Wanted : Formalisms for Natural Computing

(Grand Challenge 7)

Susan Stepney

Non-Standard Computation Research Group and

YCCSA

Department of Computer Science THE UNIVERSITY of York

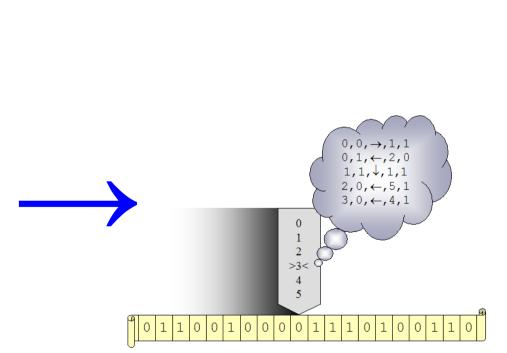


classical computation

- real world = human "computers" following a finite sequence of discrete rules, building mathematical tables
- abstract model \rightarrow Turing Machines

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Human_computers_-_Dryden.jpg





natural computing : richer reality

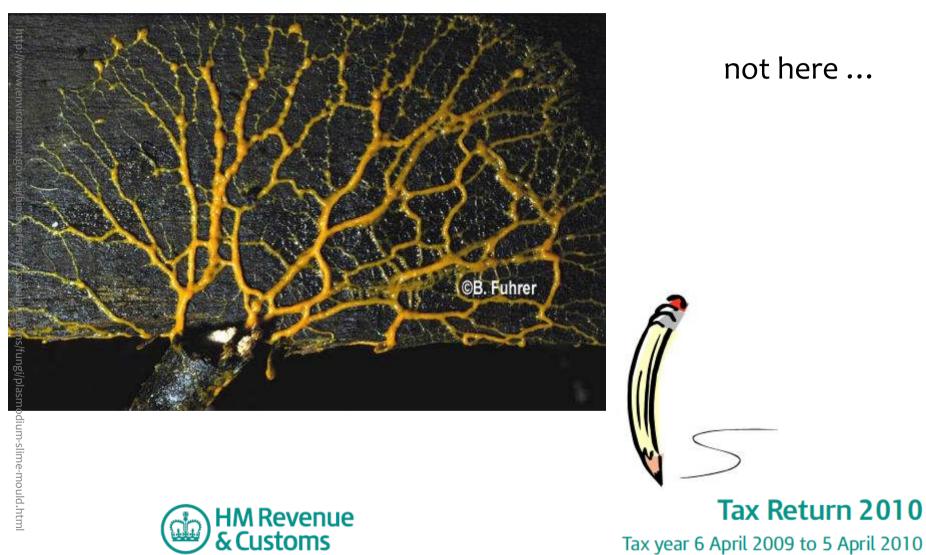


complex messy vast

http://www.psfk.com/2010/01/sl http://uncomp.uwe.ac.uk/delac

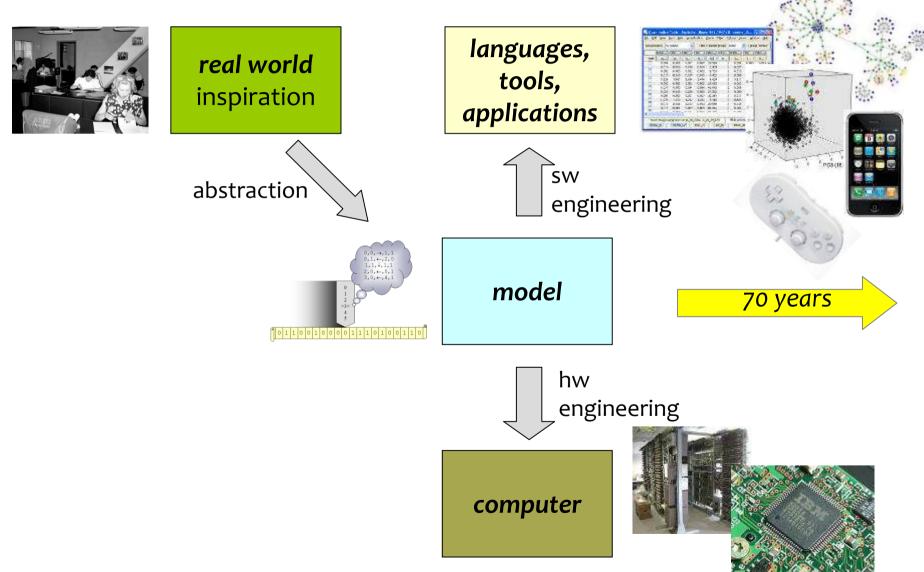


find natural fit to problem

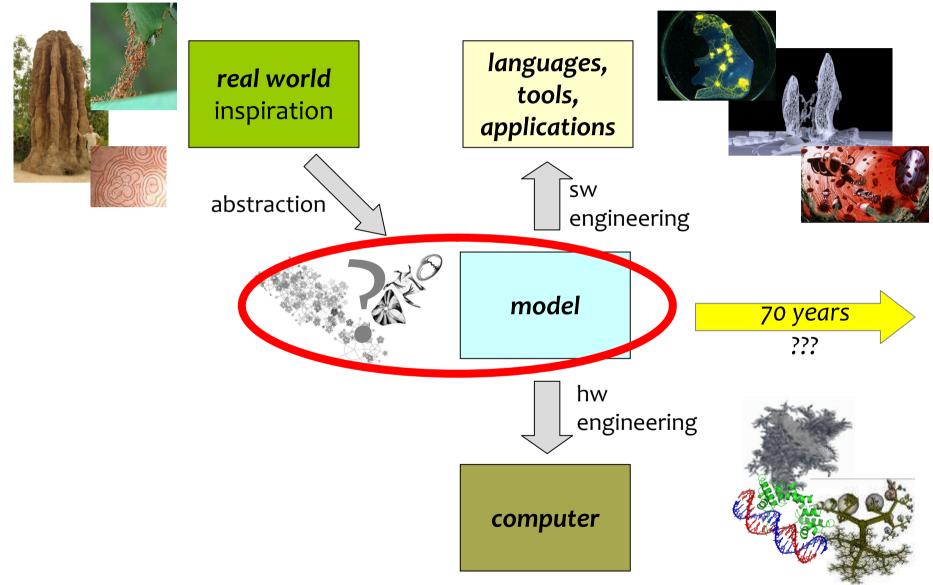


not here ...

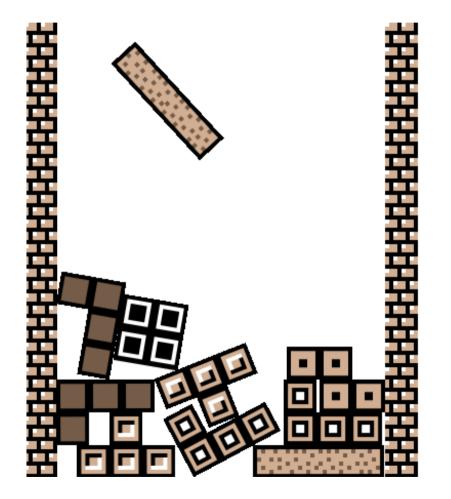
inspiration \rightarrow model \rightarrow computation



