

Spatial computing: a unifying approach to computational materials

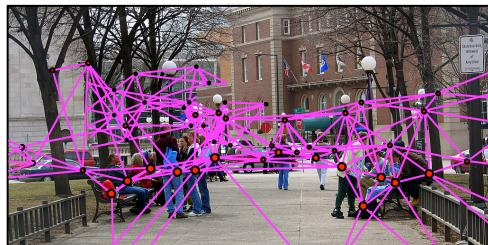
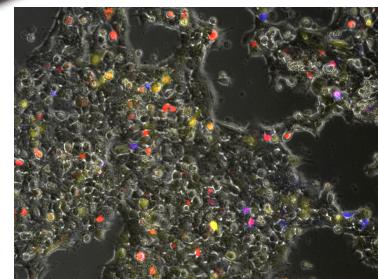
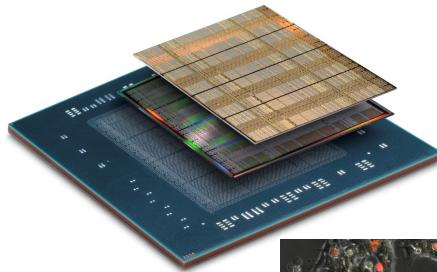
Jacob Beal

Royal Society Meeting on
Heterotic Computing
November, 2013

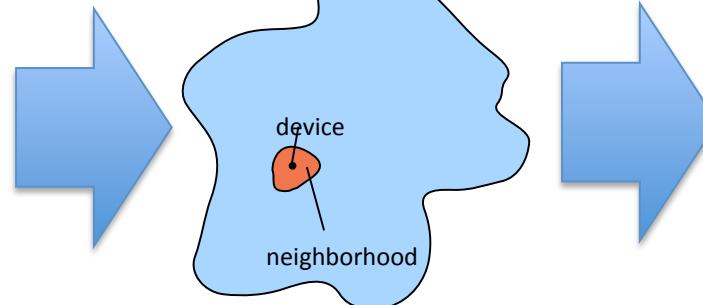
Raytheon
BBN Technologies

Computing runs across physical space-time

Emerging Computational Substates



Space-Time Programming Models

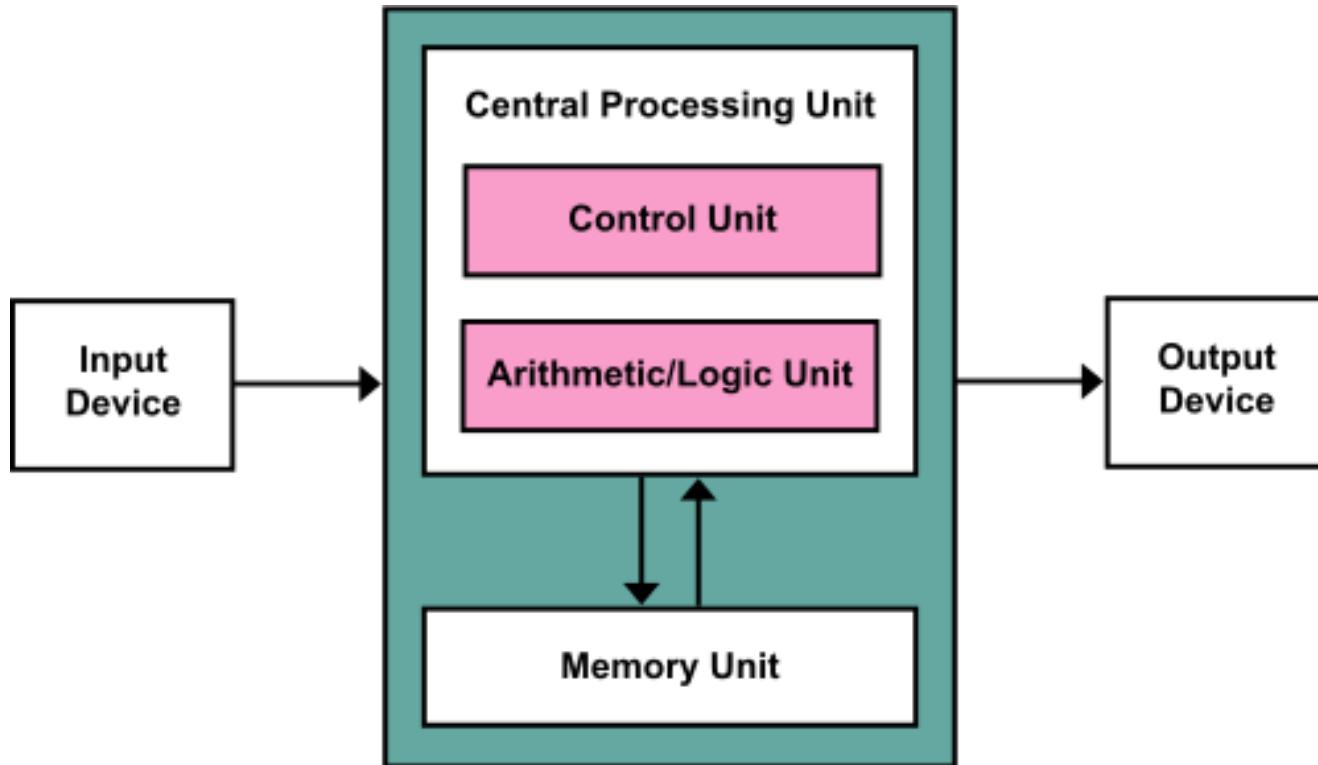


Multi-Substrate Computation

Outline

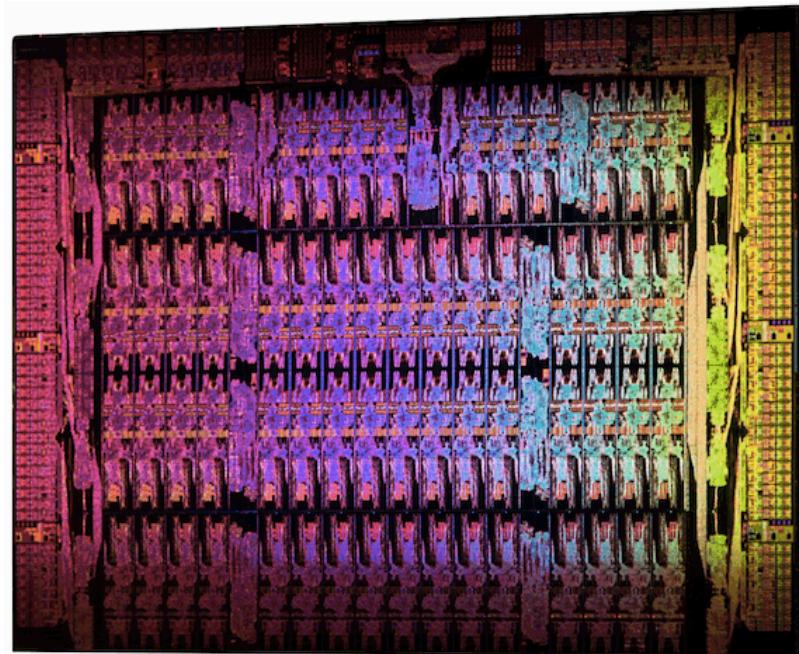
- From Monolithic to Spatial Computing
- Amorphous Medium & Field Calculus
- Biological / Hybrid Computational Substrate

