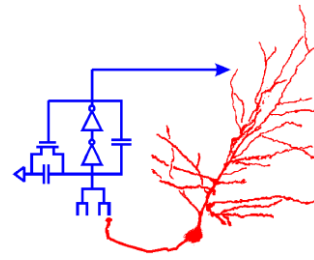


Object Tracking and Selective Attention in a Bat-Inspired Echolocation System

Sairina Mirchandani and Stephanie Doctor

Mentor: Dr. Timothy Horiuchi

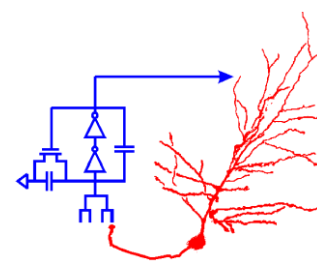
Motivation



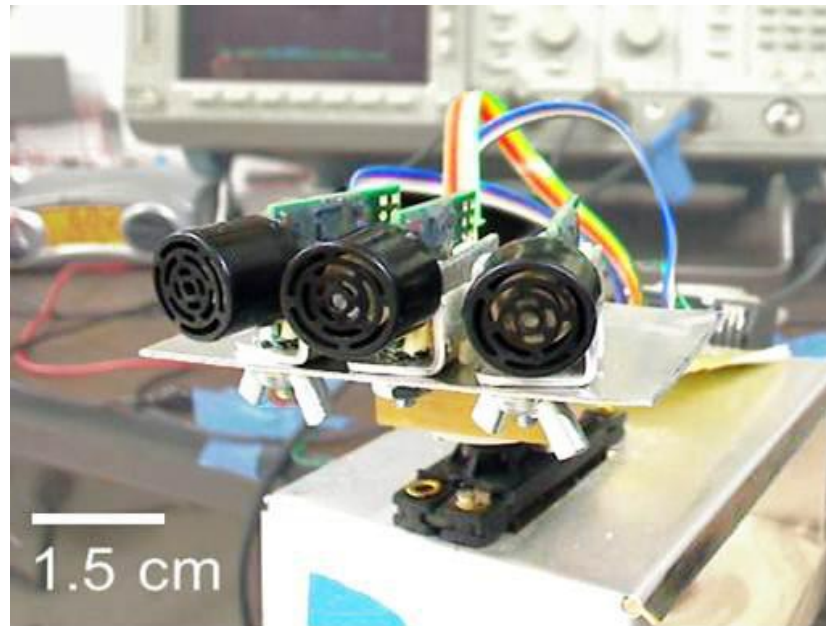
- Bats' echolocating abilities coveted for man-made flying agents
- Typical air-coupled sonar devices cannot precisely locate an object