inspiration \rightarrow model \rightarrow computation

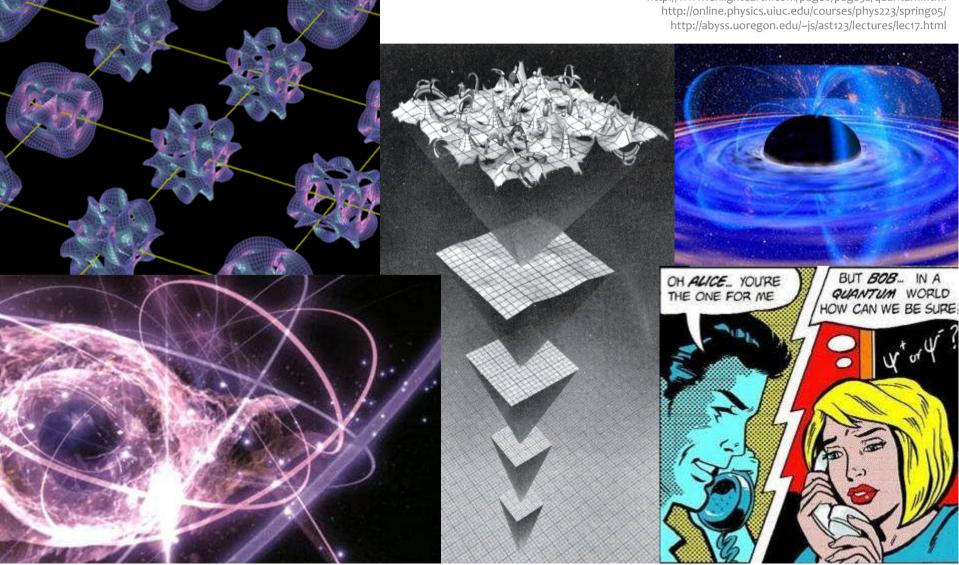


the wrong model

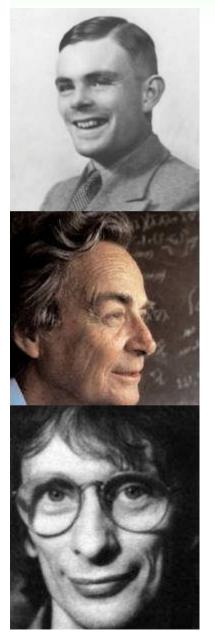


classical model captures too little ...

http://skepsisfera.blogspot.com/2010/10/about-testing-string-theory-by-analogy.html http://ocw.mit.edu/courses/physics/8-962-general-relativity-spring-2006/ http://www.enlightearth.com/page6/page52/quantum.html http://online.physics.uiuc.edu/courses/phys223/spring05/ http://abyss.uoregon.edu/~js/ast123/lectures/lec17.html



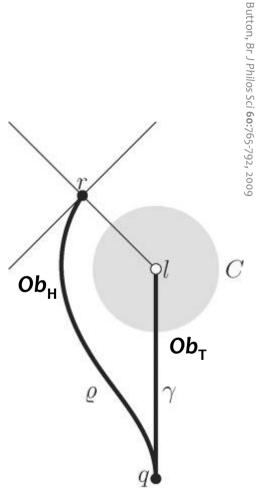
understanding quantum paper



Turing hoped that his abstracted-paper-tape model was so simple, so transparent and well defined, that it would not depend on any assumptions about physics that could conceivably be falsified, and therefore that it could become the basis of an abstract theory of computation that was independent of the underlying physics. 'He thought,' as Feynman once put it, 'that he understood paper.' But he was mistaken. Real, quantum-mechanical paper is wildly different from the abstract stuff that the Turing machine uses. The Turing machine is entirely classical [Deutsch, 1997]

Malament-Hogarth spacetime

- for implementing accelerating time
- solutions of **General Relativity** that allow
 - one observer Ob_T to experience infinite time
 - another observer, Ob_H, to perceive Ob_T's lifetime as finite
- Ob_T executes a Turing machine, printing "H" (or not)
 - and has an infinite amount of time to do this
- *Ob*_H observes whether "H" is printed or not
 - so knows, in a finite time, whether the machine halted or not



but some models capture too much ...

