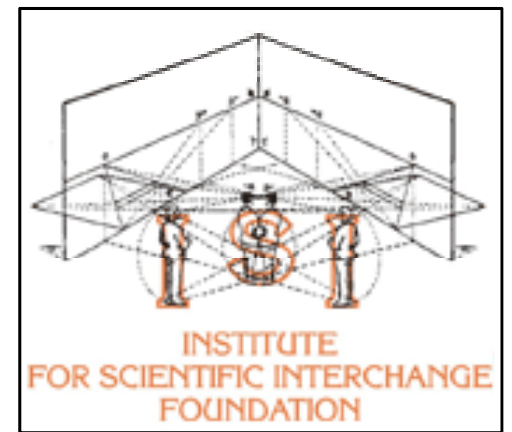


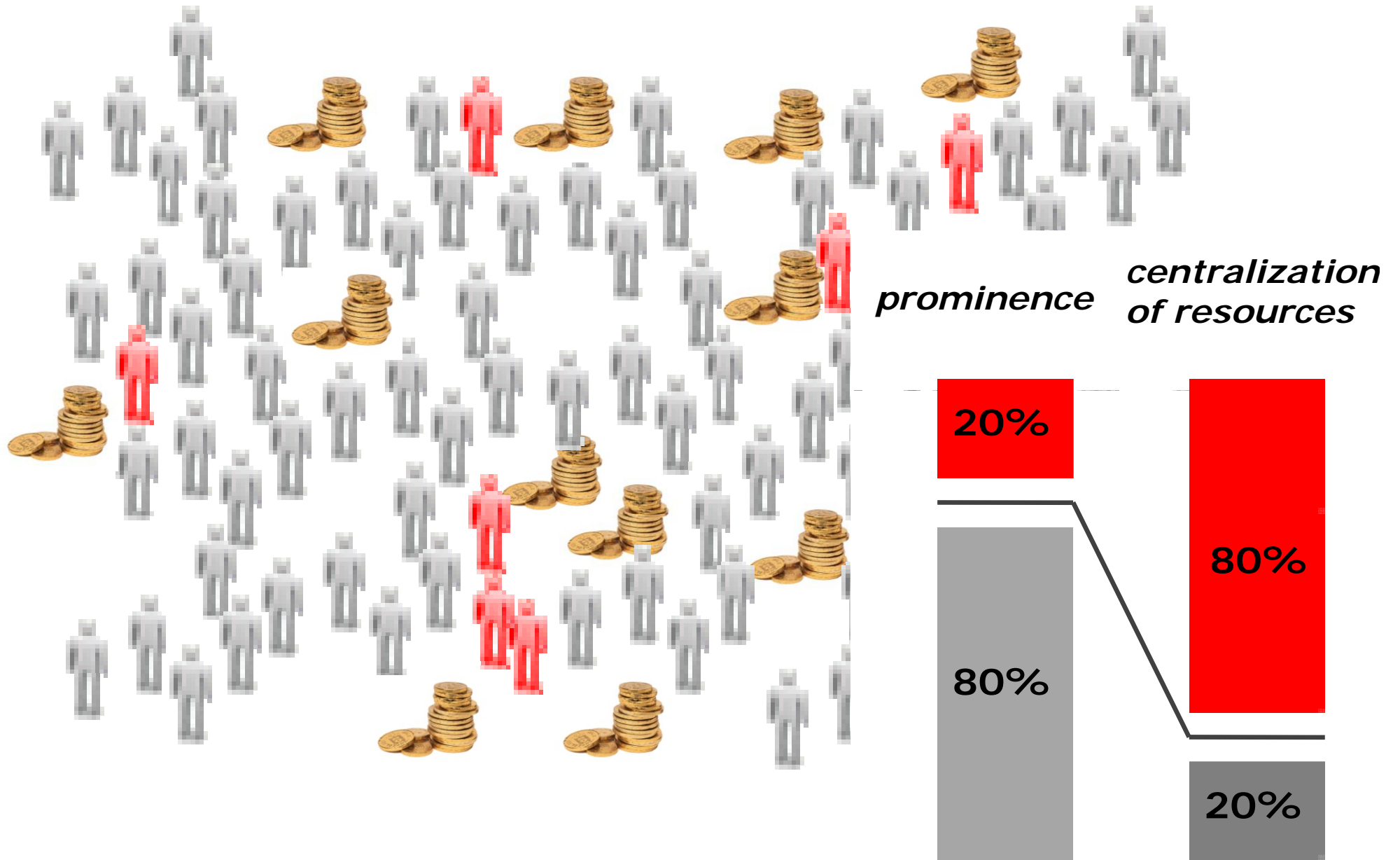
# do the *rich* really take it all?

---

**Vittoria Colizza**  
ISI Foundation, Turin, Italy

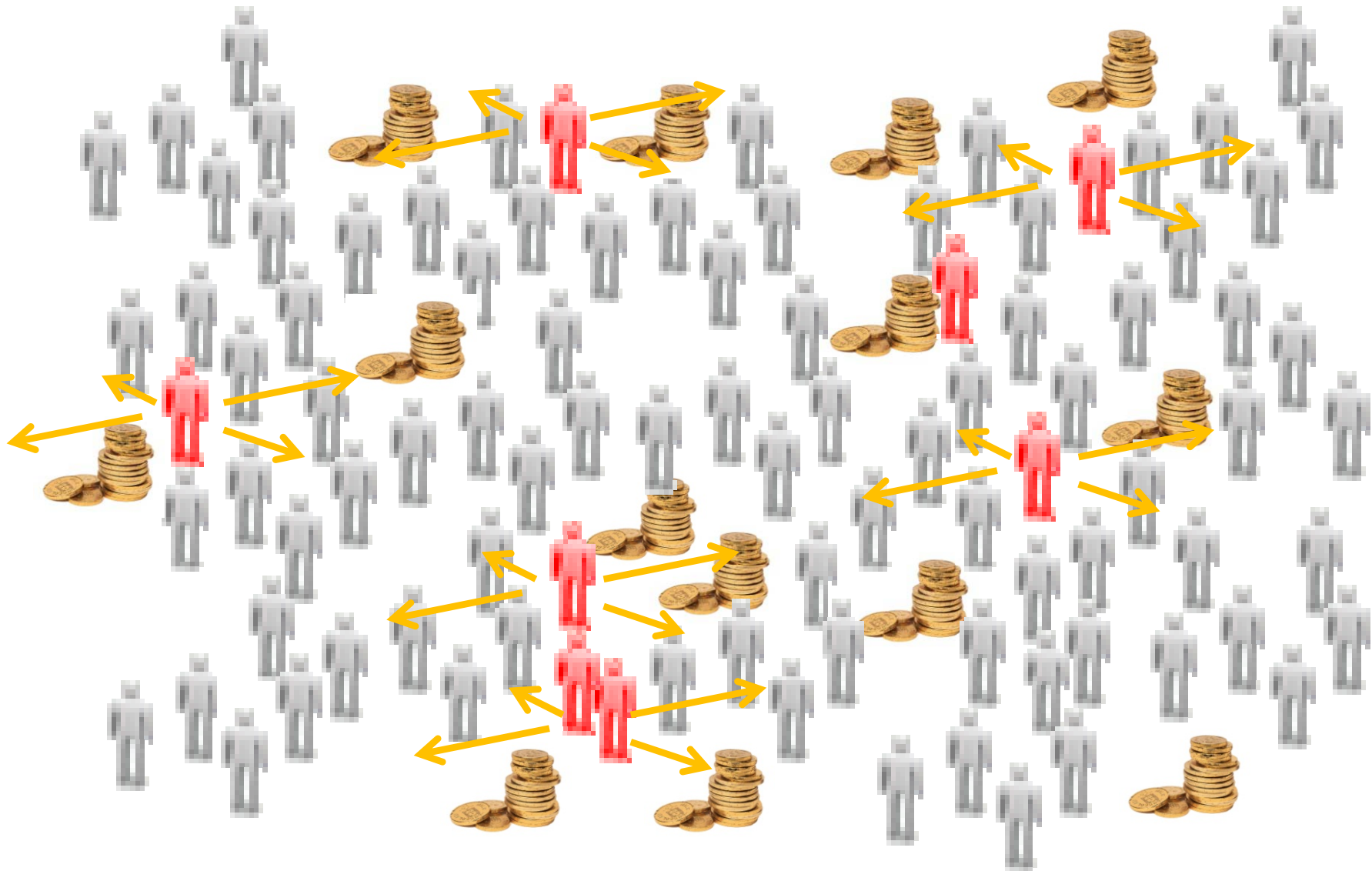


# problem: prominence = control ?



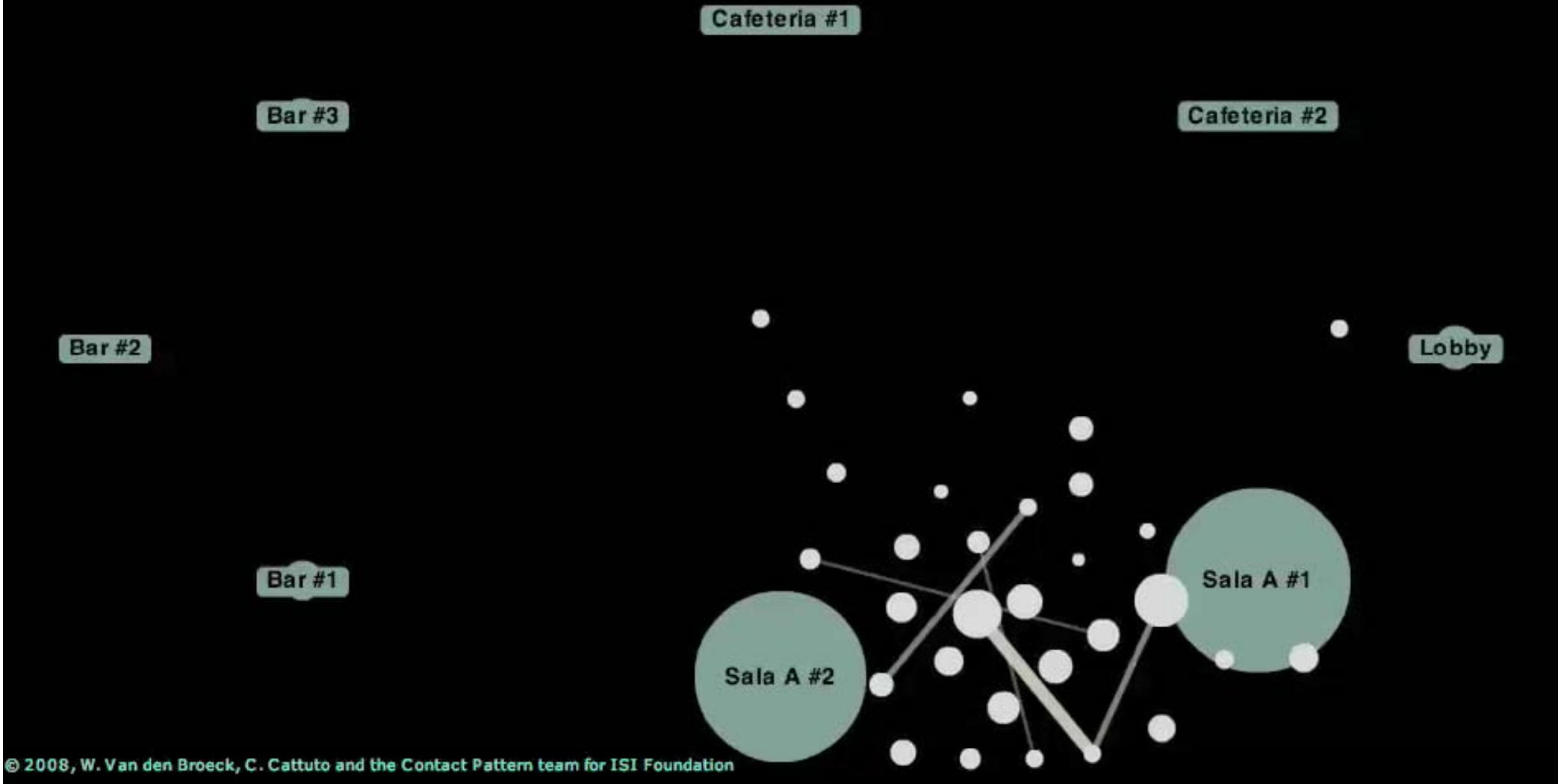
# problem: prominence = control ?

