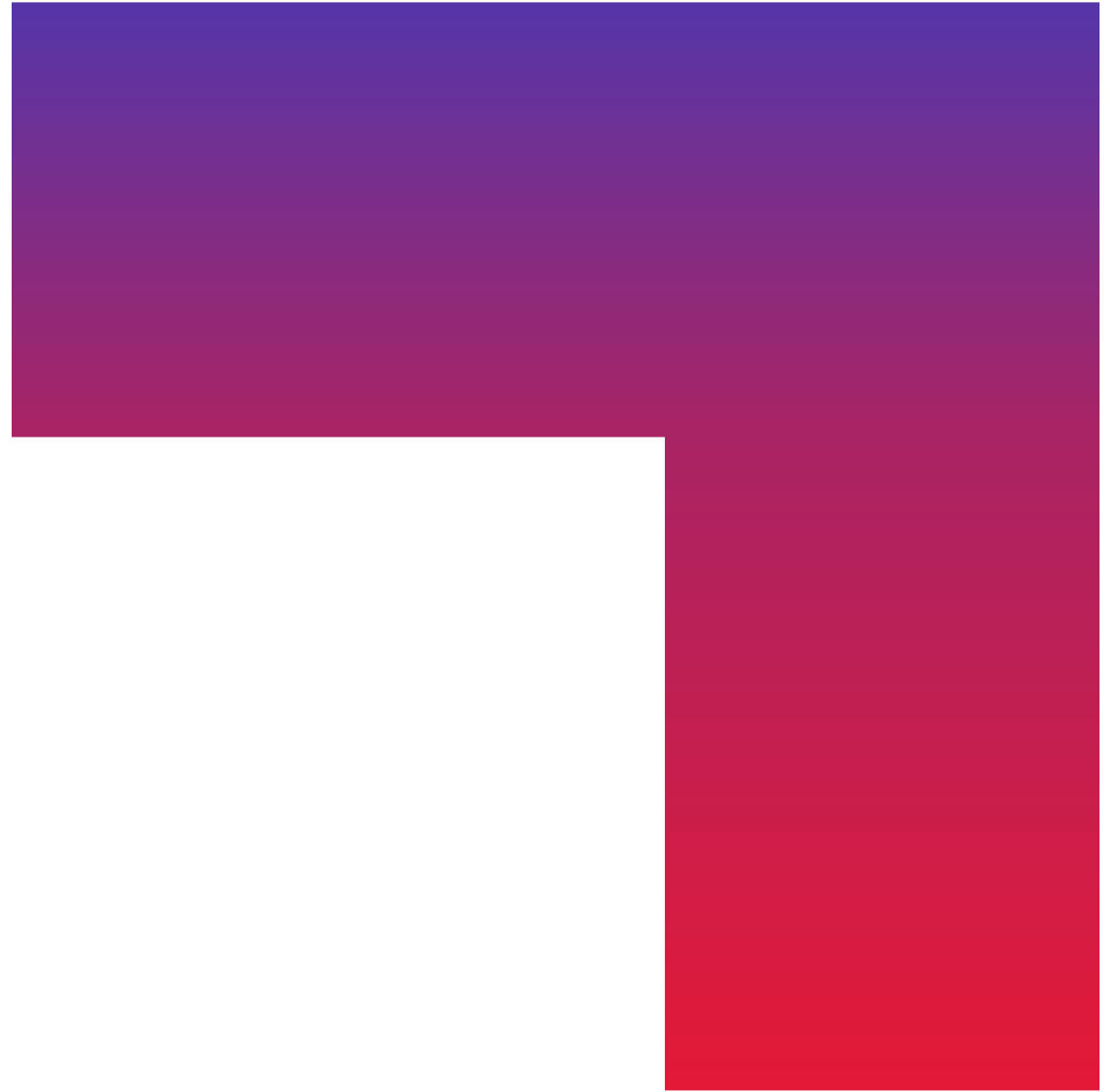


# A cellular atomaton in geographical space

Robert Voûte, MSc

Vice President Consulting Geo-ICT



# Agenda

Introduction

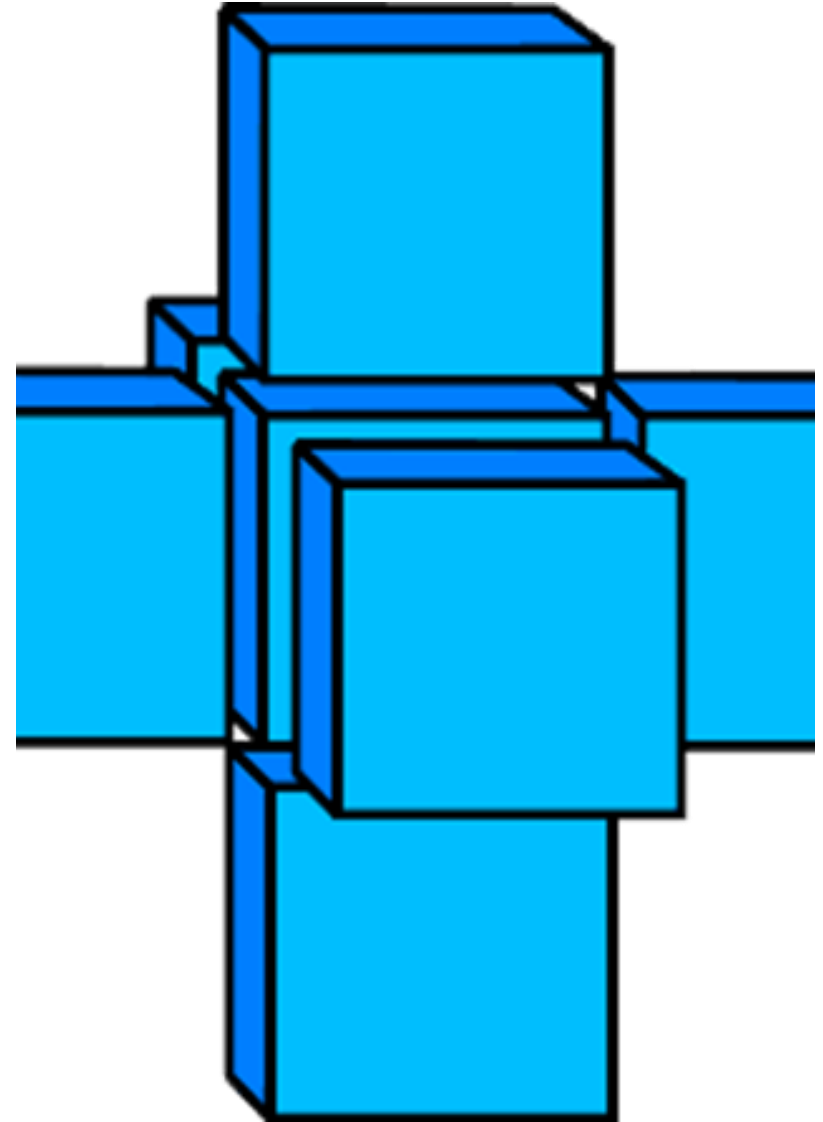
Cellular automata, theory

CA, practical element, voxel intro, then BREAK

Voxels, grids and smart voxels

Example: navy ship

Example: topology at work



# CGI and Geo-ICT

All about location, spatial data and innovation

## Consultancy

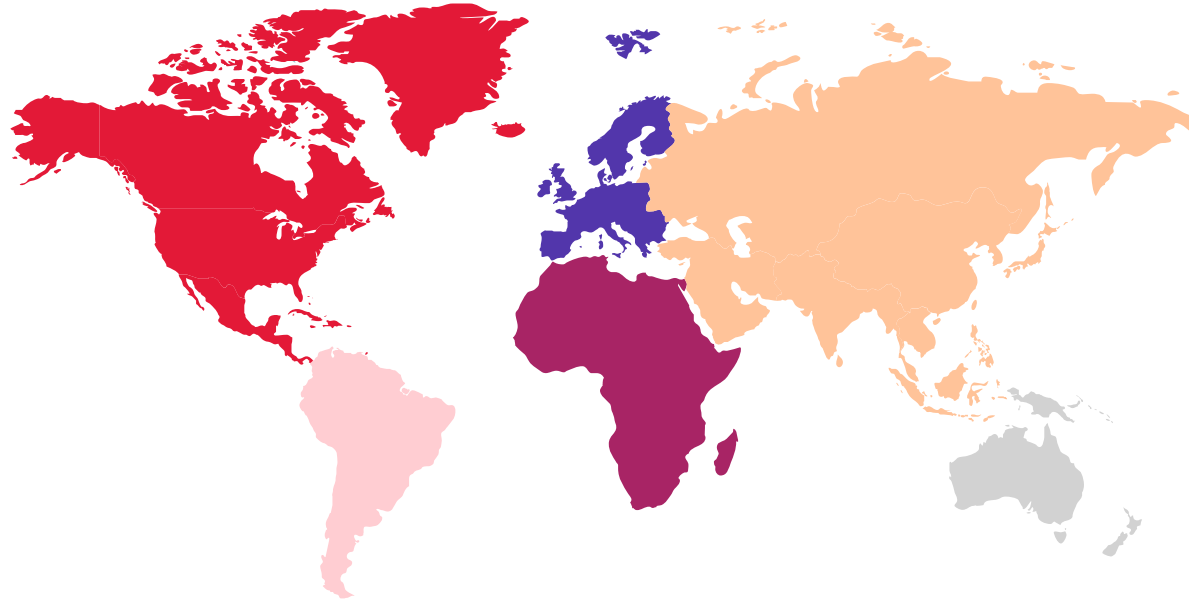
High Consultancy and vision building.

## Integration

Integrating location into client applications.

## Innovation

3D, positioning, location based, gaming, AR



## Partners

Esri, Smallworld, Hexagon, IQGeo

## Science and research

Universities, research, postdocs, papers, students.

## Cross Industry

Utilities, government, defense, infrastructure, oil, telecom

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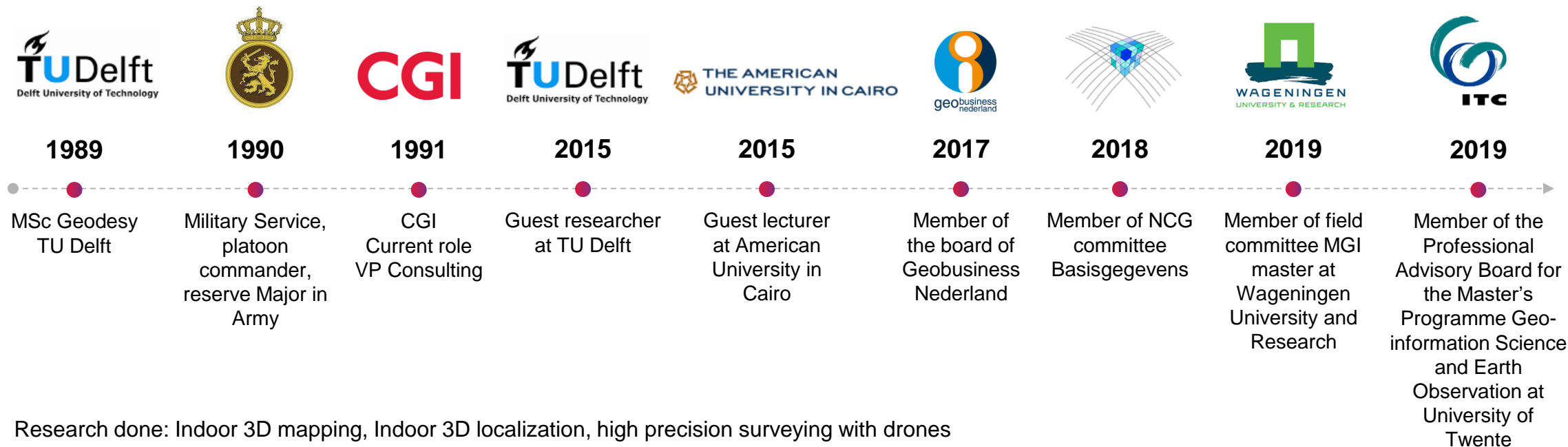
