

A Theoretical Framework for the Study of Socio-Technical Systems

Working Paper

JUSTE RAIMBAULT

18th November 2015

Introduction

Scientific Context

The structural misunderstandings between Social Sciences and Humanities on one side, and so-called Exact Sciences on the other side, far from being a generality, seems to have however a significant impact on the structure of scientific knowledge [Hidalgo, 2015]. In particular, the place of theory (and indeed the signification of this term itself) in the elaboration of knowledge has a totally different place, partly because of the different *perceived complexities*¹ of studied objects : for example, mathematical constructions and by extent theoretical physics are *simple* in the sense that they are mostly entirely analytically solvable, whereas Social Science subjects such as humans or society (to give a *cliché* exemple) are *complex* in the sense of complex systems², thus a stronger need of a constructed theoretical (generally empirically based) framework to identify and define the objects of research that are necessarily more arbitrary in the framing of their boundaries, relations and processes, because of the multitude of possible viewpoints : Pumain suggests indeed in [Pumain, 2005] a new approach to complexity deeply rooted in social sciences that “would be measured by the diversity of disciplines needed to elaborate a notion”. These differences in backgrounds are naturally desirable in the spectrum of science, but things can get nasty when playing on “common” terrains, typically complex systems problematics as already detailed, as the exemple of geographical urban systems has recently shown [Dupuy and Benguigui, 2015]. Complex System Science³ is presented by some as a “new kind of Science” [Wolfram, 2002], and would at least be a symptom of a shift in scientific practices, from analytical and “exact” approaches to computational and evidence-based approaches [Arthur, 2015], but what is sure is that it brings, together with new methodologies, new scientific fields in the sense of converging interests of various disciplines on transversal questions or of integrated approaches on a particular field [Bourgine et al., 2009].

Objectives

Within that scientific context, the study of what we will call *Socio-technical Systems*, which we define in a rather broad way as hybrid complex systems including social agents or objects that interact with

¹We used the term *perceived* as most of systems studied by physics might be described as simple whereas they are intrinsically complex and indeed not well understood [Laughlin, 2006].

²for which no unified definition exists but of which fields of application range broadly from neuroscience to quantitative finance, including e.g. quantitative sociology, quantitative geography, integrative biology, etc. [Newman, 2011], and for which study various complementary approaches may be applied, such as Dynamical Systems, Agent-based Modeling, Random Matrix Theory

³that we deliberately call that way although there is a running debate on whether it can be seen as a Science in itself or more as a different way to do Science.

technical artifacts and a natural environment⁴, lies precisely between social sciences and hard sciences. The example of Urban Systems is the best example, as already before the arrival of approaches claiming to be “more exact” than soft approaches (typically by physicists, see e.g. the rather disturbing introduction of [Louf and Barthelemy, 2014], but also by scientists coming from social sciences such as Batty [Batty, 2013]), many aspects of urban systems were already in the field of exact sciences, such as urban hydrology, urban climatology or technical aspects of transportation systems, whereas the core of their study relied in social sciences such as geography, urbanism, sociology, economy. Therefore a necessary place of theory in their study : following [Livet et al., 2010], the study of complex systems in social science is an interaction between empirical analysis, theoretical constructions, and modeling.

We propose in this paper to construct a theory, or rather a theoretical framework, that would ease some aspects of the study of such systems. Many theories already exist in all fields related to this kind of problems, and also at higher levels of abstraction concerning methods such as agent-based modeling e.g., but there is to our knowledge no theoretical framework including all of the following aspects that we consider as being crucial (and that can be understood as an informal basis of our theory) :

1. a precise definition and emphasis on the notion of coupling between subsystems, in particular allowing to qualify or quantify a certain degree of coupling : dependence, interdependence, etc. between components.
2. a precise definition of scale, including timescale and scales for other dimensions.
3. as a consequence of the previous points, a precise definition of what is a system.
4. the inclusion of the notion of emergence in order to capture multi-scale aspects of systems.
5. a central place of ontology in the definition of systems, i.e. of the sense in the real world given to its objects⁵.
6. taking into account heterogeneous aspects of the same system, that could be heterogeneous components but also complementary intersecting views.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows : we construct the theory in the following part, staying at an abstract level, and propose a first application to the question of co-evolving subsystems. We then discuss positioning regarding existing theories, and possible developments and concrete applications.

