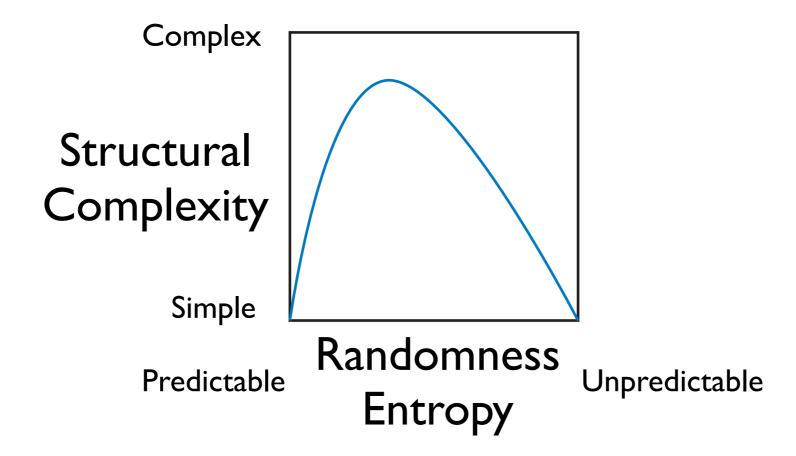
### Applications

Complexity Lecture 2: Computational Mechanics (CSSS 2011); Jim Crutchfield

## Complexity-Entropy Diagram: Analyze a class of processes



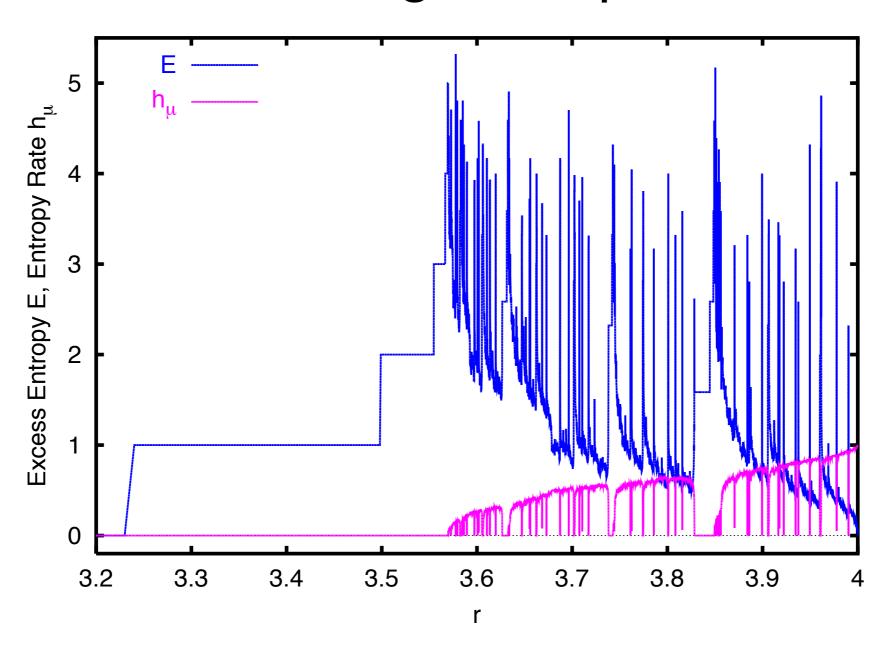
Analogous to Thermodynamic Phase Diagram (gas, liquid, solid). But uses only intrinsic computation properties.

A wide diversity of Complexity-Entropy Diagrams.

