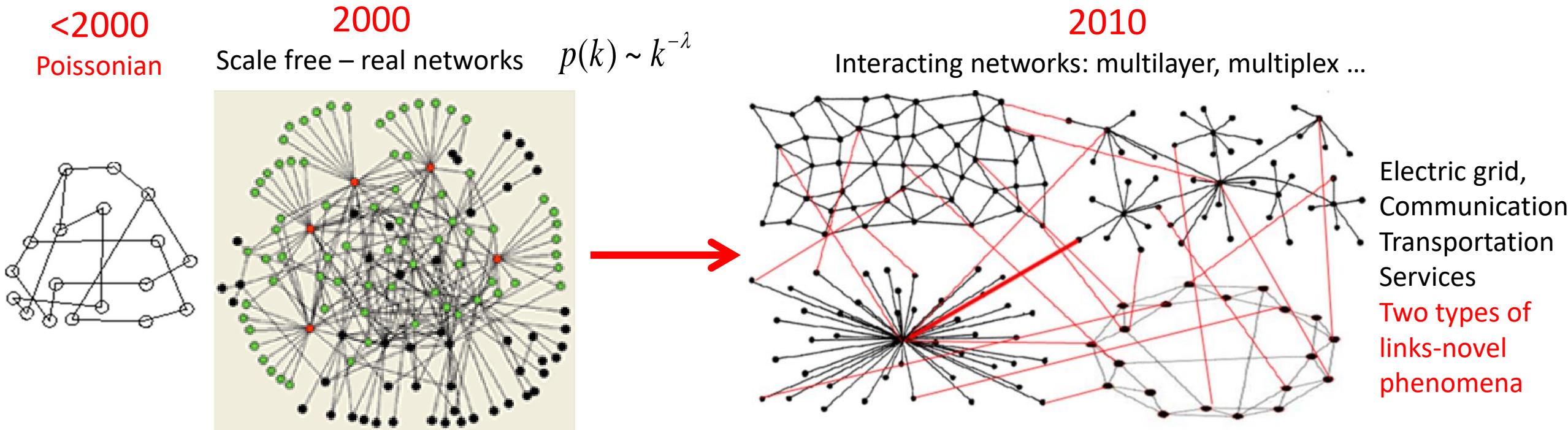


Network Science and Applications

Epidemics, Parkinson, Fake News, Traffic, Climate, Physiology, Cascading failures etc.

Shlomo Havlin



Covid-19: Bnaya Gross et al *EPL* (2020); Cohen et al *PRL* (2003); Yangyang Liu et al, *National Science Review* (2020);

Traffic: Daqing Li et al, *PNAS* 112, 669 (2015); G. Zeng et al, *PNAS* 116, 23 (2019); Shida et al *Sci. Rep.* 1, 10 (2020);

Parkinson: E. Asher, R. Bartsch et al, *Nature Communications Biology*, 4, 1 (2021);

Network Physiology: Bashan, Bartsch, Ivanov *Nature Communications*, 3 702 (2012); **Climate, Brain :** Jurgen Kurths Lecture today

Interdependent Networks: Buldyrev et al *Nature* 464, 1025 (2010); Gao et al *Nat. Phys.* 8, 40 (2012), Danziger et al *Nat. Phys.* (2020)

Interdependent Superconducting Networks: I. Bonamassa et al, arXiv:2207.01669 (2022)

Percolation of Single networks

- Percolation theory
- Remove $1-p$ fraction of nodes
- Functioning – existence of giant component
- Network resilience

- Second order phase transition
- Critical behaviour
- Universality classes

Scaling relations

$$n_s \sim s^{-\tau}$$
$$d\nu = 2\beta + \gamma$$

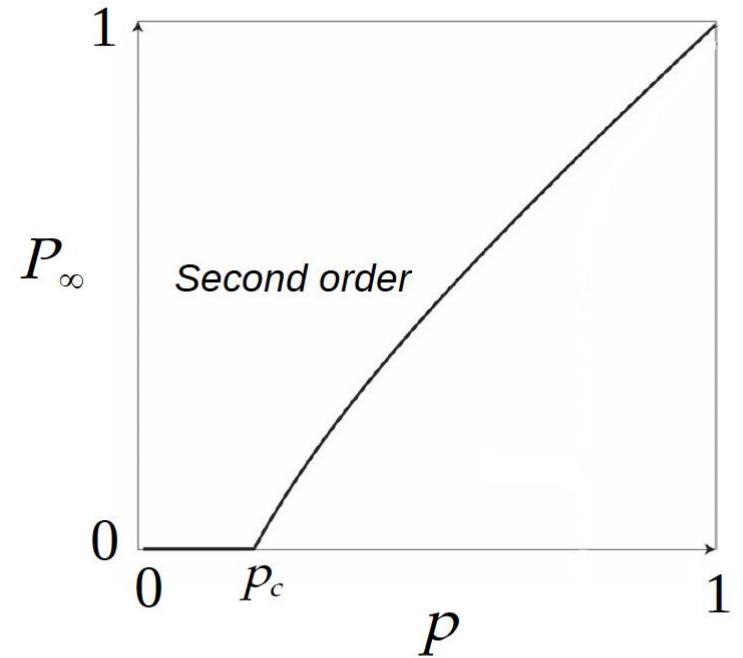
$$\delta - 1 = \gamma/\beta$$

Critical exponents

$$P_\infty \sim (p - p_c)^\beta$$

$$\xi \sim |p - p_c|^{-\nu}$$

$$\chi \sim |p - p_c|^{-\gamma}$$



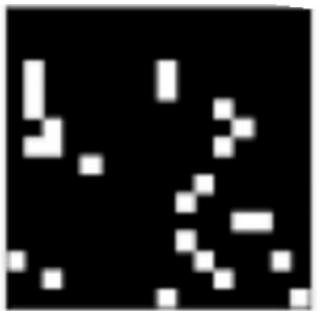
$p < p_c$



$p = p_c$



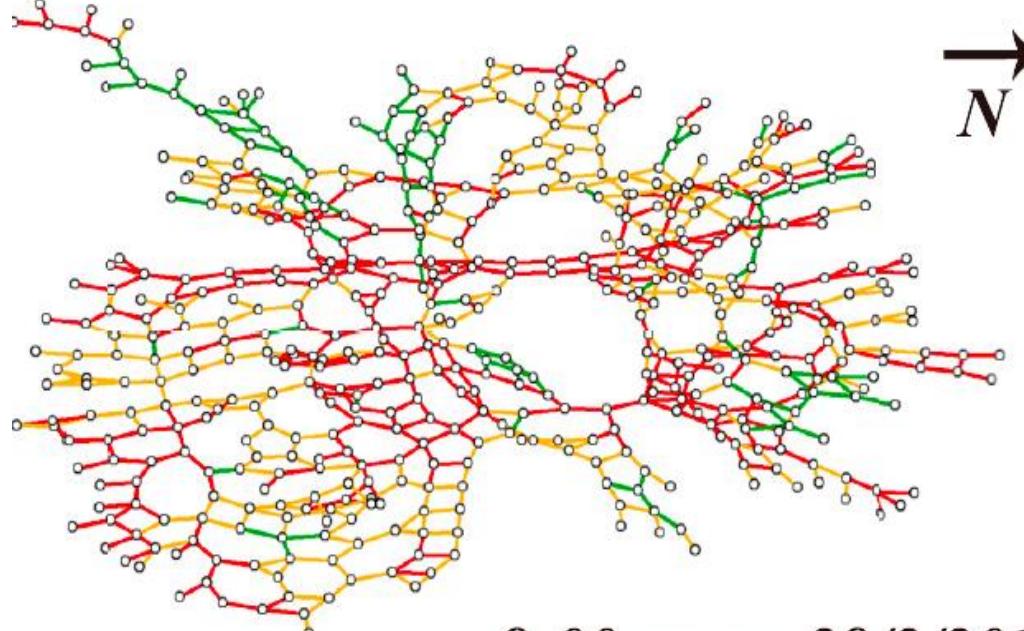
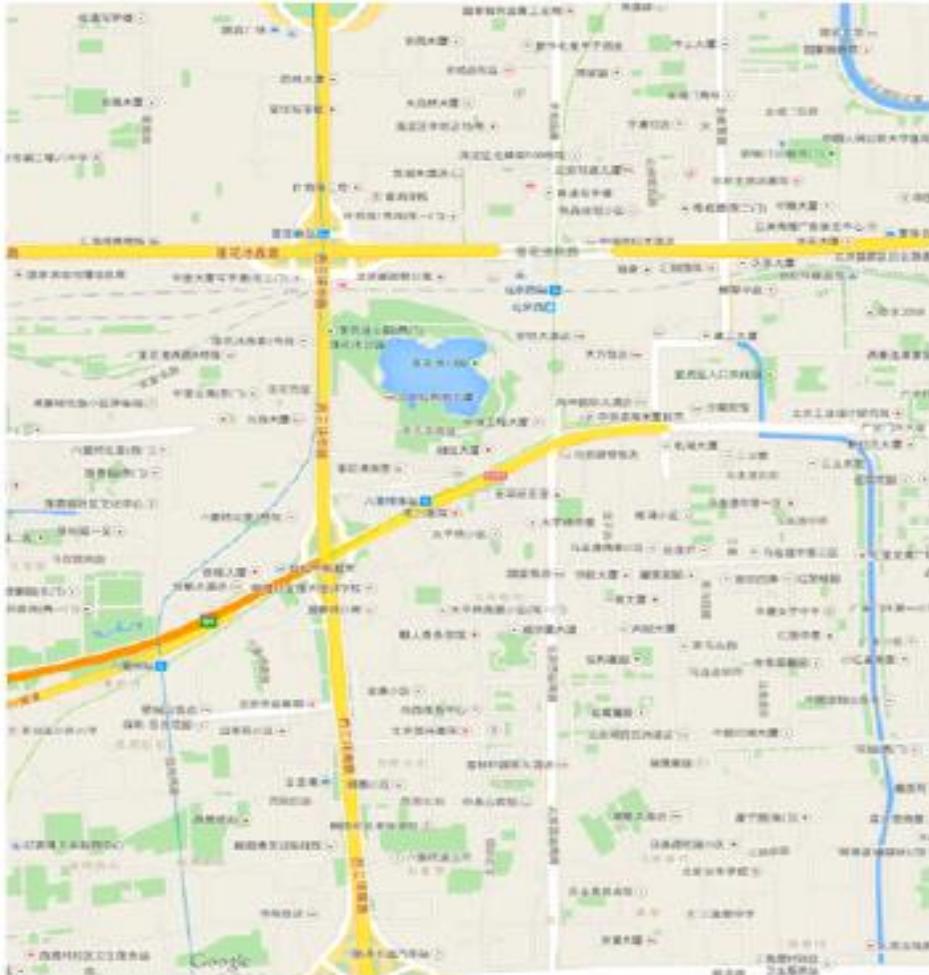
$p > p_c$



