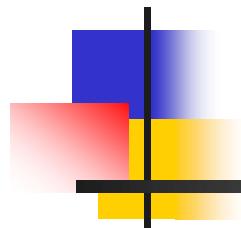


Android

-

Senzory



Peter Borovanský

KAI, I-18

MS-Teams: [2sf3ph4](#), [List](#), [github](#)

borovan 'at' ii.fmph.uniba.sk

Senzor a čo s ním

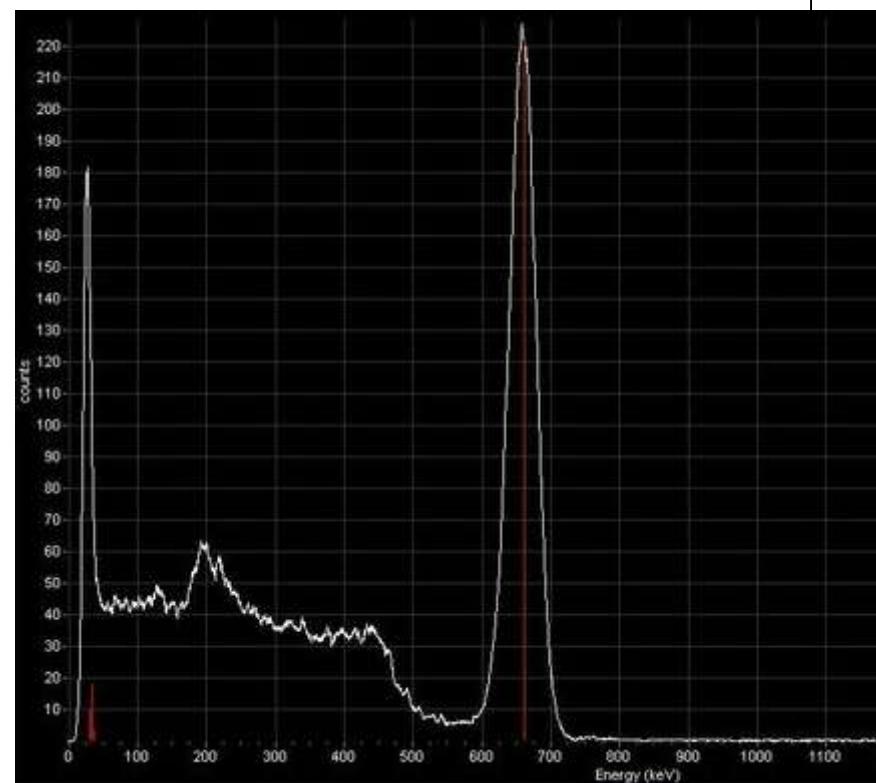
- dnes to bude viac o fyzike, spracovávaní signálov, ako o programovaní
- pomerne jednoduché je mať hŕbu dát zo senzora, ale
 - čo znamenajú
 - aká je ich presnosť, odchylka, fyzikálna jednotka, ...
 - čo s nimi môžeme robiť
 - akú hodnotu má potom výsledok

(niektorí) máme pomerne slabý
zmysel pre interpretáciu/verifikáciu
dát, meraní, či výsledkov výpočtov

(niektorí) informatici (často) sa
uspokoja s akýmkol'vek výsledkom,
ktorý typovo súhlasi, nepýtajú sa,
či môže súvisieť s realitou



Cézium 137



Úvodný (fyzikálny) kvíz

Na úvod sa zamyslime, ako pristáva lietadlo ?

Na určenie výšky nad touch-down zónou používa:

- laserový diaľkomer,
- getAltitude z GPS senzora,
- výškomer,
- odhadom voľným okom ? resp. info veže, podľa výšky okolitých stromov,
- ultrasonický senzor vzdialenosťi,
- tlakomer,
- barometer,
- altimeter ?
- pomocou lievika ?



Senzory

- v mobile/hodinkách – ľahko použiteľný
 - zaujímavá cena/výkon
 - limitovaná presnosť
- mimo mobilu – aká je komunikácia s ním viac o týždeň na prednáške
 - BT, Sériová linka (RS 232)
 - **HRM** (Heart rate Monitor)
 - **Glukomer** (diabetes)
 - **externé GPS**
 - Speedict – eBike (Volt/Ampere)
 - **OBDII** - ELM 327 – diagnostika motora
 - Sensordrome
 - domáca meteo stanica - Netatmo
 - Gamma sonda
 - Blue Santa Claus – prekvapenie o týždeň



Netatmo



Tu roky vyhráva iPhone

- BT 4.0 (Low Energy)
- ANT + ☺  +  + 
- nie BT, napr. cyklokomp (Wahoo), tu neurobíte nič ☺ ☺ ☺
- uzavreté systémy, cadence senzor, Garmin, tu tiež neurobíte nič ☺☺☺☺



Senzory

Skutočné (HW):

- LIGHT
- PROXIMITY
- PRESSURE
- AMBIENT_TEMPERATURE
- ACCELEROMETER
- GYROSCOPE
- MAGNETIC_FIELD
- RELATIVE_HUMIDITY (???)

? S tlakomerom a teplomerom chceme urobiť z mobilnú meteo-stanicu ?

Aktuálne počasie (aj predpoved') ľahšie dostanete z netu, ako by ste ho uhádli z dvoch hodnôt tlaku a teploty (aj to vo vašom vačku :-)

Ide o pomoc pre GPS, keďže GPS-nadm.výška má väčšiu chybu, ako tlakomer.

Lenže GPS potrebuje viditeľné satelity, tak barometer/altimeter treba kalibrovať

Odvodené, syntetické (SW):

Hodnoty sa vypočítavajú z hodnôt iných:

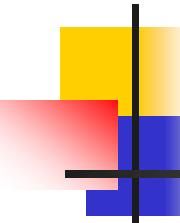
- ROTATION_VECTOR
- LINEAR_ACCELERATION
- GRAVITY
- ORIENTATION

Výhoda odvodených SW-senzorov je, že

- integrujú
- korigujú

hodnoty viacerých HW senzorov

?



Základné senzory



LIGHT:

- TYPE_LIGHT [lux]
 - TYPE_PROXIMITY [cm]
 - TYPE_RELATIVE_HUMIDITY [%]
 - TYPE_AMBIENT_TEMPERATURE [°C]
 - TYPE_ACCELEROMETER [3axis, m/s²]
 - TYPE_GYROSCOPE [3axis, radian/s]
 - TYPE_MAGNETIC_FIELD [μT]
- SensorManager.LIGHT_NO_MOON: 0.001
 - SensorManager.LIGHT_FULLMOON: 0.25
 - SensorManager.LIGHT_CLOUDY: 100
 - SensorManager.LIGHT_SUNRISE: 400
 - SensorManager.LIGHT_OVERCAST: 10000
 - SensorManager.LIGHT_SHADE: 20000
 - SensorManager.LIGHT_SUNLIGHT: 110000
 - SensorManager.LIGHT_SUNLIGHT_MAX: 120000
- Maximum range
 - Minimum delay
 - Name
 - Power
 - Resolution
 - Type
 - Vendor
 - Version

Stav:

- SensorManager.SENSOR_STATUS_ACCURACY_HIGH
- SensorManager.SENSOR_STATUS_ACCURACY_MEDIUM
- SensorManager.SENSOR_STATUS_ACCURACY_LOW
- SensorManager.SENSOR_STATUS_UNRELIABLE

Frekvencia:

- SENSOR_DELAY_FASTEST
- SENSOR_DELAY_GAME
- SENSOR_DELAY_UI
- SENSOR_DELAY_NORMAL

Physics Toolbox

Accel/Gyro/Light/Magnet

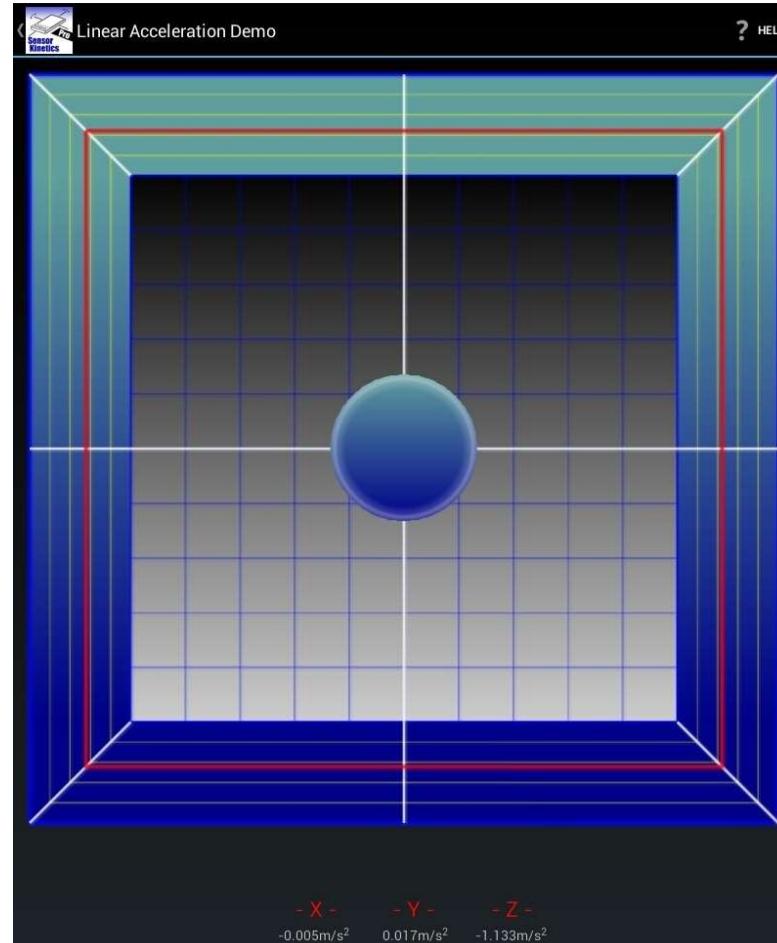
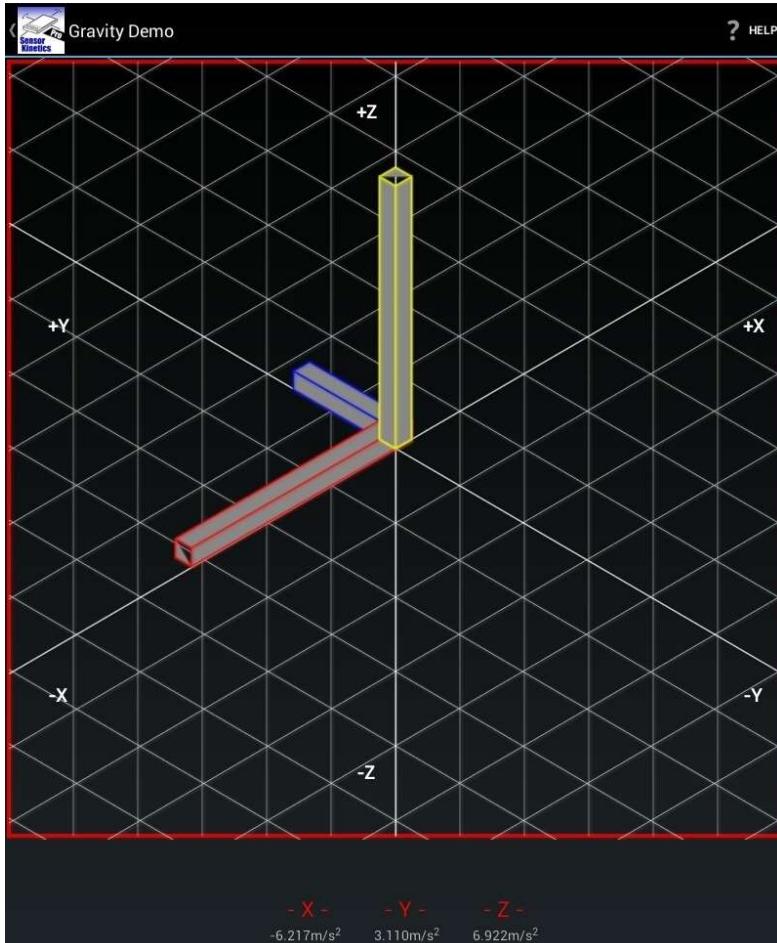


<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.christianvieveira.android.physicstoolboxaccelerometer>

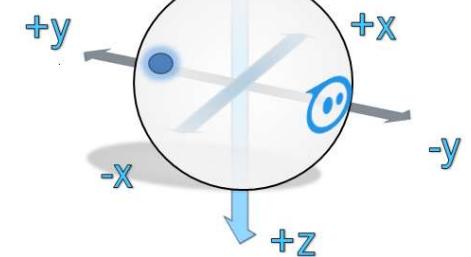


Sensor Kinetics

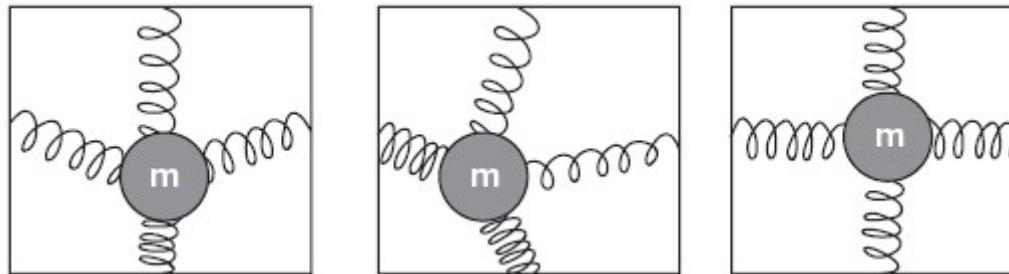
<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.innoventions.sensorkinetics>



