Branching Networks I

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Complex Networks | @networksvox
CSYS/MATH 303, Spring, 2019

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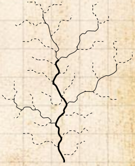
Dept. of Mathematics & Statistics | Vermont Complex Systems Center
Vermont Advanced Computing Core | University of Vermont



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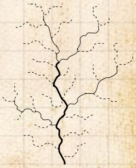

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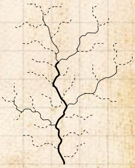
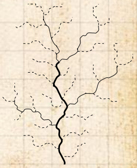


Outline




THE SUN
THE GOLDEN AGE OF REDUCTIONISM
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THE LAW OF DIGITS FIRST
THE SURPRISE OF BEING ROBUST YET FRAGILE
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THE MEASURING
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THE POURING DATA
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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
BIO HAZARD
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 TROUSERS OF BIFURCATING REALITIES
THE UNKNOWN MECHANISM
THE NETWORKS OF BLOOD
THE TREES OF REALITY
THE ORDERS OF STREAMS
THE LAWS OF BRANCHING
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
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THE DARK ART OF GENERATING FUNCTIONS
THE RANDOM SUM OF RANDOMNESS
THE TWO-SIDED WORLDS
THE STORIES AND THE TROPES
THE TRUTH OF DIFFUSION
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THE LANDSCAPES OF FORKING PATHS


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PHOENIX
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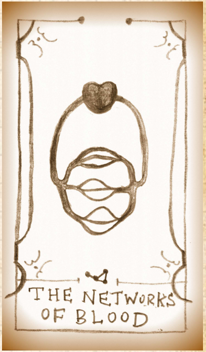
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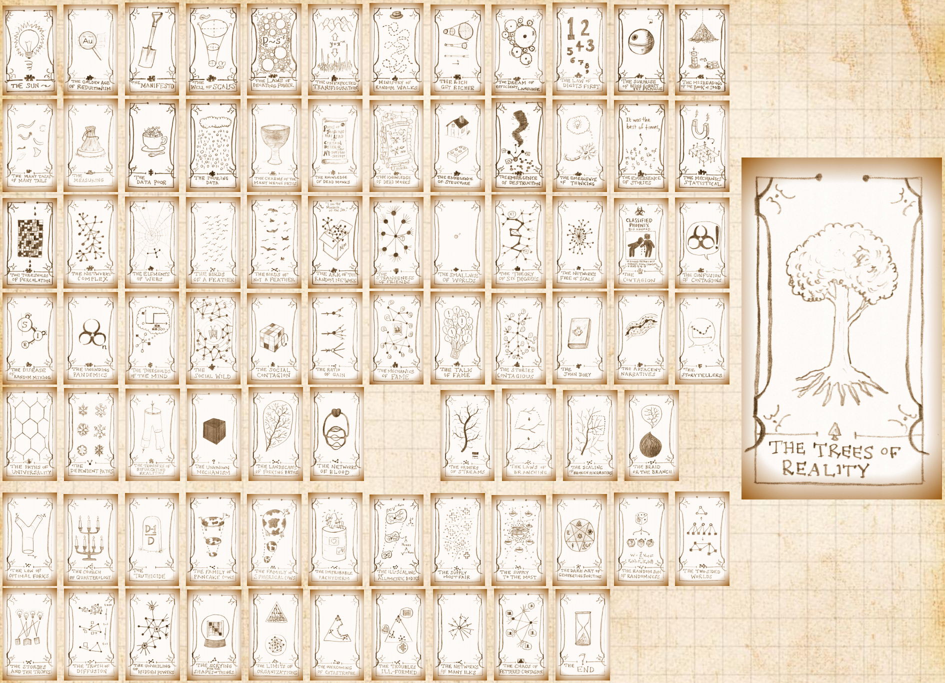
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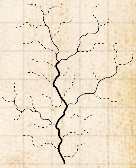
Introduction

Branching networks are useful things:

- Fundamental to material supply and collection



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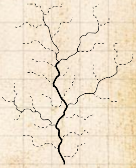

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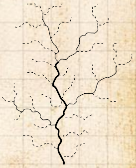

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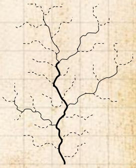

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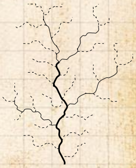

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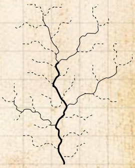

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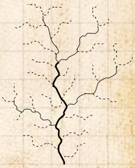

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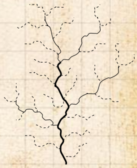
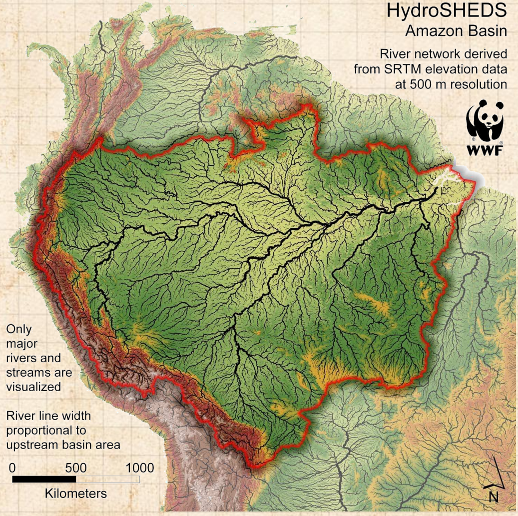
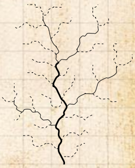
- Cardiovascular networks
- Plants
- Evolutionary trees
- Organizations (only in theory ...)



