

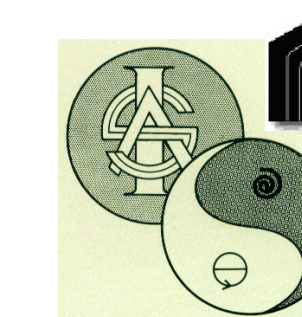
Proposed
I.S.I.S.
Institute for
the Systems-
Integrated
Sciences



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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

	ASTRONOMY	PHYSICS	CHEMISTRY	GEOLOGY	BIOLOGY	MATH	COMP SCI	NATURAL SCIENCE PROCESS TOTALS	SOCIOLOGY	APPLIC'NS	LINK PROPS
HETEROPOIESIS - HIERARCHIES - BOUNDARIES - LIMITS											
CHAOTIC PROCESS CYCLES, CYCLING - OSCILLATIONS											
DUALITY											
EMERGENCE											
FEEDBACKS											
FIELDS											
FLOWS											
INTERACTIONS											
NETWORKS											
ORIGINS											
PHASES - STATES											
STABILITY - EQUILIBRIUM											
SYMMETRY											
Total for 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 - FIELDS - CHAOTIC PROCESS (see also origins)	4	3	5	3	7	5	7	34
CYCLES, CYCLING - OSCILLATIONS	5	5	5	6	6	3	6	36
DUALITY	2	5	4	6	5	5	5	32
EMERGENCE	4	3	5	3	7	5	7	34
FEEDBACKS	1	2	2	4	4		7	20
DEV'T, EVOLUTION	1	4	1	2	5		3	16
FLOWS, NETWORKS, INTERACTIONS	3	6	5	8	9	2	6	39
NETWORKS								0
ORIGINS	3	2	2	6	4	3	4	24
PHASES - STATES								0
STABILITY - EQUILIBRIUM	3	3	2	5	4		5	22
SYMMETRY								0
Total for Science =	31	36	34	46	55	25	55	282

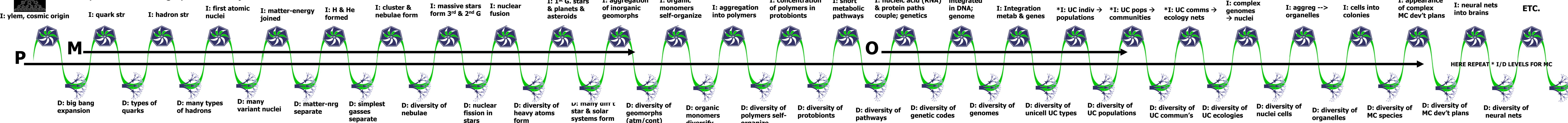
This chart has many uses. It shows how extensive are the independent discoveries of systems processes in the various sciences; it helps us locate where we need to focus attention to find more phenomena with systems processes active; it raises questions about the collapsing or grouping of processes; it 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 the our space-time continuum.



