SYMPOSIUM on the Occasion of Angela Bracco and Adam Maj 60th Birthday

Complexity characteristics

Of

Nuclear Physics



Scientific Collaboration Network by Stanisław Drożdż & Andrzej Kulig Instutute of Nuclear Physics Polish Academy of Science Kraków, September 14, 2015

(P.W. Anderson, Science 177 (1972) 393-396)

The WHOLE is not a simple sum of constitutents —> emergence

Appropriate framework to quantify complexity is in terms of

 Networks
 random

 small-world
 small-world

 complex
 scale-free ↔
 hierarchical organization

Many real systems can be modeled as networks: nodes + interactions (links or edges)

Dynamical processes on networks which are in turn affected by the dynamics

Networks represent the backbone of complexity

Networks permeate almost every conceivable discipline

"network science" has thus become a crucial component of modern scientific education.

Examples of 'real world' networks



World transportation network



Stock market companies network



Protein homology network



Linguistic: word adjacency network

Principal network characteristics: degree k distribution



ln k



* Based on Web of Science	P. Erdős	E. Witten	H.E. Stanley
Number of articles	750	319	1177
Number of collaborators	392	145	683
<i>h</i> -index	60	131	123

Time evolution of Stanley's collaboration network



Scientometric parameters

	A.Bracco	A.Maj
Number of articles	363	288
Number of co-authors	1429	1143
Number of common articles	173	
Number of common co- workers	883	

AGATA-Advanced Gamma Tracking Array, 354 Authors

Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research A 668 (2012) 26–58

Number of authors (descending order) in Bracco's publications

72, 70, 69, 69, 69, 68, 68, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 62, 60, 58, 58, 58, 56, 56, 54, 54, 53, 53, 53, 53, 52, 52, 52, 51, 51, 50, 49, 49, 49, 48, 48, 48, 48, 47, 47, 47, 46, 46, 46, 46, 46, 45, 45, 45, 45, 44, 44, 43, 43, 43, 43, 43, 43, 42, 42, 42, 38, 37, 37, 37, 37, 37, 36, 34, 34, 33, 33, 33, 33, 32, 32, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31, 25, 25, 25, 25, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 23, 23, 23, 22, 22, 22, 22, 22, 22, 21, 21, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1

Number of authors (descending order) in Maj's publications

64, 63, 63, 63, 63, 62, 62, 62, 58, 58, 58, 56, 56, 56, 56, 56, 55, 55, 55, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 53, 53, 53, 53, 53, 52, 52, 52, 51, 51, 51, 50, 49, 49, 49, 48, 48, 48, 48, 48, 47, 47, 46, 46, 46, 46, 45, 45, 44, 44, 43, 43, 43, 43, 42, 42, 42, 42, 41, 41, 41, 41, 41, 41, 41, 41, 41, 39, 39, 38, 38, 37, 37, 37, 37, 36, 36, 34, 34, 33, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31, 29, 29, 29, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 24, 24, 23, 23, 23, 23, 22, 22, 22, 22, 21, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 15, 15, 14, 14, 14, 13, 13, 13, 13, $\{6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1\}$



Maj's scientific collaboration network

$$(Maj \# = 1)$$





Bracco # = 1



S. Drożdż's scientific collaboration network





(i) Bracco, (ii) Maj and (iii) Bracco & Maj degree distribution

unweighted



weighted



(i) **Bracco**, (ii) Maj and (iii) **Bracco & Maj** 354 authors paper removed degree distribution

unweighted

weighted





Modeling dynamics of collaboration network growth

Assume (Matthew effect) preferential attachment:

$\frac{\partial k(\tau,t)}{\partial t} = \delta \frac{k(\tau,t)}{\sum_{i} k_{i}} \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{j} k_{j} = ct^{\alpha}$ $\delta = \frac{d}{dt} \sum_{j} k_{j} = c \alpha t^{\alpha - 1} \qquad \overline{k}(\tau, t) = \left(\frac{\tau}{t}\right)^{\alpha}$ $P(k,t) = \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \delta(k - \bar{k}(\tau,t)) d\tau = -\frac{1}{t} \left(\frac{\partial \bar{k}(\tau,t)}{\partial \tau} \right)_{\tau=k(\tau,t)}^{-1}$ $P(k) \sim k^{-\gamma}$ with $\gamma = 1 + \frac{1}{\alpha}$ $\gamma \approx 2$ corresponds to $\alpha \approx 1$ which implies linear growth of $\sum_{i} k_{j} = k_{tot}$

Visualizing growth:





Bracco & Maj





Conclusion:

Angela Bracco and Adam Maj's Scientific Collaboration Networks

contain a sizeable component belonging to

$$\gamma = 2$$
 (scale free) Universality Class

Complex Systems Theory Department of IFJ PAN wishes them that their k_{tot} keeps increasing linearly for many decades to come !