

Scaling—a Plenitude of Power Laws

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Principles of Complex Systems, Vols. 1, 2, & 3D
CSYS/MATH 6701, 6713, & a pretend number,
2023–2024 | @pocsvox

Prof. Peter Sheridan Dodds | @peterdodds

Computational Story Lab | Vermont Complex Systems Center
Santa Fe Institute | University of Vermont



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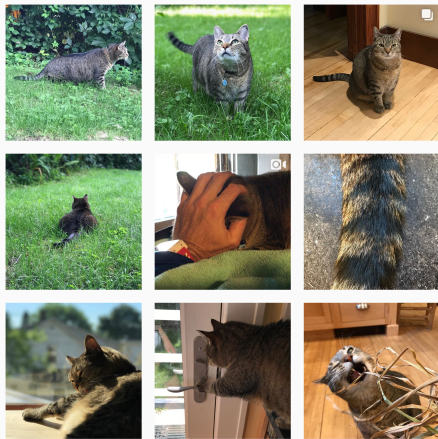
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The PoCverse
Scaling
3 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



Outline

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References

The PoCSverse
Scaling
4 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

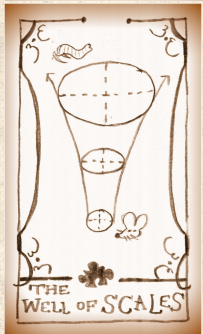
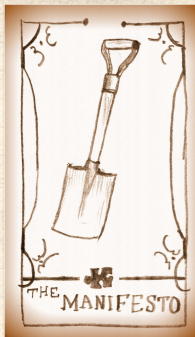
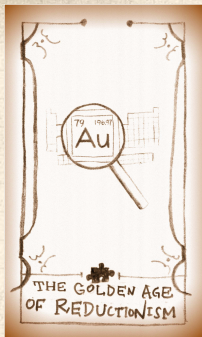
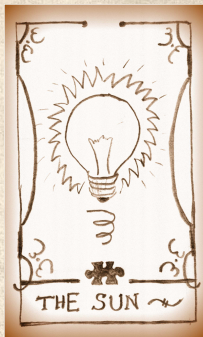
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References

The Boggoracle Speaks:





Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



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Scaling
7 of 106

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Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

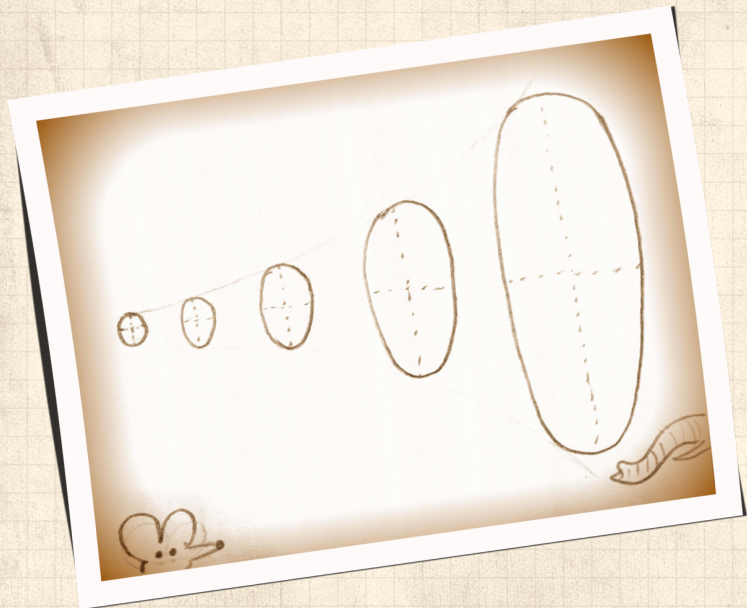
Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



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The PoCSverse
Scaling
8 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References

General observation:

Systems (complex or not) that cross many spatial and temporal scales often exhibit some form of **scaling**.



Scalingarama

The PoCSverse
Scaling
8 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References

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Outline—All about scaling:



Scalingarama

The PoCSverse
Scaling
8 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology


Specialization

References

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Scalingarama

The PoCSverse
Scaling
8 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology


Specialization


References

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Scalingarama

The PoCSverse
Scaling
8 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology


Specialization


References

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In PoCS, Vol. 2:



Scalingarama

The PoCSverse
Scaling
8 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology


Specialization


References

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The PoCSverse
Scaling
8 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References

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- Basic definitions.
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The PoCSverse
Scaling
8 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology



Specialization

References




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-  The Unsolved Allometry Theoricides.





Definitions

A **power law** relates two variables x and y as follows:

$$y = cx^\alpha$$

 α is the **scaling exponent** (or just exponent)

 α can be any number in principle but we will find various restrictions.

 c is the **prefactor** (which can be important!)



Definitions

The PoCverse
Scaling
10 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People


Money

Language

Technology


Specialization


References

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$$[c] = [\ell]/[V^{1/4}] = L/L^{3/4} = L^{1/4}.$$




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 More on this later with the Buckingham π theorem.



 Power-law relationships are linear in log-log space:

$$y = cx^\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_b y = \alpha \log_b x + \log_b c$$

with slope equal to α , the scaling exponent.

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Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money


Language

Technology

Specialization

References




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 Much searching for straight lines on **log-log** or **double-logarithmic plots**.

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language


Technology

Specialization

References




Looking at data


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Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References




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Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



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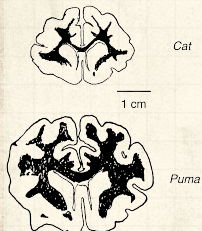
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- Yes, the Dozenalists  are right, 12 would be better.
- But: hands.¹And social pressure.
- Talk only about orders of magnitude (powers of 10).




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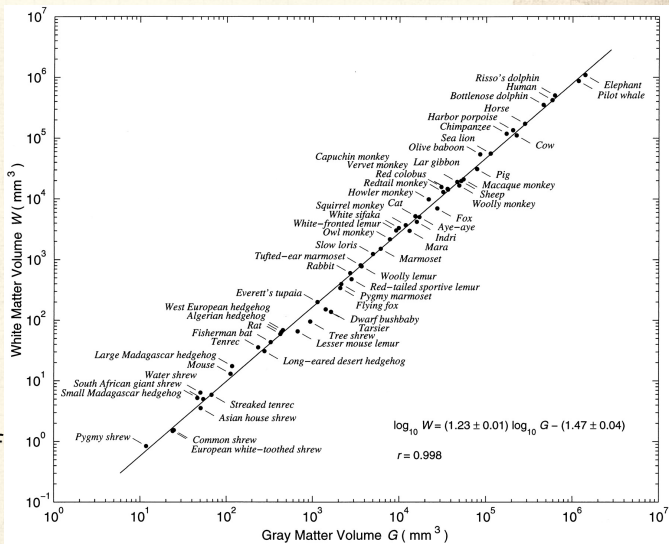
A beautiful, heart-warming example:




 G = volume of gray matter: 'computing elements'

 W = volume of white matter: 'wiring'

 $W \sim cG^{1.23}$



 from Zhang & Sejnowski, PNAS (2000) [38]

Why is $\alpha \simeq 1.23$?

The PoCverse
Scaling
13 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology


Specialization


References





Why is $\alpha \simeq 1.23$?


Quantities (following Zhang and Sejnowski):


 G = Volume of gray matter (cortex/processors)

 W = Volume of white matter (wiring)

 T = Cortical thickness (wiring)

 S = Cortical surface area


 L = Average length of white matter fibers


 p = density of axons on white matter/cortex interface





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 $G \sim L^3$

 Eliminate S and L to find $W \propto G^{4/3}/T$



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The PoCverse
Scaling
14 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money


Language

Technology

Specialization

References

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Why is $\alpha \simeq 1.23$?

The PoCverse
Scaling
14 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money


Language


Technology

Specialization

References

A rough understanding:

 We are here: $W \propto G^{4/3}/T$

 Observe weak scaling $T \propto G^{0.10 \pm 0.02}$.



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Implies $S \propto G^{0.9} \rightarrow$ convolutions fill space.



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Observe weak scaling $T \propto G^{0.10 \pm 0.02}$.



Implies $S \propto G^{0.9} \rightarrow$ convolutions fill space.



$\Rightarrow W \propto G^{4/3}/T \propto G^{1.23 \pm 0.02}$



Tricksiness:

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Biology

Physics

People

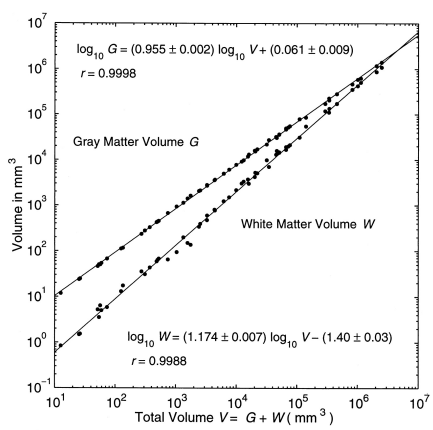
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Language

Technology

Specialization

References



With $V = G + W$, some power laws must be approximations.



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Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

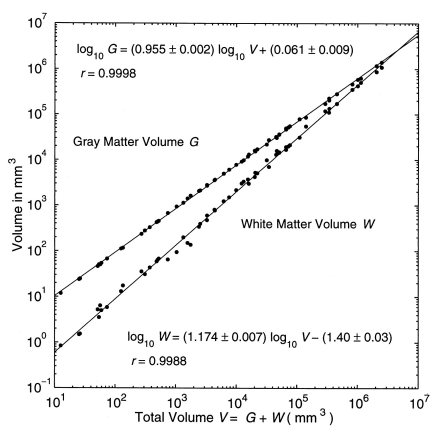
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Language

Technology

Specialization

References



With $V = G + W$, some power laws must be approximations.



Measuring exponents is a hairy business...



Disappointing deviations from scaling:






 Per George
Carlin 

Image from [here](#) 

The PoCSverse
Scaling
16 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology



Specialization

References



Disappointing deviations from scaling:



 Per George Carlin 



 Yes, should be the median.
#painful

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The PoCverse
Scaling
16 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization


References



Disappointing deviations from scaling:



The koala [↗](#), a few roos short in the top paddock:

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The PoCSverse
Scaling
16 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology


Specialization



References





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The koala , a few roos short in the top paddock:




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The koala , a few roos short in the top paddock:

-  Very small brains  relative to body size.
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-  Not many algorithms needed:

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 - Sleep.
 - Defend themselves if needed (tree-climbing crocodiles, humans).
 - Occasionally make more koalas.



Good scaling:


General rules of thumb:


 *High quality:* scaling persists over three or more orders of magnitude for **each variable**.



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 *Medium quality:* scaling persists over three or more orders of magnitude for **only one variable** and at least one for **the other**.



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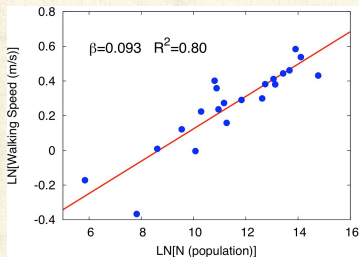
General rules of thumb:

-  *High quality:* scaling persists over three or more orders of magnitude for **each variable**.
-  *Medium quality:* scaling persists over three or more orders of magnitude for **only one variable** and at least one for **the other**.
-  *Very dubious:* scaling 'persists' over less than an order of magnitude for **both variables**.



Unconvincing scaling:

Average walking speed as a function of city population:



Two problems:

1. use of natural log, and
2. minute variation in dependent variable.



from Bettencourt et al. (2007)^[4]; otherwise totally great—more later.



Definitions

Power laws are the signature of **scale invariance**:


Scale invariant 'objects' look the 'same' when they are appropriately rescaled.



