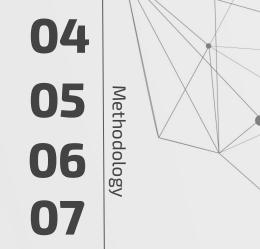
Generation and Simulation of Artificial Human Societies using Anthropologically modelled Learning Agents

Autor: Radu Galan Mentor: Dr. Czibula Gabriela



THE DESIGN

MODELLING & DATA

EXPERIMENTS

VALIDATION



MOTIVATIONS

RELATED WORK

CONSIDERATIONS

08

 $\mathbf{0}\mathbf{9}$

Conclusion

FUTURE WORK

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INTRODUCTION

O1 ABSTRACT

What?

0



Abstract

The goal was building general **anthropological social simulations** using an **agent-based system**. Essential components are:

- High quality modelling
- A scalable and flexible architecture
- Means of visualizing and analysing



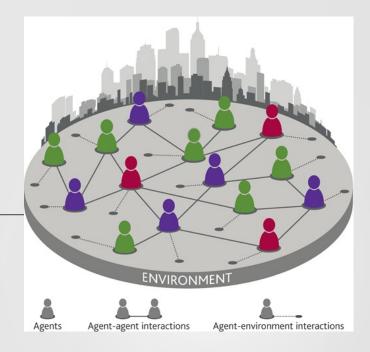
Anthropological model

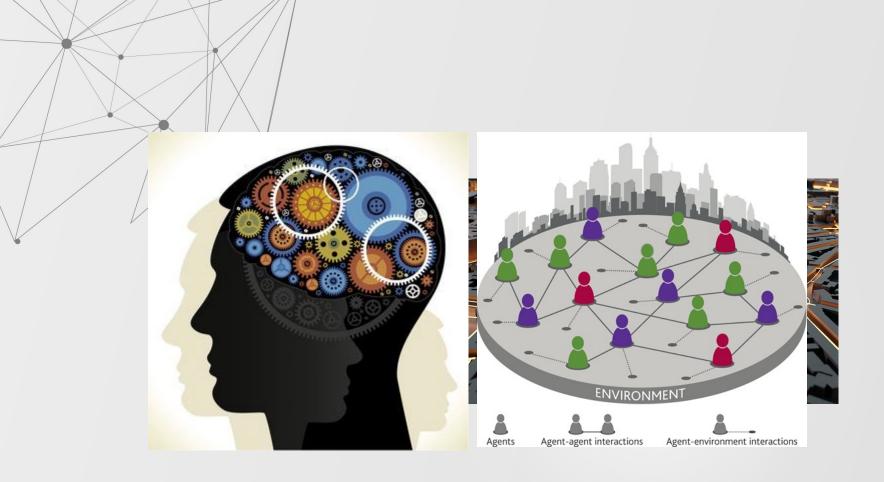
Computational Model



Agent-based system

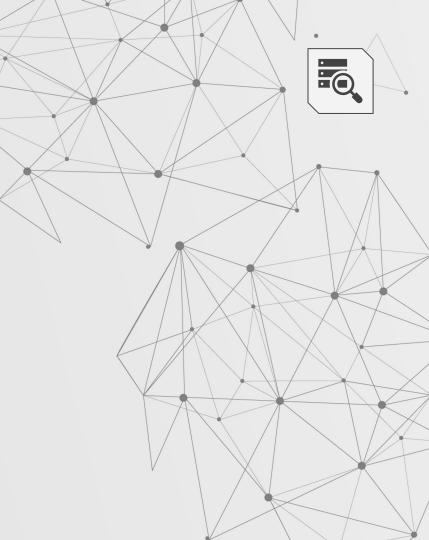
Interaction





OZ MOTIVATION

Why?





