

## Simulations

These scripts are for the SPiM Player stochastic  $\pi$ -calculus simulator v1.13 [15], and Matlab 7.4.0 (ode45). The core SPiM syntax maps directly to stochastic  $\pi$ -calculus [17,18]. The SPiM scripts are complete and executable, and usually are a literal translation of the automata in the figures, with some additional code for plotting directives and for test signals. Figure 2 and Figure 36 instead outline the encoding of automata used in the other scripts.

### Figure 2: Automata reactions

SPiM encoding of Delay at rate  $r$  from state  $A$  to state  $B$ , then running 100 automata with initial state  $A$ :

```
let A() = delay@r; B() and B() = ...
run 100 of A()
```

Encoding of Interaction: an input  $?a$  from state  $A1$  to  $A2$  and an output  $!a$  from state  $B1$  to  $B2$ , over a channel of rate  $r$ , between two concurrent automata initially in states  $A1$  and  $B1$ .

```
new a@r:chan
let A1() = ?a; A2() and A2() = ...
let B1() = !a; B2() and B2() = ...
run (A1() | B1())
```

SPiM encoding of multiple transitions (a delay, an input, and an output) from the same state  $A$  to three different states:

```
let A() = do delay@r; B1() or ?a; B2() or !b; B3()
```

### Figure 3: Celebrity automata

```
directive sample 0.1
directive plot A(); B()
new a@1.0:chan
new b@1.0:chan
let A() = do !a; A() or ?b; B()
and B() = do !b; B() or ?a; A()
run 100 of (A() | B())
```

### Figure 5: Groupie automata

```
directive sample 2.0
directive plot A(); B()
new a@1.0:chan
new b@1.0:chan
let A() = do !a; A() or ?b; B()
and B() = do !b; B() or ?a; A()
run 100 of (A() | B())
```

### Figure 6: Both together

```
directive sample 10.0
directive plot Ag(); Bg(); Ac(); Bc()
new a@1.0:chan
new b@1.0:chan
let Ac() = do !a; Ac() or ?a; Bc()
and Bc() = do !b; Bc() or ?b; Ac()
let Ag() = do !a; Ag() or ?b; Bg()
and Bg() = do !b; Bg() or ?a; Ag()
run 1 of Ac()
run 100 of (Ag() | Bg())
```

### Figure 7: Hysteric groupies

```
directive sample 10.0
directive plot A(); B()
new a@1.0:chan
new b@1.0:chan
let A() = do !a; A() or ?b; ?b; ?b; B()
and B() = do !b; B() or ?a; ?a; ?a; A()
let Ad() = !a; Ad()
and Bd() = !b; Bd()
```

```
run 100 of (A() | B())
run 1 of (Ad() | Bd())
```

### Figure 9: Sequence of delays

```
directive sample 20.0
directive plot S1(); S2(); S3(); S4(); S5(); S6();
S7(); S8(); S9(); S10()
let S1() = delay@1.0; S2() and S2() = delay@1.0; S3()
and S3() = delay@1.0; S4() and S4() = delay@1.0; S5()
and S5() = delay@1.0; S6() and S6() = delay@1.0; S7()
and S7() = delay@1.0; S8() and S8() = delay@1.0; S9()
and S9() = delay@1.0; S10() and S10() = ()
run 10000 of S1()
```

### Figure 11: All 3 reactions in 1 automaton

```
directive sample 0.02
directive plot A(); B()
new a@1.0:chan
new b@1.0:chan
let A() = do !a; A() or !b; A() or ?b; B()
and B() = do delay@1.0; A() or ?a; A()
run 1000 of B()
```

### Figure 12: Same behavior

```
directive sample 0.02
directive plot A(); B()
new a@1.0:chan
new b@0.5:chan
let A() = do !a; A() or !b; B() or ?b; B()
and B() = do delay@1.0; A() or ?a; A()
run 1000 of B()
```

