
FORMALIZATION OF THE EFFECT PROPAGATION PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

The Effect Propagation Process (EPP), introduced as a novel philosophical framework implemented in the DeepCausality project, fundamentally redefines causality to address the limitations inherent in classical, spacetime-bound conceptions. These limitations become particularly acute when considering insights from contemporary quantum gravity—which suggest emergent spacetime and indefinite causal order—and when tackling the practical complexities of advanced system engineering, such as non-Euclidean data structures, non-linear temporal dynamics, and emergent causal regimes. This paper presents a first-principles mathematical formalization of the EPP, thereby establishing a rigorous and unambiguous foundation crucial for its continued theoretical development, consistent computational instantiation, and broader interdisciplinary engagement.

The core of this formalization lies in precise set-theoretic definitions of EPP’s key components. We define the Contextual Fabric (\mathcal{C}), an explicit and potentially dynamic structure composed of Contextoids and Context Hypergraphs, which can represent diverse Euclidean, non-Euclidean, temporal, and abstract relational information, thus operationalizing EPP’s spacetime agnosticism. Subsequently, we formalize Causal Units (\mathcal{G}), built from operational Causaloids (χ)—unified entities of testable effect transfer that transcend the classical cause-effect dichotomy—and their composition into recursively isomorphic CausaloidGraphs (G) for modeling intricate causal webs. The Causal State Machine (CSM) is then formalized as the mechanism linking causal inferences to deterministic actions.

Beyond these structural entities, the formalism meticulously details the core dynamics of EPP. This includes the Effect Propagation Process (Π_{EPP}) itself, which describes how the activation states of Causaloids evolve through a CausaloidGraph based on their intrinsic functions, contextual inputs, and defined relational logic. Furthermore, we formalize the Operational Generative Function (Φ_{gen}), which provides the mechanisms for the dynamic evolution and emergence of both the Contextual Fabric and the CausaloidGraph structures, a key feature enabling the modeling of emergent causality and regime shifts. The paper also demonstrates how foundational EPP philosophical principles, such as the emergence of temporal order and congruence with classical causality under specific conditions, are naturally reflected within this mathematical framework.

By providing this clear mathematical language, this work aims to enhance the overall clarity, consistency, and testability of the EPP. It seeks to empower researchers and engineers across diverse fields to apply EPP for modeling complex, context-dependent, and dynamically evolving causal phenomena, fostering a more robust and nuanced understanding of causality in both theoretical and practical domains.

Keywords: Computational Causality · Context-Aware Reasoning · Causaloid · Causal Models · Explainable AI · Effect Propagation Process

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1 Introduction

The Effect Propagation Process framework rethinks causality as a continuous effect transfer originating from a potentially non-spatiotemporal context fabric. The framework navigates the challenges from leaving the fixed spacetime path, aligns with the concept of emergence, accommodates indefinite causal order, and remains compatible with classical causality. Furthermore, the Effect Propagation Process reshapes the ontology of causality by defining a generative process that materializes the EPP and the spacetime context through which effects propagate.

This paper presents a mathematical formalization of the core components and processes underpinning the EPP. The goal is to provide a precise definition of all aspects of the EPP as a foundation for its future development and its computational implementation in systems like DeepCausality¹.

1.1 Motivation

Classical formalisms of causality, while powerful, often presuppose spatiotemporal backgrounds and linear temporal order. These assumptions are increasingly at odds with the demand of dynamic complex systems that increasingly exhibit non-Euclidean relational structures, multi-scale non-linear temporal structures, and dynamic causal regime changes. Existing formalizations of computational causality, such as Granger Causality, Pearl’s SCMs/DAGs, or Dynamic Bayesian Networks were not designed for these challenges and thus struggle to address them.

The EPP philosophy proposes a significant departure by defining causality as a fundamentally spacetime-agnostic process of effect transfer. The presented formalism aims to establish a clear convention and serves as an invitation for collaboration. It seeks to offer a common ground for researchers and system engineers alike to advance the understanding of dynamic, context-dependent, and emergent causality.

This paper focuses on providing a foundational, primarily set-theoretic formalization of the Effect Propagation Process. The scope includes:

- Precise definitions of the core EPP entities
- Formal articulation of the dynamic processes
- Demonstration of how key EPP philosophical principles
- The structure of the Causal State Machine as an action-oriented component.

This work formalizes the generalized theory of causality EPP proposes, but does not detail specific implementations of algorithms or data structures, which are subjects of dedicated publications.

1.2 Overview

This formalization will proceed by systematically defining the key entities and processes of the EPP. Section 2 will briefly recap the core philosophical tenets of EPP that guide this formalization. Section ?? will introduce the formal definition of the Contextual Fabric (\mathcal{C}), starting with its atomic unit, the Contextoid (v), and building up to Context Hypergraphs (\mathcal{C}) and Collections (\mathcal{C}_{sys}). This section will detail how diverse data types, including spatial and temporal information (both Euclidean and non-Euclidean), are represented. Section ?? will then formalize Causal Units and Structures (\mathcal{G}). This includes the Causaloid (χ) as the fundamental unit of causal influence transfer, and the CausaloidGraph (G) as a hypergraph structure for composing complex causal models with recursive isomorphism. Section ?? delves into the core dynamics, formalizing the Effect Propagation Process (Π_{EPP}) itself, the Operational Generative Function (Φ_{gen}) responsible for dynamic contexts and emergent causal structures, and how these formalisms embody key EPP principles. Subsequently, Section ?? will outline the formal structure of the Causal State Machine (CSM) and its interaction with the EPP components to enable action based on causal inference. Finally, Section 4 will discuss the expressive power of the presented formalism; the conclusion follows in Section 5.

2 Foundational Concepts of the Effect Propagation Process

This section briefly recaps the core philosophical concepts of the Effect Propagation Process (EPP) framework[1] that motivate the subsequent formalization in the following sections. A comprehensive exposition of the implications of the concepts can be found in the accompanying epistemology[2]. The aim of this section is to provide a brief summary of the core concepts.

¹<https://deepcausality.com>

2.1 Spacetime Agnosticism

A central tenet of EPP is its departure from the classical presupposition of a background spacetime as a necessary stage for causal processes. The EPP proposes that causality can be defined and operate independently of any specific spatiotemporal fabric. Effects propagate through an underlying structure that is defined separately as external context.

A context can be static or dynamic, depending on the situation. The context structure is defined beforehand for a static context, whereas for a dynamic context, the structure is generated dynamically at runtime from a generative function. A context is constrained from being recursive. Self-referential recursion in the absence of a stop criterion may lead to infinite time or even spacetime loops, which conflict with explainability and touches upon exotic scientific ideas. Therefore, for EPP's current formulation, context is constrained from being recursive to prevent problematic corner cases and to ensure a straightforward implementation of the presented concepts. Regardless of the specific structure, the context is explicitly defined, either by a (static) structure or by a generating function that generates the context structure dynamically. Data in any context changes over time, hence requiring constant updating. A change of context structure may happen and may affect the effect propagation process. In the EPP, the context is designed as the source of factual knowledge. For context, facts may remain invariant (e.g. the value of Pi) or receive continuous updates. The designation whether a context is static or dynamic refers to its structure, not to the factual data in it. Furthermore, the EPP may rely on one or more contexts and potentially multiple external data sources.

2.2 Effect Propagation as the Essence of Causality

EPP redefines the essence of causality as a continuous (or discrete, depending on the underlying structure) *process* of effect transfer. Because of the detachment from a fixed spacetime, the fundamental linear temporal order is absent. Consequently, the entire classical concept of causality, where a cause must happen before its effect, can no longer be established

2.3 The Causaloid as a Unified Entity

In absence of a fixed spacetime, the Effect Propagation Process framework adopts the causaloid, a uniform entity proposed by Hardy[3], that merges the 'cause' and 'effect' into one entity. The causaloid defines causality in terms of its effect transfer without presupposing a fixed spacetime background and thus makes it ideal as a building block for the EPP.

