

# DNDS 6003: Urban networks and human mobility

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Central European University, Fall Term 2018/2019

**Class 9: Human mobility and: Epidemiology, community  
detection, urban mixing, polycentricity**

<http://michael.szell.net/teaching/dnds6003>

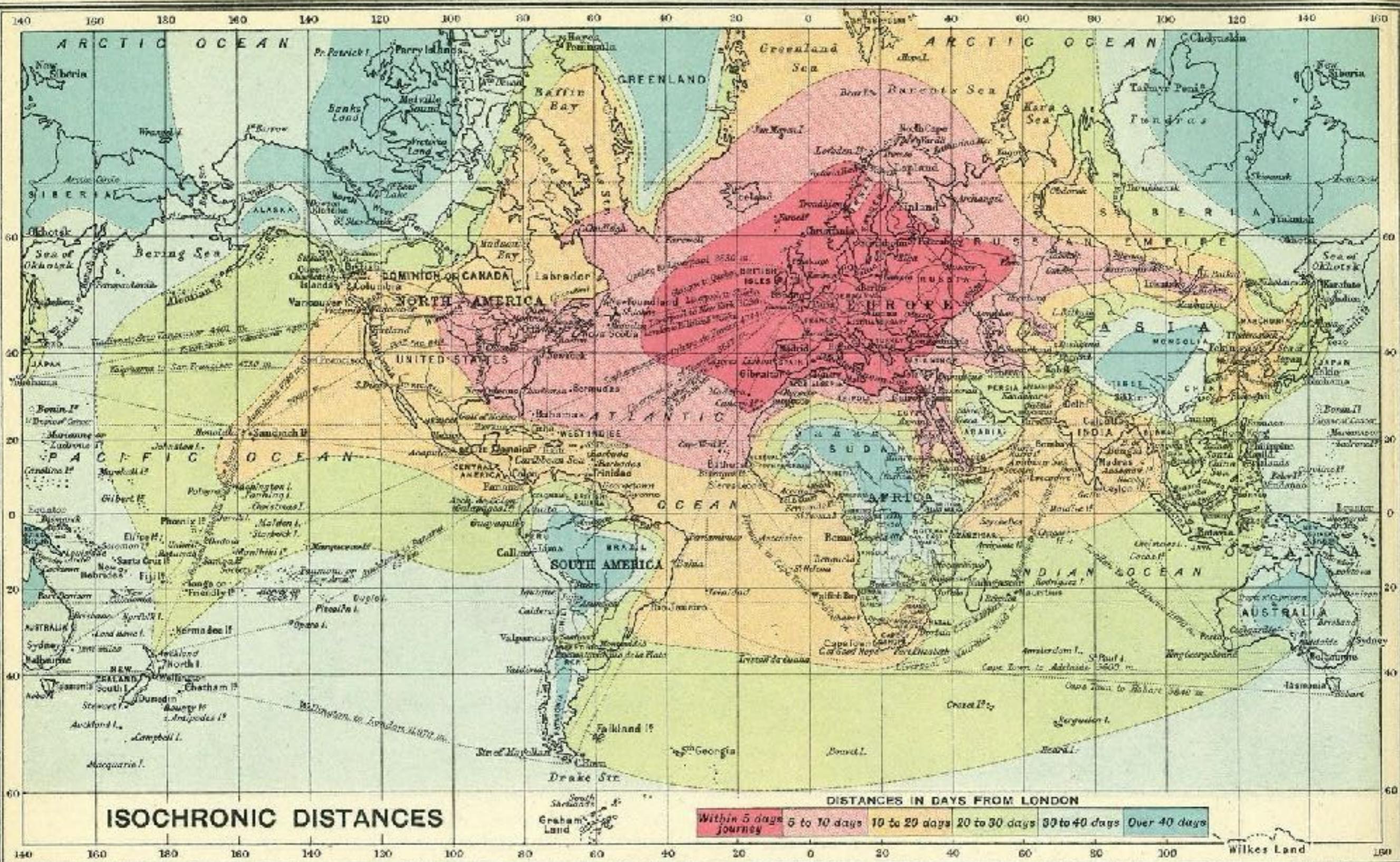
Instructor: Prof. Michael Szell  
[@mszll](https://twitter.com/mszll)

# What will you learn today?

The importance of human mobility for epidemiology

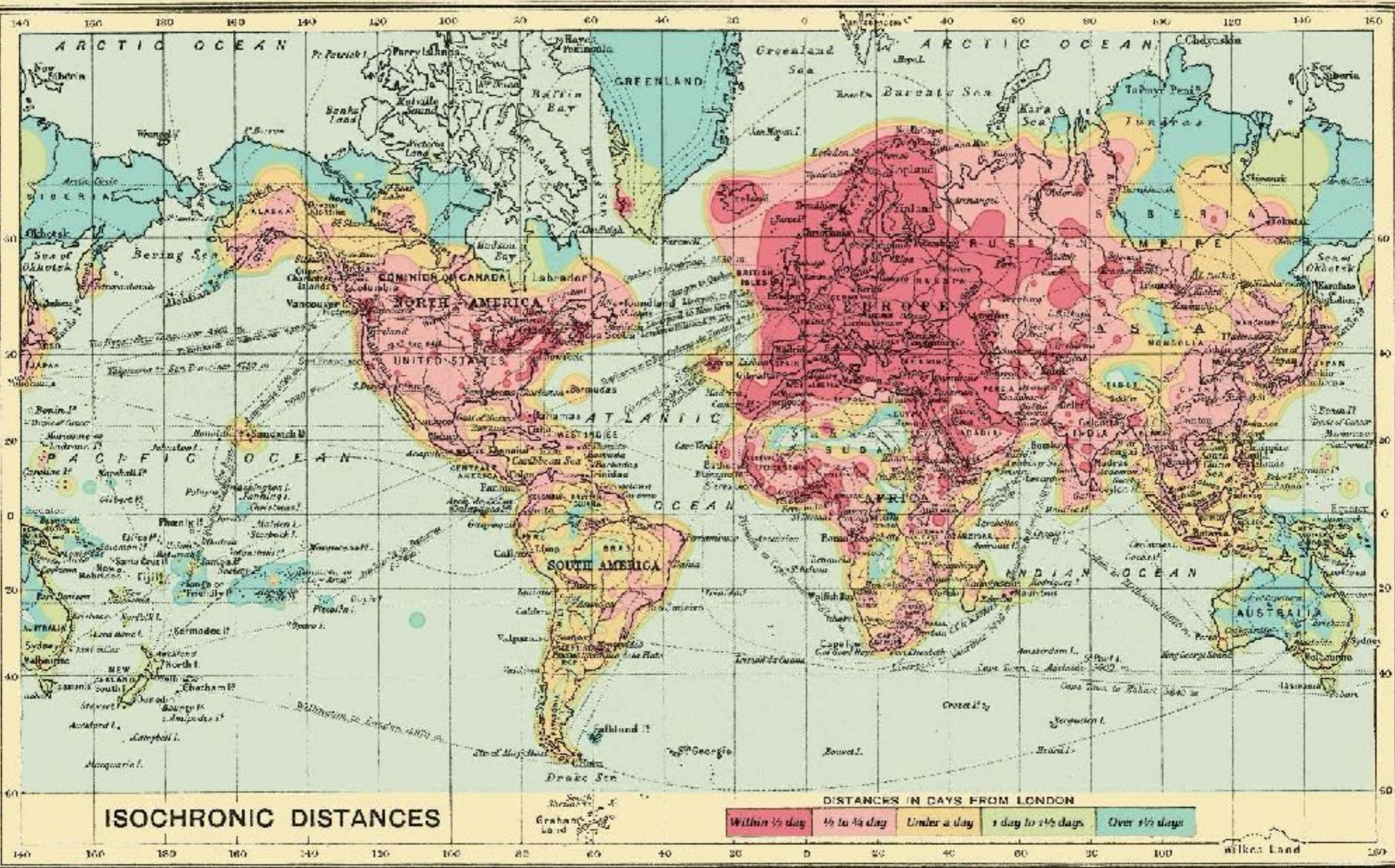
Community detection of human mobility and interactions

