

Radical Platonism and Radical Empiricism



A discussion of Michael Levin's work as it pertains to his new research on morphospace and “radical platonism” including the use of probabilistic knowledge graphs and other formal methods to test these novel hypotheses.

Most specifically, how can we formalize the language of form itself?



Outline

Levin Lab Research Program
Key philosophical questions
Morphospace-etymology and evolution
Morpho-empiricism 101
Levin Lab Morphospace
Bayesian + Knowledge Graphs
Knowledge Graphs in Science
Levin in PKGs
Beauty and form, a side topic?
Next steps

Disclaimer : firehose

Research Program:

- Build new interfaces to observe new ingressing forms - our synthetic morphology work provides tools/vehicles/periscopes for exploration of the space.
- Infer a rigorous mapping between properties of the pointers and the patterns they facilitate
- Quantify the “free lunch” aspects - how much information/influence/evolvability is injected into the physical world? Free compute?
- Are the contents of this space under positive pressure?
- Is the space sparse? Are some attractors “better” than others?
- Are the contents of this space purely passive (eternal, unchanging) or can we define a kind of “chemistry” of how these things interact and live in their own space?
- Are mathematical objects really “low agency”? Can we extend standard behaviorist tests to their native space?
- Why? Where did the Platonic Space and its structure/contents ‘come from’? Could it have been otherwise?

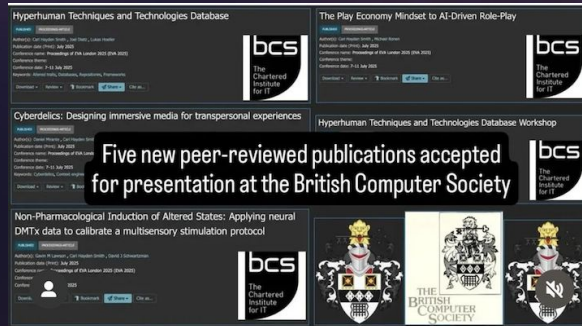
Methodology

What do we actually know?

How can we extend this knowledge?

If we find an edge case that shows “ingress” or phenomena not covered in our formal system, how can we evolve the system without introducing “fuzzy logic”? (i.e. classic problem of platonisms)

How can we teach this knowledge to others and allow them to do the same?



The Software of Life:
How Michael Levin
Cracked the Bioelectric
Code of Intelligence

Joel Dietz

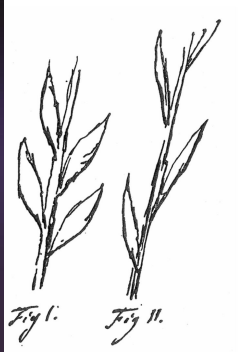


An overview of Michael Levin's revolutionary work, which challenges the DNA-centric view of life by revealing a biological "software" layer. This seminar explores how a bioelectric code orchestrates development, demonstrated by two-headed worms that inherit new body plans without genetic changes, and "Picasso" tadpoles that self-correct scrambled anatomy. We will cover the core concepts of collective cellular intelligence, the creation of novel lifeforms like Xenobots and Anthrobots, and the profound implications for regenerative medicine and bioengineering. Finally, we will touch upon Levin's most speculative ideas, exploring his "radical Platonist" framework where mathematical forms from a non-physical "latent space" can "ingress" into biology, formalizing a future where AI may be understood as peer lifeforms and presenting a possible accelerationist framework for scientific research. This is an essential overview for anyone interested in the intersection of biology, computer science, and the future of intelligence.

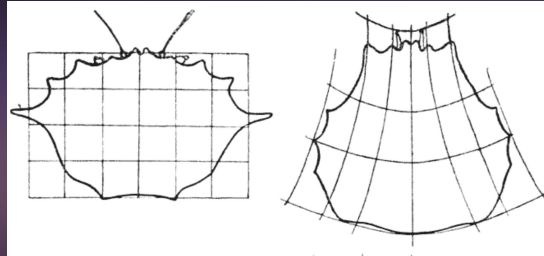


Morphospace

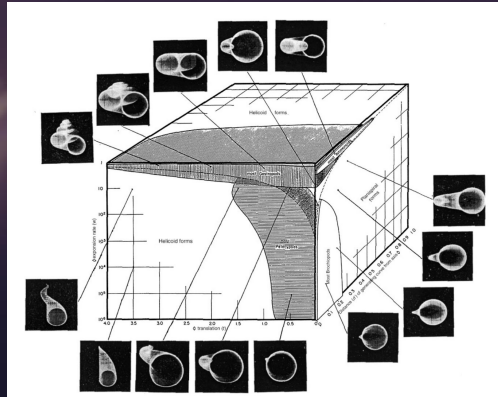
History



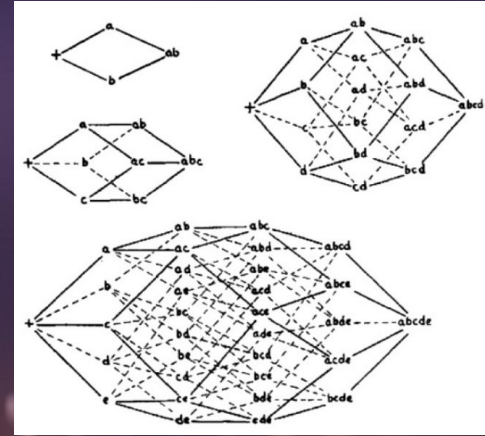
Goethe, 1786, "Urpflanze"
Ulrich E. Stegmüller, *Annals of Botany*, Volume 127, Issue 4, 1 April 2021, Pages 433–452



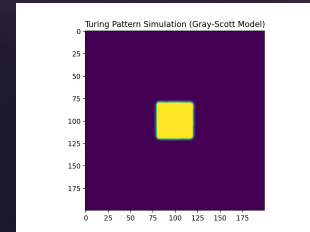
D'Arcy Thompson, *Growth and Form*, 1917



Raup DM (1966) Geometric analysis of shell coiling: General problems. *Journal of Paleontology* 40: 1178–1190.



Wright S (1932) The roles of mutation, inbreeding, crossbreeding, and selection in evolution. *Proceedings of the Sixth International Congress of Genetics* 1: 356–366



Alan Turing, *The Chemical Basis of Morphogenesis*, 1952

Raup (1962)

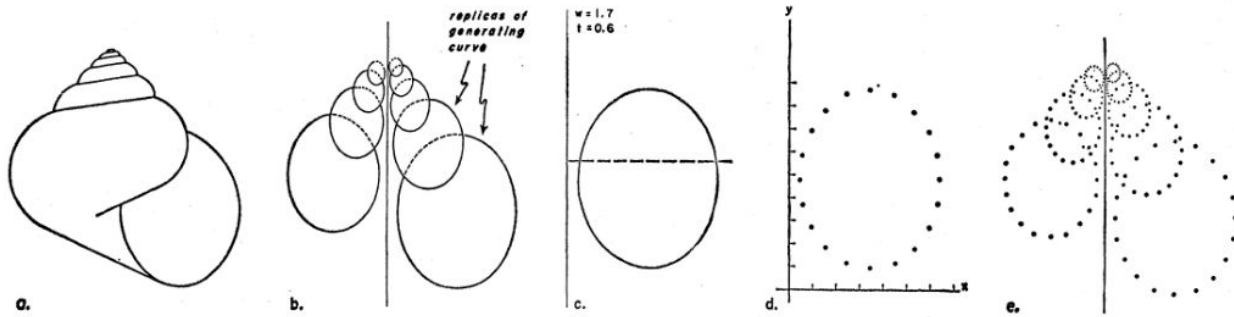


Fig. 1. Stages in the reconstruction of snail form from the four basic parameters.

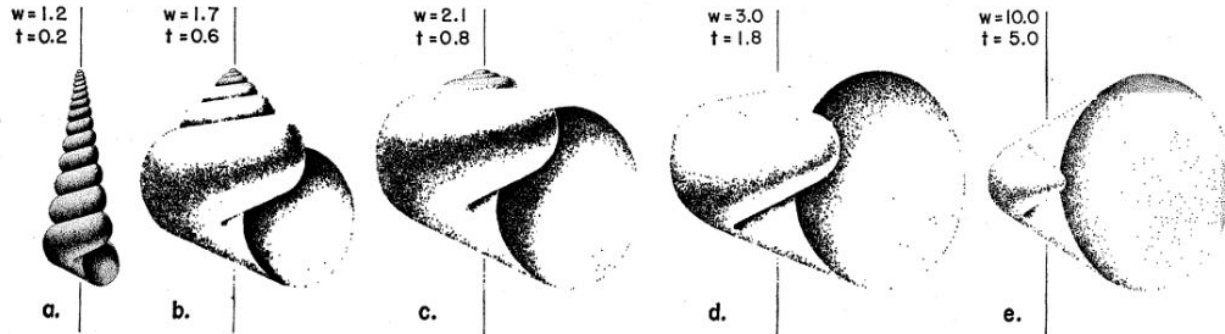
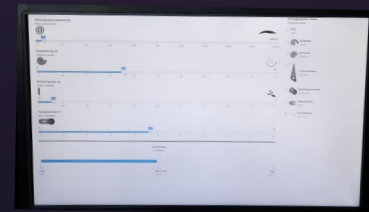
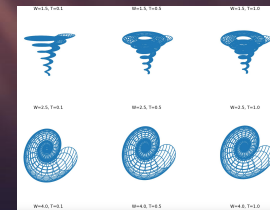
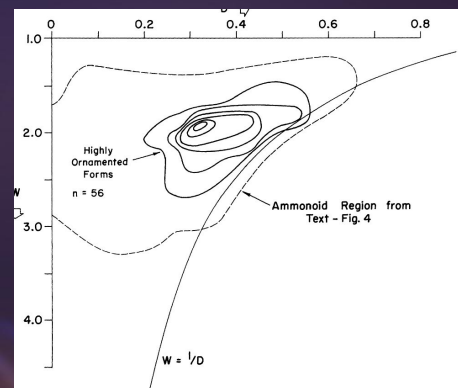
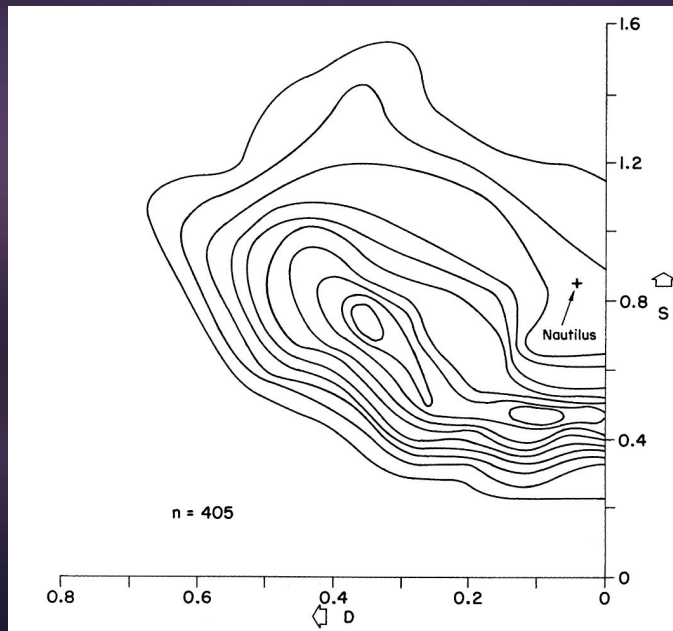
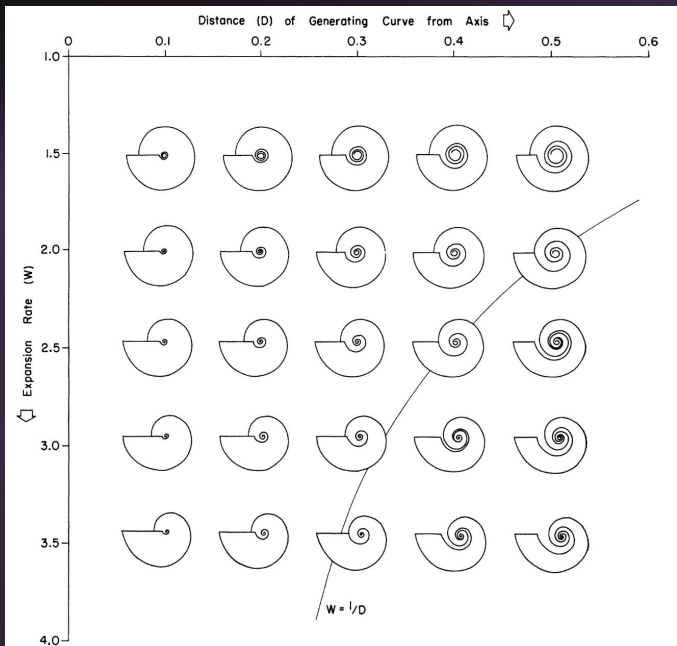
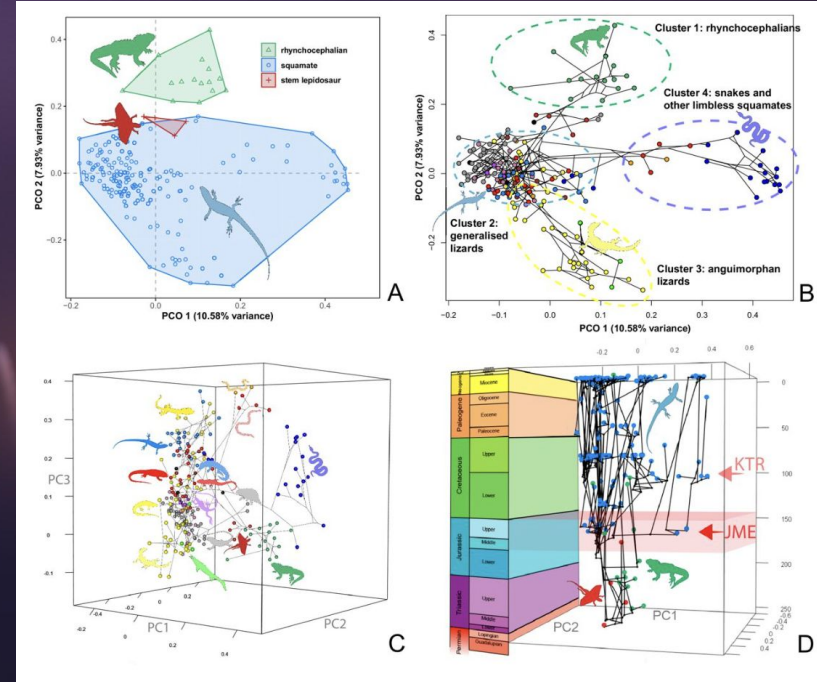
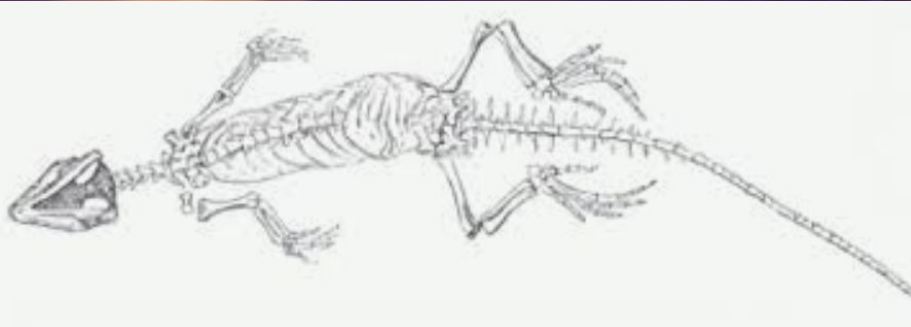


Fig. 2. Hypothetical snail forms drawn from cross sections made by the computer method.

