

센서 / 카메라 / 위치정보 활용

공개 SW 개발자 대회

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박 유 태

@컨버전스(안드로이드 펌)



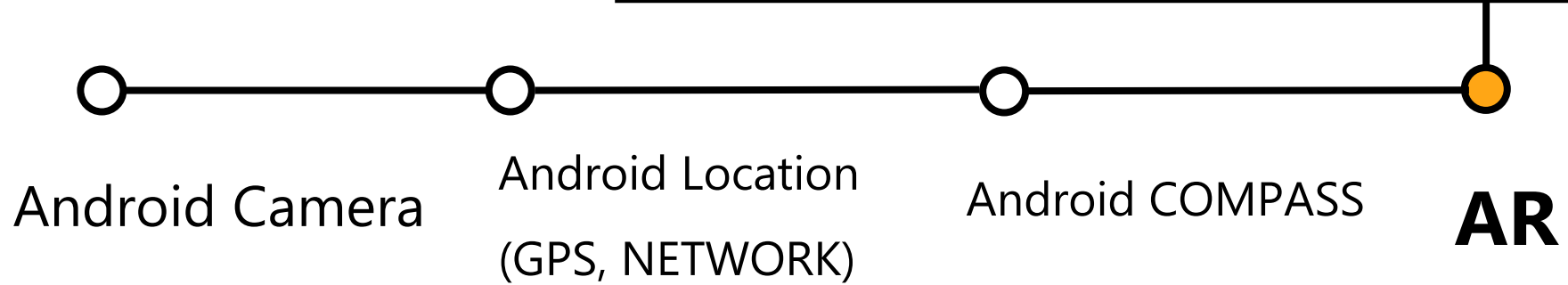
Android Camera



**Android Location
(GPS, NETWORK)**

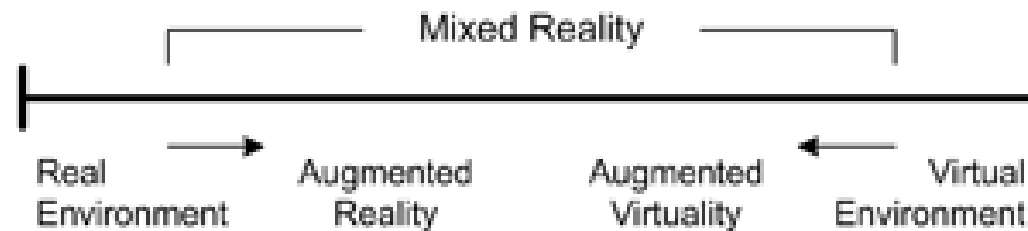


Android COMPASS



1. Augmented Reality
2. Camera
3. Location
4. Compass
5. OpenSource

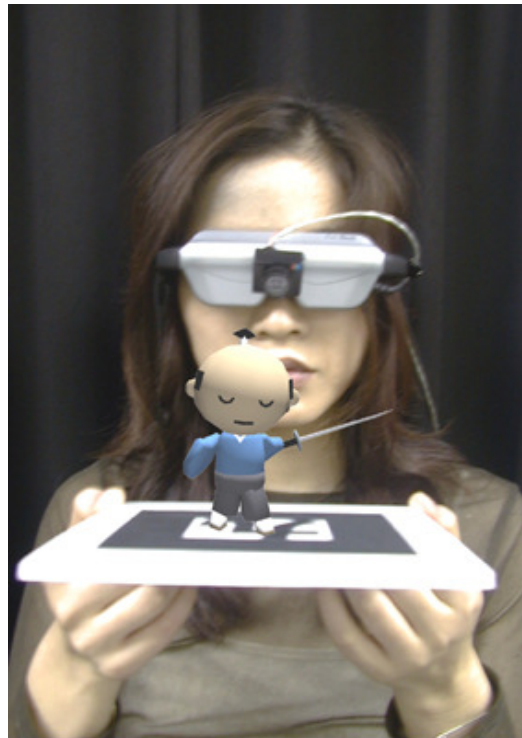
- 실제와 가상의 혼합
- Ronald Azuma의 정의
 - 현실(Real- world elements)의 이미지와 가상의 이미지를 결합한 것.
 - 실시간으로 인터랙션(interaction)이 가능한 것.
 - 3차원의 공간 안에 놓인 것.



