The AIAI.science Intelligence Compendium

Systems, research questions, learning and applied invention



14 connected chapters | Jessica Fogarty
Public editorial edition 1.0 | 27 October 2026

A public guide to the ideas behind the portfolio. Research chapters are explanatory notes; book chapters are newly written adaptations. This collection does not include the confidential manuscripts or claim full-system validation.

Contents

01 Begin with the question that will not leave you.

02 From a recurring pattern to something useful.

03 The map should help the person.

04 What does a high score actually test?

05 Reliability can change when the people or tasks change.

06 More reports can still be one observation.

07 A good fit does not settle what a change will cause.

08 A faster queue can still leave someone waiting longer.

09 Different responsibilities. Connected work.

10 One idea. Several useful ways in.

11 From a physical asset to a reviewable decision.

12 What can be done—and who may authorise it?

13 A scan can open a workflow. Authority is checked separately.

14 Preserve, improve, connect—or invent.

AIAI-LRN-001 | CHAPTER 01 | Book themes

Begin with the question that will not leave you.

A takeaway from the writing behind the work: a persistent question can become the beginning of a disciplined investigation.

Jessica Fogarty | AIAI.science
Public editorial edition 1.0 | 27 October 2026

Take away three things

1. Notice the question before choosing a solution.

2. Keep the human situation attached to the technical problem.

3. Give curiosity a method: observe, document, test and revise.

The question comes before the system

A question often begins in an ordinary moment: why is this difficult, why does the same failure return, why does useful information disappear between people? Before it becomes a research brief, it is an attempt to understand an experience.

The recovered book project follows that movement from life into questions and, later, into systems and technology. Its useful lesson for the portfolio is that design starts with attention to what is happening.

What a question can become

Repeated observations can reveal a pattern worth investigating. The pattern then needs a careful description: who encounters it, under what conditions and what evidence would change the explanation?

This is where curiosity becomes structured work. A record of examples can become a source register. A recurring barrier can become a workflow map. A contradiction can become the starting point for a test.

A small practice to take away

Write down one question you keep returning to. Add a concrete example, the people affected and the information you would need before deciding what to change.

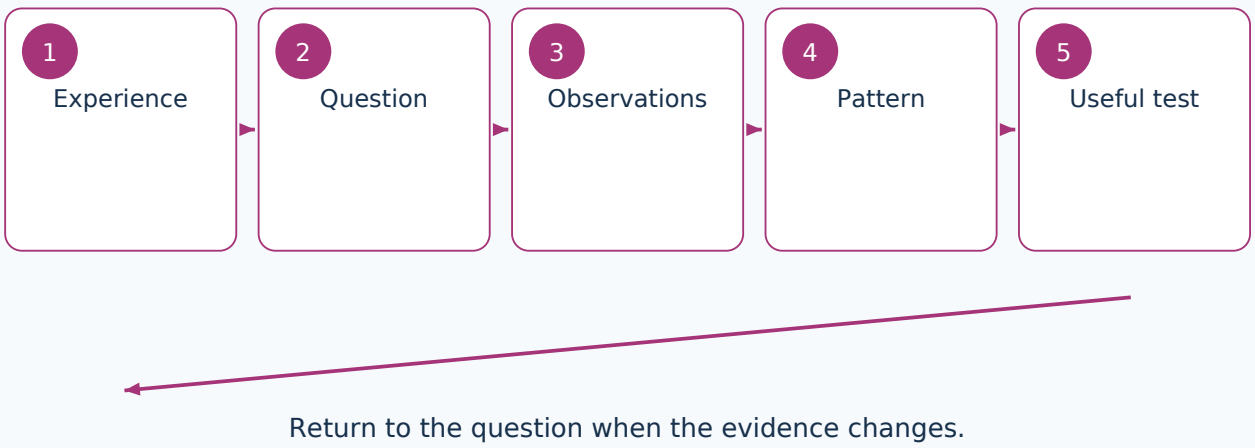
Keep the first explanation provisional. The purpose of the exercise is to create a better next question and a useful route to evidence.

Where this appears in the work

Discovery begins this way. ProvenResearch connects the question to evidence; Transformation Intelligence examines the surrounding system; Invention Intelligence explores a response when the existing options leave a demonstrated gap.

Figure 01. The idea in one view

FIGURE 01 / Begin with the question that will not leave you



Concept illustration. Read the chapter for its scope and assumptions.

Conceptual explanation with illustrative inputs where shown. This figure is not an empirical result or a validation of a deployed system.

Basis and scope

New website adaptation of themes recovered from the book project The Woman Who Asked Why and related founder writing. This is newly written editorial copy, not a verified passage from a latest manuscript.

Read online and explore related work

Open this chapter online

The online edition includes interactive representations where useful. The chapter remains complete as a static explanation.

AIAI-LRN-002 | CHAPTER 02 | Book themes

From a recurring pattern to something useful.

How reflection can become a design principle, and how a design principle can become a testable piece of work.

Jessica Fogarty | AIAI.science
Public editorial edition 1.0 | 27 October 2026

Take away three things

1. A pattern is an invitation to investigate.

2. Purpose becomes concrete through a user and an outcome.

3. Preserve what you learn when the first idea changes.

Give the pattern a name

It is possible to recognise a similar difficulty across unrelated situations: repeated entry, a missing hand-off, a decision without context or an explanation that assumes too much. Naming the pattern helps make it discussable.

The next task is to check whether the situations genuinely share a mechanism. A useful analogy preserves the relevant relationships; it also records where the comparison breaks.

Translate meaning into a design question

Purpose becomes practical when it names the person served and the change being attempted. Instead of adding features indefinitely, define the smallest complete journey that could make the situation better.

A product brief connects that journey to inputs, constraints, responsible people and evidence of usefulness. It gives an idea a shape that others can inspect.

Allow the work to correct you

A first prototype may reveal a different problem from the one originally described. That is useful information when its effect on scope and assumptions is recorded.

The learning should survive the abandoned feature or revised plan. Context, decisions and test evidence become reusable assets.

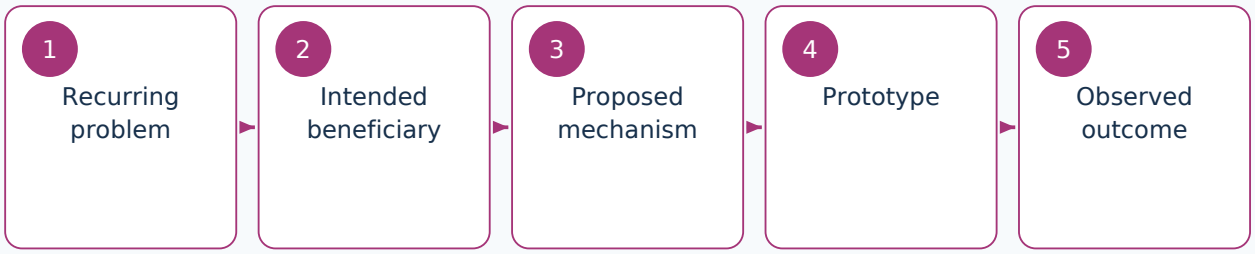
Use the takeaway

Choose a recurring frustration. Describe one person’s journey through it, propose a bounded change and decide what observable result would count as improvement.