Traditional Monolithic Computing

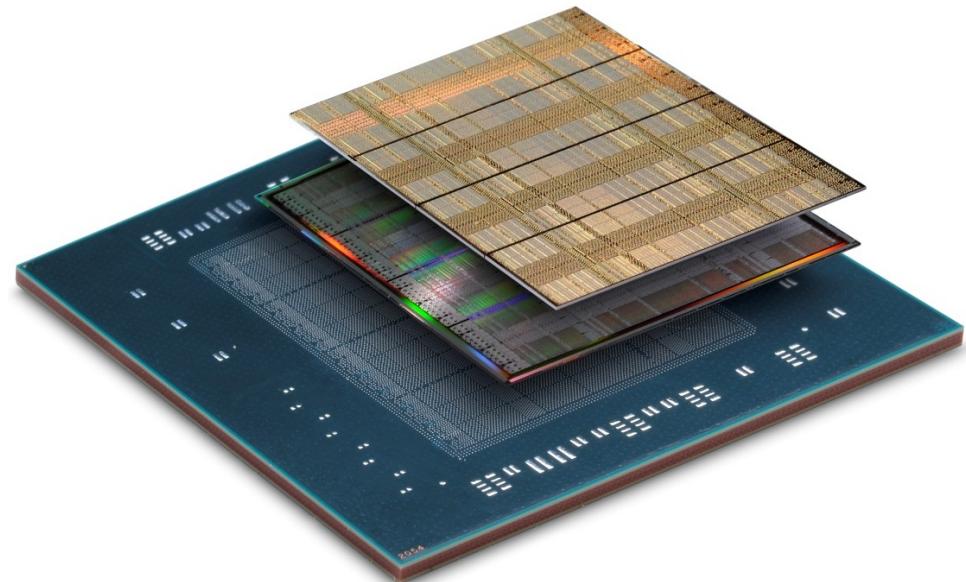


*The venerable von Neumann model is
breaking down in several ways...*

The End of Moore's Law



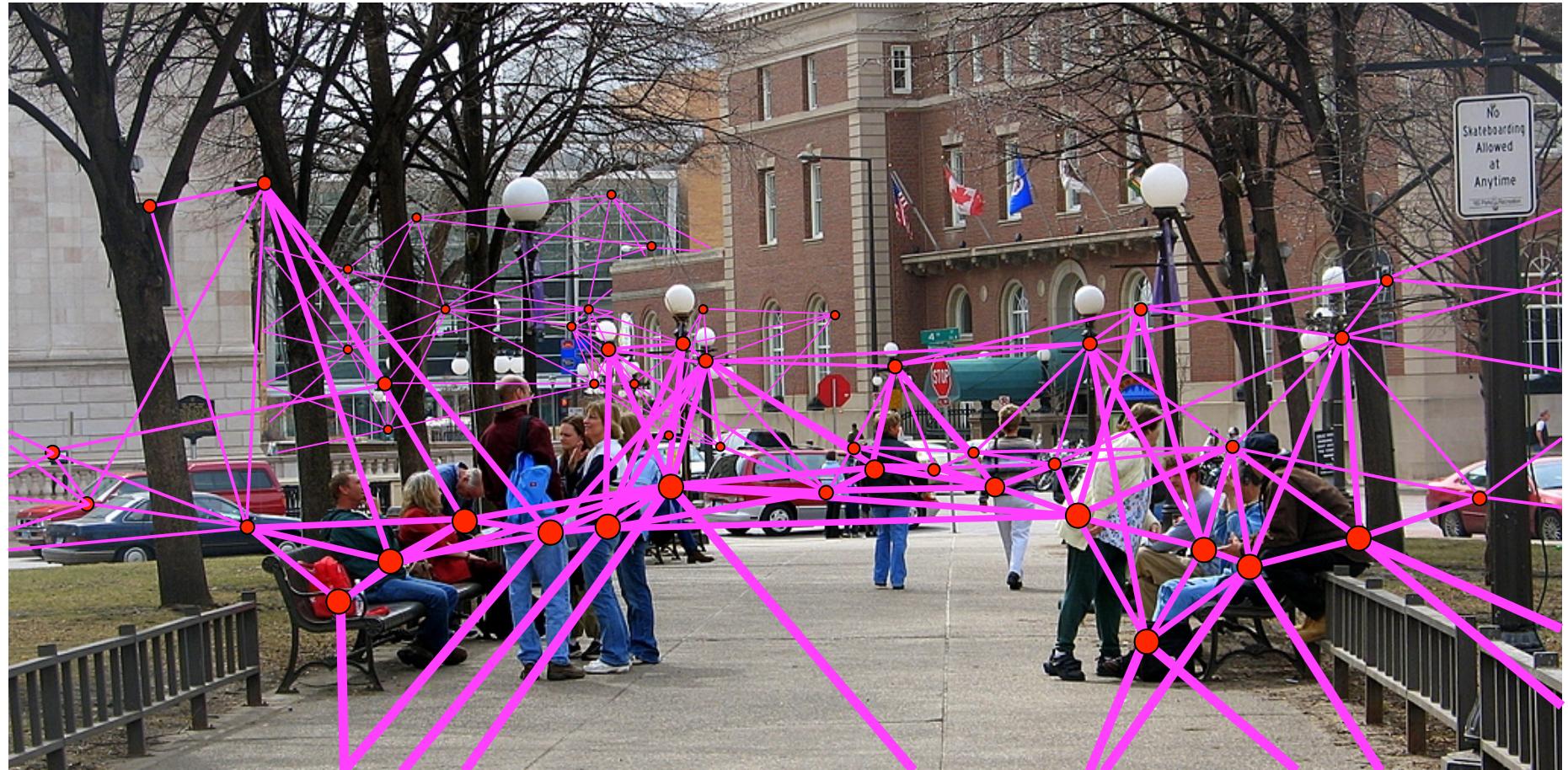
Intel Xeon Phi: 61 cores



Xilinx Virtex-7: 2M Logic cells

High-performance computing = mesh

Everything is a wireless computer

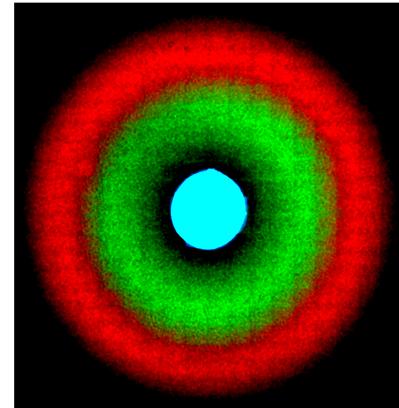


New Computational Materials

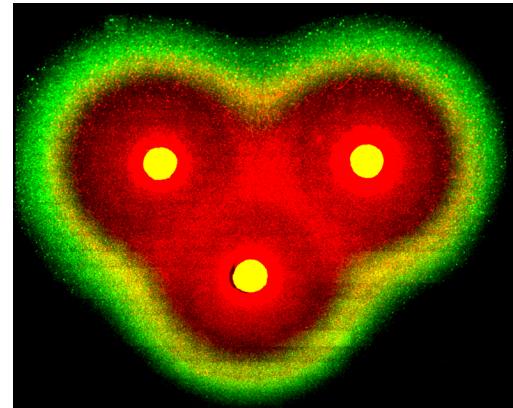
- Synthetic Biology:



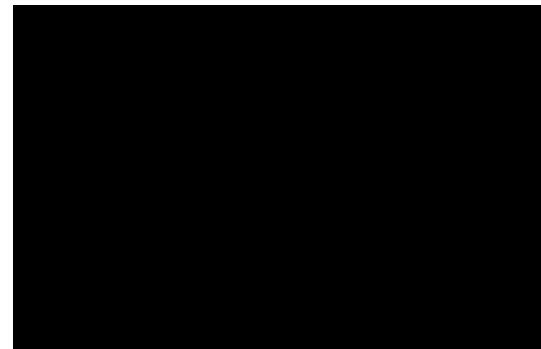
[Levskaya]



[Weiss]



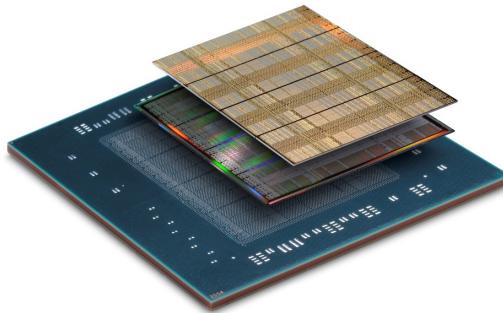
[Medford]



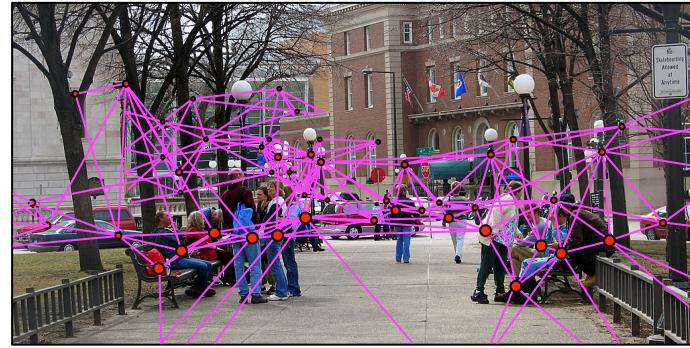
[Hasty]

Other emerging areas too, including nanoassembly, active materials...

Fundamentally different models



Isolate Systems
Extremely High FLOPs



High Dispersion
Moderate FLOPs



High Resolution Sense/Act
Abysmal FLOPs

*How can we program aggregates adaptively & efficiently?
Can mixed systems exploit platform complementarity?*

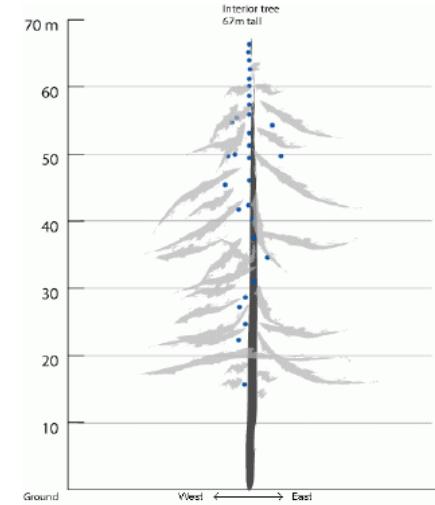
Spatial Computers



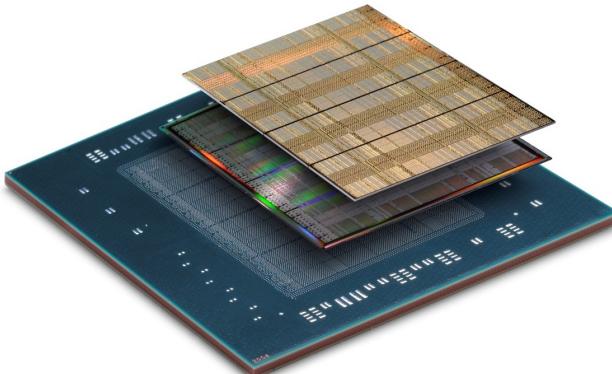
Robot Swarms



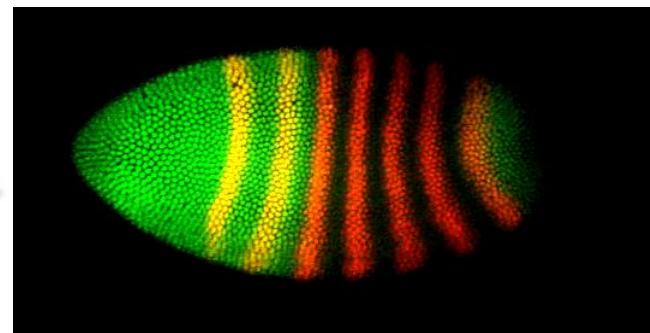
Biological Computing



Sensor Networks



Reconfigurable Computing



Cells during Morphogenesis



Modular Robotics

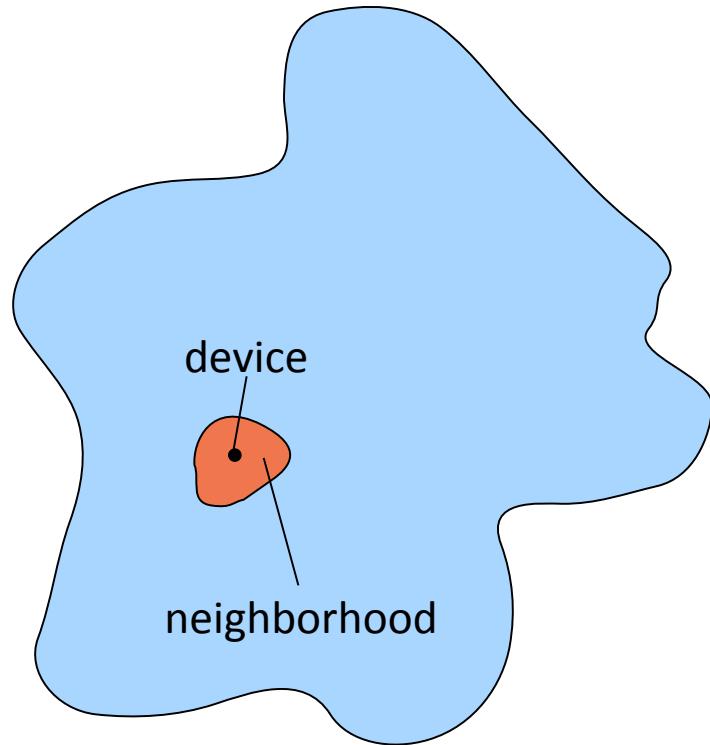
More formally...