Raup (1967+)

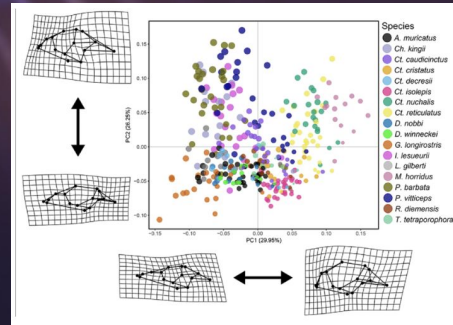
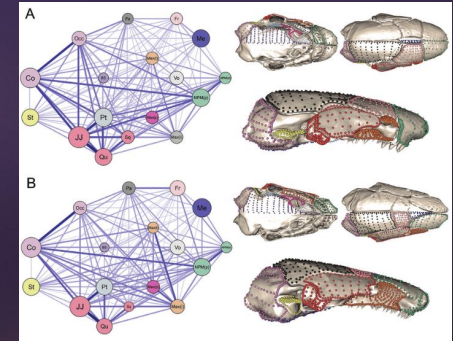
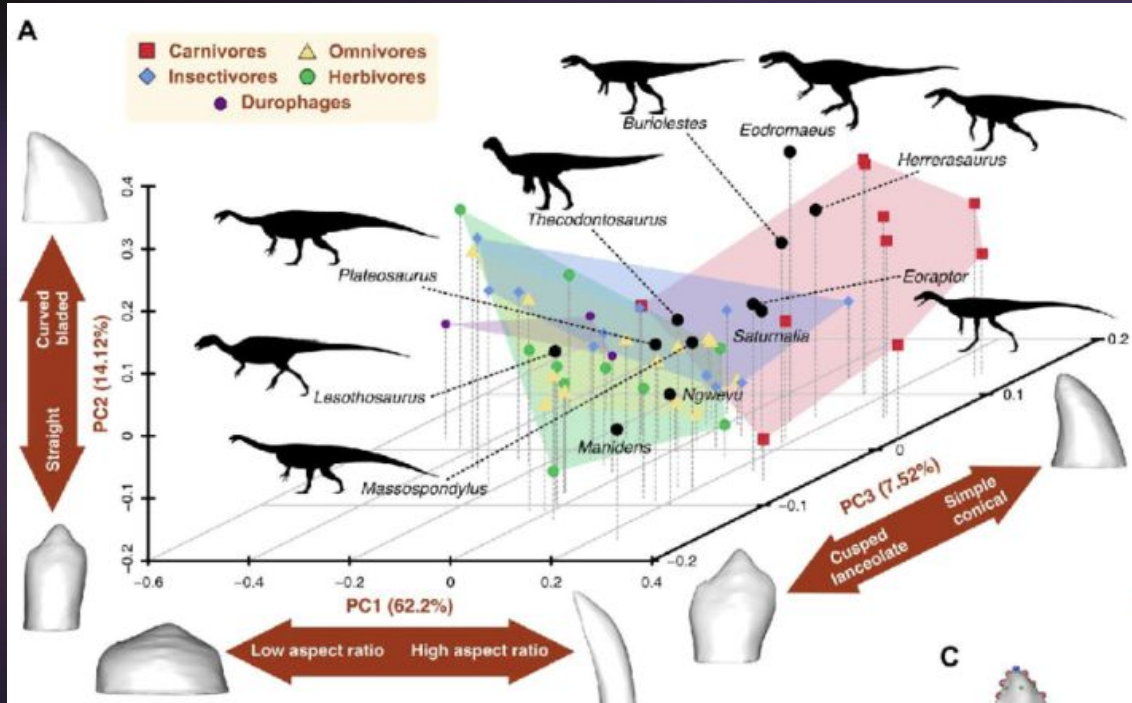


Squamata morphospace



Amau Bolet Thomas L Stubbs Jorge A Herrera-Flores Michael J Benton (2022) The Jurassic rise of squamates as supported by lepidosaur disparity and evolutionary rates eLife 11:e66511. <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.66511>

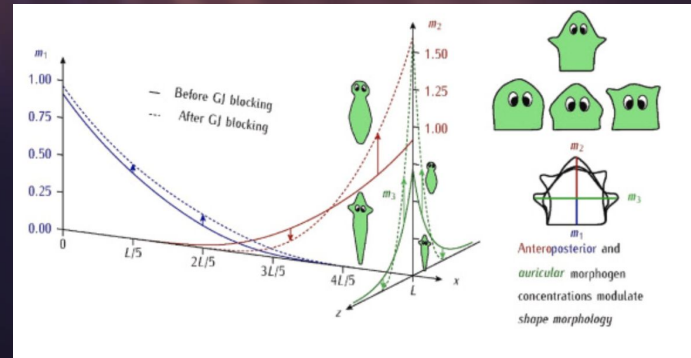
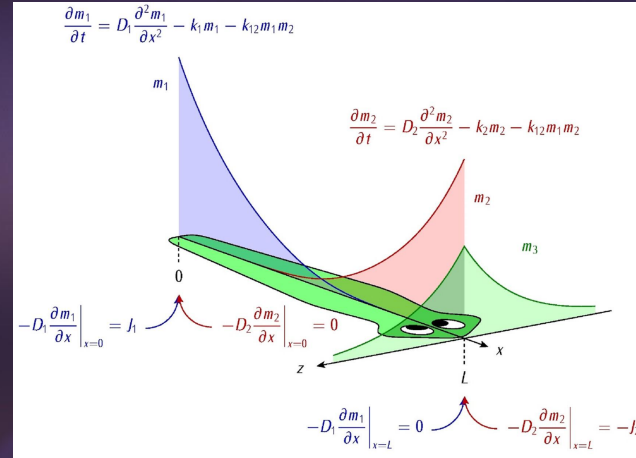
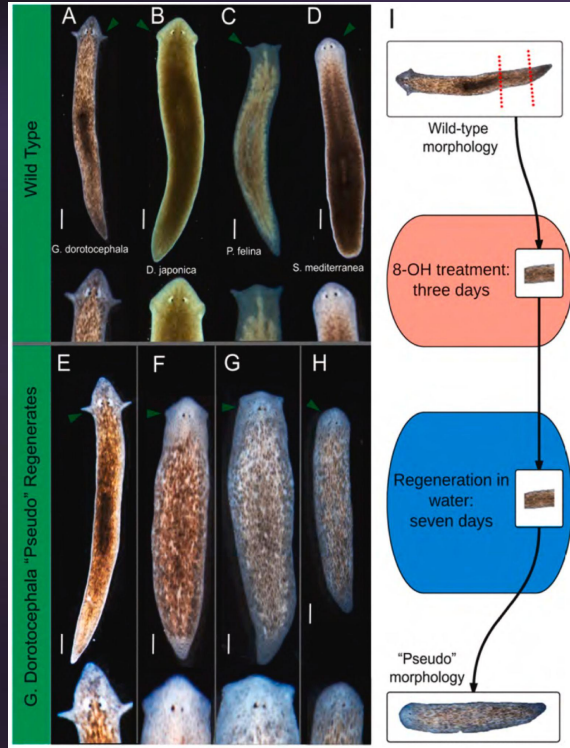
Dental and cranial morphospace



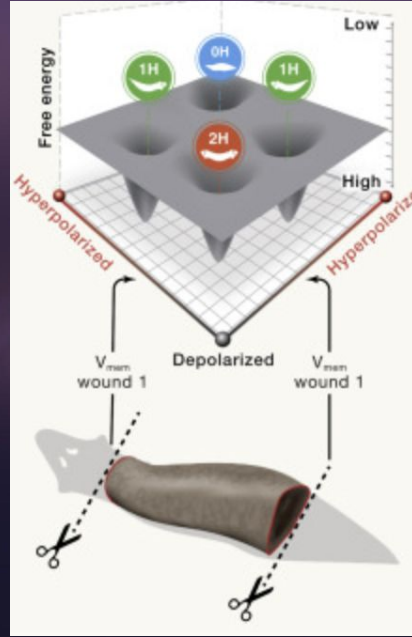
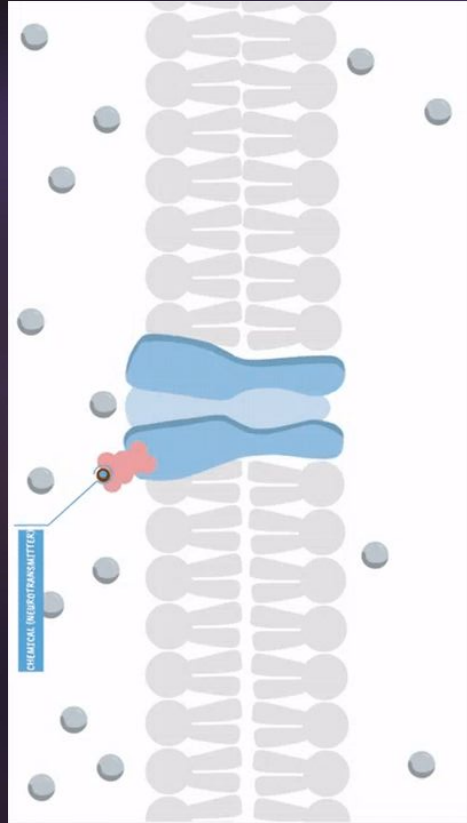
Ballell, Antonio & Benton, Michael & Rayfield, Emily. (2022). Dental form and function in the early feeding diversification of dinosaurs. *Science Advances*. 8. 10.1126/sciadv.abq5201.

Marshall, Ashleigh & Bardua, Carla & Gower, David & Wilkinson, Mark & Sherratt, Emma & Goswami, Anjali. (2019). High-density three-dimensional morphometric analyses support conserved static (intraspecific) modularity in caecilian (Amphibia: Gymnophiona) crania. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society*. 126. 721-742. 10.1093/biolinnean/blz001.

Levin morphospace



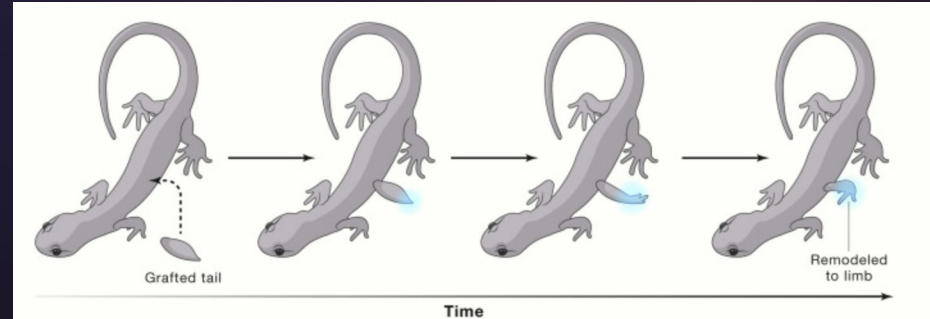
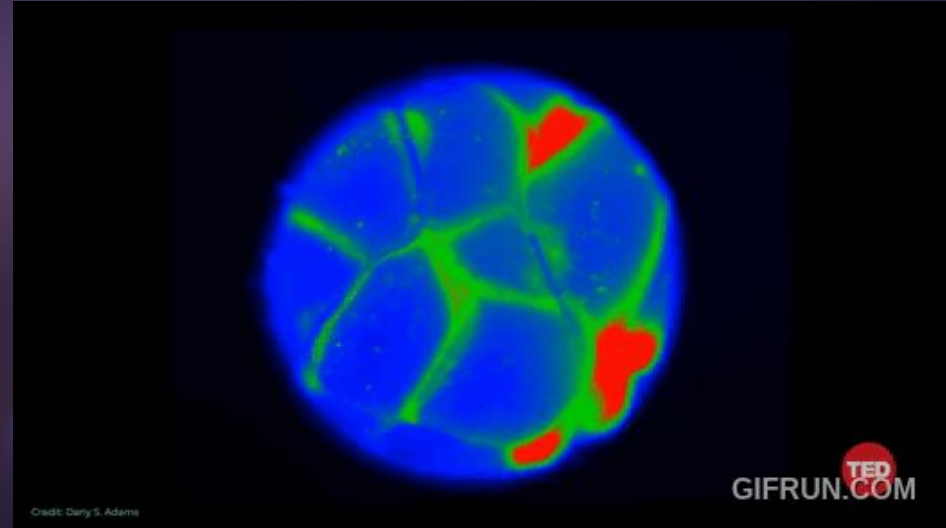
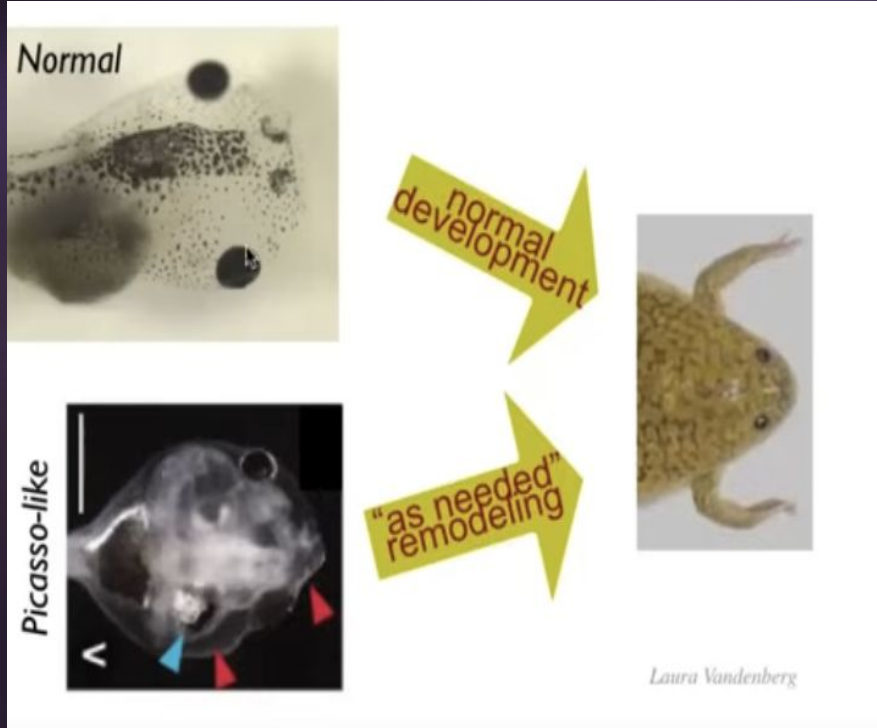
Basal cognition and Biomedical implications



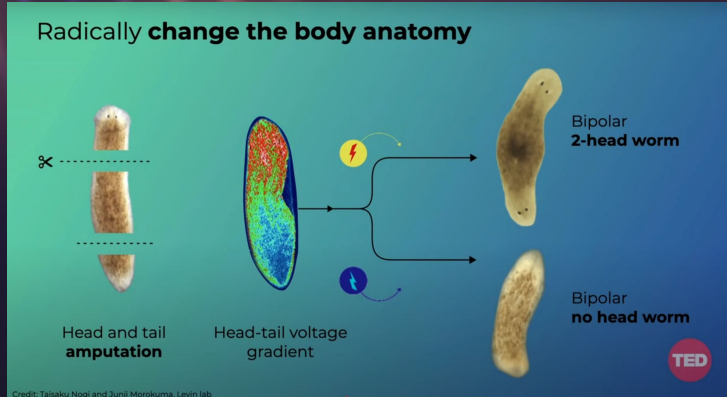
“Ion-channel-targeting drugs are the 3rd best-selling group of prescribed drugs, and only a few of the estimated 400 annotated ion-channel genes predicted in the human genome have yet been targeted”

Levin M. Bioelectric signaling: Reprogrammable circuits underlying embryogenesis, regeneration, and cancer. *Cell*. 2021 Apr 15;184(8):1971-1989. doi: 10.1016/j.cell.2021.02.034. Epub 2021 Apr 6. PMID: 33826908.

