

---

# High Performance Computing Enabled Modeling of Coupled Co- evolving Socio-Technical Networks

**Chris Barrett & Madhav Marathe**

Network Dynamics and Simulation Science Laboratory  
Virginia Bio-Informatics Institute & Dept. of Computer Science  
Virginia Tech  
cbarrett,marathe@vt.edu

NDSSL Technical Report 07-071, 2007  
Web Site: <http://ndssl.vbi.vt.edu>



Network Dynamics and Simulation Science Laboratory



---

*These slides are a version of the lecture given on October 13 2007 as  
a part of NSF Workshop titled *Frontiers of Transportation, Social  
Interactions**

*Organizers: U. Amsterdam*

*Venue & Date: Oct 14 - Oct 16 2007, Amsterdam, Netherlands*



Network Dynamics and Simulation Science Laboratory



---

## Acknowledgements

Virginia Tech: Members, Network Dynamics & Simulation Science Laboratory, VBI  
Karla Atkins, Keith Bisset, Chris Barrett, Richard Beckman, Deepti Chafekar,  
Jiangzhou Chen, Annette Feng, Xizhou Feng, Stephen Eubank, V.S. Anil Kumar,  
Bryan Lewis, Achla Marathe, Henning Mortveit, Paula Stretz

### External Collaborators:

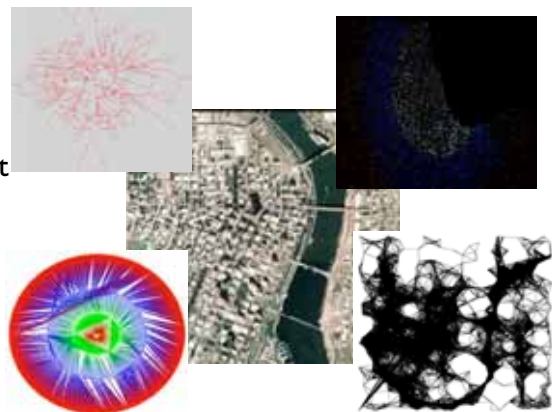
S. S. Ravi, (SUNY Albany), Hari Balakrishnan (MIT), Ravi Sundaram (Northeastern),  
Lukas Kroc (Cornell), Riko Jacob (ETH), Kai Nagel (Berlin), Goran Konjevod (ASU),  
Aravind Srinivasan, Sri Parthasarathy (U. Maryland), Nan Wang (Goldman Sachs)  
Stephan Eidenbenz, Sunil Thulasidasan, Gabriel Istrate, Anders Hansson, Jim Smith  
(LANL),

---

## Motivation -- Very Large Complex Socio-Technical Systems (vlcs)

---

- Chicago Area and Population: 400 sq Miles, 12 counties, 272 townships, 9 million people
- Transportation System: ~4 million edges/nodes, ~31 million trips, every road segment, bus, transit & rail.
- Social Network for Public Health: ~20 million nodes in the temporal network with 1 sec resolution
- Telecommunication System: Million IP addresses, ~125 million calls/days



Systems Characterized by Irregular Dynamic and Heterogeneous Networks

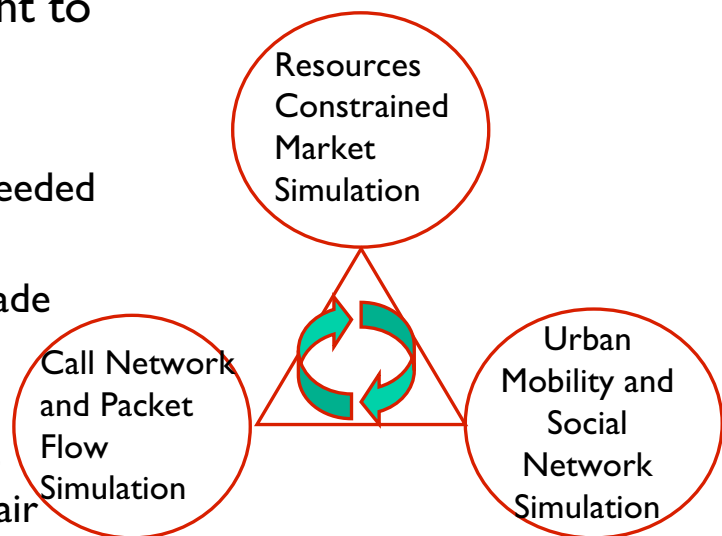
Usual Agent Based Models **simply do not scale** to such sizes

