

Mobile sensors

CS 407



Various types of sensors

- Accelerometer
- Gyroscope
- Magnetic field
- Light
- Proximity
- Temperature
- Pressure
- Humidity

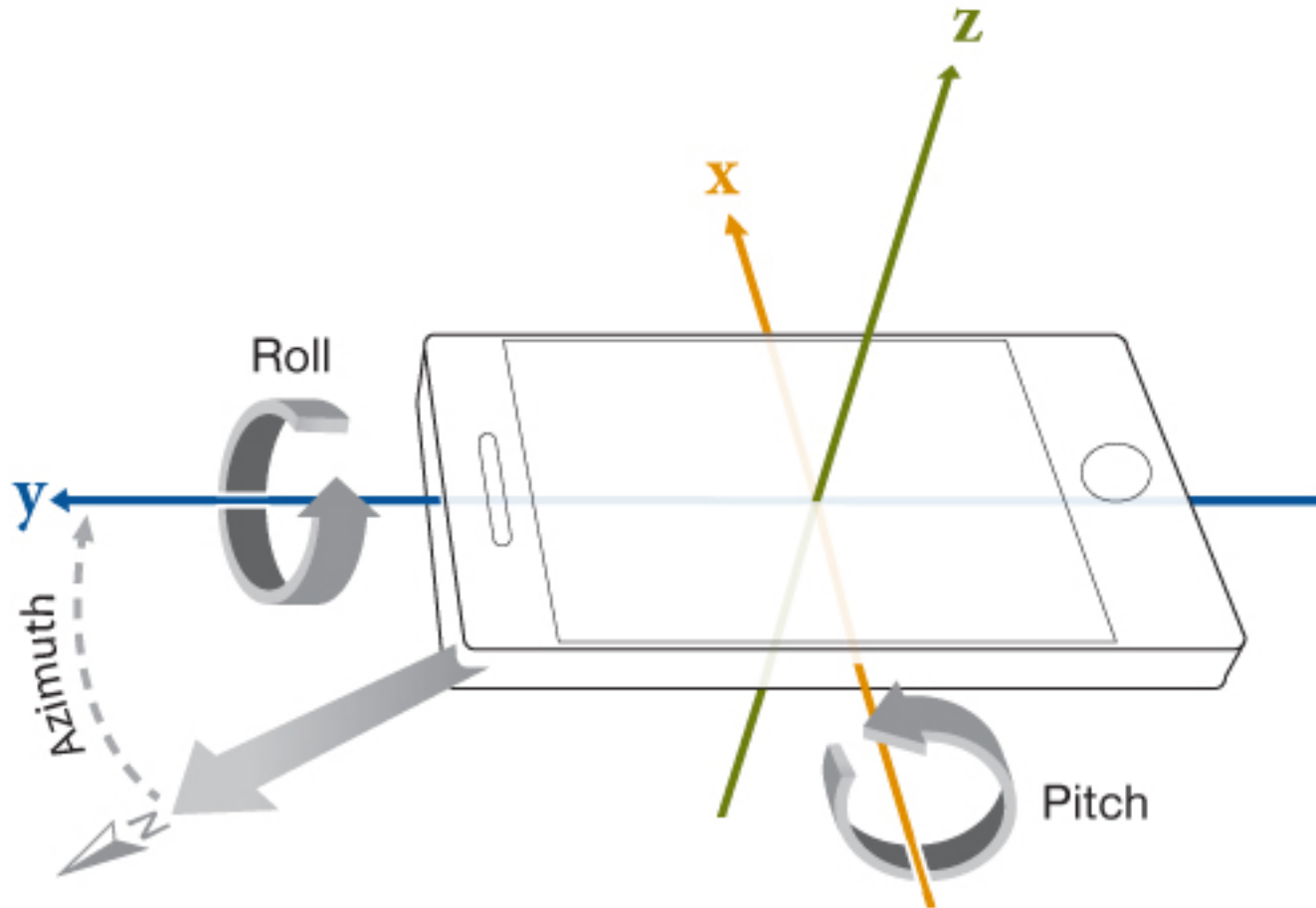
Accelerometer

- Impact of force applied to the device
 - $F = m * a$
- Units: m/s^2
- When device is stationary, we get +1g in one axis
- Can give you device orientation

How about displacement?

- $u = a * t$
- $s = u_0 * t + \frac{1}{2} a * t^2$
- Dead reckoning
- Does this work?
 - Sometimes, but can be inaccurate since a is not always as accurate

Gyroscope



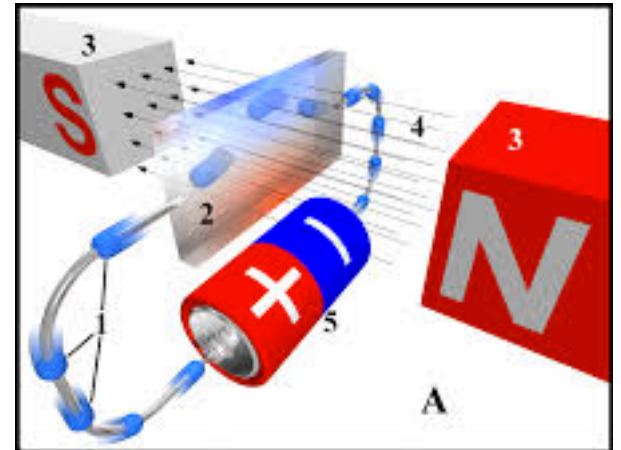
Gyroscope

- Unit: rad/s



Magnetometer

- Hall effect measure of current to evaluate magnetic field
- Unit: Tesla (T) or μT



