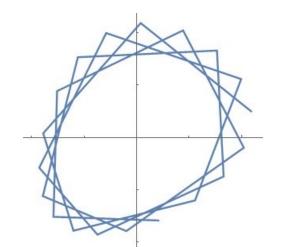
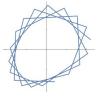
Cellular Automata (part 2): Creative Applications

Notes for CAS, 18-5-2021 Loe Feijs



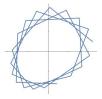
Cellular automata: research and applications

- Fundamentals of computation
 - ✓ Von Neumann, Conway, Wolfram
- Models of social behavior
 - ✓ Modeling language shifts
 - ✓ Land use change
 - ✓ Building evacuation
- Aesthetics and awareness in design
 - ✓ Lukas, Troy, Loe -> next time



Models of social behavior

- ✓ Beltran, F. S., Herrando, S., Estreder, V., Ferreres, D., Adell, M. A., & Ruiz-Soler, M. (2011). Social simulation based on cellular automata: Modeling language shifts. In Cellular Automata—Simplicity Behind Complexity (p. 323). InTech.
- ✓ Lu, Y., Laffan, S., Pettit, C., & Cao, M. (2020). Land use change simulation and analysis using a vector cellular automata (CA) model: A case study of Ipswich City, Queensland, Australia. Environment and Planning B: Urban Analytics and City Science, 47(9), 1605-1621.
- ✓ Ding, N., Chen, T., & Zhang, H. (2017, June). Simulation of high-rise building evacuation considering fatigue factor based on cellular automata: A case study in China. In Building Simulation (Vol. 10, No. 3, pp. 407-418). Tsinghua University Press.



Paper: Beltran, F. S., Herrando, S., Estreder, V., Ferreres, D., Adell, M. A., & Ruiz-Soler, M. (2011). Social simulation based on cellular automata: Modeling language shifts. In Cellular Automata—Simplicity Behind Complexity (p. 323). InTech.

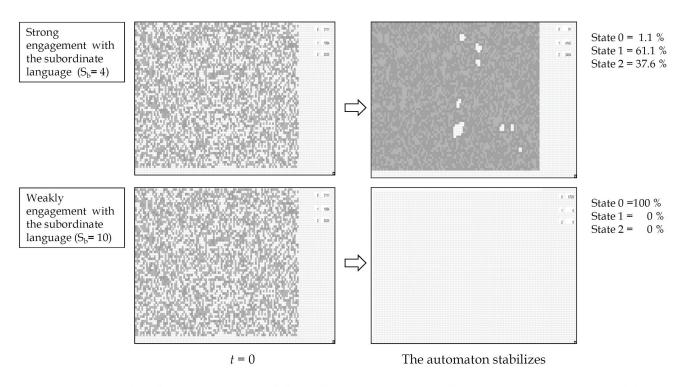


Fig. 4. An example of the dynamics of the cellular automaton that simulates language shifts.

Conclusions: the transition threshold S_b is critical. Catalan will survive.

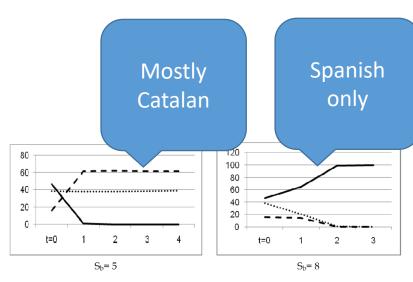
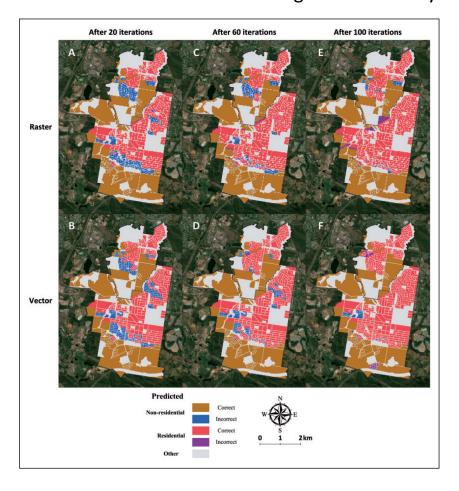
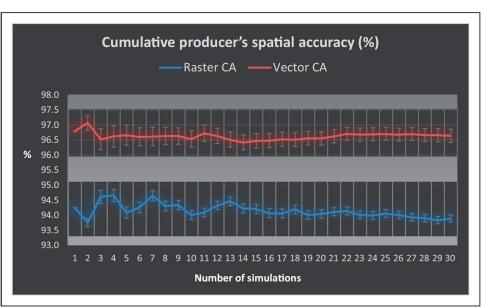


Fig. 6. Mean percentages of states 0 (solid), 1 (dashed) and 2 (dotted) for the values of threshold S_b when the automaton stabilized (values of S_b = 4 to 9) for the social context *home*. The x-axis indicates the generations of speakers. The percentage of initial values (t=0) is also shown. (Note that for the values S_b = 8 and S_b = 9, state 2 quickly reaches value 0).

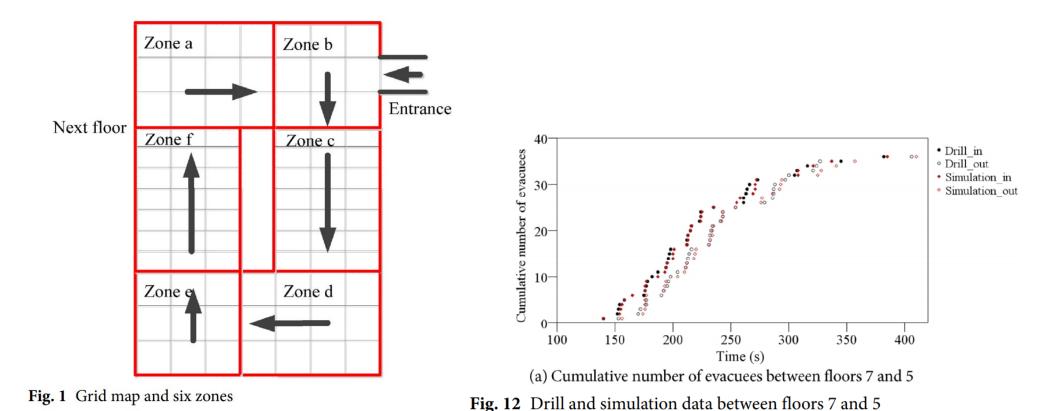
Paper: Lu, Y., Laffan, S., Pettit, C., & Cao, M. (2020). Land use change simulation and analysis using a vector cellular automata (CA) model: A case study of Ipswich City, Queensland, Australia. Environment and Planning B: Urban Analytics and City Science, 47(9), 1605-1621.





