

Interface as a Formal Boundary

Mariana Emauz Valdetaro

2025-04-02

Table of contents

1	Interface as a Formal Boundary	1
1.1	Abstract	1
1.2	Introduction: The Necessity of Boundaries	1
1.3	2. Historical Context: From Paradox to Axiomatization	3
1.4	3. Theoretical Framework: Interface as a Relational Primitive	4
1.5	4. Applications: Interfaces in Action	5
1.6	5. Resolving Russell's Paradox with Interfaces	7
1.7	5.1 Disjoint Set Interfaces	8
1.8	6. Limitations and Future Work	9
1.9	7. Conclusion: The Interfaces as Unit of Coherence	10

1 Interface as a Formal Boundary

1.1 Abstract

The concept of an **interface** as a structured boundary mediating interactions between entities, seems relevant as an idea resolving self-referential paradoxes and generalizing compositional hierarchies across inquiry domains. By redefining boundaries as structured interfaces, this work resolves self-referential paradoxes and unifies compositional hierarchies across scales.

1.2 Introduction: The Necessity of Boundaries

Synthesizing insights from **mereology** (the study of parts and wholes) (Leśniewski), **category theory** (the mathematics of structured relationships) (Mac Lane), and boundary metaphysics (Brentano-Chisholm), this article formalizes interfaces as non-self-referential connectors that enforce logical consistency while enabling complex systems to evolve. We formalize interfaces as non-conflating connectors that enforce logical consistency while enabling emergent complexity. We demonstrate how interfaces resolve Russell-like contradictions, clarify abstraction layers in biol-

ogy and computer science, and provide a universal framework for modeling interaction without ambiguity, and case studies span biological membranes, CPU registers, urban BLTs, and quantum decoherence, demonstrating how interfaces mediate existence by delineating entities without self-reference. This framework shifts scientific inquiry from substance-centric to relationship-first paradigms.

The increasing complexity of systems-biological, digital, and social-demands a unifying framework to resolve contradictions arising from self-reference and conflation. This paper proposes **structured interfaces** as non-conflating relational primitives that delineate boundaries while enabling interaction. By synthesizing mereology, category theory, and paradox resolution, we argue that interfaces are constitutive of reality itself, resolving Russell’s paradox and unifying compositional hierarchies across domains.

Self-referential paradoxes, such as **Russell’s paradox**, reveal a fundamental tension in systems where entities define or reference themselves. Russell’s 1901 demonstration that the set

$$R = \{x \mid x \notin x\}$$

leads to the contradiction

$$R \in R \iff R \notin R$$

forced mathematicians to confront the dangers of unrestricted self-containment. This crisis birthed axiomatic set theory but left broader questions unresolved: *Is it possible to formalize how do entities interact without collapsing into contradiction?*

As such **interfaces** as formal boundaries governing interactions, solve this problem by separating entities into distinct domains. Interfaces are not merely physical or conceptual divides but **relational structures** that:

1. Prohibit self-referential loops.
2. Define directional interactions (e.g., inputs/outputs).
3. Preserve identity across compositional hierarchies.

However, this self-referential set membership ($R = \{x \mid x \notin x\}$), is not fully resolved through axiomatic constraints (e.g., ZF regularity), yet through **interface-mediated delineation** we constructively unearth a *physically* rooted possibility. By partitioning the universe into disjoint sets

via boundaries, interfaces enforce irreflexivity, prohibiting entities from containing themselves. As examples to illustrate the idea:

- **Natural Boundaries:** Cell membranes separate intracellular components from extracellular matrices, preventing metabolic self-conflation [^@smith2024bio].
- **Digital Boundaries:** The empty set \emptyset acts as a boundary marker in encryption, where keys mediate access to bitstrings without self-reference [^@lee2023crypto].

This structural approach aligns with mereological disjointness ($\forall x, y \in S, x \not\subseteq y$) and categorical directionality (morphisms $f : A \rightarrow B$ prohibit $f : A \rightarrow A$). Interfaces thus dissolve paradoxes by constraining interaction, not by fiat.

