Genome Representations We've Seen

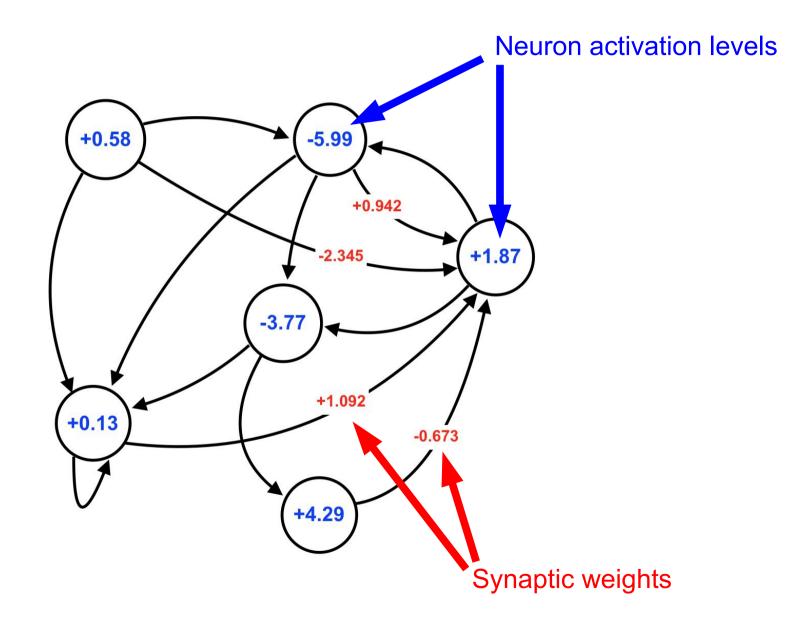
- Binary strings (evolving a string of all 1's)
- Letter strings (evolving an English phrase)
- Strings of action symbols (evolving a robot strategy)

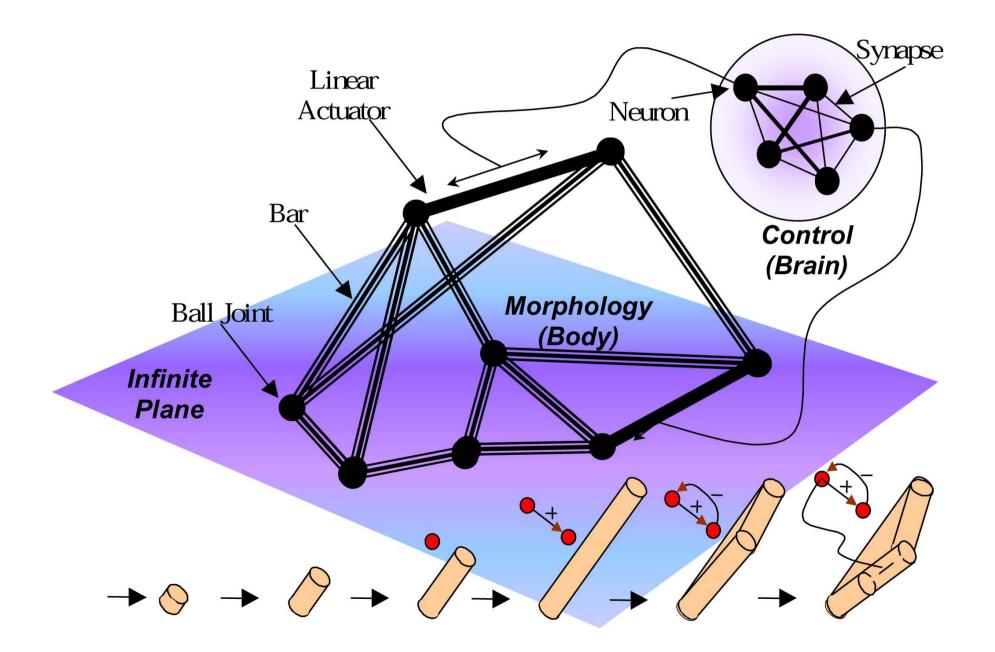
Genotype → Phenotype Mappings

- Trivial for binary strings and letter strings
- More complex for robot strategies
- No interaction between "body" and "brain"

- Hod Lipson & Jordan Pollack, "Automatic design and manufacture of robotic lifeforms", *Nature*, vol. 406, pp. 974-978, 2000.
- Virtual creatures are evolved in a simulated 3-D world
- Fitness: net distance traveled in a fixed time period
- Body
 - bars connected by movable joints
 - linear actuators to expand/shrink bar lengths
 - **no sensors** of any kind
- Brain
 - network of artificial neurons with arbitrary connectivity
 - neurons control linear actuators

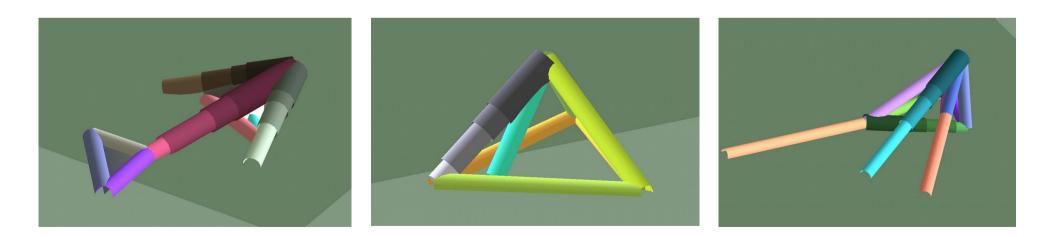
An Artificial Neural Network "Brain"





- Genome encodes information about body and brain
- Population size 200
- Fitness-proportionate selection
- No crossover
- Mutation (at least one is applied):
 - Change bar-length or synaptic-weight (10%)
 - Remove/add a bar, or remove/add a neuron (1%)
 - Split vertex and add bar, or split bar and add vertex (3%)
 - Attach/detach neuron to bar (3%)
- Mutated genome replaces a genome chosen at random

- Evolution
 - 200 creatures evolved for 300-600 generations
 - a subset of the fittest evolved creatures are chosen
- Solidification
 - wire-frame body design is converted to a solid-body design with ball joints and space for linear motors



- Materialization
 - solid design is fabricated by rapid prototyping technology (3-D printer)
 - entire pre-assembled machine printed as a single unit
 - ball joints are printed already inside the socket
 - linear motors are snapped into place (by humans)



- Testing
 - neural network brain is downloaded into a microcontroller on the robot
 - neural network sends control signals to the motors





http://www.demo.cs.brandeis.edu/golem/