

A diagram of an ant colony on a grid. A light blue path enters from the left and curves upwards, with three ants following it. The path then curves downwards on the right side, with four ants following it. In the top-left area, there is a green circle and a black circle. In the bottom-right area, there is a red circle and a black circle. In the bottom-left area, there is a black circle. The title 'Ant colonies' is centered in the middle of the grid.

# Ant colonies

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# Research Questions/Hypotheses

## **Initial Conditions**

- What initial conditions lead to the propagation of the ant colony?

## **Exploration vs Exploitation**

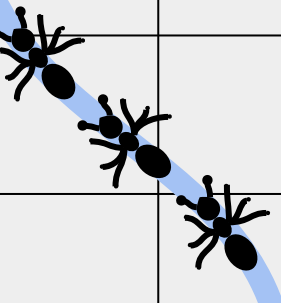
- Is there a critical level of exploration that maximizes foraging efficiency and/or colony survival?

## **Phase transition in organization of ants**

- Is there a critical amount of ants that results in an organized society?

## **Self-organized criticality**

- Is there self-organized criticality in the system when we introduce predators?



# Model: Agents



Ants



Home



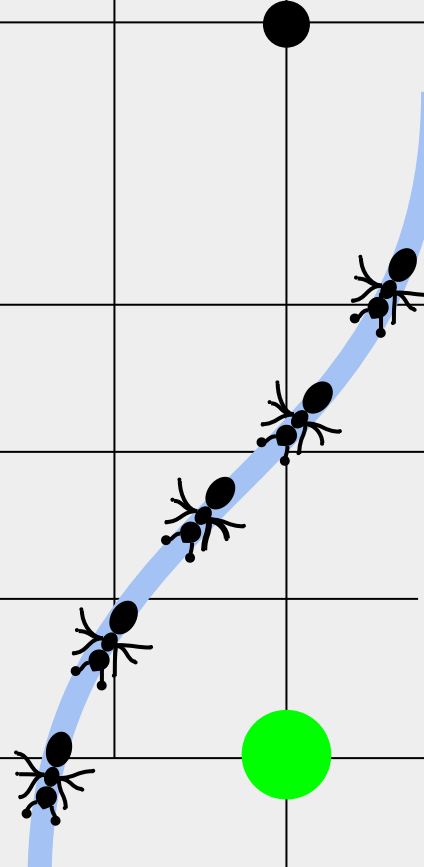
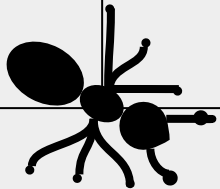
Food



Pheromones



Predators



# Model: Mechanisms

## Birth & death

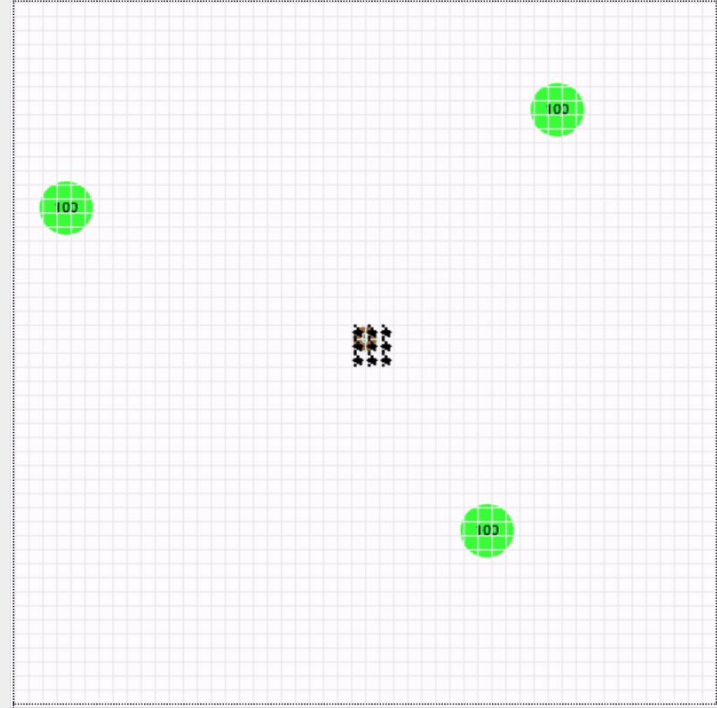
- Ants being born
- Ants dying (from starvation)
- Ants dying (from predation)

