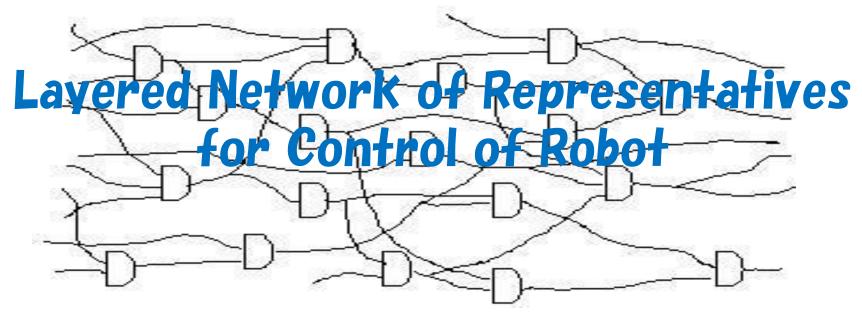
International Conference on Electrical, Control and Automation 2014, Feb. 22-23, Shanghai, China



Shinji Karasawa Miyagi National College of Technology • Prof. emeritus

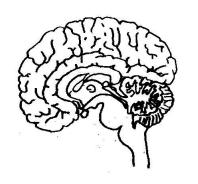
### The purpose of my talk

• To <u>understand the brain mechanism</u>, and to <u>simplify the programming of robot</u>.

In my understanding,

the brain is a network of chain reactions.

It is able to describe as a network of subroutines.



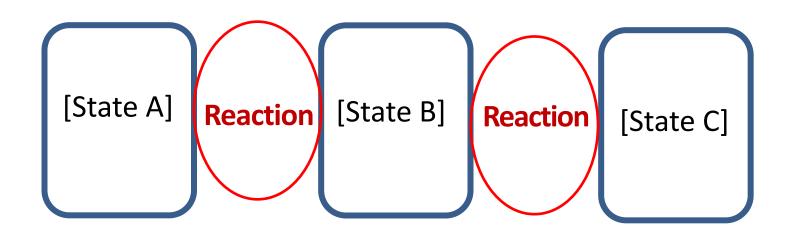
Intelligence



### What is intelligence?

Intelligence is concerned with action.

A reaction changes the state.

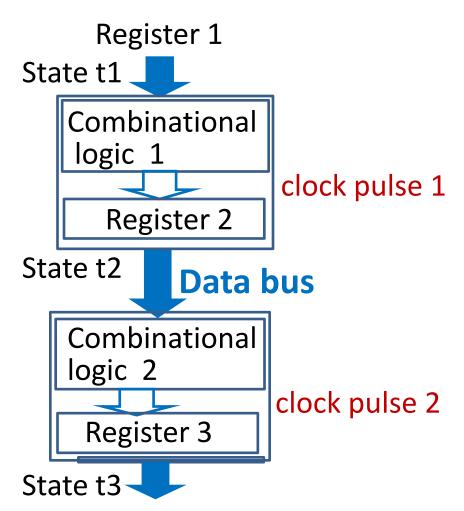


# A series of actions is carried out by a state machine

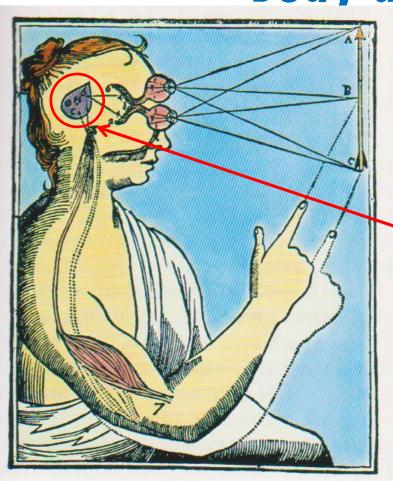
A set of inputs is decoded by a combinational logic.

Many to one operates a function of intelligence.

Timing of operation is given by clock pulse.



