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Selbstorganisation und Emergenz aus physikalischer Sicht

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“Was kannst Du armer Teufel geben?” (Goethe, Faust I)

Gliederung

- ▶ Allgemeine Anmerkungen
- ▶ Illustrative Beispiele
- ▶ Allgemeine Schlußfolgerungen
 - Offene Probleme

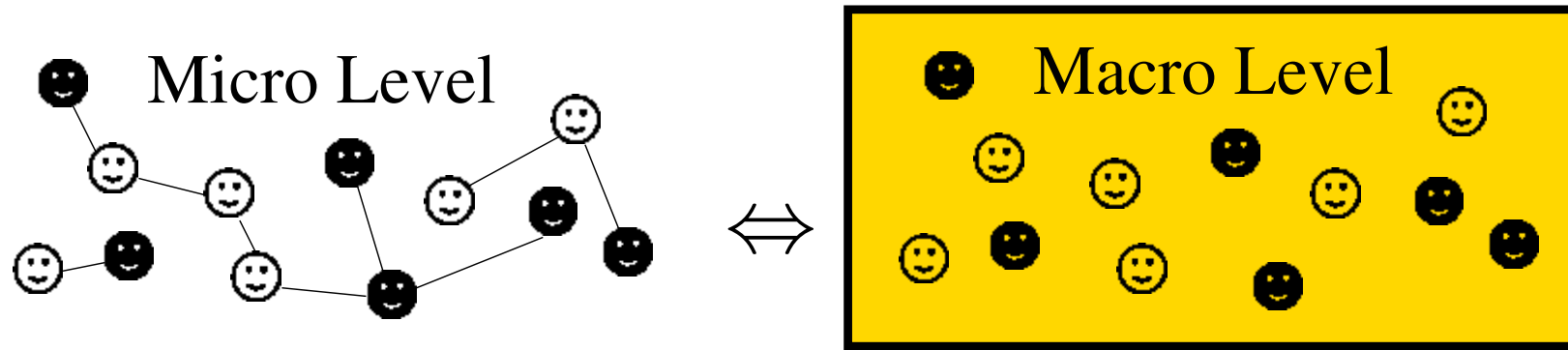
Ausgangspunkt

“Es ist nicht die Frage, *ob* adaptive und selbstorganisierte Systeme entstehen (...) – sondern *wie* wir sie gestalten.”

Müller-Schloer, von der Malsburg, Würtz: “Organic Computing”

- ▶ OC \Leftrightarrow Dynamik von Organisationen
 - desirable features: robust, adaptive, trustworthy, safe
 - design problems: controllability, communication, ...
- ▶ Systeme gestalten \Rightarrow Voraussetzungen
 - Kenntnis der Eigendynamik
 - Kenntnis der Randbedingungen

Perspektivenwechsel



Der Mikro-Makro-Link:

In welcher Beziehung stehen die Eigenschaften der Elemente und ihre Interaktion auf der “mikroskopischen” Ebene zur Dynamik und den Eigenschaften des Gesamtsystems auf der “makroskopischen” Ebene?

Komplexe Systeme

“Complex systems are systems with multiple interacting components whose behavior cannot be simply inferred from the behavior of the components. ...”

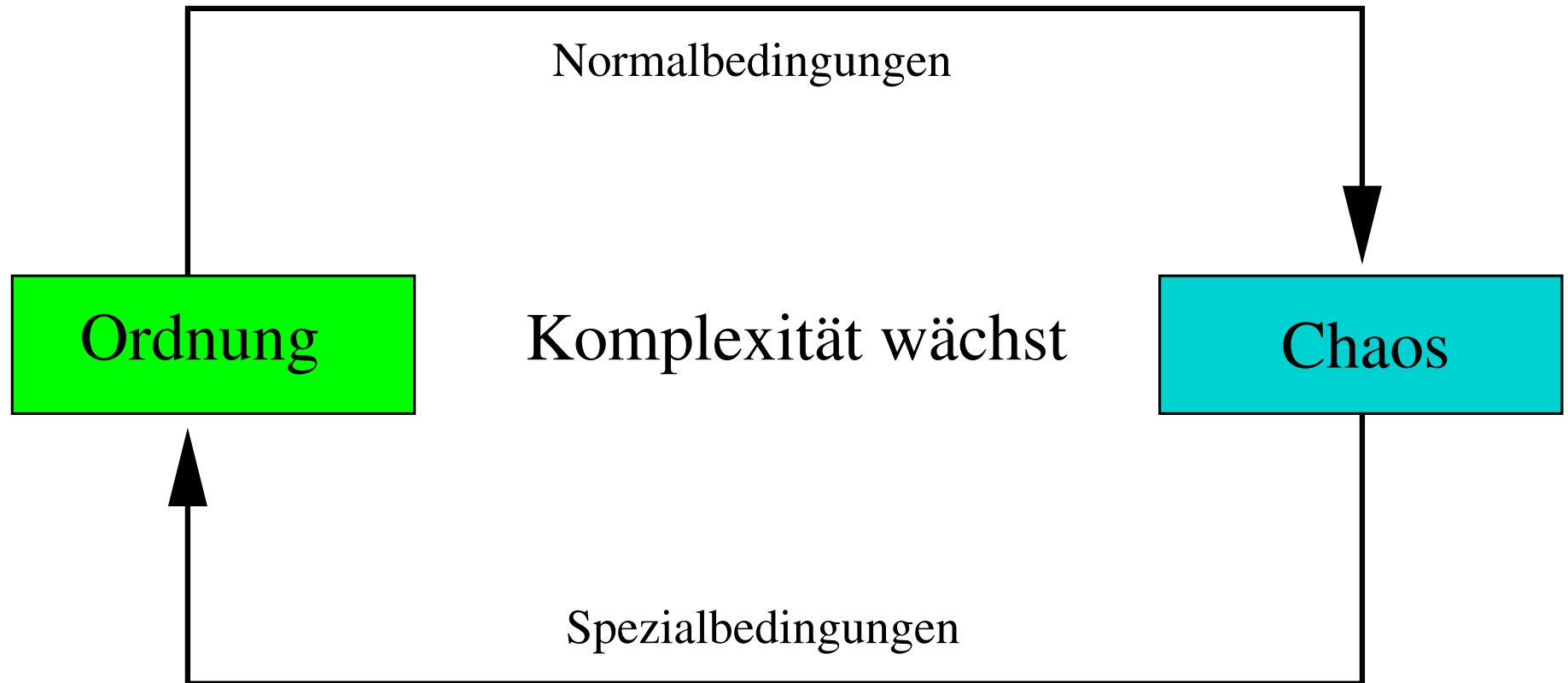
New England Complex Systems Institute

“By complex system, it is meant a system comprised of a (usually large) number of (usually strongly) interacting entities, processes, or agents, the understanding of which requires the development, or the use of, new scientific tools, nonlinear models, out-of-equilibrium descriptions and computer simulations.”

Journal “Advances in Complex Systems”

Zwei Wege für das Anwachsen von Komplexität

Verlust von Strukturen -> Unordnung wächst



Entstehung von Strukturen -> Ordnung wächst

Selbstorganisation

- ▶ spontane Entstehung, Höherentwicklung und Ausdifferenzierung von Ordnungsstrukturen
- ▶ kollektive Phänomene, *Emergenz von neuen Systemqualitäten*

Self-Organization is the process by which individual subunits achieve, through their cooperative interactions, states characterized by new, emergent properties transcending the properties of their constitutive parts.

Biebricher, C. K.; Nicolis, G.; Schuster, P.
Self-Organization in the Physico-Chemical and Life Sciences
EU Report 16546 (1995)

Self-organization is defined as spontaneous formation, evolution and differentiation of complex order structures forming in non-linear dynamic systems by way of feedback mechanisms involving the elements of the systems, when these systems have passed a critical distance from the statical equilibrium as a result of the influx of unspecific energy, matter or information.

