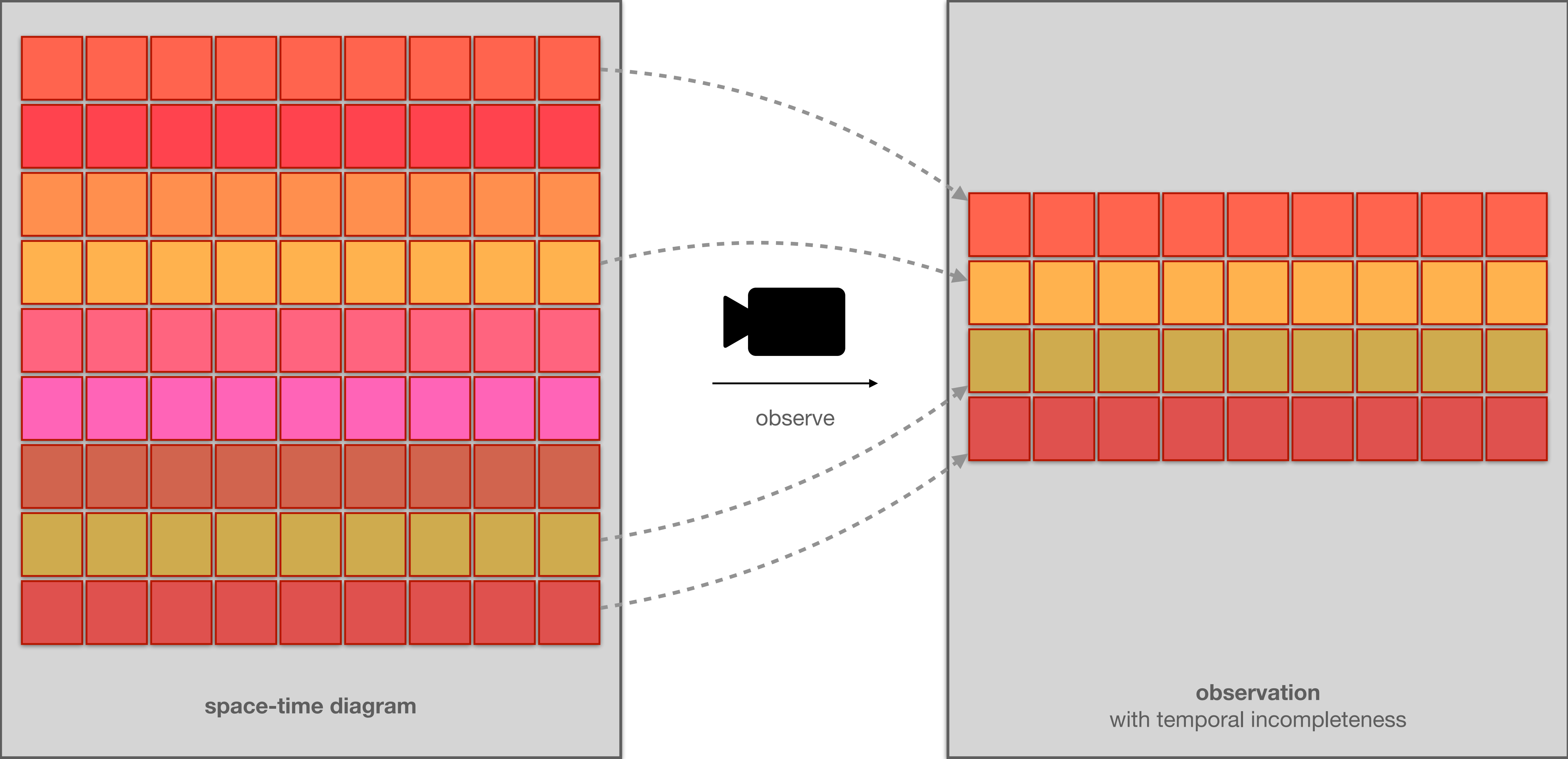


# Identification of binary CAs

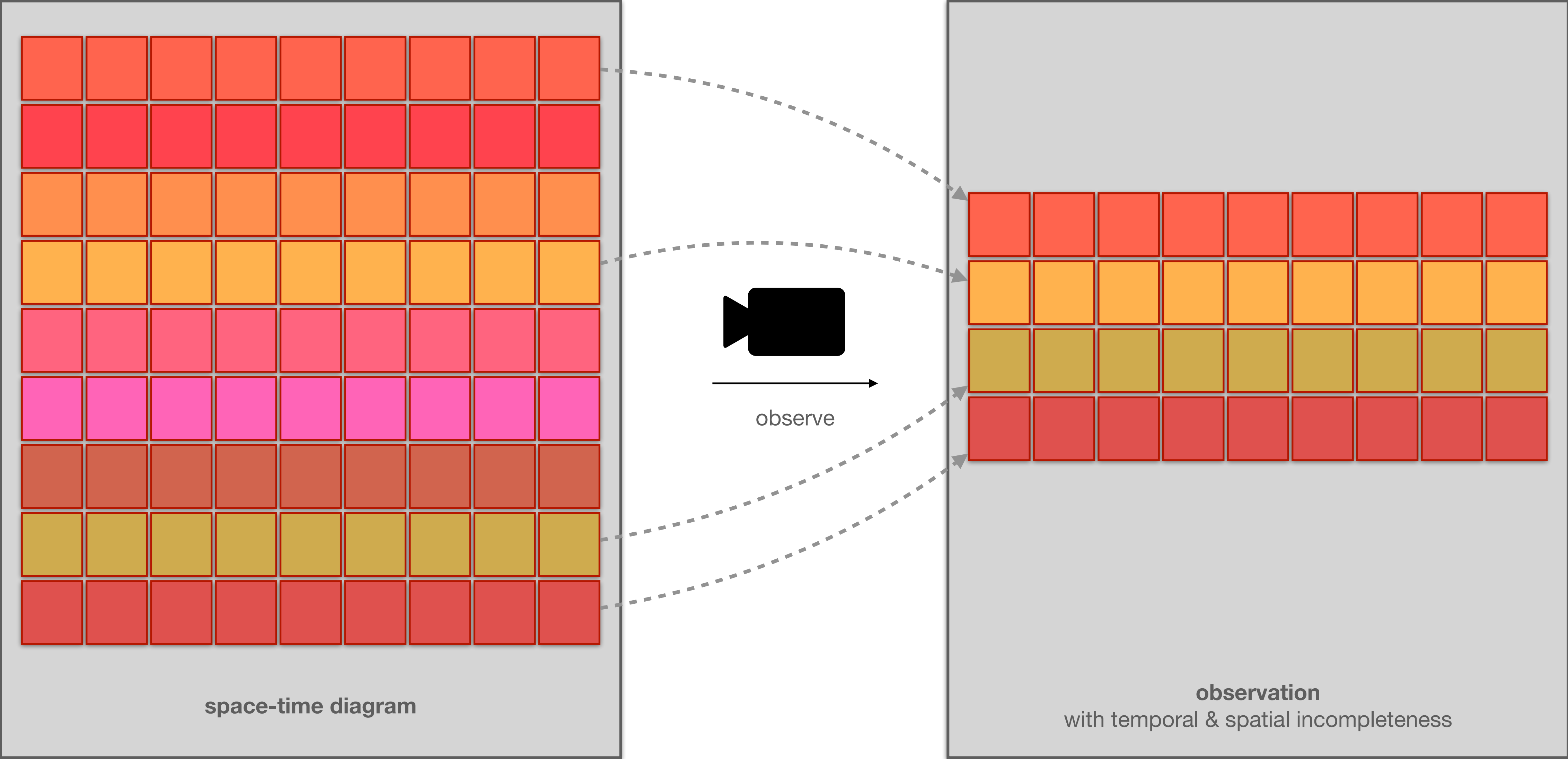
based on incomplete and *noisy* observations



