

Core Emotion Framework (CEF): Technical Specification 7 (TS-7)

Structural Psychopathology Architecture

Canonical Architecture-Level Technical Document — Version 1.0 (Zenodo-Ready)

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Abstract

The Core Emotion Framework (CEF) Technical Specification 7 (TS-7) defines the canonical structural psychopathology architecture of the CEF. Whereas TS-1 establishes operator mechanics, TS-2 defines validation logic, TS-3 specifies computational structures, TS-4 defines simulation protocols, TS-5 governs interoperability, TS-6 defines the mapping engine, and TS-11 defines the internal facet architecture of operators, TS-7 introduces the formal structural patterns of dysregulation within the CEF.

TS-7 does not describe clinical syndromes, diagnoses, or symptom clusters. Instead, it defines the **structural configurations** of emotional dysregulation: chronic fusion, suppression, rigidity, collapse, overflow, fragmentation, and center-level imbalance. These patterns are defined at the architecture level and serve as the canonical foundation for clinical mapping (TS-10), neurodiversity calibration (TS-8), and the EL-Series lexicon.

TS-7 is the authoritative reference for structural psychopathology within the CEF canon.

0. Document Header

Document ID: TS-7

Version: 1.0 (Canonical)

Status: Published

Canonical Position: Seventh Technical Specification in the CEF Canon

Dependencies: TS-1, TS-2, TS-3, TS-4, TS-5, TS-6, TS-11

Governing Body: Core Emotion Framework Canonical Architecture

1. Purpose and Scope

1.1 Purpose

TS-7 defines the structural patterns of emotional dysregulation within the CEF. It specifies:

- canonical dysregulation configurations
- operator-level and facet-level distortions
- center-level imbalance patterns
- fusion, chronic fusion, and overflow patterns
- suppression and rigidity structures
- fragmentation and collapse states
- structural constraints for psychopathology modeling

1.2 Scope

TS-7 includes:

- architecture-level definitions of dysregulation
- structural patterns independent of clinical categories
- canonical constraints on dysregulation modeling

TS-7 does **not** include:

- clinical diagnoses
- symptom descriptions
- treatment recommendations
- therapeutic protocols
- applied case material

TS-7 defines structure only.

2. Architectural Position

2.1 Structural Psychopathology

Structural psychopathology refers to:

- persistent distortions in operator activation
- chronic cross-center coupling

- rigidity in transitions
- suppression of core functions
- imbalance across centers
- breakdown of facet-level differentiation

2.2 Relationship to TS-11

TS-11 defines the internal facet architecture of each operator.

TS-7 defines how those facets become:

- distorted
- suppressed
- fused
- over-activated
- under-activated
- rigid
- collapsed

TS-7 depends on TS-11 for structural clarity.

3. Canonical Dysregulation Patterns

TS-7 defines seven canonical dysregulation patterns.

3.1 Chronic Fusion

Definition:

Persistent, involuntary co-activation of two or more operators across centers.

Characteristics:

- rigidity
- self-reinforcing activation
- resistance to modulation
- facet-level blending
- loss of operator differentiation

Forbidden in canonical architecture (TS-1), but permitted as a dysregulation state.

3.2 Suppression

Definition:

Down-regulation or inhibition of one or more operators or facets to compensate for chronic fusion or overflow.

Characteristics:

- reduced differentiation
- decreased flexibility
- compensatory imbalance
- distortion of facet expression

3.3 Rigidity

Definition:

Reduced variability in operator activation or transitions.

Characteristics:

- fixed activation patterns
- reduced adaptability
- impaired modulation
- facet-level narrowing

3.4 Collapse

Definition:

Failure of an operator or center to activate when required.

Characteristics:

- under-activation
- loss of functional capacity
- impaired transitions
- facet-level shutdown

3.5 Overflow

Definition:

Activation exceeding home-center capacity, driving cross-center propagation.

Characteristics:

- excessive activation
- cross-center spillover
- identity preserved but distorted
- facet-level amplification

3.6 Fragmentation

Definition:

Loss of coherence among facets within an operator.

Characteristics:

- inconsistent facet activation
- internal contradiction
- impaired operator identity
- unstable transitions

3.7 Center-Level Imbalance

Definition:

Persistent dominance or suppression of one center relative to others.

Characteristics:

- directional distortion
- impaired cross-center regulation
- chronic asymmetry
- facet-level compensation

4. Operator-Level Dysregulation

TS-7 defines how each operator may become structurally dysregulated.

4.1 Sensing

Dysregulation patterns:

- hyper-registration
- hypo-registration
- aperture collapse
- signal flooding
- perceptual fragmentation

4.2 Calculating

Dysregulation patterns:

- over-analysis
- under-analysis

- recursive evaluation loops
- risk distortion
- structural misclassification

4.3 Deciding

Dysregulation patterns:

- premature commitment
- chronic indecision
- collapse of closure
- over-confidence
- under-confidence

4.4 Expanding

Dysregulation patterns:

- over-openness
- relational flooding
- boundary dissolution
- empathic over-extension
- creative over-activation

4.5 Constricting

Dysregulation patterns:

- hyper-precision
- boundary rigidity
- emotional narrowing
- over-filtering
- containment overload

4.6 Achieving

Dysregulation patterns:

- over-balancing
- under-balancing
- relational misalignment
- coherence collapse
- effort dysregulation

4.7 Arranging

Dysregulation patterns:

- over-structuring
- under-structuring
- sequencing rigidity
- environmental over-control
- setup collapse

4.8 Appreciating

Dysregulation patterns:

- gratitude suppression
- savoring collapse
- over-valuation
- under-valuation
- gratification instability

4.9 Boosting

Dysregulation patterns:

- hyper-activation
- momentum over-drive
- assertive overload
- resilience collapse
- energy fragmentation

4.10 Accepting

Dysregulation patterns:

- pseudo-acceptance
- resignation
- collapse into passivity
- over-yielding
- resistance to reality

5. Facet-Level Dysregulation

TS-7 defines facet-level distortions as:

- amplification
- suppression
- inversion
- collapse

- rigidity
- fragmentation

Facet-level dysregulation must preserve operator identity.

6. Canonical Constraints

A dysregulation pattern is valid only if:

- operator identity is preserved
- center boundaries remain intact
- no new operators are introduced
- no facet migrates across operators
- dysregulation is defined structurally, not clinically
- definitions remain contamination-free

7. Interoperability With Other TS Documents

TS-7 integrates with:

- TS-1 (operator identity)
- TS-2 (validation of dysregulation patterns)
- TS-3 (computational modeling of dysregulation)
- TS-4 (simulation of dysregulation)
- TS-5 (interoperability constraints)
- TS-6 (mapping dysregulated expressions)
- TS-11 (facet architecture)

TS-7 is a structural prerequisite for:

- TS-8 (neurodiversity calibration)
- TS-10 (therapeutic disassembly)

8. Canonical Status

TS-7 is the authoritative structural psychopathology specification of the CEF. It defines the architecture of dysregulation and is subordinate only to TS-1 and the Core Essence Document.
