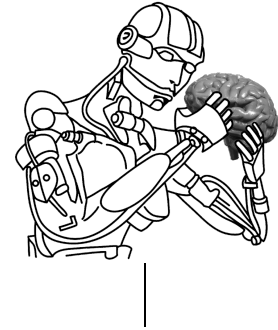
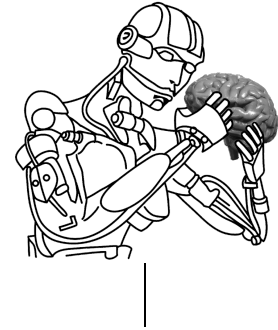


CS545—Contents V



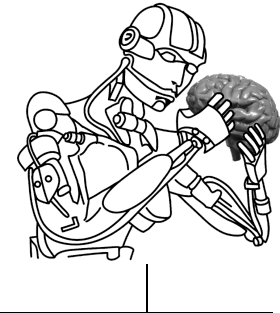
- Case Study: An Artificial Eye System
 - Introduction to Oculomotor Control
 - The model of the dynamics
 - Gaze stabilization
 - The vestibulo-ocular reflex (VOR)
 - The optokinetic reflex (OKR)
 - Delays
 - Controlling the VOR and OKR
- Reading Assignment for Next Class
 - See <http://www-clmc.usc.edu/~cs545>

Introduction to Oculomotor Control

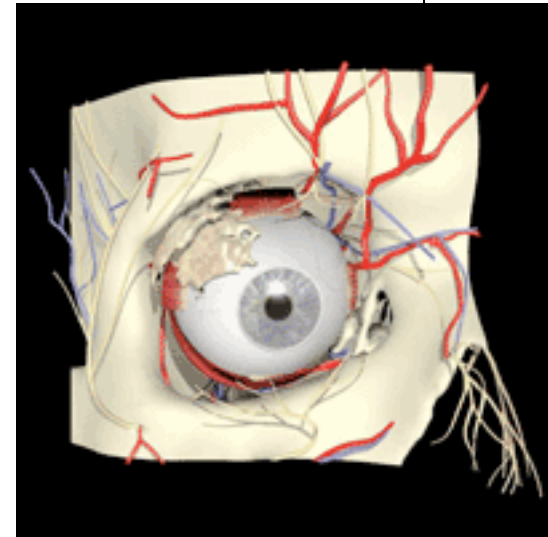
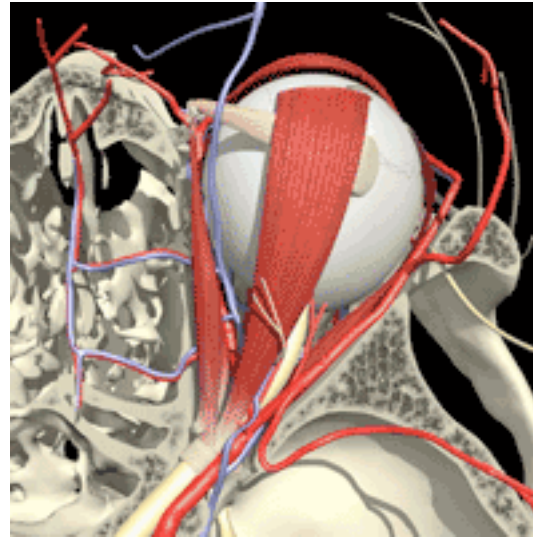


- Goals
 - Get visual input from the entire world with high resolution foveal vision and low resolution peripheral vision
- Behaviors
 - Move the fovea to interesting targets (saccades)
 - Stabilize target on retina (VOR, OKR)
 - Adjust focal length (accommodation)
 - Enable stereo vision (vergence)
 - Avoid workspace boundaries (nystagmus)
- Problems
 - Delays from visual processing are about 100ms in humans, about 30-100ms in artificial systems

