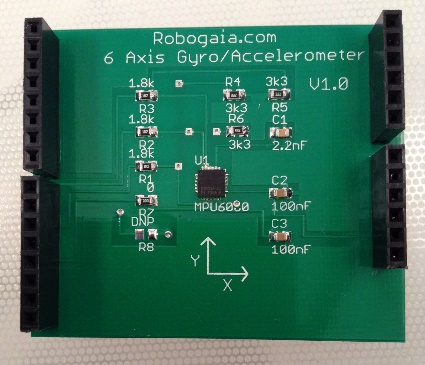
OSVR: Sensics latency-testing hardware

The Sensics latency testing hardware is constructed using an Arduino, an Arduino gyro/accelerometer shield, and one or more photosensor inputs.

## Arduino

We built the prototype unit using an Arduino Uno board. The particular board we used was the SainSmart UNO ATmega328P, which was purchased through Amazon.com at <http://smile.amazon.com/SainSmart-ATmega328P-CABLE-Included-Arduino/dp/B006GX8IAY/ref=sr_1_5?s=electronics&ie=UTF8&qid=1422119284&sr=1-5&keywords=arduino+uno> for $17.69.

## Gyro/accelerometer

We built the prototype unit using a 6-axis accelerometer gyro Arduino shield module made by Robogaia.com. It was purchased through Amazon.com at <http://smile.amazon.com/Axis-Accelerometer-Gyro-Arduino-Shield/dp/B00GLCEXDG/ref=lh_ni_t?ie=UTF8&psc=1&smid=A3CCYN6649JF9L> for $39.99 plus $4.49 shipping with an estimated delivery time of 6-25 days. It is designed to work directly with the Arduino Uno and can be adapted by adding wiring to work with the Arduino Mega 2560.

**Installation:** The shield plugs directly into the top of the Uno board.

## Photosensors

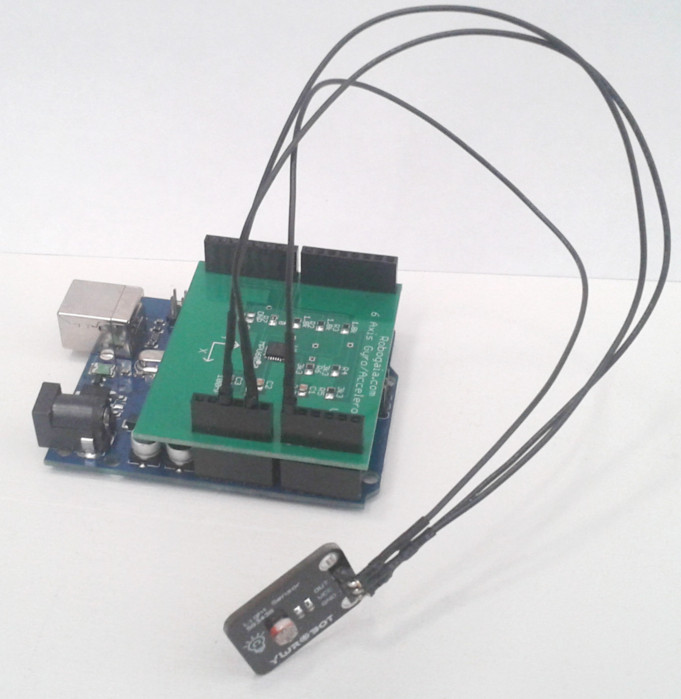
We built the prototype using a wRobot light sensor through Amazon.com at <http://smile.amazon.com/Phantom-YoYo-Arduino-compatible-Sensor/dp/B00AF278A8/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1422394751&sr=8-1&keywords=arduino+light+sensor> for $6.99.



You need to find some jumper cables to connect the pins on the photosensors to the pins on the Uno (actually on the shield’s pass-through connectors). For the prototype, we bought some at Radio Shack, but you can also purchase them online. You want make-to-female jumpers like the ones at <http://smile.amazon.com/Male-Female-Jumper-Cable-Wires/dp/B00D7SDDLU/ref=sr_1_7?ie=UTF8&qid=1422653254&sr=8-7&keywords=jumper+wires+arduino> from Amazon.

**Installation:** Connect the GND pin on the light sensor to GND on the Arduino. Connect the VCC pin on the light sensor to 5V on the Arduino. Connect the OUT pin on the light sensor to ANALOG IN A0 on the Arduino.

## Hardware testing



The fully assembled unit is shown to the right.

To enable use viewing a head-mounted display, you will want to attach the photosensor to the back of the unit (the bottom in the picture) with the sensor facing away from the unit. **Important:** Place a non-conductive element between the back of the sensor and the back of the unit, perhaps some sort of adhesive putty. To enable viewing the latency on the screen, you will want to use long jumper cables and put the sensor on a stand that keeps it fixed in space fairly close to the display screen.

You can test the analog sensor by running the ***File/Examples/01.Basics/ReadAnalogVoltage*** Sketch program in the Arduino interface, and watching the output on the ***Tools/Serial Monitor*** that comes built in. Move the photosensor in front of bright and dark locations on the screen and you should see a measurable difference in voltage (perhaps a range of 3V to 4.12V).