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 To **rescale** means to change the units of measurement for the relevant variables



Scale invariance

The PoCverse
Scaling
20 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money


Language

Technology

Specialization

References


Our friend $y = cx^\alpha$:


 If we rescale x as $x = rx'$ and y as $y = r^\alpha y'$,



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$$\Rightarrow y' = cx'^\alpha$$



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More on $y = ce^{-\lambda x}$:

🧱 Say $x_0 = 1/\lambda$ is the **characteristic scale**.



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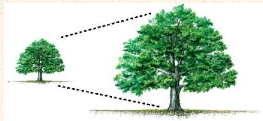
More on $y = ce^{-\lambda x}$:

🧱 Say $x_0 = 1/\lambda$ is the **characteristic scale**.

🧱 For $x \gg x_0$, y is small,
while for $x \ll x_0$, y is large.

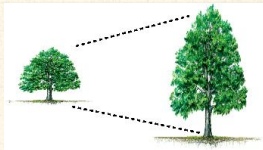


Isometry:



Dimensions scale linearly with each other.

Allometry:

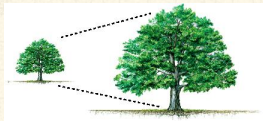


Dimensions scale nonlinearly.

Allometry: ↗

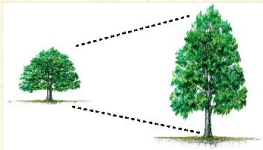


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Allometry:



Dimensions scale nonlinearly.

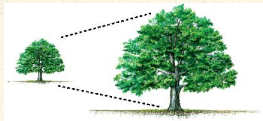
Allometry: ↗



Refers to differential growth rates of the parts of a living organism's body part or process.

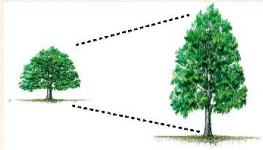


Isometry:



Dimensions scale linearly with each other.

Allometry:



Dimensions scale nonlinearly.

Allometry: ↗




Refers to differential growth rates of the parts of a living organism's body part or process.




First proposed by Huxley and Teissier, *Nature*, 1936
"Terminology of relative growth" [15, 34]



Isometry versus Allometry:

 Iso-metry = 'same measure'

 Allo-metry = 'other measure'



Definitions

The PoCverse
Scaling
23 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money


Language


Technology

Specialization

References

Isometry versus Allometry:


 Iso-metry = 'same measure'


 Allo-metry = 'other measure'

We use allometric scaling to refer to both:



Isometry versus Allometry:

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1. Nonlinear scaling of a dependent variable on an independent one (e.g., $y \propto x^{1/3}$)



Isometry versus Allometry:

 Iso-metry = 'same measure'

 Allo-metry = 'other measure'

We use allometric scaling to refer to both:

1. Nonlinear scaling of a dependent variable on an independent one (e.g., $y \propto x^{1/3}$)
2. The relative scaling of correlated measures (e.g., white and gray matter).



An interesting, earlier treatise on scaling:

The PoCverse
Scaling
24 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

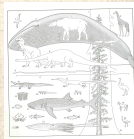
References

ON SIZE AND LIFE

THOMAS A. McMAHON AND JOHN TYLER BONNER



McMahon and
Bonner, 1983 [26]



The many scales of life:

The biggest living things (left). All the organisms are drawn to the same scale. 1, The largest flying bird (albatross); 2, the largest known animal (the blue whale); 3, the largest extinct land mammal (*Baluchitherium*) with a human figure shown for scale; 4, the tallest living land animal (giraffe); 5, *Tyrannosaurus*; 6, *Diplodocus*; 7, one of the largest flying reptiles (*Pteranodon*); 8, the largest extinct snake; 10, the largest living reptile (West African crocodile); 11, the largest extinct lizard; 12, the largest extinct bird (*Aepyornis*); 13, the largest jellyfish (*Cyanea*); 14, the largest living lizard (Komodo dragon); 15, sheep; 16, the largest bivalve mollusc (*Tridacna*); 17, the largest fish (whale shark); 18, horse; 19, the largest crustacean (Japanese spider crab); 20, the largest sea scorpion (Eurypterid); 21, large tarpon; 22, the largest lobster; 23, the largest mollusc (deep-water squid, *Architeuthis*); 24, ostrich; 25, the lower 105 feet of the largest organism (giant sequoia), with a 100-foot larch superposed.



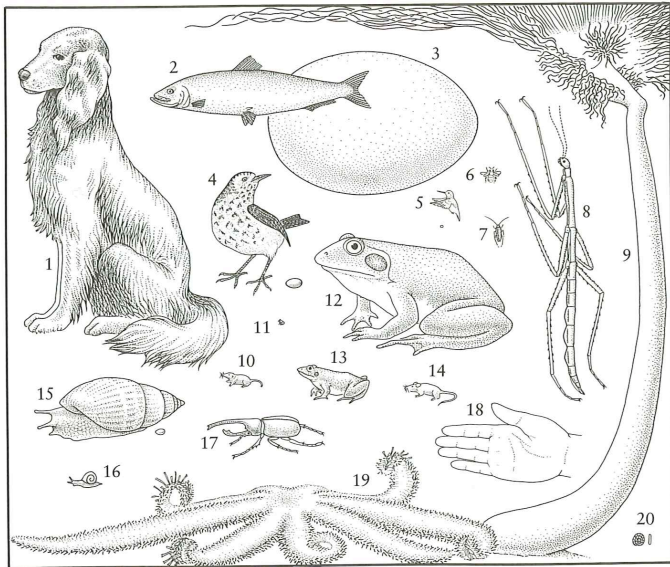
p. 2, McMahon and Bonner [26]

The many scales of life:

Medium-sized creatures (above). 1, Dog; 2, common herring; 3, the largest egg (*Aepyornis*); 4, song thrush with egg; 5, the smallest bird (hummingbird) with egg; 6, queen bee; 7, common cockroach; 8, the largest stick insect; 9, the largest polyp (*Branchiocerianthus*); 10, the smallest mammal (flying shrew); 11, the smallest vertebrate (a tropical frog); 12, the largest frog (goliath frog); 13, common grass frog; 14, house mouse; 15, the largest land snail (*Achatina*) with egg; 16, common snail; 17, the largest beetle (goliath beetle); 18, human hand; 19, the largest starfish (*Luidia*); 20, the largest free-moving protozoan (an extinct nummulite).

p. 3, McMahon and Bonner [26]

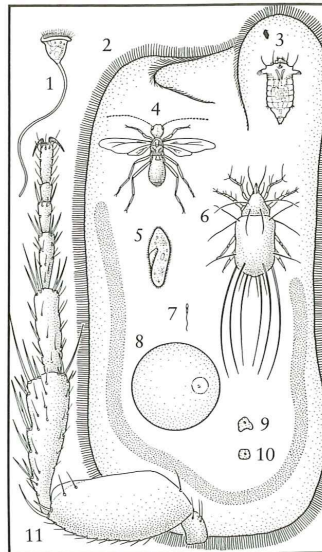
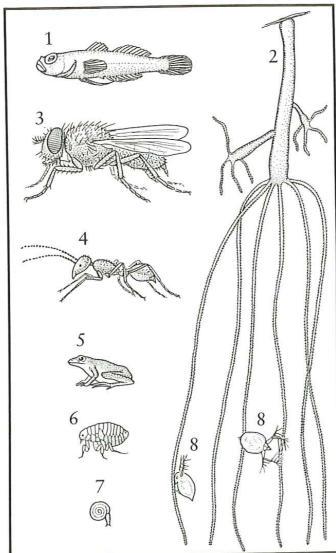
More on the Elephant Bird [here](#) ↗.



The many scales of life:

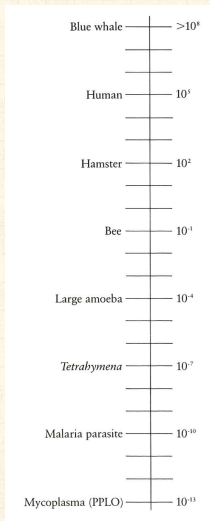
Small, "naked-eye" creatures (lower left). 1, One of the smallest fishes (*Trimmatom nanus*); 2, common brown hydra, expanded; 3, housefly; 4, medium-sized ant; 5, the smallest vertebrate (a tropical frog, the same as the one numbered 11 in the figure above); 6, flea (*Xenopsylla cheopis*); 7, the smallest land snail; 8, common water flea (*Daphnia*).

The smallest "naked-eye" creatures and some large microscopic animals and cells (below right). 1, *Vorticella*, a ciliate; 2, the largest ciliate protozoan (*Bursaria*); 3, the smallest many-celled animal (a rotifer); 4, smallest flying insect (*Elaphis*); 5, another ciliate (*Paramecium*); 6, cheese mite; 7, human sperm; 8, human ovum; 9, dysentery amoeba; 10, human liver cell; 11, the foreleg of the flea (numbered 6 in the figure to the left).



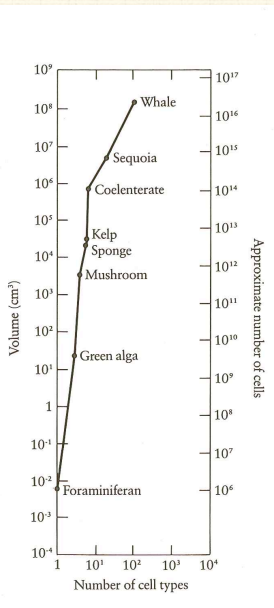
3, McMahon and Bonner [26]

Size range (in grams) and cell differentiation:



10^{-13} to 10^8 g, p. 3,

McMahon and Bonner [26]



The PoCverse
Scaling
28 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

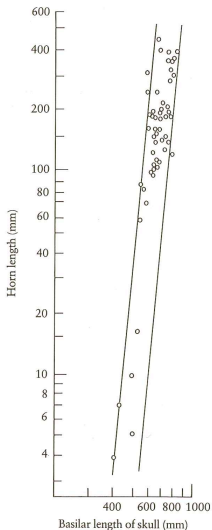
Technology

Specialization

References



Titanotheres horns: $L_{\text{horn}} \sim L_{\text{skull}}^4$



The PoCverse
Scaling
29 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

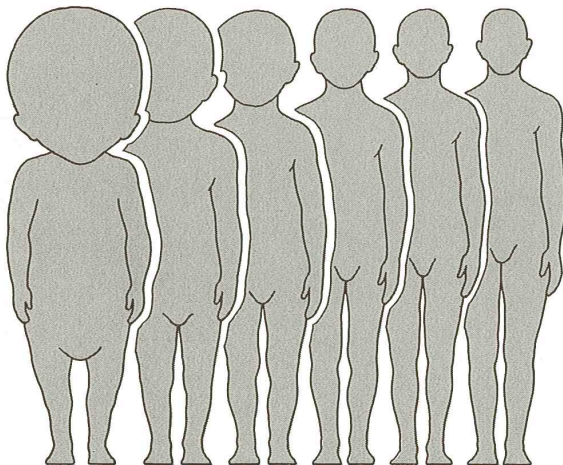
Specialization

References



p. 36, McMahon and Bonner [26]; a bit dubious.

