



Social Fröhlich condensation: Preserving societal order through sufficiently intensive information pumping

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The purpose – This paper aims to present the basic assumptions for creation of social Fröhlich condensate

and attract attention of other researchers (both from physics and socio-political science) to the problem of modeling of stability and order preservation in highly energetic society coupled with social energy bath of high temperature.

Design/methodology/approach – The model of social Fröhlich condensation and its analysis are based on the mathematical formalism of quantum thermodynamics and field theory (applied outside of physics).

Findings – The presented quantum-like model provides the consistent operational model of such complex socio-political phenomenon as Fröhlich condensation.

Research limitations/implications – The model of social Fröhlich condensation is heavily based on theory of open quantum systems. Its consistent elaboration needs additional efforts.

Practical implications – Evidence of such phenomenon as social Fröhlich condensation is demonstrated by stability of modern informationally open societies.

Social implications – Approaching the state of Fröhlich condensation is the powerful source of social stability. Understanding its informational structure and origin may help to stabilize the modern society.

Originality/value – Application of the quantum-like model of Fröhlich condensation in social and political sciences is really the novel and original approach to mathematical modeling of social stability in society exposed to powerful information radiation from mass-media and internet based sources.

Keywords: Social Fröhlich condensate, Societal stability, Order preserving, Quantum-like modeling, High social temperature, Information field, Information reservoir, Bose-Einstein statistics, Planck formula, Information overload, Indistinguishability, Social energy, Social atoms