e-Planning Core

Fundamentos de e-Planning

•The ICT Qualitative Leap

2007-2022

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Joint PhD Program on e-Planning

Programa Doutoral Conjunto e-Planning

Are recent ICT developments a Qualitative Leap?

ICT-Information & Communication Technologies

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ICT Qualitative Leap:

1. The Nature of Information Technologies

2. The Nature of Last Generation of ICT: "enabling factor" and social decision models

3. The ICT transversal impact (on economy, sovereignty, regulation, administration...)

ICT-Information & Communication Technologies

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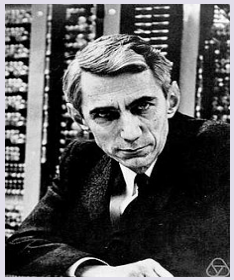

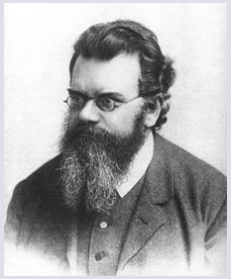

1. The Nature of Information Technologies

- Thermodynamics and information theory (negative entropy)

(1948 $I = \log_2 1/P$; 1906 $S = K \log_e P$ ***K -> Ct. Boltzman***)

- Engine eficiency gains / energy transfers (heat transfer & "feedback"/regulated systems, Watt)

- Extension of brain vs. Extension of muscle.

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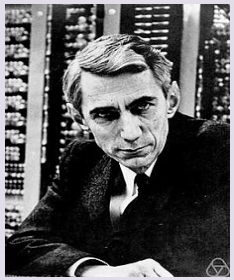

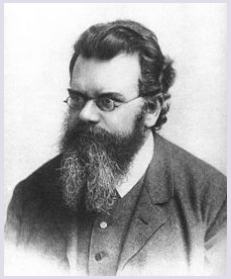

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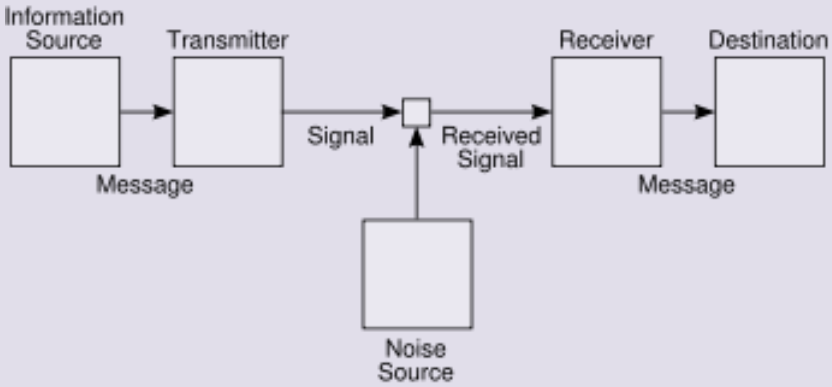

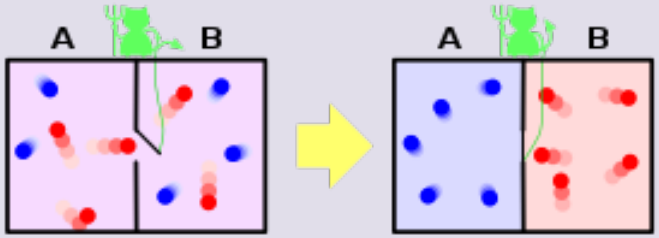

Maxwell's Demon

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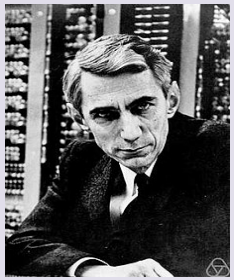

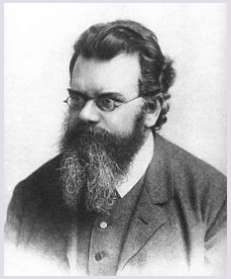

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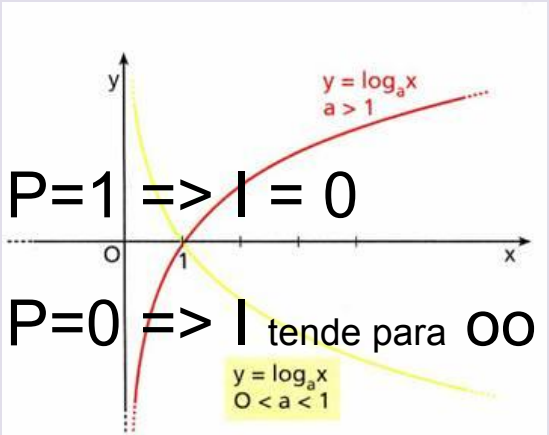