Measuring polycentricity and its consequences



1914

# John George Bartholomew



# Isochronic distances became “patchy”: What happened?

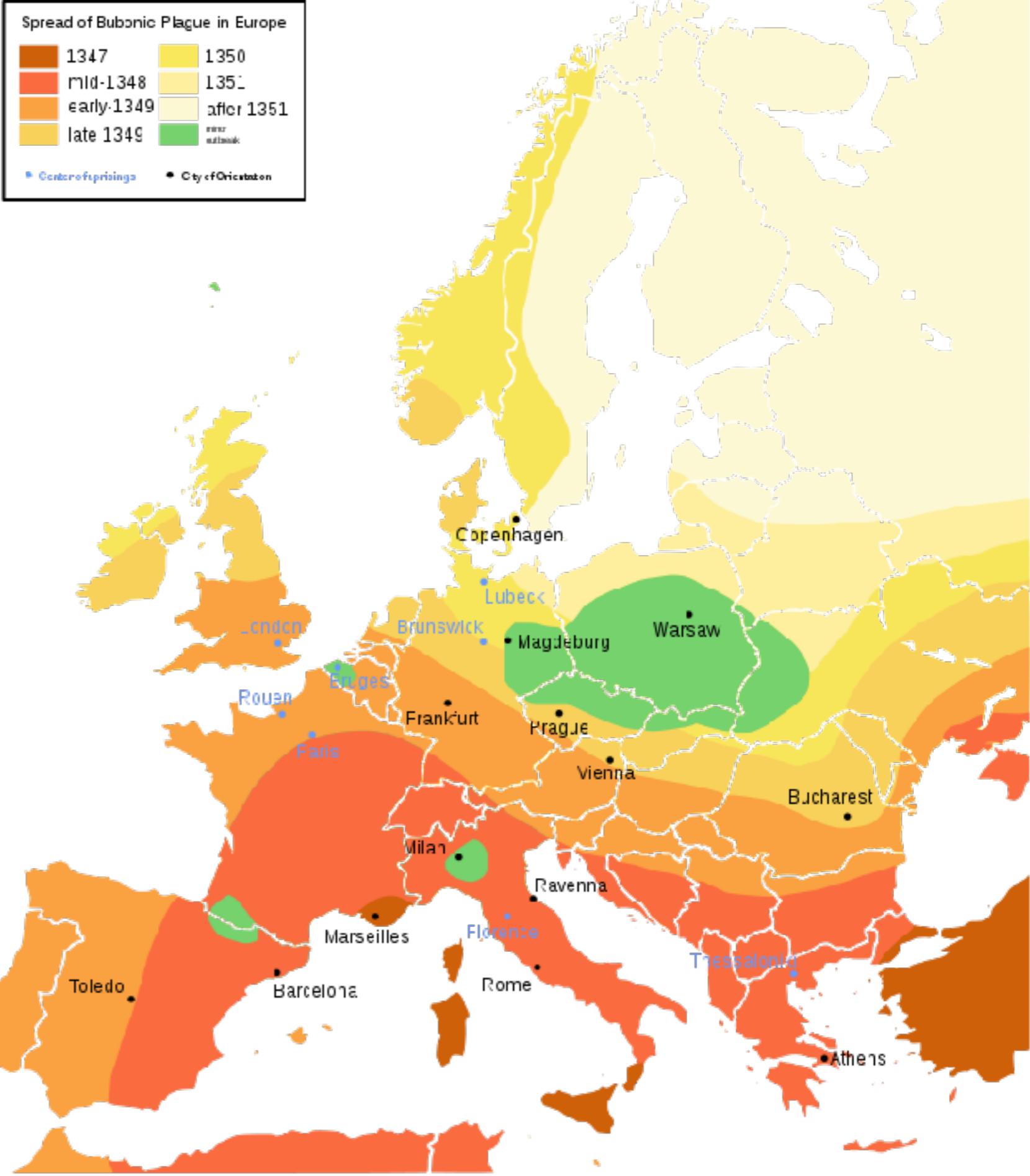
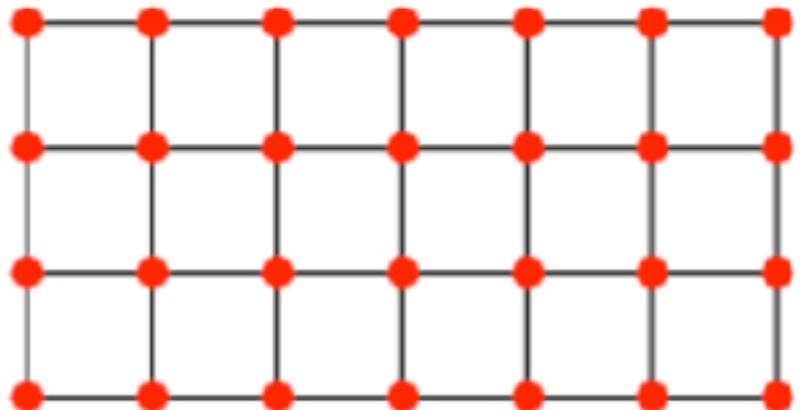


# Black death migration

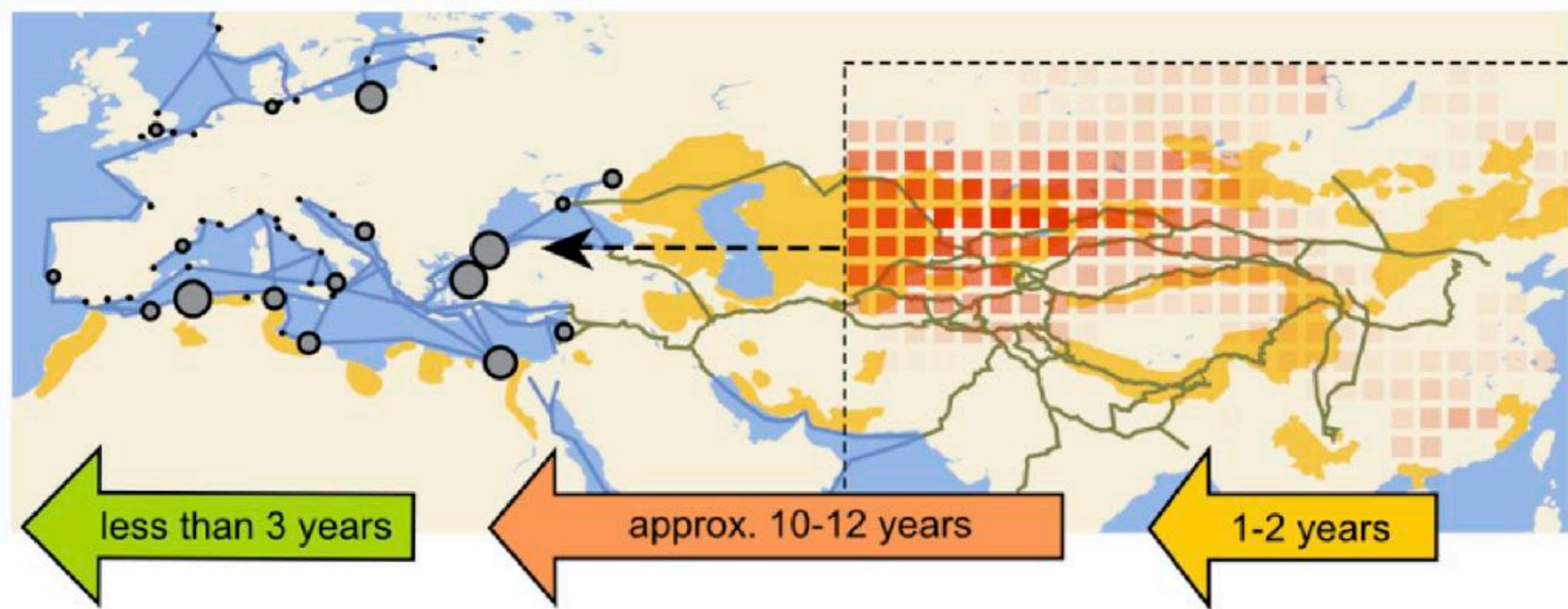
1347-1353

Was one of the biggest pandemics in history:  
75-200 Mio. from 1331 to 1353.

Its migration followed the sea and land trading routes of the medieval world.