---





Wed Oct 15 2008 12:36:38 PM

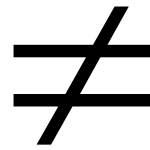


© 2008, W. Van den Broeck, C. Cattuto and the Contact Pattern team for ISI Foundation

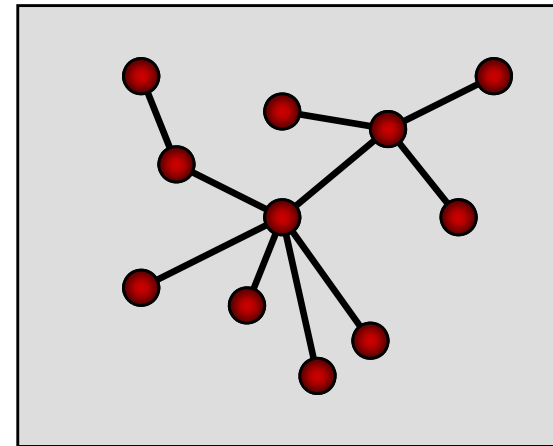
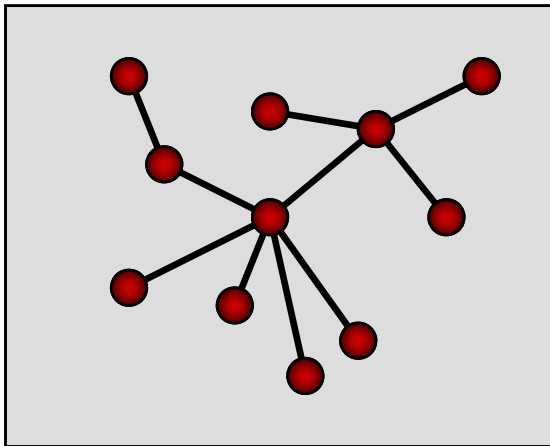
# ...what I'm not talking about

---

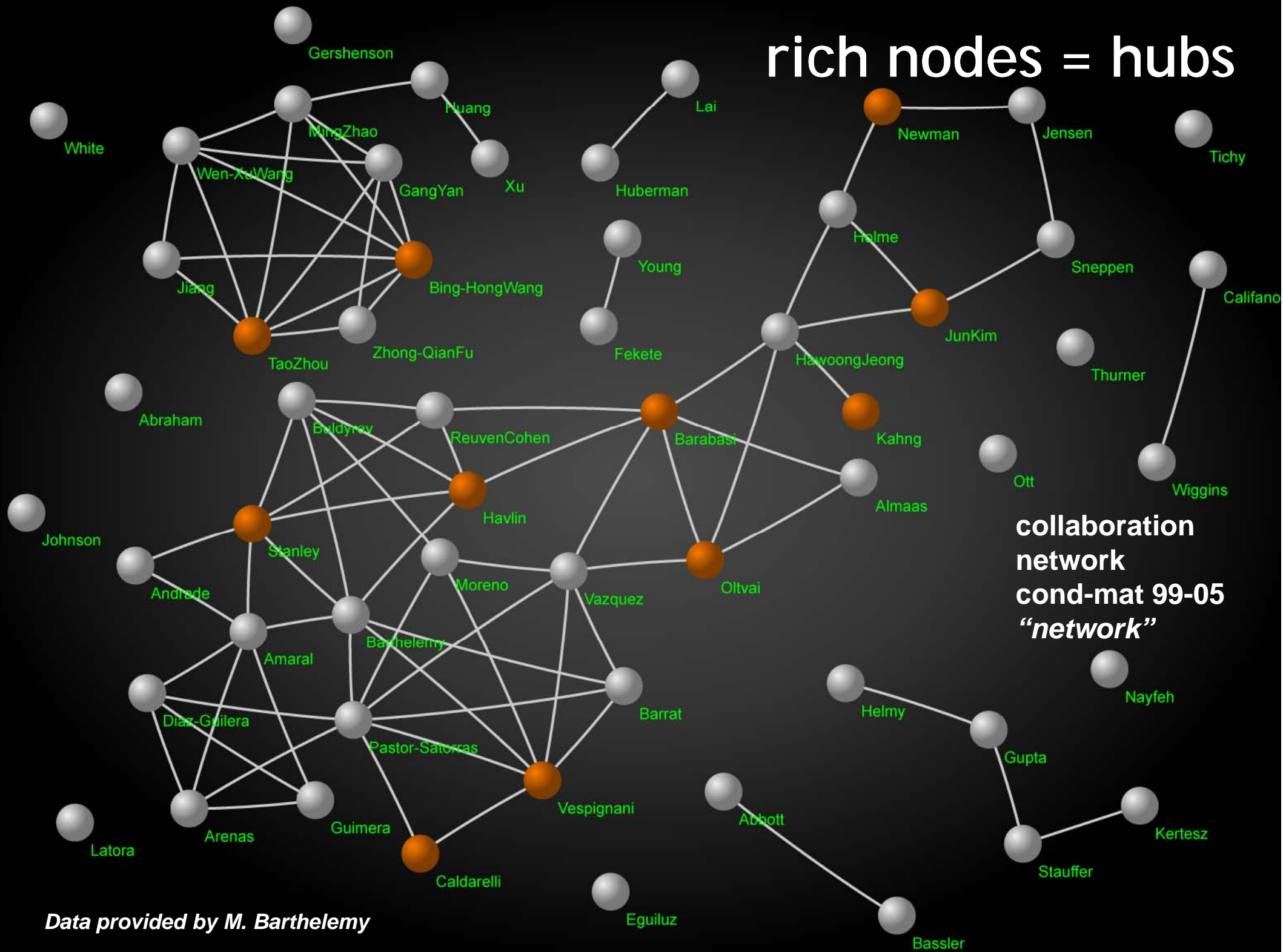
rich-club  
phenomenon



'rich-get-richer'  
mechanism

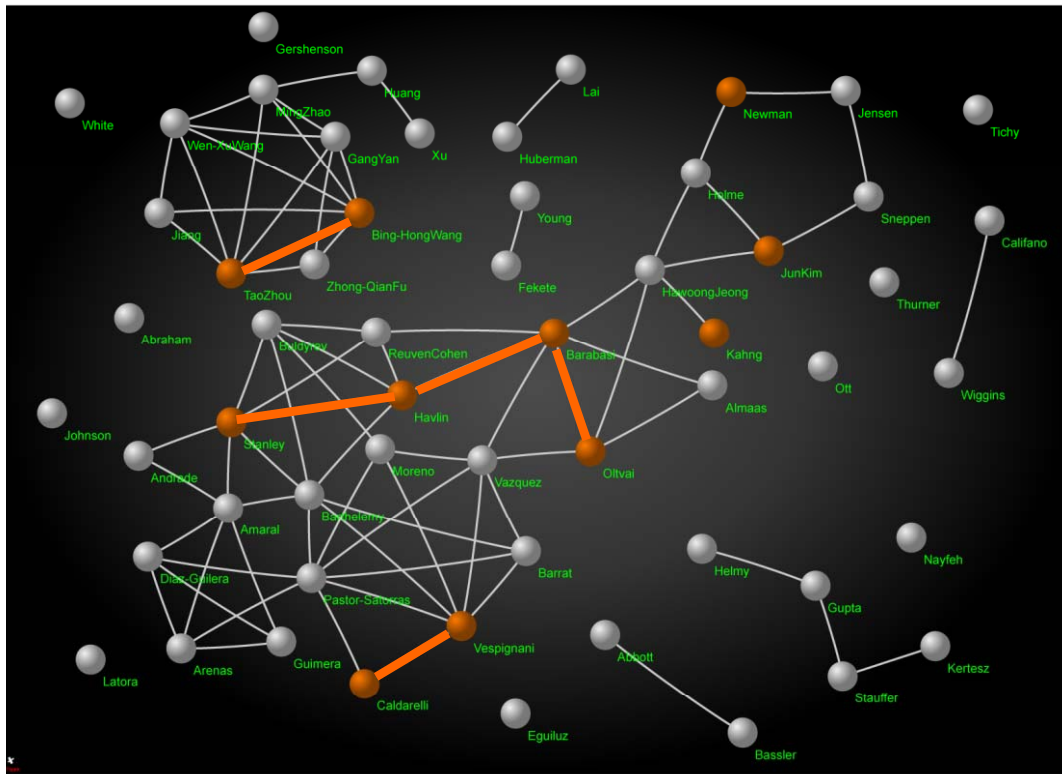


rich nodes = hubs



Data provided by M. Barthelemy

# rich-club coefficient



$$\phi(k) = \frac{2E_{>k}}{N_{>k}(N_{>k} - 1)}$$

Zhou & Mondragon, IEEE Commun. Lett. (2004)