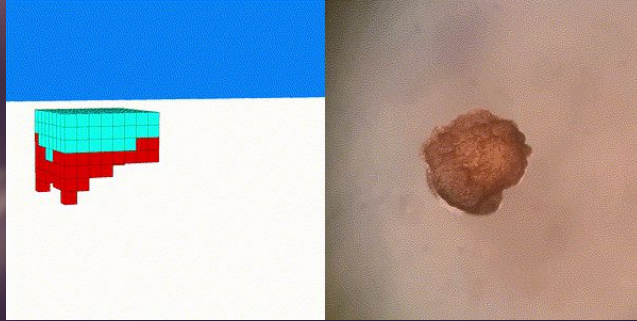
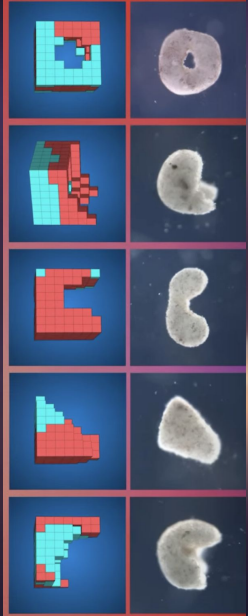
Morphogenesis and the Picasso tadpole (2012)



Anatomical Homeostasis & Bioelectric Memory (2018)



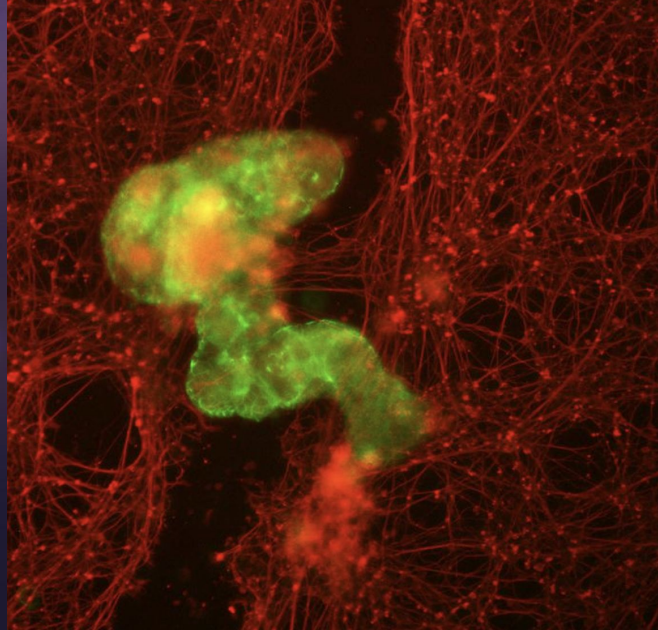
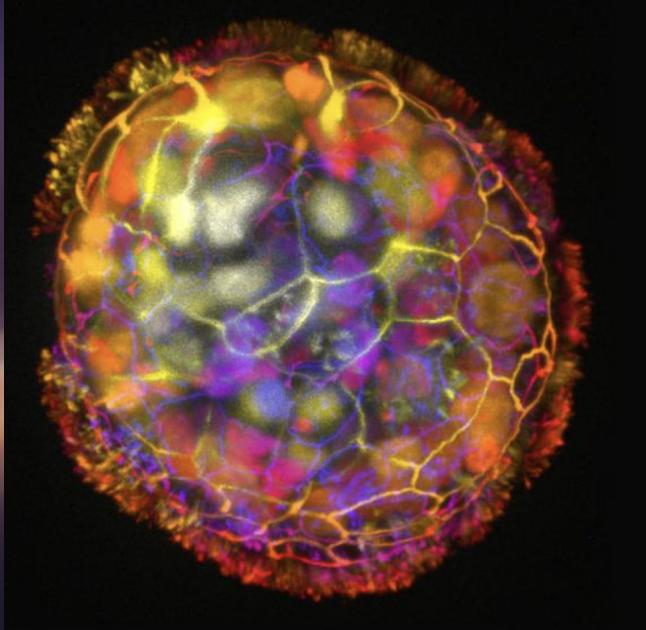
Xenobots (2020)



<https://xenobots.github.io/>

https://github.com/skriegman/reconfigurable_organisms

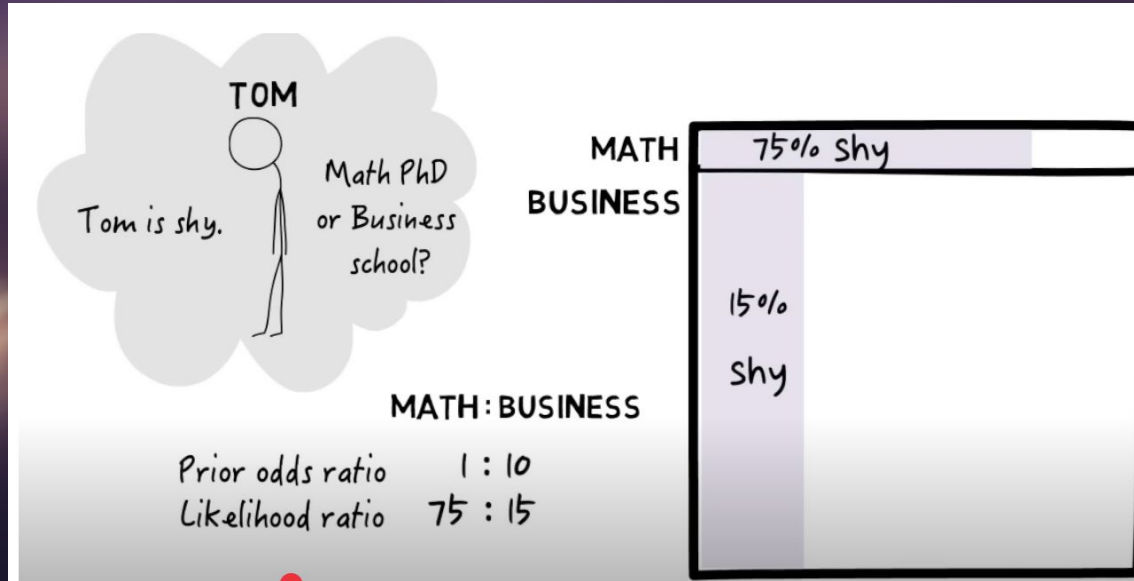
Anthrobots



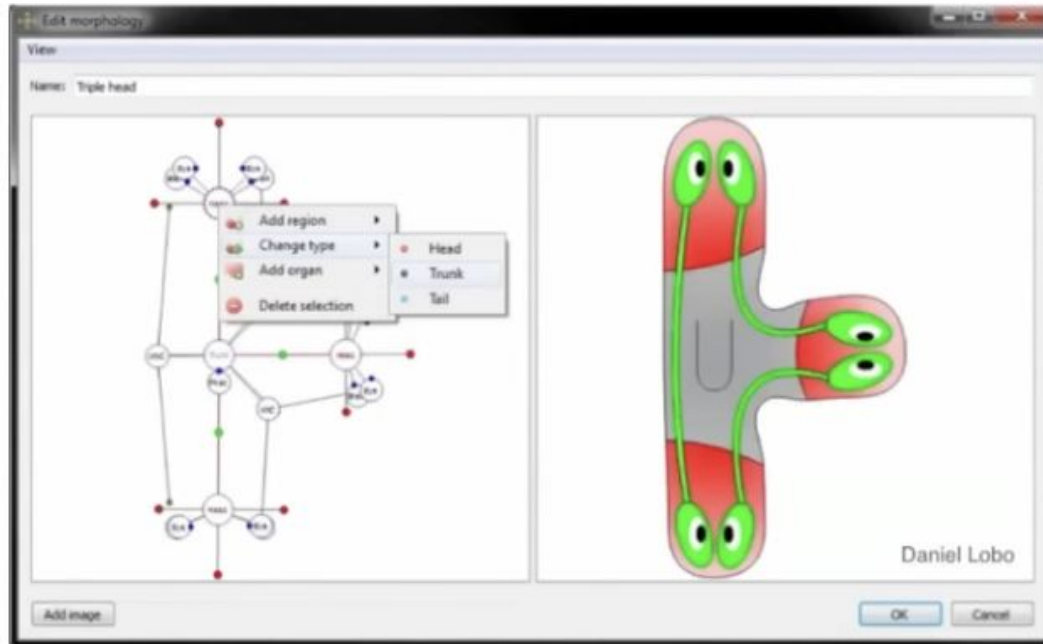
Gizem Gumuskaya, Tufts University

Bayesian Thinking 101

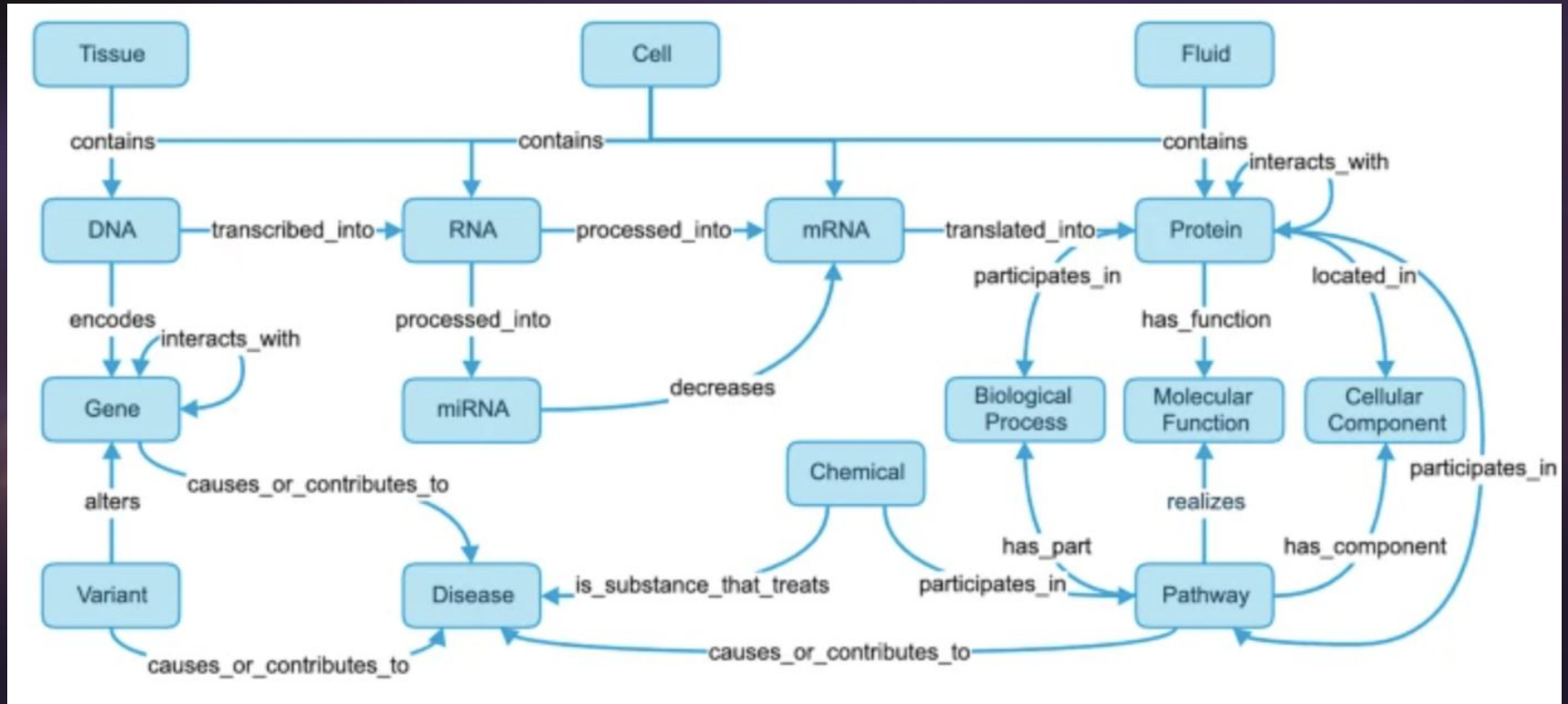
Hypothesis -> Simulation -> Test data against empiricism -> restart loop



