

Automata Modeling of Quorum Sensing for Nanocommunication Networks

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Automata Modeling of Quorum Sensing for Nanocommunication Networks
Thesis Defense



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- Introduction
- Quorum Sensing
- Automata Modeling of Quorum Sensing Bacteria
- Nanomachine Design Based on Quorum Sensing Bacteria
- Concluding Remarks

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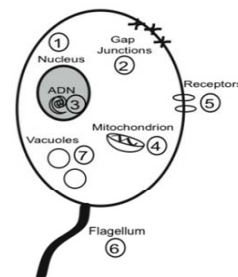
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Introduction: Nanotechnology and Nanomachines



I. F. Akyildiz, F. Brunetti, and C. Blázquez, "*Nanonetworking: A New Communication Paradigm*,"
Computer Networks (Elsevier) Journal, Vol. 52, pp. 2260-2279, August, 2008.

- **Nanotechnology** is enabling the development of devices in a scale ranging from one to a few hundred nanometers.
- A **nanomachine** is the most basic functional unit, which is consisting of nanoscale components and which is able to perform a specific task at nano-level, such as computing, data storing, sensing or actuation.



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Introduction: Interaction between Nanomachines



WHY?

Due to the reduced size of the nanomachines, their limitations are clear:

- Range
- Complexity

NaNoNetworks expand the possibilities of nanomachines, increasing the complexity and range of operation of the system.

HOW?

- Molecular Communication

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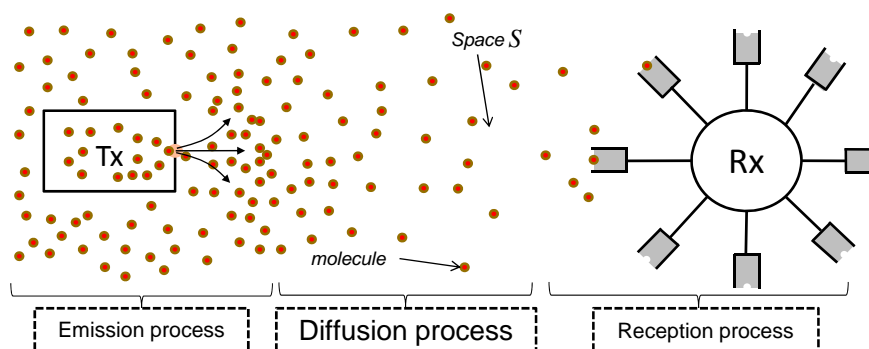
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Introduction: Molecular Communication (I)



- I. F. Akyildiz, F. Brunetti, and C. Blázquez, "**Nanonetworking: A New Communication Paradigm**," Computer Networks (Elsevier) Journal, Vol. 52, pp. 2260-2279, August, 2008.
- M. Pierobon, I. F. Akyildiz, "**A Physical End-to-End Model for Molecular Communication in Nanonetworks**," IEEE Journal of Selected Areas in Communications (JSAC), May 2010.

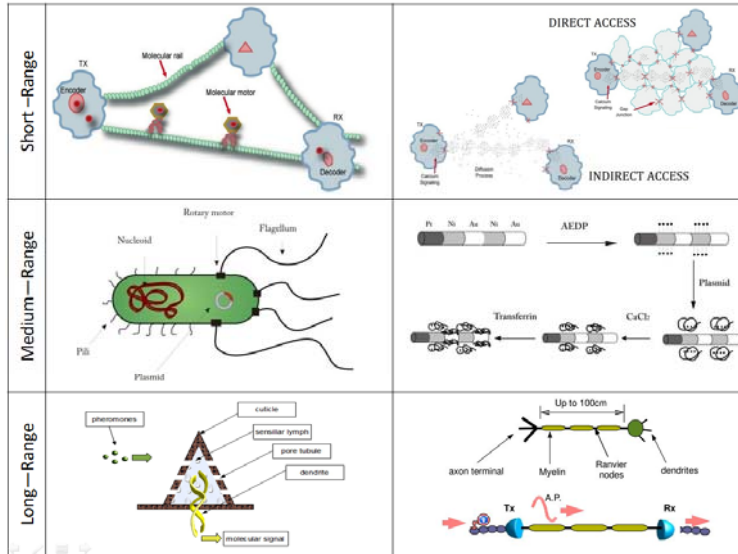


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Introduction: Molecular Communication (II)



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Quorum Sensing



J. Henke and B. Bassler, "Bacterial social engagements," *Trends in Cell Biology*, vol. 14, 2004, pp. 648-656.



What?