Conclusions: vector CA is more accurate than grid CA

Paper: Ding, N., Chen, T., & Zhang, H. (2017, June). Simulation of high-rise building evacuation considering fatigue factor based on cellular automata: A case study in China. In Building Simulation (Vol. 10, No. 3, pp. 407-418). Tsinghua University Press.



Conclusions: the simulation matches real the data from drill, fatigue can be modelled



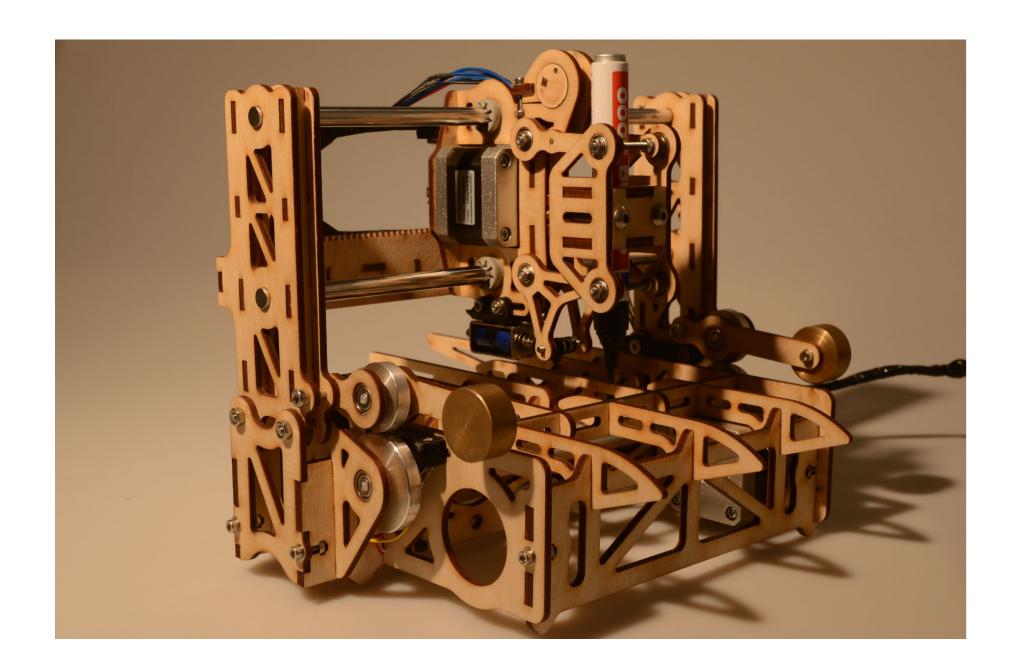
Models of social behavior: details from the papers

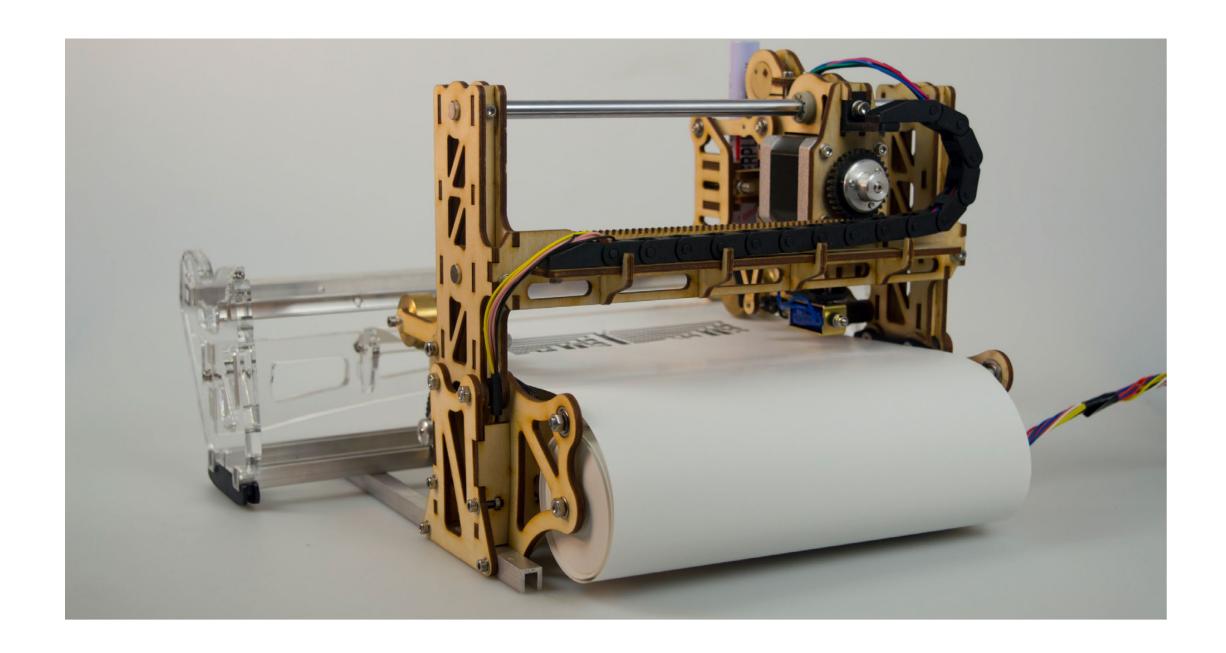
topic	tool	neighbourhood	grid	states	rule
Language shift (Catalan language)	Excel	3×3 Moore	105x64 torus	Level of engagement (DL only/ bi DL++/ bi SL++)	totalistic rule with thresholds
Land use change (Ipswich City, Australia)	Matlab → ArcObjects	5×5 Moore	≈25000 land cells	Residential/non-residential (+distances to roads and services)	trained neural net
Building evacuation (Beijing, China)	Matlab → SPSS	3×3 Moore	15 floors of 84 cells staircases	#persons, fatigue level	probabilistic get- out/avoid-others

