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1 The Temporal Rich Club Phenomenon

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8 **ABSTRACT**

Identifying the hidden organizational principles and relevant structures of networks representing complex physical systems is fundamental to understand their properties. To this aim, uncovering the structures involving the prominent nodes in a network is an effective approach. In temporal networks, the simultaneity of connections is crucial for temporally stable structures to arise. We thus propose here a novel
9 measure to quantitatively investigate the tendency of well connected nodes to form simultaneous and stable structures in a temporal network. We refer to this tendency, when observed, as the "temporal rich club phenomenon". We illustrate the interest of this concept by analyzing diverse data sets under this lens, and showing how it enables a new perspective on their temporal patterns, from the role of cohesive structures in relation to processes unfolding on top of the network to the study of specific moments of interest in the evolution of the network.

10 **1 Introduction**

11 A wide range of natural, technological and social systems can be represented as networks of agents (nodes)
12 and their interactions (edges)¹⁻³. Typical examples include communication systems⁴, transportation
13 infrastructures⁵, biological and ecological systems⁶⁻⁸, brain networks⁹ or social interactions¹⁰⁻¹². Such
14 representation offers a common framework and common tools to analyse these systems, link their structure
15 and dynamics and investigate processes on top of them. In particular, a common challenge consists in
16 identifying relevant network structures, and several complementary approaches have been put forward to

17 characterize networked data sets and their more central elements. For instance, hubs, single nodes with very
18 large numbers of connections (degrees), are known to influence spreading processes^{1,3}. A quantification of
19 a core-periphery structure identifies a central core of well-connected nodes¹³. The k-core decomposition¹⁴
20 decomposes the network into subgraphs of increasing connectedness, with correspondingly increasing
21 influence in spreading processes¹⁵. The rich-club coefficient quantifies whether the nodes with large
22 numbers of neighbors (the hubs) tend to form more tightly interconnected groups^{16–20} that can, for instance,
23 share the control of resources in social and collaboration networks¹⁸, or shape the routing and integration
24 of communication in brain networks^{21–23}.

25 While these approaches are effective for static networks, an increasing number of data sets
26 include temporal information about edges, which appear and disappear on different time scales: static
27 networks are often only aggregated representations of the resulting temporal networks^{24–26}. Thus, any
28 structure found in a static network obtained by temporal aggregation of data could in fact be formed by
29 edges that were active at unrelated times^{27,28}. To investigate structures in temporal networks, it is crucial
30 to take into account the complex temporal properties of the data, as already argued in early works on
31 temporal networks^{27,28}. For instance, a static hub might have drastically different numbers of neighbors at
32 different times^{27,28}, as well as different dynamical properties^{27–29}; Network modular structures can evolve
33 (which can e.g. be a resource for cognitive processing³⁰); Processes can only take causal, time respecting
34 paths among the elements of a network^{31,32}; Concurrency, i.e., the simultaneity of connections of a given
35 node with others, is key in epidemic propagation processes^{28,33}; Dynamic or temporal motifs can be
36 defined as the repetition over time of simultaneous subgraphs²⁸ or as the repetition of the connections in a
37 small temporal subgraph in a given order^{34–36}; Well connected structures such as cores are not static but
38 are defined on specific time-intervals^{37,38}.

39 Overall, structures and hierarchies in temporal networks need to be defined and investigated
40 taking into account (i) the temporality and simultaneity of the interactions forming the structure, (ii)
41 the time-span on which the structure exists. Here, we propose a new way to investigate the cohesion
42 of increasingly central nodes in a temporal network, namely, the temporal rich club (TRC) coefficient:
43 given a temporal network, our aim is to quantify whether nodes who interact with increasing numbers of
44 other nodes (i.e., with increasing degree in the aggregate network) tend also to interact with each other
45 simultaneously and in a stable way. We thus first define the Δ -cohesion of a group of nodes at each time
46 t , as the density of links persistently connecting the nodes in the group during a time interval of length

47 Δ starting at t . We then consider groups of nodes of increasing degree in the aggregated network, and
48 measure the maximum value of their Δ -cohesion over time: this quantifies whether these groups are
49 tightly and simultaneously interconnected for a certain duration Δ .

50 Moreover, and as in the case of the static rich club coefficient^{17,39}, a natural question is whether
51 the simultaneous connections between high degree nodes could exist just by chance, so that we compare
52 the result with an adequate null model for temporal networks⁴⁰. To show the broad interest of this new
53 analysis tool for temporal networks, we consider empirical temporal networks representing very different
54 systems: an air transportation infrastructure, face-to-face interaction networks in social contexts, and a
55 network of neurons exchanging information. In each case, we compute the temporal rich-club coefficient
56 for the data and the null model, and highlight how it unveils interesting properties of the data. We show
57 in particular how static and temporal rich clubs are independent phenomena, how a temporal rich club
58 impacts spreading processes, and how a temporal network undergoing successive states⁴¹ can present a
59 distinct temporal rich club in each state, with different temporal patterns despite similar static structures.
60 Our findings suggest that the temporal rich club coefficient provides a new item in the toolbox for the
61 analysis of temporal networks, interlinked with but different from and complementary to the investigation
62 of other types of structures in temporal networks such as stable or unstable hubs²⁷, dynamic motifs^{28,35} or
63 span-cores³⁷ (in the same way as investigating the static rich club is different from showing the existence
64 of hubs, cores or static motifs): for instance, a stable hub might be connected to low-degree nodes, and/or
65 to different nodes at different times, and motifs can involve nodes of different degrees. This new tool
66 can thus shed light on the role and connections of the most prominent elements and provide relevant
67 information on the different periods of interest of the network.

68 **2 Results**

69 **2.1 The temporal rich club**

70 We consider a temporal network in discrete time on a time interval $[1, T]$, represented as a series of
71 instantaneous snapshots of the network at each time stamp (Figure 1.a)^{24,27}. We denote by temporal edges
72 the interactions between pairs of nodes in each snapshot. The temporal aggregation over $[1, T]$ yields a
73 static (aggregated) network $G = (V, E)$ with set of nodes V and set of edges E (Figure 1.b), in which an

74 edge is drawn between two nodes i and j if they have at least shared one temporal edge, with a weight w_{ij}
75 given by the number of temporal edges between i and j . The degree k of a node in G is the number of
76 distinct other nodes with which it has interacted at least once in $[1, T]$, and its strength s the total number
77 of temporal edges it has participated to.

78 As stated above, our goal is to quantify a temporal rich club effect, i.e., whether nodes of
79 increasing degree in G tend to be more connected than by chance simultaneously and for a certain
80 duration. We first remind that the rich club coefficient was defined for a static network as the density of
81 edges in the subset $S_{>k}$ of the $N_{>k}$ nodes with degree larger than k ^{16,17,39}: $\phi(k) = \frac{2E_{>k}}{N_{>k}(N_{>k}-1)}$, where $E_{>k}$
82 is the number of edges connecting the $N_{>k}$ nodes. This coefficient quantifies the rich club connectivity:
83 how densely the subset $S_{>k}$ is interconnected. Its evolution with k has been discussed, as an increasing $\phi(k)$
84 indicates that nodes of larger degree tend to form increasingly connected groups of nodes (the so-called
85 "rich club effect")^{16,17}, while $\phi(k)$ can also collapse to 0 at large k , for instance in very disassortative
86 networks³⁹. Moreover, $\phi(k)$ can be compared with the value $\phi_{ran}(k)$ obtained in an equivalent randomized
87 graph^{17,39}.

