

University of reunion Island

LIM laboratory and MAS Team

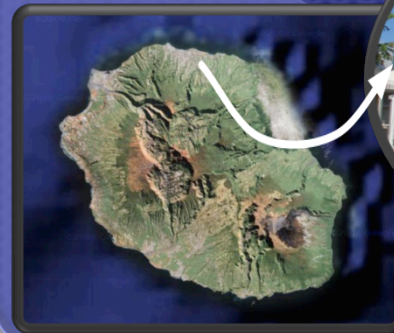


Computer Science
and Mathematics
Research Laboratory

30 permanent researchers
accredited by the French Ministry
of Research & high education EA2525



Saint-Denis



- Rémy Courdier
- Denis Payet
- Daniel David
- Nicolas Sébastien
- Yassine Gangat
- Zoubida Afoutni
- Maimouna Diagne

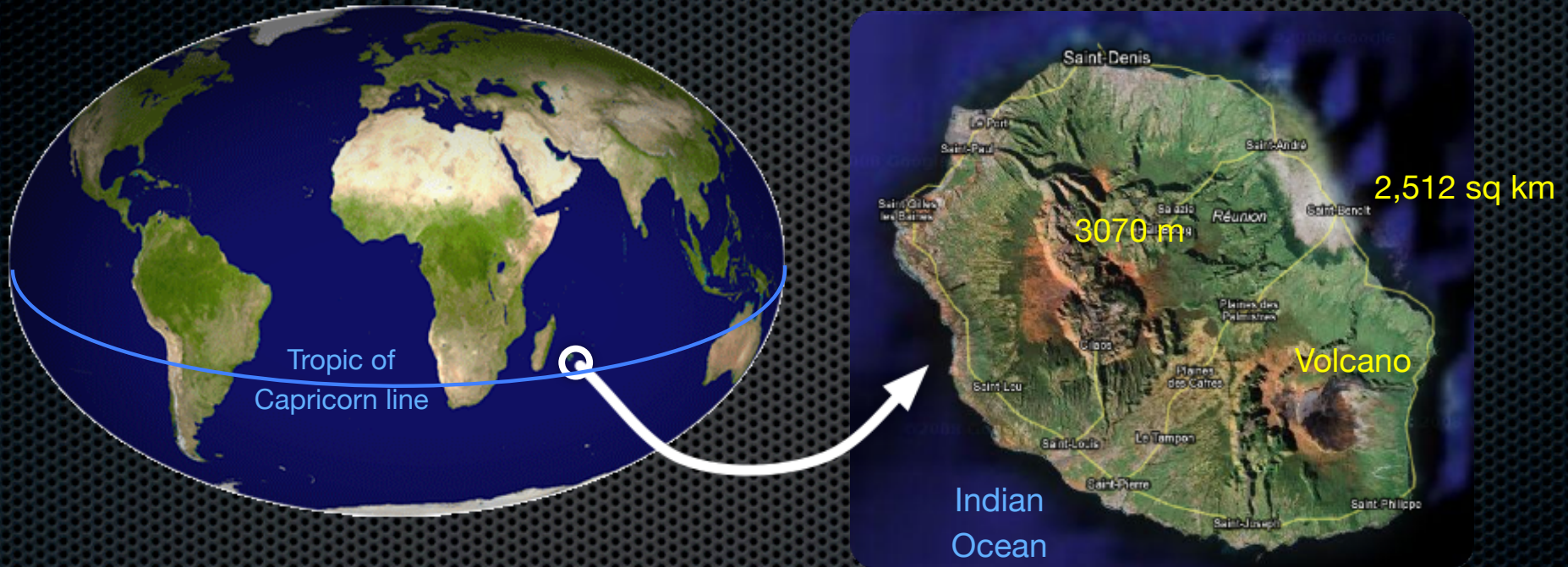
The MultiAgent
Systems
& Applications
Group



MultiAgent system for simulation - LIM research time
Prof Rémy COURDIER, University of Réunion Island

Setting the Scene : Réunion Island Characteristics

Some key figures



- A modern French department, living standards to European levels
- Located on the Tropic of Capricorn line (21° Lat. South, 55° Long. East)
- A relief both complex and varied (an altitude of 3070 meters)
- A multi-racial young population of 800,000 inhabitants in 2008, over 1 million by 2030
- A relative small territory of 2,512 sq km (same surface area as Luxembourg)

Setting the Scene : Réunion Island Characteristics

Hot Spot by virtue of its geostrategic position

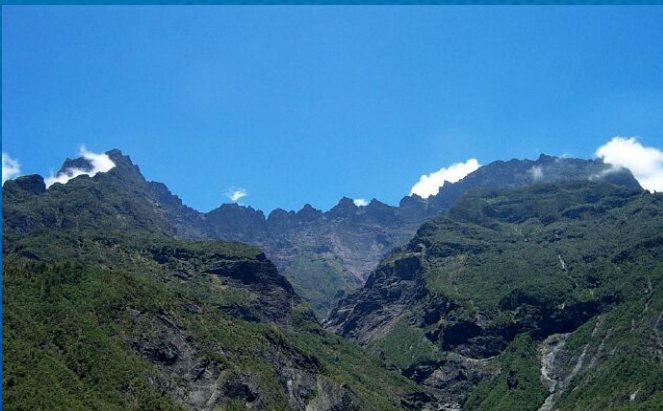
Marine Sub-tropical biodiversity



Space observation



Tropical Terrestrial UNESCO World Heritage



Created by two volcanoes



Tropical Biodiversity

Geosphere Observation



Setting the Scene : Réunion Island Characteristics

Working on local high-priority issues

Sustainable Development...

Transport & Road infrastructures



Social changes and city evolution



Territory's economic objectives

Agriculture & food self-sufficiency



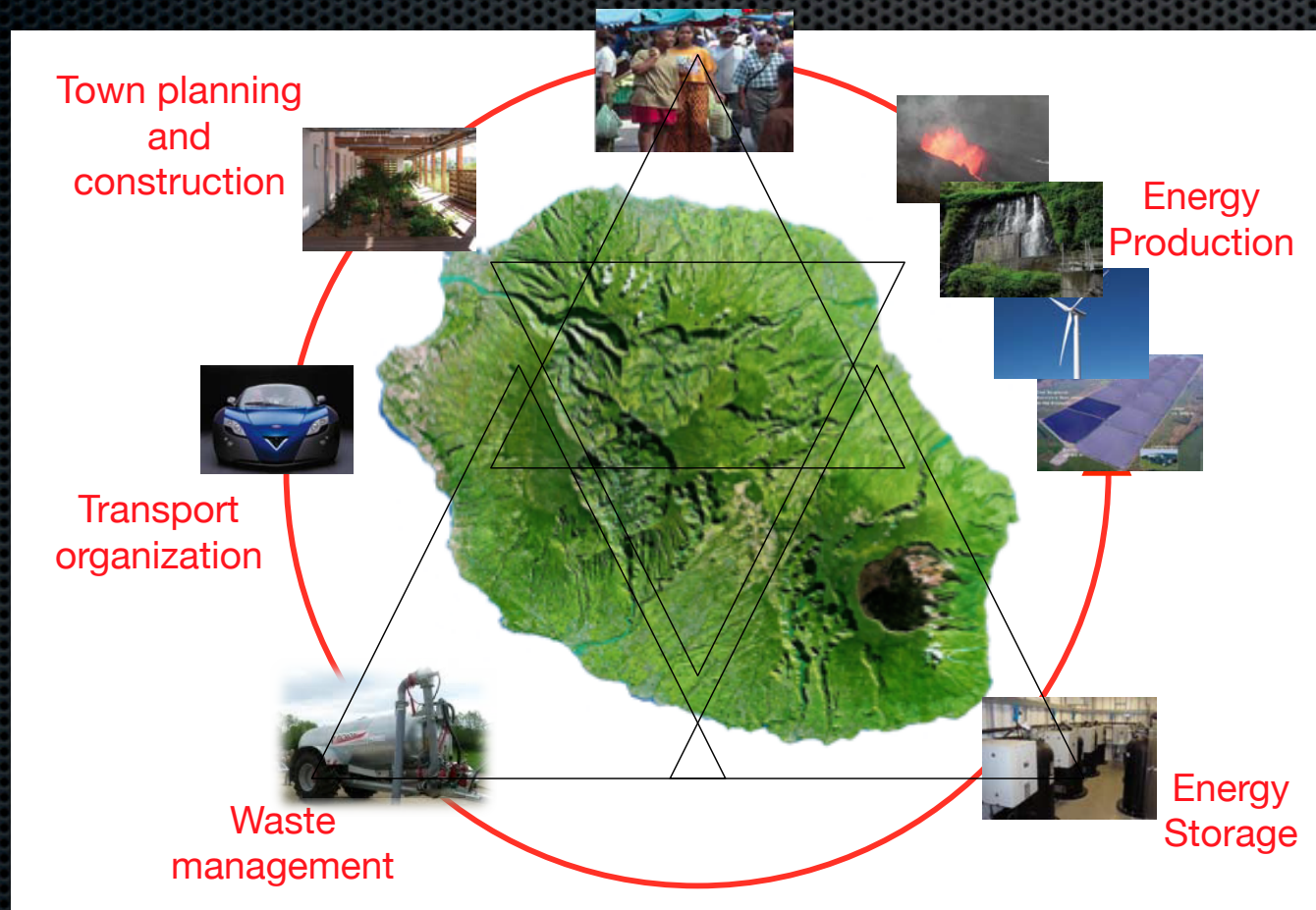
Energy autonomy & renewable energies



Setting the Scene : Réunion Island Characteristics

‘Energy Reunion’ Program & Sustainable Dev.

- Steered by the French Government, Regional Council and economic actors
- Aimed at making Reunion Island a demonstration ground for all sustainable development technologies of interest for the society of the future.



Land-use Planning for Sustainable development

A choice for

cross-sectional axis which help to manage the process of integration of innovative technologies into society



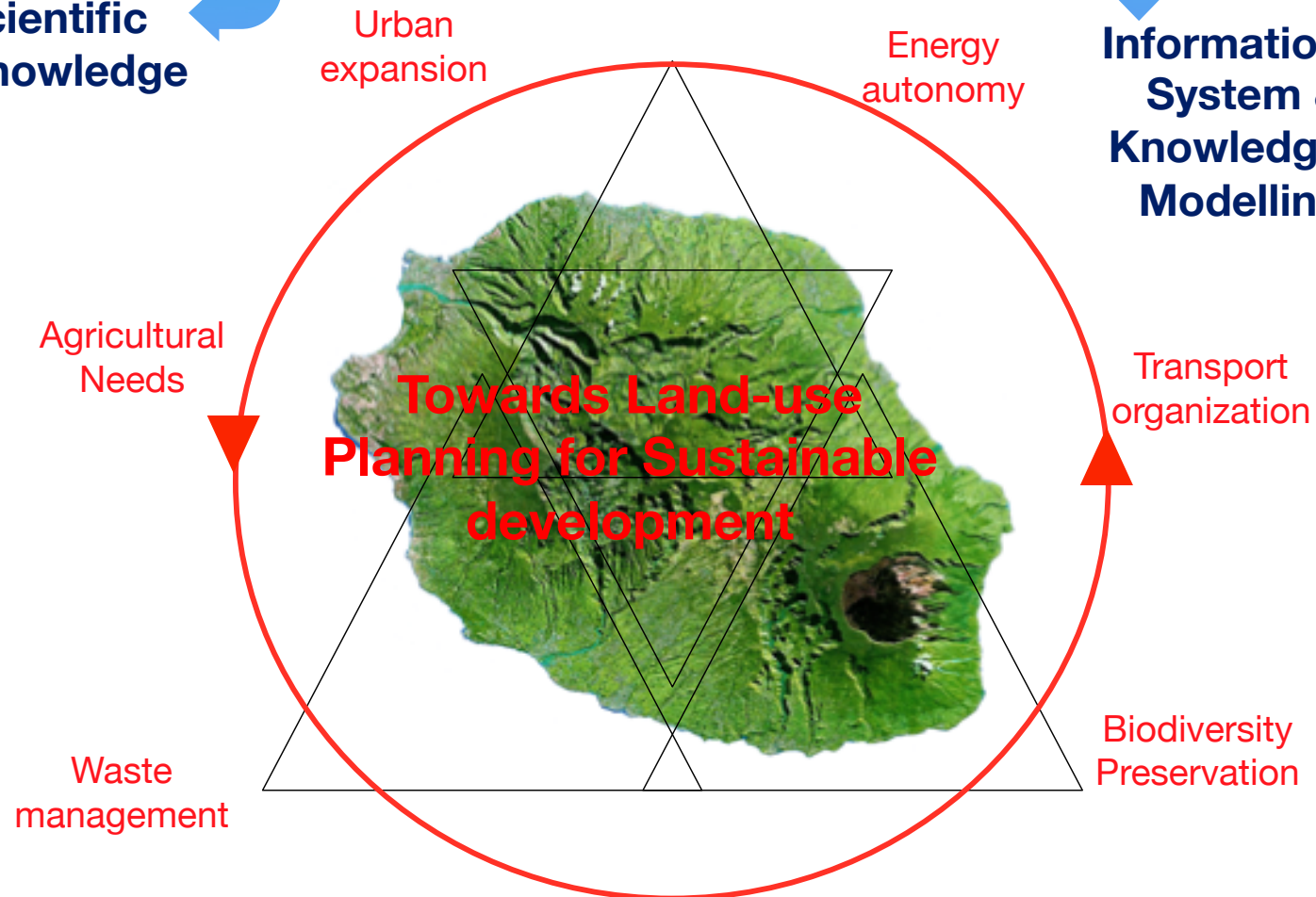
University of Réunion
20 research Labs

Computer Science and
Mathematics Research
Laboratory
(EA2525-LIM)



Thematic
Scientific
Knowledge

Information
System &
Knowledge
Modelling



Setting the Scene : Réunion Island Characteristics

Hot spot for experimenting simulation case studies!

