Editorial

Cognitive and Neural Aspects in Robotics with Applications

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With the evolution of our complex technological society and the introduction of new notions and innovative theoretical tools such as *cognitive and neural aspects* in the field of robotics systems, this has brought some new evolutions. These evolving and theoretical tools are providing some intelligence and robustness in robotics systems similar to those found in biological species.

Cognition and intelligence—the ability to learn, understand, and adapt—is the creation of nature, and it plays a key role in human actions and in many other biological species. Humans possess some robust attributes of learning and adaptation, and that is what makes them so intelligent. We humans react through the process of learning and adaptation on information received through a widely distributed network of sensors and control mechanisms in our body. The *faculty of cognition*, which is contained in our *carbon-based computer*, the brain, acquires information from the environment through various sensory mechanisms such as vision, hearing, touch, taste, and smell. Then, the process of cognition, through its intricate neural networks—the *cognitive computing*—integrates this information and provides appropriate actions. The cognitive process then advances further towards some attributes such as learning, recollection, reasoning, and control.

We are learning from the carbon-based cognitive computer—the *brain*—and now are in the process of inducing two important aspects of perception and cognition, and thereby that of the intelligence into robotics machines. One of our aims is to construct a robotic vehicle that can think and operate in uncertain and unstructured driving conditions. Robots in manufacturing, mining, agriculture,

space and ocean exploration, and health sciences are just a few examples of these challenging applications where humanistic attributes such as cognition and intelligence can play an important role.

The proposal for the special issues of the robotics journal devoted to *cognitive and neural aspects* was conceived in early 2009, and now we are pleased to present 18 invited research papers which cover a wider aspect of cognition and intelligence. Initially, we received 29 research papers, but after going through a thorough review process, we have accepted only 18 papers. These papers cover some wider aspects of cognition and intelligence in the field of robotics, and for this special issue of the Robotics Journal, we have divided them into the following three parts.

In the first part, the first six papers (1–6) cover the fields of cognition, perception, vision, and neural learning in robotics. In the second part, the second six papers (7–12) deal with neuro-control in robotics. Finally, in the third part, the last six papers (13–18) focus on miscellaneous robotics applications.

Thus, as can be seen, these 18 invited papers represent a broad cross-section of the robotics field and have used some cognitive and neural aspects in the design of learning and control algorithms. Also, these papers have been authored by 55 researchers in robotics field from 29 different research institutions or universities located in seven different countries (Austria (1), Canada (1), China (4), India (1), Japan (8), Sweden (2), and USA (3)).

We guest editors believe that this special issue of the Journal of Robotics containing 18 invited research papers authored by international researchers and devoted to the

various aspects of cognition, perception, vision and neural learning, and neuro-control in robotics with various industrial applications is an informative and useful addition to the field of robotics.

Acknowledgments

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