

# **On Universal 1D Reversible Cellular Automata**

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# Outline of the Talk

- A reversible (injective) cellular automaton (RCA) is a CA whose global function is one-to-one.
- In spite of the strong restriction of reversibility, they have rich ability of computing: e.g.,
  - Computation-universality
  - Self-reproduction
  - Synchronization

# Outline of the Talk

- A reversible (injective) cellular automaton (RCA) is a CA whose global function is one-to-one.
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  - Computation-universality
  - Self-reproduction
  - Synchronization

**Today's topic** (a survey and a new result):

- How can we find *simple computation-universal 1D RCAs*?

## Computation-Universal 1D RCAs

- Simulating reversible Turing machines (RTMs):
  - Any RTM can be simulated by an RCA.  
[Morita and Harao, 1989]  
(Note: There is a universal RTM.)
- Simulating cyclic tag systems:
  - 30-state 1W-RCA (on infinite configurations)
  - 98-state 2W-RCA (on finite configurations)  
[Morita, AUTOMATA 2005, 2006]
  - 80-state 1W-RCA with 1-bit communication channel (on infinite configurations)  
[Morita, AUTOMATA 2007]

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- 2. RCAs That Simulate RTMs**
- 3. RCAs That Simulate Cyclic Tag Systems**

# **1. Some Definitions**

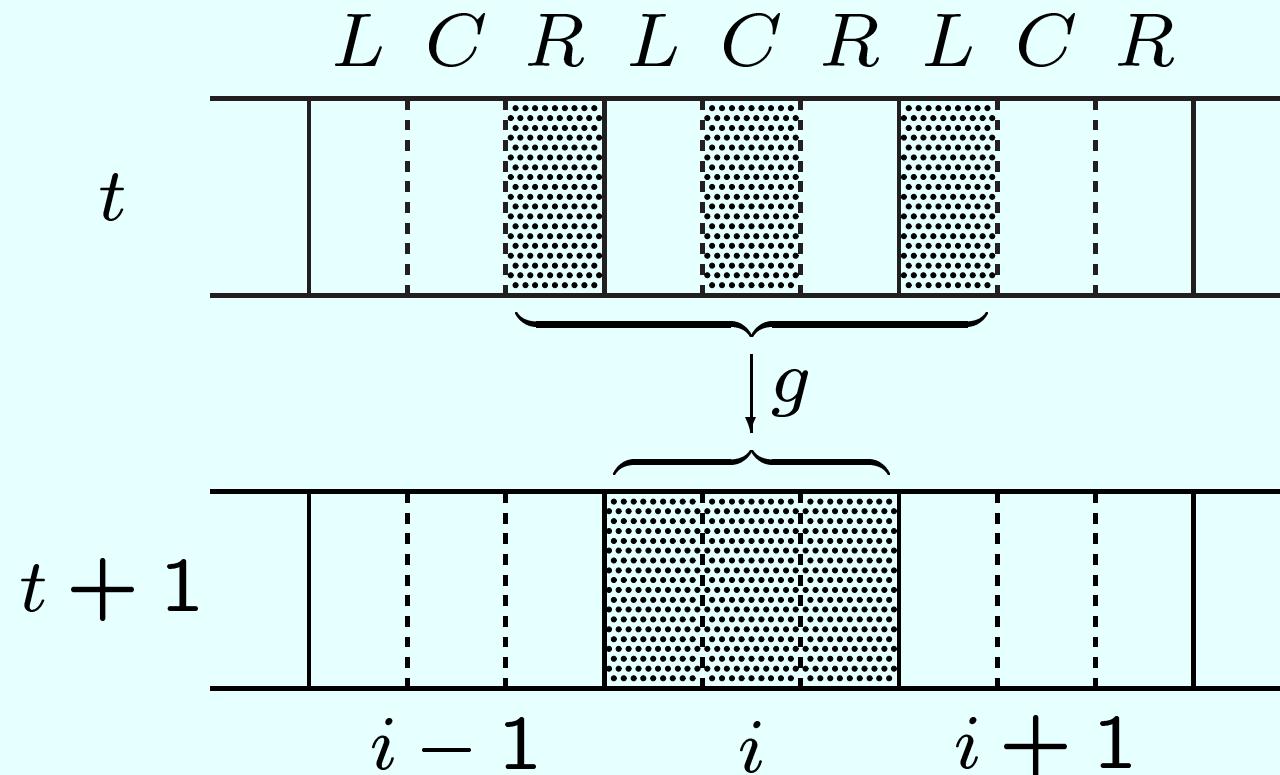
## **— Partitioned CAs (PCAs) —**

## How Can We Design RCAs?)

- Reversibility of CA is decidable [Amoroso and Patt, 1972], but, in general, it is difficult to give RCAs by using a conventional framework of CAs.
- There are several design methods of RCAs.
  - Block CA (Margolus neighborhood)
  - Partitioned CA (PCA)
  - Second-order CA
  - etc.

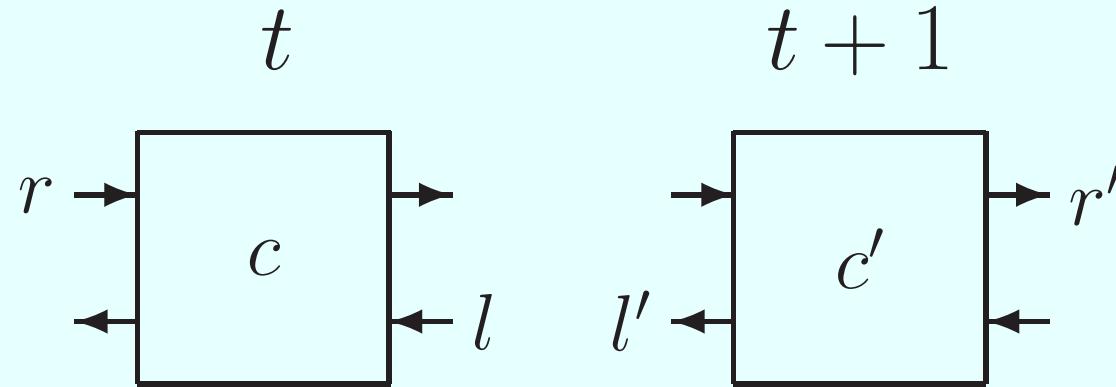
# Partitioned Cellular Automata (PCAs)

- 1D Partitioned CA (PCA)



The local function  $g$  of a 1D PCA.

## Each Cell of a PCA Can Be Regarded as a Sequential Machine (of Mealy Type)



$$g(r, c, l) = (l', c', r')$$

$C$ : the state-set of the finite-state control.

$L$  and  $R$ : the input/output alphabets.

## Some Definitions on a 1D PCA

$$P = (\mathbf{Z}, (L, C, R), g, (\#, \#, \#))$$

- The global function  $G$ :

$\forall x \in \mathbf{Z} :$

$$G(\alpha)(x) =$$

$$g(\text{RIGHT}(\alpha(x - 1)), \text{CENTER}(\alpha(x)), \text{LEFT}(\alpha(x + 1)))$$

- $P$  is **globally reversible** iff  $G$  is one-to-one.
- $P$  is **locally reversible** iff  $g$  is one-to-one.

