

Application of the theory of networks to model a drainage network of a watershed: case study Department of Quindío Colombia

Aplicación de la teoría de redes para el modelado de una red de drenaje de una cuenca: caso de estudio Departamento del Quindío Colombia

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ABSTRACT

Background: The hydrographic network of the basins of the department of Quindío, located in Colombia, South America, suffers from pollution due to industries such as tanneries, mining, food processing, among others. **Goals:** Represent a hydrographic network of a basin employing a graph and study its most representative measures of centrality; as a case study, we considered the hydrologic network of the basins of the department of Quindío. **Methods:** The theory of networks and the analysis of centrality measures such as degree distribution, PageRank, and eccentricity; also, topological measures such as density and assortativity. **Results:**

The study provided a different approach to research on the properties of river networks. The grade distribution shows a network with input grades of one, two, and three, while the output grade is only one or zero, consistent with a typical mountain basin. Measurements such as density and assortativity showed a low-density network with no defined connection patterns. The centrality of PageRank and eccentricity highlighted the leading causes and the most important rivers according to the way the hydrographic network is connected. **Conclusions:** The study concluded that by using network theory, we obtained a global vision of the network, understanding its structure and allowing us to visualize which areas of the network are vulnerable. PageRank's centrality allowed us to identify well-monitored nodes in the network and those that need care; this same distribution highlighted zones in the network that are more prone to contamination. Finally, the eccentricity determined the center of the network (sector of "La María") as one of the network's most vulnerable areas.

Keywords: Department of Quindío, Drainage network, Graphs, Hydrographic Basin, Networks.

RESUMEN

Antecedentes: La red hidrográfica de las cuencas del departamento del Quindío, ubicado en Colombia, Sudamérica, experimenta contaminación debido a industrias como las curtientes, la minería, procesadoras de alimentos, entre otras. **Objetivo:** Representar una red hidrográfica de una cuenca mediante un grafo y estudiar sus medidas de centralidad más representativas; como caso de estudio, se tomó la red hidrológica de las cuencas del departamento del Quindío. **Métodos:** La teoría de redes y el análisis de las medidas de centralidad como la distribución de grado, el PageRank y la excentricidad; además, algunas medidas topológicas como la densidad y la assortatividad. **Resultados:** El estudio proporcionó un enfoque diferente en las investigaciones sobre las propiedades de redes fluviales. La distribución de grado muestra una red con grados de entrada de uno, dos y tres, mientras que el grado de salida sólo es de uno o cero, lo cual concuerda con una cuenca típica de montaña. Medidas como la densidad y la assortatividad mostraron una red poco densa y sin patrones definidos de conexión. La centralidad de PageRank y de excentricidad resaltaron las causas principales y los ríos más importantes según la forma como está conectada la red hidrográfica.

Conclusiones: El estudio permitió concluir que al utilizar la teoría de redes, se obtiene una visión global de la red, entendiendo su estructura y permitiendo visualizar qué zonas de la red son más vulnerables. La centralidad de PageRank determinó que partes de la red están bien monitoreadas por las entidades encargadas de su cuidado, pero permitió ver otras zonas necesitan puntos de monitoreo; esta misma distribución destacó zonas en la red que son más propensas a la contaminación. Además, la excentricidad determinó el centro de la red (sector de "la María") como una de las zonas más vulnerables de la red.

Palabras clave: Cuenca hidrográfica, Departamento del Quindío, Grafos, Redes, Red de drenaje.

INTRODUCTION

Water is an essential component of life; many of our vital processes are closely related to water, we need it for digestion, for the transportation and evacuation of exogenous substances and thermoregulation of our bodies (Riveros-Perez & Riveros, 2018). Similarly, many of the foods we eat are directly or indirectly depend on water, some of them for growth, such as fruits and vegetables, while for others it is necessary for its manufacture. In addition to domestic use of water, it is also used in a wide variety of industrial processes, which take water directly from rivers, lakes or the sea, initially affecting their flow or volume. This situation takes place in many countries, whether they are industrialized or not, for example: The River Nile in Africa (Melesse *et al.*, 2014), some rivers in Spain as Ebro (Barceló & Petrovic, 2011) and the Segura (Pellicer-Martínez & Martínez-Paz, 2018), San Francisco river in Brazil (Dai *et al.*, 2016), the basin of the rivers Murray and Darling in Australia (Bishop-Taylor *et al.*, 2015), Mississippi river in the United States (Gwynnup & Schnoor, 2014) or the ecological disaster of the Aral Sea in the center of Asia (White, 2013). Once these processes are finished, the water is returned to its source, in many cases without going through a purification process (Filtration + Separation, 2018; An *et al.*, 2014) and dragging large amounts of sediments (Bussi *et al.*, 2016; Shrestha & Wang, 2018; Ferronato *et al.*, 2015). This has many of the major tributaries to become severely contaminated, thus producing the consumption of contaminated water, which in turn results in a decrease in the quality of life and health of people living in the watersheds of these rivers, lakes or seas.

In China, for instance, rivers have been an important part of their cultural and historical development. However, governments have put their economy above their environmental heritage. This has caused many of the river basins in this country to be at risk. Aspects such as mining (Egidarev & Simonov, 2015), pollution and the abusive use of land (Ding *et al.*, 2016; Cheng *et al.*, 2018), have caused deterioration of water quality for human and animal consumption. This situation has forced them to look for new alternatives for the use of water and to create models and methods for a better quality of it (Wang *et al.*, 2013).

Therefore, the study of watersheds, especially those of rivers, is a matter of great importance to both local and state governments. For some authors such as Musy & Higy (2004), all living beings including humans, are part of one or more watersheds, implying that we are closely related to their well-being. River basins transport water from water births in the mountains to the cities; and that is where its importance lies, because the welfare of the watersheds is closely related to water quality, and consequently with the health and quality of life of the inhabitants of the basin.

There are many factors that affect the water quality of a river: the topography of the basin, composition of the soil, present flora and fauna, and even plate tectonics (Li & Wang, 2017; Lollino *et al.*, 2015) can seriously influence this aspect. Similarly, human presence is one of the key elements in the pollution of watersheds; the growing population has caused the gap between city boundaries and water sources to become even shorter. Another factor of great human impact on aquatic media is the wastewater that comes from cities, industry, and others (Liu *et al.*, 2017).

Currently, the use of the theory of complex networks for the modeling of watersheds is presented as an effective alternative, especially

for the modeling of its topography. Some authors like Webb & Padgham (2013) and Fang *et al.*, (2017) have identified the relationship between river basin networks and complex networks, and have used this theory to model aspects such as the dynamics of the population around them. Other authors like Wu *et al.*, 2013), have shown how to model the topography of a watershed using the theory of complex networks to represent the network of rivers of a watershed. Similarly, Halverson & Fleming (2014) use network theory to guide the management of water resources and decision-making regarding the location of river flow meters in British Columbia (BC) coastal mountains and Yukon in Canada. In this research, the nodes of the network are the location of the stations of the river flow meters. Authors were able to identify communities of nodes with network theory; each of them determined the seasonal flow regime and geographic proximity with other communities. In the same way, the application of this theory determines a group of key stations in the interconnection with other communities of nodes that are difficult to see to the naked eye.