Branching networks are everywhere ...



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



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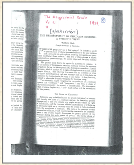
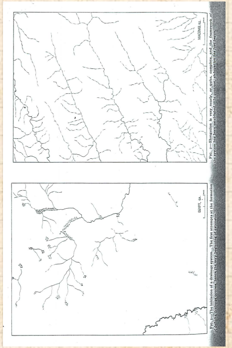
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Applebox.JPG

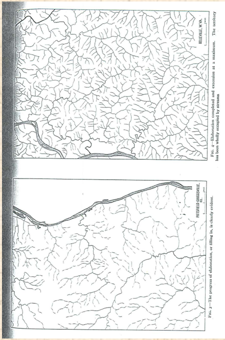
An early thought piece: Extension and Integration



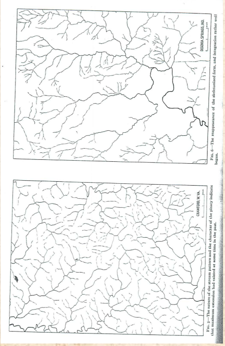
"The Development of Drainage Systems: A Synoptic View"
Waldo S. Glock,
The Geographical Review, **21**, 475–482, 1931. [2]



Initiation, Elongation



Elaboration, Piracy.



Abstraction, Absorption.

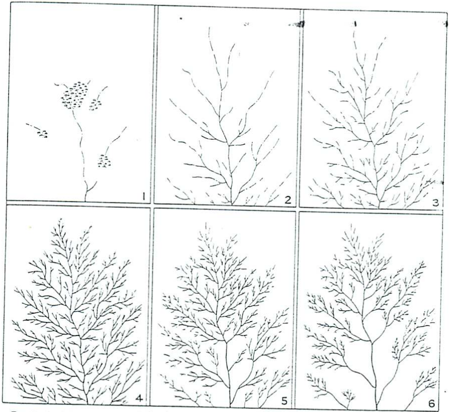
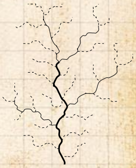


FIG. 8—An ideal diagrammatic summary of the development of a drainage system given for purposes of comparison only. The first four parts show extension, thus: 1, initiation; 2, elongation; 3, elaboration; and 4, maximum extension. Parts 5 and 6 represent steps during integration.

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

Outline

Geomorphological networks

Definitions

- Drainage basin for a point p is the complete region of land from which overland flow drains through p.

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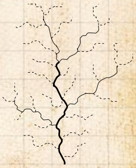

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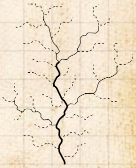

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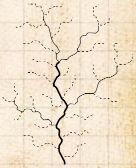

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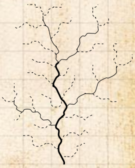

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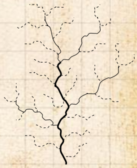

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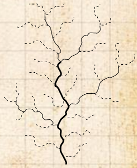

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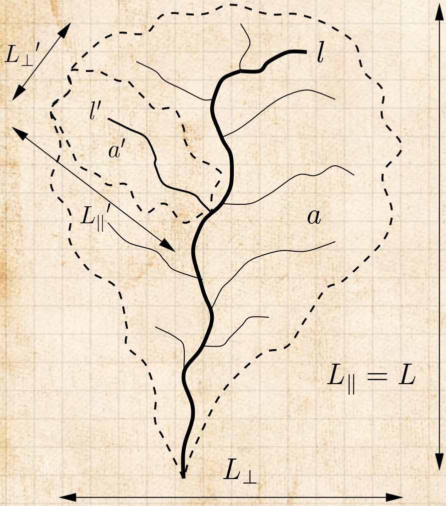
- Okay for large-scale networks ...

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



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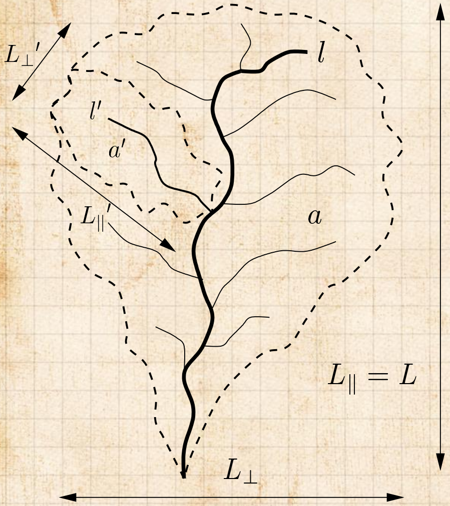

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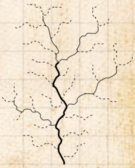

