Modelling Information Spread using Generative Agents

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Introduction

This work represents the initial step towards modelling communication and information dissemination in small groups of agents. Leveraging large language models (LLMs), our approach enables agents to generate and interpret communications in natural language.

Model

Multi-agent network model consists of:

- network of contacts
- agents powered by a LLM
- agents' memories

Agent's memory:

- list of statements in a natural language
- memories aquired during conversation
- two types: general and connected to a particular agent

Example of conversation:

2024-06-20 10:55:28,068 - INFO - Julia New meets Klaus Mueller 2024-06-20 10:55:28,068 - INFO - JULIA NEW: Hi Klaus! It's great to see you again. I heard from Maria that you're working on a research paper about the effects of gentrification in low-income communities. I'm reall y interested in that topic, especially since I've noticed some changes in my neighborhood that could be rela ted to gentrification.

References:

[1] J. S. Park, et al. Generative Agents: Interactive Simulacra of Human Behavior, 2023, https://arxiv.org/abs/2304.03442 [2] A. Q. Jiang, et al. *Mixtral of Experts*, 2024, https://arxiv.org/abs/2401.04088

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Experiments **Experiment I** • 3 agents, personalities taken from [1] • the target piece of information: "Isabella organises a party" ≫° 0.6 • at the start other agents do not know it **Experiment II** • an additional agent Julia, who loves partying ፩ 0.4 ⋅ Mixtral-8x7B-Instruct-v0.1[2] used in all experiments.

Future Challenges

Experiments with real world scenarios.

Extending agents control mechanisms with planning module, incorporating BDI archi-

Analysing the sensitivity to the choice of LLM.



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