Entropy of an information source [edit]

Based on the probability mass function of each source symbol to be communicated, the Shannon entropy H, in units of bits (per symbol), is given by

$$H = -\sum_i p_i \log_2(p_i)$$

where p_i is the probability of occurrence of the i-th possible value of the source symbol. This equation gives the entropy in the units of "bits" (per symbol) because it uses a logarithm of base 2, and this base-2 measure of entropy has sometimes been called the "shannon" in his honor. Entropy is also commonly computed using the natural logarithm (base e, where e is Euler's number), which produces a measurement of entropy in "nats" per symbol and sometimes simplifies the analysis by avoiding the need to include extra constants in the formulas. Other bases

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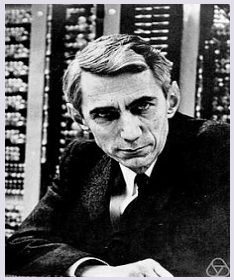

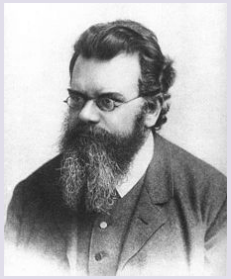

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If all the microstates are equiprobable (a microcanonical ensemble), the statistical thermodynamic entropy reduces to the form, as given by Boltzmann,

$$S = k_{\mathrm{B}} \ln W,$$

where *W* is the number of microstates that corresponds to the **macroscopic** thermodynamic state. Therefore S depends on temperature.

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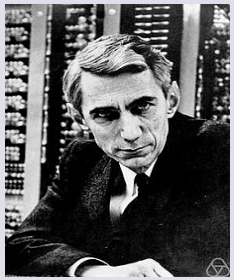

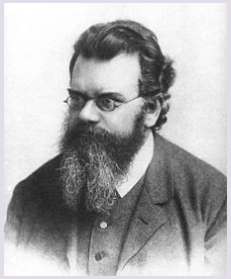

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- **Engine** concept; measure *eficiency gains* in energy transfers, as entropy variation (heat transfer & feedback/regulated systems, Watt) = *information gains*

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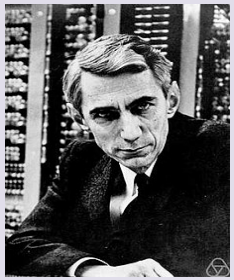

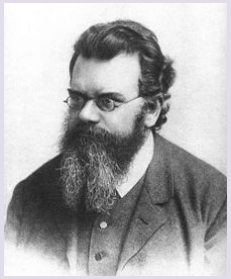

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- **Engine** concept (technology to transfer one form of energy to another); *eficiency gains = information gains*

- Computer as an ***engine*** processing information directly (Extension of brain vs. Extension of muscle.)

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2. The Nature of Last Generation of ICT: "enabling factor" and social decision models

Democracy cannot extend beyond the reach of a man's voice

(Plato, according to Wriston)

Who will serve (the state) has its herald unless he has the lungs of a Stentor?

(Aristotle, Polit, VII, 1326 b, 7-11)

to know each other [personal character] therefore it is clear that is / for it to be a state limiting principle the best the expansion [dimension, size] of the population / multitude the largest / hiperbole / expansion so that city (autarcy) life can be taken in at one view (sinoptic)

In (Ferraz de Abreu) , 2002"New Information Technologies in Public Participation: A Challenge to Old Decision-making Institutional Frameworks"

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Table 7.3.1.-1 - Period before broadcasting

>600 BC	The abacus (=arithmetic unit of CPU) is invented in China
387 BC	Foundation of Plato's Academy
1450	Printing press invented (Johannes Gutenberg)
1876	First telephone patent (Alexander Bell)

Table 7.3.1.-2 - Period between broadcasting and microcomputer + world wide network

1906	First broadcast of human voice, AM radio (Reginald Fessenden)
1930	18 million radios owned by 60% USA households
1936	Regular TV broadcast begins in UK
1956	72 % USA households own a TV
1968	First ARPANET (IMP), installed at UCLA (precursor to INTERNET)

Table 7.3.1.-3 - Period after microcomputer + world wide communications network

1971	First microcomputer in USA
1972	Created the InterNetwork Working Group, creating the INTERNET
1975	First Personal Computer (PC) introduced
1991	First Internet Web Server and Web Browser (CERN)
2001	529 million people on-line (Internet)

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2. The ICT "enabling factor":

Evolution of Information & Communication Technology and its impact on social decision models

In Ferraz de Abreu, P. 2002 "New Information Technologies in Public Participation: A Challenge to Old Decision-making Institutional Frameworks", MIT PhD Thesis

(first working paper, 1994)
(first presented at University of Massachusetts at Darthmouth, USA, October 2-3, 1999)