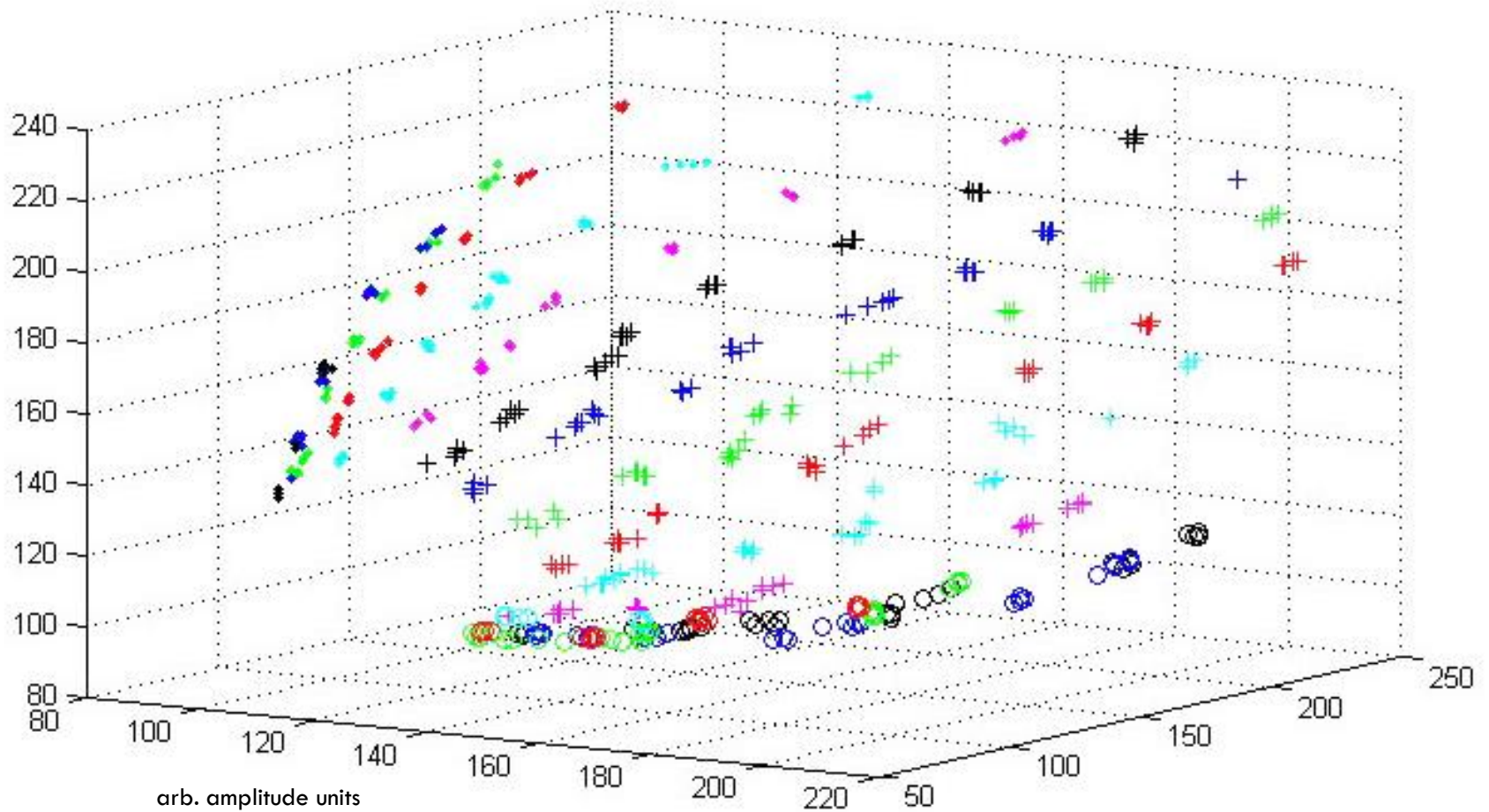
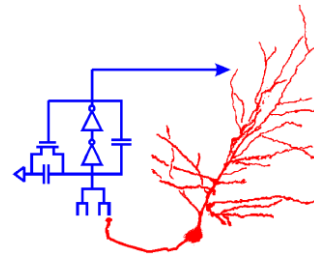
Setup



