

Consortium and research teams				
Institutions/Laboratories	Teams	People	Position	Expertise
Centre de Recherches sur la Cognition Animale Centre de Biologie Intégrative CNRS UMR 5169	Collective Animal Behavior	M. Combe R. Escobedo M. Moreau G. Theraulaz T. Xue L. Xu	IE CNRS Post-doc IE CNRS DR CNRS PhD PhD	Quantitative ethology, Behavioral analysis, Real-time video-tracking and trajectory analysis, statistical analysis and simulation of IBM models
Laboratoire de Physique Théorique CNRS UMR 5152	Statistical physics	C. Sire	DR CNRS	Data analysis, computational modeling, Development of analytical and numerical methods
Institut de Recherches en Informatique de Toulouse CNRS UMR 5505	Reality Expression – Artificial Life	R. Bastien S. Cussat-Blanc JP. Jessel H. Luga S. Sanchez	Post-doc MdC UPS Pr UPS Pr UPS MdC UPS	Hardware Virtual Reality setup, Development and animation of 3D realistic models
Universität Freiburg	Straw Lab	A. Straw	Pr Universität Freiburg	Real-time video-tracking, Development of closed-loop virtual reality systems
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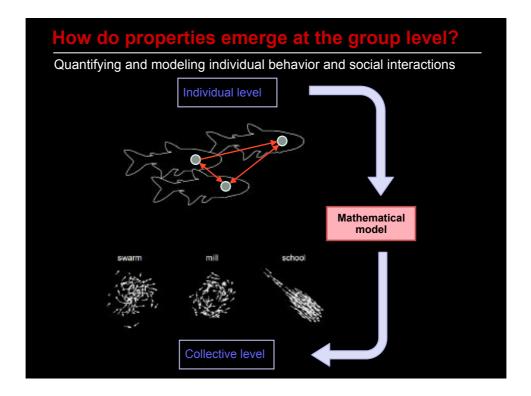
Goals of the research project

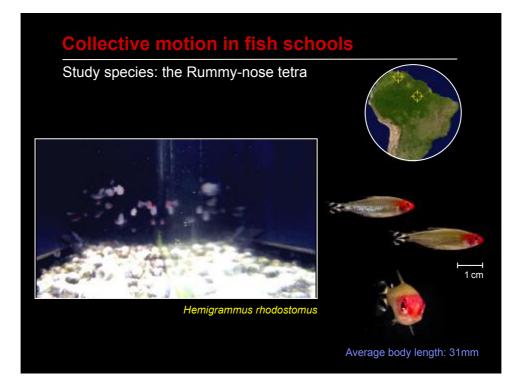
- General framework of the ANR-funded project (started in January 2021): deciphering and modeling the social interactions involved in collective behaviors observed in animal societies
- Building a closed-loop system based on virtual reality to study the interactions between fish involved in the coordination of swimming in a school
- Understanding how fish combine multiple local interactions with their neighbors to coordinate their motion when travelling in groups (i.e. who are the influential neighbors and how a fish integrates the information from its influential neighbors

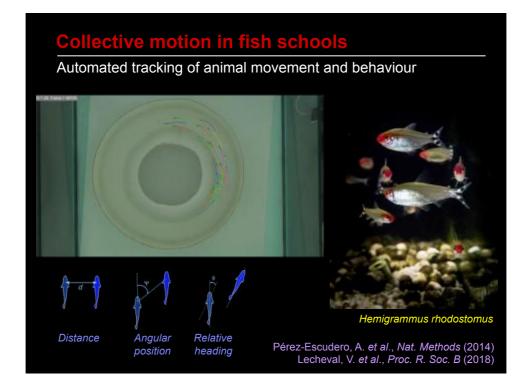


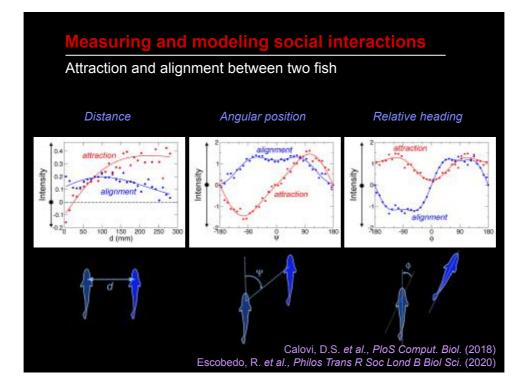
Understanding the mechanisms underlying collective intelligence