1.3 2. Historical Context: From Paradox to Axiomatization

1.3.1 2.1 The Naive Set Theory Crisis

Early set theory assumed the **unrestricted comprehension principle**, allowing any definable collection to form a set. Russell's paradox exposed this as untenable, necessitating axioms like:

- **Axiom of Specification** (ZF set theory):

$$\forall A \exists B \forall x (x \in B \iff x \in A \wedge P(x))$$

, restricting sets to subsets of existing sets.

- **Axiom of Regularity:**

$$\forall S (\exists x \in S \implies \exists y \in S \wedge y \cap S = \emptyset)$$

, preventing sets from belonging to themselves.

These axioms eliminated self-reference but did not address how entities *interact* across abstraction layers.

1.3.2 2.2 Mereology and Category Theory

- **Mereology:** Stanisław Leśniewski's framework for part-whole relationships formalized *belonging* without sets, using predicates like

$$P(x, y)$$

("x is a part of y") governed by axioms (e.g., transitivity, irreflexivity).

- **Category Theory:** Saunders Mac Lane's algebraic structures (objects, morphisms) modeled relationships *between* entities, prioritizing compositionality over internal structure.

Both frameworks avoided paradoxes but lacked a unified theory of **interaction**.

1.4 3. Theoretical Framework: Interface as a Relational Primitive

1.4.1 3.1 Mereological Boundaries

In mereology, an interface is the **sum of interactions** between a part and its complement. For a part x of a whole y , the interface $I(x, y)$ is defined by:

1. **Separation:** $x \cap (y \setminus x) = \emptyset$ (no overlap).
2. **Interaction Set:** $I(x, y) = \{f \mid f : x \rightarrow y \setminus x\}$, where f represents exchanges (e.g., signals, energy).

Theorem 1 (Non-Self-Containment):

If $P(x, y)$ (x is a part of y), then $\neg \exists f : y \rightarrow x$ (no morphism from whole to part).

Proof: Follows from mereological irreflexivity ($\neg P(x, x)$).

1.4.2 3.2 Category-Theoretic Interfaces

In category theory, interfaces are **morphisms** between objects. Let **Sys** be a category where:

- **Objects:** Entities (e.g., cells, software modules).
- **Morphisms:** Interfaces (e.g., biochemical pathways, API calls).

Composition Rule: For morphisms $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow C$, $g \circ f : A \rightarrow C$ must hold.

Example:

- Let Cell and Blood be objects.
- The morphism Osmosis : Cell \rightarrow Blood mediates nutrient exchange.

1.4.3 3.3 Synthesizing the Frameworks

Interfaces unify mereology and category theory:

1. Mereological Interaction:

$$I(x, y)$$

corresponds to morphisms

$$f : x \rightarrow y \setminus x$$

.

2. Category-Theoretic Directionality: Morphisms enforce non-circular interaction (no

$$f : A \rightarrow A$$

except identity).

1.5 4. Applications: Interfaces in Action

1.5.1 4.1 Biology: Cellular Membranes

A cell's membrane is a **mereological interface** and **category-theoretic morphism**:

- **Mereology:**

$$P(\text{Mitochondrion}, \text{Cell})$$

, with the membrane as

$$I(\text{Mitochondrion}, \text{Cell})$$

.

- **Category Theory:**

$$\text{Respiration} : \text{Mitochondrion} \rightarrow \text{Cytoplasm}$$

maps ATP to energy carriers.

1.5.2 4.2 Digital Systems: CPU Registers as Atomic Interfaces

Modern processors exemplify interface-enforced non-self-containment through their **register architecture**[⁶][¹¹][²⁰]:

- **Mereological**: Each register (e.g., `EAX`, `EBX`) is a discrete, non-overlapping unit. The x86 instruction `MOV EAX, [^EBP-4]` accesses stack variables via offsets from the base pointer (`EBP`), enforcing spatial separation between register contents[⁶][⁷].
- **Categorical**: Instructions like `CALL`/`RET` act as morphisms mediating stack-heap interactions, where:

$$\text{Stack} \xrightarrow{\text{CALL}} \text{Heap} \xrightarrow{\text{RET}} \text{Stack}$$

prohibits self-referential loops[⁷][⁸].

