

## Motivation and Goals

Investigate intrinsic evolution as a mechanism to achieve self-adaptation and –optimization for autonomous embedded systems.

Develop autonomous embedded systems that are capable to ...

- adapt to slow changes caused by the environment
- adapt to radical changes caused by faults or reassignment of system resources

This is achieved by a combination of biologically-inspired methods, multi-objective optimization and reconfigurable hardware.

Biologically inspired methods

- adapt to slow changes by simulated evolution
- generate hardware functions by evolutionary design (evolvable hardware)

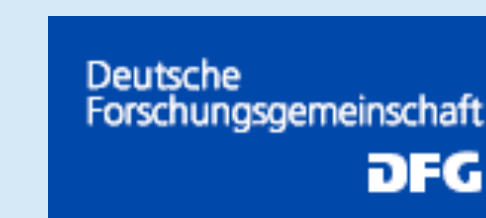
Multi-objective optimization

- multi-objective evolutionary algorithms compute reasonable compromises in the presence of conflicting optimization criteria
- adapt to radical changes by switching to pre-evolved alternatives



Reconfigurable hardware

- the adaptability of hardware resources requires reconfigurable hardware technology
- autonomous operation requires the evolutionary optimizer to run on the same embedded target as the optimized function

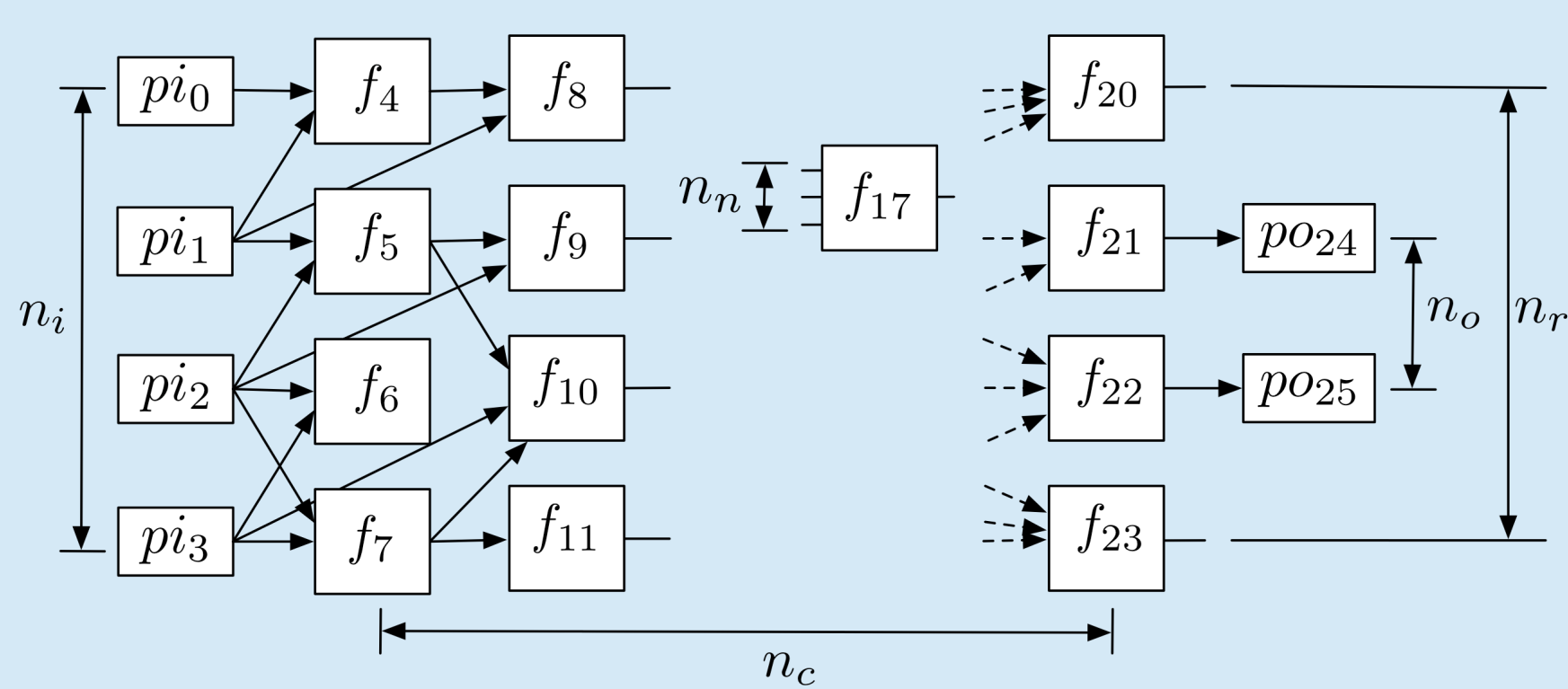


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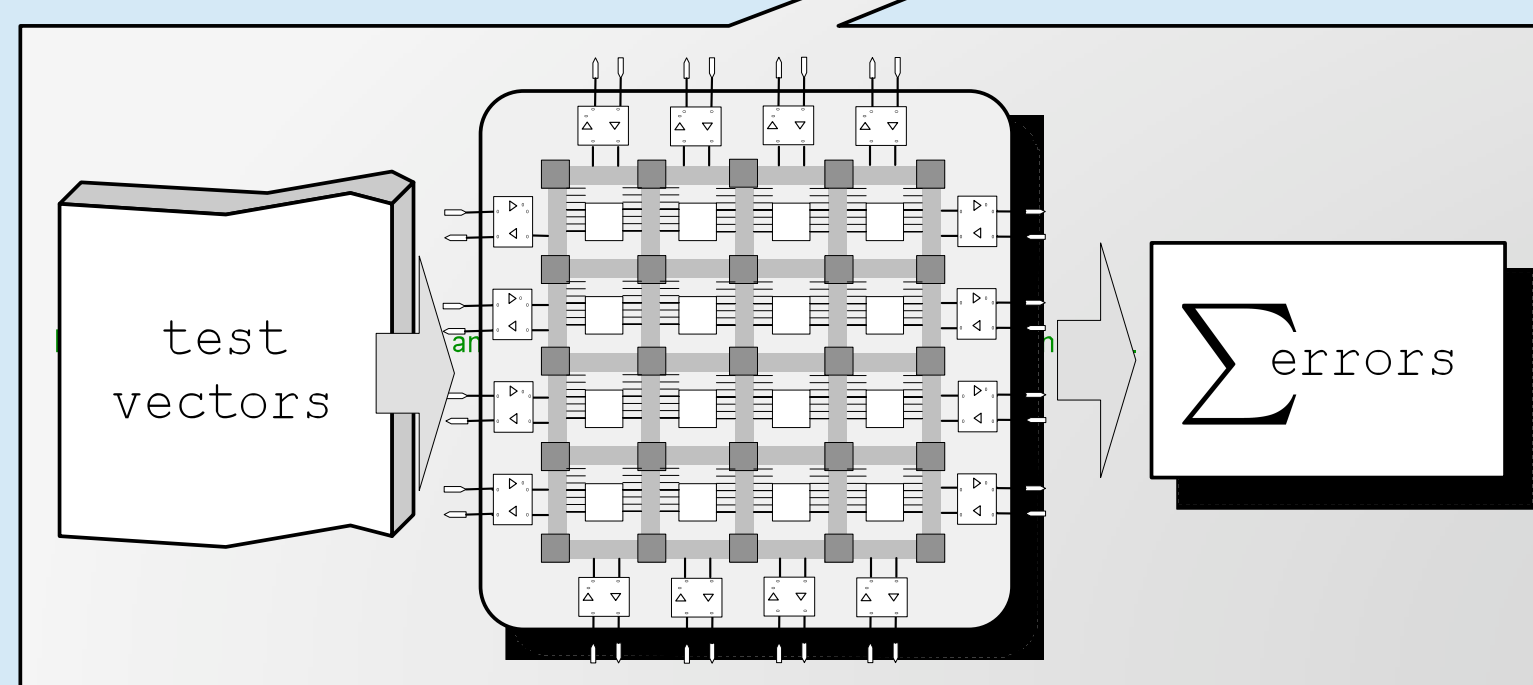
## Models

Evolutionary algorithms require a hardware representation model to encode the chromosomes of the candidate solutions. The hardware representation model should be ...

