

A Complex Systems Manifesto

Last updated: 2021/10/06, 20:26:04 EDT

Principles of Complex Systems, Vols. 1 & 2
CSYS/MATH 300 and 303, 2021-2022 | @pocsvox

Prof. Peter Sheridan Dodds | @peterdodds

Computational Story Lab | Vermont Complex Systems Center
Vermont Advanced Computing Core | University of Vermont



Licensed under the *Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 License*.

These slides are brought to you by:

The PoCSverse
Manifesto
2 of 26

Defining
Complexity

A Manifesto

References

Sealie & Lambie
Productions



These slides are also brought to you by:

Special Guest Executive Producer





The PoCSverse
Manifesto
3 of 26

Defining
Complexity

A Manifesto

References



 On Instagram at [pratchett_the_cat](https://www.instagram.com/pratchett_the_cat) 

Outline

The PoCSverse

Manifesto

4 of 26

Defining
Complexity

A Manifesto

References

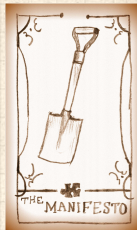
Defining Complexity

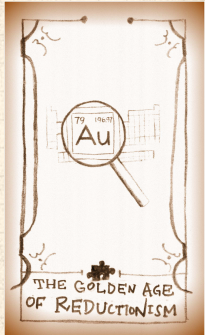
A Manifesto

References



The Boggoracle Speaks:





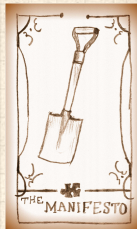
Definitions

Complex: (Latin = with + fold/weave (com + plex))



Adjective:

1. Made up of multiple parts; intricate or detailed.
2. Not simple or straightforward.



Definitions


The PoCSverse
Manifesto
9 of 26

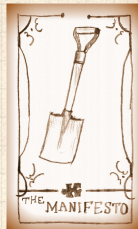
Defining
Complexity

A Manifesto

References

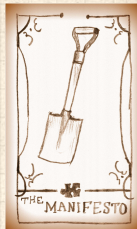
Complicated versus Complex:

 Complicated: Mechanical watches, airplanes, ...



Complicated versus Complex:

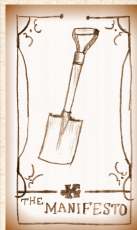
- ⊞ Complicated: Mechanical watches, airplanes, ...
- ⊞ Engineered systems can be made to be **highly robust but not adaptable.**



Definitions

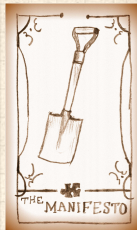
Complicated versus Complex:

- ⊞ Complicated: Mechanical watches, airplanes, ...
- ⊞ Engineered systems can be made to be **highly robust but not adaptable**.
- ⊞ But engineered systems can become complex (power grid, planes).



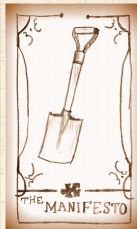
Complicated versus Complex:

- ⊞ Complicated: Mechanical watches, airplanes, ...
- ⊞ Engineered systems can be made to be **highly robust but not adaptable**.
- ⊞ But engineered systems can become complex (power grid, planes).
- ⊞ They can also **fail spectacularly**.



Complicated versus Complex:

- ⊞ Complicated: Mechanical watches, airplanes, ...
- ⊞ Engineered systems can be made to be **highly robust but not adaptable**.
- ⊞ But engineered systems can become complex (power grid, planes).
- ⊞ They can also **fail spectacularly**.
- ⊞ Explicit distinction: **Complex Adaptive Systems**.



Definitions

The PoCSverse
Manifesto
10 of 26

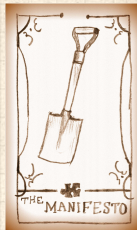
Defining
Complexity

A Manifesto

References


A working definition of a Complex System:

- 🧱 Distributed system of many interrelated (possibly networked) parts with no centralized control exhibiting emergent behavior—'More is Different'^[1]

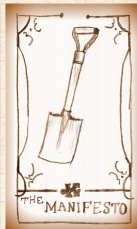


Definitions

A working definition of a Complex System:


-  Distributed system of many interrelated (possibly networked) parts with no centralized control exhibiting emergent behavior—'More is Different'^[1]

Other features/aspects:




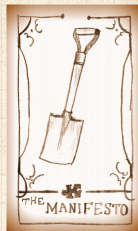
Definitions

A working definition of a Complex System:

-  Distributed system of many interrelated (possibly networked) parts with no centralized control exhibiting emergent behavior—'More is Different'^[1]


Other features/aspects:

-  Explicit nonlinear relationships.