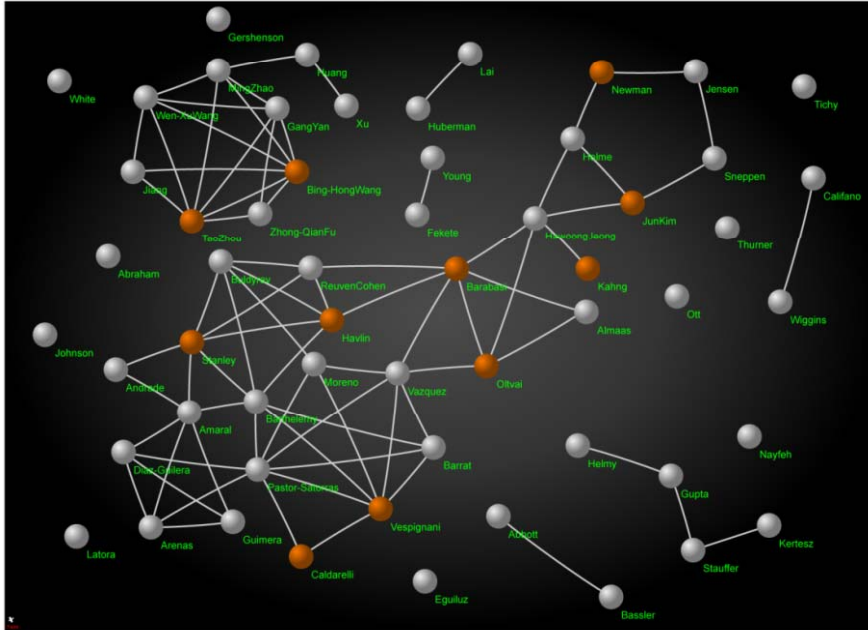
$N_{>k}$  = # nodes degree  $>k$

$E_{>k}$  = # links among  $N_{>k}$  nodes

$k = 22,$

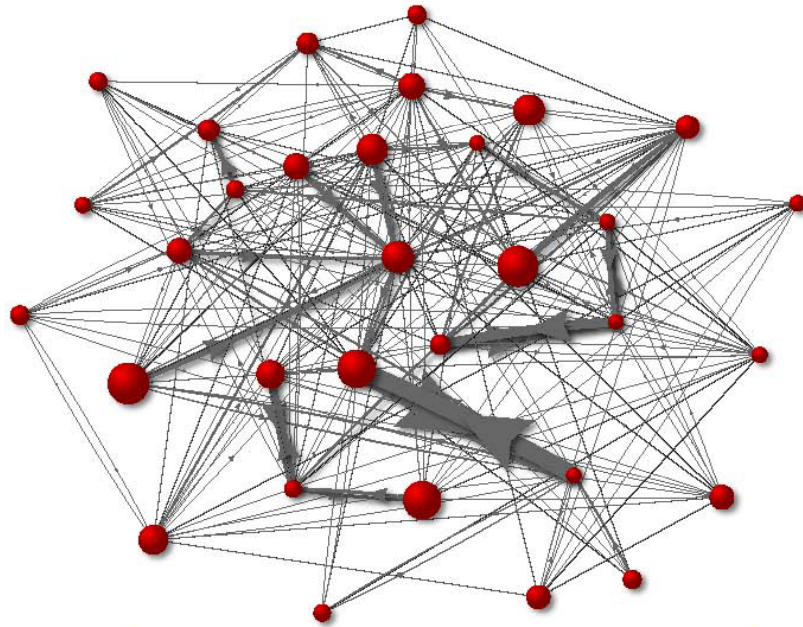
$$\begin{cases} N_{>k} = 11 \\ E_{>k} = 5 \end{cases} \rightarrow \phi = \frac{2 \cdot 5}{11 \cdot 10} = \frac{1}{11}$$

# datasets: human communication/collab.



**scientific collaboration network,**  
cond-mat arxiv, 1995-1999

- 15,179 scientists
- 43,011 collaborations



**online social network,** University  
of California, Irvine, April-October  
2004

- 1899 college students
- 59,835 directed online messages



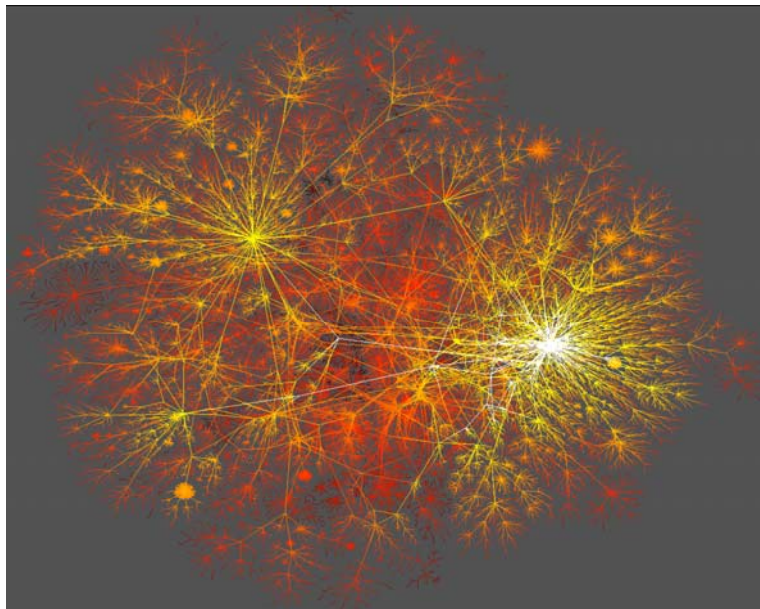
# datasets: infrastructures

---



## **US airport network** (source: IATA)

- 676 airports
- 3523 routes

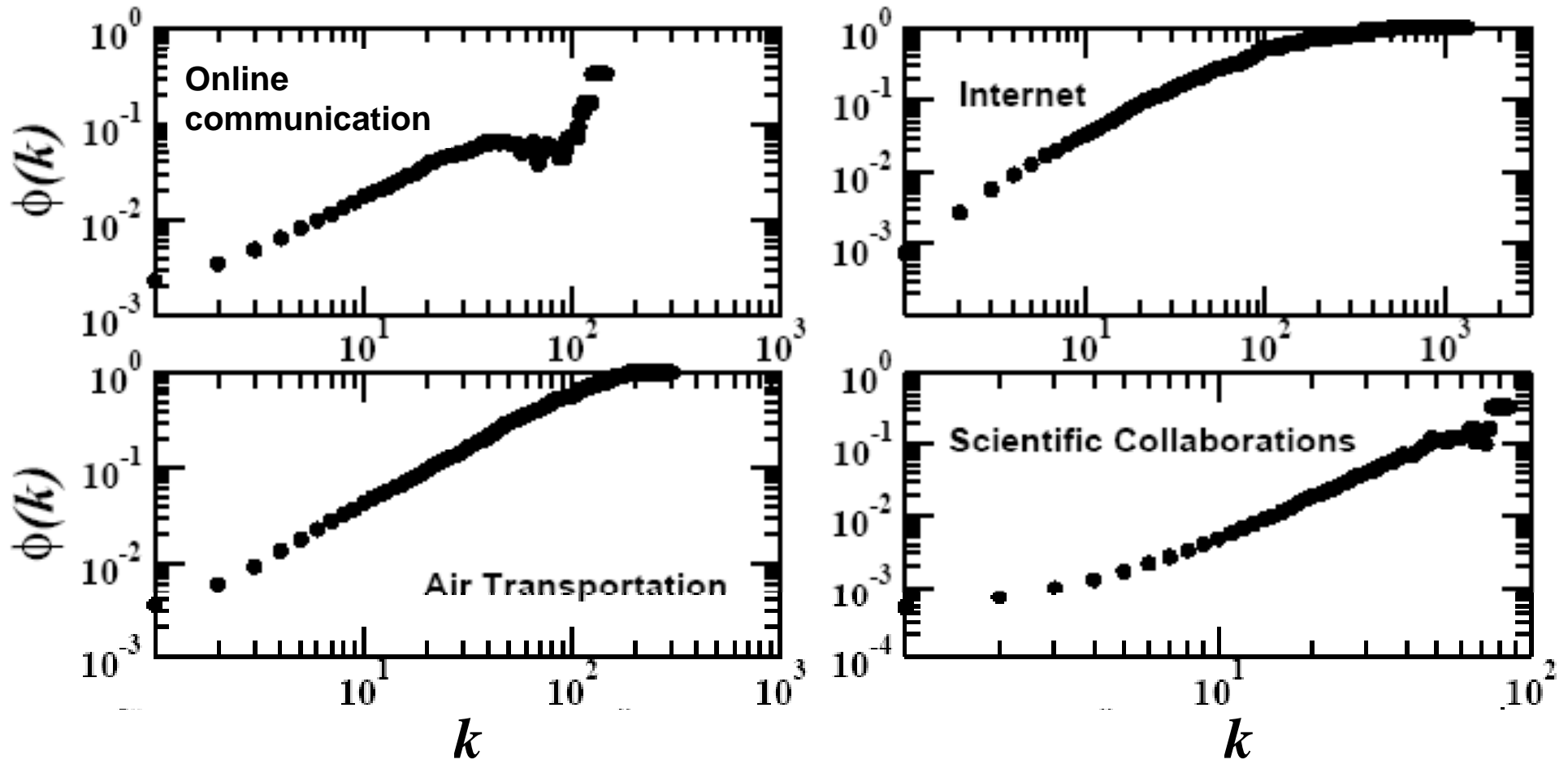


## **Internet, AS level** (source: CAIDA)

- 11,174 nodes
- 23,409 links

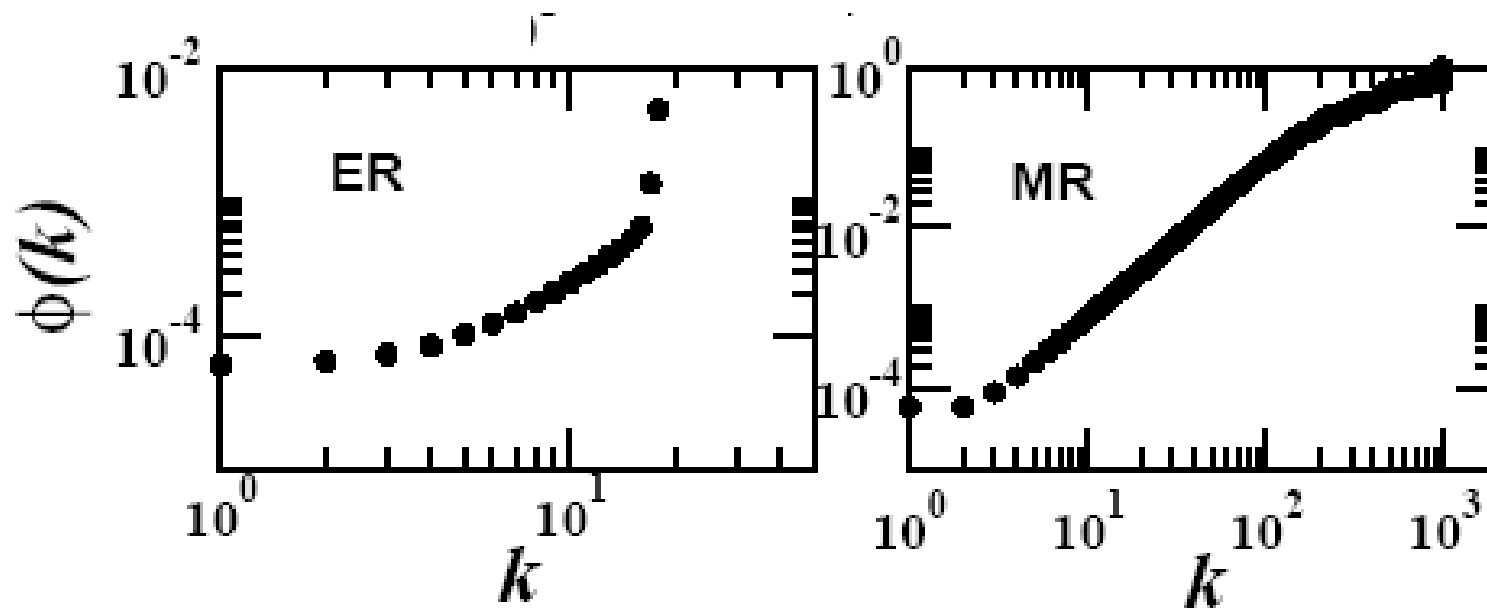
# rich-club coefficient

## Real-world networks



# rich-club coefficient

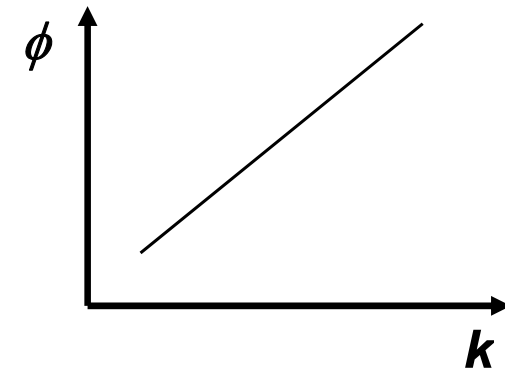
## Network models



$\phi(k)$  increases !!!  $\rightarrow$  rich club ???

