

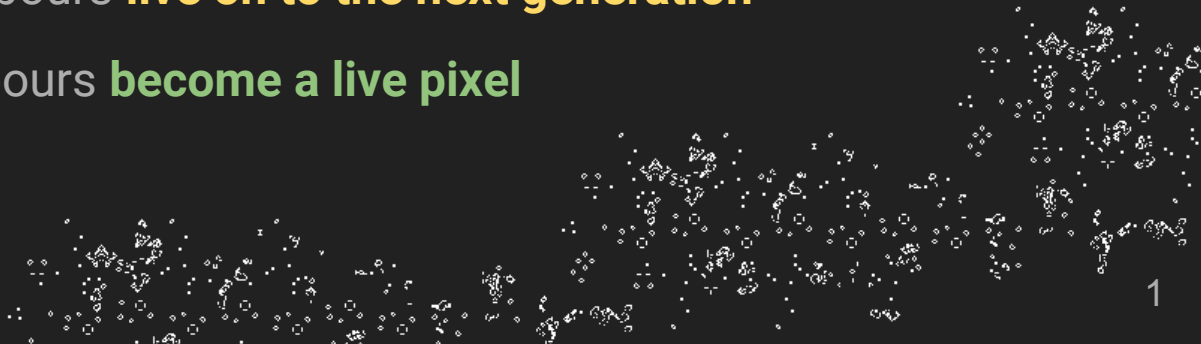
# Mosaic Cellular Automata

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# Conway's "Game of Life"

A simulation in which a grid of pixels can be **dead**, **alive**, or **born** depending on the state of their neighbours.

- Live pixels with  $< 2$  neighbours **die of under-population**
- Live pixels with  $> 3$  neighbours **die of over-population**
- Live pixels with 2-3 neighbours **live on to the next generation**
- Dead pixels with 3 neighbours **become a live pixel**



# Project Overview

Our method recreates an image as a **living, breathing, infinitely sustainable** simulation of Conway's "Game of Life"

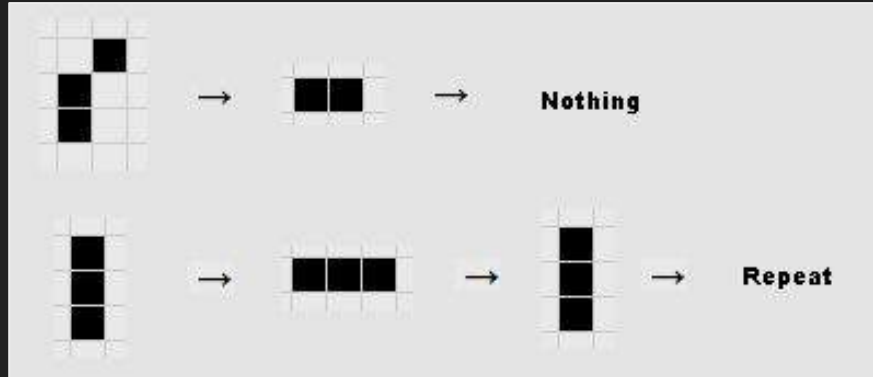
- Given an image as input, create an initial grid of alive and dead pixels
- Run the result as a "Game of Life" simulation, requiring **no further input**



Method.java

# Method Core

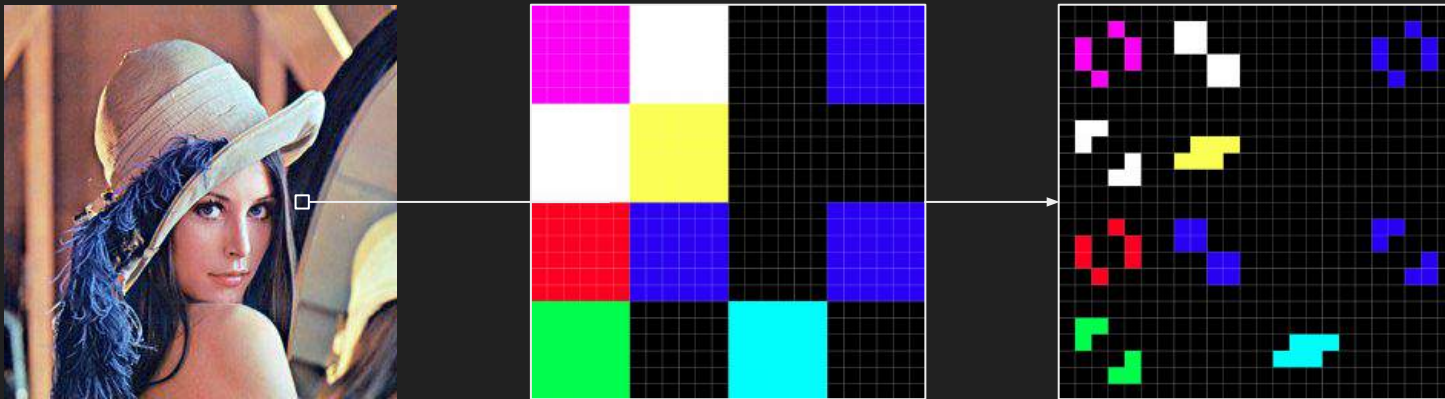
- An **oscillator** is a pattern of pixels that are killed and born in perfect equilibrium, such that it sustains itself **indefinitely**



