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A Handheld 3-Dimensional Motion Tracking Device for Ubiquitous Computing Environment

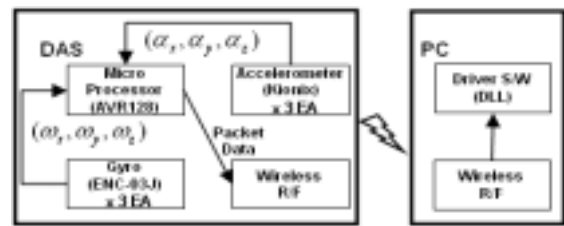
(Myung Kwan Park, Sang Hoon Lee, and Il Hong Suh)

Abstract : This paper describes a design experience of a low-cost 6 DOF spatial tracker system where relative low accuracy and relatively long ranges, wireless communication will be achieved by means of low cost accelerometers and gyros with contemporary microprocessor. However, there are two key problems; one is the bias drift problem and the other is that single or double integration of acceleration signal suffers not only from noise but also from nonlinear effects caused by gravity. To be specific, beginning and stopping of hand motions needs to be accurately detected to initiate and terminate integration process to get position and pose of the hand from accelerometer and gyro signals, since errors due to noise and/or hand-shaking motions accumulated by integration processes. Several experimental results are shown to validate our proposed algorithms.

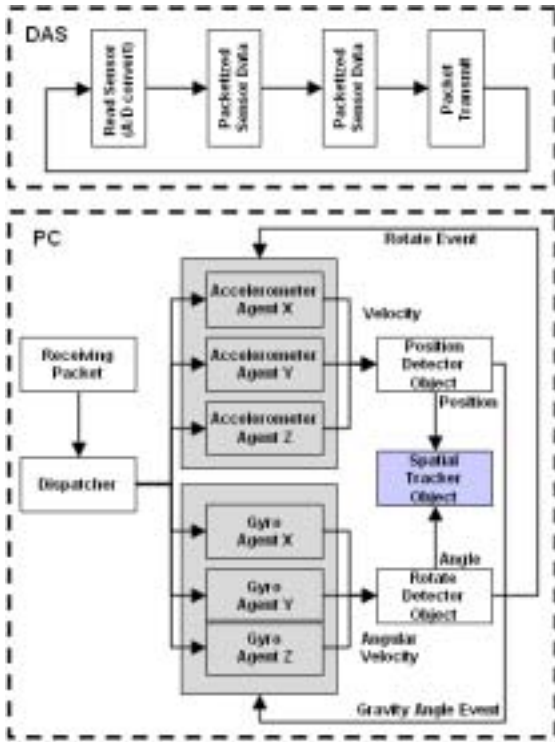
Keywords : 6 DOF spatial tracker system, accelerometer, gyro

I. 가 가 6 가 가 , 가 가 가 6 가 가 가 가 2 3 가 (bias drift) 가 head-tracked display, hand tracker, haptic display 가 (spatial [2-4]. tracker system) 가 6 3 3 가 (agent) 3 가 3 , 3 (electromagnetic) / (ultrasonic) 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 (1). 가 가 가 가 $(\alpha_x, \alpha_y, \alpha_z)$

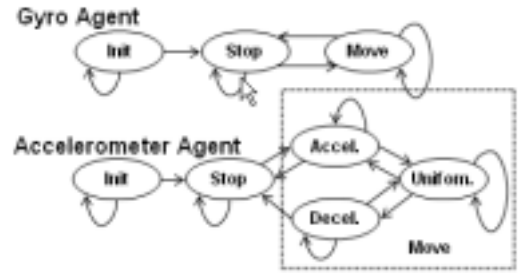
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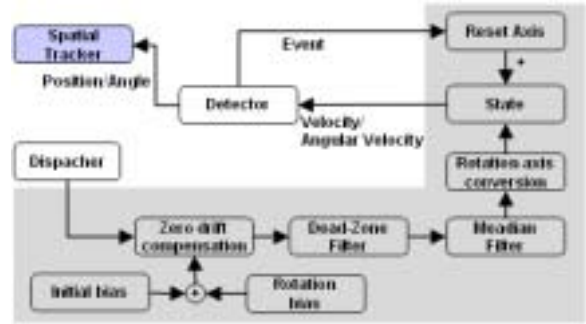
1. 6 Fig. 1. 6 DOF Spatial tracker system block diagram.



