

Comparing the Sensitivity of the Spectral Graph and Core Resilience Model in Assessing SANReN’s Network Resilience

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Abstract

The South African National Research and Education Network (SANReN) underpins teaching and research by connecting universities and research institutions nationwide, making the resilience of its physical topology critical to the continuity of service. This study evaluates the sensitivity of two complementary diagnostic approaches: the Spectral Graph Model, using algebraic connectivity to quantify sensitivity to fragmentation, and the Core Resilience Model, using Core Influence-Strength to assess layered redundancy. Both models are applied to multiple SANReN topologies under simulated node failures, with removal strategies ranging from random and targeted attacks to decile-based scenarios. Degradation curves are generated and statistically analysed to compare model performance. Results show that the Spectral Graph Model is significantly more sensitive in most scenarios, particularly under random failures, descending targeted attacks, and direct removal of core nodes, confirming its value as an early-warning indicator of fragmentation risk. By contrast, the Core Resilience Model is more sensitive when failures progress from the periphery inward, reflecting its focus on structural embedding. These findings demonstrate that the two models provide complementary perspectives on resilience, and together offer a richer basis for monitoring and strengthening research networks such as SANReN.

1 Introduction

With the emergence of the World Wide Web in the late 1990s, education and research communities quickly recognised that standard internet technologies could not handle the large-scale data transfers their work required [10, 19]. Building on early private university networks, countries began developing National Research and Education Networks (NRENs) to provide specialised connectivity for teaching and research [14]. Today, NRENs refer both to the physical network and the organisations that manage them [10]. Rather than building their own infrastructure, NRENs typically negotiate with ISPs to secure high-capacity, affordable bandwidth [14]. By aggregating demand across institutions, NRENs strengthen bargaining power and lower costs — a model shown to save costs for members significantly, as with ZAMREN in Zambia [14]. NRENs also interconnect via Regional Research and Education Networks (RENs), such as UbuntuNet in Southern Africa, creating continental and global backbones for collaboration [14].

The value of NRENs lies in enabling secure, high-speed data transfer that supports modern education and research [9, 19]. Students gain faster access to digital resources, while researchers can share large datasets, access costly scientific instruments remotely, and participate in international projects [19]. Video conferencing and

collaborative tools further extend teaching and research opportunities across borders [10, 14]. In South Africa, this role is fulfilled by SANReN, which connects over one million users across universities, research bodies, and science councils, linking them locally and internationally through high-speed terrestrial and undersea connections [7, 28].

Like other NRENs, SANReN faces ongoing risks that threaten the reliability of its services [2, 9]. The most immediate set of risks concerns network resilience. Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks frequently target SANReN’s infrastructure, attempting to overwhelm it with traffic and disrupt access to critical academic platforms [3]. Such disruptions highlight a broader vulnerability: complex, highly connected networks like SANReN are difficult to secure against both random failures and coordinated, targeted attacks [12, 22]. A central problem is that while diagnostic models (like the Spectral Graph Model and Core Resilience Model) exist to measure resilience, it remains unclear whether they differ in sensitivity when testing SANReN’s topology [2, 20]. For example, one model may detect risks related to connectivity collapse, while another highlights the structural redundancy of the network core. Without clarity on these differences, it is difficult to know which model provides more useful insights for strengthening SANReN against failures and attacks.

Ensuring the resilience of SANReN is critical because disruptions have consequences far beyond connectivity: they delay research projects, restrict student access to digital resources, and undermine national and international collaborations that depend on high-speed data sharing [2, 20]. As South Africa’s NREN, SANReN supports over a million users across universities, science councils, and research institutes [7]. Failures or successful attacks can therefore jeopardise not only teaching and learning but also access to costly scientific infrastructure and participation in global research initiatives. By addressing vulnerabilities and identifying the most effective diagnostic models, it becomes possible to strengthen SANReN’s ability to withstand failures and targeted attacks, thereby safeguarding the continuity of academic and research activity.

This study focuses specifically on the problem of how best to evaluate SANReN’s structural resilience. While risks such as DDoS disruptions and targeted node removals are well recognised, it remains unclear whether different diagnostic models highlight the same vulnerabilities or respond differently to attack scenarios. Choosing the wrong diagnostic perspective has practical consequences: it could leave structural weaknesses undetected, delay mitigation, and ultimately expose SANReN’s one million users to avoidable

disruption. More broadly, clarifying how different resilience models perform in practice contributes to ongoing debates in network science about whether global connectivity metrics or core-based redundancy metrics offer the more reliable basis for strengthening critical infrastructure.

To address this gap, two graph-theoretic models are compared: the *Spectral Graph Model*, using algebraic connectivity (λ_2) to detect fragmentation risk (i.e., the point at which the network separates into disconnected components), and the *Core Resilience Model*, using Core Influence-Strength to measure layered redundancy (i.e., the extent to which peripheral nodes provide backup paths into the network core). By simulating progressive node removals across diverse disruption scenarios (including random, descending targeted, ascending targeted, and decile-based failures) this study evaluates how the two models differ in diagnostic sensitivity.

The research question guiding this work is: *How does the diagnostic performance of the Spectral Graph Model compare to that of the Core Resilience Model in accurately identifying resilience weaknesses and structural vulnerabilities in SANReN’s physical topology under simulated failure scenarios?*

From this question, the specific aims of the study are to: (1) **test whether** λ_2 and Core Influence-Strength differ significantly in their sensitivity under controlled failure scenarios; and thus (2) **identify the conditions** under which the Spectral Graph and Core Resilience models produce divergent or convergent results, thereby evaluating whether they highlight the same or different structural vulnerabilities.

2 Background & Related Works

Network resilience refers to a network’s ability to maintain suitable levels of connectivity and functionality when subjected to failures or targeted attacks [25]. **Global resilience** captures the preservation of overall connectivity during large-scale disruptions, while **structural resilience** describes how a network withstands more localised failures and fragmentation [26, 30].

Research specifically focused on SANReN remains sparse. Salie [22] highlighted high delays in Cape Town and Gqeberha due to circuitous routing and geographic isolation, but the work was descriptive and did not incorporate simulation, graph-theoretic metrics, or structural modelling. Beyond SANReN itself, however, two principal approaches have emerged for assessing network resilience: the well-established *Spectral Graph Model* and the more recent *Core Resilience Model* [4, 11, 16, 17].

The *Spectral Graph Model* provides a standard, globally focused view of resilience [4, 5]. Its metrics, such as algebraic connectivity, are widely implemented in *NetworkX* and extensively used in graph-theoretic studies of network robustness [1, 4, 17]. Algebraic connectivity (λ_2)—the second-smallest eigenvalue of the Laplacian spectrum—is particularly significant: if $\lambda_2 > 0$ the graph is connected, while larger values indicate greater resilience to fragmentation [4, 24]. Conversely, low λ_2 values signal structural weak points

and heightened risk of disconnection [4]. This makes λ_2 a natural and established measure of global connectivity risk.

In contrast, the *Core Resilience Model*, proposed in Laishram’s doctoral research [15, 16], focuses on redundancy and structural embedding revealed through k -core decomposition [16]. By characterising how deeply nodes are embedded in the core layers, this model emphasises resilience in terms of layered redundancy rather than global connectivity. Its key composite metric, *Core Influence-Strength*, integrates two diagnostics: **Core Strength**, which measures the stability of a node’s k -core membership under neighbour loss, and **Core Influence**, which reflects how strongly a node supports higher-coreness neighbours [16]. Together, these yield a network-level indicator of whether structurally influential nodes are well-embedded or fragile [16].

By design, the Spectral Graph Model and the Core Resilience Model capture different dimensions of resilience: λ_2 quantifies the risk of global fragmentation, while Core Influence-Strength highlights structural redundancy within the network core. Both models are theoretically compelling, yet they may diverge in sensitivity under failure conditions. Importantly, although the Spectral Graph Model is established and embedded in standard graph libraries, the Core Resilience Model is relatively new and has not yet been tested comparatively against spectral measures in empirical studies of SANReN or other networks [4, 6, 16].

This study addresses that gap. No prior work has systematically compared the diagnostic sensitivity of these two models under simulated node failures. Since sensitivity, the ability to detect and respond to structural collapse as it develops, is central to assessing resilience, it is essential to evaluate which model more effectively identifies weaknesses. Doing so provides insight not only for SANReN’s topology management and risk mitigation strategies, but also for broader debates on whether redundancy-focused or connectivity-focused models should be prioritised in resilience diagnostics.

3 Experimental Design & Implementation

3.1 Metrics

To operationalise the comparison of the Spectral Graph Model and Core Resilience Model within this study, one representative metric was selected for each model: algebraic connectivity (λ_2) for the Spectral Graph Model, and Core Influence-Strength for the Core Resilience Model. These were chosen because they capture complementary aspects of structural resilience: global connectivity versus layered redundancy. Their definitions and theoretical basis are discussed in Section 2: *Background & Related Works*.

3.2 Datasets

The study utilised topologies for 9 subgraphs of the SANReN network. These were provided by SANReN in .tgf files and represent the municipalities of Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban (eThekweni), East London, Johannesburg, Polokwane, Pretoria (Tshwane), Pietermaritzburg, and Vanderbijlpark. The .tgf files included the name and numbers of each node in a given topology as well as

the links between them. Nodes in each topology are identified by numbers.

3.3 Methods

This study evaluates the comparative sensitivity of two resilience models, the *Spectral Graph Model* and the *Core Resilience Model*, under simulated node failures on the SANReN network. The overarching aims of the study are twofold: (1) to test whether algebraic connectivity (λ_2) and Core Influence-Strength differ significantly in their sensitivity under controlled failure scenarios, and (2) to identify the conditions under which the two models converge or diverge in their diagnostic behaviour. To address these aims formally, the following hypotheses are tested under a variety of node-removal scenarios (experiments):

Null Hypothesis (H_0): There is no statistically significant difference in the sensitivity of the two models.

Alternative Hypotheses:

H₁: The Spectral Graph Model is more sensitive, demonstrating earlier and steeper degradation in metric value under node removal.

H₂: The Core Resilience Model is more sensitive, demonstrating earlier and steeper degradation in metric value under node removal.

3.3.1 Tests. In this study, a *test* refers to a single simulation in which a specific topology is subjected to a defined sequence of node removals, with both resilience metrics recalculated after each removal.

For every test, the corresponding topology is ingested from a .tgf graph file and converted into a NetworkX graph object. The initial values of the chosen metrics are then calculated: algebraic connectivity (λ_2) for the Spectral Graph Model and Core Influence-Strength for the Core Resilience Model. Algebraic connectivity (λ_2) is computed directly from the Laplacian matrix of the graph using NetworkX’s built-in spectral routines.

For Core Influence-Strength, no direct implementation exists in NetworkX, so it was calculated following Laishram’s formulation [15, 16]. As outlined in the background research, the procedure involves: (i) obtaining each node’s core number via k -core decomposition, (ii) computing Core Strength for all nodes, (iii) deriving Core Influence from the leading eigenvector of an influence matrix M that captures connectivity toward equal- or higher-coreness neighbours, and (iv) averaging the Core Strength of the most influential fraction of nodes S_f (those above the f -th percentile of Core Influence, with $f = 0.9$ in this study) [15, 16]. This method ensures that Core Influence-Strength captures the resilience of the most structurally embedded nodes, making it a suitable counterpart to algebraic connectivity (λ_2). A high-level pseudocode outline is given in Appendix B to support reproducibility based on the full definitions and justification provided in Laishram’s original work [15].