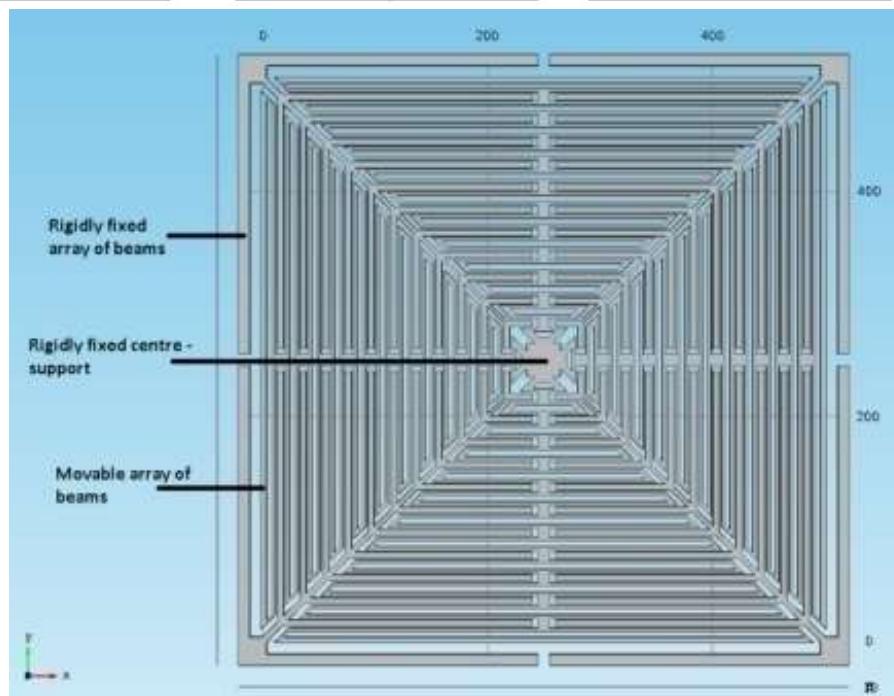
Akcelerometer [m/s²]



- meria zrýchlenie v smere osí (v kľúde ukazuje x,y,z=0,0,1g=9.81)
- idea



- Realita
žiadne pružinky
ale silikón





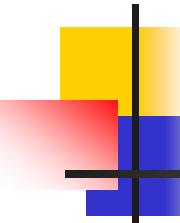
Ako získat' nejaké dátá

```
public class SensorActivity extends Activity
    implements SensorEventListener {

    . . .

    SensorManager sm =
        (SensorManager)getSystemService(SENSOR_SERVICE);
    Sensor sAcc =
        sm.getDefaultSensor(Sensor.TYPE_ACCELEROMETER);
    if (sAcc != null) {
        tvInfo.setText( sAcc.getName()+
            ", maxRange:" + sAcc.getMaximumRange()+
            ", resol.:" + sAcc.getResolution()+
            ", minDelay:" +sAcc.getMinDelay());
    } // zoznam všetkých accelerometrov
    List<Sensor> lstsen =
        sm.getSensorList(Sensor.TYPE_ACCELEROMETER);
    if (lstsen.size() > 0) ...
```

Project:SensorAccel.zip



SensorListener

```
public void onAccuracyChanged(Sensor sensor, int accuracy) {
    Log.d("SEN", "accuracy:"+accuracy);
}

public void onSensorChanged(SensorEvent event) {
    if (startTime == 0) startTime = event.timestamp;
    tvX.setText(""+event.values[0]);          // 3axis sensor
    tvY.setText(""+(event.values[1])); // hodnoty values[0..2]
    tvZ.setText(""+(event.values[2]-SensorManager.GRAVITY_EARTH));
    tvTime.setText(""+(event.timestamp - startTime));
}

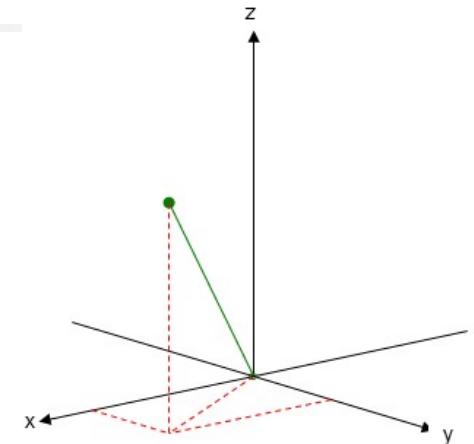
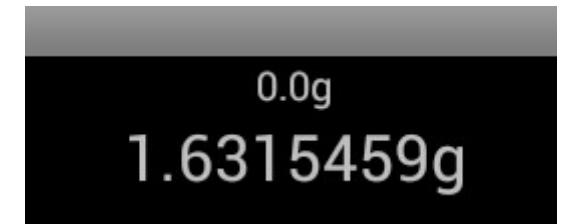
protected void onResume() {                  // registrujeme senzor
    sm.registerListener(this, sAcc, SensorManager.SENSOR_DELAY_UI);
}
                                // SensorManager.SENSOR_DELAY_GAME

protected void onPause() {
    sm.unregisterListener(this); // odregistrujeme senzor
}
```

Project:SensorAccel.zip

Meranie zrýchlenia

```
public void onSensorChanged(SensorEvent event) {  
    currAcc = Math.round(  
        Math.abs(  
            Math.sqrt(  
                Math.pow(event.values[0], 2)+  
                Math.pow(event.values[1], 2) +  
                Math.pow(event.values[2], 2))  
            - SensorManager.STANDARD_GRAVITY));  
  
    new Timer().scheduleAtFixedRate(new TimerTask() {  
        public void run() {  
            runOnUiThread(new Runnable() {  
                public void run() {  
                    tvCurrAcc.setText(currAcc /9.81+ "g"); .invalidate();  
                    tvMaxAcc.setText(maxAcc /9.81+ "g"); .invalidate();}});}}),  
    0, 100); // delay, period [ms]
```

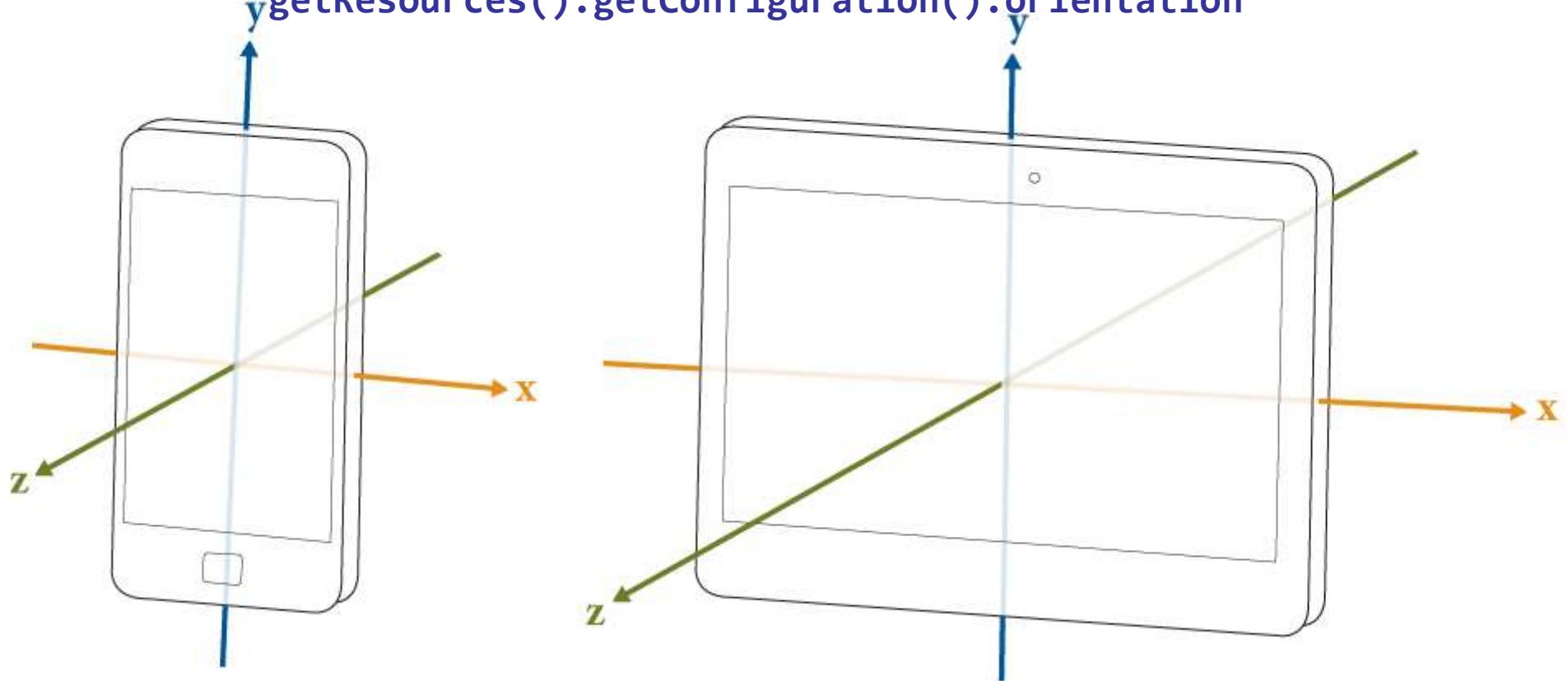


Project:SensorMaxAccel.zip

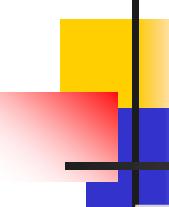
Screen, Sensor Orientation

Osi senzorov sa NEPRISPOSOBUJÚ orientácií aplikácie

`getResources().getConfiguration().orientation`



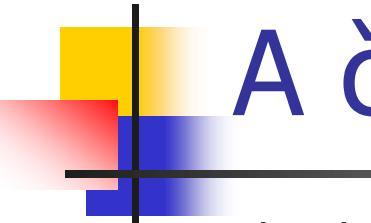
Project:SensorScreenOrientation.zip



Screen, Sensor Orientation

```
Display display
=((WindowManager)getSystemService(WINDOW_SERVICE)).getDefaultDisplay();
    int orientation = display.getOrientation();
    switch(orientation) {
        case Configuration.ORIENTATION_PORTRAIT:
            setRequestedOrientation
                (ActivityInfo.SCREEN_ORIENTATION_LANDSCAPE); break;
        case Configuration.ORIENTATION_LANDSCAPE:
            setRequestedOrientation
                (ActivityInfo.SCREEN_ORIENTATION_PORTRAIT); break;
    }
@Override
public void onConfigurationChanged(Configuration newConfig) {
    super.onConfigurationChanged(newConfig);
    if (newConfig.orientation == Configuration.ORIENTATION_LANDSCAPE) {
        Toast.makeText(this, "Landscape", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
    } else ...
}
```

Project:SensorScreenOrientation.zip



A čo landscape/portrait display

AndroidManifest.xml:

- zakážeme ho:
 android:screenOrientation="portrait"
- povolíme všetky 4 orientácie display:
 android:screenOrientation="fullSensor"
- aby sa nám aplikácia neresetovala pri zmene zobrazenia:
 android:configChanges="keyboardHidden|orientation|screenSize"

```
public void onConfigurationChanged(Configuration newConfig) {  
    super.onConfigurationChanged(newConfig);  
    mScreenRotation = // mScreenRotation * 90 degrees  
        getWindowManager().getDefaultDisplay().getRotation();  
}  
    ORIENTATION_PORTRAIT,      ORIENTATION_LANDSCAPE  
    LANDSCAPE_REVERSE,         PORTRAIT_REVERSE
```

Project:SensorSmallCompas.zip

Surface.Rotation

(azimut)

```
switch (mScreenRotation) {  
    case Surface.ROTATION_0:  
        break;  
    case Surface.ROTATION_90:  
        azimut+= Math.PI / 2f;  
        break;  
    case Surface.ROTATION_180:  
        azimut= (float) (azimut > 0f ?  
            (azimut- Math.PI) : (azimut+ Math.PI));  
        break;  
    case Surface.ROTATION_270:  
        azimut-= Math.PI / 2;  
        break;  
}
```

bug (?) v prepínaní medzi 180<->0 a 270<->90

Project:SensorSmallCompas.zip

Surface.Rotation

(akcelerometer)

```
public void onSensorChanged(SensorEvent event) {  
    if (event.sensor.getType() == Sensor.TYPE_ACCELEROMETER){  
        switch (mDisplay.getRotation()) {  
            case Surface.ROTATION_0:  
                mSensorX = event.values[0]; // x 1 0  
                mSensorY = event.values[1]; break; // y 0 1  
            case Surface.ROTATION_90:  
                mSensorX = -event.values[1]; // -y 0 -1  
                mSensorY = event.values[0]; break; // x 1 0  
            case Surface.ROTATION_180:  
                mSensorX = -event.values[0]; // -x -1 0  
                mSensorY = -event.values[1]; break; // -y 0 -1  
            case Surface.ROTATION_270:  
                mSensorX = event.values[1]; // y 0 1  
                mSensorY = -event.values[0]; break; // -x -1 0
```

Project:SensorSmallCompas.zip

Prémia Vo výťahu

(súvisí s úvodným kvízom)

Za predpokladu, že máte v mobile tlakomer, resp. barometer na hodinkách, napište aplikáciu, ktorá zistí, na ktorom poschodí budovy sa nachádzate, ladiť vo výťahu ...