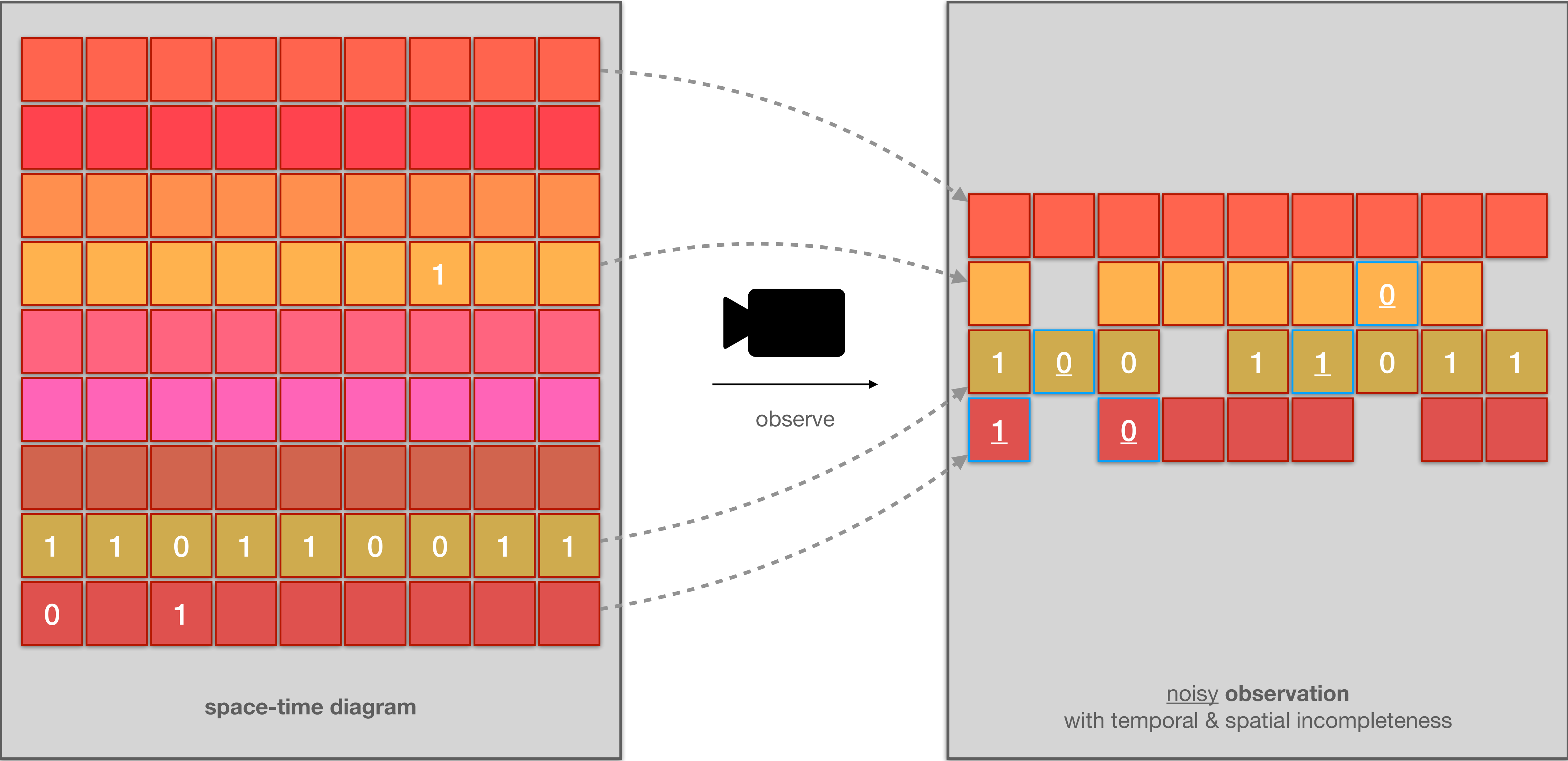
# Observation of a space-time diagram



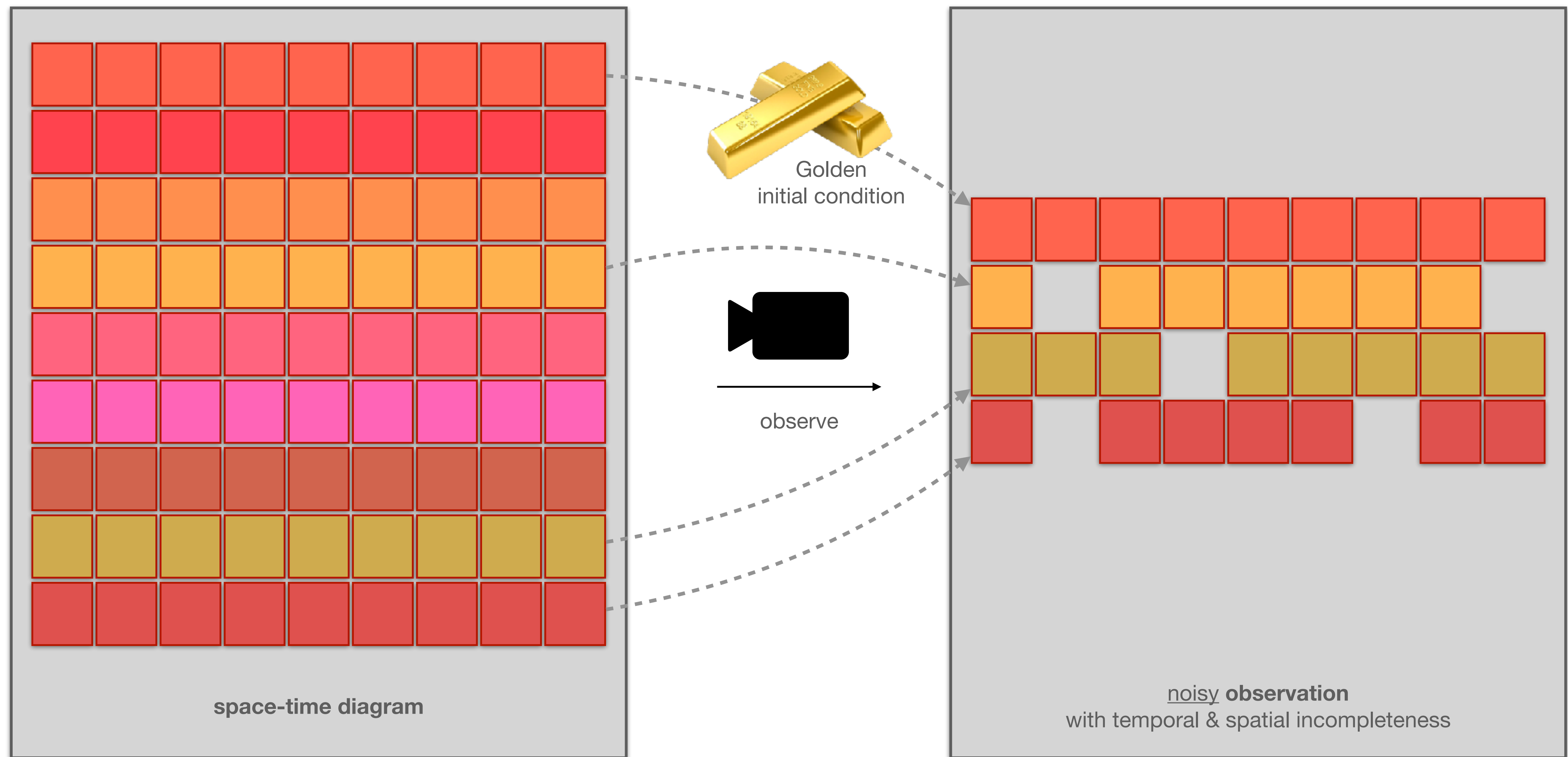
# Observation of a space-time diagram

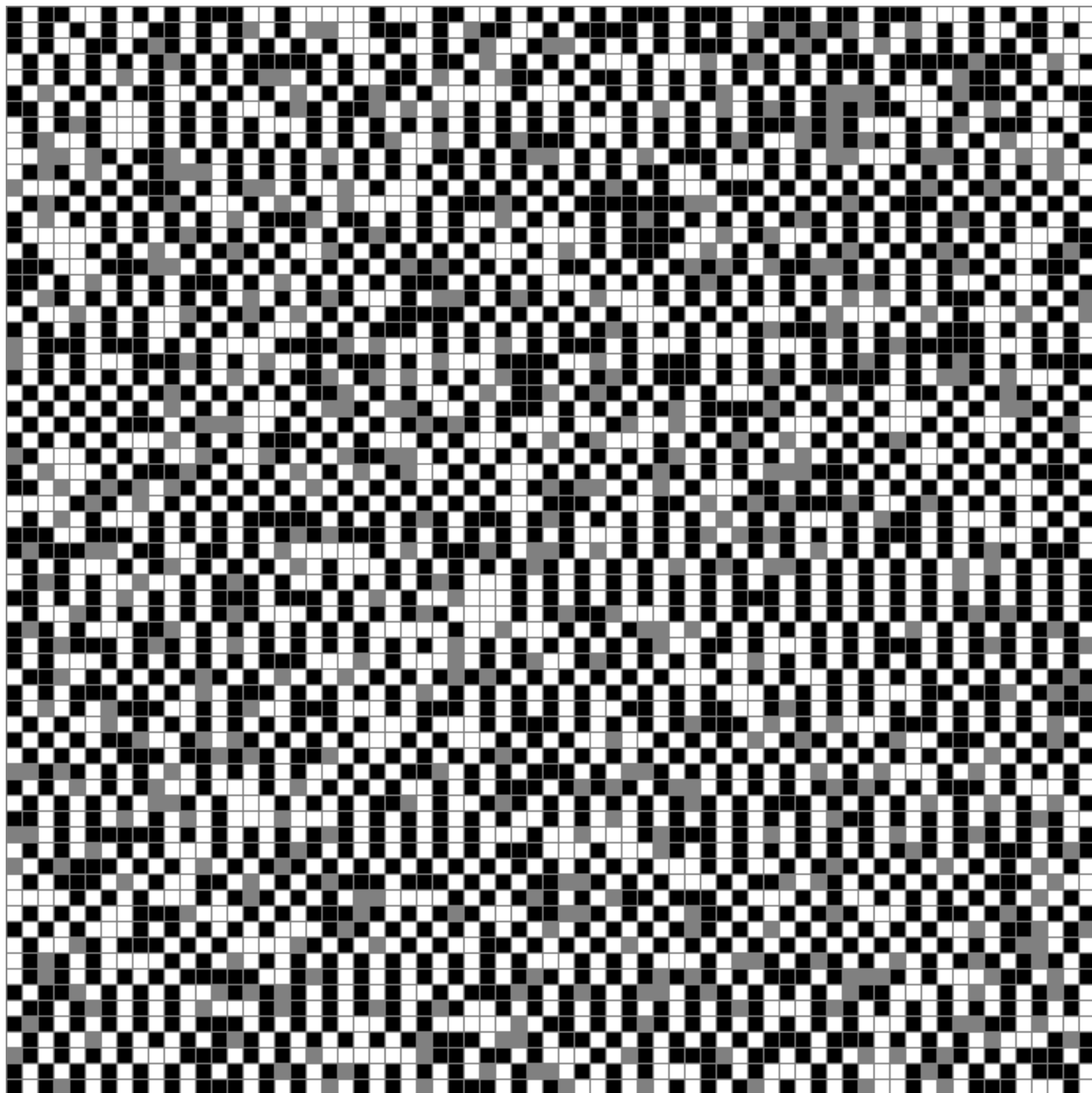


# Observation of a space-time diagram

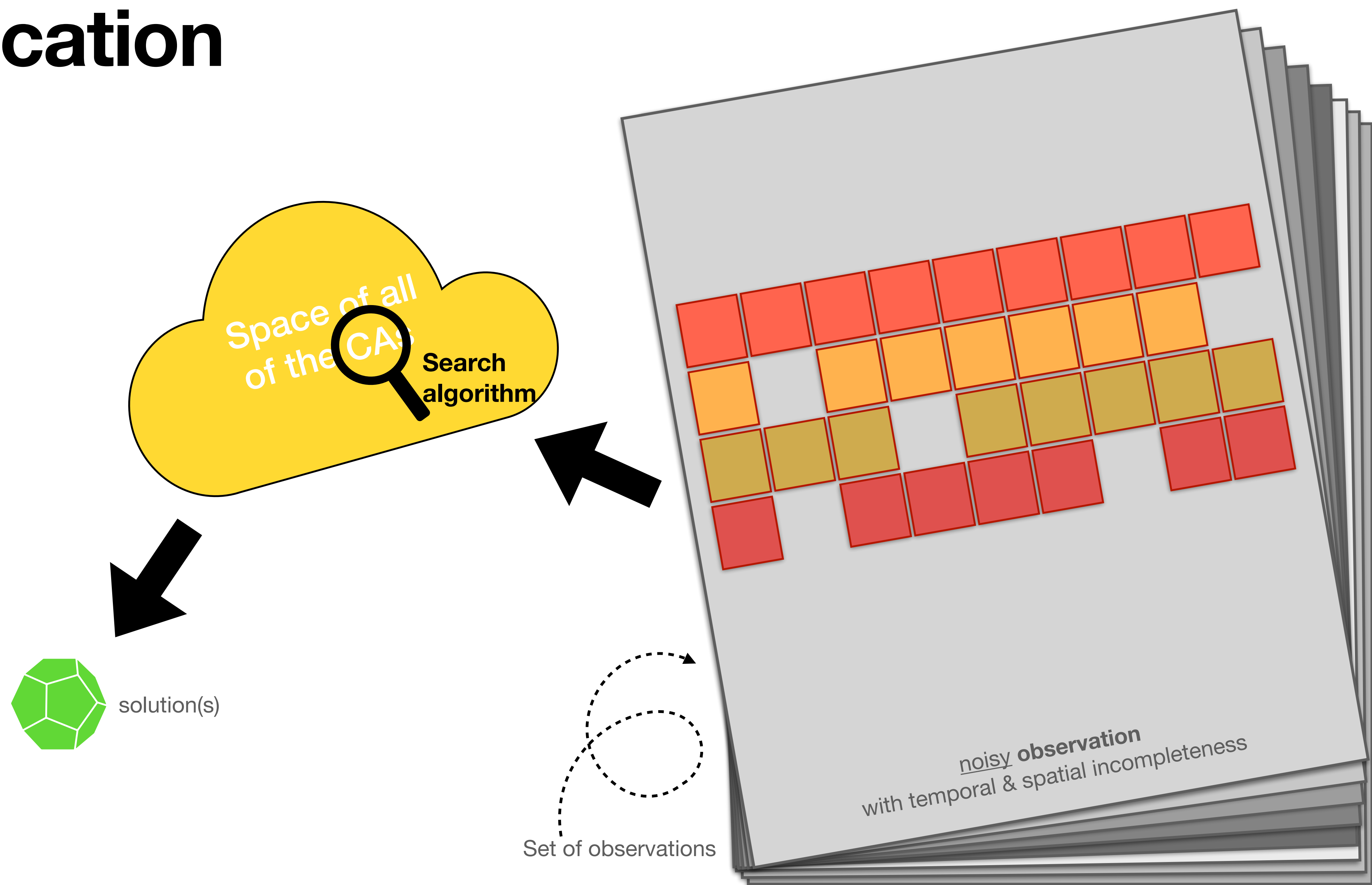


# Observation of a space-time diagram





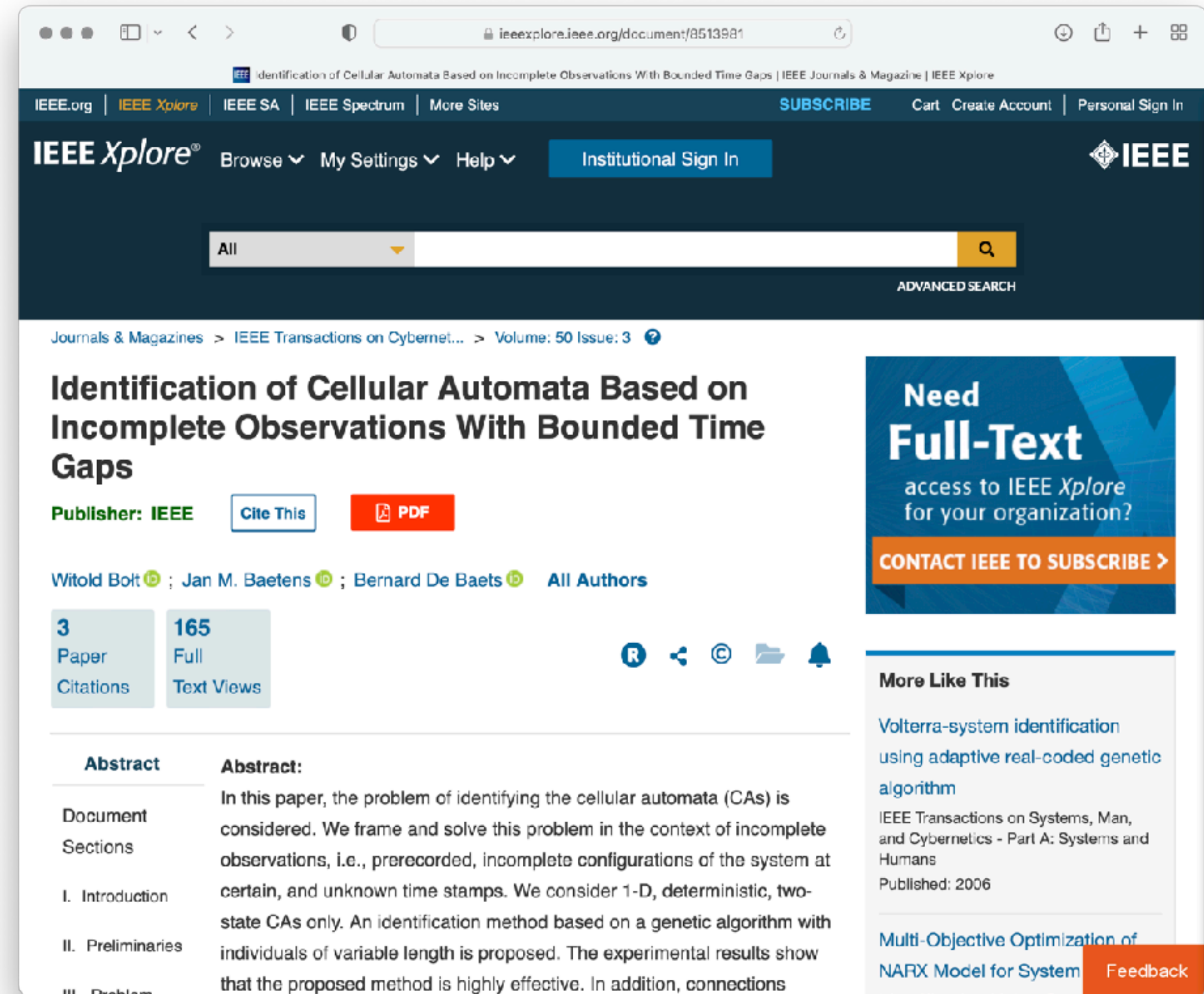