After the initial metrics are calculated, nodes are removed sequentially in the specified order. Removals are *cumulative*: once a node is removed it remains absent for the rest of the test. After each removal, both metrics are recalculated. These values are normalised

relative to their initial values and expressed as percentages to construct degradation curves that show how resilience changes as more nodes are lost.

All experiments follow a *progressive cumulative* design. Rather than removing only a fixed set of nodes, each test is structured into stages at 5%, 10%, 15%, 30%, and 60% of the topology size (with truncation for very small graphs). This ensures that the degradation of each metric is observed at multiple depths of disruption, producing a sequence of intermediate states rather than a single before/after snapshot. The progressive design therefore increases the robustness of results by capturing sensitivity across different stages of failure.

The order in which nodes are removed is either random or targeted, depending on the test. For random experiments (A, D, G, J, M), this progressive cumulative design is repeated 20 times per topology (or restricted subset of a topology for top/bottom decile tests). In each repetition, nodes are selected via uniform random sampling without replacement to construct a staged removal sequence at 5%, 10%, 15%, 30%, and 60%. This repeated sampling not only captures variability across multiple randomisations, but also avoids the risk that results could be driven by a single arbitrary random seed [13, 18]. Instead, outcomes reflect the distribution of possible random failures, providing a more reliable basis for statistical comparison.

To conduct targeted node removal experiments, each topology’s nodes were ranked in order of criticality and then subjected to the same progressive cumulative design. Critical nodes are those most likely to fragment the network or cause significant failures if removed. Rankings were derived by a different group member from the project group using a composite centrality score, computed as the average of betweenness, closeness, and degree centrality (each normalised to [0,1]). The higher the composite score, the more “critical” the node. These ordered lists formed the basis for descending, ascending, and decile-based progressive tests. Rankings for all topologies are included in Appendix A.

3.3.2 Experimentation Files. Experiments are defined via structured text files in which each line represents a distinct test. Each line contains the name of a topology and a list of nodes to remove in sequence. For example, a line such as `cpt 5 6 4 3` refers to a test on the Cape Town topology where: the initial metrics for CPT are calculated; node 5 is removed and the metrics recalculated; node 6 is then removed (with node 5 already absent) and the metrics recalculated; node 4 is removed next, and so on. This ensures that each test traces a cumulative degradation path for that topology.

3.3.3 Area Under the Curve Calculation. For every degradation curve, the *Area Under the Curve* value is computed using numerical integration. A lower Area Under the Curve value corresponds to faster degradation and, by definition, higher sensitivity. Each test therefore results in a pair of Area Under the Curve values: one for the Spectral Graph Model and one for the Core Resilience Model. These values are stored for each test.

3.3.4 Statistical Analysis. After all tests in an experiment have been processed, the next step is to determine whether the two models differ significantly in their Area Under the Curve values. Each experiment therefore produces a distribution of paired Area Under the Curve differences (Spectral – Core), which is subjected to both hypothesis testing and uncertainty estimation.

To quantify uncertainty, 95% bootstrapped confidence intervals were generated for the mean Area Under the Curve difference using 10000 resamples. Bootstrapping is a non-parametric technique that resamples the observed data with replacement to construct an empirical distribution of the mean [8, 13]. It avoids assumptions of normality and provides robust error bounds even for small sample sizes, complementing formal hypothesis tests [8, 13].

For hypothesis testing, two candidate tests are appropriate: the paired t -test and the Wilcoxon signed-rank test [21, 27, 29]. Both assess whether paired differences are significantly different from zero, but they rest on different assumptions. The paired t -test requires the differences to be approximately normally distributed and is more powerful when this condition holds [21, 27]. The Wilcoxon signed-rank test, by contrast, is non-parametric and does not assume normality, but instead evaluates the median of the differences, making it more robust for skewed or non-Gaussian data [29].

A third test, the Shapiro–Wilk test, is therefore used to decide between the two. This test evaluates the null hypothesis that the paired differences are drawn from a normal distribution [23]. A non-significant result ($p > 0.05$) indicates that the assumption of normality is reasonable [23], in which case the paired t -test is applied. If the result is significant ($p \leq 0.05$), normality cannot be assumed and the Wilcoxon signed-rank test is used instead.

The selected hypothesis test outputs both a test statistic and a p -value, which establish whether the null hypothesis (H_0 : no difference in sensitivity) can be rejected. If $p < 0.05$, the sign of the difference indicates which model is more sensitive: the Spectral Graph Model (H_1) or the Core Resilience Model (H_2). Box-and-whisker plots are also generated to visualise the spread and central tendency of Area Under the Curve distributions for both models.

3.3.5 Validation. Reliability was strengthened through two complementary forms of validation: repetition and uncertainty estimation.

Firstly, repetition is built directly into the experimental design. Each experiment consists of multiple progressive cumulative tests (removals at 5%, 10%, 15%, 30%, and 60%) applied across all nine SANReN topologies. This ensures that outcomes are not dependent on a single removal sequence or graph structure [13, 18]. In addition, for random experiments (A, D, G, J, M), each topology was subjected to 20 independent random removal sequences. This repetition captures variance across multiple randomisations and prevents results from being an artefact of one arbitrary random seed [13, 18]. Together, these layers of repetition provide a broad

and diverse basis for statistical comparison.

Secondly, all results are accompanied by non-parametric error estimation. For every experiment, the distribution of paired Area Under the Curve differences was subjected to bootstrap resampling with 10000 iterations, generating 95% confidence intervals for the mean difference. Bootstrapping avoids strong distributional assumptions and quantifies the stability of the observed effects even for small samples [8, 13]. The fact that observed means consistently fell within their resampled confidence intervals confirms that the reported differences are not artefacts of single samples but reflect stable underlying trends.

3.3.6 Reproduction. All experiments are implemented in Python using the NetworkX and SciPy libraries. The codebase is modular and reproducible, with support for loading topologies, generating random tests, computing metrics, visualising degradation, and performing statistical testing. Experiment definitions are stored in plain-text files, with each file representing a full experimental setup and each line a specific node removal test. All experiment definitions used for this study are included in Appendix C.

3.3.7 Ethical Considerations. This study involved only simulated experiments on topology representations of SANReN’s publicly documented topology. No human participants, personal data, or sensitive operational information were involved. Ethical risks were therefore minimal. Nevertheless, the research was conducted in line with good academic practice: all datasets were used for non-commercial, educational purposes, and results were reported transparently to avoid misrepresenting the resilience of SANReN or implying operational vulnerabilities beyond the scope of the study.

3.4 Experiments

To systematically operationalise the study’s two aims: (1) testing whether algebraic connectivity (λ_2) and Core Influence-Strength differ significantly in sensitivity under controlled failure scenarios, and (2) identifying the conditions under which the two models converge or diverge in their diagnostic behaviour, a structured suite of 15 experiments was designed. Each experiment consists of multiple tests, where a test involves removing a specific sequence of nodes from a topology. After each removal, the two resilience metrics are recalculated, the resulting degradation curves are generated, and the Area Under the Curve values are calculated as summary sensitivity measures. To quantify uncertainty, bootstrapped 95% confidence intervals for mean Area Under the Curve differences were also generated, complementing the formal hypothesis tests described in Section 3.3.4.

The experimental framework is organised along two primary dimensions: (i) the method of node removal (random versus targeted), and (ii) the scope of the topology set (full, small, or big). Additional experiments isolate the effects of removing only the top or bottom deciles of nodes by criticality. This systematic design enables direct evaluation of whether the models differ in sensitivity (addressing Aim 1) and clarifies the conditions under which their responses converge or diverge (addressing Aim 2). Aim 1 is addressed by calculating and statistically comparing the Area Under the Curve

Table 1: Overview of Designed Experiments

Type	ID	Description
Full Topologies (All Graphs)	A	Random: Progressive removals across all topologies in random order.
	B	Descending Targeted (Most→Least): Progressive removals in descending order of node criticality across all topologies.
	C	Ascending Targeted (Least→Most): Progressive removals in ascending order of node criticality across all topologies.
Small Topologies (<17 nodes)	D	Random: Progressive removals restricted to small topologies in random order.
	E	Descending Targeted: Progressive removals in descending order of node criticality within small topologies.
	F	Ascending Targeted: Progressive removals in ascending order of node criticality within small topologies.
Big Topologies (≥ 17 nodes)	G	Random: Progressive removals restricted to big topologies in random order.
	H	Descending Targeted: Progressive removals in descending order of node criticality within big topologies.
	I	Ascending Targeted: Progressive removals in ascending order of node criticality within big topologies.
Top 10% Critical Nodes (Single-Shot)	J	Random: One-time removal of the top 10% most critical nodes in random order.
	K	Descending: One-time removal of the top 10% most critical nodes in descending order of importance.
	L	Ascending: One-time removal of the top 10% most critical nodes in ascending order of importance.
Bottom 10% Least-Critical Nodes (Single-Shot)	M	Random: One-time removal of the bottom 10% least critical nodes in random order.
	N	Descending: One-time removal of the bottom 10% least critical nodes in descending order of importance.
	O	Ascending: One-time removal of the bottom 10% least critical nodes in ascending order of importance.

values of λ_2 and the Core Influence-Strength across all experiments, providing a direct test of whether one metric degrades more rapidly than the other. Aim 2 is addressed by structuring experiments to cover diverse disruption scenarios (random versus targeted removals, ascending versus descending orderings, and small versus large topologies) so that conditions of convergence or divergence between the models can be systematically identified. A full summary of Experiments A to O is provided in Table 1.

Progressive experiments (A–I) follow a cumulative design in which nodes are removed step by step, producing full attack or failure curves. To balance granularity with computational tractability, removals were staged at 5%, 10%, 15%, 30%, and 60% of each subset’s nodes. This ladder provides finer resolution in the early regime (where robustness curves typically diverge most) while still extending to severe disruption at 60%. The cap at 60% avoids the saturation regime beyond which metrics often collapse to trivial values, and numerical procedures (e.g., matrix decompositions) may fail, particularly in smaller graphs. For very small topologies, not

all thresholds are achievable (e.g., 60% of 7 nodes exceeds the range of meaningful tests). In such cases, the progression is truncated to the largest valid cumulative removal count.

Random removals represent unpredictable disruptions such as incidental outages or hardware failures. Random experiments (A, D, G, J, M) are repeated 20 times per topology (or restricted subset for top/bottom decile tests). In each repetition, nodes are selected via uniform random sampling without replacement to construct a progressive removal sequence at the same staged thresholds (5%, 10%, 15%, 30%, 60%). This repetition captures variability across multiple randomisations and avoids dependence on a single random seed, yielding distributions of outcomes that better reflect the stochastic nature of random failures [13, 18].