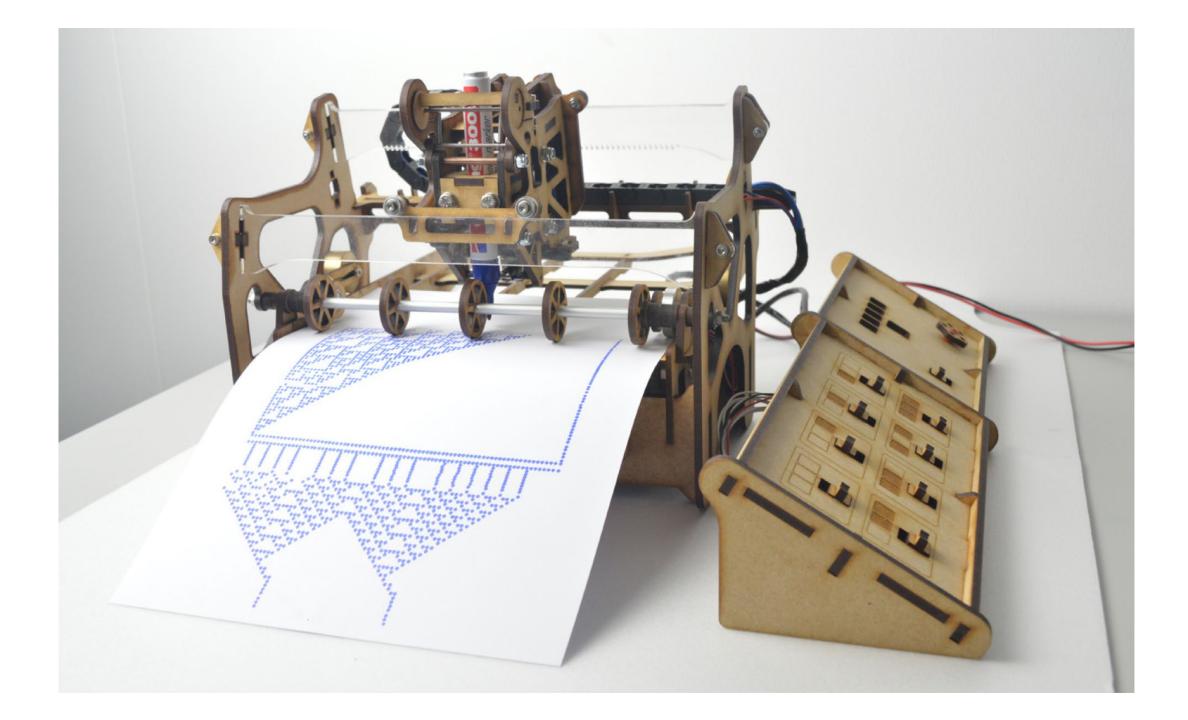
What else can ID do with CA besides predictive models?

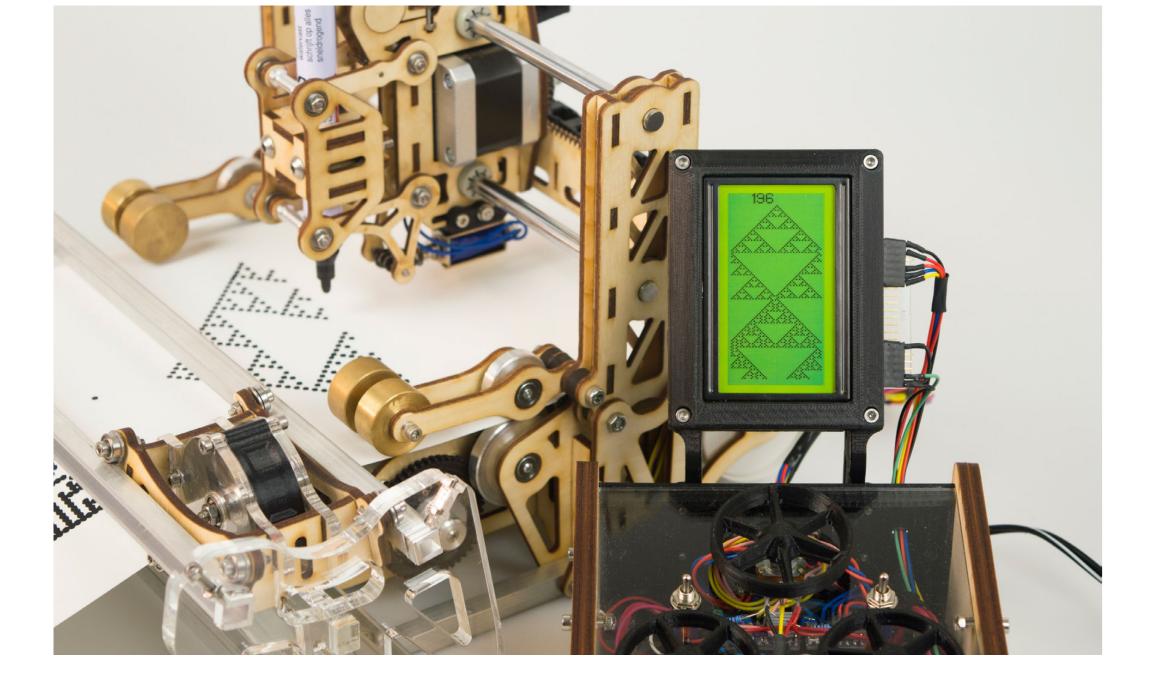
- Educate young people to see the beauty of generated patterns
 - ✓ Lucas Haude's CA plotting machine:
 - ✓ research.tue.nl/en/publications/creating-an-interaction-with-cellular-automata-for-science-and-te
- Visualise the complexities of the fashion system
 - ✓ Troy Nachtigall's aproach:
 - ✓ "The Life of Fashion Trends"
 - √ https://thelifeoffashiontrends.wordpress.com/howto/
- Support the complexity-science community via fashion
 - ✓ A cellular automaton for pied-de-poule:
 - ✓ Feijs, L., & Toeters, M. (2018). International Journal of Design, 12(3), 127-144.

