Branching Networks I

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Complex Networks | @networksvox
CSYS/MATH 303, Spring, 2018

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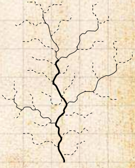
Vermont Advanced Computing Core | University of Vermont



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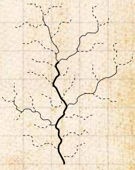

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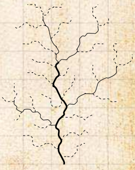
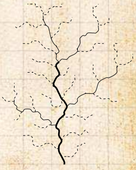


Outline




THE SUN
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THE LANDSCAPES OF FORKING PATHS


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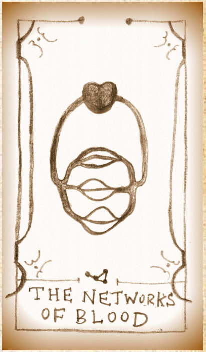
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THE TREES OF REALITY

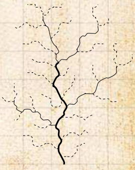
Introduction

Branching networks are useful things:

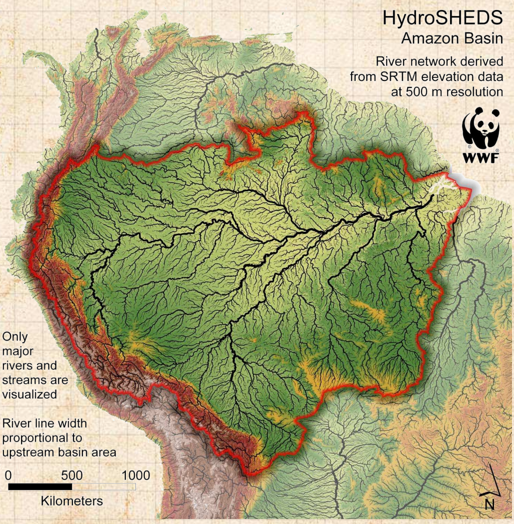
- Fundamental to material supply and collection
- Supply: From one source to many sinks in 2- or 3-d.
- Collection: From many sources to one sink in 2- or 3-d.
- Typically observe hierarchical, recursive self-similar structure

Examples:

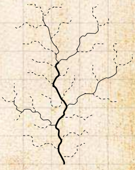
- River networks (our focus)
- Cardiovascular networks
- Plants
- Evolutionary trees
- Organizations (only in theory ...)



Branching networks are everywhere ...



http://hydrosheds.cr.usgs.gov/



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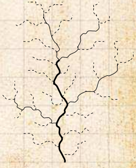
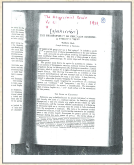
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Applebox.JPG

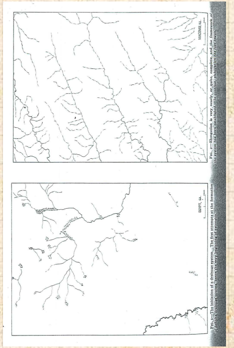


The UNIVERSITY of VERMONT

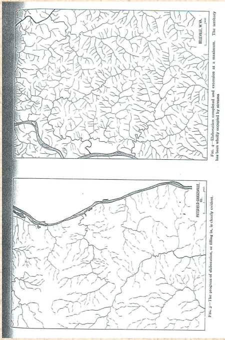
An early thought piece: Extension and Integration



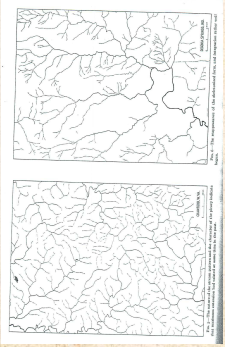
"The Development of Drainage Systems: A Synoptic View"
Waldo S. Glock,
The Geographical Review, **21**, 475–482, 1931. [2]



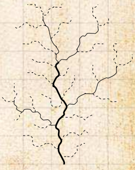
Initiation, Elongation



Elaboration, Piracy.



Abstraction, Absorption.



