

# Signal Machines: Euclidean dynamical system

## Introduction and universalities

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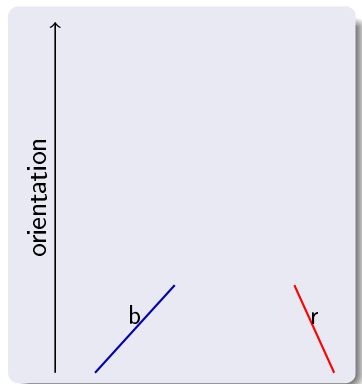
- 1 Introduction to Signal Machines
  - Definition
  - Fractals
  - Computing (Turing-) Universality
- 2 Intrinsic Universality
  - Concept and Definition
  - Global Scheme
  - Shrink and Test
  - Macro-Collision
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## Self Completing Drawing

### 2D Euclidean Space

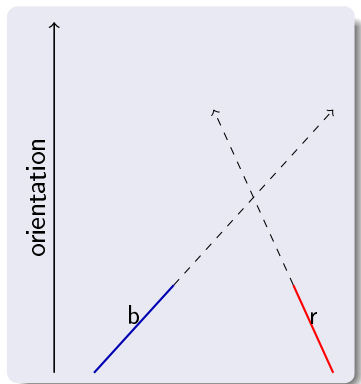
- color line segments
- orientation (not going back)



## Self Completing Drawing

### 2D Euclidean Space

- color line segments
  - orientation (not going back)
- 
- Potential enlargement
  - Intersection

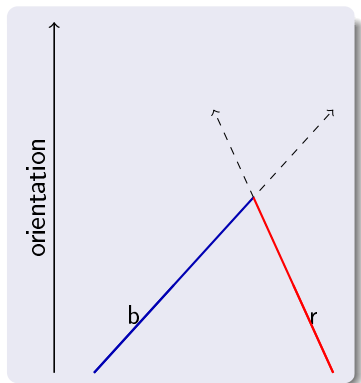


## Self Completing Drawing

### 2D Euclidean Space

- color line segments
- orientation (not going back)

- Potential enlargement
- Intersection
- Extension



## Self Completing Drawing

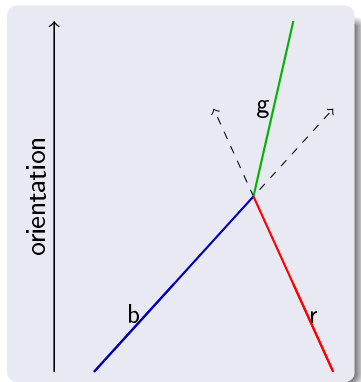
### 2D Euclidean Space

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### Rewriting/Collision rule

- $\{b, r\} \rightarrow \{g\}$



## Self Completing Drawing

### 2D Euclidean Space

- color line segments
- orientation (not going back)

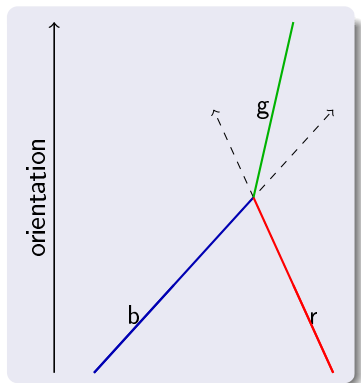
- Potential enlargement
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- Extension

