

Quantifying edge-to-edge relations by failure induced flow redistribution

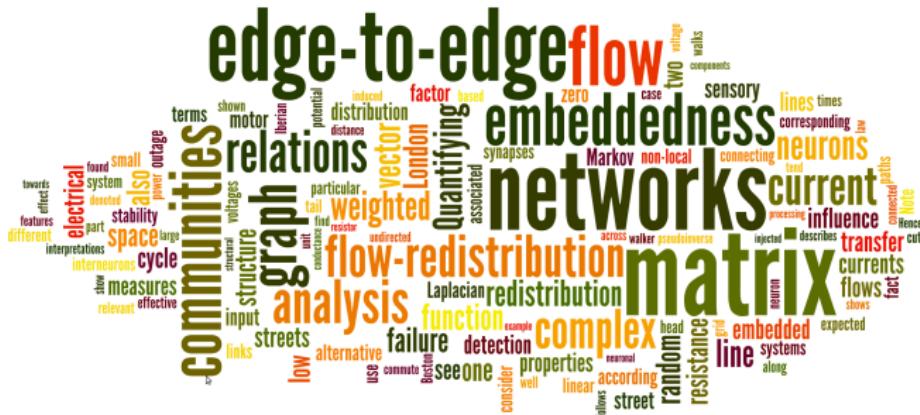
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10. September 2014

Outline

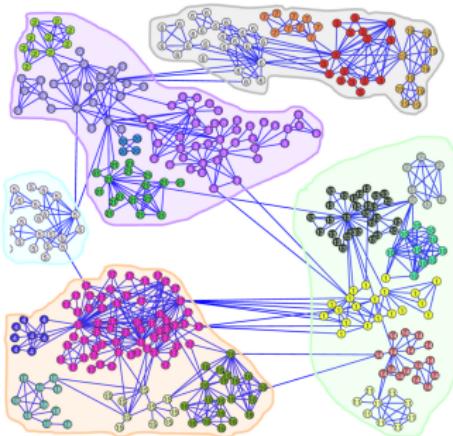
- ▶ Background: why edge relations?
 - ▶ Edge relations through flow redistribution
 - ▶ Using edge relations for network analysis



Background: why edge relations?

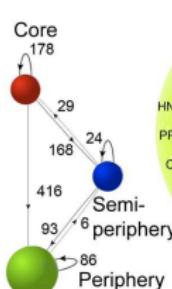
- ▶ Network Analysis so far mainly **node** centric
- ▶ Communities, node roles, centralities, etc.

A

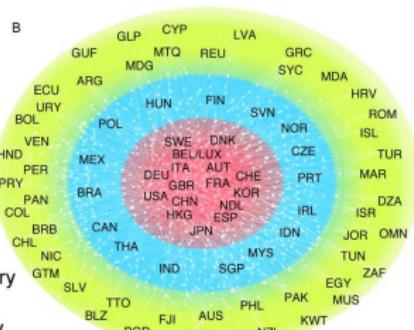


[Delvenne et al., 2010]

A



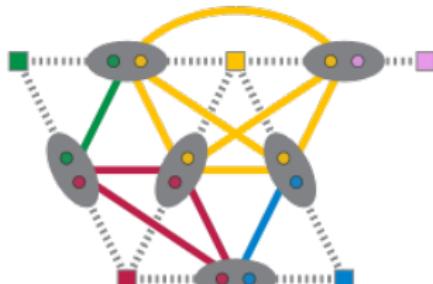
B



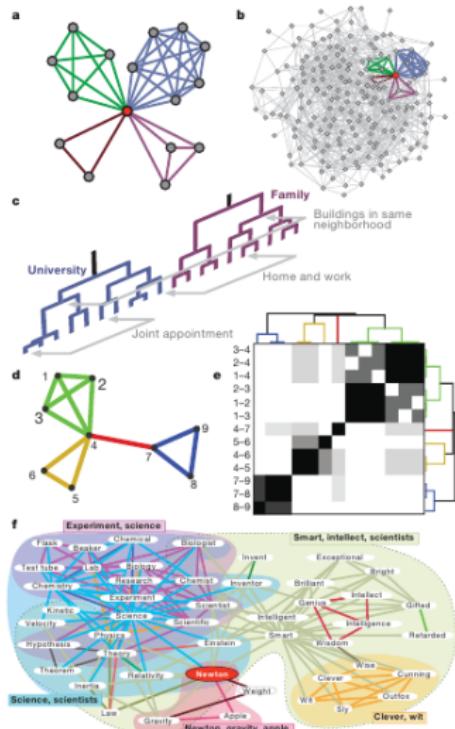
[Cooper et al 2010]