Potrebuje:

- odhadnúť výšku poschodia v budove, kde to ladiť (cca 3-5 metrov)
- mať možnosť základnej kalibrácie vašej apky, nastavenie tlaku, ...
- testability (matfyz 3.posch, FEI 7.-9.posch, STV 24.posch)

Hint (informatický):

Normálny atmosferický tlak je približne 1000 hPa (1bar, či 1.000 mbar)

V bežných výškach (všetky budovy sveta) je tlak takmer lineárny od nadm.výšky teda len krátky čas (bez meteo-zmeny), resp. kým sa vyveziete výťahom ☺

Zjednodušene: $1000 \text{ Pa} = 1\text{kPa} = 100 \text{ výškových metrov}$, $1\text{hPa} = 10 \text{ metrov}$.

Presnosť vášho mobilného tlakomera je rádovo $10 \text{ Pa}=0.1\text{hPa}$, t.j. cca 1 meter.

Presnosť leteckého tlakomera je v rádoch 1Pa , t.j. cca 10 cm.



Barometer



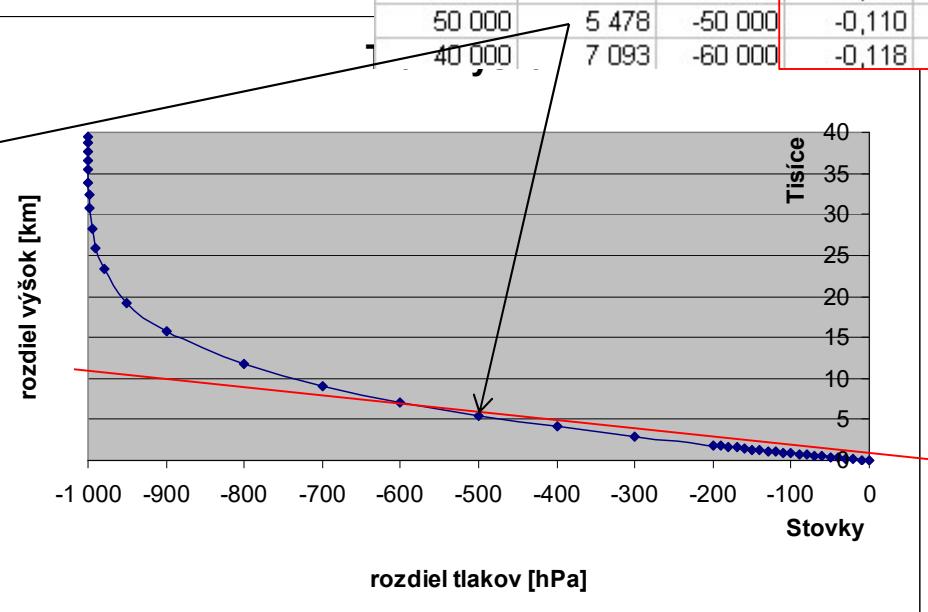
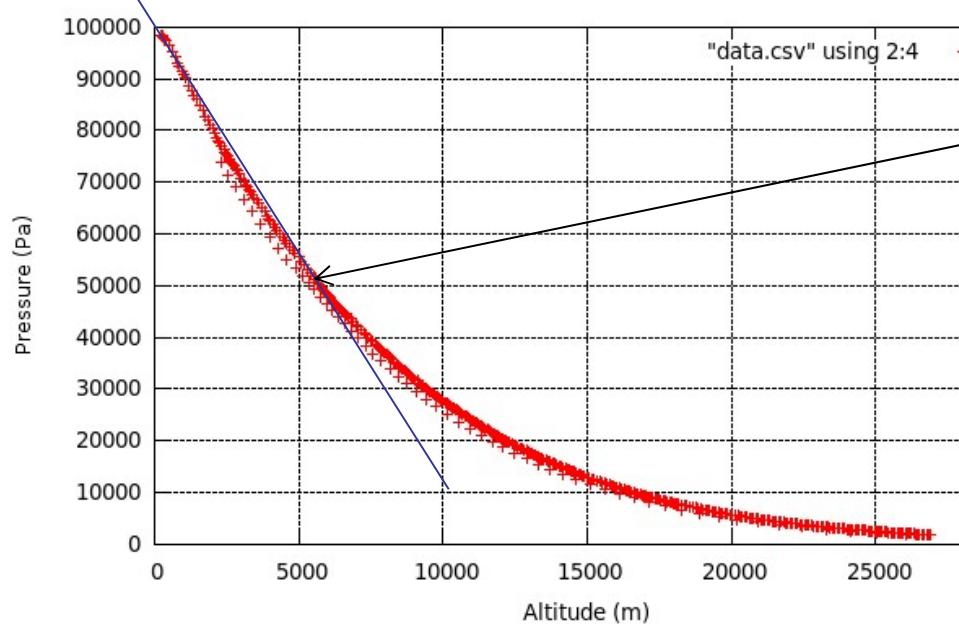
Atmosferický tlak

- TYPE_PRESSURE [1mbar=100Pa]

Výpočet výšky z rozdielu tlakov

$$h(p_0, p) = \frac{T_0}{L} \left(1 - \left(\frac{p}{p_0} \right)^{\frac{RL}{gM}} \right) = 44330 * \left(1 - \left(\frac{p}{p_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{5.255}} \right)$$

Altitude vs. Pressure



P	delta h	delta p	derivacia
100 000	0	0	-0,085
99 000	85	-1 000	-0,085
98 000	170	-2 000	-0,085
97 000	256	-3 000	-0,085
96 000	343	-4 000	-0,086
95 000	431	-5 000	-0,086
94 000	519	-6 000	-0,086
93 000	608	-7 000	-0,087
92 000	698	-8 000	-0,087
91 000	788	-9 000	-0,088
90 000	880	-10 000	-0,088
89 000	972	-11 000	-0,088
88 000	1 065	-12 000	-0,089
87 000	1 159	-13 000	-0,089
86 000	1 254	-14 000	-0,090
85 000	1 350	-15 000	-0,090
84 000	1 447	-16 000	-0,090
83 000	1 544	-17 000	-0,091
82 000	1 643	-18 000	-0,091
81 000	1 742	-19 000	-0,092
80 000	1 843	-20 000	-0,092
70 000	2 909	-30 000	-0,097
60 000	4 106	-40 000	-0,103
50 000	5 478	-50 000	-0,110
40 000	7 093	-60 000	-0,118

Project:tlak_vyska.xls

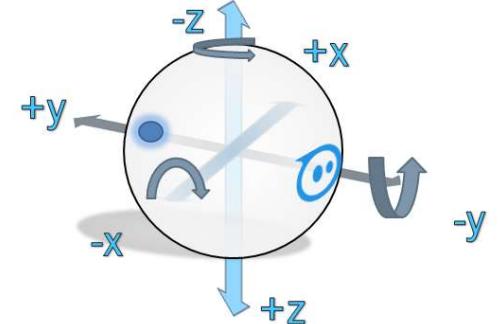
Tu už to nie je „lineárna“ fcia

ak dosadíte do vzorca, vo výške 39km je tlak 1-2 Pa, prakticky nič...

5	37 597
2	38 674
1	39 373



Rotation Rate View



Gyroskop [radian/s]

- meria otáčanie okolo osí (v kľúde ukazuje 0,0,0)
- funguje na princípe Coriolisovej sily

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=36MiCUS1ro>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Keyx8FwxnyM>

Katarina,USA



Austrália



06x16 Bart vs.Austrálie



Sensor List	
<input type="radio"/>	SENSOR_DELAY_FASTEST
<input type="radio"/>	SENSOR_DELAY_GAME
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	SENSOR_DELAY_NORMAL
<input type="radio"/>	SENSOR_DELAY_UI
Name: MPL Gyro	
Type:	4
Max Range:	10240.0
Min Delay:	20000
Power:	0.5 mA
Resolution:	1.0
Vendor:	Invensense
Version:	1
Accuracy:	SENSOR_STATUS_ACCURACY_HIGH
Timestamp:	86728963554649 (ns)
Angular speed around axis (radians/sec):	
X Axis:	-5.326322E-7
Y Axis:	-5.326322E-7
Z Axis:	-5.326322E-7

Prenos dát zo senzora

(cez BT/seriový com port)



- Bluetooth – Sensoduino výstup do BT, čo je v PC mapované na virtualny sériový port, napr. com11

The screenshot shows the Sensoduino mobile application interface. At the top, there are tabs for "SENSOR LOG" and "BUILT-IN SENSORS". Below these are sections for "Virtual Shields", "GPS: NA", "Accelerometer", and "Gyro". Each section has checkboxes for "On", "Tx", and "Log". The "Accelerometer" and "Gyro" sections have their respective sensor values displayed below them. The bottom of the screen shows a navigation bar with icons for back, home, and menu, along with the time (10:57) and signal strength. To the right of the app window, a terminal window titled "COM6 - PuTTY" is open, displaying a continuous stream of data. The data consists of lines starting with '>' followed by a timestamp and coordinates (X, Y, Z). Some lines also contain additional parameters like roll, pitch, yaw, and temperature.

Line	Data
1	>4,2538,-0.0010655307,-0.0010655307,-0.0010655307
2	>1,2541,-0.15103592,9.356893,3.3212934
3	>1,2542,-0.018112335,9.243129,3.1510973
4	>4,2546,0.0,-0.0010655307,0.0010649981
5	>1,2547,0.12573853,9.39641,3.090623
6	>1,2551,-0.06451584,9.30046,3.2955468
7	>1,2552,-0.10178833,9.275162,3.355572
8	>4,2556,0.0042607915,0.0,0.0010649981
9	>1,2559,-0.04700226,9.336085,3.3114138
10	>1,2560,-0.10987152,9.201964,3.3230896
11	>4,2564,0.0,0.0,-0.0010655307
12	>1,2567,-0.07858658,9.299711,3.364254
13	>1,2568,-0.07978409,9.264983,3.299289
14	>4,2572,-0.0021310614,0.0,0.0
15	>1,2575,-0.15178436,9.342821,3.3774266
16	>1,2576,-0.0889151,9.359138,3.2287858
17	>1,2577,-0.1803749,9.26693,3.3371603
18	>4,2581,0.0,0.0,0.0
19	>1,2584,-0.07813751,9.341774,3.307971
20	>1,2586,-0.09520203,9.279353,3.2717464
21	>4,2590,-0.0021310614,0.0010649981,0.0
22	>1,2593,-0.015567627,9.332942,3.2850688
23	>1,2594,-0.050894164,9.372909,3.3069232

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.techbitar.android.sensoduino&rdid=com.techbitar.android.sensoduino>

Sensorstream

(cez TCP/IP, UDP)

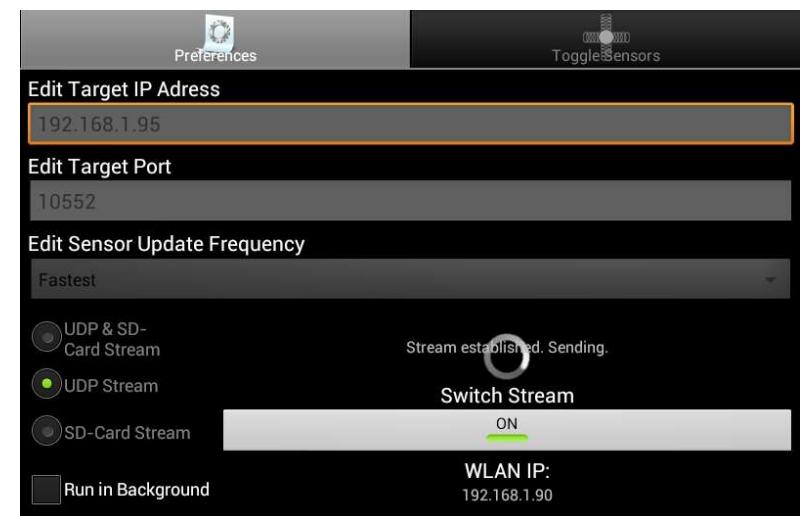


- https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=de.lorenz_fenster.sensorstreamgps

```
import socket, traceback

host = ''
port = 5555
s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_DGRAM)
s.setsockopt(socket.SOL_SOCKET, socket.SO_REUSEADDR, 1)
s.setsockopt(socket.SOL_SOCKET, socket.SO_BROADCAST, 1)
s.bind((host, port))

while 1:
    try:
        message, address = s.recvfrom(8192)
        print (message)
    except (KeyboardInterrupt, SystemExit):
        raise
    except:
        traceback.print_exc()
```



