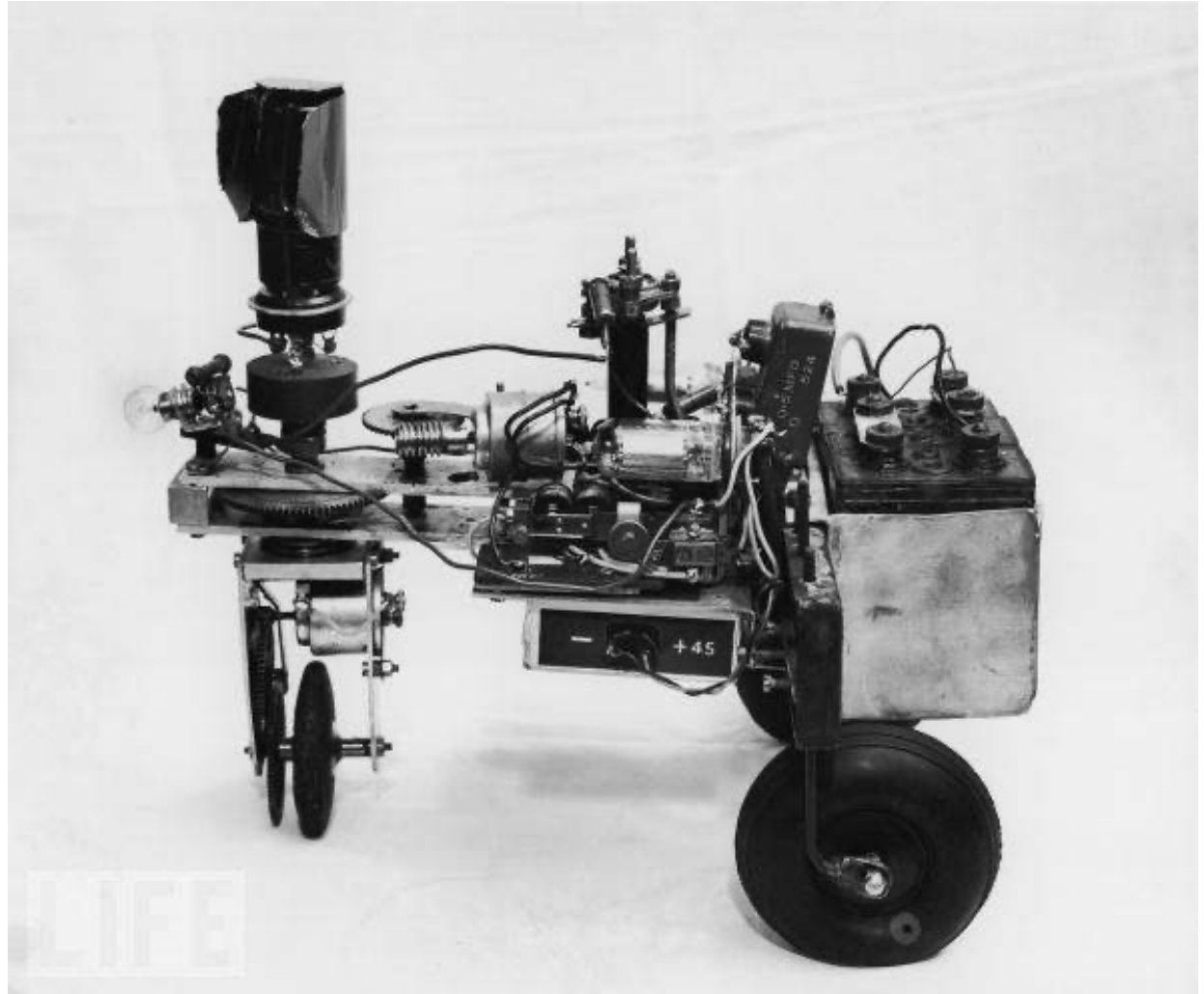


BIOENG-456

Controlling Behavior in Animals and Robots

Week 3: Taxis toward an odor source

Tortoises: Elmer & Elsie

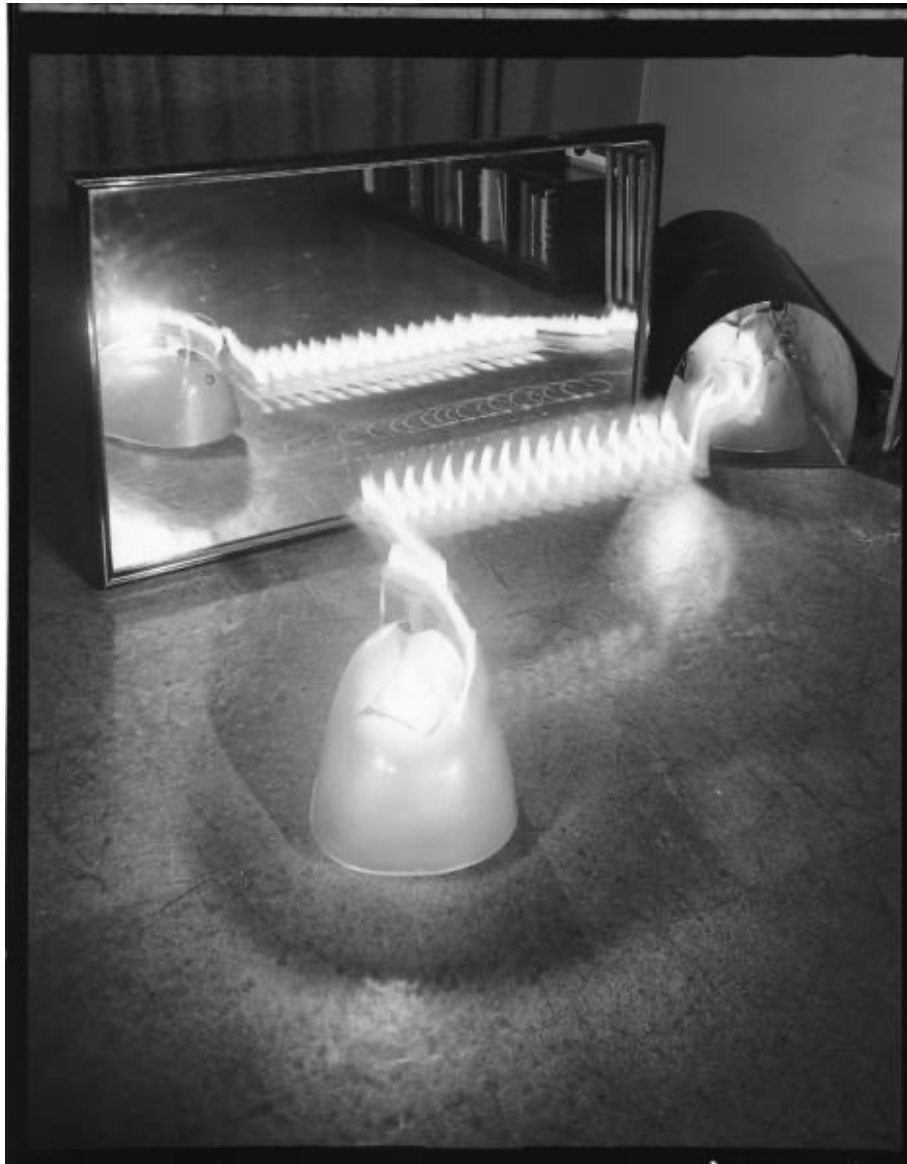


Tortoises: Elmer & Elsie



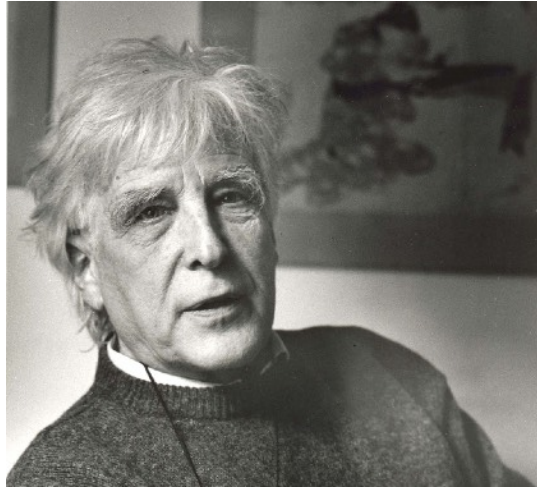
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ILULRImXkKo>

“Mirror dance - narcissistic behavior”



<http://cyberneticzoo.com/tag/tortoise/>

Experiments in Synthetic Psychology



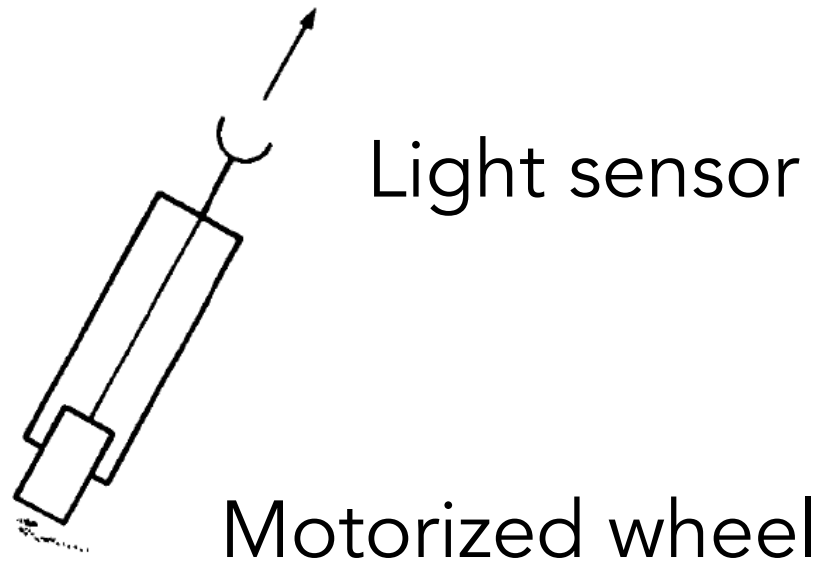
Introduction

*Let the Problem of the Mind
Dissolve in Your Mind*

This is an exercise in fictional science, or science fiction, if you like that better. Not for amusement: science fiction in the service of science. Or just science, if you agree that fiction is part of it, always was, and always will be as long as our brains are only minuscule fragments of the universe, much too small to hold all the facts of the world but not too idle to speculate about them.

