

Brood sorting by ants

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Advanced Self-Organisation
of Social Systems

Main character



Family picture



Egg

medium

large

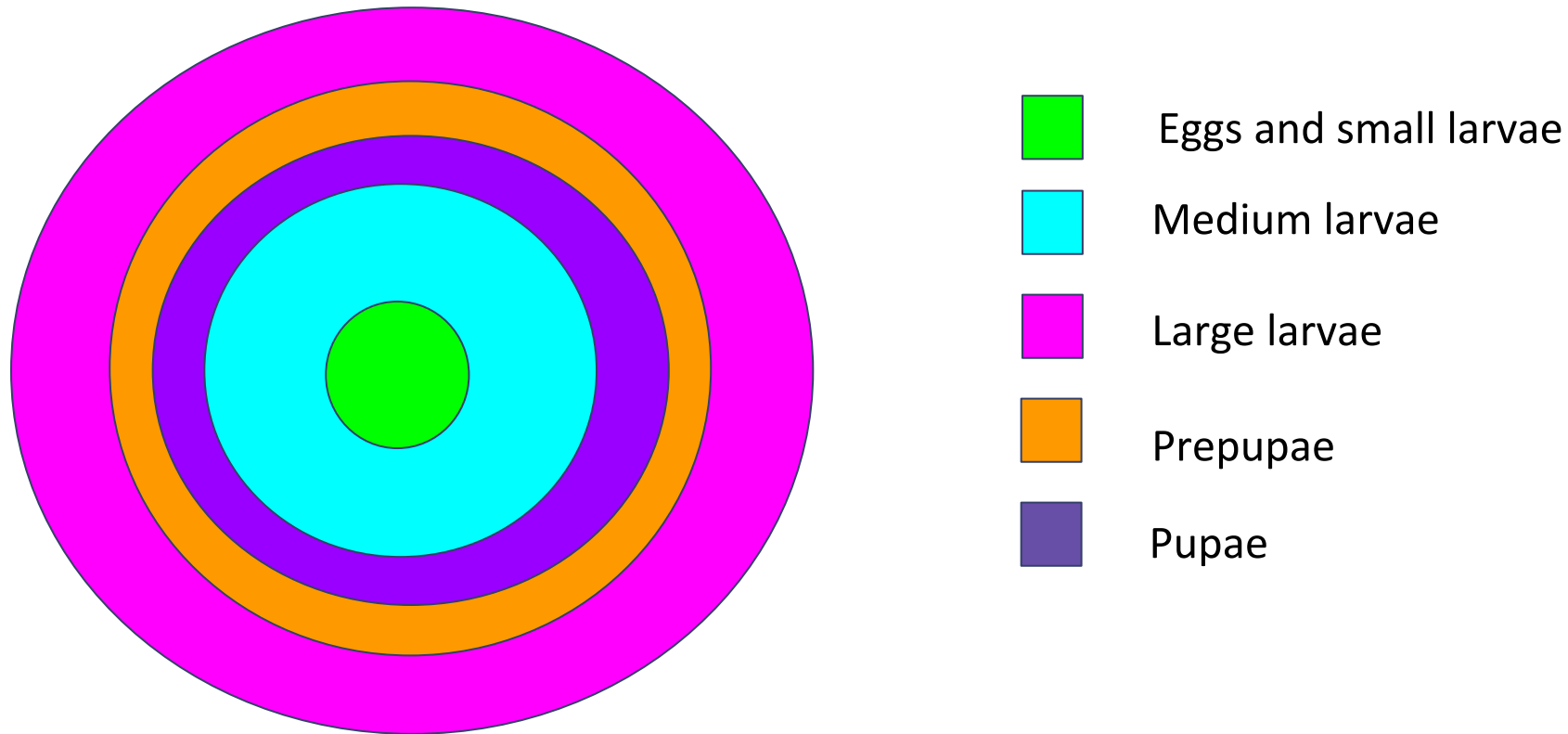
pre-pupae

pupae



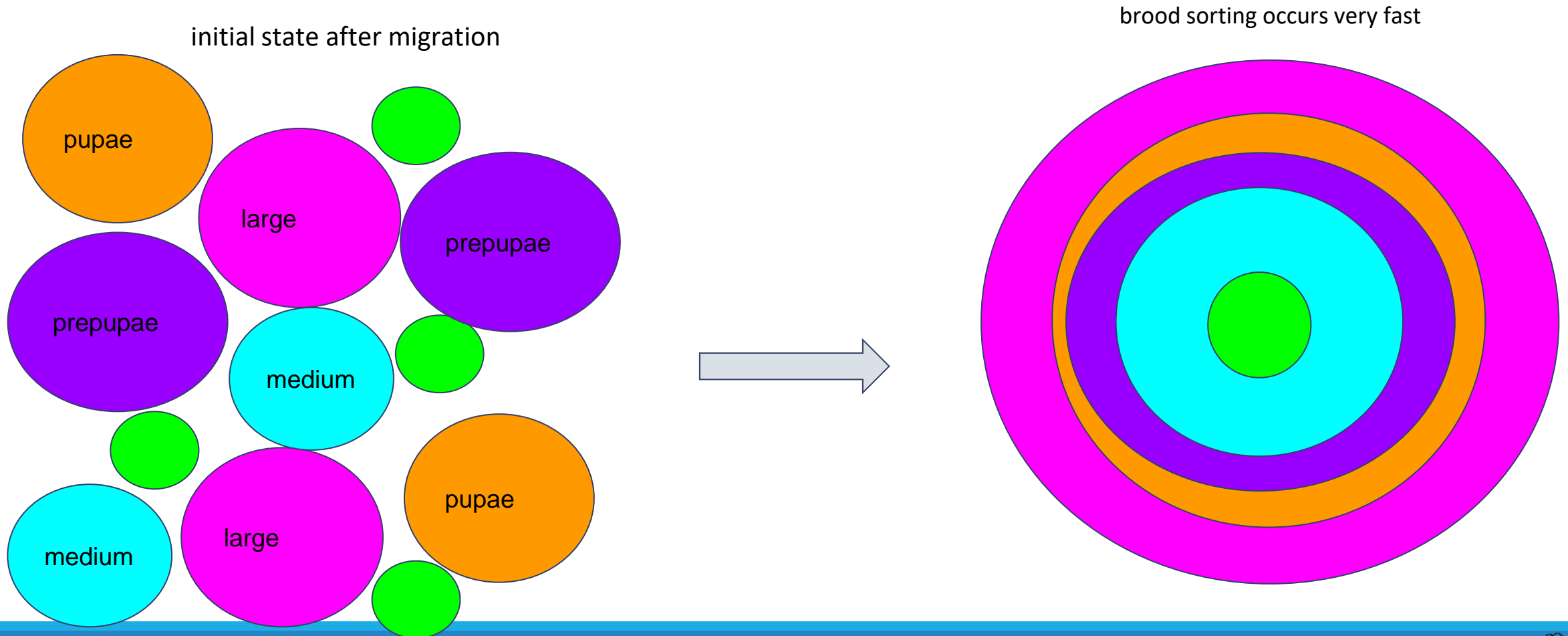
Empirical data (Sendova-Franks 2004)

- Brood is sorted in concentric annuli (rings)
-



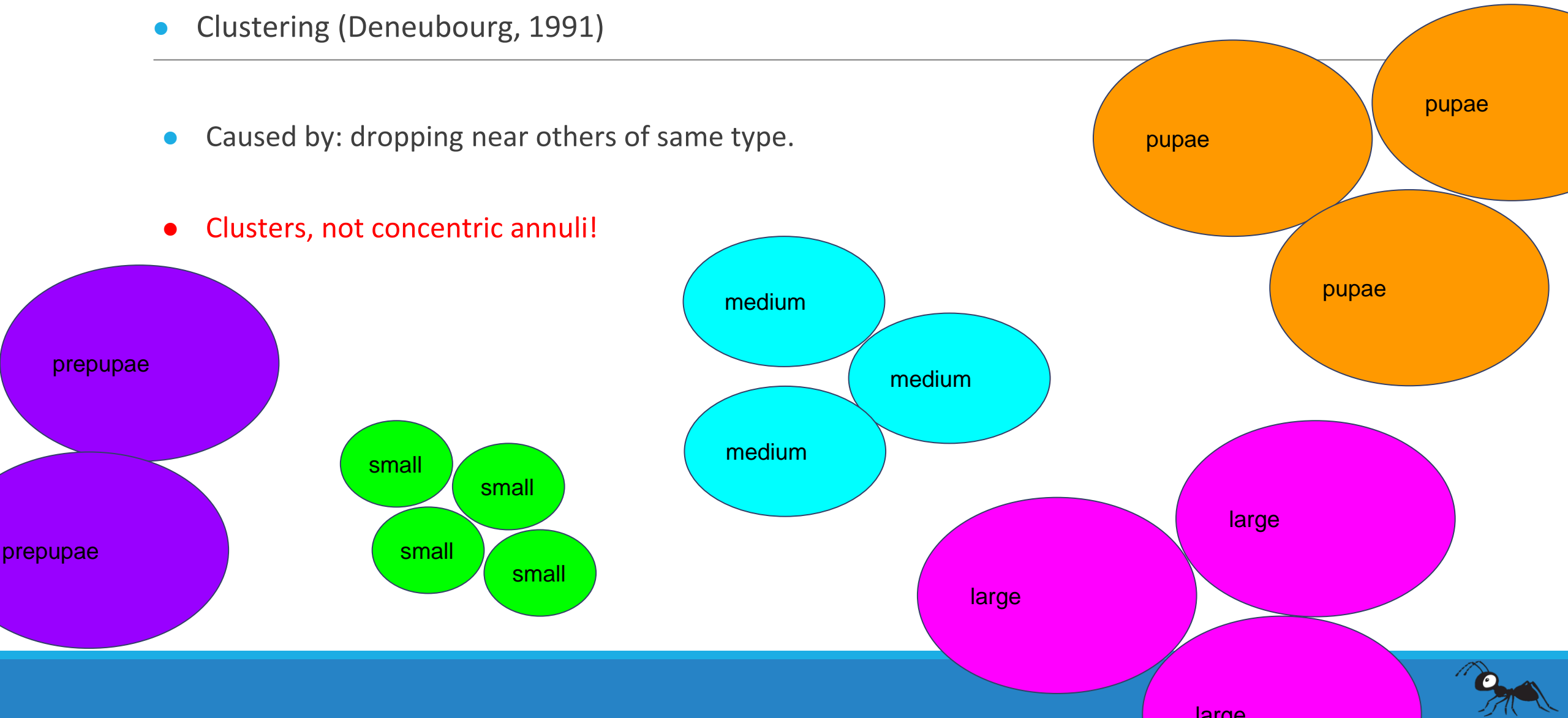
Question

- What is the cause of this brood organisation?



