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There is a critical mass of innovation and momentum in robotics right now. Recent advances in actuator miniaturization, prosthetics, micro-sensors, machine learning, the "internet of things" (IoT), "light-weighting," batteries, and manufacturing -- often referred to as Industry 4.0 -- are combining with increasing investments in research and development (R&D) and growing social and legal acceptance. As a result, autonomous, mobile, and often humanoid robots will be with us very soon. How soon is up for debate, but the companies developing these robots are getting bigger and more powerful and the advances more rapid. Boston Dynamics, the company that makes the robots you may have seen dancing and performing parkour on YouTube, and whose inspection robot Spot is already commercially available for just \$75,000, was recently acquired by Hyundai. However, Hyundai didn't acquire Boston Dynamics to make videos. The company will soon be mass producing robots like cars. They will be unlike the simple, single-function industrial and professional service robots of today or the imaginary individualized humanoid robots of science fiction. The robots they and other original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) will make will be smart, ubiquitous, capable of taking on multiple complex tasks, and affordable. Equipped with a wide variety of sensors, and connected to the internet, these robots won't need individual and expensive "brains." They will be managed by cloud-based control systems that will be continuously improved and updated to offer a wide variety of robot control packages and subscriptions. Want your robot to cook dinner? Subscribe to the chef package. Clean the office? Download the janitorial program. Take care of the garden? Subscribe to the landscaping option. When they arrive, these robots will revolutionize the world. Businesses are already buying more than \$100 billion worth of robots to supplement and replace human labor in manufacturing, inspection, maintenance, agriculture, military, logistics, construction, and medicine. They will buy and deploy more of these new, higher functioning, and more flexible robots. Consumers will also adopt them as personal service robots to cook, clean, garden, and provide security and companionship. Probably at the same rate they bought other highly priced but desirable consumer items. Automobiles achieved a penetration rate of nearly 60 percent of U.S. households within 15 years. Cell phones and computers achieved close to 100 percent within 20 to 30 years. If the current labor shortage continues and/or demand for goods and services grows, robot labor and the productivity gains it brings will be welcome. If, however, demand has stagnated or declined, robots will be feared and resisted. Regardless, the changes will be massive, and policy and preparation will almost certainly lag behind the technology. Fear or obliviousness will lead many to over- or under-react. Some people will try to preserve revenue and jobs using protectionism. Others will ignore the changes or believe market dynamics will sort everything out over time and fail to adapt to the new market realities. Far-sighted businesses and governments, therefore, have a window of opportunity. Those who plan and act now will be the first to realize the productivity, revenue, and quality of life gains robots will bring and will likely be the leaders of the second half of the 21st century. If you are an entrepreneur or business leader, you should be proactively positioning your organization for this change now. Identify where robot labor can and should be added, how robots will reduce costs, and where they can improve your existing products and services. Think through and plan out how you will manage and lead your employees and customers through the coming changes. Project when and where the robot revolution will create new and greater opportunities for your business and where it will remove them. And begin innovating new products and services that will leverage and complement robots now. In short, work out who the winners and losers will be, and make sure your business is one of the winners. Damian Smith is the President & CEO of Pepper Foster Consulting, a strategy and execution consulting firm that helps organizations and entrepreneurs figure stuff out and get stuff done and is an Inc. 5000 fastest-growing company in America. A robot can be defined as a programmable, self-controlled device consisting of electronic, electrical, or mechanical units. More generally, it is a machine that functions in the place of a living agent. Robots are especially desirable for certain work functions because, unlike humans, they never get tired; they can endure physical conditions that are uncomfortable or even dangerous; they can operate in airless conditions; they do not get bored by repetition, and they cannot be distracted from the task at hand. The