



# Challenge to the Future Society How to handle a Complex System ?

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Akimasa Sumi  
Prof. Emeritus  
Univ. of Tokyo

# Our present situation

- 2015 Big Changes
- Sendai Framework(Disaster Prevention)
- Sustainable Development Goals(SGDs)
- Paris Agreement



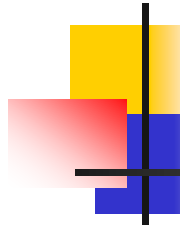


# Various issues around us!

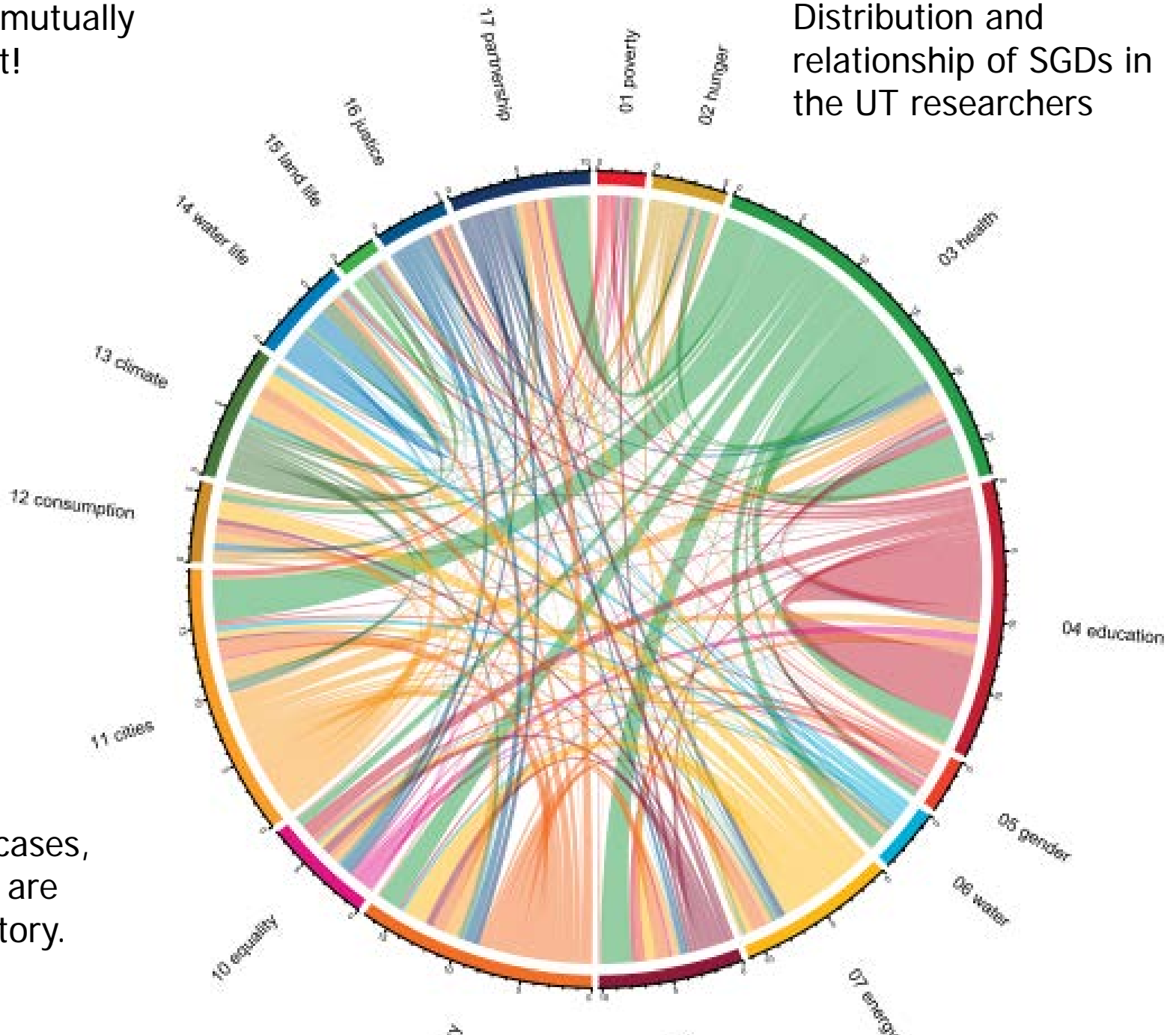
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- There are **many, many** issues.
- Issues are not independent.
- Solutions are dependent on a society.
- Many stakeholders with **different viewpoints and values**.
- When action is taken, **social agreement** is necessary.
- **How?**

SDGs are mutually dependent!