Relevant Case studies

Geosphere Observation

Tropical Biodiversity

Energy autonomy,
Land-use Planning for
Sustainable development

Relative small and
closed system

Great **diversity**

Subtropical context
with new constraints

Relevant environment

Forces available in terms
of human means

Modern economic organisation &
infrastructure

Existence of many research units
accredited by the French Ministry of
Research & high education

Relevant technical & human context

**Reunion Island is a
particularly
good candidate
for applications on
Natural and Social
Simulation**

Setting the Scene : Réunion Island Characteristics

Reason to simulate

- We believe in a linear fashion, in a complex system, we are not able to understand all the forces at work and how they fit together
- We can not imagine all the possibilities of a complex system
- We are unable in a complex system to predict all the effects of several cascading events, or a new element that our imagination could conceive

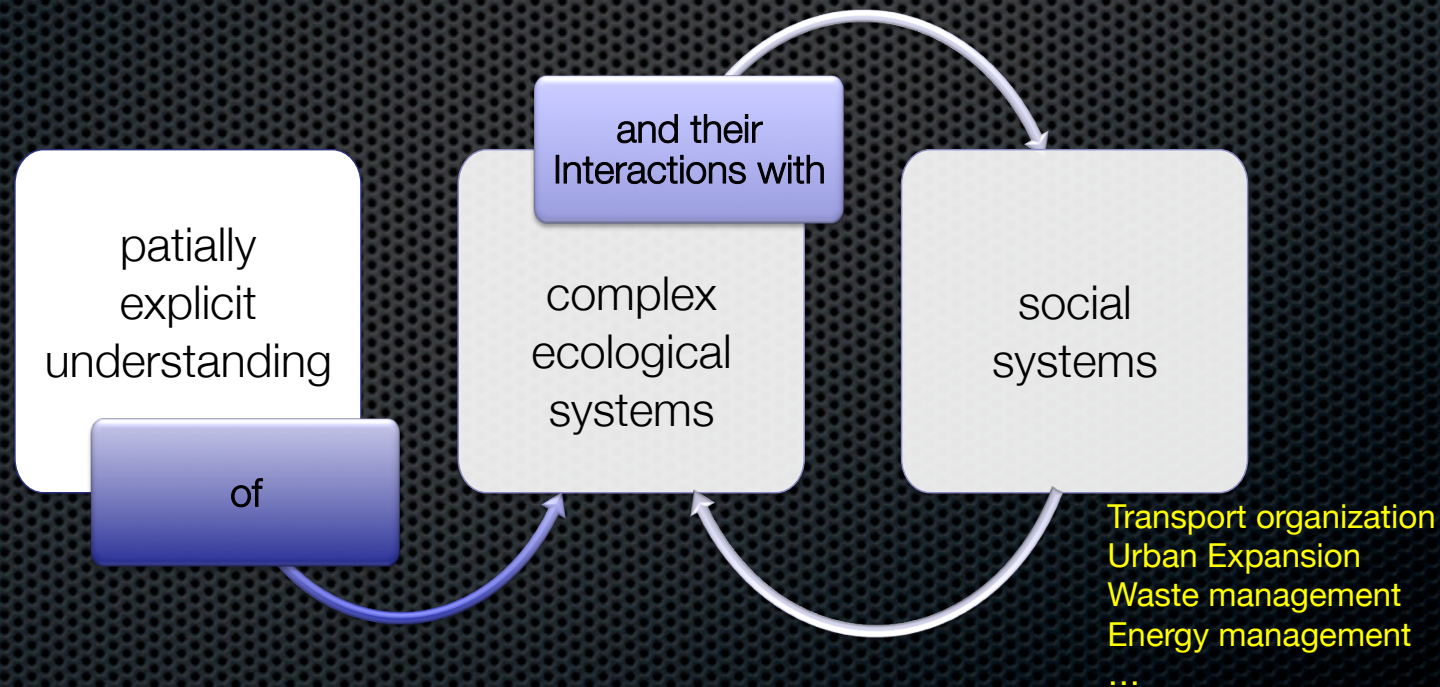
We need to gain insight into the causes and effects, to allow establish arguments that will predict how events occur

We modeled especially for qualitative predictions of the future

Setting the Scene : Réunion Island Characteristics

Land-use planning and sustainable development

- Land-use planning guides the organization of a spatial environment to meet the demands of a society (Ligtenberg & al.,2004)



Setting the Scene : Réunion Island Characteristics

Land-use planning and sustainable development

Expected impacts (Jiggins and Roling):

- Generating social robust knowledge for effective and efficient policy-making
- Enhancing social learning and capacity building for practical problem-solving
- Empowering and advocating for socio-political transformation.

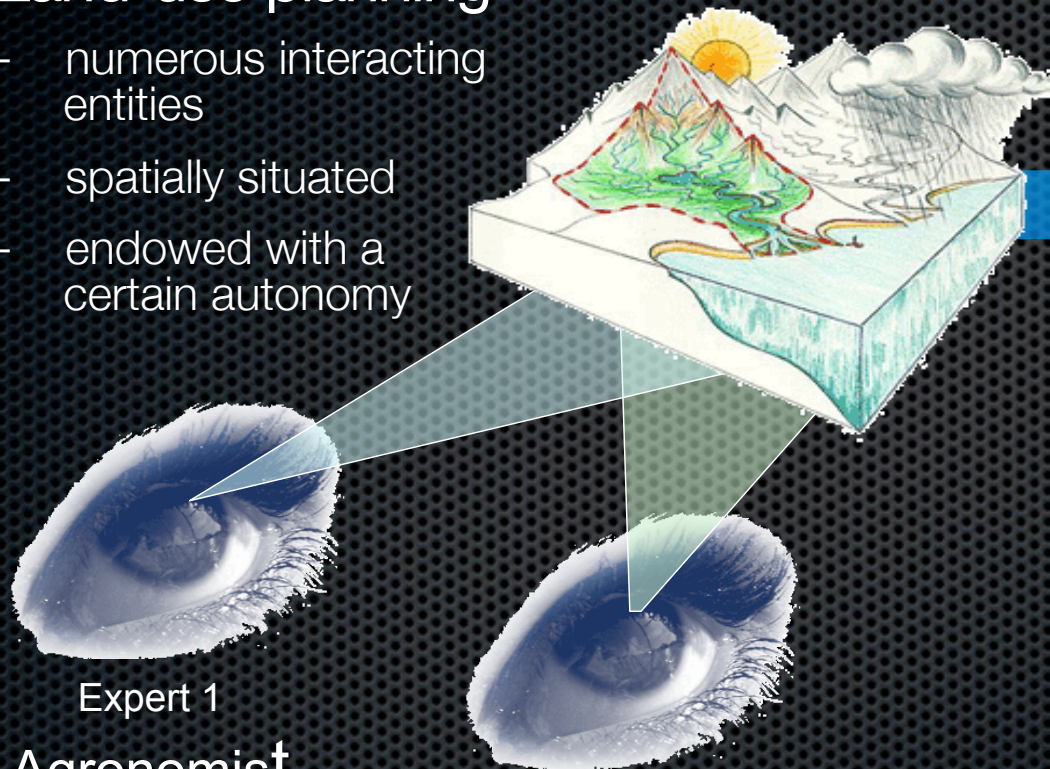
Although each of our Land-use applications combines often several of these objectives.

Setting the Scene : Réunion Island Characteristics

Land-use planning & MultiAgent Systems

Land-use planning

- numerous interacting entities
- spatially situated
- endowed with a certain autonomy



Multiple formalisms

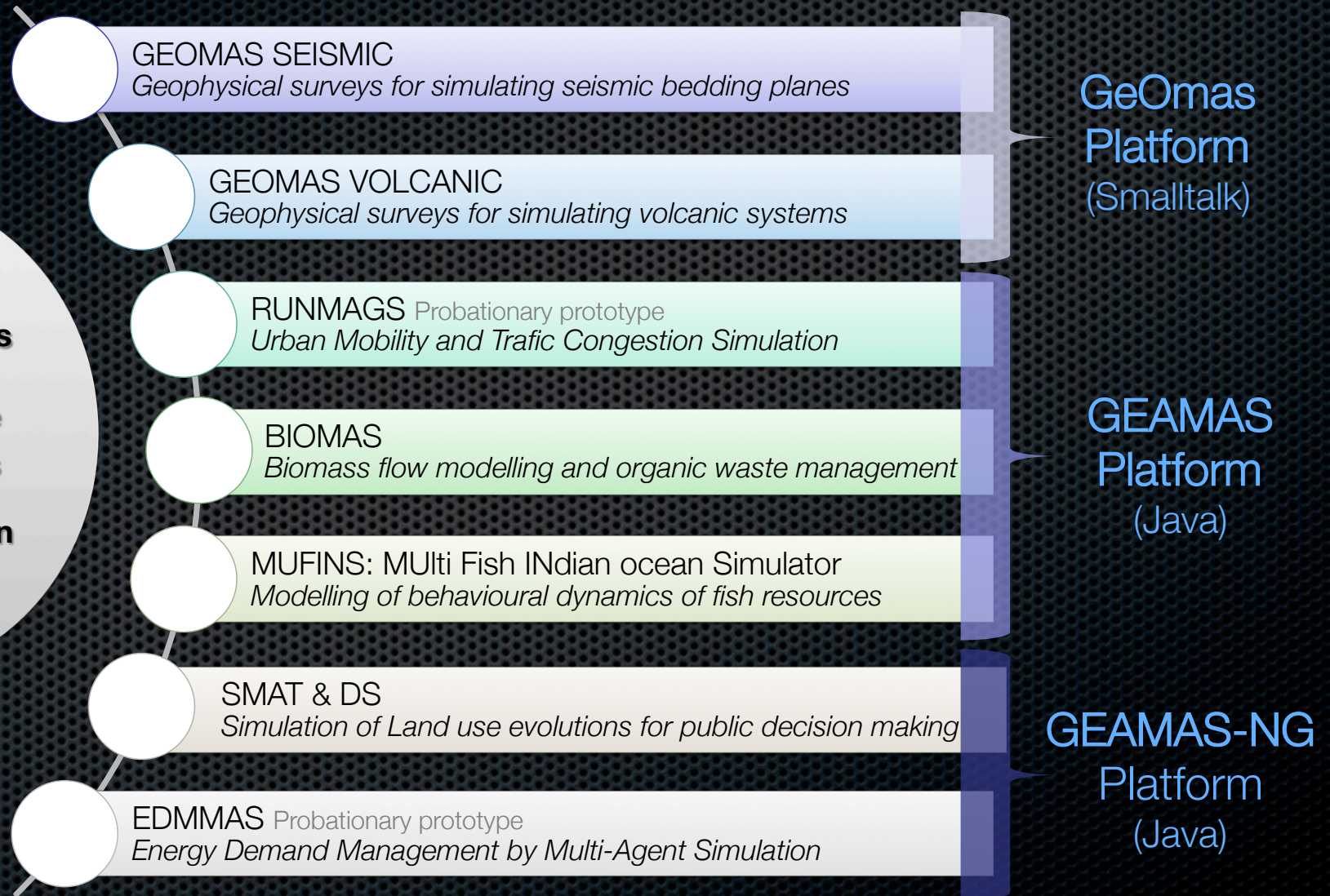
- ✓ Block diagrams
- ✓ Differential Equations
- ✓ Neural Networks
- ✓ Cellular Automata
- ✓ **MultiAgent Systems**
- ✓ ...

Simulation
System

Examples of MultiAgent Simulations

Main applications developed

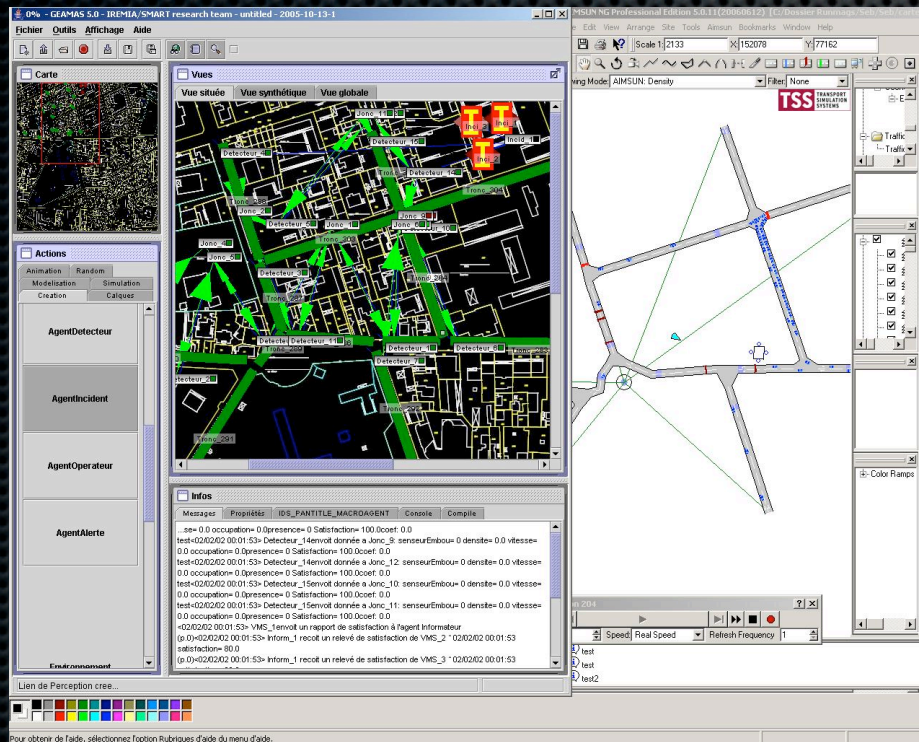
Reunion Island is a particularly good candidate for applications on Natural and Social Simulation



Examples of Agent-Based Simulations Applications developed with GEAMAS simulation Platform

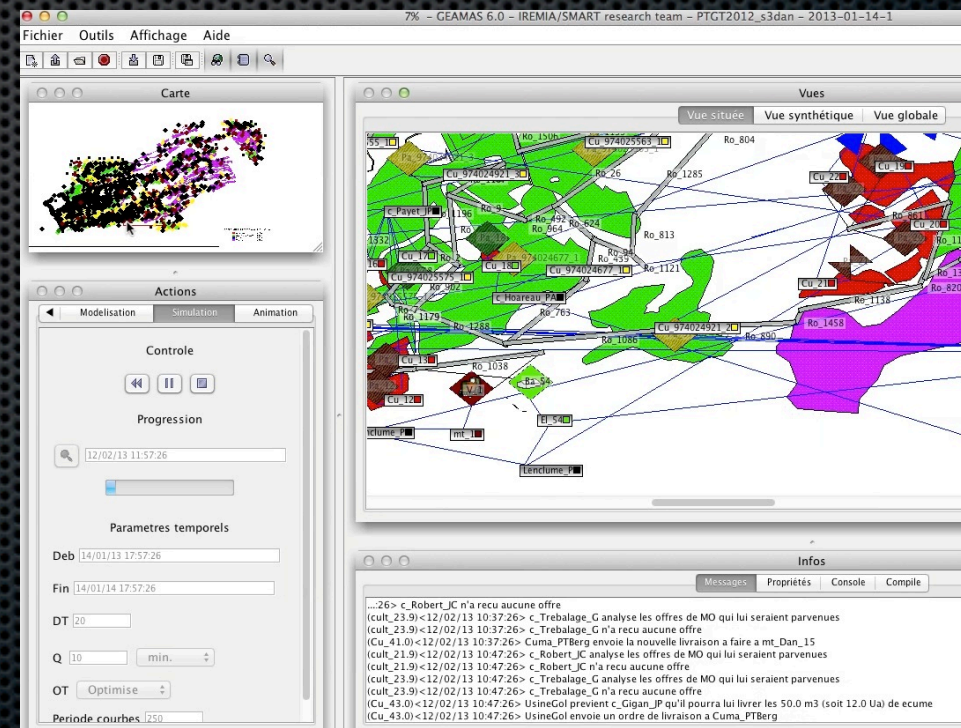
RUNMAGS

Urban Mobility and Traffic Congestion Simulation



BIOMAS

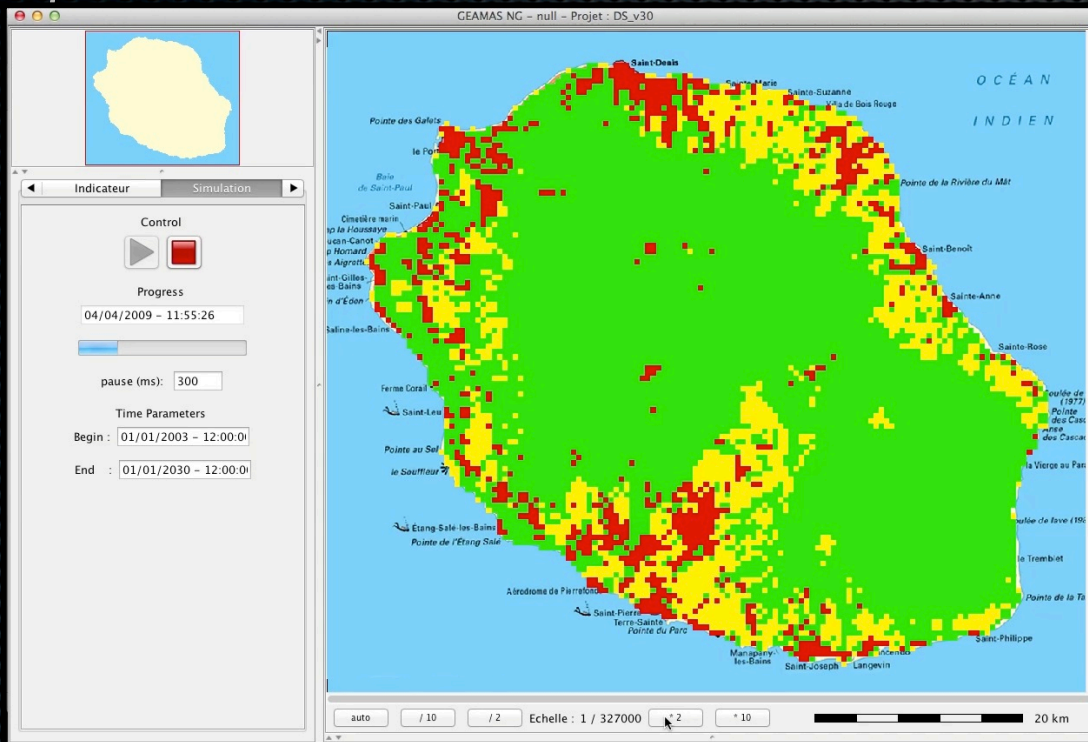
Biomass flow modelling & organic waste management



