

## Objective

- To demonstrate that sophisticated animal behavior can result from very simple rules encoded in neurons.

## Background

- Perception and action are linked by decision making. How?
- Mechanical systems have been used by Professor Barbara Webb in perception and behavior studies, and specifically for her work on female mating cricket.
- Bat's navigation behavior is consistent with the use of Echoic Flow. Echoic Flow is the time to collision between two objects.
- The Lego Mindstorms NXT robot kit has been used to investigate the female mating cricket and Echoic Flow.

## Demonstrations

- Mimic the female cricket's behavior of locating her mate with only sound signals using two sound sensors and two motors.
- Be able to freely navigate in an open space with obstacles using the echoic flow in a manner similar to a bat.



Fig.1: The Sound Source Seeking Robot

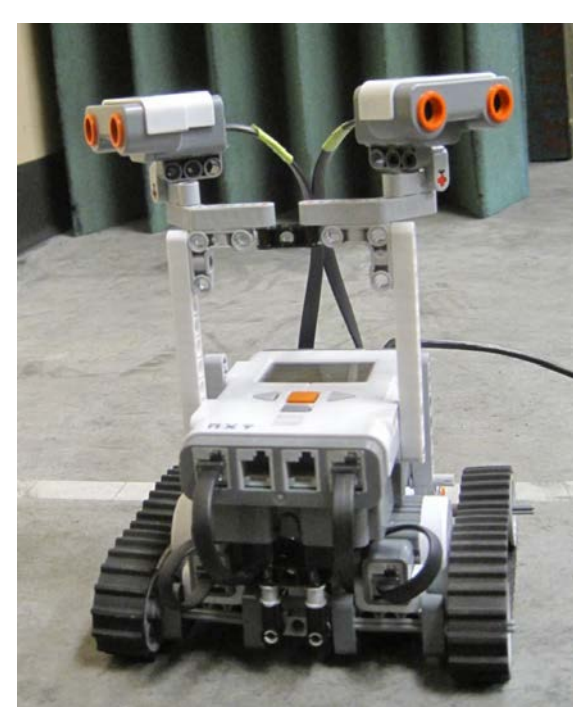
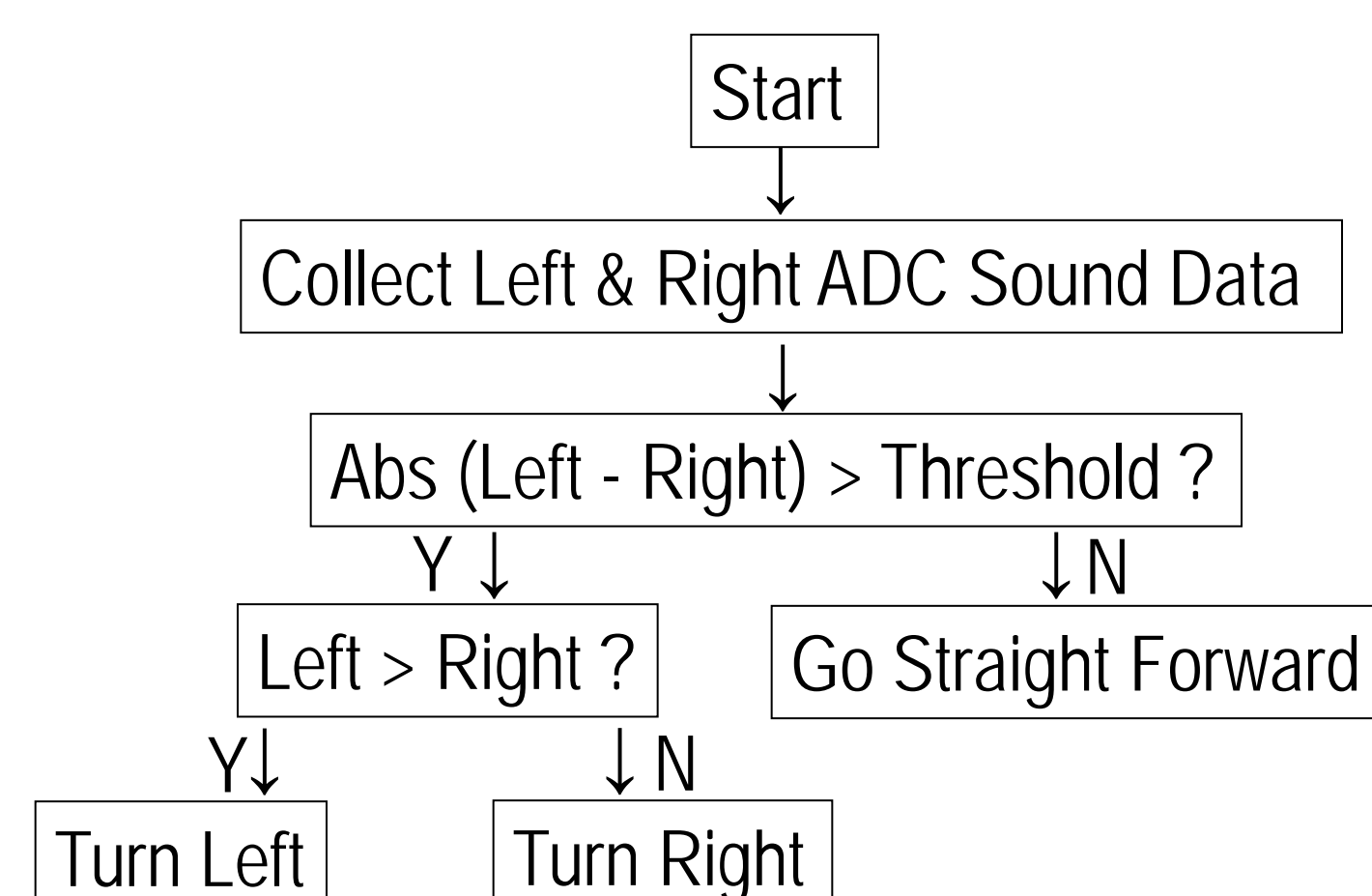