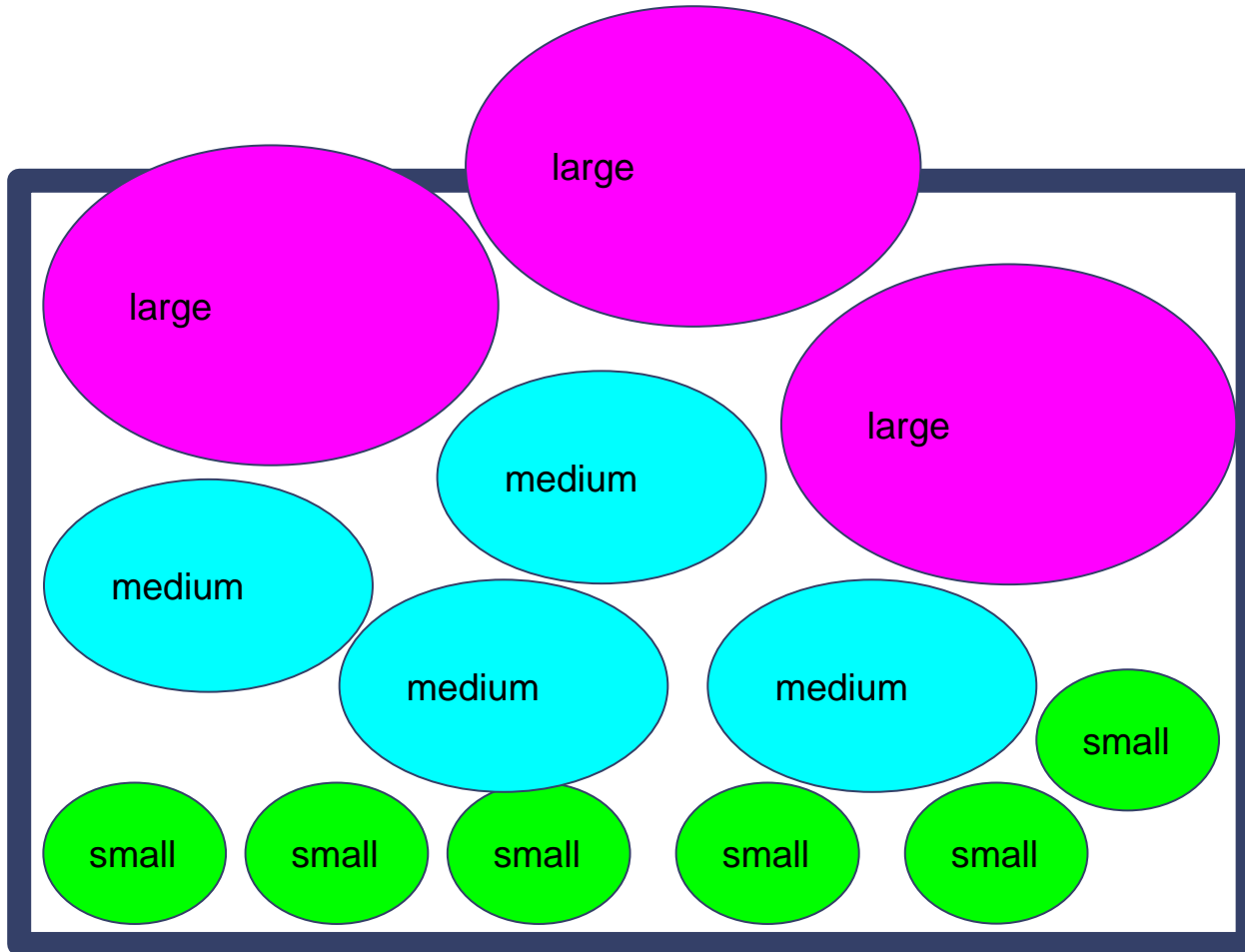
Alternative hypotheses

- Clustering (Deneubourg, 1991)
- Caused by: dropping near others of same type.
- Clusters, not concentric annuli!



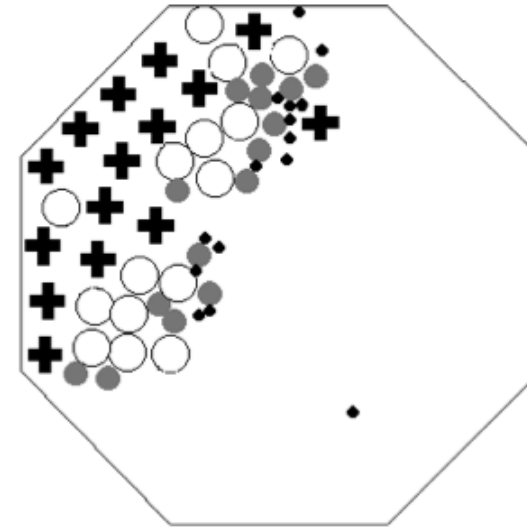
Alternative hypotheses

- Muesli effect (Barker & Grimson, 1990)



- Small items can pass, larger can't

Empirical results (by simulated robots)



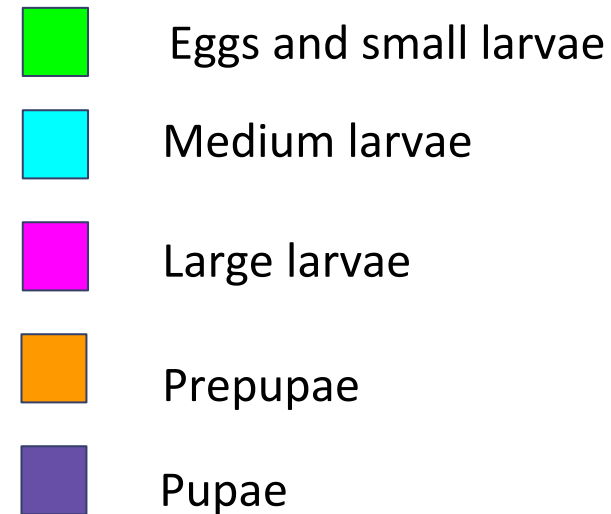
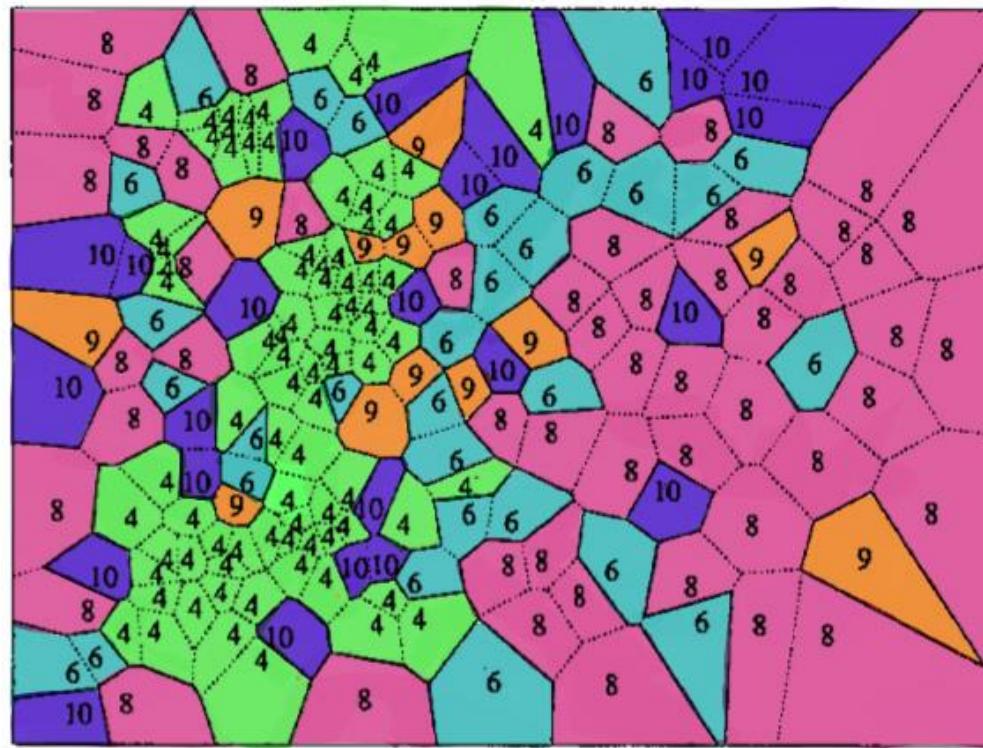
No concentric annuli!

Wilson (2004)



Sendova and Franks Hypothesis

- Differential diffusion - each brood type is spaced out according to its domain of care.

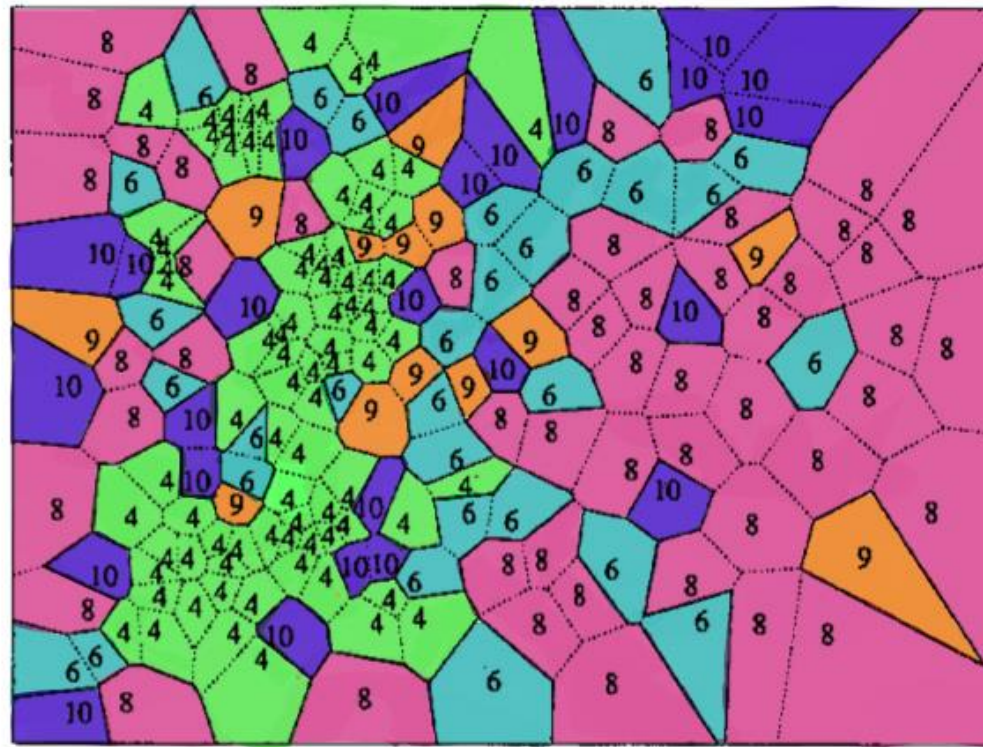


D (AFTER) Franks (1992)

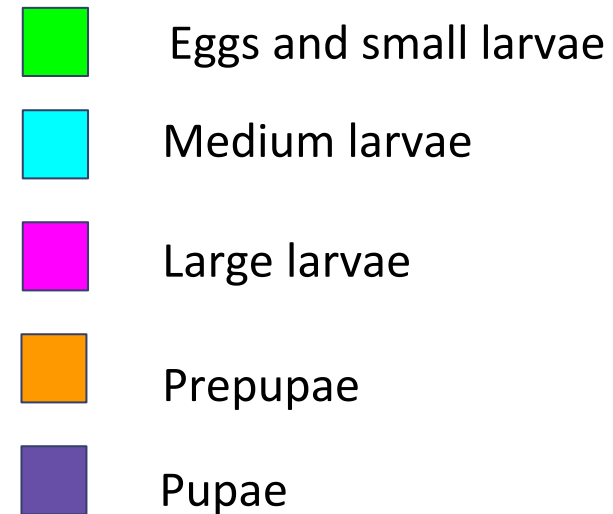


Hypothesis

- Domain of care ~ to amount of care that brood needs



D (AFTER)



Eggs, pupae and prepupae are clustered very close together, medium and large larvae are on the outside, and need more space.



Hypothesis

- Domain of care ~ to amount of care that brood needs
-



Care eggs and larvae:
Feeding and cleaning



Care (Pre)-Pupae: No feeding, only cleaning



Hypothesis

- Care ordering: Large larvae > Medium larvae ~ Prepupae ~ Pupae > Small larvae and eggs.
- Evolutionary explanation: more energy invested in large larvae, hence need more care.



Hypothesis

- Care ordering: Large larvae > Medium larvae ~ Prepupae ~ Pupae > Small larvae and eggs.
- Simple rules:
 - Pick brood up if overcrowded according to domain of care.
 - Drop brood if not overcrowded anymore.

