

# A Biologically Inspired Model with Fusion and Clonation of Membranes

Giorgio Delzanno\* and Laurent Van Begin\*\*

\*DISI, University of Genova

\*\*Universite' Libre de Bruxelles

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# Motivations and goals

- New computational models with biologically inspired concepts, data structures, and operations
  - membrane, fusion, clonation/division
- **Expressive power** of the new models
- **Verification methods** for their qualitative analysis
- Comparison with standard concurrency models like Petri Nets and Process Algebra

# Contents of the Talk

- Basics on P-systems
- Extension with fusion and creation
- Computational properties:
  - Reachability, Boundedness, and Coverability
- (Un)decidability results
- Conclusions

# P-systems

*Abstract model of the living cell*

**G. Paun. Computing with membranes, JCSS 61(1), 2000**

# A P-system consists of

## Membranes

- Hierarchically structured set of named containers
- Membranes contains multisets of objects

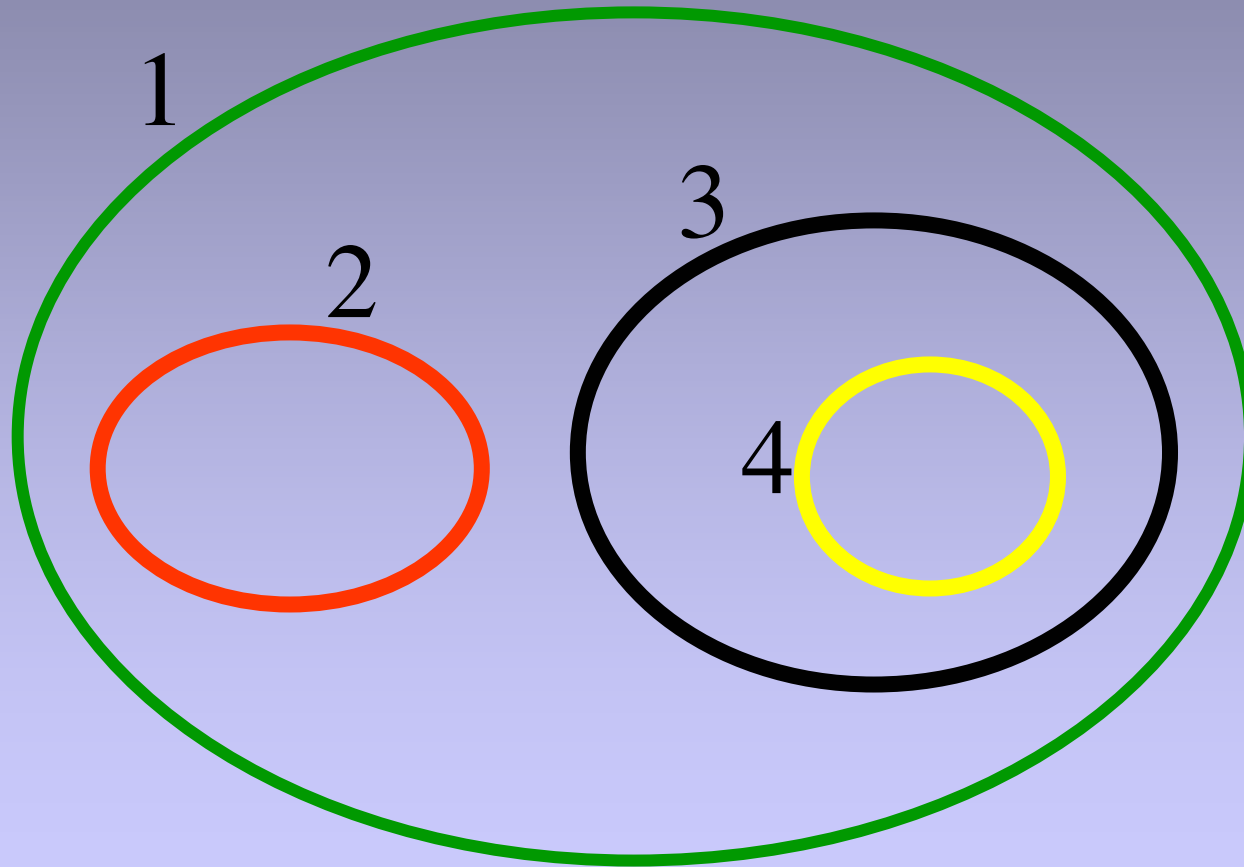
## Objects

- Elementary particles (symbol objects)
- Strings (word objects)

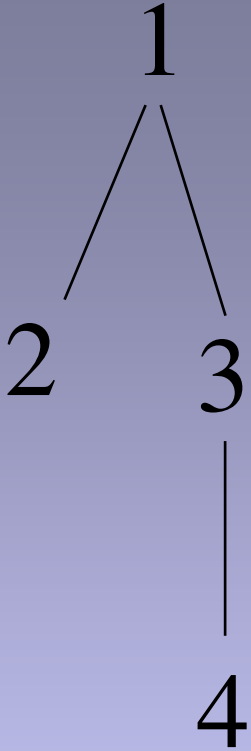
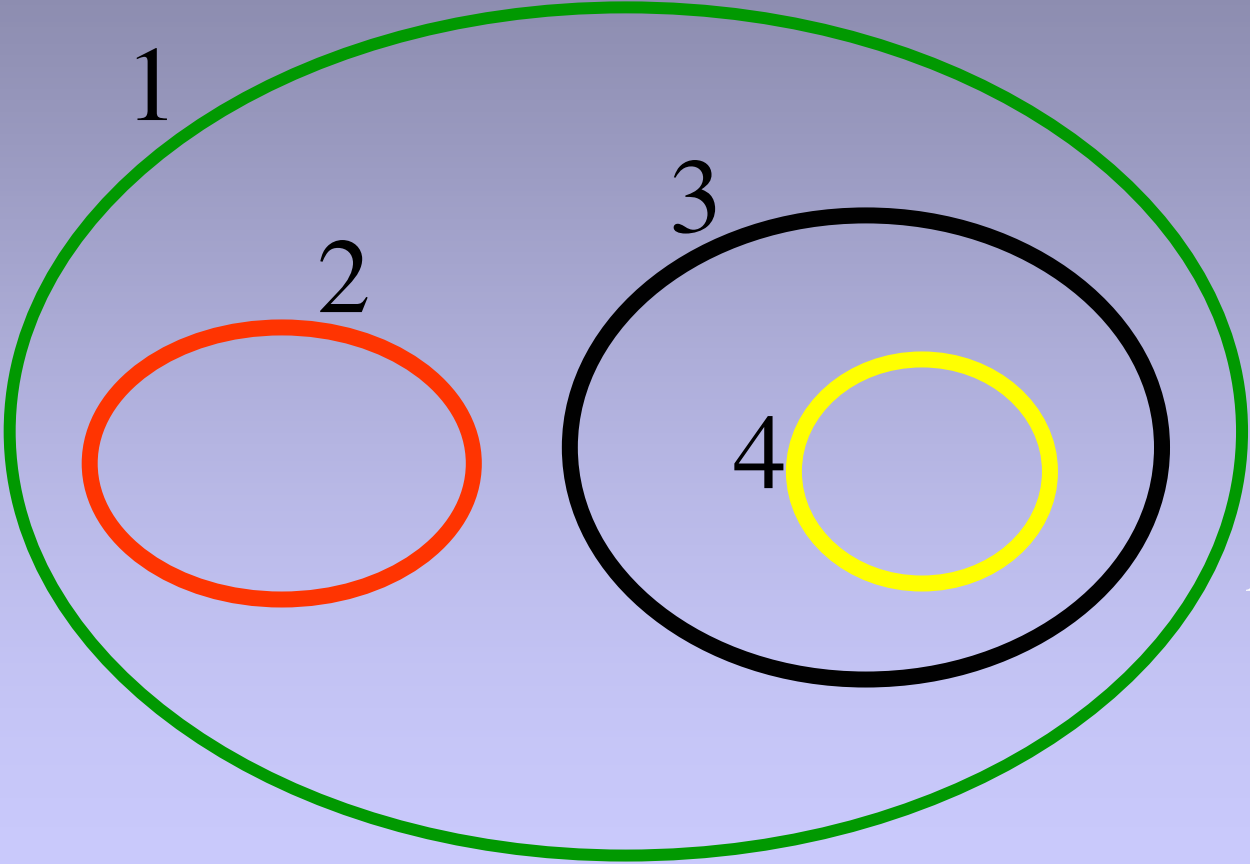
## Rules

