

# Slime Mold Inspired Algorithm



Sarang Bhosle  
1010



Hemang Gaur  
1023

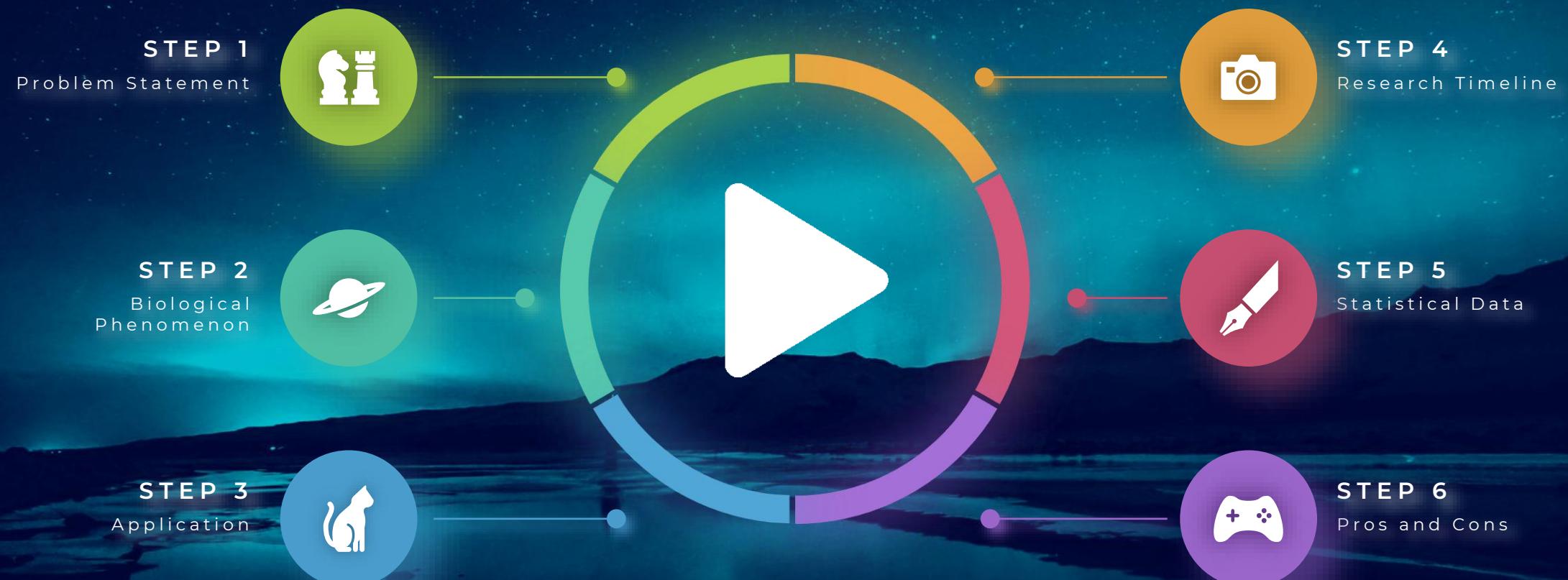


Aliasgar Lakkadghat  
1037



Daksh Malhotra  
1039

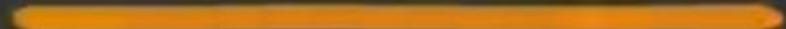
# Content Slide



PR



WHAT IS A SLIME MOLD?



# BIO phenom





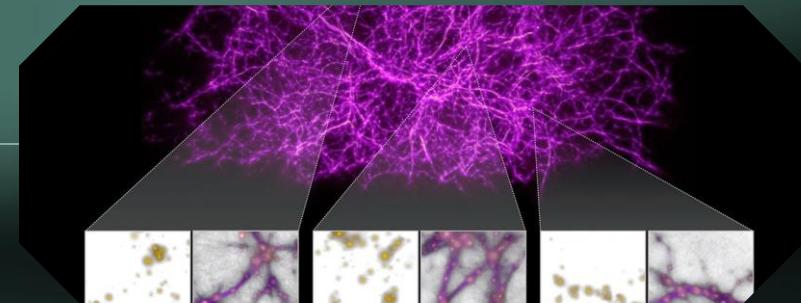
# Engineering Application



## Urban Planning

The slime mold algorithm is used in urban planning to design efficient transportation and utility networks by mimicking how slime mold finds shortest paths between food sources.

