

# Topological analysis of the brain functional networks

Yoshinobu Shijo<sup>†</sup>, Shin'ichi Arakawa<sup>†,††</sup>, and Masayuki Murata<sup>†,††</sup>

<sup>†</sup> Graduate school of Information Science and Technology, Osaka University  
1–5, Yamadaoka, Suita, Osaka, 565–0871 Japan

<sup>††</sup> Center for Information and Neural Networks (CiNet),  
National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT), and Osaka University  
1–4, Yamadaoka, Suita, Osaka, 565–0871 Japan

<sup>†</sup> {y-shijo, arakawa, murata}@ist.osaka-u.ac.jp

## ABSTRACT

The Internet is one of the largest artificial network in the world, and it is desired to make the large-scale complex Internet into higher quality. Clues to the high quality can be found in human brain functional networks (BFNs) that show various functions at high level. In this paper, we analyze the topological structure and reveal advantages of BFNs from communication network perspective. Results of analysis show that BFNs have properties of fractality and disassortativity, and many superior paths at module-level topology.

## Categories and Subject Descriptors

C2.1 [Computer-Communication Networks]: Network Architecture and Design—*network communications, network topology*

## General Terms

Measurement

## Keywords

Brain Functional Networks, Fractal, Internet, Topological Structure, Communication Quality

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Internet is one of the largest artificial network in the world consisted of interconnections of many Autonomous Systems (ASes). It plays an important role as social infrastructures such as shopping, banking and trading systems. It is desired to make the large-scale complex Internet into higher quality because it becomes more important year after year. The high quality here means necessary properties for comfortably using and persistently managing the Internet,

such as high communication performance, high energy efficiency, and robustness against node and link failures and traffic changes. ASes, however, construct connections to other ASes selfishly, not considering the global structure of the Internet. It has been pointed out that a lot of traffic will concentrate on some ASes such as Hyper Giant in the future [13]. That is why the Internet is now on the way to fragileness.

Our research group focuses on human brain functional networks (BFNs) as clues to make the large-scale complex Internet into higher quality. BFNs show a wide variety of functions and exhibit human's rich behaviors. These functions are not innate, but acquired on the process of human's autonomous growth from child to adult. BFNs can manage and control itself with very small energy consumption by optimizing itself depending on the stage of growth [6]. In addition, it has been revealed that BFNs are organized for ensuring high efficiency of global communication within the overall network [16]. The Internet also grows and evolves autonomously as well as BFNs. However, total energy consumption in the network increases exponentially with enlarging its scale [4]. Moreover, it is difficult to say communication in the Internet is highly efficient because, for example, packets loss occurs due to traffic concentration.

As researches for BFNs' properties, many researchers generate brain functional network topology by using brain measurement data obtained from functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI), and analyze the voxel-level topology with graph theory [5, 7, 9, 12]. These results show BFNs have four fundamental properties: (1) power-law degree distribution; (2) small-world property where average hop count between nodes is small against the network scale; (3) hierarchical modular structure where nodes are tightly connected locally, and modules are connected in a hierarchical manner; and (4) fractality. Fractality is thought to be essential to attain coexistence of highly modular structure with broad global integration. That is, functional modules are sufficiently isolated to achieve independent computations and globally connected to achieve integration of each function.

Fractality is a self-similar property or repeating patterns at every scale. Originally, fractal is a geometric concept, but is extended for network topology [14]. A network topology is fractal when fractal dimension  $D_B$  in the topology is finite value. For calculating  $D_B$ , box-counting algorithm is widely used. This algorithm tiles whole nodes in the network topology by "boxes" with size  $l_B$ . The size of box is defined by

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the maximum hop count between all node pairs in the box is less than  $l_B$ . Then, the fractal dimension  $D_B$  is calculated by following relationship,

$$N_B(l_B)/N \sim l_B^{-D_B}, \quad (1)$$

where  $N_B(l_B)$  is the minimum number of boxes and  $N$  is the number of nodes in the network topology. When the value of  $D_B$  is finite, the relation between box size  $l_B$  and number of boxes  $N_B(l_B)$  is scale-invariant. In other words, fractality in network topology is the property of preserving the proportion of the number of boxes to the box size. AS-level topology of the Internet shares two properties with BFNs in terms of having power-law degree distribution and small-world [8, 10]. On the other hand, it does not have hierarchical modular structure and fractality [15]. We therefore analyze the BFNs' topological structure and its advantages.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 shows results of analysis of the topological structure of brain functional networks, and Section 3 shows its path quality. In Section 4, we conclude this paper and refer to future works.

