WF Smartphone Sensor Toolkit User Manual

GPS

Position sensors

Motion sensors

Environment sensors
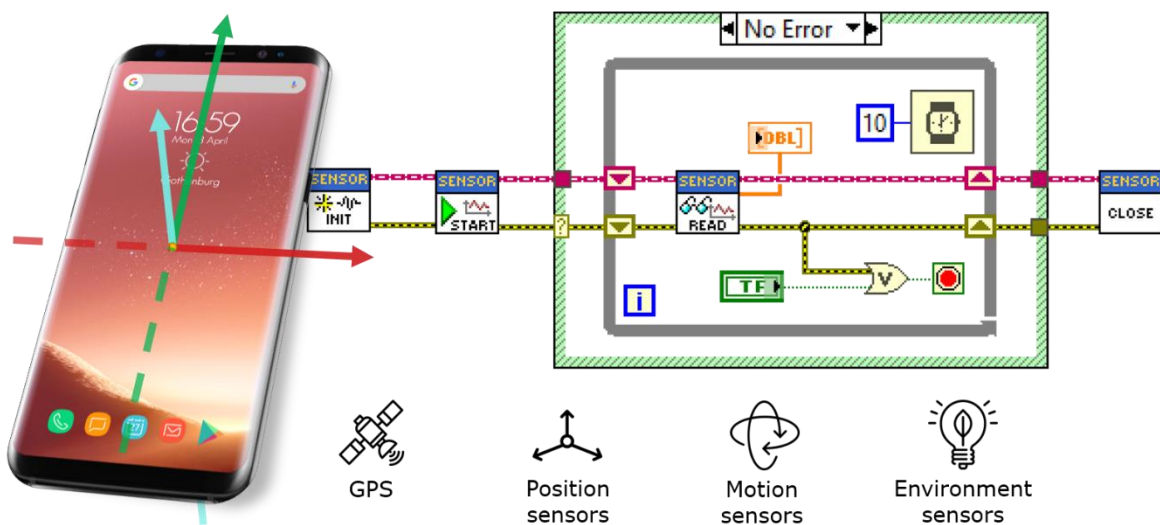
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Support information

Technical support and Product information

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Introduction

The WireFlow Smartphone Sensor Toolkit is a LabVIEW add-on that enables Android smartphone sensor data to be acquired and utilized in LabVIEW. The sensor data that can be acquired depends on which smartphone is used, since different smartphone models have different sensors.

Supported sensors

The smartphones coordinate system is defined according to the following image.
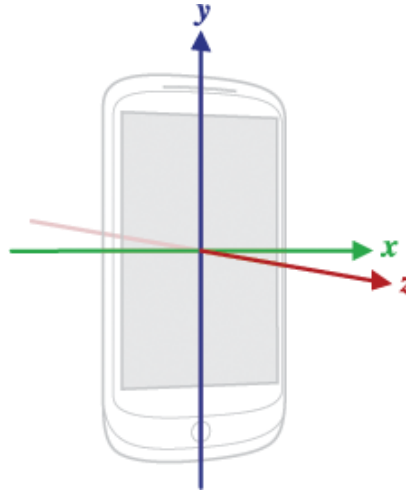

Figure 1. Smartphone coordinate system according to Android. Source: Android [1]

The toolkit currently offers 15 different sensors to choose from. These are listed in the table below.

Table 1. Supported sensors, axis corresponds to the axis in Figure 1.

Sensor	Data out	Description	Units of measure
Accelerometer	ReadData[0]	Acceleration force along X axis	m/s^2
	ReadData[1]	Acceleration force along Y axis	
	ReadData[2]	Acceleration force along Z axis	
Linear acceleration	ReadData[0]	Acceleration force along X axis (excl. gravity)	m/s^2
	ReadData[1]	Acceleration force along Y axis (excl. gravity)	
	ReadData[2]	Acceleration force along X axis (excl. gravity)	
Gyroscope	ReadData[0]	Rate of rotation around X axis	rad/s
	ReadData[1]	Rate of rotation around Y axis	
	ReadData[2]	Rate of rotation around Z axis	
Gyroscope uncalibrated	ReadData[0]	Rate of rotation around X axis (without drift compensation)	rad/s
	ReadData[1]	Rate of rotation around Y axis	

		(without drift compensation)	
	ReadData[2]	Rate of rotation around Z axis (without drift compensation)	
	ReadData[3]	Estimated drift around X axis	
	ReadData[4]	Estimated drift around Y axis	
	ReadData[5]	Estimated drift around Z axis	
Rotation vector	ReadData[0]	Rotation vector component along X axis (X*sin(θ/2))	unitless
	ReadData[1]	Rotation vector component along Y axis (Y*sin(θ/2))	
	ReadData[2]	Rotation vector component along Z axis (Z*sin(θ/2))	
Gravity	ReadData[0]	Force of gravity along X axis	m/s^2
	ReadData[1]	Force of gravity along X axis	
	ReadData[2]	Force of gravity along X axis	
Magnetic field	ReadData[0]	Geomagnetic field strength along X axis	µT
	ReadData[1]	Geomagnetic field strength along Y axis	
	ReadData[2]	Geomagnetic field strength along Z axis	
Magnetic field uncalibrated	ReadData[0]	Geomagnetic field strength (without hard iron calibration) along X axis	µT
	ReadData[1]	Geomagnetic field strength (without hard iron calibration) along Y axis	
	ReadData[2]	Geomagnetic field strength (without hard iron calibration) along Z axis	
	ReadData[3]	Iron bias estimation along X axis	
	ReadData[4]	Iron bias estimation along Y axis	
	ReadData[5]	Iron bias estimation along Z axis	
Game rotation vector[1]	ReadData[0]	Rotation vector component along X axis (X*sin(θ/2))	unitless
	ReadData[1]	Rotation vector component along Y axis (Y*sin(θ/2))	
	ReadData[2]	Rotation vector component along Z axis (Z*sin(θ/2))	
Geomagnetic rotation vector[2]	ReadData[0]	Rotation vector component along X axis (X*sin(θ/2))	unitless
	ReadData[1]	Rotation vector component along Y axis (Y*sin(θ/2))	
	ReadData[2]	Rotation vector component along Z axis (Z*sin(θ/2))	
Proximity[3]	ReadData[0]	Distance from object	cm
Ambient	ReadData[0]	Ambient air temperature	°C

temperature				
Light	ReadData[0]	Illuminance	lx	
Pressure	ReadData[0]	Ambient air pressure	hPa or mbar	
Relative humidity	ReadData[0]	Ambient relative humidity	%	
GPS position	ReadData[0]	Lattitude	° (degrees)	
	ReadData[1]	Longitude	° (degrees)	
	ReadData[2]	Altitude	m (meters)	
GPS time[4]	ReadData[0]	ms since 1:00 AM, 1 Jan 1970	Unix time	

[1] The game rotation vector sensor is identical to the rotation vector sensor, except it does not use the geomagnetic field. Therefore the Y axis does not point north, but instead to some other reference. That reference is allowed to drift by the same order of magnitude as the gyroscope drifts around the Z axis.

[2] The geomagnetic rotation vector sensor is similar to the rotation vector sensor, but it uses a magnetometer instead of a gyroscope. The accuracy of this sensor is lower than the normal rotation vector sensor, but the power consumption is reduced.

[3] Some proximity sensors provide only binary values representing near and far.

[4] To convert to LabVIEW time, multiply output value value with 0.001 and add with timestamp from 1:00 AM 1 Jan 1970, then convert calculated value to timestamp. Look in example ReadFromMultipleSensors.vi to see how it's done.

Download & Install

Requirements

The following software needs to be installed before installing the toolkit:

- JKI VI Package Manager (VIPM) version 2014 or later
- LabVIEW version 2014 or later

If you are planning to connect to the smartphone via USB instead of TCP (WiFi) you also need to install NI-VISA with USB passport support.

In addition to the required software an Android based Smartphone is required to get sensor data.

Installing the toolkit (VI Package)

To be able to install the toolkit, you will need the VI Package Manager (VIPM) from JKI to be installed. Once this is installed, you have two options:

- Search for "WF Smartphone Sensor Toolkit" in the VIPM search field and double-click to open the search result.
- Double-click the Smartphone Sensor Toolkit .vip file, if you have already downloaded it from wireflow.se.