• *infinite* information in a real number

 $\pi =$

3.1415926535 8979323846 2643383279 5028841971 6939937510 5820974944 5923078164 0628620899 8628034825 3421170679 8214808651 3282306647 0938446095 5058223172 5359408128 4811174502 8410270193 8521105559 6446229489 5493038196 4428810975 6659334461 2847564823 3786783165 2712019091 ... 5 trillion more ...

e =

2.7182818284 5904523536 0287471352 6624977572 4709369995 9574966967 6277240766 3035354759 4571382178 5251664274 2746639193 2003059921 8174135966 2904357290 0334295260 5956307381 3232862794 3490763233 8298807531 9525101901 1573834187 9307021540 8914993488 4167509244 7614606680 ... a trillion more ...

fundamental constants of nature (2006)

c = 299~792~458 m s⁻¹

(exact)

 $\alpha = 7.297\;352\;5376\,\pm\,0.000\;000\;0050\times10^{-3}$

 \pm 0.000 000 068 %

 $e = 1.602\ 176\ 487\ \pm\ 0.000\ 000\ 040 \times 10^{-19}\ \mathrm{C}$

 $\pm \; 0.000 \; 002 \; 5 \; \%$

 $h = 6.626\ 068\ 96\ \pm\ 0.000\ 000\ 33\ \times\ 10^{-34}\ {
m J\ s}$

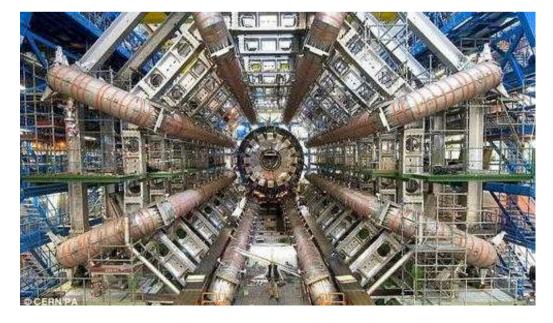
 \pm 0.000 005 %

 $G = 6.674\ 28\ \pm\ 0.000\ 67$ $\times\ 10^{-11}\ \mathrm{m^{3}\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-2}}$

 $\pm \ 0.01 \ \%$

ie, 10–12 decimal digits
 at best

- to get more places, you need a bigger ruler
- Large Hadron Collider : it's the collider that's large, not the hadrons!



if π were a physical constant...

• a real real number

3 1 4 1 5 9 265 35897

- π has been **calculated** to **5 trillion** d.p. : totally unphysical
- π to 39 d.p. gives the circumference of the observable universe with precision of the radius of a hydrogen atom
 - ie, π ≈ 3.1415926535 8979323846 2643383279 502884197
 - how could we measure it (much) more precisely than this?
 - without needing a ruler bigger than the universe?

not more, not less, but other

- the physical structure of the computer matters
 - computation is not purely mathematical
- quantum physics and relativity alter the model of computation
 - OTOH, infinite precision computation is unphysical
- so, what models of computation are suitable for "natural" physical computers?
 - here talking more about biology (slime moulds, termites, ...), rather than physics (space-time singularities, ...)

natural computing

• let's look at modelling biology :

It must be a biology that asserts the primacy of processes over events, of relationships over entities, and of development over structure.

