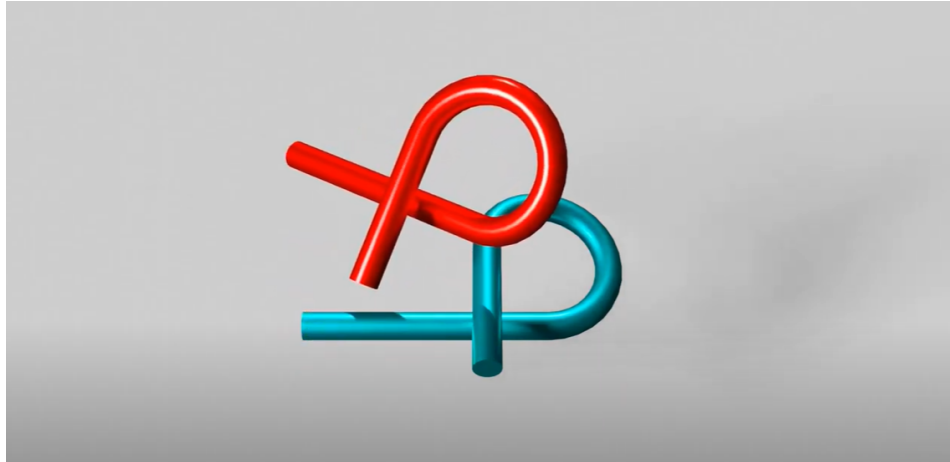


March 6, 2023 Meeting Notes

1. **3-dimensional puzzle solver** - [example video](#) → Maybe



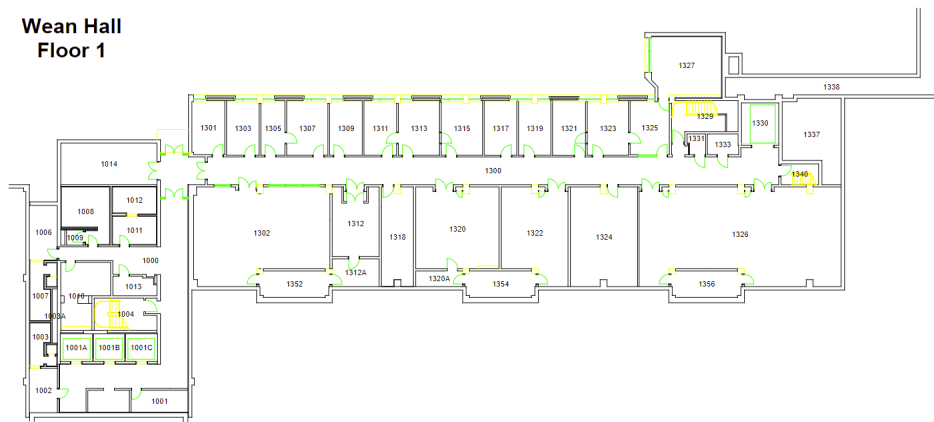
- a.
- b. User interface to control puzzle pieces
- c. Could have hard-coded solution for user if needed

