# Introduction to Lego Kits

Building an Embodied AI Mobile Platform

Gian Paolo Currà, gicur22@student.sdu.dk



#### Outline

- Last Lecture's summary
- Behaviour-based Architecture
- Kit Sensors and Actuators
- Pybricks in Wonderland
- Line Follower



### Lego Mindstorm EV3 kits



https://www.ev3dev.org/

https://www.ev3dev.org/docs/kernel-hackers-notebook/ev3-processor/



### Video For Setting up an executable script

MINDSTORMS EV3 Support | Everything You Need | LEGO® Education





### Behaviors concept

Behavior-based – "Think the way you act"

• A "Behavior" refers to a specific set of actions or responses exhibited by a robot in response to its environment or certain stimuli

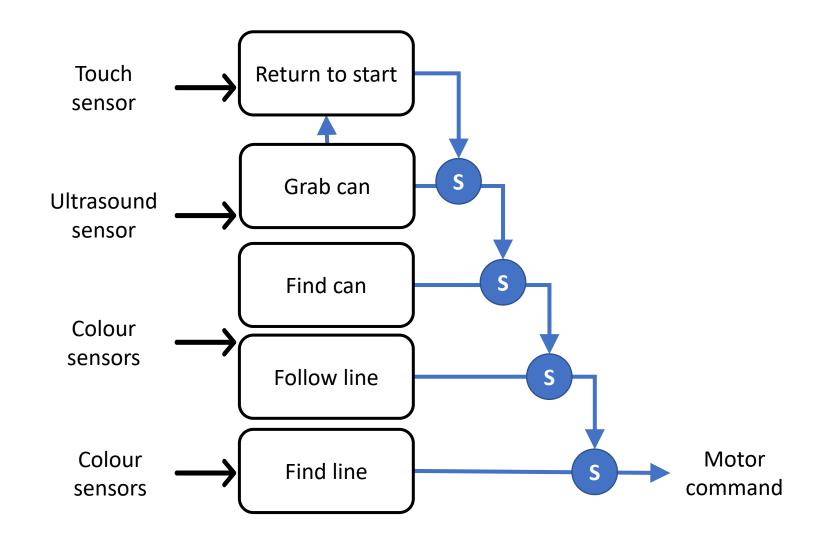


### Example subsumption architecture

- Implement each behaviour as a self-sufficient function
- A mechanism must exist to prioritise behaviors by ordering them in an infinite loop that gives each behaviour a chance to execute (as long as the processing is fast)
- Only one behaviour (the highest priority, active behaviour) controls the actuators
- Every behaviour writes directly to the variable(s) that control actuators, but, defers acting upon it. Only the "last", highest priority behaviour gets control