Here, to take into account temporality, we first define at each time t the Δ -cohesion. To this aim,
we consider the set of ties $E_{>k}(t, \Delta)$ (between the nodes of $S_{>k}$) that remain stable over the time interval
 $[t, t + \Delta]$ (Figure 1c): the Δ -cohesion $\varepsilon_{>k}(t, \Delta)$ is then the number $|E_{>k}(t, \Delta)|$ of such ties, normalized by
its maximal possible value $N_{>k}(N_{>k} - 1)/2$. Note that $\varepsilon_{>k}(t, \Delta = 1)$ is the instantaneous density between
the nodes of $S_{>k}$, i.e., a kind of instantaneous static rich-club coefficient calculated with the same ranking
of nodes in all snapshots (given by the aggregated degree), which is different from the rich-club coefficient
of the instantaneous snapshot at time t computed using the instantaneous values of the degree, as the
degree of each node can fluctuate²⁸. We then define the temporal rich club coefficient as the maximal
cohesion observed in the temporal network over time:

$$M(k, \Delta) \equiv \max_t \varepsilon_{>k}(t, \Delta) .$$

88 In other terms, $M(k, \Delta)$ is the maximal density of temporal edges observed in a stable way for a duration Δ
89 among nodes of aggregated degree larger than k : it allows to understand and quantify (i) whether the static
90 rich-club patterns correspond to a structure that actually existed at some instant, with the same density of
91 links measured in the static aggregated network, or with a smaller density, (ii) how stable such structure

92 was, (iii) or whether the static rich-club is actually formed by links that appeared at unrelated times and
 93 never existed in a simultaneous way. While, by definition, $M(k, \Delta)$ is non-increasing as a function of Δ , a
 94 $M(k, \Delta)$ increasing with k denotes that the most connected nodes tend as well to be increasingly connected
 95 with each other in a simultaneous way for a duration at least Δ . We note that, for large k , this is a different
 96 requirement from distinguishing stable and unstable hubs²⁷, even if a stable hub would statistically tend to
 97 contribute to such connectedness. Indeed, $M(k, \Delta)$ focuses on the links between hubs: a hub might have a
 98 consistently large instantaneous degree but towards small degree nodes or towards changing neighbors⁴²,
 99 while another might have a fluctuating degree but still maintain its few links towards other high degree
 100 nodes, hence contributing to a temporal rich club. Moreover, as the simultaneity of connections within
 101 $S_{>k}$ might simply be due to chance, we compare $M(k, \Delta)$ with the value $M_{ran}(k, \Delta)$ obtained in a suitable
 102 null model of the temporal network: $\mu(k, \Delta) \equiv M(k, \Delta)/M_{ran}(k, \Delta) > 1$ indicates that the nodes of degree
 103 larger than k are more connected simultaneously on at least one time interval of duration Δ than expected
 104 by chance, denoting a temporal rich club ordering. Although there is a large variety of null models for
 105 temporal networks⁴⁰, we focus here on the simultaneity of connections: we thus consider a randomization
 106 procedure that preserves the overall activity timeline of the temporal network (number of temporal edges
 107 at each time) as well as the degree of each node and weight of each link (i.e., number of snapshots in which
 108 the link is active) in the aggregated graph. To this aim, we consider the list of all temporal edges, under
 109 the form (i_q, j_q, t_q) denoting an interaction between nodes i_q and j_q at time $t_q \in [0, T]$, and we permute
 110 randomly the timestamps t_q of all temporal edges while keeping the node indices i_q and j_q fixed. We
 111 emphasize that the resulting aggregated structure is the same as in the original data, so that the static RC
 112 is exactly the same in the data and in the null model. Moreover, the activity timeline is also the same:
 113 differences in the cohesion and in the temporal rich club coefficient between the data and the null model
 114 makes it thus possible to distinguish between simultaneity of links due purely to e.g. bursts of activity and
 115 simultaneity due to more meaningful structures.

116 Furthermore, as $M(k, \Delta)$ is defined as a maximum over time, it is also relevant to study the time
 117 evolution of the Δ -cohesion $\varepsilon_{>k}(t, \Delta)$, in order to find the moments of highest simultaneous connectivity
 118 of $S_{>k}$, and to check whether this cohesion is stable or fluctuates strongly (similarly to the fact that single
 119 nodes can have stable or fluctuating high degree²⁷). This quantity can be shown, as in Figure 1d-e, as a
 120 colormap of $\varepsilon_{>k}(t, \Delta)$ vs. t and Δ at fixed k , (or t and k at fixed Δ), or as curves ($\varepsilon_{>k}(t, \Delta)$ vs. t at fixed Δ
 121 and k). This allows for instance to distinguish between stable or recurrent and transient rich club effects:

122 in the former case, $\varepsilon_{>k}(t, \Delta)$ reaches its maximum $M(k, \Delta)$ repeatedly, or remains close to it, while in the
 123 latter, $M(k, \Delta)$ is reached only once or only at specific moments. We can moreover compare $\varepsilon_{>k}(t, \Delta)$
 124 for the data and for the null model, in which the activity timeline and the static rich-club structure are
 125 conserved, to reveal which temporal patterns cannot be simply explained by e.g. periods of higher activity.

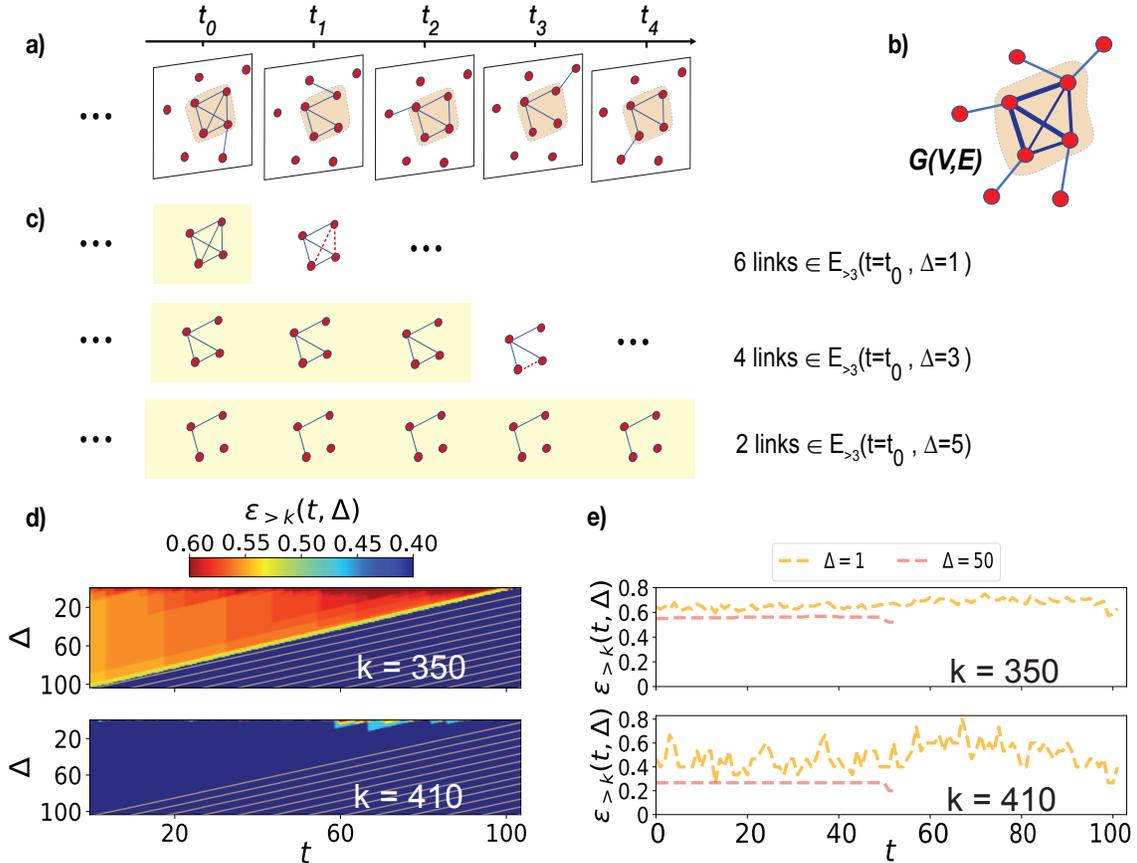


Figure 1. **a)** Schematic representation of a temporal network as a sequence of instantaneous snapshots where nodes are connected by temporal edges. **b)** Time aggregated graph $G(V, E)$, where the weight of an edge corresponds to the number of occurrences of the corresponding temporal edge. The set $S_{>3}$ of nodes of degree larger than 3 in the aggregate graph G and its induced subgraph are highlighted by the shaded area. **c)** Each line shows the edges that form $E_{>3}(t_0, \Delta)$, i.e., the edges joining nodes of $S_{>3}$ that are stable on $[t_0, t_0 + \Delta[$, for several values of Δ , for the toy example of panel a). **d)** Two examples of colormaps of the Δ -cohesion $\varepsilon_{>k}(t, \Delta)$ vs. t and Δ at fixed k , computed for the U.S. Air Transportation Temporal Network, for $k = 350$ and $k = 410$. The characteristic triangular shapes in these colormaps is due to the following property: if an edge (or a set of edges) is stable from a time t to a time $t + \Delta$, it is also stable from $t + 1$ to $t + 1 + (\Delta - 1)$, from $t + 2$ to $t + 2 + \Delta - 2$, etc. Each edge contributing to the density value at coordinates (t, Δ) in the colormap thus also contributes to the value at $(t + n, \Delta - n)$. Note that $\varepsilon_{>k}(t, \Delta)$ gives the density of edges stable on $[t, t + \Delta[$, so is not defined for $t > T - \Delta + 1$. **e)** Examples of time series $\varepsilon_{>k}(t, \Delta)$ vs. t , at fixed k and Δ , for the same data set, i.e., horizontal cuts of the colormaps.

