GENERAL DYNAMICS Advanced Information Systems



Indirectly-Replicating NanoMachines: A Kinematic Cellular Automata Approach NASA Institute for Advanced Concepts Phase I: CP-02-02

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October 22-24, 2004 Washington, DC

First Conference on Advanced Nanotechnology: Research, Applications, and Policy

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Rationale

• Why Replication?

- Revolutionary manufacturing process
- Nanotechnology
- Massive reduction in costs per pound

• Why Indirect Replication?

- Easier to implement
- Easier to control

• Why not Self-Assembly?

- Not "Genotype + Ribotype = Phenotype" (GRP)
- No theory
- Against the principles of sound design

However, probably useful for simple input parts

Rationale: Why Kinematic Cellular Automata (KCA)?

Combines Von Neumann's two designs
Hierarchical, standard Turing Equivalent
Indirect replication
Increased flexibility
Decreased complexity
Large system work envelope
More capabilities than smart dust
Both macro and nano scale



Benefit: Programmable Materials Simple identical modules • Flow Mode • Pixelated Mode • Logic Processing Mode





Flow Mode

Pixelated Mode

Application: Space

Exploration

- Robust
- Hyperflexible
- Base Expansion
 - Lower launch weight
 - Resource utilization
- Terraforming
 - Politically feasible
 - Opens new frontier





Accomplishments

Goals

Characterize unexplored area	Explored Multi-Dimensional Space
Quantify the difficulty	Not trivial, but less than a Pentium
Confirm or refute approach	 Refined Approach Useful IRS Developed Hierarchy of Subsystems, Cells, Facets, & Parts Transporter, Assembler, & Controller Low-level simpler than high-level Top-Down vs Bottom-Up Self-Assembly for input Parts Standard concepts Universal Constructor is approach, not goal
Design a KCA IRS	Developed Requirements Preliminary Design
Simulate designs	Modeled Simulations Sensor Position NAND gate and op-amp self-assembly Facet Transporter and Assembler

Characterizing Replication: Adjusting the Freitas/Merkle 116-Dimension Design Space



Quantifying Difficulty of IRS Design



Hierarchy

Biology	KCA IRS	Computer	
Horse	Replicating System: Useful	Processor	
Brain and Muscles	Subsystems: Transporter, Connector, and Controller	Bus/Memory, ALU, and Controller	
Cells	Cells : Cubic devices with only three limited degrees of freedom	Finite State Machines, Shift Registers, Adders, and Multiplexers	
Organelles	Facets: Symmetrical implementation		
Proteins	Parts: Inert, Simpler than higher levels	NAND gates	
Genes	Self-assembling Subparts: Wires, Transistors, Actuators	Transistors, Wires	
Molecules	Molecules	Molecules	

The Bottom-up Hierarchical Approach: The essential problem in replication Well-ordered environment, Simple inert parts Symmetric *facets* Modular *cells* Transporter, Connector, and Controller subsystems Indirectly-Replicating System

Transporter Subsystem



Connector Subsystem





(light blue preparation tool)

(yellow edge structural part)

(pink corner structural part)

Controller Subsystem



FPGA Editor View of a PicoBlaze Macro in an XC2S50E Spartan-IIE Device

Unit Cell



(different styles of tabs, actuators, and sensors shown)

Facet Animation



Parts: Structure, Sensors & Actuators









Self-assembling Wang Tiles





Semi-automated Design of Self-Assembling NAND date and op-amp



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Simulation of Transporter and Connector



Conclusion and Future Directions

No roadblocks!

Final Design for macro physical prototypes
Build physical prototypes
Build and run small cell collections
Build and run subsystems
Build macro scale IRS
Write Place and Route software
Refine concept at nano scale

Acknowledgements

- NASA Institute for Advanced Concepts
- John Sauter _ Altarum
- Rick Berthiaume, Ed Waltz, Ken Augustyn, and Sherwood Spring _ General Dynamics AIS
- John McMillan and Teresa Macaulay

Wise Solutions

Forrest Bishop

 Institute of Atomic-Scale
 Engineering
 Joseph Michael _ Fractal Robots, Ltd.