- A spatial computer is a collection of computational devices distributed through a physical space in which:
 - the difficulty of moving information between any two devices is strongly dependent on the distance between them, and
 - the “functional goals” of the system are generally defined in terms of the system's spatial structure

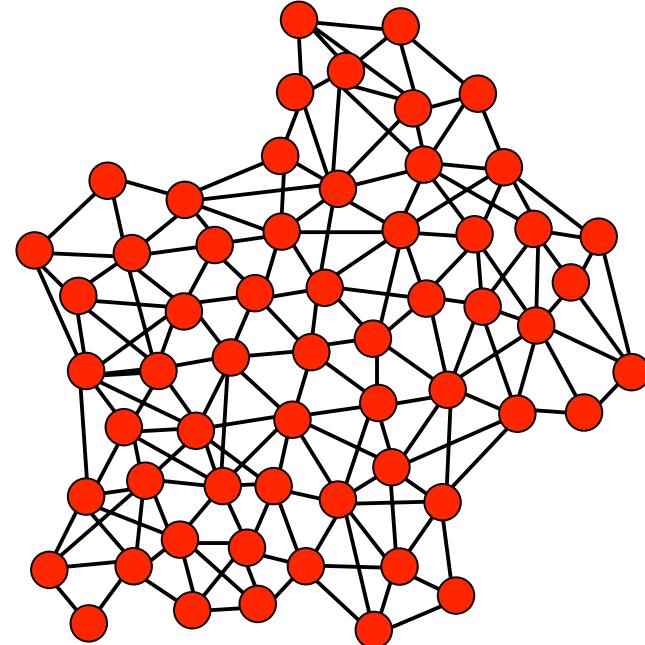
Outline

- From Monolithic to Spatial Computing
- **Amorphous Medium & Field Calculus**
- Biological / Hybrid Computational Substrate

Amorphous Medium



- Continuous space & time
- Infinite number of devices
- See neighbors' past state

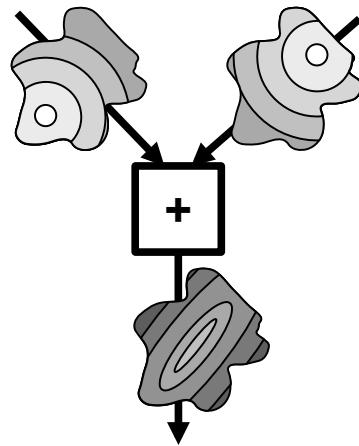


- Approximate with:
- Discrete network of devices
- Signals transmit state

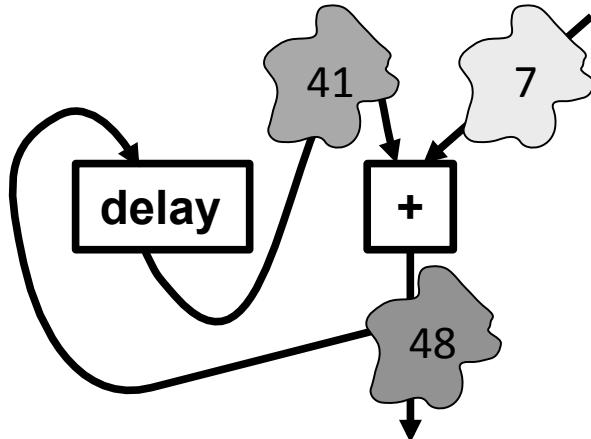
[Beal, '04]

Field Calculus:

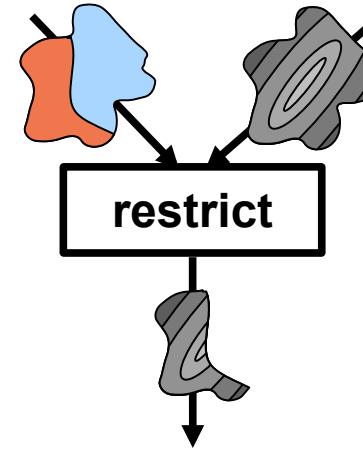
Pointwise



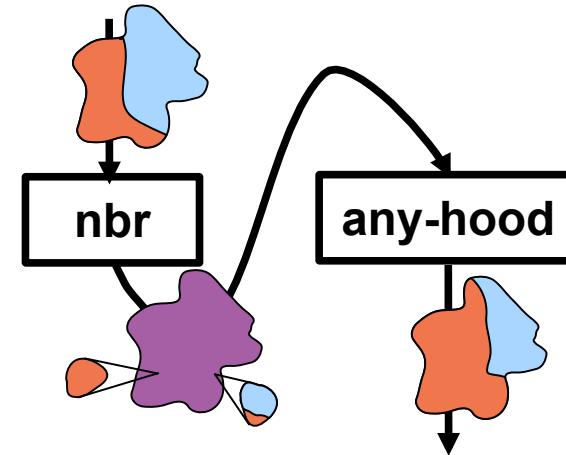
Feedback: **rep**



Restriction: **if**



Neighborhood: **nbr**



*With appropriate pointwise measurements,
operations are space-time universal*

[Viroli et al., '13]

Implementation: Proto

```
(def gradient (src) ...)
(def distance (src dst) ...)
(def dilate (src n)
  (<= (gradient src) n))
(def channel (src dst width)
  (let* ((d (distance src dst))
         (trail (<= (+ (gradient src)
                        (gradient dst))
                    d)))
    (dilate trail width)))
```

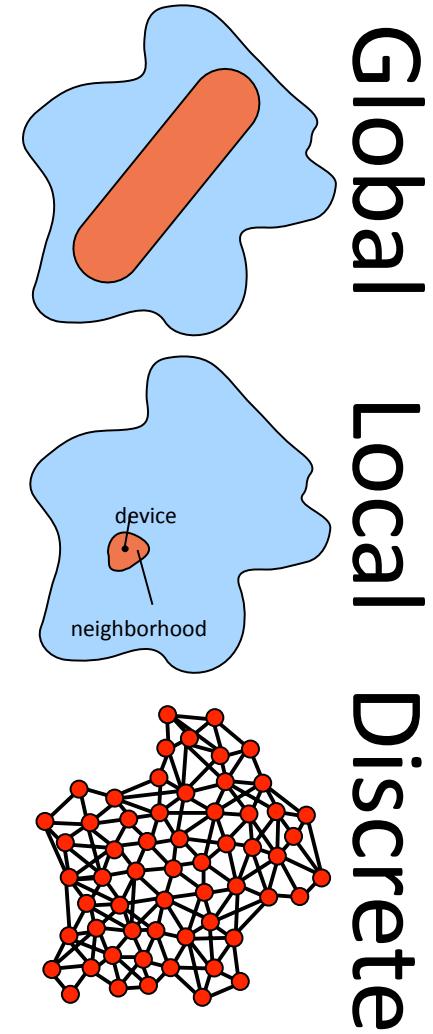
platform
specificity &
optimization

evaluation

global to local
compilation

discrete
approximation

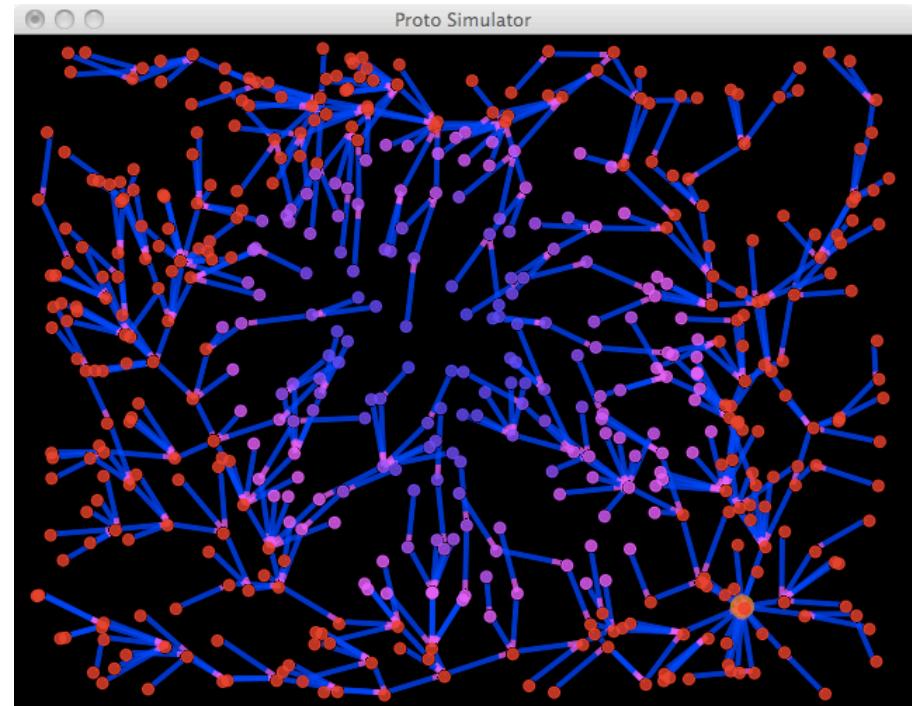
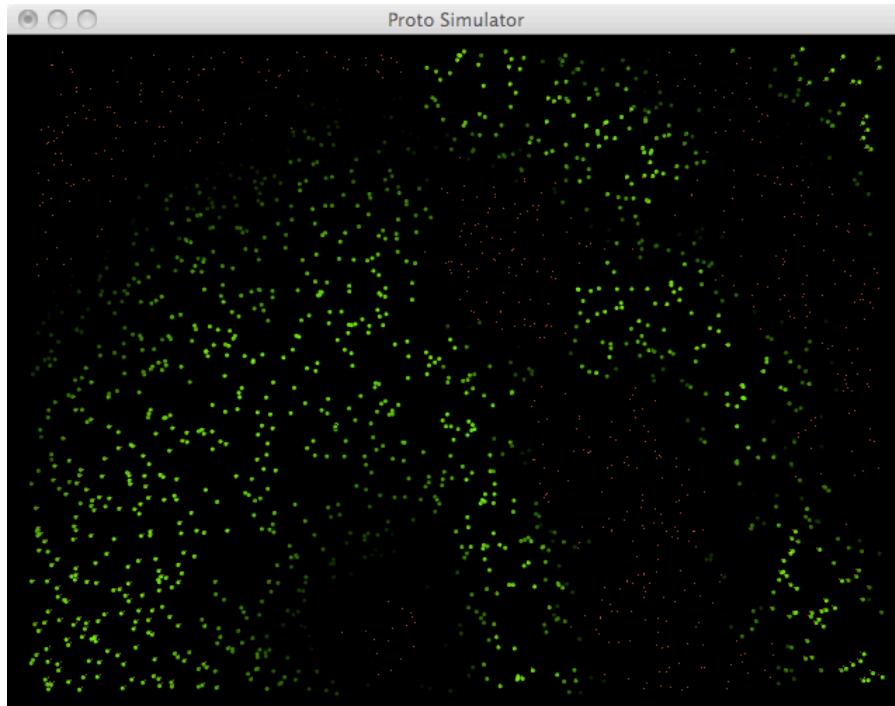
Device
Kernel



[Beal & Bachrach, '06]