This thread connects the writing with OmniCreate, product development, knowledge continuity and the invention process.

Figure 02. The idea in one view

FIGURE 02 / From a recurring pattern to something useful



Check assumptions at every hand-off.

Concept illustration. Read the chapter for its scope and assumptions.

Conceptual explanation with illustrative inputs where shown. This figure is not an empirical result or a validation of a deployed system.

Basis and scope

New website adaptation of themes recovered from the book project The Woman Who Asked Why and related founder writing. This is newly written editorial copy, not a verified passage from a latest manuscript.

Read online and explore related work

Open this chapter online

The online edition includes interactive representations where useful. The chapter remains complete as a static explanation.

AIAI-LRN-003 | CHAPTER 03 | Book themes

The map should help the person.

Structure can make complexity understandable while leaving room for context, choice and different ways of learning.

Jessica Fogarty | AIAI.science
Public editorial edition 1.0 | 27 October 2026

Take away three things

1. A category is a navigation aid.

2. Ask which representation is useful in this moment.

3. Changing the explanation must preserve the evidence.

Why we make maps

A map lets us see relationships that are difficult to hold in memory. It can show the overall subject, locate a decision or reveal a missing connection.

Every map selects what to include. Its value depends on the task and the person using it, so a clear route back to the underlying detail matters.

A person can need more than one view

Someone may want a whole-system picture first and a simple example next. The same person may prefer a short checklist when tired and a detailed technical explanation when ready to investigate.

A learner preference should remain revisable. The design question is what helps a person understand and act now, rather than assigning them to a fixed learning label.

Preserve the meaning

Alternative text, tables, diagrams and spoken explanations should retain the same important distinctions. A hypothesis stays a hypothesis when the paragraph becomes an infographic.

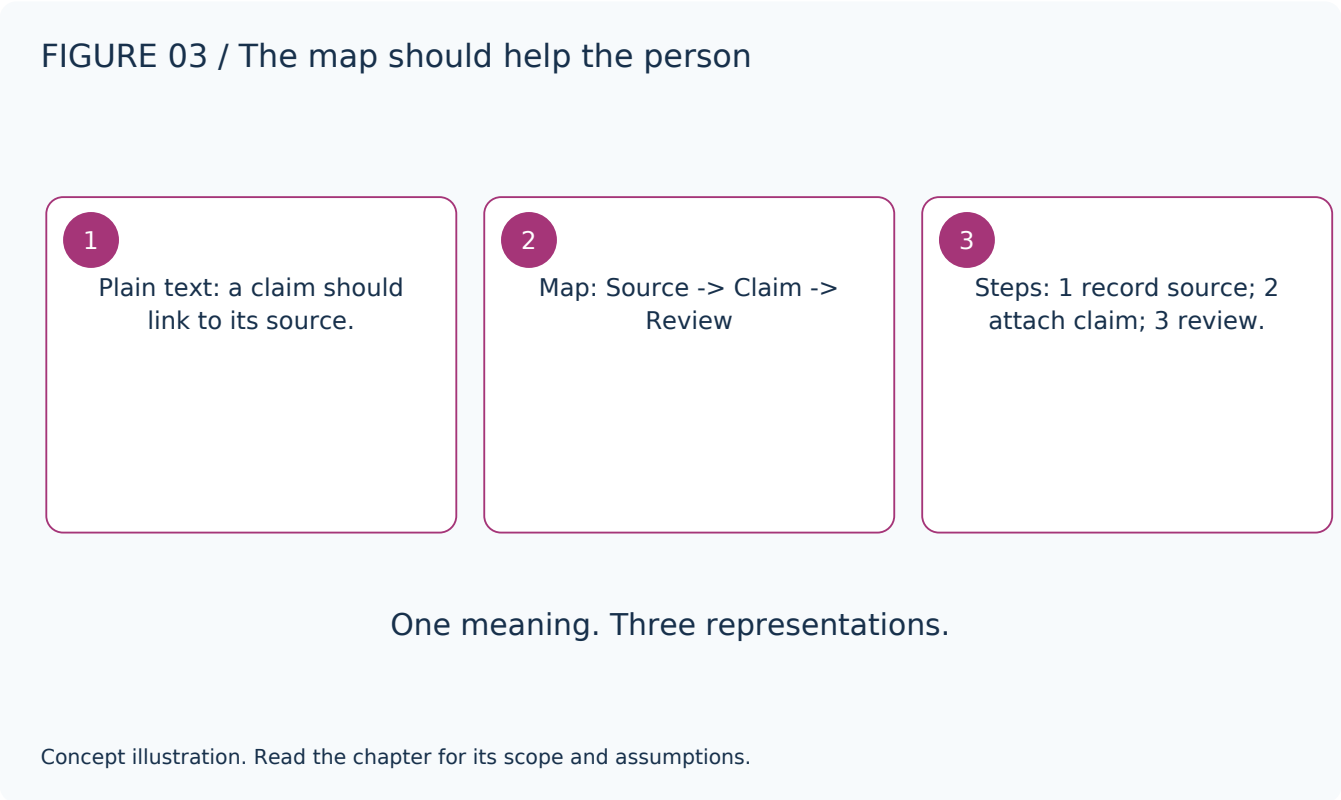
This connects the founder writing to Neuro Atlas: adapt the route into information while keeping its source, scope and uncertainty available.

Try it with a real task

Take one instruction and represent it as an overview, a worked example and one next action. Ask which version helps the person locate themselves and check the result.

The feedback is part of the design evidence. A pleasing visual is a starting point for that conversation.

Figure 03. The idea in one view



Conceptual explanation with illustrative inputs where shown. This figure is not an empirical result or a validation of a deployed system.

Basis and scope

New website adaptation of themes recovered from the book project The Woman Who Asked Why and related founder writing. This is newly written editorial copy, not a verified passage from a latest manuscript.

Read online and explore related work

Open this chapter online

The online edition includes interactive representations where useful. The chapter remains complete as a static explanation.

AIAI-EVD-004 | CHAPTER 04 | Research notes

What does a high score actually test?

A closer look at the unit of evaluation: new records can still belong to familiar groups.

Jessica Fogarty | AIAI.science
Public editorial edition 1.0 | 27 October 2026

Take away three things

1. Define what must be genuinely unseen.

2. Inspect relationships across the evaluation boundary.

3. Report the conditions before generalising the result.

The hidden unit of independence

A dataset can contain several records from one person, device, organisation or experiment. Separating rows does not necessarily separate their originating groups.

If the intended deployment involves entirely new groups, the evaluation needs to address that target. Otherwise a model may benefit from relationships that will not be available in the intended use.

What the exploratory work examined

The reviewed draft compares record-level and group-disjoint evaluation in a deliberately constructed nearest-neighbour example. It keeps the comparison transparent so the effect of group overlap can be inspected.

The construction illustrates an established evaluation failure mode. Its measurements belong to the stipulated synthetic setting; they are not a real-world accuracy estimate or a test of the full architecture.

