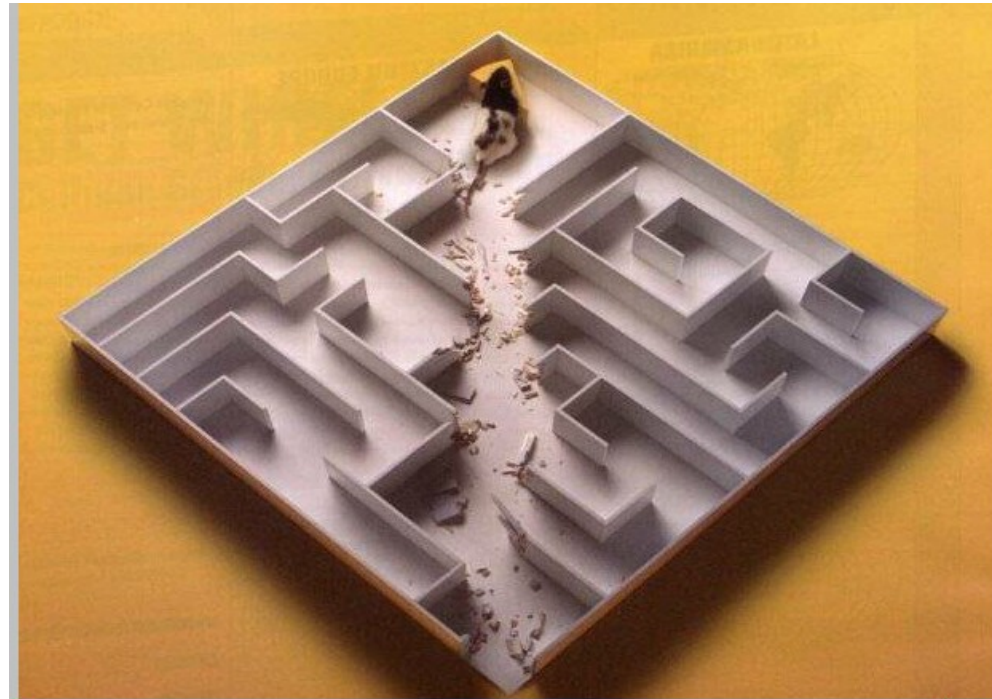




# Navigation in animats: From reflexes, to cognitive maps, and to planning; From evolution, to development, and to learning



**Jean-Arcady Meyer**

<http://animatlab.lip6.fr>



Navigation is the process of determining and maintaining a course or trajectory from one place to another (Gallistel, 1990).



## The four issues at odds

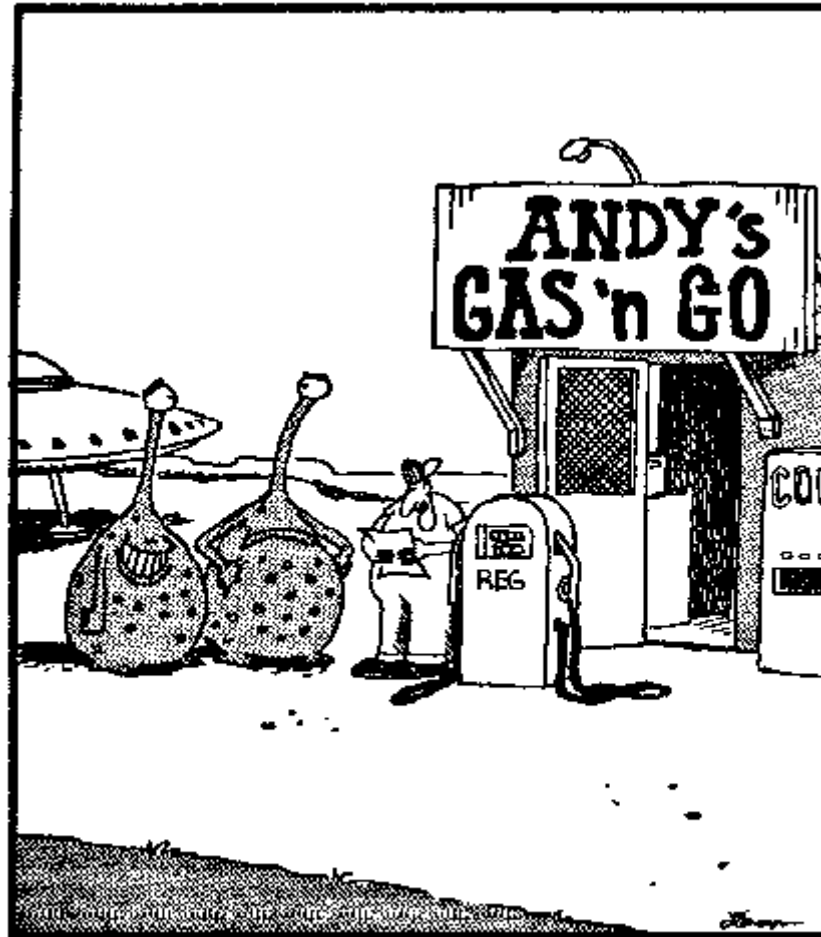


### 1. Localization





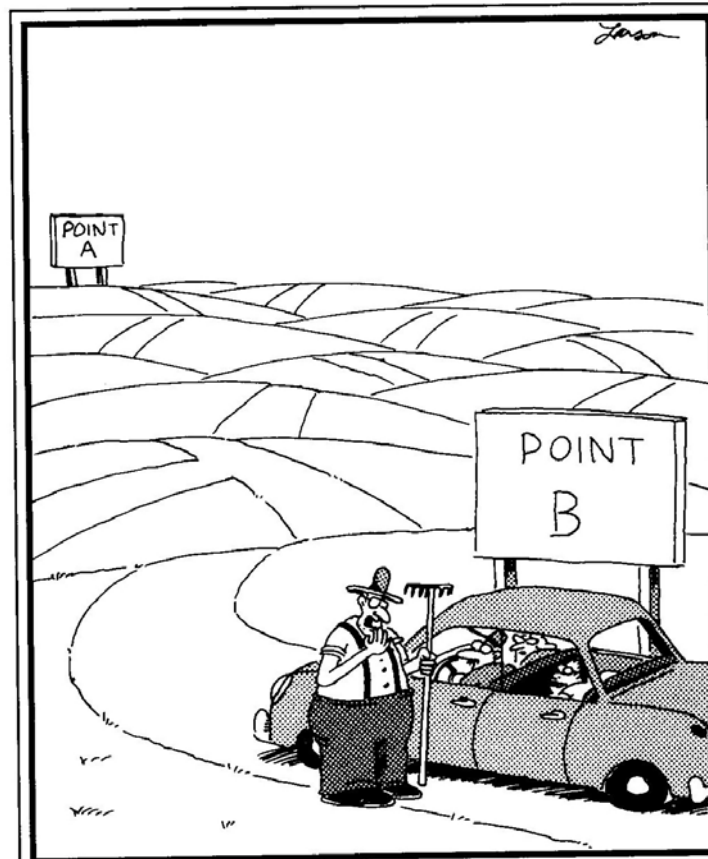
## 2. Map-building



"Shoot! You not only got the wrong planet, you got the wrong solar system. ... I mean, a wrong planet I can understand - but a whole solar system?"



### 3. Movement



“Well, lemme think. ... You’ve stumped me, son. Most folks only wanna know how to go the other way.”



## 4. Obstacle-avoidance



"Here, Fifi! C'mon! ... Faster, Fifi!"



## Getting Around in the World: Does All Navigation Require Cognition?



- Definitely no: mere reflexes (present) may be enough for movements and obstacle-avoidance, but memory (past) and planning (future) may be mandatory for localization, map-building and goal-seeking.
- Implementing navigation capacities in animats may entail adaptive processes like evolution, development or learning.