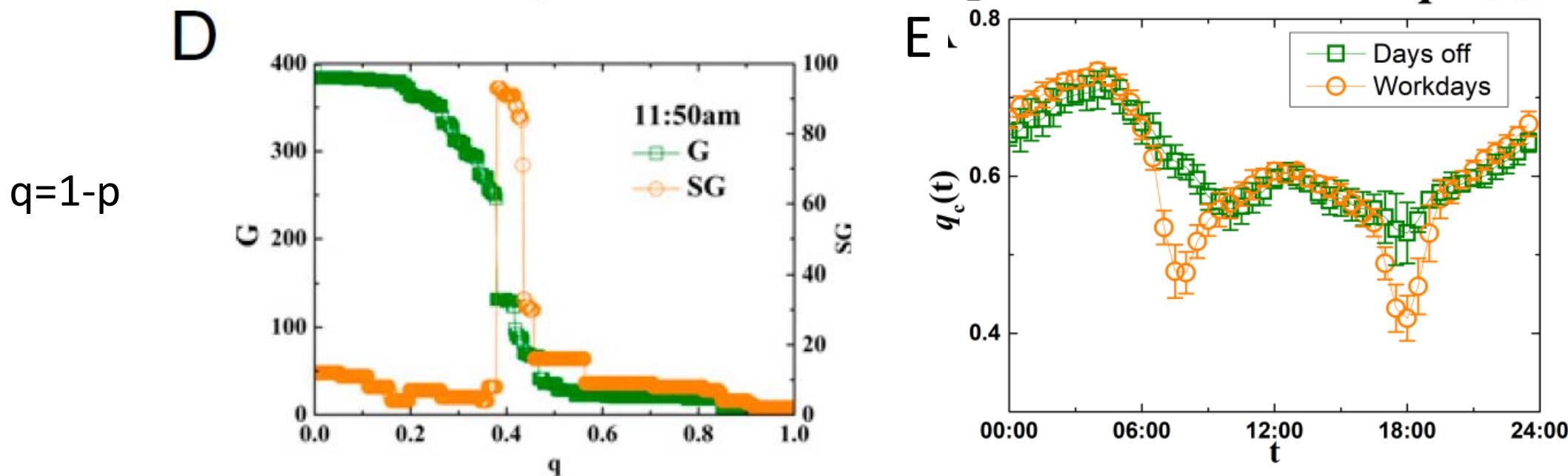
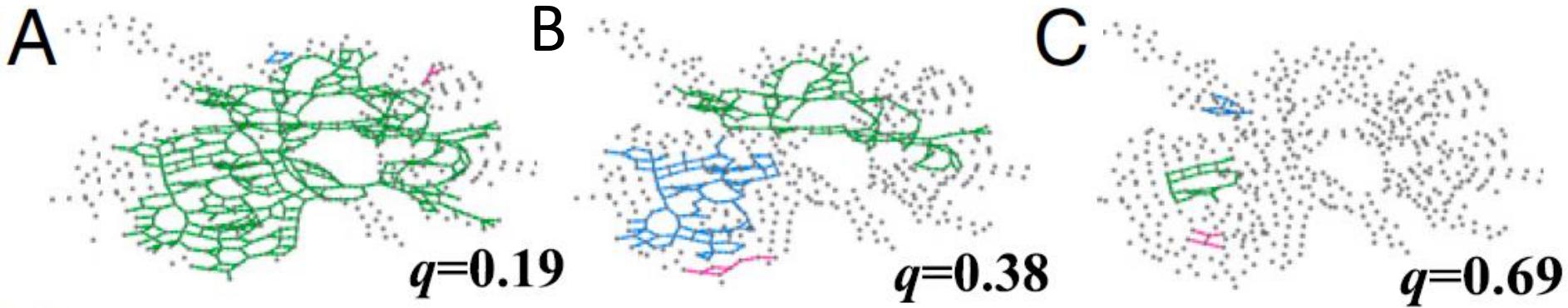
Traffic and Network Theory

1. Mapping traffic in Beijing as a dynamic network
2. Percolation theory identify bottlenecks

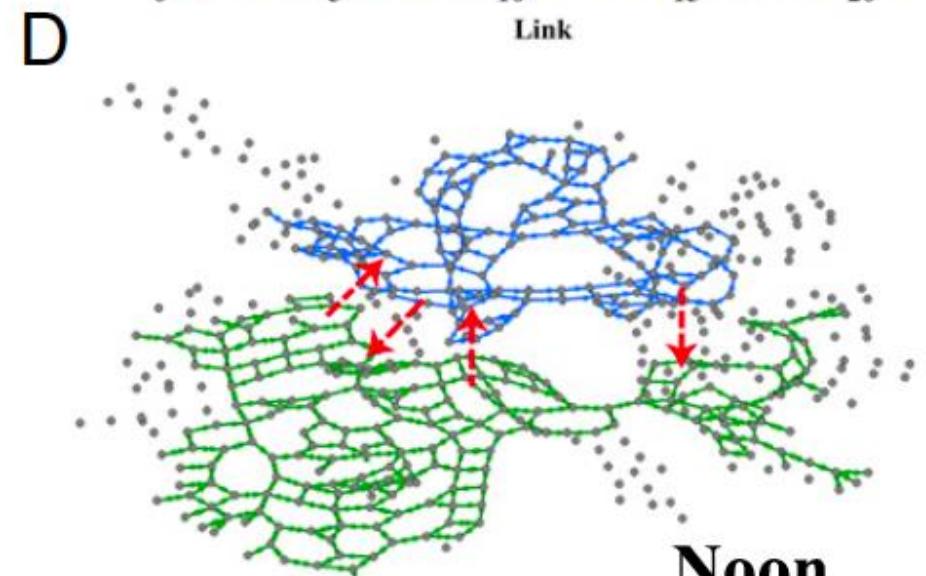
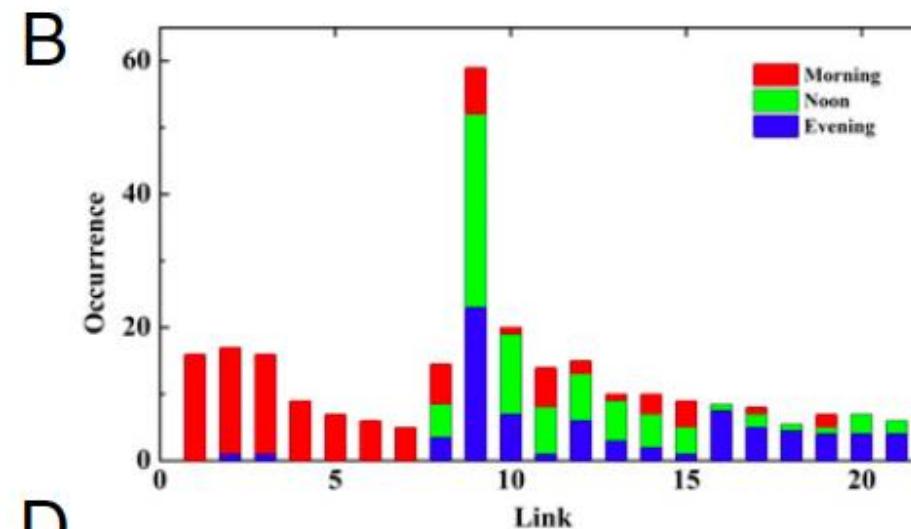
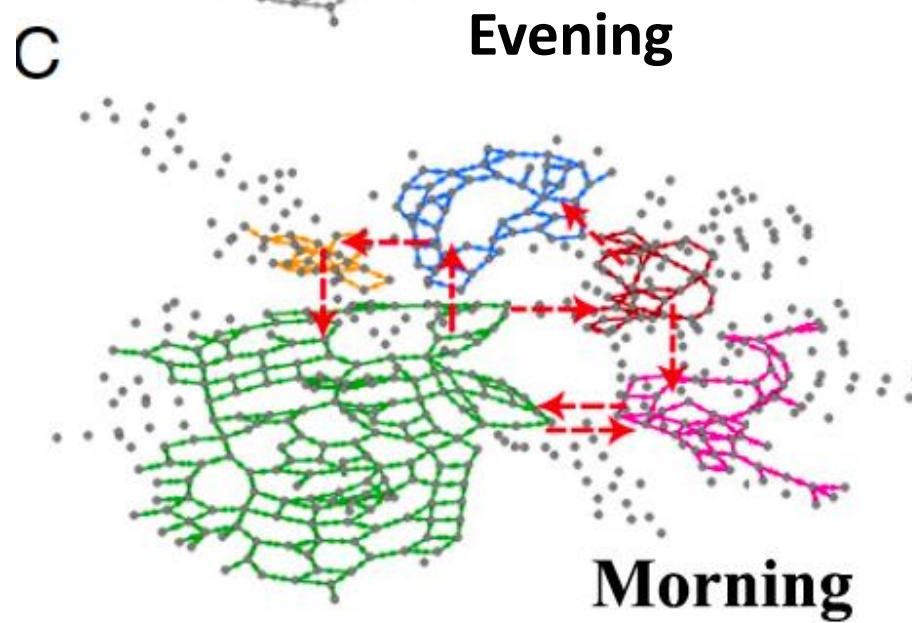
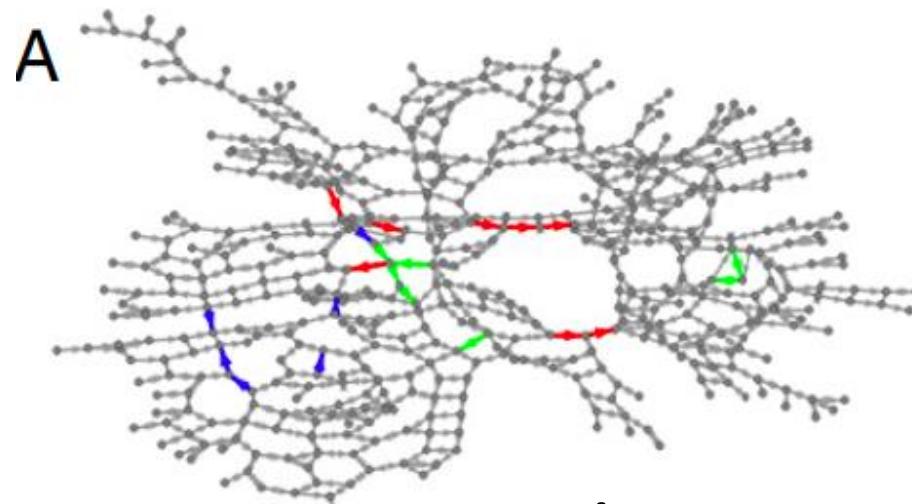
A