Some exceptions

- ▶ Line graph analysis (Evans & Lambiotte)
- ▶ Link Clustering (Ahn et al.)
- ▶ *Structural Edge Relationships*



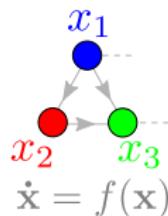
[Wikipedia]



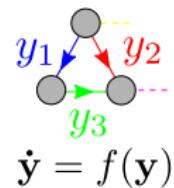
[Ahn et al. 2010]

Dual Perspective – Edge centered

'Classical' View
Node centered

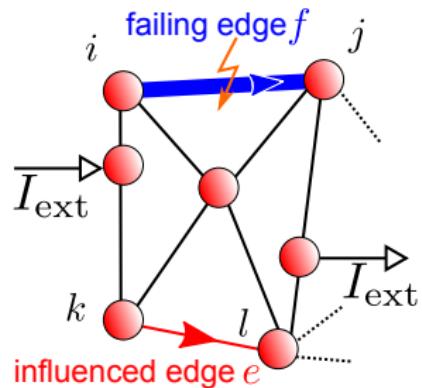


Dual View
Edge centered

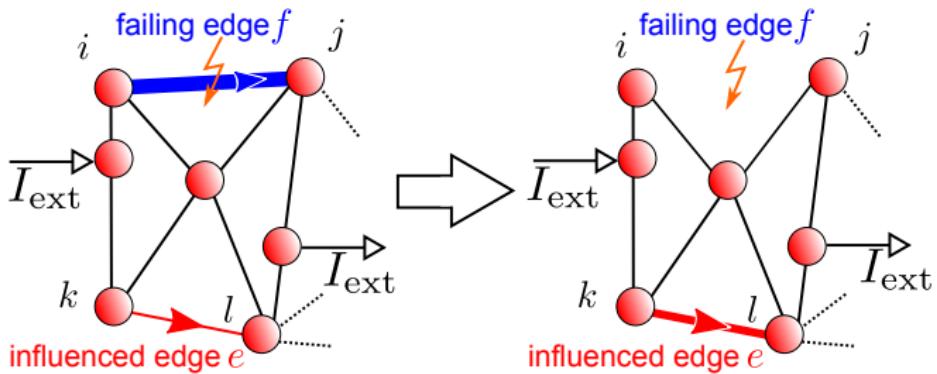


- ▶ Circuit Theory: voltage *vs* currents
- ▶ Computational mechanics: displacement *vs* stress
- ▶ Optimization: Primal *vs* Dual variables
- ▶ Systems engineering, estimation theory, etc...

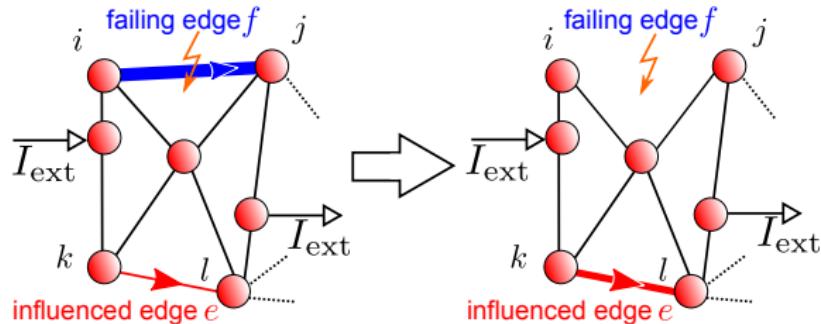
How to quantify edge relations? Flow redistribution!