# Method Foundation

The smallest complex oscillators are **6x6 pixels**, our **atomic unit**

- Enlarge an image by 6x
- Replace each pixel with a **6x6 oscillator**



# How can we...

- Combine three 6x6 oscillators into a **17x5 oscillator**?
- Create **complex life forms** that move around the image?!
- Render  **$2^{22}$  cells** (4.19 million objects) in **real-time**?!!!

... All while maintaining the **integrity** of the image.

A large, dense cluster of small, light-gray particles or sparks is centered behind the text, creating a visual effect of an explosion or a burst of energy. The particles are concentrated around the text and gradually fade out towards the edges of the frame.

# Filters.java



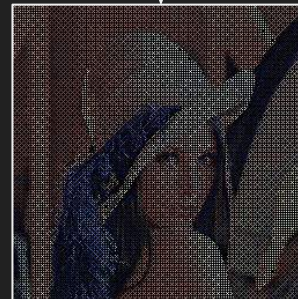
# Ordered Dither Threshold Filter

Dithering fits an image to a **limited colour palette**

- We weren't interested in recoloring our image

We're interested in the distinct **crosshatch** byproduct

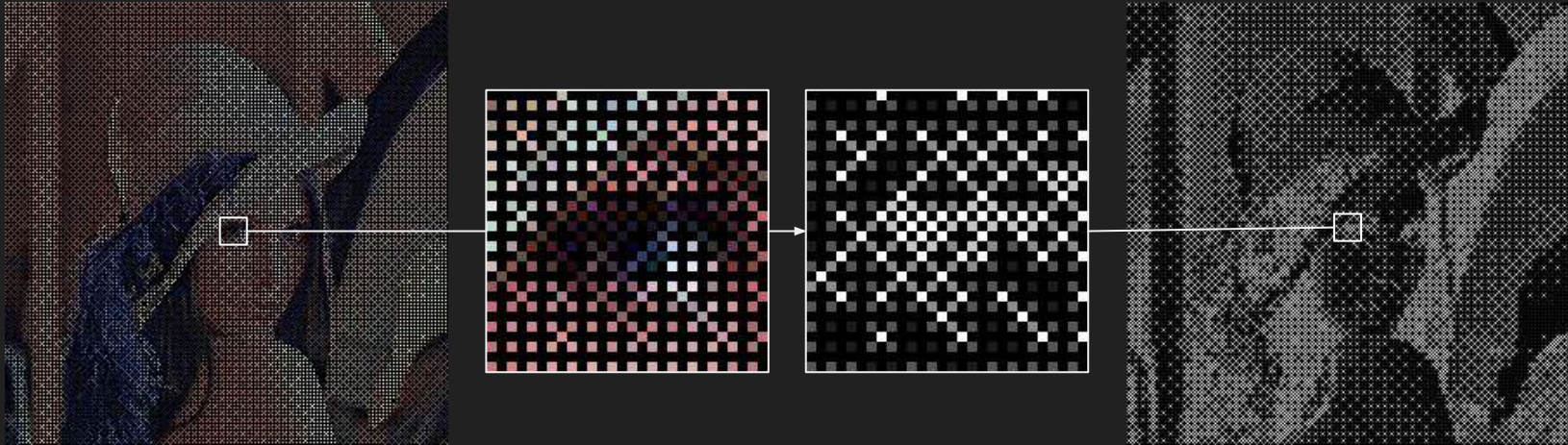
- **Suppress pixel values** below the dither threshold value
- This allows us to calculate the **population density**