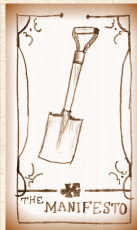
Definitions

A working definition of a Complex System:

-  Distributed system of many interrelated (possibly networked) parts with no centralized control exhibiting emergent behavior—'More is Different'^[1]

Other features/aspects:

-  Explicit nonlinear relationships.
-  Presence of feedback loops.



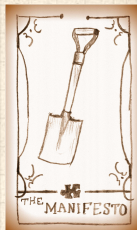
Definitions

A working definition of a Complex System:

- ☰ Distributed system of many interrelated (possibly networked) parts with no centralized control exhibiting emergent behavior—'More is Different'^[1]


Other features/aspects:

- ☰ Explicit nonlinear relationships.
- ☰ Presence of feedback loops.
- ☰ Being open or driven, opaque boundaries.







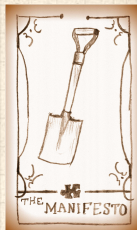
Definitions

A working definition of a Complex System:

-  Distributed system of many interrelated (possibly networked) parts with no centralized control exhibiting emergent behavior—'More is Different'^[1]

Other features/aspects:

-  Explicit nonlinear relationships.
-  Presence of feedback loops.
-  Being open or driven, opaque boundaries.
-  Memory.



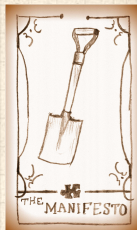
Definitions

A working definition of a Complex System:

- ☎ Distributed system of many interrelated (possibly networked) parts with no centralized control exhibiting emergent behavior—'More is Different'^[1]

Other features/aspects:

- ☎ Explicit nonlinear relationships.
- ☎ Presence of feedback loops.
- ☎ Being open or driven, opaque boundaries.
- ☎ Memory.
- ☎ Modular (nested)/multiscale structure.



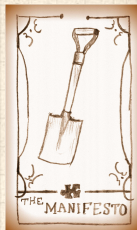
Definitions

A working definition of a Complex System:

- ☰ Distributed system of many interrelated (possibly networked) parts with no centralized control exhibiting emergent behavior—'More is Different'^[1]

Other features/aspects:

- ☰ Explicit nonlinear relationships.
- ☰ Presence of feedback loops.
- ☰ Being open or driven, opaque boundaries.
- ☰ Memory.
- ☰ Modular (nested)/multiscale structure.
- ☰ Mechanisms range from being purely physical to purely algorithmic in nature.




Examples of Complex Systems:


The PoCSverse
Manifesto
11 of 26


Defining
Complexity


A Manifesto


References


 human societies


 animal societies


 financial systems


 disease ecologies


 cells


 brains


 ant colonies


 social insects


 fluids, weather
systems


 geophysical
systems

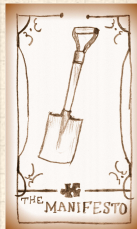
 ecosystems

 forests

 power grids

 Internet + Web

 i.e., everything that's interesting ...



Relevant fields:

The PoCVerse
Manifesto
12 of 26

Defining
Complexity

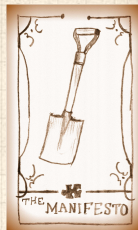
A Manifesto

References

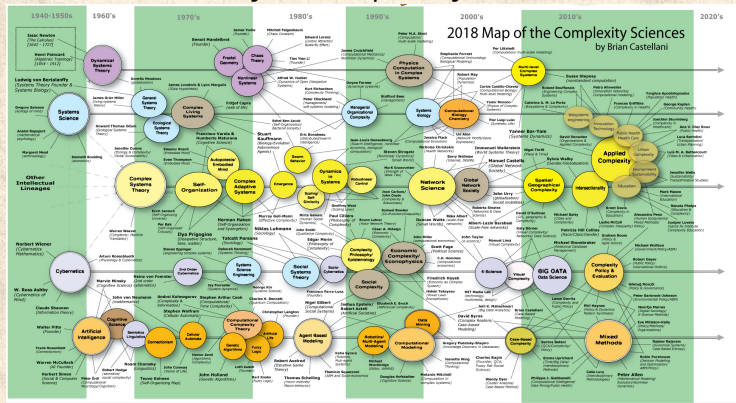
- Physics
- Economics
- Sociology
- Psychology
- Information Sciences
- Cognitive Sciences
- Biology
- Ecology
- Geosciences
- Geography

- Medical Sciences
- Systems Engineering
- Computer Science
- Data Science
- ...


i.e., everything that's interesting ...




