

## Fast, Cheap, and Out of Control? Engineered Complex Systems

By: Zach Wagner  
ECOL 496H

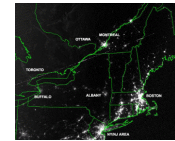
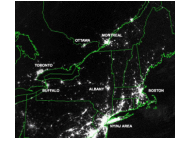


## Unintended Emergent Behavior

- Millennium Bridge
- Power Outages



Wikipedia.org

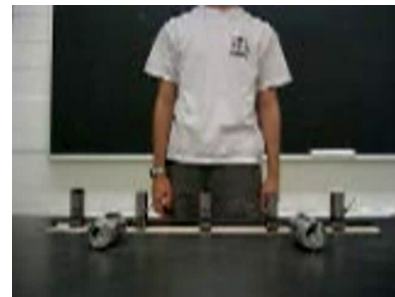


Dartmouth.edu

## Millennium Bridge

Millennium Bridge  
[http://youtube.com/watch?v=eAXVa\\_XWZ8](http://youtube.com/watch?v=eAXVa_XWZ8)  
Metronome Sync  
<http://youtube.com/watch?v=RMVxVbClPjg>

## Spontaneous Sync



Youtube.com

## Millennium Bridge

- Causes
  - Lateral resonance not accounted for
  - Human sync to resonance
- Consequences
  - Closure June 2000 to Feb 2002
  - £5 million

## Power Outages

- Self-organized criticality
- Unavoidable?
- Mitigation Side Effects
  - Can increase probability of large-scale catastrophes
  - Forest fire model

## Importance

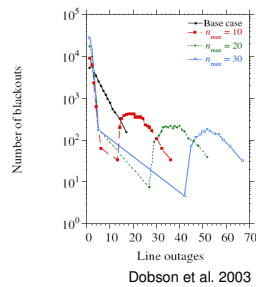
- Critical services (medical, sewer, mass transit etc) depend on electricity
- Business depends on electricity
- Consumers depend on reliable electricity

## Mitigation Strategies

1. Increase critical number of individual line failures past which cascading failures occur
  2. Strengthen power lines to better cope with spikes
  3. Increase excess power margin
- Dobson tests these with the Oak Ridge-Pserc-Alaska model (OPA)

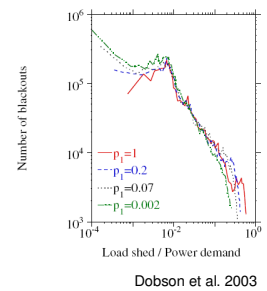
## Increase Critical Number of Individual Line Failures

- Fewer small outages
- More large outages



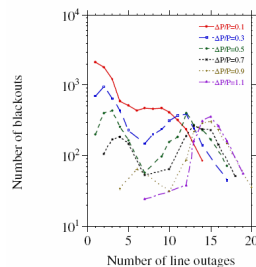
## Increased Line Reliability

- Fewer large outages
- More small outages



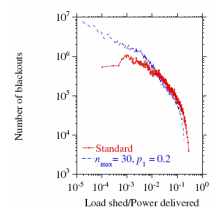
## Increased Excess Power

- Fewer small outages
- More large outages



## Combination of Increased Reliability and Critical Number

- No significant change
- Not economically feasible



## Main Points

- Implementation of ideas to existing systems can't be taken at face value, they may have unintended, non-obvious repercussions
- A holistic approach needs to be taken to most modern problems to help prevent future failures.
  - This may in many cases require new methods of modeling which will begin to require more powerful computers to solve

## Using Complexity Engineering

- Cheap systems
  - Easy to make
  - Easy to maintain
- Robust
  - Adapt to changing conditions
- Applications
  - Chemical systems
  - Swarm intelligence
  - Software applications (Internet, 'Genetic Computing') etc

## Applications

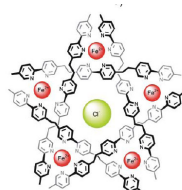
- Few current applications, many ideas
- Supramolecular Chemistry
- Computing
- Collective Construction

## Supramolecular Chemistry

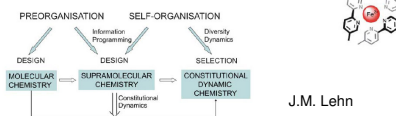
- "Supramolecular chemistry refers to the area of chemistry that focuses on the noncovalent bonding interactions of molecules."  
-Wikipedia
- "...constructing highly complex, functional chemical systems from components held together by intermolecular forces."  
-J.M. Lehn

## Supramolecular Chemistry

- Information technologies
- Self-repairing polymers
- Catalysis
- Green Chemistry
- Sensors
- Medicine



J.M. Lehn



## DNA Computing

- Massively parallel
- SIMD architecture
  - Can't do everyday computing, useful for combinatorial logic problems.
- Carefully constructed problems only



Wikipedia.org

## Spin Computing

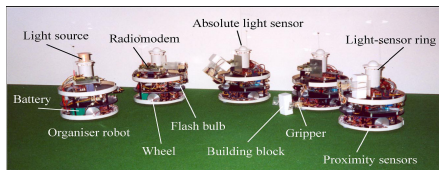
- No energy to switch states of electrons
- Applications to storage are clear
- Applications to processing less clear

## Collective Construction

- Eusocial insects building structures
- Applications
  - Structures resulting from robots' collective behavior
    - No need for centralized manufacturing of consumer items
  - Structures made from the robots themselves
    - Ultimate Swiss Army knife

## Collective Construction

- Simple autonomous units need only know the state of neighbors
  - Limited computing power available to the individual



Stewart et al.

## Complexity Engineering

- New ways to approach problems
- All fields of engineering are affected by these ideas
- Transition period currently where emergent behavior is being accounted for rather than exploited

## Discussion Points

- How comfortable are you with the idea of living around a skyscrapers built autonomously?
- Is there a limit to how far we can take collective construction?
- Do these technologies seem especially dangerous compared to nuclear and biological technologies?
- Are these technologies worth the economic risk (regarding personal manufacturing)?

## References

- Stewart et al. *Modeling a Deposition Process in Collective Construction*. *Turkish Journal of Electrical Engineering & Computer Sciences* 2007.
- Dobson et al. *Complex systems analysis of series of blackouts: Cascading failure, critical points, and self-organization*. *Chaos* 17, 2007.
- Dobson et al. *Blackout Mitigation Assessment in Power Transmission Systems*. *System Sciences* 2003.
- Buchli et al. *Complexity Engineering Harnessing Emergent Phenomena as Opportunities for Engineering*. 2005
- Strogatz, Steven. *Sync*. Hyperion, New York, 2003.
- Kurzweil, Ray. *The Singularity is Near*. Penguin Books, New York, 2005.
- Lehn, J.M. *From Supramolecular Chemistry Towards Constitutional Dynamic Chemistry and Adaptive Chemistry*. *Chemical Society Reviews*. 2007.