

ICoSCIS Project

Scientific Computing in Interdisciplinary Sciences

1. Complex Systems

2. GRID computing

Panos Argyrakis

University of Thessaloniki

GREECE

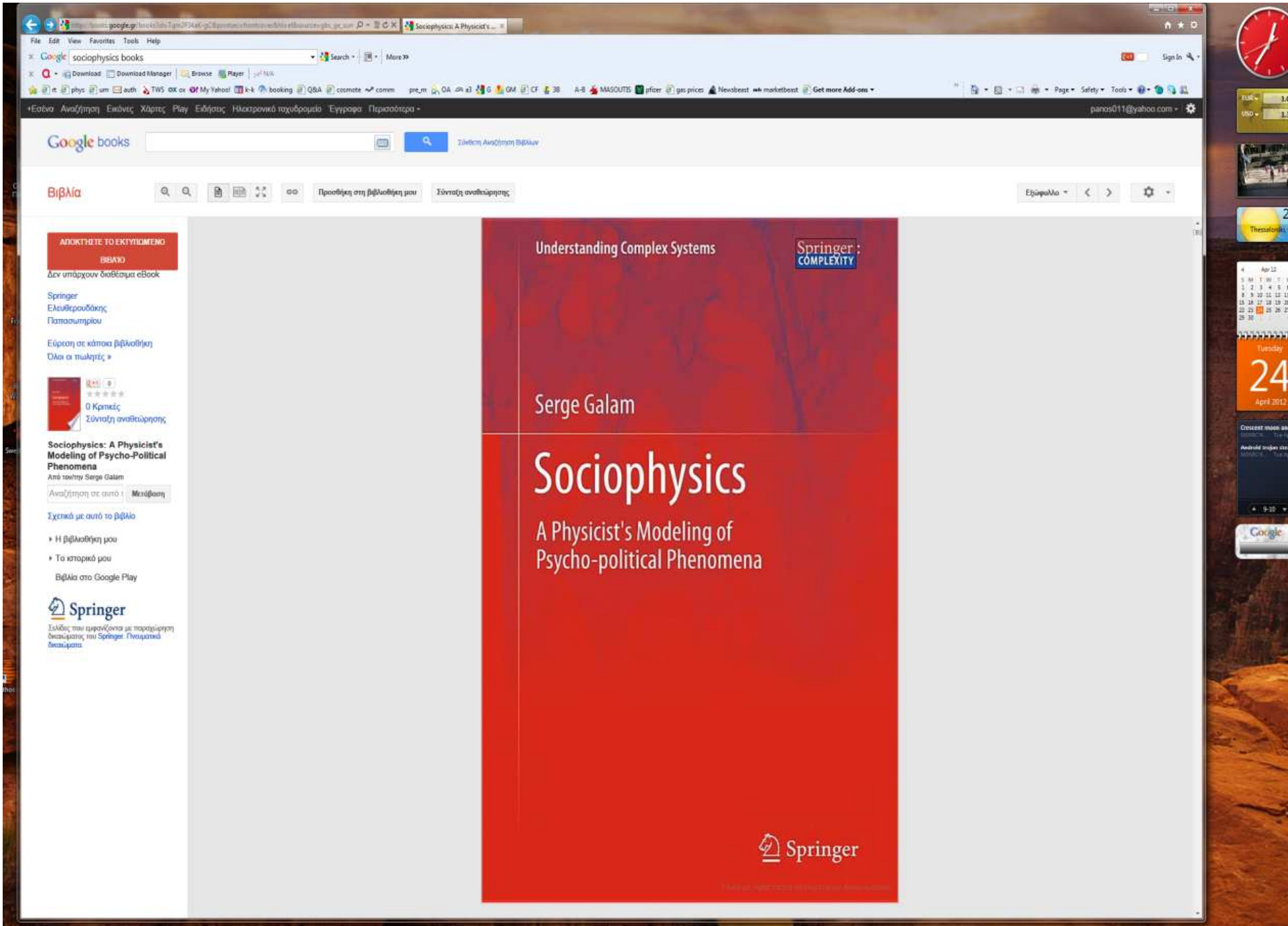
Interdisciplinary Sciences:

- Physics, Chemistry, Biology
- Mathematics, Computer Science
- Engineering
- Medical and Health Sciences

.....

.....

- Economics ?
- Sociology?
- Linguistics



Google books

Σύνοψη Αναζήτηση βιβλίων

Βιβλία

Προσθήκη στη βιβλιοθήκη μου Σύνταξη αναθεώρησης

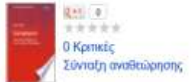
Εργαλεία

ΑΠΟΚΤΗΤΕ ΤΟ ΕΚΤΥΠΩΜΕΝΟ ΒΙΒΛΙΟ

Δεν υπάρχουν διαθέσιμα eBook

Springer
Ελευθερουδάκης
Παπασιωτηρίου

Εύρεση σε κάποια βιβλιοθήκη
Όλοι οι πωλητές »



Sociophysics: A Physicist's Modeling of Psycho-Political Phenomena

Από τον/την Serge Galam

Αναζήτηση σε αυτό:

Σχετικά με αυτό το βιβλίο

- Η βιβλιοθήκη μου
 - Το ιστορικό μου
- Βιβλία στο Google Play

Springer
Σελίδες που εμφανίζονται με παραποίηση δικαιώματος του Springer. Γνωματικό δικαίωμα.

Understanding Complex Systems

Springer : COMPLEXITY

Serge Galam

Sociophysics

A Physicist's Modeling of Psycho-political Phenomena

Springer



EUR € 1.0
USD \$ 1.2



2
Thessaloniki

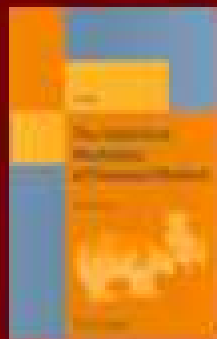


Tuesday
24
April 2012

Connect with us
Android app on the
Google

Textbooks in Econophysics

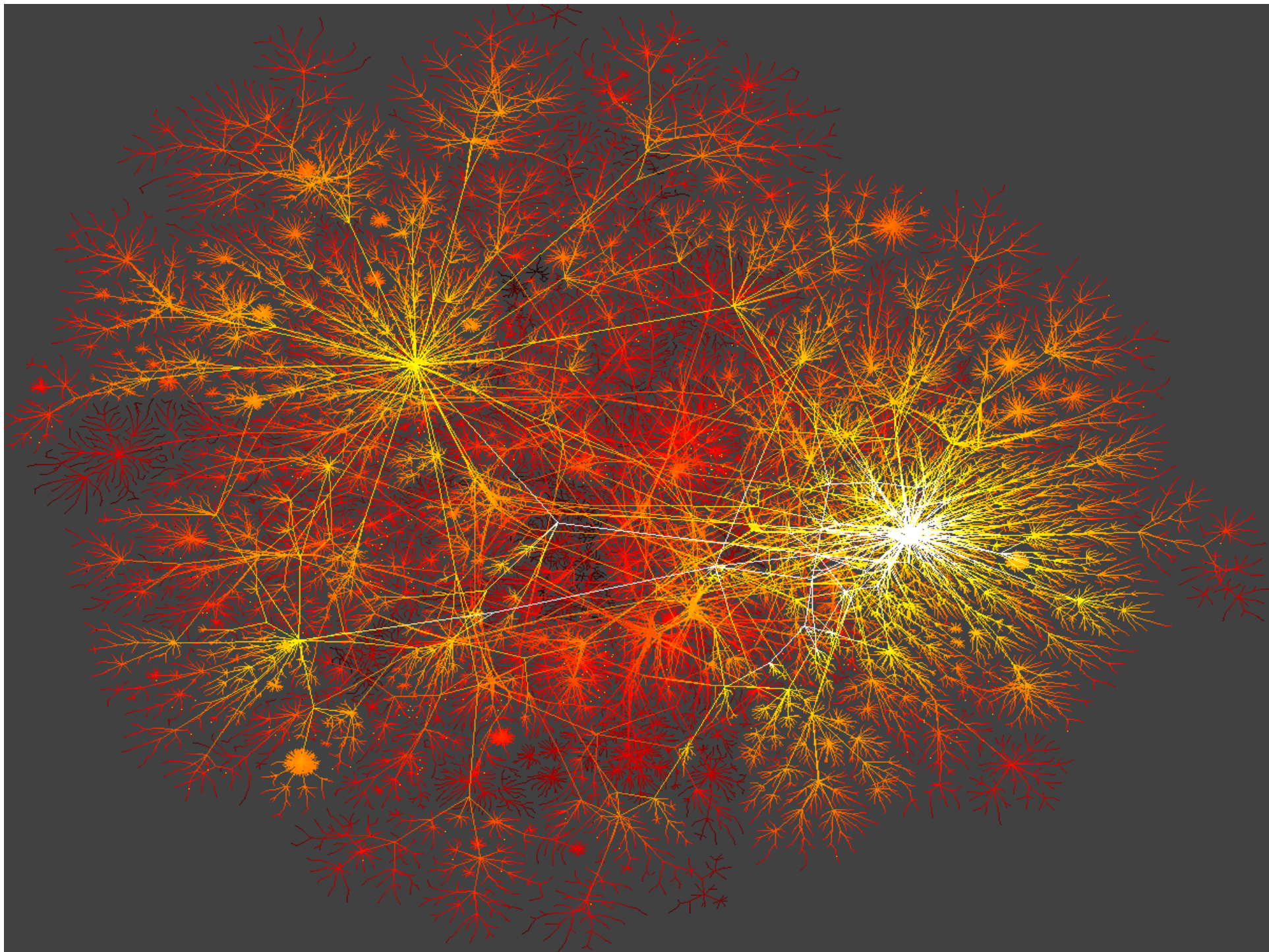
J.P. Bouchaud and M. Potters – Theory of Financial Risk and Derivative Pricing: from Statistical Physics to Risk Management, Cambridge University Press (2003)



J. Voit – The Statistical Mechanics of Financial Markets, Springer (2005)

R.N. Mantegna and H.E. Stanley – An Introduction to Econophysics: Correlations and Complexity in Finance, Cambridge University Press (2000)





Internet and WWW explosive growth

1970 – 10 hosts

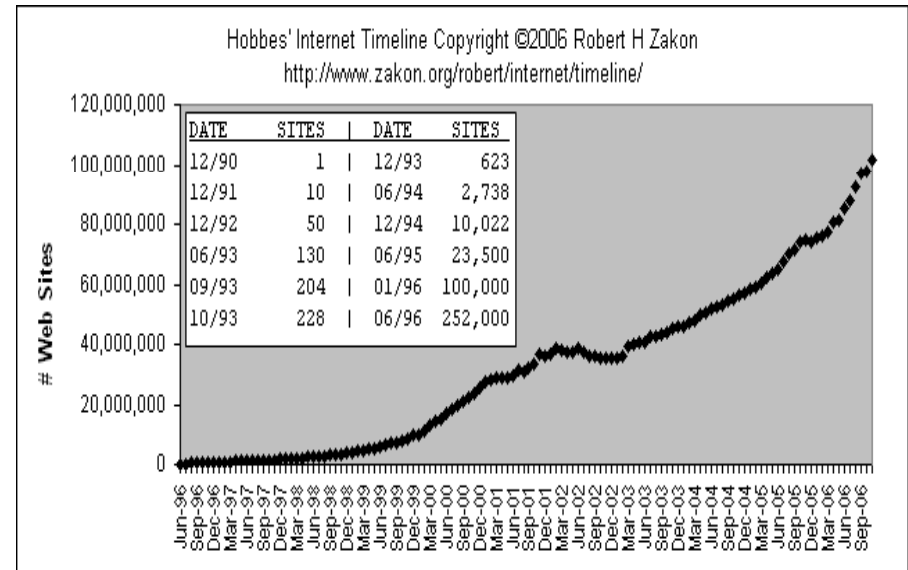
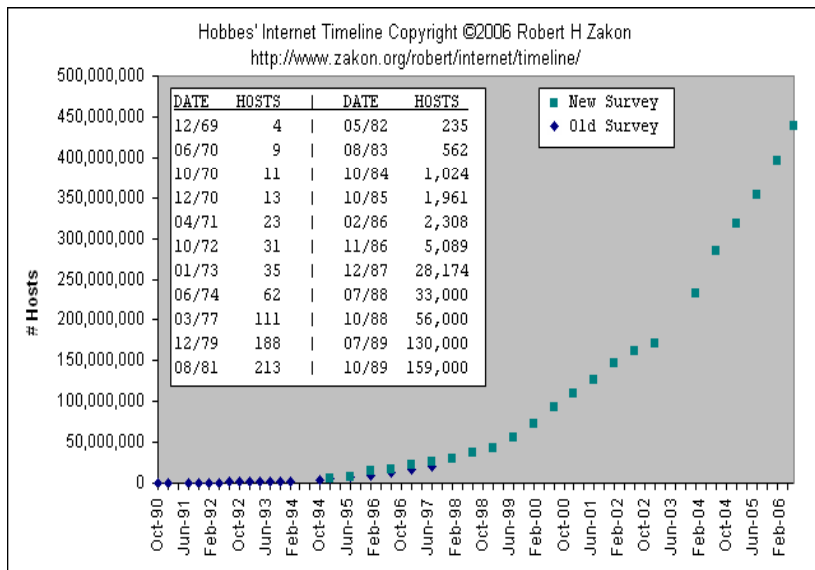
1990 – 1.75×10^5 hosts

Now – 1.2×10^9 hosts

1990 – 1 web site

1996 – 10^5 web sites

Now – 10^9 web sites



Internet

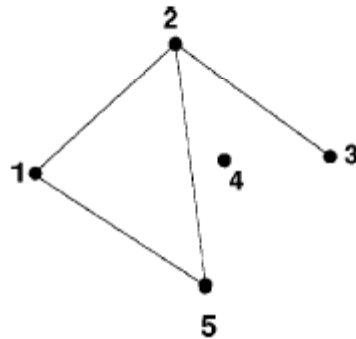
- Today >> 10^9 Connections
- What is its structure?
- How are new connections made?