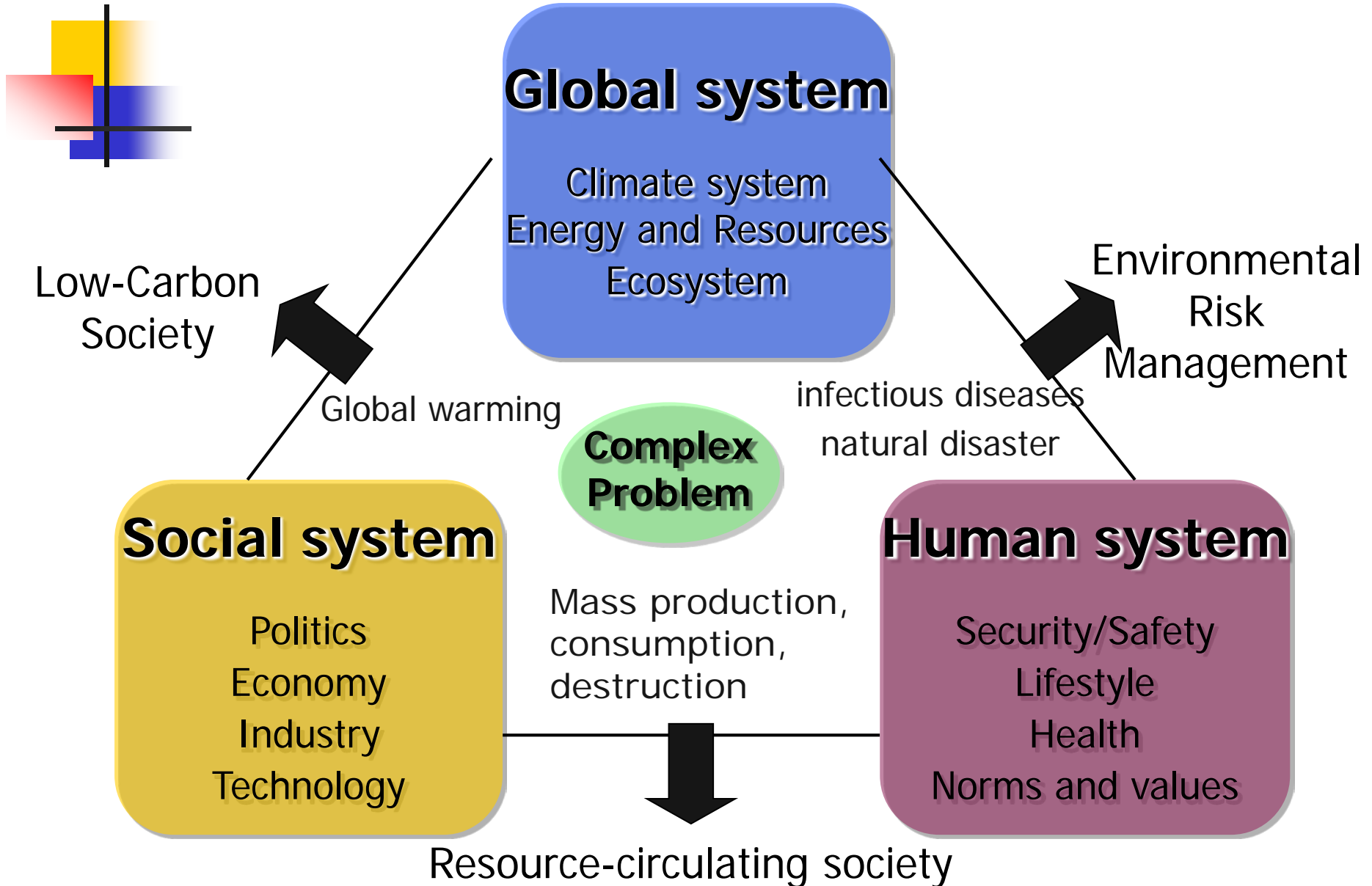


Distribution and relationship of SDGs in the UT researchers

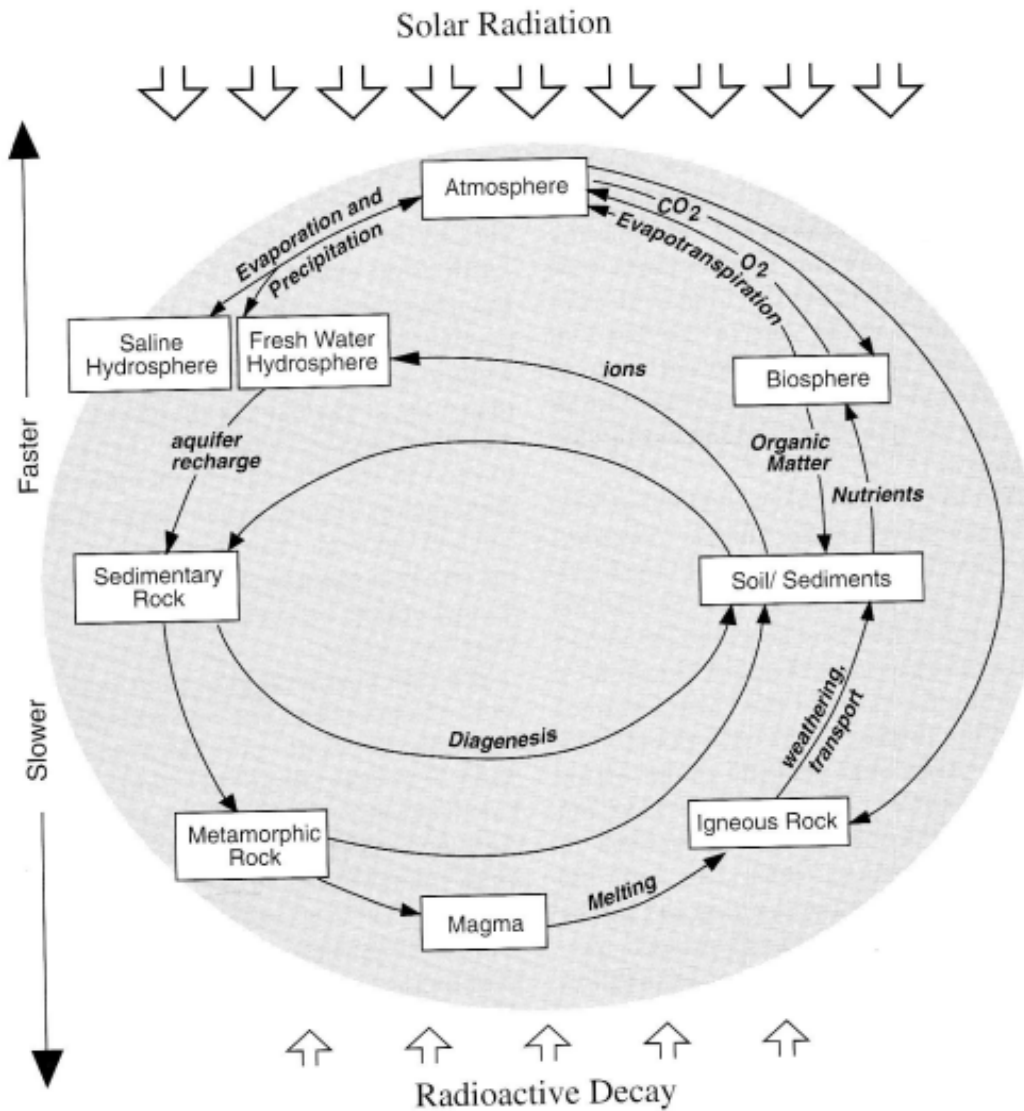


In some cases, Solutions are contradictory.

# Linkages among three systems



# The Earth system



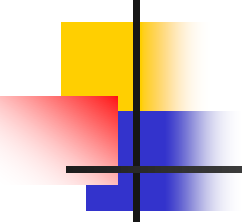
ig. 1-1 Diagram of cyclic processes and fluxes between the major reservoirs on Earth.



# Complex System

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- What is complex system?
- Definition: **A system which is not simple.** Same as a non-linear system, which is not a linear system. Why is a linear system easy to handle? In most of case, it can be reduced to one – dimension. **Linear algebra. Eigen-value and eigen mode or normal mode.**

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- Complex system, where its behavior is complex, it means it is difficult for us to understand the behavior. For example, Lorentz "Chaos" system.



# Lorentz "Caos"

- $Dx/dt = \sigma(y - x)$
- $Dy/dt = x(\rho - z) - y$
- $Dz/dt = xy - \beta z$

## シミュレーションモデル

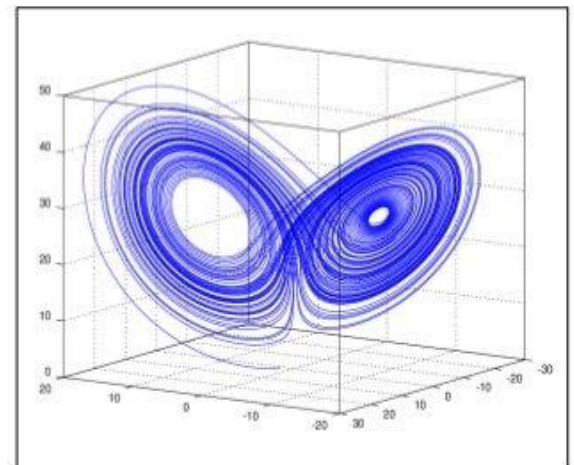
### Lorenz 方程式

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \sigma(y - x) \\ \dot{y} = rx - y - z \\ \dot{z} = -bz + xy \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma = 10, r = 28, b = \frac{8}{3}$$

カオス理論の始まりとなった方程式

4 次の Runge-Kutta 法により差分化  
 $\Delta t = 0.01$

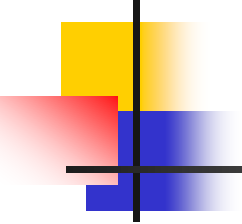


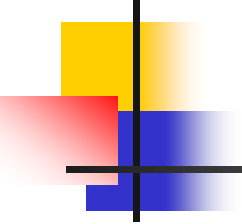


# Objection from Biology!

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- Other examples: Biology, Medical Sciences, Virs, Cell, Gene etc.
- Here, claim from biology and others, that the Lorentz system is not a complex system. A biota is a complex system.
- Remarks: **complex system and complicated system**

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- **Complicated system** is a system which is not easy to analyze, but governed by determined principles
  - **Complex systems** are based on relationships of elements, and their properties is self-organisation, interconnections and evolution.