## 2. ANALYSIS OF THE TOPOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF BRAIN FUNCTIONAL NETWORKS

For the purpose of making the Internet higher quality by incorporating the BFNs' properties, we analyze quality of BFNs and clarify its advantages. Moreover, for the purpose of analyzing quality, we analyze the topological structure of brain functional networks. In this section, therefore, we reveal BFNs' topological structure, and give schematic view of the brain functional network topology.

### 2.1 Topology Data

By using fMRI, we can obtain time-series data of brain activities at each voxel. Voxel is a unit for fMRI measurement. Voxels are considered that they brain-functionally interacted with each other when they showed high-correlated brain activity transition. This is because brain functions are emerged as a result of brain activity aggregation. Thus, by regarding a voxel as a node and by constructing a link between voxels where correlation value for brain activity transition is more than given threshold, we can obtain the brain functional network topology that reflects brain-functionally interactions [5]. Note that the obtained topology may be disconnected depending on threshold. In this case, only most giant connected component is generally used for analysis.

We obtained the brain functional network topology for analysis by using method explained above. We measured subject's brain activities with fMRI. There is one male subject under resting-state conditions. The number of voxels was 80130. Taking into account topology scale, we set the threshold to 0.95, and obtained the topology with 11420 nodes and 44049 links. Here after, we call this topology as voxel-level topology.

### 2.2 Decomposition of Voxel-level Topology

It is difficult to analyze the topological structure of the voxel-level topology because its topology scale is very large. To resolve this problem, we focus on hierarchical modular structure brought by fractality of BFNs. Module-level and inner-module topology at various grain scale can be obtained by regarding module as a node, and we mainly analyze these

**Table 1: # of nodes and links at each Path**

Path	# of nodes	# of links
0	11420	44049
1	1989	3007
2	432	654
3	179	288
4	146	236

topologies. Analyzing module-level topology enable us to focus deeply on "functions" which are the essentials of BFNs. A voxel is merely a measuring point of fMRI and it does not directly relate to brain functions. The module, on the other hand, is aggregation of nodes, so this is highly correlated to brain functions.

For obtaining module-level topology at various hierarchies, we first detect hierarchical modular structure. We use so-called "Louvain method [3]" for this purpose. This method can find module identifier  $M_i(h)$  of node  $i$  at Path (hierarchy)  $h$ <sup>1</sup>. We obtained module-level topology at Path  $h$  by following procedures:

**Step.1** Generate initial topology. The number of nodes is set to the number of modules at Path  $h$ . The number of links is set to zero.

**Step.2** Construct a link between nodes  $M_i(h)$  and  $M_j(h)$  when a link exists between node  $i$  and node  $j$  at voxel-level topology and satisfies  $M_i(h) \neq M_j(h)$ .

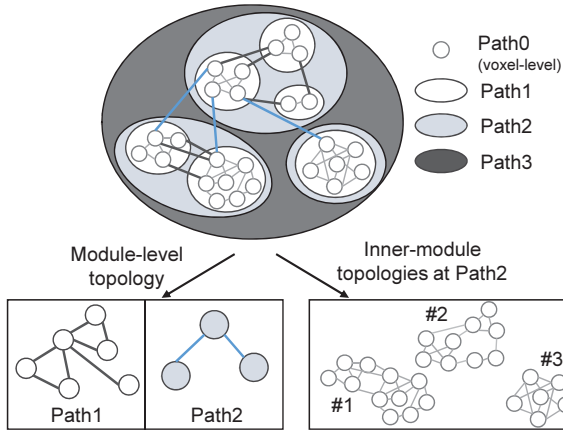
Note that we call voxel-level topology as module-level topology at Path 0 for convenience.

Inner-module topology at Path  $h$  consists of voxel-level nodes with same module identifier at Path  $h$ . That is, inner-module topology can be obtained as subgraph of the voxel-level topology. For each Path-level, the voxel-level topology can be decomposed into a set of inner-module topologies. We distinguish inner-module topologies by the rank of module size in descending order of the size.

