

Pimp My Ride

FIX POIN

SEASON #04



Pimp my fixpoint

S-adic shifts in the self-simulation framework

Antonin CALLARD, with Léo PAVIET SALOMON, Pascal VANIER
and our special thanks to Pierre GUILLON

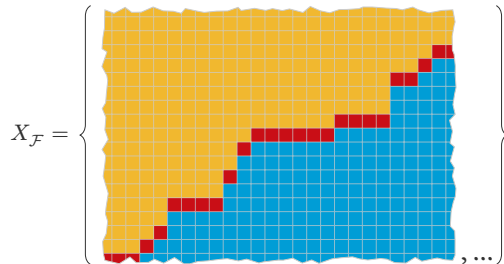
Journées SDA2, June 2026

Definition (Shift spaces)

On a finite alphabet \mathcal{A} , a *shift space* is a set of configurations $X \subseteq \mathcal{A}^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$

- ▶ **(Dynamics)** that is closed and translation-invariant;
- ▶ **(Combinatorics)** that avoid the patterns from a forbidden family \mathcal{F} .

$$\mathcal{A} = \{\text{yellow}, \text{blue}, \text{red}\} \quad \mathcal{F} = \{\text{yellow-red}, \text{yellow-blue}, \text{red-blue}, \text{blue-yellow}\}$$



Shifts spaces are classified by their **presentations** \mathcal{F} :

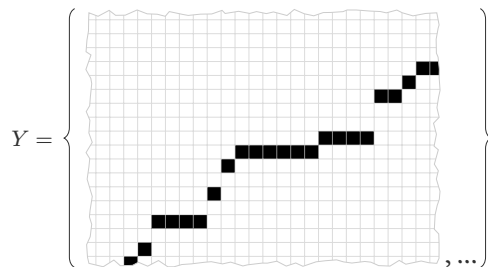
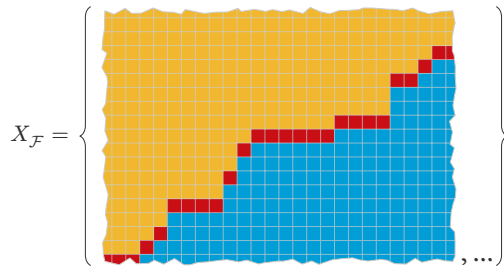
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- ▶ *Effective* \implies *comp. enumerable* forbidden patterns;

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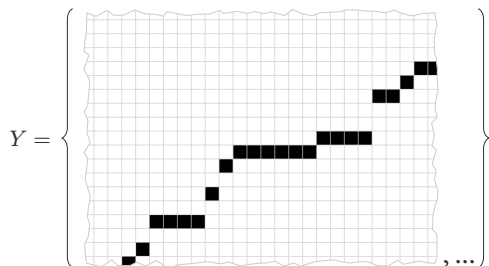
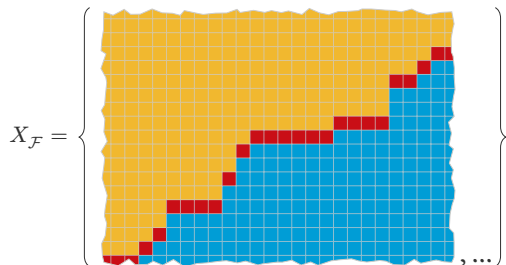
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⚠ In this talk, \mathcal{F} is often implicit. If in doubt, ask!



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- ▶ **(Dynamics)** that is closed and translation-invariant;
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- ▶ On \mathbb{Z} , sofic shifts essentially are *regular languages* of infinite words:

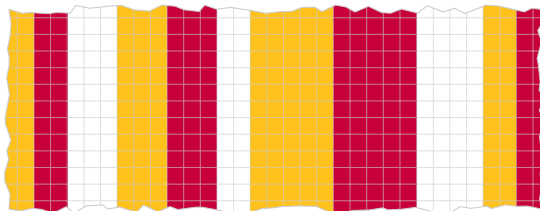
Lemma (“Myhill-Nerode, 1957”)

A shift space $X \subseteq \mathcal{A}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ is sofic if and only if its factors define a regular language.

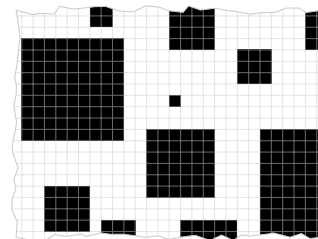
- ▶ On \mathbb{Z}^d ($d \geq 2$), sofic shifts become wilder:

Example (Hochman, ..., '2009+)

Extensions of effective \mathbb{Z} shifts:

**Example (Westrick '2016)**

Seas of squares of prime (resp....) sizes:

**? Motivation**

How can I determine whether my favorite multidimensional shift is sofic?

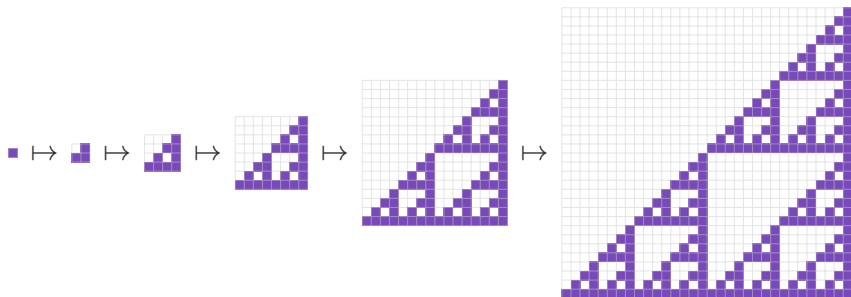
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Substitution:

$$\tau : \blacksquare \mapsto \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \hline \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array}, \quad \square \mapsto \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array}$$



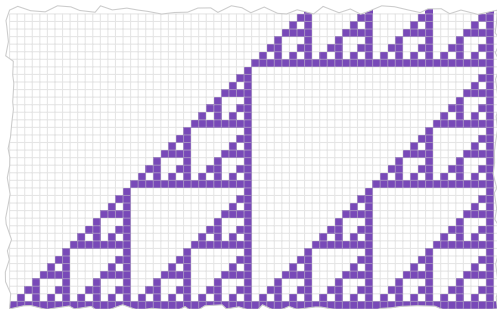
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$$x = x_0 \xleftarrow{\tau} x_1 \xleftarrow{\tau} x_2 \xleftarrow{\tau} \dots$$

Lemma (Mozes, '1989)

Substitutive shifts on \mathbb{Z}^d ($d \geq 2$) are sofic.

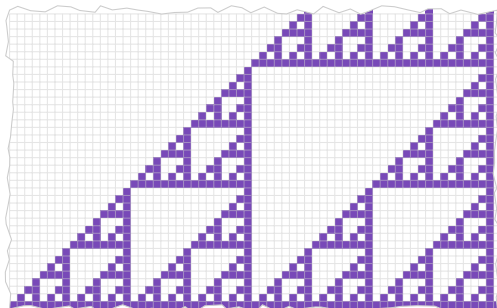
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$$x = x_0 \xleftarrow{\tau_1} x_1 \xleftarrow{\tau_2} x_2 \xleftarrow{\tau_3} \dots$$

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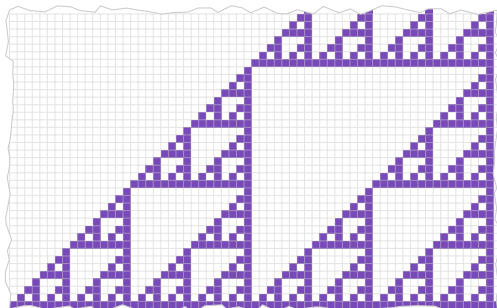
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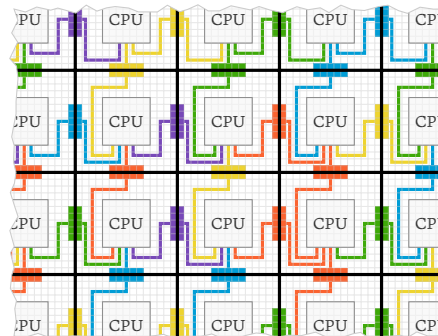
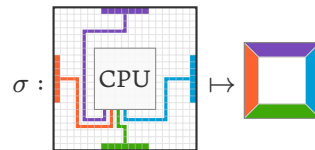


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Simulation:



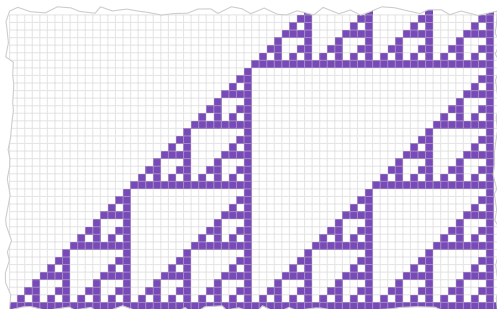
- ▶ Build computationally complex SFTs/sofic shifts [Durand, Romashchenko & Shen '2010+, Westrick '2017, Destombes '2021...]

