

# Faulty cellular automata: reliable computations in finite and infinite time.

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  - Storing information in a faulty medium
  - Robust universal computation
- 3 Gács' technique of robust self-simulation
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  - 1D intrinsically universal faulty CA
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*Faulty CA:*

Let  $A$  be a deterministic CA. A PCA  $\mathcal{A}$  is called an  $\epsilon$ -perturbation of  $A$  if

$$\mathcal{A}(\cdot) = \begin{cases} A(\cdot), & \text{with prob } \geq 1 - \epsilon, \\ \text{whatever,} & \text{with prob } \leq \epsilon. \end{cases}$$



## Why faulty CA? What is it all about?

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- Do you have problems that can be solved with these techniques?
- Do you have new techniques to solve these open problems?

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**A weak property:** There exist two initial configuration  $\mathcal{I}_0$  and  $\mathcal{I}_1$  and  $\delta > 0$  such that for all steps  $t$  (a finite version: for  $t < \exp\{n\}$ )

$$\text{dist}(\mathcal{A}_\epsilon^t(\mathcal{I}_0), \mathcal{A}_\epsilon^t(\mathcal{I}_1)) > \delta$$

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**A somewhat stronger property:** There exist two different  $\mathcal{A}_\epsilon$ -invariant measures  $\mu_0$  and  $\mu_1$ .

**Toom theorem:** There exists a deterministic CA on  $\{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{Z}^2}$  such that small enough  $\epsilon$ , for all  $\epsilon$ -perturbations  $\mathcal{A}$  of this automaton a *natural property* holds: if we start with the initial configuration  $\mathcal{I}_0$  (all zeros) or  $\mathcal{I}_1$  (all ones), then for each step  $t$ , for each cell  $(i, j)$

$$\text{Prob}[(\mathcal{A}^t(\mathcal{I}_0))_{ij} = 0] > 1 - O(\epsilon),$$

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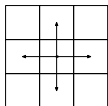
**A weaker corollary:** There exist two initial configuration  $\mathcal{I}_0$  (all zeros) and  $\mathcal{I}_1$  (all ones) and  $\delta > 0$  such that for all steps  $t$

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**A somewhat stronger corollary:** There exist two different  $\mathcal{A}_\epsilon$ -invariant measures  $\mu_0$  (most cells are 0) and  $\mu_1$  (most cells are 1).

Isn't **the Toom theorem** trivial? Let's take the majority vote

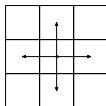
$$A(i, j, t+1) = \text{maj}\{A(i, j, t), A(i+1, j, t), A(i-1, j, t), A(i, j+1, t), A(i, j-1, t)\}$$



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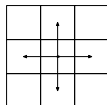


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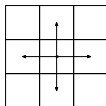


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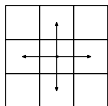
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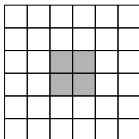
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Well, *maybe* it works... But this is still an open problem!

What is wrong with the symmetric *majority* rule? It does not erode an island of 1-s in the ocean of 0-s.



The idea of Andrei Toom: take **NEC** majority:

$$\text{NEC}(i, j, t + 1) = \text{majority}\{A(i, j, t), A(i + 1, j, t), A(i, j + 1, t)\}$$



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Every island of 1-s in the ocean of 0-s shrinks.

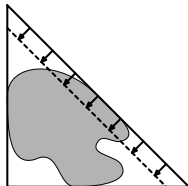
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Every island of 1-s in the ocean of 0-s shrinks. Moreover, it shrinks in *fast*. (Remember the slides of Lise Ponselet!)



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- small islands with a small clean “security zones” around,
- larger islands with a larger “security zones”,
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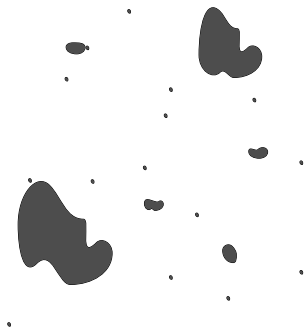
- small islands with a small clean “security zones” around,
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**Step 2 (combinatorial):**

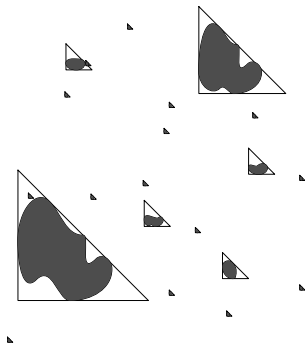
- small islands shrink without interacting with other islands,
- larger islands shrink without interacting with other islands,
- huge islands shrink without interacting with other islands,
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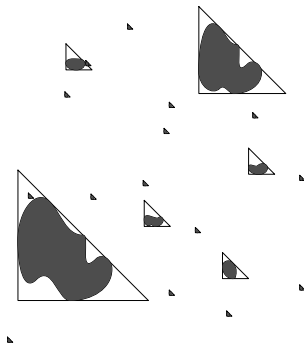
Metaphorical picture of **Step 1**: split faults into isolated islands



Metaphorical picture of **Step 2**: the Toom rule shrinks islands



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**Conclusion:** Only small neighborhoods of islands are affected by the random faults. Information about the initial state is kept forever.

