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Does the nano-world contain a key to the human exception: Sudden T-patterned mass-social self-similarity across nine orders of magnitude?

This project was inspired in the 1960's by the ethological (biology of behavior) research of Desmond Morris's "The Naked Ape" and Niko Tinbergen's "Animal Behavior". Soon followed by E. O. Wilson's "Sociobiology" and N. Tinbergen, K. Lorenz, and K. von Frisch ethological research earning them in 1973 a shared Nobel Prize in Medicine or Physiology.

The main focus here has since been on developing mathematical pattern types with corresponding computational detection algorithms and software (THEME), as hypotheses and means of testing them regarding recurrent behavioral and interaction patterns in humans, animals, and brain neuronal networks and, eventually, spatial T-patterning in information molecules and text, called T-strings, consequently realizing unique bio-mathematical self-similarity between protein and human mass-societies arising in a biological eye-blink and suggesting for their understanding a change of focus from primate societies and/or DNA-protein-feature paradigms, focusing more on this unique mass-social self-symmetry crossing nine orders of magnitude in both years and size.

T-societies, defined as mass-societies based on giant purely informational T-Strings external to the individuals, are only found in proteins and modern humans, but T-Social self-similarity, that is,

T-societies made of T-societies (or second order T-societies) only exist in Modern Humans.

Nanoscale research may thus revolutionize the way humans see themselves and their modern mass-societies, suddenly with omnipresent T-strings making it all possible and both enabling and controlling them. While humans descend from other primates, their very recent mass-societies descend from those of nano creatures (polymers, proteins) using analogous patterns and mechanisms, a continuum where biology and culture are one.

Biography

Magnus S. Magnusson, PhD, Emeritus Research Professor, founder, and director of the Human Behavior Laboratory (hbl.hi.is), School of Health Sciences, University of Iceland. Author of the T-system, detection algorithms and software THEMETM (PatternVision.com), initially focusing on real-time organization of behavior. Co-directed of two-year project "DNA analysis with Theme". Keynotes in biology, neuroscience, mathematics, science of religion, proteomics, A.I., robotics and nanoscience. Associate Professor and Deputy Director 1983-1988 in the Museum of Mankind of the French National Museum of Natural History, Paris. Repeatedly, invited Professor at the University of Paris V, VIII & XIII. Now works in formal collaboration between 32 European and American universities initiated 1995 at the University Rene Descartes of Paris V, Sorbonne, based on "Magnusson's analytical model".