



Revolutionizing Robotics: Emerging Field of Neurobotic Technology

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DESCRIPTION

Neurobotic technology is an emerging field that combines principles from neuroscience and robotics to provide advanced systems capable of mimicking human brain function and behavior. With the increasing understanding of how the brain works and the rapid advancements in robotics, neurobotic technology has the potential to revolutionize various fields, ranging from healthcare and rehabilitation to education and entertainment.

The human brain is a marvel of nature, capable of processing vast amounts of information, making complex decisions, and controlling the body's movements. For decades, scientists and engineers have been trying to replicate the remarkable capabilities of the human brain in machines. Neurobotic technology, also known as neuro-robotics or brain-robot interfaces, is a multidisciplinary field that brings together expertise from neuroscience, robotics, computer science, and other disciplines to develop robotic systems that can interact with the brain and perform tasks that mimic human cognition and behavior. Early experiments involved using electrical signals from the brain to control simple robotic devices. However, due to the limited understanding of brain function and the limited capabilities of robotic technology at that time, progress was slow. Over the years, advancements in neuroscience and robotics have paved the way for significant breakthroughs in neurobotic technology and it has made significant strides in several areas, with notable achievements in healthcare, rehabilitation, and assistive technologies. One of the most well-known applications of neurobotic technology is in the field of prosthetics. Advanced prosthetic limbs equipped with sensors and actuators can now be controlled directly by the user's brain signals, allowing amputees to regain natural movement and dexterity. These brain-controlled prosthetics have drastically improved the

quality of life for amputees, enabling them to perform daily tasks with greater ease and independence.

Neurobotic technology has also found applications in rehabilitation, particularly in stroke recovery. Robotic exoskeletons and other devices can assist stroke patients in regaining motor functions by providing targeted therapy and feedback. These devices work by interfacing with the patient's brain signals, allowing for precise and personalized rehabilitation programs. Furthermore, neurobotic technology has shown potential in aiding individuals with spinal cord injuries, Parkinson's disease, and other neurological conditions.

In addition to healthcare and rehabilitation, neurobotic technology has also found applications in education and entertainment. Brain Computer Interfaces (BCIs) have been used to develop educational tools that enhance learning and cognitive training. For example, BCIs can be used to produce virtual environments where users can control objects or interact with the environment using their brain signals, providing a unique and immersive learning experience. Similarly, in the field of entertainment, neurobotic technology has been used to develop brain-controlled games and virtual reality experiences, opening up new possibilities for interactive and immersive entertainment experiences.

Despite the significant advancements in neurobotic technology, there are still several challenges and limitations that need to be addressed. One of the primary challenges is the complexity of the brain. The human brain is an intricate and dynamic organ with billions of neurons and complex neural networks. Our understanding of how the brain works is still limited, and replicating its full capabilities in a robotic system remains a daunting task. Decoding the vast amount of information encoded in brain signals.

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Received: 22-Feb-2023, Manuscript No. SIEC-23-20960; **Editor assigned:** 24-Feb-2023, Pre QC No. SIEC-23-20960 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 10-Mar-2023, QC No SIEC-23-20960; **Revised:** 17-Mar-2023, Manuscript No. SIEC-23-20960 (R); **Published:** 27-Mar-2022, DOI: 10.35248/2090-4908.23.12.310.

Citation: Wilkins D (2023) Revolutionizing Robotics: Emerging Field of Neurobotic Technology. Int J Swarm Evol Comput. 12:310.

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