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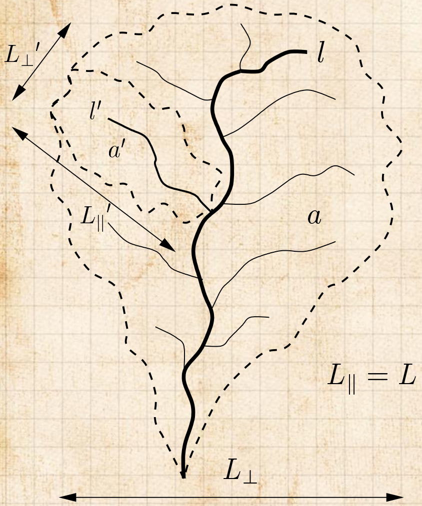

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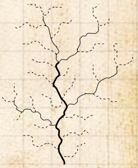

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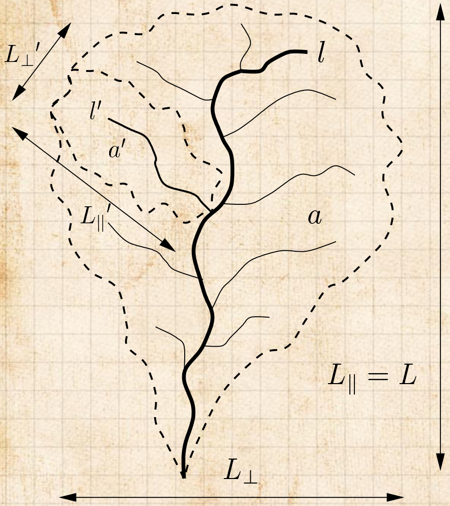

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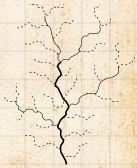
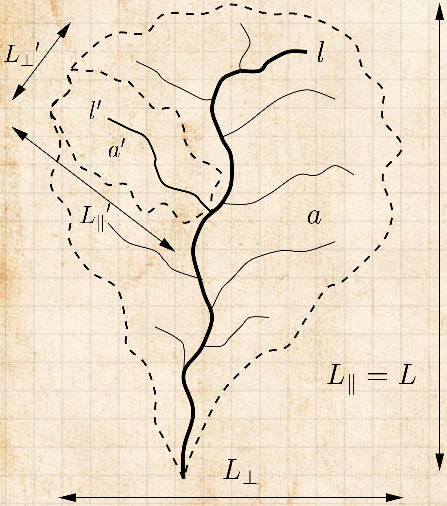
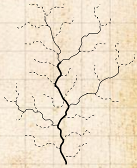
- $L = L_{\parallel}$ = longitudinal length of basin



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



Outline

Introduction

Definitions

Allometry

Laws

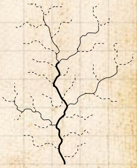
Stream Ordering

Horton's Laws

Tokunaga's Law

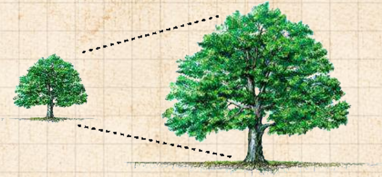
Nutshell

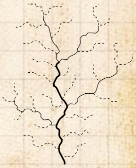
References



Allometry

- Isometry:
  dimensions scale linearly with each other.





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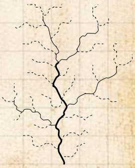

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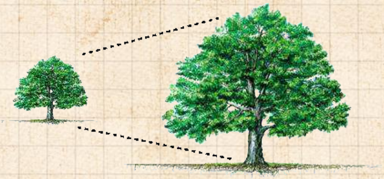
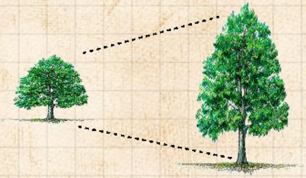
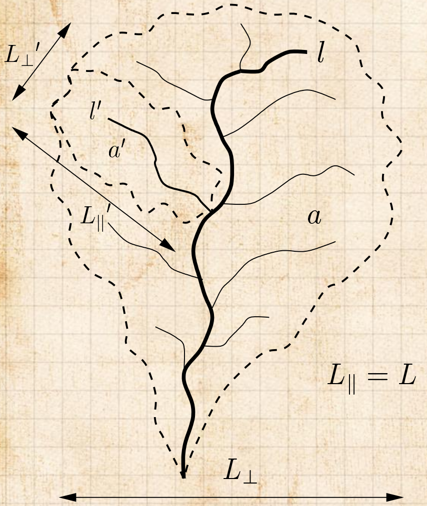


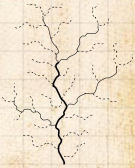
- **Allometry:** dimensions scale nonlinearly.



