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Article

Identifying Vital Nodes by Local g -Core on Symmetric Networks

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Abstract: The H -index is a widely recognized centrality measure for nodes in symmetric networks, defined as the maximum number of neighbors with degrees equal to or greater than the node's own degree. However, this metric underestimates the structural influence of "weak nodes" – low-degree nodes connected to high-degree hubs – that often serve as critical connectors in network topology. To address this limitation, we propose the H_α -index, which generalizes the H -index by considering the maximum number of neighbors with degrees at least α times the node's degree, where $\alpha \geq 1$. Based on this refinement, we introduce two novel centrality measures: g -core and local g -core, derived through iterative application of the H_α -index to a node's neighbors. Extensive experiments on fifteen real-world networks demonstrate the efficiency of our methods. Notably, the local g -core achieves 45%-105% higher Kendall Tau correlation coefficients compared to the traditional H -index and coreness on three benchmark networks, highlighting its superior performance in capturing node influence.

Keywords: complex networks; vital nodes; centrality; H -index; k -core

1. Introduction

The identification of influential nodes [1–6] in complex networks [7–9] remains a persistent challenge, with critical applications spanning targeted advertising on social platforms, source localization in rumor propagation, and the selection of high-impact researchers.

In the context of scientific influence assessment, the H -index [10] has emerged as a widely adopted metric to quantify both the quality and productivity of research output. Originally proposed by J. E. Hirsch to characterize individual scientific contributions, the H -index has since been extended to evaluate academic institutions and journals [11]. By integrating measures of publication quality (impact factor) and quantity (publication count), it addresses the limitations of traditional metrics that prioritize only one dimension.

Over the past two decades, H -index has been attracting the attention of many researchers from the field of scientometrics [12], who proposed various improvements in different perspectives [13–27]. These advancements fall into three primary categories:

(I).Normalization and Averaging: Methods such as normalizing the H -index by the number of authors [14], by the publication year [15], by the disciplinary field [16], as well as averaging with citation counts[17] or geometric mean [18].

(II).Incorporation of Additional Information: Approaches that integrate auxiliary data, including the author's position in bylines [19], the shape of citing functions [20], subdomain distributions within a scientist's citation profile[21], the collaboration distance between citing and cited authors [22], excess citations beyond H^2 citations for papers [23], and the the inclusion of uncited papers [24].

(III).Temporal Evolution Analysis: Studies examining the H -index's trajectory over a researcher's career, such as predictive models via regression analysis [25,26] and time window evaluations [27].

These improvements, though valuable, are closely tied to the intrinsic properties of papers and authors, making their generalization to broader complex networks challenging.

Notably, the H -index has also captured the interest of scholars in complex networks since Lü *et al.* [28] revealed the H -index relationship to degree and coreness. Specifically, Lü *et al.* [28] defined

an H -operator on a group of numbers via H -index. They proved that the coreness – a centrality measure introduced by Kitsak *et al.* – is the limit of the iteration of the H -operator. This seminal work [28] has sparked widespread attention. On the one hand, it has been extended to directed networks [29] and weighted networks [30]. On the other hand, it has reinvigorated interest in coreness, a computationally efficient centrality metric. Despite its utility, coreness has inherent limitations, such as limited discrimination power and coarse-grained resolution. To address these, several refinements have been proposed, including: mixed degree [31], shortest distance-based coreness [32], community-based coreness [33], coreness without redundant links [34], and two-step coreness [35].

This paper investigates the limitations of the H -index in capturing the influence of weak nodes – nodes with small degrees but high-degree neighbors. Our analysis is driven by the observation that the H -index, which counts the number of neighbors with degree, underestimates the influence of weak nodes. For example, consider two nodes: Node u has neighbors with degrees $\{3, 3, 3\}$, yielding $H(u) = 3$. Node v has neighbors with degrees $\{10, 10, 10\}$, also yielding $H(v) = 3$. Although node v is a weak node (low degree but surrounded by high-degree neighbors), it is more influential in information propagation than node v . This illustrates a critical shortcoming of the H -index: it assigns equal influence to nodes with structurally distinct neighbor sets.

The k -core decomposition, derived by iteratively applying the H -index to a node's neighbors, exacerbates this bias. Weak nodes are systematically underestimated in k -core analyses due to their low intrinsic degrees, despite their high-degree neighbors.

To estimate the influence of weak nodes during information spreading, we propose a new centrality, H_α -index, which is the maximum number of neighbors with at least α times the same number of degree. This formulation emphasizes relative neighbor quality (via α) over absolute degree thresholds, enabling nuanced influence quantification.

Building on the H_α -index, we define g -core, a hierarchical decomposition that partitions the network based on H_α -index values. This method better captures the influence of weak nodes compared to traditional k -core.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section 2 provides theoretical background on the H -index, k -core, and collective influence centrality. Section 3 introduces H_α -index, g -core and local g -core. Section 4 presents experiments validating the superiority of H_α -index and g -core. Section 5 discusses future research directions.

2. Classical Centrality

2.1. Notations

Let $G(V, E)$ denote an undirected symmetric network, where V and E represent the set of nodes and the set of edges in G , respectively. The adjacency matrix $A = (a_{uv})_{n \times n}$ encodes connectivity, where $n = |V|$ is the number of nodes in G , and $a_{uv} = 1$ if nodes u and v are connected, i.e., $(u, v) \in E$, and $a_{uv} = 0$ otherwise. The neighborhood $N_G(v)$ of a node v is defined as the set of nodes directly connected to v . For a node v , let k_v denote its degree, i.e., $|N_G(v)|$.

2.2. H -index Centrality

Definition 1. Let $\Omega = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m\}$ be a finite non-empty set of positive real numbers. Define the subset $T_y \subseteq \Omega$ as:

$$T_y = \{x_j \in \Omega \mid x_j \geq y\}.$$

The H -operator, denoted $H(\Omega)$, is the maximum value y such that $|T_y| = y$.

