

Quorum sensing without counting, a discounting approach

...Or...

“Nobody goes
there anymore,
it’s too crowded”

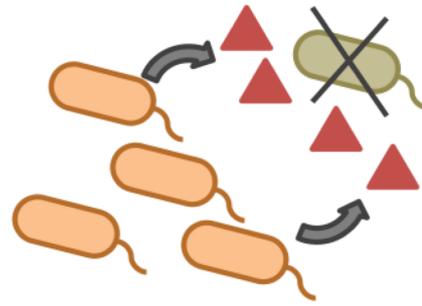


Dr. Theodore (Ted) P. Pavlic

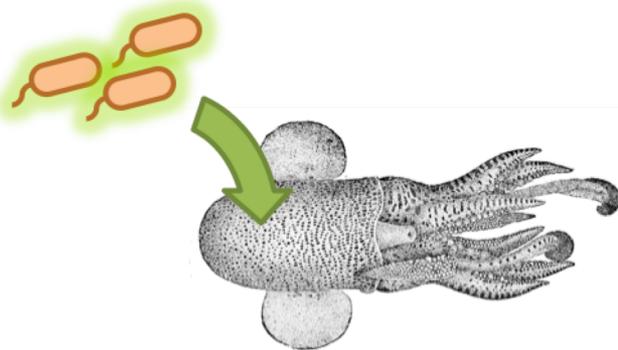
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Collaborators: Jake Hanson, Dr. Gabriele Valentini, Dr. Sara Imari Walker, Dr. Stephen C. Pratt

Bacterial Quorum Sensing

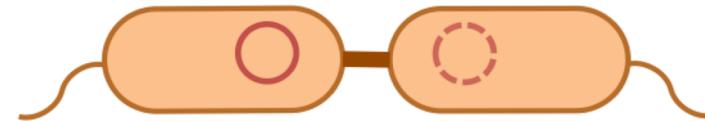


antibiotic production

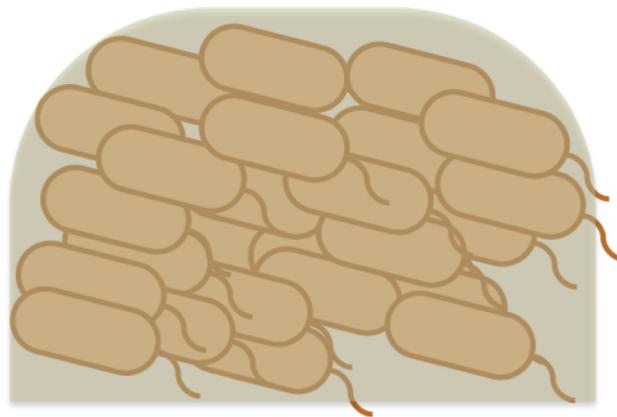


bioluminescence

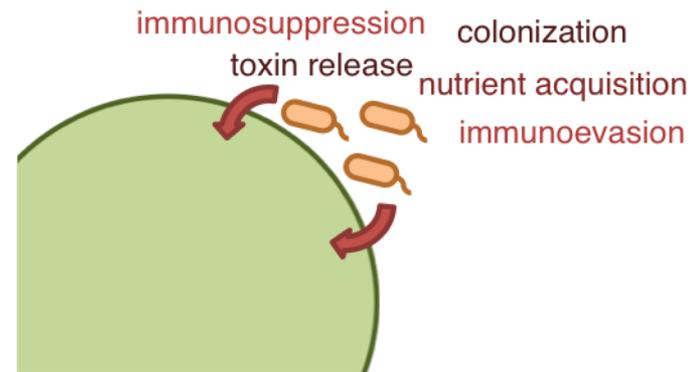
collective behaviors



conjugation



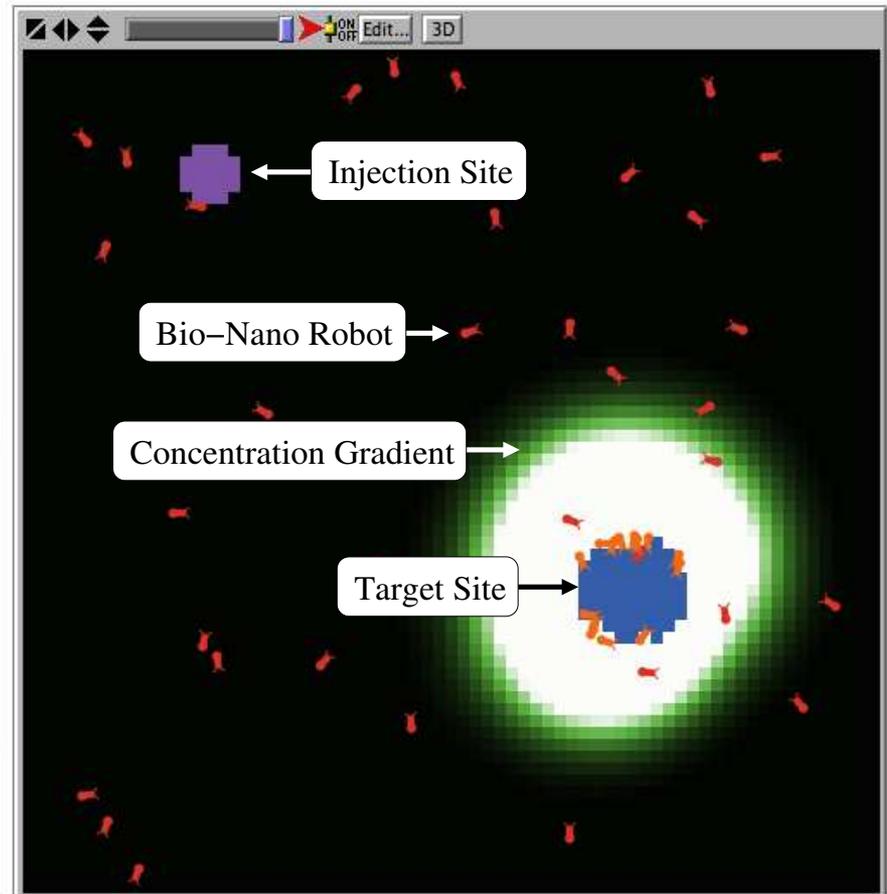
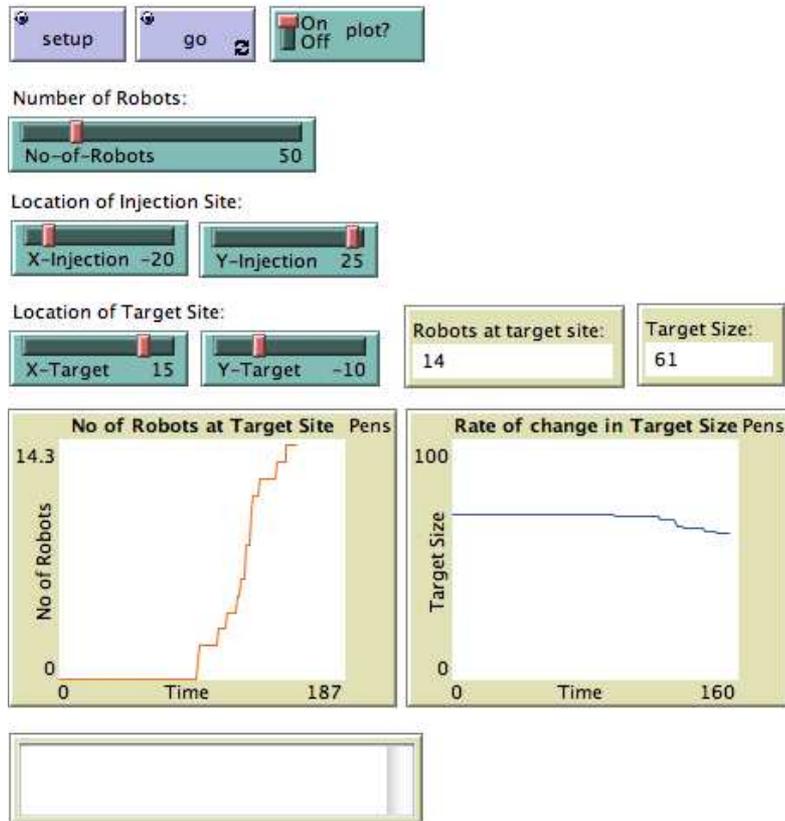
biofilm formation



virulence factors

Swarm Intelligence for Cooperation of Bio-Nano Robots using Quorum Sensing

Sreedevi Chandrasekaran and Dean F. Hougen





Crevice-dwelling, house-hunting
Temnothorax ants

(via [Stephen C. Pratt](#))