2. **Arcade game (must port game from 1990's)** --> MayBe

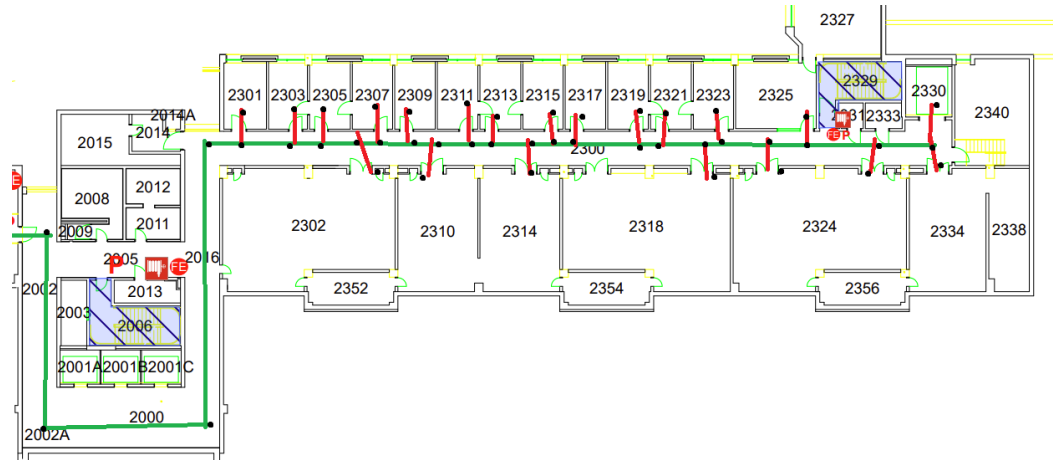
- a. Run and shoot game

3. **Application for mapping buildings of CMU**→ No--

Wean Hall  
Floor 1



- a.



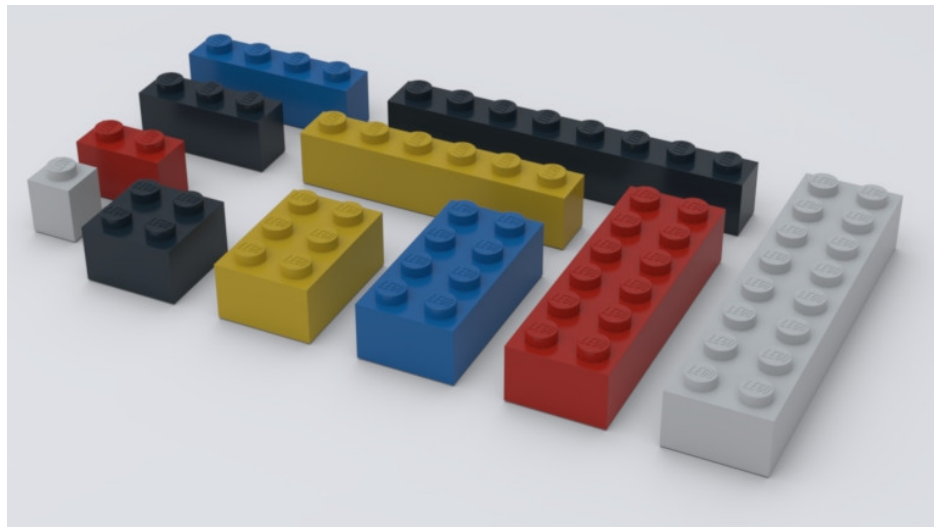
- b.
- c. User enters their location and location they want to go to and application maps best route to get there
- d. Application has three main components:
  - i. An annotation software that allows the user to create a graph, that would be attached to the .png map. This graph is what is used to find routes
  - ii. A path planning algorithm that searches along the graph to find the optimal path.
    1. Start with a simple code for this then optimize it, if we want. Can be as easy or difficult as we want. Below is an easy implementation:
      - a. Create an array (double[num\_nodes]) that records the distance from each node to the start node.
      - b. Create a vector of all search nodes (initialize with the start node)
      - c. For each search\_node in search\_nodes, calculate the distance to all nodes that neighbor search\_node (search\_nodes total distance + edge distance)
      - d. If the new distance to the neighbor nodes is less than their saved distance, update with the lower distance, and add the neighbor node to new\_search\_nodes.
      - e. Search\_nodes = new\_search\_nodes
      - f. Repeat until no new\_search\_nodes. (We now have a minimum distance to each node in the map from the original node)
      - g. Walk back from end node to start node, going to the neighbor node with the smallest distance from the start.
    - iii. A GUI that shows the user an optimal path given a start and end location
  - e. Additional possible steps include:

- i. Let the user load in different augmented maps, generate new augmented maps, and add to current augmented maps (add an extra floor, etc.) directly in the GUI
- ii. Have an avatar that moves along the path (simple animation)
- iii. Take pictures of key locations (such as the turn onto the NS bridge), so that the user can pull up images of landmarks on the map.