Fig.2: The Autonomous Navigator

## Sound Seeking Strategy

- Two interconnecting neurons provide the basis for the strategy.
- Logic of movements to move to sound source:



## Sound Sensor Evaluation

- Directivity:** Omni-Directional

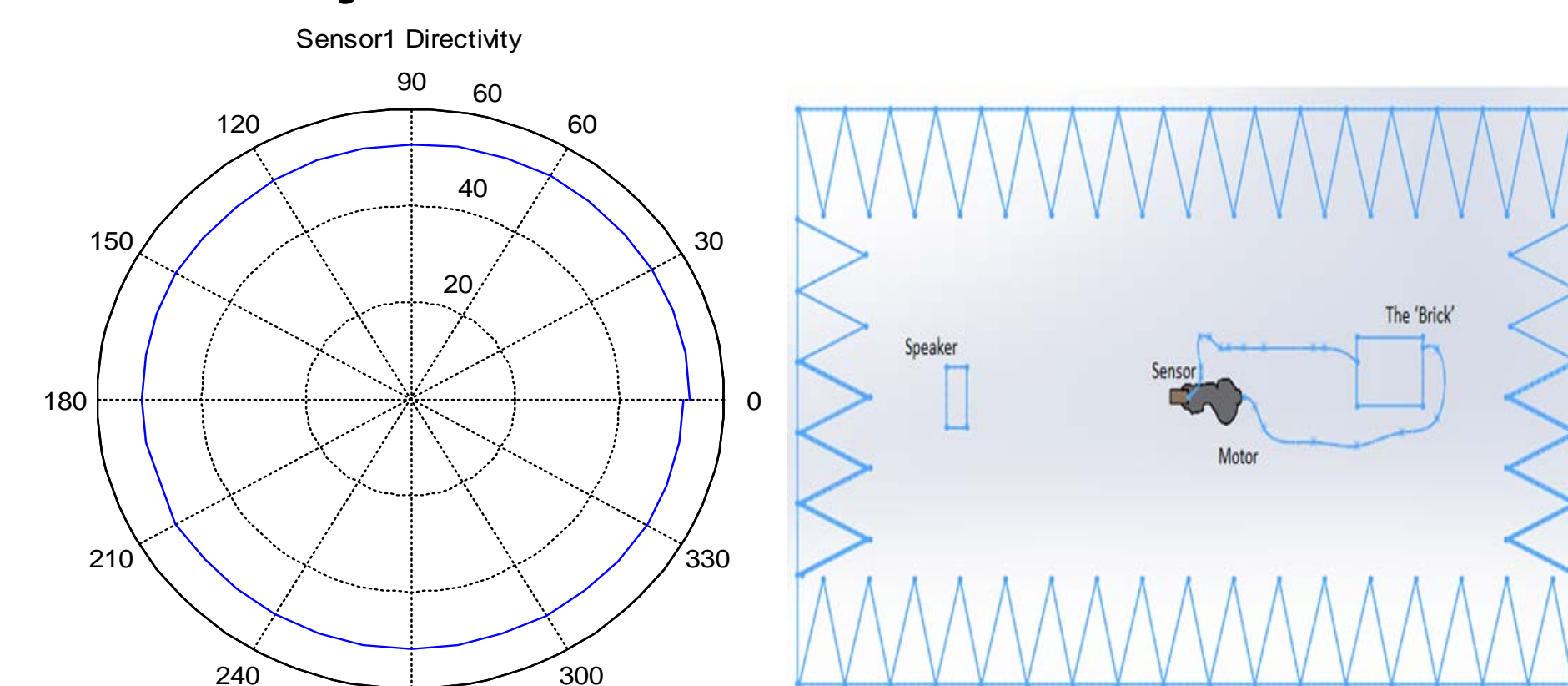


Fig. 3 Sensor 1 Directivity

Fig.4 Directivity Test Setup

- Sampling Frequency:**  $\approx 300$  Hz

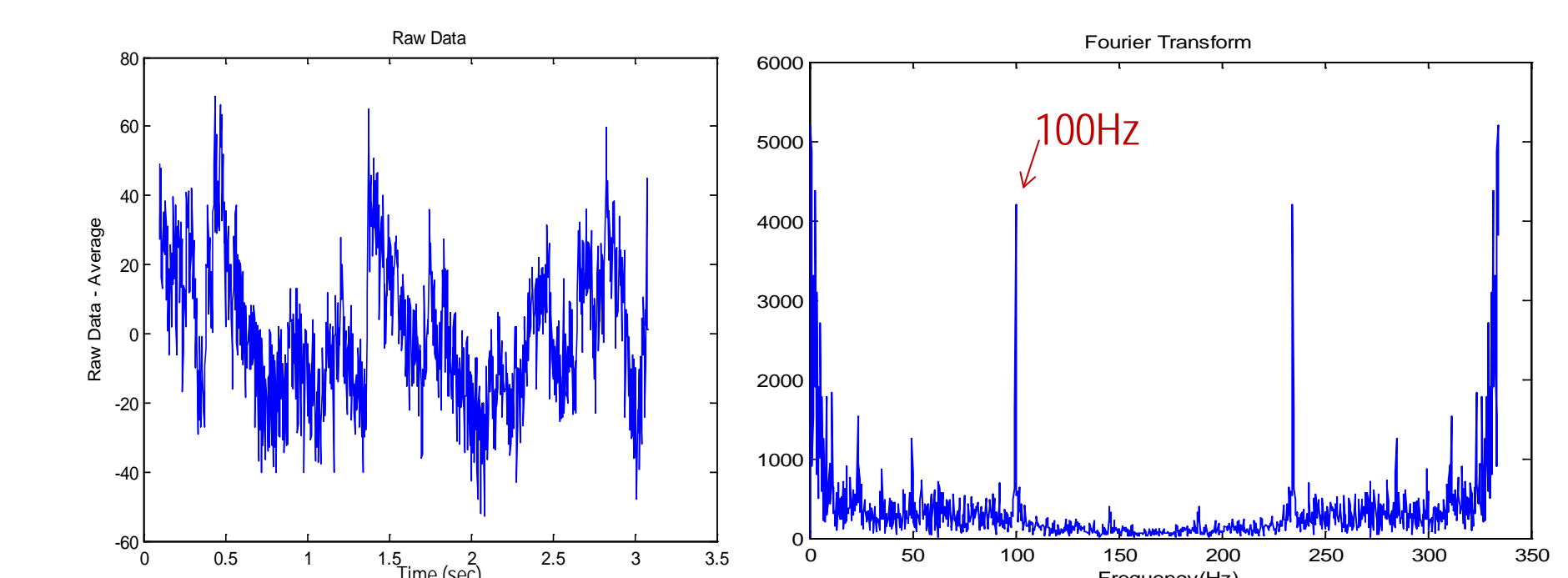


Fig. 5 Sensor 1 Raw, Source 50Hz

Fig. 6 Sensor 1 FFT, Source 50Hz

Signal Frequency	50Hz	75Hz	100Hz	125Hz	150Hz
Measured by Sensor 1	100Hz	150Hz	150Hz	100Hz	50Hz
Measured by Sensor 2	100Hz	150Hz	150Hz	100Hz	50Hz

Table 1: Summary of Signal Frequencies and Frequencies Measured by Sensor 1 & 2

## Sound Sensor Calibration

- Why:**
  - Remove measurement differences between the two sensors.
- Cable/Port Stability:**

