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| Nota di contenuto | Preface; Contents; Contributors; 1. Introduction Andrew Adamatzky; 1.1 Motorways; 1.2 Imitating road development; 1.3 Slime mould; 1.4 Physarum computing; 1.5 What the book is about; 2. Methods: how we conducted experiments and analysed their results Andrew Adamatzky; 2.1 Obtaining <i>P. polycephalum</i> ; 2.2 Cultivation; 2.3 Experiments; 2.4 Physarum and motorway graphs; 2.5 Proximity graphs; 3. Trans-African highways Andrew Adamatzky and Anne Kayem; 3.1 Propagation from Cairo: three scenarios; 3.2 Protoplasmic networks of trans-African highways 3.3 Lubumbashi and Lusaka to Harare and Beira is the strongest link 3.4 Summary; 4. Tracing historical development of Australian highways Andrew Adamatzky and Mikhail Prokopenko; 4.1 Slime mould traces gold rush networking; 4.2 Physarum reconstructs the Gabriel graph; 4.3 Australian highways are a subnetwork of the Physarum network; 4.4 Famine and large-scale contamination; 4.5 Summary; 5. Belgian transport networks: redundancy and dissolution Andrew Adamatzky, Bernard De Baets and Wesley Van Dessel; 5.1 Bioessential motorways grow from Brussels 5.2 Physarum almost perfectly approximates Belgian motorways 5.3 |

Minimum spanning tree is not a subgraph of motorway graph; 5.4 Dissolution: snelwegen or autoroutes?; 5.5 Doel nuclear power plant and other sources of contamination; 5.6 Summary; 6. Brazilian highways from slime mould's point of view Andrew Adamatzky and Pedro P. B. de Oliveira; 6.1 Slime mould makes more highways; 6.2 Comparing with proximity graph; 6.3 Physarum and Angra nuclear power plant; 6.4 Summary; 7. Trans-Canada slimeways: from coast to coast to coast Andrew Adamatzky and Selim G. Akl; 7.1 Foraging from Toronto

7.2 Physarum almost approximates Canadian highways 7.3 On optimality of Canadian highways; 7.4 Contamination from Bruce nuclear power station; 7.5 Summary; 8. Slime mould imitates highways in China Andrew Adamatzky, Xin-She Yang and Yu-Xin Zhao; 8.1 From Beijing to Urumqi; 8.2 Physarum graph belongs to motorway graph; 8.3 Slime and man-made networks vs proximity graphs; 8.4 Summary; 9. Schlauschleimer auf Autobahnen: the case of Germany Andrew Adamatzky and Theresa Schubert; 9.1 Germany colonised; 9.2 More connections in the west; 9.3 Reichsautobahn rediscovered; 9.4 Slimy proximity graphs

9.5 Mass migration due to contamination 9.6 Summary; 10. Vie Physarale: Roman roads with slime mould Emanuele Strano, Andrew Adamatzky and Jeff Jones; 10.1 From Piacentia to Bononia and from Genua to Florenzia are missing; 10.2 Simulation: linking Bononia to Ariminum and Roma; 10.3 Summary; 11. Malaysian expressways: is there a logic behind them? Andrew Adamatzky, Zuwairie Ibrahim, Amar Faiz Zainal Abidin, Badaruddin Muhammad; 11.1 The coastal routes; 11.2 Strong chains and isolated cities; 11.3 Trees rooted in Rawan and Kuala Lumpur are minimal; 11.4 Contamination in Kuantan; 11.5 Summary

12. Physarum narcotraficum: Mexican highways and slime mould Andrew Adamatzky, Genaro J. Martinez, Sergio V. Chapa- Vergara, Rene Asomoza-Palacio and Christopher R. Stephens

Sommario/riassunto

Slime mould *Physarum polycephalum* is a monstrous single cell well known for its task-solving abilities - solves computational geometry and logical problems, navigates robots and generates music. The slime mould could also build motorways, highways and expressways. It is used to analyse transport networks of Africa, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Germany, Iberia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, The Netherlands, UK and USA. The largest cities are represented by oat flakes and the slime mould is inoculated in a capital. When all oat flakes are covered by the slime mould, the structure of the
