

# Braitenberg Vehicle Implementation

Github link for better visualization of README

[https://github.com/Jomaxdrill/Braitenberg\\_example](https://github.com/Jomaxdrill/Braitenberg_example)

## Videos

### Teleoperation

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Zs254Z68APxohSS3amW5wCYu\\_l0kDcOV/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Zs254Z68APxohSS3amW5wCYu_l0kDcOV/view?usp=sharing)

### Autonomous mode

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EJPw2p9TDKc5ZOOGISl\\_-vvAzcBT-rRw/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EJPw2p9TDKc5ZOOGISl_-vvAzcBT-rRw/view?usp=sharing)

The Braitenberg vehicle paradigm is a conceptual model of a simple autonomous agent. By crafting simple mechanisms, sensor based overall, the agent is capable of get complex life like behaviours

The model might consist of:

- **Sensors** (e.g., light, sound, or chemical sensors).
- **Actuators** (e.g., wheels or motors).
- **Direct connections** between sensors and actuators.

There is not exactly a brain into the robot but sensor input works as an output for the actuators. Depending the configuration there are well-known type of behaviors as:

### Fear (Aversion):

- The vehicle moves away from a stimulus (e.g., light or sound).
- Example: If the left sensor detects a strong stimulus, the right wheel speeds up, causing the vehicle to turn away.

### Aggression (Attraction):

- The vehicle moves toward a stimulus.
- Example: If the left sensor detects a strong stimulus, the left wheel speeds up, causing the vehicle to turn toward the stimulus.

Braitenberg vehicles are decentralized systems that show a good example of emergent behavior in robots.

## Parameters of the simulation and observations

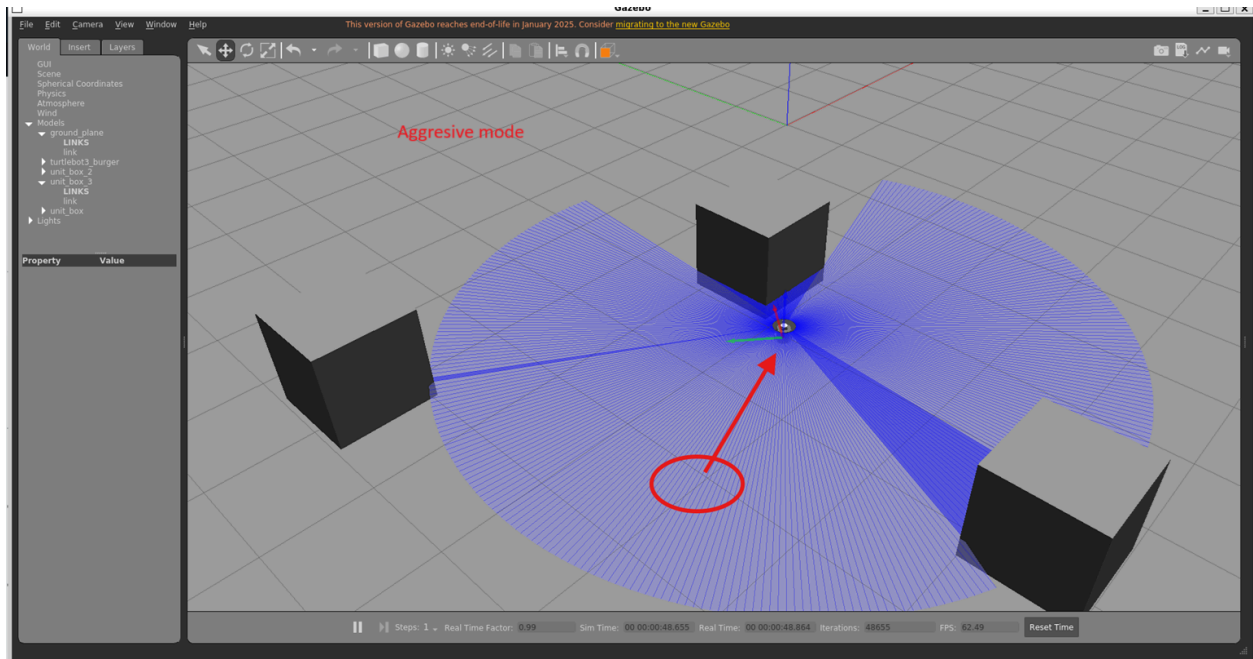
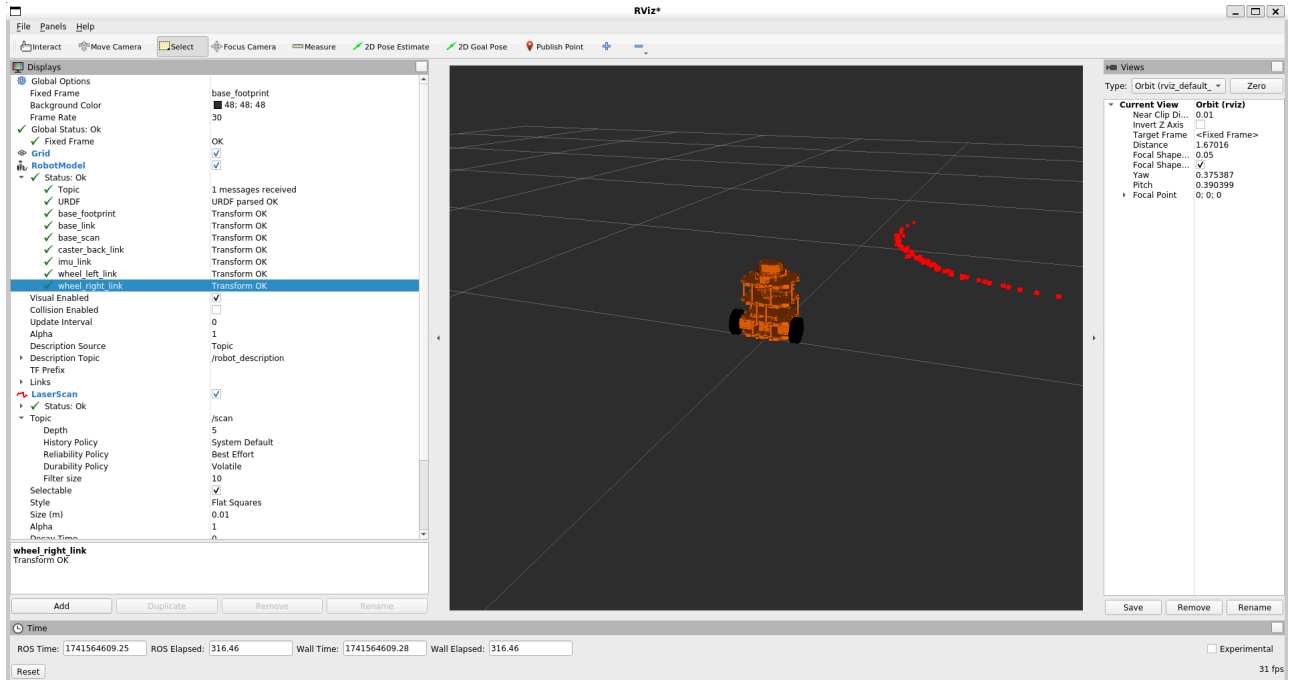
In the setup the robot is able to get info from the left and right side of its orientation regarding the lidar sensor used.