Remark

A simulation looks (a lot) like the inverse of a substitution...
Is there a connection?

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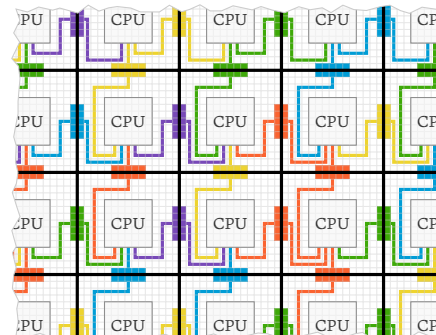
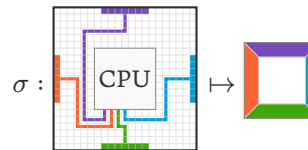


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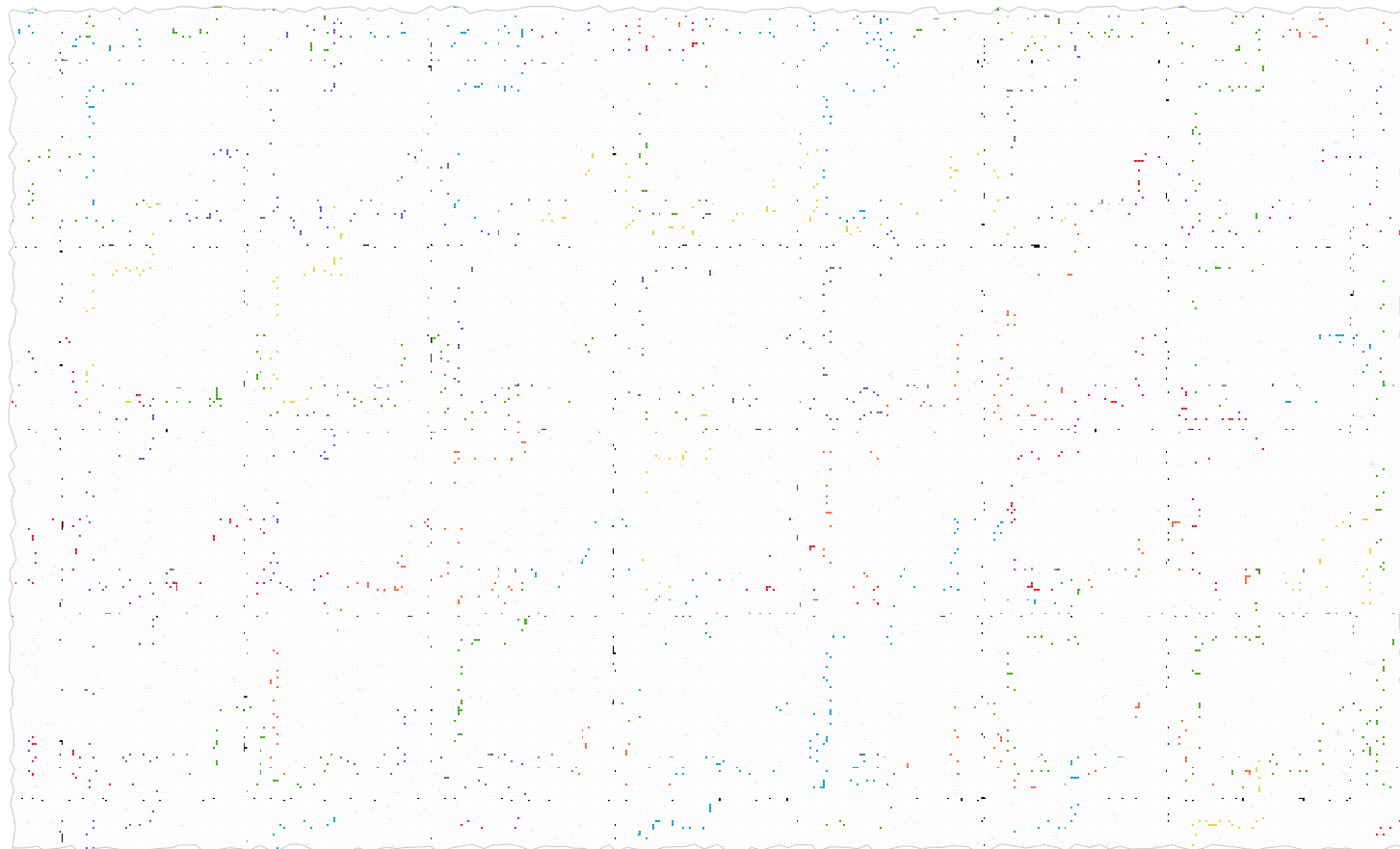


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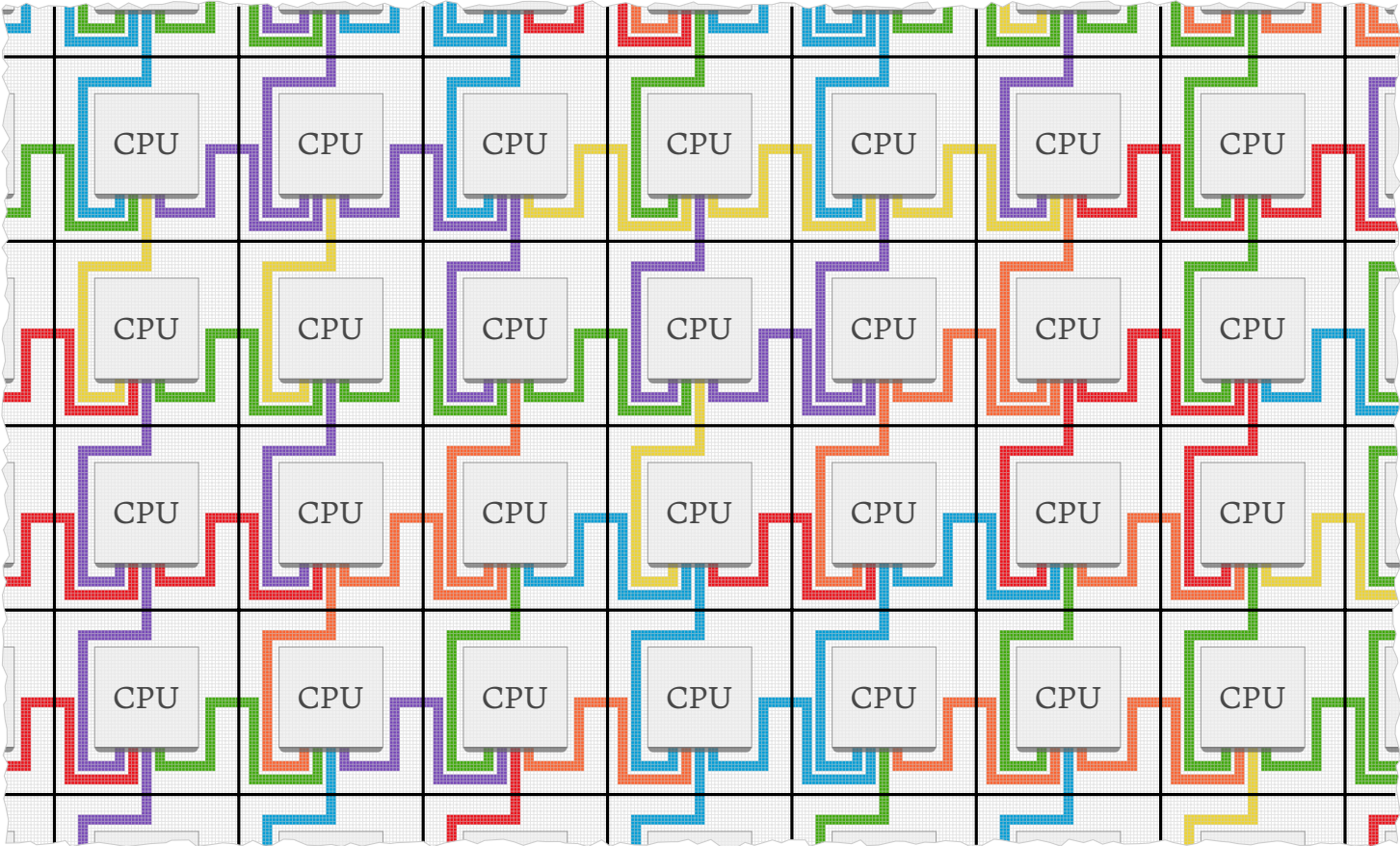