# Population Density Matte

Assigns a pixel value based on the number of **adjacent pixels**

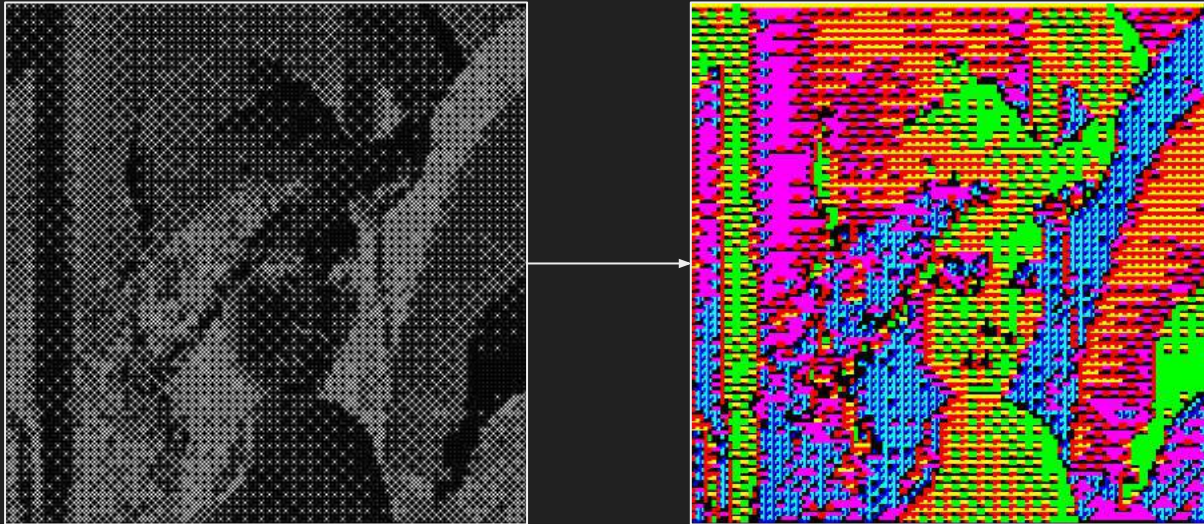
- This allows us to group pixels into **similar neighbours**



# Similar Neighbour Matte

Merges pixels with similar neighbour density into **cells**

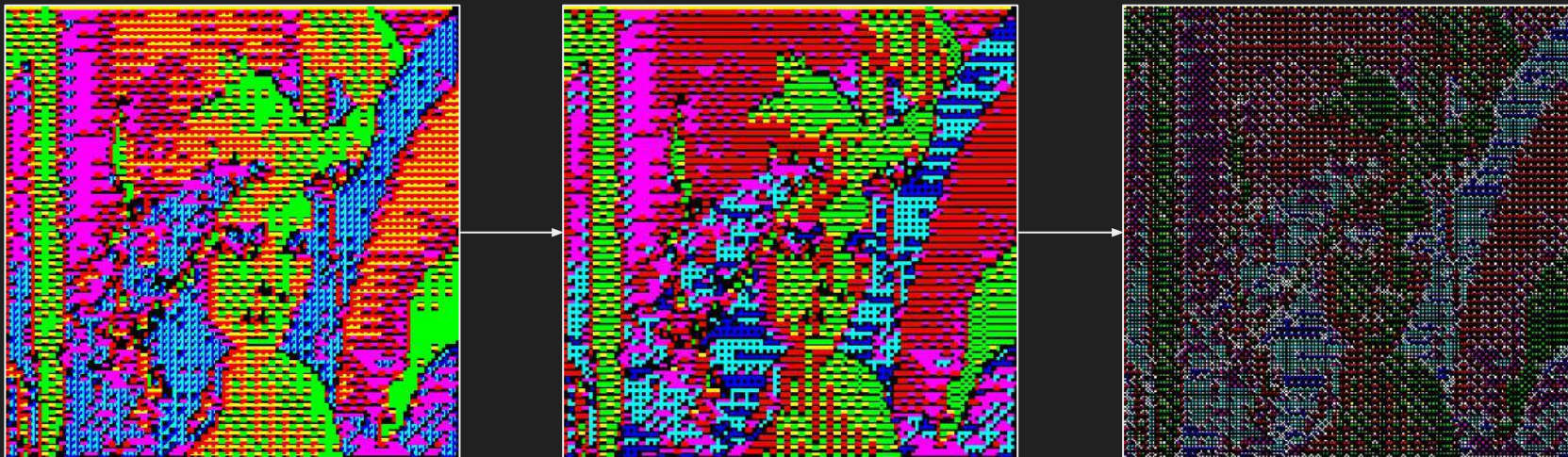
- This allows us to form the **bounding boxes** of larger oscillators