Basin allometry



Allometric relationships:



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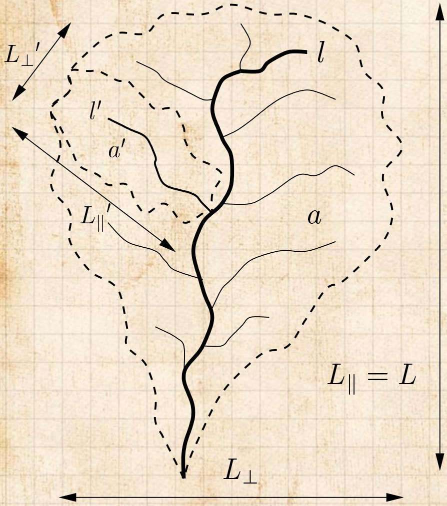
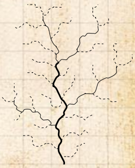


Allometric relationships:

$$\ell \propto a^h$$



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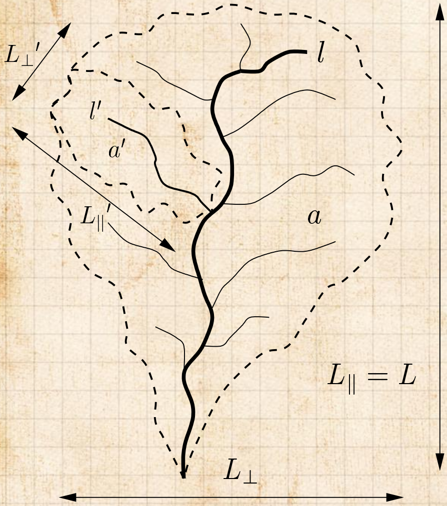

Allometric relationships:

- $$\ell \propto a^h$$
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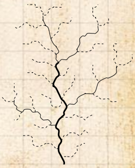

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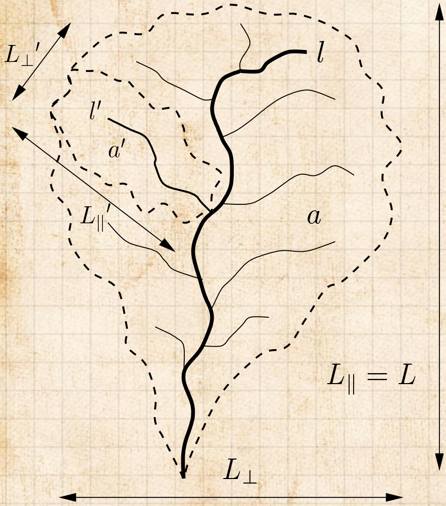
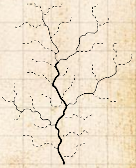


Allometric relationships:

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

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



‘Laws’

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reportedly $0.5 < h < 0.7$

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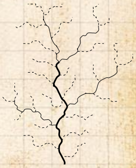
- Basin allometry:

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

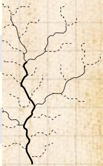
$D < 2 \rightarrow$ basins elongate.

Outline



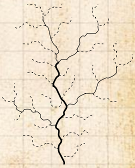
There are a few more 'laws': [1]

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:

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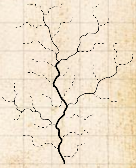
1. Find out how these relationships are connected.



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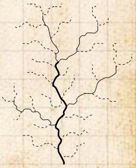
Order of business:

1. Find out how these relationships are connected.
2. Determine most fundamental description.



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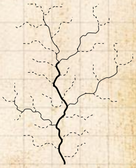

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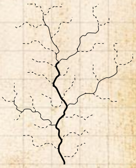
For (3): Many attempts: not yet sorted out ...


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 SURPRISE OF BEING ROBUST YET FRAGILE
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 KNOWLEDGE OF DEAD MONKS
THE EMERGENCE OF STRUCTURE
THE EMERGENCE OF DESTRUCTION
THE EMERGENCE OF THINKING
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
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 TROUSERS OF BIFURCATING REALITIES
THE UNKNOWN MECHANISM
THE LANDSCAPES OF FORKING PATHS
THE NETWORKS OF BLOOD
THE TREES OF REALITY
THE LAWS OF BRANCHING
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 ORGANIZATION
THE OVERCOMING OF CATASTROPHE
THE TROUBLES ILL-FORMED
THE NETWORKS OF MANY ILKS
THE CHAOS OF FETTERED CONTAGION
THE END


THE ORDERS OF STREAMS

Stream Ordering:

Method for describing network architecture:



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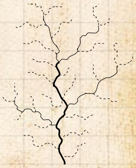

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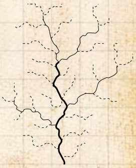

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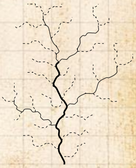
- Term: Horton-Strahler Stream Ordering [5]
- Can be seen as iterative trimming of a network.



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Some definitions:

- A channel head is a point in landscape where flow becomes focused enough to form a stream.

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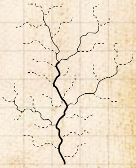

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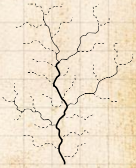

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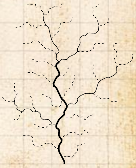
- Use symbol $\omega = 1, 2, 3, ...$ for stream order.



