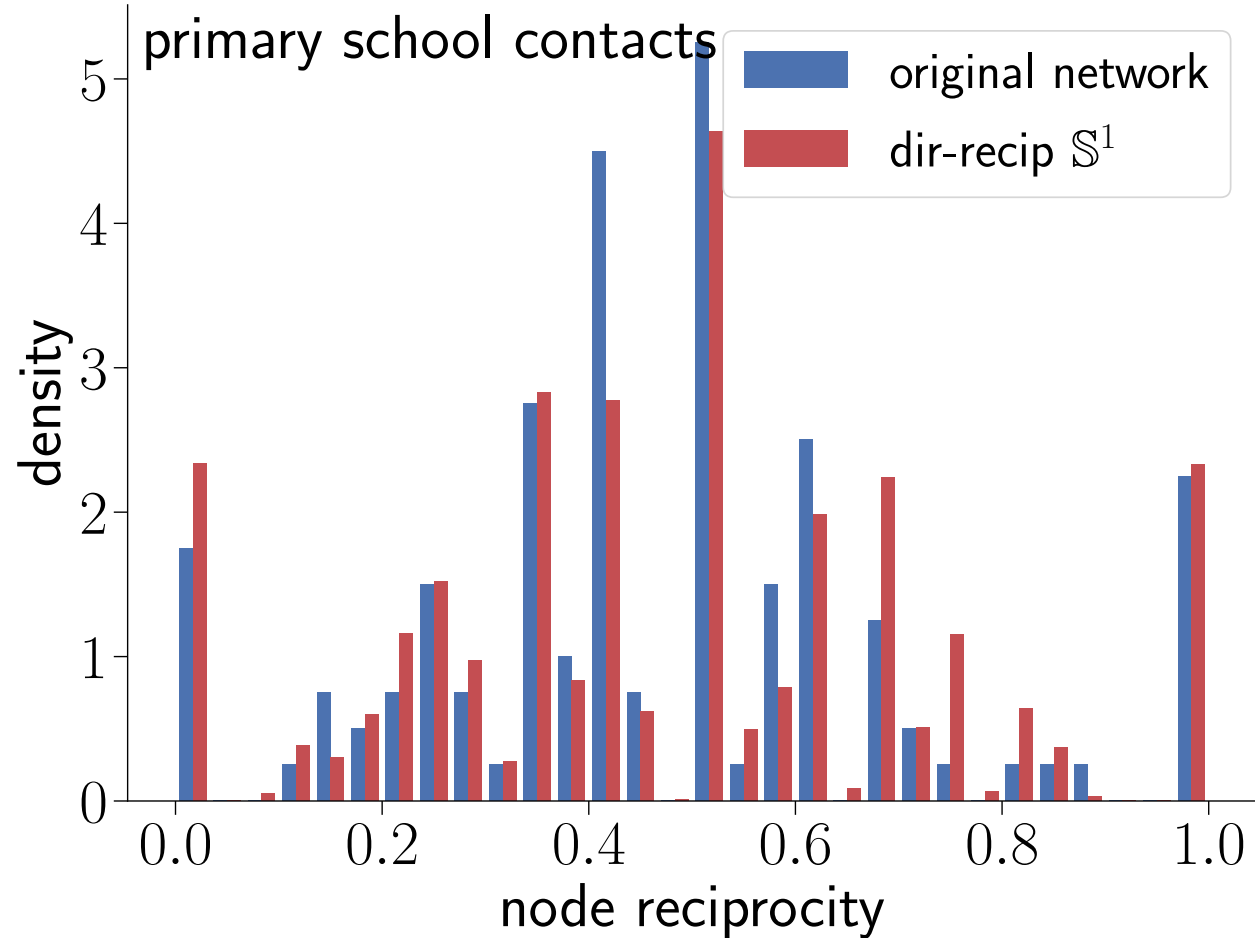