# These networks co-evolve

- Dynamic adhoc radio networks
  - Social Networks, mobility of devices, the specific calling patterns and network protocols (e.g. power and frequency assignment) all decide the time varying adhoc radio networks
  - Conversely, the underlying network decides the performance of network protocols, and potentially calling patterns
- Epidemics
  - Social Network, public policy and individual behavior affect the disease outcome
  - Conversely, as disease spreads, behavior and thus social networks changes.

## Emerging Application: Spectrum Management in Unlicensed Band

- Wireless companies want to bid for unrestricted frequency band
  - Time varying demands needed for making good bids
  - Intelligent bids can be made based on geographic call patterns
  - FCC needs to ensure no collusion and bidding is fair



## Simfrastructure: Information Integration & Decision Support

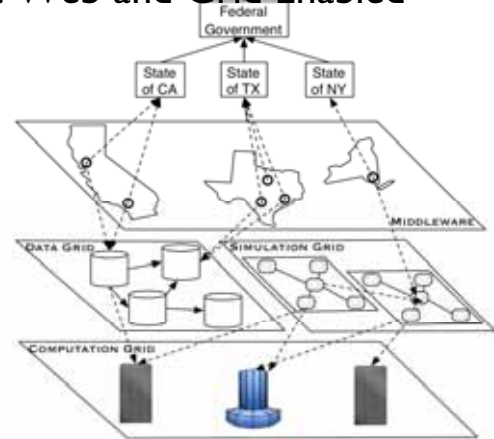
- A network centric system that replicates population activities, locations and infrastructures to create a specific urban environment.

- Infrastructure for developing federated simulations

- Globally Scalable Cyber-Infrastructure: Web and Grid Enabled

- Varied Uses, e.g.

- Policy Planning,
- Situational Awareness
- Inter-dependency Analysis
- Economic Analysis
- System Design and Optimization

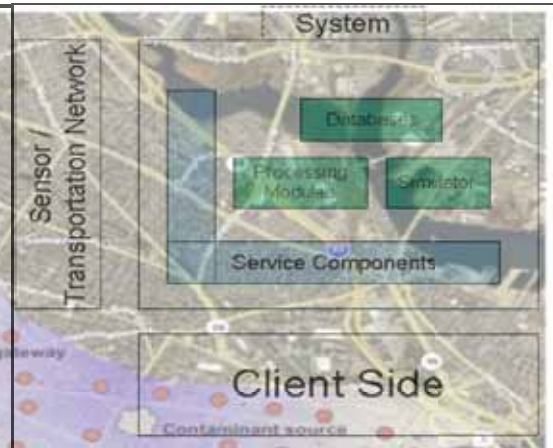


## Theoretical Basis: Interaction Based Computing

- Interaction based computing viewpoint:
  - *Computation – a result of interaction between subsystems; interaction treated as a first class object*
    - Algorithmic Semantics: *What are we computing? Traditional View: How to compute.*
    - Computational Complexity: *How hard is it to compute/design global system properties?*
- Unified approach for computing and simulations
  - *Distributed computing systems are, formally speaking, simulations*
  - *Complex systems and simulations can be viewed as computing devices*

# CoSMo: Cognitively Inspired Architecture for Monitoring Urban Traffic

- A cognitively inspired internal representation for analyzing and answering queries concerning transport system
- A service oriented architecture that facilitates interaction among individual modules, of the internal representation, the observed system and the user.



Get delay on link 12 between time 8:50 A.M. and 1:20 P.M. and get the result with a Medium confidence level.

The image shows a map of Cambridge, MA, with a network of roads and sensor locations marked with red dots. The map is overlaid with a network diagram. The text 'CitySense deployment planned for Cambridge, MA.' is visible at the bottom of the map area.



