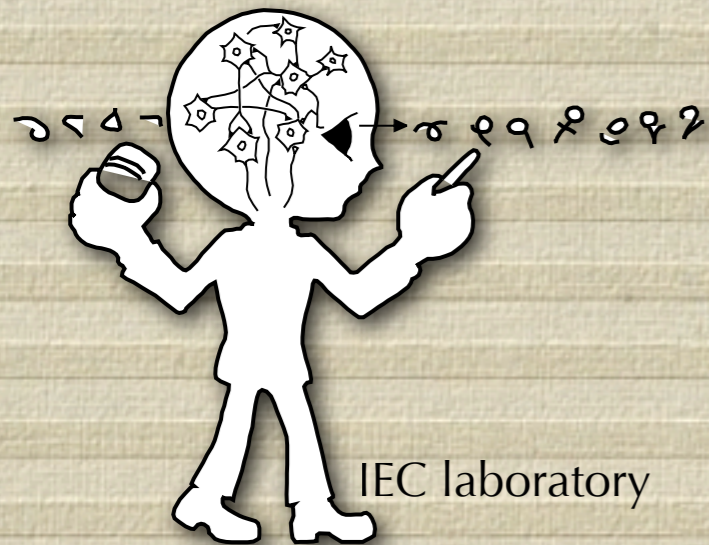


# Fundamental properties of cellular automata and computation ability 2

Katsunobu Imai  
Hiroshima University



Quasi periodic tile and language theory (Kyoto) Jun. 8-10 2009

# How to Play with Cellular Programming?

- Signal based algorithm
  - Composition of various signals are frequently used.
- Reducing the number of used states is always wanted. (**It needs craftsmanship training.**)
- Programming of rules and programming of Initial configurations
  - In some case, rules and the number of state are given and programming is just the problem of giving a proper initial configuration. (cf. the game of Life)

# Signals on Cellular Automata (Example)

Speed 1 signal:

time ↓

<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>
<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>
<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>

Speed 1/3 signal:

time ↓

<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>
<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>
<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>
<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>
<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>
<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>

rules

$$(s, s, s) \rightarrow s$$

$$(s, s, R) \rightarrow s$$

$$(s, R, s) \rightarrow s$$

$$(R, s, s) \rightarrow R$$

$$(s, s, A) \rightarrow s$$

$$(s, s, B) \rightarrow s$$

$$(s, s, C) \rightarrow s$$

$$(s, A, s) \rightarrow B$$

$$(s, B, s) \rightarrow C$$

$$(s, C, s) \rightarrow s$$

$$(A, s, s) \rightarrow s$$

$$(B, s, s) \rightarrow s$$

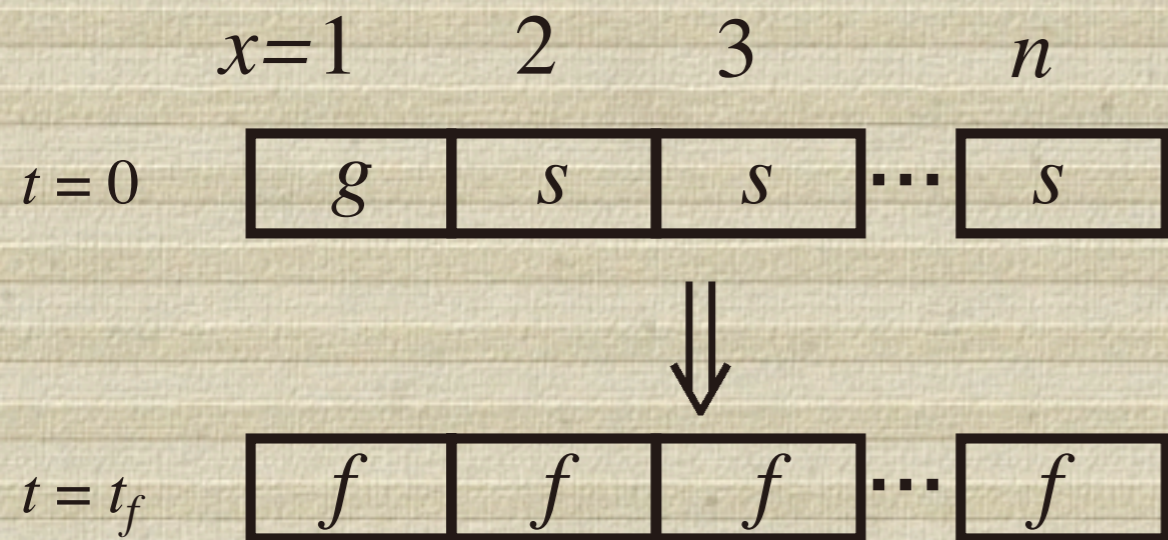
$$(C, s, s) \rightarrow A$$

$$(s, s, s) \rightarrow s$$

# Firing Squad Synchronization

## Problem (FSSP) Moore 1964

To construct an one-dimensional radius 1 CA of arbitrary finite length such that one of the end cell (general) makes all the other cells (soldiers) be in a particular state (firing state) at a certain time.



1964~ Minsky & McCathy  $3n$  time

1966 Goto, optimal time

1967 Balzar 8-state, optimal time

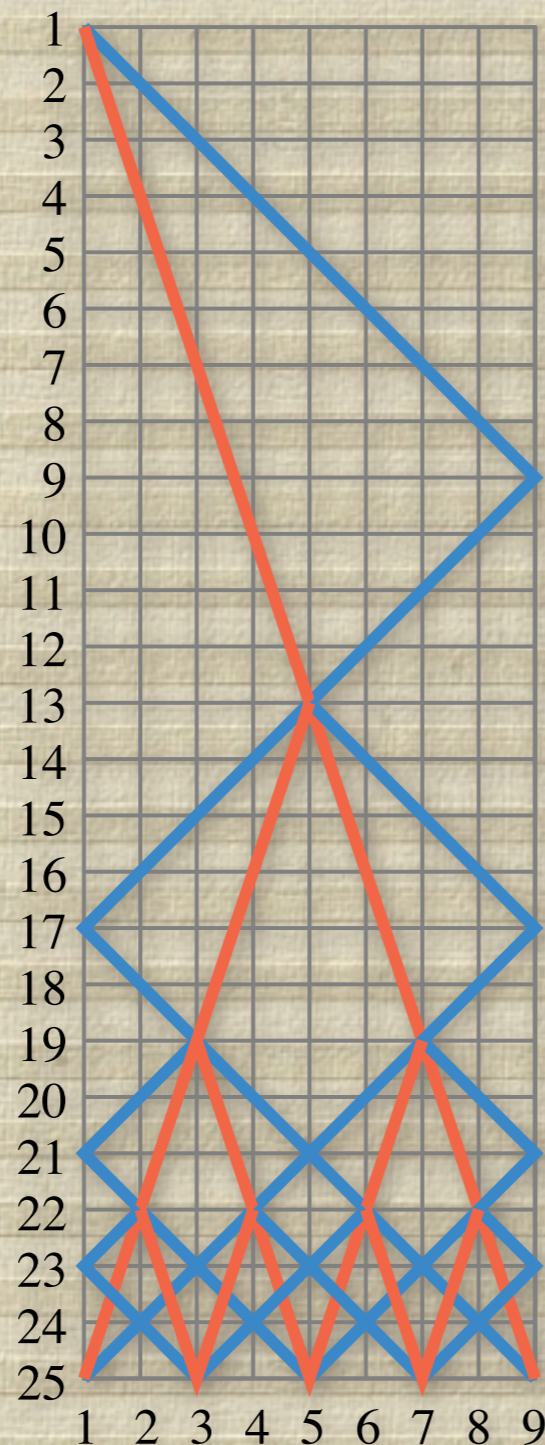
1967 Mazoyer 6-state, optimal time

$g$ : general,  $s$ : soldier,  $f$ : firing state

**4-state is known to be impossible.**  
**5-state is still remained.**

# Firing Squad Synchronization Problem (FSSP)

7-state 3n-time solution



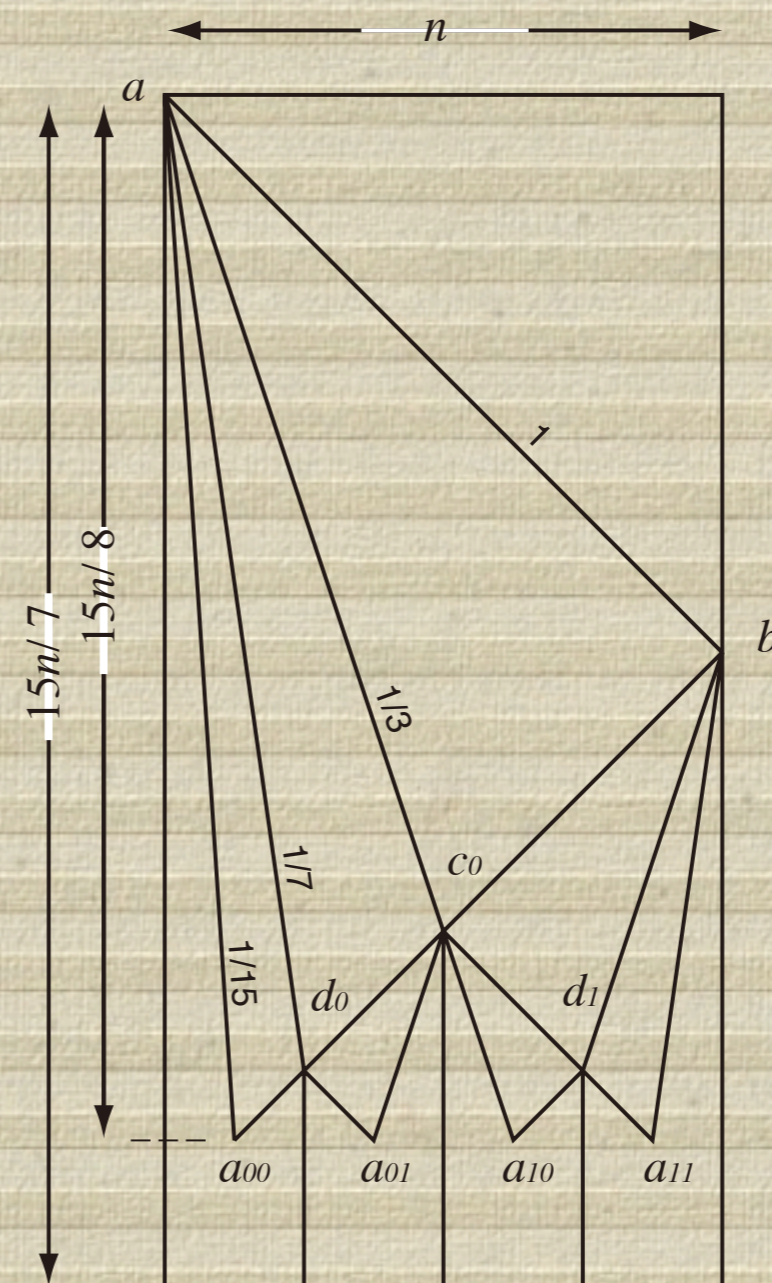
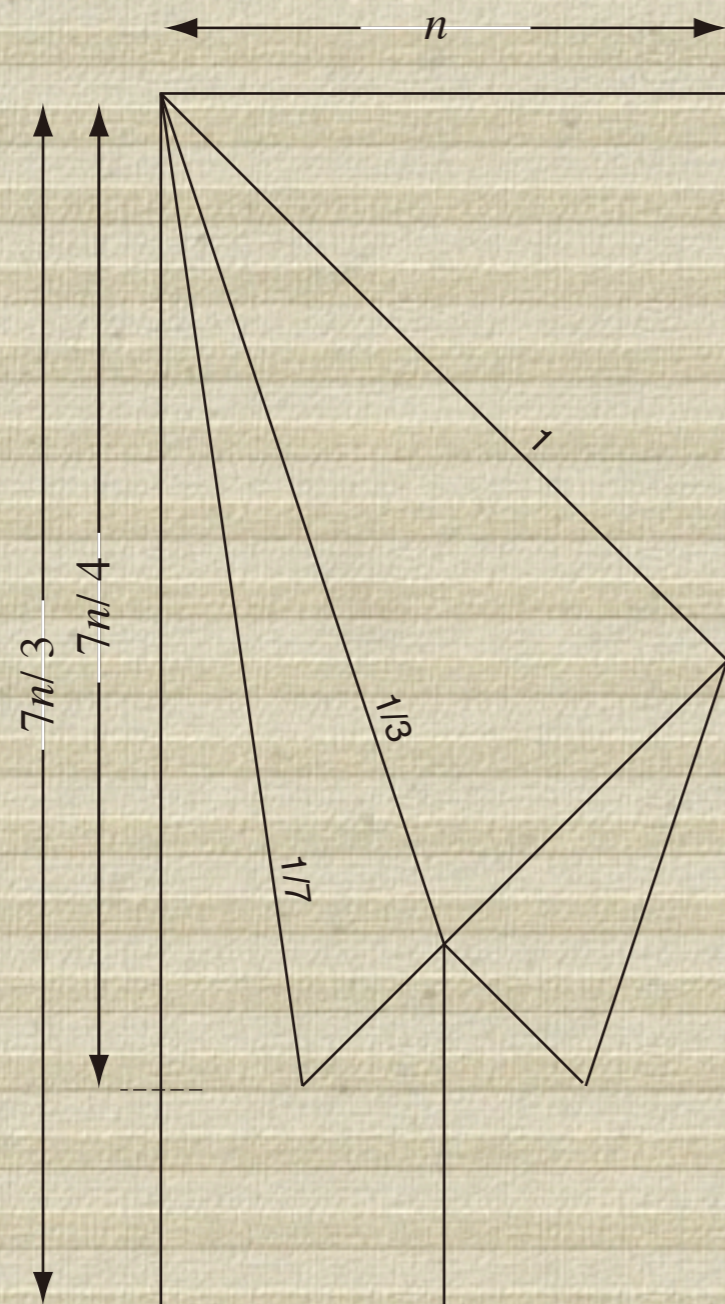
G	s	s	s	s	s	s
X	R	s	s	s	s	s
X	s	R	s	s	s	s
s	A	s	R	s	s	s
s	B	s	s	R	s	s
s	C	s	s	s	R	s
s	s	A	s	s	s	R
s	s	B	s	s	s	L
s	s	C	s	s	L	s
s	s	s	A	L	s	s
s	s	s	G	s	s	s
s	s	L	G	R	s	s
s	L	s	G	s	R	s
L	s	a	G	A	s	R
R	s	b	s	B	s	L
s	R	c	s	C	L	s
s	G	G	s	G	G	s
L	G	G	X	G	G	R
R	G	G	Y	G	G	L
F	F	F	F	F	F	F