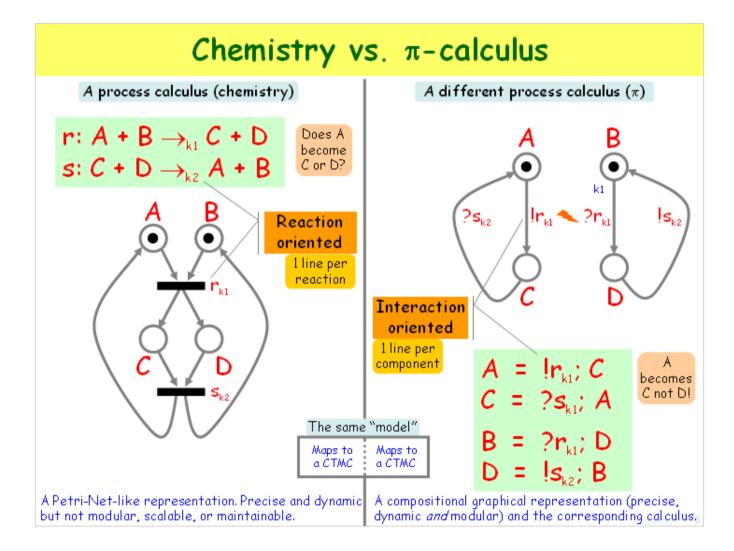


... [life] is not a thing but a process—a never-restingstream of events[Tim Ingold, 1990, of organism-centric biology]

• SO:

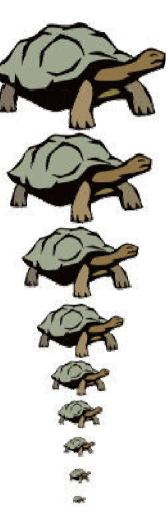
process / dynamics / relationships / development / trajectories *versus* substance / entities / events / states (things)

", "process" \Rightarrow process calculus?



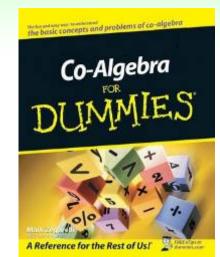
... maybe ...

- process = trace = (never-resting?) stream of events
- process algebra semantics based on non-wellfounded set theory (Anti-Foundation Axiom, AFA)
 - sets can have sets as elements, and so on, and the membership chain does not need to "bottom out"
 - infinite chains like $\dots \in x_3 \in x_2 \in x_1 \in x_0$
 - cycles like $x \in x$ or $x \in y \in x$
- well-foundedness = formalism of reductionism?
 - start from the "atoms" and **build up** the object from them
 - even "holistic" style of "break it down, build it up again"
 - have our scientific intuitions about reality, about how objects are "constructed", been skewed/mis-informed by the Foundation Axiom?



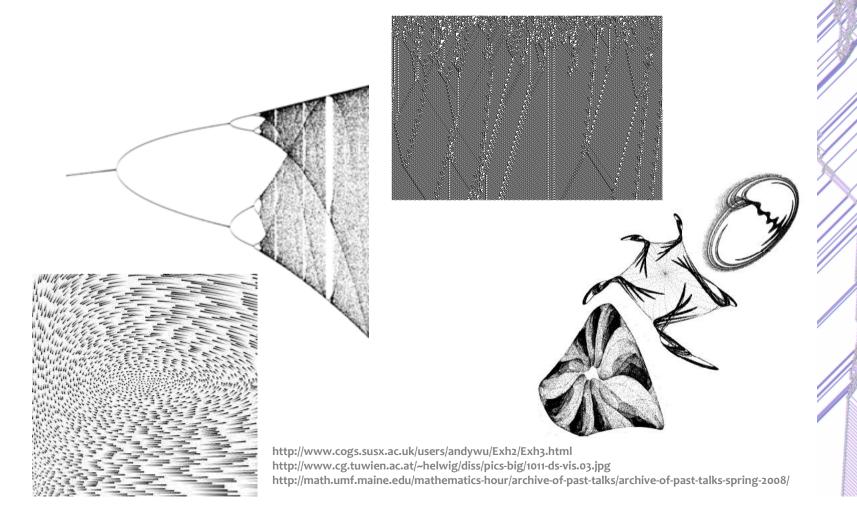
... but ...

- NWF set theory not so well understood
 - co-algebra, co-induction, ... not taught in kindergarten
 - need tutorial material, please!
- applications don't feel "natural" (to me, anyway!)
 - interactions are not first class entities
 - *cf* Reo coordination language
 - the real world doesn't deadlock
- closed to endogenous novelty (created by the processes)
 - eg, chemical reactions occurring by "atom" processes communicating on named *pre-defined* channels
 - no new kinds of processes or channels
 - no novel chemicals or reactions
 - no emergent processes



" 'dynamics" \Rightarrow dynamical systems?

