

Emergence of complexity, from observations to predictions

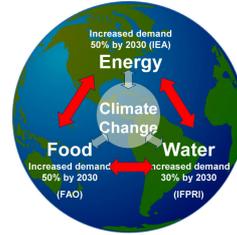
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<https://publons.com/researcher/2892753/jozsef-baranyi/>

Introduction: see the web page

Interconnected world Global issues - 2030



To tackle, make use of

- IT tools explosion
- Network science
- Complexity science
- Multi-disciplinary collaborations

FOOD is especially suitable to utilize progress in the above

John Beddington
UK Government Chief Scientist, 2012

Globalisation: no one is exempt from the effect of others → interwoven, increasingly complex world



If all the main areas are in crises → "perfect storm" as introduced by John Beddington, Imperial College

Mathematical developments have always been induced by demands in science, industry and business

(László Lovász, President of Hung.Ac.Sci; NetSci 2011)

Land-issues	→	Euclidian geometry
Newton's physics	→	Calculus
Quantum mechanics	→	Probability
Weather forecast	→	Chaos
Economy, Ecology	→	Game theory

Now: Century of Complexity

Climate change, Food, Water and Energy security

Globalisation → **Science of Complexity** (System theory, Network analysis, Chaos, Sensitivity Analysis, Game theory, Risk and Uncertainty)

The presenter being a mathematician shows how mathematical models reflected the most important scientific and social questions during history.
Present: how to describe globalisation, i.e. complex, dense interdependency within a system

Part 1.

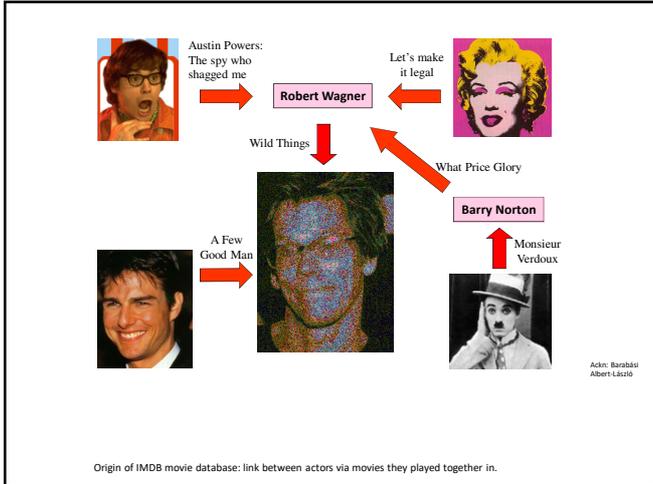
Links and Interactions.

Think networks

Structural and functional connections in the brain explored by network theory



Networks of neurons via axons. Learning: Associations between observations and knowledge. Intellect: ability for non-trivial "far" associations. This appears physically, via long axons to other brain areas



Interwoven networks, frequently of similar structure, at every level of life

Structure (or topology) greatly affects the way how fluxes (signals, materials, information, etc) travel on the network

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3n46tC7hA>

Living in a connected world

Internet connected by routers physically

Physical links

Web-pages connected by links (URL addresses)

Clicks on web pages

Today more web pages are available than how many persons live on the planet. Big hubs (like Google, Facebook) have decisive role and responsibility.

Ack: Barabási Albert-László

Globalization – living in more and more “small-world” networks

Friendship-network on Facebook, December 2011

Every user provides ca 5000 data-points to Facebook (e.g. one “like” is one point)

Ack: Barabási Albert-László

Part 2.

