

Diving into the depths and beyond: advancements in space and underwater robotics

Andria Paul

andriapaul2004@gmail.com

Abstract: Diving Deep and Beyond: Advances in Space and Underwater Robotics is a research paper that examines significant advances and innovations in space and underwater robotics. This comprehensive study examines the historical development, current applications, challenges, and future trends of both fields. This research paper emphasizes the importance of robotics in the expansion of human knowledge and the possibility of exploring two very different but related realms: the infinite universe and the mysterious deep sea.

In the field of space robotics, this article examines the historical evolution of robotic systems and their vital role in space exploration, satellite maintenance, and planetary missions. We analyze the challenges facing space robots, such as communication delays and the harsh space environment, and advanced solutions to overcome these obstacles.

This paper then focuses on underwater robotics and examines the evolution of robotic technology used in underwater exploration, marine industries, and environmental research. This program focuses on the diverse applications of underwater robots and the unique challenges they face when navigating the deep sea.

This research paper conducts a comparative analysis of technological synergies between space and underwater robots and identifies areas where interdisciplinary knowledge and progress have led to mutual learning and progress. We discuss the potential for collaboration and technology transfer between these different but complementary disciplines.

I. INTRODUCTION

Space robotics is a branch of robotics that deals with the design, development, and deployment of robotic systems for use in space missions, while underwater robotics deals with the development of robotic systems designed for exploration and research in underwater environments. .

Space robotics has its roots in the early days of space exploration, when engineers and scientists realized the potential of using robots to perform tasks in the harsh and dangerous environments of space. Significant advances in technology, materials, and computing power over the years have enabled the development of complex robotic systems for a variety of space applications. Space robotics has revolutionized space exploration and is an integral part of many space missions. Important milestones and applications in space robotics include satellite maintenance, planetary exploration, space station operations, and astronomical observations.

The history of underwater robotics can be traced back to the mid-20th century, when remotely operated vehicles (ROVs) were first introduced into submarine operations. Over time, underwater robotics has expanded its applications and capabilities, resulting in significant advancements in this field. Important

aspects of underwater robotics include deep-sea exploration, marine industries, environmental research, underwater archeology, etc.

Underwater robotics faces challenges such as communicating underwater, dealing with high water pressure at depth, and precise navigation in challenging environments.

The main objectives of this research are (1) to analyze the historical developments and milestones of space robotics and underwater robotics, and to highlight important advances and developments in both fields; (2) to explore current applications of space robotics, such as underwater robotics applications in space exploration, satellite maintenance, planetary missions, deep-sea exploration, marine industries, and environmental research; (3) to identify and discuss the unique challenges facing space and underwater robots, such as communication delays, extreme environments, and autonomy requirements; (4) conduct a comparative analysis of technology synergies between space robotics and underwater robotics and explore areas where interdisciplinary knowledge and advances have led to mutual learning and progress; (5) examine future trends and emerging technologies in space and underwater robotics, and determine their potential impact on future scientific missions and discoveries;

The purpose of the research article *Diving Deep and Beyond: Advances in Space and Underwater Robotics* is to provide a comprehensive and comparative study of advances, challenges, and future trends in space and underwater robotics. The purpose of this article is to clarify the vital role of robotics in the expansion of human knowledge and exploration in the vast world and the mysterious deep sea.

II. SPACE ROBOTICS

There have been a ton of amazing robot explorers throughout the history of robotics in space. Since 1957, when the Soviet Union successfully launched the Sputnik 1 satellite, humans have sent robots into space. Since then, robots have led humanity's ascent into space. Every planet in the solar system has been visited by probes, rovers, and landers; some have even ventured into interstellar space.

A. History of Space Robotics Development:

Since their invention in the 1960s, space robots have advanced considerably. Lunar expeditions and planetary exploration were made possible by the first robotic weaponry that the US and the USSR tested. Space agencies and commercial businesses have been pushing the limits of space robotic technology for years, leading to impressive advancements and improvements in autonomous systems.

