

Neuromorphic Swarms: Taking Milling from Sim-to-Real

Spiking Neural Networks for Emergent Swarms

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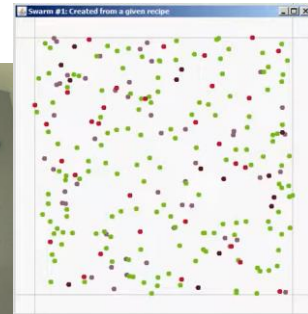
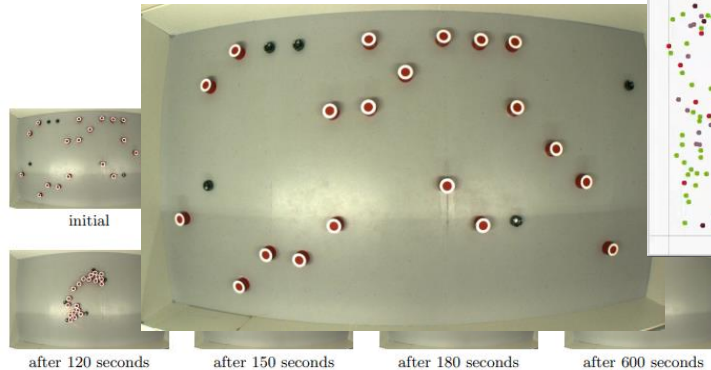
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Emergent behaviors are typically “discovered” in two ways:

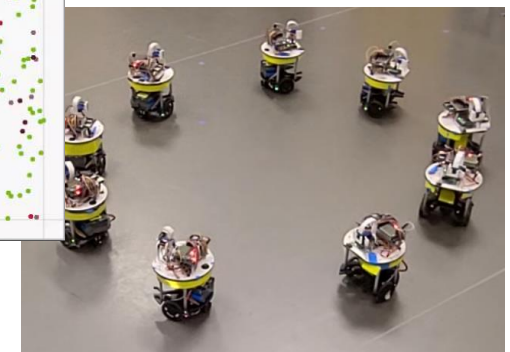
- Naturally (via evolution)
- Using intuition and experimentation



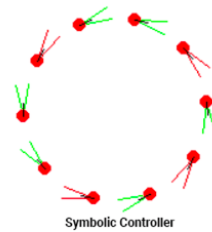
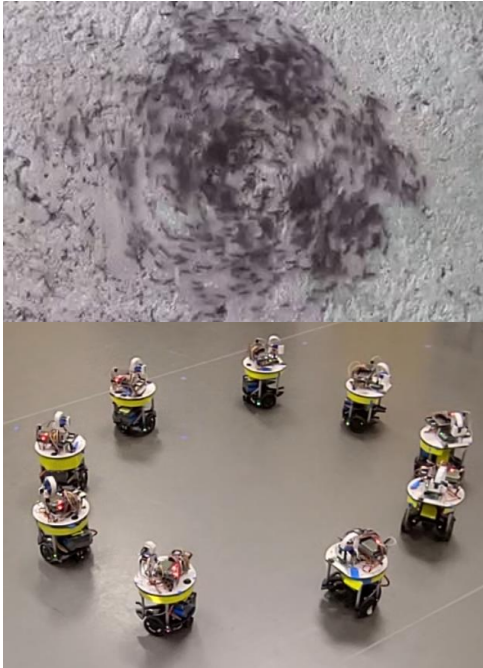
M. Gauci, 2014



H. Sayama, 2011

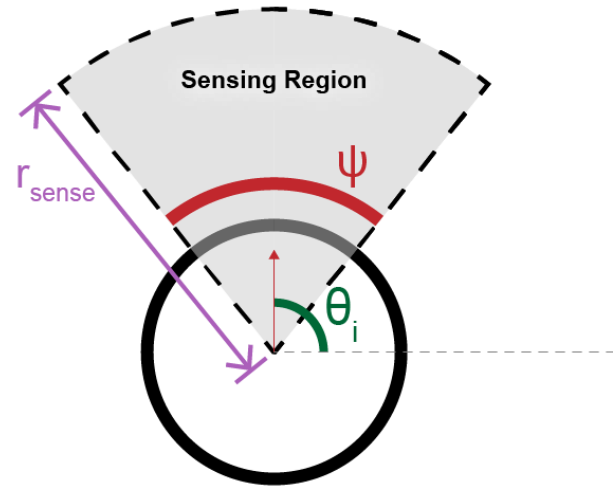


in 2014, Gauci devised a super-simple algorithm that results in milling



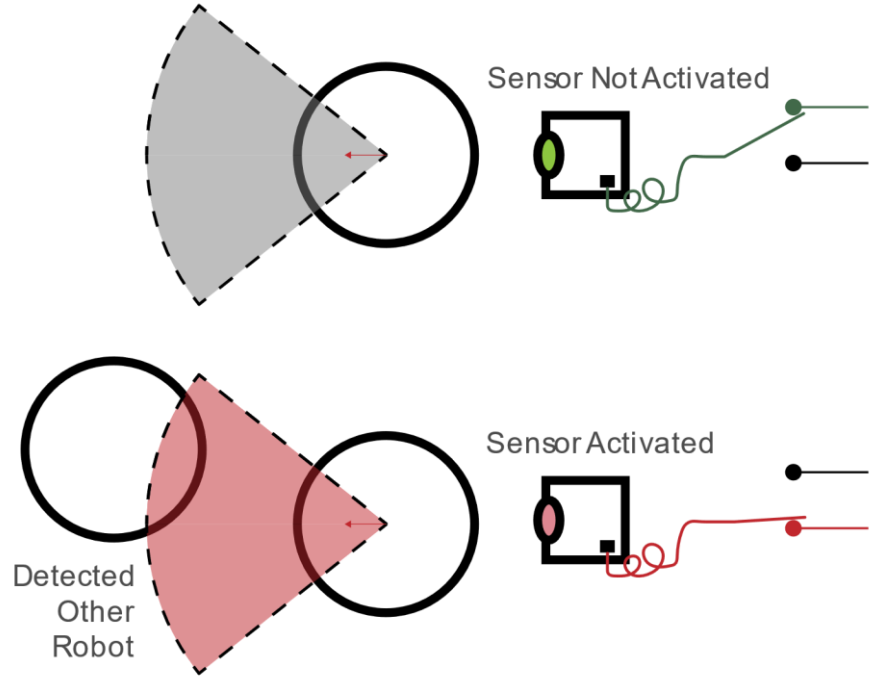
It requires:

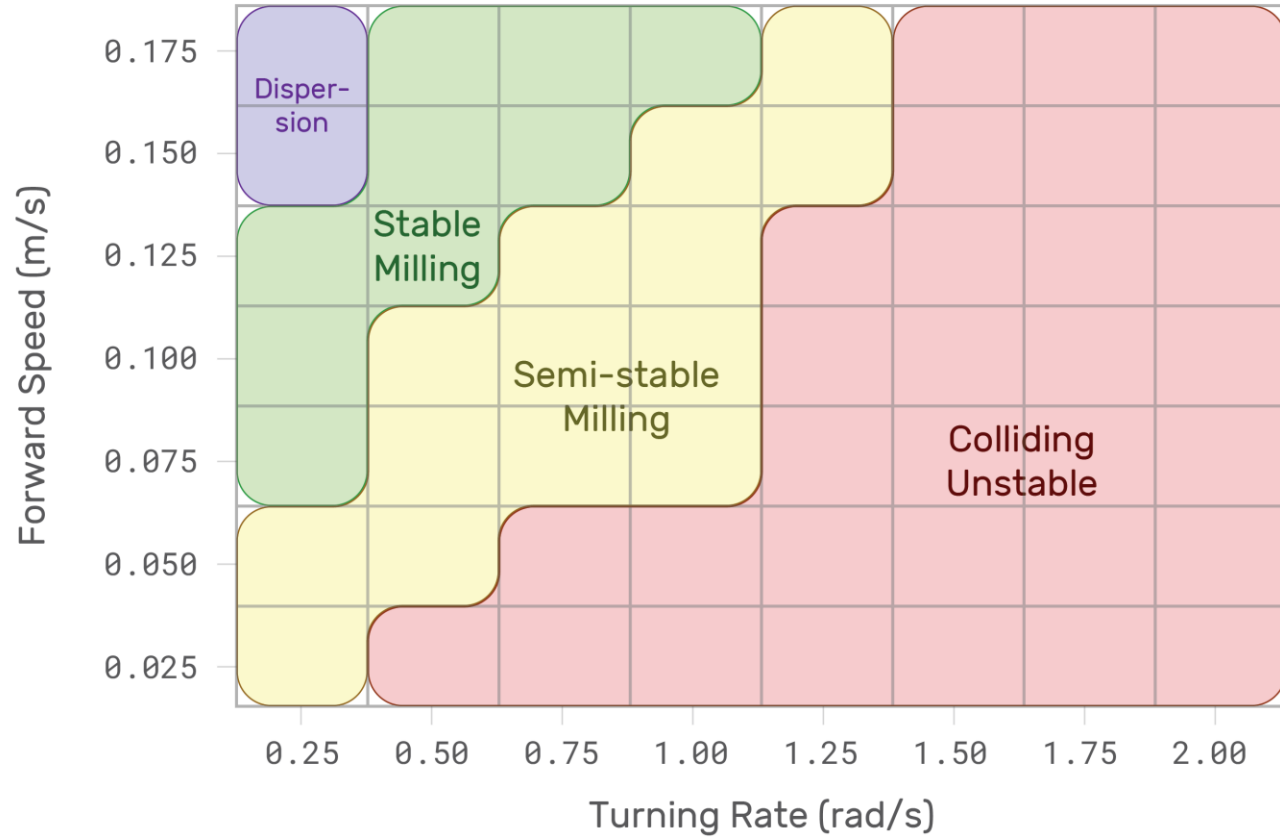
a binary sensor
and two lines of code

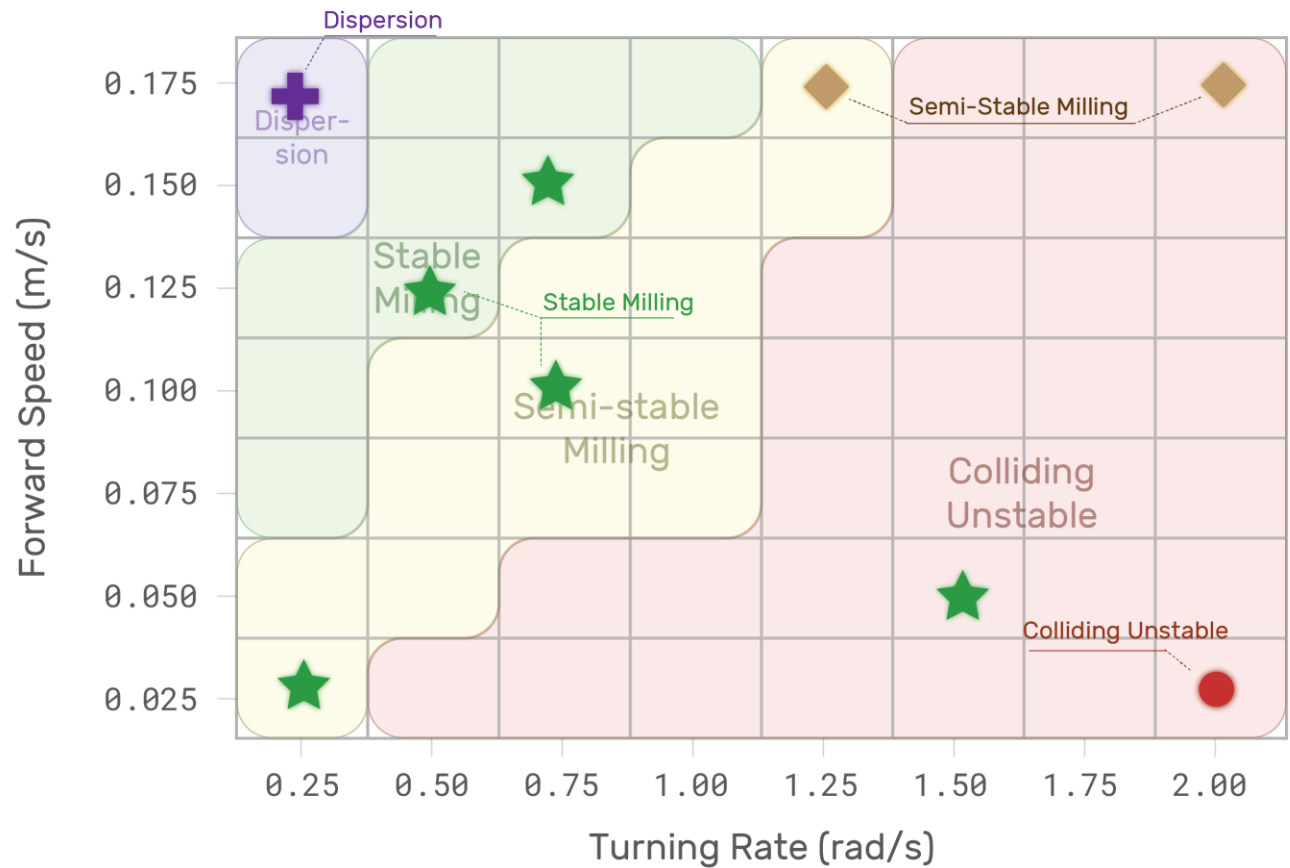


An infrared sensor detects if there's another robot within its field of view or not.

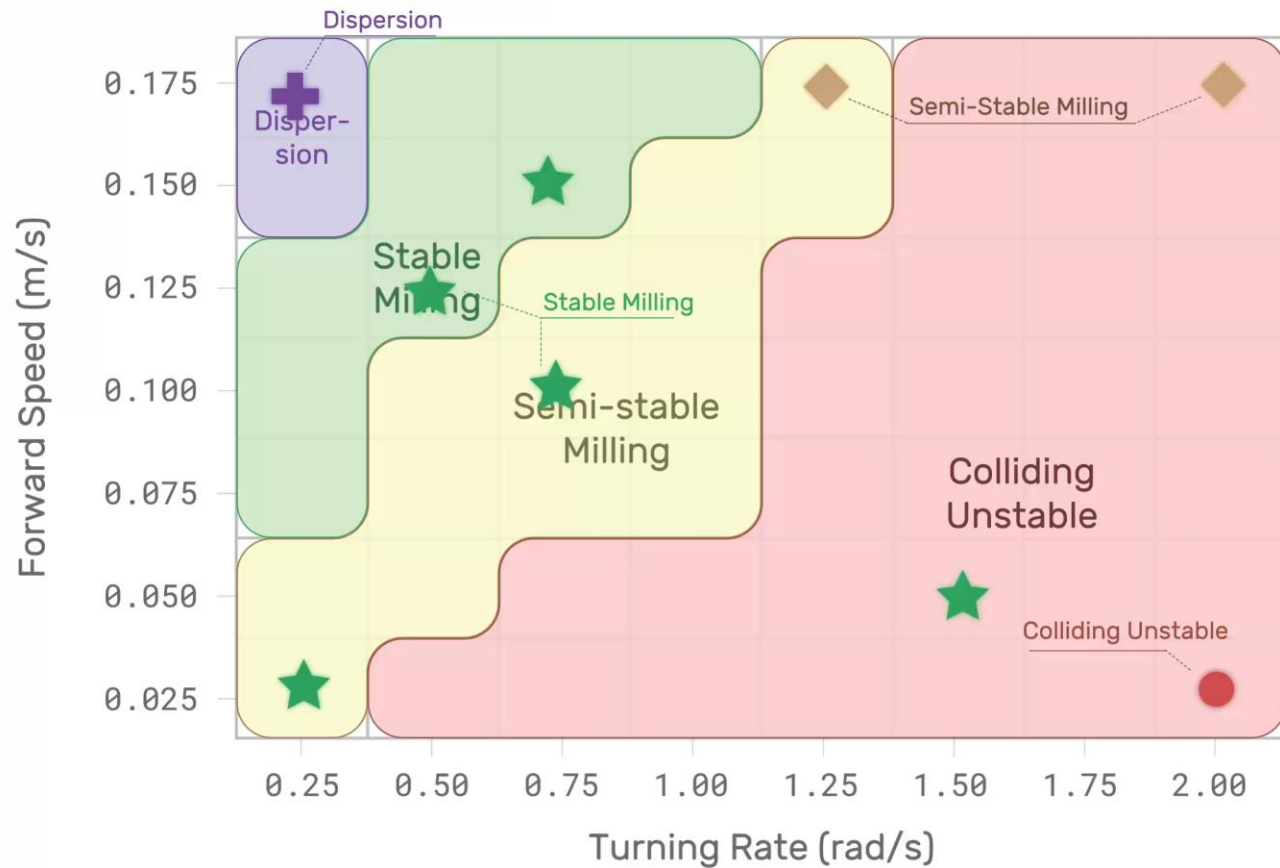
```
if (see):  
    go forward while turning left  
else:  
    go forward while turning right
```

