## Lecture 4 - Selforganisation

Dr. Joseph Lizier





#### COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Copyright Regulations 1969

#### WARNING

This material has been reproduced and communicated to you by or on behalf of the **University of Sydney** pursuant to Part VB of the Copyright Act 1968 (the Act).

The material in this communication may be subject to copyright under the Act. Any further reproduction or communication of this material by you may be the subject of copyright protection under the Act.

Do not remove this notice

The University of Sydney

### Self-organisation: session outcomes

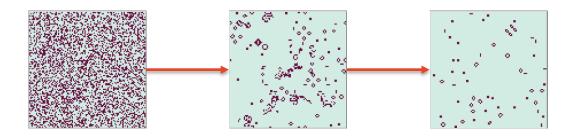
 Understand concept of self-organisation, and possible methods to measure it

#### – Primary references:

 J.T. Lizier, "The local information dynamics of distributed computation in complex systems", Springer, Berlin/Heidelberg, 2013. Section 2.1.2

The University of Sydney

### **Self-organisation**



- Game of Life?
  - Describe the final state in contrast to the initial random state?
  - Did it organise? In what way?
  - How did that happen? Was there any central control?
  - What happens to the density, and does the original density matter?
- Sayama, p. 6: "Self-organization is a dynamical process by which a system spontaneously forms nontrivial macroscopic structures and/or behaviors over time."
- More specifically [2,3 in 4], must have 2 key features:
  - "An increase in organisation over time"
  - "Dynamics not guided by any centralised or external control agent"
- Other examples of self-organisation?
- [1] H. Sayama, "Introduction to the Modeling and Analysis of Complex Systems", Geneseo, NY: Open SUNY Textbooks, 2015; chapter 1
- [2] C.R. Shalizi, K.L. Shalizi, R. Haslinger, "Quantifying self-organization with optimal predictors", Phys. Rev. Lett. 93(11), 118701 (2004)
- [3] D. Polani, "Foundations and formalizations of self-organization", in Advances in Applied Self-organizing Systems, ser. Advanced Information and Knowledge Processing, ed. by M. Prokopenko (Springer, London, 2008), pp. 19–37
- [4] J.T. Lizier, "The local information dynamics of distributed computation in complex systems", Springer: Berlin/Heidelberg, 2013
  The University of Sydney

### How to measure order/organisation?

#### Several options:

- 1. Complement of randomness / entropy [1]
- 2. Mutual information between parts of the system [2]<sup>†</sup>
- 3. Statistical complexity\* [3]
- For more details I recommend ref. [2]

<sup>[1]</sup> C. Gershenson, N. Fernández, "Complexity and information: Measuring emergence, self-organization, and homeostasis at multiple scales", Complexity, 18(2), pp. 29-44, 2012

<sup>[2]</sup> D. Polani, "Foundations and formalizations of self-organization", in Advances in Applied Self-organizing Systems, ser. Advanced Information and Knowledge Processing, ed. by M. Prokopenko (Springer, London, 2008), pp. 19–37

<sup>[3]</sup> C.R. Shalizi, K.L. Shalizi, R. Haslinger, "Quantifying self-organization with optimal predictors", Phys. Rev. Lett. 93(11), 118701 (2004)

<sup>†</sup> Ref [2] mainly considers higher order mutual information (i.e. multi-information or integration).

<sup>\*</sup> Not covered in this course!

### **Self-organisation: summary**

- Self-organisation is an increase in order over time (without external control).
  - The key to measuring it is measuring order in the system;
  - There are several options for doing so.

Next lecture: Information processing in complex systems.

The University of Sydney Page 6

# Questions

