

# Optimal Supply Networks III: Redistribution

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

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Networks III

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Sources

Size-density law

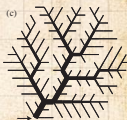
Cartograms

A reasonable derivation

Global redistribution

Public versus Private

References



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Sealie & Lambie  
Productions



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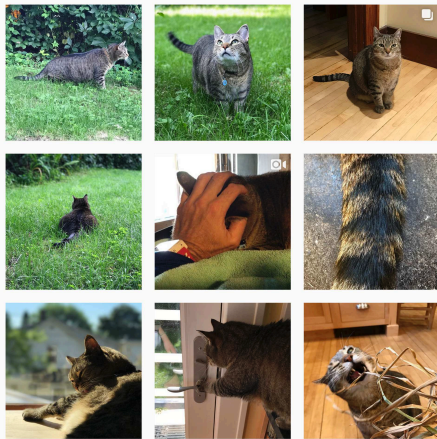


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## Special Guest Executive Producer

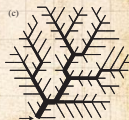


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- Size-density law
- Cartograms
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 On Instagram at [pratchett\\_the\\_cat](https://www.instagram.com/pratchett_the_cat) 



# Outline

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## Distributed Sources

Size-density law

Cartograms

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Global redistribution

Public versus Private

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# Many sources, many sinks

## How do we distribute sources?

- Focus on 2-d (results generalize to higher dimensions).
- Sources = hospitals, post offices, pubs, ...
- Key problem:** How do we cope with uneven population densities?
- Obvious: if density is uniform then sources are best distributed **uniformly**.
- Which lattice is optimal? The **hexagonal lattice**
- Q2:** Given population density is uneven, what do we do?
- We'll follow work by Stephan (1977, 1984) [4, 5], Gastner and Newman (2006) [2], Um *et al.* (2009) [6], and work cited by them.

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## Solidifying the basic problem

-  Given a region with some population distribution  $\rho$ , most likely uneven.
-  Given resources to build and maintain  $N$  facilities.
-  **Q:** How do we locate these  $N$  facilities so as to **minimize the average distance** between an individual's residence and the **nearest facility**?

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# "Optimal design of spatial distribution networks" ↗

Gastner and Newman,  
Phys. Rev. E, **74**, 016117, 2006. [2]

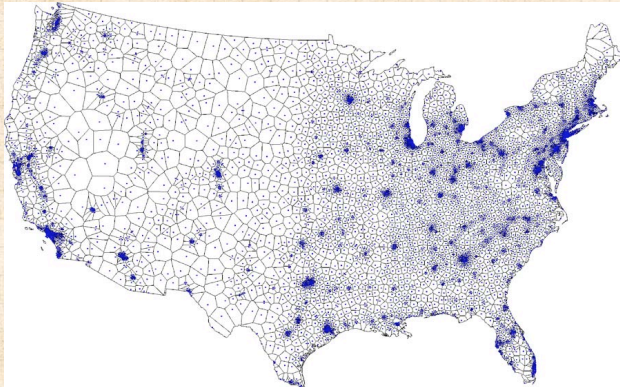
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Approximately optimal location of 5000 facilities.

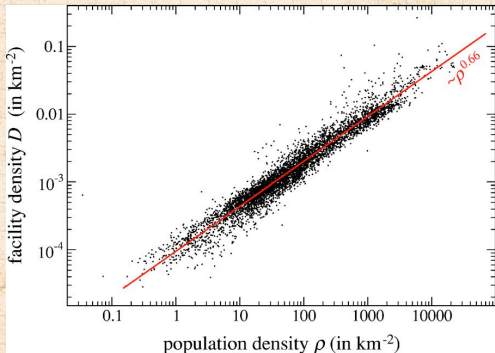


Based on 2000 Census data.





# Optimal source allocation



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 Optimal facility density  $\rho_{\text{fac}}$  vs. population density  $\rho_{\text{pop}}$ .

 Fit is  $\rho_{\text{fac}} \propto \rho_{\text{pop}}^{0.66}$  with  $r^2 = 0.94$ .

 Looking good for a 2/3 power ...



# Optimal source allocation

## Size-density law:



$$\rho_{\text{fac}} \propto \rho_{\text{pop}}^{2/3}$$



Why?