# Bounding Box Matte

- Order of importance between **overlapping cells**
- Unmerged cells become atomic 6x6 oscillators
- **Each pixel** becomes an **instruction** of where to place a **specific size oscillator**

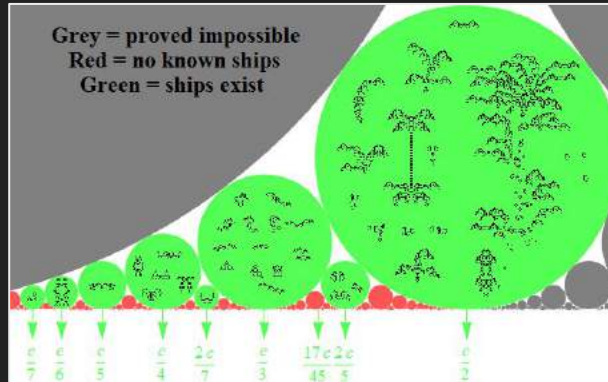




Patterns.java

# Research

- What are the rules? What **complex life** is possible?
- “Computational Methods For Conway's Game of Life Cellular Automaton.” 2013. Oxman, G., Weiss, S., Be’ery, Y.
- “Variations on Conway’s Game of Life and Other Cellular Automata.” 2012. Hua, D., Pelikan, M.



# Research

- **LifeWiki** – the most comprehensive archive of patterns on the internet.
- Compiled a list of **250+** oscillators by **size, period, heat, volatility**, etc.
- Implemented in code those with **long, interesting lifespans**

Max's List of "Game of Life" Oscillators							
	6x6 Cells Required	Oscillator	Image	Bounding Box	Bounding Box of 6x6 Cells	Periods	Volatility
yes, atomic oscillator	1	<a href="#">Beacon</a>		6x6	1x1	2	2
yes, atomic oscillator	1	<a href="#">Clock</a>		6x6	1x1	2	2
yes, atomic oscillator	1	<a href="#">Toad</a>		6x6	1x1	2	2
no, too small	1	<a href="#">Blinker</a>		5x5	1x1	2	2
no, just combined patterns	2	<a href="#">Killer_toads</a>		6x11	1x2	2	1
no, just combined patterns	2	<a href="#">Cis-beacon_and_cap</a>		6x10	1x2	2	1
no, just combined patterns	2	<a href="#">Cis-beacon_and_table</a>		6x9	1x2	2	1
no, lifespan too boring	4	<a href="#">29C9</a>		12x12	2x2	9	2.25
yes, interesting lifespan, volatile	4	<a href="#">Figure_eight</a>		12x12	2x2	8	2
yes, interesting lifespan, volatile	4	<a href="#">A_for_all</a>		12x12	2x2	6	1.5
no, lifespan too boring	4	<a href="#">Block_fish</a>		12x12	2x2	4	1
	3	<a href="#">Crown</a>		12x12	2x2	3	0.75

...

no, too small	6	<a href="#">Mathematician</a>		11x13	2x3	5	0.83
no, too small	6	<a href="#">Boat_on_spark_cool</a>		10x13	2x3	2	0.33
no, too small	6	<a href="#">20P2</a>		10x13	2x3	2	0.33
no, too small	6	<a href="#">Mold_and_long_hook_eating_tub</a>		8x16	2x3	12	2
maybe, too boring	8	<a href="#">Blocked_p4-2</a>		24x10	4x2	4	0.5
yes, interesting lifespan, volatile	8	<a href="#">Queen_bee_shuttle</a>		24x9	4x2	30	3.75
no, too boring	8	<a href="#">Blocked_p4-3</a>		23x11	4x2	4	0.5
no, too boring	8	<a href="#">Killer_candlefrobras</a>		23x7	4x2	3	0.38
yes, interesting lifespan, volatile	8	<a href="#">Caterer_on_figure_eight</a>		22x12	4x2	24	3
no, too boring	8	<a href="#">Ellison_p4-HW_emulator_hybrid</a>		22x11	4x2	4	0.5
no, too boring	8	<a href="#">Blocked_p4-4</a>		21x12	4x2	4	0.5
maybe, too boring, volatile	9	<a href="#">Mold_on_pentatecahron</a>		18x18	3x3	60	6.67
no, too boring	9	<a href="#">44P7-2</a>		18x18	3x3	7	0.78

