Theory of Outformation

Jaromir Zly
Machova 9, 120 00 Prague 2, Czech Republic
Information Laboratories, gw4ii Ltd., e-mail: jaromirzly@hotmail.com

Abstract
We know that in a society, in fact in all societies, information flows between humans and artificial or natural systems. In a scheme information about natural structures and nature can be termed natural infosystems, information about artificial man made systems can be termed artificial infosystems. The entire information in a society (A), such as knowledge in books, databases, that is all accessible information in the society (A) in its own language together with the natural and artificial infosystems can be called the infoarchitecture of the society(A). The infoarchitecture of the society(A) plus information known to every individual (his/her own memory, experience, personal knowledge) and not presented in "printed" form can be called the outformation of the society (A).We can predict that outformation has its own structure and logics of processing.
Keywords: outformation, infoarchitecture, infosystems, infofilters, information matrix technology (IMT) 1995©Makarov-Zly.

1 Introduction

Everybody knows the work of Leonardo da Vinci. Everybody thinks about his work and very impressive sketches he made as a result of his unbelievable imagination. Where did Leonardo's brilliant mind come from? And what about others. ...J.Verne, Aristotle...

I want to remind you of some of Aristotle's work- Leonardo sketched several different designs for flying machines, one with a rotating airscrew. He intended to power it with a wound-up spring.

How could this happen? How could Leonardo, in his times, without electricity, communication, in pure metal times, and even not any "real discipline" explain basics about nature's law, how could he really think how to fly or how to construct machines (already constructed later)? What happened in his mind? How could his mind create the pictures that he drew? We know that everybody's brain is the same...neurons, neuron nets, and information available to everybody. But that's not the point. What really distinguished Leonardo from the others? It was at the first place the knowledge he could get, because he had access to many books. And second, his talent and imagination, through which he could use this knowledge better than the others. Let's have a closer look at what happened.

The first thing I mentioned was that Leonardo had a really good access to books, which was not possible for everybody at that time. So he could read basically all available information and get good knowledge and education. Now we see the point – free access

to available information is very important. And probably not a lot people had the same access as he did.
And second, Leonardo wasn't worry to draw pictures of his imagination even though he could not prove them physically.

And this is a key to the solution, to have access to all known information – of course effectively and to show freely what your mind produce.

But there is a problem, today's knowledge is too large to be absorbed by one man only, simply because during the 500 years since Leonardo's life, human knowledge expanded so rapidly and diversified so much.

How can one absorb all the knowledge? And what happens if you cannot do it? You cannot get a lot, just the knowledge acquired in a school and later extended in some courses. So you have to look for a different solution. And to imagine new things is a really nice idea, but do you want to wait 500 years to show if they work or not? That's not an acceptable idea of a self-realization.

2 Basic Terms

Information is our knowledge processed in or outside our brain.

Formation is a formatted matter. Formation that we know about can be described as information. Formation that we don't know about, but that obviously exists, is a part of outformation.

Infosystem : Each part of a matter and space-time position of that matter can be called infosystem.

Natural infosystem (NIS): Information about nature and natural systems can be called a natural infosystem. NIS has its own law and logics of existence and we can describe it by classic disciplines as physics, chemistry, and biology....

Artificial infosystem (AIS): Information about artificial man-made systems can be called an artificial infosystem. Some parts of artificial infosystems can include NIS. Basically, all physically presented AIS will include some elements of NIS (artificially made materials include atoms, and atoms are mostly NIS). The moment of interaction of your idea or imagination with the matter will always produce some AIS. Both AIS and NIS are modifications of matter, space and time coexistence.

Info-architecture : Basically all our knowledge can be described by the means of info-architecture. This info-architecture includes both natural and artificial info-systems. We can observe the logics of the coexistence of different info-systems and then use them practically.

2.1 Organism Information Processing Capacity

All living organisms are in interaction with each other by the means of different communication tools. People interact with the outside world for example by the means of sounds, visualization, chemistry...some organisms can interact just chemically and by movement. But every organism on this planet has its own capacity to process information. There are basically two reasons why.

If we look closer at this phenomenon we can see what it involves. The first thing is a system for processing all data; that is mostly nerve and neuron's net structure inside an organism. The second system can be called peripheral system. Peripheral systems can exist in some form of a sense system (sound verification, chemical analysis.). Even body (muscles, organs) can be described as a peripheral system of a processing unit (Nerve/Neurons system).

The development of both systems usually depends on each other, but in nature we can see many examples where one of those systems is more developed than the other.

Let's have a look at human scheme of information processing. A human being has a brain, a nerve system that can be described as a processor of data, then systems for distribution, transmitters, and hormones.... Brain is a complicated structure where each part is responsible for some peripherals or for transmitting the information of the nerve system in the whole body (with a large area around stomach). It is responsible for collecting, distributing and even processing the data.