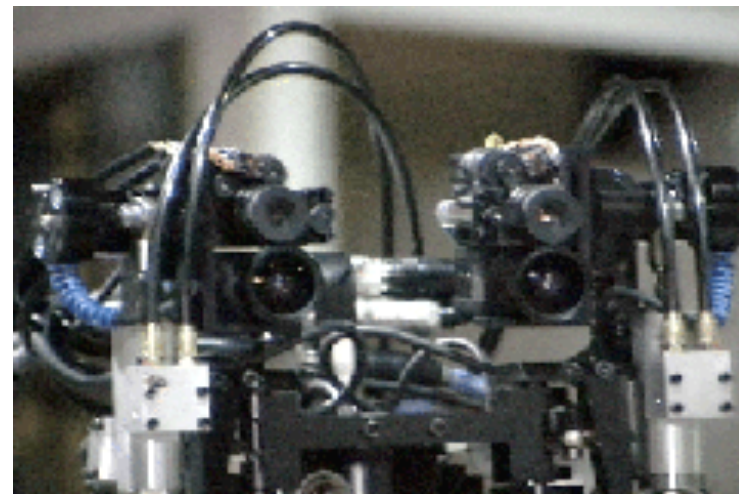
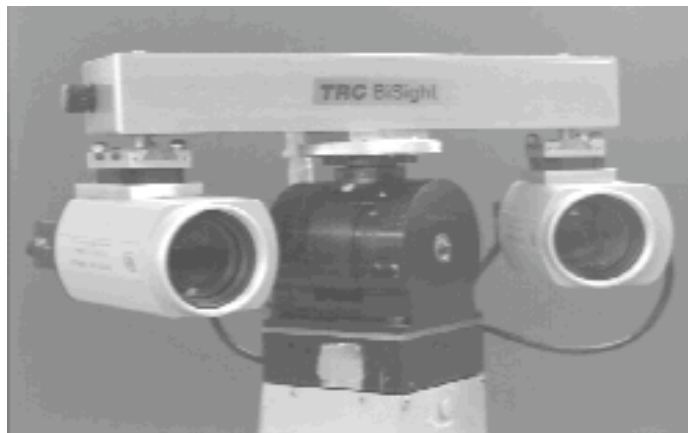
Example Oculomotor Systems