Examples of Agent-Based Simulations Applications developed with GEAMAS-NG

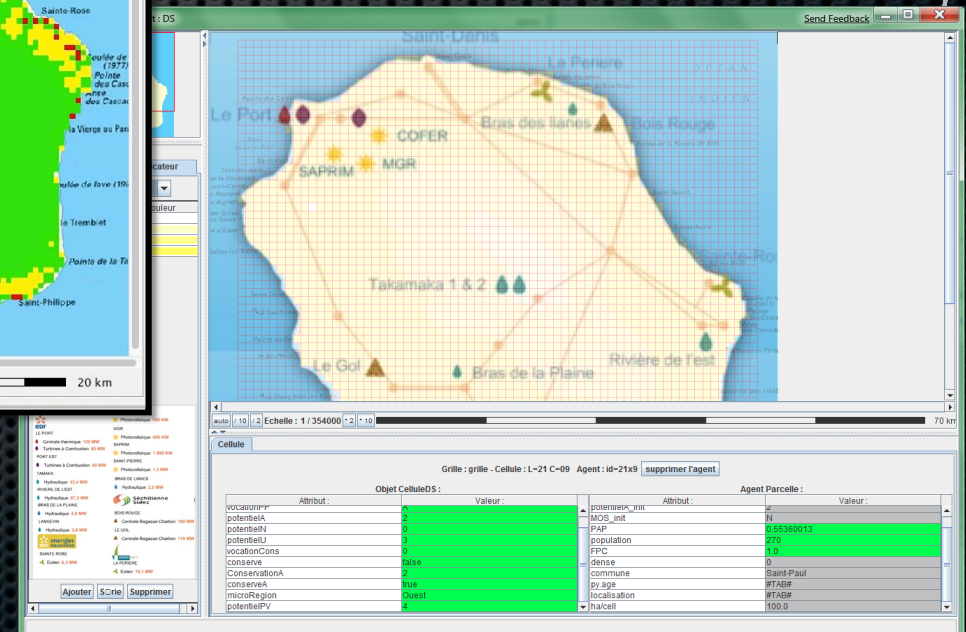
SMAT & DS

Simulation of Land use evolutions for public decision making



EDMMAS

Energy Demand Management by Multi-Agent Simulation



Examples of MultiAgent Simulations

Main examples of applications developed

Applications using external simulation platforms



Examples of Agent-Based Simulations

Example of NetLogo application

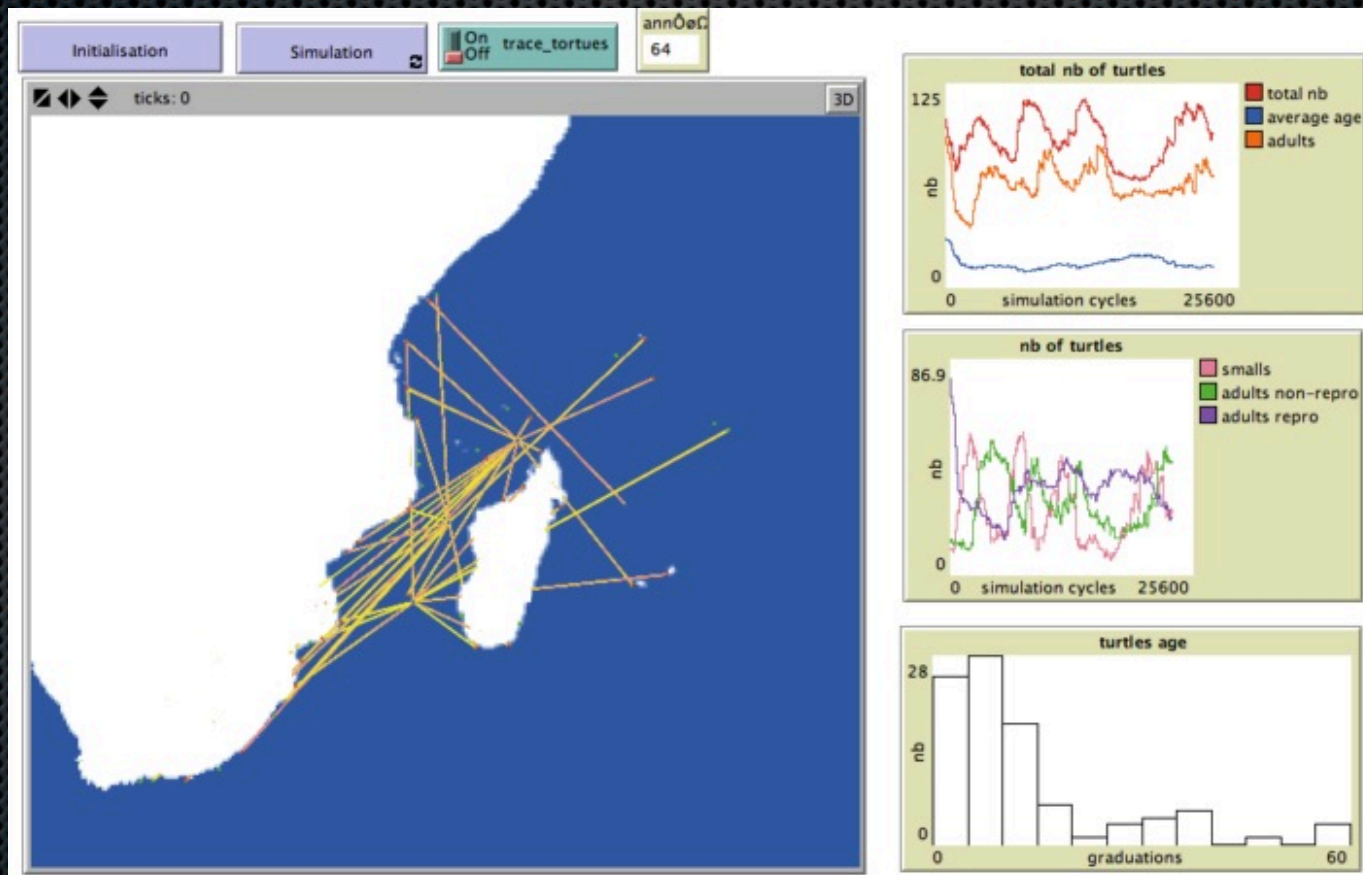


Northwestern University,
Evanston, IL



TURTLES are the TURTLES

Evolution of a green turtles population on several generations in the South-West Indian Ocean



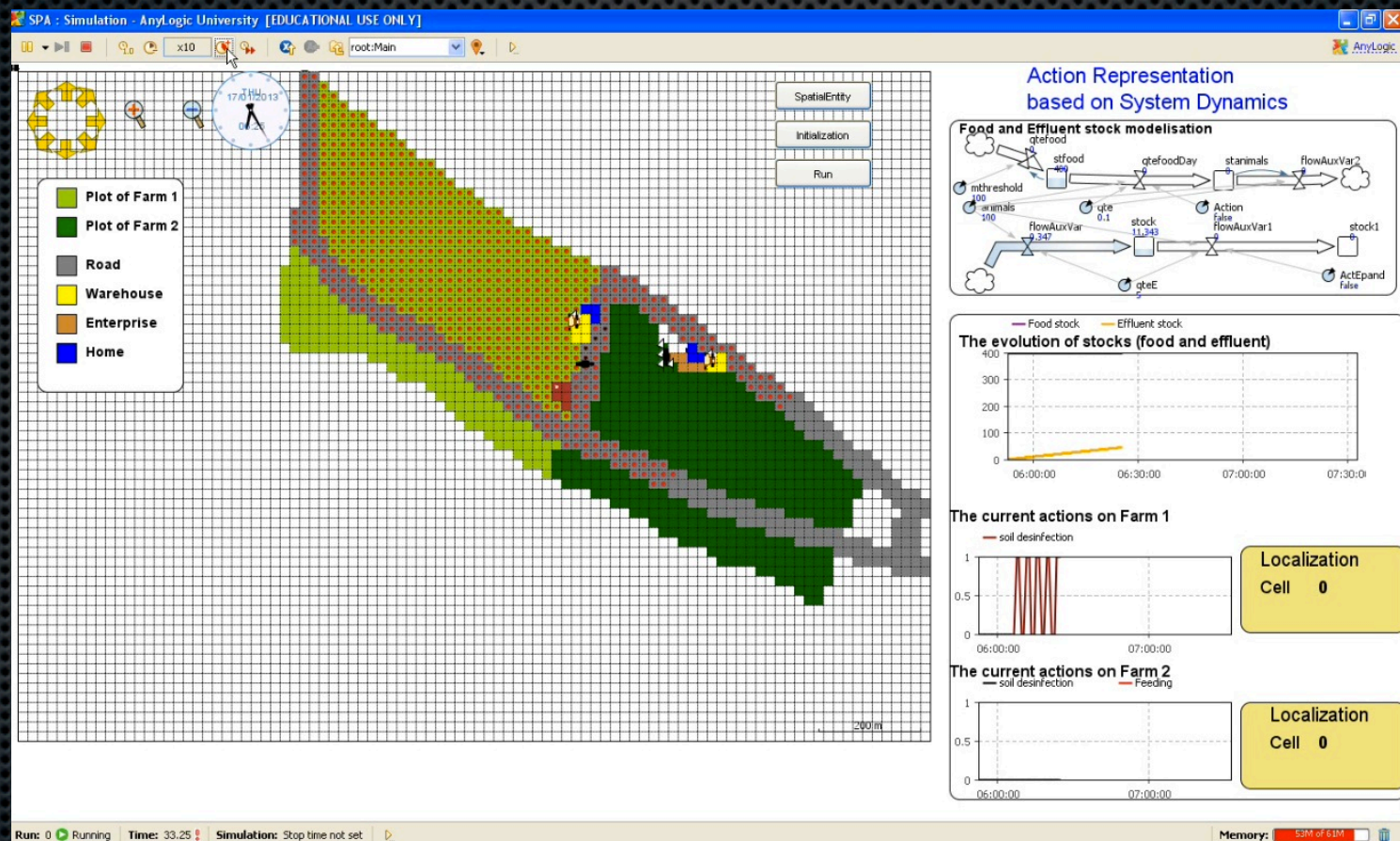
Examples of Agent-Based Simulations

Example of AnyLogic application



XJ Technologies

Modelling human activities in farming systems based on the situated action theory



Research orientation

Multiagent Simulation as a tool for Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development

Complex Systems

- Large variety of entities having specialized functions,
- Internal hierarchical levels of entities organization,
- High density of interconnections,
- Nonlinear interactions between entities,
- ...
- Collective phenomena give rise to emergent properties



MultiAgent System

IA technics & Distributed programming

Simulation

Creates an abstraction of a system as it evolves through time

- Helps with the validation of scientific assumptions
- Helps with the comprehension of system dynamics
- Decision-making aid

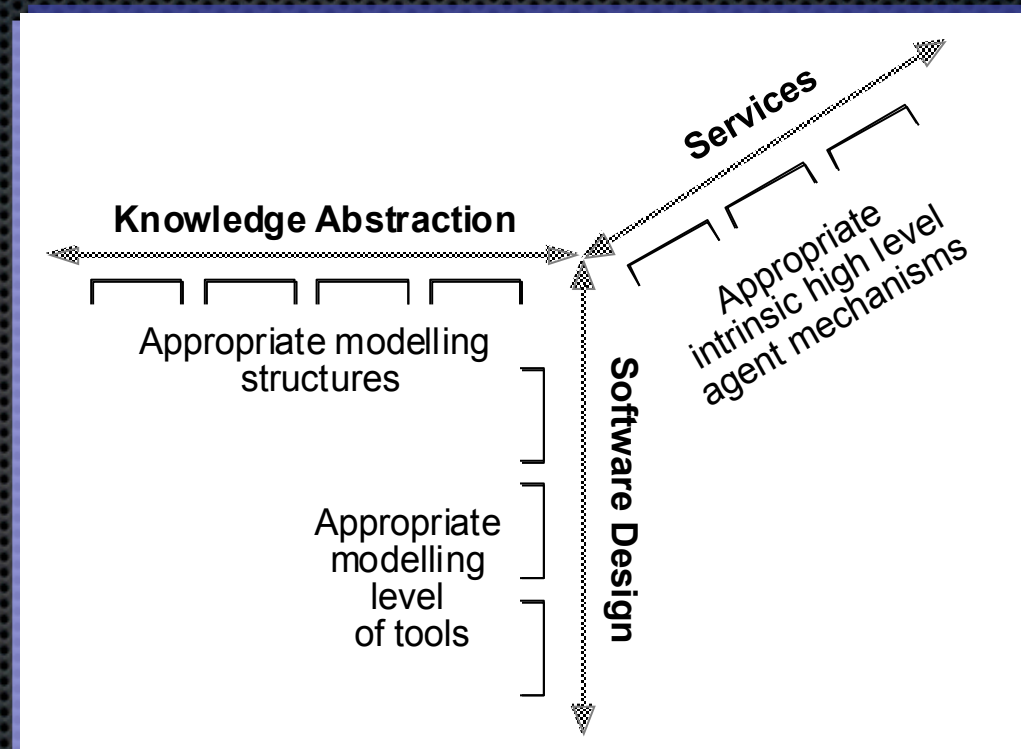
For systems where direct observation and measurement are not possible:

- Cannot be reproduced
- Cannot be experimented with

Research Orientation

Research on simulation platform architectures

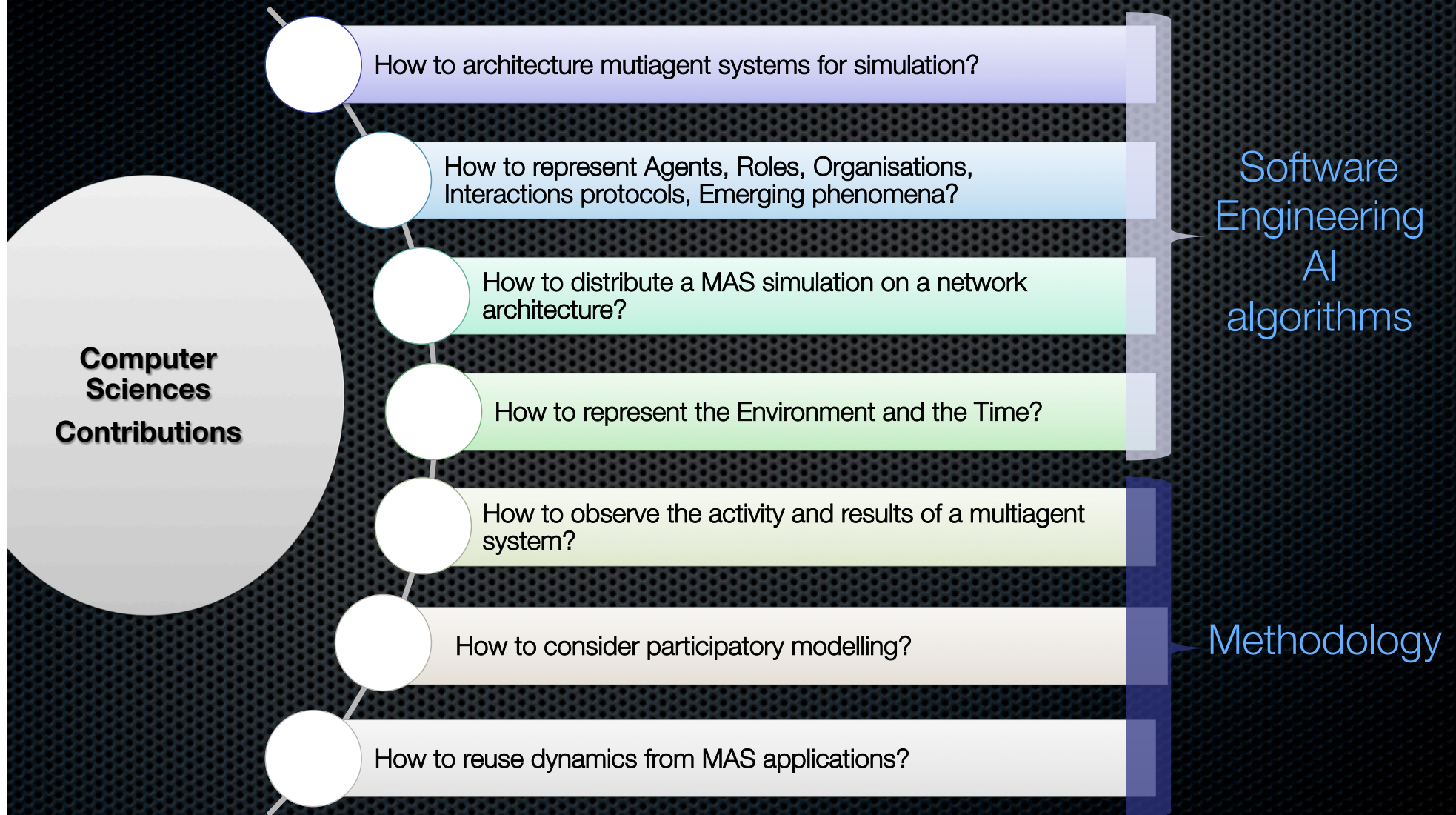
- ✓ **Knowledge abstraction dimension**
Appropriate modeling structures that enables the complexity of the tackled systems to be effectively managed (meta knowledge, knowledge, real world)
- ✓ **Software design dimension**
Appropriate modeling level of tools to design such applications (set of software API)
- ✓ **Services dimension**
Appropriate intrinsic high level agent mechanisms and services (observation services,...)



Zooming on a multiagent simulation system: from the conceptual architecture to the interaction protocol,
IEEE Computer Society Press

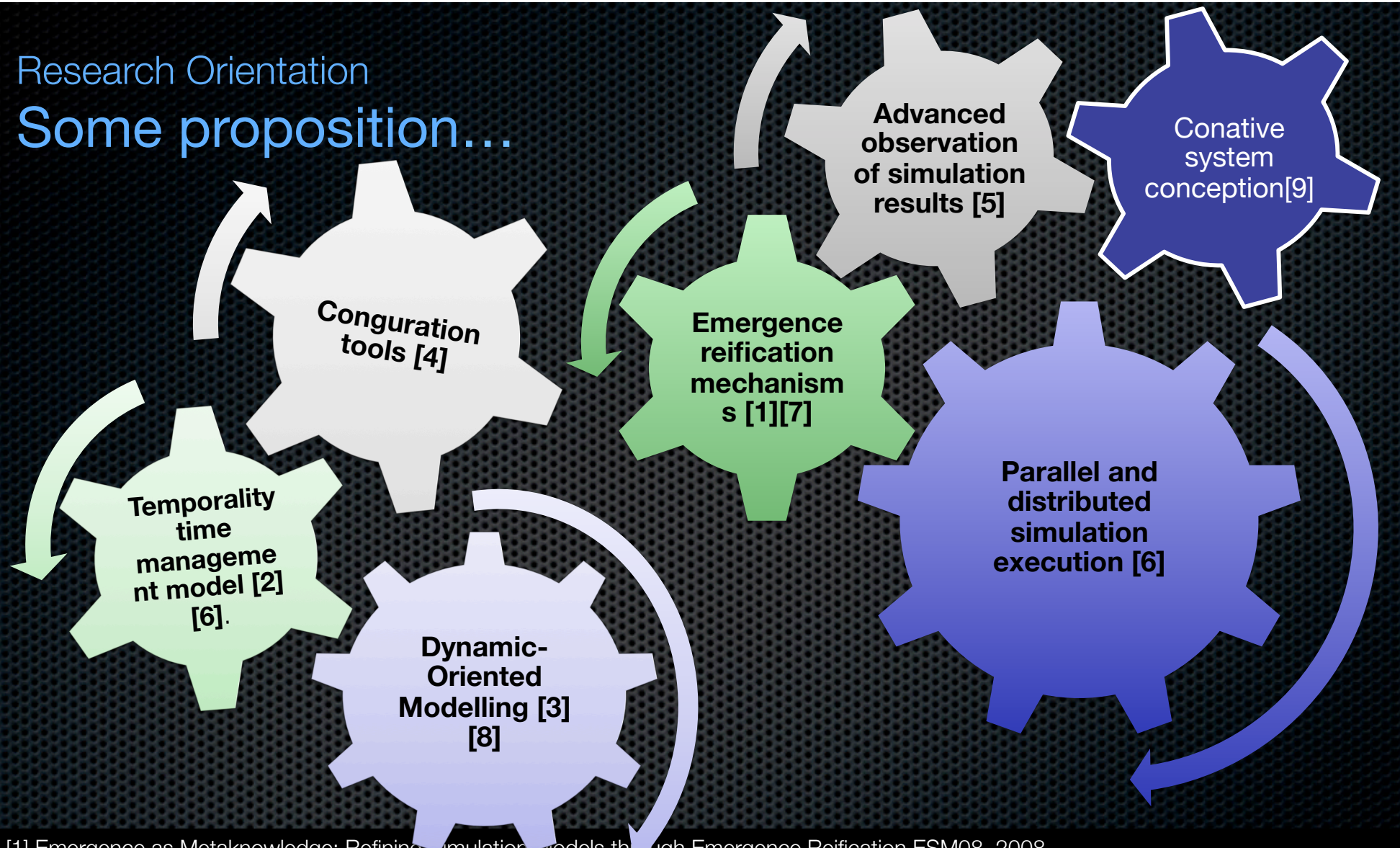
Main conceptual challenges and issues

Research
Key words



Research Orientation

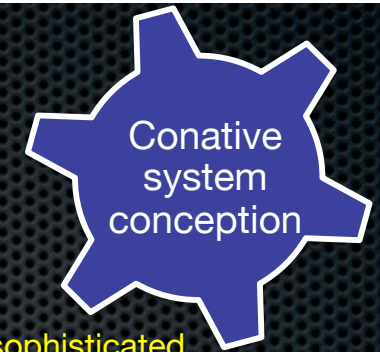
Some proposition...



- [1] Emergence as Metaknowledge: Refining simulation models through Emergence Reification ESM08, 2008.
- [2] modele a Temporalite: pour un equilibre entre adequation et optimisation du temps dans les simulations agents, JFSMA06, 2006.
- [3] Environment as support for simplification, reuse and integration of processes in spatial MAS, IRI 2006, Hawaii, USA, 2006.
- [4] XELOC: eXtensible Editing Language Of Conguration - To facilitate complex systems conguration edition and reuse, EA2525, 2007.
- [5] Tools to visualise the structure of multiagent conversations at various levels of analysis Modsim'07, 2007.
- [6] Analysis of temporal dependencies of perceptions and influences of the distributed execution of agent-oriented simulations ESM08, 2008.
- [7] Modelling Situated Action based on Affordance and Stigmergy, SASO, 2012
- [8] Another step toward reusability in agent-based simulation : Multi-behaviors & aMVC," ICTAI 2012...
- [9] Generic Motivations in Social Hybrid Agent, RASTA'02 part of AAMAS' 2002

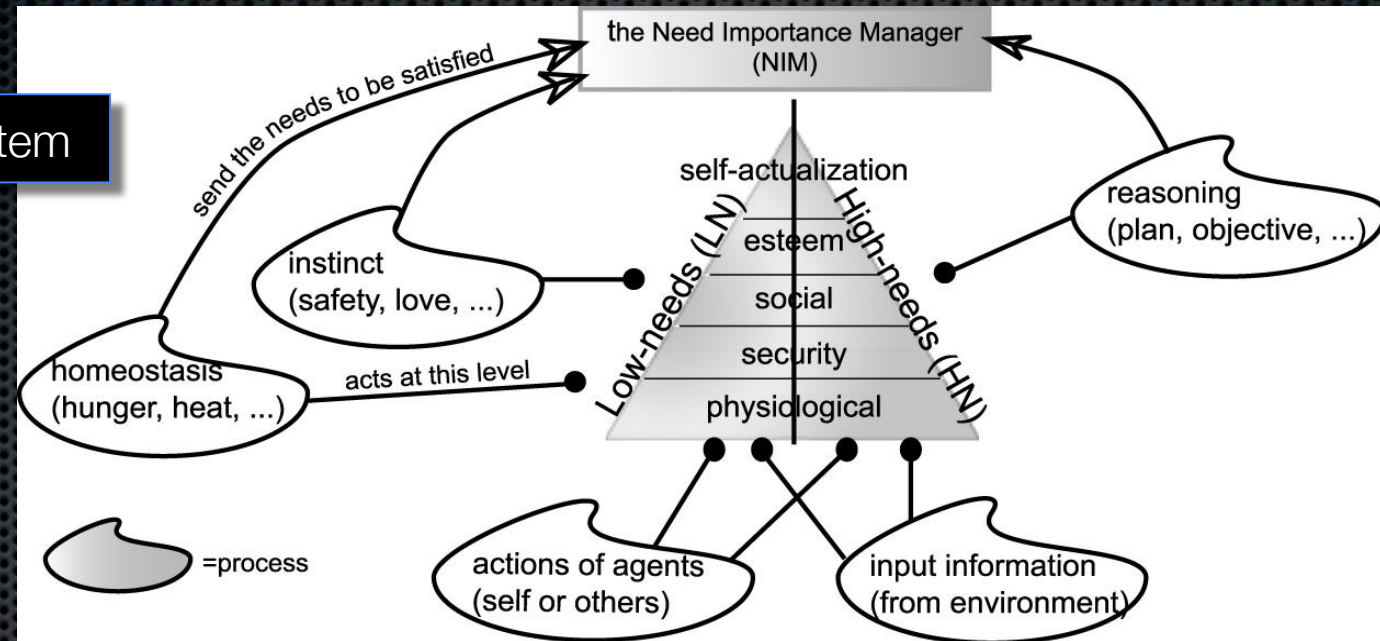
Research orientation

How to define a conative system?



Depending on the applications the conative System can be more and less sophisticated

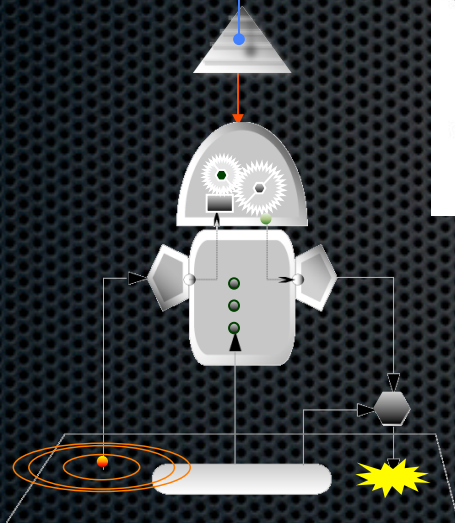
Conative system



Generic Motivations in Social Hybrid Agent, International Workshop on Regulated Agent-Based Social Systems: Theories and Applications (RASTA'02) as part of AAMAS' 2002

The basic instinct of an autonomous cognitive agent: From individual to collective behavior, In International ICSC Congress on Autonomous Intelligent Systems (ICAIS'2002)

Hybrid Model to Design Proactivity and Multi-Agent-Systems, 2002 World Scientific and Engineering Society (WSES) Intern. Conference on evolutionary computations.



Research orientation

How to define the environment?

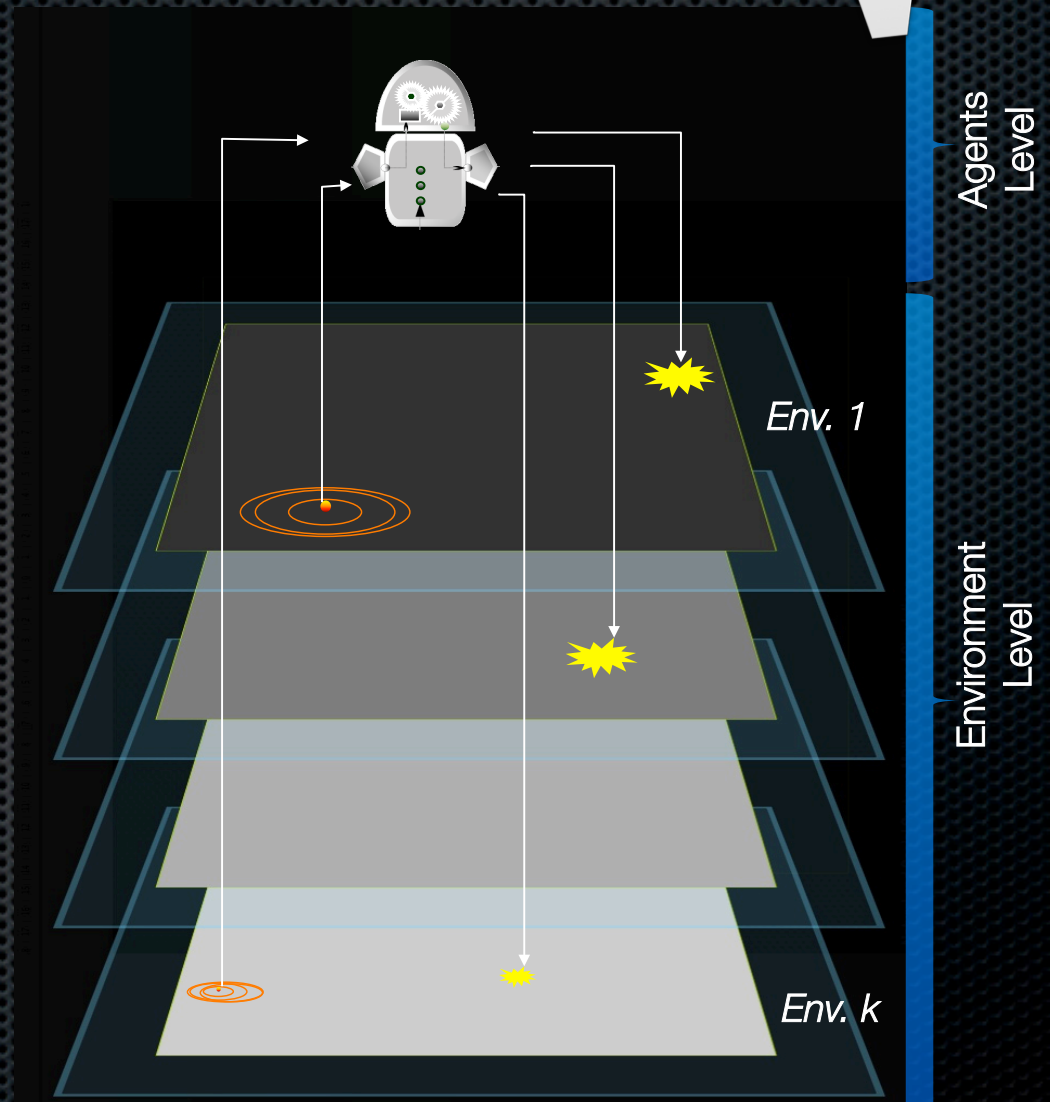
Conguration
tools

```
<!-- Ajout de l'environnement spatial -->
<addEnvironment name="ForestWorld"
  setGlobal="worldName" />
<!-- Configuration de cet environnement -->
<configEnvironment environment="@worldName">
  <multiValue>
    <champ name="request"
      value="size" />
    <champ name="row"
      value="@nbRow" />
    <champ name="column"
      value="@nbColumn" />
  </multiValue>
</configEnvironment>
```