# Black death migration

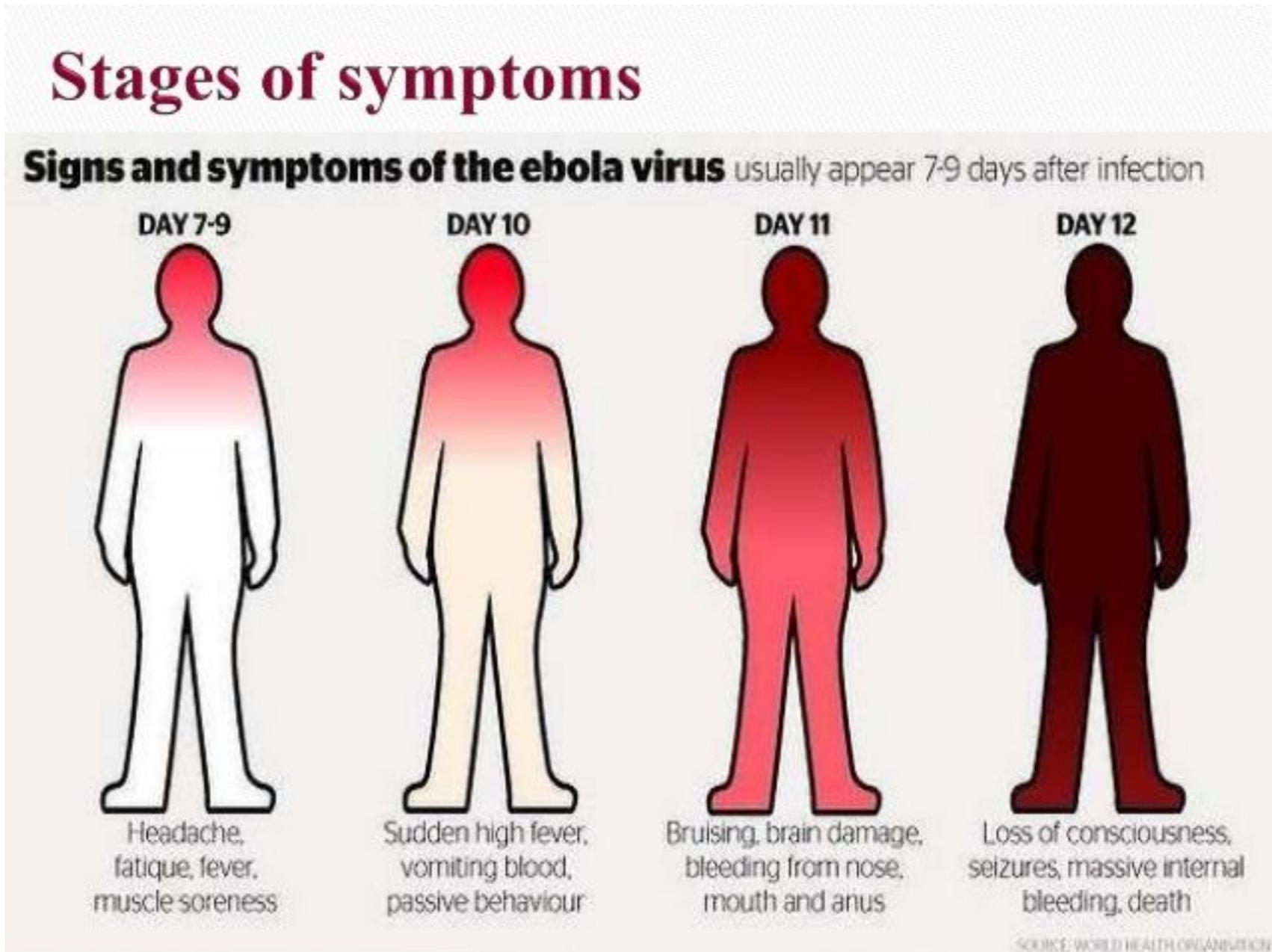


A new Asian plague pulse arrives in the harbors of Europe, and from there spreads into the mainland

Plague travels overland from western Central Asia to Europe, likely over the existing network of land traderoutes

Fleas find alternative hosts after a climate-induced rodent population boom and crash (red squares), and come into contact with humans.

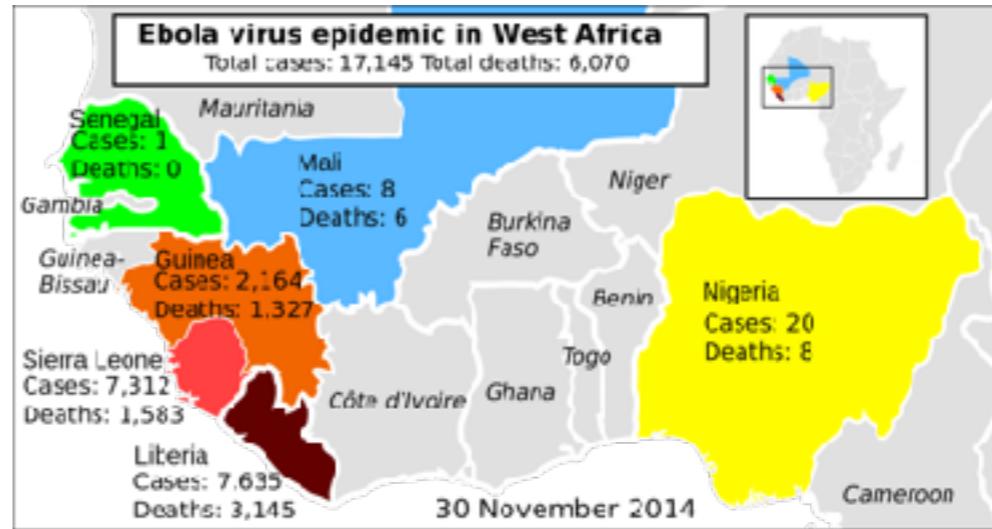
# Spread of Ebola 2014



Over 50% fatality rate  
No treatment

# Spread of Ebola 2014

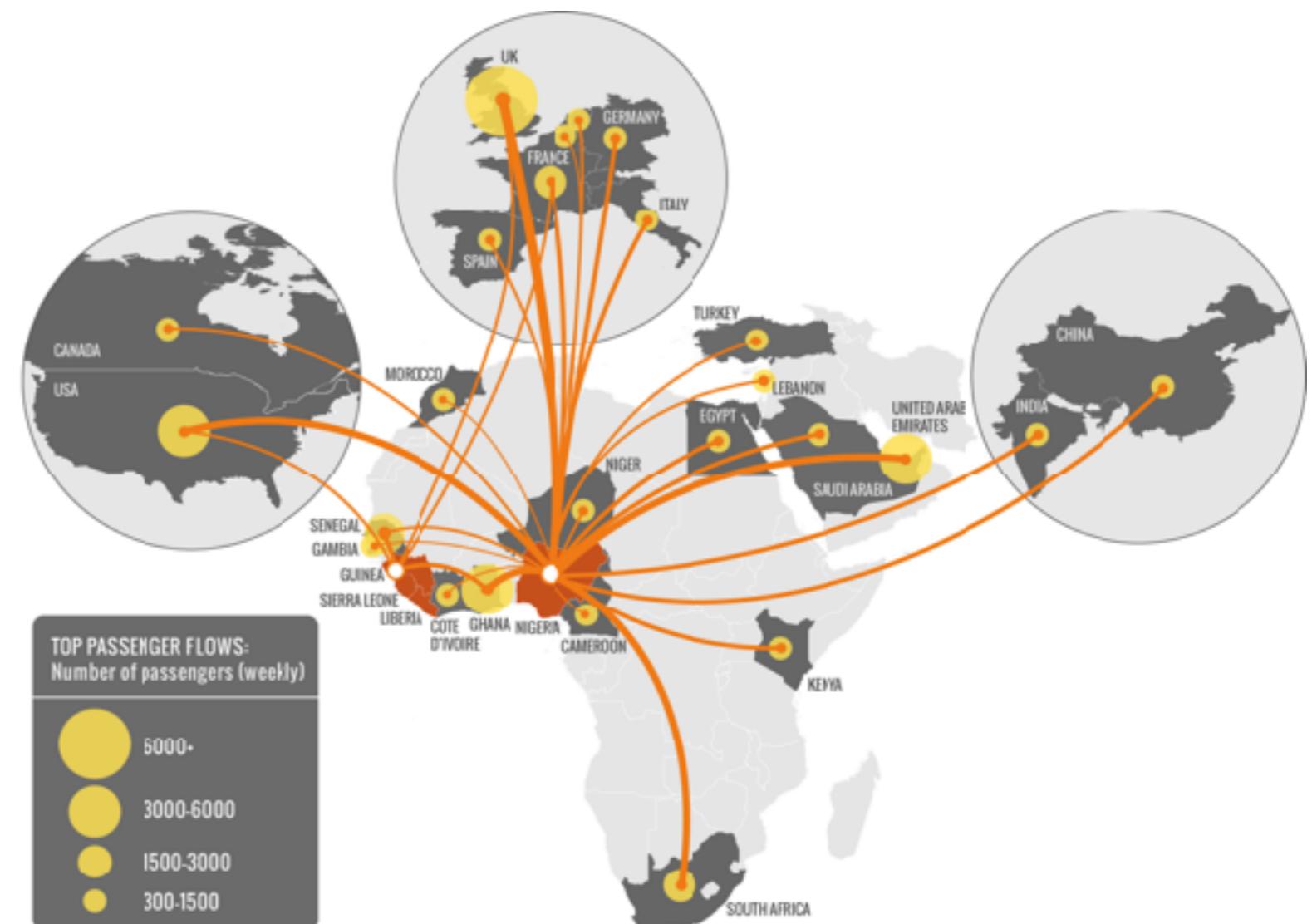
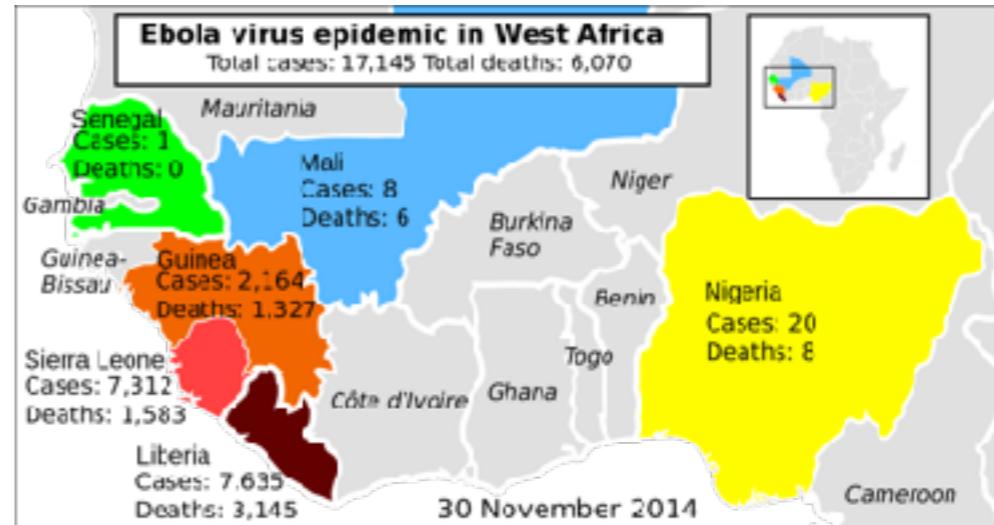
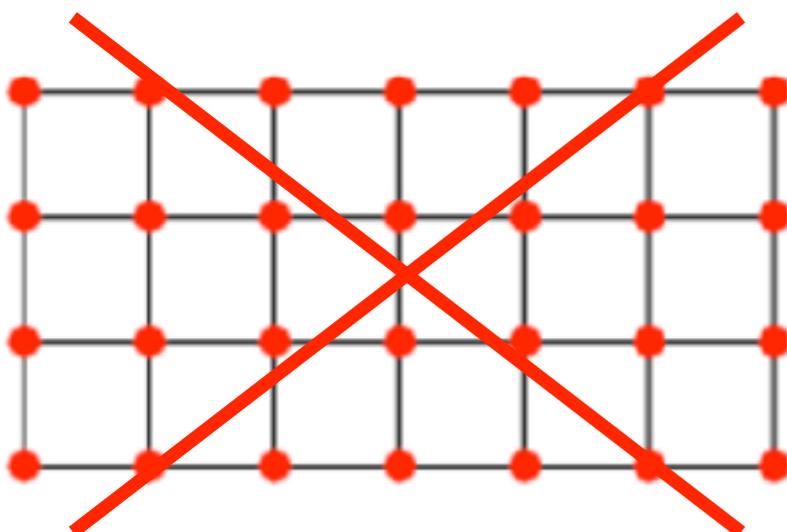
Largest outbreak of Ebola, by cases and geographic extent.