# $\phi(k)$ : continuum limit

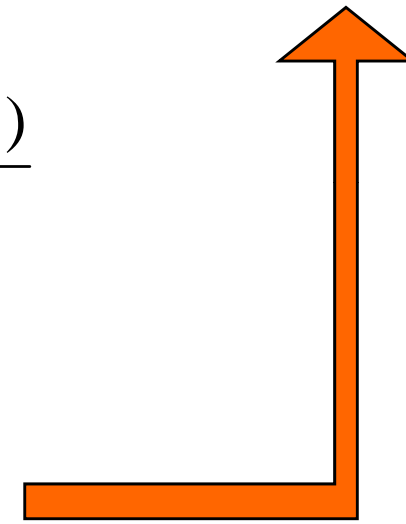
$$\phi(k) = \frac{N \langle k \rangle \int_k^{k_{\max}} dk' \int_k^{k_{\max}} dk'' P(k', k'')}{\left[ N \int_k^{k_{\max}} dk' P(k') \right] \cdot \left[ N \int_k^{k_{\max}} dk' P(k') - 1 \right]}$$



uncorrelated network:  $P(k, k') = \frac{kP(k)k'P(k')}{\langle k \rangle^2}$

$$\phi_{unc}(k) = \frac{1}{N \langle k \rangle} \left[ \frac{\int_k^{k_{\max}} dk' k' P(k')}{\int_k^{k_{\max}} dk' P(k')} \right]^2 \approx \frac{k^2}{N \langle k \rangle^2}$$

$\approx k^2$   
 $N \rightarrow \infty$



# ...lies???

---

## need for a null model

NEWS & VIEWS

COMPLEX NETWORKS

# Lies, damned lies and statistics

Statistical physics can reveal the fabric of complex networks, for example, potential oligarchies formed by its best-connected members. But care has to be taken to avoid jumping to conclusions.

**LUIS A. NUNES AMARAL AND  
ROGER GUIMERA**

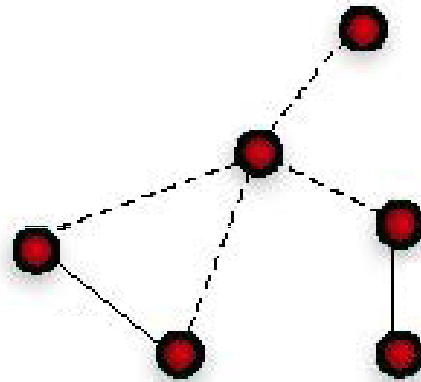
are in the Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering  
and Northwestern Institute on Complex Systems, Northwestern  
University, Evanston, Illinois 60208, USA.  
e-mail: amaral@northwestern.edu; rguilmera@northwestern.edu

misinterpretation: it will take increasing values  
as the number of connections of the nodes in the  
network increases. Thus, an oligarchy will always  
appear to be present, even if the network  
is random.

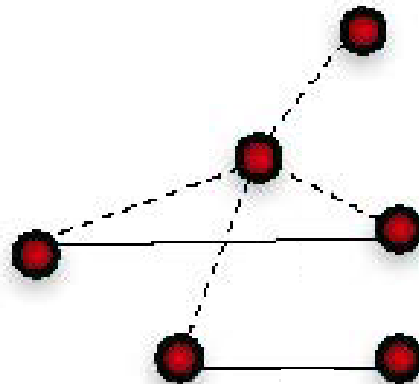
This shortcoming, which casts doubt on the  
conclusions that can be drawn from such an

# null model & normalized $\phi$

before

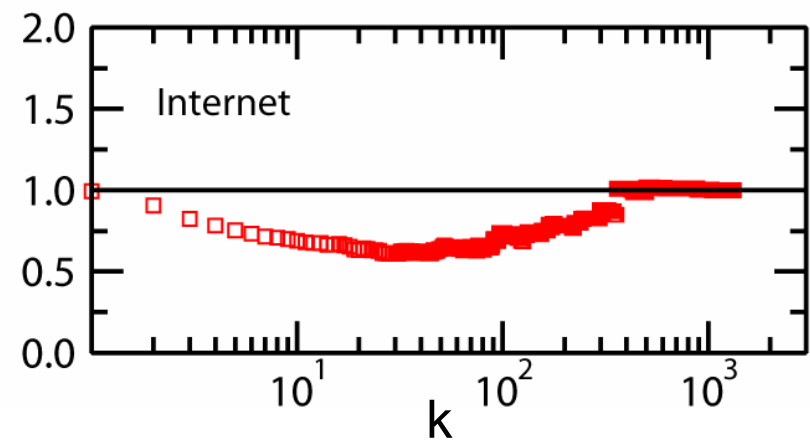
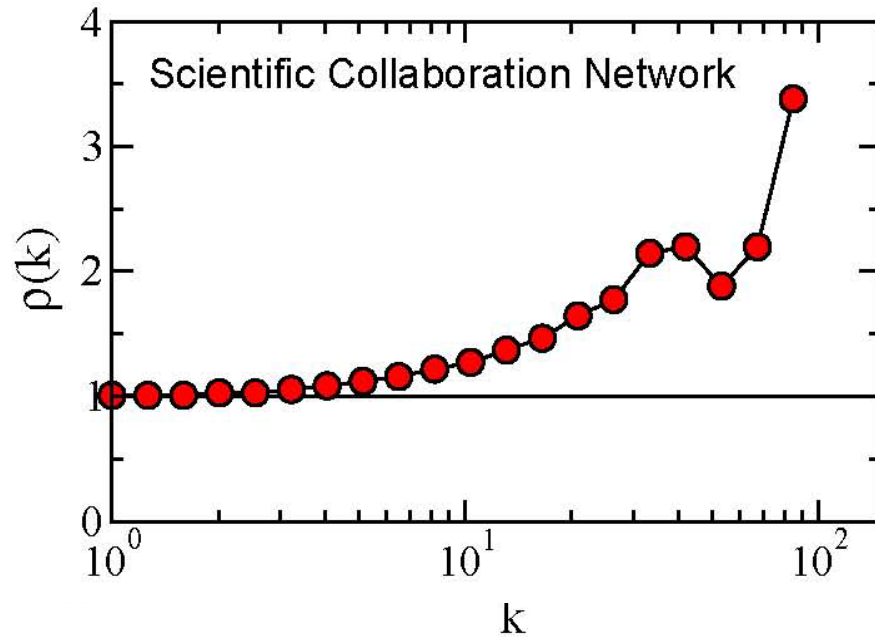
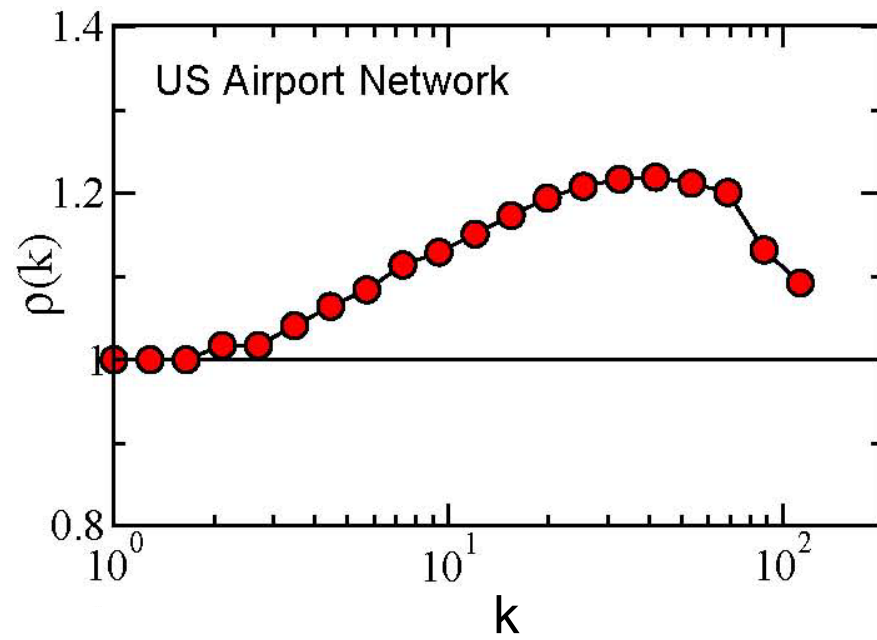
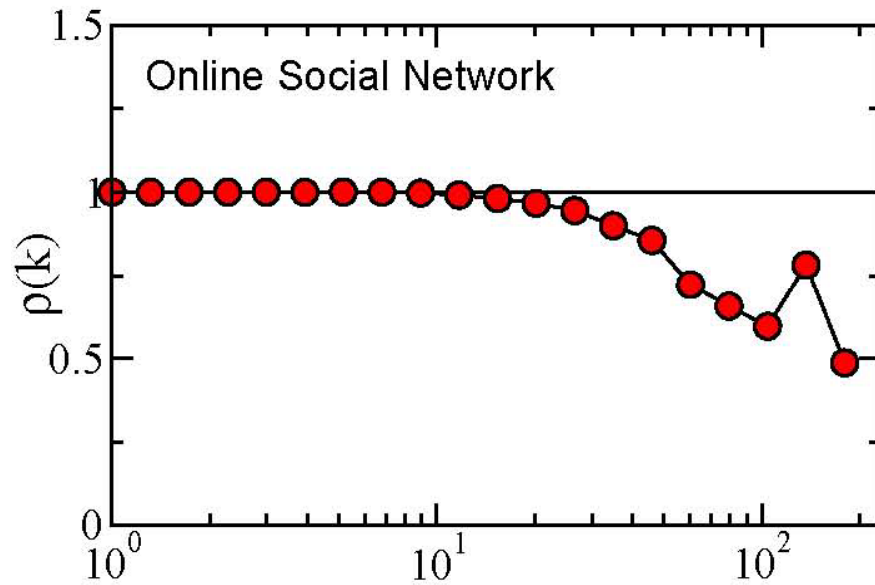