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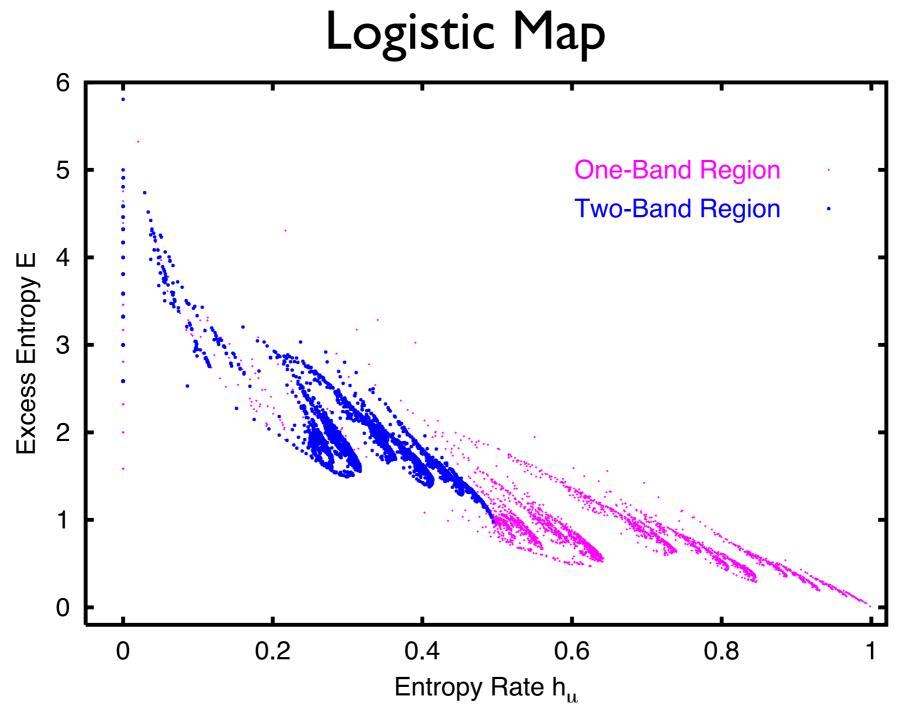
## Complexity-Entropy Diagram: Analyze a class of processes ...

### Logistic Map



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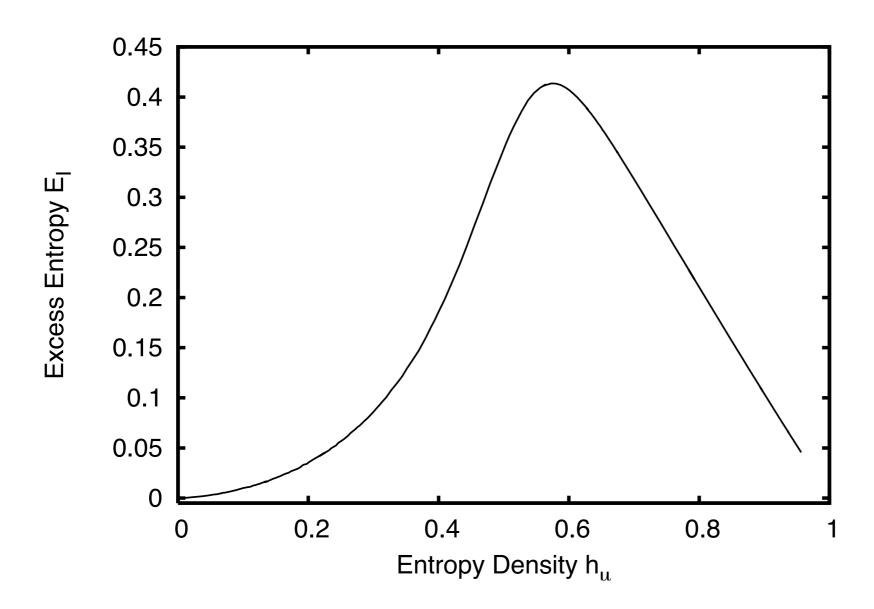
## Complexity-Entropy Diagram: Analyze a class of processes ...



