

My great thesis

So great it needs a second line

Andreu Giménez Bolinches

January 2, 2021

LOGO HERE

My university
At my place

Supervisor:

Andreu Giménez Bolinches

Committee:

Distinguished professor, *chair*
Distinguished professor
Distinguished professor
Distinguished professor, *Distinguished University*

Copyright © 2021 Andreu Giménez Bolinches. All rights reserved.

No robot was harmed writting this report

Keywords: Latex, Template, Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics

To my favourite robot. And all my believers. Some Wikipedia information: A robot is a machine -especially one programmable by a computer- capable of carrying out a complex series of actions automatically. Robots can be guided by an external control device or the control may be embedded within. Robots may be constructed on the lines of human form, but most robots are machines designed to perform a task with no regard to their aesthetics.

Abstract

Robots are awesome. The word robot was introduced to the public by the Czech interwar writer Karel Čapek in his play R.U.R. (Rossum's Universal Robots), published in 1920. The play begins in a factory that uses a chemical substitute for protoplasm to manufacture living, simplified people called robots. The play does not focus in detail on the technology behind the creation of these living creatures, but in their appearance they prefigure modern ideas of androids, creatures who can be mistaken for humans. These mass-produced workers are depicted as efficient but emotionless, incapable of original thinking and indifferent to self-preservation. At issue is whether the robots are being exploited and the consequences of human dependence upon commodified labour (especially after a number of specially-formulated robots achieve self-awareness and incite robots all around the world to rise up against the humans).

Acknowledgments

The branch of technology that deals with the design, construction, operation, and application of robots, as well as computer systems for their control, sensory feedback, and information processing is robotics. These technologies deal with automated machines that can take the place of humans in dangerous environments or manufacturing processes, or resemble humans in appearance, behaviour, or cognition. Many of today's robots are inspired by nature contributing to the field of bio-inspired robotics. These robots have also created a newer branch of robotics: soft robotics.

From the time of ancient civilization there have been many accounts of user-configurable automated devices and even automata resembling animals and humans, designed primarily as entertainment. As mechanical techniques developed through the Industrial age, there appeared more practical applications such as automated machines, remote-control and wireless remote-control.

The term comes from a Slavic root, robot-, with meanings associated with labour. The word 'robot' was first used to denote a fictional humanoid in a 1920 Czech-language play R.U.R. (Rossumovi Univerzální Roboti - Rossum's Universal Robots) by Karel Čapek, though it was Karel's brother Josef Čapek who was the word's true inventor. Electronics evolved into the driving force of development with the advent of the first electronic autonomous robots created by William Grey Walter in Bristol, England in 1948, as well as Computer Numerical Control (CNC) machine tools in the late 1940s by John T. Parsons and Frank L. Stulen. The first commercial, digital and programmable robot was built by George Devol in 1954 and was named the Unimate. It was sold to General Motors in 1961 where it was used to lift pieces of hot metal from die casting machines at the Inland Fisher Guide Plant in the West Trenton section of Ewing Township, New Jersey.

Funding

This work was supported by robot fans. Some experts and academics have questioned the use of robots for military combat, especially when such robots are given some degree of autonomous functions. There are also concerns about technology which might allow some armed robots to be controlled mainly by other robots. The US Navy has funded a report which indicates that, as military robots become more complex, there should be greater attention to implications of their ability to make autonomous decisions. One researcher states that autonomous robots might be more humane, as they could make decisions more effectively. However, other experts question this.

Contents

| | | |
|----------|-------------------------|----------|
| 1 | Motivation | 1 |
| 1.1 | Problem | 1 |
| 1.2 | Topic | 1 |
| 1.3 | Objectives | 1 |
| 2 | State of the Art | 3 |
| 2.1 | Conclusions | 3 |
| 3 | Conclusions | 5 |
| A | Stuff I forgot | 7 |

List of Figures

List of Tables

Chapter 1

Motivation

The motivation

1.1 Problem

something here

1.2 Topic

and there

1.3 Objectives

finish

1. Motivation

Chapter 2

State of the Art

Review of the existent space rovers. With conclusions on the end (5-10 pages, no more)

2.1 Conclusions

2. State of the Art

Chapter 3

Conclusions

In conclusions, robots are the best.

3. Conclusions

Appendix A

Stuff I forgot

Robots are really, really great.

A. Stuff I forgot