SFB 230 ‘Natural Constructions’, Stuttgart, 1984 - 1995

Emergenz

- ▶ Entstehung von neuen Eigenschaften auf der Ebene des Gesamtsystems
 - aufgrund der irreduziblen Wechselwirkung von Untersystemen \Rightarrow “Das Ganze ist mehr als die Summe seiner Teile”
- ▶ Unterschied zu induzierten Übergängen:
Irreversibilität, überkritische Auslenkung etc. gegeben, aber neuer Systemzustand durch Variation eines Kontrollparameters
- ▶ Problem der “neuen Dynamik” des Gesamtsystems: Was ist neu?
Dynamik gleich, aber KP hat kritischen Wert überschritten
Adaptation an die neuen Bedingungen \Rightarrow Reaktion, nicht Ursache für Veränderung
- ▶ Physik/Biologie: Emergenz als kollektives Phänomen

[95.] Schweitzer, F.: Emergenz und Interaktion, in: *Blinde Emergenz? Interdisziplinäre Beiträge zu Fragen kultureller Evolution* (Hrsg. Th. Wägenbaur), Synchron Publishers, Heidelberg, 2000, S. 49-64

Theoretische Zugänge zur Selbstorganisation

- Systemtheorie, Kybernetik (v. Foerster, 1960)
- Physik: *Synergetik* (Haken, 1972): “die Lehre vom Zusammenwirken”, *dissipative Strukturbildung* (Prigogine, 1971)
- Biologie: *Autopoiese* (Maturana/Varela, 1979)
- ...
- Kognitionstheorie: *Radikaler Konstruktivismus* (v. Glasersfeld, Heijl, ...)
- Gesellschaftstheorie (Luhmann, ...)
- Ökonomie (v. Hayek, Schelling, Krugman, Arthur, ...)
- ...

... illustrative Beispiele

► koordiniertes “Verhalten”: biological swarming

- Swarm 1 Simulation 1 Simulation 2 Swarm 2
- “Ingredenzien”: Energiezufuhr, kritische Zahl von Agenten, lokale Kopplung, Mechanismus für Symmetriebrechung
- Modellierung: *Brownsche Agenten*

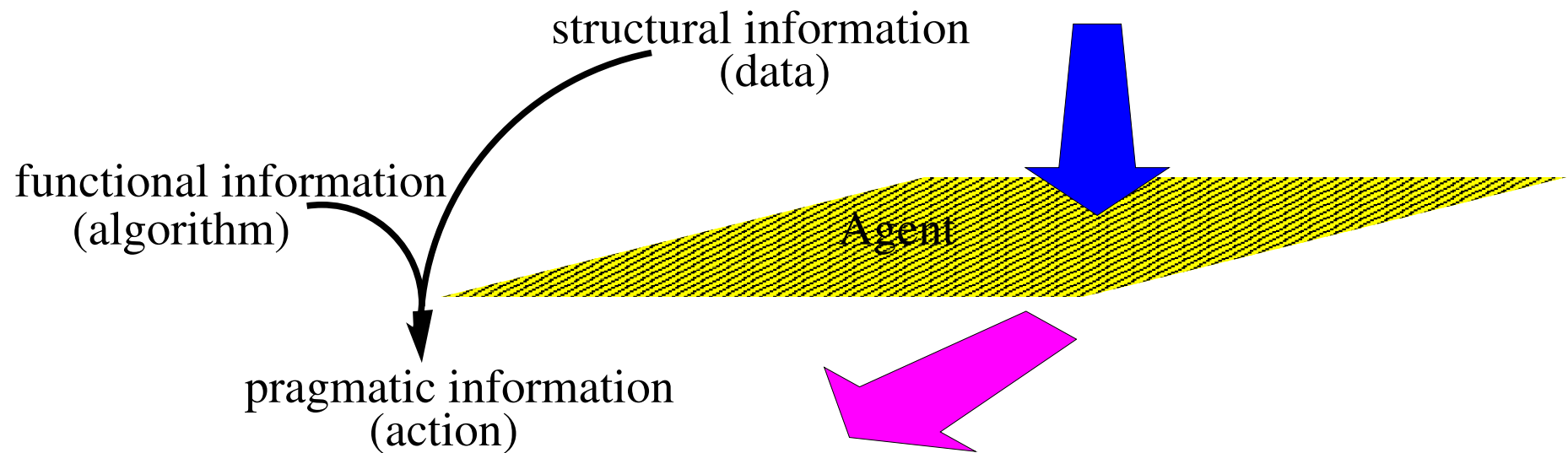
$$\dot{\mathbf{v}}_i = -g(v_i^2) \mathbf{v}_i - \nabla U(\mathbf{r}) + \sqrt{2S} \boldsymbol{\xi}_i(t)$$

► “swarm intelligence”

- Finde Ressourcen \Rightarrow Exploration des Zustandsraumes
- Verbinde Ressourcen mit Basis \Rightarrow kostengünstiges Netzwerk
- Adaptiere Netzwerk, wenn Ressourcen verbraucht sind
- Lösung wird “kreiert” (nicht vorgegeben)

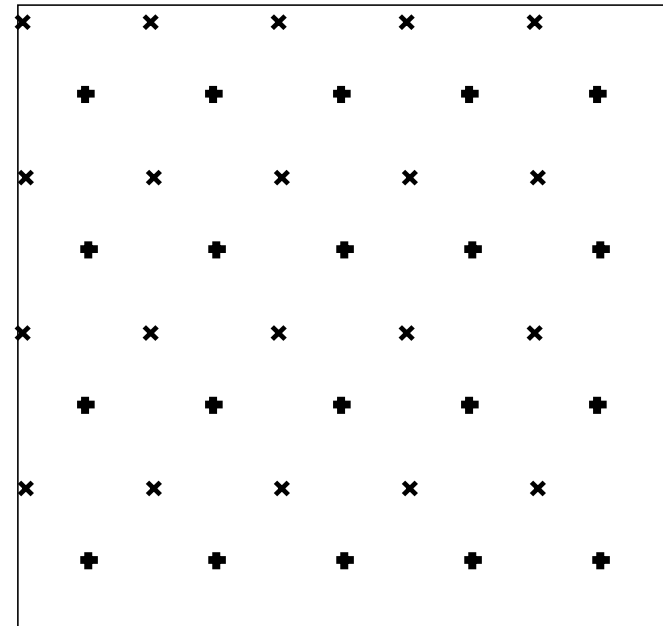
Simulation

From Data to Action



Example: Self-Wiring of Networks

- ▶ engineering: self-assembling of circuits
- ▶ medicine: growth of neurons, neural nets
- ▶ *task*: connect a set of “unknown” nodes **without** external guidance
- ▶ self-organized networks: adaptivity, self-repairing



Brownian Agents

- ▶ two state variables: position r_i
internal parameter $\theta_i \in \{-1, +1\}$ (transitions possible)
- ▶ state dependent production rate

$$s_i(\theta_i, t) = \frac{\theta_i}{2} \left[\begin{array}{l} (1 + \theta_i) s_{+1}^0 \exp\{-\beta_{+1} (t - t_{n+}^i)\} \\ - (1 - \theta_i) s_{-1}^0 \exp\{-\beta_{-1} (t - t_{n-}^i)\} \end{array} \right]$$

- ▶ two-component field

$$\frac{dh_\theta(\mathbf{r}, t)}{dt} = -k_\theta h_\theta(\mathbf{r}, t) + \sum_{i=1}^N s_i(\theta_i, t) \delta_{\theta, \theta_i} \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_i(t))$$

► dynamic equation for r_i :

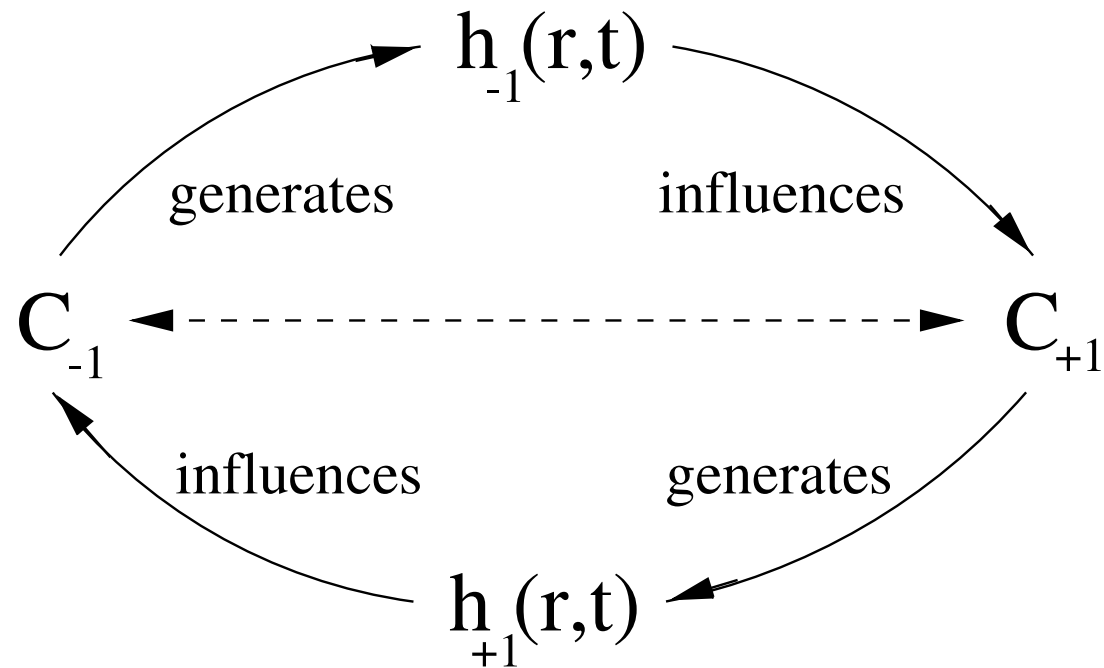
$$\frac{d\mathbf{r}_i}{dt} = \frac{1}{\gamma_0} \nabla_i h^e(\mathbf{r}, t) + \sqrt{\frac{2k_B T}{\gamma_0}} \boldsymbol{\xi}_i(t)$$

$$\nabla_i h^e(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{\theta_i}{2} \left[(1 + \theta_i) \nabla_i h_{-1}(\mathbf{r}, t) - (1 - \theta_i) \nabla_i h_{+1}(\mathbf{r}, t) \right]$$

