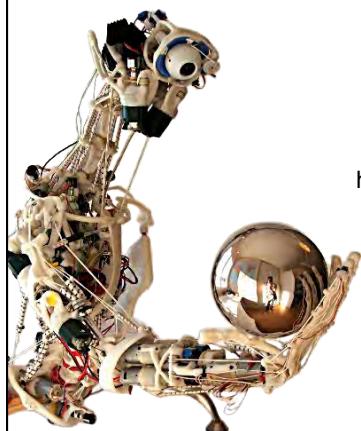




Human Brain Project

15.12.2016, ShanghAI Lecture

Tools for Virtual Neurorobotics



Florian Röhrbein

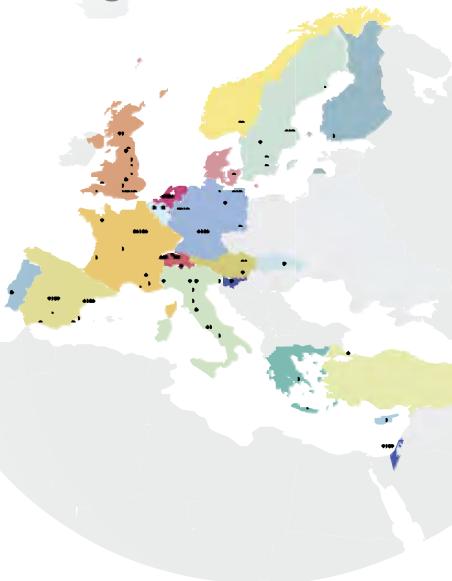
<http://neurorobotics.net/>



Robotics and
Embedded Systems

The Human Brain Project at a glance

- Future Emerging Technology (FET) Flagship
- 10-year, **EUR 1 billion** Research Roadmap
50% Core Project, 50% Partnering Projects
- Biggest EU ICT project: HBP uses ICT funding
 - Ramp-up Phase (2 ½ years)
 - FP7 (54 million EUR)
 - 750+ scientists,
 - 114 institutions,
 - 24 countries, mainly Europe & Americas/Asia
 - Builds on pre-existing EU & national projects:
Blue Brain, BrainScaleS, JSC, SpiNNaker,
Myorobotics
 - Interfaces with EU & international efforts
PRACE, US BRAIN initiative, ...