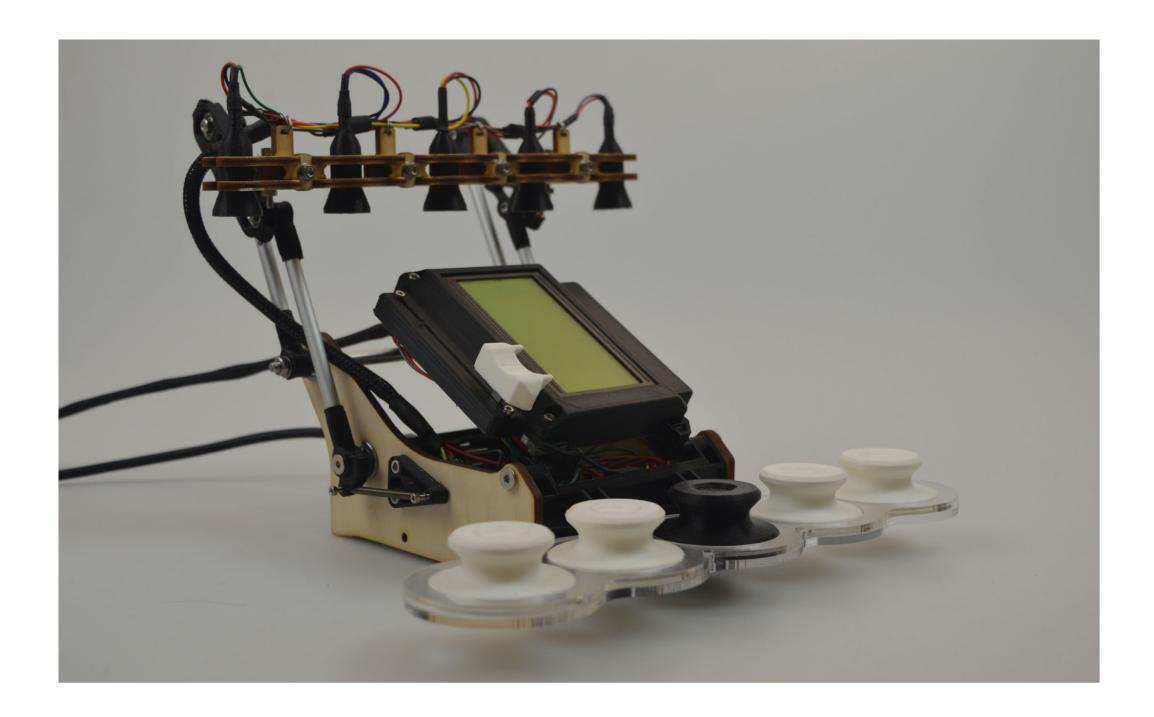
- Educate / stimulate young people to play with generating patterns
 - ✓ Lukas Haude's machine
 - ✓ Haude, L. (2018, January). Creating an interaction with cellular automata for science and technology museums. In 17th Conference on Applied Mathematics (APLIMAT 2018) (pp. 420-433). Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava.
 - √ http://www.lhau.de/assets/m22_interaction_cellularautomata_01.pdf











- ✓ Maker Fair Eindhoven September 2017
- ✓ Dutch Design Week 2017
- ✓ International Conference on Applied Mathematics Bratislava
- ✓ InScience International Science Film Festival Nijmegen
- ✓ De Ontdekfabriek Eindhoven



CASE STUDY 2

- Visualise the complexities of the fashion system
 - ✓ Troy Nachtigall's aproach:
 - ✓ The Life of Fashion Trends
 - https://thelifeoffashiontrends.wordpress.com/howto/

Step one:

Uri Wilensky: Life Turtle-Based – Netlogo.nlogo

- Patches: in a grid, to model the cellular structure One variable for each patch: live-neighbors
- Two breeds of Turtles:

cells

babies

The sprout procedure is used to create a baby in the present patch Neither cells nor babies actually move

During each go several things happen

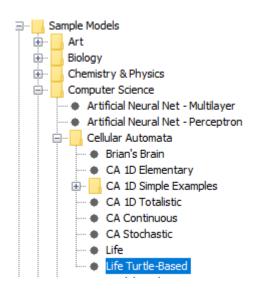
The babies change breed to become a live cell