Again: Different story to branching networks where there was either one source or one sink.



Now sources & sinks are distributed throughout region.

## Distributed Sources

### Size-density law

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## "Territorial Division: The Least-Time Constraint Behind the Formation of Subnational Boundaries" ↗

G. Edward Stephan,  
Science, **196**, 523–524, 1977. [4]

- 🧱 We first examine Stephan's treatment (1977) [4, 5]
- 🧱 "Territorial Division: The Least-Time Constraint Behind the Formation of Subnational Boundaries" (Science, 1977)
- 🧱 Zipf-like approach: invokes **principle of minimal effort**.
- 🧱 Also known as the Homer Simpson principle.

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# Optimal source allocation

- Consider a region of area  $A$  and population  $P$  with a single functional center that everyone needs to access every day.
- Build up a general cost function based on time expended to **access and maintain center**.
- Write **average travel distance** to center as  $\bar{d}$  and assume **average speed of travel** is  $\bar{v}$ .
- Assume **isometry**: average travel distance  $\bar{d}$  will be on the length scale of the region which is  $\sim A^{1/2}$
- Average time expended per person in accessing facility is therefore

$$\bar{d}/\bar{v} = cA^{1/2}/\bar{v}$$

where  $c$  is an unimportant shape factor.

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# Optimal source allocation

- Next assume facility requires regular maintenance (person-hours per day).
- Call this quantity  $\tau$ .
- If burden of maintenance is shared then average cost per person is  $\tau/P$  where  $P$  = population.
- Replace  $P$  by  $\rho_{\text{pop}}A$  where  $\rho_{\text{pop}}$  is density.
- Important assumption: uniform density.
- Total average time cost per person:

$$T = \bar{d}/\bar{v} + \tau/(\rho_{\text{pop}}A) = cA^{1/2}/\bar{v} + \tau/(\rho_{\text{pop}}A).$$

- Now Minimize with respect to  $A$  ...

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# Optimal source allocation

 Differentiating ...

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial T}{\partial A} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial A} \left( cA^{1/2}/\bar{v} + \tau/(\rho_{\text{pop}}A) \right) \\ &= \frac{c}{2\bar{v}A^{1/2}} - \frac{\tau}{\rho_{\text{pop}}A^2} = 0\end{aligned}$$

 Rearrange:

$$A = \left( \frac{2\bar{v}\tau}{c\rho_{\text{pop}}} \right)^{2/3} \propto \rho_{\text{pop}}^{-2/3}$$

 # facilities per unit area  $\rho_{\text{fac}}$ :

$$\rho_{\text{fac}} \propto A^{-1} \propto \rho_{\text{pop}}^{2/3}$$

 Groovy ...

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# Optimal source allocation



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An issue:

 Maintenance ( $\tau$ ) is assumed to be **independent** of population and area ( $P$  and  $A$ )

 Stephan's online book "**The Division of Territory in Society**" is here .

 (It used to be here .)

 The Readme  is well worth reading (1995).

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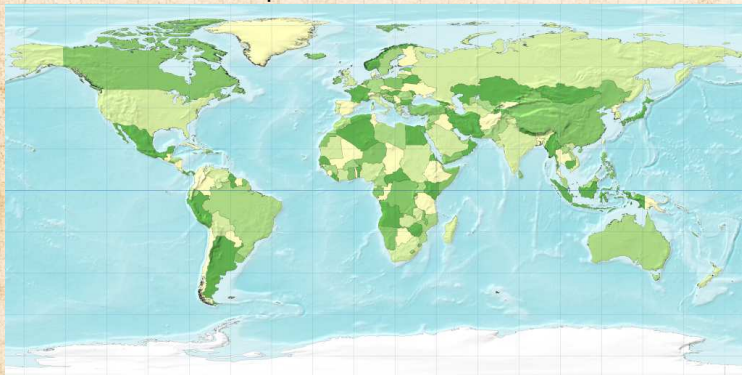


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Standard world map:



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# Cartograms

## Cartogram of countries 'rescaled' by population:



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# Cartograms

## Diffusion-based cartograms:

- Idea of cartograms is to **distort areas** to more accurately represent some local density  $\rho_{\text{pop}}$  (e.g. population).
- Many methods put forward—typically involve some kind of physical analogy to **spreading or repulsion**.
- Algorithm due to Gastner and Newman (2004)<sup>[1]</sup> is based on **standard diffusion**:

$$\nabla^2 \rho_{\text{pop}} - \frac{\partial \rho_{\text{pop}}}{\partial t} = 0.$$

- Allow density to diffuse and trace the movement of individual elements and boundaries.
- Diffusion is constrained by boundary condition of surrounding area having density  $\bar{\rho}_{\text{pop}}$ .