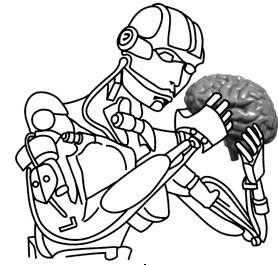
- The human eye



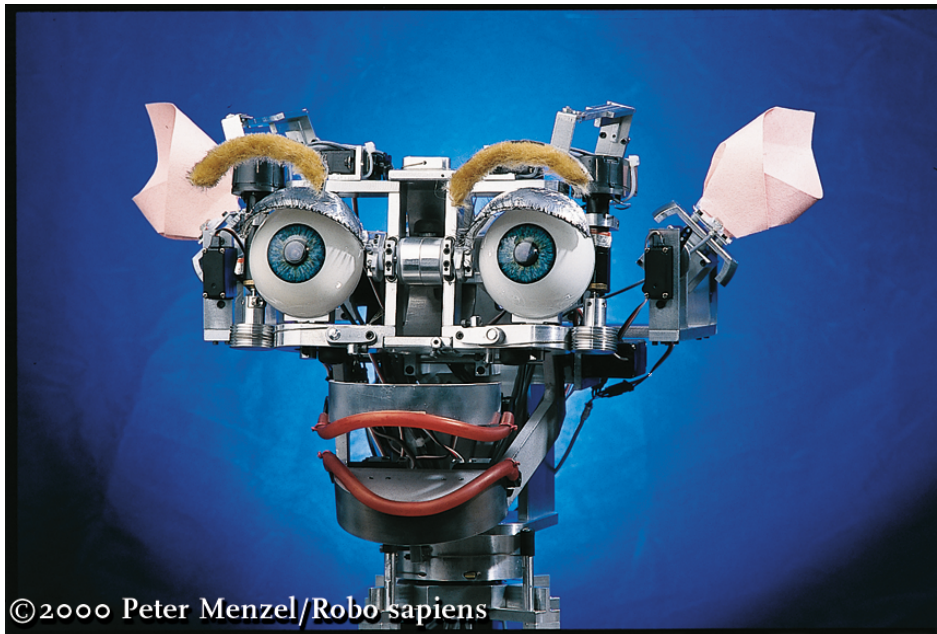
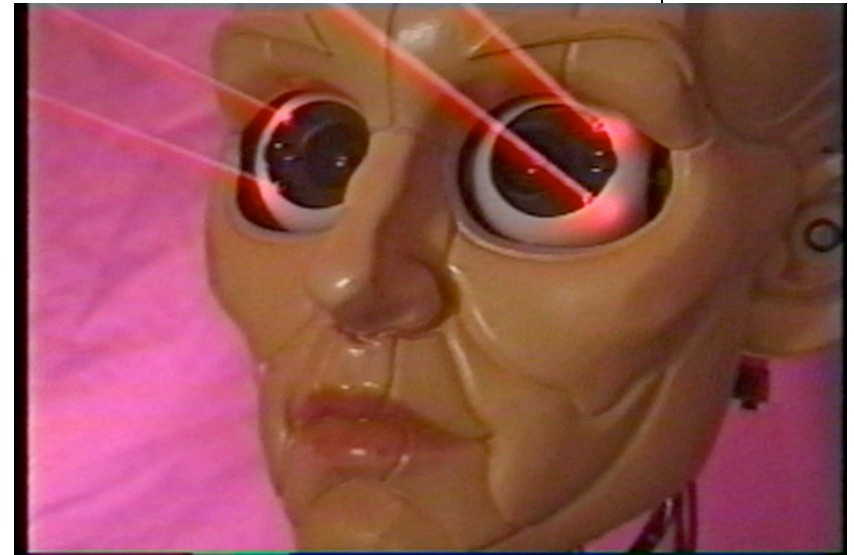
- Vision Heads