after

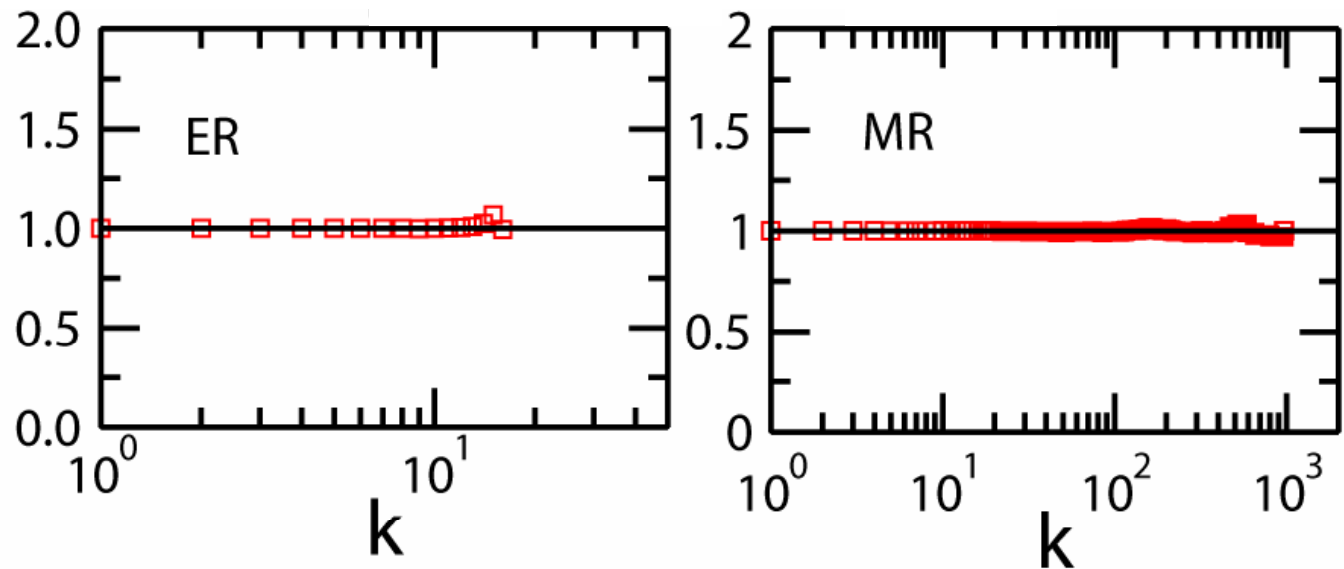


➔  $\phi_{null}(k), \rho_{null}(k) = \phi(k) / \phi_{null}(k) \begin{cases} > 1 & \text{rich-club} \\ < 1 & \text{not rich-club} \end{cases}$

# rich-club phenomenon



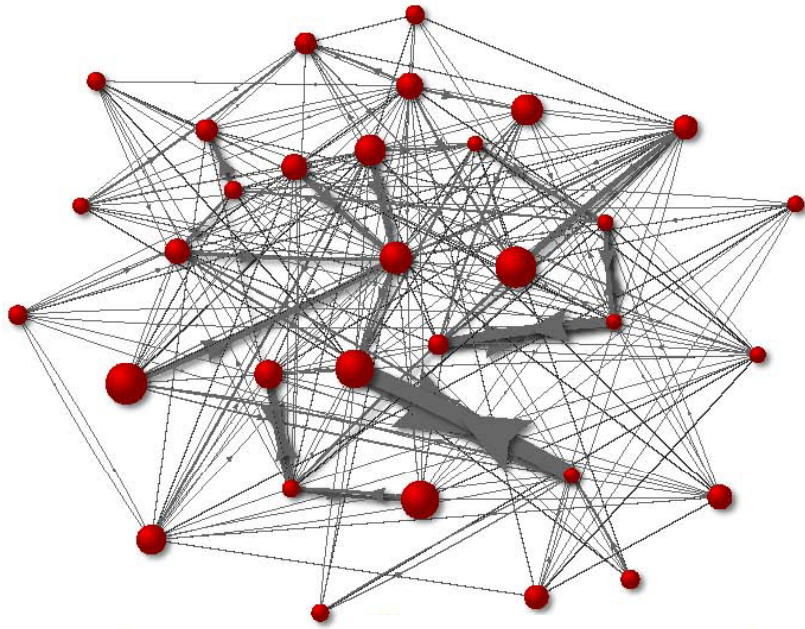
# rich-club phenomenon: just a check...





# ...weighted networks?

---



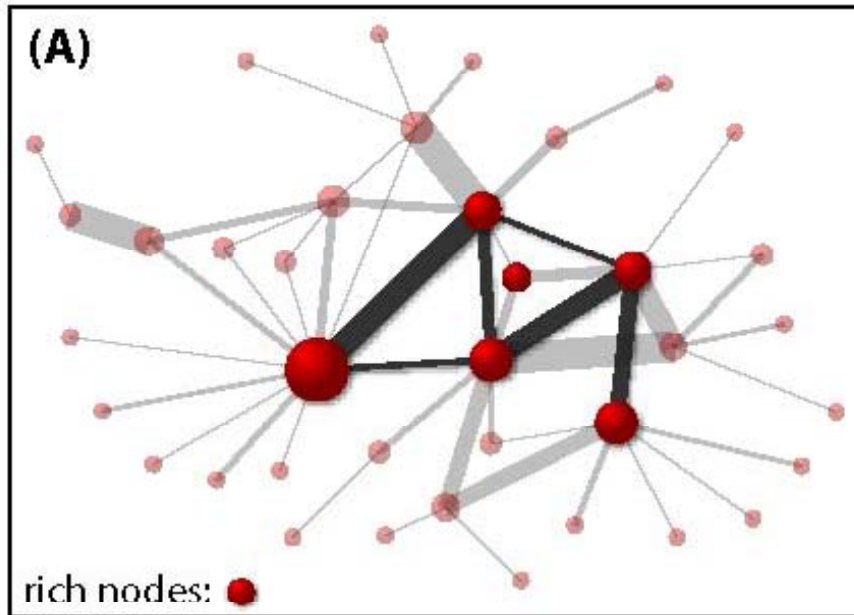
**weight** = capacity,  
intensity of interaction

- mobility: # travelers
- collaboration: normalized # papers co-authored
- communication: # messages sent

**strength:**

$$S_i = \sum_j w_{ij}$$

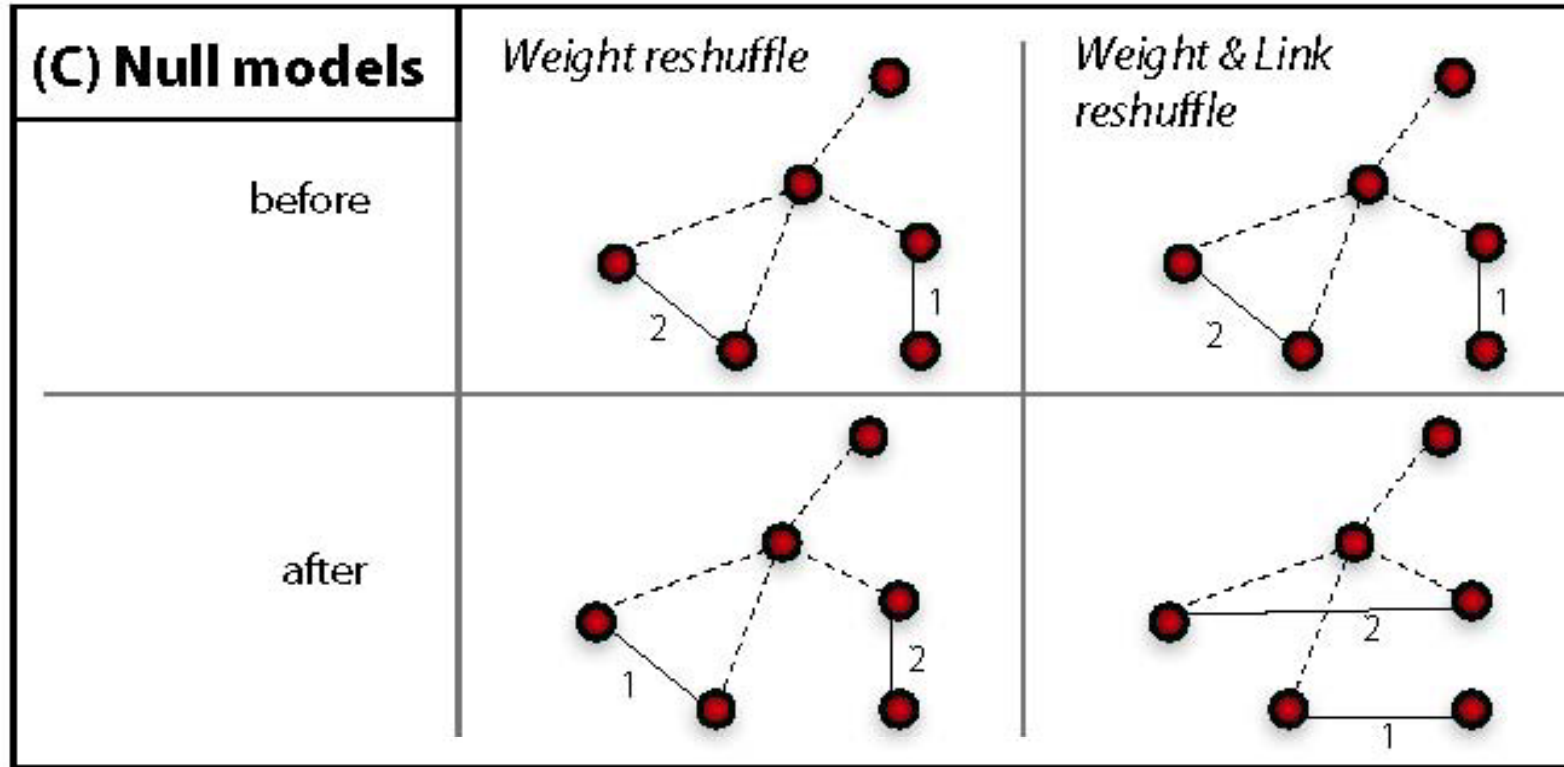
# rich-club $\rightarrow$ richness parameter $r$



