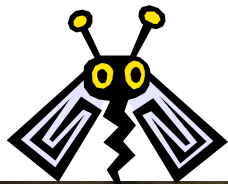


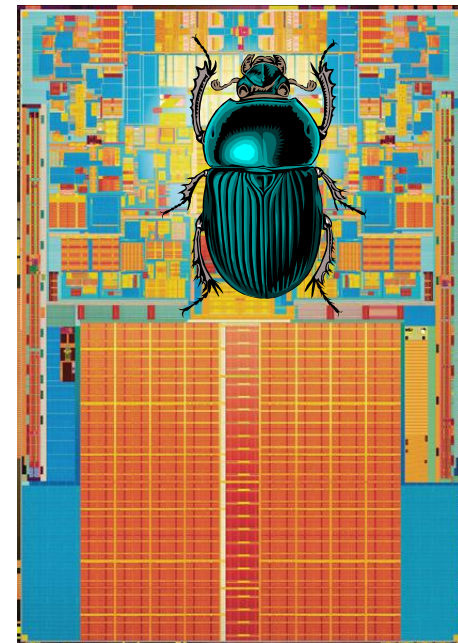
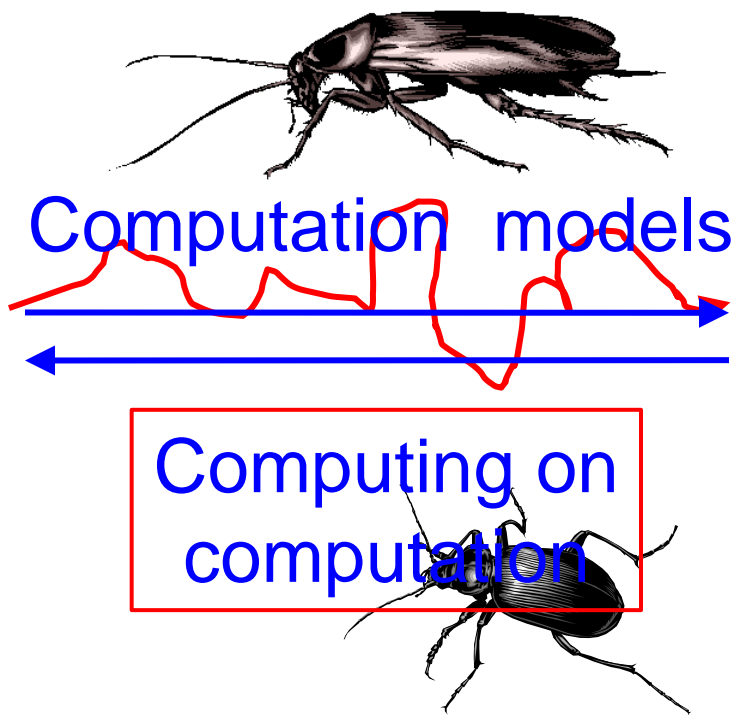
# Thinking About, Modeling, and Mastering Computation

G rard Berry

Informatics and Digital Sciences Chair  
Frontiers, Coll ge de France, June 6<sup>th</sup>, 2010