126 2.2 Static vs. temporal rich clubs

127 We first apply our measure on a data set describing the U.S. air transportation infrastructure from 2012 to
128 2020, with temporal resolution of one month, for 105 snapshots (see Methods): in this temporal network,
129 the $N = 1920$ nodes represent airports and a temporal edge in one snapshot represents the existence of a
130 direct connection in the corresponding month. The average number of temporal edges in a snapshot is
131 6126 and, in the aggregated network, the average degree is 44, with degrees ranging from 1 to 498. We
132 show in the Supplementary Information (SI) the degree distribution of the aggregated network as well as
133 of several snapshots: as discussed in⁴³, these distributions are broad and stable across months and years,
134 despite some fluctuations in the instantaneous degrees of single nodes.

135 Figure 2.a shows the $k - \Delta$ diagram of the temporal rich club coefficient $M(k, \Delta)$ as a color plot
136 (the size of $S_{>k}$ being shown on top). At fixed k , $M(k, \Delta)$ decreases as Δ increases (by definition, as a
137 larger Δ is a stronger requirement in terms of stability of temporal edges). At fixed Δ , $M(k, \Delta)$ is small
138 for small and intermediate k , and decreases rapidly as Δ increases: many small airports have fluctuating
139 activity, sometimes seasonal, so that many temporal edges involving these airports are not very stable⁴³,
140 leading to a small cohesion at the global level. The maximal cohesion however increases with k : airports
141 with more connections tend also to be more interconnected and with increasingly stable connections (as
142 found also in⁴³). $M(k, \Delta)$ reaches very large values around $k \sim 315$, even at large Δ , indicating a stable
143 and very cohesive structure. In fact, most of the 31 airports in $S_{>315}$ are hubs of the U.S. air transportation
144 system, which are largely interconnected with very stable (and simultaneous) connections. We note that:
145 (i) the cohesion reaches 1 for $\Delta = 1$, meaning that there exists at least one month in which these nodes are
146 all simultaneously interconnected, however (ii) the cohesion remains lower than 1 for $\Delta > 1$, meaning that
147 not all these connections are stable. For higher values of k , $M(k, \Delta)$ decreases again, especially at large Δ ,
148 with a final increase close to the maximum possible value of k (such that $|S_{>k}| \geq 2$). This pattern indicates
149 that, when restricting to $k > 380 - 390$, the interconnections of the nodes of $S_{>k}$ become actually less
150 simultaneous and stable than in $S_{>315}$: this means that some airports with degree larger than 380 - 390
151 have actually less stable connections than others with degree $315 < k < 380$, i.e., that some of the airports
152 with very large aggregated degree have fluctuating connections, even if their instantaneous degree remain
153 stable, see Figure 2d. This is also clear from the cohesion shown in Figure 1.d-e for $k = 350$ and $k = 410$,
154 with large and stable values for $k = 350$ at any Δ , but smaller values for $k = 410$ and large fluctuations

155 at small Δ . While the static rich-club analysis shown in Figure 2c does not reveal any such pattern, the
156 analysis of the cohesion shows that the nodes with very high degree have a counter-intuitive behaviour
157 with less stable connections than nodes with slightly less high degree.

158 We further investigate this point in Figure 2.b,d: Figure 2.b shows the 20 airports with largest
159 aggregated degree, i.e., number of distinct other airports with which they share a direct connection (degree
160 values ranging from 350 to 498). We highlight in red the airports that are as well among the 20 nodes with
161 largest aggregated strength ($s > 10,000$), and in light blue the others. While the red nodes are typically
162 well-known hubs, we find among the nodes in light blue airports such as Burbank-Hollywood (BUR),
163 Teterboro Airport (TEB) and Westchester County Airport (HPN). It turns out these airports serve as
164 reliever airports for hubs such as LAX (Los Angeles) and JFK (New York), respectively: they are therefore
165 extremely well connected in the aggregated network but have fluctuating connections, depending on the
166 needs of the neighbouring hubs. Figure 2.d highlights the differences between the two types of nodes,
167 i.e. the "real" hubs and the reliever airports. On the one hand, both hubs and relievers have rather stable
168 values of their instantaneous degree $k(t)$. The relievers cannot be simply identified as unstable hubs²⁷, i.e.
169 by a strongly fluctuating instantaneous degree. On the other hand, the bottom panel displays the Jaccard
170 index between the connections of O'Hare International Airport (ORD) and Westchester County Airport
171 (HPN) in successive months. ORD has a very stable neighborhood while HPN (reliever airport for JFK),
172 despite having the largest aggregated degree value, undergoes changes of up to 80% of its neighborhood
173 from a month to the next: as also shown in the SI, the neighborhoods of reliever airports, and not of hubs,
174 change between successive snapshots: it is thus the dynamics of their neighborhoods that identifies reliever
175 airports⁴², rather than the evolution of their instantaneous degree.

