Biomimicry of Bacterial Foraging

for Distributed Optimization and Control

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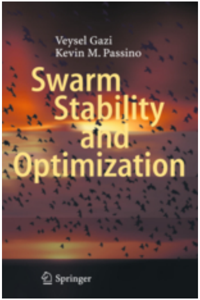
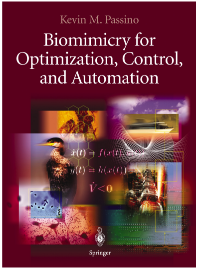
About the Author





About the Author

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Foraging

Foraging

- searching for nutrients
- avoiding noxious stimuli (toxins, predators, etc)

Social Foraging

- increases likelihood of finding nutrients
- better detection and protection from noxious stimuli
- gains can offset cost of food competition

Foraging as Optimization

How can we view foraging as an Optimization Process?

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- We have some parameters θ and a loss function $J(\theta)$ that we want to minimize
- θ can represent the position of an organism in its environment
- J can represent the concentration of nutrients and noxious stimuli
  - smaller values of J = more nutrients, less noxious stimuli
  - higher values of J = more noxious stimuli, less nutrients

Foraging as Optimization

How can we view foraging as an Optimization Process?

- We have some parameters θ and a loss function $J(\theta)$ that we want to minimize
- θ can represent the position of an organism in its environment
- J can represent the concentration of nutrients and noxious stimuli
  - smaller values of J = more nutrients, less noxious stimuli
  - higher values of J = more noxious stimuli, less nutrients
- In general, J and θ can be arbitrary
  - $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^p$
  - $J : \mathbb{R}^p \to \mathbb{R}$

E. coli

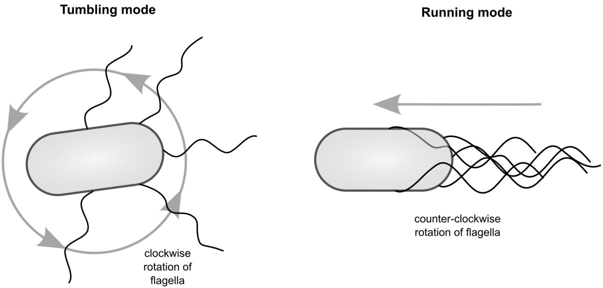
- Model organism
  - Highly studied
  - Well-characterized foraging behaviour
  - Probably won't feel bad about simplifying its behaviour

E. coli

- Model organism
  - Highly studied
  - Well-characterized foraging behaviour
  - Probably won't feel bad about simplifying its behaviour
- Social organism
  - Secretes signals to attract others nearby
  - Encourages "swarming" or "clumping"

E. coli Behaviour

- Swims using left-handed helical flagella ("propellers")
  - **Tumble**: flagella all rotate clockwise → pull on cell in all directions → random movement
  - **Run**: flagella all rotate counterclockwise → flagella form a bundle → push on cell in one direction → directed movement



E. coli Behaviour

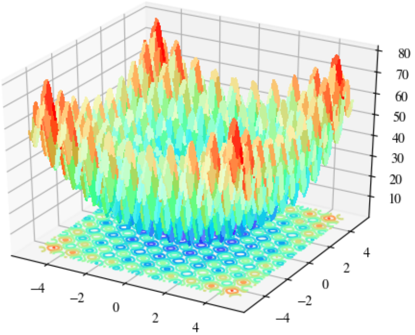
- If during a tumble *E. coli* swims down a nutrient concentration gradient:
  - Prolongs time spent on a run
  - Continues moving in the same direction
- Otherwise:
  - Tends to switch to a tumble (search for more)
  - Moves randomly which searching for more nutrient gradients to exploit
- Call a tumble followed by a run a “chemotaxis step”

Algorithm for a Single Bacterium

for $j \leftarrow 1 \dots N_c$ **do**:
  $\phi \sim S^p$
  $\theta \leftarrow \theta + c\phi$
  while $J(\theta + c\phi) < J(\theta)$ **do**:
    $\theta \leftarrow \theta + c\phi$

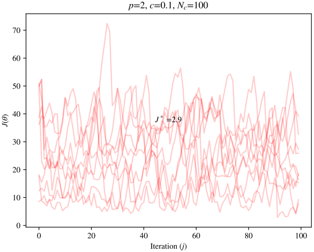
- θ: p-dimensional vector (randomly initialized)
- N_c: number of chemotaxis steps
- $\phi \sim S^p$: a random p-dimensional unit vector
- c: a step-size

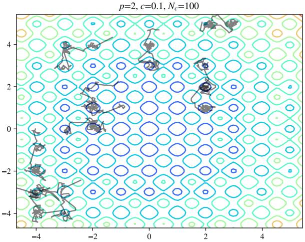
Loss Function to Optimize



$$J(\theta) = An + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(x_i^2 - A\cos(2\pi x_i) \right)$$

Results of Single Bacterium





- Relatively inconsistent performance for a highly nonconvex function.