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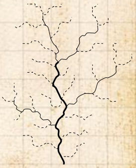

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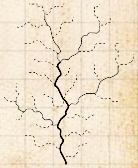

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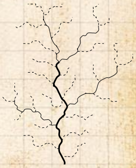

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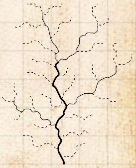

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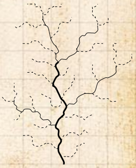

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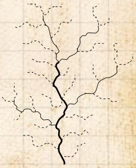

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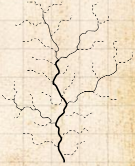

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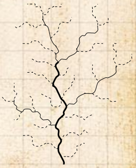
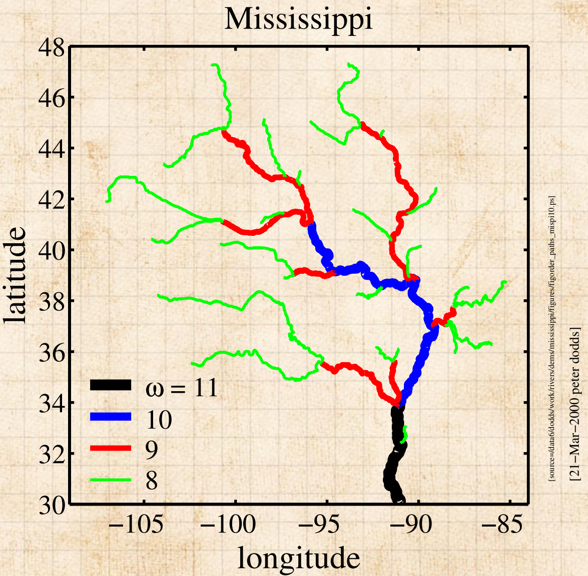
5. Example above is a basin of order $\Omega = 3$.



Stream Ordering—A large example:



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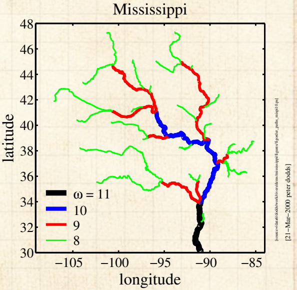

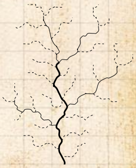

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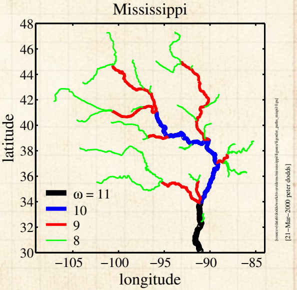

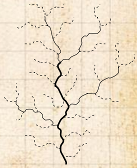

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Another way to define ordering:

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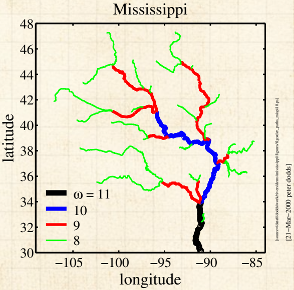
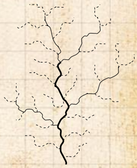
- Follow all labelled streams downstream





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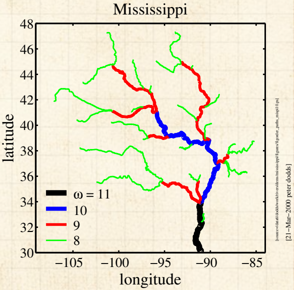

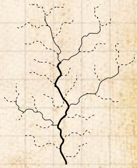

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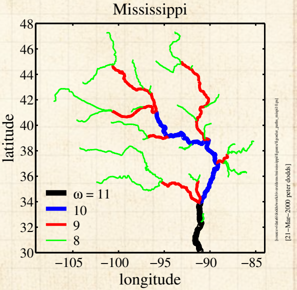
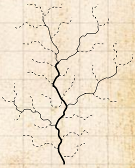
- If streams of different orders ω_1 and ω_2 meet, then the resultant stream has order equal to the largest of the two.





Stream Ordering:

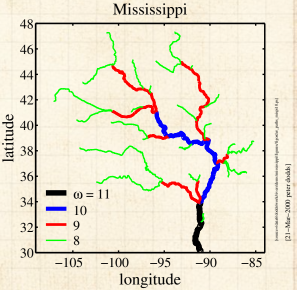
Another way to define ordering:

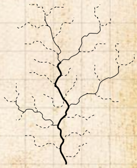
- As before, label all source streams as order $\omega = 1$.
- Follow all labelled streams downstream
- Whenever two streams of the same order (ω) meet, the resulting stream has order incremented by 1 ($\omega + 1$).

- 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.





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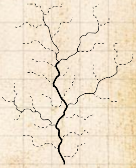

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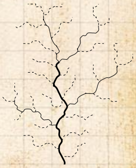

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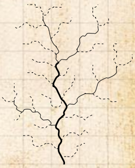

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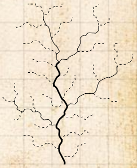

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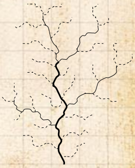
- Stream ordering helpfully discretizes a network.