### Figure 13: Sequence of interactions

```
directive sample 0.02
directive plot A1(); A2(); A3(); A4(); A5(); A6();
A7(); A8(); A9(); A10()
new a1@1.0:chan new a2@1.0:chan new a3@1.0:chan
new a4@1.0:chan new a5@1.0:chan new a6@1.0:chan
new a7@1.0:chan new a8@1.0:chan new a9@1.0:chan
let A1() = ?a1; A2() and B1() = !a1; B2()
and A2() = ?a2; A3() and B2() = !a2; B3()
and A3() = ?a3; A4() and B3() = !a3; B4()
and A4() = ?a4; A5() and B4() = !a4; B5()
and A5() = ?a5; A6() and B5() = !a5; B6()
and A6() = ?a6; A7() and B6() = !a6; B7()
and A7() = ?a7; A8() and B7() = !a7; B8()
and A8() = ?a8; A9() and B8() = !a8; B9()
and A9() = ?a9; A10() and B9() = !a9; B10()
and A10() = () and B10() = ()
run 5000 of (A1() | B1())
```

### Figure 14: Zero order reactions

```
directive sample 1000.0
directive plot S(); P(); E()
new a@1.0:chan
let E() = !a; delay@1.0; E()
and S() = ?a; P()
and P() = ()
run (1 of E() | 1000 of S())
```

### Figure 15: Subtraction

```
directive sample 20.0 1000
directive plot E(); F()
new a@1.0:chan
let E() = ?a; delay@1.0; E()
and F() = !a; delay@1.0; F()
let raising(p:proc(), t:float) =
(* Produce one p() every t sec with precision dt *)
(val dt= 100.0 run step(p, t, dt, dt))
and step(p:proc(), t:float, n:float, dt:float) =
if n<=0.0 then (p()|step(p,t,dt,dt))
else delay@dt/t; step(p,t,n-1.0,dt)
run 1000 of F()
```

```

run raising(E,0.01)
directive sample 20.0 1000
directive plot E(); F()
new a@1.0:chan
let E() = ?a; E()
and F() = !a; F()
let raising(p:proc(), t:float) =
... see code for Error! Reference source not found.
run 1000 of F()
run raising(E,0.01)

```

### Figure 16: Ultrasensitivity

```

directive sample 215.0
directive plot E();F();S();P();ES();FP()
new a@1.0:chan new b@1.0:chan
let S() = ?a; P()
and P() = ?b; S()
let E() = !a; ES()
and ES() = delay@1.0; E()
and F() = !b; FP()
and FP() = delay@1.0; F()
run 1000 of S()
let raising(p:proc(), t:float) =
... see code for Error! Reference source not found.
run 100 of F()
run raising(E,1.0)

```

### Figure 17: Positive feedback transition

```

directive sample 0.02 1000
directive plot B(); A()
val s=1.0
new b@s:chan
let A() = ?b; B()
and B() = !b;B()
run (1000 of A() | 1 of B())

```

### Figure 18: Bell shape

```

directive sample 0.003 1000
directive plot B(); A(); C()
new b@1.0:chan new c@1.0:chan
let A() = ?b; B()
and B() = do !b;B() or ?c; C()
and C() = !c;C()
run ((10000 of A()) | B() | C())

```

### Figure 19: Oscillator

```

directive sample 0.03 1000
directive plot A(); B(); C()
new a@1.0:chan new b@1.0:chan new c@1.0:chan
let A() = do !a;A() or ?b; B()
and B() = do !b;B() or ?c; C()
and C() = do !c;C() or ?a; A()
run (900 of A() | 500 of B() | 100 of C())

```

### Figure 20: Positive two-stage feedback

```

directive sample 0.1 1000
directive plot B(); A(); A1()
val s=1.0
new c@s:chan
let A() = ?c; A1()
and A1() = ?c; B()
and B() = !c;B()
run (1000 of A() | 1 of B())

```

### Figure 21: Square shape

```

directive sample 0.2 1000
directive plot B(); A(); A1(); B1(); C()
new b@1.0:chan new c@1.0:chan
let A() = ?b; A1()
and A1() = ?b; B()

```

```

and B() = do !b;B() or ?c; B1()
and B1() = ?c; C()
and C() = !c;C()
run ((1000 of A()) | B() | C())