- To distribute objects across membranes

# Membranes

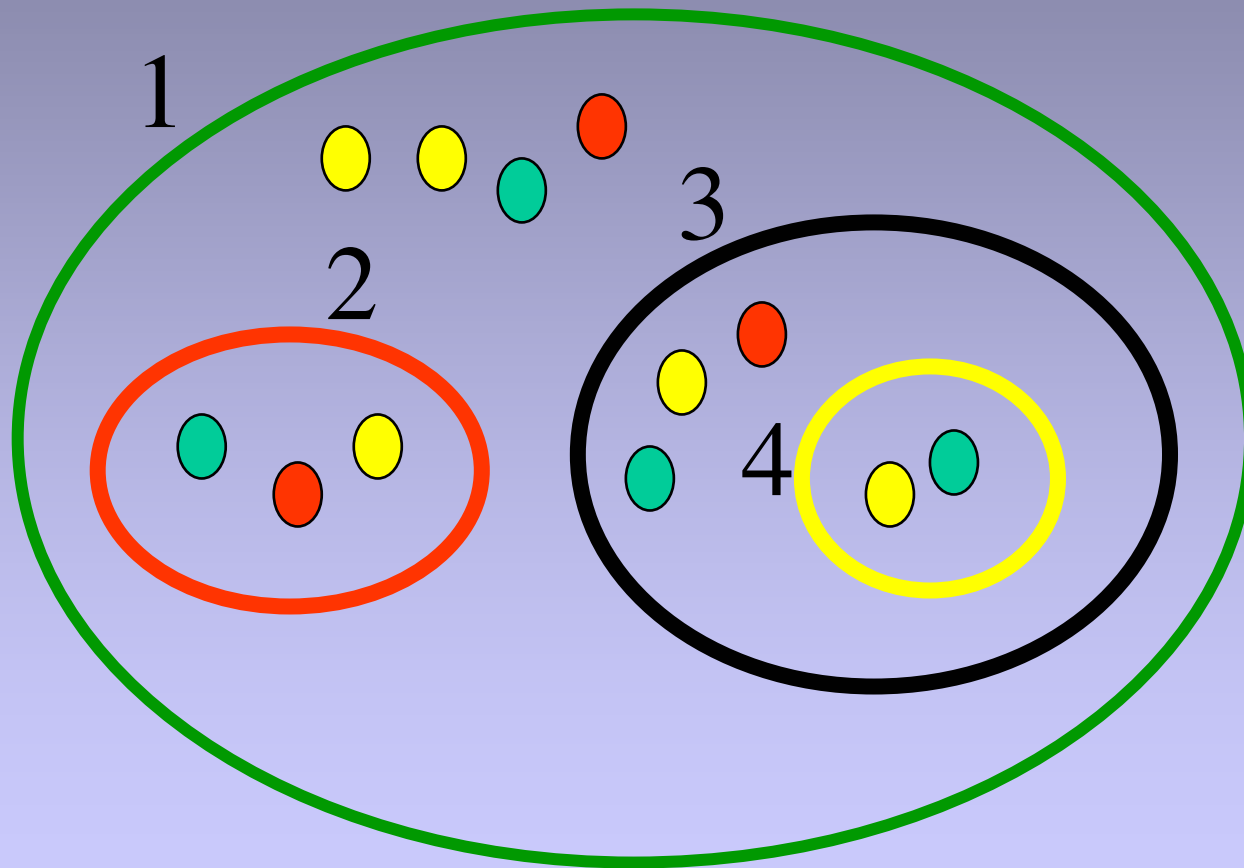


# Membranes



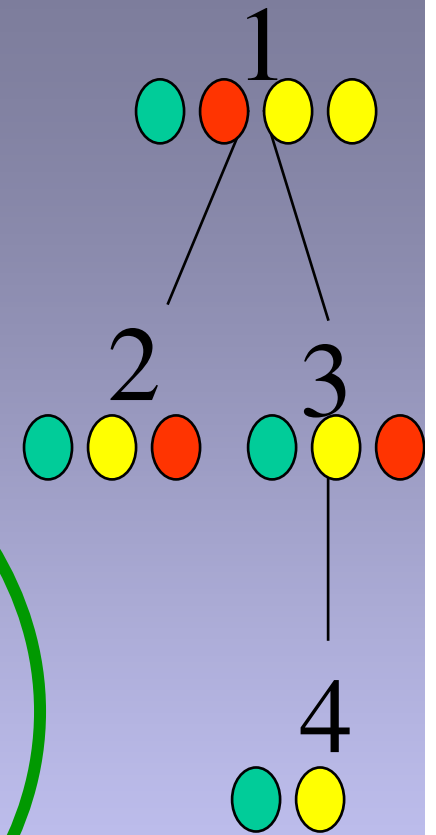
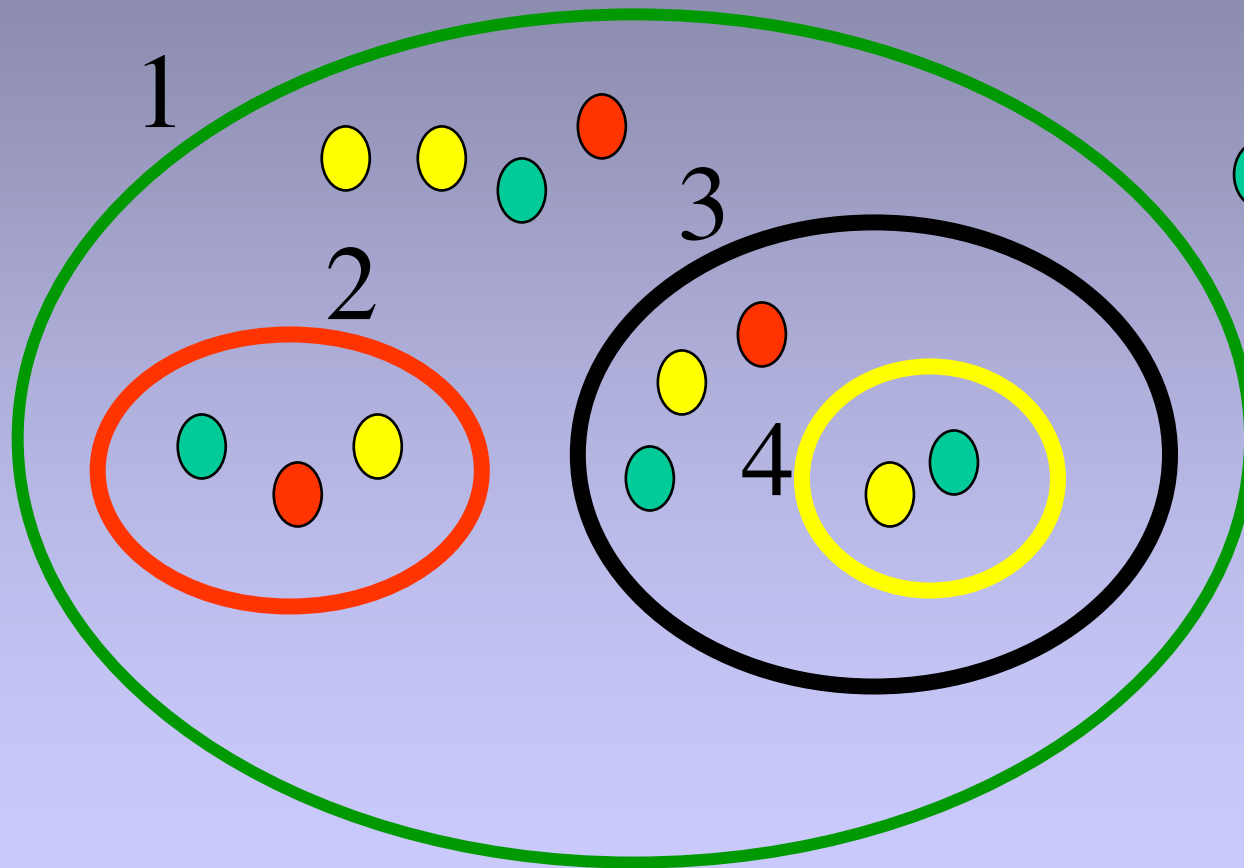
*Labelled tree!*

# Objects





# Objects



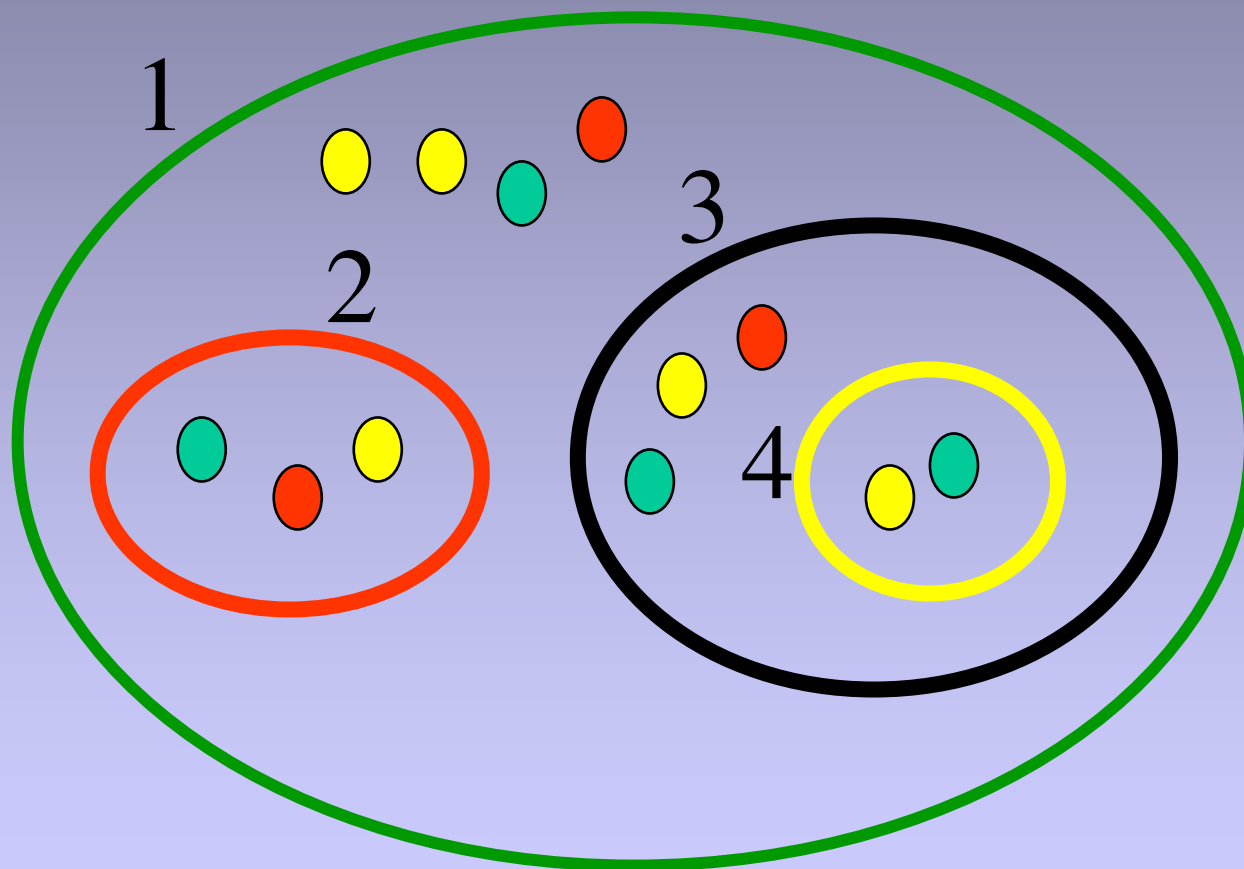
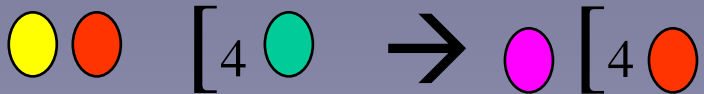
*Multisets are associated to nodes*

# Boundary Rules

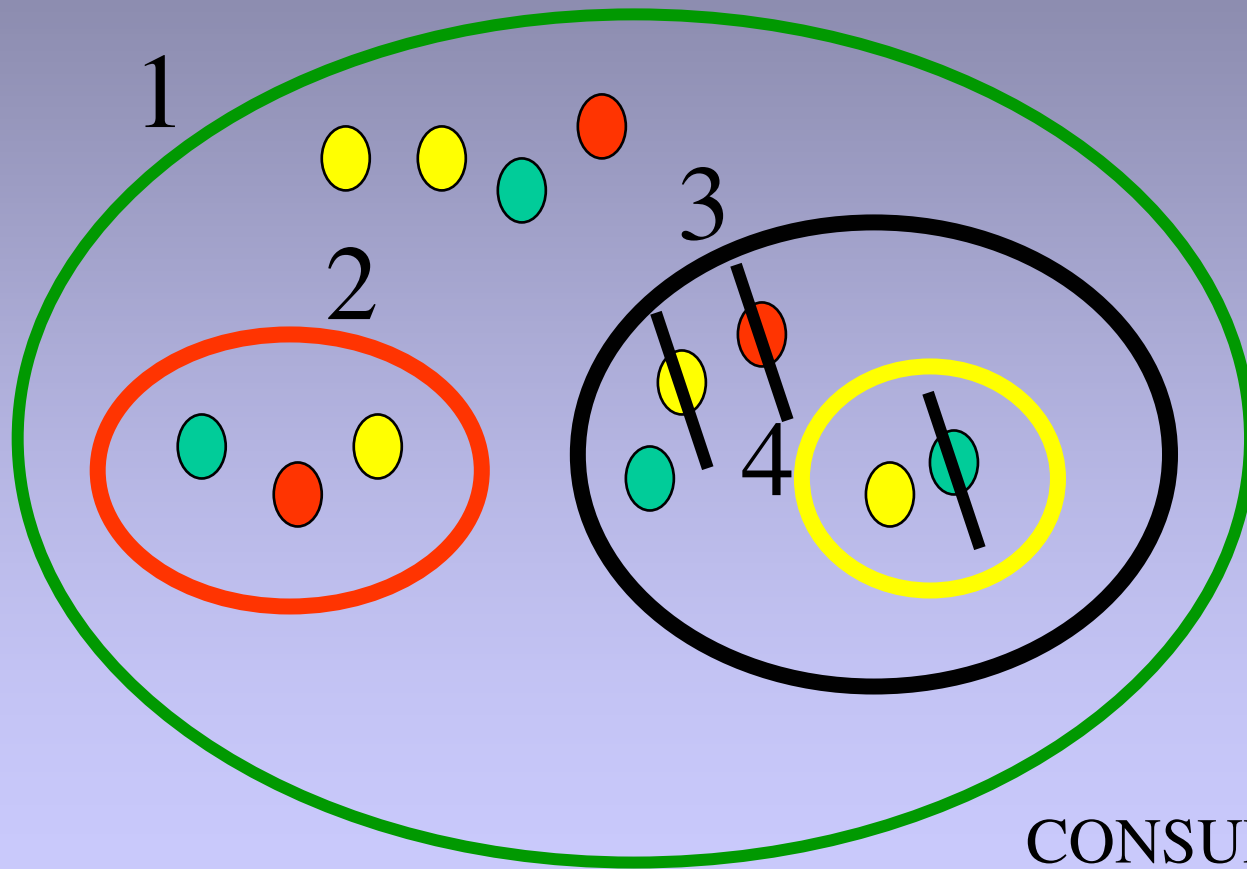
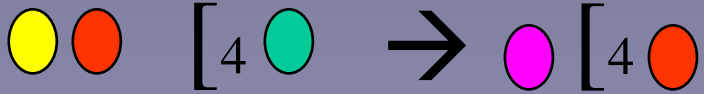
$$w [i v \rightarrow z [i t$$

- $w (v)$  = objects that are consumed  
outside (inside) membrane  $i$
- $z (t)$  = objects that are created  
outside (inside) membrane  $i$