Non-uniform growth:



years

0 • 42

0 • 75

2 • 75

6 • 75

12 • 75

25 • 75

The PoCverse
Scaling
30 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

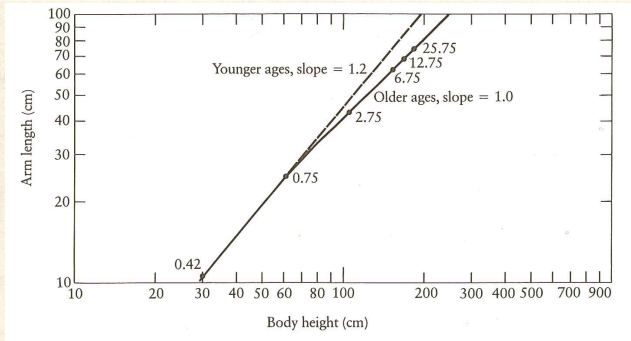
Specialization

References



Non-uniform growth—arm length versus height:

Good example of a **break in scaling**:

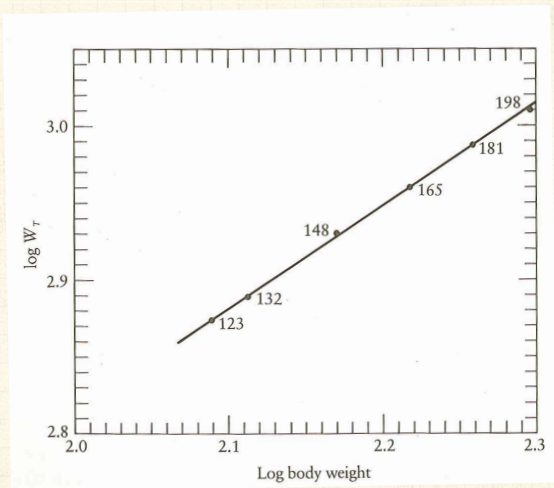


A **crossover** in scaling occurs around a height of 1 metre.

p. 32, McMahon and Bonner [26]



Weightlifting: $M_{\text{world record}} \propto M_{\text{lifter}}^{2/3}$



Idea: Power \sim cross-sectional area of isometric lifters.

p. 53, McMahon and Bonner [26]

The PoCverse
Scaling
32 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money


Language

Technology

Specialization

References



"Scaling in athletic world records" 
Savaglio and Carbone,
Nature, **404**, 244, 2000. [33]



Mean speed $\langle s \rangle$ decays
with race time τ :

$$\langle s \rangle \sim \tau^{-\beta}$$

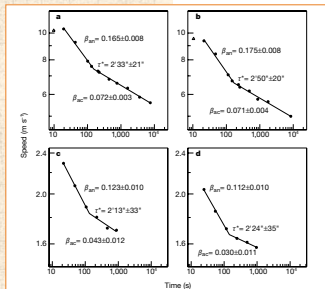


Figure 1 Plots of world-record mean speeds against the record time (at November 1999). **a,b**, Running, and **c,d**, swimming records: for men (**a,c**), we consider 11 races (200 m, 400 m, 800 m, 1,000 m, 1,500 m, the mile, 3,000 m, 5,000 m, 10,000 m, 1 hour, and marathon); the same races are considered for women (**b,d**), apart from the 1 hour races. Lines represent the best fit. The scaling exponents β and characteristic times τ^* of the breakpoints are shown; characteristic times have been determined by using a χ^2 minimization of a broken power law. Triangles in **a,b** represent the 100 m race, which is excluded from the analysis because the mean speed is strongly affected by the standing start of athletes.



EEK: Small scaling
regimes



“Scaling in athletic world records” ↗
Savaglio and Carbone,
Nature, **404**, 244, 2000. [33]



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Break in scaling at around
 $\tau \approx 150\text{--}170$ seconds

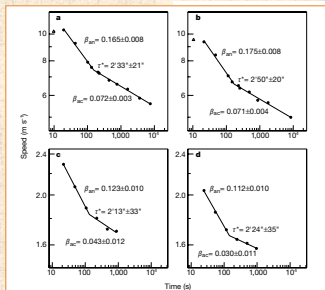


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Break in scaling at around
 $\tau \simeq 150\text{--}170$ seconds



Anaerobic-aerobic
transition

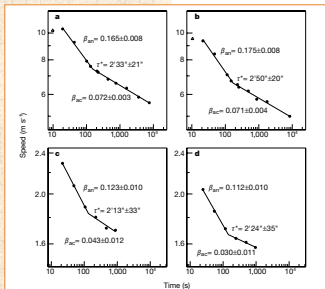


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Anaerobic-aerobic
transition



Roughly 1 km running
race

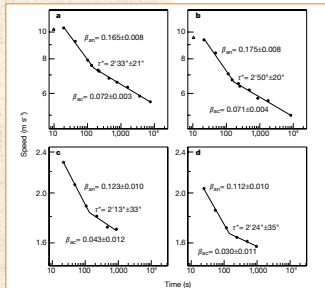


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EEK: Small scaling
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Mean speed $\langle s \rangle$ decays
with race time τ :

$$\langle s \rangle \sim \tau^{-\beta}$$



Break in scaling at around
 $\tau \simeq 150\text{--}170$ seconds



Anaerobic-aerobic
transition



Roughly 1 km running
race



Running decays faster
than swimming

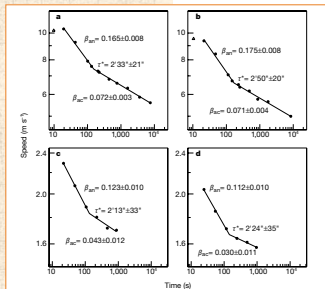
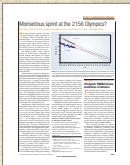


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EEK: Small scaling
regimes





"Athletics: Momentous sprint at the 2156 Olympics?"

Tatem et al.,
Nature, **431**, 525–525, 2004. [35]

Linear extrapolation for the 100 metres:

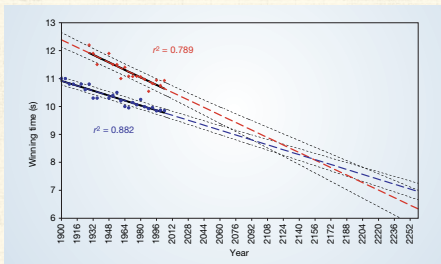


Figure 1 The winning Olympic 100-metre sprint times for men (blue points) and women (red points), with superimposed best-fit linear regression lines (solid black lines) and coefficients of determination. The regression lines are extrapolated (broken blue and red lines for men and women, respectively) and 95% confidence intervals (dotted black lines) based on the available points are superimposed. The projections intersect just before the 2156 Olympics, when the winning women's 100-metre sprint time of 8.079 s will be faster than the men's at 8.098 s.

Tatem: "If I'm wrong anyone is welcome to come and question me about the result after the 2156 Olympics."

The PoCverse
Scaling
34 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



Stories—The Fraction Assassin:²

The PoCVerse
Scaling
35 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



1*bonk bonk*

Animal power

The PoCverse
Scaling
36 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References

Fundamental biological and ecological constraint:

$$P = c M^\alpha$$

P = basal metabolic rate

M = organismal body mass



Animal power

The PoCverse
Scaling
36 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References

Fundamental biological and ecological constraint:

$$P = c M^\alpha$$

P = basal metabolic rate

M = organismal body mass



$$P = cM^\alpha$$

Prefactor c depends on **body plan** and **body temperature**:



$$P = c M^\alpha$$

Prefactor c depends on **body plan** and **body temperature**:

Birds 39–41 °C

Eutherian Mammals 36–38 °C

Marsupials 34–36 °C

Monotremes 30–31 °C



What one might expect:

$$\alpha = 2/3$$

The PoCverse

Scaling

38 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology


Specialization

References



What one might expect:

$\alpha = 2/3$ because ...


 Dimensional analysis suggests
an energy balance surface law:

$$P \propto S \propto V^{2/3} \propto M^{2/3}$$




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 **Lognormal fluctuations:**
Gaussian fluctuations in $\log P$ around $\log cM^\alpha$.





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 **Lognormal fluctuations:**
Gaussian fluctuations in $\log P$ around $\log cM^\alpha$.

 Stefan-Boltzmann law  for radiated energy:

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \sigma \epsilon S T^4 \propto S$$



The prevailing belief of the Church of Quarterology:

$$\alpha = 3/4$$

$$P \propto M^{3/4}$$

The PoCSverse
Scaling
39 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



The prevailing belief of the Church of Quarterology:

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$$P \propto M^{3/4}$$

Huh?

The PoCSverse
Scaling
39 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization


References



The prevailing belief of the Church of Quarterology:

Most obvious concern:

$$3/4 - 2/3 = 1/12$$

 An exponent higher than 2/3 points suggests a fundamental inefficiency in biology.

The PoCSverse
Scaling
40 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization



References



The prevailing belief of the Church of Quarterology:

Most obvious concern:

$$3/4 - 2/3 = 1/12$$

-  An exponent higher than $2/3$ points suggests a fundamental inefficiency in biology.
-  Organisms must somehow be running 'hotter' than they need to balance heat loss.



Related putative scalings:

The PoCSverse
Scaling
41 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money


Language


Technology


Specialization


References


Wait! There's more!:

 number of capillaries $\propto M^{3/4}$

 time to reproductive maturity $\propto M^{1/4}$

 heart rate $\propto M^{-1/4}$




 cross-sectional area of aorta $\propto M^{3/4}$

 population density $\propto M^{-3/4}$



The great 'law' of heartbeats:

Assuming:

-  Average lifespan $\propto M^\beta$
-  Average heart rate $\propto M^{-\beta}$
-  Irrelevant but perhaps $\beta = 1/4$.

The PoCverse
Scaling
42 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology




Specialization

References



The great 'law' of heartbeats:

Assuming:

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Then:

The PoCverse
Scaling
42 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



The great 'law' of heartbeats:

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Then:

- Average number of heart beats in a lifespan

The PoCverse
Scaling
42 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



The great 'law' of heartbeats:

Assuming:

- 🧱 Average lifespan $\propto M^\beta$
- 🧱 Average heart rate $\propto M^{-\beta}$
- 🧱 Irrelevant but perhaps $\beta = 1/4$.

Then:

- 🧱 Average number of heart beats in a lifespan \simeq (Average lifespan) \times (Average heart rate)

The PoCverse
Scaling
42 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



The great 'law' of heartbeats:

Assuming:

- Average lifespan $\propto M^\beta$
- Average heart rate $\propto M^{-\beta}$
- Irrelevant but perhaps $\beta = 1/4$.

Then:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Average number of heart beats in a lifespan} \\ & \approx (\text{Average lifespan}) \times (\text{Average heart rate}) \\ & \propto M^{\beta-\beta} \\ & \propto M^0 \end{aligned}$$

The PoCverse
Scaling
42 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



The great 'law' of heartbeats:

The PoCverse
Scaling
42 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money




Language

Technology


Specialization


References

Assuming:

-  Average lifespan $\propto M^\beta$
-  Average heart rate $\propto M^{-\beta}$
-  Irrelevant but perhaps $\beta = 1/4$.

Then:

-  Average number of heart beats in a lifespan
 $\simeq (\text{Average lifespan}) \times (\text{Average heart rate})$
 $\propto M^{\beta-\beta}$
 $\propto M^0$

-  Number of heartbeats per life time is independent of organism size!



The great 'law' of heartbeats:

The PoCverse
Scaling
42 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References

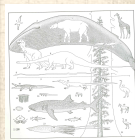
Assuming:

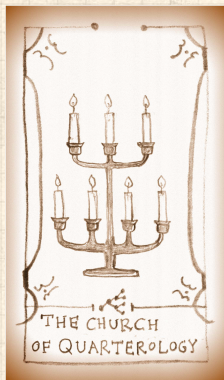
- Average lifespan $\propto M^\beta$
- Average heart rate $\propto M^{-\beta}$
- Irrelevant but perhaps $\beta = 1/4$.

Then:

- Average number of heart beats in a lifespan
 \approx (Average lifespan) \times (Average heart rate)
 $\propto M^{\beta-\beta}$
 $\propto M^0$

- Number of heartbeats per life time is independent of organism size!
- ≈ 1.5 billion....