```

### Figure 22: Hysteric 3-way groupies

```

directive sample 0.5 1000
directive plot A(); B(); C()
new a@1.0:chan
new b@1.0:chan
new c@1.0:chan
let A() = do !a; A() or ?c; ?c; C()
and B() = do !b; B() or ?a; ?a; A()
and C() = do !c; C() or ?b; ?b; B()
let Ad() = !a; Ad()
and Bd() = !b; Bd()
and Cd() = !c; Cd()
run 1000 of A()
run 1 of (Ad() | Bd() | Cd())

```

### Figure 23: Second-order cascade

```

directive sample 0.03
directive plot !a; !b; !c
new a@1.0:chan new b@1.0:chan new c@1.0:chan
let Amp_hi(a:chan, b:chan) =
do !b; Amp_hi(a,b) or delay@1.0; Amp_lo(a,b)
and Amp_lo(a:chan, b:chan) =
?a; Amp_hi(a,b)
run 1000 of (Amp_lo(a,b) | Amp_lo(b,c))
let A() = !a; A()
run 100 of A()

```

### Figure 24: Zero-order cascade

```

directive sample 0.01
directive plot !a; !b; !c
new a@1.0:chan new b@1.0:chan new c@1.0:chan
let Amp_hi(a:chan, b:chan) =
do !b; delay@1.0; Amp_hi(a,b)
or delay@1.0; Amp_lo(a,b)
and Amp_lo(a:chan, b:chan) =
?a; Amp_hi(a,b)
run 1000 of (Amp_lo(a,b) | Amp_lo(b,c))
let A() = !a; delay@1.0; A()
run 100 of A()

```

```

directive sample 20.0
directive plot !a; !b; !c
new a@1.0:chan new b@1.0:chan new c@1.0:chan
let Amp_hi(a:chan, b:chan) =
do !b; delay@1.0; Amp_hi(a,b)
or delay@1.0; Amp_lo(a,b)
and Amp_lo(a:chan, b:chan) =
?a; Amp_hi(a,b)
run 1000 of (Amp_lo(a,b) | Amp_lo(b,c))
let A() = !a; delay@1.0; A()
run 100 of A()

```

### Figure 25: Zero-order transduction

```

directive sample 10.0
directive plot !a; !b
new a@1.0:chan new b@1.0:chan
let Amp_hi(a:chan, b:chan) =
do !b; delay@1.0; Amp_hi(a,b)
or delay@1.0; Amp_lo(a,b)
and Amp_lo(a:chan, b:chan) =
?a; Amp_hi(a,b)
run 1000 of Amp_lo(a,b)
let A() = !a; delay@1.0; A()
run 900 of A()

```

### Figure 26: Second-order double cascade

```

directive sample 0.03
directive plot !a; !b; !c

```

```

new a@1.0:chan new b@1.0:chan new c@1.0:chan
let Amp_hi(a:chan, b:chan) =
  do !b; Amp_hi(a,b) or delay@1.0; Amp_lo(a,b)
and Amp_lo(a:chan, b:chan) =
  ?a; ?a; Amp_hi(a,b)
run 1000 of (Amp_lo(a,b) | Amp_lo(b,c))
let A() = !a; A()
run 100 of A()

```

**Figure 27: Zero-order double cascade**

```

directive sample 0.03
directive plot !a; !b
new a@1.0:chan new b@1.0:chan
let Amp_hi(a:chan, b:chan) =
  do !b; delay@1.0; Amp_hi(a,b)
  or delay@1.0; Amp_lo(a,b)
and Amp_lo(a:chan, b:chan) =
  ?a; ?a; Amp_hi(a,b)
run 1000 of Amp_lo(a,b)
let A() = !a; delay@1.0; A()
run 2000 of A()