Targeted removals (experiments B, C, E, F, H, I) simulate adversarial or cascading failures that spread through structurally significant nodes. In **descending targeted** experiments (B, E, H), nodes are

Table 2: Summary of Statistical Test Results for Experiments A–O

ID	Experiment	Test Applied	Mean Diff	95% CI	Outcome
A	Full Random	Wilcoxon ($p = 0.0000$)	-2.85	[-3.14, -2.57]	Reject H_0 ; H_1 favoured (SGM more sensitive)
B	Full Descending Targeted	Wilcoxon ($p = 0.0000$)	-3.29	[-4.22, -2.48]	Reject H_0 ; H_1 favoured (SGM more sensitive)
C	Full Ascending Targeted	Wilcoxon ($p = 0.0000$)	+3.69	[1.07, 7.89]	Reject H_0 ; H_2 favoured (CRM more sensitive)
D	Small Random	Wilcoxon ($p = 0.0000$)	-1.48	[-1.72, -1.26]	Reject H_0 ; H_1 favoured (SGM more sensitive)
E	Small Descending Targeted	Paired t-test ($p = 0.0000$)	-2.31	[-3.06, -1.61]	Reject H_0 ; H_1 favoured (SGM more sensitive)
F	Small Ascending Targeted	Wilcoxon ($p = 0.0000$)	+0.85	[0.38, 1.46]	Reject H_0 ; H_2 favoured (CRM more sensitive)
G	Big Random	Wilcoxon ($p = 0.0000$)	-4.18	[-4.64, -3.73]	Reject H_0 ; H_1 favoured (SGM more sensitive)
H	Big Descending Targeted	Wilcoxon ($p = 0.0000$)	-4.04	[-5.43, -2.82]	Reject H_0 ; H_1 favoured (SGM more sensitive)
I	Big Ascending Targeted	Wilcoxon ($p = 0.0023$)	+5.42	[1.30, 11.62]	Reject H_0 ; H_2 favoured (CRM more sensitive)
J	Top 10% Random	Wilcoxon ($p = 0.0000$)	-1.51	[-1.67, -1.35]	Reject H_0 ; H_1 favoured (SGM more sensitive)
K	Top 10% Descending	Wilcoxon ($p = 0.0039$)	-1.61	[-2.17, -1.10]	Reject H_0 ; H_1 favoured (SGM more sensitive)
L	Top 10% Ascending	Wilcoxon ($p = 0.0039$)	-1.93	[-2.91, -1.07]	Reject H_0 ; H_1 favoured (SGM more sensitive)
M	Bottom 10% Random	Wilcoxon ($p = 0.0000$)	+0.15	[0.06, 0.24]	Reject H_0 ; H_2 favoured (CRM more sensitive)
N	Bottom 10% Descending	Wilcoxon ($p = 0.4258$)	-0.12	[-0.57, 0.15]	Fail to reject H_0 ; no significant difference
O	Bottom 10% Ascending	Paired t-test ($p = 0.1598$)	+0.37	[-0.04, 0.87]	Fail to reject H_0 ; no significant difference

removed from most to least critical; in **ascending targeted** experiments (C, F, I), the order is inverted, starting with peripheral nodes. Segmentation by topology size ensures that results are not biased toward either extreme. **Small** topologies are defined as having fewer than 17 nodes, while **big** topologies have 17 or more nodes. The value of 17 corresponds to the median size of the nine SANReN topologies, and was therefore chosen as a natural, data-driven threshold. This split creates two balanced groups. Using the median avoids researcher-imposed cut-offs and ensures that comparative analyses are not skewed toward only the smallest or largest networks in the dataset [13].

Experiments J–O isolate the impact of removing only the most or least critical nodes. The **Top 10%** group (experiments J–L) selects the most critical decile of nodes and removes them in either random order (experiment J), descending order (experiment K), or ascending order (experiment L). These represent highly disruptive, targeted failures limited to the network core. Conversely, the **Bottom 10%** group (experiments M–O) removes the least critical decile of nodes

under the same three orderings. These serve as a low-impact baseline to test whether the Spectral Graph Model and Core Resilience Model diverge even when failures affect only peripheral structures. Unlike the progressive experiments, these decile-based removals are evaluated as single-shot tests (with repetition for the random case), since no meaningful cumulative ladder exists within such restricted subsets.

Together, this framework captures a broad range of realistic and adversarial failure scenarios: unpredictable outages, progressive cascading failures, peripheral disturbances, and direct strikes at the network core. By combining repeated randomisations, staged progression, and targeted attacks, and by supplementing hypothesis testing with bootstrapped confidence intervals, the design provides a balanced and statistically robust basis for comparing the sensitivity of the Spectral Graph Model and Core Resilience Model.

4 Results

This section presents the outcomes of all fifteen experiments (A–O), each designed to evaluate the sensitivity of the Spectral Graph Model and the Core Resilience Model under different node-removal scenarios. For each experiment, paired Area Under the Curve values were compared between models, and statistical tests were applied to determine whether observed differences were significant. Normality was assessed using the Shapiro–Wilk test, guiding the subsequent choice between a paired t -test and a Wilcoxon signed-rank test. A complete overview of the statistical outcomes, including test types, p -values, bootstrapped 95% confidence intervals, and favoured hypotheses, is provided in Table 2. Each row represents an experiment and is shaded as follows: unshaded rows identify experiments that found the Spectral Graph Model to be more sensitive, lightly shaded rows identify experiments that found neither to be more sensitive, and darkly shaded rows identify experiments that found the Core Resilience Model to be more sensitive. The results as output are included in Appendix D.

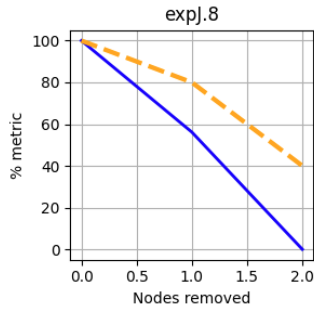


Figure 1: Degradation curve for Experiment J, Test 8.

The discussion below groups experiments by category (Full, Small, Big, Top 10%, and Bottom 10%), summarises general patterns within each, and illustrates the results with compact box-and-whisker plots. The left-hand, blue plot represents the Spectral Graph Model. The right-hand, orange plot represents the Core Resilience Model. On the left-hand side of each box-and-whisker plot, the vertical axis represents the Area Under the Curve values of the degradation curves. While the procedure for calculating Area Under the Curve values has already been described in detail, it is important to clarify its interpretation here. The Area Under the Curve is an aggregate measure of how quickly a network deteriorates under node removals: larger values indicate a more resilient network (slower decline), while smaller values indicate a more fragile network (faster decline). Although the values themselves are not absolute physical quantities, they provide a consistent and comparable index across experiments, making them a useful way to summarise and contrast resilience behaviours between different topologies and removal strategies. It is also worth noting that the bootstrapped 95% confidence intervals consistently captured the observed mean differences.

Figure 1 presents an example degradation curve generated from Test 8 of Experiment J. The solid blue line represents the Spectral

Graph Model, while the dotted orange line represents the Core Resilience Model. Although such curves could be produced for every test in every experiment, this is not required for the analysis, as the Area Under the Curve values are already extracted and subjected to statistical testing. The example is included primarily to illustrate and contextualise what the Area Under the Curve values represent: a quicker drop-off indicates greater sensitivity, while a slower decline indicates greater resilience. This merely helps with understanding the results that follow.

Across all experiments (A–O), the observed mean differences between the Spectral Graph Model and the Core Resilience Model fell within the 95% bootstrap confidence intervals reported in Table 2. This consistency confirms that the confidence intervals provide accurate bounds for the effect sizes and that the statistical outcomes are robust to resampling variation.

4.0.1 Full Topologies (Experiments A–C). Under random removals (Experiment A) and descending targeted removals (Experiment B), the Spectral Graph Model is significantly more sensitive than the Core Resilience Model. When removals proceed from least to most critical (Experiment C), the Core Resilience Model is more sensitive. This indicates an order effect for deep cascading targeted failures: the Spectral Graph Model is more sensitive when descending, while the Core Resilience Model is more sensitive when ascending.

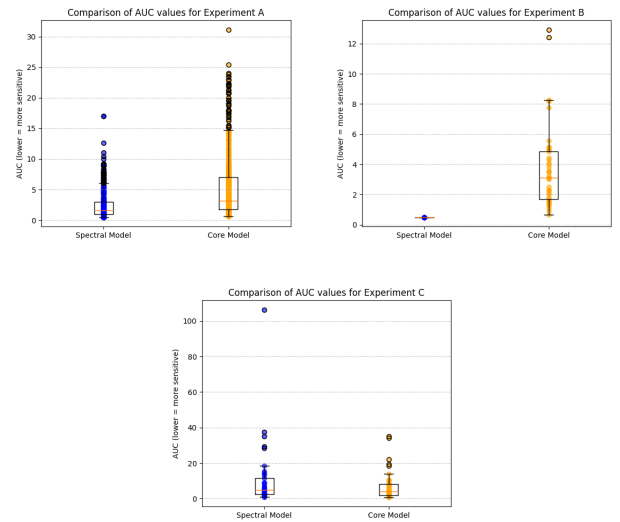


Figure 2: Full Topologies: (A) Random, (B) Descending Targeted, (C) Ascending Targeted.

4.0.2 Small Topologies (Experiments D–F). For small graphs (<17 nodes), the Spectral Graph Model is more sensitive under random (Experiment D) and descending targeted removals (Experiment E). With ascending targeted removals (Experiment F), the Core Resilience Model is more sensitive, showing that the ascending order effect persists in small networks.

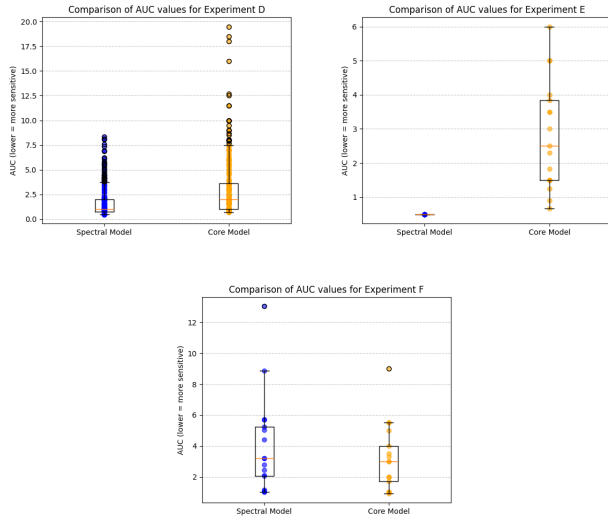


Figure 3: Small Topologies: (D) Random, (E) Descending Targeted, (F) Ascending Targeted.

4.0.3 Big Topologies (Experiments G–I). In big graphs (≥ 17 nodes), the Spectral Graph Model is more sensitive under random (Experiment G) and descending targeted removals (Experiment H). Under ascending targeted removals (Experiment I), the Core Resilience Model is more sensitive, mirroring the small-graph pattern and confirming a consistent order effect across sizes.

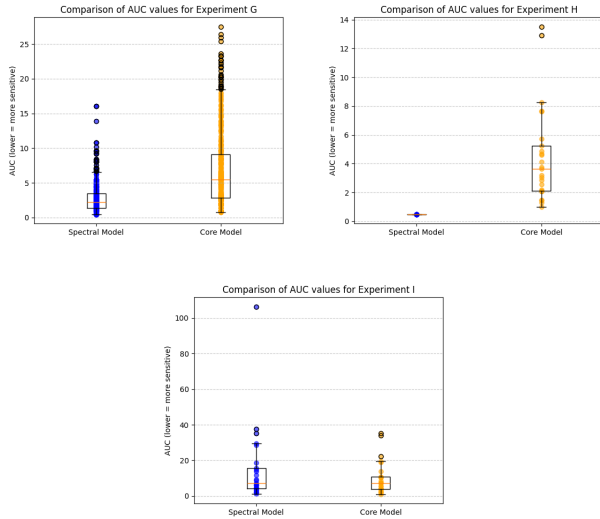


Figure 4: Big Topologies: (G) Random, (H) Descending Targeted, (I) Ascending Targeted.

4.0.4 Top 10% (Experiments J–L, single-shot). When removing the most-critical decile once the Spectral Graph Model is more sensitive across all orders: random (Experiment J), descending (Experiment

K), and ascending (Experiment L). Therefore, the Spectral Graph Model is more sensitive to direct strikes on core nodes. Unlike the previous results, the ascending order here does not result in the Core Resilience Model being more sensitive, suggesting that sensitivity depends not only on removal order but also on whether the sequence begins at the periphery or the core.