- close to the target technology for a simplified mapping
- application-specific to improve the evolutionary algorithm's convergence behavior



Cartesian Genetic Programming model



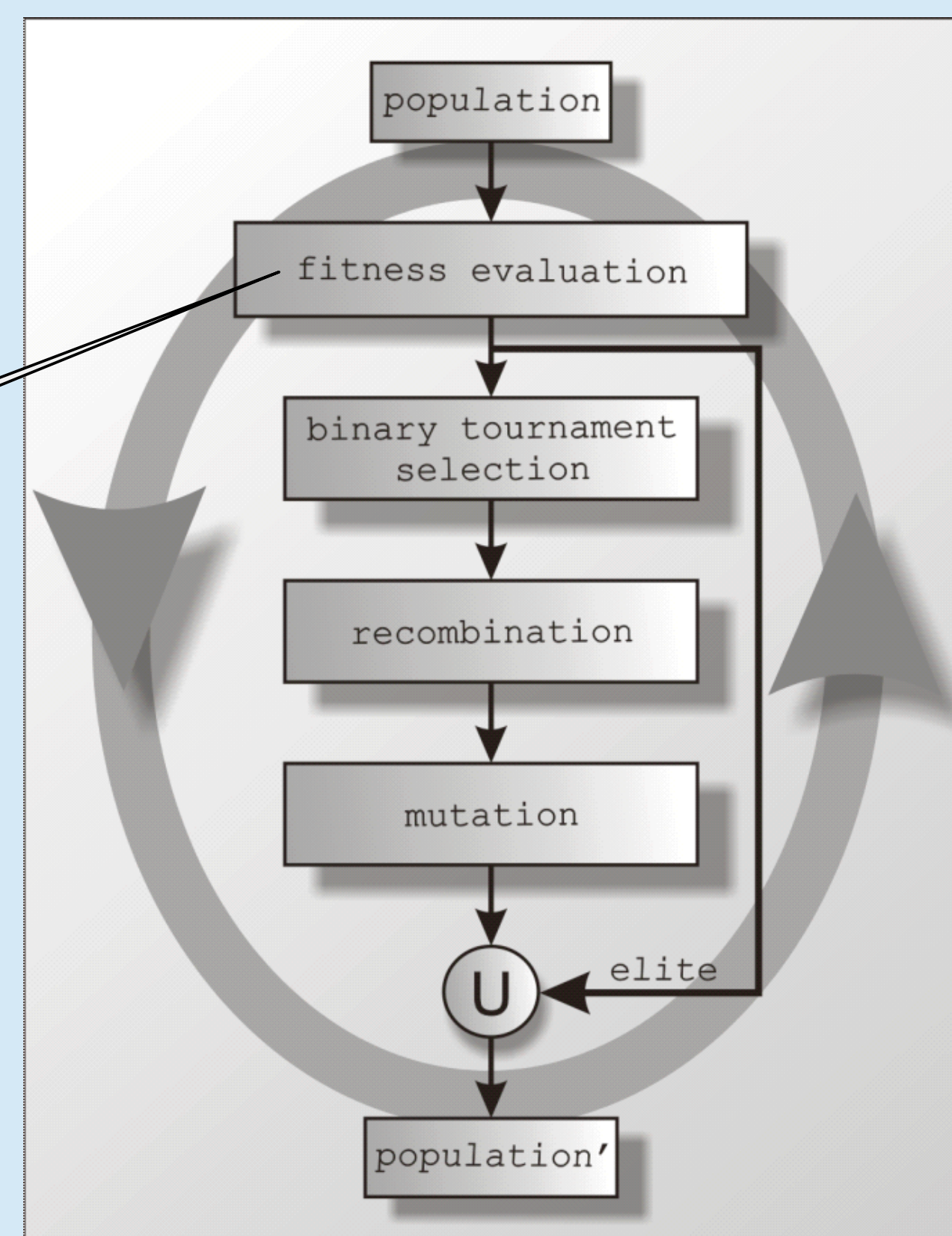
Fitness evaluation

## Evolutionary Algorithms

Stochastic search algorithms using the bio-inspired operators recombination, mutation and selection to steer the search process.

Particularly suitable for applications where ...