Ecology—Species-area law: ↗

The PoCverse
Scaling
44 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References

Allegedly (data is messy): [21, 19]



“An equilibrium theory of insular zoogeography” ↗

MacArthur and Wilson,
Evolution, **17**, 373–387, 1963. [21]



$$N_{\text{species}} \propto A^{\beta}$$



According to physicists—on islands: $\beta \approx 1/4$.



Also—on continuous land: $\beta \approx 1/8$.

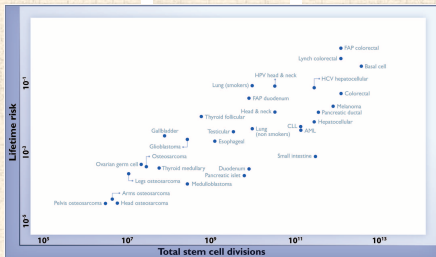


Cancer:



“Variation in cancer risk among tissues can be explained by the number of stem cell divisions” ↗

Tomasetti and Vogelstein,
Science, **347**, 78–81, 2015. [36]



FAP – Familial Adenomatous Polyposis • HCV – Hepatitis C virus • HPV – Human papillomavirus • CLL – Chronic lymphocytic leukemia • AML – Acute myeloid leukemia
Fig. 1. The relationship between the number of stem cell divisions in the lifetime of a given tissue and the lifetime risk of cancer in that tissue. Values are from Table S1, the derivation of which is discussed in the supplementary materials.

Roughly: $p \sim r^{2/3}$ where p = life time probability and r = rate of stem cell replication.

The PoCVerse
Scaling
45 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



“How fast do living organisms move:
Maximum speeds from bacteria to
elephants and whales” ↗

Meyer-Vernet and Rospars,
American Journal of Physics, **83**, 719–722,
2015. [28]

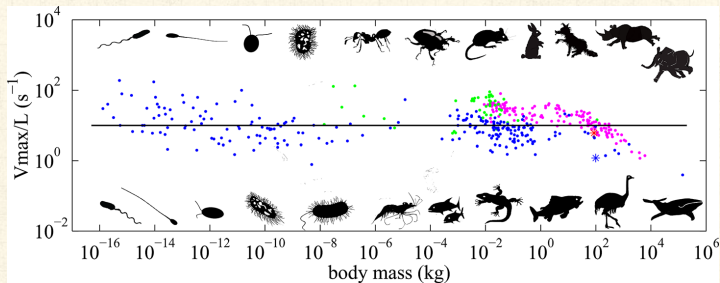


Fig. 1. Maximum relative speed versus body mass for 202 running species (157 mammals plotted in magenta and 45 non-mammals plotted in green), 127 swimming species and 91 micro-organisms (plotted in blue). The sources of the data are given in Ref. 16. The solid line is the maximum relative speed [Eq. (13)] estimated in Sec. III. The human world records are plotted as asterisks (upper for running and lower for swimming). Some examples of organisms of various masses are sketched in black (drawings by François Meyer).

Insert assignment question ↗



"A general scaling law reveals why the largest animals are not the fastest" ↗

Hirt et al.,
Nature Ecology & Evolution, **1**, 1116, 2017. [12]

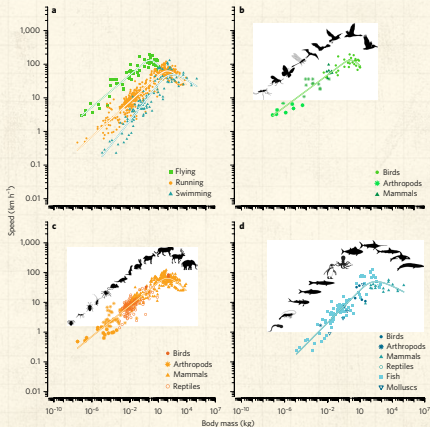


Figure 2 | Empirical data and time-dependent model fit for the allometric scaling of maximum speed. a. Comparison of scaling for the different locomotion modes (flying, running, swimming). **b–d.** Taxonomic differences are illustrated separately for flying (**b**; $n=55$), running (**c**; $n=458$) and swimming (**d**; $n=109$) animals. Overall model fit: $R^2=0.893$. The residual variation does not exhibit a signature of taxonomy (only a weak effect of thermoregulation; see Methods).

The PoCverse
Scaling
47 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money


Language

Technology

Specialization

References



"A general scaling law reveals why the largest animals are not the fastest" 

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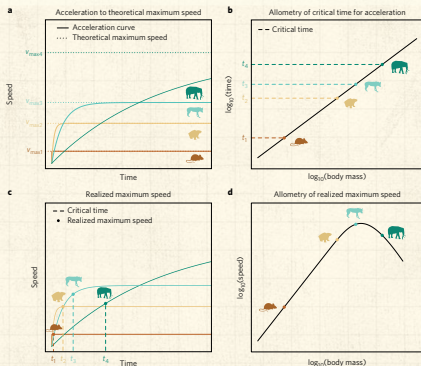
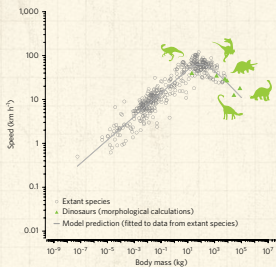


Figure 1 | Concept of time-dependent and mass-dependent realized maximum speed of animals. **a.** Acceleration of animals follows a saturation curve (solid lines) approaching the theoretical maximum speed (dotted lines) depending on body mass (colour code). **b.** The time available for acceleration increases with body mass following a power law. **c,d.** This critical time determines the realized maximum speed (**c**), yielding a hump-shaped increase of maximum speed with body mass (**d**).



Theoretical story:




 Maximum speed increases with size: $v_{\max} = aM^b$

Figure 4 | Predicting the maximum speed of extinct species with the time-dependent model. The model prediction (grey line) is fitted to data of extant species (grey circles) and extended to higher body masses. Speed data for dinosaurs (green triangles) come from detailed morphological model calculations (values in Table 1) and were not used to obtain model parameters.

Note: [28] not cited.

The PoCverse
Scaling
49 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



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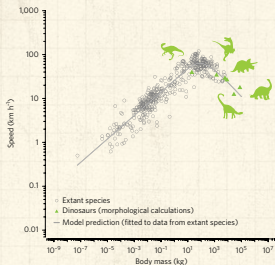


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- Maximum speed increases with size: $v_{\max} = aM^b$
- Takes a while to get going: $v(t) = v_{\max}(1 - e^{-kt})$

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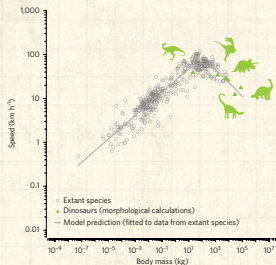


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- $k \sim F_{\max}/M \sim cM^{d-1}$
Literature: $0.75 \lesssim d \lesssim 0.94$

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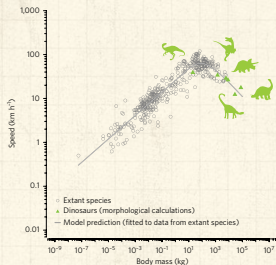


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- Acceleration time = depletion time for anaerobic energy: $\tau \sim fM^g$
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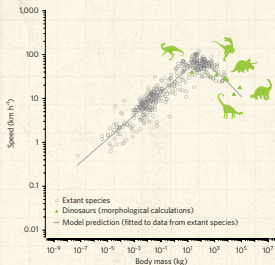


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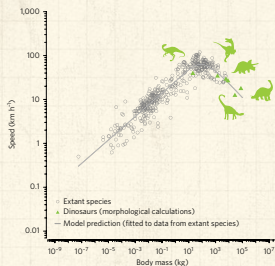


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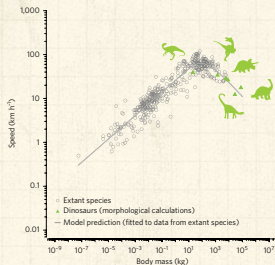


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- 📦 $v_{\max} = aM^b (1 - e^{-hM^i})$
- 📦 $i = d - 1 + g$ and $h = cf$

- 📦 Literature search for for maximum speeds of running, flying and swimming animals.
- 📦 Search terms: “maximum speed”, “escape speed”, and “sprint speed”.

Note: [28] not cited.



Engines:

The PoCverse
Scaling
50 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

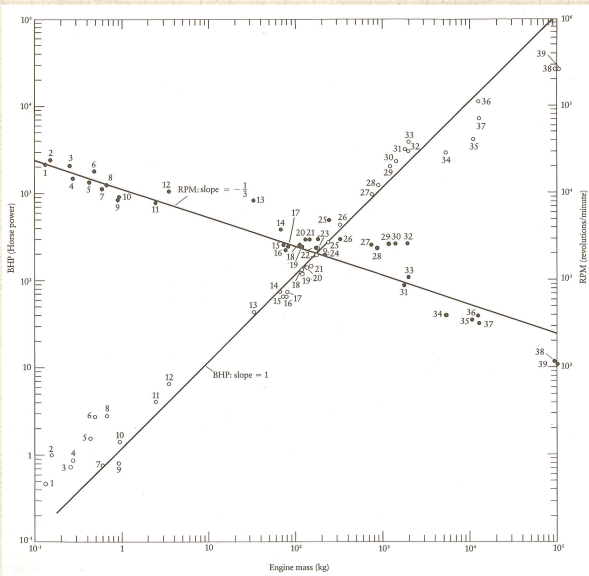
Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References

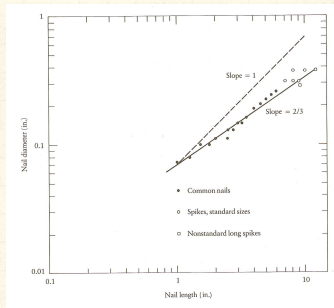


BHP = brake horse power



The allometry of nails:

Observed: Diameter \propto Length^{2/3} or $d \propto \ell^{2/3}$.



Since $ld^2 \propto$ Volume v :

The PoCverse

Scaling

51 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

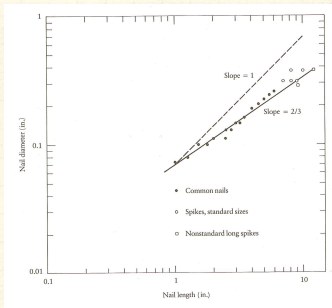
Specialization

References




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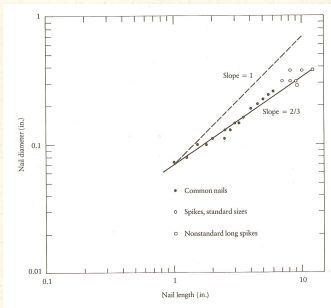
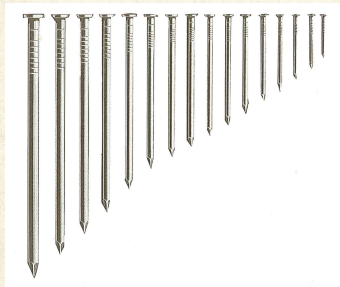
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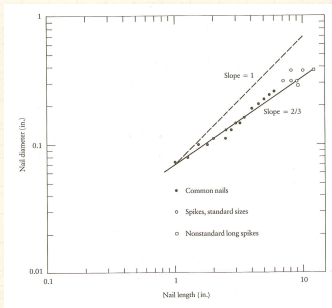
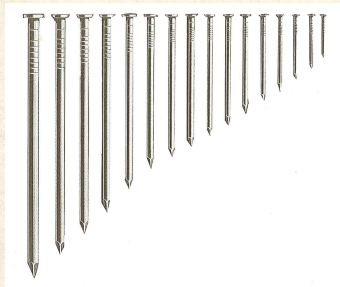
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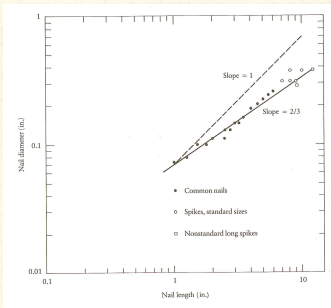
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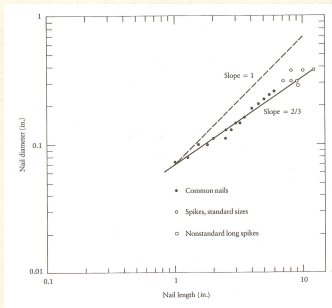
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Since $ld^2 \propto$ Volume v :

🧱 Diameter \propto Mass^{2/7} or $d \propto v^{2/7}$.