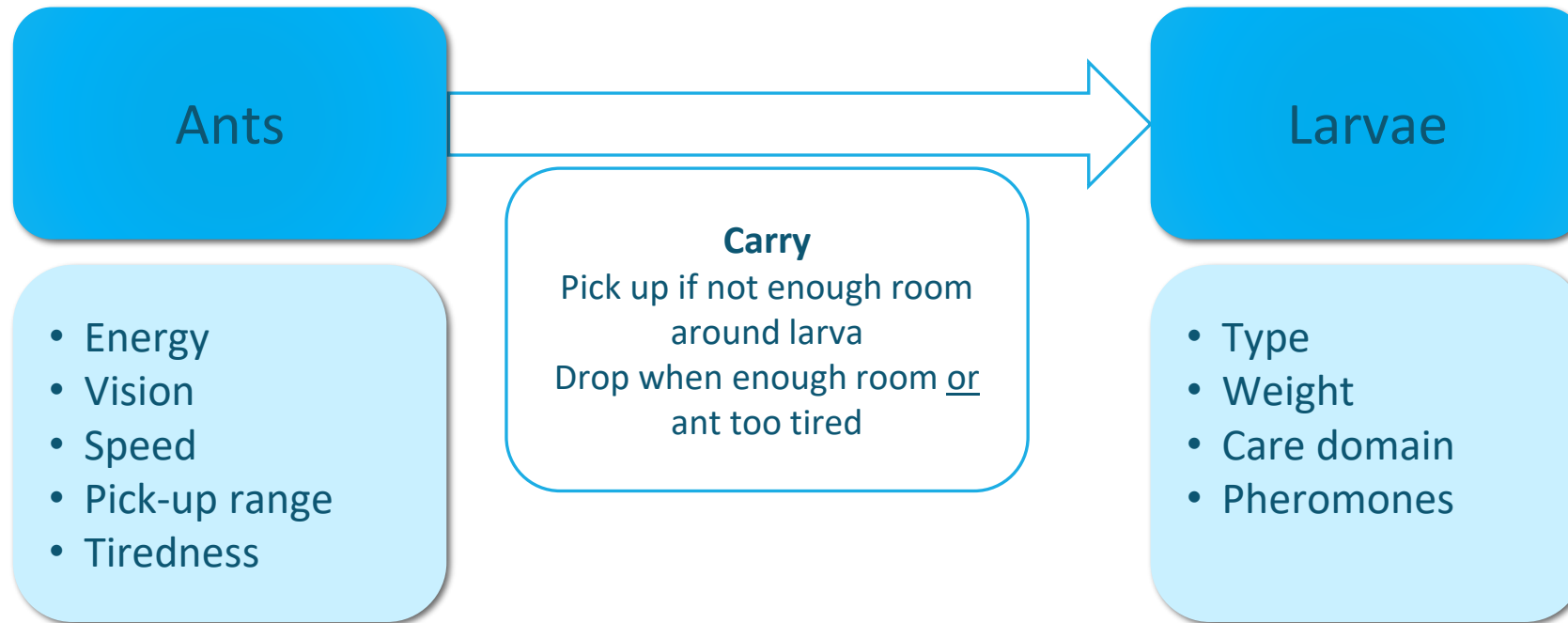


Hypothesis

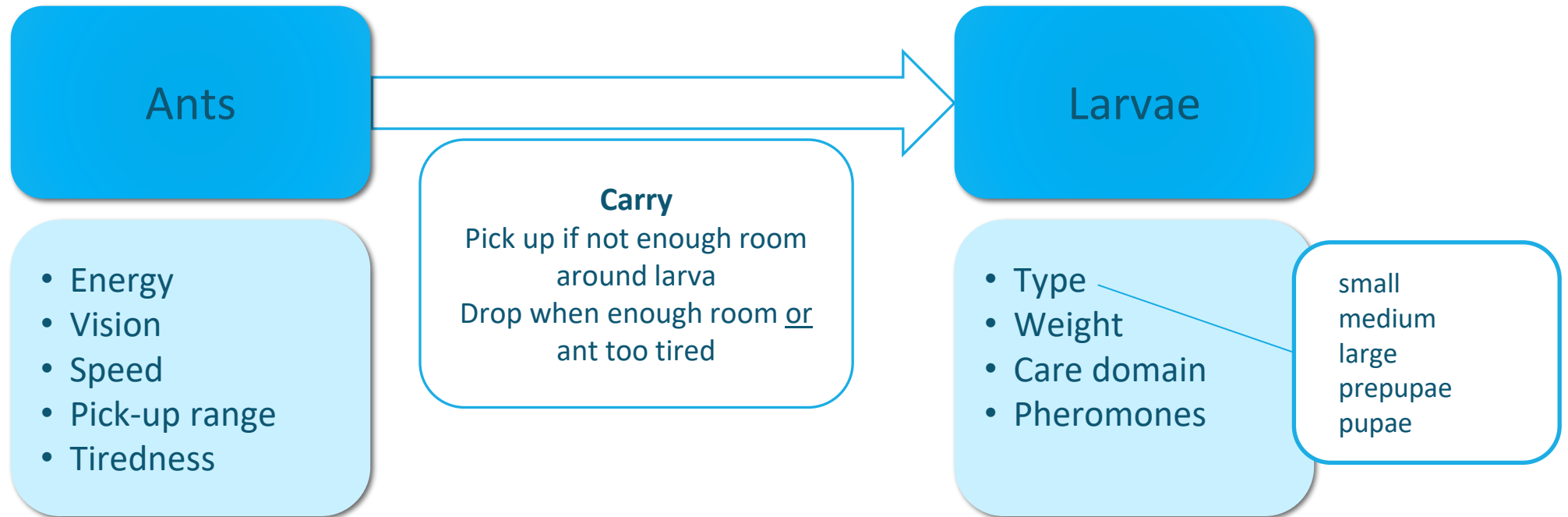
- Care ordering: Large larvae > Medium larvae ~ Prepupae ~ Pupae > Small larvae and eggs.
- Simple rules:
 - Pick brood up if overcrowded according to domain of care.
 - Drop brood if not overcrowded anymore.
 - + tiredness - ants carry small/light brood easier than large/heavy brood.