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- Complex system is an evolving system such as eco-system
  - Evolution 進化
  - Emergence 創発
  - Many components and various mutual interactions.
  - As an example, the Earth system and Society and a Human Body..

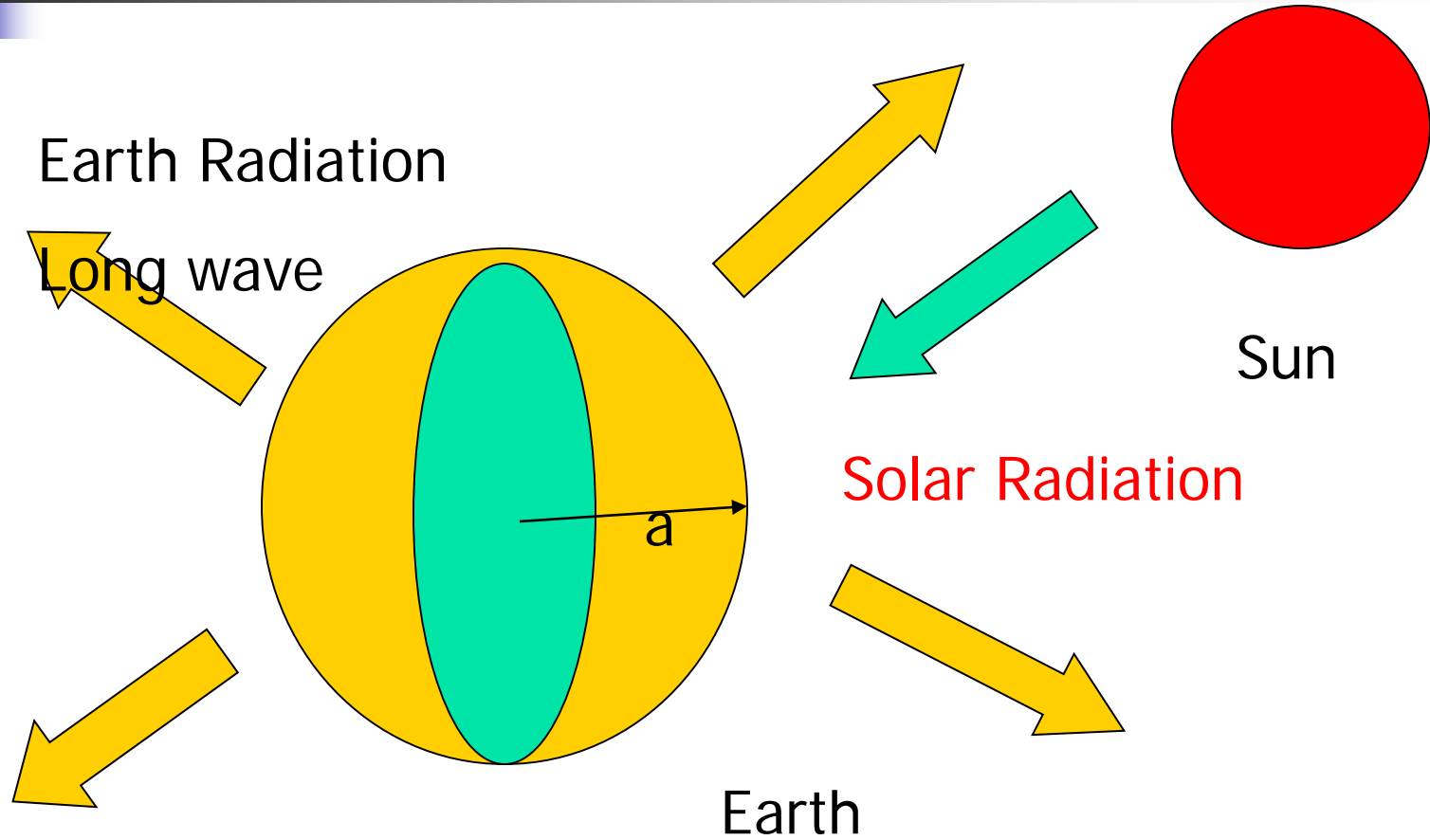


# What is an “interaction” ?

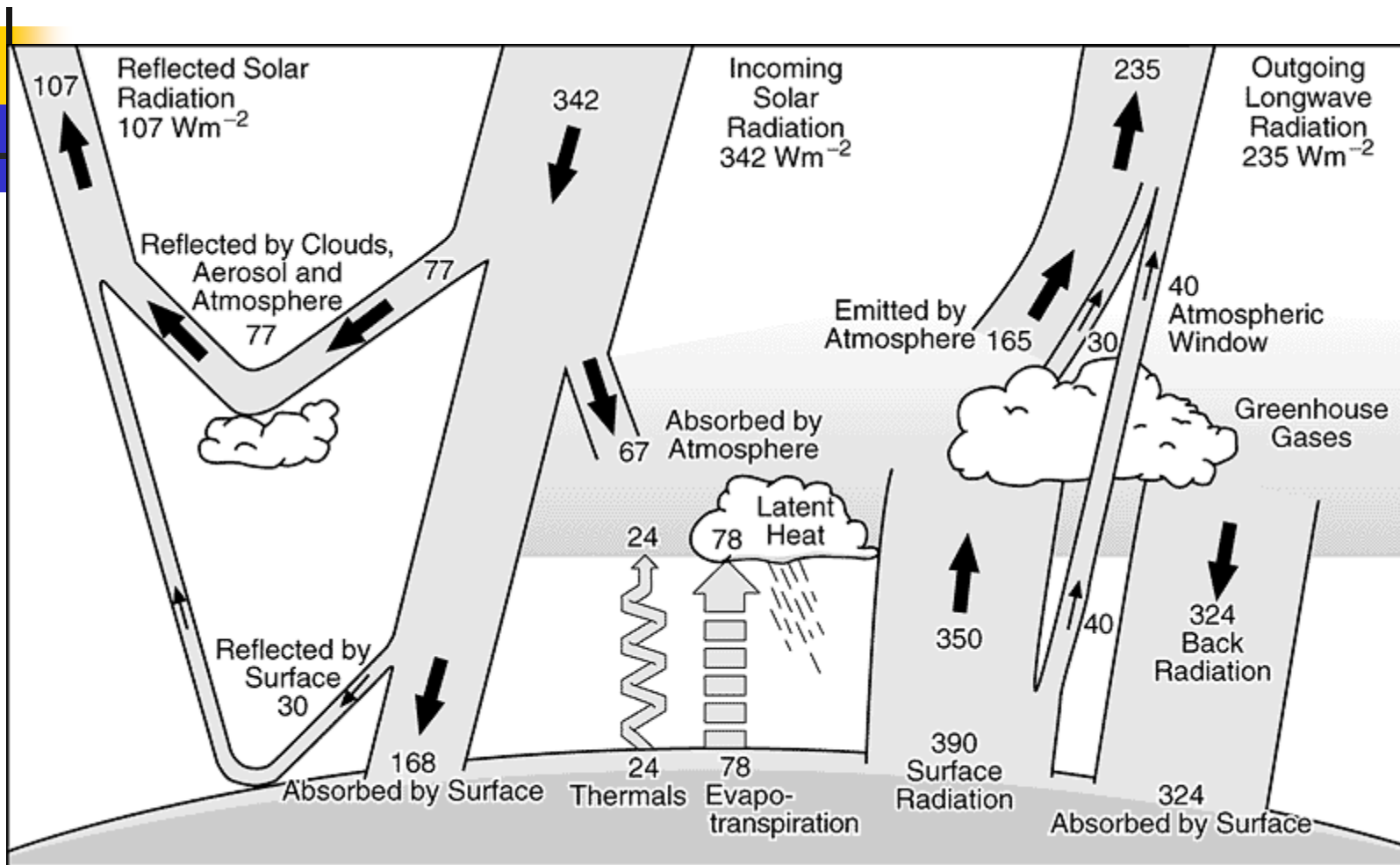
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- Exchange of “Something”
- Energy
- Matter or substance
- Information
- Interactions of physical quantities are governed by physical laws!