Space operations were transformed in the 1970s when NASA's Space Shuttle program introduced the Shuttle Remote Manipulator System (Canadarm). Canada has developed into a flexible instrument for satellite deployment, spacecraft maintenance, and space station construction, highlighting the essential role of robots in space operations.

Robotic drives were ultimately developed in the 1980s for NASA's Viking expedition, which employed robotic arms to conduct experiments on Mars. Later, the Sojourner rover's successful investigation of Mars in 1997 provided more proof of the viability of robotic rovers for planetary exploration.

Canadarm continued to serve a crucial role as the twenty-first century began, this time aiding the Hubble Space Telescope throughout multiple Space Shuttle flights. New Mars rovers like Spirit and Opportunity (2004) emerged in the early 2000s, showcasing the capability of robotic technology in exploring the Red Planet.

A dramatic movement toward commercial and autonomous robots occurred in the 2010s. While advancements in autonomy and artificial intelligence allowed the construction of better and autonomous robotic systems for space exploration, private businesses like SpaceX and Blue Origin made forays into space missions.

The NASA Curiosity rover's 2012 Mars landing marked a significant turning point in this age. Curiosity, one of the most technologically advanced space robots, conducted numerous tests and looked for indications of life while outfitted with a powerful robotic arm.

Additionally, the 2011 launch of Robonaut 2 on the International Space Station showed how humanoid robots may collaborate with humans to help with maintenance and other chores.

Space robotics has developed over the years, from the early lunar expeditions to contemporary exploration, continually pushing the limits of human understanding and helping mankind to solve the universe's secrets. The future of space robotics is extremely promising as technology develops, with autonomous systems and teamwork between human and robotic explorers at the forefront of space exploration endeavors.

B. Applications of Space Robotics in Space Exploration:

Space robots have revolutionized space exploration, creating many capabilities that must be done with precision and efficiency. Some important applications of space robots in space exploration are:

1. Satellite services and products:

- Satellites are maintained, sent into orbit, repaired, refueled, and brought back down by space robots.

2. Planetary research:

Robots with robotic arms are used to perform scientific research, gather samples, and explore the surfaces of planets and moons.

3. Construction and upkeep of the space station:

Robotic arms are used by the International Space Station (ISS) to handle cargo ships, put together and maintain modules, and perform maintenance.

4. Observers and Space Telescopes:

- Space-based telescopes and observatories, like the Hubble Space Telescope, are deployed, repaired, and maintained by space robots.

5. Search for asteroids and comets:

- Robotic spacecraft will examine and gather samples from asteroids and comets to shed light on how the solar system formed and developed.

6. Space Probes and Orbiters:

- Autonomous spacecraft are employed to investigate planets, moons, and other celestial bodies from orbit, supplying important data for scientific study.

The usefulness and significance of space robots in many space missions are illustrated by this application. More details regarding the function of robotic systems in space exploration and the

developments in space robotics technology that enable these missions are provided in the reference book.

C. Challenges and Limitations in Space Robotics:

Space robots face many challenges and limitations due to the unique and demanding conditions of space exploration. The main challenges of space robots are:

1. Communication lag:

- According to research, real-time control and operation of space robots face substantial difficulties due to communication lag between Earth and space missions.
- Teleoperation is inconvenient for various jobs since the travel communication time can range from seconds to minutes.
- Space robots must be autonomous or semi-autonomous in order to respond to changing circumstances without requiring continual human input.

2. Space Environment:

- The absence of an atmosphere, dramatic temperature swings, and high radiation levels make the space environment harsh and unforgiving.
- To guarantee safe and prolonged operation, space robots must be built to endure these circumstances and have radiation-hardened components.
- Materials, mechanics, and electronics all operate differently when exposed to a vacuum, necessitating careful design and selection.