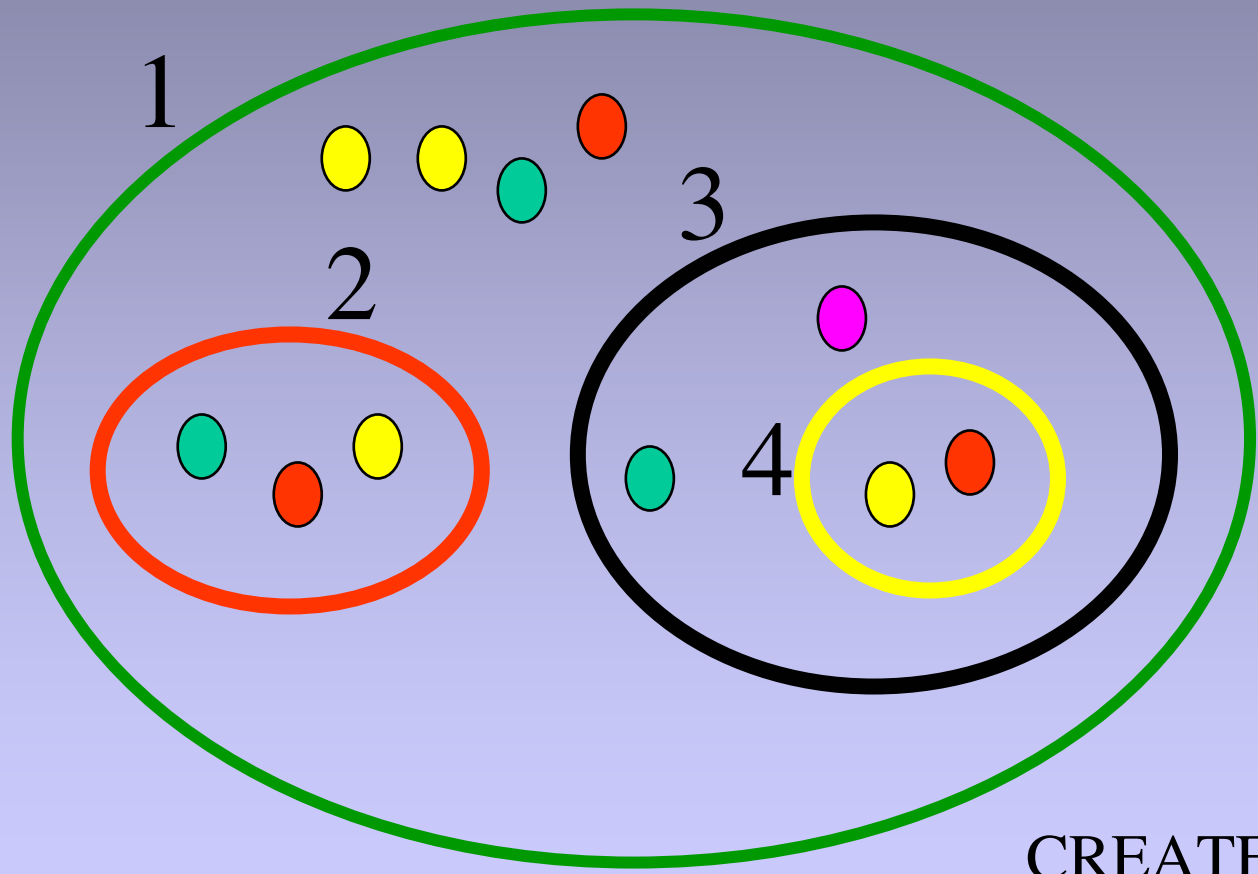
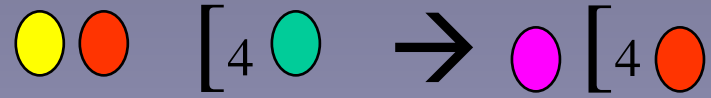
Example



Example



Example



# Computational Power

- P-systems with symbol objects and **maximal parallelism** are **Turing powerful**
- P-systems with symbol objects and **interleaving semantics** (PB systems) are equivalent to **Petri nets**

**[BM02] Bernardini-Manca. P systems with boundary rules. WMC 2002.**

**[DF03] Dal Zilio-Formenti. On the dynamics of PB systems WMC 2003**

PBFC systems  
*PB-systems with  
Fusion and Creation Rules*

*Fusion*



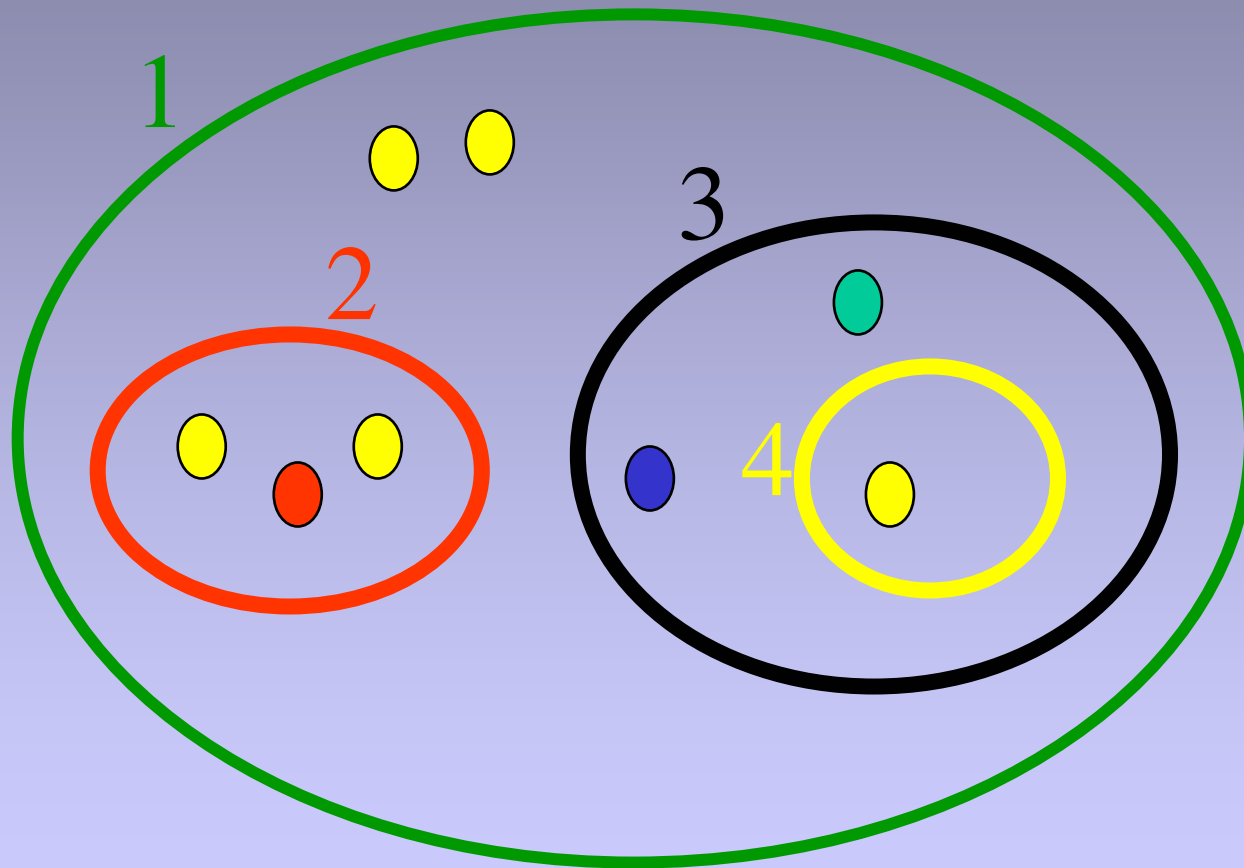
# Fusion Rules

$$[i \ w \quad [j \ v \ \rightarrow \ [k \ z$$




- Membrane  $i$  and  $j$  are merged into membrane  $k$
- $w$  ( $v$ ) = objects that are consumed **inside** membrane  $i$  and  $j$
- $z$  = objects that are created **inside** membrane  $k$