Algorithm for a Colony

for $j \leftarrow 1 \ldots N_c$ **do**:
    for $i \leftarrow 1 \ldots S$ **do**:
        $\phi \sim S^p$
        $\theta_i \leftarrow \theta_i + c_i\phi$
        while $J(\theta_i + c_i\phi) + J_{cc}(\theta_i + c_i\phi) < J(\theta_i) + J_{cc}(\theta_i)$ **do**:
            $\theta_i \leftarrow \theta_i + c_i\phi$

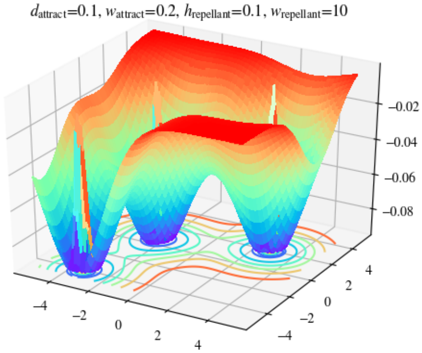
- θ_i: ith p-dimensional vector (randomly initialized)
- S: number of bacteria in the colony
- c_i: a step-size for bacterium i
- $J_c c$: cell-to-cell interactions

J_{cc} and swarming behaviour

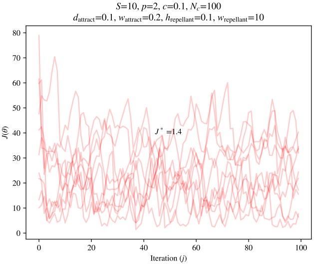
- *E. coli* do social foraging
- Secrete a substance to indicate to attract nearby *E. coli* and encourage swarming and biofilm formation
- Strength of signal diffuses over space
- Also want to avoid crowding
- Use sum of two Gaussian functions to model this

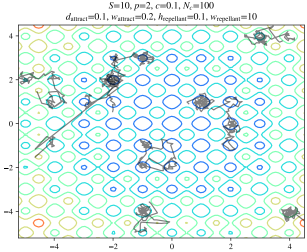
$$J_{cc}(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{S} - d_{\text{attract}} \exp\left(-w_{\text{attract}}(\theta - \theta_i)^T(\theta - \theta_i)\right)$$
$$+ h_{\text{repellant}} \exp\left(-w_{\text{repellant}}(\theta - \theta_i)^T(\theta - \theta_i)\right)$$

J_{cc} and swarming behaviour



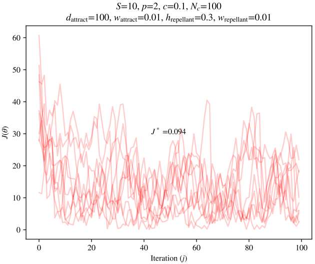
Results of Colony with Swarming

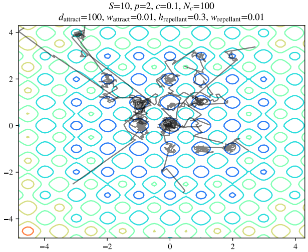




- Still relatively inconsistent performance for a highly nonconvex function.
- But wait... What if the problem is just the hyperparameters?

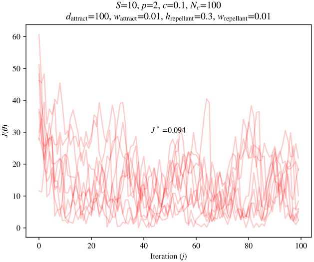
Results of Colony with Swarming

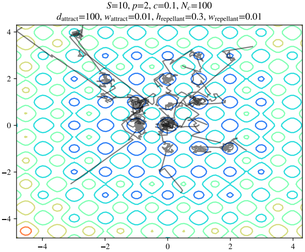




- By trying out different combinations of hyperparameters we can improve overall performance.
- Here we increased the depth and width of attraction as well as the depth and width of repellance to increase "global" behaviour.