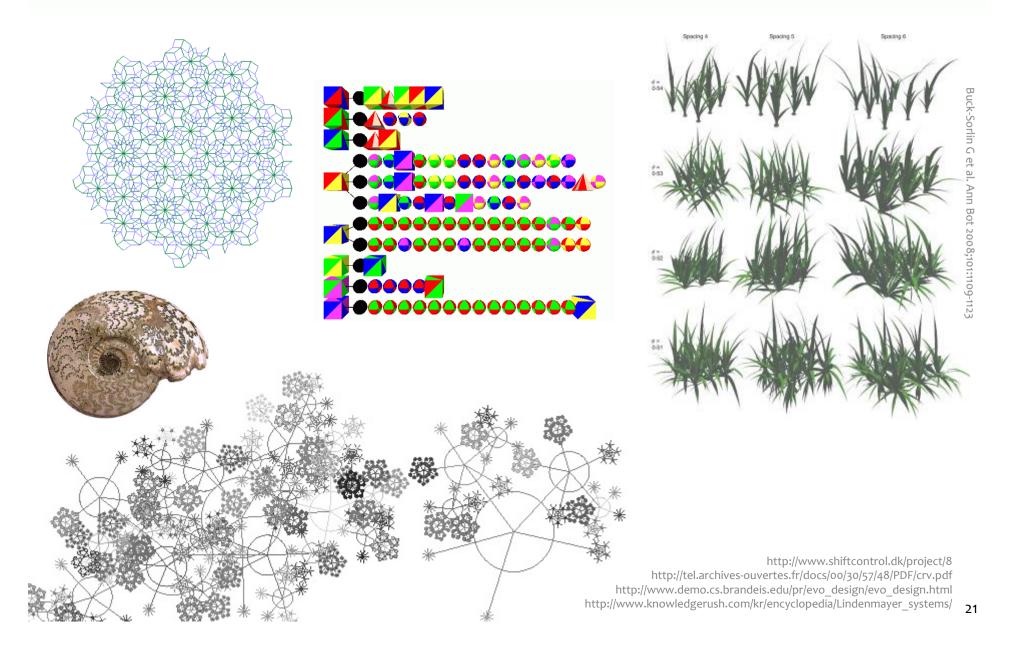
- trajectories, attractors, bifurcations, ...
- discrete and continuous dynamical systems



... maybe, but ...

- dual view: process/particle
 - fast timescale: everything is process = motion on an attractor
 - slow timescale: motion on an attractor behaves like an (emergent) particle
 - "An attractor functions as a symbol when it is observed . . . by a slow observer." [Abraham, 1987]
 - these particles could then form their own state space, with its own dynamics, giving rise to *multiple levels of emergence*
- but the mathematical theory doesn't support any of this
 - closed (no inputs/outputs, no coupling to environment)
 - static (pre-defined state space)
 - no endogenous growth or novelty
 - no meta-dynamics

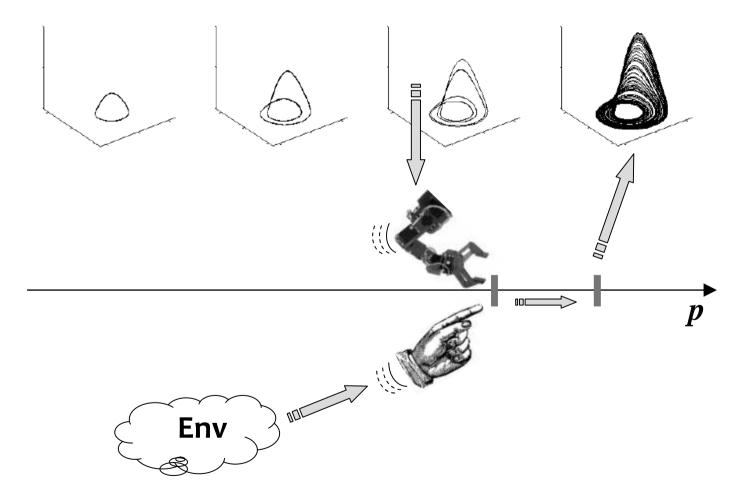
" 'development" \Rightarrow generative grammars?



