Quantifying Information Modification in Cellular Automata using Pointwise Partial Information Decomposition

ALIFE 2018

Conor Finn
Joseph Lizier

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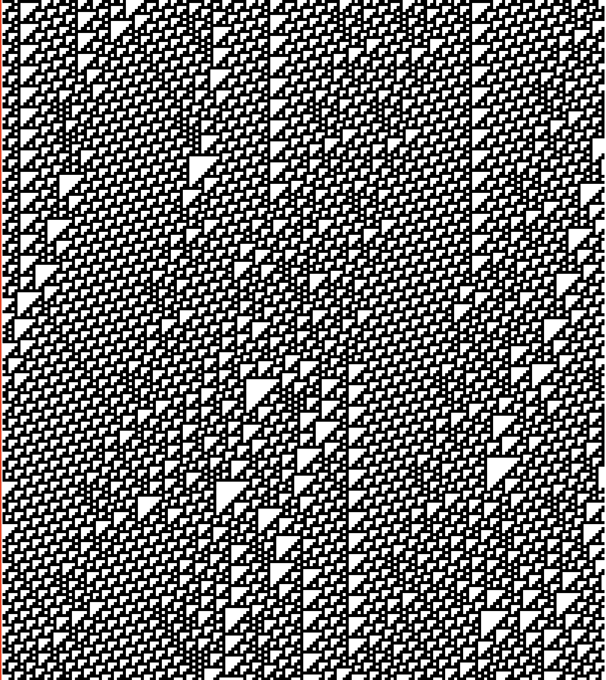
THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

DATA 61 CSIRO



How can we quantify intrinsic, emergent computation?

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- Turing described computation in terms of
  - information storage
  - information transfer
  - information modification
- Langton (1990) informally discusses emergent computation using this terminology
- Can we formalise these quantities as information-theoretic quantites?

  $\rightarrow$ **Information dynamics**

Information theory

- Mutual information

$$I(X;Y) = \sum_{x,y} p(x,y) \log \frac{p(x,y)}{p(x)p(y)}$$
$$= \mathbb{E}_{X,Y}\left[i(x,y)\right]$$

- Pointwise mutual information

$$i(x;y) = \log \frac{p(x,y)}{p(x)p(y)}$$

- Joint mutual information

$$I(X;YZ) = \sum_{x,y,z} p(x,y,z) \log \frac{p(x,y,z)}{p(x)p(y,z)}$$

Information dynamics

- Use pointwise information theory to quantify
  - storage
  - transfer
  - modification
- Local in time and space

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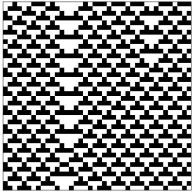

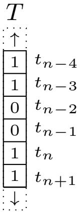

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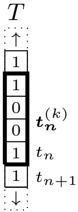

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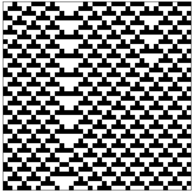

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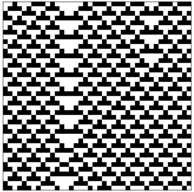

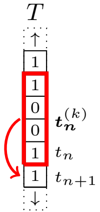

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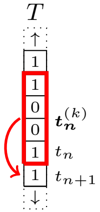

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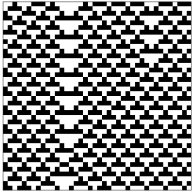

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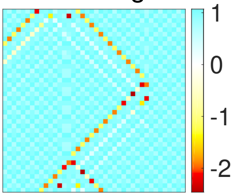

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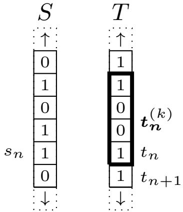

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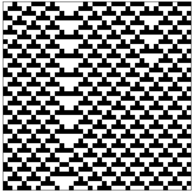

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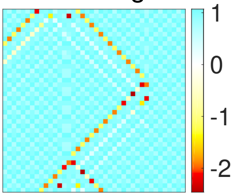

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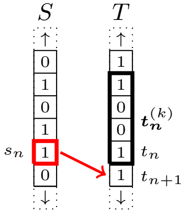

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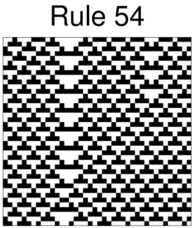

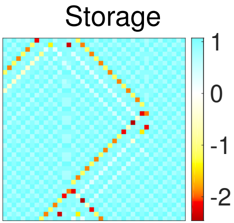

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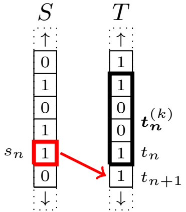

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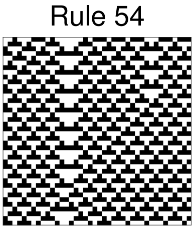

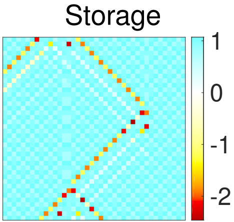

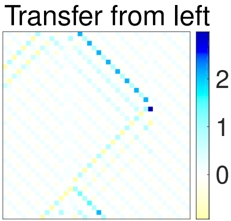

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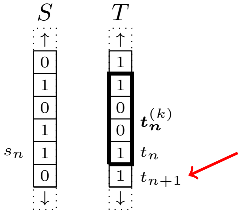

