

A Breakthrough Innovation in MEMS Sensors

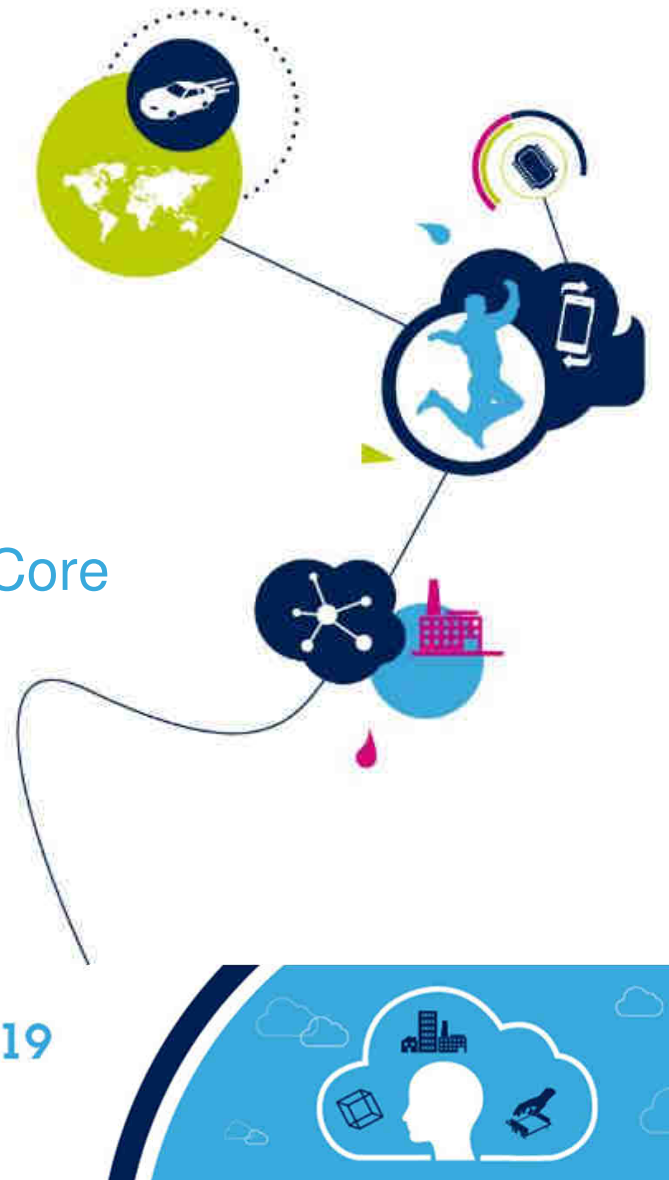
Introducing LSM6DSOX, iNEMO 6DoF inertial measurement unit (IMU), with Machine Learning Core

Simon Callewaert



Technology Tour 2019

Vancouver, BC | September 24



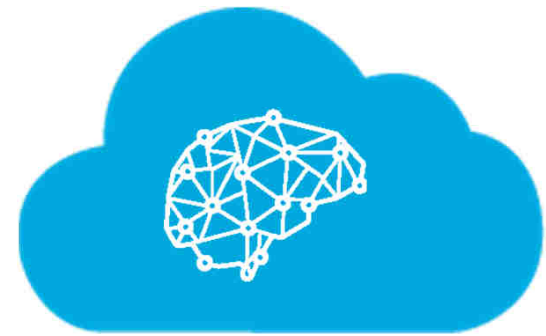
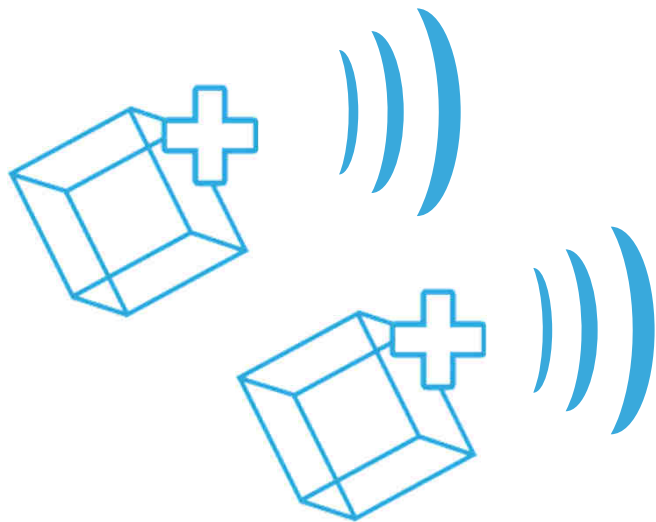
Agenda

2

- Artificial Intelligence in IoT
- ST Smart Sensor: 6-axis IMU with Machine Learning Core
- Why new sensors solutions are attractive?
- Solutions and Comparisons
- Tools
- Conclusions

Artificial Intelligence in IoT

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Logic Programming

Decision Tree

Machine Learning

Deep Learning

A.I.