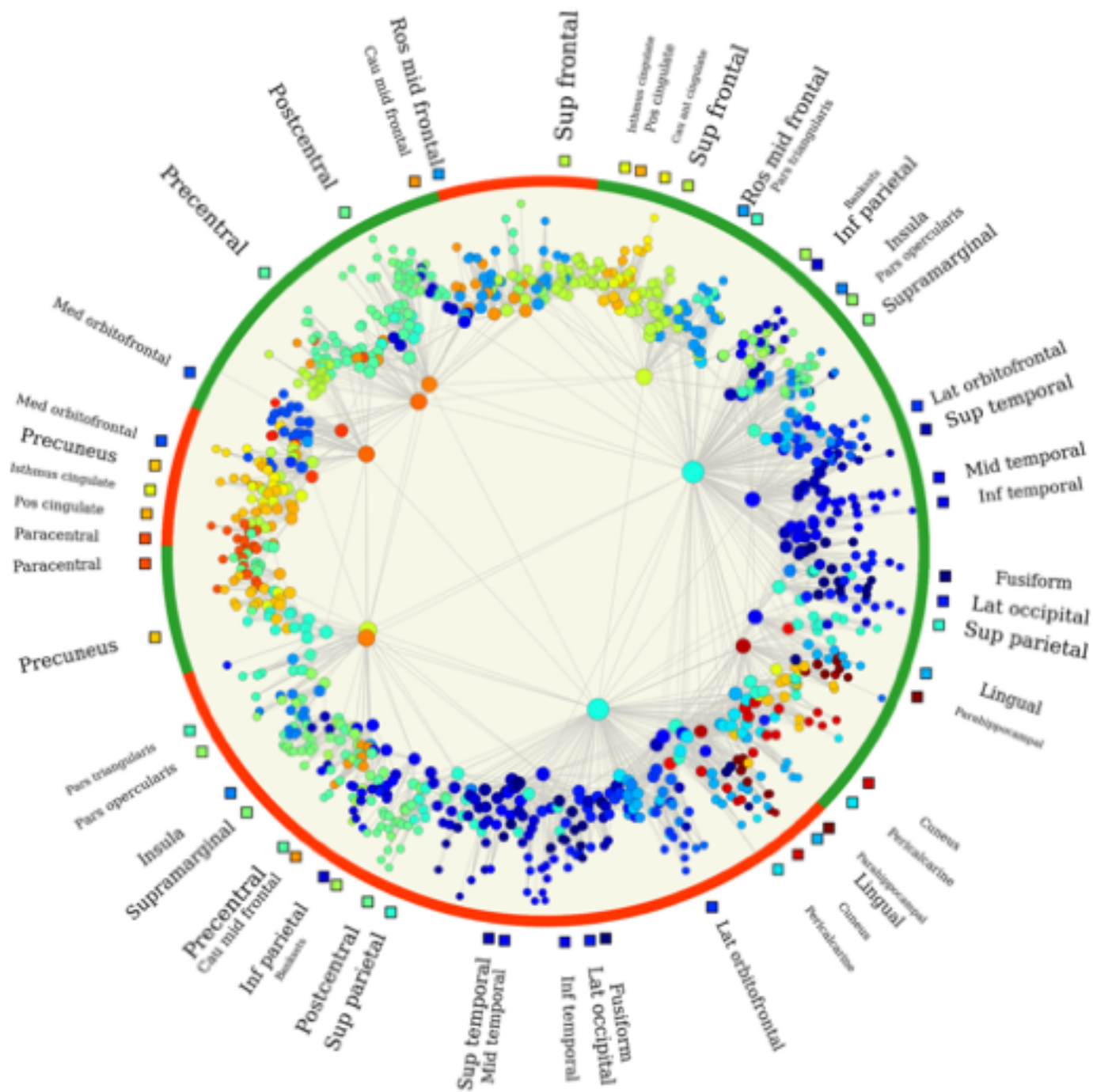