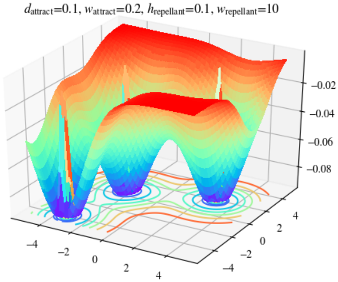
Results of Colony with Swarming

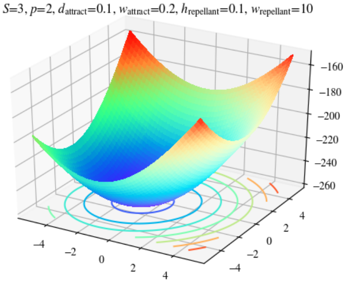




- By trying out different combinations of hyperparameters we can improve overall performance.
- Here we increased the depth and width of attraction as well as the depth and width of repellance to increase "global" behaviour.
- Important to know scale of J relative to scale of J_{cc} for tradeoff.
  - Can think of this like hyperparameters for PSO

Comparing J_{cc}





E. coli reproduction

- *E. coli* "reproduce" via
  1. **Binary fission**: essentially creating a clone
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- Algorithm designed to mimic binary fission
  - More fit individuals more likely to survive
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E. coli reproduction

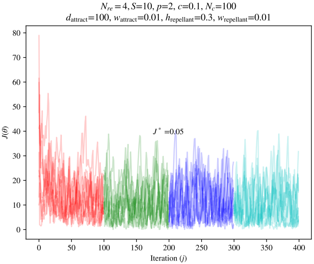
- *E. coli* "reproduce" via
  1. **Binary fission**: essentially creating a clone
  2. **Horizontal Translation**: merging genetic material with others
- Algorithm designed to mimic binary fission
  - More fit individuals more likely to survive
  - Less fit individuals more likely to die
- Horizontal translation could be incorporated (like a genetic algorithm)

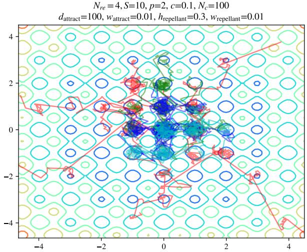
Algorithm for a Reproducing Colony

for $k \leftarrow 1 \ldots N_{re}$ **do**:
  for $j \leftarrow 1 \ldots N_c$ **do**:
    for $i \leftarrow 1 \ldots S$ **do**:
      $\phi \sim S^p$
      $\theta_i \leftarrow \theta_i + c_i\phi$
      while $J(\theta_i + c_i\phi) + J_{cc}(\theta_i + c_i\phi) < J(\theta_i) + J_{cc}(\theta_i)$ **do**:
        $\theta_i \leftarrow \theta_i + c_i\phi$
  delete worst $S/2$ and reproduce best $S/2$

- N_{re}: number of reproduction steps

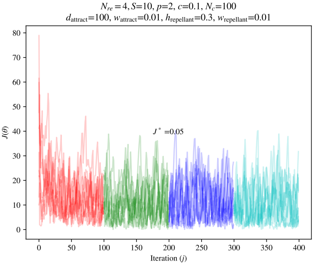
Results of Reproducing Colony

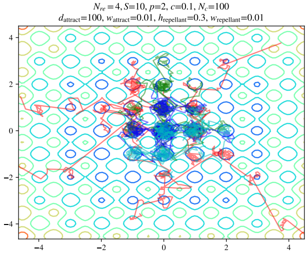




- Individuals with higher values of J killed off

Results of Reproducing Colony





- Individuals with higher values of J killed off
- Individuals with lower values of J duplicated
  - Ideally move away due to repellance

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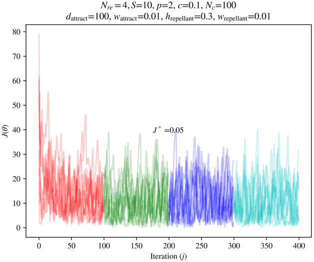

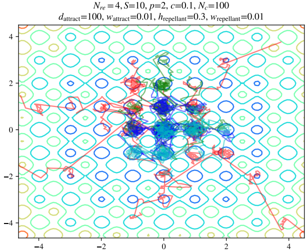

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- Idea is to encourage searching in space nearby "best" individuals