Choose whichever option is most convenient and you should see the following window.
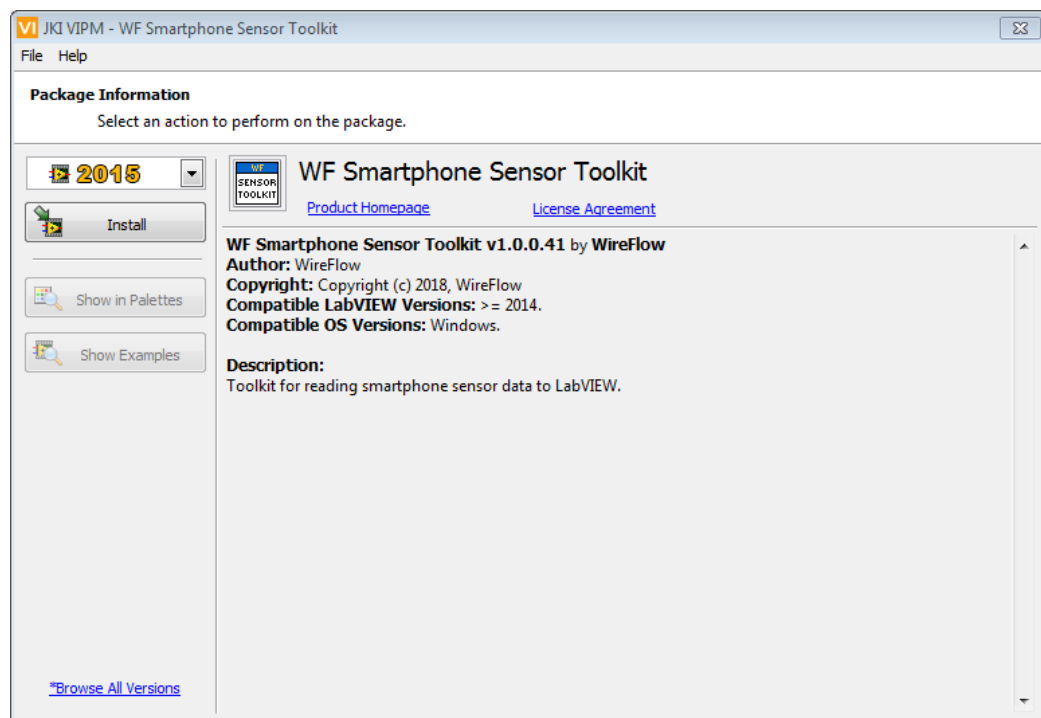
Press *Install* and follow the instructions provided by the VI package manager to complete the installation.

For USB: Install USB driver

(If you're not planning to connect to your smartphone via USB, and you're planning to connect via TCP instead, you can skip this step.)

The required drivers could be found in *<LabVIEW>\vi.lib\addons\WireFlow_WF Smartphone Sensor Toolkit\Drivers* or on the [product page](#) on the WireFlow website. This folder contains multiple vendor/model specific drivers. If your Android smartphone isn't listed among the drivers, please read and follow the instructions in: [No USB Driver for your device?](#)

Open the folder with the name corresponding to your smartphone and locate the inf-file (vendor + model). Also locate the generic Android Accessory device driver.

- SensorToolkitUSBDriver_*Vendor/ModelSpecificName.*inf
- SensorToolkitUSBDriver_AndroidAccessoryDevice.inf

Right-click and choose "Install" for <u>both</u> drivers.
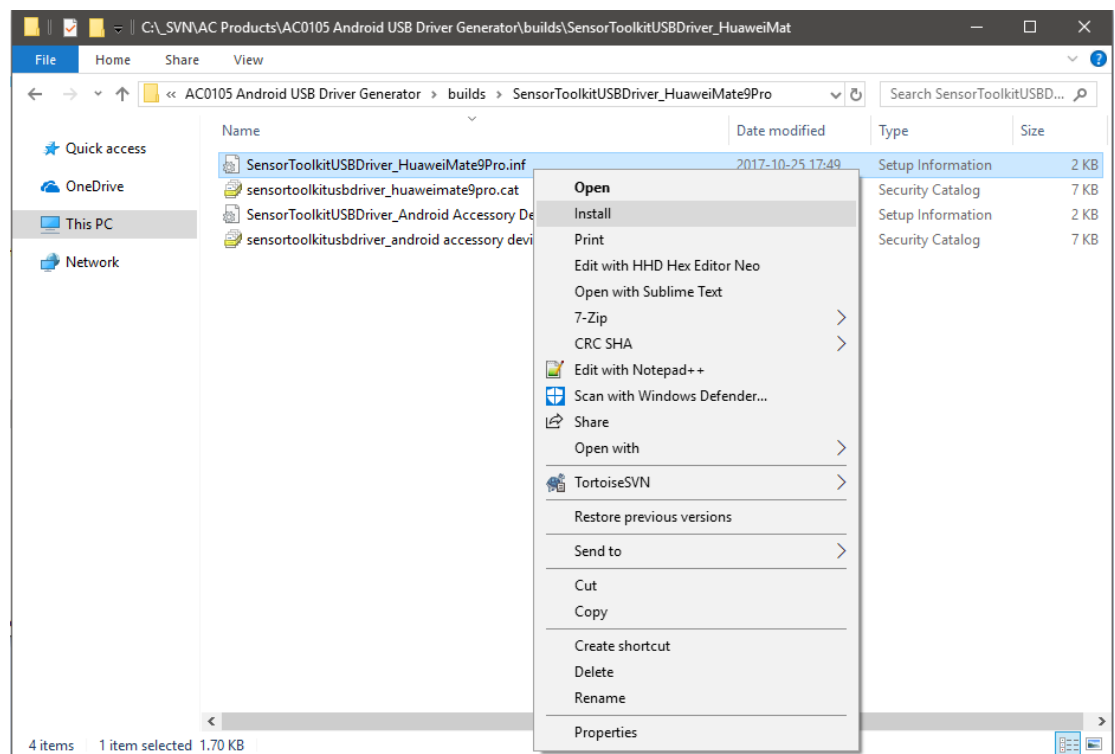
If the installation is successful, the following window will appear:
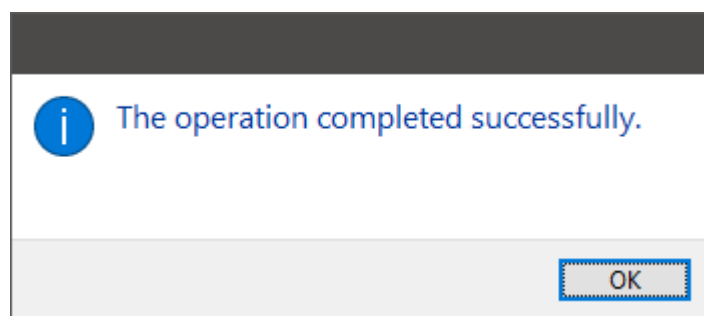
Try connecting your device now to verify that it works. Choose to connect as an MTP Device from your smartphone. Verify that your device enumerates correctly in Windows by opening Windows Device Manager where your device should be listed under NI-VISA USB Devices, or by opening NI Measurement & Automation Explorer where your device should be listed as an USB device under Devices and Interfaces.
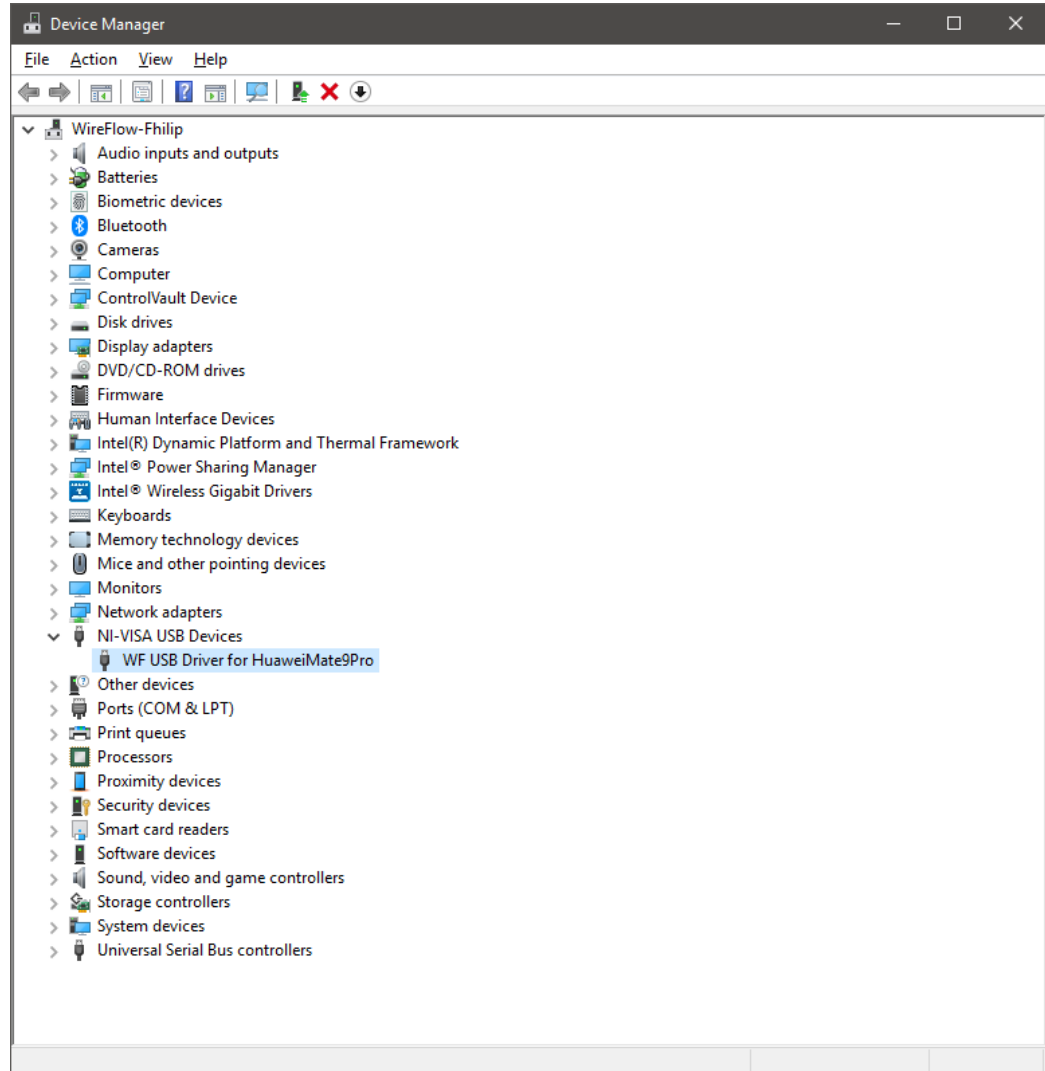
If your device isn't listed as a NI-VISA USB Device after performing these steps, please see Device not listed as a NI-VISA USB Device?.