This work aims to represent a drainage network of a watershed by means of a graph and study its most representative measures to relate them to the specific characteristics of the hydrographic network. For this, the river basins of the department of Quindío in Colombia, South America, will be taken as a case study. In order to develop this work, the second section will present the methodology for the construction of a graph (network), taking into account the hydrographic concepts related to river basins and the theory of networks. In the third section, the methodology for the construction of the graph that represents the hydrographic network of the basins of the Department of Quindío is applied. In the fourth section, an analysis of the structure of the network was carried out and some topological measurements were calculated. Finally, the conclusions of the work will be presented.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study will take into account important aspects of river basins of rivers, for this reason, in the first part will be a review of some concepts that were considered to make the process of modeling; subsequently, the process necessary for the implementation of the network of a watershed will be presented.

The topography of river basins is determined by many factors: plate tectonics, the amount of rainfall, the number of tributary rivers, the erosion processes, the composition of the terrain, among others (National Geographic Society, 2012). In addition, the technological and industrial development of man has led to the intervention and modification of river basins, for instance: hydroelectric, dams, water canalization, wastewater dumping and artificial canal construction, among others. All of these factors have affected water quality and therefore, the entire ecosystem around the watershed.

The terrain where the river basins are located has many characteristics that can eventually be modeled by means of nets. Authors like Chow *et al.*, (2010), suggests that a watershed is a system composed by many parts connected to each other, which would be consistent with the definition of network exposed by authors such as Newman (2003), Newman *et al.*, (2006), Estrada (2012), and Boccaletti *et al.*, (2006). Other authors such as Schumm (2007) show characteristics of rivers as the degree of sinuosity and length, which can be added as a characteristic of the edges to the network, as shown below.

All the watersheds have a main river that collects the waters of the tributary rivers. In turn, these have other rivers that are tributary of them. As it can be seen, modeling watersheds presents many challenges (Hodges, 2013). However, the theory of networks can showcase a general picture of the hydrological network and can also show other aspects that cannot be appreciated through the use of traditional tools.

Networks. In the eighteenth century, Leonhard Euler gave rise to the graph theory by solving the following problem: in the city of Königsberg (currently called Kaliningrad), in the Pregel River, there were two islands connected by means of seven bridges that joined four terrestrial areas as seen in Figure 1. The problem was to answer the following question: is it possible to traverse each bridge exactly once, returning to the starting point of the route? Euler created a theory that allowed to prove that it was not possible (Harary, 2018).

Euler was the birth of what we know as the intuitive idea of graph (network), which tells us: a graph is the representation of a system, which consists of nodes (vertices), which represent the inputs of the system. These are connected through edges, which represent a particular class of connections between two inputs (Estrada, 2012; Boccaletti *et al.*, 2006; Sivakumar & Woldemeskel, 2014; Brandes, 2005). For example, in the problem of Figure 1, the nodes are two banks of

the river and two islands (zones A, B, C and D), while the edges are the bridges that connect the islands and the banks of the river. In short, a network or graph is a gut $G=(V,E,f)$ where $V=\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ is a finite set of vertices or nodes, $E=\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_m\}$. A set of edges, and is a function, which associates some elements of E with a couple of elements of V , such that if $v_i, v_j \in V$ Then $f: e_q \rightarrow [v_i, v_j]$ and $f: e_q \rightarrow [v_j, v_i]$.

There are many areas of application for the network theory, including the study of social networks such as Facebook and Instagram, where nodes are users and edges are friendship relations (Chan, 2018; da Costa, *et al.*, 2017). In the trading networks, the nodes are the countries and the edges represent the commercial exchange between these (unilateral or bilateral) (Du *et al.*, 2016; An *et al.*, 2014) in bibliographic networks, the nodes are books or articles and the connections between these are the citations that are made between these (Caschili *et al.*, 2014). In biology we can find several examples, like the study of the interactions between proteins (Olyaei *et al.*, 2016), the behavior of species (Riveros-Perez & Riveros, 2018) and in the transmission of diseases (Chow *et al.*, 2010). Some authors like Fang *et al.*, (2017) and Wu *et al.*, (2013) create networks from the same hydrological network of a watershed, in those the nodes can be specific places in the network, for example the intersections and the water births, the edges are the flows of the rivers that connect these.

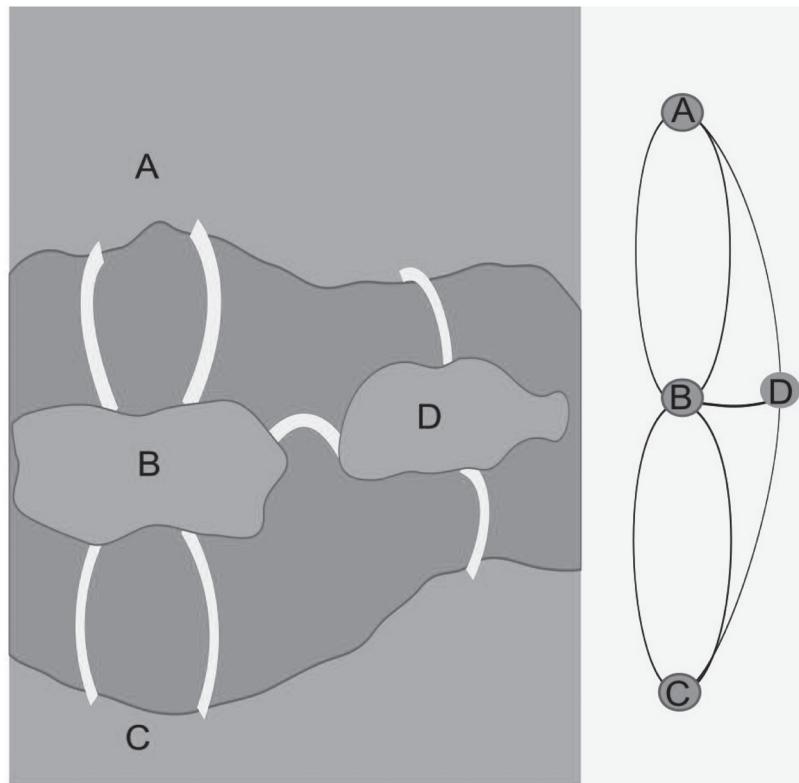


Figure 1. Bridges over the Pregel River in Königsberg (Kaliningrad)

Hydrological networks. For the construction of the network it is necessary to identify the nodes, the edges and the weight associated to these. All this was carried out according to the theory of networks, in particular the modelling of fluvial networks proposed by Wu *et al.*, (2013). Similarly, most river basins, whether natural or modified by humans, present a network structure known as dendritic networks; this type of networks are ideal to model many natural phenomena, among which are counted the cause of the rivers (Brown & Swan, 2010; Labonne *et al.*, 2008; Seymour *et al.*, 2015; Swan & Brown, 2014). We must also bear in mind that the basins of the Department of Quindío are mountain basins, implying that the rivers that compose it have a low degree of sinuosity (degree of sinosity), almost always composed by half-braided fluxes (degree of braiding) and scarcely branched (degree of anabanching), as shown (Schumm, 2007).

