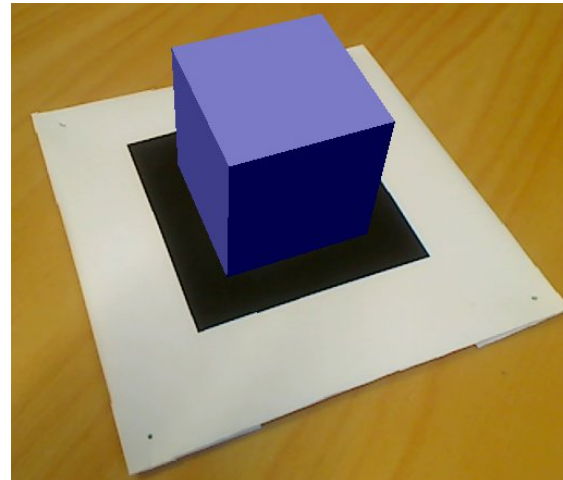




Why camera?

- Kind of light sensor :)
- Take pictures, record video
- Background image for AR
 - Layar
- Input for computer vision/image processing
 - Pose estimation
 - Heartbeat
 - Spectrometer





Outline

- Why is camera important
- Camera API
- Basic usage
- Camera in emulator
- Image formats



Camera API

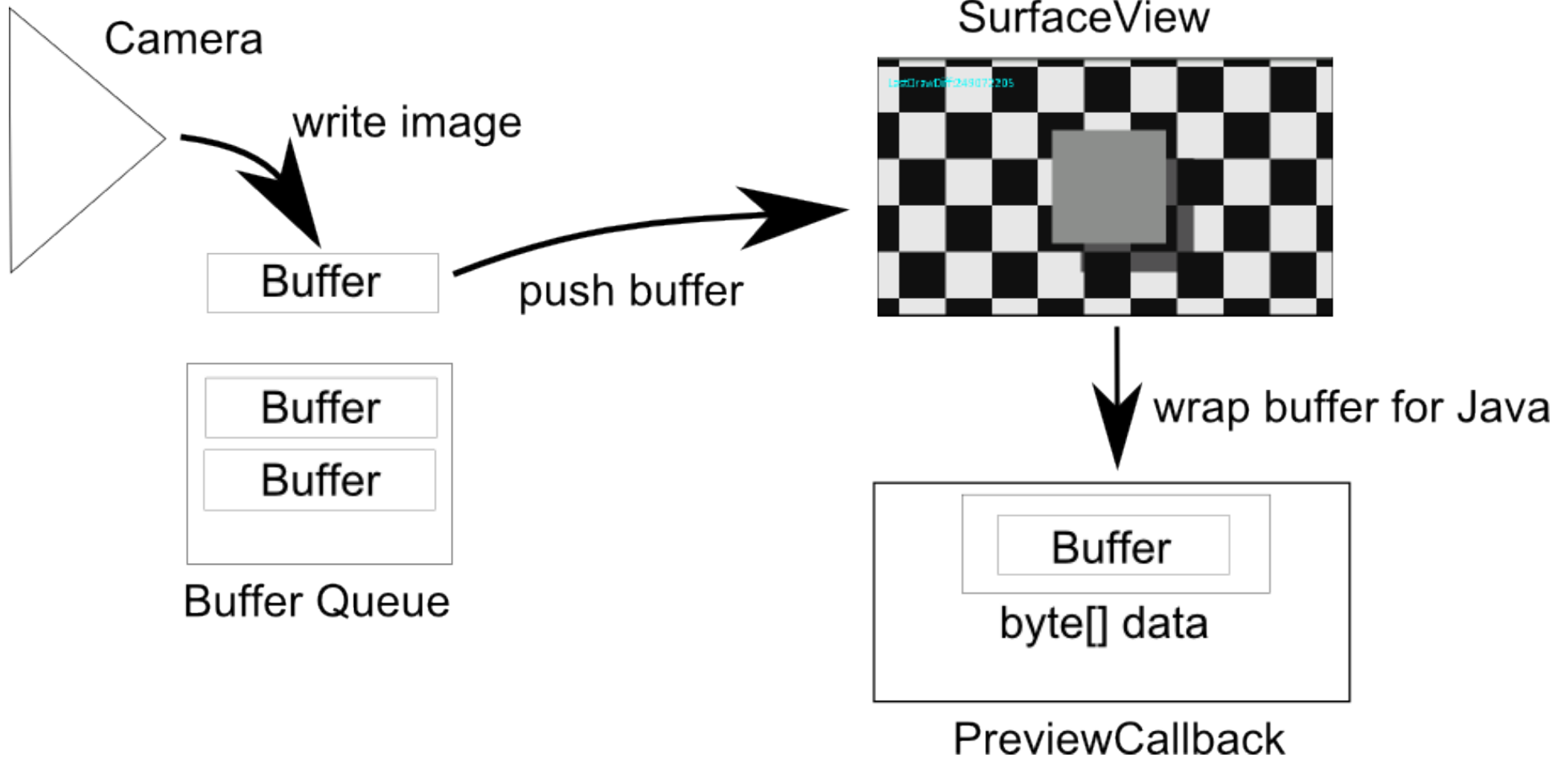
- Permissions

```
<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.CAMERA" />  
<uses-feature android:name="android.hardware.camera" />
```