Quorum Sensing is a mechanism used by bacteria to coordinate their behavior in a colony, as a function of their population.

Why?

Processes controlled by Quorum Sensing are unproductive when undertaken by an individual bacterium but become effective when undertaken by the group.

How?

Quorum Sensing is achieved through the production, release, and subsequent detection of and response to a threshold concentration of **autoinducers**.

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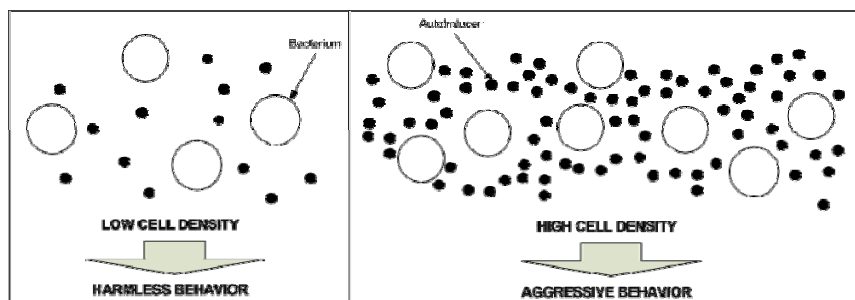
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Quorum Sensing: Principles and Mechanisms (I)



- When the population of bacteria grows, the extracellular concentration of autoinducers increases as well.
- If this concentration reaches the activation threshold, it means that a certain population has been achieved, and the group responds to it with a population-wide change of behavior.



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Quorum Sensing: Principles and Mechanisms (II)



- Autoinducers are the key of the process.
- Tiny molecules (smaller than 1nm) that trigger an autocatalytic reaction: trigger the release of more particles of the same kind.
- There is a vast variety of autoinducers, enabling:
 - **Intraspecies communication:** when only bacteria of one species is able to receive that autoinducer.
 - **Interspecies communication:** when chemosensors of many species of bacteria are able to sense that autoinducer (*LuxS*).

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Quorum Sensing: Complex Systems



- Some bacteria count on more than one Quorum Sensing system.
- For instance, *vibrio harveyi* bacteria activate only with the presence of two different types of autoinducers at the same time.
- Nanomachines can mimick this feature to achieve a higher level of complexity.

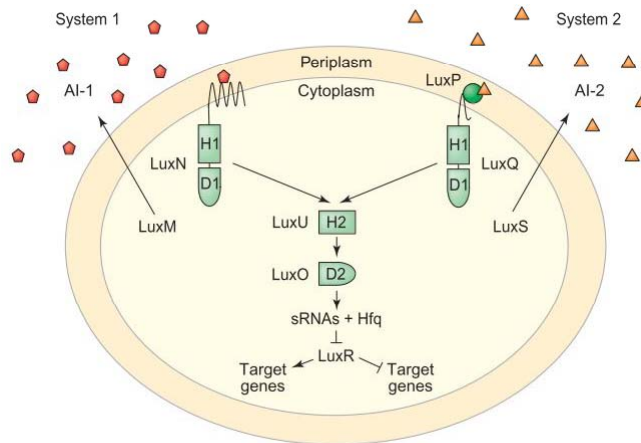
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Quorum Sensing: Complex Systems (II)

J. Henke and B. Bassler, "Bacterial social engagements," *Trends in Cell Biology*, vol. 14, 2004, pp. 648-656.



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Quorum Sensing: Communication Aspects



- Quorum Sensing is a special case of Molecular Communication.
- All bacteria are transmitters and receivers.
- The message is collective, modulated by the concentration of autoinducers in the environment.
- The message is encoded in the chemical composition of those autoinducers.

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Automata Modeling: Motivation



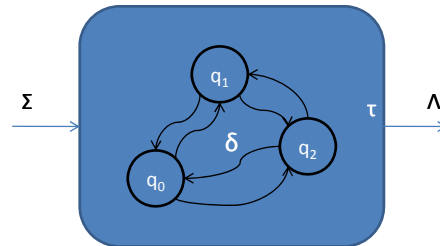
- The need for a functional model of Quorum Sensing bacteria (not biological model).
- The need for a model that integrates Quorum Sensing and the behavior after reaching quorum.
- The need for a model easily implementable to use it in future nanomachines and coordinate their actions.