Location based, spatial and time related, data is always at the core of operations, assets, planning, simulation and governmental processes. CGI understands this with over 800 specialists.



1985-1986  
Board Member  
Landmeetkundig  
Gezelschap Snellius

## Robert Voûte

Vice President Consulting Expert – GEO



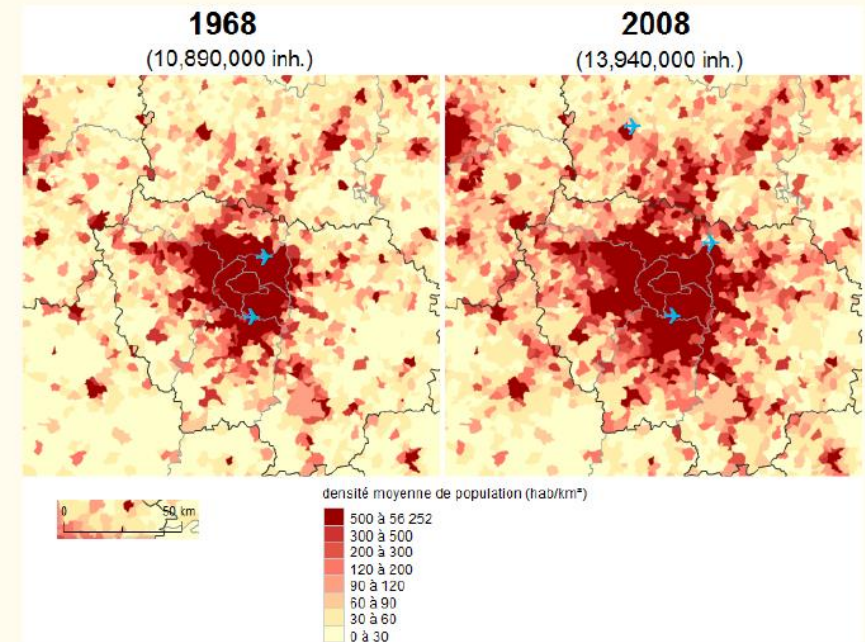
Research done: Indoor 3D mapping, Indoor 3D localization, high precision surveying with drones

# Cellular automata, theory

A cellular automaton (CA) is a collection of cells arranged in a grid of specified shape, such that each cell changes state as a function of time, according to a defined set of rules driven by the states of neighboring cells. CAs have been suggested for possible use in [public key cryptography](#), as well as for applications in [geography](#), anthropology, political science, sociology and physics, among others.