► dynamic equation for θ_i :

$$\Delta\theta_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^z (V_j - \theta_i) \int \delta(\mathbf{r}_j^z - \mathbf{r}_i(t)) d\mathbf{r}$$

Non-linear feedback:



► **Result:** self-assembling of networks

Film

Estimation of Network Connectivity

► *local connectivity:*

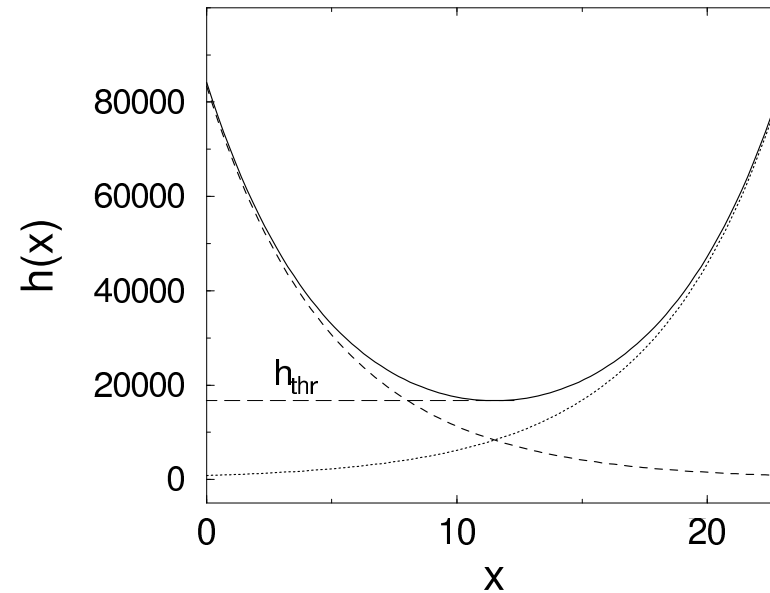
$$E_{lk} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if nodes } k \text{ and } l \text{ are connected by a path } a \in A, \\ & \text{along which } \hat{h}(a, t) > h_{thr} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

► *global connectivity:*

$$E = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^z \sum_{l>k}^z E_{lk}}{\sum_{k=1}^z \sum_{l>k}^z 1} = \frac{2}{z(z-1)} \sum_{k=1}^z \sum_{l>k}^z E_{lk}$$

Threshold value h_{thr}

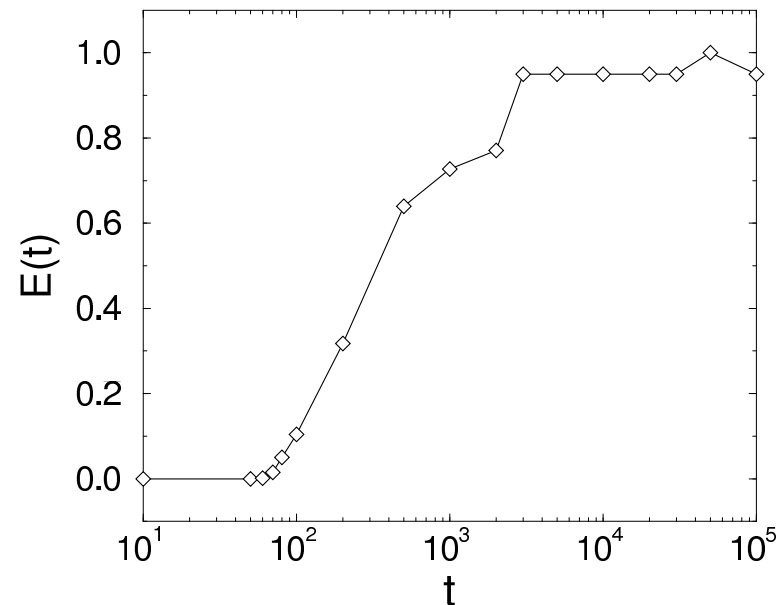
- ▶ minimum value for a *stable* connection



- ▶ appropriate estimation ($h_{thr} \approx 2s_0$)

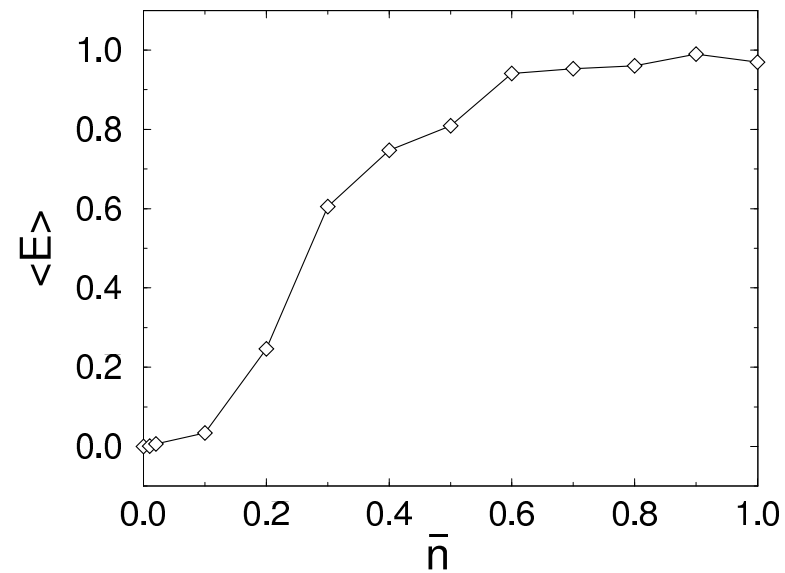
$$h_{thr} = \frac{N s_0}{A k_h} \left(\frac{s_{min}}{s_0} \right)^{1/4}$$

Results:



- ▶ initial period ($t < 10^2$): no connections
- transient period ($10^2 < t < 10^4$): network establishes
- saturation period ($t > 10^4$): no further links

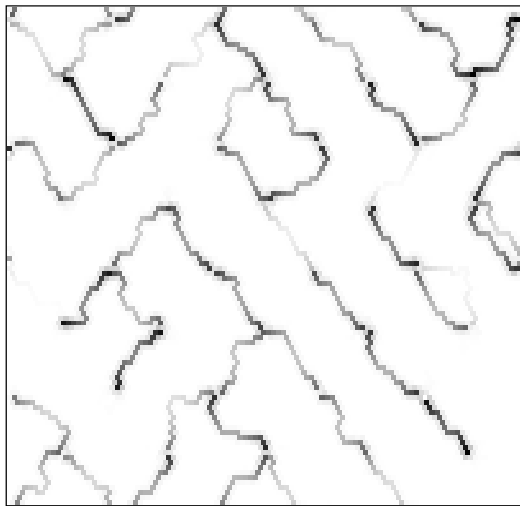
Dependence on agent density $\bar{n} = N/A$



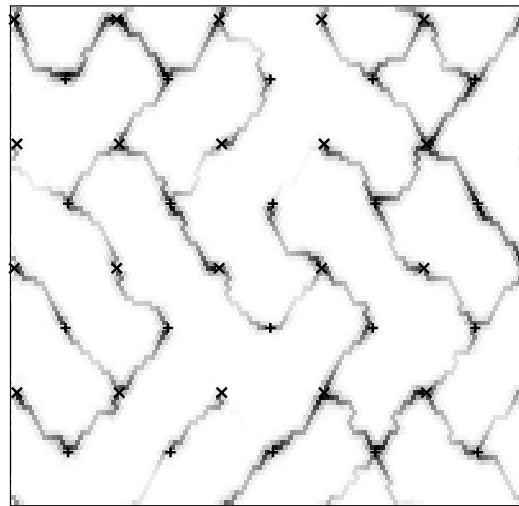
- ▶ *screening effect* concentrates all agents on established links