... maybe, but ...

- grow state space ... all the time!
 - malloc(n) new data structures
 - new Obj(p) new objects
- L-systems, growth grammars : Lindenmeyer, Prusinkiewicz, ...
- P-systems, membrane computing : Păun, ...
- DSDS : Giavitto, Michel
 - Dynamical Systems with Dynamical Structure
- these still (mostly) for discrete state spaces
 - how do you "grow" a new continuous dimension in continuous time?
 - heterogeneous hybrid (continuous + discrete) state spaces needed
- the growth *rules* do not grow along with the space
 - the growing space should open up more possibilities

also needed : self-reference



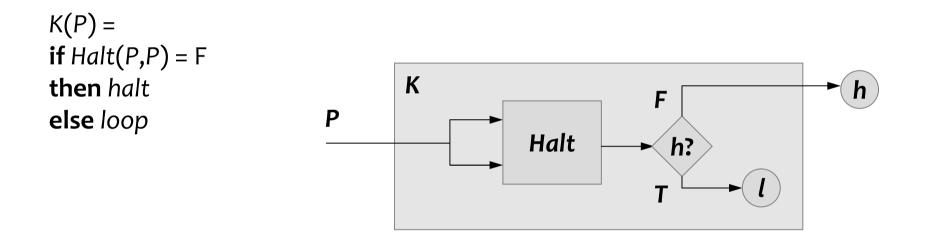
Halting problem

Halt(P,I) = halt(T), or loop(F)



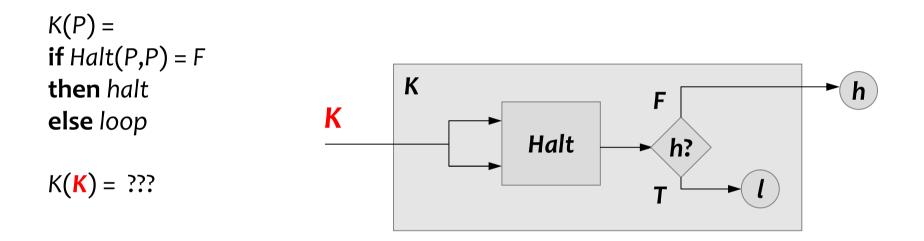
Halting problem

Halt(P,I) = halt(T), or loop(F)



Halting problem

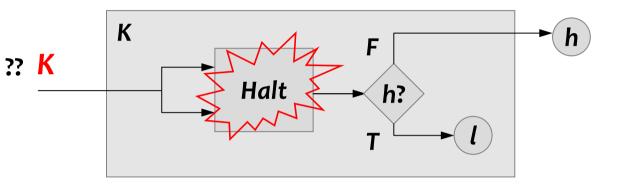
Halt(P,I) = halt(T), or loop(F)



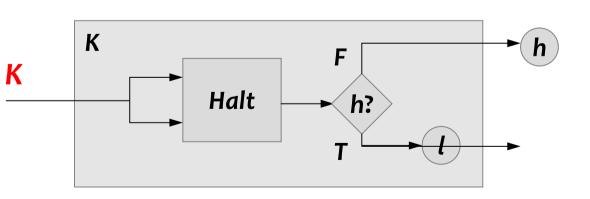
• self-application is crucial to this argument

umm ... what about Malament-Hogarth ?