```

**Figure 28: Simple inverter**

```

directive sample 110.0 1000
directive plot !a; !b; !c
new a@1.0:chan new b@1.0:chan new c@1.0:chan
let Inv_hi(a:chan, b:chan) =
  do !b; Inv_hi(a,b)
  or ?a; Inv_lo(a,b)
and Inv_lo(a:chan, b:chan) =
  delay@1.0; Inv_hi(a,b)
run 100 of (Inv_hi(a,b) | Inv_lo(b,c))
let clock(t:float, tick:chan) =
  (val dt=100.0 run step(tick, t, dt, dt))
and step(tick:chan, t:float, n:float, dt:float) =
  if n<=0.0 then !tick; clock(t,tick)
  else delay@dt/t; step(tick,t,n-1.0,dt)
let S1(a:chan, tock:chan) =
  do !a; S1(a,tock) or ?tock; ()
and SN(n:int, t:float, a:chan, tick:chan, tock:chan) =
  if n=0 then clock(t, tock)
  else ?tick; (S1(a,tock) | SN(n-1,t,a,tick,tock))
let raisingfalling(a:chan, n:int, t:float) =
  (new tick:chan new tock:chan
   run (clock(t,tick) | SN(n,t,a,tick,tock)))
run raisingfalling(a,100,0.5)

```

```

directive sample 15.0 1000
directive plot !a; !b; !c; !d; !e; !f
new a@1.0:chan new b@1.0:chan new c@1.0:chan
new d@1.0:chan new e@1.0:chan new f@1.0:chan
let Inv_hi(a:chan, b:chan) =
  do !b; Inv_hi(a,b)
  or ?a; Inv_lo(a,b)
and Inv_lo(a:chan, b:chan) =
  delay@1.0; Inv_hi(a,b)
run 100 of (Inv_lo(a,b) | Inv_lo(b,c)
| Inv_lo(c,d) | Inv_lo(d,e) | Inv_lo(e,f))

```

```

directive sample 2.0 1000
directive plot !a; !b; !c
new a@1.0:chan new b@1.0:chan new c@1.0:chan
let Inv_hi(a:chan, b:chan) =
  do !b; Inv_hi(a,b)
  or ?a; Inv_lo(a,b)
and Inv_lo(a:chan, b:chan) =
  delay@1.0; Inv_hi(a,b)
run 100 of (Inv_hi(a,b) | Inv_lo(b,c) | Inv_lo(c,a))

```

**Figure 29: Feedback inverter**

```

directive sample 110.0 1000
directive plot !a; !b; !c
new a@1.0:chan new b@1.0:chan new c@1.0:chan
let Inv_hi(a:chan, b:chan) =
  do !b; Inv_hi(a,b) or ?a; Inv_lo(a,b)
and Inv_lo(a:chan, b:chan) =
  do delay@1.0; Inv_hi(a,b)
  or ?b; Inv_hi(a,b)
run 100 of (Inv_hi(a,b) | Inv_lo(b,c))

```

```

let raisingfalling(a:chan, n:int, t:float) =
  ... see code for Error! Reference source not found.
run raisingfalling(a,100,0.5)

```

```

directive sample 1.0 1000
directive plot !a; !b; !c; !d; !e; !f
new a@1.0:chan new b@1.0:chan new c@1.0:chan
new d@1.0:chan new e@1.0:chan new f@1.0:chan
let Inv_hi ... and Inv_lo ...
  ... see code above
run 100 of (Inv_lo(a,b) | Inv_lo(b,c)
| Inv_lo(c,d) | Inv_lo(d,e) | Inv_lo(e,f))

```

```

directive sample 2.0 1000
directive plot !a; !b; !c
new a@1.0:chan new b@1.0:chan new c@1.0:chan
let Inv_hi ... and Inv_lo ...
  ... see code above
run 100 of (Inv_hi(a,b) | Inv_lo(b,c) | Inv_lo(c,a))

```

**Figure 30: Double-height inverter**

```

directive sample 110.0 1000
directive plot !a; !b; !c
new a@1.0:chan new b@1.0:chan new c@1.0:chan
let Inv2_hi(a:chan, b:chan) =
  do !b; Inv2_hi(a,b) or ?a; Inv2_mi(a,b)
and Inv2_mi(a:chan, b:chan) =
  do delay@1.0; Inv2_hi(a,b)
  or ?a; Inv2_lo(a,b)
and Inv2_lo(a:chan, b:chan) =
  delay@1.0; Inv2_mi(a,b)
run 100 of (Inv2_hi(a,b) | Inv2_lo(b,c))
let raisingfalling(a:chan, n:int, t:float) =
  ... see code for Error! Reference source not found.
run raisingfalling(a,100,0.5)