You can test the accelerometers and gyroscopes by running the ***Accelerometer\_Gyro\_Shield\_test.ino*** program that you can download from the vendor site at <http://www.robogaia.com/6-axis-accelerometer-gyro-arduino-shield.html> in the ***Example Code*** section. Use the serial monitor to view output. As you flip the unit over, the accelerometer readings for the Z axis should change from negative several thousand to positive several thousand. As you rapidly rotate the unit, you should see the gyro values change.

## Programming the Arduino

When you plug the Arduino into Linux, it is immediately recognized as a virtual serial device and will show up in /dev/serial/by-id as a device with the name Arduino\_Uno in it (and may also appear as /dev/ttyACM0).

When you plug the Arduino into Windows 8, it does not immediately recognize it without a driver. You can download the Arduino software from the <http://Arduino.cc> web page. We used version 1.0.6 of the software to develop the latency-measuring prototype. Note that the software is GPL. Be sure to unplug your Arduino before installing the software (which includes a driver) and then plug it in again when the software has been installed. At this point, the device will show up as a COM port.

Sensics has developed an ***OSVR\_Latency\_hardware\_firmware.ino*** program to be downloaded and run on the prototype system. This program waits for a period of no motion of the inertial measurement unit followed by a sudden motion (acceleration and/or rotation). It then looks for a change in brightness in the photodetector signal and reports the duration in microseconds between the onset of motion and the change of brightness.

To load the program onto the Arduino, install the Arduino development environment and then open the .ino file. Press the run button (right arrow in version 1.0.6) to compile, load and run the program.

To run the program, open *Tools/Serial Monitor*. It should print a version number and give instructions. Rigidly attach the photosensor near a fixed location on the display screen or HMD. Rigidly attach the inertial measurement system (the body of the Arduino along with its shield) to the tracking device or mouse. Hold the tracking unit still and then move it suddenly in a way that will cause the part of the image in front of the photosensor to change its brightness dramatically in response to the motion. The program will report the number of microseconds between the detection of motion and the detection of a change it brightness. You probably want a situation where you can repeatedly rotate or move back and forth and have the brightness transition, so that you can get a number of measurements.

**Tweaks:** The motion and brightness thresholds are stored as constants in the program, with names *GYRO\_THRESHOLD*, *ACCEL\_CHANGE\_THRESHOLD*, and *BRIGHTNESS\_CHANGE\_THRESHOLD*. You can adjust these as needed to provide additional sensitivity (or more robustness in the presence of noise) and then re-run the program.

**Note:** The Arduino is programmed in a language called “Sketch”, which is converted into C/C++ code and then sent to the board. When you compile and upload a program to the unit, it will continue to run that program even if the reset button is pushed or the USB power is removed and restored. The Sensics app works fills in the *setup()* and *loop()* functions with the Sketch code to be run at boot time and repeatedly. Any variables that need to persist between loop runs must be declared static.

**Note:** The LED pin (pin 13) on the board is also used by the SPI communication protocol, so it is not available to be used for signaling when SPI communication is being used (to communicate to the gyro/accelerometer shield.

## Client programs

It is not necessary to run a separate client-side program to test the end-to-end latency of an application. The Arduino serial monitor can be used to report this latency as described above.

Sensics has also developed some specialized client-side programs to test the latency of various subsystems.

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The client-side program uses the virtual serial port on the USB connection to talk with the device.

**Note:** the Arduino resets itself when its USB port is plugged in, at least on a Mac and Linux. To avoid having command characters lost to the reset, the client code waits until it has been able to read at least one report from the device before attempting to send the first command to it.

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## Appendix A: Photosensor latency testing

There is a time constant associated with the photosensor that depends on the R/C filter associated with the detector. To test this latency for the particular photosensor you are using, a *Photodiode\_latency\_test.ino* program has been developed. To use this program, point the photosensor at the LED on the Arduino board and then run the program. Open ***Tools/Serial Monitor*** on the Arduino development environment after running the program to see what these values are. You can then set these values in the client program based on the output of the test.

The particular unit used in the prototype had a fairly long time constant, so that operating the unit with a threshold halfway between the bright and dark value produced a latency of around 1-2ms for an LED-on event and of about 18-35ms for an LED-off event. This value depends on the ambient brightness and the difference between bright and dark levels for the photodiode. When operating with a threshold that is 1/10th of the way from the off value to the on value, the on latency is 0.4ms and the off latency is 1.8ms for a fairly bright ambient; they are 0.5ms and 6ms for a dark ambient. When operating with a threshold that is 1/20th of the way from on to off, the latencies are 0.4ms and 3ms for a dark ambient; they are 0.28 and 0.7ms for a bright ambient. All of these values include a 0.14ms loop delay (how long it takes for the Arduino to read the analog value and go once more through its loop function).

The algorithm used for latency testing uses the 1/20th of the full-scale threshold so that the photodiode latency will be a small fraction of the total system latency. It also includes parameters that can be set based on testing for a particular photosensor.