Nodes. The nodes can be classified according to their origin.

- **Natural nodes:** They can be sources of rivers, bifurcations, confluence of rivers or exits.
- **Non-natural or engineering nodes:** Within this classification are hydroelectric plants, water tanks, pumping stations, water transfer projects, in general, waste water dumping or any artificial element that is considered external to the natural cause of the rivers.

For this work, the concept of node will be extended to take into account the classification of the nodes according to natural or engineering:

The whole of all nodes is represented by as:

$$V = \{v_i^k, v_j^k, v_3^k, \dots, v_n^k\} \quad (1)$$

where, if $k = 1$ then v_i^1 is a natural node, in the same way, if $k = 2$ then v_i^2 is an artificial or engineering node. According to Wu's proposal (Wu *et al.*, 2013), nodes can be: the births of rivers, the points where two or more rivers are connected and the river mouths in addition to the places that represent dumping or monitoring areas in the river.

Edges: As it has been shown already, the edges represent some kind of relationship between two entities. In our case, the edges represent the natural causes of the natural or artificial rivers and channels. Because the waters of the rivers flow in the same direction, then the net is directed (Digraph). The edges will be responsible for connecting births, bifurcations, confluences (natural nodes) and river monitoring sites (engineering nodes).

There will be four basic forms of connection between edges: Serial connections, parallel and mixed connections which in turn are divided into bifurcations and confluences as seen in the Figure 2.

The set of edges is given by the set of tuples of nodes in the following form (Estrada, 2012):

$$E = \{(v_i^k, v_j^l) | v_i^k, v_j^l \in V\} \quad (2)$$

Where V is the set of nodes, v_i^k and v_j^l with $k=1,2$ and $l=1,2$ are the initial and final components of the edge e_p , which, will be represented with the tuple (v_i^k, v_j^l) ; as the graph we refer to is a directed graph, then $(v_i^k, v_j^l) \neq (v_j^l, v_i^k)$.

Based on the information provided by the nodes and edges, the R adjacency matrix is created, which determines how nodes are con-

nected. If the network has n nodes, then the adjacency matrix will be in $n \times n$ size.

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & \dots & r_{1j} & \dots & r_{1n} \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & \dots & r_{2j} & \dots & r_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ r_{i1} & r_{i2} & \dots & r_{ij} & \dots & r_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ r_{n1} & r_{n2} & \dots & r_{nj} & \dots & r_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

If r_{ij} indicates that the node v_i^k is connected to the node v_j^l with $k=1,2$, and $l=1,2$. likewise, if r_{ij}^* then the nodes v_i^k , and v_j^l are not connected. However, and as in the methodology showed in (Wu *et al.*, 2013), $r_{ij} \neq r_{ji}^*$, since it is a directed graph.

Weight. Is defined as follows (Boccaletti *et al.*, 2006; Estrada, 2012): See a $W = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n\}$, such as $w_i \in \mathbb{R}$, then a weight net is the gut $G = (V, E, W)$ where is V the set of nodes or vertices, E is the set of edges and W the set of weights.

Weights can represent specific properties on the edges, for example, in social networks (McDonald & Hobson, 2018) the weight can represent the degree of friendship between two people, the traffic networks (An *et al.*, 2014) can represent the level of automobiles that transit by determined way. In hydrologic networks, the weight represents the length of a river, as Wu *et al.*, (2013) shows. However, the weight could determine physical chemical variables of water such as flow, pH, temperature, biochemical oxygen demand, dissolved oxygen, among others.

Application: Department of Quindío The Department of Quindío is located in the center-west of Colombia in South America, in the Andean region, in what is known as the coffee axis. Quindío has five watershed management units (WMU), which are:

- Quindío River
- El Roble River
- Buenavista Creek
- Rojo River
- Lejos River

In Figure 3 can be observed that these rivers are tributaries of the La Vieja River, which is born at the intersection between the Barragán River and the Quindío River.

The main WMU and the most extensive is the Quindío River, with a total area of 688.84 km² And a perimeter of 230.25 km. In this area of influence are included the municipalities of Salento, Calarcá, Armenia, Córdoba and Buenavista, with about 300,000 inhabitants representing the 55% of the Department of Quindío (Contraloría General de la República de Colombia, 2016; Barrios & M. Rodriguez, 2011). In particular, the Quindío River basin has its origin in the Natural Park of Los Nevados, in the Laguna de la Virgen, at an approximate height of 4,200 M.A.S.L. runs through the department of Quindío in the direction east to south-west, and has more than 16 tributary streams.

It is important to emphasize that the basin of Quindío River, in its middle part, receives direct dumping of Boquía, and indirect of the municipalities of Salento, Armenia, Calarcá and Córdoba through the

Quebradas El Mute, La Florida, San Nicolás, El pescador and the rivers Santo Domingo and Verde. Other watersheds also receive dumping from other cities, but they are not as large compared to the main WMU.

The water in the Department of Quindío, for the most part, is used in agricultural and livestock activities, as it is the case of the Oak WBU, Buenavista, Rojo and Lejos. The water in the Quindío River basin is used for human consumption and energy generation, and to a lesser extent at the industrial and agricultural level. The industrial activity is concentrated in Armenia, the capital of the department, located in the central part of the Hydrographic network (Fig. 3). The main industrial activities are the processing of leather and the slaughter plants of cattle for meat (Gallego *et al.*, 2015).

Diagram of the Hydrographic network of the Department of Quindío. The Figure 4 represents the hydrographic network of the five basins in the Department of Quindío. In this one observe three colors: the red ones represents the artificial nodes (21 nodes), the green ones the natural nodes that are births of rivers or ravines (194 births), the light blue ones indicates the natural nodes that are intersections between rivers and/or ravines (191 intersections of rivers). In some cases, intersection nodes can be engineering nodes or natural nodes. In general, the network has 409 edges and 408 nodes. This network is a digraph or directed graph (Estrada, 2012), because the direction flows according to the cause of the rivers or ravines.

RESULTS

Degree distribution. Every network has an adjacency matrix similar to that found in the eq. 3. This matrix indicates how nodes are connected, so for example, if in the component $r_{3,2}=1$, this shows that the nodes v_3^k and v_2^l with $k=1,2$ and $l=1,2$ are connected, ie there is an edge that has the nodes v_3^k and v_2^l as ends.