```

```

directive sample 15.0 1000
directive plot !a; !b; !c; !d; !e; !f
new a@1.0:chan new b@1.0:chan new c@1.0:chan
new d@1.0:chan new e@1.0:chan new f@1.0:chan
let Inv2_hi ... and Inv2_lo ...
  ... see code above
run 100 of (Inv2_lo(a,b) | Inv2_lo(b,c)
| Inv2_lo(c,d) | Inv2_lo(d,e) | Inv2_lo(e,f))

```

```

directive sample 2.0 1000
directive plot !a; !b; !c
new a@1.0:chan new b@1.0:chan new c@1.0:chan
let Inv2_hi ... and Inv2_lo ...
  ... see code above
run 100 of (Inv2_hi(a,b) | Inv2_lo(b,c) | Inv2_lo(c,a))

```

**Figure 31: Double-height feedback inverter**

```

directive sample 110.0 1000
directive plot !a; !b; !c
new a@1.0:chan new b@1.0:chan new c@1.0:chan
let Inv2_hi(a:chan, b:chan) =
  do !b; Inv2_hi(a,b) or ?a; Inv2_mi(a,b)
and Inv2_mi(a:chan, b:chan) =
  do delay@1.0; Inv2_hi(a,b)
  or ?a; Inv2_lo(a,b)
  or ?b; Inv2_hi(a,b)
and Inv2_lo(a:chan, b:chan) =
  do delay@1.0; Inv2_mi(a,b)
  or ?b; Inv2_mi(a,b)
run 100 of (Inv2_hi(a,b) | Inv2_lo(b,c))
let raisingfalling(a:chan, n:int, t:float) =
  ... see code for Error! Reference source not found.
run raisingfalling(a,100,0.5)

```

```

directive sample 1.0 1000
directive plot !a; !b; !c; !d; !e; !f
new a@1.0:chan new b@1.0:chan new c@1.0:chan
new d@1.0:chan new e@1.0:chan new f@1.0:chan
let Inv2_hi ... and Inv2_lo ...
  ... see code above

```

```

run 100 of (Inv2_lo(a,b) | Inv2_lo(b,c)
| Inv2_lo(c,d) | Inv2_lo(d,e) | Inv2_lo(e,f))

```

---

```

directive sample 2.0 1000
directive plot !a; !b; !c
new a@1.0:chan new b@1.0:chan new c@1.0:chan
let Inv2_hi ... and Inv2_lo ...
... see code above
run 100 of (Inv2_hi(a,b) | Inv2_lo(b,c) | Inv2_lo(c,a))

```

**Figure 32: Or and And**

```

directive sample 10.0 1000
directive plot !a; !b; !c
new a@1.0:chan new b@1.0:chan new c@1.0:chan
val del = 1.0
let Or_hi(a:chan, b:chan, c:chan) =
do !c; Or_hi(a,b,c) or delay@del; Or_lo(a,b,c)
and Or_lo(a:chan, b:chan, c:chan) =
do ?a; Or_hi(a,b,c) or ?b; Or_hi(a,b,c)
run 1000 of Or_lo(a,b,c)
let clock(t:float, tick:chan) =
(val dt=100.0 run step(tick, t, dt, dt))
and step(tick:chan, t:float, n:float, dt:float) =
if n<=0.0 then !tick; clock(t,tick)
else delay@dt/t; step(tick,t,n-1.0,dt)
let S_a(tick:chan) = do !a; S_a(tick) or ?tick; ()
let S_b(tick:chan) = ?tick; S_b1(tick)
and S_b1(tick:chan) =
do !b; S_b1(tick) or ?tick; S_b2(tick)
and S_b2(tick:chan) = do !b; S_b2(tick) or ?tick; ()
let many(n:float, p:proc(float), nt:float) =
if n<=0.0 then () else (p(nt) | many(n-1.0, p, nt))
let BoolInputs(n:float, nt:float, m:float, mt:float) =
(run many(n, Sig_a, nt) run many(m, Sig_b, mt))
and Sig_a(nt:float) =
(new tick:chan run (clock(nt,tick) | S_a(tick)))
and Sig_b(mt:float) =
(new tick:chan run (clock(mt,tick) | S_b(tick)))
run BoolInputs(100.0, 4.0, 100.0, 2.0)