Information Technology	Features / Attributes	Decision Models
Voice Manuscript	• from "few" to "few" • limited reach • without auxiliary processing • cheap, potentially universal access (low cost to enter the market) • low control / regulatory costs	Direct Democracy Heterogeneous Empires
Press Radio TV	• from "few" to "many" • non-limited reach • with processing in source • expensive, restricted access (high cost to enter the market) • average control / regulatory costs	Representative Democracy Homogeneous Dictatorships
Satellite network Fiber optics net µcomputer Internet	• from "many" to "many" • non-limited reach • with processing in source and destination • moderate access cost, potentially universal (low cost to enter the market) • high control / regulatory costs	Participatory Democracy Technocrat Dictatorships

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ICT Qualitative Jump:

3. The ICT impact on economy, sovereignty, regulation and administration

- New Competition Modes (ex. Changing brand vs. software learning curve + compatibity; captive market; cost of market entry)

- New (re)Production Modes (ex. fabric & stock of "hardware" products vs. software cloning)

- New Business Models (ex. Microsoft vs. OpenSource; temporal contract lock, ISPs , e-escolas, adv. profiling, the cost of "free")

- New Organization Modes (ex. Time-shared mainframe vs. PC; “chain of tenure” -> paper vs. email; network vs hierarchy)

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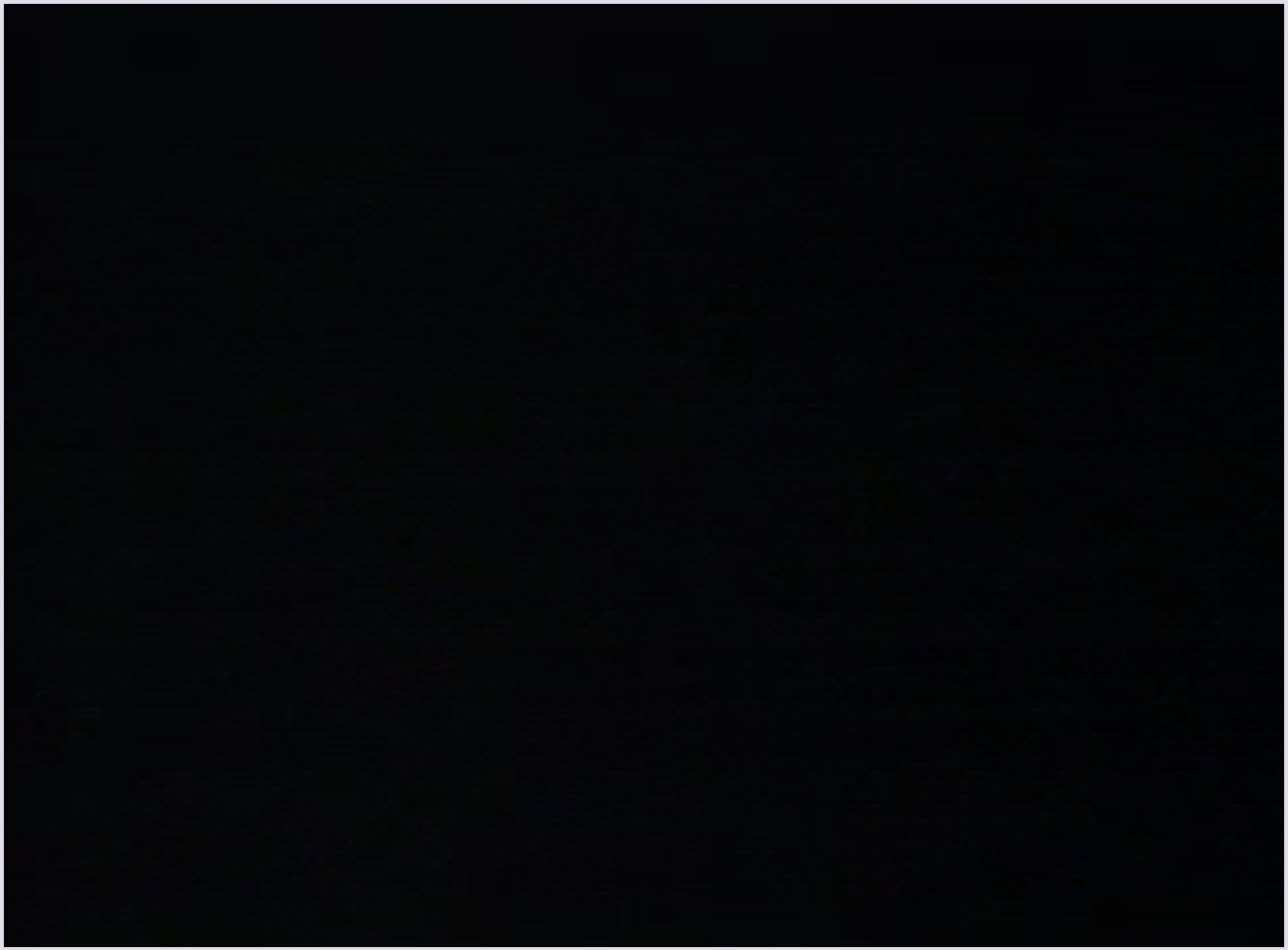
ICT & new “Market Faillures”