Heterogeneous Computing Materials

Functional “streams” integrate different time scales



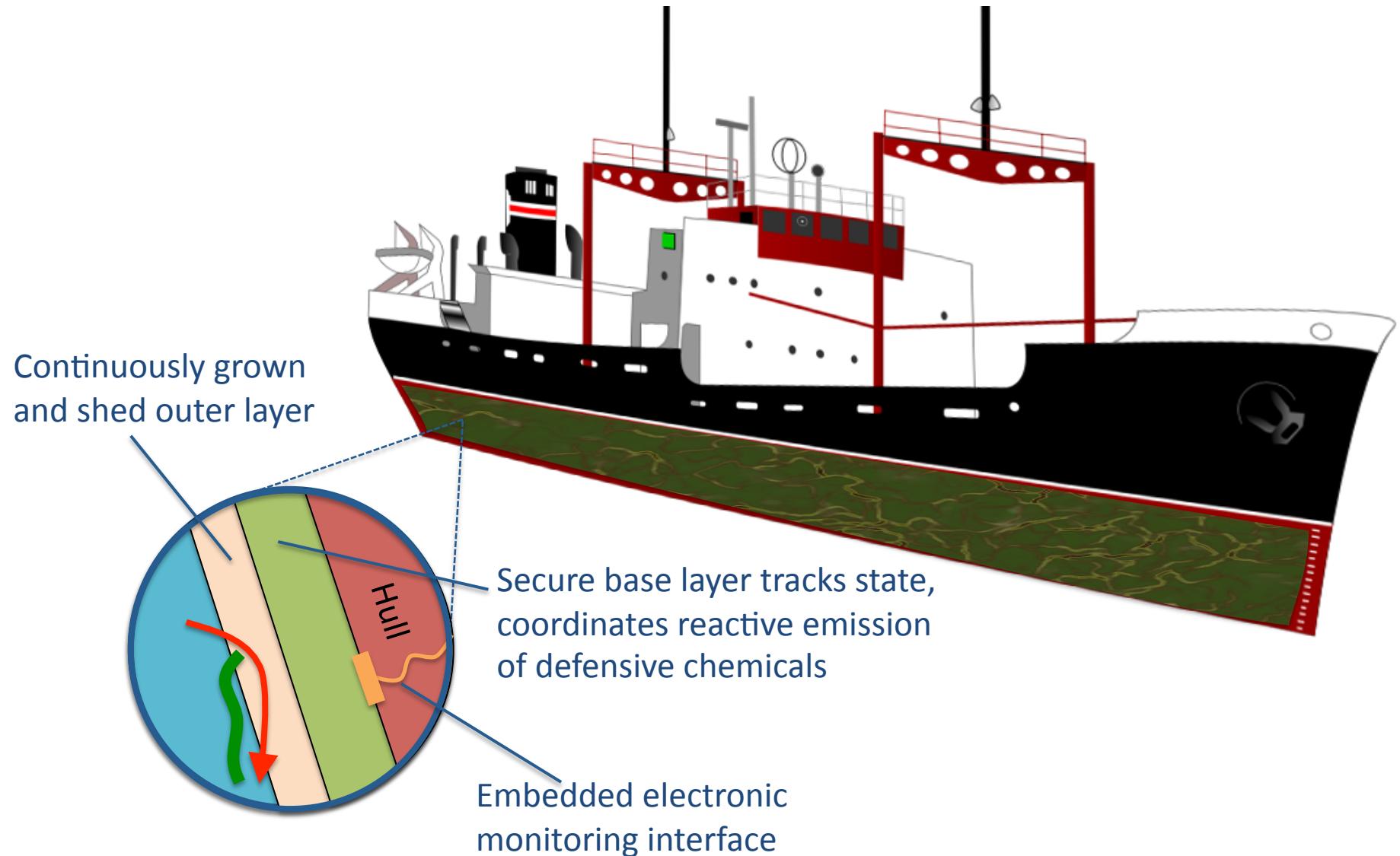
Outline

- From Monolithic to Spatial Computing
- Amorphous Medium & Field Calculus
- **Biological / Hybrid Computational Substrate**

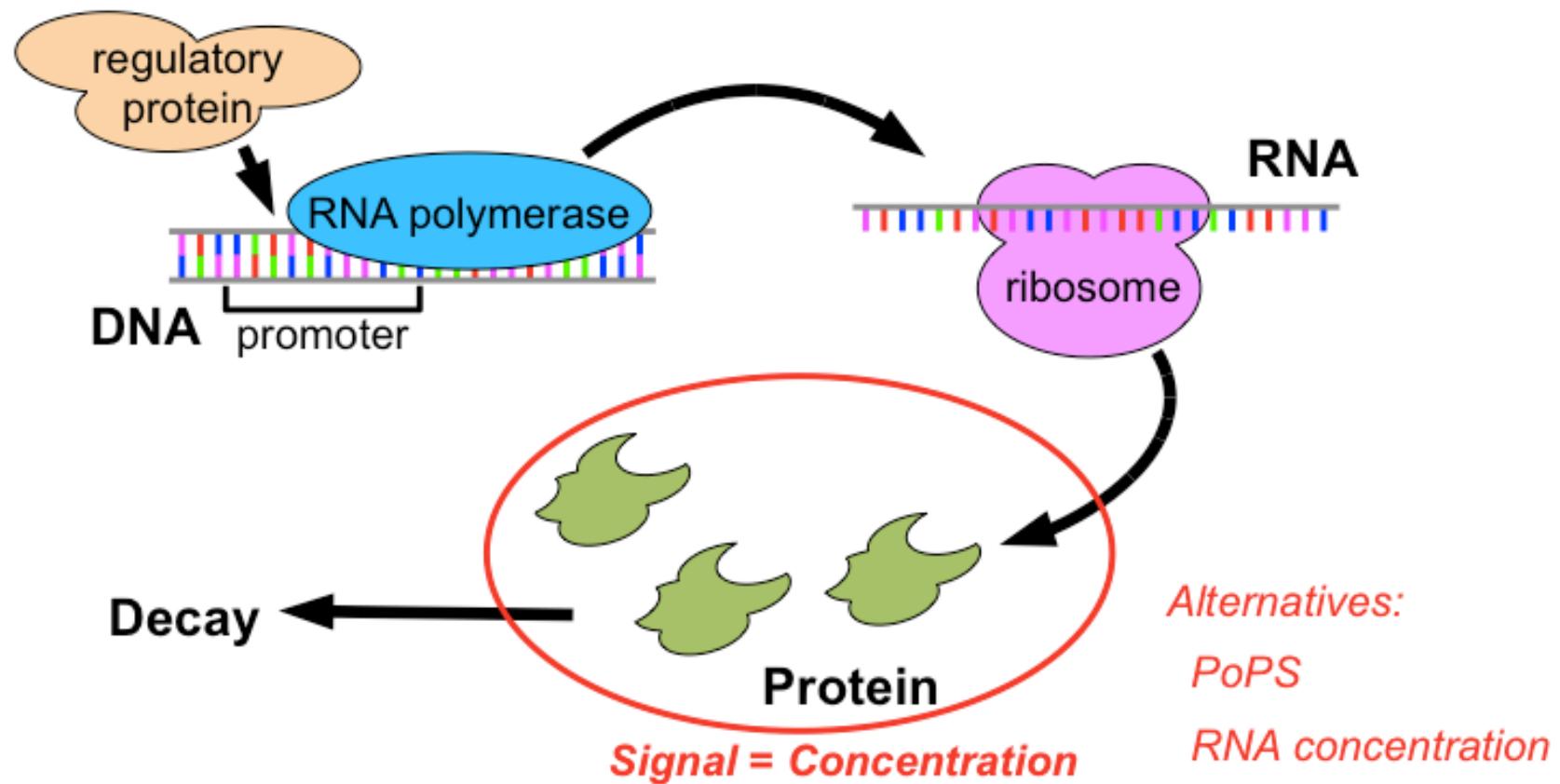
Vision: Precision Crop Management



Application: Protective Biofilms



Synthetic Biology: Transcriptional Logic

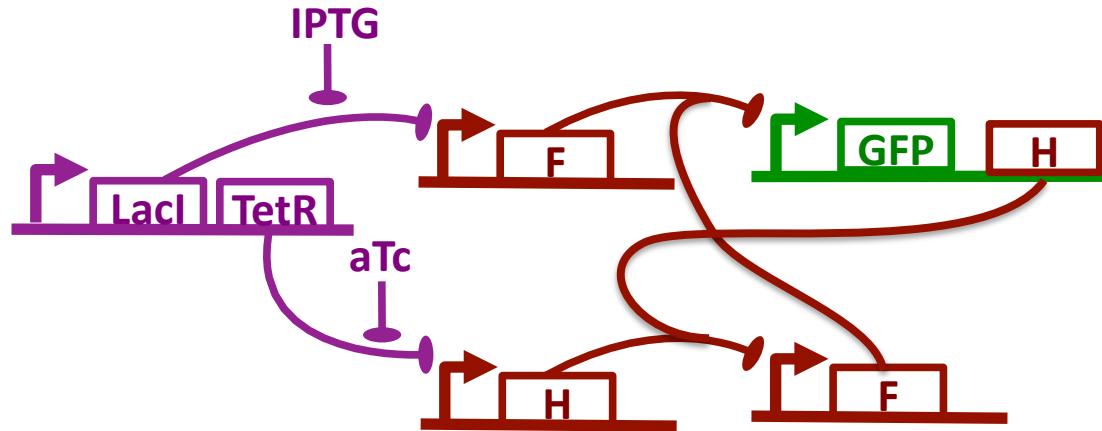


Stabilizes at $decay = production$

Genetic Regulatory Networks

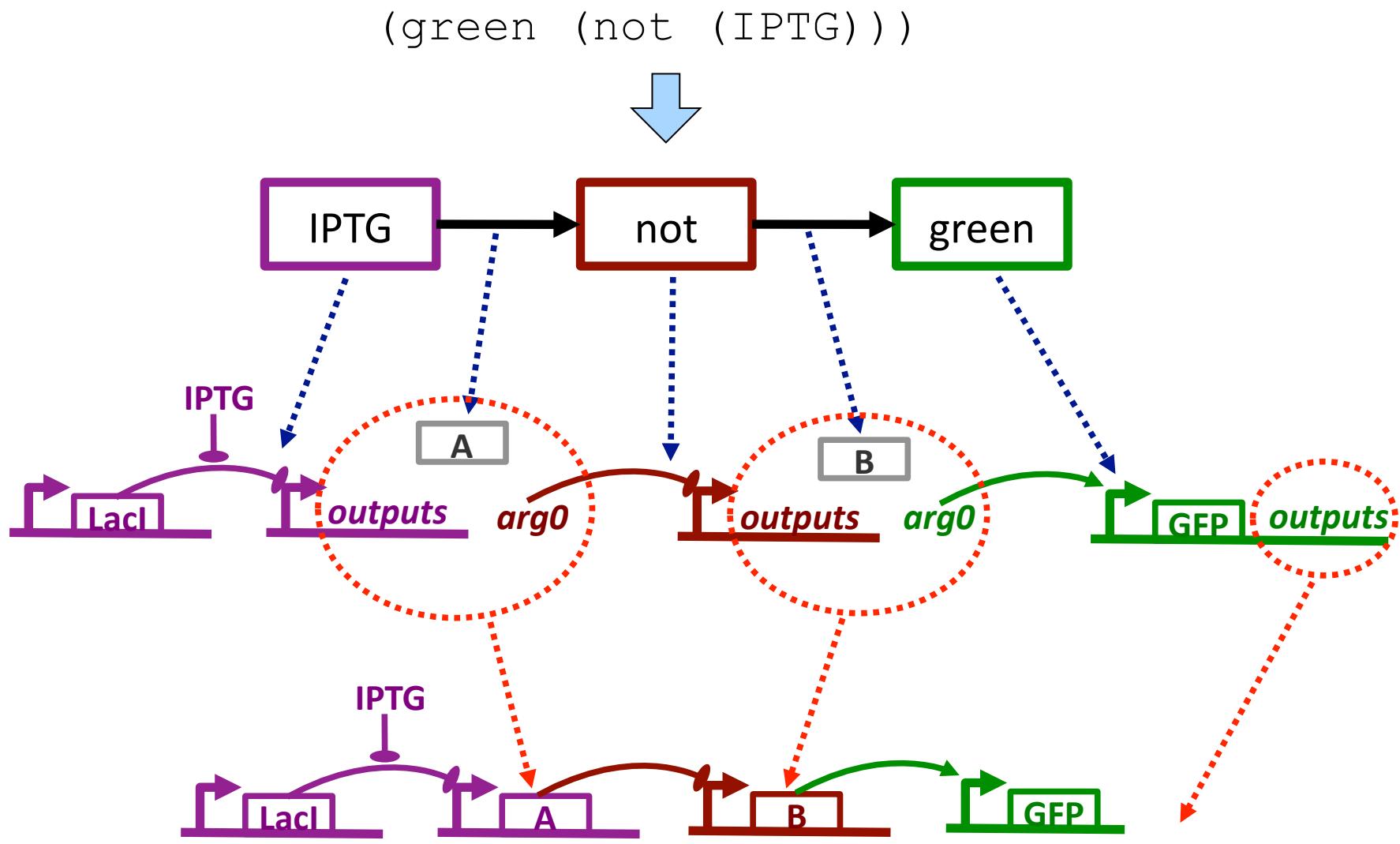
- Parallel dataflow computation
- Continuous time evolution, feedback loops

