

Complex Systems, Complex Networks, and their Reliability

Konstantin Zuev

Institute for Risk and Uncertainty
University of Liverpool

<http://www.liv.ac.uk/risk-and-uncertainty/staff/k-zuev/>

14 Nov, 2013

Risk Institute Seminar

Research Interests

- Objects:
- Phenomena:
- Methods and Tools:

Research Interests

- Objects:

- ▶ Complex Systems

- ★ Structural systems (tall buildings, bridges)

- ▶ Complex Networks

- ★ Technological networks (road networks, water distribution networks)
 - ★ Financial networks (stock market networks, banking networks)

- Phenomena:

- Methods and Tools:

Research Interests

- Objects:

- ▶ Complex Systems

- ★ Structural systems (tall buildings, bridges)

- ▶ Complex Networks

- ★ Technological networks (road networks, water distribution networks)
 - ★ Financial networks (stock market networks, banking networks)

- Phenomena:

- ▶ Reliability and Resilience
 - ▶ Self-organization
 - ▶ Emerging behaviour

- Methods and Tools:

Research Interests

- Objects:

- ▶ Complex Systems
 - ★ Structural systems (tall buildings, bridges)
- ▶ Complex Networks
 - ★ Technological networks (road networks, water distribution networks)
 - ★ Financial networks (stock market networks, banking networks)

- Phenomena:

- ▶ Reliability and Resilience
- ▶ Self-organization
- ▶ Emerging behaviour

- Methods and Tools:

- ▶ Simulation methods
- ▶ Bayesian inference
- ▶ Network theory

Research Interests

- Objects:

- ▶ **Complex Systems**

- ★ Structural systems (tall buildings, bridges)

- ▶ **Complex Networks**

- ★ Technological networks (road networks, water distribution networks)
 - ★ Financial networks (stock market networks, banking networks)

- Phenomena:

- ▶ **Reliability** and Resilience

- ▶ Self-organization

- ▶ Emerging behaviour

- Methods and Tools:

- ▶ Simulation methods

- ▶ Bayesian inference

- ▶ Network theory

System Reliability Problem

Reliability Problem: To estimate the probability of failure p_F

$$p_F = \mathbb{P}(x \in F) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \pi(x) I_F(x) dx$$

System Reliability Problem

Reliability Problem: To estimate the **probability of failure** p_F

$$p_F = \mathbb{P}(x \in F) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \pi(x) I_F(x) dx$$

Notation:

- $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ represents the **uncertain excitation** of a system
 - ▶ x is a random vector with joint PDF $\pi(x)$
- $F \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ is a **failure domain** (unacceptable system performance)

$$F = \{x : g(x) \geq b^*\}$$

- $g(x)$ is a **performance function** (loss function)
- b^* is a **critical threshold** for performance
- $I_F(x) = 1$ if $x \in F$ and $I_F(x) = 0$ if $x \notin F$

Why is the System Reliability Problem Challenging?

$$p_F = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \pi(x) I_F(x) dx, \quad F = \{x : g(x) \geq b^*\}$$

Why is the System Reliability Problem Challenging?

$$p_F = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \pi(x) I_F(x) dx, \quad F = \{x : g(x) \geq b^*\}$$

Typically in Applications:

- We can compute $I_F(x)$ for any x , but this computation is expensive

Why is the System Reliability Problem Challenging?

$$p_F = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \pi(x) I_F(x) dx, \quad F = \{x : g(x) \geq b^*\}$$

Typically in Applications:

- We can compute $I_F(x)$ for any x , but this computation is expensive
- The probability of failure p_F is very small, $p_F \sim 10^{-2} - 10^{-9}$

Why is the System Reliability Problem Challenging?

$$p_F = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \pi(x) I_F(x) dx, \quad F = \{x : g(x) \geq b^*\}$$

Typically in Applications:

- We can compute $I_F(x)$ for any x , but this computation is expensive
- The probability of failure p_F is very small, $p_F \sim 10^{-2} - 10^{-9}$
- The dimension d is very large, $d \sim 10^3$

Why is the System Reliability Problem Challenging?

$$p_F = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \pi(x) I_F(x) dx, \quad F = \{x : g(x) \geq b^*\}$$

Typically in Applications:

- We can compute $I_F(x)$ for any x , but this computation is expensive
- The probability of failure p_F is very small, $p_F \sim 10^{-2} - 10^{-9}$
- The dimension d is very large, $d \sim 10^3$