Propensity to do
a tandem run
increases with
nest-site quality



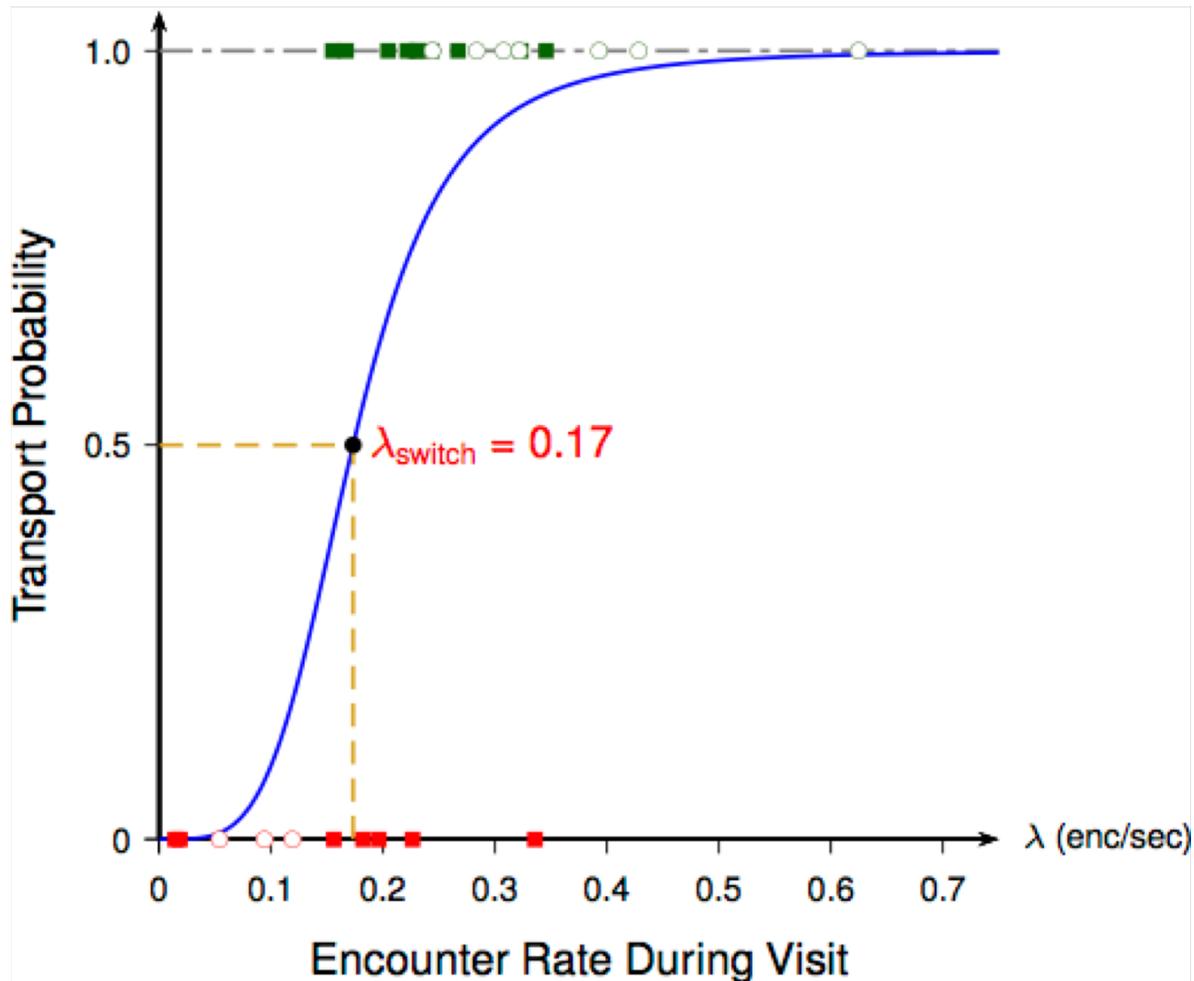
“Tandem running” behavior

Transport
triggered by
candidate site
reaching quorum



(via [Stephen C. Pratt](#))

“Transport” behavior



Decision Accuracy

(Pratt, 2005, *Behav. Ecol.*)

Approaches from Engineering and Computer Science

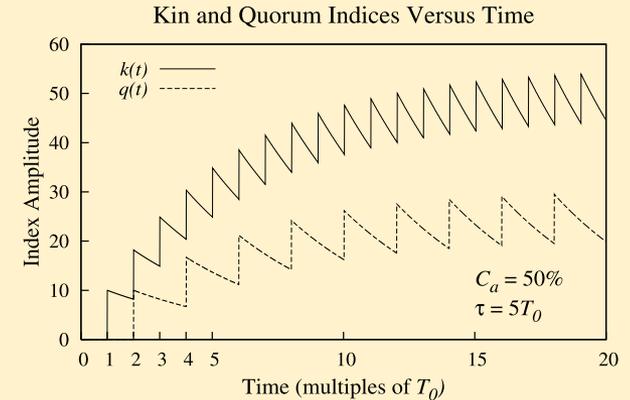
“Counting and Calculating”

[Musco, Su, and Lynch \(2017, PNAS\)](#) [**BDA 2016**]

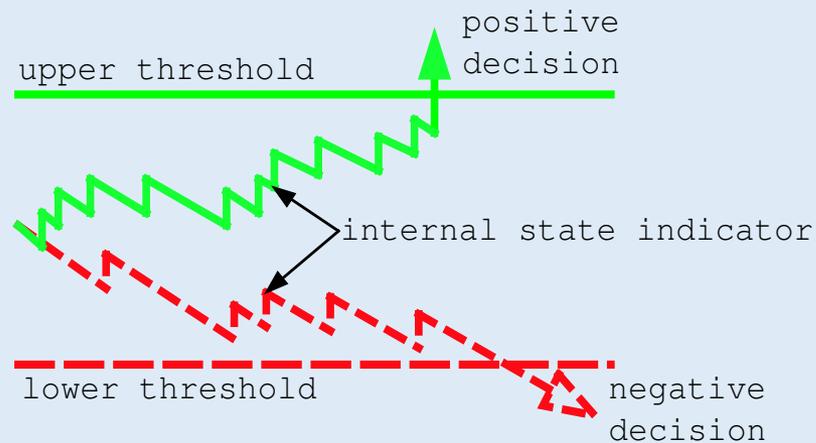
[Parker and Zhang \(2010, Swarm Int.\)](#)

[Parker and Zhang \(2009, IEEE/ASME Trans. Mechatronics\)](#)

[Parker and Zhang \(IROS 2004\)](#)



“Counting and Thresholding”



[Peysakhov and Regli \(SIS 2005\)](#)

PNAS Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America

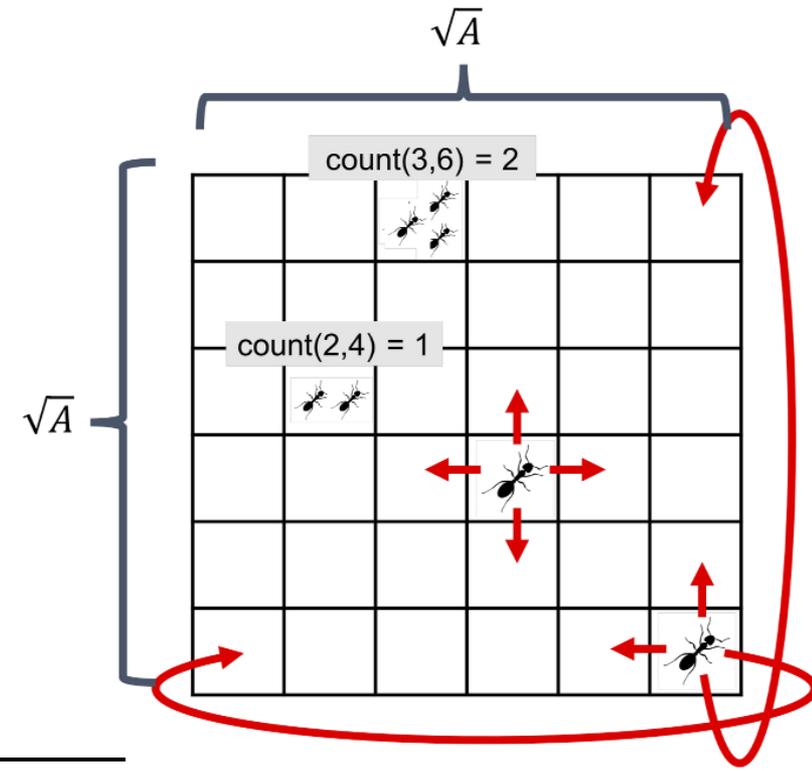
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NEW RESEARCH IN Physical Sciences Social Science

Ant-inspired density estimation via random walks

Cameron Musco, Hsin-Hao Su, and Nancy A. Lynch

PNAS October 3, 2017. 114 (40) 10534-10541; published ahead of print September 19, 2017.
<https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1706439114>



Algorithm 1 Random-Walk-Based Density Estimation

Each agent independently executes:

```

c := 0
for r = 1, ..., t do
  step := rand{(0, 1), (0, -1), (1, 0), (-1, 0)}
  position := position + step
  c := c + count(position)    ▷ Update collision count.
return d-tilde = c/t

```

Number of rounds t chosen by ant/evolution.