The fixed point construction

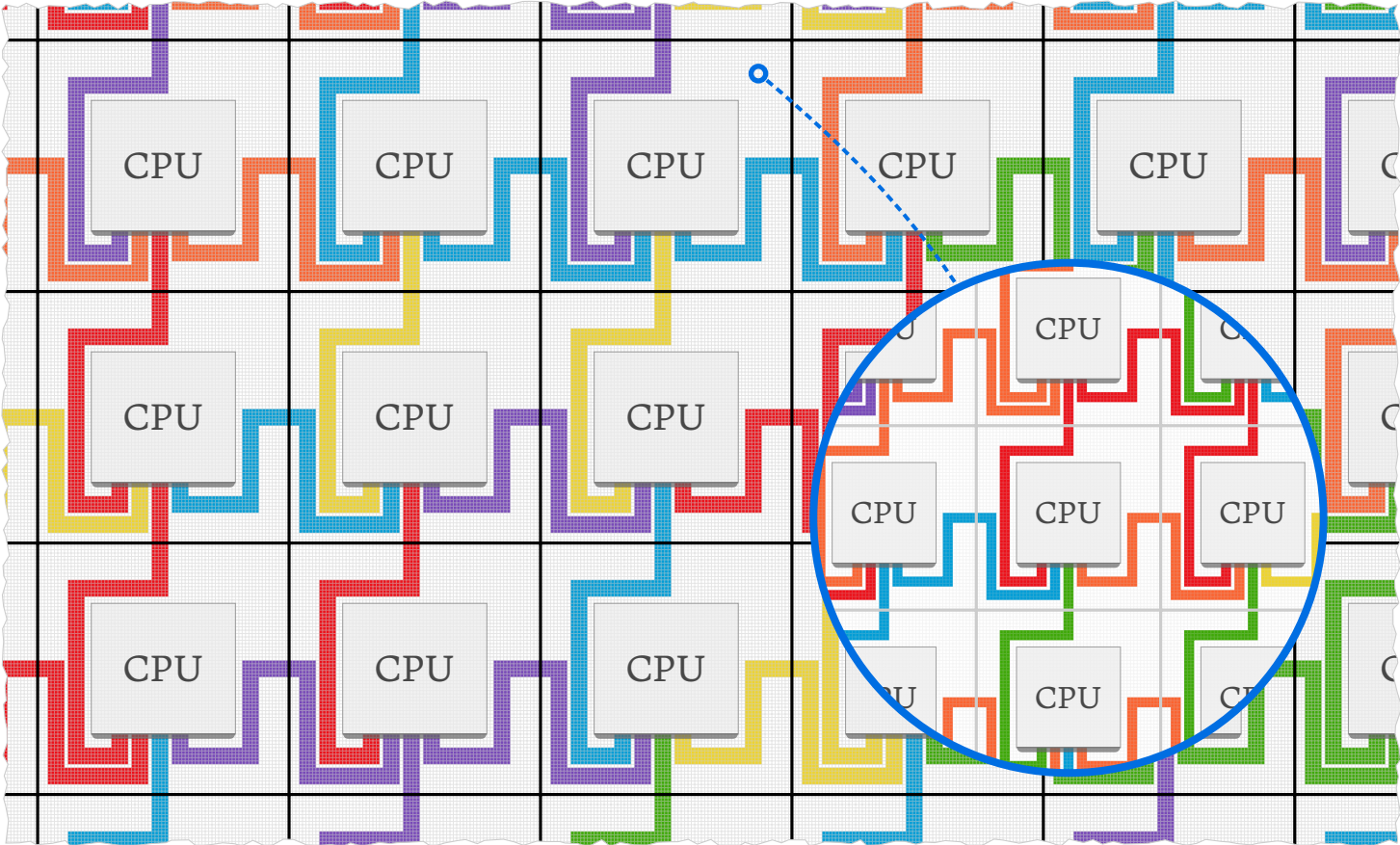
Level $\ell = 0$



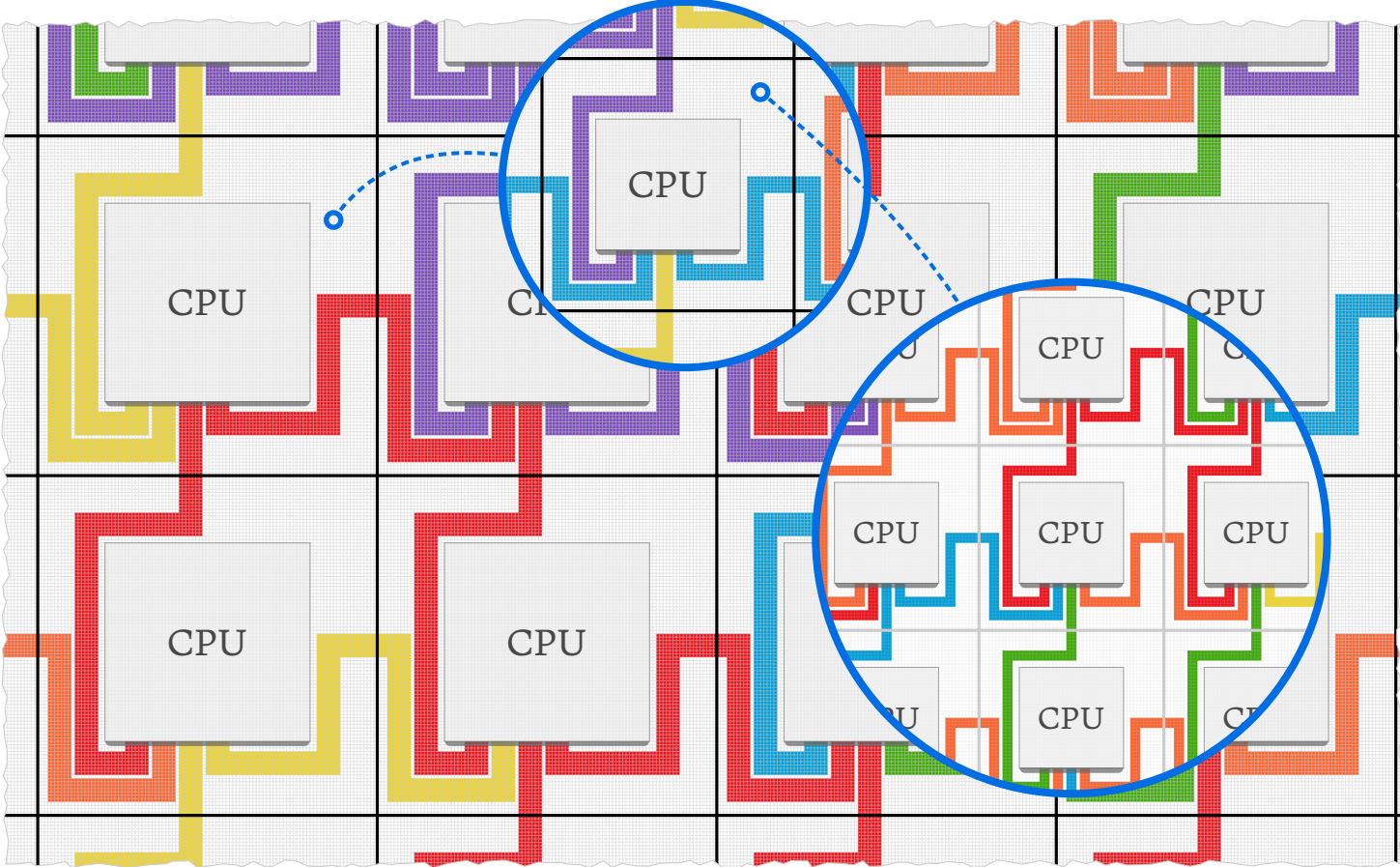
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Level $\ell = 1$ (i.e. zoom $\times(-55)$)

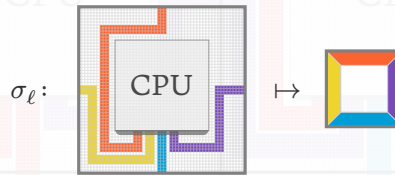


Level $\ell = 2$ (i.e. zoom $\times(-5555)$)



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The tiling of level ℓ simulates (by some $\sigma_\ell: \mathcal{A}_\ell^{[N_\ell]^d} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{\ell+1}$) the tiling of level $\ell + 1$.