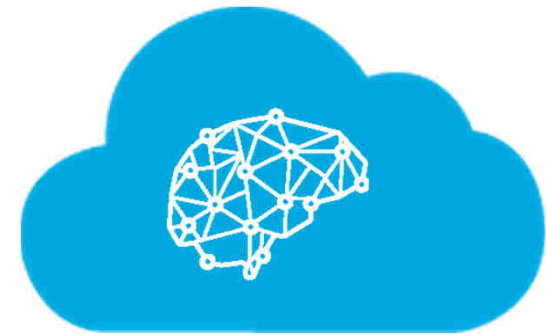
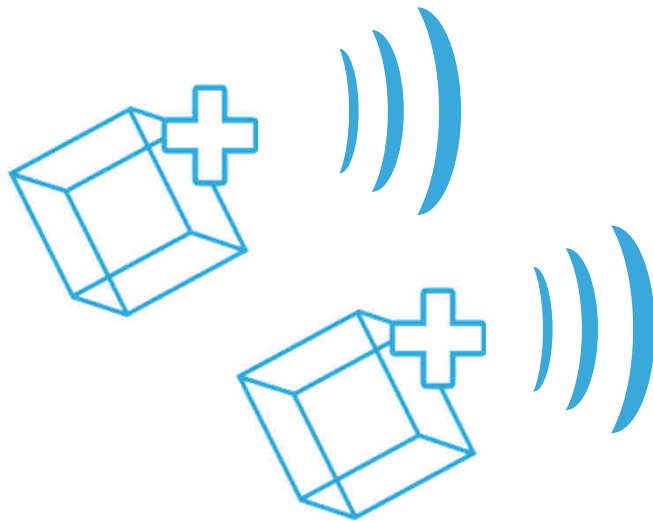
Search Algorithms

Neural Networks

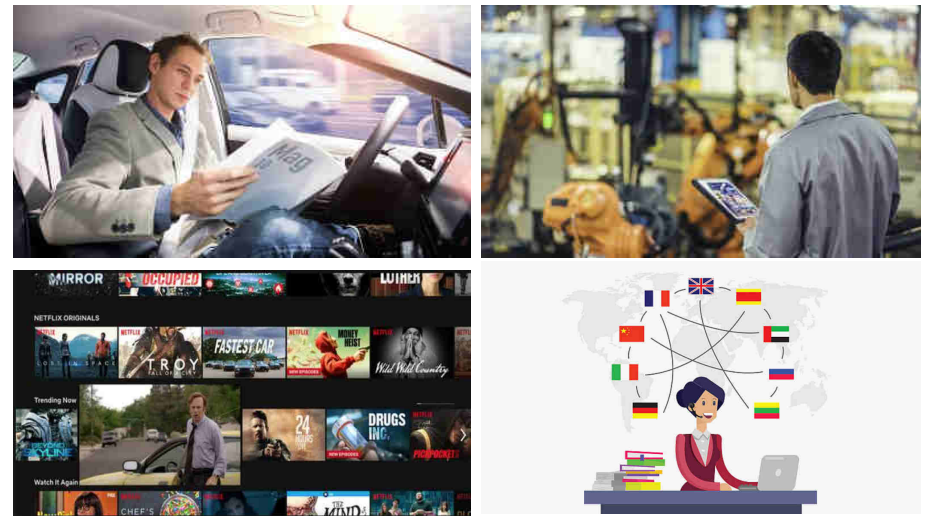
Data Mining

Artificial Intelligence in IoT

4

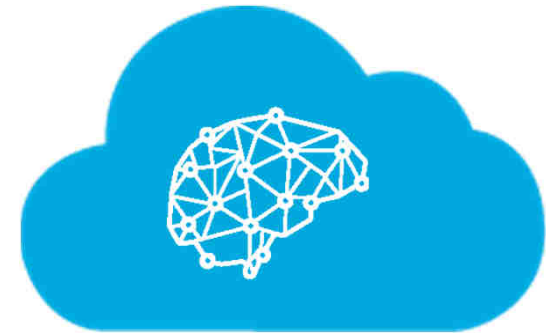
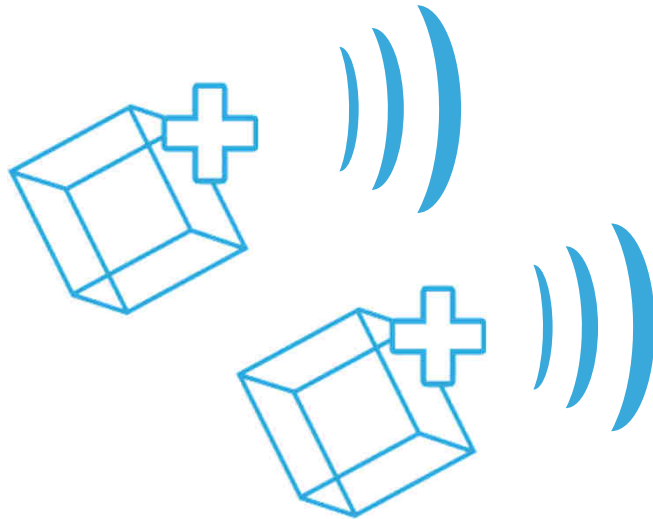