Definition 2. Let v be a node in a graph G , and let $N_G(v)$ denote its neighborhood. The H -index of v , denoted h_v , is defined as:

$$h_v = H(\{k_u \mid u \in N_G(v)\}),$$

where k_u is the degree of node u .

2.3. Coreness Centrality

Coreness centrality is a network topological measure derived from k -core decomposition. It evaluates a node's importance based on its position within the hierarchical core structure of a network. Nodes with higher coreness values occupy denser, more central regions of the network, playing critical roles in maintaining global connectivity and influence.

The k -core is obtained through iterative degree-based pruning:

- (1). Start with the original graph $G = (V, E)$.
- (2). Iteratively remove all nodes with degree less than k along with their incident edges.
- (3). Repeat until no nodes with degree less than k remain.

The resulting subgraph is the k -core. A node v is assigned a coreness $c_v = k$ if it belongs to the k -core but not the $(k + 1)$ -core. This hierarchical decomposition ensures that nodes in higher k -cores are more deeply embedded within the network's core structure.

2.4. Closeness Centrality

Closeness centrality measures a node's centrality based on its average distance to all other nodes in the network. It quantifies how quickly a node can reach others, reflecting its efficiency in spreading information or influence. Nodes with high closeness centrality are "close" to others, meaning they have short average path lengths to all nodes.

The closeness centrality $cc(v)$ of a node v in a connected graph $G = (V, E)$ with n nodes is defined as:

$$cc(v) = \frac{n - 1}{\sum_{u \neq v} d(u, v)},$$

where $d(u, v)$ is the shortest path length between nodes u and v , and $n - 1$ normalizes the measure to account for the number of other nodes in the network.

2.5. Collective Influence Centrality

Collective Influence (CI) is a method developed by Morone and Makse [36] for identifying highly influential nodes in complex networks. CI quantifies a node's influence by measuring the extent of damage inflicted on the network's giant connected component upon the node's removal. The formal definition of CI is given by:

$$ci(u) = (k_u - 1) \sum_{v \in \partial D(u, l)} (k_v - 1),$$

where k_u represents the degree of node u , $\partial D(u, l)$ denotes the set of nodes at a l -hop distance from node u , and k_v is the degree of node v .

2.6. Betweenness Centrality

Betweenness centrality is a measure of a node's centrality in a network based on the extent to which it lies on the shortest paths between pairs of other nodes. It quantifies a node's role as a "bridge" or intermediary in facilitating communication, information flow, or interactions across the network. Nodes with high betweenness centrality are critical for maintaining connectivity and controlling the flow of resources, as their removal can significantly disrupt network interactions.

The betweenness centrality $bt(u)$ of a node u in a graph $G = (V, E)$ with n nodes is defined as:

$$bt(u) = \sum_{s \neq t \neq u} \frac{\sigma(s, t|u)}{\sigma(s, t)},$$

where $\sigma(s, t)$ is the total number of shortest paths from node s to node t , and $\sigma(s, t|u)$ is the number of those shortest paths that pass through node u .

3. H_α -Index, g -Core and Local g -Core on Symmetric Networks

Definition 3. Let $\Omega = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m\}$ be a finite set of positive real numbers, $\alpha \geq 1$ be a real number, and $T_{\alpha,y} = \{x_j \in \Omega : x_j \geq \alpha y\}$. An H_α -operator $H_\alpha(\Omega)$ is defined as the maximum value y such that $|T_{\alpha,y}| = y$.

Definition 4. Given a node $v \in G$ with neighbors $N_G(v)$, the H_α -index of v , denoted $h_{\alpha,v}$, is defined as:

$$h_{\alpha,v} = H_\alpha(\{k_u \mid u \in N_G(v)\}),$$

where k_u denotes the degree of node u .

Definition 5. Let $G(V, E)$ be a simple undirected symmetric network. For any node $v \in V$, the H_α -sequence of v , denoted $\{h_{\alpha,v}^{(t)}\}_{t=0}^\infty$, is recursively defined as:

$$h_{\alpha,v}^{(t)} = \begin{cases} H_\alpha\left(\{h_{\alpha,u}^{(t-1)} \mid u \in N_G(v)\}\right), & t \geq 1, \\ H_\alpha(\{k_u \mid u \in N_G(v)\}), & t = 0. \end{cases}$$

By this definition, the H_α -index corresponds to the cardinality of the set $T_{\alpha,v}$. This yields the following inequality:

$$h_{\alpha,v}^t \geq 0, \quad \forall t. \quad (1)$$

From the definition of the H_α -index, it is evident that the H -index is a specific instance of the H_α -index. Specifically, when $\alpha = 1$, the H -index coincides with the H_α -index, i.e., $h_v = h_{\alpha,v}$. Furthermore, when $\alpha = 1$, the H_α -sequence $h_{\alpha,v}^t$ converges to its coreness c_v , as established by Lü et al. [28].

Theorem 1. For any node $v \in V$ in the network $G(V, E)$, if $\alpha > 1$, then the following equation holds

$$h_{\alpha,v}^\infty = 0, \quad (2)$$

where $h_{\alpha,v}^\infty$ denotes the limit of the H_α -sequence for node v .

Proof. We prove that the H_α -sequence $h_{\alpha,v}^t$ is strictly monotonic decreasing whenever $h_{\alpha,v}^t > 0$.

(1) **Base Case** ($t = 1$): By the definition of the H_α -sequence,

$$h_{\alpha,v}^1 = H_\alpha\left(\{h_{\alpha,u}^0 \mid u \in N_G(v)\}\right).$$

Since $h_{\alpha,u}^0 = k_u$ (the initial degree of node u), we have:

$$h_{\alpha,v}^1 = H_\alpha(\{k_u \mid u \in N_G(v)\}) < k_v.$$

This implies $h_{\alpha,v}^1 < h_{\alpha,v}^0$, establishing the base case.

