

A Short Note on Collaborative Robots

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Description

A collaborative robot, also known as a cobot, is a robot that can interact with human workers while performing simple industrial tasks in a safe and effective manner. End-effectors and other environmental conditions, on the other hand, may pose hazards, and risk assessments should be performed before using any industrial motion-control application. Universal Robots, based in Denmark, manufactures the most widely used collaborative robots in industry today.

It is founded by Rodney Brooks, who previously worked with iRobot and introduced Baxter in September 2012 as an industrial robot designed to safely interact with nearby human workers and be programmable for simple tasks. Baxter's robotic arms stop if they detect a human in their path and have prominent off switches. They are marketed as the robotic analogue of the personal computer and are intended for sale to small businesses. As of May 2014, 190 companies in the United States had purchased Baxter's, and they were being used commercially in the United Kingdom.

Ping pong was played at the 2009 Tokyo International Robot Exhibition (IREX). Approximately half of all robots on the planet are in Asia, 32% in Europe, 16% in North America, 1% in Australasia, and 1% in Africa. Japan is home to 40% of all robots on the planet, making it the country with the most robots. Some people may find an android, or a robot designed to look like a human, to be comforting, while others may find it disturbing.

Academic experts have increasingly explored the questions of what ethics might govern robot behaviour and whether robots might be able to claim any kind of social, cultural, ethical, or legal rights as robots have become more advanced and sophisticated. According to one scientific team, it is possible that a robot brain will exist by 2019. Others predict that breakthroughs in artificial intelligence will

occur by 2050. Robotic behaviour has become more sophisticated as a result of recent advancements. The social impact of intelligent robots is the subject of a documentary film called Plug Pray, which was released in 2010.

When computers and robots outperform humans in terms of intelligence, this is referred to as the "Singularity" by him. He always believes it is potentially hazardous to humans. A philosophy known as Singularitarianism discusses this. Experts gathered in 2009 at a conference hosted by the Association for the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AAAI) to debate whether computers and robots could gain autonomy and how much such abilities might pose a threat or hazard. They noted that some robots have gained various forms of semi-autonomy, such as the ability to find power sources on their own and choose targets to attack with weapons on their own.

They also mentioned that some computer viruses can evade detection and have attained "cockroach intelligence." They noted that while self-awareness as depicted in science fiction is probably improbable, there were other potential hazards and pitfalls. Various media outlets and scientific organisations have identified distinct trends in various fields that, when combined, could lead to increased robotic functionality and autonomy while also raising some concerns.

The Naoalderen robots were demonstrated to be capable of self-awareness in 2015. Researchers at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute AI and Reasoning Lab in New York conducted an experiment in which a robot became aware of its own existence and corrected its answer to a question.

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