Distribution of Number of Edges on Surface of a Sphere

Bhupendra Gupta and Lokendra Balyan

Abstract—In this article we consider \( N \) spherical caps of area \( 4\pi p \) were uniformly distributed over the surface of a unit sphere. We study the random intersection graph \( G_N \) constructed by these caps. We prove that for \( p = \frac{c}{N^\alpha}, c > 0 \) and \( \alpha > 2 \), the number of edges in graph \( G_N \) follow the Poisson distribution.

Index Terms—Connectivity distance, edges, spherical caps, wireless LAN, wired LAN.

I. INTRODUCTION

Sensor Network poses a number of challenging problems such as converge, connectivity and tracking. We are considering a typical network consisting two major physical components. First, we have “station”. A station is an endpoint of connection with a wireless interface used to access the network. Typical examples of stations are laptop, mobile etc.

Second the “access point”. An access point has only one wireless interface and one wired interface. The wired interface is effective between different access points and the wireless interface is effective between the stations and the access point. It is therefore the access point that connects the wireless LAN to the wired LAN. Also the radio propagation effects limit the range of wireless transmission. This range can be increased by increasing the transmission power.

We deployed some access point on the surface of unit sphere. The transmission range of a access point draw a “spherical cap” on the surface of unit sphere and every station with in this spherical cap can communicate with the access point. Also we consider that the station is free to move on the surface of unit sphere. If the two spherical caps intersect, it provides a covered path by which a mobile station can move from one access point to the other access point without disconnecting from the network.

Our model can be representing as a random intersection graph. Random intersection graphs were introduced in [8], and defined as:

Let us consider a set \( V \) with \( n \) vertices and another set of objects \( W \) with \( m \) objects. Define a bipartite graph \( G'(n, m, p) \) with independent vertex sets \( V \) and \( W \). Edges between \( v \in V \) and \( w \in W \) exist independently with probability \( p \). The random intersection graph \( G(n, m, p) \) derived from \( G'(n, m, p) \) is defined on the vertex set \( V \) with vertices \( v_1, v_2 \in V \) are adjacent if and only if there exists some \( w \in W \) such that both \( v_1 \) and \( v_2 \) are adjacent to \( w \) in \( G'(n, m, p) \).

In our model we consider the set of access point as vertex sets \( V \) and \( W \) are the set of points in the transmission range of different access points on the surface of unit sphere. The cover path between to access points is considered as an edge. Also we define \( W \) be a random subset of \( W \) such that each element of \( W \) is adjacent to \( v \in V \). Any two vertices \( v_1, v_2 \in V \) are adjacent if and only if \( W_{v_1} \cap W_{v_2} \neq \emptyset \), and edge set \( E(G) \) is define as:

\[
E(G) = \{ (v_i, v_j) : v_i, v_j \in V, W_{v_i} \cap W_{v_j} \neq \emptyset \}.
\]

Dudley [5], derived the distribution of the degree of a vertex of random intersection graph. Also show that if \( n \) be the number of vertices and \( \lfloor n^\alpha \rfloor \) be the number of objects, the vertex degree changes sharply between \( \alpha < 1, \alpha = 1 \) and \( \alpha > 1 \). Bhupendra Gupta [3], derived the strong threshold for the connectivity between any two arbitrary vertices of vertex set \( V \), and determines the almost sure probability bounds for the vertex degree of a typical vertex of random intersection graph.

II. OUR MODEL

In this paper we considered the random intersection graph generated by the spherical caps on the surface of a 3-dimensional unite sphere.

Let \( C_1, C_2, \ldots, C_N \) be the spherical caps and \( X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_N \) are their respective centers on the surface of a unit sphere. Let \( X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_N \) are uniformly distributed over the surface of unit sphere. Now define a random intersection graph \( G_N \) on the surface of unite sphere, with vertex set \( X_N = \{ X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_N \} \) and edge set \( E_N = \{ \{ X_i, X_j : C_i \cap C_j \neq \emptyset, i \neq j \} \} \).