## Properties of 2D PCA

**Proposition** [Morita and Harao, 1989]

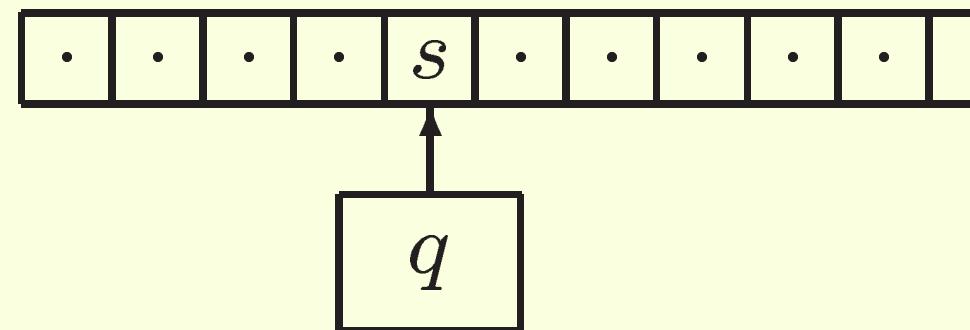
Let  $P$  be a PCA.  $P$  is globally reversible iff it is locally reversible.

In other words, the PCA  $P$  is globally reversible, iff the associated sequential machine is reversible.

## **2. RCAs That Simulate RTMs**

# Reversible Turing Machines (RTMs)

A “backward deterministic” TM.



## Definition of a TM

$$T = (Q, S, q_0, q_f, s_0, \delta)$$

$Q$ : a finite set of states.

$S$ : a finite set of tape symbols.

$q_0$ : an initial state  $q_0 \in Q$ .

$q_f$ : a final state  $q_f \in Q$ .

$s_0$ : a blank symbol  $s_0 \in S$ .

$\delta$ : a move relation given by a set of quintuples  
 $[p, s, s', d, q] \in Q \times S \times S \times \{-, 0, +\} \times Q$ .

## Definition of an RTM

A TM  $T = (Q, S, q_0, q_f, s_0, \delta)$  is called *reversible* iff the following condition holds for any pair of distinct quintuples  $[p_1, s_1, s'_1, d_1, q_1]$  and  $[p_2, s_2, s'_2, d_2, q_2]$ .

If  $q_1 = q_2$ , then  $s'_1 \neq s'_2 \wedge d_1 = d_2$

(If the next states are the same, then the written symbols must be different and the shift directions must be the same.)

## Universality of RTMs

Theorem [Bennett, 1973]

For any (irreversible) TM, there is a reversible TM that simulates the former.

## Reversible PCAs That Simulate RTMs

Theorem [Morita and Harao, 1989]

For any one-tape RTM, there is a reversible PCA that simulates the former.

Note: By this method, an  $m$ -state  $n$ -symbol RTM (in quintuple form) is simulated by a  $2(m + 1)^2 n$ -state reversible PCA.

## A Simple Example of an RTM

$$T_{\text{mod } 3} = (Q, \{b, 0, 1, 2\}, q_0, q_f, b, \delta),$$

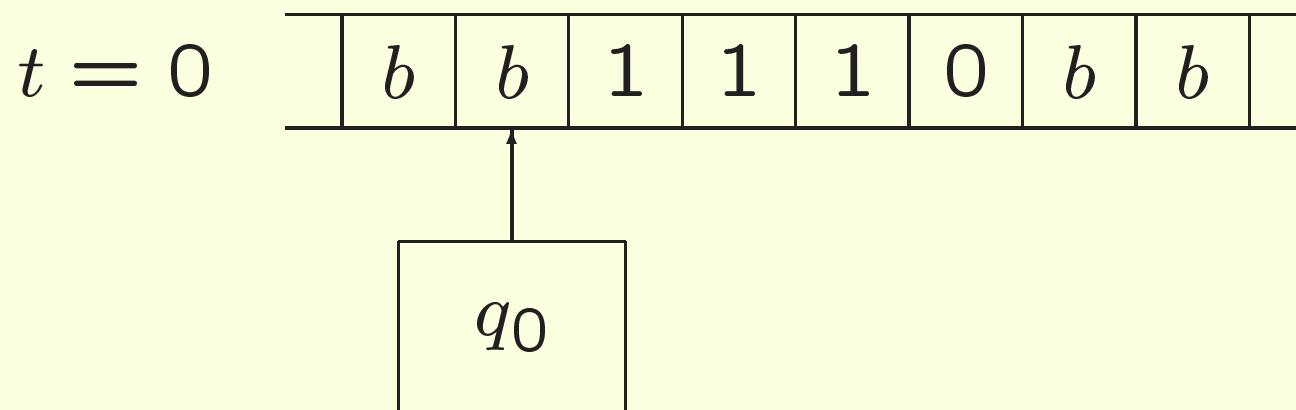
$$Q = \{q_0, \dots, q_6, q_f\}.$$

$\delta$  is as below:

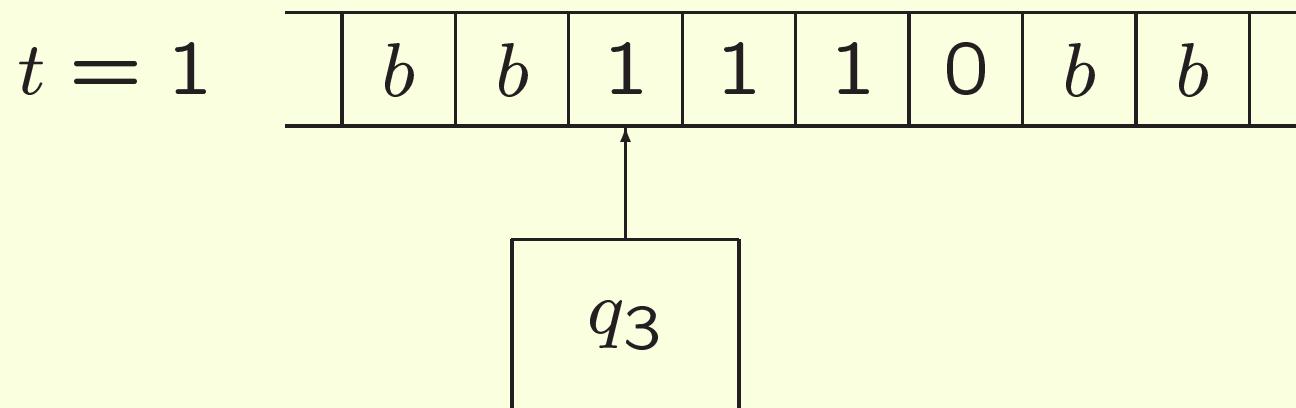
$$\begin{aligned}\delta = \{ & [q_0, b, b, +, q_3], \\ & [q_1, b, b, +, q_4], [q_1, 0, 0, +, q_2], [q_1, 1, 1, +, q_3], \\ & [q_2, b, b, +, q_5], [q_2, 0, 0, +, q_1], [q_2, 1, 1, +, q_2], \\ & [q_3, b, b, +, q_6], [q_3, 0, 0, +, q_3], [q_3, 1, 1, +, q_1], \\ & [q_4, b, 1, -, q_f], [q_5, b, 2, -, q_f], [q_6, b, 0, -, q_f] \}.\end{aligned}$$

For a given binary number  $n$  on the tape,  $T_{\text{mod } 3}$  computes  $(n \bmod 3)$  and writes it on the tape.