(2) **Inductive Step:** Assume that for some $t_0 \geq 1$, $0 < h_{\alpha,v}^{t_0+1} < h_{\alpha,v}^{t_0}$. By the definition of the H_α -sequence:

$$h_{\alpha,v}^{t_0+2} = H_\alpha\left(\{h_{\alpha,u}^{t_0+1} \mid u \in N_G(v)\}\right).$$

Since $h_{\alpha,u}^{t_0+1} < h_{\alpha,u}^{t_0}$ for all $u \in N_G(v)$ (by the inductive hypothesis), and H_α is a monotonic decreasing function, it follows that:

$$h_{\alpha,v}^{t_0+2} < H_\alpha\left(\{h_{\alpha,u}^{t_0} \mid u \in N_G(v)\}\right) = h_{\alpha,v}^{t_0+1}.$$

Thus, the inequality holds for $t_0 + 2$, completing the inductive step.

(3) **Conclusion:** By induction, the H_α -sequence $h_{\alpha,v}^t$ is strictly monotonic decreasing for all $t \geq 1$ whenever $h_{\alpha,v}^t > 0$.

(4) **Convergence to Zero:** Since the sequence $h_{\alpha,v}^t$ is strictly decreasing and bounded below by 0 (as shown in equation (1)), the Monotone Convergence Theorem ensures:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} h_{\alpha,v}^t = 0.$$

Thus, $h_{\alpha,v}^{\infty} = 0$ as required. \square

Algorithm 1: H_alpha_Operator

Input: Vector c ; parameter $\alpha \geq 1$

Output: Value h

```

Initialize  $h = 0$ ;
Compute  $x_{\max} = \min(\text{length}(c), \max(c))$ ;
for  $x \leftarrow x_{\max}$  down to 1 do
    // Check if at least  $x$  elements satisfy  $c_i \geq \alpha x$ 
    Compute  $count = |\{i \mid c_i \geq \alpha x\}|$ ;
    if  $count \geq x$  then
         $h = x$ ;
        break;
    end
end
return  $h$ ;
```

Algorithm 2: H_alpha_Index

Input: Adjacency matrix A ; parameter $\alpha \geq 1$

Output: Vector y containing H_{α} index of each node

```

Compute node degrees  $\text{degree} = \sum(A)$ ;
 $n = \text{length}(\text{degree})$ ;
Initialize  $y$  as zero vector of size  $n$ ;
for each node  $i = 1$  to  $n$  do
    // Collect degrees of neighbors of node  $i$ 
     $n_{\text{degree}} = \text{degree}(A(i,:)) = 1$ ;
     $y_i = H_{\alpha\text{-operator}}(n_{\text{degree}}, \alpha)$ ;
end
return  $y$ ;
```

The H_{α} -operator and H_{α} -index have been implemented and reference them as Algorithms 1 and 2. The H_{α} -operator computes a thresholded value h for a given vector c and a parameter $\alpha \geq 1$. It iteratively evaluates the maximum integer x such that at least x elements in c satisfy the condition $c_i \geq \alpha x$. This process identifies a critical point where the density of values in c relative to α -scaled thresholds is maximized. The algorithm terminates once the condition is met or exhausts the search range, ensuring computational efficiency by limiting the search to $\min(\text{length}(c), \max(c))$. The output h quantifies the structural resilience or dominance of values in c under the specified α -weighted constraint, applicable in scenarios requiring threshold-based analysis of data distributions.

The H_{α} -index algorithm evaluates the influence of a node in a network by leveraging its neighborhood structure. Given an adjacency matrix A and parameter α , it first extracts node degrees degree from A . For each node i , it computes the degrees of its immediate neighbors n_{degree} and applies the H_{α} -operator to this subset. The resulting y_i represents the H_{α} -index of node i , reflecting the interplay between the node's connectivity and the α -scaled thresholding of its neighbors' degrees. This metric provides insights into how local network properties propagate globally, enabling the identification of nodes whose influence is contingent on both their direct connections and the collective behavior of their neighbors.

Classically, the H -sequence $h_{1,v}^t$ converges to its coreness c_v [28]. However, when extended to the H_α -index framework, the iterative sequence converges to zero (See Theorem 1), presenting challenges in generalizing the k-core concept. To address this, we propose accumulating the iterative values during the convergence process, as later termination at zero indicates stronger coreness. This leads to the following definition of g -core, where the summation of values quantifies the structural centrality.

Definition 6. *The g -core of a node v is defined as*

$$g(v) = \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} h_{\alpha,v}^t. \quad (3)$$

Furthermore, to incorporate neighborhood influence, we introduce the local g -core, which integrates the coreness metrics of adjacent nodes, enabling localized structural analysis.

Definition 7. *Local g -core of a node v is defined as*

$$lg(v) = g(v) + \eta \sum_{u \in N_G(v)} g(u), \quad (4)$$

where $\eta \in (0, 1)$ is a parameter compromising between the node v and its neighbors.

Algorithm 3: g -core Calculation

Input: Adjacency matrix A ; parameter $\alpha \geq 1$
Output: Vector core containing accumulated H-alpha indices

```

Compute initial degrees degree =  $\sum(A)$ ;
Initialize hall = degree;
i = 1;
while True do
    Compute hindex =  $H\_alpha\_index(A, degree, \alpha)$ ;
    if all elements of hindex are zero then
        | break;
    end
    hall = hall || hindex;
    // Concatenate vertically
    degree = hindex;
    i = i + 1;
end
core =  $\sum(hall)$ ;
return core;

```

The g -core has been implemented in Algorithm 3. The g -core algorithm iteratively refines the structural properties of a network through successive applications of the H-alpha index. Starting with initial node degrees, it computes the H-alpha index vector hindex and updates the degree vector for the next iteration. This process continues until all elements in hindex become zero, signifying that the network's structural constraints under α -scaled thresholds are fully exhausted. The algorithm accumulates intermediate results into a matrix hall, and the final output core is obtained by summing all rows of hall. This cumulative measure captures the network's progressive degradation under iterative α -based filtering, offering a quantitative framework to assess robustness or vulnerability in complex systems.