Network Dynamics and Simulation Science Laboratory



## What we'd like to know

For individuals in a population:

- Their demographics (Who)
- The sequences of activities they do (What)
- The times they do them (When)
- The places they do them (Where)

And sometimes (like today):

- The reasons they do them (Why)

Combined with dynamic models of processes (diseases, and packets) yield



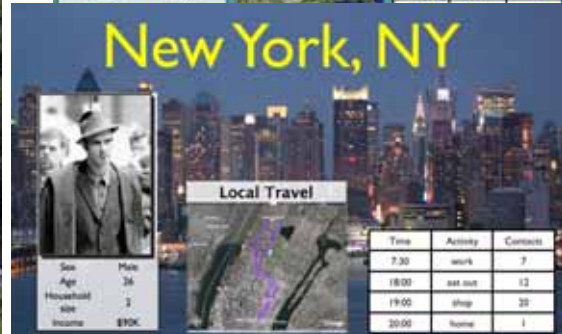
Network Dynamics and Simulation Science Laboratory



# Step 1: Synthetic Populations

• **Who:** People

- Individuals
- Household structure
- Statistically identical to U.S. Census
- Assigned to Home Locations



Beckman et al. Tran. Science, NISS technical reports, Barrett et al. TRANSIMS technical reports

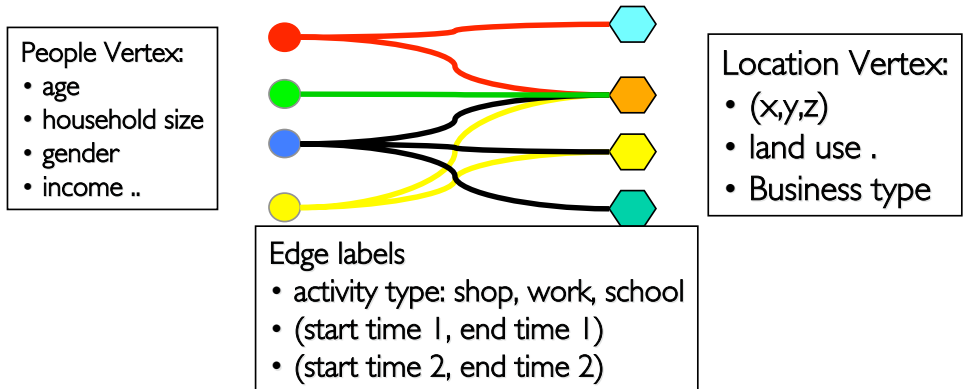


Network Dynamics and Simulation Science Laboratory



# Step 2: Urban Dynamic Social Contact Network

- Demographically match schedules
- Assign appropriate locations by activity and distance
- Determine duration of interaction
- Generate social network

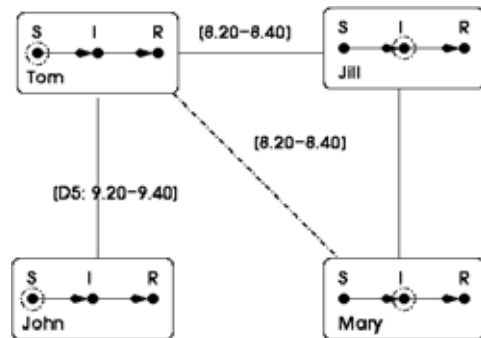
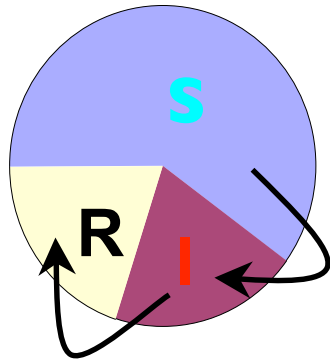


Network Dynamics and Simulation Science Laboratory



# Step 3: Model of Dynamical Process

- On each time step, each person's state of health can change
  - **(S)** susceptible -> infectious in  $t$  time steps with probability depending on health and duration of contacts in a social network
  - **(I)** infectious -> removed or recovered and thus susceptible after  $t$  time step (dependency is stochastic and on demographics)
  - **(R)** removed -> terminal state (could become Susceptible again)