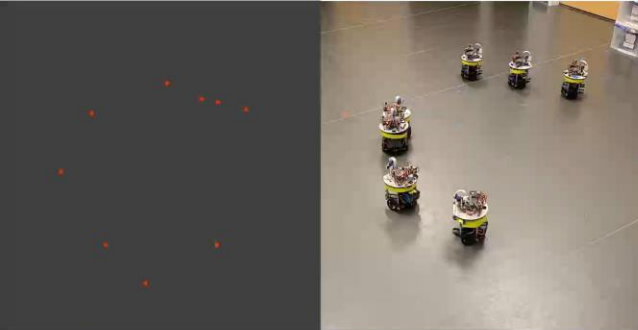






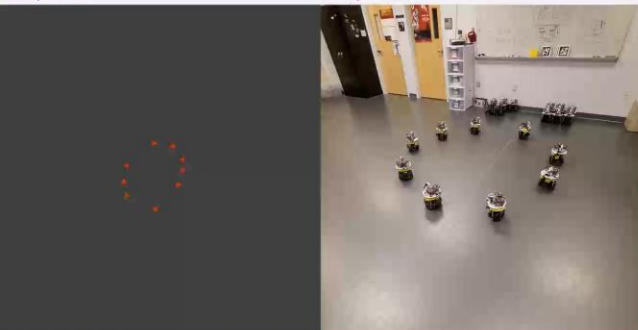
Simulated Phases





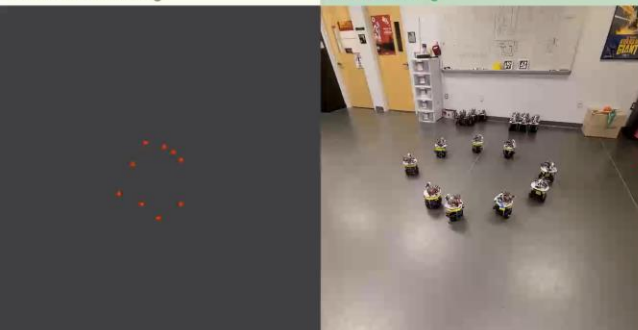
Dispersion

= Dispersion



Semi-stable Milling

< Stable Milling



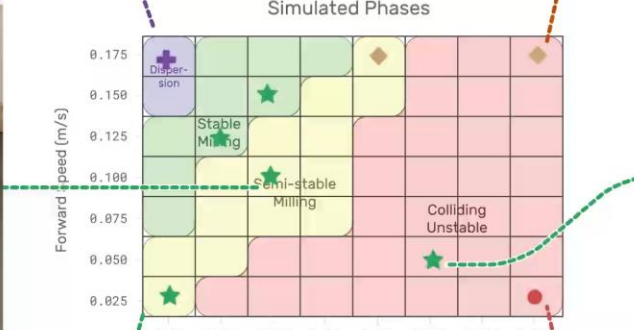
Semi-stable Milling

< Stable Milling



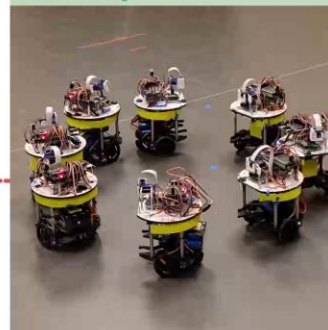
Semi-stable Milling

> Colliding Unstable



Stable Milling

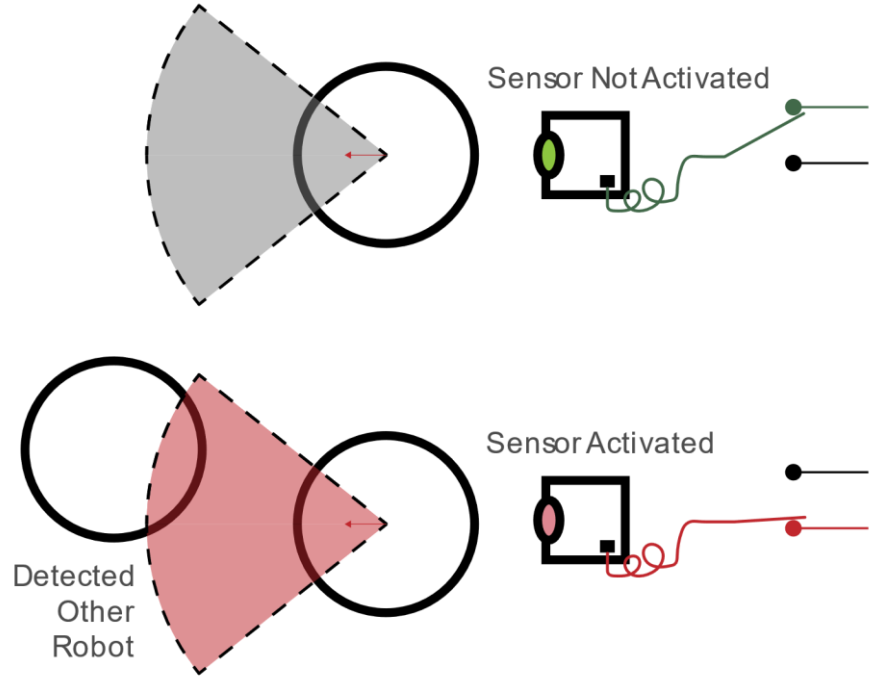
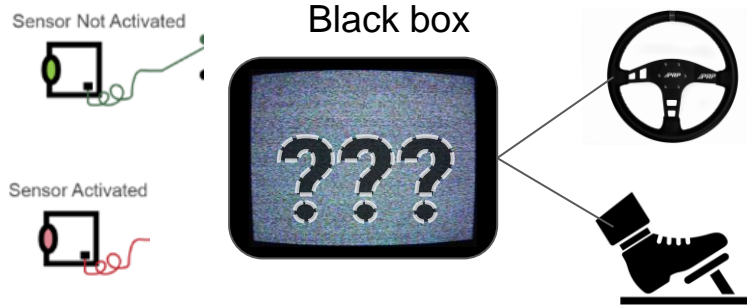
> Colliding Unstable

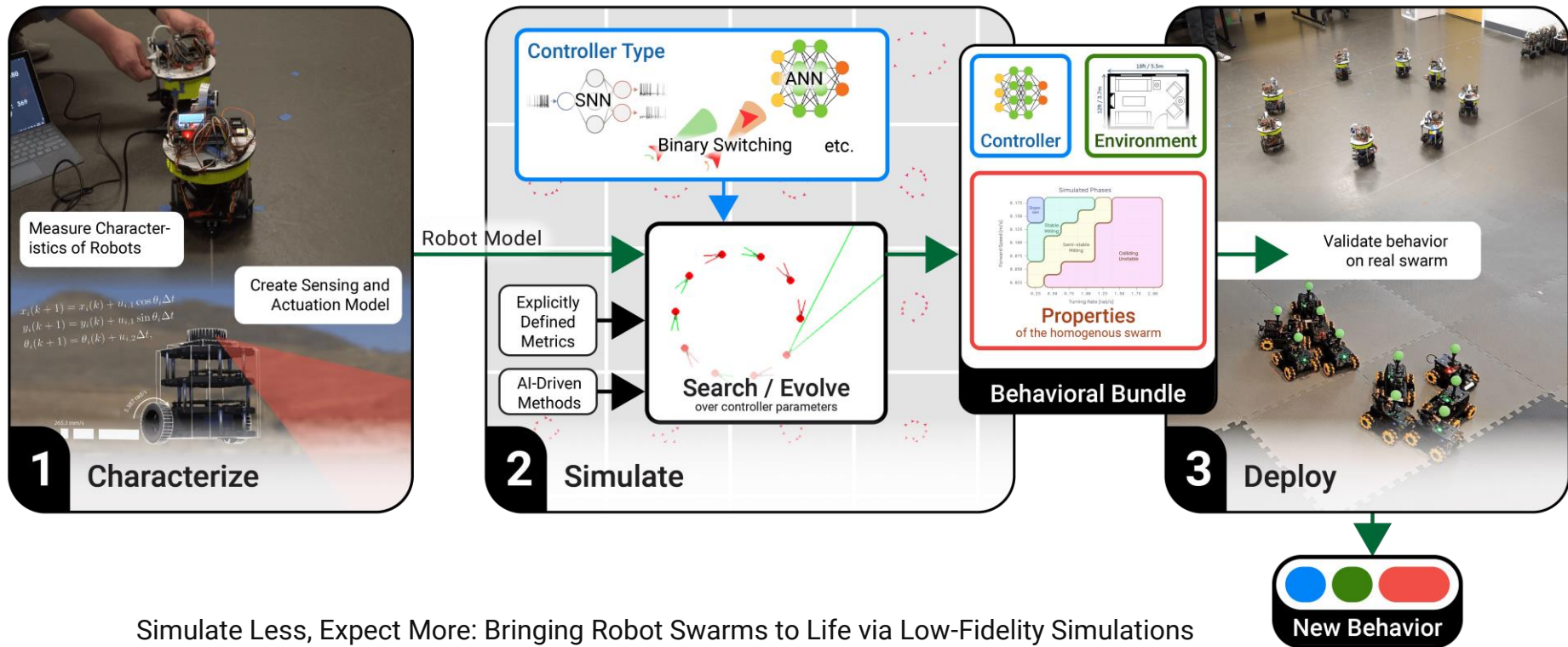


Colliding Unstable

= Colliding Unstable

An infrared sensor detects if there's another robot within its field of view or not.





Simulate Less, Expect More: Bringing Robot Swarms to Life via Low-Fidelity Simulations

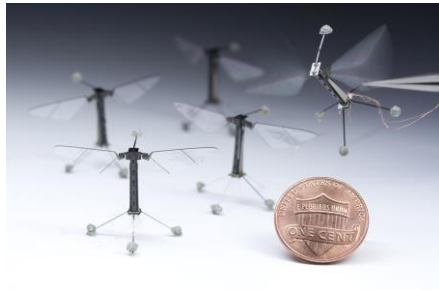
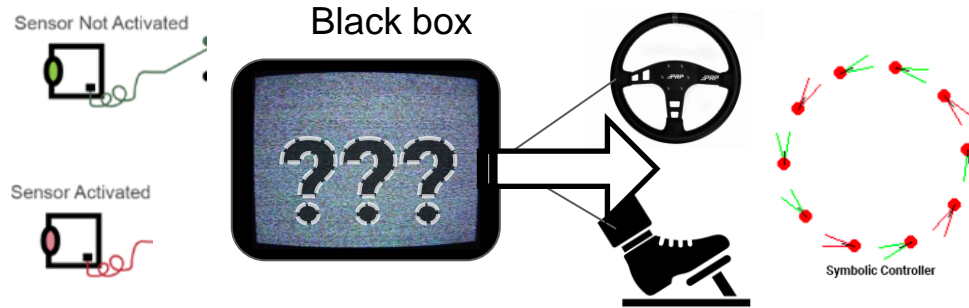
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2301.09018>

Emergence is
hard to control.