Light sensor

- Usually located near the front-facing camera
- Unit: Lux

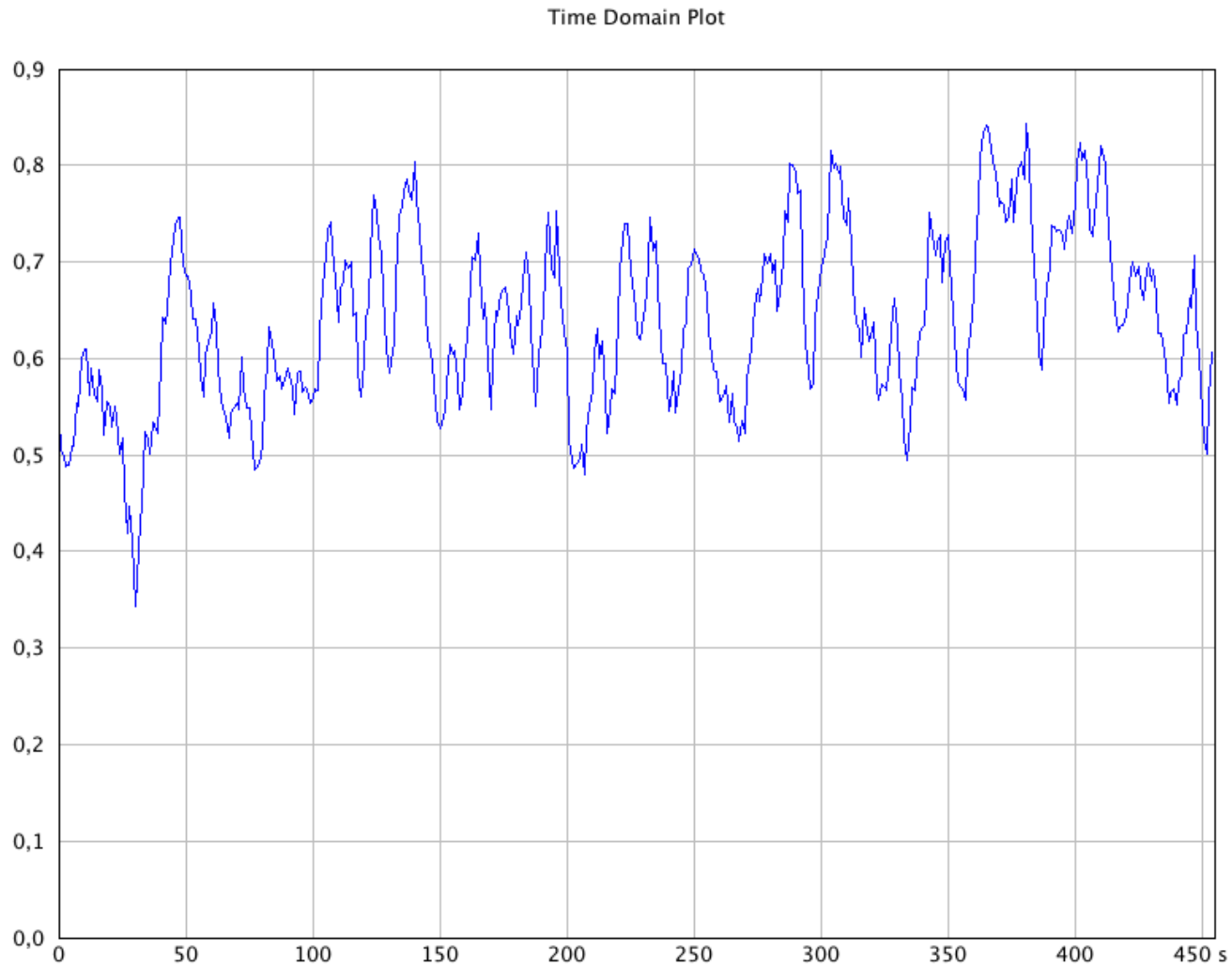
Proximity sensor

- Could measure distance from device in cm
- Could be a binary output
 - Something is close by or not
- Sometimes uses the light sensor to infer this

Sensor framework

- Implemented as a callback
- `SensorEventListener()`
- Can also indicate how frequent updates are needed

Smoothing of data



Smoothing of data

- Simple moving average

$$s_t = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{n=0}^{k-1} x_{t-n} = \frac{x_t + x_{t-1} + x_{t-2} + \cdots + x_{t-k+1}}{k} = s_{t-1} + \frac{x_t - x_{t-k}}{k},$$

Smoothing of data

- Weighted moving average

$$s_t = \sum_{n=1}^k w_n x_{t+1-n} = w_1 x_t + w_2 x_{t-1} + \cdots + w_k x_{t-k+1}.$$

Smoothing data

- Exponentially Weighted Moving Average (EWMA)

$$s_0 = x_0$$

$$s_t = \alpha x_t + (1 - \alpha)s_{t-1}, \quad t > 0$$

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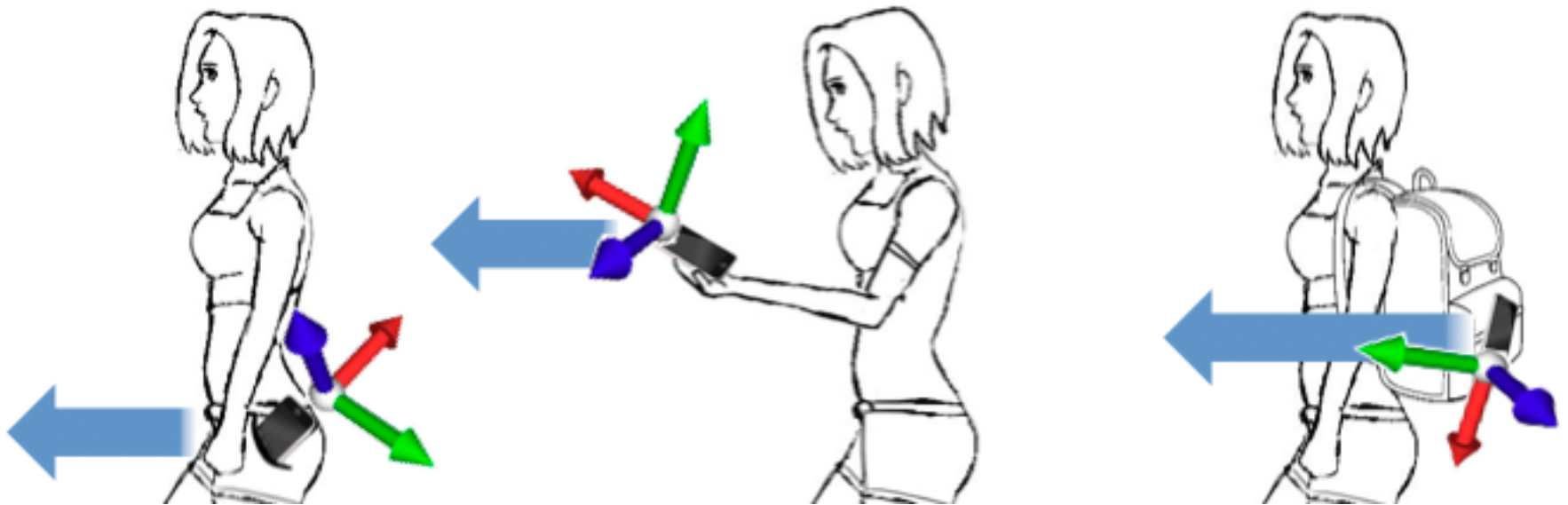
$$= \alpha x_t + \alpha(1 - \alpha)x_{t-1} + (1 - \alpha)^2 s_{t-2}$$

