

# Quantitative Emergence

## Metrics, Observation and Control Tools for Complex Organic Ensembles


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# Outline


1. Team
2. Motivation
3. OC-Architecture
4. Goals
5. Test scenarios
6. Summary/Outlook


# 1. Team/Members


  
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 Dipl.-Wi.-Ing. Urban Richter


  
 Prof. Dr. Hartmut Schmeck

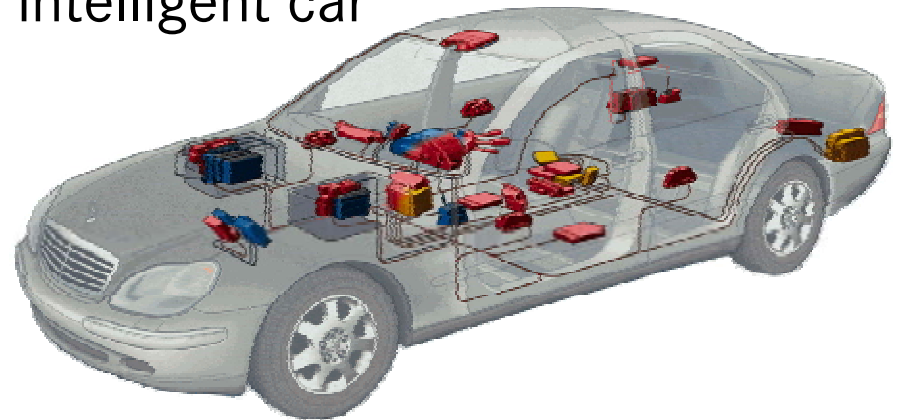
## 2. Motivation

### Technical systems

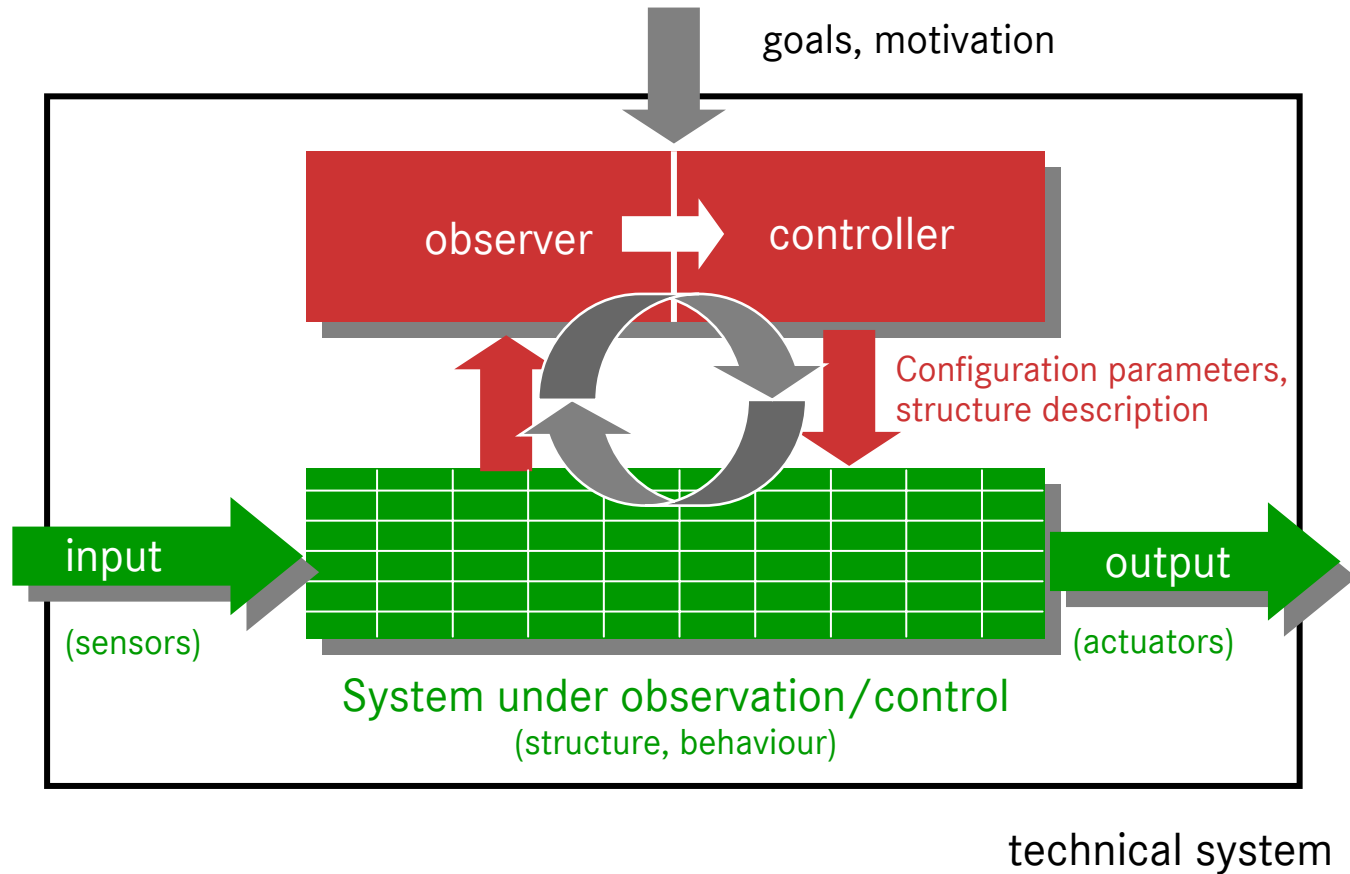
- Increasing complexity
  - Life-like characteristics (learning, adaptation,...)
  - Maintain themselves
  - Survive attacks and breakdowns
  - Self-x-properties
- 
- ▶ Move from a centralised system to a decentralised one
  - ▶ Large number of interacting sub-systems
  - ▶ Self-organization