With emergence,
dumb robots
can make
clever swarms

Simulations help
you find emergent
behaviors faster,
but **mind the**
sim2real gap

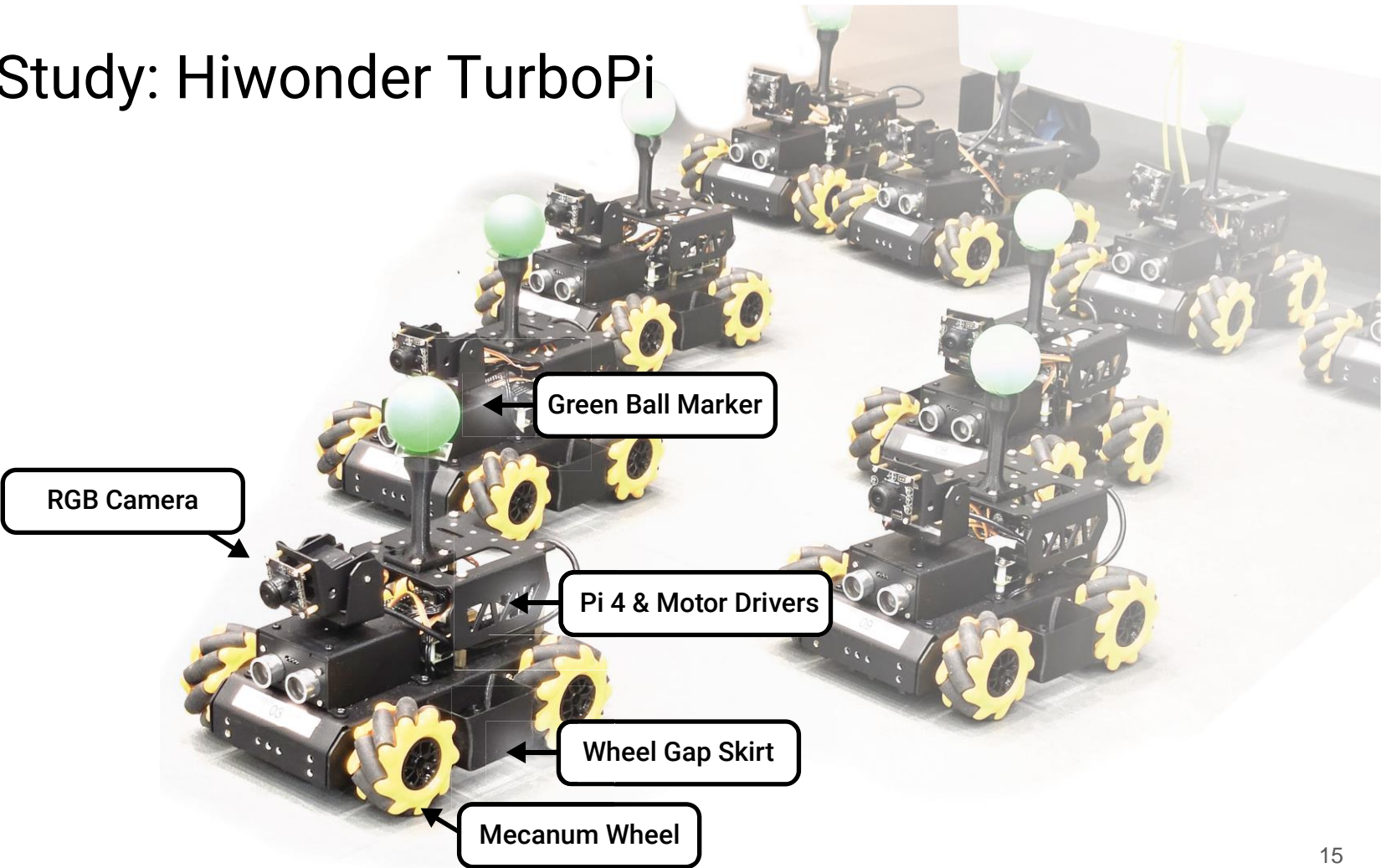
Let's see if Spiking Neural Networks are suitable.



Better **S**ize, **W**eight, and **P**ower

Natively operates over sequences of data

Case Study: Hiwonder TurboPi



Measure Characteristics of Robots

Create Sensing and Actuation Model

$$x_i(k+1) = x_i(k) + u_{i,1} \cos \theta_i \Delta t$$

$$y_i(k+1) = y_i(k) + u_{i,1} \sin \theta_i \Delta t$$

$$\theta_i(k+1) = \theta_i(k) + u_{i,2} \Delta t$$

1 Characterize

2 Simulate

Controller Type

SNN ANN

Binary Switching etc.

Robot Model

Explicitly Defined Metrics

AI-Driven Methods

Search / Evolve over controller parameters

3 Deploy

Controller Environment

Simulated Phases

Properties of the homogenous swarm

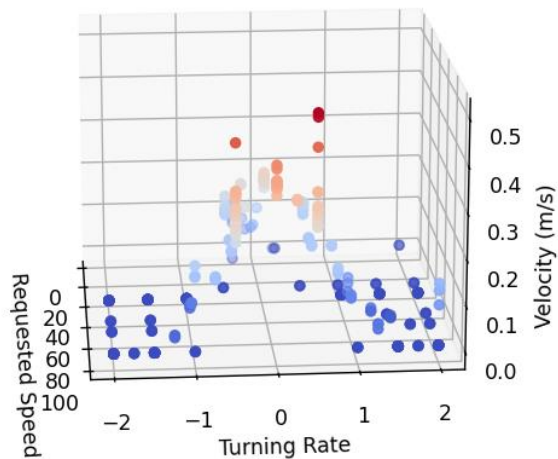
Validate behavior on real swarm

Behavioral Bundle

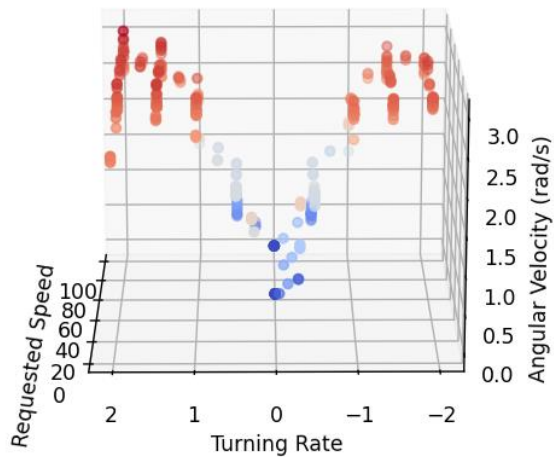
New Behavior

Characterization

Measured Velocity

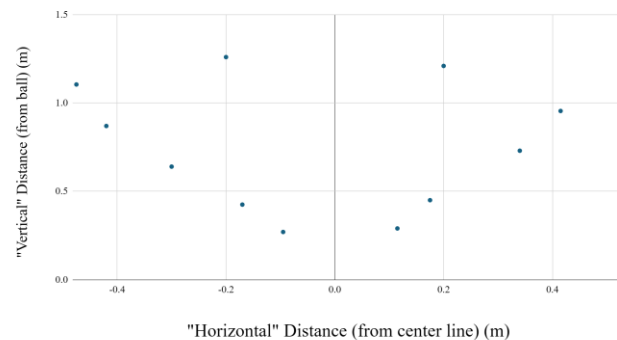


Measured Turning Rate



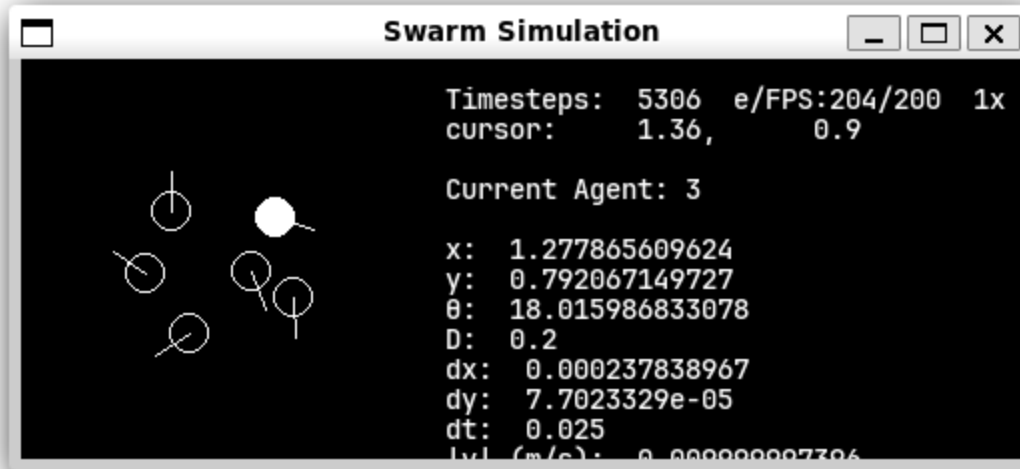
Constant Wheelspeed Outputs

FOV for TurboPi 1



Detection region

RobotSwarmSimulator

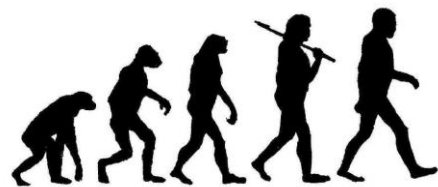


<https://github.com/kenblu24/RobotSwarmSimulator>

Objective Function

$$\lambda = 1 - \max(\bar{\Phi}, \bar{\tau}),$$

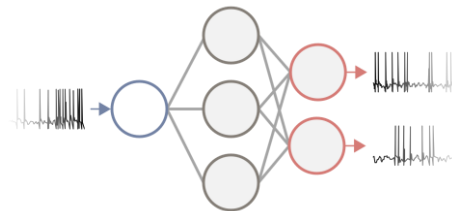
“Circliness”