Extensions of this technique:

- Finite case (torus  $\mathbb{Z}_n^2$ ): The initial information is kept until a too large islands of errors comes.
- More accurate bounds for the finite case.
- A large class of other *eroders* that work similar to the NEC majority.

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- Other invariant measures for an  $\epsilon$ -perturbation of the NEC majority?

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**Remark 1:** The fine version of the construction also works fine.

**Remark 2:** Essentially we *repeat* the argument from the Toom theorem. We cannot (?) use Toom's theorem as a black box.

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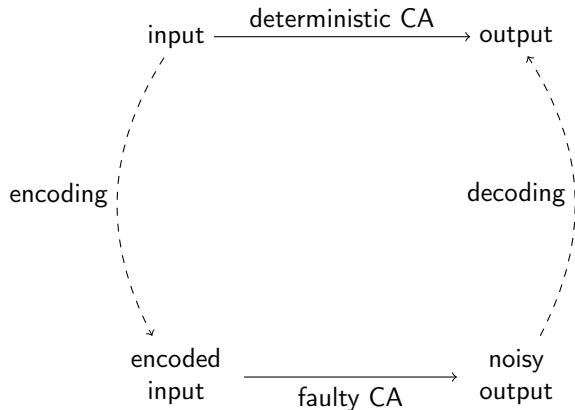
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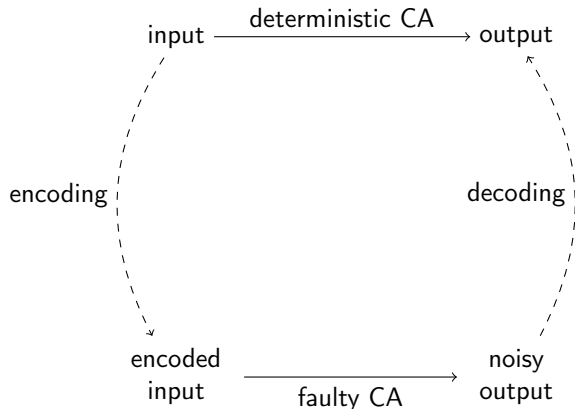
**Under the hood of Gács' construction:**

- Each cell “knows” its coordinates in the block and “counts” its steps in the loop. Self-correction *à la* Toom maintains the correct information about coordinates and the counter.
- Self-referential constriction *à la* Kleene provides self-simulation.
- Simple duplication helps to suppress small islands of errors.

## Pitfalls of "robust simulation"

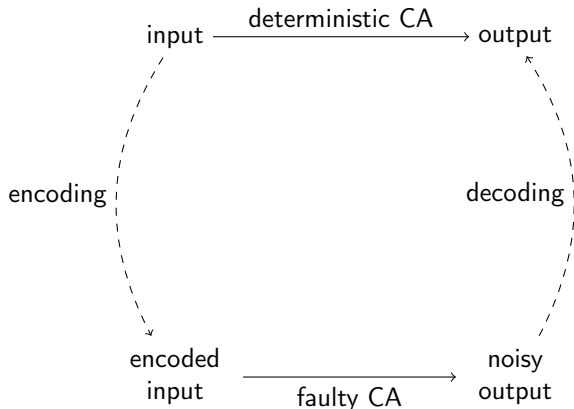


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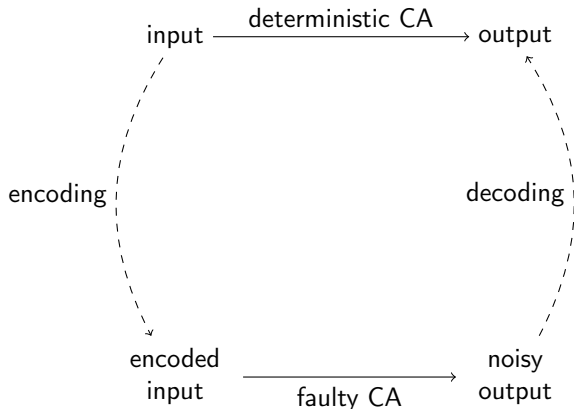
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**Open problem:** How to define robust simulation for an infinite medium?

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... the same idea as in 2D, but without ~~the cat~~ Toom's rule!

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In the infinite case: a counter-example to the *positive rate conjecture* (a faulty 1D automata keeps the initial information forever).

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- Each cell “knows” its coordinates in the block and “counts” its steps in the loop. ~~Self-correction á la Toom~~
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**Beyond this talk:** an automata á la Gács can keep information with positive density ( $O(1)$  bits/cell).

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## Several questions remain:

- A simpler construction of a nonergodic faulty CA in 1D.
- Reliable computations in infinite medium: find the “right” definition.
- “Smooth” universality: can a faulty CA be intrinsically universal for PCA's in any reasonable sense? [cf. Arrighi-Schabanel-Theyssier'12]

Merci de votre attention !