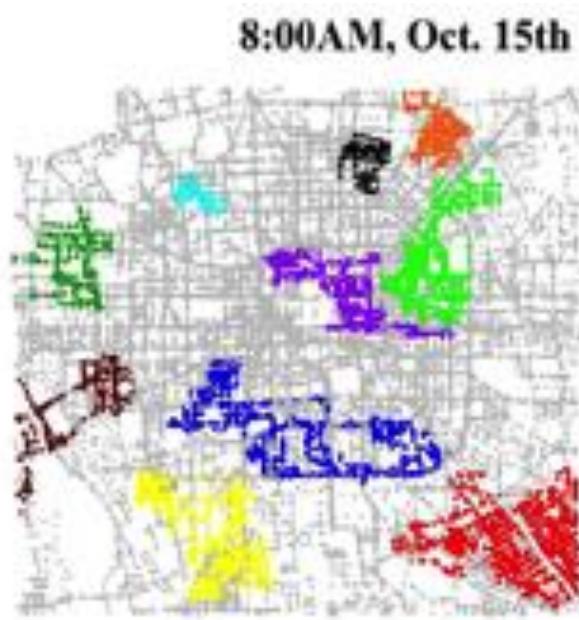
NETWORK, PERCOLATION AND TRAFFIC



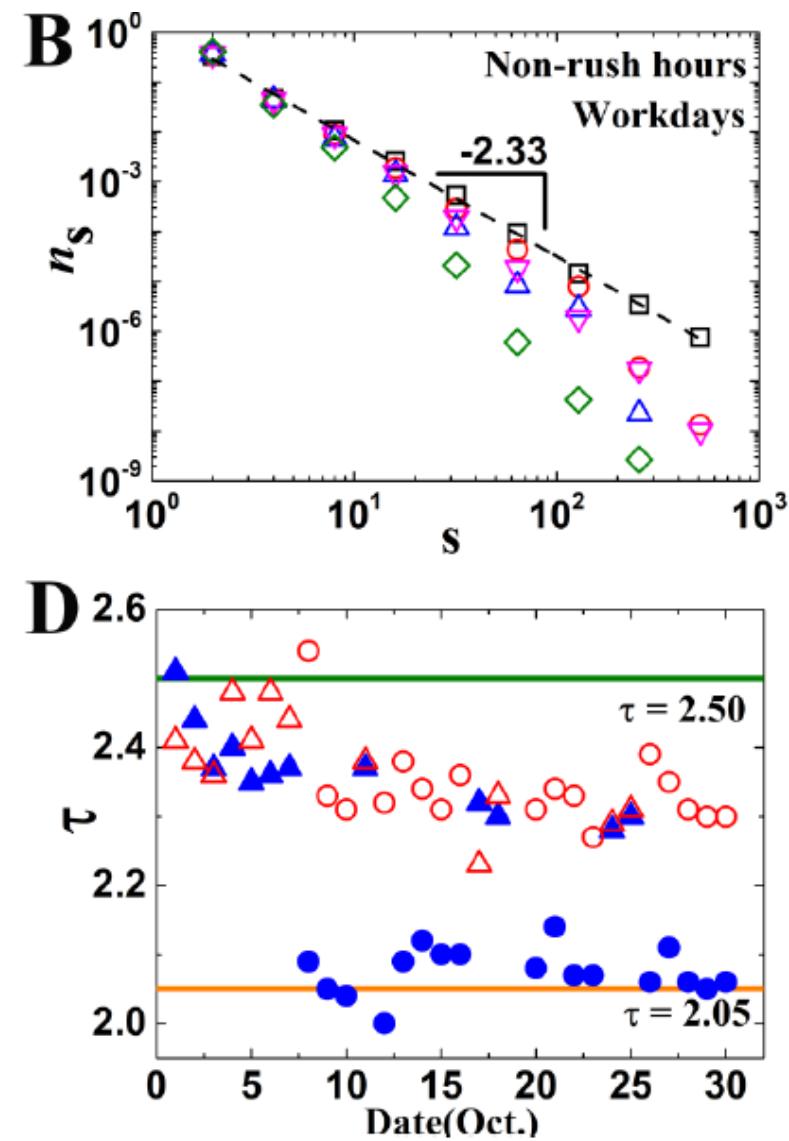
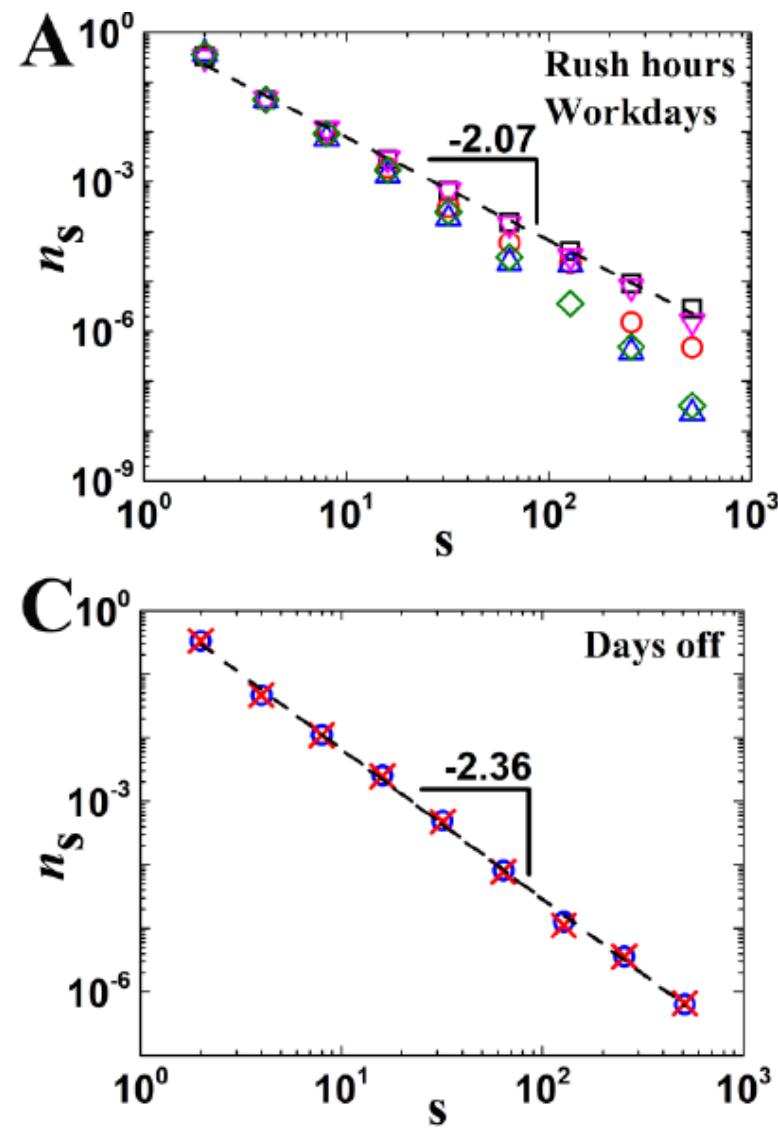
DIFFERENT HOURS DIFFERENT BOTTLENECKS