## R. Descartes (1580-1666) explained the body as a machine.

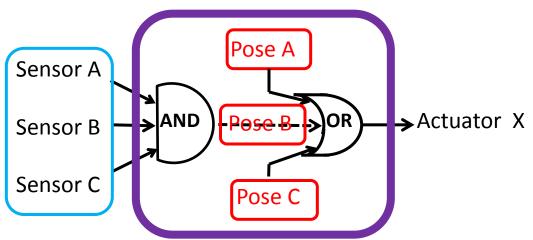


He illustrated a model.

The decision-making circuit is necessary between sensors and actuators.

### Logic of intelligence

- Action can be described by <u>production rule</u>, i.e.
   If inputs coincide with the preconditions ,
   then output.
- This logic will be realized by a digital circuit of "sum of products form".



## How does a baby acquire the intelligence?



- A new born baby can not understand language.
- The baby acquires new skills by tries and errors.

#### What is the motivation of life?

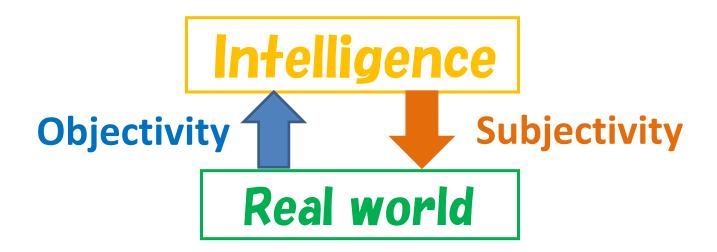


It will be eating.
The eating is necessary to live.
To live is to make actions.

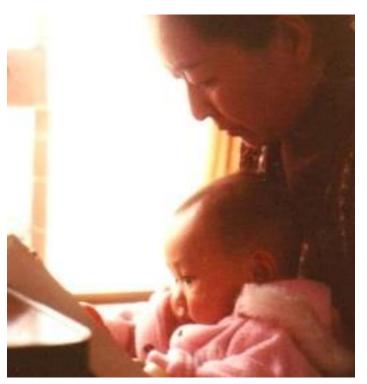
I am looking for foods by myself.



## Forming of intelligence by bottom-up. Replaying by top-down.



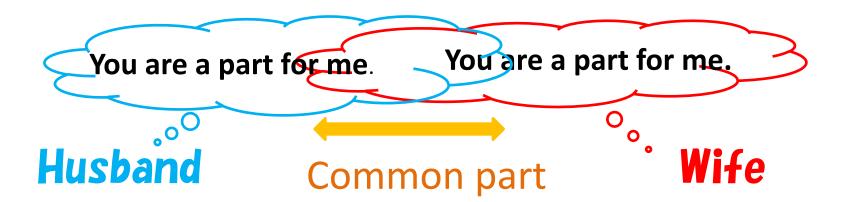
## Why does human behaves according to language?



The newly added behavior possesses the higher priority. It is the principle of progress. Primitive intelligence includes fundamentals to live.

#### The intelligence exists in a brain.

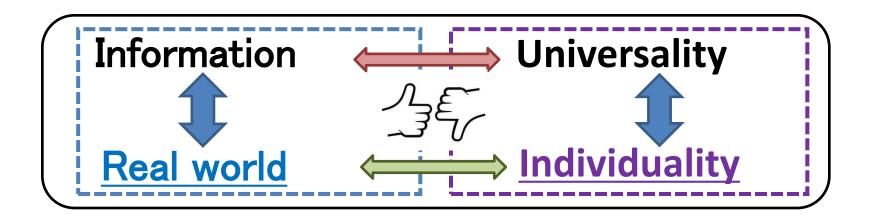
#### Individuality of intelligence



### Universality exists in a brain,

Information is abstracted from the real world.

The real world is individual.

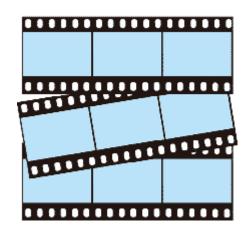


### How to form intelligence

The memory does not change.

So, recognition does not change.

How can we see a movie?
There are intermittent pictures.



The recognition is an instant phenomenon.