primary school contacts





1

8

clustering coefficient

0.8

0.6

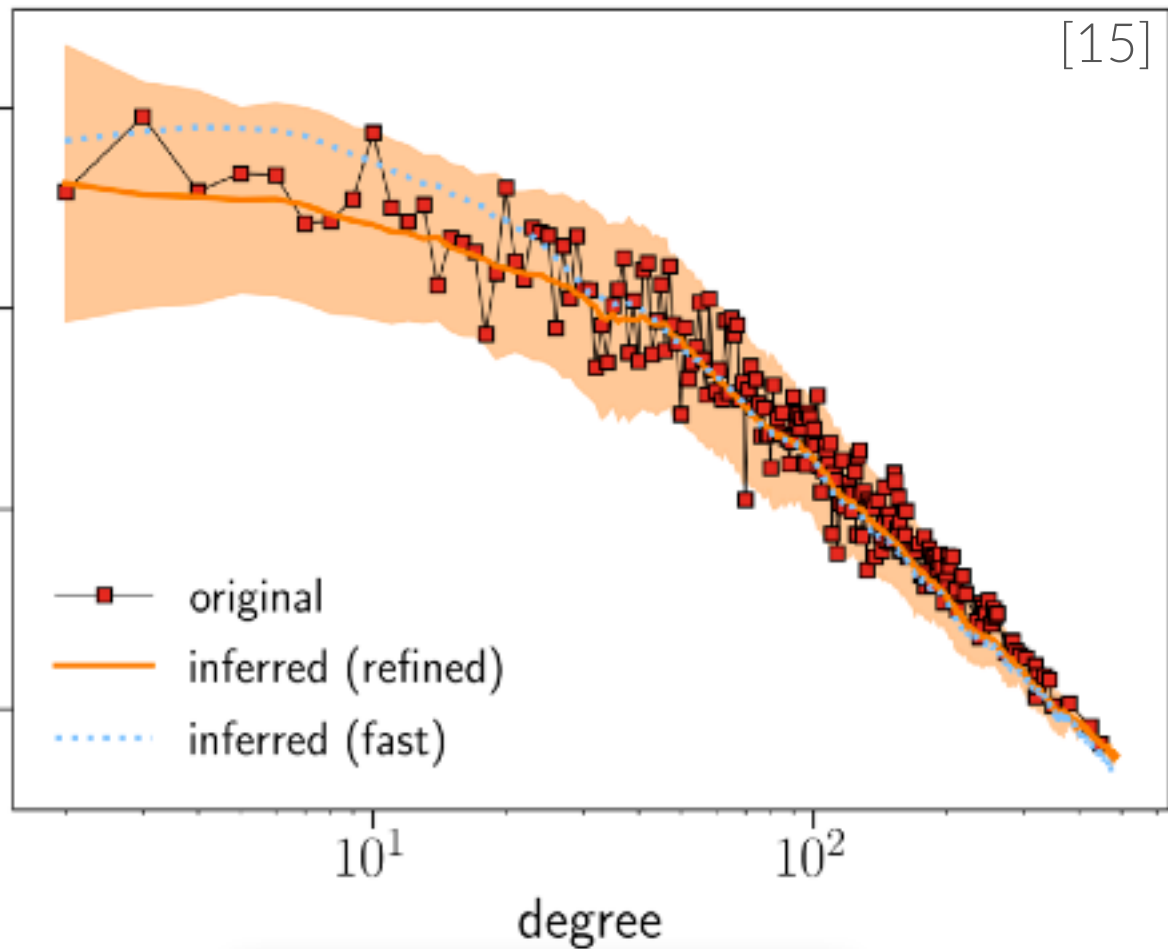
0.4

0.2

- original
- inferred (refined)
- inferred (fast)

 10^1 10^2

degree



[1] Phys. Rev. E 80, 035101 (2009)

[2] Phys. Rev. E 82, 036106 (2010)

[3] Phys. Rev. Lett. 100, 078701 (2008)

[5] Nat. Commun. 8, 14103 (2017)