$$= \alpha [x_t + (1 - \alpha)x_{t-1} + (1 - \alpha)^2 x_{t-2} + (1 - \alpha)^3 x_{t-3} + \cdots + (1 - \alpha)^{t-1} x_0] + (1 - \alpha)^t s_0.$$

Dead reckoning

How to estimate position indoors using sensors?

Orient the phone



Put it Flat: Project Device Coordinates

- World Coordinates $(x_w \quad y_w \quad z_w)$
- Tablet Coordinates $(x_t \quad y_t \quad z_t)$
- Rotation Matrix $R = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} \\ x_{31} & x_{32} & x_{33} \end{bmatrix}$
- $\begin{bmatrix} x_w \\ y_w \\ z_w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} \\ x_{31} & x_{32} & x_{33} \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} x_t \\ y_t \\ z_t \end{bmatrix}$

Speed and Distance Estimation

- Speed estimation: $v_{i+1} = v_i + a_i t_i$
- Distance estimation: $s_i = v_i t_i + \frac{1}{2} a_i t_i^2$

Smoothing data

- Exponentially Weighted Moving Average (EWMA)

$$s_0 = x_0$$

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$$s_t = \alpha x_t + (1 - \alpha)s_{t-1}$$

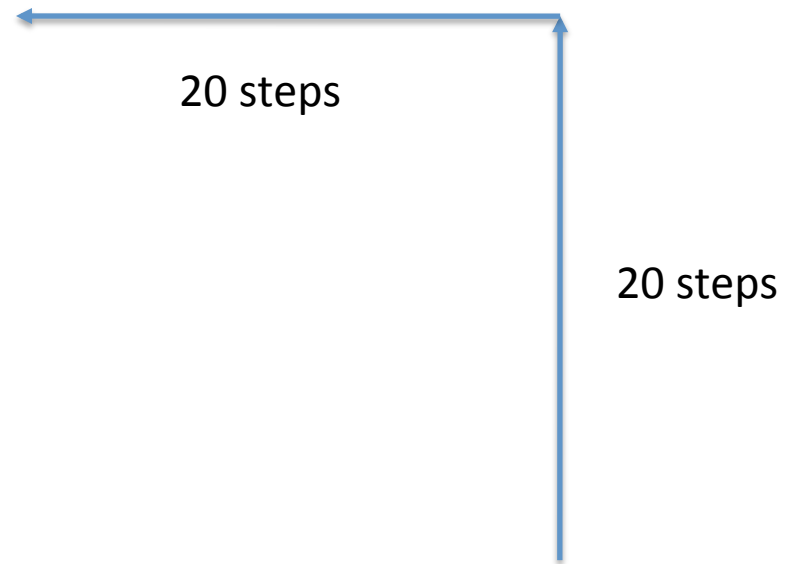
$$= \alpha x_t + \alpha(1 - \alpha)x_{t-1} + (1 - \alpha)^2 s_{t-2}$$

$$= \alpha [x_t + (1 - \alpha)x_{t-1} + (1 - \alpha)^2 x_{t-2} + (1 - \alpha)^3 x_{t-3} + \cdots + (1 - \alpha)^{t-1} x_0] + (1 - \alpha)^t s_0.$$