- Nearby agents collide repeatedly
- Cannot recognize duplicate collisions
- Yet **counting algorithm** will converge to actual density

PNAS Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America

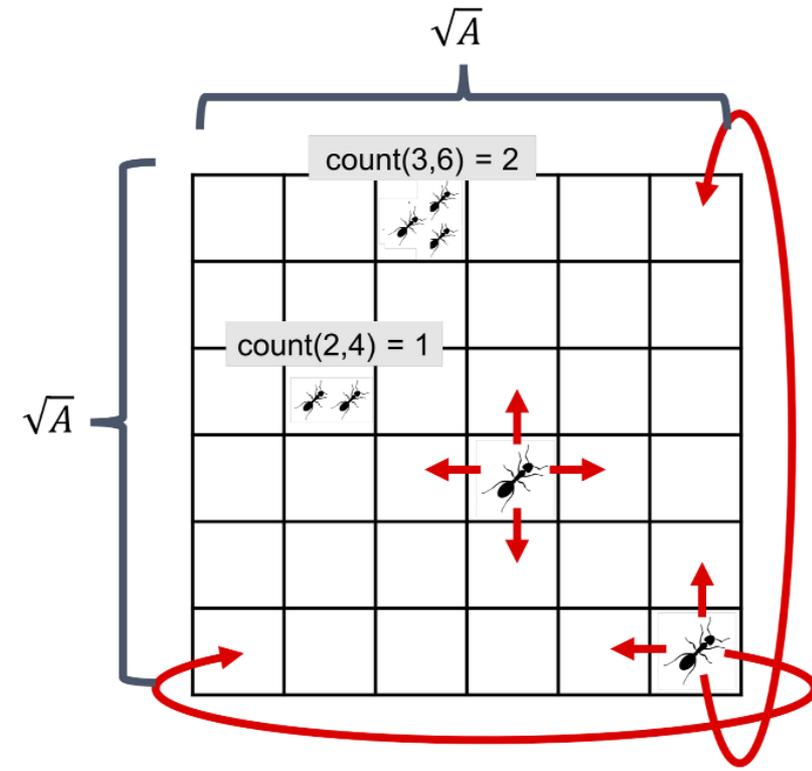
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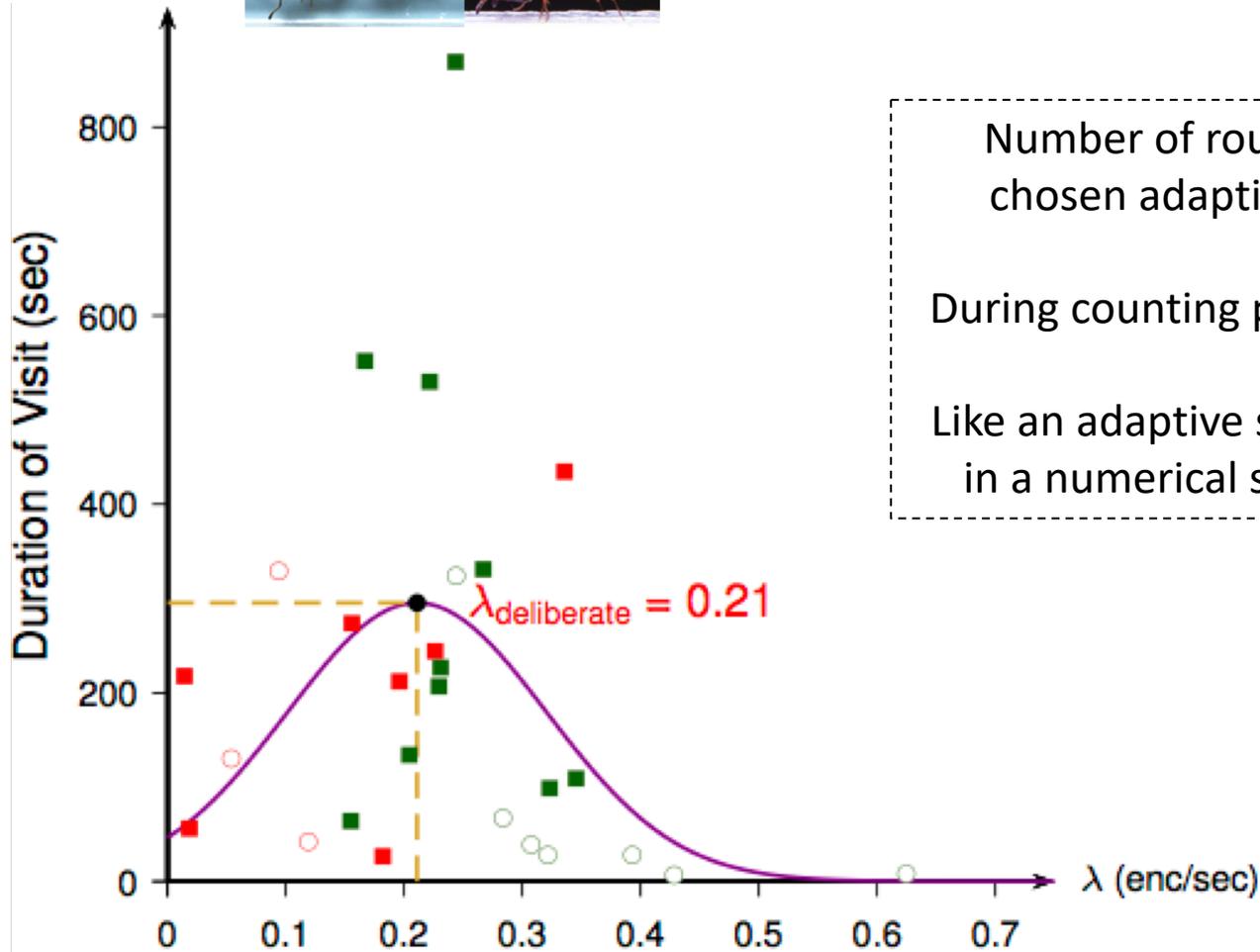
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Is *counting and calculating* the right computational model for ant quorum sensing?

Is there a *simpler way* for robotic quorum sensing and other spatial applications?



Number of rounds t chosen adaptively?

During counting process?

Like an adaptive step size in a numerical solver?



Encounter Rate During Visit



Decision Latency

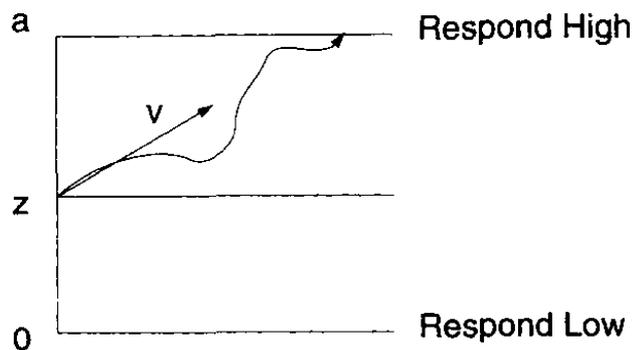
Connectionist and Diffusion Models of Reaction Time

Roger Ratcliff
Northwestern University

Trisha Van Zandt
Johns Hopkins University

Gail McKoon
Northwestern University

Two connectionist frameworks, GRAIN (J. L. McClelland, 1993) and brain-state-in-a-box (J. A. Anderson, 1991), and R. Ratcliff's (1978) diffusion model were evaluated using data from a signal detection task. Dependent variables included response probabilities, reaction times for correct and error



Parameters of the Diffusion Model:

a = Boundary position

z = starting point = $a/2$

v = mean drift rate, one for each condition

s = standard deviation in drift within a trial

T_{er} = encoding and response time

η = standard deviation in mean drift rate
from trial to trial (drift is $N(v, \eta)$)

s_z = standard deviation in starting point
(starting point is $N(z, s_z)$)



Could ants be using the same mechanisms for quorum detection as humans?

Connectionist and Diffusion Models of Reaction Time

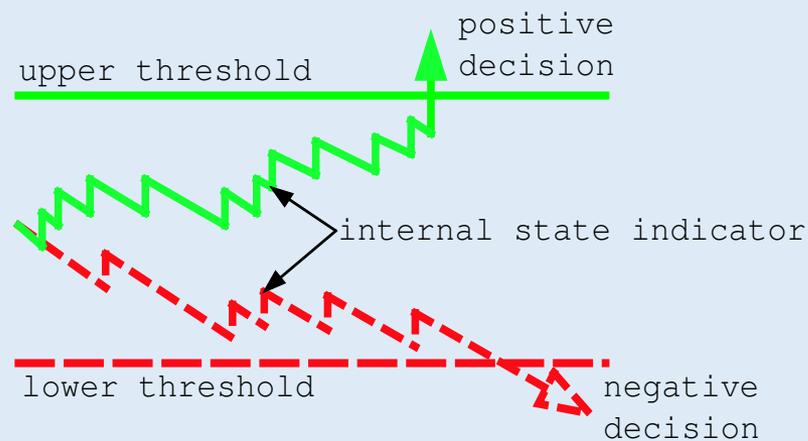
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"Counting and Thresholding"



[Peysakhov and Regli \(SIS 2005\)](#)

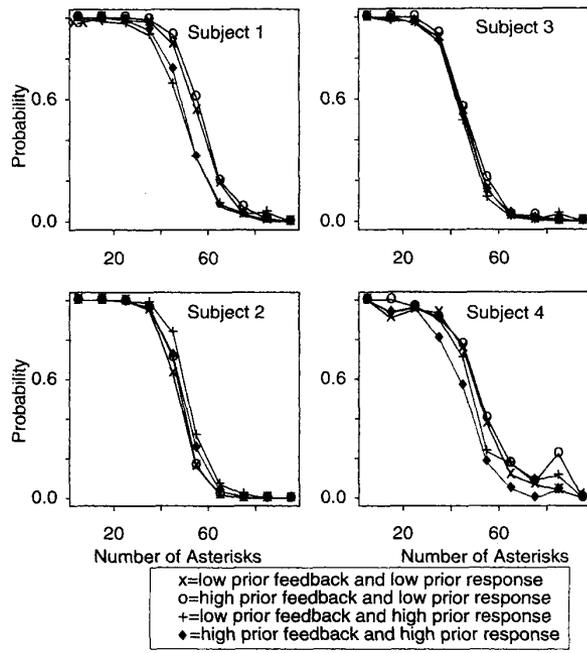


Figure 1. Probability of a low response for the four subjects in Experiment 1.