[6] Phys. Rev. E 84, 026114 (2011)

[7] Phys. Rev. E 95, 032309 (2017)

[8] Mol. Biosyst. 8, 843 (2012)

[9] Nat. Phys. 12, 1076 (2016)

[10] Phys. Rev. Lett. 118, 218301 (2017)

[11] Nature 489, 537 (2012)

[12] Sci.Rep. 5, 9421 (2015)

[13] J. Stat. Phys. 173, 775 (2018)

[14] New J. Phys. 20, 052002 (2018)

[15] New J. Phys. 21, 123033 (2019)

[16] Nat. Commun. 8, 1615 (2017)

[17] Nat. Commun. 1, 62 (2010)

[18] PNAS 117, 20244 (2020)

A powerful and versatile framework

- ▷ Amenable to many **analytical calculations** [1,2]
- ▷ Generalizable to **weighted** [5], **bipartite** [6,7,8], **multiplex** [9,10], **directed** [4] and **growing** [11] networks
- ▷ Geometrical interpretation of preferential attachment [11]
- ▷ Parsimonious explanation of **self-similarity** [3]
- ▷ Generalizable to networks with **community structure** [12,13,14]
- ▷ **Mapping of real complex networks** unto hyperbolic space [15,16]
 - Reproduction of additional properties than the ones used to fit the parameters [4,15].
 - Identification of biochemical pathways in E. Coli [8]
 - Efficient Internet routing protocols [17]
 - Organization of the human connectome [18,20]
 - Self-similar architecture [19]
 - Evolution of hierarchy in international trade [21]
 - ...
- ▷ ...

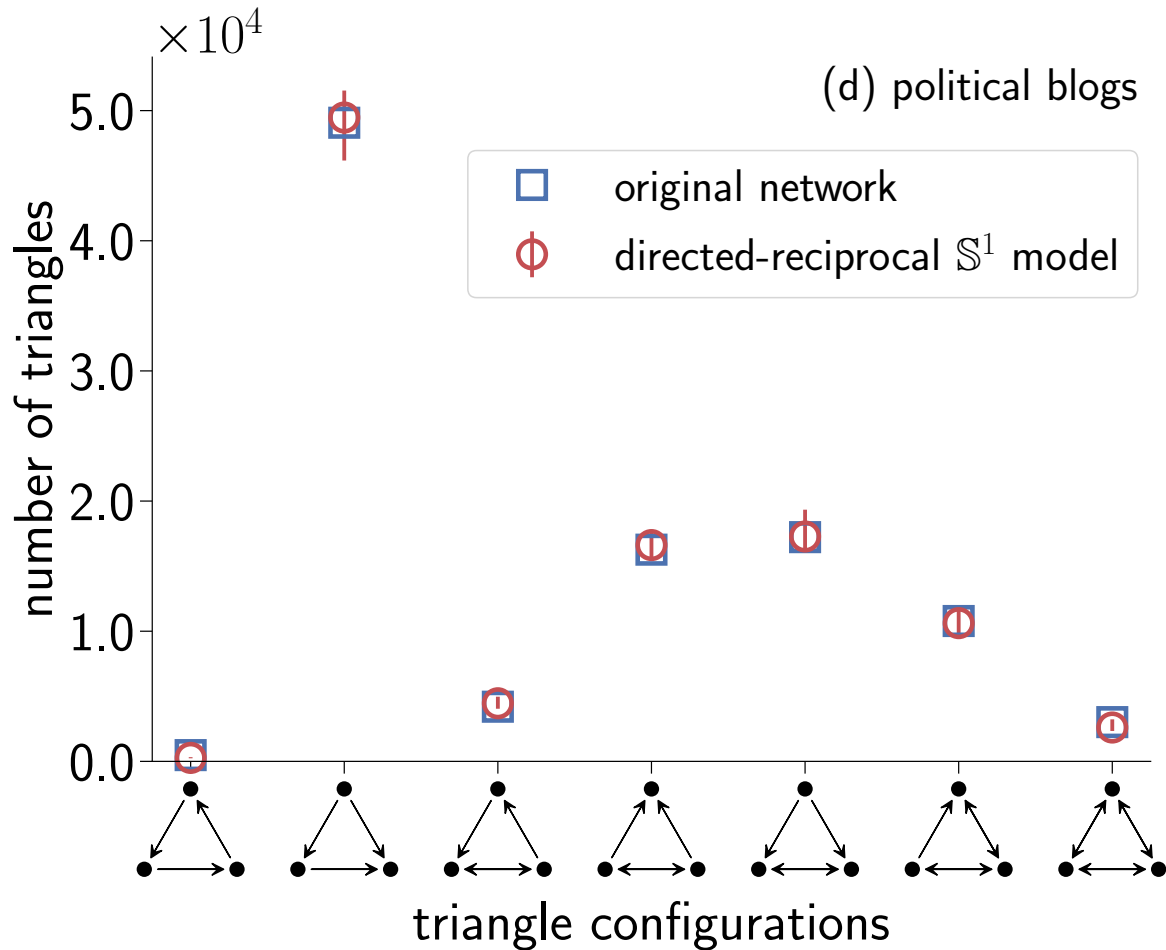
[4] Nat. Phys. 20, 150 (2024)