Paradox Resolution: Just as Russell’s

$$R \notin R$$

is enforced by ZF set axioms, CPU hardware prevents self-addressing through:

1. **Register Renaming**: Physical registers are transiently mapped to architectural ones, breaking static self-reference[¹⁷].
2. **Memory Hierarchy**: Stack frames (contiguous) and heap blocks (fragmented) form disjoint mereotopological domains[⁷][⁸].

1.5.3 4.3 Urban Systems: Boundary Line Types (BLTs)

The BLT framework[⁵] operationalizes interfaces in built environments:

- **Mereological**: A door frame is the sum

$$\text{BLT}(x) = \{y \mid y \not\subseteq x\}$$

separating rooms.

- **Categorical**: Passports mediate travel morphisms

$$\text{TRAVEL} : \text{Citizen} \rightarrow \text{State}$$

, enforcing directional interaction.

Case Study: Seoul’s Electronic Entry Register (EER)[⁵] evolved from static QR codes (brittle interface) to real-time geolocation checks (adaptive interface), demonstrating interfaces as **co-constructed boundary objects**.

1.6 5. Resolving Russell’s Paradox with Interfaces

Consider the set

$$R = \{x \mid x \notin x\}$$

. In our framework:

1. **Mereological Restriction:** No set can be a part of itself (

$$\neg P(R, R)$$

).

2. **Category-Theoretic Isolation:** If

$$R$$

exists, it belongs to a higher category (e.g., **Set**), with no morphism

$$f : R \rightarrow R$$

except

$$\text{id}_R$$

.

Thus,

$$R \in R$$

is prohibited by mereology, and the contradiction dissolves.

1.7 5.1 Disjoint Set Interfaces

Russell's

$$R = \{x \mid x \notin x\}$$

fails in ZF set theory due to the **Axiom of Regularity**. Our framework generalizes this via:

Theorem 2 (Interface-Induced Disjointness):

For any two entities

$$A, B$$

, there exists an interface

$$I$$

such that:

$$A \cap B = \emptyset \iff \exists f : A \xrightarrow{I} B$$

where

$$\emptyset$$

acts as a **boundary marker**^{[2][10][16]}.

Proof Sketch:

1. Let

$$\emptyset$$

be the encryption key separating plaintext (A) from ciphertext (B)^[12].

2. By Brentano-Chisholm mutual dependence^{[2][10]},

$$\emptyset$$

exists iff

$$A$$

and

$$B$$

coexist.

Quantum Corollary: In quantum critical systems, decoherence collapses superpositions into classical boundaries

$$\emptyset$$

, resolving measurement paradoxes[⁴].

1.8 6. Limitations and Future Work

1.8.1 6.1 Bitstring Fragility: When Interfaces Fail

Digital goods[⁹] reveal interface limitations:

- **Fragile:** Machine code requires exact bitstring preservation; a single flipped bit destroys function[¹²].
- **Robust:** MP3 files tolerate bit errors through lossy compression.

This duality suggests a **semi-fragile interface spectrum** for future study, where boundaries adaptively permit controlled noise.

1.8.2 6.2 Philosophical Frontiers: Boundaries as Co-Constituted Entities

Building on Brentano-Chisholm[²][¹⁰][¹⁶], we propose:

Conjecture 1: Boundaries and entities mutually co-constitute via:

$$\text{Entity}(x) \longleftrightarrow \text{Interface} \longrightarrow \text{Boundary}(y)$$

Evidence:

- **Hardware:** Registers exist only relative to CPU instruction sets[¹¹][²⁰].
- **Biology:** Cell membranes emerge through lipid-protein interactions[³].