### Rewriting/Collision rule

- $\{b, r\} \rightarrow \{g\}$

### Direction/Slope Imposed by the Color

- (easier)
- origin of the model





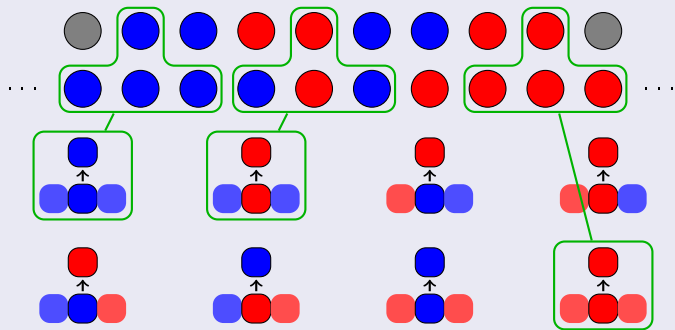
# Cellular Automata



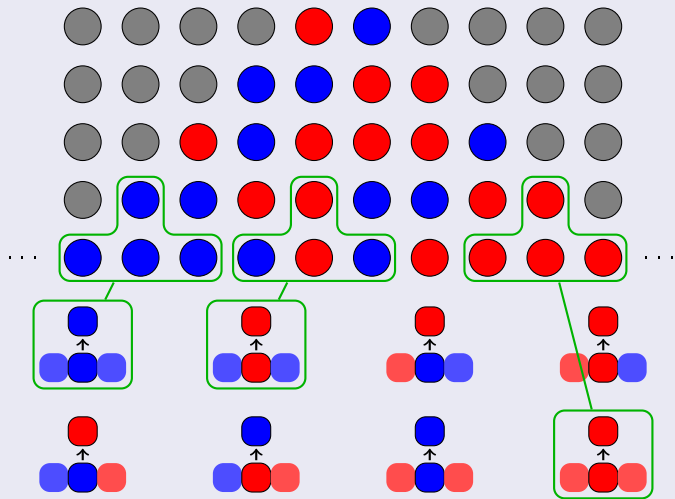
# Cellular Automata



# Cellular Automata



# Cellular Automata



# Cellular Automata: Signal Use

## Firing Quad Synchronization [Goto, 1966]

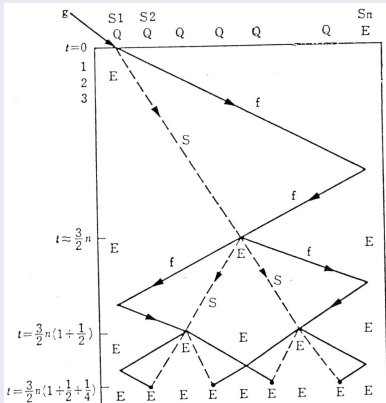


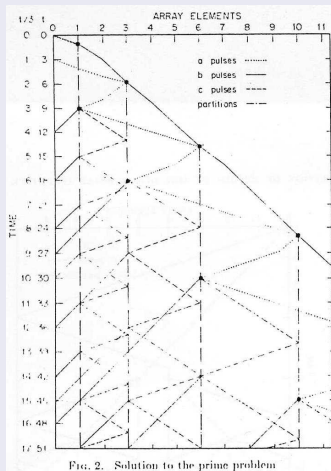
図 3-5 一斉射撃の問題 (連続近似)

G	$s_1$	$s_2$	$s_3$	$s_4$	$s_5$	$s_6$
$t=0$	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	E
1	$f's'Es$	Q	Q	Q	Q	E
2	E	Q <sub>2f</sub>	Q	Q	Q	E
3	E	Q <sub>1</sub>	Q <sub>f</sub>	Q	Q	E
4	E	Q	Q	Q	Q <sub>f</sub>	E
5	E	Q	Q <sub>1</sub>	Q	Q	$f'Ef$
6	E	Q	Q <sub>S</sub>	Q	$f'Q$	E
7	E	Q	Q	$a'Q'$	Q	E
8	E	Q	$f'S'ESf$	$f's'Esf$	Q	E
9	E	$f'2Q$	E	E	$Q'2f$	E
10	$f'Ef$	$1Q$	E	E	$Q_1$	$f'Ef$
11	E	$f'S'ESf$	E	E	$f's'Esf$	E
12	$a'Ea$	E	$a'Ea$	$a'Ea$	E	$a'Ea$
13	F	F	F	F	F	F

図 3-6 一斉射撃解 ( $n=6$ )

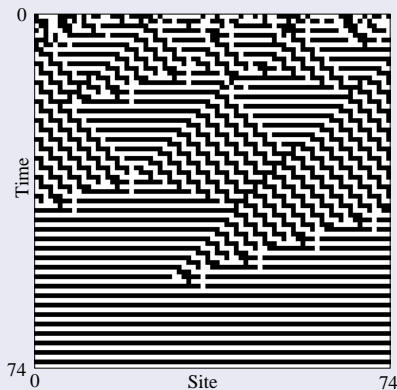
# CA: Signal Design

## Generation of Primes [Fischer, 1965]

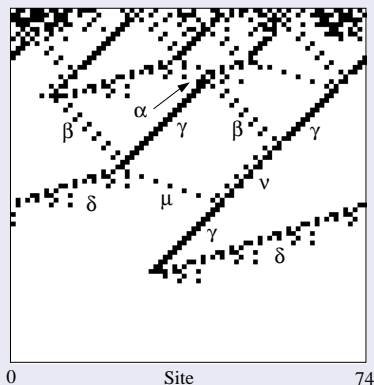


## CA: Signal Analyzing

(Evolutionary generated) Automatic blinking [Das et al., 1995]

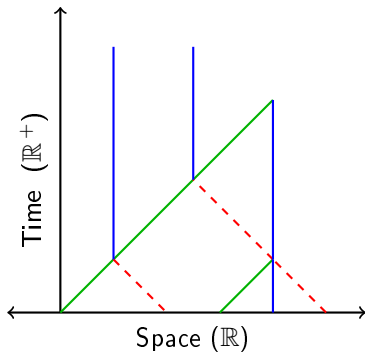
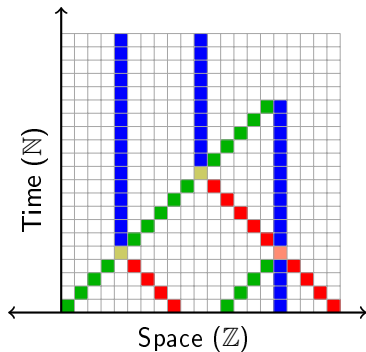


(a) Space-time diagram.



(b) Filtered space-time diagram.