Questions for an evaluation brief

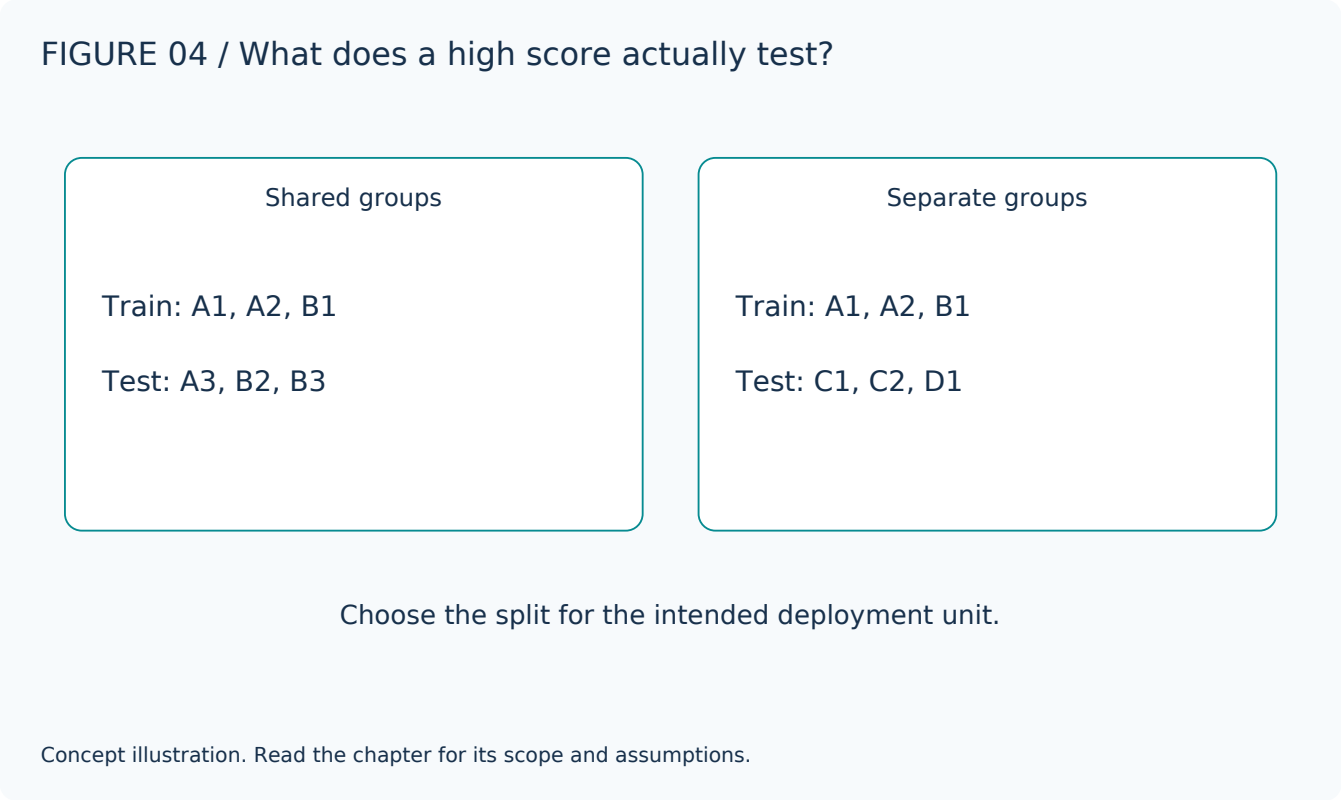
State the intended deployment population, the grouping rule, what information is available at prediction time and how overlap was checked. Keep validation data outside the decisions used to fit or select the system.

When performance changes, investigate the target and conditions before treating the difference as proof of universal capability or failure.

The portfolio connection

This question informs ProvenResearch, the UMT-Ω evaluation direction and the way AIAI.science describes prototype evidence. A result becomes more useful when its scope can be inspected.

Figure 04. The idea in one view



Conceptual explanation with illustrative inputs where shown. This figure is not an empirical result or a validation of a deployed system.

Basis and scope

Public explanatory note informed by exploratory UMT-Ω research drafts reviewed 27 October 2026. The underlying studies use synthetic constructions, are not peer reviewed or externally replicated, and do not evaluate the complete OMNI CORTEX architecture. No private draft or dataset is included here.

Read online and explore related work

Open this chapter online

The online edition includes interactive representations where useful. The chapter remains complete as a static explanation.

AIAI-EVD-005 | CHAPTER 05 | Research notes

Reliability can change when the people or tasks change.

An overall reliability measure can hide differences between subgroups and between operating conditions.

Jessica Fogarty | AIAI.science
Public editorial edition 1.0 | 27 October 2026

Take away three things

1. Read an aggregate together with its composition.

2. Inspect subgroup behaviour and trade-offs.

3. Treat a changed population as a reason to reassess.

One number can summarise several situations

A reported coverage or reliability percentage combines observations from the evaluated population. Different subgroups can contribute differently to that total.

If the mix changes, the aggregate may change even when the within-group mechanisms remain fixed. The evaluation needs to identify the conditions that support its interpretation.

What the exploratory work examined

The reviewed split-conformal simulation uses a constructed mixture with different residual behaviour across two mathematical groups. It compares pooled and group-conditioned calibration as the mix changes.

The interpretation includes both coverage and interval width. A method can change the amount of uncertainty expressed as well as the observations it covers.

What a responsible explanation retains

Report the population, subgroup definitions, sample sizes and relevant uncertainty trade-offs. A group-conditioned approach still depends on suitable assumptions and enough information within each group.

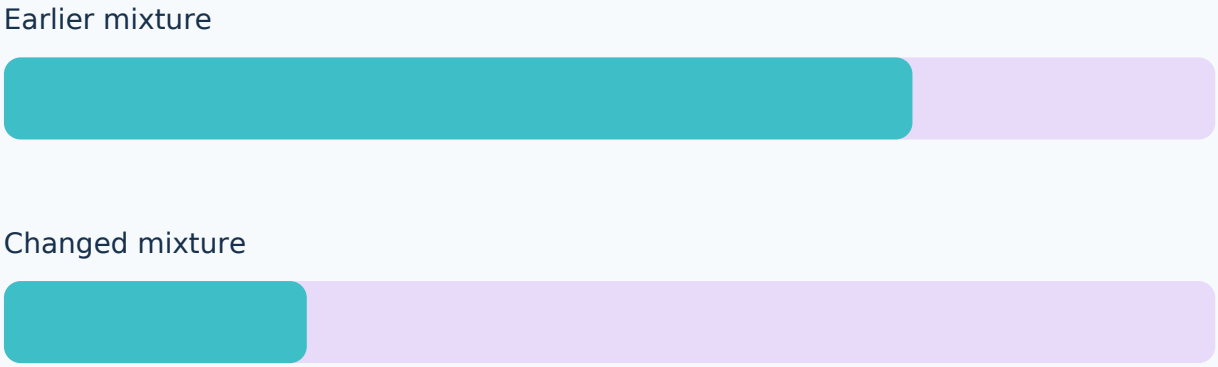
The synthetic study does not establish a guarantee under arbitrary change or a fairness outcome for real people. It provides a bounded example of why the evaluation context must stay attached to the number.