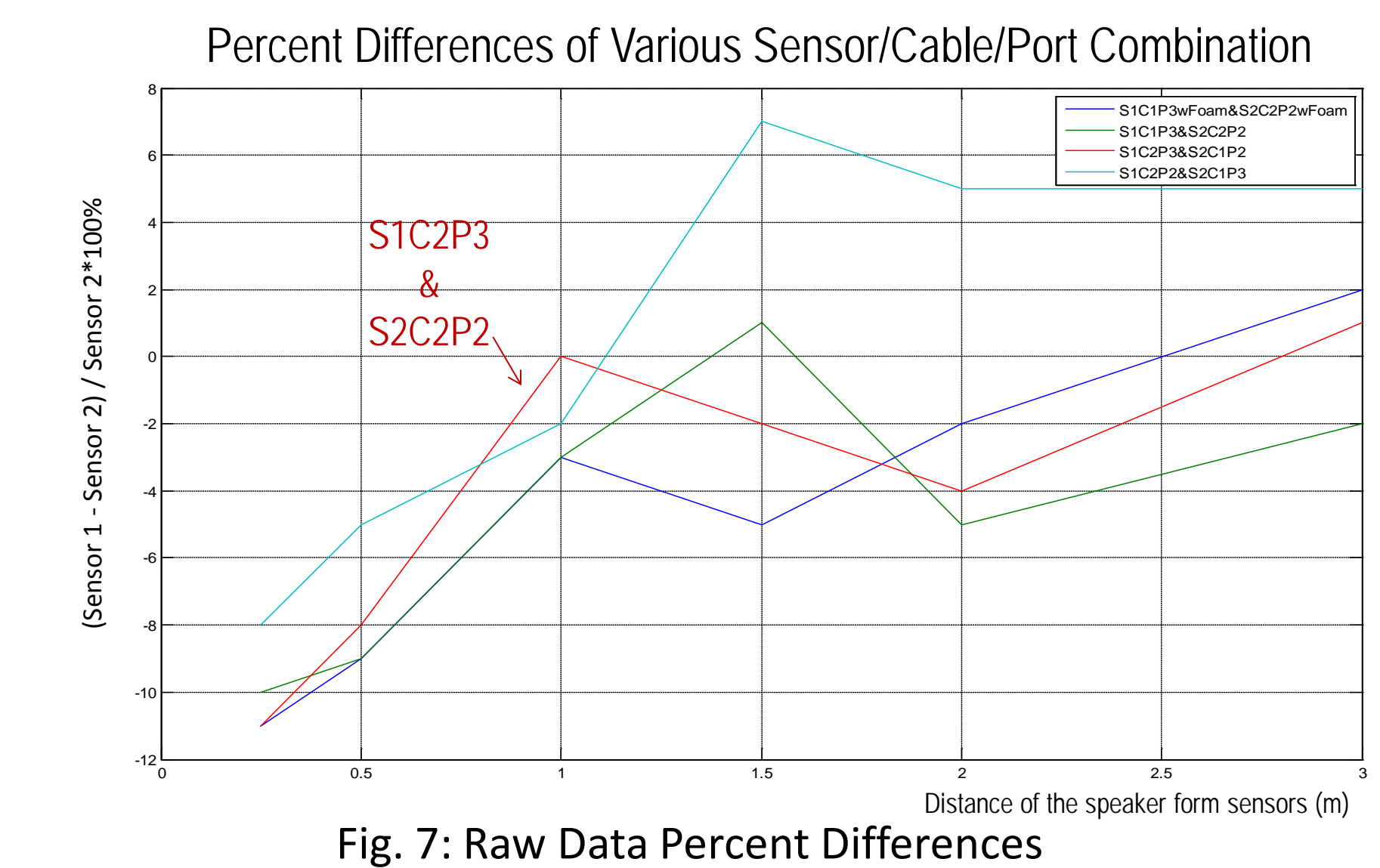


Fig. 7: Raw Data Percent Differences

For the setup S1C2P3 & S2C2P2, S1 reads constantly smaller than S2 within 2.5m.

Raw Data Range	<170	[170, 250]	[250, 450]	[450, 650]
Percent Difference (S1-S2)/S2 *100%	-2.5%	-0.3%	-8%	-11%