## 2. Motivation (2)

- When collections of intelligent, autonomous devices cooperate in a self organized way, unexpected things may happen: (positive/negative) Emergence
- Example for emergence: smart intelligent car
  - Large number of controllers
    - To keep the vehicle on road
    - To control the engine
    - To assist the driver
    - ...
  - Unexpected behaviour with respect to the environment
- ▶ Who can manage the complexity of such a network?
- ▶ Regulatory feedback mechanism



# 3. OC-Architecture



## 4. Goals

1. Development and investigation of metrics for the observation and analysis of emergence in self-organizing systems (H)
  2. Development and investigation of mechanisms to influence and control the effects of emergence in self-organizing systems (K)
  3. Realisation of tools and validation of the tools in various test scenarios
- ▶ Observer/Controller-Architecture
  - ▶ Toolbox with basic mechanisms to observe, analyze, and control emergent behaviour

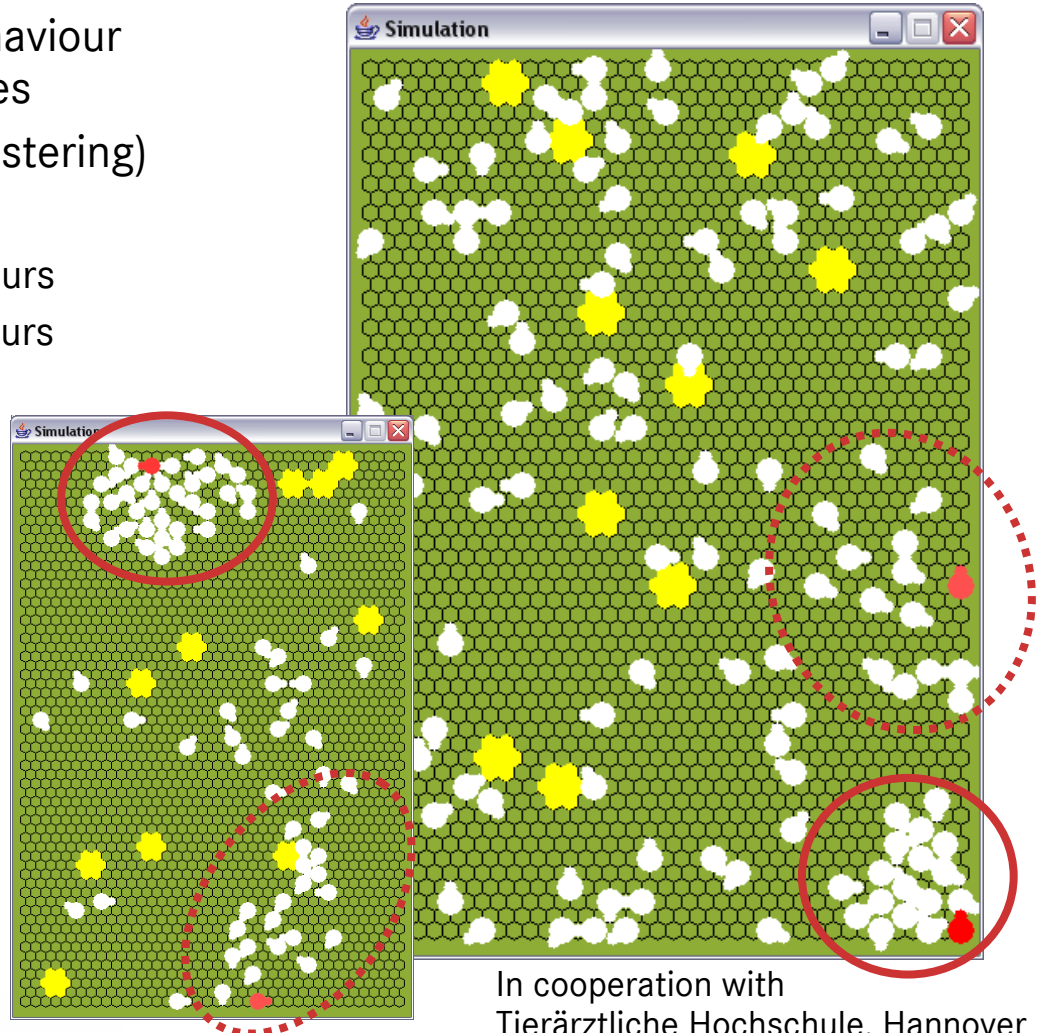
## 5. Test scenarios

- Relatively simple (next slides)
- Taken from
  - Biological analogies
  - Straight-forward technical applications
- **For Phase II:**  
 Replace test scenarios with more complex technical scenarios like a traffic light control system:
  - Organic traffic control (OTC, concurrent project)



# Test scenario: chicken dynamics simulator (H)

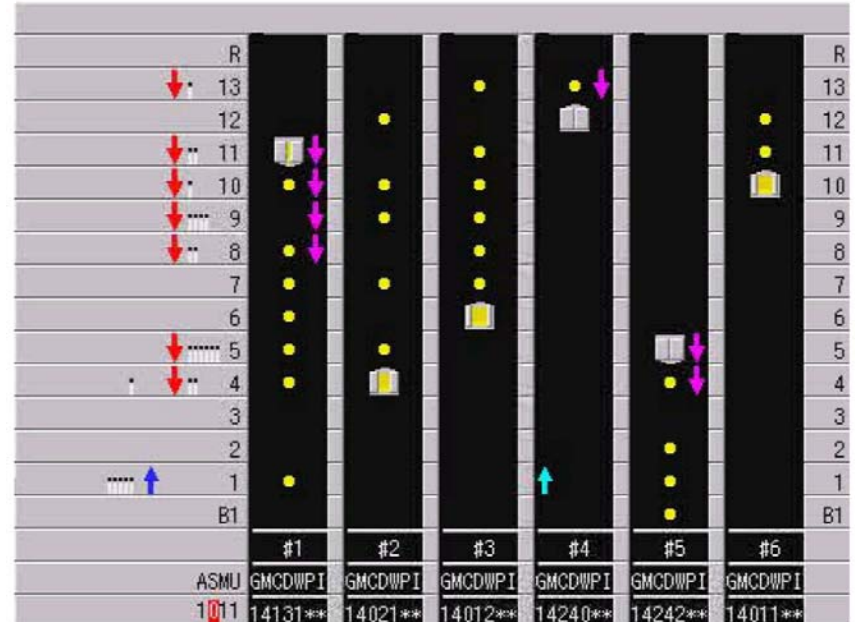
- Explain/control the collective behaviour of densely packed chicken in cages
- Emergent behaviour is spatial (clustering)
- Observation and Control
  - Observation of individual behaviours
  - Aggregation of individual behaviours
  - Influence of individual/ensemble behaviour
- Metrics under investigation e. g.
  - Cluster metrics
  - Vector sums
  - Entropy
- Control mechanisms e. g.
  - Ruby light
  - Noises
  - Screen