2. 6
Fig. 2. 6 DOF Spatial tracker system software structure.



3.
Fig. 3. State diagram of sensor agent's.



4.
Fig. 4. Signal processing flow in the sensor agent.

$(\omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z)$
가
A/D
UART
RF
PC
6
2
6
(event)
DAS(Data Acquisition System)
position-detector-object rotate-detector-object
detector-object
spatial-tracker-object
3 가
(stop) (move)
3

, 가
가
가
, 가
4
1. (zero bias drift)
가
가 $\alpha_m(t)$, $\omega_m(t)$
, α_e ω_e
(1)
$$\alpha_e = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{N=1}^M \alpha_m, \omega_e = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{N=1}^M \omega_m$$
 (1)
, M 가
(2)
$$\alpha_r(t) = \alpha_m(t) + \alpha_e$$

$$\omega_r(t) = \omega_m(t) + \omega_e$$
 (2)

2. Dead-zone filtering median filtering
가

k dead-zone

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} f(t), & |f(t)| \geq k, \\ 0, & |f(t)| < k. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

k 가

(4) median filtering

$$y[n] = \frac{1}{N + M + 1} \sum_{k=-N}^M y[n - k] \quad (4)$$

3.

(hand)
(fixed on the floor)
가 가 가

가

$${}^A a = \begin{bmatrix} a_{x_1} \\ a_{y_1} \\ a_{z_1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^B a = \begin{bmatrix} a_{x_2} \\ a_{y_2} \\ a_{z_2} \end{bmatrix}, {}^B a$$

$${}^B a = R_z(\theta)R_y(\theta)R_x(\theta) {}^A a \quad (5)$$

$$R_x(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ 0 & \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}, R_y(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & 0 & \sin\theta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin\theta & 0 & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_z(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

θ

4.

4
component) 가 (dc-
가

1.

Table 1. Summary of state transition conditions.

Sensor	State Transition	Conditions
Gyro	Stop→Move	$ \omega_r(t) > th_{move_gyro}$
	Move→Stop	$ \omega_r(t) < th_{stop_gyro}$
Accelerometer	Stop→Accel	$ \alpha_r(t) > th_{move_acce}$
	Accel→Uniform	$ \alpha_r(t) < th_{move_acce}$
	Uniform→Decel	$ \alpha_r(t) > th_{move_acce}$
	Decel→Uniform	$ \alpha_r(t) < th_{move_acce}$ and $ v_r(t) > th_{stop_acce}$
	Decel. →Stop	$ \alpha_r(t) < th_{move_acce}$

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(threshold)

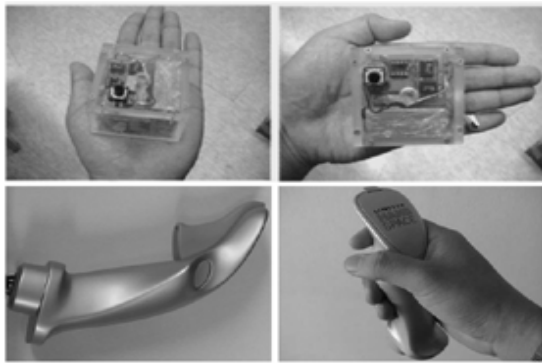
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$th_{move_acce}, th_{stop_acce}, th_{move_gyro}, th_{stop_gyro}$

III. 6

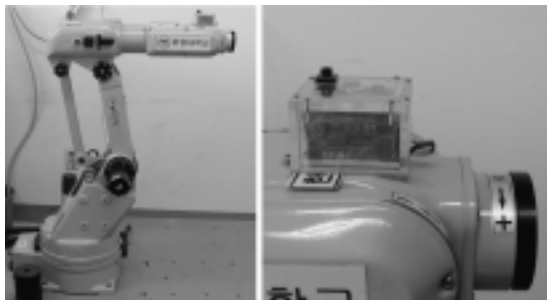
1.