Table 2: Percent Difference with Respect to Raw Data Range, S1C2P3/ S2C2P2

## Sound Seeking Result

Speaker Location: 2.30m, 50° left from normal to Lego's Starting Point

- Movement 1: No Obstacle**

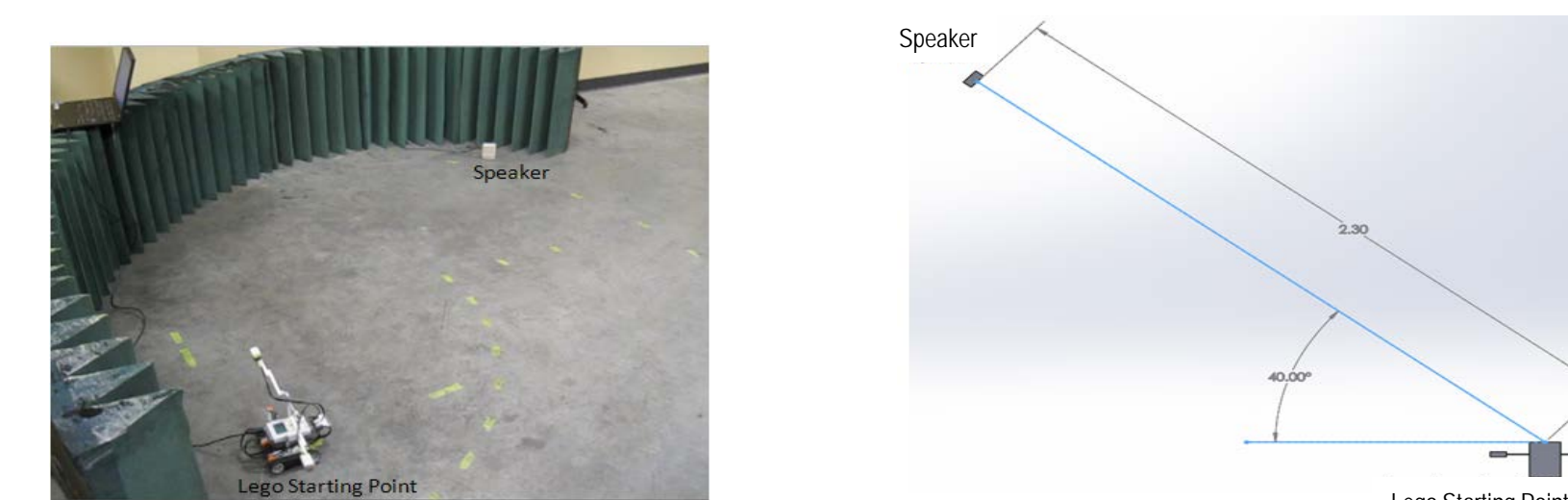


Fig.8: Movement 1 Lab Setup

Fig.9: Movement 1 Setup Diagram

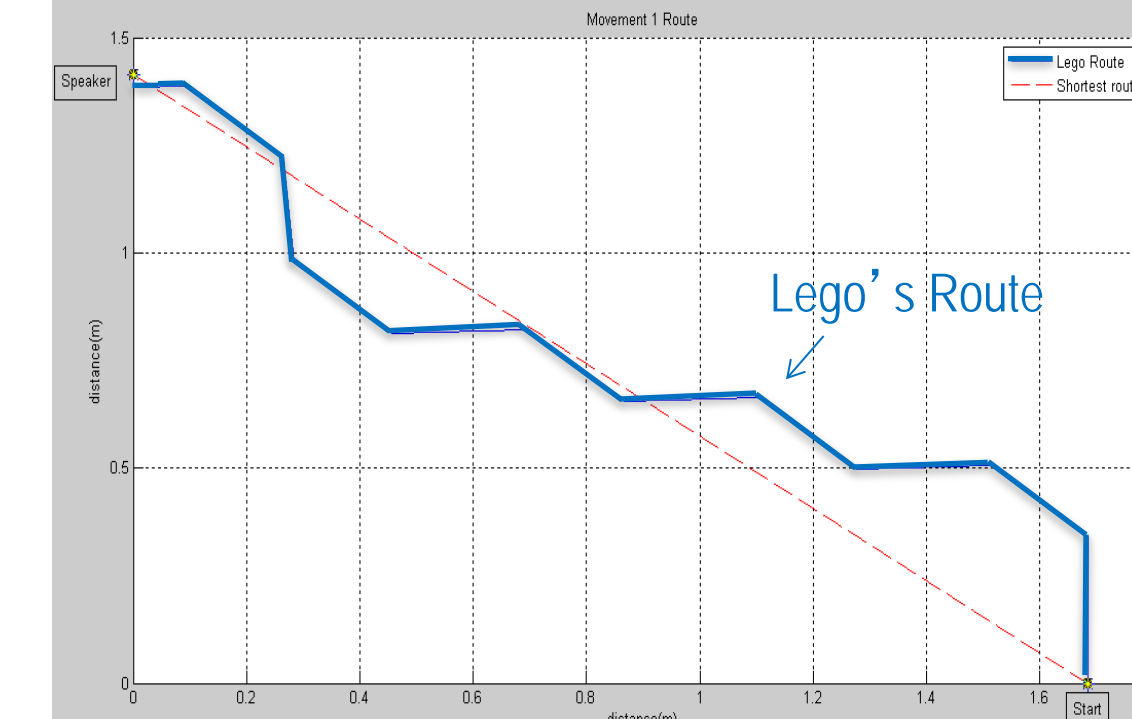


Fig.10: Lego Movement 1 Diagram

- Movement 2: One Obstacle**