Consequences:

- Numerical integration is computationally infeasible
- Monte Carlo method is too expensive

Why is the System Reliability Problem Challenging?

$$p_F = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \pi(x) I_F(x) dx, \quad F = \{x : g(x) \geq b^*\}$$

Typically in Applications:

- We can compute $I_F(x)$ for any x , but this computation is expensive
- The probability of failure p_F is very small, $p_F \sim 10^{-2} - 10^{-9}$
- The dimension d is very large, $d \sim 10^3$

Consequences:

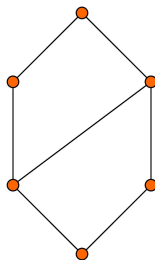
- Numerical integration is computationally infeasible
- Monte Carlo method is too expensive

Idea: To use advanced simulation methods e.g. Subset Simulation

Network Reliability Problem

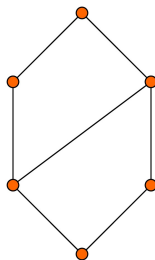
Network Reliability Problem

- Network topology is represented by a graph $G = (V, E)$
 - ▶ $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ set of all nodes
 - ▶ $E = \{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ set of all links



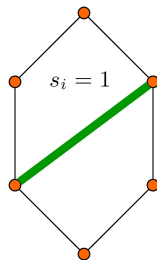
Network Reliability Problem

- **Network topology** is represented by a graph $G = (V, E)$
 - ▶ $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ set of all nodes
 - ▶ $E = \{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ set of all links
- A **network state** is $s = (s_1, \dots, s_m)$, where $0 \leq s_i \leq 1$



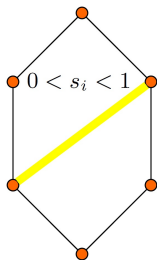
Network Reliability Problem

- **Network topology** is represented by a graph $G = (V, E)$
 - ▶ $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ set of all nodes
 - ▶ $E = \{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ set of all links
- A **network state** is $s = (s_1, \dots, s_m)$, where $0 \leq s_i \leq 1$
 - ▶ $s_i = 1$ if link e_i is **fully operational**



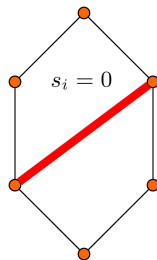
Network Reliability Problem

- **Network topology** is represented by a graph $G = (V, E)$
 - ▶ $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ set of all nodes
 - ▶ $E = \{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ set of all links
- A **network state** is $s = (s_1, \dots, s_m)$, where $0 \leq s_i \leq 1$
 - ▶ $s_i = 1$ if link e_i is **fully operational**
 - ▶ $0 < s_i < 1$ if link e_i is **partially operational**



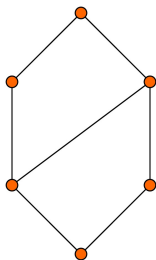
Network Reliability Problem

- **Network topology** is represented by a graph $G = (V, E)$
 - ▶ $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ set of all nodes
 - ▶ $E = \{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ set of all links
- A **network state** is $s = (s_1, \dots, s_m)$, where $0 \leq s_i \leq 1$
 - ▶ $s_i = 1$ if link e_i is **fully operational**
 - ▶ $0 < s_i < 1$ if link e_i is **partially operational**
 - ▶ $s_i = 0$ if link e_i is **completely failed**



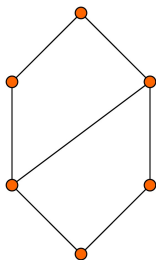
Network Reliability Problem

- Network topology is represented by a graph $G = (V, E)$
 - ▶ $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ set of all nodes
 - ▶ $E = \{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ set of all links
- A network state is $s = (s_1, \dots, s_m)$, where $0 \leq s_i \leq 1$
 - ▶ $s_i = 1$ if link e_i is fully operational
 - ▶ $0 < s_i < 1$ if link e_i is partially operational
 - ▶ $s_i = 0$ if link e_i is completely failed
- The network state space is $\mathcal{S} = \{(s_1, \dots, s_m) : 0 \leq s_i \leq 1\}$