#### 4. Arduino powered car for something more hardware related - No

#### 5. Lego slicer→ GOOD

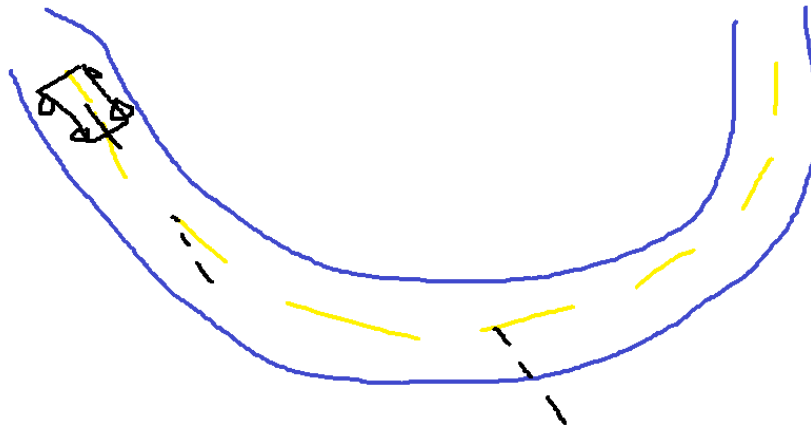
- a. Given a 3d object, how would I make this out of legos?
- b. Voxelization
- c. Like how a 3d printer takes 3d object and converts it into 2d slices, our program would convert an input .stl
- d. To increase scope, have the app run from a GUI
- e. Main components:
  - i. GUI: allow user to load in STL, and choose settings including what possible bricks to use
  - ii. Slicer: First voxelize the STL, then pick blocks to fill up the voxel space.
  - iii. 3D viewer: Render the assembled structure. Allow the user to change their view and look at it from other angles.
- f. Additional possible components
  - i. Structural integrity
- g. <https://printablebricks.com/> ← library of .stl's with popular bricks (for people who want to 3d print their own LEGO's)
- h. <https://grabcad.com/library/classic-lego-brick-1> ← more bricks on GrabCAD



#### 6. Learning to drive using Neural Networks and Genetic Algorithms→ No

- a. Enviroment: Car, road.
- b. State:
  - i. Current speed.

- ii. Distance from center of car to center of road (how far to the left/right the car is from the center line).
- iii. angle between the car and the road at the car (how far off from straight the car is).
- iv. distance between the car and the center line X1 distance ahead of the car (how much you'll need to turn for a future curve). (small scale)
- v. distance between the car and the center line X2 distance ahead of the car (how much you'll need to turn for a future curve). (large scale)



- c.
- d. Have a small NN, State inputs (5ish) to two outputs (steering wheel and acceleration).
- e. Train weights using genetic algorithm.
  - i. Initialize N networks, random weights.
  - ii. Test them all. Keep the highest scoring ones (~25%)
  - iii. Generate N new networks, by altering the weights from the survivors. (Just add some noise). If 25% survive, each survivor has 4 children.
  - iv. Repeat until the car drives good.
- f. Components:
  - i. Simulation environment. Originally this can be a simple, hardcoded track (just need the center line, represented as a collection of points), but eventually we'd want to have it randomly generated?
    - 1. Also need to implement basic bicycle style mechanics for a car. (Integrate acceleration to get speed, use the steering angle to determine direction of motion)
  - ii. NN implementation: Create a function that takes in the weights and does the NN inference. This should be pretty straightforward, since we're not doing any backprop.
  - iii. Genetic algorithm implementation. Given the performance of the previous generation, generate the new generation
    - 1. Originally can just use direct descendants, adding noise to the weights

- 2. Eventually may want to implement Cross Entropy Method (sample NN weights from a gaussian distribution)
- iv. GUI: Make a nice rendering, showing off the training. Allow the user to visualize the performance of different generations, etc.