However, the degree of a node denoted as $d(v_i^k)$, is defined as the amount of edges that affect it. This value is calculated in terms of the adjacency matrix R (Estrada, 2012):

$$d(v_i^k) = \sum_{j \in V} r_{ij} \quad (4)$$

In a directed graph it should be taken into account that a node or vertex has edges that affect it and edges that depart from it; then there is entry and exit .

$$d^{in}(v_i^k) = \sum_{j \in V} r_{ij} \text{ in degree} \quad (5)$$

$$d^{out}(v_i^k) = \sum_{j \in V} r_{ij} \text{ out degree} \quad (6)$$

With the eq. 5 and eq. 6 Fig. 5 part (a) is built. Where the horizontal axis shows the degree of input and output of the nodes. The vertical axis represents the number of nodes. In addition, the blue line represents the degree of entry and the orange line the degree of output. For example, the blue dot (2, 191) indicates that 191 nodes have input grade 2; in other words, the graph has a mixed connection as shown by Fig. 2 (d), which in the hydrological network is the confluence of two rivers.

In the Fig. 5 (a) orange line, you can see that all nodes in the network except the end node, have grade one; that is, they all follow the same trajectory of the river and there are no branches or deltas (see Fig.

2 (c)) in any of its sections. The average degree of input and output of a network can be calculated with the following formula:

$$\bar{d} = \frac{|E|}{|V|} \quad (7)$$

Where E is the set of edges (see Set 2) and V is the set of nodes (see Set 1). In addition $|E|$ and $|V|$ is the number of edges and nodes respectively. Using eq. 7, the average degree of input and output for the network (Fig. 5) is 1.0025.

Another way to study the degree of a node is by means of the distribution of probability of degree. Where $P(k)$ represents the probability that a randomly selected node has a degree. In Figure 5 (b) network grade distribution of Figure 4 is shown:

In Figure 5, the horizontal axis shows the degree of input and output of the nodes. The vertical axis represents the probability of the node, denoted as $P(k)$.

In the Figure 5 (b) it is observed that 47.54% of the network nodes have grade zero. In other words, there are 192 natural nodes that are river or ravine births. In addition, in Figure 5 (a), it is appreciated that 20 of them have grade one input, these are just the 5.1% of the nodes, but they are the ones that most impact the network, since they are monitoring points of the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Quindío CRQ. Similarly, 46.81% have grade two input, these nodes represent the intersections of the rivers.

To better visualize the input and output level distribution of the network, Aksakalli (Aksakalli, 2017; Aksakalli, 2018) algorithms will be used; in Figure 6 (a) we see that the nodes of the intersections of the rivers are the ones that have the highest degree of entry, this because of the way in which the mountain basins are connected. In the case of Figure 6 (b) i.e. the degree of output, we see that the entire network,

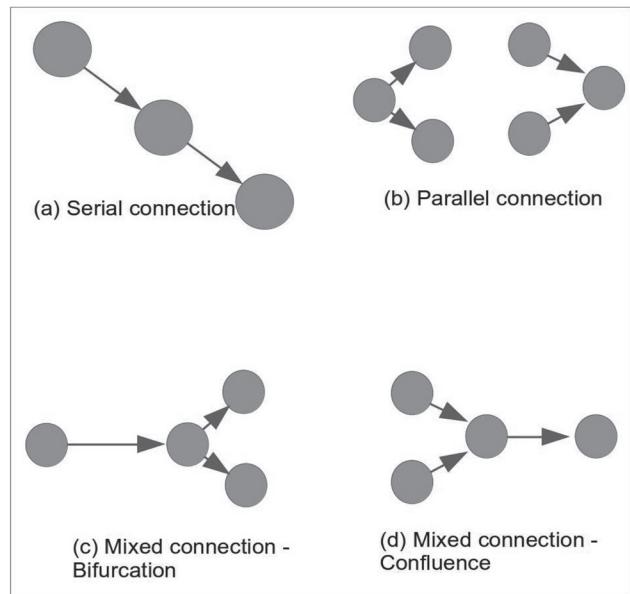


Figure 2. The four basic types of connections between nodes.

except for the last node, have the same value, which in this case is one. The distribution of the grade of drainage network of the basins of the Department of Quindío is composed specifically by serial and mixed connections as seen in Figure 2 (a) and (d), where two rivers are joined in one.

Network density. Given a network $G = (V, E, f)$ not directed with $|V|=n$ number of nodes, $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ the number of possible edges and $|E|=m$ the number of actual network edges. It defines the density of G denoted as D , as follows (Estrada, 2012):

$$D = \frac{2m}{n(n-1)} \quad (8)$$

For example, the density of the graph of Figure 7(a), using the eq. 8's $D=1$. In this case the net is perfectly dense, since it has three edges out of the three possible ones. For the Figure 7(b), the density is $D=\frac{2}{3}$. That is to say, the network has two real connections out of the three possible.

For a directed network, the density is $\frac{D}{2}$. In the case of Fig. 4, $D=0.0049$, this indicates that it is not dense; that is, the number of edges (actual connections) is small compared to the possible edges. This occurs because the network of Figure 4 is constructed in such a way

that an edge is the connection of two aquatic means (without human intervention), or of a shedding with an aquatic medium (with human intervention). It is important to clarify that there are no artificial channels that connect two nodes, in this way, there are possible connections that by the nature of the network do not occur or cannot be given.

The assortativity of the network. The assortativity of a network is a measure of degree correlation that is used largely in social networks. Estrada (2012) shows how to calculate this value for a network:

$$r = \frac{m^1 \sum_{(v_i, v_j) \in E} d(v_i)d(v_j) - \left(\frac{1}{2m} \sum_{(v_i, v_j) \in E} (k_i + k_j) \right)^2}{\sum_{(v_i, v_j) \in E} (d(v_i)^2 + d(v_j)^2) - \left(\frac{1}{2m} \sum_{(v_i, v_j) \in E} (d(v_i) + d(v_j)) \right)^2} \quad (9)$$

Where $-1 \leq r \leq 1$. The assortativity describes how nodes are connected. Thus, a network is $r > 0$, i.e. low-grade nodes connect with low-grade nodes or high-grade nodes connect to high-grade nodes. In a similar way, a network is disassortative if $r < 0$, which indicates that high-grade nodes, connect with low-grade nodes or low-grade nodes connect to high-grade nodes. If $r=0$ or its value is very close to zero, we say that the net is neutral (Newman, 2010; Foster et al., 2010). In the case of the network of Figure 4, its assortativity is 0.014, this makes it a neutral network, that is to say, in the network there is no connection pattern between the nodes.

