

SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY (AN AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION)

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Department of Biomedical Engineering

Course Name: ROBOTICS AND AUTOMATION IN MEDICINE

III Year : VI Semester

TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO ROBOTICS AND IT'S HISTORY



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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.

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 power itself 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.

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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 of robots used for research.

Military Robots: they are used in military e.g. bomb disposal robot, different transportation robots and reconnaissance drones







ASIMOV'S THREE LAWS

Asimov's three laws of robotics

- 1.Robots must never ham human beings.
- 2.A robot must obey the orders given by human beings, except when such orders conflict with the First Law.
- 3.Robots must protect themselves without violating the other rules,







HISTORY OF ROBOTICS ASIMO

Asimo is a First humanoid Robot created by Honda.

- ASIMO was created al Honda's Research & Development Wako Fundamental Technical Research Center in Japan.
- The name ASIMO is an acronym for Advanced Step in Innovative \bullet Mobility.
- The main concept behind Honda's robot was to create a more viable mobility that allow robots to help and live in harmony with people.
- ASIMO has two Degrees of Freedom on its neck, six on each arm and six on each leg.







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. dancingand 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 •
- They are very expensive
- A robot can not respond in time of danger as human can •



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11



APPLICATION OF ROBOTS

- Manufacturing
- Transportation
- Healthcare
- Agriculture
- Construction
- Space Exploration
- Service Industry
- Military and Defense

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Vision Title 3









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