It helps planners optimize road layouts, evacuation routes, and infrastructure connectivity while minimizing cost, distance, and congestion.



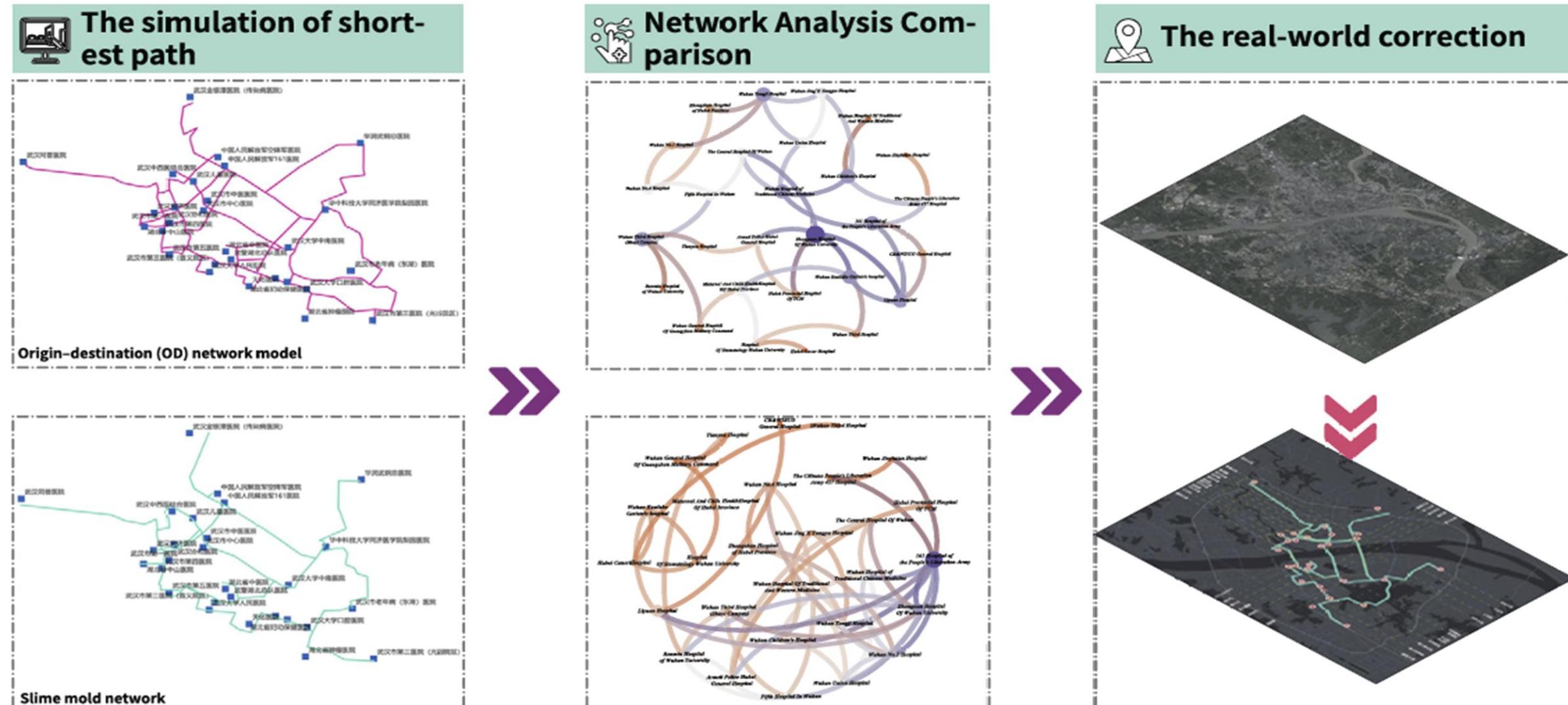
## Space Exploration

The slime mold algorithm is applied in space exploration to optimize path planning for rovers and spacecraft by finding efficient routes through complex terrains or gravitational fields.

It also aids in designing resilient communication and supply networks for planetary bases while minimizing energy and resource usage.