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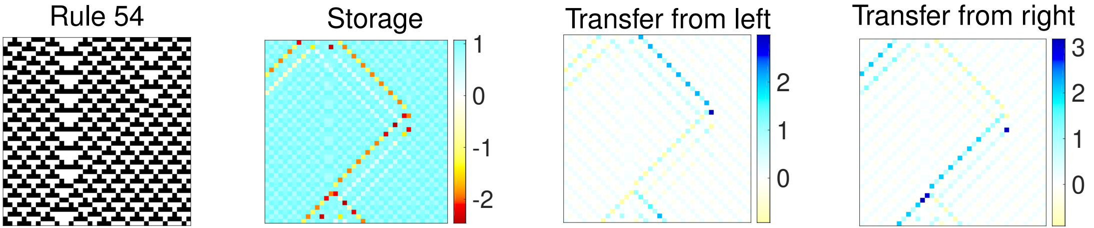

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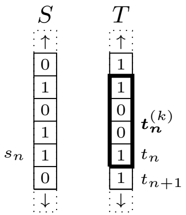
  - modification ← this talk



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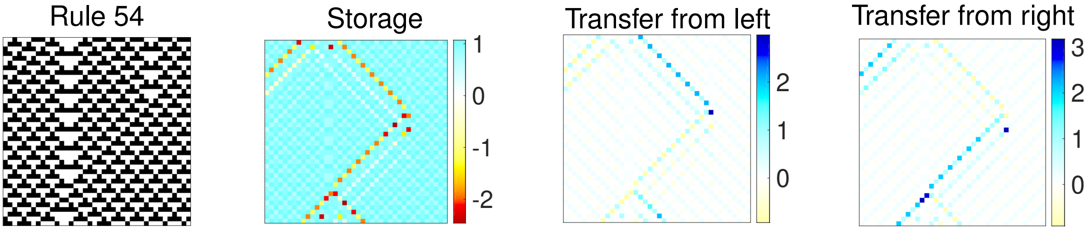
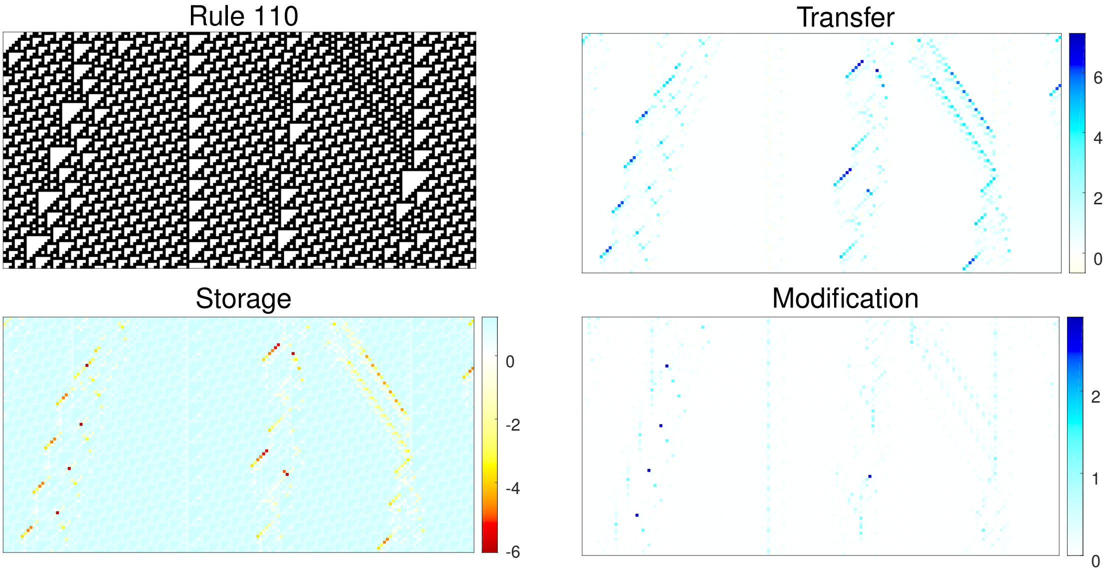
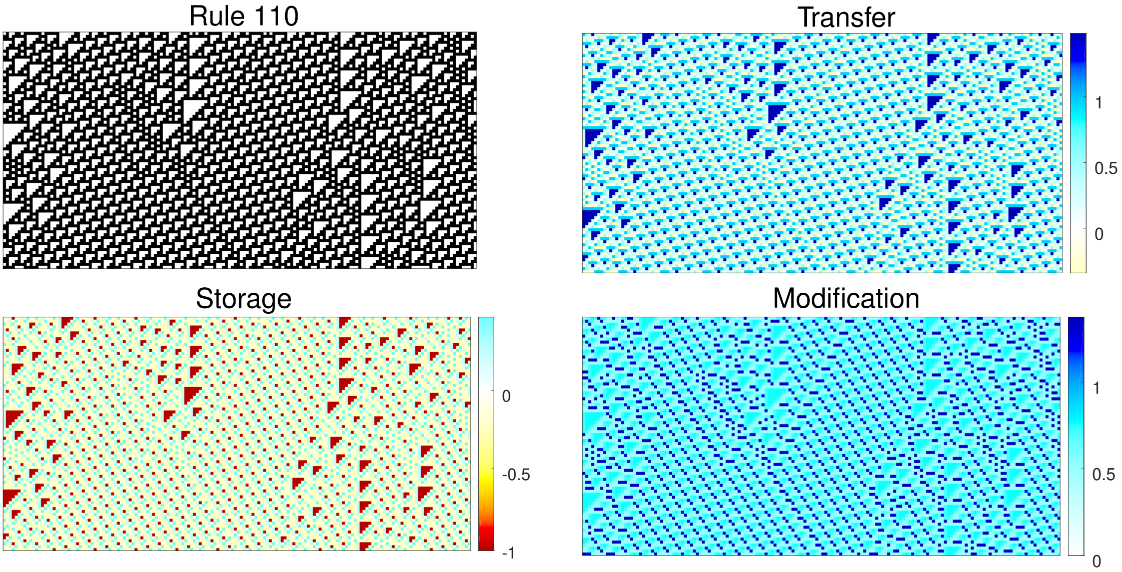