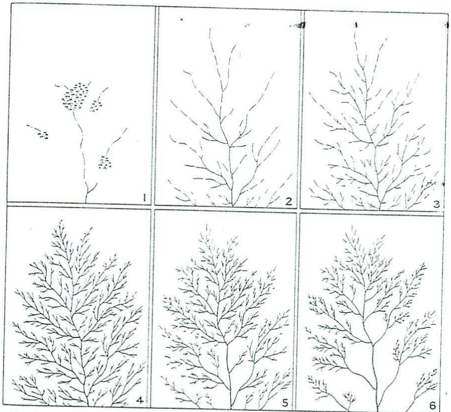
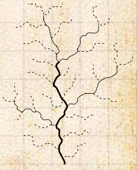


FIG. 8—An ideal diagrammatic summary of the development of a drainage system given for purposes of comparison only. The first four parts show extension, thus: 1, initiation; 2, elongation; 3, elaboration; and 4, maximum extension. Parts 5 and 6 represent steps during integration.

The sequential stages recognized in the evolution of a drainage system are "extension" and "integration"; the first, a stage of increasing complexity; the second, of simplification.



Shaw and Magnasco's beautiful erosion simulations:[a]

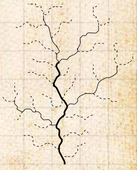
[a] Unpublished!

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4DW-Dxzj7xQ?rel=0

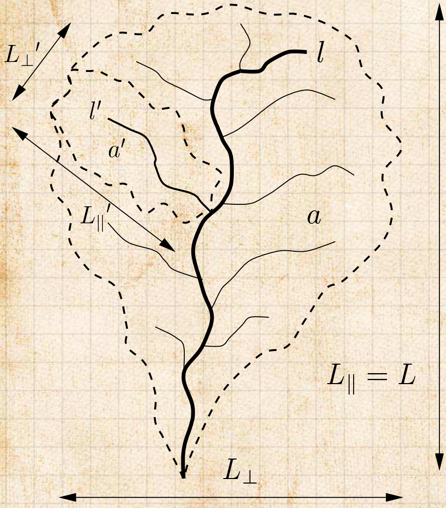
Geomorphological networks

Definitions

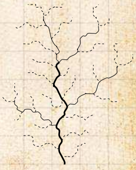
- Drainage basin for a point p is the complete region of land from which overland flow drains through p.
- Definition most sensible for a point in a stream.
- Recursive structure: Basins contain basins and so on.
- In principle, a drainage basin is defined at every point on a landscape.
- On flat hillslopes, drainage basins are effectively linear.
- We treat subsurface and surface flow as following the gradient of the surface.
- Okay for large-scale networks ...



Basic basin quantities: a, l, $L_{\parallel}$, $L_{\perp}$:

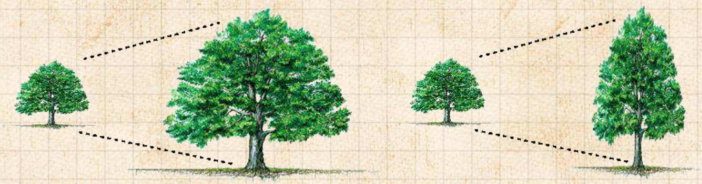


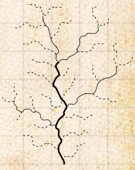
- a = drainage basin area
- ℓ = length of longest (main) stream (which may be fractal)
- $L = L_{\parallel}$ = longitudinal length of basin
- $L = L_{\perp}$ = width of basin



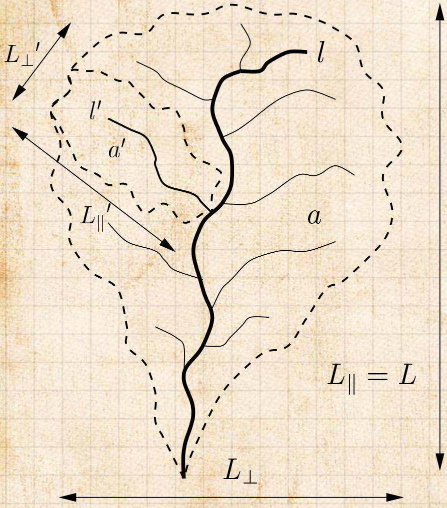
Allometry

- **Isometry:** dimensions scale linearly with each other.
- **Allometry:** dimensions scale nonlinearly.