 cannot self-apply a physical K



- Malement –Hogarth semantics of K is different
 - infinite loops"terminate"!
 - "forever" is relative



more self-reference in CS

- process algebras again (eg: CLOCK = tick \rightarrow CLOCK)
 - equation: c = < t, c >; solution: c = (t, t, t, t, ...)
 - co-induction: no base case
- self-reflection is crucial to intelligence
 - Hofstadter's "strange loops"
- CS is positively *awash* with self-reference

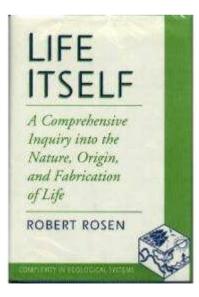


- but how can we have this in "natural" (embodied) systems?
 - isn't it essentially mathematical?
 - how to "self-apply" a slime mould?

Robert Rosen

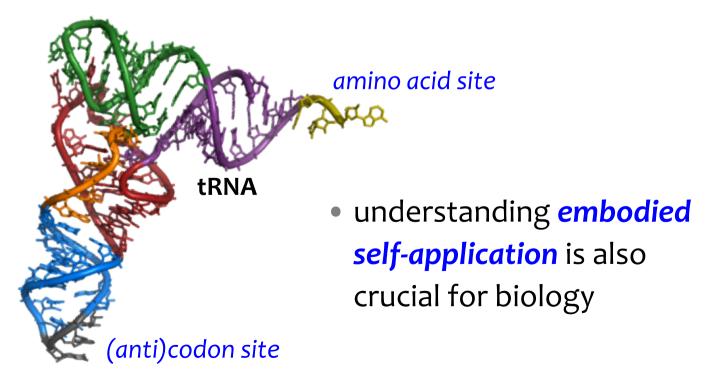
- the difference between an organism and a mechanism is that an organism "is closed to efficient causation", and a mechanism cannot be so closed
 - Aristotle's "efficient cause" = the cause that brings something about : life is self-defining, self-causing, autopoietic
 - simulations/programs cannot be, they require something outside the system to define them
 - arbitrary/non-grounded semantics
 - separation of program (virtual machine) and implementation (physical machine) semantics
 - life has only the one (physical) semantics



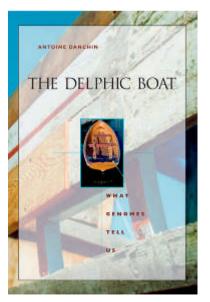


Antoine Danchin

- a level of *indirection* in the way the material objects of organisms represent their functionality
 - eg, essentially arbitrary mapping between codons and the amino acids they code for (eg, GCC → alanine, ...)
 - a virtual machine with arbitrary semantics?

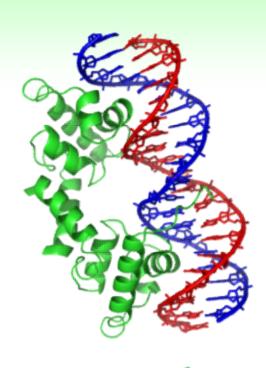






same kind of stuff

- what these biology arguments do show is that it is essential that the "data" (DNA codes) and "program" (protein/RNA machinery encoded on the DNA) are the "same kind of stuff" (chemicals)
 - the protein/RNA machines include those that regulate, express and copy the DNA
 - so they can modify the DNA, and hence themselves
 - "self-modifying code", self-programmable VM, crucial in biology
 - also crucial for natural computation using these concepts?



wanted : formalisms, languages, tools for...

process

- dynamic stream of events, with first class interactions, without deadlock
- dynamics
 - trajectories, attractors, bifurcations, ...
- openness / novelty
 - interaction with environment, coupling to emergence
- growth / meta-dynamics
 - hybrid continuous and discrete systems
 - homeorhesis / self-repair
- self-application / self-reflection
 - role of embodiment and abstraction / "same stuff"