Rule 110
Transfer
6
4
2
0
Storage
0
-2
-4
-6
Modification
2
1
0


Rule 110
Transfer
Storage
Modification
1
0.5
0
0
-0.5
-1
1
0.5
0

How can we quantify information modification?

Lizier et al. (2010)

– Separable information heuristic $\rightarrow$ conflates redundant and synergistic information

Langton (1990)

– An interaction between transmitted and stored information which changes either

Lizier et al. (2013)

– Define non-modified information to antonymically define modified information

– Non-modified information is information identifiable in any **single** source

– Modified information is a non-trivial synthesis of **two or more** sources

Information decomposition

Consider trying to predict T from S_1 and S_2

- Several types of information

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- Several types of information
  - **Unique information** $U(S_1 \setminus S_2 \to T)$

Unq

p	s_1	s_2	t
1/4	0	0	0
1/4	0	1	0
1/4	1	0	1
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Information decomposition

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  - **Unique information** $U(S_1 \setminus S_2 \to T)$
  - **Redundant information** $R(S_1, S_2 \to T)$

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RDN

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- Mutual information captures

$$I(T; S_1) = R(T : S_1, S_2) + U(T : S_1 \setminus S_2)$$
$$I(T; S_2) = R(T : S_1, S_2) + U(T : S_2 \setminus S_1)$$

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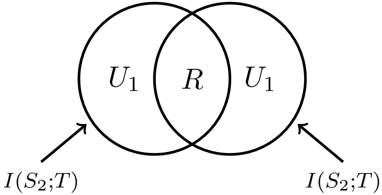

Information decomposition

Consider trying to predict T from S_1 and S_2

- Several types of information
  - **Unique information** $U(S_1 \backslash S_2 \to T)$
  - **Redundant information** $R(S_1, S_2 \to T)$
  - **Synergistic information** $C(S_1, S_2 \to T)$

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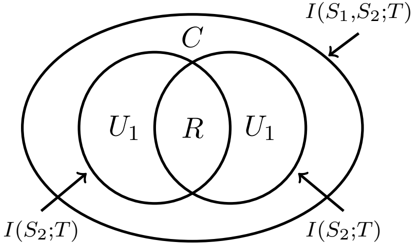

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$$I(T;S_2) = R(T:S_1,S_2) + U(T:S_2 \backslash S_1)$$

- Joint mutual information captures

$$I(T;S_1S_2) = R(S_1,S_2 \to T) + U(S_1\ S_2 \to T) + U(S_2\ S_1 \to T) + C(S_1,S_2 \to T)$$

Partial Information Decomposition (Williams and Beer, 2010)

- Axioms for redundant information
  1. Commutativity
  2. Monotonically decreasing
  3. Self-redundancy (idempotency)

- Yields a redundancy lattice

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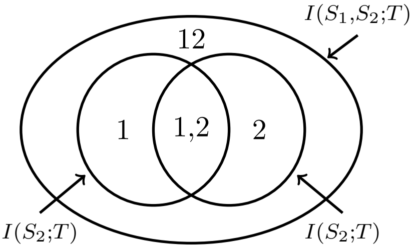

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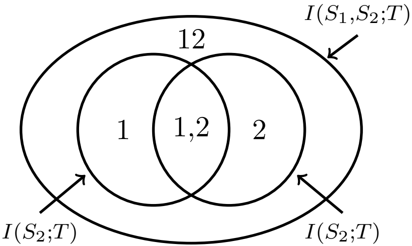

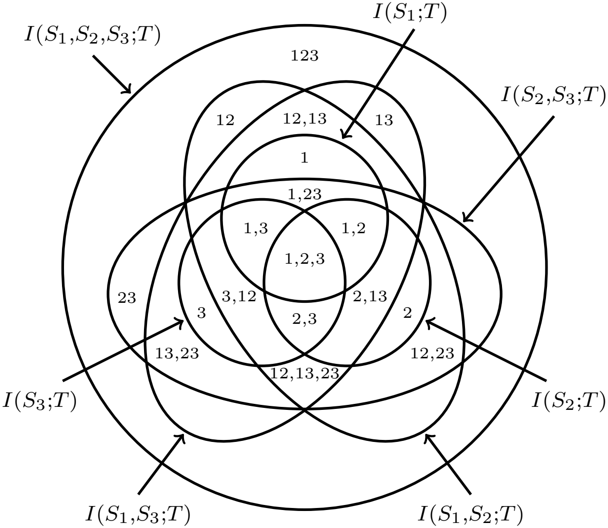

PID is elegant, however...