Basically, we can distinguish between these peripherals: electromagnetic waves detection (eyes), sound signal detection (ears), chemical detection (taste, smell), temperature indication, sound production, basic physical measurement (touch)....
Now let's have a look at a picture of the capacity of data processing:

Human body contains around 50 000 000 000 000 cells ...

Brain contains probably	100 000 000 000 cells
2eyes have	2 000 000 links
2 ears have	60 000 links
and	50 000 links to smell

Basic input "peripherals"

For outputs, are mostly responsible 640 muscles, they represent sounds and body movement.

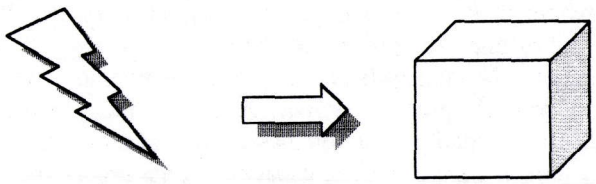
We can now clearly imagine the processing capacity of a human being and the point of our interest. We can only process what we can get through our peripheral system, and then distribute it again.

3 Energy

When we observe change of the matter, we can say that some amount of energy has been involved in that change. Mainly we can see that the info-architecture has been changed. Sometimes just one basic info-system changes its form as we see in molecular or atom structure. We observe and calculate the involvement and then we can conclude that part of the matter has a certain amount of energy potential. But if you see a picture of that involvement you realize that the influence of another infosystem has to be present in order to change the matter.

Detonator infosystem

Dynamite
(stable infosystem)



After application - infoarchitecture of involved infosystems has changed...

Each change of info-architecture can be described as an energy involvement. Then we can change all architecture of observed matter by changing one of the info-systems in the info-architecture. If we know all information about that piece of matter, we can say that we have full control of the info-architecture of that matter. Adding new information to some part of that info-architecture can change it (one of infosystems) and by changing one of its subsystems (infosystems), it can influence the whole info-architecture.

By adding new information to info-architecture we change its structure and that can be described as energy involvement

Now we can predict that by adding new information to a matter we can change this matter or even "produce" energy, or to change its position in space or time.

3.1 Outformation and Energy

If we now know that the influence of information can bring a change to the matter, we can observe what happens to outformation. Outformation contains all known and unknown information. If we change the info-architecture, then even outformation can be changed. We can later observe a change made in outformation and through the process of materialization we can add it as new information to info-architecture, thus changing it all again. Only after that we can see some energy changes. If we don't apply it (no materialization), it will not influence the matter around and it will not be even changed in itself.

Then we can predict that outformation is not present in matter, space and time and it has a different logic of processing. It means that it is probably not dependant on time and space, or even matter. Because of this phenomenon, outformation can be described as an event, which is not based on matter-time-space interaction.

3.2 Interaction of Outformation and Information

When we observe the interaction of outformation-materialization-information and application to matter –space –time (infoarchitecture), we can see that outformation can change the info-architecture only if it is applied to it. But if it is applied in form of new information, it will basically change it to new formation of matter or new matter position in space-time. It means that it can theoretically change or move the matter in dimensional or time proportions. This change being observed and again described in information form will influence outformation and this process will be repeated again. Outformation will be updated and the result will be a new form of outformation. The process in outformation will anticipate the process in info-architecture.

Now we can imagine a tool that could influence a process of materialization of outformation.