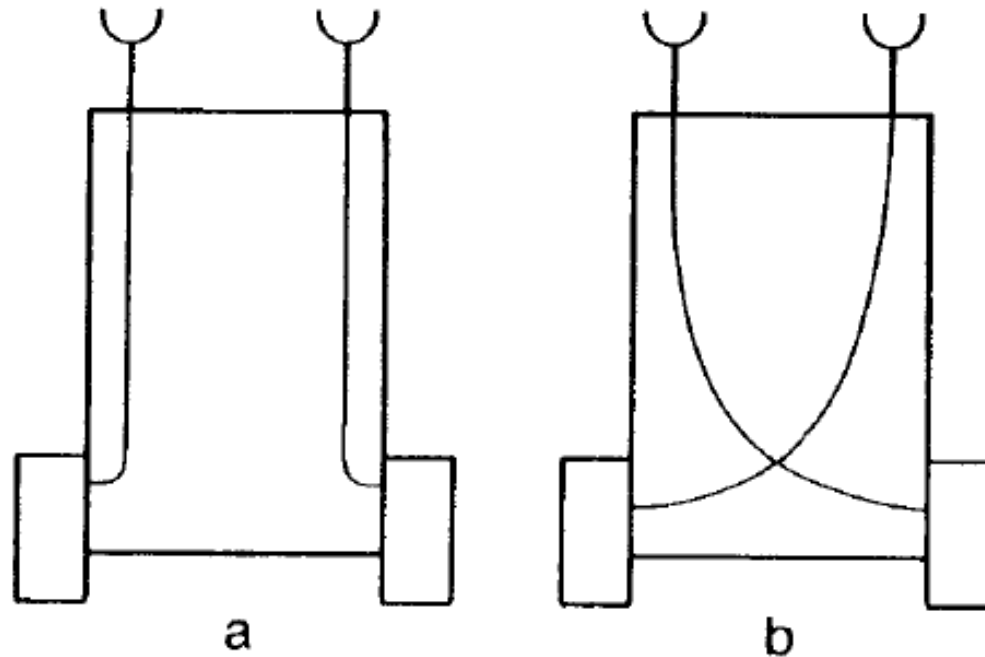
Experiments in Synthetic Psychology

Vehicle 1



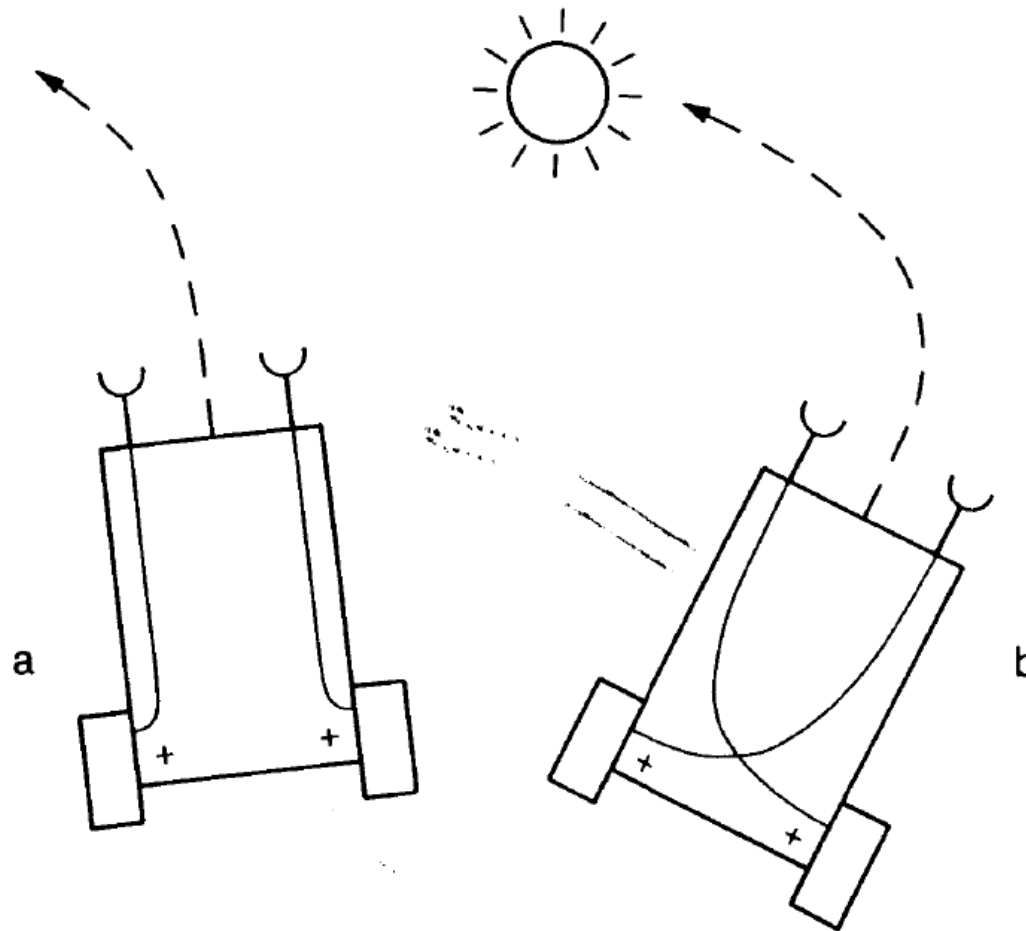
Experiments in Synthetic Psychology

Vehicle 2



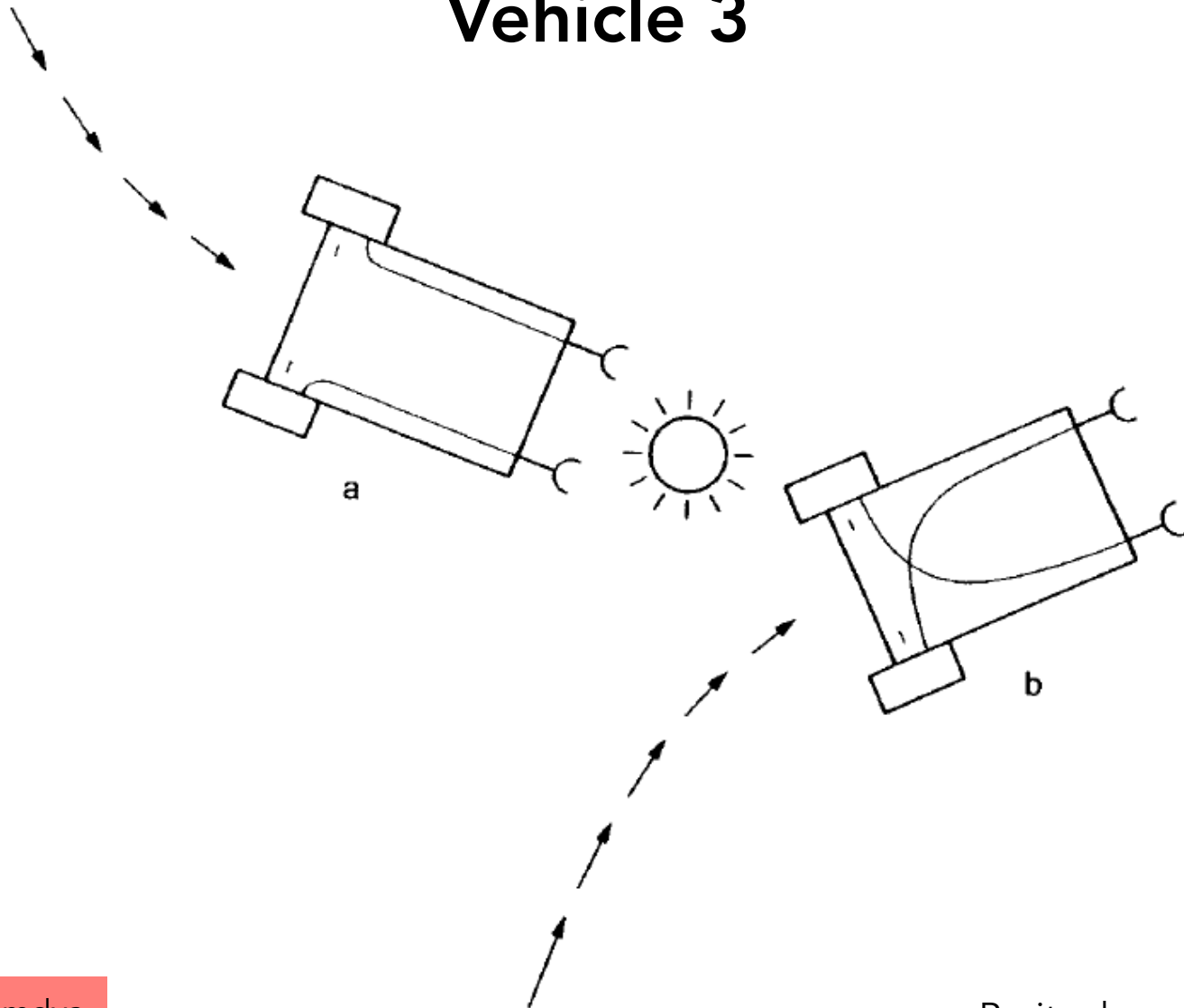
Experiments in Synthetic Psychology

Vehicle 2 Fear & aggression



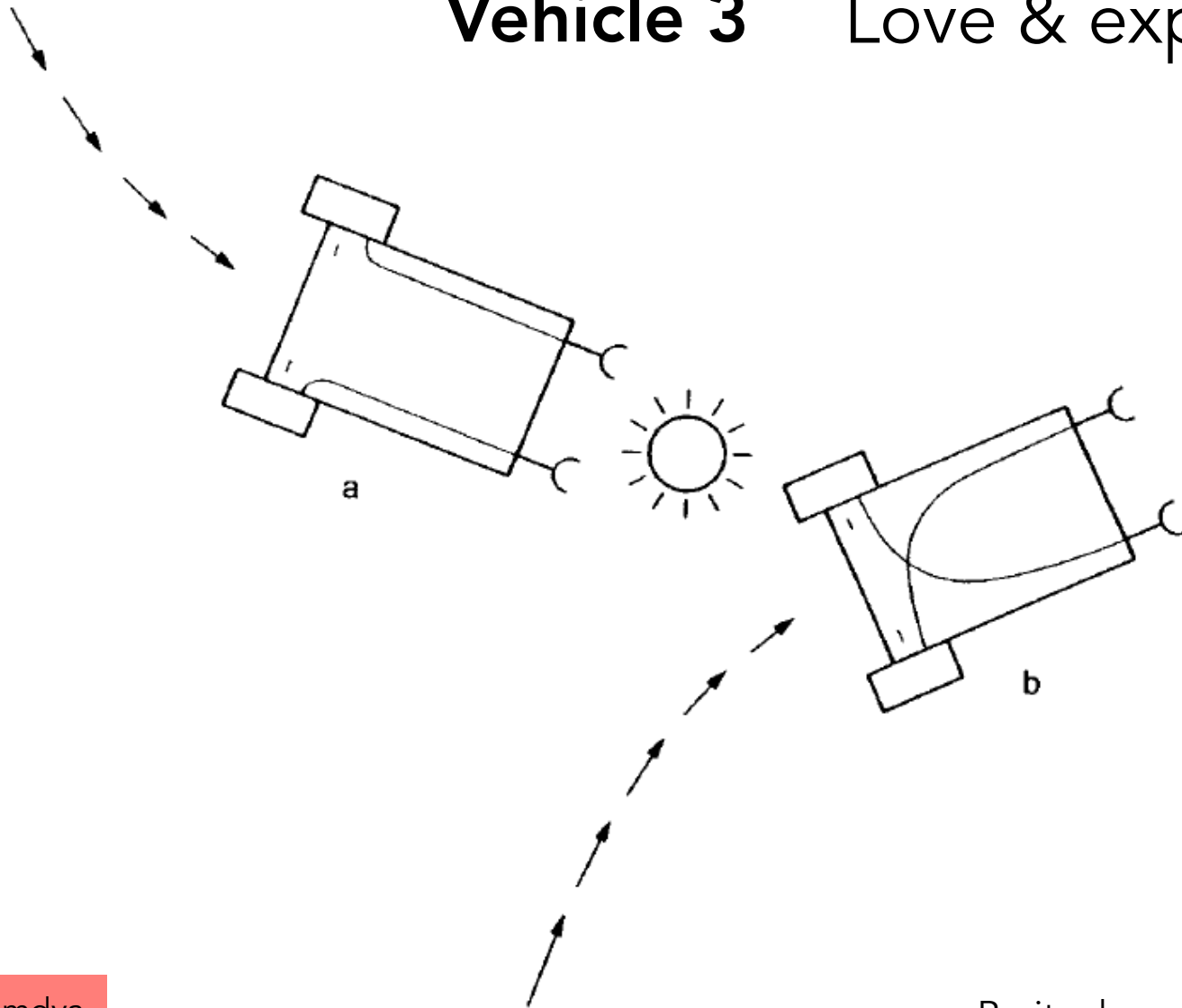
Inverting weights

Vehicle 3



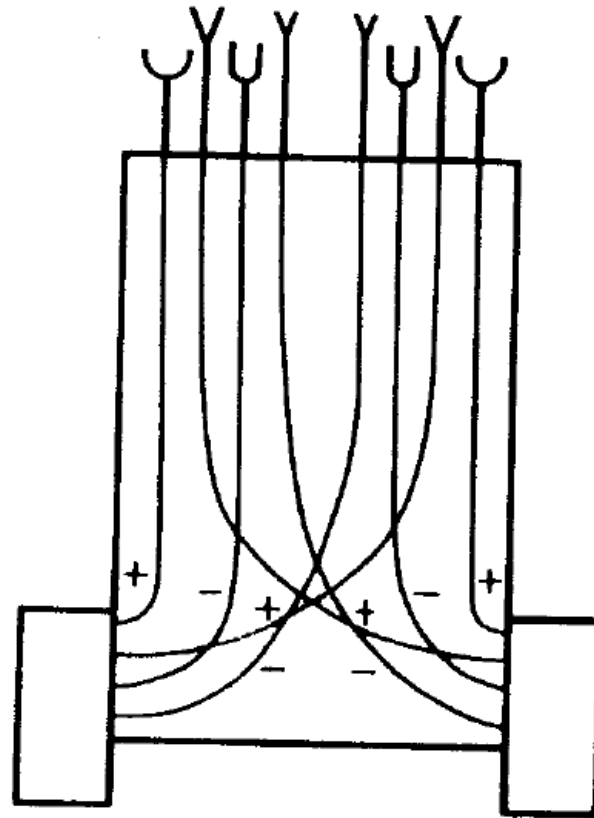
Inverting weights

Vehicle 3 Love & explorer



Multisensory integration

Vehicle 3 Multisensorial

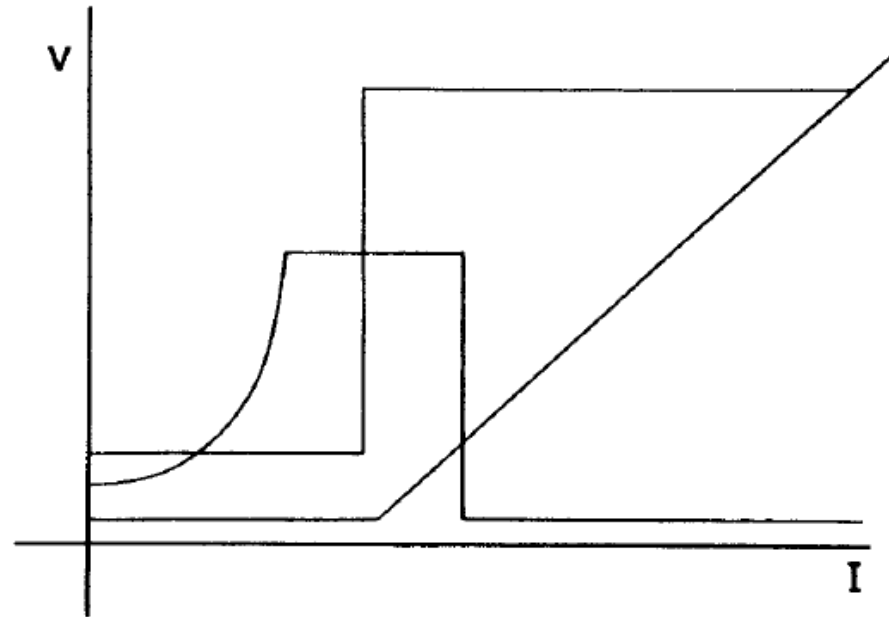
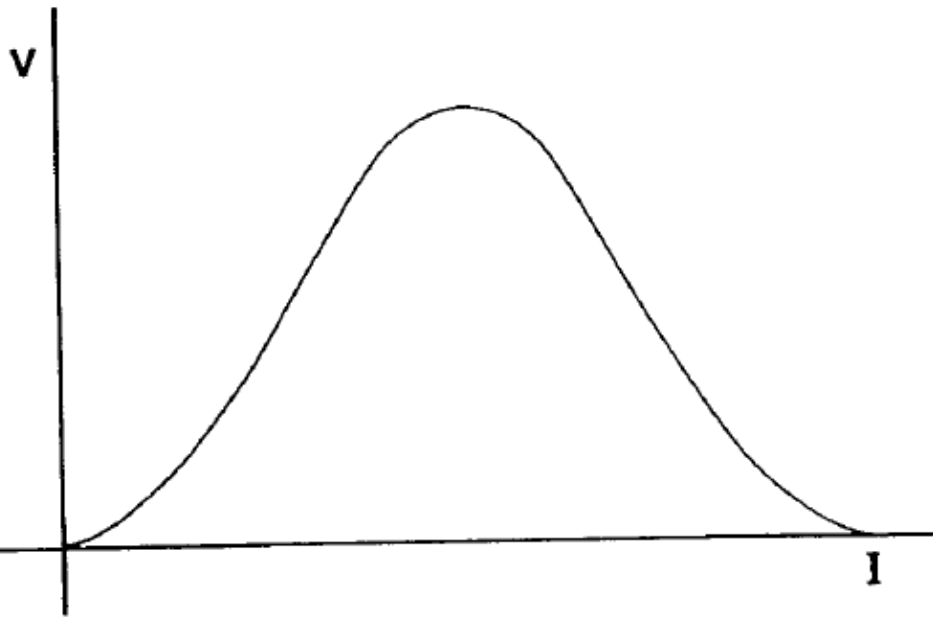


Complex sensor functions

Vehicle 4

v = motor speed

i = stimulus intensity



Reactive behavior - line following

3.4 Line Following

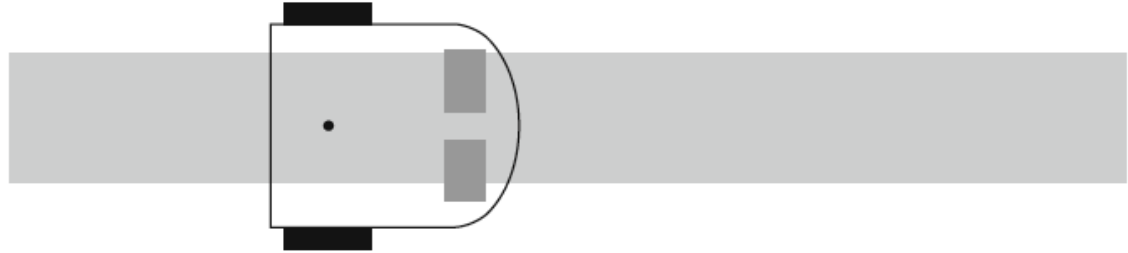


Fig. 3.3 A robot with two ground sensors over a line

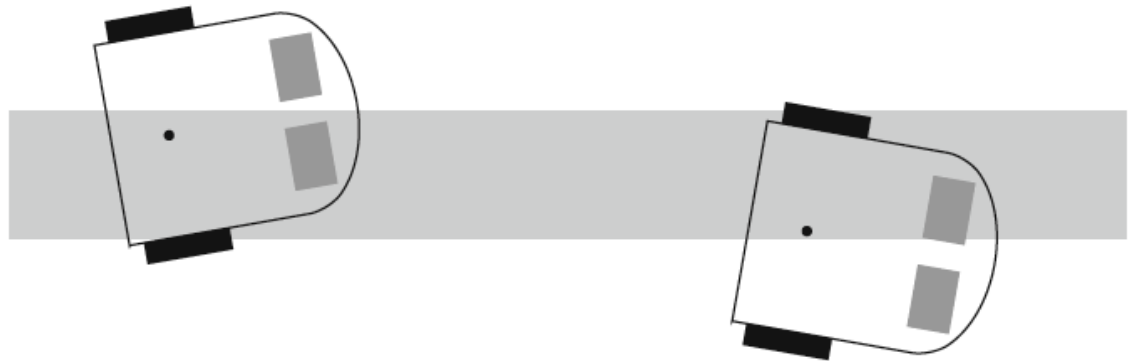


Fig. 3.4 Leaving the line

Reactive behavior - line following

Algorithm 3.4: Line following with two sensors

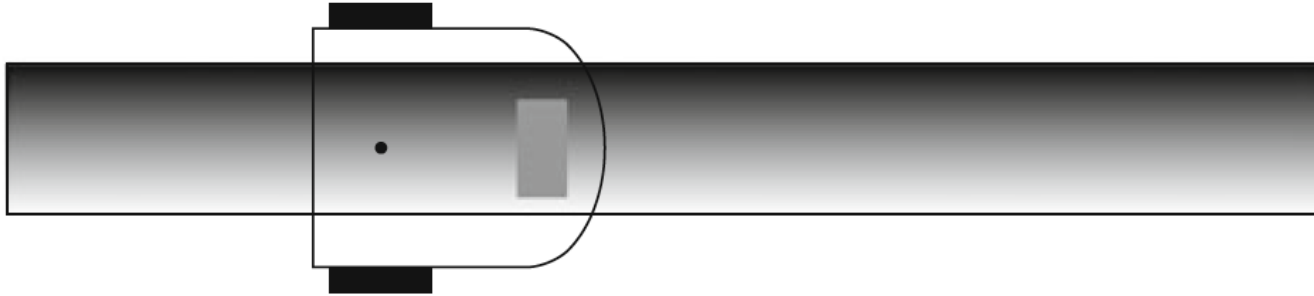
```
1: when both sensors detect black
2:   left-motor-power ← 
3:   right-motor-power ← 
4:
5: when neither sensor detects black
6:   left-motor-power ← 
7:   right-motor-power ← 
8:
9: when only the left sensor detects black
10:  left-motor-power ← 
11:  right-motor-power ← 
12:
13: when only the right sensor detects black
14:  left-motor-power ← 
15:  right-motor-power ← 
```

Reactive behavior - line following

Algorithm 3.4: Line following with two sensors

```
1: when both sensors detect black
2:   left-motor-power  $\leftarrow$  100
3:   right-motor-power  $\leftarrow$  100
4:
5: when neither sensor detects black
6:   left-motor-power  $\leftarrow$  0
7:   right-motor-power  $\leftarrow$  0
8:
9: when only the left sensor detects black
10:  left-motor-power  $\leftarrow$  0
11:  right-motor-power  $\leftarrow$  50
12:
13: when only the right sensor detects black
14:  left-motor-power  $\leftarrow$  50
15:  right-motor-power  $\leftarrow$  0
```

Reactive behavior - one sensor



Algorithm 3.5: Line following with one sensor

integer black-threshold $\leftarrow$ 20

integer white-threshold $\leftarrow$ 80

- 1: when black-threshold $\leq$ sensor value $\leq$ white-threshold
- 2: left-motor-power $\leftarrow$ 100
- 3: right-motor-power $\leftarrow$ 100
- 4:
- 5: when sensor value $>$ white-threshold
- 6: left-motor-power $\leftarrow$ -50
- 7: right-motor-power $\leftarrow$ 50
- 8:
- 9: when black-threshold $<$ sensor value
- 10: left-motor-power $\leftarrow$ 50
- 11: right-motor-power $\leftarrow$ -50

Any questions?

Taxis in biological systems...