Analysis of vast
amount of information



Artificial Intelligence in IoT

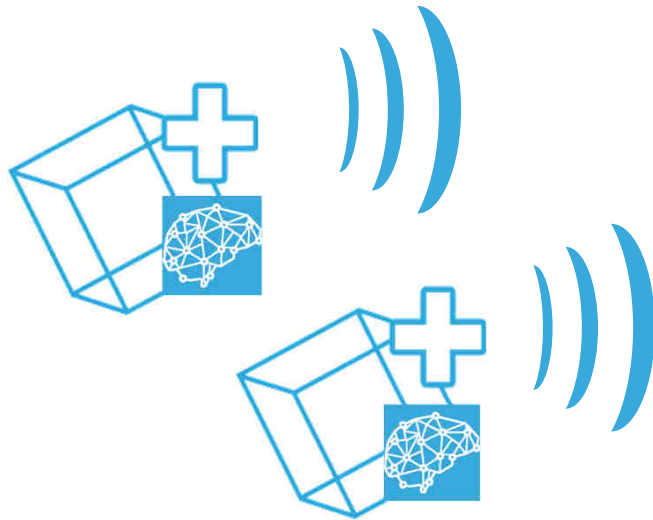
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Centralized A.I. Architecture

Artificial Intelligence in IoT

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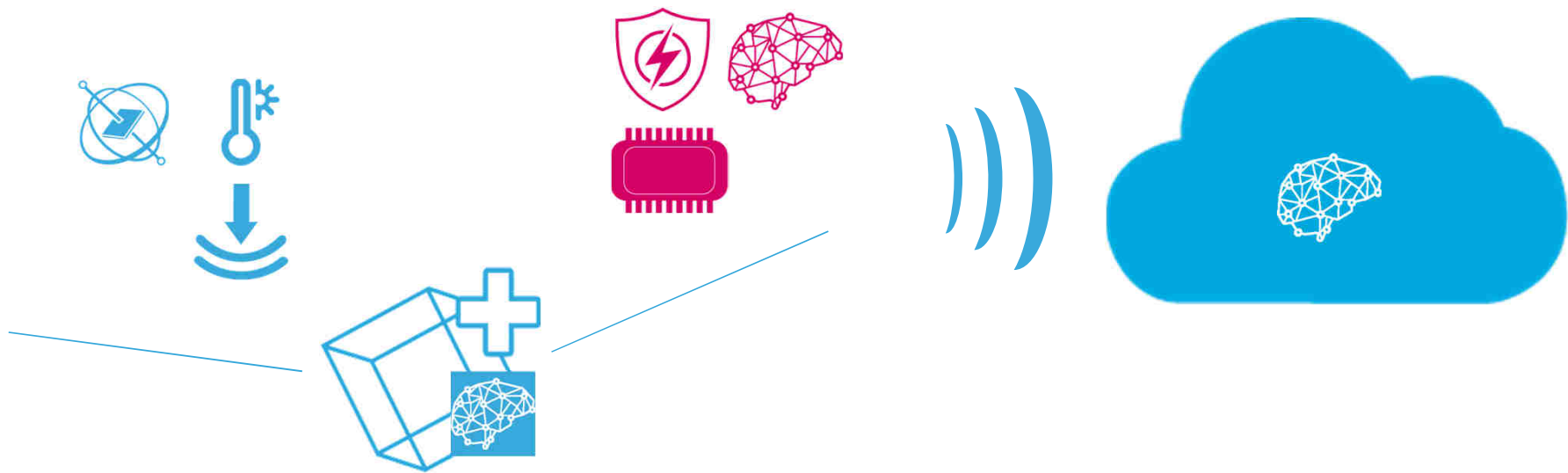


Edge A.I. Architecture



Artificial Intelligence in IoT

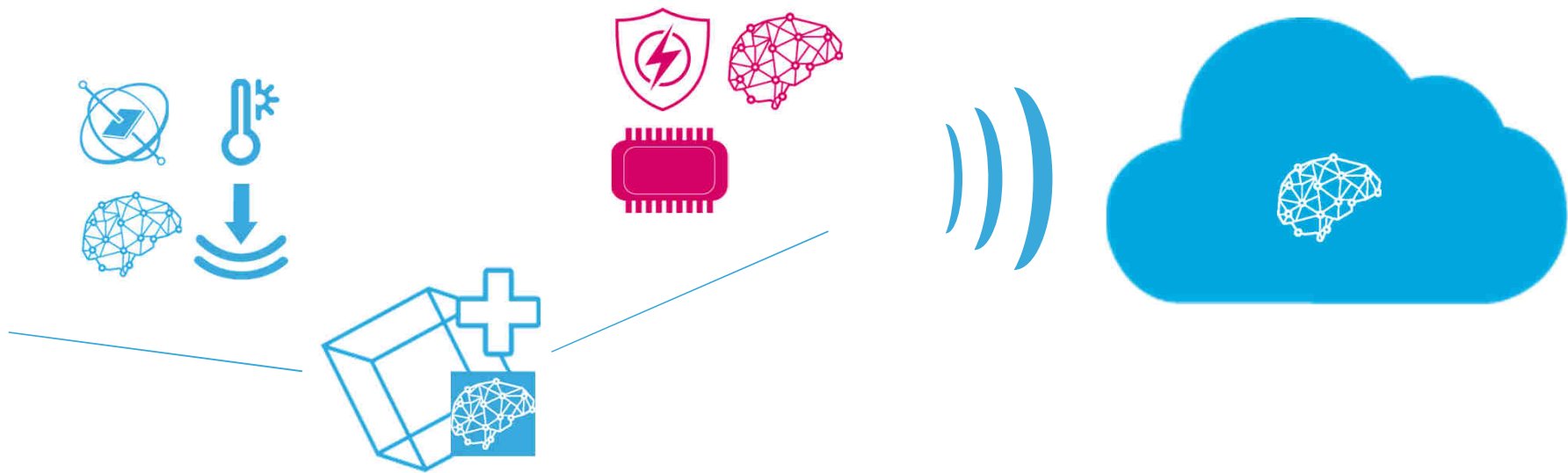
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Edge A.I. Architecture

