

Title	Self-Healing Strategy for Improving Robustness in Limited Resource
Author(s)	Kim, Jaeho; Hayashi, Yukio
Citation	Conference on Complex Systems 2020 (CCS2020): 166
Issue Date	2020-12-07
Type	Conference Paper
Text version	publisher
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/10119/20006
Rights	Copyright (c) 2020 Author(s). Argyrakis Panos. Excerpted from CCS2020 - Conference on Complex System 2020 - Book of Abstracts. Conference on Complex Systems 2020 (CCS2020), online. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Licence CC-BY [https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/]. Original publication is available on Zenodo via https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4427919 .
Description	Conference on Complex Systems 2020 (CCS2020), online, December 4-11, 2020



CCS 2020

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

CONFERENCE on COMPLEX SYSTEMS

7 - 11 December 2020 - ONLINE



RESEARCH COMMITTEE
ARISTOTLE UNIVERSITY OF THESSALONIKI



Self-Healing Strategy for Improving Robustness in Limited Resource

J. KIM¹, Y. Hayashi¹. (1) Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, 1-1 Asahidai, Nomi, Ishikawa, JAPAN, s1910080@jaist.ac.jp.

Many real networks have a common topological structure called scale-free (SF) which is vulnerable to malicious attacks [1]. Moreover, these complex systems are frequently exposed to nature and man-made disasters. To overcome the serious problems, resilience-based system design attracts much attention recently. In particular, the concept of resilience means not only to absorb disturbance but also to reconstruct a system with adaptive capacity [2]. Thus, we propose a self-healing method based on enhancing loops for improving robustness in reconstructing to be a better structure as distinct from SF instead of recovering. Because removing all loops make network into tree structure which is fragmented easily by any attacks [3]. Furthermore, enhancing loops is effective on constructing the optimally robust onion-like structure [4]. First, rings are created as the simplest loop to maintain the larger connectivity in limited resource of links. Then, loops are enhanced on the rings by adding remaining healing links between extended neighbors of damaged nodes in distributed local process. We assume that some links emanated from removed nodes can be reused for healing. For several systems such as air-traffic, power-grid and Internet, in comparison with the conventional method [5], the reconstructed network by our method obtains both higher robustness of connectivity and efficiency of paths with a better structure than original one (see Fig.1).

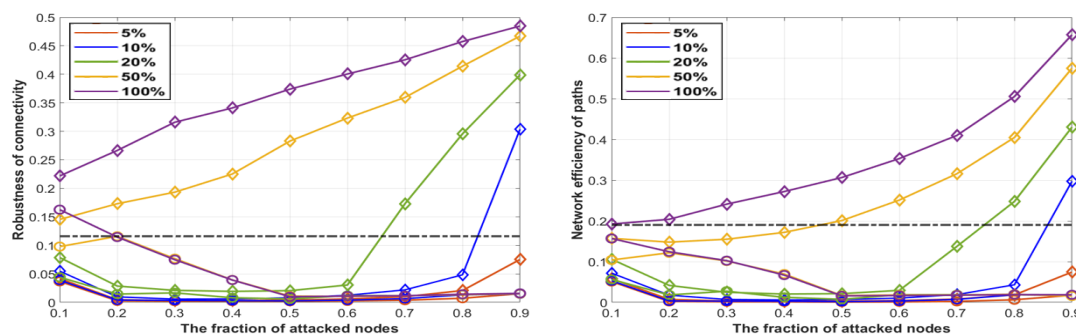


Figure 1: Result of our proposed (marked by diamond) and conventional (marked by circle) methods for air-traffic network. Colors are corresponded to 5~100% of reused links for healing. Black dot-dash line represents the result in the original network before attacks.

Acknowledgements

This research is supported in part by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number JP.17H01729.

References

- [1] R. Albert, H. Jeong, A.L. Barabási, *Nature*, 406(6794) (2000) 378–382.
- [2] C. Folke, *Global Environmental Change*, 16(3) (2006) 253–267.
- [3] A. Braunstein, L. Dall’Asta, G. Semerjian, L. Zdeborová, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*, 113(44) (2016) 12368–12373
- [4] Y. Hayashi, N. Uchiyama, *Scientific Reports*, 8(1) (2018) 1–13.
- [5] L.K. Gallos, N.H. Fefferman, *Physical Review E*, 92(5) (2015) 052806