Install Android Application

The WF Smartphone Sensor Toolkit Android application can be downloaded and installed from within the Google Play Store in your Android smartphone.

Link to app: Google Play Store
Or search in the Google Play Store for "WireFlow Smartphone Sensor Toolkit".

Toolkit VIs

The toolkit consists of eight VIs which can be seen in the figure below.
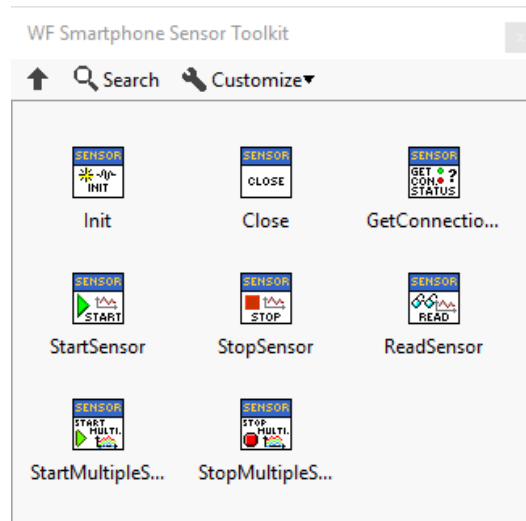
Figure 2. WF Smartphone Sensor Toolkit VIs.

Each VI is described more in detail below.

Init.vi

Initializes the class object and starts the asynchronous background process that communicates between the smartphone and the LabVIEW API. Lastly, it looks for a connection with the smartphone.
System sampling time (100ms) sets the sampling time for all sensors the user chooses to start.
timeout (1000 ms) defines how long the application will look for a connection to the smartphone.
Com selects between USB and TCP connection type.
IP address must contain the IP address of the smartphone if Com is set to TCP.
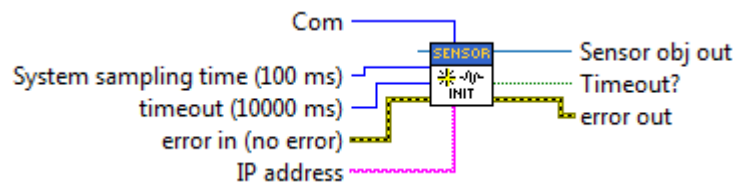
Close.vi

This VI sends a message to the smartphone, telling it to stop all sensors that have been previously started. After sending the message, the VI terminates the background process which closes the connection with the smartphone. Finally it closes all open references, releases all notifiers and destroys all user events.
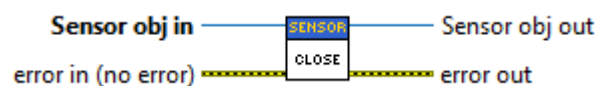
GetConnectionStatus.vi

Returns the connection status between the smartphone and the Sensor Toolkit.
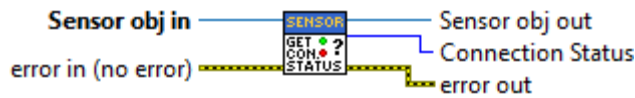
Connection Status states:
INIT - Initializing driver.
NO DEVICE - Not connected to smartphone.
CONNECTED - Ready to send commands to and read data from smartphone.

StartSensor.vi

Sends a message to the smartphone to start sending the selected **Sensor type**'s values to LabVIEW. Receiving the values requires the use of the **ReadSensor.vi** with the same **Sensor type** as input parameter.

StartMultipleSensors.vi

Starts multiple sensors, for more details see StartSensor.vi documentation.

StopSensor.vi

Sends a message to the smartphone that stops the selected **Sensor type**.
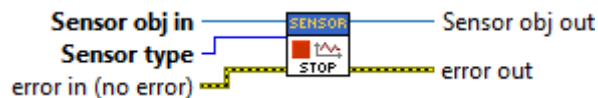
StopMultipleSensors.vi

Stops multiple sensors, for more details see StopSensor.vi documentation.
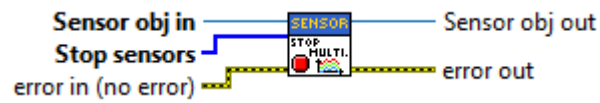
ReadSensor.vi

Reads the selected sensors value upon notification triggered by the background process. Depending on chosen sensor, the output **Data read** might be represented in array sizes between 1-6.
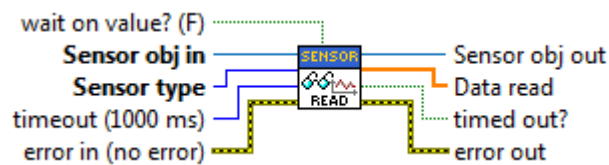
timeout (100 ms) determines how long it's acceptable to wait for a reading to be received.

Basic usage/Examples

When everything is downloaded and installed (see Download & Install) you can start acquiring sensor data from your smartphone.

