

# On Homogeneous Spiking Neural P System Variants

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**Abstract.** (ABSTRACT)

**Keywords:** Membrane Computing, Spiking Neural P Systems, Homogeneous Neurons, Structural Plasticity

## 1 Introduction

## 2 Spiking Neural P System and Some Variants

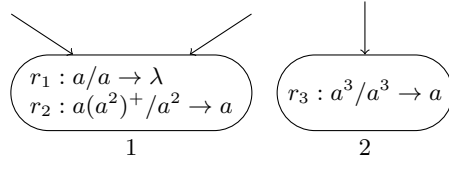
## 3 Homogenization of Spiking Neural P Systems

A *state transition diagram* will be used to represent the activities of a neuron. A *state* is a set of spike counts. For example, the set  $\{4, 5\}$  represents spike counts 4 and 5, the set  $\{0, 2, 4, 8, \dots\}$  represents even spike counts, and the set  $\{15, 20, 25, 30, 35, \dots\}$  represents spike counts that are multiples of 5 starting from 15.

If a neuron has  $n$  spikes, the neuron is said to be *in state*  $S$  if  $n \in S$ . For example, let  $n = 10$  be the number spikes in the neuron and  $S_1 = \{1\}$ ,  $S_2 = \{2, 4, 9, 10, \dots\}$ ,  $S_3 = \{5, 10, 15, 20, \dots\}$  be states, the neuron is not in state  $S_1$  since  $n \notin S_1$  but it is in state  $S_2$  and  $S_3$  since  $n \in S_2$  and  $n \in S_3$ . States can intersect since they are sets which means a neuron can be in multiple states at the same time.

Most states that are associated with a given neuron represent the regular expressions of the rules in the neuron. For example, in Figure 1 neuron 1 have the rules  $r_1 : a/a \rightarrow \lambda$  and  $r_2 : a(a^2)^+/a^2 \rightarrow a$ , the state  $S_1 = \{1\}$  represents the regular expression  $a$  of rule  $r_1$  while the state  $S_2 = \{3, 5, 7, 9, 11, \dots\}$  represents the regular expression  $a(a^2)^+$  of rule  $r_2$ . Neuron 1

Figure 1



**Fig. 1.** Example Neurons