

SYNC or Swim

A Particle Model of the Interaction within Fish Schools

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The coordination of events to operate a system in unison. Some examples:

Circadian Rhythms



The coordination of events to operate a system in unison. Some examples:

Animal Swarming





The coordination of events to operate a system in unison. Some examples:

• Human Imitation (Memes/Trends)





The coordination of events to operate a system in unison. Some examples:

Round of Applause

Example - Human Grouping



Rules to Follow:

- Walk slowly toward center of the group.
- Slow down if you're within two feet of another person.
- **Stop** if you are within one foot of another person.

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Collective Behavior





• The coordinated behavior of animals of the same species and the emergent properties that arise.

Collective Behavior





- The coordinated behavior of animals of the same species and the emergent properties that arise.
- For mathematical purposes, consider a swarm as an emergent behavior with no central coordination.

Why Do We Care?



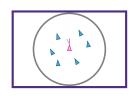
- Learning C/CUDA
- Applying mathematical models to real life phenomenon
- How will environmental factors affect the animal aggregate
- How animal aggregates will affect the environment



Our model represents each fish adhering to the following three rules:



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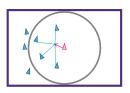


Alignment



Our model represents each fish adhering to the following three rules:

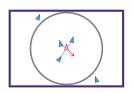
- Alignment
- Cohesion





Our model represents each fish adhering to the following three rules:

- Alignment
- Cohesion
- Separation





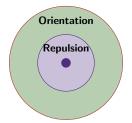
• Lagrangian Algorithm



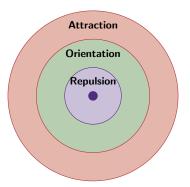












Attractive and Repulsive Forces Between Fish



• Attraction between a fish i and neighbor j:

$$A=C_a\frac{p_j-p_i}{d^2}$$

Attractive and Repulsive Forces Between Fish



$$A = C_a \frac{p_j - p_i}{d^2}$$

Repulsion between fish i and neighbor j:

$$R = -C_r \frac{p_j - p_i}{d^4}$$

Attractive and Repulsive Forces Between Fish



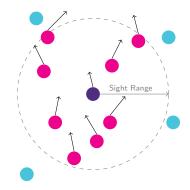
$$A=C_a\frac{p_j-p_i}{d^2}$$

$$R = -C_r \frac{p_j - p_i}{d^4}$$

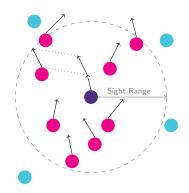
Overall Attraction:

$$F_A = C_a \frac{p_j - p_i}{d^2} - C_r \frac{p_j - p_i}{d^4}$$

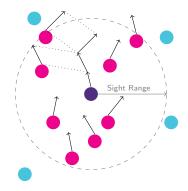




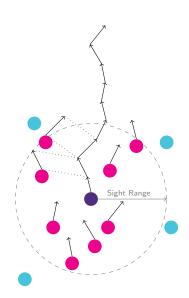




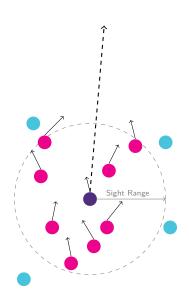






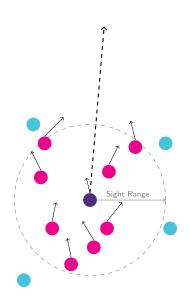












$$F_{D_i} = \sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{v_j}{||p_i - p_j||}$$

Total Force on Fish i From All Neighbors



$$F_{i_{N}} = \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left(W_{a} \left(C_{a} \frac{p_{j} - p_{i}}{d^{2}} - C_{r} \frac{p_{j} - p_{i}}{d^{4}} \right) + W_{d} \left(\frac{v_{j}}{||p_{i} - p_{j}||} \right) \right) \quad (1)$$

Total Force on Fish *i* From All Neighbors



$$F_{i_{N}} = \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left(W_{a} \left(C_{a} \frac{p_{j} - p_{i}}{d^{2}} - C_{r} \frac{p_{j} - p_{i}}{d^{4}} \right) + W_{d} \left(\frac{v_{j}}{||p_{i} - p_{j}||} \right) \right)$$
 (1)

And, acceleration of each fish is the same as our force (taking each mass to be 1).

At every timestep, the following calculations occur for each particle (let's call it particle *i*):

At every timestep, the following calculations occur for each particle (let's call it particle *i*):

• Calculate $||p_i - p_j||$.

At every timestep, the following calculations occur for each particle (let's call it particle i):

② If the $||p_i - p_j|| < \mathsf{SIGHT}$, use (1) to determine the force between particle j and particle i, and sum forces over all particles within SIGHT of particle i (F_{i_N}).

At every timestep, the following calculations occur for each particle (let's call it particle *i*):

3 Use F_{i_N} calculated above to update particle i's velocity as follows:

$$v_i = v_i + F_{i_N} \cdot dt$$

At every timestep, the following calculations occur for each particle (let's call it particle i):

And update particle i's position using:

$$p_i = p_i + v_i \cdot dt$$

Simulations



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Where Do We Go From Here?



- Add initial conditions for species-specific parameters
 - Density of swarms, how they behave towards targets and obstacles, etc.
- Move calculations from CPU to GPU to speed up calculation time

References



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THANK YOU



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QUESTIONS?