## Foraging behaviour

- Exploring for food
- Eating food
- Transporting food

## Communication & Environment

- Communication through pheromones
- Diffusion and evaporation



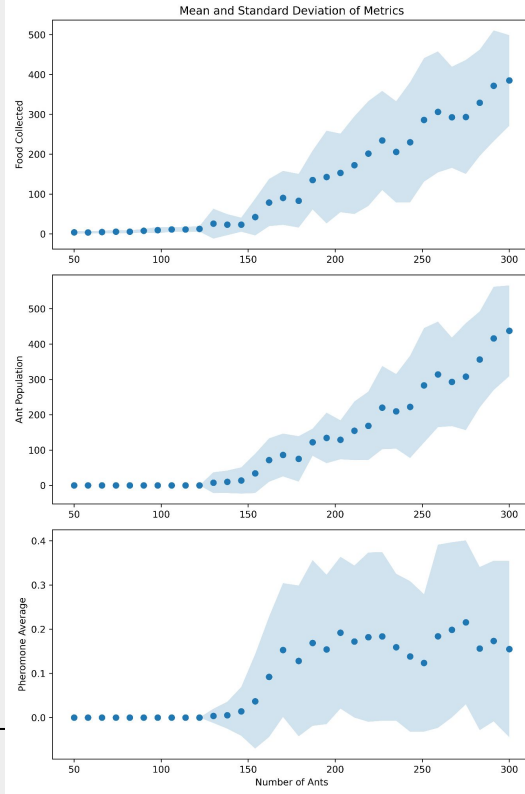
# Initial Conditions: Number of Ants

**Critical Transition:** Around 150 ants, the system shifts from extinction to colony growth.

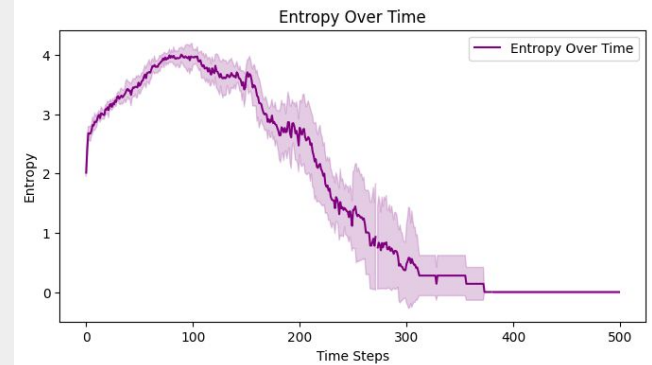
**Food Collection:** Increases with ant population but becomes more variable at higher numbers.

**Pheromone Average:** Stabilizes after the critical transition, indicating optimized foraging.

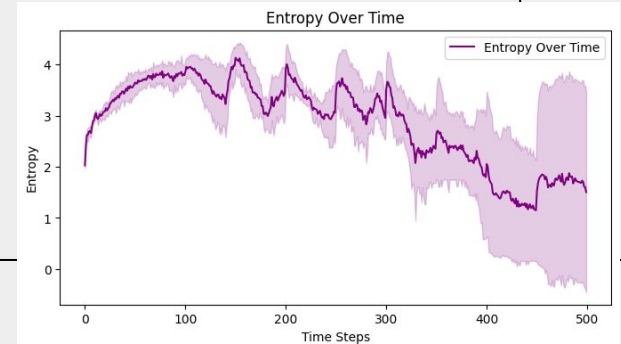
**Entropy:** Oscillations at higher values.