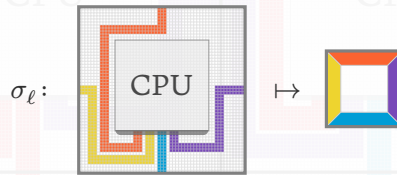


✓ **Conclusion**

Self-simulating tiling \implies S-adic configuration

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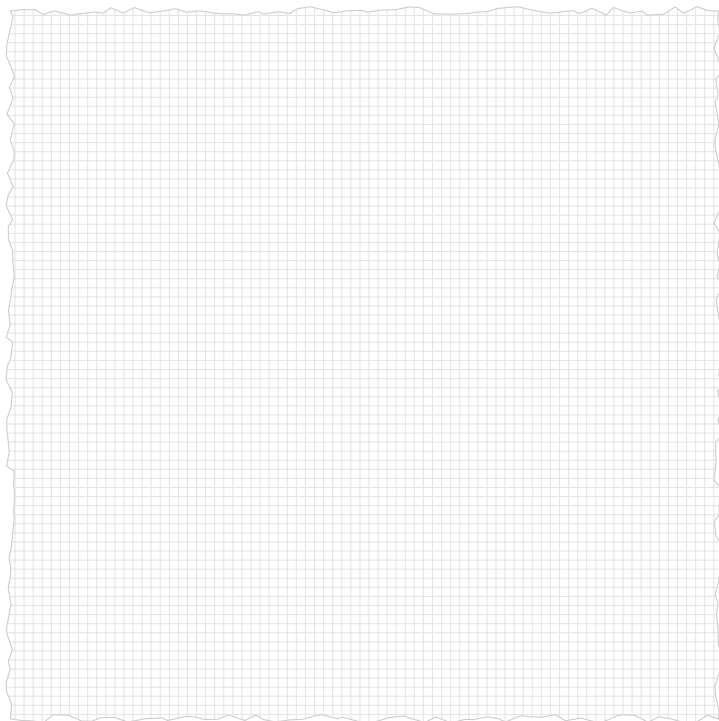
? Main question

Self-simulating tiling $\stackrel{?}{\iff}$ S-adic configuration

Fix substitutions $(\tau_\ell)_{\ell \geq 1}$ with $\tau_{\ell+1} : \mathcal{A}_{\ell+1} \mapsto \mathcal{A}_\ell^{\llbracket N_{\ell+1} \rrbracket^d}$.

Simulation

Realize the corresponding S -adic configurations as self-simulating tilings.

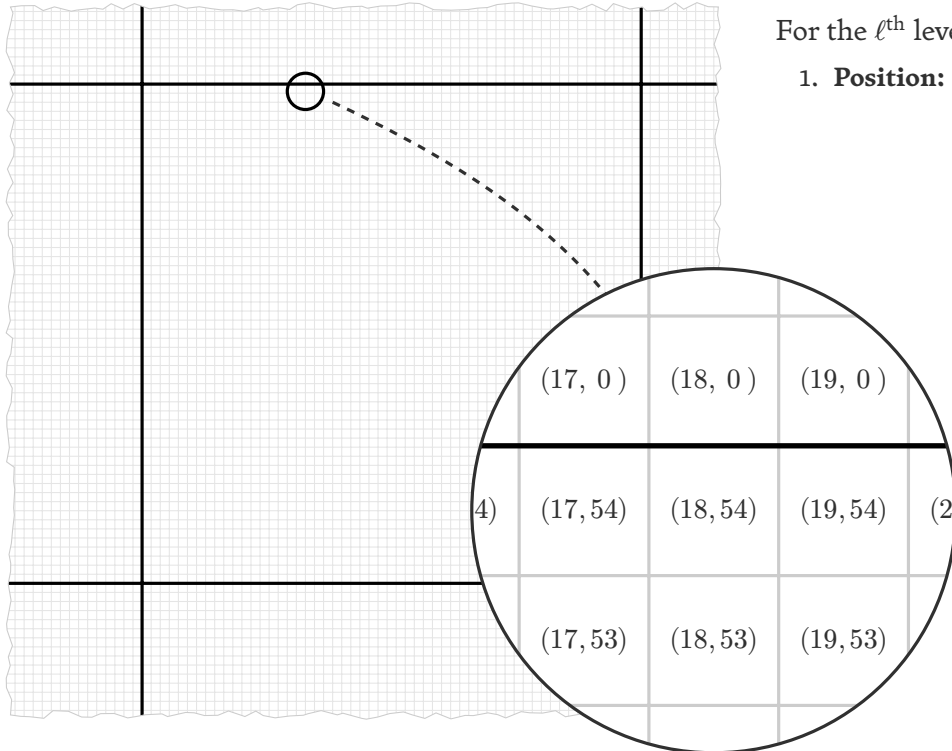


For the ℓ^{th} level, define tiles T_ℓ drawing $\llbracket N_{\ell+1} \rrbracket^d$ macro-tiles:

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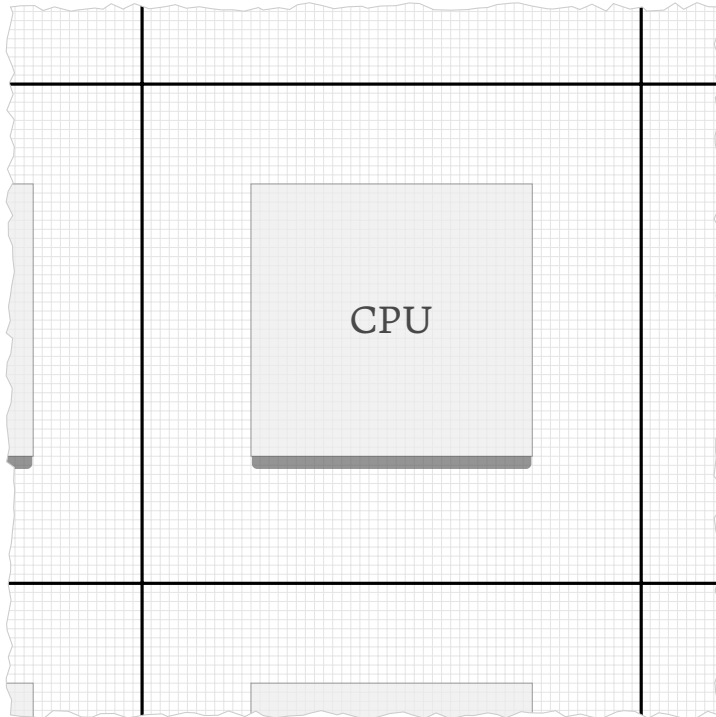
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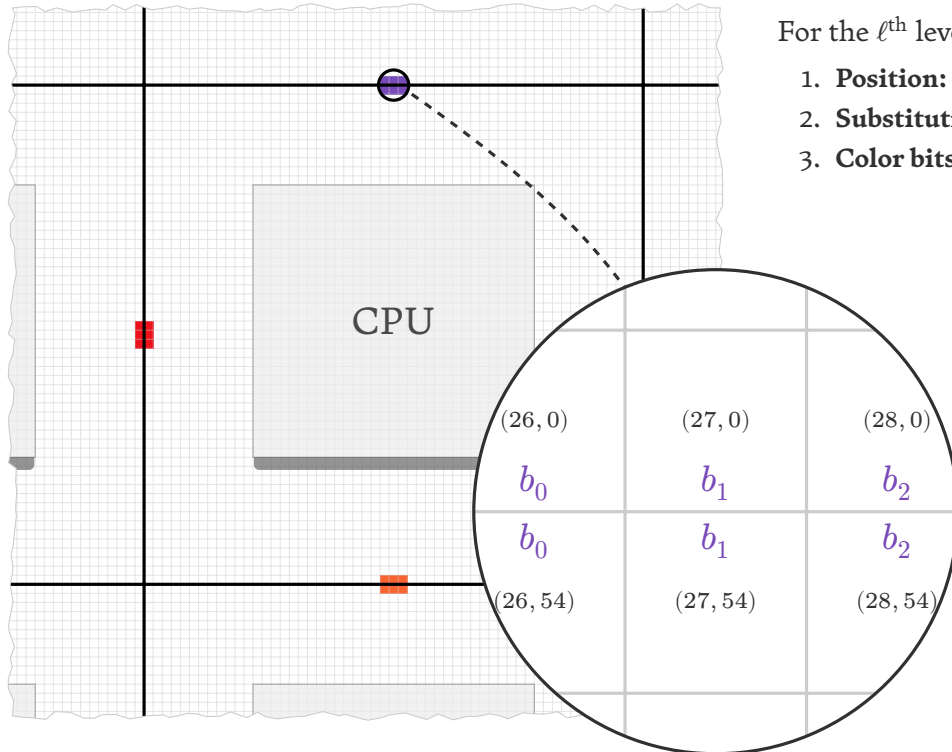
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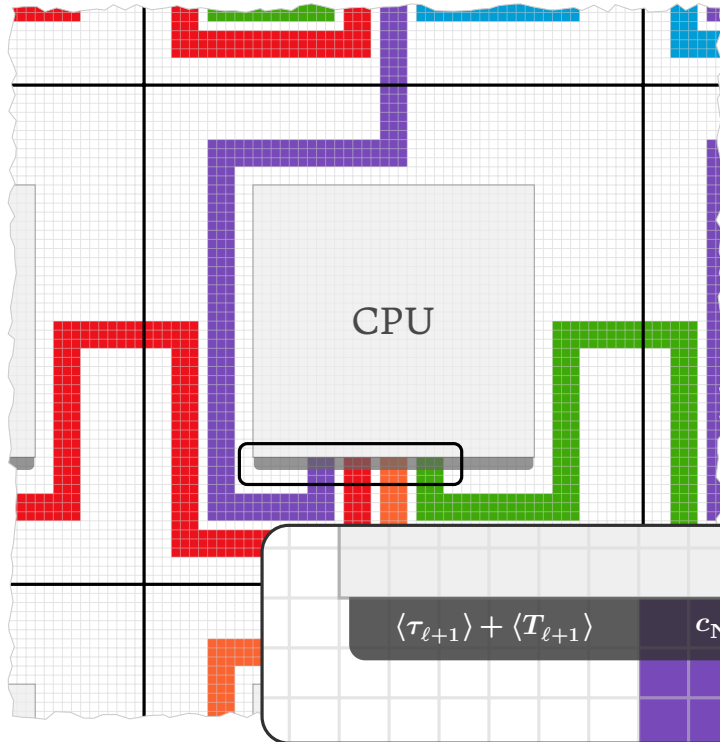
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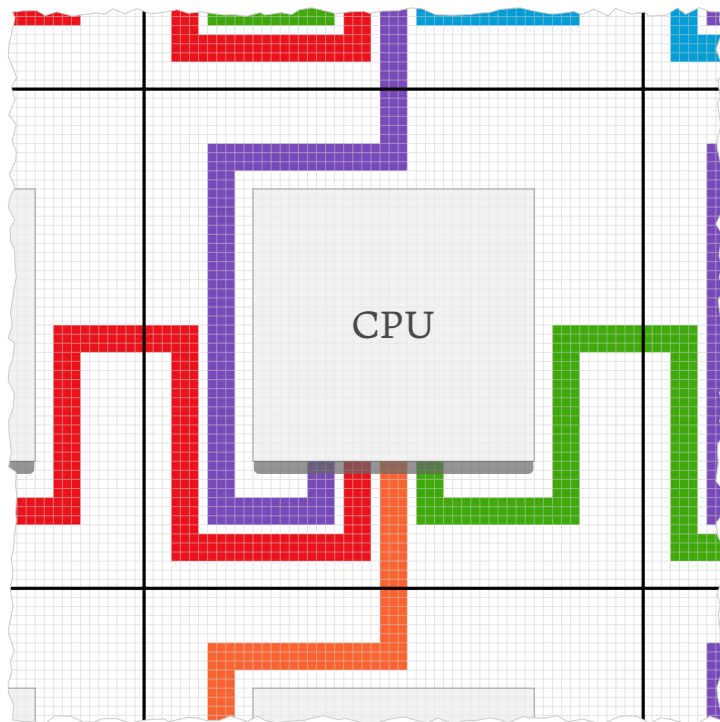
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(Check if the $(2d)$ -tuple of macro-colors corresponds to a valid tile)