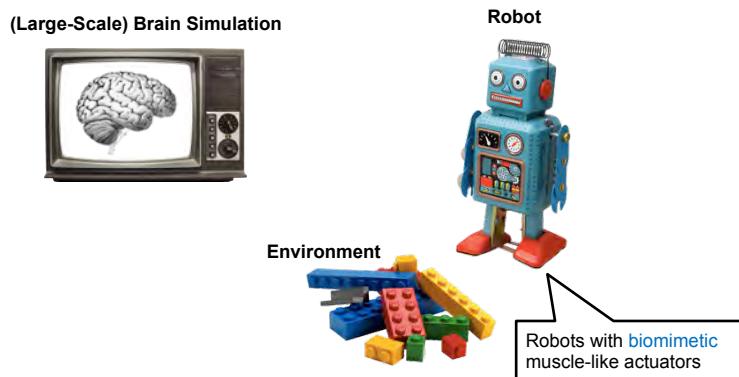
Neurorobotics in a Nutshell

(Large-Scale) Brain Simulation

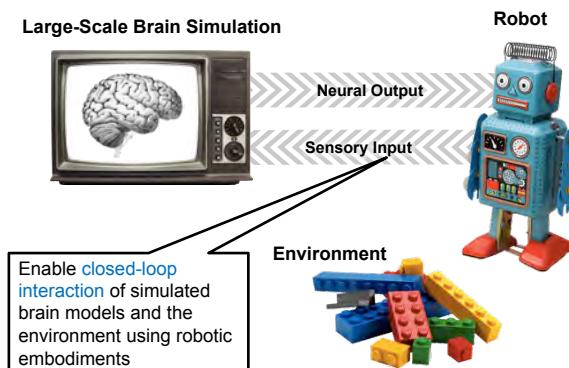


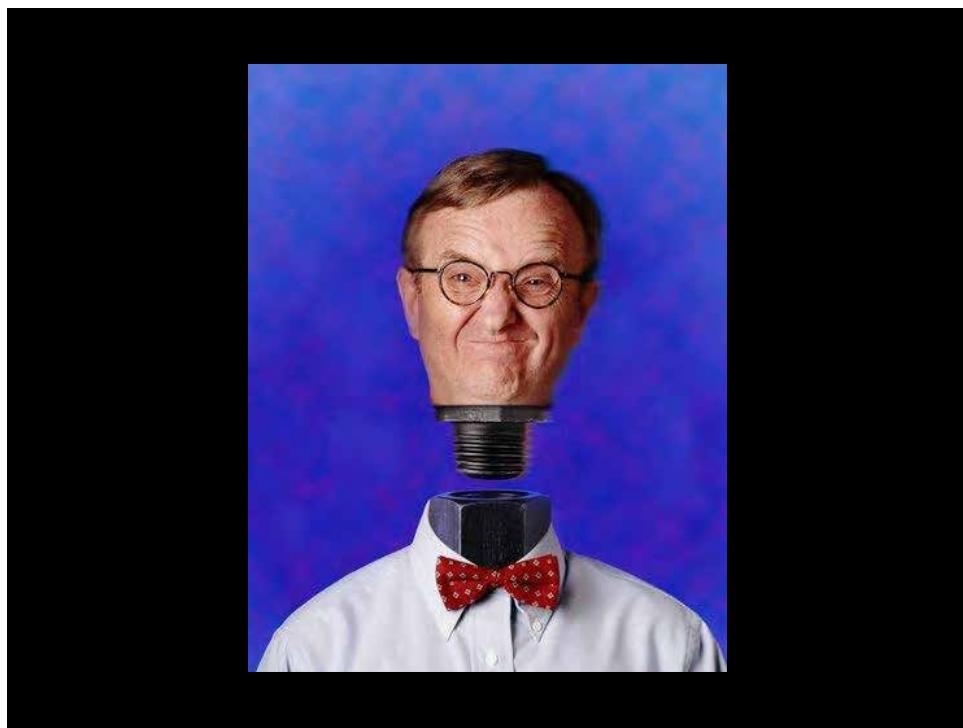
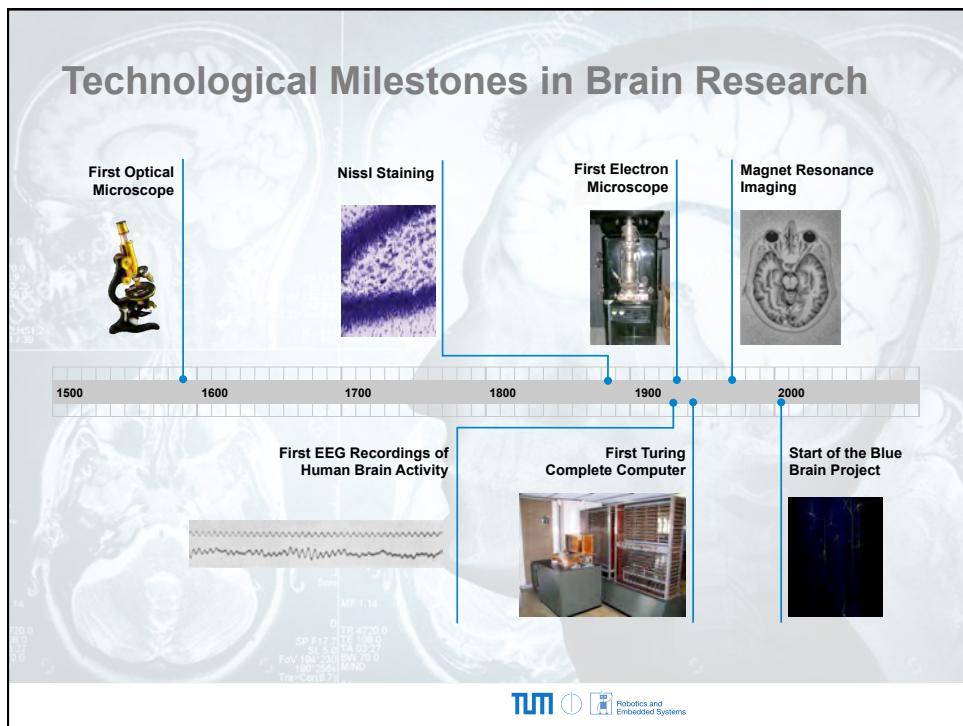
Biologically realistic
large-scale models with
millions of neurons