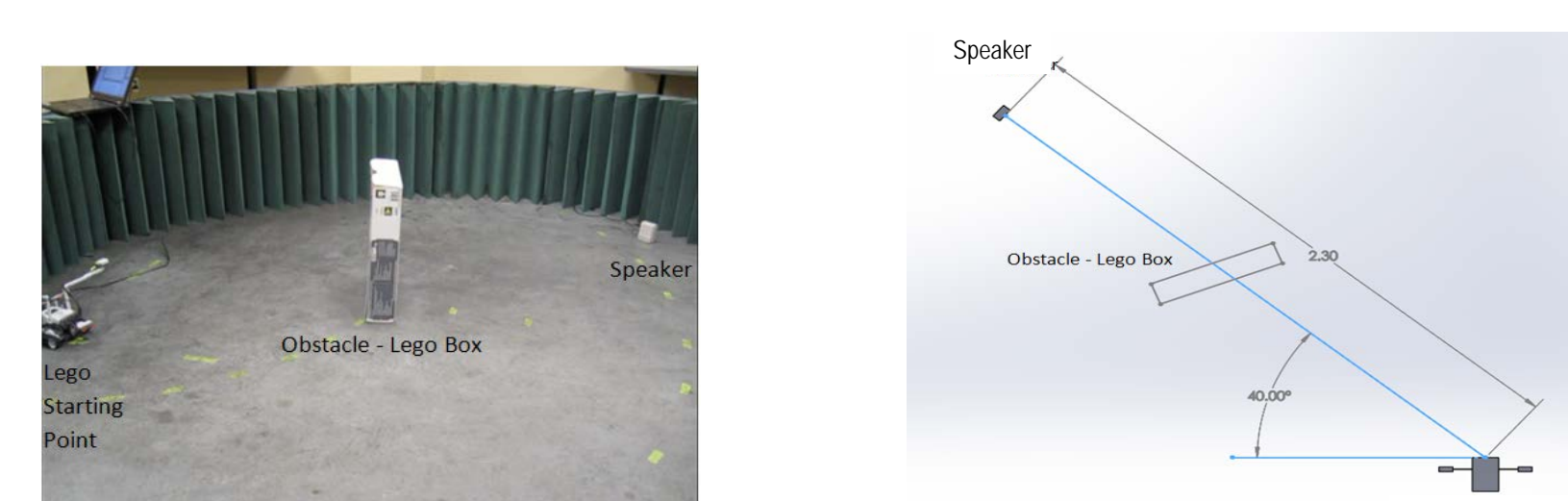


Fig.11: Movement 2 Lab Setup

Fig.12: Movement 2 Setup Diagram

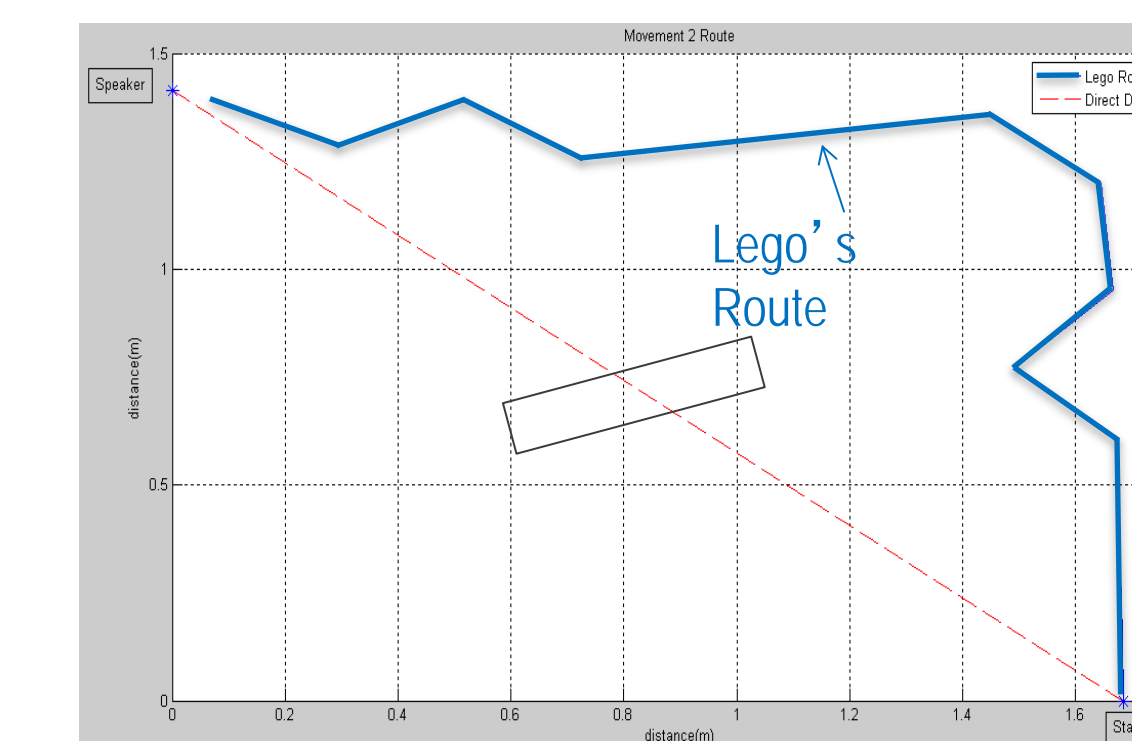
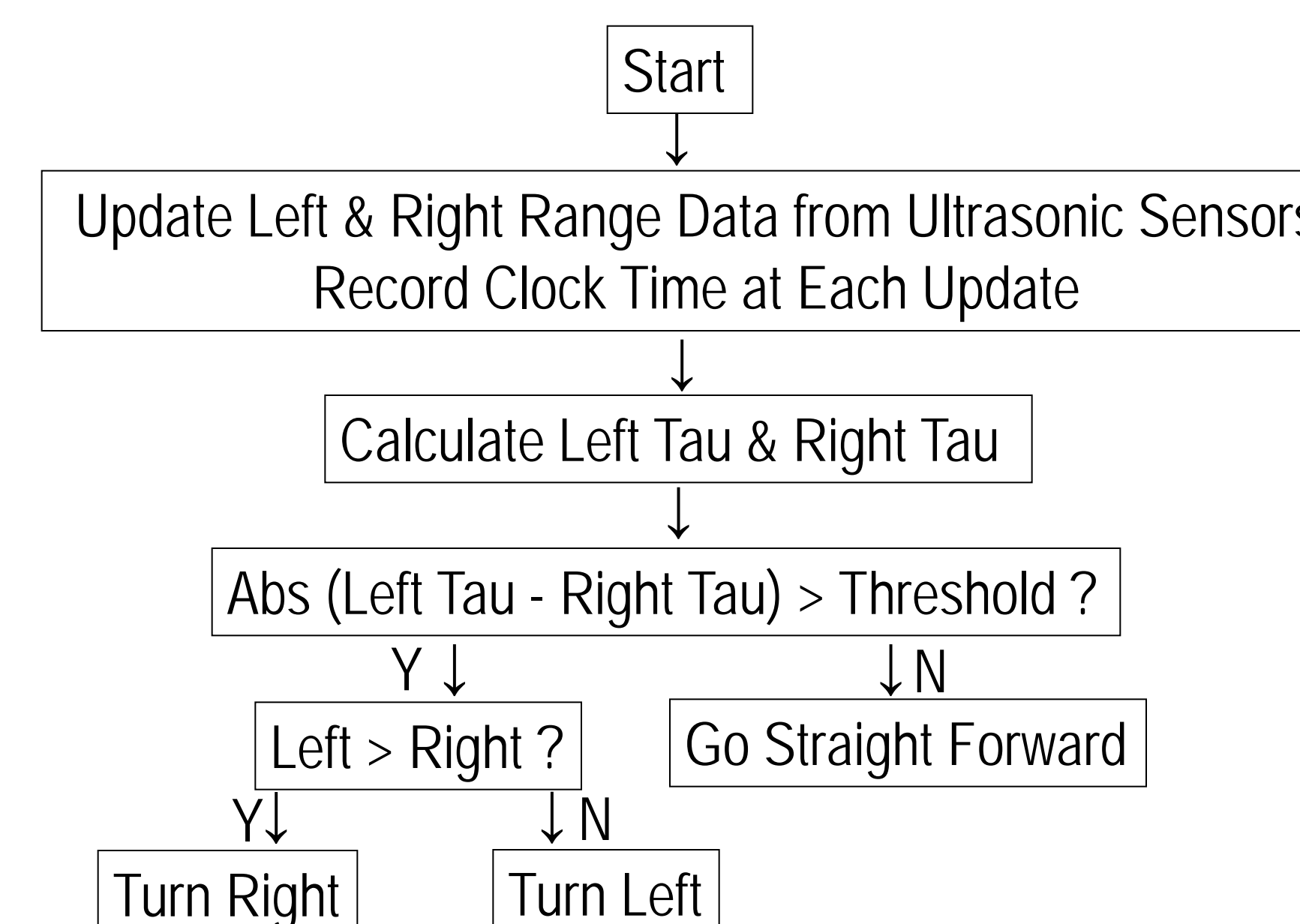


