



Introduction to Robotics

Manipulation and Programming

Unit 3: Sensors and Vision

OVERVIEW

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IEEE SENIOR MEMBER



Unit 3

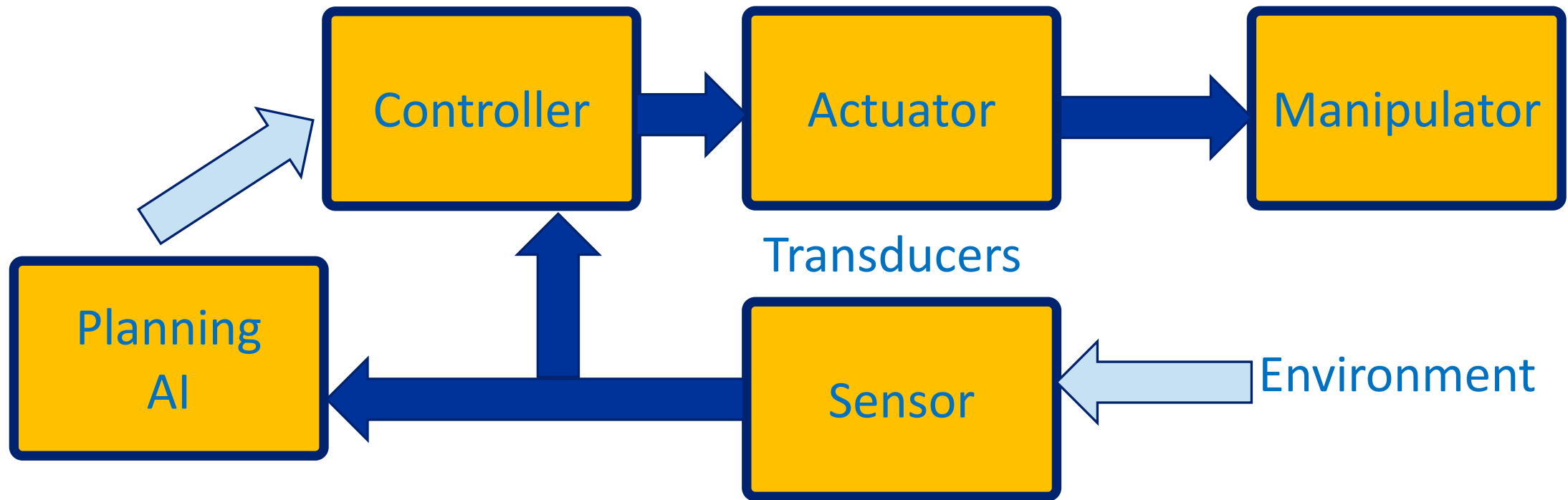
- Overview
- Digital Sensors
- Analog Sensors
- Camera and Color
- Image Subtraction and Object Localization
- Camera Coordinates

