CS-432 Computational motor control

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| Cursus | Sem. | Type |
|---|----------|------|
| Biocomputing minor | E | Opt. |
| Computational Neurosciences minor | E | Opt. |
| Computational biology minor | E | Opt. |
| Life Sciences Engineering | MA2, MA4 | Opt. |
| Mechanical engineering | MA2, MA4 | Opt. |
| Microtechnics | MA2, MA4 | Opt. |
| Neuro-X minor | E | Opt. |
| Neuro-X | MA2, MA4 | Opt. |
| Neuroprosthetics minor | E | Opt. |
| Robotics, Control and Intelligent Systems | | Opt. |
| Robotics | MA2, MA4 | Opt. |

| Language of teaching | English |
|----------------------|------------|
| Credits | 4 |
| Session | Summer |
| Semester | Spring |
| Exam | During the |
| | semester |
| Workload | 120h |
| Weeks | 14 |
| Hours | 4 weekly |
| Lecture | 2 weekly |
| Exercises | 2 weekly |
| Number of | |
| positions | |
| | |

Summary

The course gives (1) a review of different types of numerical models of control of locomotion and movement in animals, (2) a presentation of different techniques for designing models, and (3) an analysis of the use and testing of those models in robotics and neuroprosthetics.

Content

- General concepts: Importance of numerical models in a scientific approach, introduction to nonlinear dynamical systems and neural network models.
- Numerical models of motor systems: Neural network models of control of locomotion, rhythm generation in central pattern generators, reflexes, force fields, sensory-motor coordination, and balance control.
- Numerical models of the musculo-skeletal system: muscle models, biomechanical models of locomotion, gait classification, applications to bio-inspired robots.
- Numerical models of arm movements: invariants of human arm movements, different hypotheses about human motor control: inverse models and equilibrium point hypothesis. Muscle synergies.
- Numerical models of sensory systems: Proprioception and vestibular system. Visual processing in the retina, salamander and primate visual systems, applications to machine vision.
- Neuroprosthetics: short overview of current developments, analysis of how modeling can be used to improve interfaces between machines and the central nervous system
- Numerical exercises: The course will also involve numerical exercises in which students will develop their own numerical simulations of sensory-motor systems in Python and in a dynamical robot simulator (with weekly sessions with assistants and the professor).

Teaching methods

Lectures and numerical exercises on a computer using Python, Matlab and FARMS, a dynamic simulator of animals and robots (with weekly sessions with assistants and the professor)

Expected student activities

- Attending lectures
- Read scientific articles
- Develop numerical models of the locomotor control circuits of a simulated animal in Python and FARMS



• Writting short scientific reports describing the models and analyzing the results of the simulations

Assessment methods

50% of the grade comes from the modeling projects (by groups of 3 students), and 50% comes from a written exam during the semester.

Resources

Moodle Link

• https://go.epfl.ch/CS-432