A practical design question

When a workflow moves to a new team, customer group or task mix, ask which evidence still applies and what needs another test. This is part of decision intelligence and ongoing transformation review.

Figure 05. The idea in one view

FIGURE 05 / Reliability can change when the people or tasks change



Teal: group A. Violet: group B. Proportions are illustrative.

Concept illustration. Read the chapter for its scope and assumptions.

Conceptual explanation with illustrative inputs where shown. This figure is not an empirical result or a validation of a deployed system.

Basis and scope

Public explanatory note informed by exploratory UMT-Ω research drafts reviewed 27 October 2026. The underlying studies use synthetic constructions, are not peer reviewed or externally replicated, and do not evaluate the complete OMNI CORTEX architecture. No private draft or dataset is included here.

Read online and explore related work

Open this chapter online

The online edition includes interactive representations where useful. The chapter remains complete as a static explanation.

AIAI-EVD-006 | CHAPTER 06 | Research notes

More reports can still be one observation.

Evidence needs an origin map: copies and genuinely independent observations should be handled differently.

Jessica Fogarty | AIAI.science
Public editorial edition 1.0 | 27 October 2026

Take away three things

1. Count information-generating events, not only documents.

2. Record uncertain source relationships.

3. Preserve genuinely independent evidence.

Trace the origin

Several articles may repeat one original account. Several files may contain the same cached measurement. The documents are separate objects, but their evidential relationship matters.

Treating perfect copies as independent can create the appearance of stronger support without adding a new observation.

The reverse mistake also matters

The reviewed synthetic study examines both repeated reports and a reversal involving genuinely independent observations. Discarding the latter loses useful information.

The lesson is to investigate the relationship. A blanket rule to count everything or remove everything can both be wrong for the intended evidence model.

What the study leaves open

The synthetic construction supplies the source-family structure. It does not show that a deployed system can reliably infer hidden provenance from real reports.

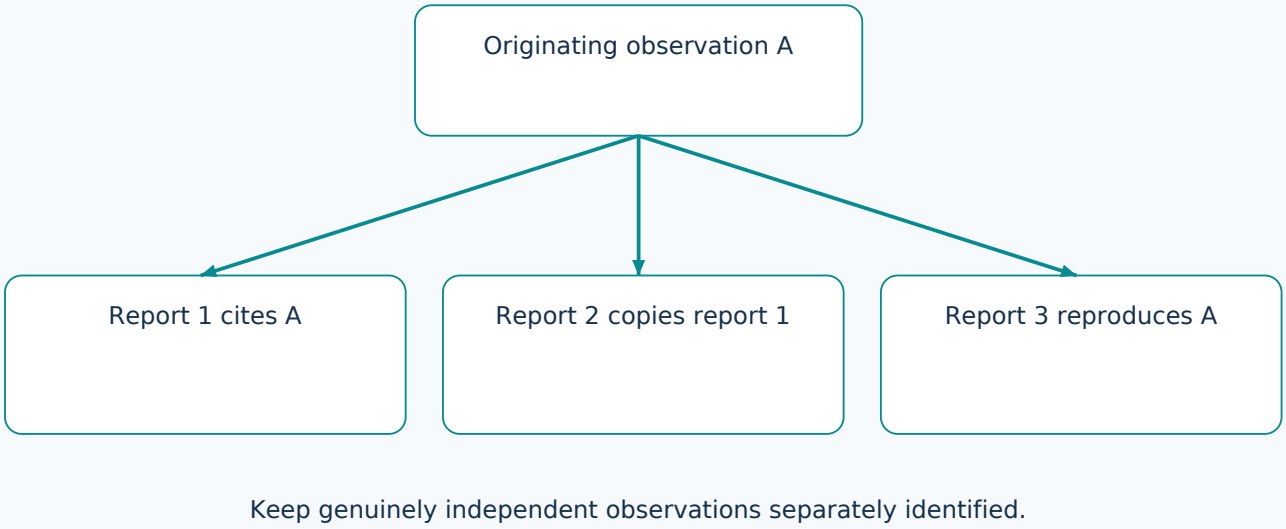
A practical evidence graph should preserve known origins, proposed links, confidence in those links and unresolved alternatives. A reviewer needs to see why reports were grouped.

Where this fits

ProvenResearch keeps the claim-to-source relationship inspectable. LifeTree preserves links and revisions. Together, the design direction supports reviewing how a conclusion depends on the evidence’s origins.

Figure 06. The idea in one view

FIGURE 06 / More reports can still be one observation



Concept illustration. Read the chapter for its scope and assumptions.

Conceptual explanation with illustrative inputs where shown. This figure is not an empirical result or a validation of a deployed system.

Basis and scope

Public explanatory note informed by exploratory UMT-Ω research drafts reviewed 27 October 2026. The underlying studies use synthetic constructions, are not peer reviewed or externally replicated, and do not evaluate the complete OMNI CORTEX architecture. No private draft or dataset is included here.

Read online and explore related work

Open this chapter online

The online edition includes interactive representations where useful. The chapter remains complete as a static explanation.

AIAI-EVD-007 | CHAPTER 07 | Research notes

A good fit does not settle what a change will cause.

Different mechanisms can explain the same observations while predicting different consequences of an intervention.

Jessica Fogarty | AIAI.science
Public editorial edition 1.0 | 27 October 2026

Take away three things

1. Separate prediction from intervention.

2. Expose the assumptions behind a causal explanation.

3. Keep competing mechanisms visible when the evidence cannot choose.

Two questions that need different evidence

What tends to happen alongside a condition is a different question from what would happen if we actively changed it. A system can predict a pattern without identifying its cause.

Direction, hidden common causes and other structural assumptions can affect the proposed intervention.

What the exploratory work examined

The reviewed draft constructs multiple causal models that reproduce the same synthetic observational tables while giving different intervention predictions. The examples are exact counterexamples built to make the distinction visible.

They illustrate an established identification limit. They do not discover the mechanism behind a real dataset or evaluate an autonomous policy system.

How to use the distinction

Write down the proposed mechanism, the assumptions needed and alternatives compatible with the observations. Ask what new information or intervention could distinguish them.

