Evolution of Robotics

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How do you define a Robot?

- **Robotics can be a hobby, a science fiction genre, a scientific discipline or an industrial technology.
- **No Single definition is going to satisfy such a variety of perspectives and interests.

Definition:

- A robot is a software controlled mechanical device that uses sensors to guide one or more of end effectors through programmed motions in a workspace in order to manipulate physical objects.
- Robotics is the intelligent connection of perception to action.

Robotics Timeline:

- 1495: Leonardo DaVinci designs a Mechanical device that looks like an armored knight. The mechanism inside "Leonardo 's Robot " are designed to make the Knight move as if there was a real person inside.
- 1920:Czechoslovakian playwright Karel Capek introduces the word robot in the play R.U.R
 Rossum's Universal Robots. The word comes from the Czech robota which means tedious labor.
- 1942: Isaac asimov publishes Runaround in Which he defines the Three laws of Robotics...
- 1951: In France, Raymond Goertz designs the first teleoperated articulated arm for the Atomic Energy Commission.
- 1954: George Devol design the first programmable robot and coins the term Universal automation, planting the seed for the name of the future Company Unimation....

Robotics Timeline:

- 1962: General Motor's purchase the first industrial robot from the Unimation.
- 1978: Brooks Automation founded 1979 Sankyo and IBM market the SCARA.
- 1994: CMU Robotics Institute's Dante-II, created a six legged walking robot...
- 1995: Intuitive Surgical formed by Fred Moll, Rob Younge and John Freud to desing and market surgical robot system.
- 2000: Honda Showcase Asimo the next generation of its series of humanoid robots..
- 2001: Built by MD Robotics of Canada, the Space Station Remote Manipulator System(SSRMS) is successfully launched.

The Laws of Robotics:

- 1.A robot may not injure a human Being.
- 2. A robot must obey the orders given to it by human Being.
- 3. A robot must protect its own existence as long as such protection does not conflict with the First and Second law.

Five Myths and Fact about Robotics Technology in Today:

- 1. Robotics are intended to eliminate Job(MYTH)
- 2.Manufacturing and Logistics must adopt robots to survive (FACT)
- 3.Autonomous Robots are still too slow(FACT)
- 4. Robots are too expensive (MYTH)
- 5.Robots are difficult to use(FACT)

Classification:

- 1.Industrial Robots
- 2. Fields and Survice Robots
- 3.Entertainment /Educational Robots
- 4. Wheeled Mobile robots/Intelligent vehicles
- Walking robots
- Humanoid
- Climbing robots
- Medical robots
- Agricultural robots.

Industrial Robots:

- Pick and Place
- Assembly
- Welding
- Painting
- Machining

Underwater Robots:

 A mobile robotic device designed and developed to work in underwater environment to accomplish specific tasks which are normally performed by human operators.

Remotely Operated Vehicle(ROV):

Tethered Supervised Vehicles:

The vehicle is connected to a mother ship by a cable Through which communication, data transmissions and power supply are carried out.

ROV Deployment and Application:

- Diver observation
- Platform Inspection
- Pipeline Inspection
- Survey's Drilling Support.
- Construction Support
- Platform Cleaning
- Telecommunication Support
- Objects location and recovery

Autonomous Underwater Vehicles (AUV)

- It is a robotic device that is driven throug the water by a Propulsion system, controlled and piloted by an onboard computer.
- It's need to be pre-programmed
- AUV will be require fool-proof-navigation, control and guidance system on board.

Robotics for Health Care:

- Surgeon
- Robot Master
- Robot Slave
- Tool
- Tissue

Rehabilitation Robotics:

It is a field of research dedicated to understanding and augmenting rehabilitation through the application of robotic device.

Types of Rehab.Robots:

- 1.Upper Extremely Robots
- Haptic interface
- Upper limb.
- 2.Lower extremely robot.
- Leg,ankle,foot
- Pedaling, walking

Ekso(The Exoskeleton):

Product of Berkeley Bionics, California
Is used to enable the user to walk with the presence of limb...
Also has crutches with buttons to activate the Motors.

Aerodynamic Configuration:

- 1.Lighter Than Air.
- Airships Blimps
- Hot Air balons...
- 2.Heavier than Air.
- Fixed wing
- Flapping wings

Hardware and software of robots:

Hardware:

- Mechanical Subsystem (arm,body,Gripper)
- Electrical subsystem (motors,computers)
- Sensor subsystem (camera, force sensors)

Software:

- Modeling
- Planning
- Perception
- Control
- Simulation

Topics in Robotics:

- **Kinematics**: Deals with the spatial locations and velocity of a robot.
- Statistics: analyzes the force and moment
- Dynamics: study the dynamic behaviour of a robot.
- Sensing and perception: obtain and reason about sensory information.
- World modeling: represent the knowledge About the robot.
- Robot programing: programme the robot task.
- Simulation: simulate physical movement.

Thank you