3. Autonomy and decision-making:

- Space missions frequently call for space robots to function independently and make choices without human involvement in real time.
- For effective operations, a space robot must be able to independently navigate, plot a course, and avoid obstacles.
- Self-determination is crucial in unforeseen circumstances or when a human intervention is delayed due to communication problems.

III. UNDERWATER ROBOTICS

Underwater robotics represents a cutting-edge field of technology dedicated to exploring and studying the ocean depths. These sophisticated machines, such as remotely operated vehicles (ROVs) and autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVs), enable scientists and researchers to conduct surveys, perform environmental monitoring, study marine life, inspect underwater infrastructure, and unlock the mysteries of the vast and unexplored marine world. Underwater robotics plays a pivotal role in advancing ocean exploration and contributing to our understanding of Earth's most elusive and critical ecosystems.

A. History of underwater robotics development:

1. Early ROVs (Late 1950s to 1960s): The development of tethered ROVs began in the late 1950s, primarily for oceanographic research and exploration purposes.

2. AUV Pioneers (1970s to 1980s): The 1970s and 1980s witnessed the emergence of autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVs) capable of operating without a physical connection to the surface.
3. Deep-Sea Exploration (1990s to 2000s): In the 1990s and 2000s, underwater robots started exploring the deep-sea and extreme environments, including hydrothermal vents and under ice formations.
4. Offshore Industries and Research (2000s to Present): Underwater robots found applications in offshore industries, such as oil and gas, where remotely operated vehicles (ROVs) are used for inspection, repair, and maintenance of underwater infrastructure.
5. Environmental Monitoring and Research (Ongoing): Modern underwater robots play a crucial role in environmental monitoring, habitat mapping, and marine research to study marine ecosystems and the impact of climate change.

Throughout its development, underwater robotics has evolved from early tethered ROVs to advanced and autonomous AUVs, significantly expanding its applications in diverse areas of exploration and research. The field continues to progress, driven by technological advancements and increasing demand for innovative solutions in underwater exploration and study.

B. Applications of underwater robotics:

Oceanographic Research: To gather information on the characteristics of water, ocean currents, and the distribution of marine life, underwater robots, such as AUVs, are widely utilized in oceanographic research.

Underwater robots: help marine biologists investigate and observe marine ecosystems, marine creature behavior, and the effects of climate change on marine life. Marine biology and ecology.

Environmental Monitoring: AUVs are used to monitor the environment, evaluate the quality of the water, look for pollution, and research the effects of human activity on marine habitats.

Offshore Industries: Remotely controlled vehicles (ROVs) are used in offshore sectors, such as oil and gas, to examine, maintain, and repair undersea infrastructure.

Search and Rescue Operations: Underwater robots can be used in search and rescue missions to find people in submerged areas and provide assistance, assisting in disaster response.

Archaeological Exploration: AUVs have been used for underwater archaeological site exploration and documentation, assisting in the discovery of ancient shipwrecks and submerged historical relics.

Underwater mapping and surveying: Using underwater robots, precise maps of the seabed, underwater environments, and geological formations may be produced.

Underwater Communication Networks: Research papers examine the possibilities of underwater robots in the development of communication networks for underwater data transmission and monitoring.

C. Challenges and Limitations in Underwater Robotics:

Underwater robotics faces several unique challenges and limitations due to the complexities of operating in the underwater environment. Overcoming these challenges is essential to maximize the effectiveness and efficiency of underwater robotic systems. Here are some key challenges:

1. Communication Underwater:

Due to water's substantial attenuation of electromagnetic signals, communication underwater is difficult. Underwater robots frequently rely on physical tethers or auditory connection for data transfer, in contrast to the air, where wireless communication is very simple. Underwater robots' ability to operate themselves and communicate data in real time is constrained by the sluggish communication speeds and signal interference that can accompany acoustic transmission.