- 실제와 가상의 혼합
– Virtual Reality



- 실제와 가상의 혼합
 - Augmented Reality



< ARToolkit >

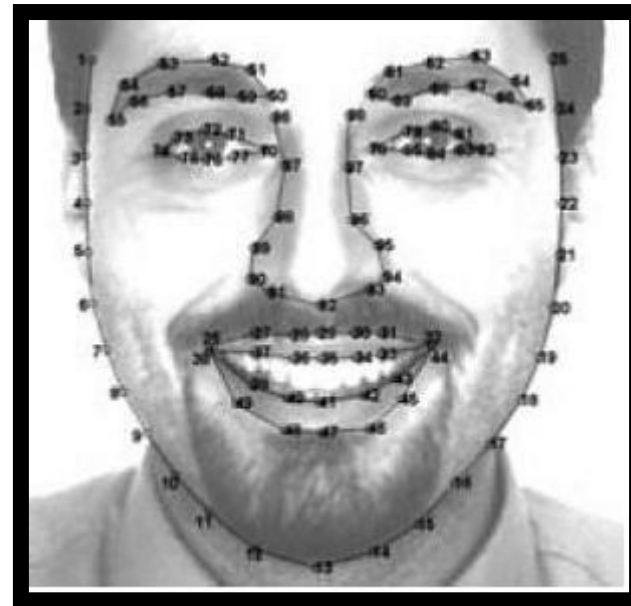
- AR 구현의 필수 고려 사항

특징!! + 현실

- 특징 추출
 - Marker, Markerless
 - Location
- But.

NO!!

- 가짜 AR ??
 - Location도 하나의 특징
 - Real AR ? Pseudo- AR? 은 소모적인 논쟁
 - 헤게모니.
 - 특징에 대한 인식