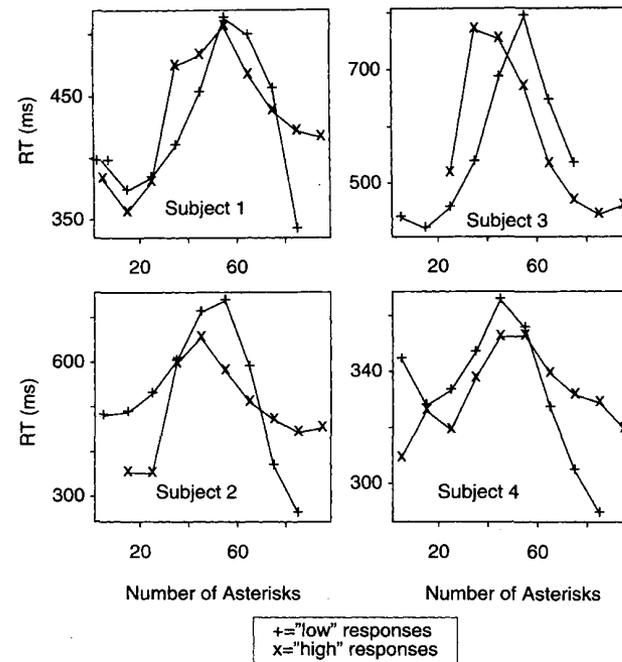
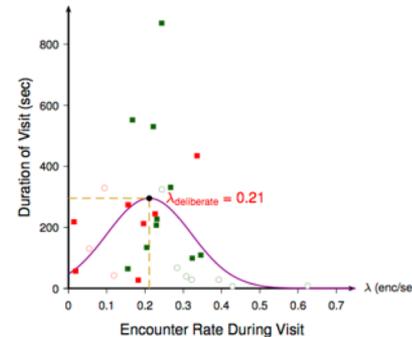
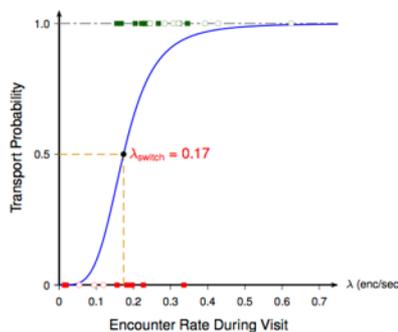


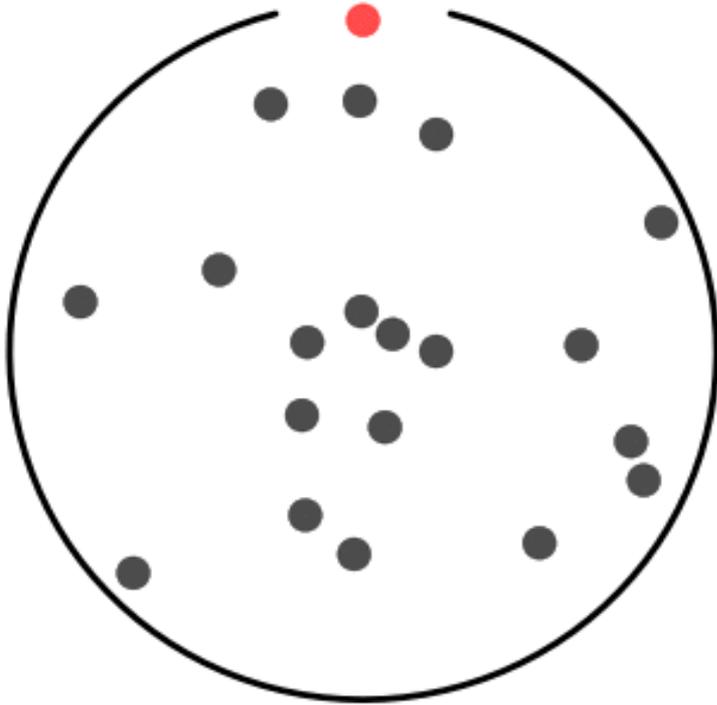
Figure 2. Mean reaction time (RT) for the four subjects in Experiment 1.



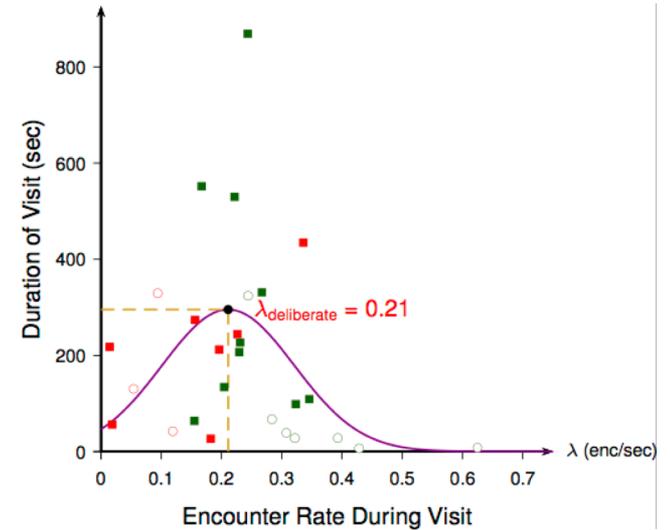
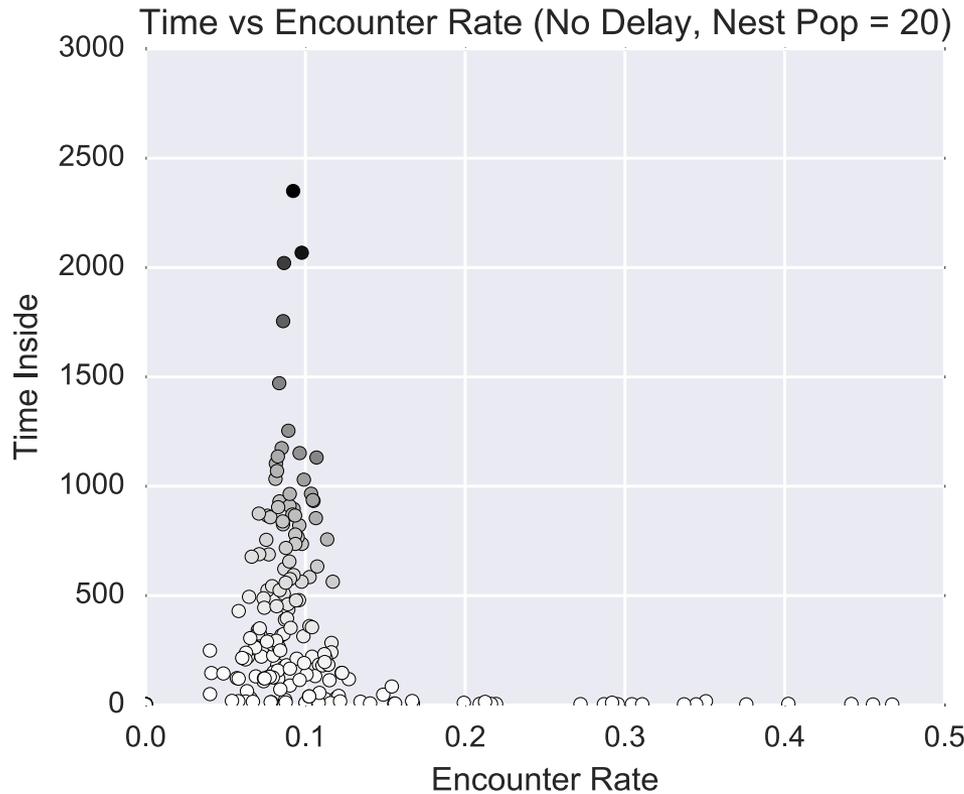
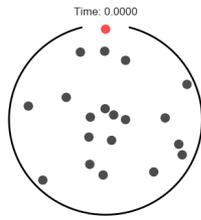
So maybe **dueling counters** and **thresholds** are involved in setting the adaptive sampling period?