Quick start USB

It's recommended that you first try one of our example VIs to see that everything works. Start by opening LabVIEW (≥ 2014) and, in the top menu, choose *Help>>Find Examples...*
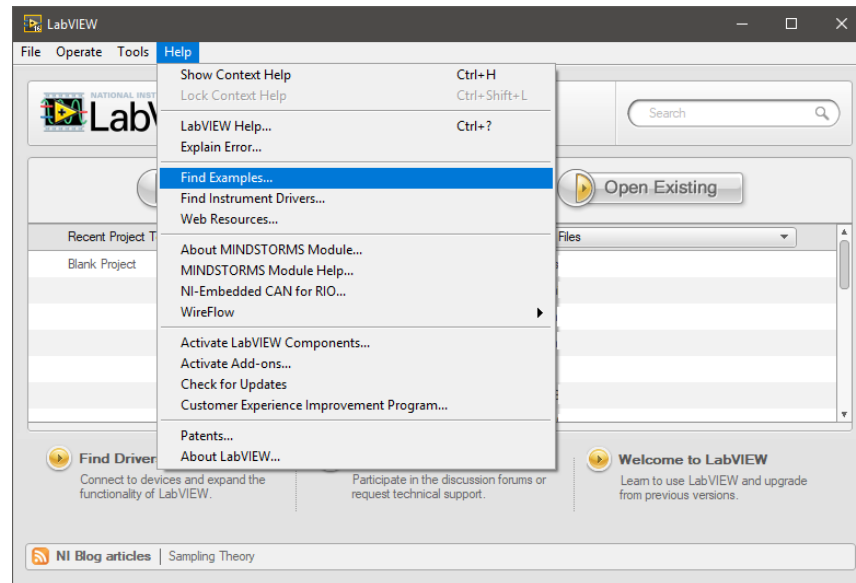
In the new window that appears, type "wireflow", press Search and choose to open the VI named ReadSingleSensor_USB.vi.
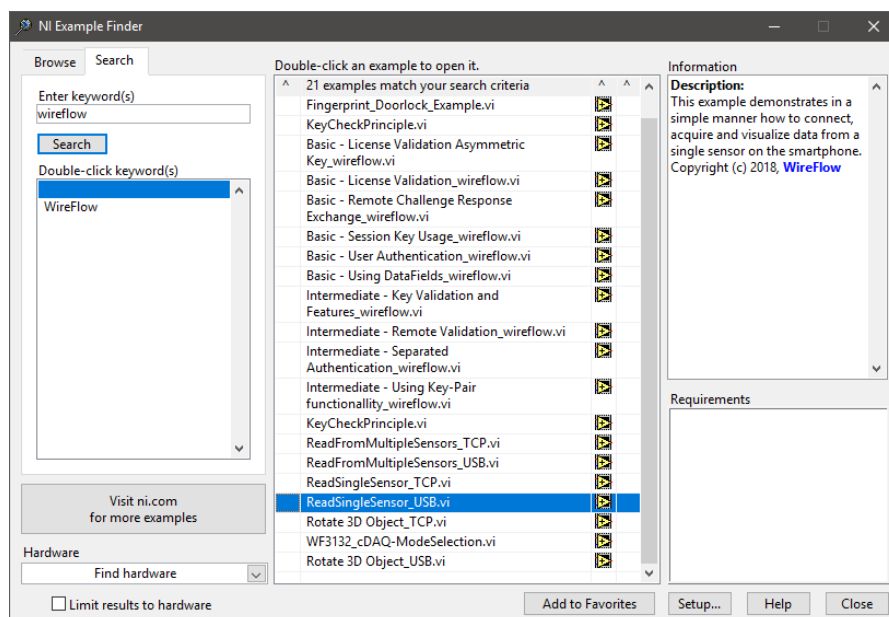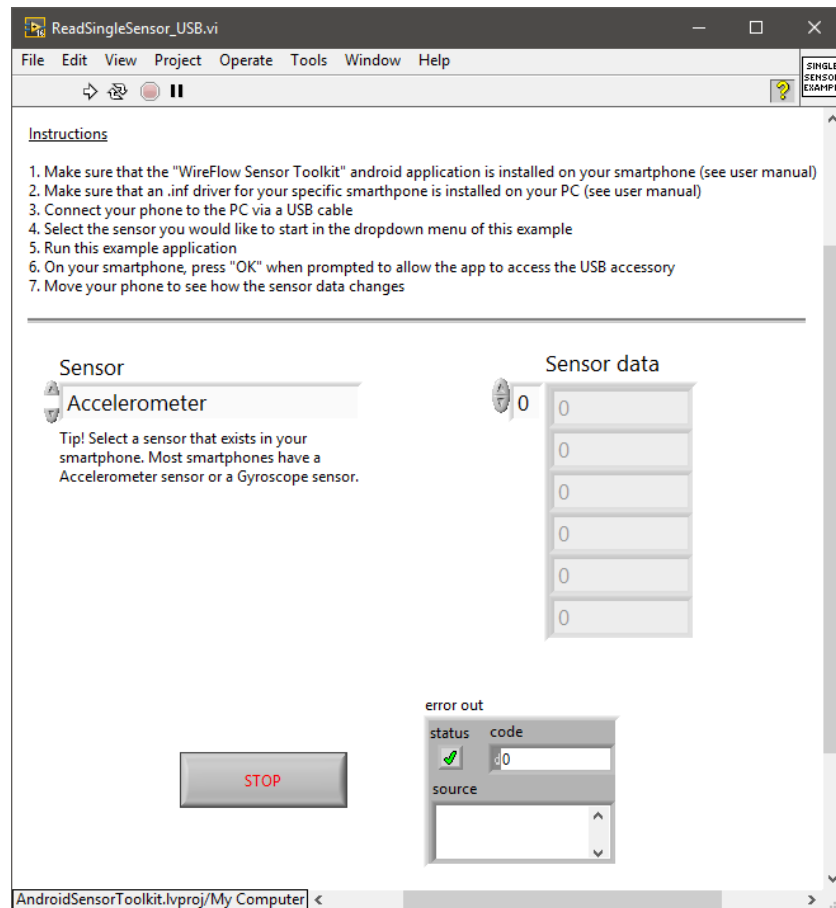
Now, plug in your smartphone to your PC. At this point, it might be a good idea to see that the device enumerates itself as a NI-VISA USB Device in Windows Device Manager or to find it in NI Measurement & Automation Explorer under Device and Interfaces. If it doesn't, check out Device not listed as a NI-VISA USB Device?.

When you run the VI, the Android application will start and ask you to connect to the device, press OK.
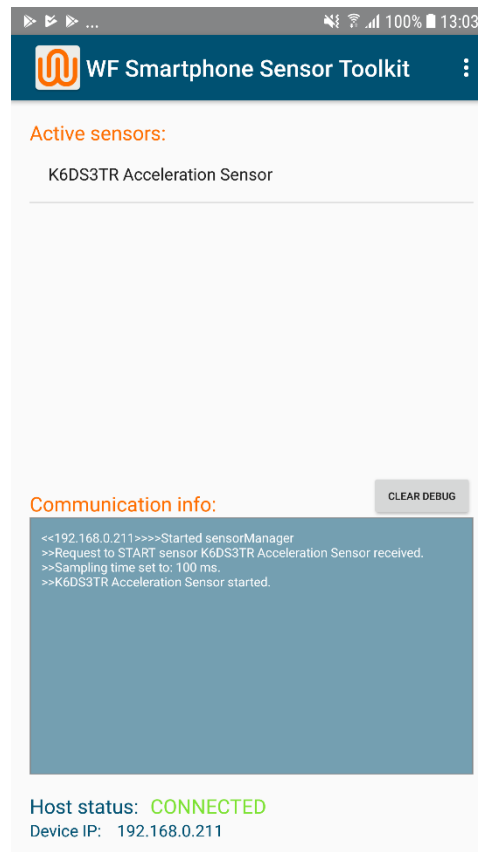
The Android application should now start and activate the selected sensor on your device (should be the Accelerometer if you started the VI without selecting another sensor).

Rotate your device in different ways and look at the sensor data indicator on the LabVIEW front panel to see the values change.
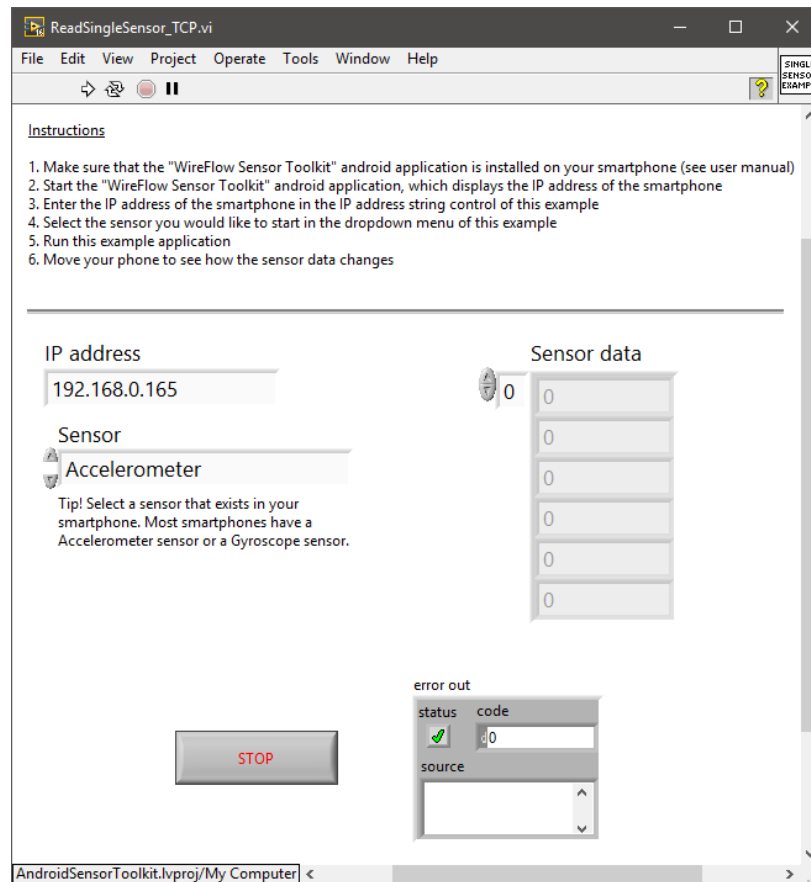
Quick start TCP