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Assuming a linear flow on the edges $L\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{I}_{\text{ext}}$

$\Delta_f \mathbf{i} = \begin{bmatrix} G\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{L}^\dagger \mathbf{b}_f \\ 1 - g_f \mathbf{b}_f^T \mathbf{L}^\dagger \mathbf{b}_f \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{i}_f \equiv \mathbf{k}_f \mathbf{i}_f$

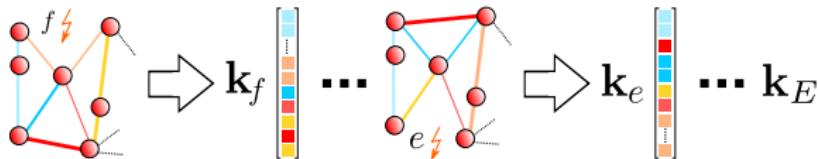
Diagram illustrating the calculation of the influence of a failing edge f on the current \mathbf{i} . The network is shown with edge f highlighted in yellow. An arrow points to the right, leading to a vector \mathbf{k}_f with colored components (blue, orange, red, yellow). The formula for the influence is:

$$\Delta_f \mathbf{i} = \begin{bmatrix} G\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{L}^\dagger \mathbf{b}_f \\ 1 - g_f \mathbf{b}_f^T \mathbf{L}^\dagger \mathbf{b}_f \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{i}_f \equiv \mathbf{k}_f \mathbf{i}_f$$

where $G = \text{diag}(g)$ is the incidence matrix, \mathbf{B} is the incidence vector, \mathbf{L}^\dagger is the pseudoinverse of the Laplacian, and g_f is the edge weight.

independent of current injections

The flow redistribution matrix



- ▶ Flow redistribution matrix

$$K_{E \times E} \equiv [\mathbf{k}_1 \cdots \mathbf{k}_E]$$

- ▶ Independent of current injections
- ▶ Describes **topological** feature of system in the edge space:
edge-to-edge coupling

Characterising the flow redistribution matrix

The flow redistribution matrix can be decomposed

$$K = M [\text{diag}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon})]^{-1}$$

into the edge-to-edge transfer function matrix

$$M_{E \times E} \equiv GB^T L^\dagger B$$

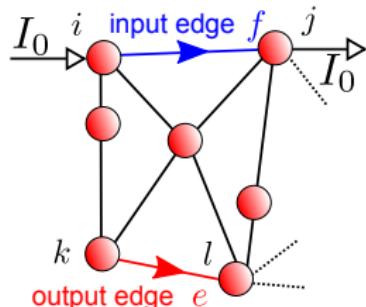
and the edge-embeddedness

$$\varepsilon_e \equiv 1 - g_e \mathbf{b}_e^T L^\dagger \mathbf{b}_e = 1 - g_e R_e$$

The edge to edge transfer function

$$M_{E \times E} \equiv GB^T L^\dagger B$$

Edge-to-edge Transfer Function



- ▶ **Transfer function** – describes how input on edge translates into flow on other edges
- ▶ Physics interpretation – **discrete Green's function** (edge space)
- ▶ **Projection matrix** – into the weighted cut space of the graph

The edge to edge transfer function – spectral properties

$$M_{E \times E} \equiv GB^T L^\dagger B$$

- ▶ (idempotent) $M^2 = M$
- ▶ $N - 1$ eigenvalues $\lambda = 1$
- ▶ $E - (N - 1)$ eigenvalues $\lambda = 0$ — corresponds to number of independent cycles in network

Can be expressed in terms of resistance distances / commute times

$$M_{ef} = \frac{g_e}{2}(R_{jk} - R_{ik} + R_{il} - R_{jl}) \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{\pi_e}{4} ((T_{jk} - T_{ik}) + (T_{il} - T_{jl})) \quad (2)$$

The edge-embeddedness

$$\varepsilon_e \equiv 1 - g_e \mathbf{b}_e^T L^\dagger \mathbf{b}_e = 1 - g_e R_e$$

R_e – resistance distance between endpoints of edge e

- ▶ related to the projection into the **cycle space**
- ▶ High embeddedness – edge features in many cycles (weighted)
- ▶ Zero embeddedness – edge defines a cut (disconnects the network)