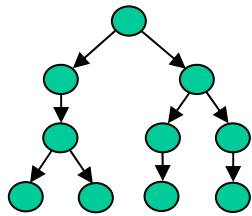


**Moving**

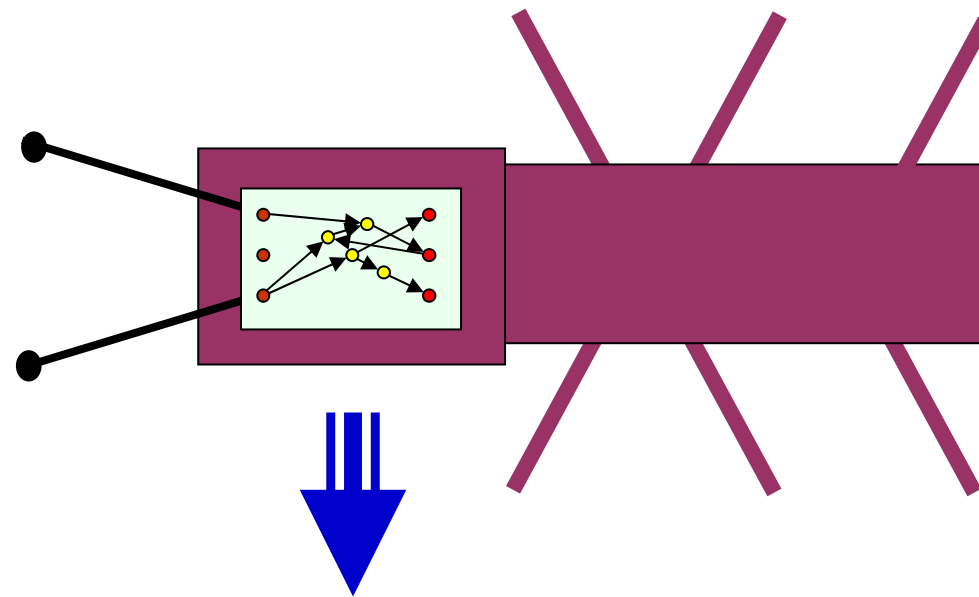




# Development and Evolution of neural controllers for walking

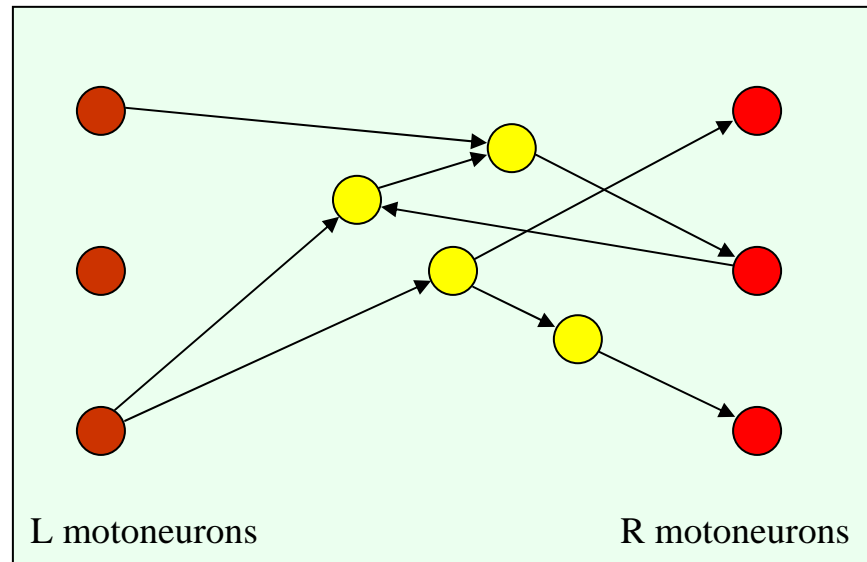
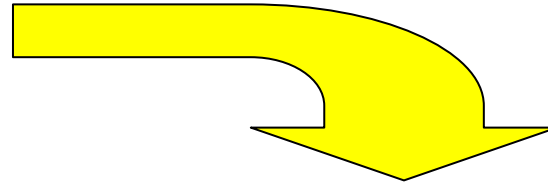
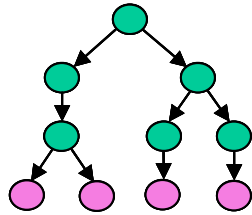


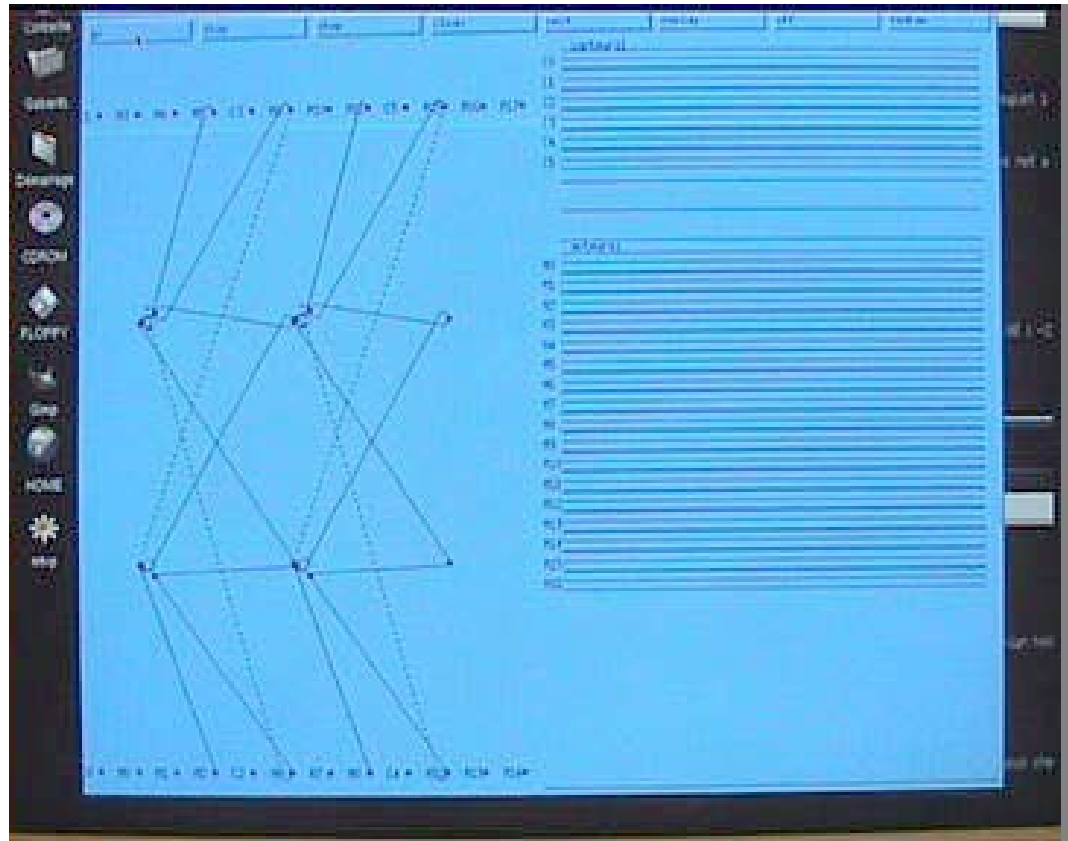
Genotype



Phenotype

Selection of successful individuals





Kodjabachian, Filliat, Doncieux - AnimatLab



**First generations**

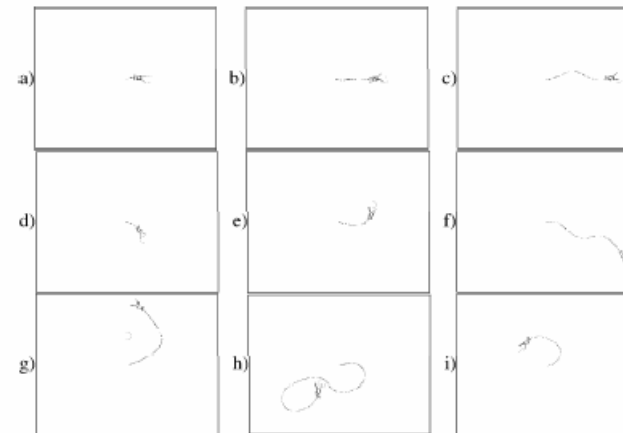
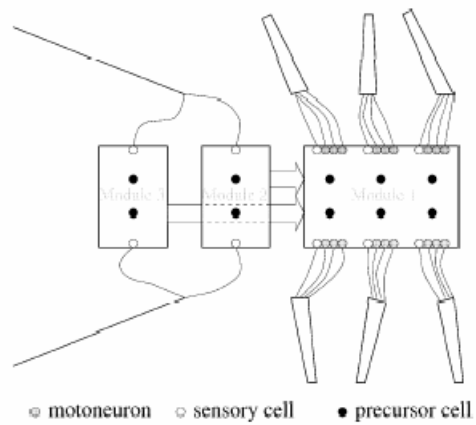
**Last generations**