Motivation



Sociological



Motivation



Ecological



(...) artificial societies offer "insight into the relationship between micro-level cognition and macro-level social behavior"

Drennan - JASSS vol. 8



Only by 'growing' a society in simulations we can declare that it is thoroughly understood

Joshua M. Epstein

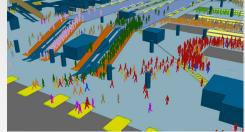


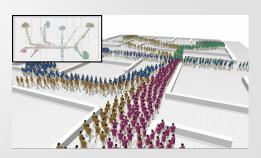












Specific simulations

aircraft evacuation fire evacuation crowd control traffic flow optimization Electronic market analysis

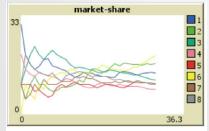
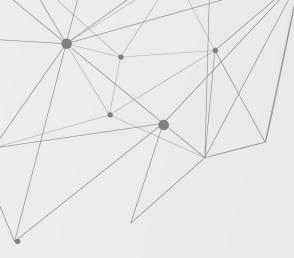
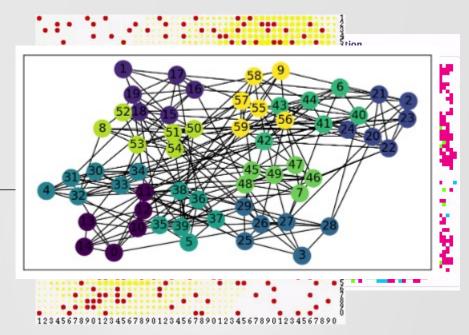


Figure 3-a: GranhvOM effect on market share

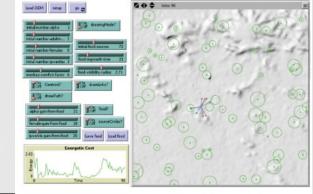


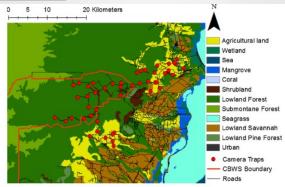


General simulations

Conway & Schelling Sugarscape Complex social networks



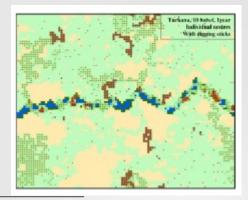




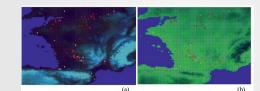
Spatially-explicit simulations

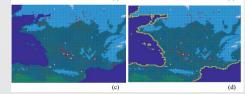
Wild-life simulations of jaguars Wild-life simulations of capuchins





Social simulations (anthropological)





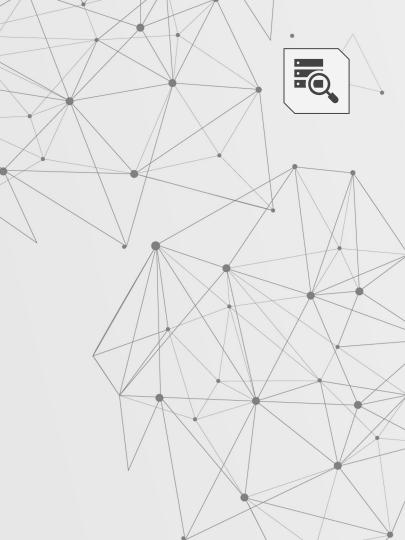
Hominids: ABS (Australopithecus boisei) Virtual Neanderthals

METHODOLOGY

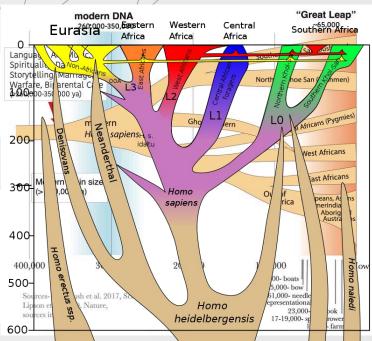
04 THE DESIGN

How?