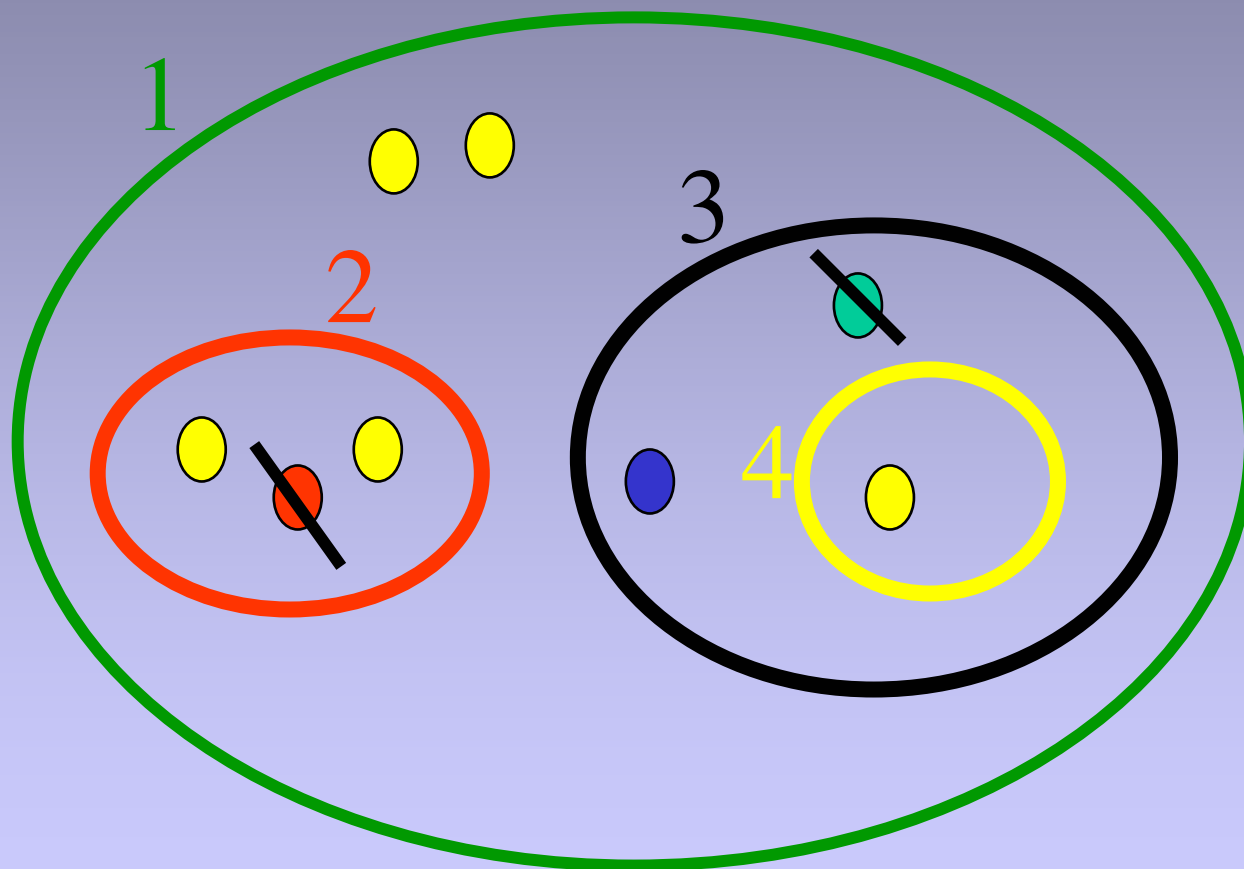
Example

$$[2 \text{ red}] [3 \text{ teal}] \rightarrow [5 \text{ pink}]$$



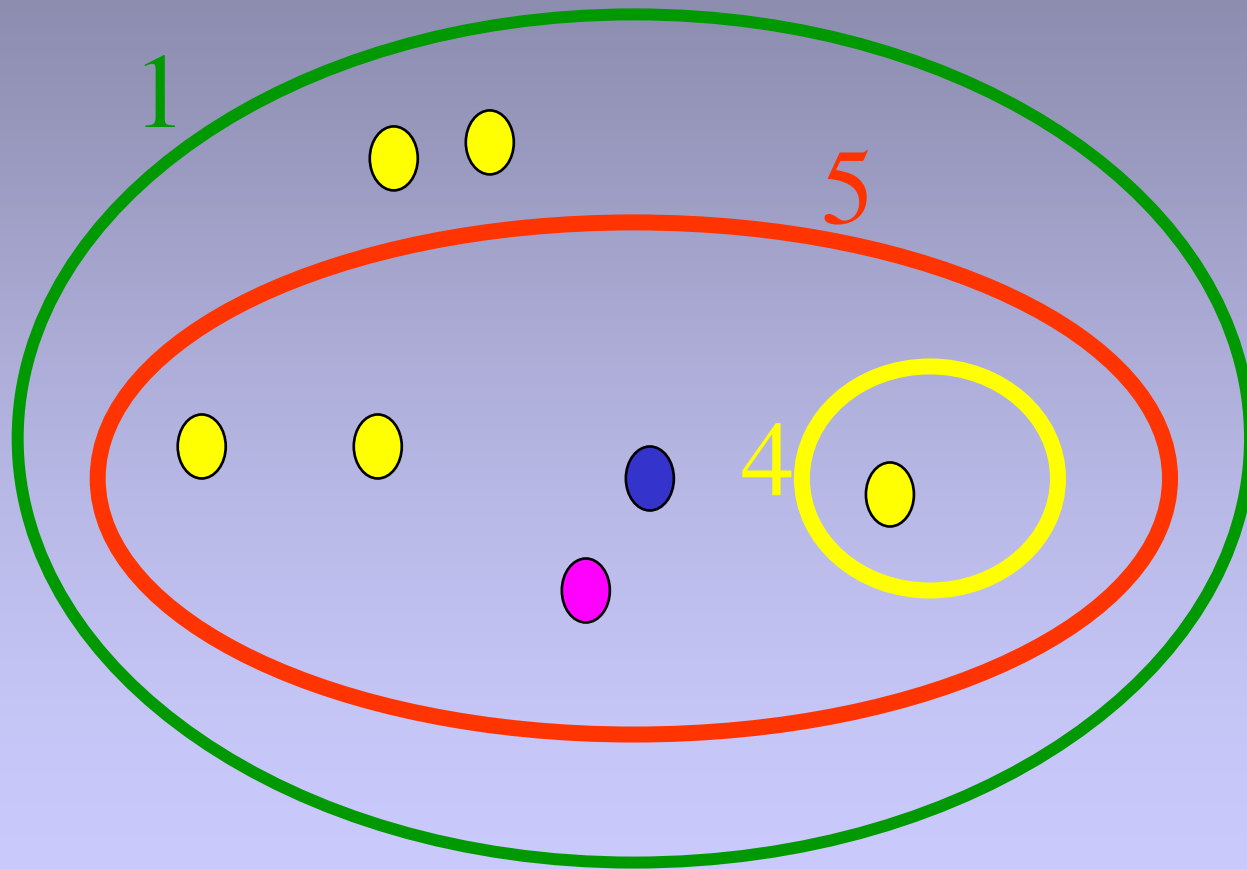
Example

[2  [3  → [5 



Example

$$[2 \text{ (red circle)} \quad [3 \text{ (teal circle)} \rightarrow [5 \text{ (magenta circle)}$$



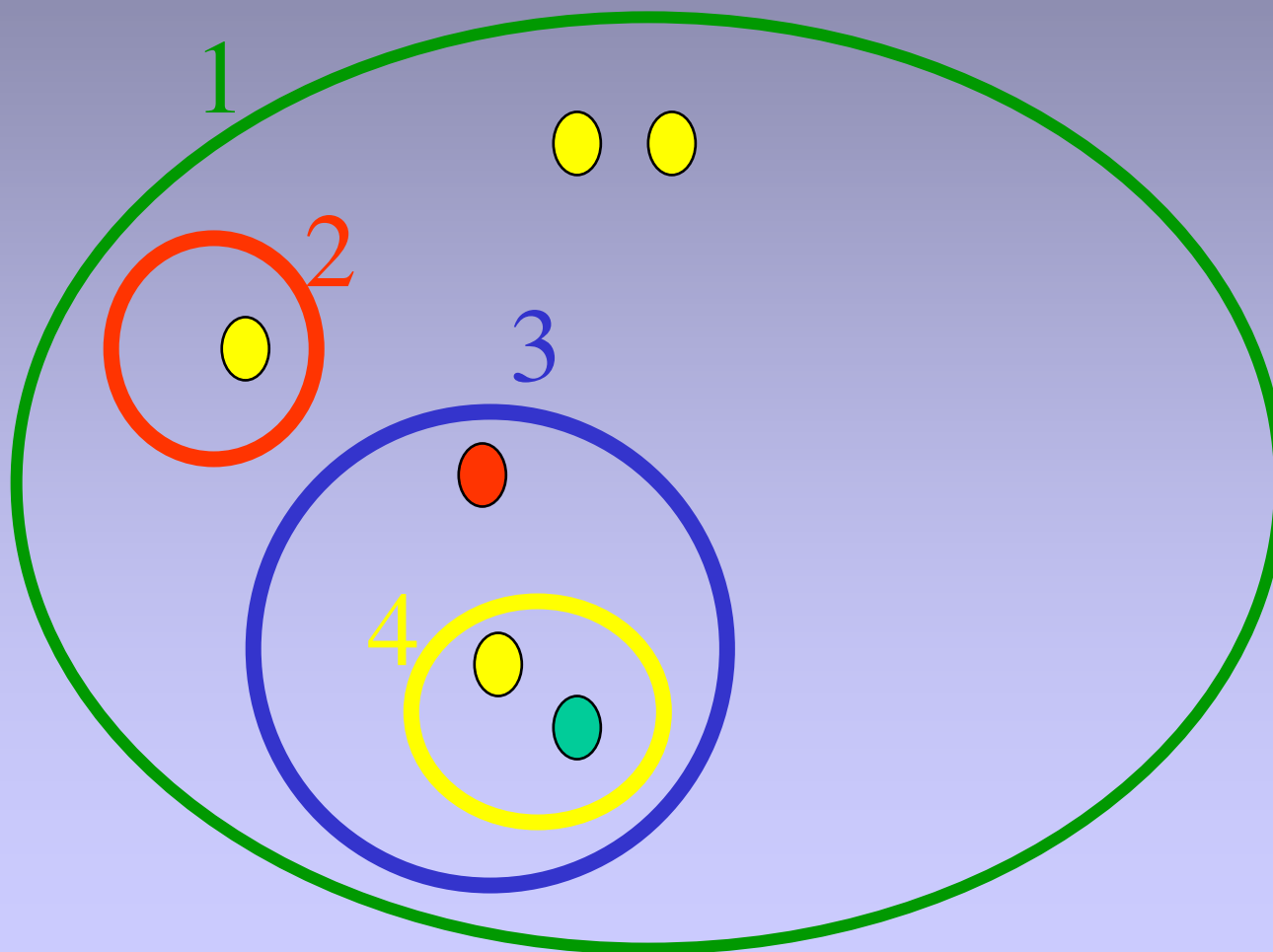
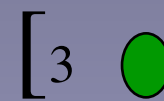
# *Clonation*

# Clonation Rules

$$[i \ w \rightarrow [i \ v \quad [i \ z$$

- Membrane  $i$  is duplicated
- $w$  = objects that are consumed **inside** membrane  $i$
- $v$  and  $z$  = objects that are created **inside** the two copies

Example



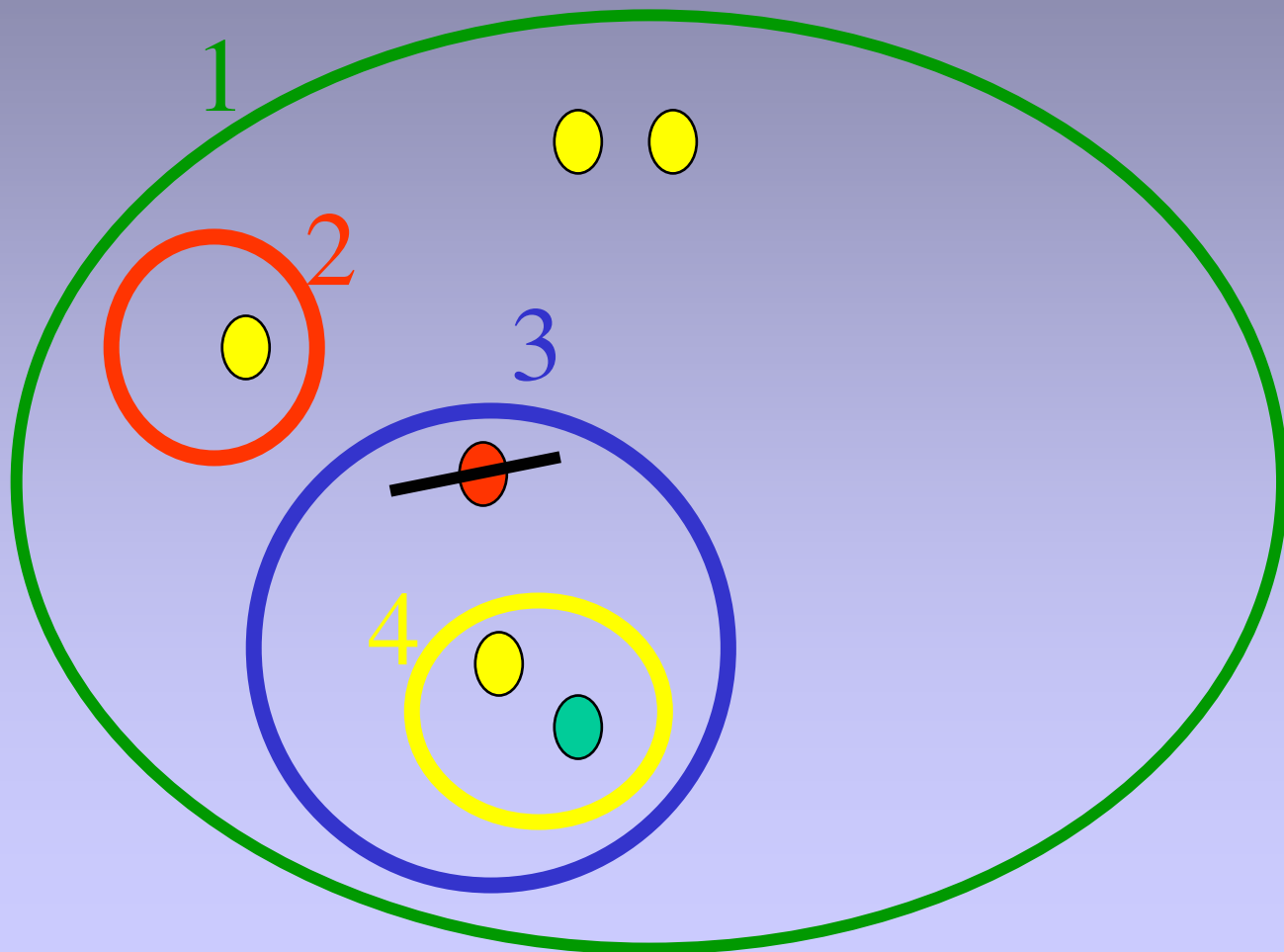
Example

[3 ●]



[3 ●]

[3 ●]