Artificial Intelligence in IoT

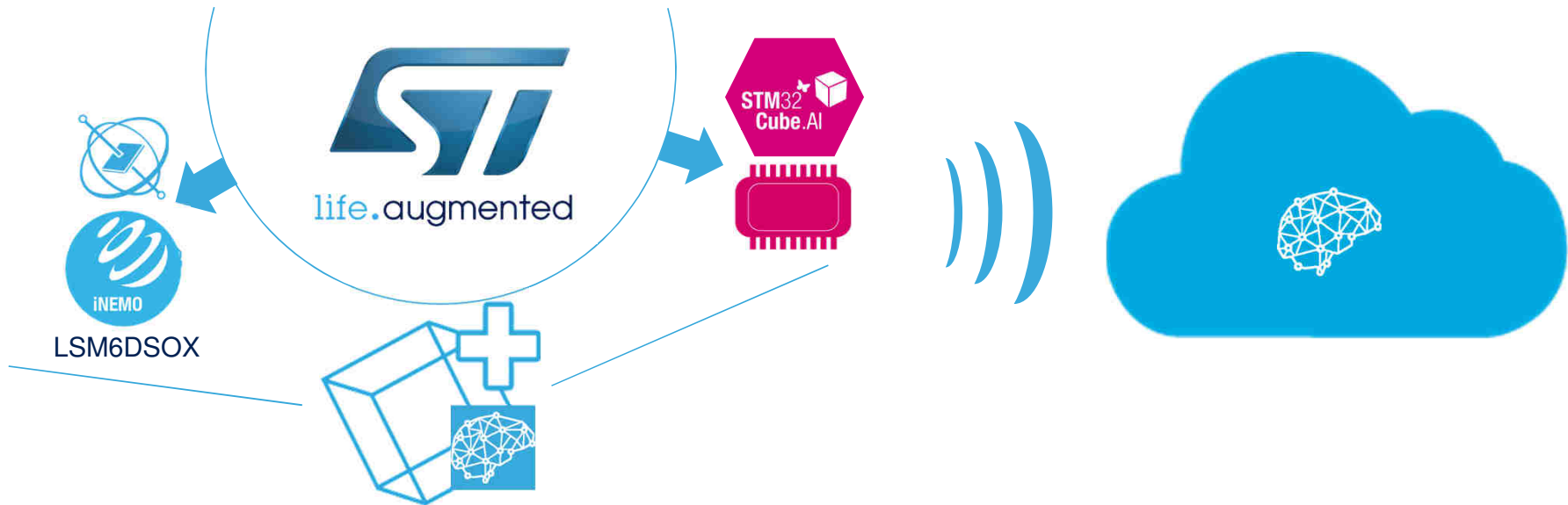
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Edge A.I. Architecture