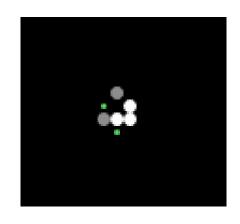
Gray cells die

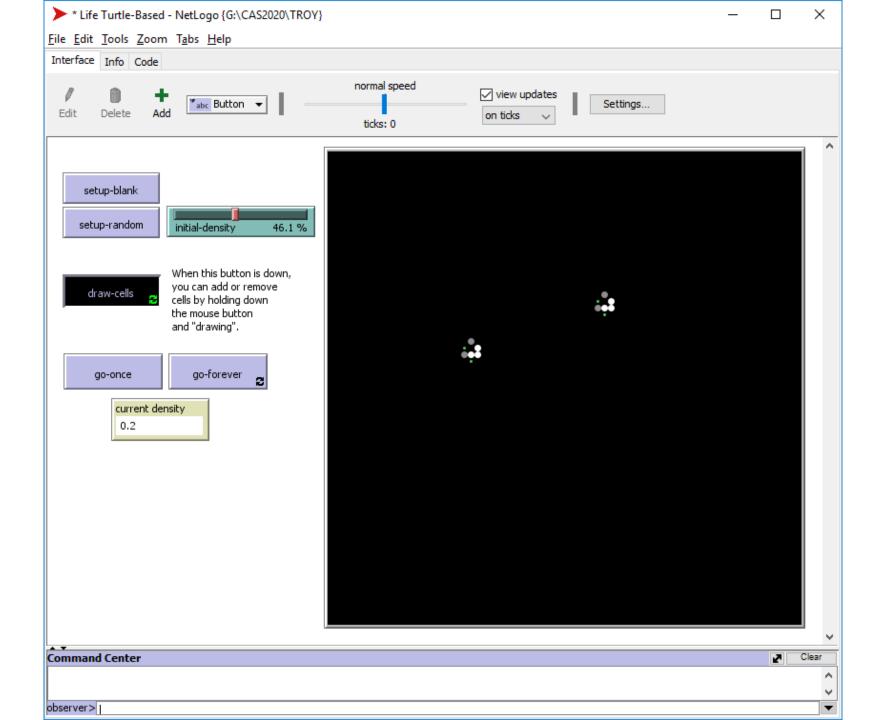
The cells about to die become gray

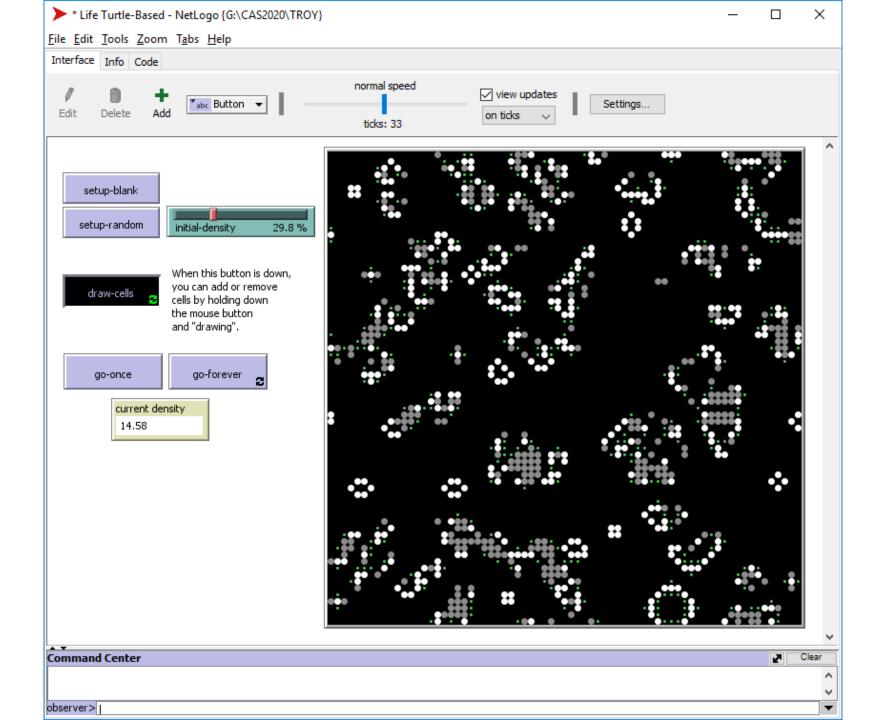
Update the live-neighbors of each cell

And apply the famous rule of Conway's Game of Life









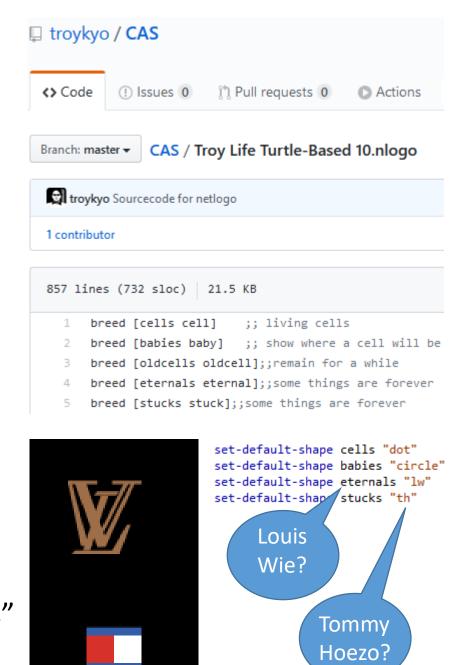
Step two:

Troy Nachtigall: The Life of Fashion Trends

- Patches: in a grid, to model the cellular structure
 As before
- Three extra breeds of Turtles:

```
oldcells
eternals
stucks
```

During each go several things happen
 The oldcells stay visible for 52 steps
 The babies get the trendcolor
 The eternals inflate other's live-neighbors
 The stucks decrease live-neighbors
 In the user interface these are "hotspots" and "notspots"



Start your own Trend

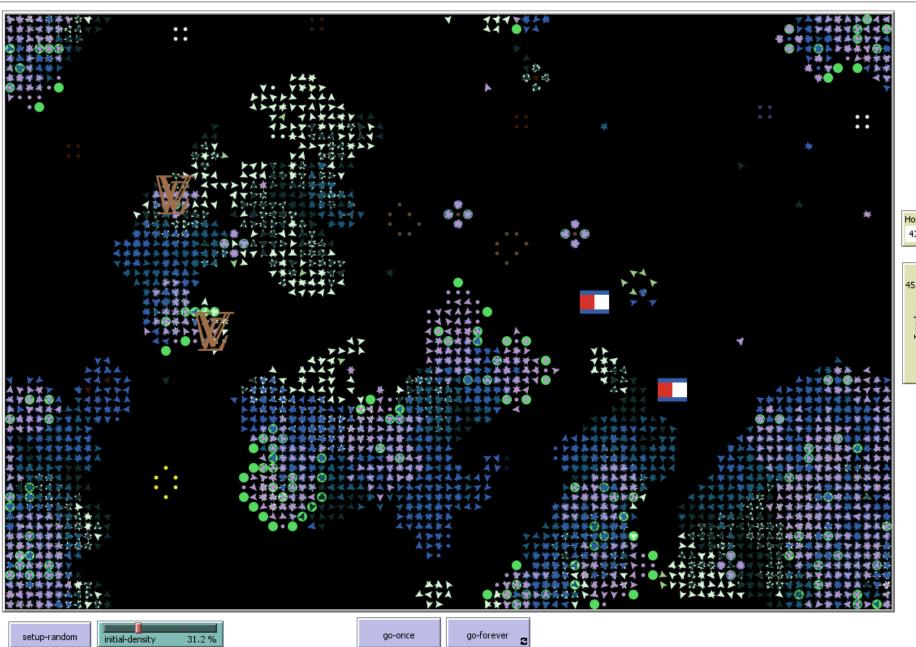
Fashion Trend!

Add Hot Spots

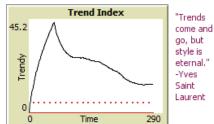
These are people or places where fashion flourishes.

Add Not Spots

These are people and places where fashion goes to die.



How Trendy is the moment we live in? 42.15



TrendColor 117 (violet + 2) Click me

The Life of Fashion Trends

Speculating on how fashion trends happen using Complex Adaptive Systems

HOME · ABOUT FASHION · HOW IT WORKS · SIMULATION

- ✓ Style as an oscillator
- ✓ Style as a social phenomenon
- ✓ Fashion trend shuttles
- ✓ Symmetry The Big Trend
- ✓ Inspiration



The Executive Board of the Amsterdam University of Applied Science (AUAS - Hogeschool van Amsterdam) has appointed Troy Nachtigall on 4 February 2020 as Professor of Fashion Research and Technology. The professorship is part of the Center for Applied Research (Create-IT) at the Faculty of Digital Media & Creative Industries (FDMCI) and is closely aligned with the Amsterdam Fashion Institute (AMFI). Nachtigall has a solid career in design and his research is often very innovative. Within the professorship, he will further strengthen the link between education and research.



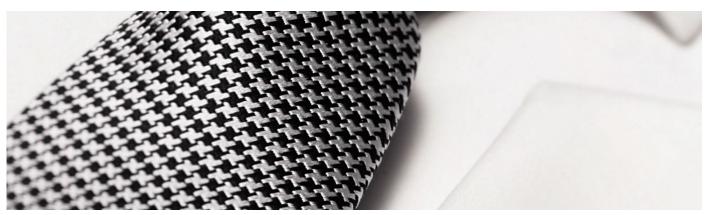
- Support the complexity-science community via fashion
 - ✓ A cellular automaton for pied-de-poule
 - ✓ Feijs, L., & Toeters, M. (2018). Cellular automata-based generative design of Pied-de-poule patterns using emergent behavior: Case study of how fashion pieces can help to understand modern complexity. *International Journal of Design*, 12(3), 127-144.