Overview

SECTION 1



Logical Units for A Robot



Sensors

SECTION 1



Sensor

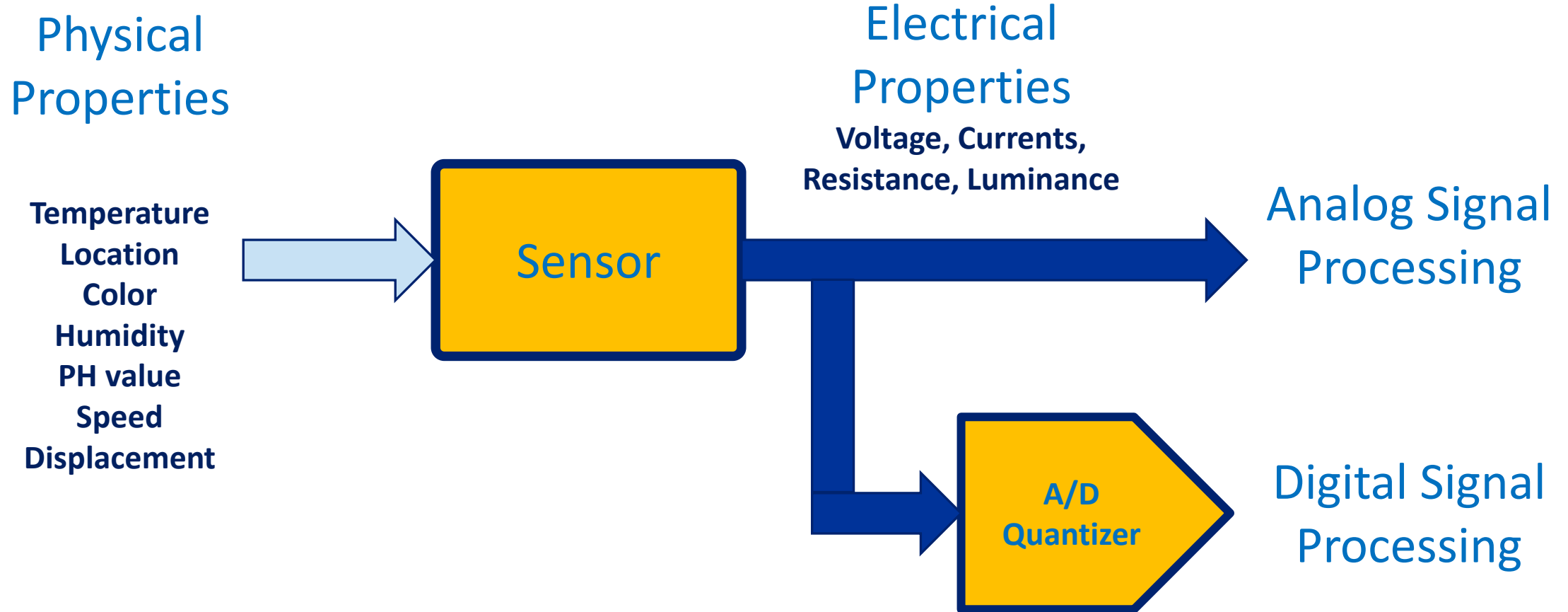


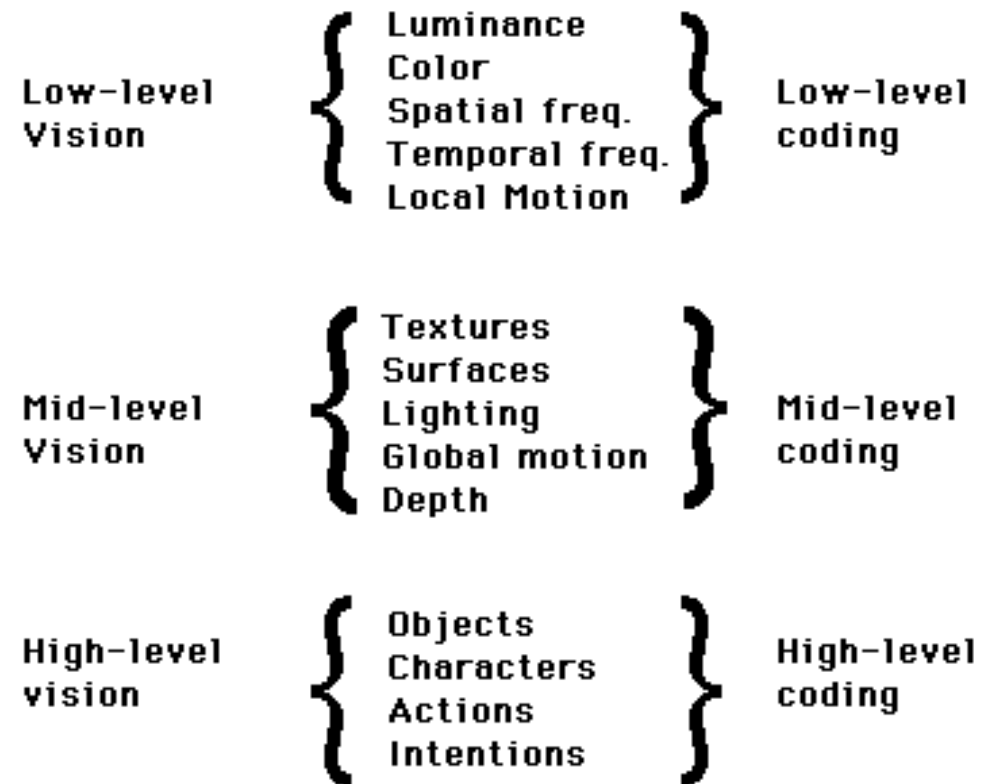


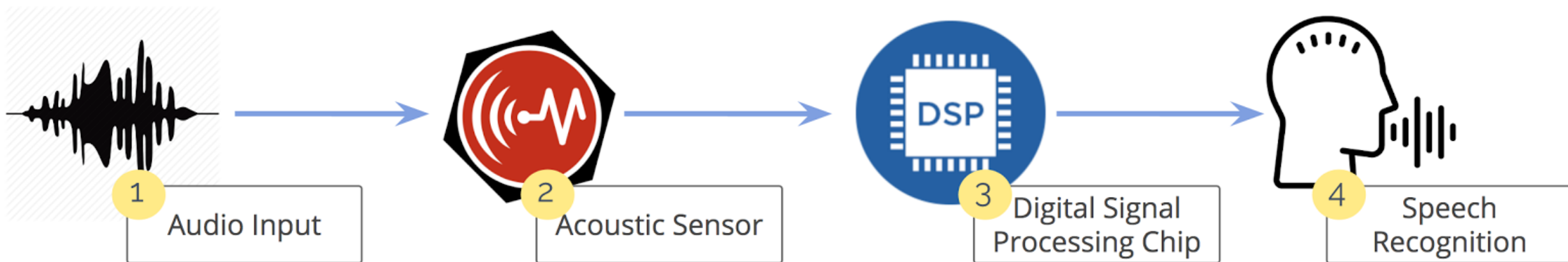
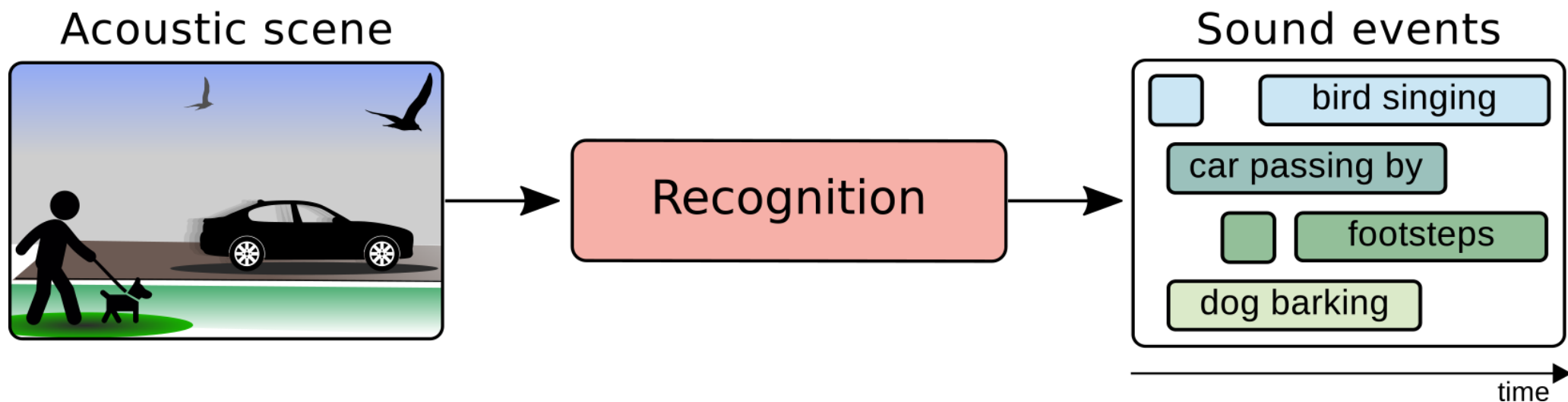
Image Processing

Type	Input	Output	Examples
Low Level Process	Image	Image	Noise removal, image sharpening
Mid-Level Process	Image	Attributes	Object recognition, Segmentation
High Level Process	Attributes	Understanding	Scene understanding, autonomous navigation