가 2, 가,
+/- 2g KX120-L20(Kionix)
가 (e.g., vibration)
가 (e.g., gravity) 가 [5]. +/-
300 degree/sec 가 5%
50 Hz Murata
ENC03J [6].
DAS(Data Acquisition System)
128Kbyte flash, 4Kbyte EEPROM, 4Kbyte SRAM, 8 ADC,
ATMEL ATmega 128
433MHz /
5
(Samsung FARAMAN-AS1) 6



5.

Fig. 5. Developed spatial tracker system.



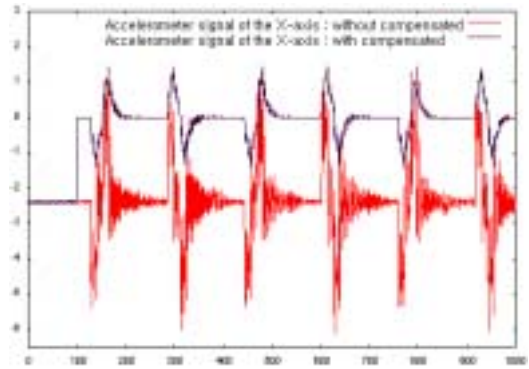
6.

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Fig. 6. Experiment setup to evaluate the spatial tracker system.

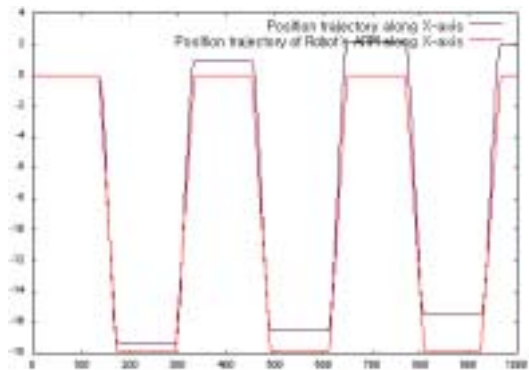
2. 가

Case 1. / 3
 Case 2. /
 Case 3. 90 3
 20msec , X
 Case(1) : 7 8
 Hand()
 X 가 7
 , 가 2
 가
 8 X
 Case(2) : 9 9, 10 Case(2)
 Y
 Z 가 9 X
 가 (Gravity term) 9
 dc-offset



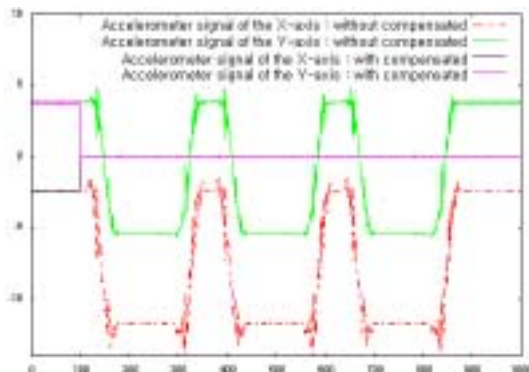
7. X 가 (m/sec²).

Fig. 7. Accelerometer output signal of X-axis(m/sec²).



8. X (cm)

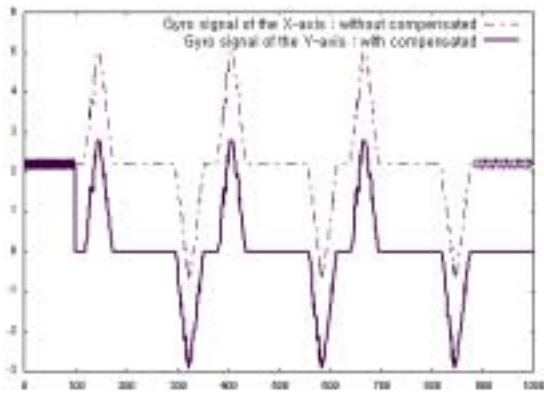
Fig. 8. Position trajectory along X-axis with compensation algorithms(cm).