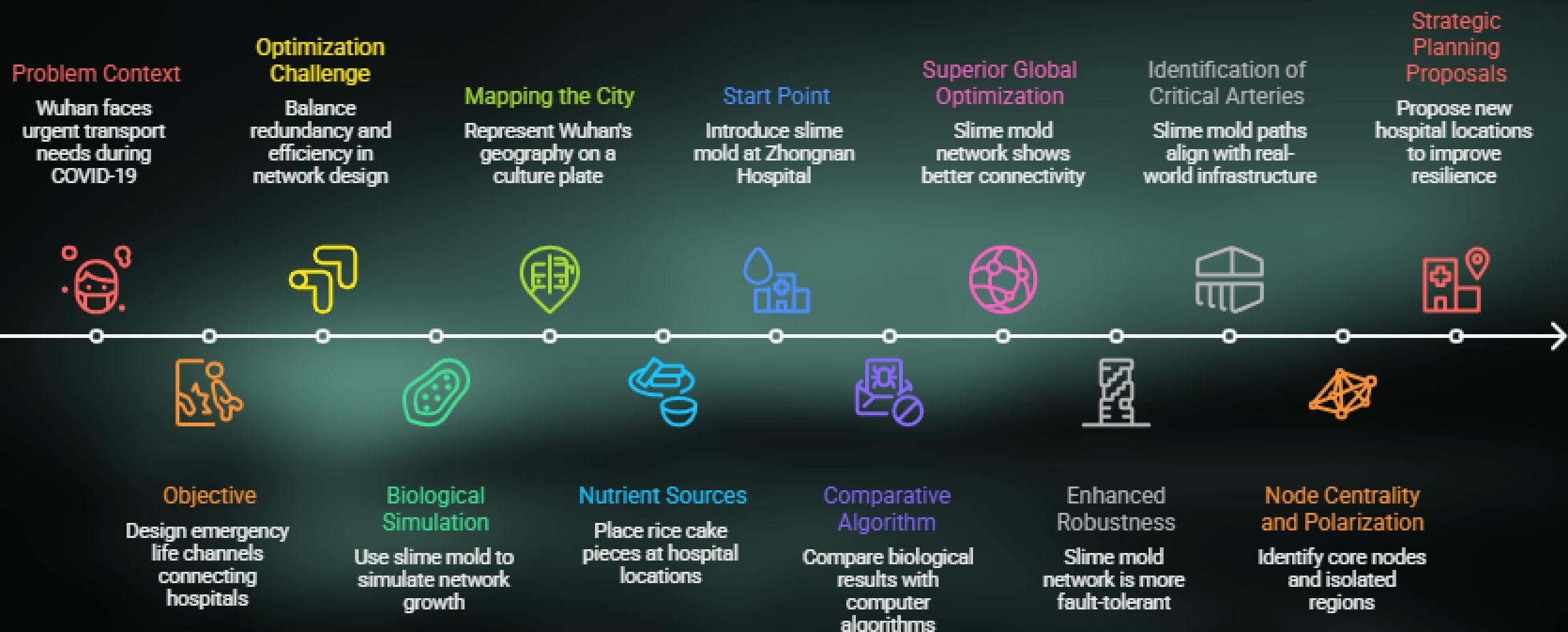


# Case Study 1: SMA used in Wuhan Hospital Network



**Fig. 4.** Overall study of technical framework.

# Slime Mold Network Design for Wuhan



# Slime Mold Network Design for Wuhan

## Problem Context

Wuhan faces urgent transport needs during COVID-19

## Optimization Challenge

Balance redundancy and efficiency in network design

Mapping the City  
Represent Wuhan's geography on a culture plate

Start Point  
Introduce slime mold at Zhongnan Hospital

Superior Global Optimization  
Slime mold network shows better connectivity

Identification of Critical Arteries  
Slime mold paths align with real-world infrastructure