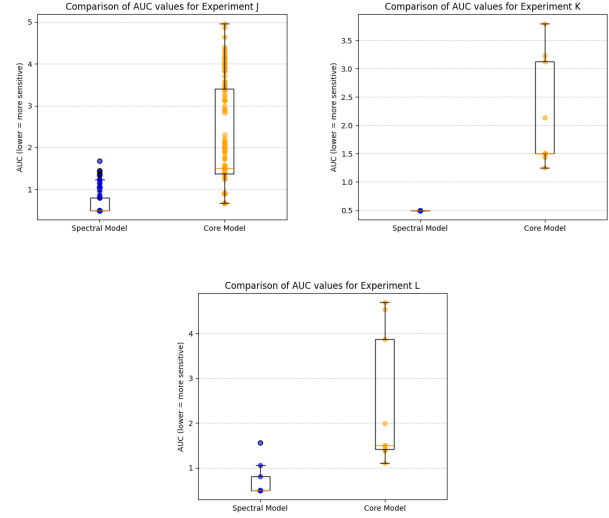


Figure 5: Top 10% (single-shot): (J) Random, (K) Descending, (L) Ascending.

4.0.5 Bottom 10% (Experiments M–O, single-shot). When only the least-critical decile of nodes is removed, results diverge. Under random removals (Experiment M), the Core Resilience Model is significantly more sensitive.

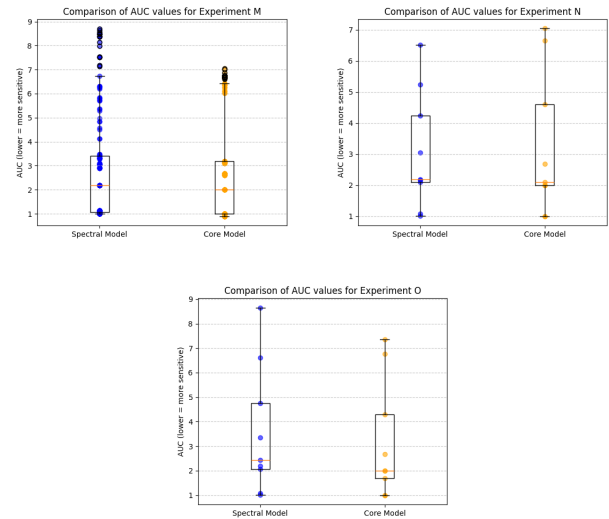


Figure 6: Bottom 10% (single-shot): (M) Random, (N) Descending, (O) Ascending.

However, under descending and ascending targeted removals (Experiments N and O), no statistically significant difference is observed between the models. When only the periphery is exposed to attacks (whether random or targeted), the observed differences in model sensitivity are less pronounced and do not follow the clearer patterns seen in core-directed failures (Experiments A - L).

5 Discussion

The suite of fifteen experiments (A–O) directly addresses the research question: *How does the diagnostic performance of the Spectral Graph Model compare to that of the Core Resilience Model in identifying resilience weaknesses and structural vulnerabilities in SANReN’s topology under simulated failure scenarios?* By comparing algebraic connectivity (λ_2) and Core Influence-Strength (across controlled disruption scenarios), the study tests whether the models differ in sensitivity and under what conditions they converge or diverge – the two aims set out in the introduction.

Across the majority of progressive experiments, the Spectral Graph Model emerged as more sensitive. In random removals (A, D, G), descending targeted removals (B, E, H), and all top-decile removals (J–L), the null hypothesis was consistently rejected in favour of H_1 . These results conform to the theoretical expectation that λ_2 , as a global connectivity metric, should respond sharply to disruptions that fragment or weaken the graph’s connectedness. They confirm that λ_2 declines more rapidly than Core Influence-Strength under random failures and direct attacks on critical nodes, satisfying Aim 1 by showing a statistically significant difference in sensitivity. In line with theory, the Spectral Graph Model therefore functions as a responsive indicator of fragmentation risk (i.e., the point at which the network separates into disconnected components and global connectivity is lost).

A contrasting trend appeared under some ascending targeted removals (C, F, I), where H_0 was rejected in favour of H_2 . In these cases, the Core Resilience Model was more sensitive, satisfying Aim 2 by identifying conditions under which the models diverge. This reversal is theoretically consistent: the Core Resilience Model captures redundancy and layered embedding, making it particularly attuned to failures that begin at the periphery and progressively erode support for the network core.

The decile experiments further clarify this dynamic. When only the top 10% of nodes are removed, the Spectral Graph Model is uniformly more sensitive, reflecting its focus on global connectivity and fragmentation risk. Experiment L provides an important nuance: although it is an ascending test, it still shows the Spectral Graph Model as more sensitive, suggesting that the Core Resilience Model only gains an advantage when failures begin sufficiently far out at the periphery. By contrast, the bottom-decile experiments produced mixed outcomes. Random removals from the least-critical 10% (M) favoured the Core Resilience Model, indicating that it can detect subtle weakening when peripheral redundancy is disrupted in an unstructured manner, while ordered removals of the same nodes (N and O) showed no significant differences between the

models. This divergence likely reflects both the distribution of failures across the periphery and the greater replication possible under random removals.

Taken together, the results suggest that the Core Resilience Model is more sensitive when removals *ascend deeply from the periphery*, but when only the periphery itself is targeted, there is no consistent evidence that either model offers a clearer diagnostic advantage.

The reliability of these results was strengthened by several validation measures. Each experiment contained multiple progressive tests (e.g., 5%, 10%, 15%, 30%, 60% removals), and random experiments were repeated twenty times per topology to capture variability across randomisations. This ensured that results were not artefacts of a single removal sequence. In addition, all mean Area Under the Curve differences were subjected to bootstrapped resampling with 10000 iterations, generating 95% confidence intervals. All observed means lay within their resampled bounds, confirming that reported effect sizes are stable and not dependent on a single sample. Together, replication and bootstrapping mitigate the natural limits of working with only nine topologies, although replication on a broader set of networks would further improve generality. All experiments were conducted on static topology snapshots. This approach provides clarity and control for isolating structural effects, but it does not capture dynamic processes such as adaptive routing, partial link degradation, or shifting traffic patterns that may interact with node failures in practice. As a result, the models’ relative sensitivities may differ under real operational conditions, highlighting an avenue for future work using dynamic simulations.

The study’s results demonstrate that the Spectral Graph Model and Core Resilience Model are not substitutes but complementary perspectives. The Spectral Graph Model excels as an early-warning metric, reacting quickly and predictably under a wide range of disruption scenarios. The Core Resilience Model, while less responsive overall, shows greater sensitivity when failures ascend deeply from the periphery and, in one case, under randomised peripheral losses. Together, their observed behaviours map directly onto their theoretical foundations: the Spectral Graph Model, via λ_2 , provides insight into global connectivity collapse, while the Core Resilience Model, via Core Influence-Strength, highlights weaknesses in layered redundancy. These outcomes show that both aims of the study were achieved: Aim 1 was met by demonstrating significant differences in sensitivity, and Aim 2 was met by identifying the precise conditions of convergence and divergence. The results are therefore directly relevant to SANReN seeking actionable diagnostics and contribute to the literature on how spectral and core-based approaches complement one another in resilience assessment.

For SANReN, these findings provide clear guidance on resilience monitoring. The Spectral Graph Model’s algebraic connectivity should be prioritised as a real-time indicator, since it reacts quickly to both random and targeted failures and can signal early fragmentation risks. The Core Resilience Model’s Core Influence-Strength, while less responsive overall, adds value when used periodically to assess deeper structural redundancy, particularly under scenarios where disruptions originate in the periphery and erode support for

the core. Together, these metrics support a layered monitoring strategy: λ_2 for fast detection of instability, and Core Influence-Strength for longer-term resilience planning. Implementing both perspectives in SANReN's diagnostic toolkit would improve early-warning capability while also informing investment decisions in reinforcing the network core and strengthening redundancy at the periphery.

6 Conclusion

This study set out to test whether the Spectral Graph Model and the Core Resilience Model differ in their diagnostic sensitivity, and to identify the conditions under which they converge or diverge. Both aims were achieved. The results show that the Spectral Graph Model, via algebraic connectivity (λ_2), is significantly more sensitive under most random failures, descending targeted attacks, and direct removal of core nodes, confirming its value as an early-warning signal of fragmentation risk. Conversely, the Core Resilience Model, via Core Influence-Strength, is significantly more sensitive when failures progress from the periphery inward and, in one case, under random peripheral removals. This supports the theory that resilience is not one-dimensional but depends on both global connectivity and layered redundancy. Where only the bottom decile's nodes were removed in targeted orders, neither model dominated, clarifying the boundary conditions of their divergence.

Future work should extend the framework to dynamic and link-level failures, and test additional graph-theoretic indicators. These extensions would strengthen the reliability of resilience diagnostics and refine the practical recommendations for monitoring and improving research networks in resource-constrained environments.

The main outcome is clear: the two models are not alternatives but complementary. The Spectral Graph Model should be prioritised for real-time monitoring and proactive detection of instability, while the Core Resilience Model adds value in identifying weaknesses in structural embedding under bottom-up and peripheral failures. Together, they provide a richer and more actionable diagnostic toolkit for analysing the resilience of SANReN.

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Supplementary Material (Appendix)

A Nodes Ranked by Criticality per Topology

BFN

2 6 8 3 5 1 9 10 11 12 13 4 7 14 15 16 17

CPT

3 1 44 8 14 22 46 33 49 10 43 26 12 57 62 48 34 45 53 30 31 54 19 5 56 4 58 64 65 66 67 68 69 2 59 60 61 50 40 63 16 24 18 51 37 23 55 52 28 29 42
13 11 15 9 7 25 32 35 6 17 21 41 47 20 36 38 27 39

DUR

1 15 8 4 13 19 11 22 21 23 7 16 5 6 12 2 24 25 26 27 17 20 9 10 3 14 18

ELS

1 3 9 6 10 7 8 2 5 11 12 4 14 13

JNB

1 3 10 16 24 31 21 27 23 11 20 25 28 22 8 26 2 5 32 14 15 19 30 4 6 7 9 12 13 29 18 17

POL

3 1 5 2 4 6 7

PTA

5 1 51 23 43 22 56 21 44 11 9 41 60 61 32 19 58 40 8 45 36 30 26 57 33 34 35 10 42 46 18 6 7 59 29 2 28 39 31 50 52 38 3 20 48 55 37 54 17 24 16 53
27 15 14 12 13 49 47 4 25

PZB

1 6 5 8 4 2 3 9 10 11 7

VDP

1 5 6 4 2 3 7 8

B Core Influence-Strength Pseudocode

The following pseudocode illustrates how Core Influence-Strength (CIS) is calculated in this study, based on Laishram's definitions.