2. High Water Pressure and Depth Limitations:

The water pressure increases when underwater robots dive deeper into the ocean, reaching extreme levels at the bottom. A key technical difficulty is developing and building robotic systems that can endure these intense forces. The complexity and expense of the robot increase as it operates at greater depths because its parts and structures must be more durable.

3. Navigation and Localization in Challenging Environments:

Due to limited vision, uneven topography, and powerful currents, underwater settings can be congested and difficult to traverse. For efficient mission execution, data gathering, and obstacle avoidance, precise navigation and localization are essential. Research and innovation are constantly focused on creating reliable navigation algorithms and sensor fusion approaches to manage these challenging settings.

Enhancing the capabilities and dependability of underwater robotic systems requires addressing these difficulties and constraints. Undersea robotics will become significantly more important as technology develops in a variety of areas, including marine research, environmental monitoring, offshore businesses, and undersea exploration. By overcoming these obstacles, new opportunities will become available for comprehending and using the vast and untapped areas of our seas.

IV. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: SPACE VS. UNDERWATER ROBOTICS

Exploring and understanding harsh conditions that are out of human reach are shared goals for both space and underwater robots, despite being two separate professions. With an emphasis on heavenly entities like planets and moons, space robotics enables planetary exploration, satellite repair, and space station upkeep. Undersea robotics, in contrast, operates in the depths of the ocean, carrying out undersea mapping, environmental monitoring, and oceanographic research. Both encounter particular difficulties including communication lags in space and communication barriers in water. Underwater robots must cope with intense pressures whereas space robotics must deal with radiation and vacuum. Both professions contribute considerably to the advancement of science, the solving of riddles, and the support of several companies and environmental initiatives.

A. Technological Similarities and Differences between Space and Underwater Robotics:

Similarities

Autonomy: Autonomous systems are essential to robotics in both space and the ocean. Some space robots and underwater AUVs may function autonomously, making choices based on preprogrammed instructions or real-time sensor data.

Sensing and Imaging: Both kinds of robots employ cutting-edge imaging and sensor technologies. Cameras, spectrometers, and other tools are used by space robots to observe celestial bodies. Sonars, cameras, and other sensors are used by underwater robots to navigate and gather data in the ocean.

Precision Engineering: Due to the difficult surroundings, both sectors demand precision engineering. Robots used in space and the ocean are built to survive high temperatures, pressure changes, and radiation (in space).

Differences:

Communication Medium: For communication, space robotics uses electromagnetic waves that can pass through the vacuum of space. The substantial attenuation of electromagnetic signals underwater, on the other hand, makes wireless communication difficult for underwater robots, which frequently rely on auditory communication or physical tethers.

Mobility: In low-gravity conditions, space robots frequently move about on wheels or legs or utilize thrusters to make turns. Underwater robots often move on fins or propellers while contending with the peculiar drag and buoyancy effects of the water.

Environmental Constraints: Robots in space must work in an environment with harsh radiation and temperatures, while underwater robots must contend with high water pressure, buoyancy, and poor sight caused by suspended particles.

Power Source: Due to the absence of sunlight in deep seas, underwater robots may utilize batteries or rechargeable energy storage, in contrast to space robots that frequently employ solar panels.

Navigation Challenges: While underwater robots struggle with localisation because of limited sight and underwater currents, space robots use star trackers and other celestial references to navigate.

Despite these differences, both space and underwater robotics share a common goal of exploring extreme environments and advancing our understanding of the cosmos and the depths of the ocean. Technological advancements in both fields have significantly contributed to scientific research, industrial applications, and environmental studies.

B. Unique challenges in each domain:

Unique Challenges in space Robotics

1. Communication Delays and Limited Bandwidth:

Due to the limited speed of light, the large distances between celestial planets in space robotics cause communication delays. It is difficult to control and make decisions in real time when there is a delay that might last anywhere from minutes to hours. The transmission of vast amounts of data between spacecraft and Earth is further hampered by a lack of bandwidth.

