

Lecture 9

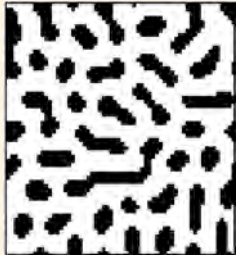
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Abstract Activation/Inhibition Spaces

- Consider two axes of cultural preference
 - E.g. hair length & interpersonal distance
 - Fictitious example!
- Suppose there are no objective reasons for preferences
- Suppose people approve/encourage those with similar preferences
- Suppose people disapprove/discourage those with different preferences
- What is the result?

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Emergent Regions of Acceptable Variation



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A Key Element of Self-Organization

- Activation vs. Inhibition
- Cooperation vs. Competition
- Amplification vs. Stabilization
- Growth vs. Limit
- Positive Feedback vs. Negative Feedback
 - Positive feedback creates
 - Negative feedback shapes

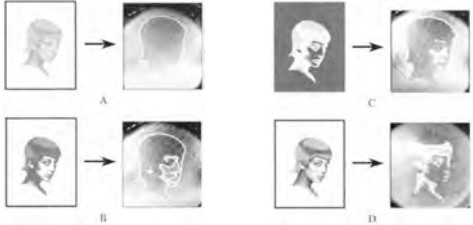
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Reaction-Diffusion Computing

- Has been used for image processing
 - diffusion \Rightarrow noise filtering
 - reaction \Rightarrow contrast enhancement
- Depending on parameters, RD computing can:
 - restore broken contours
 - detect edges
 - improve contrast

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Image Processing in BZ Medium

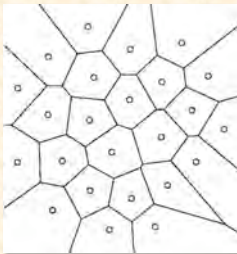


- (A) boundary detection, (B) contour enhancement, (C) shape enhancement, (D) feature enhancement

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Image < Adamatzky, *Comp. in Nonlinear Media & Autom. Coll.*

Voronoi Diagrams



- Given a set of generating points:
- Construct polygon around each gen. point of set, so all points in poly. are closer to its generating point than to any other generating points.

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Image < Adamatzky & al., *Reaction-Diffusion Computers*

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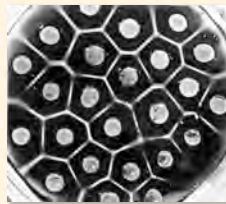
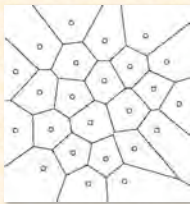
Some Uses of Voronoi Diagrams

- Collision-free path planning
- Determination of service areas for power substations
- Nearest-neighbor pattern classification
- Determination of largest empty figure

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Computation of Voronoi Diagram by Reaction-Diffusion Processor

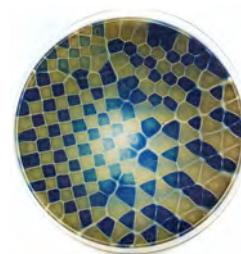


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Image < Adamatzky & al., *Reaction-Diffusion Computers*

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Mixed Cell Voronoi Diagram

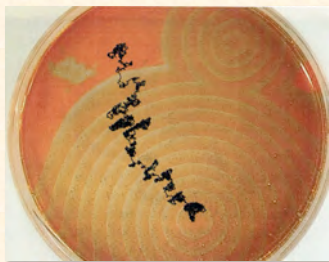


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Path Planning via BZ medium: No Obstacles

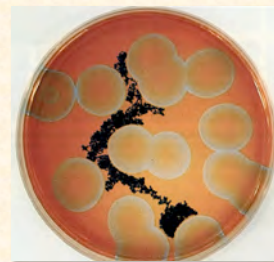


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Path Planning via BZ medium: Circular Obstacles

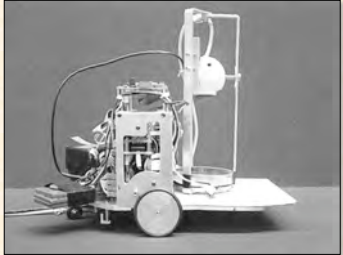


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Image < Adamatzky & al., *Reaction-Diffusion Computers*


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Mobile Robot with Onboard Chemical Reactor




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Actual Path: Pd Processor



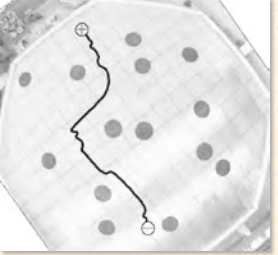
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Actual Path: Pd Processor



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Actual Path: BZ Processor



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Bibliography for Reaction-Diffusion Computing

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2. Adamatzky, Adam, De Lacy Costello, Ben, & Asai, Tetsuya. *Reaction Diffusion Computers*. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 2005.