Neurorobotics in a Nutshell



Neurorobotics in a Nutshell



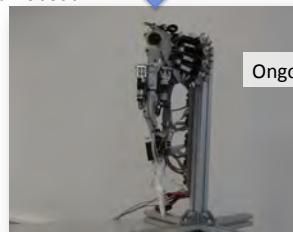


Towards physical robotics

Simulated robot arm



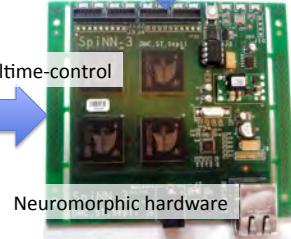
Physical robot arm



Cerebellar model



Ongoing: Realtime-control



Neuromorphic hardware

Fakultät für Informatik
der Technischen Universität München



Definitions: What is a Robotics Simulator?

A **robotics simulator** is a simulation software used to [create and test](#) embedded applications for a robot (robot controller) [without depending on the physical constraints of the real world](#).

I.e. the parameters of physical laws can be altered, simulations can – for instance – be slower or faster than realtime.

“**Simulation** is the imitation of the operation of a real-world process or system over time.”*

Features of a Modern Robotics Simulator

- [Physics engine](#) in order to provide realistic movements
- [Realistic 3D rendering](#) of the robot and its environment
- May contain [libraries](#) of virtual entities
- May have an [editor](#) or [designer](#) for the entities
- May provide [APIs](#) or [scripting interfaces](#)

* J. Banks, J. Carson, B. Nelson, D. Nicol (2001). Discrete-Event System Simulation, p. 3.

Why Do We Want to Use a Robotics Simulator?

- **Reproducibility of experiments**
 - Rerun an experiment multiple times (deterministically)
 - Leads to **higher observability**
- **Influence on physical constraints**
 - Simple to **influence surrounding conditions** (simulation time, laws of physics)
 - Simulations make it possible to **compute expensive algorithms** that would need ages to run on real robot microcontrollers (e.g. genetic algorithms)
 - Test algorithms which may not yet run in realtime
- **Reduced time efforts and costs**
 - Quick and efficient **testing** of new concepts, strategies and algorithms (prevents costly errors)
 - **Parallelization** of work: Software can be developed while hardware is still constructed
 - Easier to setup, faster and more **convenient** to use (e.g. for sharing a showcase)
 - Building new robot models, setting up experiments takes way **less time**
 - Also results are (often) **transferable to real robots** (no extra costs for transfer)

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Robotics Simulators – an Overview

Software	Developers	License	Physics Engine	3D Rendering Engine	Platforms
 GAZEBO	Open Source Robotics Foundation	Apache 2.0	- ODE - Bullet - Simbody - DART	OGRE	Linux MacOS X (Windows)
 MORSE	Academic community	BSD	Bullet	Blender Game Engine	Linux MacOS X BSD
 Webots - robot simulation	Cyberbotics	Proprietary	Custom version of ODE	OGRE	Linux MacOS X Windows
 v-rep	Coppelia Robotics	Proprietary / GNU GPL	- ODE - Bullet - Vortex	Internal	Linux MacOS X Windows

Information partly taken from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robotics_simulator

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Robotics Simulators – an Overview

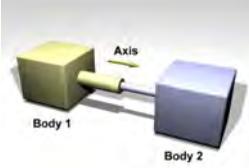
Software	Main Programming Language	Extensibility	External APIs	Formats	Robotics Middleware
 GAZEBO	C++/Python	Plugins (C++)	C++	SDF/URDF	ROS, sockets (protobuf messages)
 MORSE	Python	Python	Python	Own format, .blend	ROS, Sockets, YARP, Pocolibs, MOOS
 Webots robot simulation	C++	Plugins (C++), API	C/C++, Python, Java, Matlab	WBT, VRML'97	ROS, URBI, NaoQI
 v-rep	LUA	API, Add-ons, Plugins	C/C++, Python, Java, Urbi, Matlab, Octave	URDF	ROS, Sockets