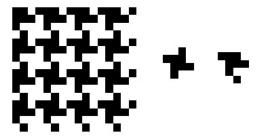
Salvatore Ferragamo, Fall Winter 2017

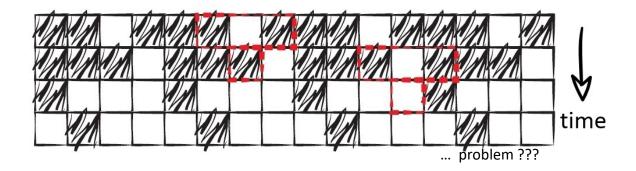






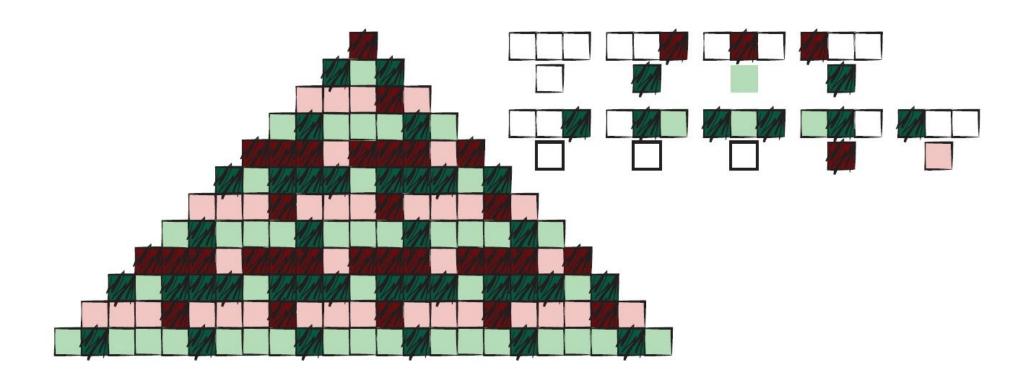
https://5yearproject.wordpress.com/2012/08/18/tie-patterns-and-when-to-wear-them/



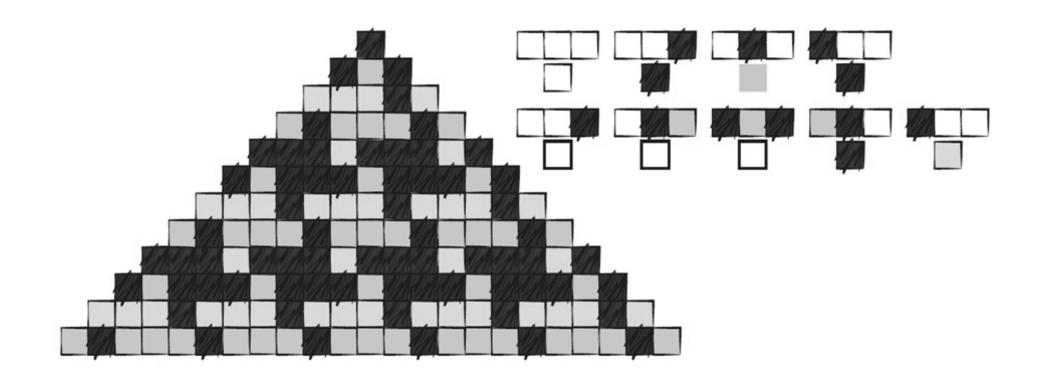


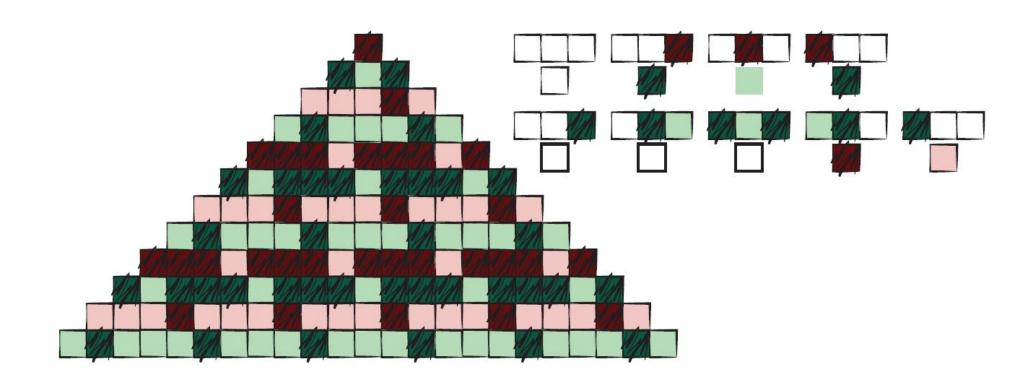
Joint work with

by-wire.net



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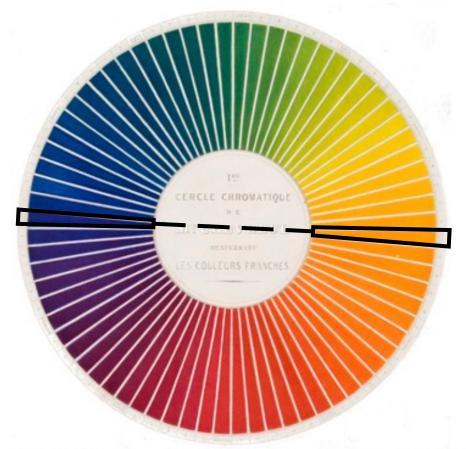
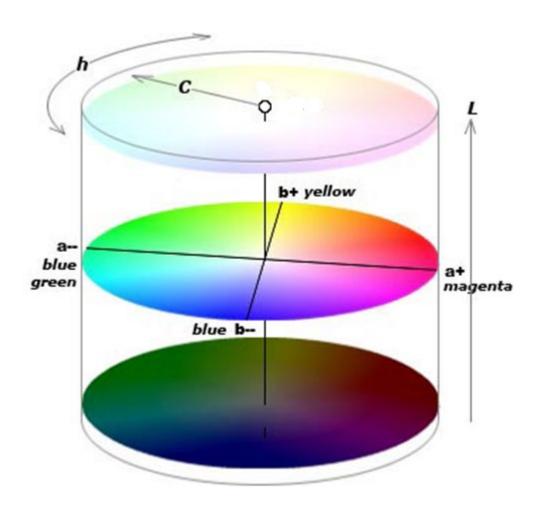