Kodjabachian, Filliat - AnimatLab



## Evolution of additional behaviors

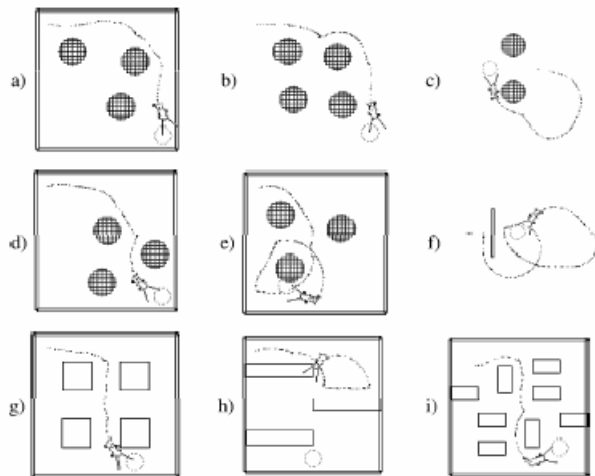
Locomotion + goal-following



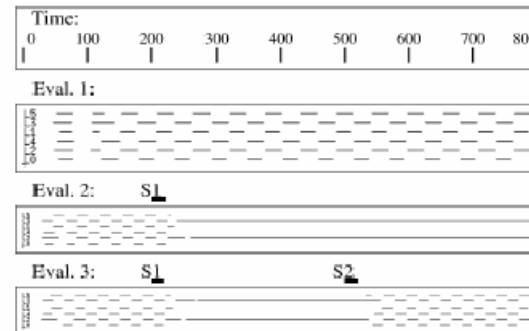
Kodjabachian - AnimatLab



Locomotion + goal-following  
+ obstacle-avoidance

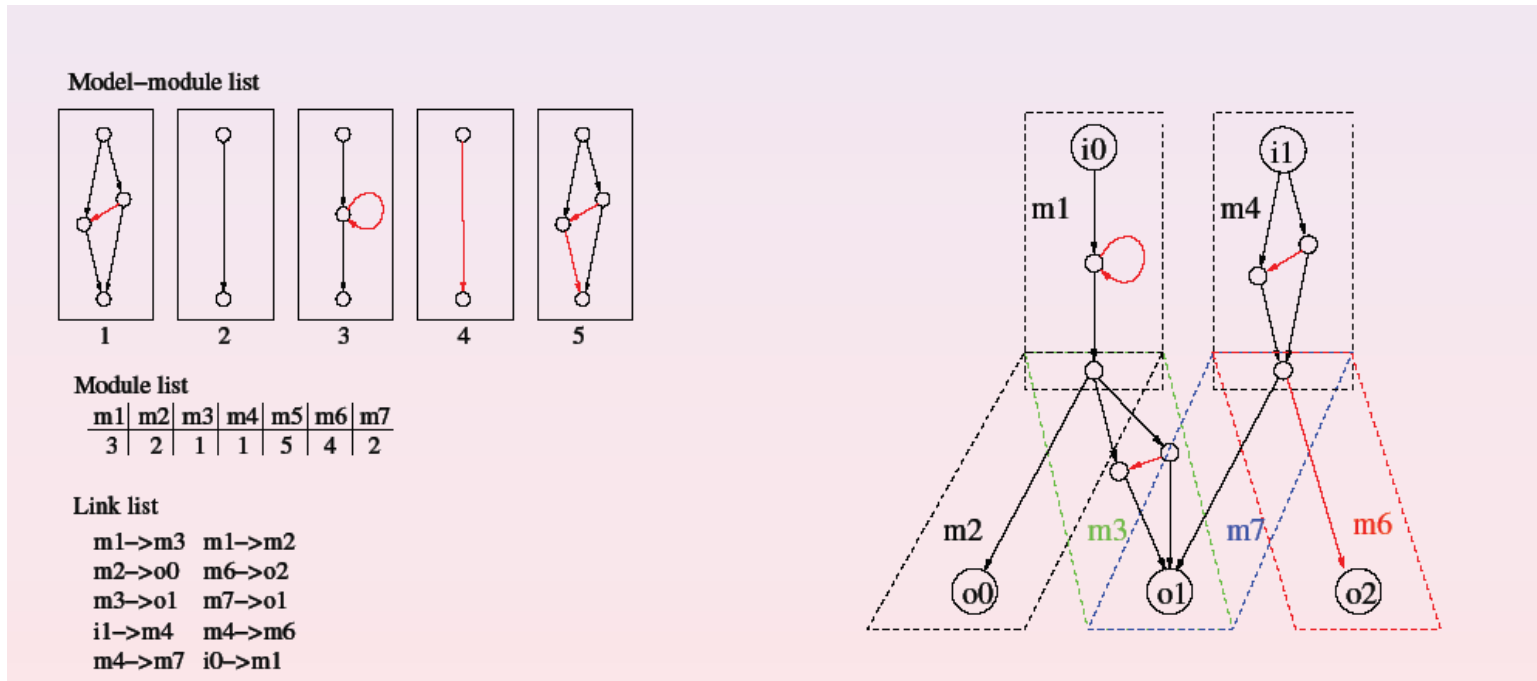


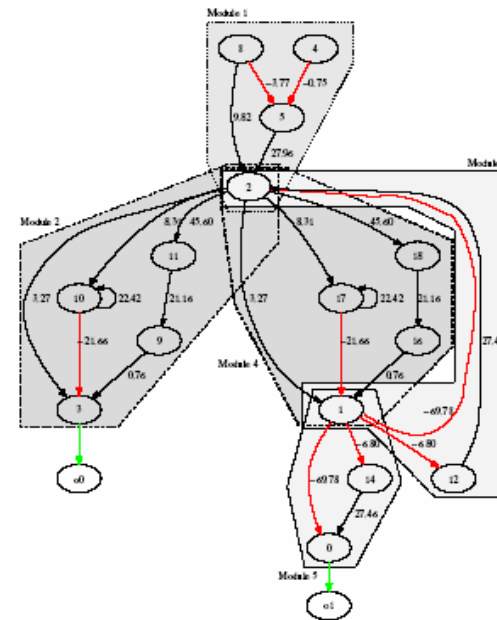
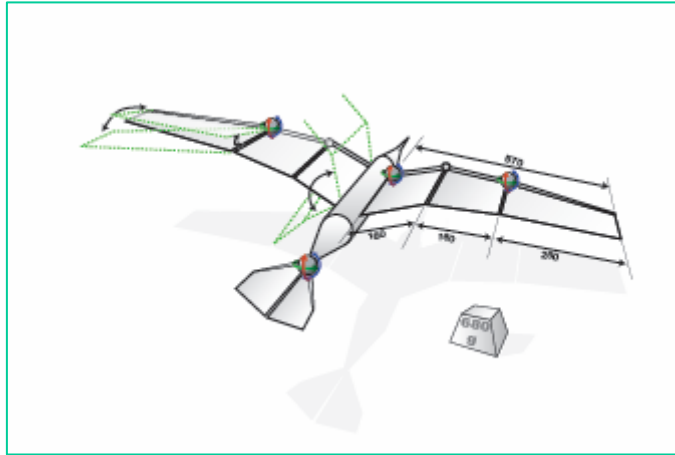
Stop-Go





## Evolution of neural controllers for flying





Sweep



Dihedral

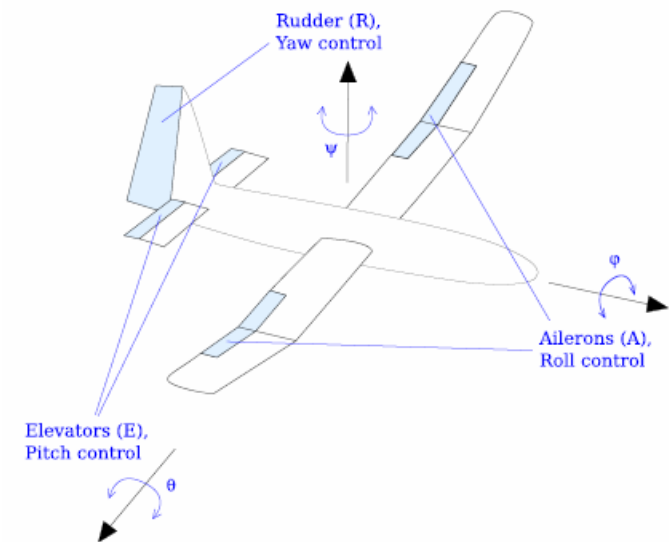
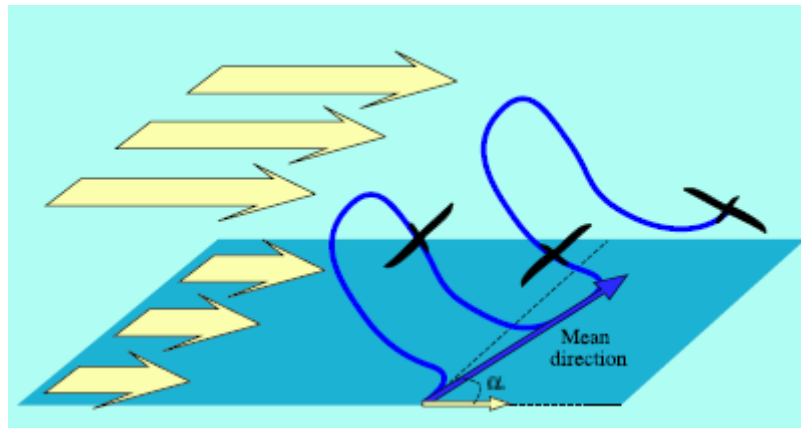