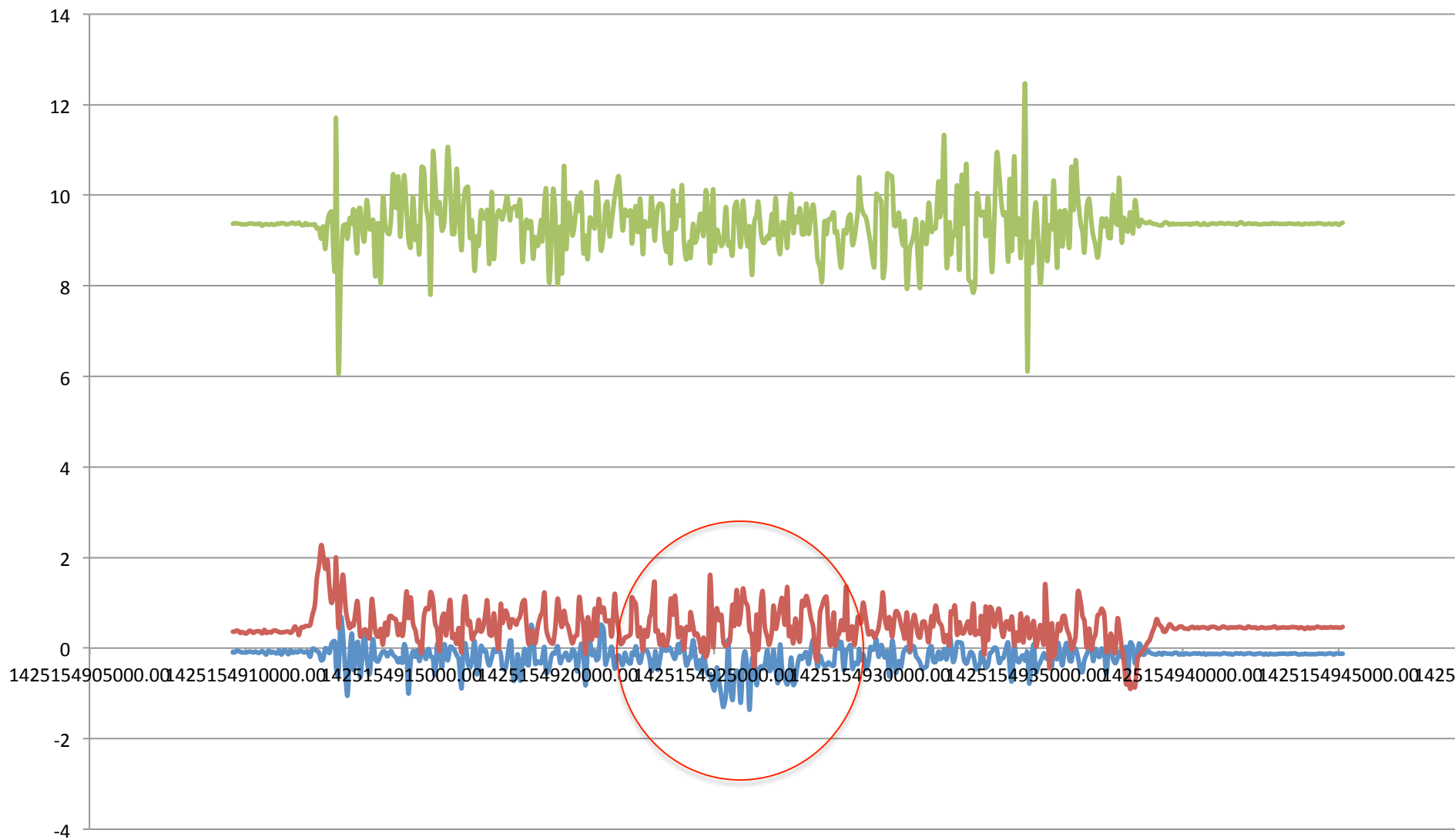
Here is a walk pattern



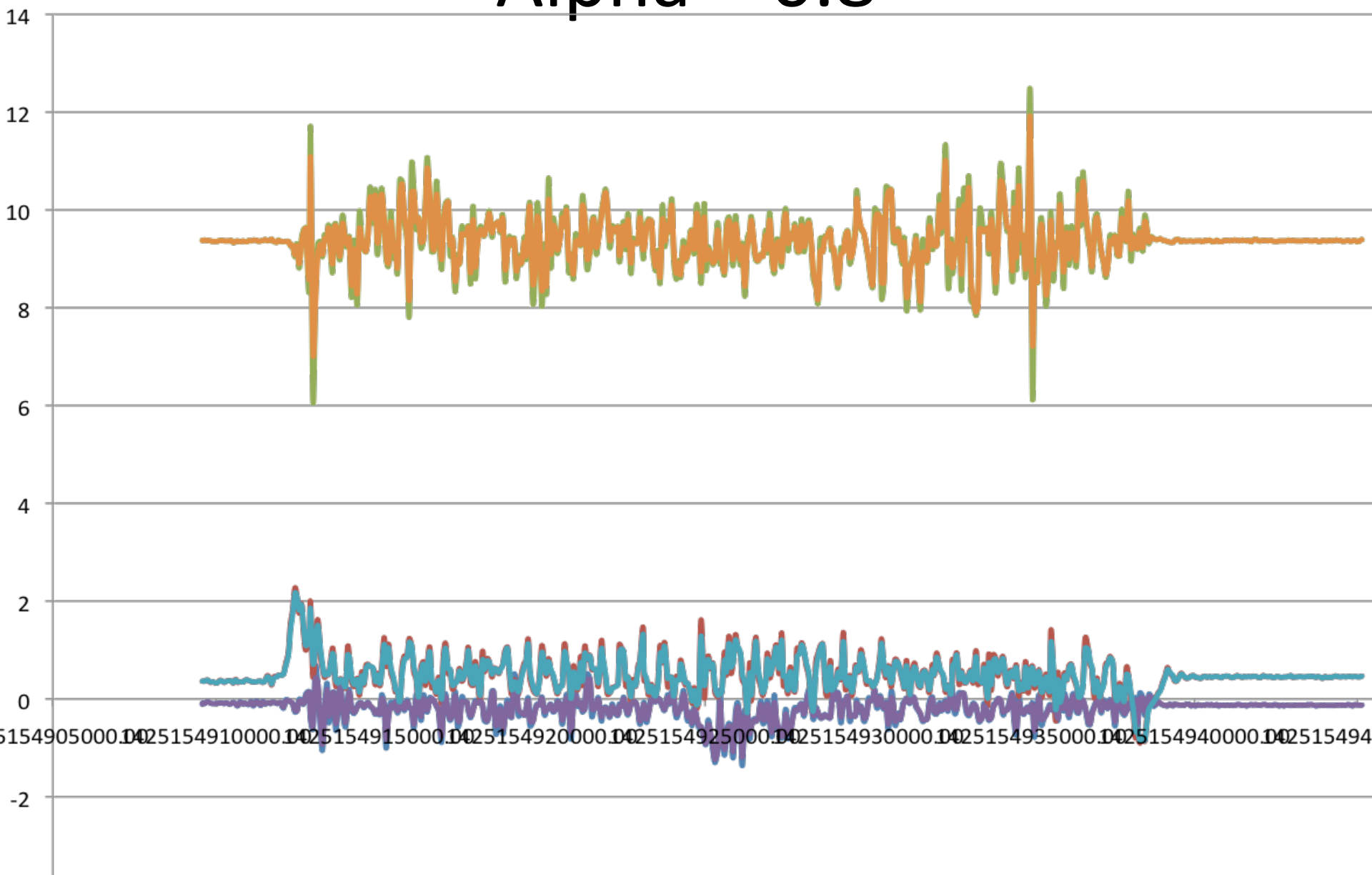
- Android tablet in a cart
- Fixed by tape
- Tablet is flat