🧱 Length \propto Mass^{3/7} or $\ell \propto v^{3/7}$.

🧱 Nails lengthen faster than they broaden (c.f. trees).

p. 58–59, McMahon and Bonner [26]



The allometry of nails:

A buckling instability?:

The PoCSverse
Scaling
52 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology



Specialization

References



The allometry of nails:

A buckling instability?:

 Physics/Engineering result : Columns buckle under a load which depends on d^4/ℓ^2 .

The PoCSverse
Scaling
52 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology



Specialization


References



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 To drive nails in, posit resistive force \propto nail circumference = πd .

The PoCverse
Scaling
52 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology


Specialization

References



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- Another smart person's contribution: [Euler,](#) [1757](#) [↗](#)



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- Another smart person's contribution: [Euler, 1757](#) [↗](#)
- Also see McMahon, "Size and Shape in Biology," Science, 1973. ^[25]



Rowing: Speed \propto (number of rowers)^{1/9}

The PoCverse
Scaling
53 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

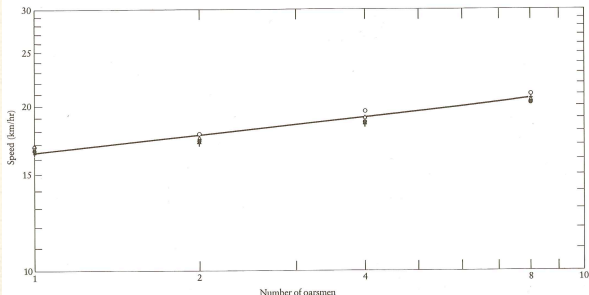
Technology

Specialization

References

Shell dimensions and performances.


No. of oarsmen	Modifying description	Length, l (m)	Beam, b (m)	l/b	Boat mass per oarsman (kg)	Time for 2000 m (min)			
						I	II	III	IV
8	Heavyweight	18.28	0.610	30.0	14.7	5.87	5.92	5.82	5.73
4	Lightweight	18.28	0.598	30.6	14.7				
4	With coxswain	12.80	0.574	22.3	18.1				
4	Without coxswain	11.75	0.574	21.0	18.1	6.33	6.42	6.48	6.13
2	Double scull	9.76	0.381	25.6	13.6				
2	Pair-oared shell	9.76	0.356	27.4	13.6	6.87	6.92	6.95	6.77
1	Single scull	7.93	0.293	27.0	16.3	7.16	7.25	7.28	7.17




Very weak scaling and size variation but it's theoretically explainable ...



Scaling in elementary laws of physics:


 Inverse-square law of gravity and Coulomb's law:

$$F \propto \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} \quad \text{and} \quad F \propto \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}.$$


 Force is diminished by expansion of space away from source.




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 The square is $d - 1 = 3 - 1 = 2$, the dimension of a sphere's surface.



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-  Force is diminished by expansion of space away from source.
-  The square is $d - 1 = 3 - 1 = 2$, the dimension of a sphere's surface.
-  We'll see a gravity law applies for a range of human phenomena.



Dimensional Analysis:

The PoCverse
Scaling
55 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language


Technology

Specialization

References

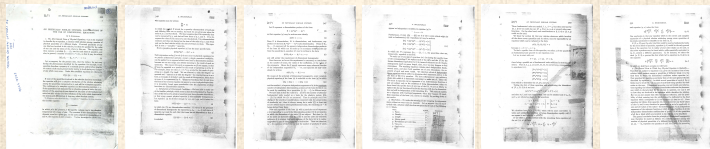
The Buckingham π theorem :³





“On Physically Similar Systems: Illustrations of the Use of Dimensional Equations” 

E. Buckingham,
Phys. Rev., **4**, 345–376, 1914. ^[7]

As captured in the 1990s in the MIT physics library:



³Stigler's Law of Eponymy  applies. See here . More later.

Dimensional Analysis:⁴

Fundamental equations cannot depend on units:

The PoCSverse
Scaling
56 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money


Language

Technology

Specialization


References



⁴Length is a dimension, furlongs and smoots  are units

Dimensional Analysis:⁴

Fundamental equations cannot depend on units:

 System involves n related quantities with some unknown equation $f(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n) = 0$.

The PoCSverse
Scaling
56 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money


Language

Technology

Specialization

References




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- Geometric ex.: area of a square, side length ℓ :
 $A = \ell^2$ where $[A] = L^2$ and $[\ell] = L$.



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- Geometric ex.: area of a square, side length ℓ :
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$$F(\pi_1, \pi_2, \dots, \pi_p) = 0$$




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e.g., $A/\ell^2 - 1 = 0$ where $\pi_1 = A/\ell^2$.




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- e.g., $A/\ell^2 - 1 = 0$ where $\pi_1 = A/\ell^2$.
- Another example: $F = ma \Rightarrow F/ma - 1 = 0$.
- Plan: solve problems using only backs of envelopes.



⁴Length is a dimension, furlongs and smoots  are units

Example:

Simple pendulum:



Idealized mass/platypus
swinging forever.



Example:

Simple pendulum:



Idealized mass/platypus swinging forever.



Four quantities:

The PoCverse
Scaling
57 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



Example:

Simple pendulum:



Idealized mass/platypus swinging forever.



Four quantities:

1. Length l ,



Example:

Simple pendulum:



Idealized mass/platypus swinging forever.



Four quantities:

1. Length l ,
2. mass m ,



Example:

Simple pendulum:



Idealized mass/platypus swinging forever.



Four quantities:

1. Length l ,
2. mass m ,
3. gravitational acceleration g , and



Example:

Simple pendulum:



Idealized mass/platypus swinging forever.



Four quantities:

1. Length l ,
2. mass m ,
3. gravitational acceleration g , and
4. pendulum's period τ .



Example:

Simple pendulum:



Idealized mass/platypus swinging forever.



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Example:


Simple pendulum:



 Idealized mass/platypus swinging forever.

 Four quantities:

1. Length ℓ ,
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 Variable dimensions: $[\ell] = L$, $[m] = M$, $[g] = LT^{-2}$, and $[\tau] = T$.




Example:


Simple pendulum:




 Idealized mass/platypus swinging forever.

 Four quantities:

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 Variable dimensions: $[\ell] = L$, $[m] = M$, $[g] = LT^{-2}$, and $[\tau] = T$.

 Turn over your envelopes and find some π 's.



A little formalism:

The PoCverse

Scaling

58 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



A little formalism:

🧩 Game: find all possible independent combinations of the $\{q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n\}$, that form dimensionless quantities $\{\pi_1, \pi_2, \dots, \pi_p\}$, where we need to figure out p (which must be $\leq n$).

The PoCSverse
Scaling
58 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



A little formalism:

Game: find all possible independent combinations of the $\{q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n\}$, that form dimensionless quantities $\{\pi_1, \pi_2, \dots, \pi_p\}$, where we need to figure out p (which must be $\leq n$).

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Time for **matrixology** ...




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 Thrillingly, we have:


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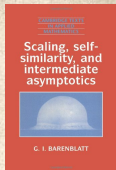
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Insert assignment question 





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60 of 106

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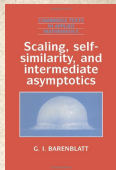
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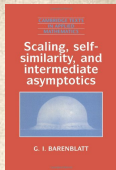
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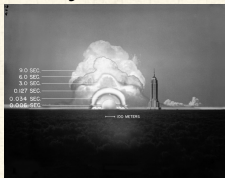


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New Mexico
Trinity test:



Self-similar blast wave:



Radius: $[R] = L$,

Time: $[t] = T$,

Density of air: $[\rho] = M/L^3$,

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Four variables, three dimensions.

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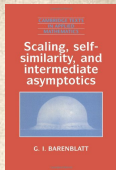
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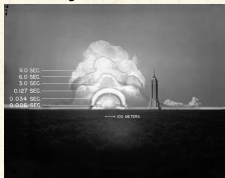


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$E = \text{constant} \times \rho R^5 / t^2$.

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Scaling
60 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

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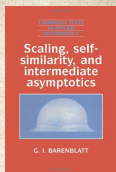
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References





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Scaling
60 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

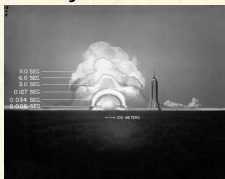
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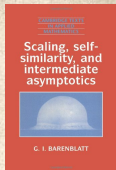
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60 of 106

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Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

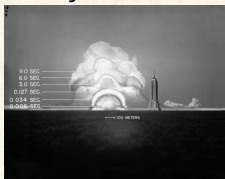
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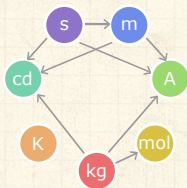
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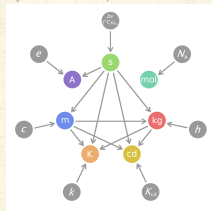


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SI base units were redefined in 2019: 




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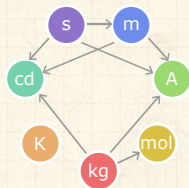


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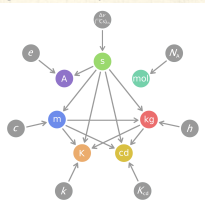


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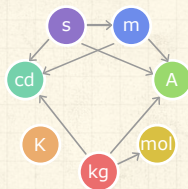




Now: kilogram is an artifact  in Sèvres, France.




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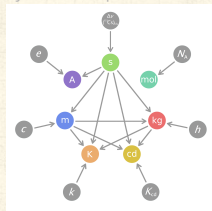
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 Defined by fixing Planck's constant as $6.62607015 \times 10^{-34} \text{ s}^{-1} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg}^3$


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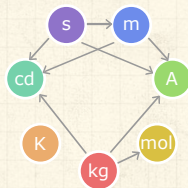




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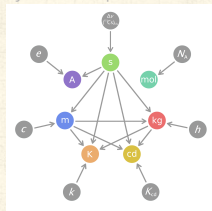
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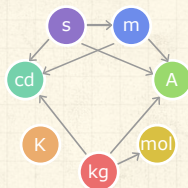
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³Not without some arguing ...


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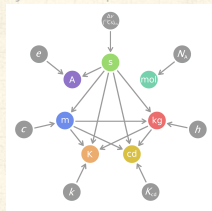


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 Metre chosen to fix speed of light at $299,792,458 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$.

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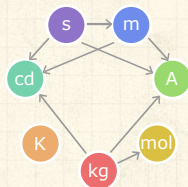
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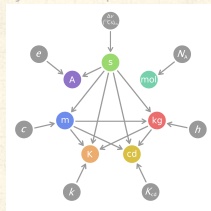
³Not without some arguing ...

Sorting out base units of fundamental measurement:



SI base units were redefined in 2019: 





by Dono/Wikipedia





by Wikipetzi/Wikipedia

 Now: kilogram is an artifact  in Sèvres, France.

 Defined by fixing Planck's constant as $6.62607015 \times 10^{-34} \text{ s}^{-1} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg}^3$

 Metre chosen to fix speed of light at $299,792,458 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$.