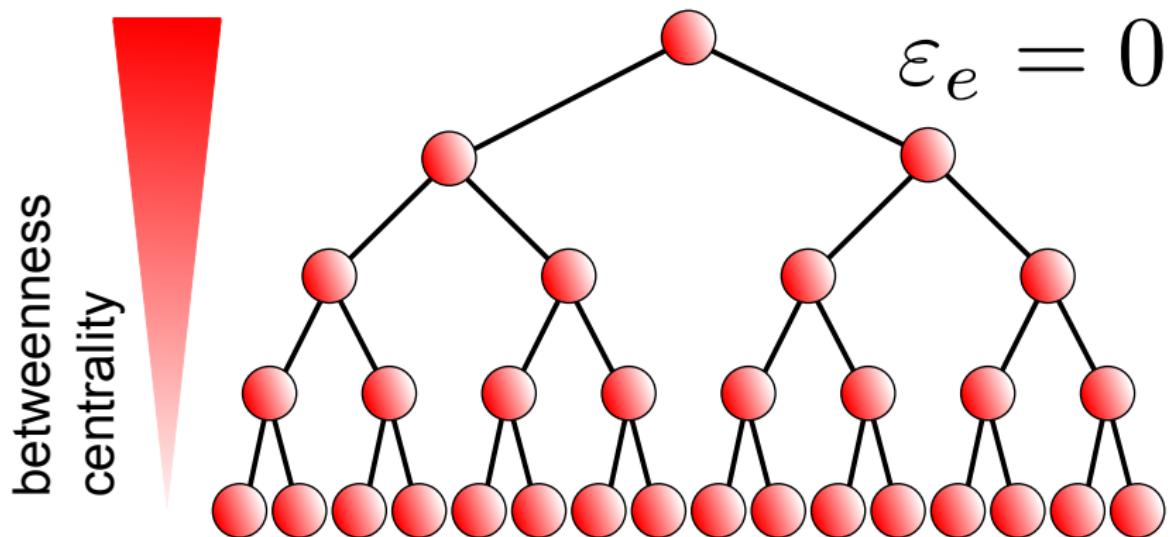
The edge-embeddedness II

$$\varepsilon_e = 1 - \pi_e \frac{T_{ij}}{2} = 1 - \frac{T_{ij}}{2\tau_e},$$

T_{ij} – commute time between nodes i, j (endpoints of edge e)

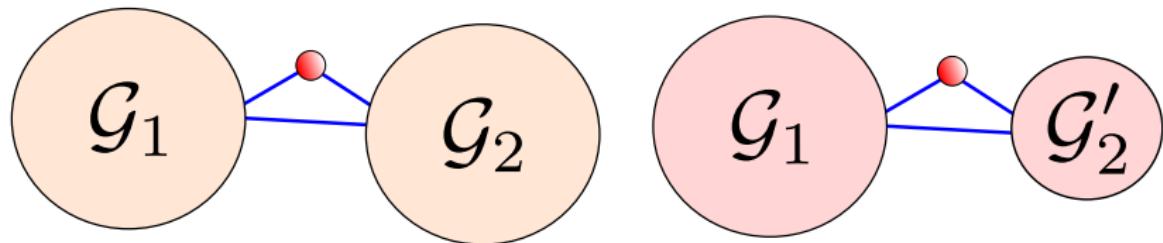
- ▶ Unweighted networks – probability of *not* finding the edge in a randomly selected spanning tree
- ▶ $\sum \varepsilon_e = \#\text{cycles in network}$
- ▶ Related to **graph sparsification**