num\_ants = 150



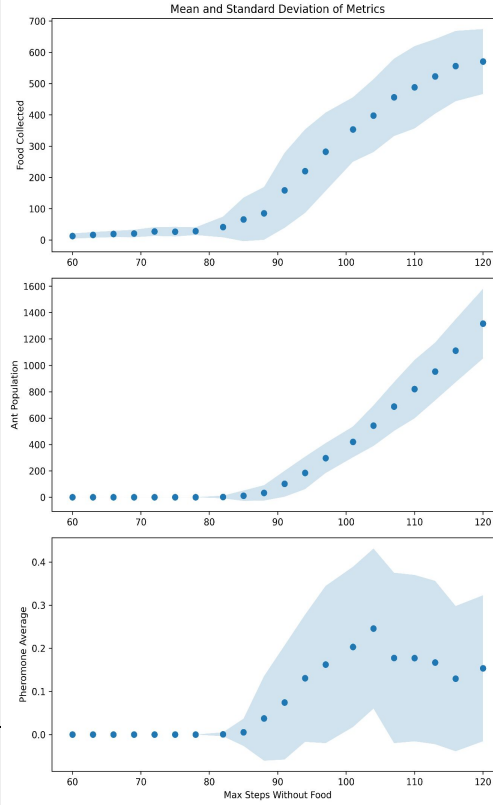
num\_ants = 250



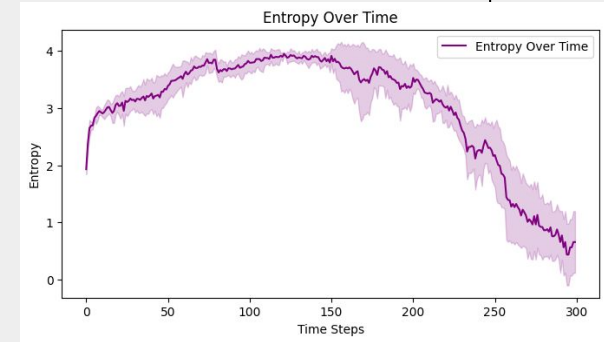
# Initial Conditions: Max Steps without Food

**Food Collection & Population:** Longer survival without food increases resource collection and supports larger populations, with greater variability.

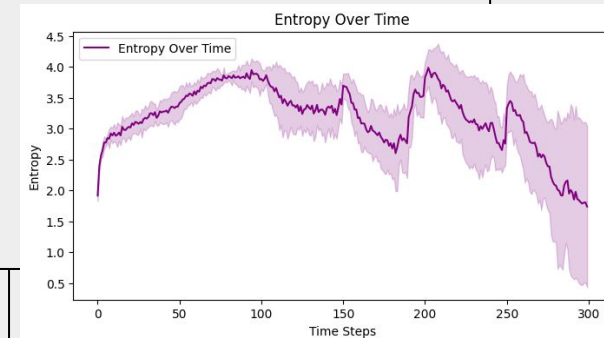
**Self Organization:** At higher values of the parameter, the ants are able to self organize (seen through the fluctuation of entropy in the system)



max\_steps = 80



max\_steps = 100

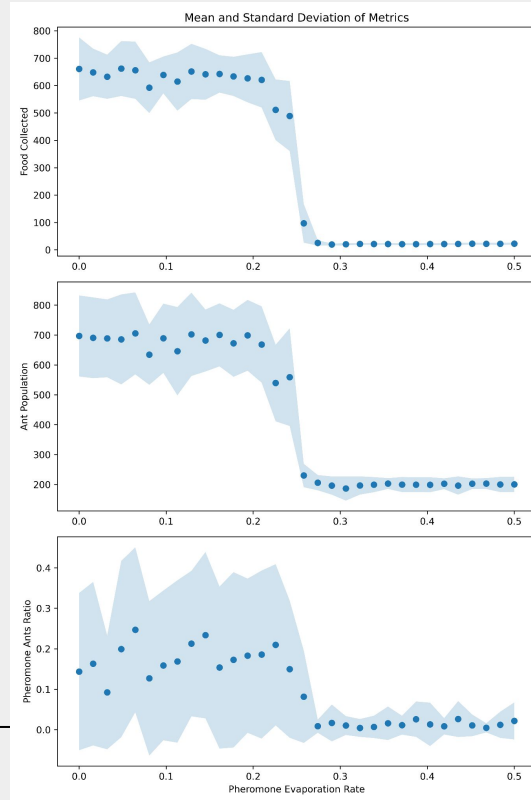


# Initial Conditions: Pheromone Evaporation

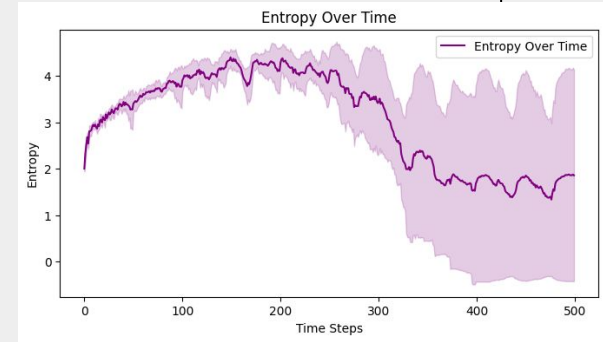
**Evaporation Rate:** At 0.2, the system transitions from efficient foraging to a collapse in food collection and ant population.