Critical Temperature

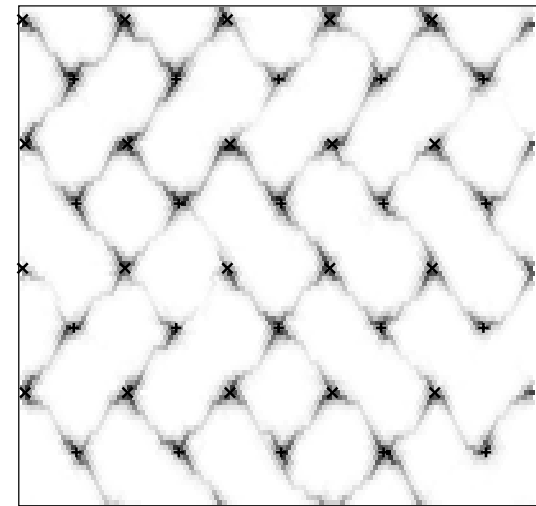
- ▶ T : measure of fluctuations \Rightarrow response to field vs. mobility
- ▶ structure formation possible only for $T < T^c = \frac{\alpha}{2} \frac{\bar{s} \bar{n}}{k_B k_h}$



$$T = 0.2 T_c$$

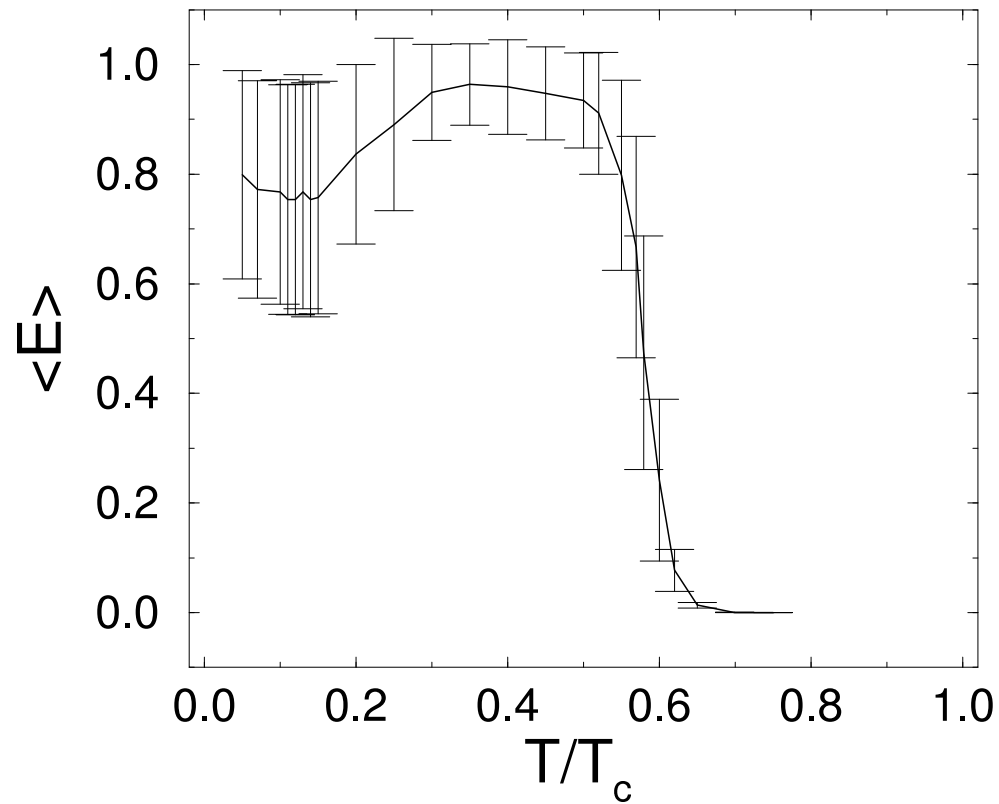


$$T = 0.4 T_c$$



$$T = 0.6 T_c$$

► *optimal range of temperature* $0.3 \leq T/T^c \leq 0.5$



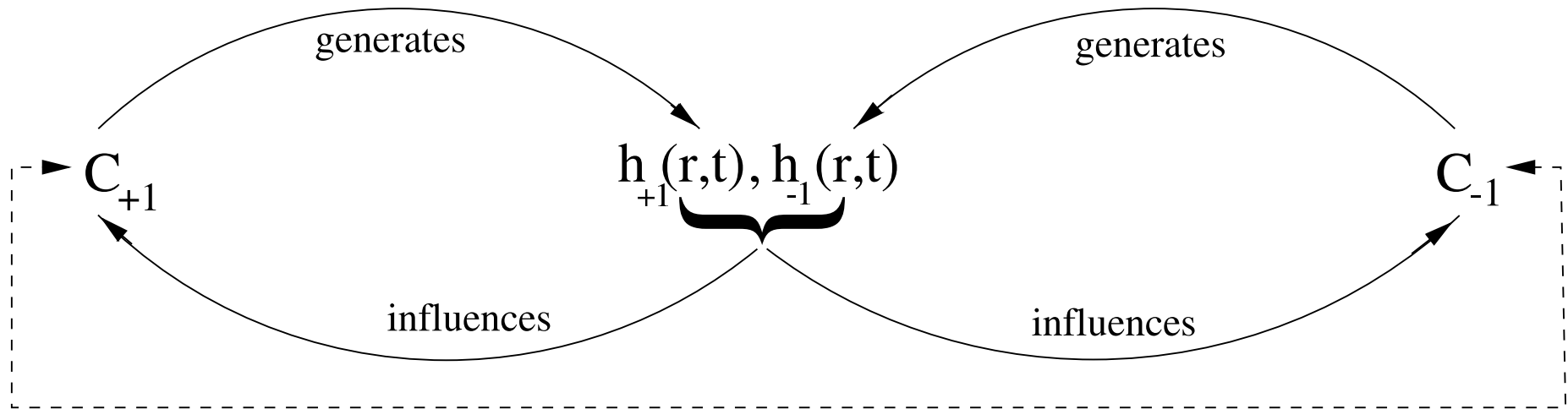
Spatial Model of Communicating Agents

- ▶ N agents: position $\mathbf{r}_i \in \mathbb{R}^2$, “opinion” $\theta_i \in \{-1, +1\}$
- ▶ *binary choice*: to change or to keep “opinion” θ_i

$$w(-\theta_i|\theta_i) = \eta \exp \left\{ -\frac{h_{\theta}(\mathbf{r}_i, t) - h_{-\theta}(\mathbf{r}_i, t)}{T} \right\}$$

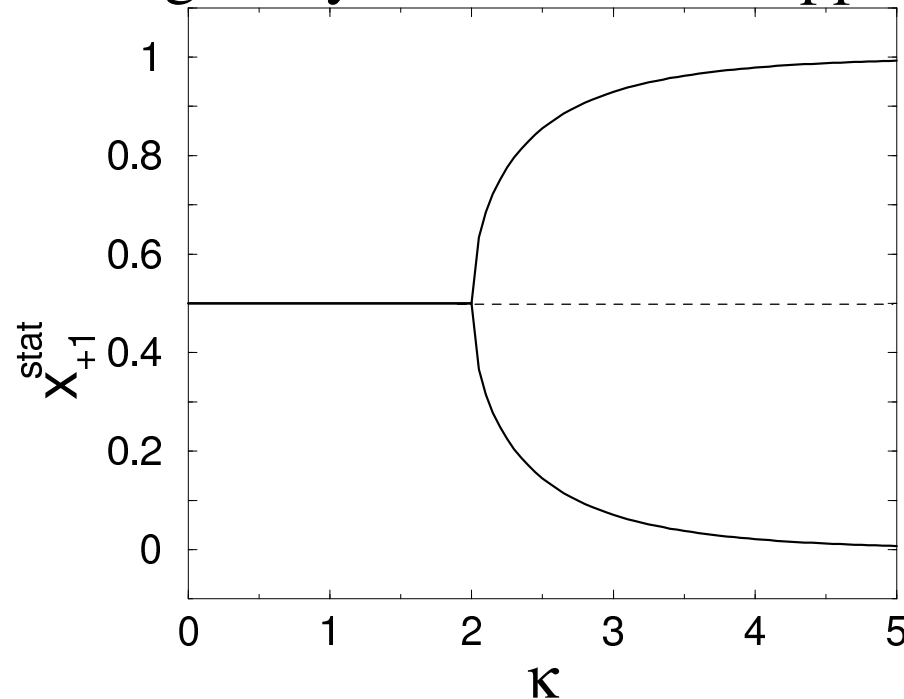
- “herding behavior” \Rightarrow depends on information $h_{\theta}(\mathbf{r}_i, t)$ about decisions of other agents
- η : defines time scale
- T : “social temperature”
measures *randomness* of social interaction
 $T \rightarrow 0$: deterministic behavior

non-linear feedback:



Fast Information Exchange

- ▶ no spatial heterogeneity \Rightarrow mean-field approach

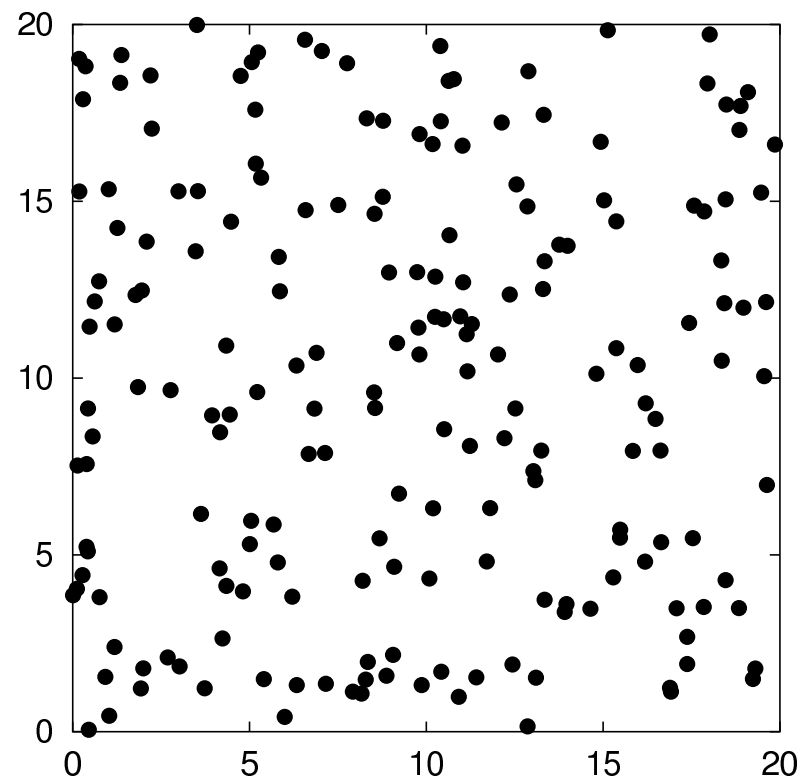
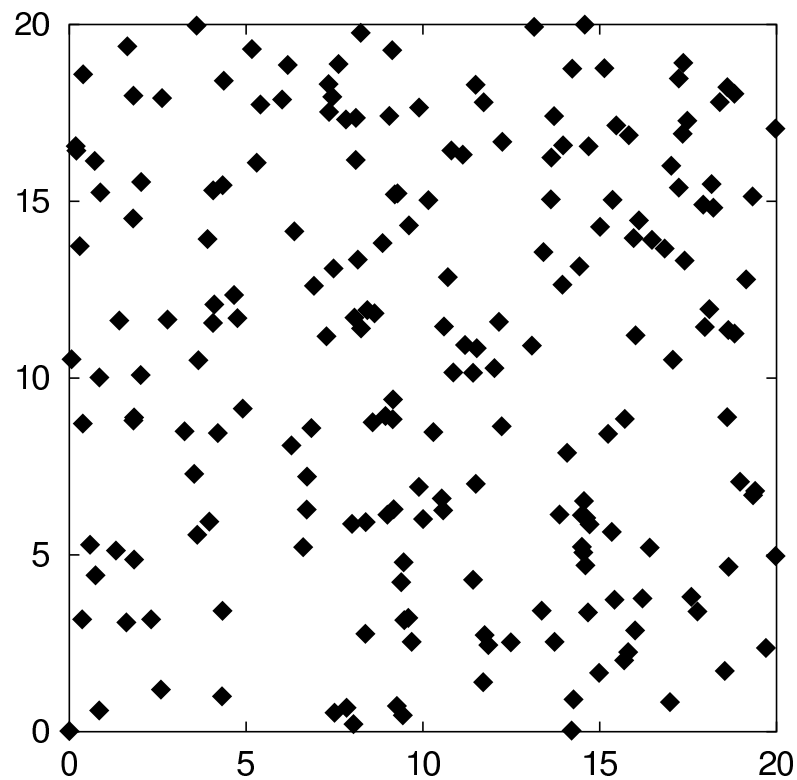


$$\kappa = \frac{2sN}{AkT} = 2 \Rightarrow \text{critical population size: } N^c = \frac{kAT}{s}$$

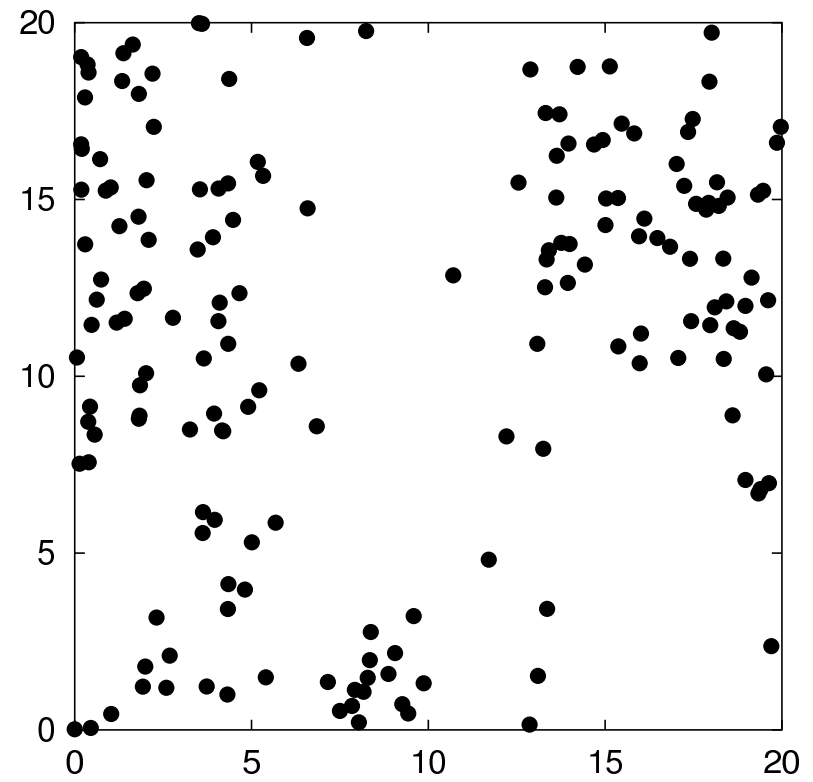
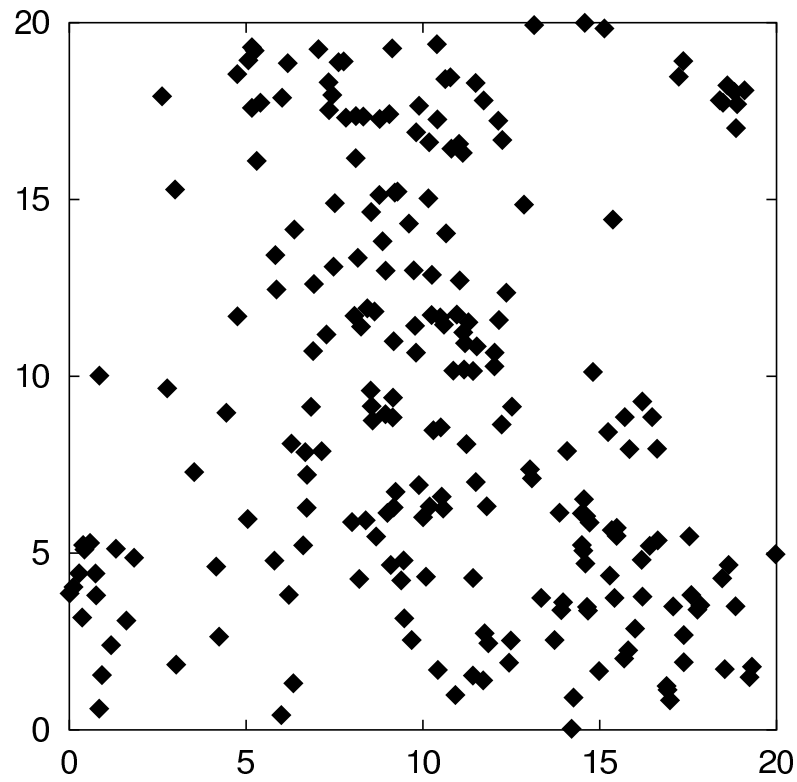
Emergence of minority and majority