Information partly taken from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robotics_simulator

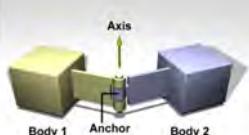
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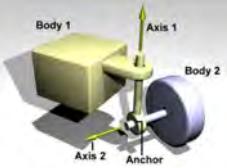
Gazebo Robotics Simulator | Element Types | Joint Types



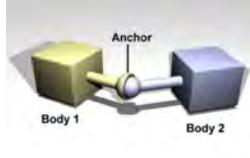
Prismatic: 1 DoF (Degree of Freedom) translational



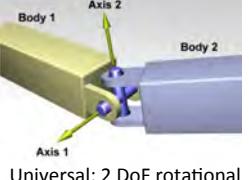
Revolute: 1 DoF rotational



Revolute: Two revolute joints in series



Ball: 3 DoF rotational

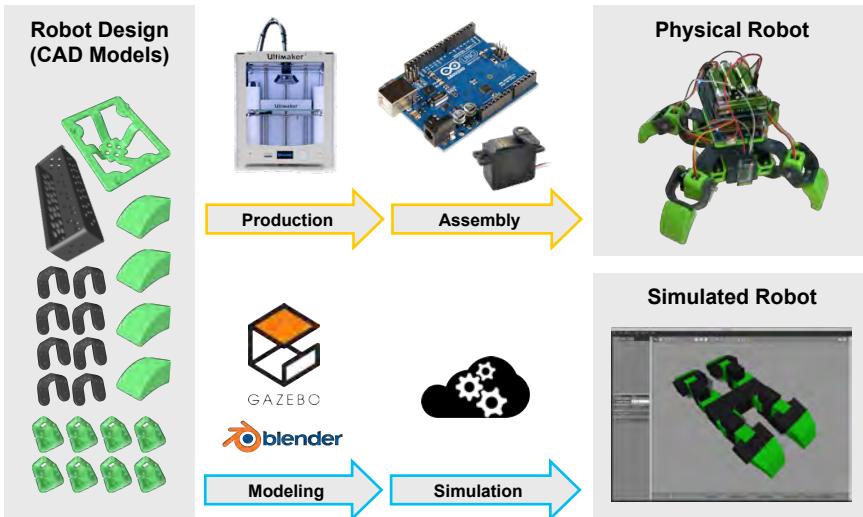


Universal: 2 DoF rotational

Source: http://gazebosim.org/assets/drc_kickoff_oct25_2012-43ef8c94bb51918fb4912148cd20722.pdf

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Translational Neurorobotics – A Case Study



TUM Robotics and Embedded Systems

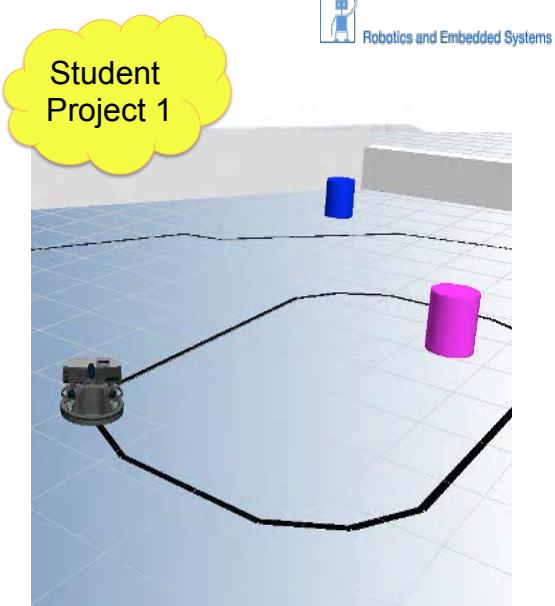
Goal of the project

Implementing a spiking neural network based lane following for the Robotino.