The EPP encodes each causal relationship in a designated Causaloid. The Causaloid encodes the causal rule, whereas the context encodes supporting data required to apply the rules. The Causaloid may use external data or data from the context to apply its rule. The EPP derives knowledge by applying data to the Causaloid that models that causal relationship to determine whether the causal relation holds true within the applicable context. Consequently, multi-stage reasoning maps directly to the topology of the EPP itself because each effect from a Causaloid propagates further through the EPP topology, which is the structure of the EPP manifested as all connected Causaloids. From this perspective, a "line of reasoning" literally becomes a pathway through the EPP topology.

It is important to note that the EPP framework adopts the concept of the Causaloid as a spacetime-agnostic unit of causal interaction, it does not use Hardy's formal definition. Instead, the EPP formulates the Causaloid as an abstract structure, thereby decoupling it from any particular physical theory while preserving its core philosophical utility and making it practically implementable in software.

2.4 The Generative Function

The generative function refers to the underlying rules that can dynamically shape and evolve both the contextual fabric and the causal structures themselves. The plural is deliberate, as it is assumed that in an EPP multiple generative functions will shape certain parts of the EPP. The mechanism resulting from leveraging generative functions allows EPP to model systems where regimes may change, the engulfing context may change dynamically, causal pathway might be dynamic or any combination thereof.

2.5 Causal Emergence

A key philosophical implication of EPP is the notion of causal emergence relative to its context. The understanding of the EPP changes depending on whether the context is static or dynamic, and, equally profound, whether the EPP is static, dynamic, or emergent.

For a static Effect Propagation Process, the knowledge is explicitly modeled during the design stage and confined in the context thus leading to deterministic causal inference.

For a dynamic Effect Propagation Process, the dynamics are captured in generative functions that evolve either the EPP, the context, or both. Conceptually, these generative functions could range from deterministic, rule-based algorithms that construct or modify Causaloids and Context structures based on predefined logic or specific triggers, to more adaptive mechanisms such as higher order functions.

An emergent EPP does not evolve based on pre-determined triggers that initiate pre-defined generative functions. Instead, an EPP is considered emergent when the underlying generation process leads to novel causal configurations, reasoning pathways, or new generative principles for Causaloids context interactions that were not explicitly encoded beforehand. The generation process may incorporate principles from evolutionary computation, novelty search, or machine learning embedded in the EPP itself. While the full exploration of AI-driven generative functions for EPP remains future work, the foundational idea of using programmable functions to dynamically define and evolve both the EPP and its context is a natural extension of EPP's core design philosophy. Regardless of the mechanism, emergent EPP does not interact with its Context using pre-defined procedures but instead relies on procedures generated by the EPP itself. The key indicator of emergence is that its novel behavior was not foreseeable by its initial designers.

The epistemology of the EPP[2] explores how knowledge and truth are understood in static, dynamic, and co-emergent EPP modalities. This formalization aims to provide structures that can support the modeling of such emergent phenomena, particularl

3 Formalization of the Effect Propagation Process

3.1 Contextual Fabric (\mathcal{C})

The Effect Propagation Process (EPP), being spacetime-agnostic, requires a formally defined structure through which effects propagate and within which causal relationships are conditioned. This structure is termed the **Contextual Fabric**, denoted abstractly as \mathcal{C} . The Contextual Fabric is not a monolithic entity but can be composed of multiple, distinct contextual realms, each potentially representing different aspects of a system's environment or internal state (e.g., physical space, temporal scales, relational networks, data streams). This section provides a set-theoretic formalization of this fabric, starting from its most granular component, the Contextoid, and building up to collections of Context Hypergraphs.

3.1.1 The Contextoid (v)

The atomic unit of contextual information within the EPP framework is the **Contextoid**. A Contextoid encapsulates a single, identifiable piece of data, which can be temporal, spatial, spatiotemporal, or a general data value.

Contextoid Definition

A Contextoid v is an element of a set of all possible contextoids $V_{\mathcal{C}}$ within a given Context Hypergraph (defined in Section 3.1.2). It is formally defined as a tuple:

$$v = (id_v, \text{payload}_v, \text{adj}_v)$$

Contextoid Identifier

Let \mathbb{I} be a universal set of unique identifiers. Then $id_v \in \mathbb{I}$ is a unique identifier for the contextoid v . This ensures each piece of contextual information can be uniquely referenced within its encompassing Context Hypergraph \mathcal{C} .

Contextoid Payload

The payload _{v} represents the actual contextual information encapsulated by the Contextoid. It is defined as a tagged union, allowing for diverse types of context:

$$\text{payload}_v \in \{\text{Data}(d) \mid d \in \mathcal{D}_T\} \cup \{\text{Time}(t) \mid t \in \mathcal{T}\} \cup \{\text{Space}(s) \mid s \in \mathcal{S}\} \cup \{\text{SpaceTime}(st) \mid st \in \mathcal{ST}\}$$

where \mathcal{D}_T , \mathcal{T} , \mathcal{S} , and \mathcal{ST} are predefined sets representing the domains of all possible data, temporal, spatial, and spatiotemporal values, respectively.

Data Payload ($\text{Data}(d), d \in \mathcal{D}_T$) The set \mathcal{D}_T represents the domain of all possible data values that a Data Contextoid can hold. The specific nature of d is generic (of type T) and can encapsulate arbitrary information relevant to the causal model, such as sensor readings, calculated metrics, textual features, or symbolic states.

Time Payload ($Time(t), t \in \mathcal{T}$) The set \mathcal{T} represents the domain of all possible temporal values. A temporal value $t \in \mathcal{T}$ is typically structured as an ordered pair:

$$t = (\text{scale}, \text{unit})$$

Formalizing Temporal Scale (T_{scale}) **and Unit** (T_{unit}) Let \mathcal{T}_{scale} be an enumerated set of possible temporal granularities, e.g.,

$$\mathcal{T}_{scale} = \{\text{Year}, \text{Month}, \text{Day}, \text{Hour}, \text{Minute}, \text{Second}, \text{Nanosecond}, \text{EventStep}\}$$

Let \mathcal{T}_{unit} be the domain of values for the temporal unit, typically non-negative integers (\mathbb{N}_0) or a suitable ordered set, representing the count at the given scale. Thus, $\text{scale} \in \mathcal{T}_{scale}$ and $\text{unit} \in \mathcal{T}_{unit}$.

Space Payload ($Space(s), s \in \mathcal{S}$) The set \mathcal{S} represents the domain of all possible spatial values. A spatial value $s \in \mathcal{S}$ can be represented by coordinates, for example, as a tuple for up to three dimensions:

$$s = (x, y, z)$$

where x, y, z are optional components.

Formalizing Coordinates (T_{coord}) Let T_{coord} be the domain for coordinate values (e.g., \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Z} , or a generic type V). Each coordinate component $x, y, z \in T_{coord} \cup \{\text{null}\}$, allowing for variable dimensionality.

Formalizing Spatial Interpretation (Euclidean/Non-Euclidean via Spatial<V>) The geometric interpretation of spatial coordinates (e.g., distance metrics, neighborhood relations) is not fixed but is governed by functions associated with the specific instantiation of the spatial context. In a computational framework like DeepCausality, this is typically managed through a trait or interface, analogous to the `Spatial<V>` trait discussed in the EPP philosophy [1]. This allows s to represent points in Euclidean spaces, nodes in a graph (non-Euclidean), or other abstract relational structures.

SpaceTime Payload ($SpaceTime(st), st \in \mathcal{ST}$) The set \mathcal{ST} represents the domain of all possible spatiotemporal values. A value $st \in \mathcal{ST}$ combines spatial and temporal information, typically as a composite structure:

$$st = (\text{space_value}, \text{time_value})$$

where $\text{space_value} \in \mathcal{S}$ and $\text{time_value} \in \mathcal{T}$. This represents a specific spatial configuration at a particular temporal point or interval.