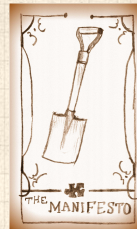
A visualized history of Complex Systemsish fields:



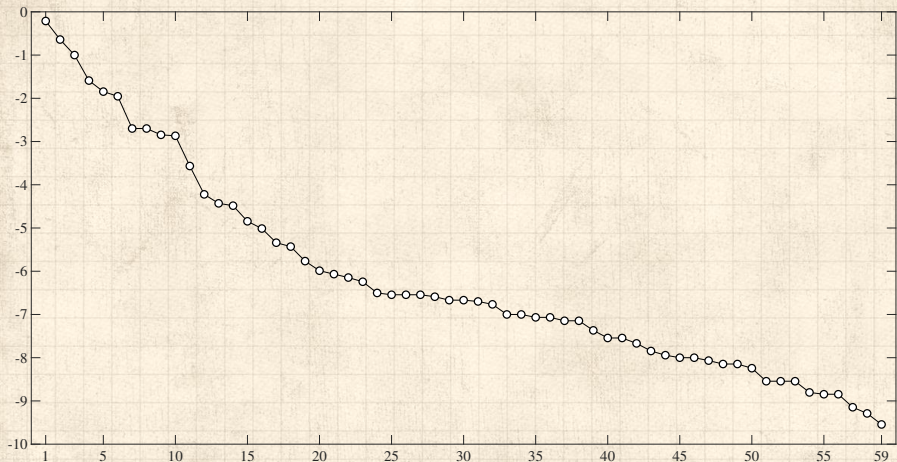
"Complexity Map" by Brian Castellani, Kent State

 Online [here](https://art-sciencefactory.com), at art-sciencefactory.com.

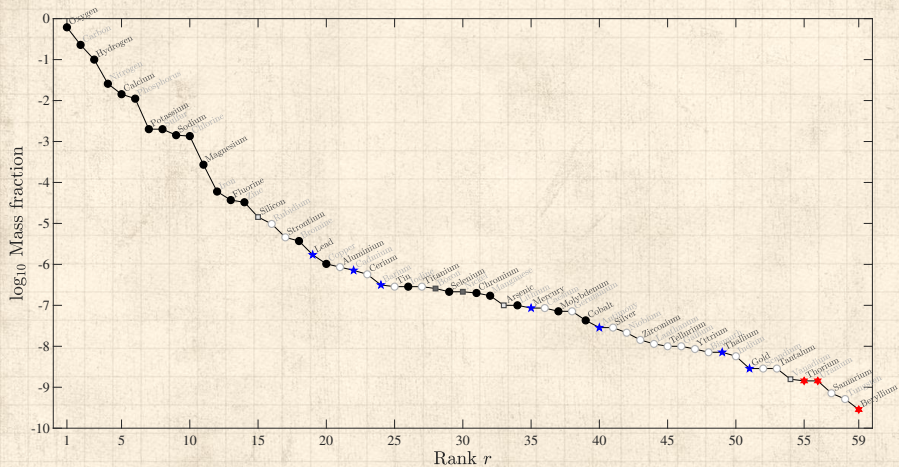
 Complexity Science is bigger than this (e.g., fluid dynamics; more later).



Cryptograph—What's being plotted here?:



Fractional weight of typical human body by atomic species: [↗](#)



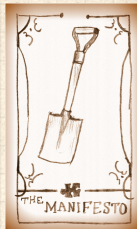
We are a somewhat difficult LEGO™ set:

The PoCSverse
Manifesto
16 of 26


Defining
Complexity

A Manifesto

References



We are a somewhat difficult LEGO™ set:

 Written on the box: “Nearly 10^{27} of 29 kinds of pieces!”