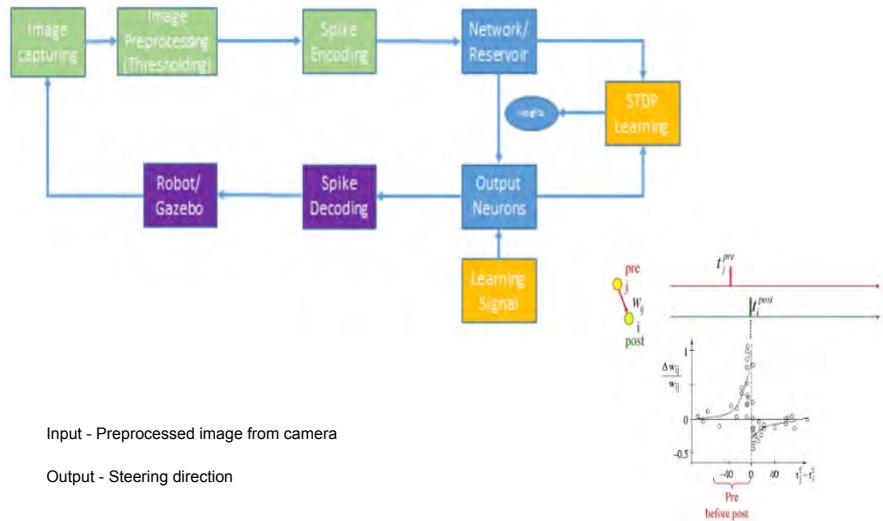
- In simulation (nest, gazebo)
- Real robot + SpiNNaker

Additional objectives:

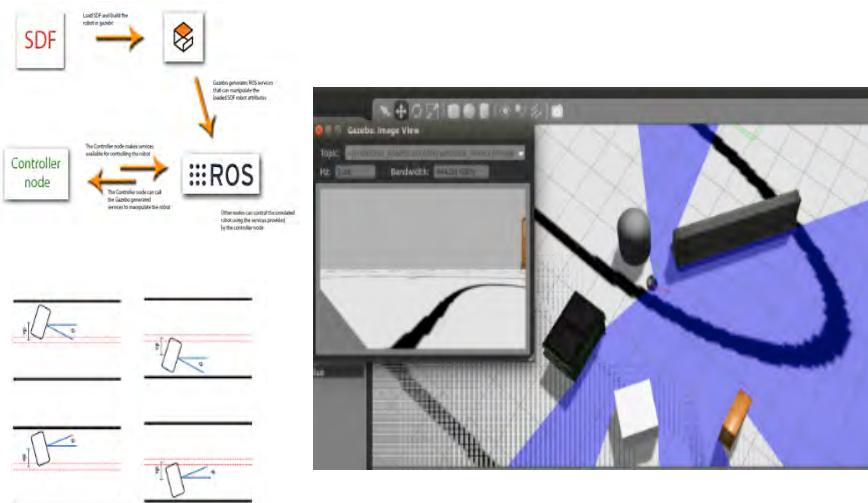
- Obstacles and robustness
- Use a dynamic vision sensor



System Structure



Gazebo Simulation



Toolchain for Rapid Deployment of Machine Learning Models for Autonomous Driving

Daniel Plop

Rupam Bhattacharya

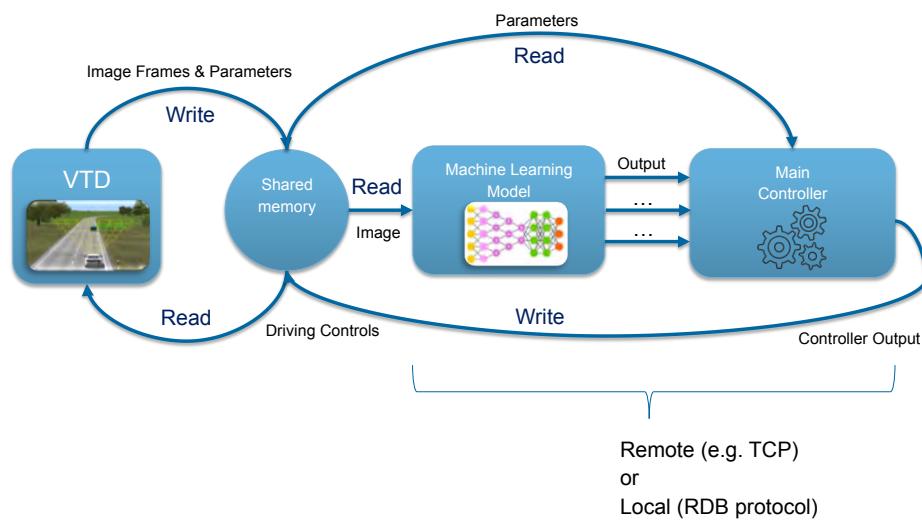
Nir Leibushor

Technische Universität München
Informatik
Robotics and Embedded Systems
Garching, Datum 15. December 2016