Contextoid Adjustability Protocol

The component adj_v represents optional functions implementing the EPP's Adjustable protocol, allowing for the dynamic modification of a Contextoid's payload payload_v . Let $\mathcal{V}_{\text{payload}}$ be the set of all possible payload values and $\mathcal{V}_{\text{adj_factor}}$ be the set of all possible adjustment factors. The functions are:

- $\text{update}_v : \mathcal{V}_{\text{payload}} \rightarrow \text{void}$: This function replaces the current payload_v of the Contextoid with a new payload value.
- $\text{adjust}_v : \mathcal{V}_{\text{adj_factor}} \rightarrow \text{void}$: This function modifies the current payload_v based on an adjustment factor.

The 'void' return type indicates that these functions perform a stateful update on the Contextoid v . Their absence implies the Contextoid's payload is immutable post-instantiation.

3.1.2 The Context Hypergraph (C)

Individual Contextoids are organized into a structured collection called a **Context Hypergraph**. This hypergraph structure allows for the representation of complex, N-ary relationships between different pieces of contextual information, which is crucial for modeling the intricate dependencies found in real-world systems.

Context Hypergraph Definition. An individual Context Hypergraph C is defined as a tuple:

$$C = (V_C, E_C, ID_C, \text{Name}_C)$$

where V_C is its finite set of **Contextoid** nodes (each conforming to Definition 3.1, thus $V_C = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$), E_C is its finite set of **Hyperedges**, $ID_C \in \mathbb{N}$ is a unique identifier for C , and Name_C is a descriptive name.

Set of Context Hyperedges (E_C). A Hyperedge $e \in E_C$ represents a relationship among a subset of Contextoids in V_C . It is defined as a tuple:

$$e = (V_e, \text{kind}_e, \text{label}_e)$$

where:

- $V_e \subseteq V_C$ is a non-empty subset of Contextoids in C connected by this hyperedge, with $|V_e| \geq 1$.
- $\text{kind}_e \in \mathcal{K}_{\text{relation}}$ specifies the type or nature of the relationship, drawn from a predefined set of possible relation kinds $\mathcal{K}_{\text{relation}}$ (e.g., $\mathcal{K}_{\text{relation}} = \{\text{containment}, \text{proximity}, \text{temporal_sequence}, \text{logical_and}, \text{synonymy}\}$).
- label_e is an optional descriptive label for the hyperedge (e.g., a string).

The use of hyperedges allows a single relational link (e) to connect an arbitrary number of Contextoids (V_e), enabling the representation of multi-way contextual dependencies.

3.1.3 Context Collection (C_{sys})

In many complex scenarios, causal reasoning may need to draw upon multiple, potentially distinct but interacting, contextual realms. EPP accommodates this through the concept of a **Context Collection**.

Definition 3.4 (Context Collection): A System Context, or Context Collection, C_{sys} , is defined as a finite set of distinct Context Hypergraphs:

$$C_{sys} = \{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k\}$$

where each C_i is an individual Context Hypergraph as defined in Definition 3.2. Each $C_i \in C_{sys}$ possesses a unique identifier $ID_{C_i} \in \mathbb{N}$ (distinct from other Context Hypergraphs in the collection) and a descriptive Name_{C_i} .

3.1.4 Context Accessor ($\text{ContextAccessor}(C_{refs})$)

To enable Causaloids (defined in Section ??) to interact with the Contextual Fabric, a mechanism for querying and retrieving contextual information is required. This is conceptualized as a **Context Accessor**.

Definition 3.5 (Context Accessor): A Context Accessor, denoted $\text{ContextAccessor}(C_{refs})$, is a functional interface that provides read-access to a specified subset of Context Hypergraphs $C_{refs} \subseteq C_{sys}$. Its operations, denoted abstractly, would typically include functions f_{access} such that:

- $\text{getContextoid}(id_v, ID_C) \rightarrow v \cup \{\text{null}\}$: Retrieves a Contextoid v by its identifier id_v from a specific Context Hypergraph C (identified by ID_C) within C_{refs} .
- $\text{getHyperedges}(v_i, \text{kind}_e) \rightarrow \{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$: Retrieves all hyperedges of a specific kind kind_e that involve a given Contextoid v_i .

The precise set of functions within the Context Accessor depends on the requirements of the Causaloid functions that utilize it. This formalism defines the accessor as a means to obtain relevant contextual data for causal evaluation based on identifiers and relational queries.

3.2 Causal Units and Structures (\mathcal{G})

Having formalized the Contextual Fabric (\mathcal{C}) within which effects propagate, we now turn to the formalization of the causal entities themselves. The Effect Propagation Process (EPP) posits that causal influence is mediated by discrete, operational units which can be composed into complex structures. This section defines these Causal Units and Structures, denoted abstractly as \mathcal{G} . The central entity is the Causaloid (χ), representing an individual causal mechanism, and these are organized into CausaloidGraphs (G) to model intricate webs of causal relationships.

In the EPP philosophy, Causaloids are grounded in a process of observation, assumption validation, and inference. While a full formalization of this empirical grounding process is extensive, we briefly define its key components as they inform the structure of a Causaloid, particularly its linkage to underlying evidence or hypotheses. Let \mathbb{I} be a universal set of identifiers.

Observation Instance ($\mathbf{o_data}$)

An **Observation Instance** o_{data} represents an empirical data point or a collection of related measurements relevant to a potential causal link. It typically includes an identifier, the observed value(s), and any associated outcome or effect. Formally, one might define $o_{data} = (id_{obs} \in \mathbb{I}, val_{obs}, eff_{obs})$. A dataset \mathcal{D}_{obs} would be a set of such observations.

Assumption Instance ($\mathbf{A_smp}$)

An **Assumption Instance** A_{smp} articulates a condition believed to hold, under which causal interpretations are made. It includes an identifier, a description, and critically, an evaluation function f_{asmp} that tests the assumption against observational data \mathcal{D}_{obs} and/or contextual information \mathcal{C}_{sys} . Formally, $A_{smp} = (id_{asmp} \in \mathbb{I}, desc_{asmp}, f_{asmp}, status_{asmp})$, where $f_{asmp} : \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{D}_{obs}) \times \text{ContextAccessor}(\mathcal{C}_{relevant}) \rightarrow \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}$. ($\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{D}_{obs})$ denotes the power set or a relevant subset of observations).

Inference Instance ($\mathbf{I_inf}$)

An **Inference Instance** I_{inf} represents a tested hypothesis about a potential causal link, derived from observations under validated assumptions. It typically includes an identifier, the inferential question, the strength of the observed relationship, and a threshold for asserting the inference. Formally, $I_{inf} = (id_{inf} \in \mathbb{I}, question_{inf}, strength_{obs}, threshold_{inf}, status_{inf})$.

3.2.1 The Causaloid (χ)

The fundamental unit of causal interaction within EPP is the **Causaloid**, inspired by Hardy’s work [3] but adapted here as an abstract, operational entity for generalized causal modeling. It encapsulates a single, testable causal mechanism or hypothesis, whose activation depends on input observations and contextual information. Its definition reflects the versatile structural forms found in the DeepCausality implementation.