Mostly used for simulations in geography  
for urban planning, spreading natural phenomena

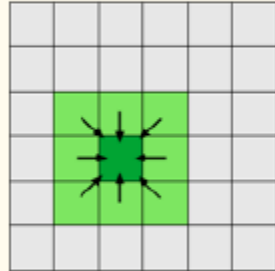
Cellular automata: urban sprawl  
Global effect (Paris)



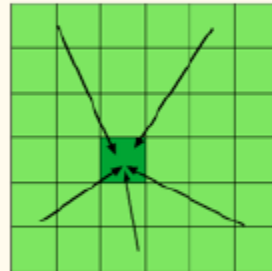
# Neighbouring

## Other neighbourhood relations

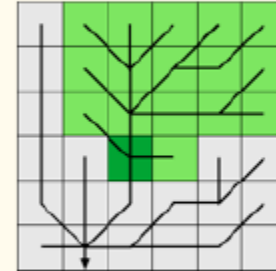
direct  
neighbourhood



entire  
neighbourhood



neighbourhood  
by topology



# Grids: 2D, 3D, DGGS

## 2D

- Triangles
- Rectangles
- Hexagons, etc.
- DGGS, Discrete Global Grid System

## 3D

- All of the above

But also 1D

Each cell in the grid has a state (or more) and it is all about adjacency.

# Do it yourself CA, The Game of Life by James Conway, 1970

Each cell lives in a square in a rectangular grid. A cell can either be dead or alive (alive cells are coloured blue in our demo). Before you start the game, you need to provide an initial state. You can do this in the above example by clicking on squares, or by picking a preset from the dropdown menu.

The game is now ready to begin, and this involves advancing through time one step at a time. A cell's fate depends on the state of its 8 closest neighbours (our grid utilises wrapping, meaning a cell on the far left is thought of as a neighbour of a cell on the far right, and the same principle applies at the top and bottom).

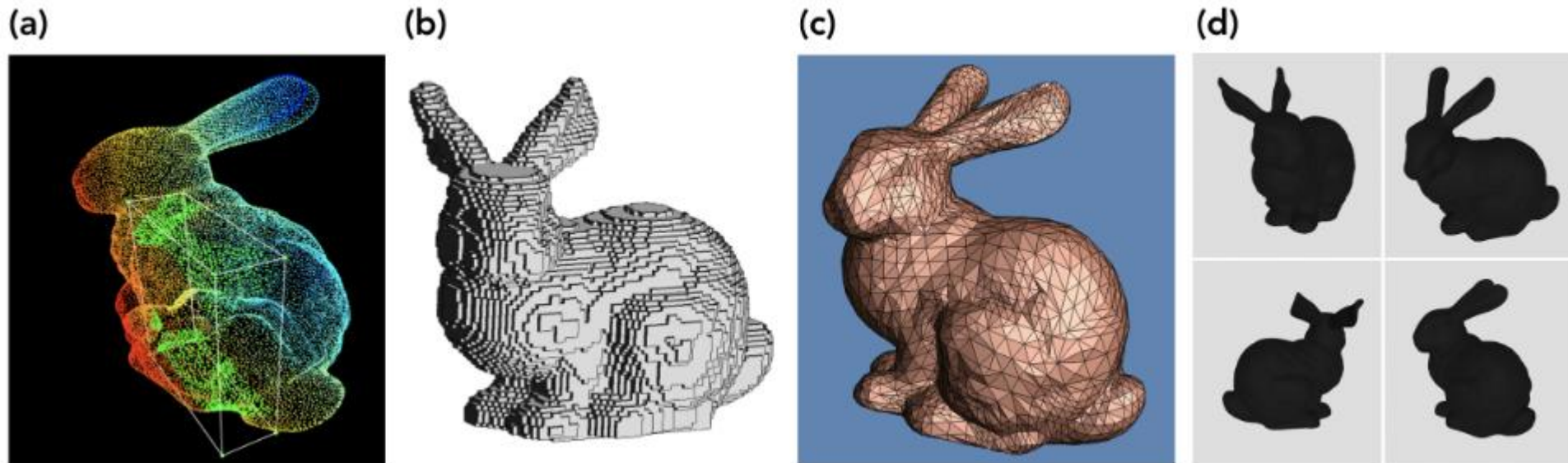
- If a cell is alive, and 2 or 3 of it's neighbours are also alive, the cell remains alive.
- If a cell is alive and it has more than 3 alive neighbours, it dies of overcrowding.
- If a cell is alive and it has fewer than 2 alive neighbours, it dies of loneliness.
- If a cell is dead and it has exactly 3 neighbours it becomes alive again.





# Voxels, theory

A **voxel** is a three-dimensional counterpart to a [pixel](#). It represents a value on a [regular grid](#) in a [three-dimensional space](#). Voxels are frequently used in the [visualization](#) and analysis of [medical](#) and scientific data (e.g. [geographic information systems](#) (GIS)).<sup>[1]</sup>



# Voxels, can they be used as a CA?

3D Cellular Automata are extensions of the more common 1D Cellular Automata and 2D Cellular Automata into the third dimension. Rather than just checking neighbor cells in the X and Y directions, the Z direction is also included.