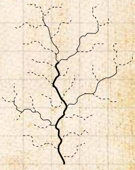
Basin allometry



Allometric relationships:

- $$\ell \propto a^h$$
- $$\ell \propto L^d$$
- Combine above:

$$a \propto L^{d/h} \equiv L^D$$



‘Laws’

- Hack’s law (1957) [3]:

$$\ell \propto a^h$$

reportedly $0.5 < h < 0.7$

- Scaling of main stream length with basin size:

$$\ell \propto L_{\parallel}^d$$

reportedly $1.0 < d < 1.1$

- Basin allometry:

$$L_{\parallel} \propto a^{h/d} \equiv a^{1/D}$$

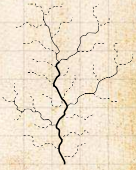
$D < 2 \rightarrow$ basins elongate.

There are a few more 'laws': [1]

Relation:	Name or description:
$T_k = T_1 (R_T)^{k-1}$	Tokunaga's law
$\ell \sim L^d$	self-affinity of single channels
$n_\omega / n_{\omega+1} = R_n$	Horton's law of stream numbers
$\bar{\ell}_{\omega+1} / \bar{\ell}_\omega = R_\ell$	Horton's law of main stream lengths
$\bar{a}_{\omega+1} / \bar{a}_\omega = R_a$	Horton's law of basin areas
$\bar{s}_{\omega+1} / \bar{s}_\omega = R_s$	Horton's law of stream segment lengths
$L_\perp \sim L^H$	scaling of basin widths
$P(a) \sim a^{-\tau}$	probability of basin areas
$P(\ell) \sim \ell^{-\gamma}$	probability of stream lengths
$\ell \sim a^h$	Hack's law
$a \sim L^D$	scaling of basin areas
$\Lambda \sim a^\beta$	Langbein's law
$\lambda \sim L^\varphi$	variation of Langbein's law

Reported parameter values: [1]

Parameter:	Real networks:
R_n	3.0–5.0
R_a	3.0–6.0
$R_\ell = R_T$	1.5–3.0
T_1	1.0–1.5
d	1.1 ± 0.01
D	1.8 ± 0.1
h	0.50–0.70
τ	1.43 ± 0.05
γ	1.8 ± 0.1
H	0.75–0.80
β	0.50–0.70
φ	1.05 ± 0.05

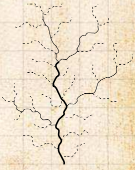


Kind of a mess ...

Order of business:

1. Find out how these relationships are connected.
2. Determine most fundamental description.
3. Explain origins of these parameter values

For (3): Many attempts: not yet sorted out ...

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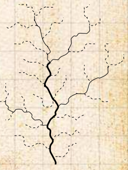
THE ORDERS OF STREAMS

Stream Ordering:

Method for describing network architecture:

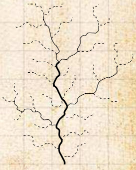
- Introduced by Horton (1945) [4]
- Modified by Strahler (1957) [7]
- Term: Horton-Strahler Stream Ordering [5]
- Can be seen as iterative trimming of a network.



Stream Ordering:

Some definitions:

- A channel head is a point in landscape where flow becomes focused enough to form a stream.
- A source stream is defined as the stream that reaches from a channel head to a junction with another stream.
- Roughly analogous to capillary vessels.
- Use symbol $\omega = 1, 2, 3, ...$ for stream order.



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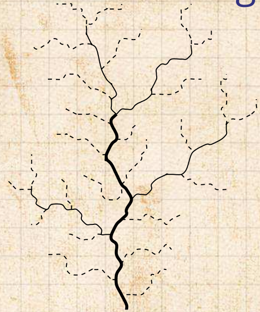
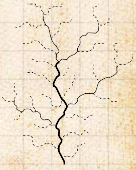
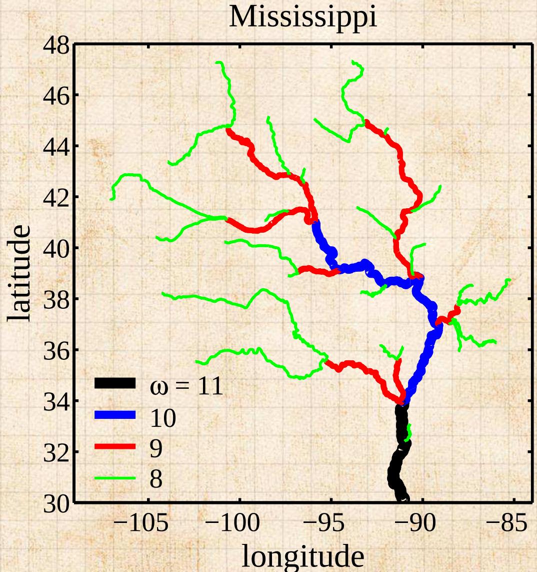