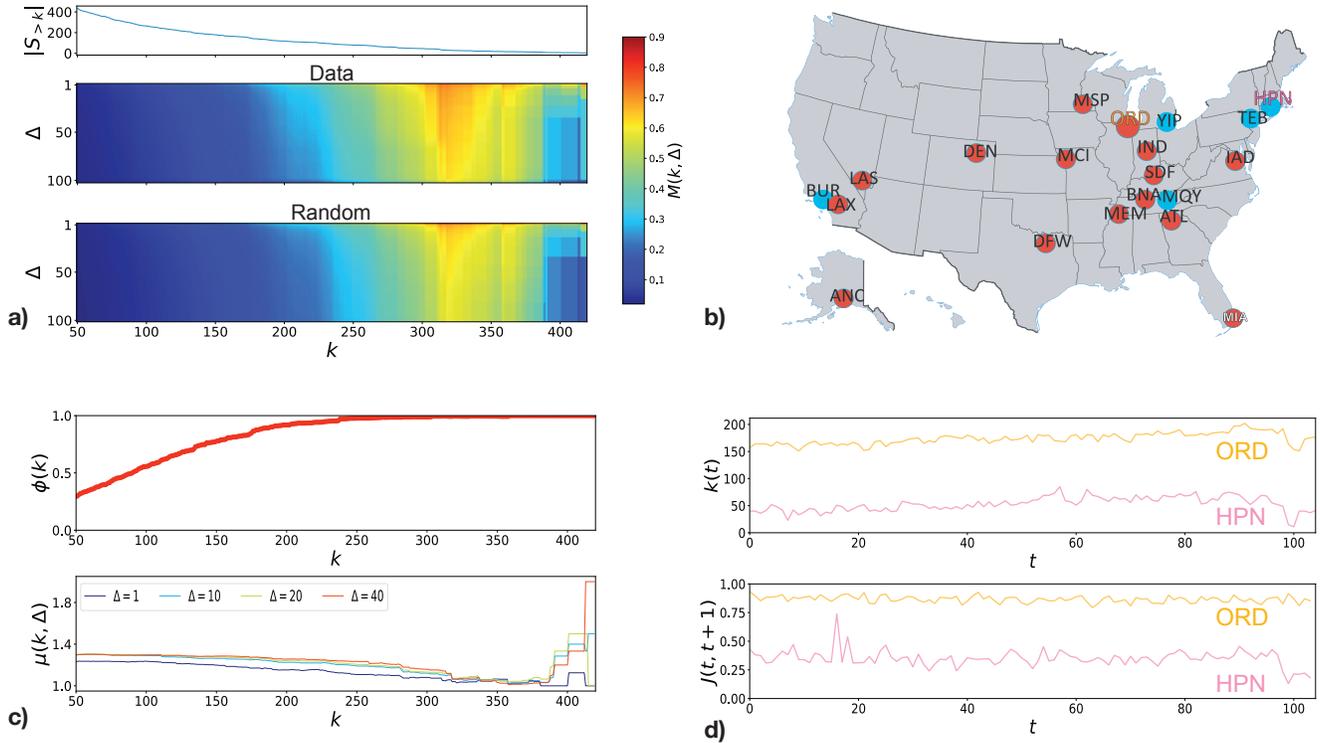


Figure 2. U.S. air transportation temporal network. **a)** (top) Size $N_{>k} = |S_{>k}|$ of the sub-network of nodes of aggregate degree larger than k as a function of k ; (middle) temporal rich club coefficient $M(k, \Delta)$ as a color plot as a function of k and Δ , for the U.S. air transportation temporal network; (bottom) $M_{ran}(k, \Delta)$ obtained for a randomized version of the temporal network that preserves the activity timeline and the structure of the aggregated network. **b)** Geographic locations of the 20 airports with largest aggregate degree ($S_{>350}$); airports that are also in the group of 20 nodes with highest strength ($s > 10,000$, i.e., at least about 100 different connections each month on average) in the aggregated network are depicted in red, whereas the light blue nodes have low strength. **c)** (top) Static rich club coefficient $\phi(k)$ of the aggregated graph, as a function of the aggregate degree k ; (bottom) ratio $\mu(k, \Delta)$ between $M(k, \Delta)$ and $M_{ran}(k, \Delta)$ as a function of k for specific values of Δ . $\mu(k, \Delta) > 1$ indicates that a temporal rich club ordering is present, i.e., that the interactions within $S_{>k}$ are more simultaneous than expected by chance. **d)** Instantaneous degree and Jaccard index of the neighborhood of a node between times t and $t + 1$ (bottom) as a function of time, computed for O’Hare International Airport (ORD), and Westchester County Aiport (HPN): both airports are in the top 20 nodes for aggregate degree, yet ORD has also a stable neighborhood while the one of HPN fluctuates more.

176 Figure 2.a (bottom) displays the maximal cohesion $M_{ran}(k, \Delta)$ for the randomized version of
177 the data. $M_{ran}(k, \Delta)$ shows similar patterns but smaller values than $M(k, \Delta)$ for all (k, Δ) , showing that
178 a temporal rich club ordering is present: for any $S_{>k}$, the interactions tend to be more simultaneously
179 cohesive than expected by chance. This is the case even at very large k : even when the reliever airports
180 lead to a smaller $M(k, \Delta)$, its value is still larger than by chance.

181 Differences with chance expectations are further investigated in Figure 2.c, which also shows
182 for reference the static rich club coefficient $\phi(k)$. $\phi(k)$ increases monotonically and saturates at 1 for k
183 larger than ~ 300 , with thus a simpler pattern than $M(k, \Delta)$. The ratio $\mu(k, \Delta)$ vs. k for various Δ exhibits
184 on the other hand an interesting behavior: $\mu(k, \Delta)$ is above 1 and almost constant over a large range of
185 k values, and decreases for $320 \lesssim k \lesssim 380$: in this range of k values, $S_{>k}$ is a mix of hubs and reliever
186 airports, with both very stable connections and others much less stable. The randomization by time stamp
187 reshuffling does not perturb the most stable connections, so that M and M_{ran} are closer. Finally for the
188 largest aggregated degree values, $\mu(k, \Delta)$ reaches again very large values, especially for large Δ : many of
189 the remaining connections are to reliever airports (more than 50% of edges between the nodes of $S_{>k}$ for
190 $k > 350$), and, even if these connections are not necessarily very stable nor simultaneous, they are more so
191 than by chance.

192 We also show in the SI the analysis of the data set if we merge each reliever we have identified
193 with its corresponding hub: as could be expected from the previous discussion, the temporal rich club
194 coefficient is then simply an increasing function of k at fixed Δ , with $M(k, \Delta)$ close to 1 for all $k > 310$
195 and all Δ , and the large values of $\mu(k, \Delta)$ at large k are suppressed. The patterns of Figure 2 are thus due
196 to the co-existence of hubs and relievers, whose different nature could not simply be inferred from the
197 static rich club coefficient nor by the fluctuation of their instantaneous degrees. We note indeed that the
198 static rich clubs of the two cases (with or without merging of hubs and relievers) are very similar (see SI);
199 however the temporal patterns are very different, especially for the very high degrees: when hubs and
200 relievers are merged, $\varepsilon_{>k}(t, \Delta)$ remains close to 1 for all $k > 310$ and all Δ , indicating an extremely stable
201 densely connected structure present at all times; in the original data, $\varepsilon_{>k}(t, \Delta)$ still does not depend much
202 on time for $310 \lesssim k \lesssim 380$ but takes lower values (hence the structure is less densely connected), and for
203 $k = 410$ it is possible to identify the coexistence between (i) a very stable structure with density ~ 0.3 (ii)
204 links that allow to reach a larger cohesion but only at specific moments in time and for limited durations
205 (smaller Δ). Overall, the analysis of the US air transportation network under the lens of the temporal

rich club has thus shed light on the different roles of well-connected nodes, highlights how temporal and static rich clubs can co-exist albeit with different patterns, and how a given static rich club pattern can correspond to very different temporal rich club dynamics.

2.3 Temporal rich club and spreading processes

The second dataset we consider is a temporal network of face-to-face interactions between 232 students and 10 teachers of a primary school in France¹²: the temporal edges between two nodes at a specific time stamp correspond to the detection by wearable sensors of a face-to-face interaction between the two corresponding individuals at that time, as in similar data sets studied in previous works on temporal networks^{11,27,44,45} (see Methods). The original time resolution of the data set is 20s for two schooldays, and, in order to smoothen the short time noisy dynamics, we perform a temporal coarse-graining on successive time-windows of 5 minutes. We consider in the main text the first school day only, i.e., a temporal network of $N = 242$ nodes and duration $T = 103$ time stamps (each representing a 5-minutes time window). The maximal degree in the aggregated network is $k_{max} = 98$ (see SI for the degree distribution of the aggregated network). Results for the whole 2-days data set and for a finer temporal resolution are shown in the SI. We also show and discuss in the SI the analysis of other data sets describing face-to-face interactions in other contexts.

Figure 3.a displays the $k - \Delta$ diagrams of $M(k, \Delta)$ for the original temporal network (middle) and its randomized version ($M_{ran}(k, \Delta)$, bottom), with the size of $S_{>k}$ (top panel), as for Fig. 2a. At fixed Δ , $M(k, \Delta)$ tends to increase with k ; moreover, $M(k, \Delta)$ decreases more slowly with Δ when k increases: nodes with higher degree in the aggregated network tend to be more tightly interconnected, and in a more stable way. This gives additional insights into the social dynamics of the school, by showing that the static rich club is not only due to contacts occurring at unrelated times, but that a cohesive structure between the high degree nodes actually took place in a simultaneous way. For instance, the 7 nodes of $S_{>87}$ reach a maximal cohesion $M(k, \Delta) \approx 0.28$ at $\Delta = 1$ and have some long lasting stable contacts ($M(k, \Delta) \gtrsim 0.09$ up to $\Delta = 25$). We have verified that the students of $S_{>87}$ actually belong to different school classes: the static rich club could thus a priori be due to random, fleeting contacts occurring at unrelated times between them, but the value reached by $M(k, \Delta)$ shows that a part of the structure found statically is indeed found as simultaneous links at least once. Note however that the instantaneous cohesion remains lower than

234 the static rich club coefficient: only a fraction of the links present in the aggregated network are present
235 simultaneously at any instant ($\phi(k)$ reaches values close to 0.9, while the instantaneous cohesion $M(k, \Delta)$
236 remains lower than 0.3).

237 The temporal structures disappear in the randomized version of the temporal network (which
238 has the same static rich-club as the original data), with much lower cohesion values on the whole $k - \Delta$
239 domain, indicating a temporal rich club ordering in the data i.e., that the cohesion between the large degree
240 nodes cannot be simply explained by the activity timelines. This is confirmed in Figure 3.b, in which
241 we investigate the dynamics of the temporal rich club through the temporal evolution of the cohesion
242 $\epsilon_{>87}(t, \Delta)$. For the original data, the simultaneous cohesion of these nodes fluctuates strongly at small Δ ,
243 is 0 in many snapshots and reaches its maximum in the periods of high overall activity (namely recess and
244 lunch break¹², as seen from the activity timeline of the network), forming a transient but repeated temporal
245 rich club (just as single nodes can also repeatedly have large numbers of neighbours, or small structures
246 -motifs- can also appear repeatedly in some cases²⁸). We also show in the SI that some cohesion between
247 these nodes occurs again in the class breaks of the second day of data, albeit in a less stable way. Note that,
248 while the analysis of static RCs on each snapshot could reveal that small cohesive structures between these
249 nodes appear repeatedly, it would not allow to investigate their stability, as the links of these instantaneous
250 rich clubs could differ from one time to the next. We show for instance in the SI the cohesion diagrams as
251 a function of time and degree, for various values of Δ : $\epsilon_{>k}(t, \Delta = 1)$ reaches values of ≈ 0.25 in several
252 periods, but a same density of 0.25 in successive times could correspond to completely different links.
253 This is actually the case in the reshuffled data (even if the instantaneous rich club connectivity reaches
254 similar values as in the real data in a repeated fashion), as the investigation of $\epsilon_{>k}(t, \Delta > 1)$ shows: it
255 remains larger than zero for $\Delta \geq 5$ only for the original data and during the lunch break. In other words,
256 patterns of apparent stability seen in instantaneous static rich club values do not correspond necessarily to
257 a real stability of the link structure. Studying the Δ -cohesion with $\Delta > 1$ makes it possible to distinguish
258 between these possibilities: Figure 3.b, shows that the link structure between the large degree nodes is
259 also partially present for large Δ , although with few links for $\Delta > 10$; it becomes moreover transient, i.e.,
260 the cohesive structure between these students occurs only once in a stable manner, namely at lunch. Note
261 also that this transient structure is an indication that the network structure is different during lunch with
262 respect to other periods, as indeed found by other analysis^{41,46}. In the randomized data instead, in which
263 both activity timelines and static RC are conserved, these patterns are suppressed: this highlights once