Percolation critical exponents



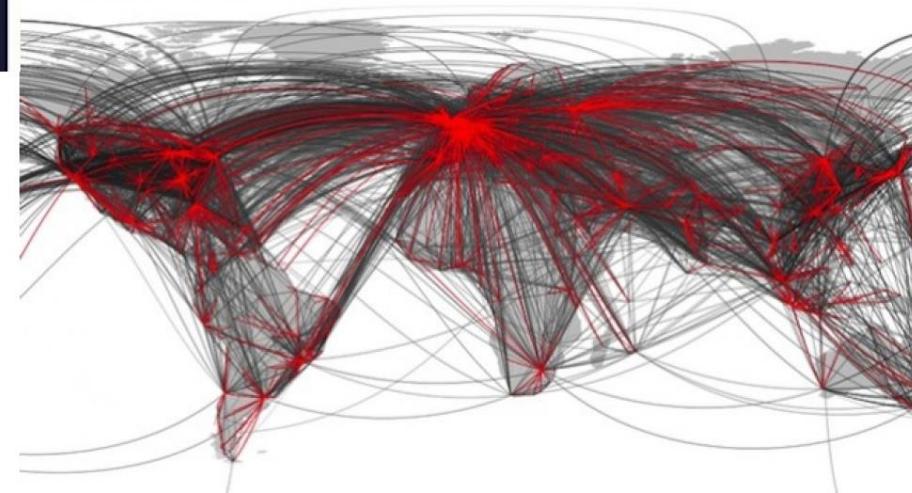
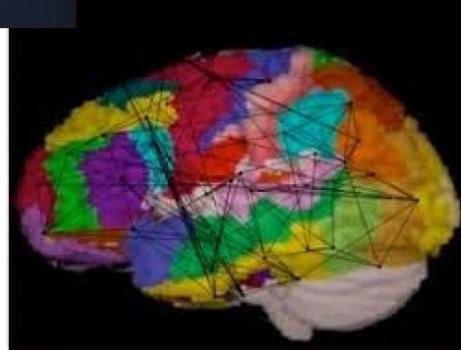
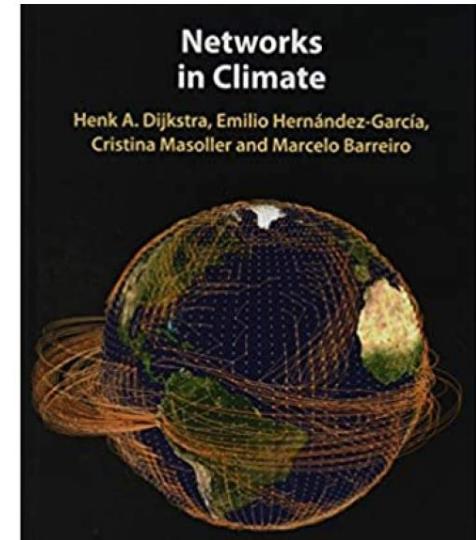
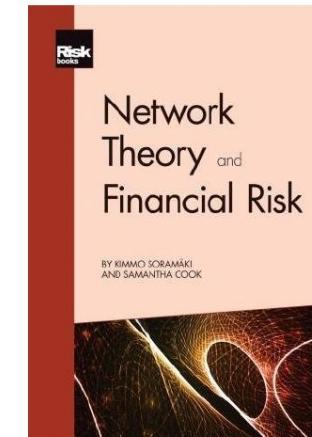
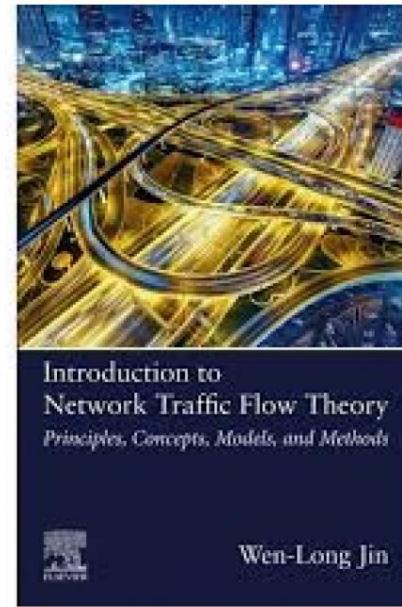
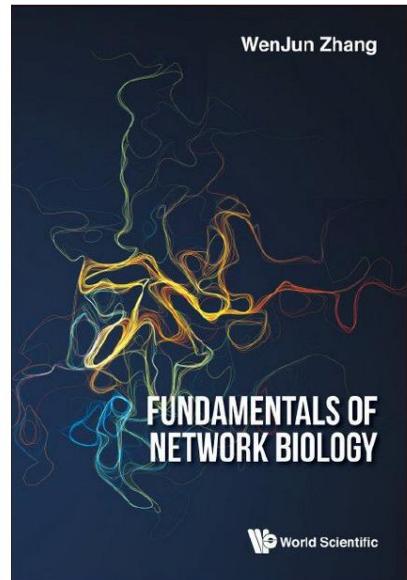
2015



Multidisciplinary field

- Climate
- Earthquakes
- Traffic
- Biology
- Brain
- Finance
- Infrastructures

New concepts emerge!



From network theory back to physics: interdependent physical networks

Single networks

- Percolation theory
- Remove 1-p fraction of nodes
- Functioning – existence of giant component
- Network resilience

- Second order phase transition
- Critical behaviour
- Universality classes

Scaling relations

$$d\nu = 2\beta + \gamma$$

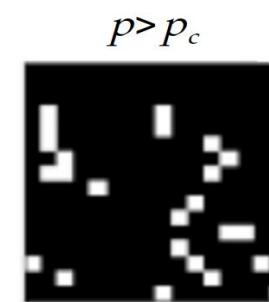
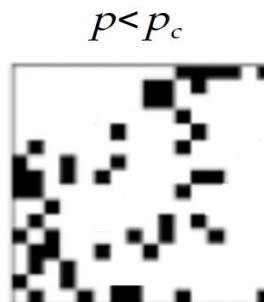
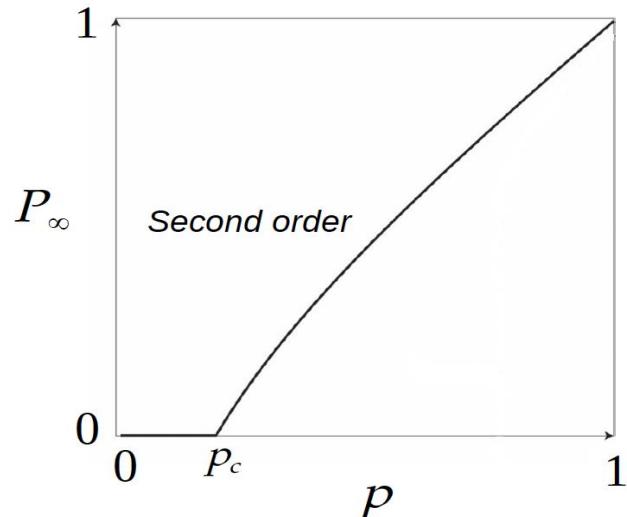
$$\delta - 1 = \gamma/\beta$$