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Additional Bibliography

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2. Gerhardt, M., Schuster, H., & Tyson, J. J. "A Cellular Automaton Model of Excitable Media Including Curvature and Dispersion," *Science* **247** (1990): 1563-6.
3. Tyson, J. J., & Keener, J. P. "Singular Perturbation Theory of Traveling Waves in Excitable Media (A Review)," *Physica D* **32** (1988): 327-61.
4. Camazine, S., Deneubourg, J.-L., Franks, N. R., Sneyd, J., Theraulaz, G., & Bonabeau, E. *Self-Organization in Biological Systems*. Princeton, 2001.
5. Pálsson, E., & Cox, E. C. "Origin and Evolution of Circular Waves and Spiral in *Dictyostelium discoideum* Territories," *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*: **93** (1996): 1151-5.
6. Solé, R., & Goodwin, B. *Signs of Life: How Complexity Pervades Biology*. Basic Books, 2000.

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III Autonomous Agents & Self-Organization

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Autonomous Agent

- “a unit that interacts with its environment (which probably consists of other agents)
- but acts independently from all other agents in that it does not take commands from some seen or unseen leader,
- nor does an agent have some idea of a global plan that it should be following.”
—Flake (p. 261)

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Nest Building by Termites (Natural and Artificial)

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Resnick's Termites ("Turmites")

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Basic procedure

- Wander randomly
- If you are not carrying anything and you bump into a wood chip, pick it up.
- If you are carrying a wood chip and you bump into another wood chip, put down the woodchip you are carrying

— Resnick, *Turtles, Termites, and Traffic Jams*

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Microbehavior of Turmites

1. *Search for wood chip:*
 - a) If at chip, pick it up
 - b) otherwise wiggle, and go back to (a)
2. *Find a wood pile:*
 - a) If at chip, it's found
 - b) otherwise wiggle, and go back to (a)
3. *Find an empty spot and put chip down:*
 - a) If at empty spot, put chip down & jump away
 - b) otherwise, turn, take a step, and go to (a)

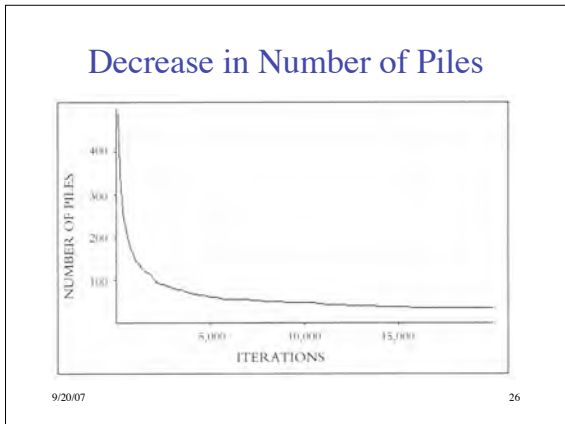
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Demonstration

[Run Termites.nlogo](#)

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- ### Why does the number of piles decrease?
- A pile can grow or shrink
 - But once the last chip is taken from a pile, it can never restart
 - Is there any way the number of piles can increase?
 - Yes, and existing pile can be broken into two
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More Termites

Termites	2000 steps		10 000 steps		
	num. piles	avg. size	num. piles	avg. size	chips in piles
1000	102	15	47	30	
4000	10		3	80	240

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- ### Termite-Mediated Condensation
- Number of chips is conserved
 - Chips do not move on own; movement is mediated by termites
 - Chips preferentially condense into piles
 - Increasing termites, increases number of chips in fluid (randomly moving) state
 - Like temperature
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- ### An Experiment to Make the Number Decrease More Quickly
- Problem: piles may grow or shrink
 - Idea: protect “investment” in large piles
 - Termites will not take chips from piles greater than a certain size
 - Result: number decreases more quickly
 - Most chips are in piles
 - But *never* got less than 82 piles
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Conclusion

- In the long run, the “dumber” strategy is better
- Although it’s slower, it achieves a better result
- By not protecting large piles, there is a small probability of any pile evaporating
- So the smaller “large piles” can evaporate and contribute to the larger “large piles”
- Even though this strategy makes occasional backward steps, it outperforms the attempt to protect accomplishments

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