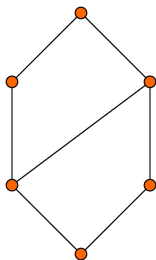
Network Reliability Problem

- Network topology is represented by a graph $G = (V, E)$
 - ▶ $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ set of all nodes
 - ▶ $E = \{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ set of all links
- A network state is $s = (s_1, \dots, s_m)$, where $0 \leq s_i \leq 1$
 - ▶ $s_i = 1$ if link e_i is fully operational
 - ▶ $0 < s_i < 1$ if link e_i is partially operational
 - ▶ $s_i = 0$ if link e_i is completely failed
- The network state space is $\mathcal{S} = \{(s_1, \dots, s_m) : 0 \leq s_i \leq 1\} = [0, 1]^m$



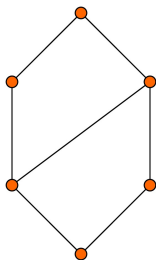
Network Reliability Problem

- **Network topology** is represented by a graph $G = (V, E)$
 - ▶ $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ set of all nodes
 - ▶ $E = \{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ set of all links
- A **network state** is $s = (s_1, \dots, s_m)$, where $0 \leq s_i \leq 1$
 - ▶ $s_i = 1$ if link e_i is **fully operational**
 - ▶ $0 < s_i < 1$ if link e_i is **partially operational**
 - ▶ $s_i = 0$ if link e_i is **completely failed**
- The **network state space** is $\mathcal{S} = \{(s_1, \dots, s_m) : 0 \leq s_i \leq 1\} = [0, 1]^m$
- Let $\pi(s)$ be a **probability distribution** on \mathcal{S} , $s \sim \pi(s)$



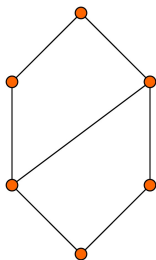
Network Reliability Problem

- **Network topology** is represented by a graph $G = (V, E)$
 - ▶ $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ set of all nodes
 - ▶ $E = \{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ set of all links
- A **network state** is $s = (s_1, \dots, s_m)$, where $0 \leq s_i \leq 1$
 - ▶ $s_i = 1$ if link e_i is **fully operational**
 - ▶ $0 < s_i < 1$ if link e_i is **partially operational**
 - ▶ $s_i = 0$ if link e_i is **completely failed**
- The **network state space** is $\mathcal{S} = \{(s_1, \dots, s_m) : 0 \leq s_i \leq 1\} = [0, 1]^m$
- Let $\pi(s)$ be a **probability distribution** on \mathcal{S} , $s \sim \pi(s)$
- Let $\mu : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a **performance function** (utility function)



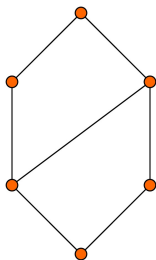
Network Reliability Problem

- **Network topology** is represented by a graph $G = (V, E)$
 - ▶ $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ set of all nodes
 - ▶ $E = \{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ set of all links
- A **network state** is $s = (s_1, \dots, s_m)$, where $0 \leq s_i \leq 1$
 - ▶ $s_i = 1$ if link e_i is **fully operational**
 - ▶ $0 < s_i < 1$ if link e_i is **partially operational**
 - ▶ $s_i = 0$ if link e_i is **completely failed**
- The **network state space** is $\mathcal{S} = \{(s_1, \dots, s_m) : 0 \leq s_i \leq 1\} = [0, 1]^m$
- Let $\pi(s)$ be a **probability distribution** on \mathcal{S} , $s \sim \pi(s)$
- Let $\mu : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a **performance function** (utility function)
- The **failure domain** is $\mathcal{F} = \{s : \mu(s) < \mu^*\} \subset \mathcal{S}$



Network Reliability Problem

- **Network topology** is represented by a graph $G = (V, E)$
 - ▶ $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ set of all nodes
 - ▶ $E = \{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ set of all links
- A **network state** is $s = (s_1, \dots, s_m)$, where $0 \leq s_i \leq 1$
 - ▶ $s_i = 1$ if link e_i is **fully operational**
 - ▶ $0 < s_i < 1$ if link e_i is **partially operational**
 - ▶ $s_i = 0$ if link e_i is **completely failed**
- The **network state space** is $\mathcal{S} = \{(s_1, \dots, s_m) : 0 \leq s_i \leq 1\} = [0, 1]^m$
- Let $\pi(s)$ be a **probability distribution** on \mathcal{S} , $s \sim \pi(s)$
- Let $\mu : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a **performance function** (utility function)
- The **failure domain** is $\mathcal{F} = \{s : \mu(s) < \mu^*\} \subset \mathcal{S}$