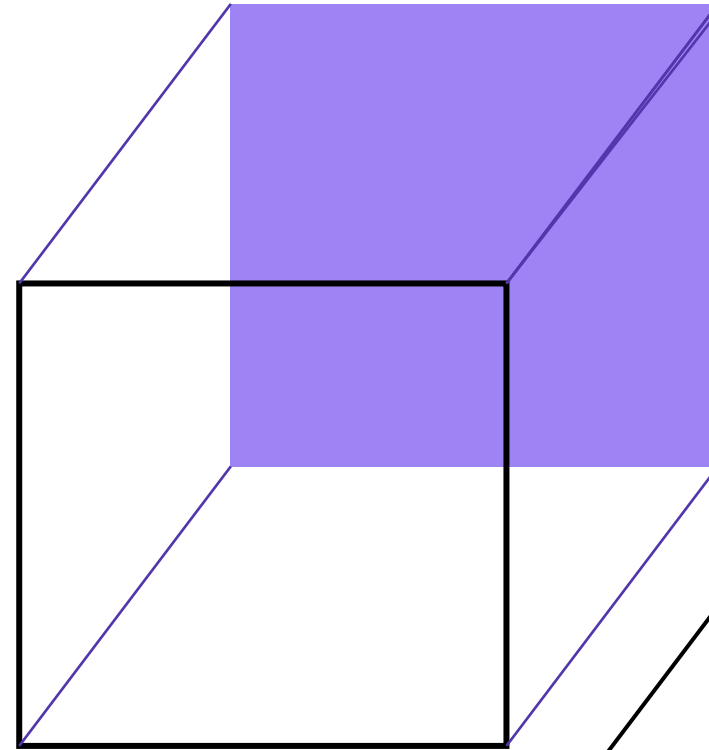
# Break

# Smart Voxels

3D Cellular (almost-)automaton

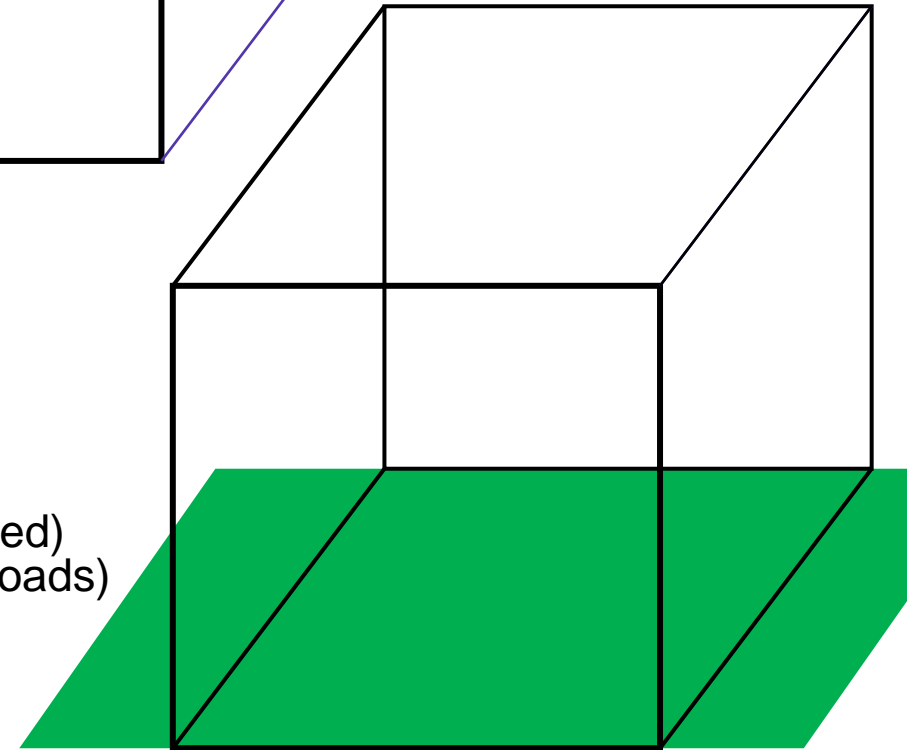
But with additional optional behaviour:

- Standard 6 neighbours
- Can be partially “filled”
- Directional
- Flow
- Can have multiple attributes
- So the same voxel can have many different roles
- It is all about the **size** of the voxels
- Representing a real world.



Military example:

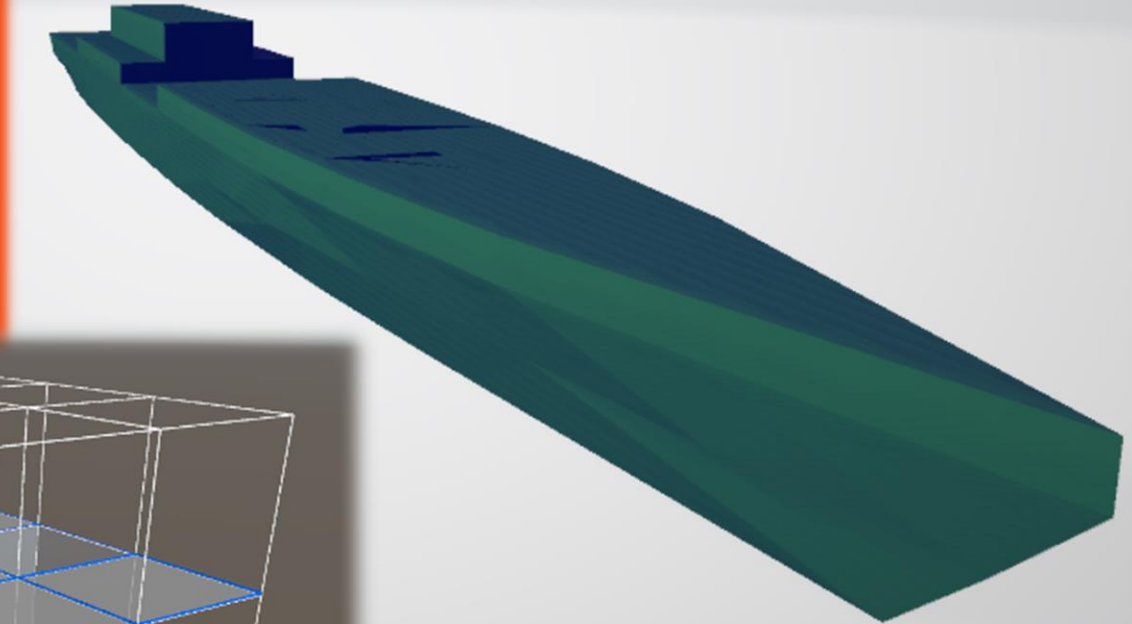
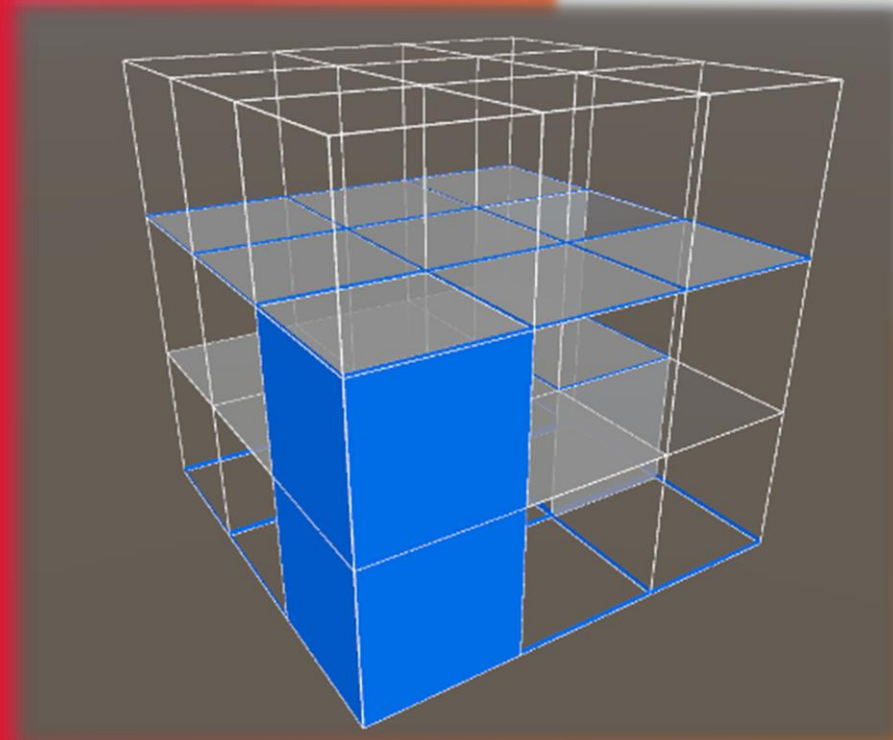
- Aircraft flying
- Meteo
- Wind (direction/speed)
- Terrain (obstacles/roads)
- Ballistics
- Sub surface