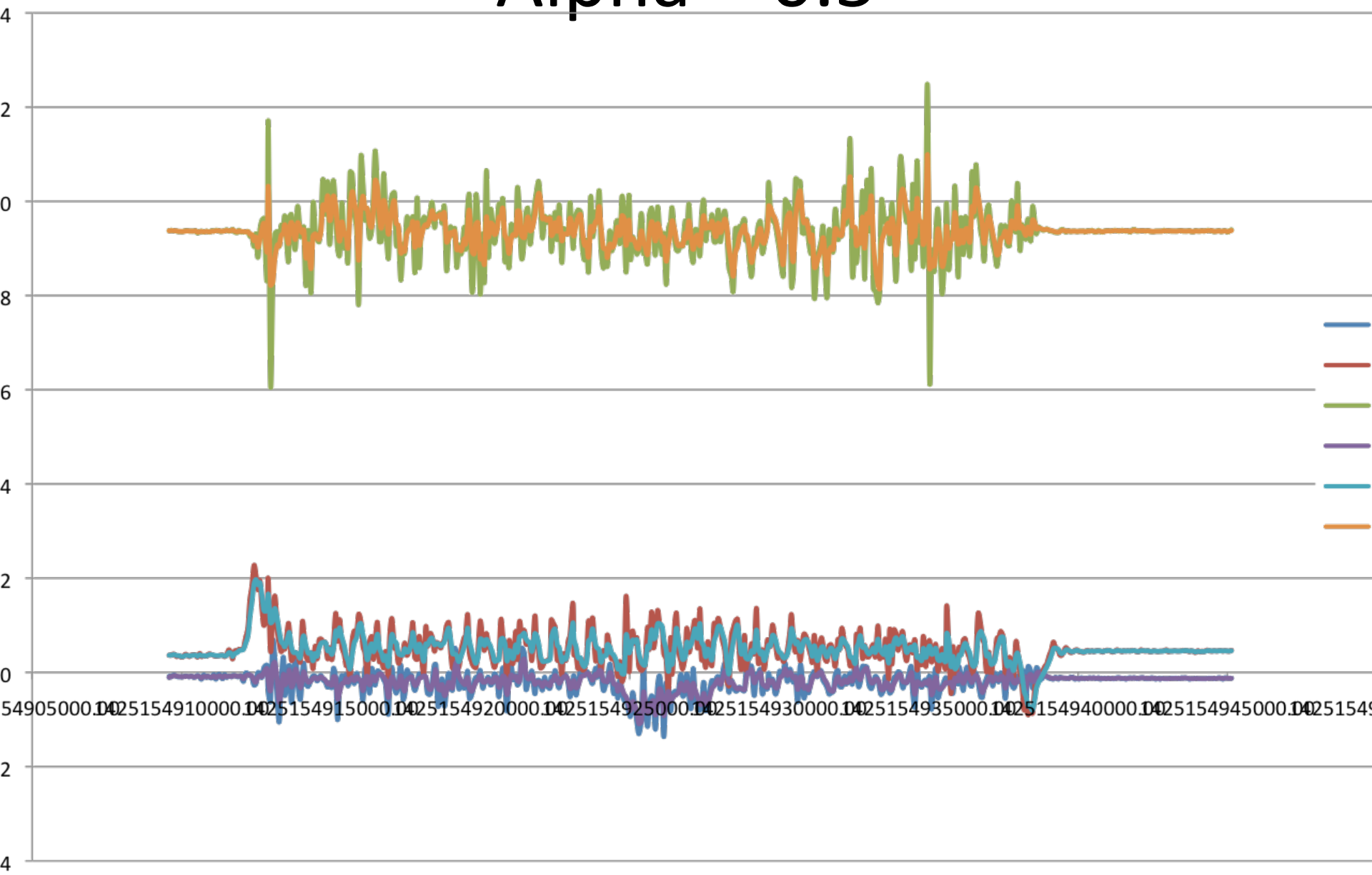
Accelerometer



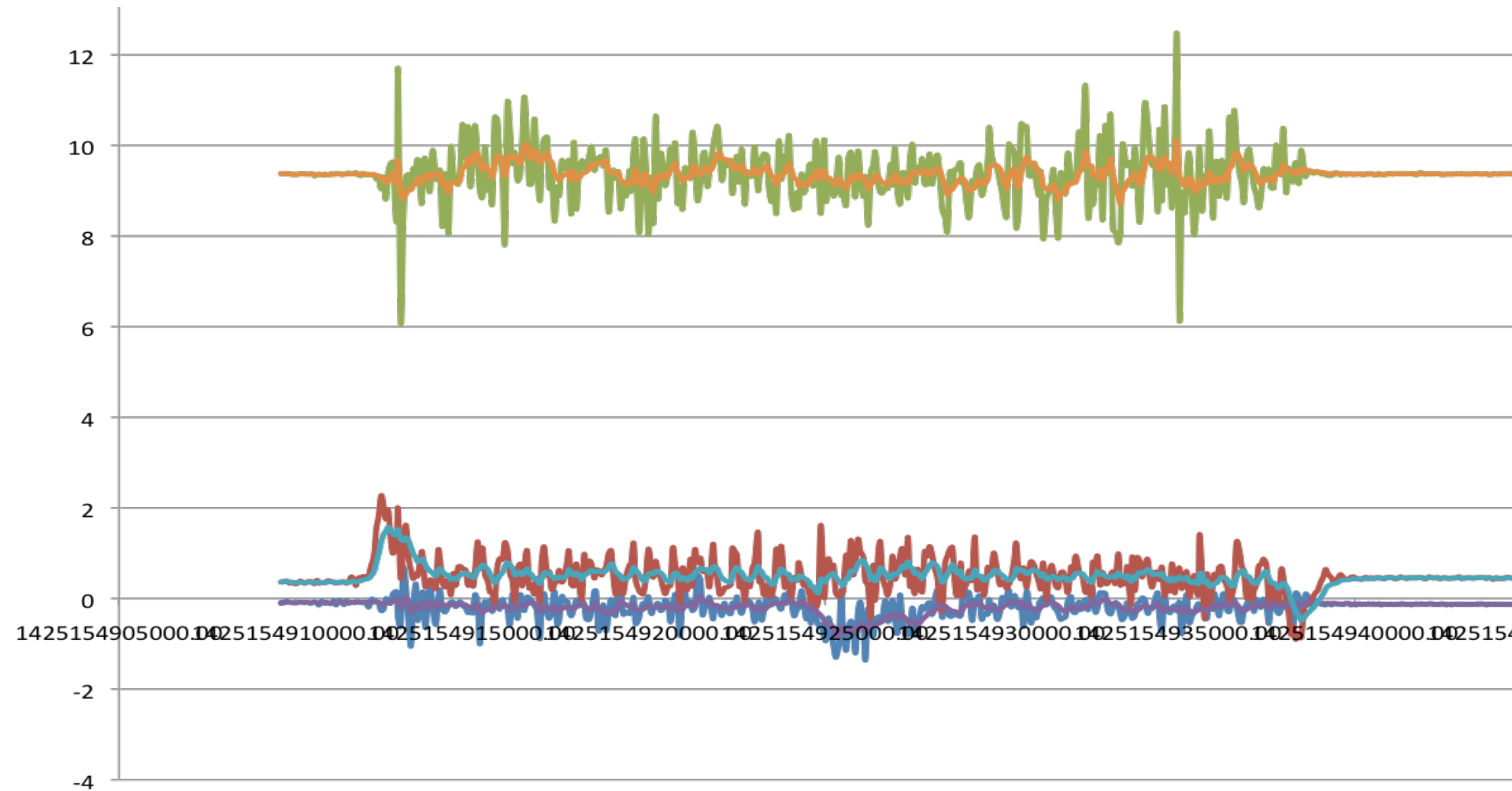