The PoCSverse
Manifesto
16 of 26


Defining
Complexity



A Manifesto

References



We are a somewhat difficult LEGO™ set:

 Written on the box: “Nearly 10^{27} of 29 kinds of pieces!”

 Only in 2014 was bromine shown  to be an essential trace element. ^[4]

The PoCSverse
Manifesto
16 of 26


Defining
Complexity



A Manifesto


References



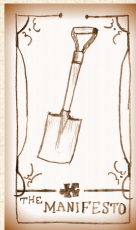
We are a somewhat difficult LEGO™ set:

 Written on the box: “Nearly 10^{27} of 29 kinds of pieces!”


 **Only in 2014** was bromine shown  to be an essential trace element. ^[4]



 6 elements make up $\approx 99\%$ of the body's elements:


Oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, calcium, and phosphorous.




We are a somewhat difficult LEGO™ set:

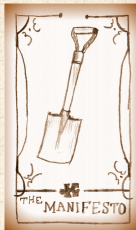
 Written on the box: “Nearly 10^{27} of 29 kinds of pieces!”

 **Only in 2014** was bromine shown  to be an essential trace element. ^[4]


 6 elements make up $\approx 99\%$ of the body's elements:



Oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, calcium, and phosphorous.


 Next 5 elements make up $\approx 0.85\%$:
Potassium, sulfur¹, sodium, chlorine, and magnesium.




We are a somewhat difficult LEGO™ set:

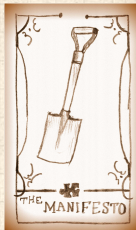
 Written on the box: “Nearly 10^{27} of 29 kinds of pieces!”

 Only in 2014 was bromine shown  to be an essential trace element. ^[4]

 6 elements make up $\approx 99\%$ of the body's elements:


Oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, calcium, and phosphorous.

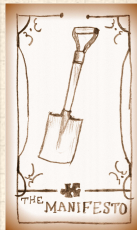
 Next 5 elements make up $\approx 0.85\%$:
Potassium, sulfur¹, sodium, chlorine, and magnesium.



¹Naturally varies with evilness


We are a somewhat difficult LEGO™ set:

- Written on the box: “Nearly 10^{27} of 29 kinds of pieces!”
- Only in 2014 was bromine shown  to be an essential trace element. ^[4]
- 6 elements make up $\approx 99\%$ of the body's elements:
Oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, calcium, and phosphorous.
- Next 5 elements make up $\approx 0.85\%$:
Potassium, sulfur¹, sodium, chlorine, and magnesium.
- Remaining 18 necessary elements are trace elements.



¹Naturally varies with evilness

We are a somewhat difficult LEGO™ set:

- Written on the box: “Nearly 10^{27} of 29 kinds of pieces!”
- Only in 2014 was bromine shown  to be an essential trace element. ^[4]
- 6 elements make up $\approx 99\%$ of the body's elements:
Oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, calcium, and phosphorous.
- Next 5 elements make up $\approx 0.85\%$:
Potassium, sulfur¹, sodium, chlorine, and magnesium.
- Remaining 18 necessary elements are trace elements.
- Could be worse: A box with three packets containing up quarks, down quarks, and electrons.

¹Naturally varies with evilness



Best to see people as more than some kind of cleverly cooled quark soup:

The PoCverse
Manifesto
17 of 26

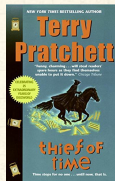
Defining
Complexity

A Manifesto

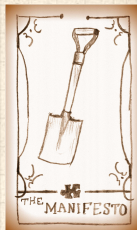
References

“It was hard to deal with people when a tiny part of you saw them as a temporary collection of atoms that would not be around in another few decades.”

—[Susan Sto Helit](#) (who is a “little bit immortal”)



“[Thief of Time](#)” [a](#) (who is a “little bit immortal”)
by Terry Pratchett (2002). [5]



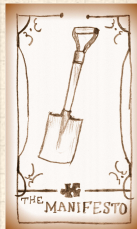
Or:

The PoCSverse
Manifesto
18 of 26

Defining
Complexity

A Manifesto

References



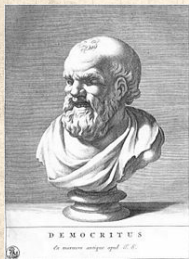
Reductionism:


The PoCverse
Manifesto
19 of 26

Defining
Complexity




A Manifesto

References



Democritus 




(ca. 460 BC – ca. 370 BC)

-  Atomic hypothesis
-  Atom ~ a (not) – temnein (to cut)
-  Plato allegedly wanted his books burned.