Twist

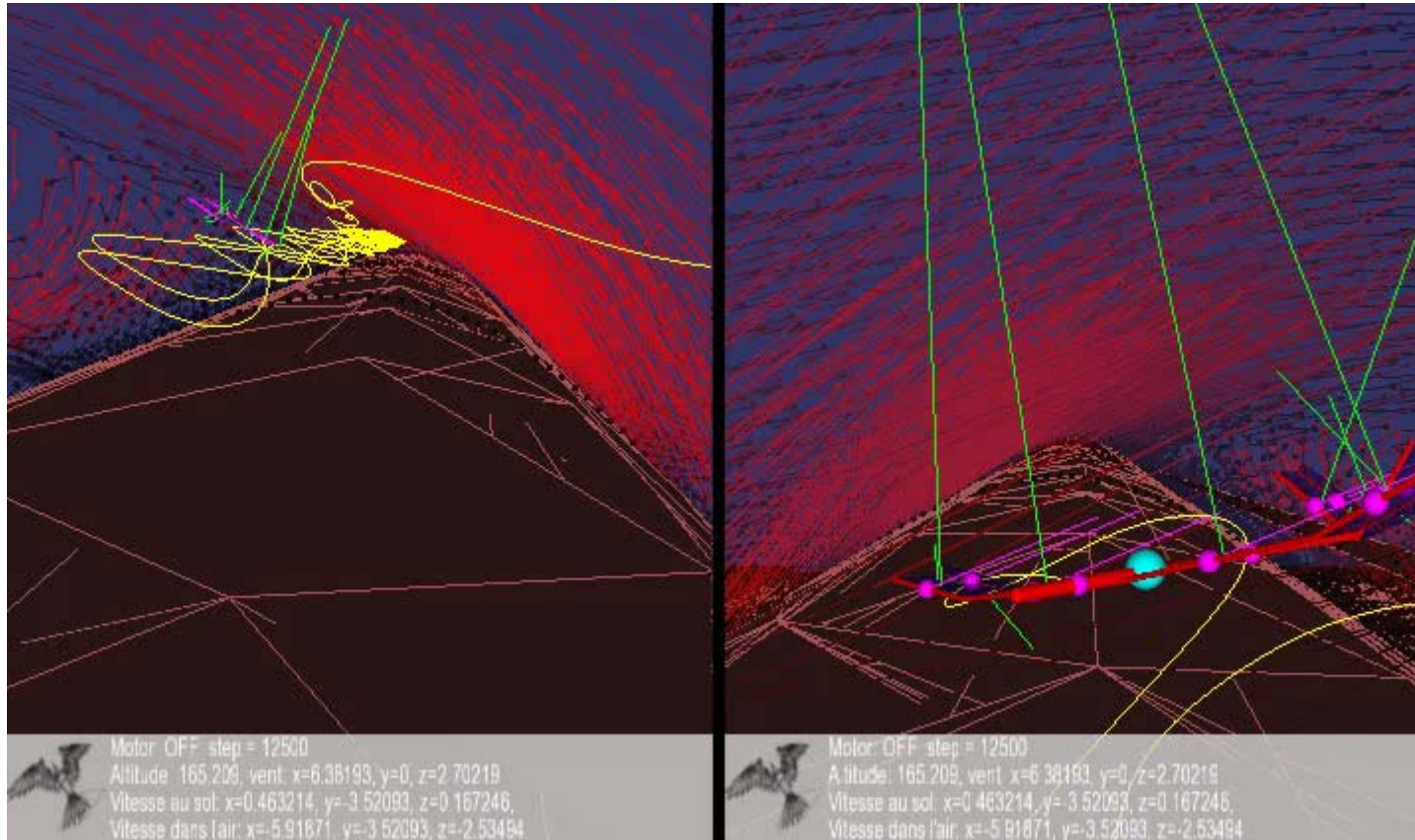




## Evolution of neural controllers for soaring



Baratte et al. - AnimatLab



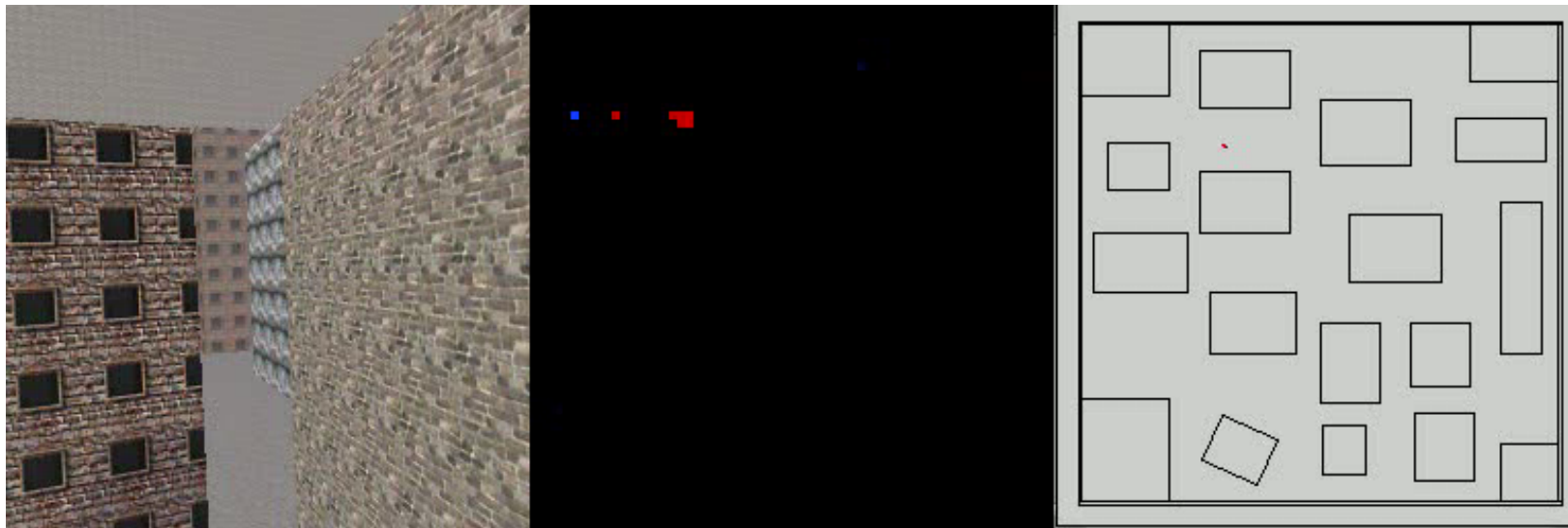
Schmitt et al. - AnimatLab



# Avoiding obstacles



## Obstacle-avoidance via optic-flow monitoring

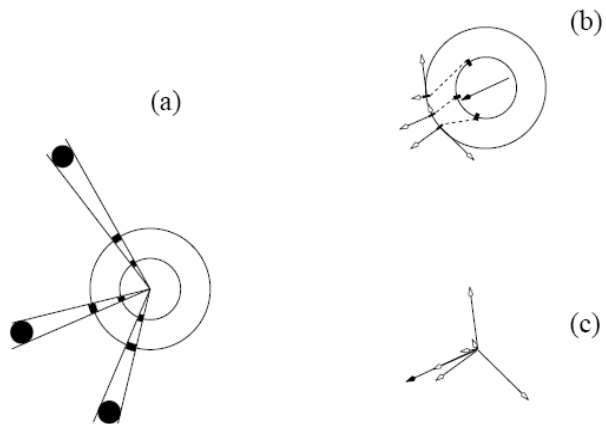




# Goal-seeking

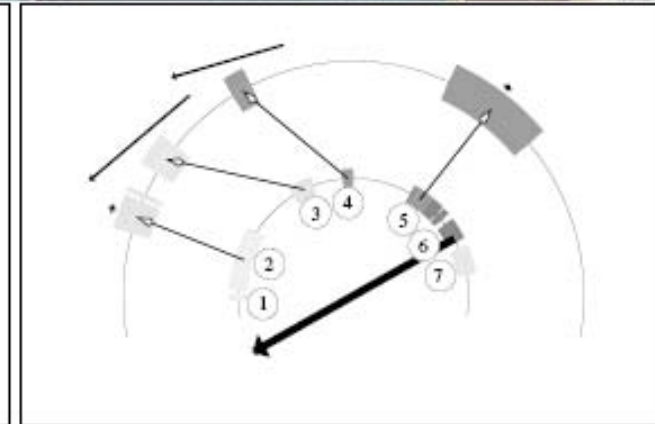
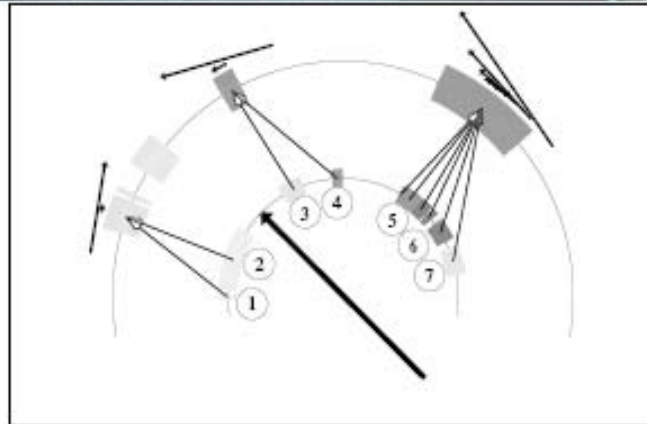
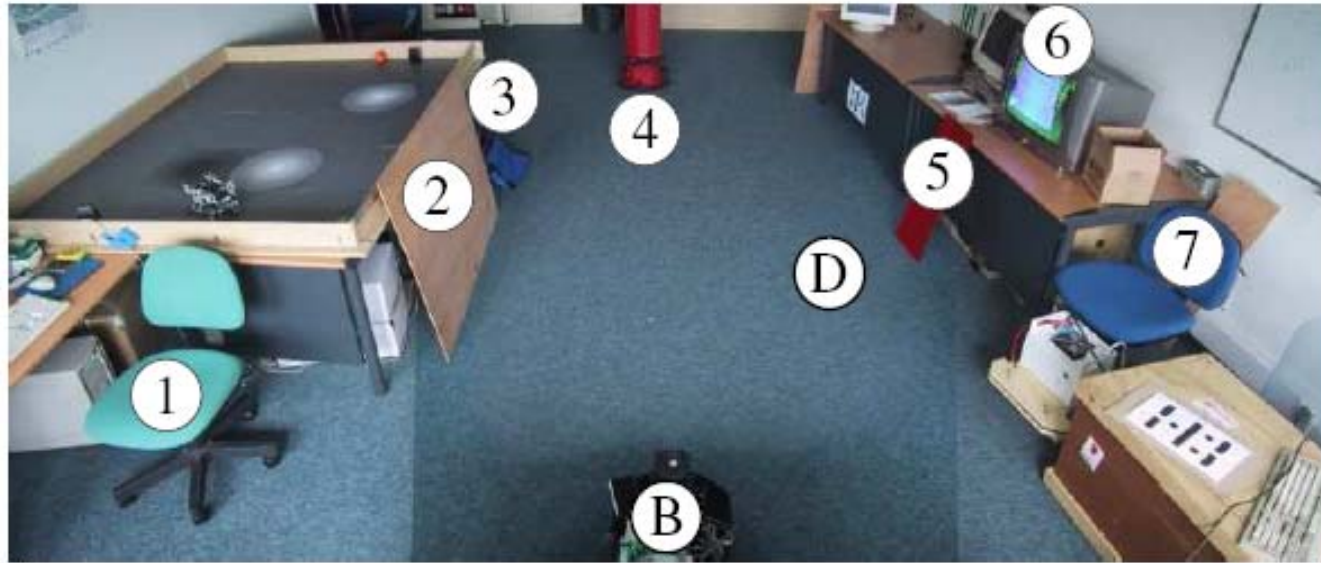


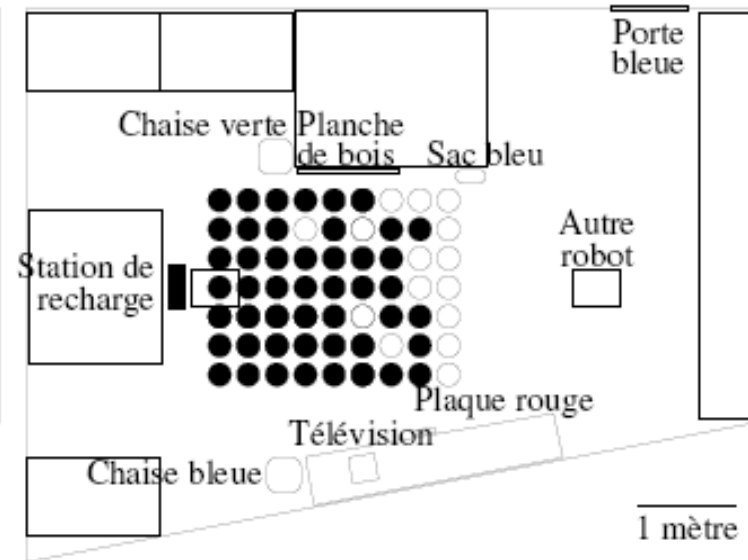
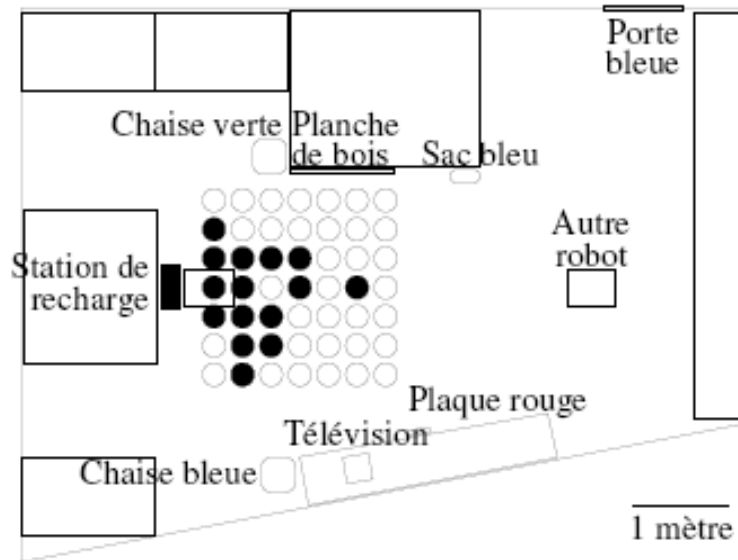
## Snapshot-matching for homing