Critical exponents

$$P_\infty \sim (p - p_c)^\beta$$

$$\xi \sim |p - p_c|^{-\nu}$$

$$\chi \sim |p - p_c|^{-\gamma}$$



Blackout in Italy, September 2003

3:21 am: a tree too close to a power station receives the discharge of a line

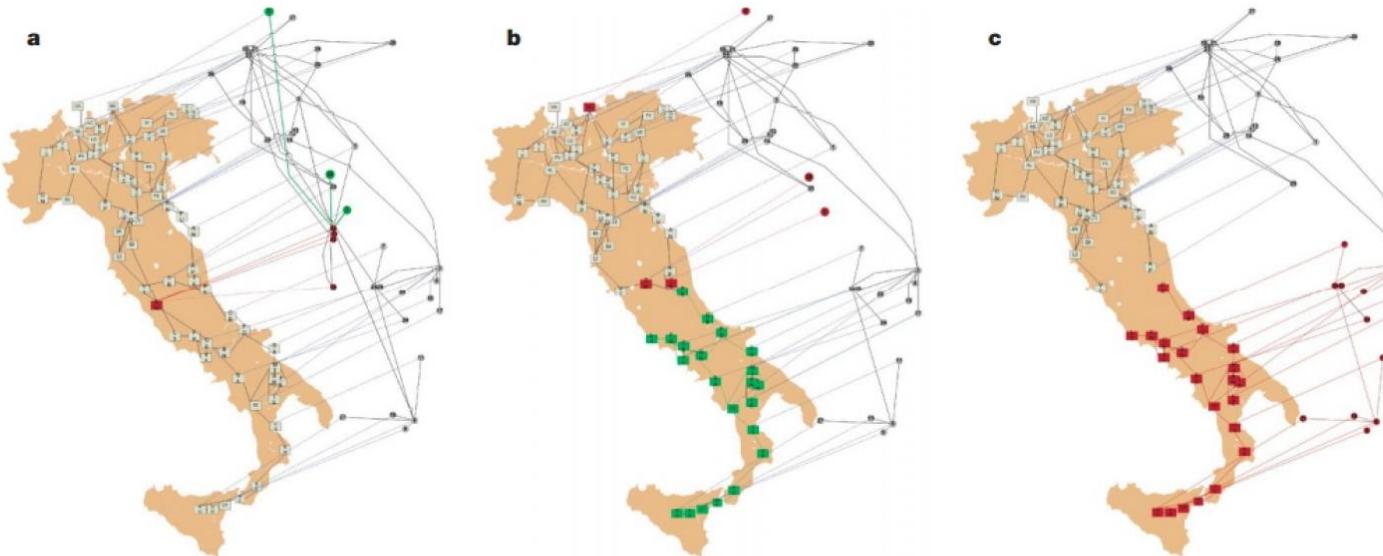


Blackout in Italy, September 2003

3:23 am: the power outage extends to the whole country

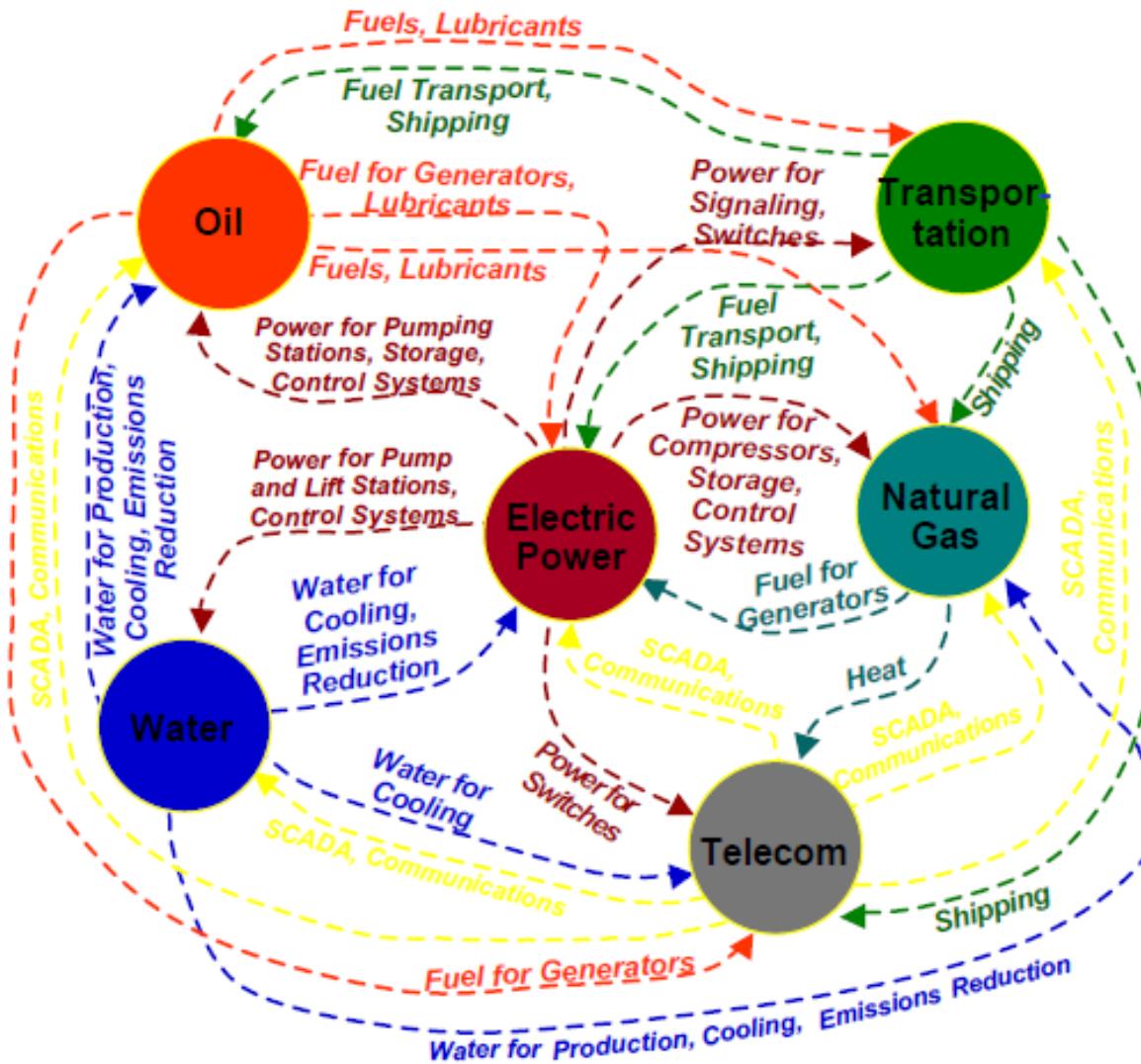


Interdependent networks



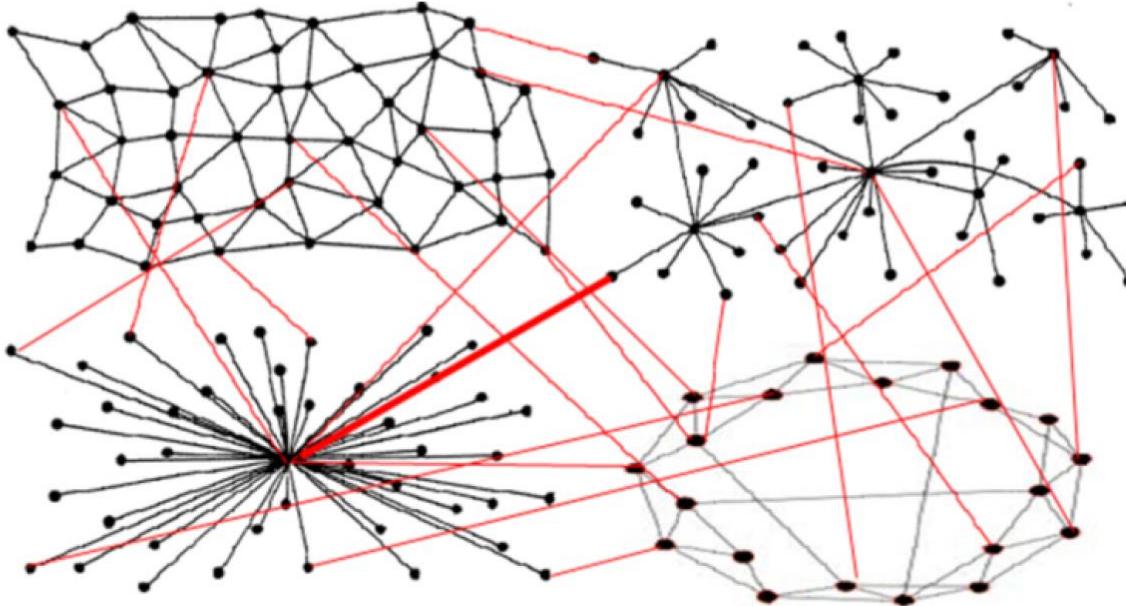
- Two networks: **Communication** network and **power-grid** network
- Two types of links: **Connectivity** within each network and **dependency** between the networks
- **Dependency:** If a node in one network fails, another node in the other network will fail as well

How interdependent are infrastructures?

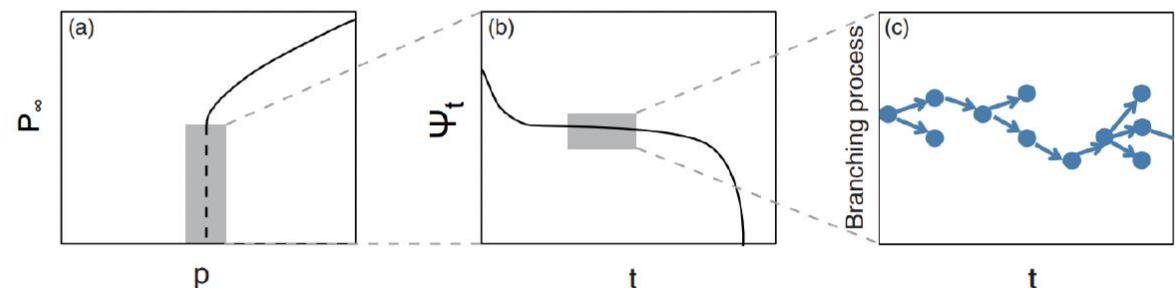
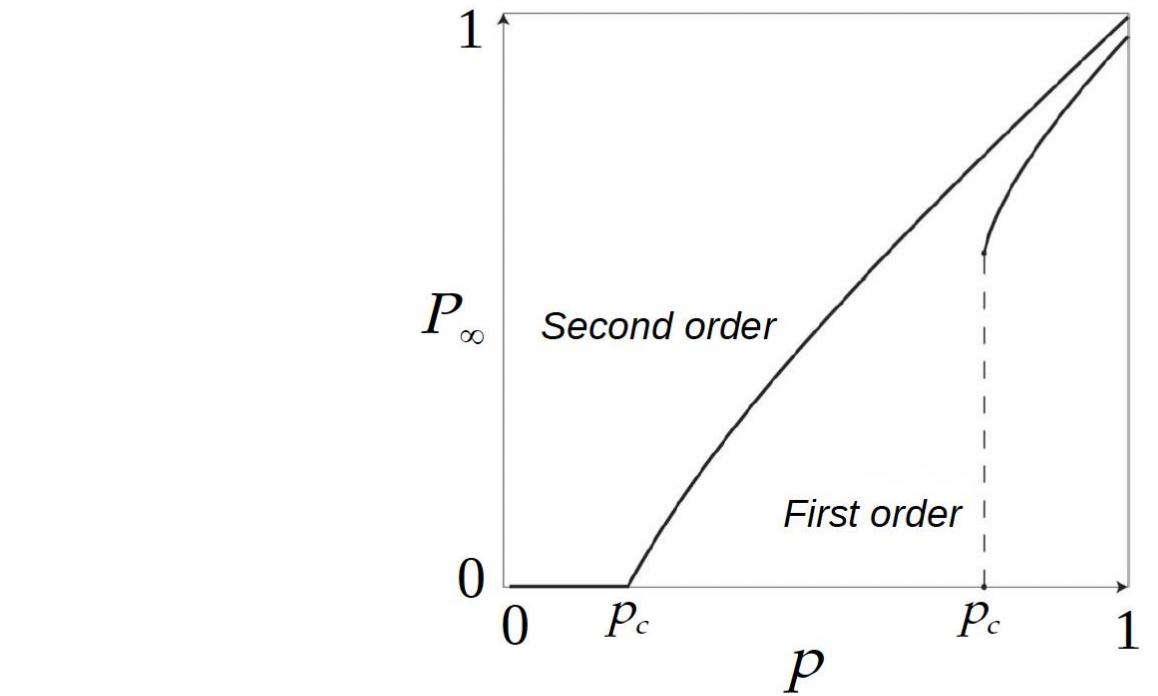


