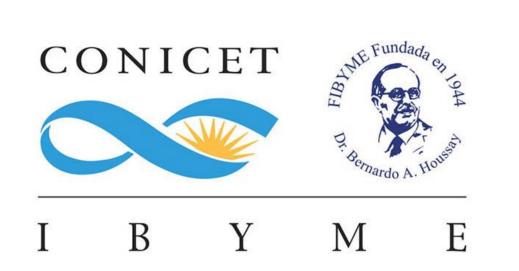


Single Spiking Neural Network with Neuromodulated Attractors for Adaptive Robotic Quadruped Gait Switching





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 \rightarrow chaotic



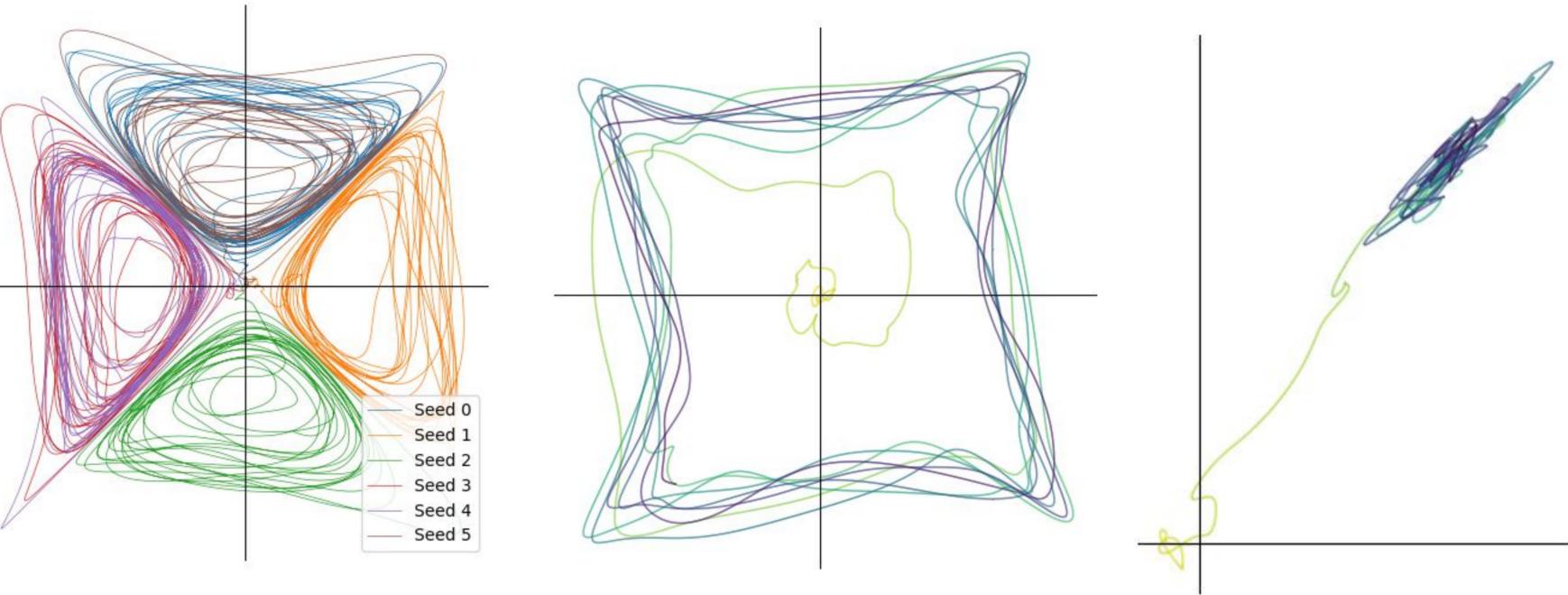
Motivation and Idea

- Spiking Neural Networks (SNNs) are bioinspired models capable of generating rich temporal dynamics.
- A single network, modulated by dopamine, can produce multiple gaits.
- Dopamine shifts the network between different dynamic attractors.
- Proposal: Global modulation guides local patterns, enabling adaptive and robust control in quadruped robotics.

Summary

A single spiking neural network, globally modulated by dopamine, generates multiple stable gaits in a quadruped robot

Rich Temporal Dynamics Clustered connectivity allows the emergence of distinct dynamical regimes.: Low dopamine High dopamine Intermediate dopamine \rightarrow resting \rightarrow cyclic \rightarrow exploration \rightarrow stable gait



Dopamine tunes the network's dynamical regime, balancing exploration and exploitation.