Network Reliability Problem: To estimate the **probability of failure** $p_{\mathcal{F}}$

$$p_{\mathcal{F}} = \mathbb{P}(s \in \mathcal{F}) = \int_{\mathcal{S}} \pi(s) I_{\mathcal{F}}(s) ds$$

Why is the Network Reliability Problem Challenging?

$$p_{\mathcal{F}} = \int_{\mathcal{S}} \pi(s) I_{\mathcal{F}}(s) ds, \quad \mathcal{F} = \{s : \mu(s) < \mu^{\star}\} \subset [0, 1]^m$$

Why is the Network Reliability Problem Challenging?

$$p_{\mathcal{F}} = \int_S \pi(s) I_{\mathcal{F}}(s) ds, \quad \mathcal{F} = \{s : \mu(s) < \mu^*\} \subset [0, 1]^m$$

Typically in Applications:

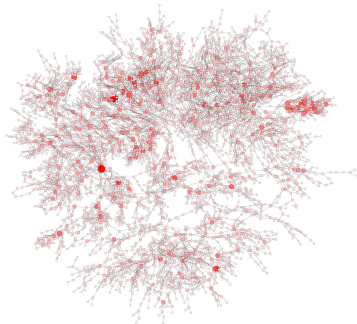
- The number of links m is very large

Why is the Network Reliability Problem Challenging?

$$p_{\mathcal{F}} = \int_S \pi(s) I_{\mathcal{F}}(s) ds, \quad \mathcal{F} = \{s : \mu(s) < \mu^*\} \subset [0, 1]^m$$

Typically in Applications:

- The number of links m is very large



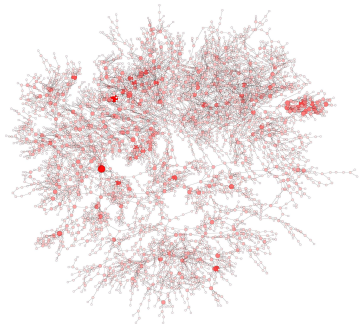
US Western States Power Grid, $m = 6,594$

Why is the Network Reliability Problem Challenging?

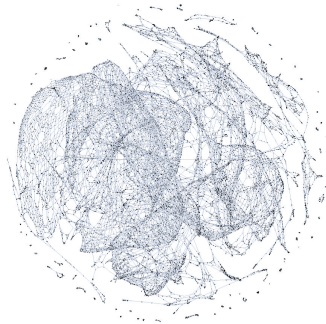
$$p_{\mathcal{F}} = \int_S \pi(s) I_{\mathcal{F}}(s) ds, \quad \mathcal{F} = \{s : \mu(s) < \mu^*\} \subset [0, 1]^m$$

Typically in Applications:

- The number of links m is very large



US Western States Power Grid, $m = 6,594$



California Road Network, $m = 5,533,214$

Why is the Network Reliability Problem Challenging?

$$p_{\mathcal{F}} = \int_S \pi(s) I_{\mathcal{F}}(s) ds, \quad \mathcal{F} = \{s : \mu(s) < \mu^*\} \subset [0, 1]^m$$

Typically in Applications:

- The number of links m is very large

Why is the Network Reliability Problem Challenging?

$$p_{\mathcal{F}} = \int_S \pi(s) I_{\mathcal{F}}(s) ds, \quad \mathcal{F} = \{s : \mu(s) < \mu^*\} \subset [0, 1]^m$$

Typically in Applications:

- The number of links m is very large
- The probability of failure $p_{\mathcal{F}}$ is very small

Why is the Network Reliability Problem Challenging?

$$p_{\mathcal{F}} = \int_S \pi(s) I_{\mathcal{F}}(s) ds, \quad \mathcal{F} = \{s : \mu(s) < \mu^*\} \subset [0, 1]^m$$

Typically in Applications:

- The number of links m is very large
- The probability of failure $p_{\mathcal{F}}$ is very small
- The computational effort for evaluating $\mu(s)$ is significant

Why is the Network Reliability Problem Challenging?