Embeddedness vs betweenness centrality



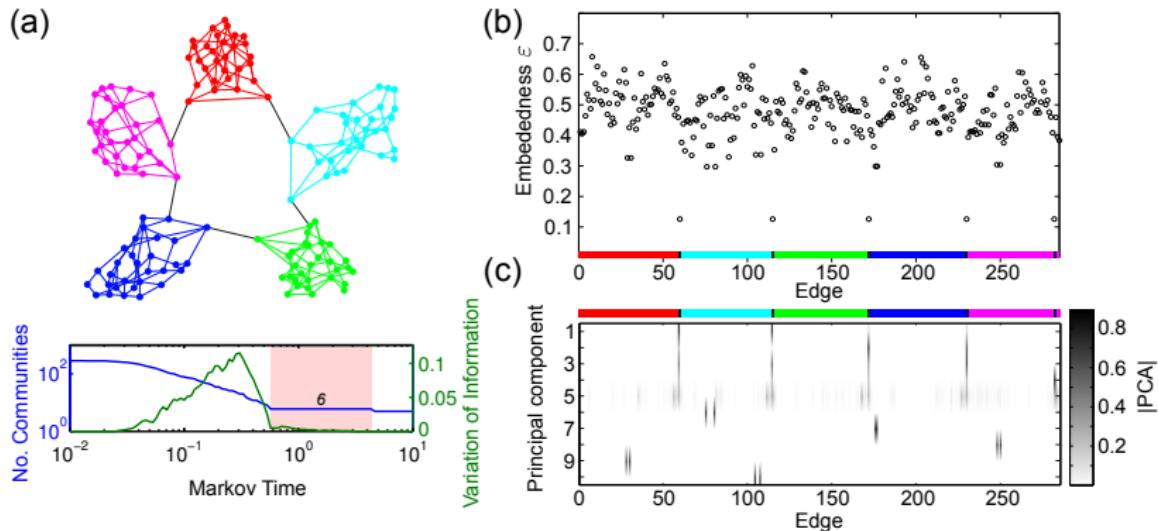
Embeddedness vs flow betweenness centrality

flow betweenness of **connecting**
links changes

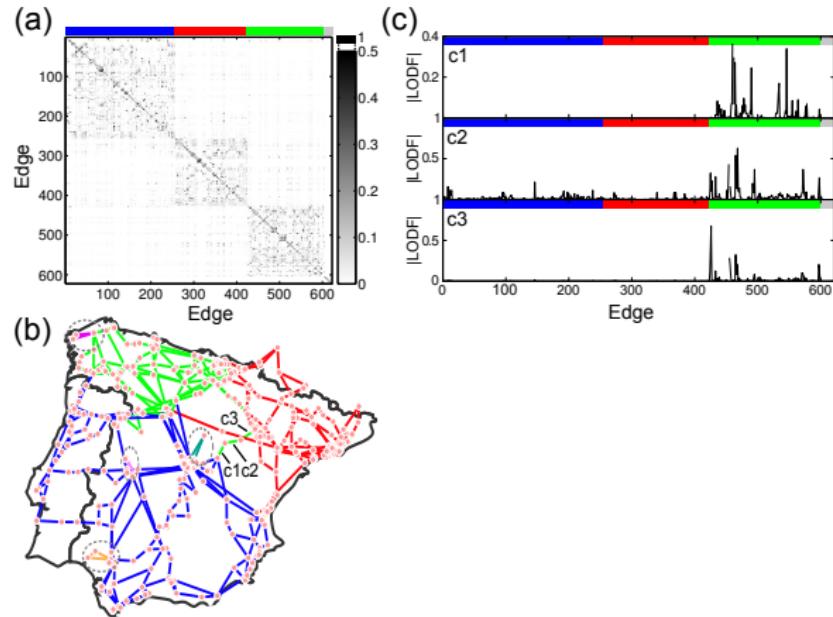


$\varepsilon_e \leftarrow \rightarrow \varepsilon_e$
Embeddedness of **connecting**
links invariant