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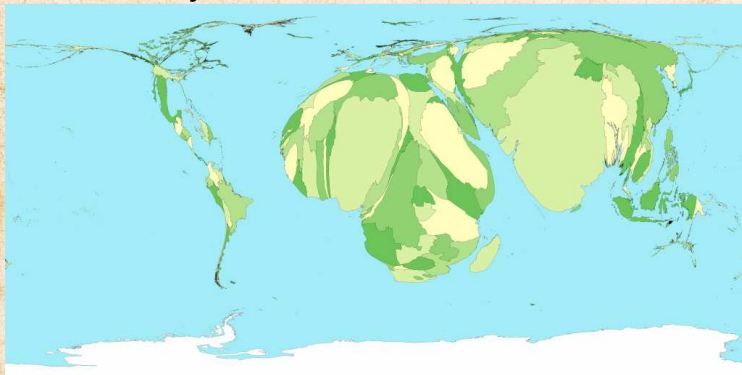


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Child mortality:



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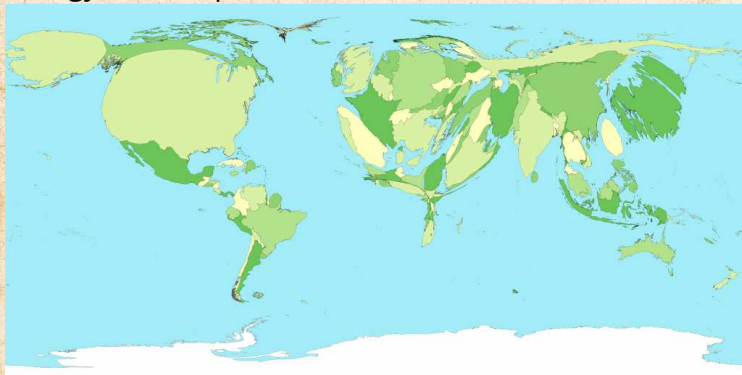


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Energy consumption:



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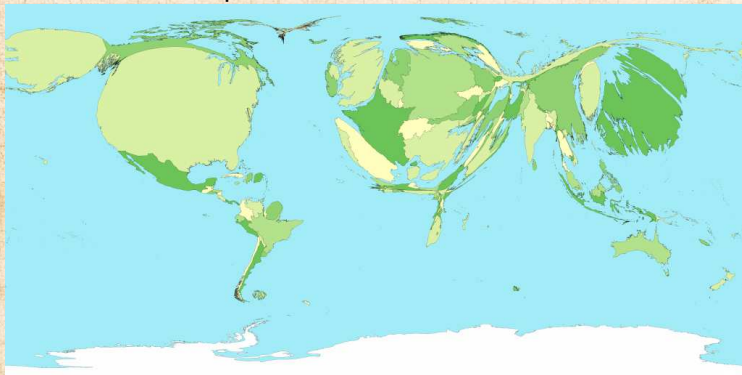


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Gross domestic product:



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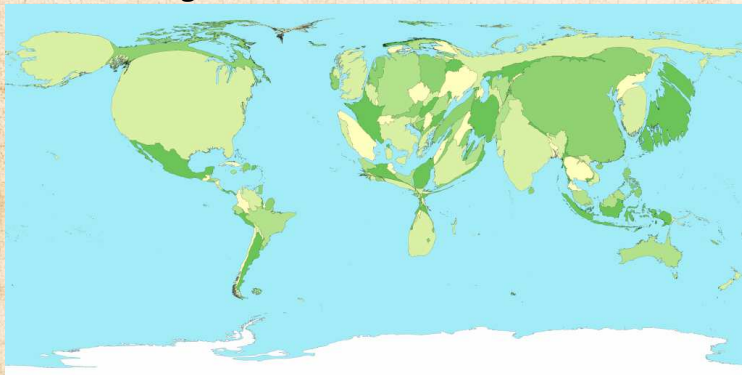