# Signals



- Signal (meta-signal)
- Collision (rule)



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# Vocabulary and Example: Find the Middle

 $M \mid$  $M \mid$ 

Meta-signals (speed)

M (0)

Collision rules

# Vocabulary and Example: Find the Middle

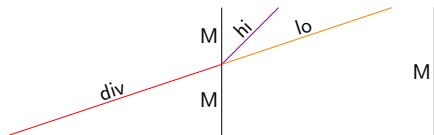


## Meta-signals (speed)

M	(0)
div	(3)

## Collision rules

# Vocabulary and Example: Find the Middle



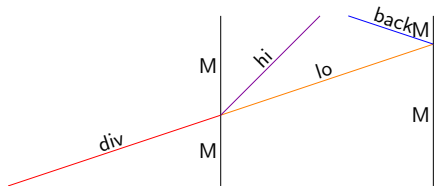
## Meta-signals (speed)

M	(0)
div	(3)
hi	(1)
lo	(3)

## Collision rules

$$\{ \text{div}, M \} \rightarrow \{ M, \text{hi}, \text{lo} \}$$

# Vocabulary and Example: Find the Middle



## Meta-signals (speed)

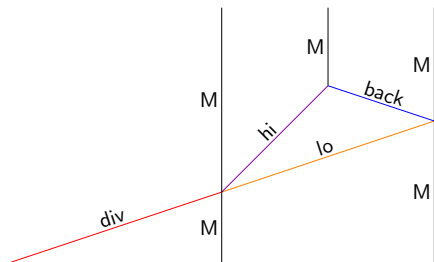
M	(0)
div	(3)
hi	(1)
lo	(3)
back	(-3)

## Collision rules

$$\{ \text{div}, M \} \rightarrow \{ M, \text{hi}, \text{lo} \}$$

$$\{ \text{lo}, M \} \rightarrow \{ \text{back}, M \}$$

# Vocabulary and Example: Find the Middle



## Meta-signals (speed)

M	(0)
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hi	(1)
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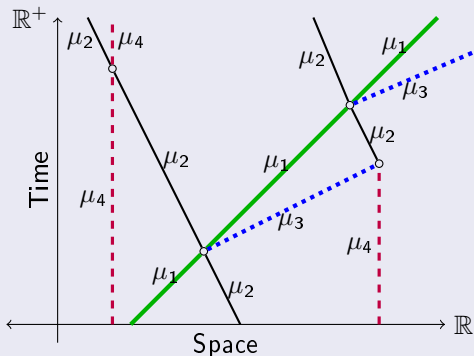
## Collision rules

$$\{ \text{div}, M \} \rightarrow \{ M, \text{hi}, \text{lo} \}$$

$$\{ \text{lo}, M \} \rightarrow \{ \text{back}, M \}$$

$$\{ \text{hi}, \text{back} \} \rightarrow \{ M \}$$

## Another Example



	Speed
$\mu_1$	1
$\mu_2$	$-1/2$
$\mu_3$	3
$\mu_4$	0

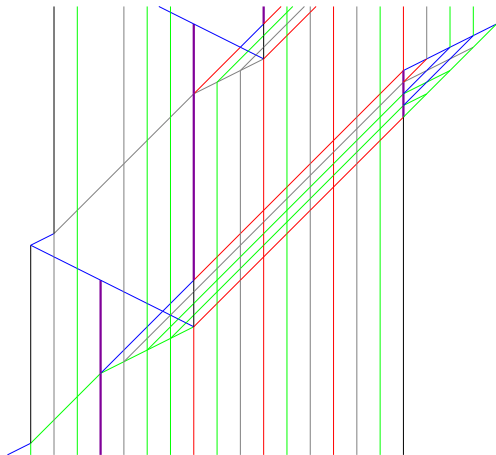
Collision rules

$$\{\mu_1, \mu_2\} \rightarrow \{\mu_2, \mu_1, \mu_3\}$$

$$\{\mu_3, \mu_4\} \rightarrow \{\mu_2\}$$

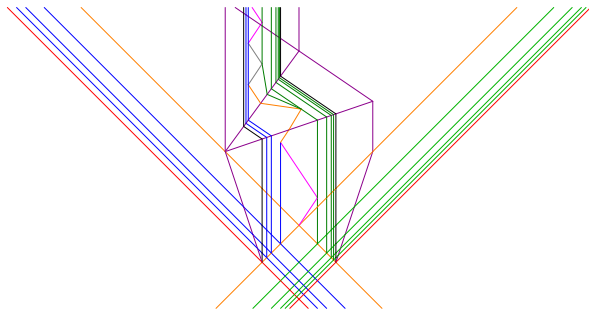
$$\{\mu_4, \mu_2\} \rightarrow \{\mu_2, \mu_4\}$$