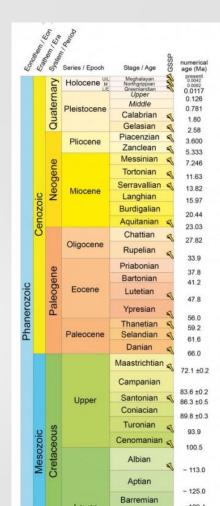
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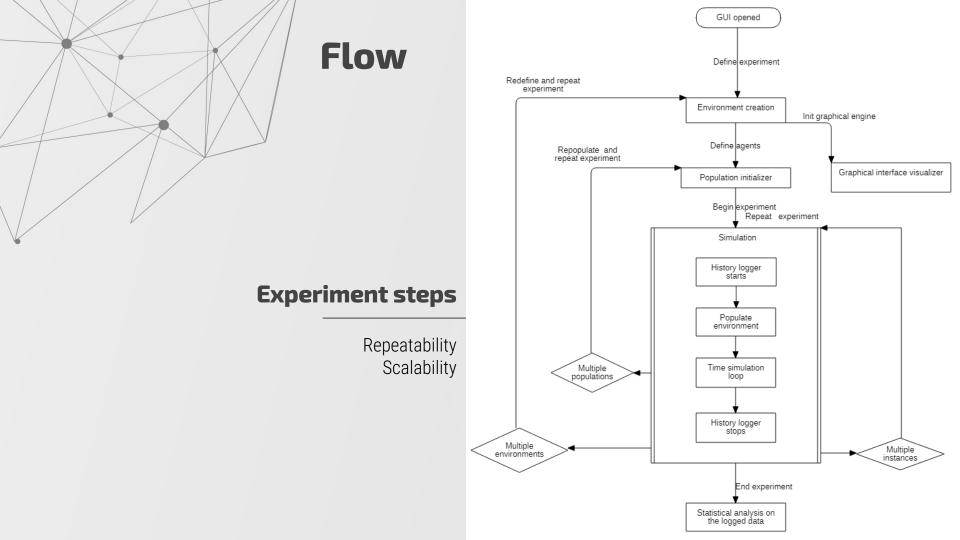


Agent-Based Social Simulation



Who? Homo S Sapiens Where? EUROPE What? Hunter-Gatherer uncontested When? 500'000 - 0 100'000 - 0 100'000 - 11'000 40'000 - 11'000(Late Pleistocene)





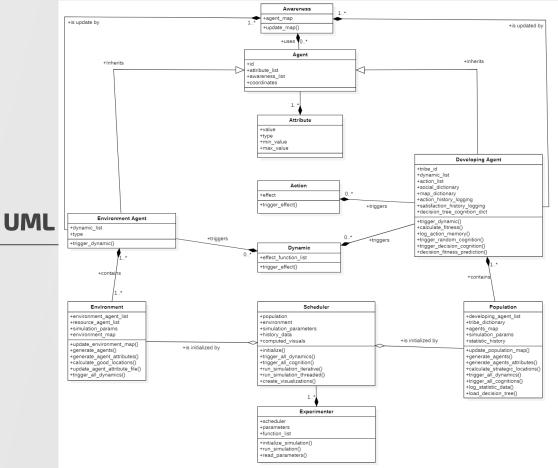


Compromises

The trade-offs

Causality vs Large scale Generalization vs Performance Low-level modelling vs Time





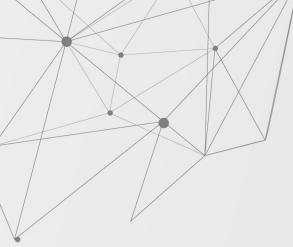
05 Modelling & Data



Modelling

Iterative

Statistical

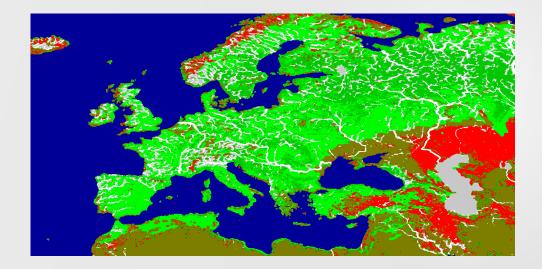


Context

- Homo S Sapiens
- EUROPE
- Hunter-Gatherer uncontested
- 40'000 11'000 (Late Pleistocene)



- $-20^{\circ} \rightarrow 60^{\circ}$ longitude; $30^{\circ} \rightarrow 70^{\circ}$ latitude
- Cylindrical map projection



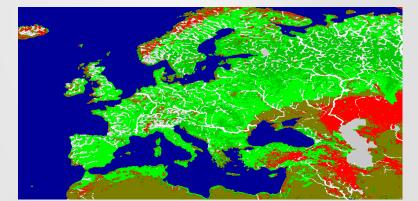


- resolution 80x160: 1951 km2 in one cell
- resolution 160x320: 487.8 km2 in one cell
- resolution 320x640: 121.9 km2 in one cell
- resolution 480x960: 54.2 km2 in one cell
- resolution 800x1600: 19.5 km2 in one cell