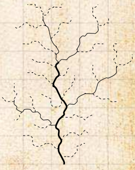
1. Label all source streams as order $\omega = 1$ and remove.
2. Label all new source streams as order $\omega = 2$ and remove.
3. Repeat until one stream is left (order = Ω)
4. Basin is said to be of the order of the last stream removed.
5. Example above is a basin of order $\Omega = 3$.



Stream Ordering—A large example:



[source=/data6/dodds/work/rivers/dems/mississippi/figures/figorder_paths_mispi10.ps]
[21−Mar−2000 peter dodds]



Stream Ordering:

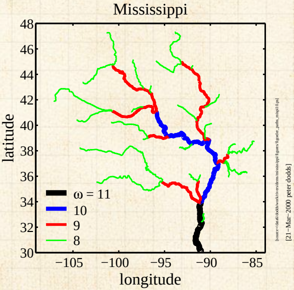
Another way to define ordering:

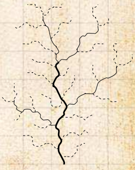
- As before, label all source streams as order $\omega = 1$.
- Follow all labelled streams downstream
- Whenever two streams of the same order (ω) meet, the resulting stream has order incremented by 1 ($\omega + 1$).

- If streams of different orders ω_1 and ω_2 meet, then the resultant stream has order equal to the largest of the two.
- Simple rule:

$$\omega_3 = \max(\omega_1, \omega_2) + \delta_{\omega_1, \omega_2}$$

where δ is the Kronecker delta.





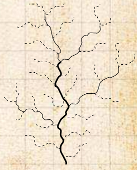
Stream Ordering:

One problem:

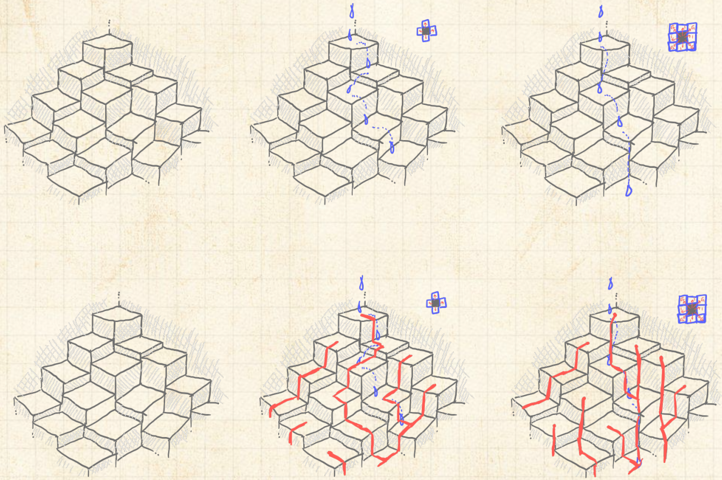
- Resolution of data messes with ordering
- Micro-description changes (e.g., order of a basin may increase)
- ...but relationships based on ordering appear to be robust to resolution changes.

Utility:

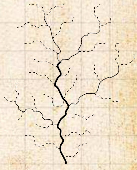
- Stream ordering helpfully discretizes a network.
- Goal: understand network architecture