Fig.13: Lego Movement 2 Diagram

## Collision Avoidance

- Flow field. Echoic Flow:  $\tau = r \cdot \Delta t / \Delta r$ , a direct measure of the current time to collision.
- Logic of movements based on a 2-neuron system:



## Preliminary Navigation Result

- Ultrasonic Sensor:

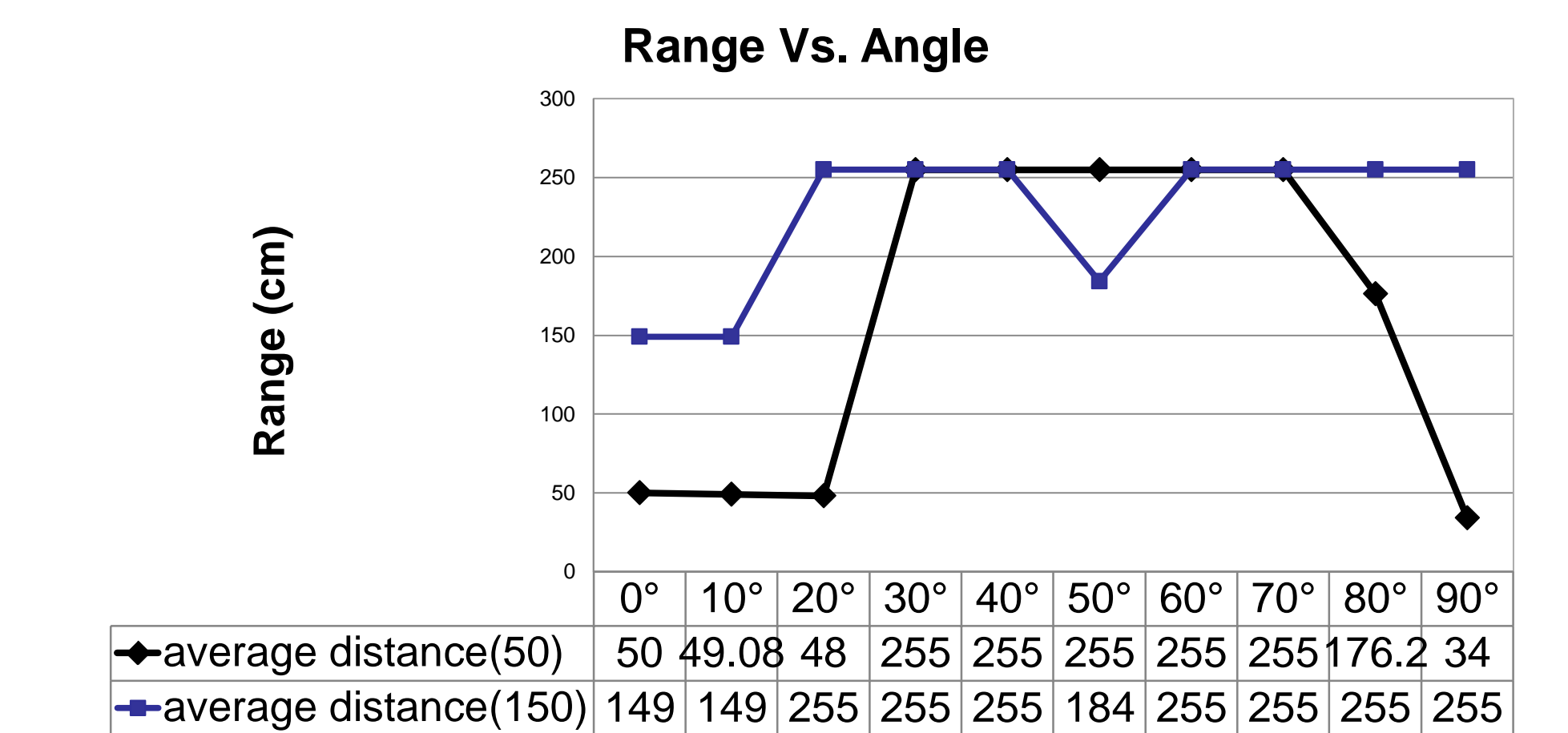


Fig. 14: Range Readings at Fixed Range, Various Angles



Fig. 15: Lego passes through a corridor

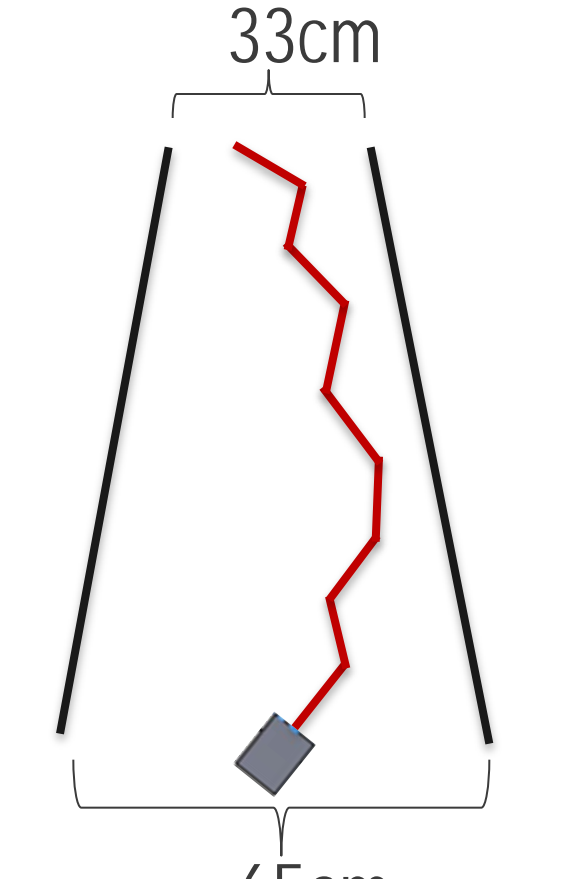


Fig. 16: Lego route inside corridor

## Conclusions

- Two - neuron systems can exhibit complicated behavior such that:
  - The sound source seeking robot:
    - Successfully moved to the sound source (in working range).
    - It only compares received sound signal in each sensor regardless of starting position.
  - The robot can navigate around obstacles without colliding using echoic flow.

- The simple Lego sensors and motors limit the robots' performance, but are still able to demonstrate complex behavior.

## References

- Webb, Barbara. Using robots to model animals: a cricket test. *Robotics and Autonomous Systems*, 16:117-134 (1995).
- Prochnow, Dave. *LEGO Mindstorms NXT Hacker's Guide*. McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., 2006.
- Smith, Graeme E., and Baker, Christopher J., "Echoic flow for radar and sonar". *ELECTRONICS LETTERS*. Vol.48, No.18, p. 1160 - 1161.
- RWTH - Mindstorms NXT Toolbox. <http://www.mindstorms.rwth-aachen.de/trac>.