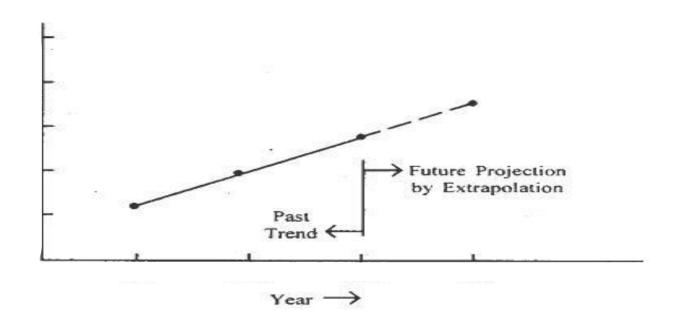
Forming of intelligence is intermittent.

#### Understanding is carried out by rules

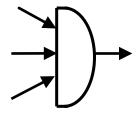
We recognized the world by reactions.

So, we think the world by the rules.

Every rule will be extrapolated linearly



# Impulse in a nerve system means only action

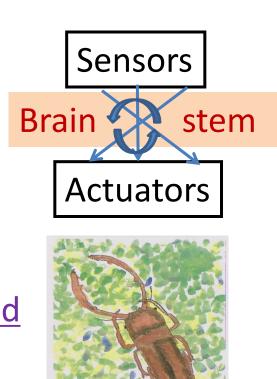




- Impulse is the same meaning to barks of dog i.e. bowwow.
- Meaning of action depends on results of the action.

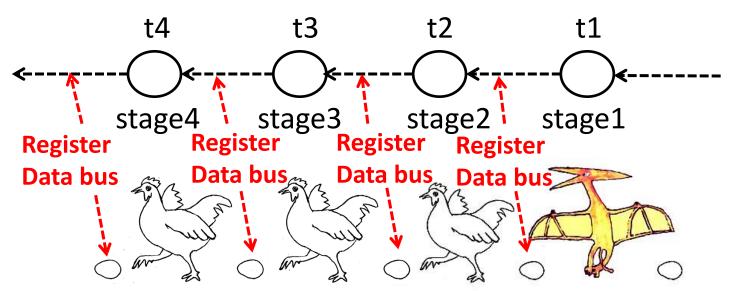
## In a brain, why does nerve circuits twists.

- Sensors are located at front, and actuators are located at back.
- When paralleling circuits twists, the nerve pathways are gathered at a cross point.
- The brain is formed as a <u>concentrated</u> nervous system.



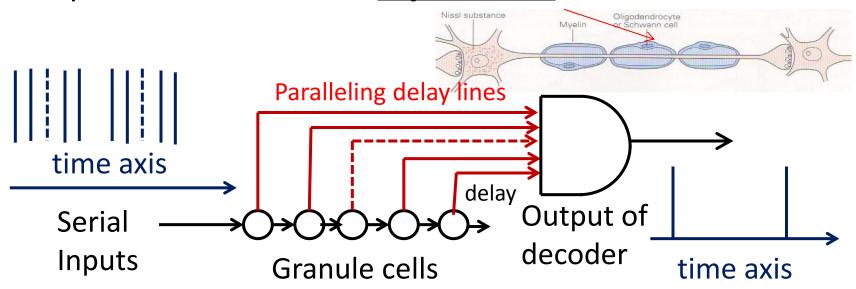
### Each generation takes time

- Biochemical reaction is one-way traffic by the after-effects.
- Every generation accompanies with a delay time.



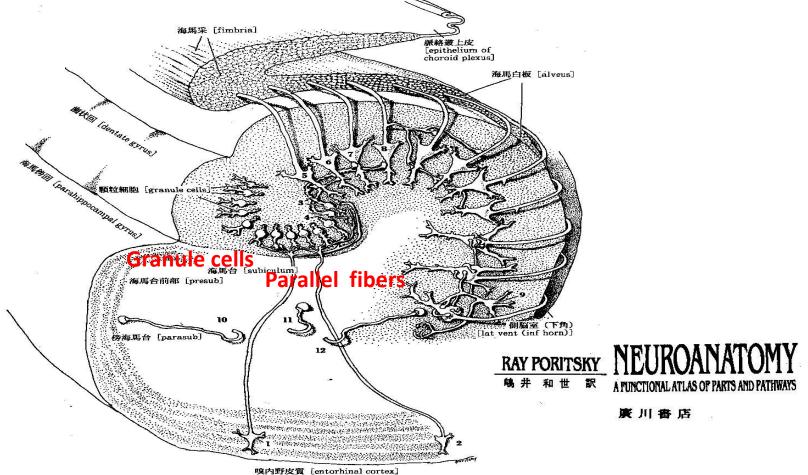
# How to manipulate serial data in a brain?