# Radiation Balance on the Earth



# Radiation Balance(Energy Flow)



IPCC,AR4(2001)

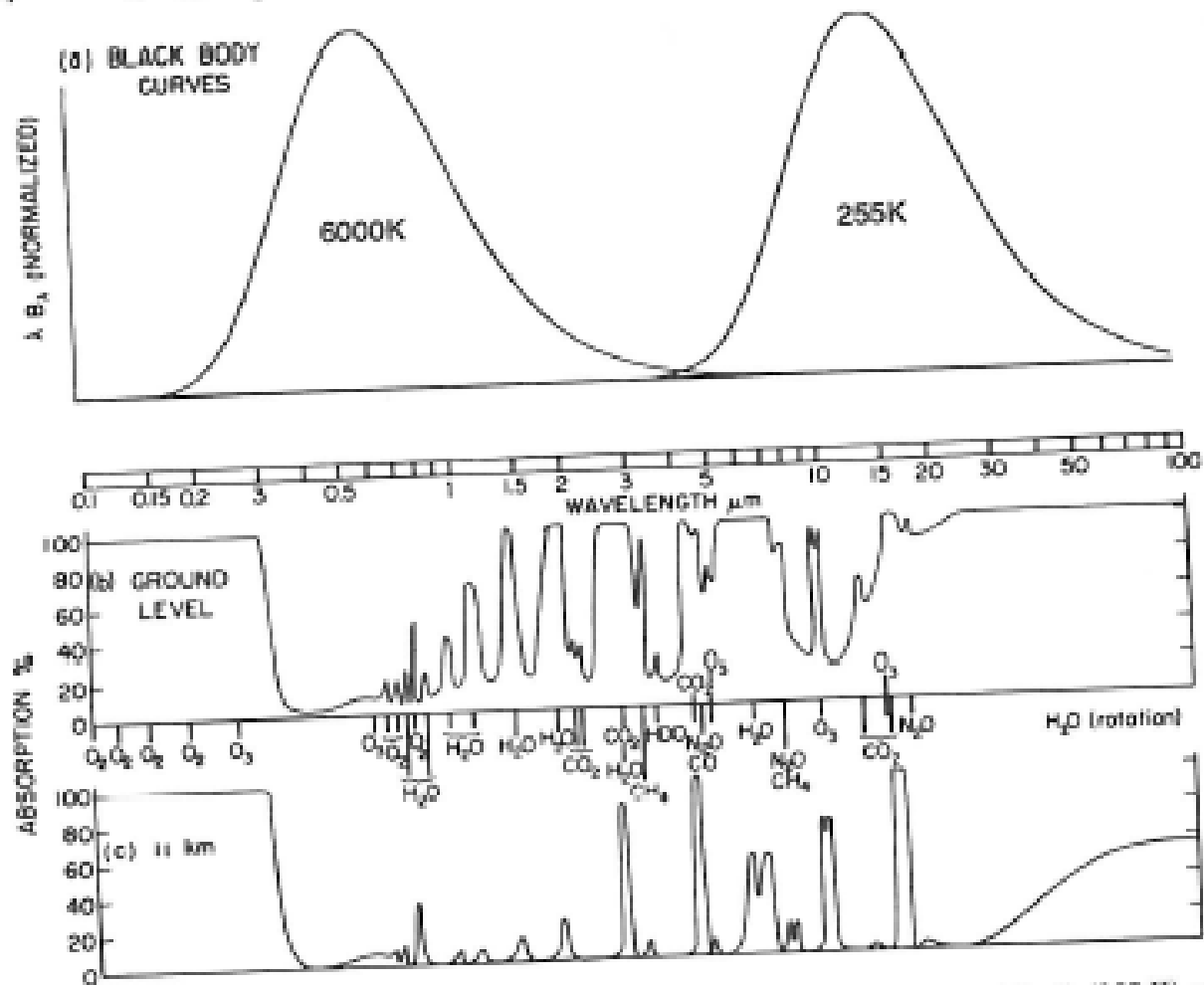


Fig. 3.2 The normalized blackbody emission spectra for the sun (6000 K) and Earth (255 K) as a function of wavelength (top). The fraction of radiation absorbed while passing from the surface to the top of the atmosphere as a function of wavelength (middle). The fraction of radiation absorbed from the tropopause to the top of the atmosphere as a function of wavelength (bottom). The atmospheric molecules contributing the important absorption features at each frequency are indicated. [Taken from Goody and Yung (1989). Reprinted with permission from Oxford University Press.]