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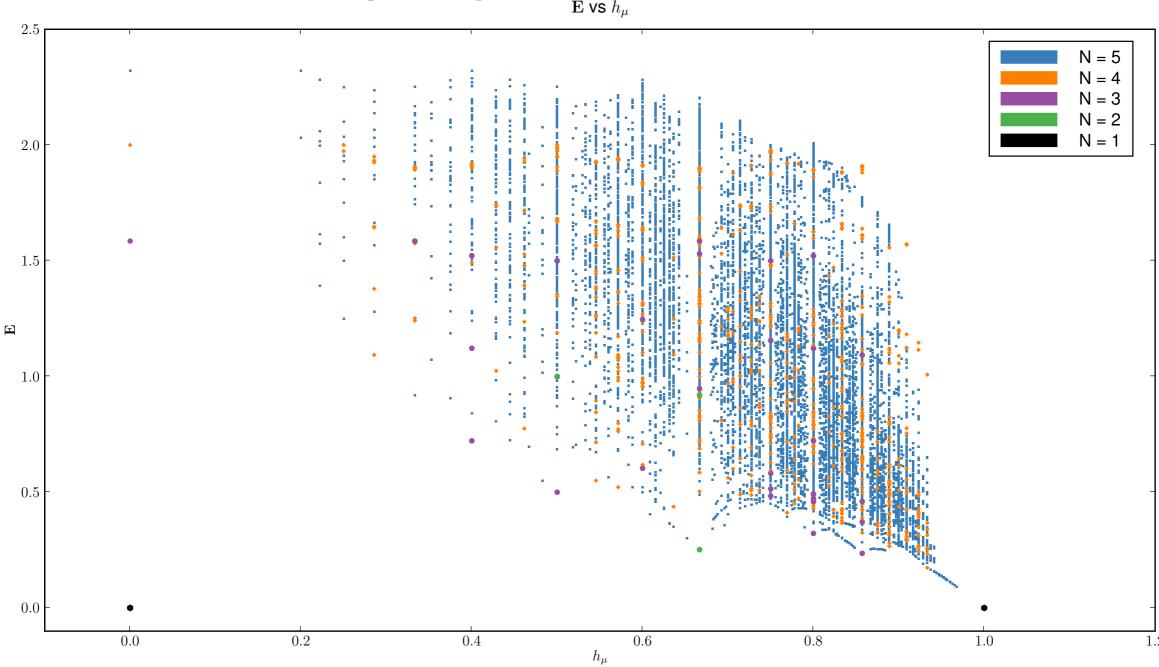
Complexity-Entropy Diagram:
Analyze a class of processes ...

### 2D Ising Spin System



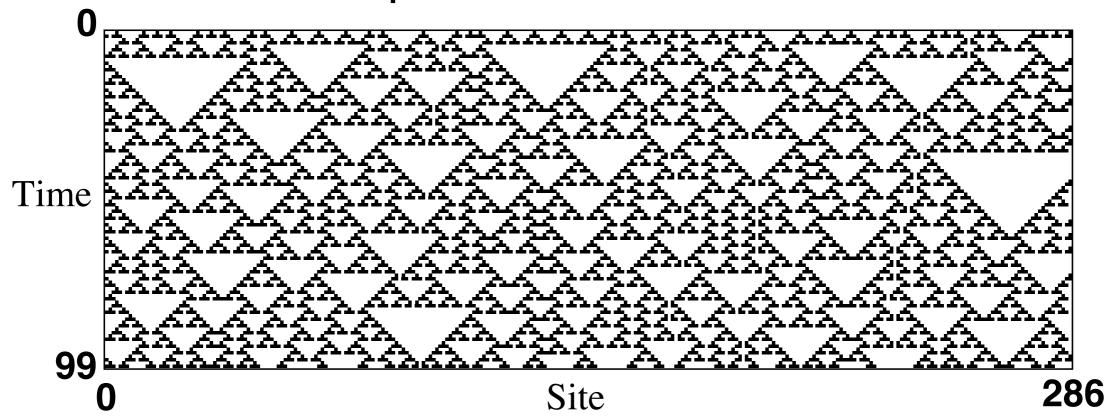
Complexity Lecture 2: Computational Mechanics (CSSS 2011); Jim Crutchfield