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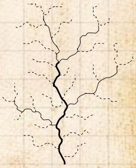
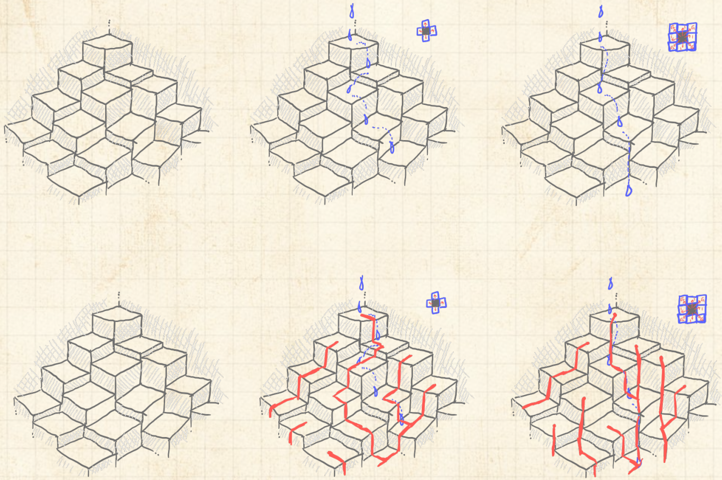
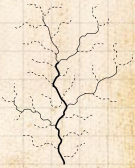
- Goal: understand network architecture



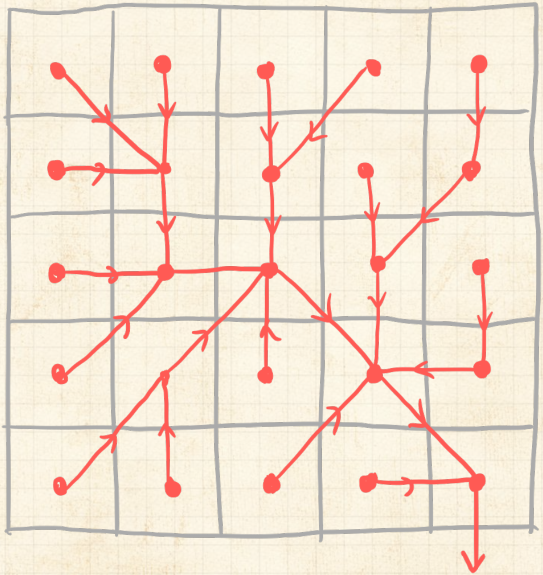
Basic algorithm for extracting networks from Digital Elevation Models (DEMs):

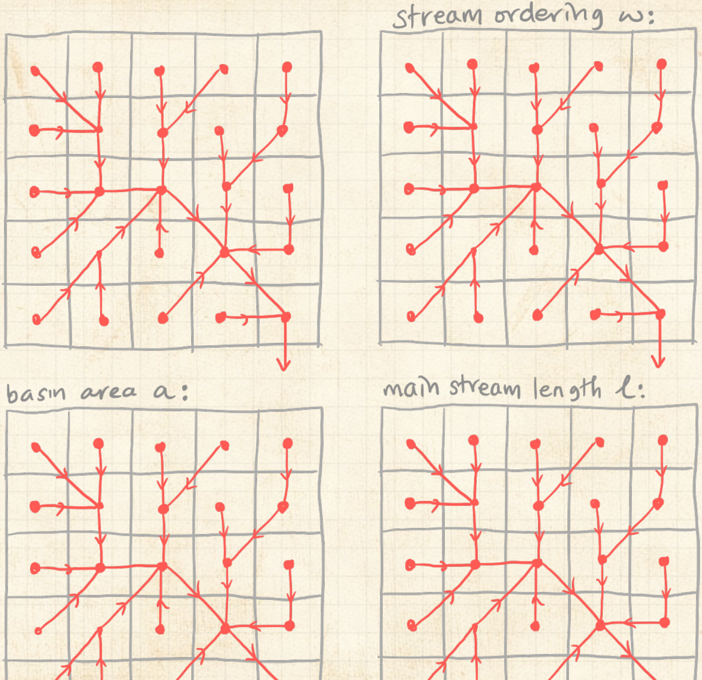


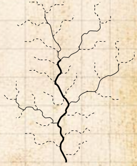


Also:

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



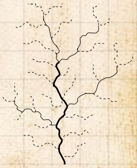

stream ordering ω:
basin area a:
main stream length ℓ:



Stream Ordering:

Resultant definitions:

- A basin of order Ω has n_ω streams (or sub-basins) of order ω.



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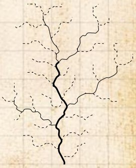

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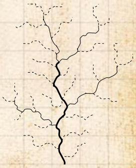

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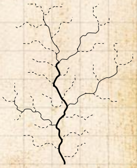

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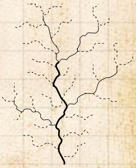

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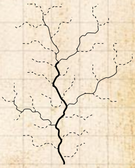

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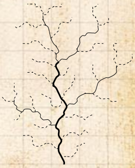
  2. an order ω stream segment runs from the basin outlet up to the junction of two order $\omega - 1$ streams




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 SURPRISE OF BEING ROBUST YET FRAGILE
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
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THE EMERGENCE OF DESTRUCTION
THE EMERGENCE OF THINKING
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
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 TROUSERS OF BIFURCATING REALITIES
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
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THE NETWORKS OF MANY ILKS
THE CHAOS OF FETTERED CONTAGION
THE END