- 실제와 가상의 혼합
– Augmented Reality



- 필요 조건



Android Camera

SurfaceView

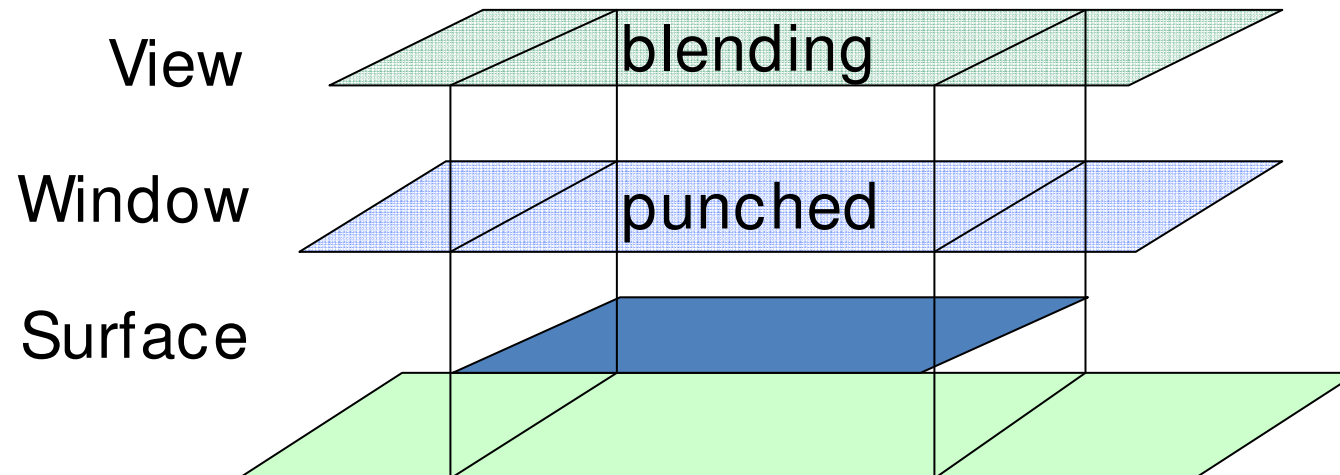
•권한 설정

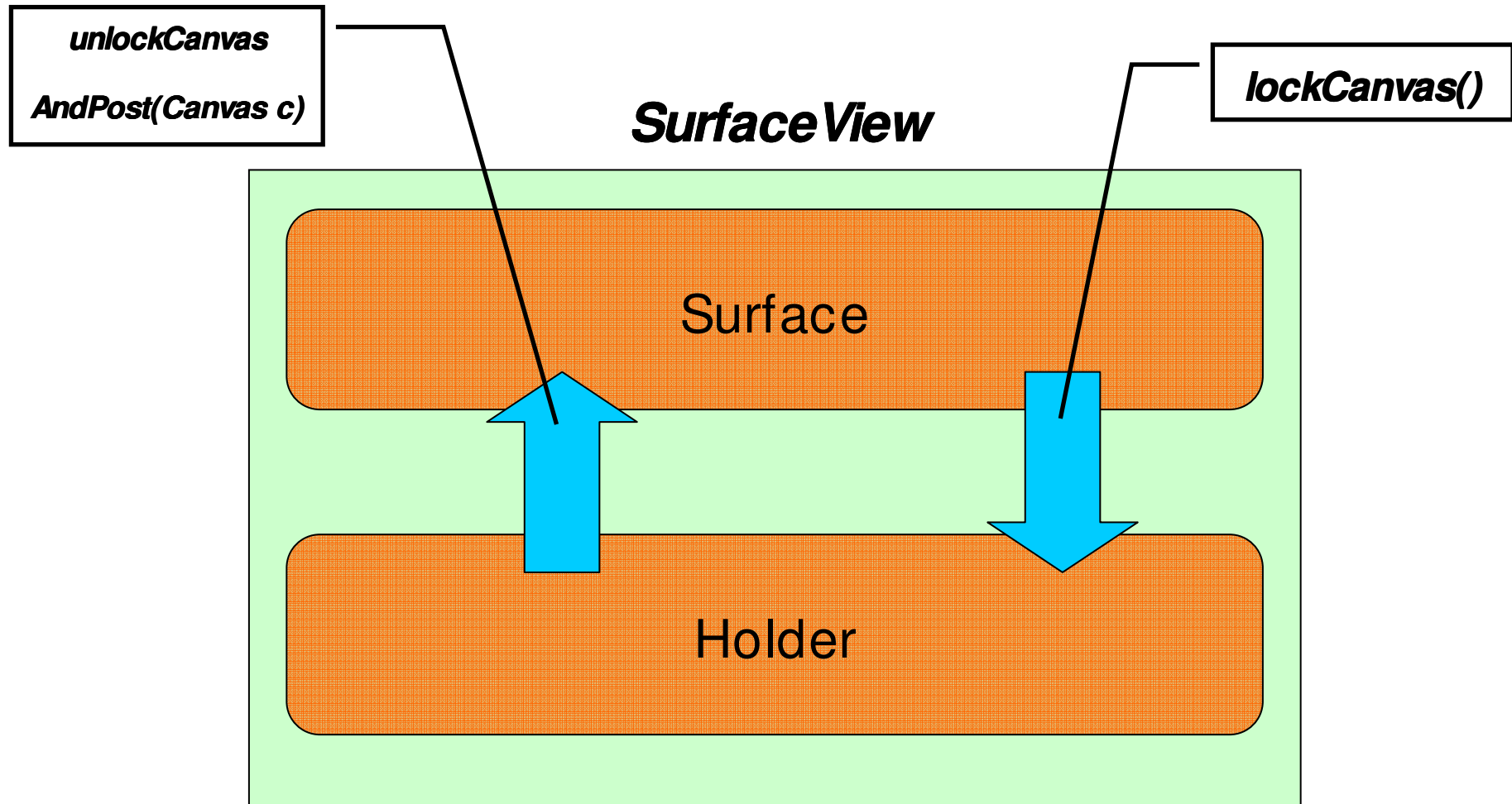
- `<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.CAMERA" />`

•SurfaceView for Camera Capture Frame

```
public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
    try{  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        cv = new CustomCameraView( this(getApplicationContext());  
        FrameLayout fl = new FrameLayout( this(getApplicationContext());  
        setContentView(fl);  
        rl.addView(cv);  
    }  
    catch(Exception e){}  
}
```


- What is SurfaceView?
 - UI Thread가 아닌 다른 Thread에서 UI 작업 : 성능!
 - The surface is Z ordered so that it is behind the window holding its SurfaceView
 - the SurfaceView punches a hole in its window to allow its surface to be displayed.