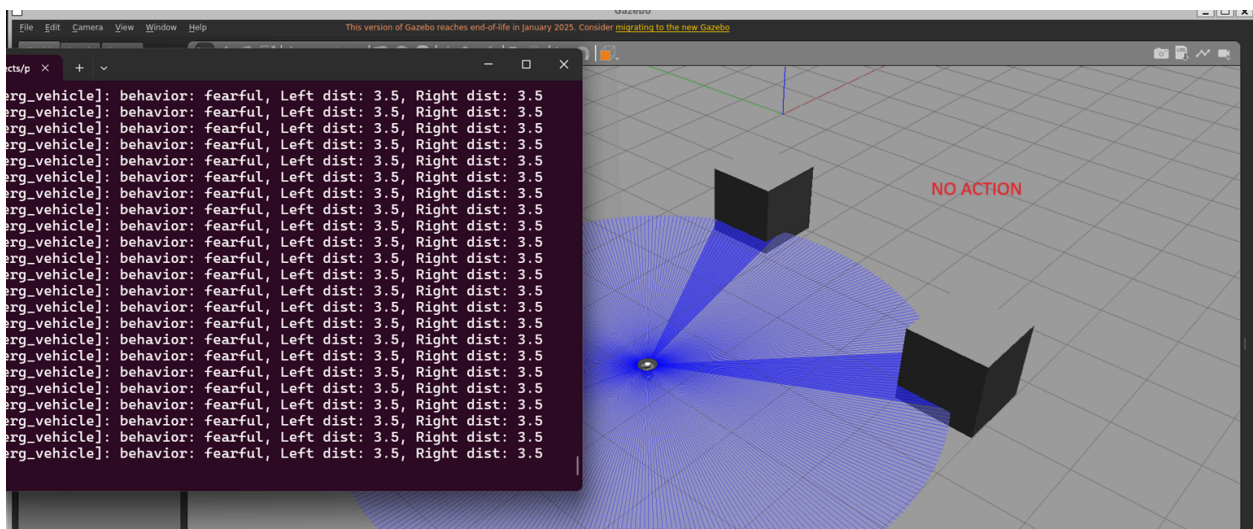
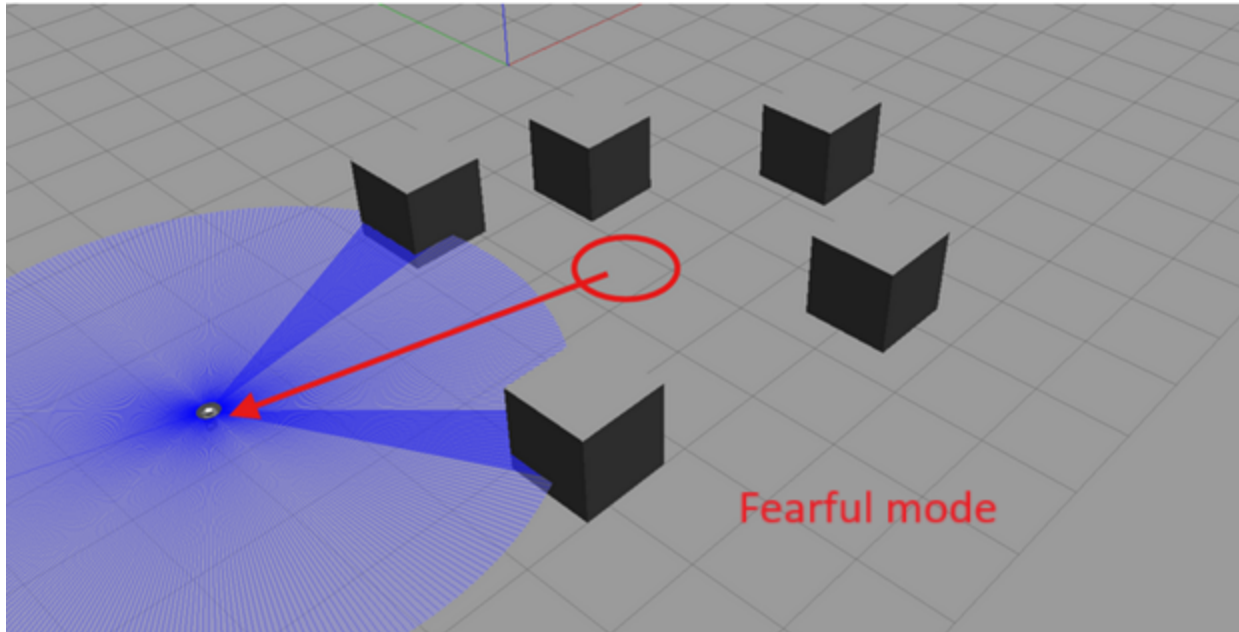
Left side covers  $\sim 45^\circ$  to  $135^\circ$  (*left side*)