Example: SR-Latch



- Spatial patterning via intercellular signaling, adhesion, cell morphology, ...

BioCompiler: Proto → GRN

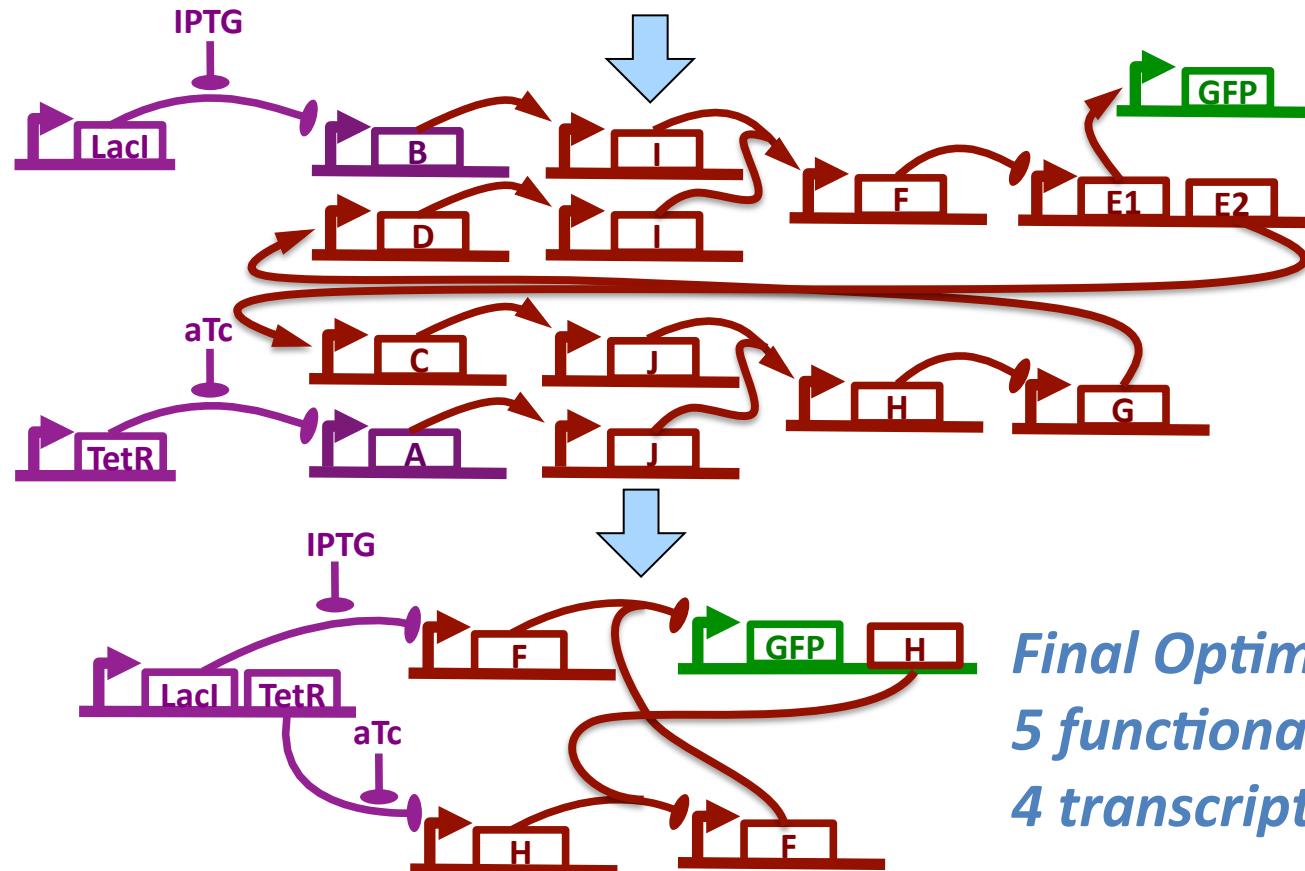


[Beal, Lu & Weiss, '11]

Optimization of Complex Designs

```
(def sr-latch (s r)
  (letfed+ ((o boolean (not (or r o-bar)))
            (o-bar boolean (not (or s o)))))
    o))
```

(green (sr-latch (aTc) (IPTG)))



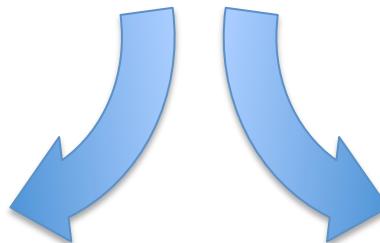
*Final Optimized:
5 functional units
4 transcription factors*

Unoptimized: 15 functional units, 13 transcription factors

TASBE Tool-Chain

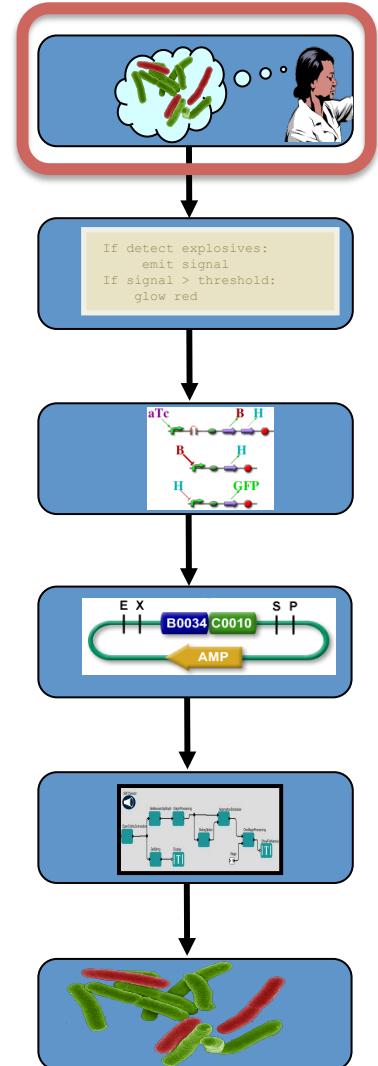
A high-level program of a system that reacts depending on sensor output

```
(def simple-sensor-actuator ()
  (let ((x (test-sensor)))
    (debug-1 x)
    (debug-2 (not x))))
```



Mammalian Target

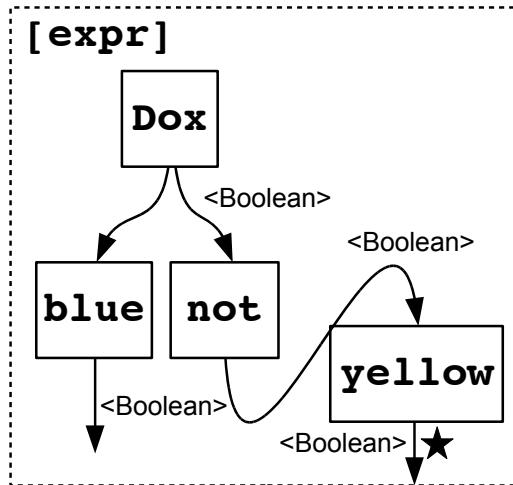
E. coli Target



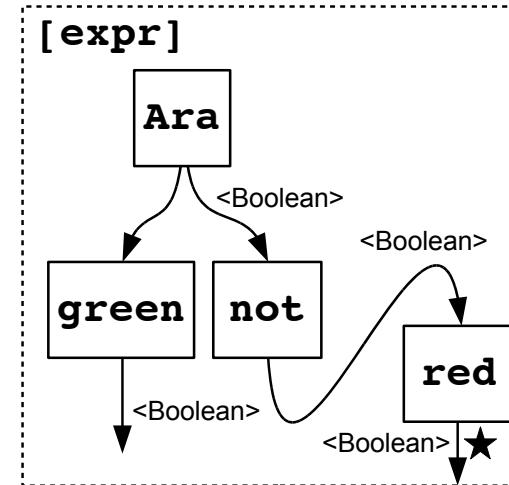
[Beal et al., 2012]

TASBE Tool-Chain

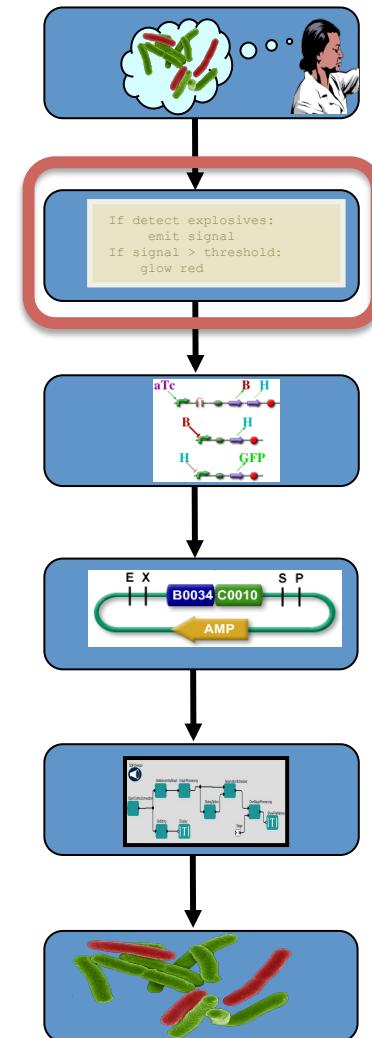
Program instantiated for two target platforms