2. Harsh Space Environment:

Robots in space must function in hostile environments including vacuum, incredibly low temperatures, and exposure to cosmic rays and solar radiation. It is extremely difficult to design robotic systems that can survive these circumstances without performing worse.

3. Autonomy and Decision-Making:

Due to communication delays during space missions, robots must be very independent in their task execution. Artificial intelligence and superior decision-making algorithms must be developed if missions are to be successfully completed without constant human supervision.

Unique Challenges in Underwater Robotics

1. Communication Underwater:

Due to the significant attenuation of electromagnetic signals in water, underwater communication is difficult. Acoustic communication techniques have been studied by researchers, however they still encounter data transfer rate restrictions and signal interference risks.

2. High Water Pressure and Depth Limitations:

As they dive to deeper levels, underwater robots must tolerate increased water pressure. Significant engineering hurdles must be overcome in order to design and build robots that can operate efficiently at great depths.

3. Navigation and Localization in Challenging Environments:

Accurate navigation and localization are challenging in underwater situations, which frequently include bad vision, uneven topography, and powerful currents. To cope with these challenging circumstances, researchers are working on building robust navigation algorithms and sensor fusion approaches.

C. Lessons learned from one applied in the other:

Lessons learned from one domain of robotics can be applied to the other, facilitating cross-domain advancements and improvements in technology. Here are some lessons learned from space robotics that have been applied to underwater robotics, and vice versa:

From Space Robotics to Underwater Robotics

1. Autonomous Systems: The evolution of autonomous underwater robotics has been inspired by the knowledge obtained in creating autonomous systems for space robots, which must function with little human interference owing to communication delays. AUVs can now independently explore, gather data, and make judgments in difficult underwater settings because to their advanced autonomy.

2. Sensing and Imaging Technology: The advancement of sophisticated sensing and imaging technology for celestial body investigation has been pushed by space robots. These developments have been incorporated into underwater robotics, allowing these machines to take comprehensive maps, take high-resolution pictures, and do underwater inspections.

From Underwater Robotics to Space Robotics

1. Pressure-resistant Design: Space robotics has benefited from the knowledge gained from creating underwater robots that can endure intense water pressure at vast depths. Robust and pressure-resistant materials are more suited for use in the design of spacecraft and robotics, which can withstand harsh conditions in space.

2. Acoustic Communication: The development of communication systems for space robots has been inspired by the skill of underwater robotics in employing acoustic communication to get over the difficulties of underwater communication. In space missions, acoustic communication is being investigated as a substitute for or addition to conventional electromagnetic communication.

Researchers and engineers can speed up innovation, address shared difficulties, and enhance the capabilities of both space and underwater robots by utilizing the knowledge, experiences, and technical advancements from one domain to the other. The two areas' multidisciplinary cooperation creates new avenues for researching harsh conditions and expanding our knowledge of the cosmos and our planet.

V. OVERCOMING CHALLENGES IN SPACE ROBOTICS

A. Advanced Robotic Systems and Architectures:

Researchers and engineers can speed up innovation, address shared difficulties, and enhance the capabilities of both space and underwater robots by utilizing the knowledge, experiences, and technical advancements from one domain to the other. The two areas' multidisciplinary cooperation creates new avenues for researching harsh conditions and expanding our knowledge of the cosmos and our planet.

B. AI and Autonomy in Space Robotics:

In order to overcome communication lags and lessen dependency on ground control, autonomy and artificial intelligence (AI) are crucial. Robots can independently adapt to shifting settings and unanticipated circumstances thanks to AI-powered algorithms. The use of computer vision and machine learning algorithms improves perception and judgment. Robots can freely explore and accomplish tasks thanks to autonomous navigation and path planning algorithms, which increases mission efficiency and minimizes human involvement.