9. X Y 가 (m/sec²).

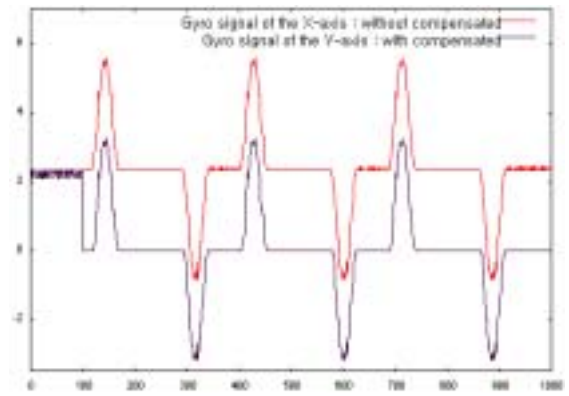
Fig. 9. Accelerometer output signals of X- and Y-axes (m/sec²).

10 Y
 11 Y
 Case(3) : 12, 13 14 Case(3)
 Case(1) Case(2) 가
 Z 가 12 X
 12



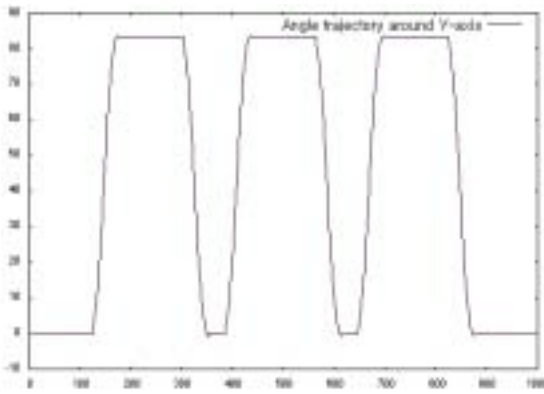
10. Y (deg/sec).

Fig. 10. Gyro output signal of Y-axis(deg/sec).



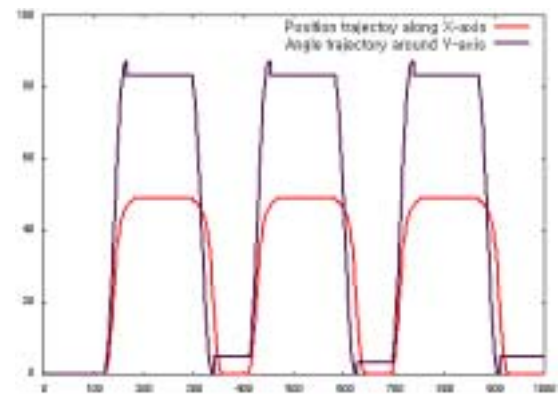
13. Y (deg/sec).

Fig. 13. Gyro output signal of Y-axis(deg/sec).



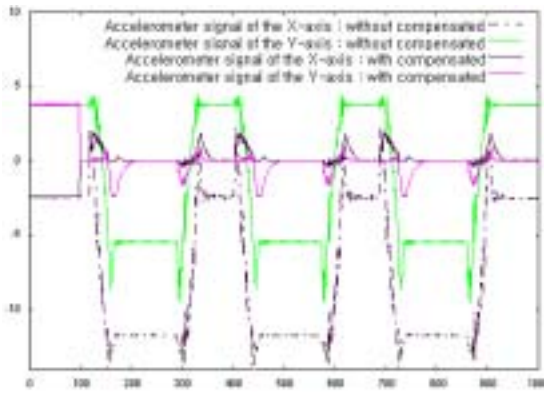
11. Y (deg).

Fig. 11. Angle trajectory around Y-axis with compensation algorithm(deg).



14. (cm, deg)

Fig. 14. Position and rotation responses with compensation algorithms(cm, deg).



12. X Z 가 (m/sec²).

Fig. 12. Accelerometer output signals of X- and Z-axes (m/sec²).

13. Y (deg/sec) dc-offset 가

14

IV.

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가 6 가

3D 가 가

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