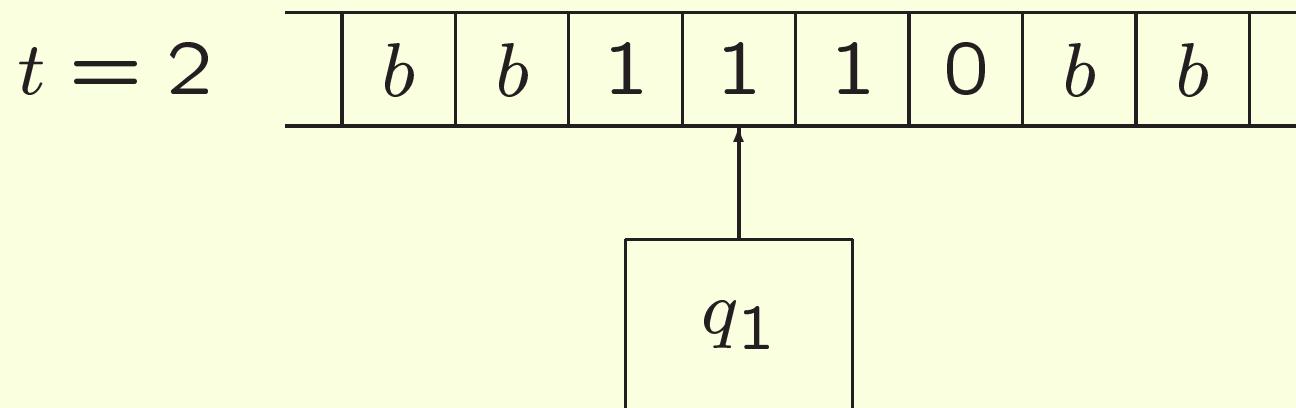
## Computation of the RTM $T_{\text{mod } 3}$



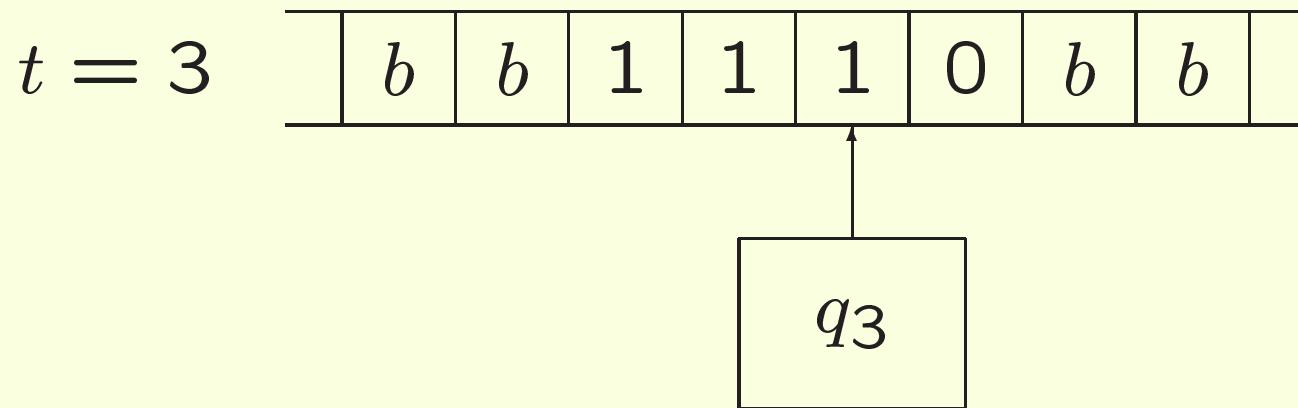
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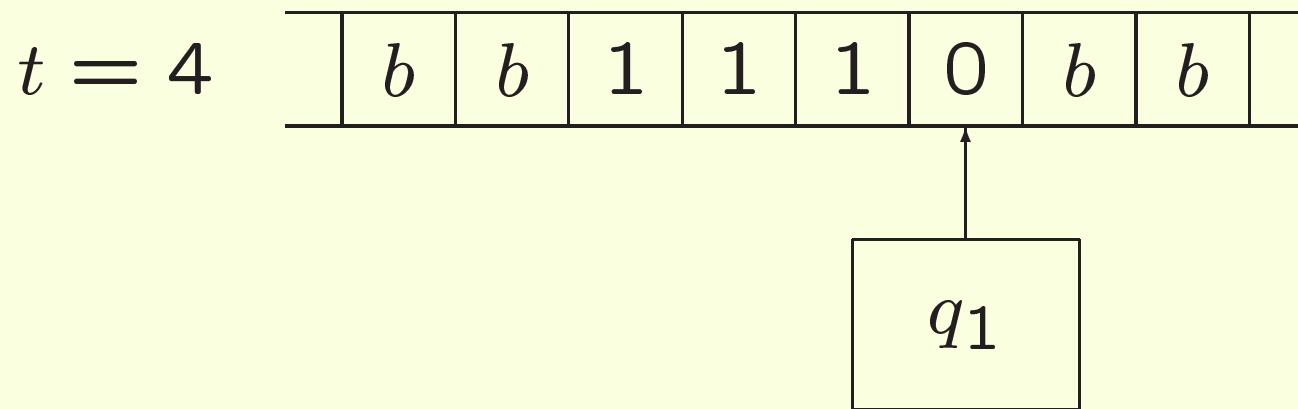
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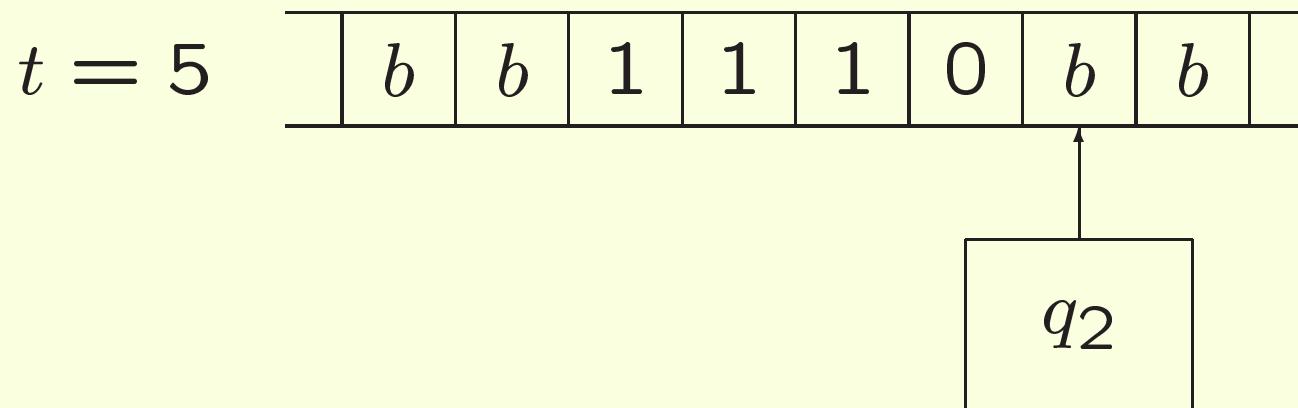
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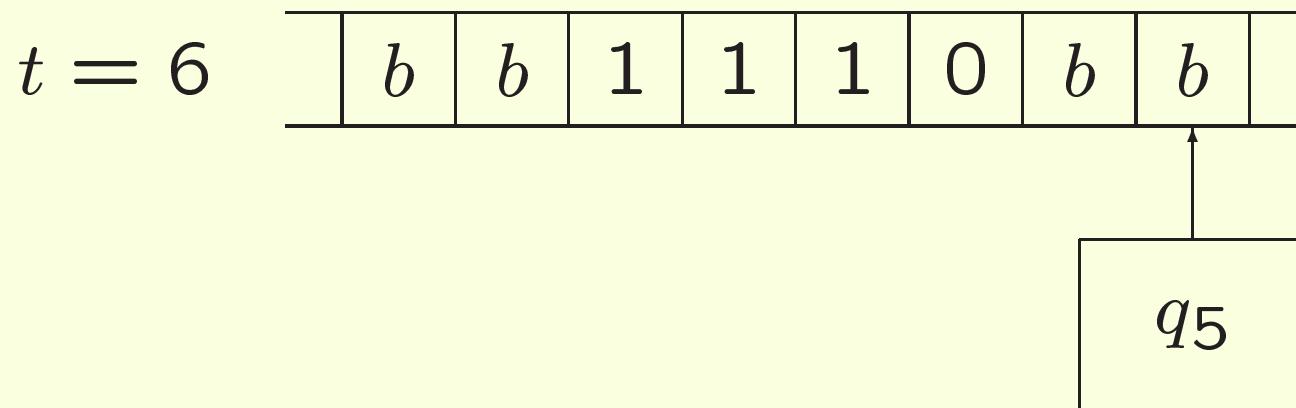
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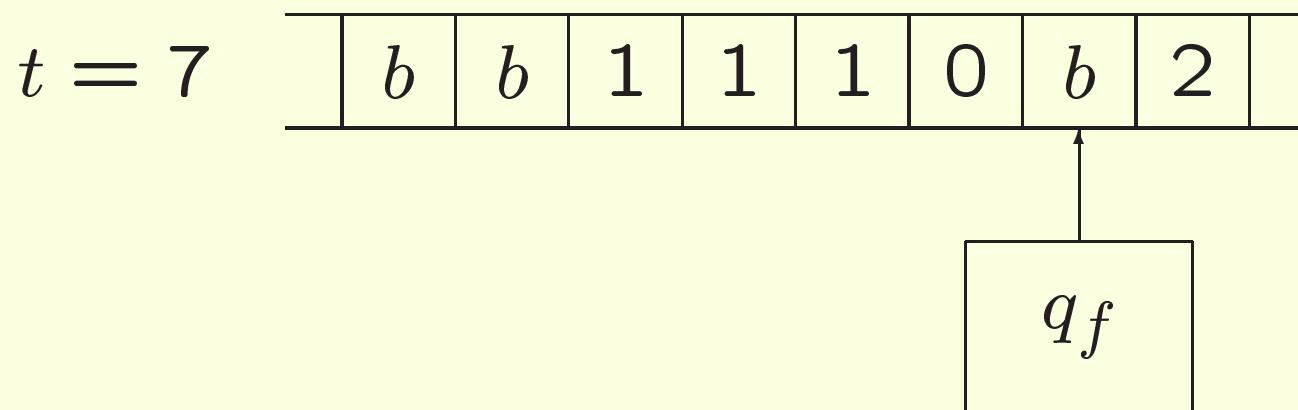
## Computation of the RTM $T_{\text{mod } 3}$