C. Human-Robot Collaboration in Space Missions:

Synergy in space missions is fostered through human-robot collaboration. Astronauts may remotely manage robots for complex tasks by using teleoperation interfaces, which take advantage of human knowledge and intuition. In order to do complicated tasks, astronauts can cooperate with robots thanks to collaborative robotics systems that make it easier for humans and robots to physically interact. Human-robot teams can overcome obstacles and complete objectives beyond the capacity of either people or robots alone by using shared control and communication.

Space robotics involves expanding the limits of exploration, space research, and our understanding of the cosmos by tackling problems using sophisticated robotic systems, AI, autonomy, and effective human-robot collaboration. These technical developments open the door for next space missions and the execution of large-scale space exploration projects.

VI. OVERCOMING CHALLENGES IN UNDERWATER ROBOTICS:

A. Robust Communication Systems Underwater:

Underwater communication is still a major difficulty. Acoustic communication systems are always being improved, data transfer speeds are rising, and signal interference is being reduced. To improve underwater data transmission and make it possible for robots to be controlled in real time, hybrid communication techniques fusing acoustic and optical technologies are being investigated. In order to enable flawless connection between underwater robots and surface operators, long-range communication protocols must be developed.

B. Navigation and Mapping Techniques:

Innovative solutions are needed for navigation and mapping in underwater situations with poor visibility and challenging terrain. Underwater robots may now construct precise maps and simultaneously localize themselves using SLAM algorithms, thanks to advancements in this field. To increase navigational accuracy and resilience, sensor fusion systems combine data from several sensors, including sonars, cameras, and inertial measurement units.

C. Advancements in Materials and Sensors for Harsh Underwater Environments:

The creation of resilient and corrosion-resistant materials is required because underwater robots must withstand extreme pressure, corrosive substances, and biofouling. To safeguard robot components and assure long-term performance, researchers are developing innovative composite materials and coatings. For data gathering and environmental monitoring in deep-sea missions, advanced sensors that can function in high pressure and arctic conditions are essential.

Underwater robotics may survive in the most difficult marine settings by overcoming these difficulties using reliable communication systems, navigation and mapping methods, and improvements in materials and sensors. Underwater robots now have the means to make a considerable impact on scientific inquiry, practical applications, environmental preservation, and our comprehension of the ocean's secret worlds.

VII. FUTURE TRENDS AND INNOVATIONS:

A. Emerging Technologies in Space Robotics:

1. **Swarm Robotics:** Swarms of tiny robots operating together on future space missions may enable widespread exploration and data collecting in difficult situations.
2. **On-Orbit Servicing:** The creation of on-orbit service robots that can fix, refill, and upgrade satellites and spacecraft will be fueled by developments in robotic arms, manipulation, and AI.
3. **Soft Robotics:** Soft robotic systems, which draw their inspiration from biological architecture, provide flexibility in space exploration by allowing secure interactions with fragile objects and adaptability to shifting situations.

B. Cutting-Edge Developments in Underwater Robotics:

1. **Bioinspired Robotics:** Marine life serves as an inspiration for biomimetic designs, which produce underwater robots that are more nimble and energy-efficient and can mimic natural movements.
2. **Energy Harvesting:** The operational time and range of underwater robots are increased by advances in energy gathering technology like underwater solar cells and kinetic energy converters.
3. **Underwater Gliders:** Long-range energy-efficient missions for ocean research and monitoring are made possible by autonomous underwater gliders that use buoyancy control and gliding motions.

C. Synergies between Space and Underwater Robotics:

1. **Shared Technology Transfer:** Both space and underwater robotics may benefit from the advancements made in materials, artificial intelligence, and autonomous navigation.
2. **Operation in Extreme Environments Expertise:** Both domains have this capability. Innovative answers to problems like those involving communication, energy, and durability may result through collaborative research.
3. **Interplanetary exploration:** Hydrothermal vents and other underwater conditions on Earth provide helpful comparisons for researching the possibility of life in harsh circumstances on other worlds.