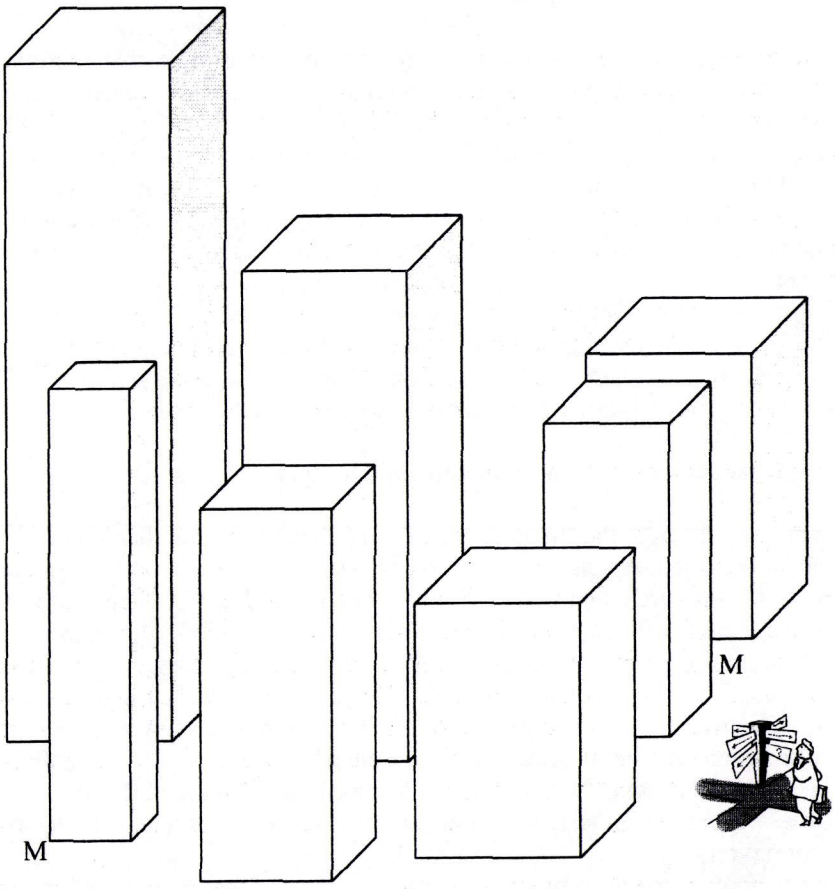
We can apply some instrument to a certain moment of that process and the result will be changed. Such an instrument can be for example the information matrix technology. When we set up the matrix with parameters based on some logic known to us, outformation will be materialized in a way based on those parameters. By parameterization of the matrix we can influence the formation of the matter, even it's timing or positioning. We can apply that formation as a new infosystem to some info-architecture and change it.

If we regard that tool as an informational change of the matter, we can create a new info-system in the info-architecture, which is interesting for us, and change that info-architecture in an exact place and time.

Information matrix technology will be more powerful as we will use it to influence a larger part of the process.

In application on human being it means to influence the way of communication with brain and nerve structure as much as possible. The more information you can process in one moment the better result you can get.

The following picture can serve as an example:



Normally this woman would choose a complicated way to get to a tower that she wants to see. But if someone gives her advice or if she buys a map (parameters), she will get to the target faster. She may even use the Metro. You can imagine the map and the Metro (as infosystems) as a part of the whole local info-architecture. Because of her knowledge of this possibility, the woman will use a different way to get there. Her orientation in local space will be extended by more exact parameters and the woman will arrive at the tower earlier and she will use a different way. Later she will memorize this way and if she goes there again she will use the faster way.

We can imagine this entire picture as processing of information and influencing a simple tool by easy parameters. Outformation is presented here by all our knowledge of the place, the person who helped the women by telling her the way represents a little piece of outformation, the map and the metro system are another part of it. Information provided by the person and information from the map and from the metro info-system represents the parameterization of information processed in the woman's brain. By parameterization of that process she automatically changes her movement in time and

arrives at the target in different time. Now we can describe her direction by one sentence: turn right, go to the metro station, get out at the station no. 36 and you are in front of the target: the tower. By this simple example we see how parameterization can completely change the data processing. If we now want to imagine a tool that would process information this way by abstract picture of matter at space-time position, we can imagine IMT. This example illustrates how exact parameterization can result in a better effect.

3.3 Outformation

The whole space – time and matter architecture - can be observed and explained by information. Information can be processed and stored in a living organism in some form, which can be described as outformation. We know now that outformation probably doesn't depend on matter and time, but it can keep information in unknown form and even process it. We can predict, that even if one observed info-architecture has not been changed, outformation can change, because of the influence of more different info-architectures. So outformation probably contains all the info-architectures known.

3.4 Outformation and language

An interesting point presents the processing of a different language. Everybody who is multilingual knows the phenomenon of learning a new language. In a certain moment of the process of learning you begin to think in that language. But you see the same pictures in front of your eyes and you get the same data from other peripherals. And what happens then? Your knowledge is extended. By the means of a new language you have an access to new info-architectures. Together with that extension you are using outformation more effectively. And once you are able to observe more, you may start to think in a slightly different way. It seems to be the same outformation, but it seems that you approach it from a different angle. This may mean that outformation is not "two dimensional". It looks as if it has a different structure. If you looked closer at that moment in your brain, you would see a different path of the signal when you talk about the same object in different languages. What happens? In your eyes the object exists, but it sounds differently. And different sounds means different neuron connection in the brain. Even though you really mean the same thing....

Now we can predict that outformation has its own logics of processing, which is not dependent on the languages we use. As a result you can process NIS and AIS in any developed language.