Student Project 2



System Architecture



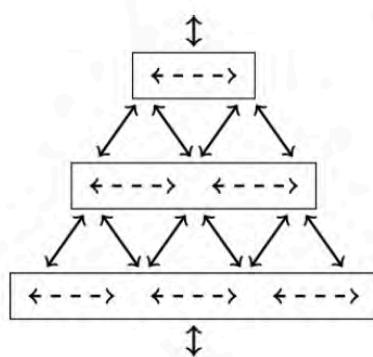
Multilayer Hierarchical Temporal Memory

Goals

Student
Project 3

- Implementation of a general HTM network
- Testing with generated input data rooted in robotics
- Evaluation of an HTM network and their core idea

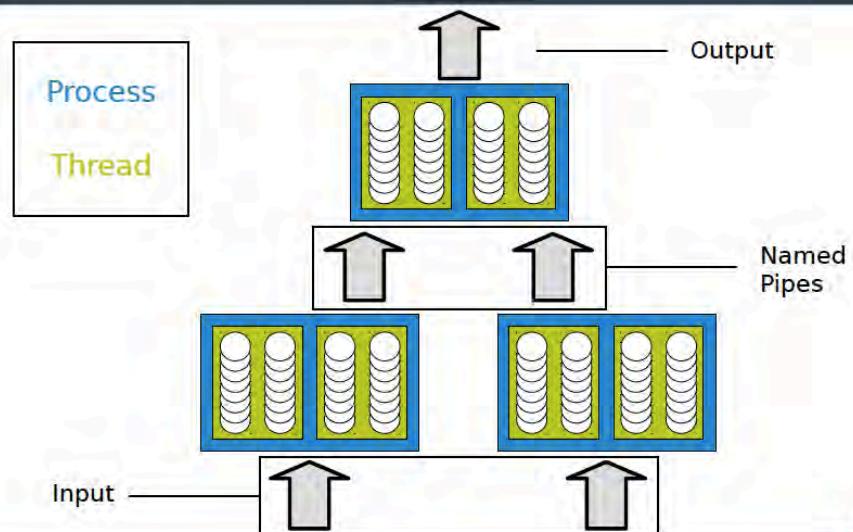
Multilayer Hierarchical Temporal Memory



Multilayer HTMs

- Higher level predictions based on multiple other lower level predictions
- Simple ideas → complex ideas i.e. letters → words
- Unpredicted input = Anomaly

Architecture



Technische Universität München



1. Project Review

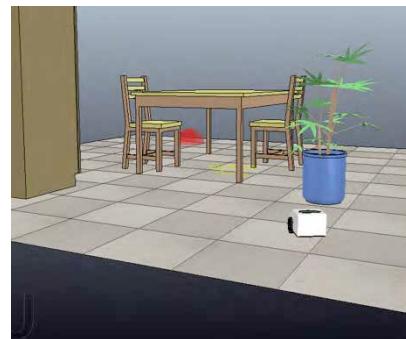
Student
Project 4

Goal:

- Navigation problem solved by:
 - Spinnaker
 - Neuroevolution with NEAT

Setup:

- 3D environment: V-Rep
- Two-wheel differential drive
- Short range distance sensors
- Relative goal position as input



Challenges:

- Navigation
- Obstacle Avoidance
- SNN / SpiNNaker integration

Johannes Offner, Ertugrul Karademir

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2. Approaches

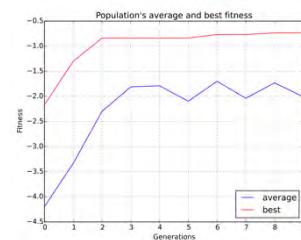
4. Approach - 'Working One'

- **Simulation:** V-Rep – one command, multiple samples
- **Inputs:** 2 – relative position of goal (x, y)
- **Outputs:** 2 – velocity command (v_L, v_R)
- **Goal:** Multiple fixed goals
- **Fitness:** Distance to goal
- **Result:**