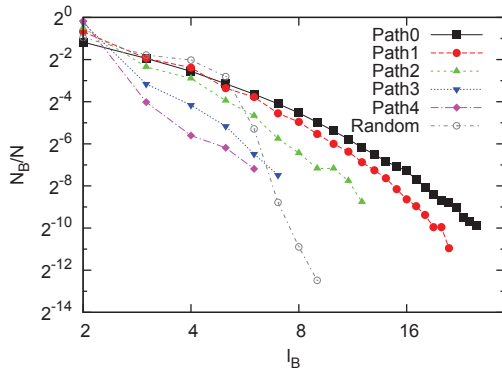
As an example, Figure 1 is the illustration of decomposition of voxel-level topology with 26 nodes. A group of nodes surrounded by a circle is a module. The nodes in the same module have same module identifier. This voxel-level topology contains 6 modules at Path1, 3 modules at Path2, and 1 module at Path3. Module-level topology at Path1 and Path2 obtained by applying procedures explained above is illustrated at the left bottom of the Figure 1. Even if there are multiples links between modules at voxel-level topology, they are regarded as single link at module-level topology. Thus we can obtain module-level topology with 6 nodes and 7 links at Path1 and with 3 nodes and 2 links at Path2. On the other hand, inner-module topologies at Path2 is illustrated at the right bottom of the Figure 1. We can obtain 3 inner-module topologies at Path2 because there are 3 modules at Path2. The number of nodes of each inner-module topology is 11, 9, and 6 from the left. Therefore, the rank of module size is assigned 1, 2, and 3 from the left.

Table 1 shows the number of nodes and links of the obtained module-level topology. Figure 2 show  $l_B$  versus  $N_B$  distribution with box-counting analysis, and Figure 3 shows degree distribution of module-level topology. Figures reveal that the module-level topology has fractality, and its degree

<sup>1</sup>We call the level of hierarchy as "Path" by following [3].



**Figure 1: Illustration of decomposition of voxel-level topology**



**Figure 2:  $l_B$  versus  $N_B$  distribution of module-level topology with box-counting analysis**

distribution follows power-law. In addition, we examined degree distribution of the inner-module topology, and confirmed that the inner-module topology with sufficient number of nodes also has power-law degree distribution.

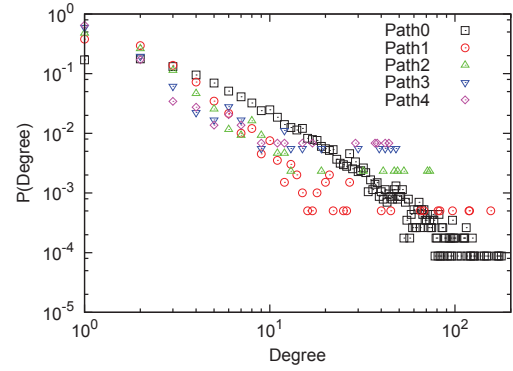
### 2.3 Metrics

We decomposed the large-scale voxel-level topology into the module-level and inner-module topology in the previous subsection. By using it, complex topological structure is also decomposed into module-level, inner-module and inter-module structure. Here we use following three metrics to reveal these three topological structure.

#### *Degree-Correlation.*

This is correlation of degree of node which constructs link. We use two methods in [11] and [15]. Method in [15] can analyze in detail, on the other hand it is difficult to apply this method to small-scale topology. So we do not apply this method to inner-module topologies since many of them are small-scale, and only apply to module-level topologies. Method in [11] is applied to both of module-level and inner-module topology. We explain overview of these methods below.

Method in [15] can reveal degree of node pairs which have



**Figure 3: Degree distribution of module-level topology**

more (or fewer) links compared to corresponding random topology. Degree-correlation  $R(k_1, k_2)$  is defined as:

$$R(k_1, k_2) = P(k_1, k_2) / P_r(k_1, k_2), \quad (2)$$

where the value  $P(k_1, k_2)$  is probability of finding a node with  $k_1$  links connected to a node with  $k_2$  links. The value  $P_r(k_1, k_2)$  is random uncorrelated counterpart, which is obtained by random swapping of the links preserving the degree distribution.

Method in [11] can reveal how many links there are between high or low degree nodes. Degree-correlation  $l$  is defined as:

$$l = (L - L_{\min}) / (L_{\max} - L_{\min}), \quad (3)$$

where  $L = \sum_{(i,j) \in E} k_i k_j$ .  $L_{\max}$  and  $L_{\min}$  are maximum and minimum value of  $L$  among all topology with same degree sequence. The value of  $l$  is ranged from 0 to 1. When value of  $l$  of the topology takes high, high-degree nodes tend to be connected with other high-degree nodes and low-degree nodes tend to be connected with other low-degree nodes. When value of  $l$  of the topology takes low, high-degree nodes tend to be connected with low-degree node.