John Dalton 

1766–1844

-  Chemist, Scientist
-  Developed atomic theory
-  First estimates of atomic weights



Ludwig Boltzmann ↗, 1844–1906. Atomic Theory.



“Boltzmann’s kinetic theory of gases seemed to presuppose the reality of atoms and molecules, but almost all German philosophers and many scientists like Ernst Mach and the physical chemist Wilhelm Ostwald disbelieved their existence.”

The PoCSverse
Manifesto
20 of 26

Defining
Complexity

A Manifesto

References



Ludwig Boltzmann ↗, 1844–1906. Atomic Theory.



“Boltzmann’s kinetic theory of gases seemed to presuppose the reality of atoms and molecules, but almost all German philosophers and many scientists like Ernst Mach and the physical chemist Wilhelm Ostwald disbelieved their existence.”

“In 1904 at a physics conference in St. Louis most physicists seemed to reject atoms and he was not even invited to the physics section.

The PoCVerse
Manifesto
20 of 26

Defining
Complexity

A Manifesto

References



Ludwig Boltzmann ↗, 1844–1906. Atomic Theory.



“Boltzmann’s kinetic theory of gases seemed to presuppose the reality of atoms and molecules, but almost all German philosophers and many scientists like Ernst Mach and the physical chemist Wilhelm Ostwald disbelieved their existence.”

“In 1904 at a physics conference in St. Louis most physicists seemed to reject atoms and he was not even invited to the physics section. Rather, he was stuck in a section called “applied mathematics,”

The PoCSverse
Manifesto
20 of 26

Defining
Complexity

A Manifesto

References



Ludwig Boltzmann ↗, 1844–1906. Atomic Theory.



“Boltzmann’s kinetic theory of gases seemed to presuppose the reality of atoms and molecules, but almost all German philosophers and many scientists like Ernst Mach and the physical chemist Wilhelm Ostwald disbelieved their existence.”

“In 1904 at a physics conference in St. Louis most physicists seemed to reject atoms and he was not even invited to the physics section. Rather, he was stuck in a section called “applied mathematics,” he violently attacked philosophy, especially on allegedly Darwinian grounds

The PoCVerse
Manifesto
20 of 26

Defining
Complexity

A Manifesto

References



Ludwig Boltzmann ↗, 1844–1906. Atomic Theory.



“Boltzmann’s kinetic theory of gases seemed to presuppose the reality of atoms and molecules, but almost all German philosophers and many scientists like Ernst Mach and the physical chemist Wilhelm Ostwald disbelieved their existence.”

“In 1904 at a physics conference in St. Louis most physicists seemed to reject atoms and he was not even invited to the physics section. Rather, he was stuck in a section called “applied mathematics,” he violently attacked philosophy, especially on allegedly Darwinian grounds but actually in terms of Lamarck’s theory of the inheritance of acquired characteristics that people inherited bad philosophy

The PoCVerse
Manifesto
20 of 26

Defining
Complexity

A Manifesto

References



Ludwig Boltzmann ↗, 1844–1906. Atomic Theory.



“Boltzmann’s kinetic theory of gases seemed to presuppose the reality of atoms and molecules, but almost all German philosophers and many scientists like Ernst Mach and the physical chemist Wilhelm Ostwald disbelieved their existence.”

“In 1904 at a physics conference in St. Louis most physicists seemed to reject atoms and he was not even invited to the physics section. Rather, he was stuck in a section called “applied mathematics,” he violently attacked philosophy, especially on allegedly Darwinian grounds but actually in terms of Lamarck’s theory of the inheritance of acquired characteristics that people inherited bad philosophy from the past and that it was hard for scientists to overcome such inheritance.”

The PoCVerse
Manifesto
20 of 26

Defining
Complexity

A Manifesto

References



Ludwig Boltzmann , 1844–1906. Atomic Theory.



“Boltzmann’s kinetic theory of gases seemed to presuppose the reality of atoms and molecules, but almost all German philosophers and many scientists like Ernst Mach and the physical chemist Wilhelm Ostwald disbelieved their existence.”