- Callback 메커니즘
 - surfaceCreated
 - Surface 생성시 호출.
 - surfaceChanged
 - Surface 변경시 호출(화면 크기...)
 - surfaceDestroyed
 - Surface 제거시 호출, 할당된 자원 반납.
- Holder를 통한 관리
 - getHolder();

```
Camera camera;
```

```
SurfaceHolder previewHolder;
```

```
public CustomCameraView(Context ctx)
{
    super(ctx);
    previewHolder = this.getHolder();
    previewHolder.setType(SurfaceHolder.SURFACE_TYPE_PUSH_BUFFERS);
    previewHolder.addCallback(surfaceHolderListener);
}
```

```
SurfaceHolder.Callback surfaceHolderListener = new
SurfaceHolder.Callback() {
    public void surfaceCreated(SurfaceHolder holder) {
        camera=Camera.open();
        try
        {
            camera.setPreviewDisplay(previewHolder);
        }
        catch (Throwable t) {

        }
    }
}
```

```
public void surfaceChanged(SurfaceHolder  
surfaceHolder, int format, int w, int h)  
{  
    Parameters params = camera.getParameters();  
    params.setPreviewSize(320, 480);  
    params.setPictureFormat(PixelFormat.JPEG);  
    camera.setParameters(params);  
    camera.startPreview();  
}
```

```
public void surfaceDestroyed(SurfaceHolder arg0)
{
    // TODO Auto-generated method stub
    camera.stopPreview();
    camera.release();
}
```

Android Location

GPS Provider

Network Provider

- 현재 위치의 자세한 정보가 필요해!!
- 권한 설정
 - `<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.LOCATION"/>`
 - `<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION" />`
 - `<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_COARSE_LOCATION" />`

- Location Manager

```
locMan =  
(LocationManager) ctx.getSystemService(Context.  
LOCATION_SERVICE);
```

```
locMan.requestLocationUpdates(LocationManager.  
GPS_PROVIDER, 100, 1, this);
```

public void **requestLocationUpdates** (String provider, long minTime, float minDistance, LocationListener listener)

- GPS Provider
 - ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION Permission.
 - Cold Start : 2분~ 15분 소요.
 - 환경적 요인에 민감.
- Network Provider
 - ACCESS_COARSE_LOCATION Permission.
 - 위치확인 가능한 Network 연결 시 바로 작동
 - 오차범위가 크다.

```
public void onLocationChanged(Location location)
{
    if(curLocation == null) {
        curLocation = location;
        ARView.Location = location;
        locationChanged = true;
    }
    else if(curLocation.getLatitude() == location.getLatitude() &&
            curLocation.getLongitude() == location.getLongitude()){
        locationChanged = false;
    }
    else{
        locationChanged = true;
    }
    curLocation = location;
    postInvalidate();
}
```

Android Compass

Sensor

SensorEvent, SensorManager

넌 대체 누굴 보고 있는 거야?

•시스템 서비스 획득

```
sensorMan =  
(SensorManager) ctx.getSystemService (Context.SENSOR_SERVICE) ;  
  
sensorMan.registerListener  
(this, sensorMan.getDefaultSensor (Sensor.TYPE_ORIENTATION) ,  
SensorManager.SENSOR_DELAY_FASTEST) ;  
  
sensorMan.registerListener  
(this, sensorMan.getDefaultSensor (Sensor.TYPE_ACCELEROMETER) ,  
SensorManager.SENSOR_DELAY_FASTEST) ;
```

- Sensor Class
 - TYPE_ACCELEROMETER
 - A constant describing an accelerometer sensor type.
 - TYPE_GYROSCOPE
 - A constant describing a gyroscope sensor type
 - TYPE_LIGHT
 - A constant describing an light sensor type.
 - TYPE_MAGNETIC_FIELD
 - A constant describing a magnetic field sensor type.
 - TYPE_ORIENTATION
 - deprecated. use `SensorManager.getOrientation()` instead.
 - TYPE_PRESSURE
 - A constant describing a pressure sensor type
 - TYPE_PROXIMITY
 - A constant describing an proximity sensor type.
 - TYPE_TEMPERATURE
 - A constant describing a temperature sensor type

public final float[] **values**

Since: API Level 3

The length and contents of the values array vary depending on which sensor type is being monitored (see also [SensorEvent](#) for a definition of the coordinate system used):