concept of robots is a very old one yet the actual word robot was invented in the 20th century from the Czechoslovakian word robota or robotnik meaning an enslaved person, servant, or forced laborer. Robots don't have to look or act like humans but they do need to be flexible so they can perform different tasks. Early industrial robots handled radioactive material in atomic labs and were called enslaver/enslaved person manipulators. They were connected together with mechanical linkages and steel cables. Remote arm manipulators can now be moved by push buttons, switches or joysticks. Current robots have advanced sensory systems that process information and appear to function as if they have brains. Their "brain" is actually a form of computerized artificial intelligence (AI). AI allows a robot to perceive conditions and decide upon a course of action based on those conditions. Effectors -- "arms," "legs," "hands," "feet" -- Sensors -- parts that act like senses and can detect objects or things like heat and light and convert the object information into symbols that computers understand. Computer -- the brain that contains instructions called algorithms to control the robot. Equipment -- this includes tools and mechanical fixtures. Characteristics that make robots different from regular machinery are that robots usually function by themselves, are sensitive to their environment, adapt to variations in the environment or to errors in prior performance, are task-oriented and often have the ability to try different methods to accomplish a task. Common industrial robots are generally heavy rigid devices limited to manufacturing. They operate in precisely structured environments and perform single highly repetitive tasks under pre-programmed control. There were an estimated 720,000 industrial robots in 1998. Tele-operated robots are used in semi-structured environments such as undersea and nuclear facilities. They perform non-repetitive tasks and have limited real-time control. This is a simple project about Obstacle Avoiding Robot using Ultrasonic sensors(HC SR 04) and Arduino Uno board. Robot moves avoiding obstacles and choosing the best way to follow by sensors. And please notice that is not a tutorial project, share your knowledge and comments with me. List of Main Components :- Arduino Uno - 1 Ultrasonic Sensor (HC SR 04) - 3 5v Relay Board - 1 12 V Battery - 1 12 V Gear Motor - 4 Motor Brackets - 4 Chasi - 1 Wheels - 4 Screws and nuts Switch - 1 Jumper Cables - 10 Arduino Uno is a micro controller board based on the ATmega328P. It has 14 digital input and output pins, 6 analog inputs. Operating Voltage is 5 V with external power supply. There are many advantages, easy to coding and uploading, easy to error corrections. There are many number of Sensor modules and other devices for Arduino. When you are giving the power supply to Arduino board, use 5 volt or 9 volts. You should not power up by 12 volts. If you have to use 12v battery, give it through 5v regulator circuit. The robot has three Ultrasonic Sensors where are front, left and right. Robot works according to these sensors. An Ultrasonic sensor is a device that can measure the distance to an object by using sound waves. There are four pins which are VCC (5v power supply), GND (Ground), Trig and echo. There are two transducers, one for Transmit & the other for Receive. Both are fixed on a single PCB with control circuit. Ultrasonic distance measurements from about 2 cm to 400 cm. Also is a high frequency sound of frequency 40 KHz. Principle of Operation From Arduino generate a short 20 uS pulse to the Trigger input to start the ranging. The Ultrasonic Module will send out an 8 cycle burst of ultrasound at 40 khz and raise its echo line high. It then listens for an echo, and as soon as it detects one it lowers the echo line again. The echo line is therefore a pulse whose width is proportional to the distance to the object. By timing the pulse it is possible to calculate the range in inches/centimeters. The module provides an echo pulse proportional to distance. uS/58=cm or uS/148=inches. There are different sizes of diameter of motor shafts and hole size of the wheels. Jumper Cable should be Male to Female. Front Sensor :- Echo pin - Arduino pin 6 Trig pin - Arduino pin 7 VCC pin - 5V GND - ground Left Sensor :- Echo pin - Arduino pin 8 Trig pin - Arduino pin 9 VCC pin - 5V GND - ground Right Sensor :- Echo pin - Arduino pin 10 Trig pin - Arduino pin 11 VCC pin - 5V GND - ground Relay pin 1 - Arduino pin 2 Relay pin 2 - Arduino pin 3 Relay pin 3 - Arduino pin 4 Relay pin 4 - Arduino pin 5 NC - Normal Closed NO - Normal Open C - Common Here you can change polarity, if you need. According to that, motor rotating direction will change. Motors should be connected to the common pins. Left side and right side motors should be separated from each sides. 3. Sensor_Robot.ino Robot_Code.pxs

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