Anatomical Compiler

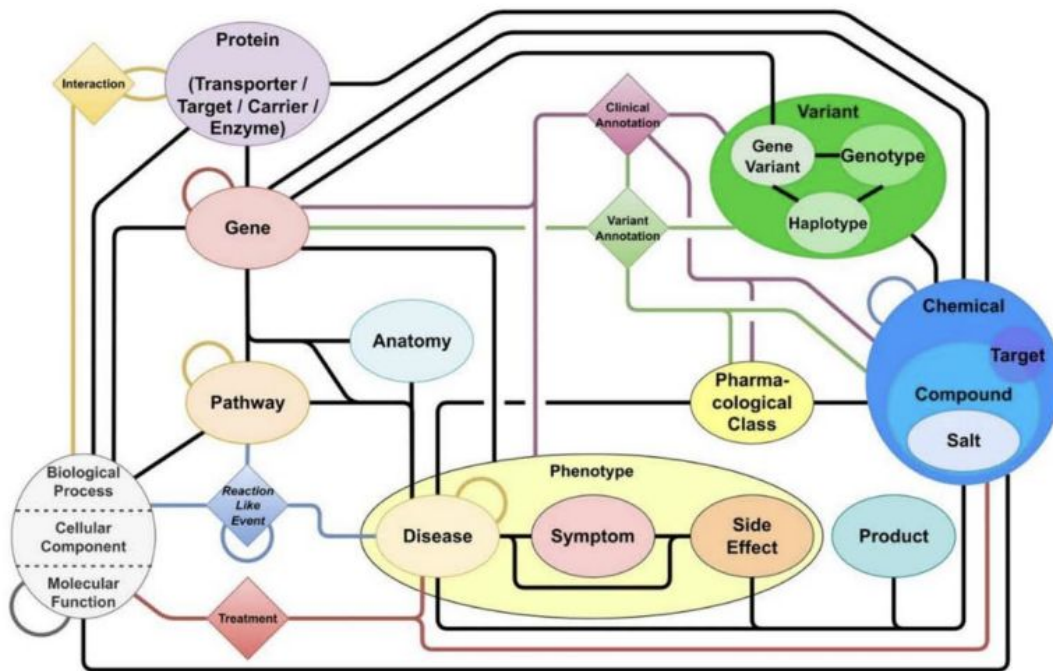
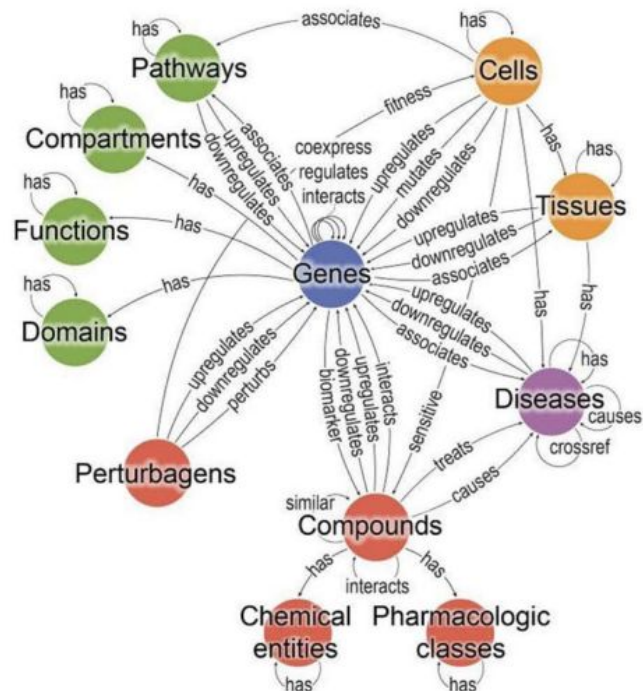


Knowledge graphs in science



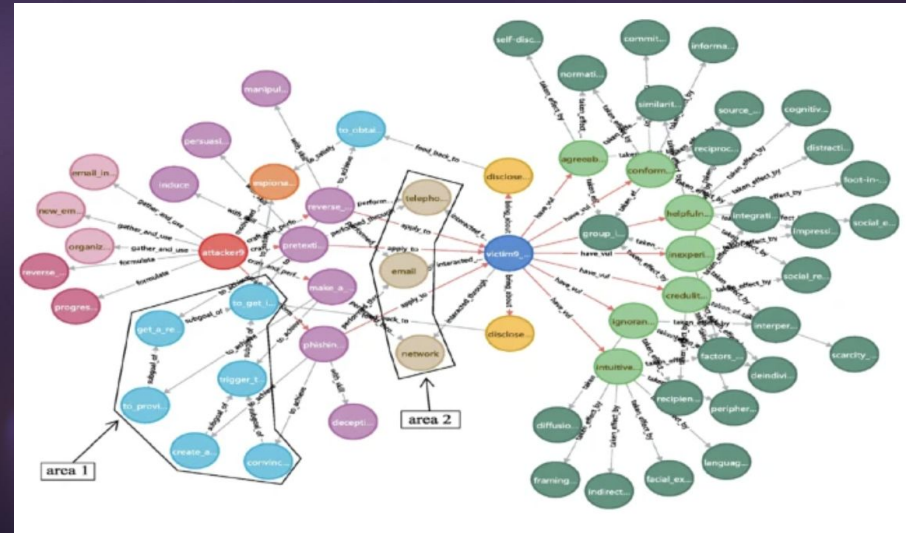
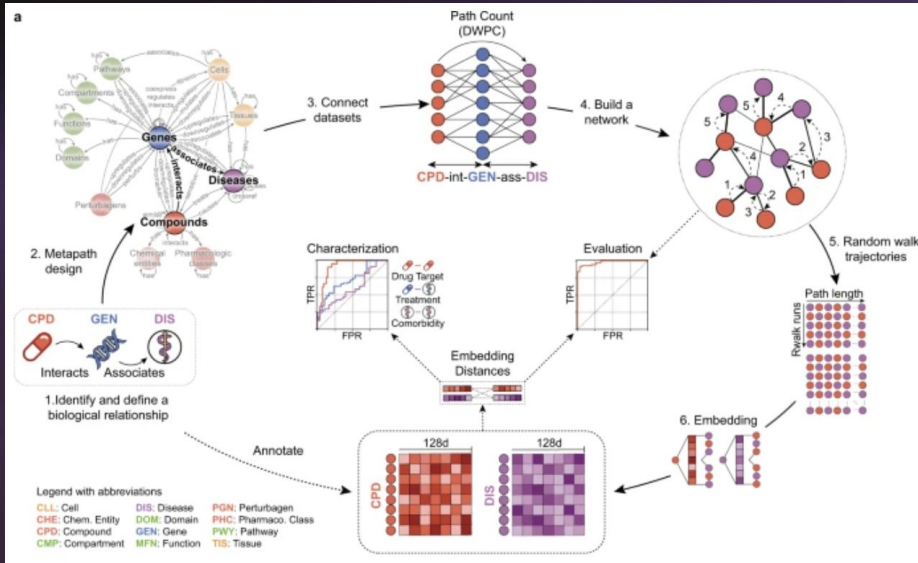
Callahan, T. J., I. J. Tripodi, A. L. Stefanski, L. Cappelletti, S. B. Taneja, J. M. Wyrwa, E. Casiraghi, et al. 2024. "An Open Source Knowledge Graph Ecosystem for the Life Sciences." *Scientific Data* 11 (1): 363. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-024-03171-w>.

Knowledge graphs in science



Pablo Perdomo-Quinteiro, Alberto Belmonte-Hernández, Knowledge Graphs for drug repurposing: a review of databases and methods, Briefings in Bioinformatics, Volume 25, Issue 6, November 2024, bbae461, <https://doi.org/10.1093/bib/bbae461>

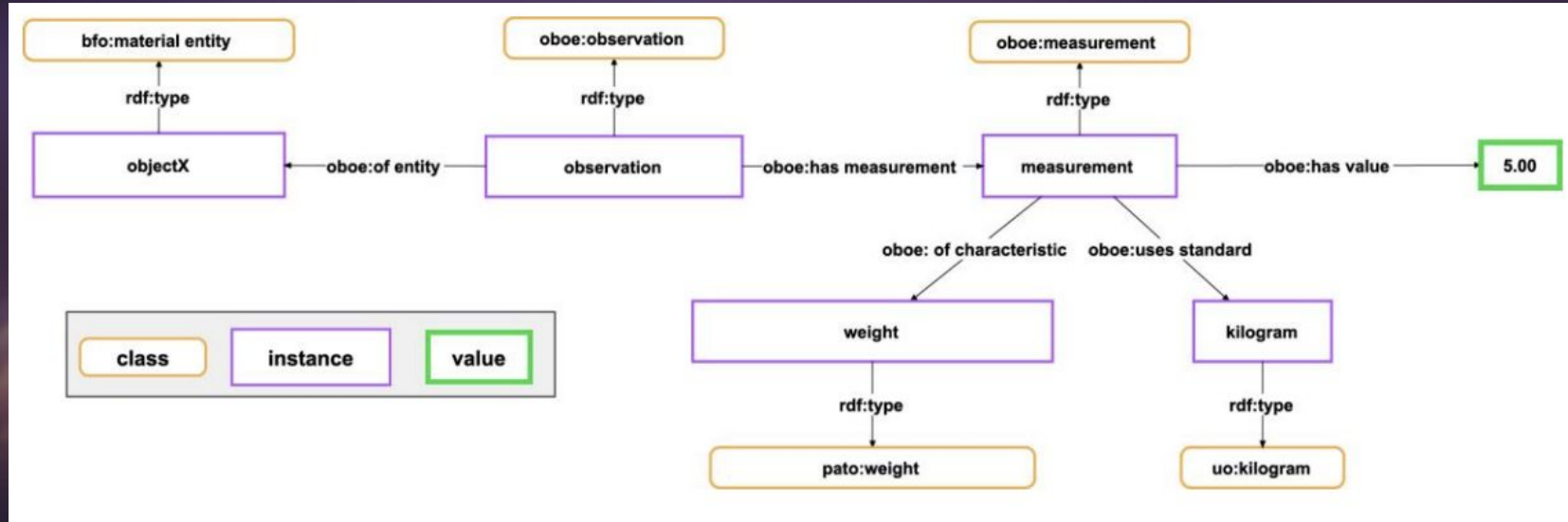
Knowledge graphs and machine learning



Fernández-Torras, A., Duran-Frigola, M., Bertonni, M. *et al.* Integrating and formatting biomedical data as pre-calculated knowledge graph embeddings in the Bioteque. *Nat Commun* 13, 5304 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-33026-0>

Sikos, L.F. Cybersecurity knowledge graphs. *Knowl Inf Syst* 65, 3511–3531 (2023).
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10115-023-01860-3>

Knowledge graph ontology



Knowledge graph and nanopublications

colorectal cancer Search

2 Nanopub List Only Display Both Graph Only 1 Show Nanopub Info

Graph layer

mutL homolog 1 - Colorectal Carcinoma	Go to: DisGeNET
gene-disease association linked with genetic variation	
mutL homolog 1 - Colorectal Carcinoma	Go to: DisGeNET
gene-disease biomarker association	
glutathione S-transferase kappa 1 - Colorectal Cancer	Go to: DisGeNET
gene-disease biomarker association	
mutL homolog 1 - Colorectal Cancer	Go to: DisGeNET
gene-disease association linked with genetic variation	
mutS homolog 6 - Colorectal Cancer	Go to: DisGeNET
gene-disease association linked with genetic variation	
methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase - Colorectal Cancer	Go to: DisGeNET
gene-disease association linked with genetic variation	
mutS homolog 2 - Colorectal Cancer	Go to: DisGeNET
gene-disease association linked with genetic variation	
mutS homolog 2 - Colorectal Cancer	Go to: DisGeNET
gene-disease association linked with genetic variation	
methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase - Colorectal Cancer	Go to: DisGeNET
gene-disease association linked with genetic variation	
legumain - Colorectal Cancer	Go to: DisGeNET
gene-disease biomarker association	

Load More

graph nodes: Crohn's disease of large bowel, Intermittent migraine headaches, Stomach Carcinoma, Carcinogenesis, Endometrial Carcinoma, Colorectal Carcinoma, Skin Diseases, Genetic, Hereditary Nonpolyposis Colorectal Cancer, Hereditary Nonpolyposis Colorectal Neoplasms, APC regulator of WNT signaling pathway, cyclin dependent kinase inhibitor 2B, X-ray repair cross complementing 1, Colorectal Cancer, mutS homolog 6, protein C, inactivator of coagulation factors Va and VIIIa, solute carrier family 12 member 9

colorectal cancer Search

Nanopub List Only Display Both Graph Only

Click action target

Nanopublication Information: mutS homolog 6 - Carcinogenesis

mutS homolog 6 - Carcinogenesis

gene-disease biomarker association between: [mutS homolog 6, Carcinogenesis]

Additional Info: [Inactivation of the mismatch repair genes MSH2 and MSH6 seems to play a central role in the tumorigenesis.]

Publication Info

Nanopublication ID: RAqR1mudlg5t_XD4dw-pL5TmJVOj5kgluZzrYRAeGIY8Q

Creation date: 2015-08-25

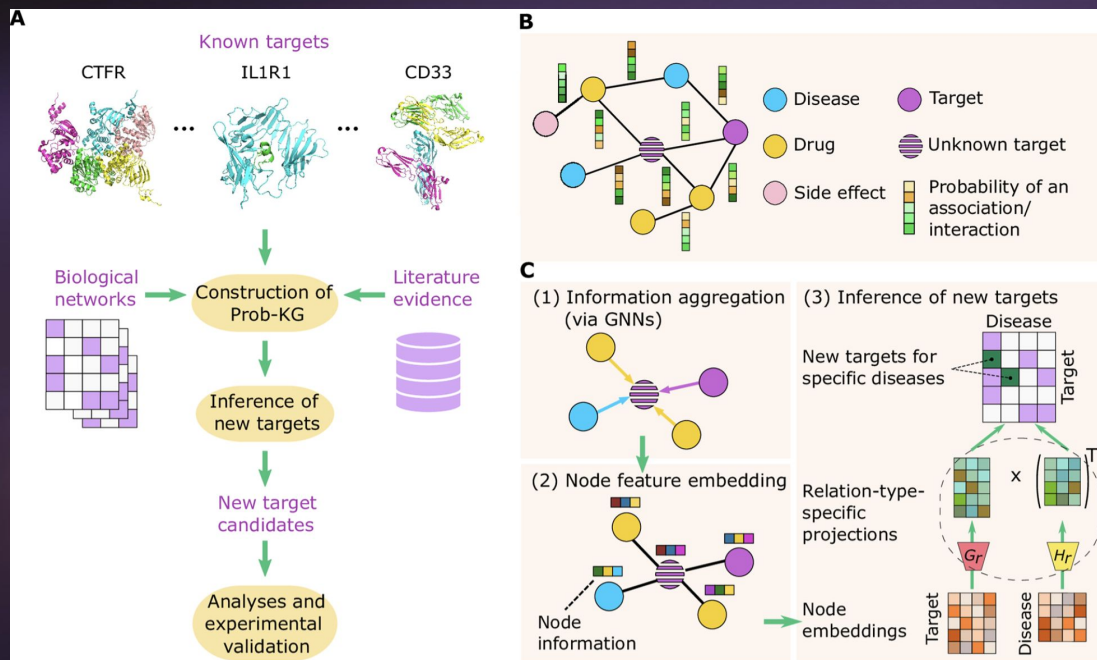
Creators: [núria queralt rosinach]

Collaborators: [alex bravo serrano, ferran sanz, laura i. furlong, núria queralt rosinach, janet piñero]

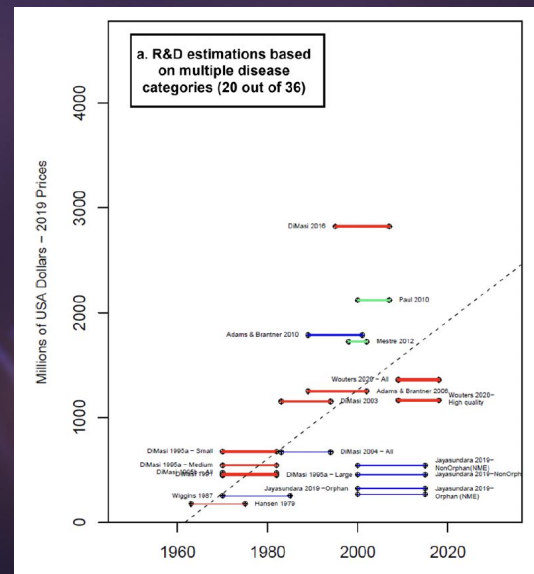
Platform: DisGeNET

Giachelle F, Dosso D, Silvello G. Search, access, and explore life science nanopublications on the Web. PeerJ Comput Sci. 2021 Feb 4;7:e335. doi: 10.7717/peerj-cs.335. PMID: 33816986; PMCID: PMC7959622.