It's recommended that you first try one of our example VIs to see that everything works. Start by opening LabVIEW (≥ 2014) and, in the top menu, choose *Help>>Find Examples…*
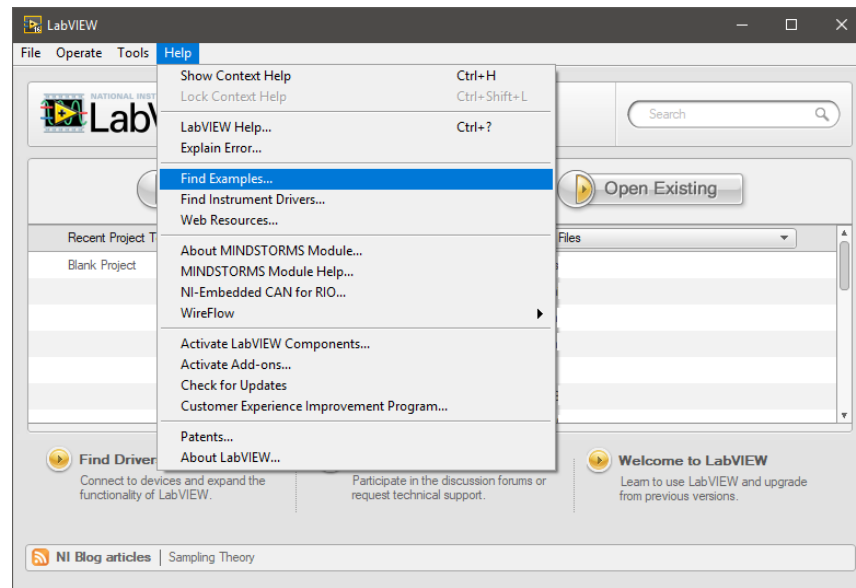
In the new window that appears, type "wireflow", press Search and choose to open the VI named ReadSingleSensor_TCP.vi.
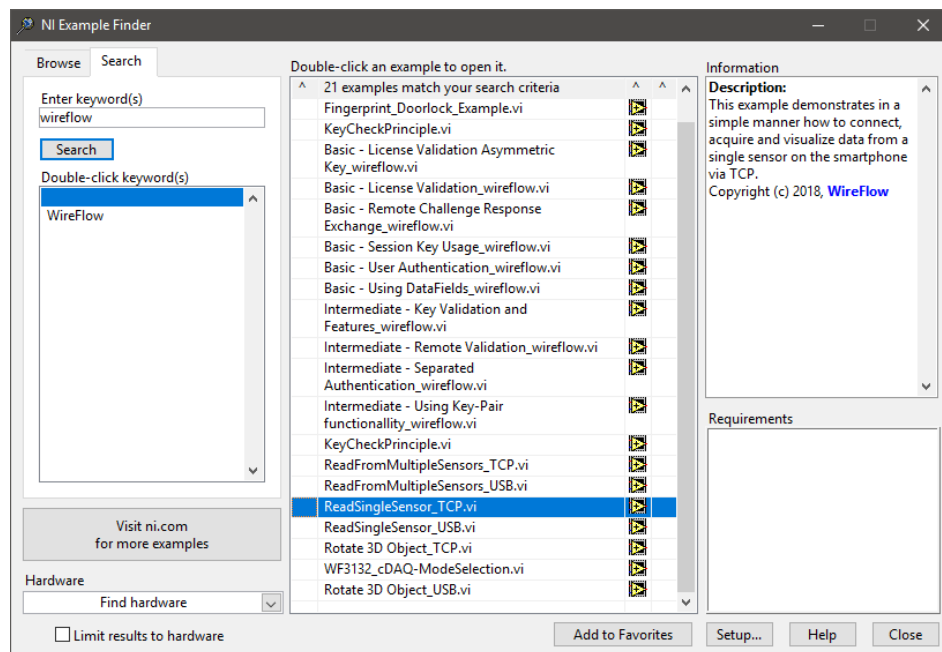
Start the Android application. The IP address of the smartphone is displayed in the app.
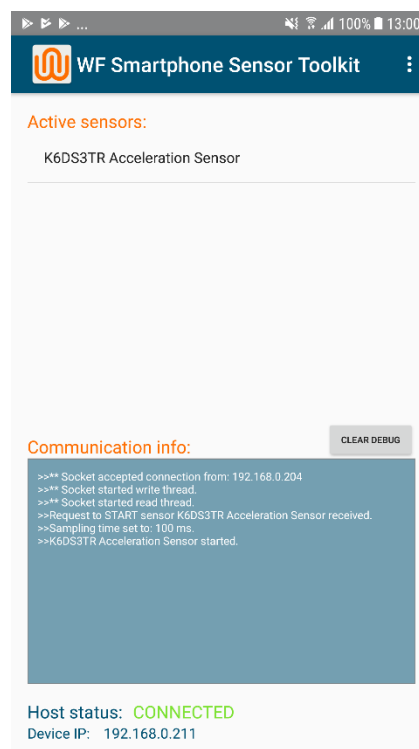
Enter the IP address of the smartphone in the IP Address string control in the LabVIEW VI. Run the VI.

Rotate your device in different ways and look at the sensor data indicator on the LabVIEW front panel to see the values change.

Other examples

Other examples that are available are the *ReadFromMultipleSensors_USB.vi/ ReadFromMultipleSensors_TCP.vi* that starts all the sensors that are available both in the toolkit and in your smartphone, and the *Rotate 3D Object_USB.vi/ Rotate 3D Object_TCP.vi* that shows a 3D object that rotates according to the Rotation Vector in your smartphone.

Using the toolkit

The toolkit consists of a few functions (VIs) that are required to be able to acquire sensor data in LabVIEW. Let's look at a simple example.
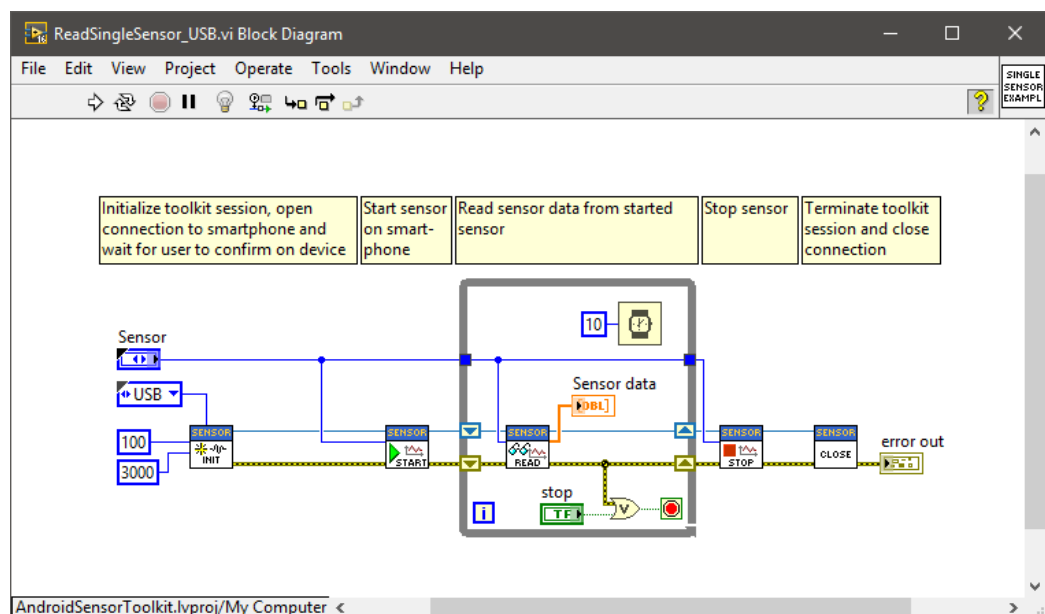
The *Init.vi* starts the sensor toolkit session. This needs to be executed first for the background service that communicates with the smartphone to start. The first numeric input is the sensor sampling time, which will be used for all sensors that are started. The second numeric input (in this example 3000 ms) is a timeout constant that tells how long the toolkit session should look for a connection with your smartphone before continuing/exiting. You also need to choose a connection type, USB or TCP with the input named Com. If you're using TCP, you also must input the IP-address to the target you want to connect to (the smartphone).

The *StartSensor.vi* starts the selected sensor in the toolkit and in the smartphone.

The *ReadSensor.vi* reads the incoming sensor data from the started sensor(s). The output format is always a 1D array of floating point values, but the array size differs depending on what kind of sensor is read (see, Supported sensors).