# Complexity-Entropy Diagram: Analyze a class of processes ... Topological E-Machines



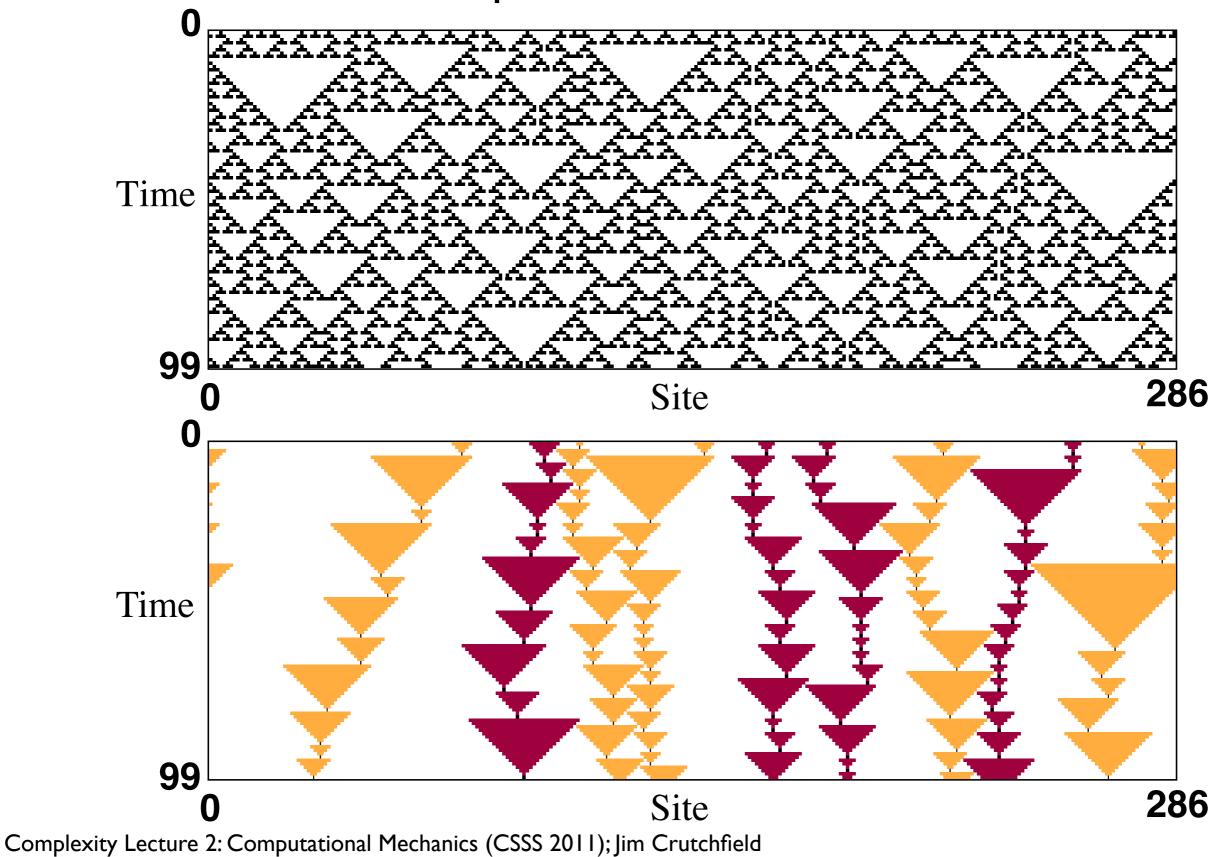
Complexity Lecture 2: Computational Mechanics (CSSS 2011); Jim Crutchfield