divide and conquer algorithm

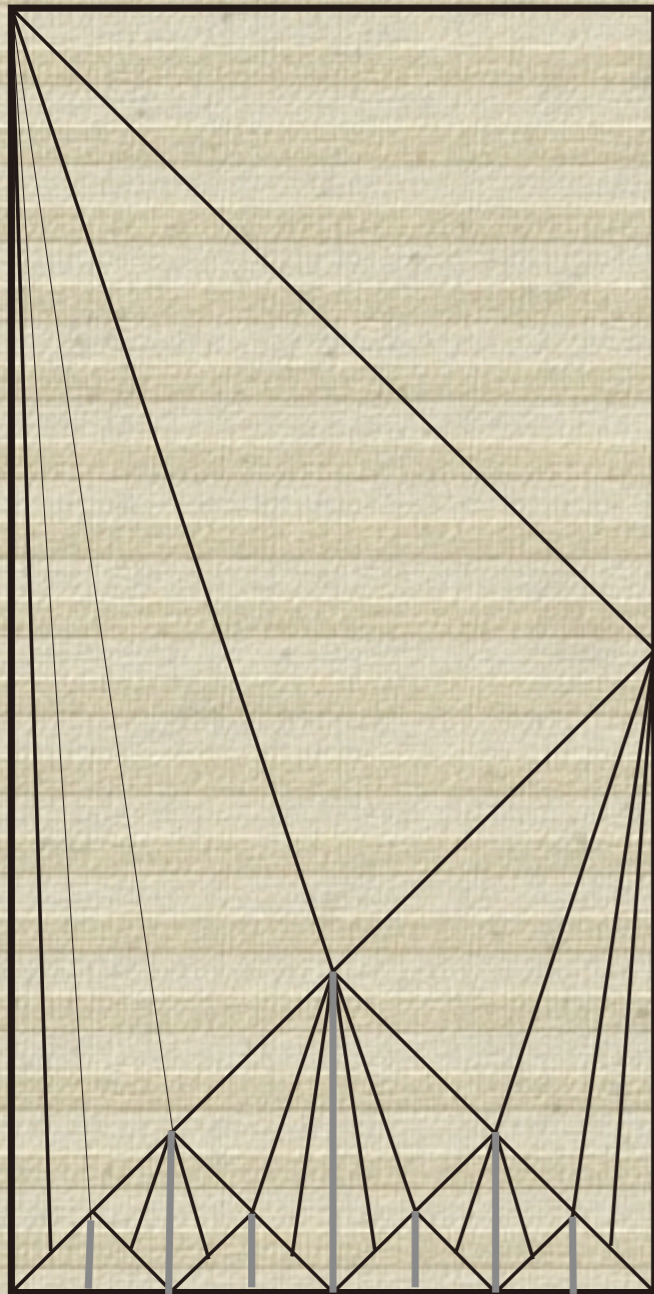
Yunes 1997

# Optimization of Firing Time

Recursive application of divide and conquer algorithm



# Outline of Signals in Optimal Time Solution



(a) Waksman-Balzer type solution



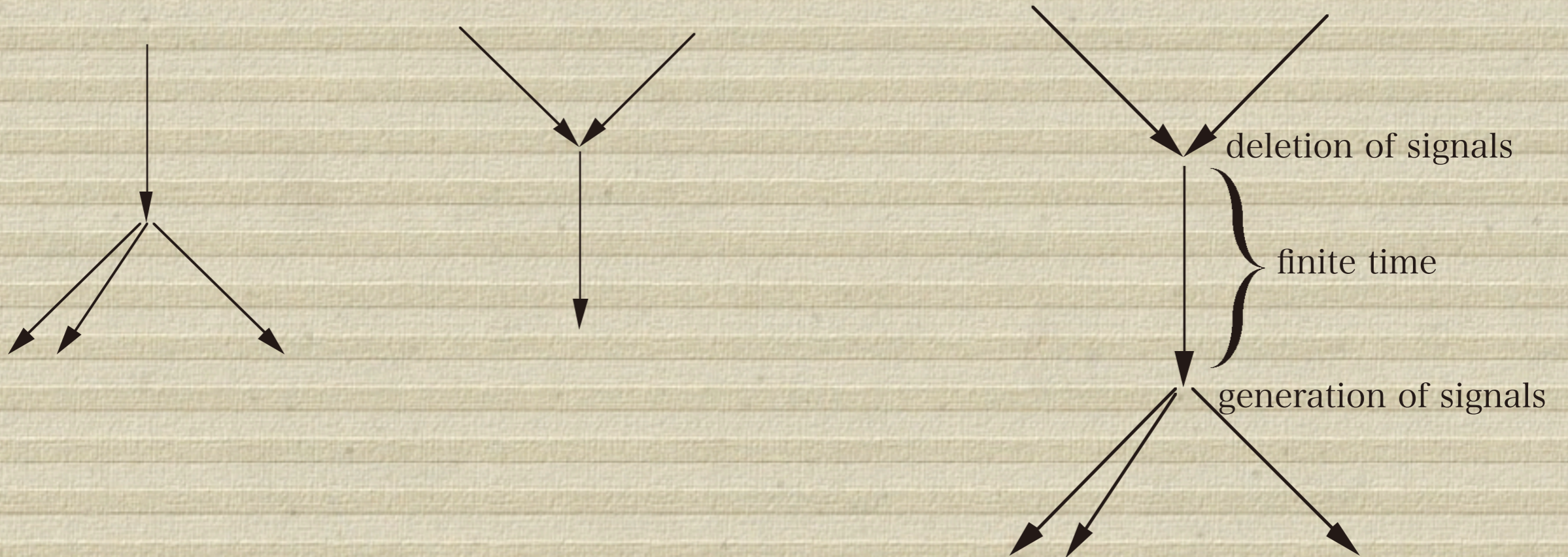
(b) Mazoyer type solution

Limit of recursive application of divide and conquer algorithm attains optimal  $2n-2$  time solution.

# Designing Reversible Cellular Automata

## Signals and Reversibility

You can't generate or annihilate signals.

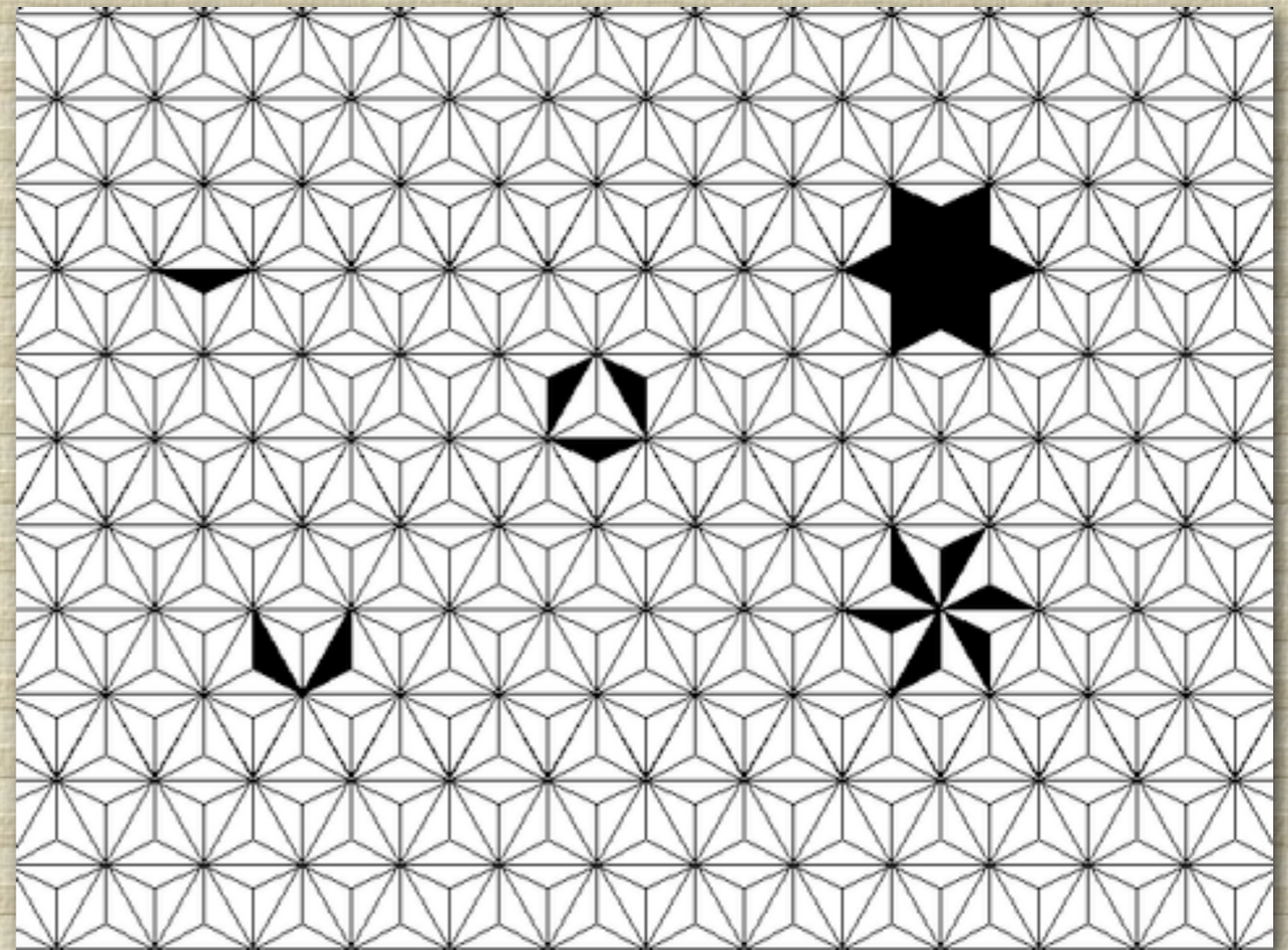
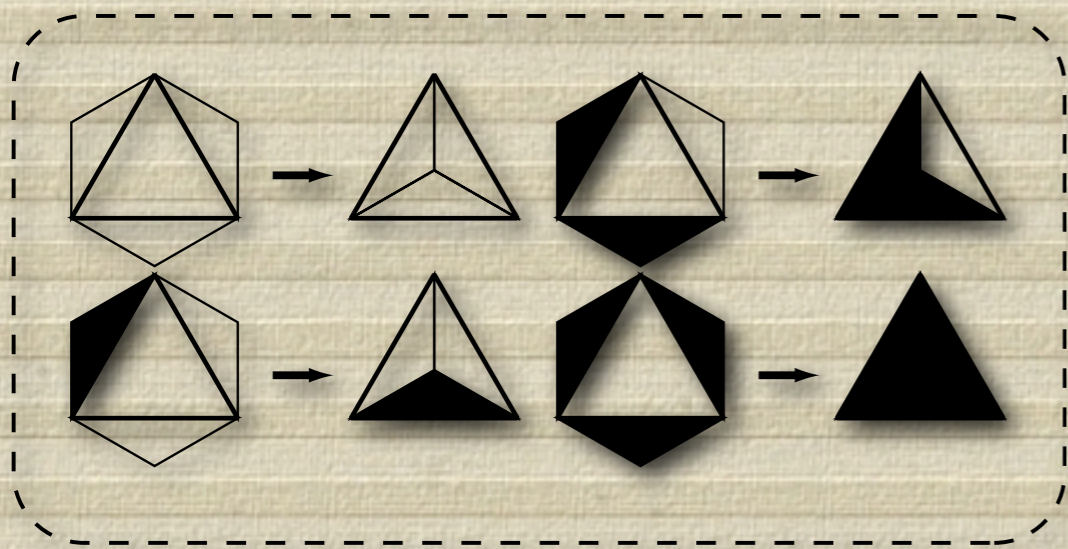
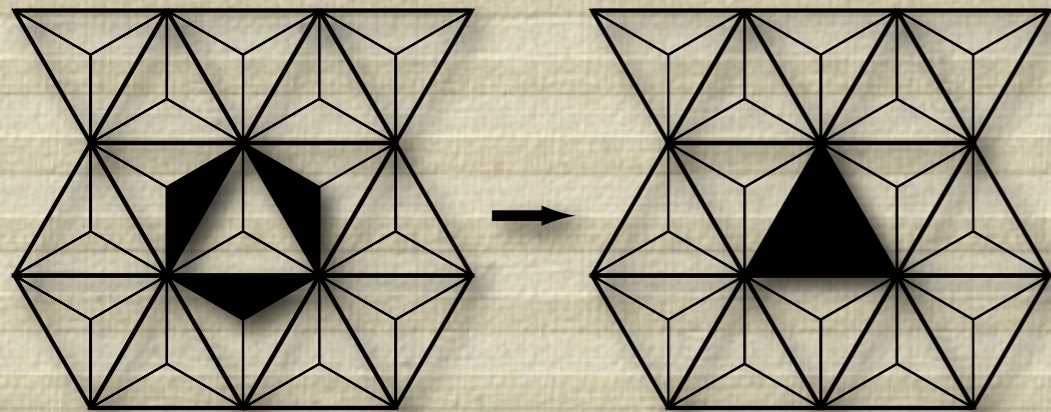


Generation and annihilation of signals must be coupled.

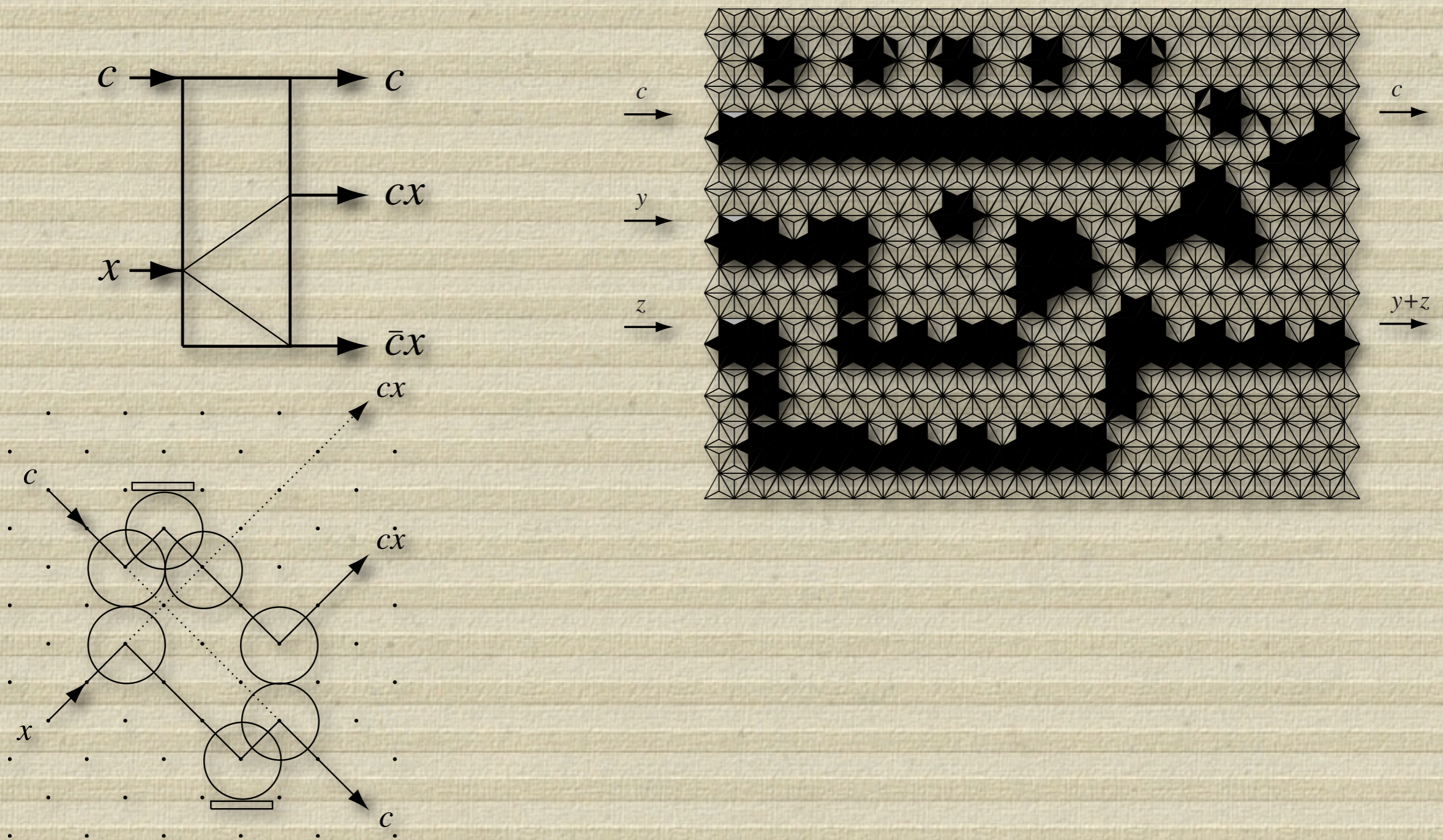


# 8-state Logically-Universal Reversible CA

Imai, Morita 1998



# Realization of a Switch Gate



# Realization of a Fredkin Gate

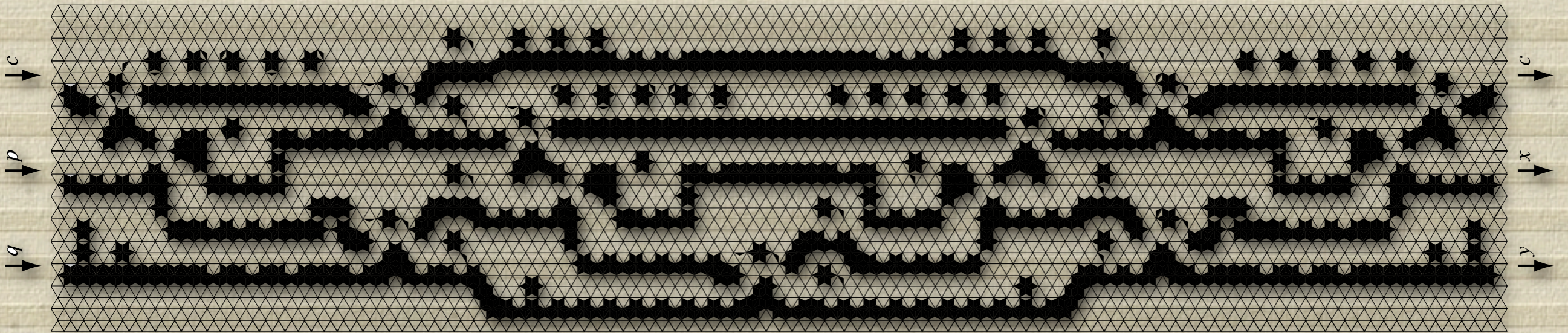
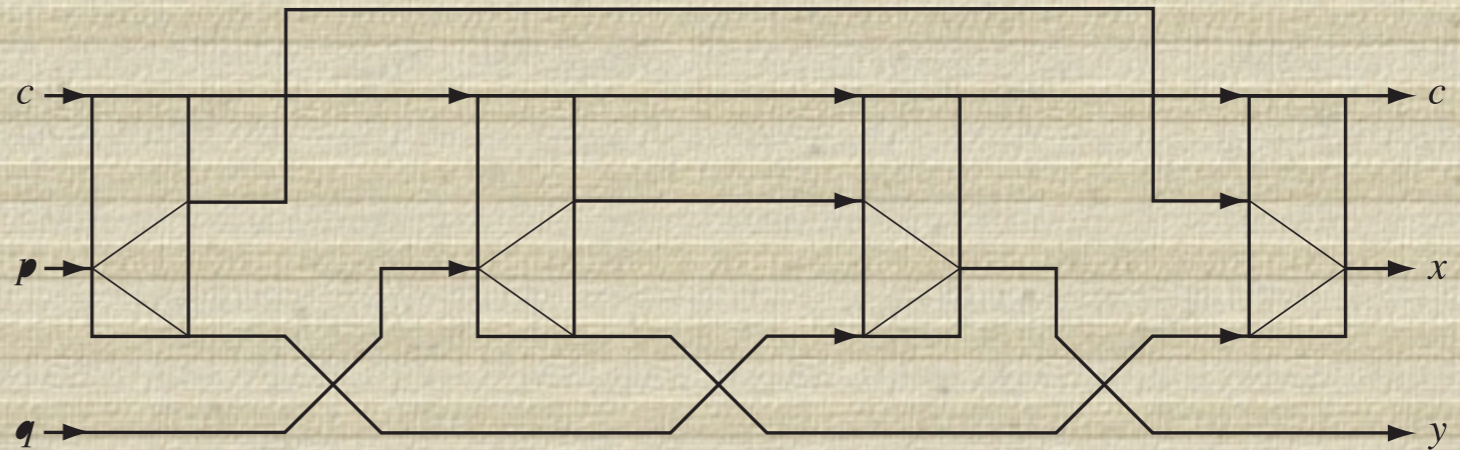
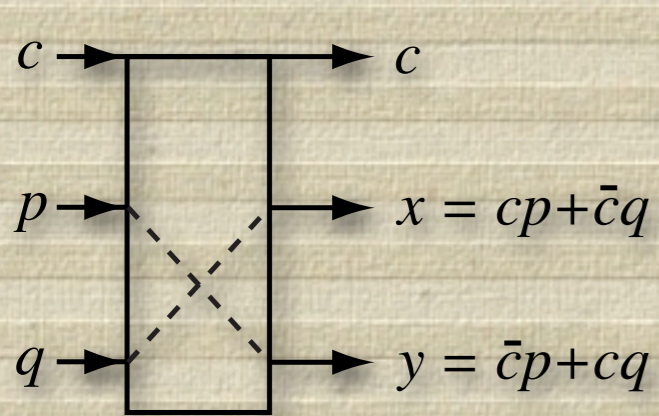


Figure 19: A configuration of F-gate

# How about reversible self-reproduction?

Self-reproducing CA were intensively studied by many researchers of Artificial Life.