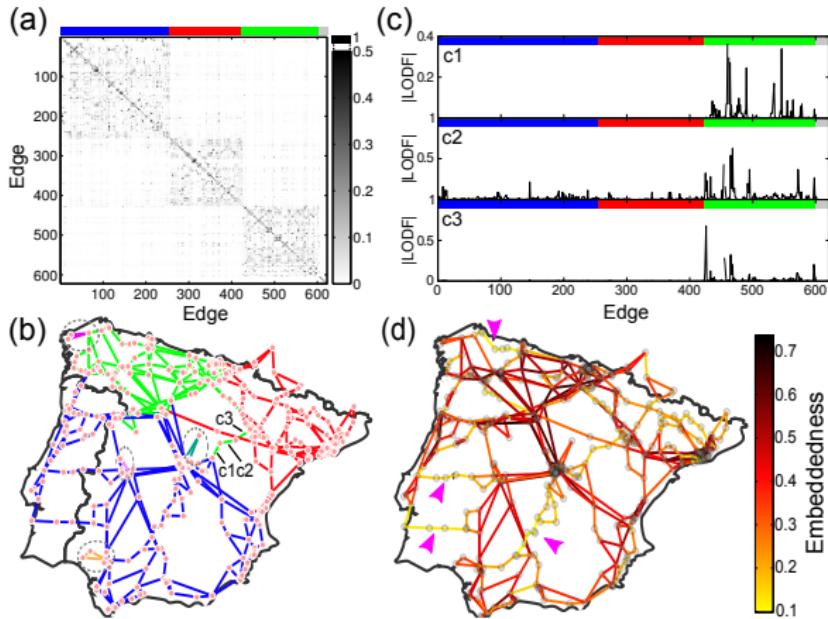
Applications: a toy example



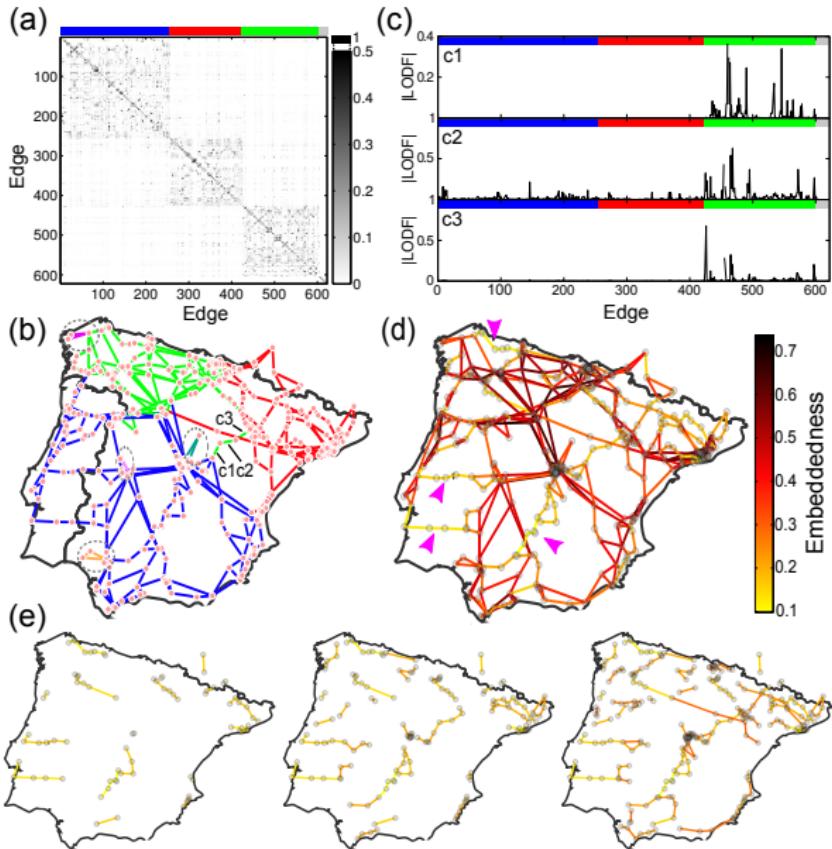
Applications 1 – Iberian Power Grid



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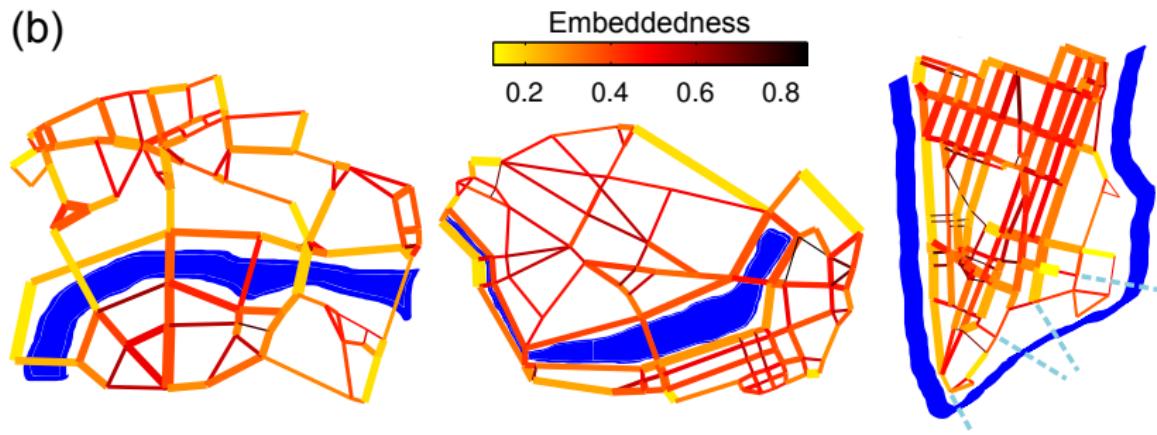