Example Oculomotor Systems

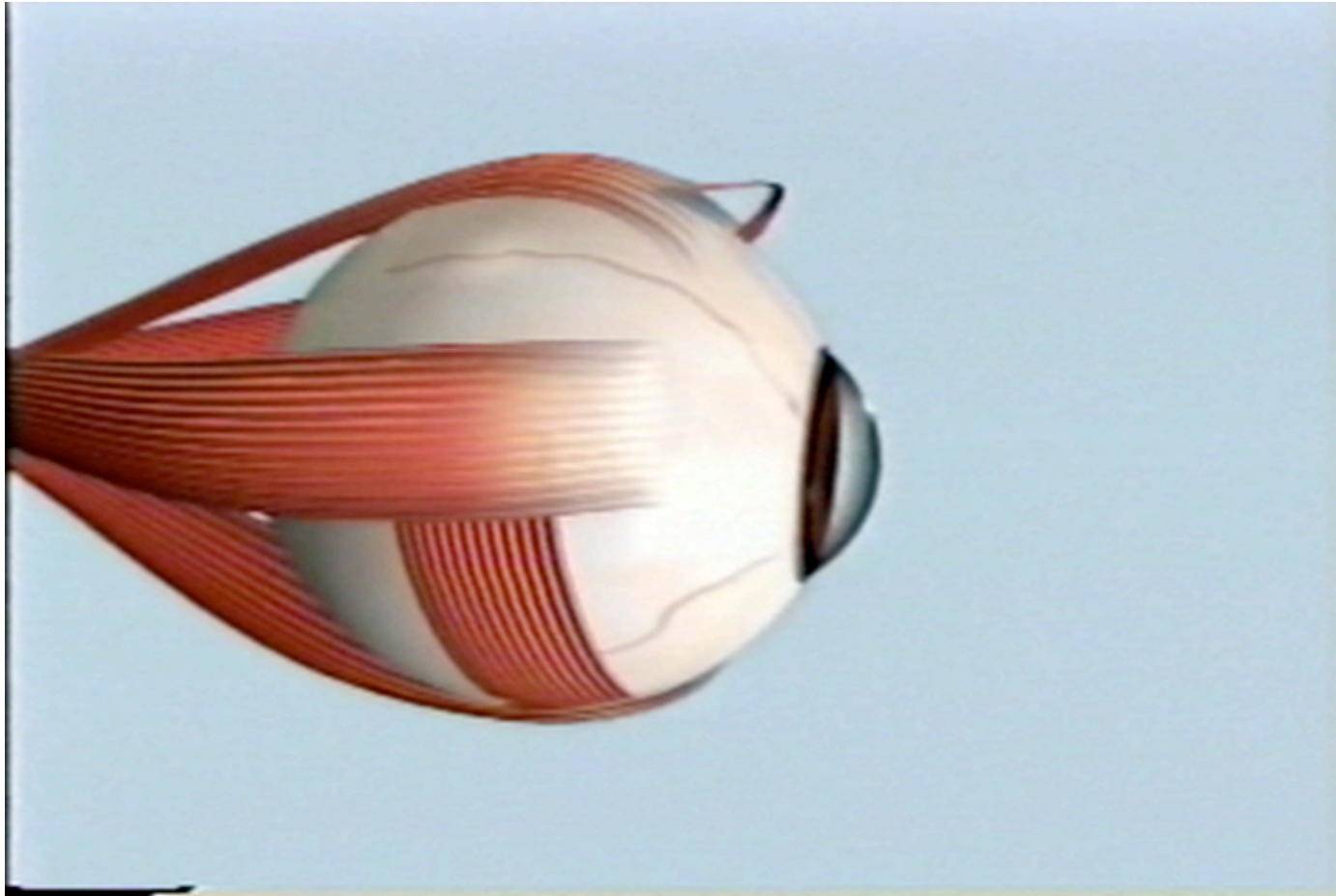
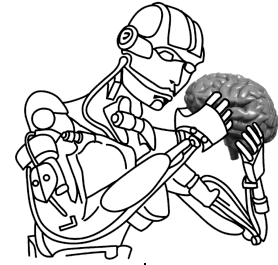


