

What are you and I? anthropological physics fundamentals

RENATO FABBRI
IFSC/USP, Participa.br/SG-PR, labMacambira.sf.net
January 27, 2015

Keywords: anthropological physics, complex systems, complex networks, natural language processing, social network analysis, semantic web, social participation, ethnographic methods, FLOSS

This is a mere report on the newborn concept of *anthropological physics*. Further efforts should contextualize, develop and correct theoretical nuances. Therefore, the sharing of this naive text is a necessary step to the collective maturing and research.

What

The study of complex systems can be undertaken as a physics endeavor, specially if complex networks and statistics are into play. When the complex system is constituted by people, intriguing questions arise from diverse fields such as math, ethics, and sociology. The “anthropological physics” is an approach to these scenarios that enables scientific research while resolving ethical and moral issues, in principle of course, by an open study of the self.

How

If I annotate what I have been doing and what is happening in my environment, I might be able to use those annotations for my studies. Indeed, writing diaries is a common ethnographic method, used often in scientific research. Thereafter, it might be a reasonable choice to use my own annotations, be it in paper diaries or digital media [1]. It is also reasonable that if a partner wants to use his annotations, or want me to use them, that they be

used. There are some initiatives that receive this kind of data, again evoking ethical and moral issues. A sweet spot was found in recent civil, research and academic efforts [2, 3], and has been called anthropological physics. General characteristics are:

- Exposure of the researcher to the environment of interest, such as virtual social networks.
- Use of the annotations from the exposure, be them activity logs, friendship or interaction networks, textual contents, etc.
- Upon need, expansion of observations to open datasets or data donated by partners.
- All resources are kept as open as possible, including software, data, and writings.

This framework made possible endeavors using Facebook, Twitter, email lists, and alternative networks [4, 5, 6, 7, 2], while maintaining ethical agreement among communities and researchers.

With

The open aspect of anthropological physics eased technological support, of which are noteworthy:

- Extensive use of Free, Libre and Open Source Software (FLOSS). This helps results and procedures to be shared by means of immediate access to the tools, versions, and underlying algorithms.
- Linked data/semantic web and other open standards for data. As data is being used by research, if it is not considered invasive, it might be published as RDF triples and related to OWL ontologies [8, 9, 2].
- Social structures streaming. Real-time exposure of our networks is called upon for transparency of public events [5].
- Resource exploitation for the individual by complex networks and natural language processing criteria. This is envisioned as highly serviceable to individuals and collectives, and as a linked data navigation enhancement [10, 11].

When

Application of anthropological physics gives place in everyday research worldwide. The explicit (spoken) use of the concept has been observed in

Brazilian academic circuits since Feb/2013, with contributions by physicists, anthropologists, social scientists and philosophers. Even so, this text is the first written document receiving first reviews by the interested community. Feedback should yield significant changes to this content. The academic community is presenting articulations that support further maturing of the topic [12].

Current efforts are oriented to 1) presenting a coherent linked data legacy of participative data as journal articles [2], 2) implementing resource exploitation techniques for the individual [11], 3) implementing visualization facilities for sharing useful insights and report [5, 13].

Acknowledgments

Author thank Prof. Dr. Massimo Canevacci (IEA/USP), Marília Mello Pisani (CCNH/UFABC), Deborah (Psychology, UFC), Rita Wu, and Juliana de Souza for invaluable insights and practice opportunities; Ricardo Fabbri, Vilson Vieira, Daniel Penalva and all labMacambira.sf.net members for such a great group in pursuing this and other developments. the General Secretariat of the Republic Presidency (SG-PR) and UNDP for supporting this research (contract 2013/00056, project BRA/12/018); the National Counsel of Technological and Scientific Development (process 140860/2013-4, project 870336/1997-5, advisor: Prof. Dr. Osvaldo Novais de Oliveira Junior); to all David Lazer, Alex (Sandy) Pentland, Lada Adamic, Sinan Aral, Albert Laszlo Barabasi, Devon Brewer, Nicholas Christakis, Noshir Contractor, James Fowler, Myron Gutmann, Tony Jebara, Gary King, Michael Macy, Deb Roy, and Marshall Van Alstyne for the inspiring article [14] which encouraged this present essay.

References

1. S. Wolfram, "The personal analytics of my life," *Stephan Wolfram blog*, vol. 8, 2012.
2. *Produto 5 da consultoria PNUD/ONU de Renato Fabbri*. <https://github.com/ttm/pnud4/blob/master/latex/produto.pdf?raw=true>.
3. R. Fabbri, "Ensaio sobre o auto-aproveitamento: um relato de investidas naturais na participação social," *arXiv preprint arXiv:1412.6868*, 2014.
4. R. F. et al., "Análise de redes sociais - página com galerias e direções gerais," 2013. <http://wiki.nosdigitais.teia.org.br/ARS>.
5. "Telões de streaming de estruturas sociais para o #ocupagov." <http://ocupagov.meteor.com>. Acessado: 2014-Dez-16.

6. R. Fabbri, V. V. Silva jr., R. Fabbri, D. C. Antunes, and M. M. Pisani, "Stability in human interaction networks: primitive typology of vertex, prominence of measures and activity statistics," *arXiv*, May 2014. <http://arxiv.org/abs/1310.7769>.
7. R. Fabbri, "A connective differentiation of textual production in interaction networks," *arXiv*, 2014. <http://arxiv.org/abs/1412.7309>.
8. C. Bizer, A. Jentzsch, and R. Cyganiak, "State of the lod cloud," *Version 0.3 (September 2011)*, 2011.
9. T. Heath and C. Bizer, "Linked data: Evolving the web into a global data space," *Synthesis lectures on the semantic web: theory and technology*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 1–136, 2011.
10. *Produto 3 da consultoria PNUD/ONU de Renato Fabbri*. <https://github.com/ttm/pnud3/blob/master/latex/produto.pdf?raw=true>.
11. *Produto 4 da consultoria PNUD/ONU de Renato Fabbri*. <https://github.com/ttm/pnud4/blob/master/latex/produto.pdf?raw=true>.
12. "código geral da mmissa: Monitoramento massivo e interativo da sociedade pela sociedade para aproveitamento." <https://github.com/ttm/tese/blob/master/ApresentacoesArtigos/fisicaAntropologica/NEXOS%20TC%20Tecnologia.docx?raw=true>. Accessed: 2015-Jan-27.
13. R. Fabbri, L. d. F. Costa, and O. N. d. Oliveira jr, "Online gadget for making email interaction network images, gml files and measurements.." <http://hera.ethymos.com.br:1080/redes/python/autoRede/escolheRedes.php>, 2013. Online; accessed 28-October-2013.
14. D. Lazer, A. S. Pentland, L. Adamic, S. Aral, A. L. Barabasi, D. Brewer, N. Christakis, N. Contractor, J. Fowler, M. Gutmann, *et al.*, "Life in the network: the coming age of computational social science," *Science (New York, NY)*, vol. 323, no. 5915, p. 721, 2009.