XELOC: eXtensible
Editing Language
Of Configuration

to facilitate
complex systems
environment
configuration
edition and reuse

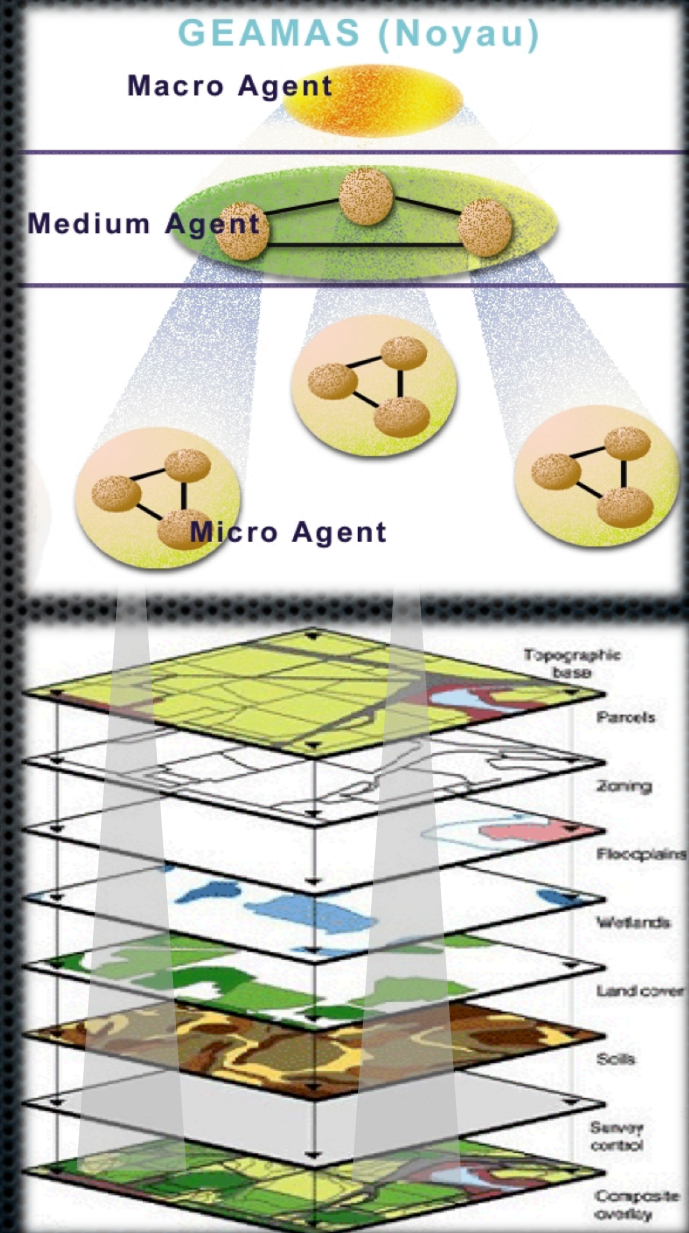
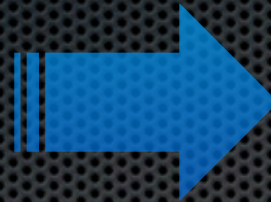
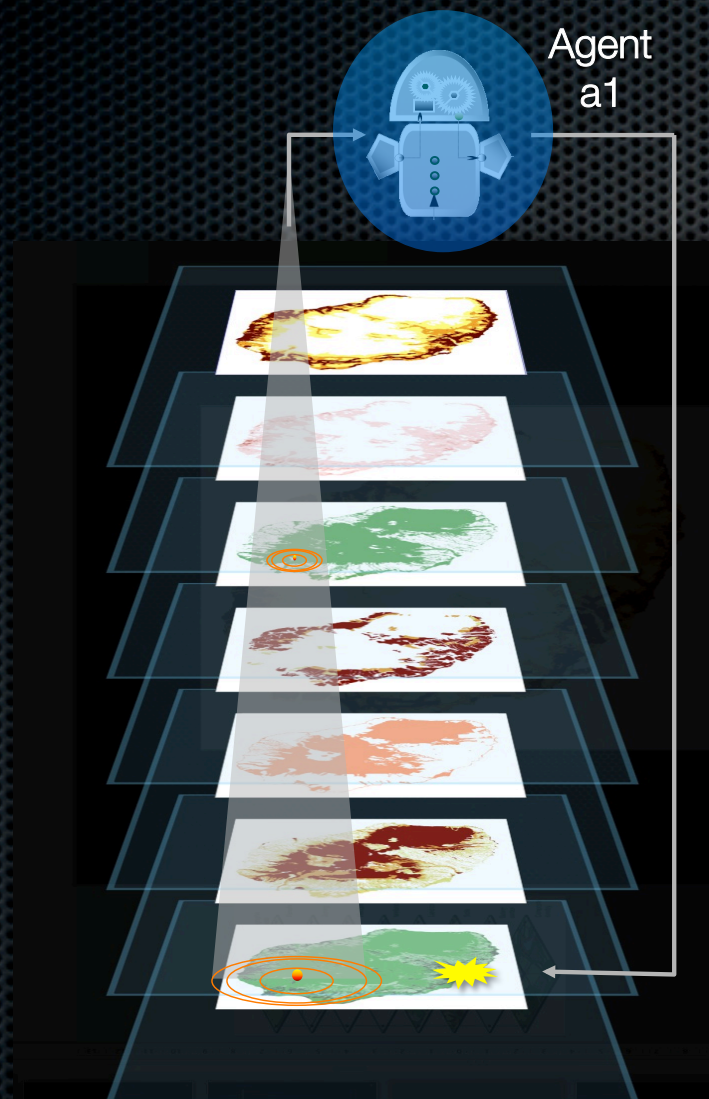
```
<forMap name="BiodiversityPotential"
  url="./maps/biodivPotential.bmp"
  resolution="16" >
  <legend name="3classes" >
    <label name="Faible"
      r="255" v="255" b="128" />
    <label name="Moyen"
      r="242" v="167" b="46" />
    <label name="Fort"
      r="107" v="0" b="0" />
  </legend>
  <cell legend="3classes"
    operator="average" mode="closer" >
    <case label="Faible">
      <!-- suite d'instructions 1 -->
    </case>
    <case label="Moyen">
      <!-- suite d'instructions 2 -->
    </case>
    <case label="Fort">
      <!-- suite d'instructions 3 -->
    </case>
  </cell>
</forMap>
```



Depending on the applications the environment modelling can be more and less sophisticated

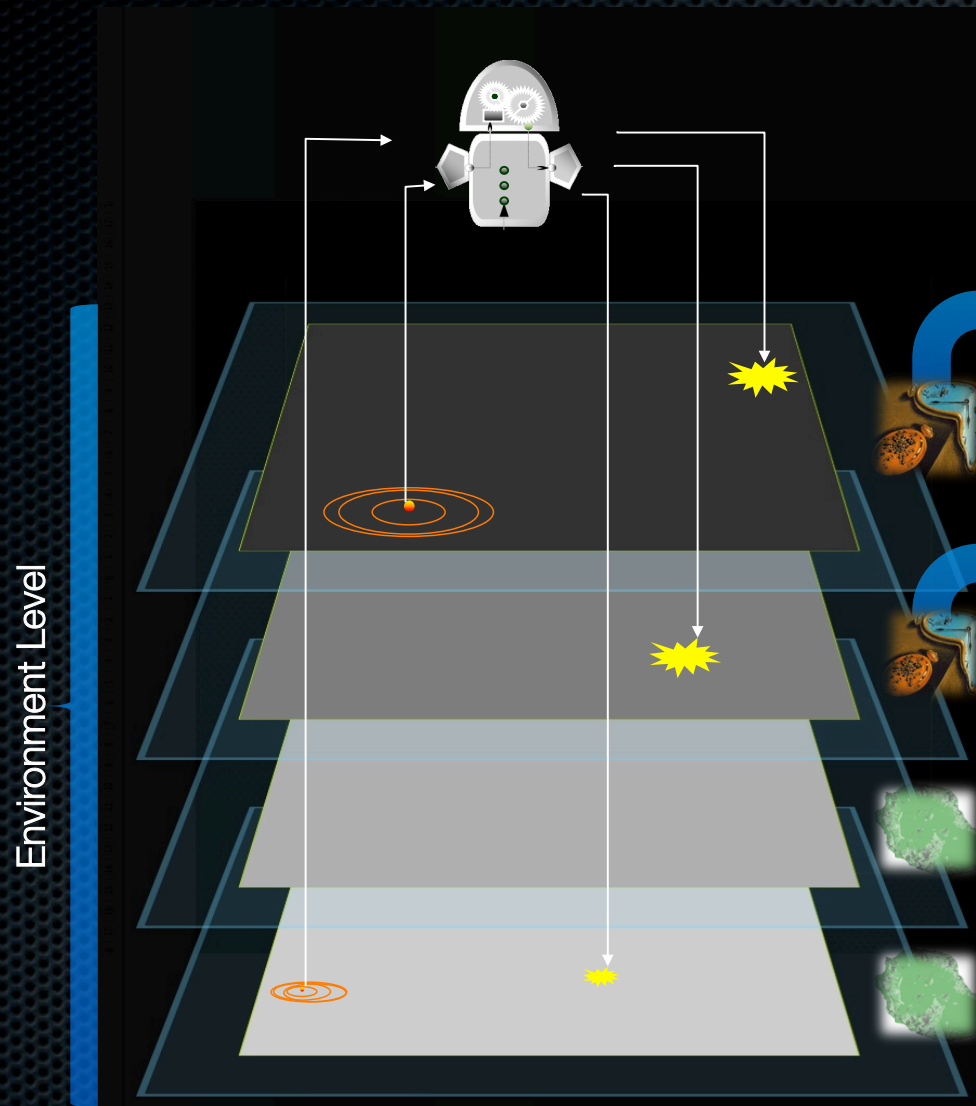
Research orientation

GEAMAS Architecture



Research orientation

How to define the time?



Constant time step



Time based on Events



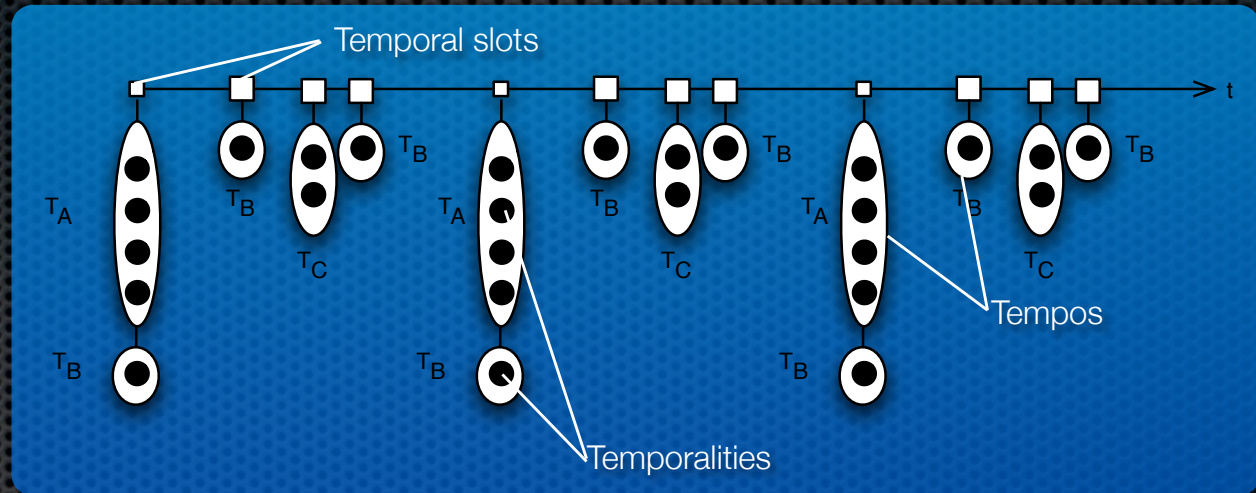
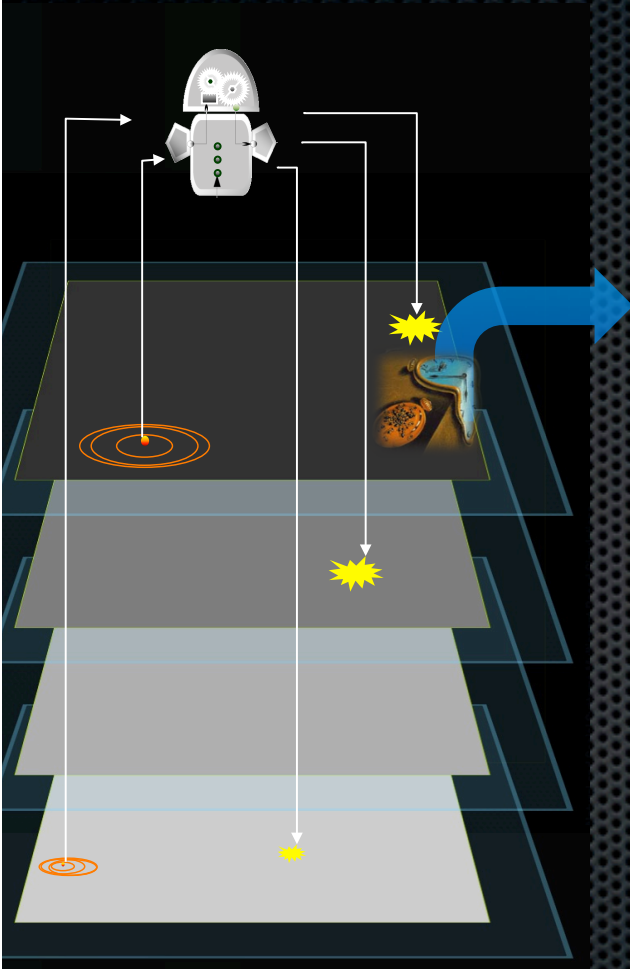
Depending on the applications the time modelling can be more and less sophisticated

We propose that the time line is viewed by the agent as an environment

Towards a Multi-temporal simulation systems
Not so easy => Temporality Time model

Research orientation

The temporality model



- **Temporality**: temporal structure describing triggering of an agent behavior.
- **Temporal slot**: temporal axis' point on which the scheduler trigger a temporality.
- **Tempo** : structure wrapping temporalities sharing same period and a temporal slot.

