Measuring, Modeling & Managing Massively Interacting Systems

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Massively Interacting Systems

- Modern "bioinformatics" is growing to encompass interactions among many levels and properties of individuals, groups and environments
- It is computationally enabled science
 - increasingly blurring the distinction between social, environmental, socio-technical and biological domains
 - uptake of diverse unstructured information
 - in-silico generation of detailed extreme scale interaction dynamics
- Relevance to policy and science









Unencapsulated Self: Inside/Outside Problem

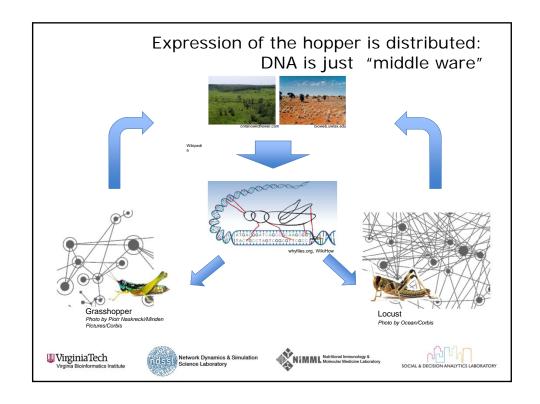
- Who are "You"? Where is this You active?
- Example: B-12 and the microbiome
 - Acts like an organ; not your DNA but is "you"
 - "tuned" to matrilineal heritage, that is "you" too
- Example: Distributed selves and thinking
 - Bees, ants
 - Neurons don't know what they are thinking
 - Distributed cognition; you may not know what (or how) you are thinking either
- Example: The molecular multispecies
 - Phenotypic plasticity and modes











Unencapsulated agency

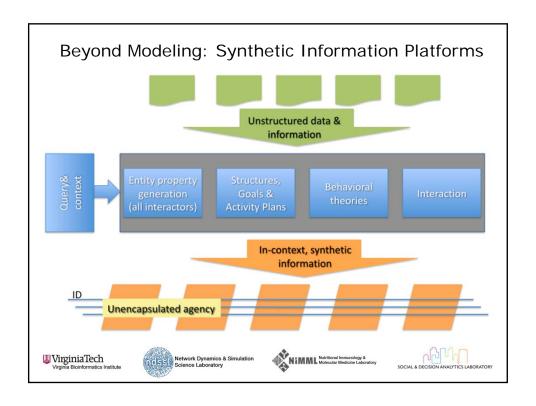
- Interactions + media concretely shape individuals
 - Where is your money?
 - Where is your debt?
 - Where are your actions?
 - Where is your accountability?
 - Where is your identity?
 - Etc
- In what forms are populations of "You" to be represented and analyzed?
 - We know granular detail can often matter

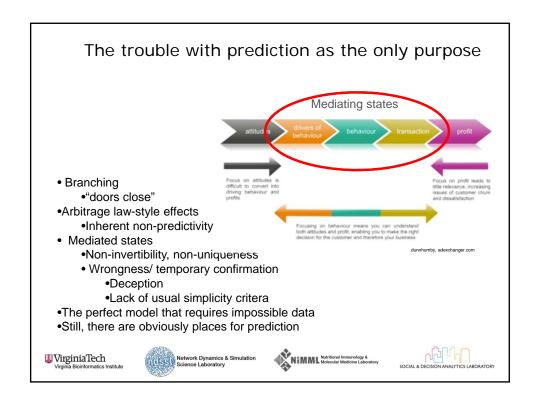




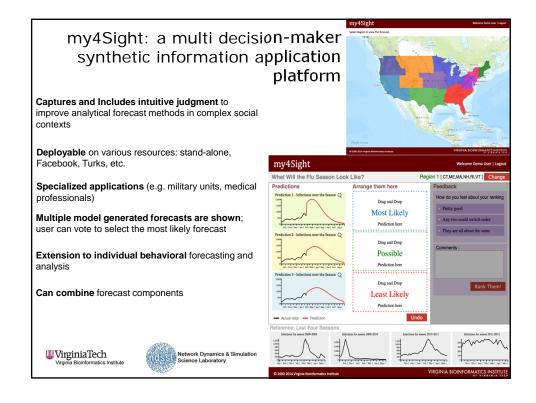












Human situations and complex agency: many challenges to policy and to science

- Epigenetics of juvenile exposure to violence
- Influence networks
 - incarceration rates
 - and personal success
 - and smoking
 - and stopping smoking, etc
- Human distributed computing
- Market based pricing,
 - e.g., the Indian rice markets in 2009.....
 - famine without food shortage or plan
- Resilient interdependent societal infrastructure









What's the point of Synthetic Information Systems?

- ICT layered into society, guiding state assessment, decisions and actions at all levels
- Scales to the natural size and richness of society
- Evolves with ICT and focuses on ecologies of needed applications and specialized methods
- It changes how to think about computationallyenabled social decision making









So...

- Increasingly the ICT world is a large part of the lab and computer model; people/tech are embedded enactively rather than observed and managed
- New ICT methods are the only way to deal with this
- Scalable ecologies of synthetic information applications replace monolitic models for "deciders"
- Unstructured data upends a lot of scientific thinking about status of "data"
- Non-demonstrative methods and use of all this data as evidence must be carefully introduced to practice
- Prediction per se is diminished in purpose and plausibility