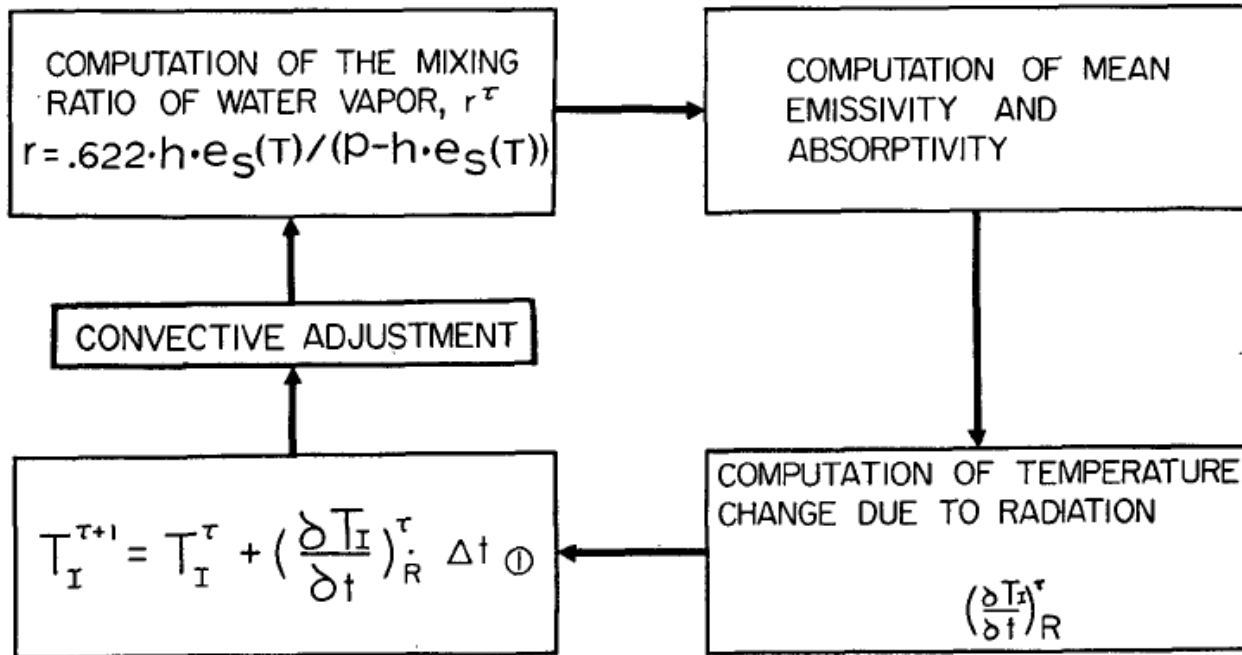


FIG. 2. Flow chart for the numerical time integration.

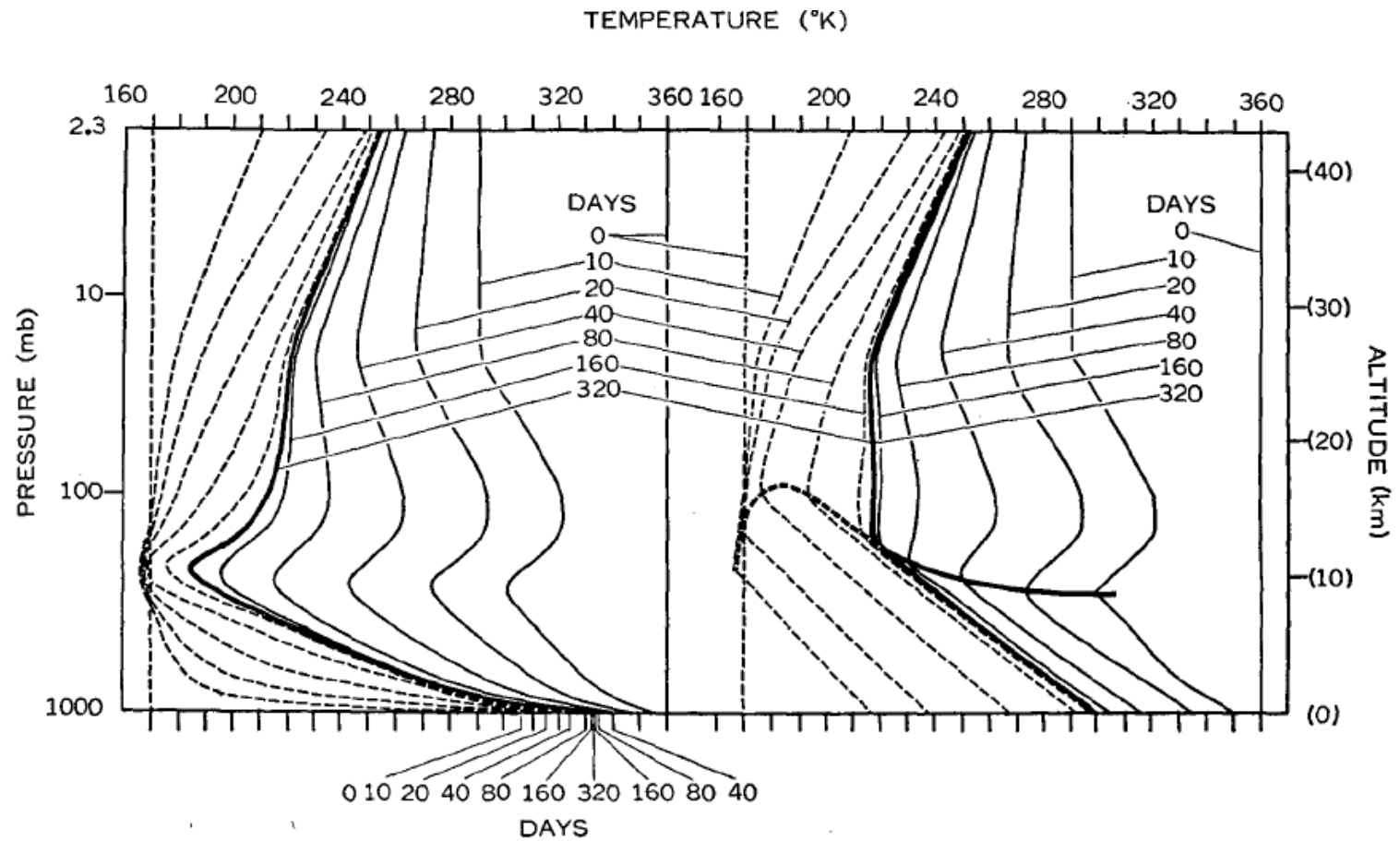


FIG. 1. The left and right hand sides of the figure, respectively, show the approach to states of pure radiative and thermal equilibrium. The solid and dashed lines show the approach from a warm and cold isothermal atmosphere.