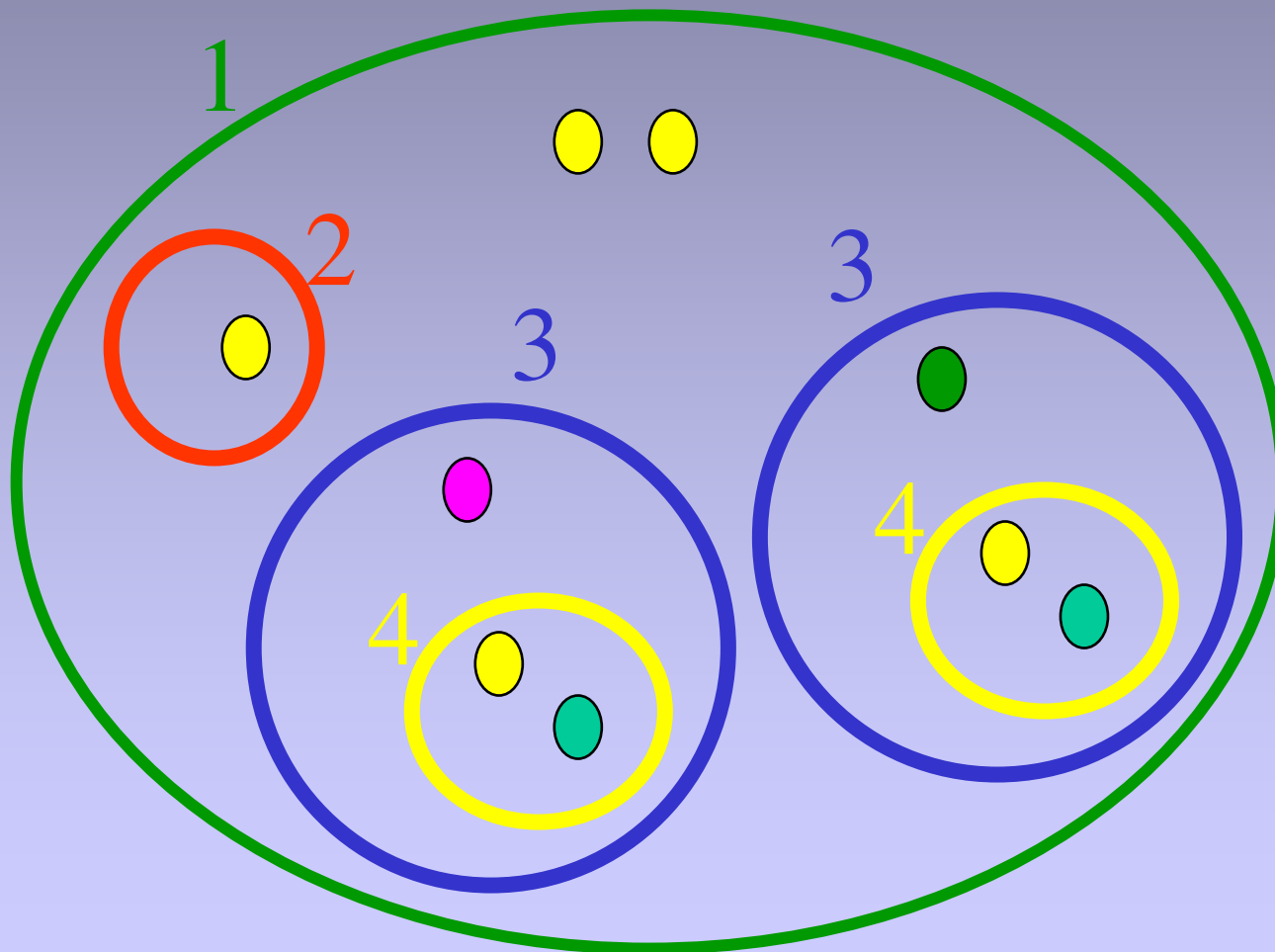
Example

[3 ●]



[3 ●]

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# Reachability Problem (RP)

# Definition of RP

- Assume a PB system with boundary, fusion and creation rules
- Fix two configurations  $C_0$  and  $C_1$

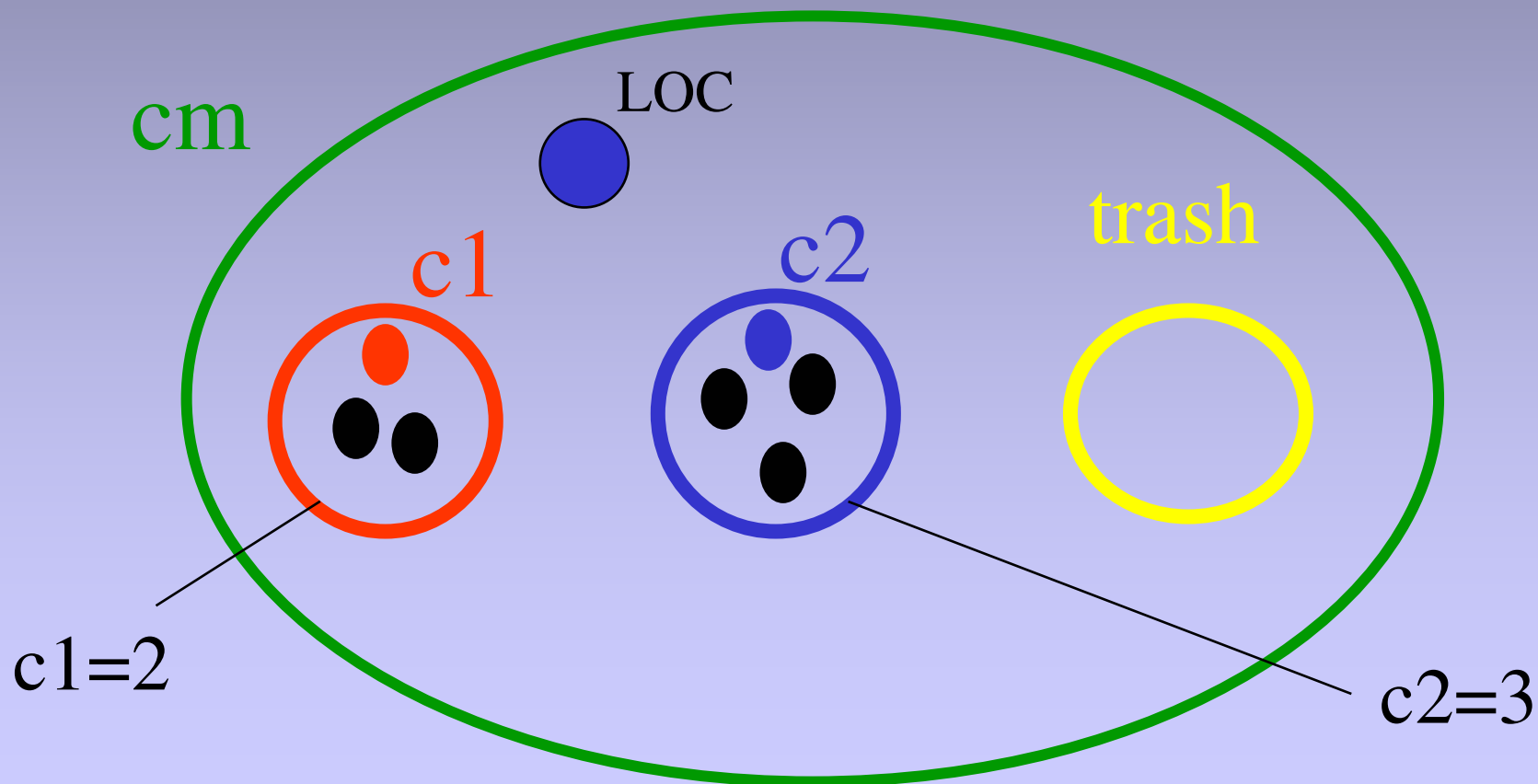
**(RP) Is  $C_1$  reachable from  $C_0$  by firing rules a finite number of times?**

# Our Result

- RP is **undecidable** in presence of fusion and clonation
- *Remark*: RP is **decidable** for PB systems (only boundary rules)