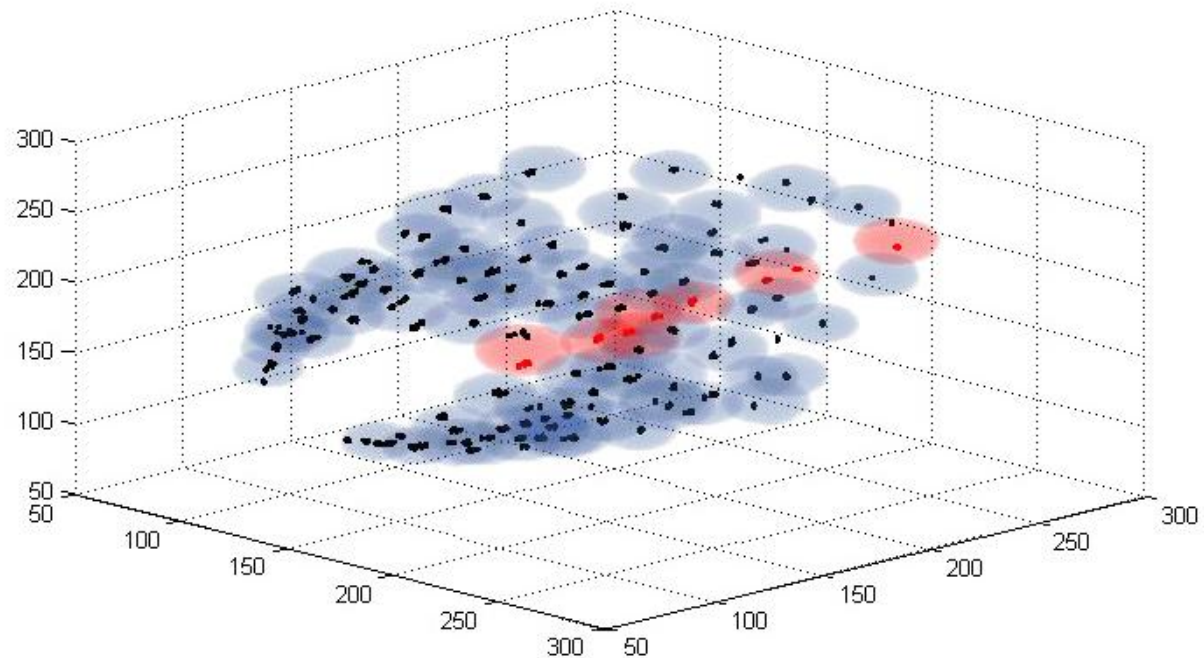
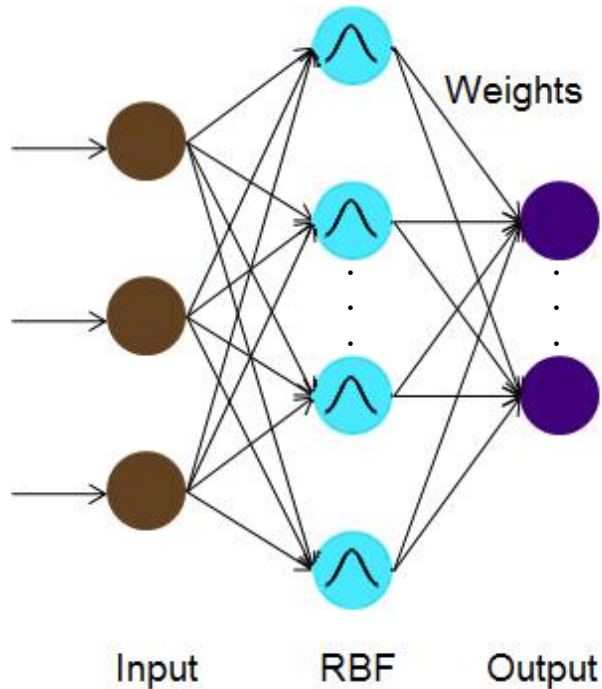
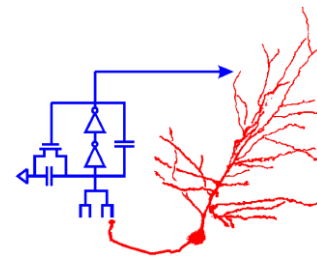
- 3 sonar transducers, 40 kHz
- Mounted on rotational head controlled by computer through Pololu[®] servo