Serial-parallel conversion needs paralleling delay lines. The velocity of impulse in parallel fiber is very slow, The parallel fiber has not <u>myelination</u>.



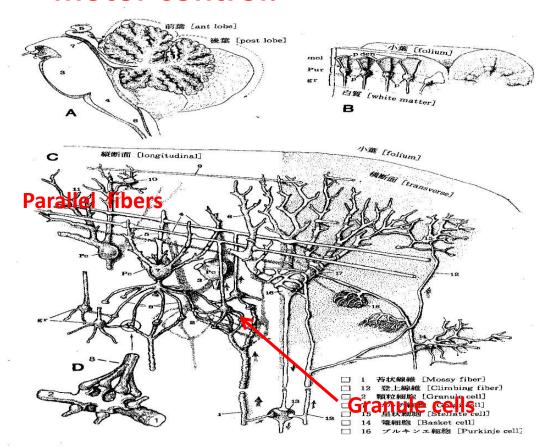
### Nerve circuit of hippocampus

The hippocampus plays the important role to form memory as the serial-parallel conversion.



## Serial-Parallel conversion in cerebellum

'Cerebellum stores and replays the serial data for motor control.





廣川審店

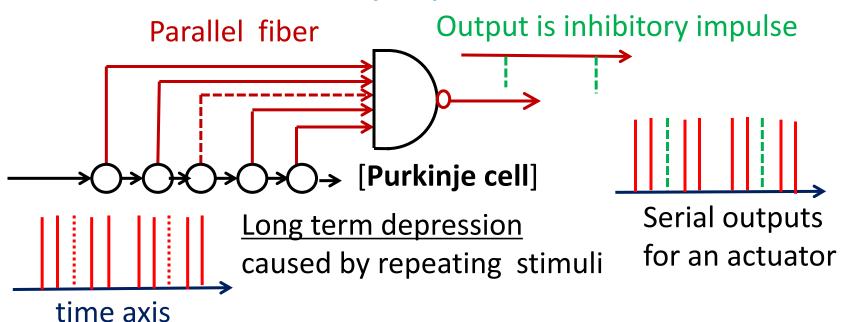
### Linkages with Purkinje cell

['Cerebellum] Parallel fibers Molecular layer Basket cell Stellate cell Purkinje cell layer Purkinje cell Granule cell layer Golgi cell Granule cell Deep cerebellar Mossy fiber Climbing fiber nuclei **Excitatory contact Excitatory contact Inhibitory output** 

#### Mechanism of cerebellum

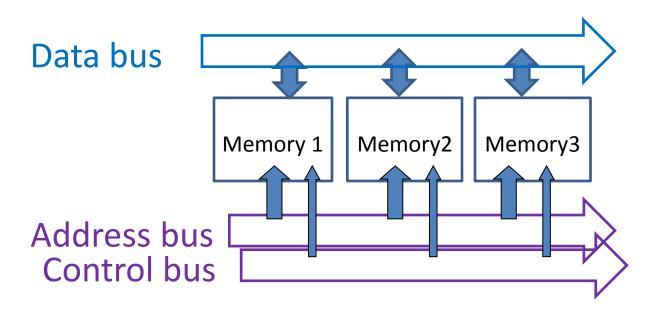
[The self-consistent explanation]

"Purkinje cell outputs inhibitory impulse at absence of excitatory input."