**Pheromone Average:** High evaporation rates reduce pheromone persistence, leading to decreased foraging efficiency.

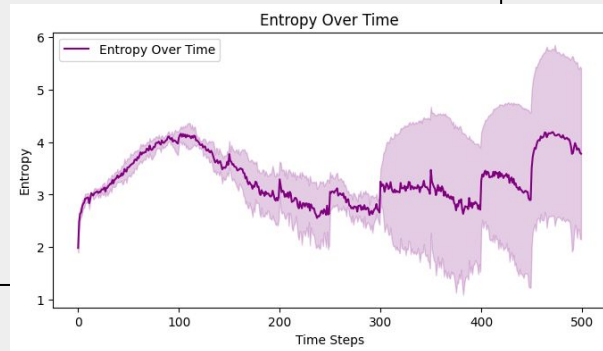
**Sustained Population:** Higher pheromone evaporation rate does not lead to the extinction of the colony but hinders population growth.



evaporate = 0.4

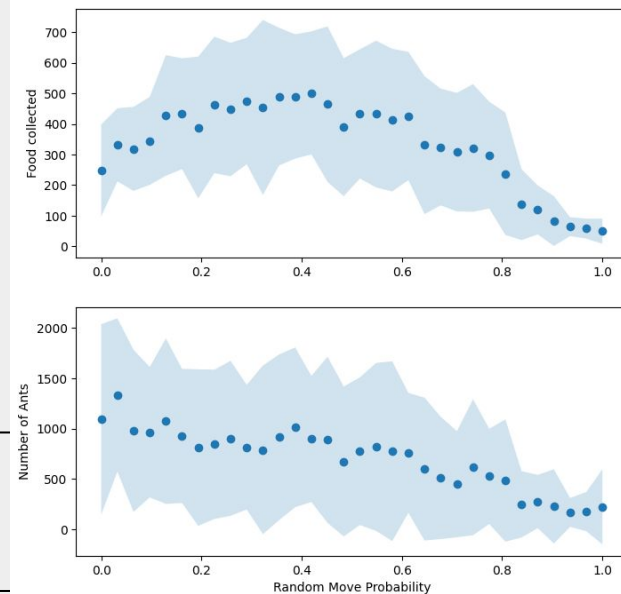
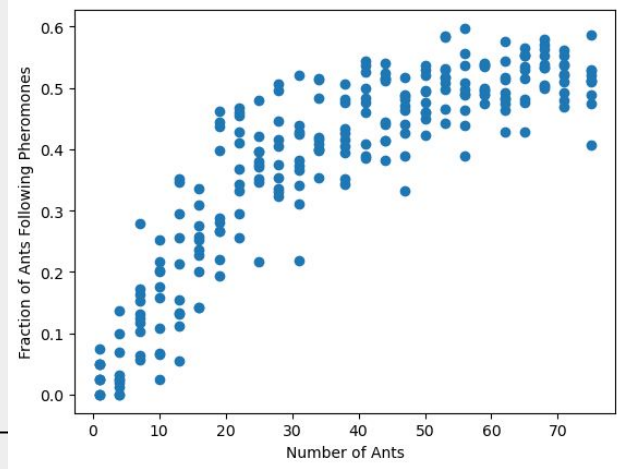


evaporate = 0.1



# No Phase Transitions

- No phase transitions in organisation of ants
- No phase transitions in survival of colony when varying exploration parameter