### Example subsumption architecture





### Pybricks in Wonderland

<u>Pybricks Documentation</u> — <u>pybricks v3.3.0b5 documentation</u>

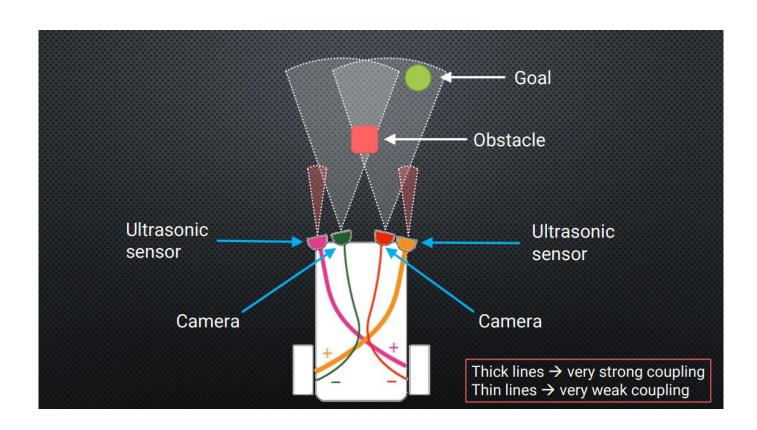






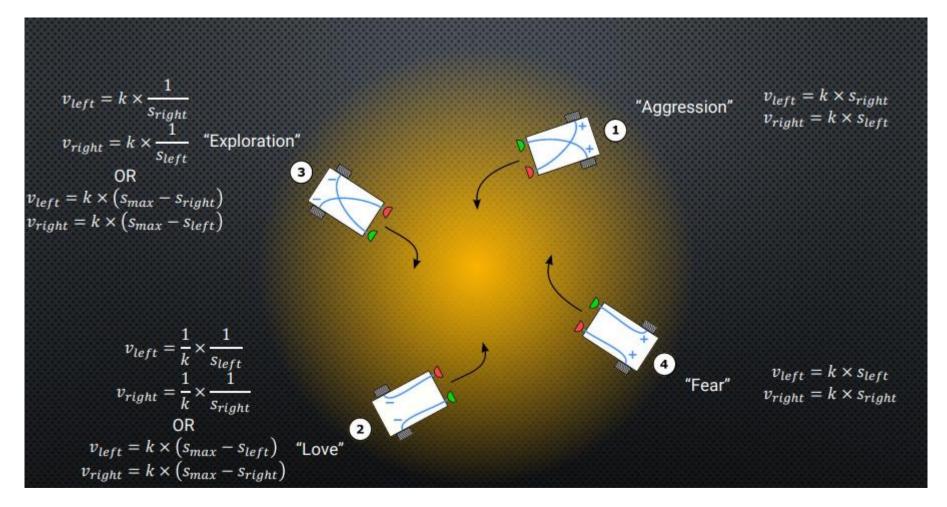
### **Braitenberg Vehicle**

Braitenberg vehicles | Harmen de Weerd





### Line Follower



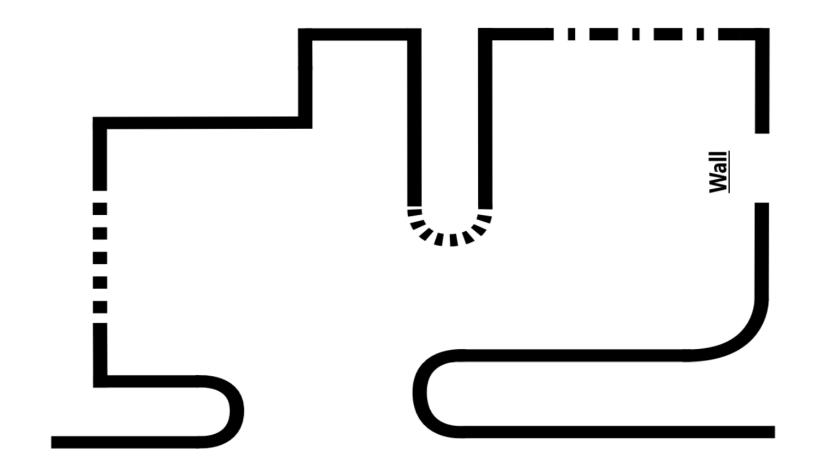


#### Line Follower

- A sensor is directly connected to an actuator (e.g. light sensor to wheel motor)
- Sensorimotor connections can be ipsilateral or contralateral (location impact) and excitatory or inhibitory (functional impact)
- Depending on how sensors and wheels are connected, the vehicle exhibits different movement behaviours.



# Map Example

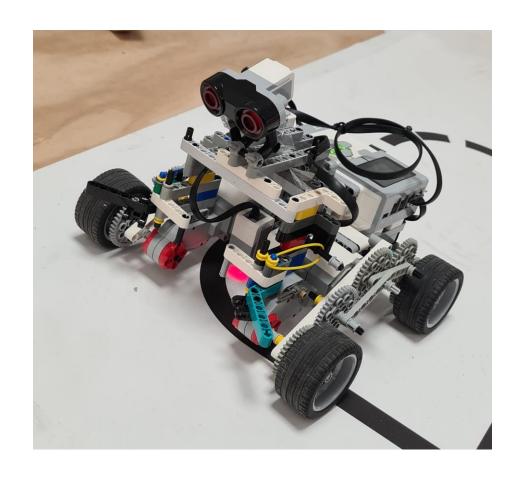


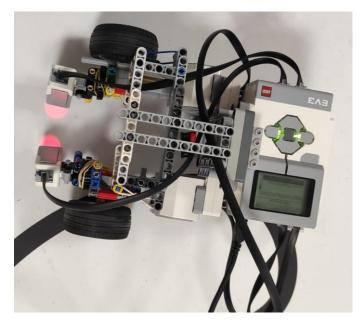


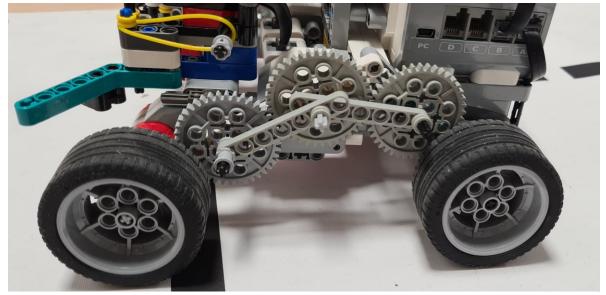
#### Line Follower

- A sensor is directly connected to an actuator (e.g. light sensor to wheel motor)
- Sensorimotor connections can be ipsilateral or contralateral (location impact) and excitatory or inhibitory (functional impact)
- Depending on how sensors and wheels are connected, the vehicle exhibits different movement behaviours.