Evolutionary Learning

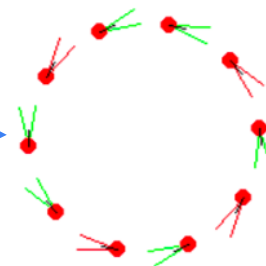
Search Method

Class of Controllers



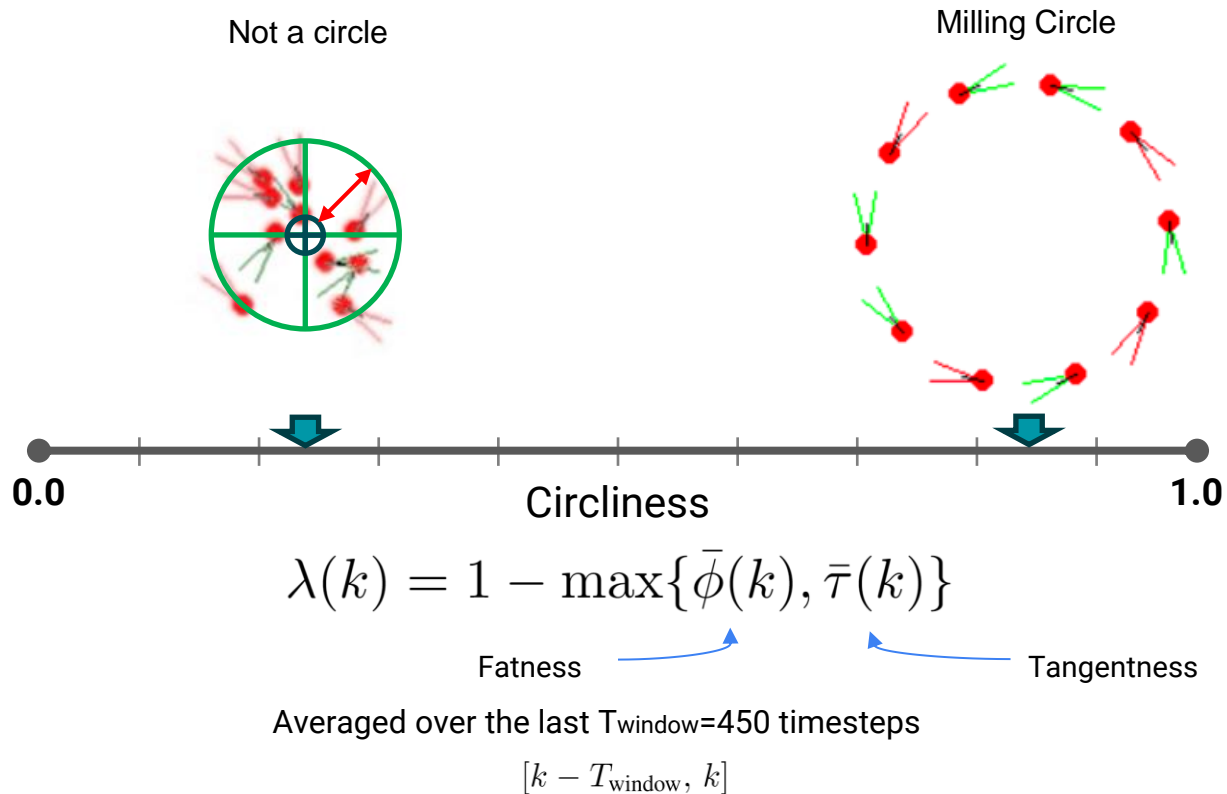
Simulated SNN: Caspian

Emergent Behavior

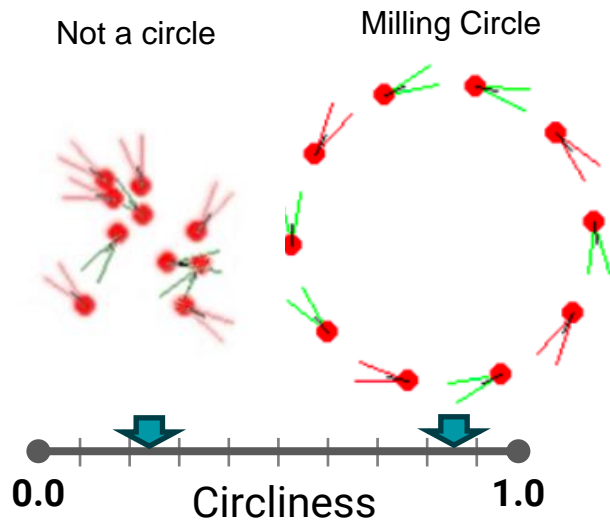


“Milling”

Objective Function: Circliness



Objective Function: Circliness



Problem Definition

Maximize this

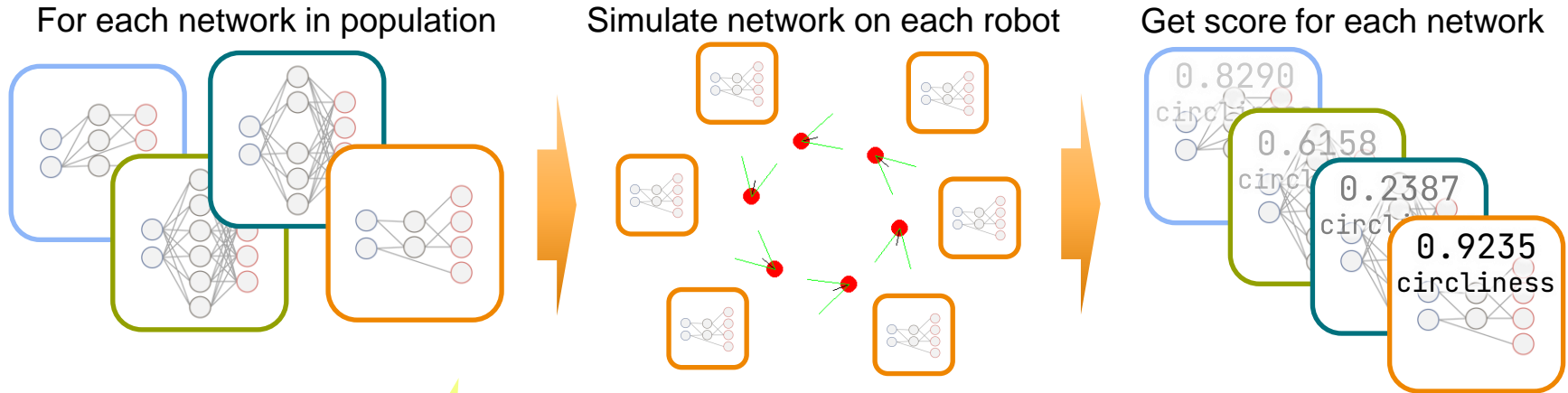
$$\lambda(k) = 1 - \max\{\bar{\phi}(k), \bar{\tau}(k)\}$$

Averaged over the last $T_{\text{window}}=450$ timesteps $[k - T_{\text{window}}, k]$

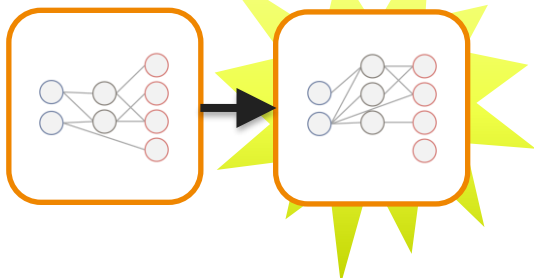
subject to

- Same **initial starting condition** & environment
- Same agents and sensing/actuation characteristics
- **Same controller** for all agents (indep. memory)
- Run simulation for 1000 ticks and get circliness

Evolutionary Optimization of Neuromorphic Systems (EONS)

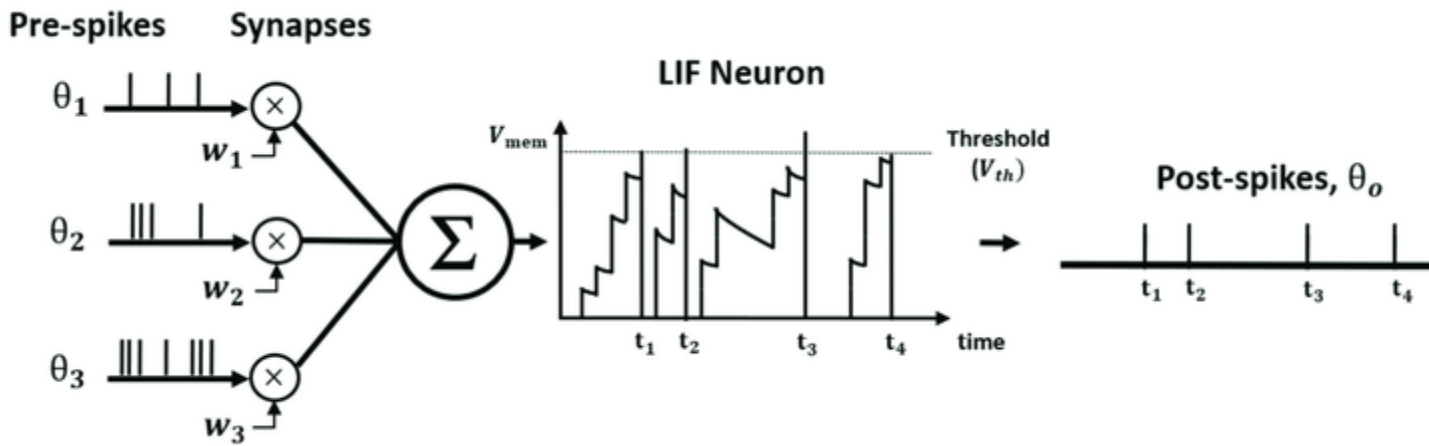


Evolve Population



- Crossover w/ Tournament Selection
- Mutate (add/delete nodes & edges, perturb parameters)
- Keep 4 best networks
- Replace some networks with new ones