Pinger Data

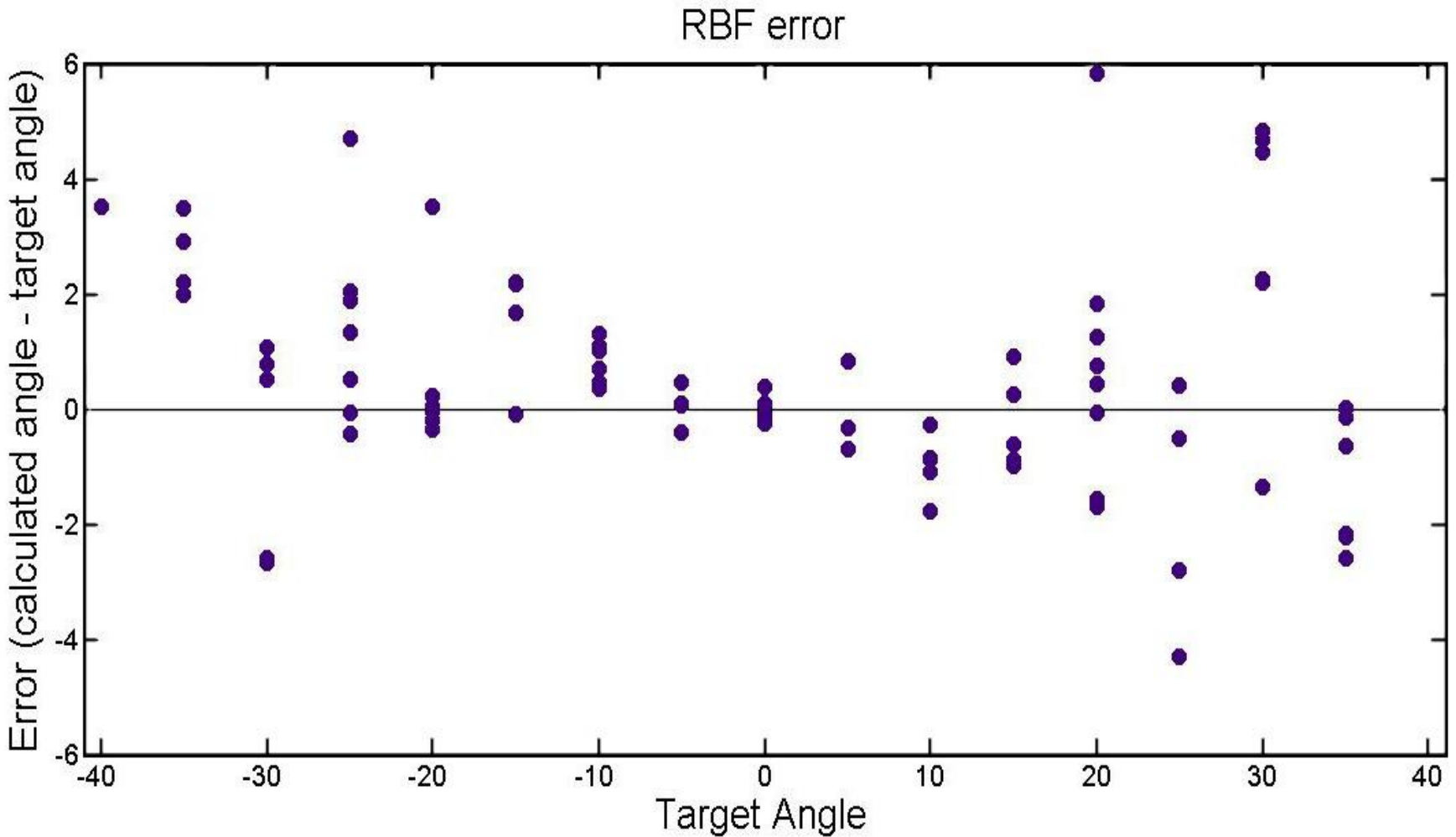


Radial Basis Function Learning

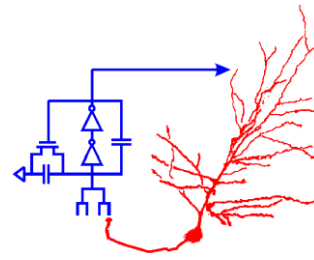


Cloud size=1 standard deviation

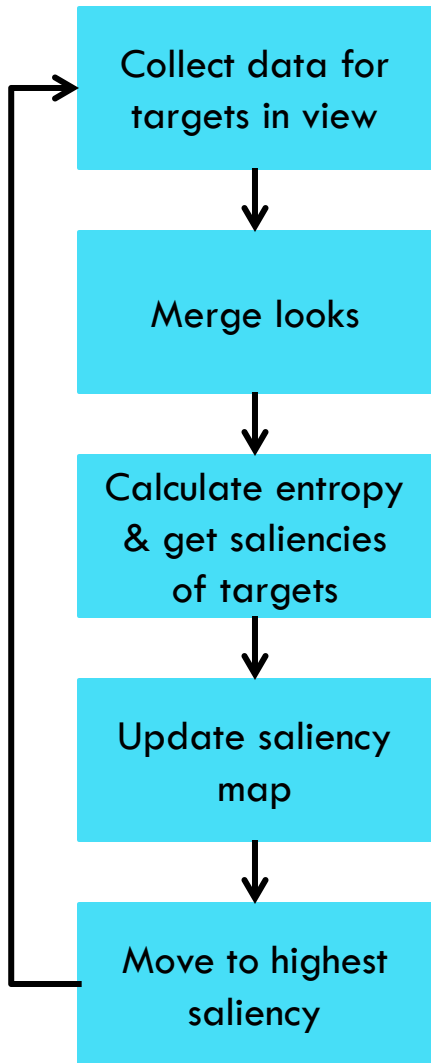