**Reversible** and **non-dissipative** self-reproducing organism has a flavor of paradox and the setting seemed to be fun for us.

Low power self-reproducing organism!

Is it possible to find any application to mesoscopic systems?

# Langton's self-reproducing loop

An 8-state von Neumann neighbor cellular automaton

“genetic information is handled **interpreted** and **uninterpreted**”

Langton 1984

The condition of  
computation and  
construction  
universality is too  
excess for the  
model of biological  
self-reproduction.

# Langton's self-reproducing loop

An 8-state von Neumann neighbor cellular automaton

“genetic information is handled **interpreted** and **uninterpreted**”



Langton 1984

The condition of computation and construction universality is too excess for the model of biological self-reproduction.

# Self-inspection: another way of self-reproduction

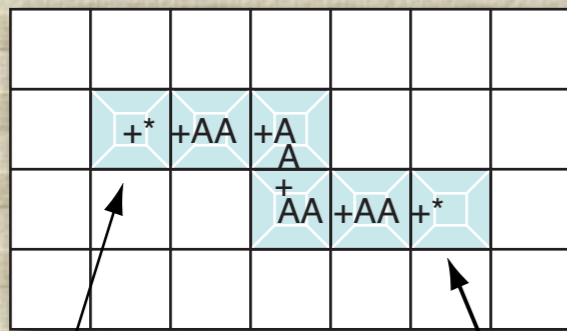
1979 Laing

- Without genetic description
- Self-inspection is a very simple framework.
- On the fly composition of the blueprint of itself.



# A Reversible Self-reproducing Cellular Automaton

“Worms” and “Loops” can be self-reproduce in RCA.

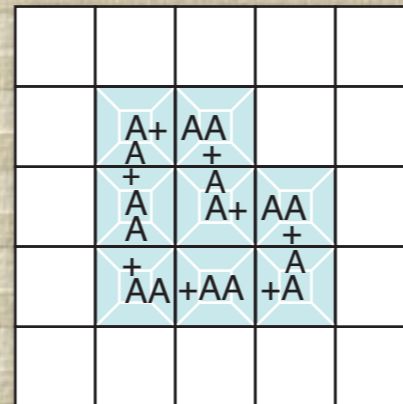


*tail*

*(encodes its shape)*

*head*

*(interprets commands to advance an arm)*



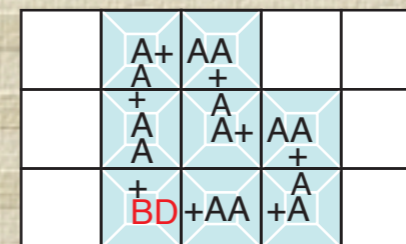
(Morita, Imai 1996)

## Advance & Branch commands

Command		Operation
First signal	Second signal	
A	A	Advance the head forward
A	B	Advance the head leftward
A	C	Advance the head rightward
B	A	Branch the wire in three ways
B	B	Branch the wire in two ways (leftward)
B	C	Branch the wire in two ways (rightward)

## Self-reproducing commands DB,DC

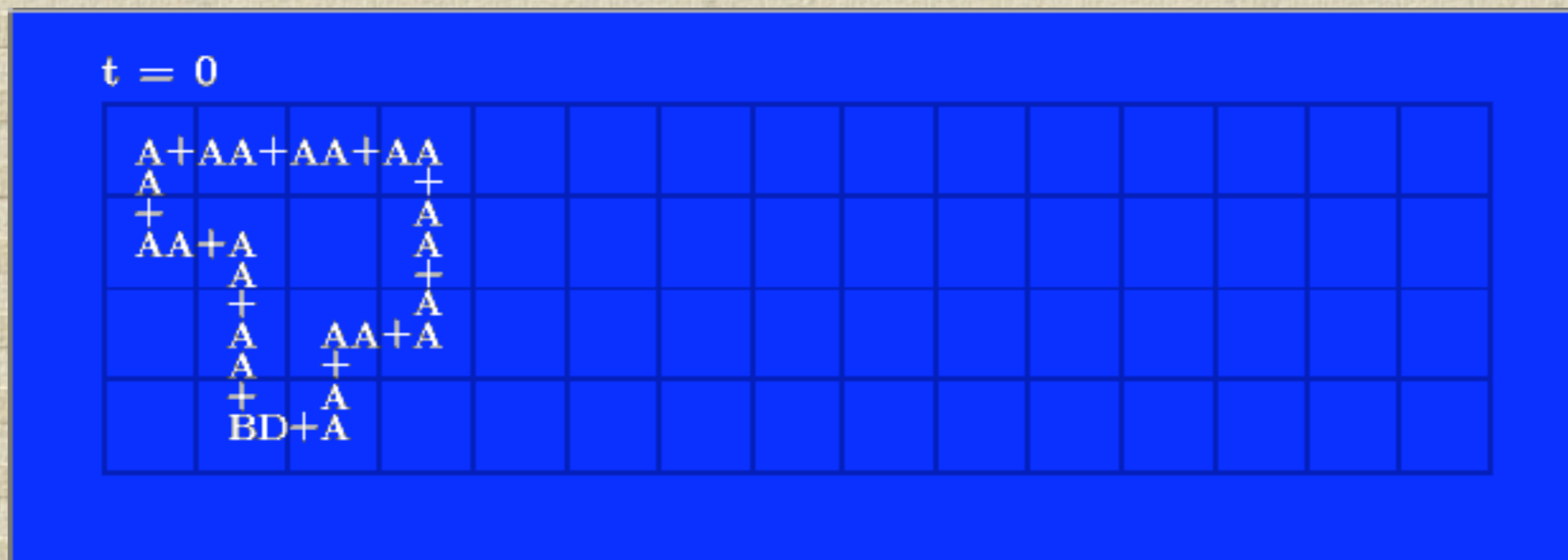
Command		Operation
First signal	Second signal	
D	B	Create an arm
B	C	Encode the shape of the Loop



*The DB command advances an arm*

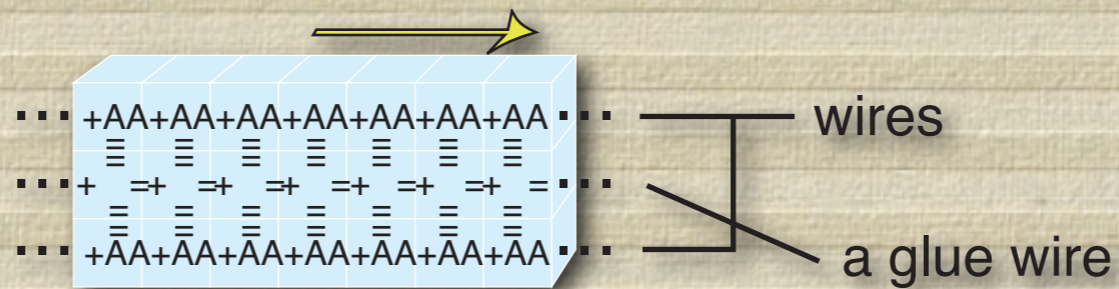


# An Example:

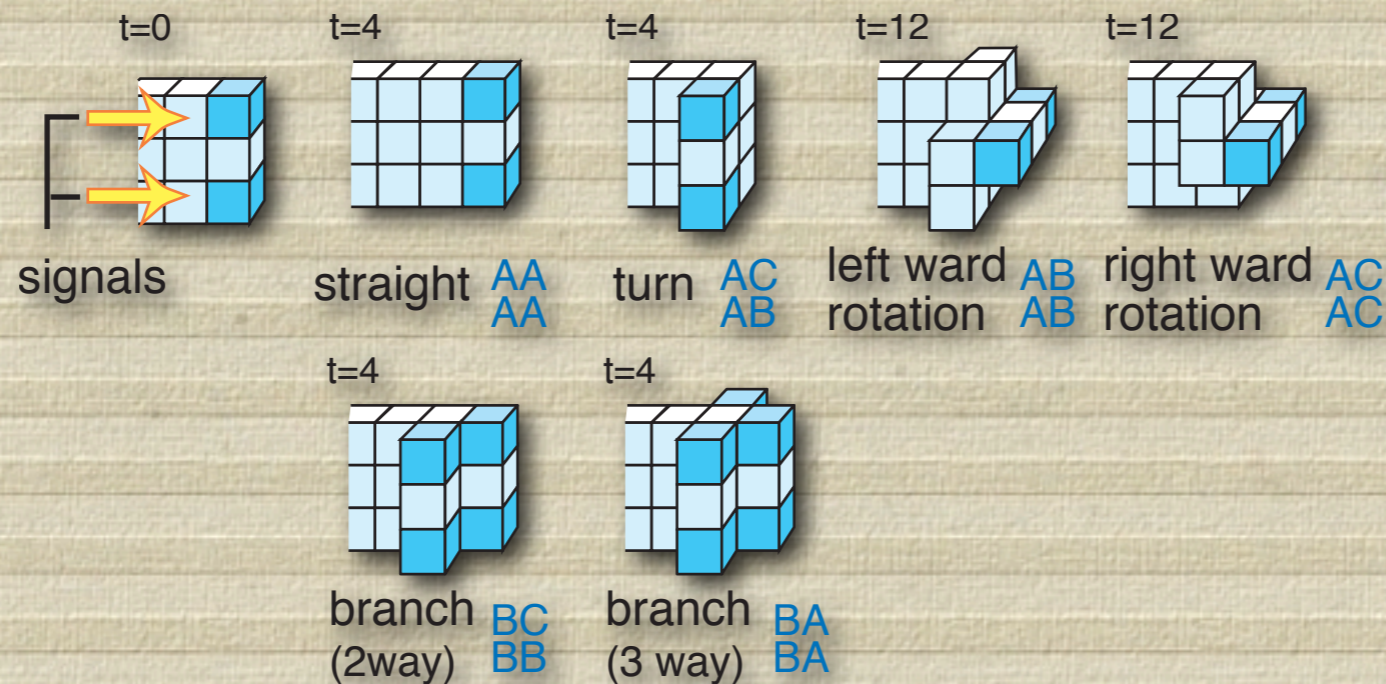


# A Three Dimensional Reversible Self-reproducing Model

Three-ribbon worm

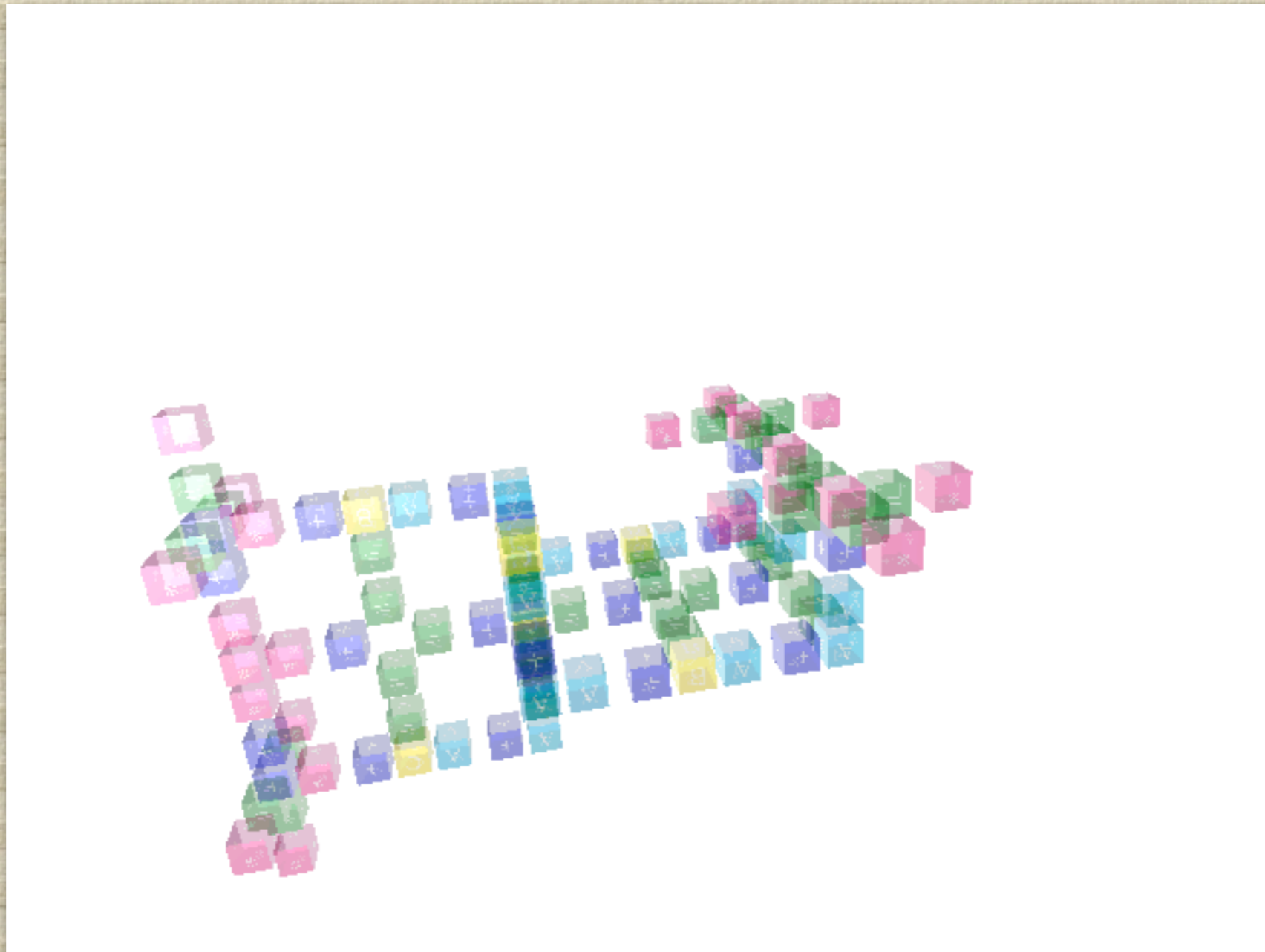


## Commands



Imai, Hori, Morita 2002

# Example: a simple worm



# Positioning commands and shape commands

The shape of a daughter Loop can be changed.