$$\phi^w(r) = \frac{W_{>r}}{?}$$

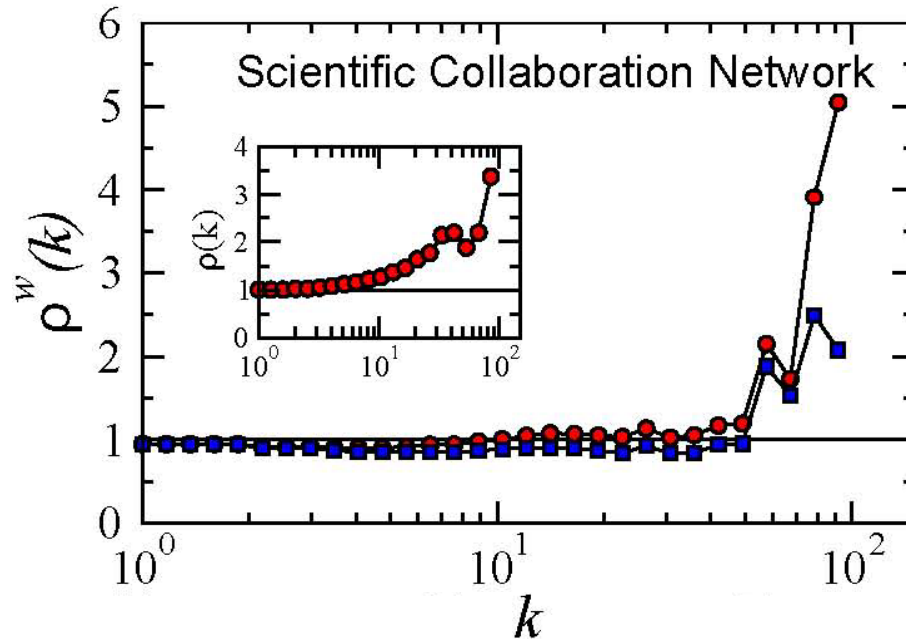
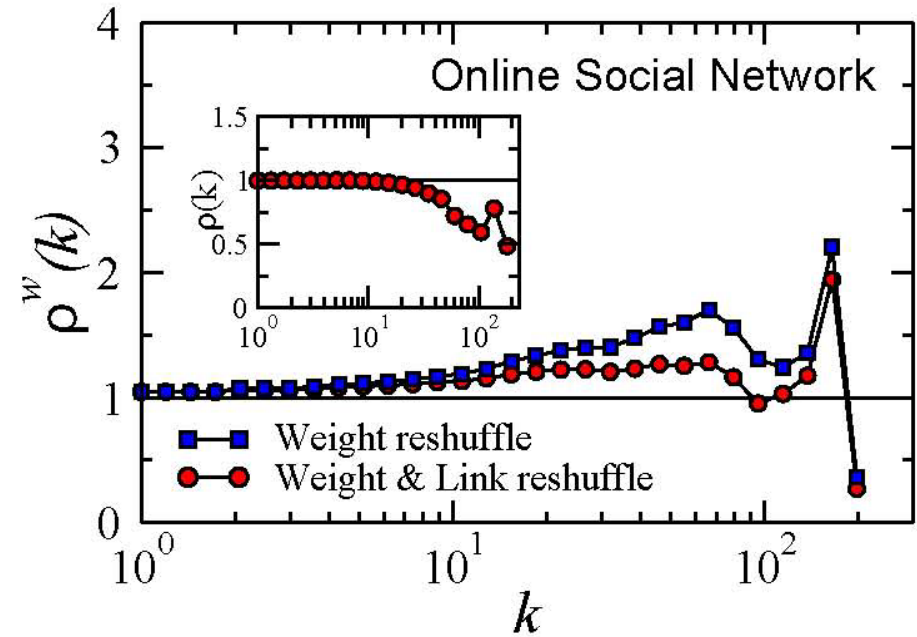
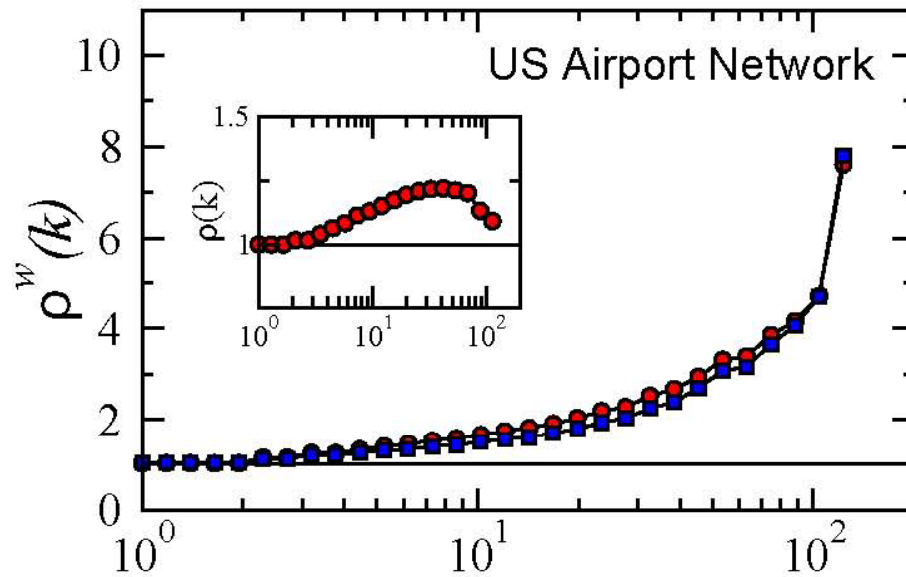
$$w_1^{rank} \geq w_2^{rank} \geq \dots$$

# null models

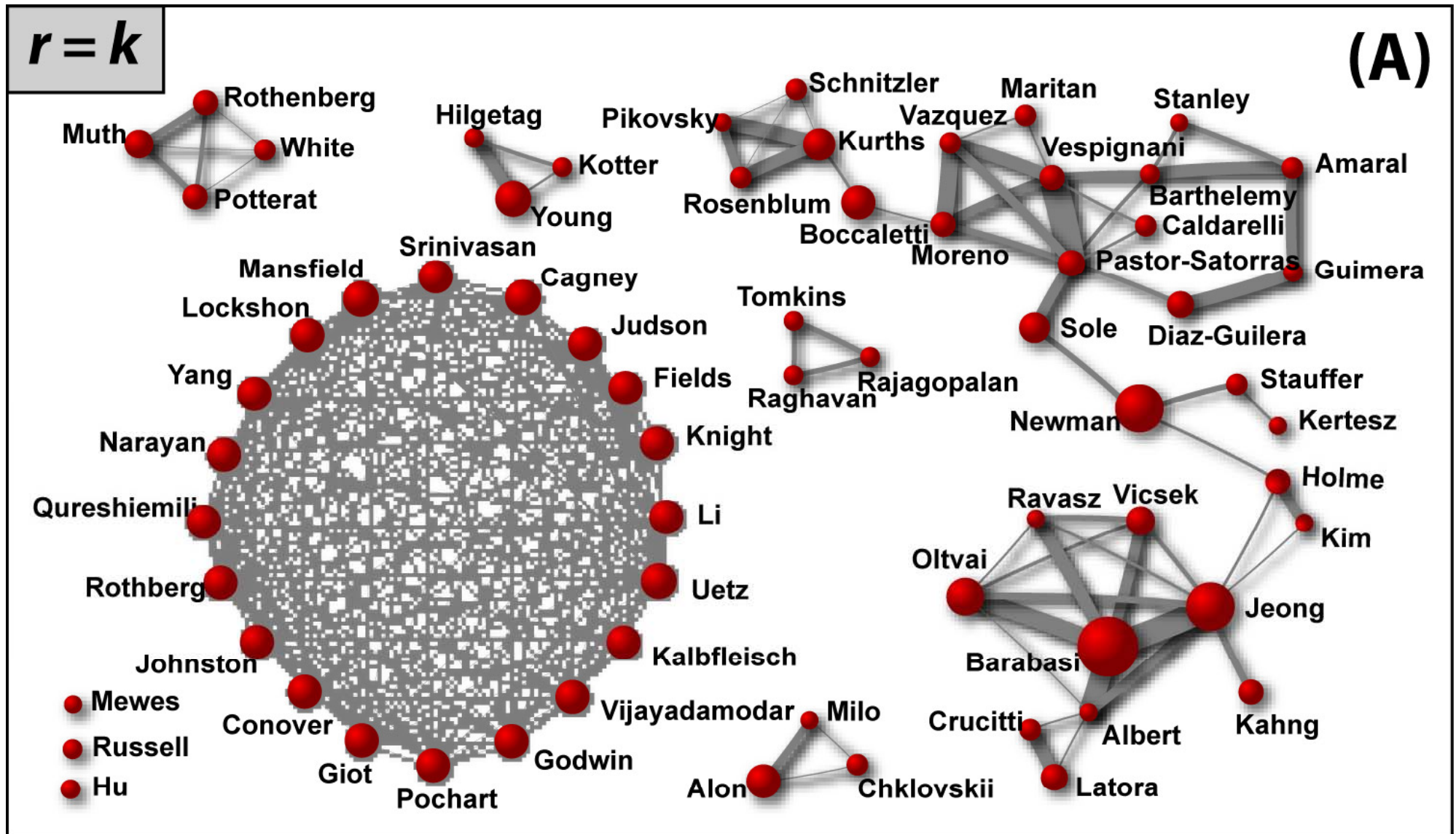


$$\rho^w(r) = \frac{\phi^w(r)}{\phi_{null}^w(r)}$$

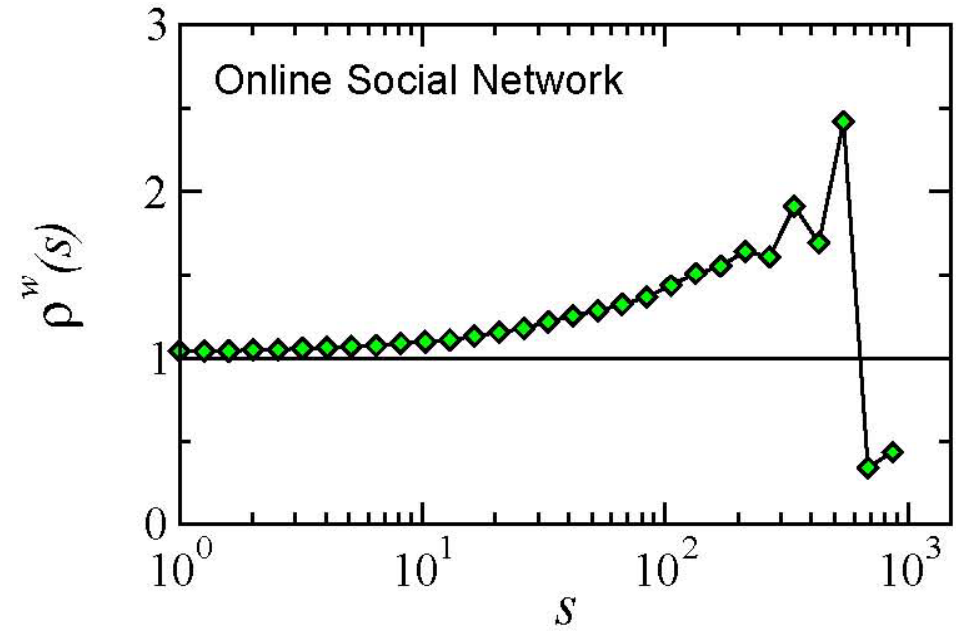
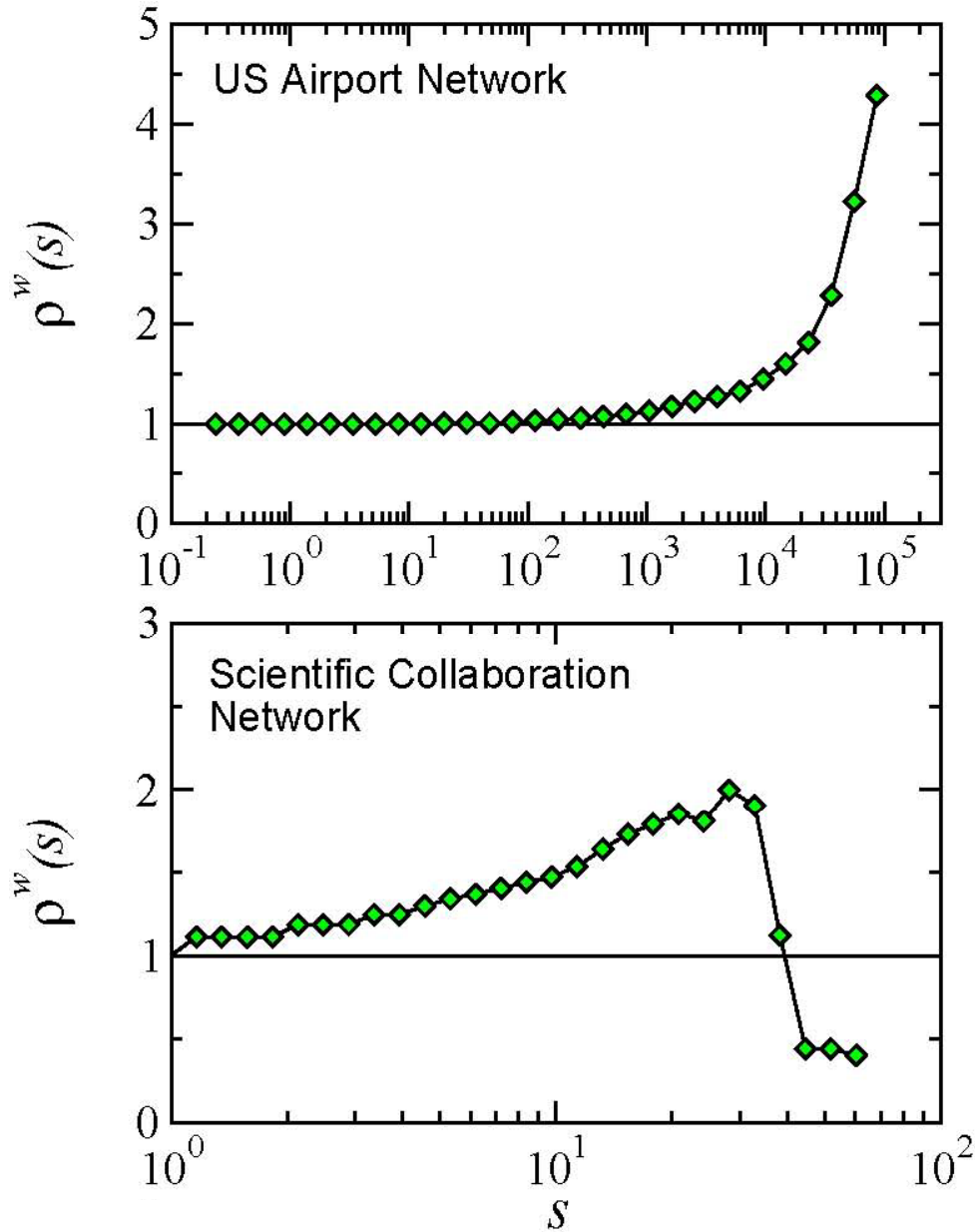
$$r = k$$