Applications 1 – Iberian Power Grid

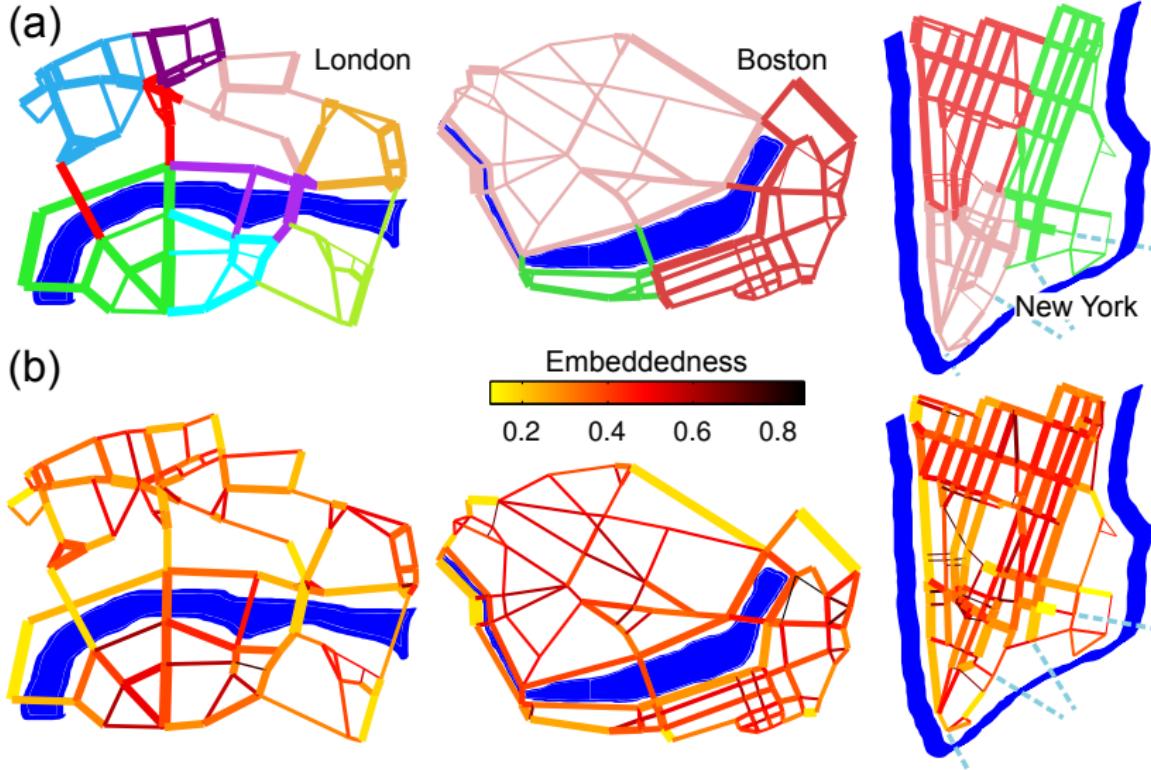


Applications 2 – Street networks

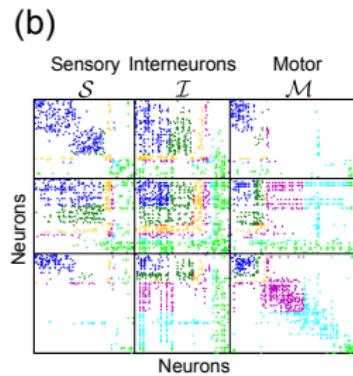
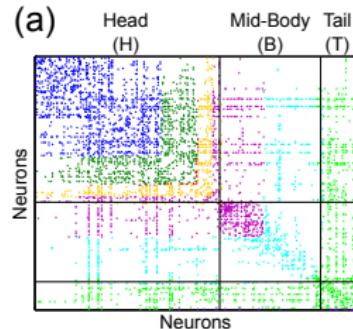
(b)