Original Positioning commands:  $AA^{24}$   
 $AA^{24}$

Positioning commands of this example:

$$AA^5 ABAA^6 AA^3 ABAAABAA^6$$
$$AA^5 ACAA^6 AA^3 ACAAACAA^6$$

The complete description of its commands:

$$\underbrace{(AA^5 ABAA^6 AA^3 ABAAABAA^6) AA^5 ABAA^5 ABAA^5 ABAA^6}_{\text{positioning signals}}$$
$$\underbrace{(AA^5 ACAA^6 AA^3 ACAAACAA^4) AA^5 ACAA^5 ACAA^5 ACAA^6}_{\text{shape signals}}$$

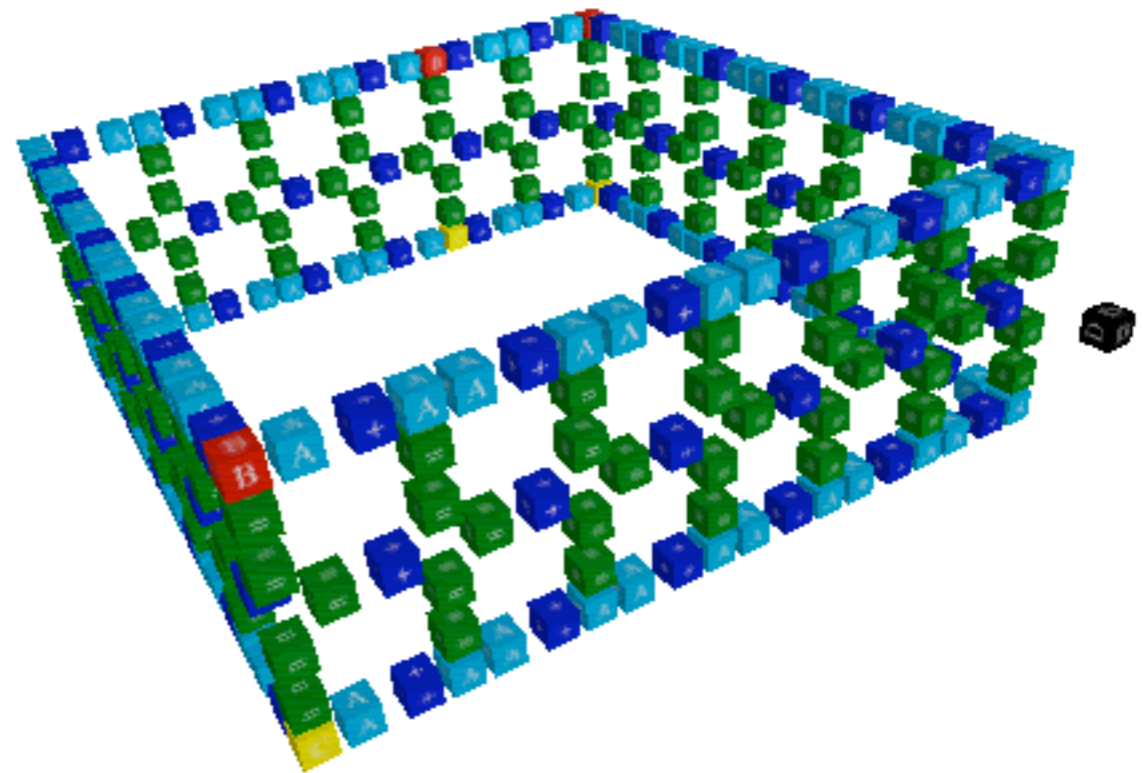
# Positioning commands and shape commands

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 $AA^{24}$

Positioning commands of this example:

$AA^5 ABAA^6 AA^3 ABAAABAA^6$   
 $AA^5 ACAA^6 AA^3 ACAAACAA^6$

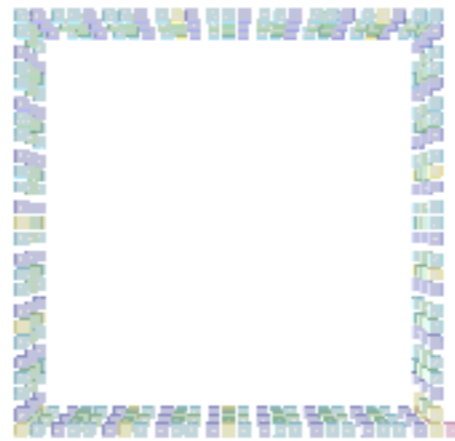


The complete description of its commands:

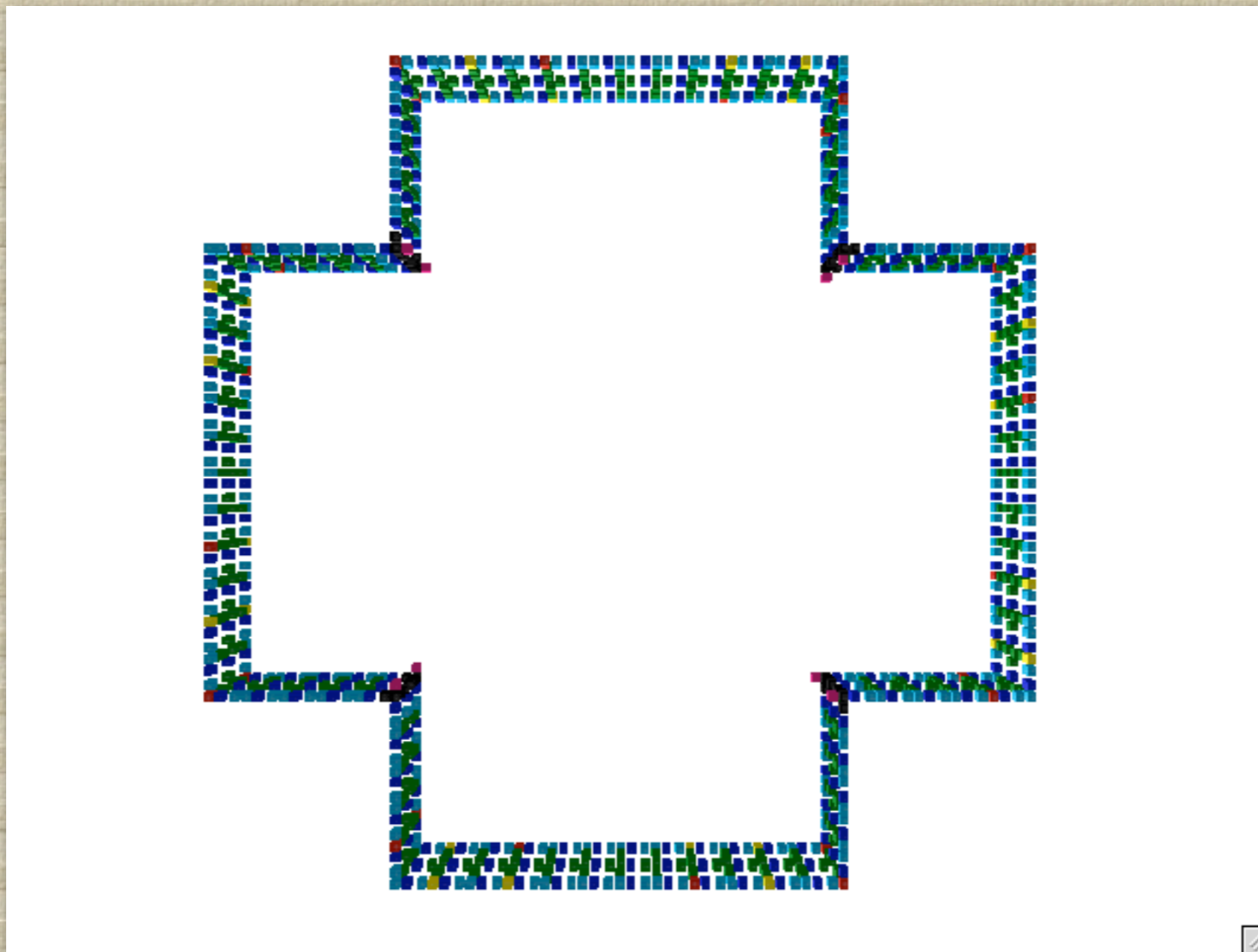
$(AA^5 ABAA^6 AA^3 ABAAABAA^6) AA^5 ABAA^5 ABAA^5 ABAA^6$   
 $(AA^5 ACAA^6 AA^3 ACAAACAA^4) AA^5 ACAA^5 ACAA^5 ACAA^6$

positioning signals                      shape signals

# Example: a chain



# Example: speeding up



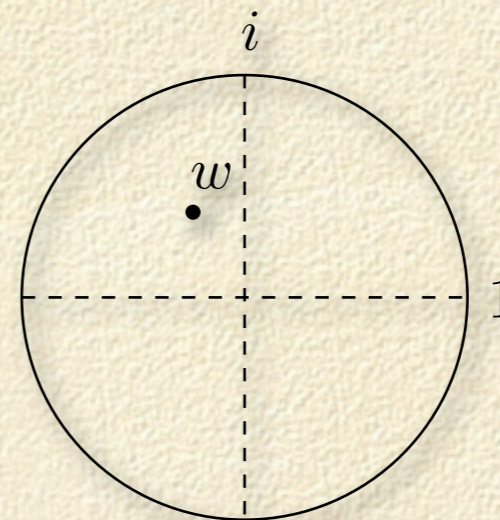
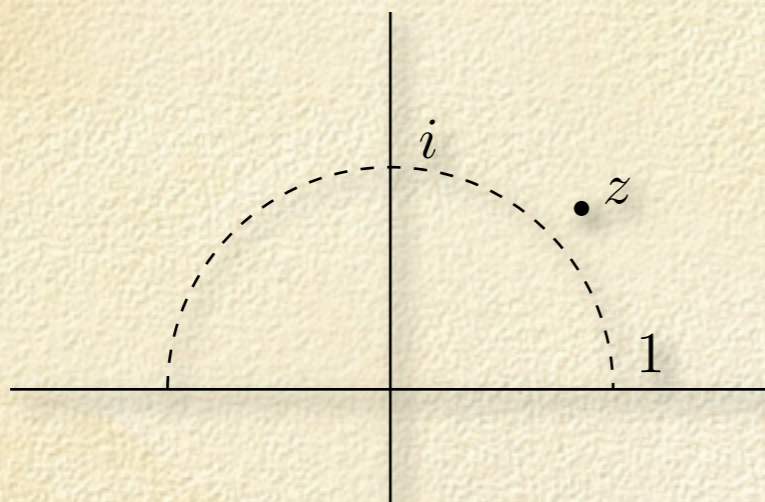




# The Hyperbolic Plane

## Poincaré Model for the Hyperbolic Plane

half-plane model versus disk model



$$H = \{z = x + iy \in \mathbf{C}; y > 0\}$$

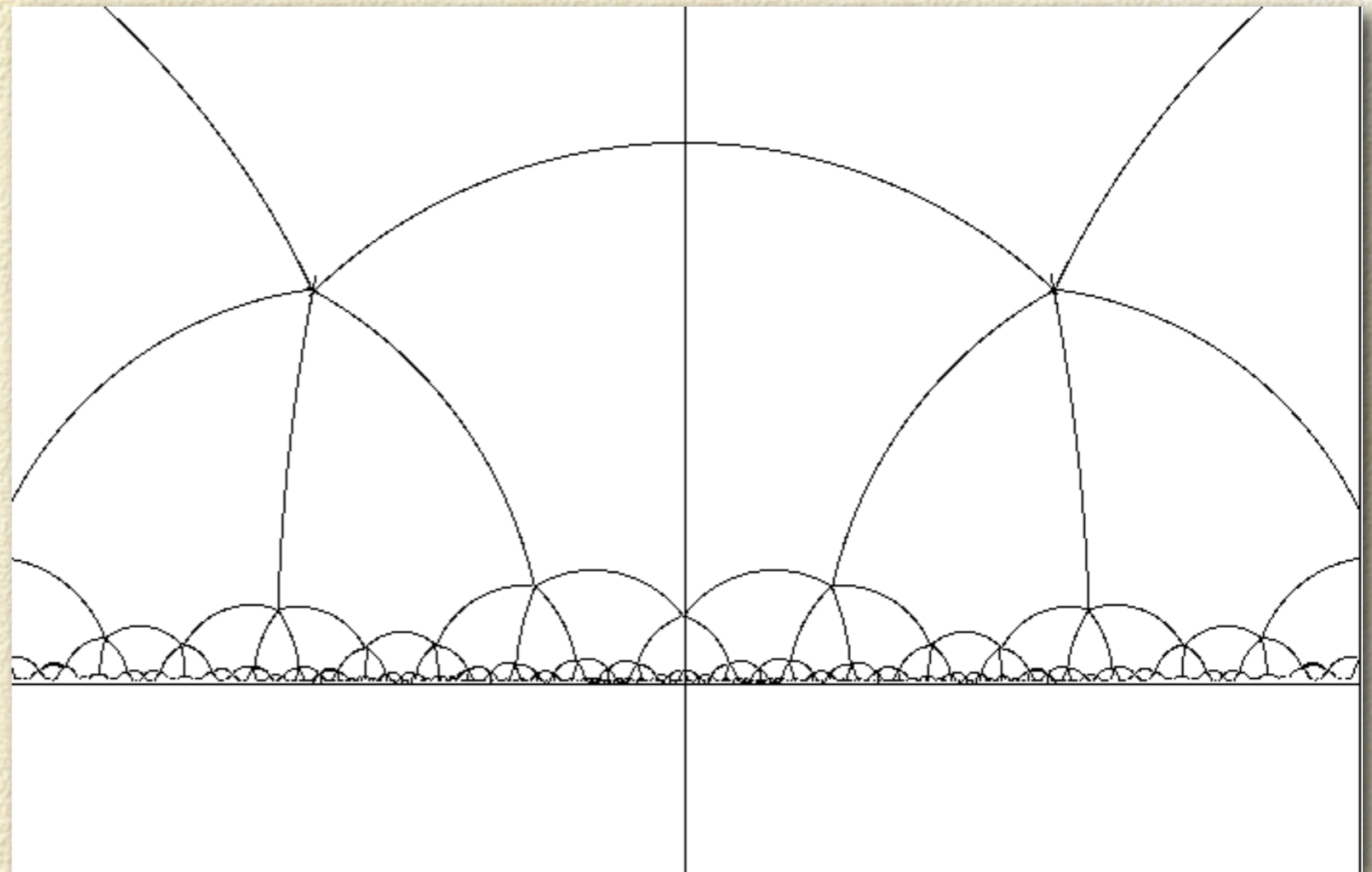
$$D = \{w = u + iv \in \mathbf{C}; |w|^2 = u^2 + v^2 < 1\}$$

$$w = \frac{i - z}{i + z}, \quad z = \frac{i(1 - w)}{1 + w}$$

# Hyperbolic Cellular Automata

Margenstern, Morita 2001

Pentagrid  
Hexagrid  
Heptagrid  
...



**Pentagrids are bit confusing for me!**

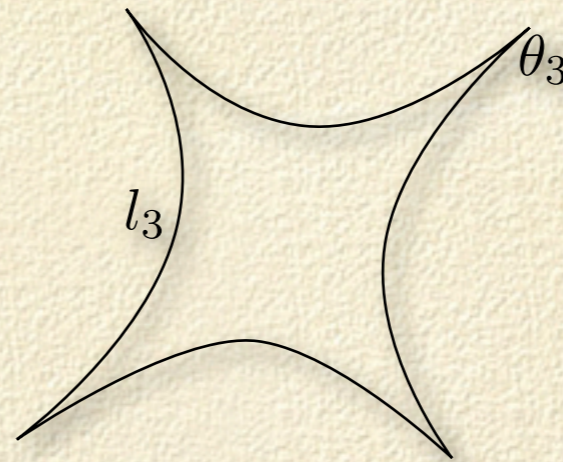
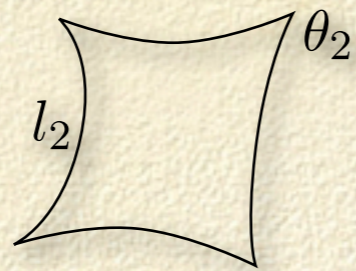
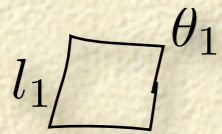
How about von Neuman neighbor hyperbolic CA?

**unfortunately no square tiling...**

# Quadrangles on the Hyperbolic Plane

---

There exists infinite different kinds of quadrangles such that all edges are the same length. **(not rectangle)**



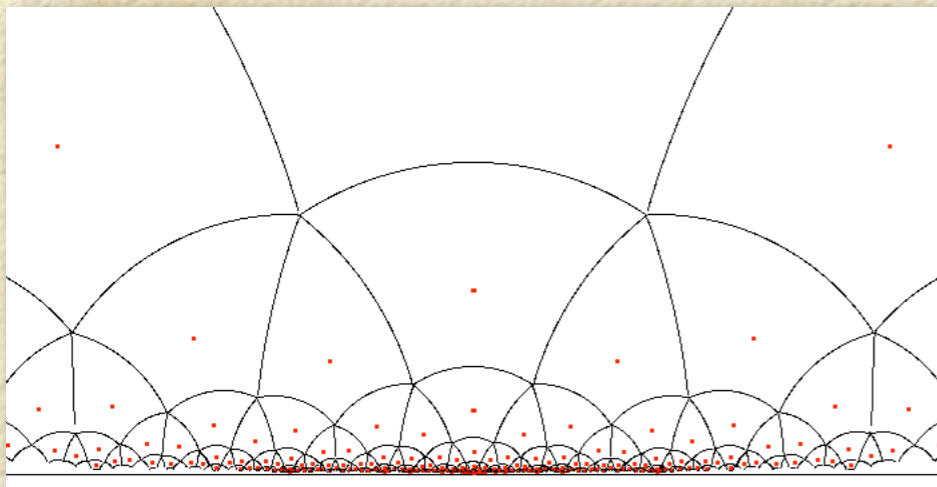
$$l_1 < l_2 < l_3, \frac{\pi}{2} > \theta_1 > \theta_2 > \theta_3$$

$$\theta = \frac{2\pi}{n}, n = 5, 6, \dots$$

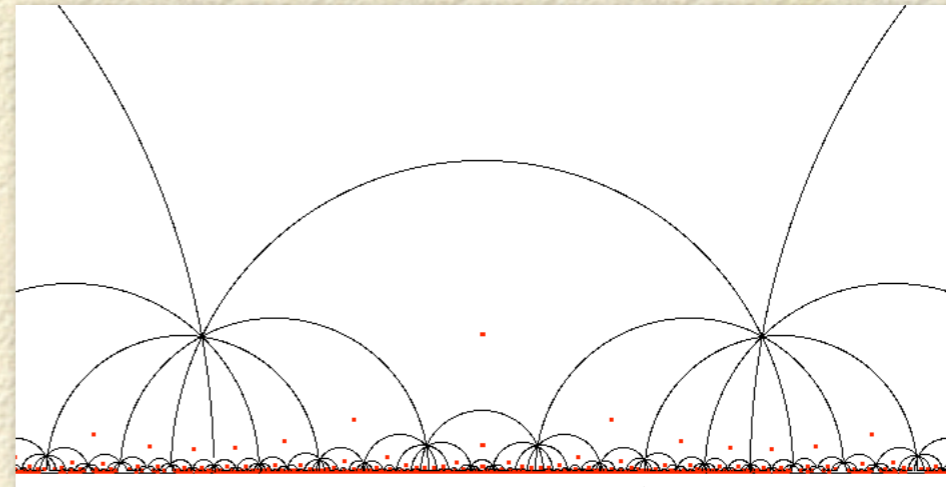
There are infinite kinds of tiling with such quadrangles.