264 again how the stability and transient or repeated character of the rich club structure could not be deduced
265 from the analysis of the static RC nor of the activity timeline.

266 Figure 3c shows for reference the static rich club coefficient $\phi(k)$, which increases with k , as
267 with other social networks¹⁷: the children with a larger diversity of contacts (the degree in the aggregated
268 network is the number of distinct other individuals contacted) tend also to be more interconnected. For
269 the temporal rich club coefficient, the ratio $\mu(k, \Delta)$ quantifies moreover the difference in simultaneous
270 interactions with respect to the randomized version: it is higher for larger Δ , as stable simultaneous
271 interactions are disrupted in the null model, remains stable on a broad range of k values, and tends to
272 decrease at larger k . This indicates that the nodes of the temporal network are connected in a much more
273 simultaneous way than expected by chance, especially when considering stable interactions (i.e., temporal
274 edges lasting over many successive snapshots). Once again, this result could not be deduced from the
275 static rich club analysis, even if applied successively to each snapshot.

276 The temporal network under scrutiny represents interactions among individuals, which can be
277 the support of many processes, and in particular of the spread of information or infectious diseases. It
278 is thus relevant to investigate whether the temporal rich club ordering plays a role in the unfolding of
279 such processes, as with other temporal structures³⁸. We therefore consider the paradigmatic susceptible-
280 infected-susceptible (SIS) and susceptible-infected-recovered (SIR) models of spreading processes. In the
281 SIS case, nodes can be either susceptible (S) or infectious (I): a susceptible can become infectious upon
282 contact with an infectious, with probability λ per time step; infectious individuals recover with probability
283 ν at each time step and become susceptible again. In the SIR case, nodes enter the R compartment upon
284 recovering and cannot be infected again. We quantify the interplay between the temporal network and the
285 spread by the epidemic threshold λ_c at given ν (the epidemic thresholds of the SIS and SIR models have
286 been shown to coincide⁴⁷): it separates a phase at $\lambda < \lambda_c$ in which the epidemic dies out from a phase
287 at $\lambda > \lambda_c$ where it reaches a non-zero fraction of the population. We compute the epidemic threshold,
288 using the method of⁴⁸, in (i) the original data set (λ_c^{data}) and (ii) versions of the data set in which the
289 timestamps of the temporal edges connecting the nodes in $S_{>k}$ are randomized (λ_c^{rand}), thus disrupting
290 their simultaneity (see Methods). Figure 3.d displays the relative difference between the two obtained
291 values as a function of k . This difference takes higher absolute values for lower values of k , which can be
292 expected as the randomization affects then a larger number of temporal edges; most importantly, λ_c^{data}
293 is systematically lower than λ_c^{rand} : this indicates that the spreading process is favoured by the temporal

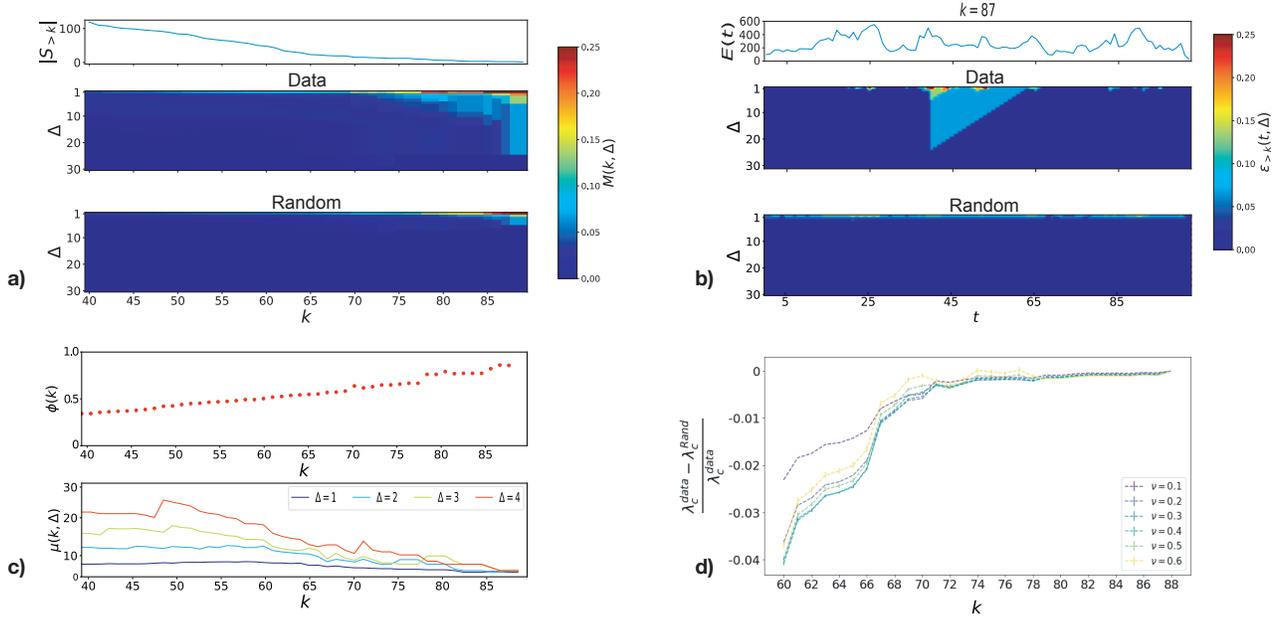


Figure 3. Primary school temporal network. **a)**(top) Size $|S_{>k}|$ of the sub-network of nodes of aggregate degree larger than k as a function of k of the Primary School temporal network; (middle) Maximal cohesion $M(k, \Delta)$ as a function of k and Δ ; (bottom) $M_{ran}(k, \Delta)$ diagram of the randomization preserving aggregate node statistics and overall activity timeline. **b)** (top) Activity timeline of the network, i.e., number of temporal edges at each time step; (middle) Colormap of the cohesion $\epsilon_{>k}(t, \Delta)$ vs. t and Δ ; (bottom) Colormap of the same cohesion for the randomized data. **c)** (top) Static rich club coefficient $\phi(k)$ computed for the aggregated graph as a function of the aggregate degree k ; (bottom) ratio $\mu(k, \Delta)$ between $M(k, \Delta)$, computed for the data, and $M_{ran}(k, \Delta)$, for different values of Δ . **d)** Relative difference between the epidemic threshold λ_c^{data} , computed for the original dataset, and λ_c^{rand} , computed after the randomization of the interactions between the nodes of $S_{>k}$ (see Methods).

294 rich club of the data, i.e., by the stronger simultaneity of connections than in the randomized versions³³.
 295 The effect is also larger for larger ν , i.e., for faster processes. The fact that hubs in an aggregated network
 296 might in fact have fluctuating degrees^{27,33}, as well as the simultaneity of other structures³⁸, have been
 297 shown to impact spreading processes. The temporal rich club analysis thus reveals cohesive simultaneous
 298 structures of prominent nodes that affect spreading dynamics.

299 2.4 State-specific temporal rich clubs: similar static patterns, distinct temporal patterns

300 We finally investigate the temporal rich club patterns of a network of biological relevance, namely the
 301 time-resolved functional connectivity of $N = 67$ neurons in the entorhinal cortex and hippocampus of an
 302 anesthetized rat. The nodes represent single neurons and the temporal edges correspond to a significant
 303 mutual information between the firing patterns of pairs of neurons in a sliding window of 10 seconds^{29,49},

304 as shown in Figure 4a. Successive time windows are shifted of 1 second: this is the temporal resolution
305 of the network, which lasts 2284 seconds. We also consider in the SI a similar data set describing the
306 temporal functional connectivity of neurons in an epileptic, anesthetized rat⁵⁰, and highlight similarities
307 and differences between both cases.