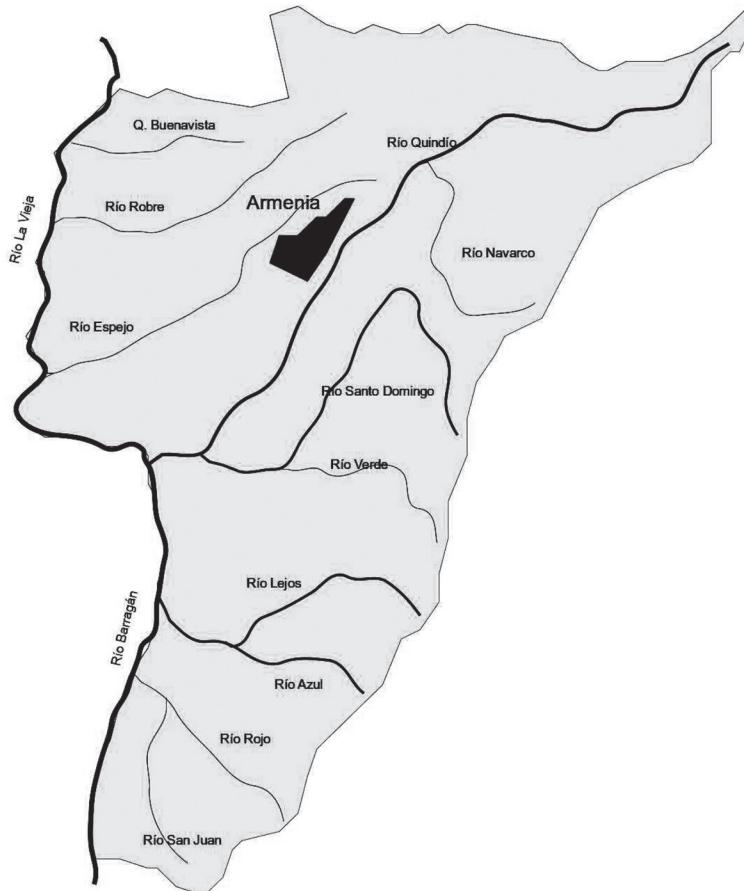


Figure 3. Hydrography of the Department of Quindío.

Network eccentricity. In Figure 8, the distribution of the eccentricity of the network of the basins of the Department of Quindío is shown. In the horizontal axis there is the degree of eccentricity of the nodes and in the vertical axis, their quality. The concept of eccentricity $e(v)$ is defined as the maximum distance of a node v with respect to all possible paths passing through that node (Estrada, 2012), i.e.:

$$e(v) = \max_{x \in V} \{d(v, x)\} \quad (10)$$

The maximum eccentricity between the nodes is known as the diameter of the network, while the minimum is known as radius. Figure 8 shows that the net has a radius of 32 and a diameter of 64; That is, the shortest path will have a distance of 32 (in terms of edges), while the longer path will have a length of 64. Remember that these measures are in terms of the distance between nodes, the do not represent a

physical distance. The periphery of the network are these nodes that are farther away, in this case the nodes 0, 1, 214 and 215 are the ends of the network, while the node 426 is its center.

The center of this network (node 426 Cuenca River Quindío), represents a critical point within the drainage network of the Department of Quindío, because it is an artificial node where industrial waste is dumped from a meat processor. Being the central node of the network, it has great influence downstream in the river (Digraph), this station presents high degrees of contamination, as one can see in the reports of the CRQ (CRQ (Corporación Autónoma Regional del Quindío), 2017). In contrast, the periphery of the network is determined by nodes 0 (Quebrada Cárdenas), 1 (Quebrada Amargura), 214 (Quebrada la Sierra) and 215 (Quebrada Costa Rica), which represent river births that according to the same source are relatively clean nodes within the network.

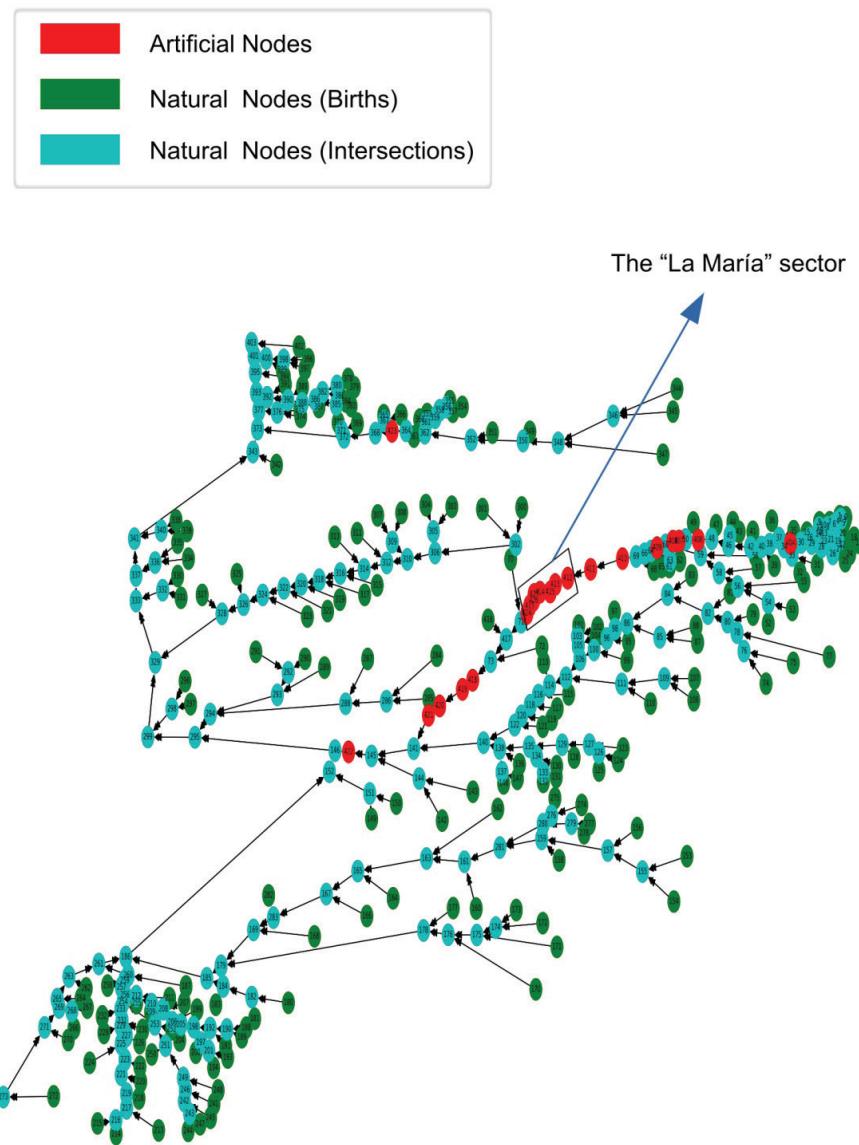


Figure 4. Diagram of the Hydrographic network of the Department of Quindío.