Many interacting constituents

DATA SCIENCE

Global Information Storage Capacity in optimally compressed bytes

Year	Storage Type	Capacity (Exabytes)	% Digital
1986	ANALOG	2.6	1%
1986	DIGITAL	0.02	1%
1993	ANALOG STORAGE	-	3%
2000	ANALOG STORAGE	-	25%
2002	“beginning of the digital age”	-	50%
2007	ANALOG	19	94%
2007	DIGITAL	280	94%

2007 ANALOG 19 exabytes

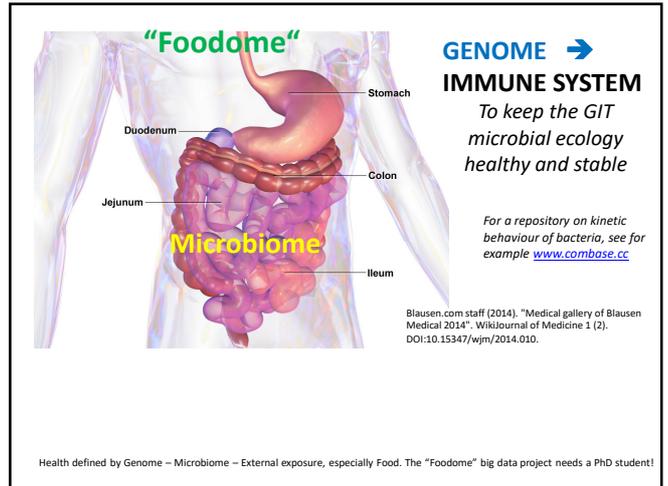
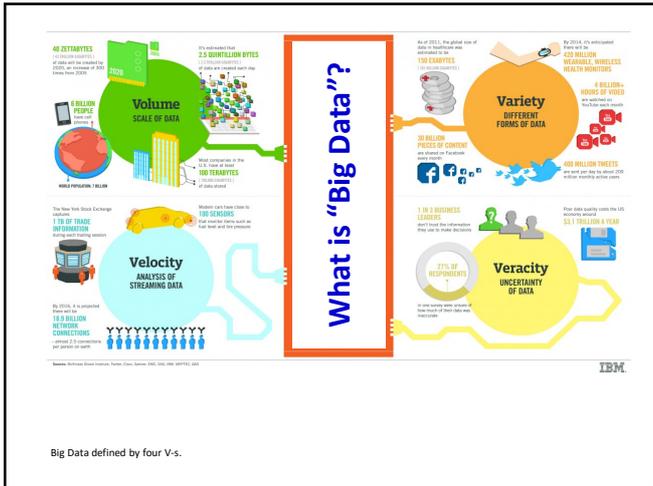
- Paper, film, audiotapes and vinyl: 6%
- Analog videotapes (VHS, etc): 94%

2007 DIGITAL 280 exabytes

- Computer servers and mainframes: 8.9%
- Digital tape: 11.8%
- DVD/Blu-ray: 22.8%
- PC hard disks: 44.5% (2.9 billion gigabytes)
- Others: ~ 1% (incl. chip cards, memory cards, floppy disks, mobile phones, PDA, camera/camcorder, videogame)

Source: Hilbert, M., & López, P. (2011). The World's Technological Capacity to Store, Communicate, and Compute Information. Science, 332(6025), 40–43. <https://www.nature.com/articles/431011>

Exponential growth on the log scale! More data in 2 days than the total produced until 2000



Barabási Albert-László – Google search

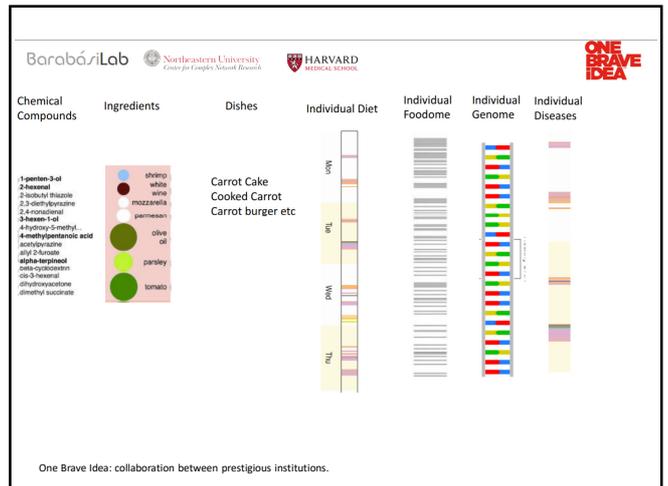
BAI ÁRSI 48:46
BAI ÁRSI 48:46
InfoRádió - 26:37

Mindentudas: Behálózva (HU)
Spektrum: Behálózva, 1-5 rész (HU)
InfoRádió - Aréna - Barabási Albert-László - 1. rész - 2019.01.04.