# Complex Dynamics

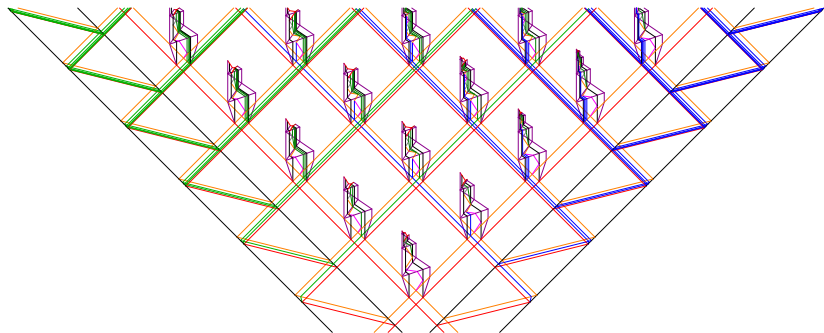




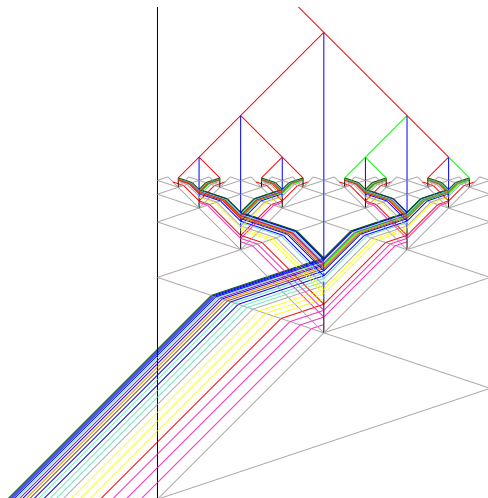
# Complex Dynamics



# Complex Dynamics

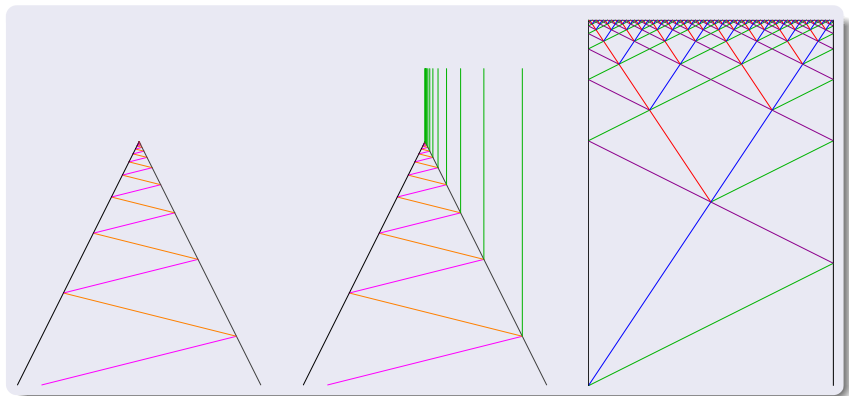


# Complex Dynamics

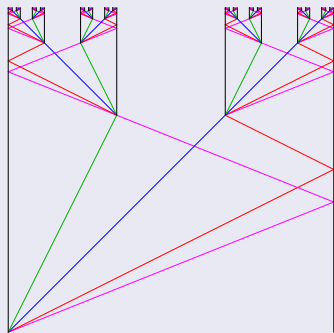


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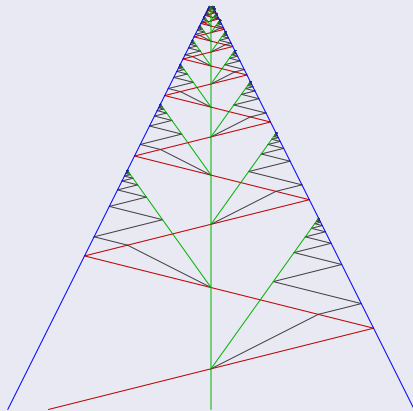
# Examples