System Performance



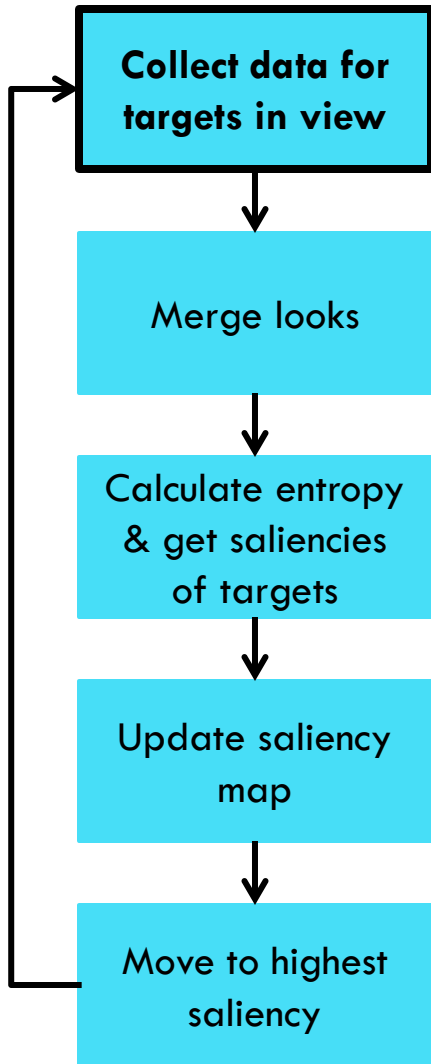
Tracking a Target



Attention

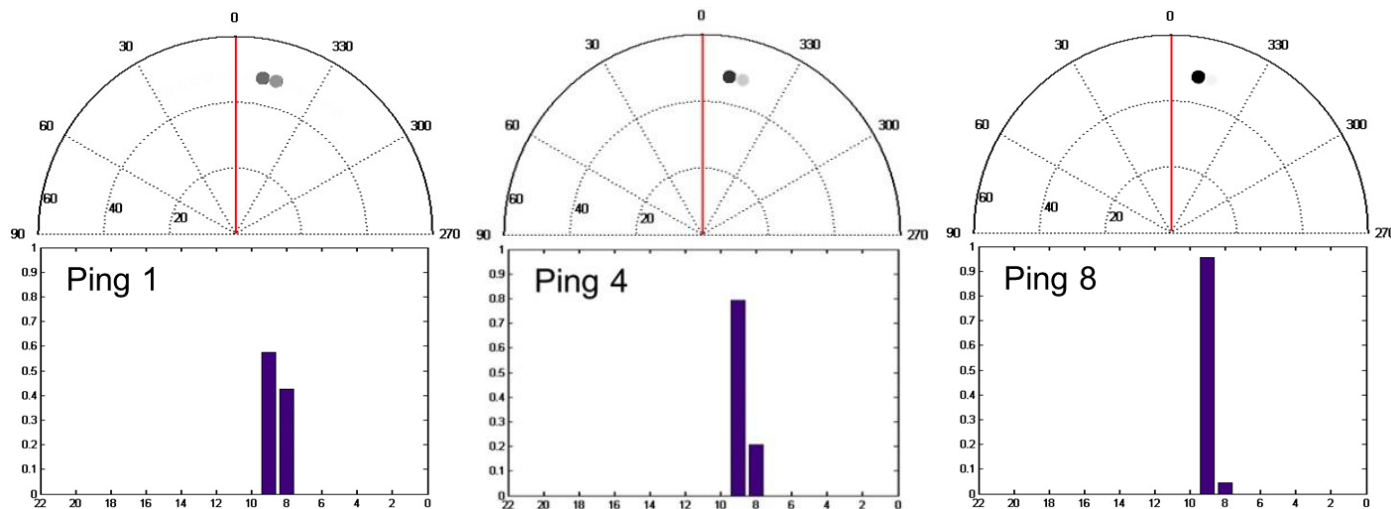
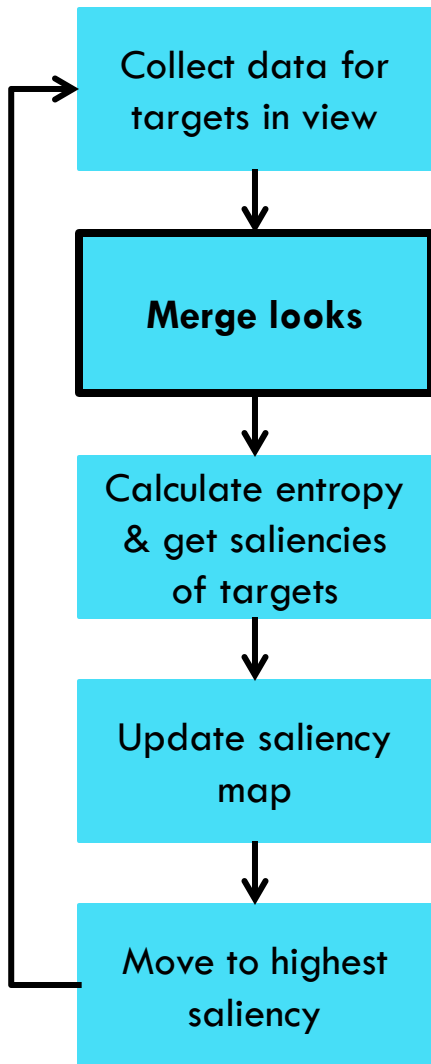