Construction of the theory

Perspectives and Ontologies

The starting point of the theory construction is a perspectivist epistemological approach on systems introduced by Giere [Giere, 2010]. To sum up, it interprets any scientific approach as a perspective, in which someone pursues some objective and uses what is called *a model* to reach it. The model is nothing more than a scientific medium. Varenne developed [Varenne, 2010] model typologies that can be interpreted as a refinement of this theory. Let for now relax this possible precision and use perspectives as proxies of the undefined objects and concepts. Indeed, different views on the same object (being complementary or diverging) have the property to share at least the object in itself, thus the proposition to define objects (and more generally systems) from a set of perspectives on them, that verify some properties that we formalize in the following.

⁴geographical systems in the sense of [Dollfus and Dastès, 1975] are the archetype of such systems, but that definition may cover other type of systems such as an extended transportation system, social systems taken with an environmental context, complicated industrial systems taken with users, etc.

⁵*TODO : verify positioning regarding Structural Realism ; may be close to Ontic Structural Realism [Frigg and Votsis, 2011]*

A perspective is defined in our case as a dataflow machine M (that corresponds to the model as medium) in the sense of [Golden et al., 2012] that gives a convenient way to represent it and to introduce timescales, to which is associated an ontology O in the sense of [Livet et al., 2010], i.e. a set of elements each corresponds to a *thing* in the real world. We include only two aspect (the model and the objects represented) of Giere’s theory, making the assumption that purpose and user of the perspective are indeed contained in the ontology.

Definition 1. A perspective on a system is given by a dataflow machine $M = (i, o, \mathbb{T})$ and an associated ontology O . We assume that the ontology can be decomposed into atomic elements $O = (O_j)_j$.

The atomic elements of the ontology can be particular elements such as agents or components of the system, but also processes, interactions, states, or concepts for example. The ontology can be seen as the rigorous description of the content of the perspective. The assumption of a dataflow machine implies that possible inputs and outputs can be quantified, what is not necessarily restrictive to quantitative perspectives, as most of qualitative approaches can be translated into discrete variables as long as the set of possibles is known or assumed.

The system is then defined “reversely”, i.e. from a set of perspectives on a system :

Definition 2. A system is a set of perspectives on a system : $S = (M_i, O_i)_{i \in I}$, where I may be finite or not.

We denote by $\mathcal{O} = (O_{j,i})_{j,i \in I}$ the set of all elements within ontologies.

Note that at this level of construction, there is not necessarily any structural consistence in what we call a system, as given our broad definition could allow for example to consider as a system a perspective on a car together with a perspective on a system of cities what makes reasonably no sense at all. Further definitions and developments will allow to be closer from classical definition of a system (interacting entities, designed artifacts, etc.). The same way, the definition of a subsystem will be given further. The introduced elements of our approach help to tackle so far points three, five and six of the requirements.

Precision on the recursive aspect of the theory One direct consequence of these definitions must be detailed : the fact that they can be applied recursively. Indeed, one could imagine taking as perspective a system in our sense, therefore a set of perspectives on a system, and do that at any order. If ones takes a system in any classical sense, then the first order can be understood as an epistemology of the system, i.e. the study of diverse perspectives on a system. A set of perspectives on related systems may in some conditions be a domain or a field, thus a set of perspectives on various related systems the epistemology of a field. These are more analogies to give the idea behind the recursive character of the theory. It is indeed crucial for the meaning and consistence of the theory because of the following arguments :

- The choice of perspectives in which a system consists is necessarily subjective and therefore understood as a perspective, and a perspective on a system if we are able to build a general ontology.
- We will use relations between ontologies in the following, which construction based on emergence is also subjective and seen as perspectives.