- Unique evaluation requires a definition of redundant information
  - providing this definition has been a contentious area of research
- Most appoaches do not work for two or more sources (not very useful)
- Information dynamics requires a pointwise information decomposition

entropy

MDPI

Article

Pointwise Partial Information Decomposition Using the Specificity and Ambiguity Lattices

Conor Finn [1,2,*] and **Joseph T. Lizier** [1]

[1] Complex Systems Research Group and Centre for Complex Systems, Faculty of Engineering & IT, The University of Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia; joseph.lizier@sydney.edu.au

[2] CSIRO Data61, Marsfield NSW 2122, Australia

* Correspondence: conor.finn@sydney.edu.au

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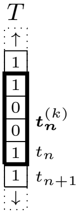
PID and Information Dynamics

Order 1 information

- identifiable in single sources
- non-modified information



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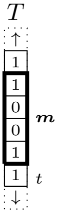

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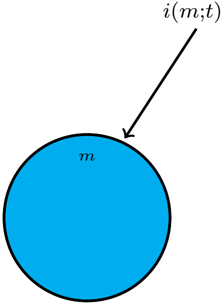

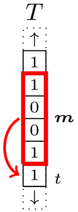

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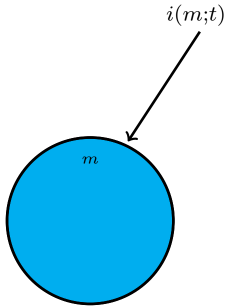

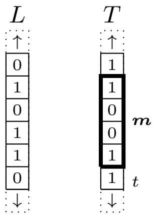

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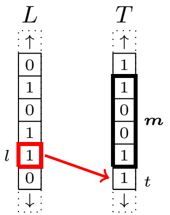

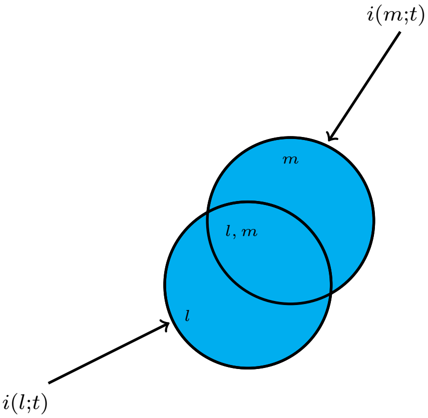

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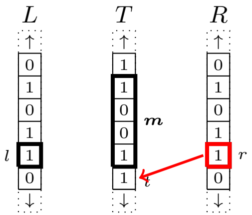

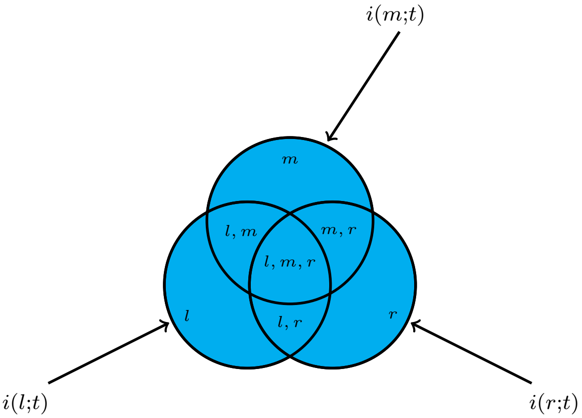

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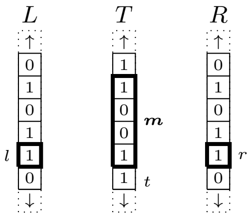
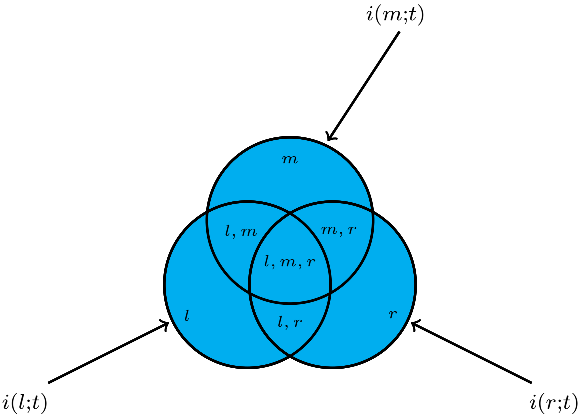
Order 2 information

- identifiable in pairs of source





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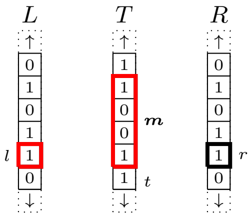