Answer:

- We have to see how it all started

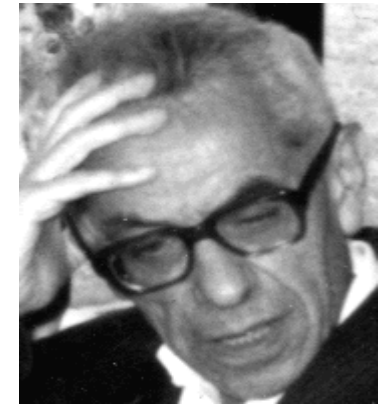
Network → Graph

- We have two (2) kinds of entities:
 - Nodes
 - Connections, synapses, edges

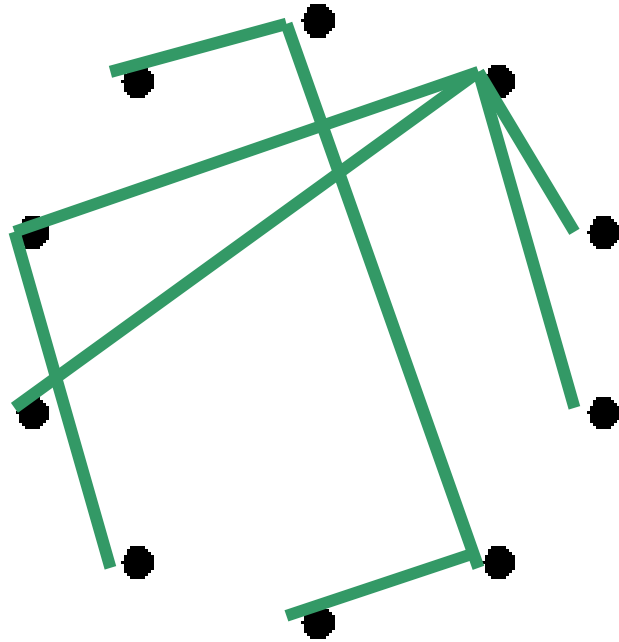


- could be a simple graph or a complex one (Complex systems)

The model of Erdős-Rényi (1960)

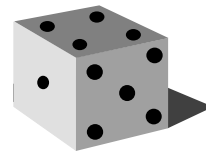


Pál Erdős
(1913-1996)

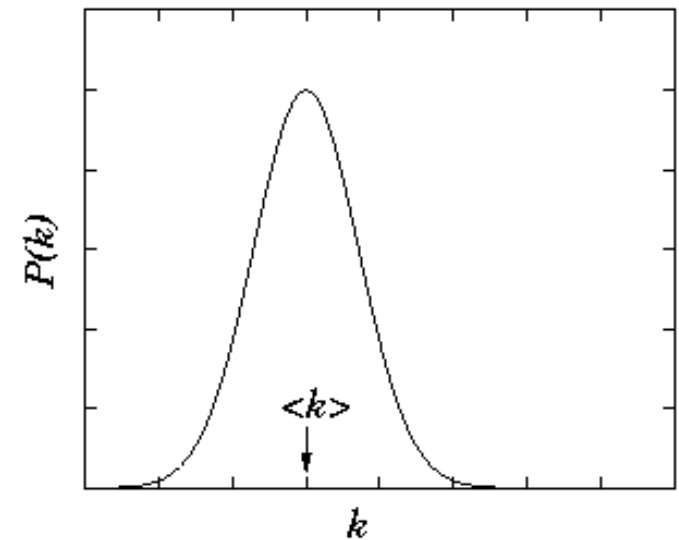


Connections
with
probability p
 $p=1/6$
 $N=10$

$$\langle k \rangle \sim 1.5$$



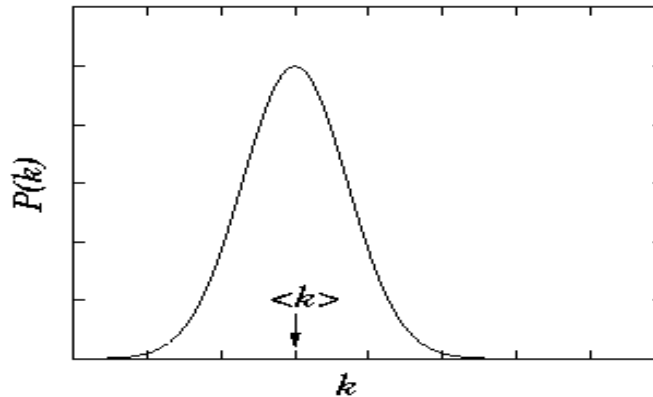
Poisson distribution



k =number of connections that a node has
 $P(k)$ = distribution of k

Structure of the Internet:
All new nodes are randomly connected.
No higher Government to dictate the connectivity in the Internet.

THUS:
One would expect a Normal distribution (Gauss/Poisson).



k =number of connections that a node has
 $P(k)$ = distribution of k

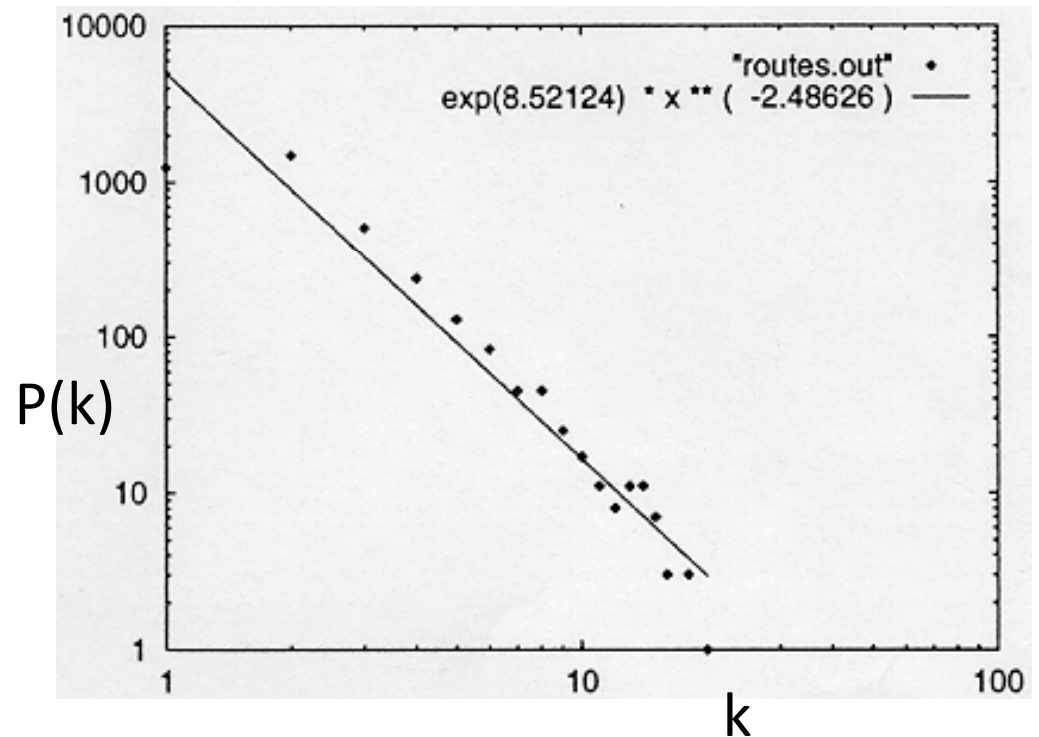
INTERNET BACKBONE

Nodes: computers, routers

Links: physical lines

$$P(k) \sim k^{-\gamma}$$

k=number of connections that a node has
P(k)= distribution of k

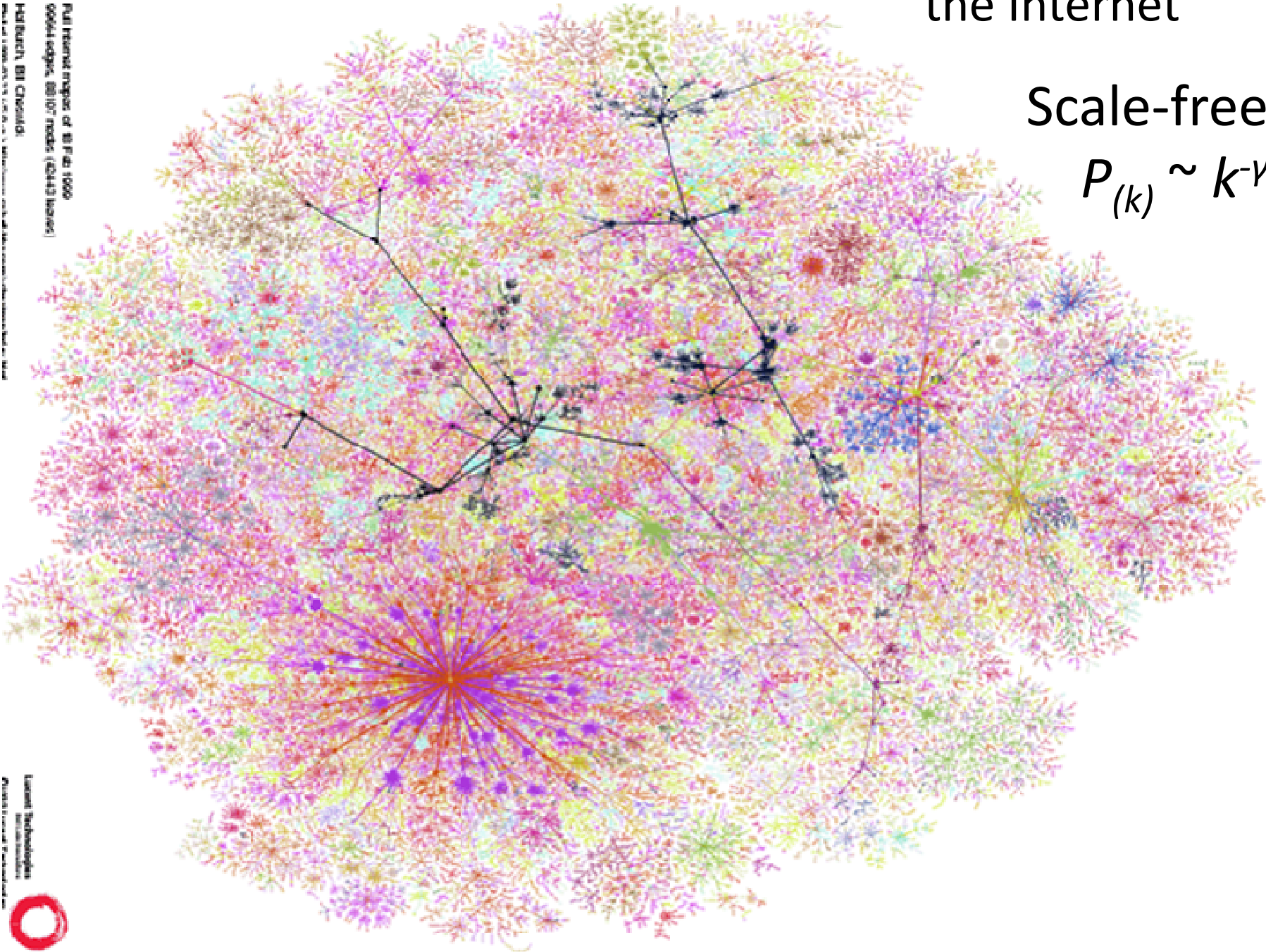


(Faloutsos, Faloutsos and Faloutsos, 1997)

