



Proposed I.S.I.S. Institute for the Systems-Integrated Sciences



Len Troncale, President General Systems Research, Development, & Consulting Co. (GSRDC), Professor Emeritus, Dept. of Biology Director Emeritus, Institute for Advanced Systems Studies (IAS), California State Polytechnic University

USE OF NATURAL SCIENCES AS SOURCE AND TEST OF SSP

Logos for the Institute for Advanced Systems Studies (IAS), and California State Polytechnic University

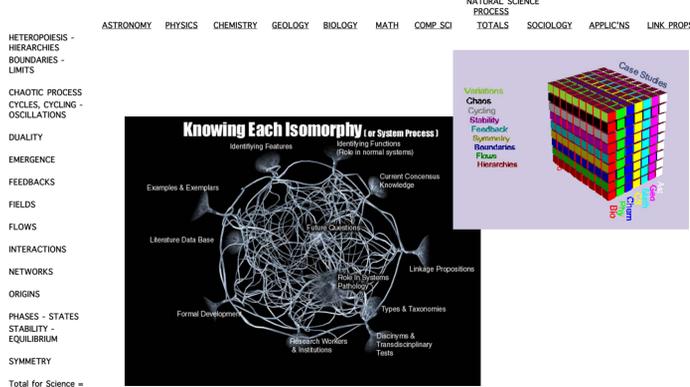


Purpose of This Work

- This poster seeks to evaluate the utility of harvesting extensive, reductionist, empirical research from seven well-established sciences (i) to provide vital detail on isomorphic systems processes to develop systems science, (ii) to show that use of systems processes has a significant role in organizing & informing 100's of phenomena of the sciences, and (iii) to test the "extent" of universality or isomorphism of each systems process across the sciences or natural origins.
- The first chart below shows the number of peer-reviewed scientific articles in the SSP archives that demonstrate one or more isomorphic systems process in a scientific domain (xxx), while the second shows the total number of phenomena or case studies (282) that those experiments elucidate.

Database Articles by Systems Process

SSP-ISGE DATABASE ARTICLES BY SYSTEMS PROCESS & BY SCIENCE



Case Studies (Phenoms) by Systems Process

SSP-ISGE CASE STUDIES (PHENOMENA) BY SYSTEMS PROCESS & BY SCIENCE

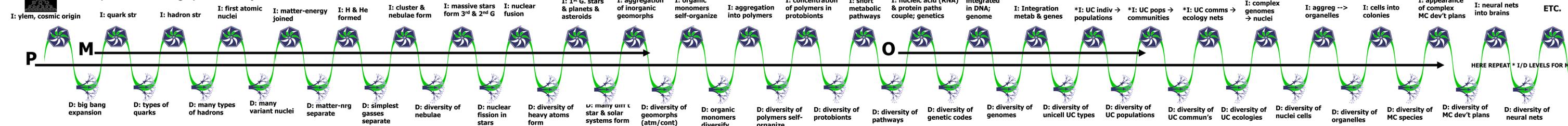
	ASTRONOMY	PHYSICS	CHEMISTRY	GEOLOGY	BIOLOGY	MATH	COMP.SCI	NATURAL SCIENCE PROCESS TOTALS
HETEROPOIESIS - HIERARCHIES - BOUNDARIES - LIMITS	4	3	5	3	7	5	7	34
CHAOTIC PROCESS - CYCLES, CYCLING - OSCILLATIONS	5	3	3	3	4	2	5	25
DUALITY	5	5	5	6	6	3	6	36
EMERGENCE	2	5	4	6	5	5	5	32
FEEDBACKS	4	3	5	3	7	5	7	34
FIELDS	1	2	2	4	4	4	7	20
FLows	1	4	1	2	5		3	16
INTERACTIONS	3	6	5	8	9	2	6	39
NETWORKS								0
ORIGINS	3	2	2	6	4	3	4	24
PHASES - STATES - STABILITY - EQUILIBRIUM	3	3	2	5	4		5	22
SYMMETRY								0
Total for Science =	31	36	34	46	55	25	55	282

This chart has many uses. It shows how extensive are the independent discoveries of systems processes in the various sciences; it helps us locate where we need to focus attention to find more phenomena with systems processes active; it raises questions about the collapsing or grouping of processes; it provides proof of the various extents and ranges of isomorphy across the sciences

"I-Tests" Using Unbroken Sequence of Origins

Self-Organization: Logo at right represents several independent, separate entities or subsystems integrating (combining) into one new entity as a unit of origin or emergence. This new integration ("I" events below) a new scalar size level of entity appears for the first time in our space-time continuum.