Automata Modeling: Definitions



• A Moore machine is a Finite State Machine represented by the six-tuple $\{Q, \Sigma, \Lambda, \delta, \tau, q_0\}$.

- Q : finite set of internal states.
- Σ : finite alphabet of inputs.
- Λ : finite alphabet of outputs.
- δ : transition function.
- τ : output function.
- q_0 : initial state.



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Automata Modeling of Quorum Sensing Bacteria (I)



• The alphabet of inputs maps different levels of concentration of autoinducers sensed by the bacteria. Σ

• The alphabet of outputs models different signals that modify the emission of autoinducers, mainly. Λ

• We will divide the model in two parts:

- **Pre-Quorum section:** in which the bacteria have not reached the critical population to activate.
- **Post-Quorum section:** after reaching quorum, bacteria activate their “aggressive” behavior.

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PRE-QUORUM SECTION

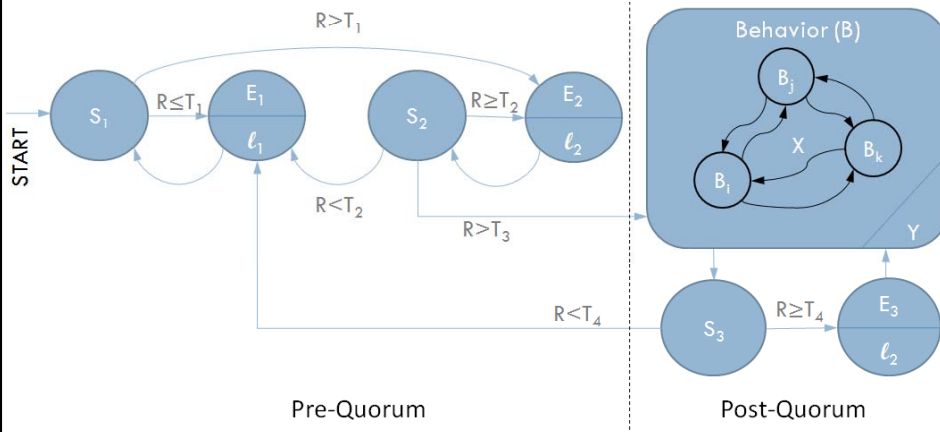
- In the pre-quorum section the bacteria:
 - **Sense the environment:** in order to know the concentration of autoinducers. (*S states*)
 - **Emit autoinducers:** in order to let the other bacteria be aware of one's presence. (*E states*)
- The emission of autoinducers depends on the amount sensed.
 - **Basal rate.** (*state E1, output y1*)
 - **Autocatalytic rate.** (*state E2, output y2*)
- The transitions are selected based on that dependence, leaving the section when the activation threshold is surpassed.



POST-QUORUM SECTION

- In the post-quorum section the bacteria:
 - **Activate their collective behavior.** (*B states*)
 - **Sense the environment** (*S state*)
 - **Emit autoinducers.** (*E state*)
- The collective behavior has to be modeled for each case (e.g. virulence, bioluminescence).
- Sensing and emission states help to deactivate the new behavior if the population falls.

COMPLETE MODEL



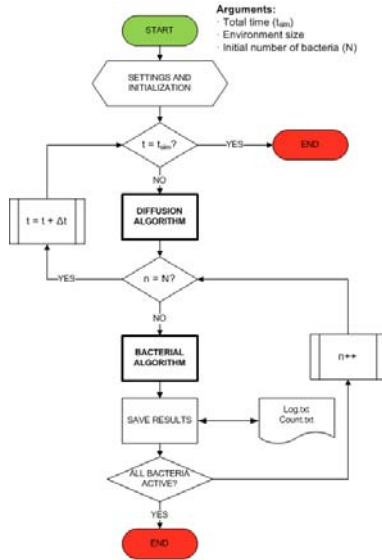
- The diffusion of autoinducers in the environment is a key factor in Quorum Sensing.
- It is modeled following Fick's second law:

$$\frac{\partial c(\bar{x}, t)}{\partial t} = D \nabla^2 c(\bar{x}, t)$$

- To implement it, we need apply the finite differences method:

$$\frac{c(\bar{x}, t + \Delta t) - c(\bar{x}, t)}{\Delta t} = D \frac{c(\bar{x} - \Delta \bar{x}, t) - 2c(\bar{x}, t) + c(\bar{x} + \Delta \bar{x}, t)}{(\Delta \bar{x})^2}$$

Simulations of Quorum Sensing Bacteria (II)



DIFFUSION ALGORITHM

- Implementation of second Fick's Law of diffusion.