(Pavlic and Pratt, in prep)

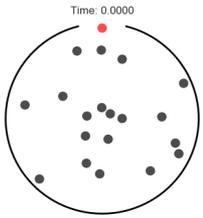
Time: 0.0000



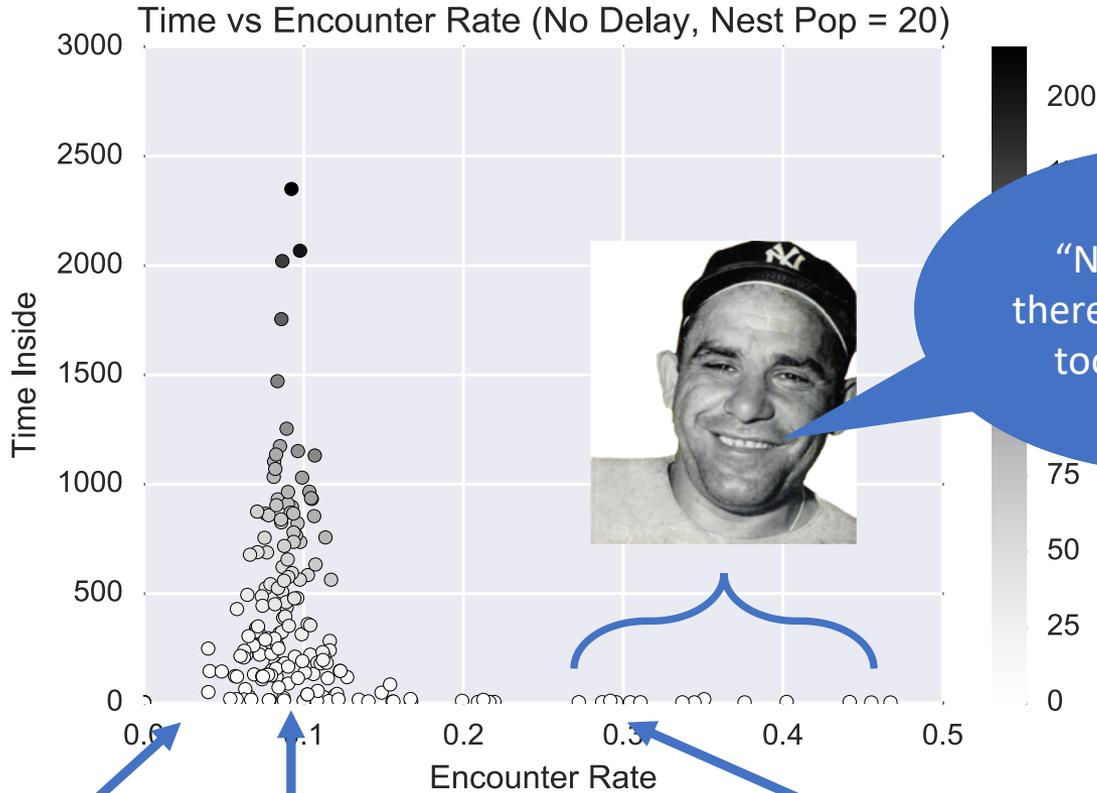
Does the process have to be **cognitive** at the level of an **individual**?



Observed decision latency is exactly what is expected from a naïve 2D random walk amongst hard spheres.



Sampling period is set by *physical space*.



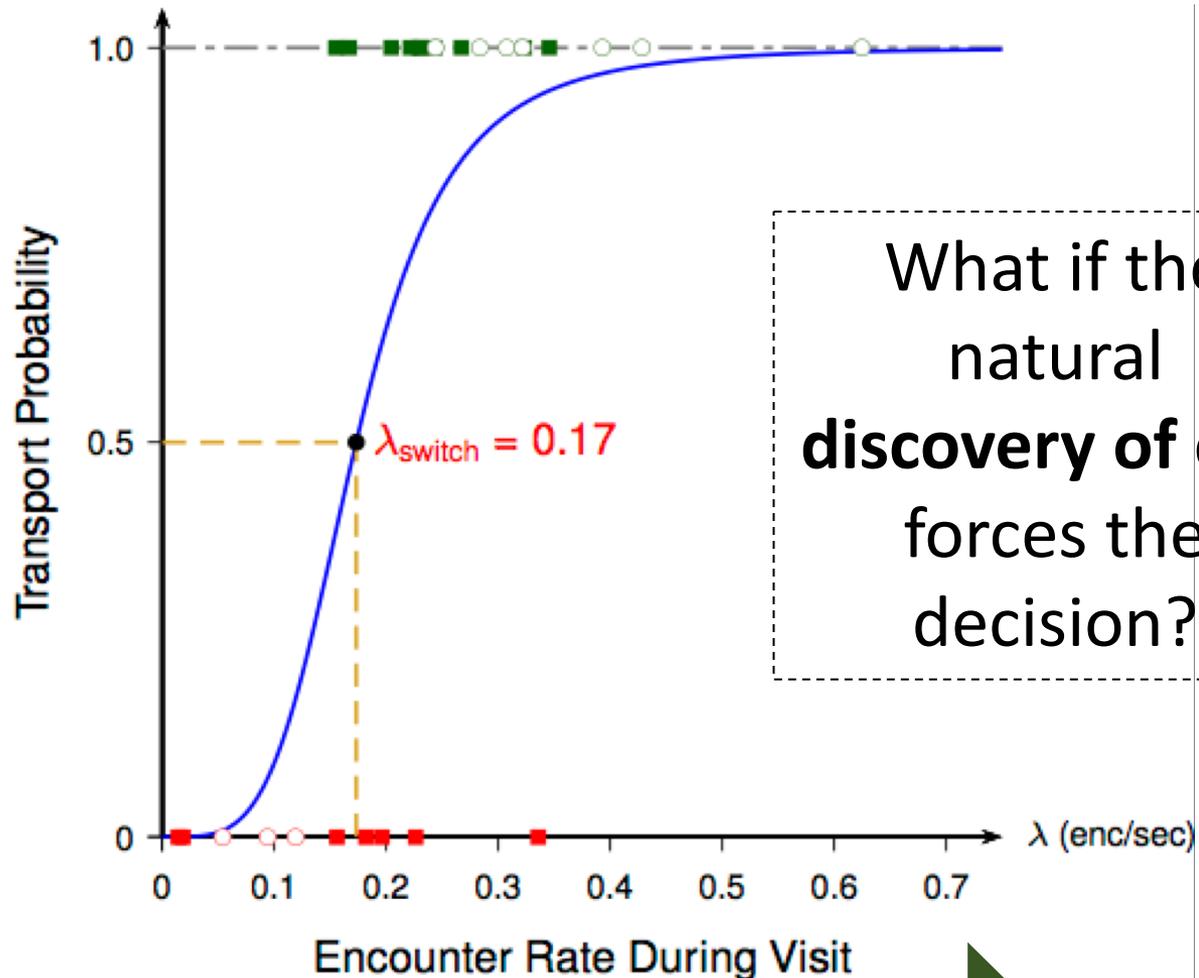
Empty Cavity
2D Brownian Recurrence Time

Tight Packing
1D Brownian Recurrence Time
then
Low Penetration Depth

Intermediate Packing
Brownian Recurrence Time for >2 Fractal Dimension



Sampling period is set by *physical space*.



An encounter is likely *long* before exit

Tandem Run

An encounter is likely *shortly* before exit

Transport

Social foraging in honey bees: how nectar foragers assess their colony's nutritional status

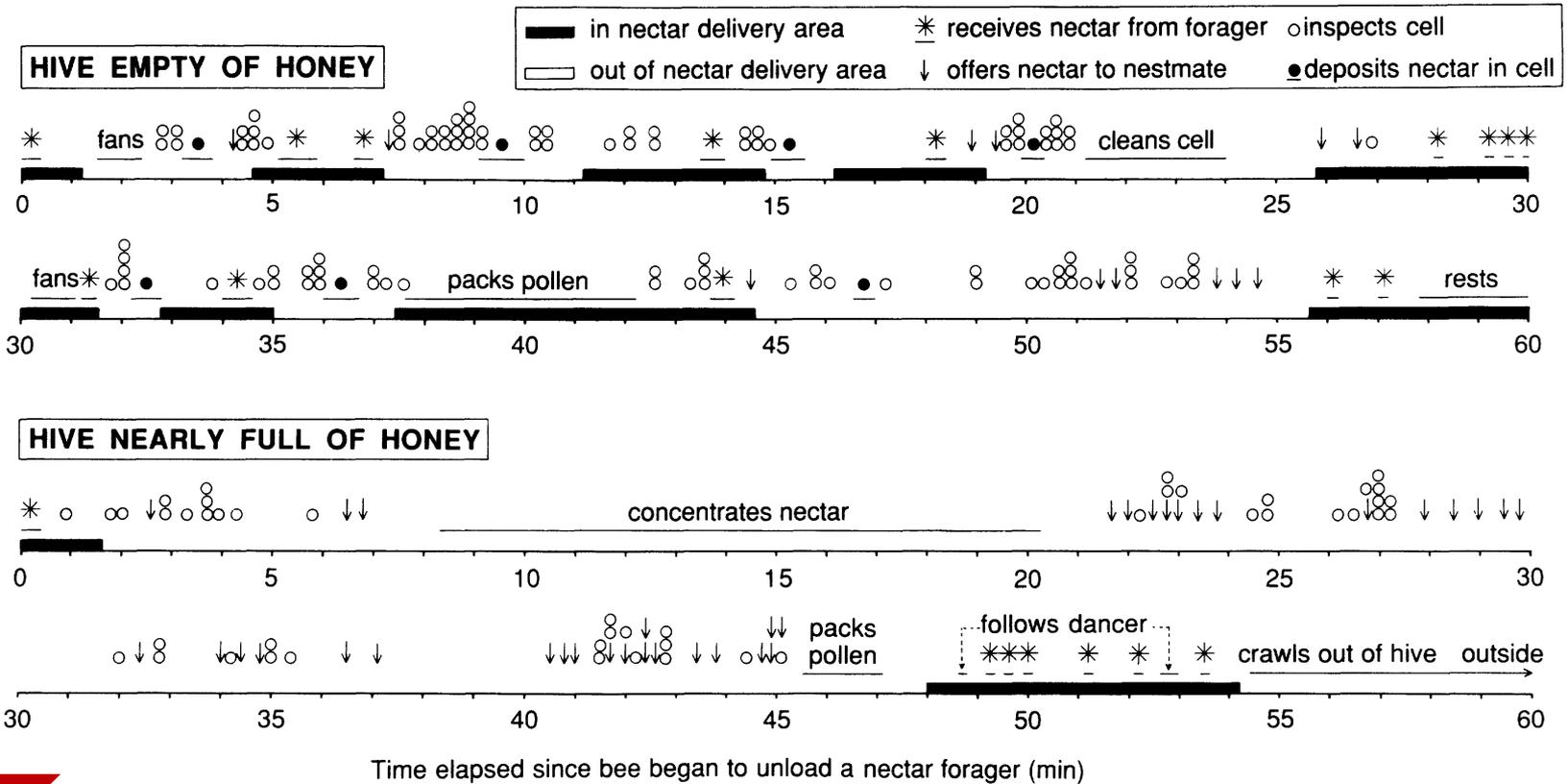
Thomas D. Seeley

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**Behavioral Ecology
and Sociobiology**