Odor taxis in animals

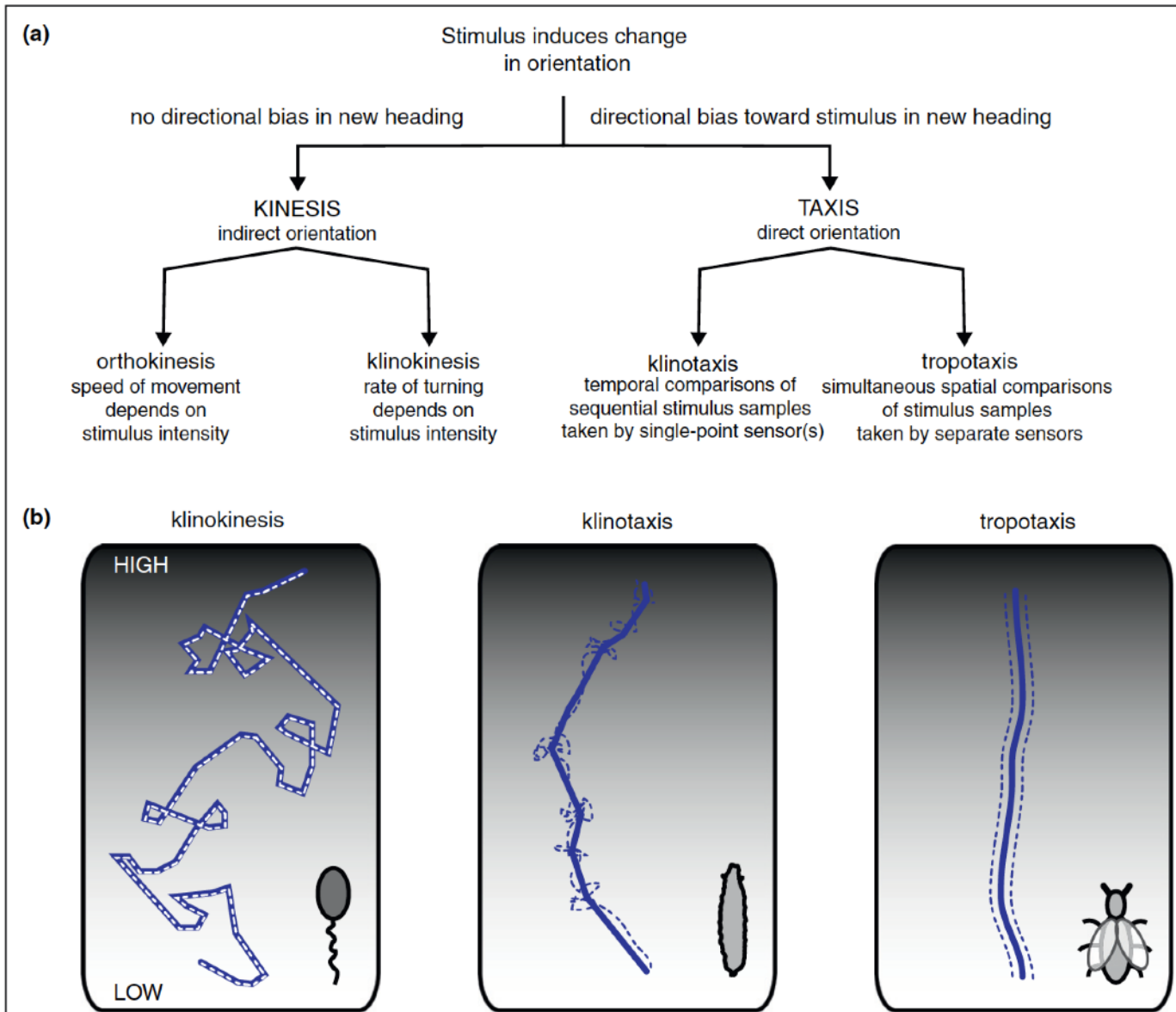


"Hounds on the Scent", John Emms

Odor taxis in humans



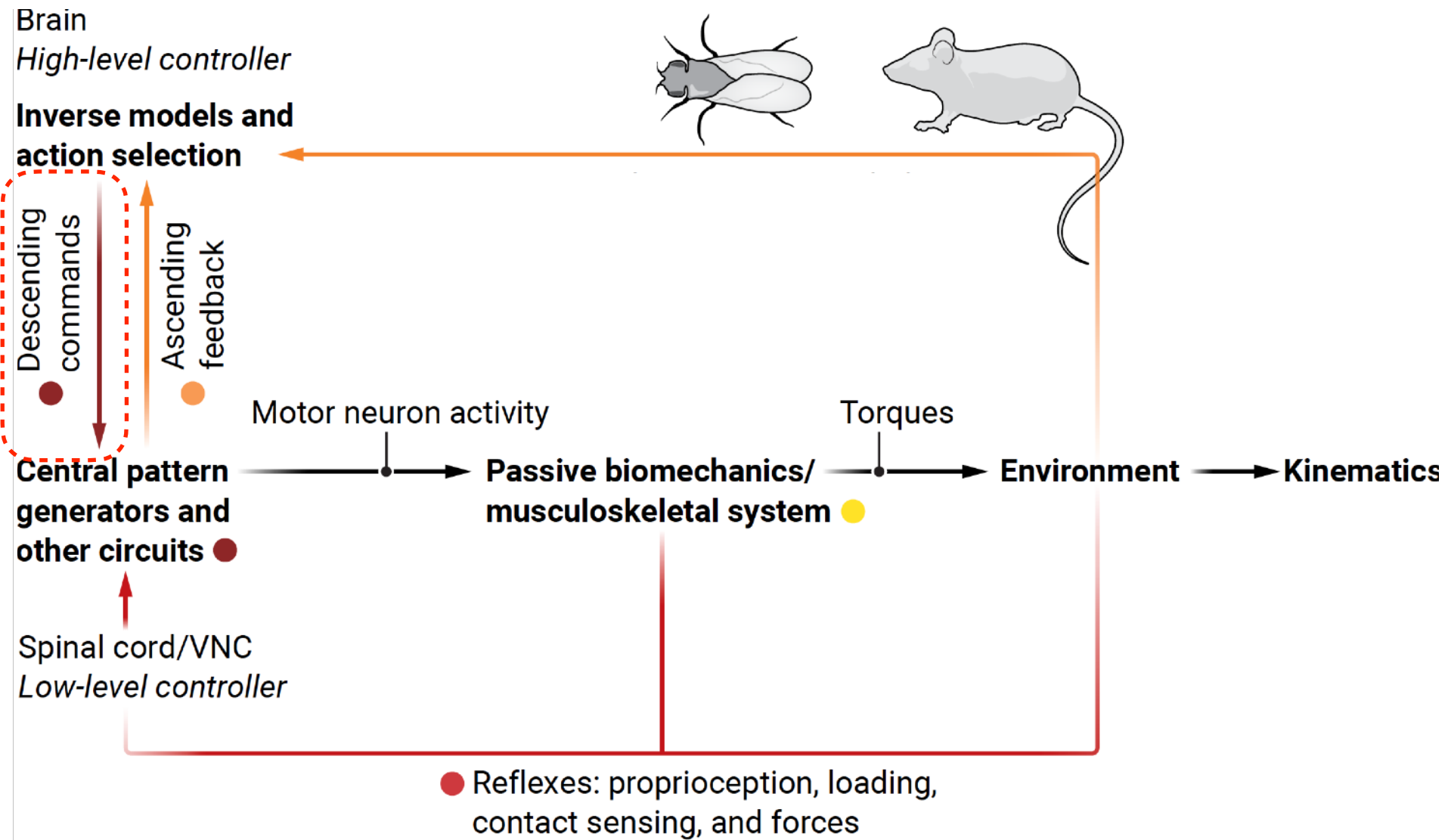
Some taxis mechanisms



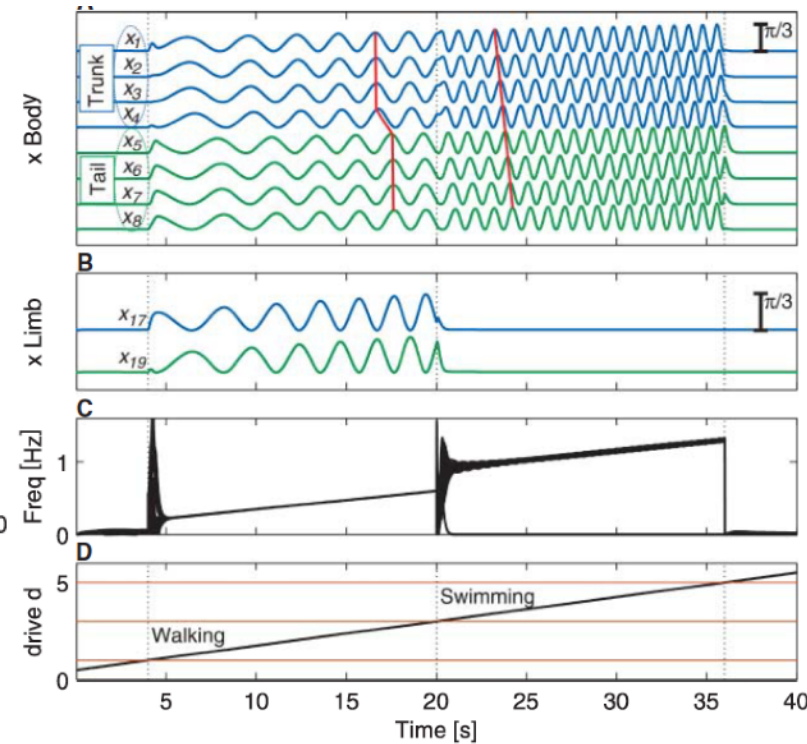
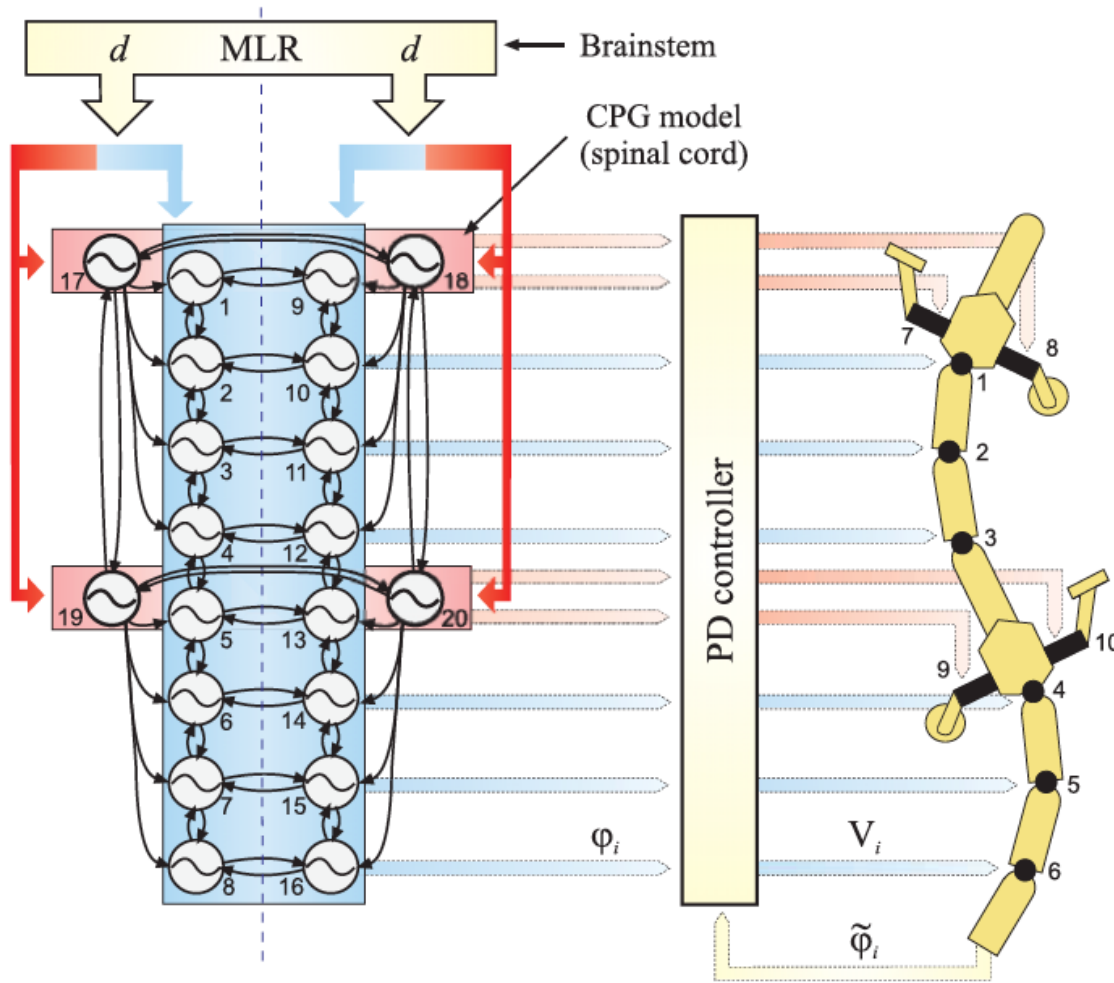
Any questions?

Descending control of behavior...

Descending neurons

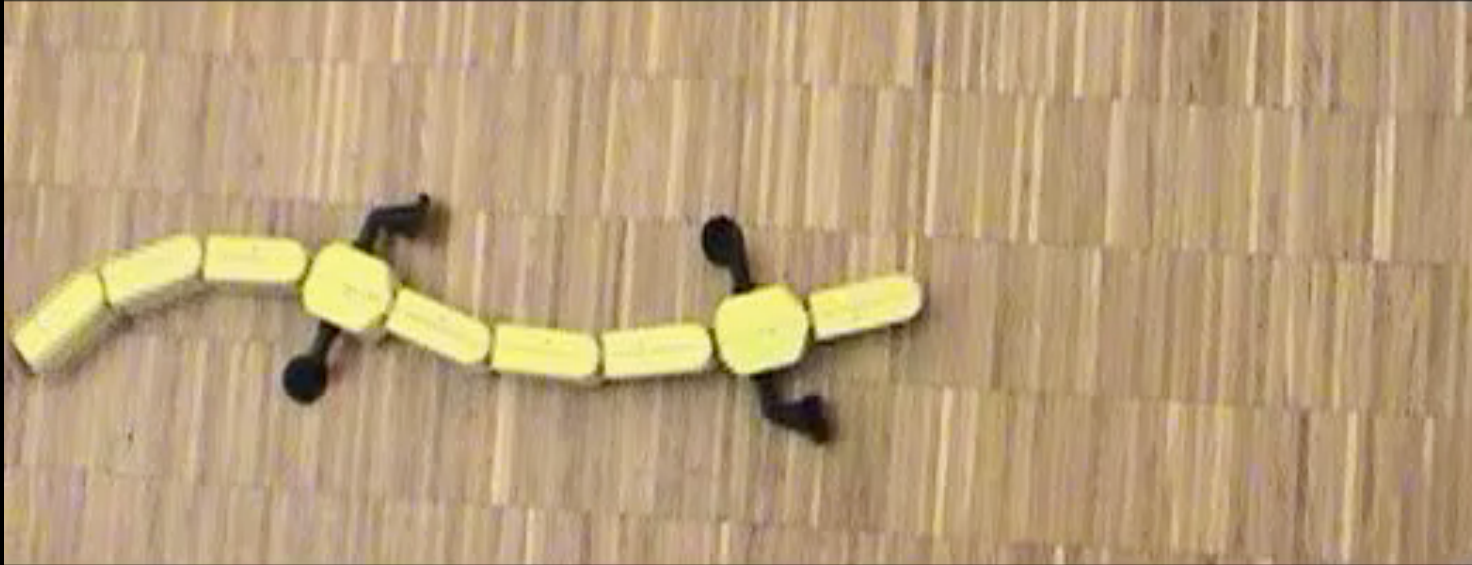


Descending neurons act as low-dimensional signals that engage downstream CPGs



ljspeert, et al. *Science*, 2007

Descending neurons act as low-dimensional signals that engage downstream CPGs



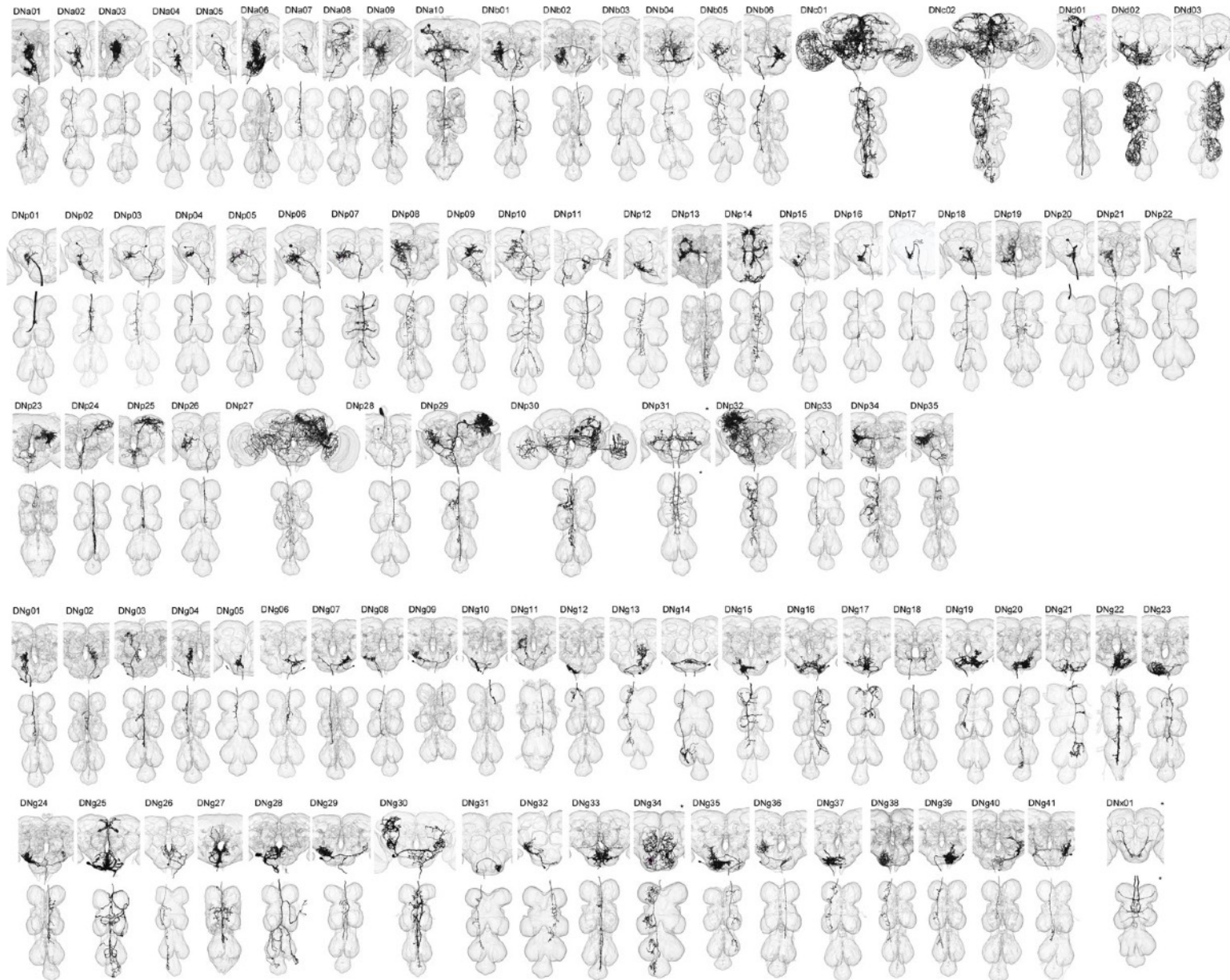
Moonwalker Descending Neurons (MDNs)