Peerenboom, Fisher, and Whitfield, 2001

Interdependent networks



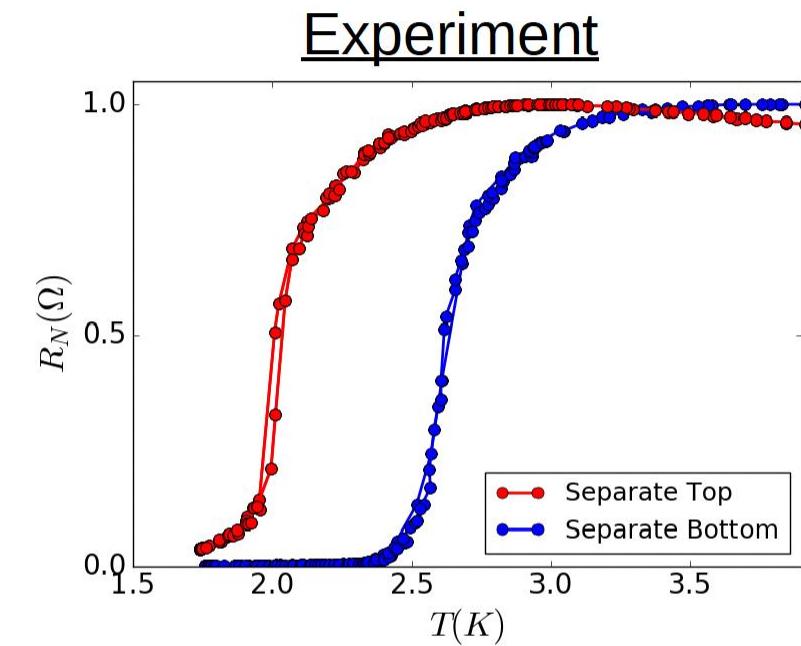
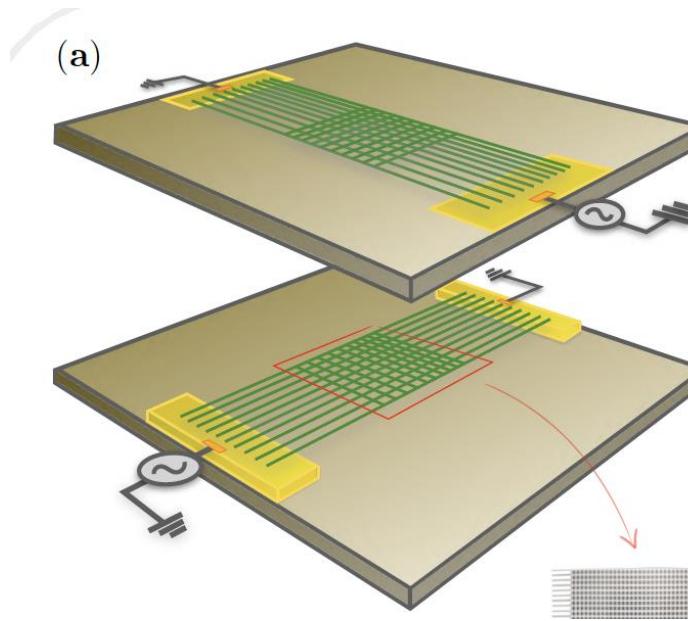
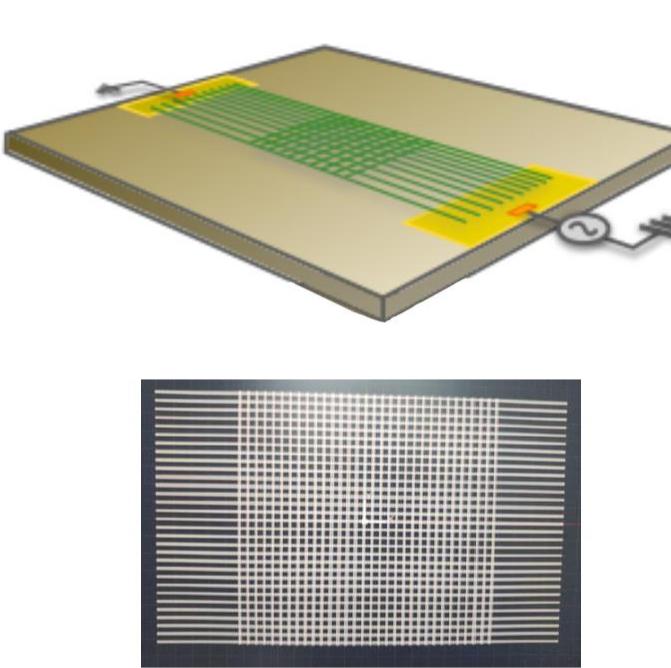
- Cascading failures
- Local failure leads to total collapse



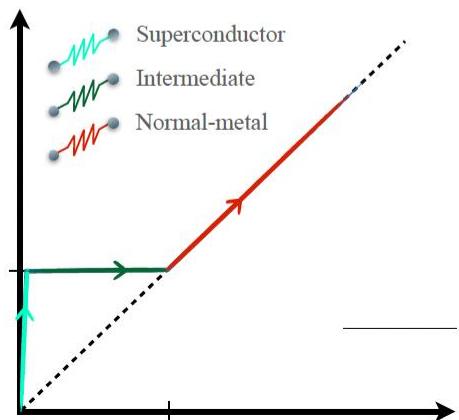
Buldyrev, S. V., Parshani, R., Paul, G., Stanley, H. E., & Havlin, S. (2010). Catastrophic cascade of failures in interdependent networks. *Nature*, 464(7291), 1025-1028.

Can we apply the concept of interdependent networks in physical systems?

Single Superconducting networks

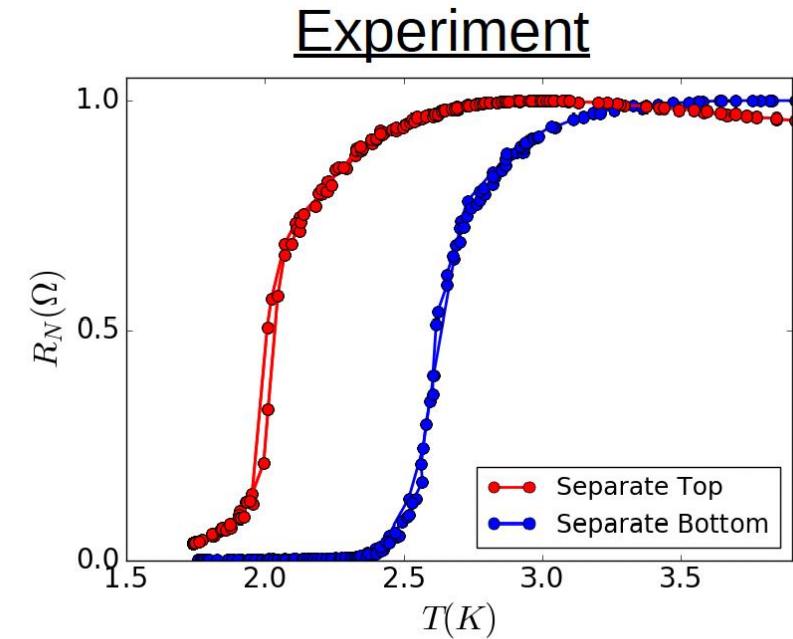
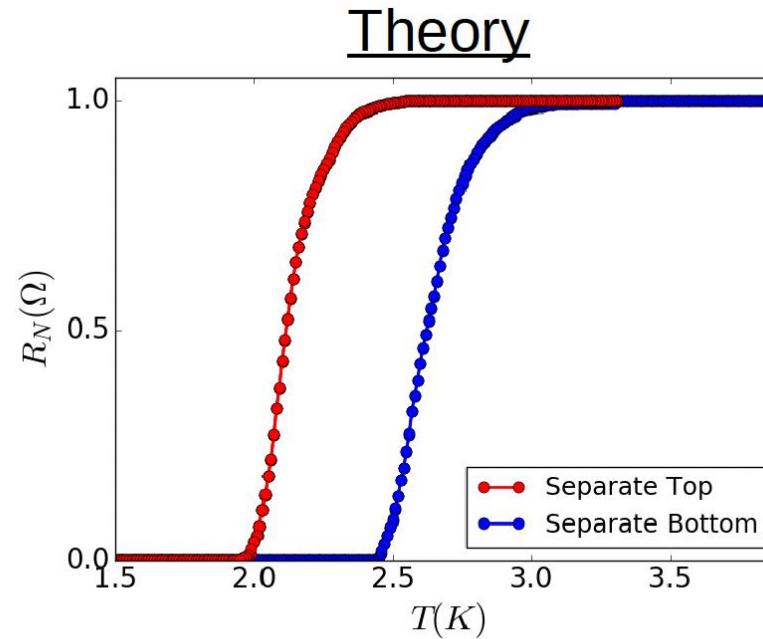
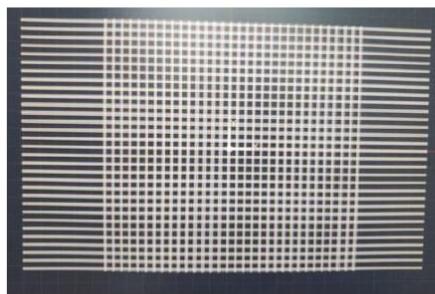
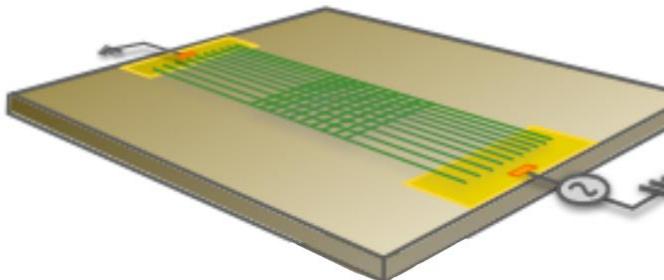