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Recruit
An encounter is likely shortly after entrance
Do not recruit
An encounter is likely long after entrance



(Seeley, 1989, *BES*)



Do not recruit
An encounter is likely
long after entrance

Recruit
An encounter is likely
shortly after entrance

VOL. 82, No. 4

JULY 1975

Psychological Bulletin

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Specious Reward: A Behavioral Theory of Impulsiveness
and Impulse Control

George Ainslie
Massachusetts Mental Health Center, Boston

Temporal discounting

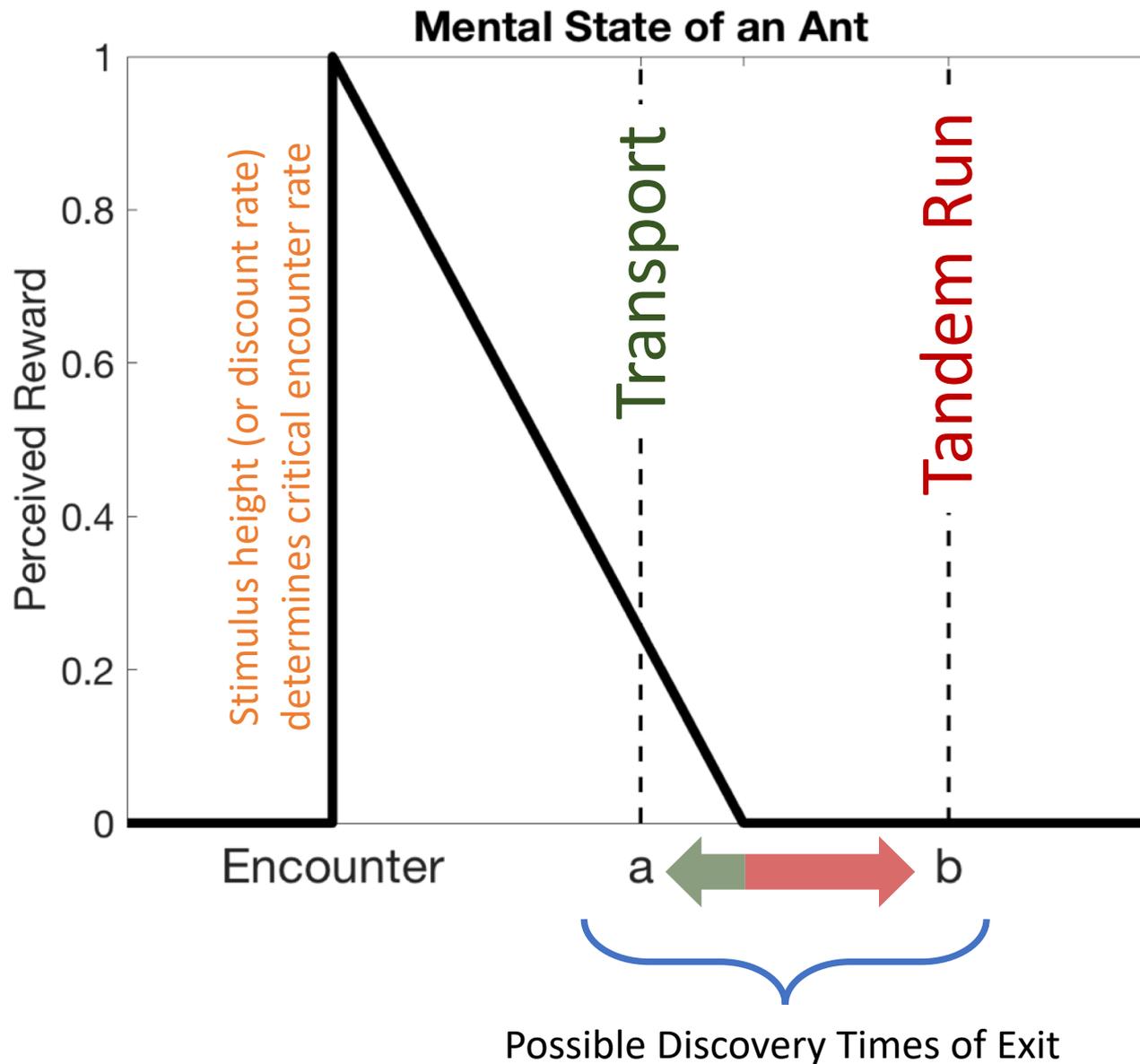
The perceived value of a reward/stimulus decreases
with time since the event



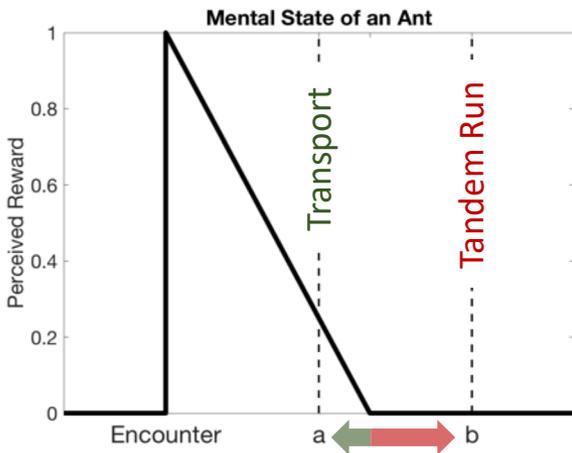
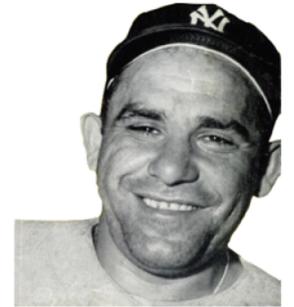
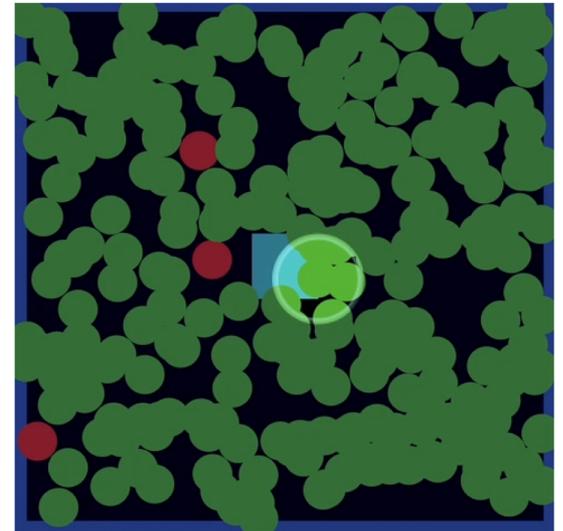
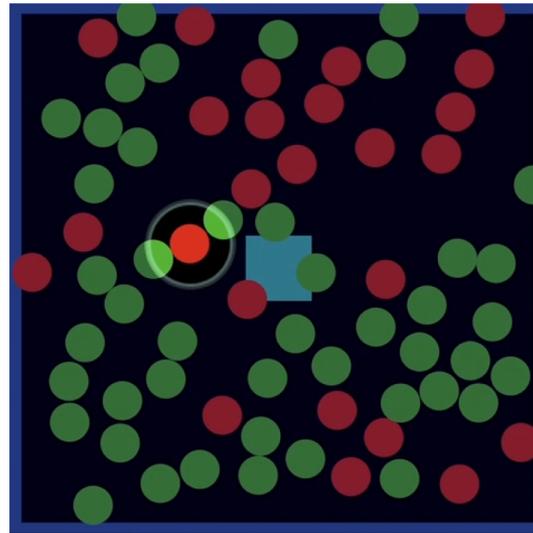
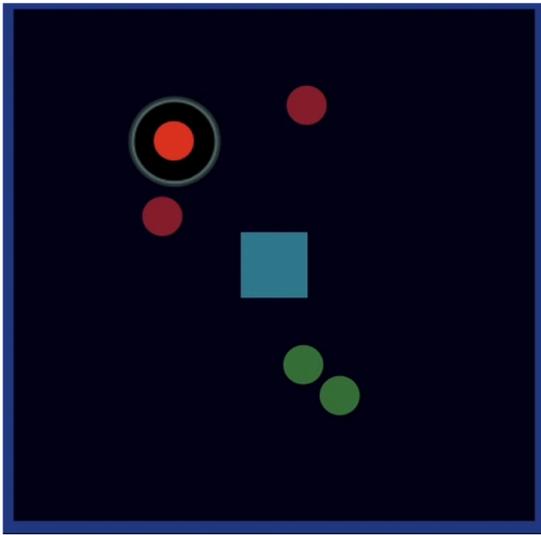
An encounter is likely
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Tandem Run