the Internet

Scale-free

$$P_{(k)} \sim k^{-\gamma}$$



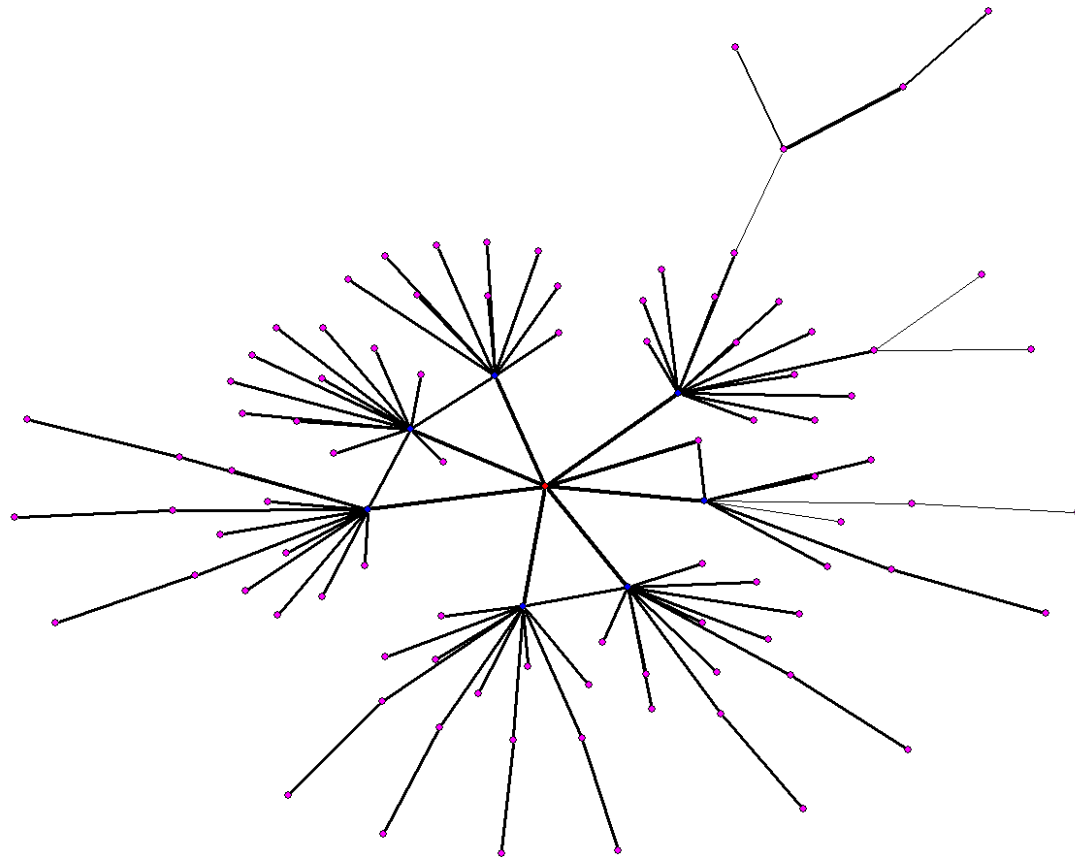
Full Internet map of 8 Feb 1999
60000 nodes, 100107 edges (24422 unique)

Harvard, MIT, Cornell

Lucent Technologies
Microsoft



Network Backbone at University of Thessaloniki

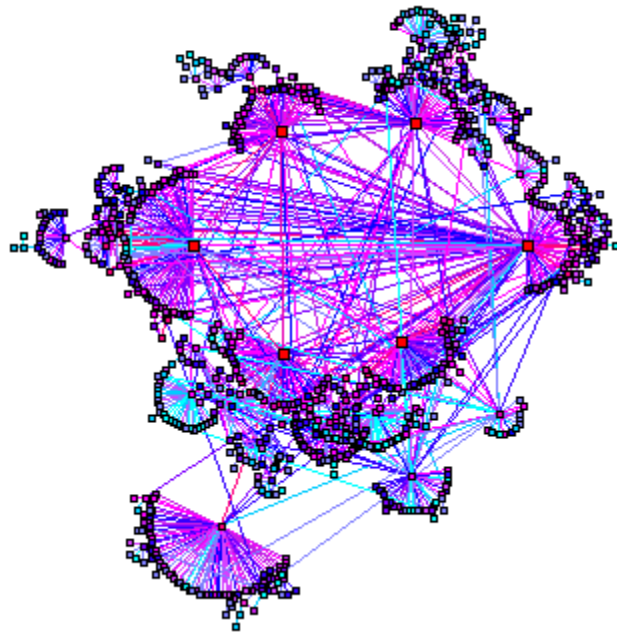


World Wide Web

Nodes: WWW documents

Links: URL links

800 million documents (S. Lawrence, 1999)

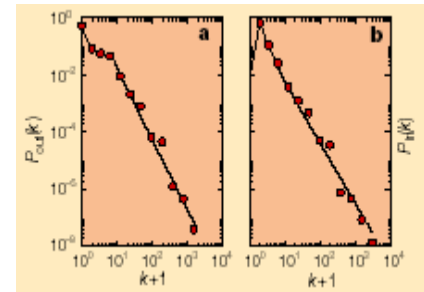


ROBOT: collects all URL's found in a document and follows them recursively

R. Albert, H. Jeong, A-L Barabasi, Nature, 401 130 (1999)

WWW

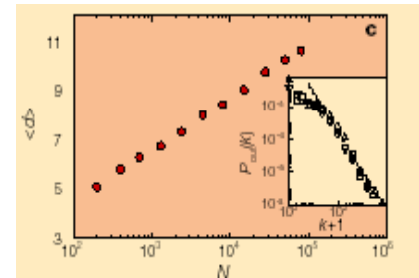
It has a power-law



Diameter of WWW:

$$\langle d \rangle = 0.35 + 2.06 \log N$$

$$\text{Av } N = 8 \times 10^8 \rightarrow \langle d \rangle = 18.59$$



Communication networks

The Earth is developing an electronic nervous system, a network with diverse nodes and links are

-computers

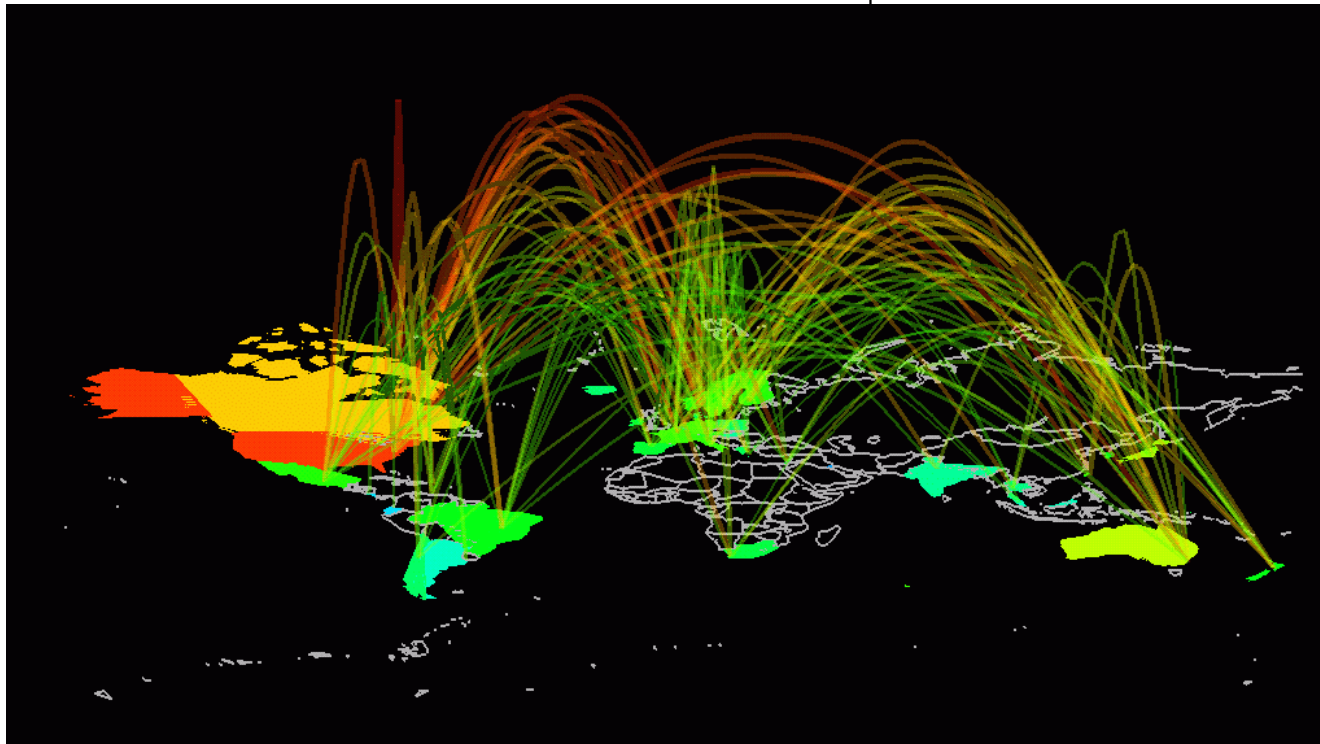
-routers

-satellites

-phone lines

-TV cables

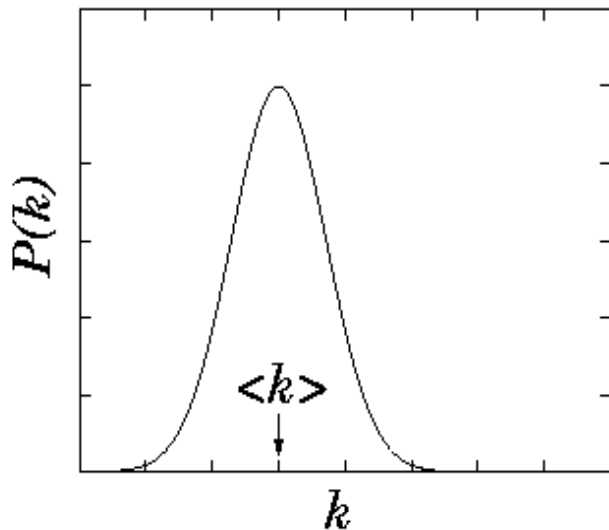
-EM waves



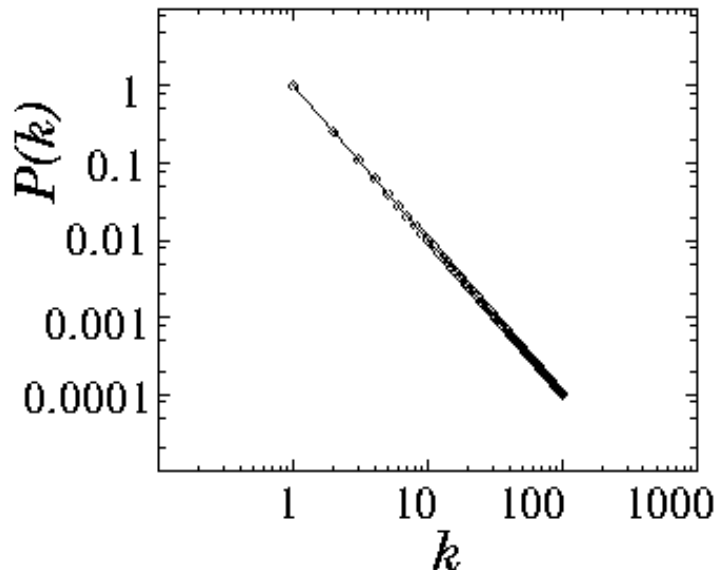
Communication networks: Many non-identical components with diverse connections between them.

What does it mean?

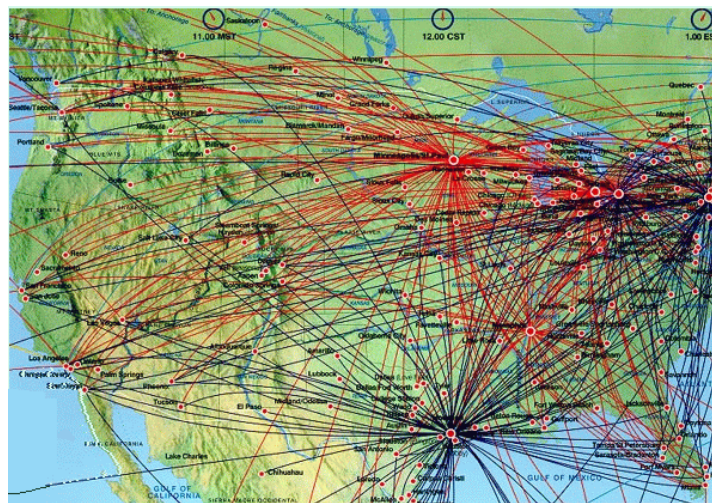
Poisson distribution



Power-law distribution



Exponential Network



Scale-free Network

Society

Nodes: individuals

Links: social relationship
(family/work/friendship/etc.)

S. Milgram (1967)

John Guare

How many (n) connections are needed so that an individual is connected with any other person in the world?

N=6 billion people

Result: $n \sim 6$

Conclusion: We live in a small world
Six Degrees of Separation!!





Email Password
 Keep me logged in [Forgot your password?](#)

Facebook helps you connect and share with the people in your life.



Sign Up

It's free and always will be.

First Name:
Last Name:
Your Email:
Re-enter Email:
New Password:

I am:

Birthday:

Why do I need to provide my birthday?

By clicking Sign Up, you agree to our [Terms](#) and that you have read and understand our [Data Use Policy](#).