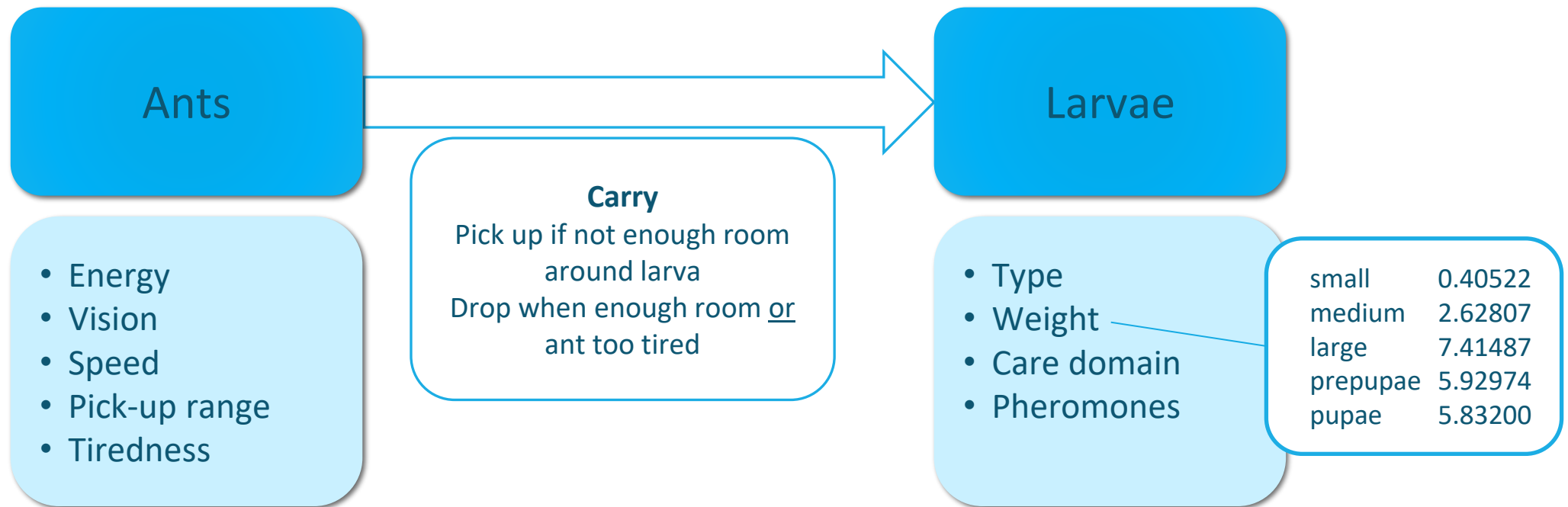
Model



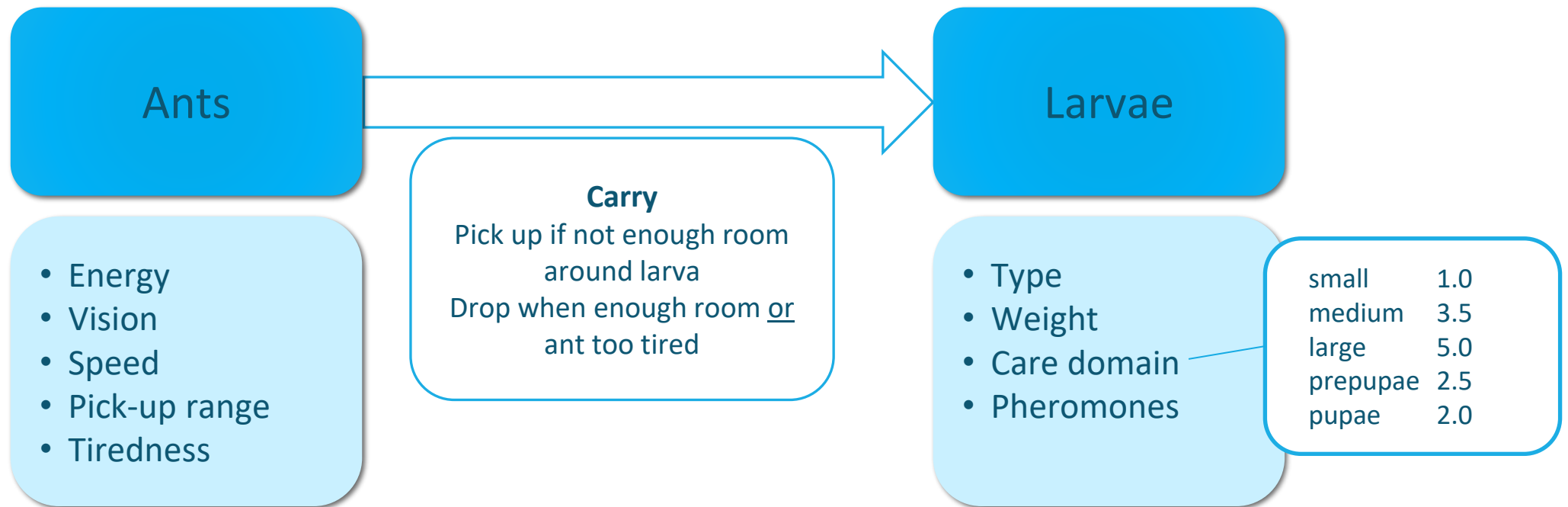
Model



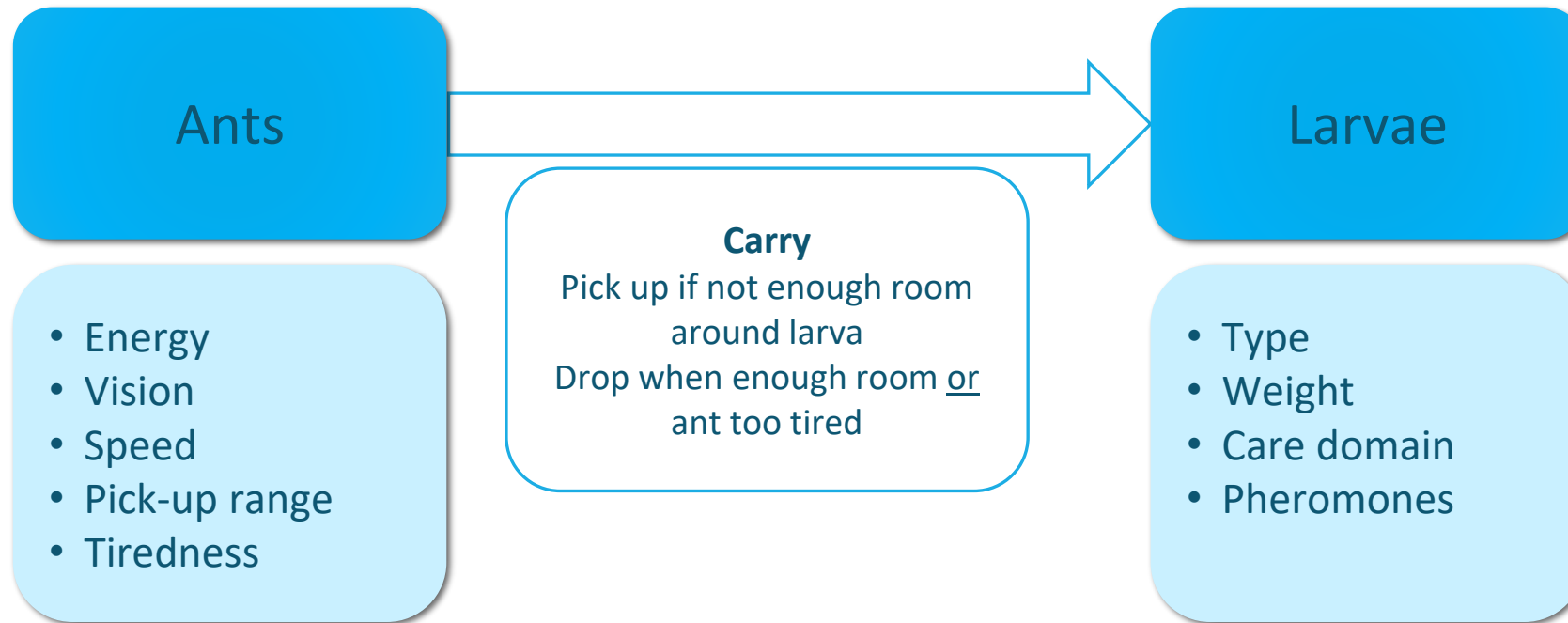
Model



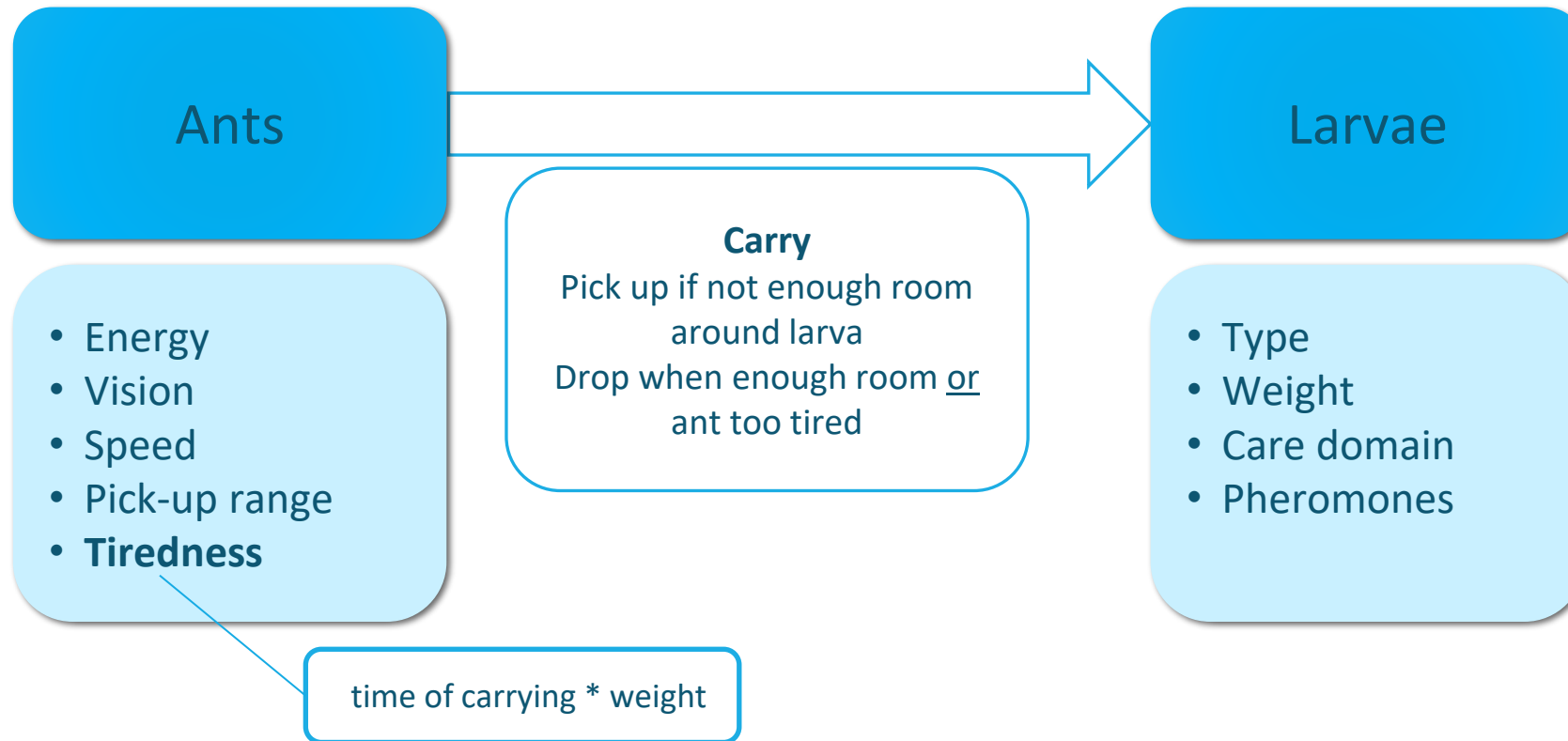
Model



Model



Model



Model demonstration

Grid size: 23x35

Larvae color code
dark blue - small larvae
middle blue - medium larvae
light blue - large larvae
orange - prepupae
red - pupae

Buttons: setup, go, 48 hours, Hide ants

nr_ants: 100 workers

hours: 48, minutes: 0

vision: 6 patches

FOV: 120 degrees

scent_range: 12 patches

speed: 0.50 patches/tick

pickup_range: 0.3 patches

max_tiredness: 100 steps*weight

pheromone_diffusion: 0.5

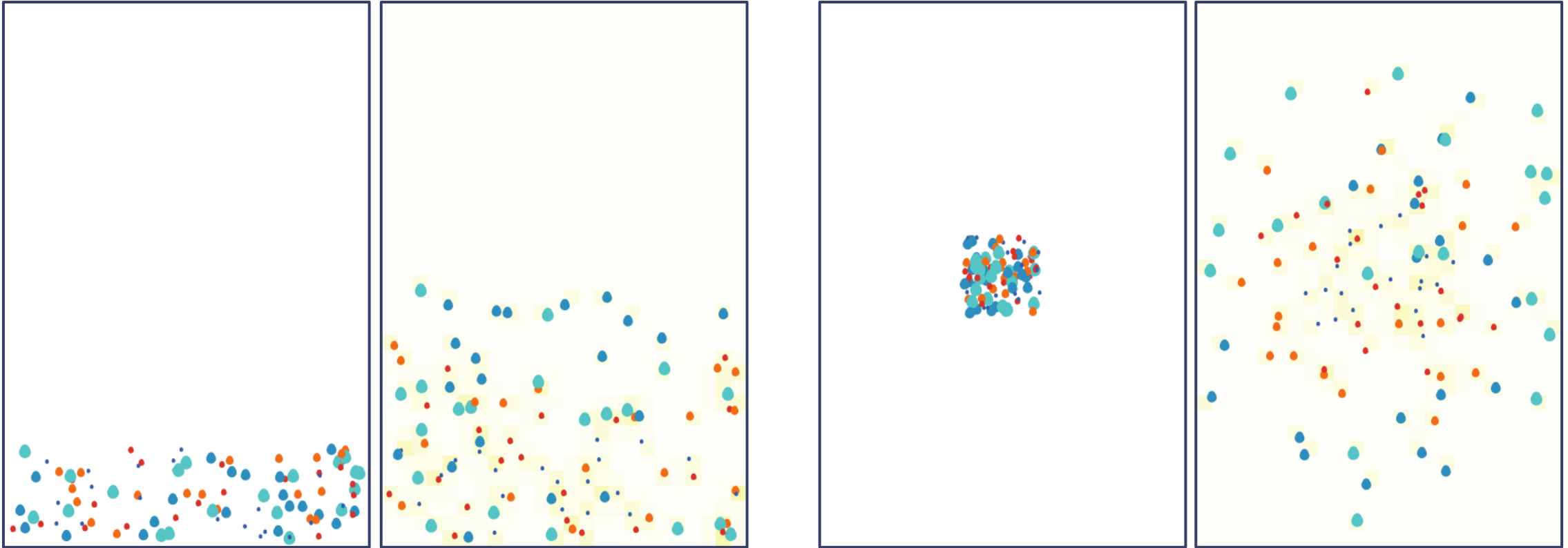
initial_placing: bottom

tiredness_dep_weight: On

nr_small: 20	cd_small: 1.0 patches
nr_medium: 20	cd_medium: 3.5 patches
nr_large: 20	cd_large: 5.0 patches
nr_prepupae: 20	cd_prepupae: 2.0 patches
nr_pupae: 20	cd_pupae: 2.5 patches