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Greenhouse gas emissions:



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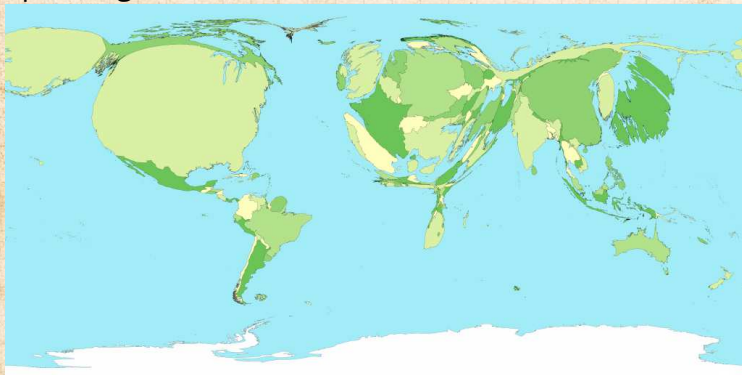


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Spending on healthcare:



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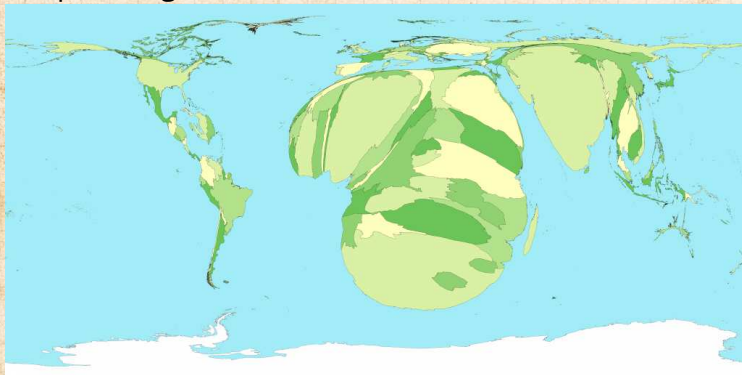


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People living with HIV:



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 The preceding sampling of Gastner & Newman's cartograms lives [here](#) .

 A larger collection can be found at [worldmapper.org](http://worldmapper.org) .

 **WORLDMAPPER** *The world as you've never seen it before*

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# Size-density law



“Optimal design of spatial distribution networks”

Gastner and Newman,  
Phys. Rev. E, **74**, 016117, 2006. [2]

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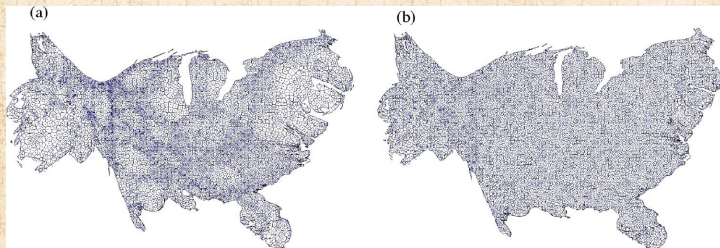
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**Left:** population density-equalized cartogram.

**Right:** (population density)<sup>2/3</sup>-equalized cartogram.

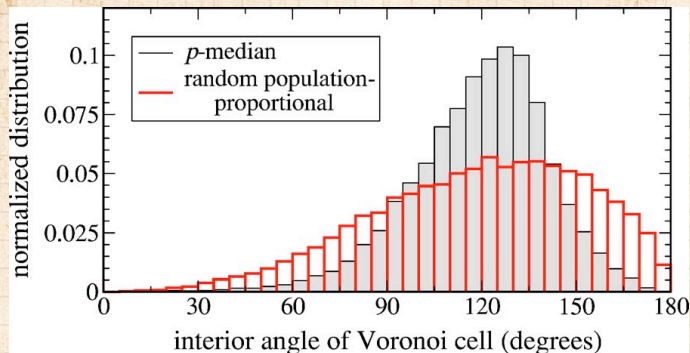
Facility density is uniform for  $\rho_{\text{pop}}^{2/3}$  cartogram.