Table 1 presents the H_α -sequence and g -core values for the nodes in Figure 1. Node v_1 in Figure 1 has neighbors with degrees $\{4, 4\}$, whereas node v_6 has neighbors with degrees $\{2, 2\}$. Despite node v_1 being structurally more influential than node v_6 , their H -indices are equal. This highlights a limitation of the H -index and traditional coreness metrics: they fail to distinguish the true influence of nodes

based on neighborhood diversity. In contrast, the g -core and H_α -index values of v_1 are strictly greater than those of v_6 , demonstrating their capacity to more effectively capture the structural significance of nodes with heterogeneous neighborhood properties.

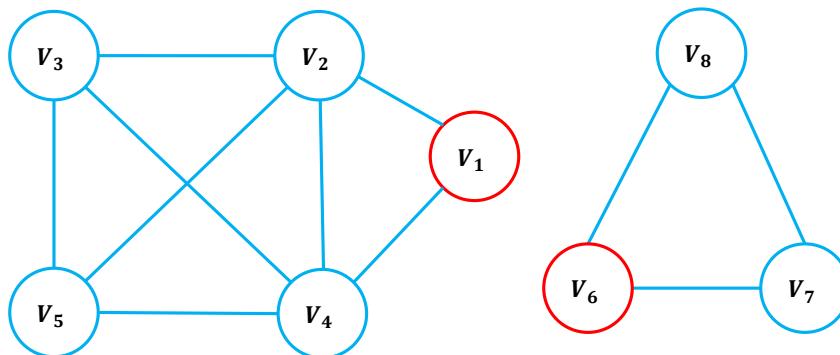


Figure 1. Example network illustrating the H_α -index and g -core. The g -core values for nodes v_1 and v_6 are 5 and 3, respectively.

Table 1. The H -index, coreness, H_α -sequence and g -core, where $\alpha = 1.1$.

Node	v_1	v_2	v_3	v_4	v_5	v_6	v_7	v_8
$h_{\alpha,v}^0$	2	4	3	4	3	2	2	2
$h_{\alpha,v}^1$	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
$h_{\alpha,v}^2$	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
$h_{\alpha,v}^\infty$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g -core	5	7	6	7	6	3	3	3
H -index	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
coreness	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2

4. Experimental Results

We compare the proposed centralities with degree, H -index, coreness, closeness, betweenness, and CI using Kendall's tau coefficient and imprecision value on 15 real networks.

4.1. Data Sets

The experiments utilize 15 benchmark networks spanning diverse domains: (1) ***C. elegans* neural network** [7]: A neural network of the nematode *Caenorhabditis elegans*. (2) **Email communication network** [37]: An email network among university members. (3) **Kohonen self-organizing maps** [38]: A network representing academic articles on self-organizing maps and related references. (4) **Router-level internet topology** [39]: A network modeling global internet router connections. (5) **Yeast protein interactions** [8]: A protein-protein interaction network in budding yeast. (6) **US air transportation system** [38]: A network representing commercial airline routes in the United States. (7) **Scientometrics literature network** [38]: A citation network from Scientometrics journal articles (1978-2000). (8) **Small-Griffith citation network** [38]: A network of citations to works by Small, Griffith, and their descendants. (9) **Sexual activity network** [40]: A social network derived from a web-based sexual contact community. (10) **Condensed matter collaboration network** [41]: A collaboration network of scientists sharing preprints in condensed matter physics (1995-2003). (11) **Enron email corpus** [42]: A large-scale email communication network containing 0.5 million emails. (12) **Secure information exchange network** [38]: A network of secure information exchange via routers. (13) **Arxiv condensed matter collaboration** [41]: A network of collaborations among condensed matter physicists. (14) **Enron email network** [42]: A network derived from 30,000+ emails in the Enron scandal. (15) **General network repository** [38]: A heterogeneous collection of citation networks. For more detail, see Table 2.

Table 2. Basic topological features of nine real networks. $|V|$ and $|E|$ denote the number of nodes and the number of links, respectively. $\langle k \rangle$ and $\langle d \rangle$ represent the average degree and the average shortest distance, respectively. C is the clustering coefficient, and r is the assortative coefficient.

Networks	$ V $	$ E $	$\langle k \rangle$	$\langle d \rangle$	C	r
Celegans	297	2148	14.46	2.46	0.308	-0.163
USAir	332	2126	12.81	2.74	0.749	-0.208
SmaGr	379	914	4.82	6.04	0.798	-0.082
Metabolic	453	2025	8.94	2.66	0.646	-0.226
SciMet	1059	914	4.82	6.04	0.798	-0.082
Email	1133	5441	9.62	3.60	0.254	0.078
Moreno	1773	9131	10.30	3.38	0.721	-0.049
NS	1589	2742	3.451	7.14	0.80	-0.082
Yeast	2375	11693	9.85	5.09	0.388	0.454
Kohonen	4469	12718	5.69	3.67	0.211	-0.121
Router	5022	6258	2.49	6.45	0.033	-0.138
PGP	10680	24316	4.55	7.48	0.266	0.238
Sex	15810	38540	4.88	5.79	0.000	-0.115
Condmat	27519	116181	8.44	5.76	0.655	0.166
EmailEnron	36692	183831	10.02	3.24	0.497	-0.111

4.2. Evaluation Metrics

4.2.1. SIR Model

We utilize the standard susceptible-infected-recovered (SIR) model [43,44] to evaluate the accuracy of the proposed centralities in identifying vital nodes. In this model, each node transitions through three states: susceptible (S), infected (I), and recovered (R). The spreading influence of a node is defined as the average number of recovered nodes when it serves as the infected source in the SIR process.