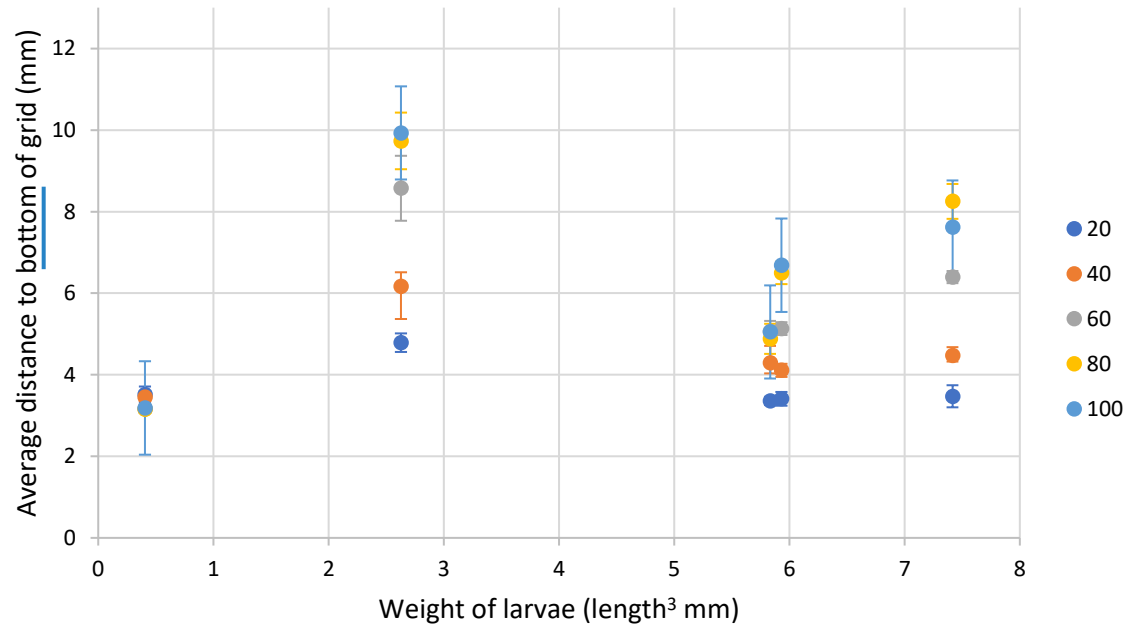


Initial placing bottom vs. center

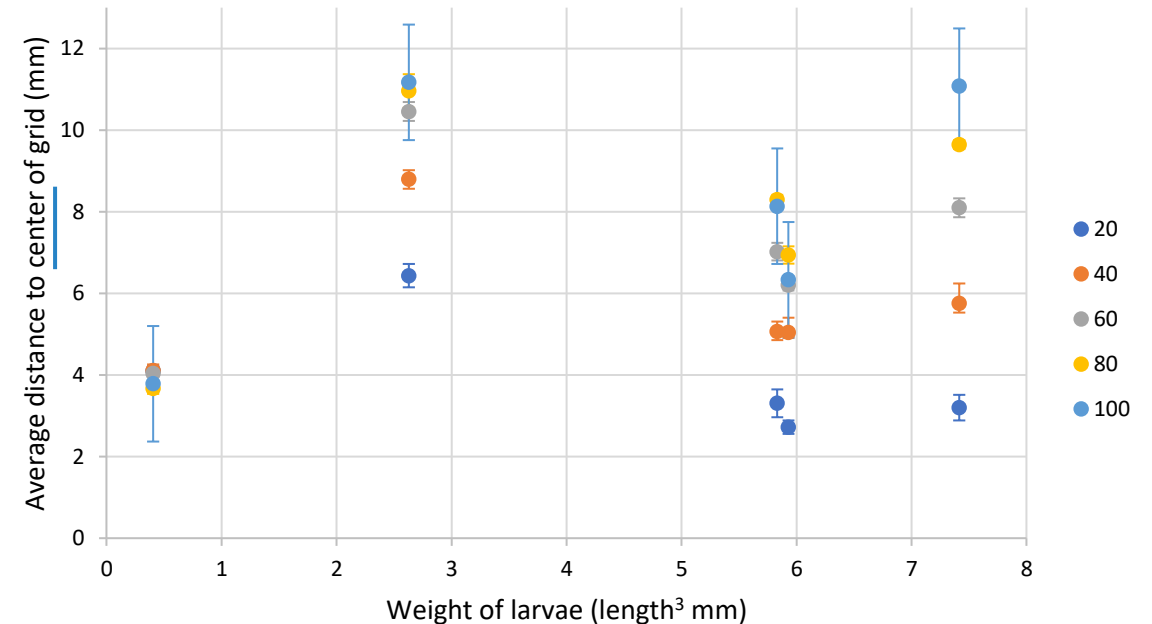


Initial placing bottom vs. center

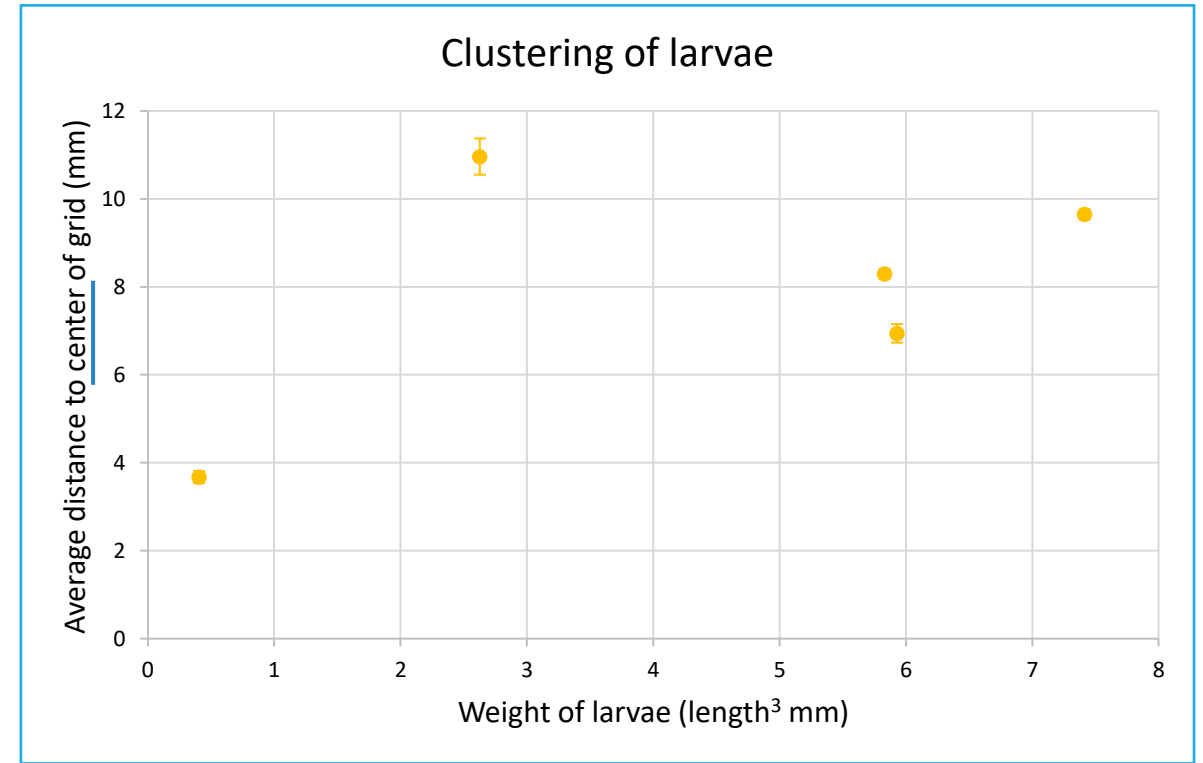
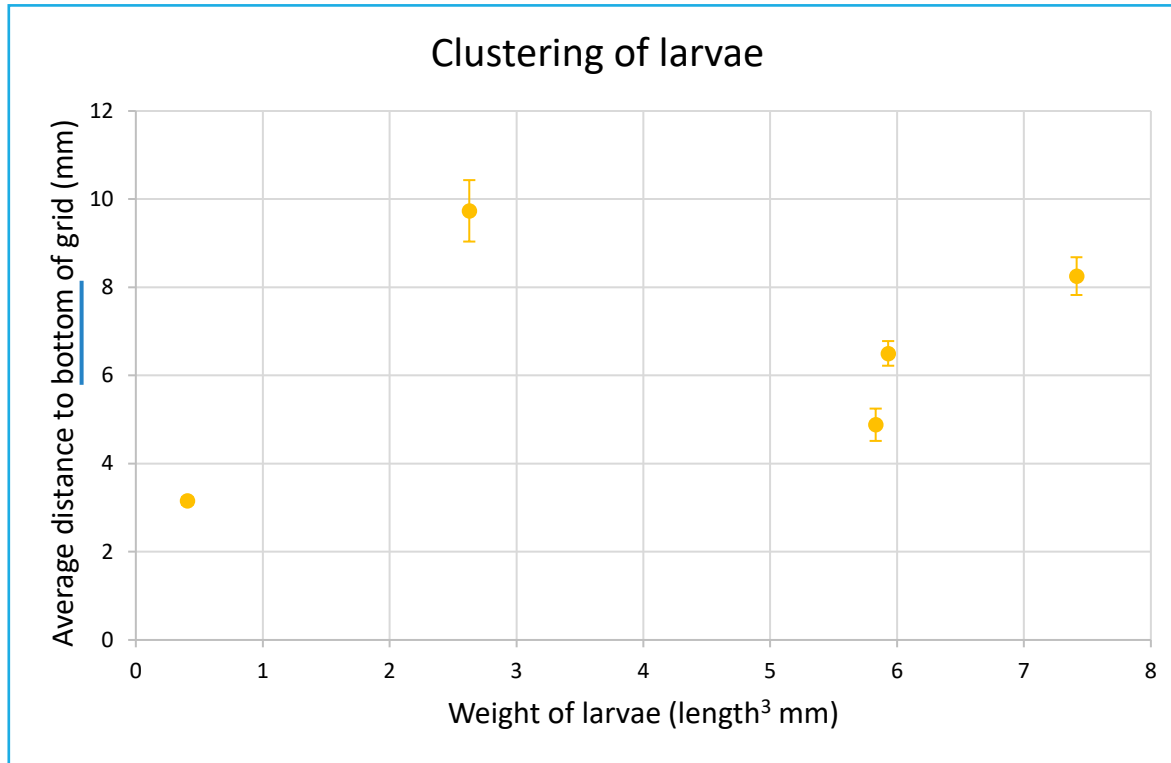
Clustering of larvae for several amounts of ants