Algorithm 1 Core Influence-Strength (CIS)**Require:** Graph $G = (V, E)$, percentile f where $0 < f \leq 1$

```

1:  $\kappa \leftarrow$  k-core numbers for all nodes (using NetworkX)
2: for each node  $u \in V$  do
3:    $CS[u] \leftarrow |\{v \in \Gamma(u) : \kappa(v) \geq \kappa(u)\}| - \kappa(u) + 1$ 
4: end for
5: Build sparse matrix  $M$ 
6: for each edge  $(u, v) \in E$  do
7:   if  $\kappa(u) \leq \kappa(v)$  then
8:      $denom \leftarrow |\{w \in \Gamma(v) : \kappa(w) \geq \kappa(v)\}|$ 
9:      $M[u, v] \leftarrow 1/denom$ 
10:  end if
11:  if  $\kappa(v) \leq \kappa(u)$  then
12:     $denom \leftarrow |\{w \in \Gamma(u) : \kappa(w) \geq \kappa(u)\}|$ 
13:     $M[v, u] \leftarrow 1/denom$ 
14:  end if
15: end for
16: Add identity entries to diagonal of  $M$ 
17:  $r \leftarrow$  leading eigenvector of  $M$ 
18: for each  $u \in V$  do
19:    $CI[u] \leftarrow r[u]$ 
20: end for
21:  $\tau \leftarrow f$ -th percentile of  $\{CI[u] : u \in V\}$ 
22:  $S_f \leftarrow \{u \in V : CI[u] \geq \tau\}$ 
23:  $CIS_f(G) \leftarrow \frac{1}{|S_f|} \sum_{u \in S_f} CS[u]$ 
Ensure:  $CIS_f(G)$ 

```

► Core Strength

► Core Influence

► CIS Aggregation

C Experiment Definitions**Experiment A**

bf16 bfn 16 8 bfn 16 8 1 bfn 16 8 1 10 3 bfn 16 8 1 10 3 4 6 2 12 11 bfn 2 bfn 2 10 bfn 2 10 5 bfn 2 10 5 12 14 bfn 2 10 5 12 14 4 15 17 9 13 bfn 17
bf17 9 bfn 17 9 6 bfn 17 9 6 3 11 bfn 17 9 6 3 11 14 7 12 2 1 bfn 8 bfn 8 9 bfn 8 9 4 bfn 8 9 4 10 1 bfn 8 9 4 10 1 2 3 14 13 5 bfn 11 bfn 11 8 bfn
11 8 1 bfn 11 8 1 3 13 bfn 11 8 1 3 13 10 12 4 7 6 bfn 11 bfn 11 9 bfn 11 9 4 bfn 11 9 4 12 6 bfn 11 9 4 12 6 14 16 10 15 1 bfn 2 bfn 2 12 bfn 2 12 15
bfn 2 12 15 5 7 bfn 2 12 15 5 7 4 8 1 6 9 bfn 16 bfn 16 6 bfn 16 6 3 bfn 16 6 3 12 10 bfn 16 6 3 12 10 1 13 7 2 14 bfn 5 bfn 5 14 bfn 5 14 16 bfn 5 14
16 10 12 bfn 5 14 16 10 12 8 3 9 1 15 bfn 15 bfn 15 10 bfn 15 10 6 bfn 15 10 6 12 2 bfn 15 10 6 12 2 17 13 7 16 8 bfn 16 bfn 16 9 bfn 16 9 14 bfn 16
9 14 15 17 bfn 16 9 14 15 17 3 2 13 8 1 bfn 1 bfn 1 17 bfn 1 17 3 bfn 1 17 3 16 2 bfn 1 17 3 16 2 15 14 4 13 11 bfn 17 bfn 17 16 bfn 17 16 14 bfn 17
16 14 13 15 bfn 17 16 14 13 15 9 11 12 8 6 bfn 14 bfn 14 11 bfn 14 11 2 bfn 14 11 2 6 15 bfn 14 11 2 6 15 3 8 1 4 17 bfn 8 bfn 8 11 bfn 8 11 14 bfn 8
11 14 13 9 bfn 8 11 14 13 9 16 7 4 10 15 bfn 6 bfn 6 3 bfn 6 3 15 bfn 6 3 15 4 14 bfn 6 3 15 4 14 16 10 17 1 9 bfn 4 bfn 4 9 bfn 4 9 13 bfn 4 9 13 14
10 bfn 4 9 13 14 10 15 11 2 16 17 bfn 7 bfn 7 2 bfn 7 2 14 bfn 7 2 14 13 11 bfn 7 2 14 13 11 9 12 4 10 1 bfn 8 bfn 8 7 bfn 8 7 14 bfn 8 7 14 17 12 bfn
8 7 14 17 12 6 4 2 5 10 bfn 4 bfn 4 10 bfn 4 10 3 bfn 4 10 3 6 5 bfn 4 10 3 6 5 14 8 13 2 16 cpt 44 26 60 cpt 44 26 60 24 21 3 65 cpt 44 26 60 24 21 3
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6 61 20 53 63 58 15 25 18 43 37 34 57 1 38 56 22 28 cpt 3 27 42 cpt 3 27 42 47 10 21 52 cpt 3 27 42 47 10 21 52 55 60 4 cpt 3 27 42 47 10 21 52 55
60 4 48 38 65 67 7 44 54 25 53 68 39 cpt 3 27 42 47 10 21 52 55 60 4 48 38 65 67 7 44 54 25 53 68 39 8 1 33 6 31 14 22 64 45 29 11 62 28 26 34 43 40
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56 63 cpt 17 39 28 27 16 56 63 69 66 61 cpt 17 39 28 27 16 56 63 69 66 61 67 50 26 55 40 59 10 11 31 52 24 cpt 17 39 28 27 16 56 63 69 66 61 67 50
26 55 40 59 10 11 31 52 24 65 13 19 6 1 60 5 21 8 33 57 32 47 9 42 68 53 51 22 35 cpt 65 25 40 cpt 65 25 40 29 42 35 30 cpt 65 25 40 29 42 35 30 62
66 22 cpt 65 25 40 29 42 35 30 62 66 22 64 24 9 26 63 67 33 7 44 53 48 cpt 65 25 40 29 42 35 30 62 66 22 64 24 9 26 63 67 33 7 44 53 48 3 37 41 4 55
47 1 15 49 58 59 43 19 50 20 27 32 56 6 68 cpt 27 64 33 cpt 27 64 33 7 24 19 44 cpt 27 64 33 7 24 19 44 3 13 41 cpt 27 64 33 7 24 19 44 3 13 41 4 54
20 32 42 15 67 2 35 31 58 cpt 27 64 33 7 24 19 44 3 13 41 4 54 20 32 42 15 67 2 35 31 58 29 57 68 16 26 37 23 69 52 53 56 51 22 8 30 38 39 17 14 11
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25 19 34 28 37 48 15 20 26 31 58 50 40 30 47 51 7 38 57 12 14 cpt 25 19 34 28 37 48 15 20 26 31 58 50 40 30 47 51 7 38 57 12 14 53 65 4 43 62 66 44
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dur 7 17 1 dur 7 17 1 3 dur 7 17 1 3 14 22 27 5 dur 7 17 1 3 14 22 27 5 26 4 15 21 20 13 25 19 dur 13 dur 13 21 16 dur 13 21 16 8 dur 13 21 16 8 25
24 9 1 dur 13 21 16 8 25 24 9 1 14 12 6 3 10 18 15 4 dur 11 dur 11 13 8 dur 11 13 8 15 dur 11 13 8 15 5 24 10 21 dur 11 13 8 15 5 24 10 21 9 16 12
22 17 1 6 14 dur 24 dur 24 25 9 dur 24 25 9 10 dur 24 25 9 10 7 14 1 12 dur 24 25 9 10 7 14 1 12 2 3 27 19 22 21 23 13 dur 24 dur 24 17 8 dur 24 17
8 16 dur 24 17 8 16 5 12 4 27 dur 24 17 8 16 5 12 4 27 23 22 14 26 15 1 19 3 dur 2 dur 2 17 9 dur 2 17 9 24 dur 2 17 9 24 7 25 5 27 dur 2 17 9 24 7
25 5 27 12 26 14 4 23 19 22 21 dur 25 dur 25 22 3 dur 25 22 3 1 dur 25 22 3 1 10 19 18 17 dur 25 22 3 1 10 19 18 17 14 13 6 24 16 15 8 20 dur 4 dur
4 8 19 dur 4 8 19 18 dur 4 8 19 18 7 16 10 3 dur 4 8 19 18 7 16 10 3 13 15 2 1 26 5 20 6 dur 23 dur 23 9 17 dur 23 9 17 25 dur 23 9 17 25 14 21 19 7
dur 23 9 17 25 14 21 19 7 3 20 13 5 12 2 15 18 dur 3 dur 3 11 1 dur 3 11 1 6 dur 3 11 1 6 7 24 13 23 dur 3 11 1 6 7 24 13 23 25 15 18 4 8 14 12 2 dur
5 dur 5 27 16 dur 5 27 16 11 dur 5 27 16 11 23 7 17 24 dur 5 27 16 11 23 7 17 24 19 1 3 13 14 15 21 26 dur 14 dur 14 2 25 dur 14 2 25 27 dur 14 2
25 27 20 22 13 3 dur 14 2 25 27 20 22 13 3 18 5 4 8 11 1 7 16 dur 11 dur 11 27 23 dur 11 27 23 1 dur 11 27 23 1 17 16 5 2 dur 11 27 23 1 17 16 5 2 4
18 8 26 10 27 2 25 dur 22 dur 22 21 26 dur 22 21 26 17 dur 22 21 26 17 2 23 13 4 dur 22 21 26 17 2 23 13 4 6 3 11 9 25 12 20 24 dur 12 dur 12 27 5
dur 12 27 5 6 dur 12 27 5 6 15 25 11 2 dur 12 27 5 6 15 25 11 2 4 8 13 7 26 10 21 14 dur 11 dur 11 8 20 dur 11 8 20 15 dur 11 8 20 15 6 9 14 4 dur
11 8 20 15 6 9 14 4 25 7 2 13 21 5 22 24 dur 24 dur 24 17 9 dur 24 17 9 6 dur 24 17 9 6 23 27 18 13 dur 24 17 9 6 23 27 18 13 26 14 21 25 10 12 2 20
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12 24 9 19 8 4 6 dur 25 12 24 9 19 8 4 6 20 22 21 1 7 16 15 23 els 6 els 6 els 6 10 els 6 10 3 13 els 6 10 3 13 11 2 5 9 els 2 els 2 els 2 4 els 2 4 10 14
els 2 4 10 14 11 12 13 6 els 2 els 2 els 2 1 els 2 1 3 11 els 2 1 3 11 7 5 14 6 els 5 els 5 els 5 3 els 5 3 12 4 els 5 3 12 4 11 14 8 6 els 12 els 12 els 12 10
els 12 10 5 14 els 12 10 5 14 8 11 7 6 els 3 els 3 els 3 4 els 3 4 5 14 els 3 4 5 14 11 13 12 8 els 14 els 14 els 14 1 els 14 1 2 9 els 14 1 2 9 13 8 3 10 els
1 els 1 els 1 6 els 1 6 10 14 els 1 6 10 14 2 12 3 13 els 10 els 10 els 10 11 els 10 11 13 9 els 10 11 13 9 2 12 7 8 els 3 els 3 els 3 11 els 3 11 13 2 els 3
11 13 2 4 7 9 8 els 9 els 9 els 9 7 els 9 7 2 10 els 9 7 2 10 14 11 8 13 els 3 els 3 els 3 12 els 3 12 5 2 els 3 12 5 2 8 11 1 14 els 12 els 12 els 12 11 els
12 11 9 10 els 12 11 9 10 3 8 7 2 els 1 els 1 els 1 14 els 1 14 13 4 els 1 14 13 4 7 6 3 10 els 7 els 7 els 7 6 els 7 6 11 1 els 7 6 11 1 9 14 5 2 els 3 els 3
els 3 11 els 3 11 12 13 els 3 11 12 13 6 9 2 1 els 13 els 13 els 13 4 els 13 4 2 10 els 13 4 2 10 5 1 12 6 els 13 els 13 els 13 3 els 13 3 6 9 els 13 3 6 9 12
11 5 1 els 2 els 2 els 2 9 els 2 9 12 1 els 2 9 12 1 10 3 4 5 els 7 els 7 els 7 2 els 7 2 1 8 els 7 2 1 8 4 3 14 9 jnb 22 31 jnb 22 31 24 jnb 22 31 24 30 10
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27 29 17 25 15 14 20 2 9 23 30 10 11 7 3 4 16 jnb 28 9 jnb 28 9 29 jnb 28 9 29 20 11 jnb 28 9 29 20 11 24 22 23 1 15 jnb 28 9 29 20 11 24 22 23 1 15
30 13 19 16 2 4 18 31 5 jnb 18 9 jnb 18 9 27 jnb 18 9 27 21 15 jnb 18 9 27 21 15 26 13 30 29 25 jnb 18 9 27 21 15 26 13 30 29 25 22 10 4 28 5 23 17
16 31 jnb 8 7 jnb 8 7 25 jnb 8 7 25 17 14 jnb 8 7 25 17 14 32 31 5 24 13 jnb 8 7 25 17 14 32 31 5 24 13 19 23 11 3 22 9 21 1 10 jnb 14 19 jnb 14 19
32 jnb 14 19 32 21 31 jnb 14 19 32 21 31 26 3 6 10 15 jnb 14 19 32 21 31 26 3 6 10 15 12 5 27 30 18 25 28 2 9 jnb 14 30 jnb 14 30 31 jnb 14 30 31 28
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10 17 12 4 27 20 jnb 26 32 28 22 10 17 12 4 27 20 3 29 18 30 9 24 5 8 19 jnb 3 9 jnb 3 9 7 jnb 3 9 7 13 5 jnb 3 9 7 13 5 19 15 27 31 4 jnb 3 9 7 13 5
19 15 27 31 4 32 8 23 17 11 26 22 10 24 jnb 23 5 jnb 23 5 16 jnb 23 5 16 4 24 jnb 23 5 16 4 24 14 29 1 27 30 jnb 23 5 16 4 24 14 29 1 27 30 3 8 17 28
20 18 22 26 11 jnb 9 2 jnb 9 2 14 jnb 9 2 14 1 6 jnb 9 2 14 1 6 3 22 25 4 16 jnb 9 2 14 1 6 3 22 25 4 16 17 13 30 18 5 20 26 15 29 jnb 26 29 jnb 26 29
14 jnb 26 29 14 3 28 jnb 26 29 14 3 28 21 8 22 23 6 jnb 26 29 14 3 28 21 8 22 23 6 16 32 25 13 4 20 30 19 12 jnb 31 17 jnb 31 17 3 jnb 31 17 3 21 14
jnb 31 17 3 21 14 6 4 7 2 5 jnb 31 17 3 21 14 6 4 7 2 5 1 24 26 16 29 30 13 10 12 jnb 14 21 jnb 14 21 7 jnb 14 21 7 13 29 jnb 14 21 7 13 29 2 27 1 17
15 jnb 14 21 7 13 29 2 27 1 17 15 26 31 5 10 32 22 4 8 24 jnb 7 32 jnb 7 32 19 jnb 7 32 19 8 25 jnb 7 32 19 8 25 22 29 30 31 18 jnb 7 32 19 8 25 22
29 30 31 18 9 28 23 10 24 1 12 15 13 jnb 12 29 jnb 12 29 19 jnb 12 29 19 1 31 jnb 12 29 19 1 31 18 11 23 32 22 jnb 12 29 19 1 31 18 11 23 32 22 4 20