# Determining the effectiveness of cellular automata-models for navy vessel flooding incidents

Toon Meijer

CGI supervisor: Robert Voûte  
MGI supervisor: Ron van Lammeren



WAGENINGEN  
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH

CGI

# Context

- Spin-off project of larger CGI defence innovation assignment
- “Situational awareness”: ability to perceive & effectively respond to situation
- Real-time incident prediction improves situational awareness



## Research aim

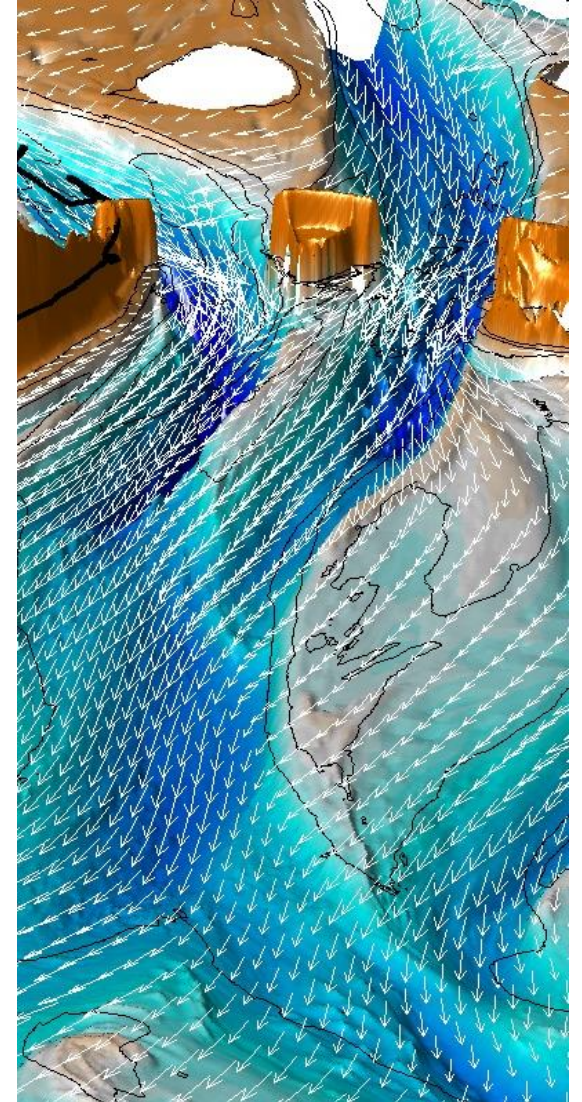


“Investigate the feasibility and effectiveness of real-time navy vessel flooding incident simulation using computational models to improve incident predictability.”



# State of the art

- Hydrodynamic models: high accuracy but high computational complexity
- Simplified models: lower accuracy but also much lower complexity
- Cellular automata





# Research questions

1

What objects in a navy vessel's interior influence the impact of a flooding incident and must therefore be represented in the cellular automata model?

2

How will the flooding model function within the cellular automata navy vessel model?

3

What aspects influence the accuracy of the created cellular automata and flooding model in simulating the incident?

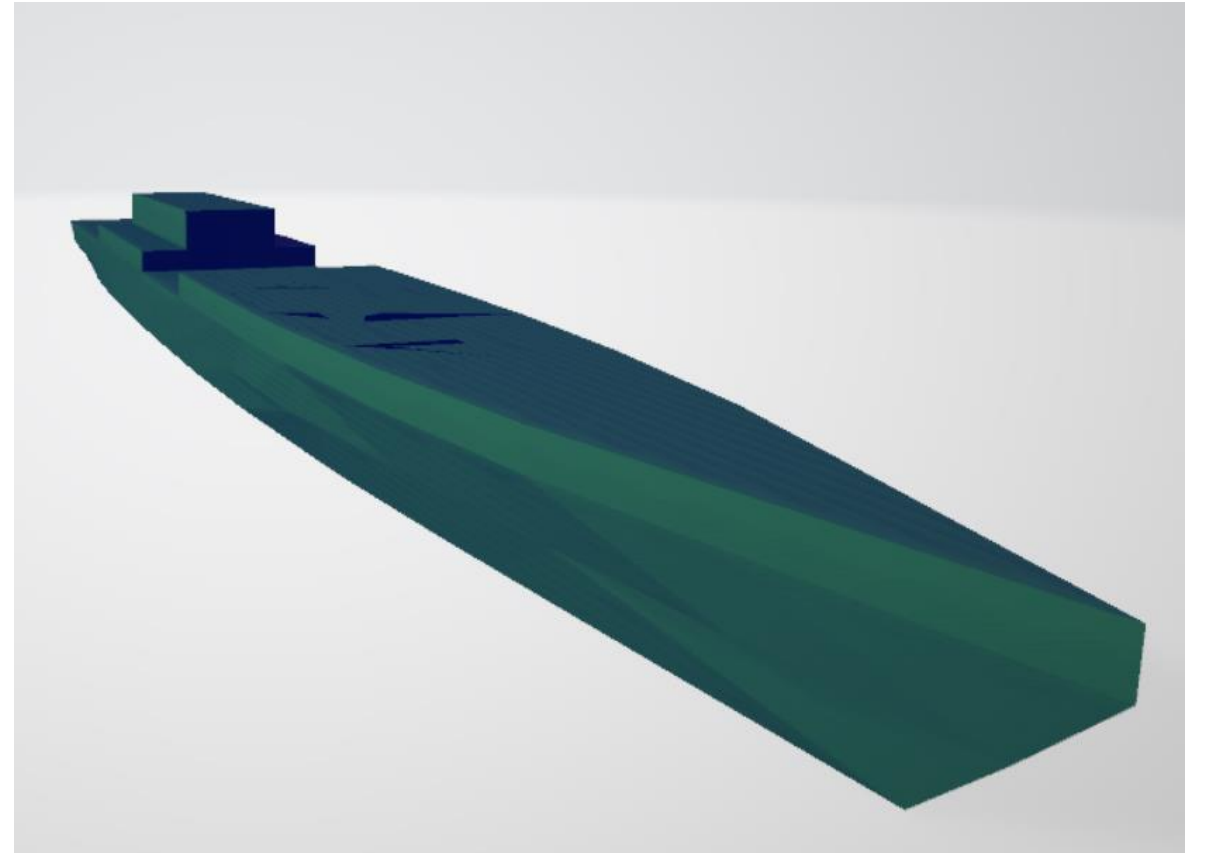
# RQ1: what objects to be represented in the model?