[Create a Page for a celebrity, band or business.](#)

Facebook:

- 700,000,000 registered users
- 50,000,000 active users
- 5,000,000 generate 95% of traffic

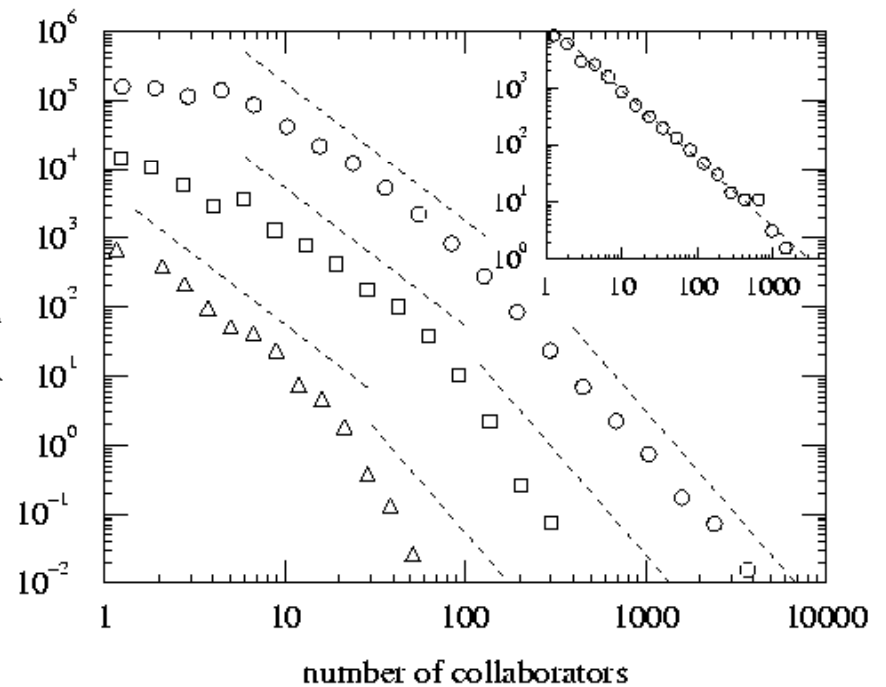
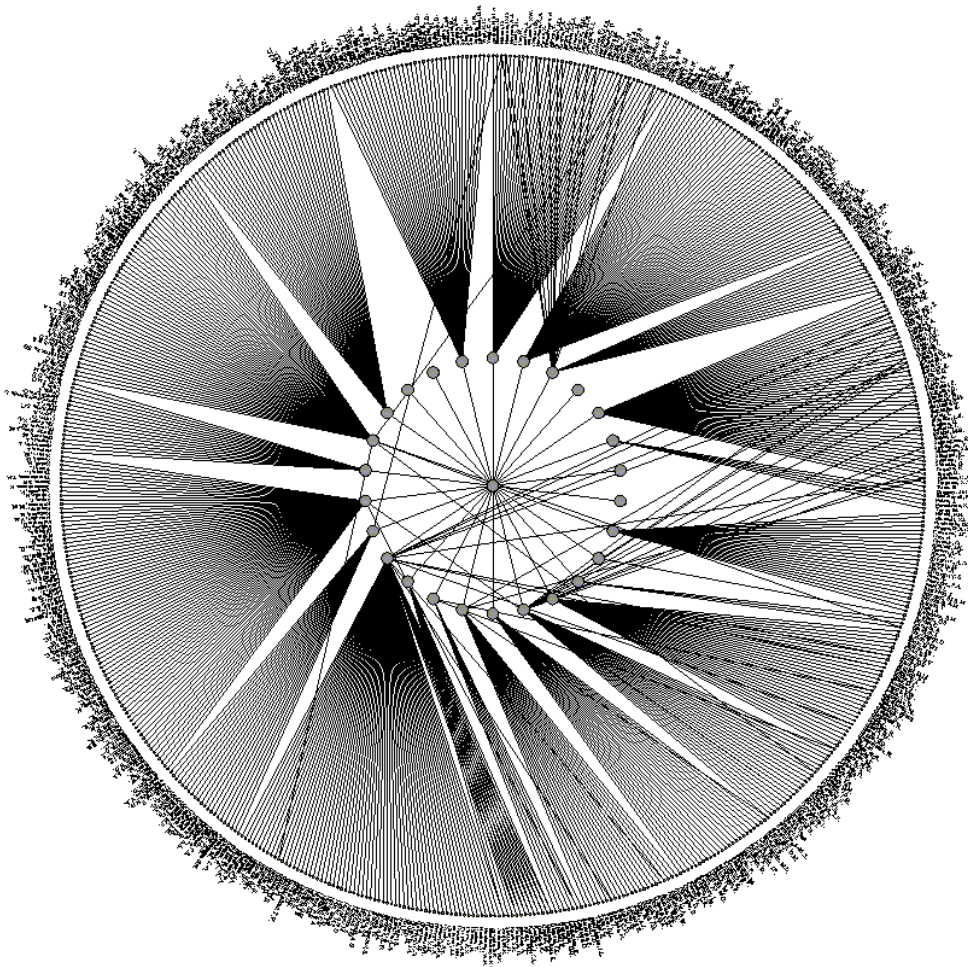
Questions to answer:

- How many people communicate with how many?
- How many connections that each person have?
- How frequently does he communicate with others?
- How long time does the communication last?

SCIENCE COAUTHORSHIP

Nodes: scientist (authors)

Links: write paper together



(Newman, 2000, H. Jeong et al 2001)

SCIENCE CITATION INDEX

1,000 Most Cited Physicists, 1981-June 1997

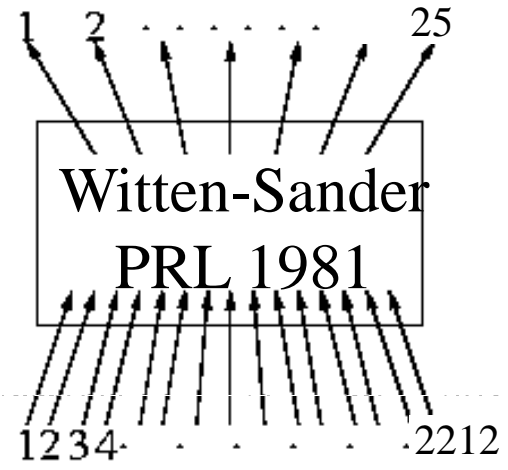
Out of over 500,000 Examined

(see <http://www.ssi.nrel.gov>)

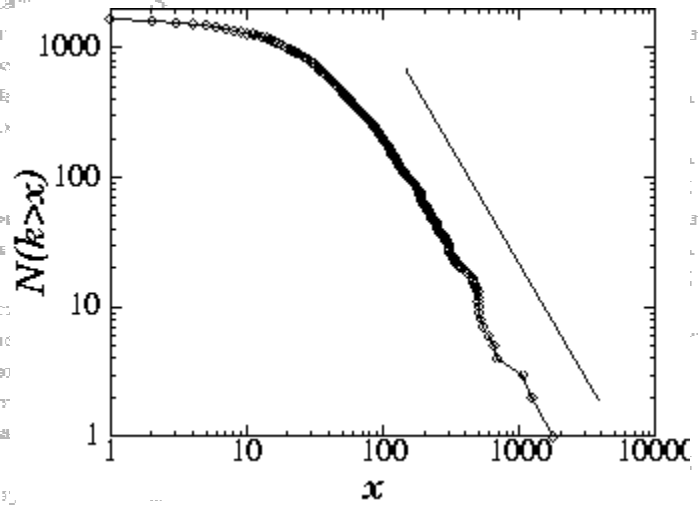
Author name	Institute	Country	Field	avg. cites	total art.	total cites	rank by total cit.
Witten	E Princeton (U)	USA, NJ	High-energy (P)	168	138	23235	1
Gossard	AC UCSB (U)	USA, CA	Semi				2
Cava	RJ Bell Labs (D)	USA, NJ	Supr				3
Ruffolo	RJ Bell Labs (D)	USA, NJ	Supr				4
Floog	K Max Planck (NL)	Germany	Semi				5
Ellis	J Euro Nuclear Cent.	Switzerland	Astr				6
Fisk	Z Florida State (U)	USA, FL	Solids				7
Cardona	M Max Planck (NL)	Germany	Semi				8
Nanopoulos	DV Texas A&M (U)	USA, TX	High				9
Heeger	AJ UCSB (U)	USA, CA	Poly				10
Lee*	PA						11
Suzuki*	T						12
Anderson	NJ		Solids				13
Suzuki*							14
Freeman	IL		Solids				15
Tanaka*	S						16
Muller	nd		Supr				17
Schnee			Supr				18
Chenok			Optics (E)	60	162	9666	19
Moiko			Semiconductors (E)	20	477	9668	19
Miller			Semiconductors (E)	67	144	9652	21
Chu			Superconductivity (E)	44	213	9453	22
Bednorz	nd		Superconductivity (E)	119	85	9311	23
Cohen			Solid State (E)	33	284	9311	23
Metz			Superconductivity (E)	86	108	9300	25
Waszc			Superconductivity (E)	57	162	9170	26
Shraun			Superconductivity (E)	39	269	8841	27
Wieg			Semiconductors (E)	85	104	8822	28
Vander			Magnetism (E)	67	129	8686	29
Cebida				28	301	8520	30
Hor			Superconductivity (E)	72	119	8512	31
Murph			Astronomy (E)	111	76	8439	32
Birgeneau	RJ MIT (U)	USA, MA	Superconductivity (E)	41	286	8375	33
Jorgensen	JD Argonne (NL)	USA, IL	Superconductivity (E)	57	278	8298	34
Hinks	DG Argonne (NL)	USA, IL	Superconductivity (E)	57	223	8283	35

Nodes: papers

Links: citations



1736 PRL papers (1988)



$$P(k) \sim k^{-\gamma}$$

($\gamma = 3$)

(S. Redner, 1998)

* citation total may be skewed because of multiple authors with the same name

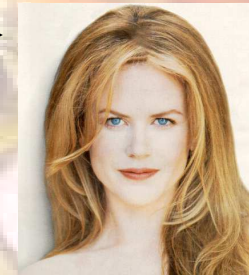
ACTOR CONNECTIVITIES

Nodes: actors
cast jointly

Links: **IMDb** Internet Movie Database



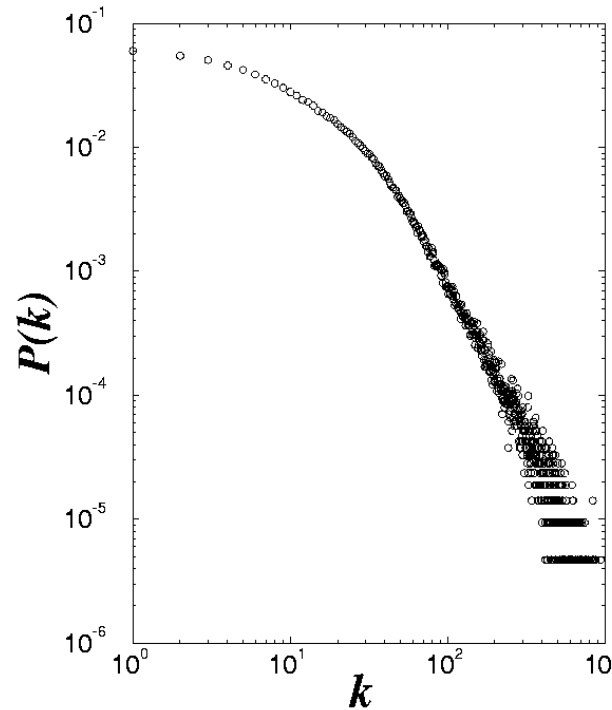
Days of Thunder (1990)
Far and Away (1992)
Eyes Wide Shut (1999)



$N = 212,250$ actors
 $\langle k \rangle = 28.78$

$P(k) \sim k^{-\gamma}$

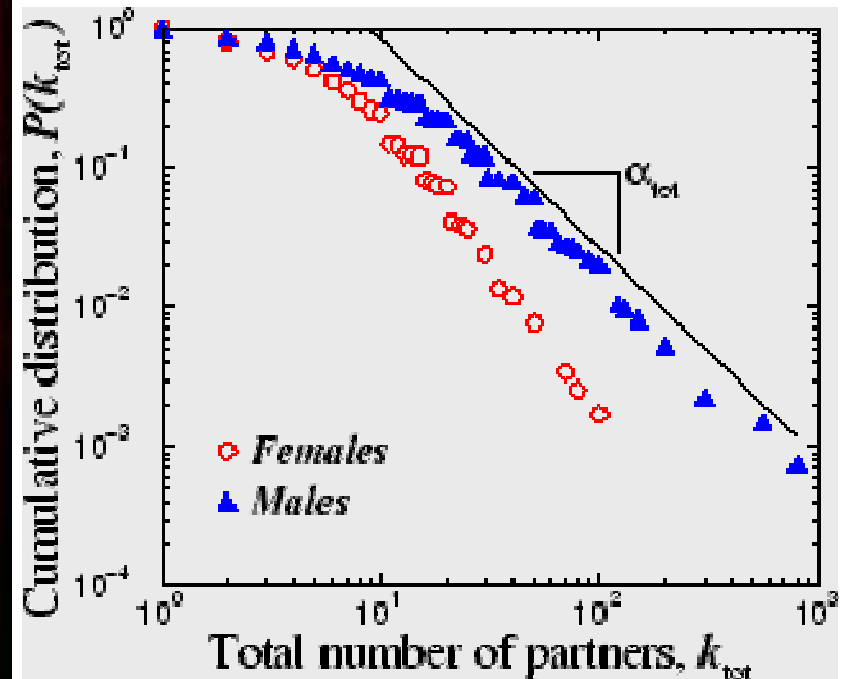
$\gamma = 2.3$



Sex-web

Nodes: people (Females; Males)