The aim of this paper is to investigate the evolution of edges in the graph \( G_N \) with vertex set \( X_N = \{ X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_N \} \), \( N = 1, 2, \ldots \) where the vertices are independently and uniformly distributed on the surface of a unit sphere. H. Maehara [6] gives the asymptotic results for the various properties of random intersection graph of random spherical caps on surface of unit sphere. Also Bhupendra Gupta [2] gives the strong threshold function.
\[ p_\theta(N) = o\left( \frac{\log N}{N} \right) \] for the coverage of the surface of a unit sphere by the spherical caps. Bhupendra Gupta has shown that for large \( N \), if \( \frac{N^p}{\log N} > \frac{1}{2} \) the surface of sphere is completely covered by \( N \) caps almost surely, and if \( \frac{N^p}{\log N} \leq \frac{1}{2} \) a partition of the surface of sphere is remains uncovered by \( N \) caps almost surely.

### III. SUPPORTING RESULTS

Let \( C_1, C_2, ..., C_N \) be the spherical caps on the surface of a unit sphere with their centers \( X_1, X_2, ..., X_N \) and uniformly distributed over the surface of unit sphere. We defined a random intersection graph \( G_N \) on the surface of unite sphere, with vertex set \( X_N = \{X_1, X_2, ..., X_N\} \) and edge set \( E_N = \{X_iX_j : C_i \cap C_j \neq \phi, i \neq j\} \).

Let \( p = p(a) \) be the probability at a point 'x' on the surface of unit sphere is covered by a specified spherical cap of angular radius 'a'. Then the area of the spherical cap of angular radius 'a' is equal to \( 4\pi p \).

**Poisson Approximation:**

Let \(|\epsilon| \) denote the cardinality of the edge set i.e., the number of edges in the graph \( G_N \). Define an indicator function

\[
\epsilon_i = \begin{cases} 
1, & C_i \cap C_j \neq \phi, i \neq j; \\
0, & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]

i.e., if \( X_j \) is an end point of an edge, then \( \xi = 1 \) and hence \( |\epsilon| = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_i \), where \( I = \{i : X_iX_j \in \epsilon, i \neq j\} \) is the index set.

\[
E|\epsilon| = E\left[ \sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_i \right] = \sum_{i=1}^{N} E[\xi_i] = \left( \frac{N}{2} \right) 4p(1-p) = 2N(N-1)p(1-p) \leq 2N^2p(1-p).
\]  

The total variation distance between two integer valued random variables \( X \) and \( Y \) is define as

\[
d_{TV}(X,Y) = \text{Sup}_{u \in \Omega} |F_X(u) - F_Y(u)|
\]

The following theorem gives upper bound of \( d_{TV} \) of binomial and Poisson random variables.

**Theorem 1:** (Arratia 1989 [1]): Suppose \( \xi_i, i \in I \) is a finite collection of Bernoulli random variables. Set \( p_i = E[\xi_i] = P[\xi_i = 1], \quad \text{and} \quad p_j = E\left[ \xi_i \xi_j \right] \). Let \( \lambda = \sum p_i \), and suppose \( \lambda \) is finite. Let \( |\epsilon| = \sum \xi_i \). Then

\[
d_{TV}\left(|\epsilon|, Po(\lambda)\right) \leq \min(3, \lambda^{-1}) \left( \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j \in N_i} p_i + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j \in N_i} p_i p_j \right).
\]

where \( N_i \) is the adjacency neighborhood of \( i \), i.e. the set \( \{i\} \cup \{j \in I : X_iX_j \in \epsilon\} \), where \( Po(\lambda) \) denote Poisson random variable with parameter \( \lambda \).

### IV. MAIN RESULTS

The following theorem gives the distribution of number of edges of the surface of a unit sphere.