 Radiolab piece: $\leq \text{kg}$ 



³Not without some arguing ...

Turbulence:

The PoCverse
Scaling
62 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

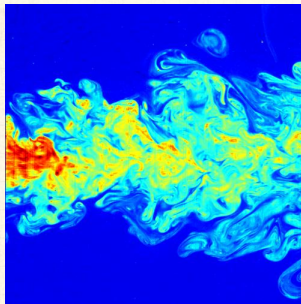
Money

Language

Technology


Specialization


References



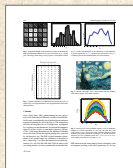
Big whirls have little whirls
That heed on their velocity,
And little whirls have littler
whirls
And so on to viscosity.

— Lewis Fry Richardson ↗

 Image from here ↗.

 Jonathan Swift (1733): “Big fleas have little fleas upon their backs to bite ‘em, And little fleas have lesser fleas, and so, ad infinitum.” The Siphonaptera. ↗










"Turbulent luminance in impassioned van Gogh paintings"

Aragón et al.,

J. Math. Imaging Vis., **30**, 275–283, 2008. ^[1]


-  Examined the probability pixels a distance R apart share the same luminance.
-  "Van Gogh painted perfect turbulence"  by Phillip Ball, July 2006.
-  Apparently not observed in other famous painter's works or when van Gogh was stable.
-  Oops: Small ranges and natural log used.





Advances in turbulence:

In 1941, Kolmogorov, armed only with dimensional analysis and an envelope figures this out: ^[18]

$$E(k) = C\epsilon^{2/3}k^{-5/3}$$

 $E(k)$ = energy spectrum function.

 ϵ = rate of energy dissipation.


 $k = 2\pi/\lambda$ = wavenumber.





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 Energy is distributed across all modes, decaying with wave number.





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 Energy is distributed across all modes, decaying with wave number.


 No internal characteristic scale to turbulence.





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 $E(k)$ = energy spectrum function.

 ϵ = rate of energy dissipation.

 $k = 2\pi/\lambda$ = wavenumber.

 Energy is distributed across all modes, decaying with wave number.

 No internal characteristic scale to turbulence.

 Stands up well experimentally and there has been no other advance of similar magnitude.



"The Geometry of Nature": Fractals



4



"Anomalous" scaling of lengths, areas, volumes relative to each other.

The PoCSverse
Scaling
65 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



"The Geometry of Nature": Fractals



4



"Anomalous" scaling of lengths, areas, volumes relative to each other.



The enduring question: how do self-similar geometries form?

The PoCserve
Scaling
65 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



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The enduring question: how do self-similar geometries form?



Robert E. Horton : Self-similarity of river (branching) networks (1945). ^[13]

The PoCverse
Scaling
65 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



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The PoCVerse
Scaling
65 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



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The PoCVerse
Scaling
65 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



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Benoît B. Mandelbrot ↗—Introduced the term "Fractals" and explored them everywhere, 1960s on. [22, 23, 24]

The PoCverse
Scaling
65 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



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The PoCverse
Scaling
65 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



^dNote to self: Make millions with the “Fractal Diet”

Scaling in Cities:

The PoCverse
Scaling
66 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money


Language

Technology

Specialization

References








"Growth, innovation, scaling, and the pace of life in cities" 

Bettencourt et al.,
Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., **104**, 7301–7306,
2007. [4]



Quantified levels of

-  Infrastructure
-  Wealth
-  Crime levels
-  Disease
-  Energy consumption

as a function of city size N (population).



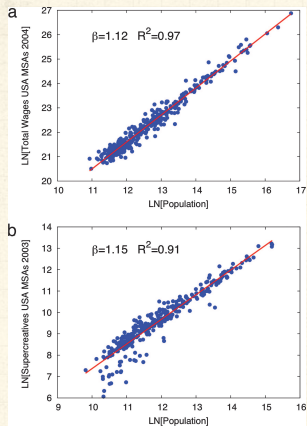


Fig. 1. Examples of scaling relationships. (a) Total wages per MSA in 2004 for the U.S. (blue points) vs. metropolitan population. (b) Supercreative employment per MSA in 2003, for the U.S. (blue points) vs. metropolitan population. Best-fit scaling relations are shown as solid lines.

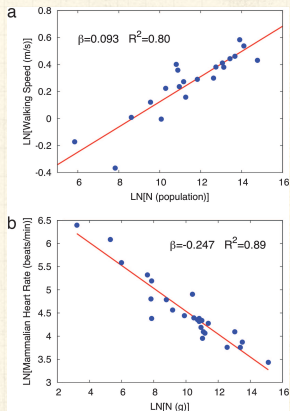


Fig. 2. The pace of urban life increases with city size in contrast to the pace of biological life, which decreases with organism size. (a) Scaling of walking speed vs. population for cities around the world. (b) Heart rate vs. the size (mass) of organisms.



Table 1. Scaling exponents for urban indicators vs. city size


Y	β	95% CI	Adj- R^2	Observations	Country-year
New patents	1.27	[1.25,1.29]	0.72	331	U.S. 2001
Inventors	1.25	[1.22,1.27]	0.76	331	U.S. 2001
Private R&D employment	1.34	[1.29,1.39]	0.92	266	U.S. 2002
"Supercreative" employment	1.15	[1.11,1.18]	0.89	287	U.S. 2003
R&D establishments	1.19	[1.14,1.22]	0.77	287	U.S. 1997
R&D employment	1.26	[1.18,1.43]	0.93	295	China 2002
Total wages	1.12	[1.09,1.13]	0.96	361	U.S. 2002
Total bank deposits	1.08	[1.03,1.11]	0.91	267	U.S. 1996
GDP	1.15	[1.06,1.23]	0.96	295	China 2002
GDP	1.26	[1.09,1.46]	0.64	196	EU 1999–2003
GDP	1.13	[1.03,1.23]	0.94	37	Germany 2003
Total electrical consumption	1.07	[1.03,1.11]	0.88	392	Germany 2002
New AIDS cases	1.23	[1.18,1.29]	0.76	93	U.S. 2002–2003
Serious crimes	1.16	[1.11, 1.18]	0.89	287	U.S. 2003
Total housing	1.00	[0.99,1.01]	0.99	316	U.S. 1990
Total employment	1.01	[0.99,1.02]	0.98	331	U.S. 2001
Household electrical consumption	1.00	[0.94,1.06]	0.88	377	Germany 2002
Household electrical consumption	1.05	[0.89,1.22]	0.91	295	China 2002
Household water consumption	1.01	[0.89,1.11]	0.96	295	China 2002
Gasoline stations	0.77	[0.74,0.81]	0.93	318	U.S. 2001
Gasoline sales	0.79	[0.73,0.80]	0.94	318	U.S. 2001
Length of electrical cables	0.87	[0.82,0.92]	0.75	380	Germany 2002
Road surface	0.83	[0.74,0.92]	0.87	29	Germany 2002


Data sources are shown in [SI Text](#). CI, confidence interval; Adj- R^2 , adjusted R^2 ; GDP, gross domestic product.



Scaling in Cities:

Intriguing findings:

 Global supply costs scale **sublinearly** with N ($\beta < 1$).

 Returns to scale for infrastructure.

The PoCverse
Scaling
69 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization





References



Scaling in Cities:

The PoCverse
Scaling
69 of 106

Intriguing findings:

-  Global supply costs scale **sublinearly** with N ($\beta < 1$).
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-  Total individual costs scale **linearly** with N ($\beta = 1$)
 -  Individuals consume similar amounts independent of city size.

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology







Specialization

References



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-  Social quantities scale **superlinearly** with N ($\beta > 1$)
 -  Creativity (# patents), wealth, disease, crime, ...





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Density doesn't seem to matter...

-  Surprising given that across the world, we observe two orders of magnitude variation in area covered by agglomerations  of fixed populations.





“Urban scaling and its deviations:
Revealing the structure of wealth,
innovation and crime across cities” ↗
Bettencourt et al.,
PLoS ONE, **5**, e13541, 2010. [5]

Comparing city features across populations:



Cities = Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)

The PoCVerse
Scaling
70 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References





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Comparing city features across populations:

- 🧱 Cities = Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)
- 🧱 Story: Fit scaling law and examine residuals








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Comparing city features across populations:

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-  Story: Fit scaling law and examine residuals
-  Does a city have more or less crime than expected when normalized for population?





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Comparing city features across populations:

- 🧱 Cities = Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)
- 🧱 Story: Fit scaling law and examine residuals
- 🧱 Does a city have more or less crime than expected when normalized for population?
- 🧱 Same idea as Encephalization Quotient (EQ).



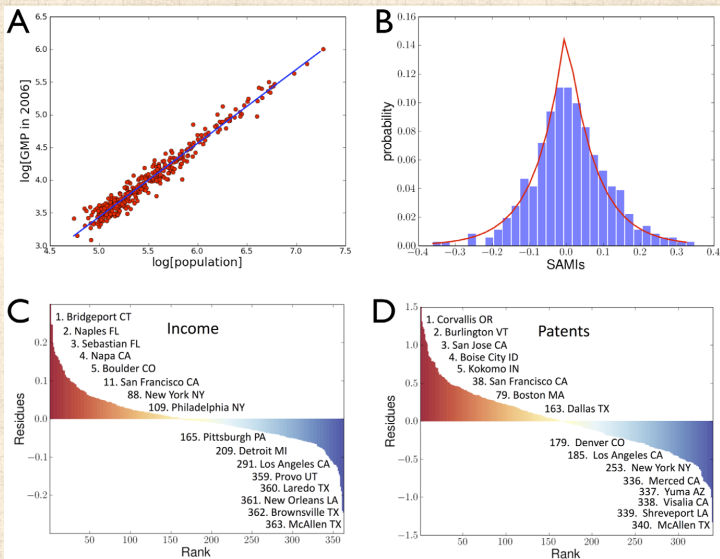
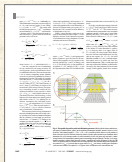


Figure 1. Urban Agglomeration effects result in per capita nonlinear scaling of urban metrics. Subtracting these effects produces a truly local measure of urban dynamics and a reference scale for ranking cities. a) A typical superlinear scaling law (solid line): Gross Metropolitan Product of US MSAs in 2006 (red dots) vs. population; the slope of the solid line has exponent, $\beta = 1.126$ (95% CI [1.101, 1.149]). b) Histogram showing frequency of residuals, (SAMIs, see Eq. (2)); the statistics of residuals is well described by a Laplace distribution (red line). Scale independent ranking (SAMIs) for US MSAs by c) personal income and d) patenting (red denotes above average performance, blue below). For more details see Text S1, Table S1 and Figure S1.



A possible theoretical explanation?