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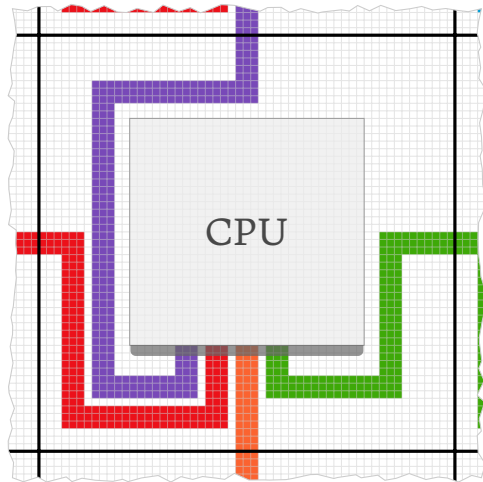
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To simulate the next level $\ell + 1$:

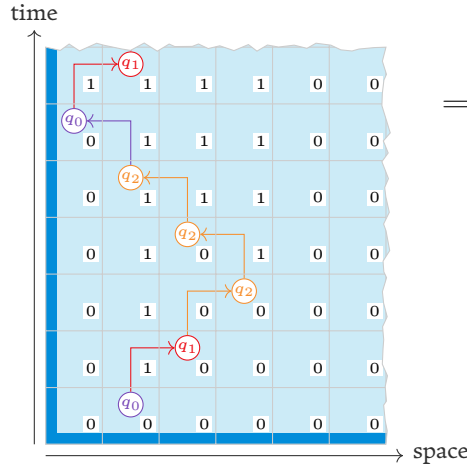
- ▶ **▲ Problem:** we need the program for $T_{\ell+1}$ to define T_ℓ ;
- ▶ We solve this dependency using a *computational* fixed point.

Tilings of T_0 inductively simulate valid tilings of T_1, T_2, \dots



1. Embedding of computations:

How much computation can we embed in a d -dimensional cube $\llbracket N \rrbracket^d$?



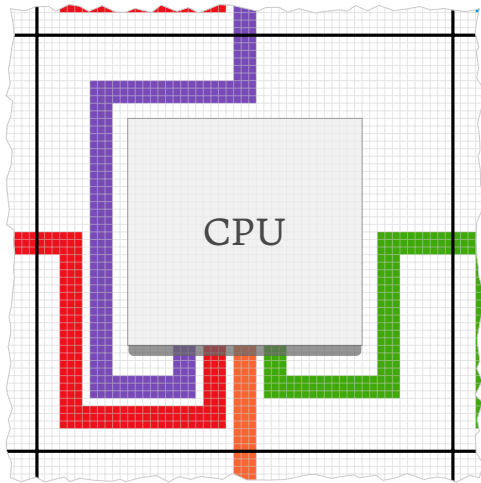
Time $t = 0$: pos 1, state q_0 , symbol 0
 Time $t = 1$: pos 2, state q_1 , symbol 0
 Time $t = 2$: pos 3, state q_2 , symbol 0
 Time $t = 3$: pos 2, state q_2 , symbol 0
 Time $t = 4$: pos 1, state q_2 , symbol 1
 etc...

↓

Time $t = 0$: pos 1, state q_0 , symbol 0
 Time $t = 4$: pos 1, state q_2 , symbol 1
 Time $t = 1$: pos 2, state q_1 , symbol 0
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⇒ Use traces instead of space-time diagrams.

At least N^{d-1} steps (size of $(d-1)$ -facet).



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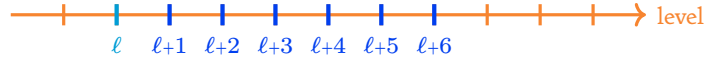
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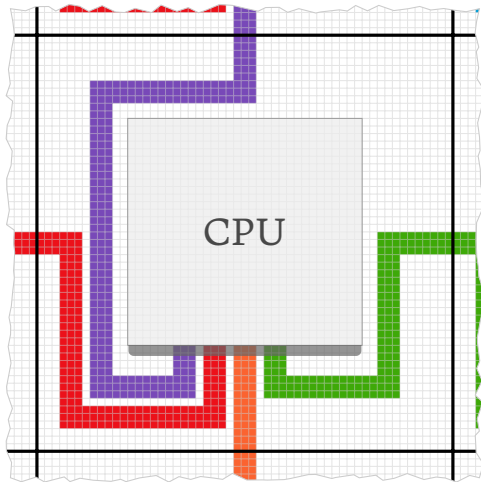
2. Sizes of substitutions:

What sizes of substitutions can we accommodate?

- ▶ Large sizes: $N_{\ell+2}$ must fit in the macro-colors (i.e. $\log N_{\ell+2} \ll N_{\ell+1}^{d-1}$);
- ▶ Small sizes: $N_{\ell+1}$ must be large enough to embed all valid computations.



\Rightarrow Simulations by blocks to allow $N_\ell = 2$;



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How much computation can we embed in a d -dimensional cube $\llbracket N \rrbracket^d$?

At least N^{d-1} steps (size of $(d-1)$ -facet).