Proposed System 1. Spiking Neural Network

clusters generate oscillations. Dopamine modulates inhibition and defines the

dynamical regime.

Excitatory and inhibitory



Video

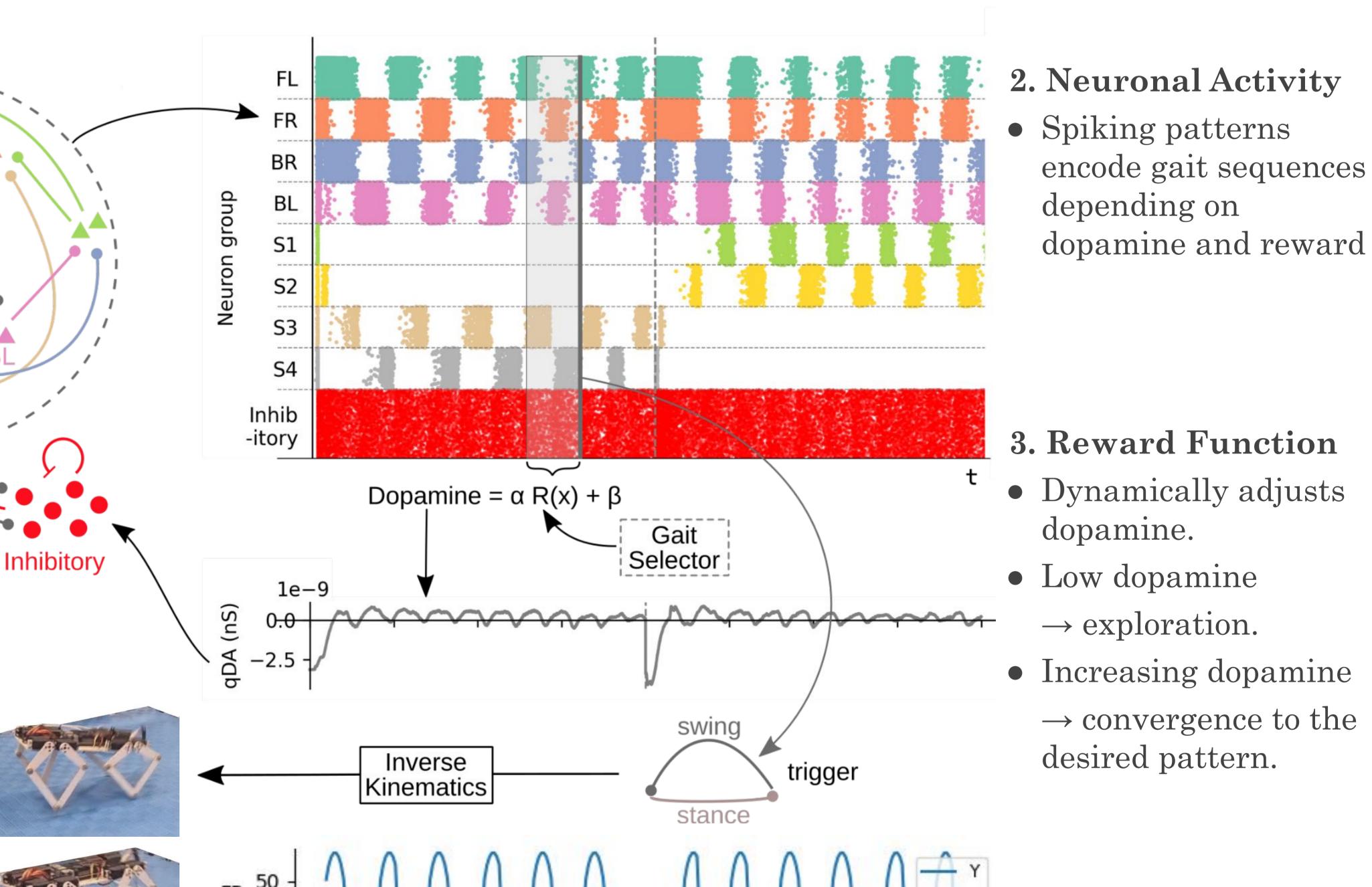
Background

Activity

Selective

Groups

- 5. Quadruped Robot
- Trajectories are mapped to joint angles.
- The robot performs trot and amble gaits with stable transitions.



4. Leg Trajectories

- Neuronal phases are decoded into stance and swing curves.
- Coordinated locomotion patterns emerge.