- `import android.hardware.Camera;`
- Open/release
 - Constructor is private => `Camera.open()`
- Where is display?
 - Create your own extending `SurfaceView`
 - Add to activity using `setContentView`



Image pipeline





Typical usage

```
public class ARCameraPreview extends SurfaceView implements SurfaceHolder.Callback {  
    SurfaceHolder mHolder;  
    Camera mCamera;
```

```
public ARCameraPreview(Context context) {  
    super(context);
```

```
    mHolder = getHolder();
```

get instance of SurfaceHolder

```
    mHolder.addCallback(this);
```

register for callback
on surface create and destroy

```
    mHolder.setType(  
        SurfaceHolder.SURFACE_TYPE_PUSH_BUFFERS  
    );
```

set buffer type to
SURFACE_TYPE_PUSH_BUFFERS



Typical usage (contd.)

called once the surface was fully initialized

```
public void surfaceCreated(SurfaceHolder holder) {  
    mCamera = Camera.open();  
  
    try {  
        mCamera.setPreviewDisplay(holder);  
    } catch (IOException exception) {  
        mCamera.release();  
        mCamera = null;  
    }  
}
```

get instance of camera

set fully initialized surface
to camera



Typical usage (contd.)

called when surface size changes

```
public void surfaceChanged(SurfaceHolder holder, int format,  
    int width, int height) {
```

```
    mCamera.stopPreview();
```

stop preview just to be sure

```
    Camera.Parameters parameters = mCamera.getParameters();
```

```
    parameters.setPreviewSize(width, height);
```

```
    mCamera.setParameters(parameters);
```

```
    mCamera.startPreview();
```

set width&height
for the camera picture

tell camera to start
sending frames to surface

```
}
```



Typical usage (contd.)

called when surface is destroyed

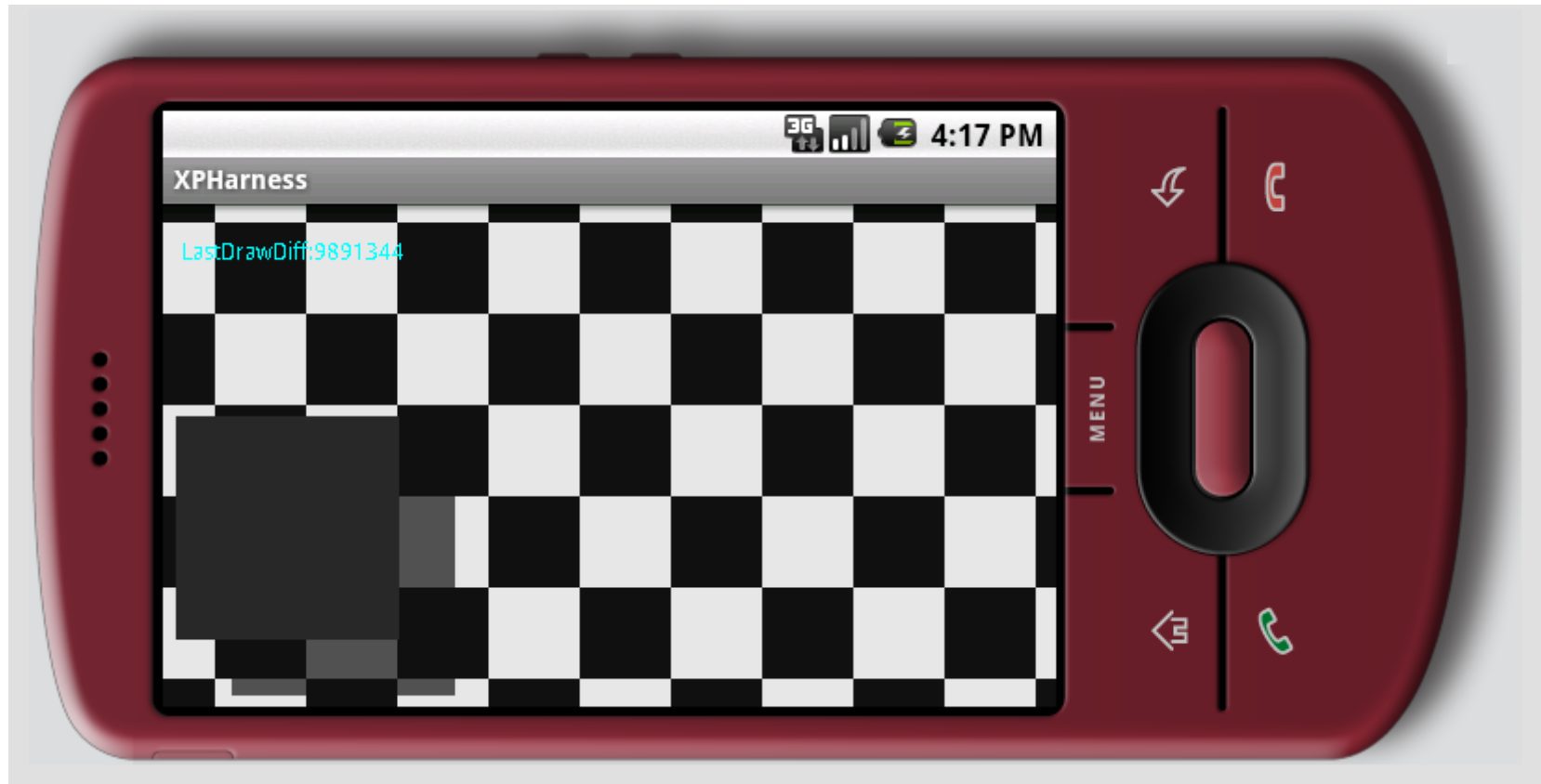
```
public void surfaceDestroyed(  
    SurfaceHolder holder) {  
  
    mCamera.stopPreview();  
    mCamera.release();  
    mCamera = null;  
}
```