Gourichon - AnimatLab



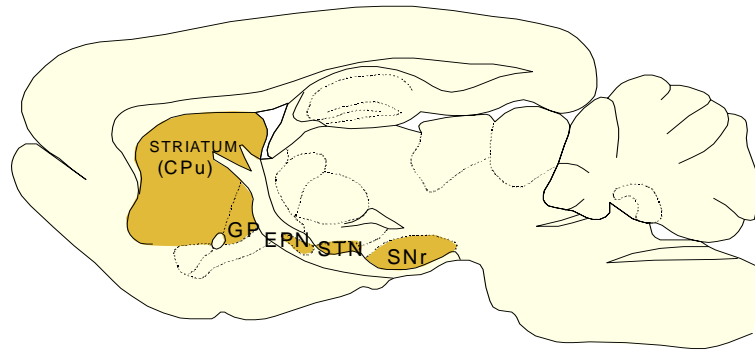




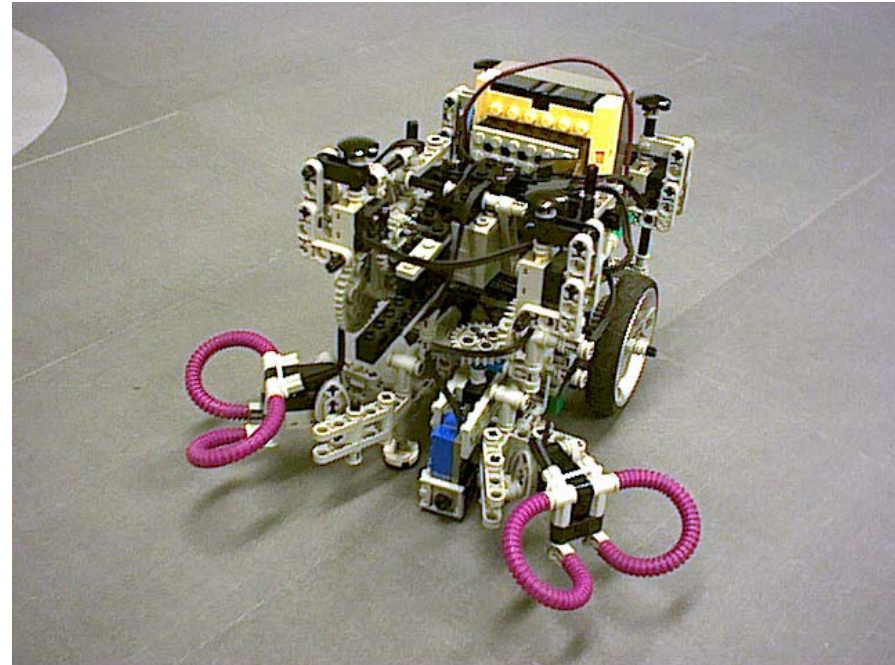




## Action selection



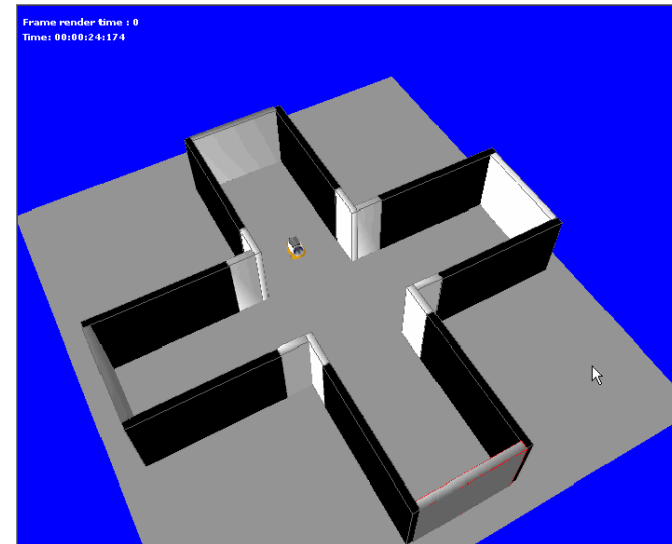
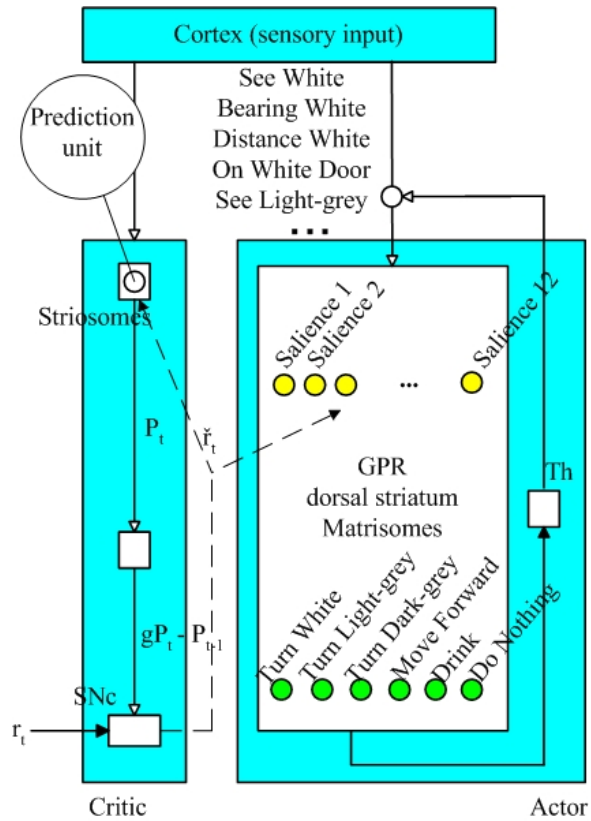
Basal ganglia



Cuzin, Girard, Guillot - AnimatLab



# Reinforcement learning





# Self-localizing

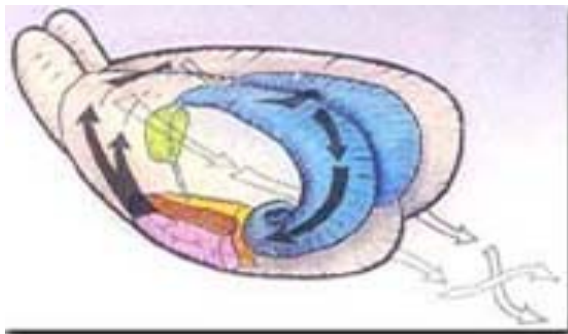


## Visual localization in UAV

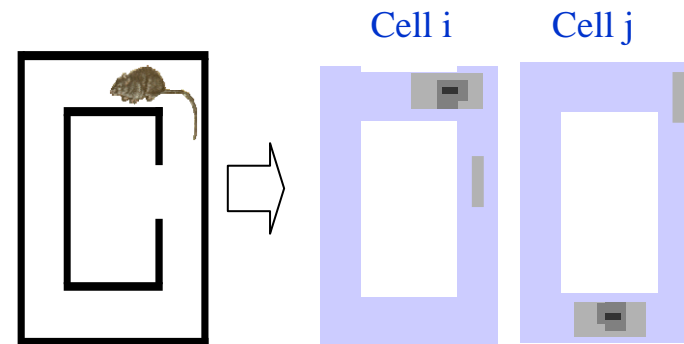




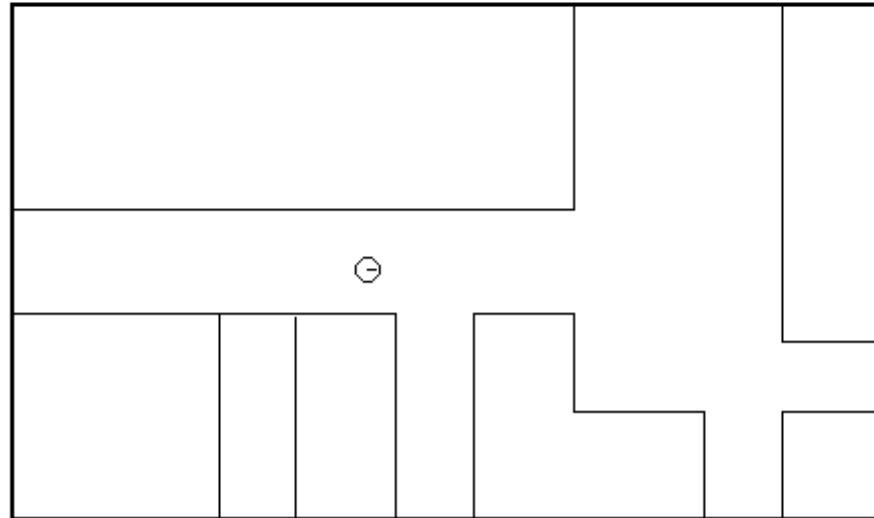
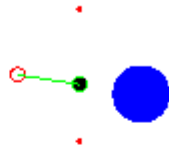
# Map-building