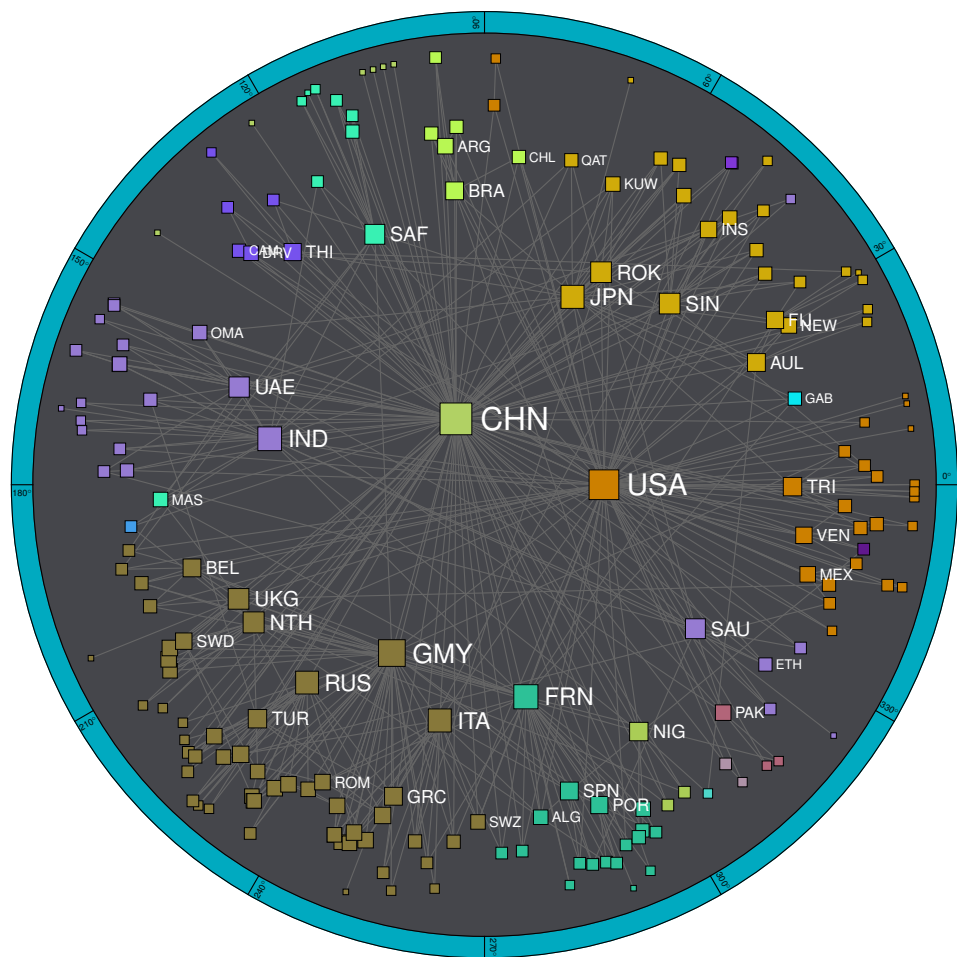
[19] Nat. Phys. 14, 5883 (2018)