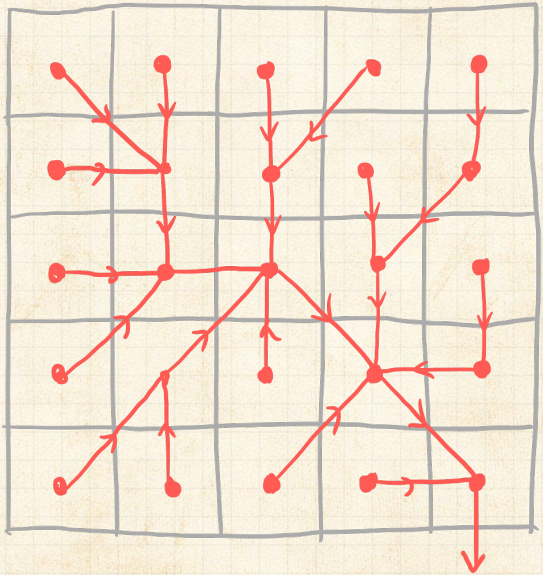


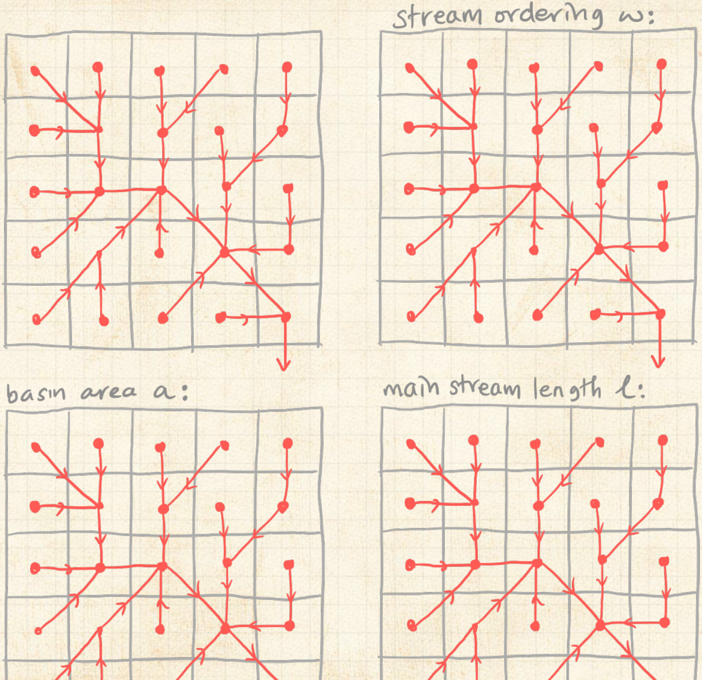
Basic algorithm for extracting networks from Digital Elevation Models (DEMs):

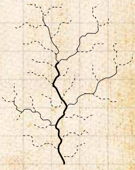


Also:
/Users/dodds/work/rivers/1998dems/kevinlakewaster





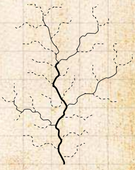

stream ordering ω:
basin area a:
main stream length ℓ:



Stream Ordering:

Resultant definitions:

- A basin of order Ω has n_ω streams (or sub-basins) of order ω.
  - $n_\omega > n_{\omega+1}$
- An order ω basin has area a_ω.
- An order ω basin has a main stream length ℓ_ω.
- An order ω basin has a stream segment length s_ω
  1. an order ω stream segment is only that part of the stream which is actually of order ω
  2. an order ω stream segment runs from the basin outlet up to the junction of two order $\omega - 1$ streams