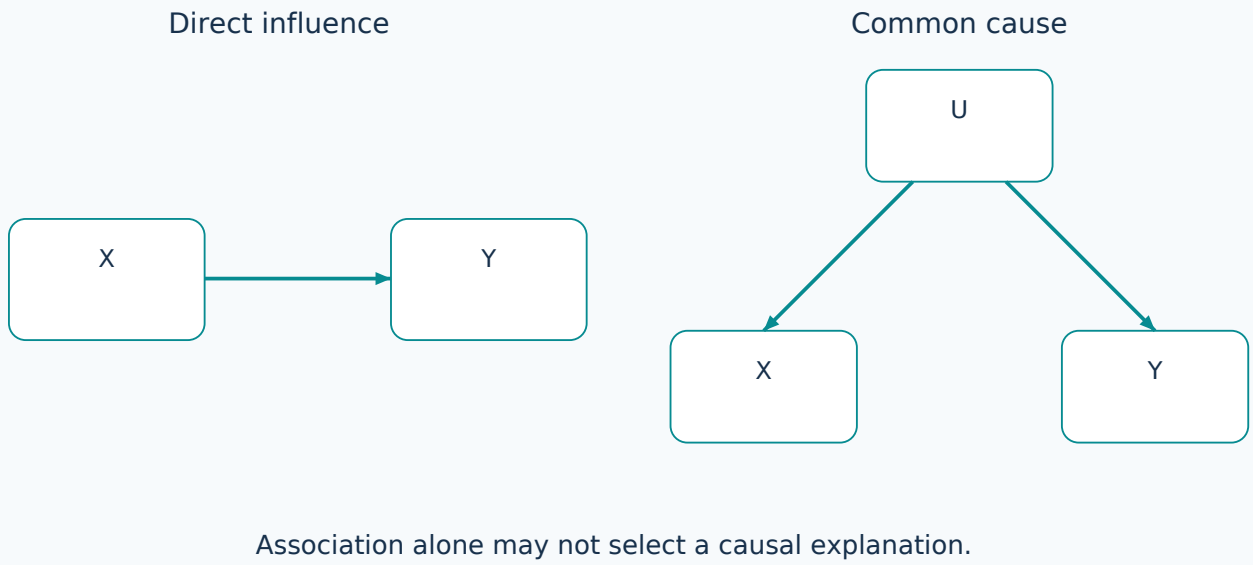
Where a single effect cannot be justified, preserve a range of compatible possibilities and the assumptions that would narrow it.

The transformation connection

A workflow change should be connected to an explanation of why it might help and an observation plan for its wider effects. This gives a proposal a route to testing and correction.

Figure 07. The idea in one view

FIGURE 07 / A good fit does not settle what a change will cause



Concept illustration. Read the chapter for its scope and assumptions.

Conceptual explanation with illustrative inputs where shown. This figure is not an empirical result or a validation of a deployed system.

Basis and scope

Public explanatory note informed by exploratory UMT-Ω research drafts reviewed 27 October 2026. The underlying studies use synthetic constructions, are not peer reviewed or externally replicated, and do not evaluate the complete OMNI CORTEX architecture. No private draft or dataset is included here.

Read online and explore related work

Open this chapter online

The online edition includes interactive representations where useful. The chapter remains complete as a static explanation.

AIAI-EVD-008 | CHAPTER 08 | Research notes

A faster queue can still leave someone waiting longer.

Operational improvement is a collection of objectives: total waiting, individual delay, deadlines and legitimate priorities.

Jessica Fogarty | AIAI.science
Public editorial edition 1.0 | 27 October 2026

Take away three things

1. An average does not describe every experience.

2. Choose priorities before choosing a policy.

3. Inspect the distribution of effects after a change.

Which outcome is being optimised?

A scheduler can minimise total waiting, reduce missed deadlines or respect a declared priority. Those objectives need not choose the same order.

The people deciding the policy must define what matters and which guarantees are required. A better aggregate is not a complete answer about service quality or fairness.

What the exploratory work examined

The reviewed scheduling draft compares deterministic policies on synthetic jobs with specified release times, durations, priorities and deadlines. It reports several outcomes together.

The comparison illustrates known trade-offs under its constructed workloads. It does not establish a universally best scheduler, fairness guarantee or real operational performance.

Explore a smaller example

The interactive illustration below uses three jobs arriving at the same time, with assumed durations. Changing the order changes who waits and how much, even though the total amount of processing stays the same.

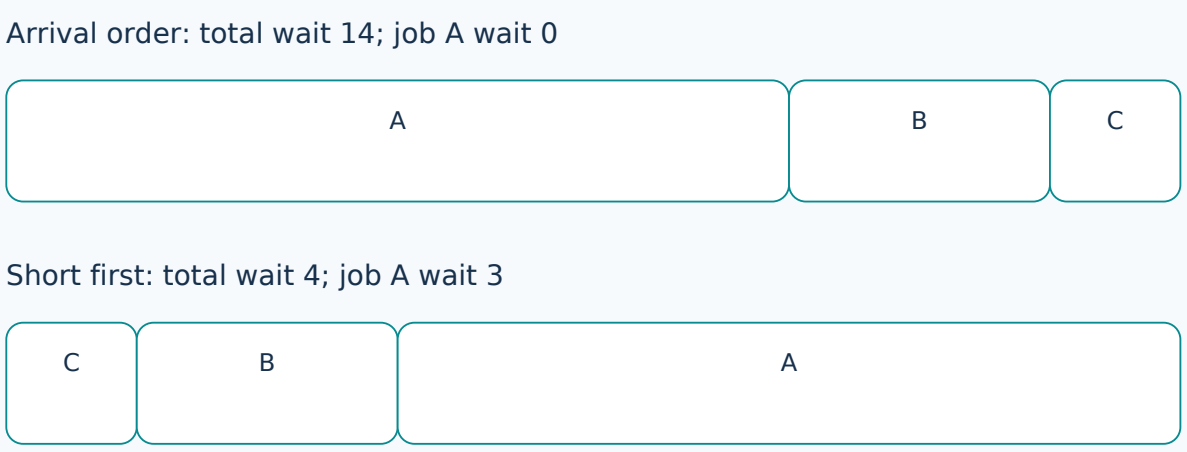
It is an educational calculation, separate from the research dataset. Use it to ask which objective is appropriate for an actual service.

Carry the question into transformation

When a local process improves, check whether effort or delay was moved to another person, team or later stage. Record the intended gain and the potential cost together.

Figure 08. The idea in one view

FIGURE 08 / A faster queue can still leave someone waiting longer



Concept illustration. Read the chapter for its scope and assumptions.

Conceptual explanation with illustrative inputs where shown. This figure is not an empirical result or a validation of a deployed system.

Basis and scope

Public explanatory note informed by exploratory UMT-Ω research drafts reviewed 27 October 2026. The underlying studies use synthetic constructions, are not peer reviewed or externally replicated, and do not evaluate the complete OMNI CORTEX architecture. No private draft or dataset is included here.

Read online and explore related work

Open this chapter online

The online edition includes interactive representations where useful. The chapter remains complete as a static explanation.

AIAI-SYS-009 | CHAPTER 09 | System guides

Different responsibilities. Connected work.

A map of the evidence, memory, explanation, reasoning and authority roles across the AIAI.science portfolio.

Jessica Fogarty | AIAI.science
Public editorial edition 1.0 | 27 October 2026

Take away three things

1. Let each layer answer a distinct question.

2. Carry source context across hand-offs.

3. Keep a route from a result back to its decision and evidence.

Start with the work object

A question can become a claim, a research record, a design decision and a reusable asset. The connections between those objects make the work understandable later.

The shared architecture is organised around those relationships. It can support several user journeys without treating every named system as an unrelated product.

Keep the responsibilities legible

OMNI CORTEX addresses decomposition and cross-domain coordination. ProvenResearch addresses evidence and contradictions. LifeTree preserves context, lineage and state.