Links: sexual relationships



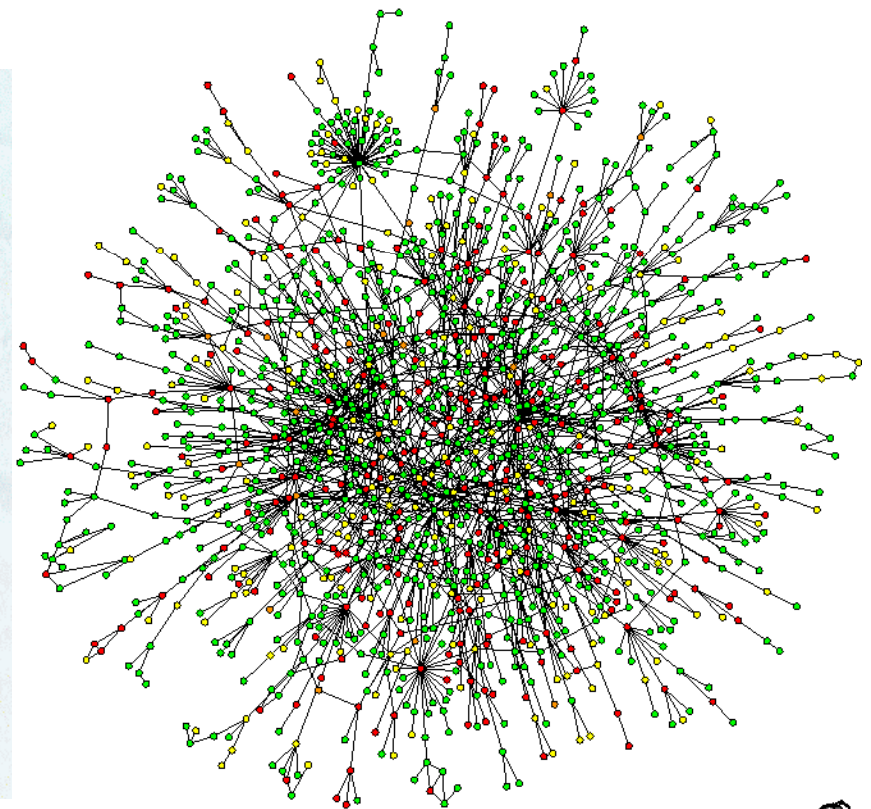
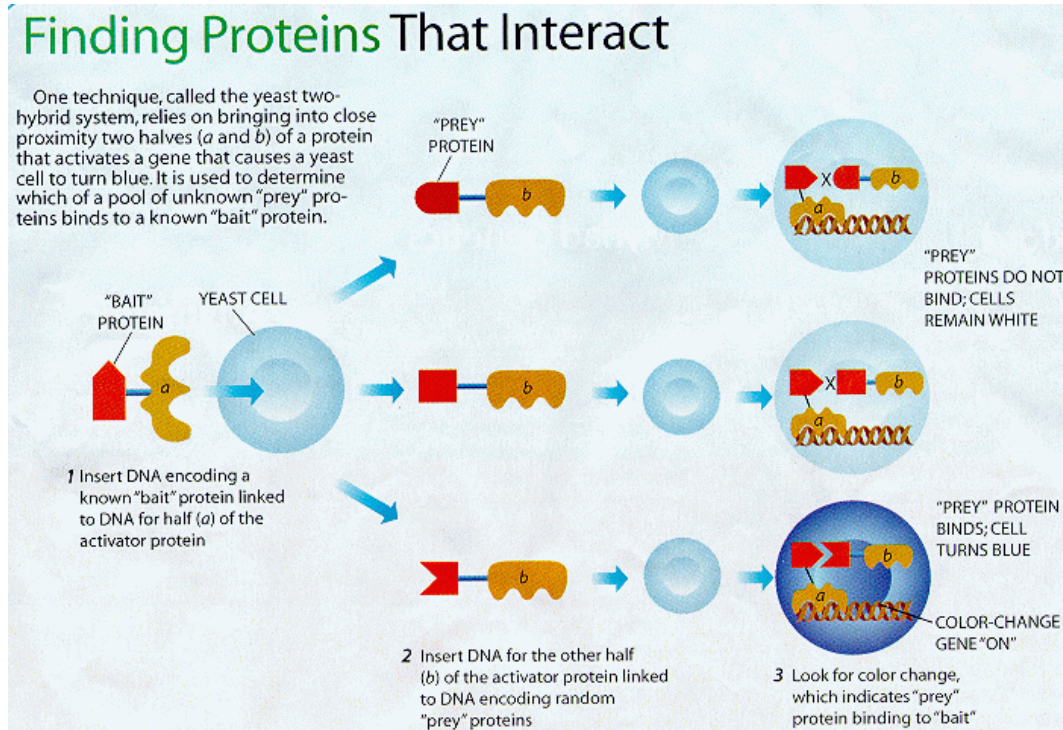
4781 Swedes; 18-74;
59% response rate.

Liljeros et al. Nature 2001

Yeast protein network

Nodes: proteins

Links: physical interactions (binding)

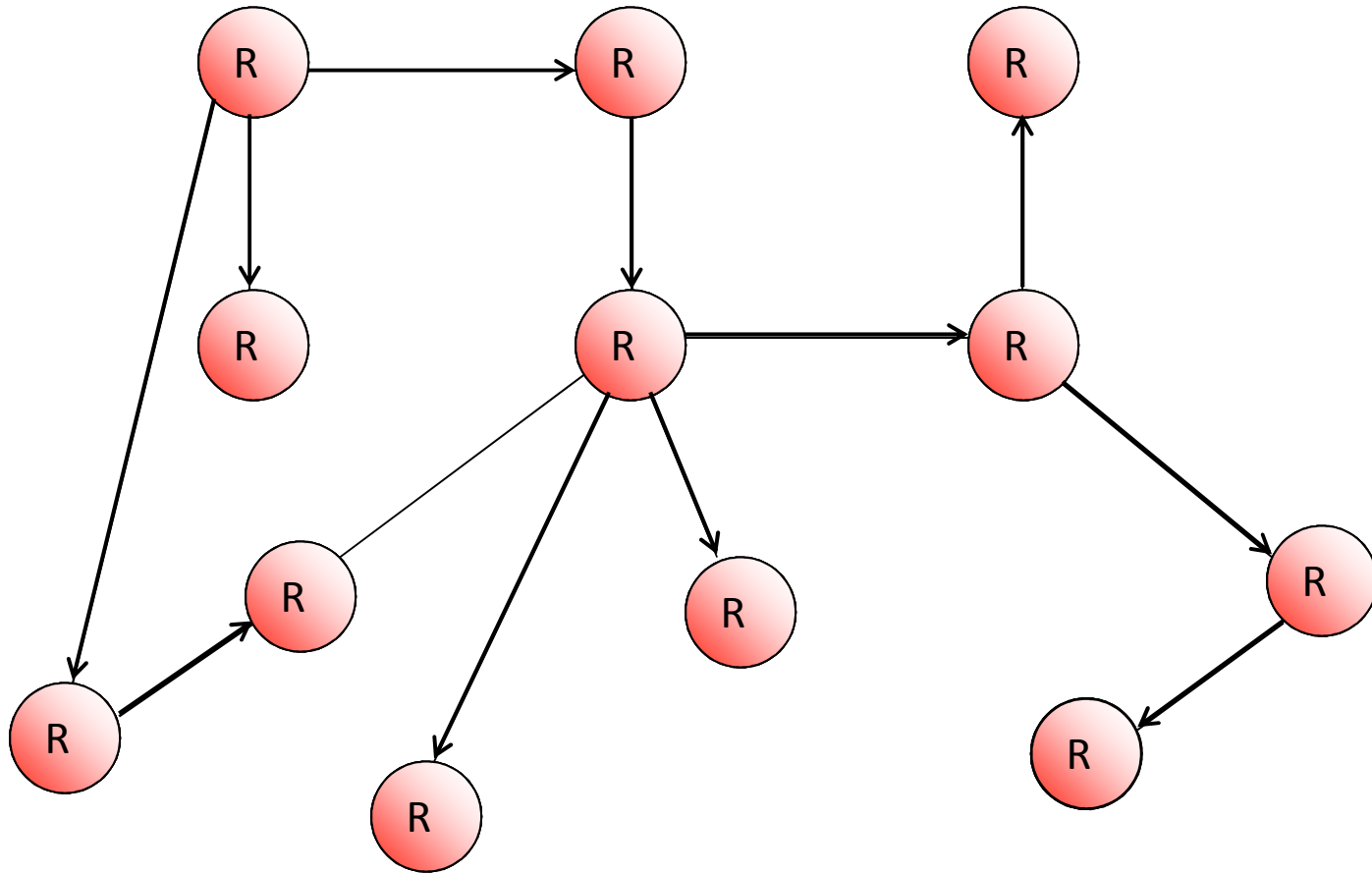


P. Uetz, *et al.* *Nature* **403**, 623-7 (2000).

Real-world phenomena to study

- *Crowd behavior*: strategies to evacuate people and stop panic.
- *Search strategies*: efficient networks for searching objects and people.
- *Traffic flow*: optimization of collective flow.
- *Dynamics of collaboration*: human relationship networks such as collaboration, opinion propagation and email networks.
- *Spread of epidemics*: efficient immunization strategies.
- *Bullying*: networks of harassment in peer groups
- *Patterns in economics and finance*: dynamic patterns in other disciplines, such as Economics and Finance, and Environmental networks.

SIR



 Susceptible

 Infected

 Recovered (or Removed)

What is Econophysics?

“Econophysics is the application of typical methods from physics to the study of the financial markets, seen as a complex system.”

H. E. Stanley, Boston University,
Boltzmann Medal 2004:

“For his influential contribution to several areas of statistical physics...”

Physica A, Vol. 285, p. 1 (2000)

Exotic statistical physics with applications to biology, medicine and economics.

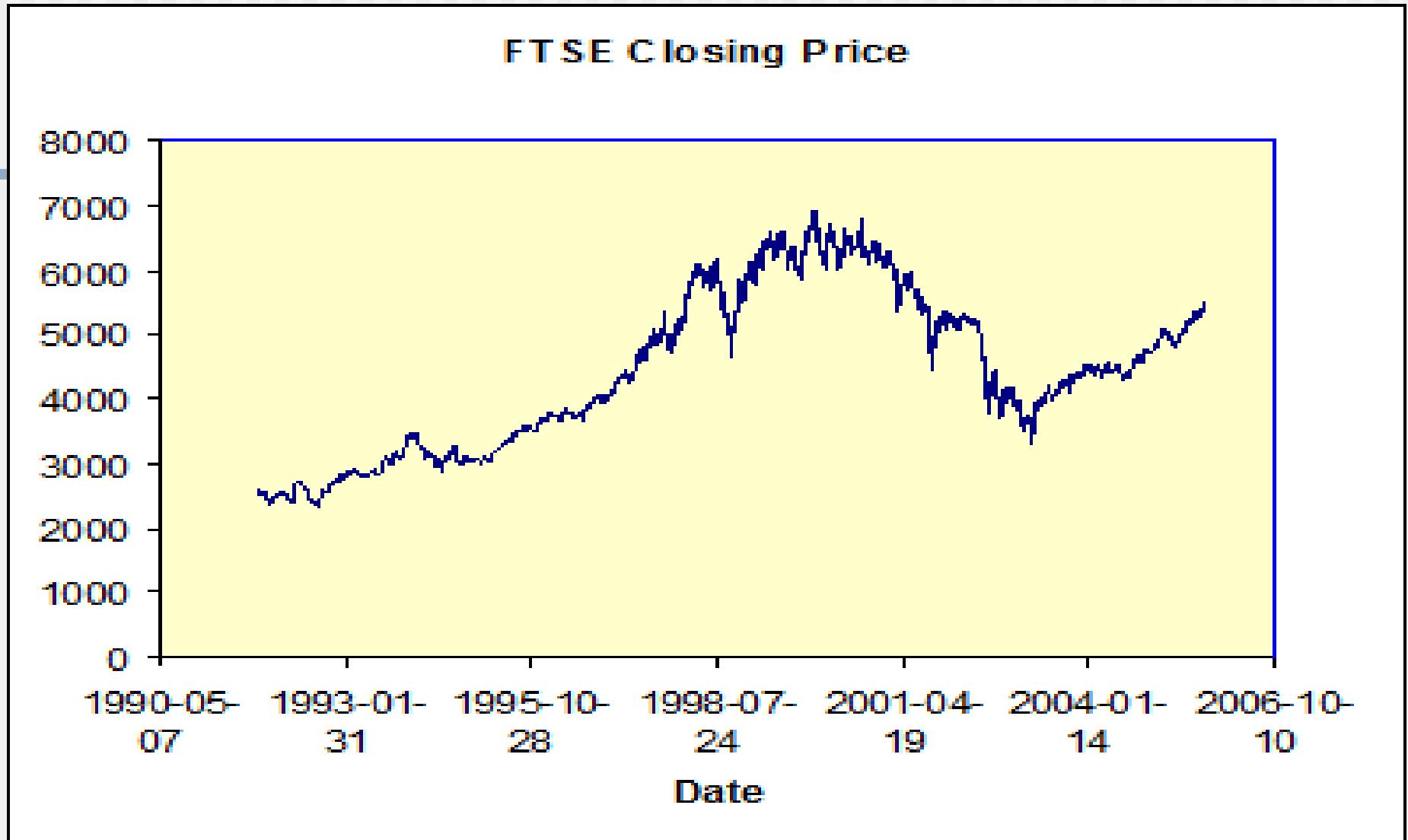
However... it is nothing really that new!