stop preview

important!
camera is shared resource



Demo



touchqode



Webcam in emulator

- Don't do that
- Emulator
 - Infinite sample loop (box over checkers)
 - Custom SocketCamera
 - Video input from webcam is sent to server on emulator
 - Really slow
 - Only for quick prototype
- Real phone is much better



Processing camera input

- Before Froyo (Android 1.0-2.1)

- setPreviewCallback → onPreviewFrame

```
mCamera.setPreviewCallback(new Camera.PreviewCallback() {  
    @Override  
    public void onPreviewFrame(byte[] data, Camera camera) {  
        // do something with data  
    }  
});
```

- Froyo and beyond (Android 2.2)

- Create&reuse your own buffer - addCallbackBuffer
 - setPreviewCallback**WithBuffer** → onPreviewFrame
 - After processing data from buffer add it back to queue using addCallbackBuffer



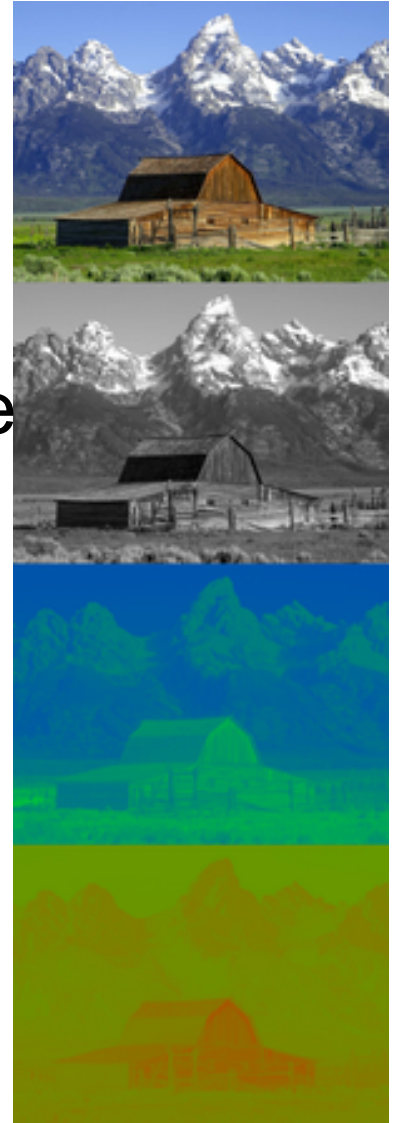
What is in byte[] data?

- Image byte by byte
- PixelFormat – YUV/NV21, RGB565
 - Luckily many algorithms work in grayscale
- YUV (YCbCr_420_SP/NV21)

Single Frame YUV420:



Position in byte stream:





What is in byte[] data? (contd.)

- YUV (YCbCr_420_SP/NV21)
 - Default format (on older versions the only available)
 - Full greyscale (people are more sensitive)
 - First width*height bytes
 - Subsampled blue and red (chroma)
 - Use greyscale - first width*height bytes – and don't bother with the rest



What is in byte[] data? (contd.)