THE SUN
THE GOLDEN AGE OF REDUCTIONISM
THE MANIFESTO
THE WELL OF SCALES
THE LAWS OF DECAYING POWER
THE UNEXPECTED TRANSFIGURATION
MINISTRY OF RANDOM WALKS
THE RICH GET RICHER
THE DREAM OF EFFICIENT LANGUAGE
THE LAW OF DIGITS FIRST
THE MISREADING OF THE BOOK OF SAND
THE MANY TALES OF MANY TAILS
THE MEASURING
THE DATA POOR
THE POURING DATA
THE CHARMS OF THE MANY WRONG PATHS
THE KNOWLEDGE OF DEAD MONKS
THE EMERGENCE OF STRUCTURE
THE EMERGENCE OF DESTRUCTION
THE EMERGENCE OF THINKING
It was the best of times
THE EMERGENCE OF STORIES
THE MECHANICS STATISTICAL
THE THRESHOLDS OF PERCOLATION
THE NETWORKS COMPLEX
THE ELEMENTS OF WEBS
THE BIRDS OF A FEATHER
THE BIRDS OF NOT A FEATHER
THE ARK OF THE RANDOM NETWORK
THE STRANGENESS OF FRIENDS
THE SMALLNESS OF WORLDS
THE THEORY OF SIX DEGREES
THE NETWORKS FREE OF SCALE
CLASSIFIED
PHOENIX
THE CONTAGION
THE CONFUSION OF CONTAGIONS
THE DISEASE OF RANDOM MIXING
THE UNENDING PANDEMICS
THE THRESHOLDS OF THE MIND
THE SOCIAL WILD
THE SOCIAL CONTAGION
THE RATIO OF GAIN
THE MECHANICS OF FAME
THE TALK OF FAME
THE STORIES CONTAGIOUS
THE JOHN DORY
THE ADJACENT NARRATIVES
THE STORYTELLERS
THE PATHS OF UNIVERSALITY
THE DEPENDENT PATHS
THE UNKNOWN MECHANISM
THE LANDSCAPES OF FORKING PATHS
THE NETWORKS OF BLOOD
THE TREES OF REALITY
THE ORDERS OF STREAMS
THE SCALING OF BROKEN HIERARCHIES
THE BRAID OR THE BRANCH
THE LAW OF OPTIMAL FORKS
THE CHURCH OF QUARTEROLOGY
THE TRUTHICIDE
THE FAMILY OF PANCAKE COWS
THE FAMILY OF SPHERICAL COWS
THE IMPROBABLE PACHYDERM
THE ILL-SCALING OF ALLOMETRIC BODIES
THE SUPPLY MOST FAIR
THE SUPPLY TO THE MOST
THE DARK ART OF GENERATING FUNCTIONS
THE RANDOM SUM OF RANDOMNESS
THE TWO-SIDED WORLDS
THE STORIES AND THE TROPES
THE TRUTH OF DIFFUSION
THE UNVEILING OF HIDDEN POWERS
THE SCRYING FOR THE SHAPES OF THINGS
THE LIMITS OF ORGANIZATIONS
THE OVERCOMING OF CATASTROPHE
THE TROUBLES ILL-FORMED
THE NETWORKS OF MANY ILKS
THE CHAOS OF FETTERED CONTAGION
THE END

THE LAWS OF BRANCHING

Horton's laws

Self-similarity of river networks

- First quantified by Horton (1945) [4], expanded by Schumm (1956) [6]

Three laws:

- Horton's law of stream numbers:

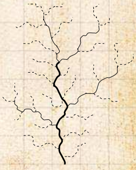
$$n_\omega / n_{\omega+1} = R_n > 1$$

- Horton's law of stream lengths:

$$\bar{\ell}_{\omega+1} / \bar{\ell}_\omega = R_\ell > 1$$

- Horton's law of basin areas:

$$\bar{a}_{\omega+1} / \bar{a}_\omega = R_a > 1$$



Horton's laws

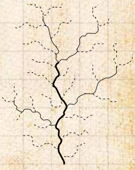
Horton's Ratios:

- So ...laws are defined by three ratios:

$$R_n, \; R_\ell, \text{ and } R_a.$$

- Horton's laws describe exponential decay or growth:

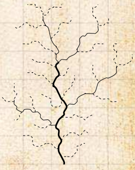
$$\begin{aligned} n_\omega &= n_{\omega-1}/R_n \\ &= n_{\omega-2}/R_n^2 \\ &\;\vdots \\ &= n_1/R_n^{\omega-1} \\ &= n_1 e^{-(\omega-1)\ln R_n} \end{aligned}$$



Horton's laws

Similar story for area and length:

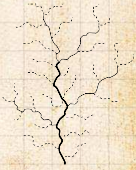
- $$\bar{a}_\omega = \bar{a}_1 e^{(\omega-1)\ln R_a}$$
- $$\bar{\ell}_\omega = \bar{\ell}_1 e^{(\omega-1)\ln R_\ell}$$
- As stream order increases, number drops and area and length increase.



Horton's laws

A few more things:

- Horton's laws are laws of averages.
- Averaging for number is across basins.
- Averaging for stream lengths and areas is within basins.
- Horton's ratios go a long way to defining a branching network ...
- But we need one other piece of information ...