$$r = k$$



$$r = s$$



strength:

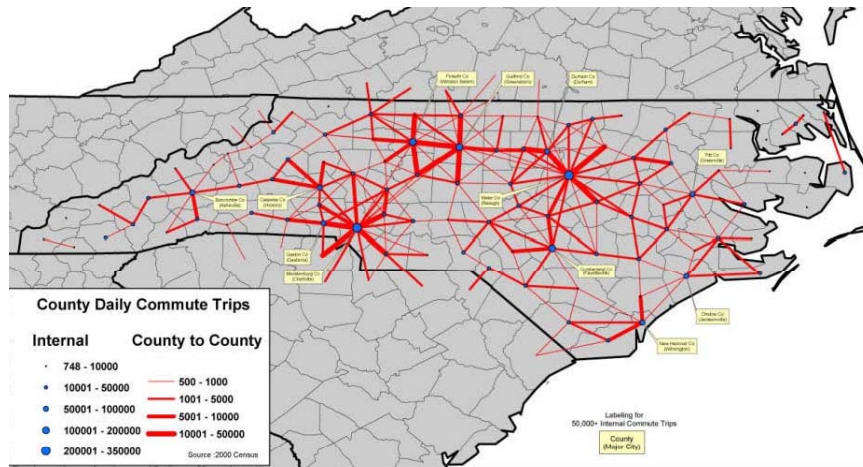
$$s_i = \sum_j w_{ij}$$



# focus on human mobility



**US airport network**  
676 airports



HIBIT A – North Carolina County-to-County Commuting

## US census commuting flows

3141 counties

*link*: residence - workplace

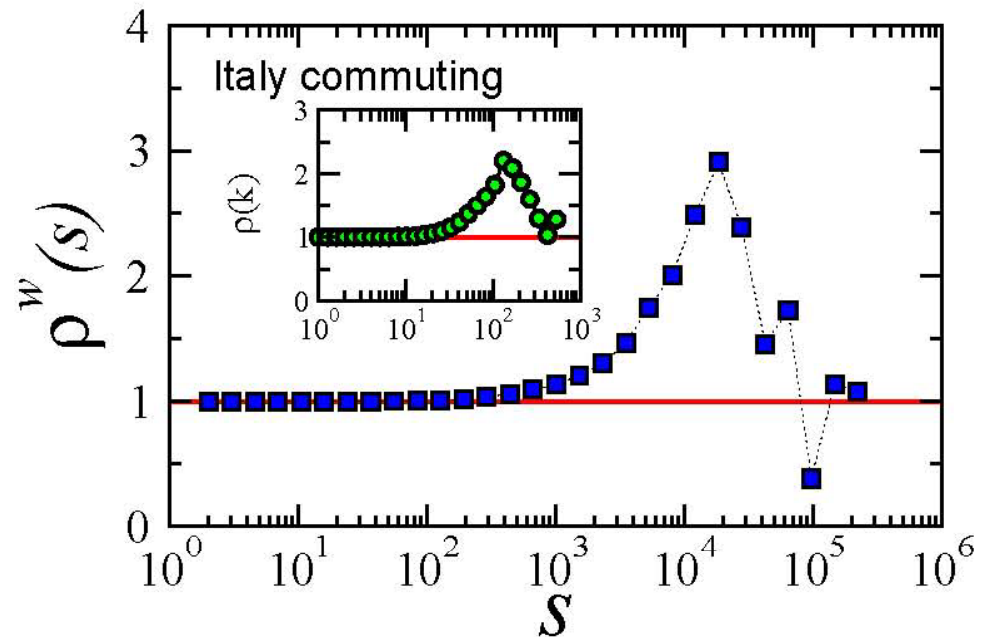
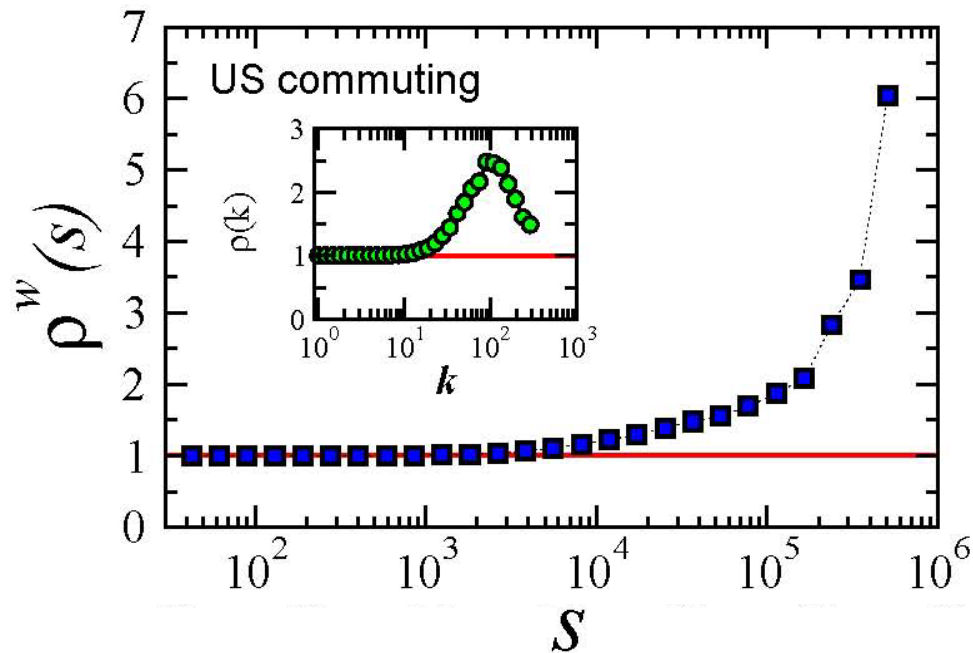
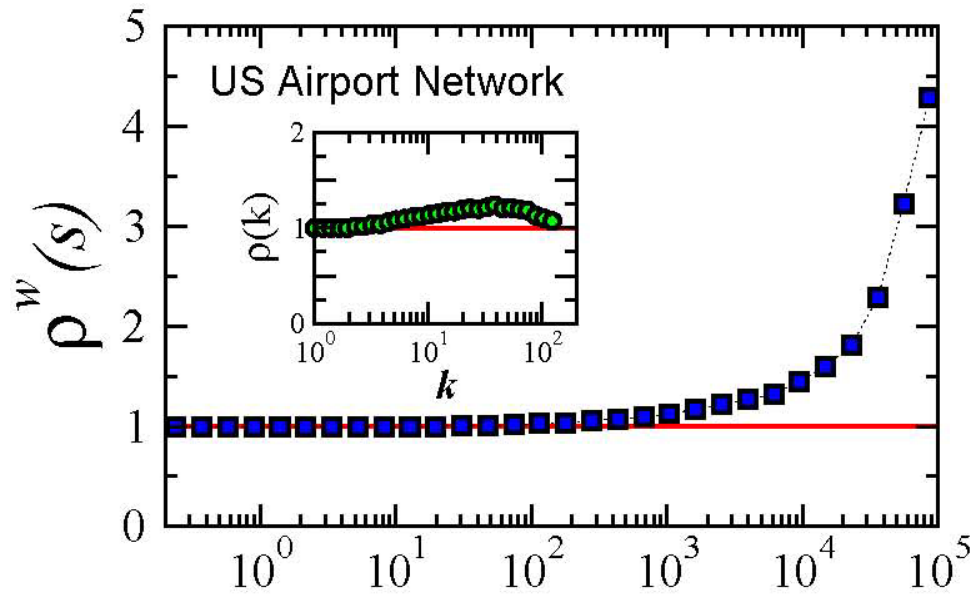
*weight*: # commuters