```

```

directive sample 10.0 1000
directive plot !a; !b; !c
new a@1.0:chan new b@1.0:chan new c@1.0:chan
val del = 1.0
let And_hi(a:chan, b:chan, c:chan) =
do !c; And_hi(a,b,c) or delay@del; And_lo_a(a,b,c)
and And_lo_a(a:chan, b:chan, c:chan) =
do ?a; And_hi(a,b,c) or delay@del; And_lo_b(a,b,c)
and And_lo_b(a:chan, b:chan, c:chan) =
?b; And_lo_a(a,b,c)
run 1000 of And_lo_b(a,b,c)
let BoolInputs(n:float, nt:float, m:float, mt:float) =
... see code for Error! Reference source not found.
run BoolInputs(100.0, 4.0, 100.0, 2.0)

```

**Figure 33: Imply and Xor**

```

directive sample 15.0 1000
directive plot !a; !b; !c
new a@1.0:chan new b@1.0:chan new c@1.0:chan
val del = 1.0
let Imply_hi_a(a:chan, b:chan, c:chan) =
do !c; Imply_hi_a(a,b,c) or ?a; Imply_lo(a,b,c)
and Imply_hi_b(a:chan, b:chan, c:chan) =
do !c; Imply_hi_b(a,b,c)
or delay@del; Imply_lo(a,b,c)
and Imply_lo(a:chan, b:chan, c:chan) =
do ?b; Imply_hi_b(a,b,c)
or delay@del; Imply_hi_a(a,b,c)
run 1000 of Imply_lo(a,b,c)
let BoolInputs(n:float, nt:float, m:float, mt:float) =
... see code for Error! Reference source not found.
run BoolInputs(100.0, 4.0, 100.0, 2.0)

```

---

```

directive sample 20.0 1000
directive plot !a; !b; !c

```

```

new a@1.0:chan new b@1.0:chan new c@1.0:chan
let Xor_hi_a(a:chan, b:chan, c:chan) =
do !c; Xor_hi_a(a,b,c) or ?b; Xor_lo_ab(a,b,c)
or delay@1.0; Xor_lo_a(a,b,c)
and Xor_hi_b(a:chan, b:chan, c:chan) =
do !c; Xor_hi_b(a,b,c) or ?a; Xor_lo_ab(a,b,c)
or delay@1.0; Xor_lo_b(a,b,c)
and Xor_lo_a(a:chan, b:chan, c:chan) =
do ?a; Xor_hi_a(a,b,c) or ?b; Xor_lo_ab(a,b,c)
and Xor_lo_b(a:chan, b:chan, c:chan) =
do ?b; Xor_hi_b(a,b,c) or ?a; Xor_lo_ab(a,b,c)
and Xor_lo_ab(a:chan, b:chan, c:chan) =
do delay@1.0; Xor_hi_a(a,b,c)
or delay@1.0; Xor_hi_b(a,b,c)
run 500 of (Xor_lo_a(a,b,c) | Xor_lo_b(a,b,c))
let BoolInputs(n:float, nt:float, m:float, mt:float) =
... see code for Error! Reference source not found.
run BoolInputs(100.0, 8.0, 100.0, 4.0)

```

**Figure 34: Memory Elements**

```

(* Top Left, Top Center *)
directive sample 0.1
directive plot A(); B(); C()
new a@1.0:chan
new b@1.0:chan
let A() = do !a; A() or ?b; C()
and C() = do ?a; A() or ?b; B()
and B() = do !b; B() or ?a; C()
run 100 of (A() | B())