## Cantor of any Hausdorff Dimension [Senot, 2013]



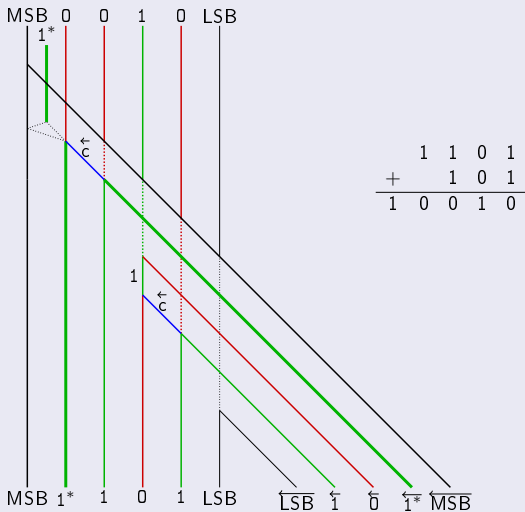
## Second Order



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## Adding



$$\begin{array}{r}
 1101 \\
 + 101 \\
 \hline
 10010
 \end{array}$$

## (Turing)-Computing

## Turing Machine

 $q_f$   
 $\leftarrow$  b b a b #

 $q_f$   
 $\leftarrow$  b b a b #

 $q_f$   
 $\leftarrow$  b b a b #

 $q_f$   
 $\leftarrow$  b b a b #

 $q_2$   
 $\leftarrow$  b b a # #

 $q_1$   
 $\leftarrow$  b b # # #

 $q_1$   
 $\leftarrow$  b a # # #

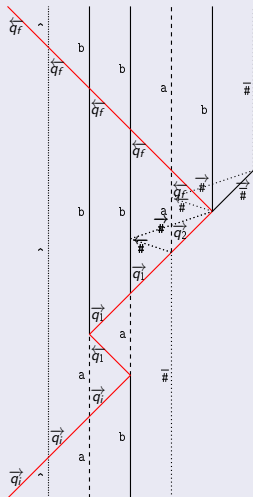
 $q_1$   
 $\leftarrow$  a # # # #

 $q_i$   
 $\leftarrow$  a b # # #

 $q_i$   
 $\leftarrow$  a b # # #

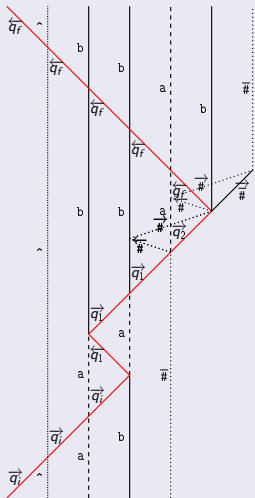
 $q_i$   
 $\leftarrow$  a b # # #

## Simulation



# (Turing)-Computing

## Simulation



## Rational Machine

- speeds  $\in \mathbb{Q}$
- initial positions  $\in \mathbb{Q}$
- $\Rightarrow$  coordinates of any collision  $\in \mathbb{Q}$
- exact computation on a computer/TM

## Undecidability

- finite number de collisions
- meta-signal appereance
- use of a rule
- disappearing of all signals
- involvement of a signal in any collision
- extension on the side, etc.

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## Concept

- *to represent all others*
- capability of any/all
- most general (universal)

## Examples

- micro-processor, FPGA, JVM
- Java, C, Php
- Turing machine + Church-Turing Thesis  $\rightsquigarrow$  *computability theory*

## For dynamical systems

### Intrinsic Universality

Being able to *simulate* any other dynamical system of the its *class*.

### Cellular Automata

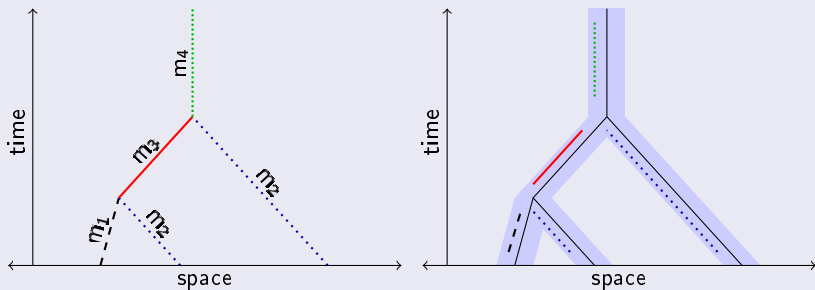
- regular [Albert and Čulik II, 1987, Mazoyer and Rapaport, 1998, Ollinger, 2001]
- reversible [Durand-Lose, 1997]

### Tile Assembly Systems

- possible at  $T=2$  and above [Woods, 2013]
- impossible at  $T=1$  [Meunier et al., 2014]

# Simulation for Signal Machines

## Space-Time Diagram Mimicking



## Signal Machine Simulation

$\mathcal{U}_S$  simulates  $\mathcal{M}$  if there is function from the configurations of  $\mathcal{M}$  to the ones of  $\mathcal{U}_S$  s.t. the space-time issued from the image always mimics the original one.



## Our result [Submitted]

### Theorem

For any finite set of real numbers  $\mathcal{S}$ , there is a signal machine  $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{S}}$ , that can simulate any machine whose speeds belong to  $\mathcal{S}$ .

### Theorem

The set of  $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{S}}$  where  $\mathcal{S}$  ranges over finite sets of real numbers is an intrinsically universal family of signal machines.

### Rest of the talk

Let  $\mathcal{S}$  be any finite set of real numbers,  
let  $\mathcal{M}$  be any signal machine whose speeds belongs to  $\mathcal{S}$ ,  
 $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{S}}$  is progressively constructed as simulation is presented.

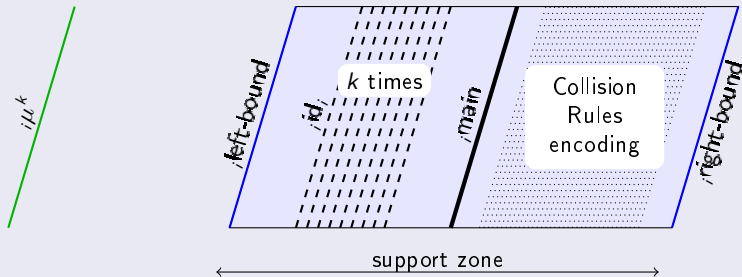
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# Macro-Signal

- Meta-signal of  $\mathcal{M}$  identified with numbers
- Unary encoding of numbers

## Macro-Signal Structure

$i\mu^k$ :  $k$ th signal,  $i$ th speed



## Global scheme

### When Support Zones Meet (rough vision)

- Start the macro-collision (if applicable)

