

# Adaptive Neuroevolutionary Control for Soft Robots Under Morphological Degradation

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## Abstract

This paper presents the implementation and analysis of...

## Index Terms

Genetic Algorithms, Binary Encoding, Optimization, Evolutionary Computing

## I. INTRODUCTION

Evolutionary algorithms (EAs) have shown great promise in solving complex optimization problems across various domains. Recent work in EvolutionGym [1] has demonstrated the potential for evolutionary approaches in robotics and control tasks. This research builds upon these foundations to explore new methodologies.

### A. Motivation

The motivation behind this work is to explore...

### *B. Problem Statement*

The primary problem addressed in this study is...

### *C. Contributions*

The contributions of this paper include...

### *D. Overview*

This paper is organized as follows...

## II. RELATED WORK

In this section, we review prior applications of evolutionary algorithms to control tasks and highlight key benchmarks, including those relevant to EvolutionGym.

### *A. Evolutionary Approaches to Control*

Previous research has demonstrated...

### *B. Benchmarking and Simulation Environments*

Frameworks such as OpenAI Gym, PyBullet, and EvolutionGym have been used to evaluate...

### *C. Multi-Objective and Morphological Evolution*

Recent works exploring multi-objective optimization and morphology evolution have shown...

## III. METHODOLOGY

This section details our genome representation, evolutionary process, and implementation within the EvolutionGym environment.

### *A. Problem Formulation*

Our objective is to evolve controllers/morphologies that maximize performance in...

### *B. Genome Representation*

We define each individual as a...

### *C. Evolutionary Operators*

Selection, crossover, and mutation are applied as follows...

### *D. Fitness Function*

The fitness function rewards agents that...

### *E. Implementation Details*

All experiments were implemented using...

## IV. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

We describe the selected environments, experimental parameters, and evaluation protocol.

### *A. Environment Selection*

Tasks were chosen from EvolutionGym to provide coverage across locomotion, manipulation, and mixed-behavior challenges...

### *B. Evaluation Metrics*

We measured performance using average reward, success rate, and behavior diversity...

### *C. Hyperparameters*

We used a population size of..., mutation rate of..., over N generations...

## V. RESULTS

The results of our experiments demonstrate the effectiveness of...

### *A. Performance Across Environments*

The evolved agents achieved...

### *B. Comparison to Baselines*

Compared to baseline controllers, our approach...

### *C. Ablation Study*

To assess the contribution of each component, we...

## VI. DISCUSSION

We discuss the implications, limitations, and potential for future work.

### *A. Insights from Evolved Behavior*

Analysis of behavior reveals that...

### *B. Generalization and Overfitting*

Agents were evaluated in perturbed environments to assess...

### *C. Limitations*

This work is limited by...

## VII. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

In this study, we presented... In future work, we aim to...

## REFERENCES

- [1] J. Bhatia, H. Jackson, Y. Tian, J. Xu, and W. Matusik, "Evolution gym: A large-scale benchmark for evolving soft robots," in *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2021, pp. 2201–2214.