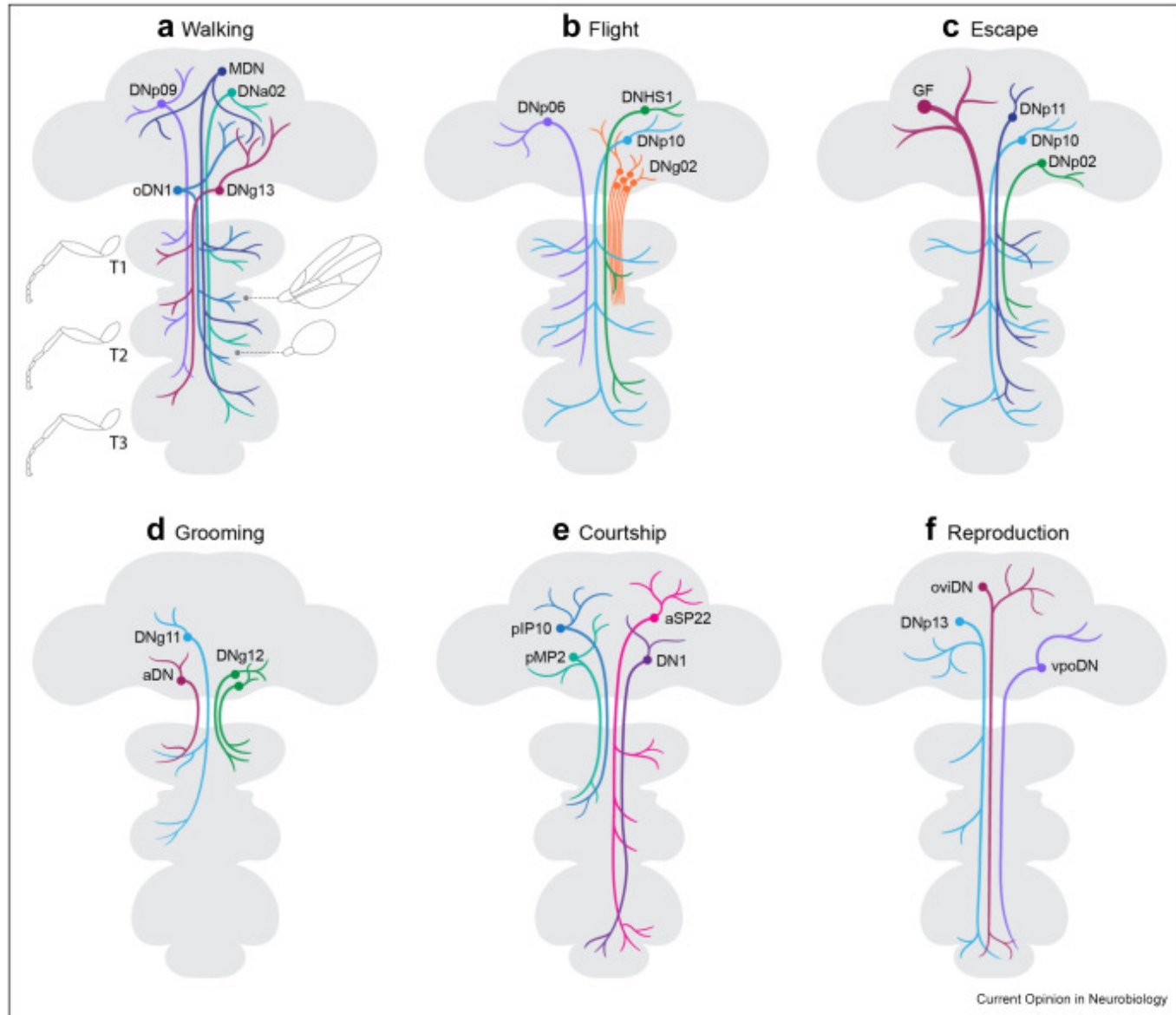
Bidaye et al., *Science*, 2014



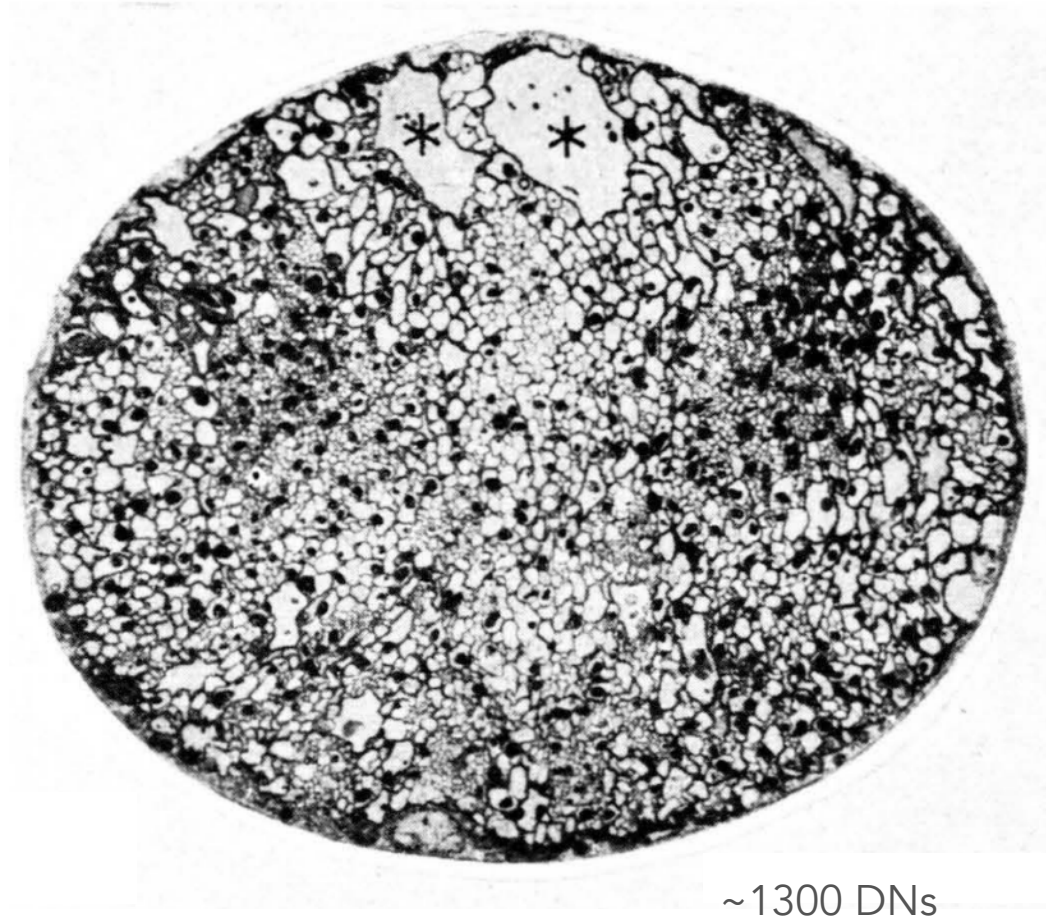
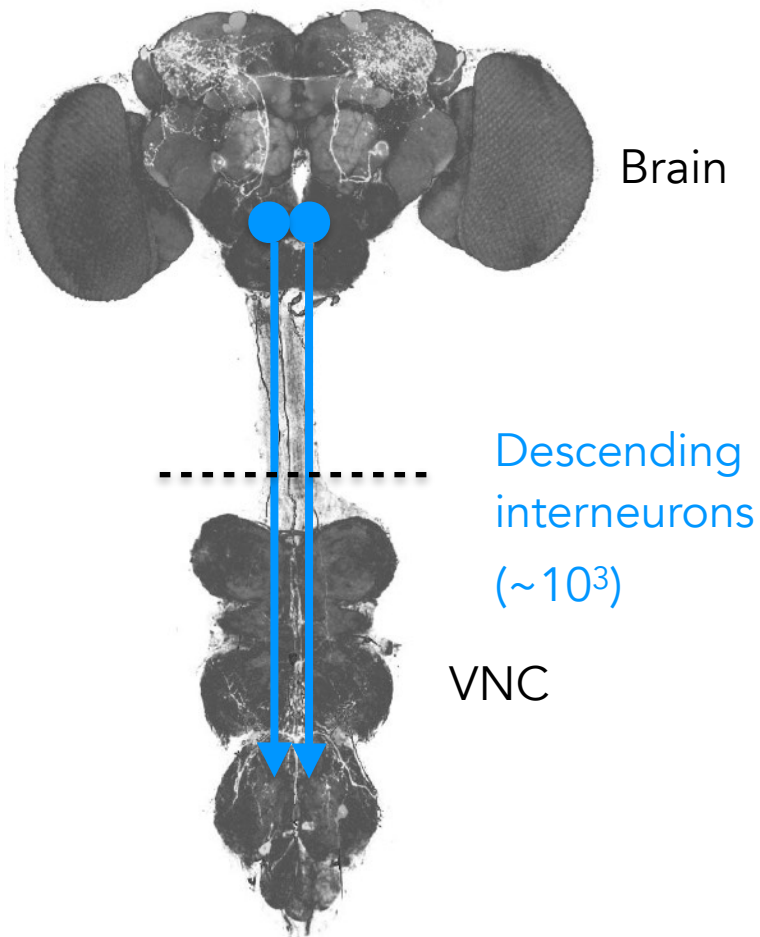
There are many classes of descending neurons



Descending neurons drive many behaviors



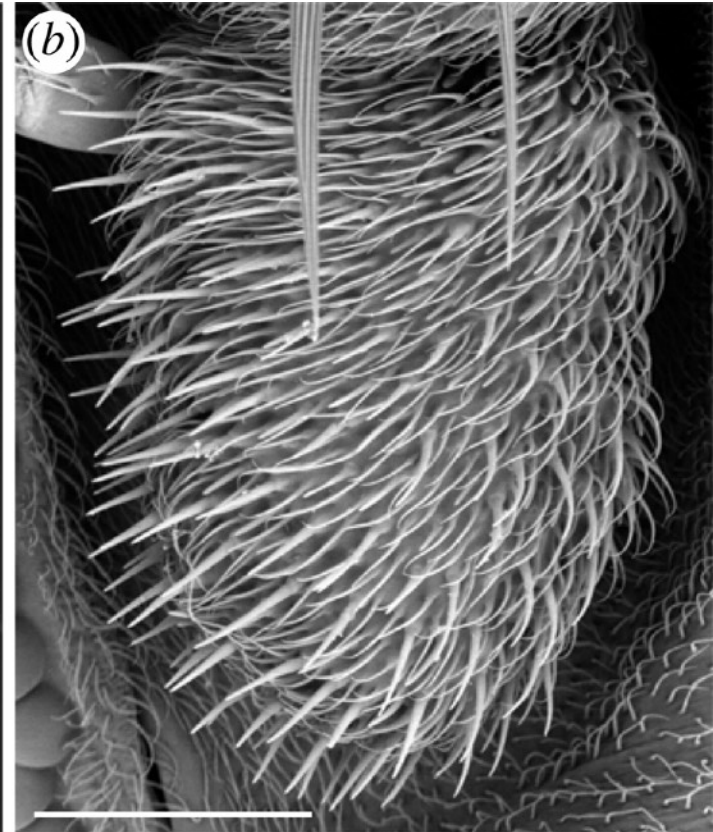
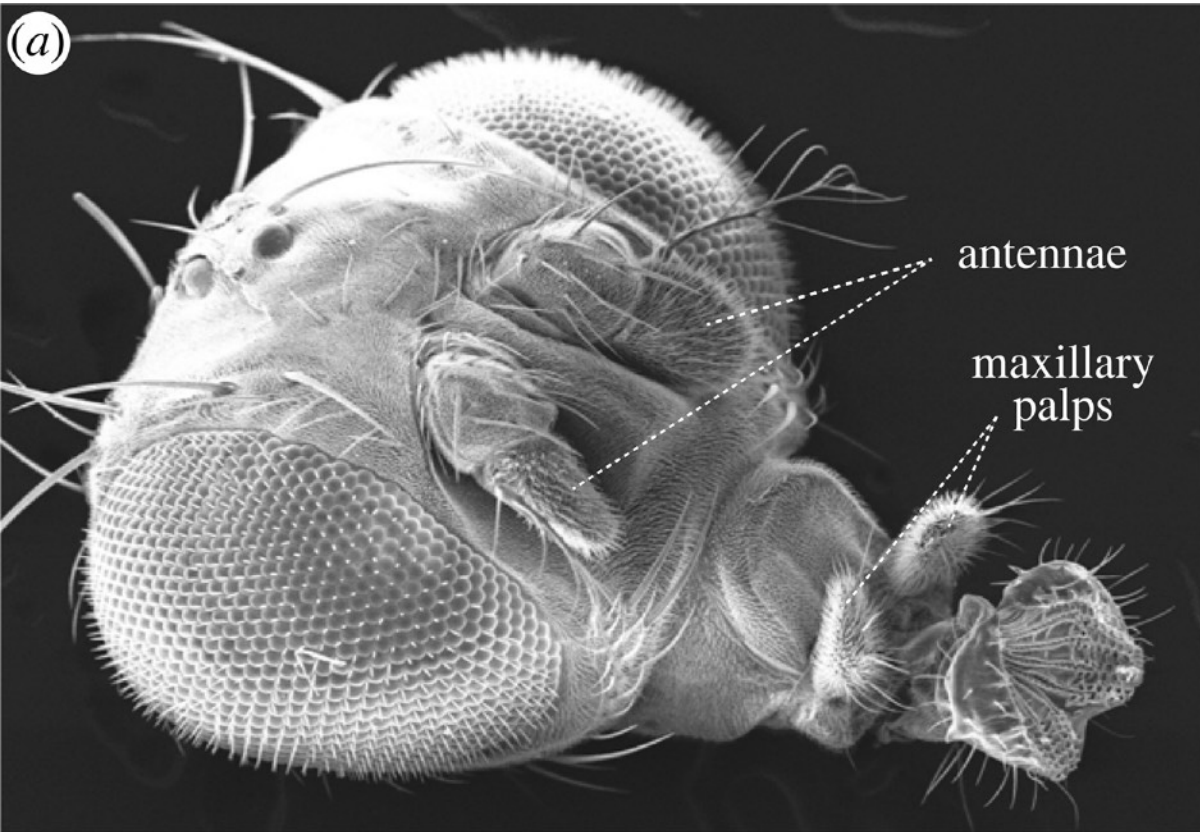
Paper 1: How do DN populations work together?



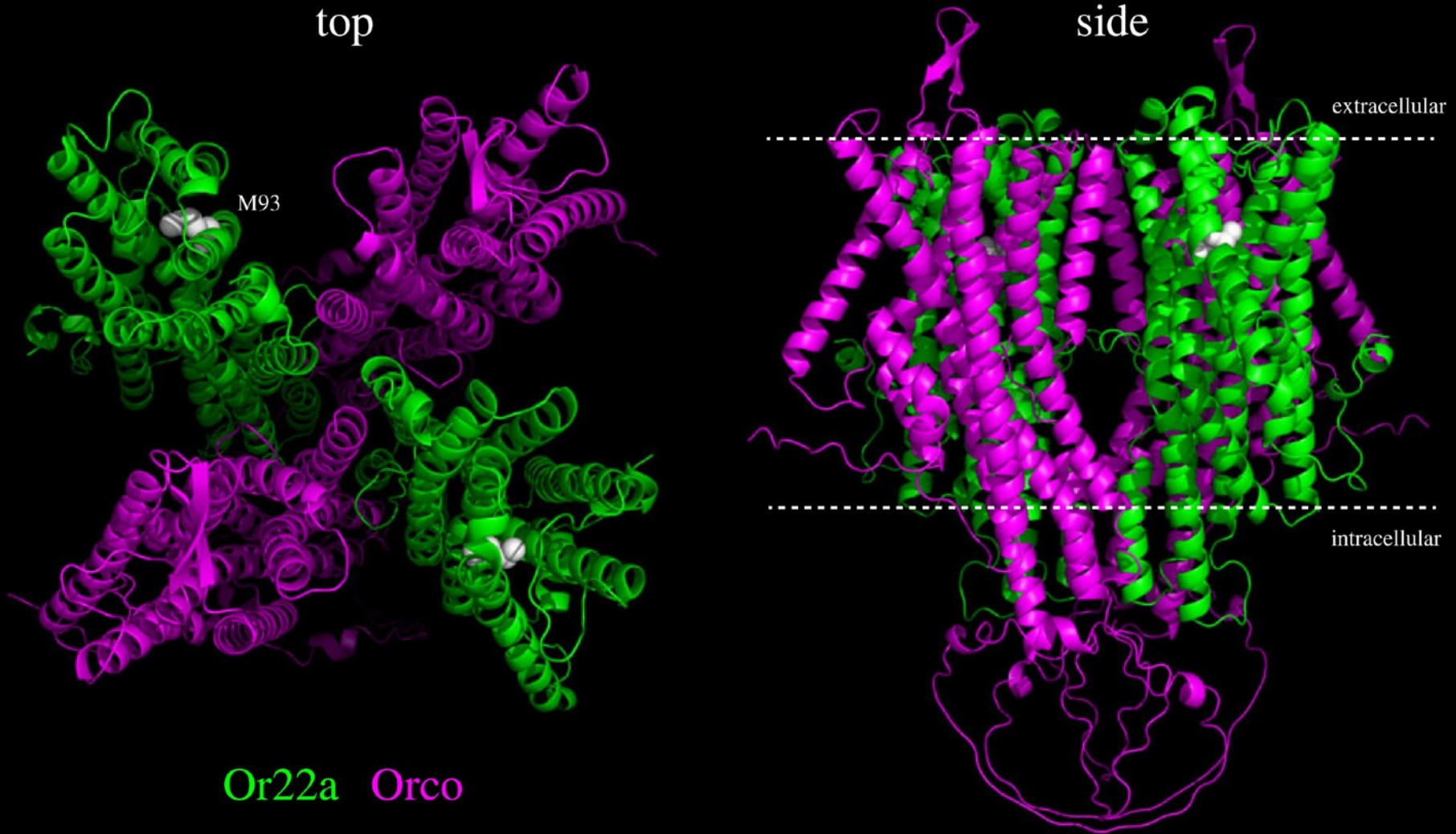
Any questions?

Adult fly olfaction...

