#### Randomly walking with PDP systems

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## Membrane Computing







#### • Cell-like membrane systems (P systems)





- Cell-like membrane systems (P systems)
- Tissue-like membrane systems (Tissue P systems)





- Cell-like membrane systems (P systems)
- Tissue-like membrane systems (Tissue P systems)
- Spiking Neural P systems (SNP systems)





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- P colonies





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- . . .





#### Ecosystems





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- Ecosystems
  - Bearded vultures





- Ecosystems
  - Bearded vultures
  - Pyrenean chamois





Ecosystems
 Bearded vultures
 Pyrenean chamois
 Zebra mussel





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 Bearded vultures
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Giant panda





- Ecosystems
  - Bearded vultures
  - Pyrenean chamois
  - Zebra mussel
  - Giant panda
- Physics





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Stern-Gerlach





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  - Stern-Gerlach Uranium 238 decay





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#### • Random process







- Random process
- *n*-dimensional







- Random process
- *n*-dimensional
- Interesting properties







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  - Pascal's triangle (1d)







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  - Fractals (> 1d)







- Random process
- *n*-dimensional
- Interesting properties
  - Pascal's triangle (1d)
  - Markov chain
  - Fractals (> 1d)
  - Wiener process (Brownian motion)







#### • We want to model *n*-dimensional random walk processes





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- $\rightarrow\,$  We start from the beginning





- $\bullet$  We want to model  $\mathit{n}\textsc{-}dimensional$  random walk processes
- $\rightarrow\,$  We start from the beginning  $\rightarrow$  1 and 2-dimensional









- $\mu = [ ]_1$
- $\mathcal{M}_1 =$
- $\mathcal{R}_1 =$







• 
$$\Pi = (\Gamma, \mu, \mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{R}_1)$$
  
•  $\Gamma = \{e_i \mid 0 \le i \le N - 1\}$ 



• 
$$\mu = [ ]_1$$









• 
$$\mu = [ ]_1$$
  
•  $\mathcal{M}_1 = \{ e_i \mid 0 \le i \le N - 1 \}$   
•  $\mathcal{R}_1 =$ 

$$e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_N$$





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# $1\mathsf{D} \mathsf{ model}$

• 
$$\Pi = (\Gamma, \mu, \mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{R}_1)$$
  
•  $\Gamma = \{e_i \mid 0 \le i \le N - 1\} \cup$   
 $\{a_{i,j} \mid 0 \le i \le N - 1, 0 \le$   
 $j \le n_0\}$   
•  $\mu = []_1$   
•  $\mathcal{M}_1 = \{e_i \mid 0 \le i \le N - 1\}$   
•  $\mathcal{R}_1 =$   
 $[e_i \to a_{i,j}]_1$   
 $M_1 = \{e_i \mid 0 \le i \le N - 1\}$   
 $[e_i \to a_{i,j}]_1$   
 $N \text{ particles}$   
 $\eta = 1$   
 $a_{1,\lfloor n_0/2 \rfloor}$   
 $a_{2,\lfloor n_0/2 \rfloor}$   
 $\dots$   
 $a_{N,\lfloor n_0/2 \rfloor}$ 

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# $1\mathsf{D} \mathsf{ model}$

• 
$$\Pi = (\Gamma, \mu, \mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{R}_1)$$
  
•  $\Gamma = \{e_i \mid 0 \le i \le N - 1\} \cup$   
 $\{a_{i,j} \mid 0 \le i \le N - 1, 0 \le$   
 $j \le n_0\}$   
•  $\mu = []_1$   
•  $\mathcal{M}_1 = \{e_i \mid 0 \le i \le N - 1\}$   
•  $\mathcal{R}_1 =$   
 $[e_i \to a_{i,j}]_1 \xrightarrow{[a_{i,j}]_1} \xrightarrow{1/2} [a_{i,j+1}]_1$   
 $[a_{i,j}]_1 \xrightarrow{1/2} [a_{i,j-1}]_1$   
 $A_{i,\lfloor n_0/2 \rfloor - 1}$   
 $A_{i,\lfloor n_0/2 \rfloor - 1}$ 





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• 
$$\Pi = (\Gamma, \mu, \mathcal{M}_{1}, \mathcal{R}_{1})$$
• 
$$\Gamma = \{e_{i} \mid 0 \leq i \leq N-1\} \cup \{a_{i,j,k} \mid 0 \leq i \leq N-1, 0 \leq j \leq n_{0}-1, 0 \leq k \leq n_{1}-1\}$$
• 
$$\mu = []_{1}$$
• 
$$\mathcal{M}_{1} = \{e_{i} \mid 0 \leq i \leq N-1\}$$
• 
$$\mathcal{R}_{1} = [e_{i} \rightarrow a_{i,j,k}]_{1} \begin{bmatrix} a_{i,j,k} \\ 1 \\ a_{i,j,k} \end{bmatrix}_{1} \frac{1/4}{2} \begin{bmatrix} a_{i,j-1,k} \\ 1 \\ a_{i,j,k} \end{bmatrix}_{1} \frac{1/4}{2} \begin{bmatrix} a_{i,j,k+1} \\ 1 \\ a_{i,j,k} \end{bmatrix}_{1} \frac{1/4}{2} \begin{bmatrix} a_{i,j,k+1} \\ 1 \\ a_{i,j,k-1} \end{bmatrix}$$
• 
$$a_{i,j-1,k}$$



Instead of 
$$\left[ e_i \rightarrow a_{i,\lfloor n_0/2 \rfloor} \right]_1$$
, ?





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#### Instead of $[e_i \rightarrow a_{i,\lfloor n_0/2 \rfloor}]_1$ , • Fixed position (initial cell, final cell)





# Instead of $\left[ e_i \rightarrow a_{i,\lfloor n_0/2 \rfloor} \right]_1$ ,

- Fixed position (initial cell, final cell)
- Experiment position





# Instead of $\left[ e_i \rightarrow a_{i,\lfloor n_0/2 \rfloor} \right]_1$ ,

- Fixed position (initial cell, final cell)
- Experiment position
- Random initialization





## Simulation



1-dimensional simulation (10 particles,  $n_0 = 100$ , 1000 steps)







1 dimension, 20 particles, 1000 steps







1 dimension, 50 particles, 1000 steps







RENDAD OF











#### • Initial framework for experiments (Variants, Brownian motion...)





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- Initial framework for experiments (Variants, Brownian motion...)
- Benchmark for performance and calibration of simulators





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- Automatic generation





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- Automatic generation
- Modelling of other processes





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