# Size-density law

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From Gastner and Newman (2006) [2]






Cartogram's Voronoi cells are somewhat hexagonal.






# Size-density law

## Deriving the optimal source distribution:

-  **Basic idea:** Minimize the average distance from a random individual to the nearest facility. [2]
-  Assume given a fixed population density  $\rho_{\text{pop}}$  defined on a spatial region  $\Omega$ .
-  Formally, we want to find the locations of  $n$  **sources**  $\{\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n\}$  that minimizes the **cost function**

$$F(\{\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n\}) = \int_{\Omega} \rho_{\text{pop}}(\vec{x}) \min_i \|\vec{x} - \vec{x}_i\| d\vec{x}.$$

-  Also known as the p-median problem.
-  Not easy ...in fact this one is an NP-hard problem. [2]
-  Approximate solution originally due to Gusein-Zade [3].

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## Approximations:


 For a given set of source placements  $\{\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n\}$ , the region  $\Omega$  is divided up into Voronoi cells , one per source.

 Define  $A(\vec{x})$  as the **area** of the Voronoi cell containing  $\vec{x}$ .

 As per Stephan's calculation, estimate typical distance from  $\vec{x}$  to the nearest source (say  $i$ ) as

$$c_i A(\vec{x})^{1/2}$$

where  $c_i$  is a shape factor for the  $i$ th Voronoi cell.

 Approximate  $c_i$  as a constant  $c$ .

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# Size-density law

Carrying on:


 The cost function is now


$$F = c \int_{\Omega} \rho_{\text{pop}}(\vec{x}) A(\vec{x})^{1/2} d\vec{x}.$$

 We also have that the **constraint** that Voronoi cells divide up the overall area of  $\Omega$ :  $\sum_{i=1}^n A(\vec{x}_i) = A_{\Omega}$ .

 Sneakily turn this into an integral constraint:

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{d\vec{x}}{A(\vec{x})} = n.$$

 Within each cell,  $A(\vec{x})$  is constant.

 So ...integral over each of the  $n$  cells equals 1.

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## Now a Lagrange multiplier story:

By varying  $\{\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n\}$ , minimize

$$G(A) = c \int_{\Omega} \rho_{\text{pop}}(\vec{x}) A(\vec{x})^{1/2} d\vec{x} - \lambda \left( n - \int_{\Omega} [A(\vec{x})]^{-1} d\vec{x} \right)$$

I Can Haz Calculus of Variations ↗?

Compute  $\delta G / \delta A$ , the functional derivative ↗ of the functional  $G(A)$ .

This gives

$$\int_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{c}{2} \rho_{\text{pop}}(\vec{x}) A(\vec{x})^{-1/2} - \lambda [A(\vec{x})]^{-2} \right] d\vec{x} = 0.$$


Setting the integrand to be zilch, we have:

$$\rho_{\text{pop}}(\vec{x}) = 2\lambda c^{-1} A(\vec{x})^{-3/2}.$$





# Size-density law

Now a Lagrange multiplier story:


 Rearranging, we have

$$A(\vec{x}) = (2\lambda c^{-1})^{2/3} \rho_{\text{pop}}^{-2/3}.$$

 Finally, we indentify  $1/A(\vec{x})$  as  $\rho_{\text{fac}}(\vec{x})$ , an approximation of the local source density.

 Substituting  $\rho_{\text{fac}} = 1/A$ , we have

$$\rho_{\text{fac}}(\vec{x}) = \left( \frac{c}{2\lambda} \rho_{\text{pop}} \right)^{2/3}.$$

 Normalizing (or solving for  $\lambda$ ):

$$\rho_{\text{fac}}(\vec{x}) = n \frac{[\rho_{\text{pop}}(\vec{x})]^{2/3}}{\int_{\Omega} [\rho_{\text{pop}}(\vec{x})]^{2/3} d\vec{x}} \propto [\rho_{\text{pop}}(\vec{x})]^{2/3}.$$

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# Global redistribution networks

One more thing:

- How do we supply these facilities?
- How do we best redistribute mail? People?
- How do we get beer to the pubs?
- Gastner and Newman model: cost is a function of basic maintenance and travel time:

$$C_{\text{maint}} + \gamma C_{\text{travel}}$$

- Travel time is more complicated: Take 'distance' between nodes to be a composite of shortest path distance  $l_{ij}$  and number of legs to journey:

$$(1 - \delta)l_{ij} + \delta(\#\text{hops}).$$

- When  $\delta = 1$ , only number of hops matters.

