

## Challenges

- Non-intuitive physics/dynamics;
- Limited power, actuation, sensing, computation, etc.;
- Difficult perception, localization, monitoring, etc.

## Sciences/Engineering

- Robotics; Control;
- Mechanics(solid and/or fluidic);
- Chemistry;
- Electromagnetic;
- Computer sciences, artificial intelligence, etc.

# MICROROBOTICS

## Applications

- Healthcare, medicine;
- Biothechologies, nanotechnologies;
- Microfluidics lab on chip;
- Manufacturing;
- Power, environments, etc.

## Benefits

- Non-invasive, small space access,
- Low-cost;
- Innovative technologies;