Neuro Atlas adapts representation and navigation. HumanGate addresses authority and consequential actions. Opportunity and invention work explores what a demonstrated gap could become.

Connections require a contract

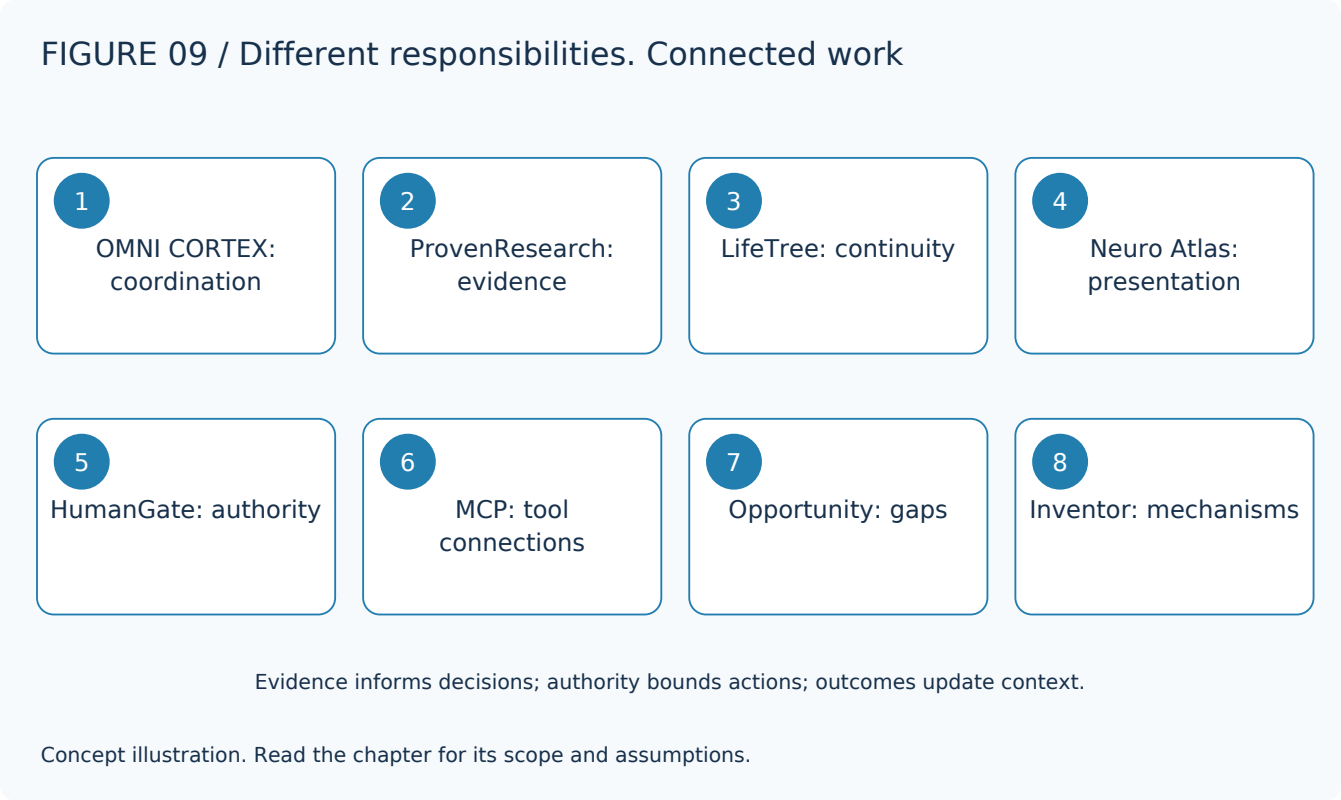
A hand-off needs defined inputs, outputs, scope and an expected result. An explanation view should retain evidence status; a tool connection should retain its permission boundary.

These are architecture responsibilities. Operational connections need implementation and testing for the particular service, resource and user context.

Follow a practical route

Start with a question. Identify claims and sources. Propose a change. Check authority. Create the selected asset and inspect the outcome. Preserve the result with the assumptions and decisions that produced it.

Figure 09. The idea in one view



Conceptual explanation with illustrative inputs where shown. This figure is not an empirical result or a validation of a deployed system.

Basis and scope

Public synthesis of the AIAI.science canonical blueprint, Polymath Nexus foundation, Neuro Atlas framework and later QR/MCP and navigation work reviewed 27 October 2026. Role descriptions describe architecture; implementation status remains specific to each project.

Read online and explore related work

Open this chapter online

The online edition includes interactive representations where useful. The chapter remains complete as a static explanation.

AIAI-LRN-010 | CHAPTER 10 | Learning guides

One idea. Several useful ways in.

Education Redefined, Noah, Neuro Atlas and Monkai connect curriculum, presentation, guidance and evidence of learning.

Jessica Fogarty | AIAI.science
Public editorial edition 1.0 | 27 October 2026

Take away three things

1. Keep the learning goal clear.

2. Offer pace and representation choices.

3. Check the observed result before continuing.

Separate the goal from the format

Education Redefined defines a learning pathway around understanding and practical use. Noah is the later naming of the neurodivergent-adaptive learning direction, following earlier Bella drafts.

Neuro Atlas shapes the route into the material: density, sequence, representation, language and focus. These choices support the learning goal without changing the factual claim.

Guide one action at a time

The October Jessica & Monkai blueprint adds a concrete navigation contract: where you are, which control to find, the action, the expected result and a recovery path.

The academy prototype supplies a digital learning structure. Physical robot speech, sensing and cross-app execution remain integrations to verify for the actual hardware and service.

Check understanding and preserve progress

A learner can try, compare the result, explain what happened and revisit the step. A progress mark needs a clear meaning: user confirmation, observed test and automated verification are different records.

A useful lesson also supports stopping safely and returning to the last confirmed point.

Try another representation

The small example below expresses one concept in three ways. It demonstrates a website presentation choice, without claiming to diagnose a learner or prove an educational benefit.

The design still needs feedback from real learners, educators and relevant specialists to assess its usefulness and accessibility.

Figure 10. The idea in one view

FIGURE 10 / One idea. Several useful ways in



Concept illustration. Read the chapter for its scope and assumptions.

Conceptual explanation with illustrative inputs where shown. This figure is not an empirical result or a validation of a deployed system.

Basis and scope

Based on the Neuro Atlas framework and the Jessica & Monkai Universal Navigation Academy blueprint, 24 October 2026, with recovered Noah/Bella naming context. Interactive examples on this page are locally implemented teaching illustrations.

Read online and explore related work

Open this chapter online

The online edition includes interactive representations where useful. The chapter remains complete as a static explanation.

AIAI-INV-011 | CHAPTER 11 | Application guides

From a physical asset to a reviewable decision.

Sensors, drawings, equipment and computing devices become useful when observations stay attached to their conditions and limits.

Jessica Fogarty | AIAI.science
Public editorial edition 1.0 | 27 October 2026

Take away three things

1. Give every observation an asset, time and context.

2. Preserve the source when a value becomes a recommendation.

3. Define the qualified review needed for physical consequences.

The physical world supplies constraints

An equipment record can include a drawing revision, component identity, inspection or observation. A device can supply a measurement under particular operating conditions.