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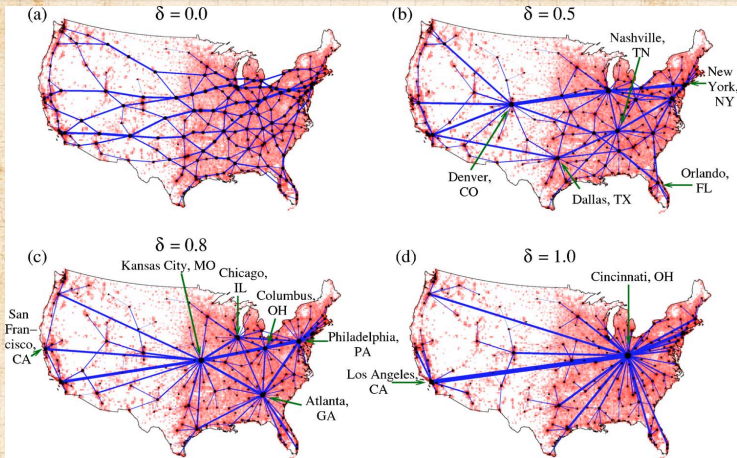
References



# Global redistribution networks

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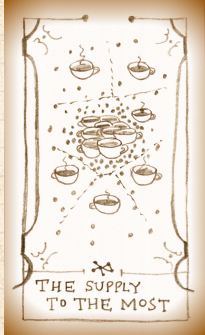
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From Gastner and Newman (2006) [2]






# Public versus private facilities


Beyond minimizing distances:

 "Scaling laws between population and facility densities" by Um *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 2009. [6]


 Um *et al.* find empirically and argue theoretically that the connection between facility and population density

$$\rho_{\text{fac}} \propto \rho_{\text{pop}}^{\alpha}$$

does not universally hold with  $\alpha = 2/3$ .

 **Two idealized limiting classes:**

1. For-profit, commercial facilities:  $\alpha = 1$ ;
2. Pro-social, public facilities:  $\alpha = 2/3$ .

 Um *et al.* investigate facility locations in the United States and South Korea.

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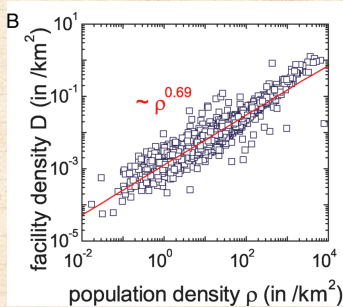
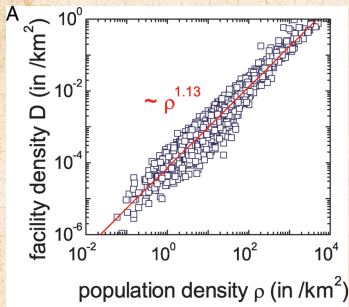
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# Public versus private facilities: evidence



-  **Left plot:** ambulatory hospitals in the U.S.
-  **Right plot:** public schools in the U.S.
-  **Note:** break in scaling for public schools. Transition from  $\alpha \simeq 2/3$  to  $\alpha = 1$  around  $\rho_{\text{pop}} \simeq 100$ .

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# Public versus private facilities: evidence

US facility	$\alpha$ (SE)	$R^2$
Ambulatory hospital	1.13(1)	0.93
Beauty care	1.08(1)	0.86
Laundry	1.05(1)	0.90
Automotive repair	0.99(1)	0.92
Private school	0.95(1)	0.82
Restaurant	0.93(1)	0.89
Accommodation	0.89(1)	0.70
Bank	0.88(1)	0.89
Gas station	0.86(1)	0.94
Death care	0.79(1)	0.80
* Fire station	0.78(3)	0.93
* Police station	0.71(6)	0.75
Public school	0.69(1)	0.87

SK facility	$\alpha$ (SE)	$R^2$
Bank	1.18(2)	0.96
Parking place	1.13(2)	0.91
* Primary clinic	1.09(2)	1.00
* Hospital	0.96(5)	0.97
* University/college	0.93(9)	0.89
Market place	0.87(2)	0.90
* Secondary school	0.77(3)	0.98
* Primary school	0.77(3)	0.97
Social welfare org.	0.75(2)	0.84
* Police station	0.71(5)	0.94
Government office	0.70(1)	0.93
* Fire station	0.60(4)	0.93
* Public health center	0.09(5)	0.19

Rough transition  
between public  
and private at  
 $\alpha \simeq 0.8$ .