Josephson
junction
characteristics

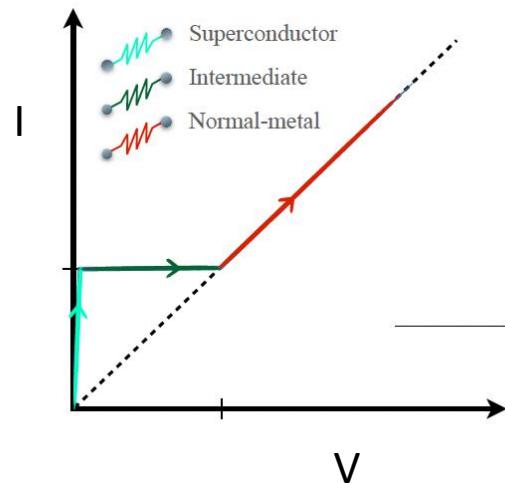


- Second order phase transition
- Superconductor-normal transition

Single Superconducting networks



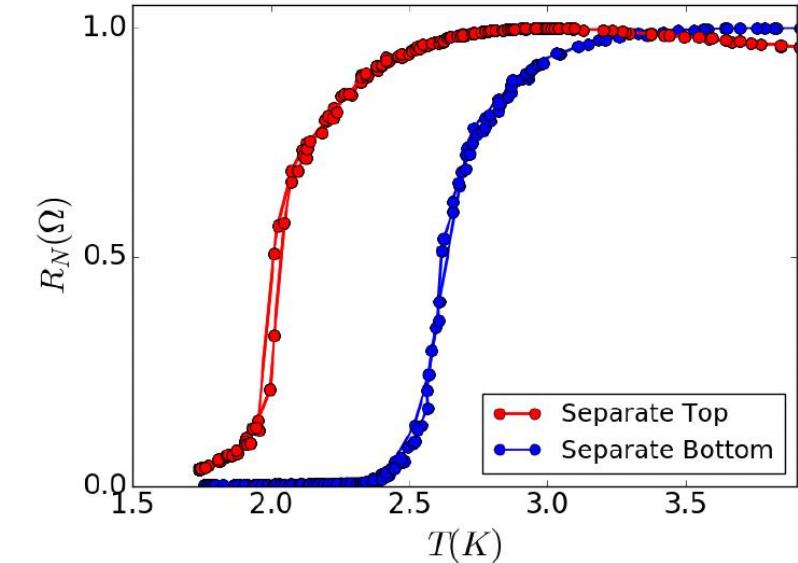
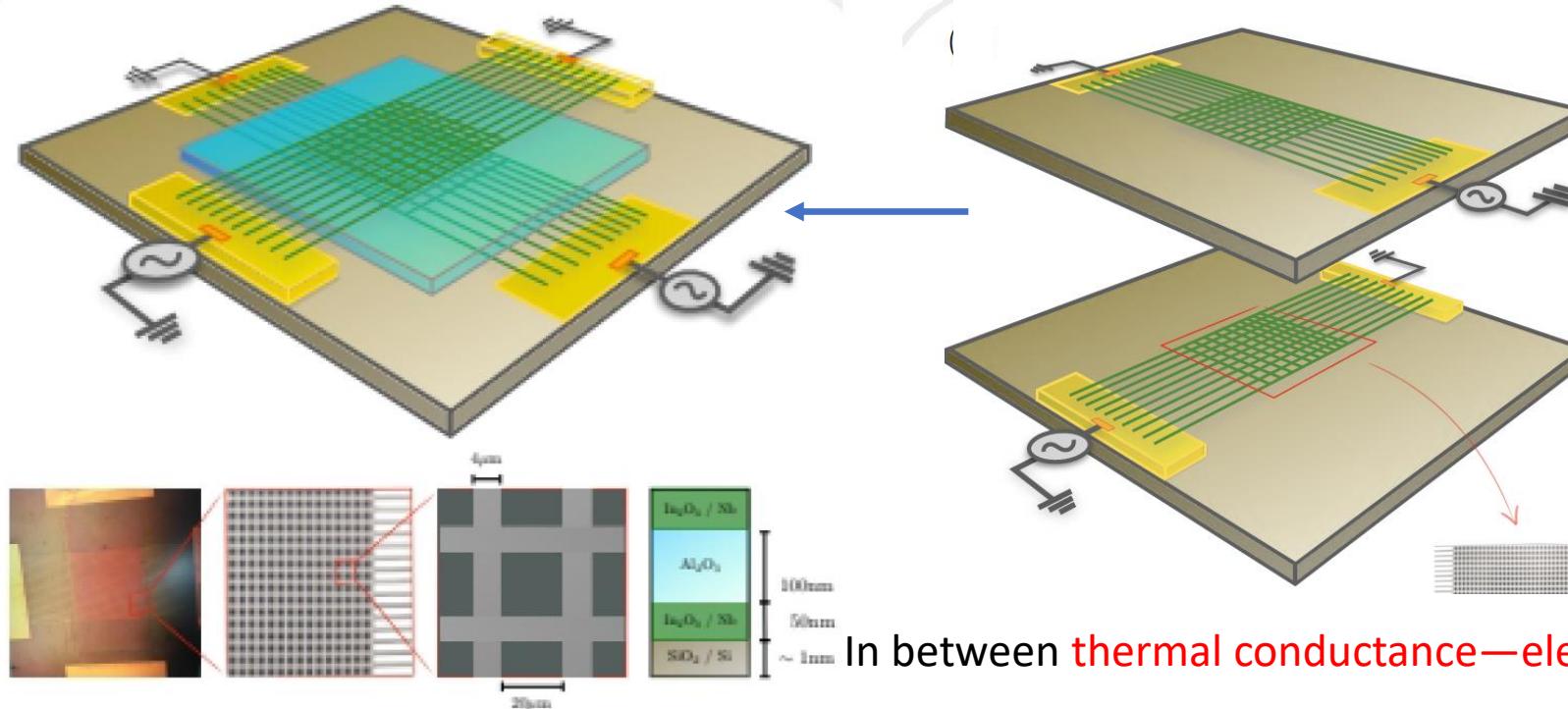
Josephson
junction
characteristics



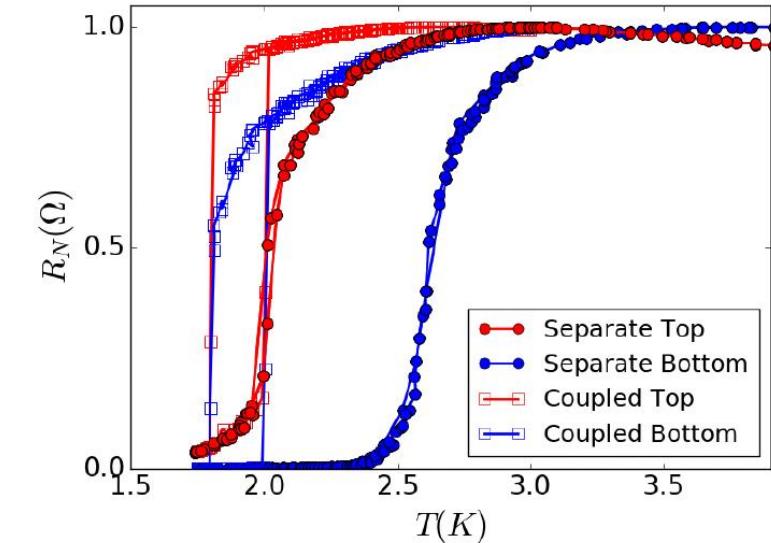
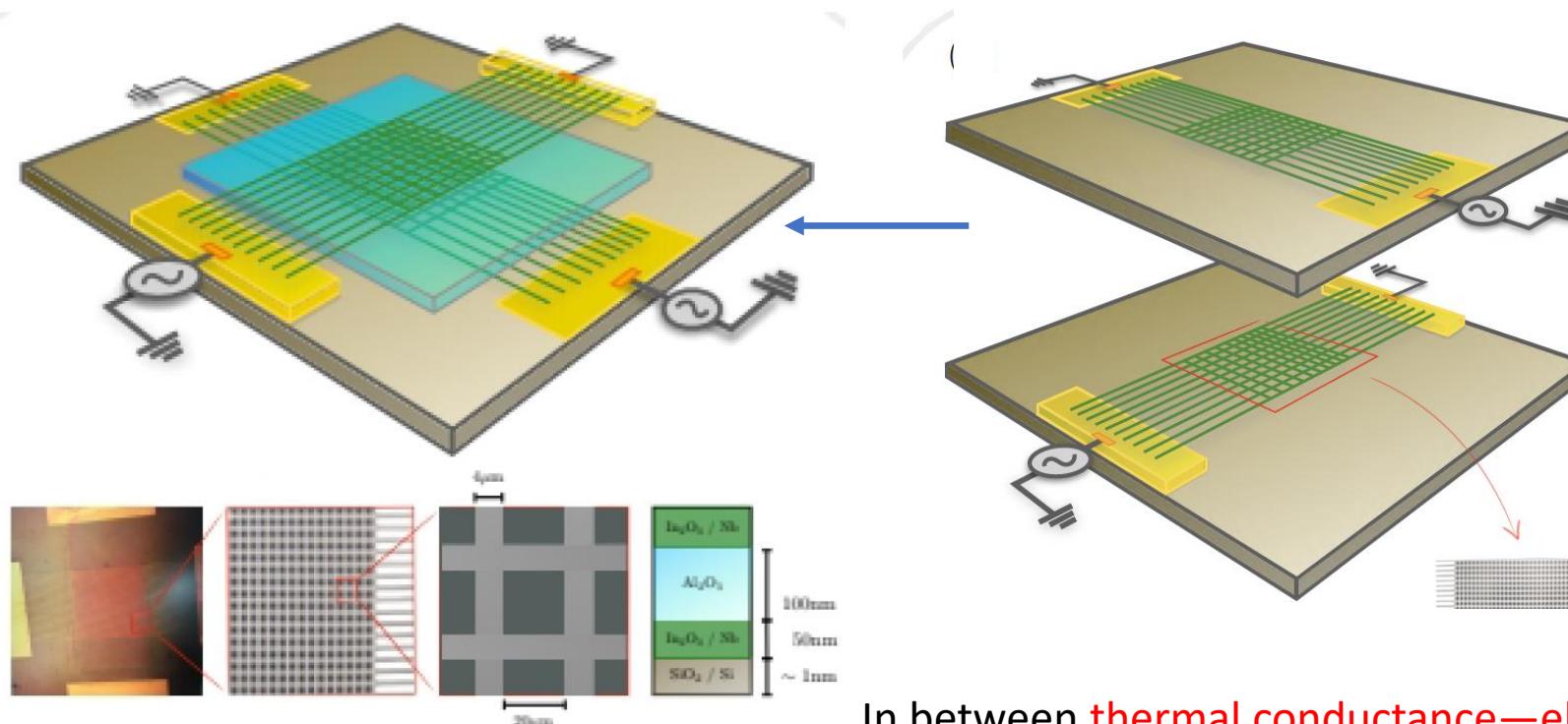
- Second order phase transition
- Superconductor-normal transition