The simulation proceeds as follows:

- (1) One node is selected as the infected seed, with all others initially susceptible.
- (2) At each simulation step, infected nodes transmit the infection to susceptible neighbors with probability β , and then transition to the recovered state with probability γ .
- (3) The process terminates when no infected nodes remain.

The total number of recovered nodes at termination quantifies the seed node's influence. The SIR model's approximate epidemic threshold [45] is given by:

$$\beta_c = \frac{\langle k \rangle}{\langle k^2 \rangle - \langle k \rangle},$$

where $\langle k \rangle$ denotes the average node degree. Simulations are conducted at $\beta = 1.5\beta_c$, $2\beta_c$, and $2.5\beta_c$, with $\gamma = 1$ fixed. Each result represents the average over 100 independent simulations.

4.2.2. Kendall's Tau Coefficient

As a rank correlation metric [46], Kendall's tau (τ) quantifies the agreement between node rankings derived from a given centrality and the ground truth (empirical SIR influence). A higher τ value indicates stronger correlation between the centrality ranking and the actual spreading influence.

4.2.3. Imprecision Value

This metric [47] evaluates a centrality's ability to identify the most influential nodes. Given a network with n nodes and a fraction $p \in (0, 1)$:

$M_1(p)$: cumulative influence of the top pn nodes ranked by a centrality.

$M_2(p)$: maximum cumulative influence achievable from any pn nodes.

The imprecision value is defined as:

$$\varepsilon(p) = 1 - \frac{M_1(p)}{M_2(p)}.$$

Smaller $\varepsilon(p)$ values indicate better performance in prioritizing high-influence nodes.

4.3. Results of Kendall's Tau Coefficients

Since the local g -core involves two parameters, α and η , we conduct extensive experiments to analyze their performance across different value combinations. Specifically, we test nine values of $\alpha = \{1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.6, 1.8, 2, 2.5, 3\}$ and nine values of $\eta = \{0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5\}$. Among all α - η combinations, the proposed local g -core achieves the highest performance in terms of Kendall's tau coefficients when $\alpha = 1.1$ and $\eta = 0.3$ under the **SIR simulation** with infected probability $\beta = 2.5\beta_c$. A comprehensive summary of these results is presented in Table 3.

As shown in Table 3, the local g -core outperforms existing centrality measures across all fifteen real-world networks in terms of Kendall's tau coefficients. Notably, on the networks NS, PGP, and Router, the Kendall's tau coefficients of local g -core are **45-105% higher** than those of classical coreness.

Table 3. Kendall's tau coefficients comparing nine centralities. For each network, the infection probability is set as $\beta = 2.5\beta_c$, with parameters $\alpha = 1.1$ and $\eta = 0.3$. The maximum value in each row is highlighted in boldface to indicate the best performance. Abbreviations: CN (coreness), CC (closeness), BT (betweenness), CI (collective influence), H_α -index (H_α), GC (g -core), and LGC (local g -core).

Networks	Degree	H -index	CN	CC	BT	CI	H_α	GC	LGC
Celegans	0.82	0.85	0.81	0.59	0.64	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.86
Email	0.88	0.91	0.88	0.78	0.68	0.91	0.91	0.93	0.96
Kohonen	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.73	0.51	0.69	0.67	0.68	0.79
Metabolic	0.65	0.69	0.71	0.55	0.45	0.70	0.69	0.72	0.76
Moreno	0.68	0.71	0.71	0.76	0.55	0.81	0.74	0.80	0.83
NS	0.46	0.48	0.44	0.40	0.30	0.64	0.53	0.62	0.64
PGP	0.45	0.47	0.47	0.68	0.30	0.55	0.50	0.73	0.75
Router	0.33	0.31	0.32	0.61	0.32	0.38	0.33	0.66	0.67
SciMet	0.84	0.88	0.87	0.79	0.66	0.85	0.88	0.90	0.91
SmaGr	0.73	0.76	0.76	0.66	0.60	0.78	0.77	0.78	0.82
USAir	0.75	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.57	0.80	0.79	0.83	0.86
Yeast	0.66	0.69	0.69	0.66	0.37	0.76	0.70	0.79	0.80
Sex	0.52	0.57	0.59	0.74	0.45	0.60	0.61	0.72	0.79
Condmat	0.63	0.68	0.67	0.73	0.37	0.79	0.71	0.84	0.85
EmailEnron	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.43	0.58	0.53	0.58	0.63

Table 3 also demonstrates that H_α -index slightly better than the classical H -index in terms of Kendall's tau coefficients. This suggests that considering weak nodes is useful in finding vital nodes. Kendall's tau coefficients of nine centralities when the infected probability $\beta = 1.5\beta_c, 2.0\beta_c$ are presented in Tables A1 and A2 in Appendix A.

4.4. Results of Imprecision Value

The imprecision value focuses exclusively on the most critical nodes in a network. In all experiments, we analyze the top 10% most influential nodes, corresponding to $p = 0.1$ in the imprecision value. The parameters α and η for the local g -core are identical to those used in Section 3.3. Among all α - η combinations, the proposed centralities demonstrate strong performance when $\alpha = 1.1$, $\eta = 0.3$, and the infection probability in the SIR simulation is set to $\beta = 2.5\beta_c$. These results are summarized in Table 4.

As shown in Table 4, the **local g -core** outperforms the remaining centralities across ten real-world networks, while the **g -core** achieves the best performance on four networks. The imprecision values for nine centralities under infection probabilities $\beta = 1.5\beta_c$ and $\beta = 2.0\beta_c$ are detailed in Tables A3–A4 of the Appendix.