## Strategic Planning Proposals

Propose new hospital locations to improve resilience



Objective  
Design emergency life channels connecting hospitals

Biological Simulation  
Use slime mold to simulate network growth

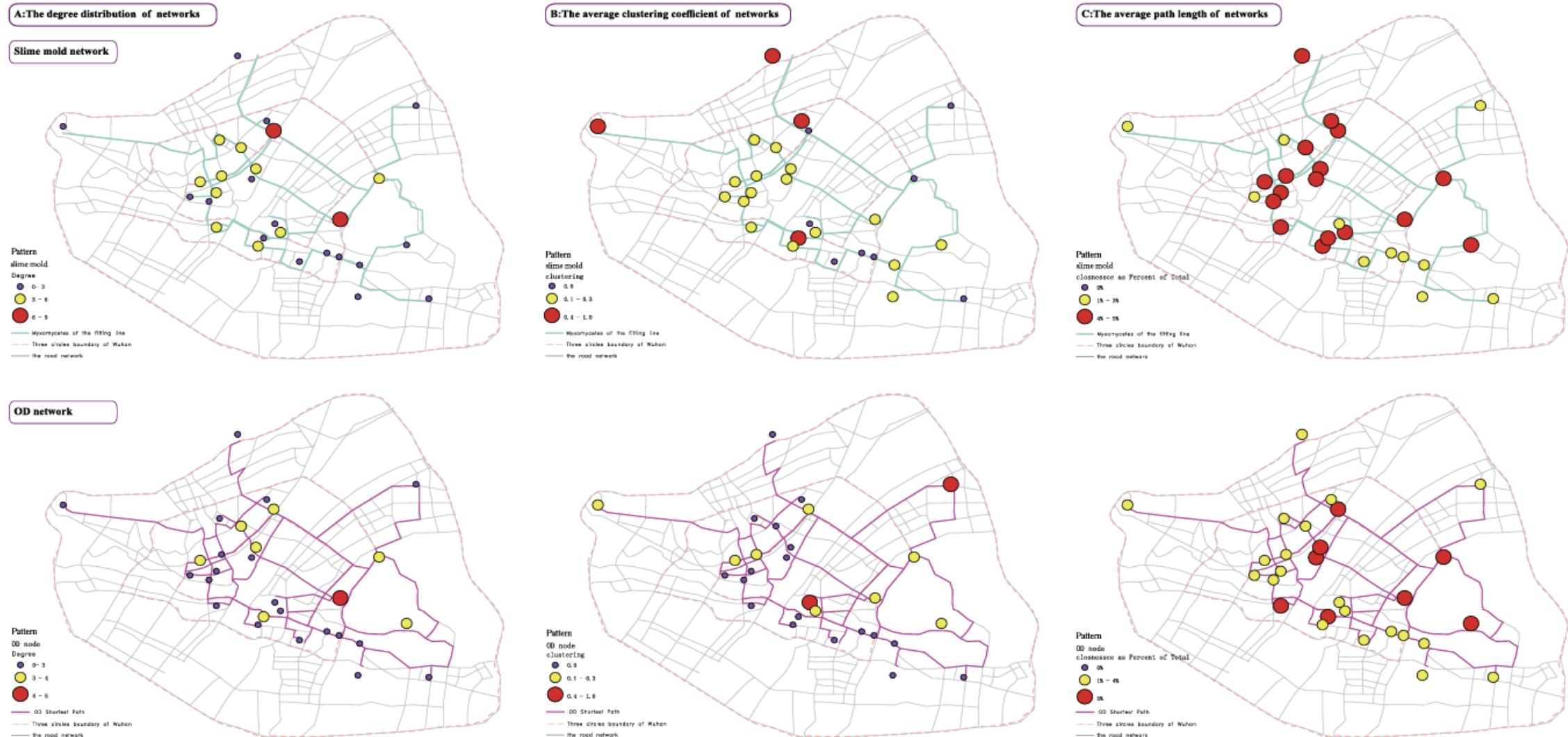
Nutrient Sources  
Place rice cake pieces at hospital locations