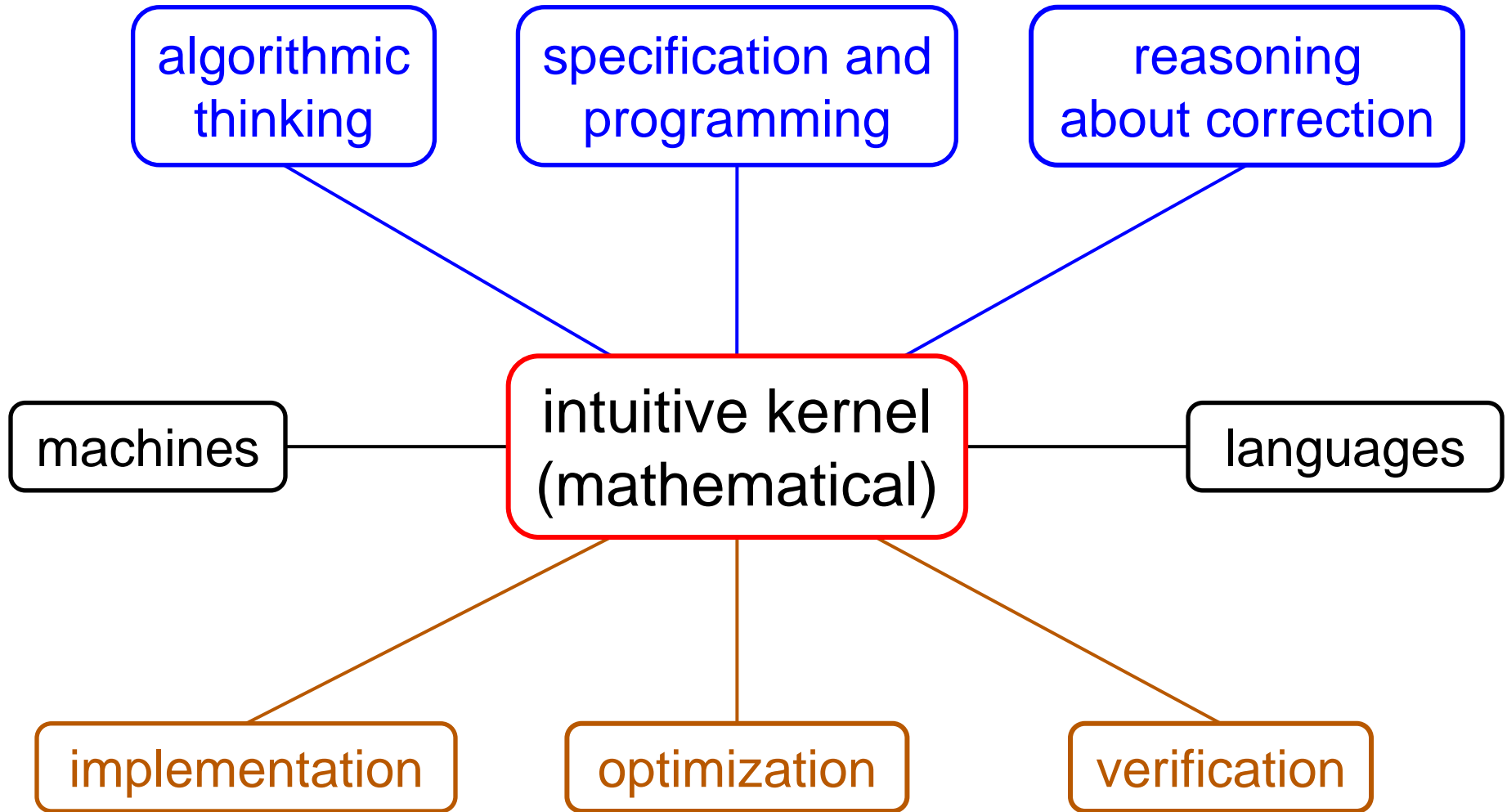


Intuitive  
**Rigorous**  
Slow



Superstupid  
Superexact  
Superfast

# Anatomy of a Computation Model



# The Eratosthenes Sieve

A number is prime iff it has no other divider than 1 and itself

<b>2</b>	3	<del>4</del>	5	<del>6</del>	7	<del>8</del>	9	<del>10</del>	11
<del>12</del>	13	<del>14</del>	15	<del>16</del>	17	<del>18</del>	19	<del>20</del>	21
<del>22</del>	23	<del>24</del>	25	<del>26</del>	27	<del>28</del>	29	<del>30</del>	31
<del>32</del>	33	<del>34</del>	35	<del>36</del>	37	<del>38</del>	39	<del>40</del>	41
<del>42</del>	43	<del>44</del>	45	<del>46</del>	47	<del>48</del>	49	<del>50</del>	51

# The Eratosthenes Sieve

A number is prime iff it has no other divider than 1 and itself

<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	4	5	6	7	8	<del>9</del>	10	11
12	13	14	<del>15</del>	16	17	18	19	20	<del>21</del>
22	23	24	25	26	<del>27</del>	28	29	30	31
32	<del>33</del>	34	35	36	37	38	<del>39</del>	40	41
42	43	44	<del>45</del>	46	47	48	49	50	<del>51</del>