8 10 3 25 26 17 6 jnb 4 6 jnb 4 6 2 jnb 4 6 2 20 22 jnb 4 6 2 20 22 10 25 28 8 26 jnb 4 6 2 20 22 10 25 28 8 26 9 17 31 27 18 11 29 21 12 jnb 5 29 jnb
5 29 13 jnb 5 29 13 28 14 jnb 5 29 13 28 14 3 12 6 9 21 jnb 5 29 13 28 14 3 12 6 9 21 26 17 31 22 19 4 27 25 32 jnb 31 29 jnb 31 29 6 jnb 31 29 6 18
32 jnb 31 29 6 18 32 12 26 19 1 28 jnb 31 29 6 18 32 12 26 19 1 28 4 23 22 30 17 3 7 20 16 pol 2 pol 2 pol 2 pol 2 1 pol 2 1 6 5 pol 6 pol 6 pol 6 pol
6 3 pol 6 3 2 7 pol 6 pol 6 pol 6 pol 6 3 pol 6 3 1 2 pol 5 pol 5 pol 5 pol 5 1 pol 5 1 4 2 pol 6 pol 6 pol 6 pol 6 3 pol 6 3 2 7 pol 2 pol 2 pol 2 pol 2 5
pol 2 5 7 4 pol 6 pol 6 pol 6 pol 6 5 pol 6 5 2 7 pol 1 pol 1 pol 1 pol 1 6 pol 1 6 3 2 pol 3 pol 3 pol 3 pol 3 5 pol 3 5 1 4 pol 1 pol 1 pol 1 pol 1 3 pol
1 3 5 2 pol 2 pol 2 pol 2 pol 2 3 pol 2 3 1 4 pol 4 pol 4 pol 4 pol 4 3 pol 4 3 7 6 pol 2 pol 2 pol 2 pol 2 5 pol 2 5 3 1 pol 1 pol 1 pol 1 pol 1 4 pol 1 4
6 7 pol 7 pol 7 pol 7 pol 7 2 pol 7 2 6 1 pol 1 pol 1 pol 1 pol 1 5 pol 1 5 2 3 pol 1 pol 1 pol 1 pol 1 6 pol 1 6 3 5 pol 3 pol 3 pol 3 pol 3 5 pol 3 5 4 2
pol 3 pol 3 pol 3 pol 3 1 pol 3 1 2 6 pol 2 pol 2 pol 2 pol 2 5 pol 2 5 7 1 pta 1 4 29 pta 1 4 29 47 18 31 pta 1 4 29 47 18 31 45 17 34 pta 1 4 29 47 18
31 45 17 34 25 20 2 35 49 30 16 9 22 pta 1 4 29 47 18 31 45 17 34 25 20 2 35 49 30 16 9 22 27 36 32 7 41 13 57 51 46 44 28 10 14 48 26 61 11 37 58
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48 17 55 27 40 14 13 35 51 10 56 28 30 21 42 50 8 12 15 1 18 32 44 29 41 39 43 37 pta 18 44 16 pta 18 44 16 48 37 6 pta 18 44 16 48 37 6 60 42 32
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20 35 39 3 4 50 38 59 42 36 12 47 27 43 57 23 30 8 54 29 52 22 15 2 53 28 55 56 24 17 33 44 pta 48 21 39 pta 48 21 39 54 37 15 pta 48 21 39 54 37
15 24 55 36 pta 48 21 39 54 37 15 24 55 36 33 13 25 17 34 59 28 43 32 pta 48 21 39 54 37 15 24 55 36 33 13 25 17 34 59 28 43 32 35 1 11 2 18 14 47
53 31 57 49 16 61 20 26 22 56 6 27 pta 1 9 59 pta 1 9 59 21 15 51 pta 1 9 59 21 15 51 43 25 56 pta 1 9 59 21 15 51 43 25 56 37 4 28 26 34 2 24 10 49
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49 38 51 32 59 35 17 31 44 1 33 9 29 27 26 34 pta 15 51 32 pta 15 51 32 50 4 42 pta 15 51 32 50 4 42 56 45 33 pta 15 51 32 50 4 42 56 45 33 41 35 36
12 3 55 49 31 40 pta 15 51 32 50 4 42 56 45 33 41 35 36 12 3 55 49 31 40 57 11 59 1 23 53 47 48 43 37 6 13 26 30 10 5 14 20 44 pta 38 25 52 pta 38
25 52 51 12 35 pta 38 25 52 51 12 35 24 56 4 pta 38 25 52 51 12 35 24 56 4 18 55 30 60 61 3 20 37 39 pta 38 25 52 51 12 35 24 56 4 18 55 30 60 61 3
20 37 39 53 10 6 59 7 42 31 28 36 11 57 13 9 15 34 19 32 54 23 pta 36 48 37 pta 36 48 37 52 3 17 pta 36 48 37 52 3 17 10 57 45 pta 36 48 37 52 3 17
10 57 45 1 27 53 7 20 44 6 58 49 pta 36 48 37 52 3 17 10 57 45 1 27 53 7 20 44 6 58 49 26 46 56 25 9 11 39 34 41 15 38 61 60 19 32 33 4 55 54 pta 59
38 6 pta 59 38 6 4 2 34 pta 59 38 6 4 2 34 42 12 9 pta 59 38 6 4 2 34 42 12 9 30 10 31 37 41 20 61 35 54 pta 59 38 6 4 2 34 42 12 9 30 10 31 37 41 20
61 35 54 29 3 24 14 51 13 7 25 8 55 17 16 26 43 50 44 46 60 28 pta 24 38 25 pta 24 38 25 29 1 36 pta 24 38 25 29 1 36 41 13 53 pta 24 38 25 29 1 36
41 13 53 47 45 10 60 17 27 22 32 57 pta 24 38 25 29 1 36 41 13 53 47 45 10 60 17 27 22 32 57 61 46 2 20 35 18 28 31 15 4 8 52 14 11 55 7 6 19 5 pta
19 50 45 pta 19 50 45 7 24 14 pta 19 50 45 7 24 14 17 53 30 pta 19 50 45 7 24 14 17 53 30 55 4 37 32 34 13 41 10 59 pta 19 50 45 7 24 14 17 53 30 55
4 37 32 34 13 41 10 59 9 61 52 48 36 57 27 8 47 28 5 12 49 18 1 40 60 43 35 pta 59 17 45 pta 59 17 45 7 33 46 pta 59 17 45 7 33 46 1 6 5 pta 59 17 45
7 33 46 1 6 5 44 26 56 61 19 22 11 20 24 pta 59 17 45 7 33 46 1 6 5 44 26 56 61 19 22 11 20 24 13 43 3 12 49 37 4 2 51 16 18 42 15 38 52 34 32 57 39
pta 43 2 42 pta 43 2 42 60 54 14 pta 43 2 42 60 54 14 16 19 44 pta 43 2 42 60 54 14 16 19 44 55 48 31 59 56 18 49 5 34 pta 43 2 42 60 54 14 16 19 44
55 48 31 59 56 18 49 5 34 10 7 25 8 6 58 21 35 12 13 45 27 4 23 52 28 57 17 46 pta 56 52 7 pta 56 52 7 44 18 38 pta 56 52 7 44 18 38 5 8 47 pta 56
52 7 44 18 38 5 8 47 23 15 26 12 20 31 28 60 4 pta 56 52 7 44 18 38 5 8 47 23 15 26 12 20 31 28 60 4 36 53 13 32 59 50 33 29 30 49 27 10 25 39 35 41
24 57 16 pta 8 53 40 pta 8 53 40 14 49 54 pta 8 53 40 14 49 54 61 52 2 pta 8 53 40 14 49 54 61 52 2 7 56 12 15 30 20 29 50 47 pta 8 53 40 14 49 54
61 52 2 7 56 12 15 30 20 29 50 47 18 34 9 3 16 19 39 22 57 25 46 32 31 37 26 23 11 36 27 pta 49 54 2 pta 49 54 2 35 56 31 pta 49 54 2 35 56 31 24 25
29 pta 49 54 2 35 56 31 24 25 29 45 19 38 11 52 15 55 50 21 pta 49 54 2 35 56 31 24 25 29 45 19 38 11 52 15 55 50 21 32 48 58 46 12 8 51 5 61 6 27
20 3 10 40 7 18 57 41 pta 28 47 8 pta 28 47 8 4 54 7 pta 28 47 8 4 54 7 40 6 55 pta 28 47 8 4 54 7 40 6 55 53 29 50 59 35 20 18 32 60 pta 28 47 8 4 54
7 40 6 55 53 29 50 59 35 20 18 32 60 39 38 41 56 13 10 11 31 24 15 51 37 46 30 23 58 43 17 42 pta 17 3 59 pta 17 3 59 33 41 40 pta 17 3 59 33 41 40
57 23 49 pta 17 3 59 33 41 40 57 23 49 28 21 53 37 2 56 38 39 12 pta 17 3 59 33 41 40 57 23 49 28 21 53 37 2 56 38 39 12 34 4 9 15 31 46 6 32 48 50
29 13 22 52 1 10 16 47 26 pzb 7 pzb 7 pzb 7 8 pzb 7 8 11 pzb 7 8 11 6 5 10 4 pzb 1 pzb 1 pzb 1 4 pzb 1 4 9 pzb 1 4 9 2 8 10 6 pzb 7 pzb 7 pzb 7 11
pzb 7 11 2 pzb 7 11 2 8 4 6 9 pzb 11 pzb 11 pzb 11 7 pzb 11 7 5 pzb 11 7 5 2 6 1 10 pzb 1 pzb 1 pzb 1 3 pzb 1 3 10 pzb 1 3 10 2 4 5 6 pzb 4 pzb 4
pzb 4 9 pzb 4 9 2 pzb 4 9 2 3 8 5 7 pzb 7 pzb 7 pzb 7 6 pzb 7 6 9 pzb 7 6 9 2 8 10 4 pzb 2 pzb 2 pzb 2 1 pzb 2 1 6 pzb 2 1 6 5 4 3 8 pzb 7 pzb 7 pzb 7
2 pzb 7 2 8 pzb 7 2 8 6 4 9 11 pzb 8 pzb 8 pzb 8 4 pzb 8 4 2 pzb 8 4 2 1 6 11 9 pzb 7 pzb 7 pzb 7 6 pzb 7 6 3 pzb 7 6 3 9 8 11 1 pzb 6 pzb 6 pzb 6 1
pzb 6 1 8 pzb 6 1 8 5 9 2 11 pzb 9 pzb 9 pzb 9 4 pzb 9 4 3 pzb 9 4 3 8 5 7 2 pzb 1 pzb 1 pzb 1 7 pzb 1 7 10 pzb 1 7 10 4 6 9 11 pzb 10 pzb 10 pzb 10
8 pzb 10 8 5 pzb 10 8 5 1 11 9 3 pzb 5 pzb 5 pzb 5 3 pzb 5 3 8 pzb 5 3 8 2 1 7 4 pzb 10 pzb 10 pzb 10 9 pzb 10 9 6 pzb 10 9 6 8 3 2 4 pzb 5 pzb 5
pzb 5 10 pzb 5 10 9 pzb 5 10 9 4 3 1 6 pzb 2 pzb 2 pzb 2 4 pzb 2 4 5 pzb 2 4 5 3 8 9 6 pzb 6 pzb 6 pzb 6 3 pzb 6 3 4 pzb 6 3 4 11 9 5 7 vdp 6 vdp 6
vdp 6 vdp 6 1 vdp 6 1 4 8 2 vdp 8 vdp 8 vdp 8 vdp 8 3 vdp 8 3 2 4 6 vdp 1 vdp 1 vdp 1 vdp 1 3 vdp 1 3 4 5 8 vdp 1 vdp 1 vdp 1 vdp 1 2 vdp 1 2 8 4
7 vdp 1 vdp 1 vdp 1 vdp 1 8 vdp 1 8 5 2 4 vdp 4 vdp 4 vdp 4 vdp 4 3 vdp 4 3 2 8 1 vdp 3 vdp 3 vdp 3 vdp 3 2 vdp 3 2 1 8 6 vdp 3 vdp 3 vdp 3 vdp
3 8 vdp 3 8 2 7 4 vdp 7 vdp 7 vdp 7 vdp 7 1 vdp 7 1 2 3 8 vdp 8 vdp 8 vdp 8 vdp 8 1 vdp 8 1 4 2 7 vdp 7 vdp 7 vdp 7 vdp 7 4 vdp 7 4 3 6 1 vdp 3
vdp 3 vdp 3 vdp 3 1 vdp 3 1 7 5 6 vdp 5 vdp 5 vdp 5 vdp 5 3 vdp 5 3 4 6 8 vdp 4 vdp 4 vdp 4 vdp 4 5 vdp 4 5 3 1 2 vdp 2 vdp 2 vdp 2 vdp 2 8 vdp
2 8 4 3 5 vdp 4 vdp 4 vdp 4 vdp 4 8 vdp 4 8 6 2 7 vdp 8 vdp 8 vdp 8 vdp 8 4 vdp 8 4 7 5 2 vdp 7 vdp 7 vdp 7 vdp 7 1 vdp 7 1 4 6 3 vdp 2 vdp 2
vdp 2 vdp 2 1 vdp 2 1 6 8 7 vdp 5 vdp 5 vdp 5 vdp 5 8 vdp 5 8 4 6 7