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Transport

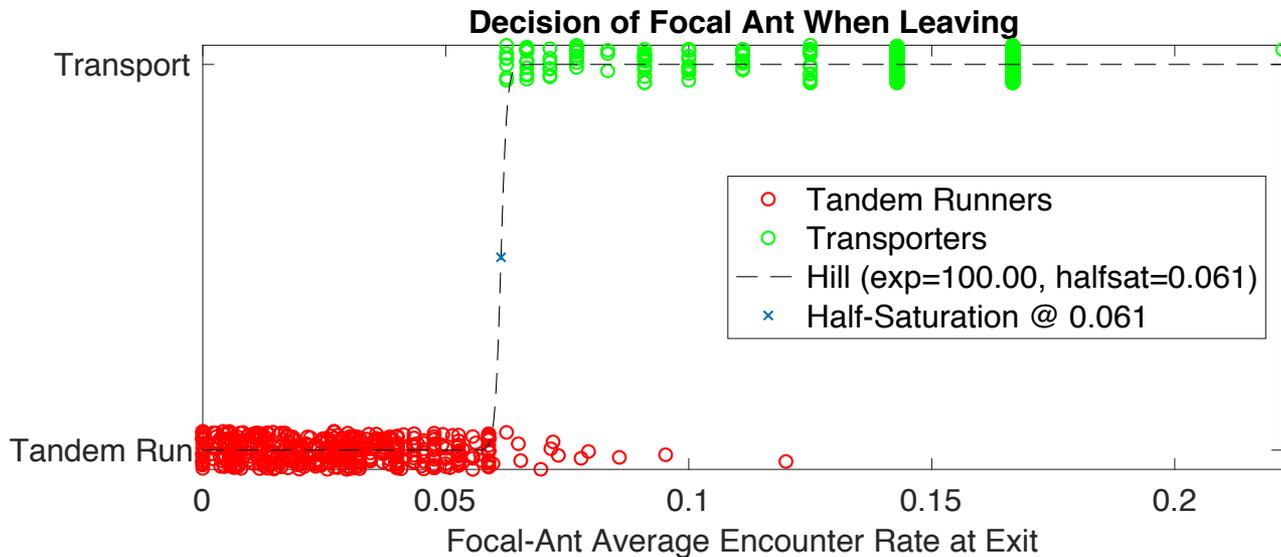
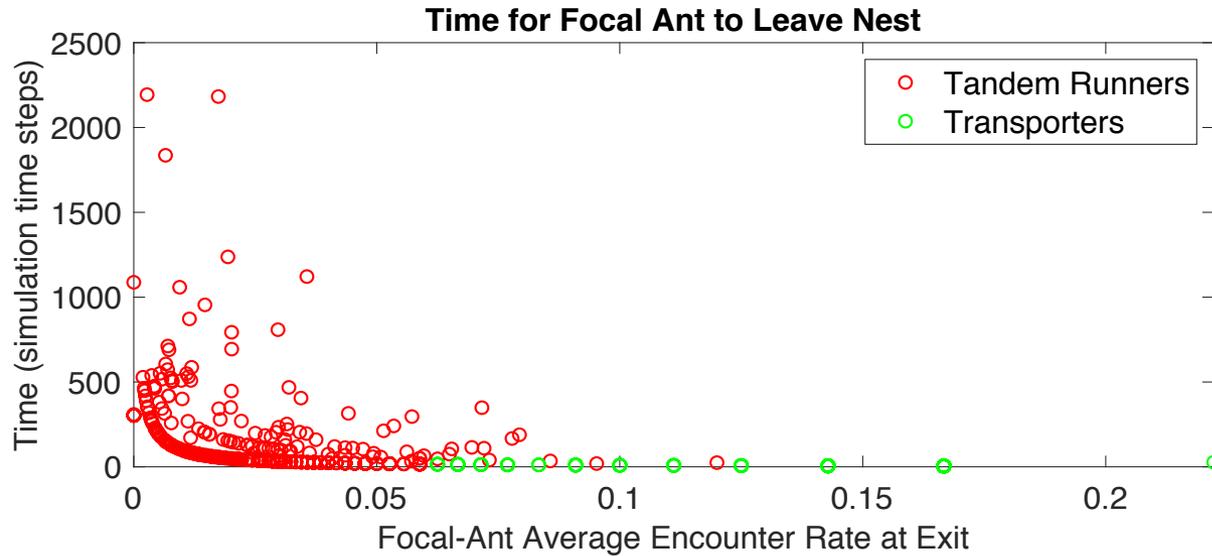
Temporally discounted stimulus sets recruitment decision



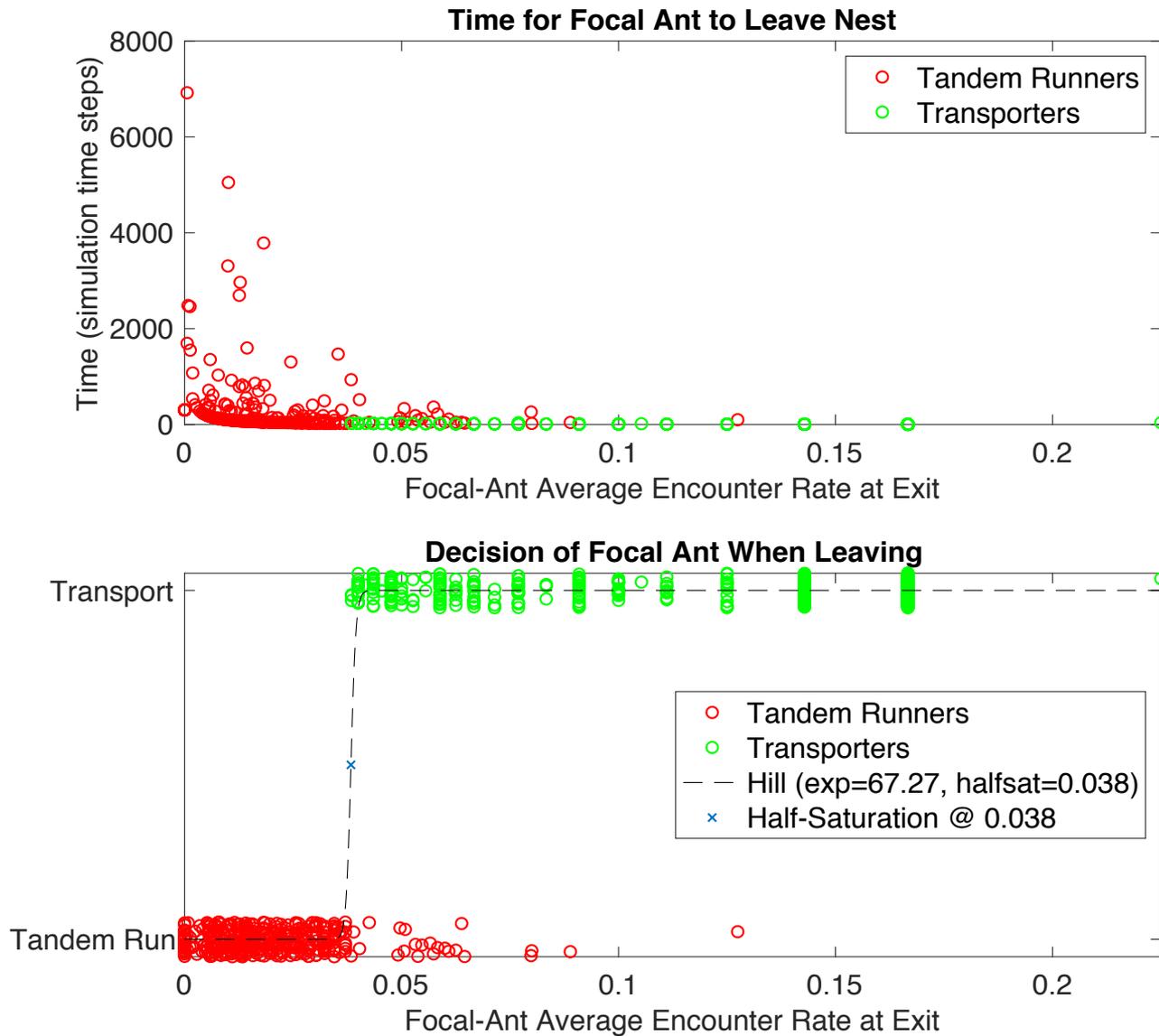
Web version of simulator:
<http://bit.ly/bda2018quorum>