Diversity to Complexity: Such emergent entities create a new scalar level of manifest ystem organization that in nature quickly diversifies (evolves) into vast numbers of ariants. The logo represents one new order diversifying into numerous slightly different ntities. 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: <i>Rules of Scale</i>	Symmetry & Duality: <i>Rules of Form</i>	Cycles and Cycling: <i>Rules of Tempo</i>
Astronomy <ul style="list-style-type: none">Astronomical HierarchyParticle Physics HierarchyTheories of Motion HierarchyAtomic Force Hierarchy	Astronomy <ul style="list-style-type: none">PulsarsMatter, Anti-Matter Galaxies	Astronomy <ul style="list-style-type: none">Star Life CycleSupernova CyclePlanetary RotationsMilankovich Cycles (connect to Ice Ages)Pulsars
Biology <ul style="list-style-type: none">Muscle Types and StructureLevels of Sensory System: The Human EyeLevels of Digestive SystemChromosome Structure HierarchyDevelopmental Programs as Hierarchies	Biology <ul style="list-style-type: none">DNA StructureDNA ReplicationViral Structure	Biology <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Cell CycleThe Species Life CycleKrebs Cycle & Cell RespirationThe Carbon CycleOrganism Life CyclesThe Human Life Cycle
Chemistry <ul style="list-style-type: none">Periodic tableInto to life polymersStructure of DNAStructure of proteinStructure of atom	Chemistry <ul style="list-style-type: none">Three dimensional structures of moleculesCrystal structuresEndogenic --> exogenic reactions (coupled)Protein complementarity	Chemistry <ul style="list-style-type: none">Biochemical cycles: The Oxygen CycleDyes and Pigments - Cyclic CompoundsRecycling AluminumOscillating reactionsHypercycles (Eigen)
Computer Science <ul style="list-style-type: none">Binary number systemColor systemGraphics algorithm (Animation)Tessellation processData vs procedure	Computer Science <ul style="list-style-type: none">Complementary Weather Pattern: No. vs. So. HemisphereComplementary Oceanic and Atmospheric CirculationPaleomagnetism (paleomagnetism vs. dipole)Twining in Crystals (mirror images - enantiomorphs)Crystal ClassificationEl Nino & La Nina Cycles	Computer Science <ul style="list-style-type: none">Software Iteration and recursionSoftware development cycleLogic and circuitSoftware TestingComputer networkingComputer virus
Geology <ul style="list-style-type: none">Geological Time ScaleLitho-stratigraphic hierarchiesStream System (Hierarchical form)	Geology <ul style="list-style-type: none">Complementary Weather Pattern: No. vs. So. HemisphereComplementary Oceanic and Atmospheric CirculationPaleomagnetism (paleomagnetism vs. dipole)Twining in Crystals (mirror images - enantiomorphs)Crystal ClassificationEl Nino & La Nina Cycles	Geology <ul style="list-style-type: none">Seismic WavesEl Nino & La Nina CyclesBiochemical Cycles (Water cycle)Crustal Cycling & Continental Drift (Wilson Cycles)Ice Ages (Milankovich Cycles) (connect to Astronomy)Geomorphic Cycles
Mathematics <ul style="list-style-type: none">Set Theory: Terms & FunctionsClasses of NumbersSubunits of AlgebraDimension in TopologyA Taxonomic Chart of Math Specialties & Functions	Mathematics <ul style="list-style-type: none">“Rules of Form” by Algebraic TopologySuper String Theory Math DualitiesSuper String Theory Math SymmetriesSuper String Theory Extra Dimensionality	Mathematics <ul style="list-style-type: none">Newton's 3rd law: identify action/reaction pairsConservation of momentumDouble slit interference of light and wave/particle dualityEquivalence of inertial reference frames in Special Relativity
Physics <ul style="list-style-type: none">Structure of the atomNuclear structure and stabilityQuark structure of elementary particles	Physics <ul style="list-style-type: none">Newton's 3rd law: identify action/reaction pairsConservation of momentumDouble slit interference of light and wave/particle dualityEquivalence of inertial reference frames in Special Relativity	Physics <ul style="list-style-type: none">Modular ArithmeticFibonacci SequenceAnything that Cycles Has Regularities to Sine and Cosine
Flows, Interactions, Networks: <i>Rules of Supply</i>	Feedback & Regulation: <i>Rules of Adjustment</i>	Chaos & Origins Processes: <i>Rules of Beginning</i>
Astronomy <ul style="list-style-type: none">Solar wind (and cometary tails?)Gravity between stellar bodiesConvection currents in stars	Astronomy <ul style="list-style-type: none">Planetary Rotations	Astronomy <ul style="list-style-type: none">Planet Formation & TurbulenceOrigin of the Solar SystemOrigins of the Universe
Biology <ul style="list-style-type: none">Cell MetabolismOsmosis and DiffusionHuman Body MetabolismInformation Flow: RNA SynthesisInformation Flow: Protein SynthesisPrinciples of EcologyHuman Circulatory SystemSuccession in Ecology	Biology <ul style="list-style-type: none">Human-Computer InteractionControl systemLogic and circuitInformation SystemRoboticsNeural NetworkArtificial Intelligence	Biology <ul style="list-style-type: none">Fractal Structure in PlantsOrigins of the Meaning of Chemical InformationOrigins of CellsOrigins of Humans
Chemistry <ul style="list-style-type: none">Types of chemical bonds: CompoundsIntermolecular forcesMetabolismChemical ReactionsBatteries Everywhere: Chemical Cycles	Chemistry <ul style="list-style-type: none">Geomorphic Cycles (Feedbacks in)Origins of Hurricanes, TornadoesGlobal Warming (greenhouse effect)Nature Cycle Feedback (upwelling, productivity)	Chemistry <ul style="list-style-type: none">Statistical mechanicsRadioactive Dating (connect to geology)
Computer Science <ul style="list-style-type: none">Computer networkingLogic and circuitSoftware development cycleNeural NetworkCapacities and bandwidthRobotics	Computer Science <ul style="list-style-type: none">Simulation model for stable systemControl systemNumerical MethodsStorage degradationRobotics	Computer Science <ul style="list-style-type: none">Non-equilibrium thermodynamicsArtificial lifePalimpsest of programming languagesTracing the development of operating systems
Geology <ul style="list-style-type: none">Convection Cells in the Upper Mantle (asthenosphere)Stream systemContinental Drift & Volcano'sBasic Interactions: Between Land, Sea, and AirEarthquakes (Ring of Fire)Convection Cells in Weather FrontsLakes & Oceans (convection overturn, upwelling, offshore winds)Erosion (Particle Entrainment & Sedimentation)	Geology <ul style="list-style-type: none">Swansea Buffering (connect to Chemistry)Lakes & OceansRadioactive DecayPhase Shifts in Petrology: Regional Stabilities (connect to Chemistry)Diamonds and Dust	Geology <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Geological Time TablePlate Tectonics
Mathematics <ul style="list-style-type: none">Rate of Change: Linear MathematicsGraph Theory	Mathematics <ul style="list-style-type: none">Newton's first law: static equilibriumRotational inertia: torque, angular acceleration, condition for rotational equilibriumThermodynamic equilibrium	Mathematics <ul style="list-style-type: none">Velocity, accelerationNewton's 1st and 2nd lawsEntropyAngular acceleration, angular momentum
Physics <ul style="list-style-type: none">Gravitational force between two massesColumbs lawVoltage, current, resistance, and Ohm's lawConservation of mechanical energyLorenz force law, Biot-Savart LawBernoulli's Principle	Physics <ul style="list-style-type: none">Newton's first law: static equilibriumRotational inertia: torque, angular acceleration, condition for rotational equilibriumThermodynamic equilibrium	Physics <ul style="list-style-type: none">Velocity, accelerationNewton's 1st and 2nd lawsEntropyAngular 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.