Ontological Graph

We propose then to capture the structure of the system by linking ontologies. Therefore, we choose to emphasize the role of emergence as we believe that it may be one practical minimalist way to capture quite well complex systems structure⁶. We follow on that point the approach of Bedau on different type of emergences, in particular his definition of weak emergence given in [Bedau, 2002]. Let recall briefly definitions we will use in the following. Bedau starts from defining emerging properties and then extends

⁶what of course can not been presented as a provable claim as it depends on system definition, etc.

it to phenomena, entities, etc. The same way, our framework is not restricted to objects or properties and wrapped thus the generalized definitions into emergence between ontologies. We will apply the notion of emergence under the two following forms⁷ :

- *Nominal emergence* : one ontology O' is included in an other O but the aspect of O that is said to be nominally emergent regarding O' does not depend on O' .
- *Weak emergence* : one part of an ontology O can be derived by aggregation of elements and interactions between elements of an ontology O' .

As developed before, the presence of emergence, and especially weak emergence, will consist in itself in a perspective. It can be conceptual and postulated as an axiom within a thematic theory, but also experimental if clues of weak emergence are effectively measured between objects. In any case, the relation between ontologies must be encoded within an ontology, which was not necessarily introduced in the initial definition of the system.

We make therefore the following assumption for next developments :

Assumption 1. *A system can be partially structured by extending it with an ontology that contains (not necessarily only) relations between elements of ontologies of its perspectives. We name it the coupling ontology and assume its existence in the following. We assume furthermore its atomicity, i.e. if O is in relation with O' , then any subsets of O, O' can not be in relation, what is not restrictive as a decomposition into several independent subsets ensures it if it is not the case.*

It allows to exhibit emergence relations not only within a perspective itself but also between elements of different perspectives. We define then pre-order relations between subsets of ontologies :

Proposition 1. *The following binary relationships are pre-orders on $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{O})$:*

- *Emergence (based on Weak Emergence)* : $O' \preceq O$ if and only if O weakly emerges from O' .
- *Inclusion (based on Nominal Emergence)* : $O' \subseteq O$ if and only if O nominally emerges from O' .

Proof. With the convention that it can be said that an object emerges from itself, we have reflexivity (if such a convention seems absurd, we can define the relationships as O emerges from O' or $O = O'$). Transitivity is clearly contained in definitions of emergence. \square

Note that the inclusion relation is more than an inclusion between sets, as it translates an inclusion “inside” the elements of the ontology.

These relations are the basis for the construction of a graph called the *ontological graph* :

Definition 3. *The ontological graph is constructed by induction the following way :*

1. *A graph with vertices elements of $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{O})$ and edges of two types : $E_W = \{(O, O') | O' \preceq O\}$ and $E_N = \{(O, O') | O' \subseteq O\}$*
2. *Nodes are reduced⁸ by : if $o \in O, O'$ and $(O' \preceq O$ or $O' \subseteq O)$ but not $(O \preceq O'$ or $O \subseteq O')$, then $O' \leftarrow O' \setminus o$*
3. *Nodes with intersecting sets are merged, keeping edges linking merged nodes. This step ensures non-overlapping nodes.*

⁷the third form Bedau recalls, *Strong emergence* will not be used, as we need only to capture dependance and autonomy, and weak emergence is more satisfying in terms of complex systems, as it does not assume “irreducible causal powers” to the greater scale objects. Nominal emergence is used to capture inclusion between ontologies.

⁸the reduction procedure aims to delete redundancy, keeping an entity at the higher level it exists.

Minimal Ontological Tree

The topological structure of the graph, that contains in a way the *structure of the system*, can be reduced into a minimal tree that contains hierarchical structure essential to the theory.

We need first to give consistence to the system :

Definition 4. *A consistent part of the ontological graph is a weakly connected component of the graph. We assume for now to work on a consistent part.*

The notion of consistent system, together with subsystem or nodes timescales that will be defined later, requires to reconstruct perspectives from ontological elements, i.e. the inverse operation of what was done in our deconstruction procedure.