## IT municip. commuting flows

8101 municipalities

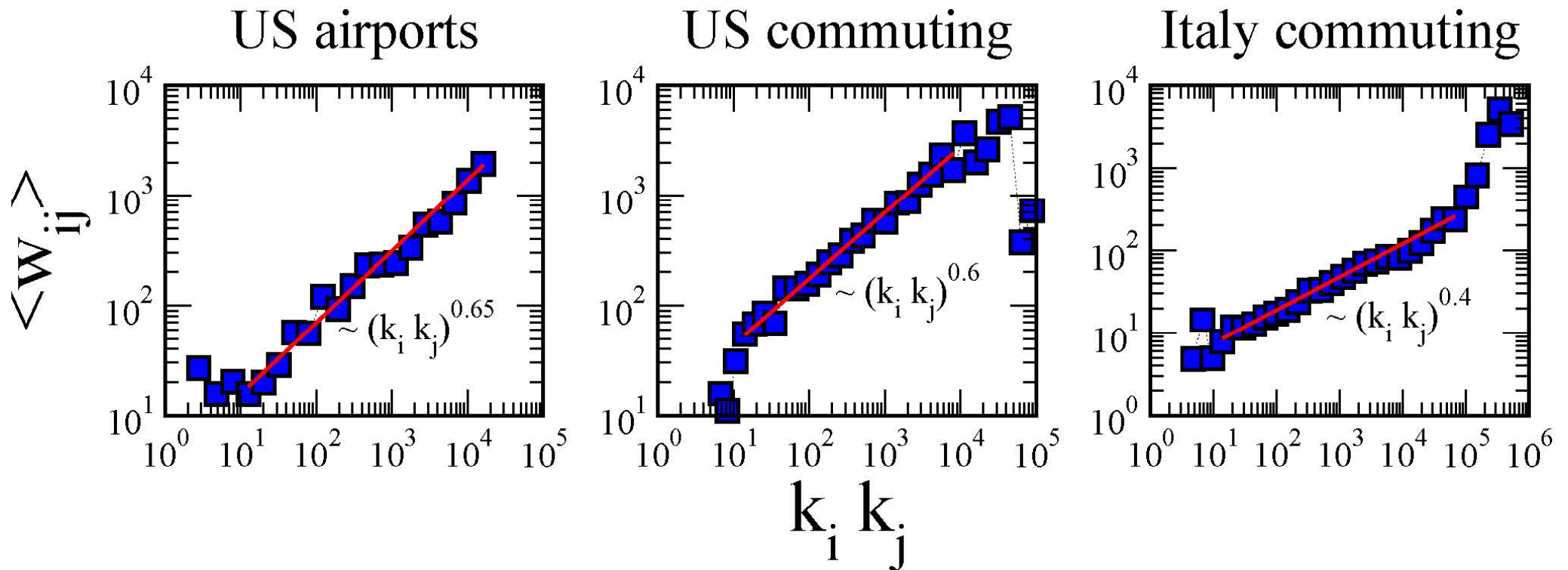


$$r = s$$



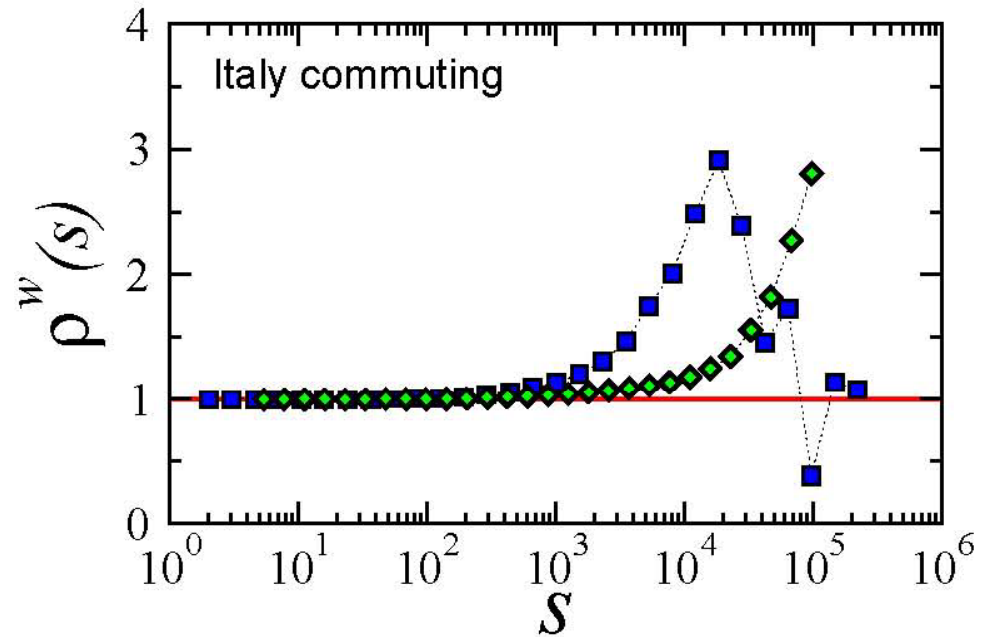
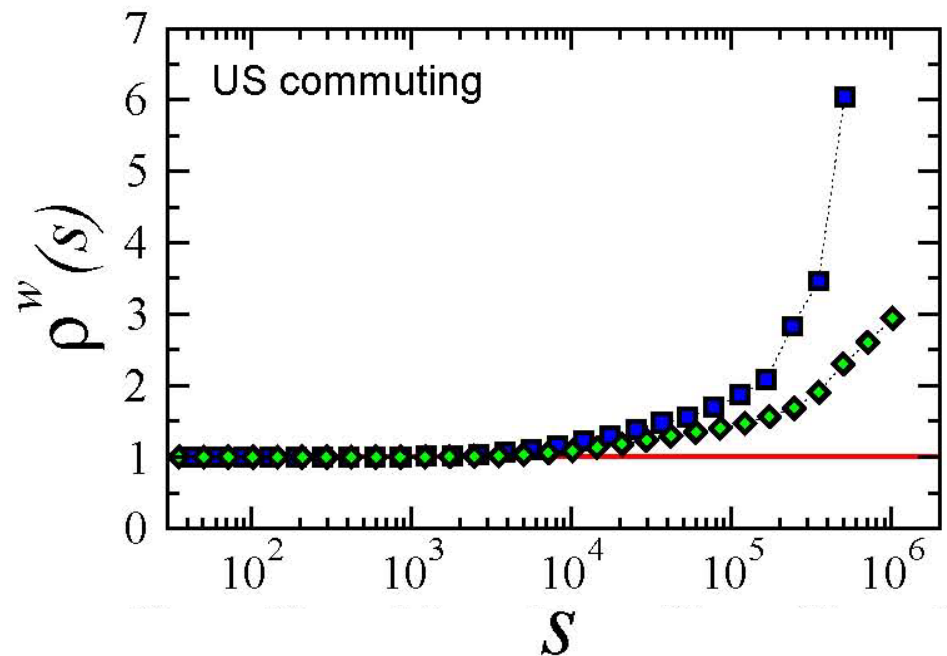
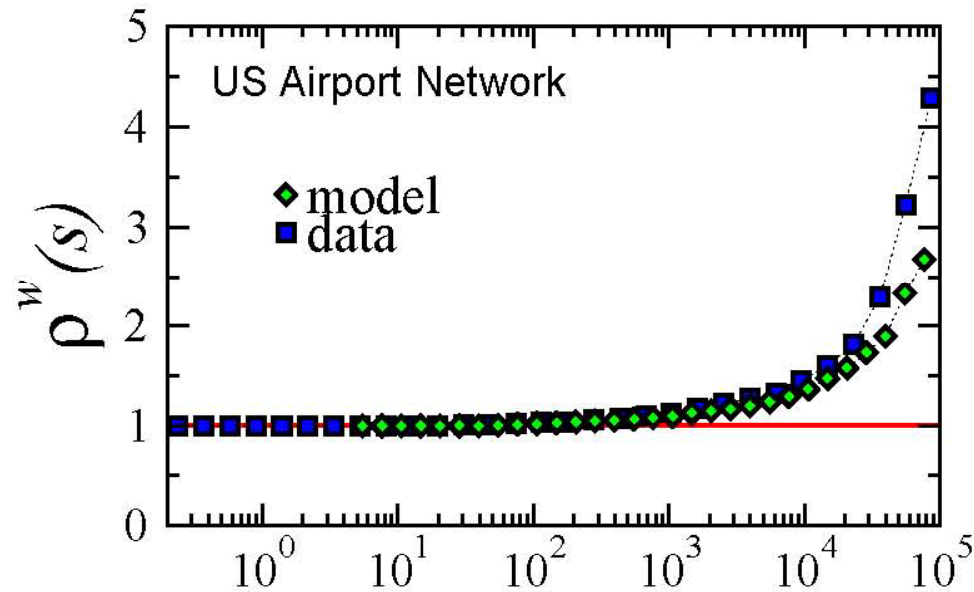
Ramasco, Colizza, Panzarasa. *work in progress.*

# a simple mobility model



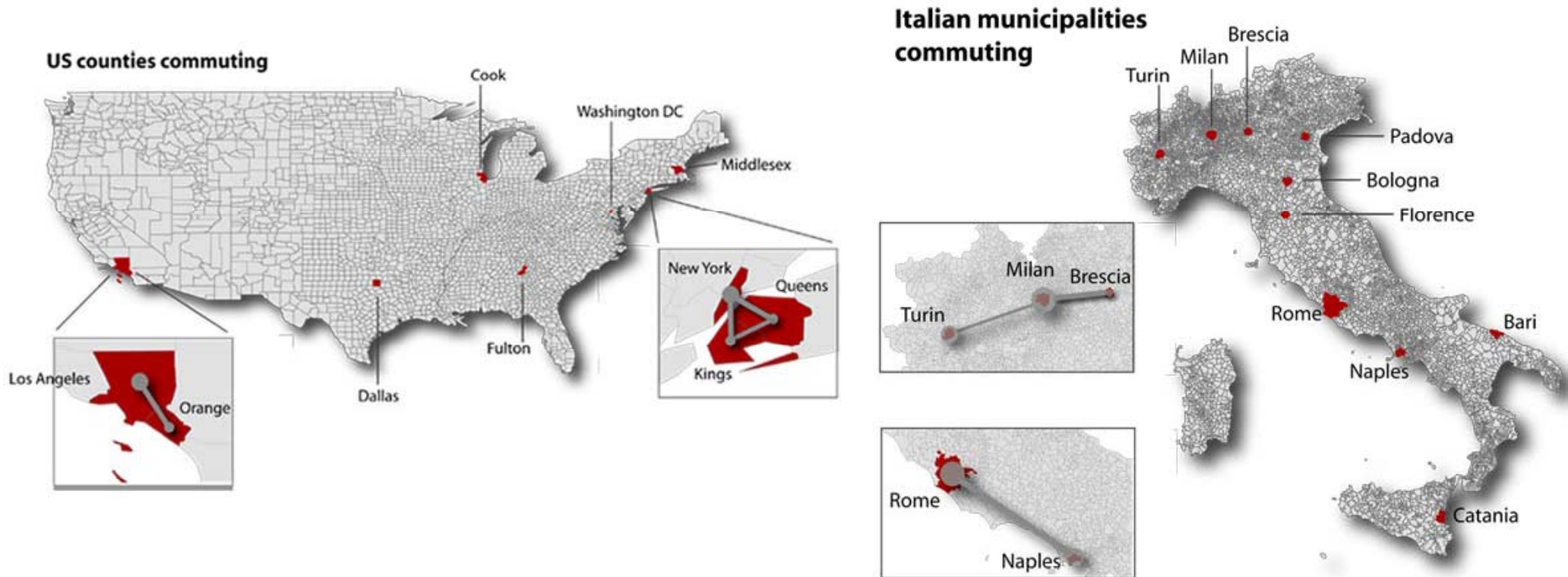
Balcan, Colizza, Goncalves, Hu, Ramasco, Vespignani, *work in progress*.  
Ramasco, Colizza, Panzarasa. *work in progress*.

$$r = s$$



Ramasco, Colizza, Panzarasa. *work in progress.*

# differences in mobility



Balcan, Colizza, Goncalves, Hu, Ramasco, Vespignani, *work in progress*.  
Ramasco, Colizza, Panzarasa. *work in progress*.

# acknowledgments & refs.

---

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Alex Vespignani (*Indiana Univ.*)

Pietro Panzarasa (*Queen Mary Univ.*)



[cxnets.googlepages.com](http://cxnets.googlepages.com)

Colizza, Flammini, Serrano, Vespignani. *Nature Phys* (2006)

Opsahl, Colizza, Ramasco, Panzarasa. *Phys Rev Lett* (2008)

[http://vcolizza.googlepages.com/  
vcolizza@isi.it](http://vcolizza.googlepages.com/vcolizza@isi.it)

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