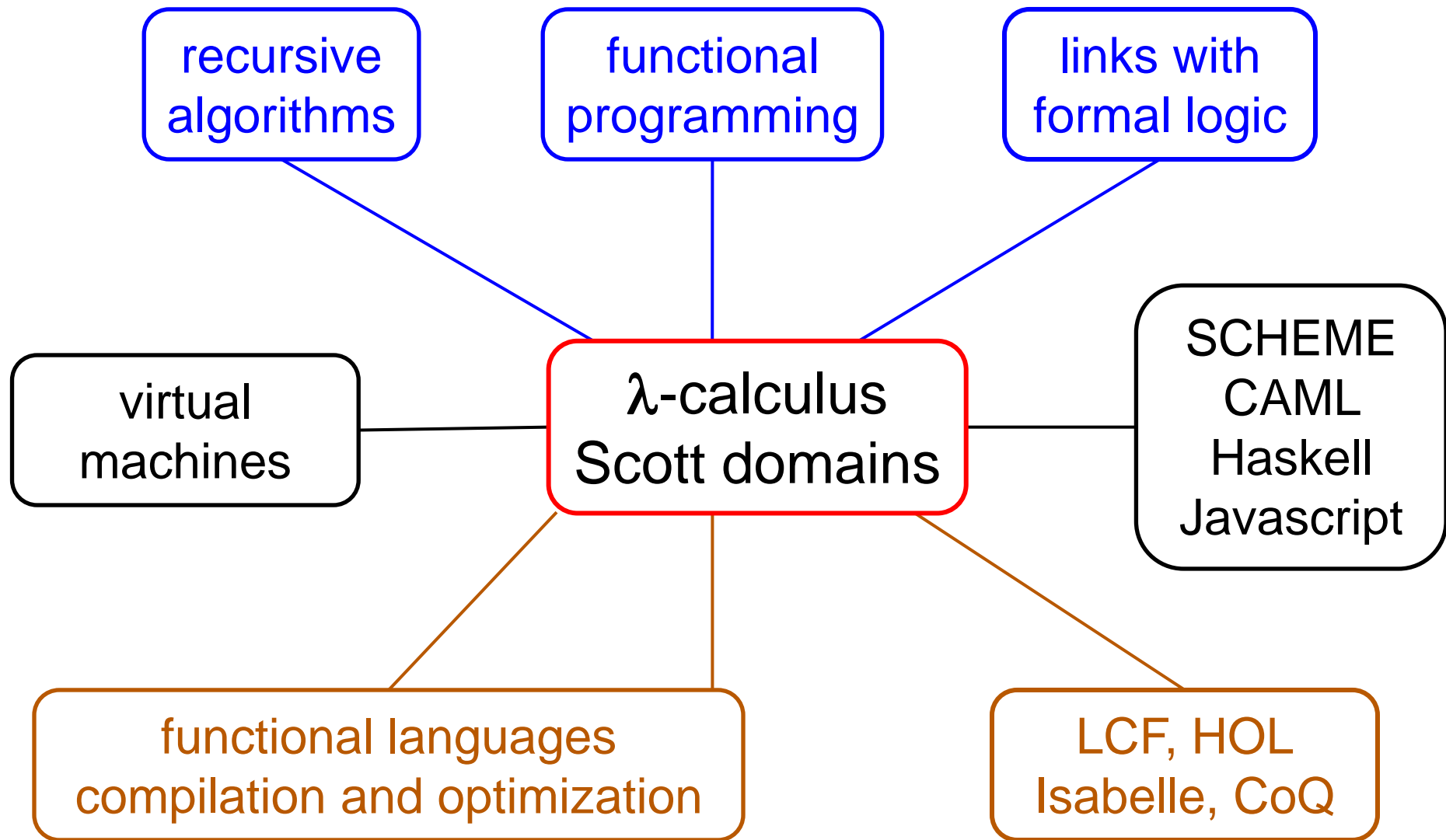
# The Eratosthenes Sieve

A number is prime iff it has no other divider than 1 and itself

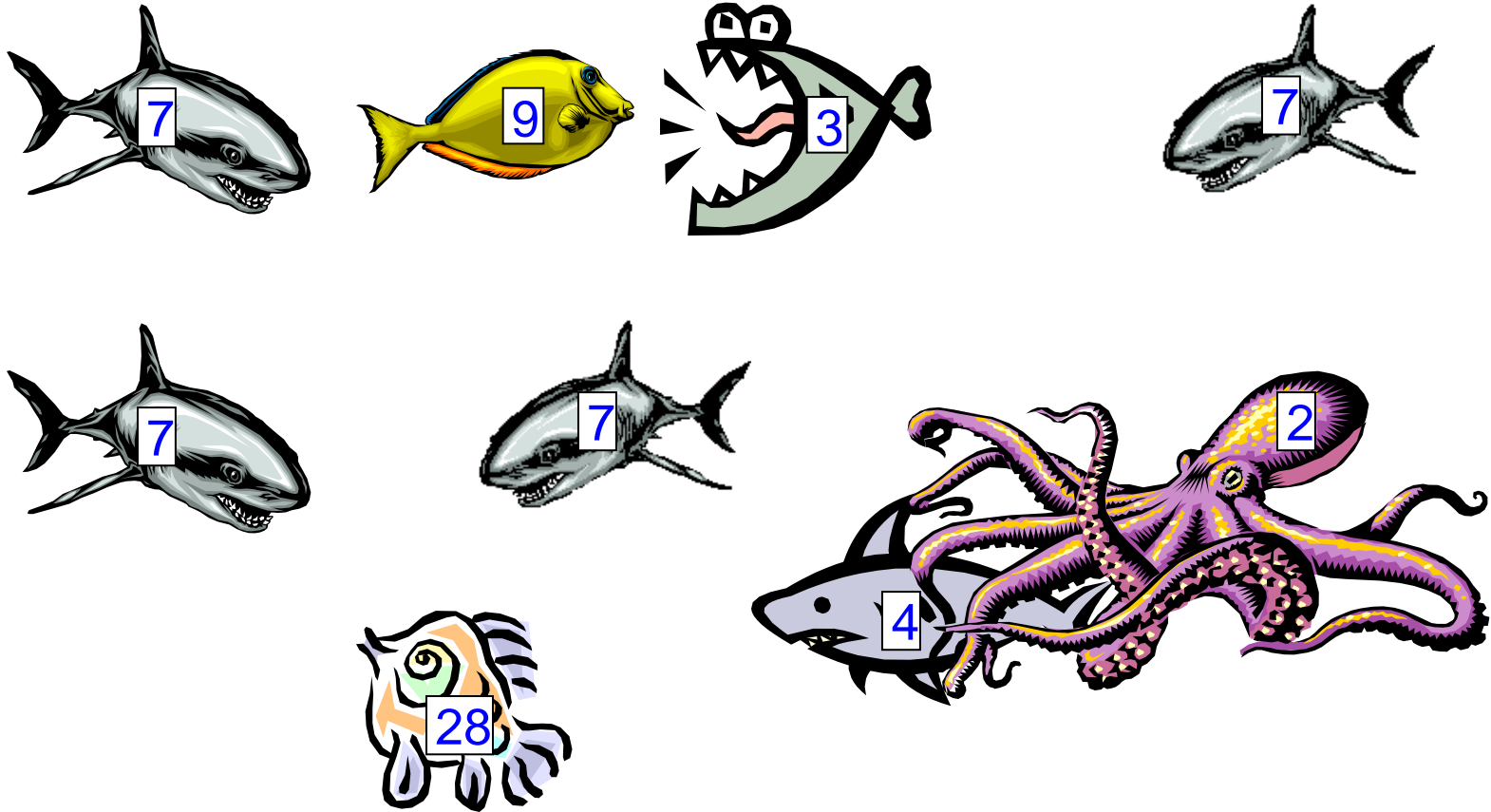
<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	4	<b>5</b>	6	<b>7</b>	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	<del>25</del>	26	27	28	29	30	31
32	33	34	<del>35</del>	36	37	38	39	40	41
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	<del>49</del>	50	51

Brain attention is sequential !

