

Robot uses sound to navigate and map a novel environment

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The 'Robot' -- a fully autonomous bat-like terrestrial robot that uses echolocation to navigate its environment. Credit: Eliakim et al.

A fully autonomous bat-like terrestrial robot, named Robot, can use echolocation to move through a novel environment while mapping it solely based on sound, according to a study published in *PLOS Computational Biology* by Itamar Eliakim of Tel Aviv University, and

colleagues.

Bats use echolocation to map novel environments while simultaneously navigating through them by emitting sound and extracting information from the echoes reflected from objects in their surroundings. Many theoretical frameworks have been proposed to explain how bats routinely solve one of the most challenging problems in robotics, but few attempts have been made to build an actual [robot](#) that mimics their abilities. Unlike most previous efforts to apply sonar in robotics, Eliakim and colleagues developed a robot that uses a biological bat-like approach, emitting sound and analyzing the returning echoes to generate a map of space.

Robat has an ultrasonic speaker that mimics the mouth, producing frequency modulated chirps at a rate typically used by bats, as well as two ultrasonic microphones that mimic ears. It moved autonomously through a novel outdoor [environment](#) and mapped it in real time using only sound. Robat delineates the borders of objects it encounters, and classifies them using an [artificial neural network](#), thus creating a rich, accurate map of its environment while avoiding obstacles. For example, when reaching a dead end, the robot used its classification abilities to determine whether it was blocked by a wall or by a plant through which it could pass.

"To our best knowledge, our Robat is the first fully autonomous bat-like biologically plausible robot that moves through a novel environment while mapping it solely based on echo information—delineating the borders of objects and the free paths between them and recognizing their type," Eliakim said. "We show the great potential of using [sound](#) for future robotic applications."

More information: Eliakim I, Cohen Z, Kosa G, Yovel Y (2018) A fully autonomous terrestrial bat-like acoustic robot. *PLoS Comput Biol*

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