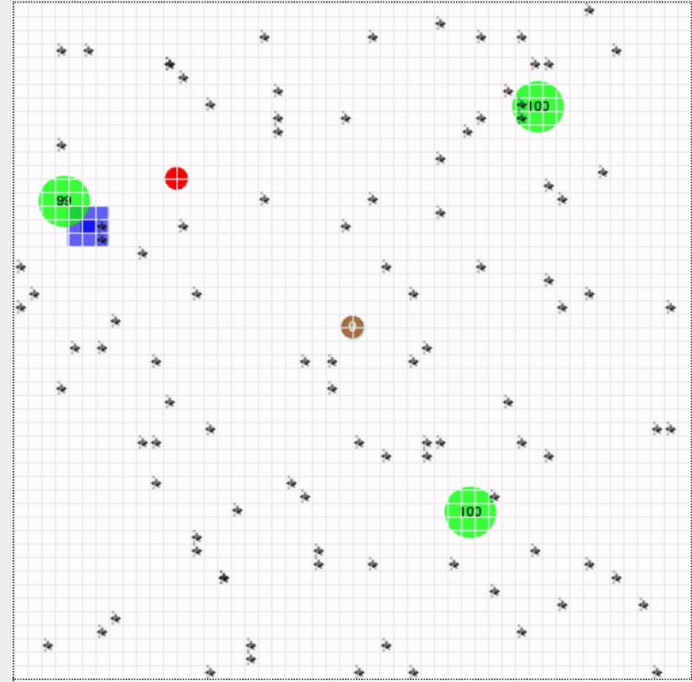




# Introducing Predators

## Rules:

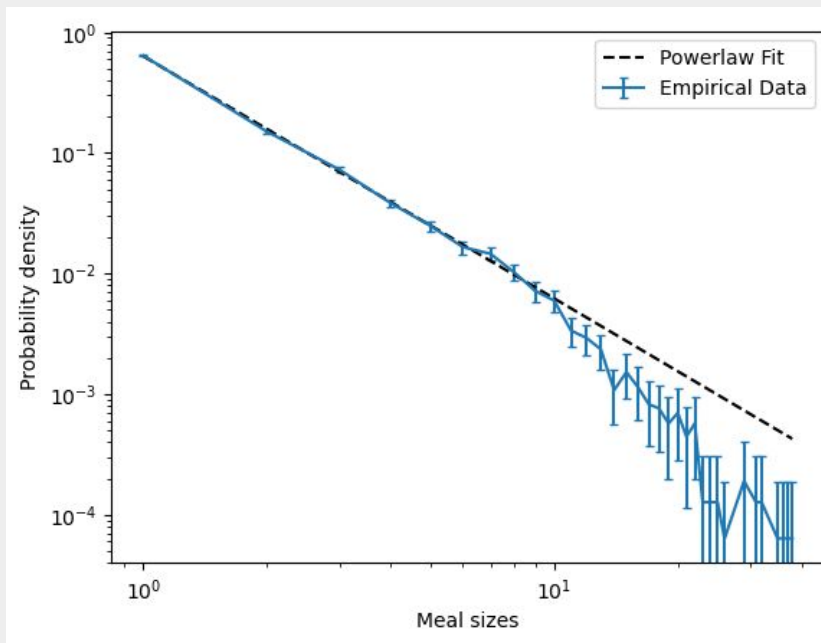
- Predator spawns at **random** point
- Predator moves to neighbouring cell with the **maximum** number of ants
- Predator eats **one** ant from that cell
- Repeat until no more ants within the neighbourhood
- Meal size = **total number of ants consumed**



# Predator Meal Size Distribution

## Rules:

- Predator spawns at **random** point
- Predator moves to neighbouring cell with the **maximum** number of ants
- Predator eats **one** ant from that cell
- Repeat until no more ants within the neighbourhood
- Meal size = **total number of ants consumed**



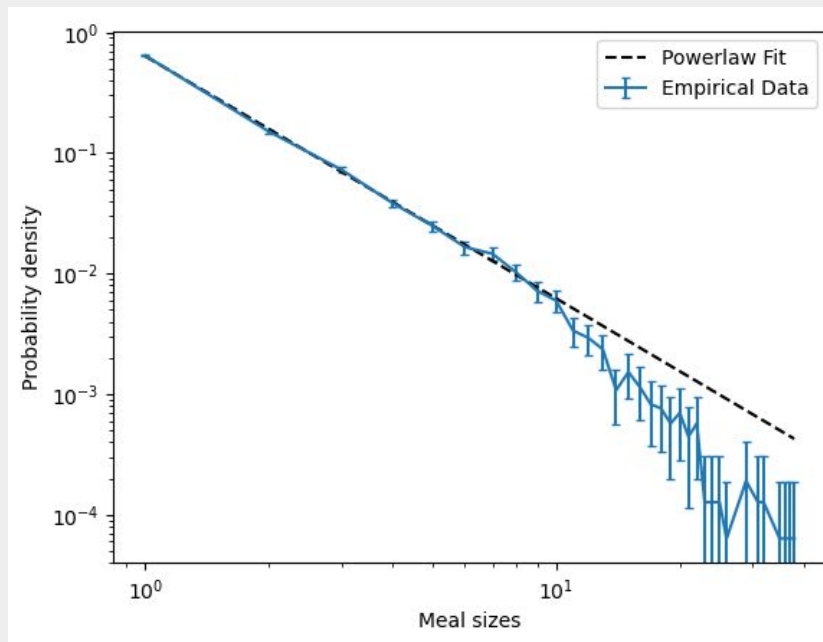
# Predator Meal Size Distribution

Power law relationship observed!

