

## Emergence

Part II: Coarse graining, Renormalization and all that



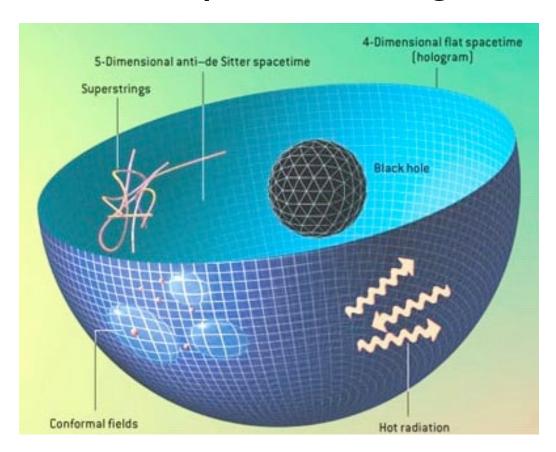


- (I) Simple to complex
- Pattern formation (e.g. Turing instability)



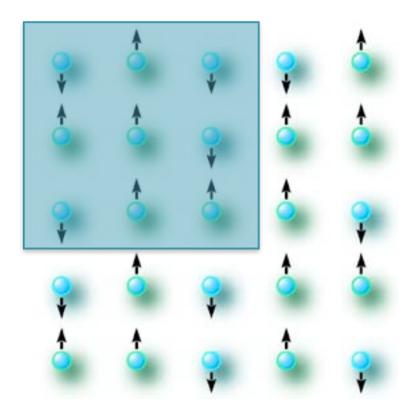


- (2) Complex to complex
- Qualitatively different degrees of freedom





- (3) Complex to Simple
- Reduction in degrees of freedom





• Are these the same phenomenon?

• Is there a unifying principle?

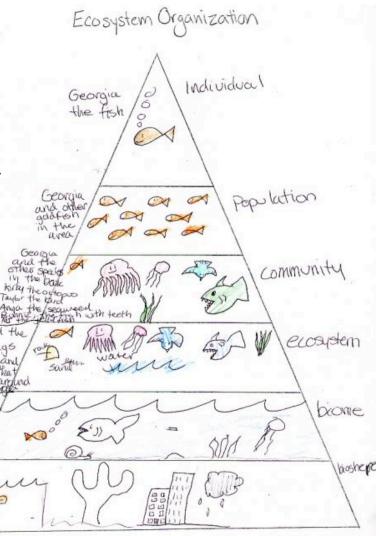
• Why should we care?



Aggregation occurs in nature

We often take this for granted

Can math tools help?





### Symmetry

Ising Model

• m(x) => -m(x)



 Configuration changes but we know fundamental rules should stay the same



## Symmetry

• What about more complex symmetries?

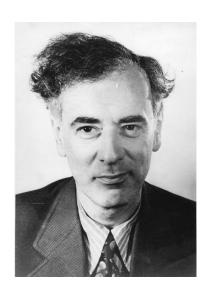
Rotational symmetry

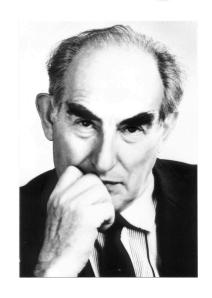
•  $m(x) = (m_1(x), m_2(x))$ 

Rotational matrices form a group



# Landau and Ginzburg



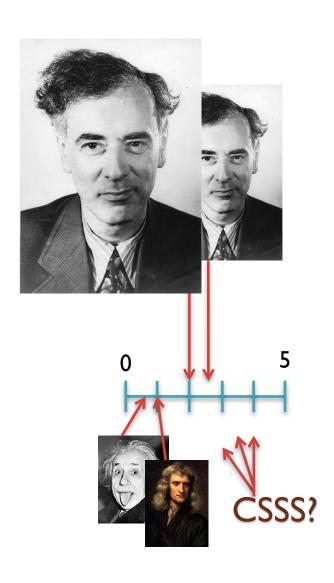


**Nobel 1962** 

Nobel 2003



# Landau and Ginzburg





## Mean Field Theory

 Any system with the right symmetry, same Landau-Ginzburg theory

• But infinitely many parameters?



## Mean Field Theory

Good point: universal

•  $M \sim (T - T_c)^{1/2}$ 

Bad point: wrong





Kenneth Wilson Nobel 1982



Molecular Renormalization Group Coarse-Graining of Electrolyte Solutions: Application to Aqueous NaCl and KCl

Alexey Savelyev and Garegin A. Papoian\*

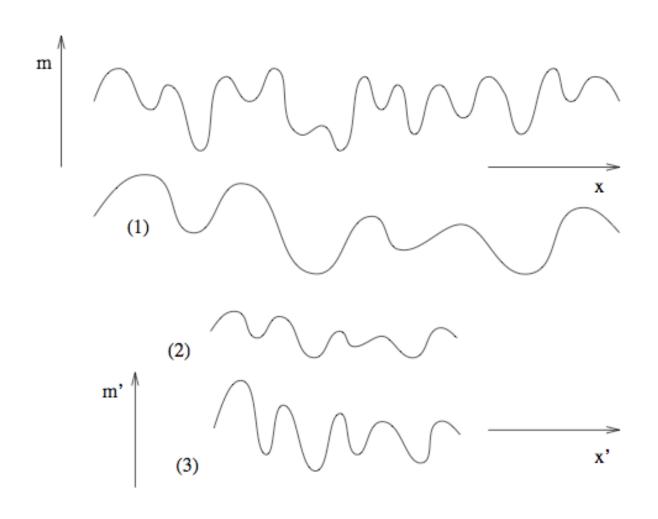
Renormalization Relations for Scale Transformation In Ecology

Bruce T. Milne and Alan R. Johnson

Renormalization group of probabilistic cellular automata with one absorbing state

M. J. de Oliveira and J. E. Satulovsky







• How does this help us?

 Many systems mapped onto same behavior under coarse-graining

 Signatures: power-law scaling (or asymptotically power-law at large scales)



## The Species-Area Relationship

Number of distinct species as a function of area

Extinction Estimates

Also: genetic diversity, artifact-area relationship...



# The Species-Area Relationship