# Spread of Ebola 2014

Largest outbreak of Ebola, by cases and geographic extent.

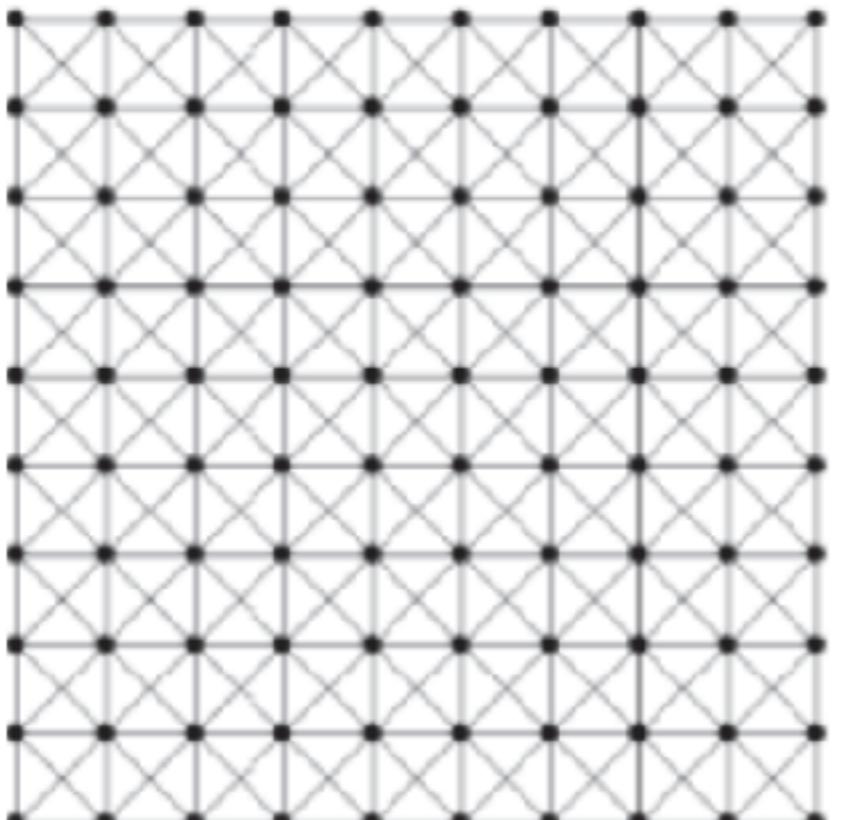
The virus was mostly “contained” in West Africa, but could have easily spread worldwide



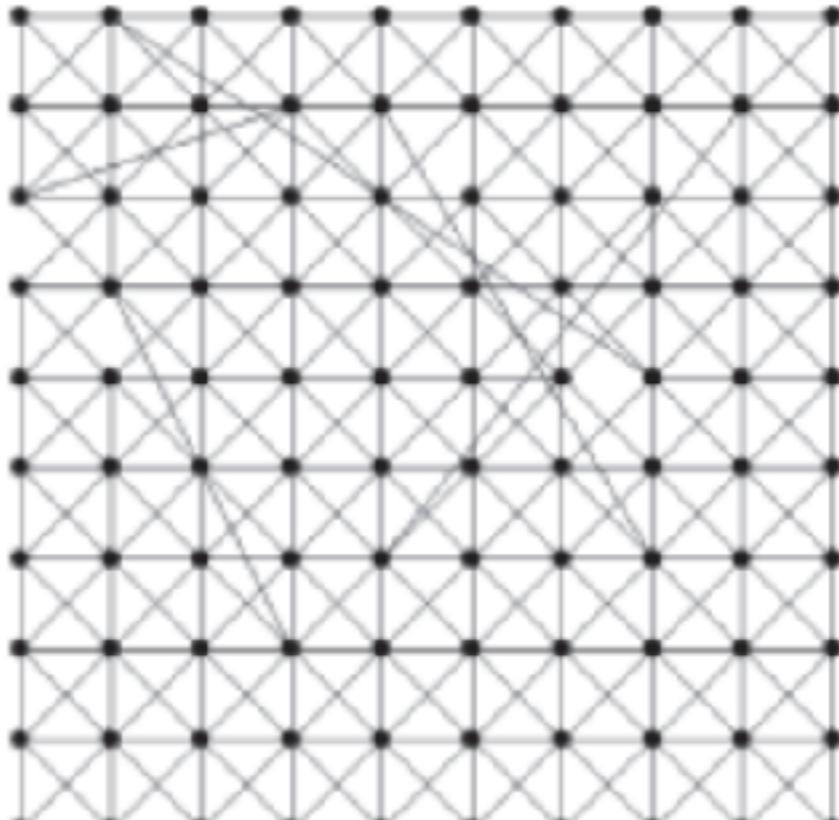
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West\\_African\\_Ebola\\_virus\\_epidemic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_African_Ebola_virus_epidemic)

<http://currents.plos.org/outbreaks/article/assessing-the-international-spreading-risk-associated-with-the-2014-west-african-ebola-outbreak/>

The grid has turned into a small-world!



Regular network  $\phi=0$



Small-world  
network  $\phi=0.01$

# Diseases now spread through the airline network



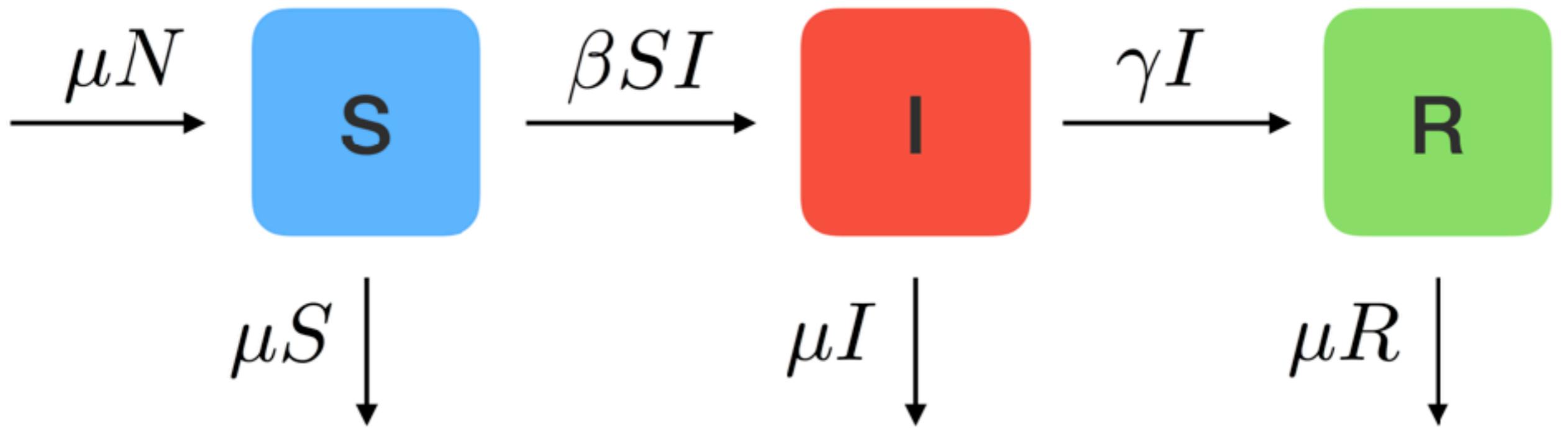
# Change of technology and travel behavior