The digital model should retain those conditions. A unit, calibration state or changed configuration can alter whether information is suitable for a decision.

The AISCaffold direction

The portfolio’s equipment concepts connect asset relationships, proposed sensor inputs, telemetry and work-pack review. AI Chief Engineer adds a related specification direction for technical checks.

The illustrated interfaces show a design experience. They do not establish a manufactured sensor system, verified field integration or professional engineering approval.

Computing is also physical

RAM-X considers which authorised devices and services are suitable for a workload. Memory, transfer, compatibility, energy and recovery influence whether a proposed arrangement is useful.

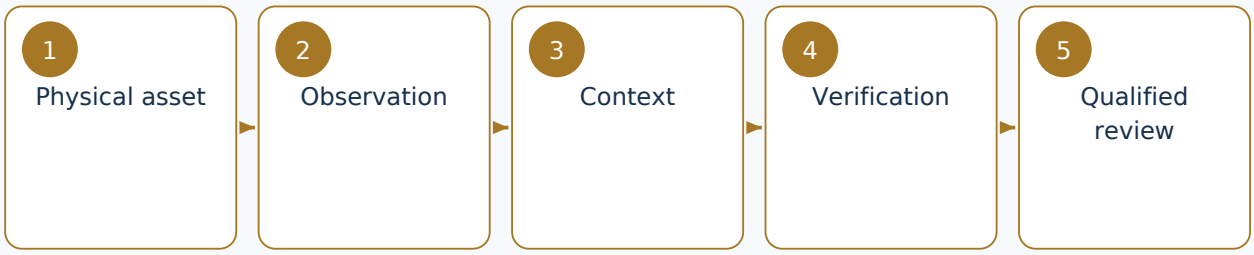
The relevant comparison is the accepted task outcome under measured conditions, rather than a sum of unrelated hardware specifications.

Design a testable hand-off

For a physical-system proposal, record the observation source, the proposed interpretation, the check and the person responsible for a consequential decision. Then define how to test each link.

Figure 11. The idea in one view

FIGURE 11 / From a physical asset to a reviewable decision



Concept illustration. Read the chapter for its scope and assumptions.

Conceptual explanation with illustrative inputs where shown. This figure is not an empirical result or a validation of a deployed system.

Basis and scope

Public explanation based on the AISCaffold design materials, AI Chief Engineer specification direction and RAM-X engineering blueprint. Hardware, safety and operational claims require their own test and professional review evidence.

Read online and explore related work

Open this chapter online

The online edition includes interactive representations where useful. The chapter remains complete as a static explanation.

AIAI-EVD-012 | CHAPTER 12 | Governance guides

What can be done—and who may authorise it?

A practical distinction connecting Decision Intelligence, HumanGate, TrustMesh and multi-tool workflows.

Jessica Fogarty | AIAI.science
Public editorial edition 1.0 | 27 October 2026

Take away three things

1. Capability and permission need separate records.

2. Attach approval to the specific action and scope.

3. Verify the outcome and retain exceptions.

Begin with a precise action

Reading a record, preparing a recommendation and changing an external system have different consequences. The workflow needs to identify the actual action requested.

Decision Intelligence considers feasible options and trade-offs. The authority check then establishes which role can approve or perform the selected action in the relevant context.

Carry the conditions with the task

A useful approval has a purpose and scope. Provider controls should be able to represent the required boundary; an incompatible or weaker control becomes a review item.

The latest multi-MCP direction makes this compatibility question explicit. A proposed connection cannot assume that every provider enforces the same policy in the same way.

Record what happened

The result needs an observable check. A tool response or companion saying “done” should be connected to the evidence of the external state where that can be obtained.

Denials, returns for correction and partial completion are legitimate outcomes to preserve. They help distinguish a bounded action from an unsupported claim of complete automation.

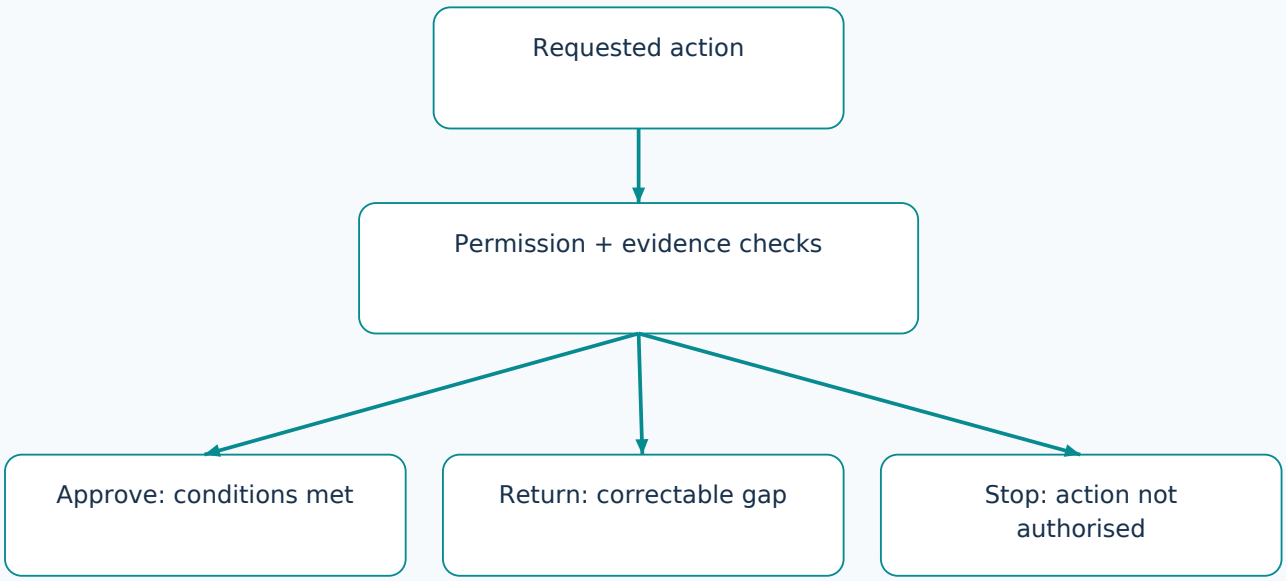
Make governance inspectable

For one consequential step, document the action, evidence, permitted role, approval conditions and expected result. Ask how the system behaves if any required part is missing.

The architecture is evaluated through those specific behaviours. It does not support a claim of universally perfect decisions or complete governance.

Figure 12. The idea in one view

FIGURE 12 / What can be done—and who may authorise it?



Concept illustration. Read the chapter for its scope and assumptions.

Conceptual explanation with illustrative inputs where shown. This figure is not an empirical result or a validation of a deployed system.

Basis and scope

Public architectural synthesis of HumanGate, TrustMesh, the AIAI.science blueprint and the latest recovered multi-MCP direction reviewed 27 October 2026. These concepts are not a universal security or governance guarantee.

Read online and explore related work

Open this chapter online

The online edition includes interactive representations where useful. The chapter remains complete as a static explanation.