Causaloid Definition

Definition 4.1 (Causaloid): A Causaloid χ is defined as a tuple:

$$\chi = (id_{\chi}, type_{\chi}, f_{\chi}, \mathcal{C}_{refs}, desc_{\chi}, \mathcal{A}_{linked}, I_{linked})$$

where:

- $id_{\chi} \in \mathbb{I}$ is a unique identifier for the Causaloid.
- $type_{\chi} \in \{\text{Singleton}, \text{Collection}, \text{Graph}\}$ specifies the structural nature of the Causaloid, determining how its causal function f_{χ} is realized. This corresponds to the `CausalType` enum in the Rust implementation.
- f_{χ} is the **causal function or logic** associated with the Causaloid. Its precise signature and operation depend on $type_{\chi}$ (detailed in Section ??). It fundamentally maps inputs and context to an activation status $\{\text{true (active)}, \text{false (inactive)}\}$.
- $\mathcal{C}_{refs} \subseteq \mathcal{C}_{sys}$ is a set of references to Context Hypergraphs that provide contextual information for the evaluation of f_{χ} .
- $desc_{\chi}$ is a human-readable description (e.g., a string) of the causal mechanism or hypothesis. This corresponds to the output of an `explain()` method in an implementation.
- \mathcal{A}_{linked} is an optional set of identifiers $\{id_{asmp_1}, \dots\}$ referring to Assumption Instances (Section ??) upon which this Causaloid’s validity depends.
- I_{linked} is an optional identifier id_{inf} referring to an Inference Instance (Section ??) that may have led to this Causaloid’s formulation.

Causal Function Logic (f_chi)

The causal function f_χ embodies the specific operational logic of the Causaloid χ . Its behavior is contingent on type_χ :

- If $\text{type}_\chi = \text{Singleton}$: f_χ is a direct evaluation function, $f_{\chi,S} : \mathcal{O}_{\text{type}} \times \text{ContextAccessor}(\mathcal{C}_{\text{refs}}) \rightarrow \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}$. This function directly tests a specific causal hypothesis against an input observation (of type $\mathcal{O}_{\text{type}}$, often a `NumericalValue` in implementations) and the accessed context.
- If $\text{type}_\chi = \text{Collection}$: The Causaloid χ encapsulates an ordered or unordered set of other Causaloids, $\mathcal{X}_{\text{coll}} = \{\chi'_1, \chi'_2, \dots, \chi'_p\}$. In this case, f_χ represents an aggregate reasoning logic over the activation states of the Causaloids in $\mathcal{X}_{\text{coll}}$. For example, $f_{\chi,G}$ might evaluate to true if all $\chi'_j \in \mathcal{X}_{\text{coll}}$ are active, or if any one of them is active. The evaluation of each χ'_j would itself involve its own causal function $f_{\chi'_j}$. The input $\mathcal{O}_{\text{type}}$ might be a collection of observations, one for each member of $\mathcal{X}_{\text{coll}}$, or a shared observation.
- If $\text{type}_\chi = \text{Graph}$: The Causaloid χ encapsulates an entire CausaloidGraph $G' = (V_{G'}, E_{G'}, \dots)$ (as defined in Section 3.2.2). Here, f_χ represents the outcome of the full Effect Propagation Process Π_{EPP} (defined in Section ??) operating on the encapsulated graph G' . For instance, $f_{\chi,G}$ might evaluate to true if a specific target node in G' becomes active after propagation, or if the overall graph reaches a certain state. The input $\mathcal{O}_{\text{type}}$ would serve as the initial trigger(s) for propagation within G' .

Regardless of type_χ , the causal function f_χ ultimately determines the binary activation state of χ , providing the "testable effect transfer" mechanism central to EPP.

3.2.2 The CausaloidGraph (G)

Individual Causaloids are composed into **CausaloidGraphs** to represent complex webs of interconnected causal relationships. A CausaloidGraph is itself a hypergraph.

CausaloidGraph Definition

Definition 4.2 (CausaloidGraph): A CausaloidGraph G is defined as a tuple:

$$G = (V_G, E_G, ID_G, \text{Name}_G)$$

where:

- V_G is a finite set of causal nodes.
- E_G is a finite set of causal hyperedges, representing functional relationships or propagation pathways between nodes in V_G .
- $ID_G \in \mathbb{I}$ (or \mathbb{N}) is a unique identifier for the CausaloidGraph.
- Name_G is a descriptive name for the CausaloidGraph (e.g., a string).

Set of Causal Nodes (V_G)

Each causal node $v_g \in V_G$ is defined as a tuple $v_g = (id_g, \text{payload}_g)$, where $id_g \in \mathbb{I}$ is its unique identifier within G . The payload_g embodies the principle of **recursive isomorphism** central to EPP, allowing for hierarchical model construction. It can be one of:

- A single Causaloid χ (as per Definition 4.1).
- A collection of Causaloids $\{\chi_1, \chi_2, \dots, \chi_m\}$, where the collection itself might have aggregate evaluation logic (e.g., "active if any χ_i is active").
- Another entire CausaloidGraph G' , enabling the nesting of causal sub-models.

Set of Causal Hyperedges

Each causal hyperedge $e_g \in E_G$ represents a directed functional relationship or pathway for effect propagation. It is defined as a tuple:

$$e_g = (V_{\text{source}}, V_{\text{target}}, \text{logic}_e)$$

where:

- $V_{\text{source}} \subseteq V_G$ is a non-empty set of source causal nodes.
- $V_{\text{target}} \subseteq V_G$ is a non-empty set of target causal nodes.

- logic_e defines the functional relationship or condition under which effects propagate from V_{source} to V_{target} . This logic might range from simple conjunction/disjunction of source node states to more complex functions that determine how the activation of source nodes influences target nodes.

This hypergraph structure allows for many-to-many causal relationships.

State of the CausaloidGraph (S_G)

The state of a CausaloidGraph G at any given point in its evaluation is defined by the activation states of its constituent causal nodes.

Definition 4.3 (State of CausaloidGraph): The state S_G is a function mapping each causal node in V_G to an activation status:

$$S_G : V_G \rightarrow \{\text{active}, \text{inactive}\}$$

This state evolves as effects propagate through the graph according to the Causaloid functions and the logic of the hyperedges, as will be detailed in Section ??.

3.3 Dynamics and Emergence

The preceding sections formalized the static structural components of the Contextual Fabric (\mathcal{C}) and Causal Units/Structures (\mathcal{G}). This section now delves into the heart of the Effect Propagation Process (EPP): its core dynamics, the mechanisms for generating and evolving these structures, and how these formalisms embody the foundational philosophical principles of EPP. This operationalization is crucial for understanding how EPP moves beyond classical causality to address complex, dynamic, and emergent systems.

The Effect Propagation Process (Pi_EPP)

The core dynamic of EPP is the propagation of effects through a CausaloidGraph G , influenced by the Contextual Fabric \mathcal{C}_{sys} and triggered by observations or internal states. This process, denoted Π_{EPP} , describes how the activation state S_G of the CausaloidGraph evolves from an initial state S_G to an updated state S'_G .

Defining an Effect (epsilon) within EPP

Within the EPP formalism, an **"Effect"** (ϵ) is primarily represented by:

1. The activation state (active or inactive) of a Causaloid (χ) or a causal node (v_g) within a CausaloidGraph, as determined by its causal function f_χ .
2. The transfer of this activation status, or information derived from it, to other connected Causaloids according to the graph structure and hyperedge logic.

An active state $S_G(v_g) = \text{active}$ signifies that the causal mechanism encapsulated by v_g has met its conditions for effect transfer. The *nature* of the effect is qualitatively described by desc_χ , and its *consequence* is how its activation (or inactivation) influences other parts of the CausaloidGraph.

Input Observations and Triggers (O_input)

The propagation process Π_{EPP} is typically initiated or influenced by external inputs or observations.

Definition 5.1 (Input Trigger Set): Let \mathcal{O}_{input} be the set of all possible input observations relevant to the CausaloidGraph G . An input $o_{in} \in \mathcal{O}_{input}$ is an element compatible with the \mathcal{O}_{type} expected by one or more Causaloid functions f_χ within G . At any given evaluation cycle, a set of specific input observations $\mathcal{O}_{trig} \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{input}$ serves as triggers. These triggers might be:

- Directed at specific Causaloids in G (e.g., root nodes, or nodes representing sensors).
- Representing updates to the Context Collection \mathcal{C}_{sys} which, in turn, affect the evaluation of context-aware Causaloids.