Comparative Algorithm  
Compare biological results with computer algorithms

Enhanced Robustness  
Slime mold network is more fault-tolerant

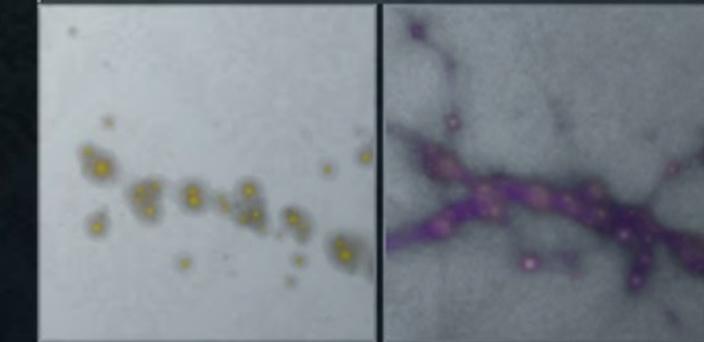
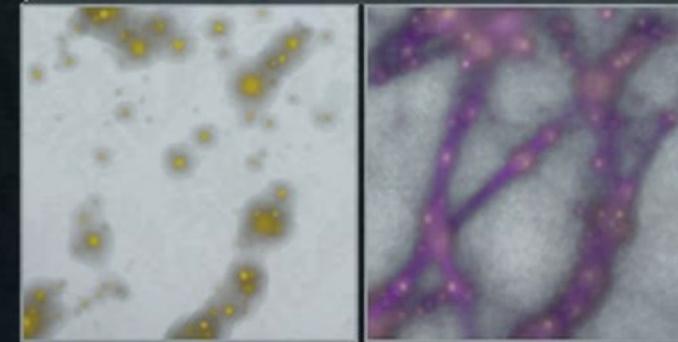
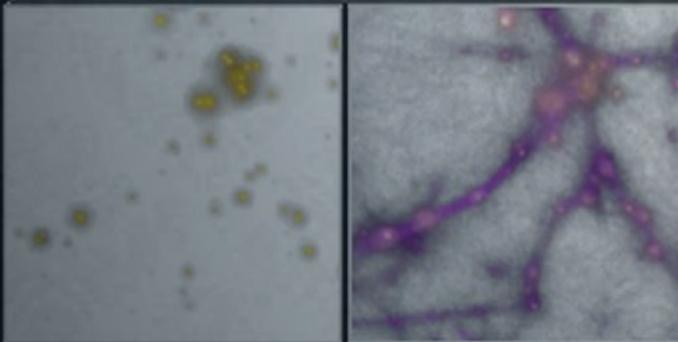
Node Centrality and Polarization  
Identify core nodes and isolated regions

# Comparative Network Topology Analysis of Slime Mold and OD Transportation Networks



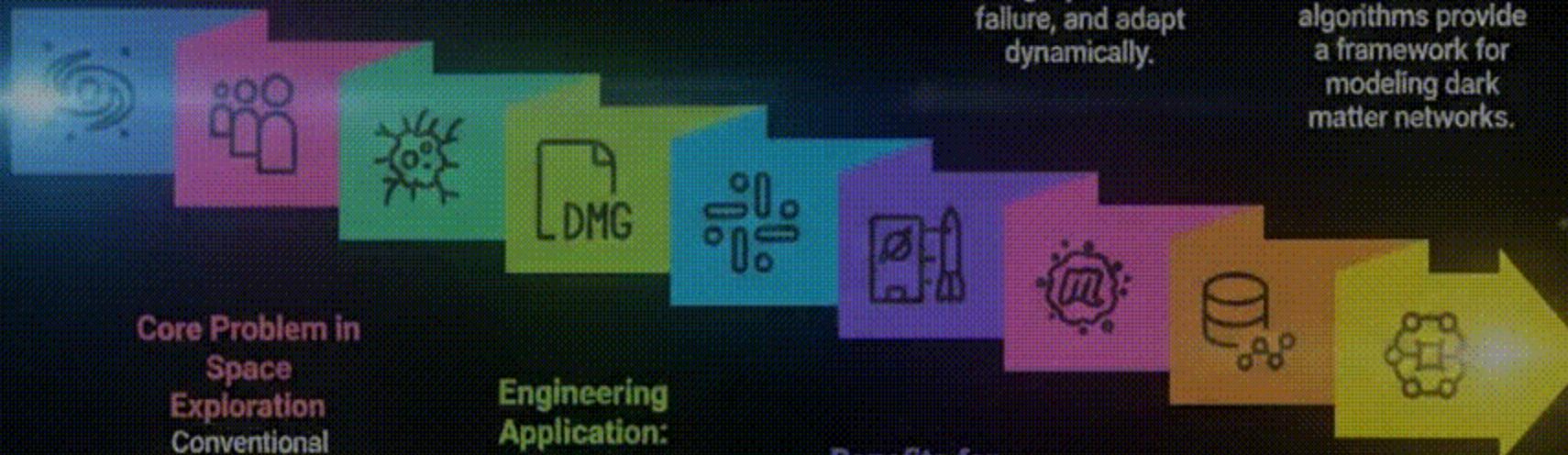
**Fig. 10.** Comparative analysis of networks, A: The degree distribution of networks, B: The average clustering coefficient of networks, C: The average path length of networks.

## Case Study 2: SMA used in Space Exploration



## Background: Dark Matter in the Universe

Dark matter constitutes 85% of the universe's matter and is detected indirectly.



