Localization in eigenvector centrality, and a fix

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#### Which node is the most important?



Eigenvector centrality can give unintuitive results

 $v_i \propto \sum A_{ij} v_j$ 

Centrality  $\mathbf{v}$  is leading eigenvector of  $\mathbf{A}$ 





### When and why does this occur?

#### How can it be prevented?

# Why does this pathology occur?

#### Underlying spectral transition



#### Echo chamber effect



# Non-backtracking centrality prevents the echo chamber



Very similar to eigenvector centrality

- Asymptotically equivalent for dense networks
- Avoids hub localization on sparse networks

#### Constructing **B**

 $B_{i \to j, k \to l} = \delta_{il} (1 - \delta_{jk})$ 





# Non-backtracking on circuit network



# Synthetic results agree with theory



# Inverse participation ratio for a variety of networks

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	Network	Nodes	Eigenvector	backtracking
Synthetic	Planted hub, $d = 70$	1000001	$2.6 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.4 \times 10^{-6}$
	Planted hub, $d = 120$	1000001	0.2567	$1.4 \times 10^{-6}$
	Power law, $\alpha = 2.1$	1000000	0.0089	0.0040
	Power law, $\alpha = 2.9$	1000000	0.2548	0.0011
Empirical	Physics collaboration	12008	0.0039	0.0039
	Word associations	13356	0.0305	0.0075
	Youtube friendships	1138499	0.0479	0.0047
	Company ownership	7253	0.2504	0.0161
	Ph.D. advising	1882	0.2511	0.0386
	Electronic circuit	512	0.1792	0.0056
	Amazon	334863	0.0510	0.0339

NΤ

## In Summary

Non-backtracking centrality

- Asymptotically equivalent to eigenvector centrality in dense networks
- Prevents localization due to hubs
- Can be calculated efficiently

But

- Doesn't prevent all types of localization
- Doesn't work well on trees
- Other measures aren't susceptible to localization

Localization and centrality on networks arxiv.org/abs/1401.5093 travisbm@umich.edu umich.edu/~travisbm

# Thanks!