Experiment B

cpt 3 1 44 8 cpt 3 1 44 8 14 22 46 cpt 3 1 44 8 14 22 46 33 49 10 43 cpt 3 1 44 8 14 22 46 33 49 10 43 26 12 57 62 48 34 45 53 30 31 cpt 3 1 44 8 14
22 46 33 49 10 43 26 12 57 62 48 34 45 53 30 31 54 19 5 56 4 58 64 65 66 67 68 69 2 59 60 61 50 40 63 16 24 bfn 2 bfn 2 6 bfn 2 6 8 bfn 2 6 8 3 5 1
bfn 2 6 8 3 5 1 9 10 11 12 13 dur 1 15 dur 1 15 8 4 13 dur 1 15 8 4 13 19 11 22 21 dur 1 15 8 4 13 19 11 22 21 23 7 16 5 6 12 2 24 els 1 els

1 3 els 1 3 9 els 1 3 9 6 10 els 1 3 9 6 10 7 8 2 5 jnb 1 3 jnb 1 3 10 16 jnb 1 3 10 16 24 jnb 1 3 10 16 24 31 21 27 23 11 jnb 1 3 10 16 24 31 21 27 23
 11 20 25 28 22 8 26 2 5 32 14 pol 3 pol 3 1 pol 3 1 5 pta 5 1 51 23 pta 5 1 51 23 43 22 56 pta 5 1 51 23 43 22 56 21 44 11 9 41 60 61 32 19 58 40 8 pta 5 1 51 23 43 22 56 21 44 11 9 41 60 61 32 19 58 40 8 45 36 30 26 57 33 34 35 10 42 46 18 6 7 59 29 2 28 pzb 1 pzb
 1 6 pzb 1 6 5 8 pzb 1 6 5 8 4 2 3 vdp 1 vdp 1 5 vdp 1 5 6 vdp 1 5 6 4

Experiment C

cpt 39 27 38 36 cpt 39 27 38 36 20 47 41 cpt 39 27 38 36 20 47 41 21 17 6 35 cpt 39 27 38 36 20 47 41 21 17 6 35 32 25 7 9 15 11 13 42 29 28 cpt 39
 27 38 36 20 47 41 21 17 6 35 32 25 7 9 15 11 13 42 29 28 52 55 23 37 51 18 24 16 63 40 50 61 60 59 2 69 68 67 66 65 64 bfn 17 bfn 17 16 bfn 17 16
 15 bfn 17 16 15 14 7 4 bfn 17 16 15 14 7 4 13 12 11 10 9 dur 18 14 dur 18 14 3 dur 18 14 3 10 9 dur 18 14 3 10 9 20 17 27 26 25 24 2 12 6 5 16 7 els 13 els 13 14 els 13 14 4 els 13 14 4 12 11 els 13 14 4 12 11 5 2 8 7 jnb 17 18 jnb 17 18 29 13 jnb 17 18 29 13 12 jnb 17
 18 29 13 12 9 7 6 4 30 jnb 17 18 29 13 12 9 7 6 4 30 19 15 14 32 5 2 26 8 22 28 pol 7 pol 7 6 pol 7 6 4 pta 25 4 47 49 pta 25 4 47 49 13 12 14 pta 25 4
 47 49 13 12 14 15 27 53 pta 25 4 47 49 13 12 14 15 27 53 16 24 17 54 37 55 48 20 3 pta 25 4 47 49 13 12 14 15 27 53 16 24 17 54 37 55 48 20 3 38 52
 50 31 39 28 2 29 59 7 6 18 46 42 10 35 34 33 pzb 7 pzb 7 11 pzb 7 11 10 9 pzb 7 11 10 9 3 2 4 vdp 8 vdp 8 7 vdp 8 7 3 vdp 8 7 3 2

