

Artificial Life

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Artificial Life

- ☐ Also known as Alife
- ☐ The bottom-up scientific study of the fundamental principles
- □ Artificial Intelligence researchers ponder the nature of intelligence by trying to build intelligent systems from scratch
- □ ALife researchers investigate the nature of "life" by trying to build living systems from scratch



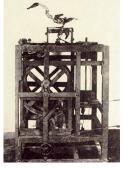
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- □ As a scientific field:
 - ALife was officially born when the American computer scientist Christopher Langton organized the <u>first ALife</u> workshop in 1987.
 - Langton coined the name "Artificial Life" and defined it as "the study of artificial systems that exhibit behavior characteristic of natural living systems."

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Long history

- □ Philosophy of ALife is much older:
 - The idea that life is a process that can be recreated in an artificial substrate, like a software that can run on different platforms,
 - Old as the Jewish tale of the Golem, a creature made of mud that comes to life when placed in contact with the right words,
 - French engineer Jacques de Vaucanson's digesting duck (1739), a mechanical "duck" that could ingest food and excrete pre-loaded feces.
- □ De Vaucanson's mechanical loom for weaving fabric was more successful than his duck;
 - The loom was programmable using punched cards
 - Inspired Charles Babbage, inventor of the first mechanical computer with Ada Lovelace.
- ☐ Since then, ALife and computing never stopped influencing each other.





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Biology Astrobiology Physics Chemistry Geology Evolutionary Science Network Sciences Complex Systems Origins of Life Research Animal Behavior Studies

What is life?

- ☐ The question "what is life" is still unanswered
 - · Something that grows and reproduces is alive
 - It is too far from reality
- ☐ Many video game simulations include animals that grow and reproduce
 - Certainly there are people arguing and believing that those are alive
- □ Salt crystals grow and cause more crystals to grow around them, but they are not alive
- ☐ The consensus is that "grow and reproduce" is not enough to define "being alive."

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What is life?

- What about DNA?
 - . In school, we learned that DNA is the one common point between all life on Earth.
 - Even if you are looking for life on another planet, DNA is the smoking gun that you should look for, right?
- □ One crucial thing about DNA, is that it encodes information about cells that can be passed from parent to offspring (its function)
 - Beyond the fact that "it is a double helix made of Adenine Thymine Guanine and Cytosine" (its substrate)
- ☐ Therefore it does not matter what DNA is made of or what shape it takes, we can encode and transfer information
 - Including 8-letter DNA or a string of 0 and 1 in a computer

Simply speaking: seek to create dynamical systems that mimic aspects of known biological life without necessarily agreeing on what "life" is

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ALifers are after a set of functions that can define life as a process and allows you to "run" it on a suitable platform under certain conditions, just like you can run a piece of software on many different hardware platforms.

What is Alife?

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Features

- □ The more general your rules and the more platforms you can use while maintaining the functions, the better.
- □ Functions:
 - The organism should constantly be "rebuilding" itself by exchanging materials with the surrounding environment
 - > a living organism should perform "autopoiesis"
 - * Respond to stimuli
 - · Adapt to its environment
 - * Reproduce
 - Transfer imperfect information to its offspring

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ALife

- ☐ The field is commonly divided into 3 sub-fields:
 - * Hard ALife, concerned with hardware, covering robotics and new computing architectures
 - * Soft ALife, concerned with software, covering computer simulations (including AI)
 - Wet ALife, concerned with wetware, and covering chemistry and biology
- □ Of course Alife Art
 - * ALife simulations are often exhibited in media galleries,
 - ALife-based androids have conducted operas,
 - 2018 ALife conference had an art contest



Karl Sims' evolved virtual creatures



Android Opera "Scary Beauty" world premier at The National Museum of Emerging Science and Innovation (Miraikan), July 22, 2018