BACTERIAL ALGORITHM

- Implementation of the Moore machine presented + reproduction.

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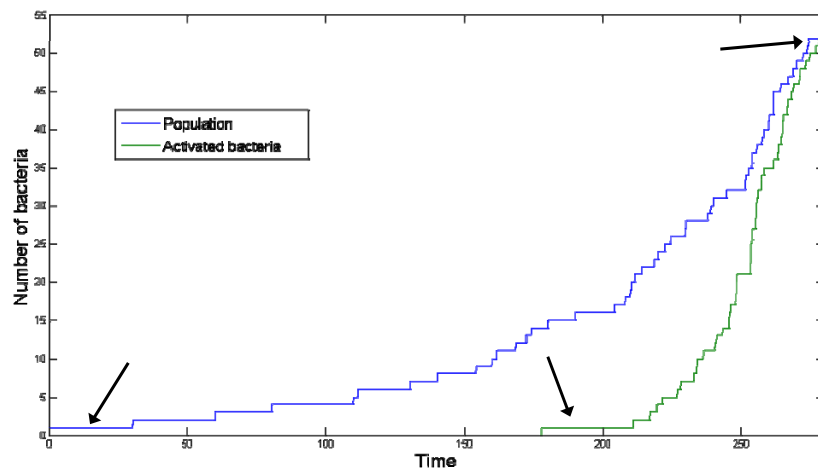
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Results (I)



VALIDATION

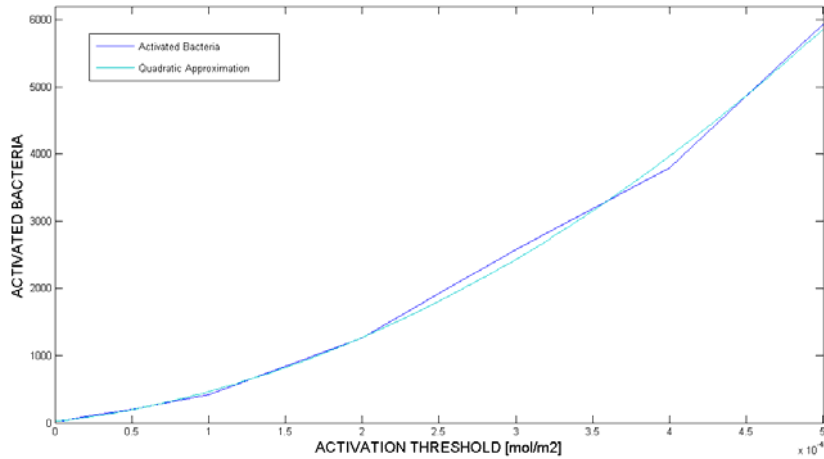


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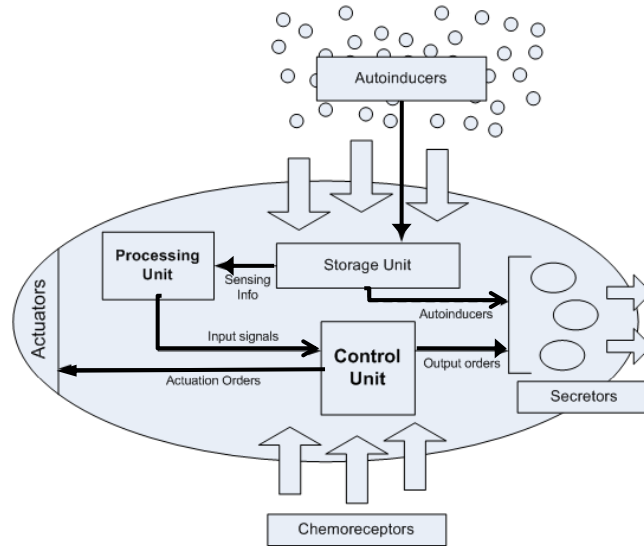
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ACTIVATION THRESHOLD