Research orientation

The « Temporality Time Model »

- Temporality : temporality is the description of a temporal time point.

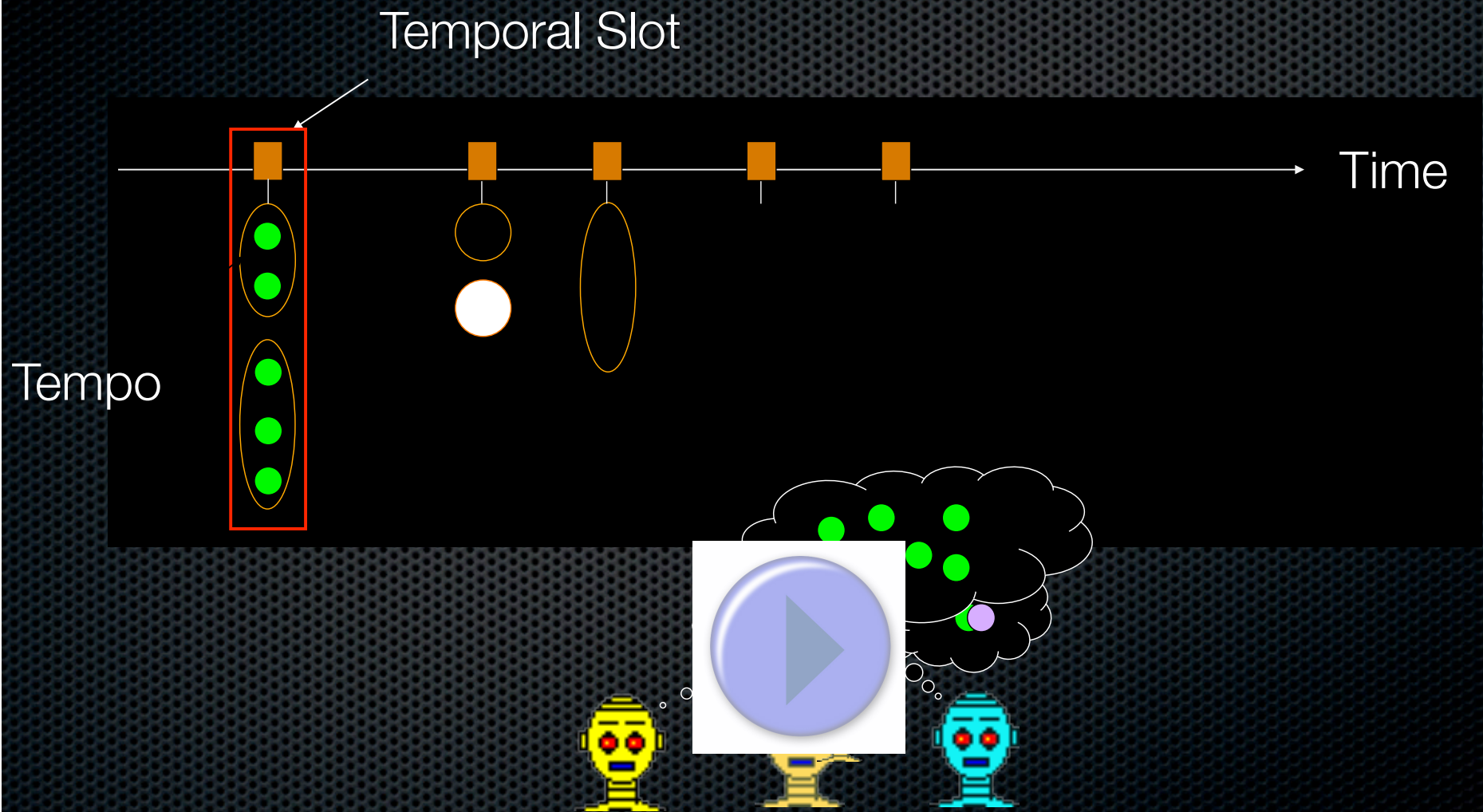


$$t = \{id, d, f, p, v\}$$

- id : temporality ID
- [D, f]: the range of validity
- P: the period that defines the set of points?
- V: variability (tolerance range)

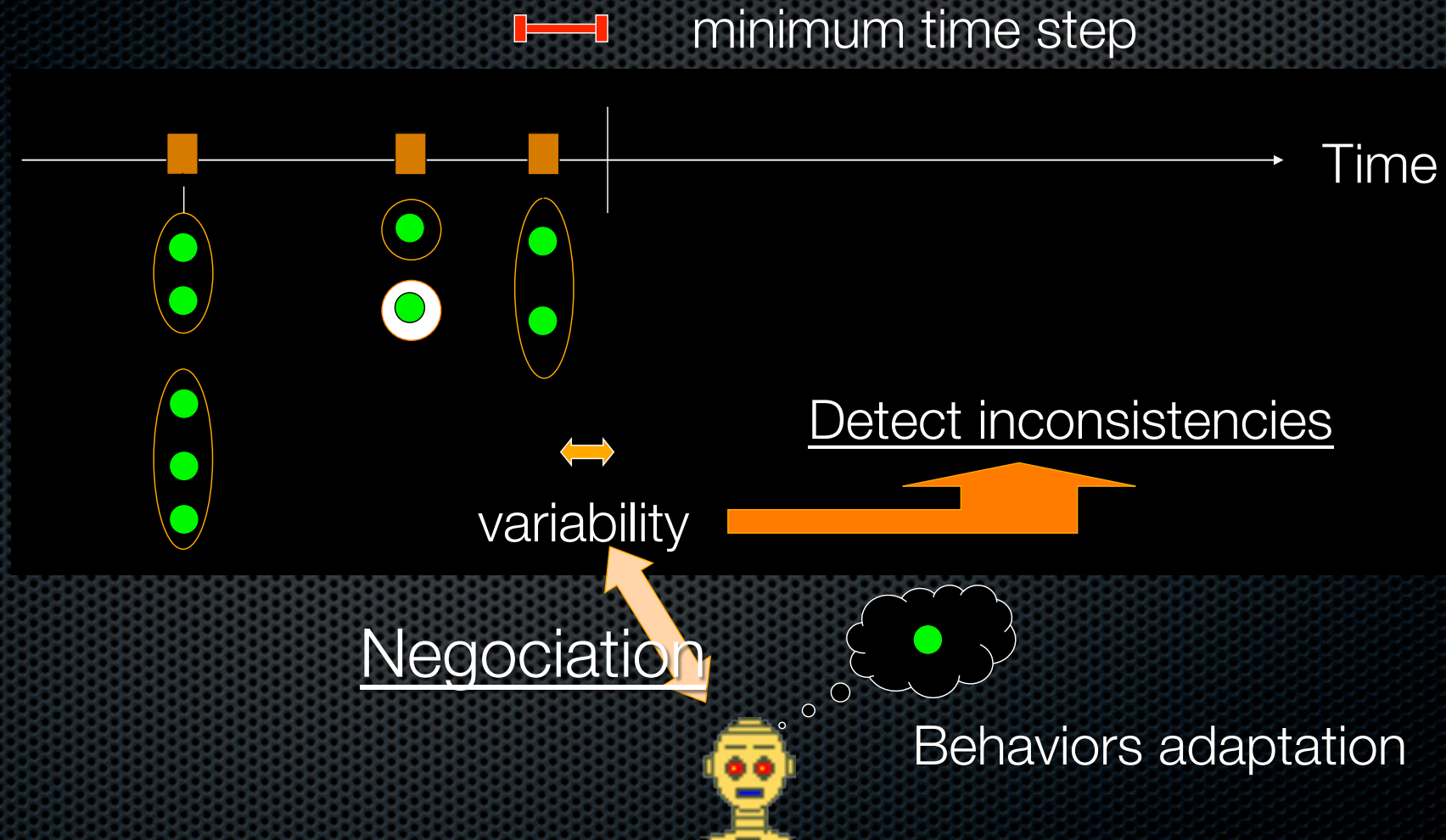
Research orientation

The « Temporality Time Model »



Research orientation

The « Temporality Time Model »



Parallel and distributed simulation

Parallel and
distributed
simulation

Define a scheduler that

- enables parallel simulation of agents being executed at different simulation times,
- takes advantage of simulation model's properties,
- preserves simulation's coherence and integrity.

Simulation execution



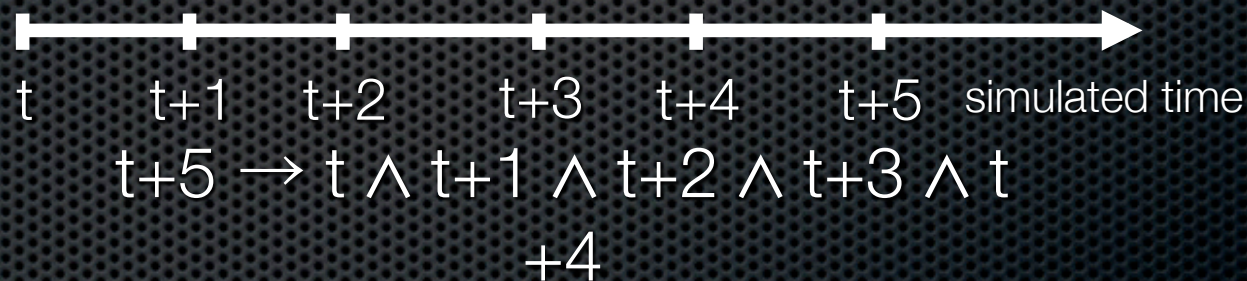
Platform 1



Platform 2

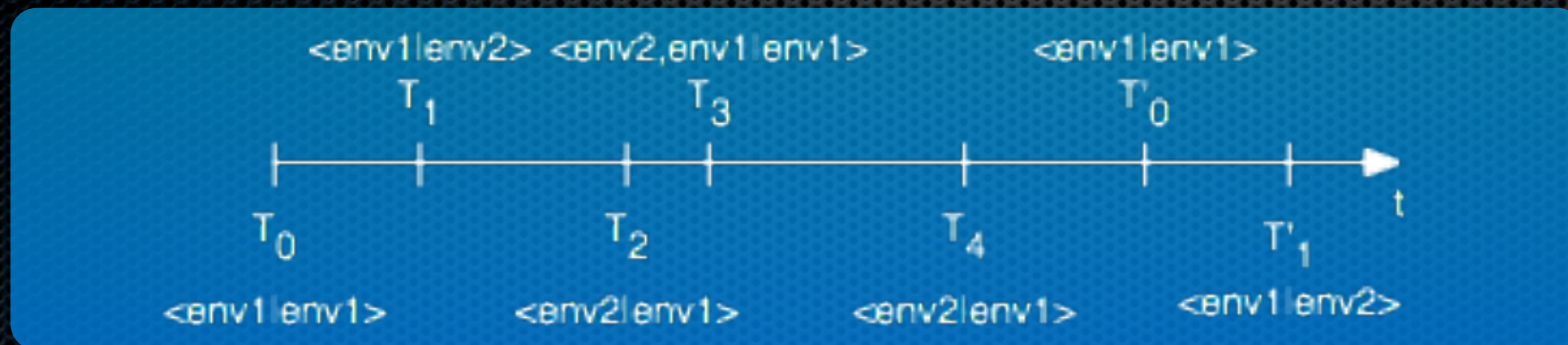
Optimizing parallelism

- Temporality model provides an *a priori* temporal axis.
- With a classic scheduler, an agent behavior depends on each previous events.



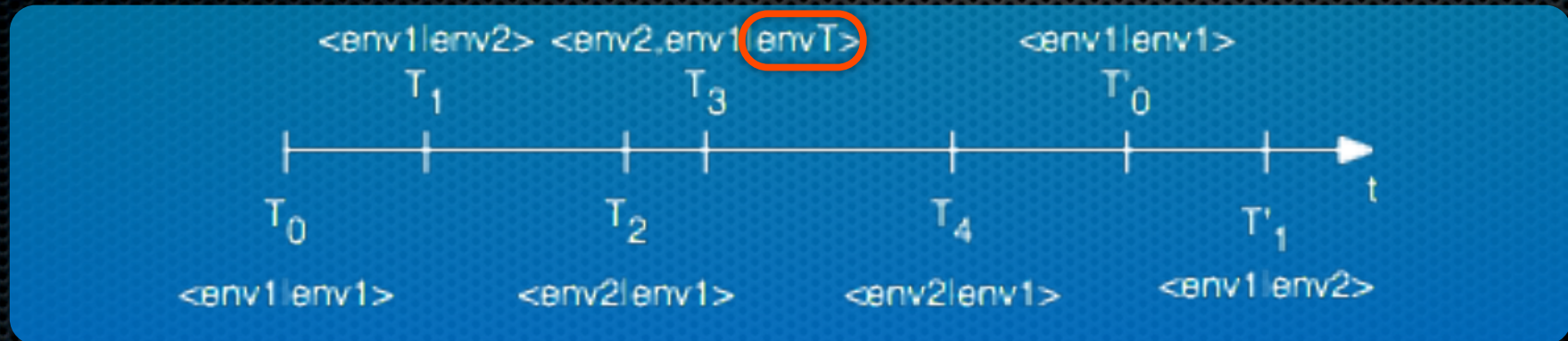
What does “depend on each previous events” mean?