### Cellular Automata Computational Mechanics

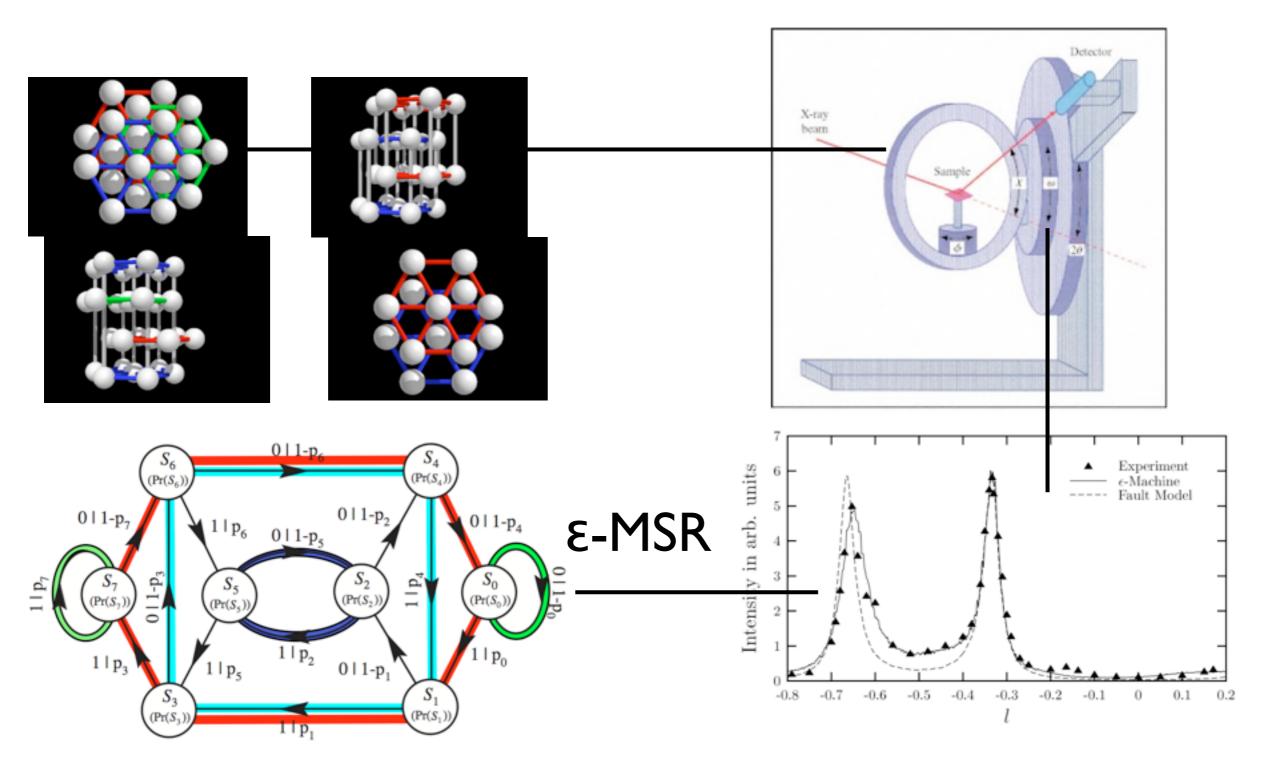


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### Cellular Automata Computational Mechanics



# Computational Mechanics: Application to Experimental X-Ray Diffraction



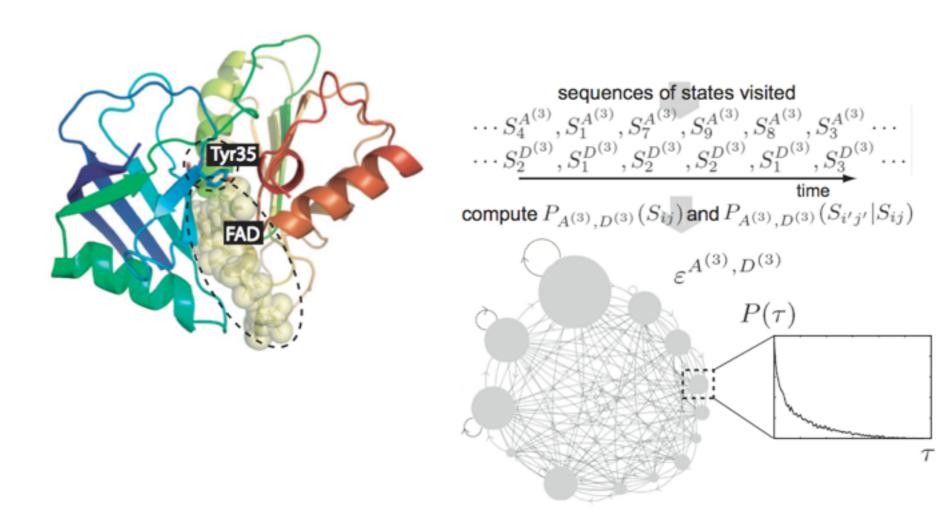
D. P.Varn, G. S. Canright, J. P. Crutchfield, "Discovering Planar Disorder in Close-Packed Structures from X-Ray Diffraction: Beyond the Fault Model", Phys. Rev. B 66: 17 (2002) 174110-2.