```

---

```

(* Bottom Left *)
directive sample 1.0
directive plot A(); B(); C()
new a@1.0:chan
new b@1.0:chan
let A() = do !a; A() or ?b; C()
and C() = do ?a; A() or ?b; B()
and B() = do !b; B() or ?a; C()
let Ad() = !a; Ad()
and Bd() = !b; Bd()
run 100 of (A() | B())
run 10 of (Ad() | Bd())

```

```

(* Bottom Center *)
directive sample 0.6
directive plot A(); B(); C()
new a@1.0:chan
new b@1.0:chan
let A() = do !a; A() or ?b; C()
and C() = do ?a; A() or ?b; B()
and B() = do !b; B() or ?a; C()
let Ad() = !a; Ad()
run 100 of (A() | B())
run 100 of delay@10.0; delay@10.0; delay@10.0;
delay@10.0; delay@10.0; Ad()

```

**Figure 35: Discrete vs. Continuous Modeling**

(* Top Left *)		initially
(A)	$dx1/dt = -(x1-x2)$	$x1 = 2000.0$
(B)	$dx2/dt = (x1-x2)$	$x2 = 0.0$
(* Top Center *)		initially
(A)	$dx1/dt = x1*x4 - x3*x1 - x1 + x4$	$x1 = 2000.0$
(A')	$dx2/dt = x3*x1 - x3*x2 + x1 - x2$	$x2 = 0.0$
(B)	$dx3/dt = x3*x2 - x1*x3 - x3 + x2$	$x3 = 0.0$
(B')	$dx4/dt = x1*x3 - x1*x4 + x3 - x4$	$x4 = 0.0$
(* Top Right *)		initially
(A)	$dx1/dt = x1*x6 - x3*x1 - x1 + x6$	$x1 = 2000.0$
(A')	$dx2/dt = x3*x1 - x3*x2 + x1 - x2$	$x2 = 0.0$
(A'')	$dx5/dt = x3*x2 - x3*x5 + x2 - x5$	$x5 = 0.0$
(B)	$dx3/dt = x3*x5 - x1*x3 - x3 + x5$	$x3 = 0.0$
(B')	$dx4/dt = x1*x3 - x1*x4 + x3 - x4$	$x4 = 0.0$
(B'')	$dx6/dt = x1*x4 - x1*x6 + x4 - x6$	$x6 = 0.0$

```

(* Bottom Left *)
directive sample 5.0 1000
directive plot B(); A()
new a@1.0:chan
new b@1.0:chan
let A() = do !a; A() or ?b; B()

```

```

and B() = do !b; B() or ?a; A()

let Ad() = !a; Ad()
and Bd() = !b; Bd()

run 2000 of A()
run 1 of (Ad() | Bd())

```

---

```

(* Bottom Center *)
Same as Bottom Left, except:
let A() = do !a; A() or ?b; ?b; B()
and B() = do !b; B() or ?a; ?a; A()

```

---

```

(* Bottom Right *)
Same as Bottom Left, except:
let A() = do !a; A() or ?b; ?b; B()
and B() = do !b; B() or ?a; ?a; ?a; A()

```

### Figure 36: Polyautomata reactions

SPiM encoding of Association over channel  $a@r_0, r_1$  of arity 1, with one automaton performing an output from state A to A1 and the other automaton performing an input from state B to B1:

```

new a@r0:chan(chan)
let A() = (new k1@r1:chan run !a(k1); A1(k1))
and B() = ?a(k1); B1(k1)

```

Encoding of Dissociation through the previously shared k1.

```

and A1(k1:chan) = !k1; A()
and B1(k1:chan) = ?k1; B()

```

More generally, for  $a@r_0, \dots, r_{n-1}$  we declare an (n-1)-ary channel:

```

new a@r0:chan(chan, ..., chan) (*n-1 times*)

```

Association then creates n-1 shared dissociation channels:

```

let A() = (new k1@r1:chan ... new k_{n-1}@r_{n-1}:chan
run !a(k1, ..., k_n); A1(k1, ..., k_n))

```

and then A1 can choose which channel to use for dissociation. Note that the constraint about not reassociating before a dissociation is not automatically enforced by this encoding.