Dependencies table - example



$$\begin{aligned}
 T_0 &\rightarrow T_2(P-1) \wedge T_3(P-1) \wedge T_4(P-1) \\
 T_1 &\rightarrow T_0 \wedge T_2(P-1) \wedge T_3(P-1) \wedge T_4(P-1) \\
 T_2 &\rightarrow T_1 \\
 T_3 &\rightarrow T_0 \wedge T_1 \wedge T_2 \wedge T_4(P-1) \\
 T_4 &\rightarrow T_1
 \end{aligned}$$

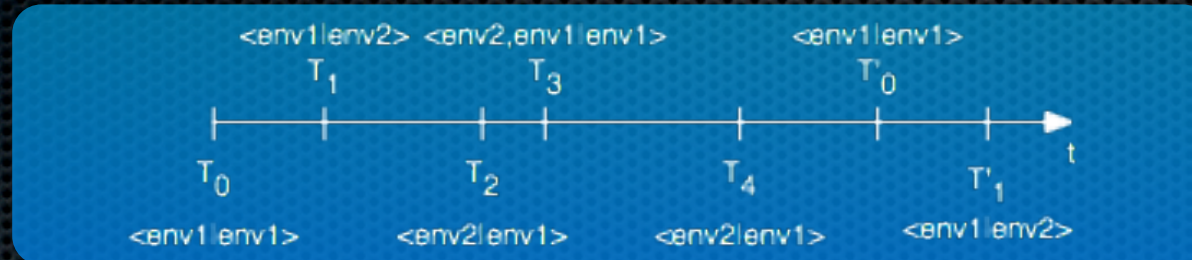
Dependencies table - example



$$\begin{aligned}
 T_0 &\rightarrow T_2(P-1) \wedge T_4(P-1) \wedge T_3(P-1) \\
 T_1 &\rightarrow T_0 \wedge T_2(P-1) \wedge T_4(P-1) \wedge T_3(P-1) \\
 T_2 &\rightarrow T_1 \wedge T_3(P-1) \\
 T_3 &\rightarrow T_0 \wedge T_1 \wedge T_2 \wedge T_4(P-1) \\
 T_4 &\rightarrow T_1 \wedge T_3
 \end{aligned}$$

Execution

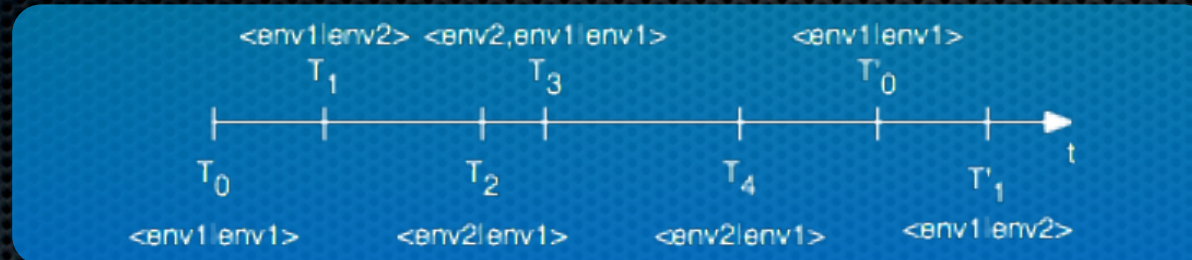
- at $t_{sg}=0$



T_0	$T_2 (P-1)$	$T_3 (P-1)$	$T_4 (P-1)$	
T_1	T_0	$T_2 (P-1)$	$T_3 (P-1)$	$T_4 (P-1)$
T_2	T_0	T_1	$T_3 (P-1)$	$T_4 (P-1)$
T_3	T_0	T_1	T_2	$T_4 (P-1)$
T_4	T_1			

Execution

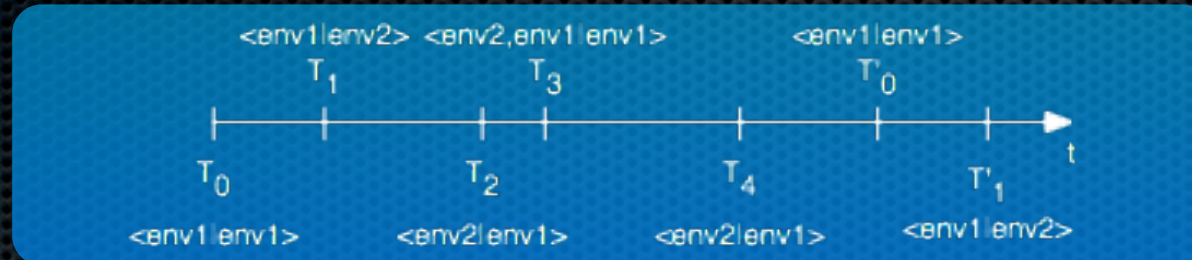
- at $t_{sg}=t_{s0}$



T_0	T_2 (P-1)	T_3 (P-1)	T_4 (P-1)	
T_1	T_0	T_2 (P-1)	T_3 (P-1)	T_4 (P-1)
T_2	T_0	T_1	T_3 (P-1)	T_4 (P-1)
T_3	T_0	T_1	T_2	T_4 (P-1)
T_4	T_1			

Execution

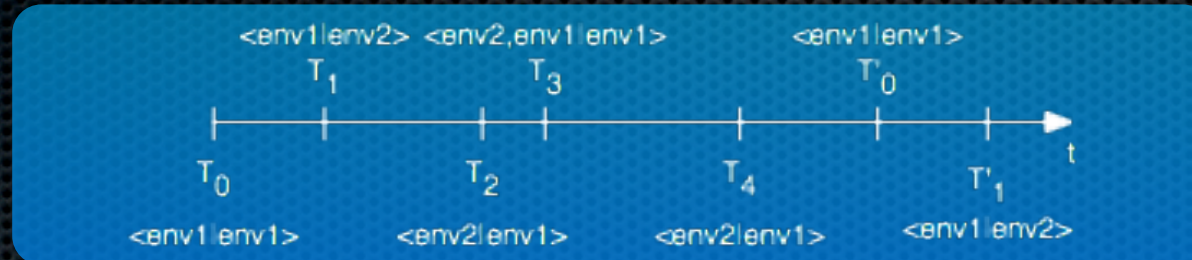
- at $t_{sg}=t_{s1}$



T0	T2 (P-1)	T3 (P-1)	T4 (P-1)	
T1	T0	T2 (P-1)	T3 (P-1)	T4 (P-1)
T2	T0	T1	T3 (P-1)	T4 (P-1)
T3	T0	T1	T2	T4 (P-1)
T4	T1			

Execution

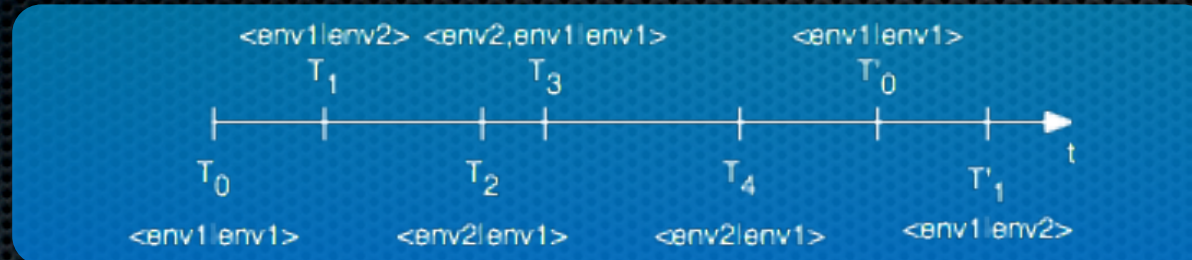
- at $t_{sg}=t_{s2}$



T_0	$T_2 (P-1)$	$T_3 (P-1)$	$T_4 (P-1)$	
T_1	T_0	$T_2 (P-1)$	$T_3 (P-1)$	$T_4 (P-1)$
T_2	T_0	T_1	$T_3 (P-1)$	$T_4 (P-1)$
T_3	T_0	T_1	T_2	$T_4 (P-1)$
T_4	T_1			


Execution

- at $t_{sg}=t_{s3}$



T0	T2 (P-1)	T3 (P-1)	T4 (P-1)	
T1	T0	T2 (P-1)	T3 (P-1)	T4 (P-1)
T2	T0	T1	T3 (P-1)	T4 (P-1)
T3	T0	T1	T2	T4 (P-1)
T4	T1			

Reification of emergent phenomena?



Emergence
reification
mechanisms

❖ Old (but good?) question!

- **Can we** do it?
-**should we** do it?

▪ *A priori* always **useful?** But...

- emergence is the result
- hardware and software limitations
- "nature"

➔ **Reification = Detection + Materialization**

➔ **Be careful...**

Many work has been done...

Definitions

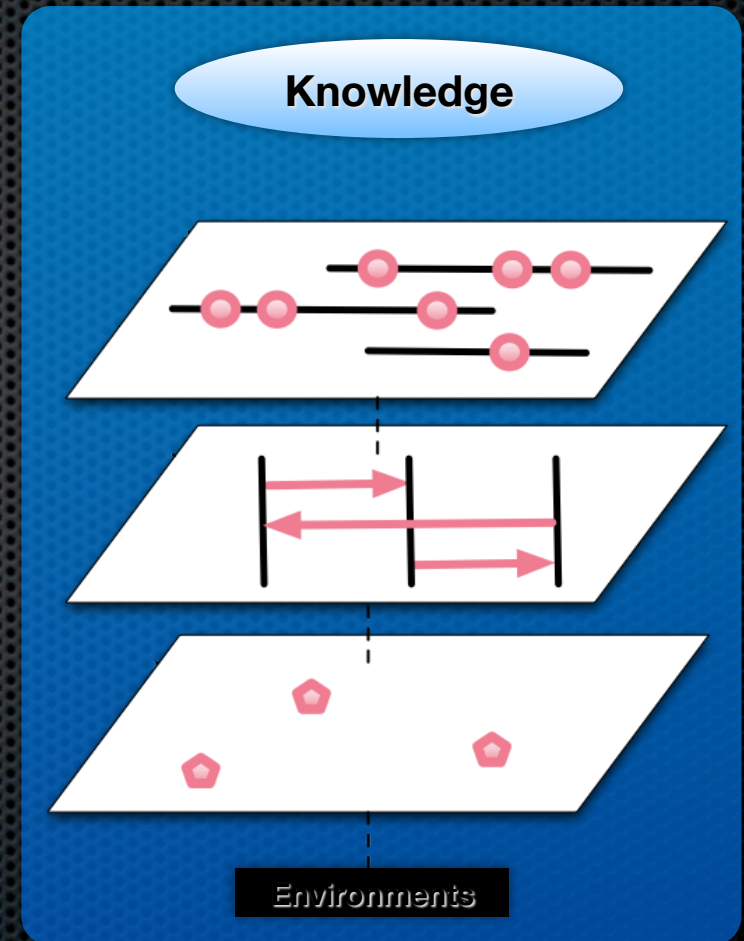
- Emergence Meta-knowledge
- Emergence Laws
- Emergence Revelators

Formalization

- $R_E = \{ f : K^n \rightarrow \text{boolean} \}, n \in \mathbb{N}$
- $P_E = \{ (f, k) \in R_E \times K^n / f(k) = \text{true} \}$
- $L_E = \{ f : P_E^n \rightarrow S_E \}, n \in \mathbb{N}$

Application

- Introduction of Emergence Structures in an ABS



Emergence Structures

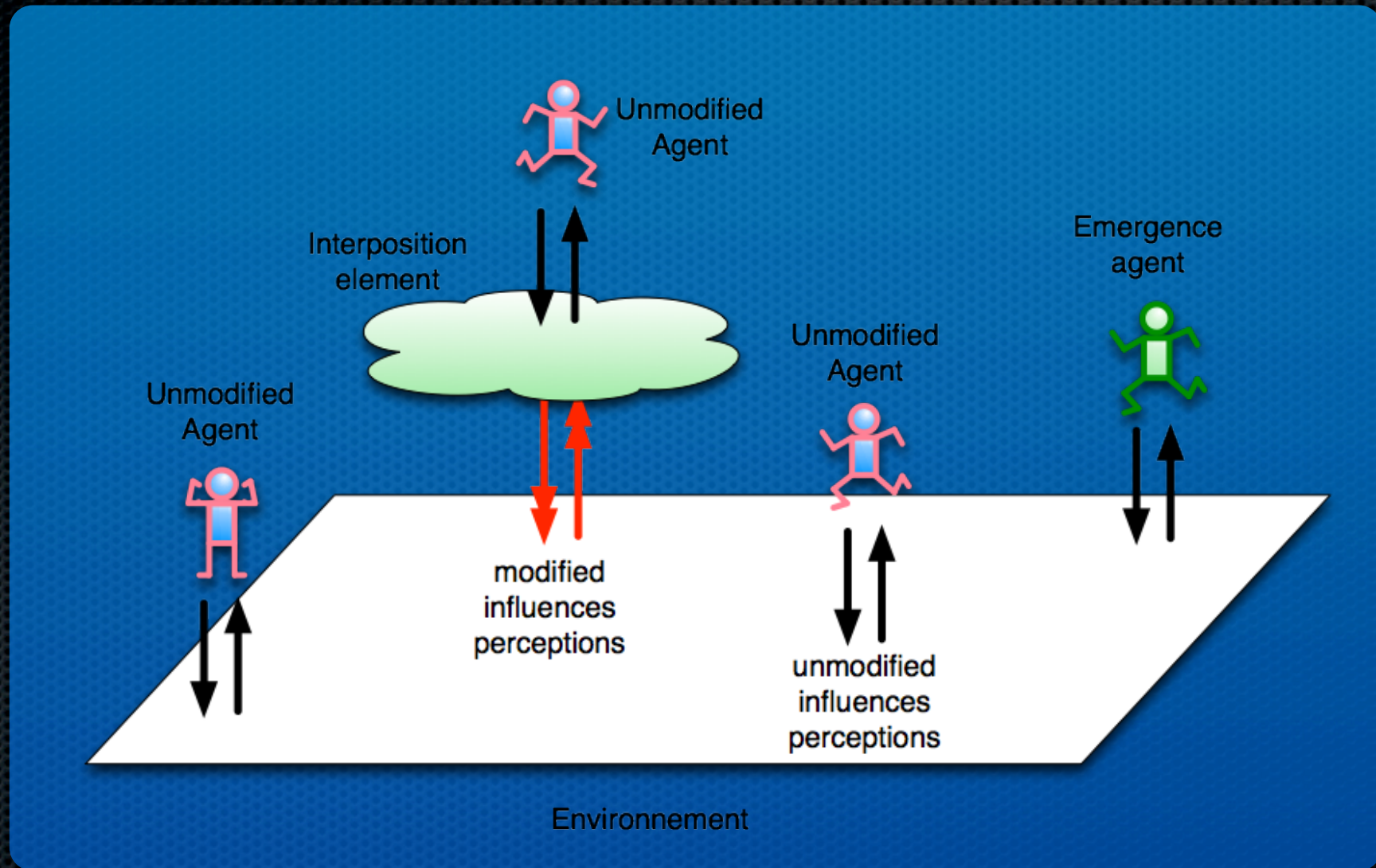
✧ Emergence Agent

agent that runs within an **ABS platform** in the same **environment(s)** than the other agents of the system and **interacts** with them through mechanisms of **influence** and **perception**

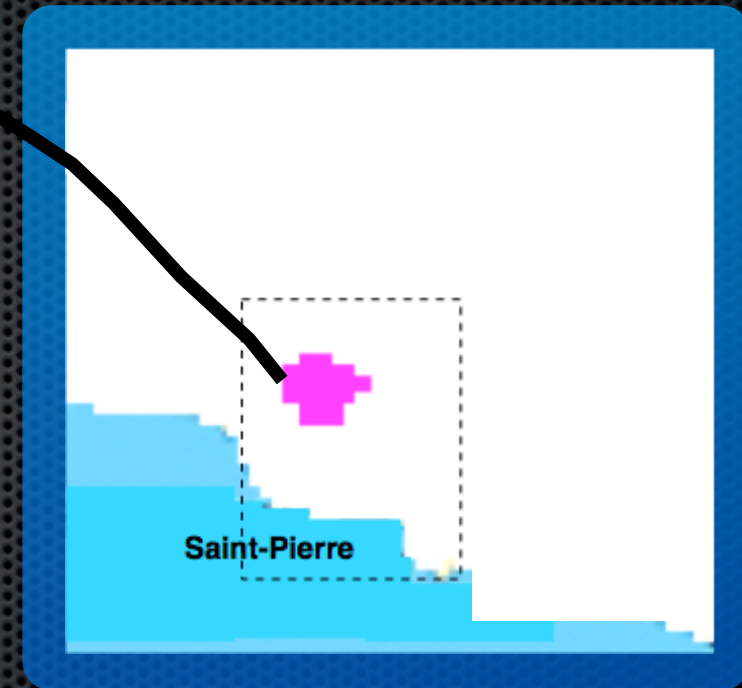
✧ Interposition Element

structure that allows the **modification** of the **influences** and **perceptions** (by **altering** them, **improving** them, **restricting** them, ...) of one or many agents of the ABS

Emergence Structures

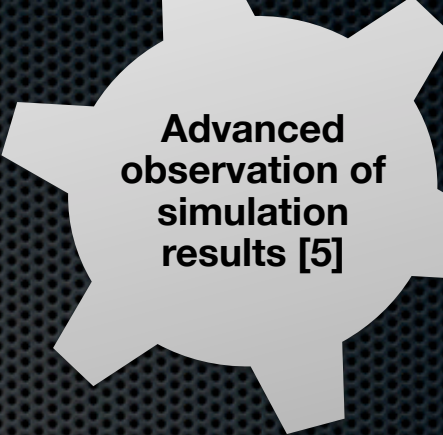


Detection and Materialization



- Local phenomena
- Emergence Agents
- Interposition Elements

Tools for simulation observation



Advanced
observation of
simulation
results [5]

- See Biomas Demo...