Alpha = 0.8



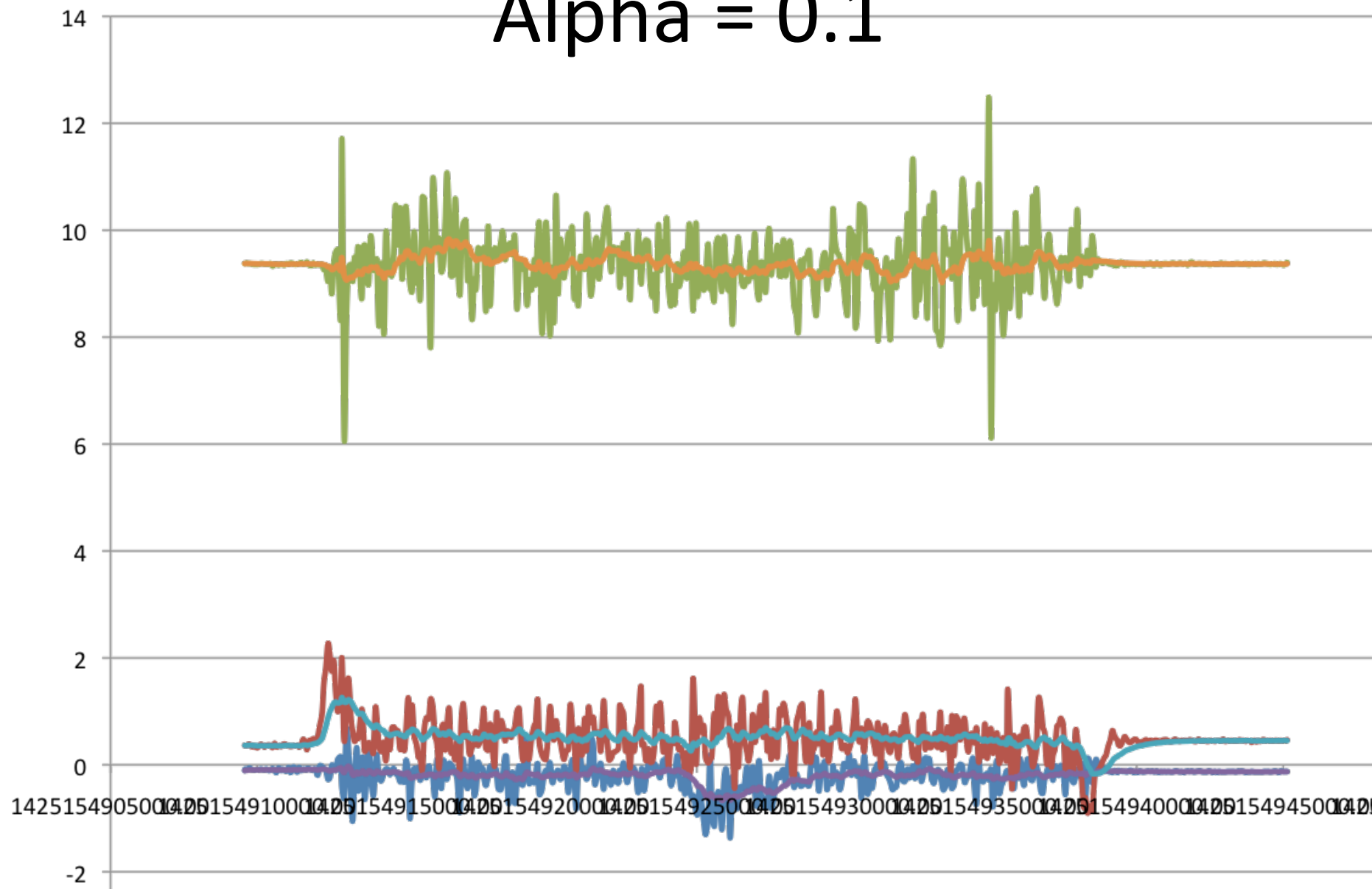
Alpha = 0.5



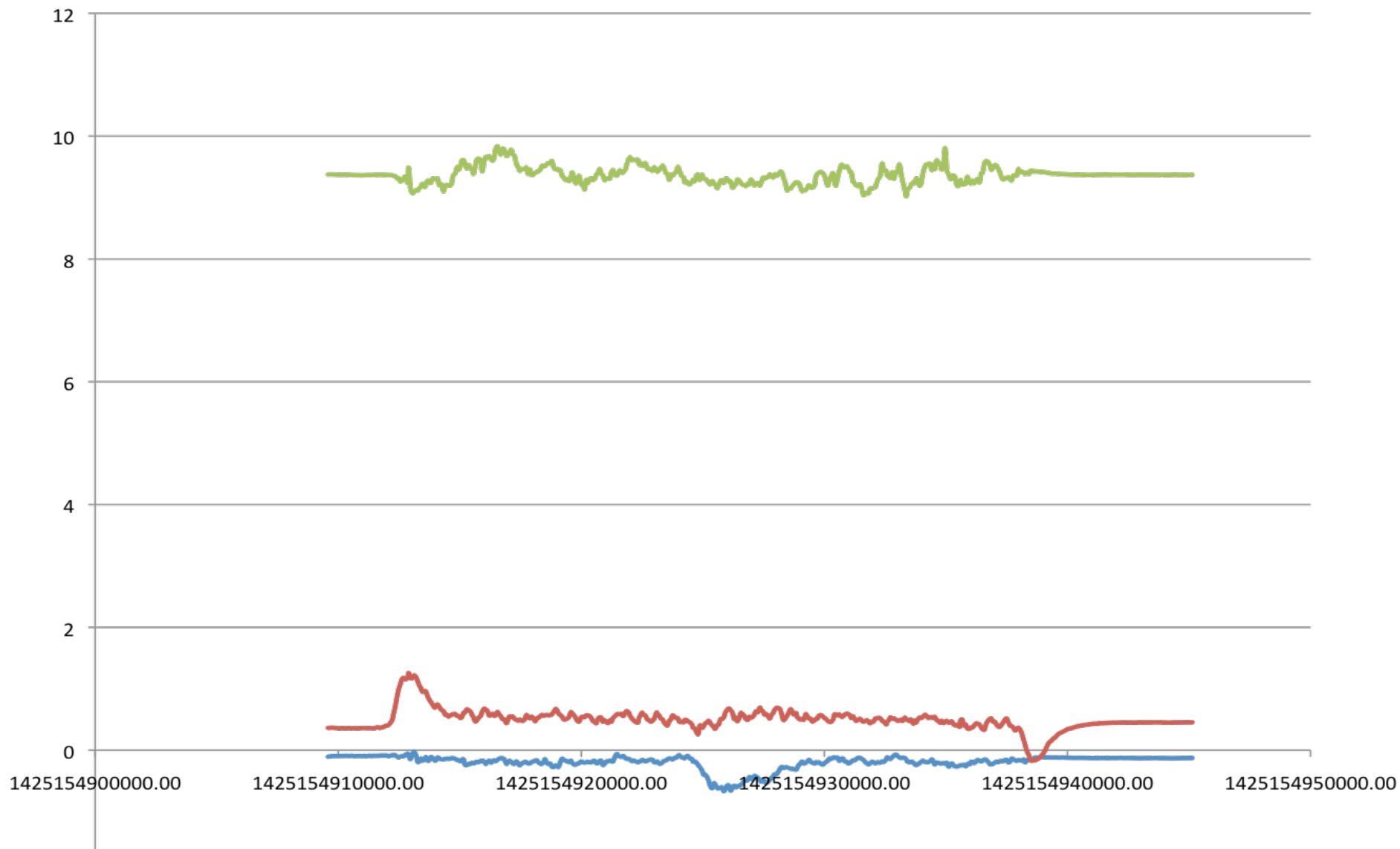