Talks at Google Barabasi - Jan 17, 2016
Talks at Google Barabasi - Jan 17, 2016
InfoRádió - Infostart - Jan 4, 2019

Barabási Albert László – Wikipédia
https://hu.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barabási_Albert_László Translate this page

The Foodome PhD project gives an opportunity to collaborate world-class scientists



THESIS TOPIC PROPOSAL

"Big Data" and computational nutrition for healthy diet

Institute: [University of Debrecen](#)
[Doctoral School of Nutrition and Food Sciences](#)

Thesis supervisor: [József Baranyi](#)

Apply on https://doktori.hu/index.php?menuid=195&lang=HU&ik_id=165404

Don't be fooled by the concept of "average"

An average human has one breast and one testicle...

Des MacHale

If you put your head in the oven and your bottom in the fridge then your average body temperature should be OK

Unknown

Pattern → Law ???

Én fölnéztem az est alól
 az egek fogaskerekére –
csilló véletlen szálaiból
törvényt szőtt a mult szövőszéke
 és megint fölnéztem az égre
 álmaim gözei alól
 s láttam, a törvény szövédéke
 mindig fölfeslik valahol.

....

 from glistening threads of chance
 the loom of the past was weaving law...

 Than I saw that the fabric of the law
 was always broken by a hole.

József Attila: *Eszmélet*

Translation: Michael Beever

Randomness can produce pattern and law – but the law sooner or later (randomly!) breaks down

3. A case study for global complex networks

What is a complex network?

A pizza is not “*complex*”, just *heterogeneous*.
 (Complex) network may arise when LINKS are defined between its ingredients.

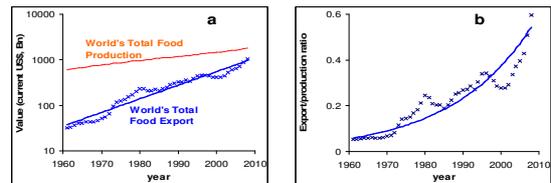


LINKS can be:

- Physical interactions (texture);
- Biochemical relations (flavour / health)
- Economic relations (transport / price / etc)

Complexity emerges when the links between the constituents of a system is more numerous and in some way more important than the constituents themselves.

Exponential growth of the International Food Trade Network (IFTN)



M. Ercey-Raviza, Z. Torocskai, Z. Lakner, J. Baranyi (2012); PLoS One 7(5): e37810

The world's food production doubles in ca. 30 years, while the amount of food transported on the IFTN increases by ca. 10-fold in the same time. Food ingredients arrive from a fast increasing number of countries at the consumers, shown by the exponentially increasing [world export] / [world production] ratio. Note that the US inflation rate has no effect on the ratio. Data downloaded from UN databases (ComTrade).



Globalisation of Food Trade
 "The World on your Plate"



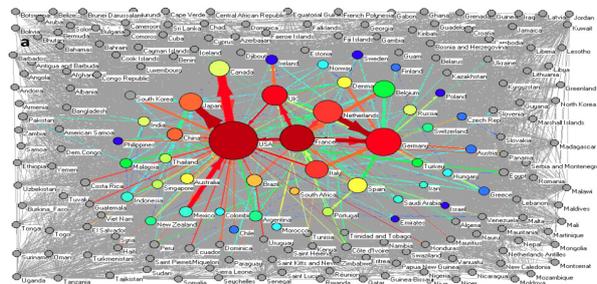
Chicken Kiev

- Salted butter: Ireland
- garlic puree: - China, USA, Spain
- garlic salt: - China, USA, Spain
- lemon: - USA
- parsley: - France, UK
- pepper: - India
- water: - Ireland
- Chicken Breast: Chicken: - Ireland, Belgium
- Batter: Flour: - UK, Thailand etc.
- Water: - Belgium, France
- Bread Crumb: Bread crumb: - Ireland, UK
- Rap-seed oil: - EU, Australia
- Eastern Europe

