Introduction to Robotics

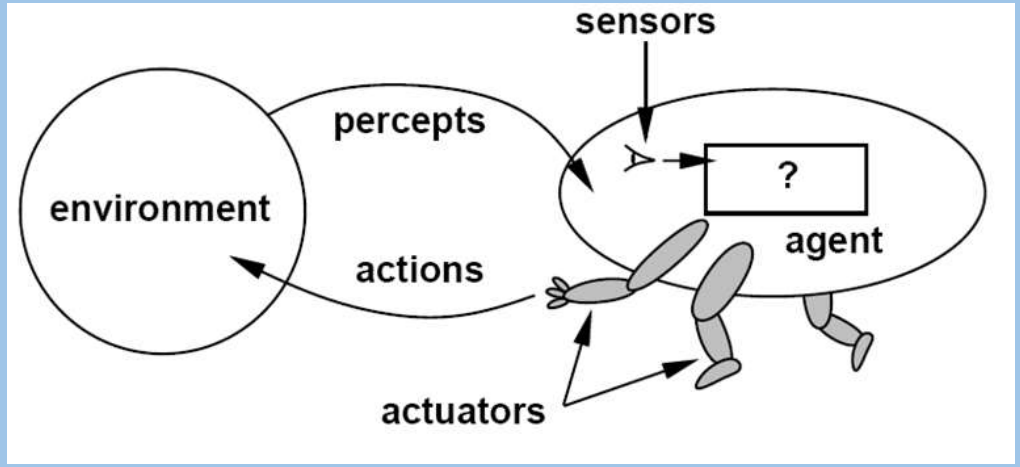
Presented By
Sumia Jahan Jyoti [20CSE011]

Definition of Robotics

- The interdisciplinary branch of engineering and science that involves the design, construction, operation, and use of ***Robots***.

What is Robot ?

- A programmable machine that can perform tasks autonomously or semi-autonomously, controlled by a computer system and able to interact with its environment through sensors and respond to stimuli.



Components of a Robot

- **Microcontroller:** Acts as the brain of the robot, controlling its actions and responses.
- **Sensors:** Collect information from the environment, such as touch, light, heat, and sound sensors.
- **Power Source:** Provides energy to the robot, typically batteries.
- **Structural Components:** Support the robot's body and hold its components in place.
- **Actuators:** Convert electrical signals into physical actions, such as motors and servo motors.
- **Communication Interface**: Allows the robot to communicate with humans or other devices.

Types of Robots

- Industrial Robots: Used in manufacturing processes (e.g., welding, painting).
- Medical Robots: Assist in surgeries and medical procedures.
- Autonomous Vehicles: Self-driving cars, drones, etc.
- Humanoid Robots: Designed to resemble and interact with humans.

Applications of Robotics

- Manufacturing: Robots are used in assembly, welding, and material handling tasks.
- Healthcare: Robots assist in surgeries, rehabilitation, and patient care.
- Transportation: Robots are used in autonomous vehicles, drones, and public transit systems.
- Home Automation: Robots can perform household chores, such as vacuuming, mowing, and security tasks.
- Space Exploration: Robots are used for planetary exploration, satellite maintenance, and space missions.
- Education: Robots are used as educational tools, tutors, and research assistants.

Impacts of Robotics on Society

Positive Impacts:

- Increased productivity and efficiency in various industries.
- Improved healthcare and quality of life for the elderly and disabled.
- Enhanced transportation options and reduced traffic congestion.
- New job opportunities in robotics design, manufacturing, and maintenance.

Negative Impacts:

- Potential for job displacement in certain sectors.
- Privacy concerns due to pervasive surveillance and data collection.
- Economic and social inequality in access to robotics technology.
- Uncertainty and fear of the unknown, as robots become more sophisticated and autonomous.

Future Trends in Robotics

- AI Integration: More intelligent and adaptive robots.
- Soft Robotics: Flexible, compliant robots for complex environments.
- Swarm Robotics: Coordination of multiple robots to perform tasks collectively.

Conclusion

- Robotics merges engineering, computer science, and technology.
- Robots autonomously enhance efficiency and safety in various settings.
- Evolution opens avenues in design, manufacturing, and research.
- Robotics progresses, promising pivotal roles in multiple industries.
- The relentless advancement of technology shapes the future.

Thanks to All