- the optimal solution is unknown or too complex to compute
- the functional quality depends on input data



Genetic algorithm

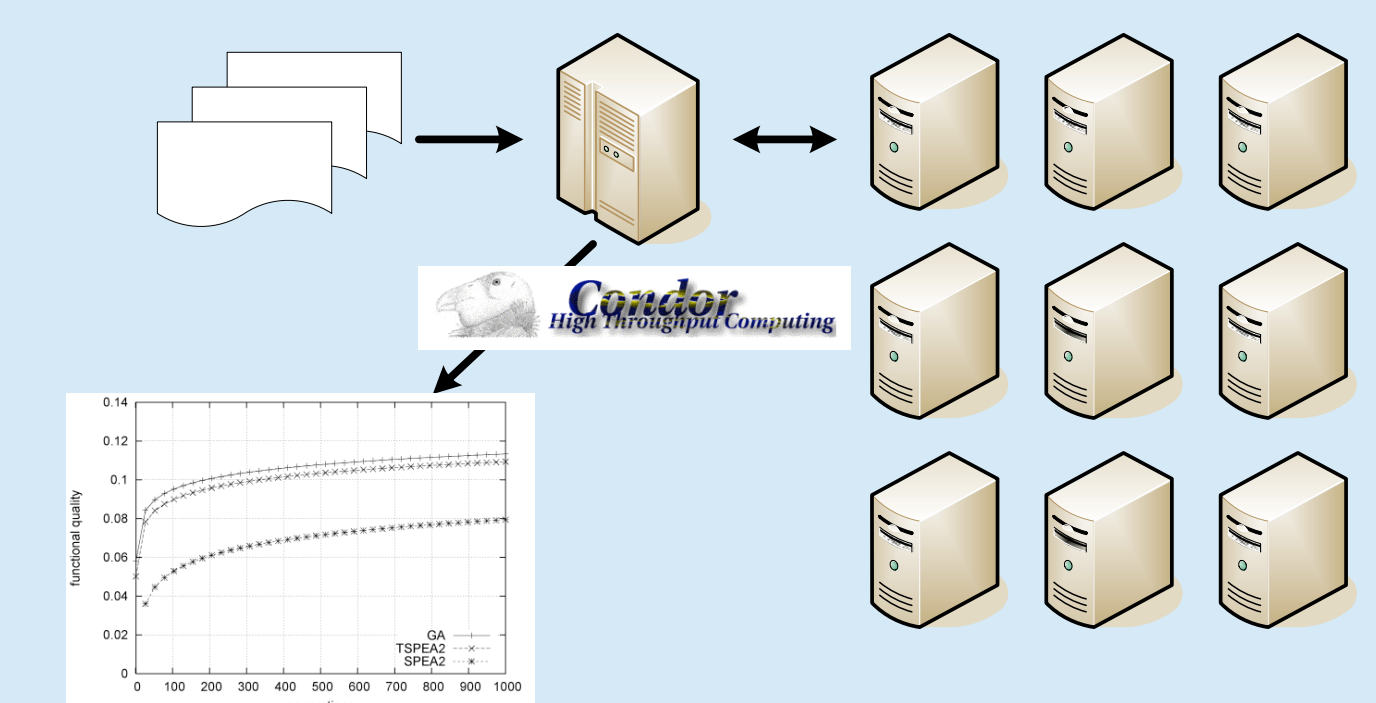
## Experimentation Environment



MOVES graphical user interface

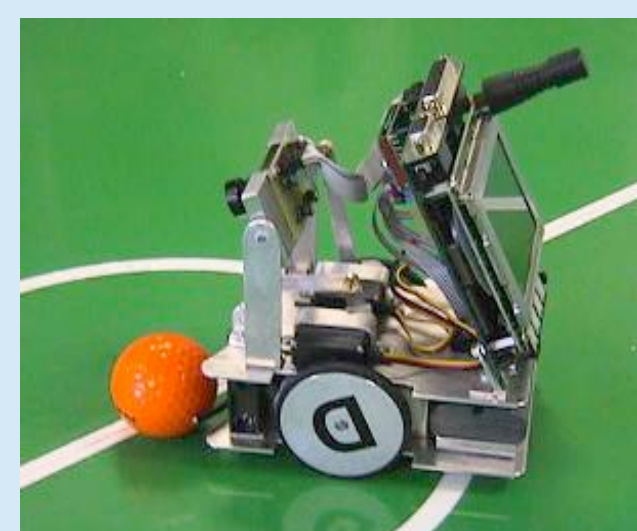
MOVES simulation framework

- modularized framework for evolvable hardware experiments
  - different hardware representation models
  - different optimization objectives
  - different (multi-objective) evolutionary algorithms
- graphical analysis tools
- export of resulting circuits to the Xilinx tool chain
- interface to the grid software CONDOR