Note: \* indicates  
analysis is at  
state/province  
level; otherwise  
county level.

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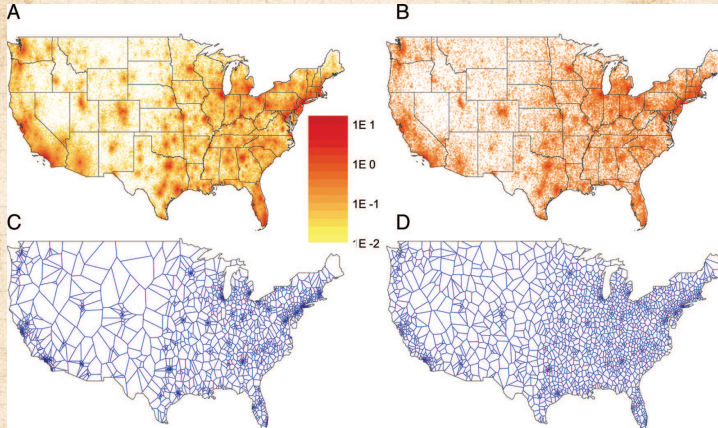
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# Public versus private facilities: evidence



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**A, C:** ambulatory hospitals in the U.S.; **B, D:** public schools in the U.S.; **A, B:** data; **C, D:** Voronoi diagram from model simulation.



# Public versus private facilities: the story

## So what's going on?

- 🧱 Social institutions seek to minimize distance of travel.
- 🧱 Commercial institutions seek to maximize the number of visitors.
- 🧱 Defns: For the  $i$ th facility and its Voronoi cell  $V_i$ , define
  - 🧱  $n_i$  = population of the  $i$ th cell;
  - 🧱  $\langle r_i \rangle$  = the average travel distance to the  $i$ th facility.
  - 🧱  $A_i$  = area of  $i$ th cell ( $s_i$  in Um *et al.* [6])
- 🧱 Objective function to maximize for a facility (highly constructed):

$$v_i = n_i \langle r_i \rangle^\beta \text{ with } 0 \leq \beta \leq 1.$$

- 🧱 Limits:
  - 🧱  $\beta = 0$ : purely commercial.
  - 🧱  $\beta = 1$ : purely social.

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# Public versus private facilities: the story

-  Either proceeding as per the Gastner-Newman-Gusein-Zade calculation or, as Um *et al.* do, observing that the cost for each cell should be the same, we have:

$$\rho_{\text{fac}}(\vec{x}) = n \frac{[\rho_{\text{pop}}(\vec{x})]^{2/(\beta+2)}}{\int_{\Omega} [\rho_{\text{pop}}(\vec{x})]^{2/(\beta+2)} d\vec{x}} \propto [\rho_{\text{pop}}(\vec{x})]^{2/(\beta+2)}$$

-  For  $\beta = 0$ ,  $\alpha = 1$ : commercial scaling is linear.
-  For  $\beta = 1$ ,  $\alpha = 2/3$ : social scaling is sublinear.
-  You can try this too:  
Insert question from assignment 4 

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# References I

- [1] M. T. Gastner and M. E. J. Newman.  
Diffusion-based method for producing  
density-equalizing maps.  
[Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 101:7499–7504, 2004. pdf](#) ↗
- [2] M. T. Gastner and M. E. J. Newman.  
Optimal design of spatial distribution networks.  
[Phys. Rev. E, 74:016117, 2006. pdf](#) ↗
- [3] S. M. Gusein-Zade.  
Bunge's problem in central place theory and its  
generalizations.  
[Geogr. Anal., 14:246–252, 1982. pdf](#) ↗
- [4] G. E. Stephan.  
Territorial division: The least-time constraint  
behind the formation of subnational boundaries.  
[Science, 196:523–524, 1977. pdf](#) ↗



# References II

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