Probabilistic knowledge graphs in drug discovery



Liu C, Xiao K, Yu C, Lei Y, Lyu K, Tian T, et al. (2024) A probabilistic knowledge graph for target identification. *PLoS Comput Biol* 20(4): e1011945. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1011945>



Schlender, M., Hernandez-Villafuerte, K., Cheng, CY. et al. How Much Does It Cost to Research and Develop a New Drug? A Systematic Review and Assessment. *PharmacoEconomics* 39, 1243–1269 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40273-021-01065-y>

Overview

Weight of Evidence (WoE). For a hypothesis H and evidence E ,

$$\text{WoE}(E \rightarrow H) = \log \frac{P(E \mid H)}{P(E \mid \neg H)}.$$

WoE adds in log-odds space. If E_1, \dots, E_k are evidence items and $p_0 = P(H)$,

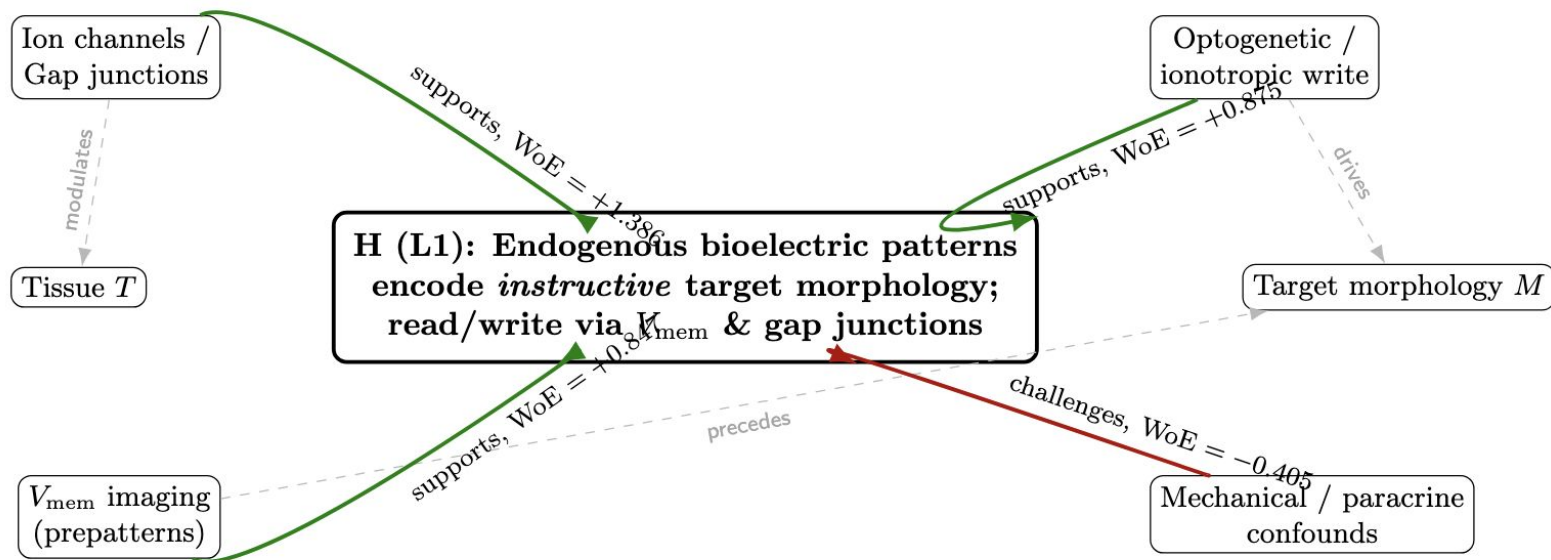
$$\text{logit } P(H \mid E_{1:k}) \approx \text{logit } p_0 + \sum_{i=1}^k \text{WoE}(E_i \rightarrow H), \quad P(H \mid E_{1:k}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-\text{logit } P(H \mid E_{1:k}))}.$$

Procedure

1. Define a KG hypothesis H (e.g., truth of a triple (u, r, v) or a predicted outcome).
2. Choose graph-derived evidence units E_i (motifs, metapaths, rules, provenance, calibrated model scores).
3. Estimate $\hat{P}(E_i \mid H)$, $\hat{P}(E_i \mid \neg H)$ on labeled data (with smoothing); compute WoE_i .
4. Combine additively or via a regularized logistic model to handle dependence and calibrate.
5. Store `posterior_prob`, `woe_total`, `woe_breakdown`, and provenance in the KG.

Table 1: Summary (All Hypotheses)

Hypothesis				Prior $P(H)$	WoE for	WoE against	Posterior $P(H E)$
L1	Bioelectric	“code”	is	0.660	3.109	-0.405	0.967
	instructive/read-write						
L2	Somatic	pattern	memory &	0.750	5.006	-0.693	0.996
	bistability (planaria)						
L3	Multiscale	competency	(regula-	0.600	1.872	-0.318	0.876
	tive error correction)						
L4	Pre-neural	bioelectric	computa-	0.670	2.660	-0.251	0.958
	tion \rightarrow GRNs/anatomy						
L5	Cancer	as bioelectric	network	0.550	1.476	-0.424	0.778
	disorder (normalization helps)						
L6	Morphological	attractors;	brief	0.580	1.800	-0.154	0.877
	inputs switch basins						
L7	Bioelectric	gradients	in LR/AP	0.700	2.747	-0.223	0.967
	patterning (timing critical)						
L8	“Cognitive glue”:	GJ coupling		0.580	1.214	-0.223	0.788
	scales competencies						
L9	Reconfigurable	body	plans	0.550	2.244	-0.182	0.906
	(Xenobots): design \rightarrow function						



WoE summary for L1 (natural logs)

$$\text{WoE}_{\text{for}} = 1.386 + 0.847 + 0.875 = 3.109 \quad \text{WoE}_{\text{against}} = -0.405$$

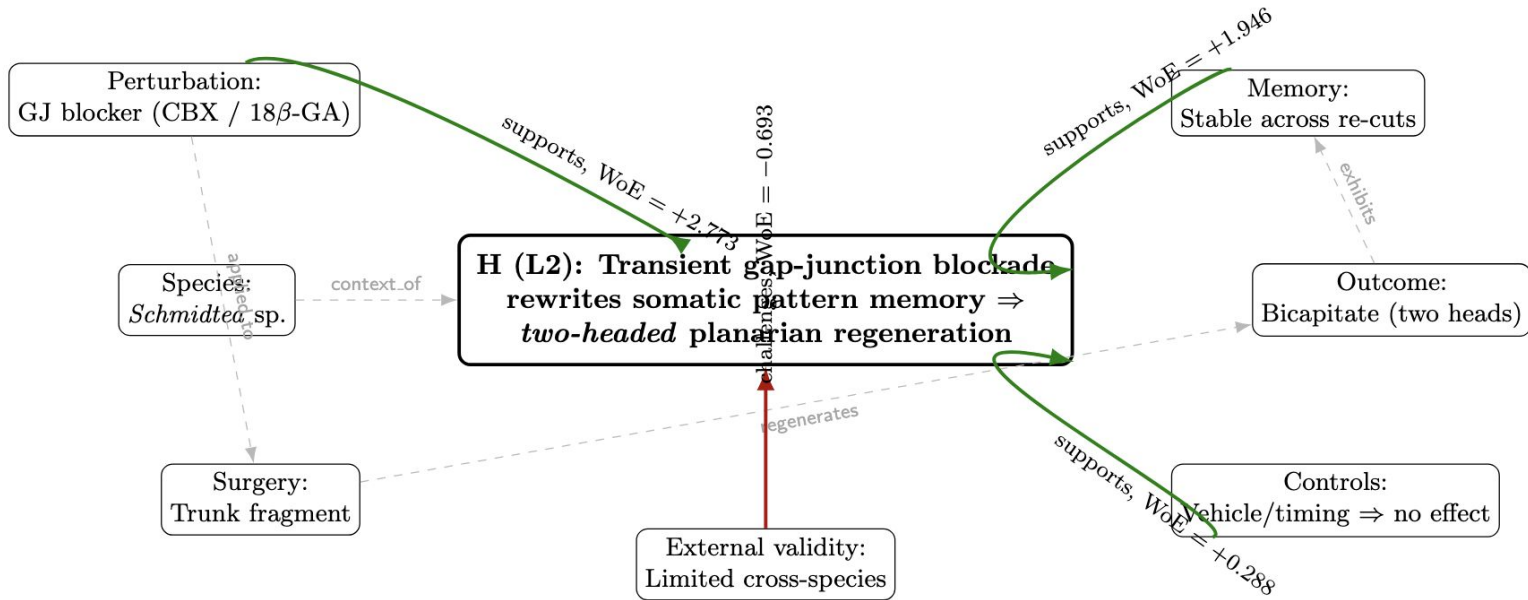
$$\text{Prior } P(H) = 0.66 \Rightarrow \log \frac{p}{1-p} = 0.663$$

$$\text{Posterior log-odds} = 0.663 + 3.109 - 0.405 = 3.367$$

$$\text{Posterior } P(H | E) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-3.367}} \approx \mathbf{0.967}$$

Legend

- supports (edge label = WoE)
- challenges (edge label = WoE)
- Gray dashed = contextual KG relations



WoE summary for L2 (natural logs)

$$\text{WoE}_{\text{for}} = 2.773 + 1.946 + 0.288 = 5.006 \quad \text{WoE}_{\text{against}} = -0.693$$

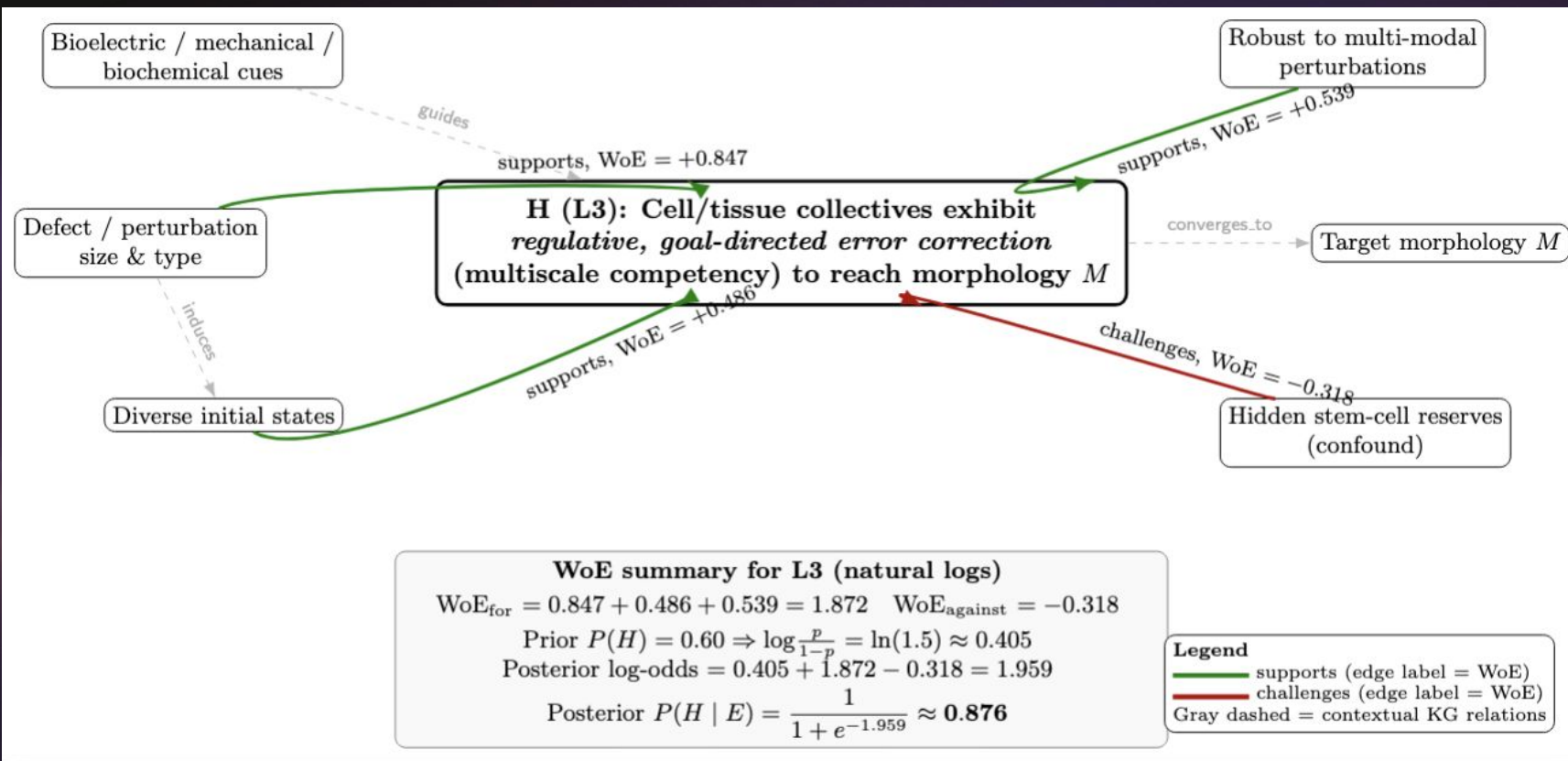
$$\text{Prior } P(H) = 0.75 \Rightarrow \log \frac{p}{1-p} = 1.100$$