**Based on available objects in existing navy vessel model provided by CGI**

— Walls

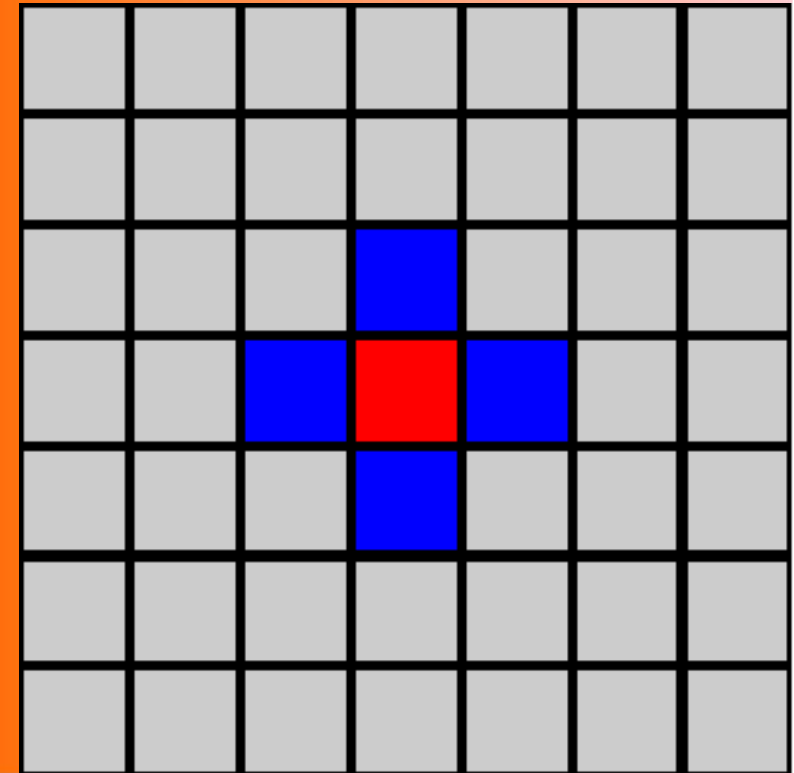
— Doors

— Floors



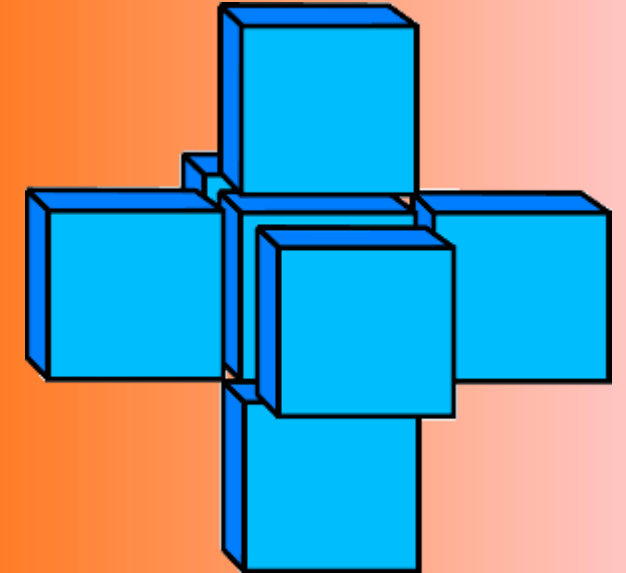
# Cellular automata basics

- Regular array of cells updating in discrete time steps
- Each cell only affected by surrounding cells, i.e. its “neighbourhood”
- Rules determine how each cell is affected by its neighbourhood
- Benefits: simpler model rules, lower computational complexity



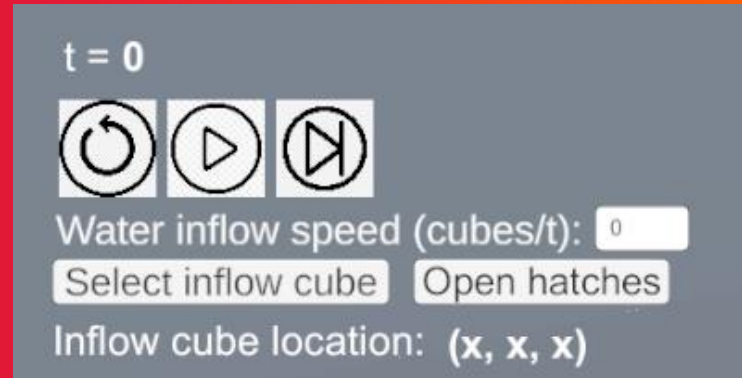
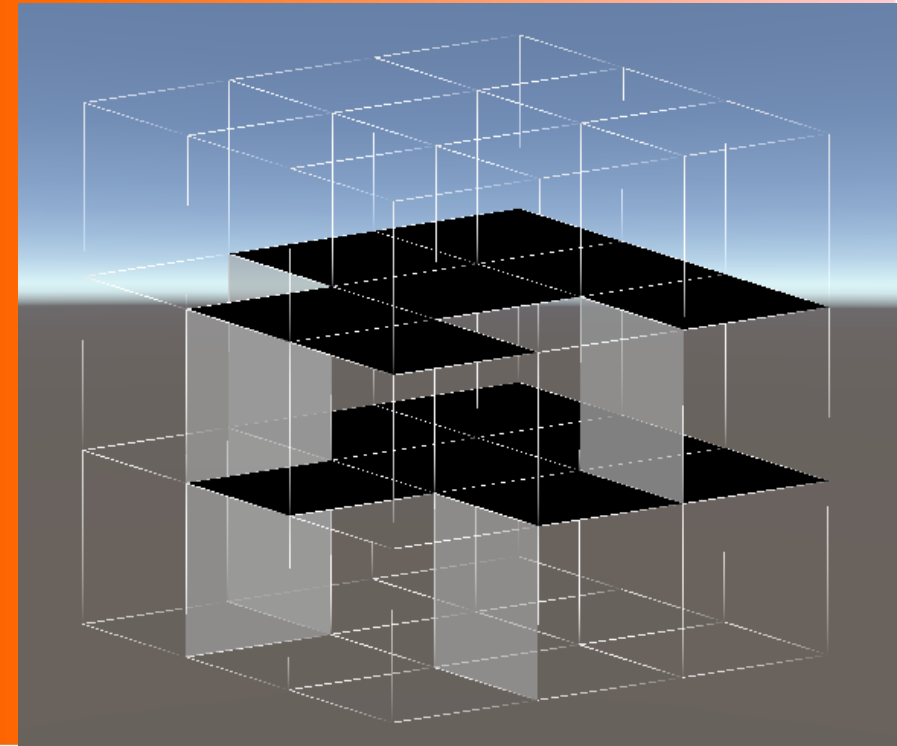
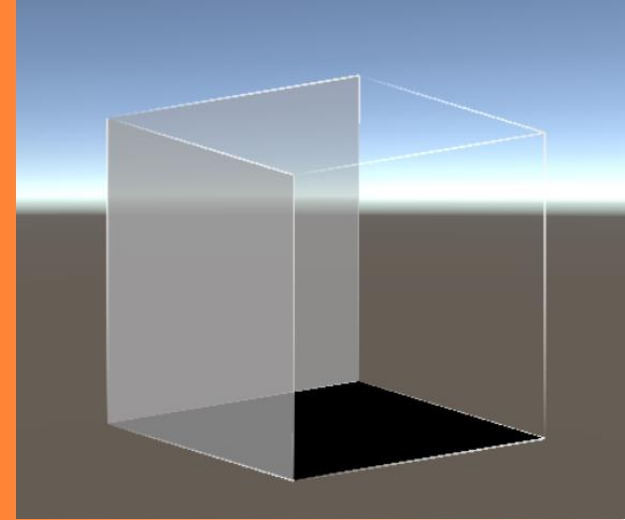
## RQ2: how does the flooding model function?

