

SYNC or Swim

A Particle Model of the Interaction within Fish Schools

David Ebert and Mikaela Jordan

Tarleton State University

March 31, 2017



Synchronization

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

- Circadian Rhythms
- Round of Applause (WHAT?!?! Let's try it!)



Coupling

One object influencing another by providing feedback. Real life examples

- Animal Swarming
- Human Imitation (Memes/Trends)

Coupled oscillators are systems of masses that are connected by springs.



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 that arises due to several simple instinctual rule that animals of a given species follow.



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 that arises due to several simple instinctual rule that animals of a given species follow.
- Other terms we will be using interchangeably with "collective behavior": swarm, school(specific to fish)



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



As a simple model/simulation of the swarm (schooling) behavior of fish, our model represents each fish adhering to the following three rules:



As a simple model/simulation of the swarm (schooling) behavior of fish, our model represents each fish adhering to the following three rules:

Move in the same direction as your neighbors



As a simple model/simulation of the swarm (schooling) behavior of fish, our model represents each fish adhering to the following three rules:

- Move in the same direction as your neighbors
- Remain close to neighbors



As a simple model/simulation of the swarm (schooling) behavior of fish, our model represents each fish adhering to the following three rules:

- Move in the same direction as your neighbors
- Remain close to neighbors
- Avoid collisions with neighbors



The Mathematics

- Lagrangian Algorithm
 - Agent Based Model following individual particles in school
- Metric distance model calculate forces on individual particles based on distance to other particles





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

• Calculate distance between particle *i* and every other particle.



- Calculate distance between particle *i* and every other particle.
- If the distance between some particle j and particle i is smaller than predefined search distance, then use Hook's law to determine the forces between particle j and particle i.



- Calculate distance between particle *i* and every other particle.
- If the distance between some particle j and particle i is smaller than predefined search distance, then use Hook's law to determine the forces between particle j and particle i.
- Use force calculated above to update particle i's velocity as follows:



- Calculate distance between particle *i* and every other particle.
- If the distance between some particle j and particle i is smaller than predefined search distance, then use Hook's law to determine the forces between particle j and particle i.
- Use force calculated above to update particle i's velocity as follows:

$$v_i = v_i + a_i dt$$



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

- Calculate distance between particle *i* and every other particle.
- If the distance between some particle j and particle i is smaller than predefined search distance, then use Hook's law to determine the forces between particle j and particle i.
- Use force calculated above to update particle i's velocity as follows:

$$v_i = v_i + a_i dt$$

• And update particle i's position using:



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

- Calculate distance between particle *i* and every other particle.
- If the distance between some particle j and particle i is smaller than predefined search distance, then use Hook's law to determine the forces between particle j and particle i.
- Use force calculated above to update particle i's velocity as follows:

$$v_i = v_i + a_i dt$$

• And update particle i's position using:

$$p_i = p_i + v_i dt$$



Simulations



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 calculation time



References

- Barbaro, Alethea, Bjorn Birnir, and Kirk Taylor. Simulating the Collective Behavior of Schooling Fish With a Discrete Stochastic Model. University of Iceland. 2006. Web.
- Bernoff, Andrew J. "Synchronization and Swarming: Clocks and Flocks." Harvey Mudd College.
- Morale, Daniela, Vincenzo Capasso, and Karl Oelschlager. "An Interacting Particle System Modelling Aggregation Behavior: From Individuals to Populations". *Journal of Mathematical Biology*. 2004. Web.
- Parrish, Julia K., Steven V. Viscido, and Daniel Grunbaum. "Self-Organized Fish Schools: An Examination of Emergent Properties". *The Biological Bulletin* 202. 2002:296-305. Web.
- Schellinck, Jen, and Tony White. "A Review of Attraction and Repulsion Models of Aggregation: Methods, Findings, and a Discussion of Model Validation". *Ecological Modelling* 222. 2011: 1897-1911. Web.



THANK YOU

Thank you to Dr. Wyatt and the Particle Modelling Lab for their time and resources.

QUESTIONS?