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- **Nanomachine Design Based on Quorum Sensing Bacteria**
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Architecture for Quorum Nanomachines



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Implementation of Quorum Nanomachines



- Collective Activity Synchronization
- Collective actuation after Localized Sensing

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Collective Activity Synchronization

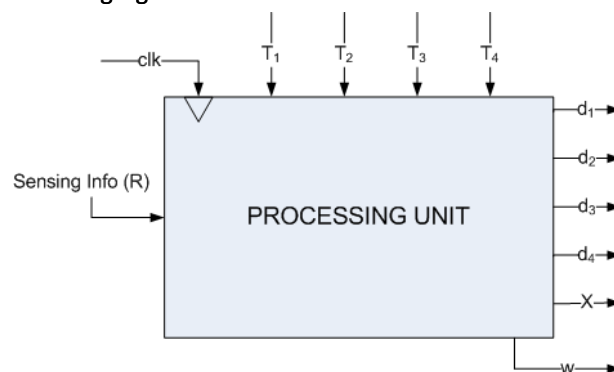
Direct application of Quorum Sensing

- Tissue Repairing
- Drug Release

Collective actuation after Localized Sensing

The outputs of the PU are inputs of the CU:

- d_{1-4} : comparison of the concentration sensed (R) with different thresholds (T_{1-4}).
- w : waiting signal.



Relaxation Time



- Bacteria have ways to differentiate their own autoinducers from autoinducers released by other individuals. Nanomachines do not.
- It is an important issue to avoid erroneous activations.
- Nanomachines **NEED TO WAIT** until their autoinducers diffuse away before sensing the environment again.
 - HOW?
 - With the wait signal.
 - HOW MUCH?
 - $t_{MIN} \approx \left(\frac{8\pi p}{3}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{R^2}{4\pi D}$

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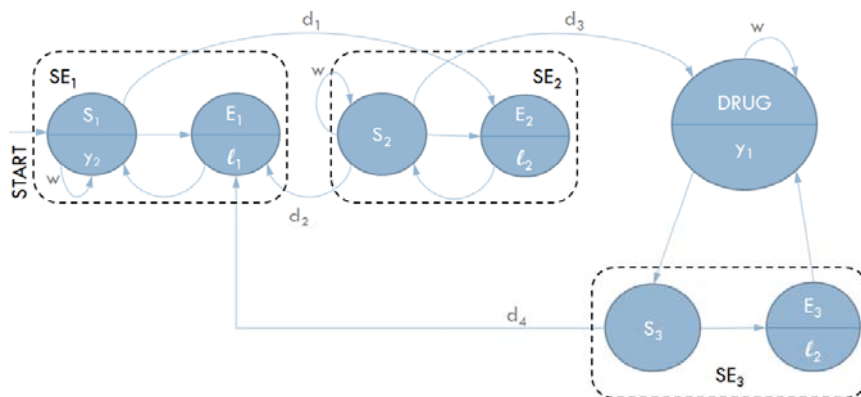
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Collective Activity Synchronization: Control Unit



- **Modifications:**
 - Use of the waiting signal to implement relaxation time.
 - Post-Quorum states adapted to a specific case.



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Collective Activity Synchronization: Simulations



Several differences with the simulations involving bacteria:

- Deployment of a given number of nanomachines.
- No reproduction.
- Application of post-Quorum behavior.

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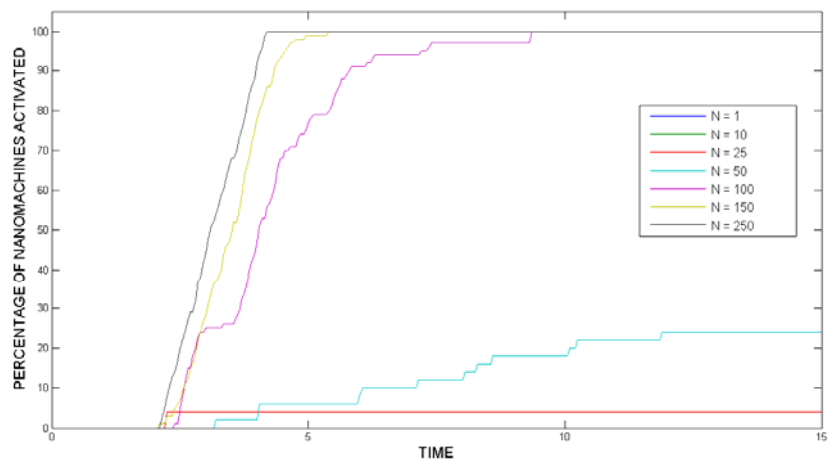
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Collective Activity Synchronization: Results



