### A Tour of DNA Tile Self-Assembly



#### Andrew Winslow

Department of Computer Science, UTRGV

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#### Crystallization



#### Morphogenesis



#### Natural self-assembly



#### Synthetic DNA self-assembly



### DNA



GAAGTTTGGCGTTAGAACGTTGAAATCCGCCTTGTTAAGACCCCGTCTAAGCA

Single strand











































































#### **DNA tile self-assembly**






























X00



















# Seed tile



































# [Winfree 1998]













# **DNA Sierpinski triangles** [Papadakis, Rothemund, Winfree 2004]:



#### scale bars = 100 nm



























 $\Theta(N)$ 



 $\Theta(\log(N))$ 















# DNA binary counters [Evans, 2014]



# DNA tile self-assembly:



# Tile self-assembly:





# DNA tile self-assembly:



# Tile self-assembly:












#### aTAM is "capable"

# What is a "capable" model of self-assembly?

Algorithmic behavior



Efficient NxN Usable Algorithmic behavior demonstrated by Universal computation

Efficient NxN Usable Algorithmic demonstrated by behavior demonstrated by Computation

#### Efficient = few tile types (program size, time)

Algorithmic demonstrated by Universal behavior

Usable algorithmic behavior

demonstrated by

few tile types Efficient NxN square assembly



Usable algorithmic behavior

demonstrated by

#### few tile types Efficient NxN square assembly













### Universal computation (via blocked CA simulation)





Universal computation (via blocked CA simulation) [Winfree 1998]







"write 1, move left, change to s<sub>1</sub>"





"write 1, move right, change to s<sub>1</sub>"

$$\bullet \bullet \bullet 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad \bullet \bullet \bullet$$

"write 1, move left, change to  $s_1$ "

$$\bullet \bullet \bullet \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \bullet \bullet \bullet$$

$$\bullet \bullet \bullet 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad \bullet \bullet \bullet$$

"write 0, move right, change to s<sub>0</sub>"

$$\bullet \bullet \bullet \boxed{1} 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 \bullet \bullet \bullet$$

"write 1, move right, change to s1"

$$\bullet \bullet \bullet 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 \bullet \bullet \bullet$$

"write 1, move left, change to  $s_1$ "

$$\bullet \bullet \bullet \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \bullet \bullet \bullet$$











"write 1, move left, change to s<sub>1</sub>"





"write 1, move right, change to s<sub>1</sub>"








"write 0, move right, change to s<sub>0</sub>"



"write 0, move right, change to s<sub>0</sub>"















[Rothemund, Winfree 2000]

# The benchmarks of a capable self-assembly model



Usable algorithmic behavior

demonstrated by

#### few tile types Efficient NxN square assembly

# The benchmarks of a capable self-assembly model



Usable algorithmic

demonstrated by

few tile types Efficient NxN square assembly























# The benchmarks of a capable self-assembly model

## Universal computation



Temperature 2

## NxN square assembly w/O(log(N)) tile types



# The benchmarks of a capable self-assembly model

## Universal computation



#### Temperature 2

## NxN square assembly w/O(log(N)) tile types



Temperature 2 can do *cooperative bonding*.



### Computation uses cooperative bonding:





### Is this required?

# Efficient square assembly uses cooperative bonding:



#### Is this required?





Is the aTAM at temperature 1 computationally universal?

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Open since 2000, conjecture: no.

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### Open since 2000, conjecture: no.

"weak cooperation"

Can an augmented temperature-1 aTAM be computationally universal?

Is the aTAM at temperature 1 computationally universal? Open since 2000, conjecture: no.

"weak cooperation" Can an augmented temperature-1 aTAM be computationally universal?

Yes, several ways.

## Reading a bit w/o cooperation
















































# Planarity is the barrier to reading without cooperative bonding.



#### Can read, but might get trapped.

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#### Can read, but might get trapped.

#### Approach 1:3D [Cook, Fu, Schweller 2012]



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#### [Patitz, Schweller, Summers 2011]



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#### Approach 2: Negative Glue [Patitz, Schweller, Summers 2011]





[Patitz, Schweller, Summers 2011]





#### Approach 3: Signal Tiles [Padilla et al. 2014], [Jonoska, Karpenko 2014]
































































#### Producible assemblies:







#### Terminal assemblies:







Producible assemblies:





#### Terminal assemblies:







Producible assemblies:





#### Terminal assemblies:







#### Is a seed necessary for some results?

no spurious nucleation

universal computation? efficient shape construction?

#### Is a seed necessary for some results? No!

no spurious nucleation

universal computation? efficient shape construction?

# Every aTAM system can be *simulated* by a 2HAM system.

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aTAM

Temperature 2

2HAM



aTAM

2HAM



aTAM

2HAM



aTAM

2HAM



aTAM

2HAM



aTAM

2HAM



aTAM

2HAM



aTAM

2HAM



aTAM

2HAM



aTAM

2HAM



aTAM

2HAM





2HAM

aTAM

### Every aTAM system can be *simulated* by a 2HAM system. [Cannon et al. 2013]



aTAM

2HAM







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### Intrinsic universality

In cellular automata:



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Temperature-1 universal computation is open. (and very hard)

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Easier goal: disprove stronger positive temp-1 claim.

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Claim: some temp-1 system can simulate every temp-2 system.

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Easier goal: disprove stronger positive temp-1 claim.

Claim: some temp-1 system can simulate every temp-2 system.