- Vision Heads

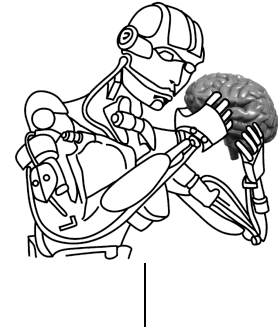


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Case Study: The VOR and OKR

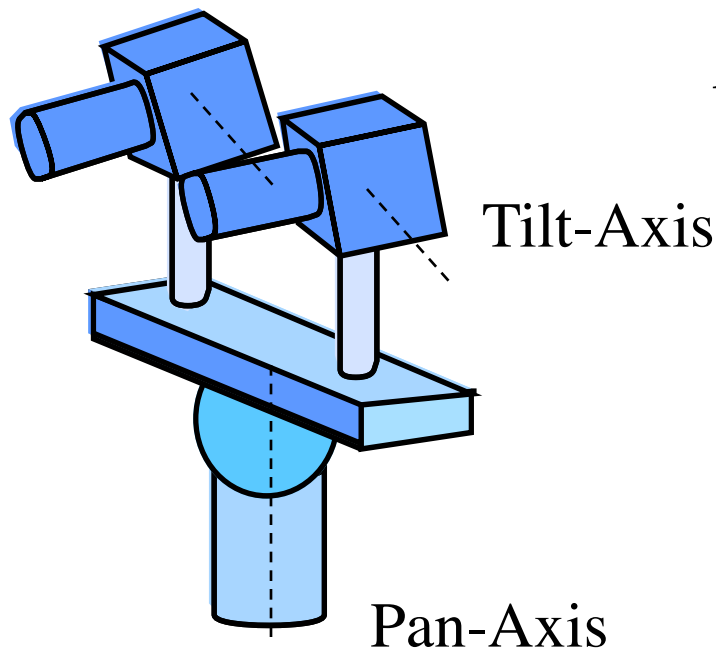


A model of the eye system



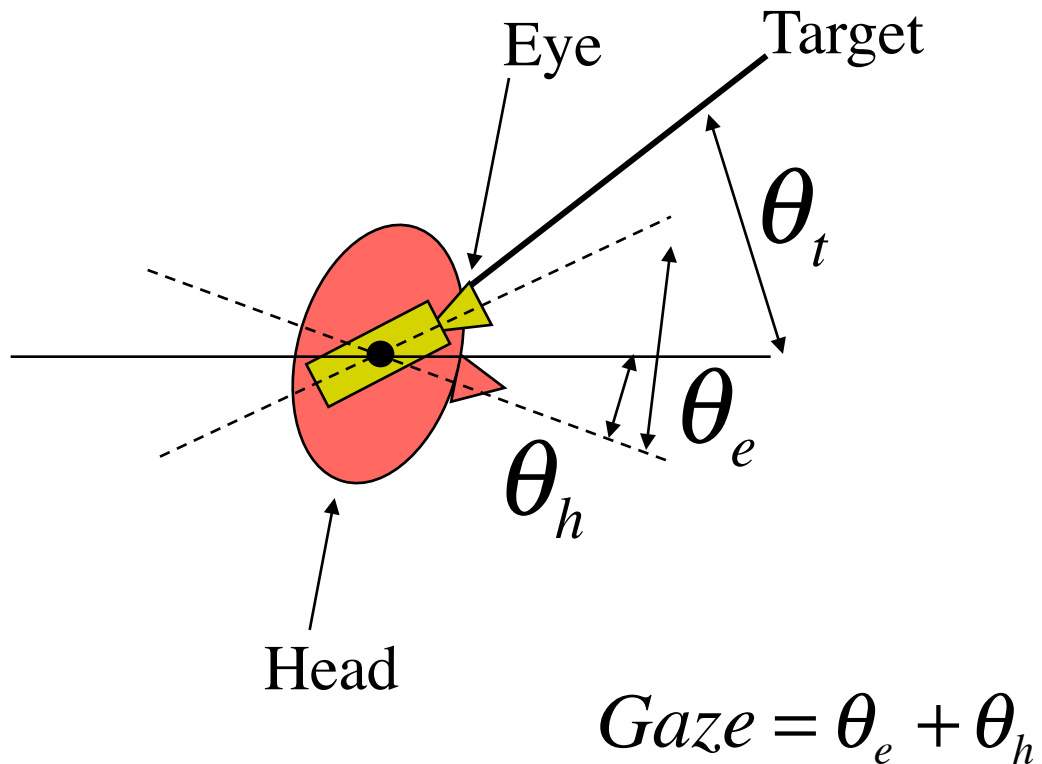
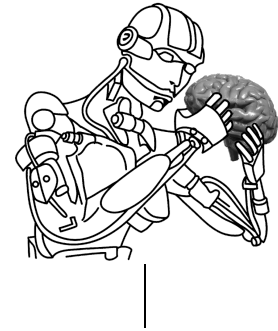
- Assumptions:

- System is a linear second order system
- Eye motors are very strong (inertial loads are small)
- Independent control of pan and tilt degree-of-freedom, thus:



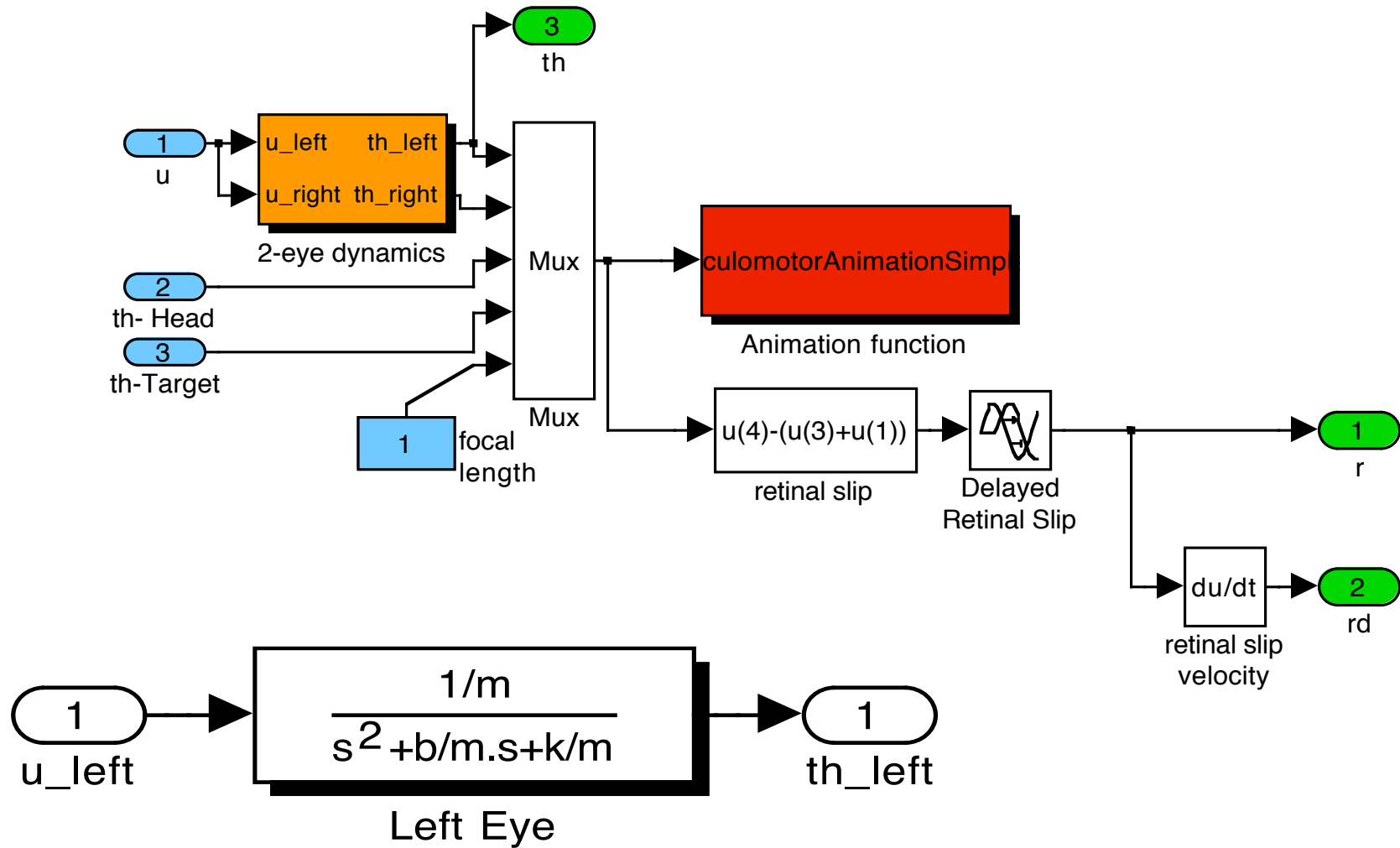
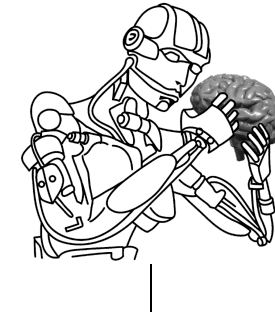
$$I\ddot{\theta} = -b\dot{\theta} - k\theta + \tau$$