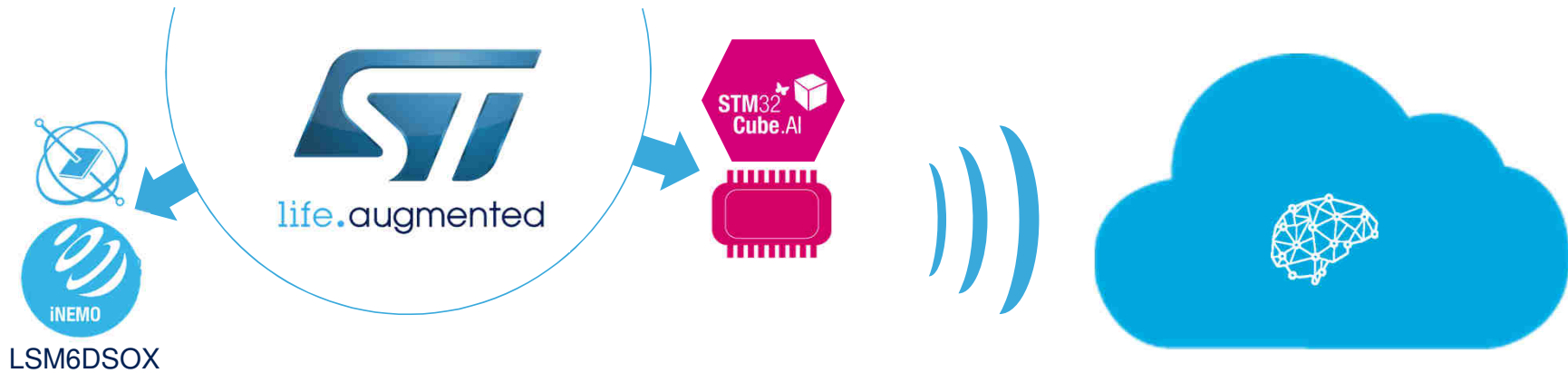
Artificial Intelligence in IoT

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Artificial Intelligence in IoT

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Data processing inside the sensor:

- + Local processing
- + Real time analysis
- + Reduced cost of bandwidth
- + Ultra Low Power
- + Intrinsic Security
- = Configurable Logic
- Simple computation (Dec. Tree)

Data processing inside the STM32:

- + Local processing
- + Real time analysis
- + Reduced cost of bandwidth
- = Low Power
- = Improved security
- = Configurable Logic
- = Std Computation (Neural Net.)

Data processing inside the Cloud:

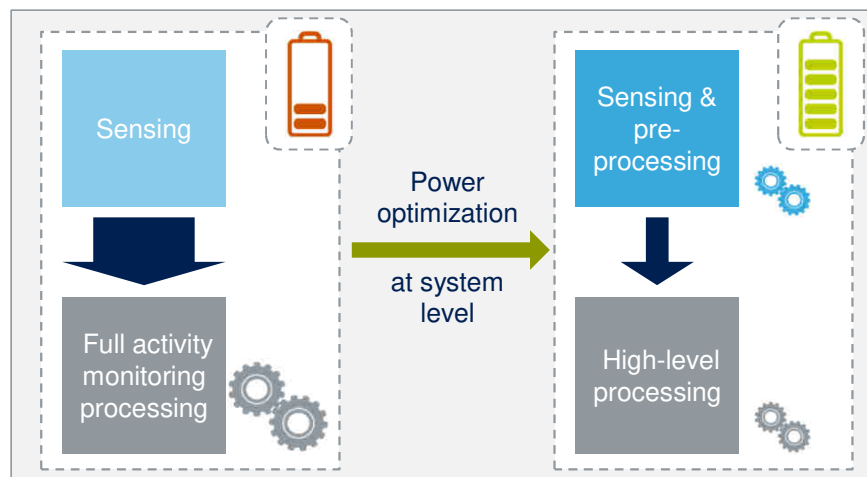
- + Advanced Computation
- + Availability of Wide Amount of Data
- + Continuous Algo Improvement
- = Remote processing
- Data Transfer Latency
- High cost of bandwidth
- Very High current consumption



LSM6DSOX Smart Sensor

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The First IMU Sensor with a Machine Learning Core