Examples of Multi-Agent Based Simulations

1. The Biomass Model

Biomass flow modeling and simulation for organic waste management



Examples of Multi-Agent Based Simulations

2. The DS Model

Simulation of Land use evolutions for public decision making



Applications examples

3. Some other large research program examples Integrating MAS simulation conducted Réunion Island

- GERRI Program
- ETIC Program

Large research program exemples

‘Energies Reunion’ Program (Gerri Program)

- All the technology required by GERRI already exists, but it is scattered in various locations worldwide.
=> Working with international partner through collaboration
- GERRI has the capacity to bring together and integrate such varied elements of experience in one unique, exemplary place.
=> Reunion Island used as a experimental platform
- A trailblazing scheme and a consistent, global endeavour
=> Involve Researchers, Public Decision-maker and the Industry
- Should provide inspiration for all territories where the concept of energy self-sufficiency makes sense.
=> Particularly in all areas that are remote, landlocked or not connected to a power grid.



Energy Demand Management by Multi-Agent Simulation



The diagram illustrates the interaction between three scales of dynamics: Population Dyn., Land-use Dyn., and Energy Dyn., all situated within an Environment. The Environment is represented by a light blue trapezoidal area at the bottom. The three dynamics are represented by white trapezoidal areas stacked above the Environment. Population Dyn. is the top layer, Land-use Dyn. is the middle layer, and Energy Dyn. is the bottom layer. A blue circle labeled 'a1' with a robot icon is positioned on the Land-use Dyn. layer. A blue arrow points from 'a1' down to a red sun icon labeled 'Influence with action'. A dashed blue arrow points from the sun icon up to a blue circle labeled 'a2' with a robot icon on the Energy Dyn. layer. The text 'Perceive' is located to the right of the sun icon. The background of the top two layers is dark blue with a white dot pattern.

- ✓ anticipate new energy distribution line and its sizing
- ✓ anticipate of new power plant and its sizing
- ✓ anticipate malfunction or maintenance work.



Prof Rémy COURDIER, University of Réunion Island

Examples of applications

Multiagent Systems for intermittent renewable forecasting

Intelligent management of the Reunion Island electrical network with the prediction of solar resource

Establish, on the basis of a network of sensors scattered throughout the island, the forecasting models of the solar resource that will allow the network manager to anticipate and manage the new operating conditions of the network with high penetration of intermittent renewable.

Link this sensors network to a Multiagent systems used for detecting emergent phenomena (micro-climat,...)

Ongoing PhD: Mimouna DIAGNE

Industrial Partner:



REUNIWATT, Saint-denis

Research Partner:



Laboratory of Physics and Mathematical Engineering for Energy and Environment



Laboratory of Computer Science and Mathematics

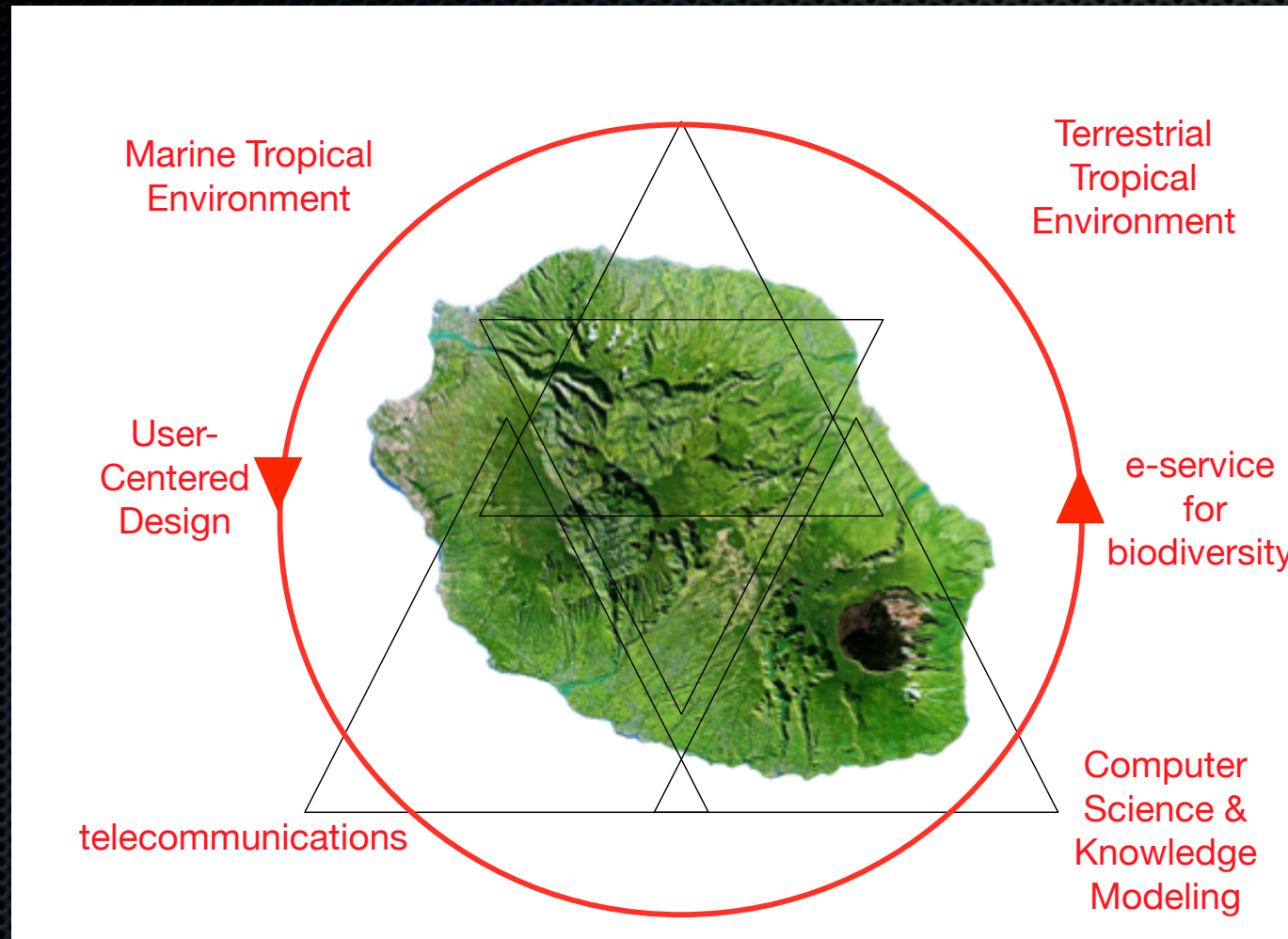


MultiAgent system for simulation - LIM research time

Prof Rémy COURDIER, University of Réunion Island

Large research program exemples

ETIC Program



Land-use & Sustainable development

Environnement Tropical Insulaire

and

Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication

Biodiversity Preservation

Regional project with European support for digital biodiversity knowledge exchange



Large research program exemples

ETIC Research Program

- **Aim**

Information System to help to manage insular tropical environment:
application to Reunion island

- **Keywords**

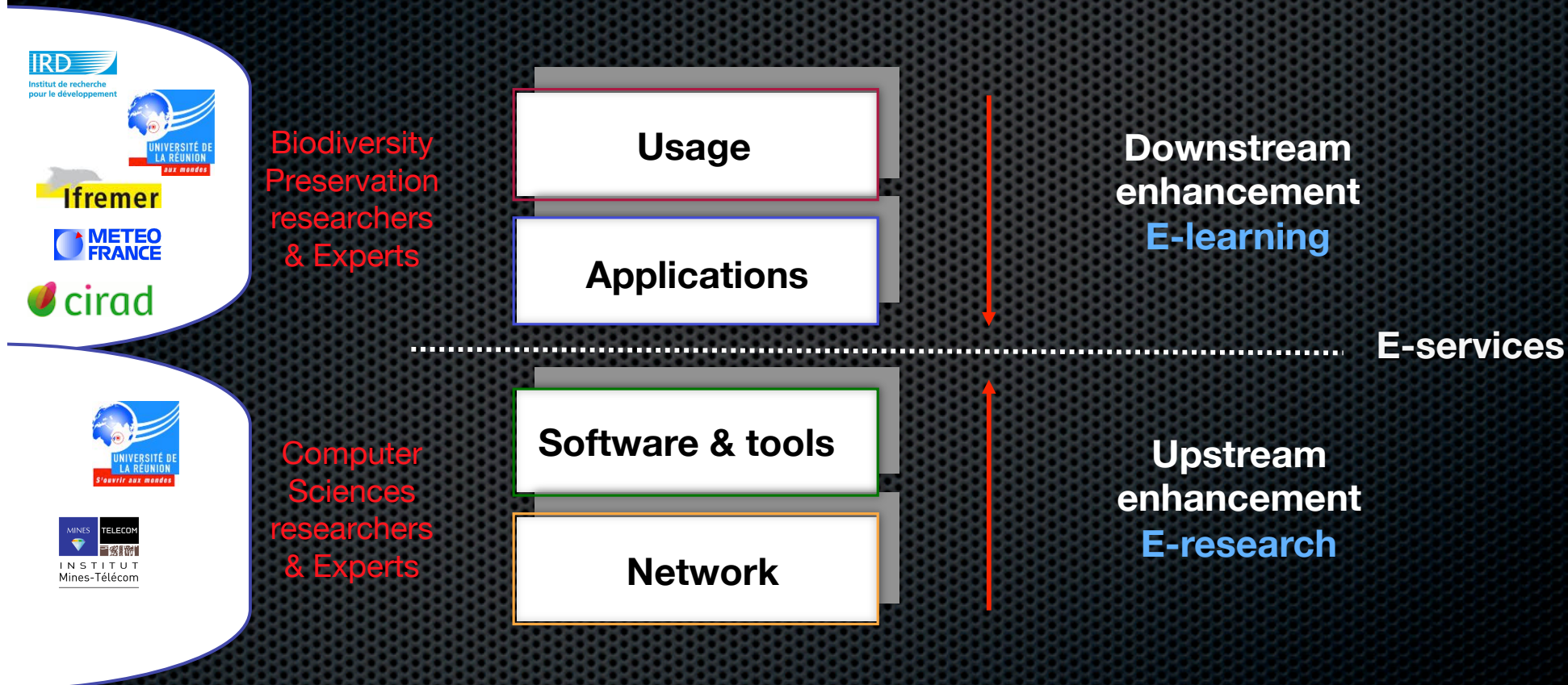
ETI : natural environment and resources, systematics and ecological diagnosis, spatial management, temporal environmental monitoring,

TIC : databases, knowledge bases, multi-agents systems, geographical information system, collaborative and collective applications, information and communication strategies

ETIC : decision making, conceptual modelling, coupling of knowledge representation models, keeping up with technological innovations

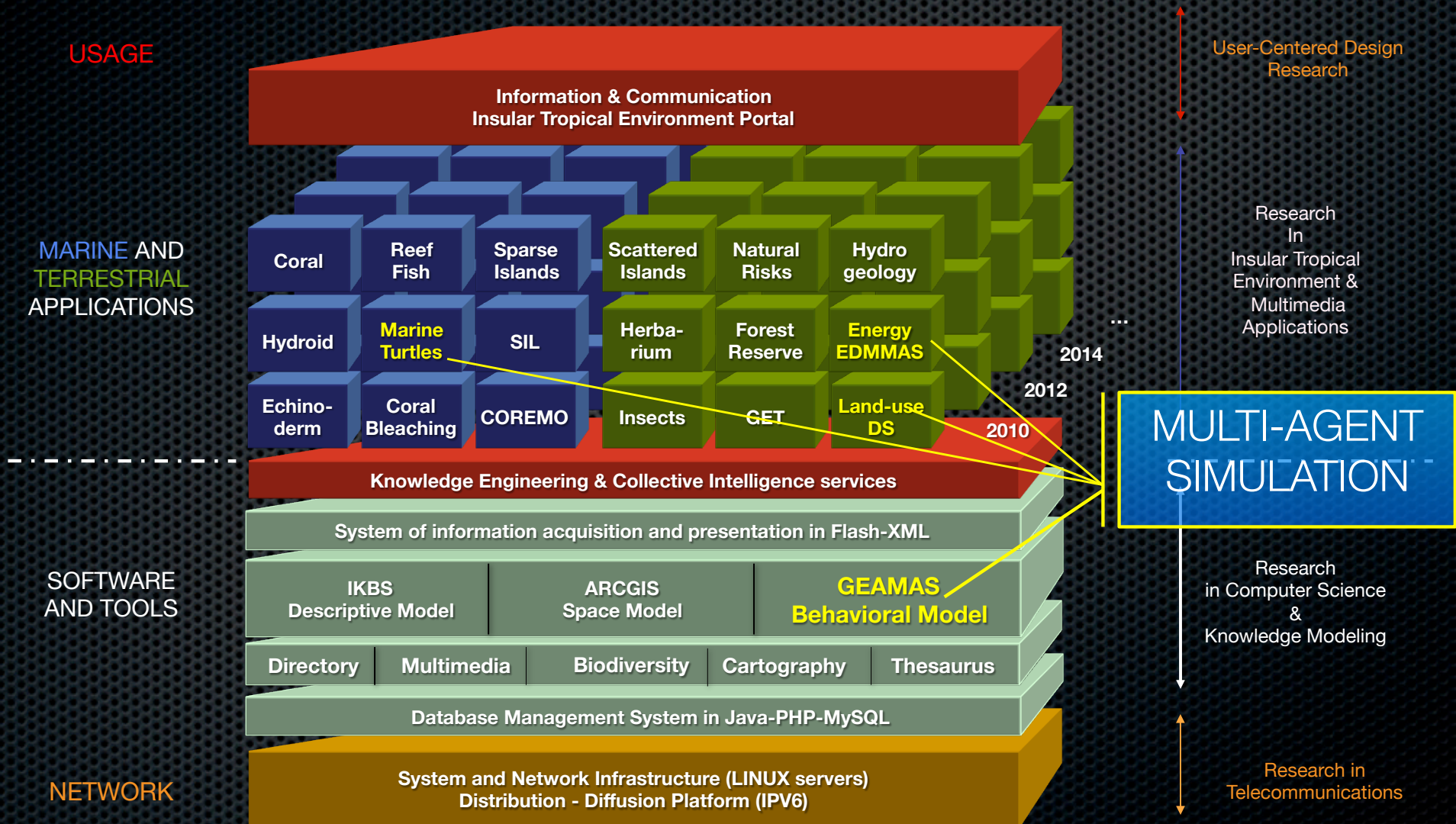
Large research program exemples

Methodology



Large research program exemples

ETIC Information system architecture



Lessons from Réunion Island Land-use multi-agents Simulations

- **Advanced interaction analysis tools** of simulations are necessary to understand how situations emerged and to help to the **MAS validation process**.
- **Maps using semantic color codes** are very relevant supports to **build multiagent environments**: easy to manipulate by computing technics and for thematicians too
- In **MAS land-use simulation**, the most important is less the solution but the process leading to it. The main purpose is then to **enhancing social learning and generating social knowledge** for efficient policy-making
- A **participatory** development of land-use **MAS should be promoted** to explore alternative scenarios **in situation of land-use conflicts**.

**The constitution of a land-use multiagent system is not a simple task.
The construction of a methodology necessitates experimentation
with theoretical approaches on real applications.**

Thank you for your attention

Questions?

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