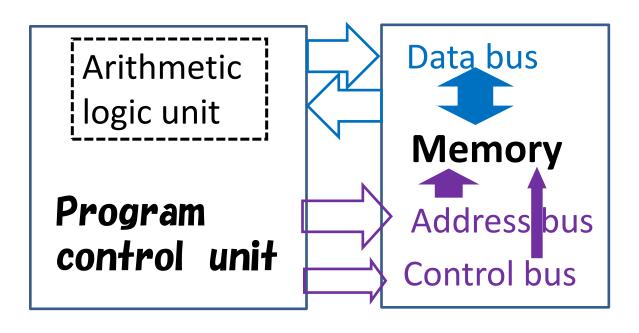


# How to manipulate data in a digital computer

By using connections between data bus and memory. A flip-flop circuit is available as a register or a RAM.



## Central Processing Unit function as a state machine



Program control unit executes an instruction at a machine cycle.

## One machine cycle is executed by a series of subroutines

[Program control unit]

1.Fetch - Retrieve an instruction from the memory.

4.Store - Sand and write the results back in memory.

2.Decode - Tranlate the instruction into a series of computer commands.

3.Execute - Execute the computer commands.

#### Program for a dancing robot

- The sound data were divided into a series of files in order to mix with the series of actions.
- The same period of <u>a sound and the action</u> are started at the same time.



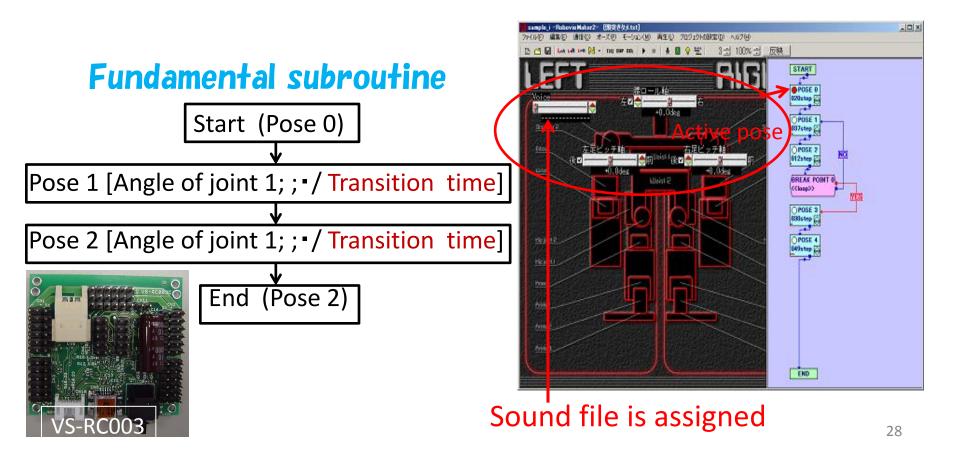
#### Data processing

- The human does not recognize small time lag in visual perception. The fundamental transition time for one action was selected as 0.5 seconds.
- The sound data was compressed to AD PCM-Microsoft in order to decrease the amount of data.
- The data on sound of 0.5 seconds was processed <u>in very short</u> <u>time</u> by today's microprocessor.



### Input of data on actions

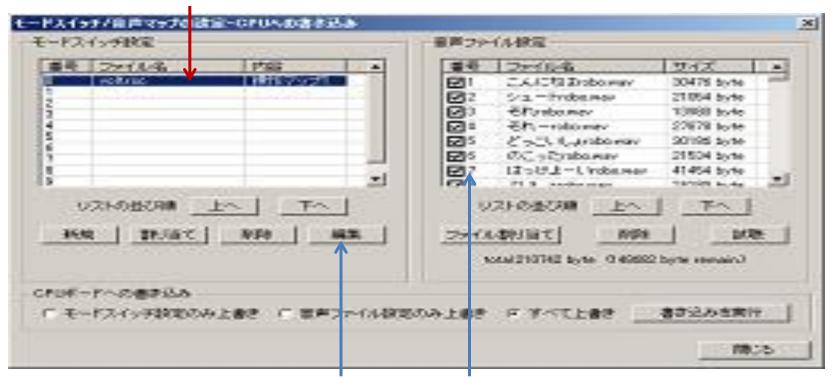
An action is programmed by change of pose (angles of joints) together with <u>transition time</u>.