Sensorstream

(cez TCP/IP, UDP)



- https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=de.lorenz_fenster.sensorstreamgps

```
import socket, traceback

host = ''
port = 5555
s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_DGRAM)
```

Python 3.4.1 Shell

```
File Edit Shell Debug Options Windows Help
b'22168.51482, 3, 0.005, 9.150, 3.788, 4, -0.004, 0.000, 0.000, 5, -22.906,-39.000,110.500'
b'22168.58437, 3, 0.035, 9.107, 3.795, 4, 0.006, 0.001, 0.000, 5, -22.906,-38.990,110.583'
b'22168.65526, 3, 0.062, 9.181, 3.761, 4, -0.005, 0.000, 0.000, 5, -23.021,-39.010,110.448'
b'22168.72502, 3, 0.044, 9.158, 3.744, 4, 0.005, 0.000, -0.001, 5, -23.135,-39.010,110.500'
b'22168.79435, 3, 0.040, 9.176, 3.728, 4, -0.005, 0.000, -0.002, 5, -23.135,-39.010,110.469'
b'22168.86769, 3, 0.043, 9.173, 3.693, 4, 0.003, 0.000, 0.001, 5, -22.969,-39.000,110.354'
b'22168.93447, 3, 0.034, 9.153, 3.707, 4, -0.004, 0.000, -0.001, 5, -22.958,-39.000,110.385'
b'22169.00518, 3, 0.025, 9.156, 3.738, 4, 0.004, 0.000, 0.001, 5, -23.177,-39.000,110.417'
b'22169.14535, 3, 0.066, 9.144, 3.733, 4, 0.004, -0.001, 0.000, 5, -23.208,-38.969,110.458'
b'22169.21518, 3, 0.029, 9.154, 3.748, 4, -0.003, 0.000, 0.002, 5, -23.302,-38.948,110.490'
b'22169.28522, 3, 0.014, 9.128, 3.789, 4, 0.000, 0.000, 0.001, 5, -23.281,-38.917,110.490'
b'22169.36171, 3, 0.023, 9.121, 3.732, 4, 0.001, -0.001, 0.002, 5, -23.333,-38.875,110.469'
b'22169.42470, 3, 0.031, 9.122, 3.743, 4, 0.000, -0.001, 0.000, 5, -23.510,-38.844,110.427'
b'22169.49543, 3, 0.021, 9.137, 3.814, 4, 0.001, -0.001, 0.001, 5, -23.573,-38.844,110.594'
b'22169.56537, 3, 0.014, 9.160, 3.746, 4, -0.001, 0.001, 0.001, 5, -23.594,-38.844,110.781'
b'22169.63558, 3, -0.013, 9.130, 3.772, 4, 0.005, 0.000, 0.000, 5, -23.656,-38.906,110.750'
b'22169.70542, 3, 0.013, 9.137, 3.777, 4, -0.003, -0.001, -0.001, 5, -23.677,-38.948,110.781'
```

Lokalizácia akcelerometrom

- predstavte si, že máme dátu zo všetkých senzorov, okrem GPS.

- akceleračný (x,y,z)
- magneto / orientácia – kompas
- gyroskop
- čas

dá sa lokalizovať objekt/trasa z tracklogu ?



použil som aplikáciu Sensoduino- ~13min. log údajov pri ceste z domu do školy

<http://dai.fmph.uniba.sk/courses/VMA/android/04Sensors/sensoduino/>

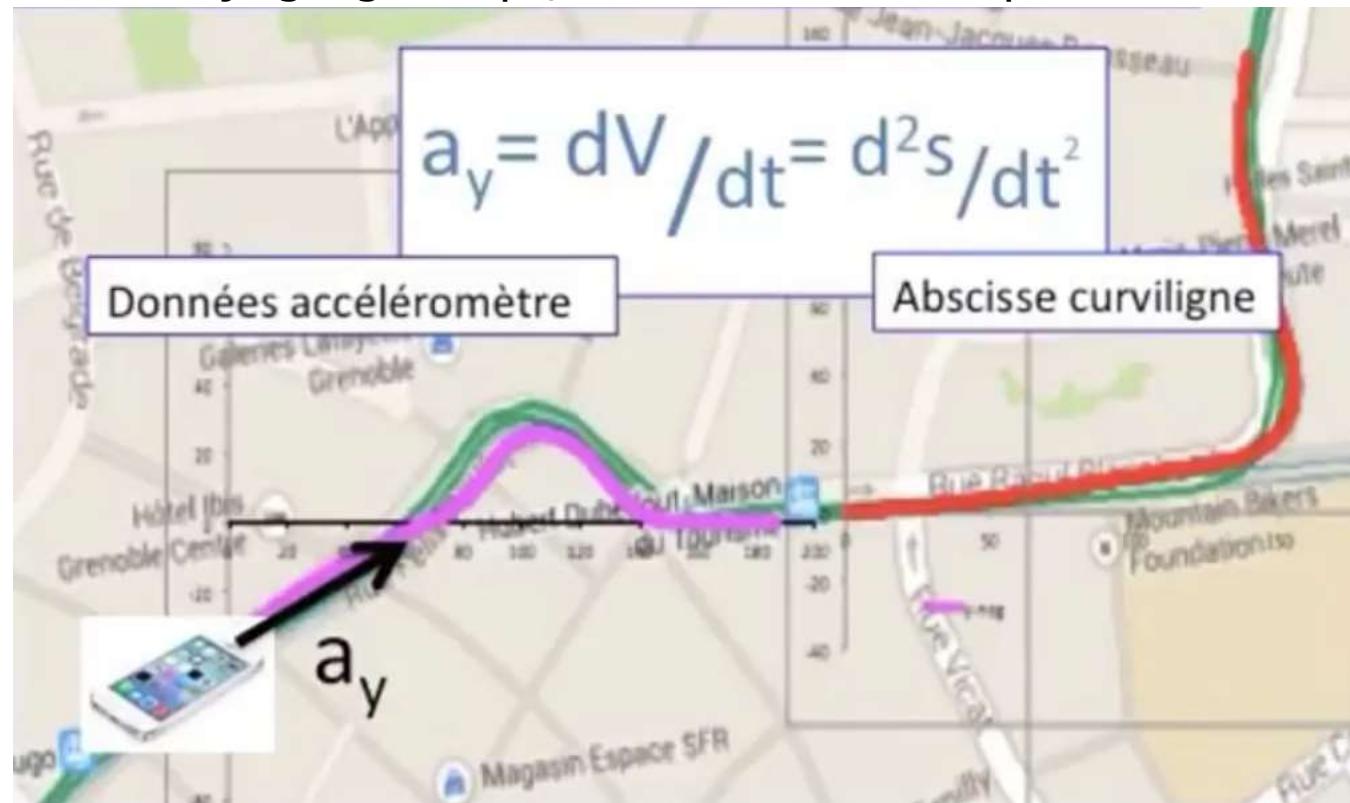
je možné:

- rýchlosť či prejdenú dráhu v čase ? zistíť, ako ďaleko bývam ?
- zistíť, kde bývam ? ... smer ?
- kedy oslavujem narodeniny ?

Tramway trajectory

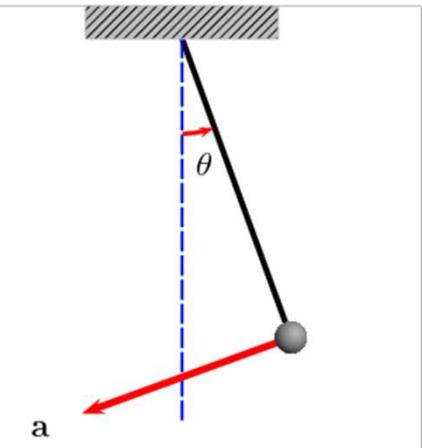
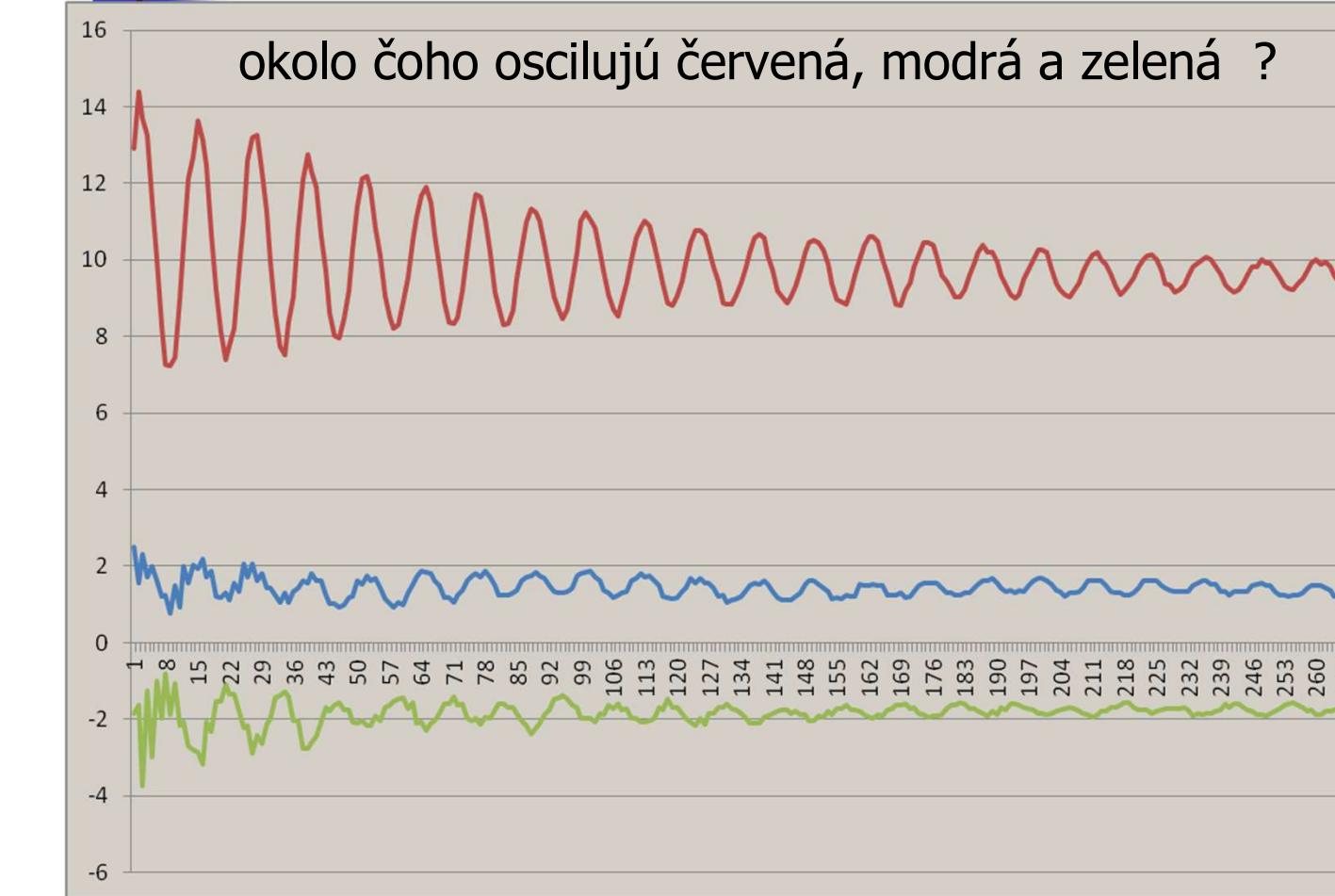


- <https://sites.google.com/site/profmeca/session-8-tramway-trajectory>
- jedna zastávka električkou (290m), iPhone bez kalibrácie senzorov
- zelená je google maps, červená/fialová sú aproximácie akcelerometrom

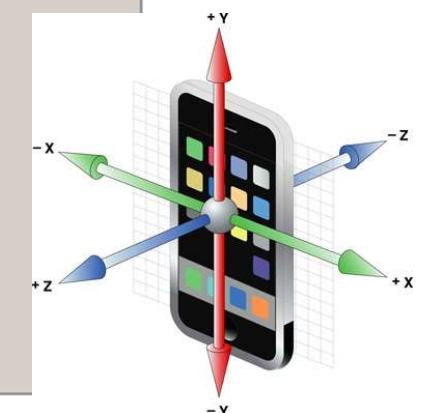


Pendulum

(akceleračný senzor – hw senzor)