- RGB565 – 16 bits – 2 bytes per pixel

5

6

5

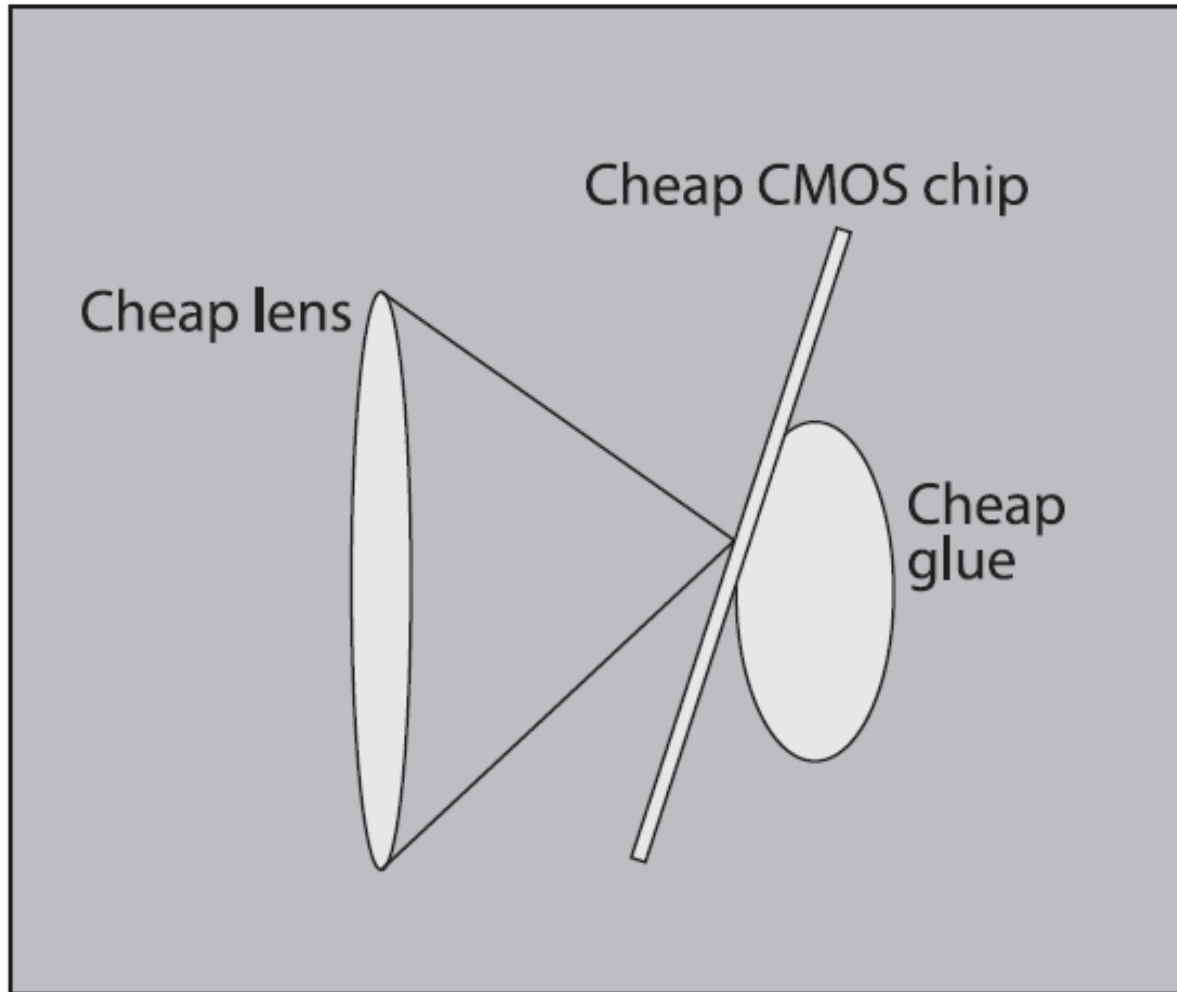
- RRRRRRGGG|GGGBBBBB

data[2n]

data[2n+1]



What is camera actually?





Issues

- Slow – 15 ps
- Blurred at low light
- Narrower angle of view
- Rolling shutter (no global shutter) – skewed image





Issues (contd.)

- Getting image from sensor takes time – smaller time slot for calculations
 - Caution - onPreviewFrame called too many times when you do much processing => setOneShotPreviewCallback
- Distortion



More fun with camera

- Do something with computer vision
 - We worked with OpenCV on android
 - Works but be careful about performance
 - Edge detection
 - Feature tracking
 - Face detection
- Motion detection
- Daylight sensor
- Whatever you can think of :)



Use the source, Luke!

- <http://android.git.kernel.org> is your friend
- Camera:
 - [platform/frameworks/base.git]
/core/java/android/hardware
/Camera.java
 - [platform/frameworks/base.git]
/jni/android_hardware_Camera.cpp