VALIDATION (pre-Quorum)



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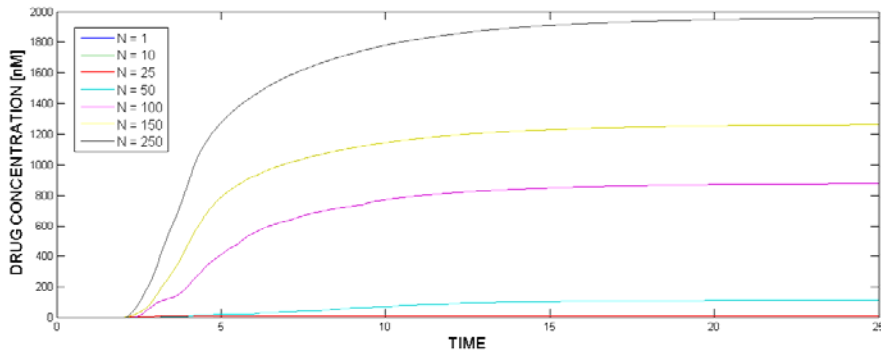
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Collective Activity Synchronization: Results (II)



VALIDATION (post-Quorum)



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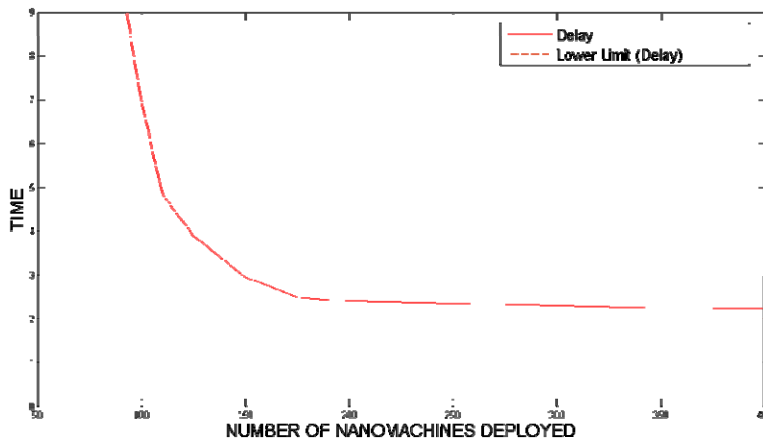
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Collective Activity Synchronization: Results (III)



DELAY OF ACTIVATION



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Implementation of Quorum Nanomachines



● Collective Activity Synchronization

● Collective Actuation after Localized Sensing

● Reaction to a certain localized event

- Cancer Detection
- Antibiotic purposes

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Collective Actuation after Localized Sensing



● A cluster of nanomachines is deployed in the environment.

● Their behavior is as follows:

- If at least one of the nanomachines senses a certain event, all of them must activate by means of Quorum Sensing.
- If not, they must remain dormant.

● In the simulations, the concentration of a certain chemical will be monitored.

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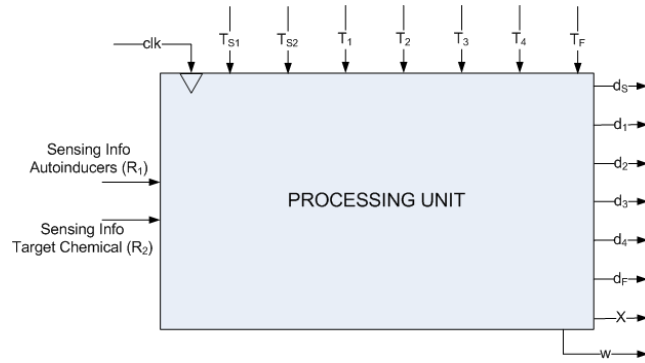
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Collective Actuation after Localized Sensing: Processing Unit