Drosophila olfactory organs

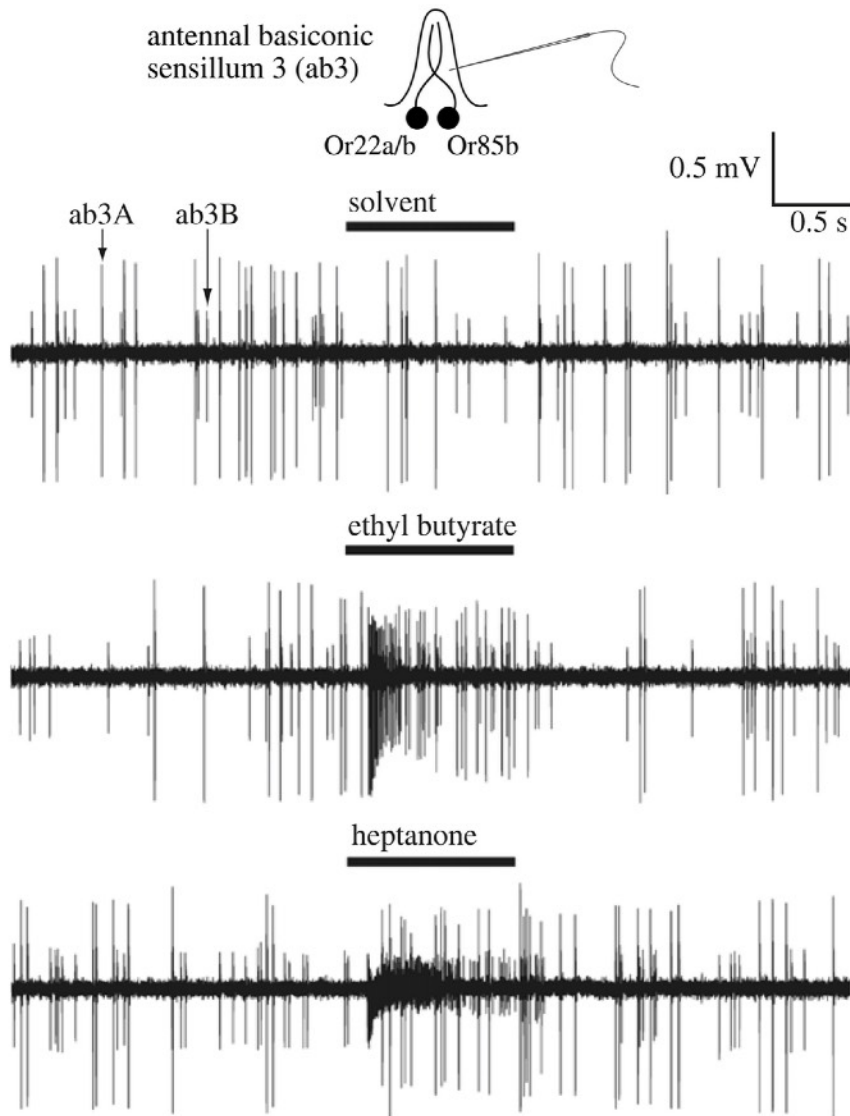


Drosophila olfactory receptors

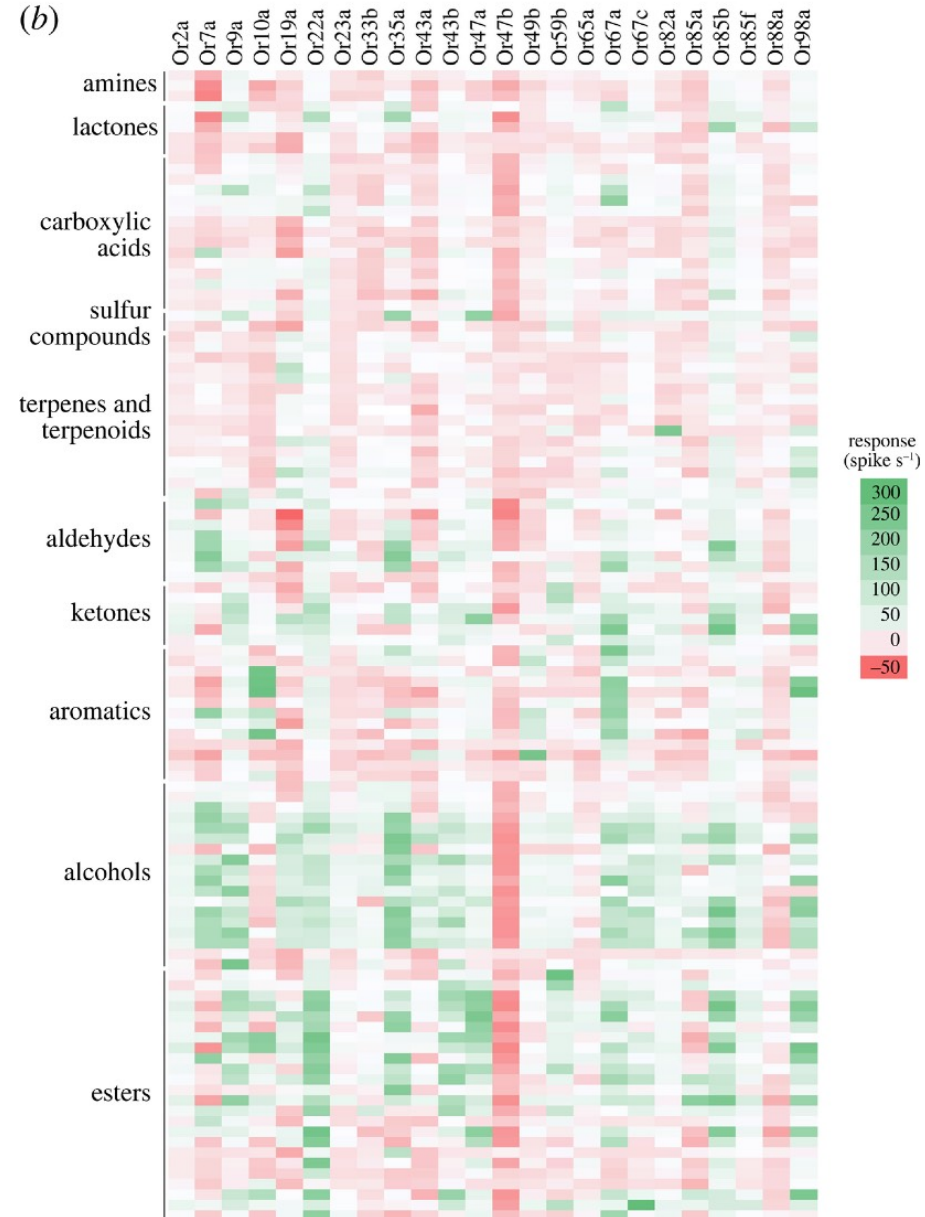


Olfactory Receptor Neuron (ORN/OSN) responses

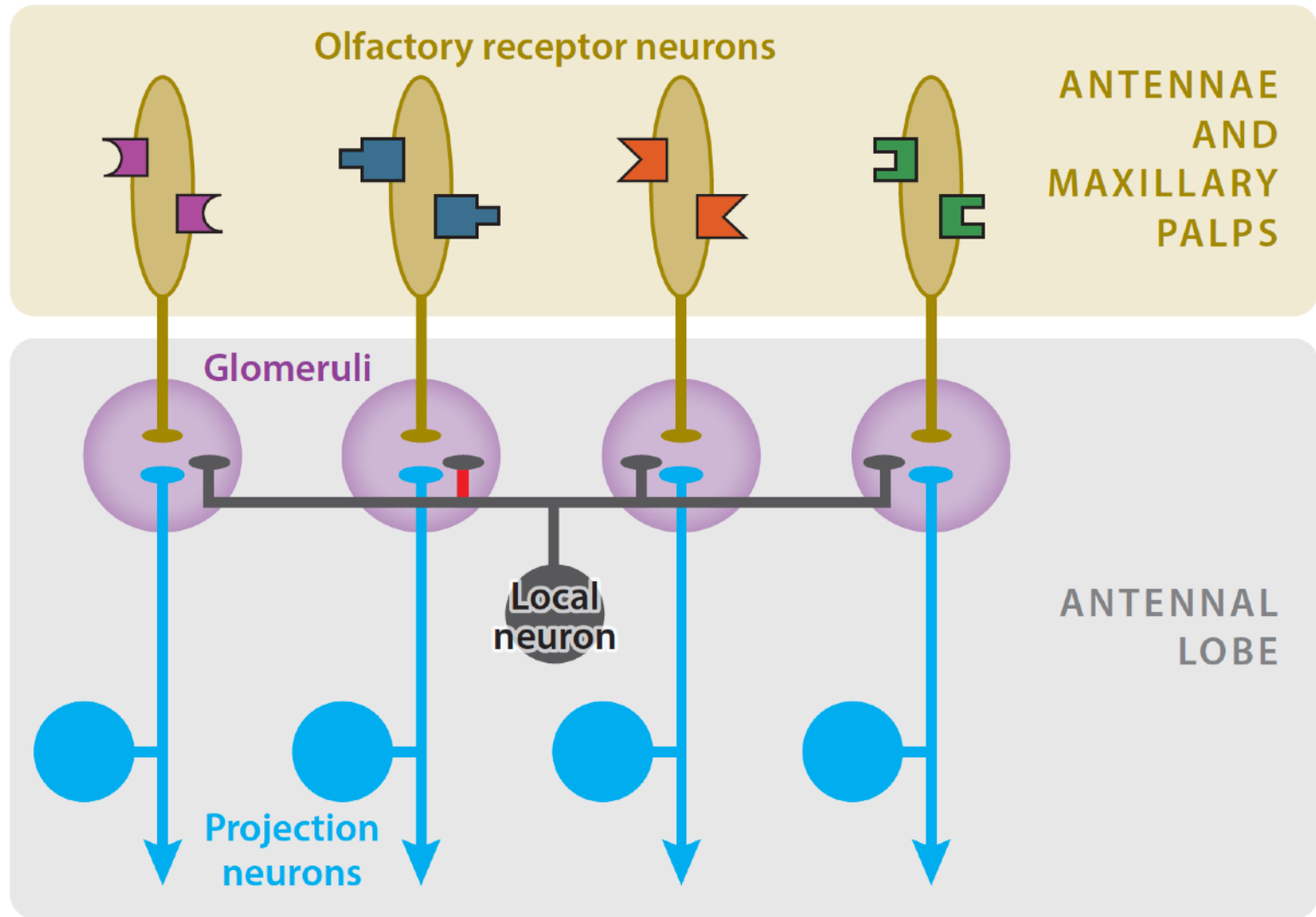
(a)



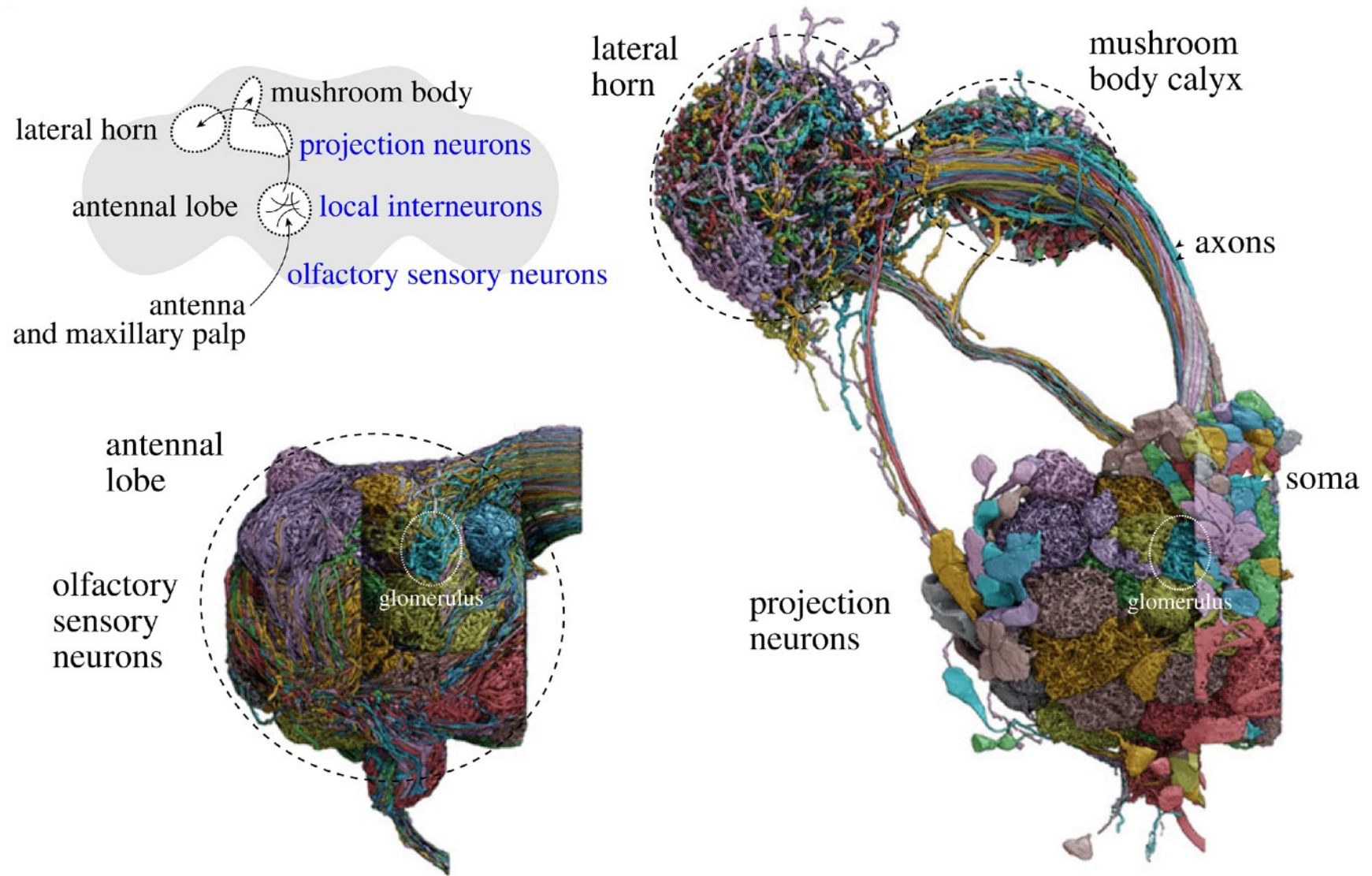
(b)