AIAI-ACT-013 | CHAPTER 13 | System guides

A scan can open a workflow. Authority is checked separately.

How QR entry points, workflow references, capability selection and governance fit together.

Jessica Fogarty | AIAI.science
Public editorial edition 1.0 | 27 October 2026

Take away three things

1. Keep secrets out of the printed code.

2. Resolve the current workflow and establish access in the service.

3. Treat execution and verification as separate steps.

The QR is the doorway

The latest QR direction uses an opaque reference to locate a workflow. This makes it possible for a document, lesson card or physical item to point to a current process record.

Identity, intended audience, expiry and permissions belong to the service resolving the request. The printed code is not proof that the person scanning it may perform every linked action.

Where MCP fits

The proposed capability resolver identifies the relevant tools and resources. The multi-MCP governance direction asks whether the provider can satisfy the action’s authority requirements.

A QR trigger does not itself build software. The creation work still needs a specification, implementation, configuration, testing and a defined deployment path.

Guide, request or act

A resolved workflow might open a lesson, prepare a draft or request a bounded action. Consequential writes follow their own permission and review process.

The expected result and recovery route should be explicit. A missing, expired or incompatible reference needs understandable feedback.

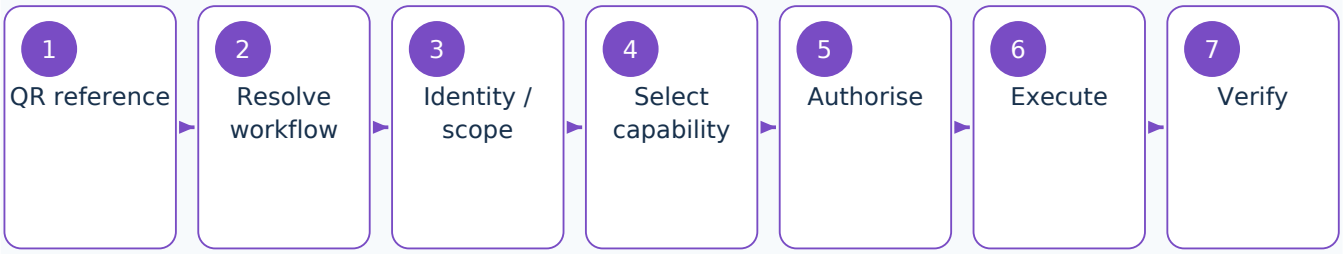
Try the public example

The QR illustration on this page opens this public explainer. It carries a web address and performs no authentication, secure redemption or external workflow execution.

It demonstrates an entry point. The surrounding diagram explains the additional responsibilities required by the proposed governed-workflow architecture.

Figure 13. The idea in one view

FIGURE 13 / A scan can open a workflow. Authority is checked separately



A scan requests a route; it does not grant permission.

Concept illustration. Read the chapter for its scope and assumptions.

Conceptual explanation with illustrative inputs where shown. This figure is not an empirical result or a validation of a deployed system.

Basis and scope

Public explanation of the latest QR/MCP direction recovered from the relevant chats on 27 October 2026. The linked QR example is a working public reading link; the secure workflow resolver and full multi-provider mesh are proposed architecture.

Read online and explore related work

Open this chapter online

The online edition includes interactive representations where useful. The chapter remains complete as a static explanation.

AIAI-INV-014 | CHAPTER 14 | Method guides

Preserve, improve, connect—or invent.

How transformation, opportunity, decision and invention intelligence offer different responses to a demonstrated problem.

Jessica Fogarty | AIAI.science
Public editorial edition 1.0 | 27 October 2026

Take away three things

1. Understand the current system before replacing it.

2. Separate evidence of need from a proposed response.

3. Test the mechanism and the wider effect.

Read the current system

Transformation Intelligence asks what is happening now, which parts work and where effort, delay or exclusion appears. A workaround may reveal a hidden requirement.

The response can preserve a useful practice, improve a step, connect existing tools or redesign the workflow. New invention is one possible route.

Investigate the opportunity

Opportunity AI asks who experiences the gap, what a response could change and which constraints affect adoption. Timing, access and incentives can determine whether a technically possible route is usable.

Decision Intelligence compares the feasible choices and retains the rationale and uncertainty behind the selected path.

Give invention a mechanism

Invention Intelligence proposes a mechanism for the gap. Cross-domain transfer can suggest a candidate, but the mapping and its failure points need to be examined.

A prototype tests a particular assumption. Technical usefulness, market demand, originality and patentability need different evidence; one result cannot settle them all.

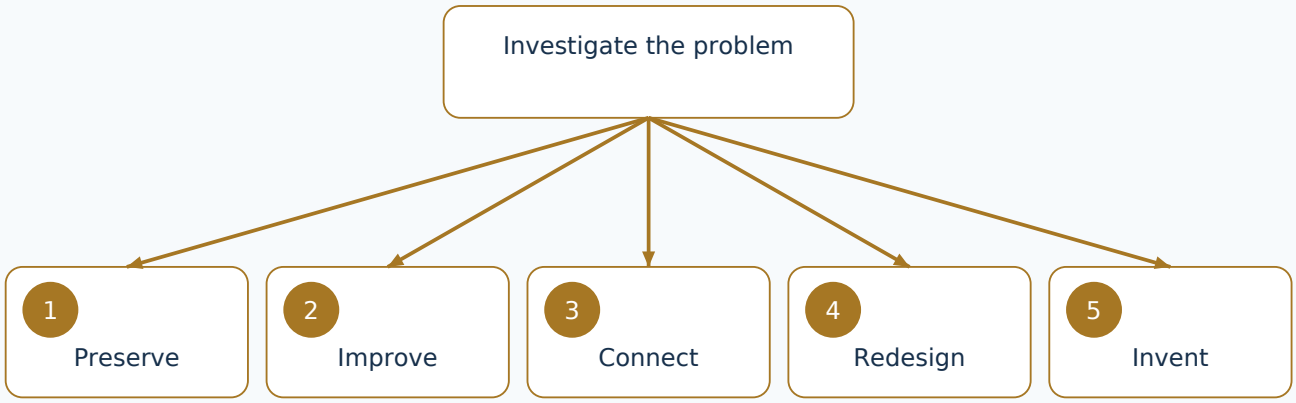
Check the whole effect

Define the intended gain and look for work or risk moved elsewhere. The next version should be informed by the observed outcome, including consequences that were not part of the original plan.

This connects creative exploration with ProvenResearch, LifeTree continuity and HumanGate authority.

Figure 14. The idea in one view

FIGURE 14 / Preserve, improve, connect—or invent



Compare feasible routes and test wider effects.

Concept illustration. Read the chapter for its scope and assumptions.

Conceptual explanation with illustrative inputs where shown. This figure is not an empirical result or a validation of a deployed system.

Basis and scope

Public synthesis of the AIAI.science canonical blueprint and the recovered transformation, opportunity and invention directions. Worked examples are illustrative, with no claim of a proven market, novel mechanism or patent outcome.

Read online and explore related work

Open this chapter online

The online edition includes interactive representations where useful. The chapter remains complete as a static explanation.