“In 1904 at a physics conference in St. Louis most physicists seemed to reject atoms and he was not even invited to the physics section. Rather, he was stuck in a section called “applied mathematics,” he violently attacked philosophy, especially on allegedly Darwinian grounds but actually in terms of Lamarck’s theory of the inheritance of acquired characteristics that people inherited bad philosophy from the past and that it was hard for scientists to overcome such inheritance.”

See: epigenetics .

The PoCverse
Manifesto
20 of 26

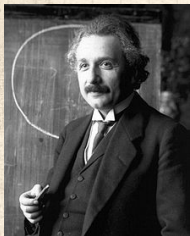
Defining
Complexity



A Manifesto



References




Albert Einstein 1879-1955

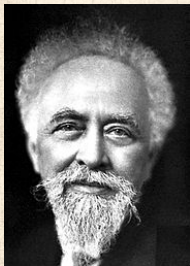


 Annus Mirabilis paper:  “the Motion of Small Particles Suspended in a Stationary Liquid, as Required by the Molecular Kinetic Theory of Heat” [2, 3]

 Showed Brownian motion  followed from an atomic model giving rise to diffusion.

Jean Perrin 1870-1942

 1908: Experimentally verified Einstein's work and Atomic Theory.



Feynmann:

"If, in some cataclysm, all of scientific knowledge were to be destroyed, and only one sentence passed on to the next generation of creatures, what statement would contain the most information in the fewest words?"



Feynmann:

"If, in some cataclysm, all of scientific knowledge were to be destroyed, and only one sentence passed on to the next generation of creatures, what statement would contain the most information in the fewest words?"



"I believe it is the atomic hypothesis that all things are made of atoms"



Feynmann:

"If, in some cataclysm, all of scientific knowledge were to be destroyed, and only one sentence passed on to the next generation of creatures, what statement would contain the most information in the fewest words?"



"I believe it is the atomic hypothesis that all things are made of atoms—little particles that move around in perpetual motion, attracting each other when they are a little distance apart, but repelling upon being squeezed into one another.



Feynmann:

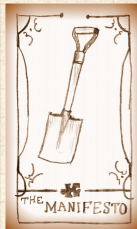
"If, in some cataclysm, all of scientific knowledge were to be destroyed, and only one sentence passed on to the next generation of creatures, what statement would contain the most information in the fewest words?"



"I believe it is the atomic hypothesis that all things are made of atoms—little particles that move around in perpetual motion, attracting each other when they are a little distance apart, but repelling upon being squeezed into one another. "In that one sentence, you will see, there is an enormous amount of information about the world, if just a little imagination and thinking are applied."

Snared from brainpickings.org





The Science of Complex Systems Manifesto:

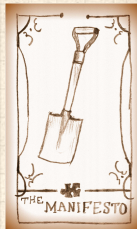
1. Systems are ubiquitous and systems matter.

The PoCSverse
Manifesto
24 of 26

Defining
Complexity

A Manifesto

References



The Science of Complex Systems Manifesto:

1. Systems are ubiquitous and systems matter.
2. Consequently, much of science is about understanding how pieces dynamically fit together.

The PoCverse
Manifesto
24 of 26

Defining
Complexity

A Manifesto

References



The Science of Complex Systems Manifesto:

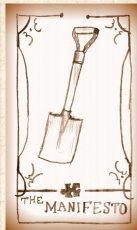
1. Systems are ubiquitous and systems matter.
2. Consequently, much of science is about understanding how pieces dynamically fit together.
3. 1700 to 2000 = Golden Age of Reductionism:
Atoms!, sub-atomic particles, DNA, genes, people, ...

The PoCSverse
Manifesto
24 of 26

Defining
Complexity

A Manifesto

References



The Science of Complex Systems Manifesto:

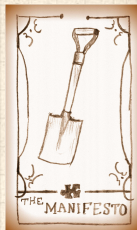
1. Systems are ubiquitous and systems matter.
2. Consequently, much of science is about understanding how pieces dynamically fit together.
3. 1700 to 2000 = Golden Age of Reductionism:
Atoms!, sub-atomic particles, DNA, genes, people, ...
4. Understanding and creating systems (including new 'atoms') is the greater part of science and engineering.