Future Directions:

1. **Quantum Mereology:** Does decoherence create boundaries or reveal preexisting ones[⁴]?
2. **Critical Realism:** How do observer perspectives (e.g., EER users vs designers[⁵]) shape interface ontology?

1.9 7. Conclusion: The Interfaces as Unit of Coherence

By redefining boundaries as **structured interfaces**, we propose an idea worth entertaining, tight to centuries-old paradoxes and with the potential to unify compositional hierarchies: Interfaces as units of interaction, non conflating unitarian connectors, enabling the iteration of processes from “simplicity” to “complexity”, while *forbidding* contradiction in self-referencing. In a world which some would say is increasingly complex, populated with ever-growing systems, spectrums of biological natures (synthetic, engineered, and so on) and vast networks allowing relationships (and survival), via culture, communications and so on, which in turn are embedded in systems which observations seem to point towards the increase in *entropy* and disorder, paradoxical relations of the self and collectives. A profound *truth* may be hidden in how boundaries, selves and structures come to be: *To coexist, entities must first delineate where they end and others begin.* This delineation, let it morphological constraints of cells, or as CPU registers prevent data conflation through hardware-enforced separation^{[6][17]}, and BLTs mediate urban socio-material flows^[5], all coherent systems require interfaces to navigate the paradox of self-constitution. The task ahead is to map this **interface topology** across scales-from qubit entanglement to cultural norms-forging a science of relationships over substances.

Keywords: Interface, mereology, category theory, Russell’s paradox, compositional hierarchy.

^[3] <https://d-nb.info/1267220740/34> ^[4] <https://diglib.eg.org/bitstreams/57fb2151-0ec6-4433-9d3f-60344635e5cf/download> ^[5] <https://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PRXQuantum.4.030317> ^[6] <https://www.oeaw.ac.at/resources/Record/993603827004498/Details> ^[10] <https://cep.lse.ac.uk/pubs/download/> ^[11] <https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/krt-2019-330203/html?lang=en> ^[13] <https://www.isst.fraunhofer.de/content/dam/isst/publikationen/industrial-manufacturing/securing-data-integrity-of-csv.pdf> ^[14] <https://philarchive.org/archive/SMIBAB-2> ^[15] <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/computer-science/status-register> ^[16] <https://www.bitsight.com/blog/how-objectivity-standardization-context-reduce-cyber-risk> ^[17] <https://ontology.buffalo.edu/smith/articles/chisholm/chisholm.html> ^[18] https://webs.um.es/singh.sawan/pdf/MICRO_22_cr_em.pdf ^[20] <https://ontology.buffalo.edu/smith/articles/chisholm/chisholm.html> ^[22] <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/computer-science/status-register> ^[23] <https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/win2019/entries/meronymy/> ^[24] https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-t/opb/fg/T-FG-QIT4N-2021-D2.3.1-PDF-E.pdf ^[25]

<https://www.quandela.com/resources/quantum-computing-glossary/quantum-decoherence/> [^26]
<https://www.ucldigitalpress.co.uk/Book/Article/66/90/4984/> [^27] <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/boundary/>
[^28] <https://www.mdpi.com/1099-4300/27/1/57> [^30] <https://www.ucldigitalpress.co.uk/Book/Article/66/90/50>
[^31] <https://www.scirp.org/reference/referencespapers> [^33] <https://quantumzeitgeist.com/breaking-down-quantum-decoherence-challenges-and-solutions/> [^34] <https://open-research-europe.ec.europa.eu/articles/3-184> [^38] https://gribblelab.org/teaching/CBootCamp/7_Memory_Stack_vs_Heap.html [^47]
<https://www.di.ubi.pt/~hugomcp/doc/BitFragility.pdf> [^48] <https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.5555/1736406.1736433>
[^49] <https://par.nsf.gov/servlets/purl/10284374> [^50] https://www.isecure-journal.com/article_174277.html
[^51] <https://csrc.nist.gov/glossary/term/bitstring>