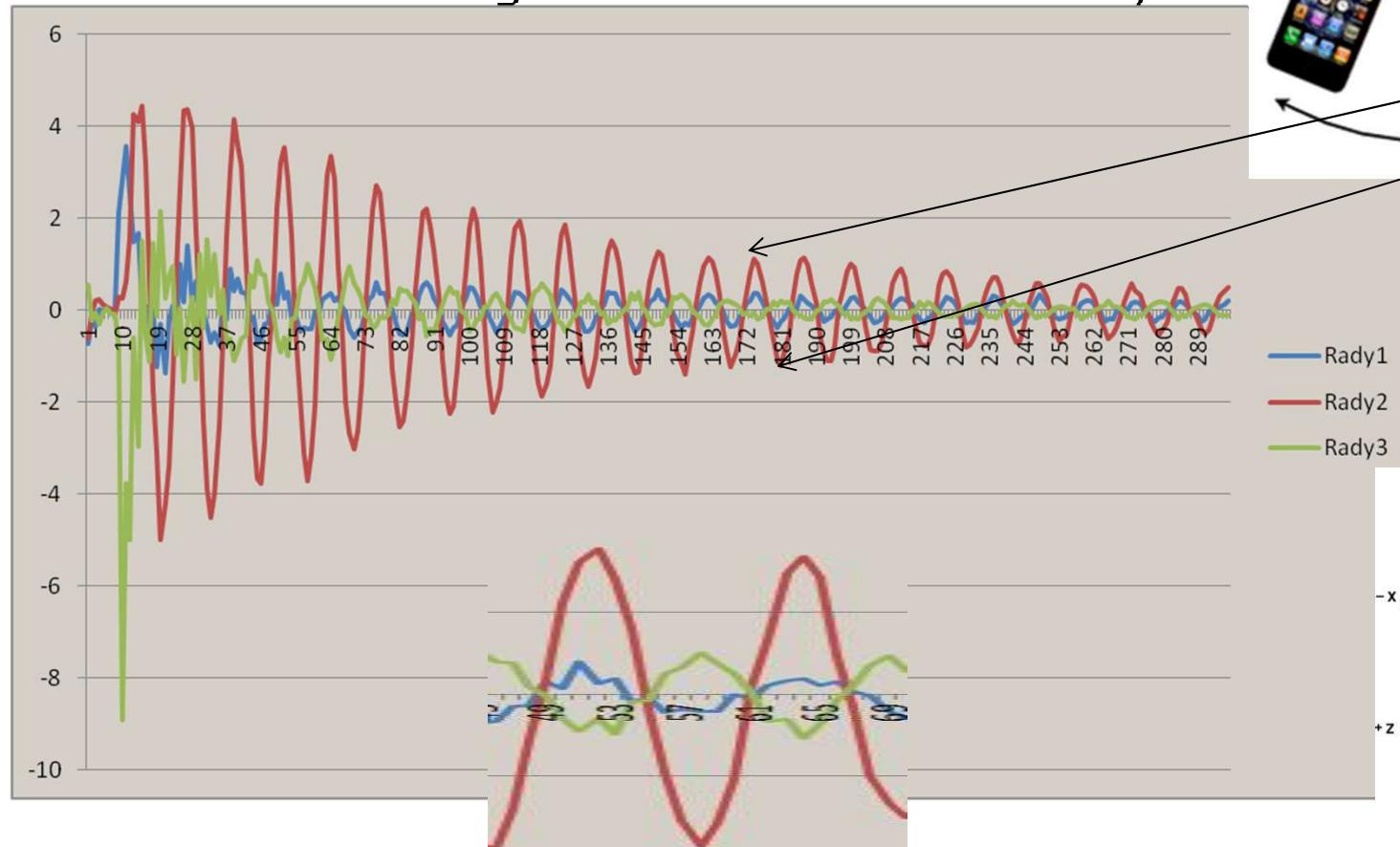
Zelená a
modrá sú
vymenené
oproti grafu



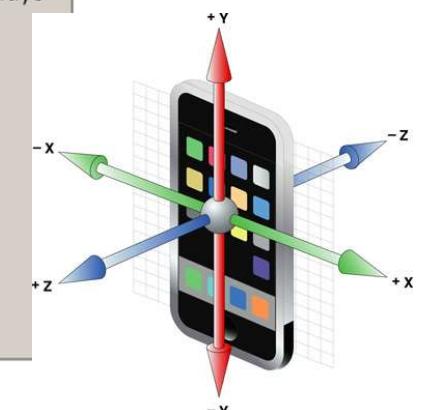
Pendulum

(lineárna akcelerácia – sw senzor)

- odstránená gravitačná konštantá 9.81 m/s^2



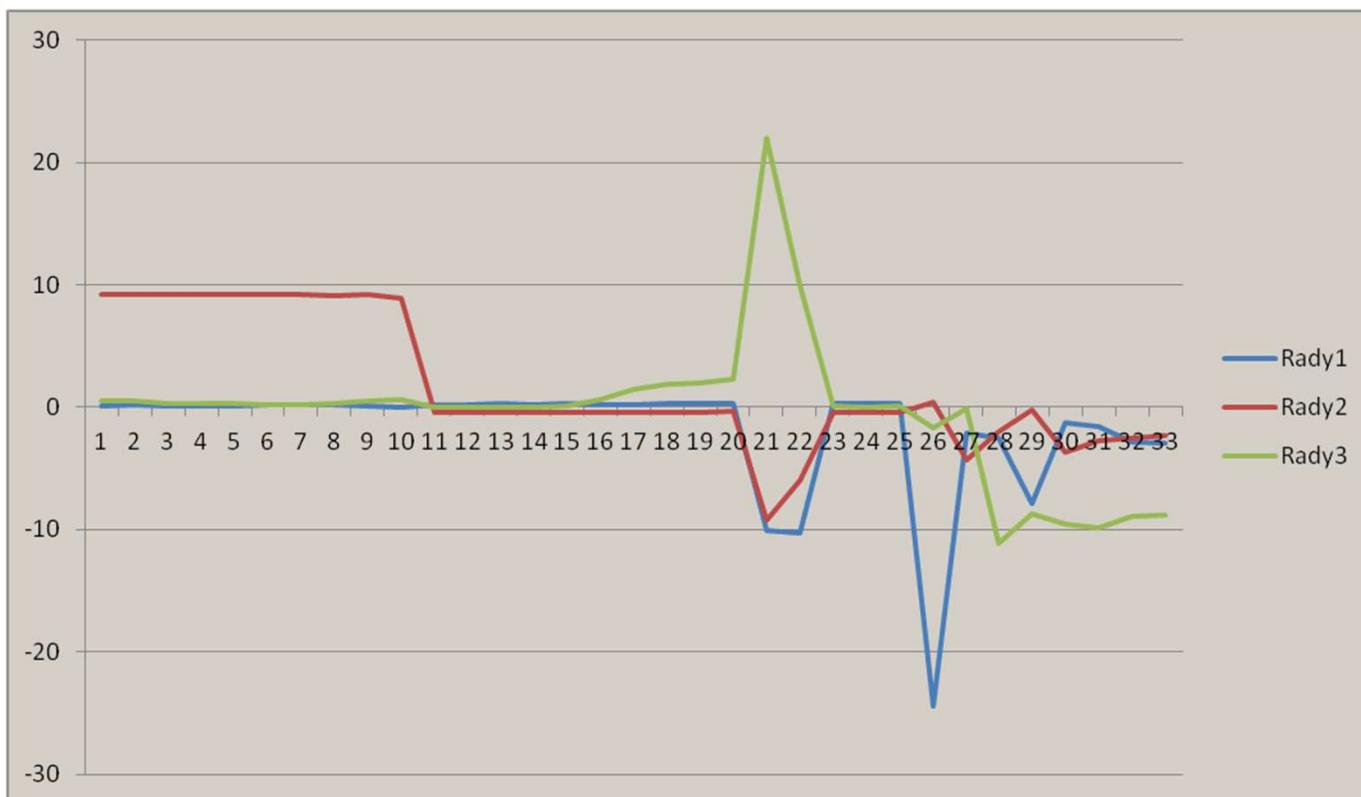
Zelená a
modrá sú
vymenené
oproti grafu



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Oscillating_pendulum.gif

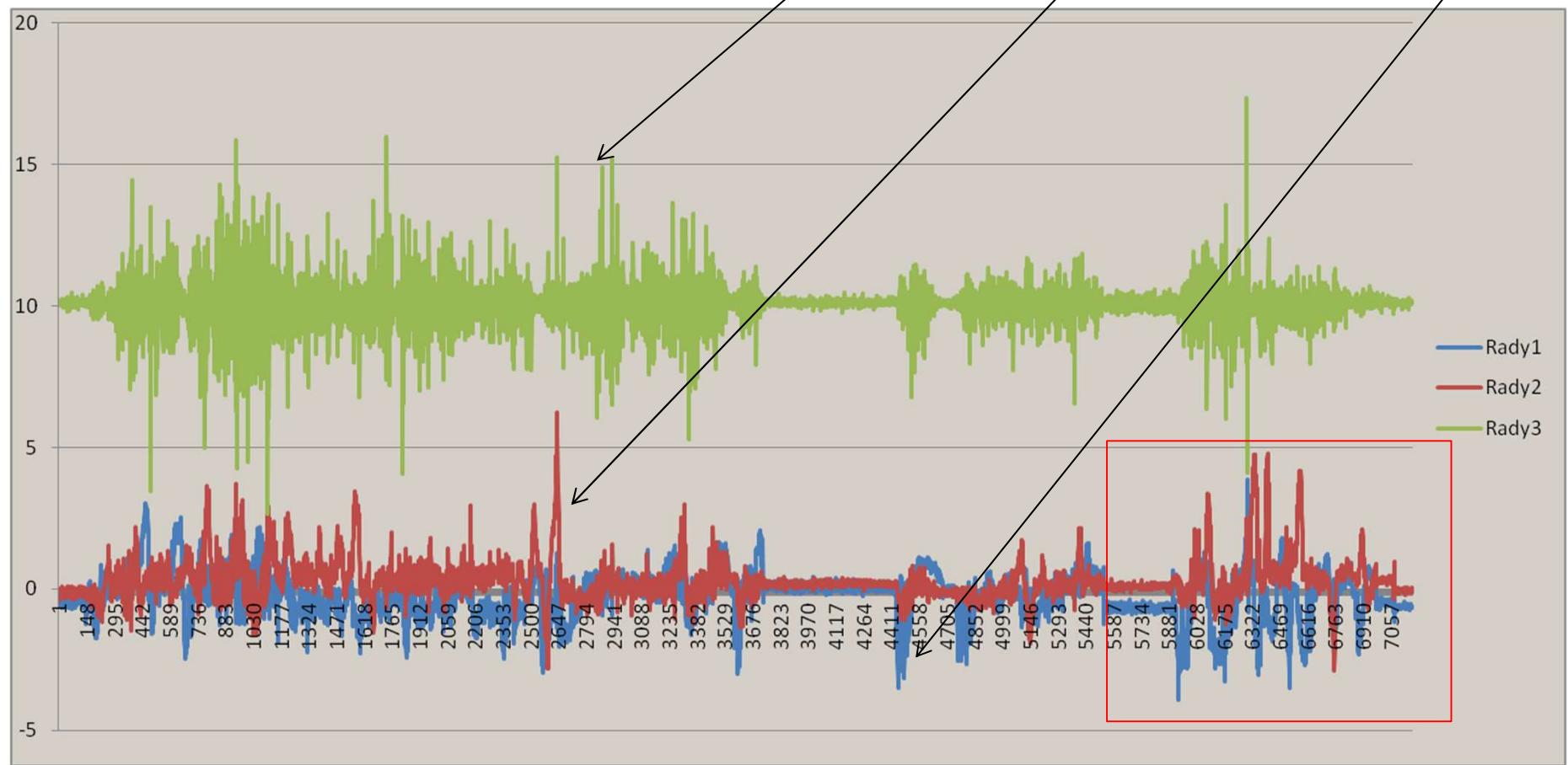
Volný pád

- Ak $g=9.81\text{m/s}^2$, po 1 s má mobil rýchlosť 9.81 m/s , $\sim 35\text{km/h}$
- priemerná rýchlosť je cca 4.9 m/s , takže preletí asi 4.9 m , ~ 1.5 poschodia
- dôležitá je preto vzorkovacia frekvencia, zvolíme 100Hz , t.j. 100 dát za 1s.



Acceleration

analýza dát akcelerometra



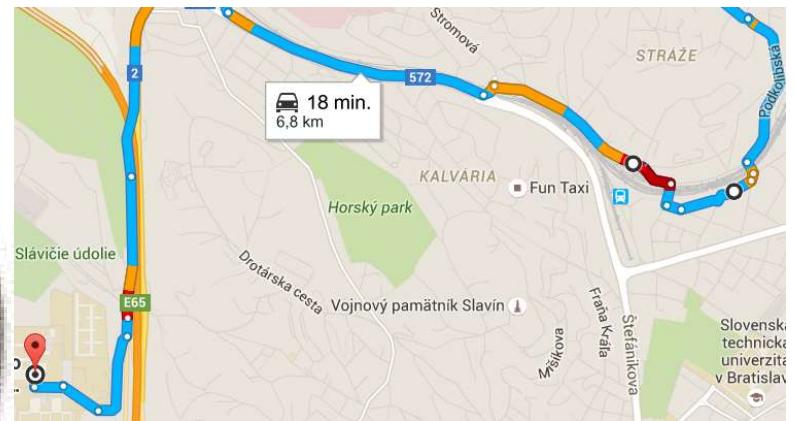
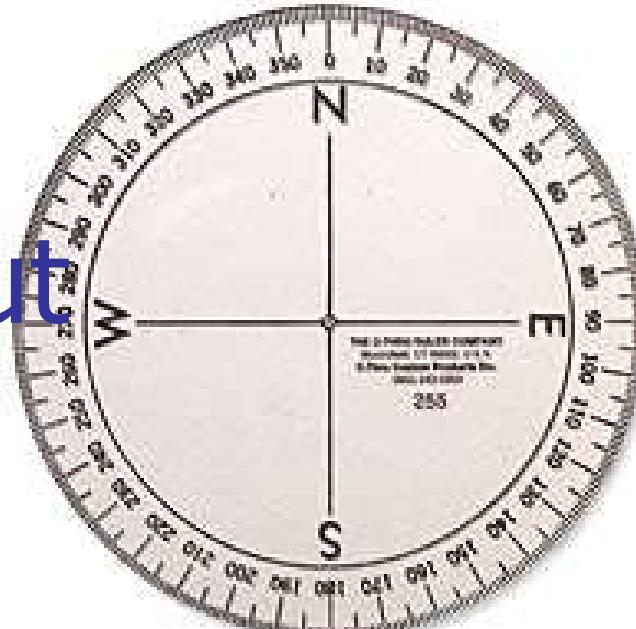
Magnetometer

- analýza dát kompasu - to je hw senzor, ktorý meria silu mag.pol'a v troch súradniciach, ale my by sme chceli azimut...