# Identification





# Algo<sup>Q</sup>rithm

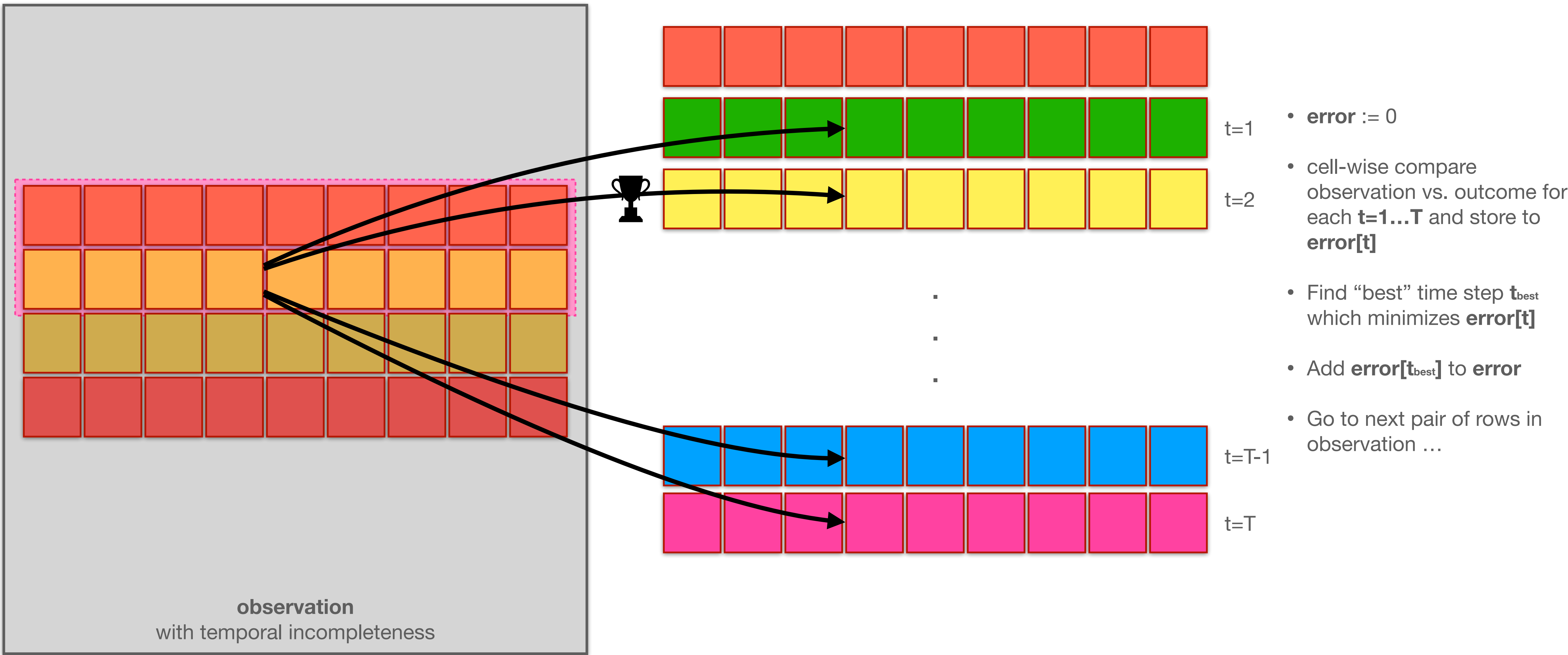
- Genetic Algorithm
- Population of candidate CAs encoded as LUTs
- Variable radii (between  $r_{\min}$  and  $r_{\max}$ )
- Multiple small tricks
  - Subset of observations used
  - Elite survival
  - Adaptive mutation rate
  - Re-starting
- [github.com/houp/identify](https://github.com/houp/identify) (C, Python)



