

ADVENTURES

in Computational
Collective Behavior

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MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT

Sample robot team scenario

- ▶ Consider an MRS engaging in a search & rescue task
- ▶ Group splits up to cover more ground
- ▶ Subgroup enters a building that requires a larger group
- ▶ Another subgroup decides to merge with the first to help
- ▶ All subgroups merge as they return home



Current state-of-the-art

- ▶ Existing approaches for artificial systems:
 - ▶ Tend to search for **optimal** sub-groups
 - ▶ Focus on multi-**agent** systems, not multi-**robot** systems
- ▶ Emergent coordination doesn't make these assumptions
 - ▶ Only focuses on the macro and not individual decision-making

Hyena society



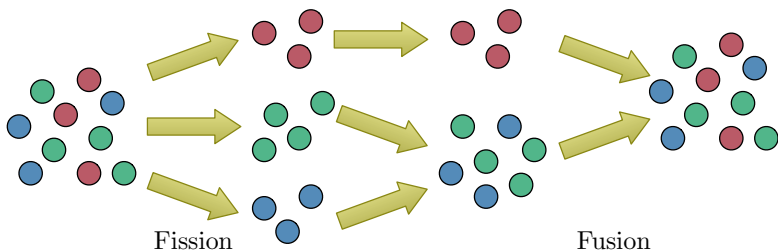
Fission-fusion society

Definition

“A society consisting of casual groups of variable size and composition, which form, break up and reform at frequent intervals.” [1]

- ▶ Group splits (**fission**) when costs $>$ benefits
- ▶ Groups merge (**fusion**) when costs $<$ benefits
- ▶ Dynamic process - size & composition change frequently
- ▶ Relieves tension caused by conflicts of interest

Fission-fusion society (*cont'd*)



Motivation

- ▶ Read more biology research papers than computer science
- ▶ Minimal formal training in biology
- ▶ Biological perspective into collective behavior
- ▶ Practical experience in collective behavior research



Iain Couzin

Couzin Lab Overview

Max Planck Institute of Animal Behavior
Max-Planck-Institut für Verhaltensbiologie



Centre for the Advanced Study
of Collective Behaviour



Universität
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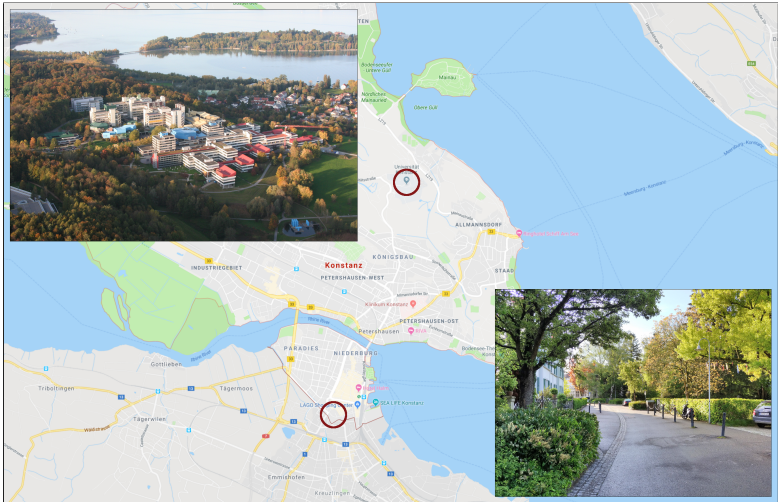


Research Overview
Couzin Lab

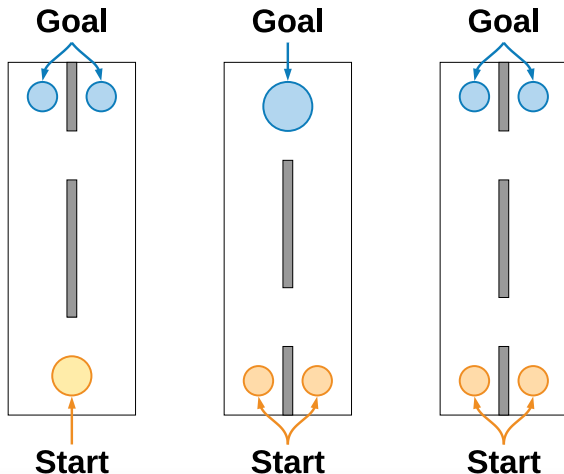
Konstanz, Germany



Konstanz, Germany (Zoomed)



Promoting Fission-fusion Events



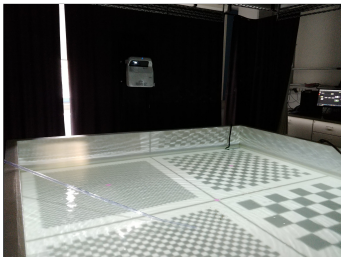
Experimental Setup

- ▶ Lab designed and operated by Dan Bath
- ▶ Sunbleaks (*Leucaspilus delineatus*)
- ▶ Observation tanks
 - ▶ One 3x3m tank
 - ▶ Multiple 1x1m tanks
- ▶ IR lighting and cameras
- ▶ Moving patterns projected on tank bottom