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ALife beyond AI

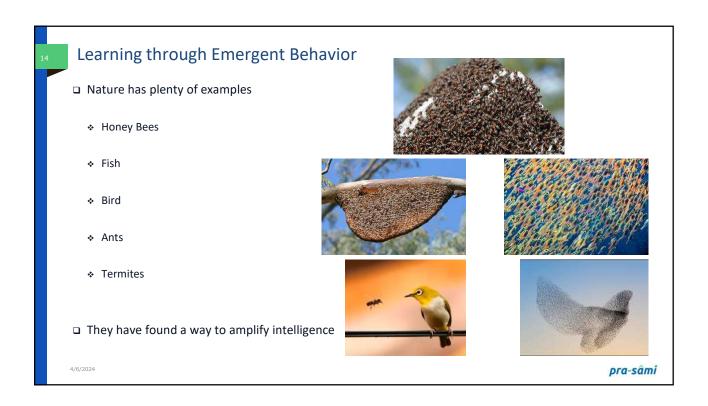
- □ ALife concerned with interactions between creatures Swarm Dynamics
 - From complex swarming patterns in simplistic simulated birds, that inspired the CGI warrior crowds in your favorite movie, to swarming "smart" slime mold made of individual fungi, to swarm chemistry,
 - The overarching principle behind swarm research is the search for emergence
- ☐ An emergent property is something that is "more than the sum of its parts":
 - * A form of complexity that unexpectedly arises from simpler parts
- □ Life itself is thought of as an emergent process;
 - * An isolated pile of molecules is not as "interesting" or complex as a cell made of these same molecules.

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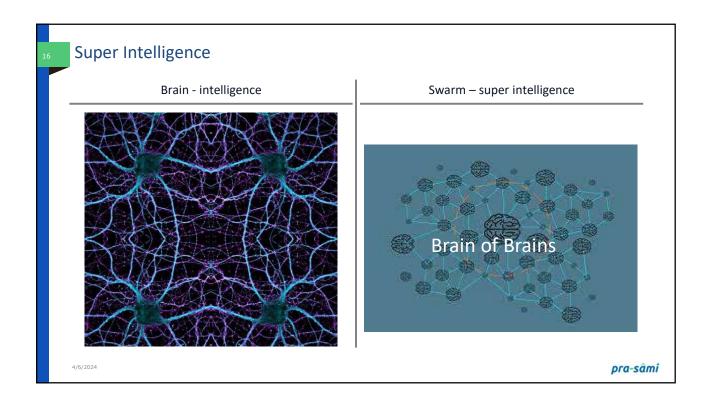
Learning through Emergent Behavior

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Swarm Intelligence

- □ Nature has found ways to Swarm Intelligence also referred as "Hive intelligence"
- □ No its not crowd sourcing or surveys or opinion polls
- □ Its deeply connected, real time system with feedback loops where multiple brains are participating
 - Different research papers give different names "Hive Mind", "Swarm Mind"
- ☐ Let's take an example Honey bees

When the bee colony splits, a new queen will stay with the existing hive and the older queen will take a portion of the female worker bees and a few male drones as they search for a new home.



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Example Honey Bees

- ☐ There are almost 10,000 bees in a hive
- ☐ They need to search for new home whenever their group splits
- Individual bees search the environment without prior information about the possible location of food sources or nest sites
- $\ensuremath{\square}$ Amazing to see how social insects trade-off exploitation with exploration
- □ It's a life and death situation for them
 - ❖ 100s of bees
 - Scout more than 70 sq. km .
 - Identify dozens of candidate locations
 - Then zero on to best possible location

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Multidimensional Problem

- Bees are very discriminatory house hunters
 - * Large enough to store honey for winter
 - Well ventilated for summers they have not invented AC and electricity yet!
 - Insulated well enough for the winters No heating either!
 - Close to perennial source of water
 - Protected from rains
 - Close to source of pollen
- ☐ Making it complex multi-variable solution
- ☐ They find the best solution almost 80 % of the time

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How do they Solve it

- □ Bees are tiny, their brains are smaller than the size of sand grain
- □ Have almost a million neurons in their brain.
 - Humans have more than 85 billion neurons
- □ They shake their bodies to select the possible solution
 - * Biologist call it "wiggle dance"
- ☐ Hive mind :
 - * Nature's way to aggregate various perspectives and maximize collective wisdom
 - * Swarms are dynamic, flexible
 - Discover option where majority agrees
- $\hfill \square$ It makes them smarter and wiser
 - * Humans get trapped in polls, votes, surveys which are polarizing and become heavily taxing
- Don't feel bad!
 - Swarms have been doing it for 30 million years
 - Humans have been around for 200,000 years only
 - ❖ We will get there!

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