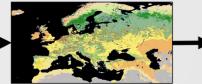


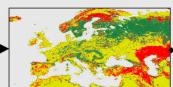


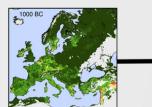




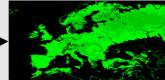
















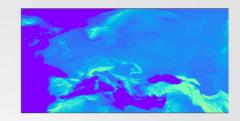


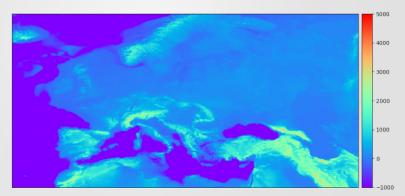




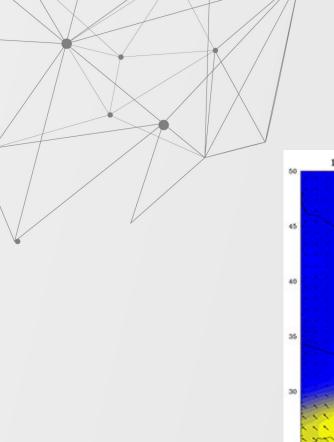




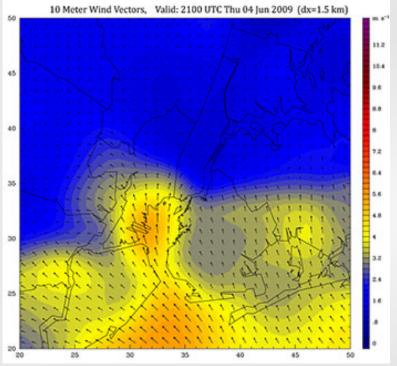




ELEVATION



Climate





TEMPERATURE 20 years modern dataset 8 days time step

Climate









NIGHT



Resources

Food source:

 Plant population: EnvironmentAgent->ResourceAgent

3 types of plants:

- high cal. Fruits
- mid cal. Roots/Vegetables
- herbs and spices (health benefits)





Resources

empu

Plant attributes:

- color {1,2,3}
- energy (0,700] calories per 100g
- heal [0,3] health points
- quantity [1,100] multiple of 100g
- population [100,1000] * avg. area of cell
- probability for each terrain [0,100], ..., [0,100]
- probability preferred temperature for ripping[-30,70]
 probability referred month for ripping [1,12]
 - spread ability [0,100]
- Sensibility [0,100]
- current food

Plant dynamics:

- Population fluctuation
- Food production

Humans

Memory:

- Human social status
- Places fondness

Dynamics:

- Aging
- Needs changing

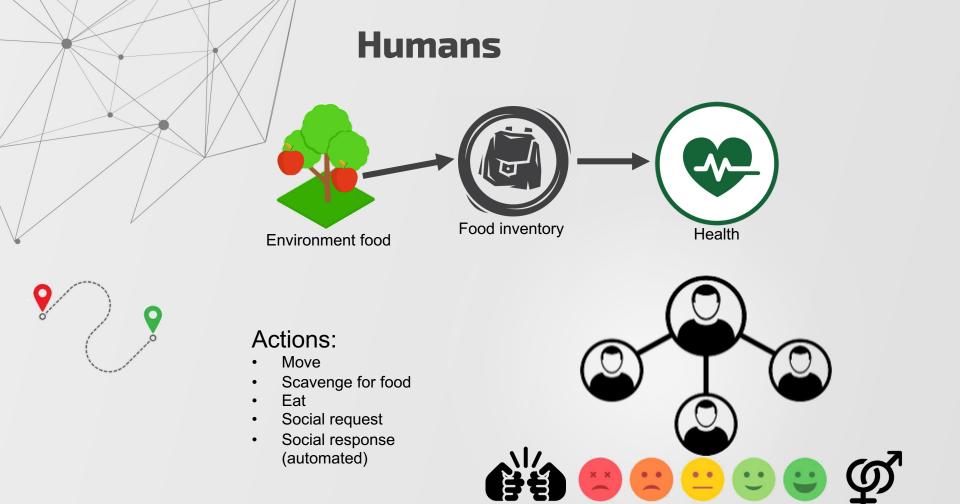
Actions:

- Move
- Eat
- Scavenge for food
- Social request
- Social response (automated)

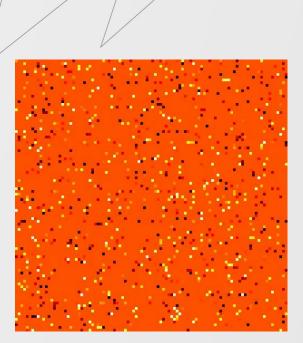
Attributes:

- age (0,100)
- sex {0,1}
- health [1,100] health points
- fitness [1,100]
- Hunger need [0,100]
- Thirst need [0,100]
- Reproductive need [0,100]
- Safety need [0,100]
- Emotional State [0,100]
- Plant find ability [0,100]
- Social interaction ability [0,100]
- Food Inventory
- Character
- Offspring





06 EXPERIMENTS



An environment One environment agent in each square One attribute: temperature One dynamic: convection

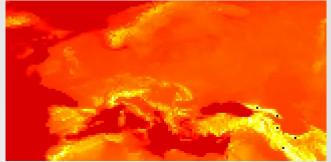
Architecture Testing

Environment

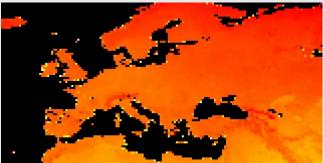
Surface day temperature



Surface elevation



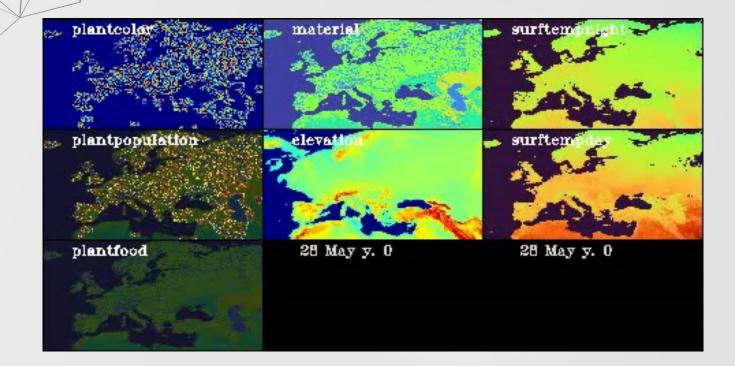
Surface night temperature



Surface terrain

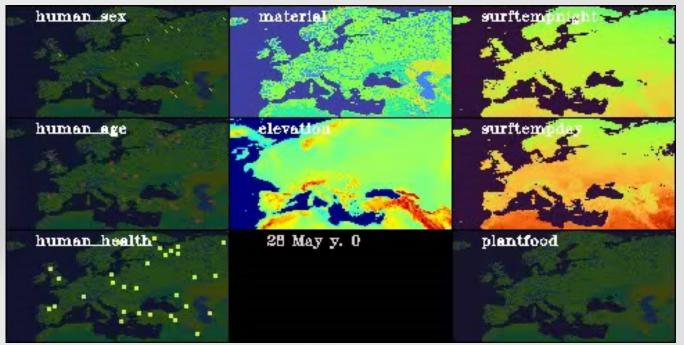


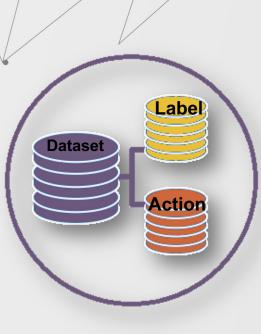
Environment with resources



Environment with resources and non-intelligent humans

Random decision-making





Environment with resources and intelligent humans

Fitness label: health, emotional-state, hunger, thirst, reproductive

Circumstances:

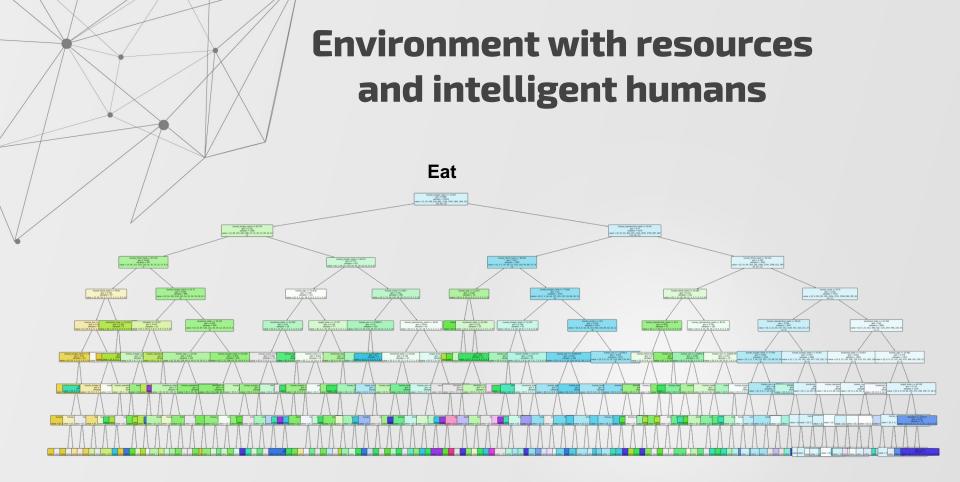
Label

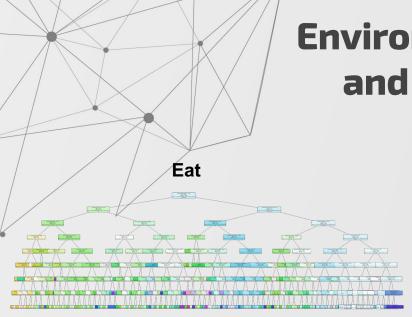
Circ

Dataset

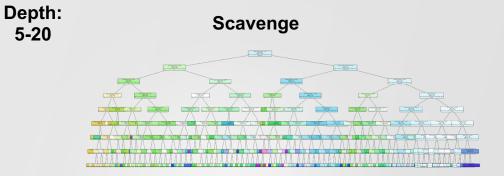
Relation to another human attr. (4) Target environment attr.(8) Resource attributes(Plants Color) Personal State attr. (8)