$$p_{\mathcal{F}} = \int_S \pi(s) I_{\mathcal{F}}(s) ds, \quad \mathcal{F} = \{s : \mu(s) < \mu^*\} \subset [0, 1]^m$$

Typically in Applications:

- The number of links m is very large
- The probability of failure $p_{\mathcal{F}}$ is very small
- The computational effort for evaluating $\mu(s)$ is significant

Consequences:

- Combinatorial exhaustive search methods are not applicable
- Numerical integration is computationally infeasible
- Monte Carlo method is too expensive

Why is the Network Reliability Problem Challenging?

$$p_{\mathcal{F}} = \int_S \pi(s) I_{\mathcal{F}}(s) ds, \quad \mathcal{F} = \{s : \mu(s) < \mu^*\} \subset [0, 1]^m$$

Typically in Applications:

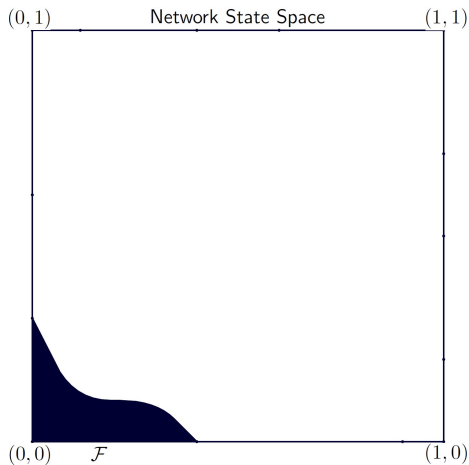
- The number of links m is very large
- The probability of failure $p_{\mathcal{F}}$ is very small
- The computational effort for evaluating $\mu(s)$ is significant

Consequences:

- Combinatorial exhaustive search methods are not applicable
- Numerical integration is computationally infeasible
- Monte Carlo method is too expensive

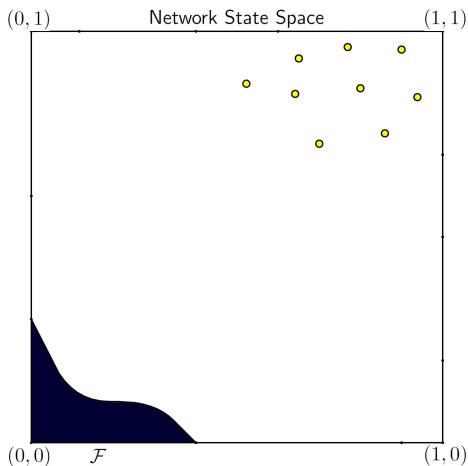
Idea: To use efficient methods developed by the “systems research community”
e.g. Subset Simulation

Schematic Illustration



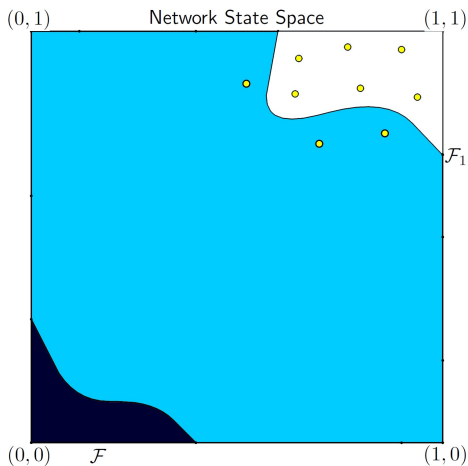
$$\mathcal{F} = \{s : \mu(s) < \mu^*\} \subset \mathcal{S}$$