Alpha = 0.2



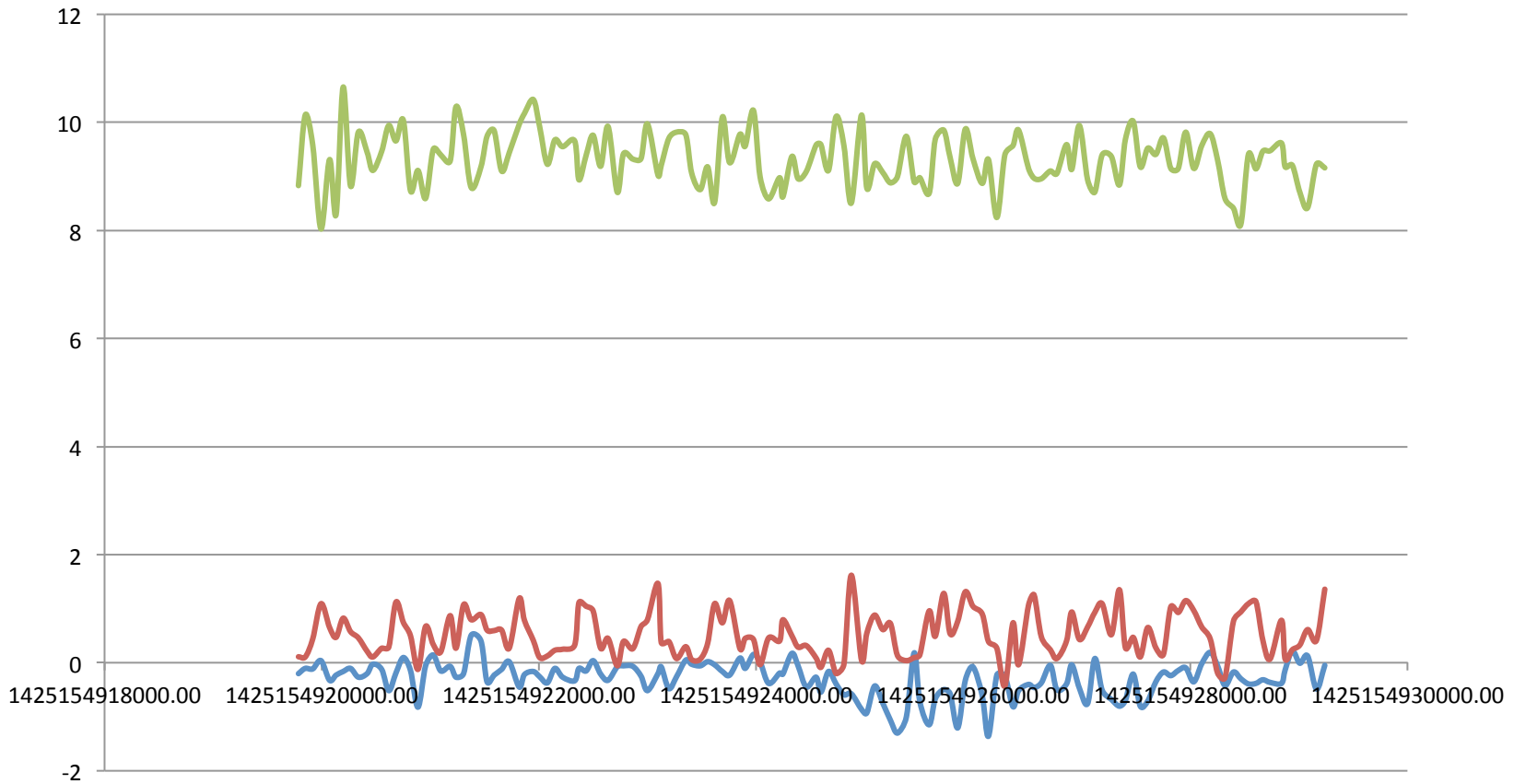
Alpha = 0.1



Alpha = 0.1