"The origins of scaling in cities" 

Luís M. A. Bettencourt,
Science, **340**, 1438–1441, 2013. ^[3]

#sixthology



Non-simple scaling for death:



"Statistical signs of social influence on suicides" ↗

Melo et al.,
Scientific Reports, **4**, 6239, 2014. [27]



Bettencourt *et al.*'s initial work suggested social phenomena would follow superlinear scaling (wealth, crime, disease)

The PoCverse
Scaling
73 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology


Specialization

References





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The PoCSverse
Scaling
73 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



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The PoCSverse
Scaling
73 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology


Specialization

References







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The PoCverse
Scaling
73 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



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 - 🧱 Traffic accident deaths appear to follow linear scaling ($\beta = 0.99 \pm 0.02$)

The PoCverse
Scaling
73 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



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 - 🧱 Suicide appears to follow sublinear scaling. ($\beta = 0.84 \pm 0.02$)

The PoCverse
Scaling
73 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



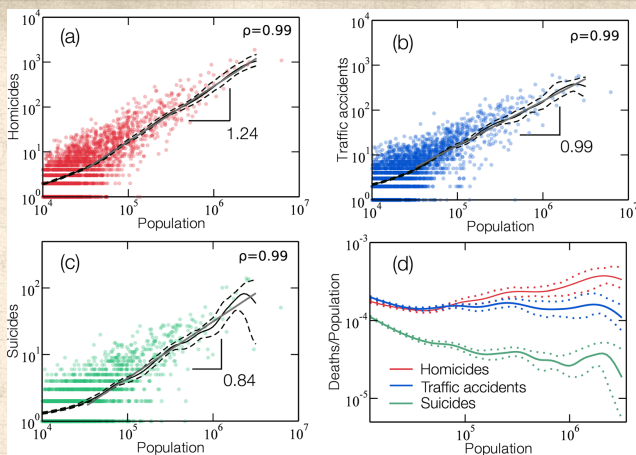


Figure 1 | Scaling relations for homicides, traffic accidents, and suicides for the year of 2009 in Brazil. The small circles show the total number of deaths by (a) homicides (red), (b) traffic accidents (blue), and (c) suicides (green) vs the population of each city. Each graph represents only one urban indicator, and the solid gray line indicate the best fit for a power-law relation, using OLS regression, between the average total number of deaths and the city size (population). To reduce the fluctuations we also performed a Nadaraya-Watson kernel regression^{17,18}. The dashed lines show the 95% confidence band for the Nadaraya-Watson kernel regression. The ordinary least-squares (OLS)¹⁹ fit to the Nadaraya-Watson kernel regression applied to the data on homicides in (a) reveals an allometric exponent $\beta = 1.24 \pm 0.01$, with a 95% confidence interval estimated by bootstrap. This is compatible with previous results obtained for U.S.² that also indicate a super-linear scaling relation with population and an exponent $\beta = 1.16$. Using the same procedure, we find $\beta = 0.99 \pm 0.02$ and 0.84 ± 0.02 for the numbers of deaths in traffic accidents (b) and suicides (c), respectively. The values of the Pearson correlation coefficients ρ associated with these scaling relations are shown in each plot. This non-linear behavior observed for homicides and suicides certainly reflects the complexity of human social relations and strongly suggests that the the topology of the social network plays an important role on the rate of these events. (d) The solid lines show the Nadaraya-Watson kernel regression rate of deaths (total number of deaths divided by the population of a city) for each urban indicator, namely, homicides (red), traffic accidents (blue), and suicides (green). The dashed lines represent the 95% confidence bands. While the rate of fatal traffic accidents remains approximately invariant, the rate of homicides systematically increases, and the rate of suicides decreases with population.

Dynamics (Brazil):

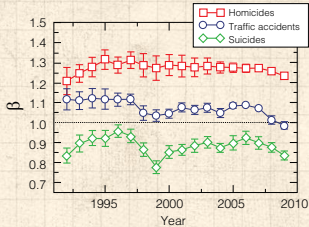
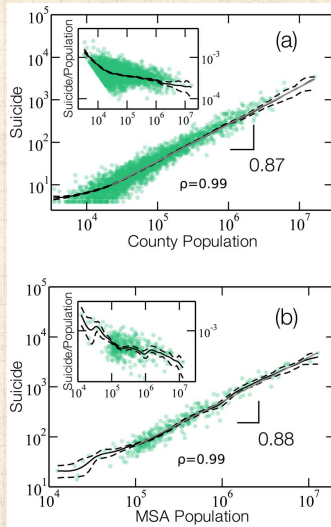
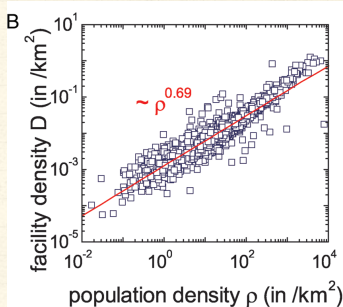
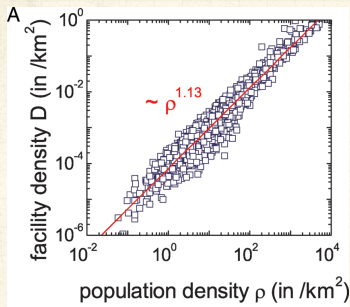


Figure 2 | Temporal evolution of allometric exponent β for homicides (red squares), deaths in traffic accidents (blue circles), and suicides (green diamonds). Time evolution of the power-law exponent β for each behavioral urban indicator in Brazil from 1992 to 2009. We can see that the non-linear behavior for homicides and suicides are robust for this 19 years period, and for the traffic accidents the exponent remain close to 1.0.


US data:




Density of public and private facilities:



$$\rho_{\text{fac}} \propto \rho_{\text{pop}}^{\alpha}$$

 **Left plot:** ambulatory hospitals in the U.S.

 **Right plot:** public schools in the U.S.



"Pattern in escalations in insurgent and terrorist activity"

Johnson et al.,
Science, **333**, 81–84, 2011. [16]

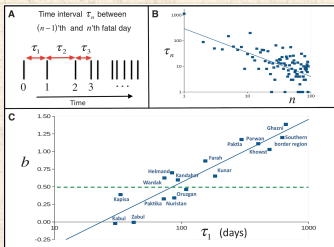


Fig. 1. (A) Schematic timeline of successive fatal days shown as vertical bars. τ_1 is the time interval between the first two fatal days, labeled 0 and 1. (B) Successive time intervals τ_n between days with IED fatalities in the Afghanistan province of Kandahar (squares). On this log-log plot, the best-fit power-law progress curve is by definition a straight (blue) line with slope $-b$ (b is an escalation rate). (C) The solid blue line shows best linear fit through progress-curve parameter values τ_1 and b for individual Afghanistan provinces (blue squares) for all hostile fatalities (all coalition military fatalities attributed to insurgent activity). The green dashed line shows value $b = 0.5$, which is the situation in which there are no correlations. The subset of fatalities recorded in casualties as "southern Afghanistan" is shown as a separate region because of their likely connection to operations near the Pakistan border.

Escalation: $\tau_n \sim \tau_1 n^{-b}$

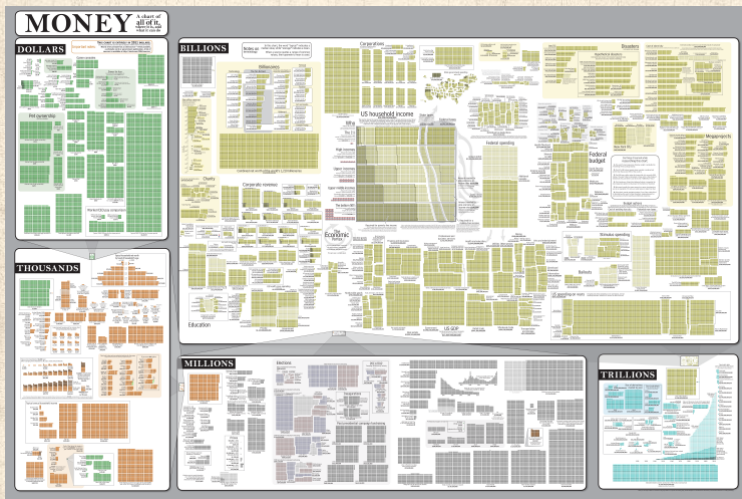
b = scaling exponent
(escalation rate)

Interevent time τ_n
between fatal attacks
 $n - 1$ and n (binned by
days)

Learning curves
organizations [37]

More later on size
distributions [9, 17, 6]





Explore the original zoomable and interactive version
here: <http://xkcd.com/980/> 



Irregular verbs

The PoCverse
Scaling
80 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

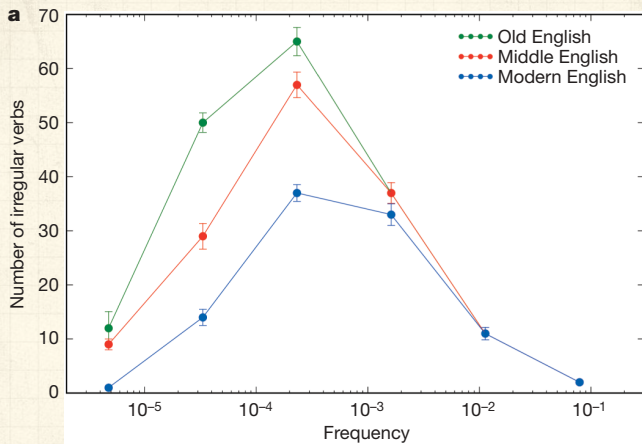
Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



Universal tendency towards regular conjugation



Rare verbs tend to be regular in the first place



Irregular verbs

The PoCverse
Scaling
81 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

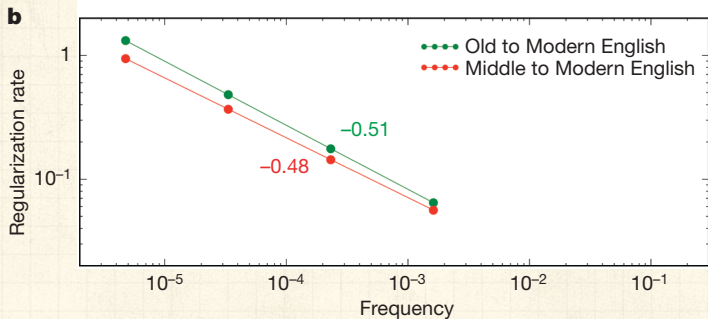
Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



Rates are relative.



The **more common** a verb is, the **more resilient** it is to change.



Irregular verbs

Table 1 | The 177 irregular verbs studied

Frequency	Verbs	Regularization (%)	Half-life (yr)
10^{-1} -1	be, have	0	38,800
10^{-2} - 10^{-1}	come, do, find, get, give, go, know, say, see, take, think	0	14,400
10^{-3} - 10^{-2}	begin, break, bring, buy, choose, draw, drink, drive, eat, fall, fight, forget, grow, hang, help , hold, leave, let, lie, lose, reach , rise, run, seek, set, shake, sit, sleep, speak, stand, teach, throw, understand, walk , win, work , write	10	5,400
10^{-4} - 10^{-3}	arise, bake , bear, beat, bind, bite, blow, bow , burn, burst, carve , chew , climb , cling, creep, dare , dig, drag , flee, float , flow , fly, fold , freeze, grind, leap, lend, lock , melt, reckon , ride, rush , shape , shine, shoot, shrink, sigh , sing, sink, slide, slip , smoke , spin, spring, starve , steal, step , stretch , strike, stroke , suck , swallow , swear, sweep, swim, swing, tear, wake, wash, weave, weep, weigh , wind, yell , yield	43	2,000
10^{-5} - 10^{-4}	bark , bellow, bid, blend , braid, brew, cleave, cringe, crow, dive, drip, fare, fret, glide, gnaw, grip, heave, knead, low, milk, mourn, mow, prescribe , redden, reek, row, scrape, seethe, shear, shed, shove , slay, slit, smite , sow, span, spurn, sting, stink, strew, stride, swell, tread , uproot , wade , warp, wax, wield, wring, writhe	72	700
10^{-6} - 10^{-5}	bide , chide, delve, flay, hew, rue, shrive, slink, snip , spew, sup, wreak	91	300

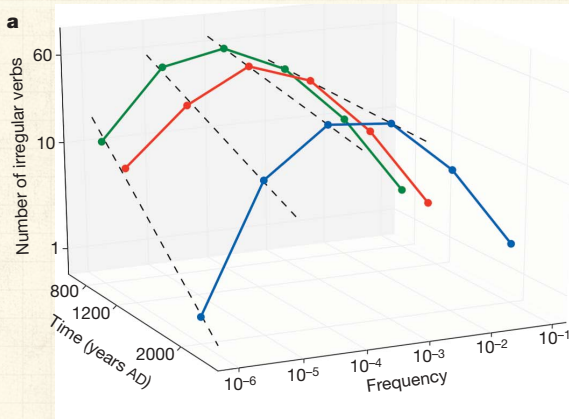
177 Old English irregular verbs were compiled for this study. These are arranged according to frequency bin, and in alphabetical order within each bin. Also shown is the percentage of verbs in each bin that have regularized. The half-life is shown in years. Verbs that have regularized are indicated in red. As we move down the list, an increasingly large fraction of the verbs are red; the frequency-dependent regularization of irregular verbs becomes immediately apparent.