Claim: temp-1 is intrinsically universal for temp-2.





### Temperature 1Temperature 2





#### **Temperature 1**





#### Temperature 1



#### **Temperature 1**

### Is intrinsic universality too much to ask?
No: temp-2 is intrinsically universal for all temps. [Doty et al. 2012]

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There exists a temp-2 system that simulates every system.



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#### Claim: temp-1 is *intrinsically universal* for temp-2.

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# There is a temp-2 system not simulated by any temp-1 system.



#### [Meunier et al. 2014]























































for all a, b,  $c \ge 0$ 






















Assembled by temperature-1 "simulation":





for all a, b,  $c \ge 0$ 

Assembled by temperature-1 "simulation":



Shapes assembled by at temperature 2:





for all a, b,  $c \ge 0$ 

## Fruits of intrinsic universality

The tile assembly model is intrinsically universal

David Doty<sup>\*</sup> Jack H. Lutz<sup>†</sup> Matthew J. Patitz<sup>‡</sup> Robert T. Schweller<sup>§</sup> Scott M. Summers<sup>¶</sup> Damien Woods<sup>||</sup>

Intrinsic universality in tile self-assembly requires cooperation

Pierre-Etienne Meunier<sup>\*</sup> Matthew J. Patitz<sup>†</sup> Scott M. Summers<sup>‡</sup> Guillaume Theyssier<sup>§</sup> Andrew Winslow<sup>¶</sup> Damien Woods<sup>∥</sup>

The two-handed tile assembly model is not intrinsically universal

Erik D. Demaine<sup>\*</sup> Matthew J. Patitz<sup>†</sup> Trent A. Rogers<sup>‡</sup> Robert T. Schweller<sup>§</sup> Scott M. Summers<sup>¶</sup> Damien Woods<sup>∥</sup>

Signal Transmission across Tile Assemblies: 3D Static Tiles Simulate Active Self-assembly by 2D Signal-Passing Tiles

> Jacob Hendricks<sup>1,\*</sup>, Jennifer E. Padilla<sup>2,\*\*</sup>, Matthew J. Patitz<sup>1,\*</sup>, and Trent A. Rogers<sup>3,\*</sup>

### One Tile to Rule Them All: Simulating Any Tile Assembly System with a Single Universal Tile<sup>\*,\*\*</sup>

Erik D. Demaine<sup>1</sup>, Martin L. Demaine<sup>1</sup>, Sándor P. Fekete<sup>2</sup>, Matthew J. Patitz<sup>3</sup>, Robert T. Schweller<sup>4</sup>, Andrew Winslow<sup>5</sup>, and Damien Woods<sup>6</sup>

It's a Tough Nanoworld: in Tile Assembly, Cooperation is not (strictly) more Powerful than Competition

Florent Becker<sup>\*</sup> Pierre-Étienne Meunier<sup>†</sup>

### The Simulation Powers and Limitations of Hierarchical Self-Assembly Systems

Jacob Hendricks<sup>(⊠)</sup>, Matthew J. Patitz, and Trent A. Rogers

Deptartment of Computer Science and Computer Engineering, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR, USA {jhendric,patitz,tar003}@uark.edu

#### Two Hands Are Better Than One (up to constant factors)

Sarah Cannon*	Erik D. Demaine <sup>†</sup>	Martin L. Demaine <sup>†</sup>	Sarah Eisenstat <sup>†</sup>
Matthew J. Patitz <sup>‡</sup>	Robert Schweller <sup>‡</sup>	Scott M. Summers§	Andrew Winslow*

## Fruits of intrinsic universality

The tile assembly m David Doty* Jack H. Lutz <sup>†</sup> Scott M. Summ	Intrinsic universality and the computational power of self-assembly Damien Woods*	Them All: Assembly System Versal Tile <sup>*,**</sup>
Intrinsic universa require	 (9]	aine <sup>1</sup> , Sándor P. Fekete <sup>2</sup> , rt T. Schweller <sup>4</sup> , Damien Woods <sup>6</sup>
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The two-handed t	2HAM, $\tau = c^2$ (IU [9])	e-Étienne Meunier <sup>†</sup>
intrinsi Erik D. Demaine* Mat Robert T. Schweller <sup>§</sup> So	polygon TAM, $\tau = 2$ [8] $\bigcup$ [8] $\bigcup$ [8] $\bigcup$ [9] $\bigcup$ [9] $\bigcup$ [8] $(\bigcup$ [9])	s and Limitations ssembly Systems Patitz, and Trent A. Rogers
Signal Transmissio 3D Static Tiles Sin	hexagon TAM, $\tau = 2$ [8] $aTAM, \tau \ge 2$ (IU [11])	and Computer Engineering, retteville, AR, USA 003}@uark.edu
by 2D Sig	٢. [19]	er Than One factors)
Jacob Hendrick Matthew J. Pati	aTAM, $\tau = 1 - \frac{[19]}{\neq}$ Locally consistent aTAM, $\tau = 2$ (IU [12])	tin L. Demaine <sup>†</sup> Sarah Eisenstat <sup>†</sup> tt M. Summers <sup>§</sup> Andrew Winslow <sup>*</sup>















### Complete references and more in:

### A Brief Tour of Theoretical Tile Self-Assembly

Andrew Winslow<sup>1</sup>

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**Abstract.** The author gives a brief historical tour of theoretical tile self-assembly via chronological sequence of reports on selected topics in the field. The result is to provide context and motivation for the these results and the field more broadly.

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