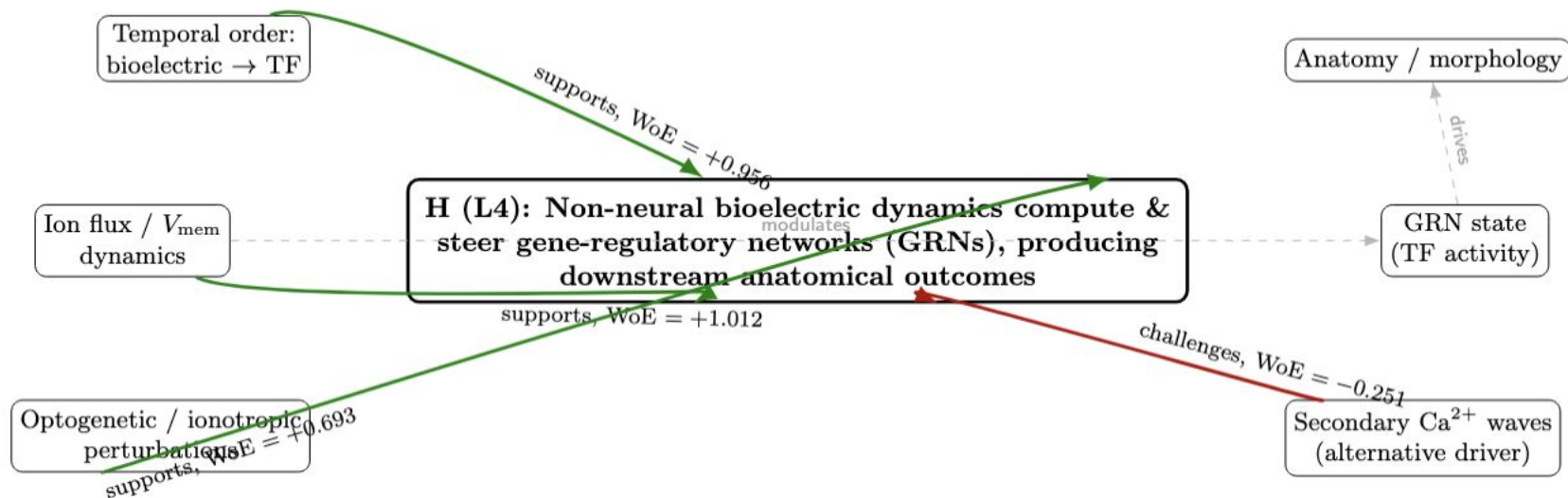
$$\text{Posterior log-odds} = 1.100 + 5.006 - 0.693 = 5.413$$

$$\text{Posterior } P(H | E) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-5.413}} \approx \mathbf{0.996}$$

Legend

- supports (edge label = WoE)
- challenges (edge label = WoE)
- Gray dashed = contextual KG relations





WoE summary for L4 (natural logs)

$$WoE_{for} = 0.956 + 1.012 + 0.693 = 2.660 \quad WoE_{against} = -0.251$$

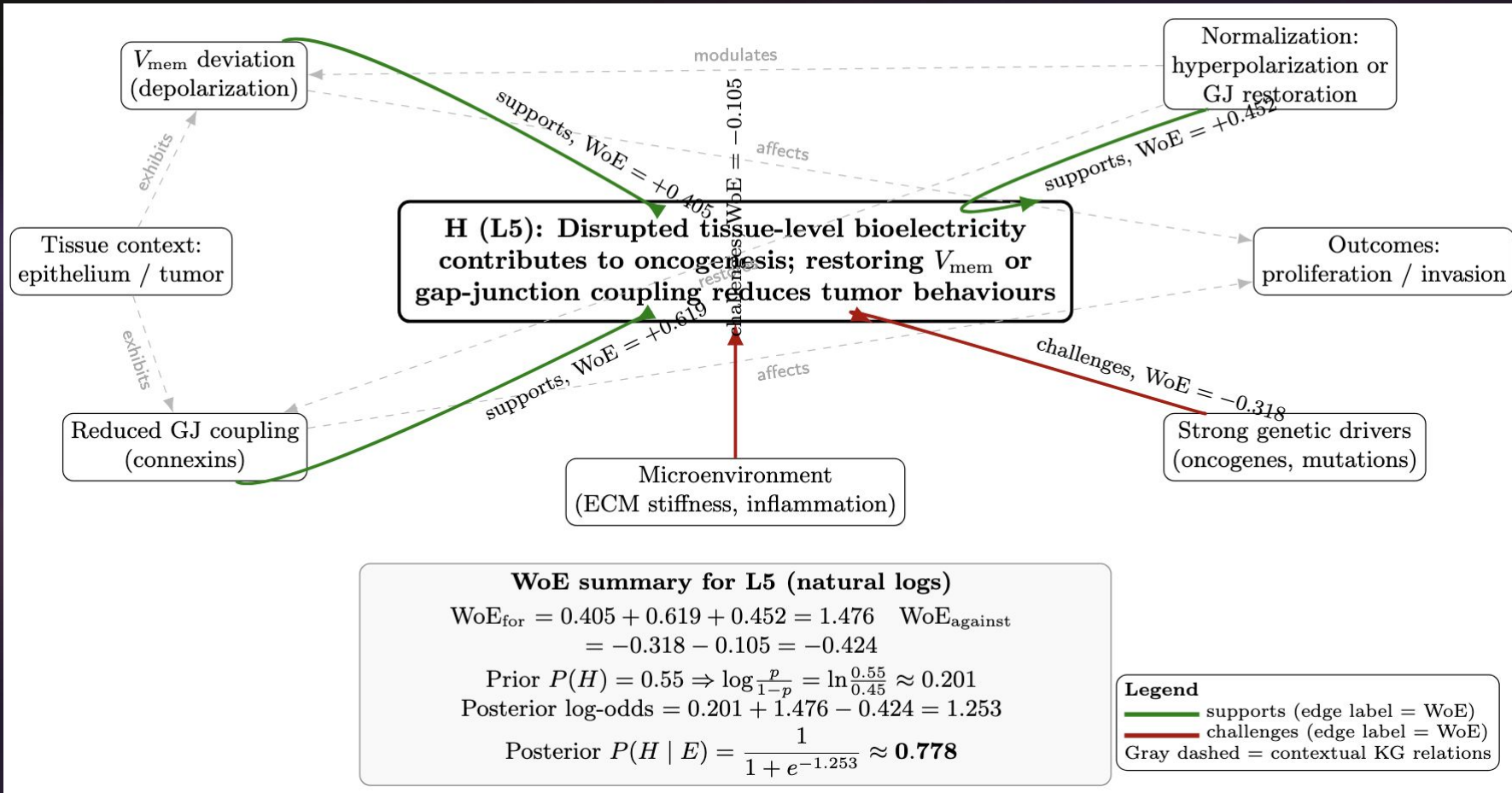
$$\text{Prior } P(H) = 0.67 \Rightarrow \log \frac{p}{1-p} = \ln \frac{0.67}{0.33} \approx 0.708$$

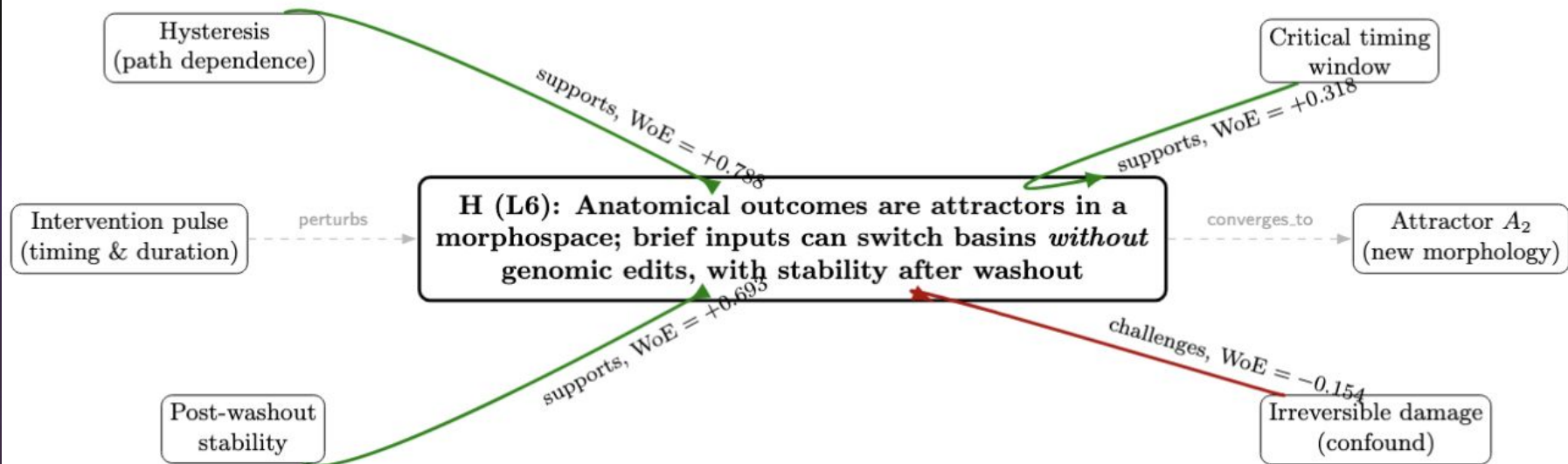
$$\text{Posterior log-odds} = 0.708 + 2.660 - 0.251 = 3.117$$

$$\text{Posterior } P(H | E) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-3.117}} \approx \mathbf{0.958}$$

Legend

- supports (edge label = WoE)
- challenges (edge label = WoE)
- Gray dashed = contextual KG relations





WoE summary for L6 (natural logs)

$$WoE_{\text{for}} = 0.788 + 0.693 + 0.318 = 1.800 \quad WoE_{\text{against}} = -0.154$$

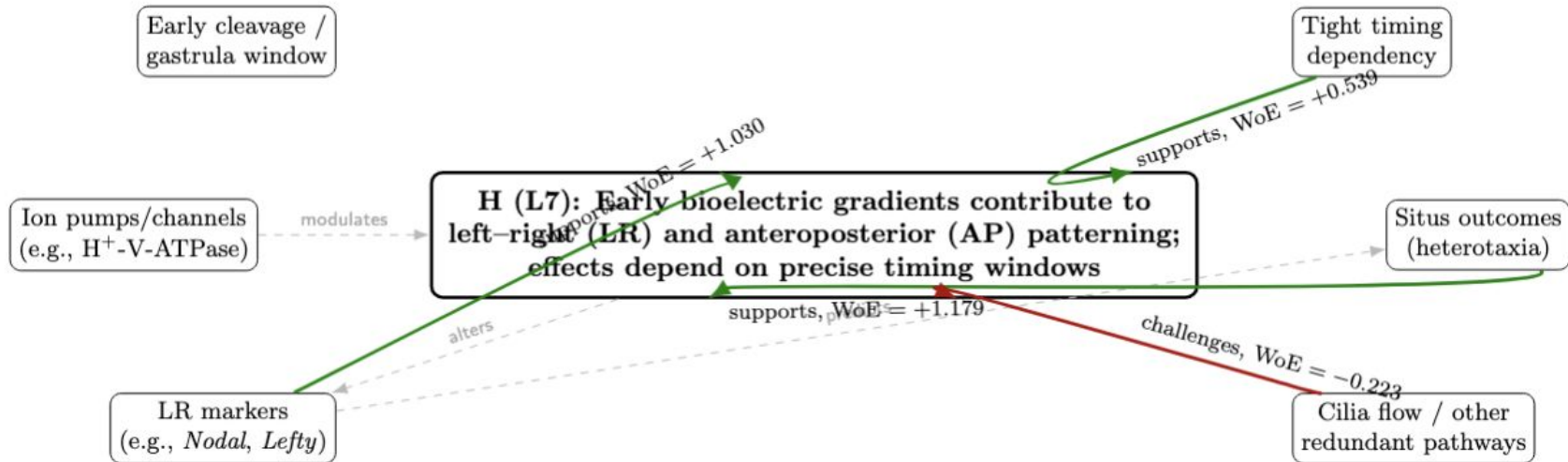
$$\text{Prior } P(H) = 0.58 \Rightarrow \log \frac{p}{1-p} \approx 0.500$$

$$\text{Posterior log-odds} = 0.500 + 1.800 - 0.154 = 2.146$$

$$\text{Posterior } P(H | E) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-2.146}} \approx \mathbf{0.895}$$

Legend

- supports (edge label = WoE)
- challenges (edge label = WoE)
- Gray dashed = contextual KG relations



WoE summary for L7 (natural logs)

$$WoE_{\text{for}} = 1.030 + 1.179 + 0.539 = 2.747 \quad WoE_{\text{against}} = -0.223$$

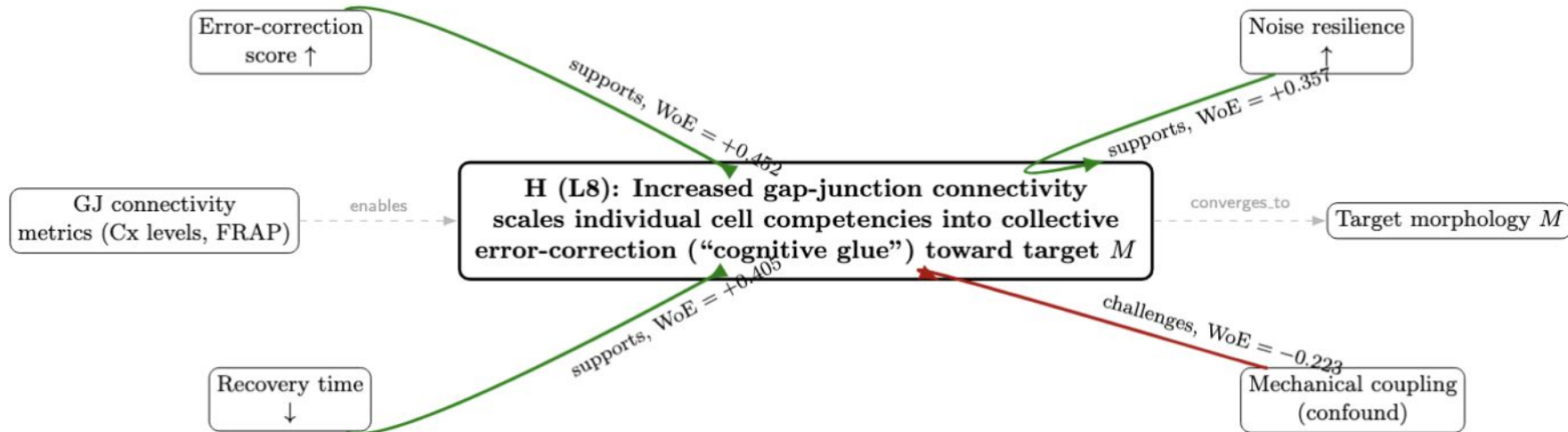
$$\text{Prior } P(H) = 0.70 \Rightarrow \log \frac{p}{1-p} \approx 0.900$$

$$\text{Posterior log-odds} = 0.900 + 2.747 - 0.223 = 3.424$$

$$\text{Posterior } P(H | E) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-3.424}} \approx \mathbf{0.968}$$