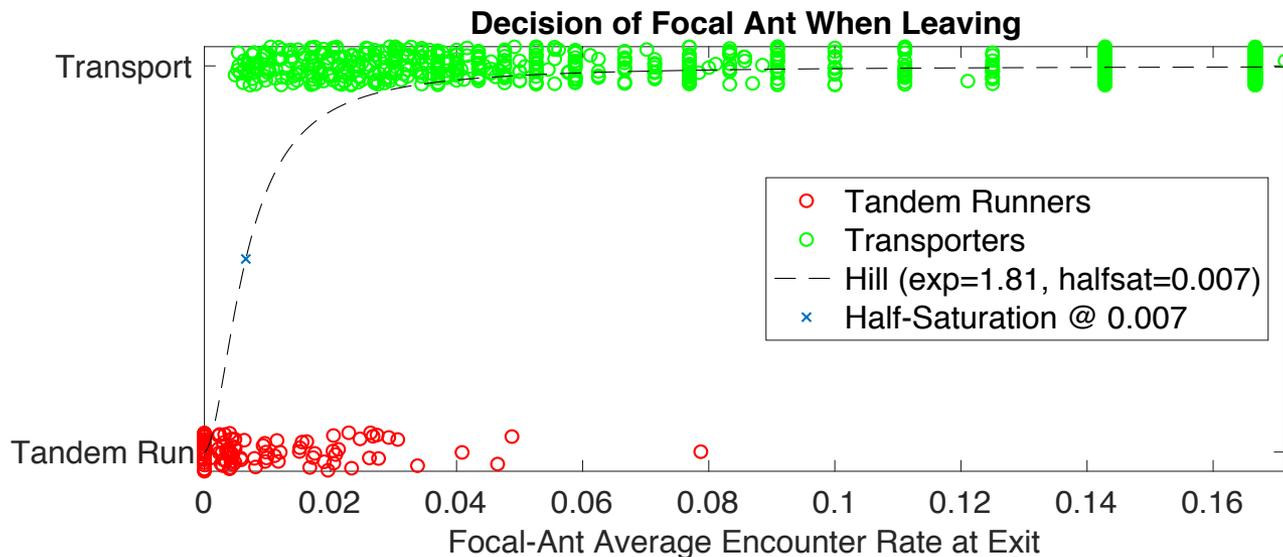
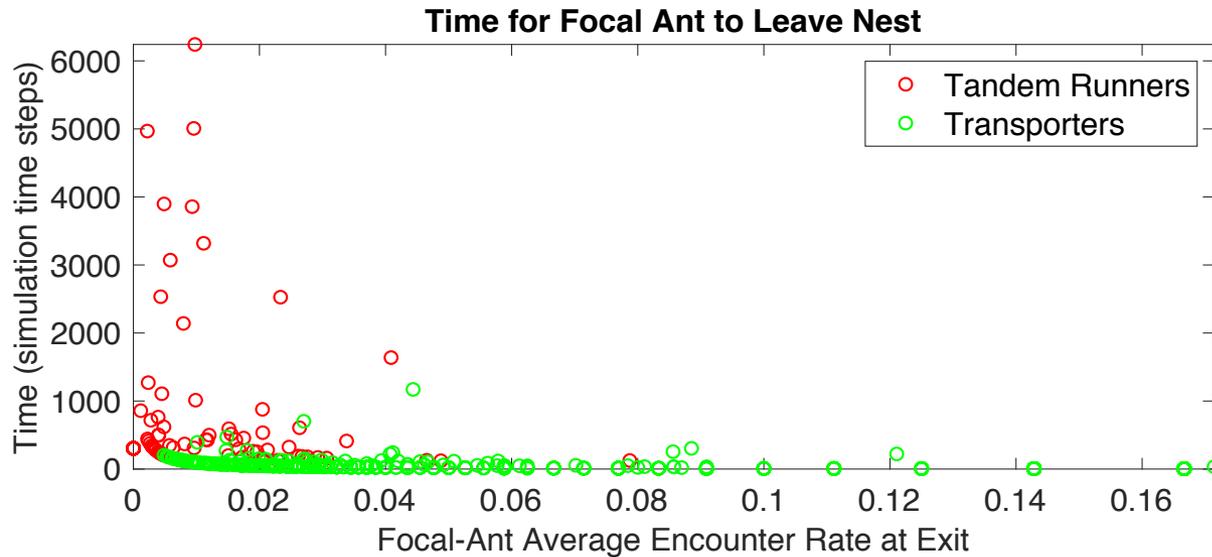
Weak Stimulus (High Discount Rate)



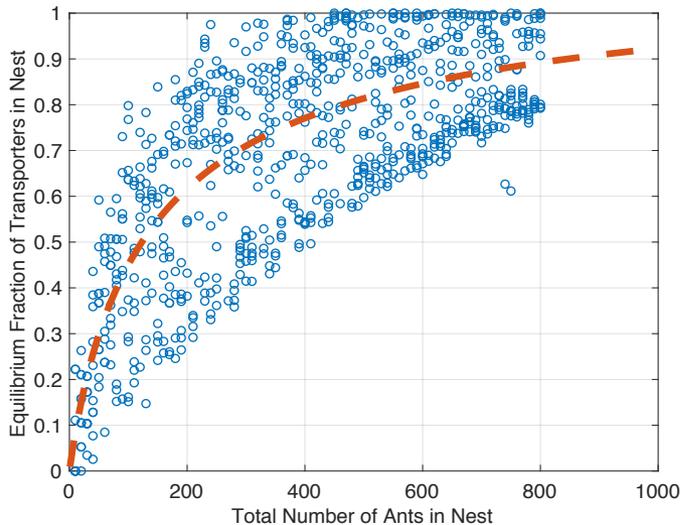
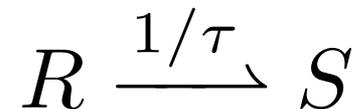
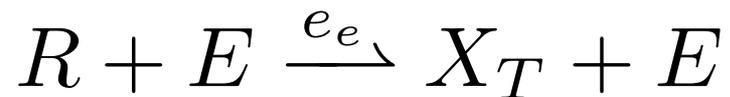
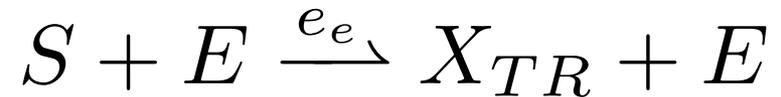
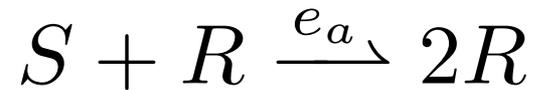
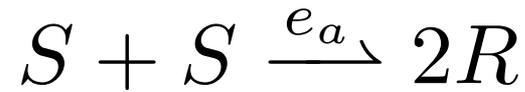
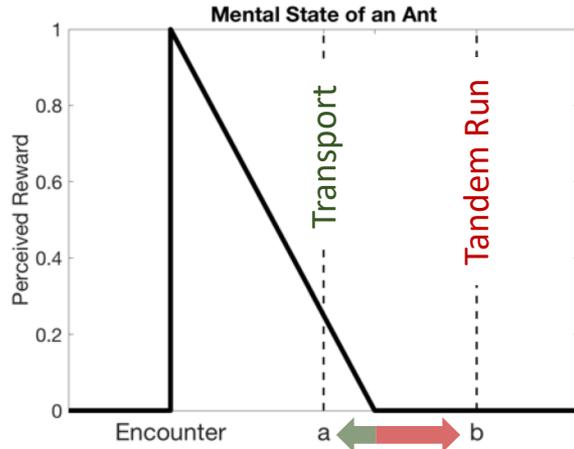
Medium Stimulus (Medium Discount Rate)



Strong Stimulus (Low Discount Rate)

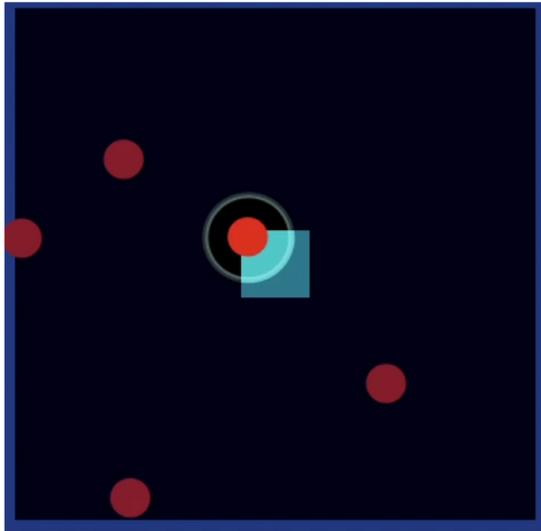


...also amenable to theoretical analysis.





For take away...



- The ants are an interacting *ensemble*
- The cavity's physical space is a *sampler*
- The computational model should be at the level of the **ant-cavity system**

- **More broadly:** Physical spaces provide memory and even computational primitives for free

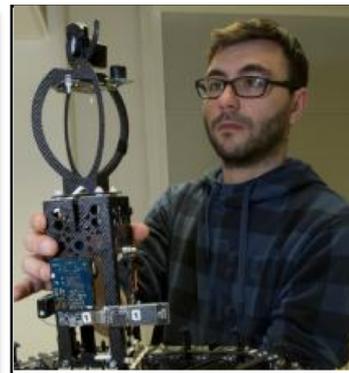
The Team:



Dr. Sara Walker



Dr. Stephen Pratt



Dr. Gabriele Valentini



Jake Hanson

Acknowledgements:



[NSF PHY-1505048](#)

Thanks to the
BDA 2018
organizers!

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Web version of simulator:
<http://bit.ly/bda2018quorum>



“Any questions?”