# Tilings by Quadrangles

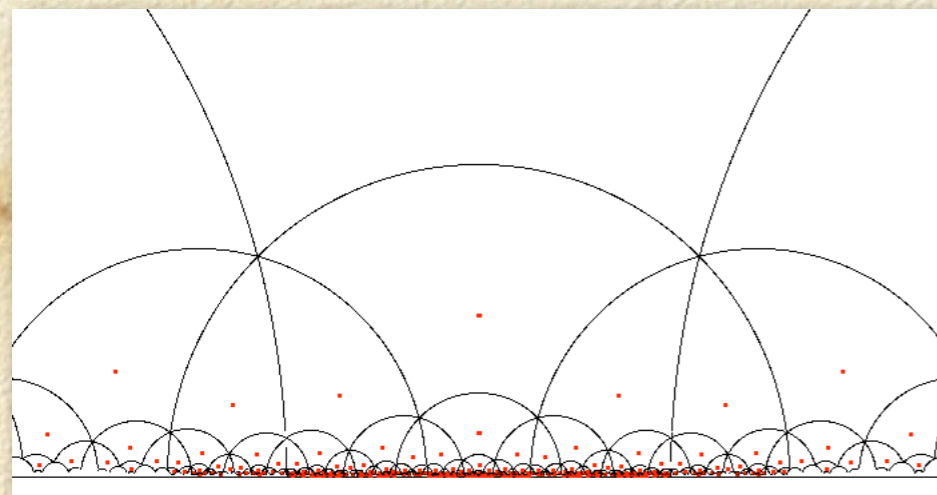
Quadrangles with angle =  $2\pi/n$  ( $n > 4$ ) can tile the hyperbolic plane.



degree 5 (angle =  $2\pi/5$ )



degree 10 (angle =  $2\pi/10$ )

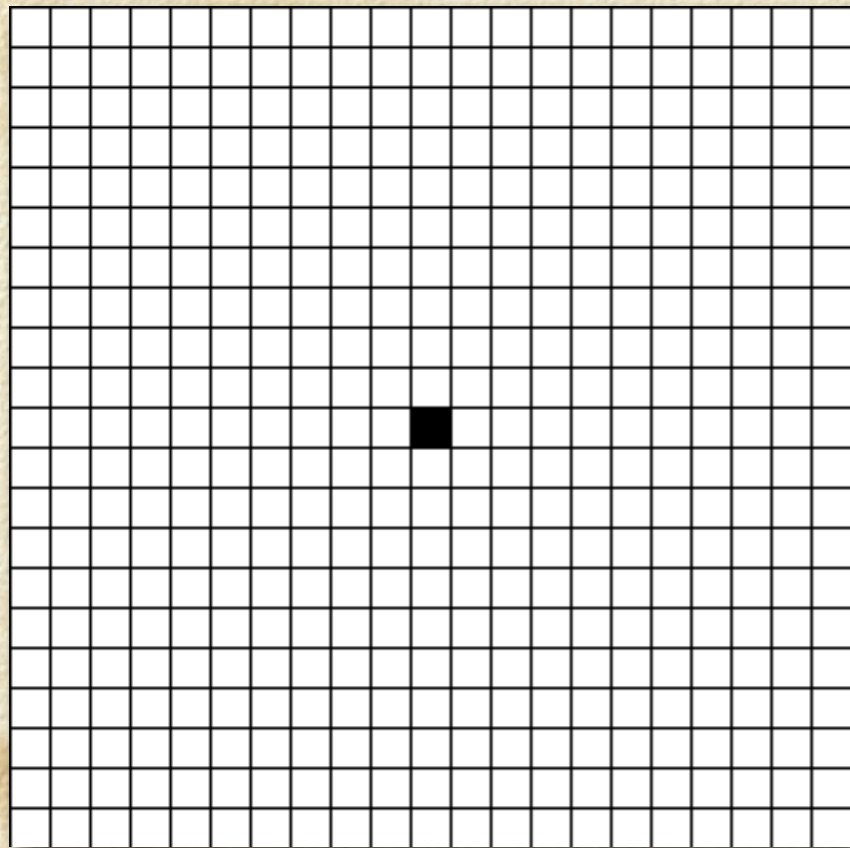


degree 6 (angle =  $2\pi/6$ )

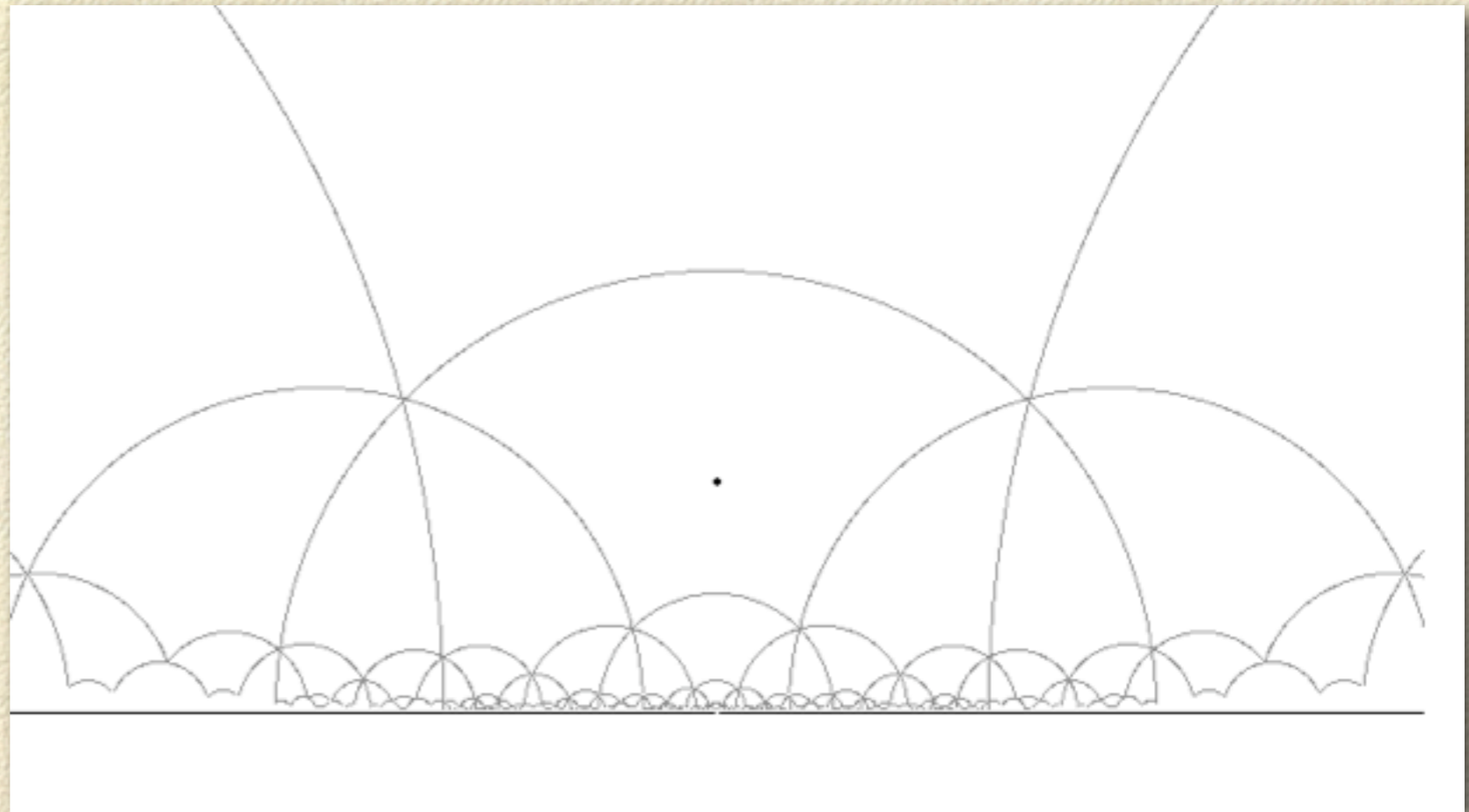
# An example: Fredkin (Parity) CA

---

Euclidian



Hyperbolic



Both rules are the same. (von Neumann neighborhood)

---

Let's build a glider on  
Hyperbolic CA...

# Serizawa's 3-state Universal Euclidean CA

3-state, von Neumann neighborhood

(Serizawa 1986)

A signal is represented by a “glider”.

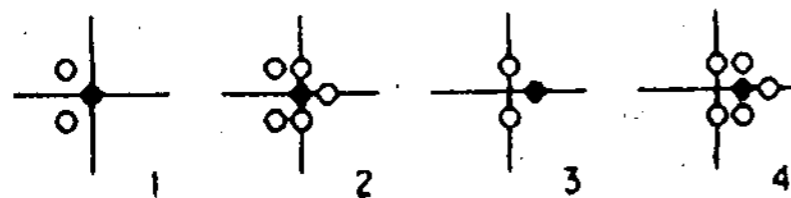
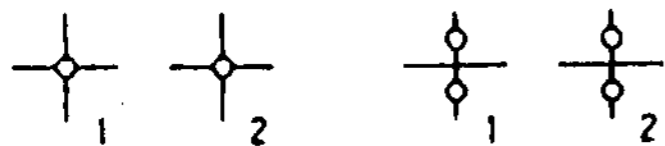
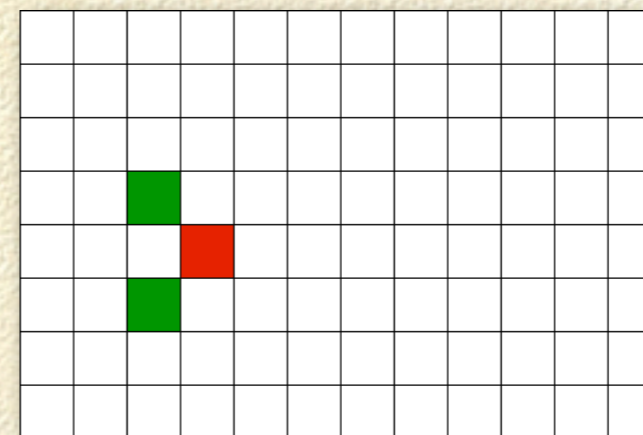


図2 パルスの伝達  
Fig.2 Propagation of a pulse.

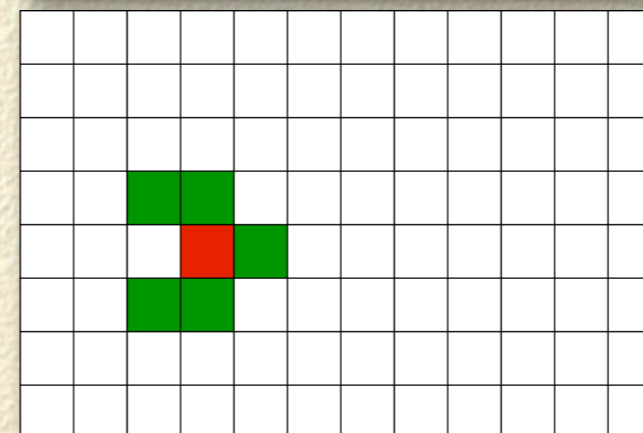


(a) block (b) splitter

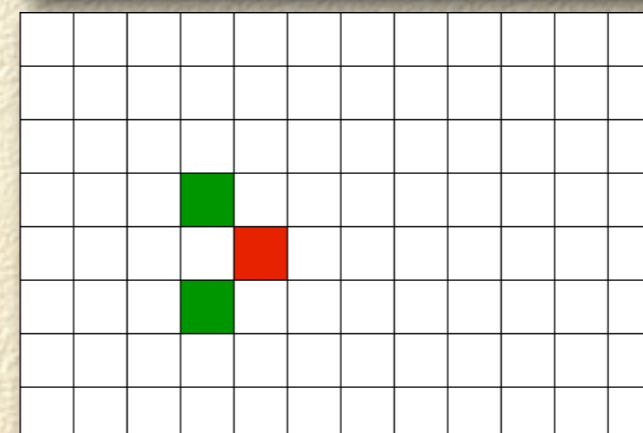
図3 静的な様相  
Fig.3 Static configurations.



$t = 0$



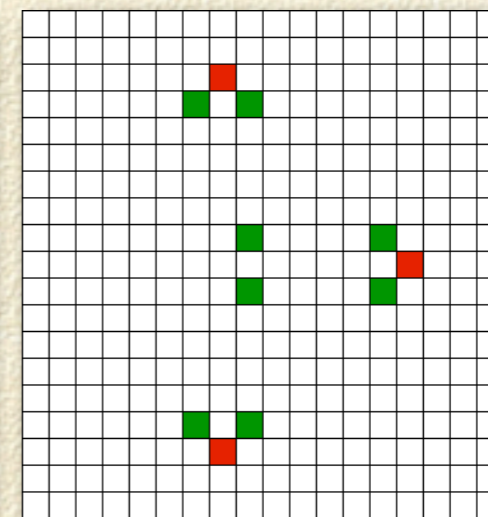
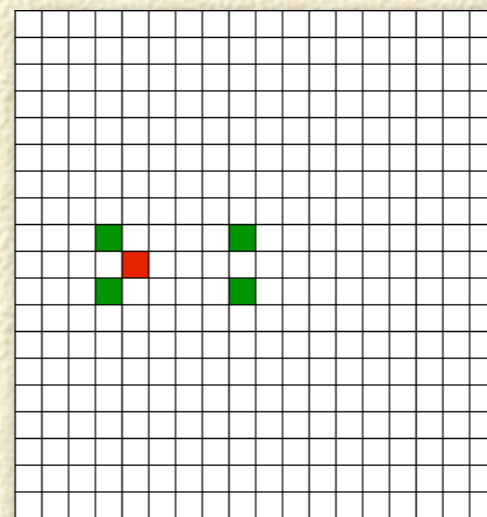
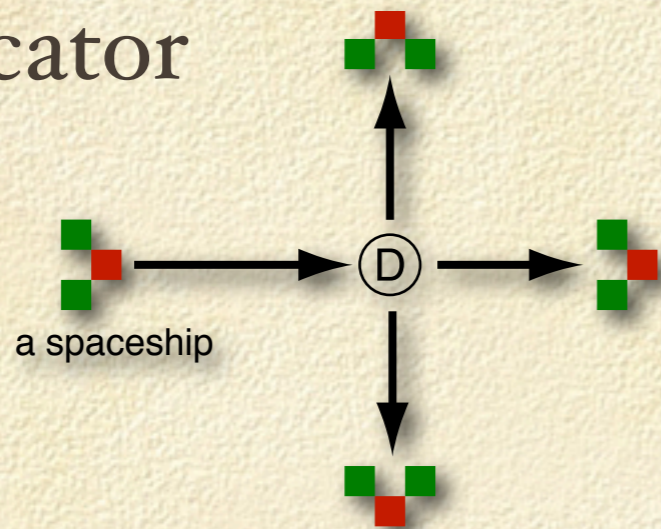
$t = 1$