2013: **The Hidden Geometry of Complex,  
Network-Driven Contagion Phenomena**

Dirk Brockmann<sup>1,2,3\*</sup> and Dirk Helbing<sup>4,5</sup>



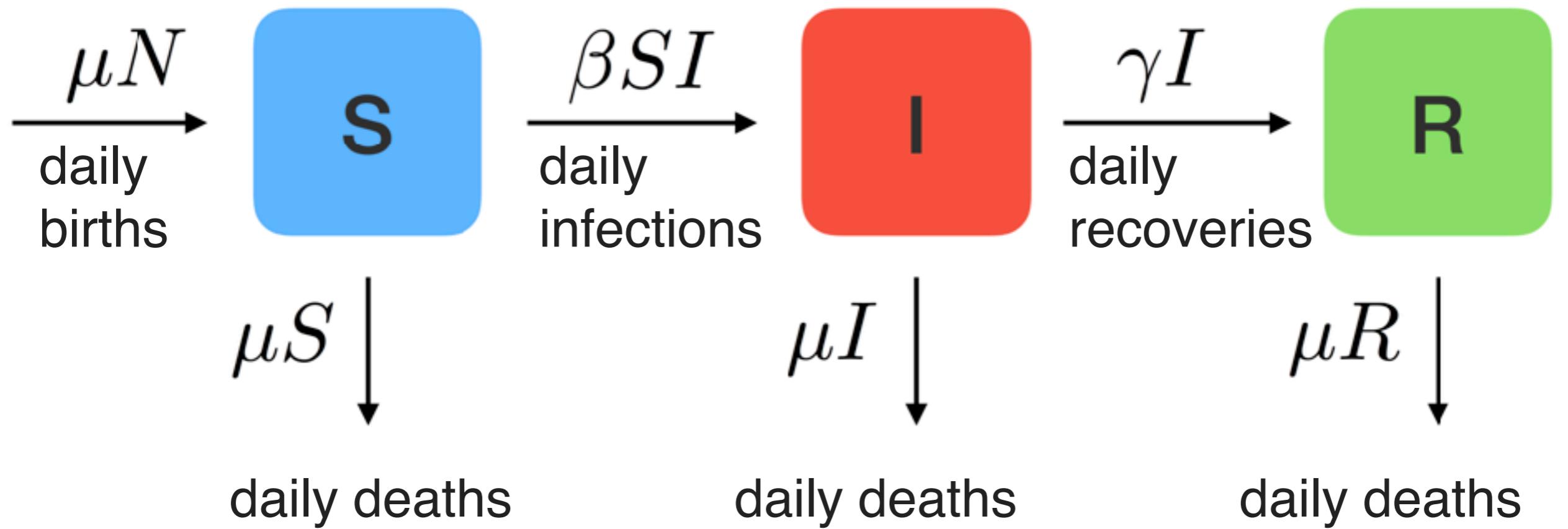
# Compartmental models



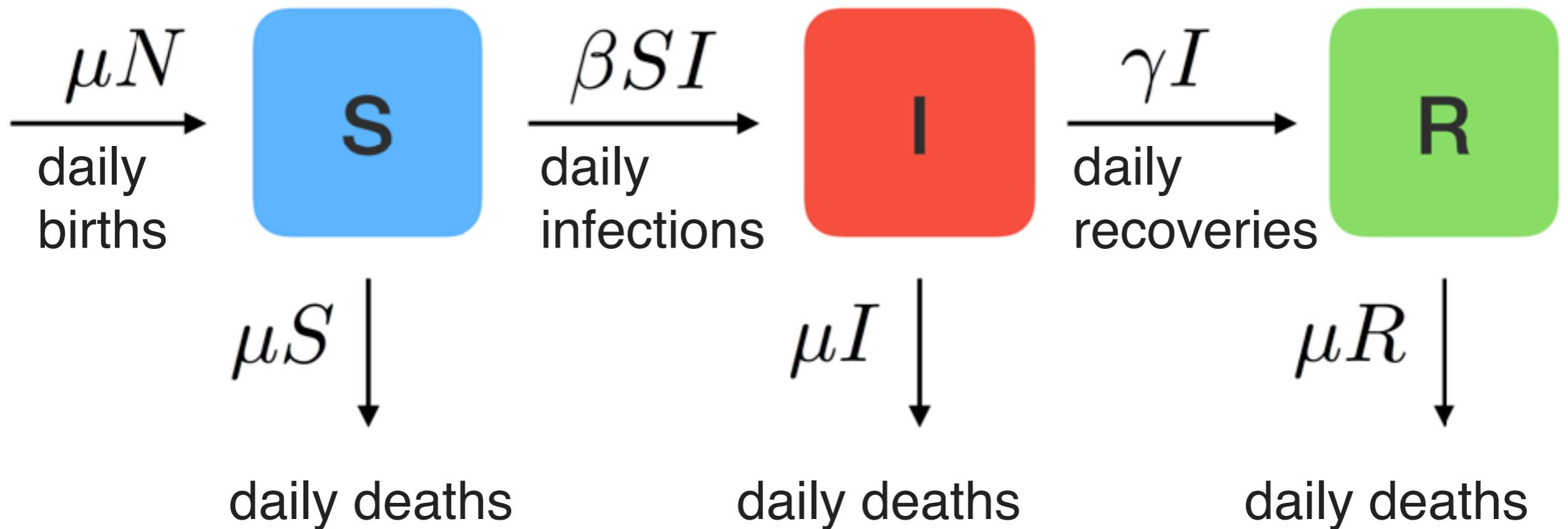
**Compartment models** are mathematical models of infectious diseases using differential equations. The population is divided into compartments, every individual in the same compartment has the same characteristics.

The simplest one is **SIR (Susceptible, Infected, Recovered)**

# Compartmental models



# Compartmental models



$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dS}{dt} &= \mu N - \beta SI - \mu S \\ \frac{dI}{dt} &= \beta SI - \gamma I - \mu I \\ \frac{dR}{dt} &= \gamma I - \mu R.\end{aligned}$$

# Compartmental models without vital dynamics



Because dynamics of epidemics are much faster than the **vital dynamics** (birth and death), we can omit those.

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = -\frac{\beta IS}{N}$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{\beta IS}{N} - \gamma I$$

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = \gamma I.$$

## Compartmental model of the air traffic network

$$\partial_t S_n = -\alpha I_n S_n / N_n,$$

$$\partial_t I_n = \alpha I_n S_n / N_n - \beta I_n \quad n = 1, \dots, M$$

Exactly same set of equations,  
but for  $n$  nodes in the air traffic  
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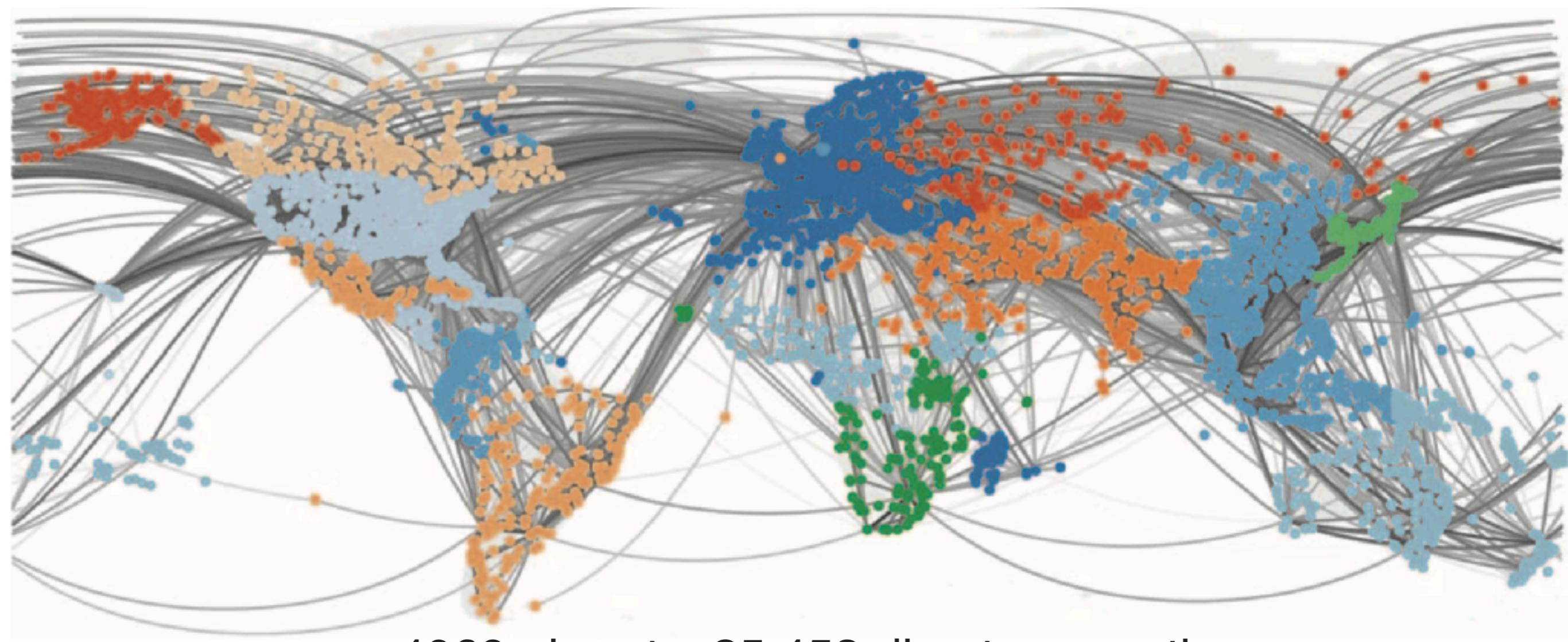
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Also, there are network flow dynamics:

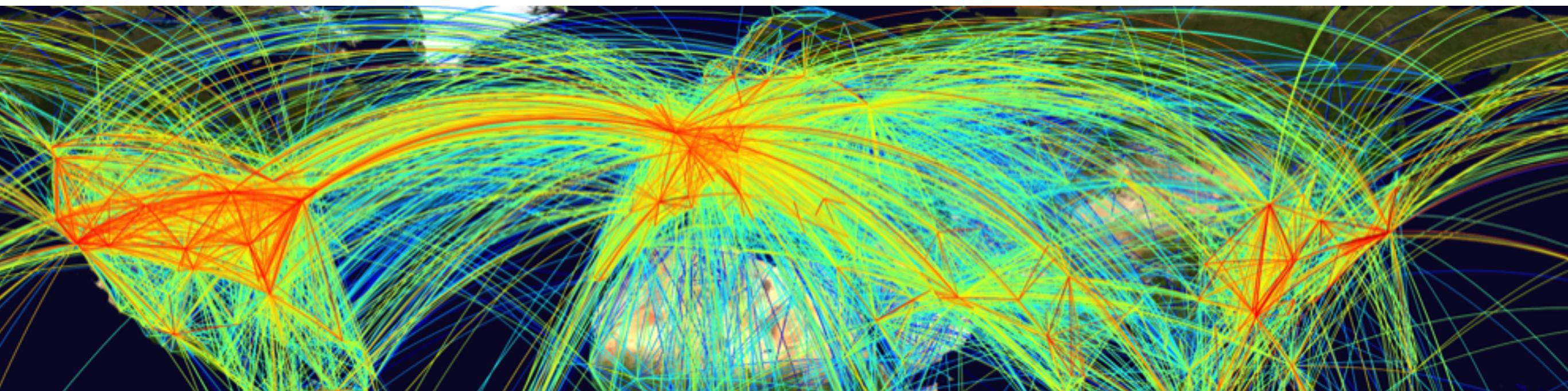
$$\partial_t U_n = \sum_{m \neq n} w_{nm} U_m - w_{mn} U_n$$

Where  $U$  stands for  $S, I$ , or  $R$

Where  $w_{nm}$  is the flow from place  $n$  to  $m$



4069 airports, 25,453 direct connections  
Flow: 9,000,000 passengers per day



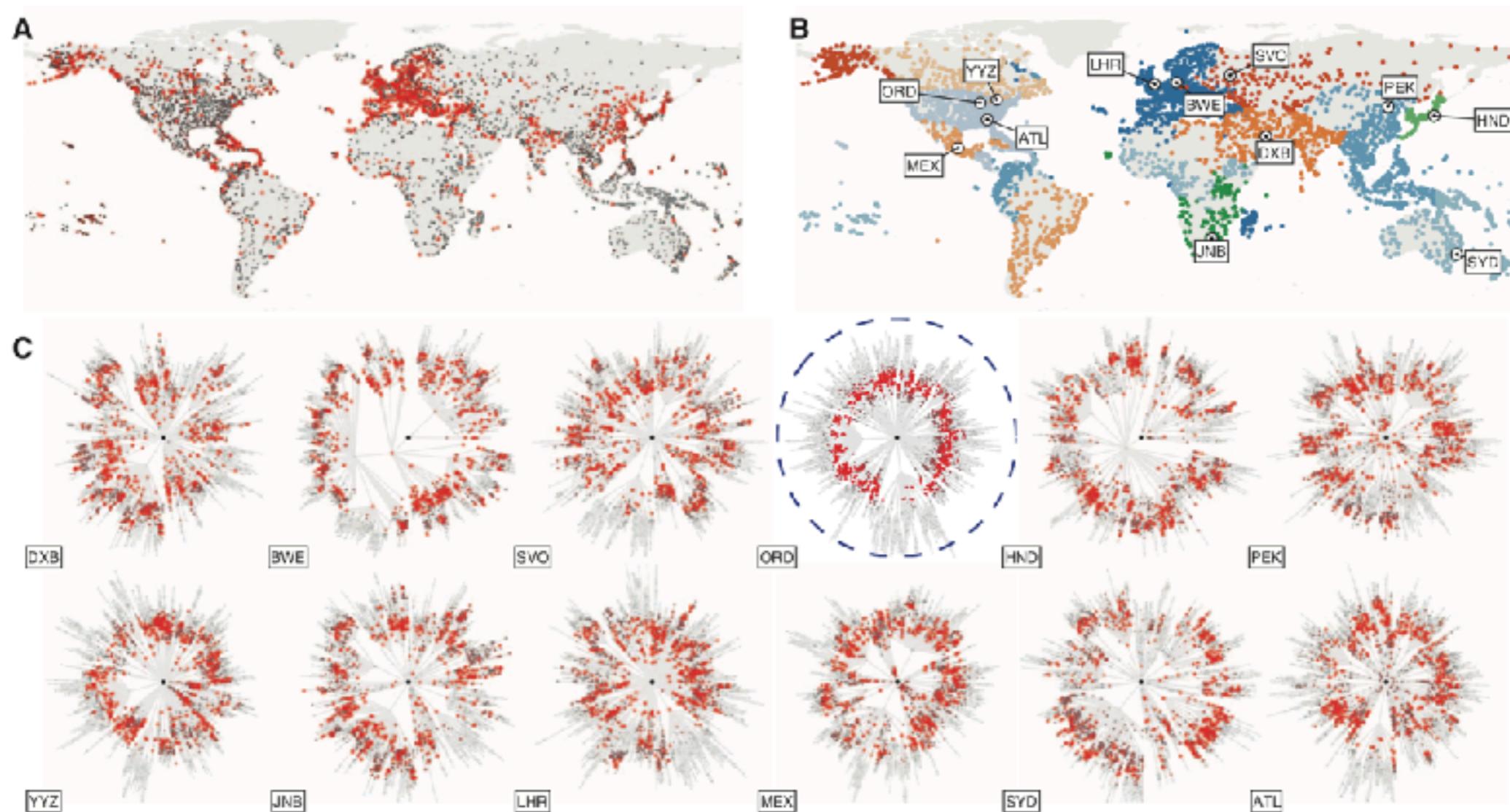
## Compartmental model of the air traffic network

- Assume that the traffic in/out of a node is proportional to its population
- Define an effective distance (asymmetric)

# Compartmental model of the air traffic network

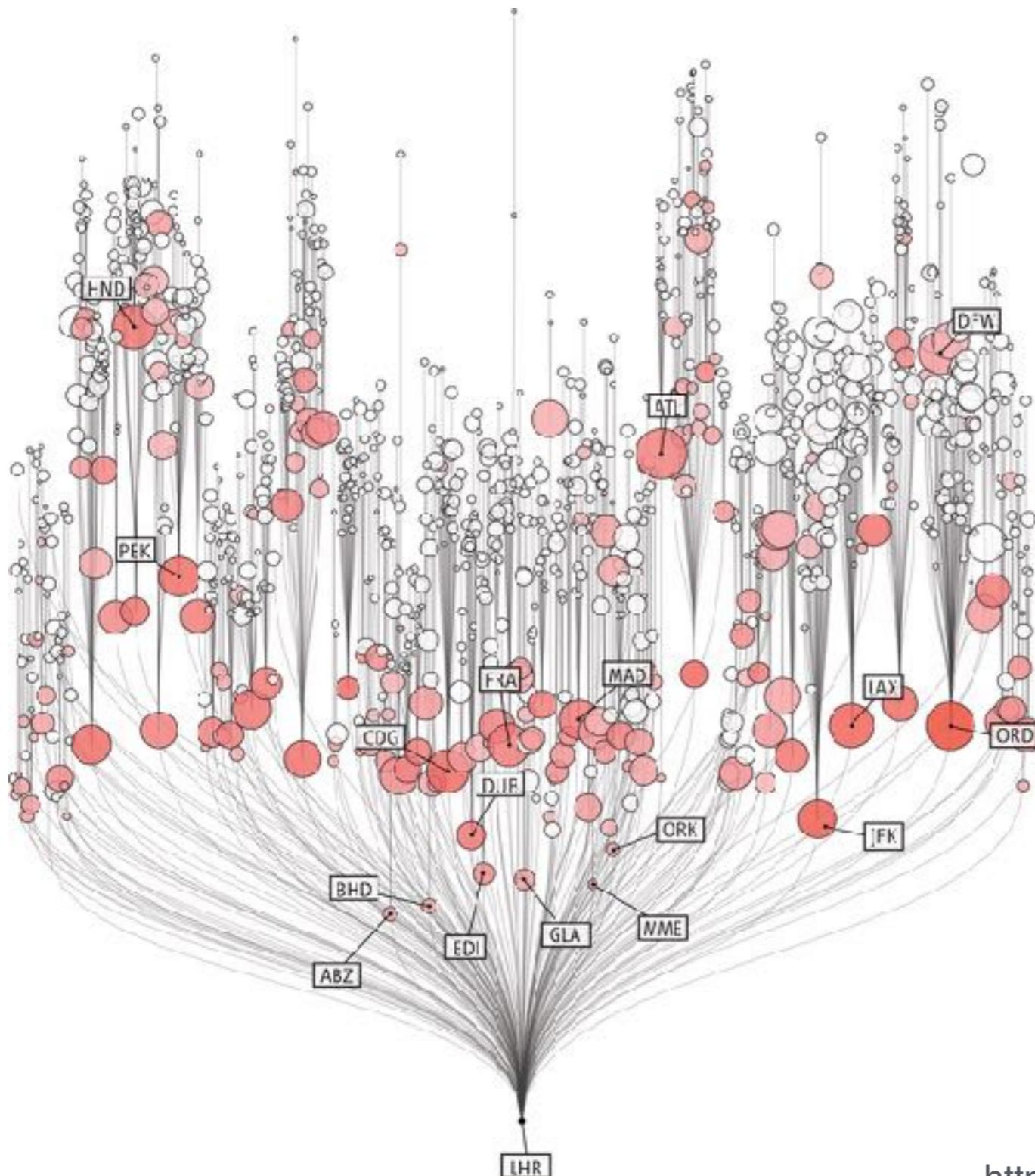
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Each node has then a shortest path tree:



# Compartmental model of the air traffic network

Alternative visualization:

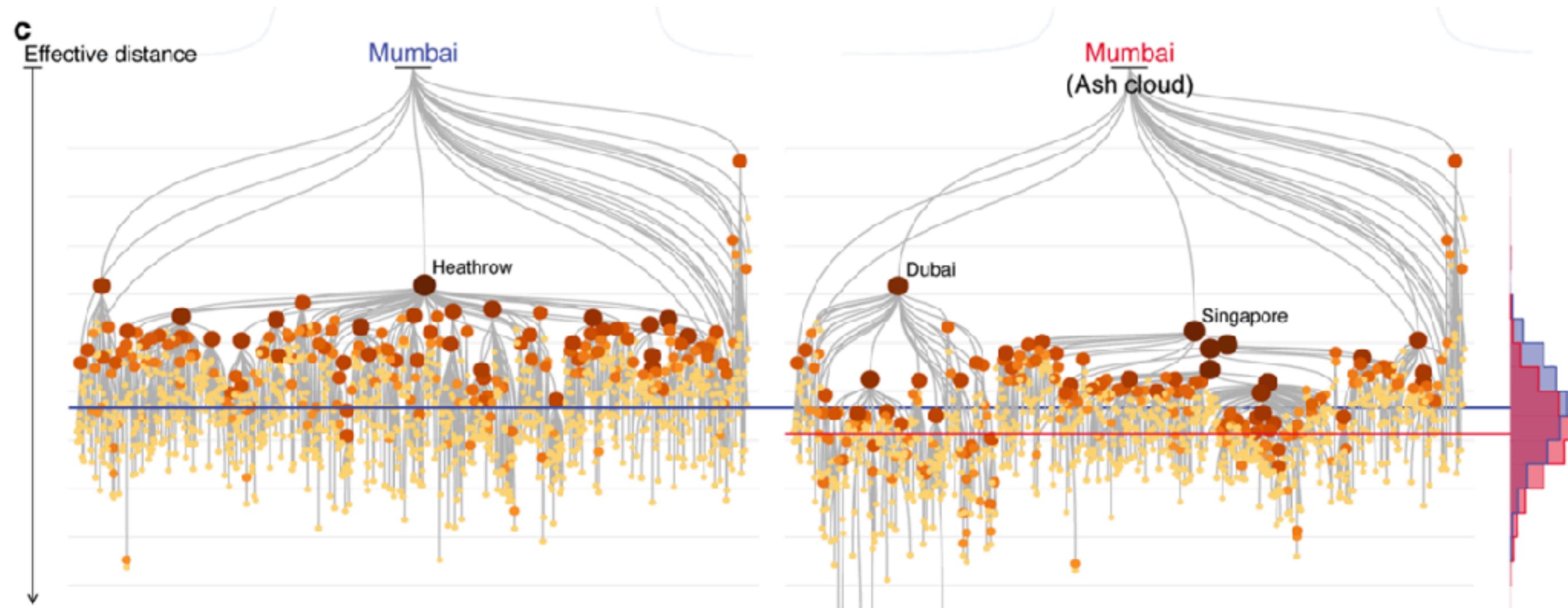


Node size: traffic  
Node color: degree  
Node y-position: distance

These shortest paths  
are not anymore about  
geographic distance!

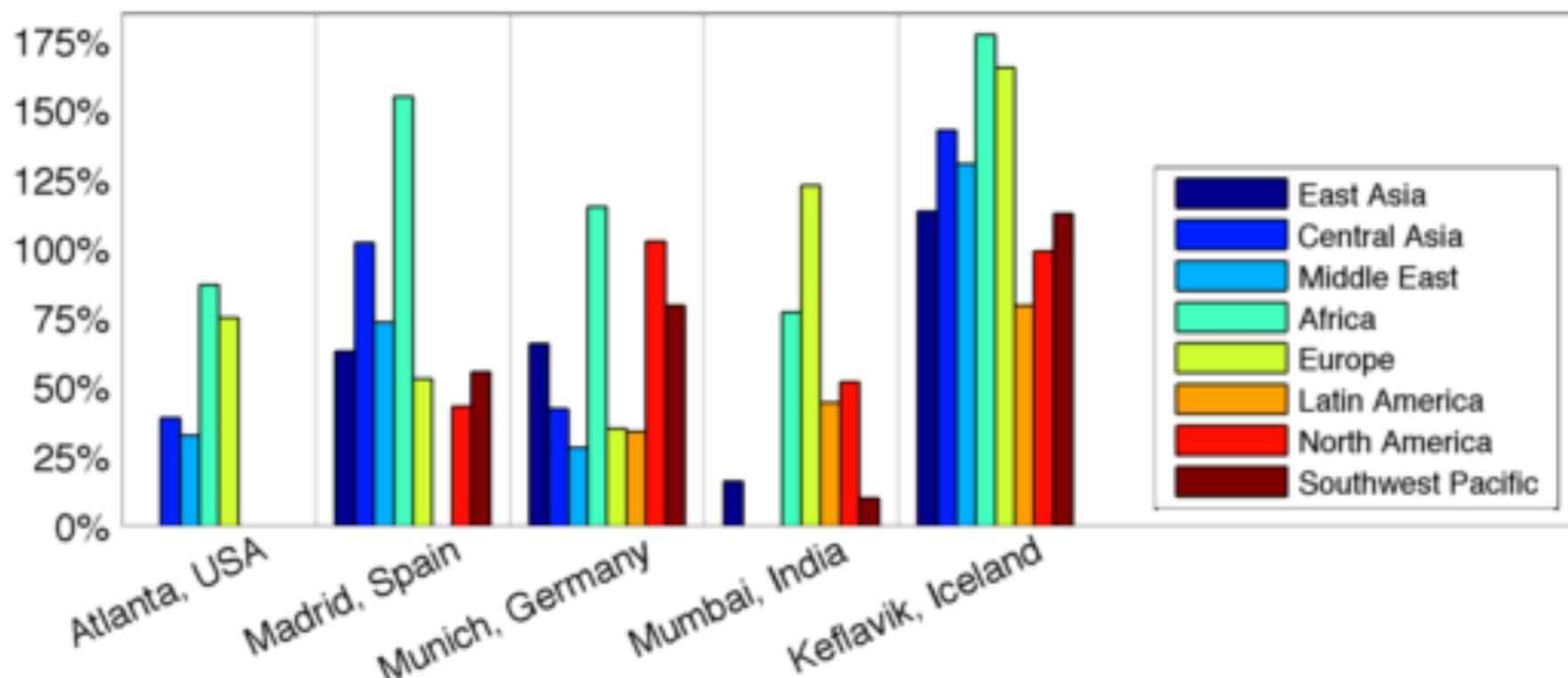
# Application to Eyafjallajökull

When the volcano broke out, 27 European airports closed (nodes removed), changing dramatically the shortest path trees worldwide