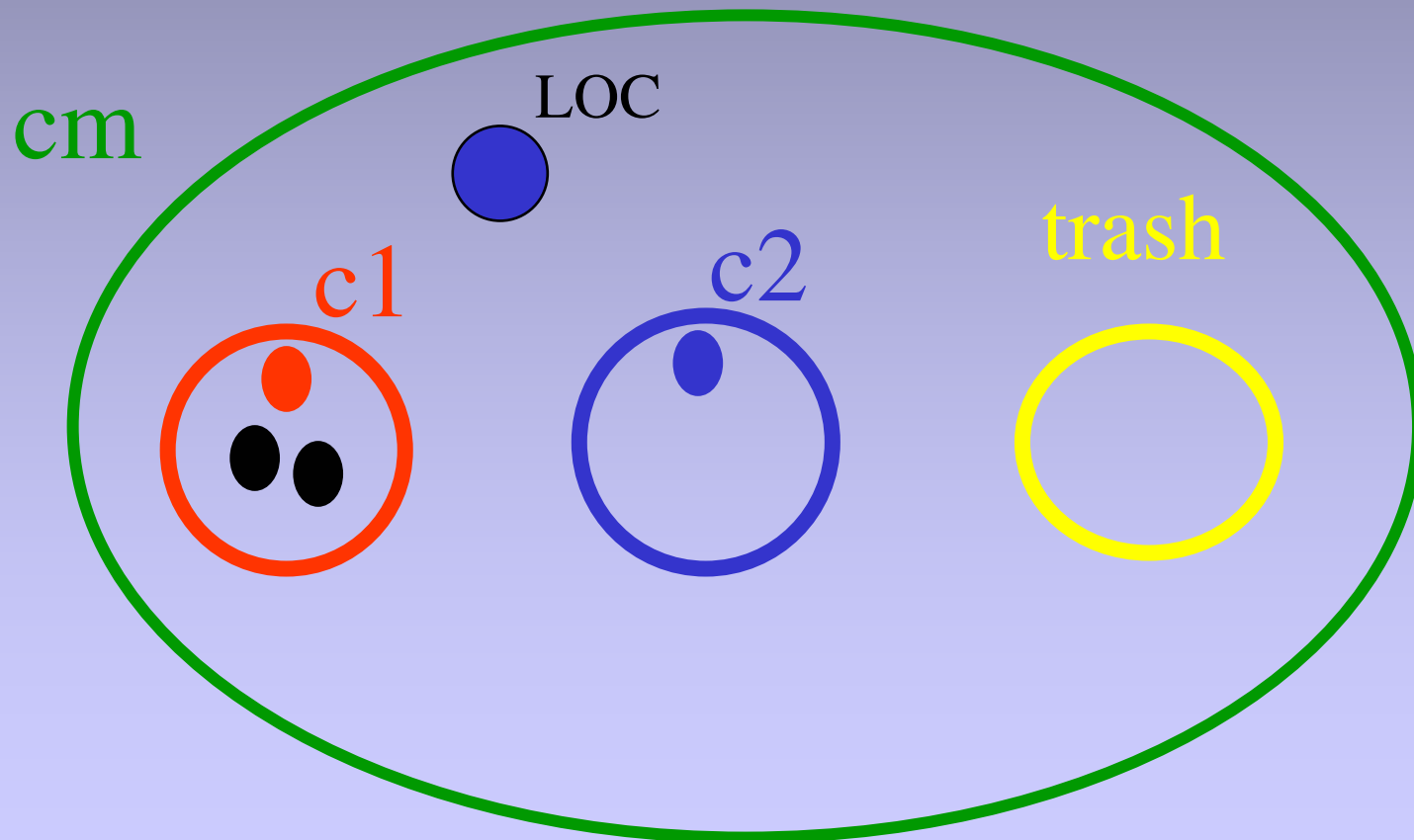
# Undecidability proof

- We weakly simulate counter machines



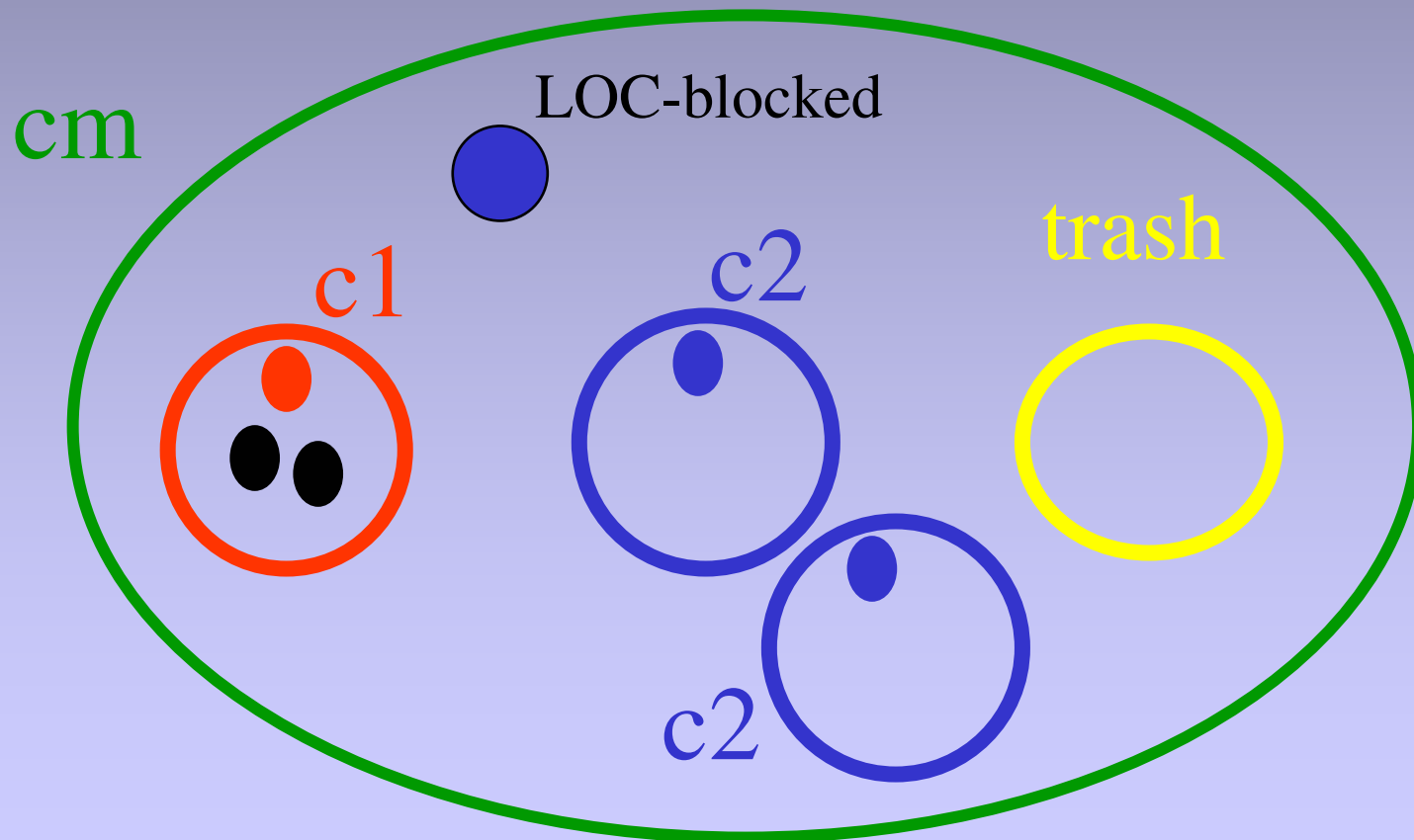
# Zero-test I

- Suppose we need to test if c2 is empty



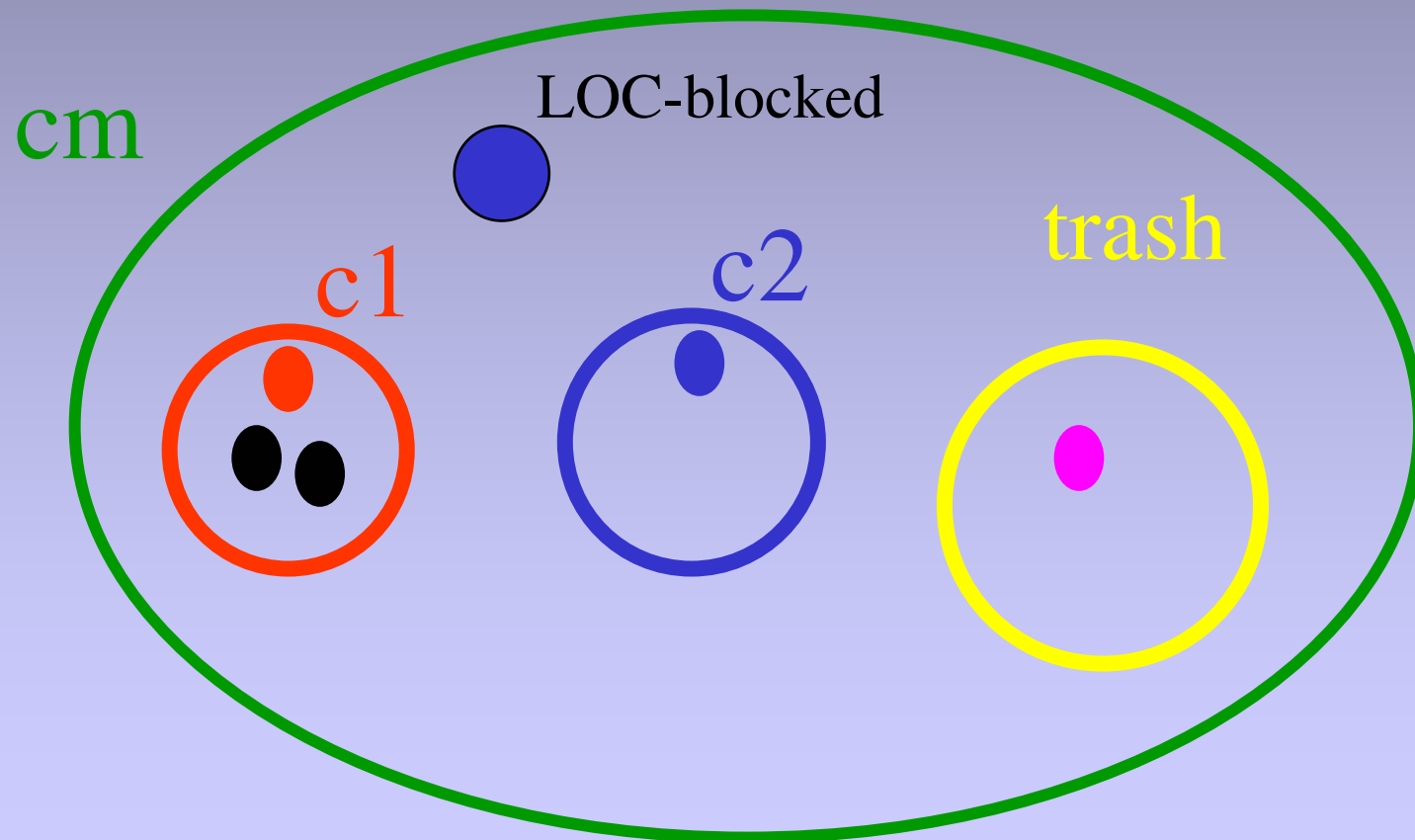
# Zero-test II

- We block normal execution and clone c2



# Zero-test III

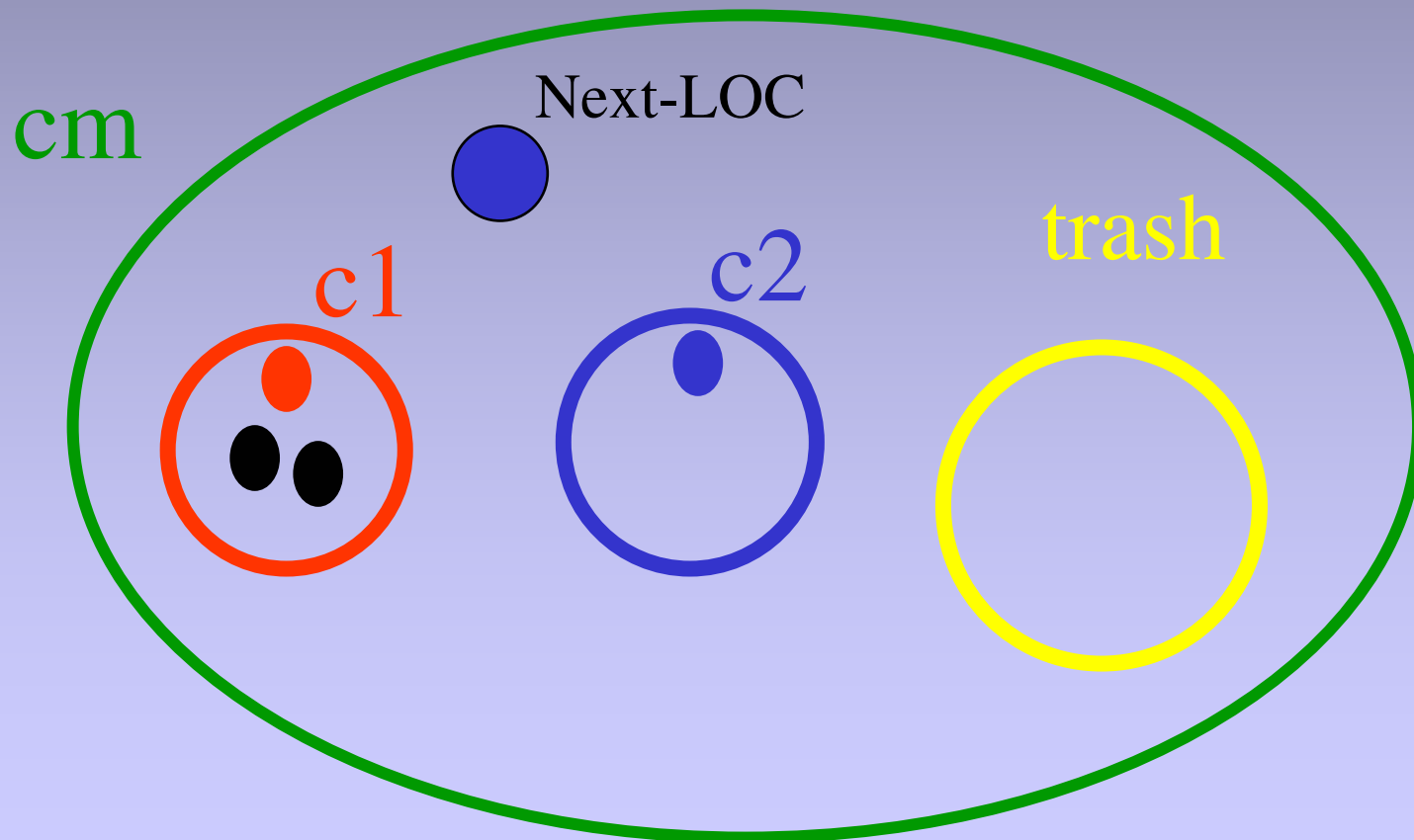
- We then merge the copy with trash





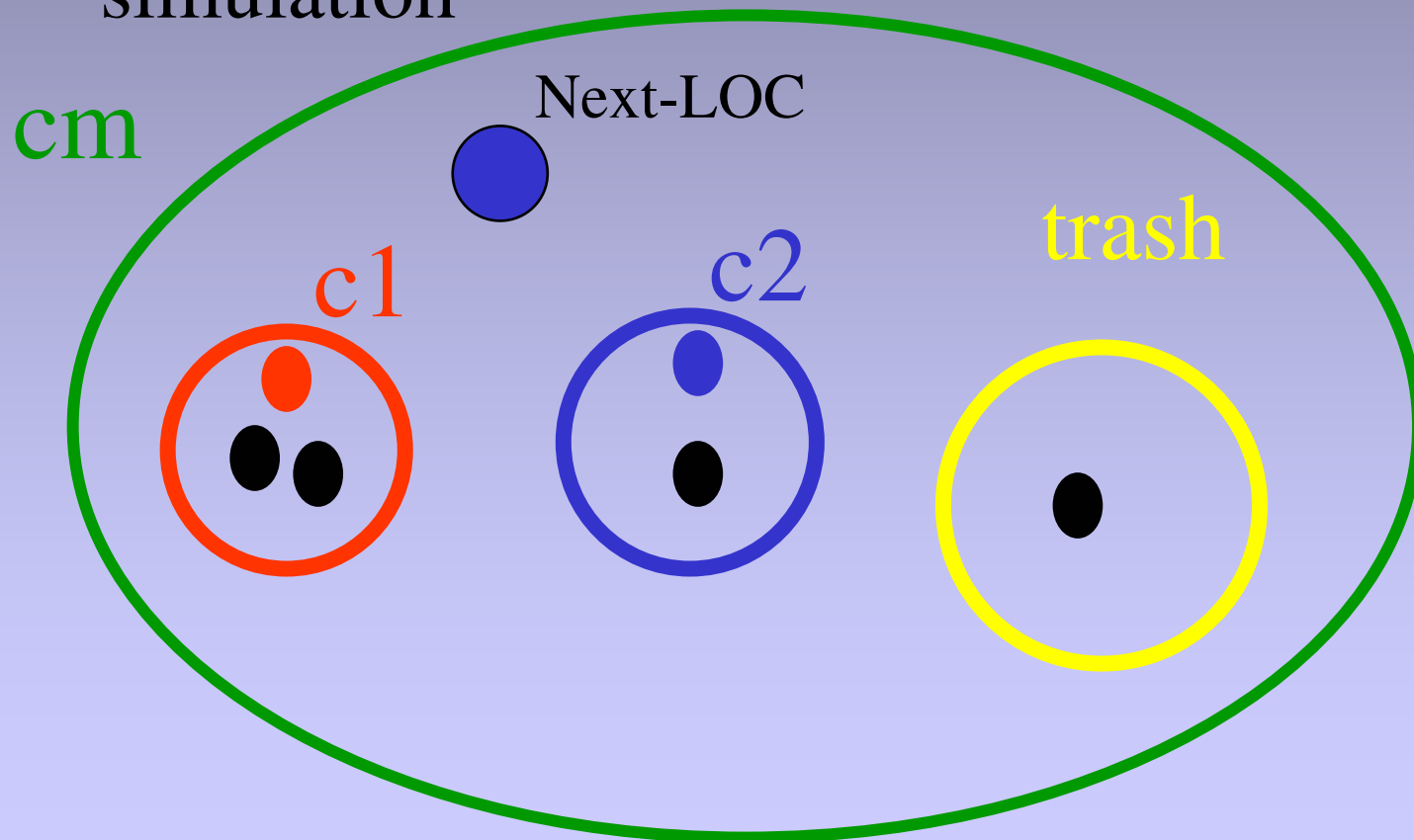
# Zero-test IV

- Finally, we restart the normal execution



# Remark

- If  $c2$  is not zero, trash is not empty after the simulation



# Property of the Encoding

- We may take wrong turns (we execute a zero-test on a non-zero counter)
- However, all executions in which configurations have empty trash membrane are good
- Thus, we can encode RP for counter machines (known to be undecidable) into RP for PBFC systems