Clustering of larvae for several amounts of ants

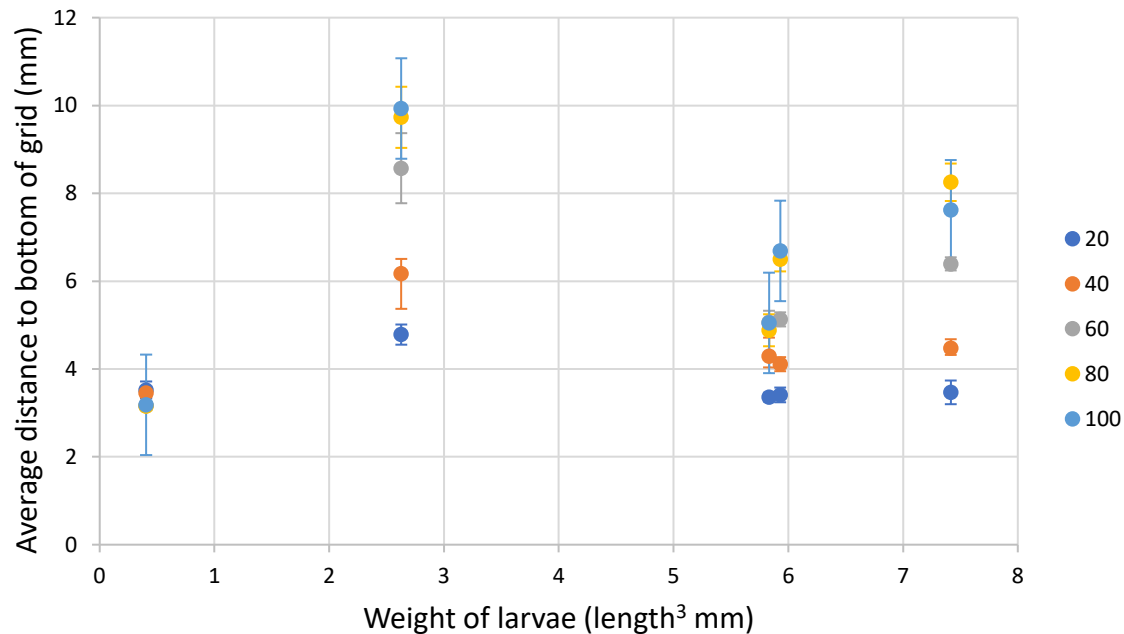


Initial placing bottom vs. center

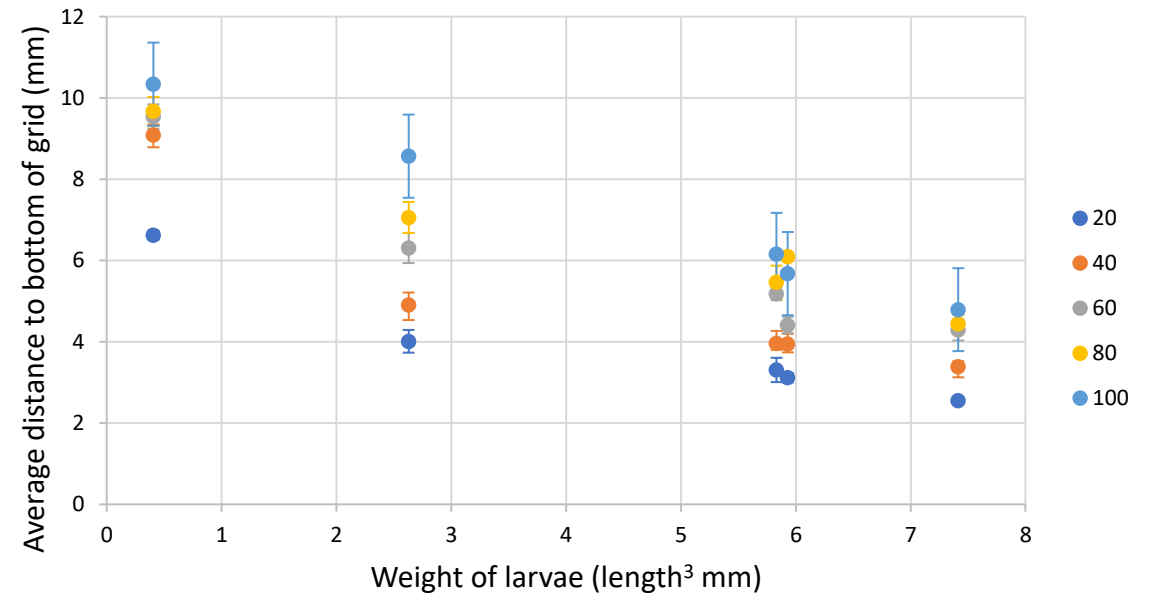


Care domain proportional to weight vs. equal

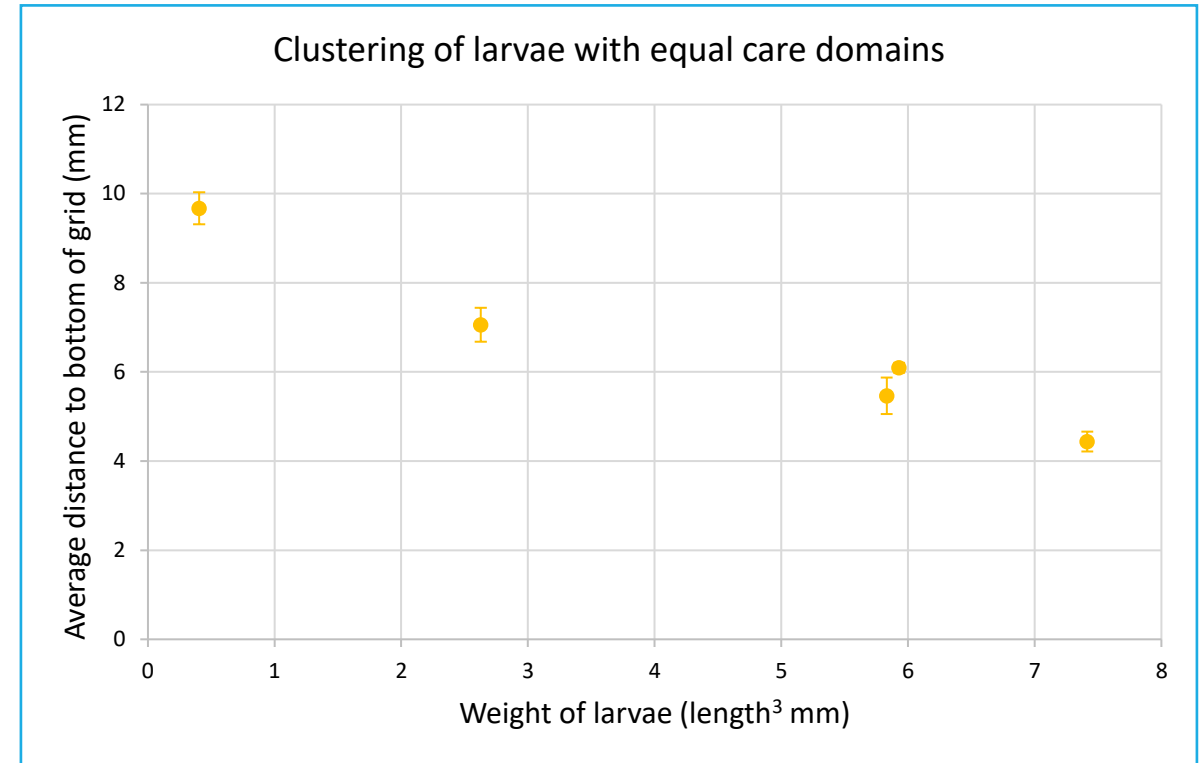
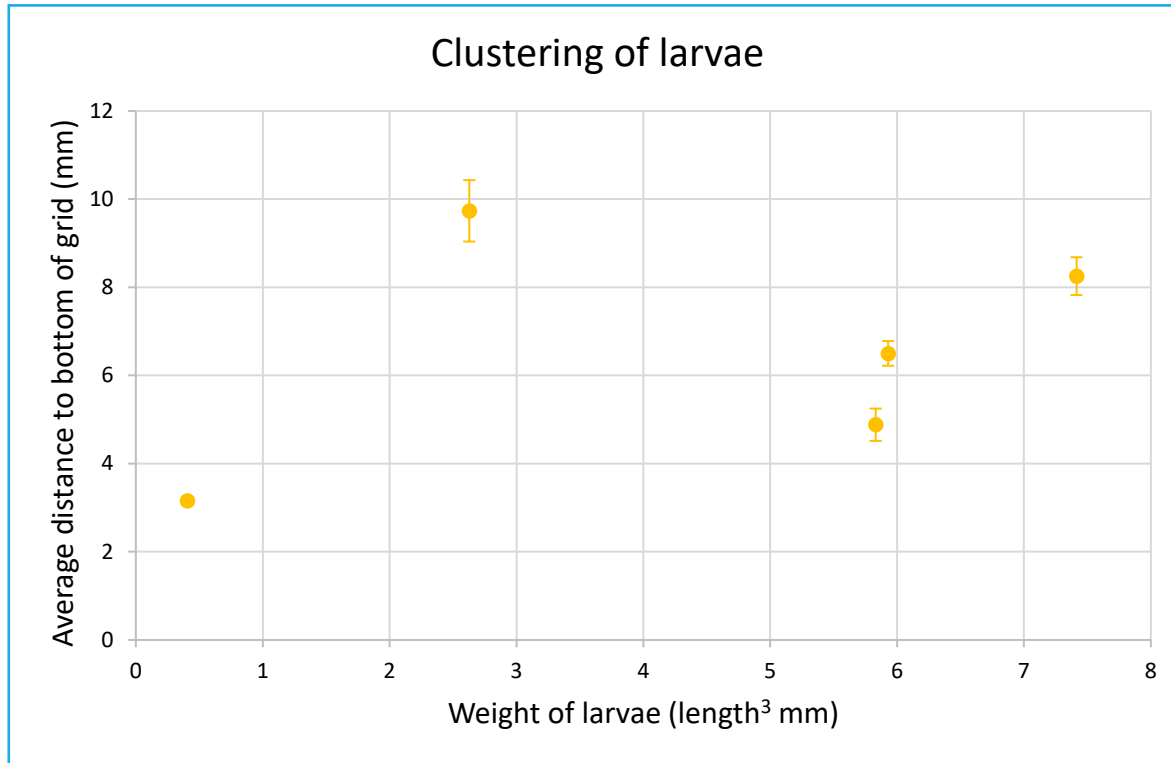
Clustering of larvae for several amounts of ants



Clustering of larvae with equal care domains for several amounts of ants

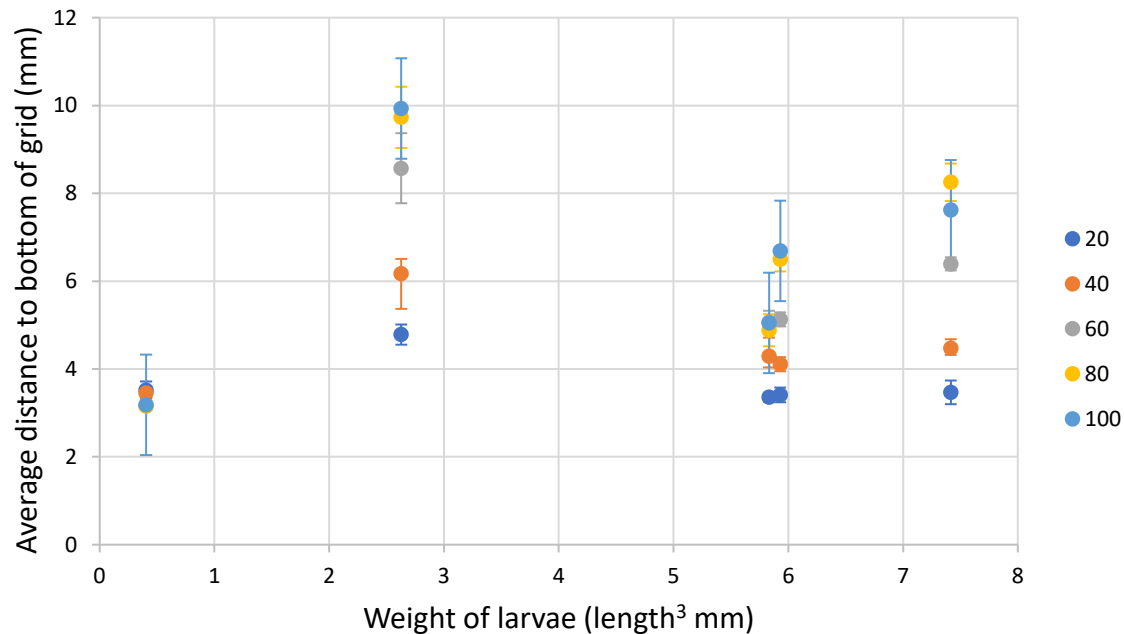


Care domain proportional to weight vs. equal for all larvae

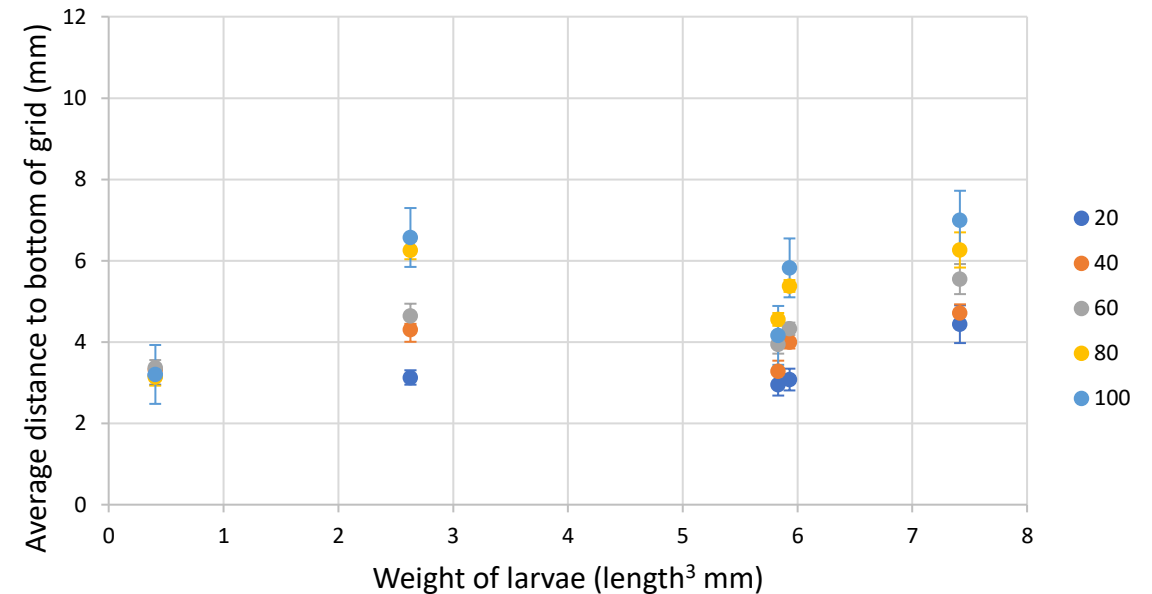


Tiredness dependent on weight vs. equal for all larvae

Clustering of larvae for several amounts of ants

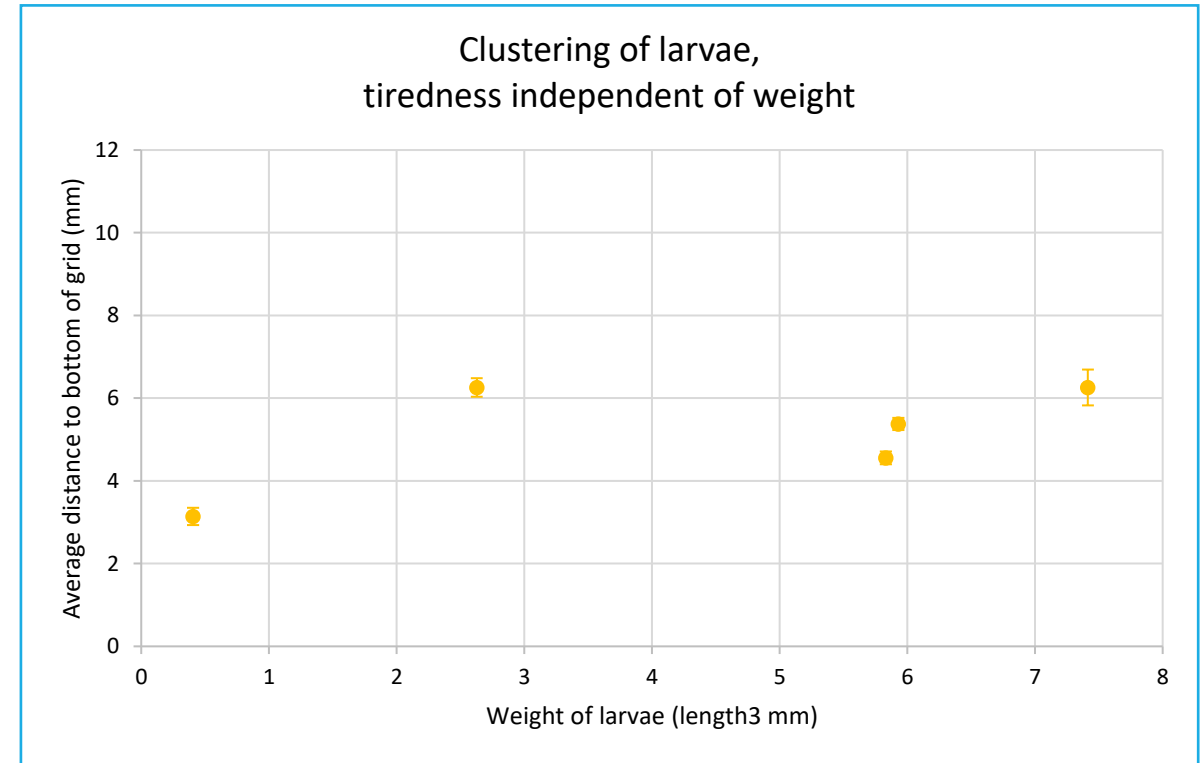
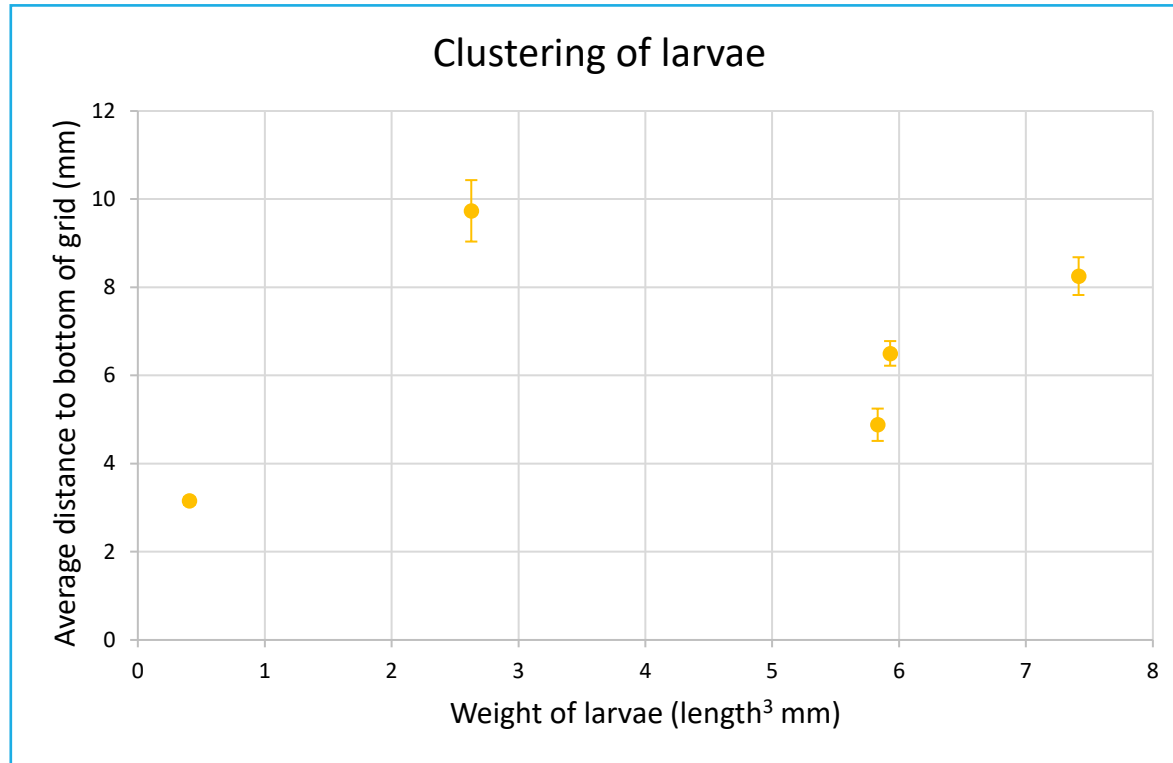