Problem:

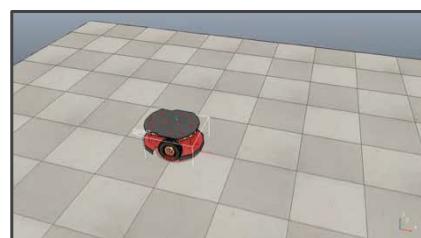
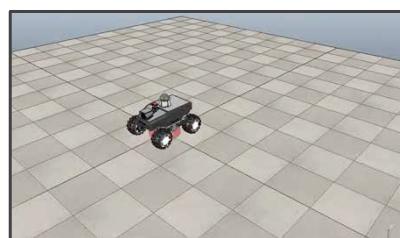
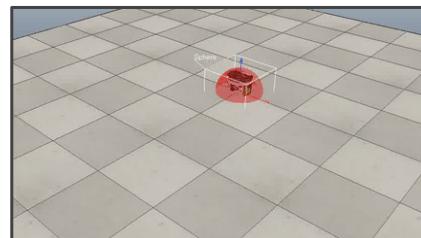
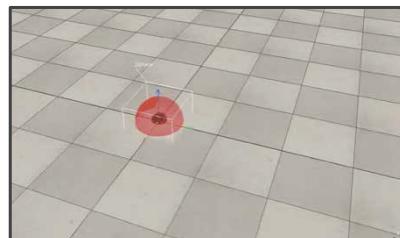
- Very slow – for 1 generation: 5 min (Population: 20, Samples: 20)



Johannes Offner, Ertugrul Karademir

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3. Various Robots



Johannes Offner, Ertugrul Karademir

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SP10

Objectives of the Neurorobotics Platform

With the Neurorobotics Platform, researchers can **collaboratively** design and run **virtual experiments** in cognitive neuroscience using **brain models** developed within and outside the Human Brain Project.

The Neurorobotics platform provides **software** and **hardware tools** for researchers to demonstrate how **brain models can control robots in complex environments**.



HBP Platforms

- **Collaborative research tools** for brain research and brain-inspired computing technologies.
- Prototype hardware, software, databases, brain atlases, and programming interfaces
- Embody the key objectives of the HBP
- **Continuous refinement** in close collaboration with end users
- Access as of today via the HBP Collaboratory



Photo: © John L Downes

Main Building Blocks (Server side)

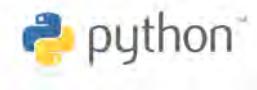
The NRP is built on top of **Gazebo**



ROS is used as a **middleware**



Python for the CLE and backend code



NEST is used as neuron simulator

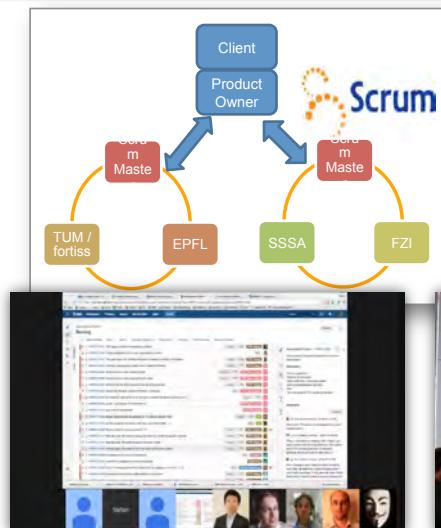
- Focuses on the dynamics, size and structure of neural systems rather than on the exact morphology of individual neurons