The PoCSverse
Manifesto
24 of 26

Defining
Complexity

A Manifesto

References



The Science of Complex Systems Manifesto: ↗

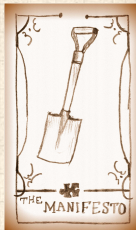
1. Systems are ubiquitous and systems matter.
2. Consequently, much of science is about understanding how pieces dynamically fit together.
3. 1700 to 2000 = Golden Age of Reductionism:
Atoms!, sub-atomic particles, DNA, genes, people, ...
4. Understanding and creating systems (including new 'atoms') is the greater part of science and engineering.
5. Universality ↗: systems with quantitatively different micro details exhibit qualitatively similar macro behavior.

The PoCverse
Manifesto
24 of 26

Defining
Complexity

A Manifesto

References



The Science of Complex Systems Manifesto: ↗

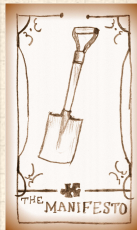
1. Systems are ubiquitous and systems matter.
2. Consequently, much of science is about understanding how pieces dynamically fit together.
3. 1700 to 2000 = Golden Age of Reductionism:
Atoms!, sub-atomic particles, DNA, genes, people, ...
4. Understanding and creating systems (including new 'atoms') is the greater part of science and engineering.
5. Universality ↗: systems with quantitatively different micro details exhibit qualitatively similar macro behavior.
6. Computing advances make the Science of Complex Systems possible:

The PoCSverse
Manifesto
24 of 26


Defining
Complexity

A Manifesto

References



The Science of Complex Systems Manifesto:

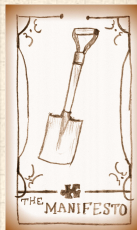
1. Systems are ubiquitous and systems matter.
2. Consequently, much of science is about understanding how pieces dynamically fit together.
3. 1700 to 2000 = Golden Age of Reductionism: Atoms!, sub-atomic particles, DNA, genes, people, ...
4. Understanding and creating systems (including new 'atoms') is the greater part of science and engineering.
5. Universality : systems with quantitatively different micro details exhibit qualitatively similar macro behavior.
6. Computing advances make the Science of Complex Systems possible:
 - 6.1 We can measure and record enormous amounts of data, research areas continue to transition from data scarce to data rich.

The PoCverse
Manifesto
24 of 26


Defining
Complexity

A Manifesto

References



The Science of Complex Systems Manifesto:

1. Systems are ubiquitous and systems matter.
2. Consequently, much of science is about understanding how pieces dynamically fit together.
3. 1700 to 2000 = Golden Age of Reductionism: Atoms!, sub-atomic particles, DNA, genes, people, ...
4. Understanding and creating systems (including new 'atoms') is the greater part of science and engineering.
5. Universality : systems with quantitatively different micro details exhibit qualitatively similar macro behavior.
6. Computing advances make the Science of Complex Systems possible:
 - 6.1 We can measure and record enormous amounts of data, research areas continue to transition from data scarce to data rich.
 - 6.2 We can simulate, model, and create complex systems in extraordinary detail.

The PoCVerse
Manifesto
24 of 26

Defining
Complexity

A Manifesto

References



References I

- [1] P. W. Anderson.
More is different.

Science, 177(4047):393–396, 1972. pdf 

- [2] A. Einstein.

Über die von der molekularkinetischen theorie der wärme geforderte bewegung von in ruhenden flüssigkeiten suspendierten teilchen.

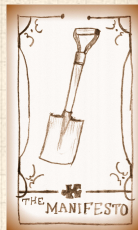
Annalen der Physik, 322:549–560, 1905.

- [3] A. Einstein.

On the movement of small particles suspended in a stationary liquid demanded by the molecular-kinetic theory of heat.

In R. Fürth, editor, Investigations on the theory of the Brownian motion. Dover Publications, 1956.

pdf 



References II

- [4] A. S. McCall, C. F. Cummings, G. Bhave, R. Vanacore, A. Page-McCaw, and B. G. Hudson. Bromine is an essential trace element for assembly of collagen IV scaffolds in tissue development and architecture.
[Cell](#), 157:1380–1392, 2014.
- [5] T. Pratchett.
Thief of Time.
HarperTorch, 2002.