**Is this self-criticality?**

Question: what features of the model drive this relationship?

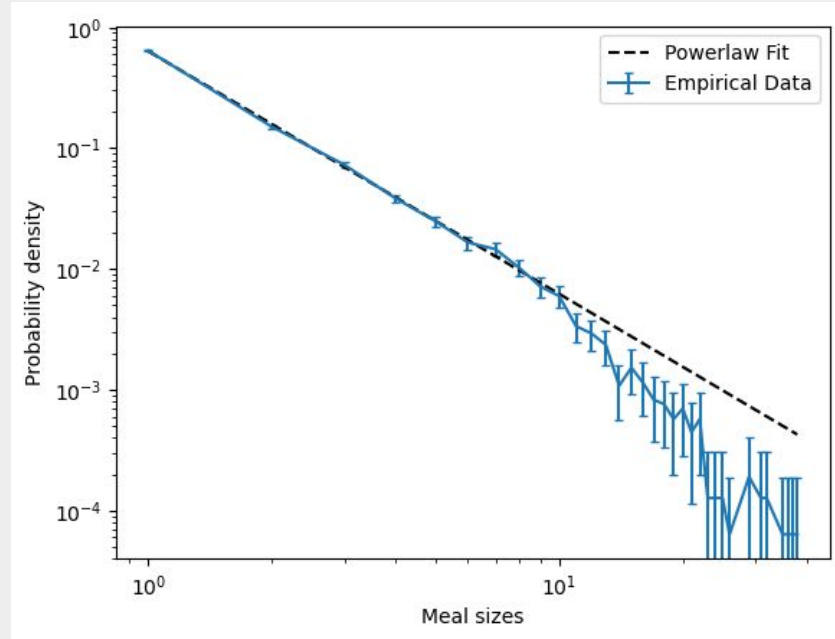
Idea: Change the model investigate how the power law changes.



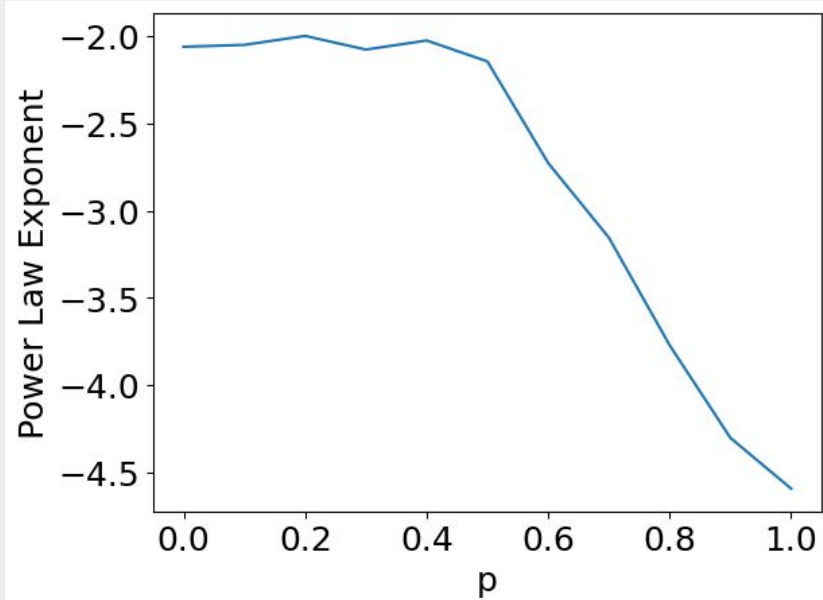
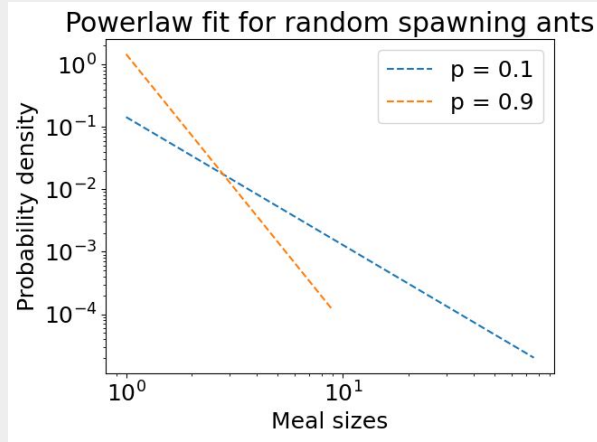
# Self-Organized Criticality?