## Computation of the RTM $T_{\text{mod } 3}$



## Computation of the RTM $T_{\text{mod} 3}$



# Simulating the RTM $T_{\text{mod}3}$ by an RPCA

$t = 0$		$b$	$q_0$		$\hat{b}$		1		1		1		0		$b$		$b$
$t = 1$		$b$			$b$	$q_3$	1		1		1		0		$b$		$b$
$t = 2$		$b$			$b$		1	$q_1$		1		1	0		$b$		$b$
$t = 3$		$b$			$b$		1		1	$q_3$		1	0		$b$		$b$
$t = 4$		$b$			$b$		1		1		1	$q_1$	0		$b$		$b$
$t = 5$		$b$			$b$		1		1		1		0	$q_2$	$b$		$b$
$t = 6$		$b$			$b$		1		1		1		0		$b$	$q_5$	$b$
$t = 7$		$b$			$b$		1		1		1		0		$b$	$q_f$	2
$t = 8$		$b$			$b$		1		1		1		0	$q_f$	$\hat{b}$		2
$t = 9$		$b$			$b$		1		1		1	$q_f$	$\hat{0}$		$\hat{b}$		2
$t = 10$		$b$			$b$		1		1	$q_f$	$\hat{1}$		$\hat{0}$		$\hat{b}$		2
$t = 11$		$b$			$b$		1	$q_f$	$\hat{1}$		$\hat{1}$		$\hat{0}$		$\hat{b}$		2
$t = 12$		$b$			$b$	$q_f$	$\hat{1}$		$\hat{1}$		$\hat{1}$		$\hat{0}$		$\hat{b}$		2
$t = 13$		$b$	$q_f$	$\hat{b}$		$\hat{1}$		$\hat{1}$		$\hat{1}$		$\hat{0}$		$\hat{b}$		2	
$t = 14$		$q_f$	$\hat{b}$		$\hat{b}$		$\hat{1}$		$\hat{1}$		$\hat{1}$		$\hat{0}$		$\hat{b}$		2

## A Small Universal RTM (URTM)

A URTM is an RTM that can compute *any* recursive function.

Theorem [Morita and Yamaguchi, to appear] There is a 17-state 5-symbol URTM.

Corollary There is a 3240-state universal RCA (on finite configurations).