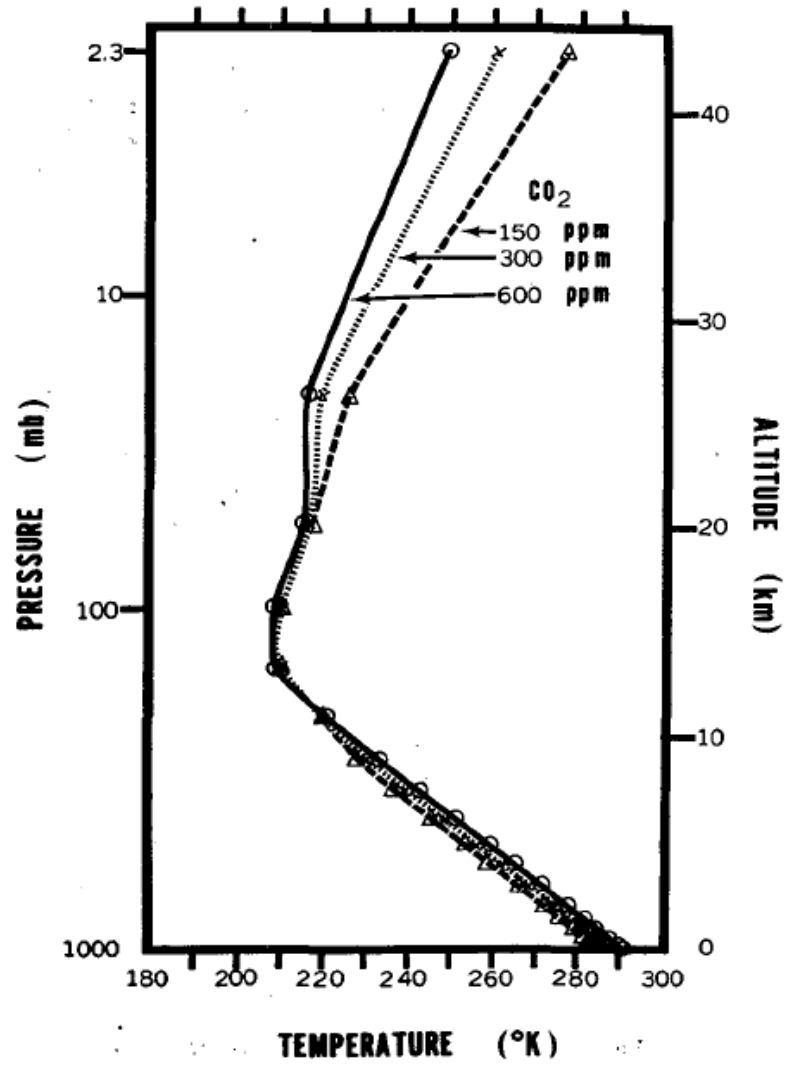


FIG. 16. Vertical distributions of temperature in radiative convective equilibrium for various values of CO<sub>2</sub> content.

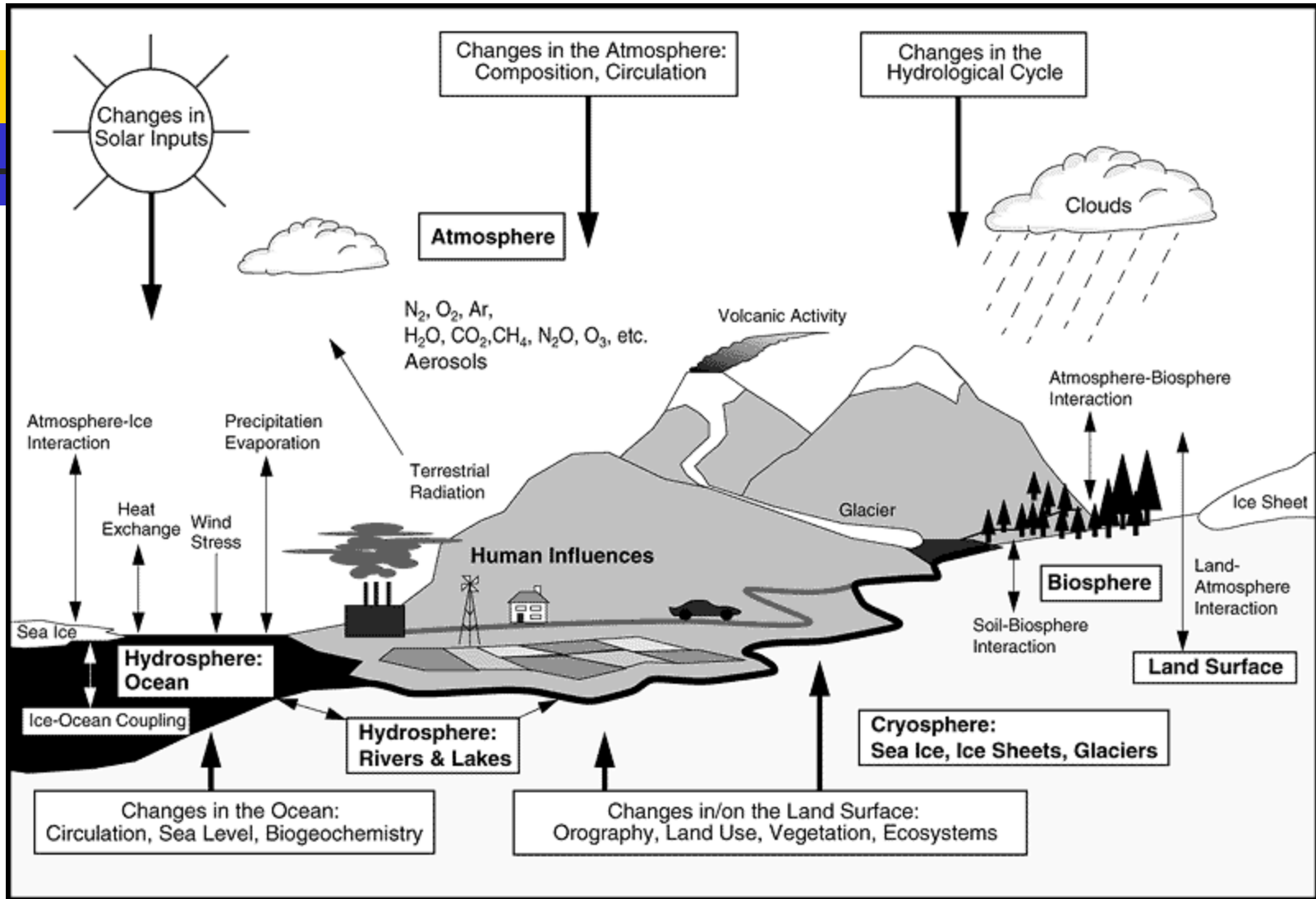


# Climate System

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- Many different components (physical, chemical, biological systems and so on)
- Many sub-systems with different characteristics!
- **Coupled** system
- **Mutual Interaction**

# Climate System

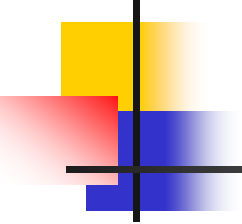




# Introduction of other sub-systems

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- Interaction is a key process!
- Time-scale is different
- Horizontal-scale is different!
- Coupler system is developed!