### Editing of files

[Editor: Robovie Maker for VS-RC003]

The label on a series of fundamental subroutines.



Editing subroutines

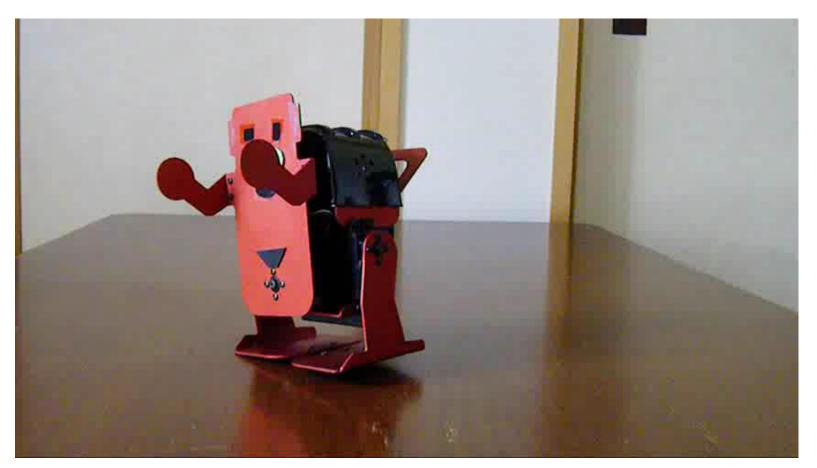
The labels of sound files stored

## The shoes sing song if the kids go to the field hand in hand

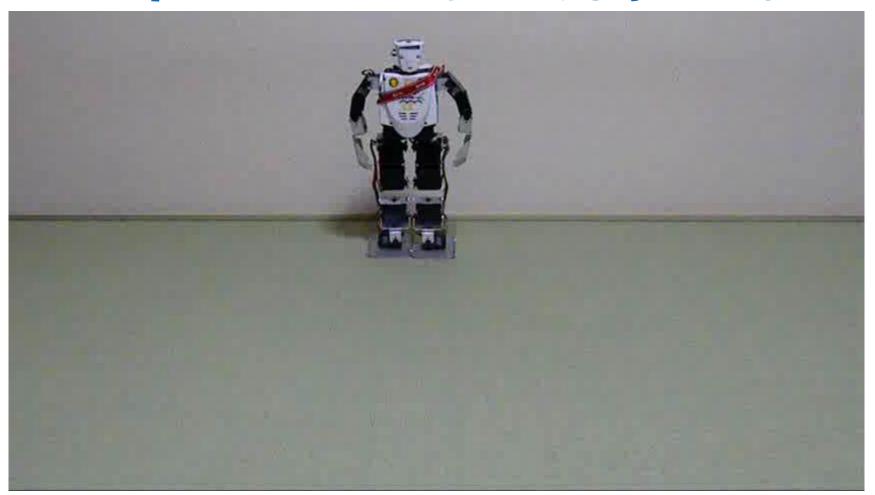


By Robovie-I (3 joints)

# Mr. moon comes out of the mountain of coal mine. He would be smoky.



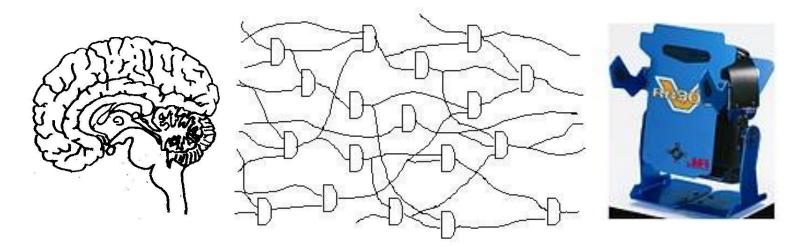
### Miss Sendai - Star festival-By Robovie-X (with 13 joints)



#### Conclusions

Intelligence is described by a chain of actions.

It is realized by a state machine.



#### Thank you for your kind attention.