

ID: [T-002]

Title: Archetype Evaluation Process Model

Author: Erystela Thevale

Positioning

Targeted Evaluation Axis: Separation of evaluation criteria according to the life cycle of the theory

Connected theories: none

Summary: This theory describes a framework that separates the life cycle of a theory into two phases, the prototype and the finished product, and applies different evaluation axes to each. It defines the application of the evaluation axes of the finished product to the prototype as a category error and limits the evaluation criteria of the prototype to internal intensity only.

Intra-system characteristics

Self-referentiality: description as prototype

1. definition

- PROTOTYPE: a presentation of possibilities based on logical consistency. Initial phase of a theory that is self-contained and can be evaluated without external reference.
 - Completeness: embodiment of the prototype and its application to phenomena. Implementation phase of a theory that can be evaluated by demonstration, reproduction, and practicality.
 - Internal Strength: the logical strength of a prototype to stand on its own without any consistency with external observations. The sole criterion for prototype evaluation.
 - Categorical Error: logical error in applying the axis of evaluation of the finished product to the prototype.
-

2. axioms and mechanisms

The life cycle of a theory can be separated into two phases: the prototype and the finished product. The two phases have different axes of evaluation and are mutually irreplaceable. 2.

The evaluation axes of the prototype are limited to the following three items.

- Logical independence: Is it valid without other theories?
- Hardness of description: Explicitness of disproof conditions/limitations

– Evidentiality of operation: No leap of logic from axiom to conclusion

3. evaluation of the prototype assumes that there is no overlap with existing concepts.

3. conclusion

The evaluation axes of the prototype and the finished product are different. The evaluation of the prototype is based only on internal strength (logical independence, hardness of description, and inevitability of operation), while the requirement for demonstration and reproducibility is a category error.

4. Limitations

- This model presents a framework for evaluation and does not define the scoring and weighting of each indicator.
- The timing of transition from prototype to finished product is outside the scope of this model.
- Details of the evaluation indicators (demonstrability, reproducibility, and practicality) of the finished product are outside the scope of this model.
- Indicators that overlap with existing concepts are outside the scope of this model.