Gaze Stabilization

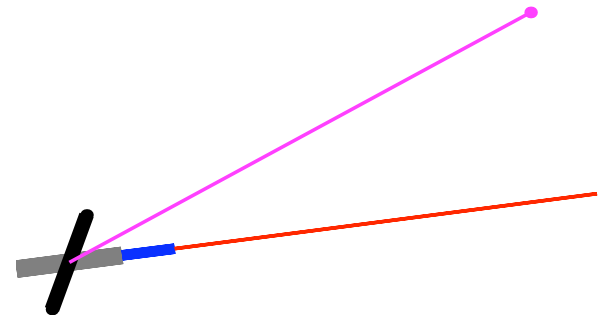
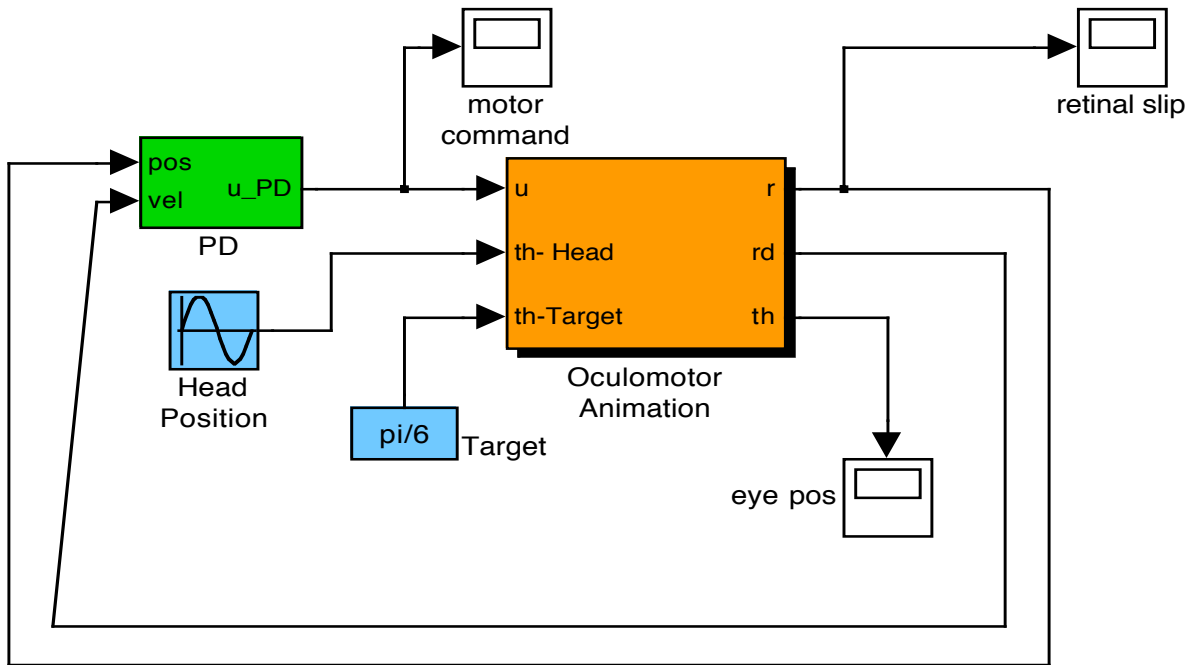
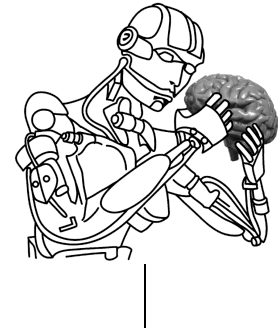


Goal: keep the eye on the target in case of visual and head perturbations!

