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MASTERS THESIS

# Artificial Neural Network-Based Robotics

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# Acknowledgements

I would like to thank everyone for everything.

# Abstract

Artificial neural networks (ANNs) are highly-capable alternatives to traditional problem solving schemes due to their ability to solve non-linear systems with a non-algorithmic approach. The applications of ANNs range from process control to pattern recognition and, with increasing importance, robotics. A robot is created with multiple sensors and actuators for environment perception, movement and object manipulation while an on-board micro-controller processes the ANNs and provides the control interface. After training, the neural networks use the various sensor inputs to make the robot accomplish a series of tasks. The system demonstrates how effective and applicable ANNs are to robotic control.

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

# Chapter 2

## Project Plan (draft)

### 2.1 Problem

Create a competition robot for Roborodentia and control it using neural networks.

### 2.2 Solution

Design and manufacture a robot. Write firmware with a neural network implementation and train it to perform competition tasks.

### 2.3 Objectives

- Select robot design criteria.
- Create several solutions and prototype a few proof-of-concepts.
- Design electrical systems:
  - Power systems: Batteries, regulation, distribution.
  - Microcontroller: sufficient processing power and IO.
  - Sensors: dependent on control strategy. What information needed?
  - Actuators
- Model robot in SolidWorks with attention to manufacturing.
- Order parts and manufacture robot.
- Bring up electrical system and perform functional checks.
- Design neural network and training plan.
- Develop firmware: neural network, FSM design, communications, debug code.



- Train network and tune.
- Revise mechanical/electrical/firmware and repeat.

## **2.4 Tasks and Timeline**

# Chapter 3

## L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Usage

### 3.1 Figures and Ref

This is where I introduce stuff. See Figure 3.1.



Figure 3.1: Pad thai

## 3.2 Math

$$f(x) = x^2 \tag{3.1}$$

This is an equation that we don't want to number:

$$f(x) = x^2$$

Here's an in-line equation:  $f(x) = x^2$ .

Here's an aligned equation: Aligns at the &.

$$1 + 2 = 3$$

$$1 = 3 - 2$$

$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$F(x) = \int_b^a \frac{1}{3} x^3$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & \lambda \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

## 3.3 Citations

Random citation [1] embeddeed in text.

Random citation [2] embeddeed in text.

Random citation [1] embeddeed in text.

## 3.4 Accents

Première ẋ

## 3.5 Dashes

The space is 3-dimensional.

Read pages 3–4.

I saw them—there were 3 men alive

The temperature dropped to −3 degrees.

## 3.6 Lists

- First Level
    - Second Level
      - \* Third Level
        - Fourth Level
1. First level item
  2. First level item
    - (a) Second level item
    - (b) Second level item
      - i. Third level item
      - ii. Third level item
        - A. Fourth level item
        - B. Fourth level item

## 3.7 Groups

will produce a paragraph that is four (this is an easy mistake to make).

## 3.8 Code highlighting

---

```
class MyClass(Yourclass):  
def __init__(self, my, yours):  
bla = '5 1 2 3 4'  
print bla
```

---

# Chapter 4

## Control Problem

# Chapter 5

## Training Algorithm

# Chapter 6

## Implementation

# Chapter 7

## Results



# Chapter 8

## Conclusion

# References

- [1] D. H. Nguyen and B. Widrow, “Neural networks for self-learning control systems,” *IEEE Control Systems Magazine*, 1990. [Online]. Available: <https://web.stanford.edu/class/ee373b/NNselflearningcontrolsystems.pdf>.
- [2] J. Doe, *The Book without Title*. Dummy Publisher, 2100.

# Appendices