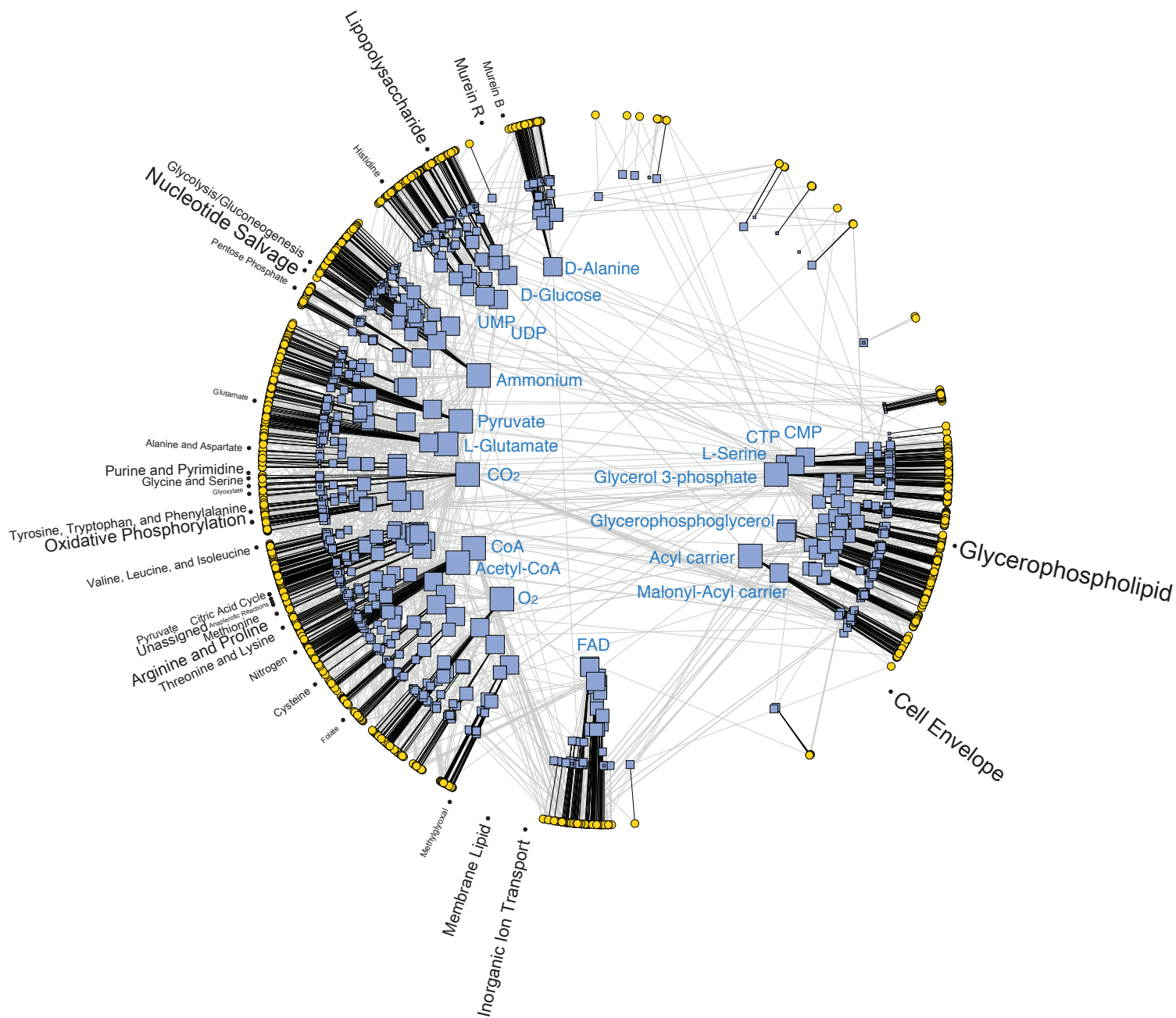
[20] PLOS Comput. Biol. 16, e1007584 (2020)