Application.java



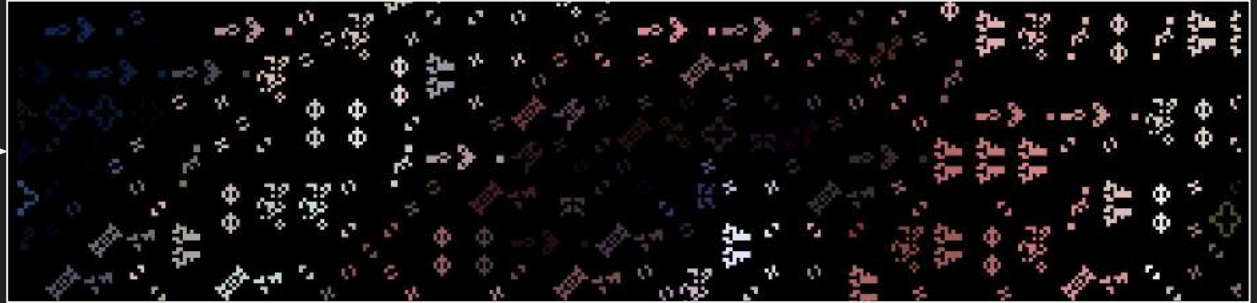
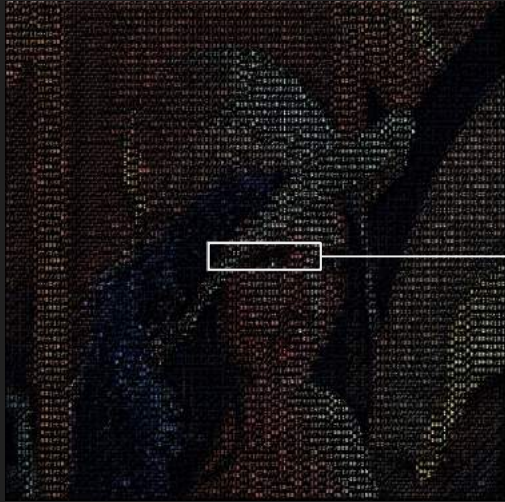
# Feeding Life

- Passed in a prepared array of cells
- Each cell has a **color** and **alpha value**
- Array is iterated over and fed into the game's array
  - **0** opacity cells are marked as dead
  - **255** opacity cells are marked as alive

# Running Life

- Game tick cycle
- Neighbor checking cycle
- Drawing cycle

# Final Result



- Works well on images of **any size** and **bit-depth**
- For images with **little color**, or **lots of color**
- Image integrity successfully maintained



# Reflection.java

# Application Challenges

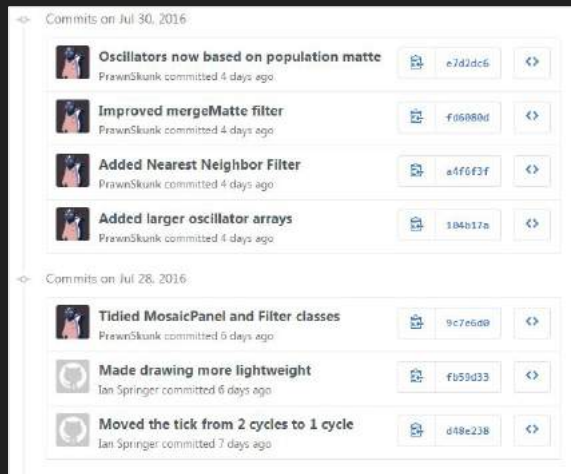
- EFFICIENCY
- EFFICIENCY
- **EFFICIENCY**

Object Name	Average Live Instance Count	Memory Size
java.awt.geom.AffineTransform	6,314,328	454 MB
java.awt.Color	4,718,637	150 MB
Cell	2,359,296	75 MB
java.lang.Object[ ]	2,399	29 MB
int[ ]	7,730	14 MB
...	...	...
<b>Total:</b>	<b>13,455,070</b>	<b>727 MB</b>

Also other issues...

# Method Challenges

- ITERATION
- ITERATION
- ITERATION



- Massive planning overhead
- Frustrating to debug when *one misplaced pixel* will rip the image apart
- Constant prototyping, testing, refining

# Conclusion

- Setting large goals isn't always a bad thing
- Learned to break down a large application into manageable chunks
- Created our own **original mattes** and algorithms
- Satisfied all of our personal project objectives



End Presentation