2. Sizes of substitutions:

What sizes of substitutions can we accommodate?

$$2 \leq N_{\ell+1} \ll 2^{N_{\ell}^{d-1}}$$

3. Tiling conditions:

Macro-tiles can exchange information with their neighbors through their colors.

$$x = x^{(0)} \xleftarrow{\tau_1} x^{(1)} \xleftarrow{\tau_2} x^{(2)} \xleftarrow{\tau_3} x^{(3)} \dots$$

ex₀ *ex₁* *ex₂* *ex₃*

Substitutions with SFT “filters”.

The background features a repeating pattern of blue squares arranged in a grid. Each blue square is connected to its four adjacent neighbors (up, down, left, right) by thin orange lines. These lines form a continuous, interlocking network across the entire page. The text is centered horizontally and vertically within this pattern.

Realization of D-adic shifts

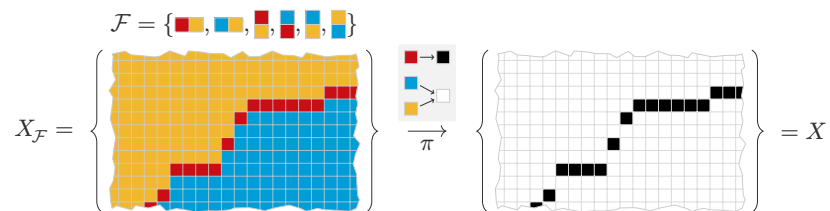
Definition (Dill map)

A *dill map* is the composition of a block map and a substitution.



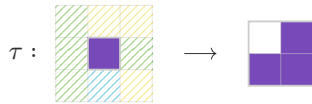
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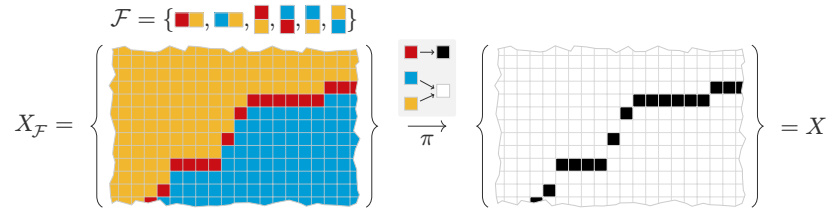
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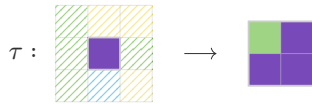
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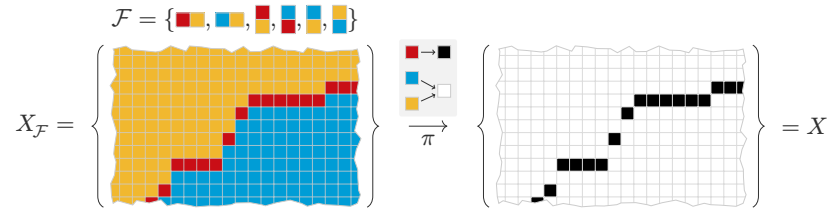
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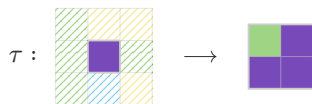
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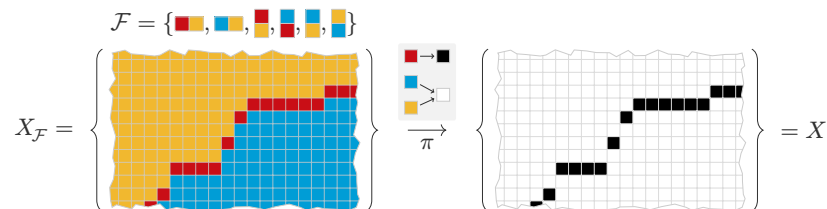
Definition (Dill map)

A *dill map* is the composition of a block map and a substitution.



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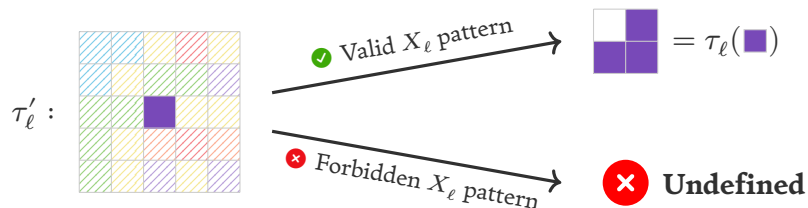
Substitutions + SFTs:

$$x = x^{(0)} \xleftarrow{\tau_1} x^{(1)} \xleftarrow{\tau_2} x^{(2)} \xleftarrow{\tau_3} x^{(3)} \dots$$

$\underbrace{\phantom{x^{(0)}}}_{\in X_0} \quad \underbrace{\phantom{x^{(1)}}}_{\in X_1} \quad \underbrace{\phantom{x^{(2)}}}_{\in X_2} \quad \underbrace{\phantom{x^{(3)}}}_{\in X_3}$

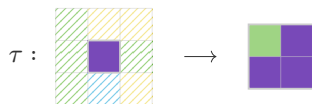
Dill maps:

$$x = x^{(0)} \xleftarrow{\tau'_1} x^{(1)} \xleftarrow{\tau'_2} x^{(2)} \xleftarrow{\tau'_3} x^{(3)} \dots$$



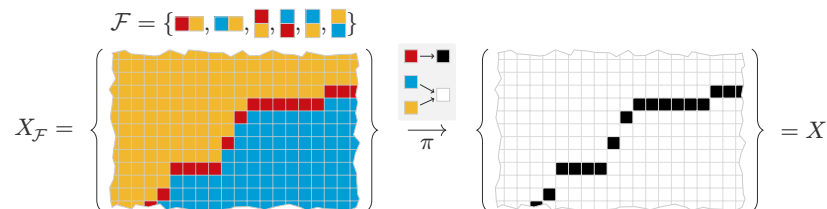
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A *dill map* is the composition of a block map and a substitution.



Definition (Sofic shift)

A shift $X \subseteq \mathcal{A}^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ is *sofic* if it is the factor of an SFT.



Theorem (C., Paviet Salomon and Vanier, '2026+)

Let $X \subseteq \mathcal{A}^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ be a sofic shift, and $(\tau_{\ell})_{\ell \geq 1}$ a computable sequence of dill maps $\tau_{\ell+1} : \mathcal{A}_{\ell+1}^{V_{\ell}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{\ell+1}^{[N_{\ell+1}]^d}$ and $\alpha < d - 1$. Denote $L_{\ell} = \prod_{k \leq \ell} N_k$. If:

1. **Growth:** $2 \leq N_{\ell+1} \leq 2^{L_{\ell}^{\alpha}}$;
2. **Alphabet:** $\log |\mathcal{A}_{\ell+1}| = \mathcal{O}(L_{\ell}^{\alpha})$;
3. **Computability:** $\tau_{\ell+1}$ is computable in time $\mathcal{O}(L_{\ell}^{\alpha})$;

then the resulting *D-adic limit space* is a sofic shift:

$$\bar{X} = \{ x \in X : \exists (x_{\ell})_{\ell \in \mathbb{N}}, x = x_0 \xleftarrow{\tau_1} x_1 \xleftarrow{\tau_2} x_2 \dots \}.$$

- ! Non-deterministic dill maps
- ✓ Rectangular dill maps
- ✓ Non-uniform dill maps

Claim

All full shifts $Y = \mathcal{A}^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ are sofic.

Substitution

$$\tau_{\ell+1} : \square \rightarrow \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \text{for } \ell \geq 1;$$

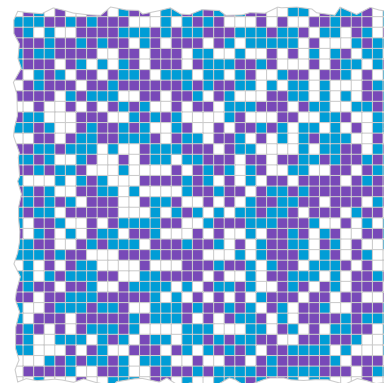
$$\tau_1 : \square \mapsto \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} \dots$$

Level $\ell = 1$:

- ▶ Non-deterministically substitute to any 2×2 pattern;

Conditions

- ✓ **Growth:** $N_{\ell+1} = 2$;
- ✓ **Alphabet:** $\log |\mathcal{A}_{\ell+1}| = \mathcal{O}(1)$;
- ✓ **Computability:** $\tau_{\ell+1}$ is computable in time $\mathcal{O}(1)$;

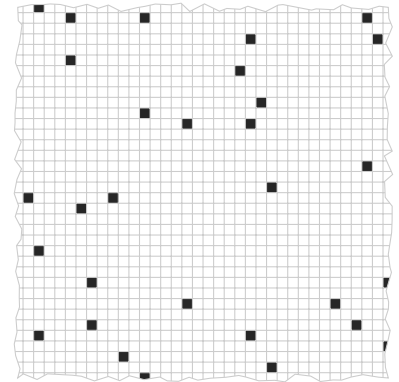
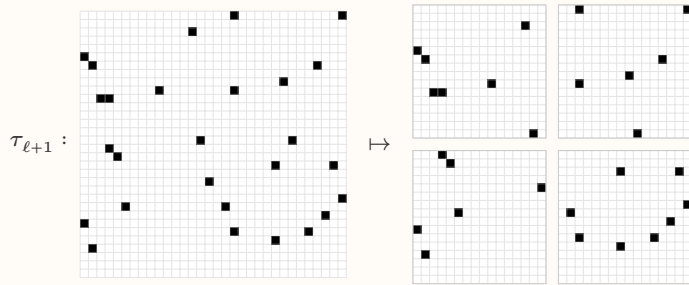


A full shift $\mathcal{A}^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$:
all configurations are valid.