Mammalian Target



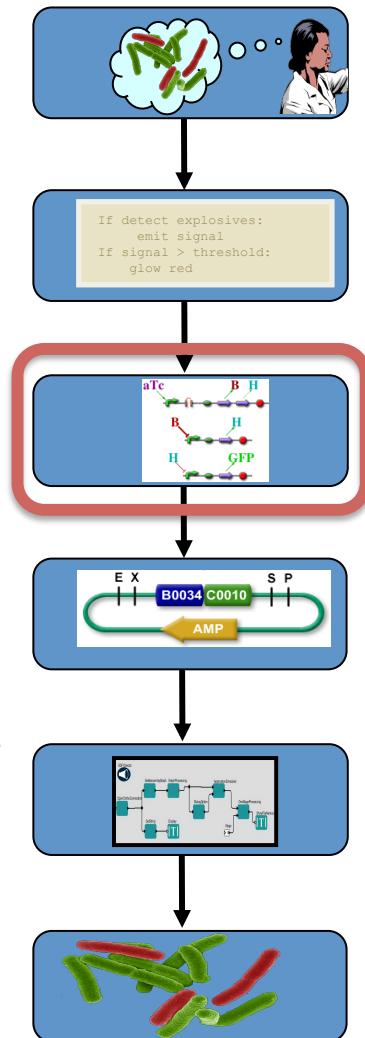
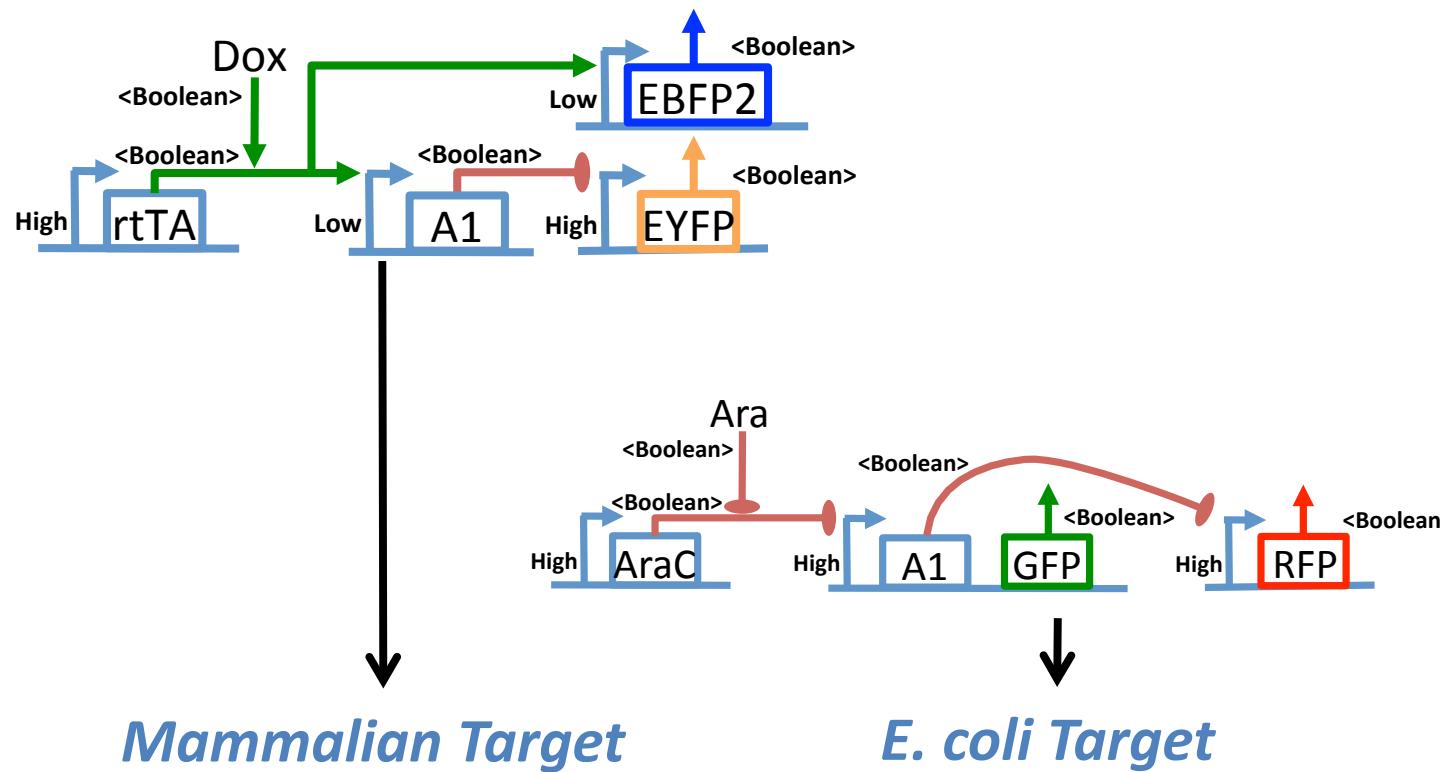
E. coli Target



[Beal et al., 2012]

TASBE Tool-Chain

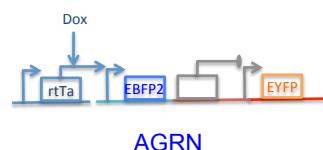
Abstract genetic regulatory networks



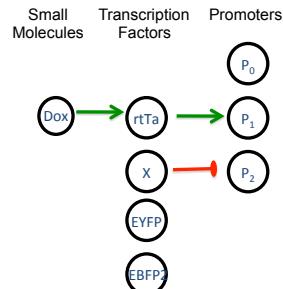
[Beal et al., 2012]

TASBE Tool-Chain

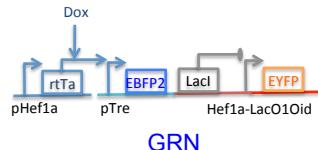
Automated part selection using database of known part behaviors



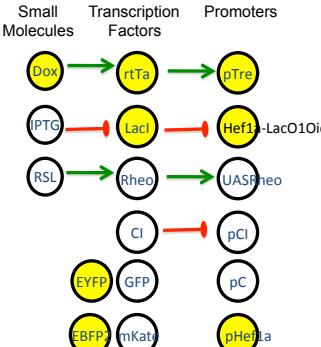
AGRN



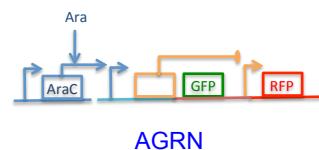
Canonical AGRN



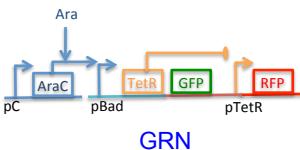
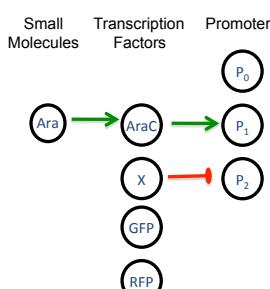
GRN



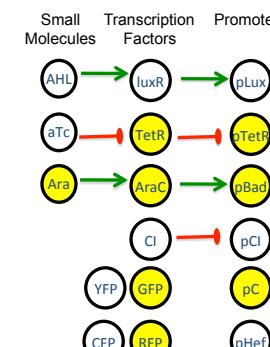
Feature Database



AGRN



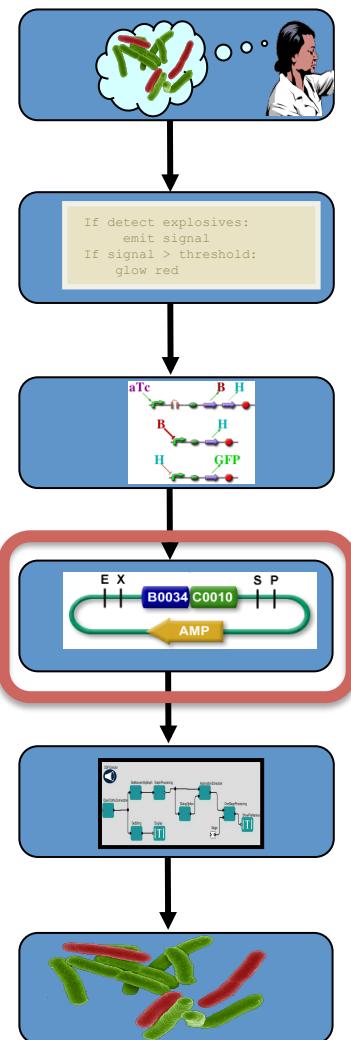
GRN



Feature Database

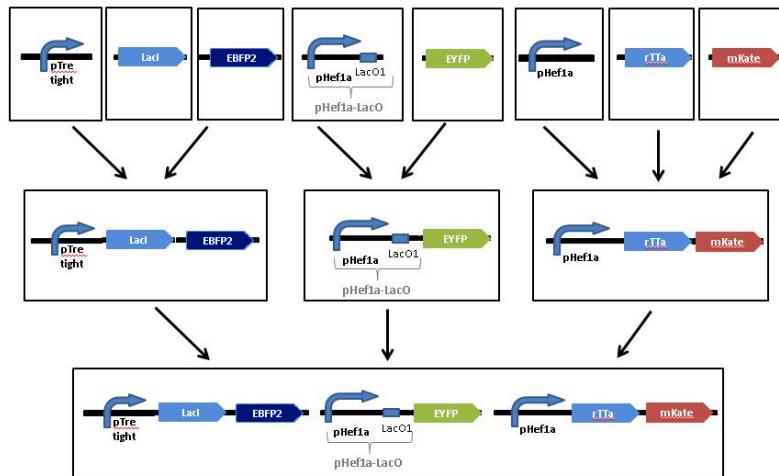
Mammalian Target

E. coli Target

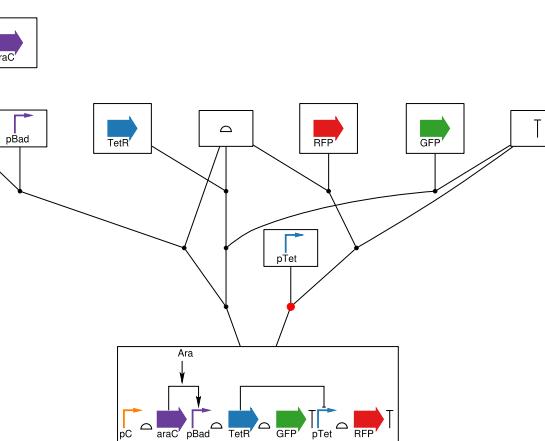


TASBE Tool-Chain

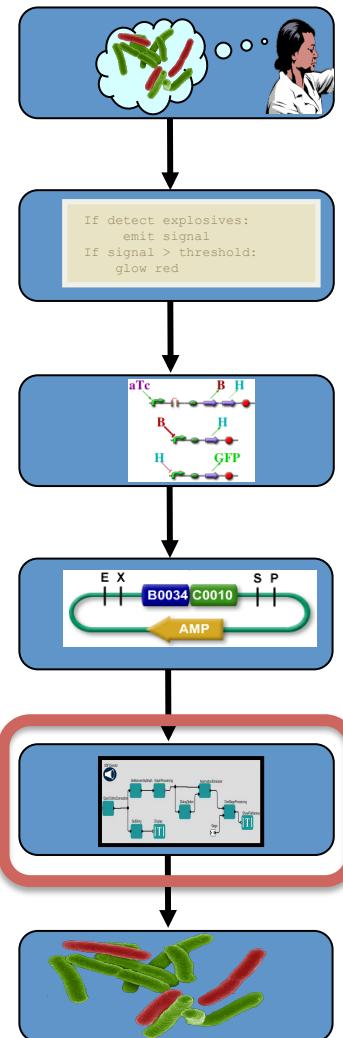
Automated assembly step selection for two different platform-specific assembly protocols



