

# CS 420/594 Fall 2004 Project 2

## Creation of Spatial Structure by Activation/Inhibition Cellular Automaton

Due October 20, 2004

### Background

#### **Activation/Inhibition Cellular Automaton**

In this project you will investigate and measure the creation of spatial structure by an activation/inhibition CA (AICA) such as we discussed in class (Lecture 7). Structure will be quantified in terms of *correlation length*, *joint entropy*, and *mutual information* (discussed below), which you will measure after the CA has converged to a stable state.

Recall that the state transition rule of an activation/inhibition network is given by a formula such as this:

$$s_i(t+1) = \text{sign} \left[ h + J_1 \sum_{r_{ij} < R_1} s_j(t) + J_2 \sum_{R_1 \leq r_{ij} < R_2} s_j(t) \right].$$

Since this is a 2D CA, the cell indices are two-dimensional vectors,  $\mathbf{i} = (i_1, i_2)$ ,  $\mathbf{j} = (j_1, j_2)$ . As usual, we will also assume that the space is a torus, that is, the indices wrap around on the top and bottom and on the left and right edges. For the purposes of this project you may assume that  $J_1 \geq 0$  and  $J_2 \leq 0$  (which are the usual cases). Also, you should assume that the  $R_1$  neighborhood includes the cell ( $\mathbf{i}$ ) at its center.

The distance  $r_{ij}$  between cells can be measured in many different ways, for example by Euclidean distance (also known as the  $L_2$  metric). For the purpose of this project it will be more convenient to measure distance by the  $L_1$  metric, which is defined:

$$r_{ij} = |i_1 - j_1| + |i_2 - j_2|.$$

This gives neighborhoods that are diamond-shaped, rather than circular, but that doesn't really matter.

## Correlation Length

We are interested in the extent to which that states of cells at various distances are correlated to each other. Therefore, we define the *absolute correlation at distance  $\ell$*  as

$$\rho_\ell = \left| \langle s_i s_j \rangle - \langle s_i \rangle \langle s_j \rangle \right| \text{ for all } \mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j} \text{ such that } r_{\mathbf{ij}} = \ell.^1$$

The angle brackets mean “average value of.” To understand this formula, suppose that the states +1 and -1 are equally frequent in the space. Then the individual state averages are 0:  $\langle s_i \rangle = \langle s_j \rangle = 0$ . Therefore  $\langle s_i s_j \rangle$  is the average value of the product  $s_i s_j$  for cells that are a distance  $\ell$  apart. If these cells tend to be +1 at the same time, or -1 at the same time, this average will be greater than zero (positive correlation). If they tend to have opposite signs, then it will be less than zero (negative correlation). If they tend to have the same sign as often as the opposite sign, then the average will be near zero (no correlation). By subtracting  $\langle s_i \rangle \langle s_j \rangle$  we compensate for an overall bias toward positive or negative states (such as we get when  $h \neq 0$ ). We take the absolute value, because we are not interested in whether the correlation is positive or negative, only its magnitude. Note that  $\rho_0 = 1 - \langle s_i \rangle^2$ .

Often correlation decreases exponentially with distance,  $\rho_\ell \propto e^{-\ell/\lambda}$ , where  $\lambda$ , the characteristic *correlation length*, measures how quickly correlation decreases with distance. By assuming that correlation is exponentially decreasing, we can estimate  $\lambda$ . Let  $\alpha$  be an arbitrary constant of proportionality  $\rho_\ell = \alpha e^{-\ell/\lambda}$ . Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_0 &= \alpha e^0 = \alpha, \\ \rho_\lambda &= \alpha e^{-\lambda/\lambda} = \alpha e^{-1} = \rho_0 / e. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore we can estimate  $\lambda \approx \ell$  such that  $\rho_\ell = \rho_0 / e$ . That is, the correlation length is that length at which the correlation has decreased to  $1/e$  of its maximum value  $\rho_0$ . (*Correlation time* can be defined similarly.)

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<sup>1</sup> Note: A true correlation coefficient is normalized to  $[-1, 1]$  by dividing by standard deviations of the variables:  $\rho_\ell = \left| \frac{\langle s_i s_j \rangle - \langle s_i \rangle \langle s_j \rangle}{\sigma_{s_i} \sigma_{s_j}} \right|$  for all  $\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}$  such that  $r_{\mathbf{ij}} = \ell$ . You can compute it this way if you want, but make sure to tell us.

Next let's consider more explicitly how to compute  $\rho_\ell$ . Suppose there are  $N^2$  cells in the space, and let  $C_\ell$  ( $1 \leq \ell < N/2$ ) be the circumference (in number of cells) of a neighborhood of radius  $\ell$ . For the  $L_1$  metric,  $C_\ell = 4\ell$ . Thus there are  $C_\ell$  cells at a distance  $\ell$  from a given cell. Then we can see (make sure you really do see it!) that:

$$\rho_\ell = \left| \frac{1}{N^2 C_\ell} \sum_{\substack{\langle \mathbf{ij} \rangle \\ i_{ij} = \ell}} s_i s_j - \left( \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{\mathbf{i}} s_i \right)^2 \right|.$$

The notation  $\langle \mathbf{ij} \rangle$  under the summation means "all pairs of distinct cells  $\mathbf{i}$  and  $\mathbf{j}$ " (taking each pair just once). So we are averaging over all pairs at a distance of  $\ell$ . For purposes of computation, this can be made more explicit:

$$\rho_\ell = \left| \left( \frac{1}{8\ell N^2} \sum_{i_1, i_2} s_{i_1, i_2} \sum_{|j_1| + |j_2| = \ell} s_{i_1 + j_1, i_2 + j_2} \right) - \left( \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{i_1, i_2} s_{i_1, i_2} \right)^2 \right|.$$

Notice that the second summation is over positive and negative  $j_1, j_2$  in the range  $-\ell \leq j_1, j_2 \leq \ell$ . The coefficient on the first summation is:

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{N^2} \frac{1}{C_\ell} = \frac{1}{8\ell N^2}.$$

The  $\frac{1}{2}$  factor is to avoid double counting the pairs  $\langle \mathbf{ij} \rangle$ . Make sure that you understand the formula for  $\rho_\ell$ . Remember that cell indices wrap around both vertically and horizontally.