E. Majorana, *Scientia*, Vol. 36, 58 (1942)

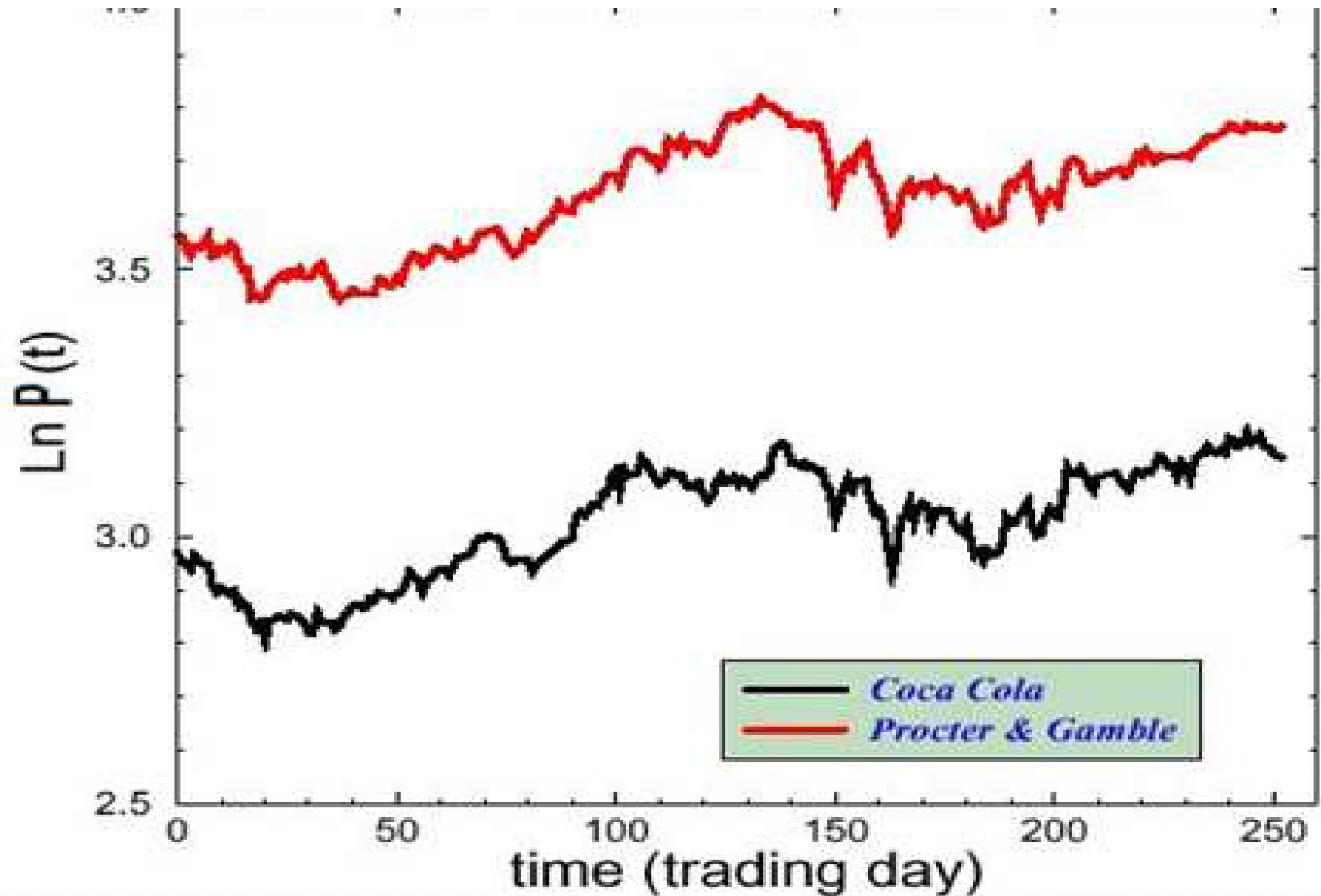
“On the value of the statistical laws in physics and in social sciences.”



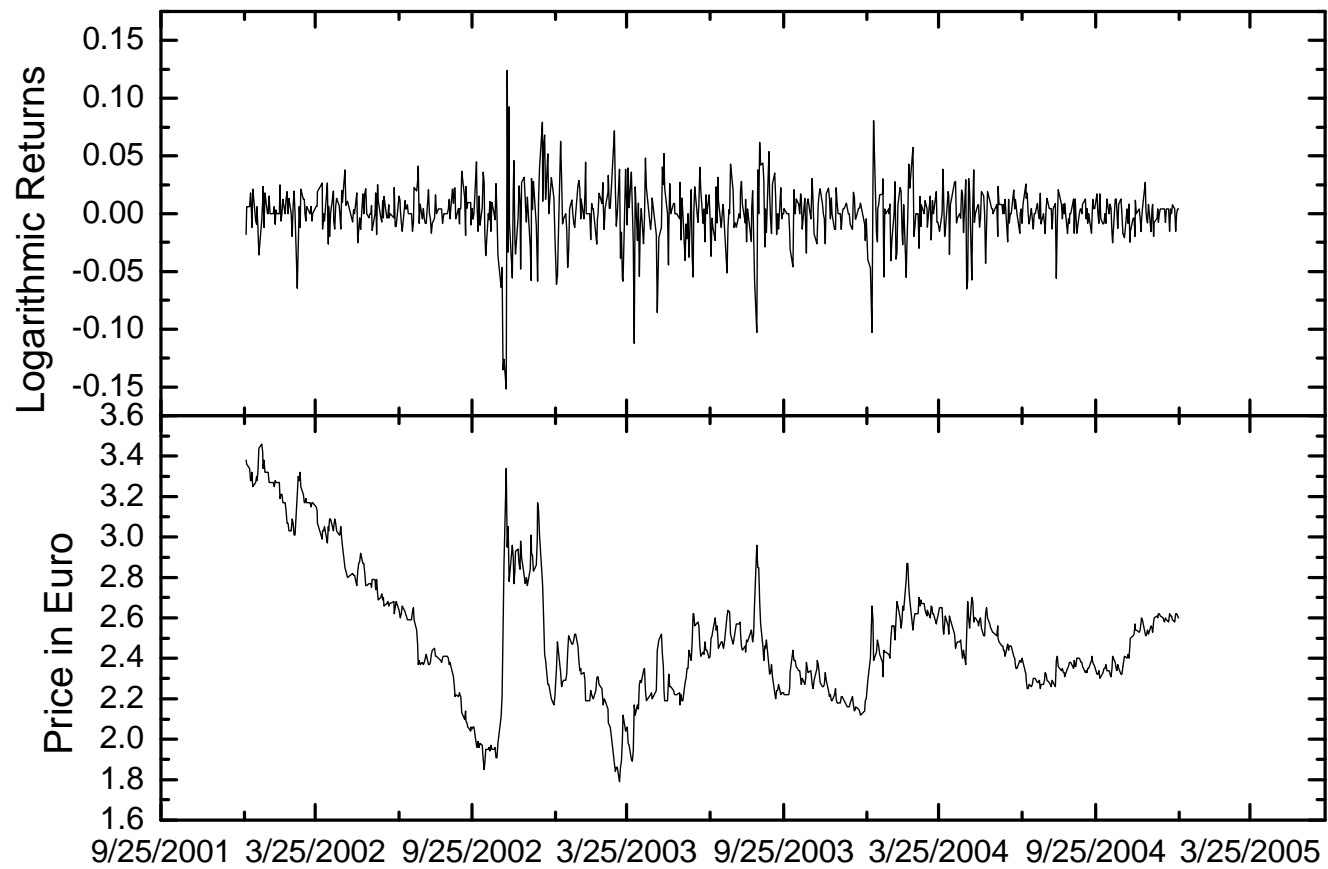
Time series



Stock price changes



Financial Time Series



If not Gaussian then what?

Small to intermediate δp :

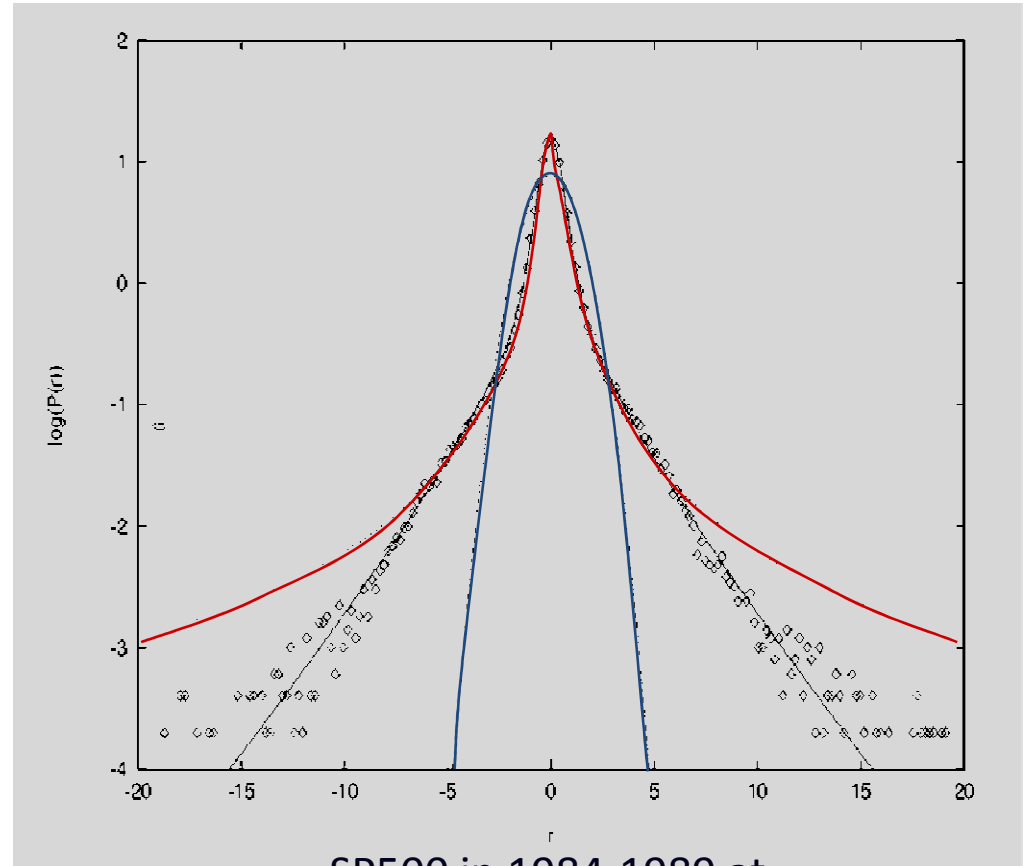
Pareto-Levy distribution with a power-law tail $1+\mu\approx 2.4$ (Mandelbrot, 1963).

- It is a stationary pdf for the sum of random variables with diverging second moment:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta p^{-(1+\mu)} \delta p^2 d \delta p = \infty$$

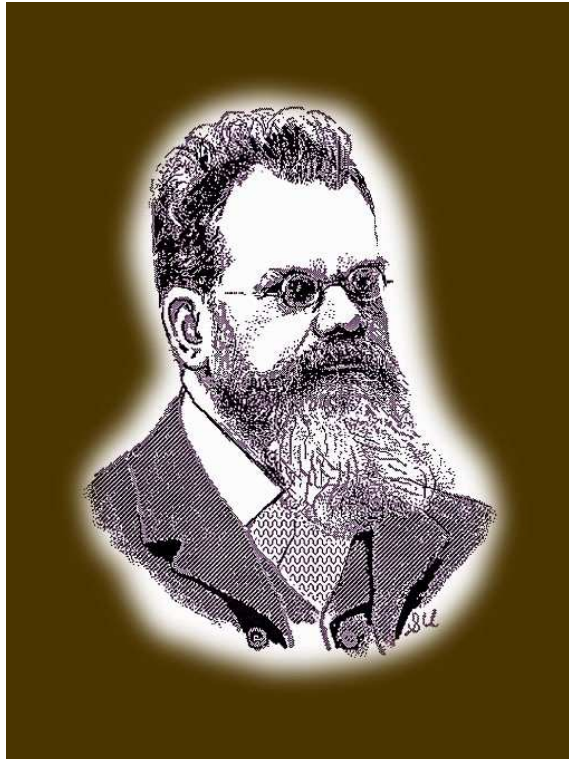
- non-random walk exponent in p vs. t
 $\langle |p(t)-p(0)| \rangle \sim t^{1/\mu}$

From Mantegna, Stanley, Nature (1995)



SP500 in 1984-1989 at
1 min resolution
(1.5mln data points)

Boltzmann-Gibbs versus Pareto distribution



Ludwig Boltzmann (1844-1906)

Boltzmann-Gibbs probability distribution
 $P(\epsilon) \sim \exp(-\epsilon/T)$, where ϵ is energy, and $T = \langle \epsilon \rangle$
is temperature.