The *StopSensor.vi* stops the selected sensor in both the toolkit and in the smartphone.

The **Close.vi** closes the sensor toolkit session. This always needs to be executed lastly for the background process that communicates with the smartphone to shut down correctly.

Error codes

The Sensor Toolkit API has a number of custom error codes that is used to describe the reason for a failure to connect- or read a sensor etc.

Error code	Description
6601	SensorAPI not initialized
6602	SensorAP already initialized
6603	Failed to initialize SensorAPI
6604	No connection to phone
6605	No reply from Android device
6606	Sensor is already started
6607	Specified sensor is not started
6609	Sensor doesn't exist on this Android device
6610	Invalid command
6611	Invalid sampling time

Technical support and FAQ

FAQ

Q: Is the toolkit available for iOS devices?
A: No.

Q: Can I set individual sampling frequencies for individual sensors?
A: No.

Q: Which TCP port is used?
A: 6000

Device not listed as a NI-VISA USB Device?

If your device has been connected to the PC before installing this driver, it is highly possible that the device is listed under another category in device manager, e.g. Portable Devices. If that's the case, right click your device in the device manager and choose "Update driver".
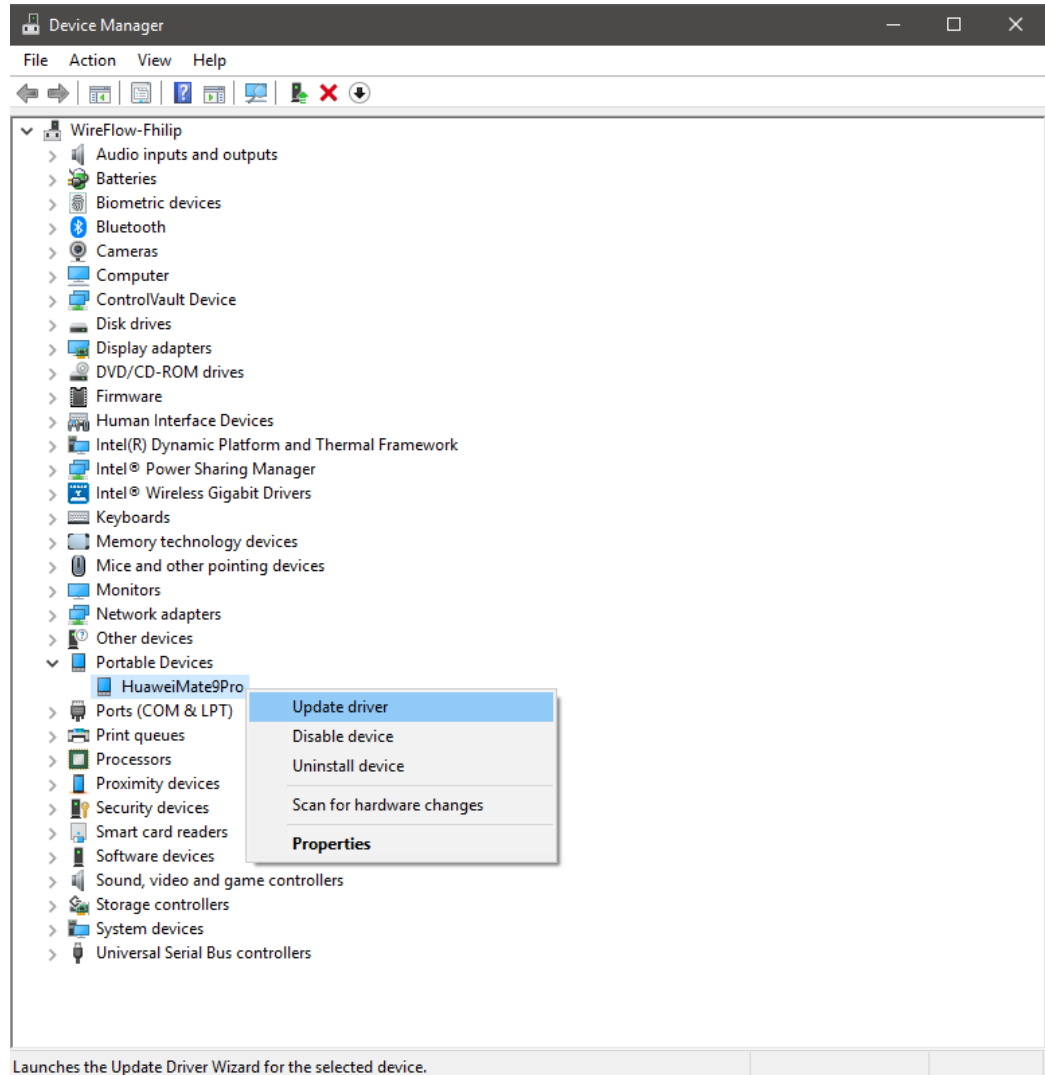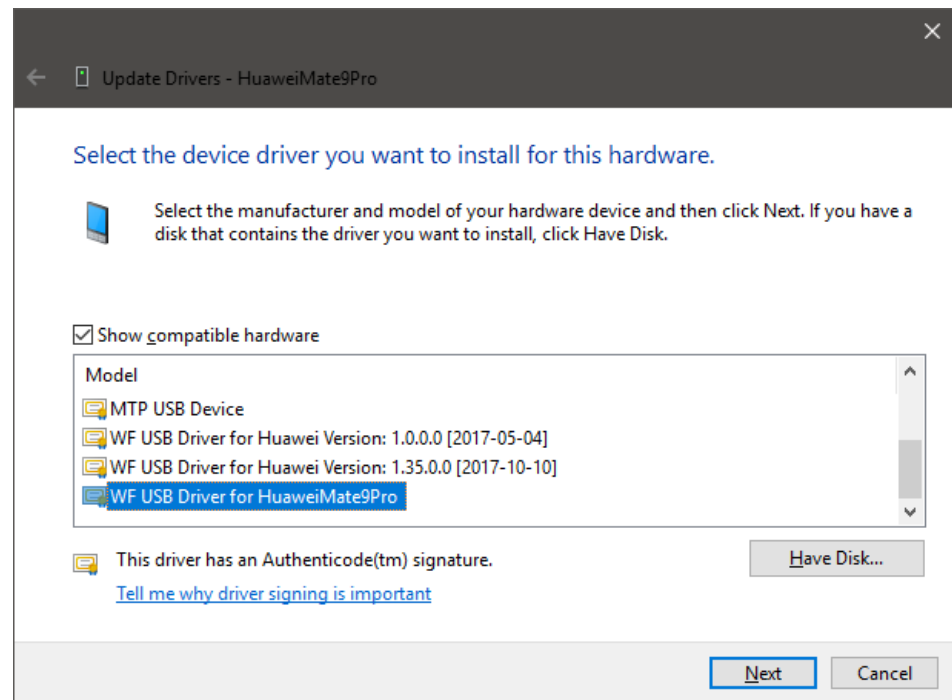
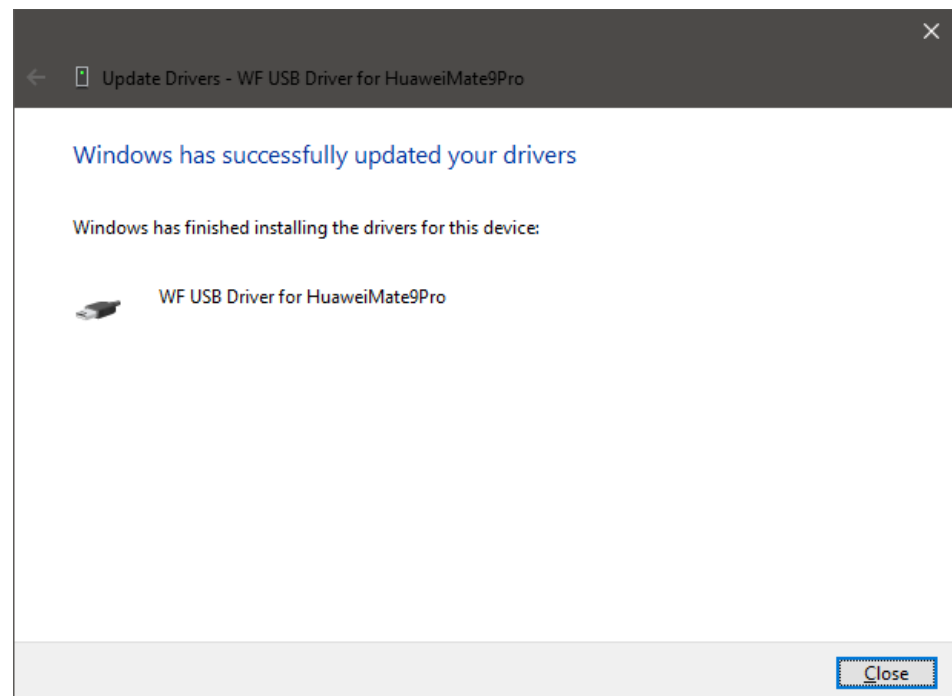Next, choose "Browse my computer for driver software".
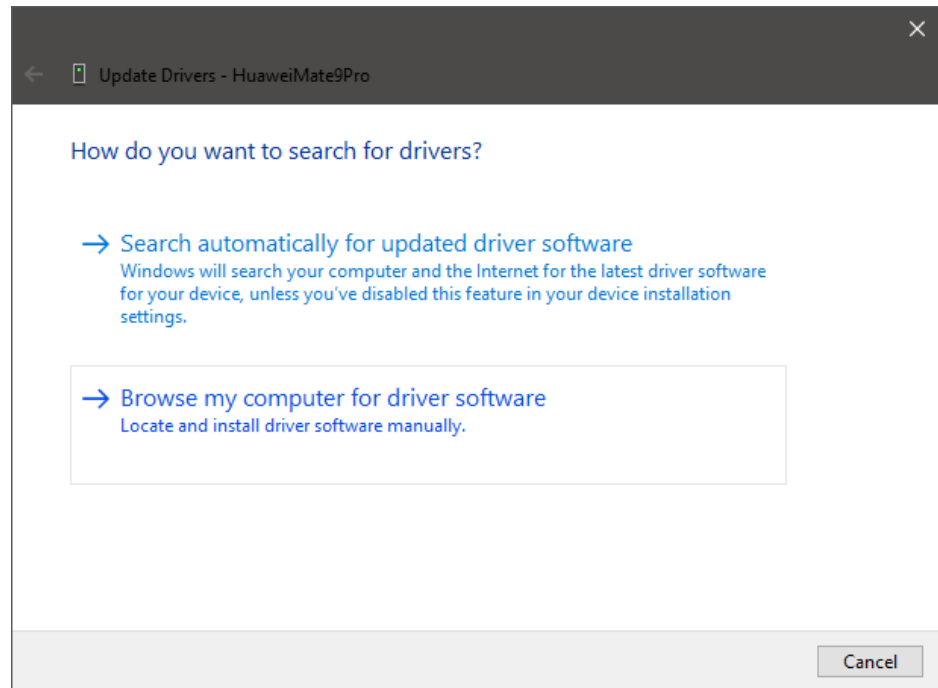
Next, choose "Let me pick from a list of available drivers on my computer."
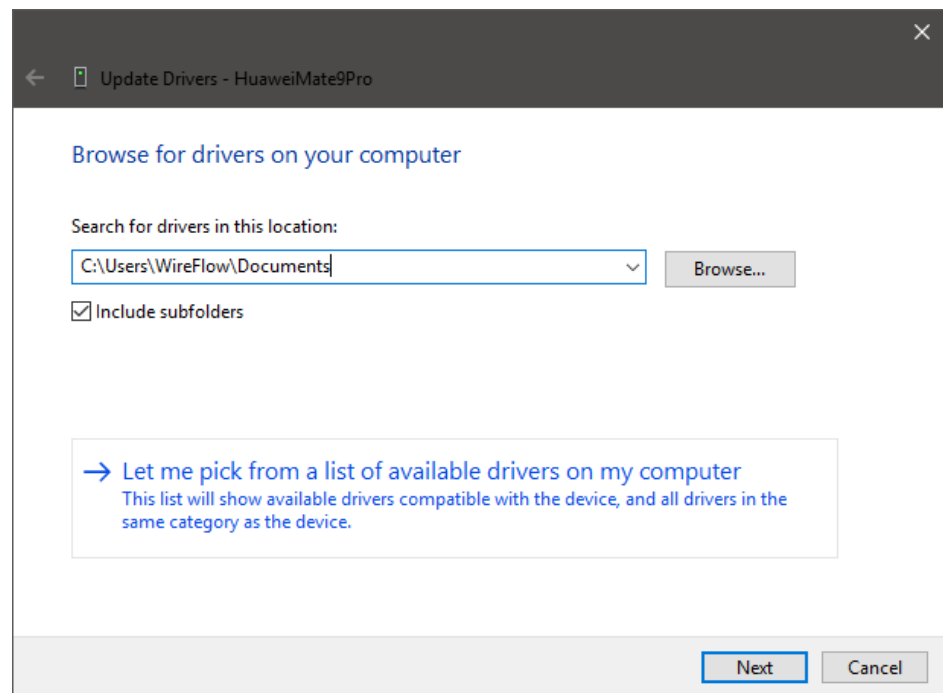
Find the driver named "WF USB Driver For *Vendor/ModelSpecificName*", choose it and click "Next".