Claim

All effective shifts $Y \subseteq \{\blacksquare, \square\}^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ of density $\mathcal{O}(n^\alpha)$ ($\alpha < d - 1$) are sofic.

Substitution



A density shift: configurations with $\mathcal{O}(n^\alpha)$ black cells per $\llbracket n \rrbracket^d$ pattern.

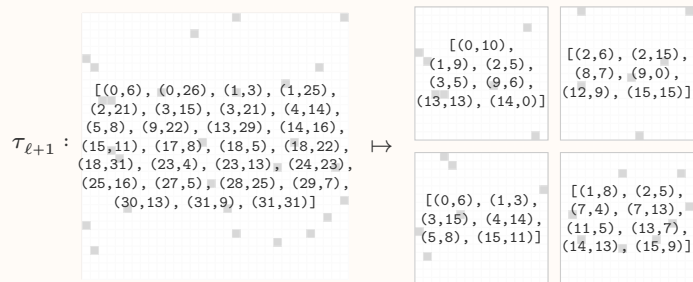
Claim

All effective shifts $Y \subseteq \{\blacksquare, \square\}^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ of density $\mathcal{O}(n^\alpha)$ ($\alpha < d - 1$) are sofic.

Substitution

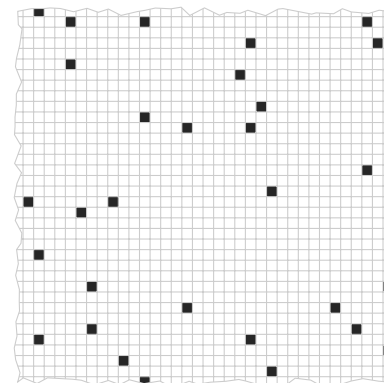
Alphabet $\mathcal{A}_\ell \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\llbracket 0, 2^\ell - 1 \rrbracket^d)$

Radius $V_\ell = \{-1, 0, 1\}^d$



1. Split the list $\{0\}^d$ into 2^d quadrants (+ coordinate shifts);
2. Use radius to check against $\mathcal{O}(\ell)$ forbidden patterns;

✔ Output the quadrants ✘ No output



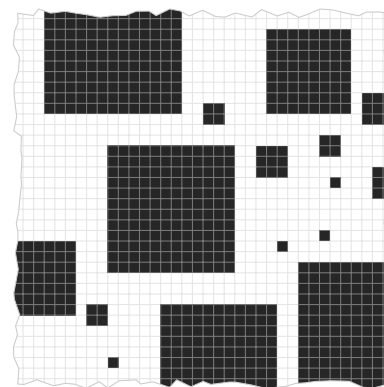
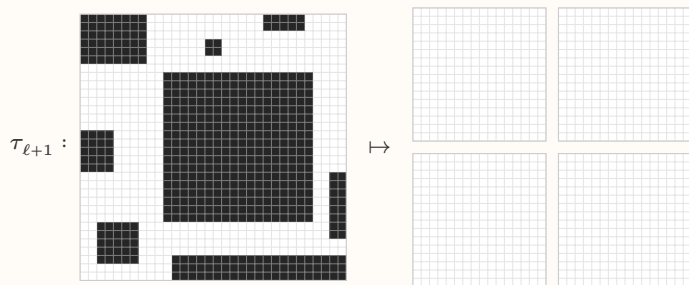
A density shift: configurations with $\mathcal{O}(n^\alpha)$ black cells per $\llbracket n \rrbracket^d$ pattern.

Conditions

- ✔ **Growth:** $N_{\ell+1} = 2;$
- ✔ **Alphabet:** $\log |\mathcal{A}_{\ell+1}| = \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(L_\ell^\alpha);$
- ✔ **Computability:** $\tau_{\ell+1}$ is computable in time $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(L_\ell^\alpha);$

Claim

Let $S \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ be a (Π_1^0) -computable set. Then the S -square shift Y_S is sofic.

Substitution

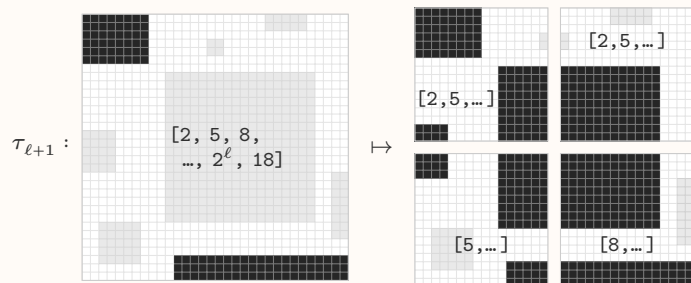
The S -square shift: black squares of sizes S over a white background.

Claim

Let $S \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ be a (Π_1^0) -computable set. Then the S -square shift Y_S is sofic.

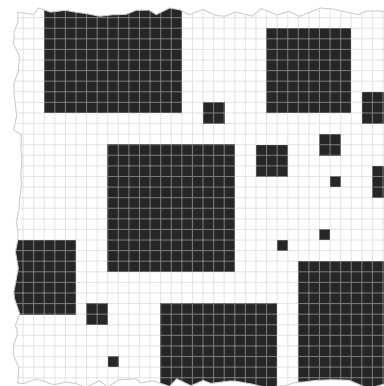
Substitution

Alphabet $\mathcal{A}_\ell \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\llbracket 0, 2^\ell - 1 \rrbracket) \times \{\text{corners}\}$ Radius $V_\ell = \{-1, 0, 1\}^d$



1. Split into 2×2 quadrants + introduce internal corners;
2. Verify the alignment of corners in the neighborhood V_ℓ ;
3. Verify each size (for $\mathcal{O}(\ell)$ steps) against S ;

✔ Output the image ✘ No output



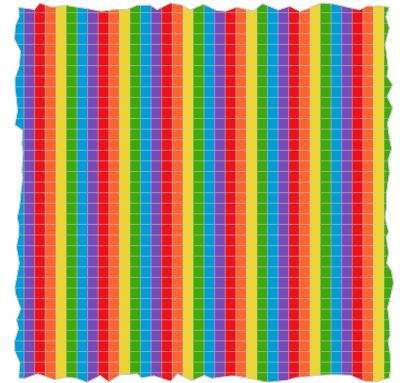
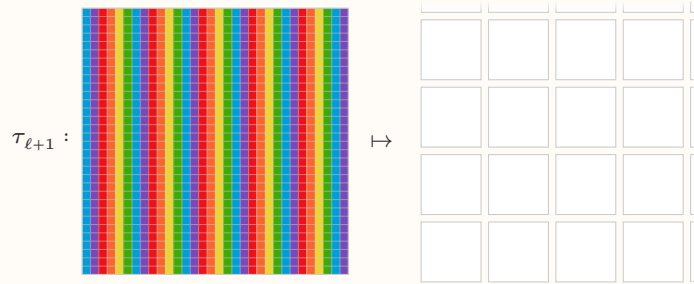
The S -square shift: black squares of sizes S over a white background.

Conditions

- ✔ **Growth:** $N_{\ell+1} = 2$;
- ✔ **Alphabet:** $\log |\mathcal{A}_{\ell+1}| = \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(L_\ell^{2/3})$;
- ✔ **Computability:** $\tau_{\ell+1}$ is computable in time $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(L_\ell^{2/3})$;

 **Claim**

A shift $Y \subseteq \mathcal{A}^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ is effective iff its periodic lift $Y^\uparrow \subseteq \mathcal{A}^{\mathbb{Z}^{d+1}}$ is sofic.