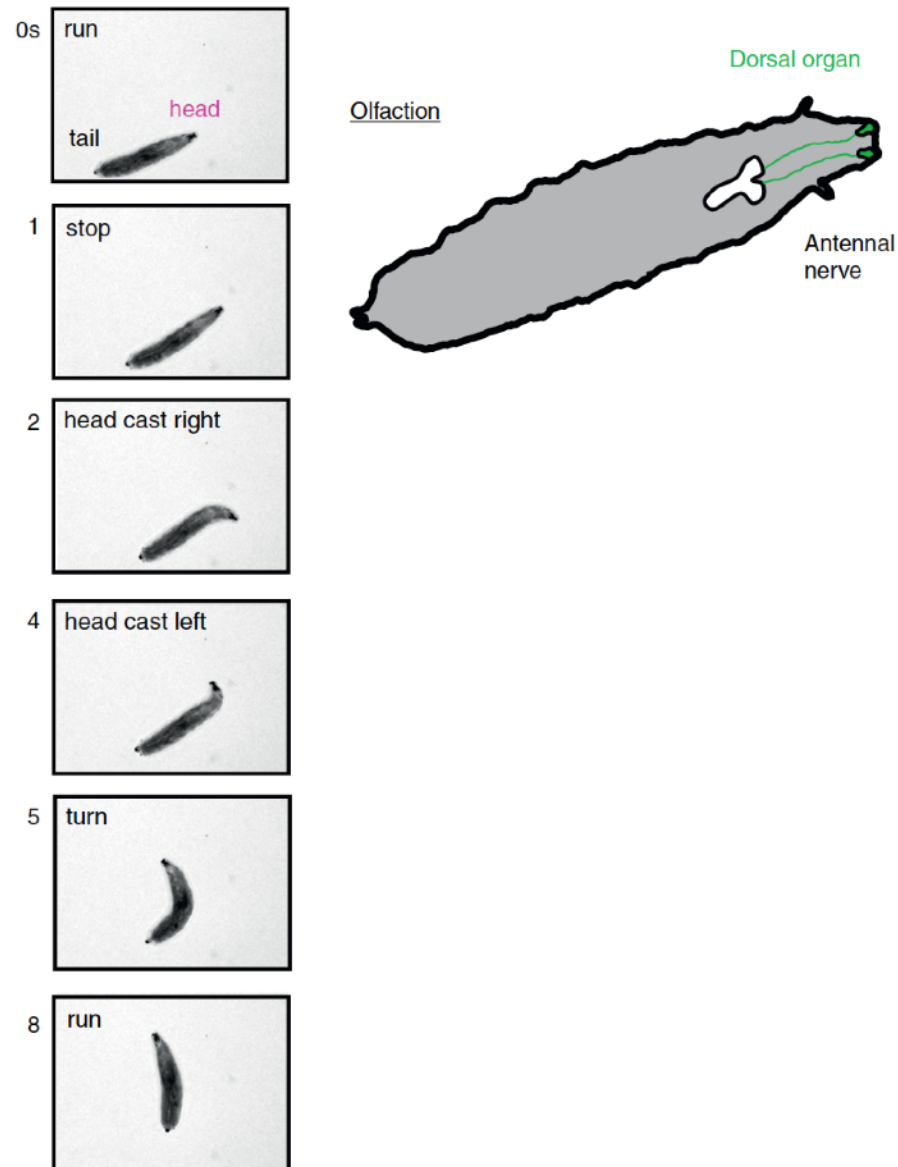
Drosophila olfactory pathways



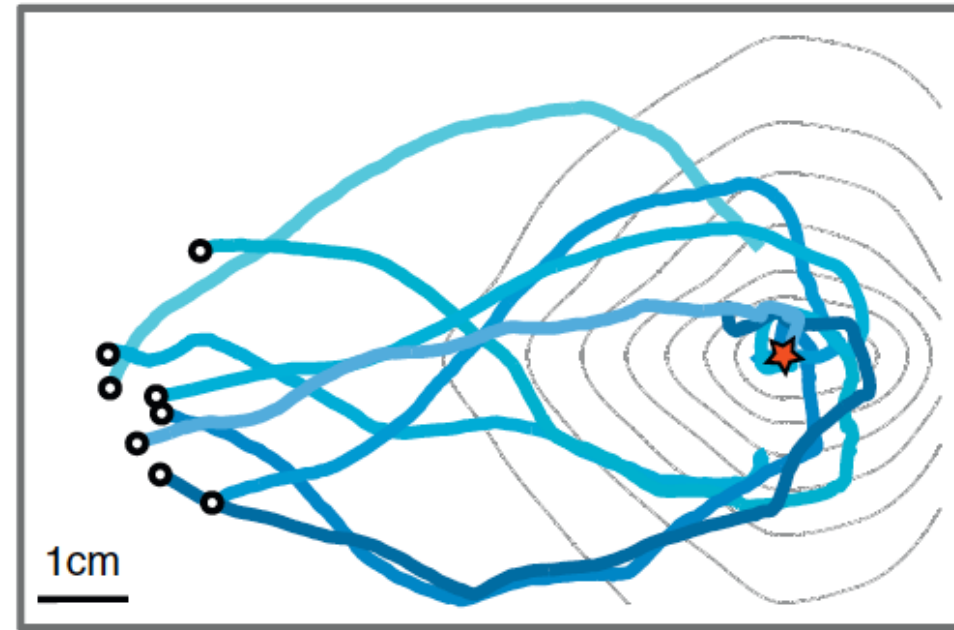
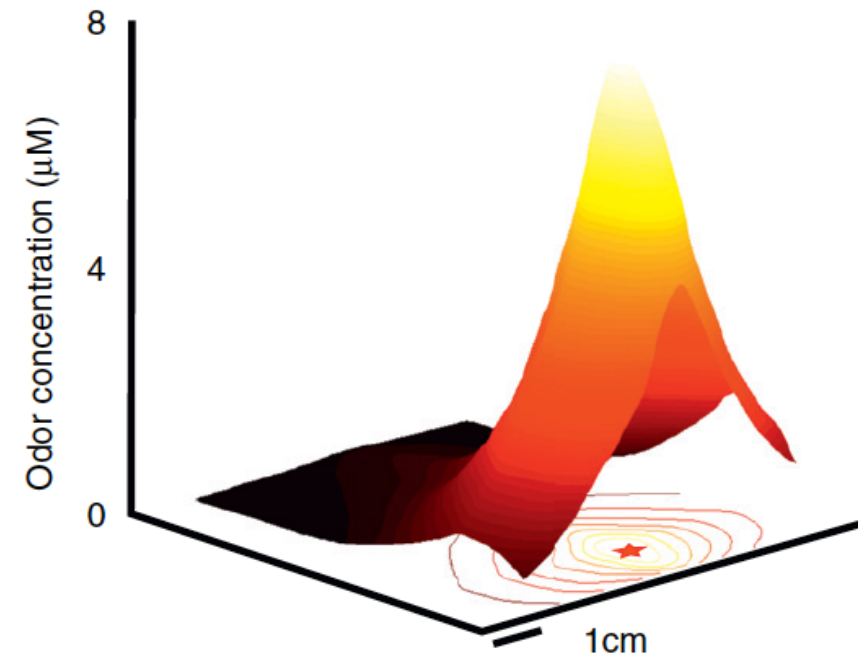
Drosophila olfactory pathways



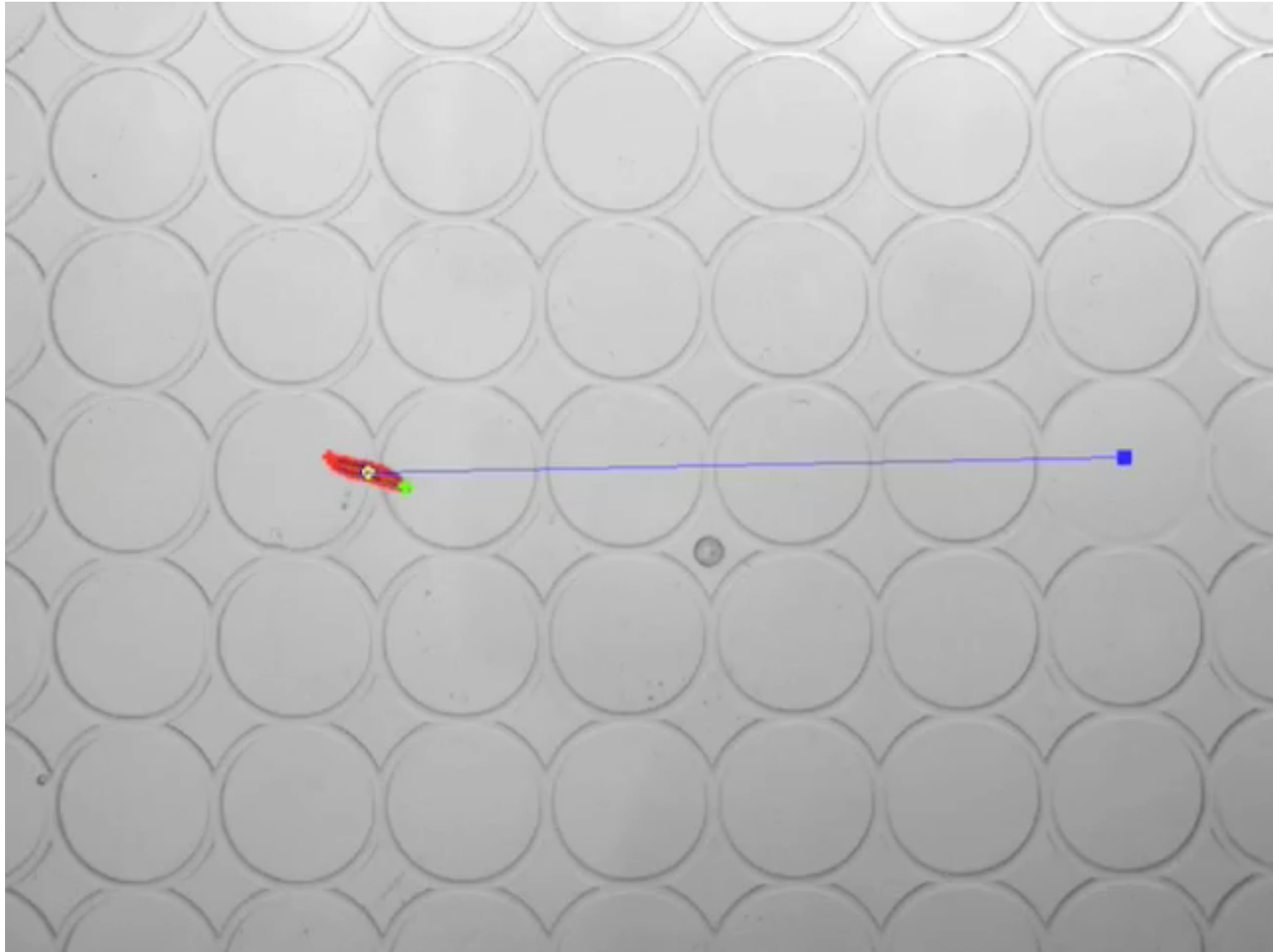
Active sensing of odor gradients in *Drosophila* larvae



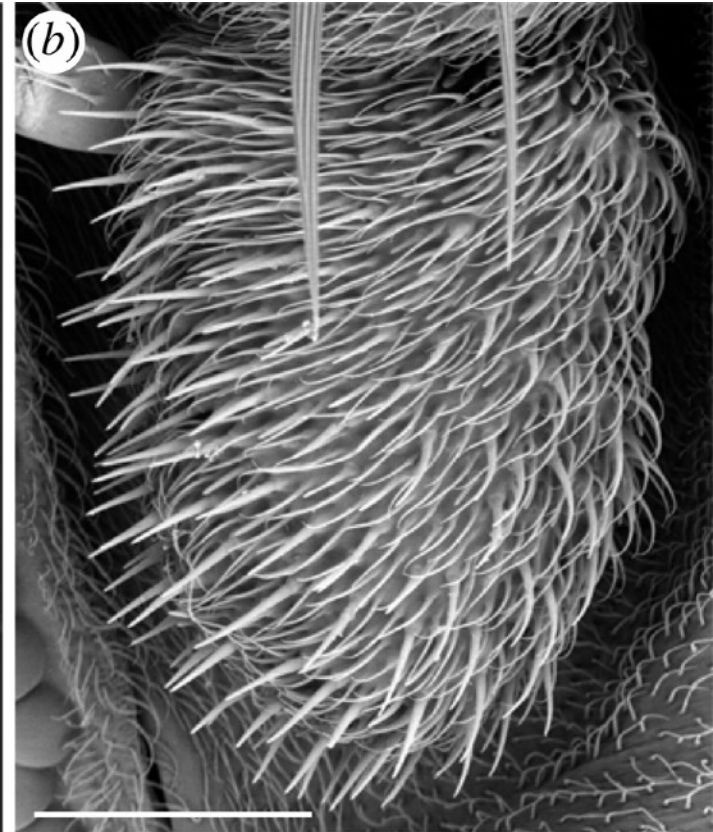
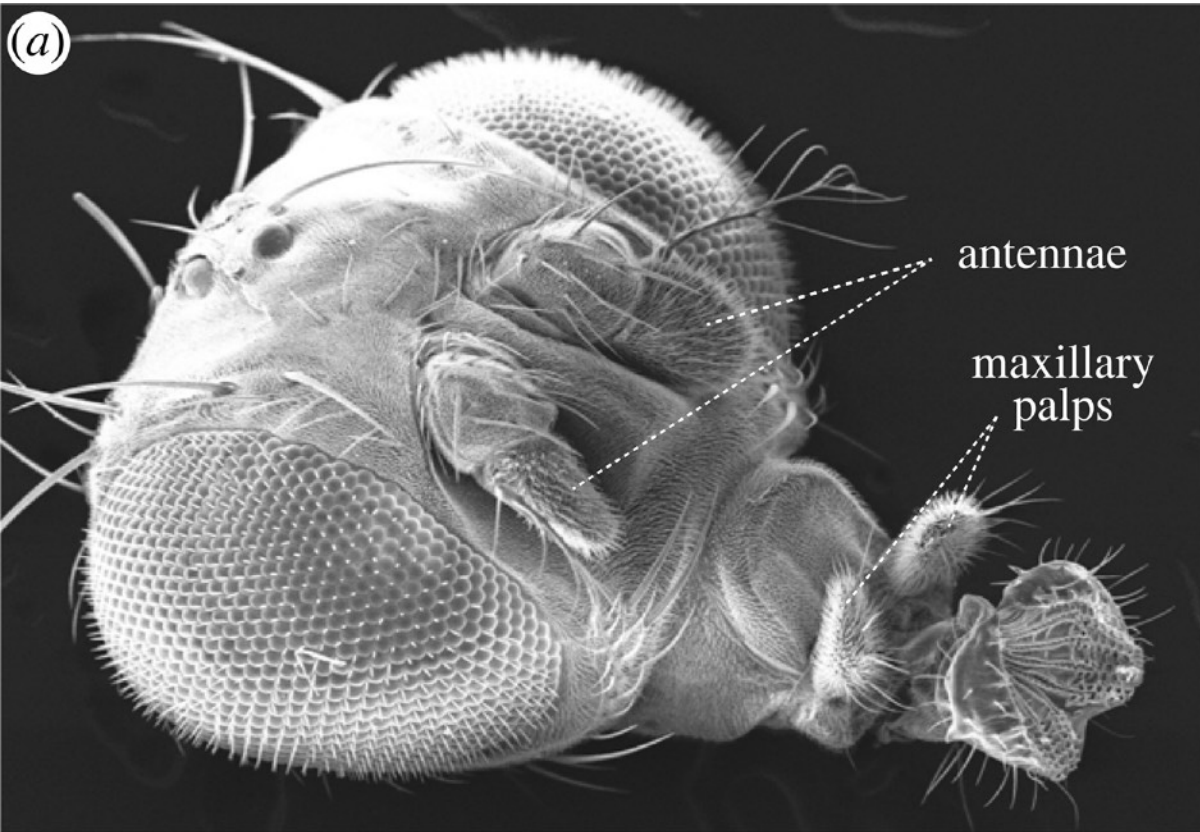
Active sensing of odor gradients in *Drosophila* larvae



Active sensing in *Drosophila* larvae



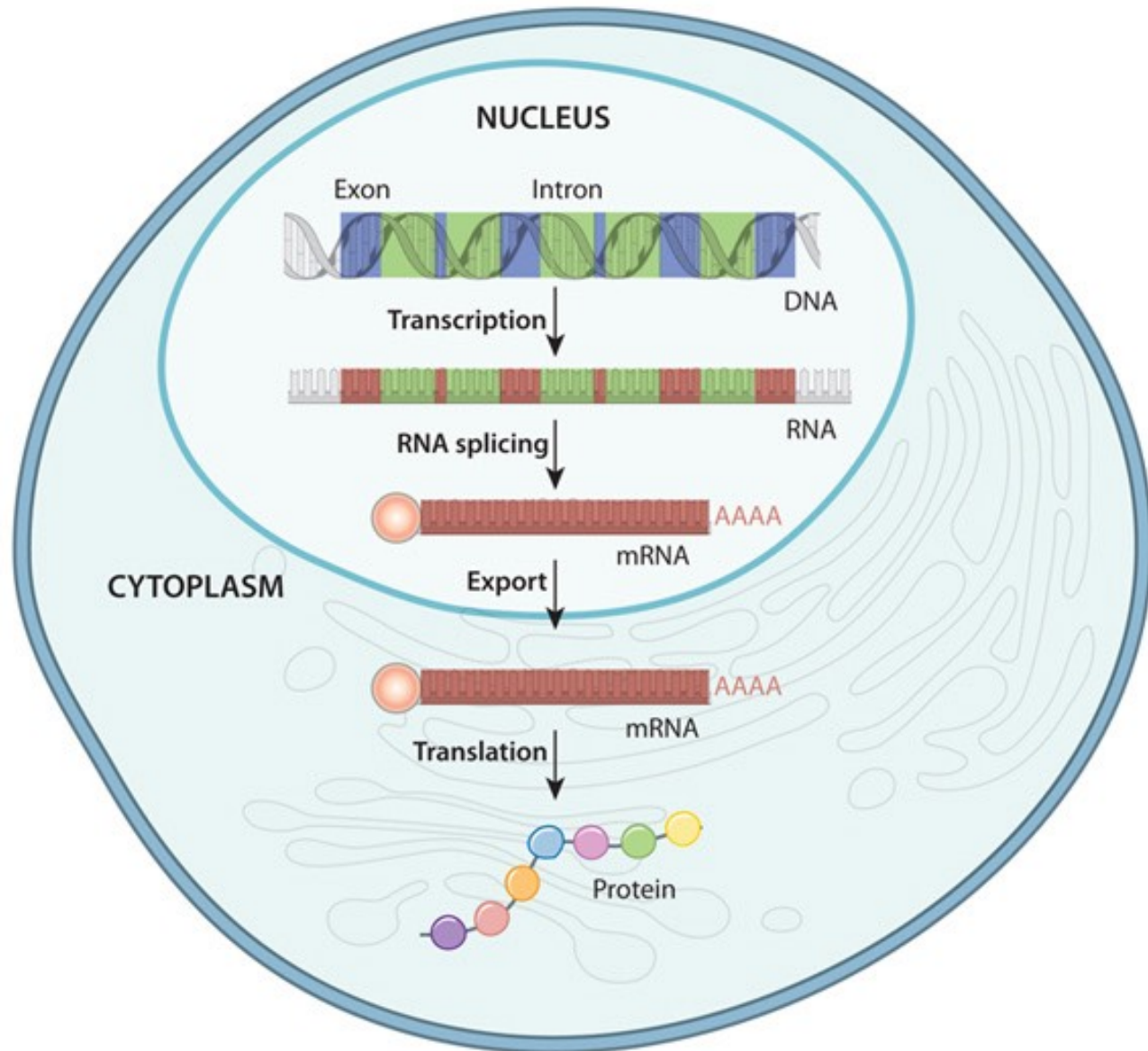
Paper 2: How do *adult* flies track odor sources?