Assumption 2. *There exists $\mathcal{O}' \subset \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{O})$ such that for any $O \in \mathcal{O}'$, there exists a corresponding dataflow machine M such that the corresponding perspective is consistent with initial elements of the system (i.e. machines on ontology overlaps are equivalent). If $\Phi : M \mapsto O$ is the initial mapping, we denote this extended reciprocal construction by $M' = \Phi^{<-1>}(O)$.*

Remark. This assumption could eventually be changed into a provable proposition, assuming that the coupling ontology is indeed a coupling perspective, which dataflow machine part is consistent with coupled entities. Therein, the decomposition postulate of [Golden et al., 2012] should allow to identify basic components corresponding to each element of the ontology, and then construct the new perspective by induction. We find however these assumptions too restrictive, as for example various ontological elements may be modeled by an irreducible machine, as a differential equations with aggregated variables. We prefer to be less restrictive and postulate the existence of the reverse mapping on some sub-ontologies, that should be in practice the ones where couplings can be effectively modeled.

Given this assumption, we can define the consistent system as the reciprocal image of the consistent part of the ontological graph. It ensures system connectivity what is a requirement for tree construction.

Proposition 2. *The tree decomposition of the ontological graph in which nodes contains strongly connected components is unique. The corresponding reduced tree, that corresponds to the ontological graph in which strongly connected components have been merged with edges kept, is called the Minimal Ontological Tree.*

Proof. (sketch of) The unicity is obtained as nodes are fixed as strongly connected components. It is trivially a tree decomposition (with no edges) as in a directed graph, strongly connected components do not intersect, thus the consistence of the decomposition. \square

Any loop $O \rightarrow O' \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow O$ in the ontological graph assumes that all its elements are equivalent in the sense of \preceq . This equivalence loops should help to define the notion of strong coupling as an application of the theory (see applications).

The Minimal Ontological Tree (MOT) is a tree in the undirected sense but a forest in the directed sense. Its topology contains a sort of system hierarchy. Consistent subsystems are defined from the set \mathcal{B} of branches of the forest, as $(\Phi^{<-1>}(\mathcal{B}), \mathcal{B})$. The timescale of a node, and by extension of a subsystem, is the union of timescales of corresponding machines. Levels of the tree are defined from root nodes, and the emergence relations between nodes implies a vertical inclusion between timescales.

Scales

Finally, we propose to define scales associated to a system. Following [Manson, 2008], an epistemological continuum of visions on scale is a consequence of differences between disciplines in the way we developed in the introduction. This proposition is indeed compatible with our framework, as the construction of scales for each level of the ontological tree results in a broad variety of scales.

Let (M, O) a subsystem and \mathbb{T} the corresponding timescale. We propose to define the “thematic scale” (for example spatial scale) assuming a representation theorem, i.e. that an aspect (thematic aspect) of the machine can be represented as a dynamic state variable $\vec{X}(t)$. Assuming a scale operator⁹ $\|\cdot\|_S$ and that the state variable has a certain level of differentiability, the *thematic scale* is defined as $\|(d^k \vec{X}(t))_k\|_S$

Application

The particular case of geographical systems

TBW

[Dollfus and Dastès, 1975] → FDD proposes in that paper a definition of geographical structure and system, structure would be the spatial container for systems viewed as complex open interacting systems (elements with attributes, relations between elements and inputs/outputs with external world). For a given system, its definition is a perspective, completed by structure to have a system in our sense. Depending on way to define relations, may be quick to extract ontological structure. *Note : find typical emergence clues in standard relational formalizations ? would guide the application of the theory.*

Example of urban systems ; Pumain’s evolutionary theory [Pumain, 2010]

Modularity and co-evolving subsystems

TBW

Paper on modularity in dynamical system : decomposition into uncorrelated subsystems : correlation between subsystems should be positively correlated with topological distance in the tree.

Define elements of a node before merging as *strongly coupled elements*. If they are dynamic, could be a definition of *co-evolution* and co-evolving subsystems.

Discussion

TBW

Link with existing frameworks Link with Cottineau-Chapron framework for multi-modeling ? → not so far if they add biblio layer.