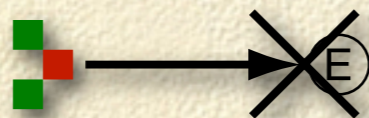
$t = 2$

# Basic Actions in Serizawa's Universal Euclidean CA

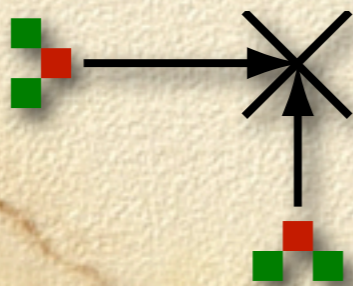
1. duplicator



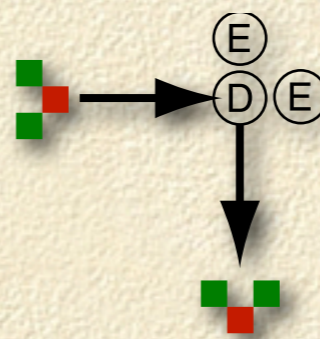
2. eater



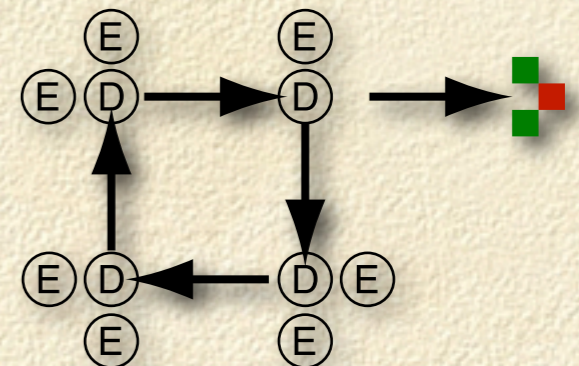
3. collision of two gliders



change direction



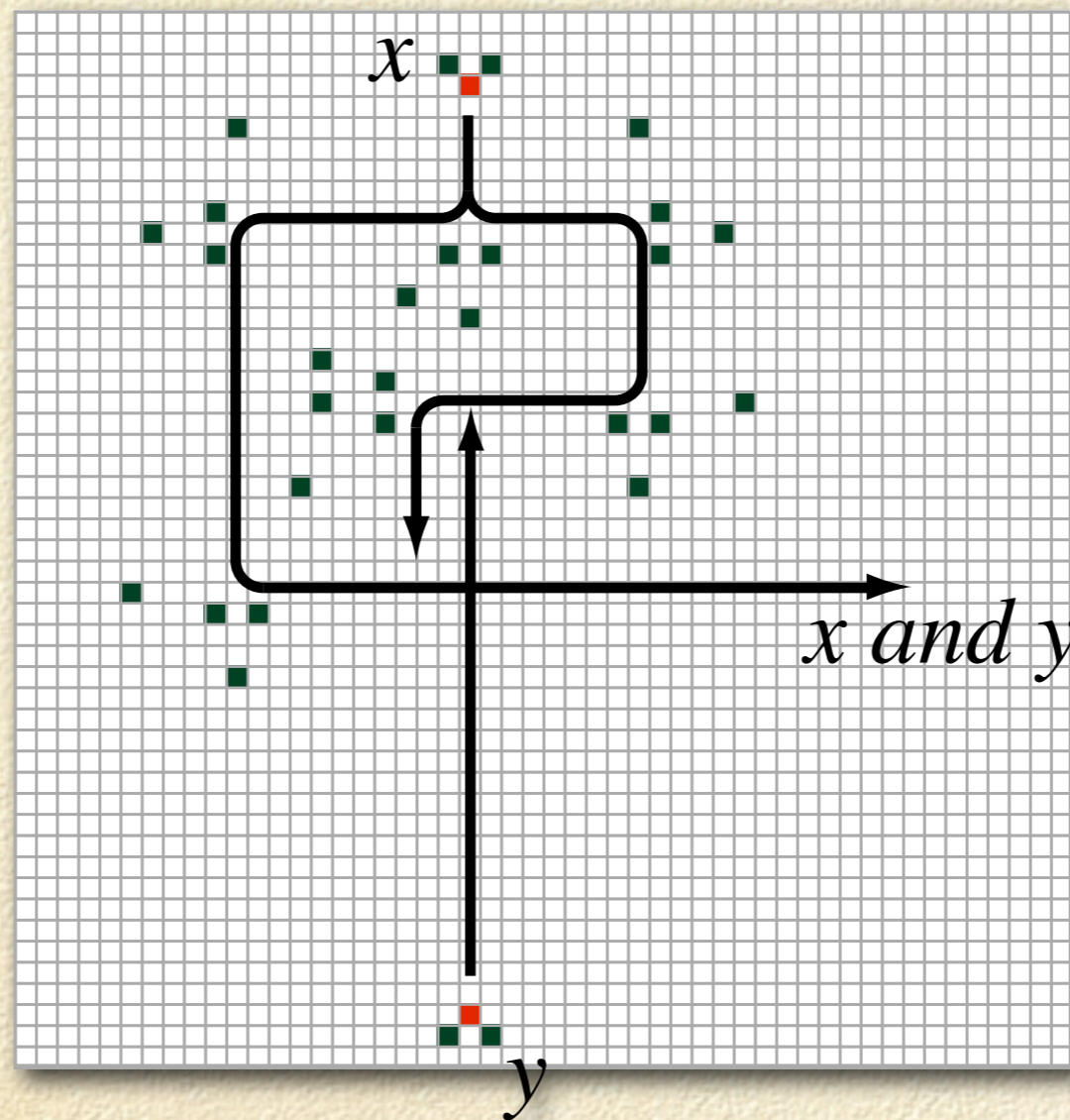
glider generator





# Logical universality of Serizawa's Universal Euclidean CA

For example: AND gate can be constructed by duplicators, eaters, and collisions.



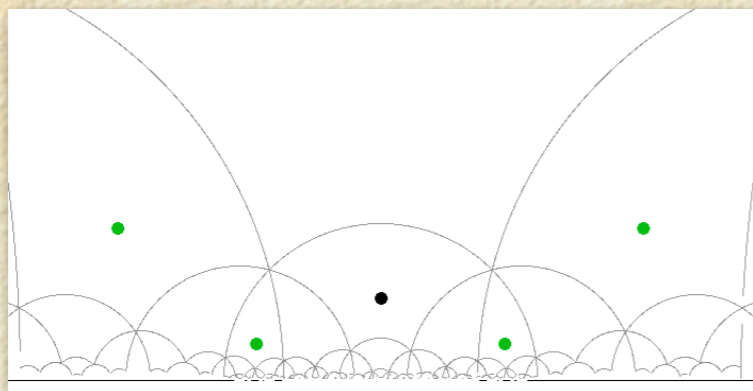
Let's embed such a model in a hyperbolic CA!



# A glider on 4-state Hyperbolic CA

(Imai, Ogawa 2000)

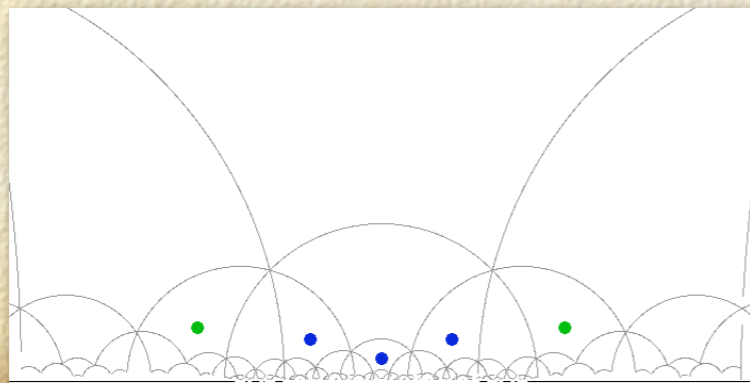
$t = 0$



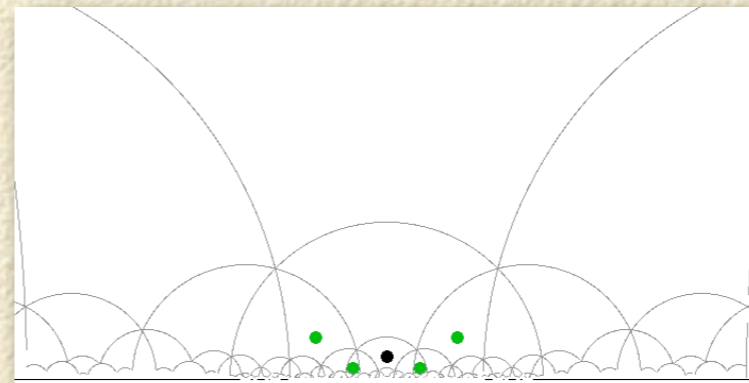
$t = 2$



$t = 1$



$t = 3$

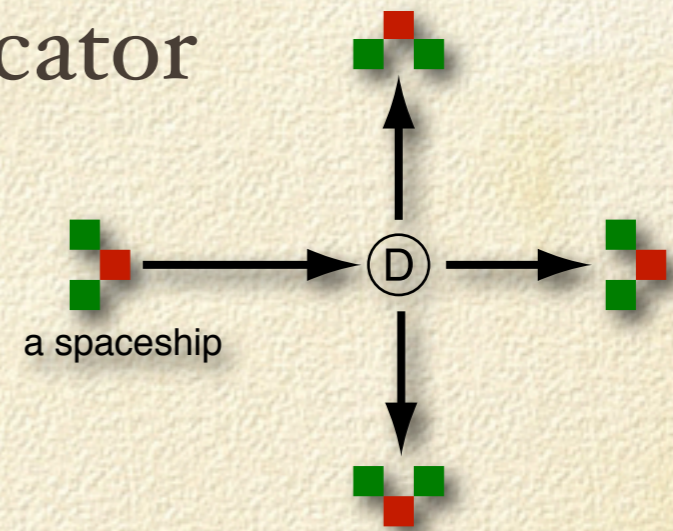


# H<sub>I</sub>: 5-state Quadrangular Hyperbolic CA (degree 6)

(Imai, Ogawa 2000)

- degree 6 quadrangle
- 5-state, 5-neighbor
- H<sub>I</sub> can perform three basic actions.