3.5 Definition of IMT

We assume that the matter is a gradient of a potential of an information interface, which can be observed when the dominant existence is projected on the sub-environment in a minor stage. The matrix projection of information is a continuous, irreversible process, which is manifested by defined characteristic parameters of a synchronic data system

that function on the basis of a signal from the majority space to a subordinate system. On the basis of this presumption we define the matrix information technology. The matrix information technology is a process of changing the information interface, which can be used to set up the information systems and control them through the development of matter, to increase the number of desirable positive parameters of information systems when manipulating them that change the information interface, to synchronize the desirable characteristic parameters in the information systems. We can achieve global synchronic data transmission by the Matrix information technology, which is manifested within the framework of material existence as a result of a global dimensional mutual projection of characteristic features after the major signal has created a potential which changes the information surface of the material existence.

The matrix information technology can have different forms of application. All forms of information can be used. Basic sound can be processed and linguistic version would also serve as a very helpful application. Another good example can be visual processing. But we can process all other specific features of infrastructure or infosystems as a molecular or atomic visualization, the whole ray spectrum processing, and electromagnetic, electric, or gravity visualization. Now we need a tool to be able to imagine those info-systems. We can apply infofilters. Then we can process the features of matter structures as atomic law and molecular orientation, which are "invisible" for us. So when we apply IMT with proper parameterization and info-filters, we can simply move through the matter, space and time the way we want to.

3.6 Infofilters

In the abstract of this paper the basic model of the info-architecture of a society has been described. But there are a lot of different societies on the Earth and they all differ from one another. Info-architecture of the society we know (A) is obvious, but we may find out that all the information which is known about that society will be different in others societies. And it is simple why, for example every country bordering with another country will perceive it in a different way and it will create a specific image of this country. Now we can see that this image can influence all information flowing between these countries. In order to learn about this influence we have to abstract these images as info-filters. Those info-filters will create a different way of interaction between regions. By observing this phenomena and building up info-architectures of societies and info-filters we may find out the basic misunderstanding of interpretation of values in other societies and then correct it by changing the images of other societies. This can be done by distribution of exact information through media and it can result in a change of our own info-architecture. This can provide good results for better relations between countries in the whole spectrum of interaction between them.

3.7 Linguistic - Based Information Processing Technology (LBIPT)

LBIPT is an example of a sound processed IMT. The difference is that in LBIPT the sound is coded in a language structure. That language structure can be expressed in

written form. This basically means that we can process a more specific picture of the info-system we are processing. If we can smell, taste, listen to, watch and touch this info-system, we can use human processing capacity to it's maximum. A language can be a form of visualization of each sense. We can write it and then read it. The most common way is to read it, write it and hear it. For LBIPT it means that we can get the best result in form of processing, if we get most of our peripherals together (information processing capacity).

4 Applications

The position of information in the matter practically means its position in the imaginary idea of the given object and of the context of that certain moment. On the basis of the observation of this idea and the position of information we can reveal circumstances, which characterize this event. The whole position of information in the matter can be called an info-architecture of the matter and the info-architecture of the matter in connection with time can be characterized by other parameters and we can call it complex space infoarchitecture. The knowledge of the basis of the complex space infoarchitecture includes the understanding of changes in specific infoarchitectures and interactions between its different parts, which we usually call energy.

4.1 Energy Efficiency

Now we can freely build models of known info-architecture and apply new infosystems. We can continue changing the info-architecture until the model represents our needs. The same idea can be applied to **energy storage** in the form of info-system, which is in the "normal " info-architecture stable and not interactive. But when you apply a correlating info-system, it will change the whole info-architecture.

Practically we can use some piece of the matter as a target, which will produce "energy" only when we use it in connection with some application and will produce only the sort of energy we need, without any side effects (light which doesn't heat material).

Another good example would be self-recycling of materials, where we can choose its design before it is made and after we use it we simply apply it to the correlating info-system, which will cause a change to all the material and then we can design it again.

A more advanced tool can be a model of the matter that contains a very large amount of info-systems as information storage in new materials or self-unpacking architectures. The aim of using the self-unpacking architectures is to build a model first; we will be applying this architecture to new, or even unknown environments to be built by themselves.

The info-system and the info-architecture processing can be also used for building new educational ways for human beings.

By building models of proper info-architectures we can process information in the fields of business, administration systems, scientific fields and we can use it even for improving communication between different societies.

References

Karl R. Popper (1994). *Knowledge and the body-mind problem. In defence of interaction.* Edited by M. A. Notturno. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London

Donald O. Rudin (1998). *The Nature of the World: New horizons for Mankind.* Core books

John Marks Templeton and Robert L. Herrman (1994). *Is Good the Only Reality?* Science Points to a Deeper Meanings of the Universe. The Continuum Publishing Company

Terence McKenna (1946). *True Hallucinations.* Dharma Gaia

Fritjof Capra (1999). *The Tao of Physics.* Shambhala Publications

Jiri Cerny (1996). *The history of linguistics.* Votobia