#### *Correlation between module size and the number of inter-module links.*

We calculate the number of links between modules. To reveal which module has many or few links to other modules, we introduce the module size. The size of module is defined as big if corresponding inner-module topology has a lot of nodes.

#### *Correlation between node degree and the number of inter-module links.*

To reveal which degree of node at voxel-level has many or few inter-module links, we calculate the number of inter-module links among all node pairs based on node degree. Note that node degree is defined by degree in the inner-module topology, that is, node degree is  $k_{in}$  if there is a node with  $k_{out}$  links to other modules and  $k_{in}$  links to same module.

### 2.4 Results of Analysis

As results of analysis, we got similar results over all Paths. Here we refer to the only topology at Path2 on behalf of the

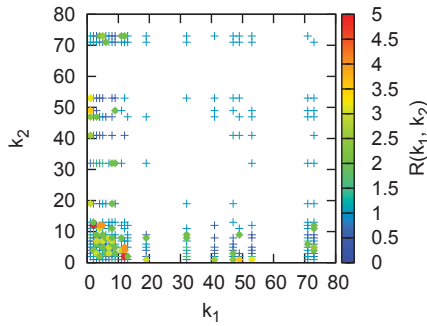


Figure 4: Degree-correlation of the module-level topology at Path2

topology at other Paths.

### 2.4.1 Degree-Correlation

Figure 4 shows degree-correlation of the module-level topology by the definition in [15]. Both axes are node-degree  $k_1$  and  $k_2$ , and the color of plots shows the value of  $R(k_1, k_2)$ . The plots in the figure are bigger where the value of  $R(k_1, k_2)$  is more than 2. Most of plots are located at the area where both  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  are small, or one is small and the other is big. It shows that the module-level topology have property of hub-hub repulsion or disassortativity.

Figure 5 shows degree-correlation of inner-module topologies. Here, we use the definition in [11] instead of [15] for calculating degree-correlation. This is because most of inner-module topologies are too small to apply the method in [15]. An x-axis is rank of module size and y-axis is degree-correlation  $l$ . The figure shows the inner-module topology with large number of nodes has high degree-correlation. Average value of degree-correlation  $l$  for inner-module topology with more than 100 nodes is 0.726. Note that degree-correlation  $l$  of module-level topology is 0.561. This means inner-module topology has more links between high-degree nodes than the module-level topology. Note that the value of degree-correlation  $l$  varies where the rank of module size is more than 100. When the number of nodes is relatively small, the difference between  $L_{max}$  and  $L_{min}$  in equation (3) becomes small. Therefore the value of  $l$  greatly changes by the slight difference of node pairs which construct link. In this case, the value of  $l$  cannot reflect accurate degree-correlation, so modules where the rank of module size is more than 100 are not worth consideration.

### 2.4.2 Correlation between module size and the number of inter-module links

Figure 6 shows correlation between module size and the number of inter-module links. Both axes are the rank of module size, and the color of plots reflects the number of inter-module links. Most of plots are located at the area where the value of one axis is low, which means modules with large number of nodes construct many links to various modules. On the other hand, a few plots are located at the area where the value of both axes is not low, which means modules with medium or small number of nodes construct a few links to small variety of modules. These results suggest most of modules have two types of inter-module links; one for connecting with large modules and the other for con-

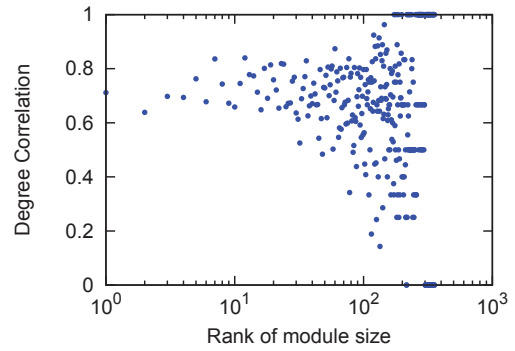


Figure 5: Degree-correlation of the inner-module topologies at Path2

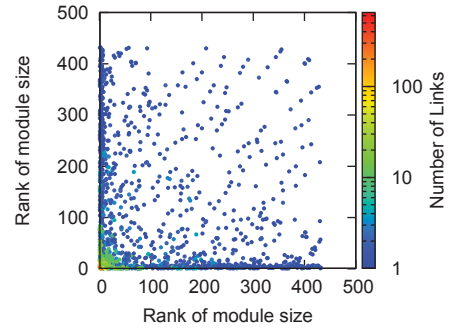


Figure 6: Correlation between module size and the number of inter-module links

necting with medium or small modules. The number of the former links is more than that of the latter links.