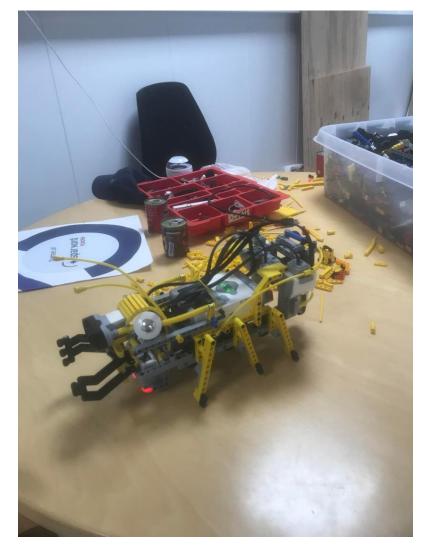










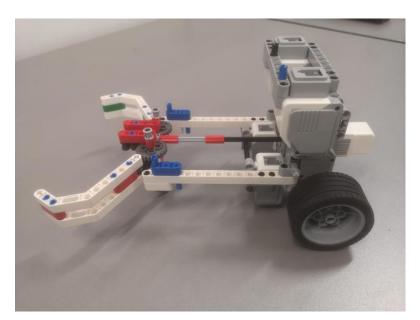


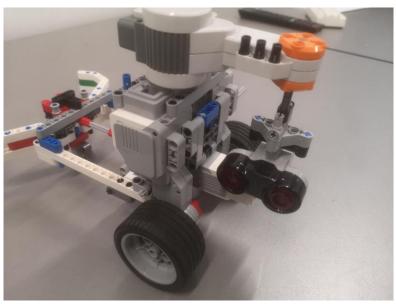






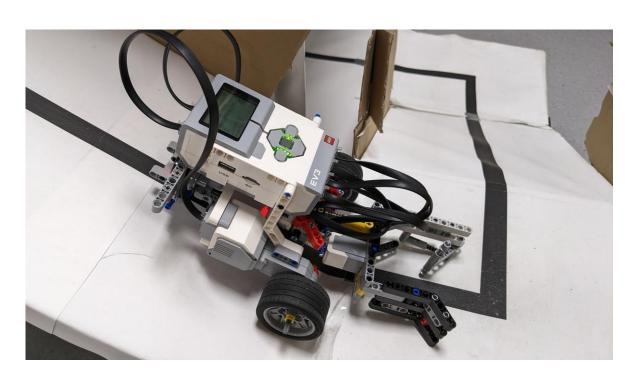


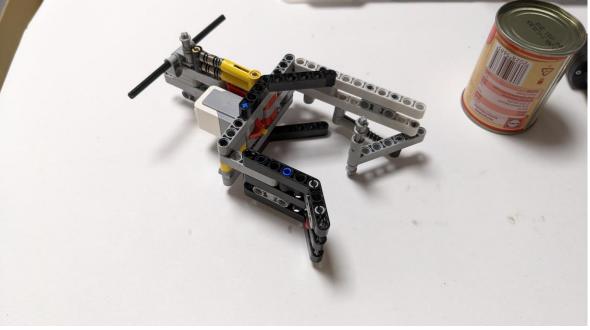




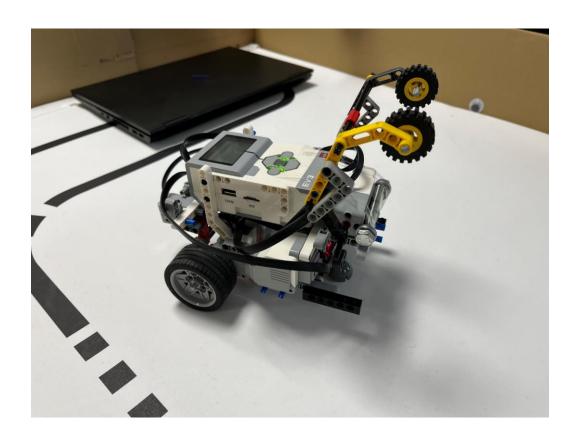
















### Advice and Support

- Recommended libraries: ev3python OR pybricks (better not together)
- Pybricks Documentation (main source for this course)
- EV3dev Documentation
- EV3dev Documentation v2 (if you are less familiar with Python)

Any questions, contact me: gicur22@student.sdu.dk