Table 4. Imprecision values comparing nine centralities. For each network, the infection probability is set as $\beta = 2.5\beta_c$, with parameters $\alpha = 1.1$ and $\eta = 0.3$. The maximum value in each row is highlighted in boldface to indicate the best performance. Abbreviations: CN (coreness), CC (closeness), BT (betweenness), CI (collective influence), H_α -index (H_α), GC (g -core), and LGC (local g -core).

Networks	Degree	H -index	CN	CC	BT	CI	H_α	GC	LGC
Celegans	0.0103	0.0119	0.1508	0.0470	0.0255	0.0103	0.0161	0.0100	0.0032
Email	0.0048	0.0050	0.0301	0.0198	0.0393	0.0046	0.0081	0.0023	0.0004
Kohonen	0.1558	0.1376	0.1365	0.1648	0.2603	0.1025	0.1308	0.1204	0.0795
Metabolic	0.0556	0.0164	0.0268	0.0370	0.1995	0.0338	0.0158	0.0126	0.0187
Moreno	0.0289	0.0112	0.0160	0.0385	0.1748	0.0214	0.0140	0.0094	0.0099
NS	0.1597	0.2134	0.2477	0.2068	0.2174	0.0955	0.2001	0.1717	0.1404
PGP	0.1268	0.0911	0.1157	0.1866	0.5298	0.0427	0.0861	0.0302	0.0316
Router	0.1385	0.1330	0.1304	0.1379	0.1957	0.0650	0.1255	0.0710	0.0555
SciMet	0.0248	0.0086	0.0310	0.0835	0.1044	0.0210	0.0110	0.0067	0.0059
SmaGr	0.0330	0.0100	0.0434	0.1020	0.0988	0.0221	0.0220	0.0148	0.0141
USAir	0.0062	0.0057	0.0063	0.0218	0.1875	0.0062	0.0057	0.0027	0.0027
Yeast	0.0825	0.0779	0.0858	0.3466	0.6353	0.0448	0.0768	0.0026	0.0090
Sex	0.1363	0.0772	0.0494	0.0772	0.2434	0.0428	0.0714	0.0267	0.0243
Condmat	0.0730	0.0254	0.0802	0.0744	0.2735	0.0253	0.0214	0.0142	0.0100
EmailEnron	0.0502	0.0254	0.0204	0.0492	0.2551	0.0245	0.0238	0.0196	0.0154

4.5. Parameters of Local g -Core

This subsection investigates how the parameters α and η in the local g -core influence Kendall's tau coefficients. For brevity, we omit analysis of imprecision values, as their trends are highly consistent with the results presented here.

Figure 2 shows the Kendall's tau coefficients of the local g -core when $\alpha = 1.1$, $\eta \in (0.01, 0.5)$, and $\beta = 2.5\beta_c$. As illustrated, the coefficients achieve their **maximum at $\eta = 0.3$** across nearly all networks. Similar patterns are observed for $\beta = 1.5\beta_c$ and $2.0\beta_c$ under identical α and η values.

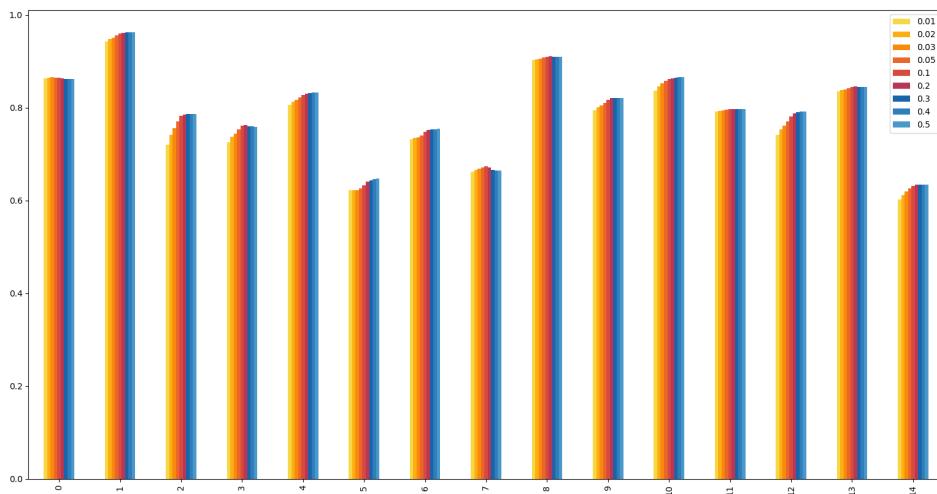


Figure 2. Kendall's tau coefficients of local g -core on the fifteen real networks when $\alpha = 1.1$ and $\eta \in (0.01, 0.5)$. For each network, the infected probability is set as $\beta = 2.5\beta_c$. The fifteen networks from left to right are in the same order as the networks in Table 2.

Figure 3 presents the Kendall's tau coefficients under $\eta = 0.3$, $\alpha \in (1.1, 3)$, and $\beta = 2.5\beta_c$. The data reveal that the **maximum coefficient occurs at $\alpha = 1.1$** on almost all networks. Consistency in performance is maintained across $\beta = 1.5\beta_c$ and $2.0\beta_c$.

To evaluate the combined impact of α and η , Figure 4 displays the Kendall's tau coefficients for the Celegans network across all α - η combinations. The results confirm that **$\alpha = 1.1$ and $\eta = 0.3$** consistently yield optimal performance for $\beta = 2.5\beta_c$, $1.5\beta_c$, and $2.0\beta_c$.