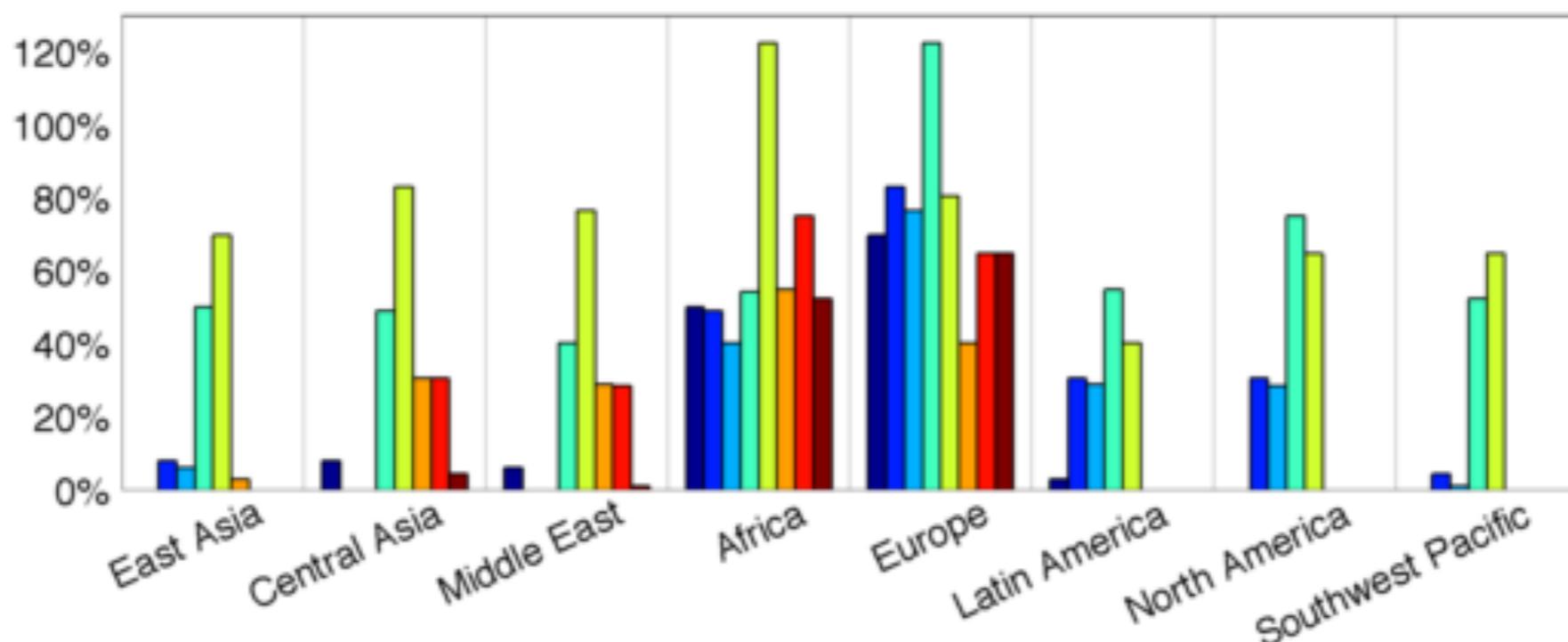


# Application to Eyafjallajökull

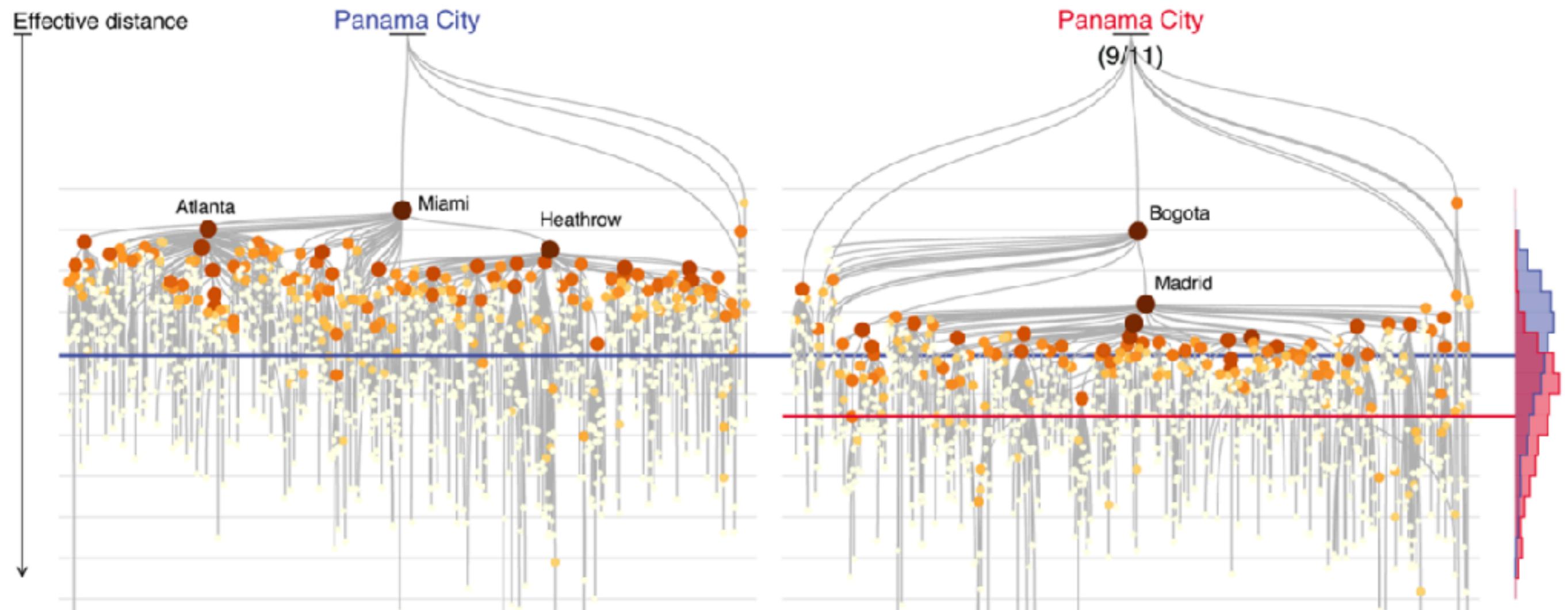
Relative increase of effective distance of regions, as seen from selected airports



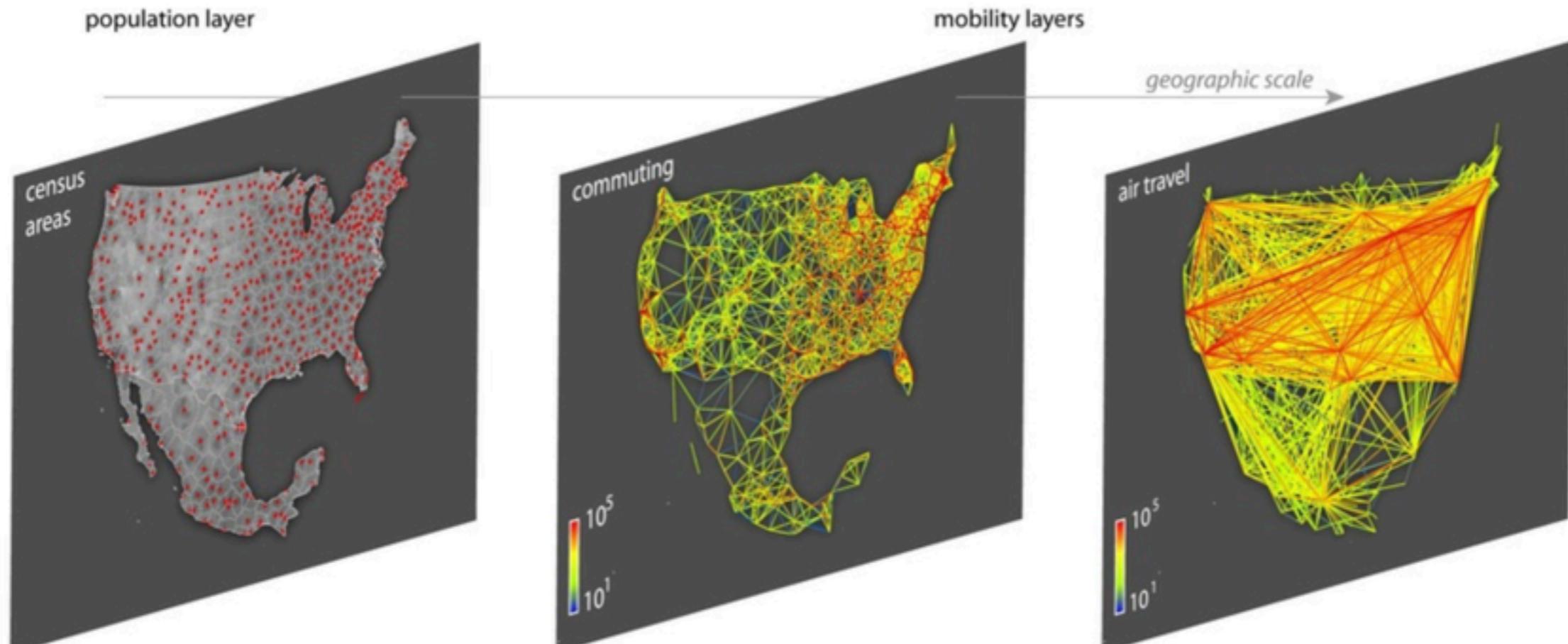
Relative increase of effective distance between regions



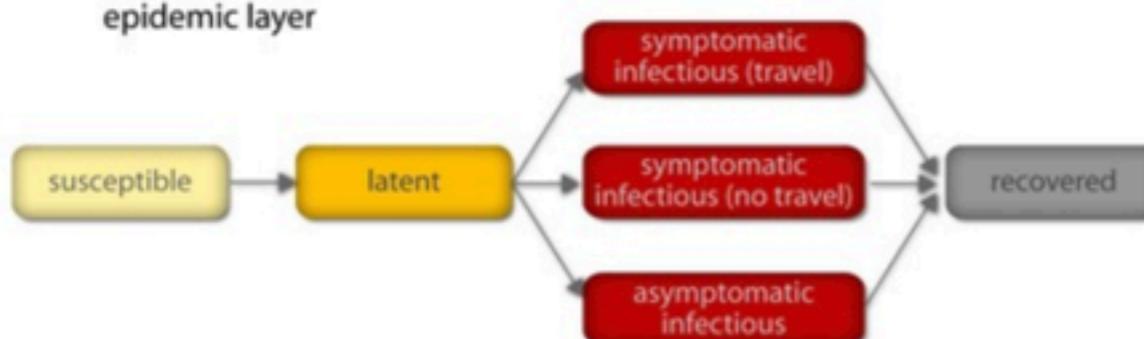
# Application to 9/11



# GLEAM (Global Epidemic and Mobility Model)



epidemic layer



| Parameter          | Value           | Description  |
|--------------------|-----------------|--|
| $\beta$            | from $R_0$      | transmission probability                                       |
| $\varepsilon^{-1}$ | 1.9 [1.1-2.5] d | average latency period   |
| $\mu^{-1}$         | 3 [3-5] d       | average infectious period                                      |
| $p_t$              | 50%             | probability of traveling for infectious individuals            |
| $p_a$              | 33%             | probability of being asymptomatic                              |
| $r_\beta$          | 50%             | relative infectiousness of asymptomatic infectious individuals |