Image Vision





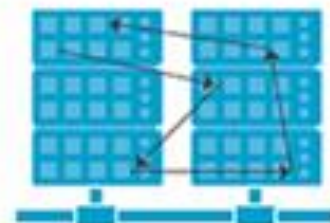
Voice recognition



ANALOG AUDIO



ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL
CONVERSION



PATTERN
RECOGNITION





Purpose of Sensors

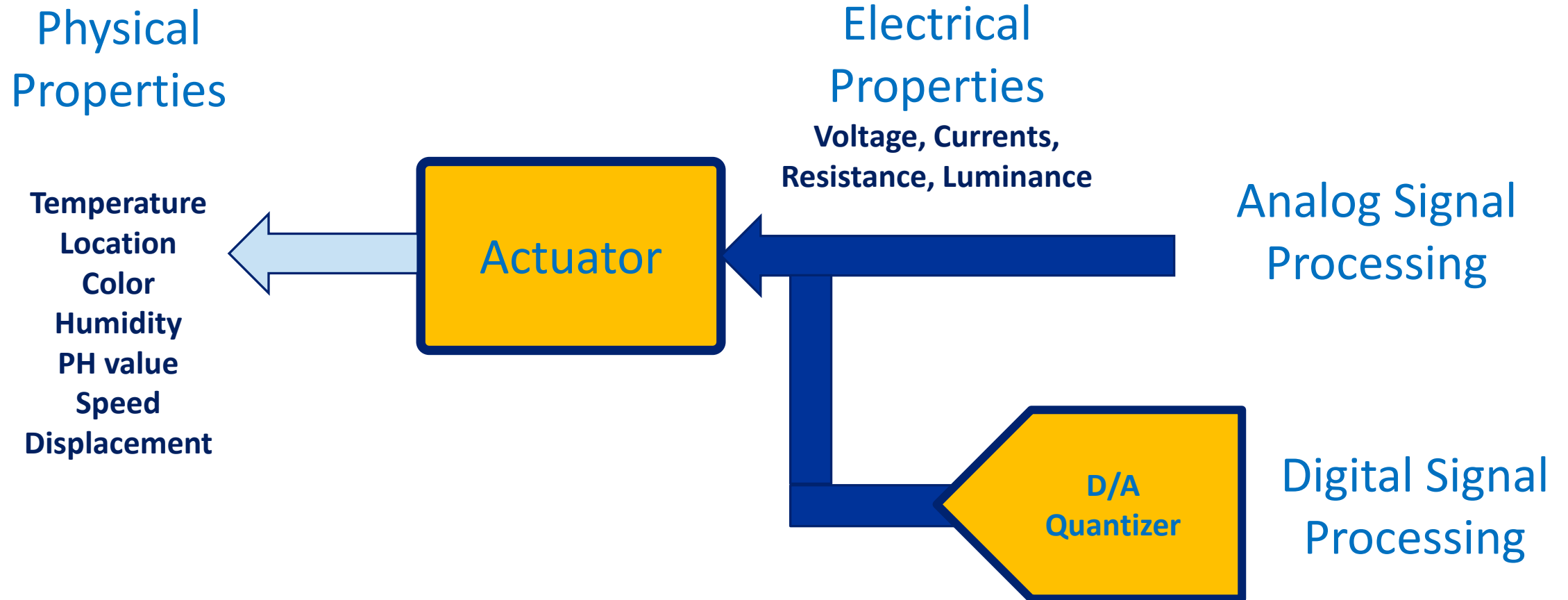
- To give robot information about itself. (Joint angle, connection status)
- To give robot information about the environment.

Actuators

SECTION 3



Actuators





Transducers

Physical Properties

Temperature
Location
Color
Humidity
PH value
Speed
Displacement

Transducers

Sensor

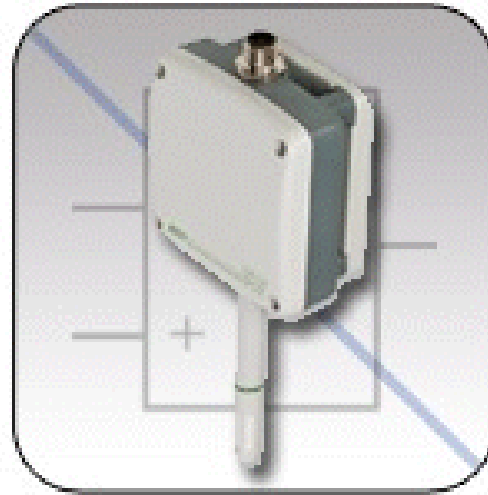
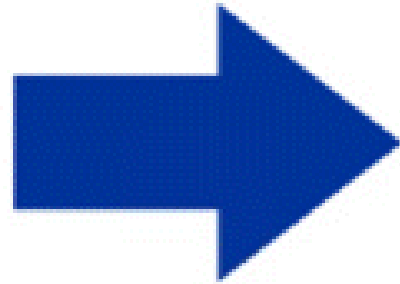
Actuator

Electrical Properties

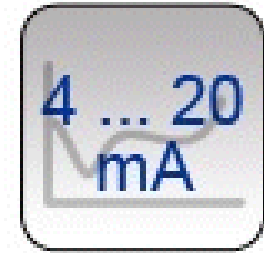
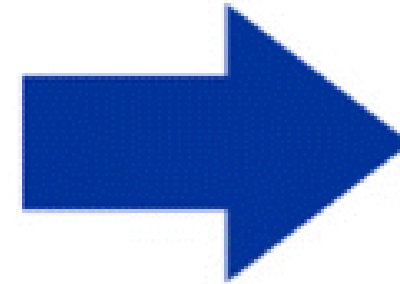
Voltage, Currents,
Resistance, Luminance