Mammalian Target



E. coli Target

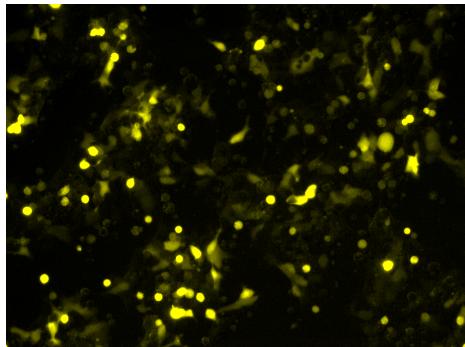


[Beal et al., 2012]

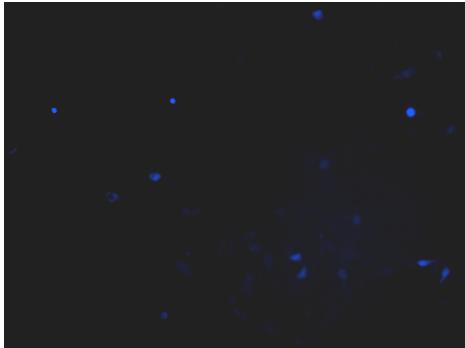
TASBE Tool-Chain

Resulting cells demonstrating expected behavior

Uninduced

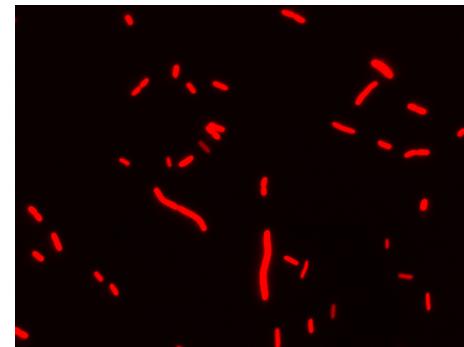


Induced

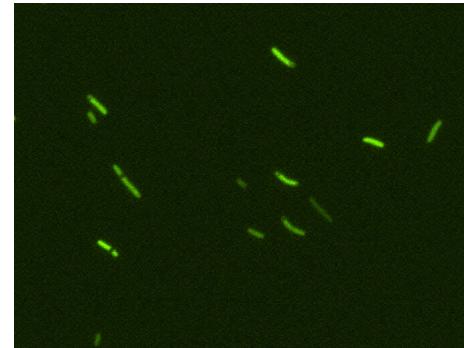


Mammalian Target

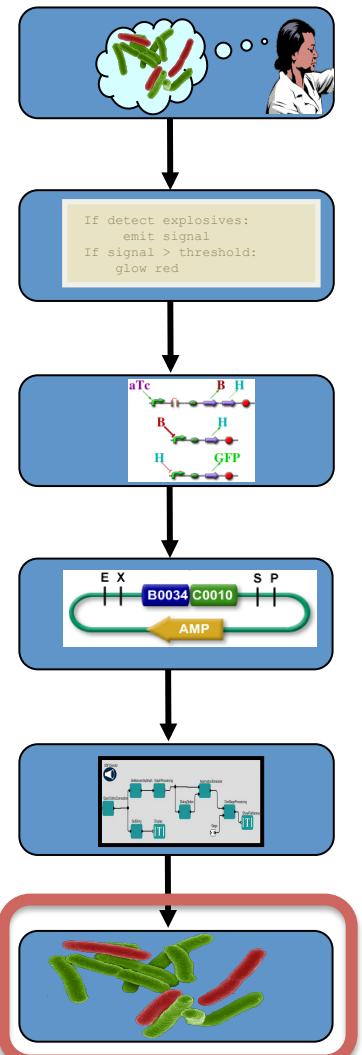
Uninduced



Induced



E. coli Target

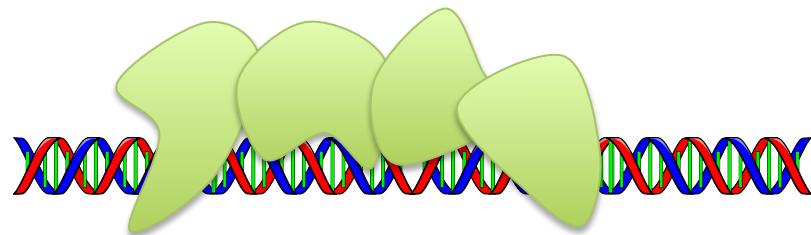


[Beal et al., 2012]

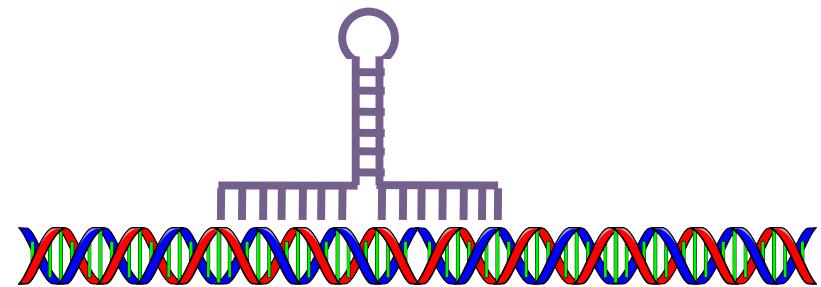
Challenge: Synthetic Device Libraries

*Can use a device only once/circuit
→ need lots of devices!*

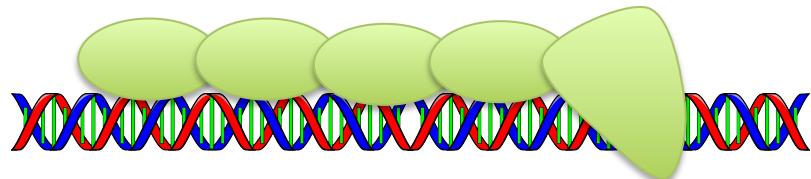
Zinc-Finger Proteins:



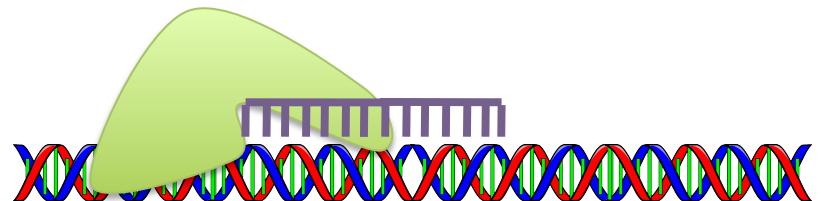
micro RNAs:



TALE Proteins:

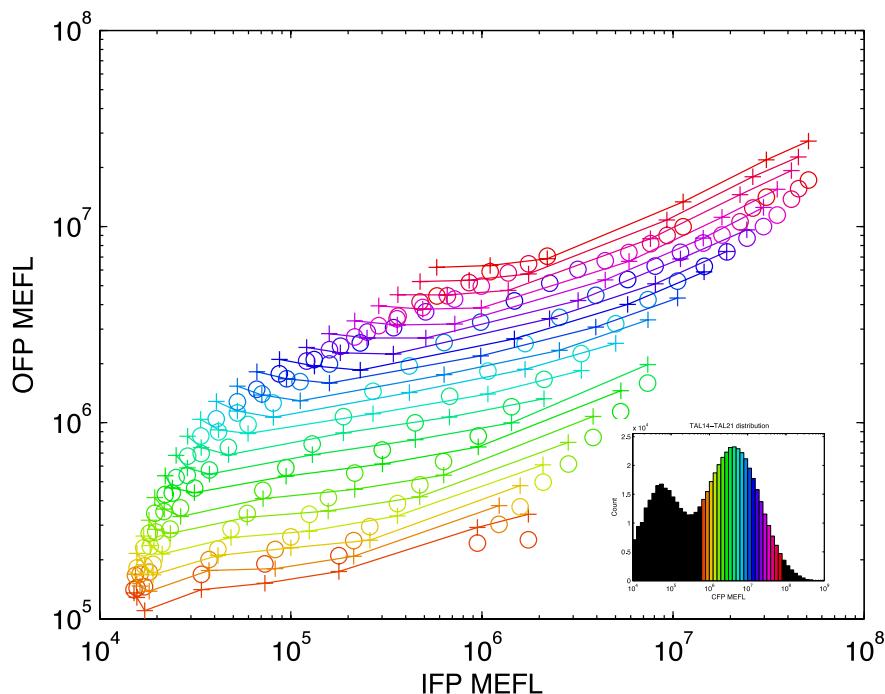


CRISPR: CAS/gRNA:

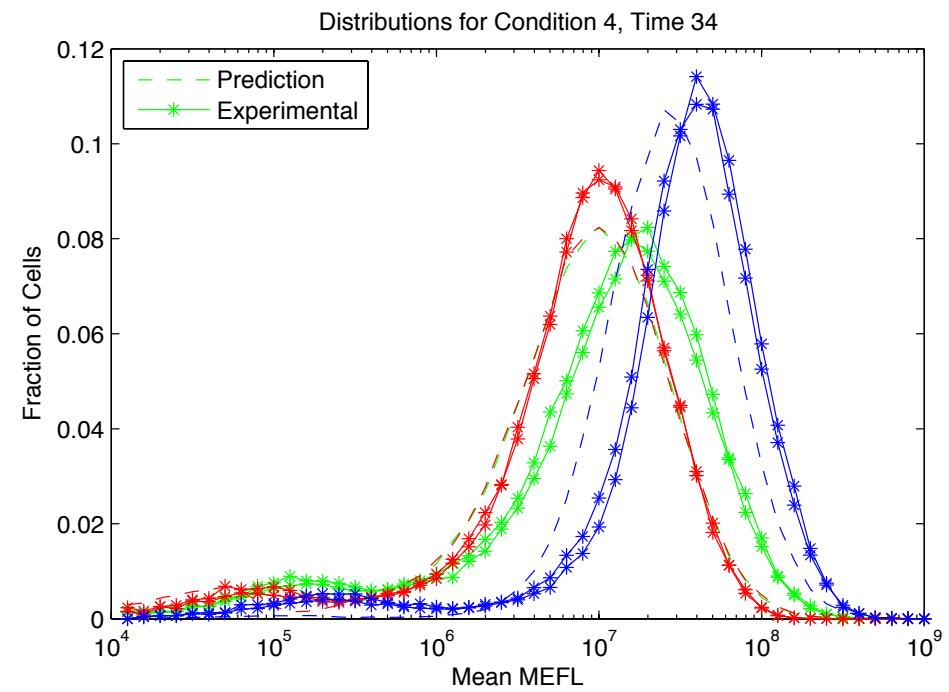


Challenge: Predictable Composition

Improved models & metrology
 → *high-precision circuit prediction*

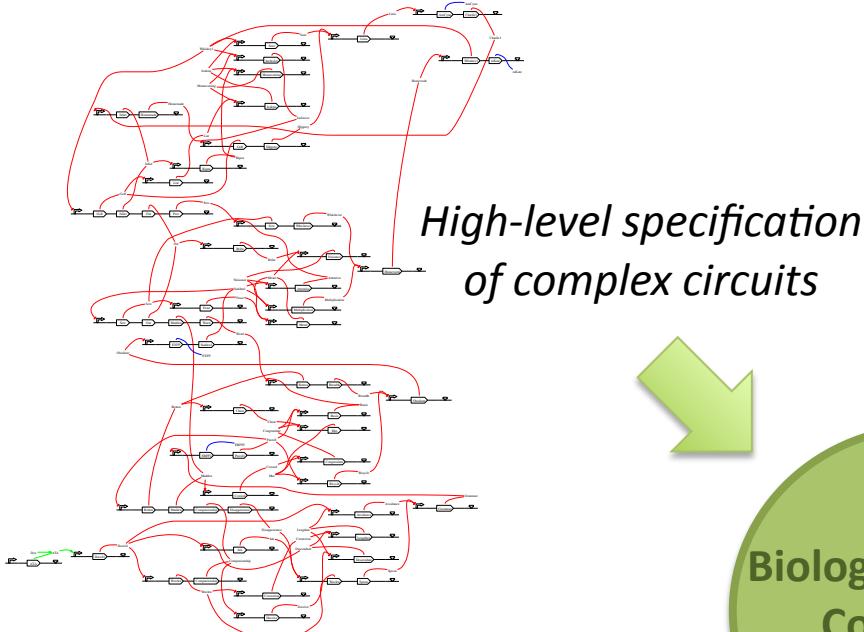


Two-Repressor Cascade

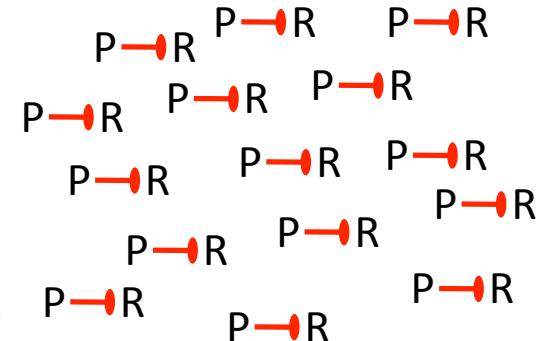


Three-Replicon Mixture

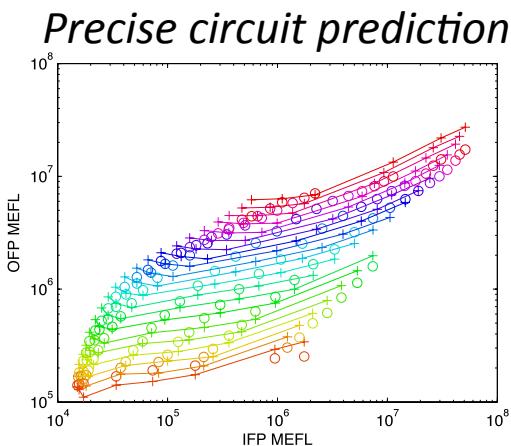
Biological/Hybrid Substrates: where we stand



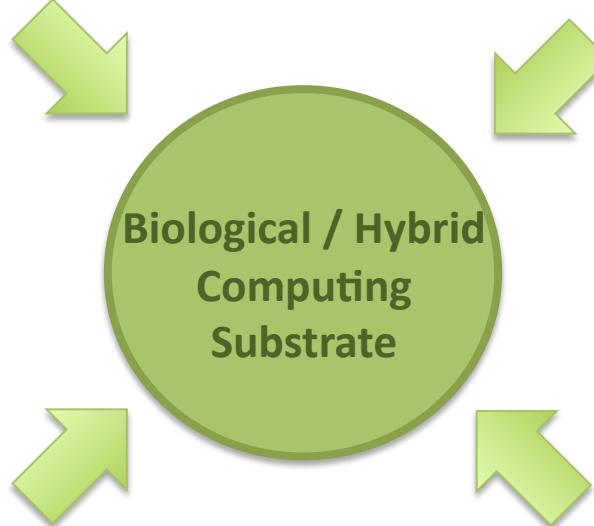
*High-level specification
of complex circuits*



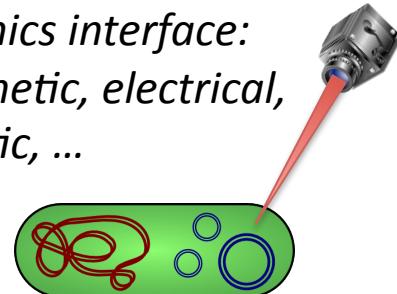
*Large, well-characterized
device libraries*



Precise circuit prediction



*Electronics interface:
optogenetic, electrical,
magnetic, ...*



Summary

- Major technological trends are all driving towards a world filled with spatial computers
- Continuous space-time models allow effective adaptive aggregate programming.
- Mixed-material computation will enable a wide range of visionary applications.
- Rapid progress towards predictable, scalable computational control of biological organisms

Acknowledgements:

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Swapnil Bhatia
Traci Haddock
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Chenkai Liu
Viktor Vasilev
Tyler Wagner



Mirko Viroli
Matteo Cascadei

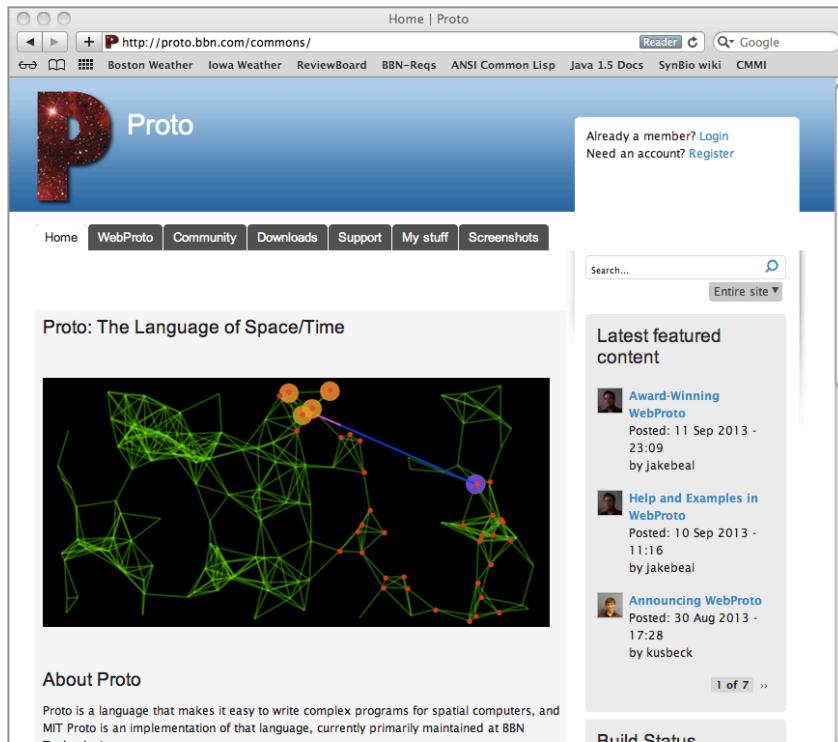


Ferruccio Damiani



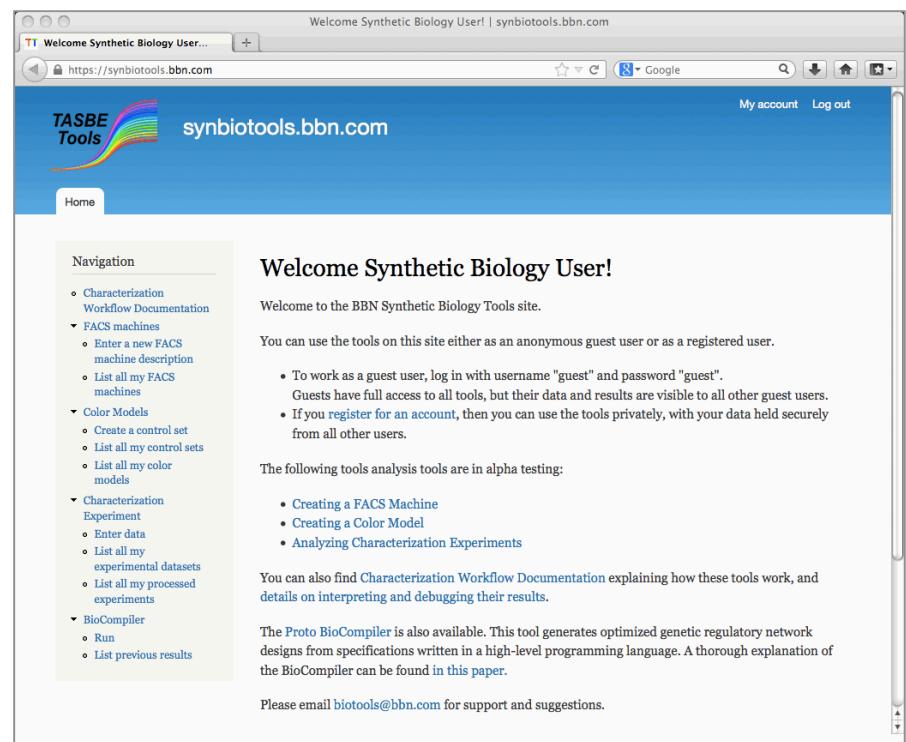
Tools available online!

<http://proto.bbn.com/>



The screenshot shows the Proto website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like Home, WebProto, Community, Downloads, Support, My stuff, and Screenshots. A large, stylized letter 'P' logo is on the left. The main content area features a large image of a complex spatial network with green lines and orange nodes. Below this, there's a section titled "About Proto" with a brief description and a link to the BBN Technologies page. To the right, there's a sidebar with a search bar and a list of "Latest featured content" entries, each with a thumbnail, title, posting date, and author.

<http://synbiotools.bbn.com>



The screenshot shows the SynBioTools website. The header includes a "Welcome Synthetic Biology User..." message and links for "My account" and "Log out". The main content area has a "TASBE Tools" logo and the URL "synbiotools.bbn.com". On the left, there's a "Navigation" sidebar with various tool categories like Characterization, FACS machines, Color Models, and BioCompiler, each with sub-options. The main body has a "Welcome Synthetic Biology User!" message, a guest information section, a list of alpha-testing tools, and a note about the Characterization Workflow Documentation. At the bottom, there's a support email address.