### 2.4.3 Correlation between node degree and the number of inter-module links

Figure 7 shows correlation between node degree and the number of inter-module links. Both axes are the value given by dividing degree of node  $i$  which have inter-module links by the average degree of inner-module topology which node  $i$  belongs to. The color of plots reflects the number of inter-module links. The plots are concentrated in the area of around (1, 1). Therefore inter-module links exist between nodes whose degree is average degree in each inner-module topology.

### 2.4.4 Schematic view of the brain functional network topology

We show schematic view of the brain functional network topology in Figure 8 that reflects topological structure as summary of analysis in this section. The thickness of lines between modules indicates the number of inter-module links. The node filled in the black at voxel-level corresponds to hub node, or node with high degree, in the module.

According to analysis results of topological structure and schematic view, it is conceivable that BFNs can globally perform efficient communication via hub node at module-level topology. We consider BFNs are also able to locally perform such communication thanks to fractality at module-level topology.

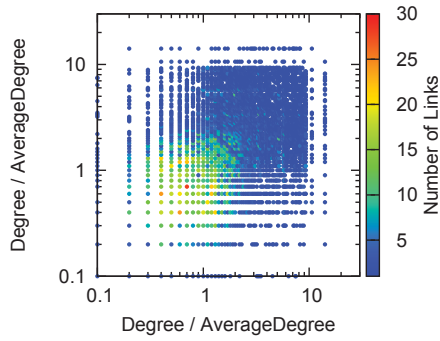


Figure 7: Correlation between node degree and the number of inter-module links

### 3. PATH QUALITY EVALUATION

For applying BFNs to information network, it is important to reveal impacts of the fractality on communication quality. In this section, we focus on path quality as communication quality at module-level topology, and evaluate it.

#### 3.1 Topologies for comparison

In this paper, we evaluate path quality by comparing hop count of various topologies. We examined following topologies obtained by network generation models for comparison. These models are used in the field of neuroscience and/or reflect a part of structural properties of BFNs.

- Random model
- Barabási-Albert (BA) model [2] which reflects the structural property of power-law degree distribution.
- Watts-Strogatz (WS) model [17] which reflects the integration of local optimality and global efficiency [16].
- Waxman model [18] which reflects the property that functional modules in anatomically close position are densely connected [1].

We evaluate the module-level topology from Path1 to Path4 respectively. The topologies for comparison are generated with models so that the number of nodes and links of those corresponds to module-level topology at each Paths. Note that WS and Waxman model have several parameters. WS model have parameter  $p$  which is proportion of random swapping of links. We calculated the average hop count  $H(p)$  and clustering coefficient  $C(p)$  against  $p$ , and obtained the result shown in Figure 9. Regarding high clustering coefficient as local optimality and the low average hop count as global efficiency, the value of  $p$  should be around 0.1 to integrate high clustering coefficient and the low average hop count. Therefore we assign parameter  $p$  to 0.1 for WS model. On the other hand, Waxman model have parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . They influence the probability to have a link between node  $u$  and node  $v$  defined by

$$P(u, v) = \alpha e^{-d(u, v)/\beta L}, \quad (4)$$

where  $d(u, v)$  is the distance between  $u$  and  $v$ , and  $L$  is the maximum distance between any two node. The value of  $\alpha$  affect the number of links of the topology. When the value of  $\alpha$  is higher, the generated topology has more links.