Alan Reilly, CEO, Food Safety Authority of Ireland

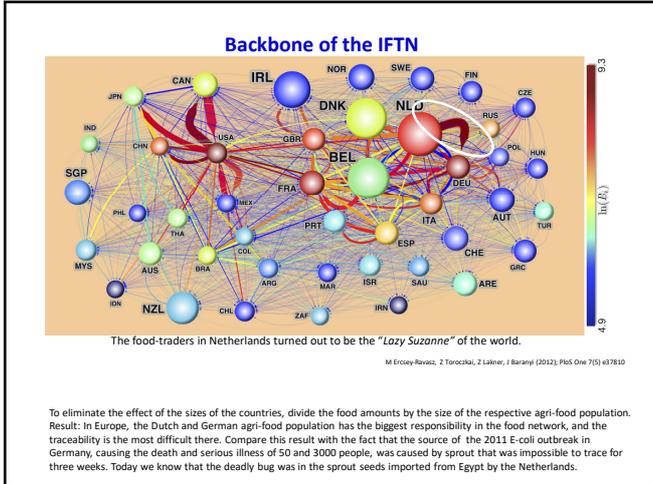
Inspiration: an article in HVG, a Hungarian economic weekly.
 On average: 1. ca every 2nd molecule we eat comes from abroad. 2. It takes ca 2000 km to arrive from farm to table

The International Food Trade Network (IFTN)



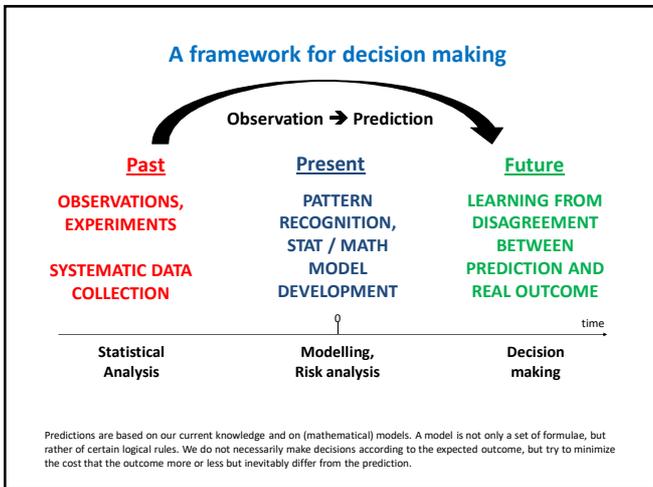
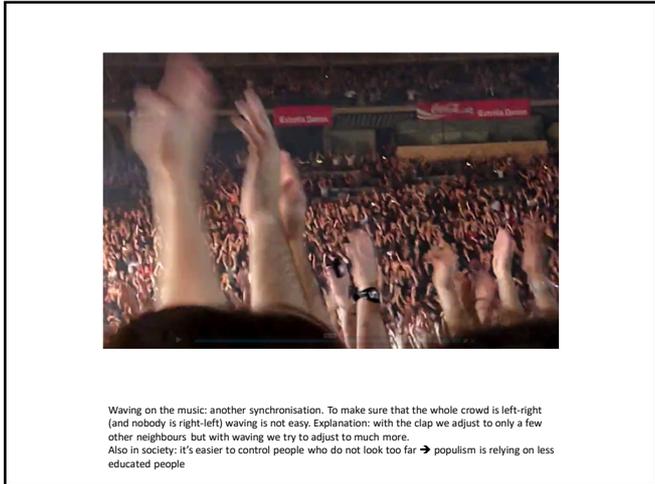
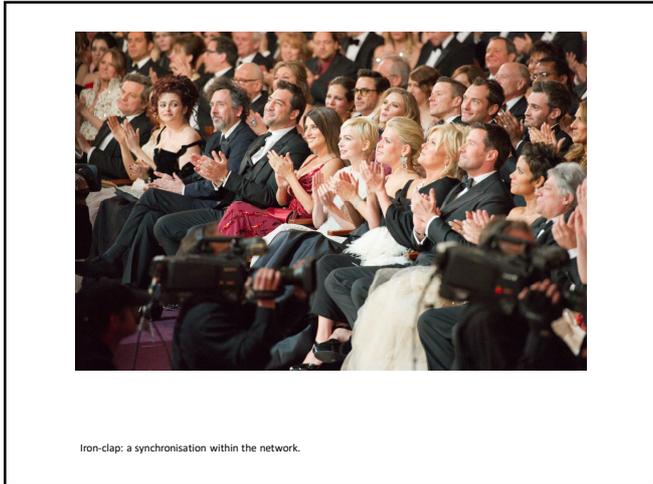
Size of nodes and thickness of links are proportional to the trade volume. The hotter the colour the higher the betweenness centrality of the node / link (i.e. the more probable that a trade route between two randomly chosen countries go through it).