The Propagation Transition Function

The propagation of effects within a CausaloidGraph G is formalized as a state transition function Π_{EPP} . This function describes how the graph's state evolves.

Definition 5.2 (EPP Transition Function): The EPP Transition Function Π_{EPP} is a mapping:

$$\Pi_{EPP} : (G, S_G, \mathcal{C}_{sys}, \mathcal{O}_{trig}) \rightarrow S'_G$$

where $G = (V_G, E_G, \dots)$ is a CausaloidGraph, $S_G : V_G \rightarrow \{\text{active}, \text{inactive}\}$ is its current state, \mathcal{C}_{sys} is the Context Collection, O_{trig} is the set of current input triggers, and $S'_G : V_G \rightarrow \{\text{active}, \text{inactive}\}$ is the updated state of the CausaloidGraph.

The computation of S'_G from S_G is achieved through an iterative evaluation process driven by the structure of G and the logic of its components):

1. **Initialization:** Some nodes in V_G may have their states in S_G initially set or updated directly by O_{trig} .
2. **Iterative Evaluation & Propagation:** The process iteratively (or recursively, depending on the traversal strategy) considers nodes $v_g \in V_G$:
 - (a) The activation of a node v_g (i.e., $S'_G(v_g)$) is determined by evaluating its causal function $f_{\chi_{v_g}}$. This evaluation takes into account:
 - Relevant observations from O_{trig} or the activation states of its source nodes (elements of V_{source} from incoming hyperedges e_g).
 - Contextual information obtained via $\text{ContextAccessor}(\mathcal{C}_{refs_{\chi_{v_g}}})$.
 - (b) The influence of source nodes V_{source} on target nodes V_{target} is mediated by the logic _{e} of the connecting hyperedge $e_g = (V_{source}, V_{target}, \text{logic}_e)$. This logic _{e} determines if and how the states of source nodes contribute to triggering the evaluation of target nodes.
3. **Convergence:** The process continues until no further changes in node states occur for the given O_{trig} and \mathcal{C}_{sys} , resulting in the stable updated state S'_G . For CausaloidGraphs with cycles, specific convergence criteria or iteration limits may be necessary.

This operational definition emphasizes that effect propagation is a structured traversal and evaluation, where the "rules" of propagation are embedded in both the individual Causaloid functions f_χ and the connective logic logic _{e} of the CausaloidGraph's hyperedges.

3.3.1 The Operational Generative Function (Φ_{gen})

The EPP philosophy posits that the Contextual Fabric and even the Causal Structures themselves can be dynamic and emergent, shaped by an underlying "generative function." This formalism operationalizes this concept as Φ_{gen} , a function or set of functions that govern the evolution of \mathcal{C}_{sys} and/or G .

Conceptual Role of Phi_gen in EPP

Φ_{gen} represents the meta-level rules or processes that can alter the EPP's structural components. It embodies the system's capacity for adaptation, learning, or emergence beyond simple state changes within a fixed structure. While the EPP framework itself does not mandate a specific physical interpretation for an ultimate generative function, it provides the means to model systems where such generative dynamics are at play operationally.

Generation and Dynamics of Contexts (Phi_gen_C)

Let Φ_{gen_C} be the component of Φ_{gen} responsible for the evolution of the Context Collection.

Definition 5.3 (Context Generative Function):

$$\Phi_{gen_C} : (\mathcal{C}_{sys}, O_{in}, E_{ext}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'_{sys}$$

where O_{in} represents relevant system inputs/observations and E_{ext} represents external events or triggers. \mathcal{C}'_{sys} is the updated Context Collection. This function can:

- Modify Contextoids $v \in V_C$ within a $C_i \in \mathcal{C}_{sys}$ via their adj_v protocol.
- Modify the structure of a Context Hypergraph C_i , e.g., by adding/removing Contextoids from V_{C_i} or Hyperedges from E_{C_i} .
- Add new Context Hypergraphs to \mathcal{C}_{sys} or remove existing ones.

The specific rules defining Φ_{gen_C} are domain-dependent but allow for contexts that structurally adapt to new information or changing environmental conditions (e.g., the dynamic temporal hypergraph described in the EPP philosophy [1]).

Generation and Dynamics of Causal Structures (Phi_gen_G)

Let Φ_{gen_G} be the component of Φ_{gen} responsible for the evolution of CausaloidGraphs, enabling emergent causality.

Definition 5.4 (Causal Structure Generative Function):

$$\Phi_{gen_G} : (G, S_G, \mathcal{C}_{sys}, O_{in}, E_{ext}) \rightarrow (G', S'_G)$$

This function can modify the CausaloidGraph $G = (V_G, E_G, \dots)$ into a new graph $G' = (V'_G, E'_G, \dots)$ with a corresponding initial state S'_G . Modifications can include:

- Adding or removing causal nodes v_g from V_G .
- Modifying the payload of existing nodes (e.g., changing a Causaloid's function f_χ or its linked assumptions \mathcal{A}_{linked}).
- Adding or removing causal hyperedges e_g from E_G , or altering their logic e .

This function formalizes the EPP's capacity for causal emergence, where the causal "rules of the game" themselves evolve in response to the system's experience and context.

Co-evolution of Context and Causal Structure (Phi_gen_Total)]

In the most general case, context and causal structure can co-evolve.

Definition 5.5 (Total Generative Function):

$$\Phi_{gen_Total} : (G, S_G, \mathcal{C}_{sys}, O_{in}, E_{ext}) \rightarrow (G', S'_G, \mathcal{C}'_{sys})$$

This represents the combined action of Φ_{gen_C} and Φ_{gen_G} , allowing for feedback between structural changes in context and structural changes in causal models.

3.3.2 Core EPP Principles

The formalism presented supports and makes explicit the core philosophical principles of EPP.

Spacetime Agnosticism

The EPP formalism is inherently spacetime-agnostic. Neither the Contextoid (Def 3.1), Context Hypergraph (Def 3.2), Causaloid (Def 4.1), nor CausaloidGraph (Def 4.2) definitions mandate a spatiotemporal nature for the underlying fabric or relations. Spatial or temporal properties are introduced only if specific payload_v types (Time, Space, SpaceTime) are used within Contextoids. The core propagation function Π_{EPP} (Def 5.2) and generative function Φ_{gen} (Defs 5.3-5.5) operate on these abstract structures; they only interact with spatiotemporal concepts if explicitly encoded within particular Causaloid functions f_χ or the rules of Φ_{gen} . This formally detaches EPP causality from a presupposed spacetime, fulfilling a key requirement for modeling non-Euclidean systems or systems where spacetime is emergent.

Emergence of Temporal Order

While EPP does not assume a universal linear temporal order, an operational or effective temporal order can emerge within the system through several mechanisms:

- **Contextual Sequencing:** Sequences of Time(t) Contextoids, or relations ($kind_e$) like "temporally_precedes" defined in E_C , can establish a local or domain-specific temporal order within \mathcal{C}_{sys} .
- **Propagation Dynamics:** The iterative application of Π_{EPP} inherently defines evaluation steps. While these steps are not necessarily universal time, they form a sequence of state transitions $S_G \rightarrow S'_G \rightarrow S''_G \dots$ that constitutes an internal process time.
- **Generative Function Dynamics:** Changes orchestrated by Φ_{gen} also occur in sequence, creating a history of structural evolution.

Causaloid functions f_χ can then be designed to query and utilize this emergent temporal information from the context or process history when relevant.

Congruence with Classical Causality

Classical causality (A causes B if A precedes B and influences B) can be shown as a special case within the EPP formalism under specific conditions:

1. The Contextual Fabric \mathcal{C}_{sys} is structured to represent a classical (possibly dynamic, as in GR) spacetime with a well-defined linear temporal order.
2. Causaloids χ_A and χ_B represent events A and B.