Experiment D

els 6 els 6 els 6 3 els 6 3 14 9 els 6 3 14 9 2 10 7 5 els 11 els 11 els 11 10 els 11 10 14 4 els 11 10 14 4 3 6 1 8 els 5 els 5 els 5 8 els 5 8 4 6 els 5 8 4 6
 10 3 13 2 els 12 els 12 els 12 8 els 12 8 10 11 els 12 8 10 11 4 2 14 1 els 12 els 12 els 12 14 els 12 14 7 1 els 12 14 7 1 9 13 5 10 els 11 els 11 els 11 1
 els 11 1 6 5 els 11 1 6 5 4 14 3 8 els 4 els 4 els 4 10 els 4 10 3 11 els 4 10 3 11 2 9 6 12 els 3 els 3 els 3 11 els 3 11 13 14 els 3 11 13 14 8 4 10 6 els 10
 els 10 els 10 4 els 10 4 8 2 els 10 4 8 2 9 12 1 6 els 7 els 7 els 7 6 els 7 6 13 10 els 7 6 13 10 14 4 12 5 els 8 els 8 els 8 6 els 8 6 5 7 els 8 6 5 7 14 2 10
 3 els 6 els 6 els 6 8 els 6 8 1 12 els 6 8 1 12 13 2 4 5 els 4 els 4 els 4 9 els 4 9 1 13 els 4 9 1 13 14 12 7 11 els 10 els 10 els 10 7 els 10 7 13 4 els 10 7
 13 4 9 11 3 8 els 13 els 13 els 13 12 els 13 12 10 7 els 13 12 10 7 9 2 3 14 els 11 els 11 els 11 4 els 11 4 1 8 els 11 4 1 8 3 14 5 12 els 9 els 9 els 9 2
 els 9 2 4 3 els 9 2 4 3 7 13 12 5 els 3 els 3 els 3 11 els 3 11 6 9 els 3 11 6 9 14 5 1 13 els 13 els 13 els 13 11 els 13 11 10 7 els 13 11 10 7 12 9 2 1 els 9
 els 9 els 9 3 els 9 3 13 12 els 9 3 13 12 2 11 10 1 pol 1 pol 1 pol 1 4 pol 1 4 6 3 pol 7 pol 7 pol 7 pol 7 4 pol 7 4 2 1 pol 3 pol 3 pol 3 pol 3 5
 pol 3 5 7 4 pol 4 pol 4 pol 4 pol 4 7 pol 4 7 1 5 pol 6 pol 6 pol 6 pol 6 4 pol 6 4 5 7 pol 6 pol 6 pol 6 pol 6 1 pol 6 1 5 3 pol 2 pol 2 pol 2 pol 2 3 pol
 2 3 4 6 pol 1 pol 1 pol 1 2 pol 1 2 7 6 pol 1 pol 1 pol 1 pol 1 7 pol 1 7 5 4 pol 6 pol 6 pol 6 pol 6 4 pol 6 4 7 3 pol 3 pol 3 pol 3 pol 3 7 pol 3 7
 6 5 pol 3 pol 3 pol 3 pol 3 6 pol 3 6 1 4 pol 4 pol 4 pol 4 pol 4 1 pol 4 1 5 7 pol 3 pol 3 pol 3 pol 3 5 pol 3 5 4 1 pol 4 pol 4 pol 4 pol 4 7 pol 4 7 5 3
 pol 3 pol 3 pol 3 pol 3 2 pol 3 2 1 4 pol 6 pol 6 pol 6 pol 6 2 pol 6 2 7 3 pol 7 pol 7 pol 7 pol 7 1 pol 7 1 4 2 pol 6 pol 6 pol 6 pol 6 5 pol 6 5 3 4 pol
 6 pol 6 pol 6 pol 6 4 pol 6 4 5 7 pzb 9 pzb 9 pzb 9 1 pzb 9 1 5 pzb 9 1 5 3 8 10 2 pzb 4 pzb 4 pzb 4 3 pzb 4 3 8 5 6 2 7 pzb 11 pzb 11 pzb 11
 11 1 pzb 11 1 5 pzb 11 1 5 10 4 7 3 pzb 11 pzb 11 pzb 11 5 pzb 11 5 6 pzb 11 5 6 1 8 3 4 pzb 1 pzb 1 pzb 1 8 pzb 1 8 11 9 10 4 5 pzb 1
 pzb 1 pzb 1 7 pzb 1 7 6 pzb 1 7 6 5 10 9 4 pzb 1 pzb 1 pzb 1 8 pzb 1 8 2 pzb 1 8 2 3 5 9 6 pzb 1 pzb 1 pzb 1 10 pzb 1 10 6 pzb 1 10 6 8 2 4 7 pzb 10
 pzb 10 pzb 10 6 pzb 10 6 2 pzb 10 6 2 9 1 5 8 pzb 11 pzb 11 pzb 11 9 pzb 11 9 7 pzb 11 9 7 1 4 6 5 pzb 1 pzb 1 pzb 1 6 pzb 1 6 4 pzb 1 6 4 7 5 10 8
 pzb 8 pzb 8 pzb 8 5 pzb 8 5 11 pzb 8 5 11 9 7 6 4 pzb 2 pzb 2 pzb 2 4 pzb 2 4 8 pzb 2 4 8 11 3 1 5 pzb 4 pzb 4 pzb 4 11 pzb 4 11 10 pzb 4 11 10 3 2
 9 7 pzb 6 pzb 6 pzb 6 4 pzb 6 4 7 pzb 6 4 7 8 2 1 9 pzb 4 pzb 4 pzb 4 11 pzb 4 11 2 pzb 4 11 2 1 5 9 7 pzb 1 pzb 1 pzb 1 3 pzb 1 3 9 pzb 1 3 9 2 8 4 7
 pzb 9 pzb 9 pzb 9 7 pzb 9 7 5 pzb 9 7 5 1 11 8 2 pzb 2 pzb 2 pzb 2 9 pzb 2 9 7 pzb 2 9 7 1 10 11 6 pzb 7 pzb 7 pzb 7 3 pzb 7 3 4 pzb 7 3 4 2 9 1 11
 vdp 8 vdp 8 vdp 8 vdp 8 5 vdp 8 5 7 3 4 vdp 5 vdp 5 vdp 5 vdp 5 1 vdp 5 1 6 4 7 vdp 8 vdp 8 vdp 8 vdp 8 3 vdp 8 3 5 1 6 vdp 4 vdp 4 vdp 4 vdp 4
 3 vdp 4 3 5 6 8 vdp 6 vdp 6 vdp 6 vdp 6 4 vdp 6 4 8 1 2 vdp 5 vdp 5 vdp 5 vdp 5 4 vdp 5 4 6 8 1 vdp 7 vdp 7 vdp 7 vdp 7 6 vdp 7 6 1 5 3 vdp 8
 vdp 8 vdp 8 vdp 8 7 vdp 8 7 2 4 1 vdp 3 vdp 3 vdp 3 vdp 3 6 vdp 3 6 8 1 4 vdp 1 vdp 1 vdp 1 vdp 1 4 vdp 1 4 7 2 8 vdp 4 vdp 4 vdp 4 vdp 4 1 vdp
 4 1 3 8 6 vdp 1 vdp 1 vdp 1 vdp 1 6 vdp 1 6 7 4 3 vdp 8 vdp 8 vdp 8 vdp 8 6 vdp 8 6 2 4 5 vdp 1 vdp 1 vdp 1 vdp 1 7 vdp 1 7 4 6 2 vdp 5 vdp 5
 vdp 5 vdp 5 4 vdp 5 4 2 6 8 vdp 3 vdp 3 vdp 3 vdp 3 7 vdp 3 7 2 8 5 vdp 1 vdp 1 vdp 1 vdp 1 3 vdp 1 3 7 5 4 vdp 2 vdp 2 vdp 2 vdp 2 3 vdp 2 3 6
 5 1 vdp 7 vdp 7 vdp 7 vdp 7 1 vdp 7 1 8 3 6 vdp 1 vdp 1 vdp 1 vdp 1 3 vdp 1 3 4 6 2

Experiment E

els 1 els 1 3 els 1 3 9 els 1 3 9 6 10 els 1 3 9 6 10 7 8 2 5 pol 3 pol 3 1 pol 3 1 5 pol 3 1 5 2 pzb 1 pzb 1 6 pzb 1 6 5 8 pzb 1 6 5 8 4 2 3 vdp 1 vdp 1 5
 vdp 1 5 6 vdp 1 5 6 4

Experiment F

els 13 els 13 14 els 13 14 4 els 13 14 4 12 11 els 13 14 4 12 11 5 2 8 7 pol 7 pol 7 6 pol 7 6 4 pol 7 6 4 2 pzb 7 pzb 7 11 pzb 7 11 10 9 pzb 7 11 10 9 3
 2 4 vdp 8 vdp 8 7 vdp 8 7 3 vdp 8 7 3 2

Experiment G

bfn 16 bfn 16 10 bfn 16 10 17 bfn 16 10 17 3 15 bfn 16 10 17 3 15 12 7 9 13 1 bfn 9 bfn 9 4 bfn 9 4 6 bfn 9 4 6 12 5 bfn 9 4 6 12 5 7 2 17 13 14 bfn
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D Statistical Experiment Output

expA: Mean difference (SGM–CRM) = -2.85 , 95% CI $[-3.14, -2.57]$. Shapiro–Wilk: $\text{stat} = 0.7564$, $p = 0.0000$. Differences NOT normally distributed \rightarrow Wilcoxon signed-rank test: $\text{statistic} = 43253.0000$, $p = 0.0000$. Reject H_0 in favour of H_1 : SGM more sensitive.

expB: Mean difference = -3.29, 95% CI [-4.22, -2.48]. Shapiro-Wilk: stat = 0.7967, $p = 0.0000$. Differences NOT normally distributed → Wilcoxon signed-rank test: statistic = 0.0000, $p = 0.0000$. Reject H_0 in favour of H_1 : SGM more sensitive.

expC: Mean difference = +3.69, 95% CI [1.07, 7.89]. Shapiro–Wilk: stat = 0.3763, $p = 0.0000$. Differences NOT normally distributed → Wilcoxon signed-rank test: statistic = 102.0000, $p = 0.0000$. Reject H_0 in favour of H_2 : CRM more sensitive.

expD: Mean difference = -1.48 , 95% CI $[-1.72, -1.26]$. Shapiro–Wilk: $\text{stat} = 0.8032$, $p = 0.0000$. Differences NOT normally distributed → Wilcoxon signed-rank test: $\text{statistic} = 12110.0000$, $p = 0.0000$. Reject H_0 in favour of H_1 : SGM more sensitive.

expE: Mean difference = -2.31 , 95% CI $[-3.06, -1.61]$. Shapiro–Wilk: $\text{stat} = 0.9416$, $p = 0.3371$. Differences look normally distributed → Paired t -test: $t = -5.9993$, $p = 0.0000$. Reject H_0 in favour of H_1 : SGM more sensitive.

expF: Mean difference = $+0.85$, 95% CI $[0.38, 1.46]$. Shapiro–Wilk: $\text{stat} = 0.7143$, $p = 0.0002$. Differences NOT normally distributed → Wilcoxon signed-rank test: $\text{statistic} = 0.0000$, $p = 0.0000$. Reject H_0 in favour of H_2 : CRM more sensitive.

expG: Mean difference = -4.18 , 95% CI $[-4.64, -3.73]$. Shapiro–Wilk: $\text{stat} = 0.8152$, $p = 0.0000$. Differences NOT normally distributed → Wilcoxon signed-rank test: $\text{statistic} = 6445.0000$, $p = 0.0000$. Reject H_0 in favour of H_1 : SGM more sensitive.

expH: Mean difference = -4.04 , 95% CI $[-5.43, -2.82]$. Shapiro–Wilk: $\text{stat} = 0.8217$, $p = 0.0005$. Differences NOT normally distributed → Wilcoxon signed-rank test: $\text{statistic} = 0.0000$, $p = 0.0000$. Reject H_0 in favour of H_1 : SGM more sensitive.

expI: Mean difference = $+5.42$, 95% CI $[1.30, 11.62]$. Shapiro–Wilk: $\text{stat} = 0.4752$, $p = 0.0000$. Differences NOT normally distributed → Wilcoxon signed-rank test: $\text{statistic} = 53.0000$, $p = 0.0023$. Reject H_0 in favour of H_2 : CRM more sensitive.

expJ: Mean difference = -1.51 , 95% CI $[-1.67, -1.35]$. Shapiro–Wilk: $\text{stat} = 0.8739$, $p = 0.0000$. Differences NOT normally distributed → Wilcoxon signed-rank test: $\text{statistic} = 0.0000$, $p = 0.0000$. Reject H_0 in favour of H_1 : SGM more sensitive.

expK: Mean difference = -1.61 , 95% CI $[-2.17, -1.10]$. Shapiro–Wilk: $\text{stat} = 0.7840$, $p = 0.0134$. Differences NOT normally distributed → Wilcoxon signed-rank test: $\text{statistic} = 0.0000$, $p = 0.0039$. Reject H_0 in favour of H_1 : SGM more sensitive.

expL: Mean difference = -1.93 , 95% CI $[-2.91, -1.07]$. Shapiro–Wilk: $\text{stat} = 0.8297$, $p = 0.0443$. Differences NOT normally distributed → Wilcoxon signed-rank test: $\text{statistic} = 0.0000$, $p = 0.0039$. Reject H_0 in favour of H_1 : SGM more sensitive.

expM: Mean difference = $+0.15$, 95% CI $[0.06, 0.24]$. Shapiro–Wilk: $\text{stat} = 0.7953$, $p = 0.0000$. Differences NOT normally distributed → Wilcoxon signed-rank test: $\text{statistic} = 3314.0000$, $p = 0.0000$. Reject H_0 in favour of H_2 : CRM more sensitive.

expN: Mean difference = -0.12 , 95% CI $[-0.57, 0.15]$. Shapiro–Wilk: $\text{stat} = 0.5978$, $p = 0.0001$. Differences NOT normally distributed → Wilcoxon signed-rank test: $\text{statistic} = 15.0000$, $p = 0.4258$. Fail to reject H_0 → No significant difference.

expO: Mean difference = $+0.37$, 95% CI $[-0.04, 0.87]$. Shapiro–Wilk: $\text{stat} = 0.9121$, $p = 0.3308$. Differences look normally distributed → Paired t -test: $t = 1.5499$, $p = 0.1598$. Fail to reject H_0 → No significant difference.