### **3. RCAs That Simulate Cyclic Tag Systems**

# **Universal Reversible CAs**

## **— 1D Case —**

- 30-state 1-way RCA (on infinite configurations)  
[Morita, AUTOMATA 2006]
- 98-state 2-way RCA (on finite configurations)  
[Morita, AUTOMATA 2005]
- 80-state 1-way RCA with 1-bit communication channel (on infinite configurations)  
[Morita, AUTOMATA 2007]

## Cyclic Tag System (CTAG) [Cook, 2004]

$$C = (k, \{Y, N\}, (p_0, \dots, p_{k-1}))$$

- $k$ : the length of a cycle (positive integer).
- $\{Y, N\}$ : the alphabet used in a CTAG.
- $(p_0, \dots, p_{k-1}) \in (\{Y, N\}^*)^k$ : production rules.

In a CTAG, the rules are applied cyclically.

An *instantaneous description* (ID) is a pair  $(v, i)$ , where  $v \in \{Y, N\}^*$  and  $i \in \{0, \dots, k-1\}$ .

For any  $(v, i), (w, j) \in \{Y, N\}^* \times \{0, \dots, k-1\}$ ,

$$(Yv, i) \Rightarrow (w, j) \text{ iff } [j = i + 1 \bmod k] \wedge [w = vp_i],$$
$$(Nv, i) \Rightarrow (w, j) \text{ iff } [j = i + 1 \bmod k] \wedge [w = v].$$

## A Simple Example of a CTAG System

$$C_1 = (3, \{Y, N\}, (\textcolor{red}{Y}, \textcolor{green}{NY}, \textcolor{blue}{YY}))$$

If an initial word  $NYY$  is given, the computing on  $C_1$  proceeds as follows:

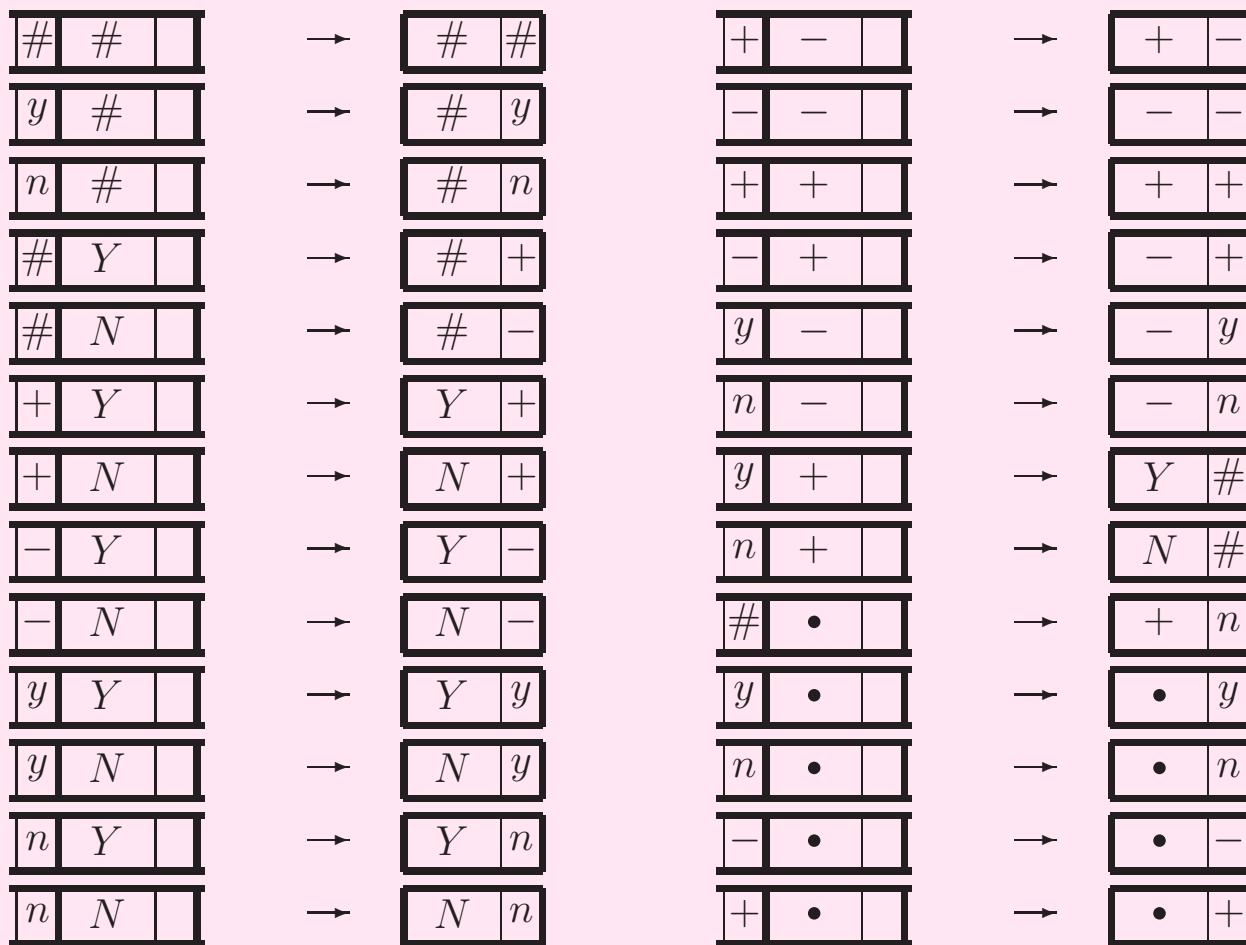
$$\begin{aligned} & \Rightarrow (N \textcolor{black}{Y} Y, \textcolor{red}{0}) \\ & \Rightarrow (Y \textcolor{black}{Y}, \textcolor{green}{1}) \\ & \Rightarrow (Y \textcolor{black}{N} Y, \textcolor{blue}{2}) \\ & \Rightarrow (N \textcolor{black}{Y} \textcolor{blue}{Y} Y, \textcolor{red}{0}) \\ & \Rightarrow (Y \textcolor{black}{Y} Y, \textcolor{green}{1}) \\ & \Rightarrow (Y \textcolor{black}{Y} N \textcolor{black}{Y}, \textcolor{blue}{2}) \\ & \Rightarrow \dots \end{aligned}$$

(Note) Halting of a CTAG will be discussed later.

# A 30-state RPCA That Simulates Any CTAG

$$P_{30} = (\mathbf{z}, (\{\#\}, \{\#, Y, N, +, -, \cdot\}, \{\#, y, n, +, -\}), g_{30}, (\#, \#, \#))$$

*g<sub>30</sub>*:

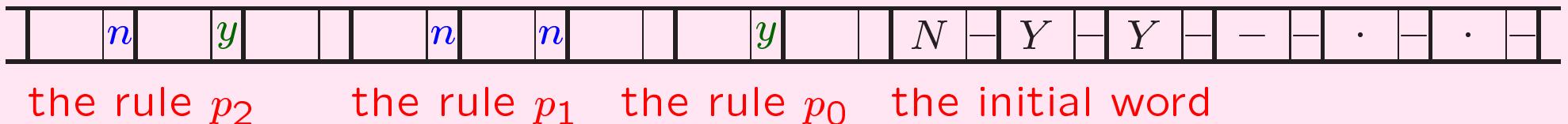


## Simulating a CTAG by an RPCA $P_{30}$ (1)

**Example** Consider a CTAG  $C_3$  with an initial word  $NYY$ .

$$C_2 = (3, \{Y, N\}, (Y, \ NN, \ YN))$$

Then, the initial configuration of  $P_{30}$  is as follows:



- Production rules should be sent to the rewritten word infinitely many times.
- Hence, an initial configuration is infinite.