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SP10

Methodology and communication



SP10

NRP Experiments

1- Braatenberg Experiment v1 - Closed-loop simulation

2- Braatenberg Experiment v2 - Events Control

3- Mouse Experiment - Soft body simulation
Mouse has deformable skin

4- Visual Tracking Experiment
Integrating a retina model

5- Sensory-Motor Learning Experiment
Based on Robot to Robot Transfer Functions

NRP

Simulation

Design

Human Brain Project

SP10 Neurorobotics Platform - HBP 2nd Periodic Review - June 2016

Slide 31

Co-funded by the European Union

SP10

Support for physical robots

nest:: simulated()
www.nest-initiative.org

Neuron

Brian

PyNN

CLE

python™

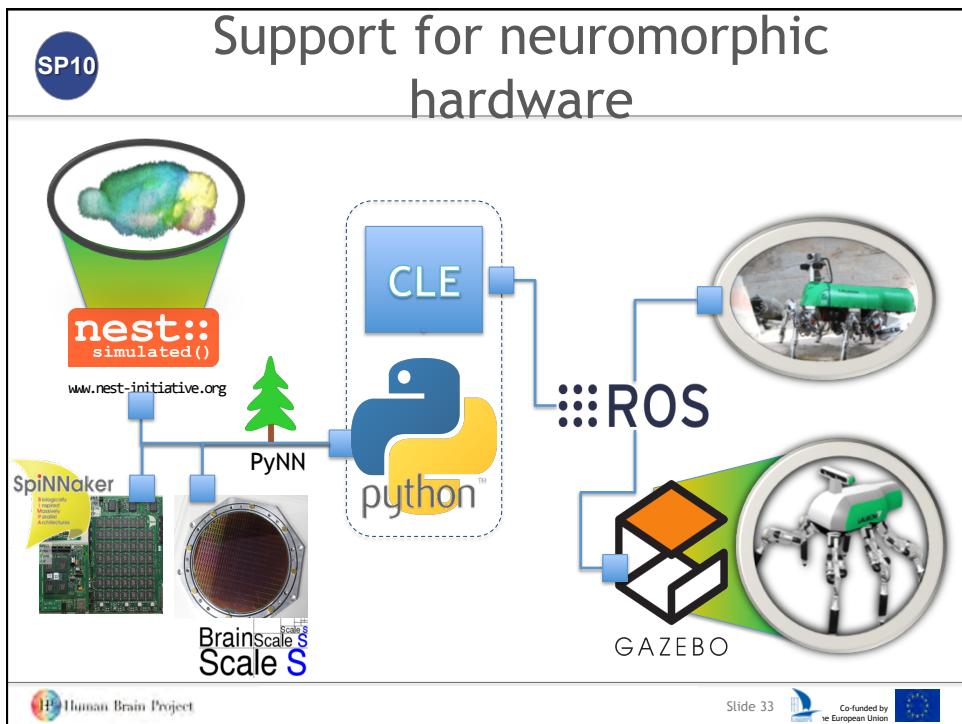
ROS

GAZEBO

Human Brain Project

Slide 32

Co-funded by the European Union



HBP Neurorobotics video tutorial

Feel free to select any of the videos below to get yourself familiarized with specific features of the platform. Choose from easier, basic ones if you are new to the platform or more advanced ones if you are experienced user and want to learn about specific use case scenario.

Basics

NRP Introduction

Discover platform

Create and share experiments

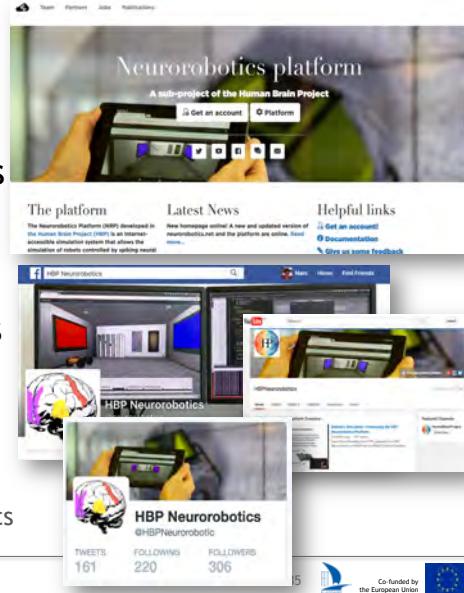
Run experiments

The Human Brain Project 2016 TUM Robotics and Embedded Systems December 15, 2016 34

SP10

User community building

- Performance shows with open days
- Workshops and symposia
- Talks and demonstrations
- Platform homepage
 - www.neurorobotics.net
- Tutorial and demo videos
- Social Media
 - facebook.com/neurorobotics
 - twitter.com/HBPNeurorobotics
 - youtube.com/c/HBPNeurorobotics



Thank you for your attention!

For more information visit us on

www.neurorobotics.net

and follow us on Twitter!



/HBPNeurorobotics

@HBPNeurorobotic



Human Brain Project