[Sensor.TYPE_ORIENTATION](#):

All values are angles in degrees.

values[0]: Azimuth, angle between the magnetic north direction and the Y axis, around the Z axis (0 to 359). 0=North, 90=East, 180=South, 270=West

values[1]: Pitch, rotation around X axis (-180 to 180), with positive values when the z-axis moves **toward** the y-axis.

values[2]: Roll, rotation around Y axis (-90 to 90), with positive values when the x-axis moves **away** from the z-axis.

Note: This definition is different from **yaw, pitch and roll** used in aviation where the X axis is along the long side of the plane (tail to nose).

Note: It is preferable to use [getRotationMatrix\(\)](#) in conjunction with [remapCoordinateSystem\(\)](#) and [getOrientation\(\)](#) to compute these values; while it may be more expensive, it is usually more accurate.

[Sensor.TYPE_ACCELEROMETER](#):

All values are in SI units (m/s^2) and measure the acceleration applied to the phone minus the force of gravity.

values[0]: Acceleration minus Gx on the x-axis

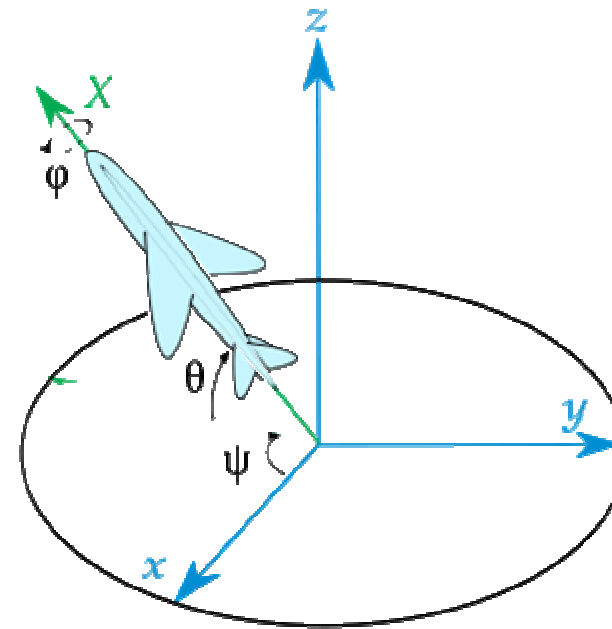
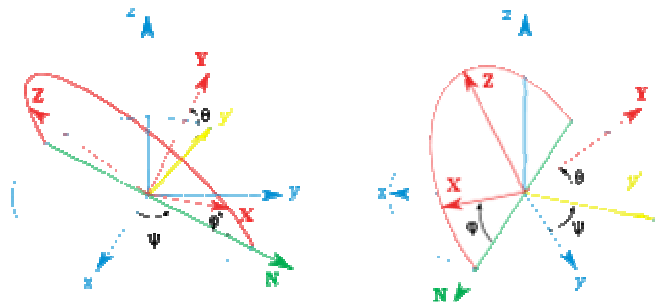
values[1]: Acceleration minus Gy on the y-axis