# *The functional programming model*



# The Darwin Sieve: $p, kp \rightarrow p$

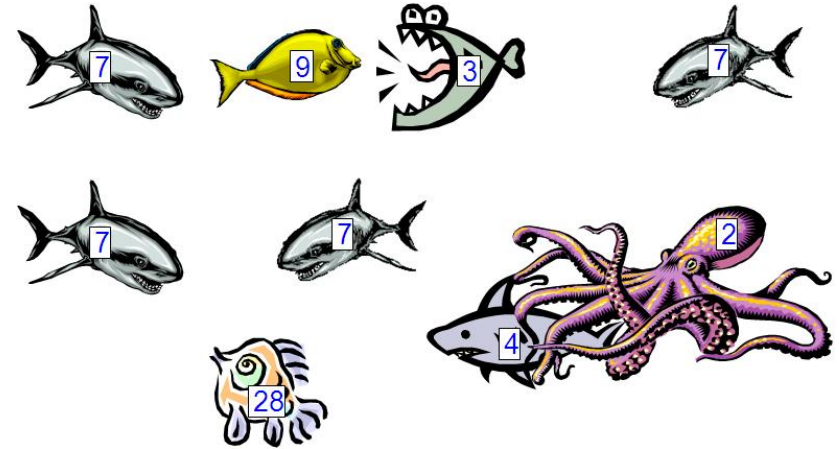


Asynchronous parallelism  
CHAM = Chemical Abstract Machine



# Sieve comparizon

<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	4	<b>5</b>	6	<b>7</b>	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51



sequentiality  
complex causality  
deterministic behavior  
deterministic result  
trivial termination  
limited to finite set

massive parallelism  
minimal causality  
non-deterministic behavior  
deterministic result  
probabilistic termination  
goes infinite

# Deadlock)



# *Starvation*





# *Synchronous and vibratory parallelisms*



**Synchronous**

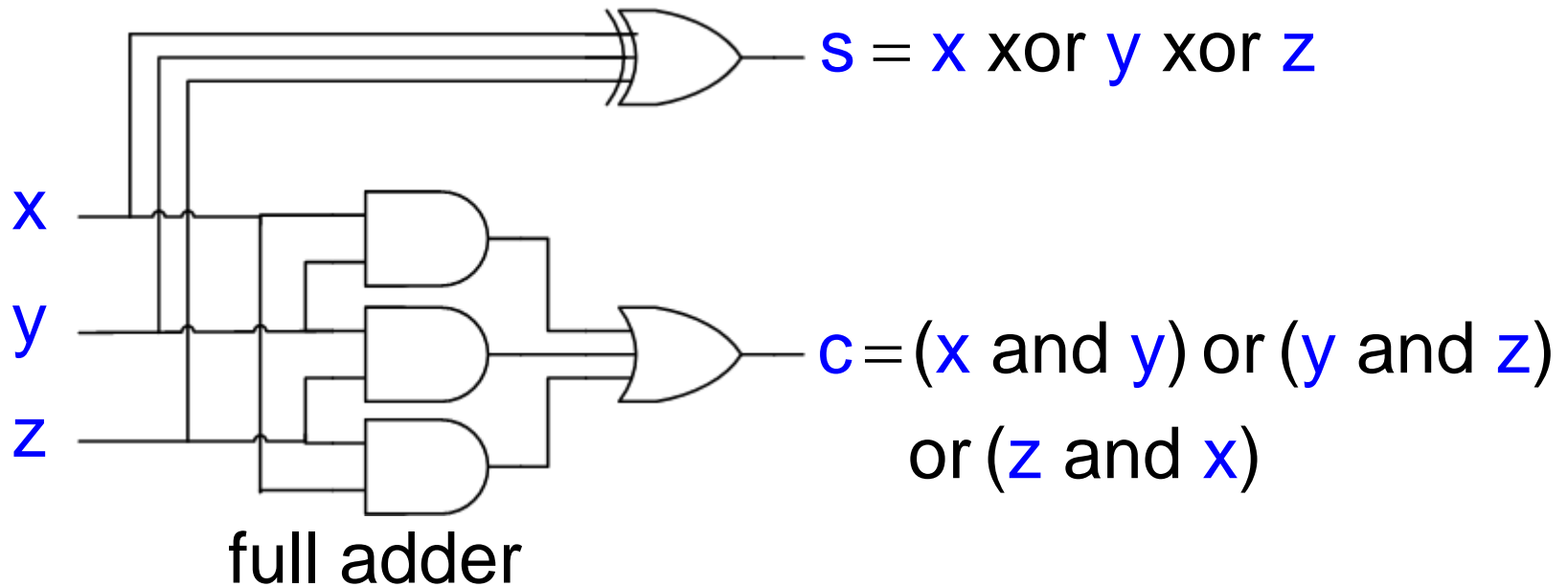
Conceptual zero-delay communication (spectators)