Legend

- supports (edge label = WoE)
- challenges (edge label = WoE)
- Gray dashed = contextual KG relations



WoE summary for L8 (natural logs)

$$WoE_{\text{for}} = 0.452 + 0.405 + 0.357 = 1.214 \quad WoE_{\text{against}} = -0.223$$

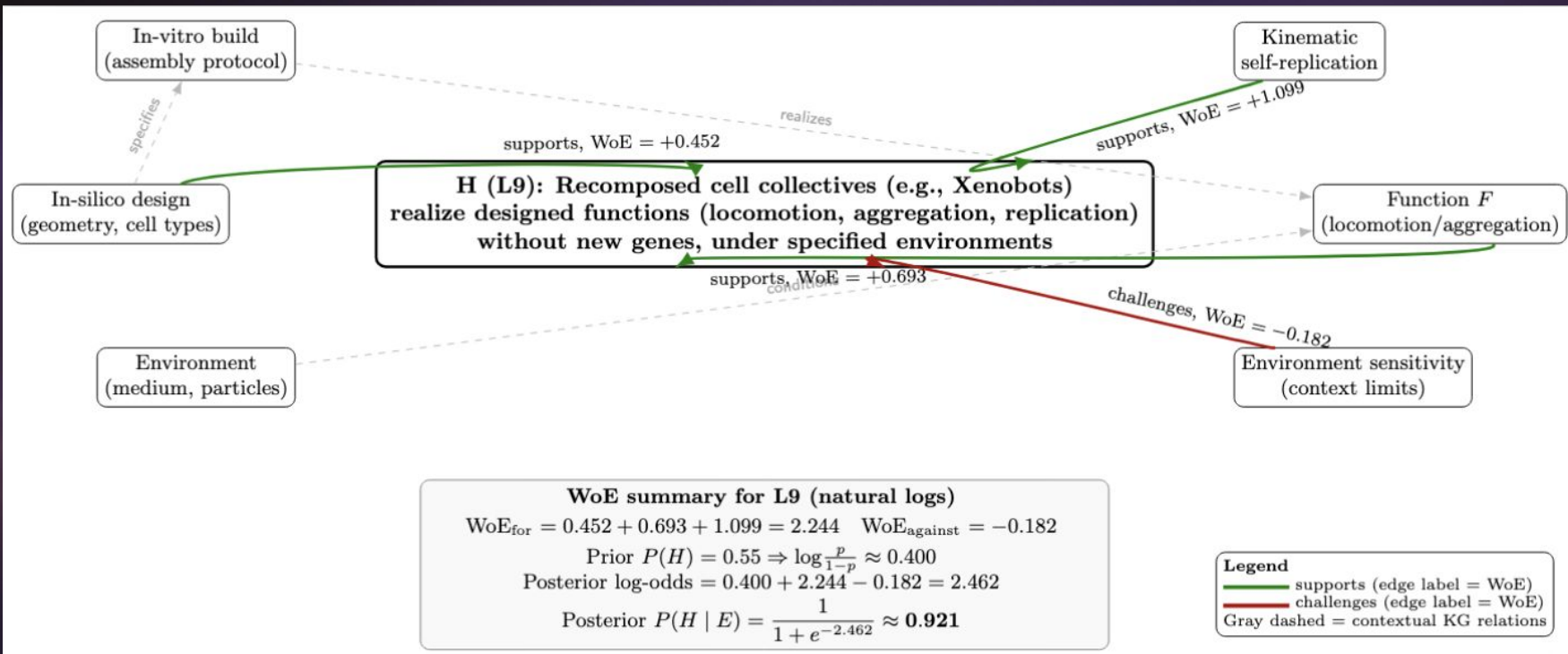
$$\text{Prior } P(H) = 0.58 \Rightarrow \log \frac{p}{1-p} \approx 0.500$$

$$\text{Posterior log-odds} = 0.500 + 1.214 - 0.223 = 1.491$$

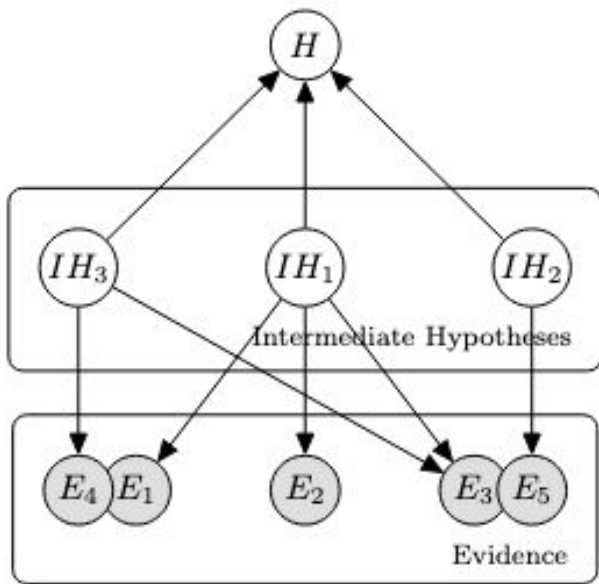
$$\text{Posterior } P(H | E) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-1.491}} \approx \mathbf{0.816}$$

Legend

- supports (edge label = WoE)
- challenges (edge label = WoE)
- Gray dashed = contextual KG relations



Radical Platonism



Node Definitions:

H : Radical Platonism is True

IH_1 : Non-Local Information Storage is True

IH_2 : Multiscale Competency is True

IH_3 : Access to Latent Space of Forms is True

E_1 : Bioelectric Pre-patterns Observed

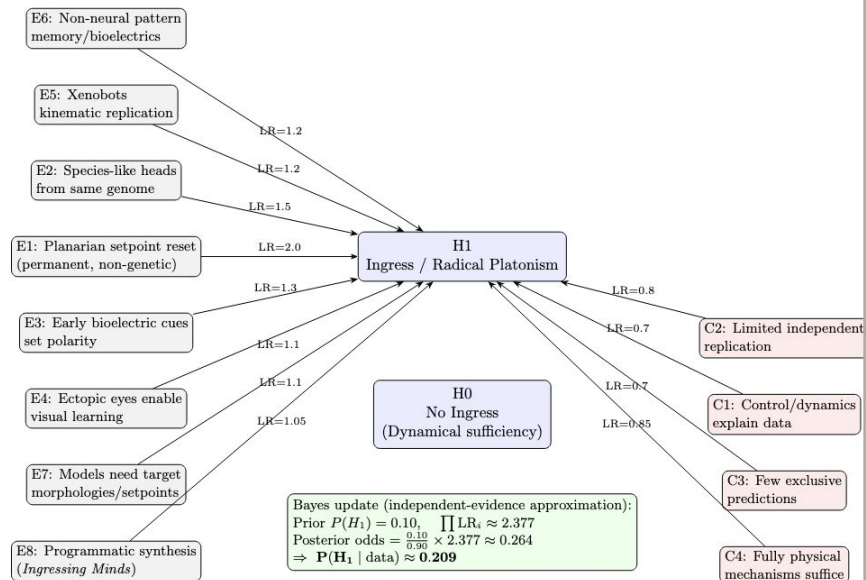
E_2 : Planarian Memory Persistence Observed

E_3 : Planarian Morphology Rewrite Observed

E_4 : Xenobot Novel Behaviors Observed

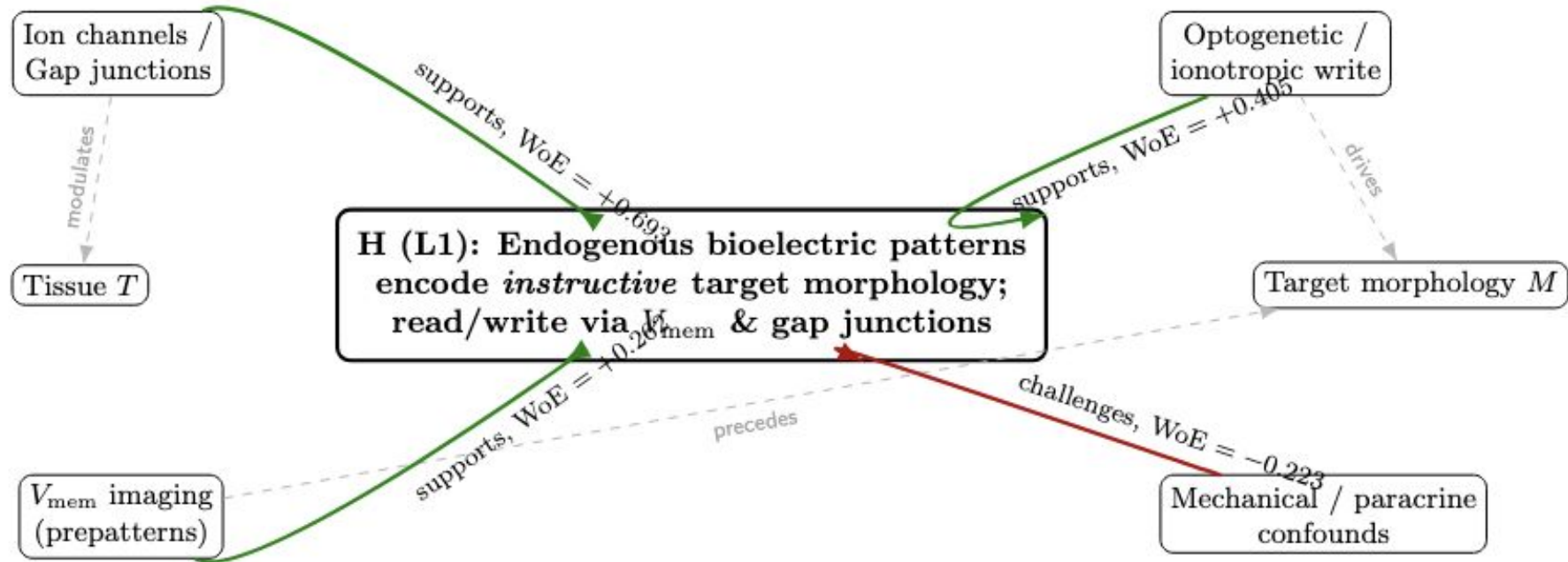
E_5 : Ectopic Eye Function Observed

Probabilistic Knowledge Graph: Ingress / Radical Platonism



Weights of evidence (Good's decibans) and bits

Item	LR	$\log_{10} LR$	decibans	bits ($\log_2 LR$)
E1	2.000	0.301	3.010	1.000
E2	1.500	0.176	1.761	0.585
E3	1.300	0.114	1.139	0.379
E4	1.100	0.041	0.414	0.138
E5	1.200	0.079	0.792	0.263
E6	1.200	0.079	0.792	0.263
E7	1.100	0.041	0.414	0.138
E8	1.050	0.021	0.212	0.070
C1	0.700	-0.155	-1.549	-0.515
C2	0.800	-0.097	-0.969	-0.322
C3	0.700	-0.155	-1.549	-0.515
C4	0.850	-0.071	-0.706	-0.234
Total	2.377	0.376	3.761	1.249



WoE summary for L1 (natural logs)

$$\text{WoE}_{\text{for}} = 0.693 + 0.262 + 0.405 = 1.361 \quad \text{WoE}_{\text{against}} = 0.223$$

$$\text{Prior } P(H) = 0.60 \Rightarrow \log \frac{p}{1-p} = \ln(1.5) = 0.405$$

$$\text{Posterior log-odds} = 0.405 + 1.361 - 0.223 = 1.543$$

$$\text{Posterior } P(H | E) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-1.543}} \approx \mathbf{0.82}$$

Legend

- supports (edge label = WoE, natural log)
- challenges (edge label = WoE)
- Gray dashed = contextual KG relations

Cross-species head shapes
from same genome

\mathcal{P} : Pattern space /
goal attractors

Limited independent
replication (to date)

Result L1: Instructive bioelectric
target morphology (net WoE)

mechanistic substrate

**H (L2): Biological collectives can *access*
(*"ingress"*) a structured Platonic space of patterns that
constrains morphogenesis/behavior beyond genes + environment**

Xenobots: shape-driven
kinematic self-replication
supports, WoE = +0.182

supports, WoE = +1.138

hypothesized source

challenges, WoE = -0.223

challenges, WoE = -0.357

Control/dynamical
sufficiency (no ingress)

challenges, WoE = -0.163

Fully physical mechanisms
& no ontology gap shown

WoE summary for L2 (natural logs)

$$\text{WoE}_{\text{for}} = 1.138 + 0.405 + 0.182 = 1.725 \quad \text{WoE}_{\text{against}} = 0.357 + 0.223 + 0.163 = 0.743$$

$$\text{Prior } P(H) = 0.10 \Rightarrow \log \frac{p}{1-p} = \ln(0.1/0.9) = -2.197$$

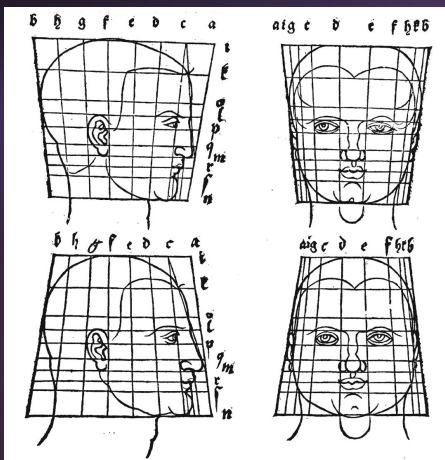
$$\text{Posterior log-odds} = -2.197 + 1.725 - 0.743 = -1.215$$

$$\text{Posterior } P(H | E) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{1.215}} \approx \mathbf{0.229}$$

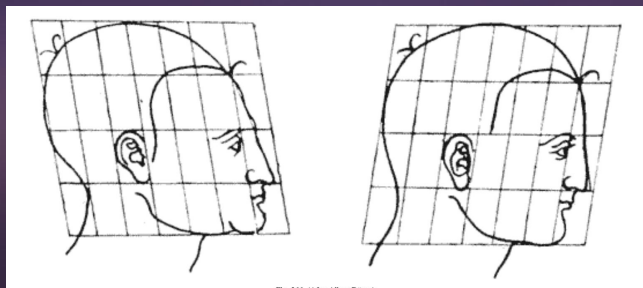
Legend

— supports (edge label = WoE, natural log)
— challenges (edge label = WoE)
Gray dashed = contextual KG relations

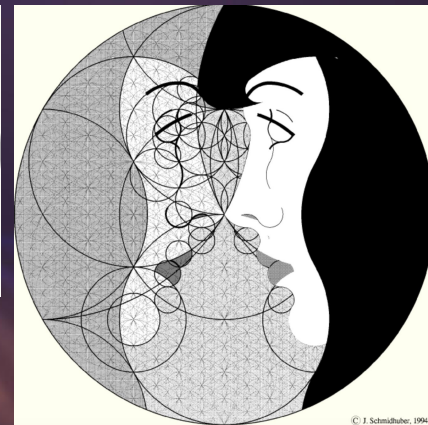
Beauty, a side topic?