Red = regularized



Estimates of half-life for regularization ($\propto f^{1/2}$)




'Wed' is next to go.

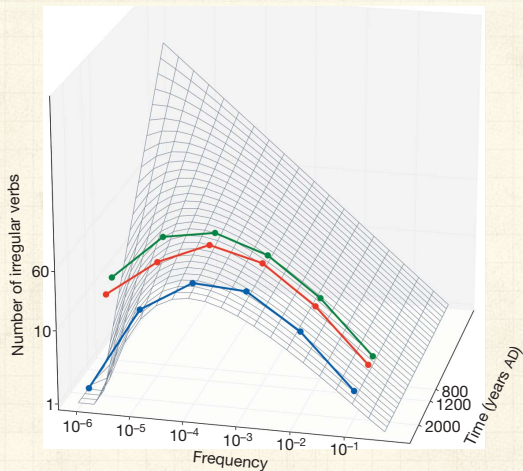


-ed is the winning rule...



But 'snuck' is sneaking up on sneaked.  [29]





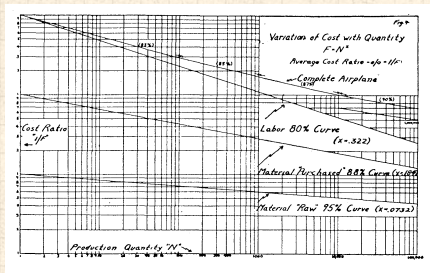
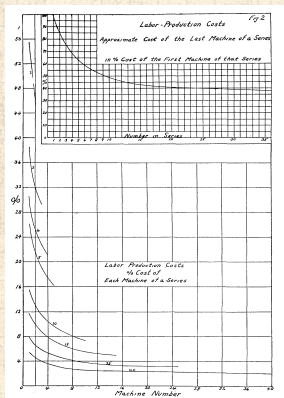
Projecting back in time to proto-Zipf story of many tools.



"Factors affecting the costs of airplanes" ↗

T. P. Wright,

Journal of Aeronautical Sciences, **10**, 302–328,
1936. ^[37]



Power law decay of cost with number of planes produced.



"The present writer started his studies of the variation of cost with quantity in 1922."



Scaling laws for technology production:



“Statistical Basis for Predicting Technological Progress”
Nagy et al., PLoS ONE, 2013. ^[31]

The PoCSverse
Scaling
87 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language


Technology


Specialization

References



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The PoCSverse
Scaling
87 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language


Technology


Specialization


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$$y_t \propto x_t^{-w}.$$

The PoCverse
Scaling
87 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language


Technology


Specialization


References





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🧱 Sahal + Moore gives Wright with $w = m/g$.



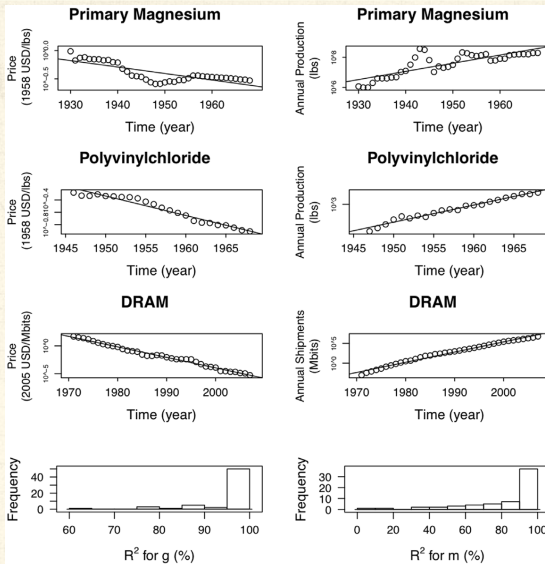


Figure 3. Three examples showing the logarithm of price as a function of time in the left column and the logarithm of production as a function of time in the right column, based on industry-wide data. We have chosen these examples to be representative: The top row contains an example with one of the worst fits, the second row an example with an intermediate goodness of fit, and the third row one of the best examples. The fourth row of the figure shows histograms of R^2 values for fitting g and m for the 62 datasets.
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0052669.g003

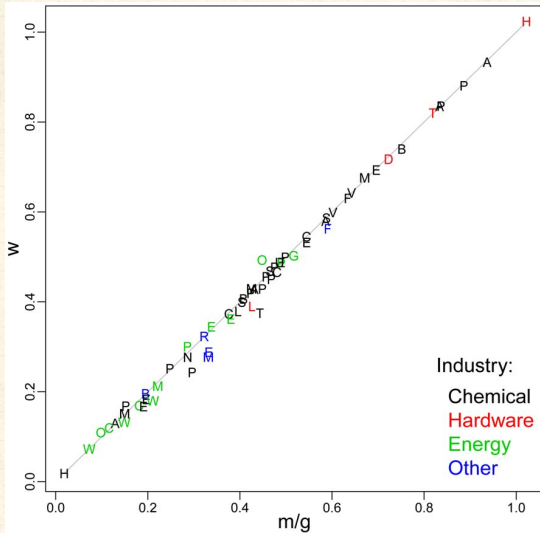
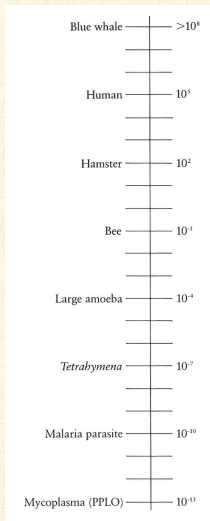


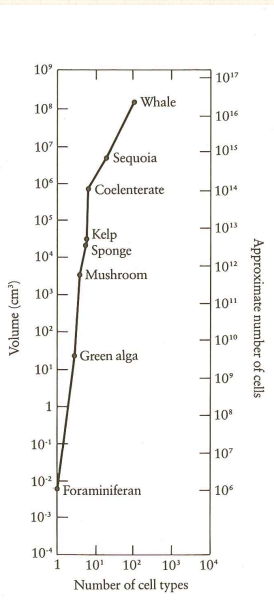
Figure 4. An illustration that the combination of exponentially increasing production and exponentially decreasing cost are equivalent to Wright's law. The value of the Wright parameter w is plotted against the prediction m/g based on the Sahal formula, where m is the exponent of cost reduction and g the exponent of the increase in cumulative production.
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0052669.g004

Size range (in grams) and cell differentiation:



10^{-13} to 10^8 g, p. 3,

McMahon and Bonner [26]



The PoCSverse
Scaling
90 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language

Technology

Specialization

References



Scaling of Specialization:



“Scaling of Differentiation in Networks:
Nervous Systems, Organisms, Ant Colonies,
Ecosystems, Businesses, Universities, Cities,
Electronic Circuits, and Legos” ↗
Changizi, McDannald, and Widders,
J. Theor. Biol, **218**, 215–237, 2002. [8]

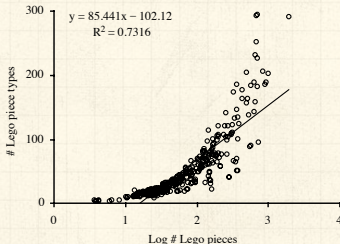
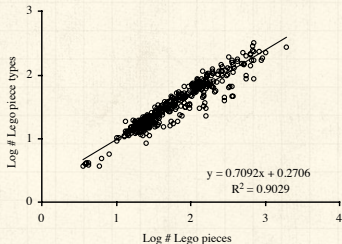


FIG. 3. Log-log (base 10) (left) and semi-log (right) plots of the number of Lego piece types vs. the total number of parts in Lego structures ($n = 391$). To help to distinguish the data points, logarithmic values were perturbed by adding a random number in the interval $[-0.05, 0.05]$, and non-logarithmic values were perturbed by adding a random number in the interval $[-1, 1]$.



2012 wired.com write-up ↗

The PoCSverse
Scaling
91 of 106

Scaling-at-large

Allometry

Biology

Physics

People

Money

Language


Technology


Specialization


References



$$C \sim N^{1/d}, d \geq 1:$$


 C = network differentiation = # node types.


 N = network size = # nodes.


 d = combinatorial degree.




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 Claim: Engineering/brains produces low d systems.




TABLE 1
Summary of results*

Network	Node	No. data points	Range of log N	Log-log R^2	Semi-log R^2	p_{power}/p_{log}	Relationship between C and N	Comb. degree	Exponent ν for type-net scaling	Figure in text
<i>Selected networks</i>										
Electronic circuits	Component	373	2.12	0.747	0.602	0.05/4e-5	Power law	2.29	0.92	2
Legos SM	Piece	391	2.65	0.903	0.732	0.09/1e-7	Power law	1.41	—	3
<i>Businesses</i>										
military vessels	Employee	13	1.88	0.971	0.832	0.05/3e-3	Power law	1.60	—	4
military offices	Employee	8	1.59	0.964	0.789	0.16/0.16	Increasing	1.13	—	4
universities	Employee	9	1.55	0.786	0.749	0.27/0.27	Increasing	1.37	—	4
insurance co.	Employee	52	2.30	0.748	0.685	0.11/0.10	Increasing	3.04	—	4
<i>Universities</i>										
across schools	Faculty	112	2.72	0.695	0.549	0.09/0.01	Power law	1.81	—	5
history of Duke	Faculty	46	0.94	0.921	0.892	0.09/0.05	Increasing	2.07	—	5
<i>Ant colonies</i>										
caste = type	Ant	46	6.00	0.481	0.454	0.11/0.04	Power law	8.16	—	6
size range = type	Ant	22	5.24	0.658	0.548	0.17/0.04	Power law	8.00	—	6
<i>Organisms</i>	Cell	134	12.40	0.249	0.165	0.08/0.02	Power law	17.73	—	7
<i>Neocortex</i>	Neuron	10	0.85	0.520	0.584	0.16/0.16	Increasing	4.56	—	9
<i>Competitive networks</i>										
Biotas	Organism	—	—	—	—	—	Power law	≈ 3	0.3 to 1.0	—
Cities	Business	82	2.44	0.985	0.832	0.08/8e-8	Power law	1.56	—	10

* (1) The kind of network, (2) what the nodes are within that kind of network, (3) the number of data points, (4) the logarithmic range of network sizes N (i.e. $\log(N_{max}/N_{min})$), (5) the log-log correlation, (6) the semi-log correlation, (7) the serial-dependence probabilities under, respectively, power-law and logarithmic models, (8) the empirically determined best-fit relationship between differentiation C and organization size N (if one of the two models can be refuted with $p < 0.05$; otherwise we just write "increasing" to denote that neither model can be rejected), (9) the combinatorial degree (i.e. the inverse of the best-fit slope of a log-log plot of C versus N), (10) the scaling exponent for how quickly the edge-degree δ scales with type-network size C (in those places for which data exist), (11) figure in this text where the plots are presented. Values for biotas represent the broad trend from the literature.





Shell of the nut:

 Scaling is a fundamental feature of complex systems.






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-  Basic distinction between isometric and allometric scaling.







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- Tricksiness:** A wide variety of mechanisms give rise to scalings, both normal and unusual.



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The PoCVerse
Scaling
98 of 106
Scaling-at-large
Allometry
Biology
Physics
People
Money
Language
Technology
Specialization
References





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