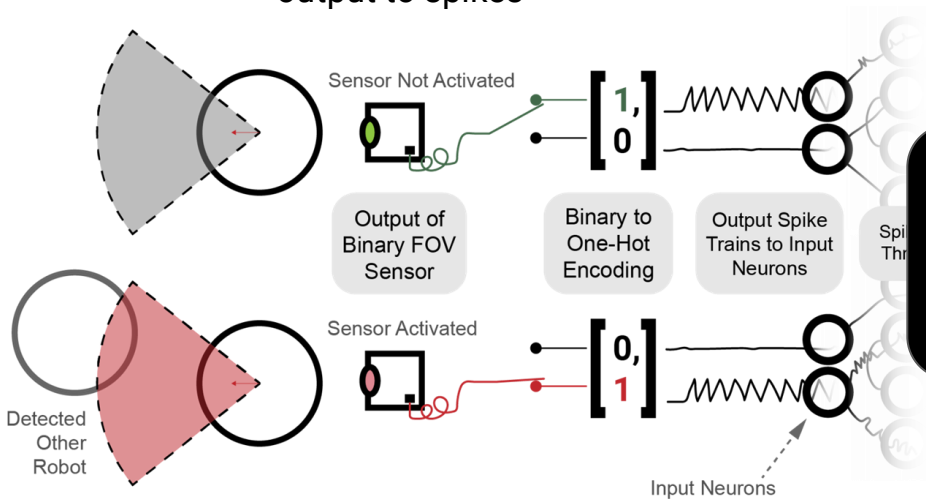
Caspian



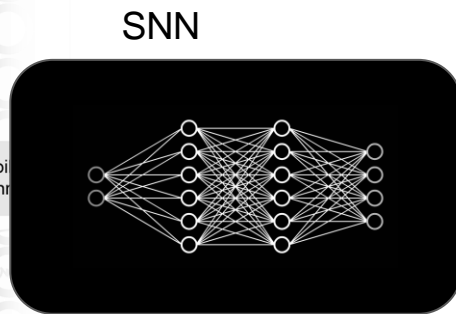
- Discrete Spike times and amplitudes
- Neuron Charge Threshold
- Neuron Leak
- Axon Weight (edge weight)
- Axon Delay

For each robot,

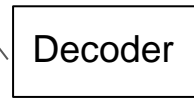
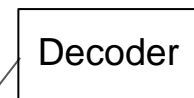
We encode the sensor output to spikes



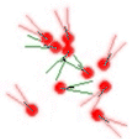
Let the spikes propagate through the network