[Reymond and Cauvin, 2013] proposes the notion of “interdisciplinary coupling” → close to our notion of coupling perspectives

Link with System of Systems ? not so far are our perspective are constructed as dataflow machines ; but significantly different as notion of emergence is central. *Find paper at CSDM 2015 on endogeneous system theory*

Contributions to the study of complex systems

- Not a theory of systems (beware of cybernetics, systemics etc), but more a framework to guide research questions ? [e.g. in our cases where it will be applied : quantitative epistemo comes from system construction as perspectives research ; empirical to construct robust ontologies for perspectives ; targeted thematic to unveil causal relationship/emergence for construction of ontological network ; study of coupling as possible processes containing co-evolution ; study of scales ; etc.] - or maybe a meta-theory which application gives a theory ?
- Emphasis on the notion of socio-technical system : crosses a social complex system approach (ontologies) with a description of technical artifacts (dataflow machines) ; “best of both worlds” ?

⁹that can be of various nature : extent, probabilistic extent, spectral scales, stationarity scales, etc.

Conclusion

TBW

References

- [Arthur, 2015] Arthur, W. B. (2015). Complexity and the shift in modern science. Conference on Complex Systems, Tempe, Arizona.
- [Batty, 2013] Batty, M. (2013). *The new science of cities*. Mit Press.
- [Bedau, 2002] Bedau, M. (2002). Downward causation and the autonomy of weak emergence. *Principia: an international journal of epistemology*, 6(1):5–50.
- [Bourgine et al., 2009] Bourgine, P., Chavalarias, D., and al. (2009). French Roadmap for complex Systems 2008-2009. *ArXiv e-prints*.
- [Dollfus and Dastès, 1975] Dollfus, O. and Dastès, F. D. (1975). Some remarks on the notions of ‘structure’ and ‘system’ in geography. *Geoforum*, 6(2):83–94.
- [Dupuy and Benguigui, 2015] Dupuy, G. and Benguigui, L. G. (2015). Sciences urbaines: interdisciplinarités passive, naïve, transitive, offensive. *Métropoles*, (16).
- [Frigg and Votsis, 2011] Frigg, R. and Votsis, I. (2011). Everything you always wanted to know about structural realism but were afraid to ask. *European journal for philosophy of science*, 1(2):227–276.
- [Giere, 2010] Giere, R. N. (2010). *Scientific perspectivism*. University of Chicago Press.
- [Golden et al., 2012] Golden, B., Aiguier, M., and Krob, D. (2012). Modeling of complex systems ii: A minimalist and unified semantics for heterogeneous integrated systems. *Applied Mathematics and Computation*, 218(16):8039–8055.
- [Hidalgo, 2015] Hidalgo, C. A. (2015). Disconnected! The parallel streams of network literature in the natural and social sciences. *ArXiv e-prints*.
- [Laughlin, 2006] Laughlin, R. B. (2006). *A different universe: Reinventing physics from the bottom down*. Basic Books.
- [Livet et al., 2010] Livet, P., Muller, J.-P., Phan, D., and Sanders, L. (2010). Ontology, a mediator for agent-based modeling in social science. *Journal of Artificial Societies and Social Simulation*, 13(1):3.
- [Louf and Barthelemy, 2014] Louf, R. and Barthelemy, M. (2014). Scaling: lost in the smog. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1410.4964*.
- [Manson, 2008] Manson, S. M. (2008). Does scale exist? an epistemological scale continuum for complex human–environment systems. *Geoforum*, 39(2):776–788.
- [Newman, 2011] Newman, M. (2011). Complex systems: A survey. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1112.1440*.
- [Pumain, 2005] Pumain, D. (2005). Cumulativité des connaissances. *Revue européenne des sciences sociales. European Journal of Social Sciences*, (XLIII-131):5–12.
- [Pumain, 2010] Pumain, D. (2010). Une théorie géographique des villes. *Bulletin de la Société géographie de Liège*, (55):5–15.

- [Reymond and Cauvin, 2013] Reymond, H. and Cauvin, C. (2013). La logique ternaire de stéphane lupasco et le raisonnement géocartographique bioculturel d'homo geographicus. l'apport de la notion de couplage transdisciplinaire dans l'approche de l'agrégation morphologique des agglomérations urbaines. *Cybergeo: European Journal of Geography*.
- [Varenne, 2010] Varenne, F. (2010). Framework for m&s with agents in regard to agent simulations in social sciences. *Activity-Based Modeling and Simulation*, pages 53–84.
- [Wolfram, 2002] Wolfram, S. (2002). *A new kind of science*, volume 5. Wolfram media Champaign.