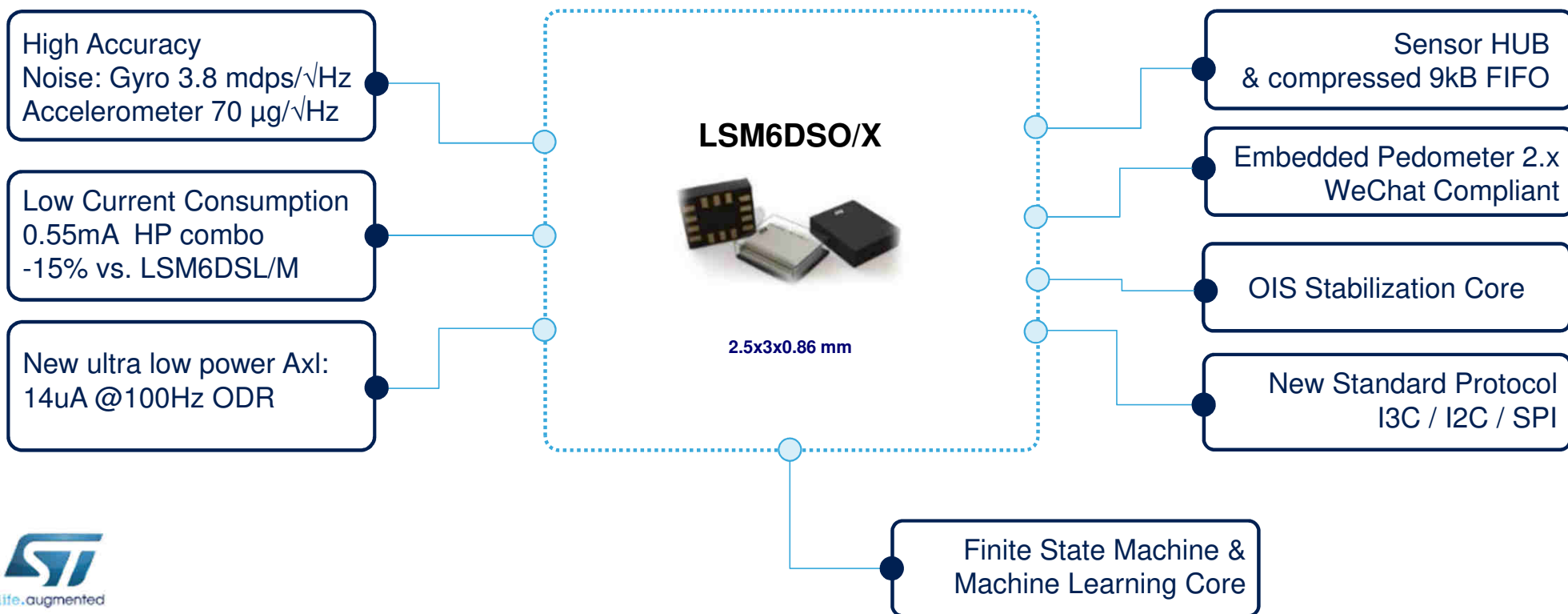




LSM6DSOX Improved Performance

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Improved Accuracy, Optimized System Power



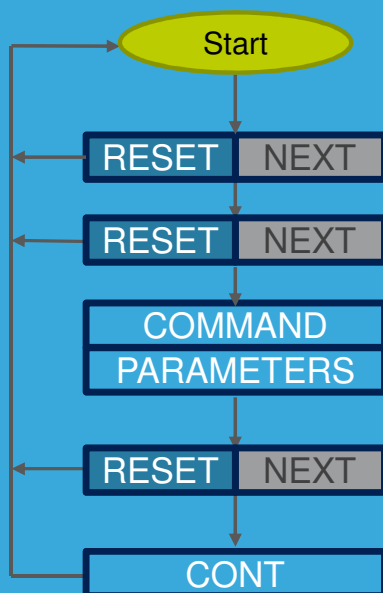


LSM6DSOX Smart Sensor

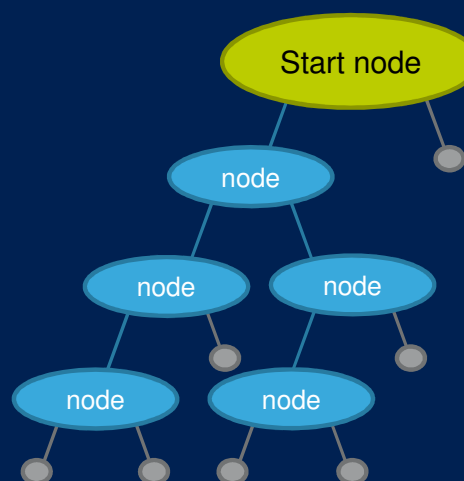
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The first Smart Sensor embedding:

Finite State Machine



Machine Learning Core



FSM and MLC allows sensors to process data with reduced help of a host Microcontroller

Deductive vs. Inductive algorithms

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Inertial Algorithms Overview

DEDUCTIVE

Hypotesis



Rules

i.e.
Wake
Up

Finite State Machine

INDUCTIVE

Observation



Model

i.e.
Activity
Rec

Machine Learning Processing

Finite State Machines overview

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LSM6DSO/X - Finite State Machine

FSM is composed by a series of states, configurable parameters/resources and variables

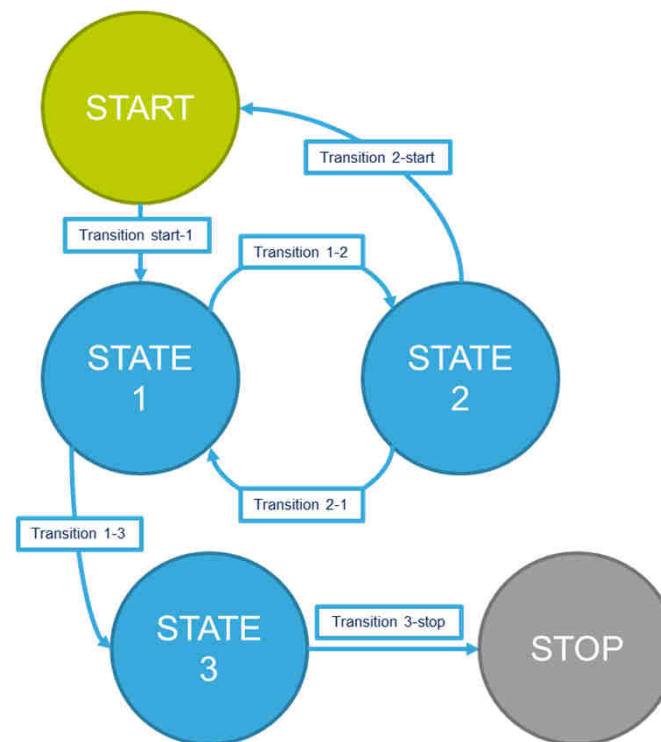
Possibility to implement up to 16 independent FSM

FSM are executed simultaneously or sequentially

FSM can use data from accelerometer, gyro or an external sensor

FSM outputs:

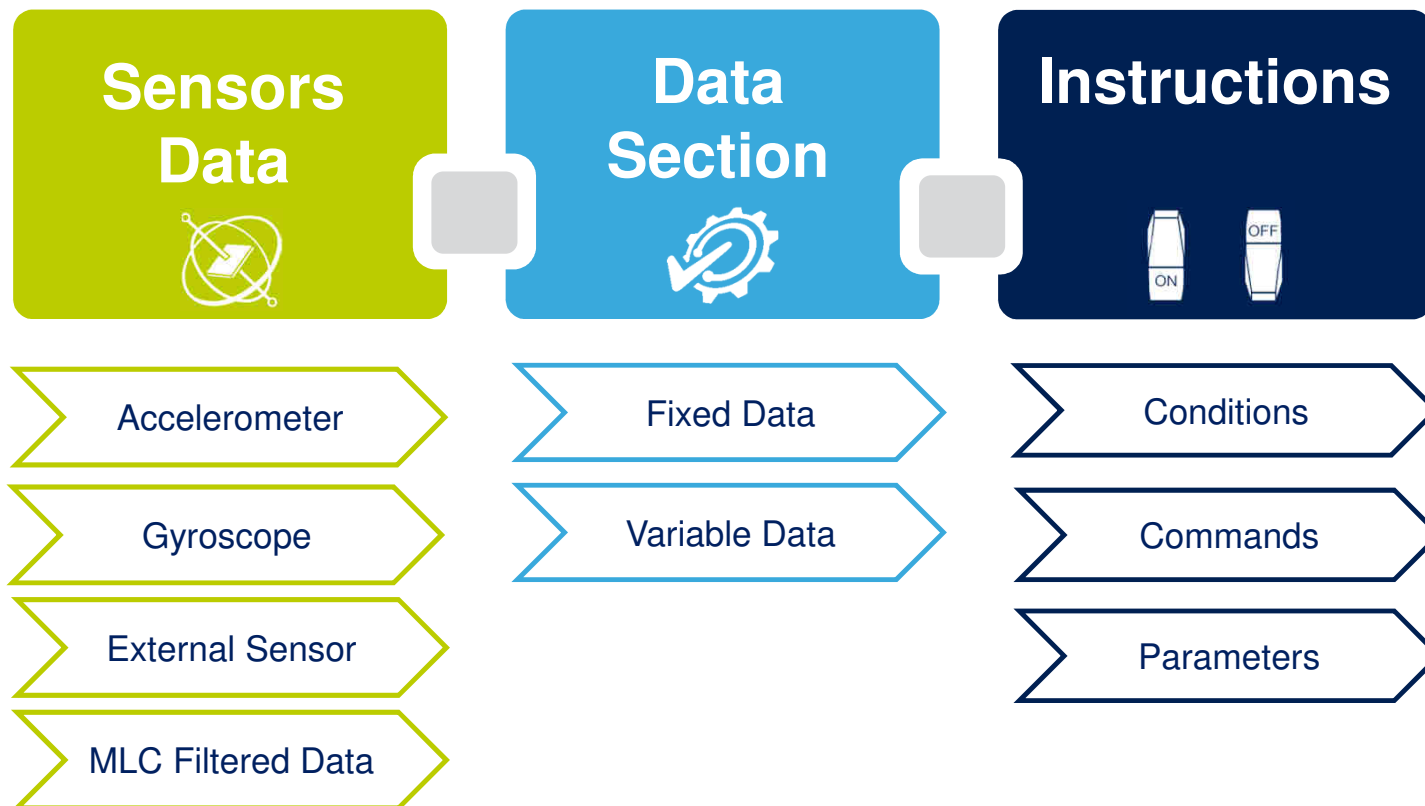
- Interrupt
- Source information



Finite State Machine Structure

In LSM6DSOX

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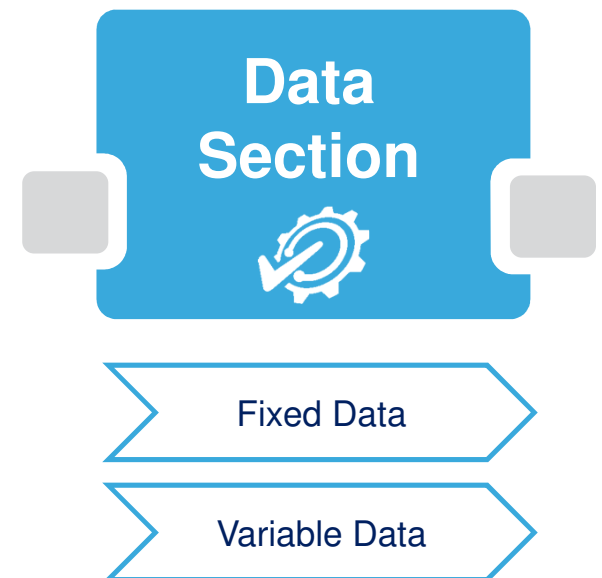
Finite State Machine Structure

In LSM6DSOX

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There are 2 Data Sections in each FSM program:

- The **Fixed Data Section** of the program is used to specify the resources that are needed in the instructions section. Resources examples:
 - Thresholds
 - Timers
 - Masks
 - Hysteresis
 - Decimation factor
- The **Variable Data Section** is used to define all the values for the used resources.