## Core Problem in Space Exploration

Conventional methods struggle to map dark matter filaments and handle noisy data.

## Engineering Application: Dark Matter Filament Reconstruction

Galaxy clusters are treated as nodes, and gravitational influence as edges.

## Benefits for Space Exploration

The algorithm improves mapping of cosmic structures and planning for missions.

## Future Scope

Integration with space telescope data and enhanced navigation models.

# Research Timeline



# STATISTICAL DATA

Metric	OD Network	Slime Mold Network	% Improvement
Average Shortest Path Length	3.58	3.02	↓ 15.6%
Network Diameter (Max Shortest Path)	9.0	7.2	↓ 20.0%
Average Degree (connections per node)	2.31	2.89	↑ 25.1%
Average Clustering Coefficient	0.41	0.63	↑ 53.7%
Global Transmission Efficiency	0.112	0.148	↑ 32.1%

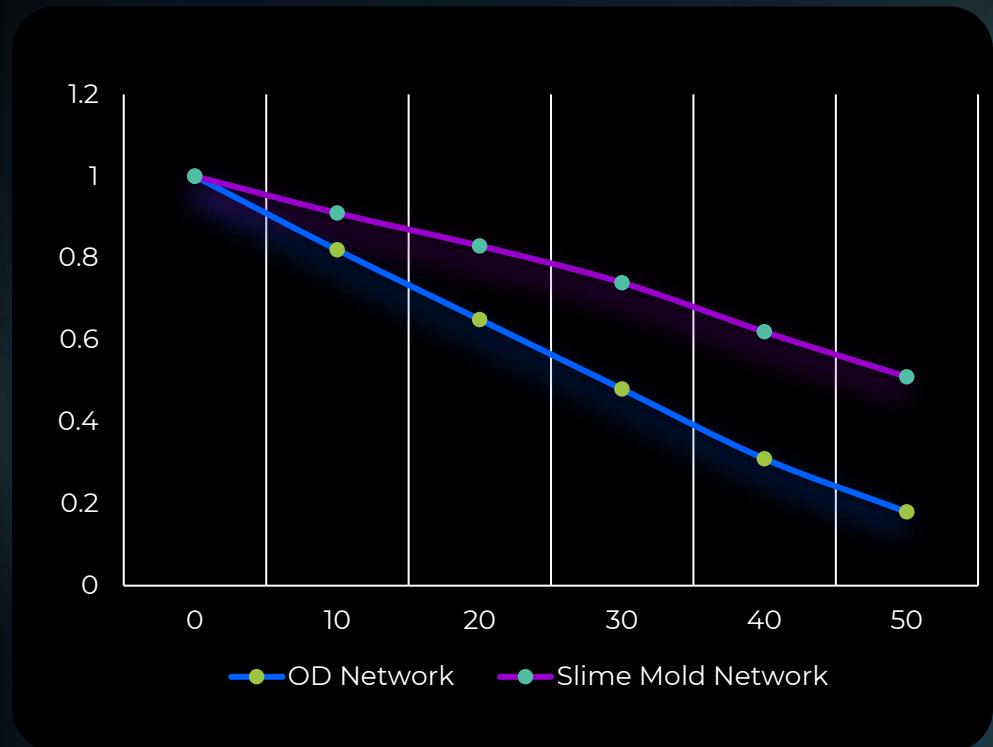
## Interpretation:

- Lower path length & diameter → faster emergency transport
- Higher degree & clustering → better redundancy and robustness

Node Removal (%)	OD Network	Slime Mold Network	Meaning
0%	1.00	1.00	Full network, no failure
10%	0.82	0.91	Minor failures, slime mold reroutes better
20%	0.65	0.83	OD starts fragmenting
30%	0.48	0.74	Slime mold still functional
40%	0.31	0.62	OD nearly collapsed
50%	0.18	0.51	Slime mold retains alternate paths



# Statistical Data CHARTS



# PROS

- 1 Global Optimization Ability**
- 2 High Robustness & Fault Tolerance**
- 3 Adaptive & Self-Organizing**
- 4 Efficient Resource Distribution**

# CONS

# PROS

# CONS

- 1 Higher Computational Cost**
- 2 Parameter Sensitivity**
- 3 No Guaranteed Optimal Solution**
- 4 Implementation Complexity**

