

# Involvement of Robotics with Food Industry

Litty Appiah \*

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Ashesi University, Accra, Ghana

## Editorial Note

Advancement in different innovative areas during the most recent twenty years has changed 'fiction' robots. Advanced mechanics lies in the classification of modern robotization. Squeezing requests of upgraded usefulness have required sending of a robot to mechanize undertakings. Today, robots are considered a vital piece of business. Truly, the number of modern robots pursued expanding direction with the last year establishing another business record. Previously, in food industry robot was only utilized for packing of chocolate, dairy product and food cans. In 1998, the dispatch of the Flex Picker robot upset the food business as it is the world's quickest pick and spot robot.

A significant bit of the automated applications in the food industry is completed by the sequential robots having upward expressed construction. An illustration of a sequential robot is the Autonomous Articulated Robotic Educational Platform (AUTAREP) controller, which are a novel and pseudo-modern multi-DOF structure, AUTAREP system and its kinematics. One of the initial steps to foster an application for the robot is to determine its kinematic and dynamic models. In light of kinematic portrayal, the forward and reverse kinematic models of the AUTAREP controller are accounted for. As opposed to chronic controllers, the forward arrangement in PKM can't be acquired scientifically. Paltry control approaches have been the fundamental workhorse of the industry for quite a long time. Despite of this, in a fully uncertain functional region, a modern control technique is required. Both control systems are exposed to limited time changing coordinated with aggravation to describe their similar exhibition within the sight of vulnerabilities. SMC can follow the reference signal even within the sight of aggravation. A complete survey of control methodologies for modern controllers is accounted for.

The significant pattern to send robots in changing conventional cycles in the food industry is as of now occurring in the food taking care of class. Instances of robots, for this reason, incorporate a sequential robot utilized for high requesting payload move while the

last depends on PKM component and is intended for high-limit gathering, picking and setting of items onto a plate, containers or taking care of other apparatus. In this class, the robots and applications have been for the most part normalized. The choices are made dependent on the payload determinations and the scope of rates accessible. Palletizing of treats, refreshments, pasta, desserts and different things are currently stacked utilizing the robots. The food serving industry is the most current methodology of robots used in the food industry. This is the most imaginative region not tapped completely up until now. As this straightforwardly manages retail and buyers, accordingly, it is viewed as an intriguing change in way of life including a sporting movement, and consequently requires tending to the ideas of human framework reconciliation.

Presently with the coming of Machine to Machine correspondence (M2M) which includes gadgets to impart among them in making a move, we here have built up an Intelligent IoT-based Automated Irrigation framework. The framework here gets the contribution to the microcontroller where Moisture and temperature sensor are associated.

## Acknowledgment

The author acknowledges T. S. Tumbling for reviewing this manuscript.

## Conflict of Interest

Author has nothing to disclose.

**How to cite this article:** Appiah, Litty. "Involvement of Robotics with Food Industry ." *J Sens Netw Data Commun* 10 (2021) : e121.

\*Address for correspondence: Litty Appiah, Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Ashesi University, Accra, Ghana; E-mail: [apii18@yahoo.com](mailto:apii18@yahoo.com)

**Copyright:** ©2021 Appiah L. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the creative commons attribution license which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

**Received:** 03 August, 2021; **Accepted:** 17 August, 2021; **Published:** 24 August, 2021.