Analýza dát
orientačného
senzora



Akcelerometer - rýchlosť [m/s]

- zrýchlenie je derivácia (zmena) rýchlosť takže
- zo zrýchlenia vieme určiť rýchlosť
 - integrovaním
 - až na konštantu

$$y = \int v dt$$

$$= \int (v_0 + at) dt$$

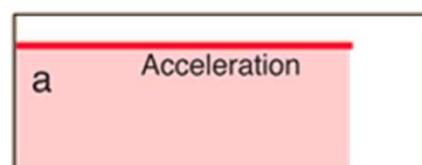
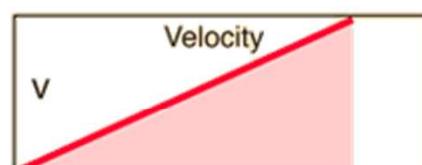
$$y = y_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

Integrate
velocity to
get position

$$v = \int a dt = v_0 + at$$

Integrate
acceleration
to get
velocity

$$a = \text{constant}$$



Motion relationships in
one dimension.

$$y = y_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$\downarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Derivative} \\ \text{of position} \\ \text{is velocity} \end{array}$$
$$v = \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$v = v_0 + at$$

$$\downarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Derivative} \\ \text{of velocity} \\ \text{is acceleration} \end{array}$$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = a$$

**začneme pokus
nulovou rýchlosťou
akcelerometra**

Akcelerometer - dráha [m]

- rýchlosť je derivácia (zmena) prejdenej dráhy takže
- zo rýchlosťi vieme určiť prejdenú dráhu
 - integrovaním
 - až na konštantu

$$y = \int v dt$$

$$= \int (v_0 + at) dt$$

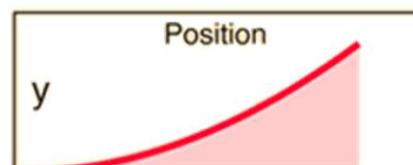
$$y = y_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

Integrate
velocity to
get position

$$v = \int a dt = v_0 + at$$

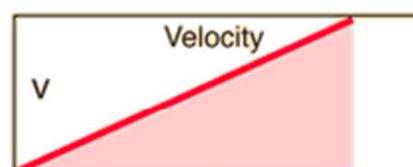
Integrate
acceleration
to get
velocity

$$a = \text{constant}$$



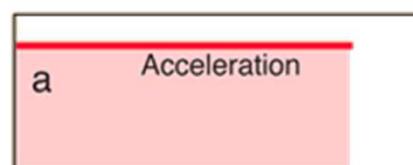
Motion relationships in
one dimension.

$$y = y_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$



Derivative
of position
is velocity

$$v = \frac{dy}{dt}$$



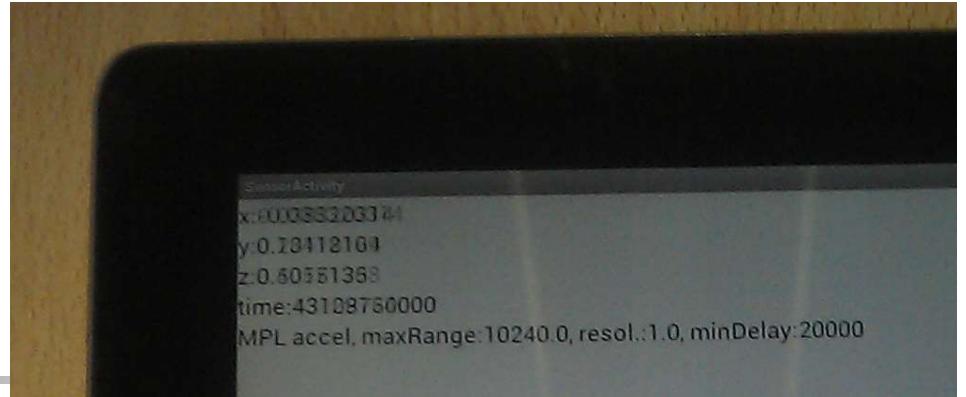
$$v = v_0 + at$$

Derivative
of velocity is
acceleration

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = a$$

**začneme pokus
nulovou dráhou,
t.j. na štarte**

Data Dump



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

PrintStream ps;

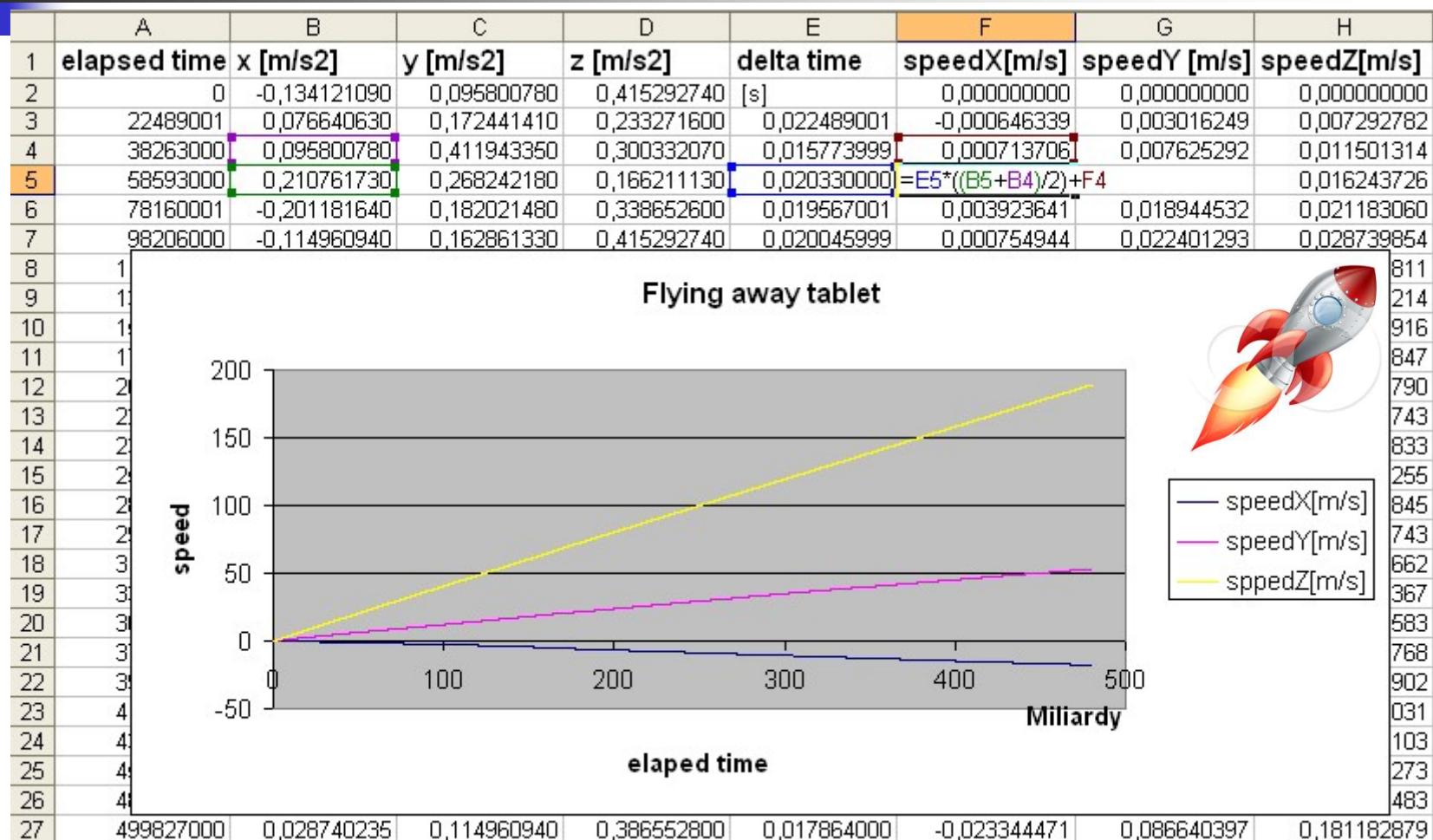
protected void onResume() {
    ps = new PrintStream(new FileOutputStream(new File(
        Environment.getExternalStorageDirectory(), "accel.csv")));
} catch (FileNotFoundException e) {

public void onSensorChanged(SensorEvent event) {
    if (ps != null)
        ps.print(
            (event.timestamp - startTime) +";"+ event.values[0] +";"+
            event.values[1] +";"+
            (event.values[2] - SensorManager.GRAVITY_EARTH) +"\n");

protected void onPause() {
    if (ps != null)  ps.flush();
```

Excel Computing

accel_integral_s_grafom.xls



Project: accel_raw.xls – surové dátá, accel_integral.xls – prvý integrál

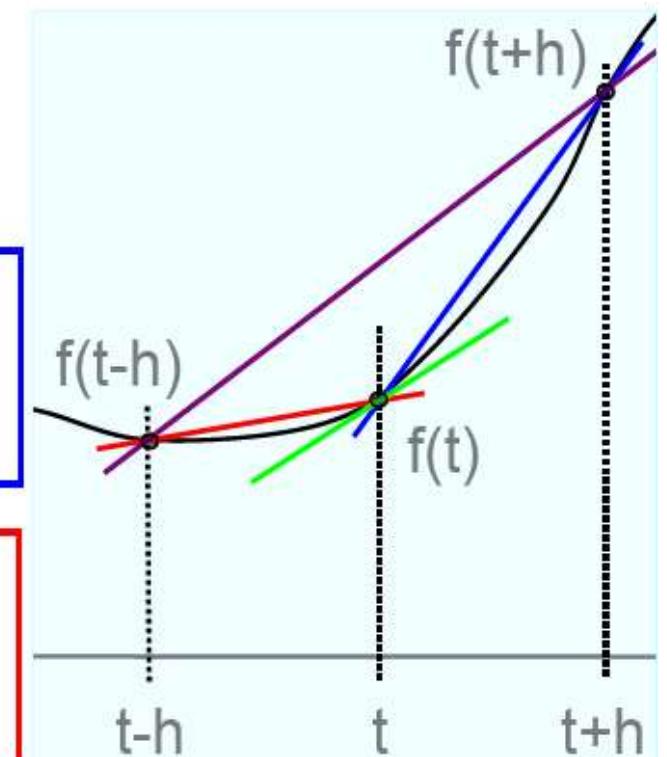
Je problém integrovania

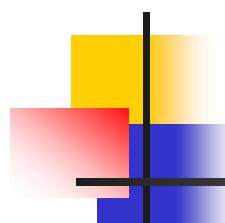
Definition: $\frac{df(t)}{dt} = \lim_{dt \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(t+dt) - f(t)}{dt} \right]$

Forward estimate: $\frac{df(t)}{dt} \approx \frac{f(t+h) - f(t)}{h}$

Backward estimate: $\frac{df(t)}{dt} \approx \frac{f(t) - f(t-h)}{h}$

Central estimate: $\frac{df(t)}{dt} \approx \frac{f(t+h) - f(t-h)}{2 \cdot h}$





Je problém Excel ?