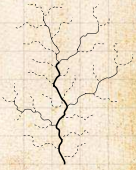
Horton's laws

A bonus law:

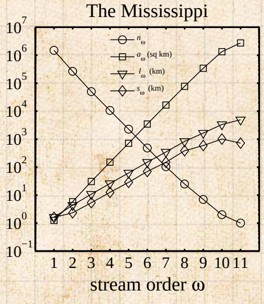
- Horton's law of stream segment lengths:

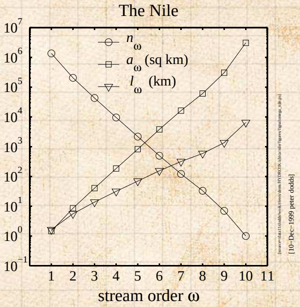
$$\bar{s}_{\omega+1}/\bar{s}_{\omega} = R_s > 1$$

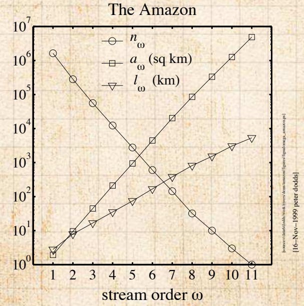
- Can show that $R_s = R_\ell$.
- Insert question from assignment 1

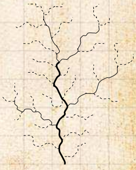


Horton's laws in the real world:





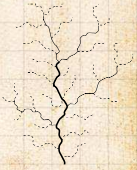




Horton’s laws-at-large

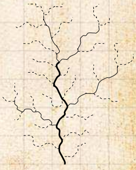
Blood networks:

- Horton’s laws hold for sections of cardiovascular networks
- Measuring such networks is tricky and messy ...
- Vessel diameters obey an analogous Horton’s law.



Data from real blood networks

Network	R_n	R_r	R_ℓ	$-\frac{\ln R_r}{\ln R_n}$	$-\frac{\ln R_\ell}{\ln R_n}$	α
West *et al.*	–	–	–	1/2	1/3	3/4
rat (PAT)	2.76	1.58	1.60	0.45	0.46	0.73
cat (PAT) [11]	3.67	1.71	1.78	0.41	0.44	0.79
dog (PAT)	3.69	1.67	1.52	0.39	0.32	0.90
pig (LCX)	3.57	1.89	2.20	0.50	0.62	0.62
pig (RCA)	3.50	1.81	2.12	0.47	0.60	0.65
pig (LAD)	3.51	1.84	2.02	0.49	0.56	0.65
human (PAT)	3.03	1.60	1.49	0.42	0.36	0.83
human (PAT)	3.36	1.56	1.49	0.37	0.33	0.94



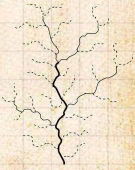
Horton's laws

Observations:

- Horton's ratios vary:

R_n	3.0–5.0
R_a	3.0–6.0
R_ℓ	1.5–3.0

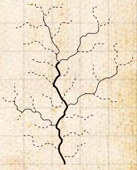
- No accepted explanation for these values.
- Horton's laws tell us how quantities vary from level to level ...
- ...but they don't explain how networks are structured.



Tokunaga's law

Delving deeper into network architecture:

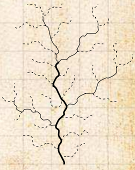
- Tokunaga (1968) identified a clearer picture of network structure [8, 9, 10]
- As per Horton-Strahler, use stream ordering.
- Focus: describe how streams of different orders connect to each other.
- Tokunaga's law is also a law of averages.



Network Architecture

Definition:

- $T_{\mu,\nu}$ = the average number of side streams of order ν that enter as tributaries to streams of order μ
- μ, ν = 1, 2, 3, ...
- $\mu \geq \nu + 1$
- Recall each stream segment of order μ is 'generated' by two streams of order $\mu - 1$
- These generating streams are not considered side streams.



Network Architecture

Tokunaga's law

- Property 1: Scale independence—depends only on difference between orders:

$$T_{\mu,\nu} = T_{\mu-\nu}$$

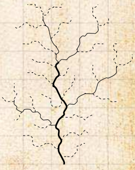
- Property 2: Number of side streams grows exponentially with difference in orders:

$$T_{\mu,\nu} = T_1 (R_T)^{\mu-\nu-1}$$

- We usually write Tokunaga's law as:

$$\boxed{T_k = T_1 (R_T)^{k-1}} \quad \text{where } R_T \simeq 2$$

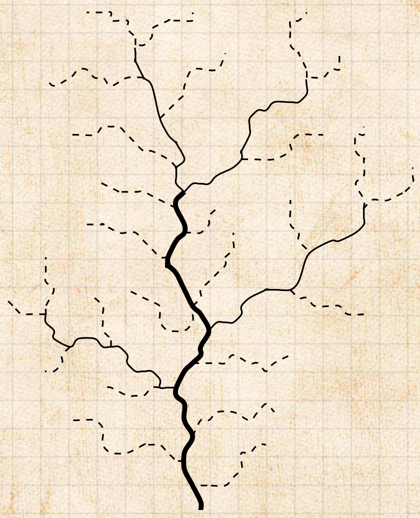
.