308 We first note that the aggregated network is very dense: the average degree is $\langle k \rangle = 54$ (whereas
309 the minimal value of k is $k_{min} = 14$) and the maximal degree is equal to $N - 1 = 66$ (see SI for the
310 aggregated network degree distribution). In such a dense network, the static rich club ordering cannot
311 be assessed as randomization of the links is impossible to achieve in practice. Taking into account
312 temporality reveals a more interesting picture. Figure 4.b shows that the temporal rich club coefficient
313 $M(k, \Delta)$ increases with k for each value of Δ , and that groups of nodes with increasing aggregated degree
314 are simultaneously interconnected for increasing durations. The group of 8 neurons with largest degree
315 (which are each connected at least once over the temporal network duration to each of the other nodes)
316 are in particular very strongly interconnected in a simultaneous and stable way, with $M(k, \Delta) \geq 0.5$ up to
317 $\Delta = 150$ (reaching even $M(k, \Delta) = 1$, i.e., the fully connected link structure of these 8 neurons seen in the
318 static aggregated graph does occur at some time in a simultaneous way). $M_{ran}(k, \Delta)$ takes much smaller
319 values for most values of k and Δ , see SI, indicating the existence of a temporal rich club ordering in this
320 data set: even if the neurons with largest degree share some simultaneous connections also in the null
321 model, the corresponding structure is never simultaneously fully connected, and is not stable.

322 While this analysis corresponds to the TRC computed over the whole temporal network, it is
323 worth investigating in more details the dynamical patterns of the cohesion. Indeed, the temporal network of
324 functional connectivity actually goes through several "states"²⁹. These states are identified by the method
325 pioneered in²⁸ and recently developed in⁴¹ (Figure 4c): one computes the network similarity matrix, in
326 which each element (t, t^*) gives the similarity between the snapshots of the network at times t and t^* ;
327 the hierarchical clustering of this matrix makes it possible to identify periods of stability of the network
328 ("states") as periods of large similarity values. This is the case in various types of data^{28,41,51} and in
329 particular in the present data set²⁹, as shown in Figure 4.c (red blocks along the diagonal, with underneath
330 the timeline of successive states). The figure also shows the colormap of the cohesion $\varepsilon_{>65}(t, \Delta)$ of the
331 nodes with highest degree in the network aggregated on the whole recording: the cohesion among these
332 nodes changes strongly from one state to another, and actually reaches very large values only during one
333 specific state. Note that, even if the TRC analysis by itself does not allow to uncover and define precisely

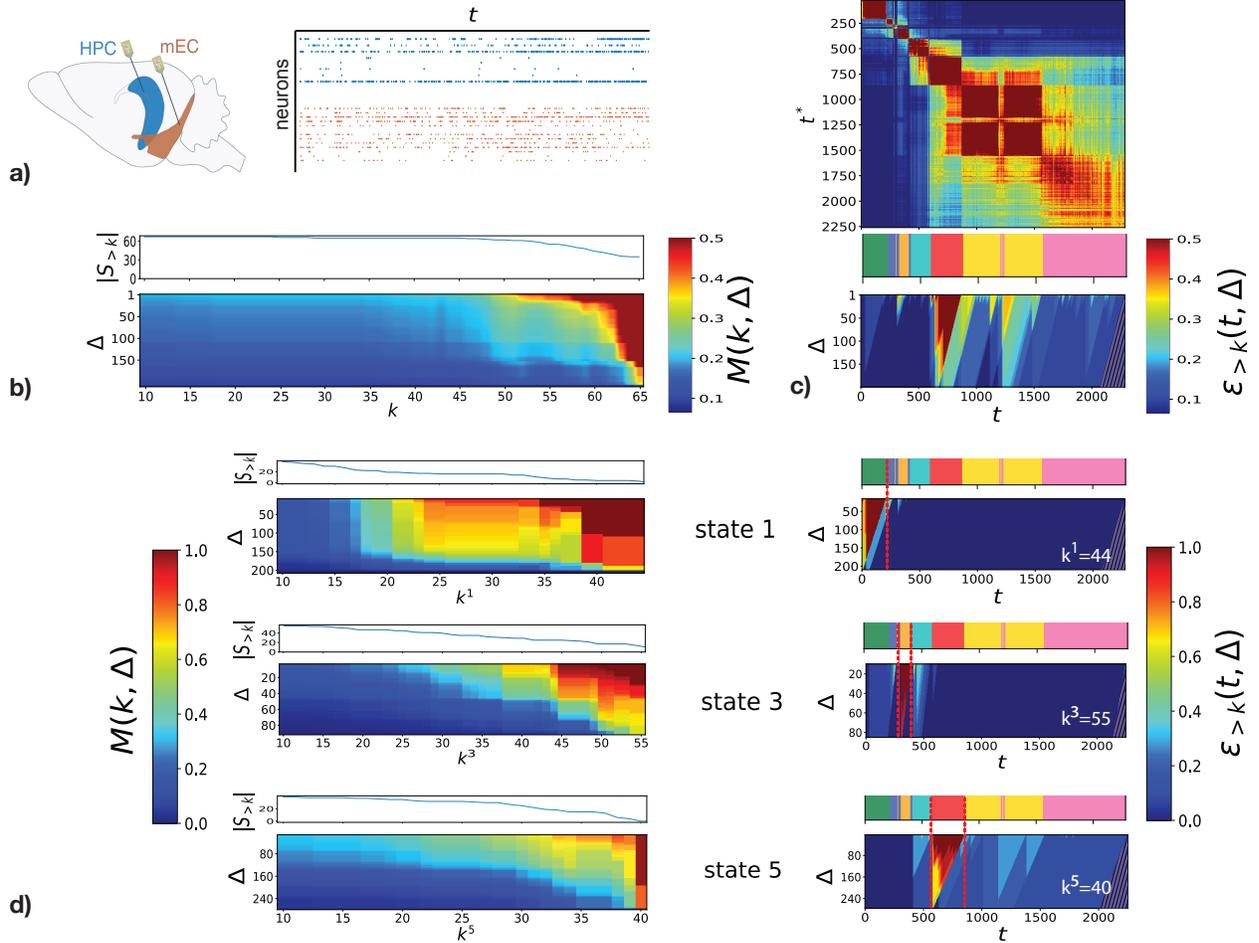


Figure 4. Temporal network of information sharing neurons. **a)** Sketch of the brain areas (enthorinal cortex, mEC, and hippocampus, HPC) and electrodes recording the firing signal of single neurons (as shown in the right part of the panel). **b)** (top) Size $|S_{>k}|$ of the sub-network of nodes of aggregate degree larger than k as a function of k ; (bottom) Maximal cohesion $M(k, \Delta)$ as a function of k and Δ . **c)** Temporal network similarity matrix: the (t, t^*) matrix entry is given by the similarity between the instantaneous snapshots of the network at times t and t^* . The red blocks around the diagonal indicate periods in which the network remains similar to itself, i.e., "states" of the network^{29,33}: we show below the matrix the timeline of these states as a colored barcode (each color represents a different state), as extracted by clustering of the similarity matrix in²⁹. In addition, we show below this timeline the colormap of the cohesion $\epsilon_{>65}(t, \Delta)$ of the $N_{>65} = 8$ nodes of aggregate degree larger than $k = 65$ as a function of t and Δ , showing patterns at different times and that the temporal rich club is transient and mostly concentrated at the times corresponding to a specific state. **d)** For three different states (states 1, 3 and 5), we show in the left column the size $|S_{>k}|$ of the sub-network of nodes of aggregate degree larger than k and the maximal cohesion $M(k, \Delta)$, and in the right column the cohesion $\epsilon_{>k}(t, \Delta)$ of the nodes with highest degree in the aggregate graphs of the corresponding states (respective largest degree values: 45, 56 and 41); the sets have sizes $|S_{>44}^1| = 5$, $|S_{>55}^3| = 7$ and $|S_{>40}^5| = 7$; $S_{>44}^1$ has 1 node in common with $S_{>55}^3$, and $S_{>40}^5$ has no node in common with $S_{>44}^1$ nor with $S_{>55}^3$.