# Boundedness Problem (BP)

# Definition of BP

- Assume a PB system with boundary, fusion and creation rules
- Fix a configurations  $C_0$
- REACH = the set of configurations reachable from  $C_0$

**(BP) Is the set REACH finite?**

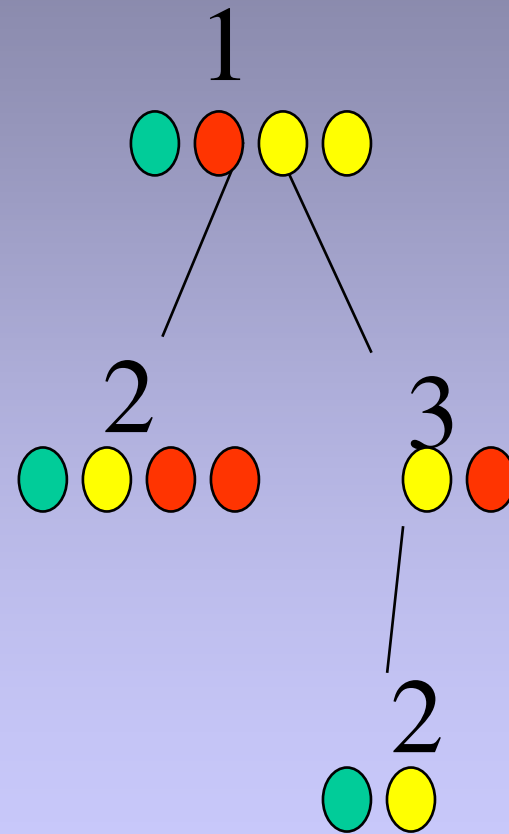
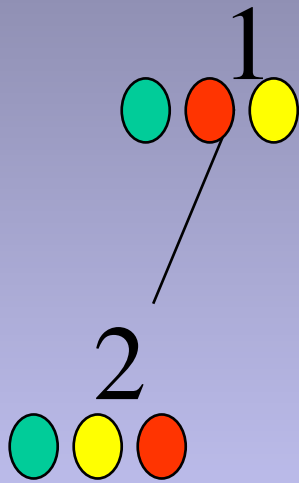
# Our Result

BP is **decidable** for PBFC systems

# Proof

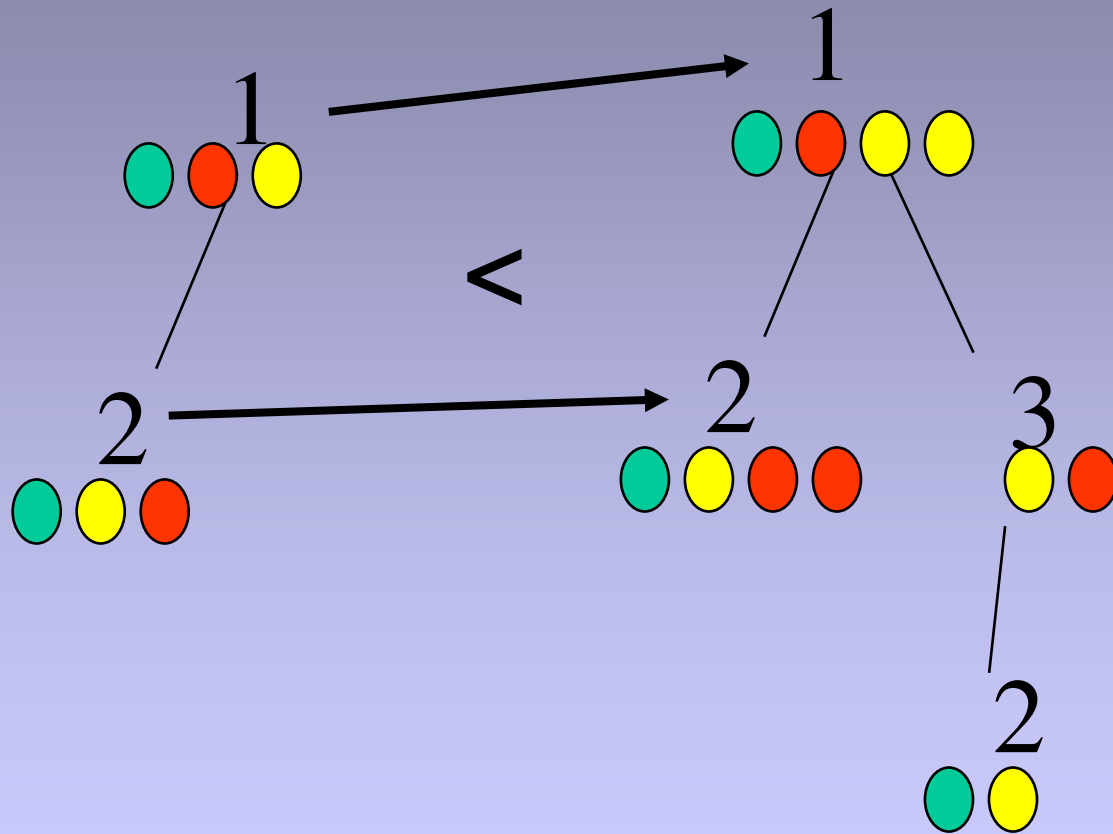
- Configurations are finite trees in which each node is labelled with a name and with a multiset of objects
- We first define an ordering  $<$  on configurations such that  $C < C'$  iff
  - $C$  is mapped to a node in  $C'$  with the **same name** and **at least the same** objects as  $C'$  (inclusion of multisets)
  - The (injective) mapping preserves the father-son relationship of the immersion of  $C$  in  $C'$

# Ordering <





# Ordering <



# B-bounded Configurations

- Let  $B$  the depth (number of nested membranes) of the initial configuration
- The set  $REACH$  contains only trees whose depth is bounded by  $B$
- *Notice that the width of trees in  $REACH$  is potentially unbounded*

# Well-quasi ordering

- In the paper we show that  $<$  is a well-quasi ordering (wqo) for B-bounded configurations
- *Def wqo:*  
There are no infinite sequences of  $<$ -incomparable B-bounded configurations

# Monotonicity

- PBFC systems are strictly monotonic with respect to  $<$
- *Def:*  
If  $C \rightarrow C'$  and  $C < D$ , then there exists  $D'$  such that  $C' < D'$  and  $C' \rightarrow D'$  where  $\rightarrow$  is a firing step,

# Well-structuredness

- A transition system that is monotonic w.r.t. a wqo defined on configuration is called **well-structured** [FS01]
- A forward reachability algorithm for checking **boundedness** for (strictly monotonic) well-structured transition systems is described in [FS01]

[FS01] Finkel-Schnoebelen

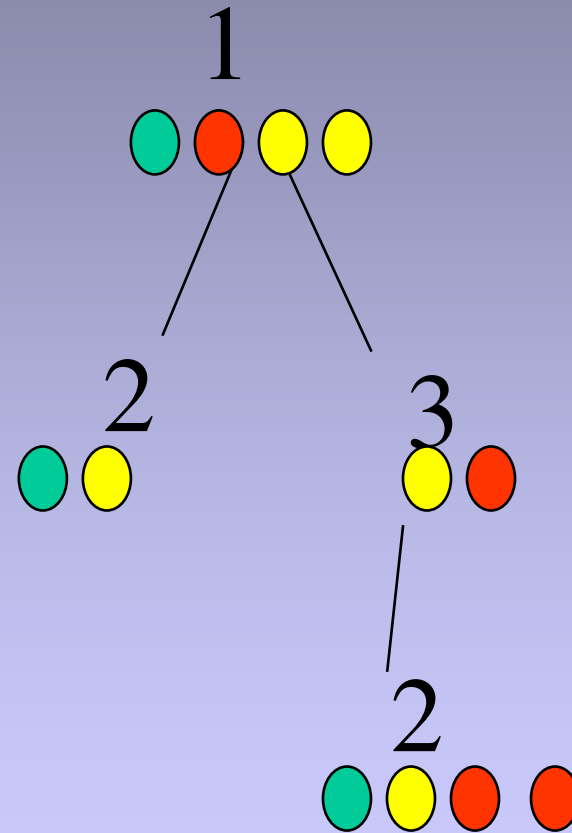
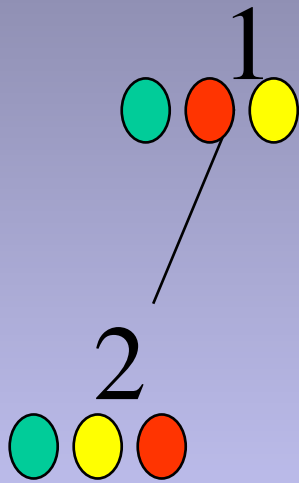
*Well-structured Transition Systems everywhere* TCS 2001

# Coverability Problem (CP)

# Kruskal Tree Embedding

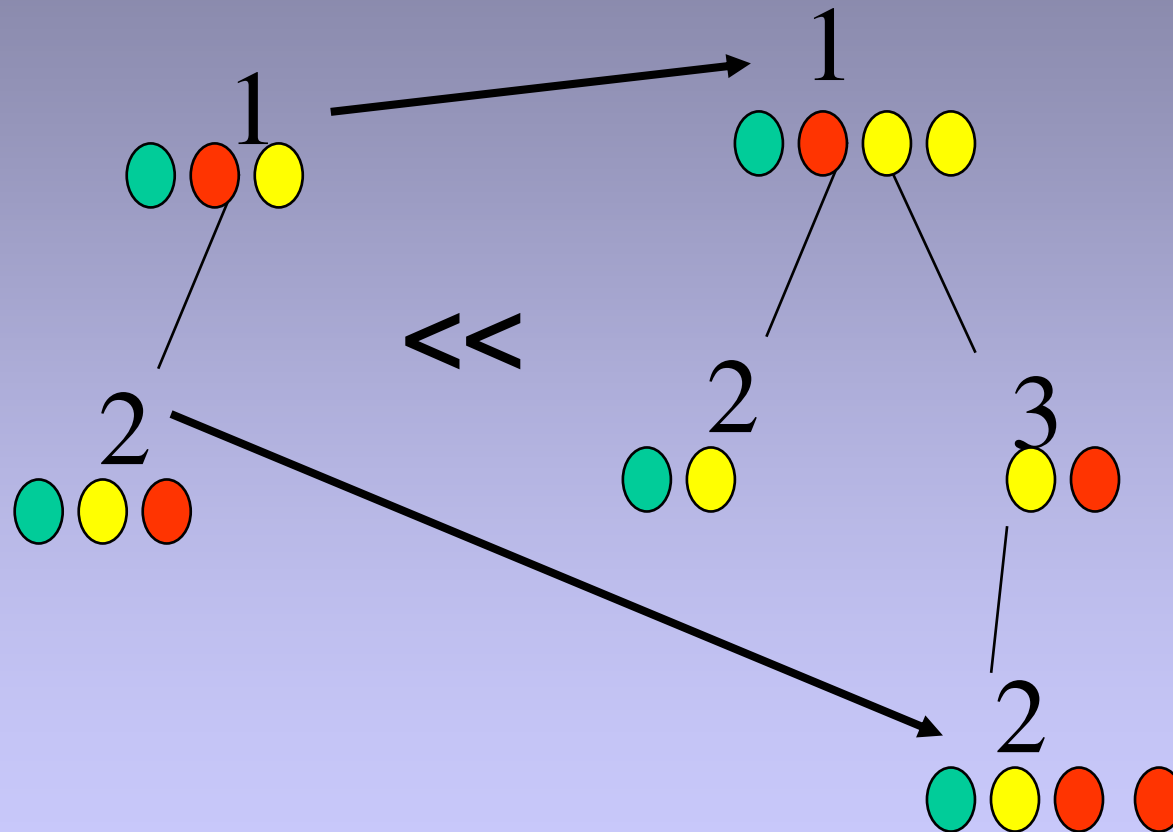
- Let  $\ll$  be the **tree embedding** ordering in which labels are ordered by taking
  - equality for names and
  - inclusion for multisets of objects