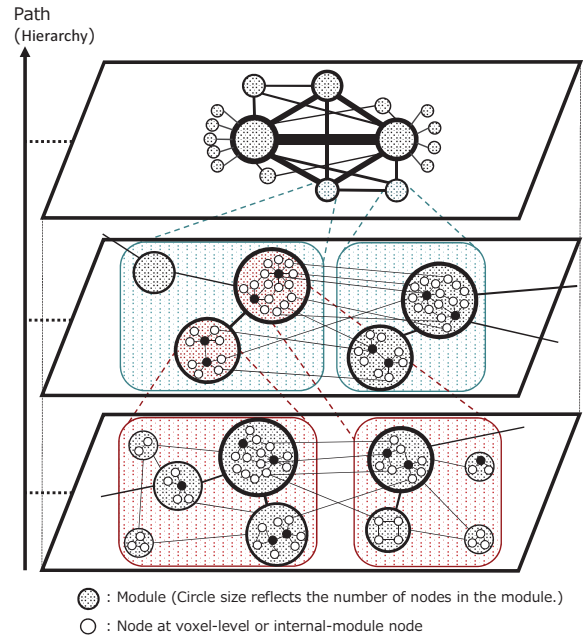


Figure 8: Schematic view of the brain functional network topology that reflects analysis results of topological structure

However, the number of links of the comparison topology corresponds to that of module-level topology in this paper. Hence, we assign  $\alpha$  to 1.0 and modify WS model to generate topology with given number of links. The value of  $\beta$  affect the probability to have a link between nodes with certain distance. When the value of  $\beta$  is lower, the less links are constructed between nodes with long distance, or nodes with short distance have more links. Therefore, we assign  $\beta$  to 0.1 for reflecting property that nodes in close position are densely connected.

#### 3.2 Results

We take a hop count as path quality. This is because the hop count can reflect the topological static performance. We also focus on the redundancy of the paths. For this purpose, we use Yen's  $K$  shortest paths algorithm [19] for deriving paths, and calculate the hop count from shortest path to 300th path. Defining  $H_K$  as the average hop count of  $K$ -th shortest path between arbitrary node pair, we take distribution of  $H_1, H_2, \dots$  and  $H_{300}$  as metrics for path quality.

Table 2 show the values of  $H_1, H_{300}$  and average and variance from  $H_1$  to  $H_{300}$  at each Path. From this table we observe that BFNs take the minimum average value in evaluated topologies at every Path. This means BFNs have high quality paths in terms of the hop count. In the same way, BFNs also take the minimum variance. This means BFNs have a lot of paths with similar quality. These results show BFNs have many superior paths compared to comparison topologies at module-level.

We also observe that BA-model network take the second minimum average value. BFNs and BA-model network differ from the other evaluated topologies in degree distribution. Figure 10 shows BFNs and BA-model network follow power-



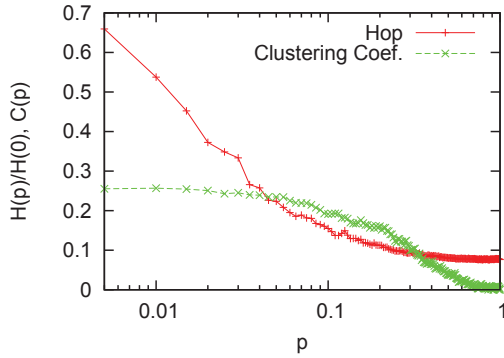


Figure 9: The value of the average hop count  $H(p)$  and clustering coefficient  $C(p)$  against  $p$  in topology obtained by WS model

Table 2: Result of path quality analysis.

		Brain	BA	Rand.	WS	Waxman
Path1	$H_1$	5.68	5.07	7.52	14.50	10.99
	$H_{300}$	8.33	9.04	14.17	18.90	15.78
	Avg.	7.85	8.35	13.11	17.96	14.88
	Var.	0.20	0.42	1.11	0.70	0.69
Path2	$H_1$	3.79	4.02	5.90	12.03	6.01
	$H_{300}$	7.14	8.81	12.53	17.70	12.52
	Avg.	6.48	7.90	11.43	16.63	11.42
	Var.	0.30	0.68	1.13	0.99	1.11
Path3	$H_1$	2.91	3.46	4.73	8.35	4.56
	$H_{300}$	6.58	8.71	11.27	14.46	11.21
	Avg.	5.81	7.69	10.16	13.28	10.10
	Var.	0.40	0.82	1.10	1.21	1.13
Path4	$H_1$	2.71	3.32	4.45	8.66	4.41
	$H_{300}$	6.49	8.71	10.89	14.46	10.63
	Avg.	5.70	7.64	9.78	13.29	9.55
	Var.	0.44	0.87	1.10	1.16	1.01

law while the other topologies do not. The network with power-law degree distribution can communicate effectively via hub node. Table 2 reflects this fact because  $H_1$  and the average value over all paths are small in BFNs and BA-model network. On the other hand, the hop count variance of BFNs is half or less than that of BA-model network. This indicates BFNs have more paths whose hop count is close to average. Therefore we assume that fractality which is unique to BFNs contributes to high communication efficiency.