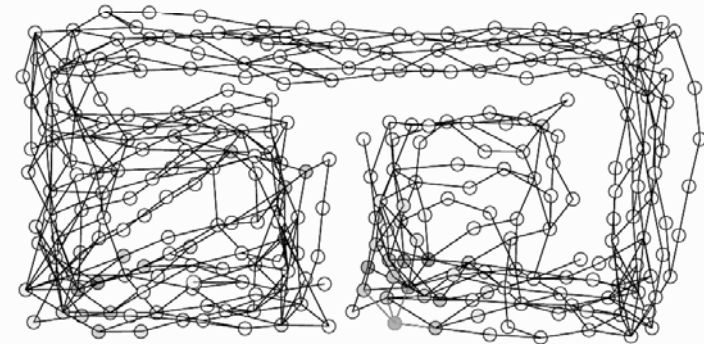
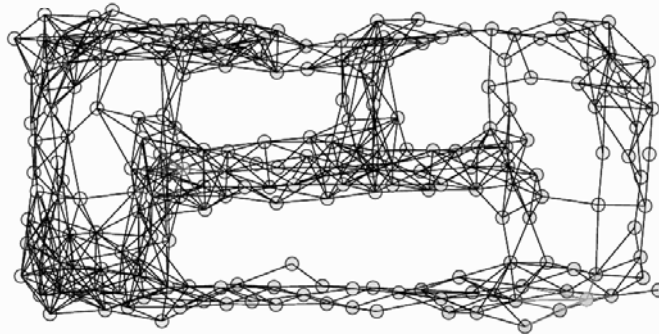
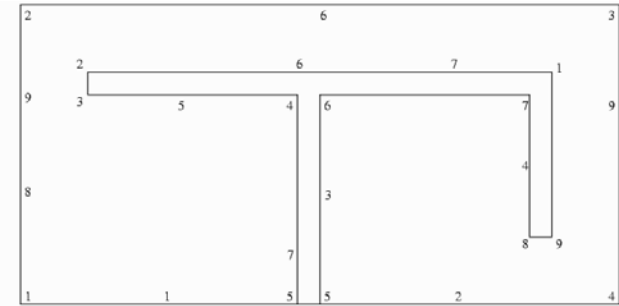
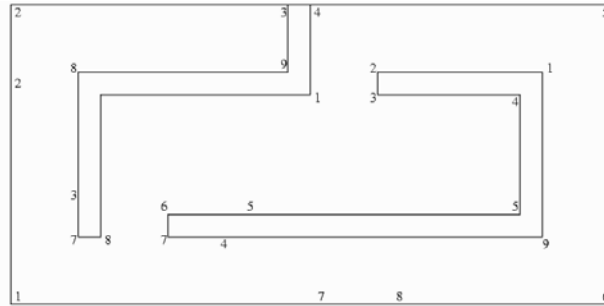
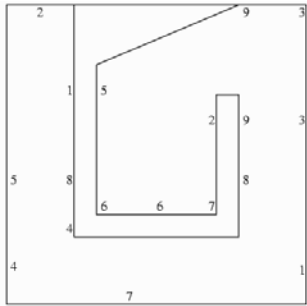


**The rat's hippocampus**

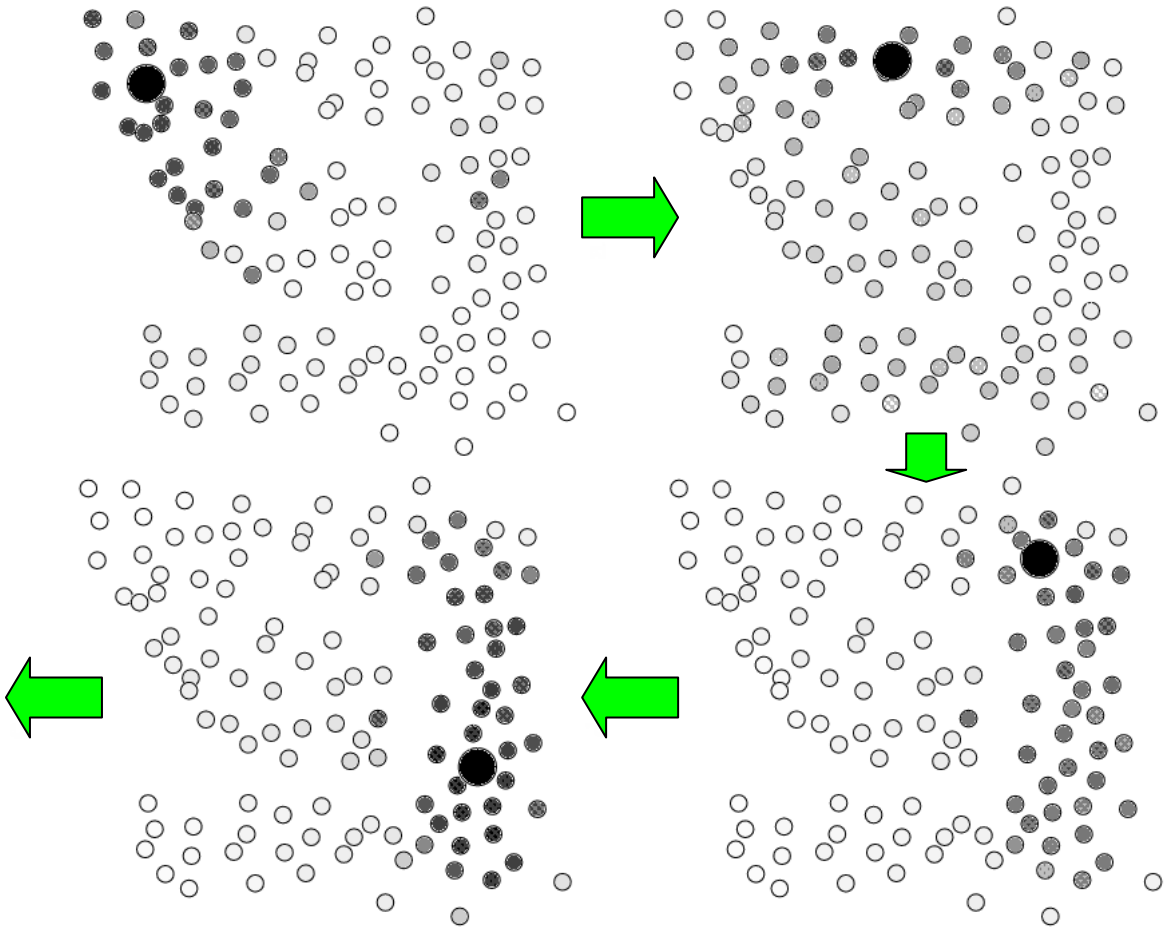
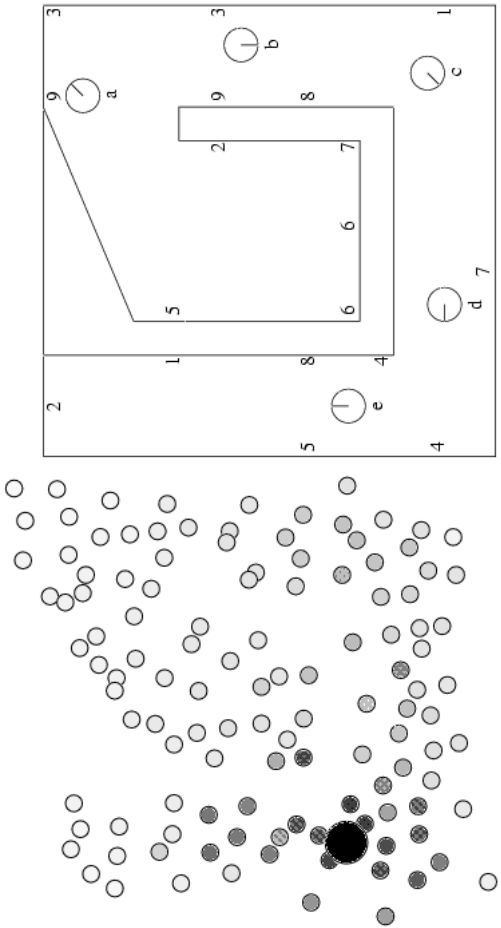