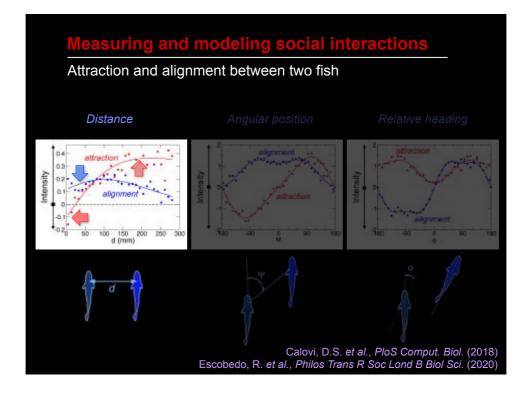
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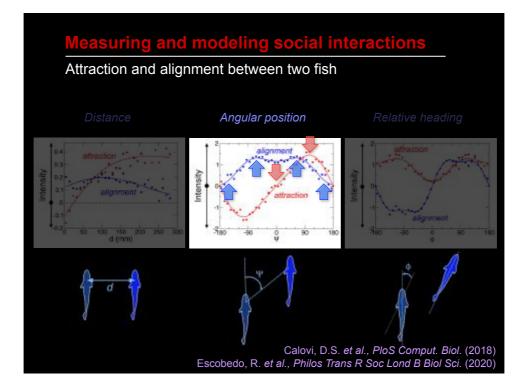


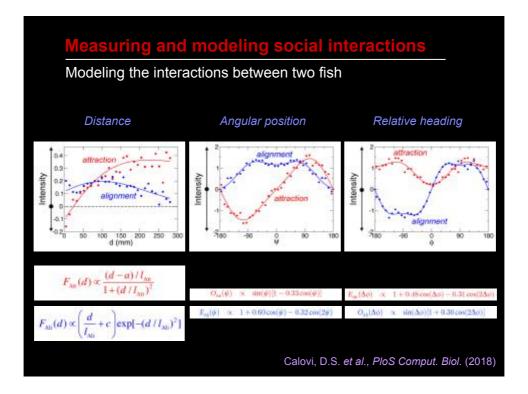


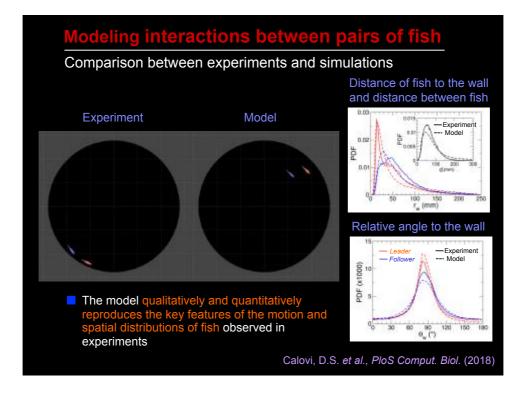












Combining interactions with multiple neighbors

The selective attention of fish to their neighbors



- To coordinate their movements rummy nose tetras only interact with the most or the two most influential neighbors
- These most influential neighbors are those that have the strongest contribution to the heading variation of the focal fish
- Each fish must acquire only a minimal amount of information about the behavior of its neighbors for coordination to emerge at the group level

Jiang, L. et al. PloS Comput. Biol. (2017) Lecheval, V. et al., Proc. R. Soc. B (2018) Lei, L. et al., PloS Comput. Biol. (2020)