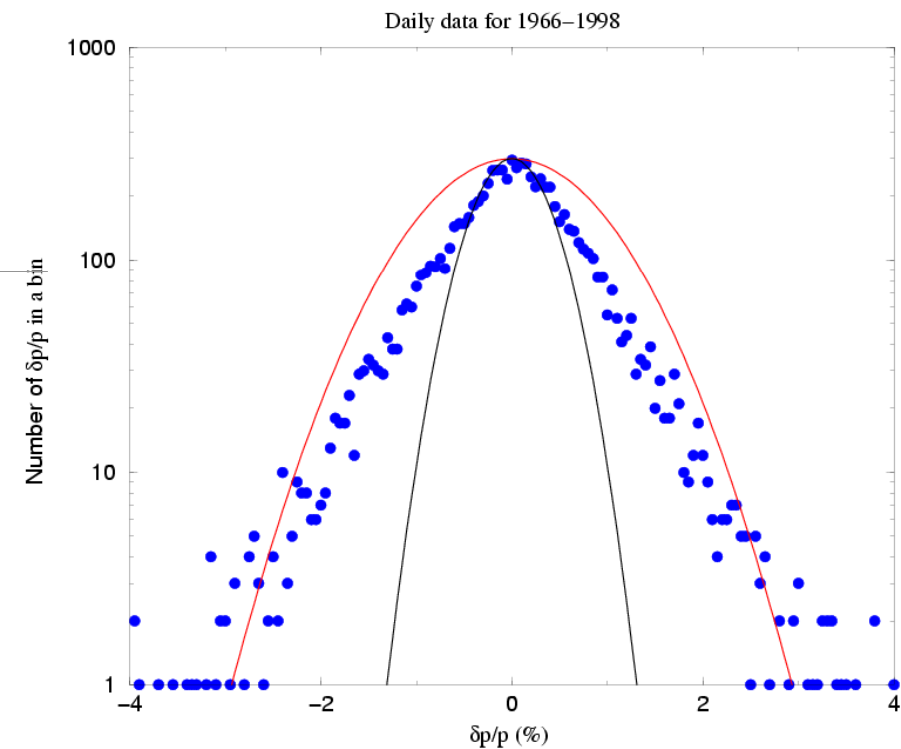
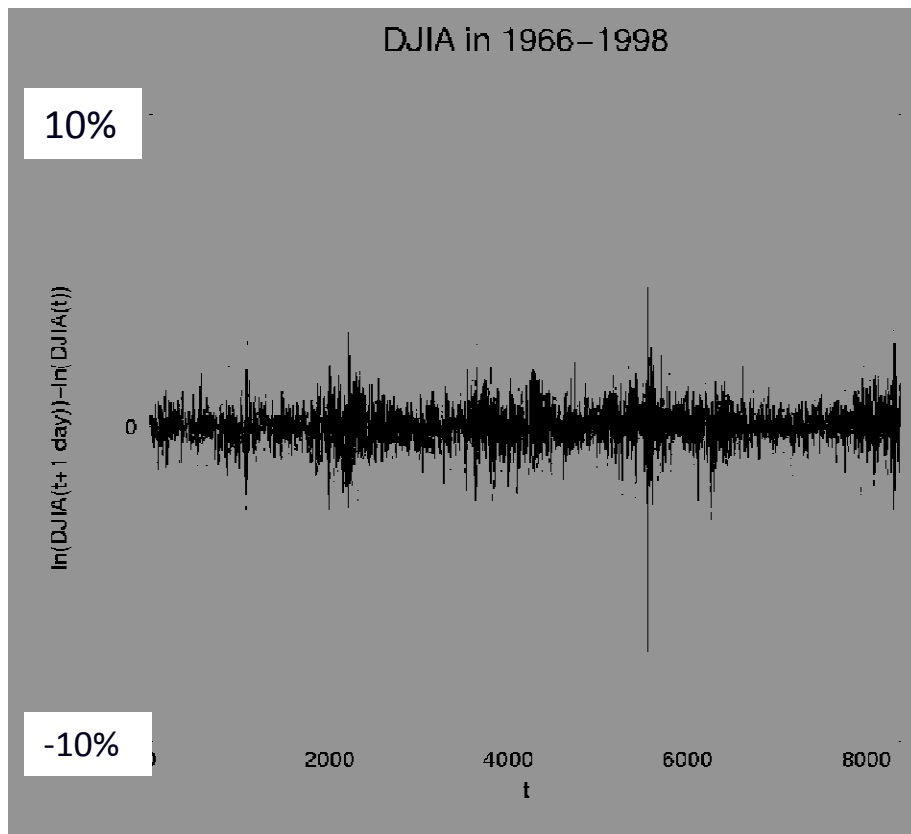


Vilfredo Pareto (1848-1923)

Pareto probability distribution
 $P(r) \sim r^{-(\alpha+1)}$ of income r .

An **analogy** between the distributions of **energy ϵ** and **money m** or **income r**

Quick experiment: tree data from www.nyse.com/marketinfo/nysestatistics.html



In a gaussian world the probability of the October 1987 crash would be 10^{-135} !

Athens Stock Exchange: Alpha Bank

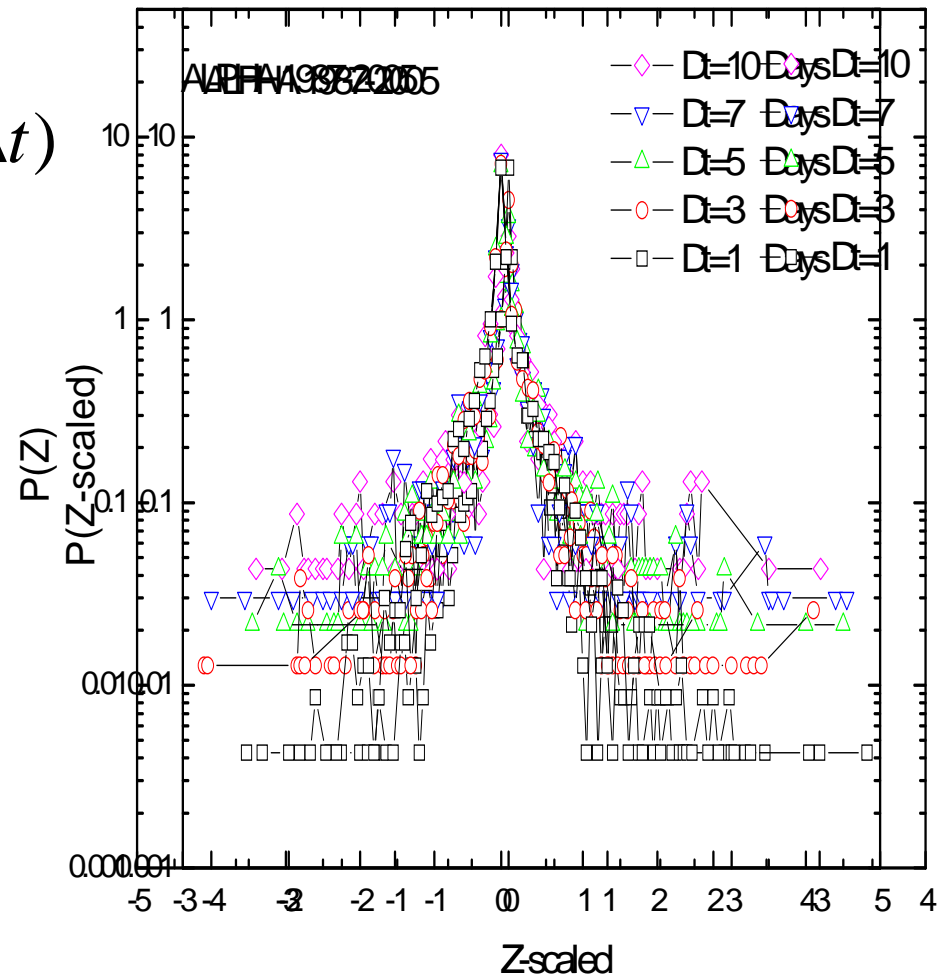
$$Z(t) = \text{Log}P(t) - \text{Log}P(t - \Delta t)$$

- Mantegna - Stanley

$$Z_s = Z / [(\Delta t)^{1/\alpha}],$$

$$P_s[Z_s] = (\Delta t)^{1/\alpha} P_{L,\alpha}[Z]$$

$$a = 1.43$$



Rare events:

- Why do Financial Stock Markets crash?
- What are the bubbles?
- Can we predict such events?
- Can we find some pre-cursor activity?

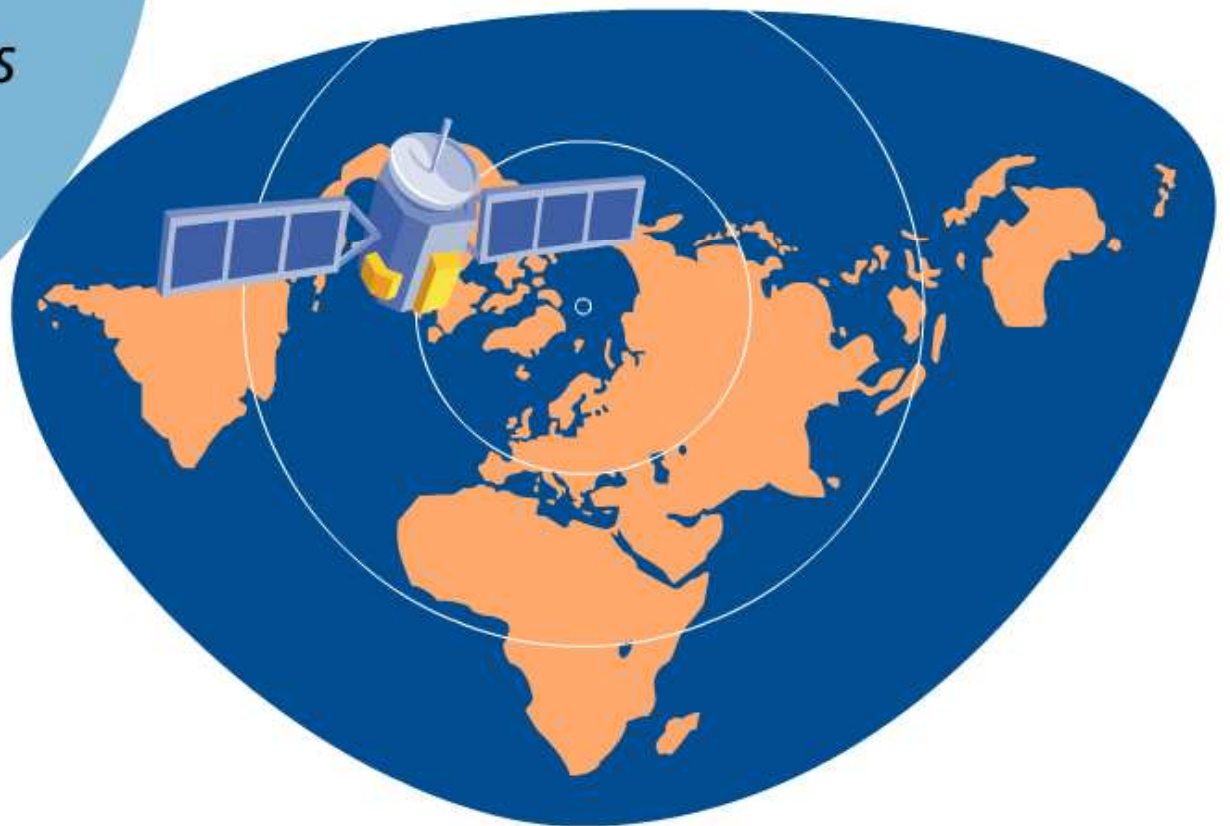
What is the Grid?

If you look at our world today you will see a lot of computers, up to several million!



What is the Grid?

... but also data storage elements and instruments such as meteorological sensors and satellites.



What is the Grid?