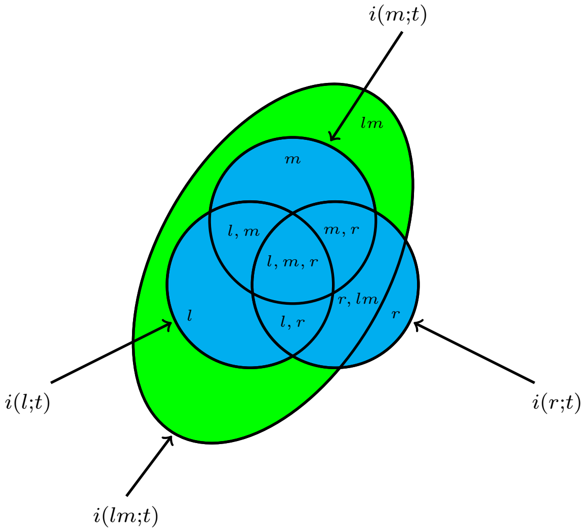

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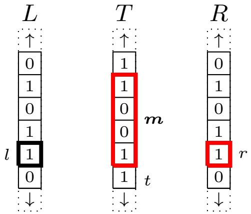
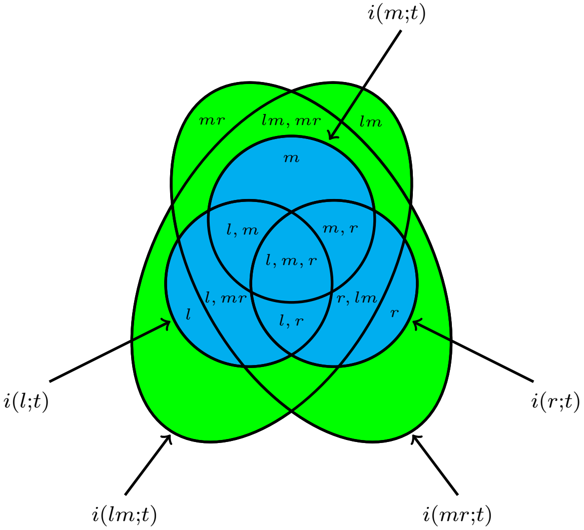
- identifiable in pairs of source





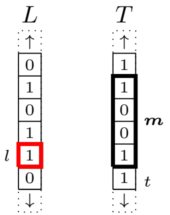
PID and Information Dynamics

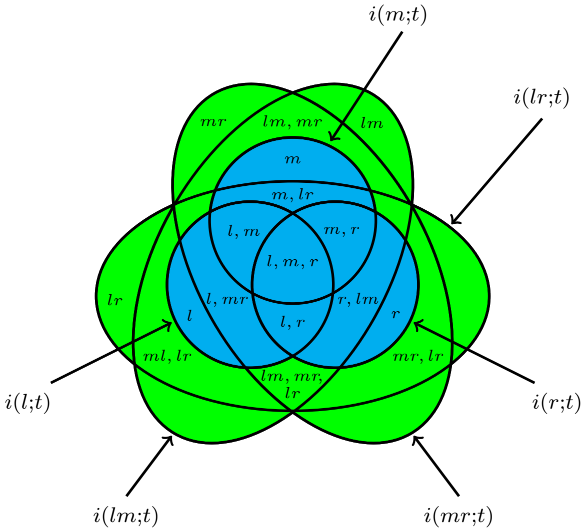
Order 1 information

- identifiable in single sources
- non-modified information

Order 2 information

- identifiable in pairs of source





PID and Information Dynamics

Order 1 information

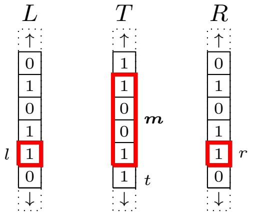
- identifiable in single sources
- non-modified information

