



# NEMO: EC-project in 6<sup>th</sup> FP Network Models, Governance and R&D collaboration networks



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NEMO is a three-year project (2006-2009) supported by the New and Emerging Science and Technology programme of the sixth Framework Programme of the European Commission. NEMO studies ways to optimize the structure of R&D collaboration networks for creating, transferring and distributing knowledge. The Mathematical Physics department of the University of Bielefeld (Prof. Philippe Blanchard), Germany, is involved in work package 2 "Structure and dynamics of complex random graphs and associated processes". *The following are images from our 5 years of (pre-)NEMO research. Similar work is now being carried out in the IRU.*

## Network Analysis

Studies and compares databases with respect to connectivity ...

NEMO *Bipartite Network* from **Organisations** and **Projects** in CORDIS database (FP = Framework Programme) *then* Organisations-Projection (connect when common project) *then* SNA = (Social) Network Analysis with standard measures

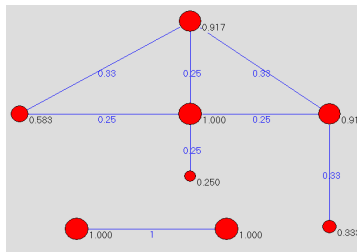
graph characteristic	FP1	FP2	FP3	FP4
# vertices: $N$	2500	6135	9615	20873
( $N$ for larg. comp.)	(2038)	(5875)	(8920)	(20130)
$N$ outside larg.comp.	462	260	695	743
# edges: $M$	9557	64300	113693	190965
(# edges: $M$ larg.comp.)	(9410)	(64162)	(113219)	(199182)
mean degree: $\bar{d}$	7.65	20.96	23.65	19.16
( $\bar{d}$ larg.comp.)	(9.23)	(21.84)	(25.39)	(19.79)
maximal degree: $d_{max}$	140	386	648	649
mean triangles per vertex: $\Delta$	22.90	169.70	244.91	146.04
( $\Delta$ larg.comp.)	(27.97)	(177.16)	(263.84)	(151.26)
maximal triangle-number	966	5295	15128	10730
cluster coefficient: $C$	0.57	0.72	0.72	0.79
( $C$ larg.comp.)	(0.67)	(0.74)	(0.75)	(0.81)
number of components	369	183	455	467
diameter of largest component	9	7	9	10
mean path length: $\lambda$ of l.c.	3.70	3.27	3.32	3.59
exponent of degree distribution	-2.1	-2.0	-2.0	-2.1
variance of degree exponent	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
exponent of org-size distr.	-2.1	-1.9	-1.7	-1.8
variance of size exponent	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
mean # projects per org: $\mathbb{E}(\{O\})$	2.40	4.87	5.6	6.24
maximal size (max $\{O\}$ )	130	82	138	172

TABLE II: Basic network properties of FP1-4 organizations projection.

## Communication Index

Some networks are balanced better with respect to communication...

Our new network measure is a proxy to estimate the communication saturation of nodes in networks  
**communication edge weight** (blue numbers) =  $\min(\frac{1}{\deg(x)}, \frac{1}{\deg(y)})$   
**node-sum** (black numbers) = sum of all edge weights around one node  
**mean value** (of all black numbers) in this example network:  
 0.75 = "communication index" of the network



## Generalised Epidemic Process

Knowledge Diffusion Model

Several **competing** and **resonating** processes:

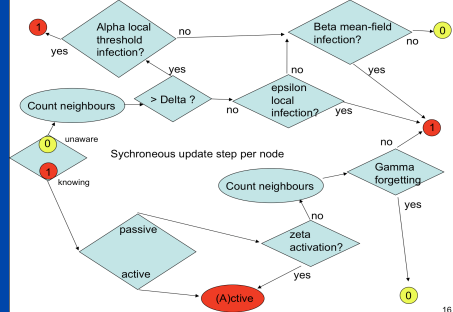
- local infection:
  - classical epidemics (linear, like a flu)
  - threshold epidemics if  $\Omega(x, t) \geq \Delta$**
- mean-field infection (e.g. by mass media)
- passive knowledge can become active knowledge
- active knowledge cannot be forgotten

**Initial infection:**

"seed group" of interconnected nodes

- done for each node
- synchronous update (no path dependence)
- runs until stagnation (nothing happens anymore)
- intermediate and end results are stored

**Studied: dependence on initial infection**



## Synthetic Networks

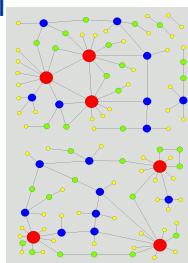
Create random networks to identify which measurements are essential

"**degree**" of a network

node = number of neighbors

Networks with **identical** degree distributions can have **very different degree correlations**.

We compared the NEMO empirical networks with differently generated synthetic random networks.



## Generalised Epidemic Process

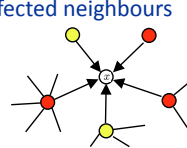
Knowledge Diffusion Model

$\omega(x, t)$  in  $[0,1]$   
 = node  $x$  is knowing / not-knowing at time  $t$

Local infection:

$\Omega(x, t)$  = number of infected neighbours  

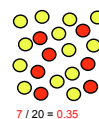
$$= \sum_{y \sim x} \omega(y, t)$$



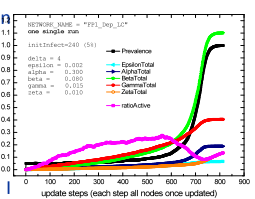
Mean-field infection:

$b_t$  = total prevalence of knowing nodes at time  $t$

$$b_t = \frac{1}{|V|} \sum_{y \in V} \omega(y, t)$$



From 5% initial infection into 100% stagnation within 800 time steps ...



"Delta  $\Delta$ " is the threshold of infected neighbors above which I am strongly susceptible to the (new) knowledge.

"End prevalence" is the average outcome of a single infection run.