Diversity to Complexity: Such emergent entities create a new scalar level of manifest system organization that in nature quickly diversifies (evolves) into vast numbers of variants. The logo represents one new order diversifying into numerous slightly different entities. Represented in the graphic below by "D" for diversification event.



"I-Tests Using Established Natural Sciences

THE NATURAL SCIENCES: The montages below are symbols of the phenomena that are studied by each of the seven natural sciences covered in SSP construction, namely, from left to right, astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology (the physical sciences); biology (the life sciences); mathematics and computer science (the symbolic sciences). We call them the natural sciences because the phenomena each studies would exist whether or not humans existed or not. They occur here in the order of their emergence in the unbroken sequence of origins shown at the bottom, but are listed simply alphabetically in the knowledge base of 282 case studies or phenomena shown at right. Here they represent the domains of nature that may or may not exhibit presence of a systems process.

A WAY TO TEST EXTENT OF ISOMORPHY FOR EACH SYSTEMS PROCESS: By searching the literature for experiments that show or do not show presence of one of the systems processes, we can learn more about the dynamics and function of each process while we show or measure (or we prefer to say "test") the extent of existence of each putative systems process. The arrows across the domains of the sciences above indicate how many disciplines each is found in leading to the concept of different types or classes of isomorphy. This is better shown with the higher resolution of the sequence of origins or table of nearly 300 phenomena and growing

Types, Classes, or Extent of Isomorphies

- A major tenet of the SSP is that the key 90 to 100 systems processes elucidated to date are isomorphies (used as a noun), not just isomorphic (used as an adverb to denote a two-way comparison). SSP uses isomorphies as multiple and not singular and as a *sine qua non* and a *priori* necessity as a interlinked group required for a natural system to achieve a "mature" status. But do all putative isomorphies apply to all natural phenomena studied by the natural sciences?
- Critics easily challenge general theories of systems because we use the term "isomorphic loosely relative to its original use in mathematics, and because all systems processes similar to a set of systems are uncritically presented as universals. It is very difficult to prove universality to reductionists who focus exclusively on their discipline or a limited set of phenomena.
- Here we suggest a solution. Add common prefixes to the term isomorphy to indicate the actually demonstrated "range" or "extent" of natural systems in which they have been studied by the most rigorous of empirical methods. This more precise use of terminology, when coupled by the clear evidence for existence of the isomorphy in specifiable domains might render systems theory more a science of systems. Exact specification of limits of use and range pf applicability is the goal.
- Oligo-Isomorphic:** (as in "O" arrow above) "oligo-" is Greek for "few"; in common use e.g. oligopeptides; refers to empirical research that has identified existence of a candidate systems process in a few neighboring disciplines or emergent levels in the sequence of levels shown below.
- Multi-Isomorphic:** (as in "M" arrow above) "multi-" is Latin for "many"; in common use e.g. multidisciplinary; refers to empirical research that has identified existence of a candidate systems process in a many, but not all neighboring disciplines or emergent levels in the sequence of levels shown below.
- Pan-Isomorphic:** (as in "P" arrow above) "pan-" is Greek for "all"; in common use e.g. pantheism, panomics; refers to empirical research that has identified existence of a candidate systems process in a virtually all neighboring disciplines studied to date or all emergent levels in the sequence of levels shown below.
- Critical use of these terms rather than simply using isomorphy indicates the "limits" of isomorphy and tests of reliability An additional advantage of the above approach is that it relates the transdisciplinary study of isomorphic systems processes to their demonstration in reductionist sciences using the accepted methods, protocols, and even reports accepted by their individual disciplines. It thus unites the empirical reductionist approaches with the systems approach.

SEQUENCE OF ORIGINS: Below find what the SSP describes as the major emergent events (milestones) in the history of our universe. Each unit cycle represents the integration of the past variants into a new entity plan on a new level (scalar size) of the meta-hierarchy of nature and its subsequent radiation into many alternative manifestations. The entire series of individual I/D (integration or Diversification) cycles is shown as a continuous series because the scientific discipline for that level of phenomena often have discovered multiple scenario's that would explain how the subsequent level arose spontaneously from the previous level. Concatenation of these local theories results in an unbroken sequence resulting from a unified process of emergence. Just as we searched across several science disciplines to test for "presence" of any one systems process, we could search across these emergent levels for presence of one systems process. Many workers have noted that the various sciences tend to focus on one or more of these scalar levels because that is where their phenomena reside.