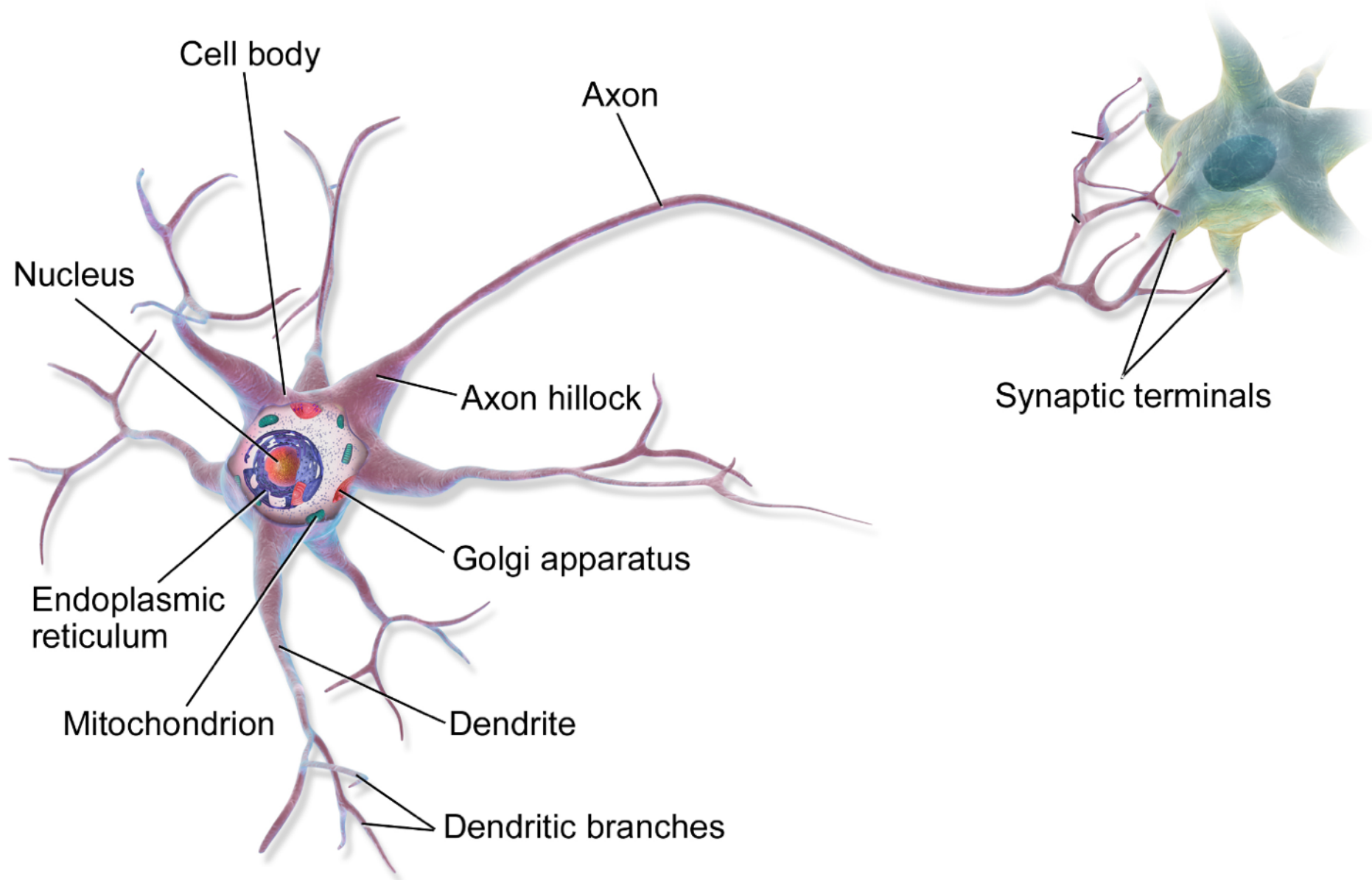
Any questions?

Neuroscience Bootcamp/AMA

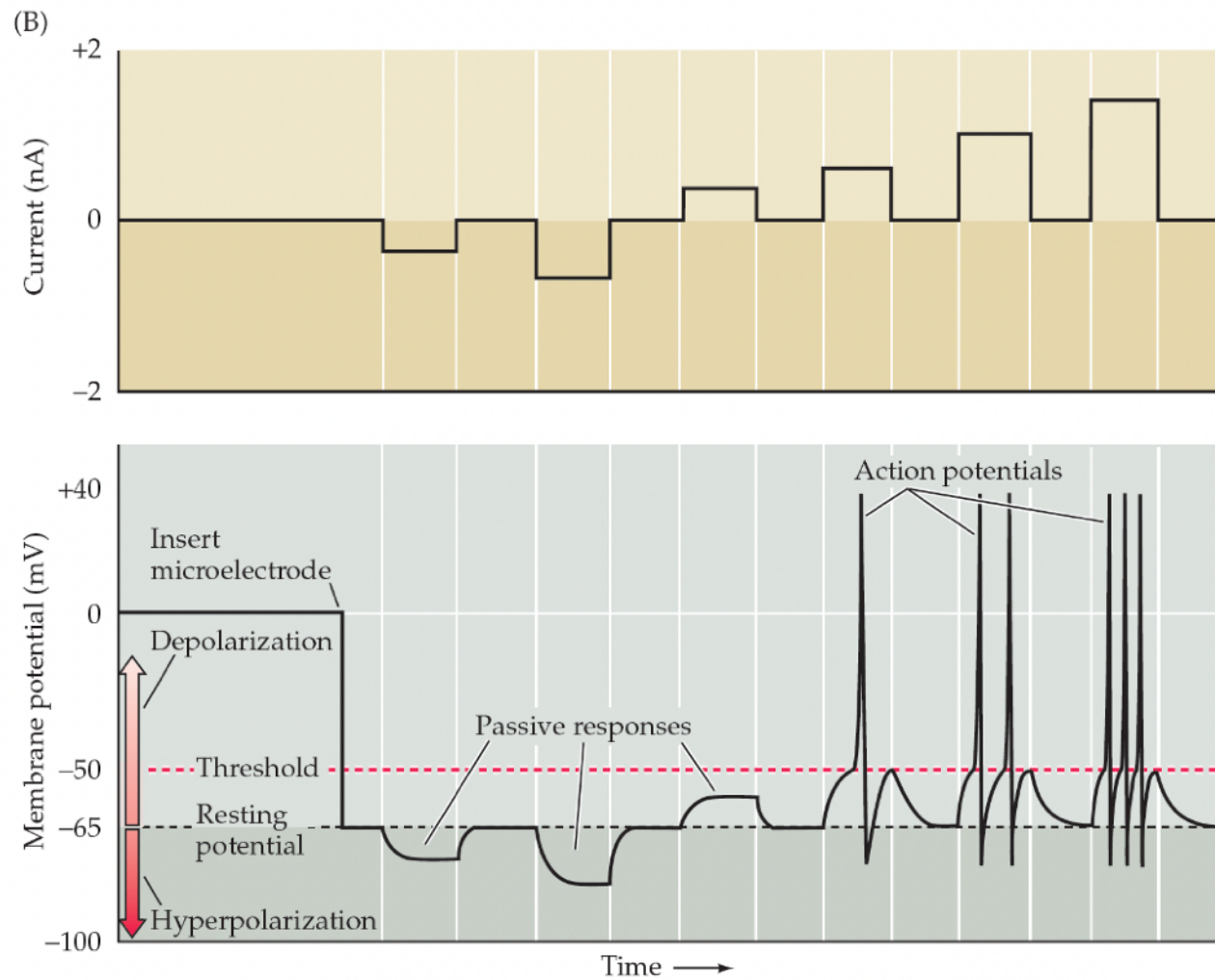
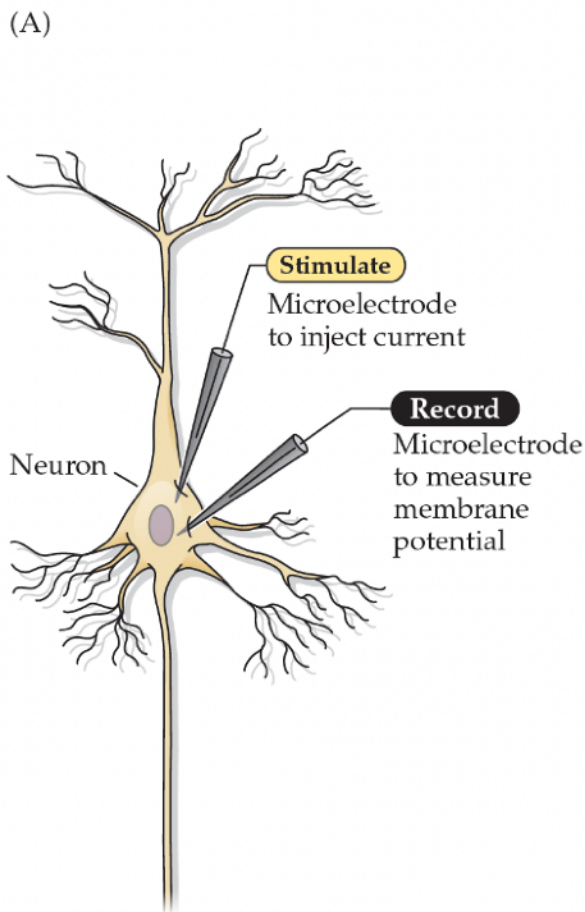
From gene to protein in the cell



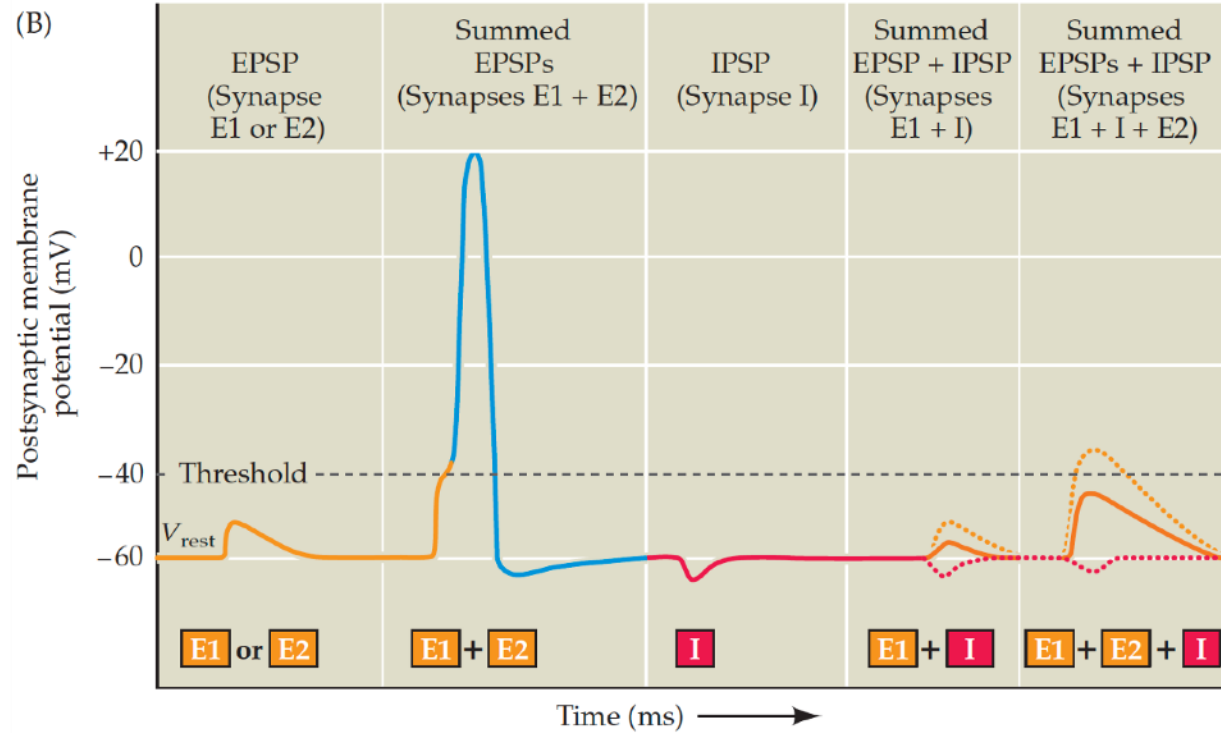
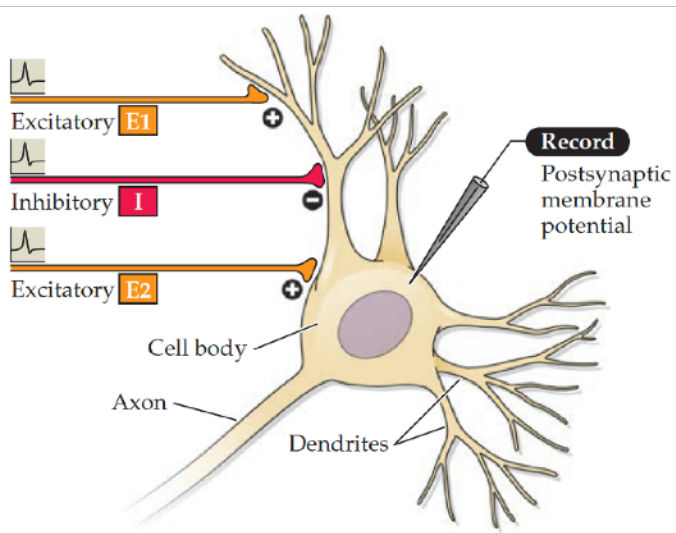
Neurons are special cells



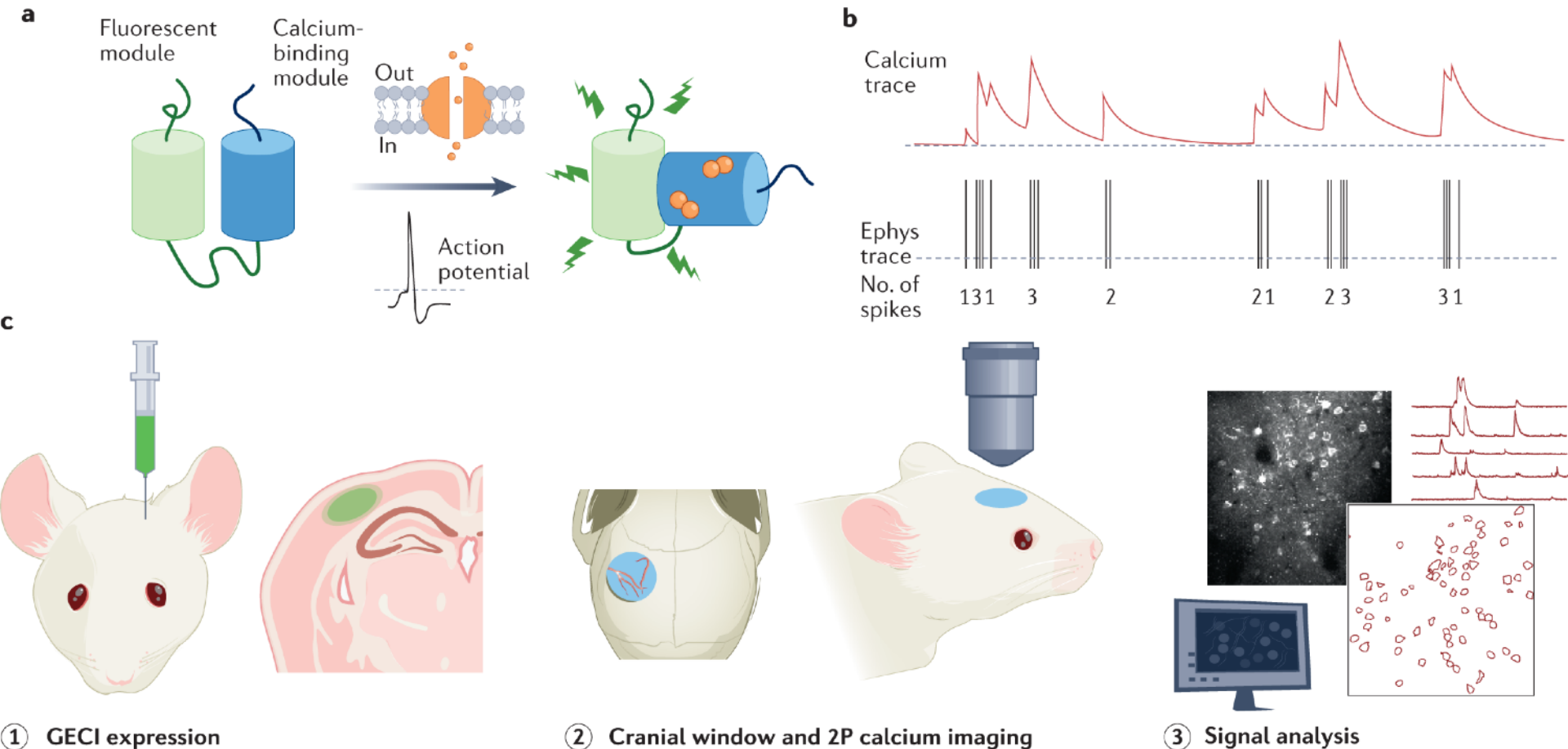
Neurons signal activity by 'firing' action potentials



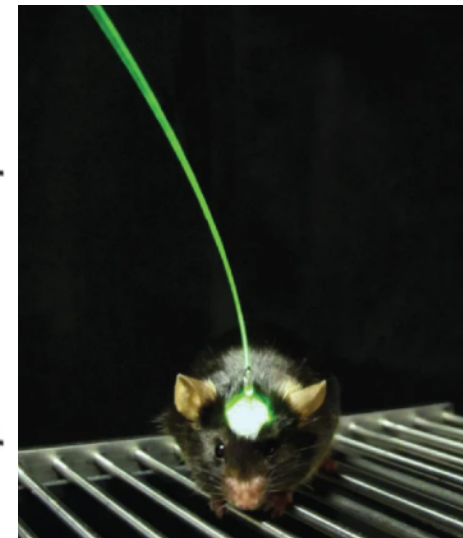
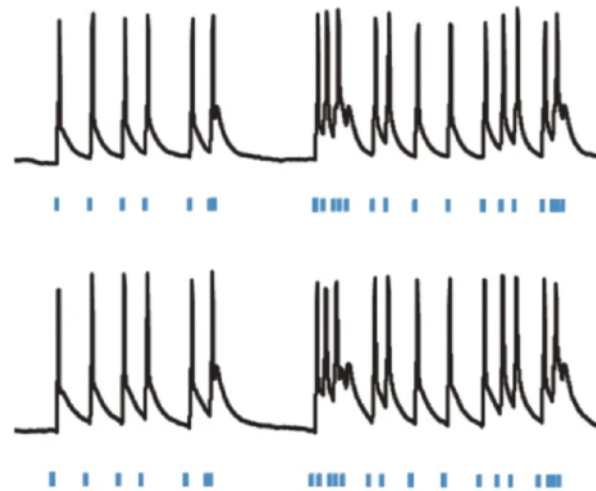
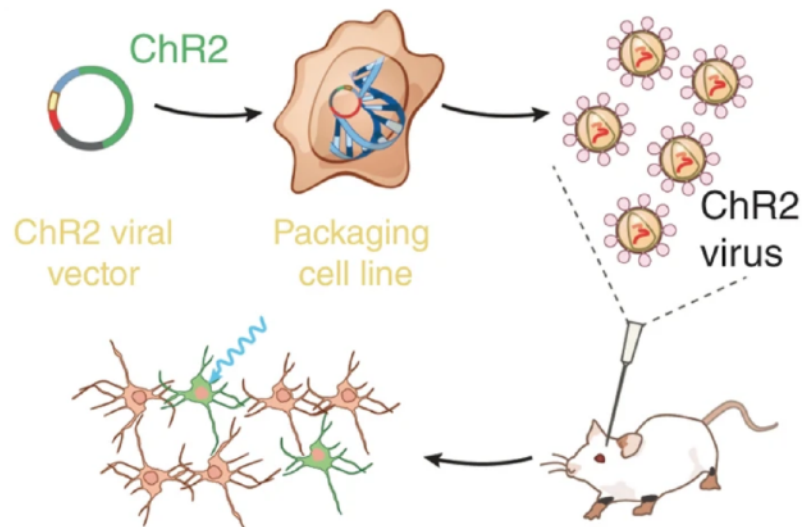
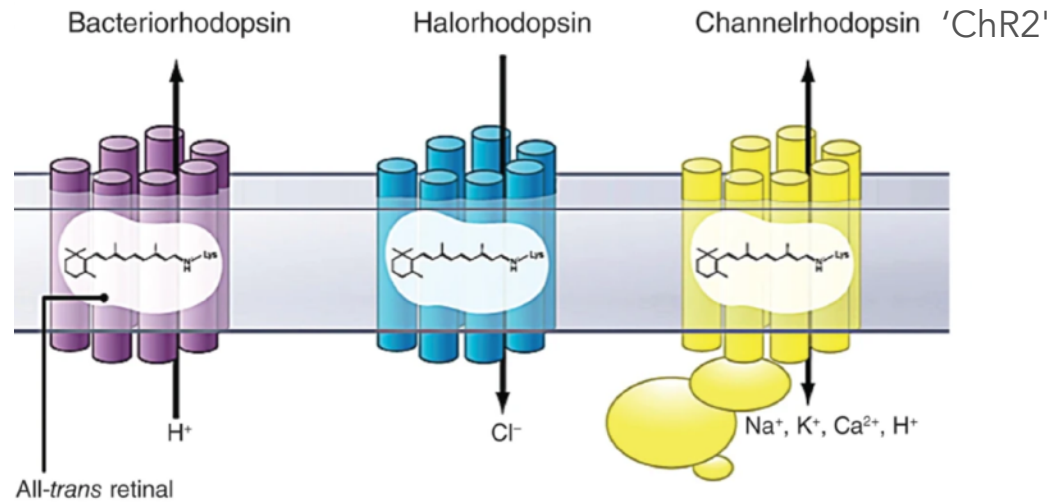
Neurons talk to one another by synaptic connections



