



# Introduction to ARKIT

WeAreDevelopers iOS days - April 2021





#### About me

- I am a full stack developer working in the industry for over 7 years
- Worked on: Lufthansa, Coca Cola, Raiffeisen Bank, Elude, One Coworking
- My main focus in terms of development are iOS applications
- I co-founded a coworking space that got voted among top 100 in Europe
- Feel free to get in touch







Let's talk about ARKit!





#### Few keywords first...

- AR stands for Augmented Reality (not to be confused with Virtual Reality)
- My main focus in terms of development are iOS applications
- AR consists of: gathering input/information from device sensors, evaluating them and augmenting real
  world images with additional information





# ARKit 1.0; 1.5; 2.0 .....

Apple has released 3 versions of ARKit framework so far

Version	1.0 (iOS 11)	1.5 (iOS 11.3)	2.0 (iOS 12)	3.0(iOS 13)
Detecting Horizontal planes	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>
Detecting Vertical planes		✓	✓ ·	✓ ·
2D image/object recognition		<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>
3D object recognition			✓	/
Face tracking				✓ ·





#### **ARKit requirements**

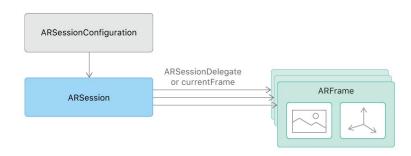
- A physical device is needed with an A9 chip (iPhone 6s or later and all iPads from 2017)
- Can't test it on a simulator, so a long lightning cable or a WiFI debugger is needed
- iPhone or iPad needs to be on a version of iOS 12+
- Xcode minimum version is 10
- Solid amount of physical space in a room where the app will be tested





### **ARKit image rendering options**

- ARKit offers three options for rendering images on top of real world (a scene you view through your camera)
- SceneKit Rendering of 3D objects
- SpriteKit Rendering of 2D objects
- Metal Hardware accelerated 3D graphics and shaders rendering framework



Source: Apple documentation





- In 2D environment, origin of a coordinate system for UIKit starts at top left corner of your phone
- X increases to the right hand side of the phone
- Y increases towards the bottom of the phone







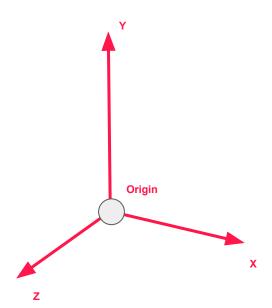
- In 2D environment, origin of a coordinate system for SpriteKit or OpenGL starts at bottom left corner of your phone
- X increases to the right hand side of the phone
- Y increases towards the top of the phone







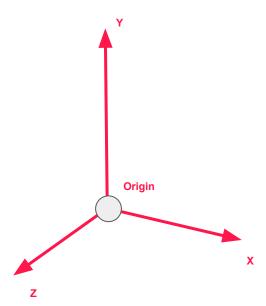
- In 3D space we need to deal with three axis
- The X axis still extends left and right from the origin and it's increasing as you go right
- The Y axis still extends up and down from the origin and is increasing as you go up
- The Z axis extends from and towards the origin and is increasing as it goes "toward" you
- Where is the origin in 3D coordinate system?







- ARKit origin is set at the precise physical location of the device when the ARKit session starts.
- But what defines where "left", "right", "up" and "down" is?
- Let's talk about alignments...





#### **ARKit alignments**

- We have three options on how to define the alignment of ARKit session
- .gravity, .gravityAndHeading and .camera
- Gravity alignment as the default alignment sets the origin (0, 0, 0) of ARKit according to gravity hence the Y axis decreases towards the bottom, Z decreases when you go away from the user, and X axis increases to the right side of the user.
- .gravityAndHeading also takes into account the compass of the device

Source:

https://developer.apple.com/documentation/arkit/arconfiguration/worldalignment/gravity

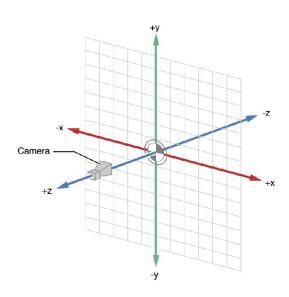






### Objects in a scene

- Now that we know how to orient ourselves in 3D space let's talk about 3D objects in the scene
- All 3D objects that should be part of a scene are added to the SceneKit Graph
- SceneKit Graph is a Tree-like structure of nodes where each 3D object can either be the child of the root of the child of a child
- Scene's root node position is defined as (0, 0, 0).
- The tree works much like a regular view hierarchy in UlKit.



Source: Apple documentation





**DEMO 1 - ARKit & SpriteKit Hello World.**