Clustering of larvae for several amounts of worker ants,
tiredness independent of weight



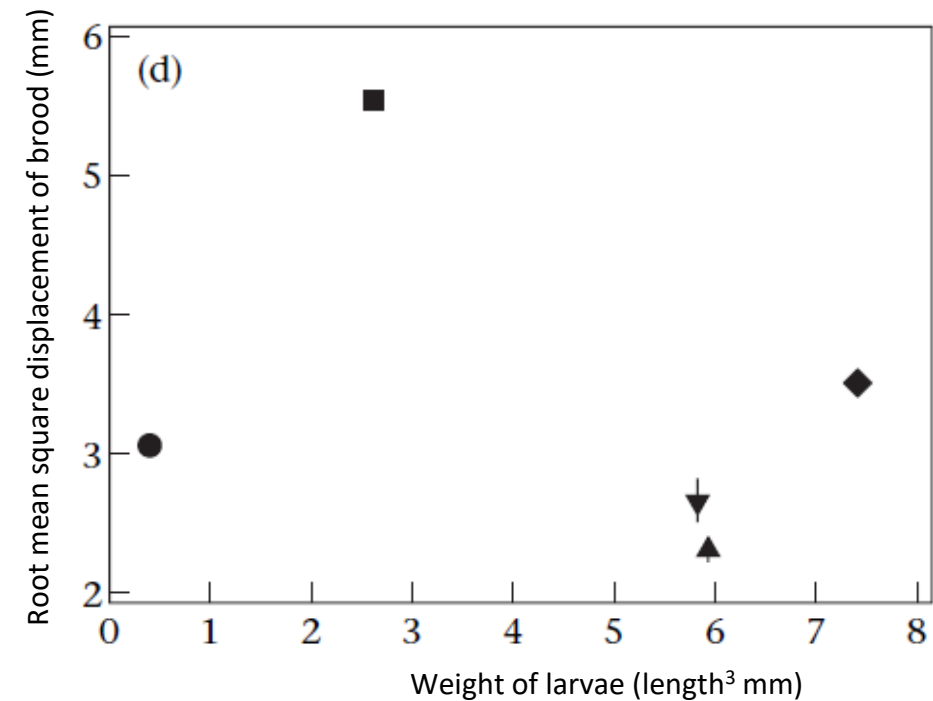
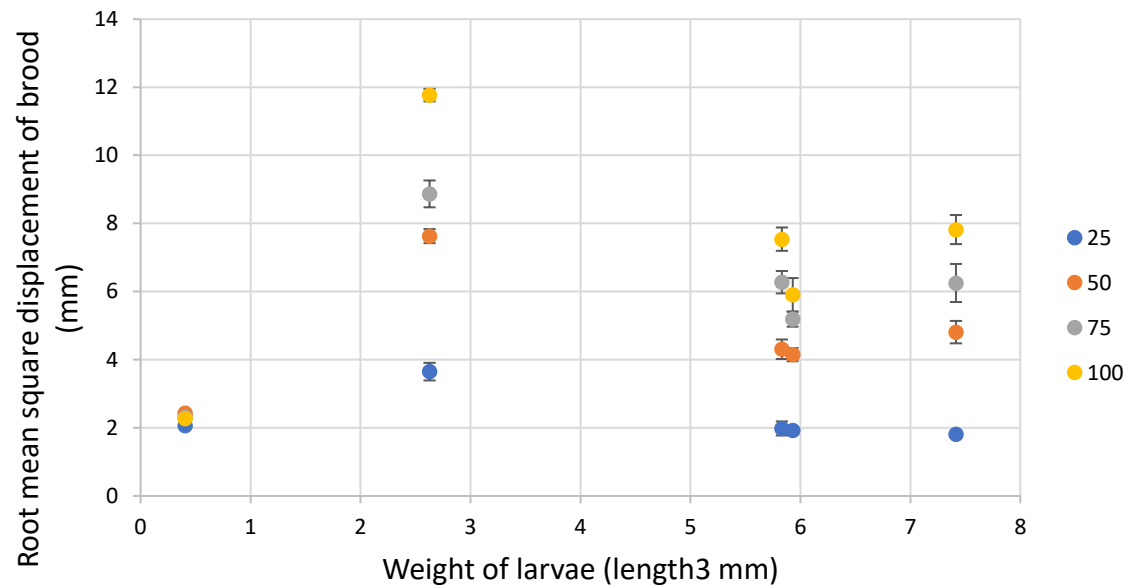
Tiredness

dependent on weight vs. equal for all larvae

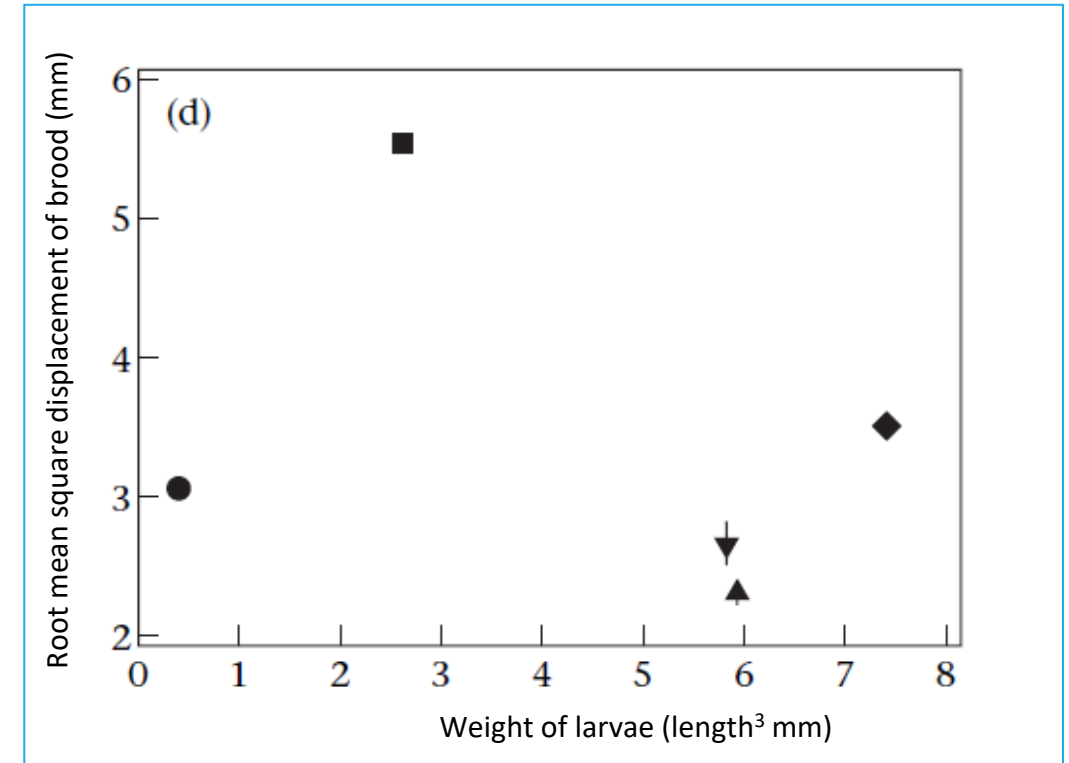
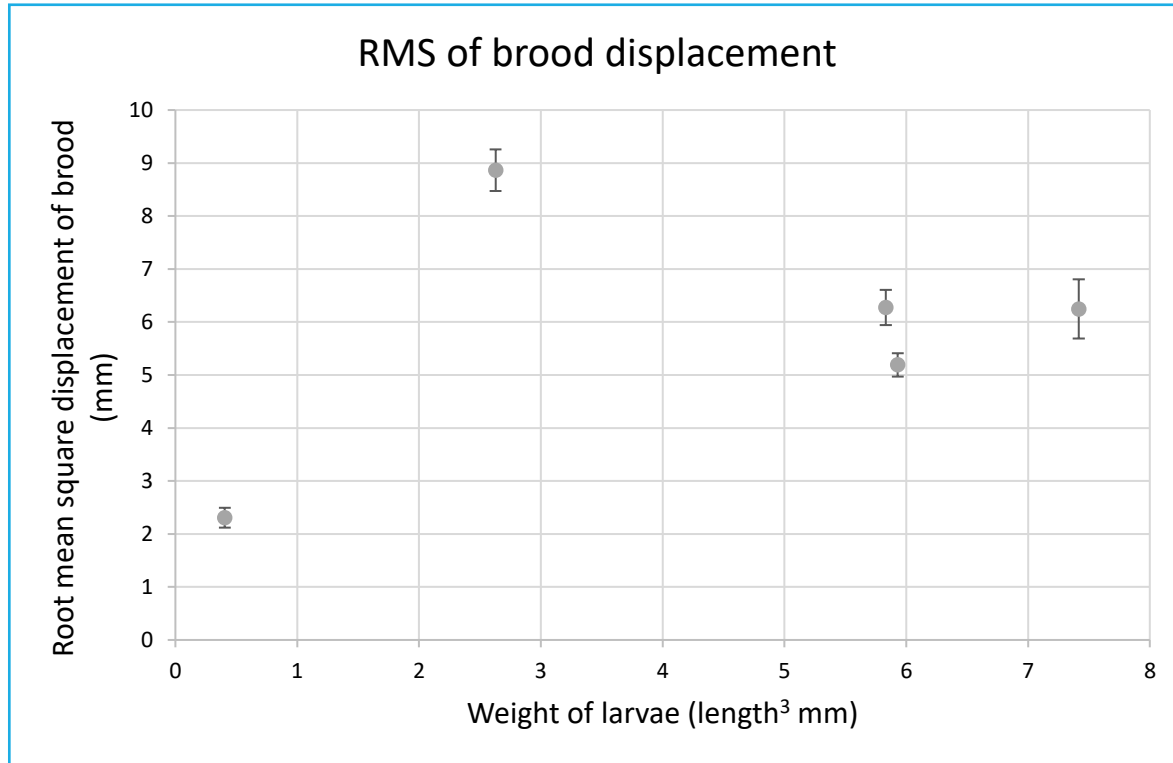


RMS of brood displacement model vs. empirical (Sendova-Franks, 2004)