THE LAWS OF BRANCHING

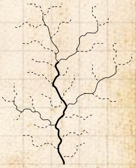
Horton's laws

Self-similarity of river networks

Horton's laws

Self-similarity of river networks

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



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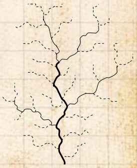

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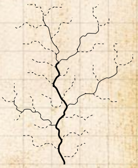

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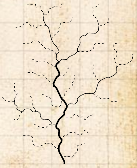

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- Horton's law of basin areas:

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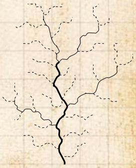
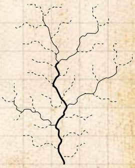


Horton's laws

Horton's Ratios:

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

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



Horton's laws

Horton's Ratios:

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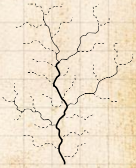
- Horton's laws describe exponential decay or growth:

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



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Similar story for area and length:

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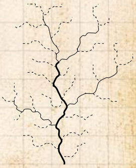
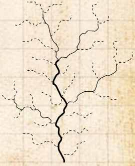


Horton's laws

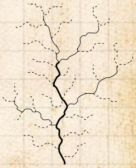


Similar story for area and length:

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

Horton's laws

A few more things:



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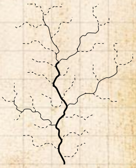

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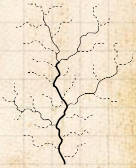

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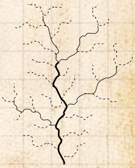

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A few more things:

- Horton's laws are laws of averages.
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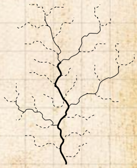
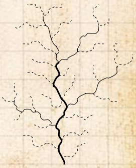
- Horton's ratios go a long way to defining a branching network ...
- But we need one other piece of information ...



Horton's laws



A bonus law:

- Horton's law of stream segment lengths:

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

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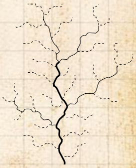

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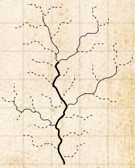

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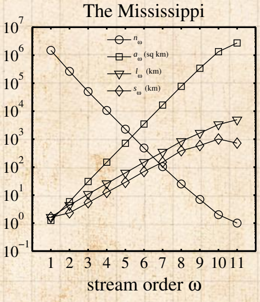
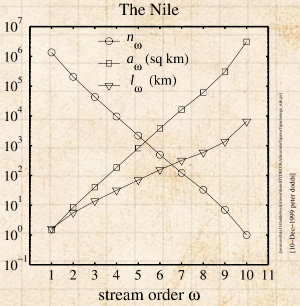
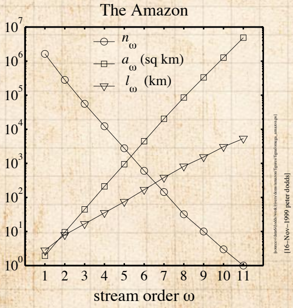
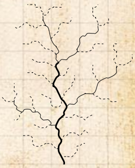
- Insert question from assignment 1

Horton's laws in the real world:









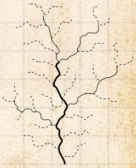
Horton's laws-at-large

Blood networks:

Horton's laws-at-large

Blood networks:

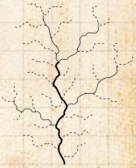
- Horton's laws hold for sections of cardiovascular networks



Horton's laws-at-large

Blood networks:

- Horton's laws hold for sections of cardiovascular networks
- Measuring such networks is tricky and messy ...



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Blood networks:

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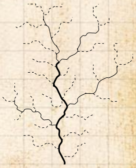
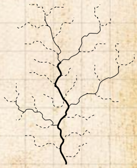
- Measuring such networks is tricky and messy ...
- Vessel diameters obey an analogous Horton's law.



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
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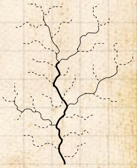

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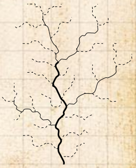

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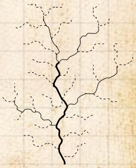

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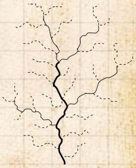

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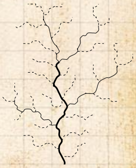
- Horton's laws tell us how quantities vary from level to level ...
- ...but they don't explain how networks are structured.

Tokunaga's law

Delving deeper into network architecture:

Tokunaga's law



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- Tokunaga (1968) identified a clearer picture of network structure [8, 9, 10]

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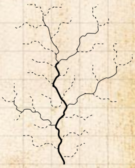

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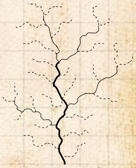

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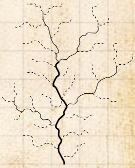


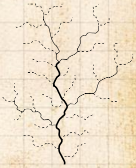
Delving deeper into network architecture:

- 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



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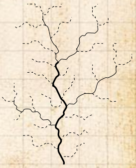

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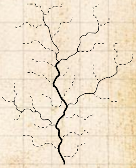

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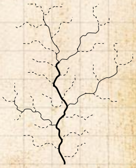

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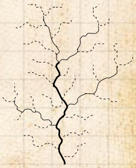
- Recall each stream segment of order μ is 'generated' by two streams of order $\mu - 1$
- These generating streams are not considered side streams.