[21] Sci. Rep. 6, 33441 (2016)

(d) political blogs







Review Article | Published: 29 January 2021

Network geometry

[Marián Boguñá](#), [Ivan Bonamassa](#), [Manlio De Domenico](#) , [Shlomo Havlin](#),
[Dmitri Krioukov](#) & [M. Ángeles Serrano](#)

[Nature Reviews Physics](#) **3**, 114–135 (2021)

A powerful and versatile framework

- ▷ Amenable to many **analytical calculations** [1,2]
- ▷ Generalizable to **weighted** [5], **bipartite** [6,7,8], **multiplex** [9,10], **directed** [4] and **growing** [11] networks
- ▷ Geometrical interpretation of preferential attachment [11]
- ▷ Parsimonious explanation of **self-similarity** [3]
- ▷ Generalizable to networks with **community structure** [12,13,14]
- ▷ **Mapping of real complex networks** unto hyperbolic space [15,16]
 - Reproduction of additional properties than the ones used to fit the parameters [4,15].
 - Identification of biochemical pathways in E. Coli [8]
 - Efficient Internet routing protocols [17]
 - Organization of the human connectome [18,20]
 - Self-similar architecture [19]
 - Evolution of hierarchy in international trade [21]
 - ...
- ▷ ...

Review Article | Published: 29 January 2021

Network geometry

[Marián Boguñá](#), [Ivan Bonamassa](#), [Manlio De Domenico](#) , [Shlomo Havlin](#),
[Dmitri Krioukov](#) & [M. Ángeles Serrano](#)

[Nature Reviews Physics](#) **3**, 114–135 (2021)

[1] Phys. Rev. E 80, 035101 (2009)
[2] Phys. Rev. E 82, 036106 (2010)
[3] Phys. Rev. Lett. 100, 078701 (2008)
[4] Nat. Phys. 20, 150 (2024)
[5] Nat. Commun. 8, 14103 (2017)
[6] Phys. Rev. E 84, 026114 (2011)

[7] Phys. Rev. E 95, 032309 (2017)
[8] Mol. Biosyst. 8, 843 (2012)
[9] Nat. Phys. 12, 1076 (2016)
[10] Phys. Rev. Lett. 118, 218301 (2017)
[11] Nature 489, 537 (2012)
[12] Sci. Rep. 5, 9421 (2015)

[13] J. Stat. Phys. 173, 775 (2018)
[14] New J. Phys. 20, 052002 (2018)
[15] New J. Phys. 21, 123033 (2019)
[16] Nat. Commun. 8, 1615 (2017)
[17] Nat. Commun. 1, 62 (2010)
[18] PNAS 117, 20244 (2020)

[19] Nat. Phys. 14, 583 (2018)
[20] PLOS Comput. Biol. 16, e1007584 (2020)
[21] Sci. Rep. 6, 33441 (2016)

Challenges

Heterogeneous random geometric graph models are prime candidates to model real networked complex systems.

But they rely heavily on our capacity to find high-quality embeddings of the original datasets.

▷ Difficult optimization problem

- rugged landscape
- numerous symmetries (rotation, reflection, graph automorphisms)
- gradient not always well defined

▷ Out-of-the-box solutions do not work well

- Hamiltonian Monte Carlo
- gradient descent

▷ Current state-of-the-art embedding methods

- rely on heuristics
- do not provide uncertainties (loglikelihood maximization)

