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Exercise 3\* :training a neuro controller for the robot “Braitenberg vehicle” mentioned in our course,and give one answer

**Solution:**

### **Training of the Braitenberg Vehicle for Path Tracking**

The locomotion mechanism of the Braitenberg vehicle is determined by the neuron interconnections. By changing the connections, the Braitenberg vehicle exhibits different and complex behaviors under same stimulus. Therefore, the capability of learning and adapting to the varying environment is crucial for the practical application of the vehicle based on memristive neuromorphic architecture. The weight in the artificial neural network would be updated according to the punishment or reward feedback instructed by the supervisor, which is based on different response behaviors of the vehicle to input signals. After a few iterations of the feedback loop, a new mapping relationship between the input signals and output behaviors would be established, which indicates that the vehicle acquires a new skill. Traditionally, weight-update process of the memristive neural network is controlled by the software in a digital controller, such as a personal computer or microcontroller unit (MCU).

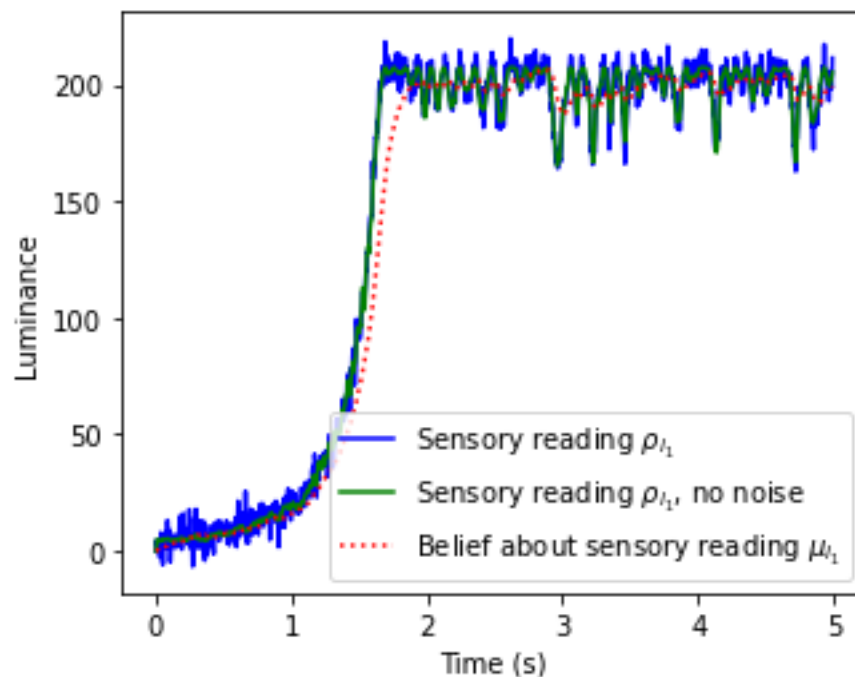
```

1 import numpy as np
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3 import matplotlib.cm as cm
4 from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
5 import scipy.fftpack
6
7 dt_brain = .005
8 dt_world = .005
9 T = 5
10 iterations = int(1/dt_brain)
11 plt.close('all')
12 lag = 1
13 np.random.seed(42)
14
15 sensors_n = 2
16 motors_n = 2
17 obs_states = sensors_n
18 hidden_states = obs_states # x, in Friston's work
19 hidden_causes = sensors_n # v, in Friston's work
20 states = obs_states + hidden_states
21
22 ### Braitenberg vehicle variables
23 radius = 2
24 sensors_angle = np.pi/3 # angle between sensor and central body line
25 length_dir = 3 # used to plot?
26 max_speed = 100.
27
28 l_max = 200.
29 turning_speed = 30.
30
31 ### Global functions ###
32
33 x_light = 59
34
35 def light_level(x_agent):
36     sigma_x = 30.
37     mu = x_light
38     return 78 * l_max / (np.sqrt(2 * np.pi) * sigma_x) * np.exp(-(x_agent[0] - mu) ** 2 / (sigma_x ** 2))
39
40
41 # free energy functions

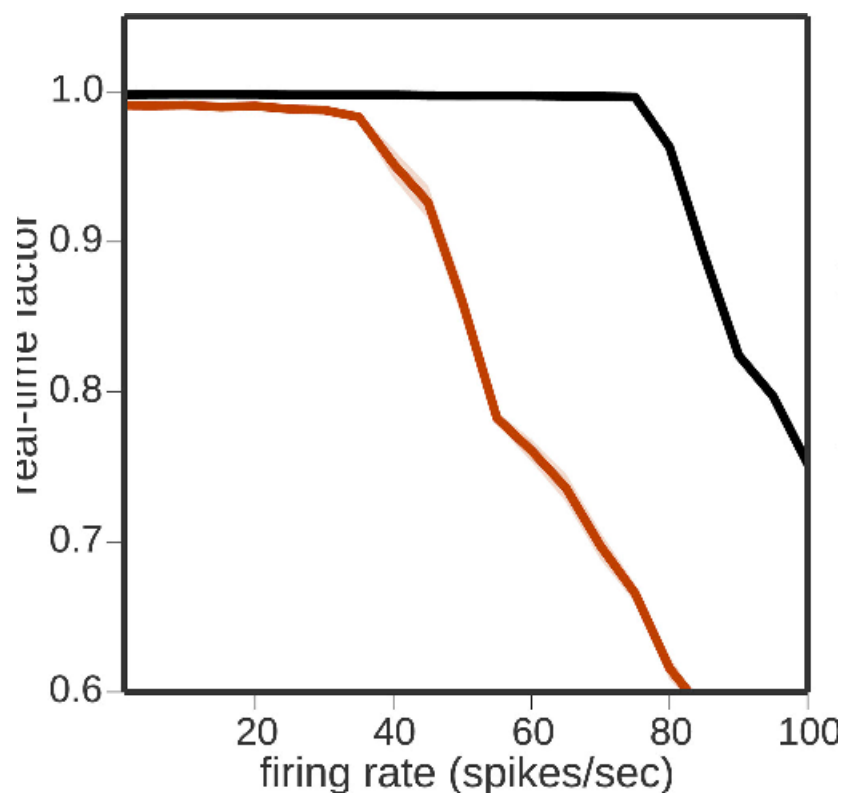
```