The driver should now be installed for the device and the following window will appear,

If everything went ok, the device should now show up in the device manager under NI-VISA USB Devices as in the following image,
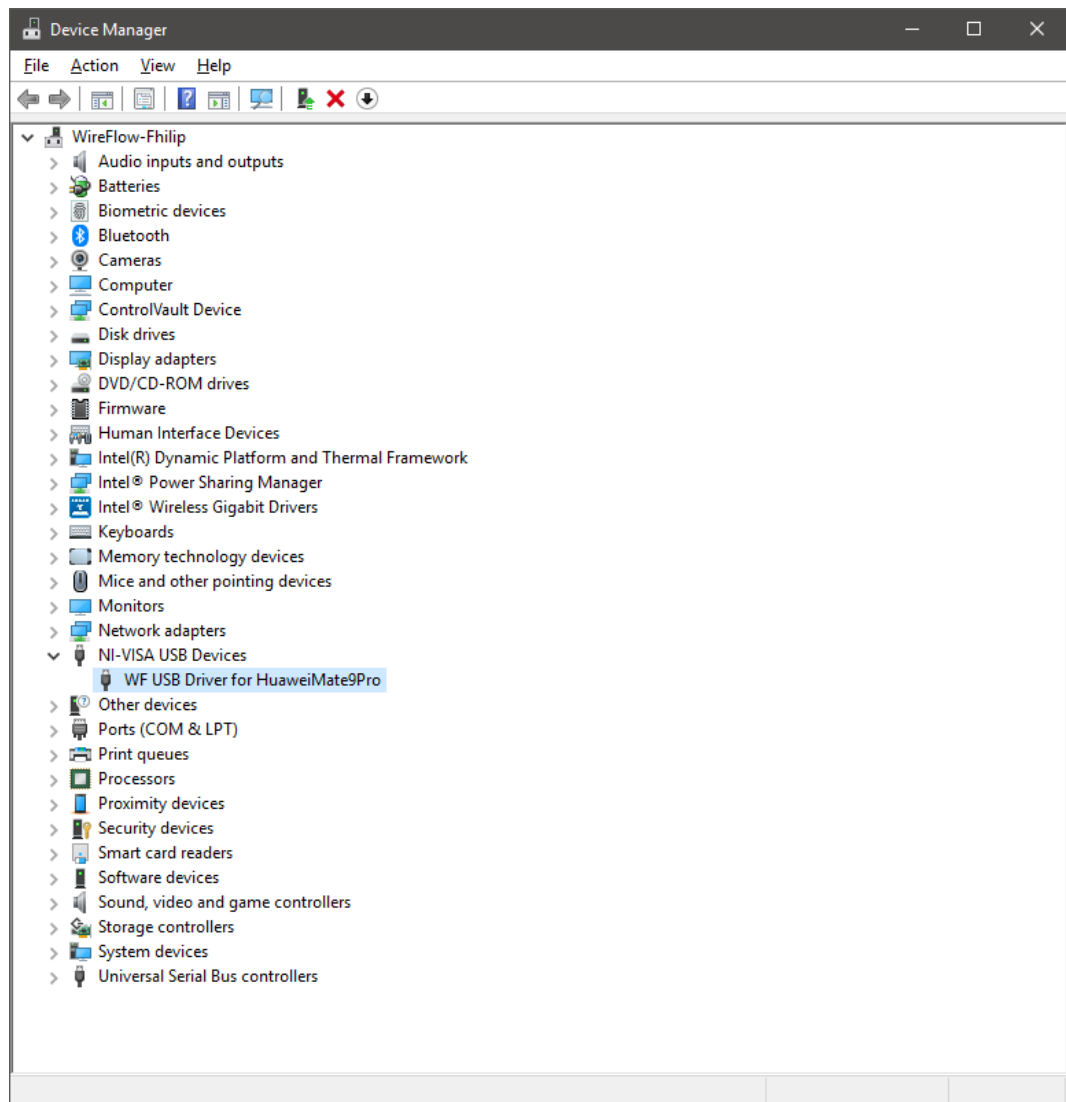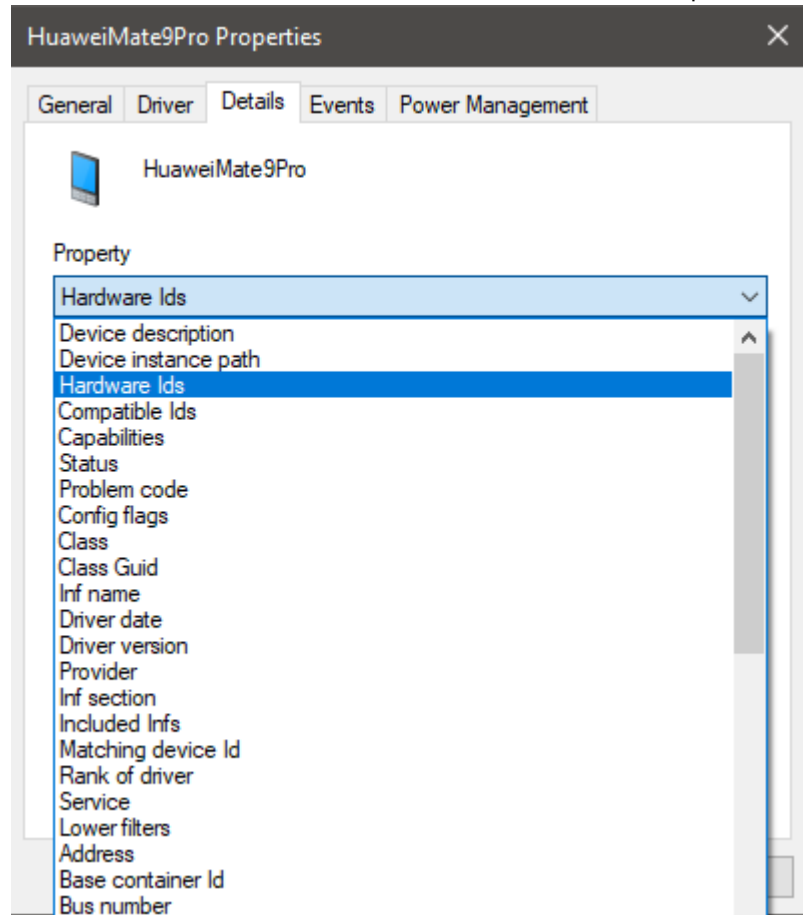
No USB Driver for your device?