 **Substitution**


The shift Y^\uparrow : configurations of $Y \subseteq \mathcal{A}^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ repeated vertically.

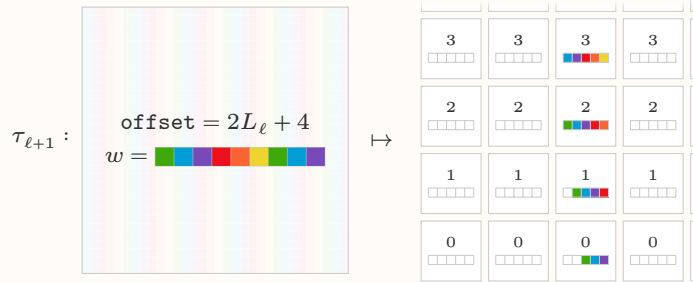
Claim

A shift $Y \subseteq \mathcal{A}^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ is effective iff its periodic lift $Y^\uparrow \subseteq \mathcal{A}^{\mathbb{Z}^{d+1}}$ is sofic.

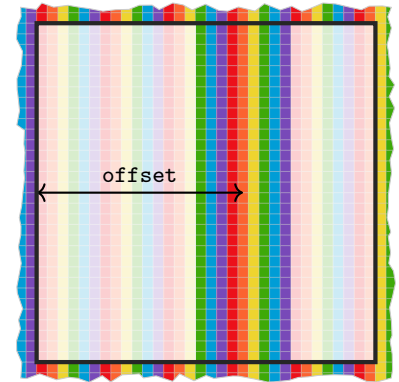
Substitution

Alphabet $\mathcal{A}_\ell = \llbracket 0, L_\ell - 1 \rrbracket \times \mathcal{A}^{\log L_\ell + 1}$

Radius $V_\ell = \{-1, 0, 1\}^d$



1. Verify the offsets in the neighborhood V_ℓ ;
2. Attribute offset $j \in \llbracket 0, L_\ell - 1 \rrbracket$ to all image cells of height j ;
3. Distribute the word w to image cells ;



The shift Y^\uparrow : configurations of $Y \subseteq \mathcal{A}^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ repeated vertically.

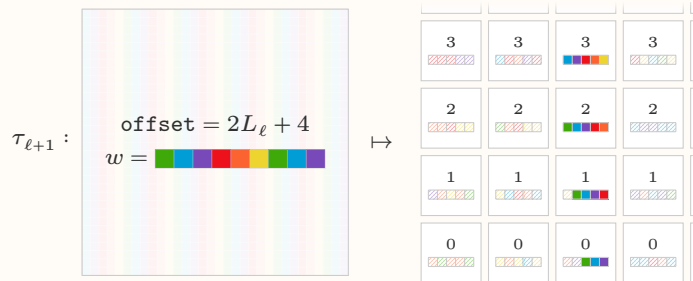
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A shift $Y \subseteq \mathcal{A}^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ is effective iff its periodic lift $Y^\uparrow \subseteq \mathcal{A}^{\mathbb{Z}^{d+1}}$ is sofic.

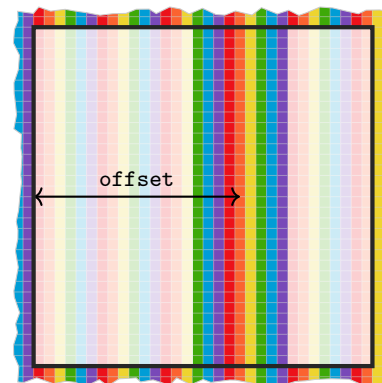
Substitution

Alphabet $\mathcal{A}_\ell = \llbracket 0, L_\ell - 1 \rrbracket \times \mathcal{A}^{\log L_\ell + 1}$

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1. Verify the offsets in the neighborhood V_ℓ ;
2. Attribute offset $j \in \llbracket 0, L_\ell - 1 \rrbracket$ to all image cells of height j ;
3. Distribute the word w to image cells (+ non-det. filling);



The shift Y^\uparrow : configurations of $Y \subseteq \mathcal{A}^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ repeated vertically.

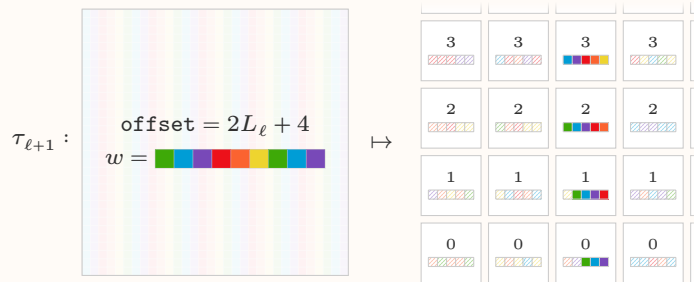
Claim

A shift $Y \subseteq \mathcal{A}^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ is effective iff its periodic lift $Y^\uparrow \subseteq \mathcal{A}^{\mathbb{Z}^{d+1}}$ is sofic.

Substitution

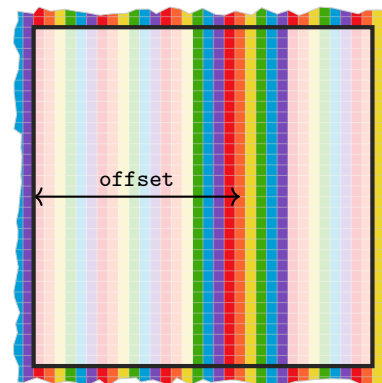
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4. Check w against Y -forbidden patterns (for $\mathcal{O}(\log L_\ell)$ steps)

✔ Output the image ✘ No output



The shift Y^\uparrow : configurations of $Y \subseteq \mathcal{A}^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ repeated vertically.

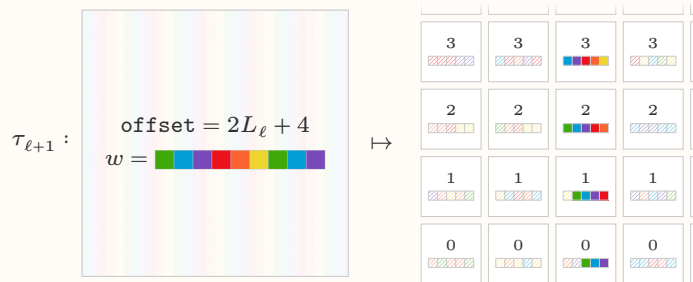
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Substitution

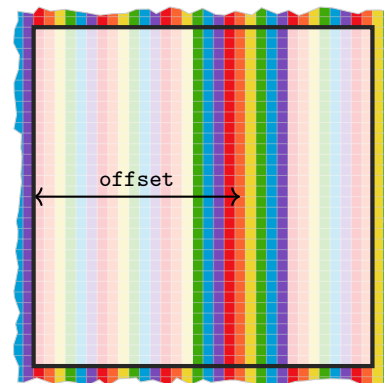
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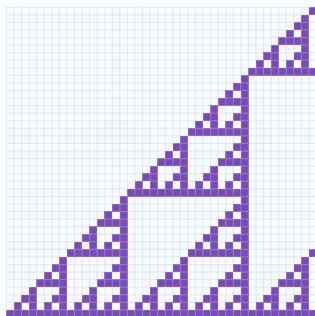
Conditions

- ✔ **Growth:** $N_{\ell+1} = L_\ell$;
- ✔ **Alphabet:** $\log |\mathcal{A}_{\ell+1}| = \mathcal{O}(\log L_\ell)$;
- ✔ **Computability:** $\tau_{\ell+1}$ is computable in time $\mathcal{O}(\log^2 L_\ell)$;

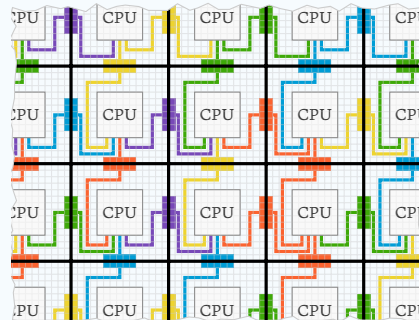
4 – Conclusion

Take-home message

S-adic shifts: $x = x_0 \xleftarrow{\tau_1} x_1 \xleftarrow{\tau_2} x_2 \xleftarrow{\tau_3} \dots$



Self-simulation



*: up to computational conditions and change of hierarchy;

Soficity

- ▶ Prove the soficity of shifts with information bounds $O(n^{d-1})$.

Future work

- ▶ Applications: directions of expansivity ([Zinoviadis, 2016]), invariant measures?
- ▶ Cover of finite type (entropy, determinism...);
- ▶ Other (Cayley graphs of) groups.



That's all Folks!