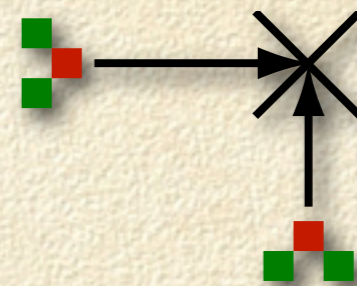
1. duplicator



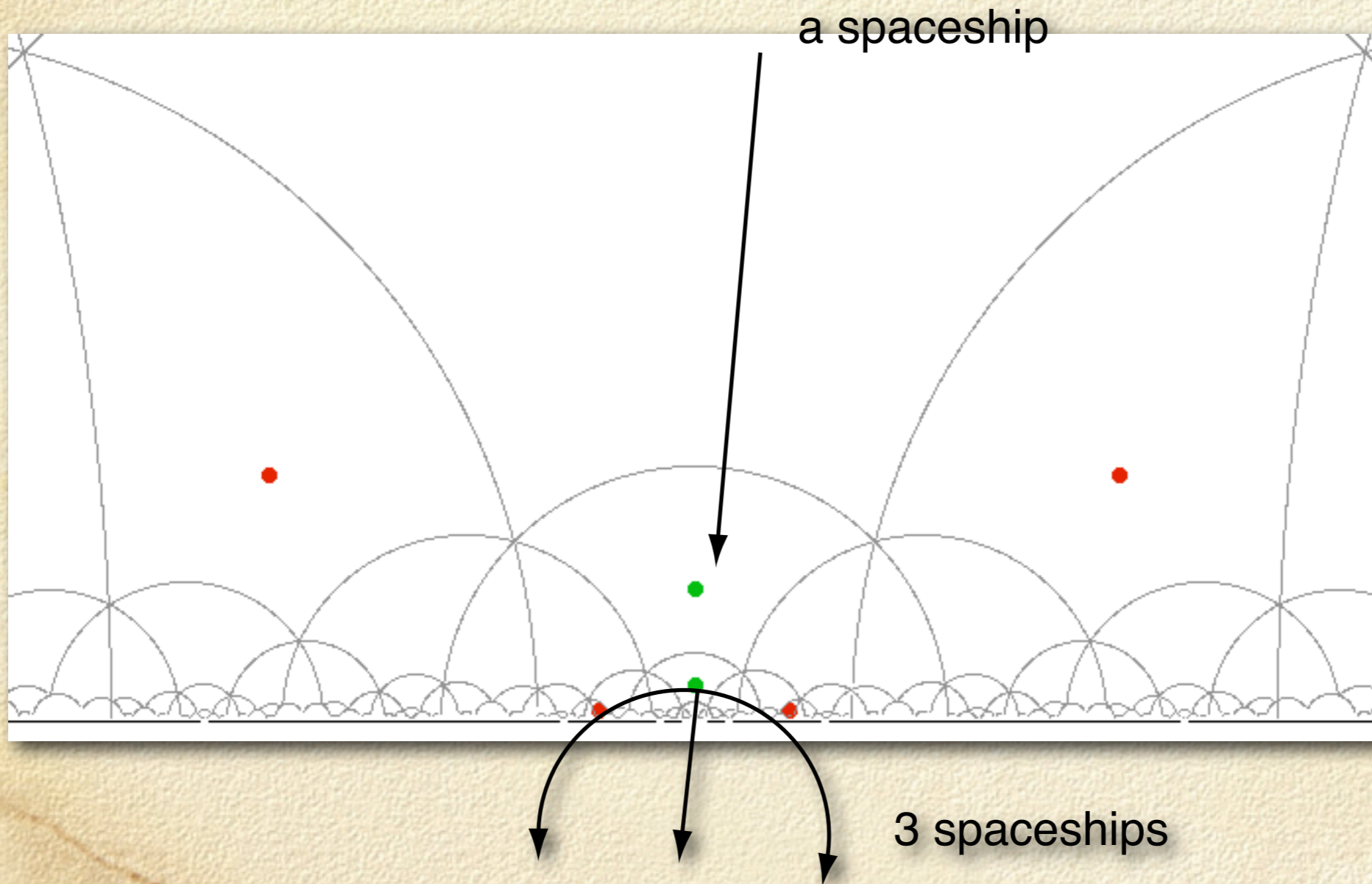
2. eater



3. collision of two glider

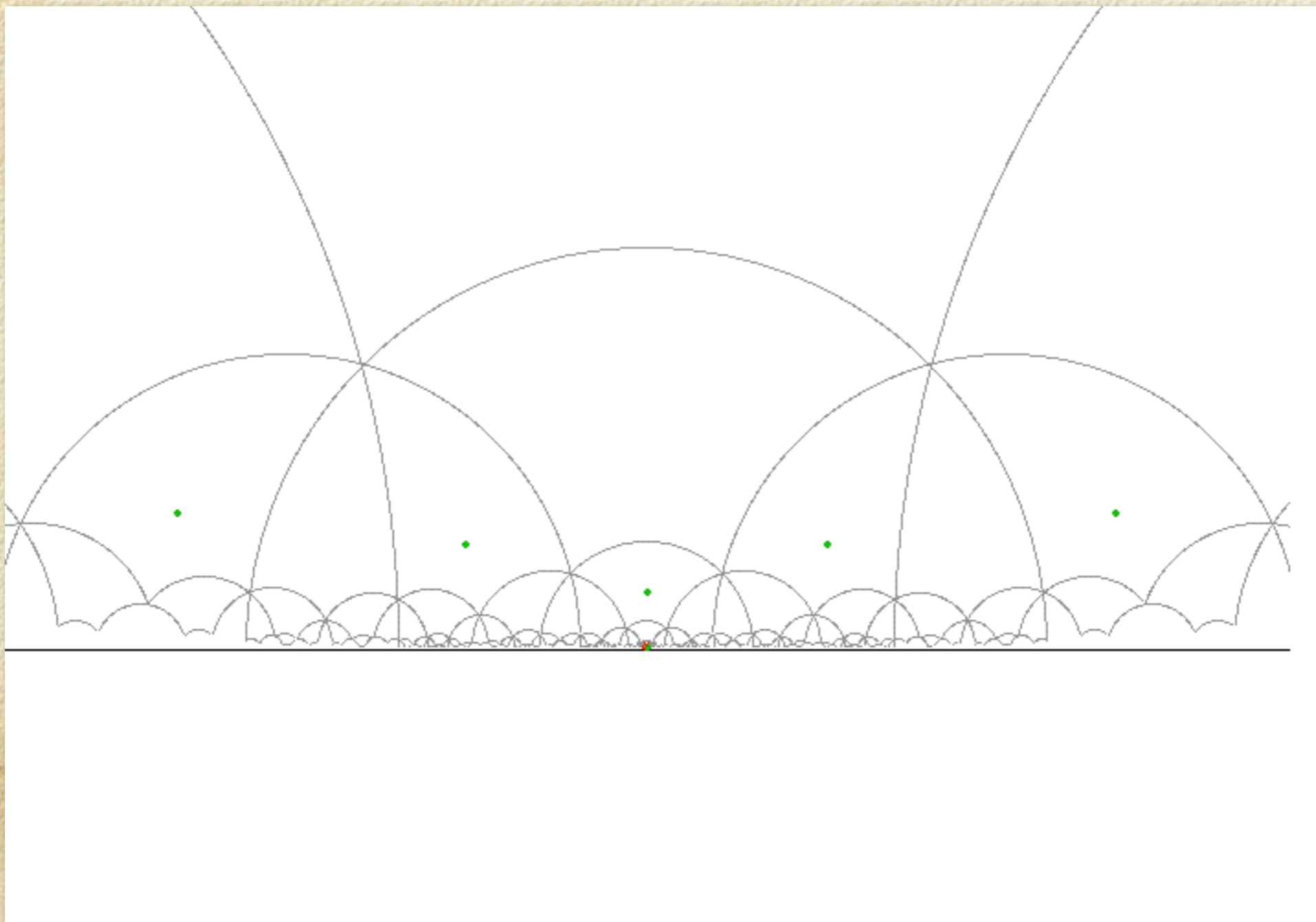


# A Duplicator on $H_1$



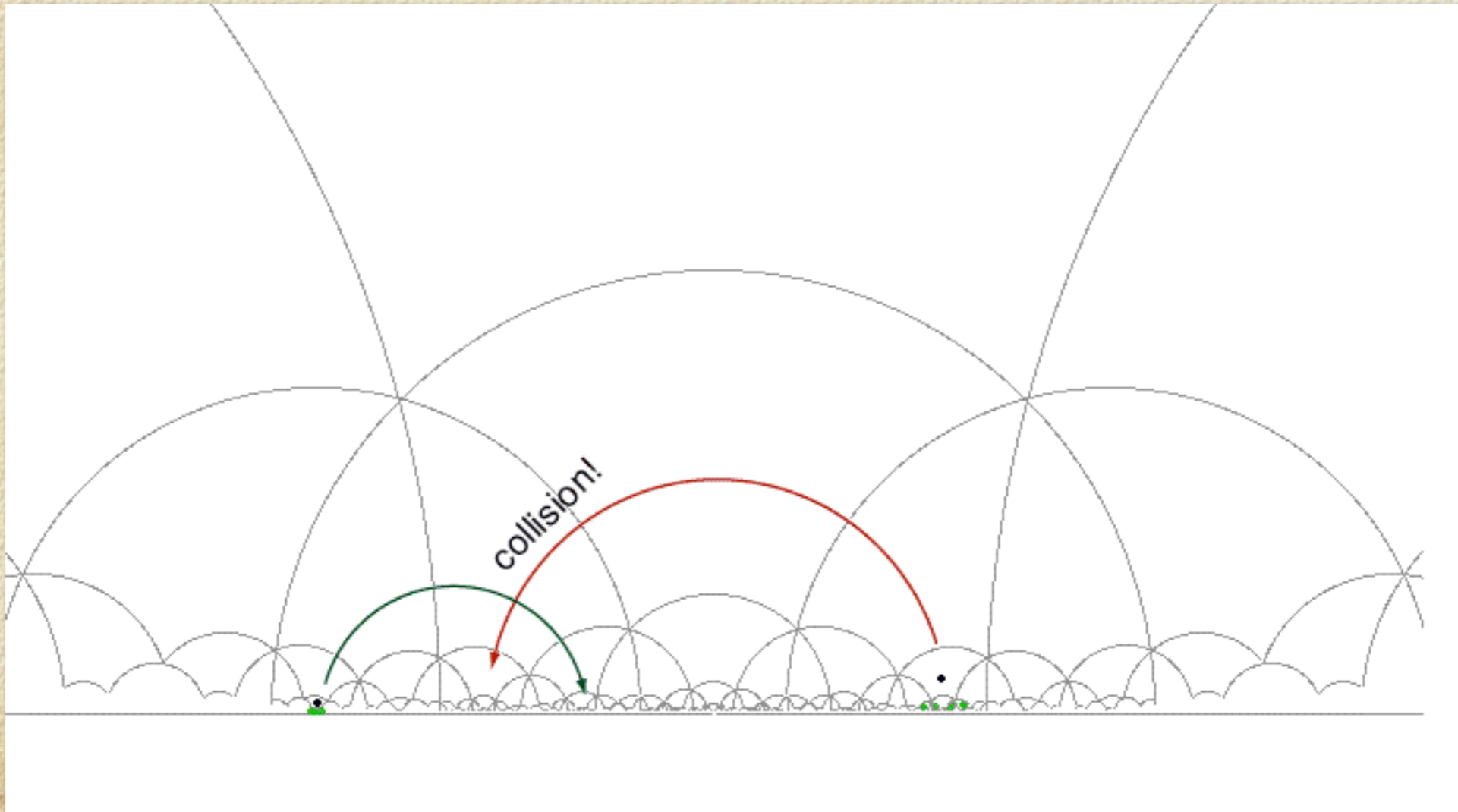
# A Duplicator on $H_1$

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# Collision of two spaceships

# Collision of two spaceships



# Can HI Perform Universal Computation?

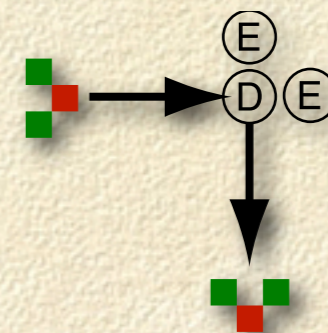
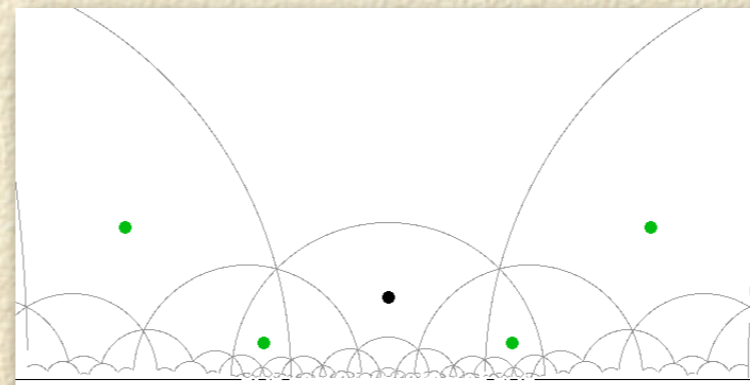
---

Maybe no.

It is impossible to realize feedback signals.



changing direction





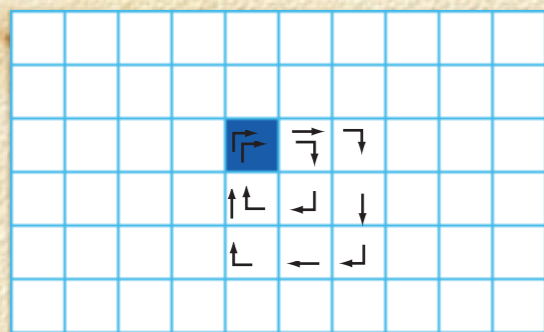
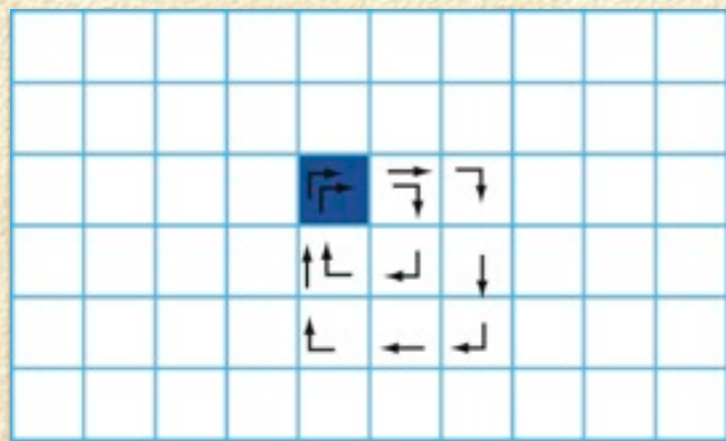
# 'Sharp Turns' are Inevitable in the Hyperbolic Plane

Euclidean:

RRRR

RSRSRSRS

(both turn to the same cell)

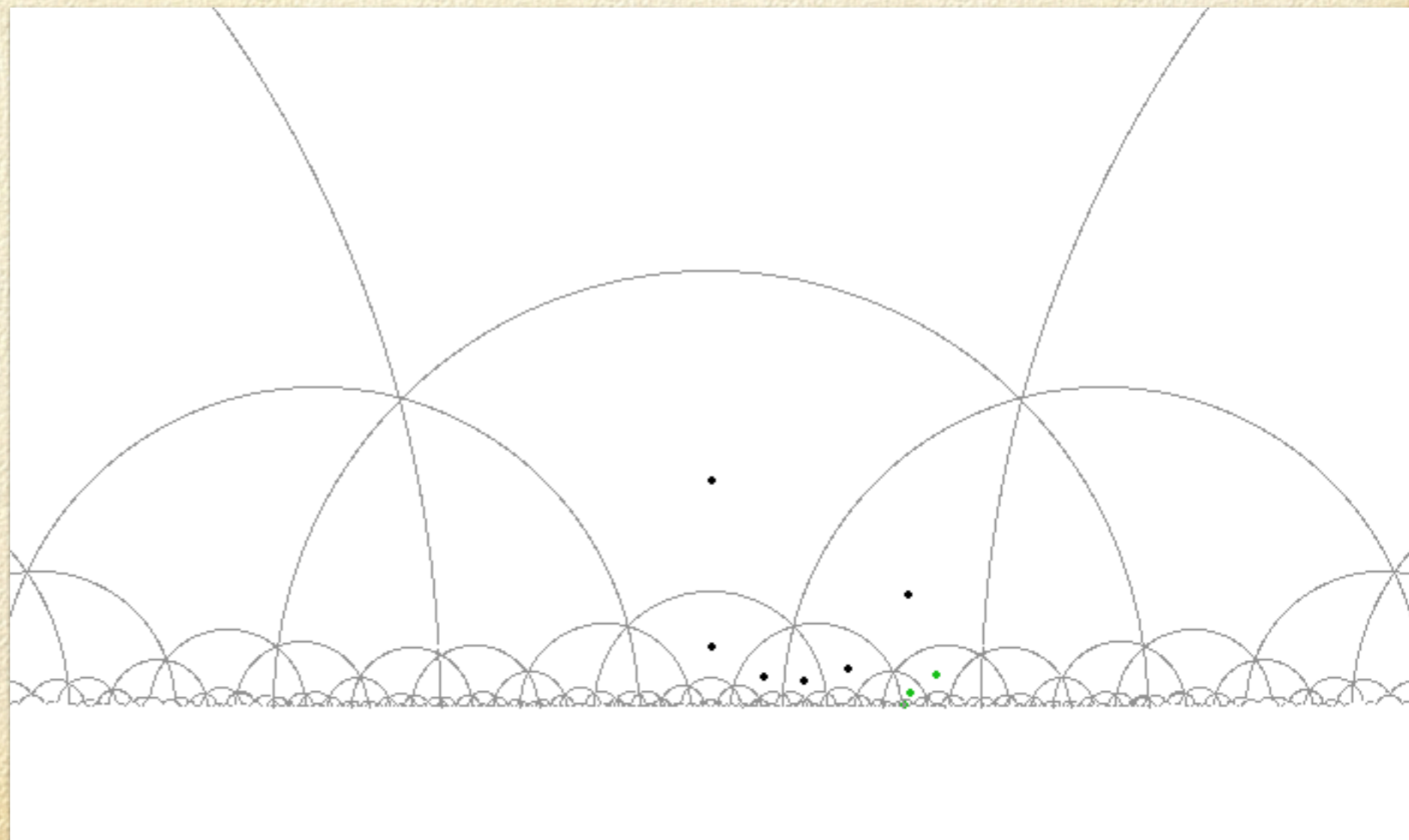


Hyperbolic:

RRRRRR

RSRSRSRSRS

(impossible to turn back)

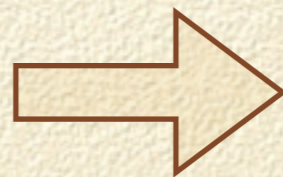
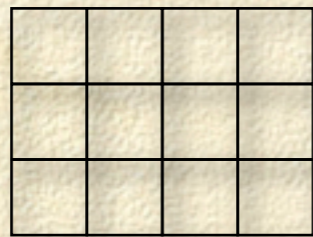


# How to Embed a Logical Circuit?

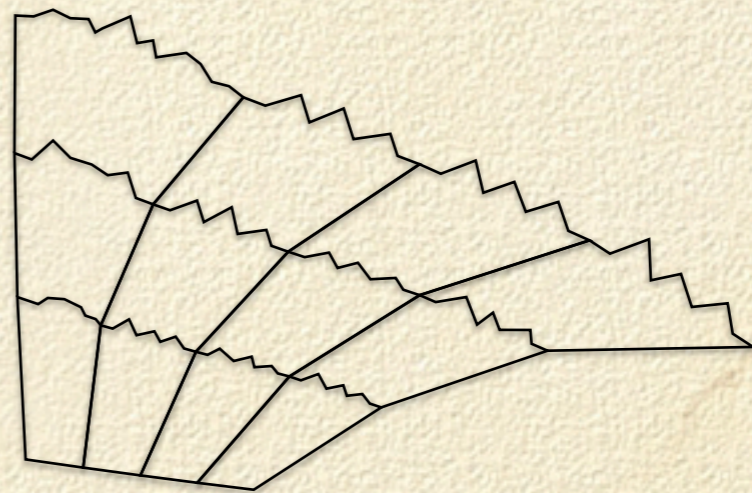
---

Laying out a “mesh” on the hyperbolic space.

Euclidean



Hyperbolic



Edges (length 1) 

Paths (should be zigzag paths)

**(actually zigzig? paths...)**

# Length of Each Path is Difficult to Control

---

Exponentially long sharply turning zigzag path....

It is difficult to embed synchronous circuits.

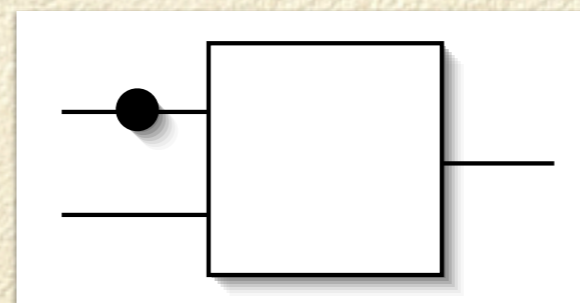
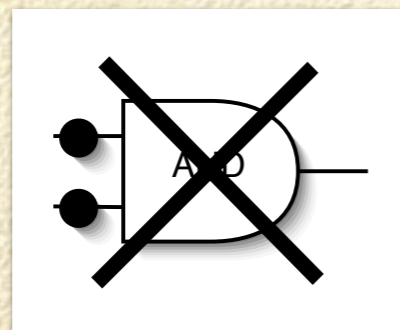
**How about asynchronous circuits?**

Delay insensitive (DI) circuits (Keller 1974)

# Serial Modules

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Def. A module is called *serial* if its specification prohibits concurrent inputs or outputs, i.e., each output event has exactly one unique input event that causes it.

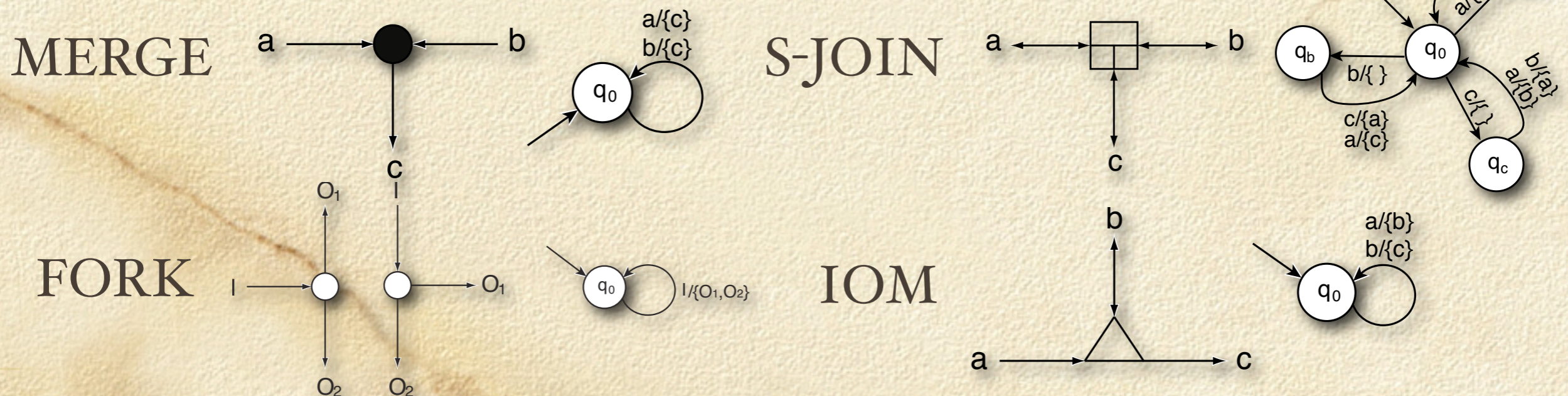


# Serial Universality

(Keller 1974)

Def. A set of primitive modules is *serial universal*, if any arbitrary serial module is realizable by a network of modules in the set.