NWP

ENSO

Global Warming

Ice age

Days

A few Years

100 years

1000 years

Atmosphere

Atmosphere

Atmosphere

Atmosphere

Ocean

Ocean

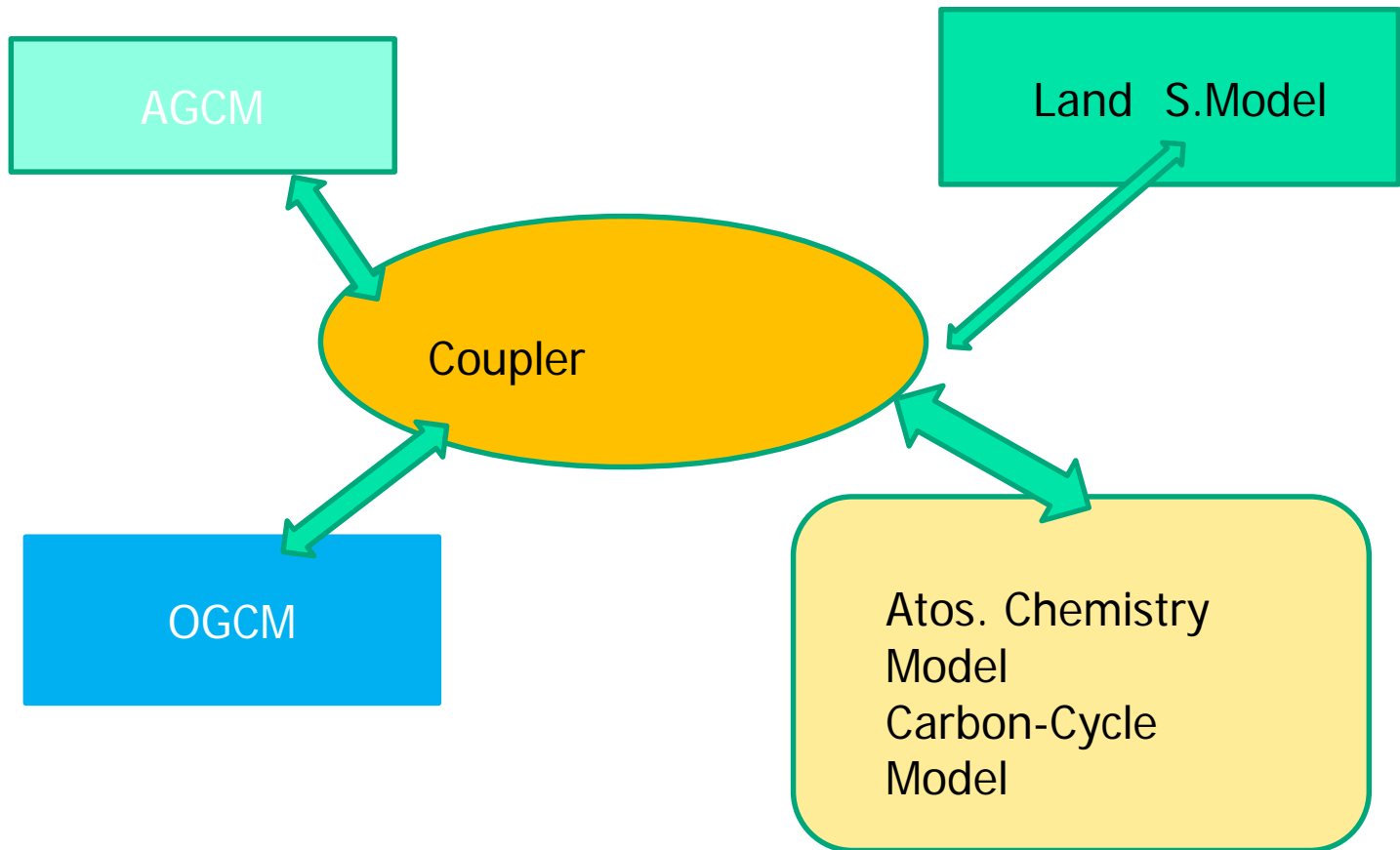
Ocean

GHG and LCLC

GHG and LCLC

Ice Sheet

# Coupler J-Cup





# Further expansion to Human Activity

(\* 仮 あるいはMIROC-INTEG とか。MIROC5.0 をベースにしたバージョン)

## Climate (Land S. Model MATSIRO)

Soil temperature Soil wetness etc

## Water Res. Model H08

Water Use of  
Agriculture and  
Industry Polution

農作物収量

水の利用  
(農業・工業・生活)

浸食

肥料投入

森林火災  
によるCO2排出

土地利用による  
CO2排出

温室効果ガス  
収支

森林伐採

## Eco-System VISIT

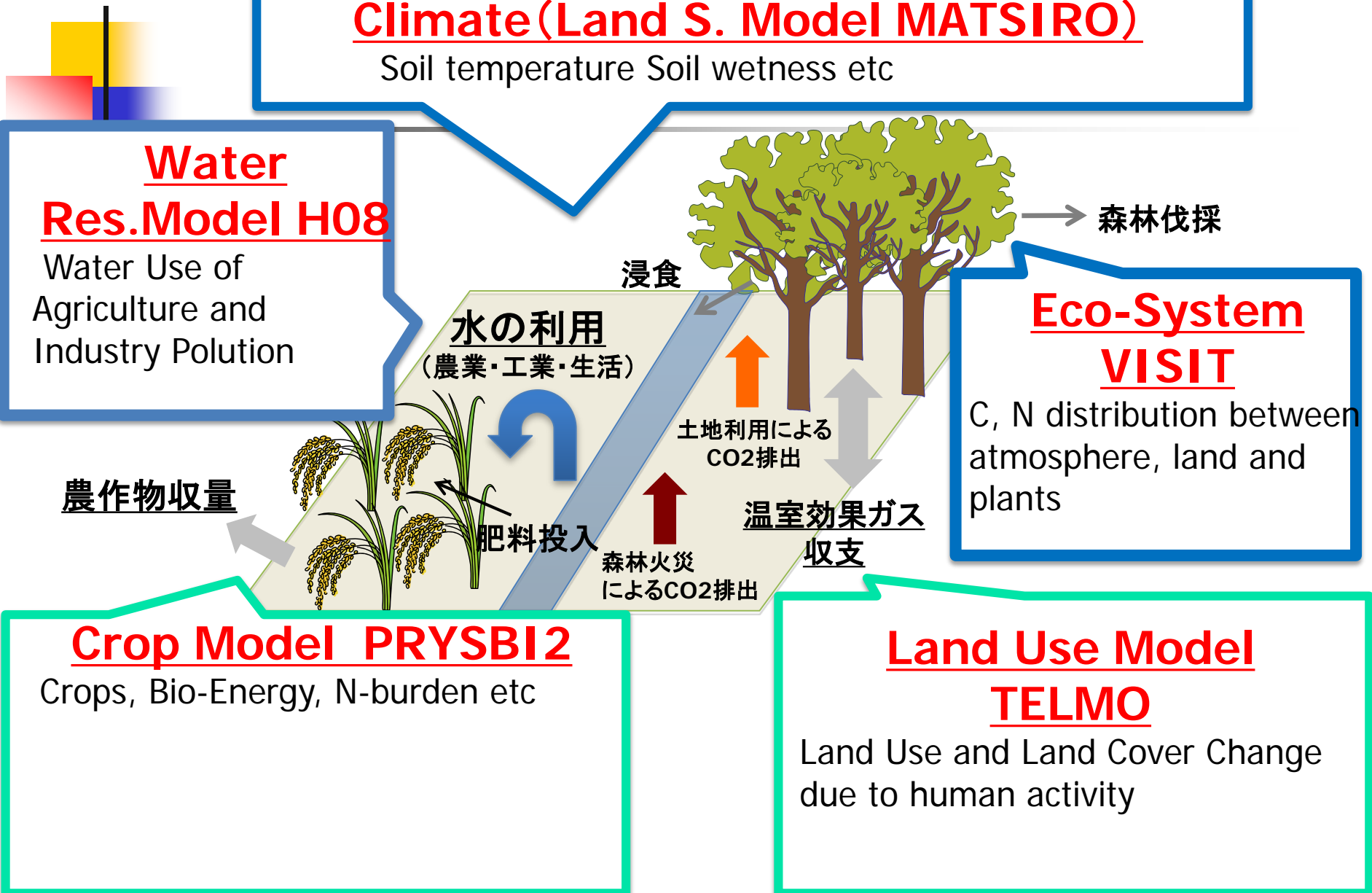
C, N distribution between  
atmosphere, land and  
plants