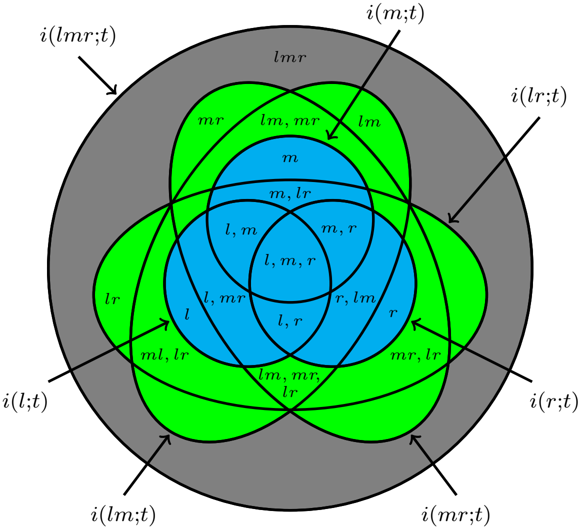
Order 2 information

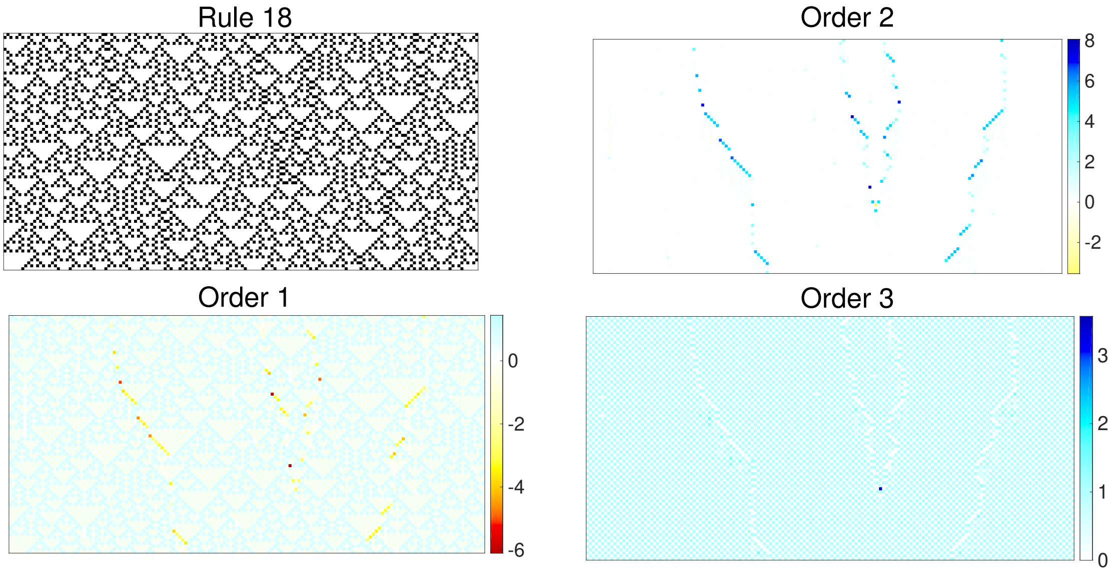
- identifiable in pairs of source

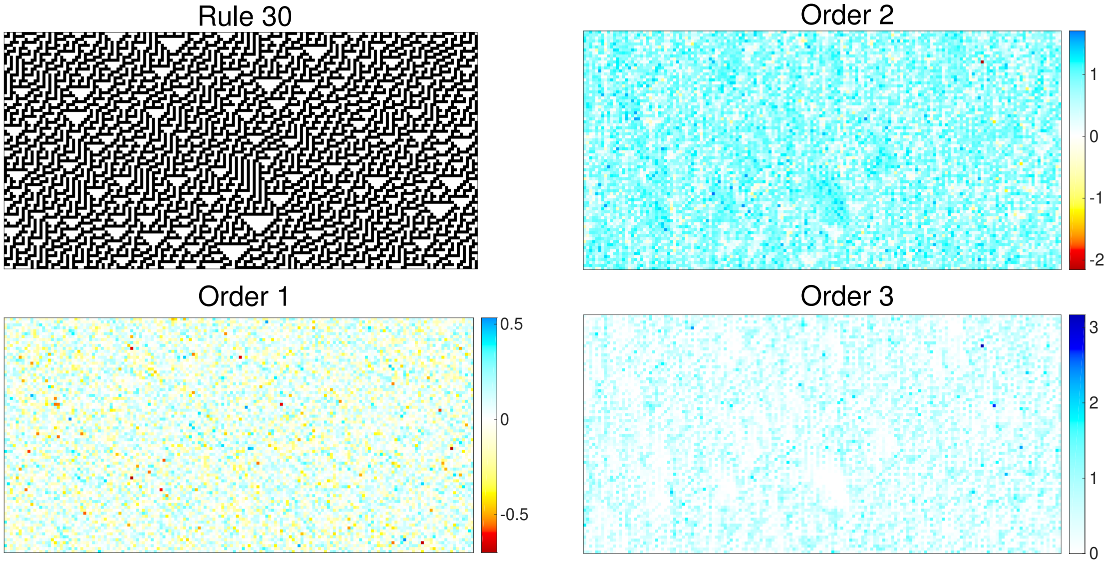
Order 3 information

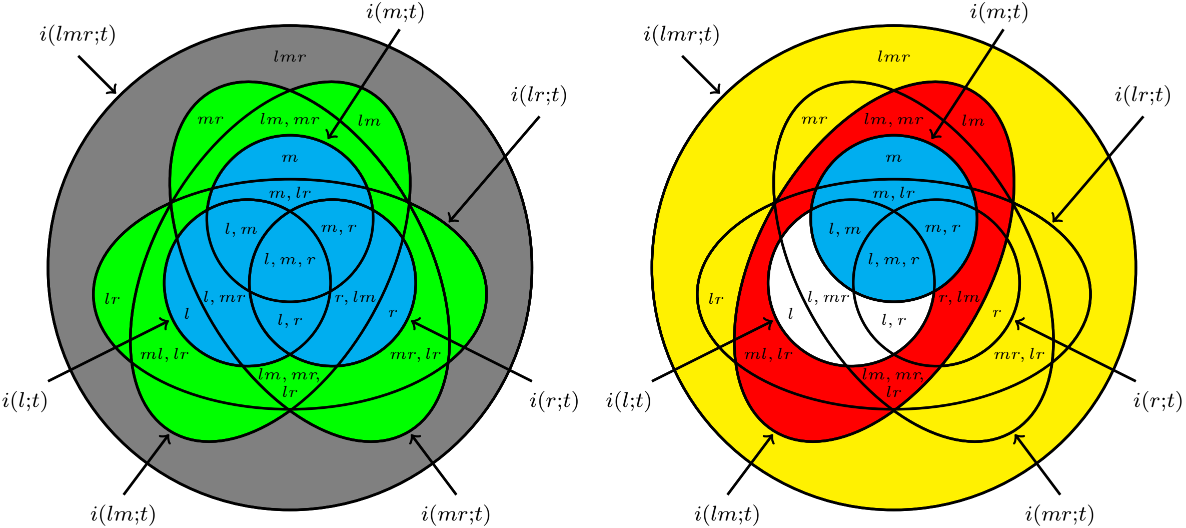
- identifiable in the triplet



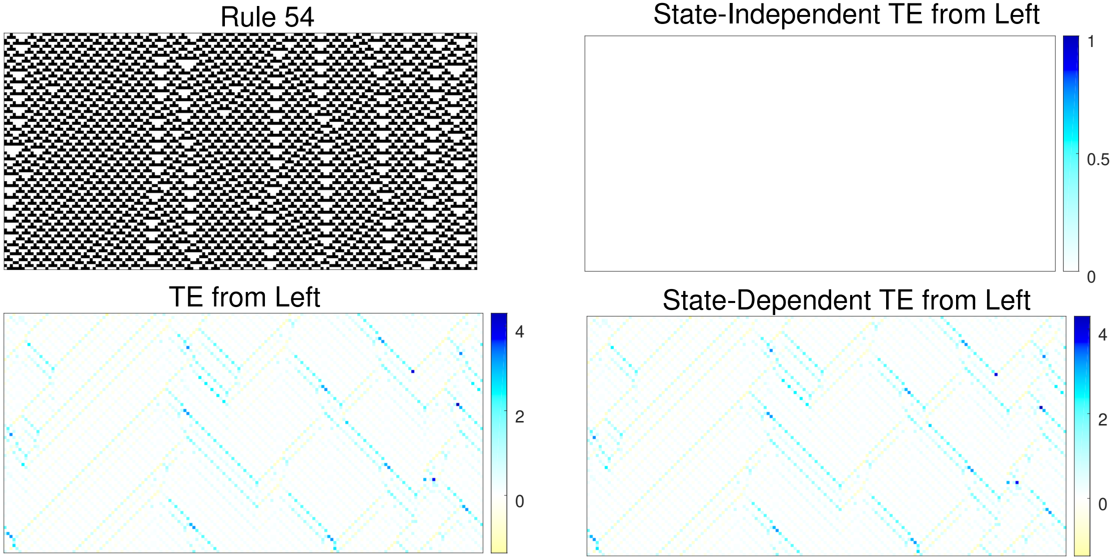



Rule 18
Order 2
8
6
4
2
0
-2
Order 1
0
-2
-4
-6
Order 3
3
2
1
0


Rule 30
Order 2
1
0
-1
-2
Order 1
0.5
0
-0.5
Order 3
3
2
1
0



i(lmr;t)
i(m;t)
i(lr;t)
i(l;t)
i(r;t)
i(lm;t)
i(mr;t)
lmr
mr
lm, mr
lm
m
m, lr
l, m
m, r
l, m, r
lr
l, mr
r, lm
l
r
l, r
ml, lr
mr, lr
lm, mr,
lr
i(lmr;t)
i(m;t)
i(lr;t)
i(l;t)
i(r;t)
i(lm;t)
i(mr;t)
lmr
mr
lm, mr
lm
m
m, lr
l, m
m, r
l, m, r
lr
l, mr
r, lm
l
r
l, r
ml, lr
mr, lr
lm, mr,
lr



Rule 54
State-Independent TE from Left
1
0.5
0
TE from Left
4
2
0
State-Dependent TE from Left
4
2
0

Questions?

- Full paper on information modification will appear soon
- Measures will soon be released in JIDT
  – `https://github.com/jlizier/jidt`