values[2]: Acceleration minus Gz on the z-axis

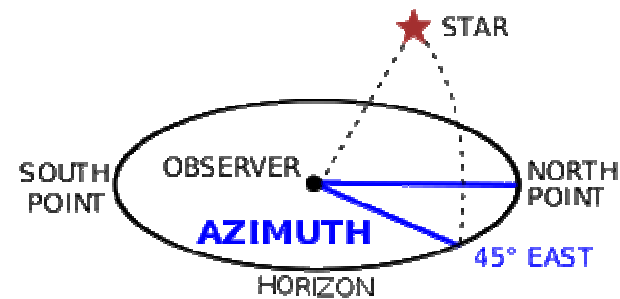
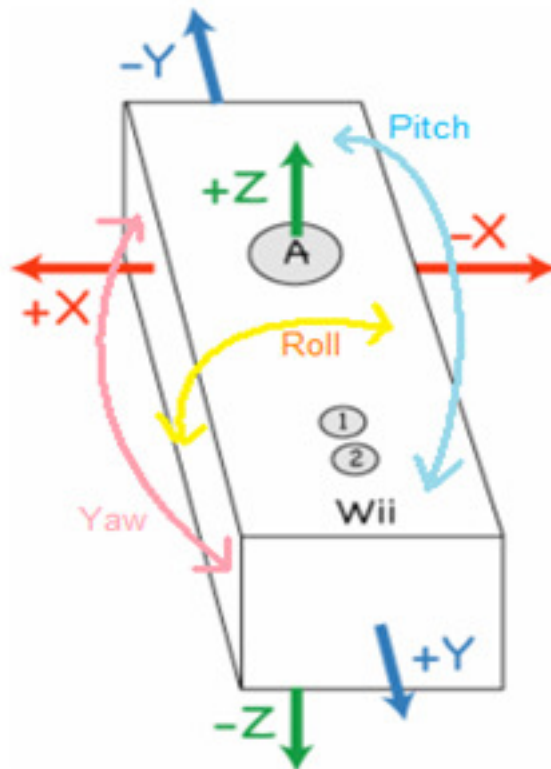
Examples:

- When the device lies flat on a table and is pushed on its left side toward the right, the x acceleration value is positive.
- When the device lies flat on a table, the acceleration value is +9.81, which correspond to the acceleration of the device (0 m/s^2) minus the force of gravity (-9.81 m/s^2).
- When the device lies flat on a table and is pushed toward the sky with an acceleration of $A \text{ m/s}^2$, the acceleration value is equal to $A+9.81$ which correspond to the acceleration of the device ($+A \text{ m/s}^2$) minus the force of gravity (-9.81 m/s^2).

- Yaw, Pitch and Roll



- Azimuth, Pitch and Roll



- Device Orientation
 - Orientation Sensor directly – Legacy
 - Accelerometers + Magnetic field
- According to Android Doc
 - SLOW...
 - But increased accuracy, ability to modify

Note: It is preferable to use [`getRotationMatrix\(\)`](#) in conjunction with [`remapCoordinateSystem\(\)`](#) and [`getOrientation\(\)`](#) to compute these values; while it may be more expensive, it is usually more accurate.

```

public static volatile float direction = (float) 0;
public static volatile float inclination;
public static volatile float rollingZ = (float) 0;

public static volatile float kFilteringFactor =
(float) 0.05;

public static float aboveOrBelow = (float) 0;

public void onAccuracyChanged(Sensor arg0, int
arg1){}

public void onSensorChanged(SensorEvent evt)
{
    float vals[] = evt.values;

    if(evt.sensor.getType() ==
Sensor.TYPE_ORIENTATION)
    {
        float rawDirection = vals[0];

        direction =(float) ((rawDirection *
kFilteringFactor) +
        (direction * (1.0 - kFilteringFactor)));
    }
}