Future developments in underwater robots will include bioinspired designs and energy harvesting methods, while swarm systems and on-orbit maintenance will become more prevalent in space robotics. The interactions between these sectors will advance technology, increase our capacity for

exploration, and enhance our comprehension of both space and the seas. The potential for space and undersea robotics to collaborate in the future to further human understanding and scientific discovery is enticing.

VIII. CONCLUSION:

Robotics in space and under the sea are becoming essential instruments for studying and exploring hostile regions that are beyond of human reach. Robotic systems enable planetary exploration, satellite maintenance, and space station construction in space. Oceanographic research, marine biology, environmental monitoring, and offshore enterprises all heavily rely on underwater robots. These robotic technologies are important because they can explore difficult and dangerous settings and provide useful information for scientific study, practical applications, and environmental preservation.

Both fields have distinct difficulties. Communication lags, hostile space settings, and the necessity for high autonomy are challenges faced by space robots. High water pressure, challenging navigation, and limited communication are challenges for underwater robots. However, with to developments in navigation algorithms, autonomy, materials, and communication systems, scientists and engineers are still working to find solutions to these problems. The

The effects of robots in space and the ocean are extensive. Robotic missions in space help us learn more about the cosmos and the possibility of extraterrestrial life by studying faraway planets, moons, and celestial bodies. Robotic underwater research reveals the depths of the ocean, its biodiversity, and the effects of climate change. We can monitor the environment, maintain offshore facilities, and assist in search and rescue operations thanks to robotics. Space and underwater robotics have the ability to collaborate and share information, opening up new paths for multidisciplinary study and technological growth.

In conclusion, robotics in space and the ocean are altering how we explore and research arid regions. The potential influence of robots in space and undersea exploration and research will increase as we overcome obstacles and adopt cutting-edge technology.

IX. REFERENCES

1. "Space Robotics: Dynamics and Control" by Jing-Song Hu and Marco Ceccarelli
2. "Autonomous Robots: From Biological Inspiration to Implementation and Control" by George A. Bekey
3. "Space Robotics: An Introduction" by Fabio Leoni and Luigi Sciavicco
4. "Introduction to Space Robotics" by Jens Feder and Satoshi Tadokoro
5. Gaylor, D., Miller, D., & Gain, J. (2009). Space Robotics: Challenges and Issues for In-Space Applications. 5th International Workshop on Systems & Concurrent Engineering for Space Applications.
6. Ma, O., Zheng, Y., Su, Y., & Jin, D. (2017). Challenges and Progress of Space Robot Autonomy. Proceedings of the 2017 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Biomimetics.

7. Lee, T., Chung, W., & Eim, N. (2012). A Survey on Autonomous Space Robots. *Journal of Intelligent & Robotic Systems*, 66(1-2), 9-34.
8. "Space Robotics: Dynamics and Control" by Jing-Song Hu and Marco Ceccarelli
"Space Robotics: An Introduction" by Fabio Leoni and Luigi Sciavicco
9. "Underwater Robotics: Science, Design & Fabrication" by Stephen Curley
10. "Underwater Robotics: Science, Design & Fabrication" by Stephen Curley
11. "Autonomous Underwater Vehicles: Technology and Applications" by Gwyn Griffiths and Stefan Williams
12. "Handbook of Marine Robotics" edited by Thor I. Fossen
13. "Introduction to Space Robotics" by I. Sharf, Elsevier, 2019.
14. Takács, Á., Nagy, D., Rudas, I., & Haidegger, T. (2016). Origins of surgical robotics: From space to the operating room. *Acta Polytechnica Hungarica*, 13, 13-30.
<https://doi.org/10.12700/aph.13.1.2016.1.3>.
15. Ellery, A. (2019). Tutorial Review on Space Manipulators for Space Debris Mitigation. *Robotics*, 8, 34. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ROBOTICS8020034>.
16. Chien, S. (2017). Review on space robotics: Toward top-level science through space exploration. *Science Robotics*, 2. <https://doi.org/10.1126/scirobotics.aan5074>.