Outline Listing of Phenomena by Systems Process

Hierarchies & Emergence: Rules of Scale	Symmetry & Duality: Rules of Form	Cycles and Cycling: Rules of Tempo
Astronomy Astronomical Hierarchy Particle Physics Hierarchy Theory of Motion Hierarchy Atomic Force Hierarchy	Astronomy Pulsars Matter, AntiMatter Galaxies	Astronomy Star Life Cycle Sunspot Cycle Planetary Rotations Malkovich Cycles (connect to Lee Ages) Pulsars
Biology Muscle Types and Structure Levels of Sensory System: The Human Eye Levels of Digestive System Chromosome Structure Hierarchy Developmental Programs as Hierarchies	Biology Crystal structures Endogenesis → exogenic reactions (copied) Protein complementary	Biology The Cell Cycle The Species Life Cycle Keels Cycles in Cell Respiration The Carbon Cycle Organism Life Cycle The Human Life Cycle
Chemistry Periodic table Into to life polymers Structure of DNA Structure of protein Structure of atom	Chemistry Binary number system Color system Graphics algorithm (Animation) Tessellation process Data vs procedure	Chemistry Biogeochemical cycles: The Oxygen Cycle Dyes and Pigments: Cyclic Compounds Recycling Aluminum Oscillating reactions Hypercycles (Eigen)
Computer Science Hardware Hierarchy Software Hierarchy Information Hierarchy Numbering system Database - Hierarchical model Graphics Hierarchy Concepts of Stepwise Refinement	Computer Science Complementary Weather Pattern: No. vs. So. Hemisphere Complementary Oceanic and Atmospheric Circulation Paleomagnetism (paleomagnetism are dipole) Twining in Crystals (mirror images - enantiomorphs) Crystal Classification El Niño & La Niña Cycles	Computer Science Software iteration and recursion Software development cycle Logic and circuit Software Testing Computer networking Computer virus
Geology Geological Time Scale Litho-stratigraphic hierarchies Stream System (Hierarchical form)	Geology "Rules of Form" by Algebraic Topology Super String Theory Math Dualities Super String Theory Math Symmetries Super String Theory Extra Dimensionality	Geology Seismic Waves El Niño & La Niña Cycles Biogeochemical Cycles (Water cycle) Crustal Cycling & Continental Drift (Wilson Cycles) Lee Ages (Malkovich Cycles (connect to Lee Ages)) Geomorphic Cycles
Mathematics Set Theory: Terms & Functions Classes of Numbers Subsets of Algebra Dimension in topology A Taxonomic Chart of Math Specialties & Functions	Mathematics Newton's 3 rd law: Identify action/reaction pairs Conservation of momentum Double slit interference of light and wave/particle duality Equivalence of inertial reference frames in Special Relativity	Mathematics Modular Arithmetic Fibonacci Sequence Anything that Cycles Has Regularities: its Size and Count
Physics Structure of the atom Nuclear structure and stability Quark structure of elementary particles	Physics Particle and anti-particle Feedback & Regulation: Rules of Adjustment	Physics Oscillating reaction Fractal Geometry and its visualization Role of computer in discovering the chaos patterns Pattern of errors found in a program Fractal compression of data
Flows, Interactions, Networks: Rules of Supply	Astronomy Planetary Rotations Gene Control Predator-Prey in Ecology	Astronomy Planet Formation & Turbulence Origins of the Solar System Origins of the Universe
Astronomy Solar wind (and cometary tails?) Gravity between stellar bodies Convection currents in stars	Biology Human Homeostasis Human Evolution Human-Computer Interaction	Biology Fractal Structure in Plants Origins of the Meaning of Chemical Information Origins of Cells Origins of Humans
Biology Cell Metabolism Osmosis and Diffusion Human Body Metabolism Information Flow: RNA Synthesis Information Flow: Protein Synthesis Principles of Ecology Human Circulatory System Succession in Ecology	Chemistry Types of chemical bonds: Compounds Intermolecular forces Metabolism Chemical Reactions Batteries Everywhere: Chemical Cycles	Chemistry Oscillating reaction Origins of Biopolymers
Chemistry Types of chemical bonds: Compounds Intermolecular forces Metabolism Chemical Reactions Batteries Everywhere: Chemical Cycles	Computer Science Computer networking Logic and circuit Software development cycle Neural Networks Capacities and bandwidth Robotics	Computer Science Fractal Geometry and its visualization Global Warming (greenhouse effect) Pattern of errors found in a program Fractal compression of data