@Conor_Finn

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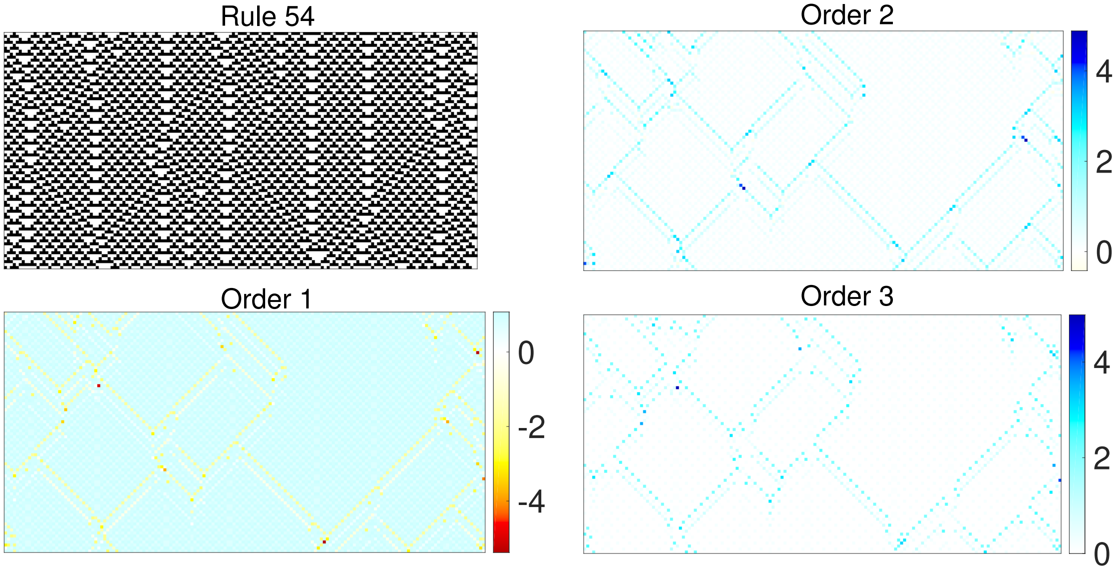
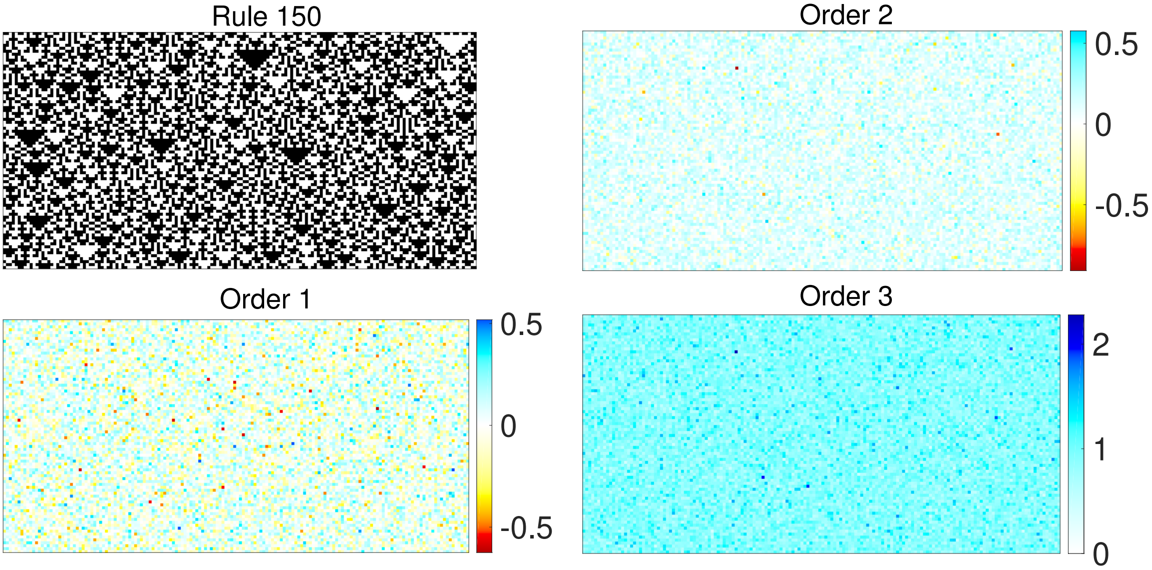
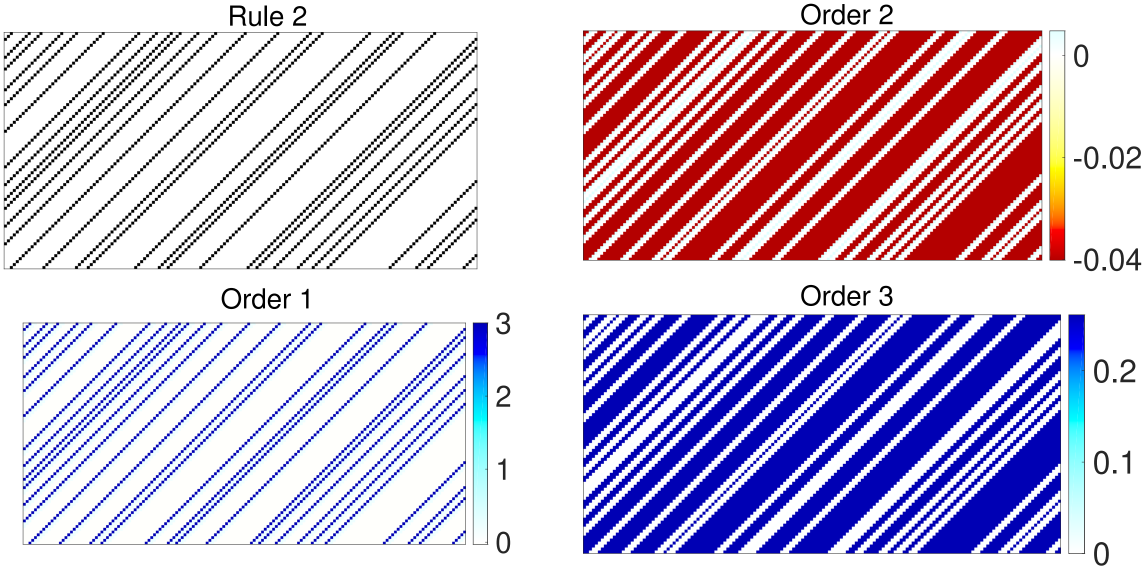

Rule 54
Order 2
4
2
0
Order 1
0
-2
-4
Order 3
4
2
0


Rule 150
Order 2
0.5
0
-0.5
Order 1
0.5
0
-0.5
Order 3
2
1
0



Rule 2
Order 2
0
-0.02
-0.04
Order 1
3
2
1
0
Order 3
0.2
0.1
0