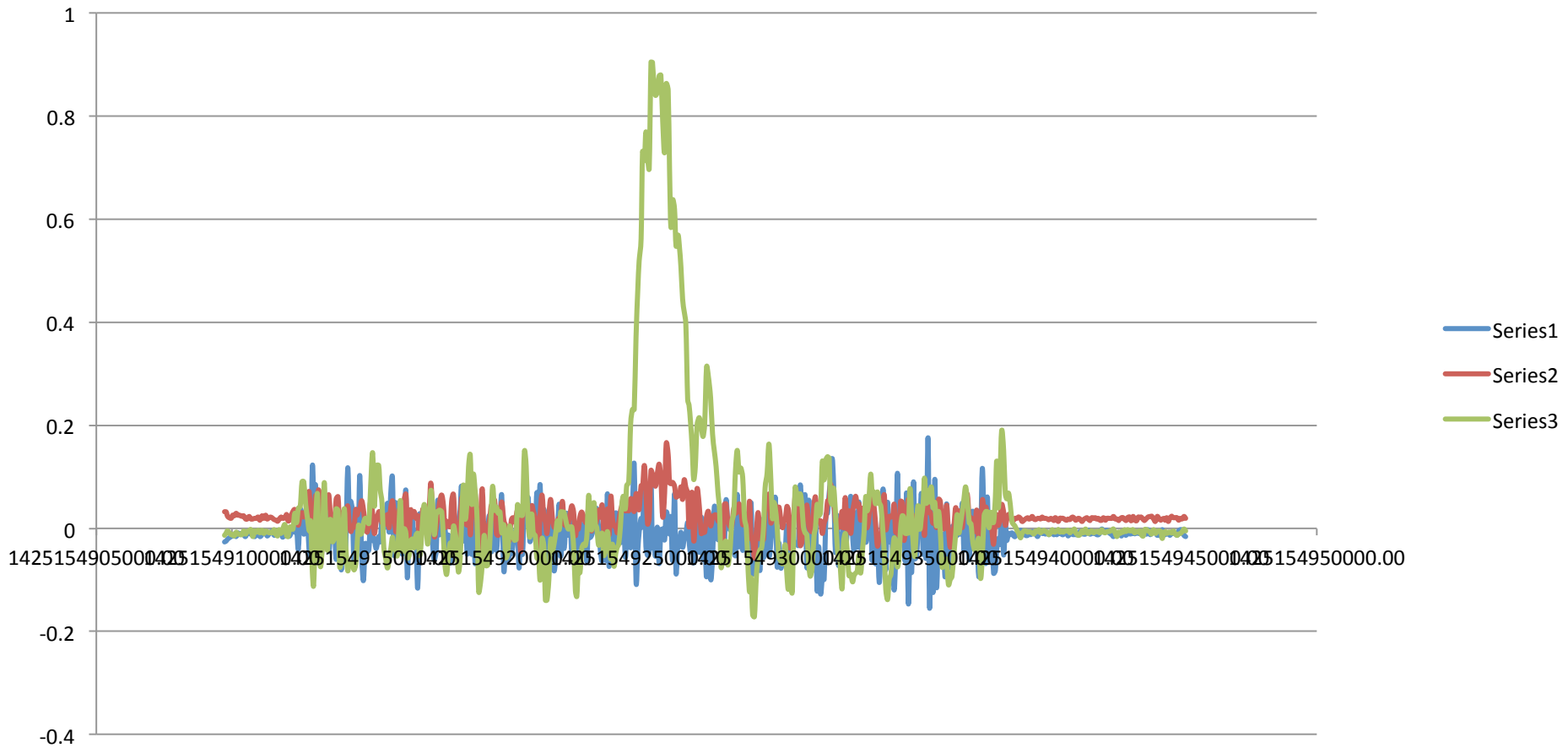


Zoom in



Gyroscope

Gyroscope



Step counting