# Global scheme

## When Support Zones Meet (rough vision)

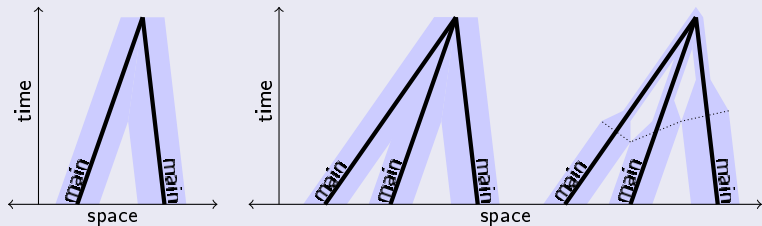
- Start the macro-collision (if applicable)

## When Support Zones Meet

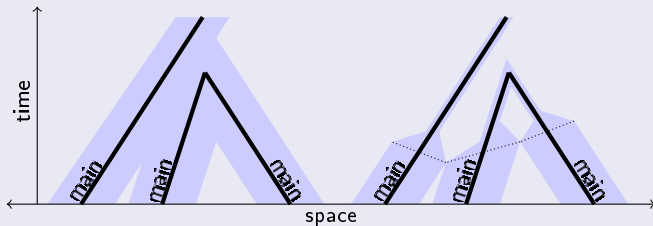
- 1 provide a delay
- 2 test if macro-collision is appropriate and what macro-signals are involved
- 3 if OK
  - 1 start the macro-collision

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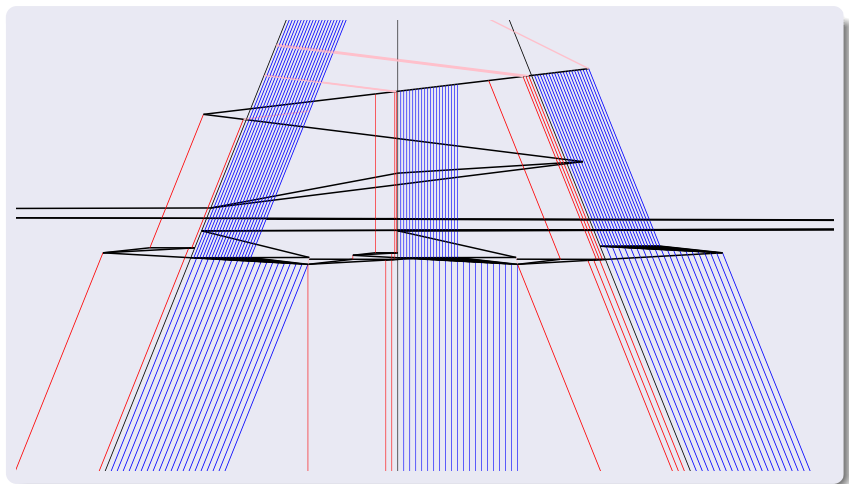
## Good (?) Cases