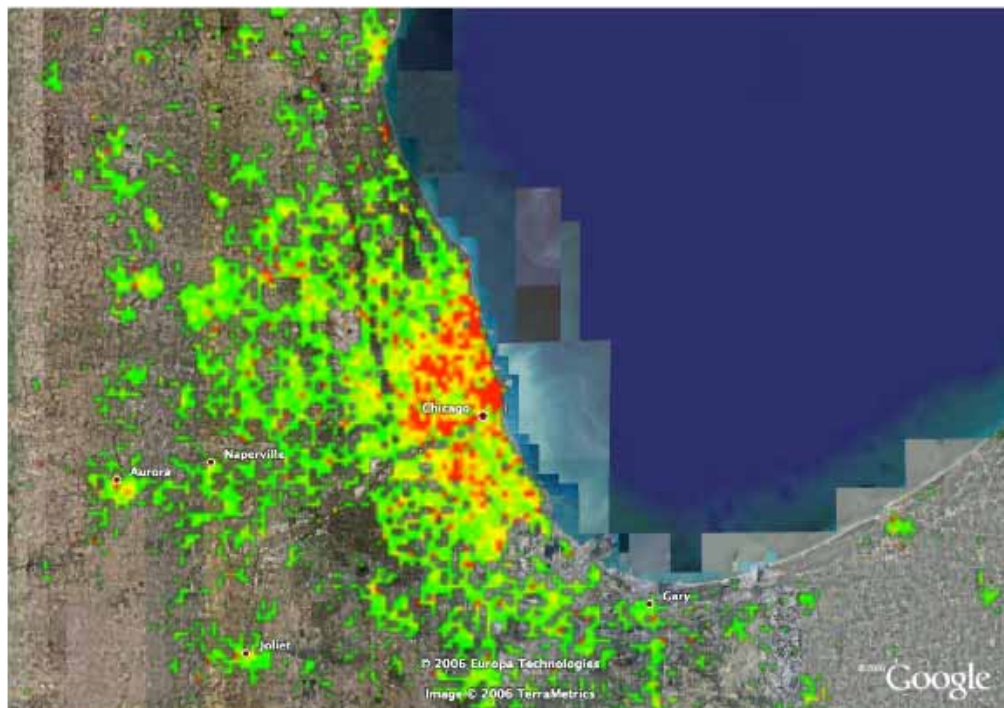
## Three Simulations of Varying Strengths

	EpiSims	EpiSimdemics	EpiFast
<i>Solution Method</i>	Discrete Event Simulation	Hybrid Simulation	Combinatorial
<i>Generality</i>	Most General	Generic: time complexity depends on representation	Less General
<i>Performance 180 days 9M hosts &amp; 40 proc.</i>	50 hours	2-4 hours	Few seconds to minutes
<i>Dynamic Social Network</i>	Can work	Works Well	Works <b>only</b> with restricted form
<i>Disease transmission model</i>	Edge as well as vertex based	Edge as well as vertex based	Edge based only
<i>Disease Progression Latency</i>	No restriction	Reasonable time between infection and infectious	No restriction

All together, gives this level of resolution ...

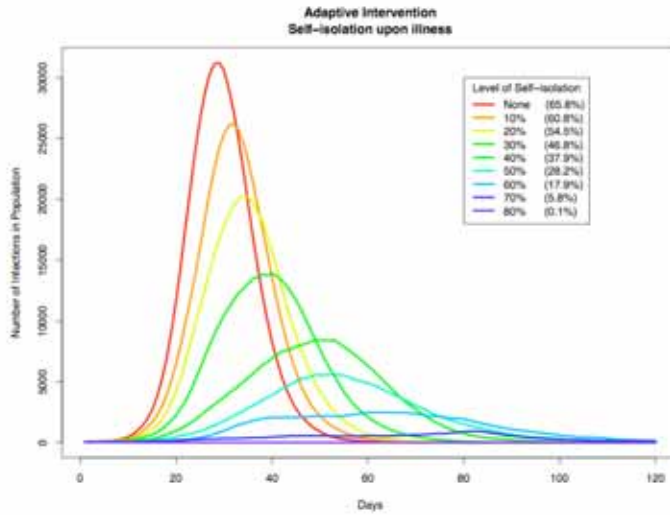


...at this scale



## Disease dependent changes

- Different proportions of the population elect to remove themselves from the wider social network



Self-isolation level	Final Attack Rate
0%	66%
10%	61%
20%	55%
30%	47%
40%	40%
50%	28%
60%	18%
70%	6%
80%	0.1%