Attention

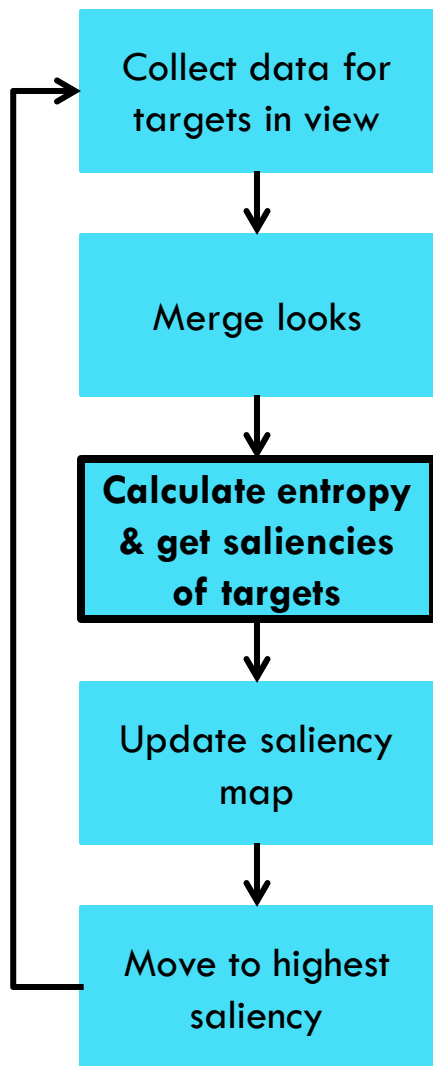


Attention

- If an object is seen again its certainty should go up
- Multiply and renormalize the output distributions

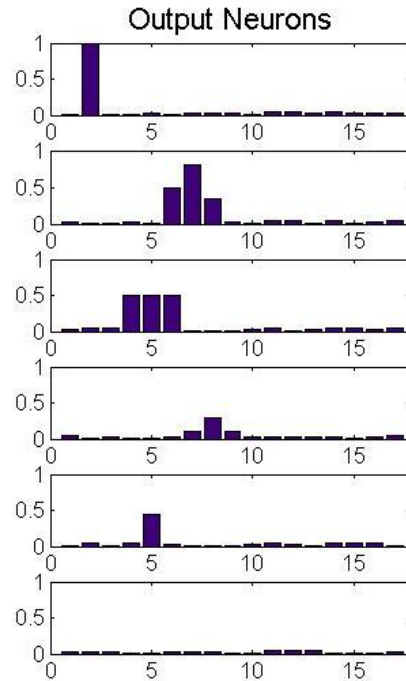


Attention



$$\text{Entropy} = -\sum p(x) \log p(x) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Saliency}(x) = \text{Entropy} \times p(x)$$