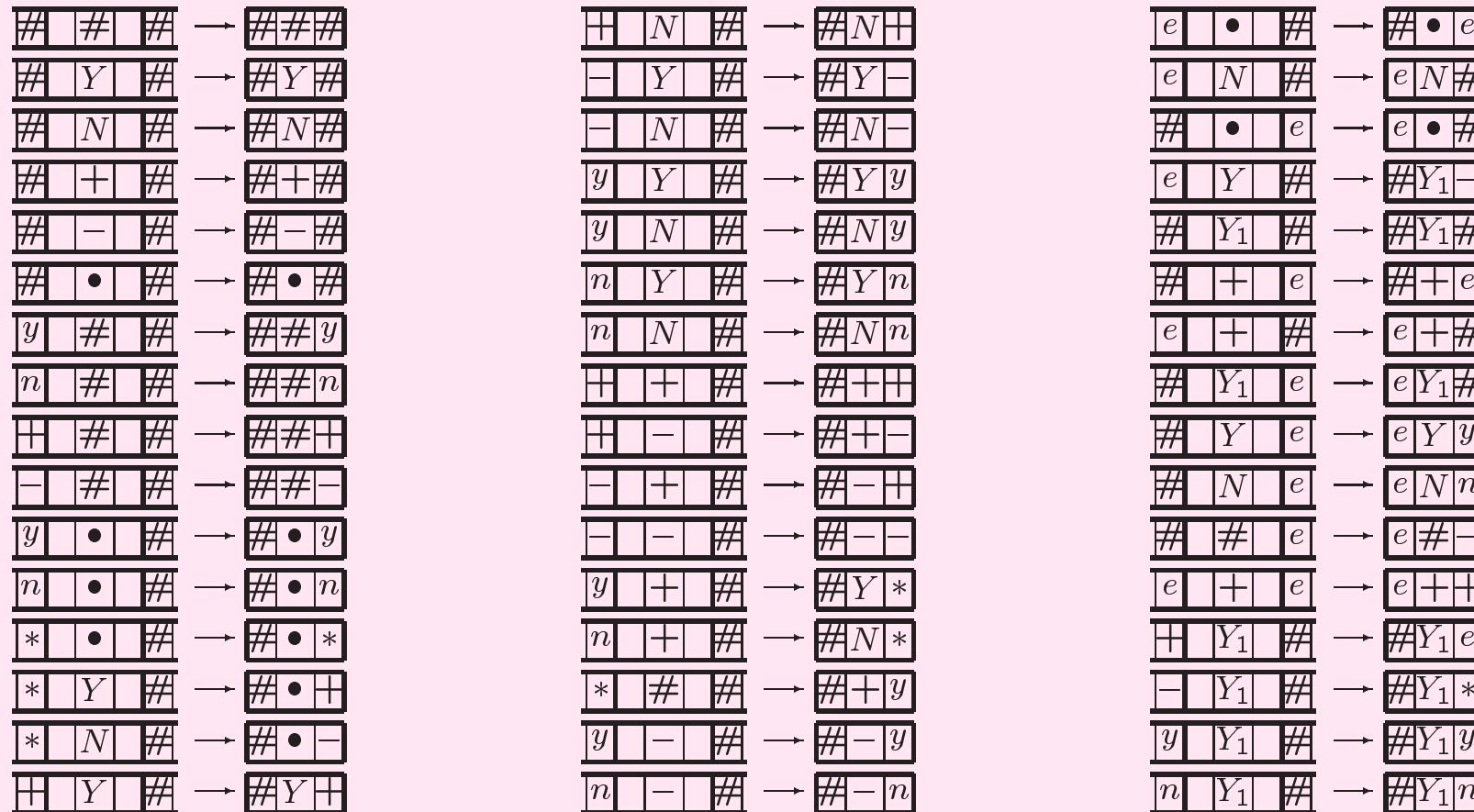
# Simulating a CTAG by an RPCA $P_{30}$ (2)

$n$	$y$			$n$	$n$			$y$		$N$	$-$	$Y$	$-$	$Y$	$-$	$-$	$-$	$\bullet$	$-$								
	$n$	$y$			$n$	$n$			$y$		$-$	$Y$	$-$	$Y$	$-$	$-$	$-$	$\bullet$	$-$								
$y$		$n$	$y$			$n$	$n$			$y$	$Y$	$-$	$Y$	$-$	$-$	$-$	$\bullet$	$-$									
	$y$		$n$	$y$			$n$	$n$			$Y$	$y$	$Y$	$-$	$-$	$-$	$\bullet$	$-$									
$n$		$y$			$n$	$y$			$n$	$n$	$+$	$Y$	$y$	$-$	$-$	$\bullet$	$-$										
$n$	$n$		$y$		$n$	$y$			$n$	$n$	$n$	$Y$	$+$	$-$	$y$	$\bullet$	$-$										
	$n$	$n$		$y$		$n$	$y$			$n$	$Y$	$n$	$+$	$-$	$\bullet$	$y$	$\bullet$	$-$									
$y$		$n$	$n$		$y$			$n$	$y$		$Y$	$n$	$N$	$-$	$\bullet$	$-$	$\bullet$	$y$	$\bullet$	$-$	$\bullet$	$-$	$\bullet$	$-$	$\bullet$	$-$	
$n$	$y$		$n$	$n$		$y$			$n$	$y$	$+$	$N$	$n$	$+n$	$\bullet$	$-$	$\bullet$	$y$	$\bullet$	$-$	$\bullet$	$-$	$\bullet$	$-$	$\bullet$	$-$	
	$n$	$y$		$n$	$n$		$y$			$n$	$y$	$N$	$+$	$N$	$-$	$\bullet$	$n$	$\bullet$	$-$	$\bullet$	$y$	$\bullet$	$-$	$\bullet$	$-$		
$y$		$n$	$y$		$n$	$n$			$y$		$n$	$N$	$y$	$N$	$+$	$n$	$\bullet$	$n$	$\bullet$	$-$	$\bullet$	$y$	$\bullet$	$-$			
	$y$		$n$	$y$		$n$	$n$		$y$		$n$	$N$	$n$	$N$	$y$	$+$	$+$	$\bullet$	$n$	$\bullet$	$-$	$\bullet$	$y$	$\bullet$	$-$		
$n$		$y$		$n$	$y$			$n$	$n$	$y$		$-$	$N$	$n$	$Y$	$-$	$\bullet$	$+$	$\bullet$	$n$	$\bullet$	$n$	$\bullet$	$-$			
$n$	$n$		$y$		$n$	$y$			$n$	$n$	$y$		$N$	$-$	$Y$	$n$	$+n$	$\bullet$	$+$	$\bullet$	$n$	$\bullet$	$n$	$\bullet$	$-$		
	$n$	$n$		$y$		$n$	$y$			$n$	$n$	$n$	$N$	$y$	$Y$	$-$	$N$	$\bullet$	$n$	$\bullet$	$+$	$\bullet$	$n$	$\bullet$	$-$		
$y$		$n$	$n$		$y$			$n$	$y$		$n$	$n$	$n$	$-$	$Y$	$y$	$N$	$-$	$+n$	$\bullet$	$n$	$\bullet$	$+$				
$n$	$y$		$n$	$n$		$y$			$n$	$y$		$n$	$n$	$Y$	$-$	$N$	$y$	$-$	$+$	$\bullet$	$n$	$\bullet$	$n$	$\bullet$	$-$		
	$n$	$y$		$n$	$n$		$y$			$n$	$y$		$n$	$Y$	$n$	$N$	$-$	$-$	$y$	$\bullet$	$+$	$\bullet$	$n$	$\bullet$	$-$		
$y$		$n$	$y$		$n$	$n$			$y$		$y$		$n$	$y$		$Y$	$n$	$N$	$n$	$-$	$-$	$\bullet$	$y$	$\bullet$	$+$		