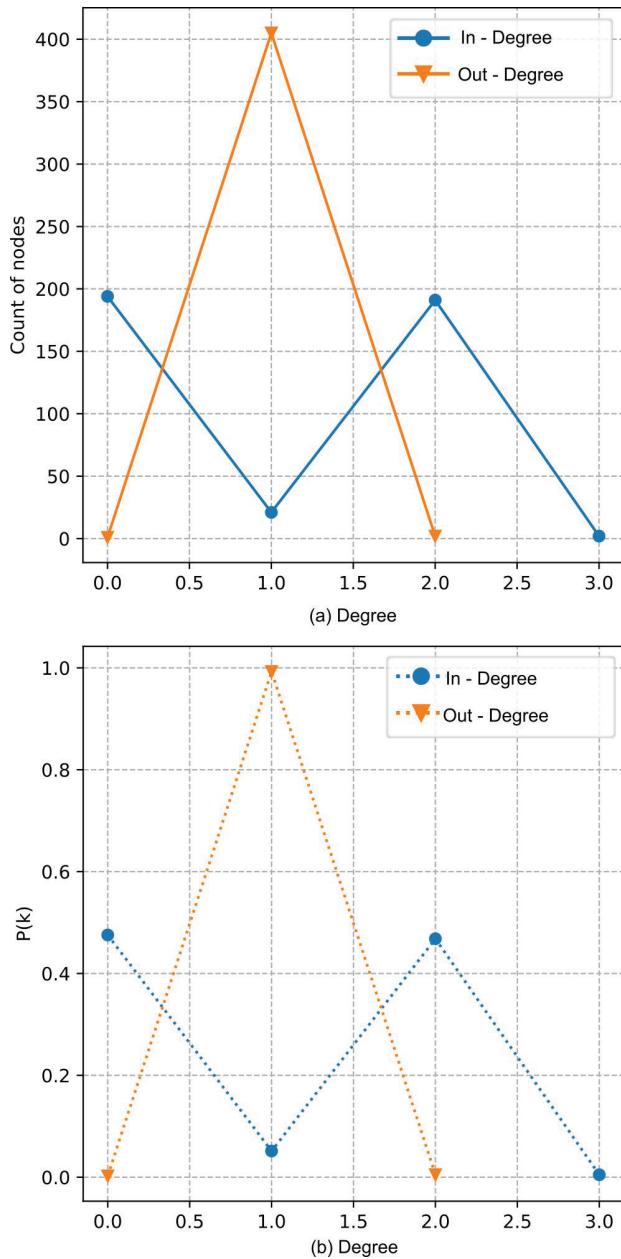


Figure 5. Distribution of the degree of the Hydrographic Network of the Department of Quindío.

Having a network with a radius of 32 (yellow dot), diameter of 64 (red dot), and node 426 as the only central node; the panorama for the watershed is critical, due to the fact that the centre of the downstream network is the area with the greater presence of human industries and waste, therefore, the most polluted area, consequently the panorama for the middle of the route is shown with a high degree of pollution; while from the center to the back, at the same nodal distance (and almost physical) the births of the two most important rivers in the basin are located. All of this shows that the Quindío River basin is contaminated by 50%, while the other part is in danger of contamination.

The Quindío River basin is the most worrying, because the main nodes are in it, and in addition, these nodes are artificial, as seen in Figure 4, and describe or realize human and industrial waste. The other watersheds also pose a danger of contamination, only to a lesser extent because the surrounding cities are sparsely populated and have little industrial presence. However, the region has experienced an increase in tourism which can eventually influence the health of the watershed.

PageRank. An important application in the measures of centrality is the measure of centrality of PageRank, which was developed by Larry Page and Sergey Brin, founders of Google (Page *et al.*, 1998), which is currently the base of the algorithm used by the search engine of Google. In this algorithm, the nodes of the network are the websites and the links are the hyperlinks between them. PageRank determines the importance of web pages and sorts them (or gives them a ranking) under two criteria: the number of web pages that affect the website and if the sites that link it also have a high PageRank. The following procedure is used to calculate the PageRank: initially a new matrix H must be built, whose entries are defined as follows:

$$H_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1/k_i^{out} & \text{If there is an edge between } i \text{ and } j \\ 0 & \text{In another case} \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

Where k_i^{out} is the extent of the node's output i . The vector of centrality PageRank $\langle \pi^{(k+1)} \rangle$ can be obtained through the $k+1$ iteration:

$$\langle \pi^{(k+1)} \rangle = \langle \pi^k | H \rangle \quad (12)$$

To solve the problem of the end node, a new matrix is built in terms of the matrix H :

$$S = H + \mathbf{a}[(l/n)\mathbf{1}^T] \quad (13)$$

Where the entries of the vector are given by:

$$\mathbf{a}_i = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } k_i^{out} = 0 \\ 1 & \text{in other case} \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

And $\mathbf{1} = |\mathcal{V}| \mathbf{u}$ where $|\mathcal{V}|$ is the number of elements in the node set and \mathbf{u} it's a vector of some. However, in order to incorporate the effect of teleportation between sites (abandonment from one page for another), a parameter $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$ to get the following matrix:

$$G = \alpha S + (1-\alpha) \mathbf{1} \mathbf{1}^T \quad (15)$$

Finally, the PageRank is obtained by the following vector:

$$\langle \pi^{(k+1)} \rangle = \langle \pi^k | G \rangle \quad (16)$$

The value of α controls the random time proportion that an internet user follows the hyperlinks to move from page to page; this means, if $\alpha=0.6$, 60% of the random time the surfer navigates on the same page or uses the hyperlinks to switch to another, which implies that 40% of the time the user migrates or changes to another page by entering a new URL in the browser (Langville & Meyer, 2011).