<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8513981>

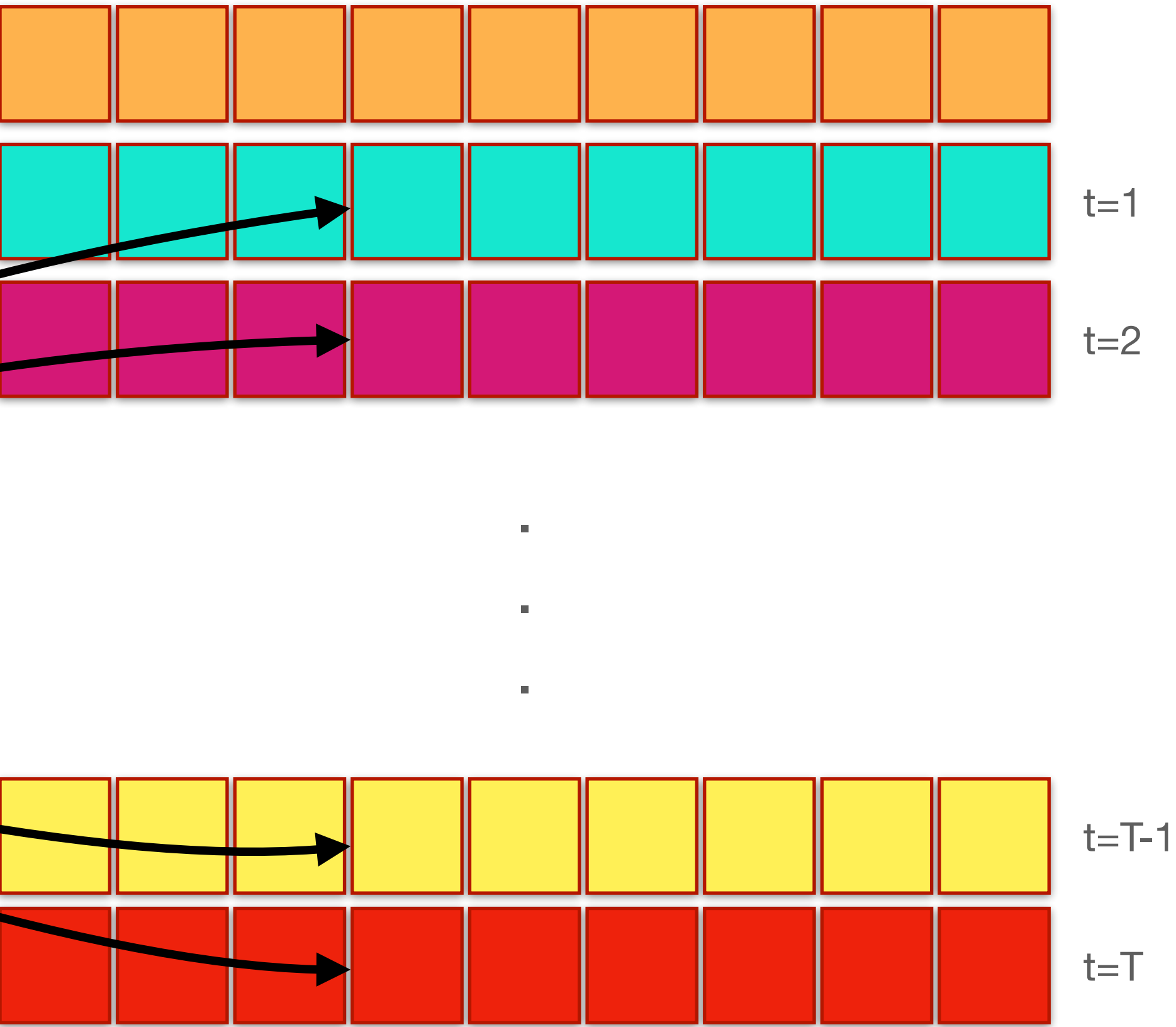
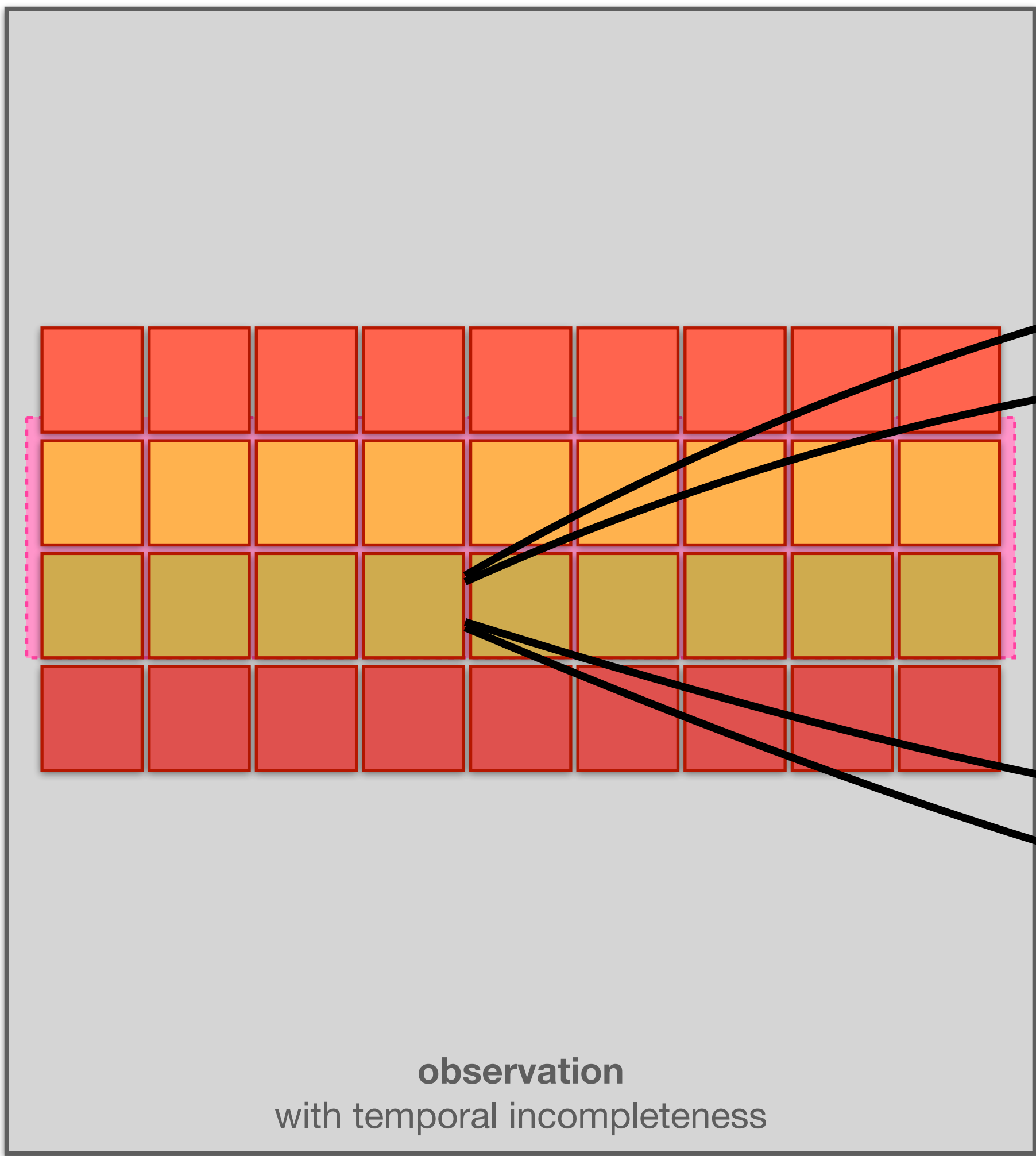
# Fitness function

## simple case: observations with temporal incompleteness



# Fitness function

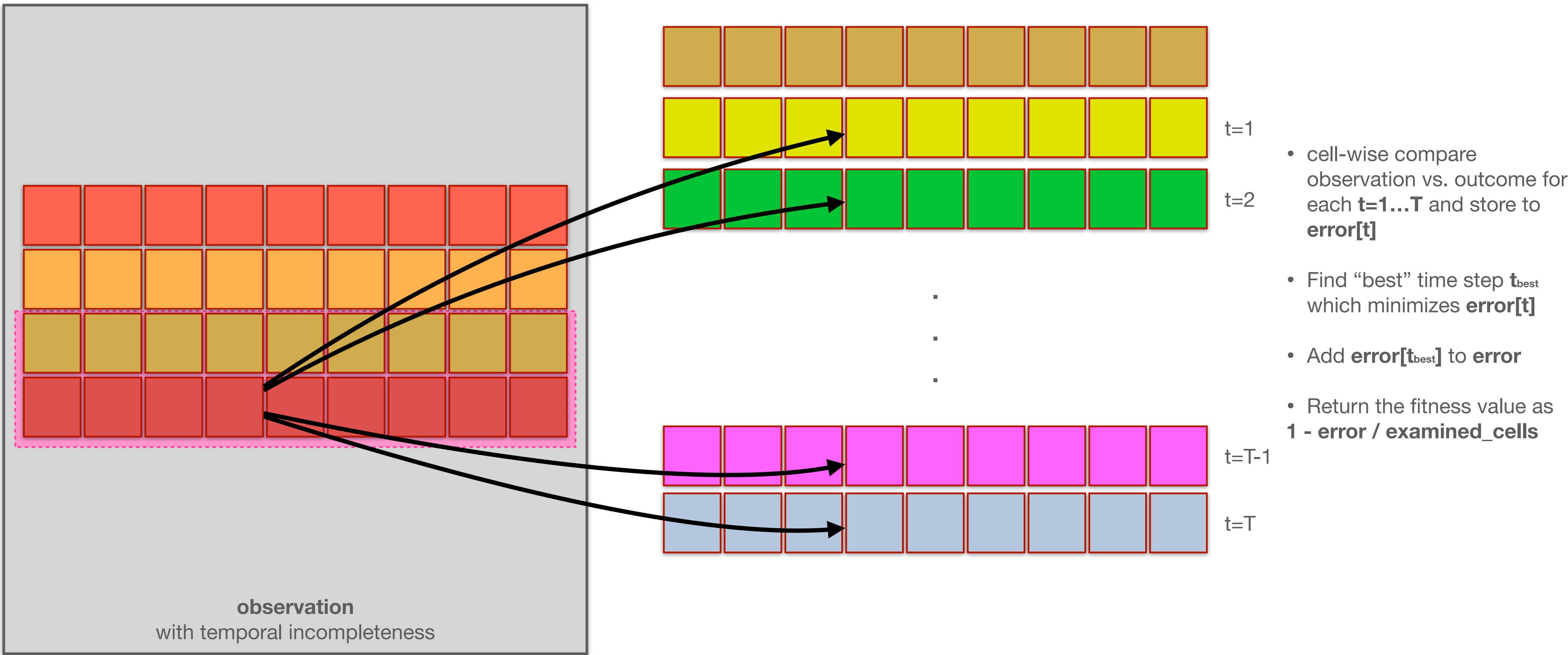
## simple case: observations with temporal incompleteness



- cell-wise compare observation vs. outcome for each  $t=1 \dots T$  and store to **error[t]**
- Find “best” time step  $t_{\text{best}}$  which minimizes **error[t]**
- Add **error[t<sub>best</sub>]** to **error**
- Go to next pair of rows in observation ...