And decode the output to actions

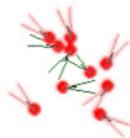


Simulation of the best network from select generations



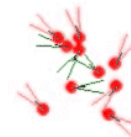
Gen 1

Timesteps: 3
Circliness : 0.072



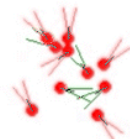
Gen 2

Timesteps: 3
Circliness : 0.072



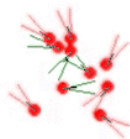
Gen 5

Timesteps: 3
Circliness : 0.072



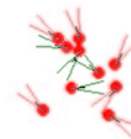
Gen 10

Timesteps: 3
Circliness : 0.072



Gen 20

Timesteps: 3
Circliness : 0.072



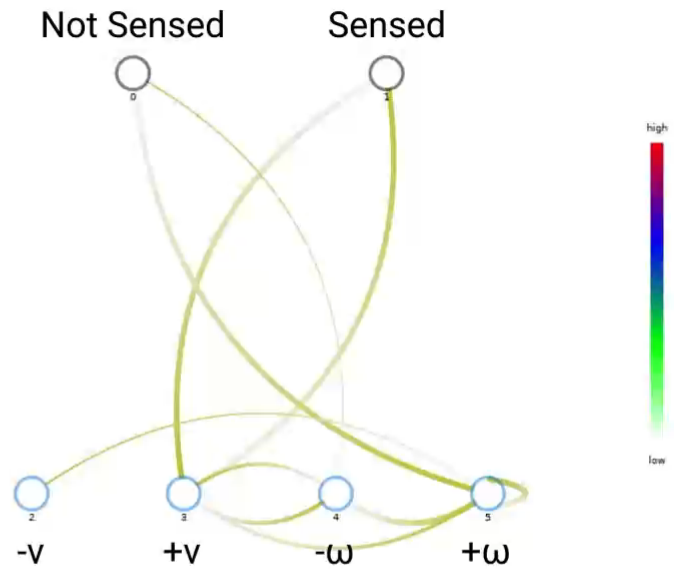
Gen 100

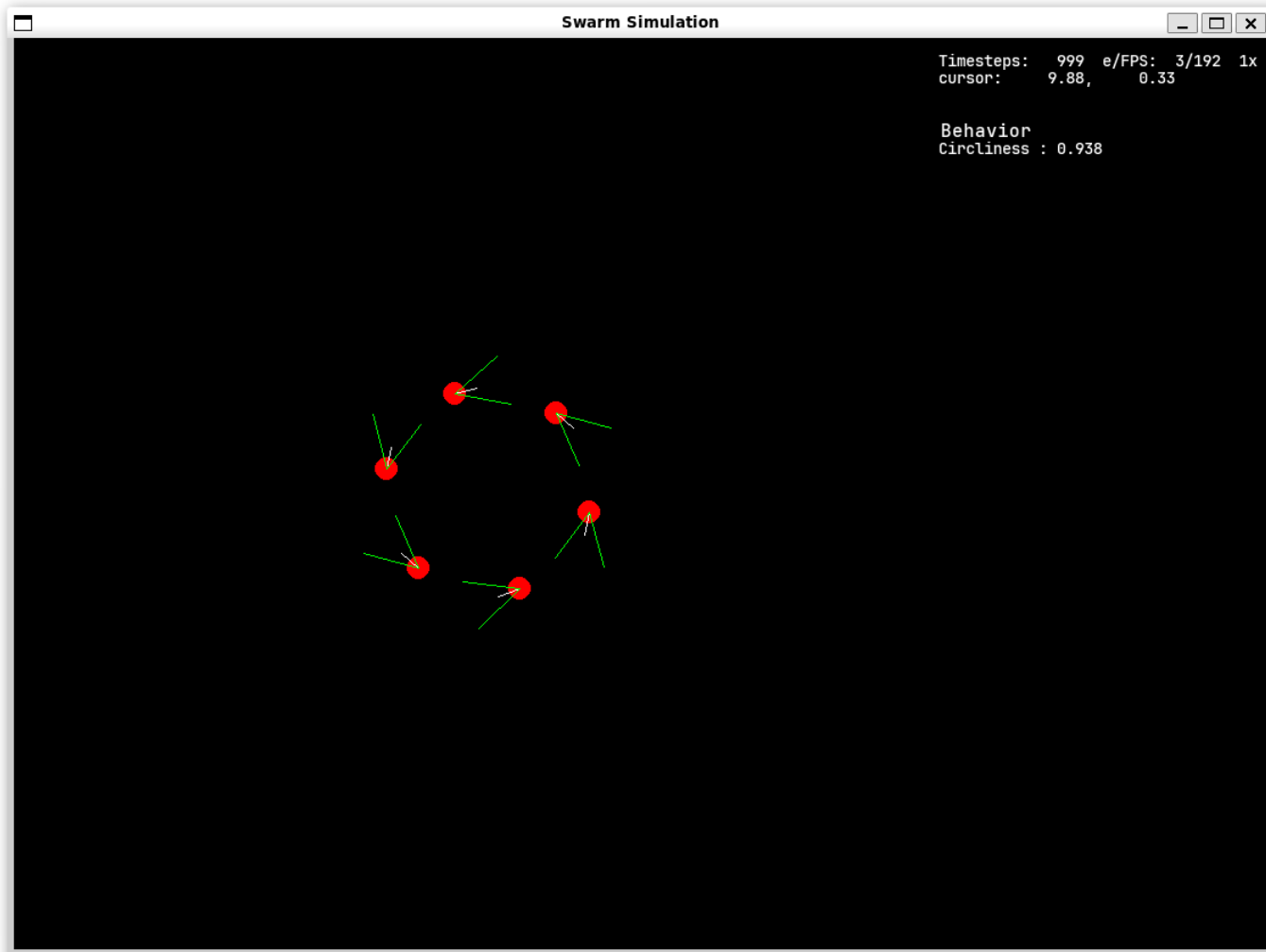
Timesteps: 3
Circliness : 0.072

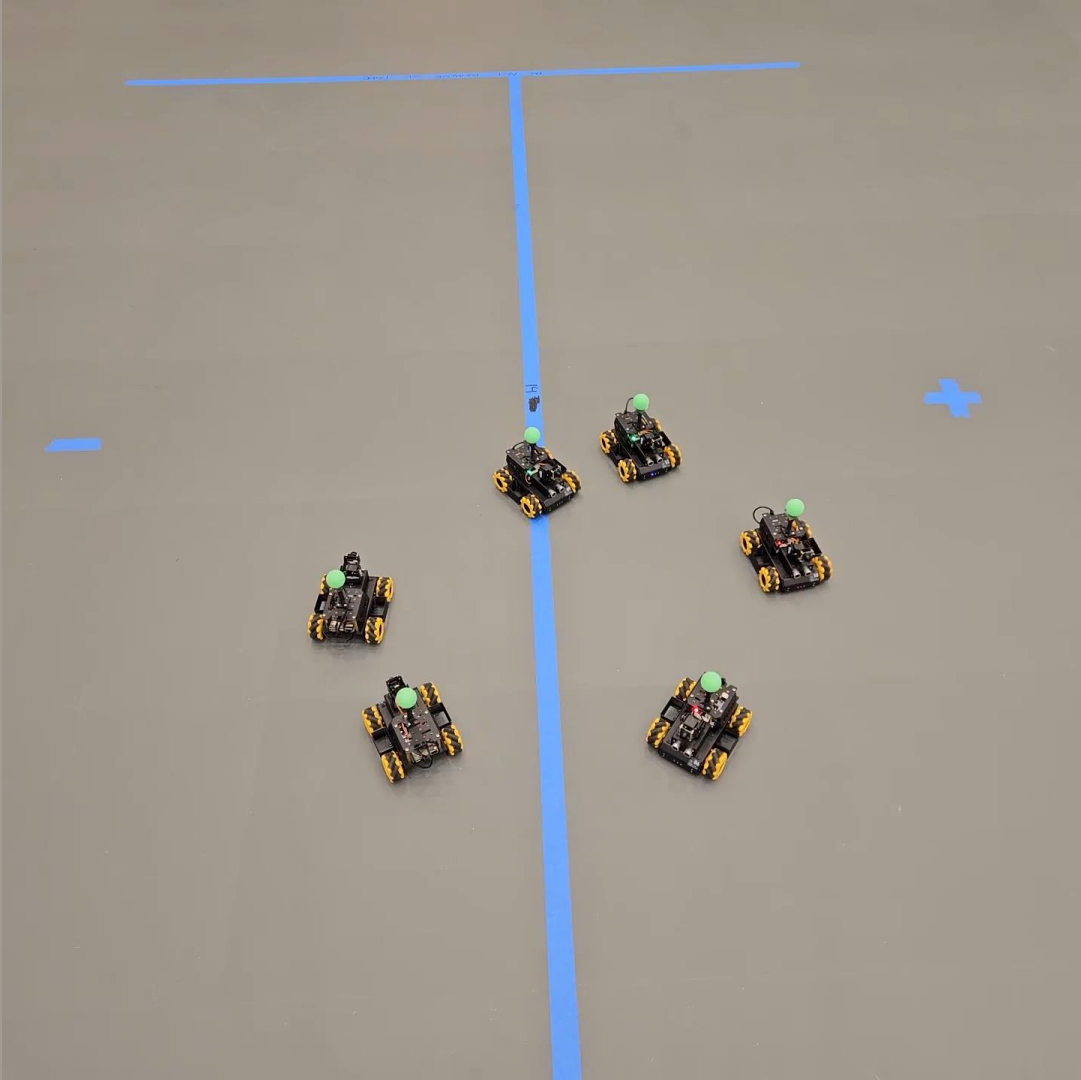
2x

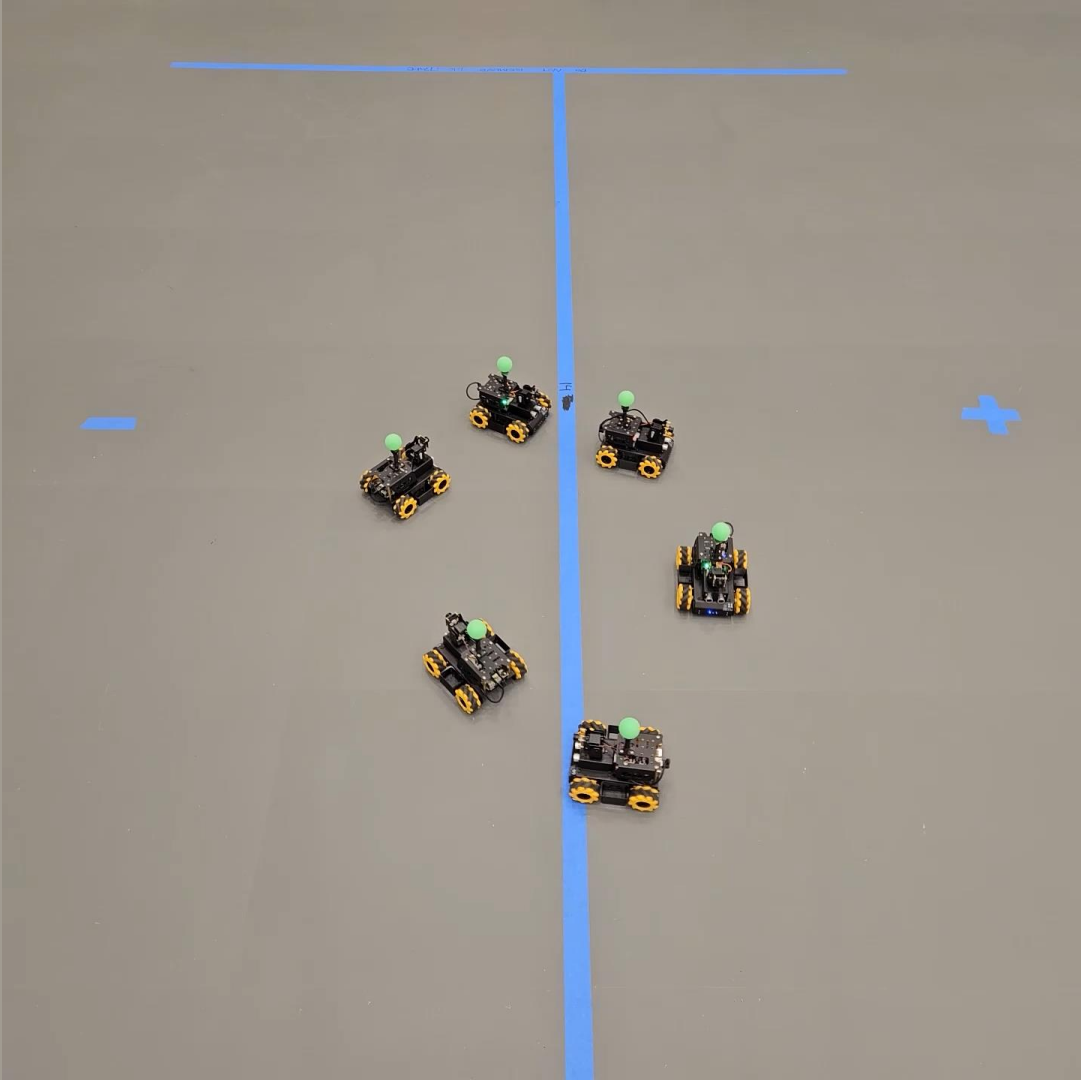
Timesteps: 4

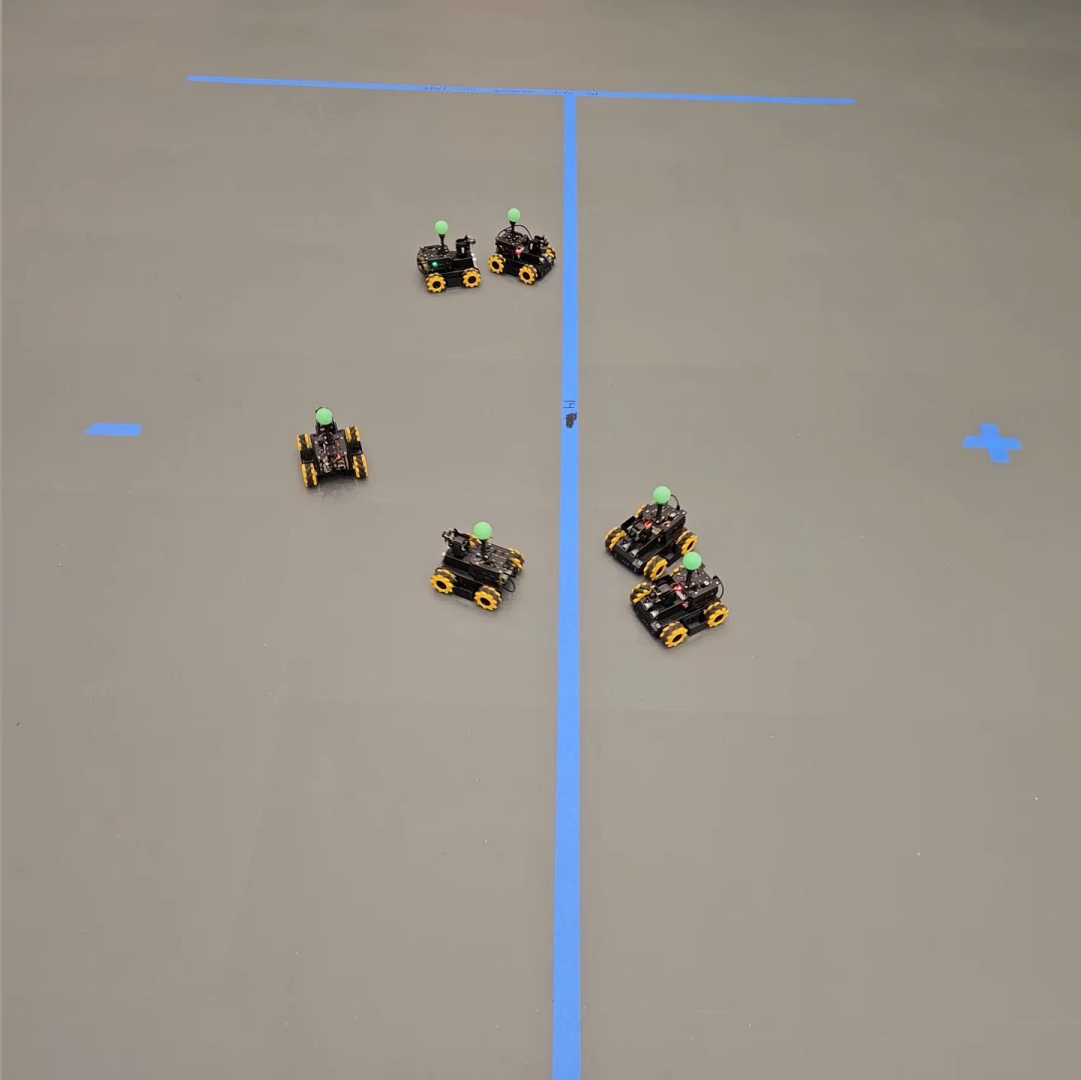
Here's a peek inside the spiking neural network