## Ingredients

1. (Slow) build-up of stress
  - i. ants being born
2. Intermittent release of stress
  - i. ants being eaten
  - ii. ants dying after not being able to find food
3. self-organization

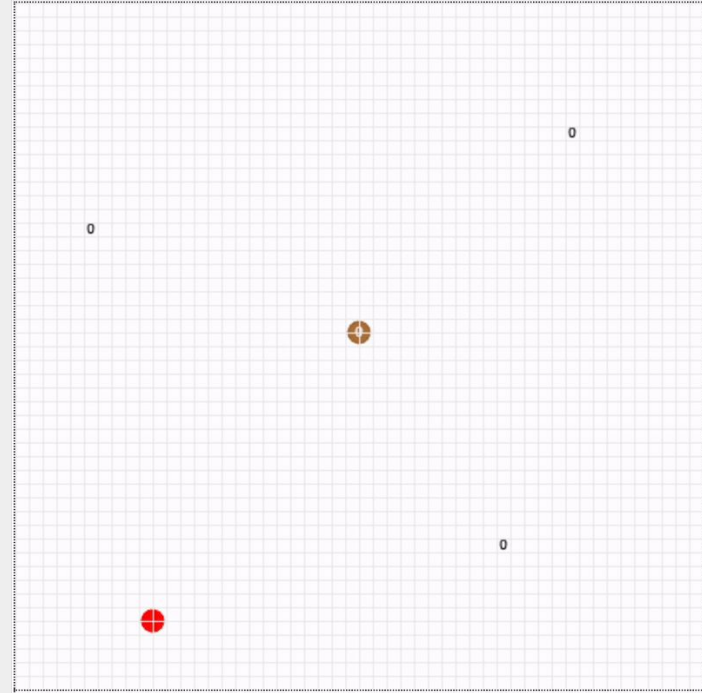


# Varying The Exploration Parameter



# Case 1: Remove Food and Nest

- No food
- No pheromones

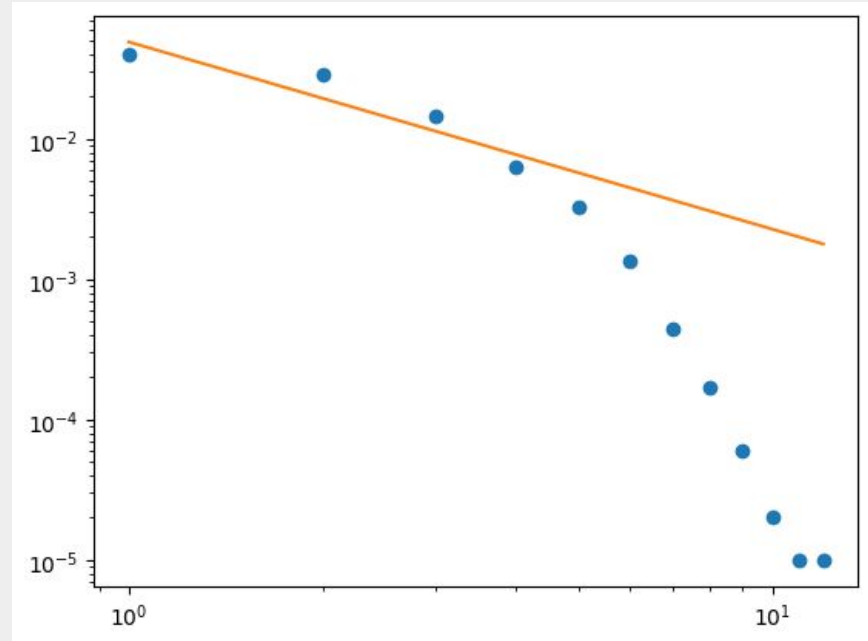


# Case 1: Remove Food and Nest

No power law observed!