- Chosen for asynchronous cubical cellular automata with von Neumann neighbourhood size
- Water spreading algorithm:
  1. Fill cell below
  2. Average water level between all neighbouring cells at the same level
  3. If current cell is still overfull, fill cell above

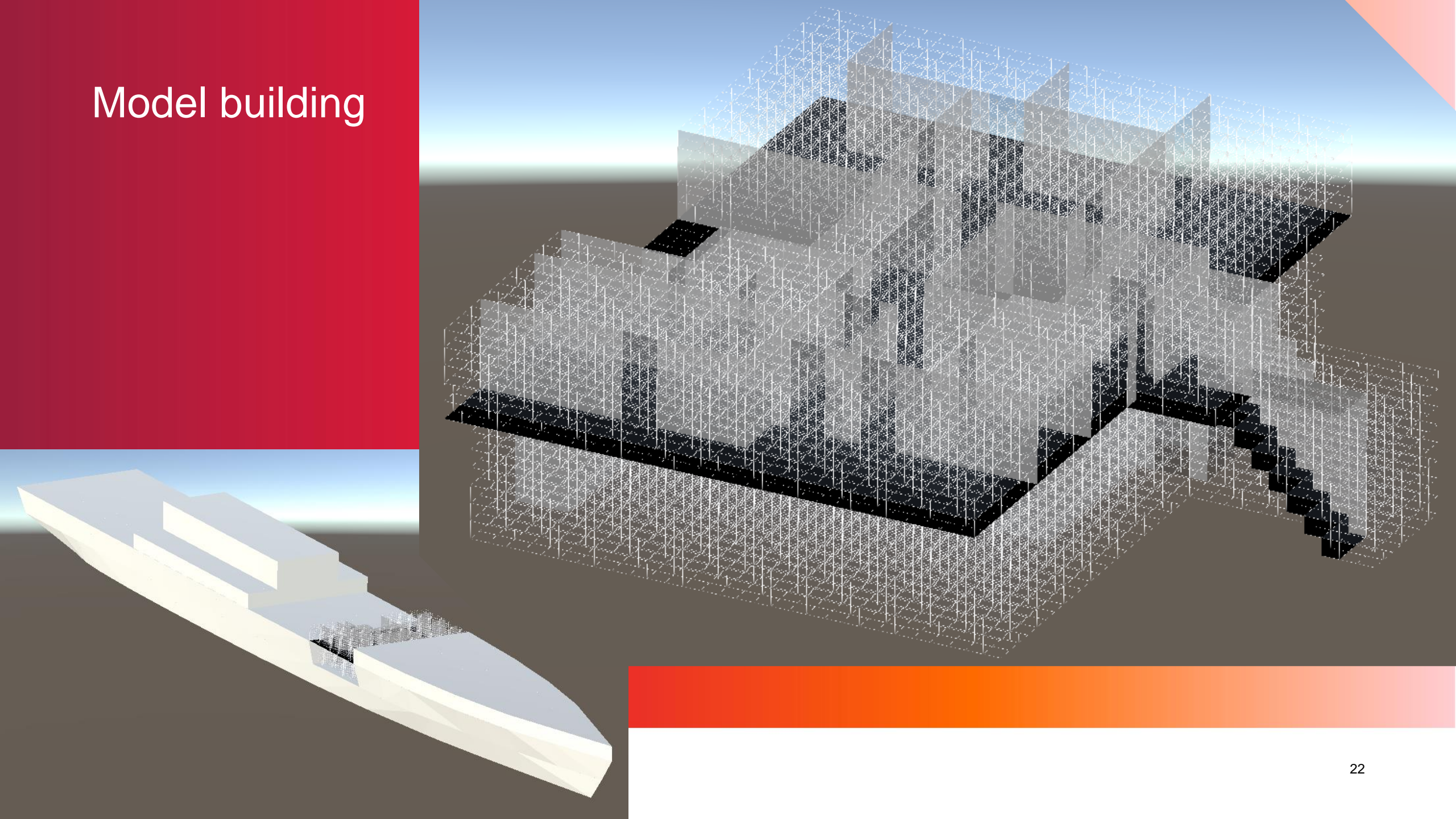


# Model building

- Building the voxel model in Unity editor
- Creating small user interface for model configuration
- Programming the back-end in C#
- Creating flooding visuals with dynamic shader
- Cube size of 40 cm