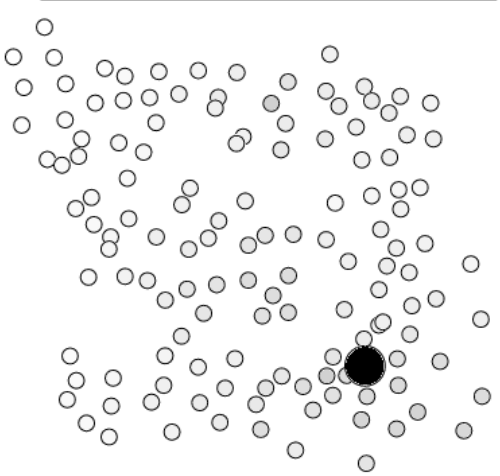
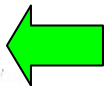
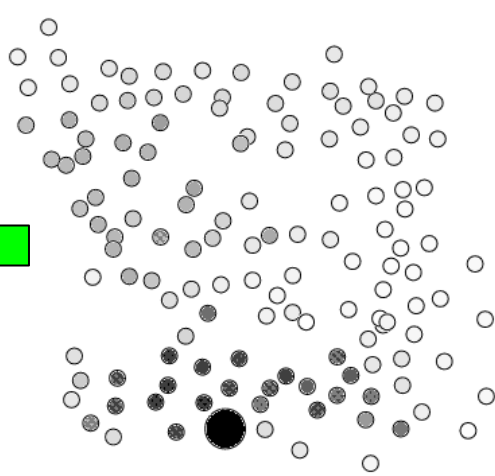
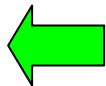
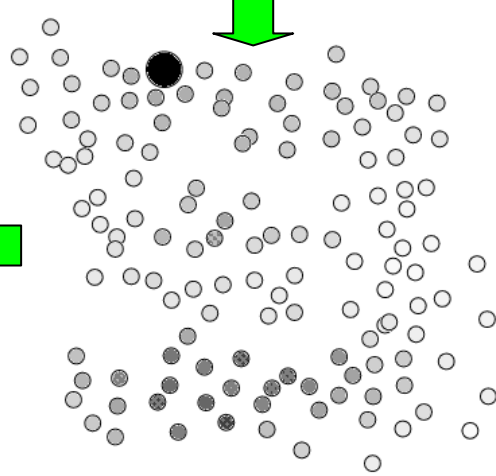
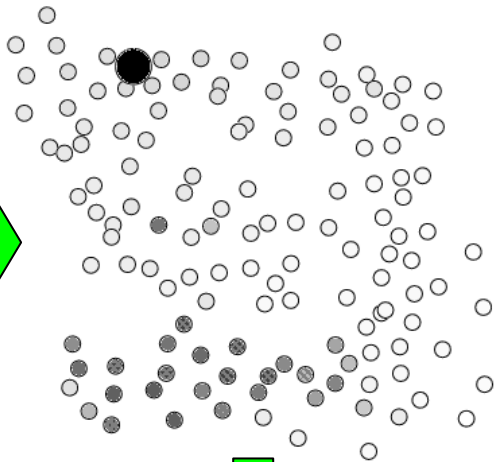
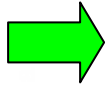
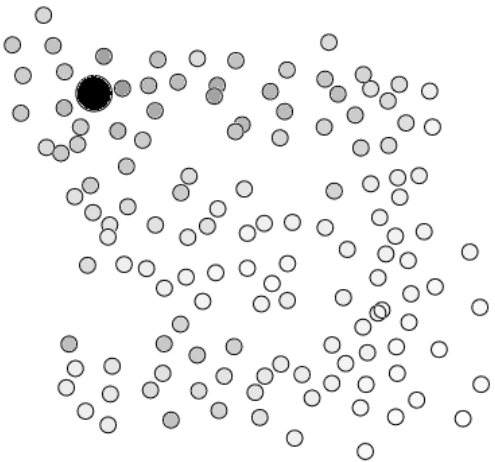
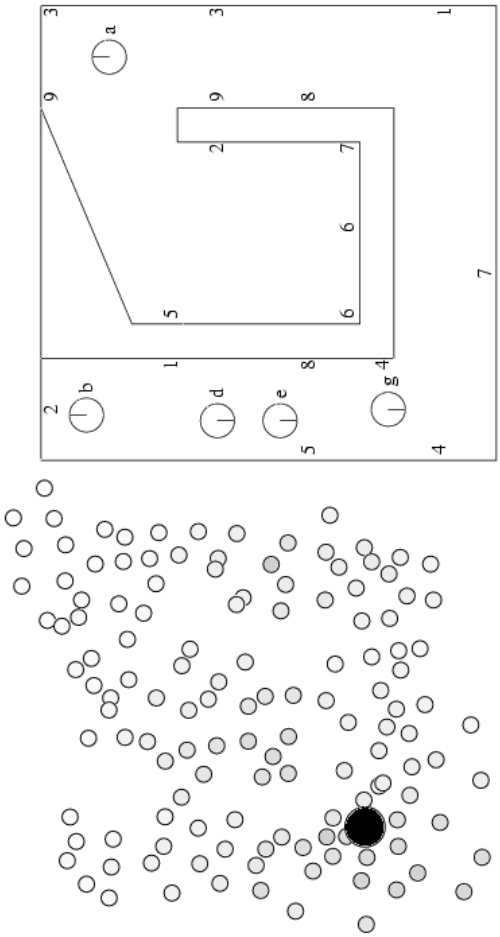
**Place cells in the hippocampus**





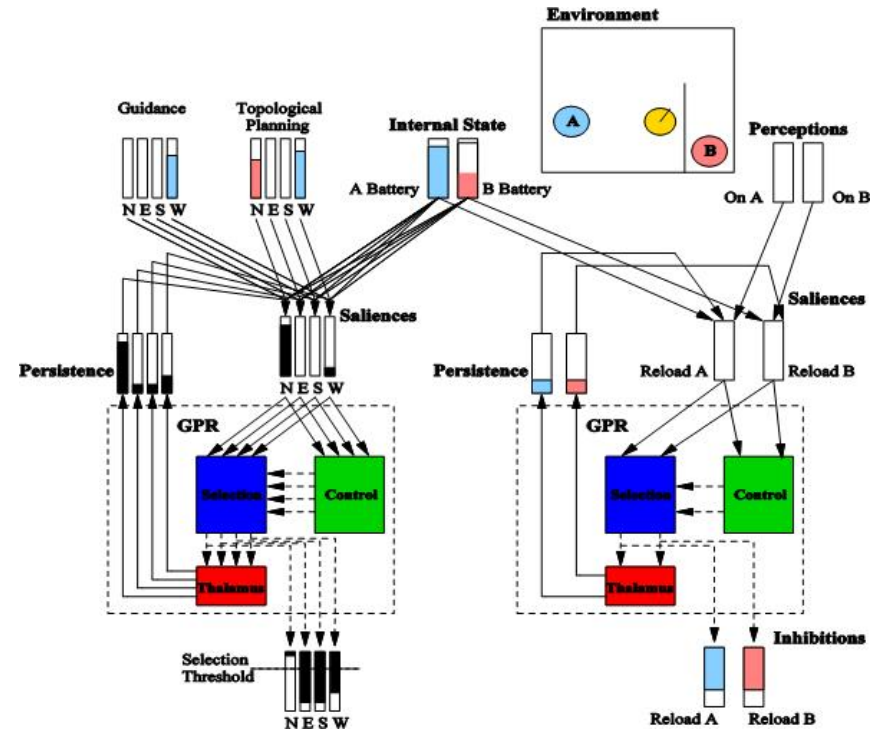
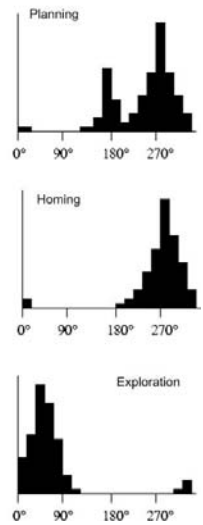
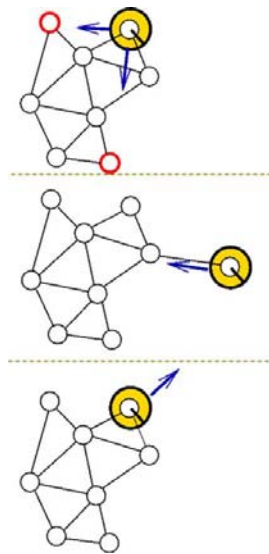
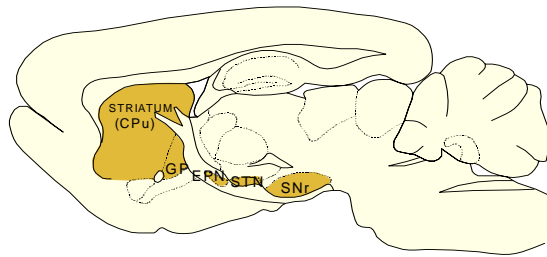