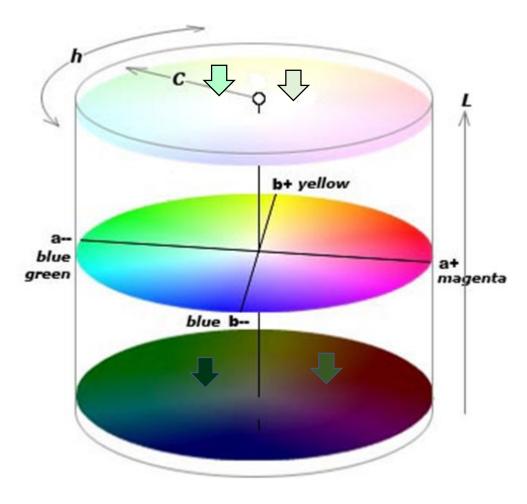
Plate 1: First chromatic circle containing pure hues, from Cercles Chromatiques de M. E. Chevreul (Paris: Didot, 1861)



Plate 1: First chromatic circle containing pure hues, from Cercles Chromatiques de M. E. Chevreul (Paris: Didot, 1861)



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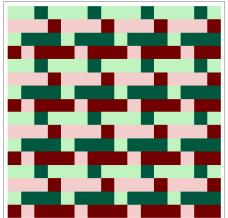


Greeny := RGBColor[.75, .95, .75]; RGB = (191,242,191) LAB = (91,-25,19)

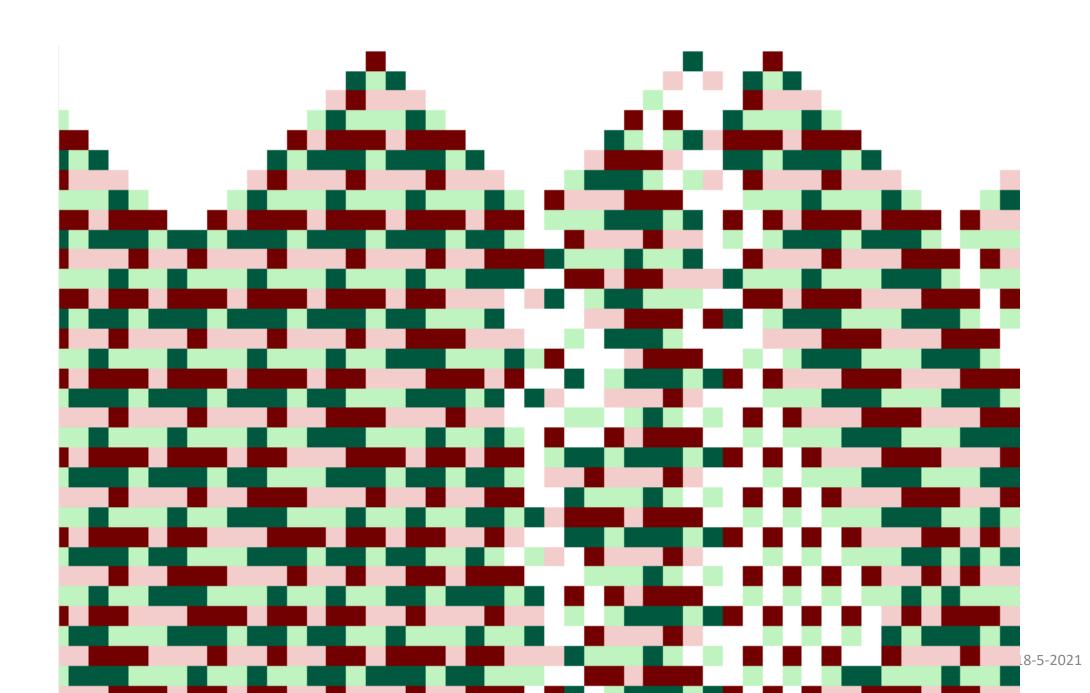
DGreen := RGBColor[0, .35, .25]; (0,89,64) LAB = (33,-30,8)

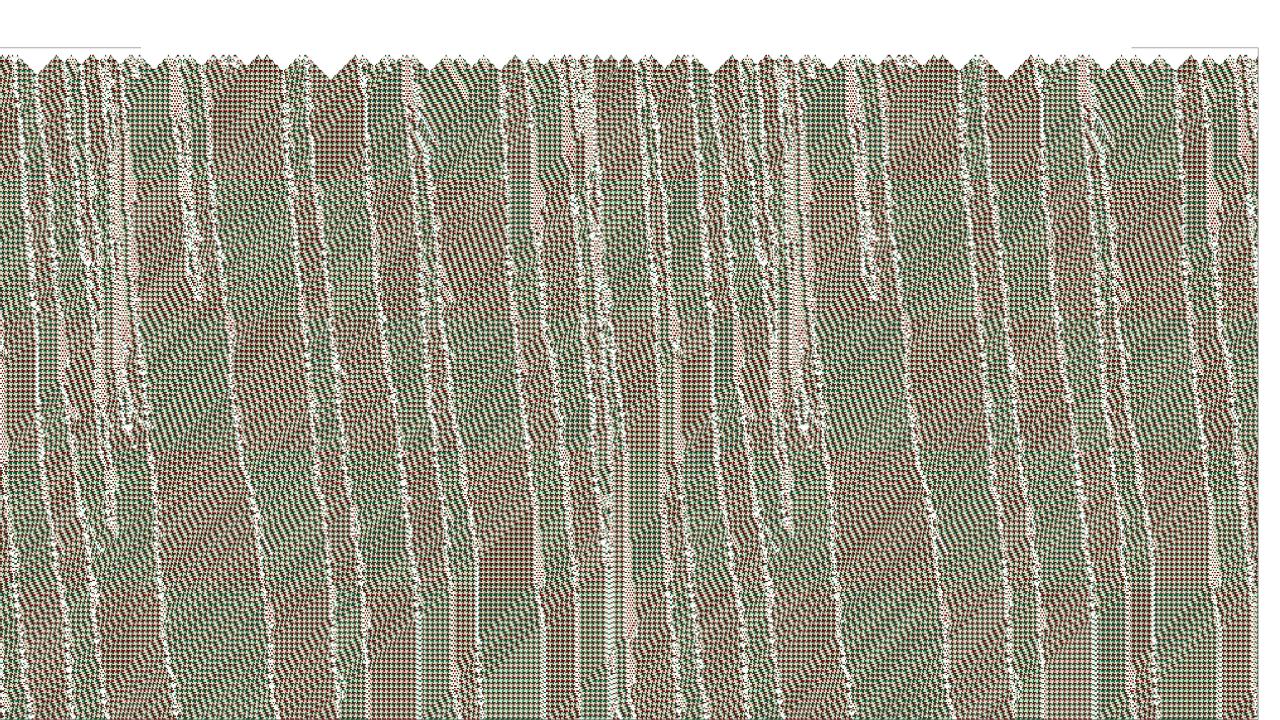
Pinky := RGBColor[.95, .8, .8]; = (242,204,204) LAB = (85,13,5) PAGE 33