# A 98-state RPCA That Simulates Any CTAG

$$P_{98} = (\mathbf{z}, (\{\#, \textcolor{red}{e}\}, \{\#, Y, N, +, -, \cdot, \textcolor{red}{Y_1}\}, \{\#, y, n, +, -, *, \textcolor{red}{e}\}), g_{98}, (\#, \#, \#))$$

*g98*:

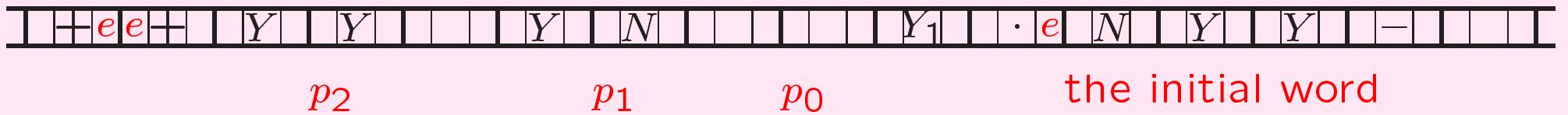


# Simulating a CTAG by an RPCA $P_{98}$ (1)

**Example** Consider a CTAG  $C_3$  with an initial word  $NYY$ .

$$C_3 = (3, \{Y, N\}, (\varepsilon, NY, YY))$$

Then, the initial configuration of  $P_{84}$  is as follows:



- The signal  $e$  goes back and forth between the left end and the head of a rewritten word.

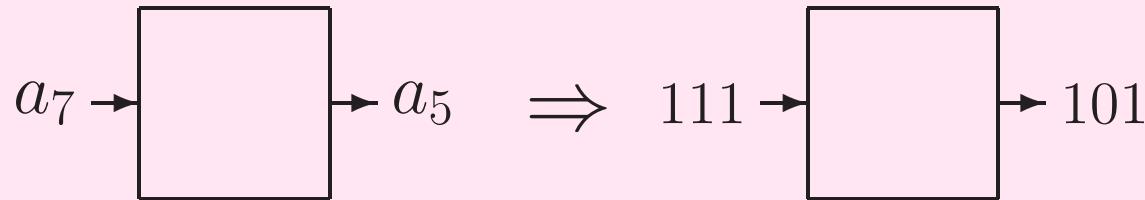
# Simulating a CTAG by an RPCA $P_{98}$ (2)

+ <i>e e</i> +	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>		<i>Y</i>	<i>N</i>		<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	·	<i>e</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>	—					
+ <i>e e</i> +	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>		<i>Y</i>	<i>N</i>		<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	·	<i>e</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>	—					
+ <i>e e</i> +	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>		<i>Y</i>	<i>N</i>		<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>e</i>	·	<i>N</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>	—					
+ <i>e e</i> +	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>		<i>Y</i>	<i>N</i>		<i>e</i>	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	·	<i>N</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>	—					
+ <i>e e</i> +	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>		<i>Y</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>e</i>	—	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	·	<i>N</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>	—					
+ <i>e e</i> +	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>		<i>Y</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>e</i>	—	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	*	·	<i>N</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>	—				
+ <i>e e</i> +	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>		<i>Y</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>e</i>	—	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	*	·	<i>N</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>	—				
+ <i>e e</i> +	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>		<i>Y</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>e</i>	—	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	*	·	<i>N</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>	—				
+ <i>e e</i> +	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>		<i>e</i>	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>y</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	*	·	·	—	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>	—		
+ <i>e e</i> +	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>e</i>	—	<i>Y</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	*	·	·	—	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>	—		
+ <i>e e</i> +	<i>Y</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i>	—	<i>N</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>n</i>	·	·	*	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>	—		
+ <i>e e</i> +	<i>e</i>	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>N</i>	—	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	·	<i>n</i>	·	·	+	<i>Y</i>	—	—
+ <i>e e</i> ++	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>N</i>	—	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>y</i>	·	·	<i>n</i>	·	<i>Y</i>	+	—	—	
+ <i>e e</i> +	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>y</i>	—	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	·	<i>y</i>	·	·	<i>n</i>	<i>Y</i>	+	—	
+ <i>e e</i> +	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	*	·	·	<i>y</i>	·	<i>Y</i>	<i>n</i>	+	—	
+ <i>e e</i> +	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	*	·	·	<i>y</i>	·	<i>Y</i>	<i>N</i>	*	—	
+ <i>e e</i> +	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>y</i>	·	·	*	·	<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>N</i>	+	
+ <i>e e</i> +	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>y</i>	·	·	*	·	<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>N</i>	+	
+ <i>e e</i> +	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>y</i>	·	·	*	·	<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>y</i>	—	
+ <i>e e</i> +	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>y</i>	·	·	*	·	<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>N</i>	+	
+ <i>e e</i> +	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>y</i>	·	·	*	·	<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>y</i>	—	

## Simulating a CTAG by an RPCA $P_{98}$ (3)

## Simulating a CTAG by an RPCA $P_{98}$ (4)

# Binary Coding of I/O Symbols of Reversible Sequential Machines (RSMs)



**Lemma** Let  $M$  be an RSM with  $m$  states and  $n$  I/O symbols. For simplicity, we assume  $n = 2^k$  for some  $k$ . Then, there is an equivalent RSM  $M'$  with  $m \cdot n \cdot k/2$  states and 2 I/O symbols.

**Note:** We can use a straightforward coding method to get  $M'$ . An important point is to see  $M'$  is also reversible under such encoding.