Schematic Illustration



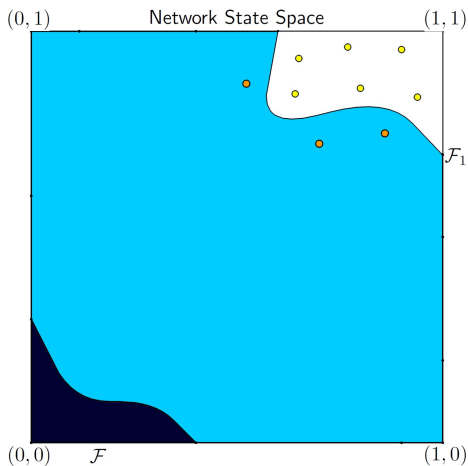
Monte Carlo Samples

Schematic Illustration



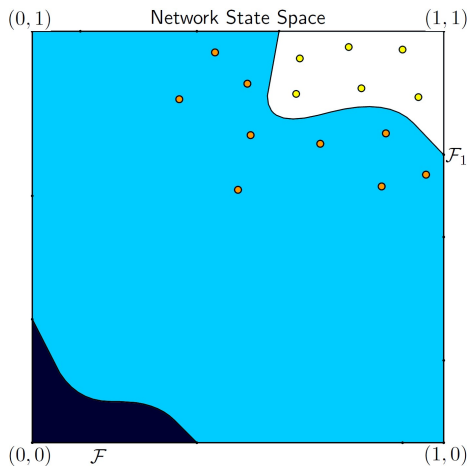
$$\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}_1) \approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N I_{\mathcal{F}_1}(x_0^{(i)}) = p$$

Schematic Illustration



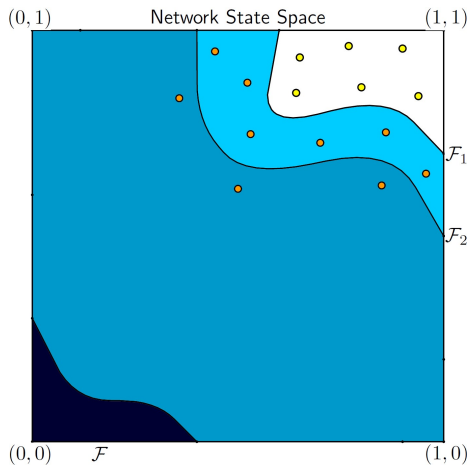
"seeds"

Schematic Illustration



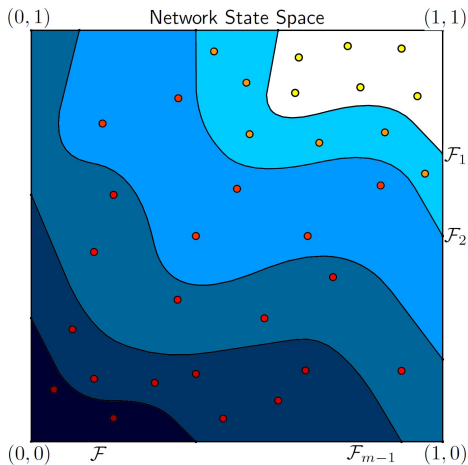
MCMC samples

Schematic Illustration

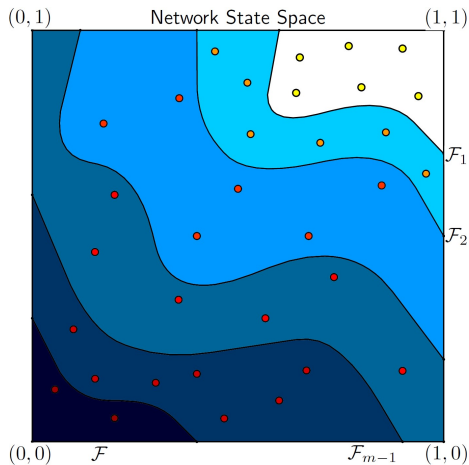


$$\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}_2|\mathcal{F}_1) \approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N I_{\mathcal{F}_2}(x_1^{(i)}) = p$$

Schematic Illustration



Schematic Illustration



SS estimator : $\widehat{p}_F = p^{m-1} \frac{N_F}{N}$

Brief Summary

Brief Summary

- A strong **mathematical similarity** between **reliability problems** for complex **systems** and complex **networks** is highlighted.

Brief Summary

- A strong **mathematical similarity** between **reliability problems** for complex **systems** and complex **networks** is highlighted.
- A framework for **quantitative assessment** of network reliability is described and a general **network reliability problem** within this framework is formulated.

Brief Summary

- A strong **mathematical similarity** between **reliability problems** for complex **systems** and complex **networks** is highlighted.
- A framework for **quantitative assessment** of network reliability is described and a general **network reliability problem** within this framework is formulated.
- **Subset Simulation** can be used for solving the network reliability problem.

Brief Summary

- A strong **mathematical similarity** between **reliability problems** for complex **systems** and complex **networks** is highlighted.
- A framework for **quantitative assessment** of network reliability is described and a general **network reliability problem** within this framework is formulated.
- **Subset Simulation** can be used for solving the network reliability problem.