Computer Science Computer networking Logic and circuit Software development cycle Neural Networks Capacities and bandwidth Robotics	Geology Convection Cells in the Upper Mantle (asthenosphere) Stream system Continental Drift & Volcano's Basic Interaction: Between Land, Sea, and Air Earthquakes (Ring of Fire) Convection Cells in Weather Fronts Lakes & Oceans (convection overturn, upwelling, offshore winds) Erosion (Particle Entrainment & Sedimentation)	Geology Turbulence in Geology (streams, atmospheric) Mountain Formations and Island Boundaries Stream Systems (Fractal structure of.) Origins of Oceans Origin of Solar System Steam Development
Geology Convection Cells in the Upper Mantle (asthenosphere) Stream system Continental Drift & Volcano's Basic Interaction: Between Land, Sea, and Air Earthquakes (Ring of Fire) Convection Cells in Weather Fronts Lakes & Oceans (convection overturn, upwelling, offshore winds) Erosion (Particle Entrainment & Sedimentation)	Mathematics Rate of Change: Linear Mathematics Graph Theory	Mathematics Statistical mechanics Radiometric Dating (connect to geology)
Mathematics Rate of Change: Linear Mathematics Graph Theory	Physics Gravitational force between two masses Columbs law Voltage, current, resistance, and Ohm's law Conservation of mechanical energy Lorentz force law, Bio-Savart Law Bernoulli's Principle	Physics Non-equilibrium thermodynamics Artificial life Pedigree of programming languages Tracing the development of operating systems
Boundaries, Limits, & Fields: Rules of Identity	Astronomy Schwartzchild Limit Event Horizon in Black Holes Speed of Light Size of the universe Escape velocity	Astronomy Newton's first law: static equilibrium Rotational inertia: torque, angular acceleration, condition for rotational equilibrium Thermodynamic equilibrium
Astronomy Schwartzchild Limit Event Horizon in Black Holes Speed of Light Size of the universe Escape velocity	Biology The Human Skin System Cell Membranes & Walls The Nucleus Why do Cells Exist?	Biology Velocity, acceleration Newton's 1 st and 2 nd laws Entropy Angular acceleration, angular momentum
Biology The Human Skin System Cell Membranes & Walls The Nucleus Why do Cells Exist?	Chemistry Reactants and Products Conservation of Mass (introduction to formulas and balancing equations) Laws of thermodynamics	Chemistry Non-equilibrium thermodynamics Artificial life Pedigree of programming languages Tracing the development of operating systems
Chemistry Reactants and Products Conservation of Mass (introduction to formulas and balancing equations) Laws of thermodynamics	Computer Science Attractors in chaotic system Boundary of variable/constant System security Numerical Methods Robotics	Computer Science Simulation model for stable system Control system Numerical Methods Storage degradation Robotics
Computer Science Attractors in chaotic system Boundary of variable/constant System security Numerical Methods Robotics	Geology Stabilization in Earth & Sky (dynamic boundary) Stabilization of the Ocean Stabilization of the Mantle (Continents)	Geology The Geological Time Table Plate Tectonics
Geology Stabilization in Earth & Sky (dynamic boundary) Stabilization of the Ocean Stabilization of the Mantle (Continents)	Mathematics Derivatives Limits	Mathematics Velocity, acceleration Newton's 1 st and 2 nd laws Entropy Angular acceleration, angular momentum
Mathematics Derivatives Limits	Physics Time dilation, velocity addition Speed of light is sum of relative velocity Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle	Physics Velocity, acceleration Newton's 1 st and 2 nd laws Entropy Angular acceleration, angular momentum

An Empirical Knowledge Base for SySSci

This focused and concentrated effort to find, assemble, and study an extensive science-based literature on phenomena in nature that exhibit systems processes results in a very detailed curriculum for systems science practitioners. The listing above was used to attract two National Science Foundation grants to design a new curriculum for teaching general education science in any university or college. So for both applications, at opposite ends of the spectrum, SSP could contribute to an improved holistic systems science and to insights for the practice of research and problem solving in the reductionist sciences. A much needed additional result is a record of the extent of isomorphy for each process.