If your USB driver isn't listed among the downloaded drivers, please execute the following steps.

1. Connect your smartphone to your PC.
2. Open up "Device Manager" in Windows.
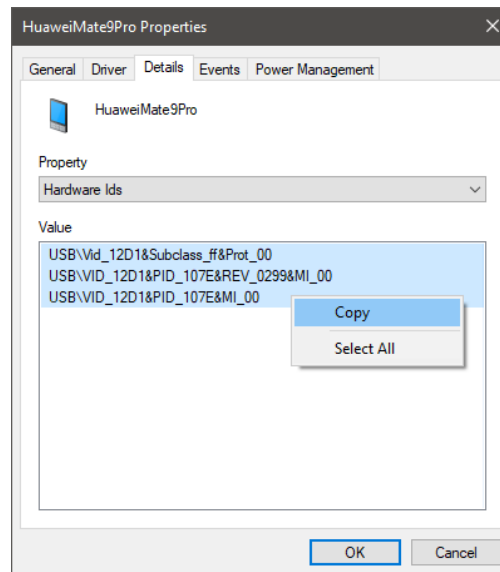3. Find your device in the list, right-click it and choose "Properties".
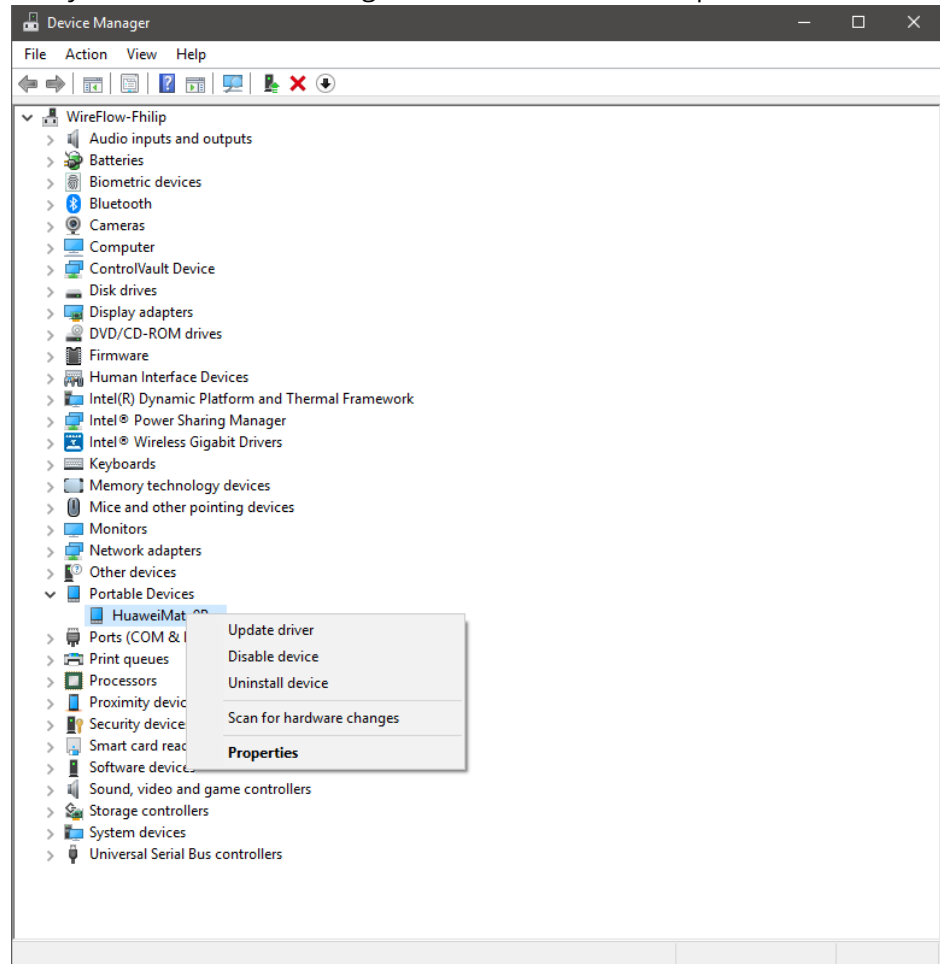
4. Press the "Details"-tab and choose "Hardware IDs" in the drop-down menu.

5. Right-click somewhere in the window and "Select All", right-click on one of the IDs and select "Copy".
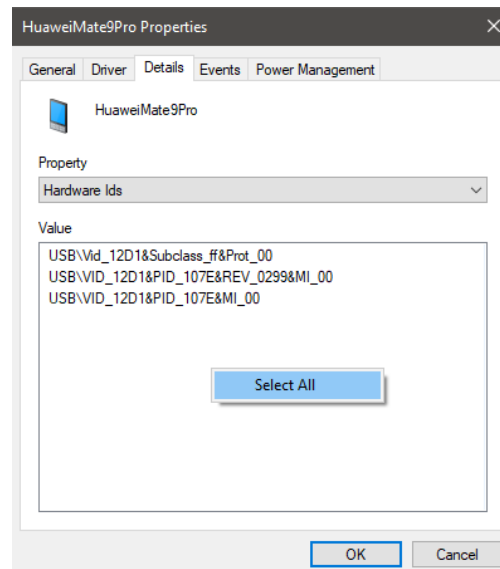
6. Send an email to support@wireflow.se with the title "Smartphone Sensor Toolkit, New Driver" and paste the Hardware IDs in the email. WireFlow will then reply as soon as possible with a new driver for your device

Device not showing at all in Windows Device Manager?

This might occur for a number of reasons. The most likely one is probably that the smartphone is connected in *charge only-mode*. This can be solved by changing the connection option in your smartphone to MTP (Media Transfer Protocol) mode.
If this still doesn't solve the problem, try connecting the smartphone using a different USB-cord.

References

[1] N/A, "Sensors Overview | Android Developers," [Online]. Available: https://developer.android.com/guide/topics/sensors/sensors_overview.html. [Accessed 25 October 2017].