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# Test scenario: elevator simulator (K)

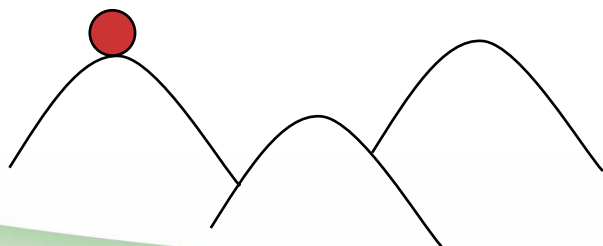
- Several elevators in a building
- All working with a simple rule
- Tend to synchronise (move up and down as a parallel wave)
- **Bunching effect** (emergence)
  - Sometimes positive
  - Sometimes negative
- Different peaks



Source: Beielstein et al., GECCO, 2003.

# Observer

- Structural metrics (deal with order characteristics)
  - Clustering coefficient
  - Entropy (thermodynamics and information theory)
- Behavioural metrics (provide information on the interaction activities)
  - Learning behaviour/convergence
  - Activity, Stability, Complexity
- ▶ **Practically applicable to detect and quantify emergence**

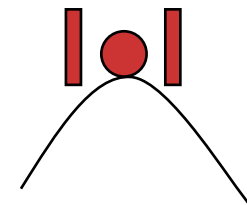


# Controller

- To influence the system such that a desired emergent behaviour appears
- To disrupt an undesired emergent behaviour as quickly and efficiently as possible

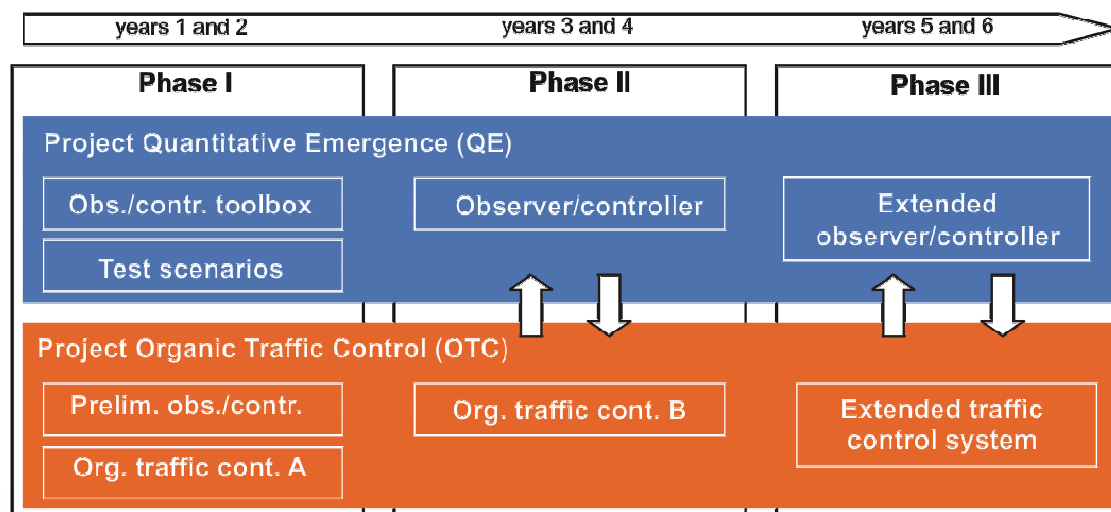
## Influencing ...

- local decision rules
- the environment
- the communication network
- ...



# 6. Summary/Outlook

- Understand the effects of emergent global behaviour in networks of intelligent autonomous units
- Observer/Controller-Architecture
  - Observe self-organizing technical systems
  - Detect, measure, quantify, and control effects of emergence
- ▶ **Toolbox:** Methodology for observing and controlling self-organizing systems



# The end

- Thank your for your attention.
- Any questions?
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