A Dürer, Four Books on Human Proportion, 1528



D'Arcy Thompson, Growth and Form, 1917



J. Schmidhuber. Facial beauty and fractal geometry. Note IDSIA-28-98, IDSIA, June 1998

J. Schmidhuber. Simple Algorithmic Principles of Discovery, Subjective Beauty, Selective Attention, Curiosity & Creativity. In V. Corruble, M. Takeda, E. Suzuki, eds., Proc. 10th Intl. Conf. on Discovery Science (DS 2007) p. 26-38, LNAI 4755, Springer, 2007. Also in M. Hutter, R. A. Servidio, E. Takimoto, eds., Proc. 18th Intl. Conf. on Algorithmic Learning Theory (ALT 2007) p. 32, LNAI 4754, Springer, 2007. (Joint invited lecture for DS 2007 and ALT 2007, Sendai, Japan, 2007.) Preprint: arxiv.0709.0674.

In the morphology of living things the use of **mathematical methods** and symbols has made **slow progress** ; and there are various reasons for this failure to employ a method whose advantages are so obvious in the investigation of other physical forms. To begin with, there would seem to be a psychological reason lying in the fact that the student of living things is by nature and training an observer of concrete objects and phenomena, and the habit of mind which he possesses and cultivates is alien to that of the theoretical mathematician. But this is by no means the only reason; for in the kindred subject of mineralogy, for instance, crystals were still treated in the days of Linnaeus as wholly within the province of the naturalist, and were described by him after the simple methods in use for animals and plants: but as soon as Häüy showed the application of mathematics to the description and classification of crystals, his methods were immediately adopted and a new science came into being.

A large part of the neglect and suspicion of mathematical methods in organic morphology is due (as we have partly seen in our opening chapter) to an ingrained and **deep-seated belief** that even when we seem to discern a regular mathematical figure in an organism, the sphere, the hexagon, or the spiral which we so recognise merely resembles, but is never entirely explained by, its mathematical analogue; in short, that **the details in which the figure differs from its mathematical prototype are more important and more interesting than the features in which it agrees** , and even that the **peculiar aesthetic pleasure** with which we regard a living thing is somehow bound up with the departure from mathematical regularity which it manifests as a peculiar attribute of life. This view seems to me to involve a misapprehension. There is no such essential difference between these phenomena of organic form and those which are manifested in portions of inanimate matter⁶⁴². No chain hangs in a perfect catenary and no raindrop is a perfect sphere: and this for the simple reason that forces and resistances other than the main one are inevitably at work. The same is true of organic form, but it is for the mathematician to unravel the conflicting forces which are at work together. And this process of investigation may lead us on step by step to new phenomena, as it has done in physics, where sometimes a knowledge of form leads us to the interpretation of forces, and at other times a knowledge of the forces at work guides us towards a better insight into form. I would illustrate this by the case of the earth itself. After the fundamental advance had been made which taught us that the world was round, Newton showed that the forces at work upon it must lead to its being imperfectly spherical, and in the course of time its oblate spheroidal shape was actually verified. But now, in turn, it has been shown that its form is still more complicated, and the next step will be to seek for the forces that have deformed the oblate spheroid.

[722]

D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson

Fractals and beauty?

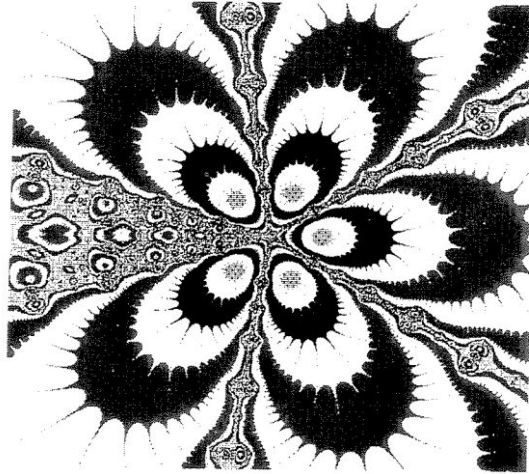
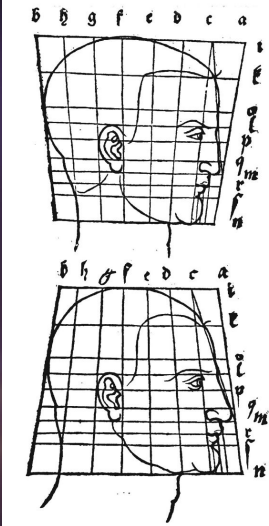


Fig. 12. Halley plot, $x: -5.0 \rightarrow 5.0$, $y: -5.0 \rightarrow 5.0$, $z = z^{5.5} - 1$.

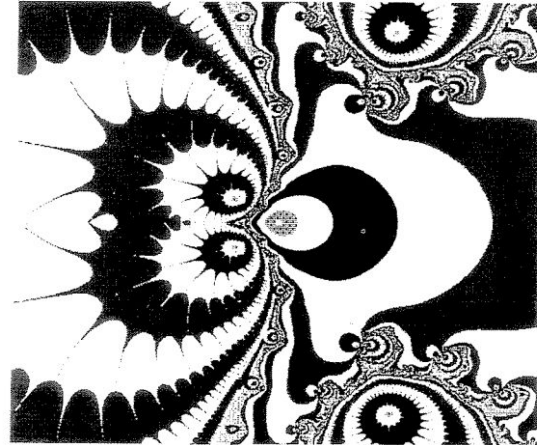
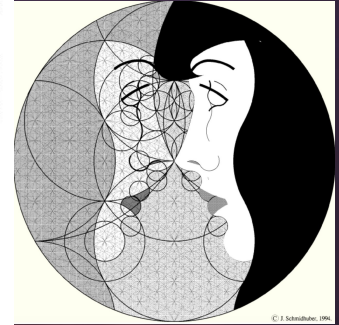


Fig. 14. Newton plot, $x: -5.0 \rightarrow 5.0$, $y: -5.0 \rightarrow 5.0$, $z = z^{2.3} + \sin(z)$.

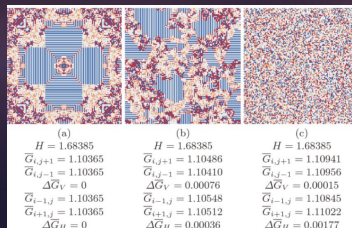
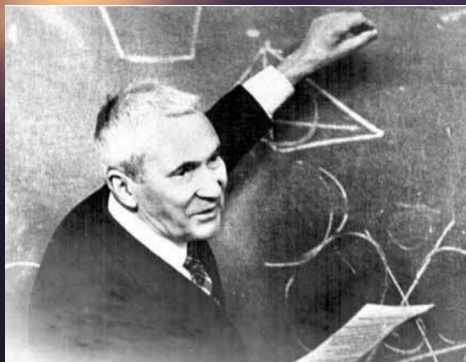


Michael Levin, "Discontinuous and Alternate Q-System Fractals," Computers & Graphics 18, no. 6 (1994): 873–884, [https://doi.org/10.1016/0097-8493\(94\)00107-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/0097-8493(94)00107-3).

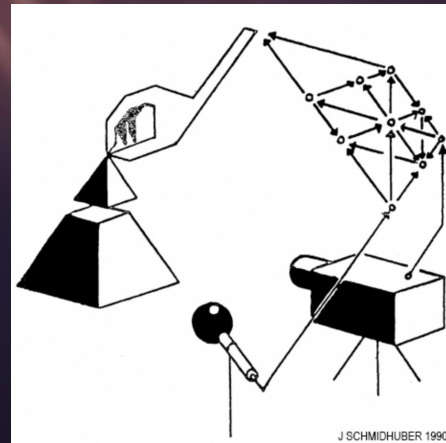
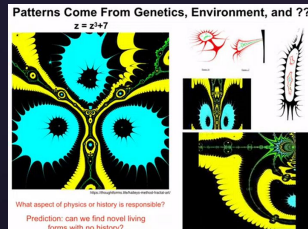
What's our baseline?

Shut up and engineer? “ Our lab mission is not to produce philosophy that is undecidable and will hang out among the long list of ideas that have been kicked around for centuries with no resolution in sight. ... Engineering in the broad sense is a critical method for deciding between competing worldviews and frameworks: the best ones are the ones that enable the most fruitful relationships with the world and its diverse levels of agency”

What is “fruitful” ?

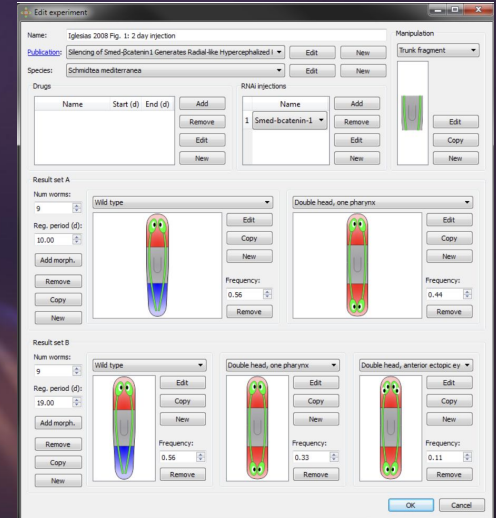
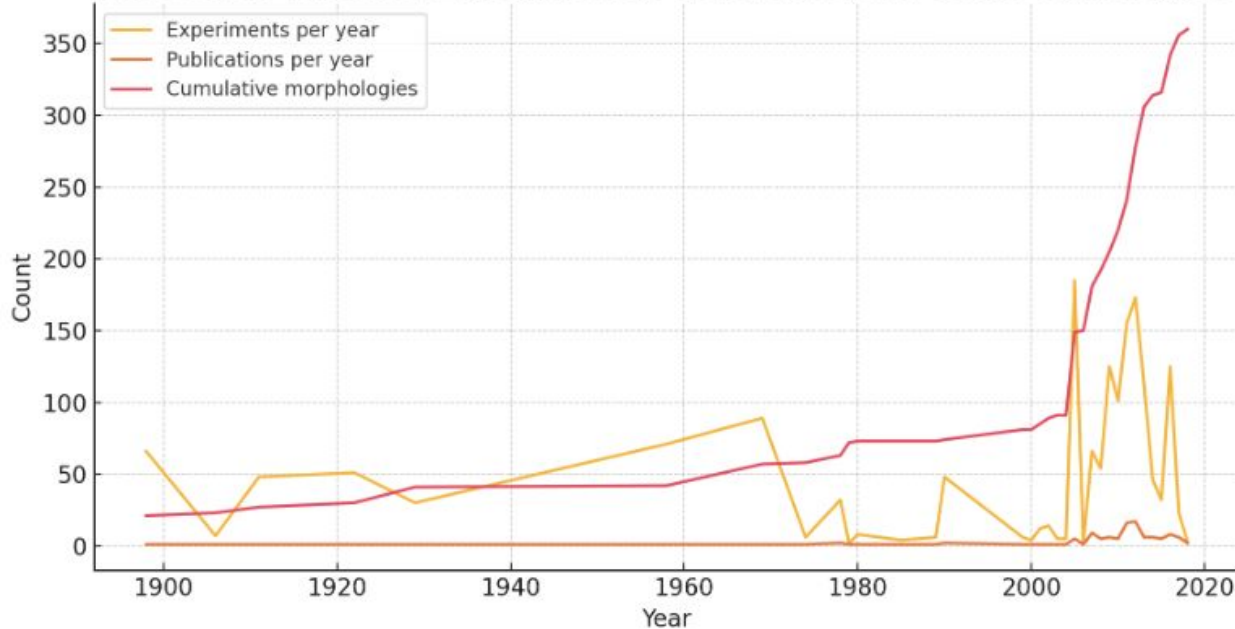


Javaheri Javid, M.A. (2022). Aesthetic Evaluation of Experimental Stimuli Using Spatial Complexity and Kolmogorov Complexity. In: Martins, T., Rodríguez-Fernández, N., Rebelo, S.M. (eds) Artificial Intelligence in Music, Sound, Art and Design. EvoMUSART 2022. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol 13221. Springer, Cham. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-03789-4>



Planform morphospace

Innovation Timeline: Experiments, Publications, and Total Morphologies



- [Thompson-1917.py](#): A simple demonstration of D'Arcy Thompson's theory of transformations, showing how one shape can be deformed into another.
- [Turing-spots.py](#): A simulation of the Gray-Scott reaction-diffusion model, which generates classic Turing patterns like spots and stripes.
- [raup.py](#): Implements Raup's classic model of shell coiling, generating a variety of 3D shell forms.
- [Cervera-Levin-Mafe.py](#): A reaction-diffusion demo inspired by Cervera-Levin-Mafe (2021), exploring morphogen antagonism and its effect on pattern formation.
- [morpho-range.py](#): Generates a grid of abstract shapes by sweeping through a morphospace of reaction-diffusion parameters.
- [planarian-morphogen.py](#): Simulates the generation of a planarian body shape, including eyes and pharynx, from underlying morphogen gradients. Can produce an animated GIF of the process.
- [Levin-pkg.py](#): An incomplete script intended to build an interactive knowledge graph of Michael Levin's work.

<https://github.com/fractastical/infinitemorphospace>

Next steps

1. **Developing a predictive morphospace language that cracks the bioelectric Code:** (i.e. mapping specific bioelectric patterns to specific downstream gene expression cascades and morphological outcomes) ← Raup 2.0
2. **Elucidating the Mechanism of Non-Neural Memory**
3. **Education and knowledge maps** of what we know including LLM input

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Tobias Kuhn, VU University Amsterdam

Allison Duettmann, Foresight Institute

Jim Rutt, CIMC/Santa Fe Institute

Trent McConaghy, Ocean AI

David Kammeyer, Mentality.ai