```

```

inclination =
    (float) ((vals[2] * kFilteringFactor) +
    (inclination * (1.0 - kFilteringFactor)));

if(aboveOrBelow > 0)
    inclination = inclination * - 1;

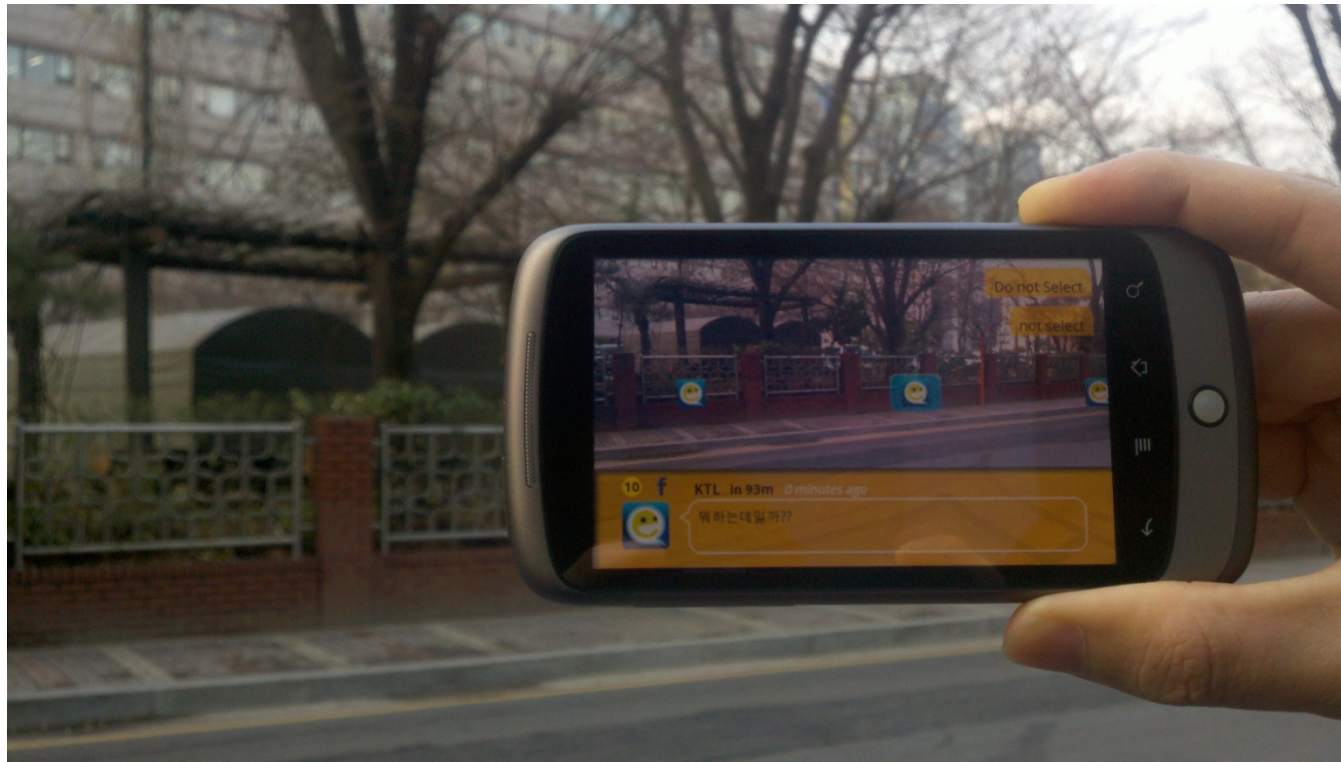
if(evt.sensor.getType() ==
Sensor.TYPE_ACCELEROMETER)
{
    aboveOrBelow =
        (float) ((vals[2] * kFilteringFactor) +
        (aboveOrBelow * (1.0 -
kFilteringFactor)));
}
}

```

- `float[] values = new float[3];`
- `float[] R = new float[9];`
- `SensorManager.getRotationMatrix(R,
null, accelerometerValues, magneticFieldValues);`
- `SensorManager.getOrientation(R, values);`
- `// Convert from radians to degrees.`
- `values[0] = (float) Math.toDegrees(values[0]);`
- `values[1] = (float) Math.toDegrees(values[1]);`
- `values[2] = (float) Math.toDegrees(values[2]);`

- `SensorManager.getRotationMatrix(R, null, aValues, mValues);`
- `float[] outR = new float[9];`
- `SensorManager.remapCoordinateSystem(R, SensorManager.
.AXIS_X, SensorManager.AXIS_Z, outR);`
- `SensorManager.getOrientation(outR, values);`
- `// Convert from radians to degrees.`
- `values[0] = (float) Math.toDegrees(values[0]);`
- `values[1] = (float) Math.toDegrees(values[1]);`
- `values[2] = (float) Math.toDegrees(values[2]);`

Location-based AR in Android



- *[NyARToolkit](http://nyatla.jp/nyartoolkit/wiki/index.php?FrontPage.en)*
 - <http://nyatla.jp/nyartoolkit/wiki/index.php?FrontPage.en>
- *[AndAR](http://code.google.com/p/andar/)*
 - <http://code.google.com/p/andar/>
- *[mixare](http://www.mixare.org/)*
 - <http://www.mixare.org/>

- 안드로이드 펌 – www.androidpub.com
- Professional Android2 – Reto meier, Wrox
- Wikipedia
 - Android
 - AR
 - Wii Remote
 - Azimuth, Pitch, Roll

Thanks!!

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