DRed := RGBColor[.45, 0, 0]; = (115,0,0) LAB = (22,45,34)



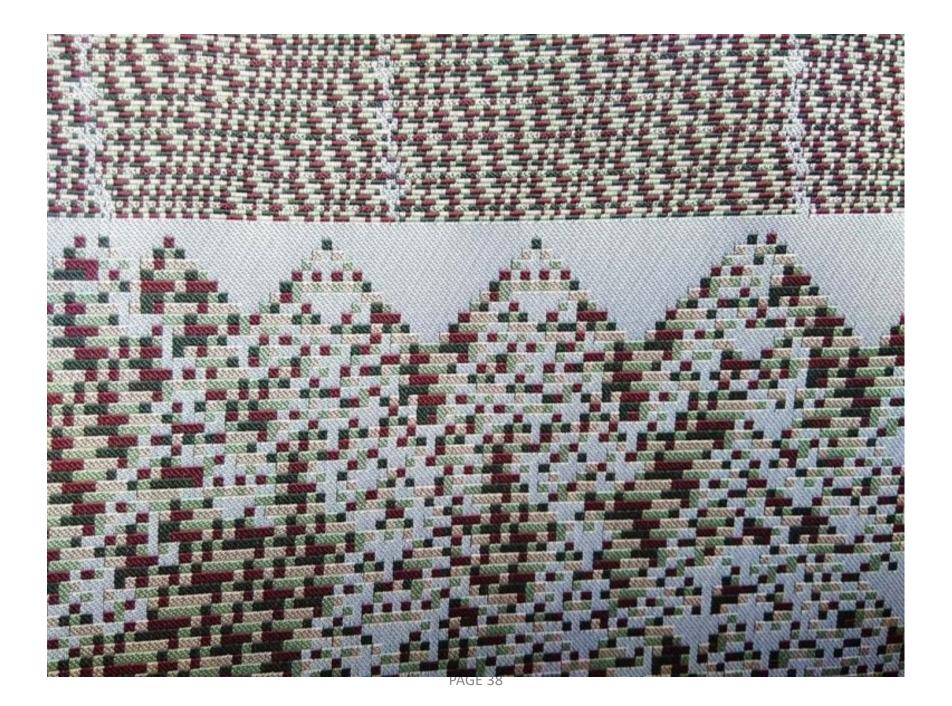
18-5-2021











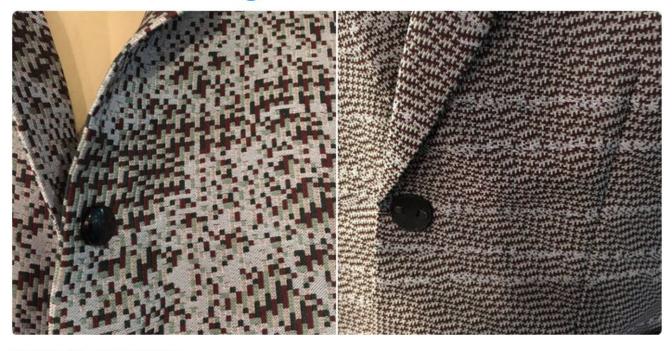


Prof. J.C.M. Baeten (director Centrum Wiskunde en Informatica), Prof. S.M. Verduyn Lunel (chairman Wiskunde Platform Nederland)





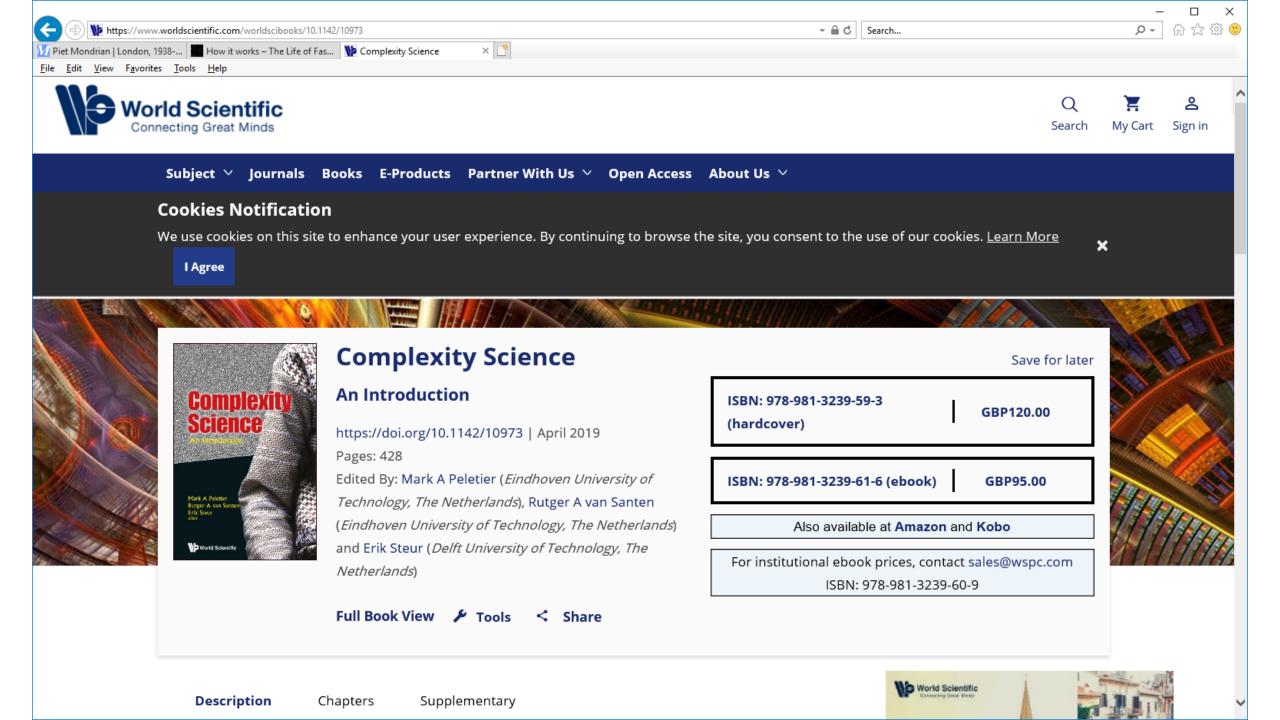
Fabulous fabrics: Cellular automaton-based fashion collection by Loe Feijs & Marion Towters at #bridgesmathart2017



11:52 AM - 29 Jul 2017







So:

What else can ID do with CA(S) besides predictive models?

Loe's tentative answer:

- Generate awareness of emergent behavior and chaos phenomena
- Develop new and rich visual and interactive perspectives