334 the network states, the cohesion diagram of Figure 4.c in itself is a strong indication that (i) there exists at
 335 least one period of stability in the network, in which the static RC nodes are very cohesive (ii) there are
 336 specific periods of time with distinct dynamics, and thus it is relevant to look for network states. Such
 337 insights could not be obtained by investigating only the activity timeline and the static rich club, nor
 338 the instantaneous rich club on each time stamp. This is made clear in the SI by comparing the network
 339 similarity matrix and the $\varepsilon_{>k}(t, \Delta)$ colorplots of the real data and of the null model with the same timeline
 340 and static rich club as the data: indeed, (i) the states are scrambled in the null model; (ii) $\varepsilon_{>k}(t, \Delta = 1)$,
 341 giving the instantaneous rich club density, reaches high values during several periods for both data and
 342 null model, indicating the existence of simultaneous connections among the high degree nodes in both
 343 cases; as soon as Δ increases however, this cohesion disappears for the null model, showing that no stable
 344 structure is in place, while it remains high for large values of Δ at specific periods in the real data.

345 We thus investigate separately these different states, computing an aggregated network G^s for
 346 each state s by aggregating the temporal edges in the snapshots belonging to s , and defining $S_{>k}^s$ as the set
 347 of nodes with degree larger than k in G^s : nodes are not similarly active in each state and have thus different
 348 degrees in the different G^s . This leads us to measure the state-specific temporal rich club coefficients
 349 $M^s(k, \Delta)$. Figure 4.d shows that the corresponding $k - \Delta$ diagrams for states 1, 3 and 5 have in each case
 350 more stable simultaneously interconnected sets of nodes as k increases, and a temporal rich club ordering
 351 (we show in the SI that the randomized data sets yield much lower values of M). The SI shows also that
 352 the static rich club patterns of the aggregated networks of these three states are very similar. The sizes
 353 of the sets of nodes with largest degree are also comparable in the three states ($|S_{>44}^1| = 5$, $|S_{>55}^3| = 7$,
 354 $|S_{>40}^5| = 6$). However, the nodes belonging to these three sets are mostly different: of the nodes in $S_{>44}^1$
 355 only one is also in $S_{>55}^3$, and $S_{>40}^5$ has an empty intersection with the other sets. Moreover, the cohesion
 356 colormaps of these sets of nodes, shown in Fig. 4.d and in the SI (with zooms on each state), show
 357 that (i) their instantaneous cohesion is maximal (reaching even 1) precisely in the time stamps of the
 358 corresponding state (ii) different dynamics are observed despite the similarity in their state-wise static
 359 rich clubs: for states 1 and 3, we observe a maximal cohesion for almost all the state duration; for state 5
 360 instead, the maximal cohesion is reached repeatedly but does not last the whole state.

361 Finally, we highlight in the epileptic brain data set studied in the SI how the cohesion diagram
 362 indicates in that case a state with a cohesive rich club, but that the cohesion patterns are less stable than in
 363 the non-epileptic case (with cohesive structures lasting much less than the state duration), and how this

364 hint is confirmed by the analysis of the cosine similarity matrix. This is coherent with the results of⁵⁰,
365 according to which the functional connectivity is more disordered in the epileptic brain.

366 Overall, the analysis of this temporal network highlights how a temporal rich club phenomenon
367 can be present even when a static rich club ordering cannot be identified. Moreover, it shows that distinct
368 temporal rich clubs can be found when a temporal network goes through different states, with similar
369 state-wise static rich-club patterns but different temporal stability patterns. In fact, the TRC analysis can
370 even give hints about the existence of states and their internal dynamics. Further investigation of the mutual
371 relations of the state-wise temporal rich clubs could help shed light on the function of the different states of
372 the system²⁹. In particular, while the core-periphery structure highlighted in²⁹ does not reveal whether the
373 core neurons are interconnected in a stable way, the TRC captures the existence of a subset of neurons with
374 enhanced internal integration not just instantaneously but lasting for a finite time. It might thus provide
375 a translation into a temporal network language of what systems neuroscientists have been calling a cell
376 assembly, as an entity implementing a window for distributed information integration^{52–54}. Different states
377 might in this perspective correspond to the recruitment of different cell assemblies performing different
378 computations.

379 **3 Discussion**

380 An increasing number of studies^{24,26,28,55} have shown how the analysis of temporal networks necessitates
381 specific tools, as the study of static aggregated networks hides e.g. the fact that nodes with large aggregated
382 degree can have a strongly varying connectivity²⁷ or neighborhood⁴²: for instance, the repetition of
383 simultaneous or successive subgraphs forming temporal motifs^{28,34–36,56} or the emergence of stable
384 strongly connected subgraphs³⁷ cannot be guessed from a static picture. We have defined here a novel
385 concept to investigate temporal networks and quantify the patterns of simultaneous interconnectedness of
386 nodes, namely the Temporal Rich Club (TRC). We have defined the temporal rich club coefficient as the
387 maximal value of the density of links stable during at least a duration Δ between nodes having aggregated
388 degree at least k . We emphasize that the properties of this density cannot be simply reduced to the stable
389 or varying degree of the hubs nor to the existence of subgraphs, although these concepts are naturally
390 interdependent: a stable hub might have only low degree neighbours (i.e., not contributing to a rich club),
391 or have low loyalty⁴², i.e., different neighbours from one time to the next; conversely, a hub might have

392 mostly fluctuating links, i.e., be an unstable hub²⁷, but maintain some stable connections to other hubs
393 and hence contribute to a temporal rich club. We compare the values of the TRC coefficient obtained on
394 an empirical data set to those reached in a randomized version of the data, in order to measure whether
395 the simultaneity and stability of the connections of groups of nodes is higher than expected: a temporal
396 rich club ordering corresponds to more simultaneous cohesion than expected by chance. We note here a
397 delicate point: many randomization procedures are possible for a temporal network⁴⁰. However, to focus
398 on the simultaneity of connections, it is sensible to consider only reshuffling procedures that maintain the
399 network activity timeline and the aggregated properties of the nodes and links, i.e, to simply reshuffle the
400 timestamps of all temporal edges.

401 In general, different patterns can be observed in terms of temporal rich clubs, even at given static
402 rich club: the links forming a rich club of the static network could correspond to interactions occurring
403 at different times; vice-versa, interactions could be more simultaneous than expected by chance, with a
404 temporal rich club ordering, without a rich club ordering. In the US air transportation case (Figure 2), the
405 static rich club coefficient increases monotonically with k , but the existence of reliever hubs leads to more
406 fluctuating links around large degree nodes, and thus a non-monotonic behaviour of $M(k, \Delta)$ with k . By
407 comparing the original data and a network with merged hubs and reliever airports, we showed how the
408 static rich club patterns are not altered, while the temporal rich club patterns are strongly modified. In
409 the school contact network instead, both static and temporal coefficients show an increasing trend with k
410 (Figure 3). In the other data sets of face-to-face interactions analyzed in the SI, we exhibit on the one hand
411 a similar case with both static and temporal rich clubs, and on the other hand a case where a static rich
412 club does not correspond to any temporally simultaneous structure. In the third data set explored, the static
413 rich club connectivity is equal to 1 at intermediate and large k , so that the static rich club ordering concept
414 is irrelevant in practice (the links cannot be reshuffled so the null model cannot be defined). Taking into
415 account temporality reveals a more interesting picture and a temporal rich club ordering (Figure 4). The
416 evolution of the instantaneous cohesion reveals an additional diversity of patterns, as the temporal rich
417 club can be present in a rather stable way (Figure 1d), or concentrated around specific periods (Figure
418 3b, Figure 4c). The temporal patterns of the cohesion can even hint at the presence of different temporal
419 network states stability periods or states (Figure 4c), and highlight different temporal rich-club patterns
420 within these states despite similar state-wise static rich-club patterns. The comparison of the cohesion
421 patterns between temporal networks of different brains (e.g. epileptic vs. non-epileptic, see SI) also

422 indicates differences in their states' internal dynamics.

423 A limit of our analysis comes from the fact that we have considered the degree of nodes in the
424 aggregate network as the reference for centrality in the aggregate network. A natural extension would
425 be to consider instead the strength of the nodes in the aggregate network, i.e., the number of temporal
426 edges to which they have participated during the span of the temporal network: in this case, the focus
427 would be to investigate the simultaneity of the connections within the set $S_{>s}$ of nodes having participated
428 in more than s temporal edges. As strength and degree are generally correlated, the results are expected
429 to be similar, but some significant and interesting differences might emerge, as in the example of the air
430 transportation temporal network where the reliever airports have a very high degree but relatively low
431 strength.