## Crop Model PRYSBI2

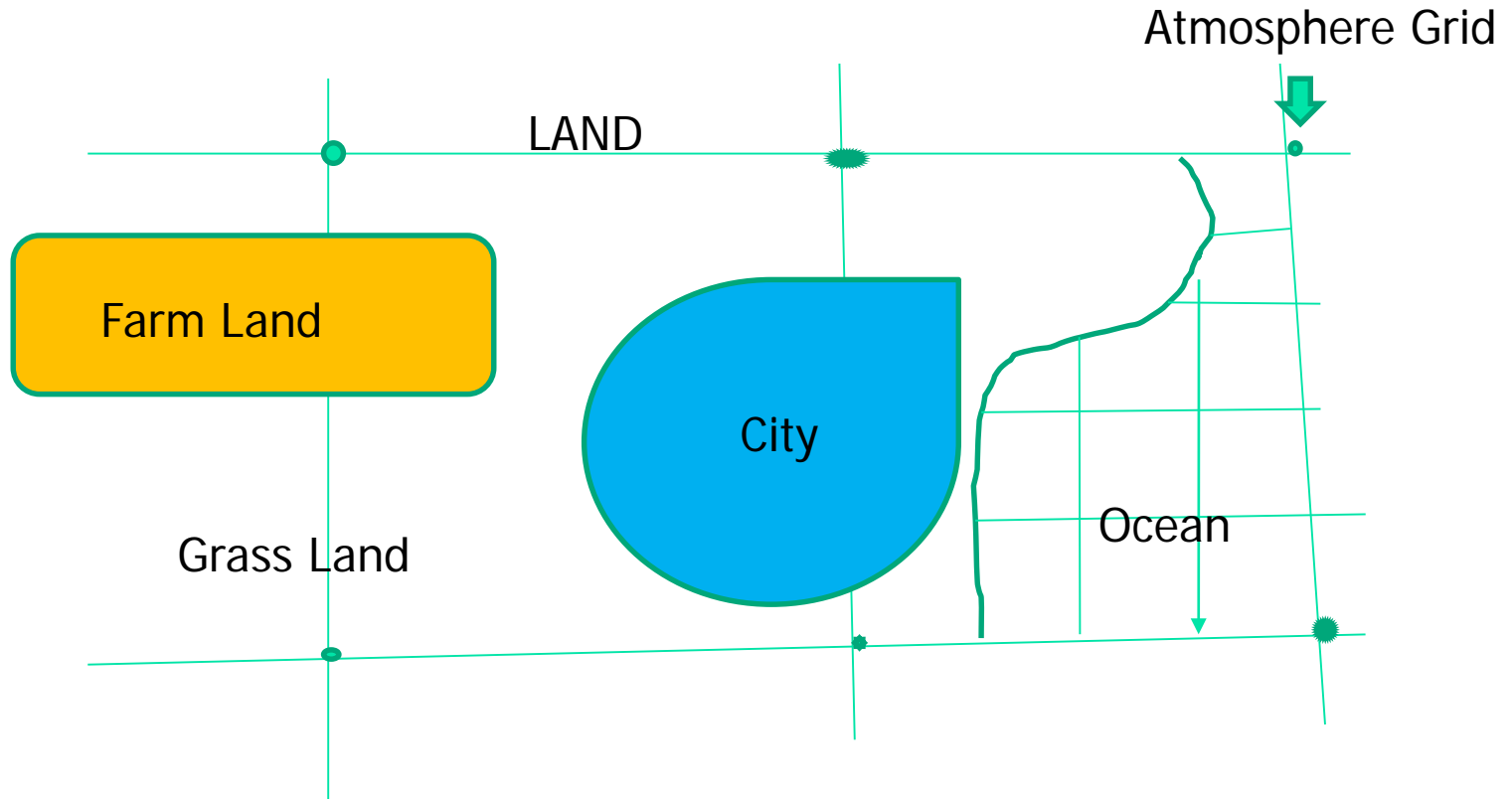
Crops, Bio-Energy, N-burden etc

## Land Use Model TELMO

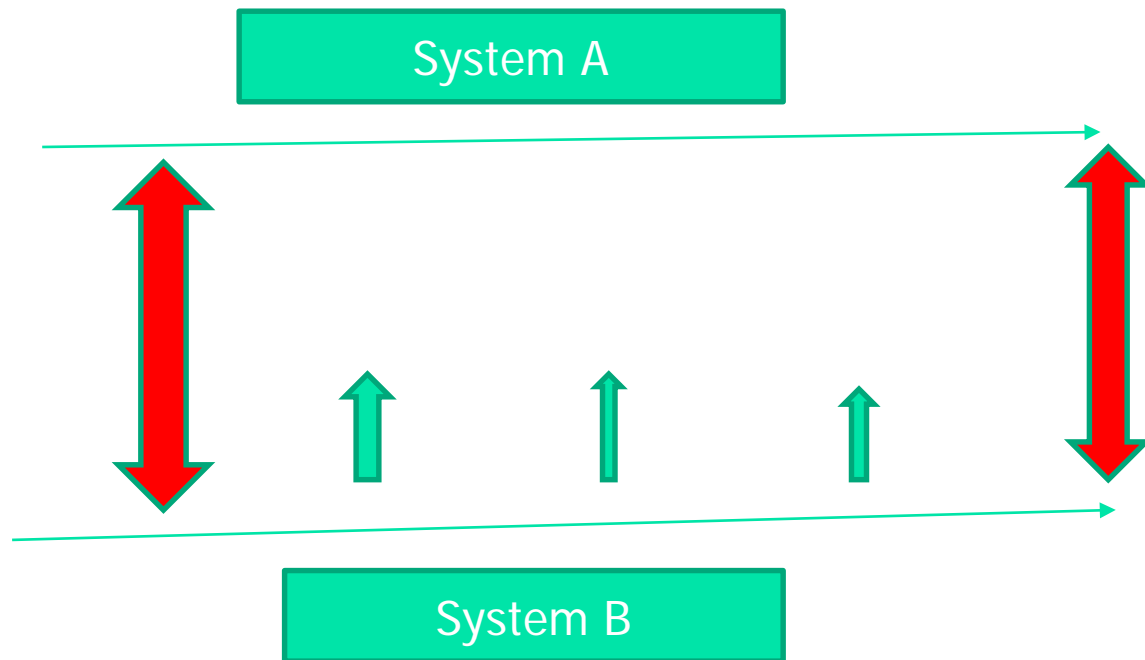
Land Use and Land Cover Change  
due to human activity



# How to handle a heterogeneous interaction?



# Different time-scale





# Many processes but

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- Many processes are included, but only quantitative elements!
- How to evaluate model results?
- For global warming,  $\Delta T$ s
- For Sustainability, ?
- Not NDP, not money, but money is important!
- Many indices, but ?



# Summary

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- For an integration study, integration by using a model is one possible way.
- Increase of computer power
- Agent-based Model for human-behavior
- How to make a judgement?
- Index like a NDP