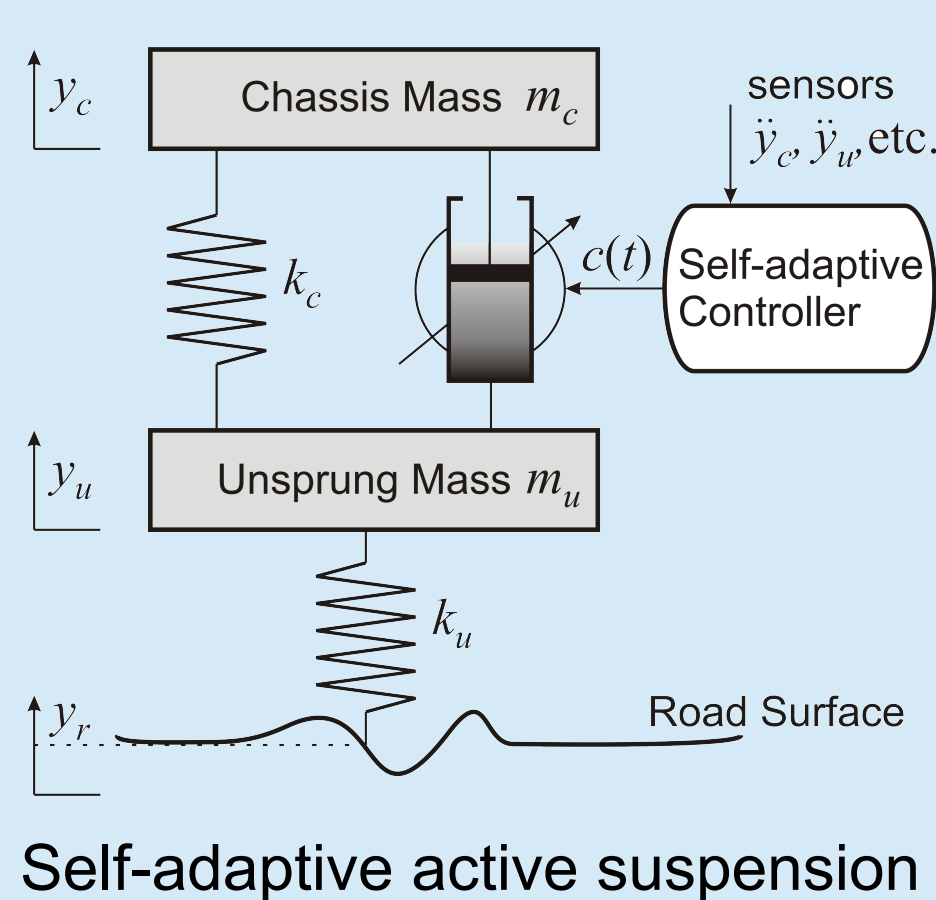
## Application Areas:

- Signal processing
- Pattern recognition
- Robot navigation



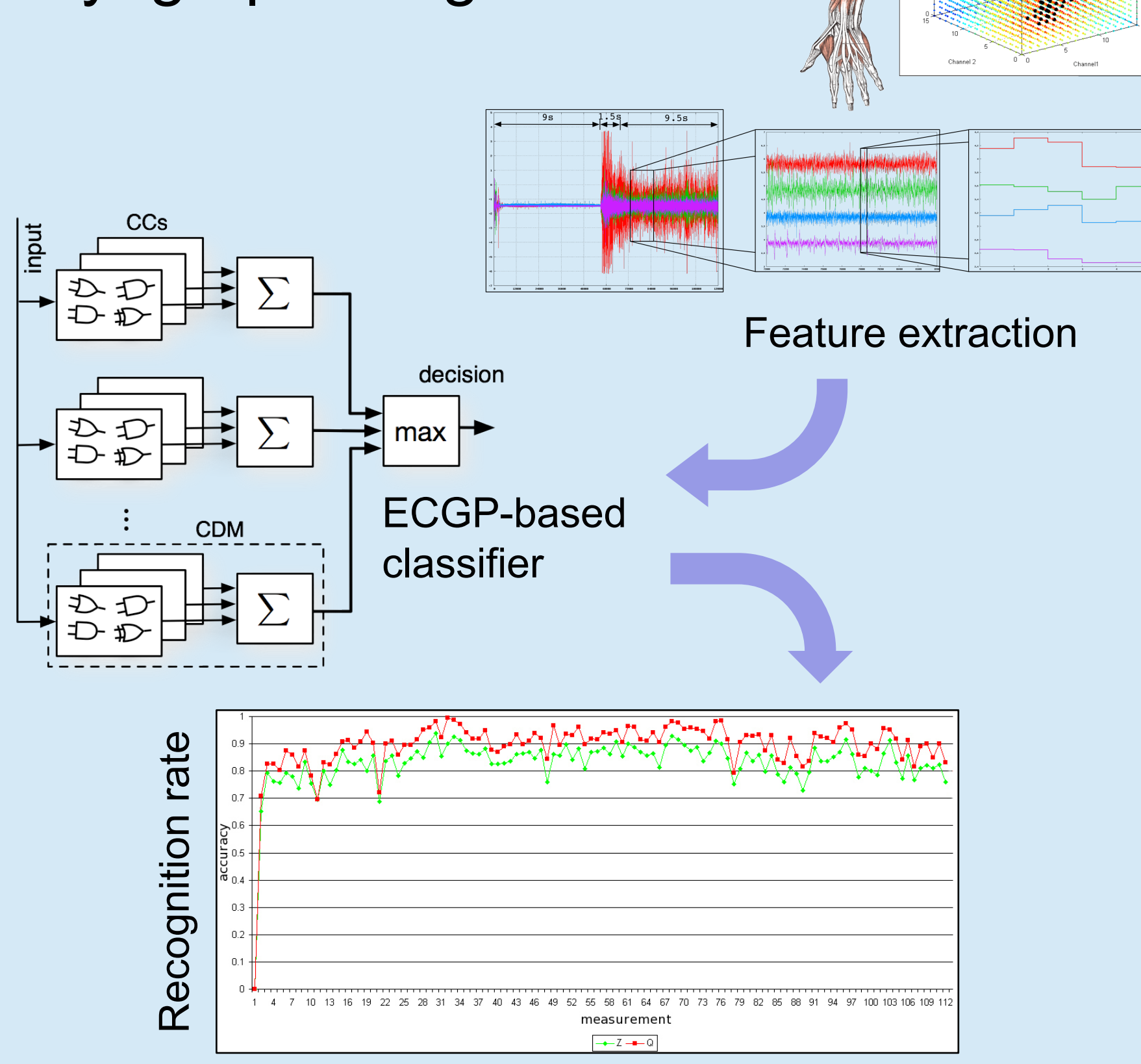
EyeBot robot platform

Evolvable hardware robot controller



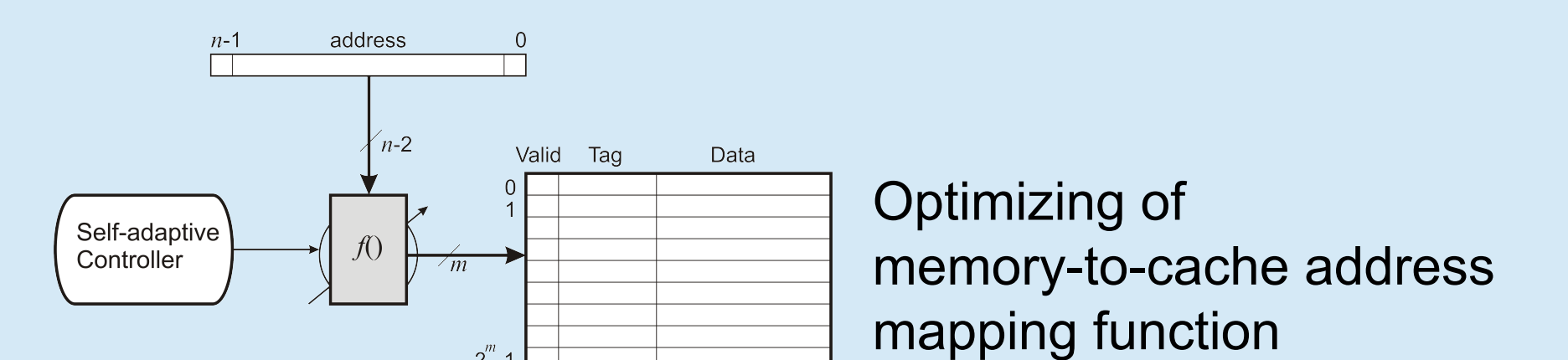
Self-adaptive active suspension

## Classification of Electro-myographic Signals:

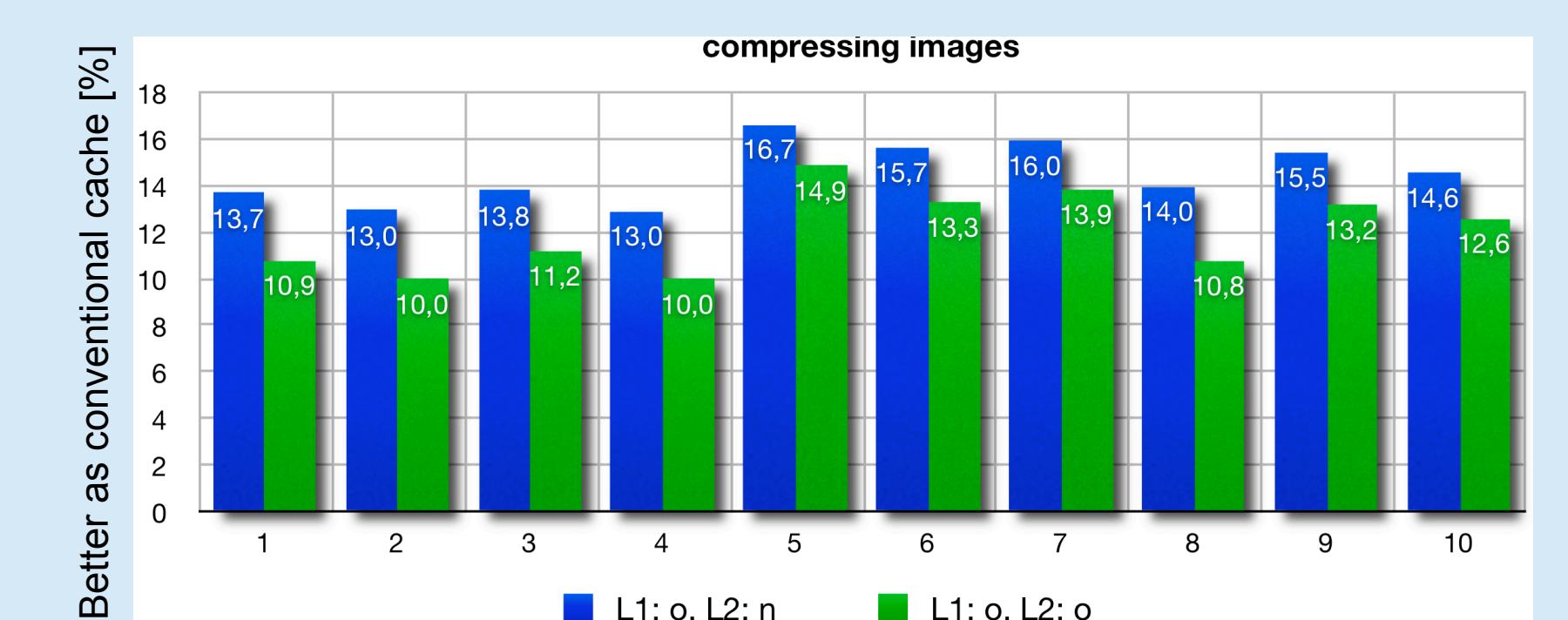


Continuous adaptation necessary for high recognition rates

## Evolvable Cache Controller:



Cache configuration: level one instruction and data cache, level two unified cache.



Test performance of optimized:

- level one instruction and data cache
- level one instruction and data cache, level two unified cache

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## Recent Publications:

Kyrre Glette, Jim Torresen, Paul Kaufmann, and Marco Platzner. **A Comparison of Evolvable Hardware Architectures for Classification Tasks.** In *Proceedings of the 8th International Conference on Evolvable Systems: From Biology to Hardware (ICES)*, LNCS. Springer, September 2008.

Paul Kaufmann and Marco Platzner. **Advanced Techniques for the Creation and Propagation of Modules in Cartesian Genetic Programming.** In *Proceedings of the Genetic and Evolutionary Computation Conference (GECCO)*, Atlanta, Georgia, USA, July 2008. ACM.

Kyrre Glette, Jim Torresen, Thimo Gruber, Bernhard Sick, Paul Kaufmann, and Marco Platzner. **Comparing Evolvable Hardware to Conventional Classifiers for Electromyographic Prosthetic Hand Control.** In *Proceedings of the NASA/ESA Conference on Adaptive Hardware and Systems (AHS)*, Noordwijk, The Netherlands, June 2008.