## Bad Case

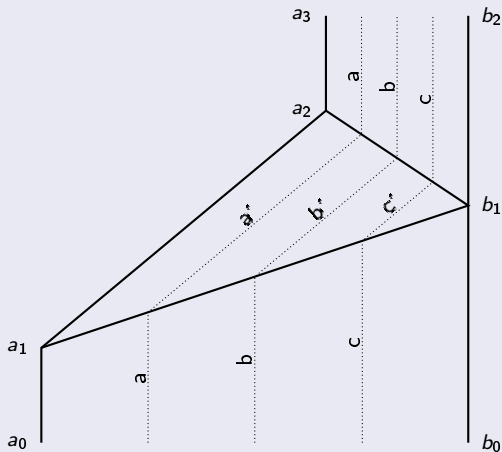


## Whole Preparation (cropped on both side)

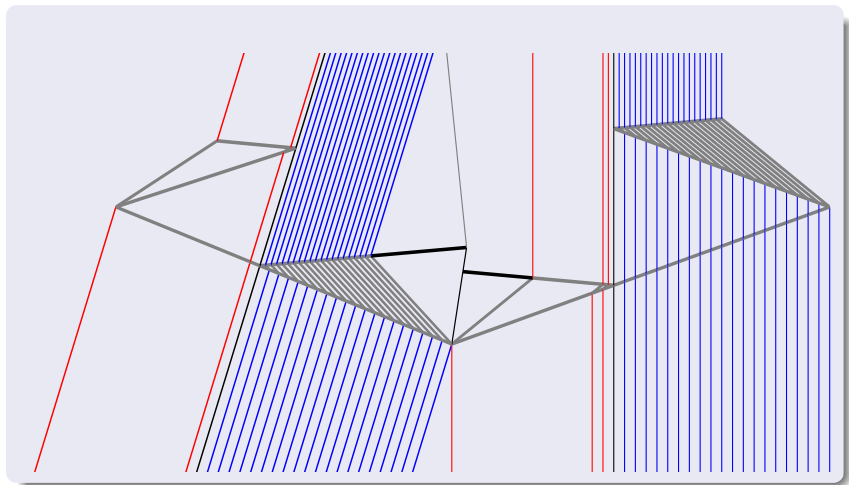




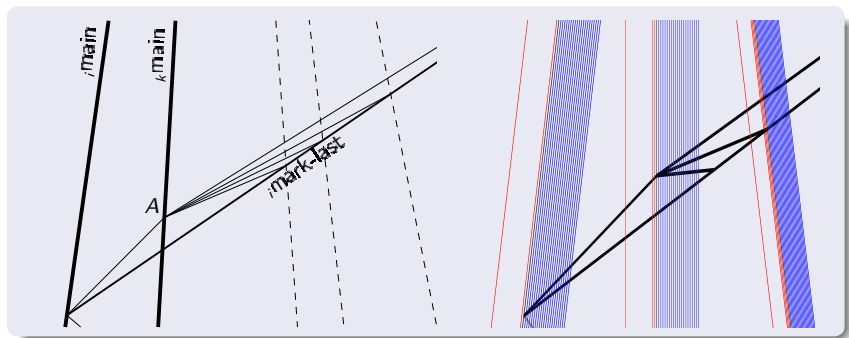
# Shrinking Unit



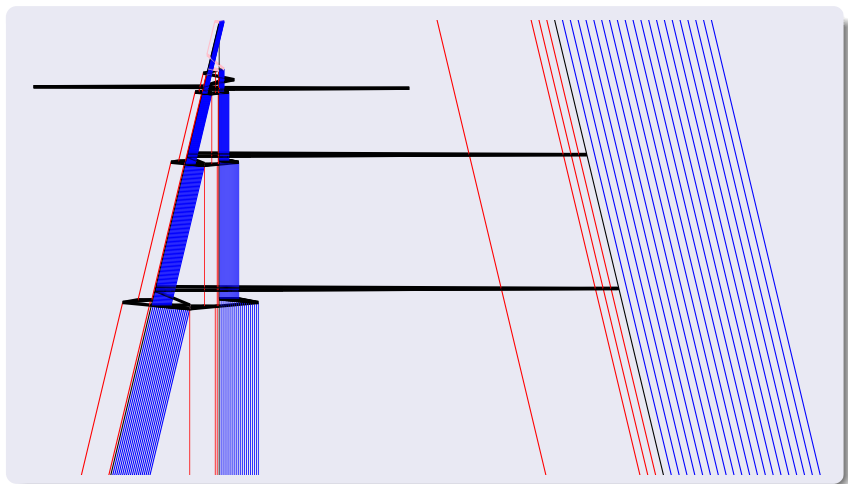
# Shrink



## Testing for Other main Signals

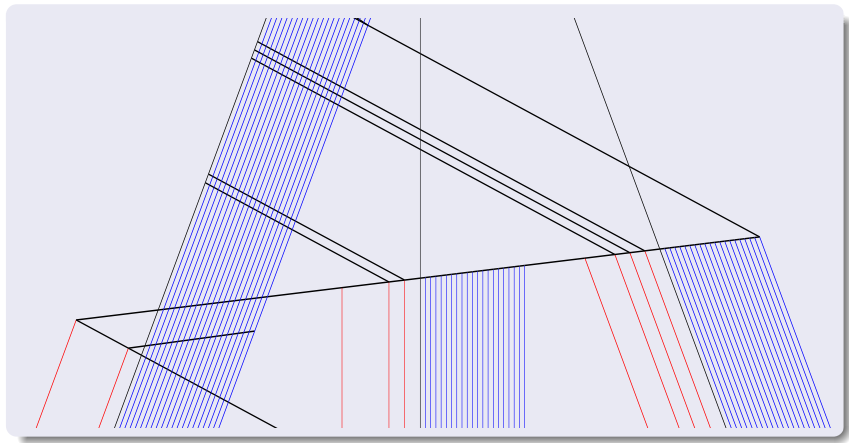


# Detecting Potential Overlaps



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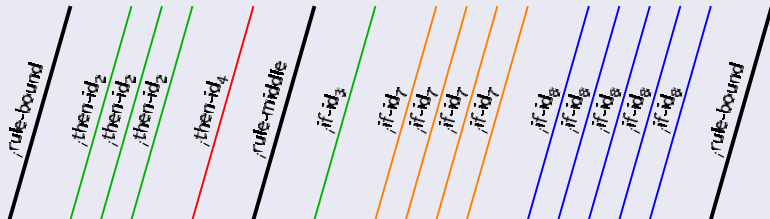
## Removing Unused Tables and Sending ids to Table



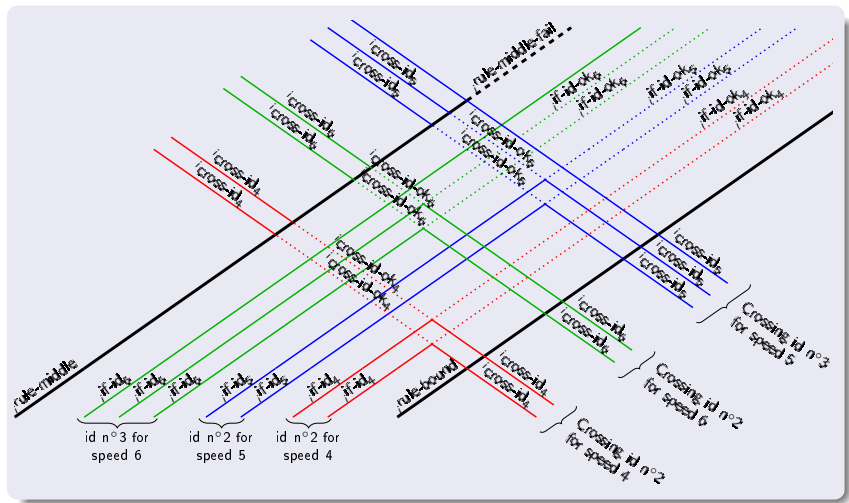
## Collision Rules Encoding

One rule after the other

Encoding of  $\{3\mu^1, 7\mu^4, 8\mu^5\} \rightarrow \{2\mu^3, 4\mu^1\}$  in the direction  $i$ .