**Vibratory**

Predictable delay propagation (acousticians)

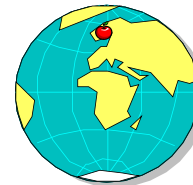
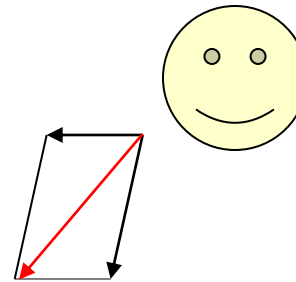
# Implementation of Synchrony by Vibration

- Digital circuits



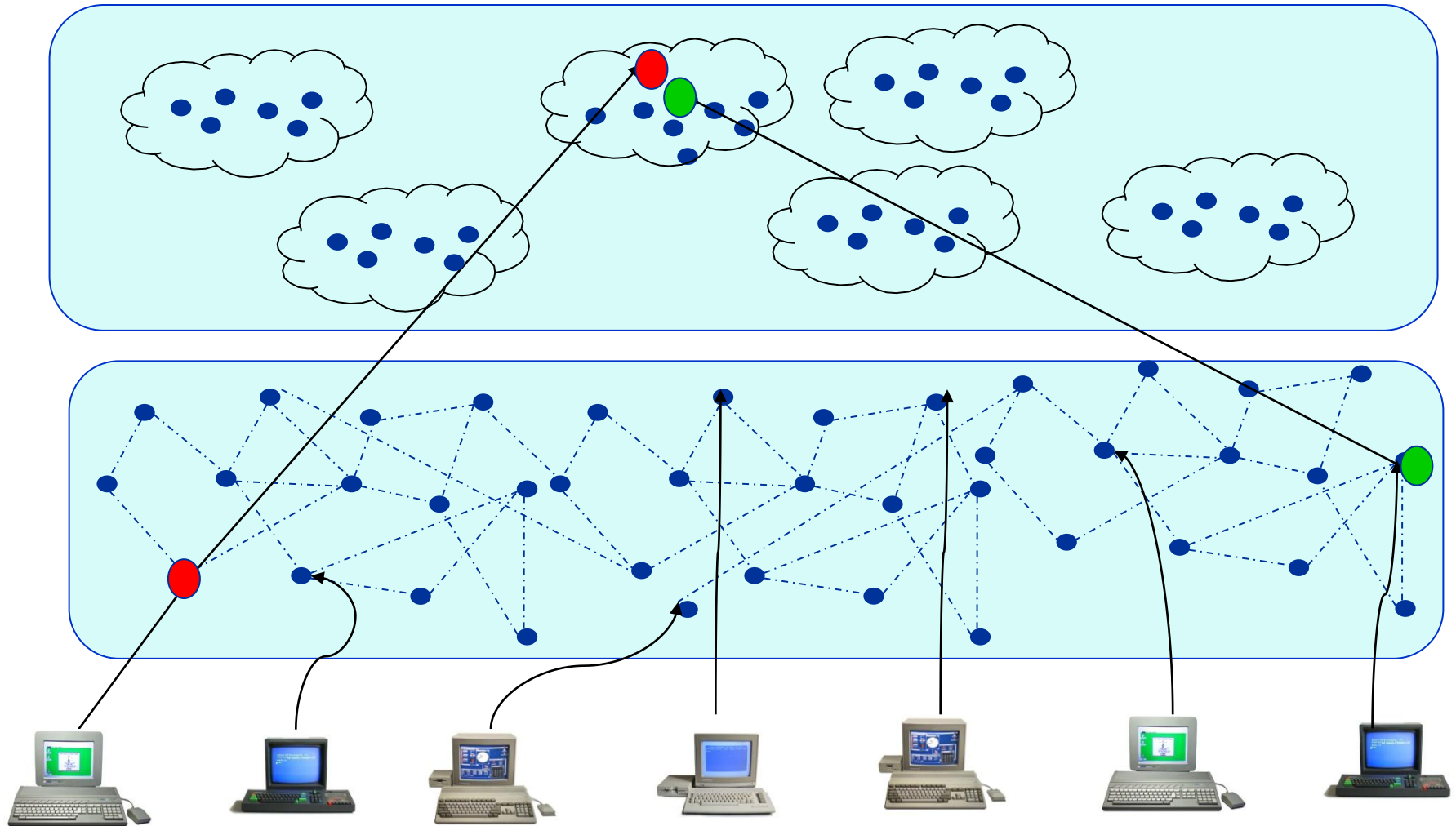
- Embedded control systems (airplanes, cars, etc.)