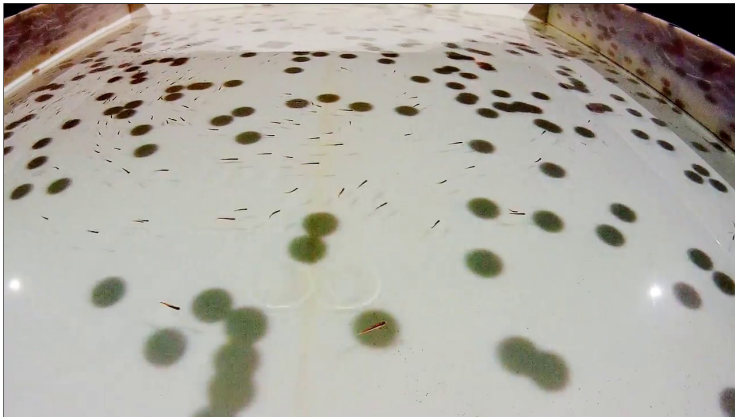


Image available at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leucaspilus_delineatus

Fish Observation Tanks

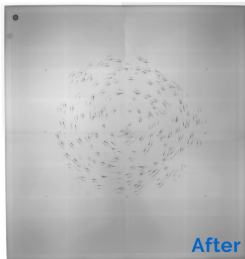
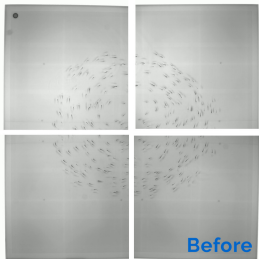
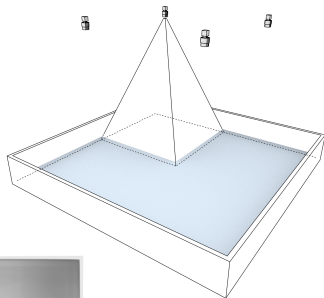


Visual Stimuli



Stitching Videos

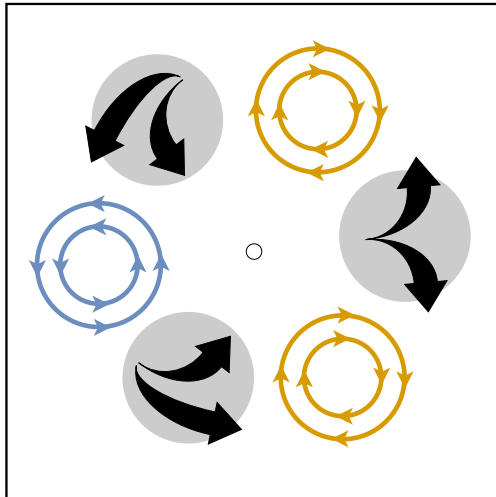
- ▶ 4 IR cameras record movement
- ▶ Must be stitched
- ▶ Different perspectives



Experimental Protocol

- ▶ Approval for new protocols can take 6 weeks or more
- ▶ Research stay was a total of 7 weeks
- ▶ Unable to use original plan of introducing obstacles
- ▶ Had to find a way to use existing protocols