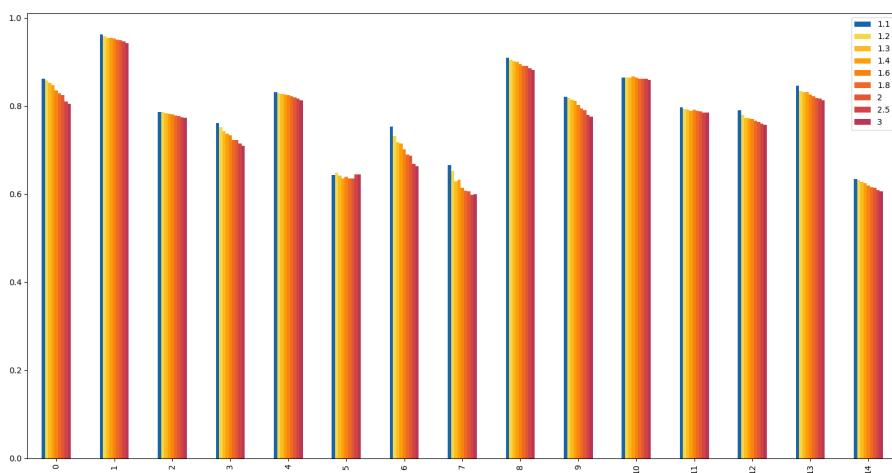


Figure 3. Kendall's tau coefficients of local g -core on the fifteen real networks when $\eta \in (0.01, 0.5)$ and $\alpha \in (1.1, 3)$. For each network, the infected probability is set as $\beta = 2.5\beta_c$.

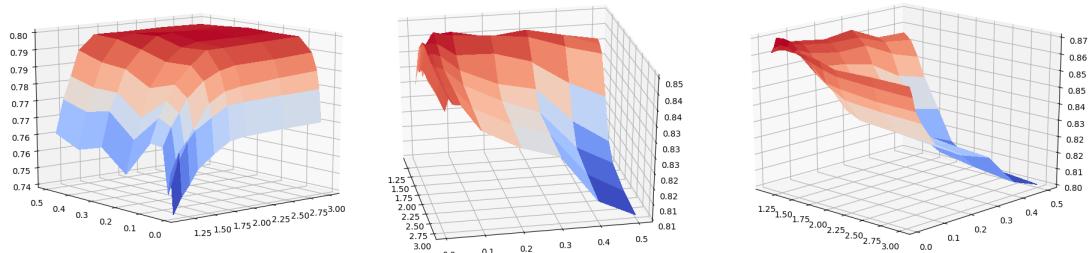


Figure 4. Kendall's tau coefficients of local g -core on the network Celegns when $\eta \in (0.01, 0.5)$ and $\alpha \in (1.1, 3)$. From left to right, the infected probability β is set as $\beta = 1.5\beta_c, 2.0\beta_c, 2.5\beta_c$.

5. Conclusions

This paper addresses the challenge of identifying vital nodes in complex networks, where most existing centrality measures inadequately account for weak nodes. To address this limitation, we propose a novel H_α -index, defined as the maximum number of neighbors whose degrees exceed α times the degree of the focal node. By iteratively applying the H_α -index to a node's neighbors, we derive two novel centrality measures: the g -core and local g -core. Experimental results demonstrate that these centralities outperform existing methods in real-world networks, offering a robust framework for node prioritization.

Future research will extend this framework to weighted networks. While the theoretical properties of the H_α -index and g -core in weighted networks align closely with those in unweighted networks, nuanced differences in their behavior and computational dynamics warrant further investigation. This extension will enhance the applicability of our approach to a broader class of networked systems.

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Appendix A

Table A1. Kendall's tau coefficients comparing nine centralities. For each network, the infection probability is set as $\beta = 1.5\beta_c$, with parameters $\alpha = 1.1$ and $\eta = 0.3$. The maximum value in each row is highlighted in boldface to indicate the best performance. Abbreviations: CN (coreness), CC (closeness), BT (betweenness), CI (collective influence), H_α -index (H_α), GC (g -core), and LGC (local g -core).

Networks	Degree	H -index	CN	CC	BT	CI	H_α	GC	LGC
Celegans	0.69	0.73	0.71	0.63	0.54	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.77
email	0.81	0.85	0.84	0.81	0.64	0.87	0.86	0.89	0.91
Kohonen	0.65	0.66	0.67	0.71	0.52	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.77
Metabolic	0.56	0.59	0.61	0.58	0.40	0.64	0.59	0.60	0.67
Moreno	0.62	0.63	0.64	0.74	0.52	0.75	0.66	0.70	0.75
NS	0.50	0.51	0.47	0.37	0.33	0.70	0.54	0.66	0.70
PGP	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.59	0.34	0.60	0.52	0.71	0.72
Router	0.32	0.28	0.29	0.60	0.32	0.37	0.30	0.64	0.65
SciMet	0.77	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.62	0.81	0.81	0.83	0.85
SmaGr	0.63	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.55	0.69	0.66	0.67	0.73
USAir	0.70	0.73	0.73	0.76	0.53	0.74	0.75	0.77	0.81
Yeast	0.69	0.71	0.70	0.61	0.39	0.77	0.71	0.74	0.76
Sex	0.48	0.52	0.53	0.72	0.42	0.56	0.54	0.62	0.70
Condmat	0.56	0.61	0.61	0.72	0.33	0.74	0.63	0.76	0.76
EmailEnron	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.43	0.53	0.51	0.51	0.53

Table A2. Kendall's tau coefficients comparing nine centralities. For each network, the infection probability is set as $\beta = 2.0\beta_c$, with parameters $\alpha = 1.1$ and $\eta = 0.3$. The maximum value in each row is highlighted in boldface to indicate the best performance. Abbreviations: CN (coreness), CC (closeness), BT (betweenness), CI (collective influence), H_α -index (H_α), GC (g -core), and LGC (local g -core).