### Figure 37: Complexation/decomplexation

```

directive sample 0.005
directive plot !A_f; !A_b; !B_f; !B_b
new A_f:chan new A_b:chan new B_f:chan new B_b:chan
val mu = 1.0 val lam = 1.0
new a@mu:chan(chan)

let Af() = (new k@lam:chan run do !a(k); Ab(k) or !A_f)
and Ab(k:chan) = do !k; Af() or !A_b

let Bf() = do ?a(k); Bb(k) or !B_f
and Bb(k:chan) = do ?k; Bf() or !B_b

run (1000 of Af() | 500 of Bf())

```

### Figure 38: Enzymatic reactions

```

directive sample 0.05 1000
directive plot !E_f; !E_b; !S_f; !S_b; !P_
new E_f:chan new E_b:chan
new S_f:chan new S_b:chan new P_:chan

val r0 = 1.0 val r1 = 1.0 val r2 = 100.0
new a@r0:chan(chan, chan)

let P() = !P_

let Ef() =
  (new k1@r1:chan new k2@r2:chan
   run do !a(k1, k2); Eb(k1, k2) or !E_f)
and Eb(k1:chan, k2:chan) =
  do !k1; Ef() or !k2; Ef() or !E_b

let Sf() = do ?a(k1, k2); Sb(k1, k2) or !S_f
and Sb(k1:chan, k2:chan) =
  do ?k1; Sf() or ?k2; P() or !S_b

run (1000 of Ef() | 2000 of Sf())

```

### Figure 39: Homodimerization

```

directive sample 0.005 10000
directive plot !A_f; !A_i; !A_o
new A_f:chan new A_i:chan new A_o:chan
new a@1.0:chan(chan)

let Af() =

```

```

  (new k@1.0:chan
   run do ?a(k); Ai(k) or !a(k); Ao(k) or !A_f)
and Ai(k:chan) = do ?k; Af() or !A_i
and Ao(k:chan) = do !k; Af() or !A_o
run 1000 of Af()

```

### Figure 40: Bidirectional polymerization

```

directive sample 1000.0
directive plot ?count

type Link = chan(chan)
type Barb = chan

val lam = 1000.0 (* set high for better counting *)
val mu = 1.0
new c@mu:chan(Link)
new enter@lam:chan(Barb)
new count@lam:Barb

let Af() =
  (new rht@lam:Link run
   do !c(rht); Ar(rht)
   or ?c(lft); Al(lft))

and Al(lft:Link) =
  (new rht@lam:Link run
   !c(rht); Ab(lft, rht))

and Ar(rht:Link) =
  ?c(lft); Ab(lft, rht)

and Ab(lft:Link, rht:Link) =
  do ?enter(barb); (?barb | !rht(barb))
  or ?lft(barb); (?barb | !rht(barb))
  (* each Abound waits for a barb, exhibits it, and
  passes it to the right so we can plot number of Abound
  in a ring *)

let clock(t:float, tick:chan) =
  (val dt=100.0 run step(tick, t, dt, dt))
and step(tick:chan, t:float, n:float, dt:float) =
  if n<=0.0 then !tick; clock(t, tick) else delay@dt/t;
  step(tick, t, n-1.0, dt)

new tick:chan
let Scan() = ?tick; !enter(count); Scan()

run 1000 of Af()
run (clock(100.0, tick) | Scan())

```

### Figure 42: Actin-like polymerization

```

directive sample 0.01 (* 0.25, 35.0 *) 1000
directive plot !A_f; !A_l; !A_r; !A_b
new A_f:chan new A_l:chan new A_r:chan new A_b:chan

val lam = 1.0 (* dissoc *)
val mu = 1.0 (* assoc *)
new c@mu:chan(chan)

let Af() =
  (new lft@lam:chan run
   do !c(lft); Al(lft)
   or ?c(rht); Ar(rht) or !A_f)

and Al(lft:chan) =
  do !lft; Af()
  or ?c(rht); Ab(lft, rht) or !A_l

and Ar(rht:chan) =
  do ?rht; Af() or !A_r

and Ab(lft:chan, rht:chan) =
  do !lft; Ar(rht) or !A_b

run 1000 of Af()

```