New thresholds and signals:

- d_s : starting signal for Quorum Sensing $R_1 > T_{s1} \ || \ R_2 > T_{s2}$
- d_f : ending signal for the actuation $R_2 < T_f$



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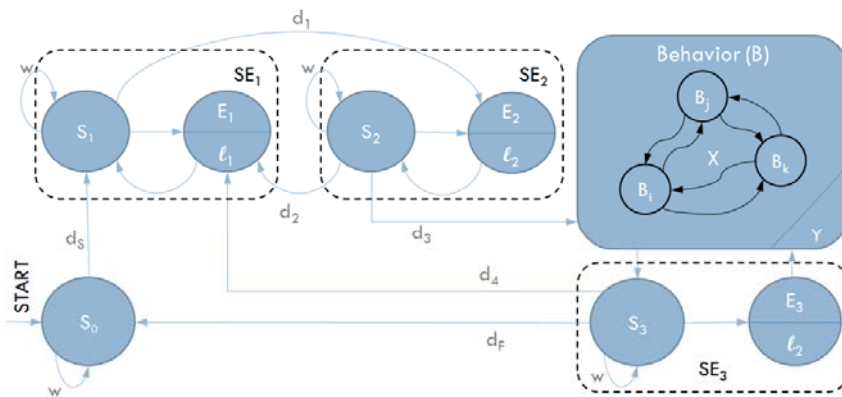
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Collective Actuation after Localized Sensing: Control Unit



Modifications:

- New initial state (S_0), also called "dormant state".
- d_s is the starting signal.



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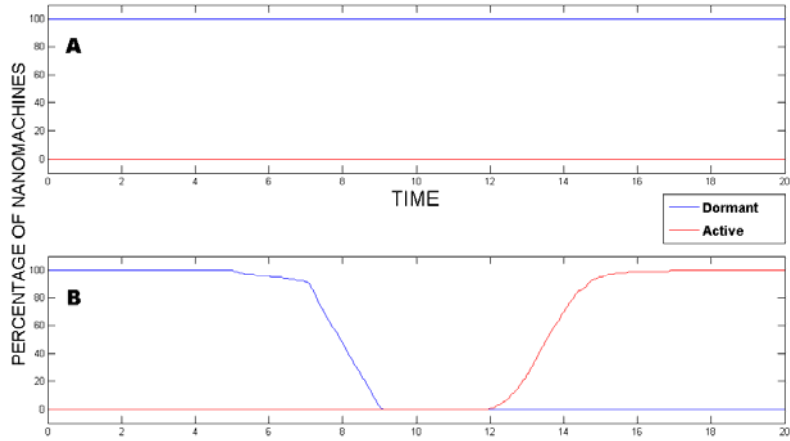
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Collective Actuation after Localized Sensing: Results (I)



VALIDATION



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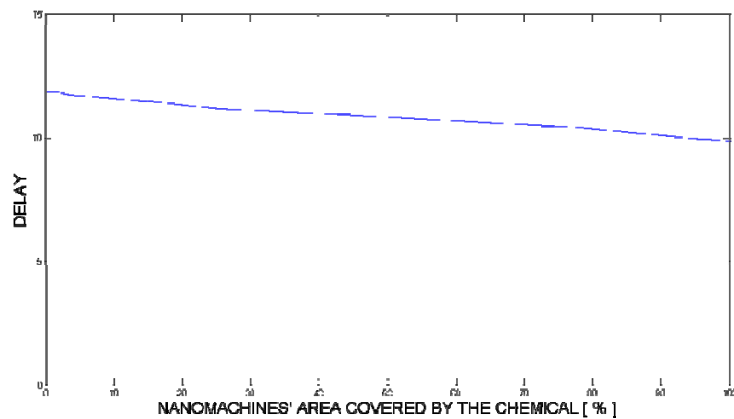
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Collective Actuation after Localized Sensing: Results (II)



DELAY OF ACTIVATION



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Concluding Remarks



● Conclusions:

- Quorum Sensing can be used to coordinate or synchronize the action of nanomachines.
- An automata model has been presented and simulated for Quorum Sensing bacteria.
- This model can be used as the central control unit of nanomachines that perform Quorum Sensing.
- Two different implementations have been simulated and delay results have been extracted.

Thank you!



Thank you very much for your attention.

Any question?