Spatial Influences on Decisions

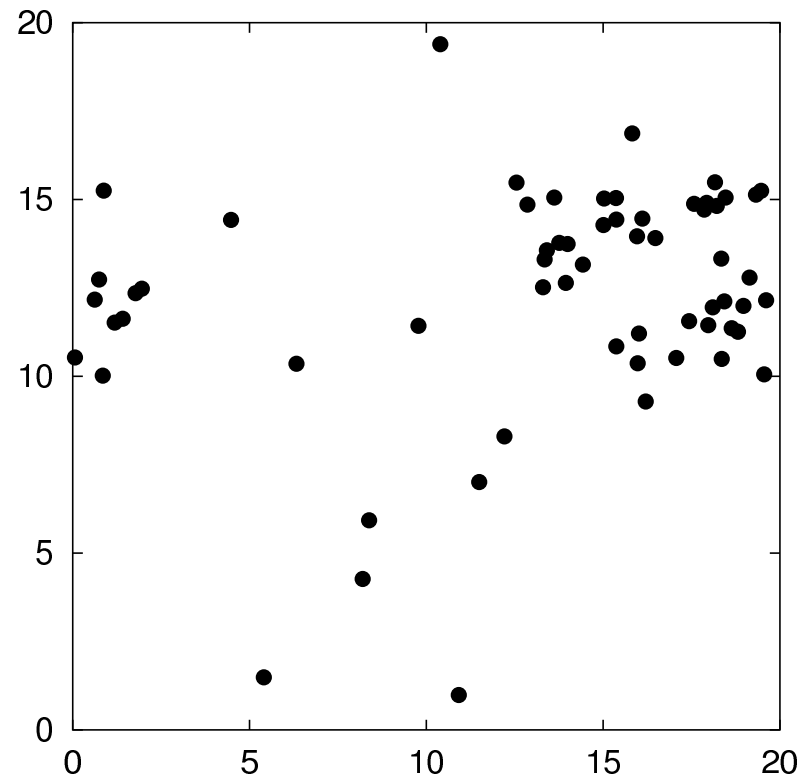
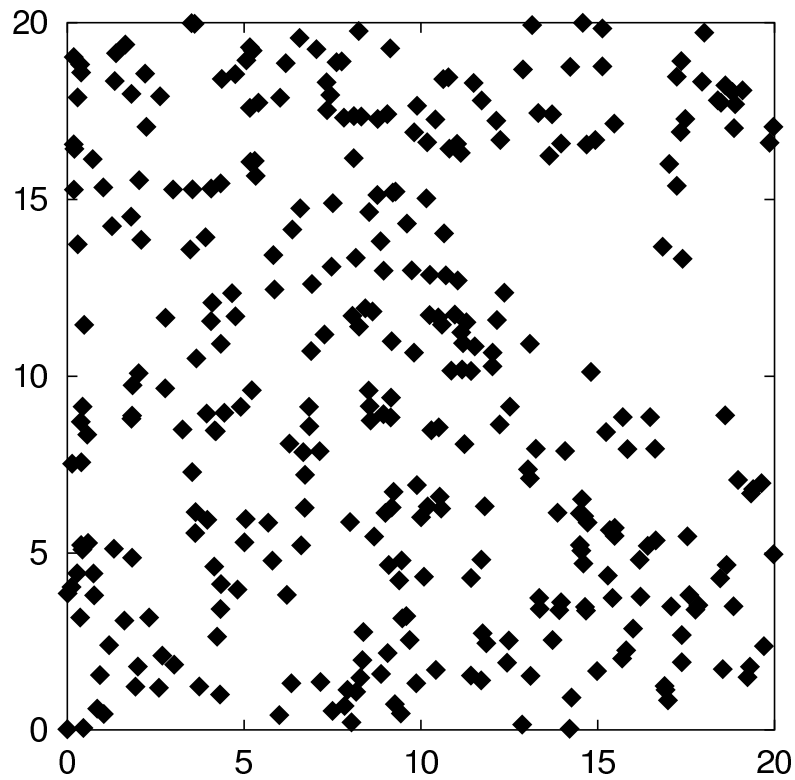
$$s_{+1} = s_{-1} \equiv s, k_{+1} = k_{-1} \equiv k, D_{+1} = D_{-1} \equiv D$$



$$t = 10^0$$



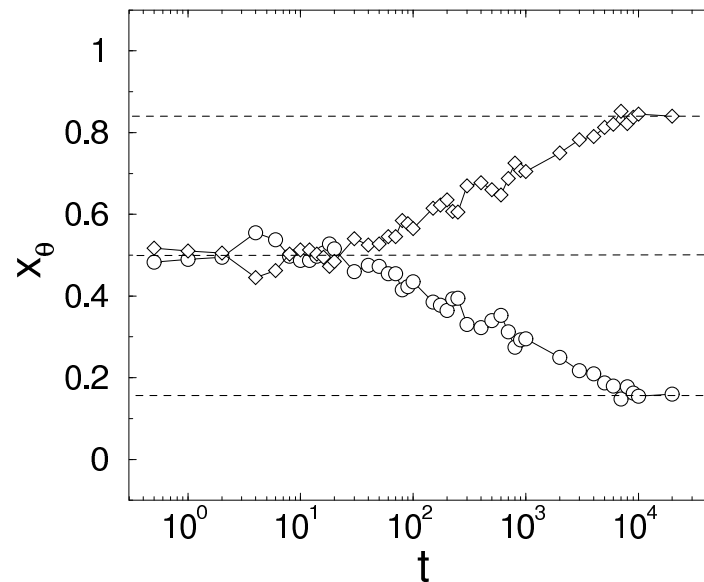
$$t = 10^2$$

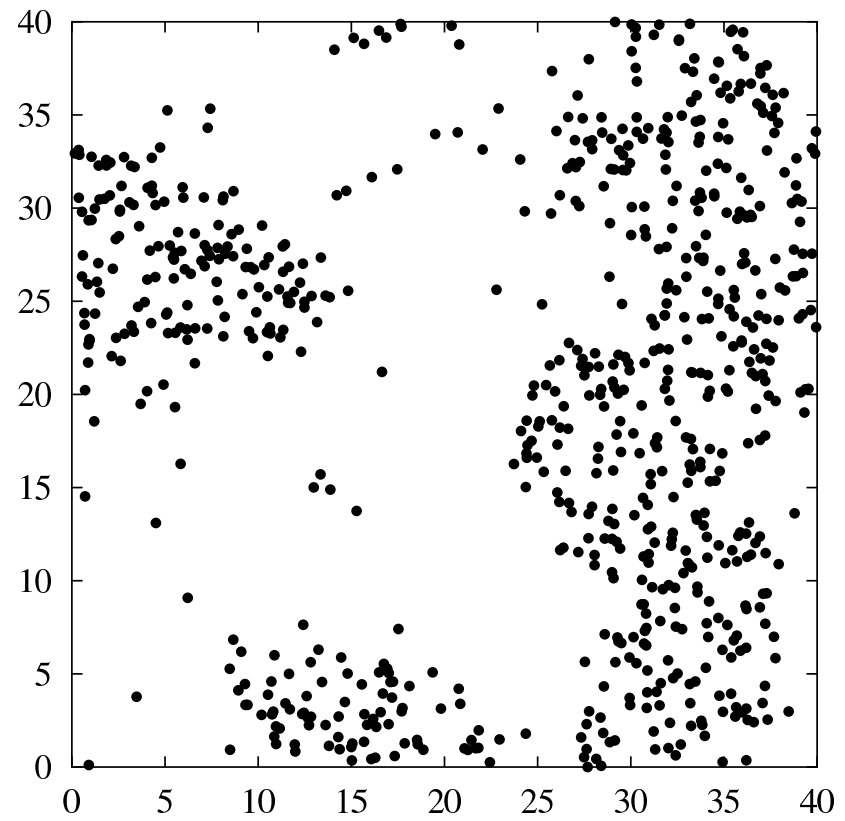
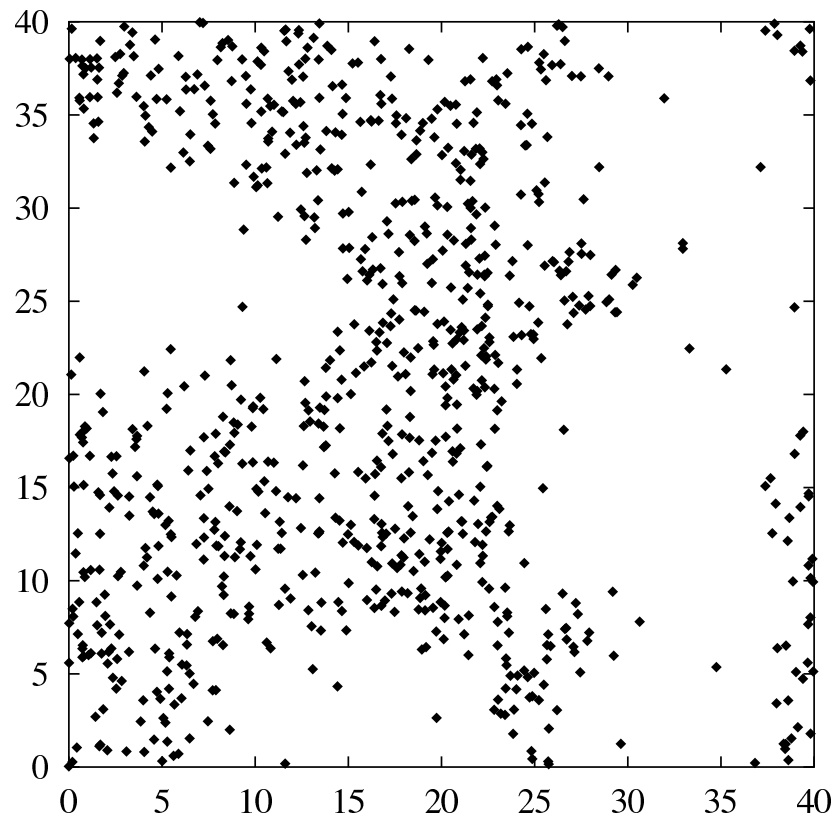