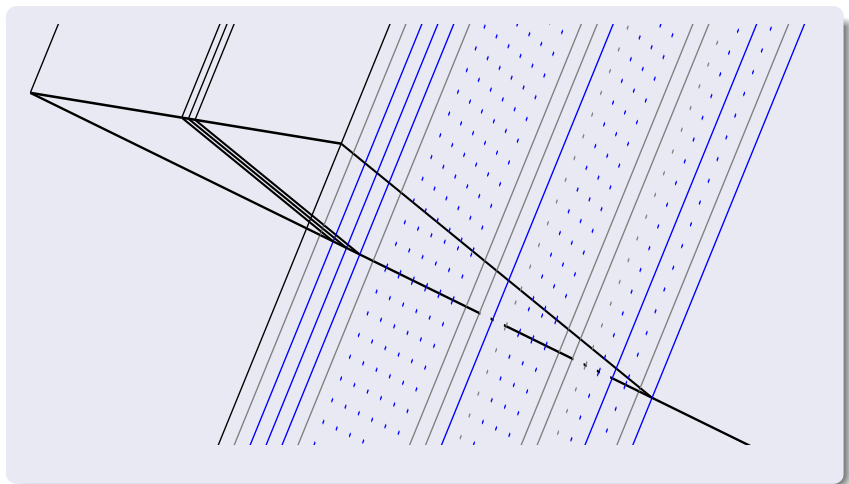


## Comparison of id's in the if-part of a Rule

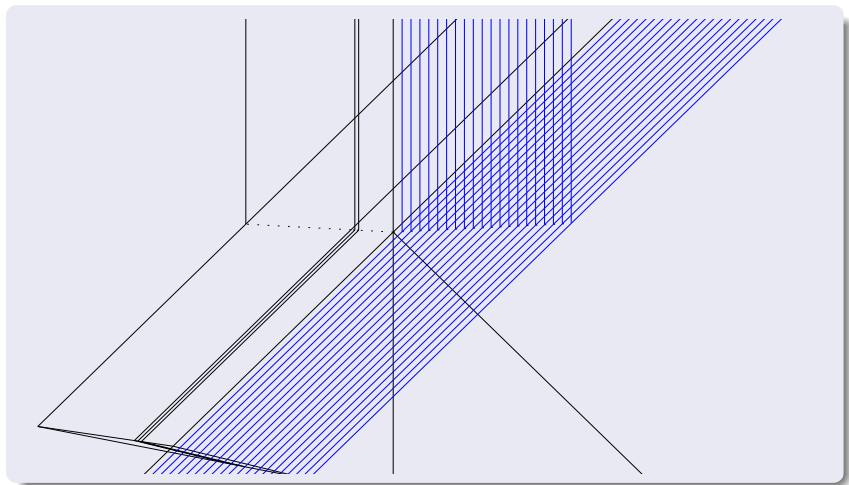




# Rule Selection



## Generating the Output

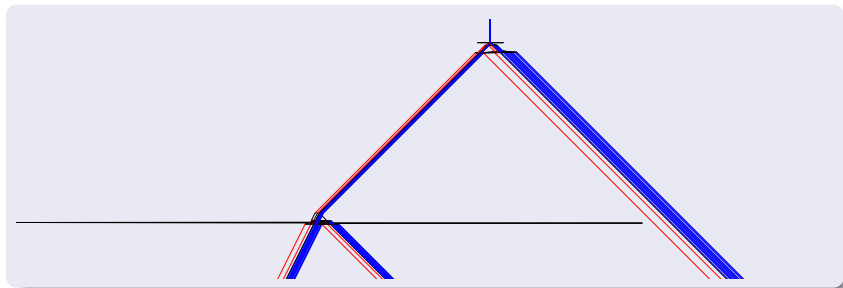


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# All Together

## Signal Machines

- Rich world



- Theorems are proved

## Open problems

- single intrinsically universal signal machine (with amended simulation definition)
- discretization into CA (Tom BESSON's Theses) into Tile Assembly System
- robustness
- complexity (non-det. signal machines), ordinal clocking

## References

- Visual introduction (not much)  
[http://www.univ-orleans.fr/lifo/Members/Jerome.Durand-Lose/Recherche/AGC/intro\\_AGC.html](http://www.univ-orleans.fr/lifo/Members/Jerome.Durand-Lose/Recherche/AGC/intro_AGC.html)
- Articles by JDL can be accessed at  
<http://www.univ-orleans.fr/lifo/Members/Jerome.Durand-Lose/Recherche/publications.html>



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