```
speedX += (event.timestamp - lastTime)/1e9*event.values[0];  
distX += (event.timestamp - lastTime)/1e9*speedX;  
lastTime = event.timestamp;
```

Je problém frekvencia vzorkovania ?

SensorActivity
x:-0.10538086
y:0.009580079
z:0.37697315
speedX:-4.159321536326763
speedY:-0.22854352503080377
speedZ:22.29868326828103
distanceX:-126.17289747592432
distanceY:0.8540353066052624
distanceZ:679.0257414396833
time:61.126801
MPL accel, maxRange:10240.0, resol.:1.0, minDelay:20000, rate[/ms]:0

SENSOR_DELAY_FASTEST

Project:SensorAccelIntegral.zip

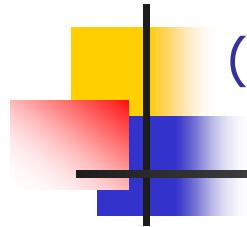
SensorActivity
x:-0.09580078
y:0.028740235
z:0.3865528
speedX:-3.766435234487395
speedY:1.596941474028592
speedZ:21.90616844880135
distanceX:-109.9939287890509
distanceY:56.90706030389773
distanceZ:660.9154906517665
time:60.260081
MPL accel, maxRange:10240.0, resol.:1.0, minDelay:20000, rate[/ms]:2

SENSOR_DELAY_UI

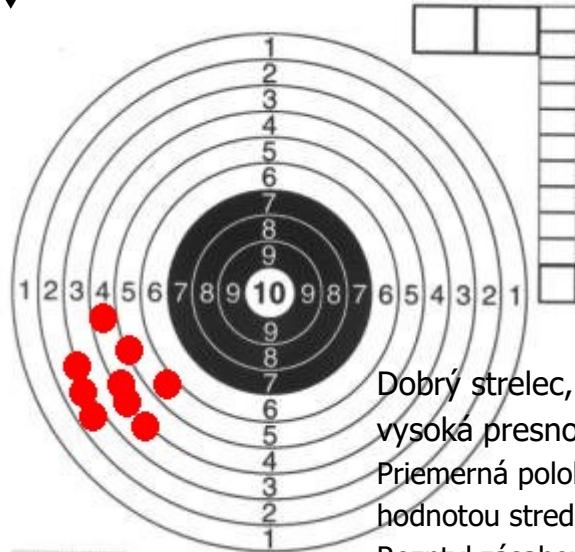
Hodnovernosť/Presnosť

(↑Accuracy/↑Precision)

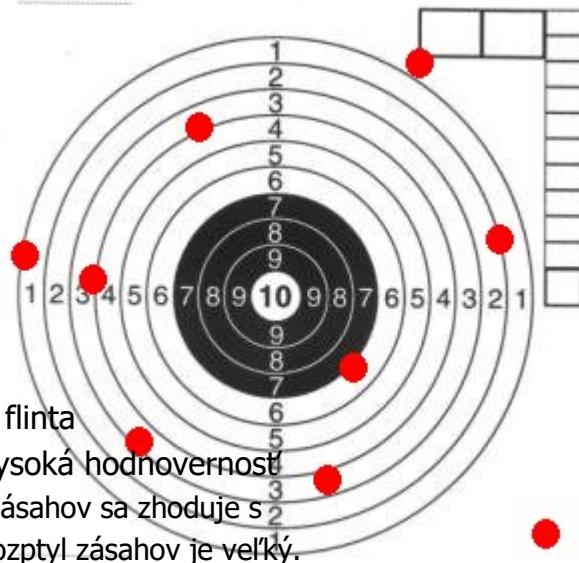
(↓vychýlenie= drift=bias / ↓disperzia/noise)



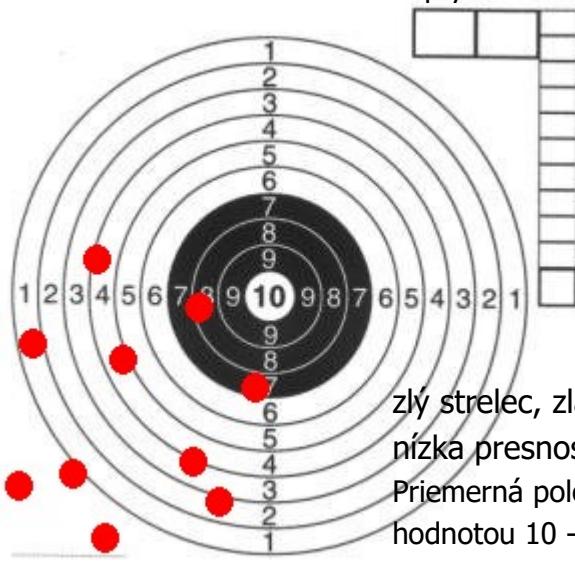
Dobrý strelec, dobrá flinta
vysoká presnosť aj hodnovernosť
Priemerná poloha zásahov sa zhoduje s hodnotou 10. Rozptyl zásahov je malý.



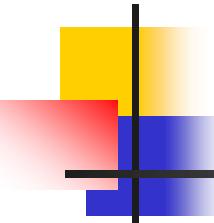
Dobrý strelec, zlá flinta
vysoká presnosť, nízka hodnovernosť
Priemerná poloha zásahov sa nezhoduje s hodnotou stredu terča. Odchýlka sa nazýva bias.
Rozptyl zásahov je malý.



Zlý strelec, dobrá flinta
nízka presnosť, vysoká hodnovernosť
Priemerná poloha zásahov sa zhoduje s hodnotou 10, ale rozptyl zásahov je veľký.



zlý strelec, zlá flinta
nízka presnosť, nízka hodnovernosť
Priemerná poloha zásahov sa nezhoduje s hodnotou 10 - bias. Rozptyl zásahov je veľký.



Chyby senzora

- šum (noise) – low pass filter (ukážeme si...)
- vychýlená muška (drift) – adaptujeme hodnoty o nejaký offset, kalibrácia
- zero offset – sensor nedáva 0 ani v kl'ude

Riešenia:

- nastavením nuly – kalibračným tlačidlom
 - filtrovaním – low pass a high pass filter, frame filter (tzv. plávajúci priemer)
 - kombináciou hodnôt rôznych (súvisiacich) senzorov
- !!! odporúčam si pozrieť prednášku:

Sensor Fusion on Android Devices, David Sachs, GoogleTechTalks, 2010

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C7JQ7Rpwn2k>



Low Pass Filter

Low (frequency) pass – pomaly meniace dátá filtrom prejdú, náhle zmeny nie

```
// weighted smoothing váhované žehlienie  
newValueX = weightedSmoothing(event.values[0], lastValueX);  
lastValueX = event.values[0];  
SpeedX += (event.timestamp - lastTime)/1e9* newValueX;  
  
float smoothingFactor      = 1.0f;           // nič nežehlíme  
                           = 0.5f;           // a.priemer posebeidúcich  
                           = 0.1f;           // vysoké žehlenie  
  
→ float weightedSmoothing(float newVal, float oldVal) {  
    return newVal*smoothingFactor + (1.0f-smoothingFactor)*oldVal;
```

SensorActivity
x:-0.067060545
y:0.0
z:0.34823227
speedX:-3.598283339344915
speedY:-0.04409180208376727
speedZ:22.226429458618135
distanceX:-109.97786531912844
distanceY:3.497234789519091
distanceZ:673.0194411605526
time:60.3709
MPL accel, maxRange:10240.0, res: smoothFactor:1.0

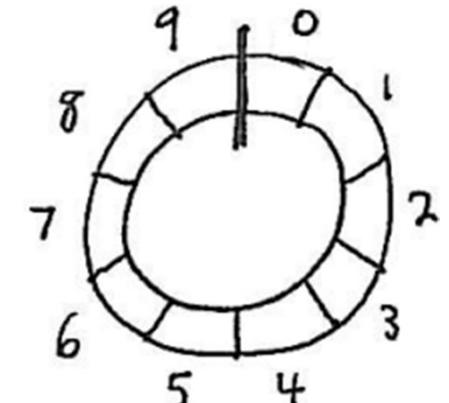
SensorActivity
x:-0.07664062
y:0.028740235
z:0.41529322
speedX:-3.1604222835461746
speedY:0.5662003329123094
speedZ:22.519564494201354
distanceX:-96.51232936680306
distanceY:25.883437784621648
distanceZ:686.5464338256248
time:61.027296999
MPL accel, maxRange:10240.0, res: smoothFactor:0.5

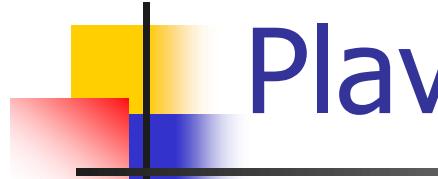
SensorActivity
x:-0.030656252
y:-0.012454102
z:0.40571305
speedX:-2.9533228403928753
speedY:-0.16711070872313954
speedZ:22.33369461734762
distanceX:-90.20282757824984
distanceY:-1.1110703517859248
distanceZ:674.2012772376693
time:60.512448
MPL accel, maxRange:10240.0, res: smoothFactor:0.1

SensorActivity
x:-0.07664063
y:-0.018681154
z:0.3488071
speedX:-3.3560988673568426
speedY:0.016307764884244
speedZ:22.12890048523268
distanceX:-99.19019998547172
distanceY:11.3180675553768
distanceZ:673.474517550142
time:60.977304
MPL accel, maxRange:10240.0, res: smoothFactor:0.01

Plavajúci priemer

```
public PlavajuciPriemer(int frameSize) {  
    this.frameSize = frameSize;  
    frame = new float[frameSize];  
    count = indexLast = 0; average = 0;  
}  
  
public float add(float val) {  
    if (count++ == 0) { // prázdny frame  
        for (int i = 0; i < frameSize; ++i)  
            frame[i] = val; // všetky val  
        average = val;  
    }  
    float lastValue = frame[indexLast]; // von z frame  
    average += (val - lastValue) / frameSize; // update average  
    frame[indexLast] = val; // val do frame  
    indexLast = (++indexLast) % frameSize; // kto ďalší  
    return average;  
}
```





Plavajúci priemer - výsledky

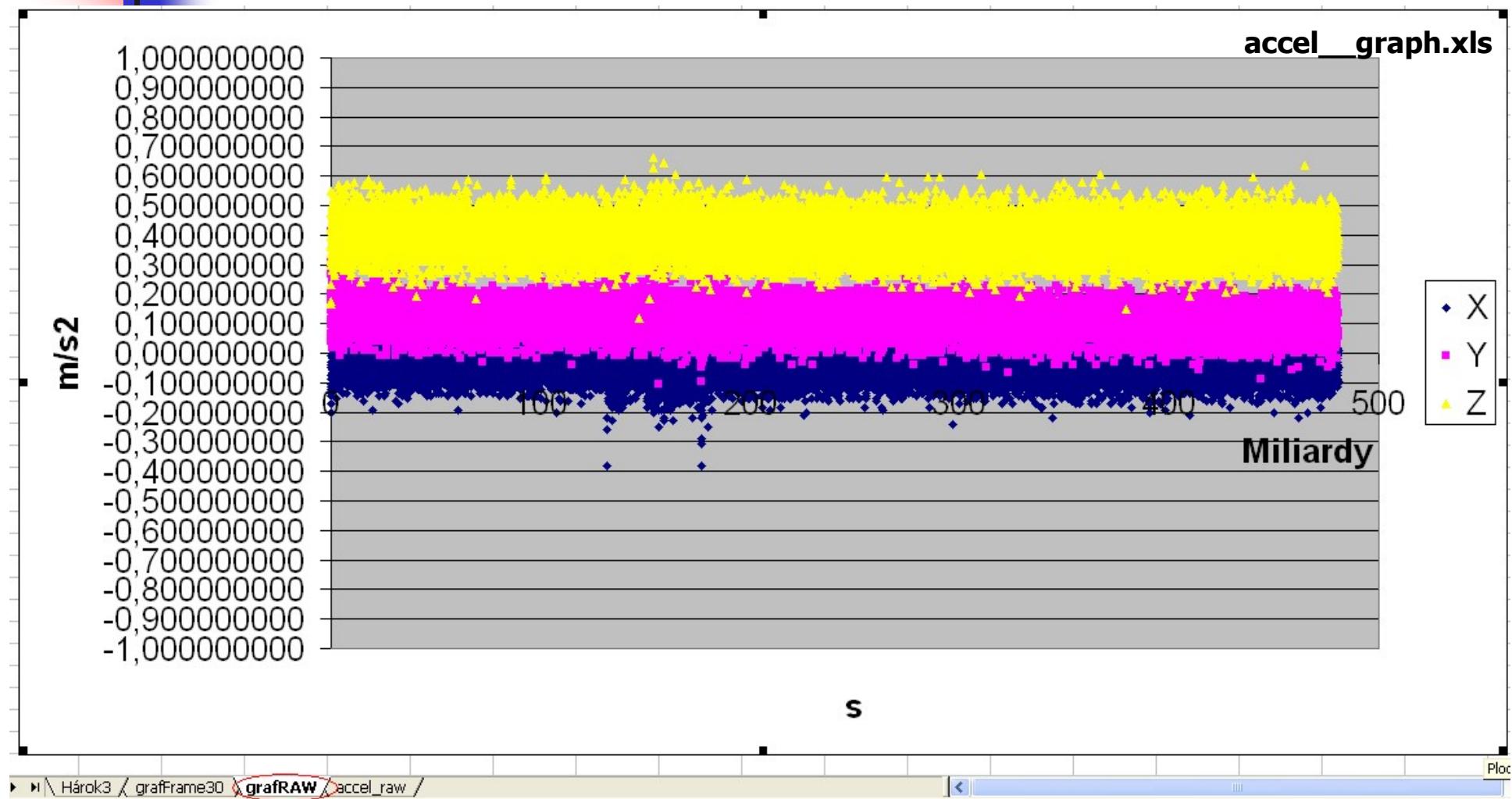
SensorActivity	SensorActivity	SensorActivity	SensorActivity
x:-0.05364839 y:0.01820214 z:0.35781258 speedX:-3.173261267247902 speedY:1.3546656983323895 speedZ:22.593706507333316 distanceX:-95.78163654227322 distanceY:47.81902766555779 distanceZ:685.9978794660202 time:60.628649001 MPL accel, maxRange:10240.0, reframeSize:10	x:-0.052307297 y:0.023183823 z:0.3762068 speedX:-3.196427873657978 speedY:1.871421845249238 speedZ:22.58608023113226 distanceX:-97.90495042045065 distanceY:69.43149261678886 distanceZ:691.0564856941342 time:60.992929 MPL accel, maxRange:10240.0, reframeSize:100	x:-0.054309484 y:0.018623622 z:0.37230647 speedX:-3.6067348168384923 speedY:1.447715156406039 speedZ:22.721005969227377 distanceX:-117.56637838957712 distanceY:50.03727618448285 distanceZ:698.701919773617 time:62.305015001 MPL accel, maxRange:10240.0, reframeSize:1000	x:-0.1084768 y:-0.029221334 z:0.35190618 speedX:-6.792806623407397 speedY:-2.055527222109543 speedZ:21.286434300840696 distanceX:-208.70946669447403 distanceY:-65.33244522836334 distanceZ:646.466551073196 time:60.805509 MPL accel, maxRange:10240.0, reframeSize:10000

Kontrolná otázka: kol'ko buffrov potrebujeme ?