1984

(Apple_1984.mov)



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Post-ICT Qualitative Jump

The new challenges:

- Abilene Network (Internet II)

- WWW vs proprietary models

- Locked ICT Ecosystems (“Walled Gardens”)

- Consumer control (“Curated” model, appstores, profiling)

- ICT Assymetric Infrastrutures & Bandwith, (Net neutrality)

- Capture of ICT innovation added-value (Tech neutrality)

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ICT Qualitative Jump:

The Frog Qualitative Jump Paradigm

Without e-Planning

With e-Planning

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ICT Qualitative Jump - a few key concepts ...

- qualitative jump
- entropy
- engine
- efficiency gains
- wealth
- reproduction costs
- technology
- communication
- media

- power
- decision
- enabling function
- transaction costs
- broadcast vs network
- emitter vs receiver
- download vs upload
- chain of tenure
- locked ict ecosystems

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Participatory Science

CITIDEP PROGRAMS Citizenship & ICT

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Laura Colini	Italy
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- ICT & participatory science
- ICT & participatory democracy
- ICT, inclusion & cooperation
- ICT, policy & strategy

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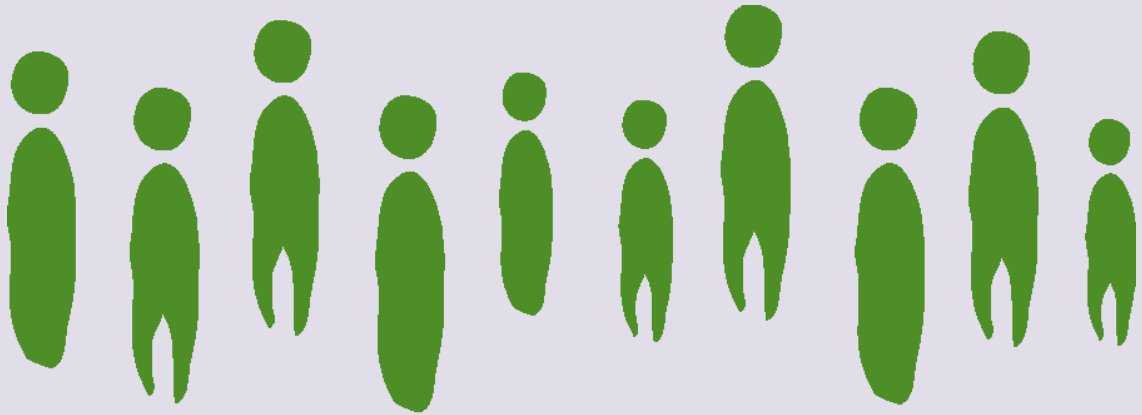

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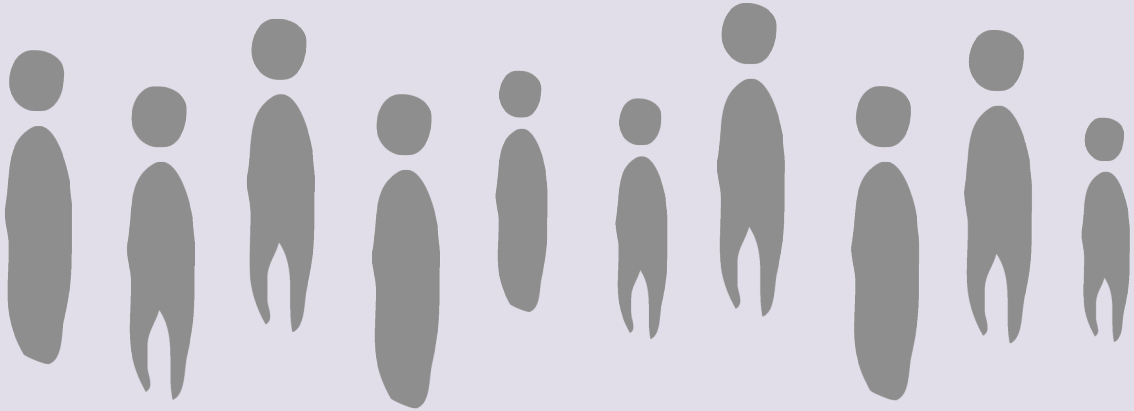

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