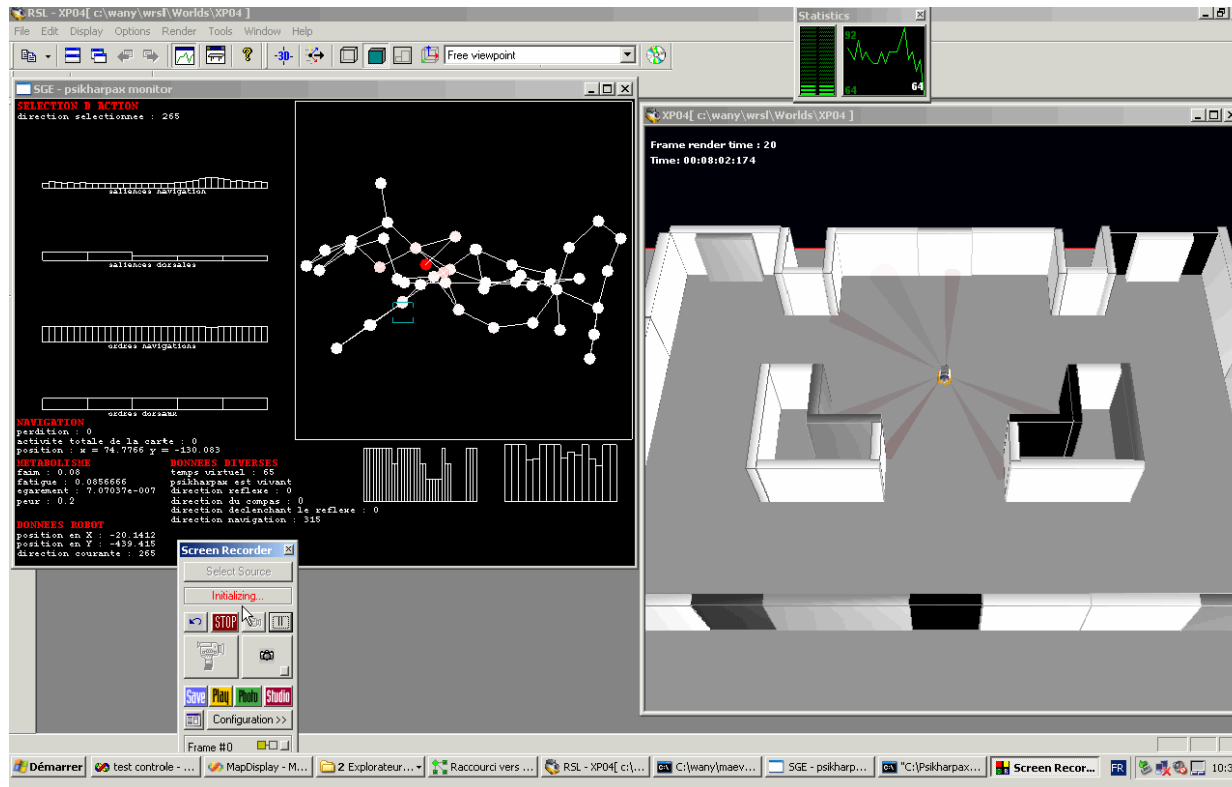






# Map-building + goal-seeking





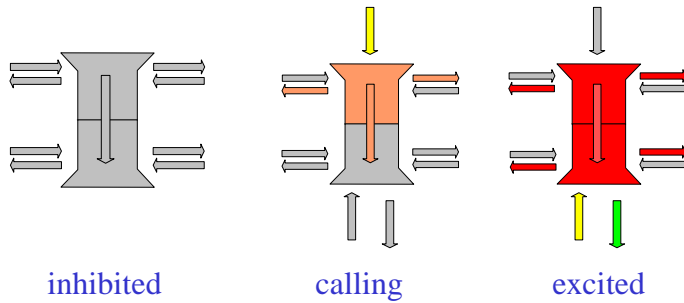


# Planning

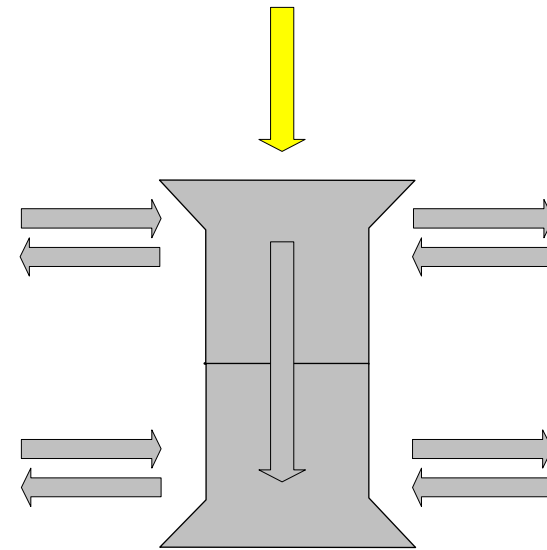


# Cortical columns (Burnod, 1988) for planning

A column may be in 3 different states:

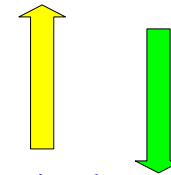


Limbic signal  
(goals, desires,  
needs...)



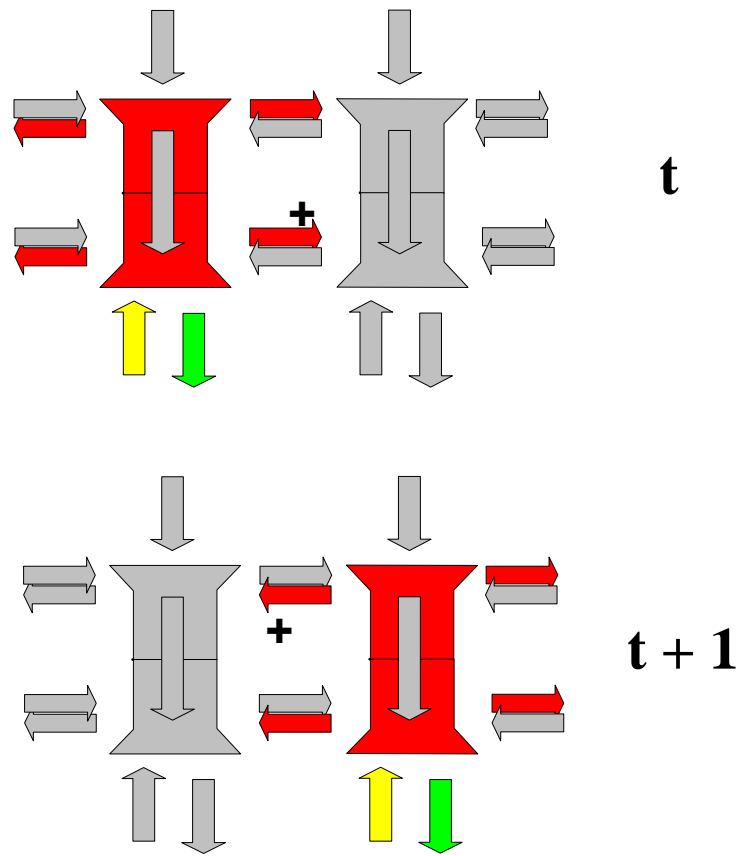
Thalamic signal  
(sensory inputs)

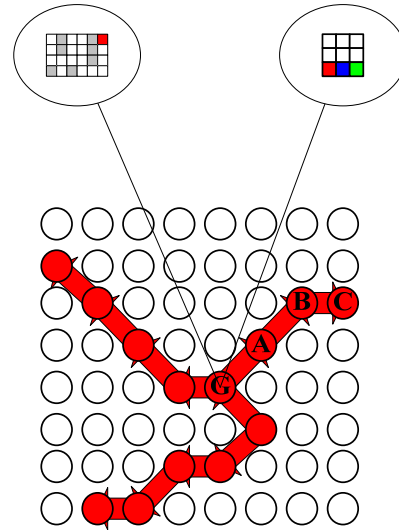
Towards basal ganglia  
(motor outputs)



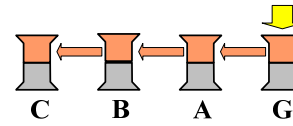


Intercolumnar links are learnt during exploration

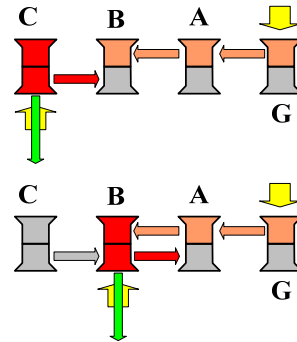




### 1. Planning phase



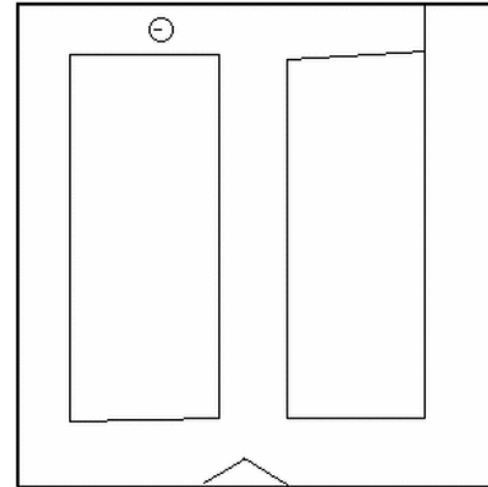
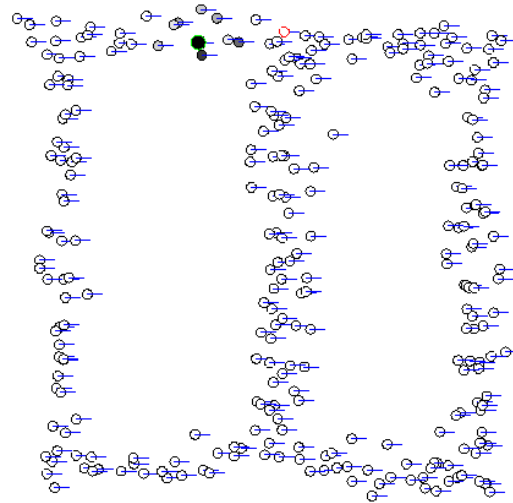
### 2. Execution phase







## Detour experiments

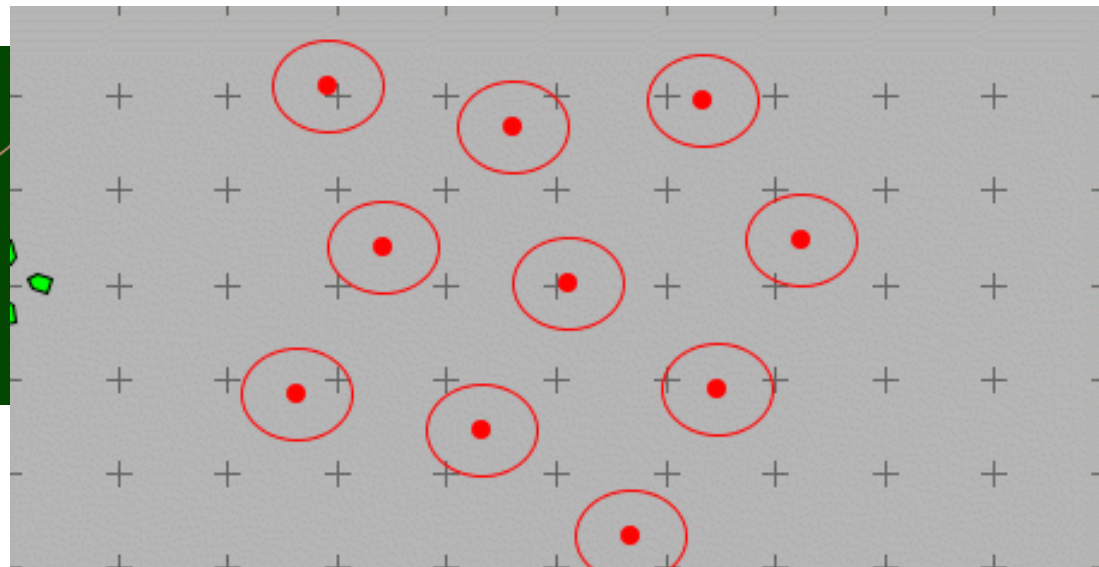




# Coordinated navigation



... to flying patrols



From dogs and sheeps...



## Reinforcement learning in video games



Robert - AnimatLab



**<http://animatlab.lip6.fr>**