Environment with resources and intelligent humans





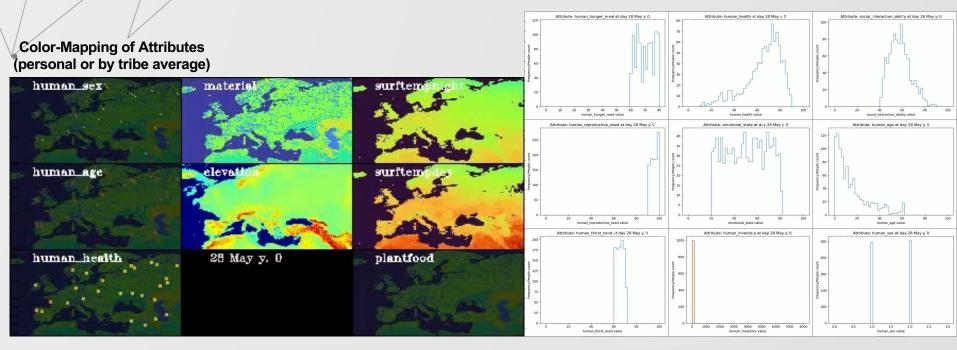
Social request



Environment with resources and intelligent humans

Imagine – Think – Decide

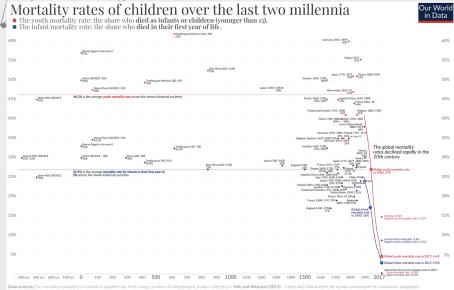
Global Attribute Histogram



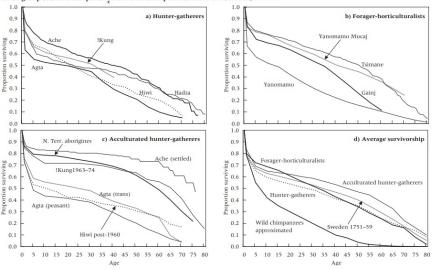
O7 VALIDATION



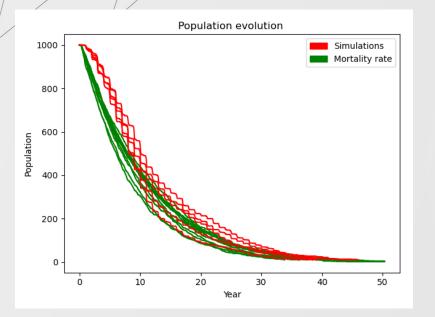
Mortality



Data sources: the inortain/estimates for historical societies are from a large number of independent studies collected in Vok and Atknown (2013) – infort and child death in the humo environment of evolutionary adaptation. Data for 2017 is from the United Nations linter-agency group for child mortality estimation [IGNE]. Global estimates for the 20th century are based on under five mortality from Our World in Data. This is a visualization from OurWorldinData.org, where you find data and research on how the world is changing. Licensed under CC-BY by the author Max Roser. FIGURE 1 Survivorship (l_y) for (a) hunter-gatherers, (b) forager-horiculturalists, and (c) acculturated huntergatherers using the Siler competing hazards model to estimate mortality. Panel (d) illustrates average l_x for each of these group sets and compares l_z from wild chimpanzees and from Sweden, 1751–59



Metrics

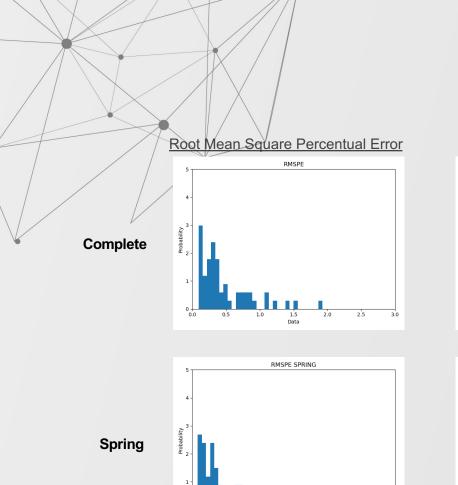


AVG:

MAPE 40.25 min: 7.67 and max: 132.46 RMSPE 0.47 min: 0.095 and max: 1.92

SPRING AVG:

MAPE 37.50 min: 6.93 and max: 123.86 RMSPE 0.44 min: 0.082 and max: 1.91



0+

0.0

0.5

1.0

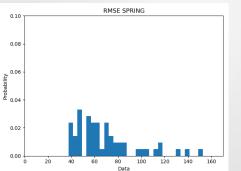
1.5

Data

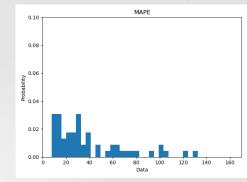
2.0

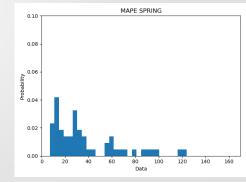
2.5

3.0



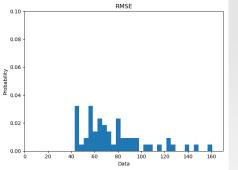
Mean absolute percentage error





Root Mean Square Error

Metrics



CONCLUSION

O8 CONSIDERATIONS





Limitations

- Simulation of society from inside a society
- Computational power
- Current social research might have low accuracy

Personal contribution

- One of the few (if not only) Spatially Explicit Social Simulation of early Homo Sapiens
- Unique Data Gathering Results
- SOTA validation process
- Accurately modelled sapiens

Philosophical

- Social implication of implementation
- Great knowledge, Great responsibility
- Subjective interpretations

Considerations

09 FUTURE WORK



Future work

Optimization

More parallelization, Better memory allocation, Cloud computing

Extended modelling

Animals, More actions, Settlement study, More specific plant species, Technologies, Cultural habits, Changing geography, Other hominins

Better visualization

3D animation, More statistical analysis, correlation analysis

More Experiments

Longer experiments with offspring enabled, validation on population growth or range areas or migration trends

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THANK YOU!