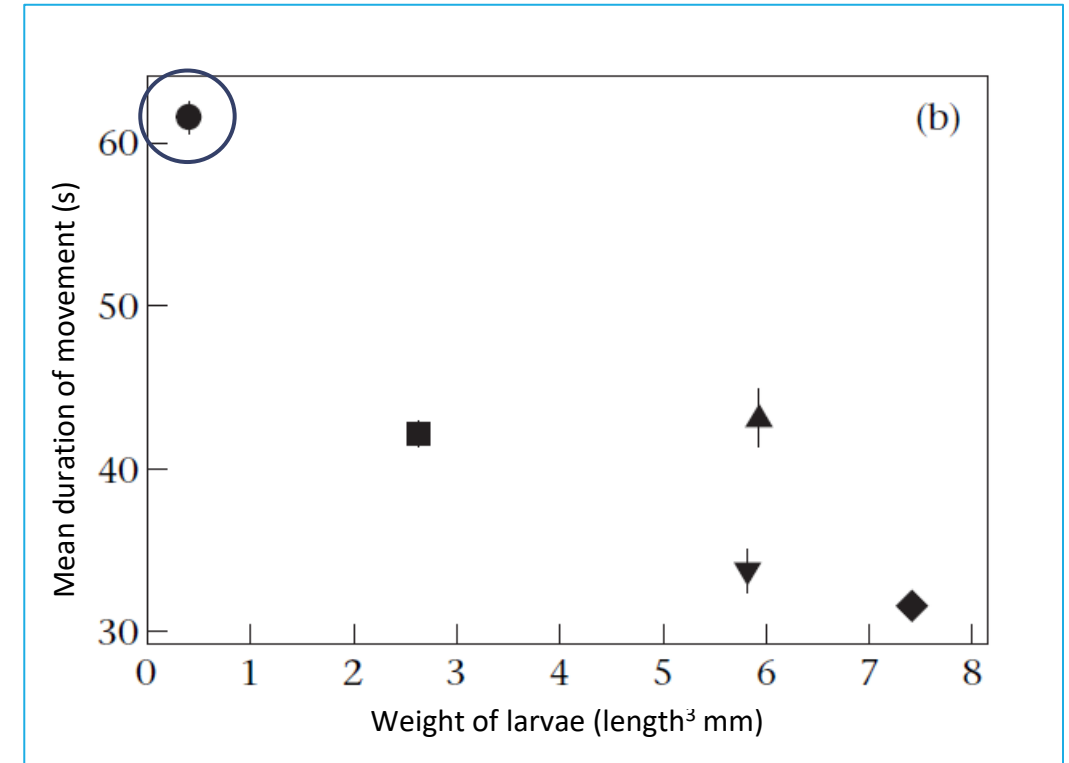
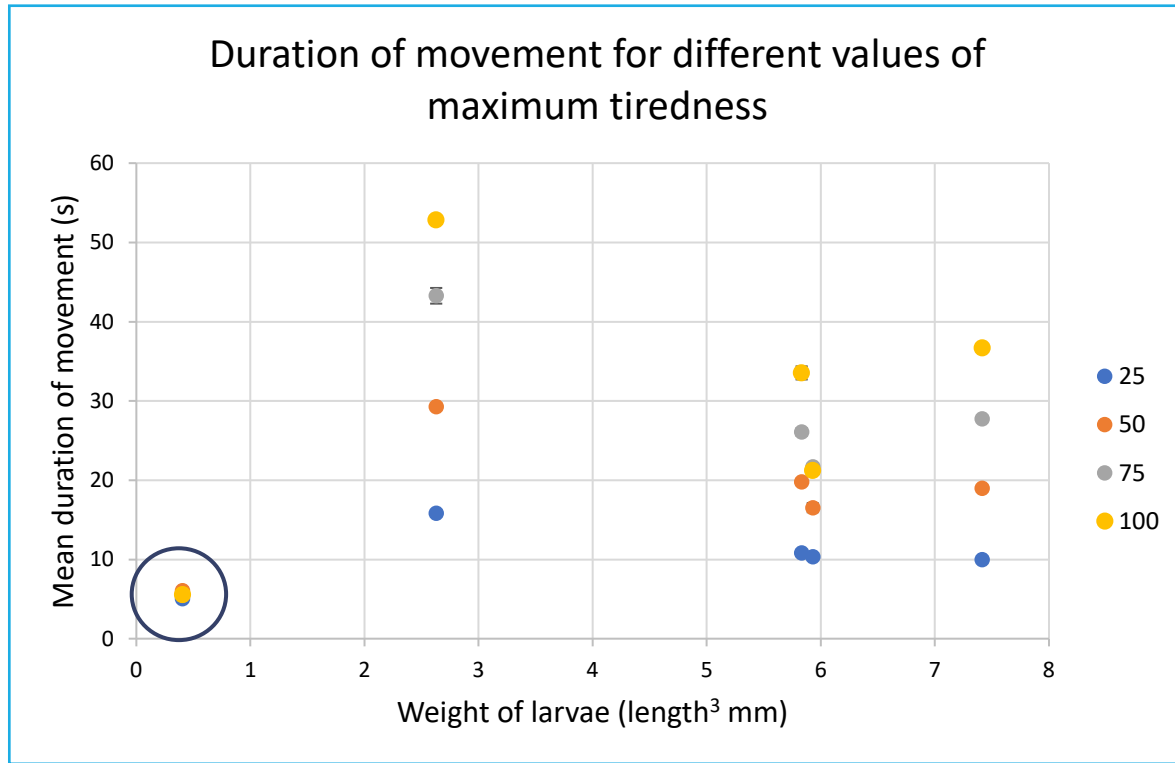
RMS of brood displacement for different values of maximum tiredness



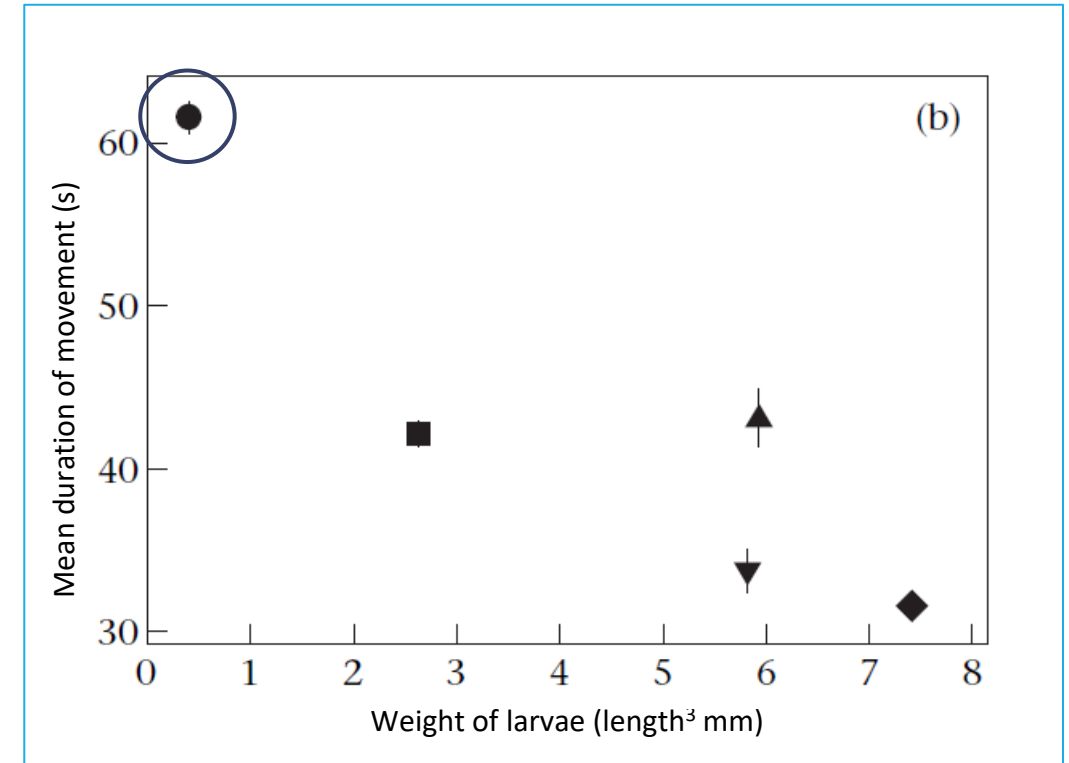
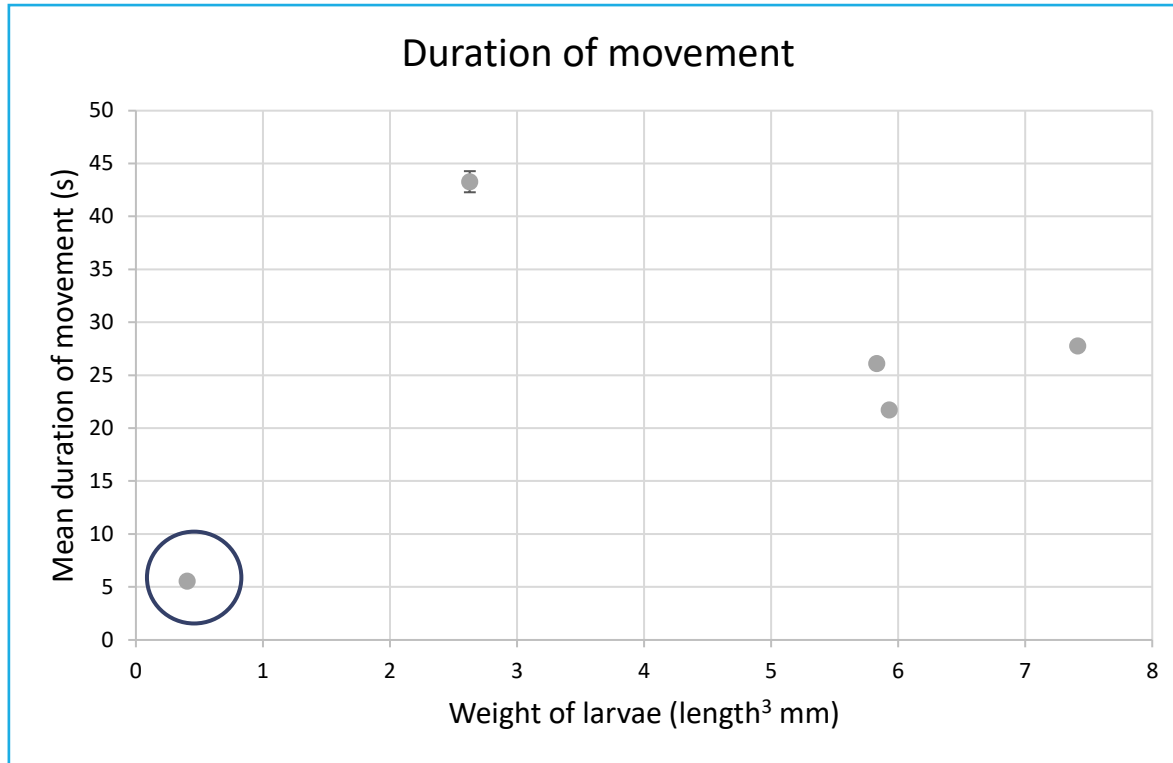
RMS of brood displacement model vs. empirical



Mean duration of brood movement by ants model vs. empirical



Mean duration of brood movement by ants model vs. empirical



Summary of results

	Answer	Significance
Does sorting occur?	Yes – difference in position between different types of larvae	$F(4, 288095) = 32482, p < 0.05^{***}$ Adjusted for multiple comparisons
Does <i>care domain</i> affect sorting?	Yes – with equal care domains of larvae sorting happens only based on weight	MANOVA $F(5, 144044) = 14575, p < 0.05^{***}$
Does <i>tiredness</i> affect sorting?	Yes – with equal tiredness for larvae sorting is less clear	MANOVA $F(5, 144044) = 237, p < 0.05^{***}$



Conclusion

- Model shows
 - Different care domains cause brood sorting
 - Tiredness is less important than care domain in resulting brood sorting
 - Lighter larvae can be carried longer, but aren't because of small care domain



Discussion

- Model agrees with article on
 - Larvae with more weight can be carried less far
 - Larvae with bigger care domain end up more towards periphery
 - Structure!
- Model disagrees with article on
 - Even though small larvae can be carried further, they aren't
 - Probable cause: small larvae are already “happy” where they are due to their small domain of care



Further research

- We took “domain of care” as a primitive, but can we get “domain of care” to emerge by modelling food requirement and cleaning requirements directly?
- Sendova and Franks discuss 2 different phases: 1 of direct, tight clustering, and 2 of spacing out - we only modelled phase 2 - can we model both phases?



References

Franks, N. R. & Sendova-Franks, A. B. 1992. Brood sorting by ants: distributing the workload over the work-surface. *Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology*, 30, 109–123.

Sendova-Franks, A. B. et al. “Brood sorting by ants: two phases and differential diffusion”. *Animal Behaviour*, 68 (2004): 1095 - 1106. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.anbehav.2004.02.013>

Wilson, M. et al. “Algorithms for Building Annular Structures with Minimalist Robots Inspired by Brood Sorting in Ant Colonies.” *Autonomous Robots* 17 (2004): 115-136.

