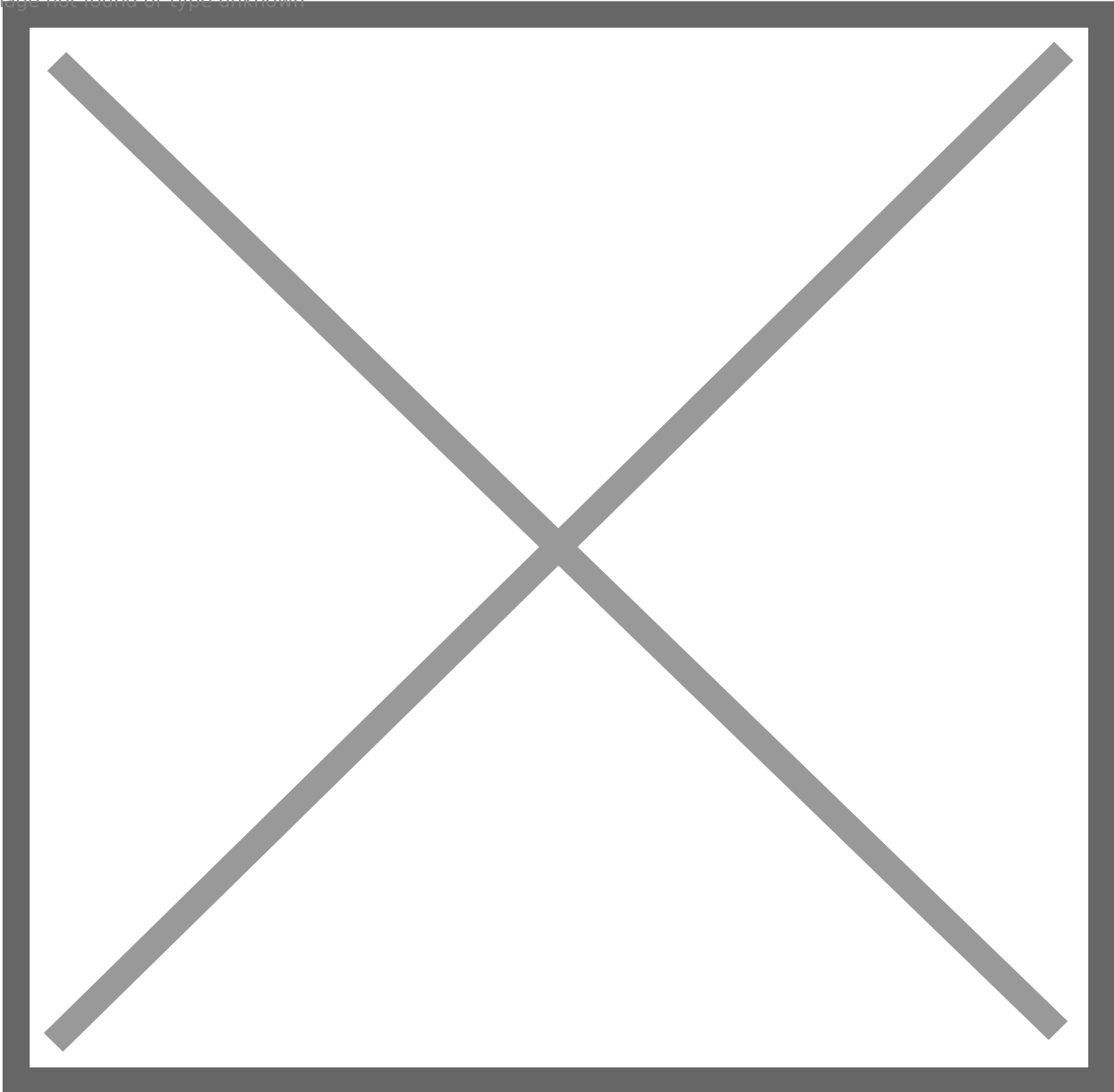


# Why Everything Turns More Complex

Post by "Martin" of April 5, 2025 at 2:12 AM

In the recent article "Why Everything in the Universe Turns More Complex" in Quantamagazine, (Link:

Image not found or type unknown



[Why Everything in the Universe Turns More Complex | Quanta Magazine](#)

A new suggestion that complexity increases over time, not just in living organisms but in the nonliving world, promises to rewrite notions of time and...

[www.quantamagazine.org](http://www.quantamagazine.org)

found on the FB-page "Philosophy Matters": <https://www.facebook.com/PhilosophyMatters> )

Philip Ball mentions two times that the suggested answer to the question is compatible with / does not contradict the second law of thermodynamics.

Considering that according to C.F.v. Weizsaecker, the second law of thermodynamics actually drives complexity -

see "Aufbau der Physik" or "The Structure of Physics", English edition by Thomas Goernitz, Holger Lyre, Springer Science & Business Media, 2007, ISBN 1402052359, 9781402052354:

[https://books.google.co.th/books/about/The\\_Structure\\_of\\_Physics.html?id=DeexONN0zDgC&source=kp\\_book](https://books.google.co.th/books/about/The_Structure_of_Physics.html?id=DeexONN0zDgC&source=kp_book)

- it should be possible to derive the answer given in that article from the second law of thermodynamics.

---

## Post by "Joshua" of April 5, 2025 at 11:19 AM

That is a very interesting article, [Martin](#), thank you!

### Quote

Kauffman argues that biological evolution is thus constantly creating not just new types of organisms but new possibilities for organisms, ones that not only did not exist at an earlier stage of evolution but could not possibly have existed. From the soup of single-celled organisms that constituted life on Earth 3 billion years ago, no elephant could have suddenly emerged — this required a whole host of preceding, contingent but specific innovations.