Entropy

2.88e-16

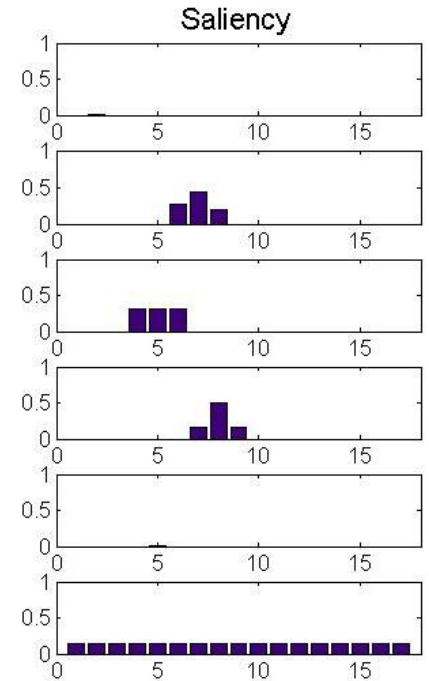
0.4524

0.47712

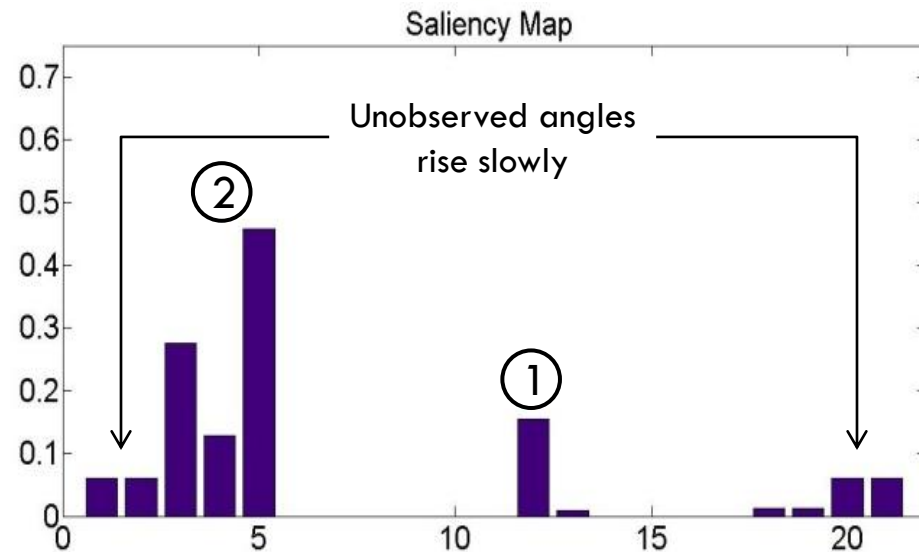
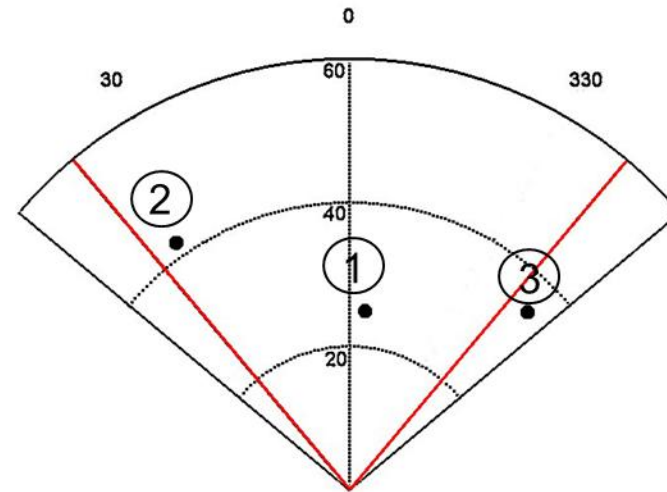
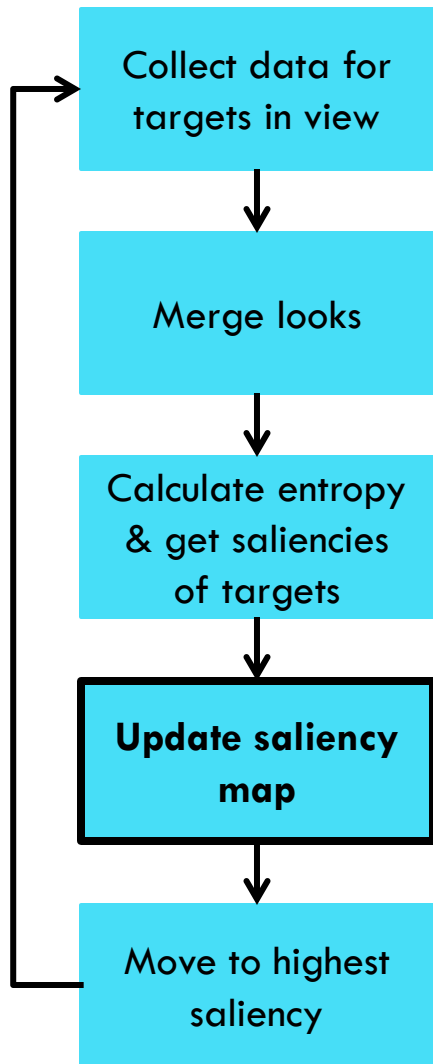
0.4127