```
ppX = new PlavajuciPriemer(SIZE);  
ppY = new PlavajuciPriemer(SIZE);  
ppZ = new PlavajuciPriemer(SIZE);
```

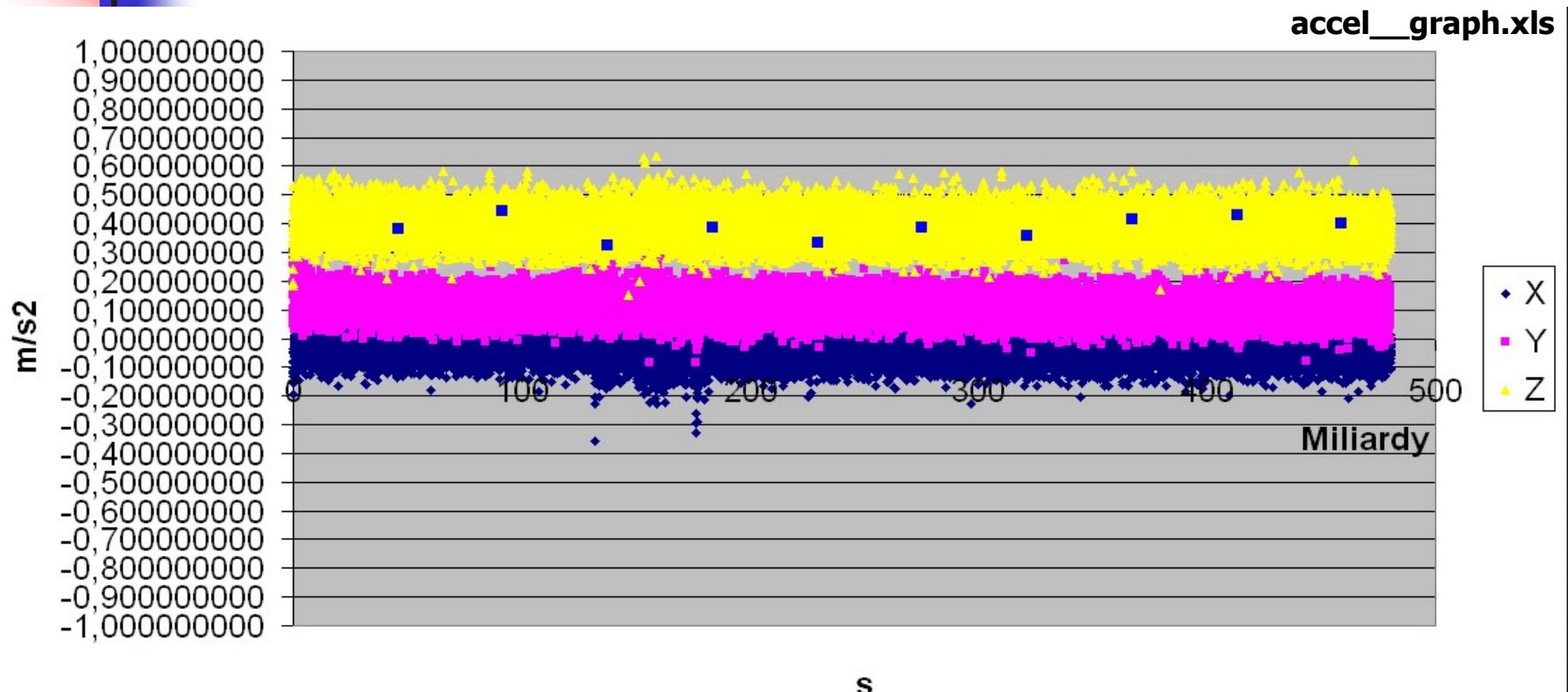
Skúsime *TYPE_GRAVITY...*

Excel graph – surové hodnoty

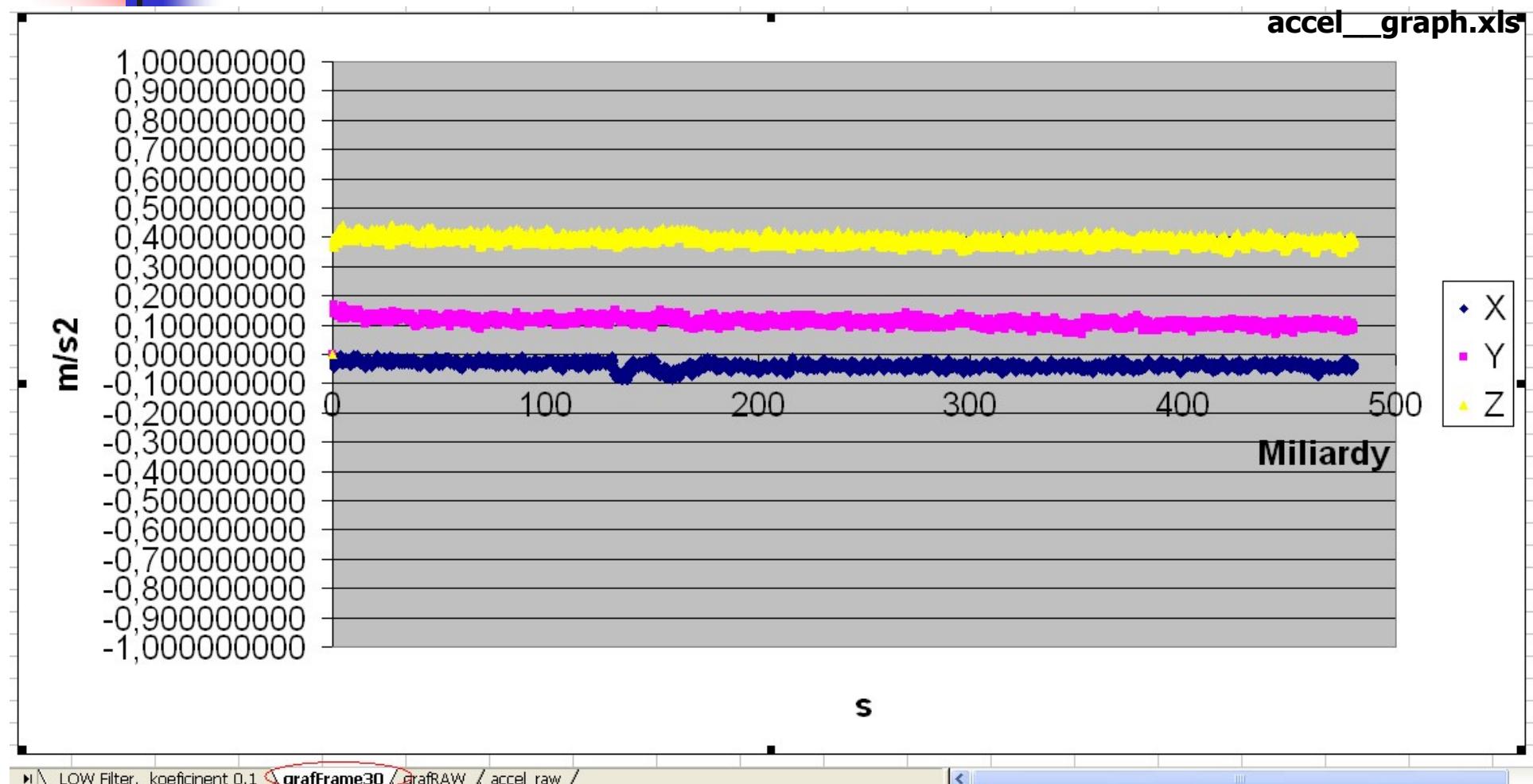


Žehlenie s koeficientom 0.1

accel_graph.xls



Plávajúci priemer, frame = 30



Kalibrujeme senzor

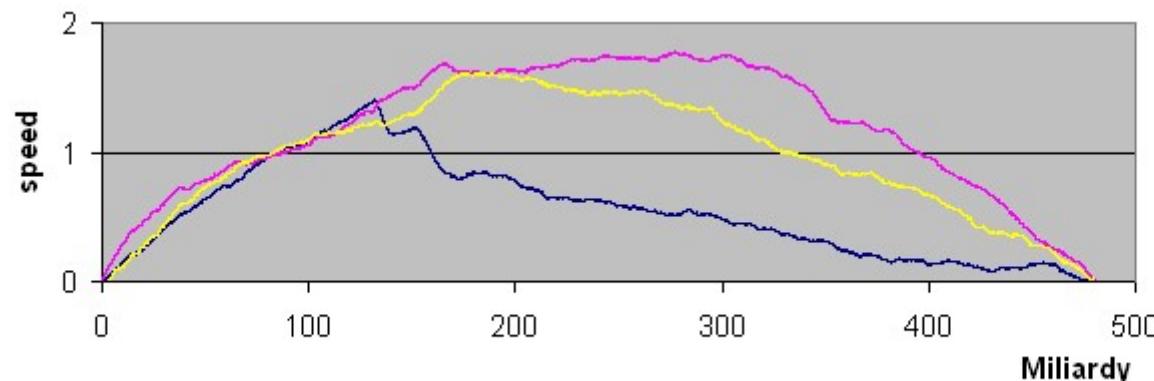
accel_recalibrate.xls

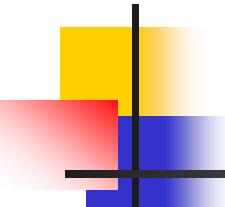
Ak pri meraní boli podmienky, aby výsledky boli (0,0,0), odčítame od hodnôt dlhodobé priemery.

23929	480 588 254 000	-0,047900390	0,067060545	0,367392540	0,021734000	-0,001873977	-0,001085352	0,011551637
23930	480 606 652 000	0,000000000	0,134121090	0,386552800	0,018398000	-0,001189746	-0,000653854	0,011420319
23931		-0,037190513	0,1106667539	0,393690470	480,606652000			

elapsed time	x [m/s2]	y [m/s2]	z [m/s2]	delta time	speedX[m/s]	speedY [m/s]	speedZ[m]
0	-0,134121090	0,095800780	0,415292740	[s]	0,000000000	0,000000000	0,0000000
22 489 001	0,076640630	0,172441410	0,233271600	0,022489001	0,002559949	0,001389233	-0,003607
38 263 000	0,095800780	0,411943350	0,300332070	0,015773999	0,004657753	0,006141557	-0,005080
58 593 000	0,210761730	0,268242180	0,166211130	0,020330000	0,009698622	0,009345049	-0,009704
78 160 001	-0,201181640	0,182021480	0,338652600	0,019567001	0,006489808	0,010741232	-0,010781
98 206 000	-0,114960940	0,162861330	0,415292740	0,020045999	0,004930822	0,011787509	-0,010348

On Table staying tablet
(reclibrate)





Problém vzdialenosť je vážny

Je možné navigovať polohu/zmenu polohy vo vnútorných priestoroch bez

- GPS,
- WiFi, BT, RFID

len pomocou akcelerometra ?

- Oliver J. Woodman, "An introduction to inertial navigation", PhD thesis, 2010
<http://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/research/dtg/www/people/ojw28>
- **pekné, ilustratívne, programátorsky ladené, a pochopíte úlohu filtrov, frame (windowing) aj kalibráciu, odporúčam si pozrieť pred DÚ:**

Implementing Positioning Algo using Accelerometer

http://www.freescale.com/files/sensors/doc/app_note/AN3397.pdf

- Finding position via an accelerometer is all but impossible...
<http://forums.anandtech.com/showthread.php?t=2076227>
- You get position by integrating the linear acceleration twice but **the error is horrible. It is useless in practice.**
<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/7829097/android-accelerometer-accuracy-inertial-navigation/7835988#7835988>
- Robotics - Measuring Distance with an Accelerometer
http://kristoph.minchau.com/Robotics/Resources/distance_with_accelerometer.html

Príklad na HighPass Filter

od filtruje pomalé zmeny, s nízkou frekvenciou a prepustí-zvýrazní rýchle, s vysokou frekvenciou



Signal processing

To, čo sa snažíme objavíť
sa volá spracovanie signálu,
v praxi existuje množstvo
rôznych filtrov

<http://www.falstad.com/dfilter/>

<http://www.falstad.com/mathphysics.html>