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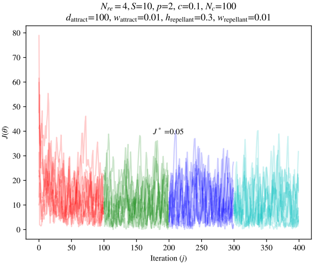
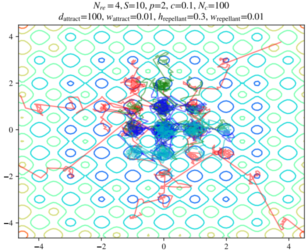
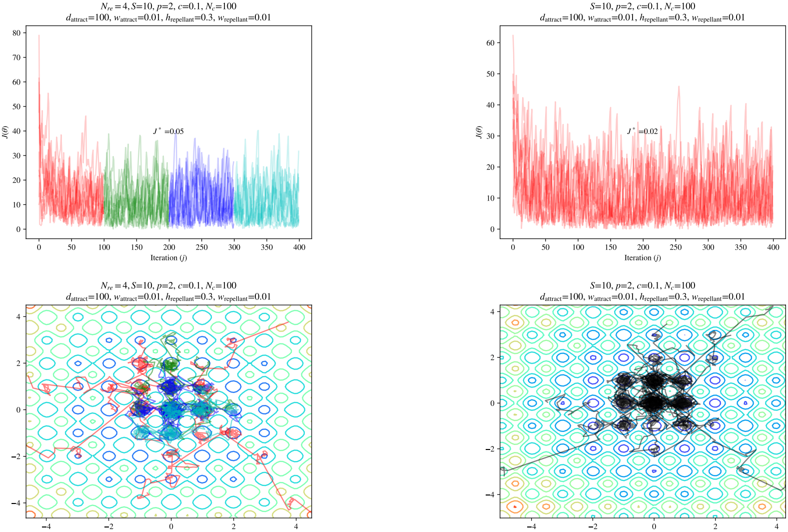


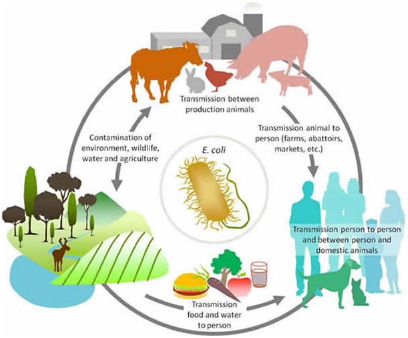


- Individuals with higher values of J killed off
- Individuals with lower values of J duplicated
  - Ideally move away due to repellance
- Idea is to encourage searching in space nearby “best” individuals
- If repellance isn’t high enough then repeated iterations of evolution can concentrate colony in local minimum

Does Reproduction Help?

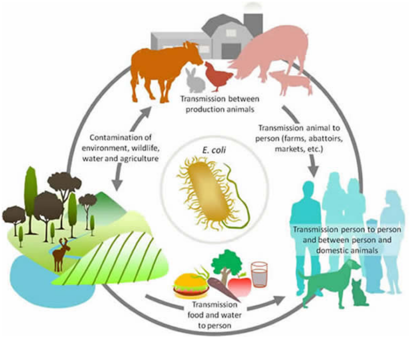


Elimination-Dispersal Events



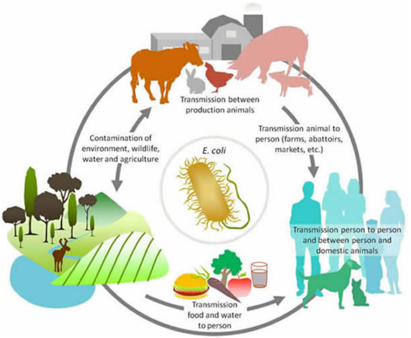
- Over time, random events disperse populations of *E. coli*
  - Water, animal activity, human intervention

Elimination-Dispersal Events



- Over time, random events disperse populations of *E. coli*
  - Water, animal activity, human intervention
- May destroy chemotactic progress
  - But may also bring *E. coli* to good food sources

Elimination-Dispersal Events



- Over time, random events disperse populations of *E. coli*
  - Water, animal activity, human intervention
- May destroy chemotactic progress
  - But may also bring *E. coli* to good food sources
- For optimization, this is a method to prevent stagnation and move out from local minima

Algorithm for a Dispersing Colony

for $l \leftarrow 1 \ldots N_{ed}$ **do**:
    for $k \leftarrow 1 \ldots N_{re}$ **do**:
        for $j \leftarrow 1 \ldots N_c$ **do**:
            for $i \leftarrow 1 \ldots S$ **do**:
                $\phi \sim S^p$
                $\theta_i \leftarrow \theta_i + c_i\phi$
                while $J(\theta_i + c_i\phi) + J_{cc}(\theta_i + c_i\phi) < J(\theta_i) + J_{cc}(\theta_i)$ **do**:
                    $\theta_i \leftarrow \theta_i + c_i\phi$
        delete worst $S/2$ and reproduce best $S/2$
    for $i \leftarrow 1 \ldots S$ **do**:
        if $\epsilon \sim \mathcal{U}(0,1) < p_{ed}$ **then**:
            $\theta_i \sim d(\theta)$

- N_{ed}: number of elimination-dispersal events
- p_{ed}: probabilty of a single elimination-dispersal event
- $d(\theta)$: initial distribution of θ