3. A causal hyperedge e_g connects χ_A to χ_B , with logic_e such that χ_B is activated if χ_A is active AND the context (queried via f_{χ_B} or through logic_e) confirms that the event corresponding to χ_A occurred at an earlier time than the event corresponding to χ_B within the defined spacetime context.
4. The Causaloid χ_A can be designated "the cause" and χ_B "the effect" based on this emergent, contextually-defined temporal precedence.

Under these (and potentially other simplifying) assumptions, EPP's effect propagation aligns with classical cause-and-effect chains.

[Handling Indefinite Causal Order]

While a full formal treatment of quantum indefinite causal order is beyond the scope of this foundational paper, the EPP framework's spacetime agnosticism and its use of Causaloids (which do not inherently encode a fixed temporal role as "cause" or "effect") provide conceptual compatibility. Future work could explore:

- Extending the CausaloidGraph G to allow for superpositions of different hyperedge structures (E_G) representing different causal orderings.
- Modifying the propagation process Π_{EPP} to evaluate such superposed pathways, perhaps drawing from formalisms like process matrices.

The EPP's detachment from a fixed causal structure is a prerequisite for such extensions.

3.4 The Causal State Machine (CSM)

The Effect Propagation Process (EPP) framework provides mechanisms for modeling how effects propagate and causal structures evolve. To translate the insights derived from such processes into concrete operations or interventions, the **Causal State Machine (CSM)** is introduced. The CSM serves as an orchestrator, linking specific causal conditions (represented as Causal States) to predefined deterministic Actions. This section formalizes the CSM, reflecting its implementation within systems like DeepCausality².

Let \mathbb{I}_{CSM} be a set of unique identifiers for Causal States within a CSM.

Definition 6.1 (Causal State): A **Causal State** q represents a specific condition whose truthfulness is determined by the evaluation of an associated Causaloid. It is defined as a tuple:

$$q = (id_q, data_q, \chi_q, version_q)$$

where:

- $id_q \in \mathbb{I}_{CSM}$ is a unique identifier for this Causal State.
- $data_q \in \mathcal{O}_{type}$ is the specific input observation or data value (compatible with the Causaloid's expected observation type \mathcal{O}_{type}) used for evaluating this state. This data may be intrinsic to the state or provided externally during evaluation.
- χ_q is a reference to a Causaloid (as defined in Section 3.2.1), $\chi_q = (id_{\chi_q}, f_{\chi_q}, \mathcal{C}_{ref_{\chi_q}}, \dots)$. The function f_{χ_q} embodies the predicate for this state.
- $version_q \in \mathbb{N}$ is an optional version number for the state definition.

The activation of Causal State q is determined by $\text{eval}(q) = f_{\chi_q}(data_q, \text{ContextAccessor}(\mathcal{C}_{ref_{\chi_q}}))$.

²deepcausality.com

Definition 6.2 (Causal Action): A Causal Action a represents a deterministic operation. It is defined as a tuple:

$$a = (\text{exec}_a, \text{descr}_a, \text{version}_a)$$

where:

- $\text{exec}_a : \text{void} \rightarrow \text{Result}(\text{void}, \text{ActionError})$ is the executable function representing the action. Its invocation may modify a WorldState implicitly.
- descr_a is a descriptive label for the action.
- $\text{version}_a \in \mathbb{N}$ is an optional version number for the action definition.

The successful execution of exec_a yields $\text{Ok}(\text{void})$; failure yields an $\text{Err}(\text{ActionError})$.

Definition 6.3 (Causal State Machine): A Causal State Machine M is defined by its collection of Causal State-Action pairs. Let \mathcal{Q} be the set of all possible Causal States and \mathcal{A} be the set of all possible Causal Actions.

$$M = (\mathcal{SA}_M)$$

where:

- $\mathcal{SA}_M \subseteq \{(q, a) \mid q \in \mathcal{Q}, a \in \mathcal{A}\}$ is a finite set of ordered pairs, where each pair (q_j, a_j) associates a unique Causal State q_j (identified by id_{q_j}) with a Causal Action a_j . In implementation, this is often represented as a map from $id_{q_j} \rightarrow (q, a)$.

The set of CausaloidGraphs \mathcal{G}_M supervised by M is implicitly defined as the set of all CausaloidGraphs containing any Causaloid χ_q referenced by any q in \mathcal{SA}_M . Similarly, the set of relevant Context Hypergraphs \mathcal{C}_M is the union of all $\mathcal{C}_{ref_{s_q}}$ for all q in \mathcal{SA}_M .

3.4.1 CSM Operation: State Evaluation and Action Triggering

The operation of the CSM involves evaluating its Causal States and triggering associated Causal Actions.

Single State Evaluation and Action (eval_single_state): Given a CSM $M = (\mathcal{SA}_M)$, an identifier $id_q^* \in \mathbb{I}_{CSM}$, and potentially new input data $d_{in} \in \mathcal{O}_{\text{type}}$ for that state:

1. Retrieve the state-action pair (q^*, a^*) from \mathcal{SA}_M such that $id_{q^*} = id_q^*$. If no such pair exists, an error is indicated.
2. The Causal State $q^* = (id_{q^*}, \text{data}_{q^*}, \chi_{q^*}, \dots)$ is evaluated. The evaluation function is $f_{\chi_{q^*}}$. The input data used is either d_{in} (if provided externally for this evaluation) or the state's intrinsic data_{q^*} . Let $\text{trigger} = f_{\chi_{q^*}}(\text{data}_{\text{eval}}, \text{ContextAccessor}(\mathcal{C}_{ref_{s_{q^*}}}))$.
3. If $\text{trigger} = \text{true}$, then the action a^* is executed by invoking its function $\text{exec}_{a^*}()$.

All States Evaluation and Action (eval_all_states): Given a CSM $M = (\mathcal{SA}_M)$:

1. For each state-action pair $(q_j, a_j) \in \mathcal{SA}_M$:
 - (a) The Causal State $q_j = (id_{q_j}, \text{data}_{q_j}, \chi_{q_j}, \dots)$ is evaluated using its intrinsic data data_{q_j} . Let $\text{trigger}_j = f_{\chi_{q_j}}(\text{data}_{q_j}, \text{ContextAccessor}(\mathcal{C}_{ref_{s_{q_j}}}))$.
 - (b) If $\text{trigger}_j = \text{true}$, then the action a_j is executed by invoking its function $\text{exec}_{a_j}()$.

The order and concurrency of action execution in step 1(b) depend on the CSM's specific execution semantics (e.g., sequential, parallel, prioritized), which are an implementation detail beyond this core formalism.

3.4.2 CSM Dynamics: Managing State-Action Pairs

The set of state-action pairs \mathcal{SA}_M within a CSM M can be dynamic, allowing the CSM to adapt its stimulus-response behavior. Formal operations on \mathcal{SA}_M include:

- **AddStateAction**(M, q_{new}, a_{new}): $\mathcal{SA}'_M = \mathcal{SA}_M \cup \{(q_{new}, a_{new})\}$, provided $id_{q_{new}}$ is not already a key in \mathcal{SA}_M .
- **RemoveStateAction**(M, id_q): $\mathcal{SA}'_M = \mathcal{SA}_M \setminus \{(q, a) \mid id_q \text{ is the identifier of } q\}$.
- **UpdateStateAction**($M, id_q, q_{updated}, a_{updated}$): Replaces the pair (q, a) associated with id_q with $(q_{updated}, a_{updated})$.

3.5 Example: Smoking, Tar, and Cancer

To illustrate the core concepts of the Effect Propagation Process (EPP) formalism in a more concrete manner, we consider the well-known causal chain: Smoking \rightarrow Tar in Lungs \rightarrow Lung Cancer. This example demonstrates how Causaloids, Contexts (implicitly for this simplification), and a CausaloidGraph can represent this system, and how effect propagation leads to an inference. This example is simplified and inspired by the structure typically modeled as a Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) in classical causal inference [4], here adapted to EPP principles.