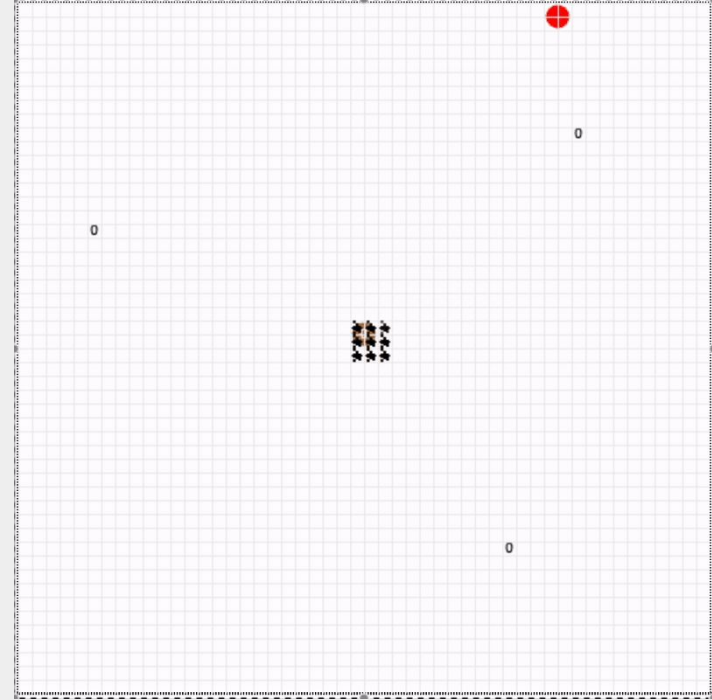
What has changed?

Ants no longer self organising



# Case 2: Remove Food

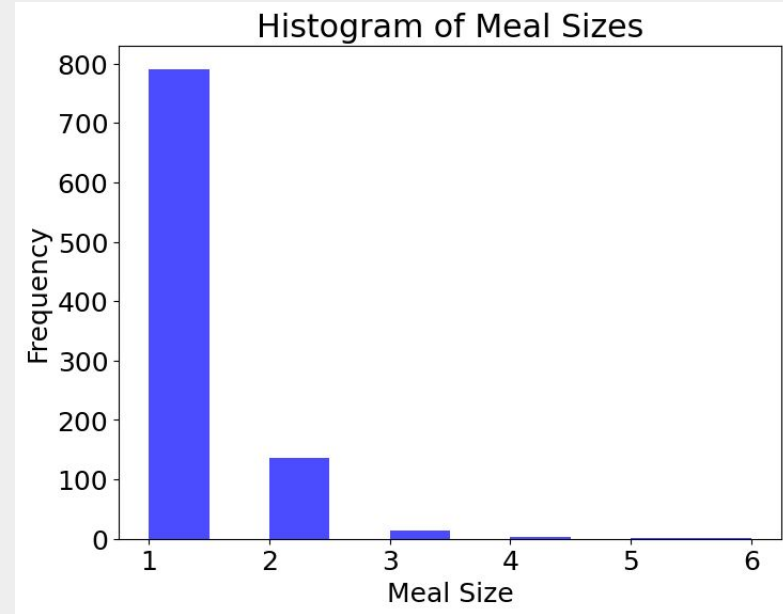
- No food
- No pheromones





# Case 2: Remove Food

No power law observed!





# Summary

## **Initial Conditions**

- Play a very important role in the dynamics of the system

## **Exploration vs Exploitation**

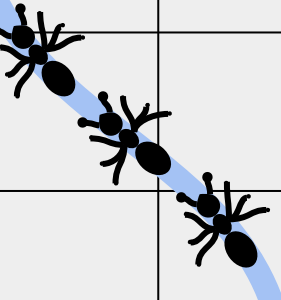
- No phase transitions

## **Phase transition in organisation of ants**

- No phase transition

## **Self-organized criticality**

- The ant/predator dynamics exhibit self-organized criticality





**Questions?**

# References

- Hills, Thomas T. et al. Exploration versus exploitation in space, mind, and society, Trends in Cognitive Sciences, Volume 19, Issue 1, 46 – 54
- Zoe Cook, Daniel W. Franks, Elva J.H. Robinson, Exploration versus exploitation in polydomous ant colonies, Journal of Theoretical Biology, Volume 323, 2013.
- Wilensky, U. (1997). NetLogo Ants model.
- <http://ccl.northwestern.edu/netlogo/models/Ants>. Center for Connected Learning and Computer-Based Modeling, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL.
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- Mark Goadrich, ants-mesa, (2020), GitHub repository

