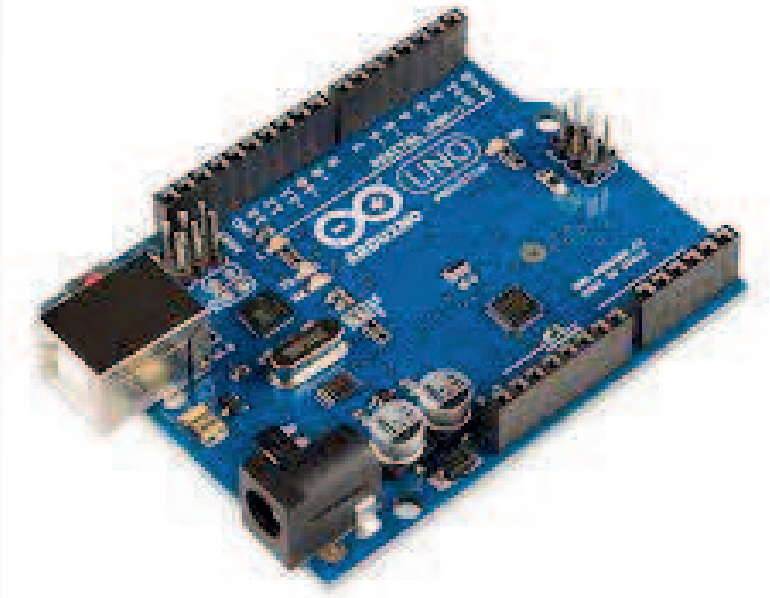
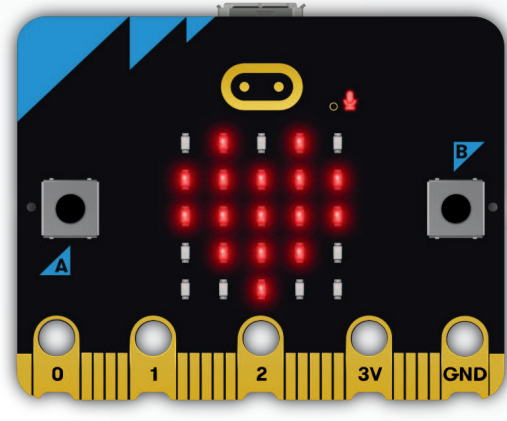
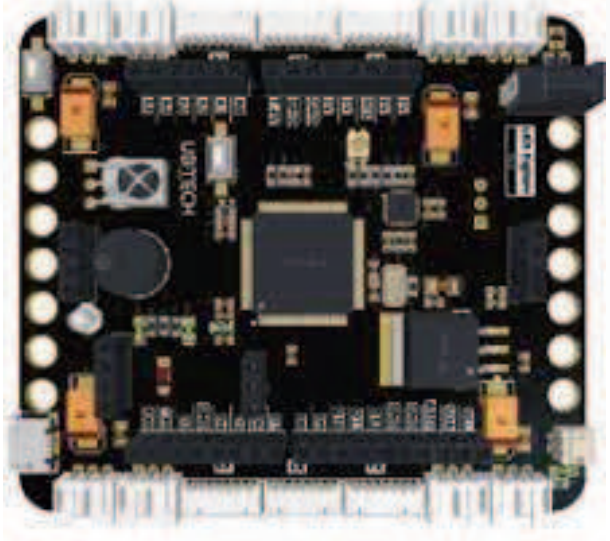


ROBOTICS ANATOMY

The brains of the robot - The Controller usually consists of microchips built into the body of a robot, or an external remote control that can be operated by a human. Just like the human nerve center and brain that controls our body and actions, the controller determines what commands the robot should execute

CONTROLLER



BATTERY

Power Supply - Robot's energy source
Batteries can be divided into two main categories: rechargeable and disposable. The former can be recharged for multiple uses. Once a disposable battery is used up however, it must be discarded and replaced with a new one.

ACTUATOR/ LOCOMOTOR

BODY

A robot's body can connect different parts of itself together, and various mechanical and electronic components are assembled onto it in order to protect from damage and form a whole. The body can take many different forms, such as a frame, or a chassis.

SENSOR

The robot's sensory organ. Like a human's eyes, ears, nose, tongue, skin, and other sensory organs, the robot also needs different sensors to receive information from the outside world.

Wheels, Tracks and Legs
When the robot is moving, turning wheels is the most common form of motion. The advantage of wheels is in agile steering and powerful driving. In order to move on a smooth and soft surface, a track is a good choice and can easily overcome obstacles. Robots with legs (resembling humans and animals) whether this be 2 legs, 4 legs, or 6 legs, are quite common