Betweenness centrality of a country; the chance that it is a (possibly inadvertent) "middle-man" between two other countries. The higher this index (the more towards the red on this heat-map) the bigger is the responsibility of the country in the global food network.



Part 4.

Emergence and decisions



Cognitive influence: Bigger choice delays decisions

Shop 1:
6 options

Shop 2:
24 options, refinements of the other 6 items

Customers spent more time here but spent less

Decision is faster and more robust on smaller number of choices.

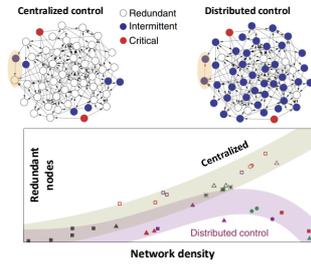
Fear of not having made the "best" decision increases the perception of cost



Barry Schwartz:
Paradox of choice

We are not happy with "good enough" outcomes, we want the "best".

From centralized (stress management) to distributed (growth-centred) control

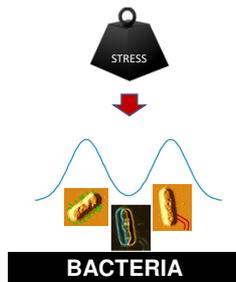


All studied directed complex networks with sufficiently high density show **BISTABILITY**.
The centralized and distributed control states can flip into each other by changing just a few edges.

Jia et al (2013). Nature communications

Bi-stability: two distinct strategies to cope stress: Centralized control (like military dictatorship to solve a crisis) and distributed control (typical of growth-centred environment) with many non-vital nodes (e.g. infrastructure).

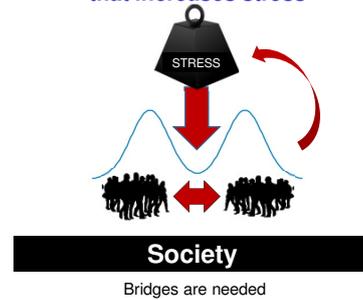
Stress and segregation



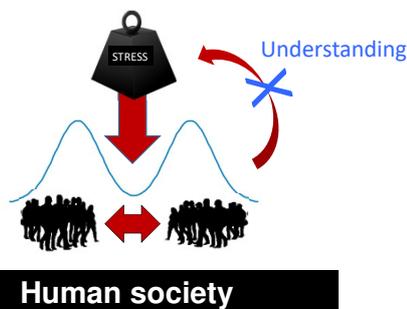
<http://www.tedxanubia.com/edx-videos/a-bakteriumok-kozgazdasagstana-baramyi-jozsef-at-tedxanubia-2014>

Analogy: Bi-stability emerges for bacteria under stress: in this case salmonella divides into two subpopulations, one with the other without flagella. THERE IS NO MUTATION, the bifurcation happens at gene-expression level!

Ignorance generates an autocatalytic process that increases stress



Society does the same: stress triggers segregation. However, opposing to bacteria, here the separated subpopulations turn against each other, increasing the stress. Which, in turn, further deepens segregation, etc. The feed-back generates an autocatalytic process, leading to wars and misery.



At least to prevent the escalation, we need to understand the process. So we do not increase the stress. Understanding is a pleasure (see the Richard Feynman on the "Pleasure Of Finding Things Out" - <https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x6gtg1x>).

...
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting too...
(Rudyard Kipling: If ...)

"... ha kétkednek benned, s bízol magadban, de érted az ő kétkedésüket..."
(Translation: Dezső Kosztolányi)