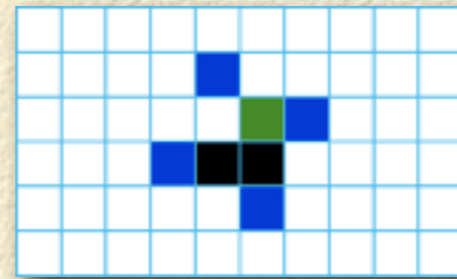
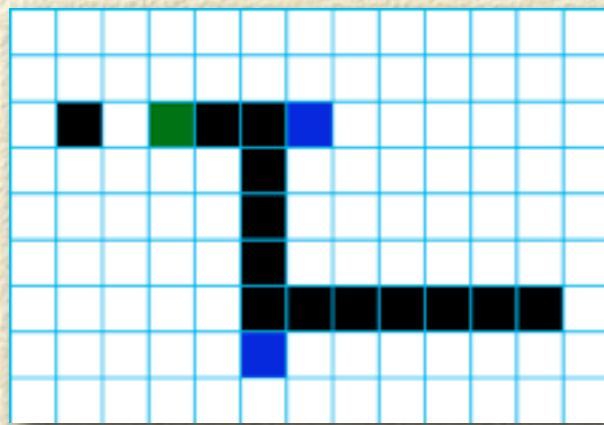
A serial universal element set (Lee et, al. 2004)



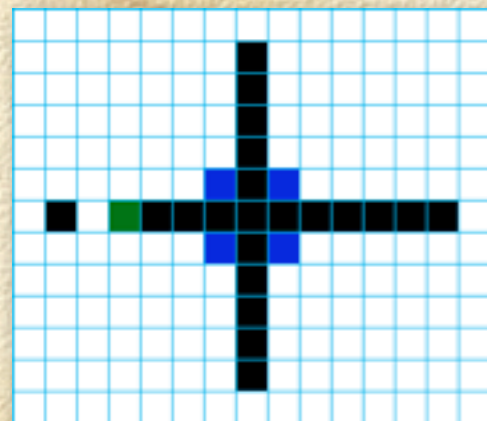
# E1: A 5-state Serial Universal Euclidean CA

It simulates FORK, MERGE, S-JOIN, IOM, and crossing modules.

A wire and a signal



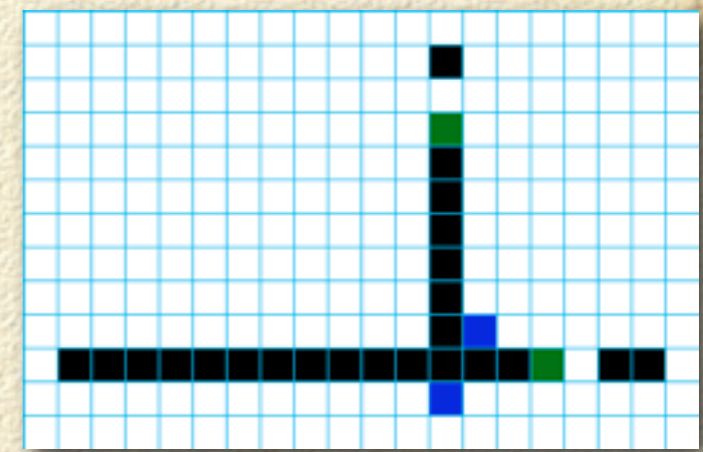
A crossing element



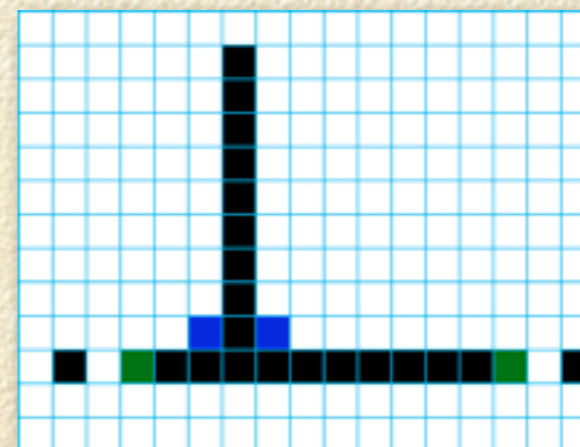
FORK



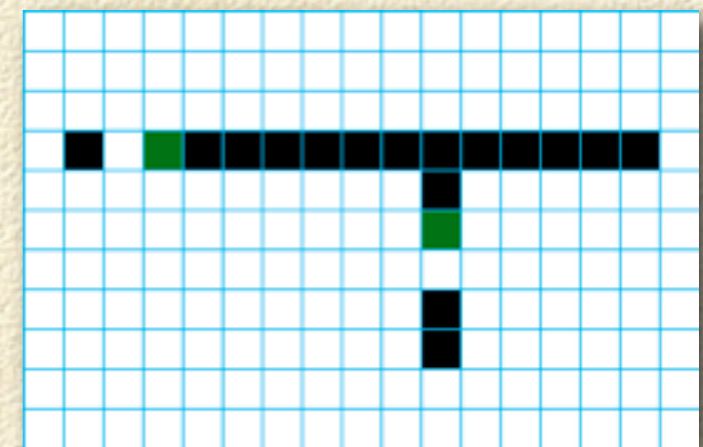
IOM



MERGE



S-JOIN

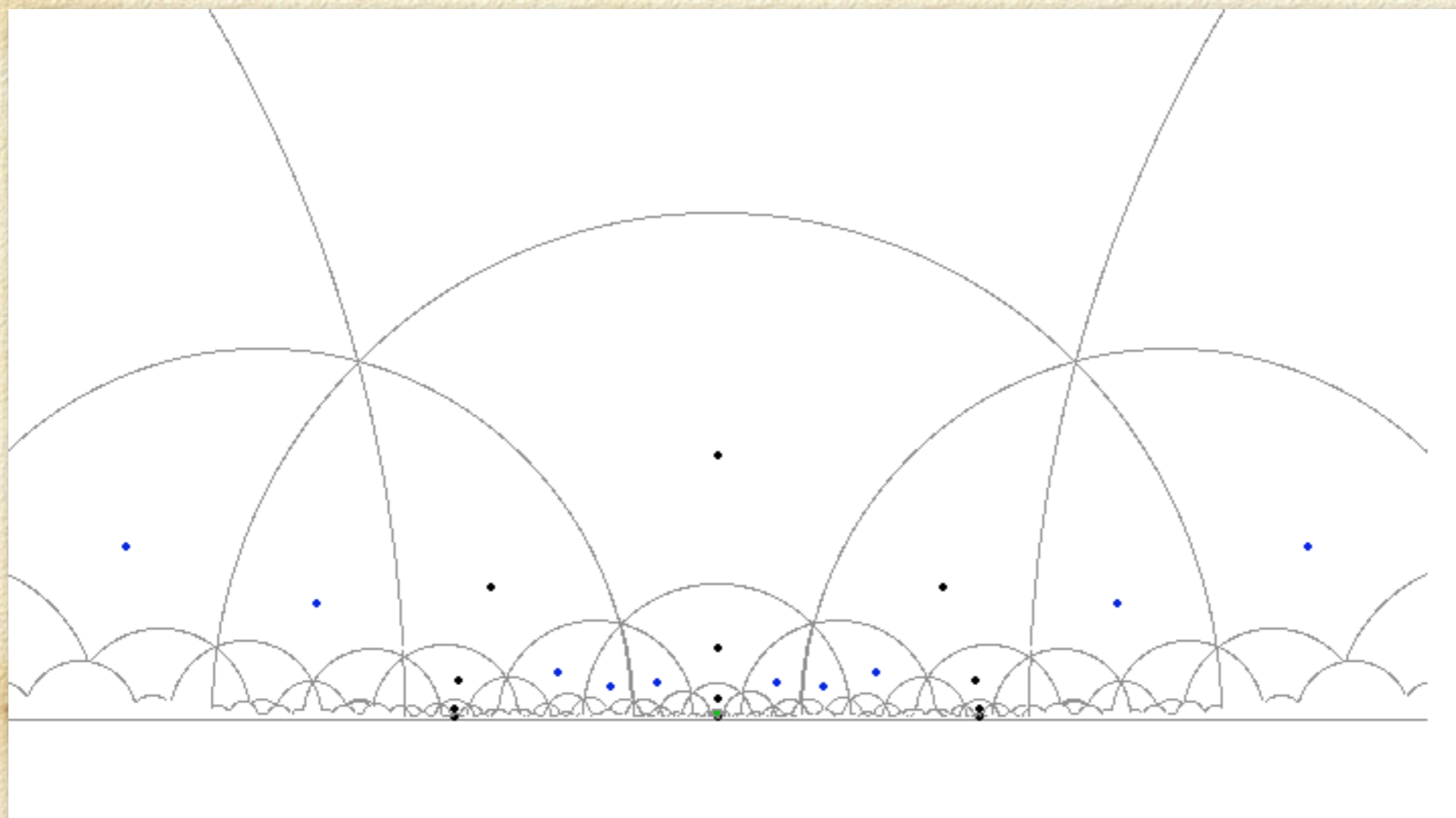
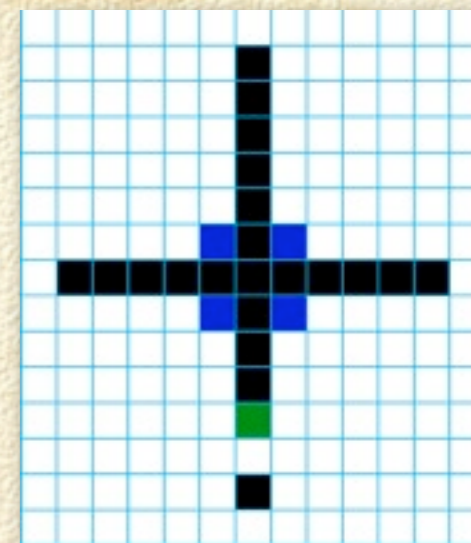


# H2: 5-state Universal Hyperbolic CA

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- Based on the CA E1 and added several hyperbolic specific rules
- Hyperbolic von Neumann-neighborhood
- Degree-independent of quadrangles
  - Euclidean case (degree 4) is included

# A Crossing Module





# What's next?

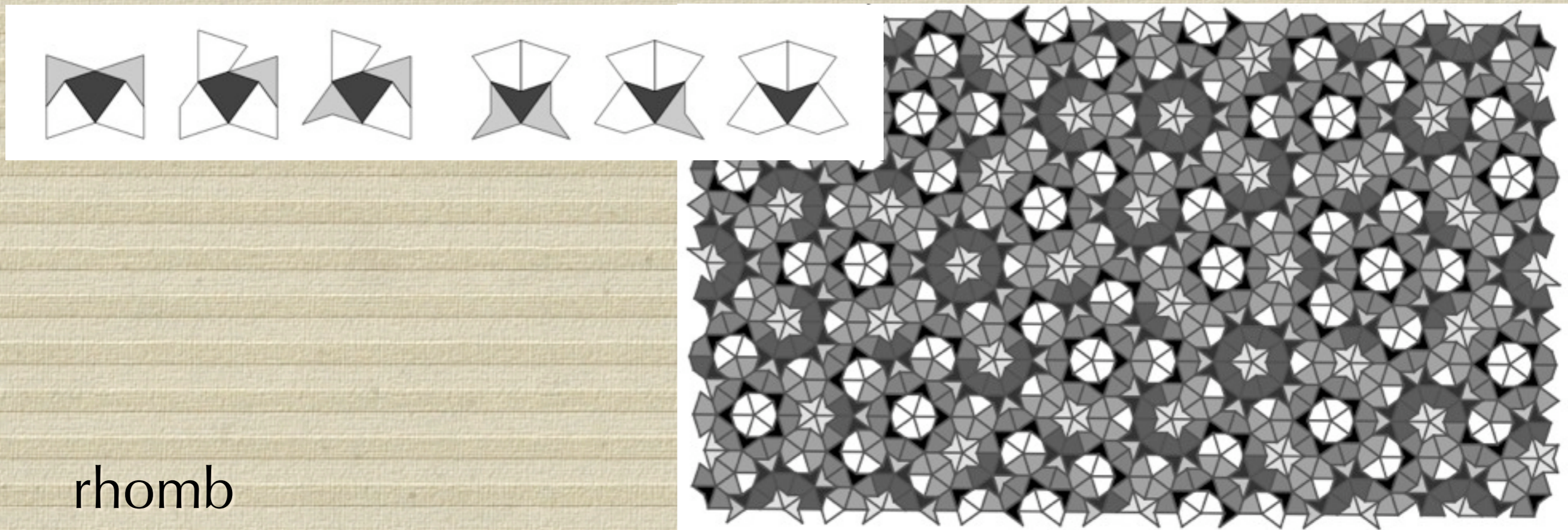
- Cellular Automata on Penrose Tilings

- Hill, Stepney, Wan 2005, Owens, Stepney 2008

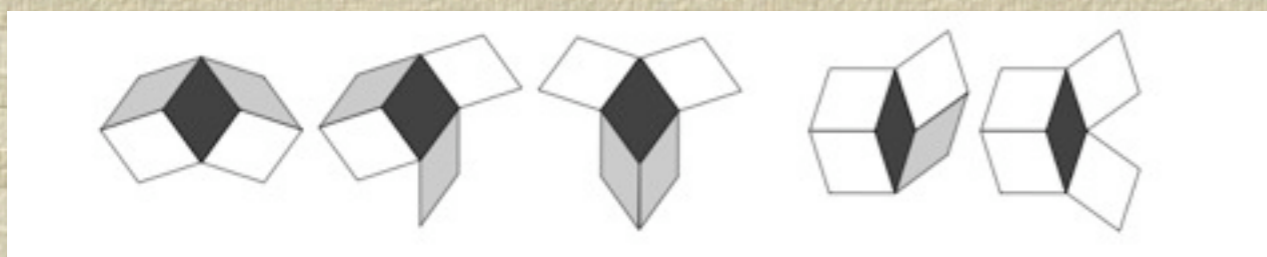
- Investigation of their behaviors in the case of random initial configurations.

# Generalized von Neumann neighborhoods

kite and dart



rhomb

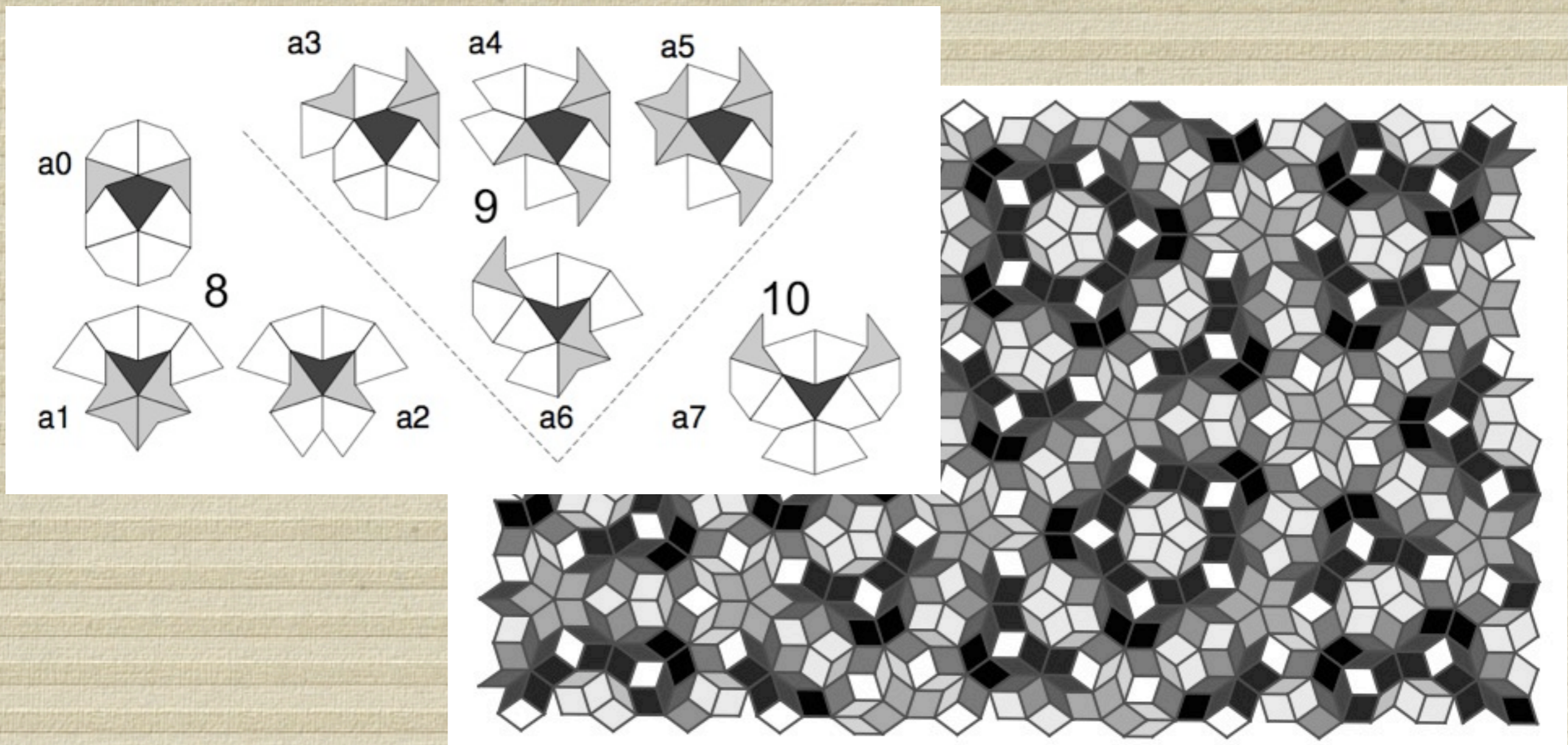


Owens, Stepney 2008

# Generalized Moore neighborhoods

Owens, Stepney 2008

rhomb



Thank you