

CMSC 628: Introduction to Mobile Computing

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Today's lecture

- Demo on using the `SensorManager` and the `LocationManager`.
- More discussion on Sensors

Two types of sensors on the android platform

- Hardware sensors
 - Physical sensors present on the phone
 - Accelerometers, temperature, gyroscope
- Software sensors
 - Virtual sensors that are built on top of hardware sensors.
 - Orientation sensors --- accelerometer + gyroscope?

Sensor type exported by the Android framework

- Motion Sensors
 - Accelerometers, gravity, gyroscope, linear acceleration, rotation vector
- Position Sensors
 - Magnetic field sensors, orientation sensors, proximity sensors
- Environmental Sensors
 - Ambient temperature, light, pressure, humidity, device temperature

Motion Sensors

TYPE_ACCELEROMETER	<code>SensorEvent.values[0]</code>	Acceleration force along the x axis (including gravity).	m/s ²
	<code>SensorEvent.values[1]</code>	Acceleration force along the y axis (including gravity).	
	<code>SensorEvent.values[2]</code>	Acceleration force along the z axis (including gravity).	
TYPE_GRAVITY	<code>SensorEvent.values[0]</code>	Force of gravity along the x axis.	m/s ²
	<code>SensorEvent.values[1]</code>	Force of gravity along the y axis.	
	<code>SensorEvent.values[2]</code>	Force of gravity along the z axis.	

Motion Sensors

TYPE_GYROSCOPE	<code>SensorEvent.values[0]</code>	Rate of rotation around the x axis.	rad/s
	<code>SensorEvent.values[1]</code>	Rate of rotation around the y axis.	
	<code>SensorEvent.values[2]</code>	Rate of rotation around the z axis.	
TYPE_LINEAR_ACCELERATION	<code>SensorEvent.values[0]</code>	Acceleration force along the x axis (excluding gravity).	m/s ²
	<code>SensorEvent.values[1]</code>	Acceleration force along the y axis (excluding gravity).	
	<code>SensorEvent.values[2]</code>	Acceleration force along the z axis (excluding gravity).	

Motion Sensors

TYPE_ROTATION_VECTOR	<code>SensorEvent.values[0]</code>	Rotation vector component along the x axis ($x * \sin(\theta/2)$).	Unitless
	<code>SensorEvent.values[1]</code>	Rotation vector component along the y axis ($y * \sin(\theta/2)$).	
	<code>SensorEvent.values[2]</code>	Rotation vector component along the z axis ($z * \sin(\theta/2)$).	
	<code>SensorEvent.values[3]</code>	Scalar component of the rotation vector $((\cos(\theta/2)).^1$	

Accelerometers

- Pros:
 - Cheap sensor (from an energy perspective)
 - Can be used for relative motion detection, posture etc.
 - Every device has this sensor
- Cons
 - Very noisy
 - Component of g- attached to the sensor
- Can apply filtering techniques to minimize noise in the accelerometer data

Accelerometers