Network Architecture

Tokunaga's law

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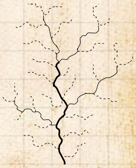
- Property 1: Scale independence—depends only on difference between orders:



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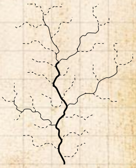

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- We usually write Tokunaga's law as:

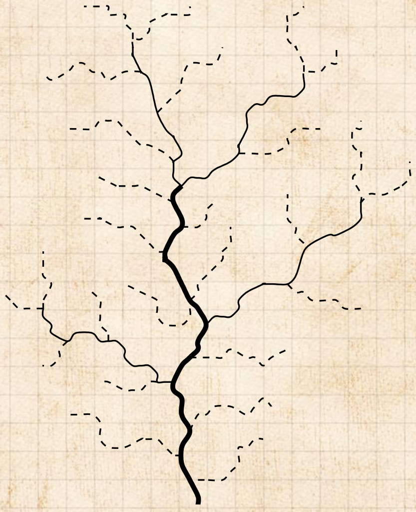
$$\boxed{T_k = T_1 (R_T)^{k-1}} \quad \text{where } R_T \simeq 2$$

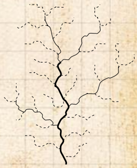
.

Tokunaga's law—an example:

$$T_1 \simeq 2$$

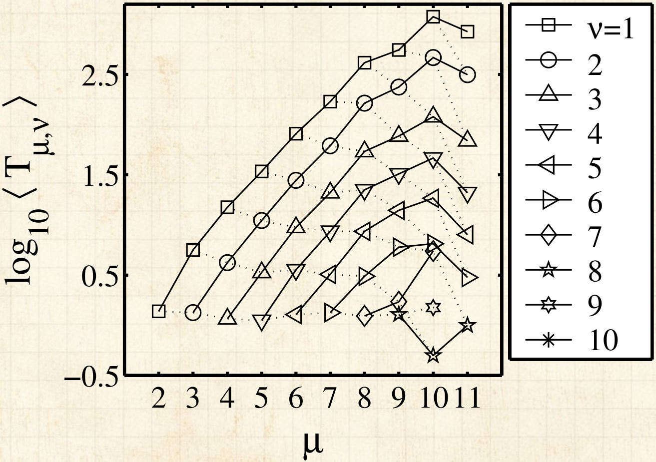
$$R_T \simeq 4$$

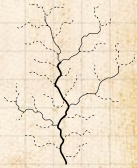




The Mississippi

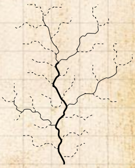
A Tokunaga graph:





Nutshell:

- Branching networks show remarkable self-similarity over many scales.



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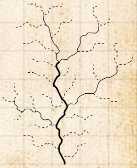

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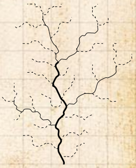

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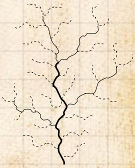

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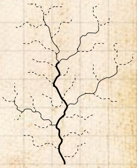

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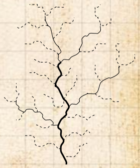

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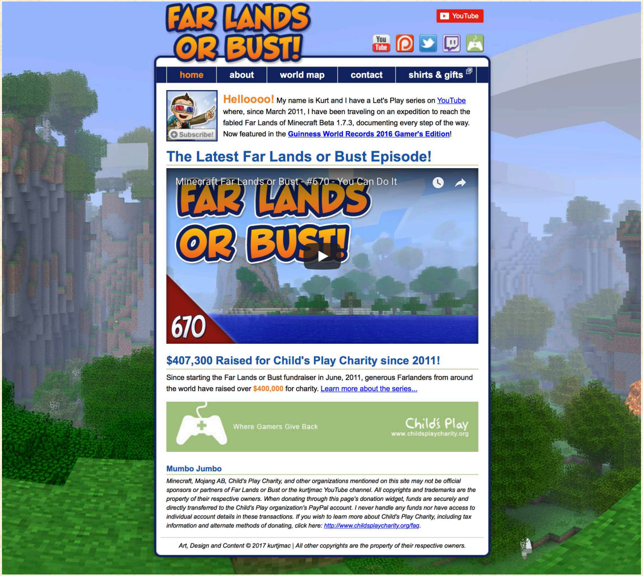
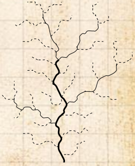
- Horton and Tokunaga can be connected analytically.
- Surprisingly:

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

Crafting landscapes—Far Lands or Bust:





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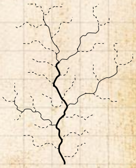

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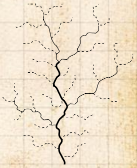

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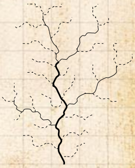

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