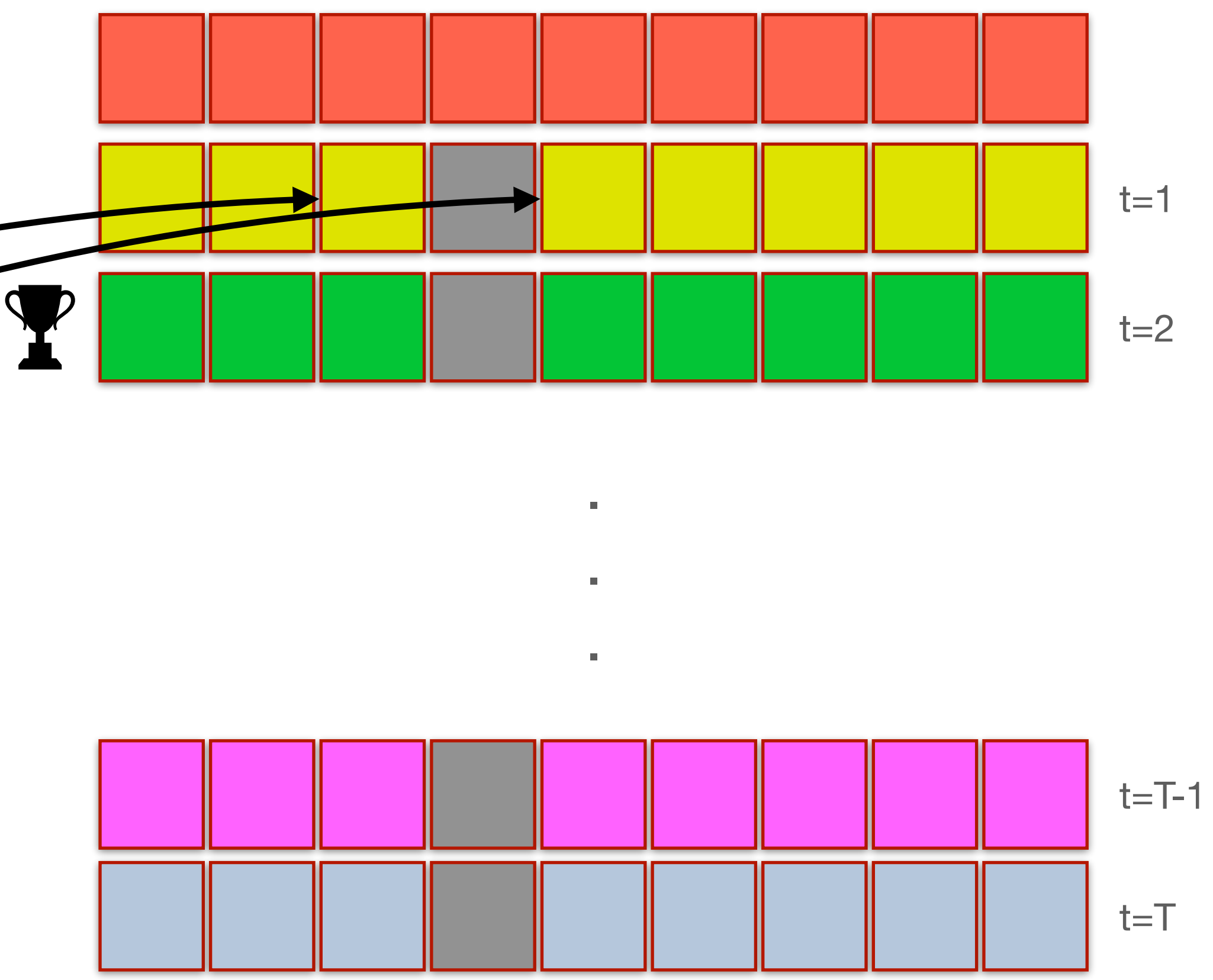
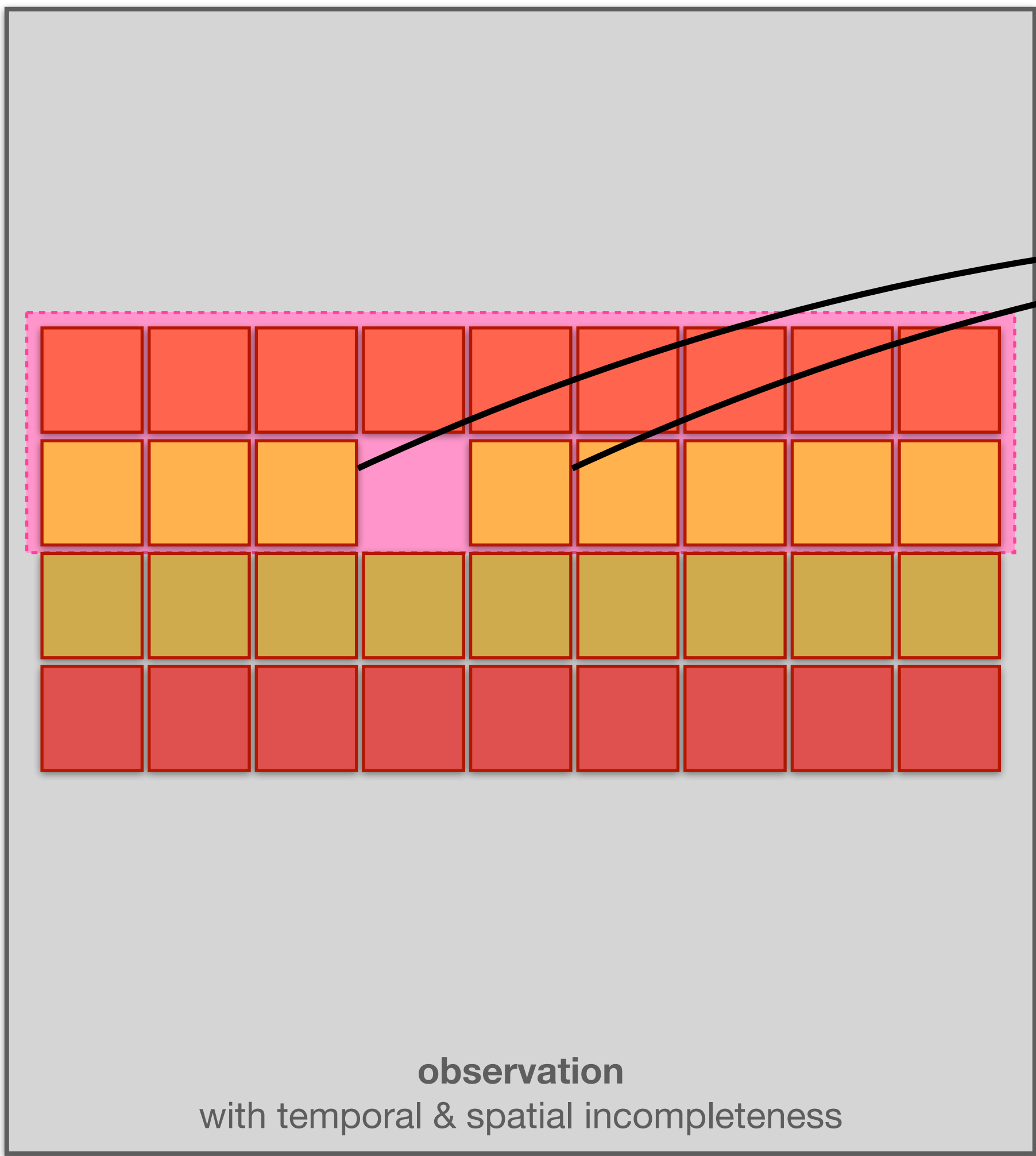
# Fitness function