# Model building

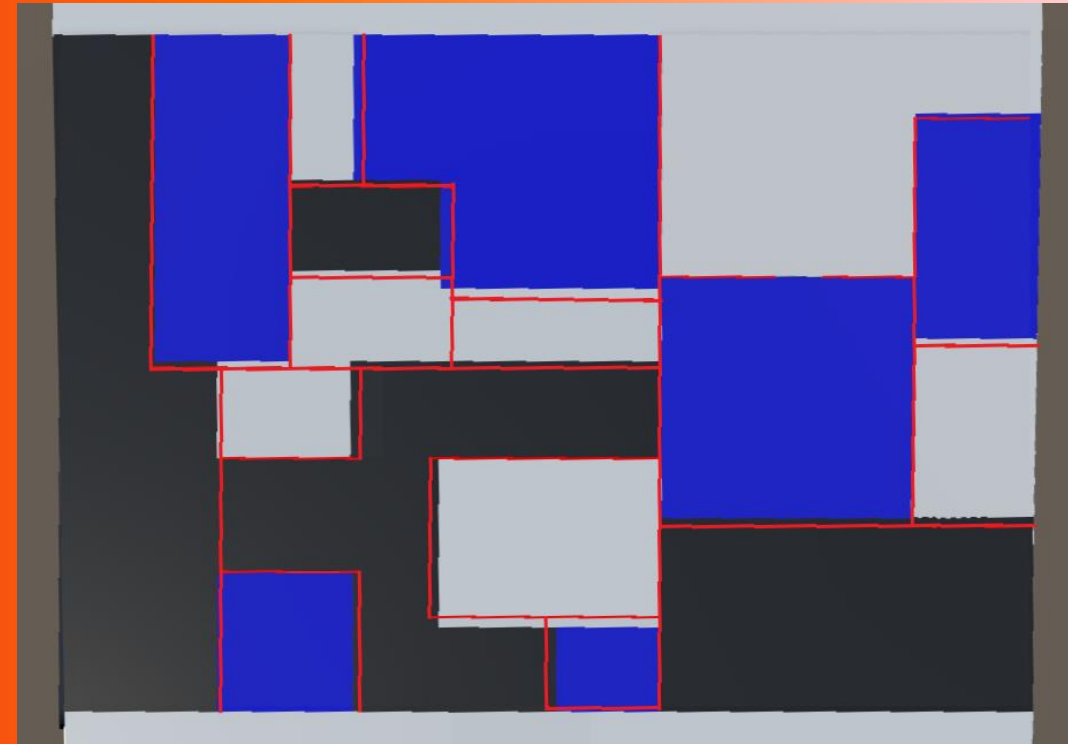






## RQ3: what aspects influence model accuracy?

- Chosen voxel size, determining how closely model represents reality
- Amount of water spreading algorithm runs per time step
- Neighbourhood size





# Discussion

- Cellular automata model deviates somewhat from reality but still quite close
- Flooding model is difficult to compare, no other flooding models tested on same space

# Recommendations

- Simulate navy vessel wave movement
- Decrease computational complexity by parallel computation, cell merging, more efficient processing outside of Unity
- Experiment with different neighbourhood sizes
- Benchmark models against existing models

# Conclusion

- Successfully developed functioning CA flooding simulation
- Most important objects are represented
- Plenty of room for improvement

# 1D CA's in Dutch Rail

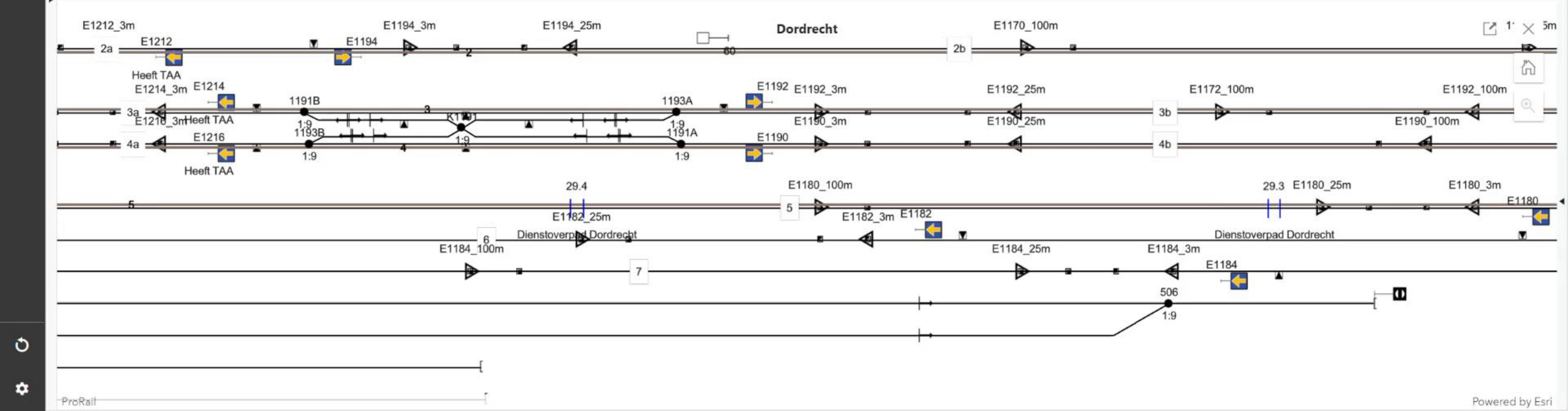
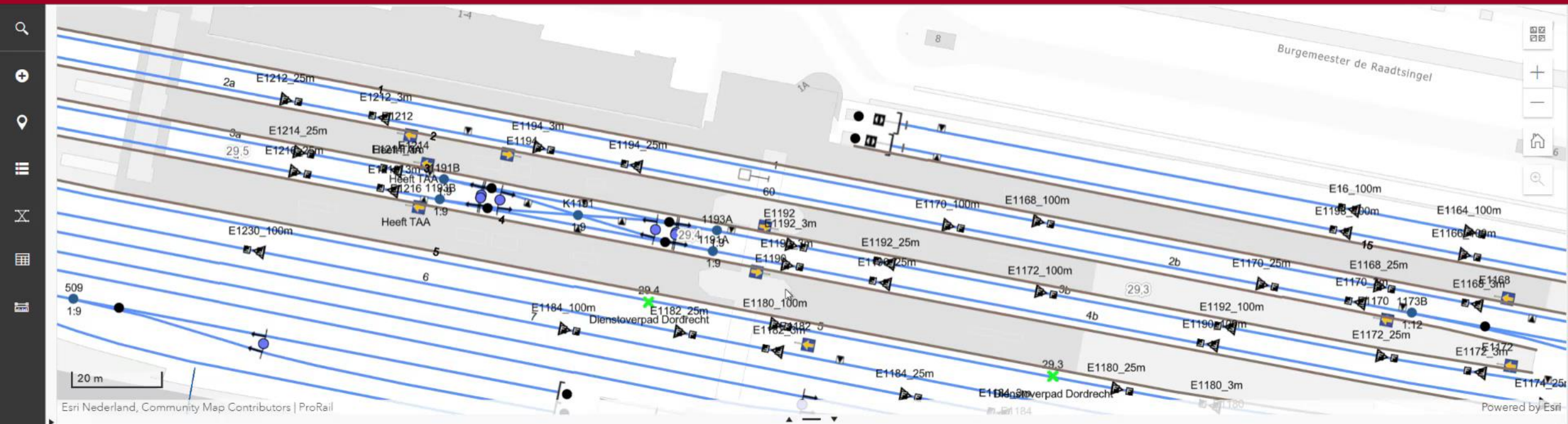
**CGI projects at ProRail**



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# Any questions?