Kirchhoff equations: $G \cdot W = I_{inj}$

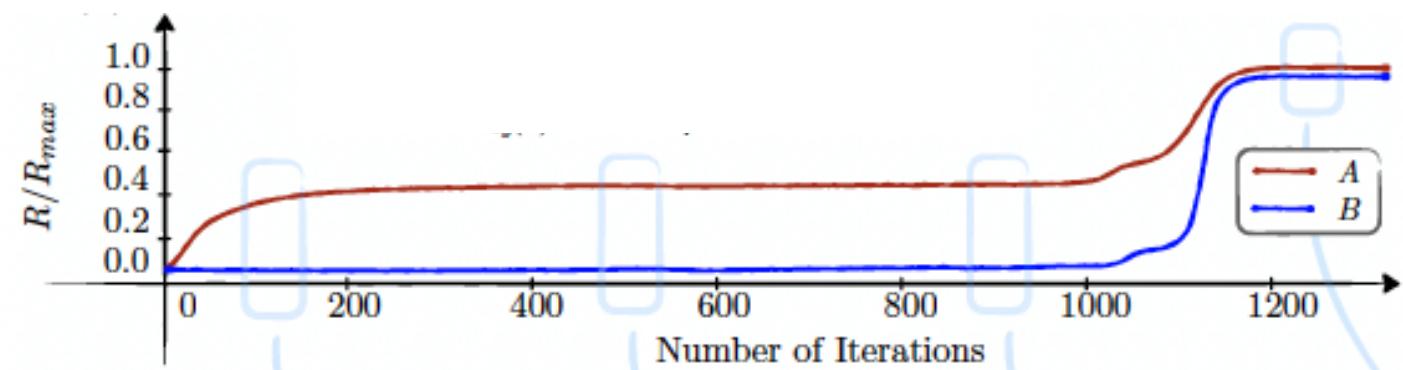
Interdependent superconducting networks



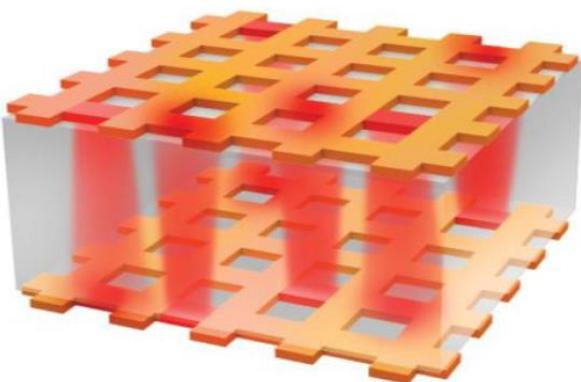
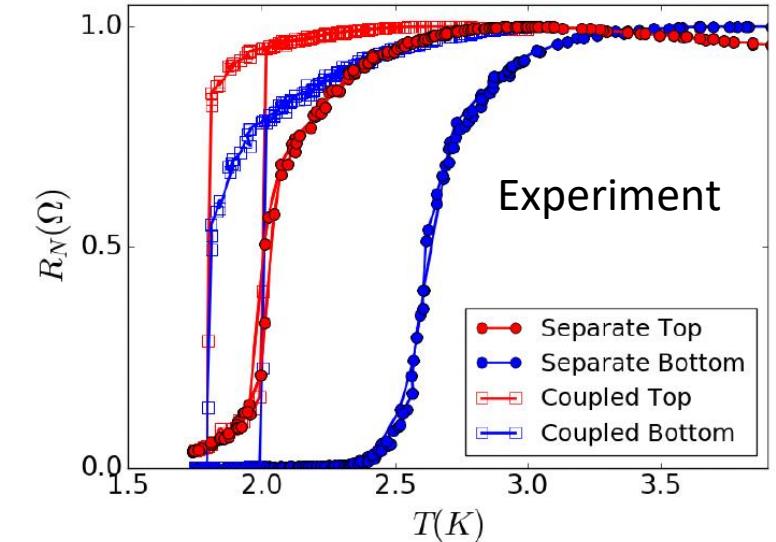
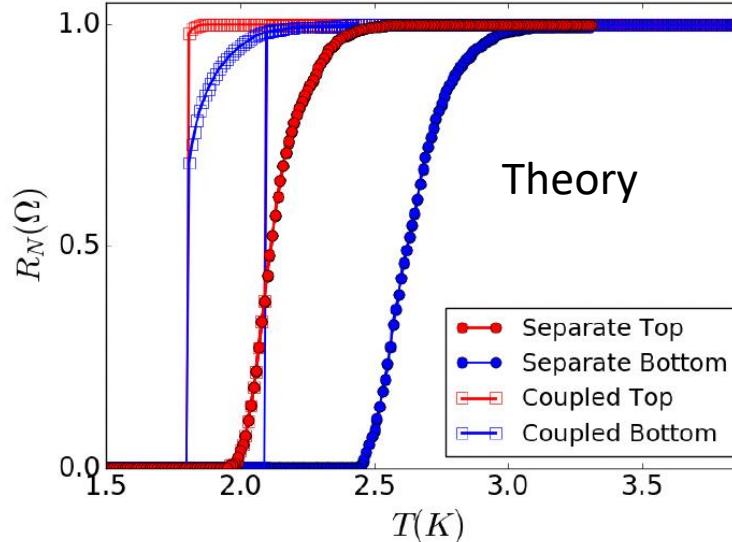
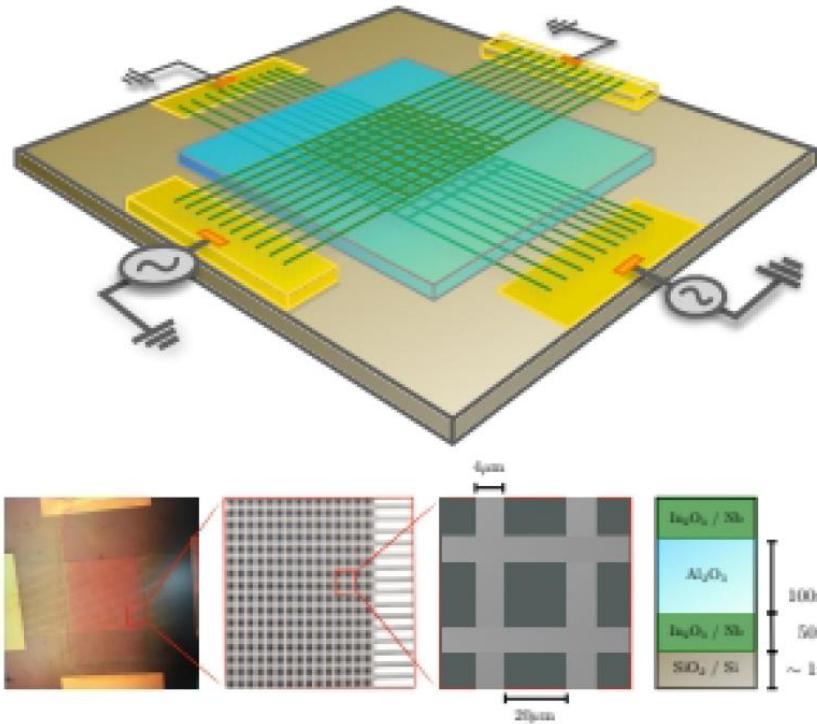
Interdependent superconducting networks



In between thermal conductance—electric insulator



Interdependent superconducting networks



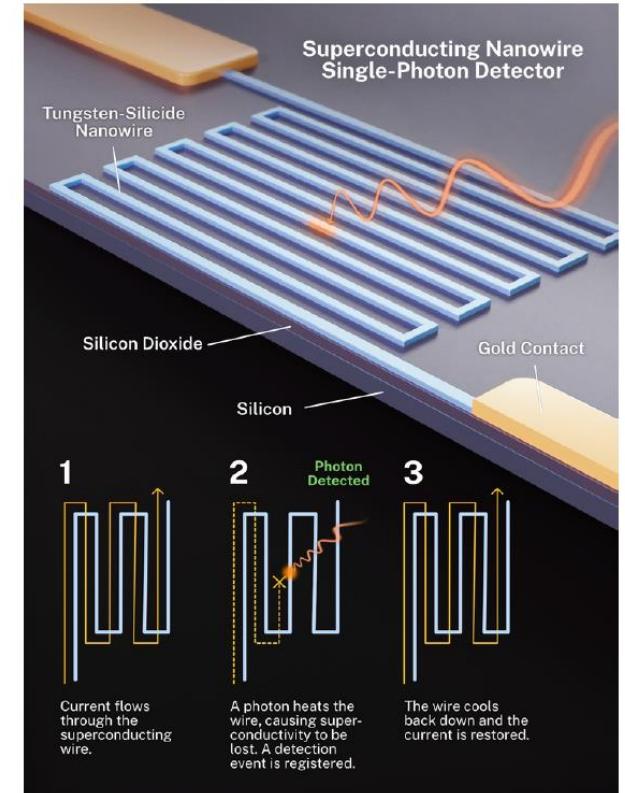
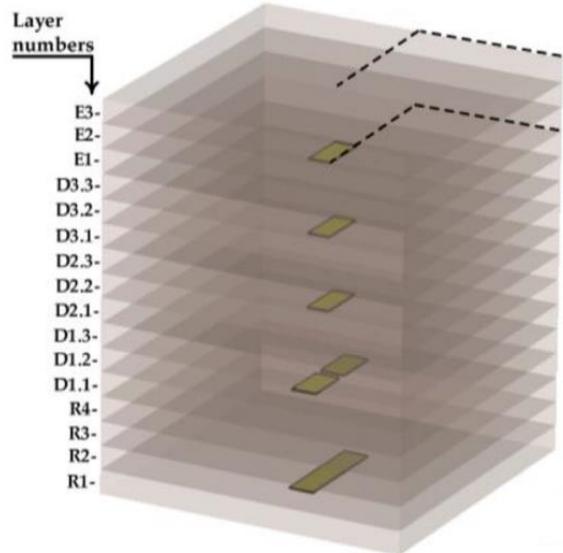
- Dependency – **heat dissipation!**
- Cascade of heat!

$$G_1 \cdot W_1 = I_{inj,1} \quad G_2 \cdot W_2 = I_{inj,2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} T_{eff}^1 \\ T_{eff}^2 \end{pmatrix} = T + \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} R_1 I_{b,1}^2 \\ R_2 I_{b,2}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Applications

- Single photon detector
- Multilayer materials
- Biological/Chemicals sensors?



Summary

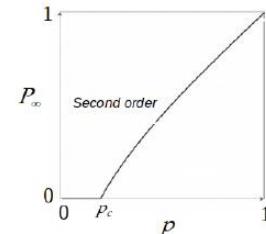
Physics

Physics and networks

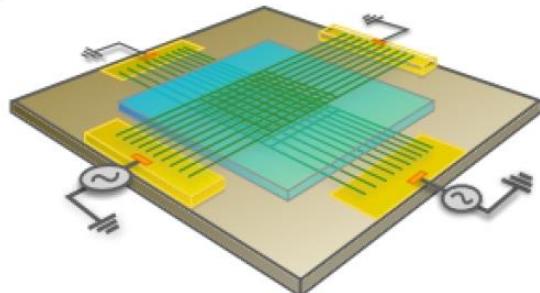
$$P_\infty \sim (p - p_c)^\beta$$

$$\xi \sim |p - p_c|^{-\nu}$$

$$\chi \sim |p - p_c|^{-\gamma}$$



Interdependent physical networks



Network theory

Multidisciplinary field

Climate

Traffic

Infrastructures

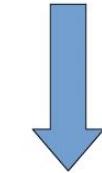
Brain

**Network
theory**

Earthquakes

Finance

Biology



Interdependent networks