**Theorem 2:** For \( p = p(a) = \frac{c}{N^{\alpha}}, \) where \( c > 0 \) and \( \alpha > 2 \). Then for sufficiently large \( N \),

\[
d_{TV}\left(|\epsilon|, Po(\lambda)\right) \rightarrow 0,
\]

i.e., the number of edges in graph \( G_N \) is a Poisson random variable with parameter \( \lambda = \sum p_i < \infty \).

**Proof:** First we consider

\[
p_i = E[\xi_i] = P[\xi_i = 1].
\]

We know there exists an edge between \( X_i \) and \( X_j \) if and only if \( C_i \cap C_j \neq \phi \), i.e. the distance between \( X_i \) and \( X_j \) is less than \( 2a \). Now consider another spherical cap \( D_j \) centered at \( X_i \) and of radius \( 2a \).

\[
P[\xi_i = 1] = P[C_i \cap C_j \neq \phi] = P[X_j \in D_j] = p(2a).
\]

Now by using the equation (2.1) of [2] we have

\[
p = p(a) = \sin^2\left( \frac{a}{2} \right).
\]

Using (6) in (5), we get

\[
P[\xi_i = 1] = \sin^2\left( \frac{a}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}(1-\cos(2a)) = 4p(1-p).
\]

Using (7) in (4), we get

\[
p_i = E[\xi_i] = 4p(1-p).
\]

Now consider
\[ p_y = E[\xi_i \xi_j] = P[\xi_i \xi_j = 1] \]

\[ = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n P[(C_i \cap C_j) \neq \emptyset, (C_i \cap C_j) \neq \emptyset] - P[(C_i \cap C_j) \neq \emptyset] \]

\[ = \sum_{i=1}^n P[(C_i \cap C_j) \neq \emptyset] \sum_{j=i, j \neq i}^n P[(C_i \cap C_j) \neq \emptyset] - P[(C_i \cap C_j) \neq \emptyset] \]

\[ = (4(N-1)p(1-p)^2 - 4p(1-p)) \]

\[ \leq 16((N-1)p(1-p)) \]

Now by Theorem 1, we have

\[ d_{TV}(\mathcal{E}, Po(\lambda)) \leq \min(3, \lambda^{-1}) \left( \sum_{i \leq 1} \sum_{j \leq N} p_y + \sum_{i \leq 1} \sum_{j \leq N} p_y p_j \right) \]

Using eqs. (8) and (9), we get

\[ d_{TV}(\mathcal{E}, Po(\lambda)) \leq \min(3, \lambda^{-1}) \left( \sum_{i \leq 1} \sum_{j \leq N} (4(N-1)p(1-p))^2 \right) \]

\[ \leq \min(3, \lambda^{-1}) \left( \frac{N(N-1)}{2} \right) \frac{p(1-p)}{p(1-p)} \]

Taking \( p = \frac{c}{N^\alpha} \) and \( \alpha > 2 \) in above, we get

\[ d_{TV}(\mathcal{E}, Po(\lambda)) \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{as } N \rightarrow \infty. \]

\[ \text{REFERENCES} \]


\[ \text{Bhupendra Gupta} \text{ PhD Statistics, from Department of Mathematics and Statistics, IIT Kanpur in 2008. He was born in Meerut, U.P., India on 28th Nov. 1976. Presently, he is working as assistant professor in Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing Jabalpur, MP, India. Dr. Gupta's area of interest is random networks and their application in various areas like sensor networks etc. His main research interests include communication networks and performance analysis. His current research has concentrated on random networks with applications in Network security, wireless and sensor networks.} \]

\[ \text{Lokendra Kumar Balyan} \text{ was born in a village of Uttar Pradesh, INDIA. He did his Master of Science in applied mathematics from Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee and Ph.D in applied mathematics and parallel computing from Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur. At Present, he is working as assistant professor at PDPM IIITDM Jabalpur. His current research areas are Numerical Analysis, Algorithms and High Performance Computing.} \]