3.5.1 Defining the Causal Problem

We aim to model a system to infer the likelihood of lung cancer based on smoking habits, mediated by tar accumulation. The core causal hypotheses are:

1. Smoking (represented by nicotine levels) leads to increased tar in the lungs.
2. Increased tar in the lungs leads to a higher risk of lung cancer.

We will represent these as individual Causaloids within a CausaloidGraph. For simplicity, any contextual dependencies (e.g., thresholds for "high" nicotine or tar) are assumed to be encapsulated within the Causaloid functions themselves or drawn from an implicitly defined context for this illustrative purpose. Observations will be represented as numerical values.

3.5.2 Formalizing the Components

The Causaloid (chi)

We define two primary Causaloids:

- $\chi_{S \rightarrow T}$ (**Smoking \rightarrow Tar**):
 - $id_{\chi_{S \rightarrow T}} = 1$ (a unique identifier)
 - $type_{\chi_{S \rightarrow T}} = \text{Singleton}$
 - $f_{\chi_{S \rightarrow T}} : \mathcal{O}_{\text{nicotine}} \rightarrow \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}$, where $\mathcal{O}_{\text{nicotine}}$ is a numerical input representing nicotine level. The function $f_{\chi_{S \rightarrow T}}$ evaluates to true if the nicotine level exceeds a predefined threshold (e.g., 0.55), indicating a significant likelihood of tar presence due to smoking.
 - $\mathcal{C}_{refs} = \emptyset$ (assuming context-free logic for this example, or that thresholds are part of $f_{\chi_{S \rightarrow T}}$).
 - $desc_{\chi_{S \rightarrow T}} = \text{"Causal relation between smoking and tar in the lung."}$
 - $\mathcal{A}_{linked}, I_{linked} = \text{Optional}$, representing linkage to foundational assumptions or prior inferences regarding this relationship.
- $\chi_{T \rightarrow C}$ (**Tar \rightarrow Cancer**):
 - $id_{\chi_{T \rightarrow C}} = 2$
 - $type_{\chi_{T \rightarrow C}} = \text{Singleton}$
 - $f_{\chi_{T \rightarrow C}} : \mathcal{O}_{\text{tar}} \rightarrow \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}$, where \mathcal{O}_{tar} is a numerical input representing tar level. The function $f_{\chi_{T \rightarrow C}}$ evaluates to true if the tar level exceeds a predefined threshold (e.g., 0.55).
 - $\mathcal{C}_{refs} = \emptyset$.
 - $desc_{\chi_{T \rightarrow C}} = \text{"Causal relation between tar in the lung and lung cancer."}$
 - $\mathcal{A}_{linked}, I_{linked} = \text{Optional}$.

The shared underlying logic for f_χ in this example (input observation \geq threshold) is abstracted into each Causaloid's specific function.

The CausaloidGraph (G)

We construct a CausaloidGraph $G_{STC} = (V_G, E_G, ID_G, Name_G)$ to represent the causal chain.

- $V_G = \{v_{g1}, v_{g2}\}$, where:
 - $v_{g1} = (id_{g1}, payload_{g1} = \chi_{S \rightarrow T})$
 - $v_{g2} = (id_{g2}, payload_{g2} = \chi_{T \rightarrow C})$
- $E_G = \{e_{g1}\}$, representing the link from smoking/tar to tar/cancer. For this simple chain:
 - $e_{g1} = (V_{source} = \{v_{g1}\}, V_{target} = \{v_{g2}\}, logic_{e1})$
 - $logic_{e1}$: Specifies that the evaluation of v_{g2} is conditioned by, or follows, the evaluation of v_{g1} . In a simple direct propagation, if v_{g1} becomes active, this contributes to the conditions for evaluating v_{g2} . (In a computational system with distinct inputs for each step, this logic might simply define the sequence or dependency).
- $ID_G, Name_G$: Appropriate identifiers and names (e.g., "Smoking-Tar-Cancer Model").

This formal G_{STC} represents the structure. In a practical implementation, a collection of Causaloids (like a vector) reasoned over sequentially can instantiate such a linear graph.

3.5.3 Formalizing Effect Propagation (Π_{EPP})

Consider input observations $O_{trig} = \{(id_{\chi_{S \rightarrow T}}, o_{nicotine}), (id_{\chi_{T \rightarrow C}}, o_{tar})\}$, where $o_{nicotine}$ is the observed nicotine level and o_{tar} is the observed tar level. Let the initial state be $S_G(v_{g1}) = inactive$, $S_G(v_{g2}) = inactive$.

The propagation $\Pi_{EPP}((G_{STC}, S_G, \emptyset, O_{trig})) \rightarrow S'_G$ conceptually proceeds as follows, reflecting a sequential evaluation for this chain:

1. **Evaluate $\chi_{S \rightarrow T}$ (node v_{g1}):** The function $f_{\chi_{S \rightarrow T}}$ is evaluated with its corresponding input $o_{nicotine}$ from O_{trig} . If $f_{\chi_{S \rightarrow T}}(o_{nicotine}) = true$ (e.g., nicotine ≥ 0.55), then $S'_G(v_{g1}) = active$. Else, $S'_G(v_{g1}) = inactive$.
2. **Evaluate $\chi_{T \rightarrow C}$ (node v_{g2}):** The function $f_{\chi_{T \rightarrow C}}$ is evaluated with its corresponding input o_{tar} from O_{trig} . The evaluation of v_{g2} in this chained model might also be implicitly conditioned on v_{g1} being active if the overall inference requires the full chain to hold. If $f_{\chi_{T \rightarrow C}}(o_{tar}) = true$ (e.g., tar ≥ 0.55), then $S'_G(v_{g2}) = active$. Else, $S'_G(v_{g2}) = inactive$.
3. **Final Inference/System State:** The overall state of the system might be defined by a conjunction: Cancer risk is inferred if $S'_G(v_{g1}) = active \wedge S'_G(v_{g2}) = active$. This reflects whether the complete causal pathway from smoking, via tar, to cancer is deemed active for the given observations.

This illustrative propagation shows how individual Causaloid evaluations, based on specific inputs, contribute to the overall state of the causal model. The logic_e of the hyperedge e_{g1} here implies a dependency or sequential consideration in this chain.

3.5.4 Formalizing Observations

This simplified example illustrates:

- **Causaloids** (χ) as operational units (Section 3.2.1), encapsulating specific causal functions (f_χ).
- A simple **CausaloidGraph** (G) structure (Section 3.2.2) representing the causal chain.
- The **Effect Propagation Process** (Π_{EPP}) (Section ??) as the evaluation of Causaloids in a sequence determined by the graph structure and input data.
- The **State of the CausaloidGraph** (S_G) (Definition ??) evolving based on these evaluations.

While this example omits explicit dynamic Contexts (C_{sys}) or a dynamic Generative Function (Φ_{gen}) for brevity, it demonstrates how the core EPP structural entities map to a well-understood causal scenario.

4 Discussion

The preceding sections have laid out a formal, set-theoretic definition of the Effect Propagation Process (EPP). This formalism is a direct response to the need for new conceptual and computational tools to understand causality in systems where classical assumptions of a fixed spatiotemporal background and linear temporal order are demonstrably insufficient. The motivation stems from both the frontiers of fundamental physics, where spacetime itself is considered emergent, and the practical challenges of modeling complex adaptive systems across various scientific and engineering domains.

The primary significance of the EPP formalism lies in its principled detachment from spacetime. By making Context (C) an explicit, definable, and potentially non-Euclidean, dynamic fabric, and by defining Causaloids (χ) as operational units of effect transfer independent of a priori temporal ordering, EPP achieves a level of generality that classical causal formalisms cannot. This enables the modeling of causality in non-physical or abstract domains, systems with complex multi-scale temporal dynamics and feedback loops, and, crucially, systems where causal relationships themselves can emerge, transform, or dissolve in response to evolving contexts (dynamic regime shifts). The recursive isomorphism of CausaloidGraphs (G) further enhances expressive power, allowing for modular construction of complex causal models, while the clear separation of causal logic, contextual data, and propagation mechanisms facilitates transparency.