$$t = 10^4$$

Result: Spatial self-organization

1. *spatial* coordination of decisions: concentration of agents with the same opinion in different spatial domains
2. emergence of minority and majority
3. random events decide about minority/majority status

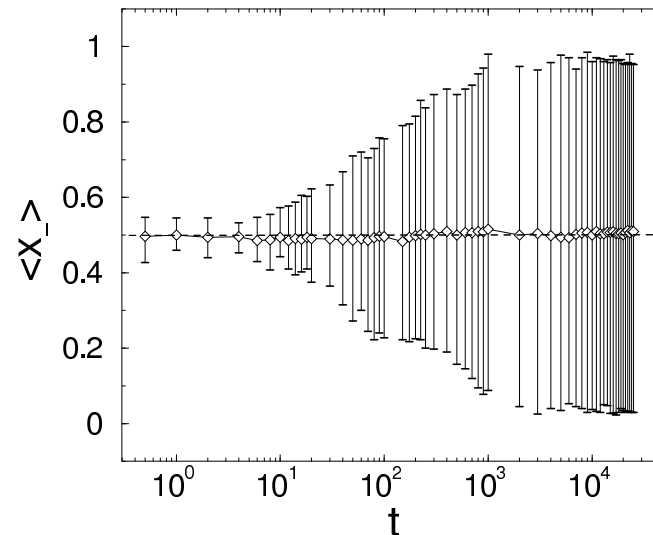




System size: $A = 1600$, total number of agents: $N = 1600$, time: $t = 5 \cdot 10^4$, frequency: $x_+ = 0.543$

Results: (closer inspection)

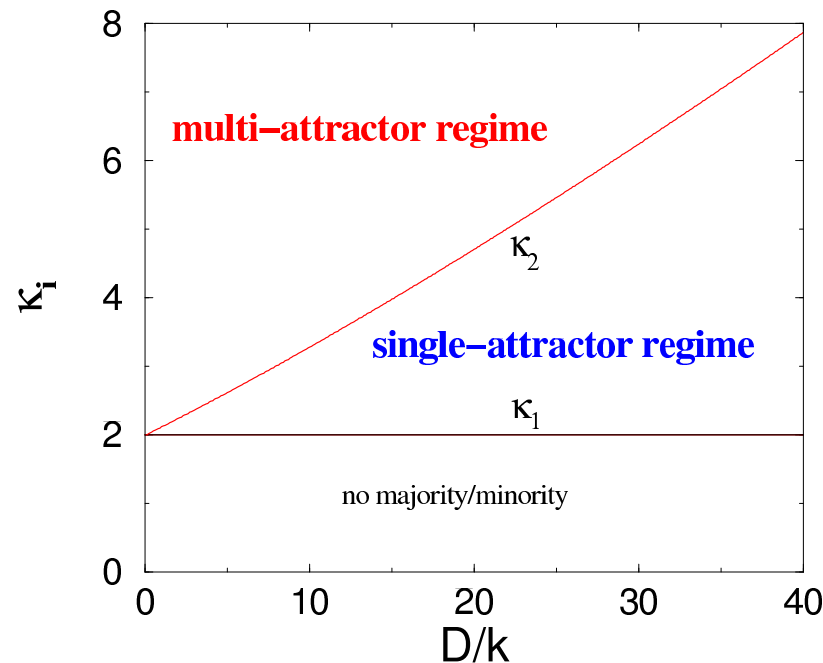
- ▶ *single-attractor regime*: fixed minority/majority relation
- ▶ *multi-attractor regime*: variety of spatial patterns
almost every minority/majority relation may be established



- ▶ dependence on information dissemination (D), memory (k), agent density (N/A) ??

Analytical Investigations

- ▶ impact of information $\kappa = 2\nu/T$: relation between net information density $\nu = \bar{n} s/k$ and efficiency $\sim 1/T$
- ▶ existence of two bifurcations:
 - $\kappa > \kappa_1 = 2$: minority/majority
 - $\kappa > \kappa_2(D/k)$: multi-attractor regime



Result:

- ▶ to *avoid* multiple outcome (i.e. uncertainty in decision)
 - speed up information dissemination (mass media, ...)
 - increase randomness in social interaction (T)

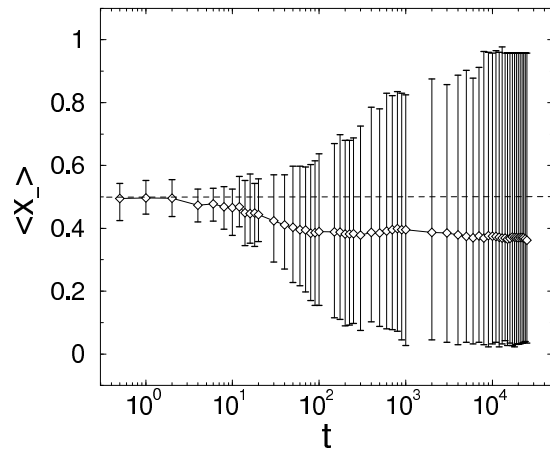
⇒ system “globalized” by ruling information ⇒ becomes predictable

- ▶ to *enhance* multiple outcome (i.e. openness, diversity)
 - increase self-confidence, local influences (s)
 - prevent “globalization” via mass media (small D)

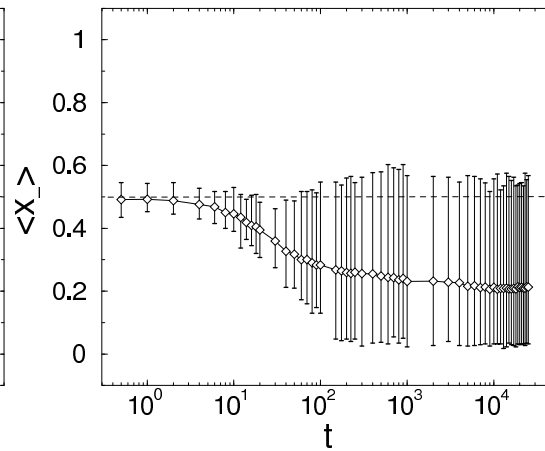
⇒ locality matters ⇒ system becomes unpredictable