Under these two criteria, when applying this measure to the drainage network of the basins in the Department of Quindío, the PageRank determines which places in the drainage network are most important given their number of links (sub-basins) that point to it. If we take relatively low values to α , as seen in Figure 9 (a) and (b), it is found that the graph is very similar to that of the values of degree centrality (Fig. 6 a), which imply that the points of the river are qualified according to

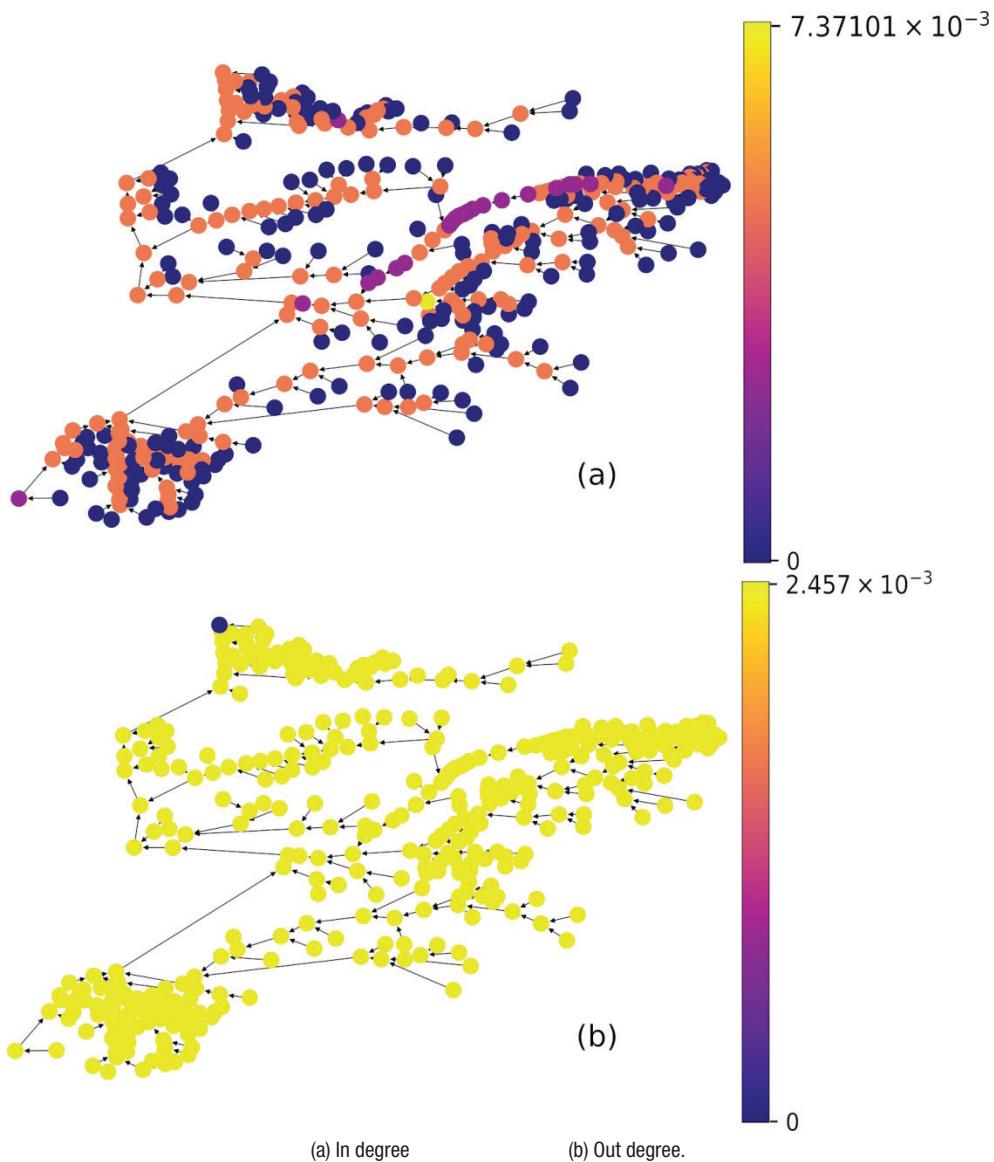


Figure 6. Distribution of grade displayed on the network, using the algorithms posed by Aksakalli (Aksakalli C., 2017; Aksakalli C., 2018)

the nearest neighbours. If you take high values of α as in the cases of Figure 9 (c) and (d), these show that the nodes that are at the end of the network over the river La Vieja are the ones that have the better PageRank, because these take into account the furthest sub-basins that flow over the river.

According to the theory and the way in which this measure of centrality is interpreted, we can indicate that to implement the PageRank in drainage networks of watersheds, one must use a value of α very close to one, since the rivers do not have the possibility to change or move to another place in the basin.

Finally, Table 1 summarizes the values found when applying these measures in the hydrological network of the basins of the department of Quindío.

DISCUSSION

The use of graph theory to represent the drainage network of a watershed allowed the obtaining of information that made it possible to improve the understanding of the structure of the network. The following results were obtained from the basins of the department of Quindío as shown in Table 1 and Figures 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9:

The distribution of grade for the network of Figure 4 is not very diverse, since this only has vertices of grade 0, 1, 2 and 3; basically the rivers of the basin are connected in a very natural way, typical of a mountain basin. The drainage network of the basins of the Department of Quindío does not present bifurcations, nor channels of interconnection between rivers or connections between parts of the same river, as it is appreciated in the work of Wu *et al.*, (2013).

Table 1. Main properties of the hydrological network of the basins of the department of Quindío.

Network properties	Value	Summary
Total number of nodes	408	Points on the hydrological network
Total number of edges	409	Represent the rivers and the direction of these
Artificial nodes	23	Nodes represent a monitoring point on a river in the basin
Births (natural nodes)	194	Nodes with zero input degree
Intersections (natural nodes)	191	Rivers confluence nodes
Degree of input		
Zero degree nodes	47.54%	Nodes that do not have edges that affect them, Like the sources of rivers.
Grade one nodes	5.1%	Only receive an input edge nodes
Grade two nodes	46.81%	Receive two input edges nodes
Grade three nodes	0.24%	Receive three input edges nodes
Degree of Output		
Zero degree nodes	0.24%	Not have edges coming out of them nodes
Grade one nodes	99.7549%	Nodes from which only one edge emerges.
Network density	0.0049	This value indicates that the network in Fig. 4 is poorly connected
The assortativity	0.014	The network does not have a correlation in the way the nodes are connected
Network eccentricity		
Radius	32	The minimum eccentricity between the nodes is the radius of the network
Diameter	64	The maximum eccentricity between the nodes is the diameter of the network
The center of this network	Node 426 on the "La María" sector	in terms of the distance between nodes, the center is the set of nodes with eccentricity equal to radius.
The periphery of the network	List of nodes (0, 1, 214, 215)	The periphery of the network are these nodes that are farther away
PageRank	The rivers Quindío, Santo Domingo, Lejos, Rojo, Espejo and La Vieja.	The nodes located on these rivers have high PageRank values, which makes them the most significant nodes according to the way they are connected.

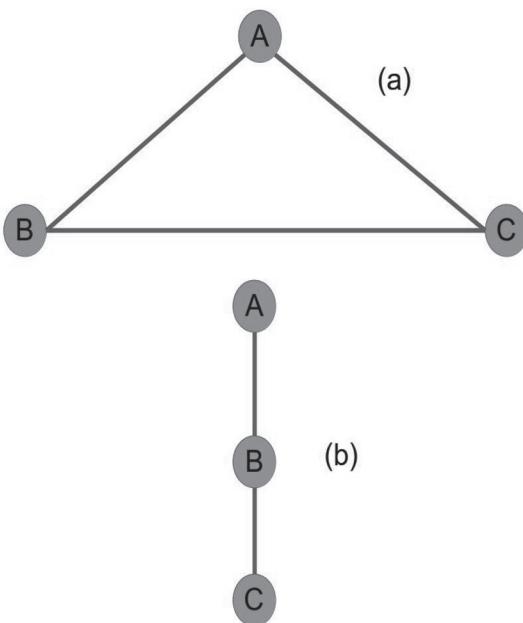


Figure 7. Graphs with different densities.