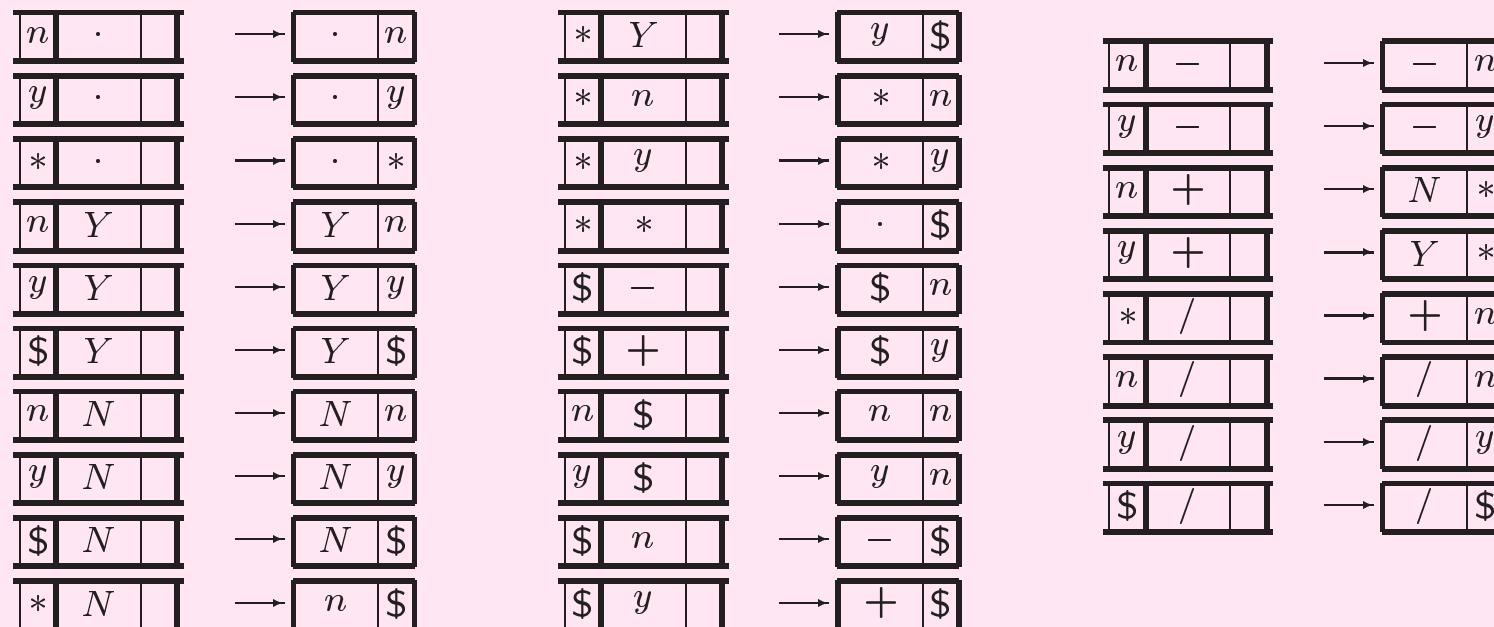
# A 40-state Universal RPCA $P_{40}$

$$L = \{\#\},$$

$$C = \{N, Y, n, y, -, +, \cdot, *, \$, /\},$$

$$R = \{n, y, *, \$\}.$$

$g_{40}:$



Since  $|R| = 4$ , it is convenient to give a universal RPCA with a 1-bit communication channel,

# Simulating a CTAG by an RPCA $P_{40}$

# An RPCA $P_{80}$ with 1-Bit Communication (1)

# An RPCA $P_{80}$ with 1-Bit Communication (2)

0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1y	1	1	N	0	0	+0	0	/1	1	/0	0	/1												
·1	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	1	·0	0	·0	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	1	·1	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	0	·1	0	·0	1	*1	0	N	1	N	0	1	/0	0	/1	1	/0	0	/0							
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	*	1	0	N	1	1	N	0	1	/0	0	0	/1	1	/0	0	/0				
·0	0	·1	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	0	·0	0	·0	1	·0	1	·1	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	1	·0	0	·1	0	·1	1	N	1	0	N	1	1	+0	0	/0	0	/1	1	/0	0	/0						
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	N	1	0	N	1	1	+0	0	0	/1	1	/0	0	/0						
·0	1	·0	0	·1	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	0	·0	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	1	·1	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	0	·1	0	N	1	N	1	0	\$1	0	/0	0	/0	/1	1	/0	0	/0						
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	N	1	1	0	\$1	0	/0	0	0	/1	1	/0	0	/0						
·0	1	·0	1	·0	0	·1	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	0	·0	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	1	·1	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	0	·1	0	N	1	N	1	1	y0	0	/1	0	/0	0	/0	0	/0					
1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1y	0	0	/1	0	0	/0	0	/0	0	/0	0	/0						
·0	1	·0	1	·0	0	·1	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	0	·0	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	1	·1	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	1	·0	1	N	0	N	1	0	+1	1	/0	0	/1	0	/0	0	/0					
0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	N	0	0	N	1	0	+1	1	/0	0	/1	0	/0	0	/0				
·1	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	0	·1	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	1	·1	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	1	·0	1	n1	1	N	0	0	Y0	1	/1	1	/0	0	/1	0	/0					
1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1n	1	N	0	0	Y0	1	/1	1	/0	0	/1	0	/0					
·0	1	·1	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	0	·1	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	0	·0	1	·0	1	·1	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	1	·0	1	*0	0	N	1	1	Y0	0	+0	0	/1	1	/0	0	/0					
1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1*	0	0	N	1	1	Y0	0	+0	0	/1	1	/0	0	/0				
·0	1	·0	1	·1	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	0	·1	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	0	·0	1	·0	1	·1	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	1	N	0	0	Y1	1	N	0	1	/0	0	/1	1	/0	0	/0				
1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	N	0	0	Y1	1	N	0	1	0	/0	1	/0	0	/1				
·0	1	·0	1	·0	1	·1	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	0	·1	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	0	·0	1	·0	1	·1	0	·0	1	·0	1	N	1	1	Y0	0	N	1	1	+0	0	/0	0	/1	0	/0				
0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	N	1	1	Y0	0	0	N	1	1	+0	0	/0	0	/1	0	/0		
·0	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	1	·1	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	0	·1	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	0	·0	1	·0	1	·0	1	·0	1	N	1	0	Y1	1	N	0	0	\$1	0	/0	0	/1	0	/0				
0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	N	1	0	Y1	0	N	1	1	n0	0	/1	0	/0				
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1n	1	N	1	1	Y1	0	0	N	1	1	n0	0	/0	1	/1	0	/0
·0	1	·0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	*0	0	Y1	1	N	1	0	-1	1	/0	0	/0					

# Concluding Remarks

Universal 1D RCAs:

- Simulating reversible Turing machines (RTMs):
  - 3240-state 2W-RCA (on finite configurations)
- Simulating cyclic tag systems:
  - 30-state 1W-RCA (on infinite configurations)
  - 98-state 2W-RCA (on finite configurations)
  - 80-state 1W-RCA with 1-bit communication channel (on infinite configurations)