*Most of them are connected to the **Internet**, a large-scale computer network.*

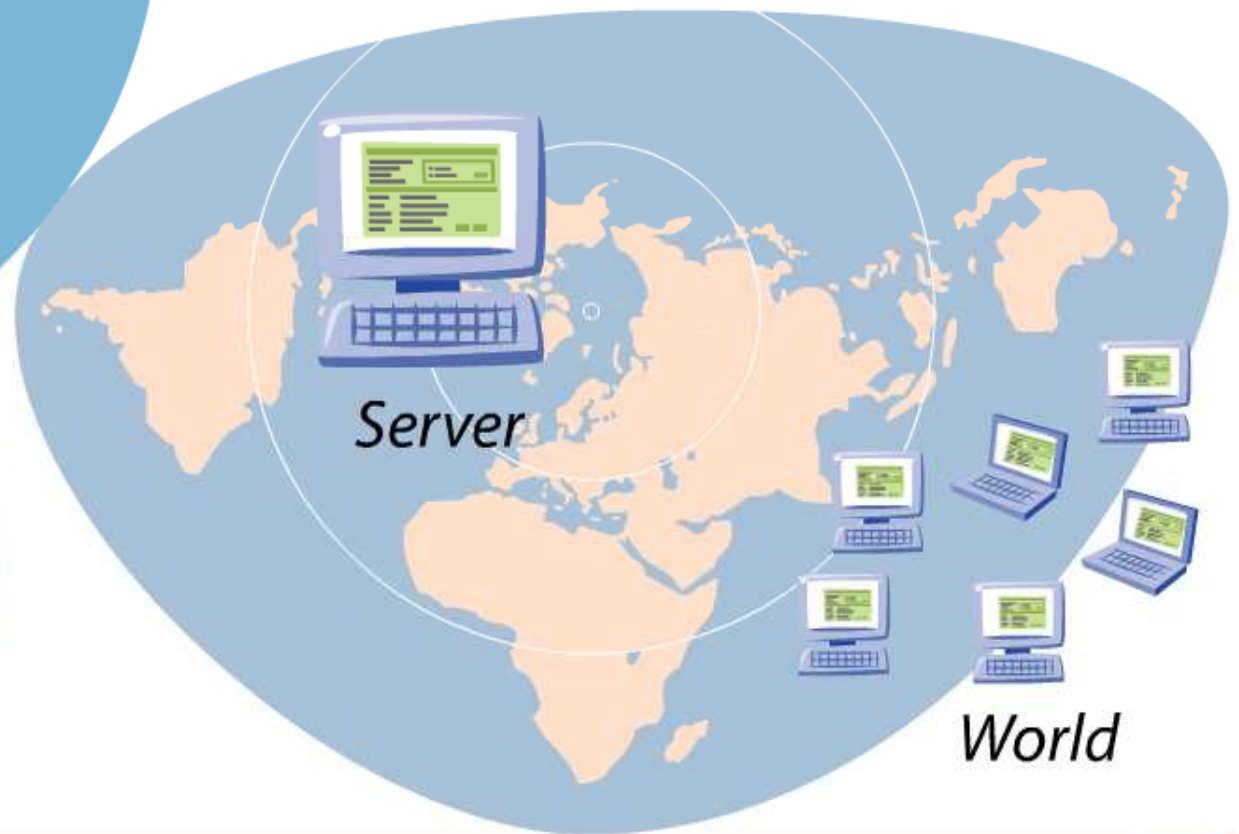


What is the Grid?

Thanks to the **World Wide Web**, a service built on top of the Internet, these computers can **share information**.



User



Server

World

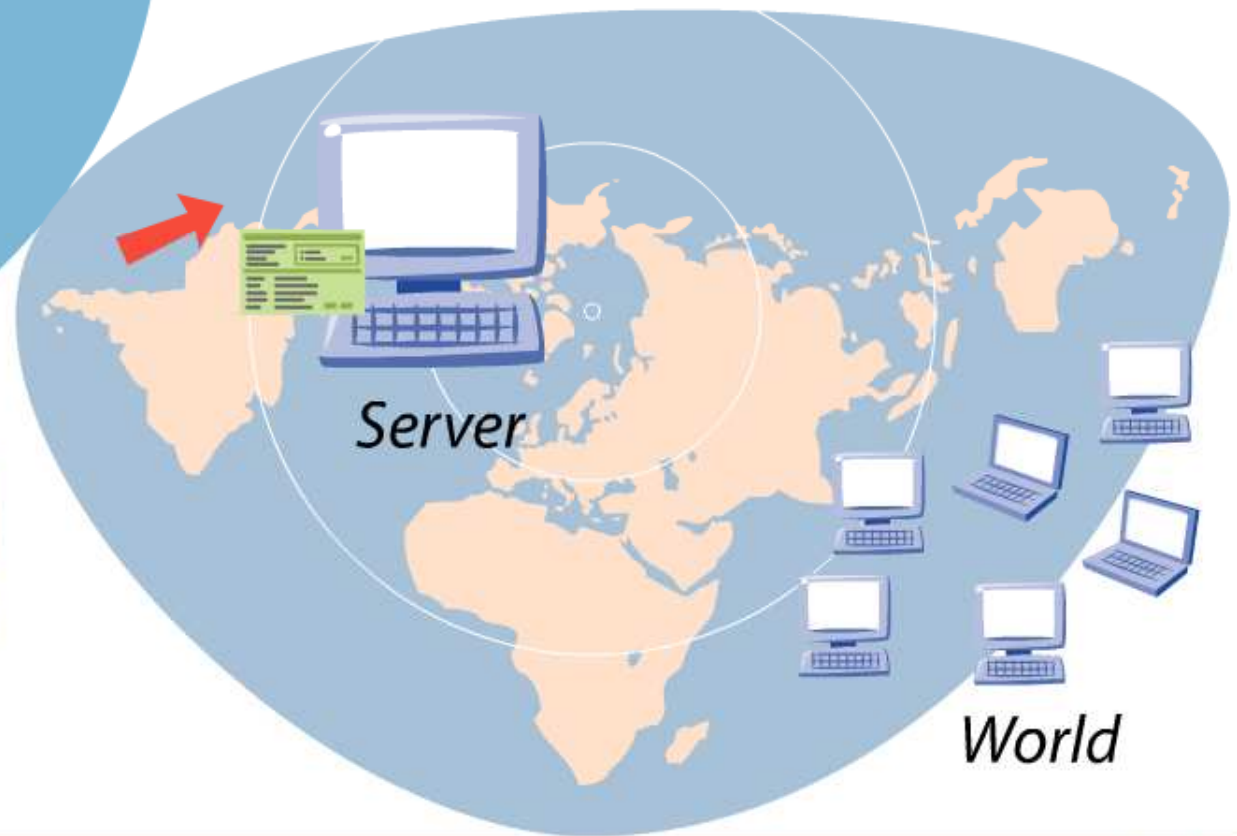


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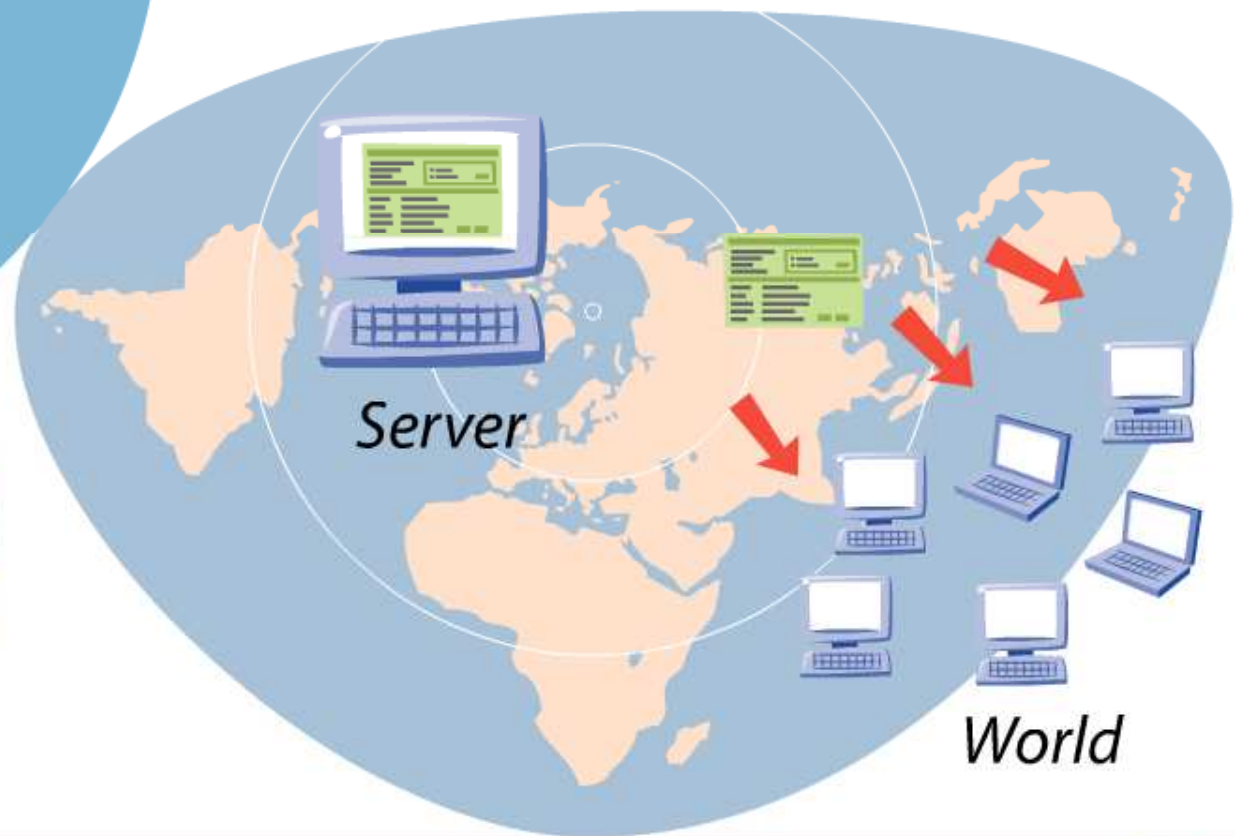


What is the Grid?

Thanks to the **World Wide Web**, a service built on top of the Internet, these computers can **share information**.



User



What is the Grid?

***The Grid
goes one
step further!***



What is the Grid?

Computers and instruments connected to the Grid share not **only** information ...



What is the Grid?

... but also **computing power** and resources like **disk storage, databases** and **software applications**.



What is the Grid?

While one computer may take days to complete a complex calculation ...



What is the Grid?

... the Grid will make available hundreds of collaborative computers...



What is the Grid?

... to get the **same result**
faster and more
efficiently!



What is the Grid?

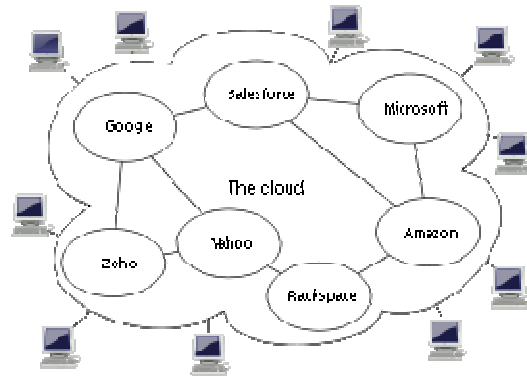
*Once connected to the Grid, the user will see it as one large computer system, providing almost **infinite computer power!***



computing nowadays is like.....

water, electricity, telephone, television

Cloud computing



Tools to attack the computational problem (the HPC case...)

- Special hardware



SGI Altix FPGA
Blade servers



nVidia GPGPU



IBM Cell
(LANL Roadrunner)

European Grid Infrastructure

Objectives

- build and provide a consistent, robust and secure Grid infrastructure
- improve and maintain the middleware
- attract new users from industry and science

In numbers (last update July 2009)...

- 290 Grid sites from 55 countries
- 144000 processing cores
- 63 PB (25PB Disk Storage + 38PB tape storage)
- ~330k Jobs/day

HellasGrid Overview



- Hellasgrid Grid Node
(1 Gbps uplink)
- Athens MAN 2,5 Gbps (PoS)
- Leased lambda 2,5 Gbps (PoS)
- Leased lambda 1 Gbps (Gigabit Ethernet)
- Dark Fibre

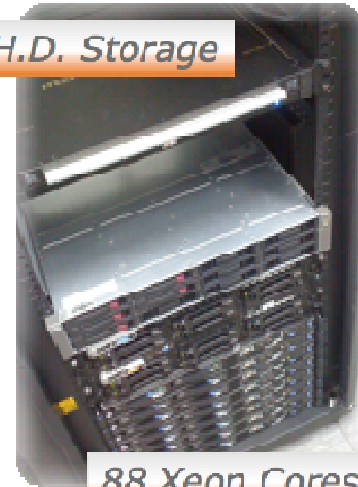
HellasGrid Infrastructure Overview		
	CPU Cores	Storage (TBs)
HG-01-GRNET	64	20
HG-02-IASA	120	4
HG-03-AUTH	120	4
HG-04-CTI-CEID	120	4
HG-05-FORTH	120	4
HG-06-EKT	628	12
GR-01-AUTH	136	29
GR-04-FORTH-ICS	10	-
GR-06-IASA	20	2
GR-07-UII-HEPLAB	28	20
GR-09-UOA	10	2
GR-10-UII	120	2
Total	1496	103

Grid Infrastructure @ A.U.Th.



120 CPUs Xeon 3.4GHz

34TB H.D. Storage



88 Xeon Cores 2.0GHz



4TB H.D. Storage

96 Intel Cores 2.4GHz



4TB H.D. Storage

ICoSCIS Project

- Build new GRID node in Blagoevgrad
- Connect Blagoevgrad node to the Bulgarian National Grid structure
- Enhance/improve the Thessaloniki node
- Bring the 2 communities together
- Provide all the necessary training