simple case: observations with temporal incompleteness



# Fitness function

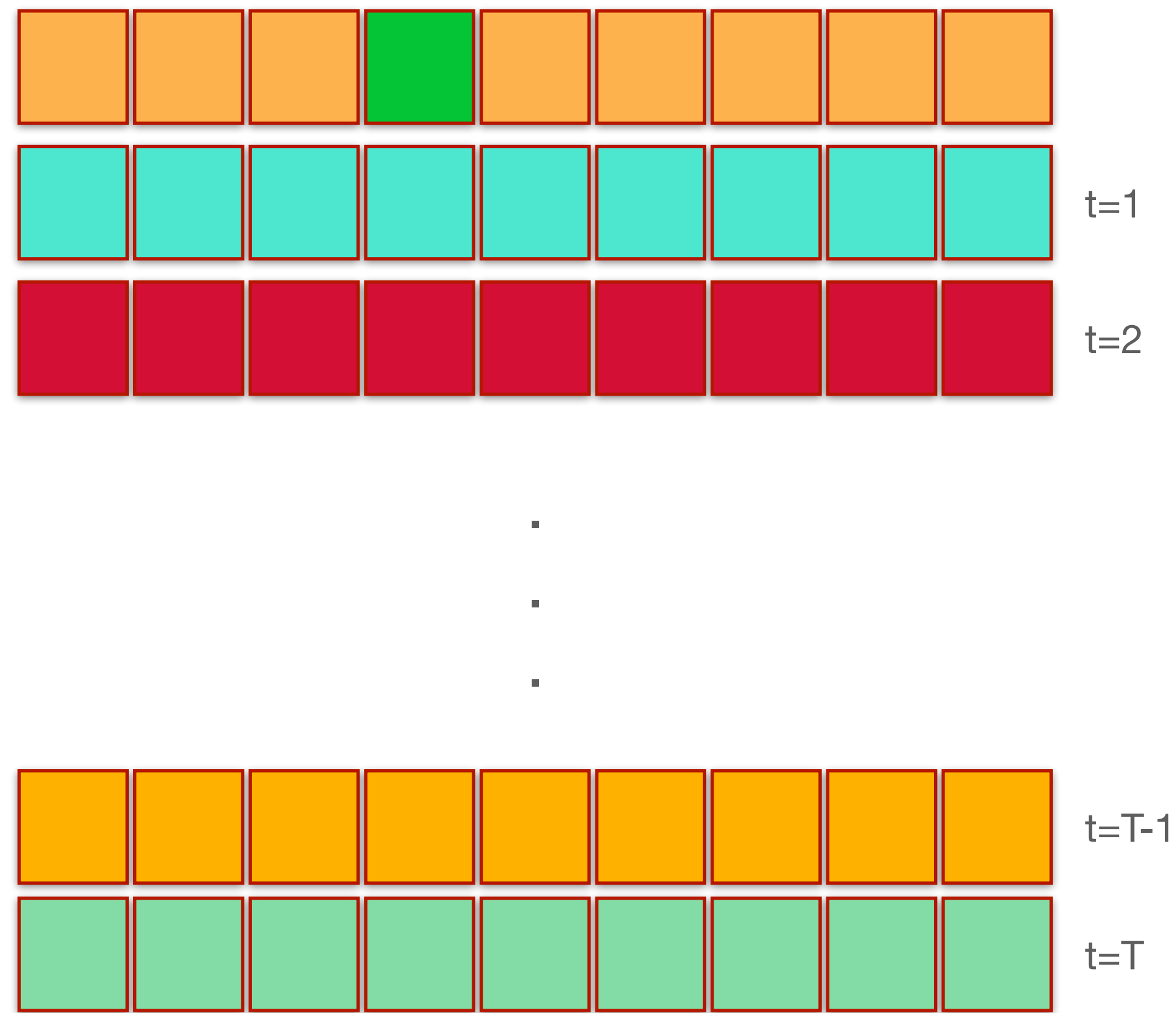
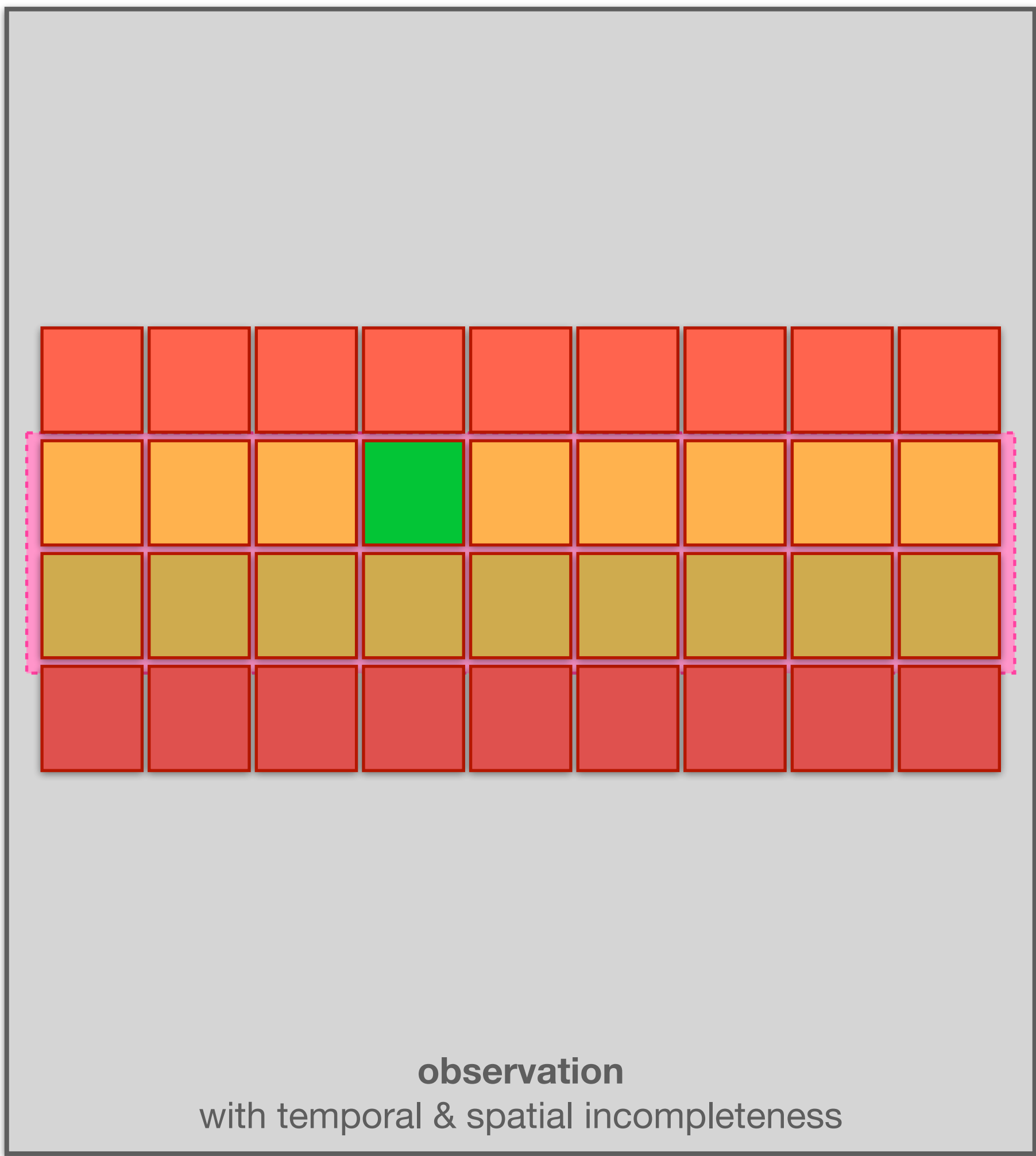
what happens in spatially incomplete case?



We **ignore** the missing cell in the comparison.

# Fitness function

what happens in spatially incomplete case?

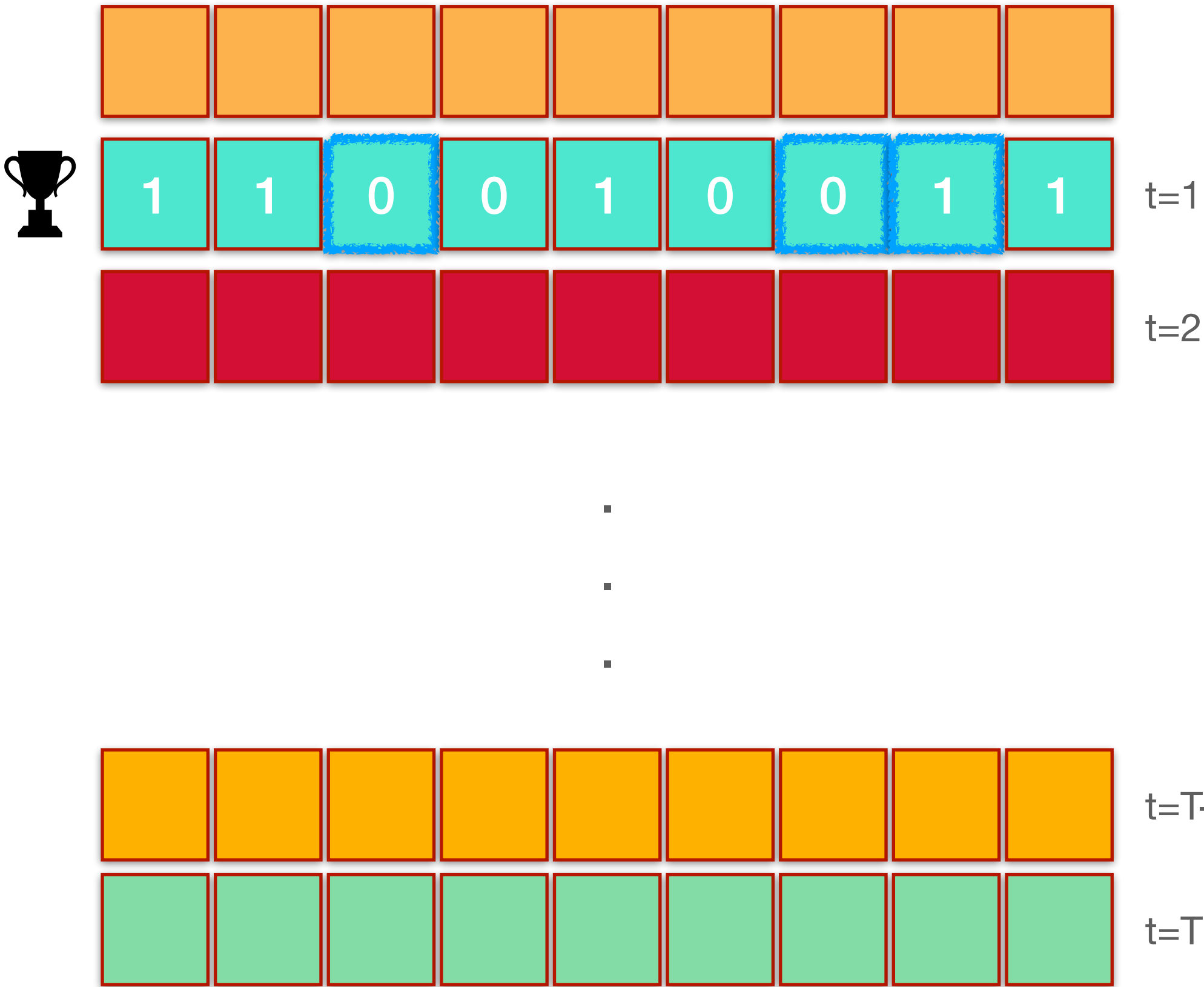
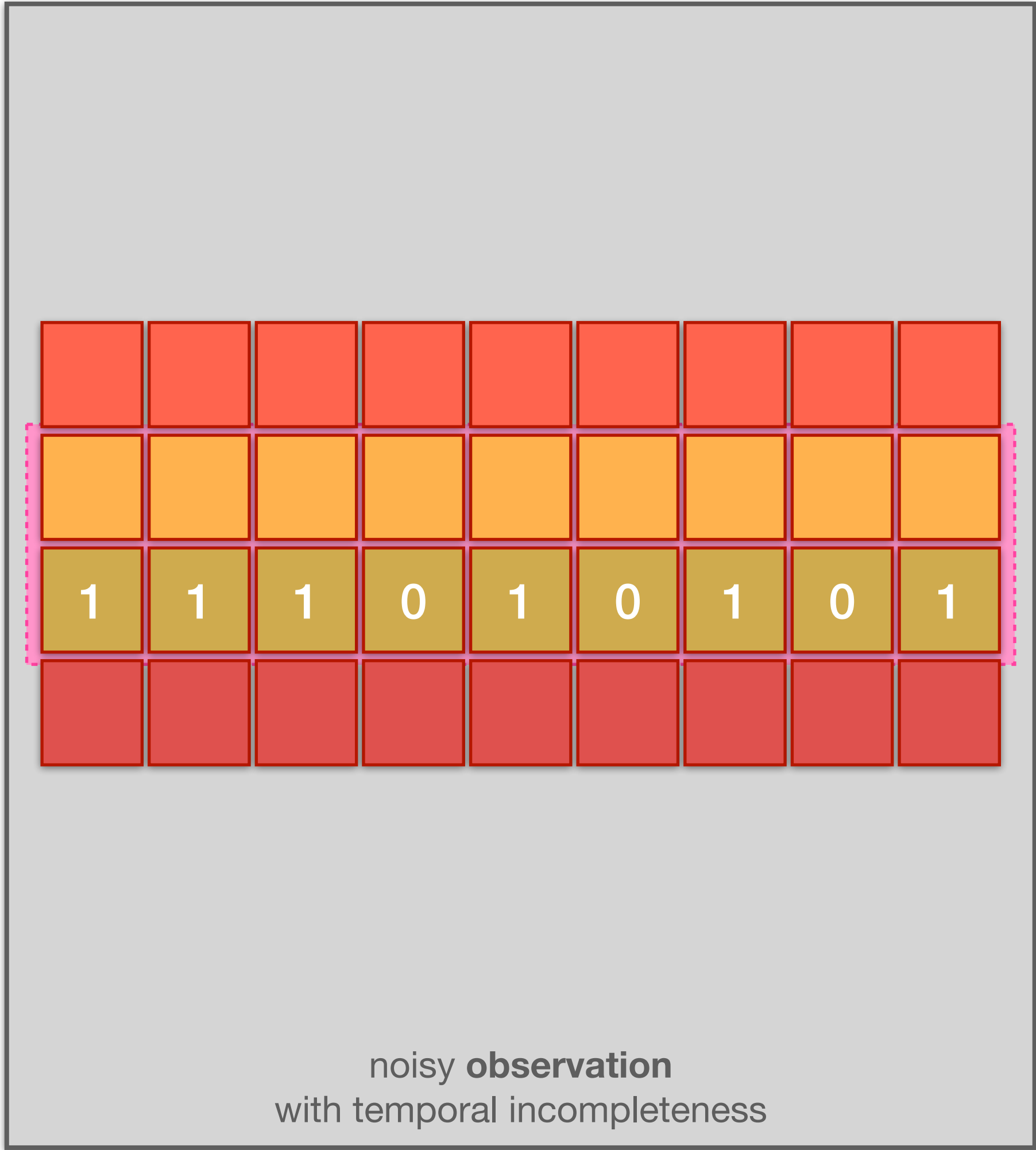