Complex Visual Stimuli Pattern

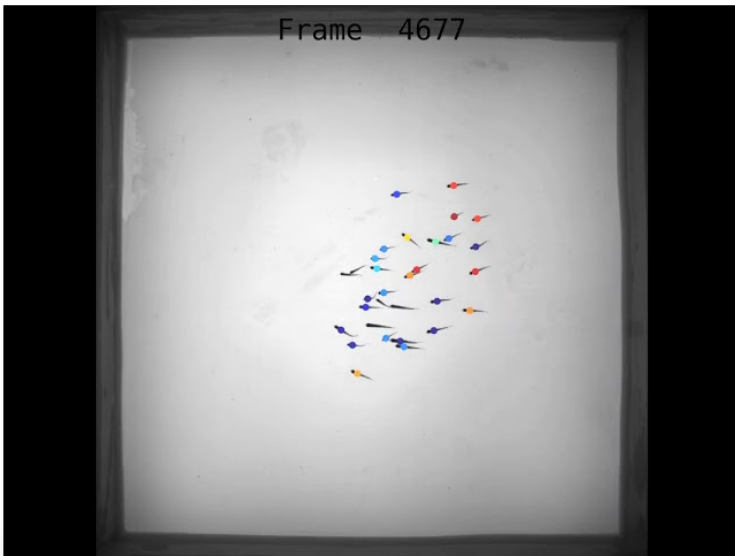


Stitching Problems

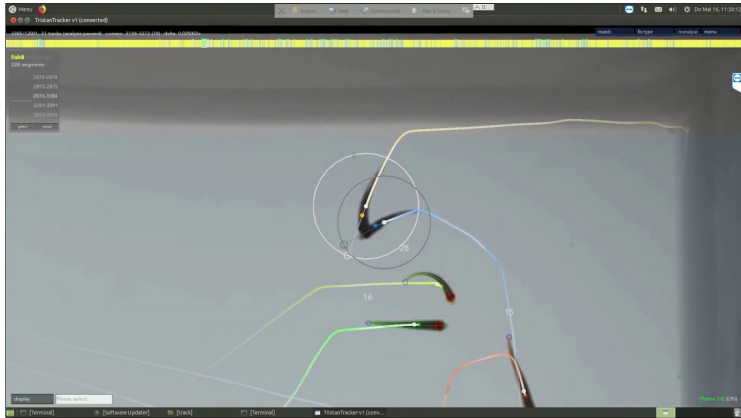
- ▶ Stitching is hard!
- ▶ Fish cast shadows
- ▶ Different angles for different cameras
- ▶ Light refracts in water



Position Tracking

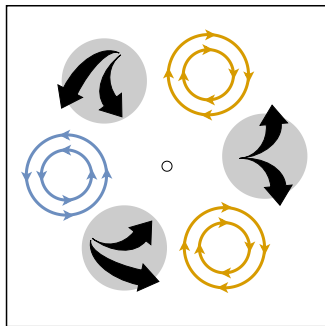


Deep Learning



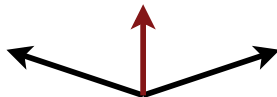
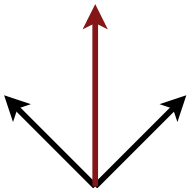
Incorrect Behavior

- ▶ Lot's of downtime due to challenges
- ▶ Tried using data we had
- ▶ Nothing made sense
- ▶ Movement was nothing like we predicted

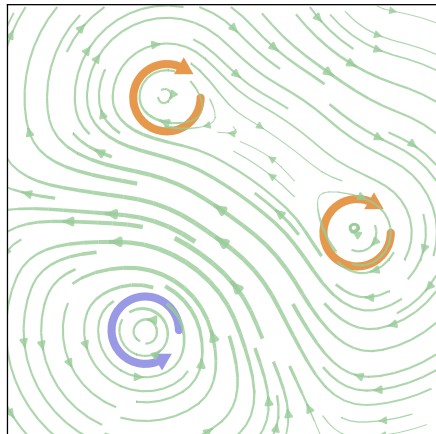


Fly Movement

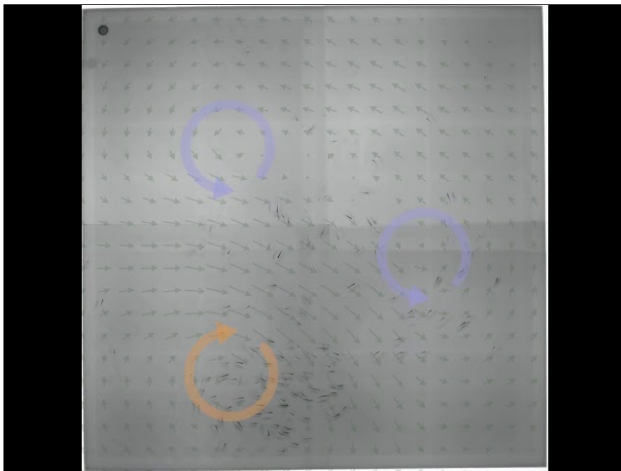
- ▶ Vivek Sridhar is researching fly movement
- ▶ Presents two targets
- ▶ When angle is small, flies add vectors
- ▶ When angle is large, flies choose one



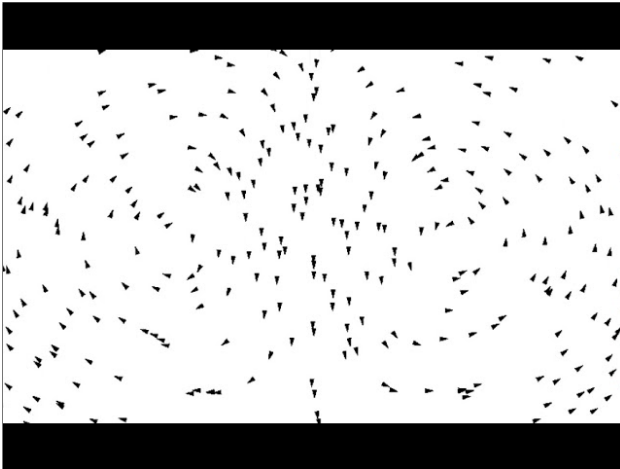
Flow Following



Flow Following - Complex



Visual Stimuli Rework



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Questions?

References



L. Conradt and T.J. Roper.

Consensus decision making in animals.

[Trends in Ecology & Evolution](#), 20(8):449–456, 2005.

Slideshow