# Ordering $\ll$ on configurations





# Ordering $\ll$ on configurations



# Definition of CP

- Assume a PB system with boundary, fusion and creation rules
- Fix two configurations  $C_0$  and  $C_1$

**(CP) Is there a configuration  $C_2$  reachable from  $C_0$  and such that  $C_1 \ll C_2$  ?**

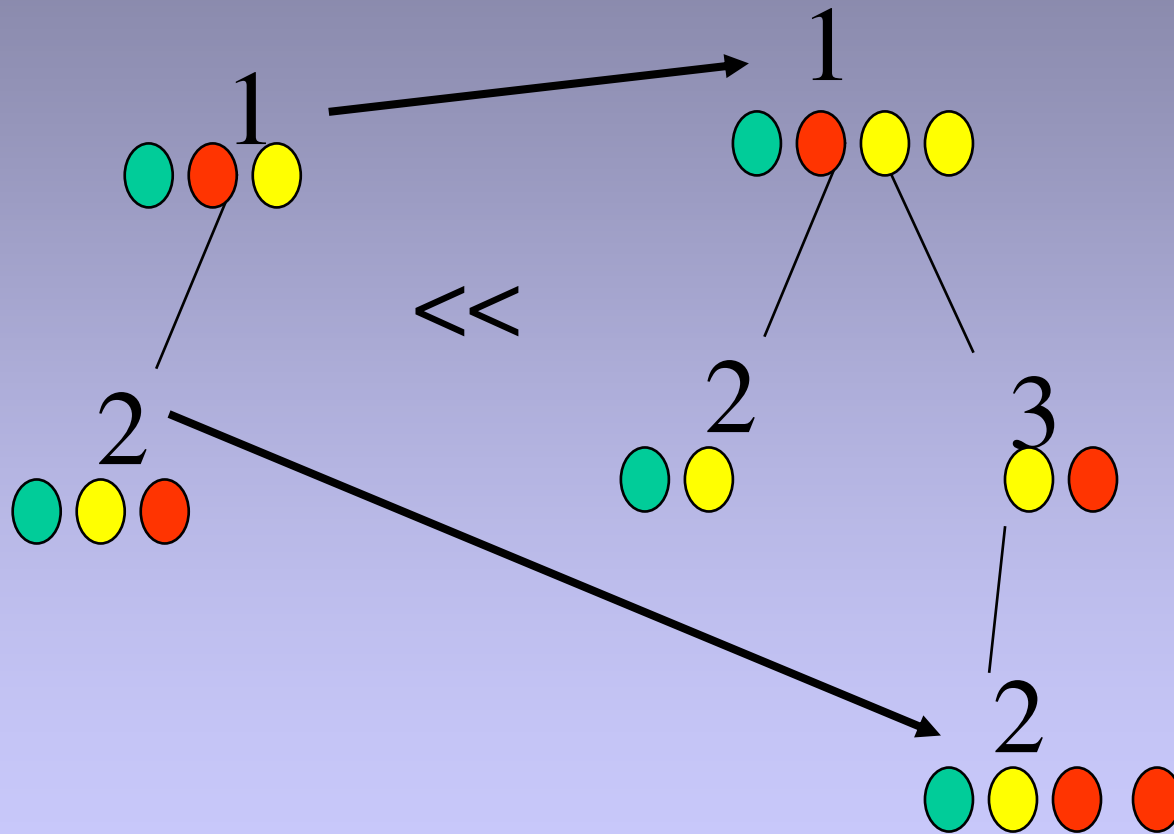
# Our Result

Coverability is decidable for  
PBFC systems

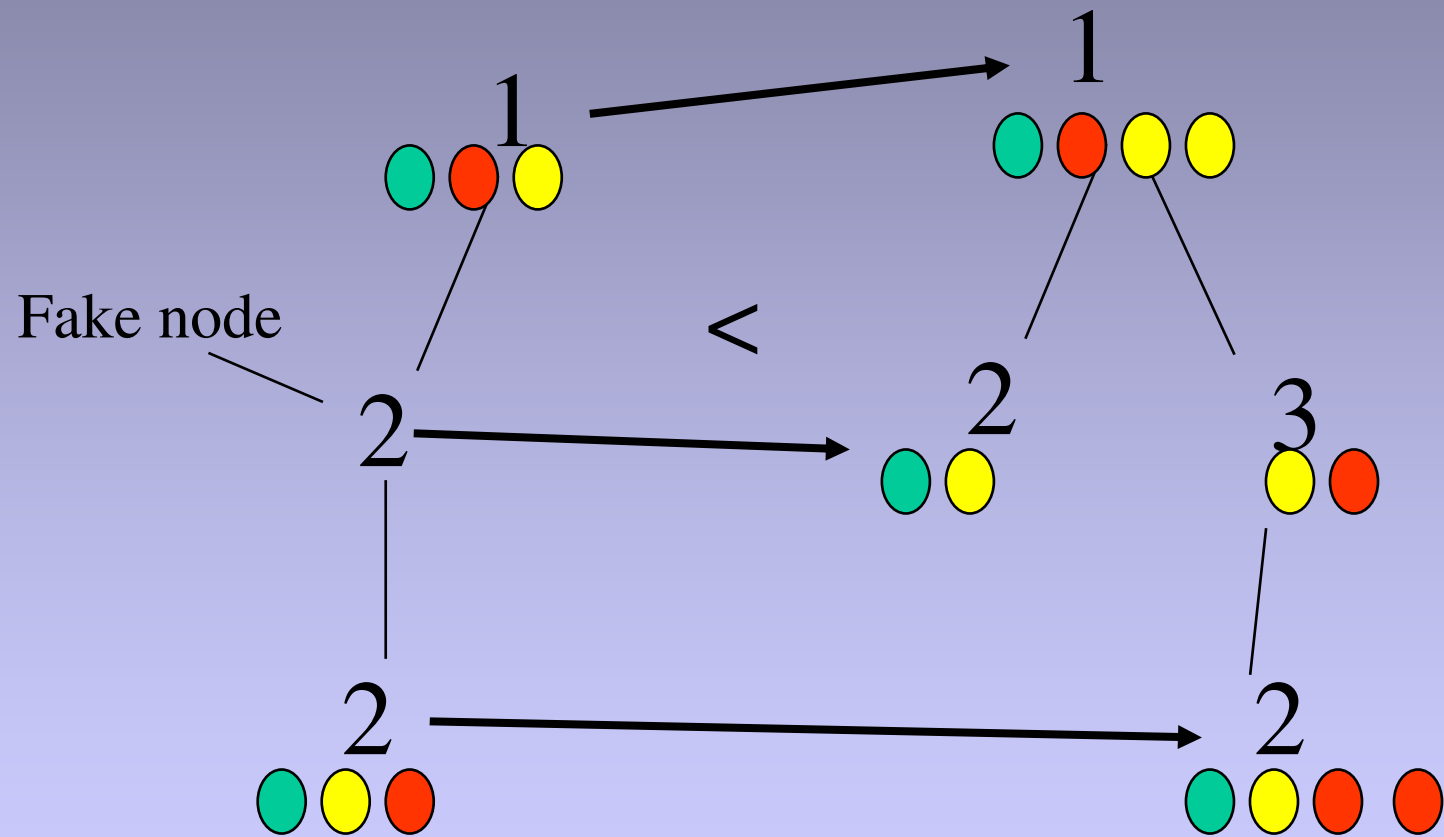
# Proof

- We first solve the coverability problem with respect to the ordering  $<$  used for boundedness on  $B$ -bounded configurations
- We then reduce coverability for  $<<$  to coverability for  $<$  by adding (when necessary) intermediate nodes (up to depth  $B$ )

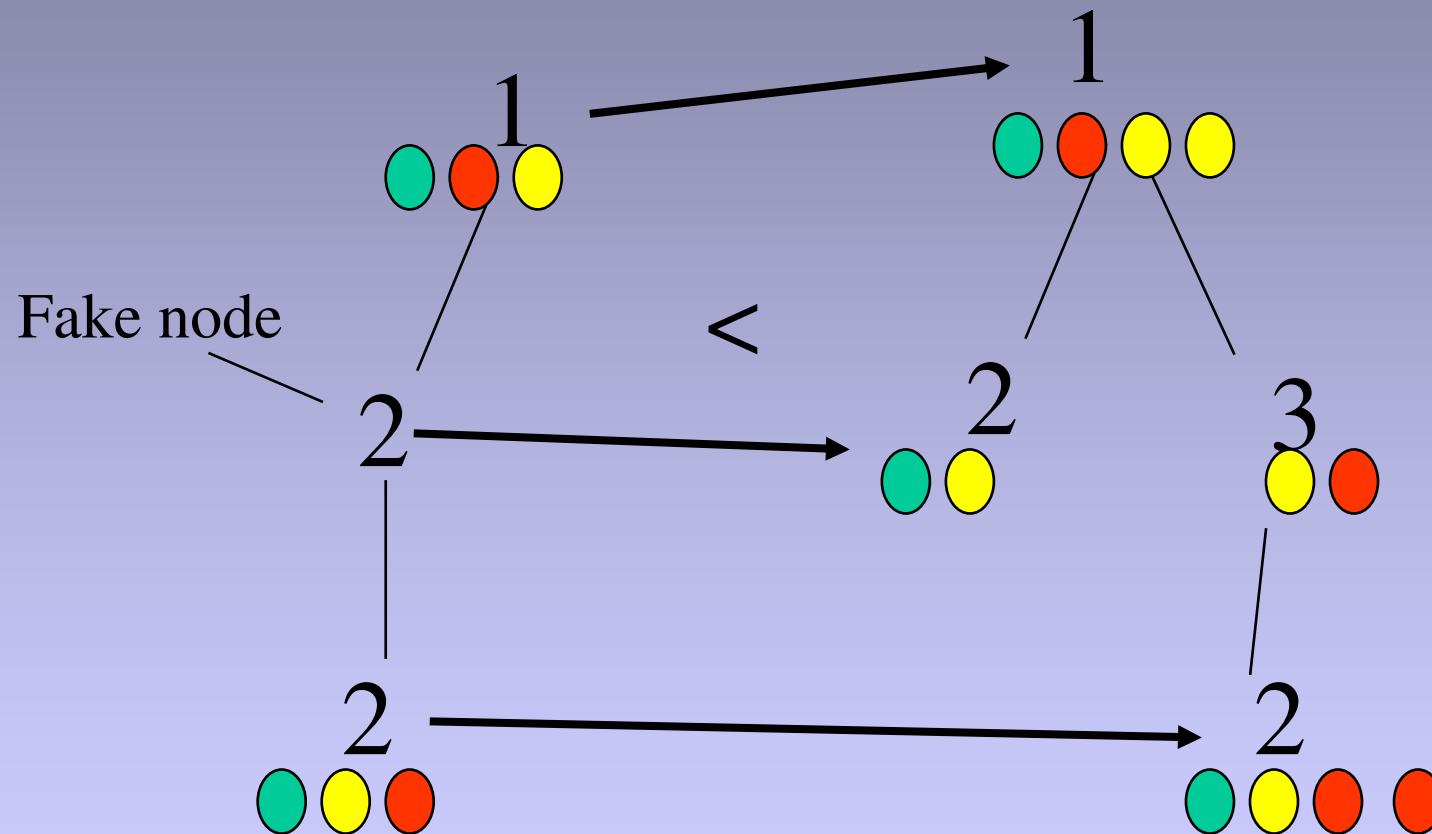
# Encoding $\ll$ using $<$



# Encoding << using <



# Encoding $\ll$ using $<$



*Remark: the depth is bounded by  $B$ : finitely many fake nodes!*

# Well-structuredness

- PBFC are strictly monotonic on  $<$
- In the paper we show how to symbolically compute predecessors of upward closed sets of configurations
- Thus, we can apply a general result in [FS01] to define a symbolic backward search algorithm for checking coverability

**[FS01] Finkel-Schnoebelen**

*Well-structured Transition Systems everywhere* TCS 2001



# Conclusions

- We have defined a **new model** with biologically inspired operations
- We have shown that with interleaving semantics the model is in between **Petri nets** and **Turing machines**
  - Reachability is undecidable as for TM
  - Coverability and boundedness are decidable as for PN

# Future work

- We plan to compare PBFC with (bio)concurrency models based on process algebra (e.g. **bio/mobile ambients**)
- We plan to study the expressiveness of combinations with other extensions of P-systems (e.g. **dissolution** and **degradation**)