Tokunaga's law—an example:

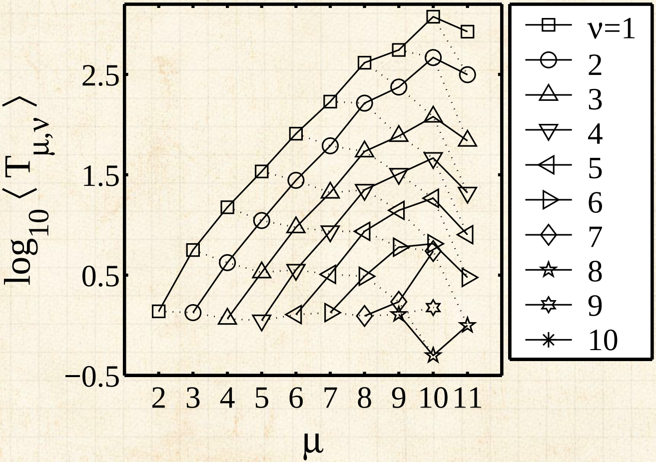
$T_1 \simeq 2$

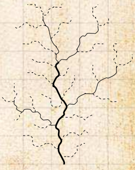
$R_T \simeq 4$



The Mississippi

A Tokunaga graph:

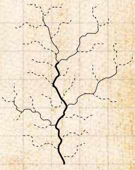




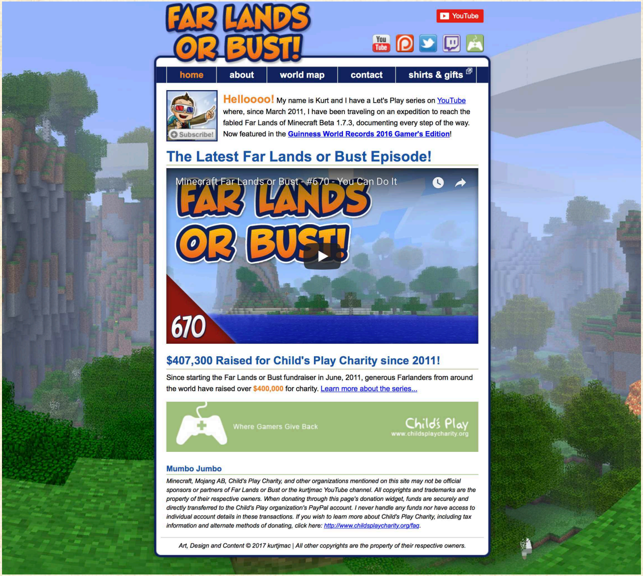
Nutshell:

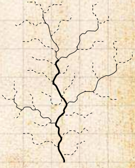
- Branching networks show remarkable self-similarity over many scales.
- There are many interrelated scaling laws.
- Horton-Strahler Stream ordering gives one useful way of getting at the architecture of branching networks.
- Horton's laws reveal self-similarity.
- Horton's laws can be misinterpreted as suggesting a pure hierarchy.
- Tokunaga's laws neatly describe network architecture.
- Branching networks exhibit a mixed hierarchical structure.
- Horton and Tokunaga can be connected analytically.
- Surprisingly:

$$R_n = \frac{(2 + R_T + T_1) + \sqrt{(2 + R_T + T_1)^2 - 8R_T}}{2}$$



Crafting landscapes—Far Lands or Bust:





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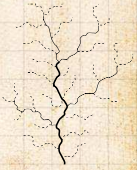

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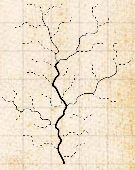

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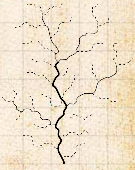

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