This foundational formalism, while potent, has current limitations. It primarily defines a deterministic framework, though probabilistic behavior can be encapsulated within Causaloid functions or edge logic. A more deeply integrated probabilistic EPP, or a full formal treatment of quantum indefinite causal order, remains an area for future development. Furthermore, EPP does not, in itself, provide algorithms for automated causal discovery of its structures from raw data; it provides the language to represent and reason with such structures once hypothesized. Compared to established frameworks like Pearl's SCMs, EPP offers greater flexibility for cyclic and emergent systems but currently lacks an equivalent to the extensive *do*-calculus, though the Causal State Machine (CSM) provides a mechanism for linking EPP inferences to actions. EPP generalizes classical notions where necessary but does not seek to replace them where they are already sufficient.

The EPP formalism, particularly as it underpins computational instantiations like DeepCausality³, opens several avenues for future work. These include developing EPP-native causal discovery algorithms, extending its probabilistic reasoning capabilities, formalizing learning within its generative functions for truly self-evolving causal models, and applying EPP-based modeling to "grand challenge" problems in areas like systemic risk or systems biology. The continued refinement of EPP and the exploration of its full potential will benefit greatly from interdisciplinary collaboration, inviting researchers and practitioners to engage with, critique, and build upon this framework as we seek to better model and understand the profound complexities of dynamic, context-dependent, and emergent causality.

³<https://deepcausality.com>

5 Conclusion

This paper has presented a first-principles mathematical formalization of the Effect Propagation Process (EPP), a philosophical framework designed to advance the concept of causality beyond its classical, spacetime-bound limitations. The formalism provides precise set-theoretic definitions for the core EPP entities—Contextoids, Context Hypergraphs, Causaloids, and CausaloidGraphs—and outlines the operational dynamics of effect propagation, the generative functions enabling structural evolution, and the mechanisms of the Causal State Machine.

The development of this formalism was motivated by the increasing inadequacy of conventional causal models when faced with the intricate realities of advanced system engineering: specifically, the challenges of non-Euclidean data representation, non-linear temporal structures with complex feedback, and the emergence of causal relationships themselves within dynamic systems. By fundamentally detaching causality from a presupposed spacetime and a fixed temporal order, and by introducing the Causaloid as a unified, operational unit of effect transfer, the EPP formalism offers a robust and more general language for describing causal phenomena. Its capacity to explicitly model context as a dynamic, potentially non-Euclidean fabric, and to accommodate the notion of a generative function from which both context and causal structures can emerge, represents a significant departure from existing approaches.

This work lays a rigorous foundation for the continued theoretical development of EPP and underpins its computational instantiation in systems like DeepCausality⁴. While this paper focuses on the foundational definitions, future efforts will build upon this to explore specific algorithms, derive formal properties, and demonstrate empirical utility across diverse complex systems. Ultimately, the EPP formalism is offered as a coherent and extensible framework for advancing our ability to model, understand, and reason about the deeply interconnected and dynamically evolving causal fabric of the world.

⁴<https://deepcausality.com>

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Glossary

This glossary provides definitions for the key formal terms and symbols used throughout this paper to describe the Effect Propagation Process (EPP) and its components.

Effect Propagation Process (EPP)

The overarching philosophical framework and the formalized dynamic process (Π_{EPP}) of effect transfer within a CausaloidGraph, conditioned by the Contextual Fabric.

Contextual Fabric (C)

The structured environment, composed of Context Hypergraphs, within which effects propagate and causal relationships are conditioned. It is formalized as a Context Collection \mathcal{C}_{sys} .

Contextoid (v)

The atomic unit of contextual information, defined as a tuple $v = (id_v, payload_v, adj_v)$. It encapsulates data, time, space, or spacetime values. (See Definition 3.1)

Contextoid Payload ($payload_v$)

The tagged union representing the actual data, temporal, spatial, or spatiotemporal value held by a Contextoid.

Context Hypergraph (C)

A structured collection of Contextoids (V_C) and the N-ary relationships (Hyperedges E_C) between them, defined as $C = (V_C, E_C, ID_C, Name_C)$. (See Definition 3.2)

Context Collection (\mathcal{C}_{sys})

A finite set of distinct Context Hypergraphs, $\mathcal{C}_{sys} = \{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k\}$, representing the total available contextual information. (See Definition 3.4)

Context Accessor ($ContextAccessor(\mathcal{C}_{refs})$)

A functional interface providing read-access for Causaloids to a specified subset of Context Hypergraphs ($\mathcal{C}_{refs} \subseteq \mathcal{C}_{sys}$). (See Definition 3.5)

Causaloid (χ)

The fundamental, operational unit of causal interaction, defined as $\chi = (id_\chi, type_\chi, f_\chi, \mathcal{C}_{refs}, desc_\chi, \mathcal{A}_{linked}, I_{linked})$. It encapsulates a testable mechanism for effect transfer. (See Definition 4.1)

Causaloid Type ($type_\chi$)

Specifies the structural nature of a Causaloid (Singleton, Collection, or Graph), determining how its causal function f_χ is realized.

Causal Function (f_χ)

The operational logic associated with a Causaloid χ , which maps input observations (\mathcal{O}_{type}) and accessed context to an activation status ($\{\text{true}, \text{false}\}$). (See Section 4.2.2)

CausaloidGraph (G)

A hypergraph, defined as $G = (V_G, E_G, ID_G, Name_G)$, whose nodes (V_G) typically encapsulate Causaloids and whose hyperedges (E_G) define pathways and logic for effect propagation. Supports recursive isomorphism. (See Definition 4.2)

Causal Node (v_g)

A node within a CausaloidGraph G , defined as $v_g = (id_g, payload_g)$, where $payload_g$ can be a Causaloid, a collection of Causaloids, or another CausaloidGraph.

Causal Hyperedge (e_g)

A hyperedge within a CausaloidGraph G , defined as $e_g = (V_{\text{source}}, V_{\text{target}}, \text{logic}_e)$, representing a directed functional relationship.

State of CausaloidGraph (S_G)

A function $S_G : V_G \rightarrow \{\text{active}, \text{inactive}\}$ mapping each causal node in a CausaloidGraph to its current activation status. (See Definition 4.3)

Effect (ε)

Primarily the activation state (active/inactive) of a Causaloid within EPP, and the transfer of this status or derived information. (See Section 5.1.1)

Input Observations/Triggers ($O_{\text{input}}, O_{\text{trig}}$)

External data or events (O_{input} being the set of all possible, O_{trig} being the current set) that can initiate or influence the Effect Propagation Process. (See Definition 5.1)

EPP Transition Function (Π_{EPP})

The core dynamic function $\Pi_{EPP} : (G, S_G, \mathcal{C}_{\text{sys}}, O_{\text{trig}}) \rightarrow S'_G$, describing how the state of a CausaloidGraph evolves. (See Definition 5.2)

Operational Generative Function (Φ_{gen})

A formal function or set of functions representing meta-level rules for the dynamic evolution of the Contextual Fabric (Φ_{gen_C}), CausaloidGraphs (Φ_{gen_G}), or both ($\Phi_{\text{gen}_{Total}}$). (See Section 5.2)

Causal State Machine (CSM, M)

An operational component, defined by its set of state-action pairs \mathcal{SA}_M , that links recognized Causal States (q) to deterministic Causal Actions (a). (See Definition 6.3)

Causal State (q)

A specific condition within a CSM, $q = (id_q, \text{data}_q, \chi_q, \text{version}_q)$, whose activation is determined by its associated Causaloid χ_q . (See Definition 6.1)

Causal Action (a)

A deterministic operation within a CSM, $a = (\text{exec}_a, \text{descr}_a, \text{version}_a)$, triggered by an active Causal State. (See Definition 6.2)