We **fill the gap** (for the purpose of comparison) with the value from the “best” row in the previous step.



# Fitness function

what happens in the case of noisy observations?



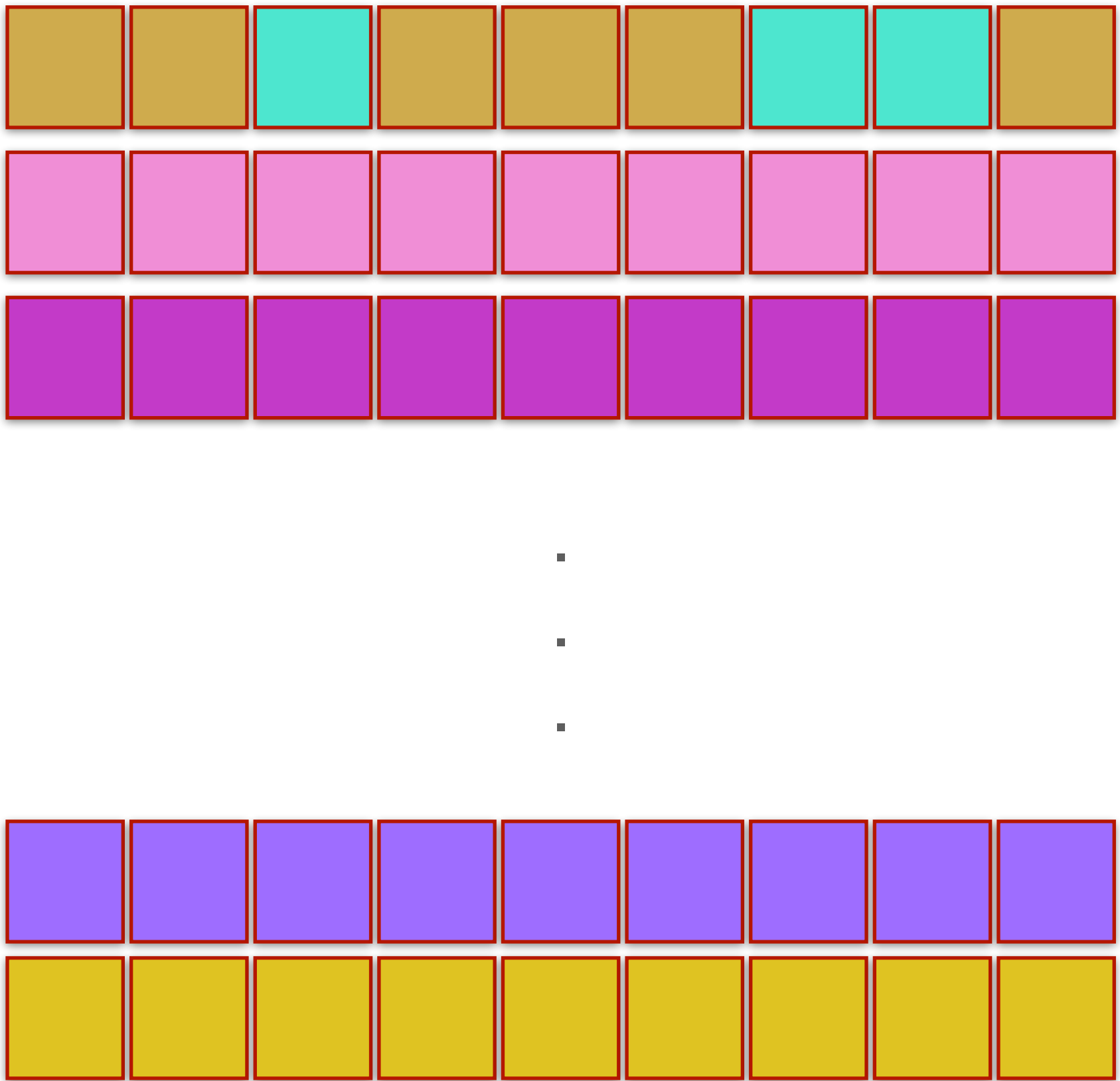
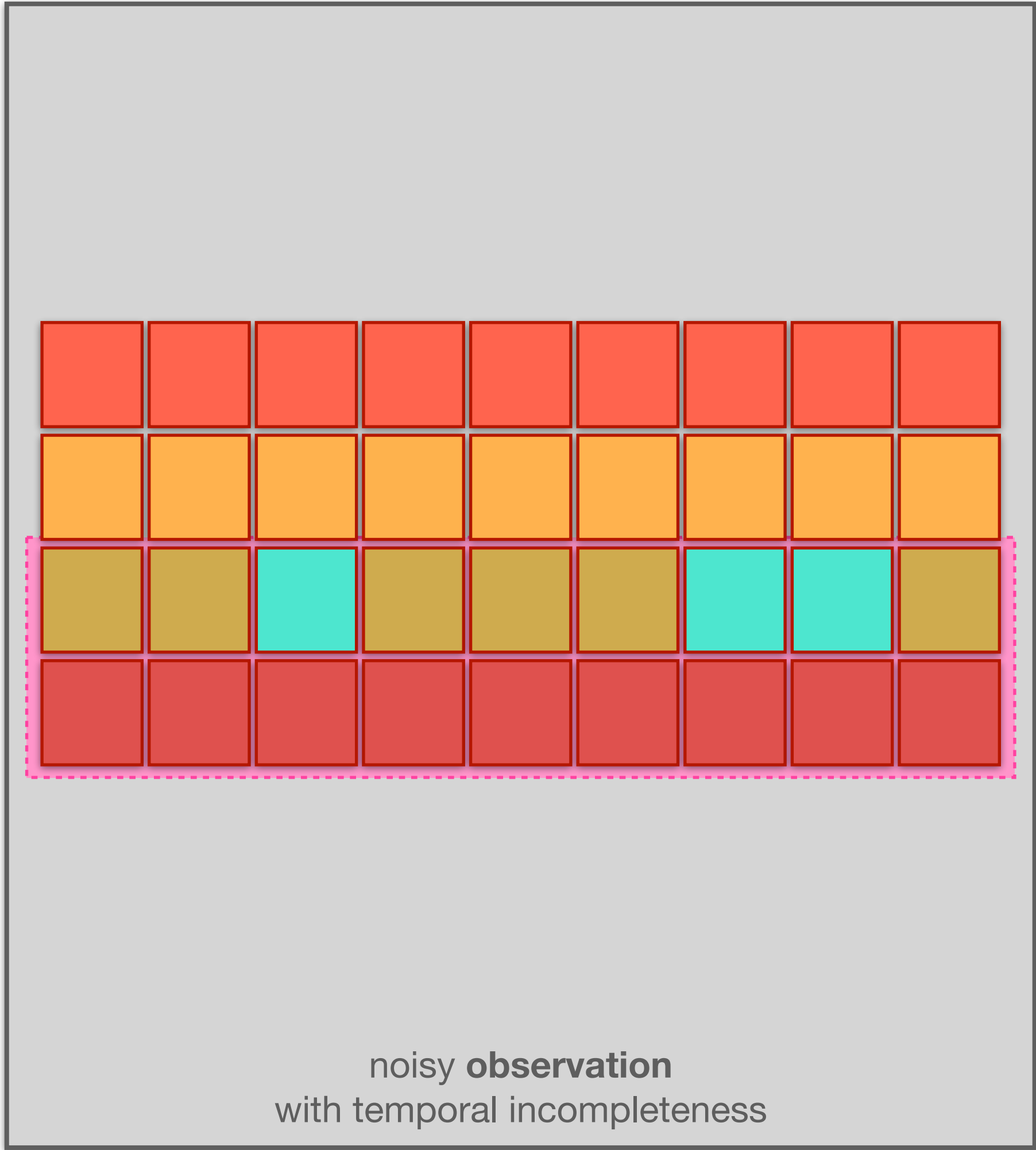
Number **C** > 0 is a correction budget set for each observation at the first step.

We pick **t<sub>best</sub>** just as before.

For cells with differing states we **introduce changes in the observation** following the outcomes from the rule.

# Fitness function

what happens in the case of noisy observations?



Number **C** > 0 is a correction budget set for each observation at the first step.

We pick **t<sub>best</sub>** just as before.