The values of density and assortativity indicate that the drainage network of the Department of Quindío is a network scarcely connected, i.e all rivers follow their natural course, without artificial bifurcations, which makes this aspect a positive point for the well-being of the inhabitants of the basin, since the waters are not channeled. However, this same condition makes it very vulnerable to any environmental catastrophe, because before any unwanted shedding, these do not have the possibility of being evacuated by any channel, making any kind of plan recovery of the same very complex.

The eccentricity, the radius and the diameter of the network, allow to identify the center or the centers of the network. In this case, the network of Figure 4 has a single center that is an artificial node since it is a monitoring station for the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Quindío CRQ. This one is located on the River Quindío, in an industrial zone of high pollution in the sector of "La María" in the city of Armenia Quindío, which affects the basin downstream.

The centrality of PageRank that was obtained in the drainage network of the Department of Quindío shows the importance of the tributaries, in the particular case of the sub-basin of the river La Vieja, this one is the most important as seen in Figure 9 (a) and (b). This river collects all the waters of the five sub-basins of the department and deposits them in the Cauca River, but in its route it is used to supply the aqueducts of several cities of the north of the Department of Valle del Cauca, like Cartago (Emcartago (Empresas Municipales de Cartago ESP), 2017), which has a population of approximately 130,000 inhabitants (DANE (Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística), 2018).

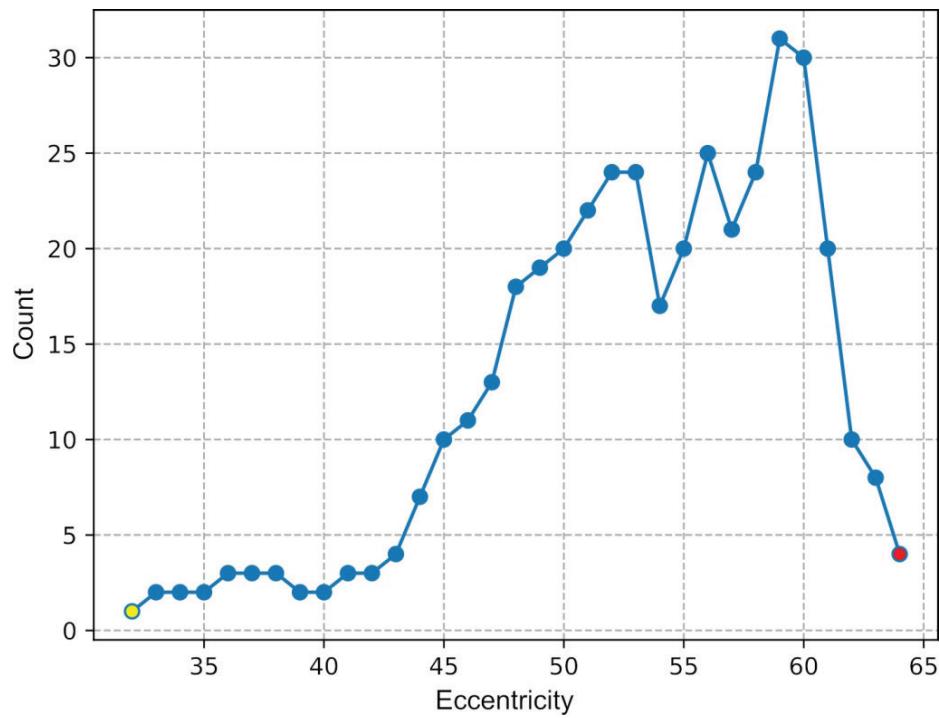


Figure 8. Distribution of the degree eccentricity of the Hydrographic Network of the Department of Quindío.

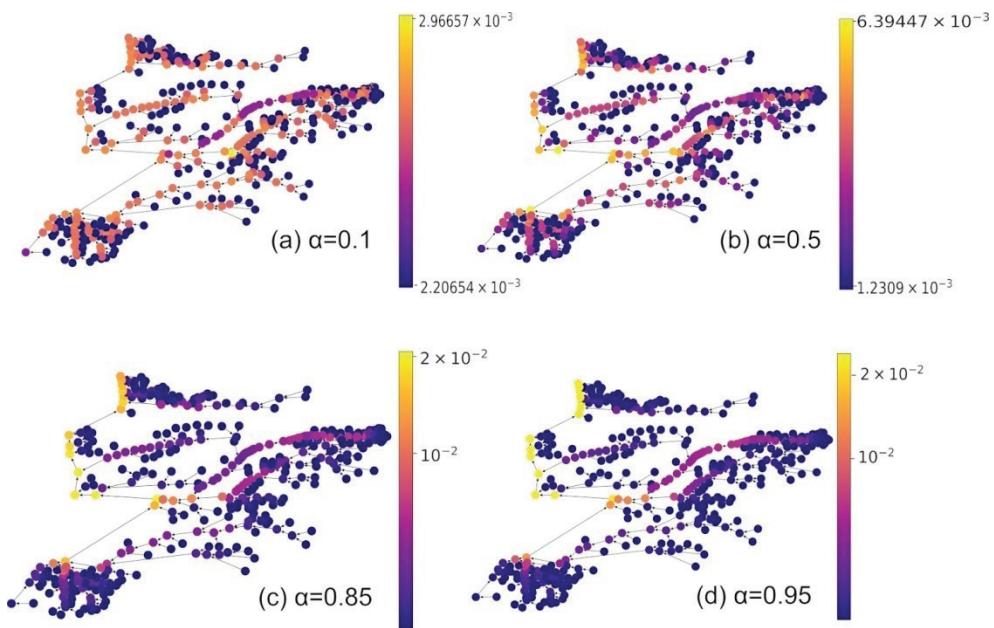


Figure 9. PageRank of the drainage network of the basins of the Department of Quindío using different values of α . For the visualization of the PageRank Used The algorithms posed by Aksakalli (Aksakalli, 2017; Aksakalli, 2018).

What the PageRank shows us is that any type of pollutant that is poured over the old river, directly affects the population of the Department of Quindío and its neighbors from the north of Valle del Cauca.

On the other hand, by representing the hydrographic network through a graph, one can have a global panorama of the state of the drainage network. In addition, this structure allows analyzing the dynamics of a particular flow, for example, a contaminant, water quality parameters, populations, etc. In the same way, it allows to carry out a punctual study in a particular place of the basin, as is the case with the monitoring stations of the government entities responsible for protecting natural resources.

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