6.2767e-16

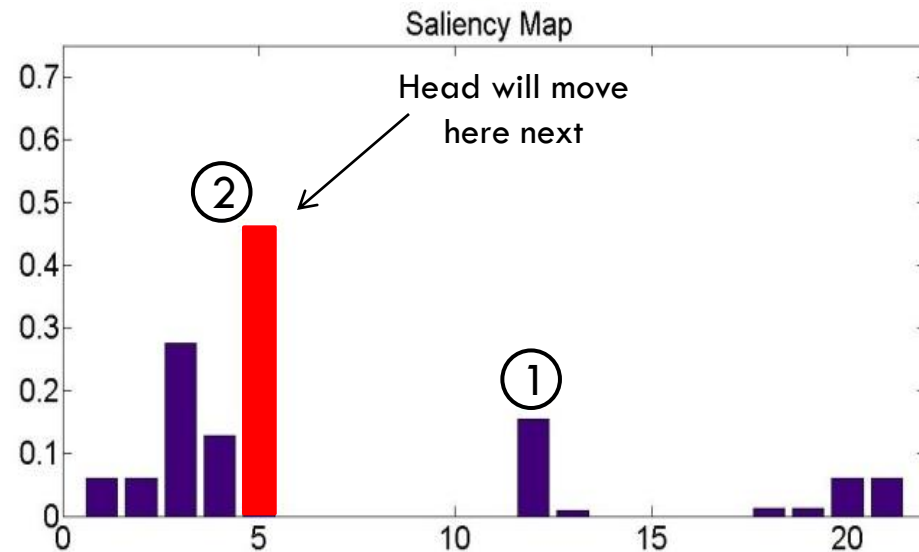
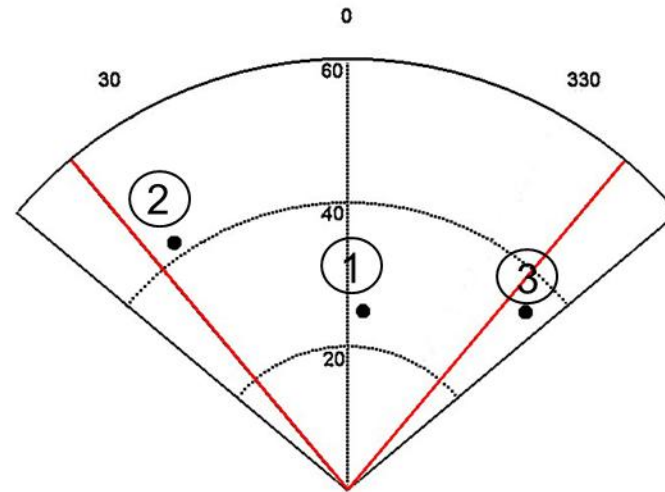
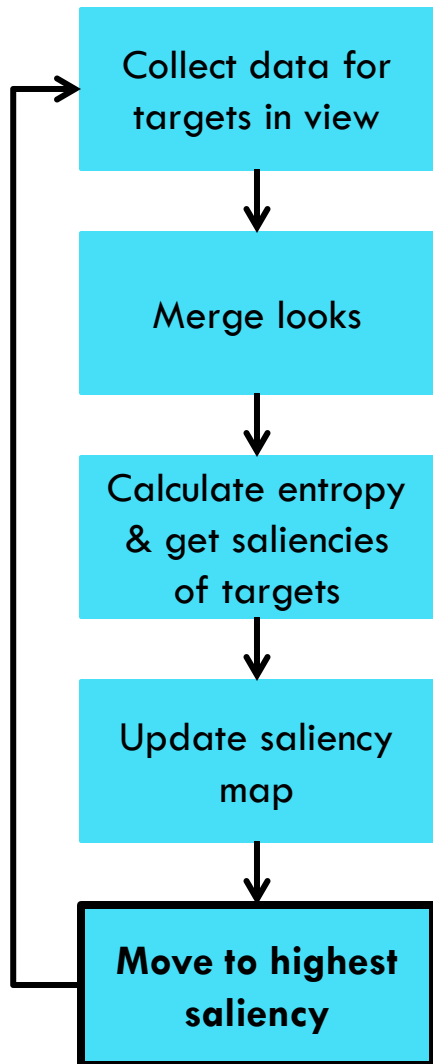
1.2304



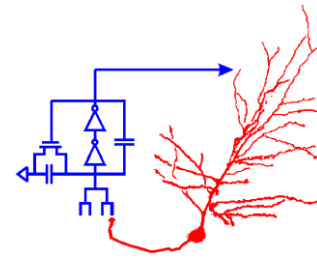
Attention



Attention



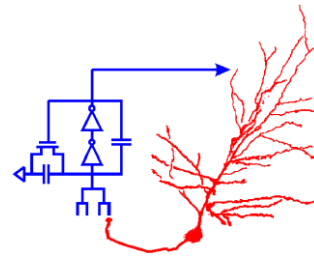
Conclusion



- A biological approach is beneficial
- System achieved resolution of 5° (error = $\pm 6^\circ$)



Acknowledgments



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