# Zero delay: Newtonian Mechanics



Concurrency + Determinism  
Calculations are feasible

# Diffuse parallelisms : networks, overlays



# Computation in Visual Cortex

« crystal »

« liquid »

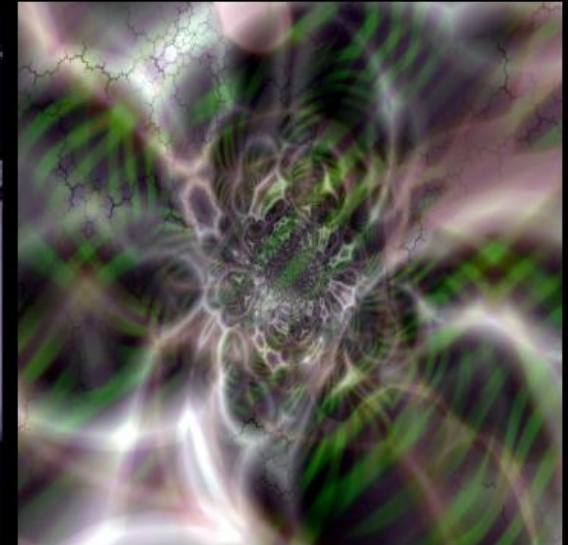
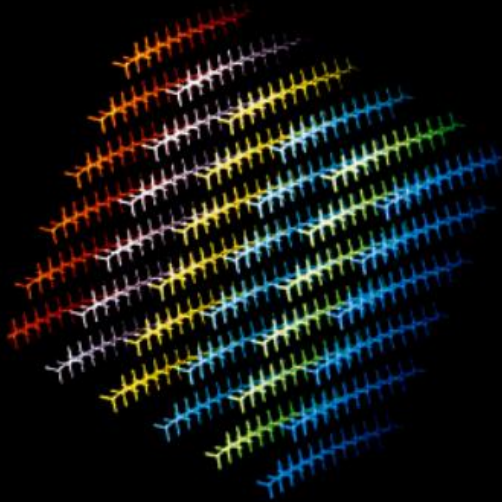
« smoke »

Visual input dimensionality

Low

medium

high



Rate coding  
Low

←→  
(temporal precision)

Time coding  
High





# Conclusion

- Sequentiality is still very important
  - in our brain as well !
- There are **several** different kinds of parallelism
  - asynchronous, synchronous, vibratory, diffuse
  - each with a very wide range of applications
- Cooperation between different parallelisms is tricky
  - Globally Asynchronous Locally Synchronous Systems (GALS)
  - multiclock circuits
  - audio / video pipelines
  - large simulators
  - in our brain as well !