432 Overall, the temporal rich club perspective provides a new tool to study temporal networks
433 and in particular to unveil the relevance of simultaneous interactions of increasingly connected nodes in
434 processes unfolding on top of the temporal network: we have shown for instance that a temporal rich
435 club pattern favours spreading dynamics, similarly to other static or temporal cohesive structures^{15,33,38},
436 suggesting to add such new measure to the repertoire of methods to study contagion processes in networks,
437 and that models of temporal networks should take such structuration into account^{57,58}. Moreover, we have
438 shown how distinct temporal rich club patterns can be found when a temporal network evolves through
439 different states, and provide thus an additional way to characterize such states and their internal dynamics
440 and, possibly, investigate their function. For instance, key processes in neural information processing,
441 such as synaptic plasticity, are critically affected by the timing of neuronal interactions⁵⁹ and different
442 temporal rich clubs in different states may thus enable flexible computations within a same circuit⁴⁹. TRC
443 might even provide a connection to so-called cell assemblies^{52–54}, with different cell assemblies being
444 recruited in different states. To form a cell assembly, many neurons must remain strongly functionally
445 connected for a certain finite time, in order for the assembly to be detected by some reader system⁶⁰.
446 This type of firing coordination –which is both distributed in space and lasting in time– is captured only
447 partially by commonly used methods, which seek either for instantaneous synchrony or for sequential
448 firing^{61,62}. However, the temporal rich club notion here introduced precisely captures both criteria needed
449 to qualify a set of co-firing neurons as an assembly. For this reason, we expect the temporal rich club to
450 join the toolbox of network neuroscience for the investigation of dynamic functional connectivity patterns.
451 In conclusion, our work provides a new procedure to detect relevant temporal and structural patterns in a

452 temporal network, enabling a new quantitative perspective on the temporal patterns of data sets coming
453 from very different fields, from highlighting the role of simultaneous connections between central nodes in
454 spreading on a temporal network of social interactions to that of hubs in air transportation infrastructures
455 or in neuronal assemblies.

456 **4 Methods**

457 **4.1 Data**

458 We consider three publicly available data sets. We have moreover gathered them at

459 <https://github.com/nicolaPedre/Temporal-Rich-Club/>

460 **Air Transportation Network.** This data set represents the connections between US airports, with tempo-
461 ral resolution of one month, from January 2012 to September 2020, for a total of 105 time stamps. The
462 $N = 1920$ nodes of the temporal network represent the airports, and in each monthly snapshot a temporal
463 edge is drawn between two nodes if there was at least one direct flight between the corresponding airports
464 during that month. The degree of a node in the aggregated network is thus the number of other airports to
465 which it has been connected directly once, and its strength is its total number of temporal edges. We show
466 in the SI the degree distribution of the aggregated network and of some monthly snapshots, as well as
467 some additional temporal properties of the data.

468 The data is publicly available on the website of the Bureau of Transportation Statistics
469 (<https://www.transtats.bts.gov/>, "Air Carrier Statistics (From 41 Traffic) - U.S. Carriers" data base).

470 **Face to face interactions.** This data set describes the face-to-face close proximity contacts between
471 232 children and 10 teachers in a Primary School of Lyon, France, during two days in 2009, as collected
472 by the SocioPatterns collaboration using wearable devices. The original data is publicly available from the
473 SocioPatterns website (<http://www.sociopatterns.org/datasets/primary-school-temporal-network-data/>).
474 The original data is a temporal network with temporal resolution of 20s, where the nodes represent
475 the individuals and each temporal edge corresponds to the detection of a face-to-face contact between
476 them¹². Here, we perform a temporal coarse-graining on successive time-windows of 5 minutes to remove

477 short-time noise. We show in the SI the degree distribution of the aggregated network and some timelines
 478 of instantaneous degree.

479 The results in the main text correspond to the first day of data while the analysis performed
 480 on the whole data set can be found in the SI, as well as the results obtained with a coarse-graining on
 481 time-windows of 1 minute.

482 **Information sharing neurons.** This data set describes the functional connectivity between neurons in
 483 the hippocampus and medial entorhinal cortex of an anesthetized rat. The data was first presented in⁴⁹ and
 484 further analysed in²⁹. The network analysed here is made of $N = 67$ nodes. Each temporal edge represents
 485 a “functional connection”, i.e. the existence of a significant mutual information between the firing patterns
 486 of the corresponding pair of neurons computed in a sliding window of 10 seconds. Overlapping sliding
 487 windows are considered, each being shifted of 1 second with respect to the previous one. The duration
 488 of the temporal network is $T = 2284$ seconds. More details about the computation of time-resolved
 489 functional connectivity can be found in the original studies^{29,49}.

490 We show in the SI the degree distribution of the aggregated network over the whole temporal
 491 network and over specific states.

Table 1. Some properties of the data sets

Data	N	k_{min}	k_{max}	$\langle k \rangle$	# temporal edges	time resolution, T
U.S. Airways	1,920	1	498	44	1,286,616	$t = 1$ month, $T = 105$
Primary School	242	1	98	49	53,056	$t = 5$ minutes, $T = 103$
Info. sharing network	67	14	66	53	511,174	$t = 1$ s, $T = 2,284$

492 4.2 Temporal network randomization

493 We consider a temporal network in discrete time $TN(V, \Gamma, T)$ as a set of nodes $V = \{i = 1, 2, 3 \dots N\}$
 494 and a set of temporal edges $\Gamma = \{\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots \gamma_T\}$ where each temporal edge $\gamma_q = (i_q, j_q, t_q)$ represents an
 495 interaction between nodes i_q and j_q at time $t_q \in [0, T]$. An event or contact (i, j, t, τ) is moreover defined
 496 as an uninterrupted succession of temporal edges between nodes i and j starting at t and lasting τ time
 497 steps, i.e., a series of temporal edges $(i, j, t), (i, j, t + 1), \dots, (i, j, t + \tau - 1)$. Furthermore, the "activity"
 498 of the temporal network at time t is simply the number of temporal edges at t . The aggregated network

499 $G = (V, E)$ is obtained by drawing an edge between all pairs of nodes that have interacted at least once
500 during $[0, T]$.

501 A wide range of randomization procedures (null models) exist for temporal networks⁴⁰. Here,
502 our focus is on the simultaneity and stability of interactions, which define the existence of temporal rich
503 club phenomena. As simultaneous interactions can occur simply by chance in periods of larger activity,
504 we will consider randomization procedures that preserve the temporal activity timeline, i.e., the number
505 of temporal edges at each time step. Moreover, in order to investigate the role of temporality, we need
506 to consider a procedure that keeps the whole structure of the aggregated network G , i.e., the number of
507 temporal edges among each pair of nodes. We thus consider the timestamps shuffling null model: this
508 reshuffling procedure, denoted $P[w, t]$ in⁴⁰, randomly permutes the timestamps t_q of all temporal edges
509 while keeping the nodes indices i_q and j_q fixed.

510 In the present work, we consider moreover two types of data randomization: either the random-
511 ization of the whole temporal network, or a randomization involving only the subgraph induced by the set
512 $S_{>k}$ of nodes of degree larger than k in the aggregate graph, while keeping all the other temporal edges
513 fixed. The former case allows us to compare the temporal rich club coefficient $M(k, \Delta)$ of the data with the
514 values obtained for a null model, and thus to detect whether a temporal rich club ordering is present. The
515 latter case is used in Section 2.3 to compare the epidemic threshold in the original data and in a partially
516 reshuffled data set where the simultaneity of the connections between the nodes of degree larger than k
517 (i.e., in $S_{>k}$) is disrupted while the rest of the connections are unchanged.

518 For each data set, we compute 100 realisations of the randomized data set and compute the
519 average M_{ran} of the temporal rich club coefficient over these realisations.

520 **Data availability statement**

521 All the data used in this work are available at

522 <https://github.com/nicolaPedre/Temporal-Rich-Club/>

523 **Code availability statement**

524 The analysis presented here were performed in python. Example notebooks are available at

525 <https://github.com/nicolaPedre/Temporal-Rich-Club/>

526 The randomized reference models were obtained thanks to the publicly available notebooks by
527 the authors of⁴⁰, namely at

528 <https://github.com/mgenois/RandTempNet>

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538 **Author contributions statement**

539 N.P., D.B. and A.B. designed the study and the experiment. N.P. developed the numerical tools, and
540 produced the figures. N.P., D.B. and A.B. analyzed the data and results and wrote and reviewed the
541 manuscript.

542 **Competing interests**

543 The authors declare no competing interests

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