Networks	Degree	H -index	CN	CC	BT	CI	H_α	GC	LGC
Celegans	0.78	0.82	0.79	0.61	0.61	0.81	0.82	0.83	0.84
Email	0.86	0.89	0.87	0.79	0.67	0.90	0.90	0.93	0.95
Kohonen	0.64	0.66	0.66	0.74	0.51	0.69	0.66	0.67	0.79
Metabolic	0.60	0.63	0.65	0.56	0.43	0.67	0.64	0.67	0.73
Moreno	0.65	0.68	0.68	0.76	0.53	0.80	0.71	0.76	0.81
NS	0.46	0.47	0.44	0.39	0.30	0.66	0.52	0.63	0.66
PGP	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.65	0.32	0.57	0.50	0.73	0.75
Router	0.31	0.28	0.29	0.63	0.30	0.36	0.30	0.64	0.65
SciMet	0.81	0.85	0.85	0.80	0.64	0.84	0.85	0.88	0.89
SmaGr	0.68	0.71	0.71	0.66	0.57	0.74	0.71	0.72	0.78
USAir	0.74	0.77	0.77	0.75	0.56	0.79	0.78	0.81	0.85
Yeast	0.66	0.69	0.68	0.64	0.37	0.76	0.69	0.77	0.77
Sex	0.48	0.52	0.54	0.75	0.41	0.56	0.56	0.66	0.74
Condmat	0.60	0.65	0.64	0.74	0.35	0.78	0.67	0.81	0.81
EmailEnron	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.56	0.43	0.56	0.52	0.55	0.59

Table A3. Imprecision values comparing nine centralities. For each network, the infection probability is set as $\beta = 2.0\beta_c$, with parameters $\alpha = 1.1$ and $\eta = 0.3$. The maximum value in each row is highlighted in boldface to indicate the best performance. Abbreviations: CN (coreness), CC (closeness), BT (betweenness), CI (collective influence), H_α -index (H_α), GC (g-core), and LGC (local g-core).

Networks	Degree	H -index	CN	CC	BT	CI	H_α	GC	LGC
Celegans	0.0278	0.0259	0.29	0.0784	0.0669	0.0278	0.0309	0.0221	0.0187
Email	0.0202	0.0086	0.0581	0.0476	0.1	0.0138	0.0139	0.0052	0.0038
Kohonen	0.1338	0.1221	0.131	0.1249	0.202	0.0919	0.1215	0.12	0.0789
Metabolic	0.0623	0.0305	0.0294	0.0378	0.172	0.0472	0.043	0.0321	0.0294
Moreno	0.0561	0.0344	0.0299	0.0336	0.1977	0.0336	0.0364	0.029	0.0223
NS	0.2135	0.2371	0.2831	0.3389	0.2983	0.0964	0.1953	0.1707	0.1189
PGP	0.1257	0.0968	0.1074	0.1316	0.5708	0.0359	0.0905	0.034	0.035
Router	0.1934	0.1939	0.1963	0.1262	0.2125	0.1194	0.1922	0.1303	0.0921
SciMet	0.0707	0.0351	0.0446	0.1093	0.1871	0.0453	0.0347	0.0304	0.0262
SmaGr	0.075	0.0529	0.0694	0.088	0.1058	0.05	0.0685	0.0468	0.0343
USAir	0.0111	0.0155	0.0216	0.0359	0.2136	0.0111	0.0155	0.007	0.007
Yeast	0.0954	0.0779	0.0714	0.4438	0.7509	0.0466	0.0768	0.0099	0.0194
Sex	0.2244	0.1582	0.1225	0.0481	0.3132	0.0978	0.1528	0.0898	0.072
Condmat	0.1634	0.082	0.1127	0.1019	0.4202	0.0515	0.0766	0.0192	0.0287
EmailEnron	0.0938	0.0733	0.0684	0.065	0.2466	0.0626	0.072	0.0677	0.0576

Table A4. Imprecision values comparing nine centralities. For each network, the infection probability is set as $\beta = 1.5\beta_c$, with parameters $\alpha = 1.1$ and $\eta = 0.3$. The maximum value in each row is highlighted in boldface to indicate the best performance. Abbreviations: CN (coreness), CC (closeness), BT (betweenness), CI (collective influence), H_α -index (H_α), GC (g-core), and LGC (local g-core).

Networks	Degree	H -index	CN	CC	BT	CI	H_α	GC	LGC
Celegans	0.0214	0.0153	0.2181	0.0585	0.0494	0.0214	0.0098	0.0128	0.0093
Email	0.0101	0.006	0.0422	0.0333	0.0634	0.0089	0.0103	0.0028	0.0009
Kohonen	0.1584	0.1333	0.1483	0.1291	0.2332	0.0961	0.1335	0.1281	0.0736
Metabolic	0.0464	0.0272	0.035	0.038	0.2058	0.0306	0.0181	0.0239	0.0248
Moreno	0.0369	0.0187	0.0182	0.0377	0.1759	0.025	0.0181	0.0136	0.0127
NS	0.1961	0.2743	0.3073	0.2905	0.2723	0.1025	0.232	0.198	0.1514
PGP	0.1303	0.0957	0.1124	0.1714	0.5518	0.0397	0.0903	0.0321	0.0334
Router	0.1748	0.1807	0.1797	0.129	0.2114	0.1025	0.1758	0.1111	0.0761
SciMet	0.0411	0.0146	0.0335	0.0956	0.1397	0.0311	0.0173	0.0145	0.011
SmaGr	0.0461	0.0306	0.0535	0.0995	0.1164	0.0387	0.0371	0.0238	0.0206
USAir	0.0099	0.0131	0.0197	0.0365	0.2044	0.0099	0.0131	0.0053	0.0053
Yeast	0.1072	0.0894	0.0845	0.4123	0.7032	0.0582	0.0856	0.0083	0.0209
Sex	0.1842	0.1185	0.0861	0.0583	0.2876	0.0666	0.1132	0.054	0.0439
Condmat	0.1107	0.0444	0.0969	0.0881	0.3422	0.0337	0.0393	0.0122	0.0138
EmailEnron	0.0611	0.0373	0.0326	0.0453	0.2458	0.0306	0.0363	0.0315	0.0236

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