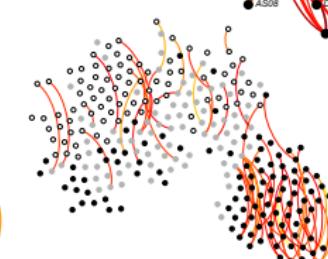
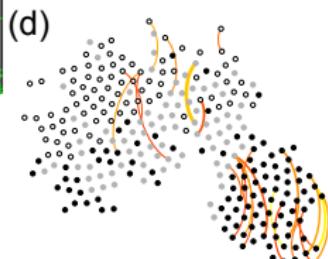
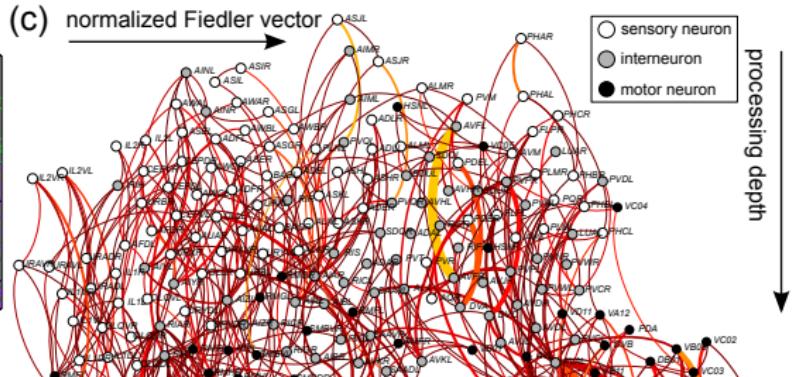
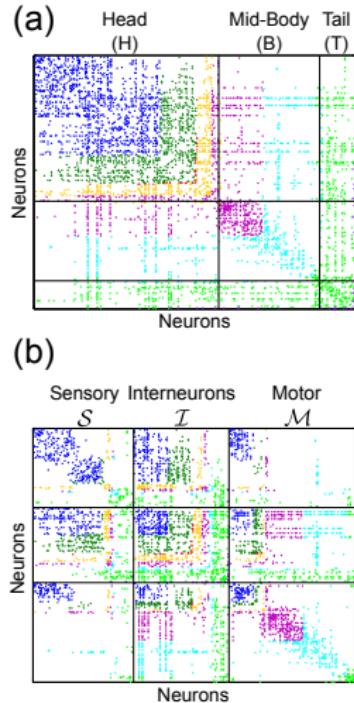
Applications 2 – Street networks



Applications 3 – C. elegans



Applications 3 – *C. elegans*



Take home messages

- ▶ Flow redistribution can characterise edge-to-edge relations
- ▶ Flow redistribution matrix – describes topological property in edge space
- ▶ Decomposable in measures with graph theoretic meaning:
 - ▶ Edge transfer function matrix (discrete Greens function)
 - ▶ Edge-embeddedness (projection into cycle space, sparsification)
- ▶ Ability to detect **non-local** effects in the edge coupling

Thank you!

The people..

- ▶ J. Lehmann (ABB)
- ▶ S. N. Yaliraki
- ▶ M. Barahona

The money...

- ▶ ONR
- ▶ EPSRC
- ▶ Studienstiftung des dt. Volkes

Everybody else

—

Thanks for listening!

Things left in the dark...

Schaub, M.T.; Lehmann, J.; Yaliraki, S.N. & Barahona, M., *Structure of complex networks: Quantifying edge-to-edge relations by failure-induced flow redistribution*, Network Science, April 2014, Vol. 2(1), pp. 66-89

QUESTIONS?