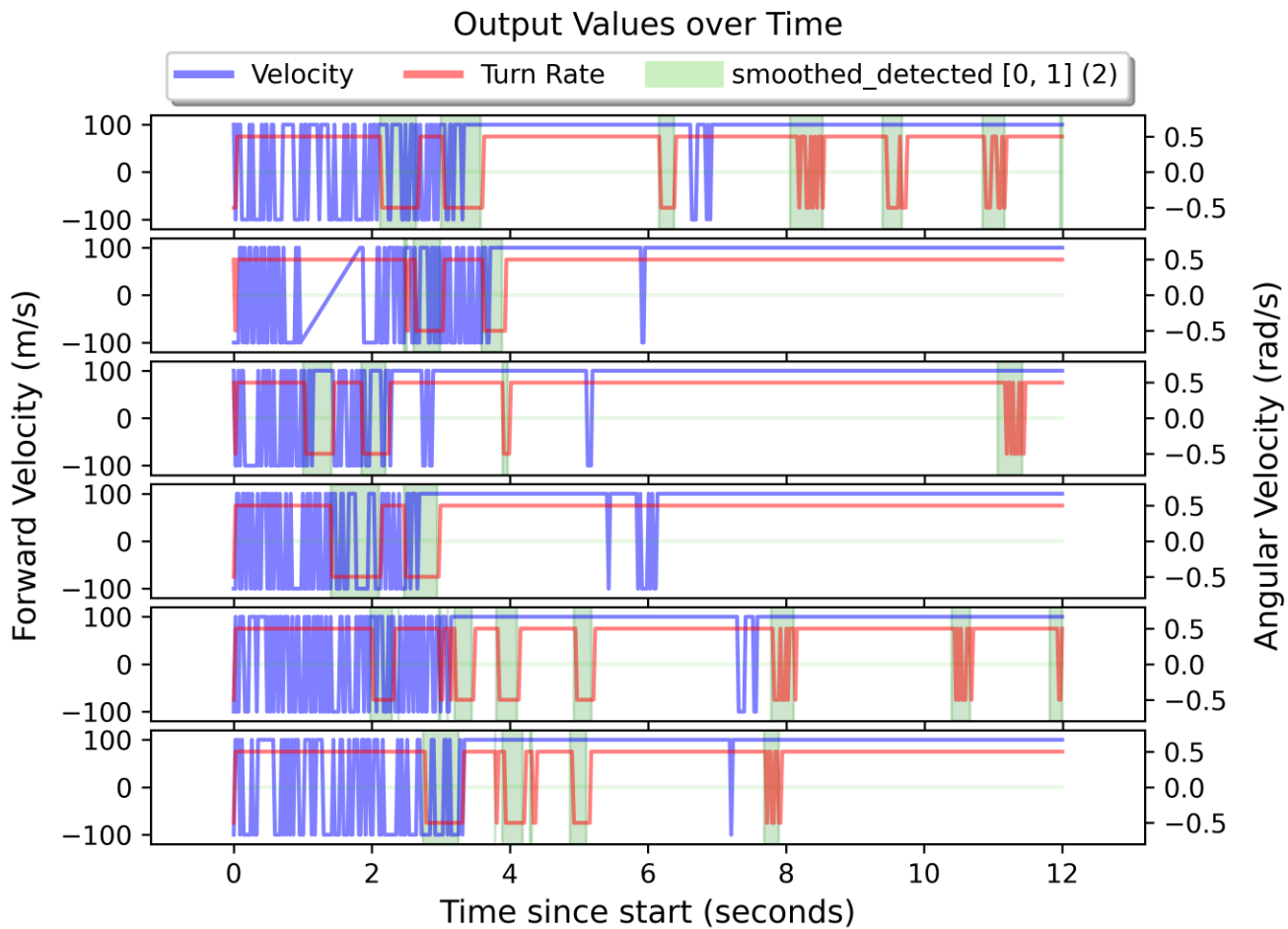


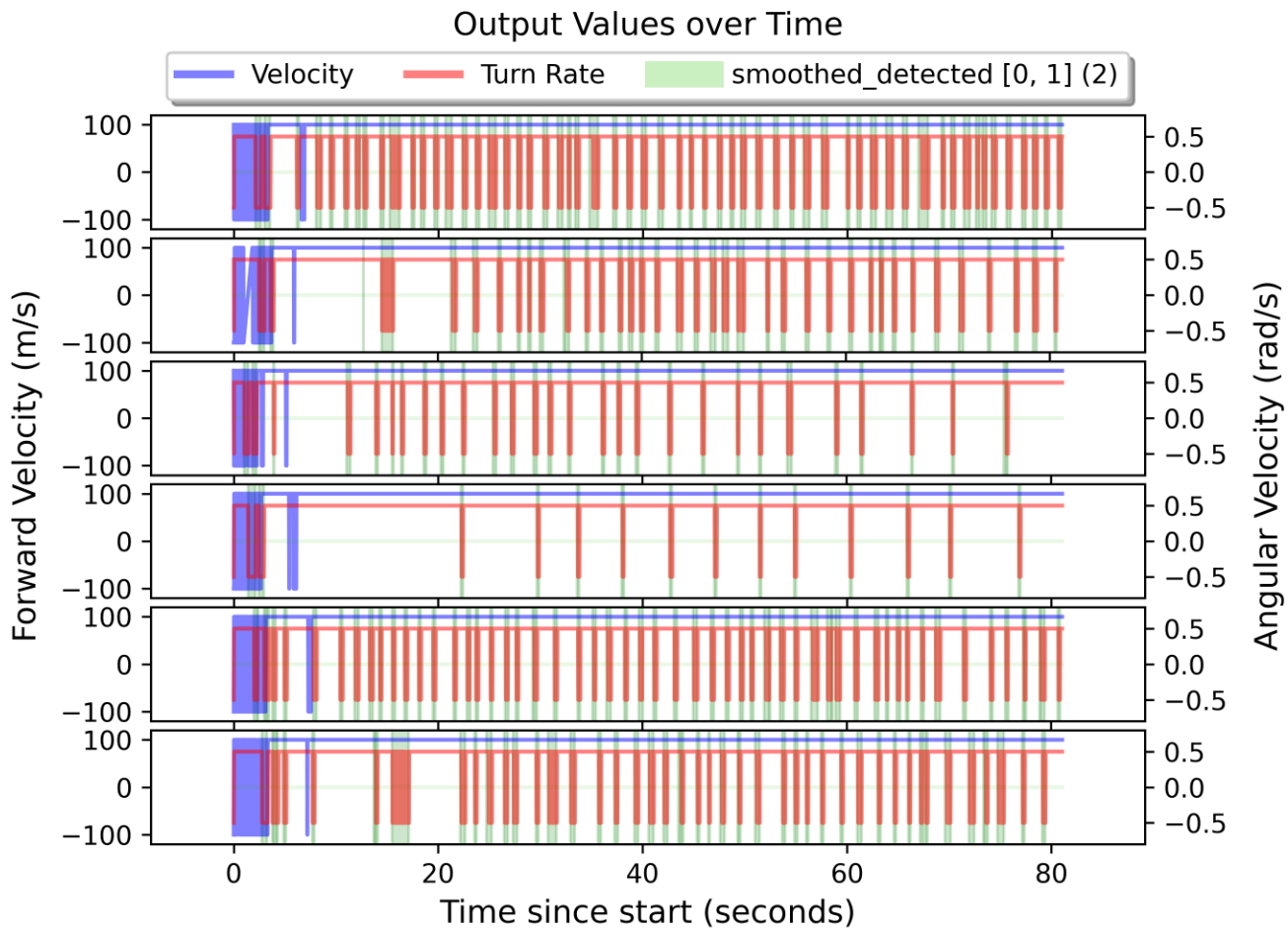




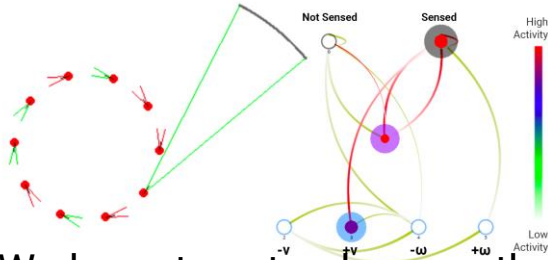


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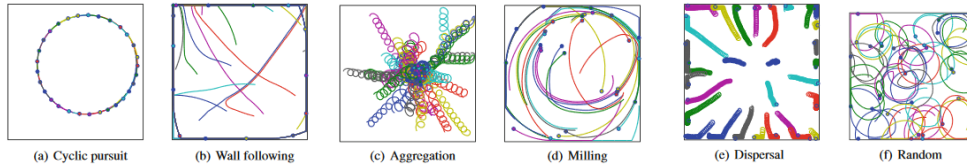


Milling is just one behavior.

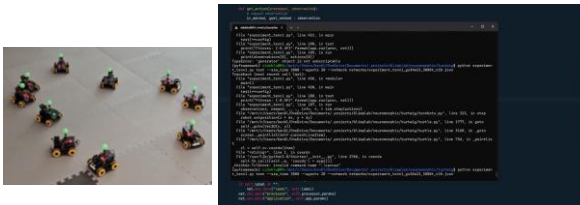


We hope to extend our methodology to the remaining behaviors we know are possible with the binary controller...

Contact:
kzhu4@gmu.edu



And beyond...



Also see our prior work:

<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/10766566>

Or check out our simulator:

<https://kenblu24.github.io/RobotSwarmSimulator/>