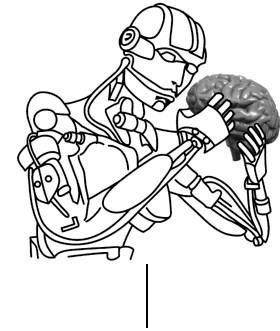
Simulink Model of Oculomotor System



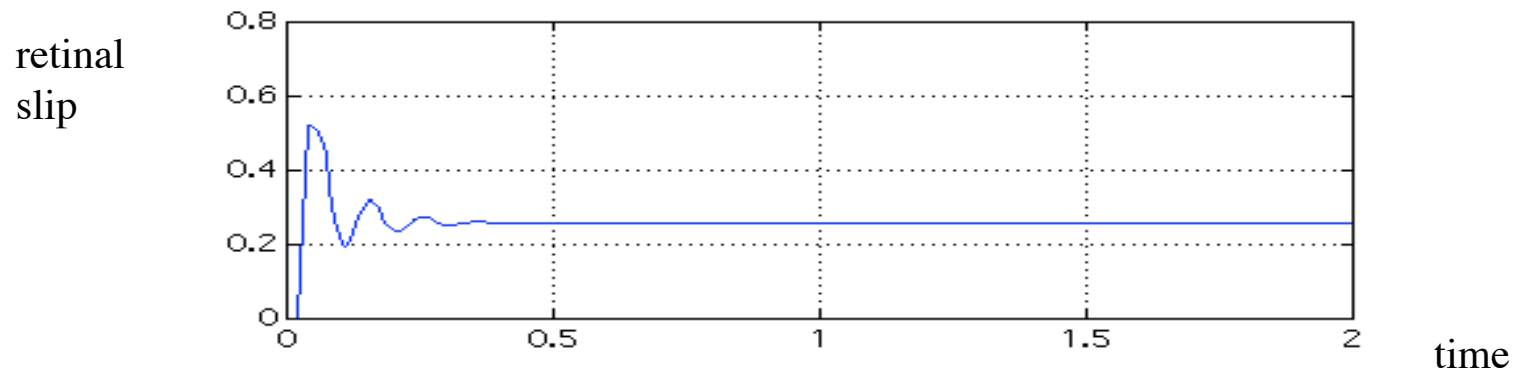
PD Control for the VOR & OKR



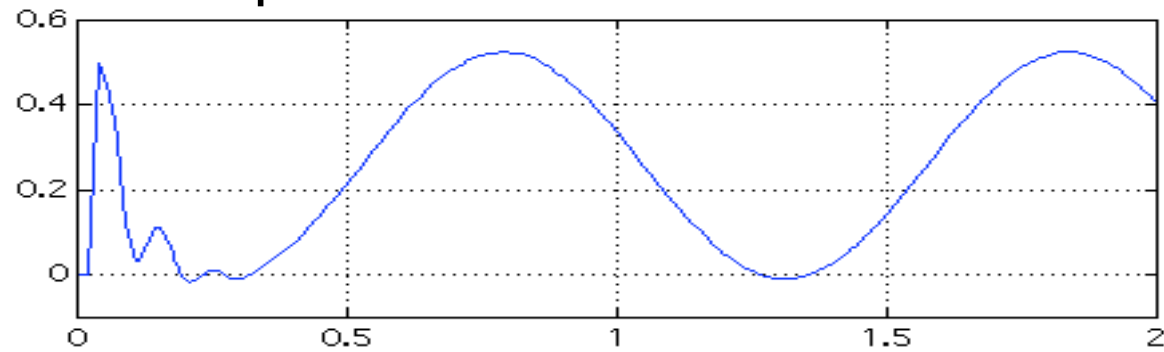
Performance of PD Control



- Step Input:



- Sinusoidal Input



How to Improve Performance?

- Integrator
- Feedforward Control
- Delay Compensation

