

**SEXPREMENT**:- 3.1

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**Subject Name: DISRUPTIVE TECHNOLOGIES - 2** 

Robot

#### INTRODUCTION TO ROBOTICS

#### WHAT IS A ROBOT?

A robot can be defined as a programmable, self-controlled device consisting of electronic, electrical or mechanical units.

Or

A robot is a mechanical apparatus designed to do the work of a man. Its components are usually electromechanical and are guided by a computer program or electronic circuitry.



#### Essential Characteristics of robots

Sensing: The robot should be able to sense its surroundings and that is only possible with the help of sensors.

#### Types of sensors:

light sensors (eye) , touch sensors (hands) , hearing sensors (ears) or chemical sensors (nose)  $\,$ 

- Movement: A robot needs to be able to move around its environment whether by rolling on wheels, walking, snaking or skating.
- Energy: A robot needs to be able to poweritself which depends upon its power resources e.g. batteries, power generators or fuel.
- Intelligence: A robot needs to be intelligent and smart which is only possible by the programmer person.

#### TYPES OF ROBOTS

- Mobile Robots: They are able to move around in their environment and not fixed to one physical location.
- Industrial Robots: They are used in industrial manufacturing environment e.g. welding, material handling, painting and others.
- Domestic Or Household Robots: Robots used at home such as robotic vacuum cleaner, robotic pool cleaner and sweeper.
- Medical Robots: Robots used in medicine and medical institutions e.g. surgery robots
- Service Robots: Robots that don't fall into other types by usage e.g. robots used for research.
- Military Robots: they are used in military e.g. bomb disposal robot, different transportation robots and reconnaissance drones



### Uses and Advantages of Robots

- ✓ Used in vehicles and car factories
- ✓ Mounting circuits on electronic devise e.g. mobile phones
- ✓ Working where there might be danger e.g. nuclear leaks and bomb disposal
- Surgeons are performing robotic surgeries to avoid jiggles and movement in microscopically aided surgery or brain surgery
- Mail delivery to various mail stations throughout the building in large corporations
- √ Toy robots are a good source of entertaining for the kids e.g. dancing and talking robots
- Robots do not get bored or tired and they can work 24/7 without salary and food

### Disadvantages Of Robots

- □ It needs a high supply of power
  □ People can lose jobs in factories
  □ It needs maintenance to keep it running
- ☐ It cost a lot of money to make or buy a robot as they are very expensive
- □ A robot can not respond in time of danger as human can

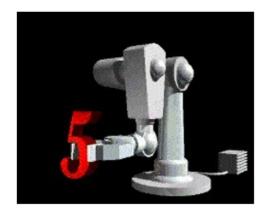


#### Characteristic of a Robot

- Repeatability
- Manual control
- Automatic control
- Speed of operation

## What are the parts of a robot?

- Manipulator
- Pedestal
- Controller
- End Effectors
- Power Source





### Manipulator



(Mimics the human arm)

- Base
- Appendage
  - -Shoulder
  - -Arm
  - -Grippers

Here robot is considered as **industrial robot** called as **robotic manipulator or robotic arm.** 



This arm is roughly similar to human arm.

It is modeled as **chain of rigid links interconnected by flexible joints**.

Links corresponds to :chest, upper arm, fore arm
Joints: shoulder, elbow, and wrist.
At end of arm is an end effector ( tool, gripper or hand).

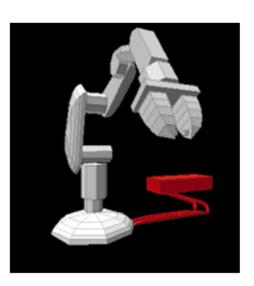


### **Pedestal**



- Supports the manipulator.
- Acts as a counterbalance.

### **Controller**



#### (The brain)

- Issues instructions to the robot.
- Controls peripheral devices.
- Interfaces with robot.
- Interfaces with humans.



### **End Effectors**



#### (The hand)

- Spray paint attachments
- Welding attachments
- Vacuum heads
- Hands
- Grippers

### **Power Source**



### (The food)

- Electric
- Pneumatic
- Hydraulic