**Physical
Quantity**

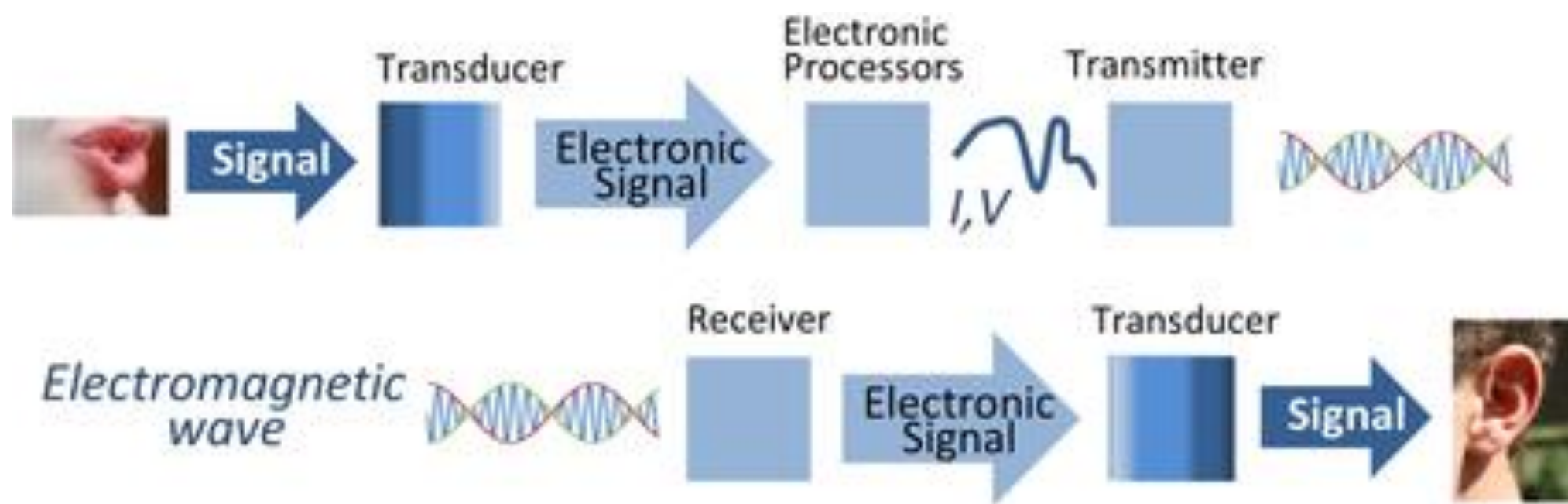


Transducers



**Analogical
normalized
signal**

Transducers



End Effectors

- In [robotics](#), an end effector is the device or tool that's connected to the end of a robot arm end enables the robot arm to perform specific task
- Usually end effectors are custom engineered for a particular task



End-to-End Model

SECTION 4

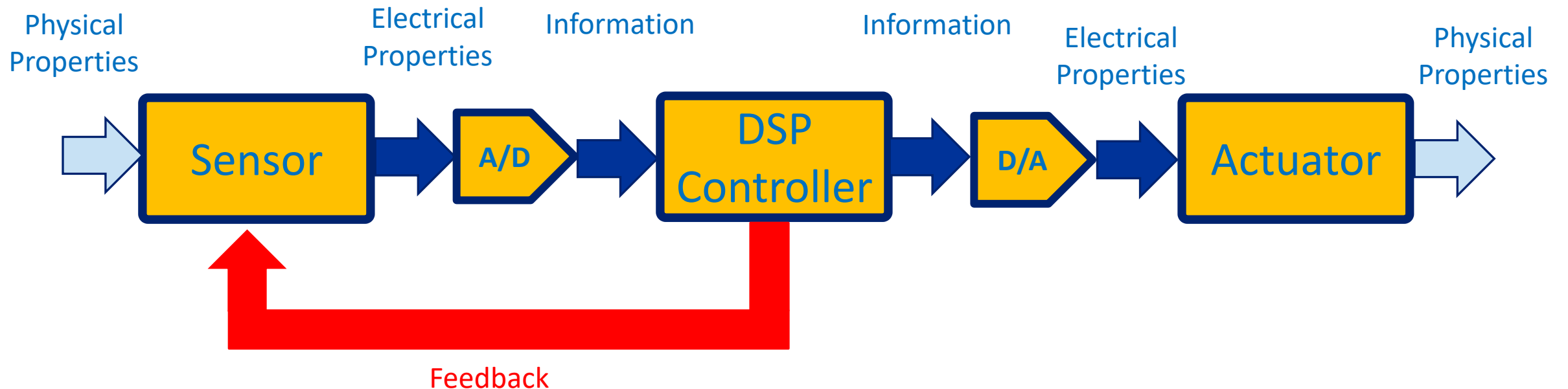


End-to-End Robot Model





End-to-End DSP Robot Model





End-to-End Smart Robot Model