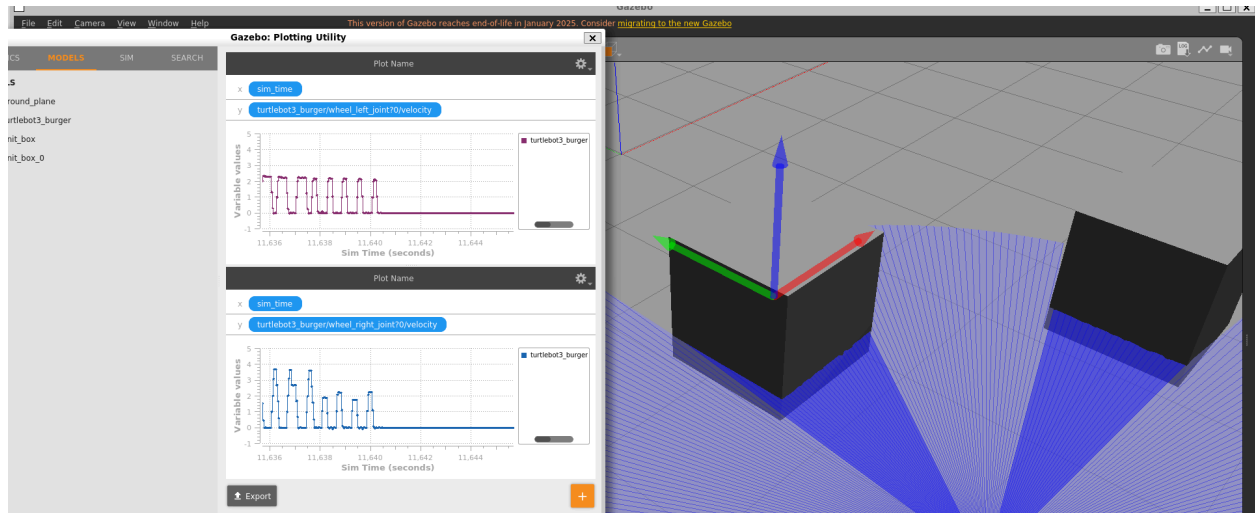
Right side covers  $\sim 225^\circ$  to  $315^\circ$  (*right side*)

The main parameters of the simulation were the behavior itself and a speed factor applied to the robot in general. Changing the behavior definitely changes the way the robots encounters the obstacles or stimulus randomly put, more obstacles derive in unexpected ways the robot moves. Speed in the limits is only contributing to making these actions in less time required. However putting a speed exceeding the max by default could potentially lead to lose of stability of the robot and falling down.

There were also possible scenarios where the robot could have not action as well finding a state of equilibrium in the system regarding the measurements from left and right.







A flickering effect in the velocities command is exhibit when more elements are put in range of the lidar in both left and right, this makes sense by the oscillation it does with the scanners readers and hence wheel movements joints.It highlights a limitation in its ability to handle complex environments.