Communication on different time scales

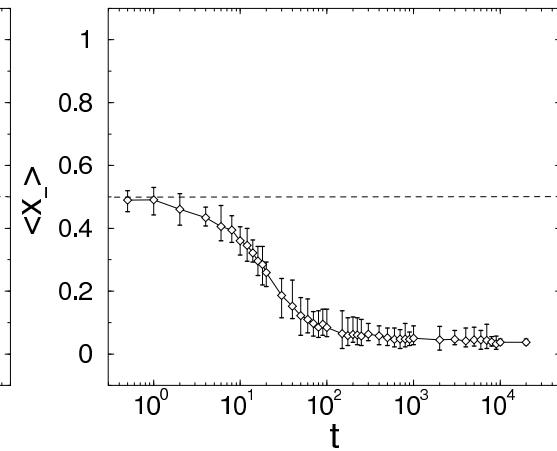
vary: $d = D_{+1}/D_{-1}$



$d=1.1$



$d=1.2$



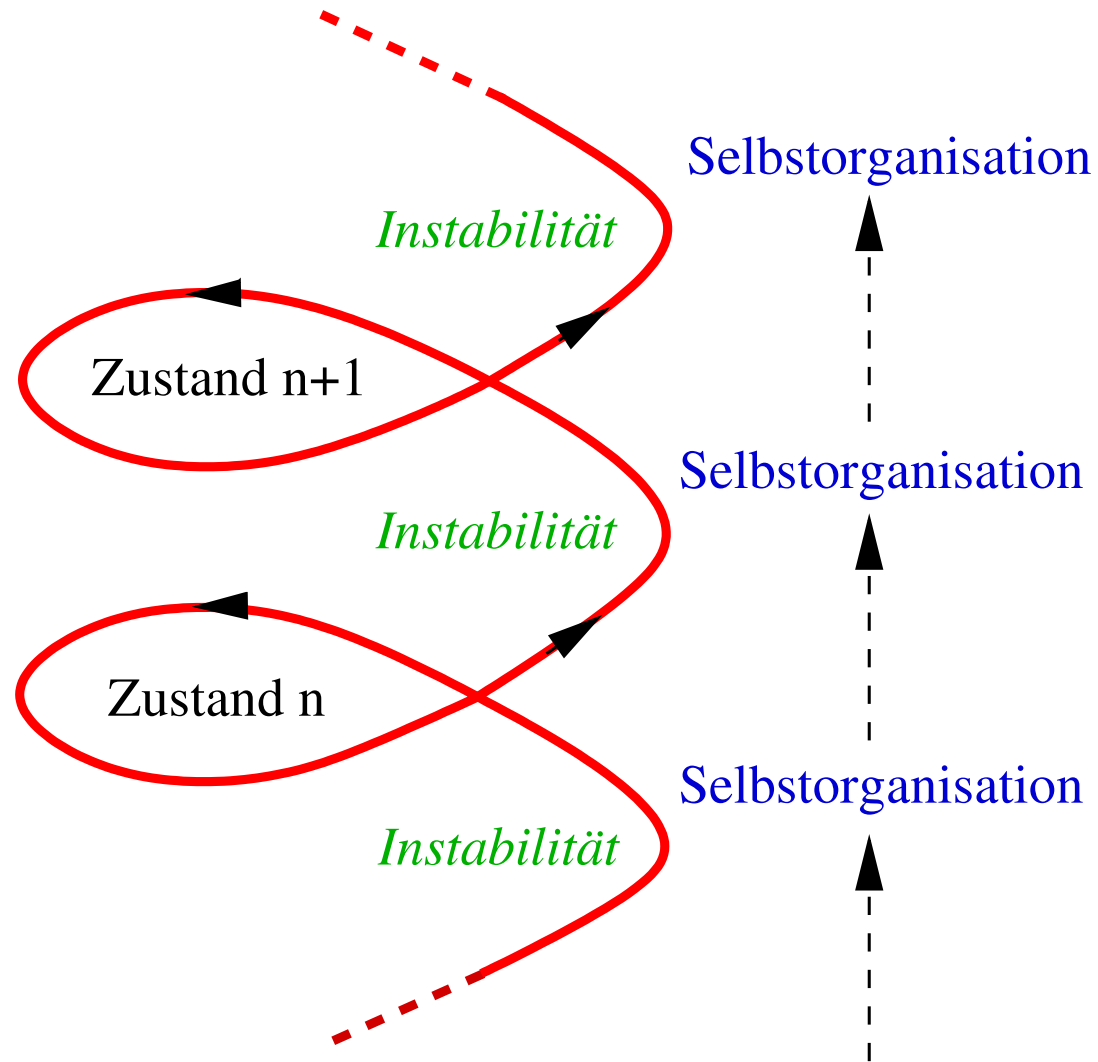
$d=1.5$

- subpopulation with the more efficient communication becomes “always” the majority

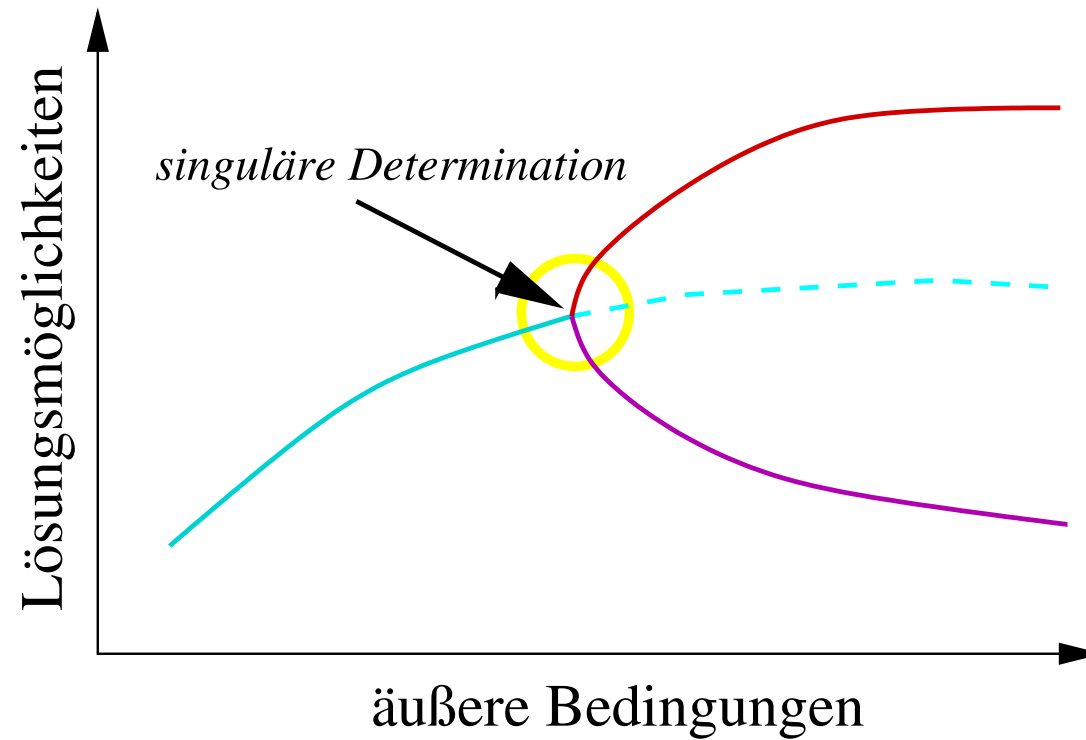
Charakteristika selbstorganisierter Systeme

- ▶ *Kollektive Erzeugung von Ordnungsparametern* (OP)
(Makro-Ebene) aus den individuellen Aktionen
(Mikro-Ebene)
 - etablierte OP schränken die individuellen Freiheitsgrade ein (*“Versklavungsprinzip”*)
 - *nichtlineare Rückkopplungen* zwischen Ursachen und Wirkungen
 - *Konkurrenz und Selektion* bei der Etablierung von OP

- ▶ *Irreversibilität*: das System hat "Geschichte"
einmal entstandene Strukturen beeinflussen Entwicklung
- ▶ *Fluktuationen*: "Walten des Zufalls", Einmaligkeit
- ▶ *spontaner Durchbruch* von Ordnung: ungeplant, plötzlich
- ▶ *Instabilität* als Element der Entwicklung
(“Krise als Chance”)



► *singuläre Determination:*



Emergente Eigenschaften:

- *Funktionalität*: Eigenschaft des Systemganzen
- *Flexibilität/Adaptivität*: in der Art der Interaktion ist nicht die Lösung des Problems festgeschrieben
- *Problemlösung*:
 - nicht hierarchisch vorgegeben (“bottom up” statt “top down”)
 - Agenten als kreativer Teil der Lösung, nicht als “ausführendes Organ”
 - *evolutionäre Elemente*: Mutation/Selektion, Konkurrenz
rekursive Kopplung von “Ziel” und “Lösung”: das Ziel wird mit dem Lösungsprozeß spezifiziert

Offene Probleme

- ▶ implizite Annahme: Zeitskalenseparation
System kann sich an Änderung der Umgebung adaptieren \Rightarrow CAS
- ▶ 2nd order emergence
neue Eigenschaften des Systems ändern die Eigenschaften der
“Agenten”
- ▶ “self-conciseness”
System hat keine Kenntnis über seine emergenten Eigenschaften
Feststellung durch externe Beobachter
- ▶ Nichteindeutigkeit
makroskopische Eigenschaften können durch Vielzahl von
Interaktionsstrukturen erzeugt werden \Rightarrow Effizienzmaße?
- ▶ Entstehung von Innovationen jenseits von Mutation/Rekombination