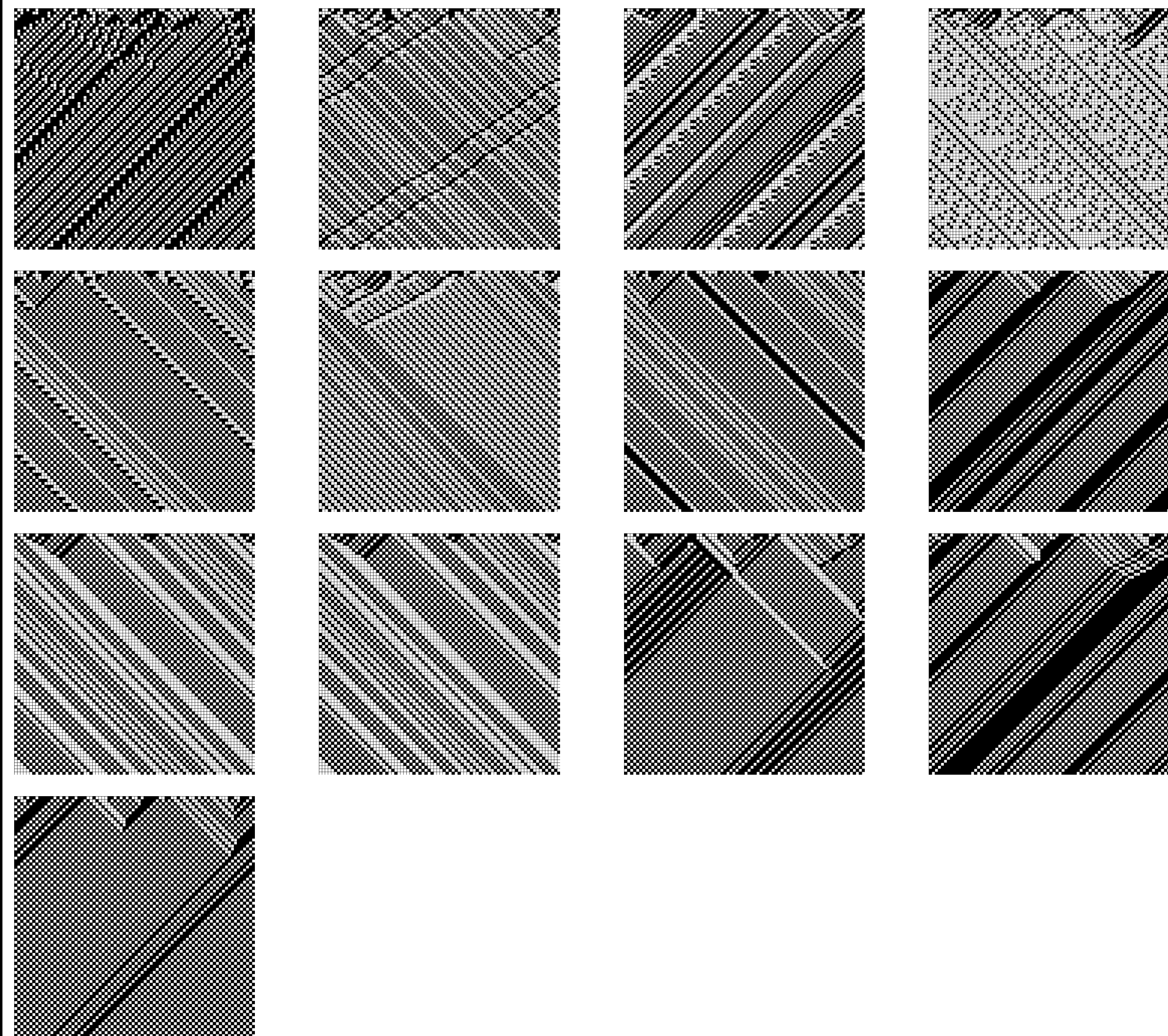
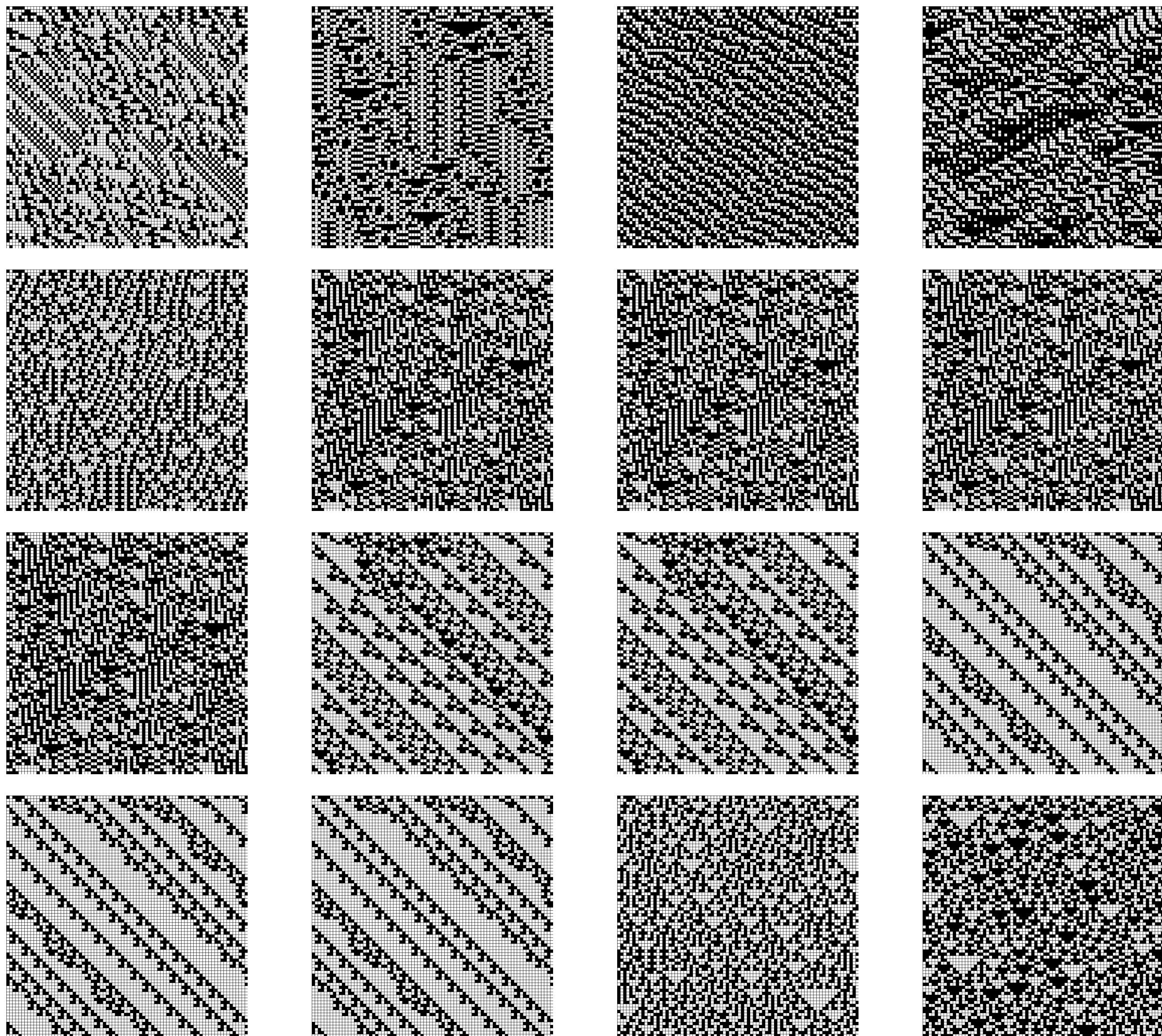
For cells with differing states we **change the observation** following the outcomes from the rule ... if the budget **C** allows. Each correction decreases the budget.

Obviously these changes are only done during the computation of fitness value and are **not** permanent.



# Results?

- **Published:**
  - Incomplete observations without noise
  - Works very well - multiple experiments
  - Effort related to complexity properties
- **Unpublished (yet):**
  - Noisy case - works relatively well
  - Some specific CAs highly sensitive to noise (low noise - significant effort increase)



# Open topics

## Help needed

- Apply this to 2D and 3D CAs
- Multi-state (finite)
- ACCAs and other real-valued CAs — use Differential Evolution instead of GAs (Summer Solstice 2015)
- Accelerate fitness calculation with neural nets (or other estimation techniques)
- Replace GA with a purpose built neural net trained to identify CAs

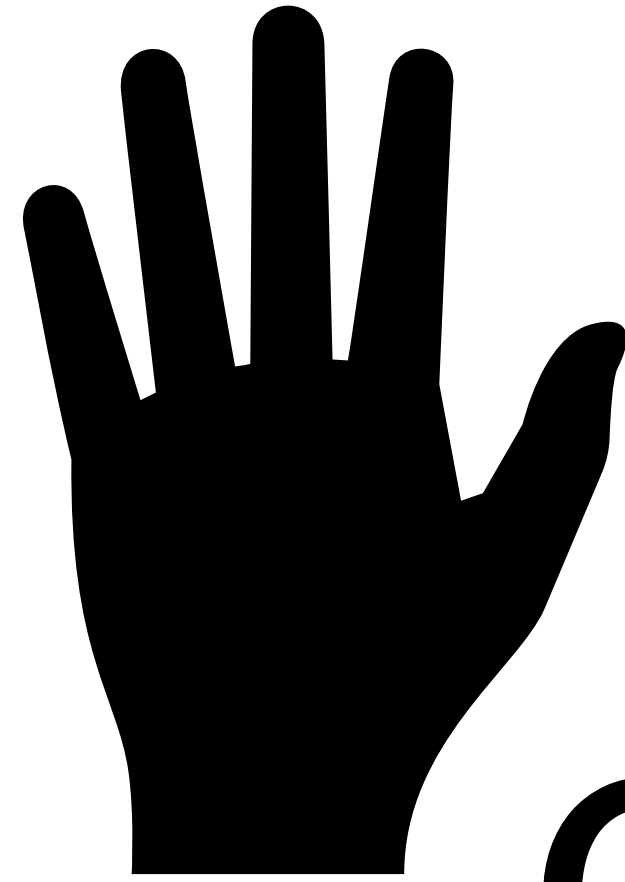
# Open questions

## Open for cooperation

- Can we eliminate pre-setting correction budget **C** and evolve it during the GA run?
- Can we eliminate pre-setting time step limit **T**?
- Can we eliminate “golden initial condition” assumption?
- How to make this *useful* for real-world modeling or other applications?

# Engineering learnings

- Use fitness value caching
- Use multi-threading (OpenMP etc)
  - Remember about thread safety (rand may be thread **unsafe**)
  - **Avoid** costly communication (no MPI needed)
- Pre-calculate memory - avoid dynamic allocations if you can
- Experiment with compiler / runtime choice & settings
- When running on your own hardware - keep it **cool** ❄️ ❄️ ❄️



**Questions?**

J / T JitTeam™

# Thank you!

**Witold.Bolt@jit.team**