## Computational Mechanics: Application to Experimental Molecular Dynamics Spectroscopy

## Multiscale complex network of protein conformational fluctuations in single-molecule time series

Chun-Biu Li\*1\*, Haw Yang<sup>51</sup>, and Tamiki Komatsuzaki\*1\*

\*Nonlinear Sciences Laboratory, Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Faculty of Science, Kobe University, Nada, Kobe 657-8501, Japan; <sup>1</sup>Core Research for Evolutional Science and Technology (CREST), Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), Kawaguchi, Saitama 332-0012, Japan; <sup>5</sup>Department of Chemistry, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720; and <sup>5</sup>Physical Biosciences Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, CA 94720



C.-B. Li, H. Yang, & T. Komatsuzaki, PNAS 105:2 (2008) 536–541.

### Computational Mechanics Applications:

Chaotic Dynamical Systems

Symbolic Dynamics

Statistical Mechanical Models: Spin systems (Ising, glasses, ...)

Single-Molecule Dynamics

Cellular Automata

Hidden Markov Models

Crystallography

Hydrodynamics: dripping faucet, turbulence

Quantum Systems (in progress)

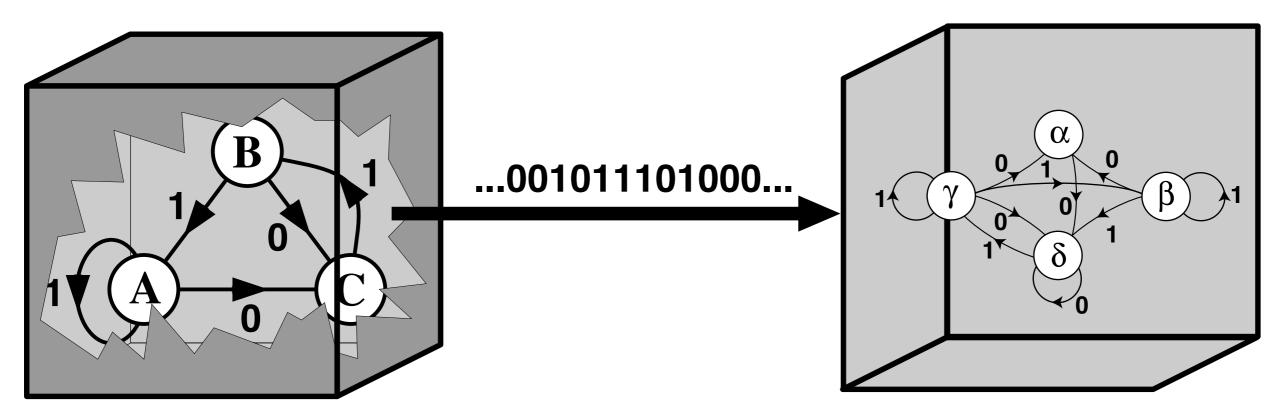
Complexity Lecture 2: Computational Mechanics (CSSS 2011); Jim Crutchfield

#### Computational Mechanics Research:

Intrinsic computation Statistical inference Quantum chaotic dynamics & measurement effects Continuous processes Spatiotemporal processes Network dynamics Neurobiological processes Multiagent systems Distributed robotics **Evolutionary dynamics** 

Complexity Lecture 2: Computational Mechanics (CSSS 2011); Jim Crutchfield

#### Lecture narrative:



#### -

Forms of Chaos:
Deterministic sources
of novelty
Mechanisms that produce
unpredictability
Sensitive dependence on
initial condition
Sensitive dependence on
parameter

**System** 

Measurement Theory:

**Partitions** 

Instrument

**Optimal Instrument:** 

$$\max_{\{\mathcal{P}\}} h_{\mu}$$
 $\min_{\{\mathcal{P}\}} C_{\mu}$ 

How random?

**Process** 

$$\lambda, H(L), h_{\mu}$$

How structured?

$$C_{\mu}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{T}, \mathbf{G}, \mathcal{R}$$

Modeller

Universal model:

 $\epsilon$  – Machine

Pattern defined
Causal Architecture

Intrinsic Computation

Complexity Lecture 2: Computational Mechanics (CSSS 2011); Jim Crutchfield

Further reading:

Computational Mechanics Archive: csc.ucdavis.edu/~cmg/

Complexity Lecture 2: Computational Mechanics (CSSS 2011); Jim Crutchfield