Calcium imaging of neural activity

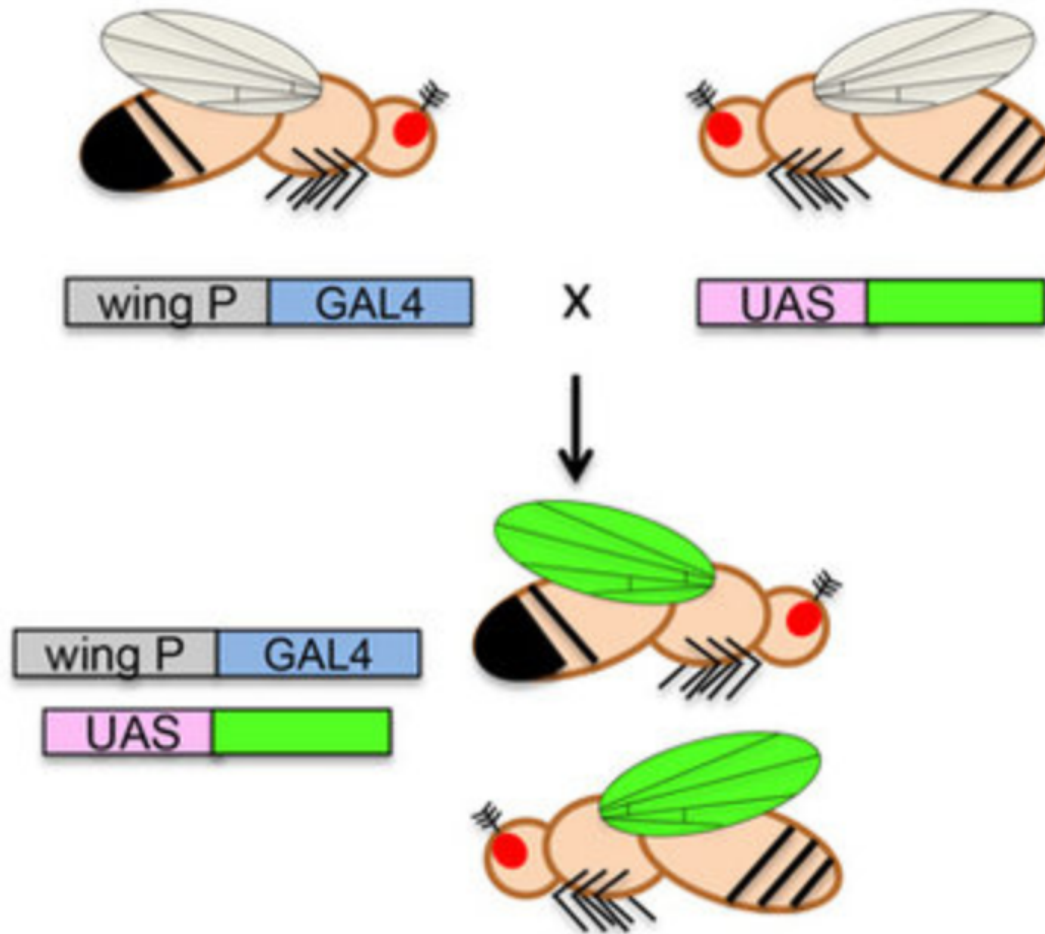


Optogenetic stimulation of neural activity

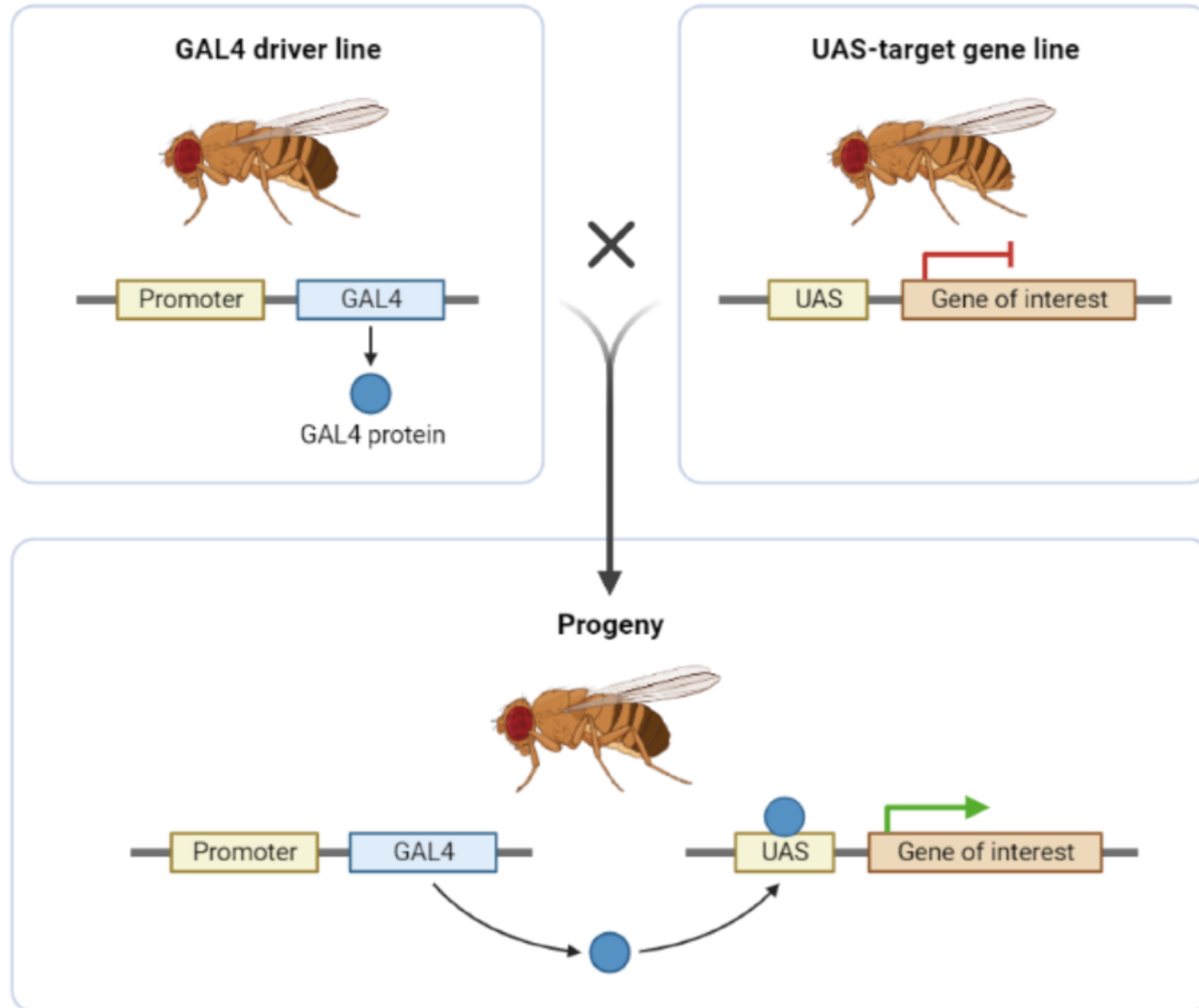


Some tools for experimenting with *Drosophila*

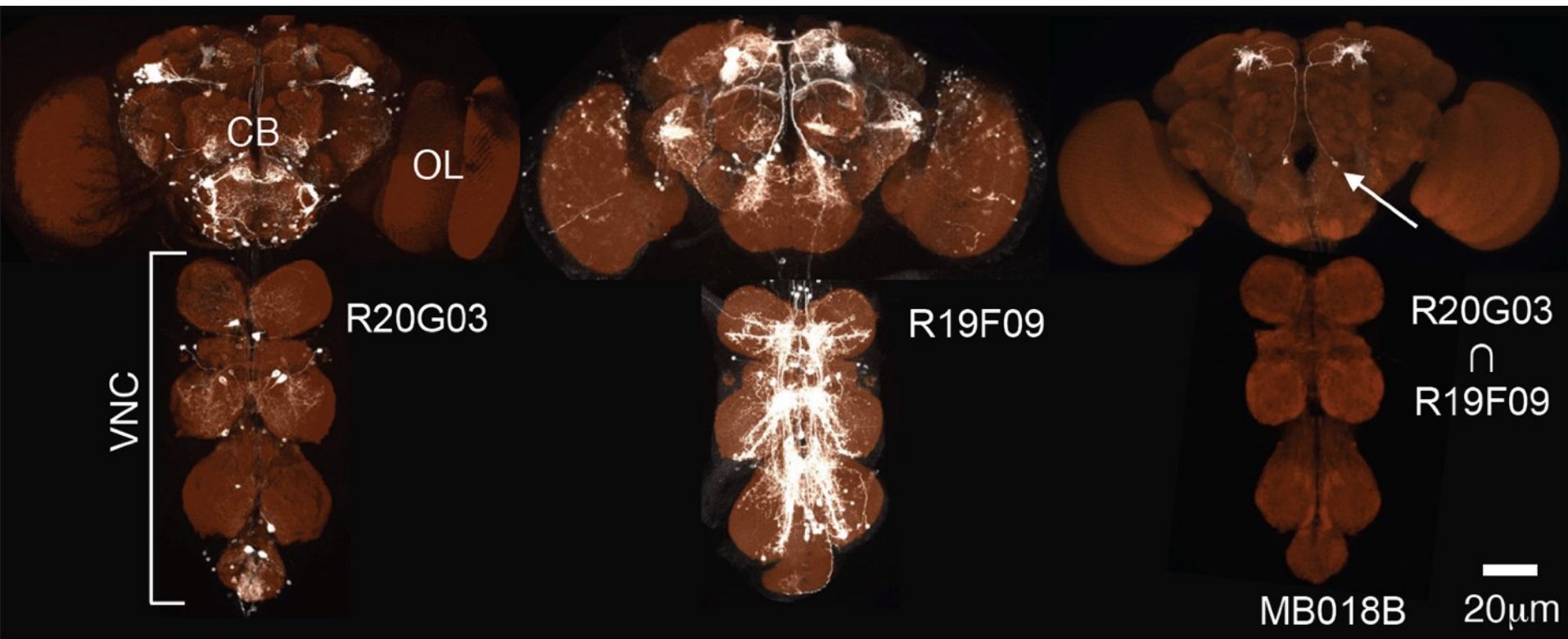
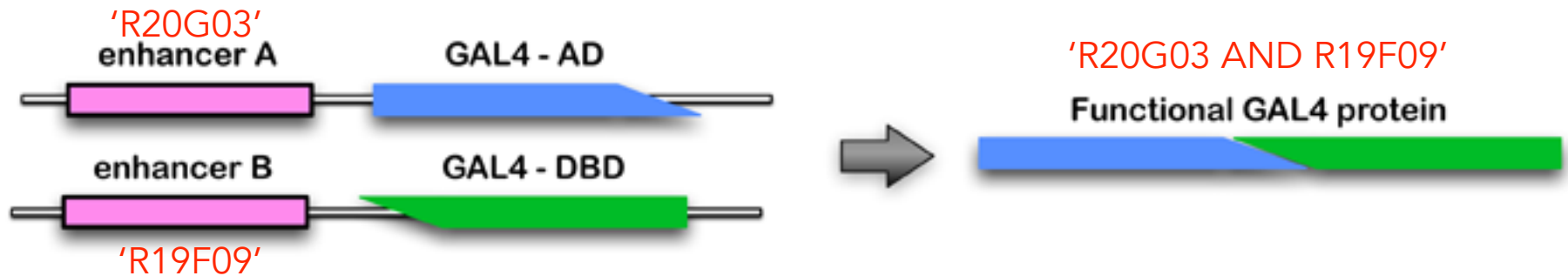
UAS-Gal4 gene expression system in flies



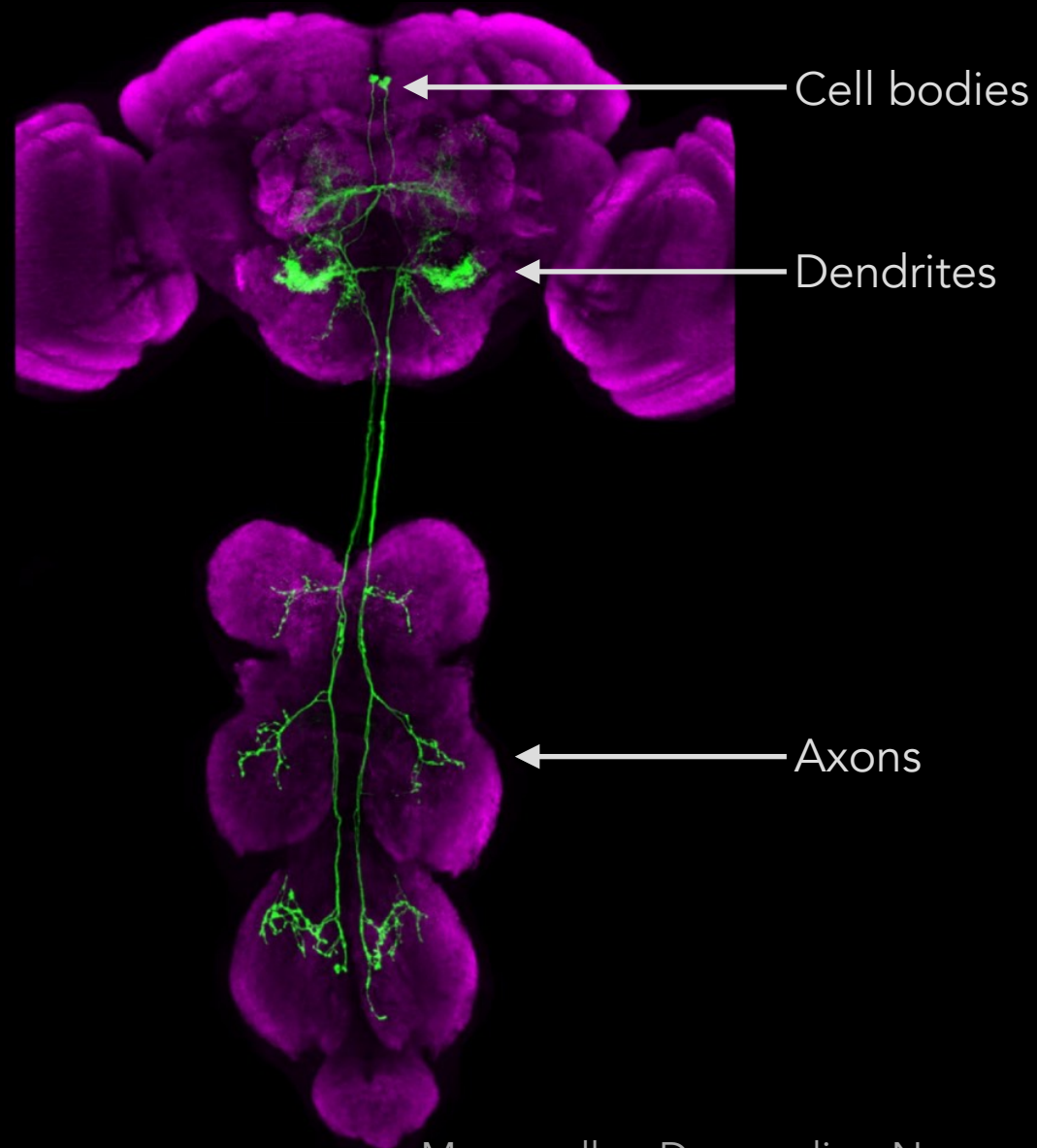
UAS-Gal4 gene expression system in flies



Sparsier expression of gene with UAS-"split-Gal4"



UAS-Gal4 targeting of MDNs



Moonwalker Descending Neurons (4)

Optogenetic stimulation of MDNs



Light ON =
neurons activated



Any questions?

Today's papers:

How do descending signals drive locomotion and grooming?

What algorithms allow flies to find an odor source?