We have concluded path quality taking whole network into consideration before here. However, in the communication on the information network, it is necessary to focus on path quality of node pair with the long hop count. Assume that node pair with short hop count communicate by using detour paths due to, for example, link failure or traffic congestion along the shortest path. In this case, the path for this communication is replaced by paths with longer hop count distance. Here we extract node pair whose hop count equals to topology diameter  $\times 0.8$  from each evaluated topologies. Then distribution of  $H_K$  is calculated for extracted node pair. Figure 11 shows the hop count transition against  $K$ . An x-axis is the value of  $K$  and y-axis is the hop count at  $K$ -th shortest path. The value in parentheses shows the

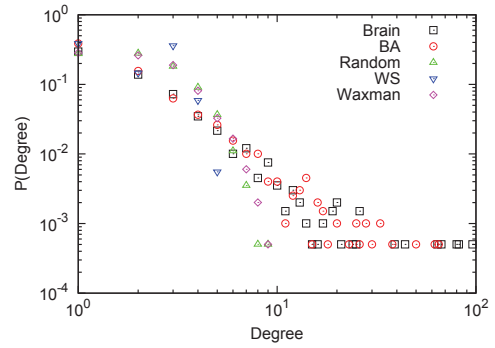


Figure 10: Degree distribution of evaluated topologies

hop count of extracted node pair. We omit results of network at Path3 and Path4 since they show similar result to Path1. From this figure, we observe that BFNs can keep down change of  $H_K$  most. This means BFNs have the best quality when considering only the paths with the long hop count. On the other hand, BA-model network, which has high quality paths in whole network, is inferior to Waxman-model network at Path1. Therefore we consider that fractality has good impact on communication on information network.

## 4. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORKS

In this paper, we focus on BFNs as clues for making the Internet into higher quality. We first analyze topological structure. The results of analysis show BFNs have fractality and power-law degree distribution at module-level topology. The results also shows module-level topology is disassortative, on the other hand inner-module topology is more assortative. The links at module-level mainly exist between large modules. The inter-module links at voxel-level exist between nodes whose degree is average degree in each inner-module topology. Second we reveal the path quality of BFNs. The results suggest that fractality of BFNs contributes to high communication efficiency not only in whole network but also in environment of information network. Therefore we obtain a perspective of making the Internet higher quality by incorporating BFNs' fractality.

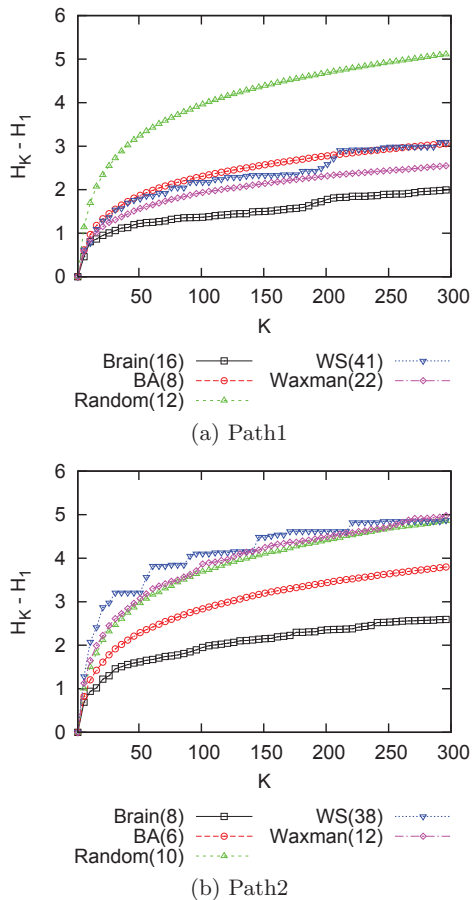
As future works, we will reveal additional advantages of BFNs such as robustness against node or module failures. Furthermore, although we use model-based topology as comparison topologies in this study, we will use other topologies such as random-rewired brain functional network topology. This approach enable us to reveal relationship between topology property and communication quality in further detail.

## 5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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**Figure 11: Result of path quality analysis considering hop count distance between nodes**

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