### **Mutual Information Between Distant Cells**

As discussed in class (Lecture 4), another way to measure the correlation between cell states is by *average mutual information*. The average mutual information between cells at a distance  $\ell$  is related to the joint entropy between cells at this distance. Therefore, first define the average entropy  $H(S)$  of the cellular space  $S$ :

$$H(S) = - \sum_{s \in \{-1, +1\}} \Pr\{s\} \lg \Pr\{s\}.$$

Remember that we take  $0 \lg 0 = 0$ . For state counting convenience, let  $\beta(s) = (1 + s)/2$  so that  $\beta(+1) = 1$  and  $\beta(-1) = 0$  ( $\beta$  converts a *bipolar* number  $\in \{-1, +1\}$  into a *binary* number  $\in \{0, 1\}$ ). Then the probabilities of the states can be computed:

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr\{+1\} &= \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{\mathbf{i}} \beta(s_i), \\ \Pr\{-1\} &= 1 - \Pr\{+1\}. \end{aligned}$$

The probability that two cells at distance  $\ell$  have state +1 is:

$$P_\ell\{+1,+1\} = \frac{1}{N^2 C_\ell} \sum_{\substack{\langle ij \rangle \\ r_{ij} = \ell}} \beta(s_i) \beta(s_j).$$

Similarly,

$$P_\ell\{-1,-1\} = \frac{1}{N^2 C_\ell} \sum_{\substack{\langle ij \rangle \\ r_{ij} = \ell}} \beta(-s_i) \beta(-s_j).$$

These summations can be computed in the same way as  $\rho_\ell$ . Finally,

$$P_\ell\{+1,-1\} = P_\ell\{-1,+1\} = \frac{1}{2}(1 - P_\ell\{+1,+1\} - P_\ell\{-1,-1\}).$$

The joint entropy between cells at a distance  $\ell$ ,  $H_\ell$ , is then defined in terms of the probabilities in the usual way:

$$H_\ell = - \sum_{s \in \{-1,+1\}} \sum_{s' \in \{-1,+1\}} P_\ell\{s,s'\} \lg P_\ell\{s,s'\}.$$

The *average mutual information* between two sources  $A$  and  $B$  is defined  $I(A,B) = H(A) + H(B) - H(A,B)$ . Therefore, the average mutual information between cells at distance  $\ell$  is defined:

$$I_\ell = 2H(S) - H_\ell.$$

## Experiments

In this project you will be investigating how spatial structure (as measured by correlation length, mutual information, etc.) is affected by the parameters ( $J_1$ ,  $J_2$ ,  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $h$ ) of an AICA.

It is difficult to anticipate exactly how long these computations will take. Therefore I think it is important to remain flexible and keep the objectives in mind. The goal is to get the measures of structure for (hopefully) 10–15 different combinations of parameters for each of the following three experiments. Therefore, try to allocate your runs intelligently so that you can test your hypotheses about the relation of the parameters to these measures.

Your CA space should be  $N = 30$  in each dimension. Use asynchronous updating (i.e., update the cells one at a time rather than all at once).

For each set of parameters you will make several runs, with different random initial states, so that you can average your result. Do a few trial runs to see how much the measures vary from run to run. If they don't vary much, then you don't need to do many runs for each set of parameters (maybe one run will be enough). If they do vary, then you will have to make several runs (less than 5) and average them together, and you won't be able to investigate so many parameter values.

For each run you should allow the CA to stabilize, and then compute  $H(S)$ , estimated  $\lambda$ , and  $\rho_\ell$ ,  $H_\ell$ , and  $I_\ell$  for  $\ell = 0, \dots, N/2$ . Do not compute these

measures for every  $\ell$  value in this range; try to identify the ranges at which interesting things are happening, and do more measurements in those areas. In any case, 10  $\ell$  values for each parameter set are probably enough. For each set of parameter values, compute the average of all of these and print them out (generate plots for  $\rho_\ell$ ,  $H_\ell$ , and  $I_\ell$ ). You don't need to hand in a graph for every set of parameters, just those that are relevant to your hypotheses.

Following are some descriptions of specific experiments that you should try. In each case, discuss and explain your results.

1. Set  $J_2 = 0$  to disable the inhibition system and set  $J_1 = 1$ . Quantify the spatial structure for a range of  $R_1$  values (in the range  $0 < R_1 < N/2$  and at least three  $h$  values in the range  $-6 \leq h \leq 6$  including  $h = 0$ ).
2. Set  $J_1 = 0$  to disable the activation system and set  $J_2 = -0.1$ . Quantify spatial structure as in Experiment (1) but varying  $R_2$ .
3. Set  $J_1 = 1$  and  $J_2 = -0.1$ . Investigate, as in the preceding experiments, the spatial structure for a variety of values of  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ , and  $h$ .

Based on all the preceding experiments, draw conclusions about the dependence of correlation length, joint entropy, and mutual information on the parameters of the AICA. See if you can draw any quantitative conclusions.