The right panel shows two plots. The top plot, titled 'Trajectory', shows a 2D plot of a vehicle's path over time, with a red dot at the start and a blue line showing a complex, oscillatory path. The bottom plot, titled 'Luminance', shows a line graph of luminance over time (0 to 5 seconds). It features three data series: 'Sensory reading  $\rho_{i_1}$ ' (blue line with high-frequency noise), 'Sensory reading  $\rho_{i_1}$ , no noise' (green line), and 'Belief about sensory reading  $\mu_{i_1}$ ' (red dotted line). All three lines show a sharp increase in luminance around 1.5 seconds, reaching a plateau near 200.

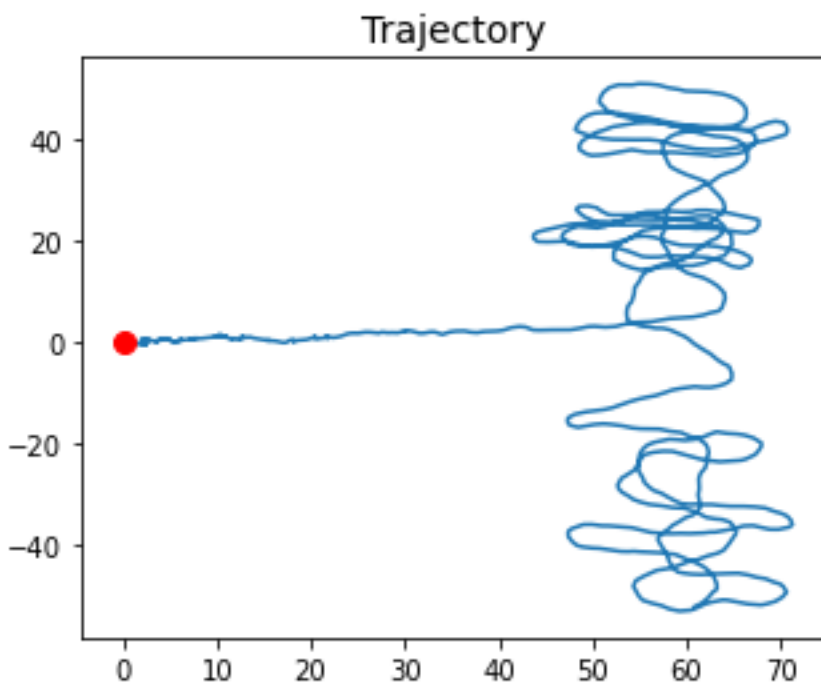
I used python spyder IDE to simulate this program.I am familiar with python language.So,I choose Python language to simulate this program.



The reading from the environment .We can see ,when there is no noise present ,how does it respond and another line when it's moving in natural environment.



We can see the firing rate here.



We can see the movement pattern of the vehicle. From the observation of the movement of the car, we can see mostly the car moves in round circle, trying to avoid the obstacles. Later, when it moves all the obstacles it moves straight and roaming in that area.

### **Attachments:**

1) Braitenberj.py