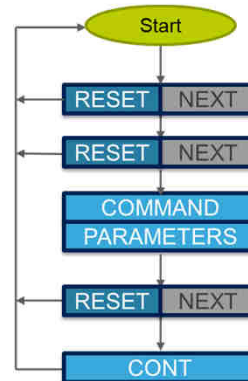
Finite State Machine Structure

In LSM6DSOX

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In the Instruction Section the user defines the algorithm by using available commands and conditions:

- **Commands** can be followed by parameters. Once executed the program pointer is set to the next command/condition line that is immediately evaluated.
- **Parameter** are application masks, threshold and timers.
- **Conditions** can be:
 - Reset. If true → pointer set to last Reset Point
 - Next. If true → pointer set to Next Line
 - None → interpreter keeps evaluating the same line when next sample occurs



Instructions



Conditions

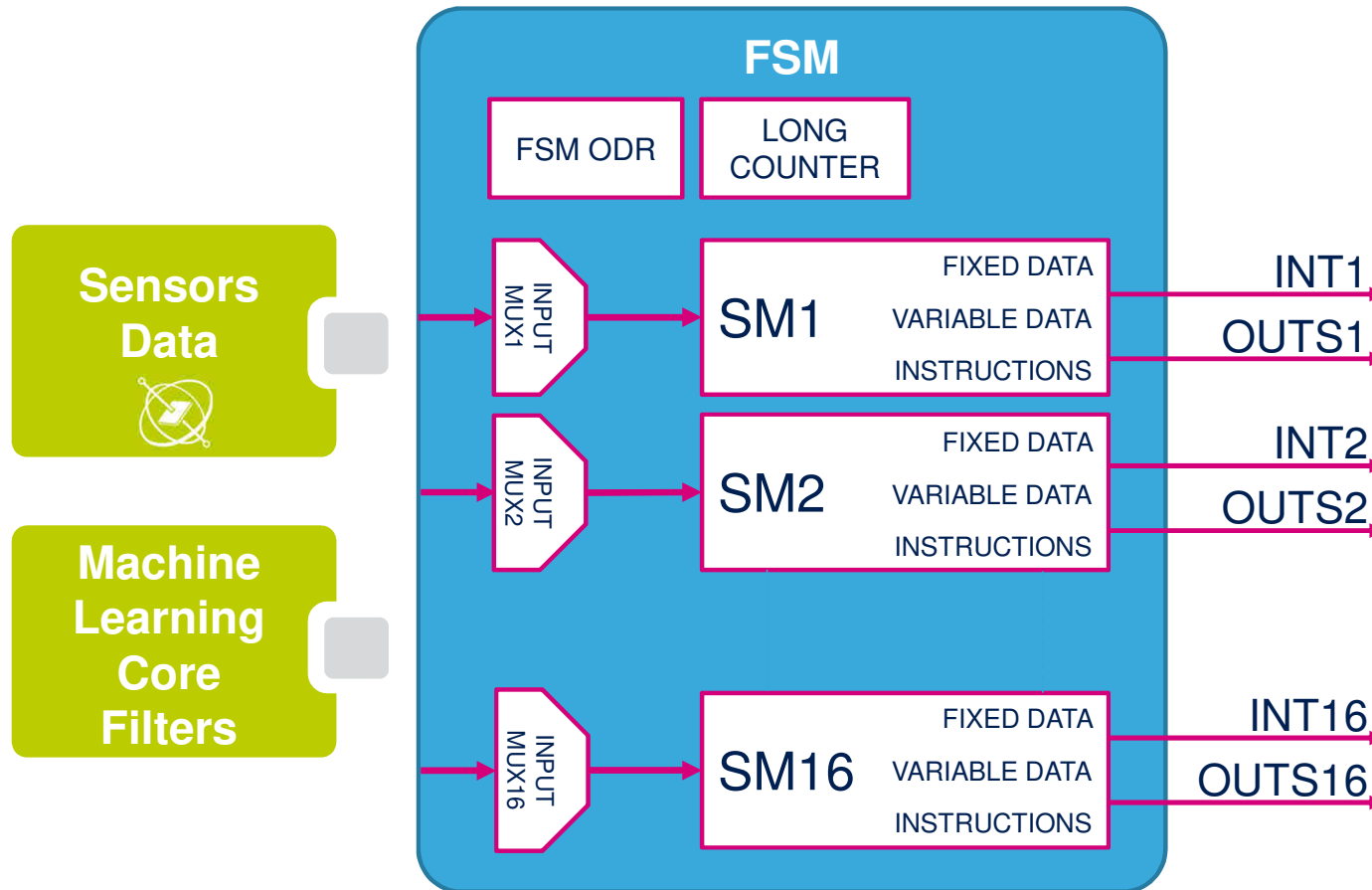
Commands

Parameters

Finite State Machine Blocks

Summary

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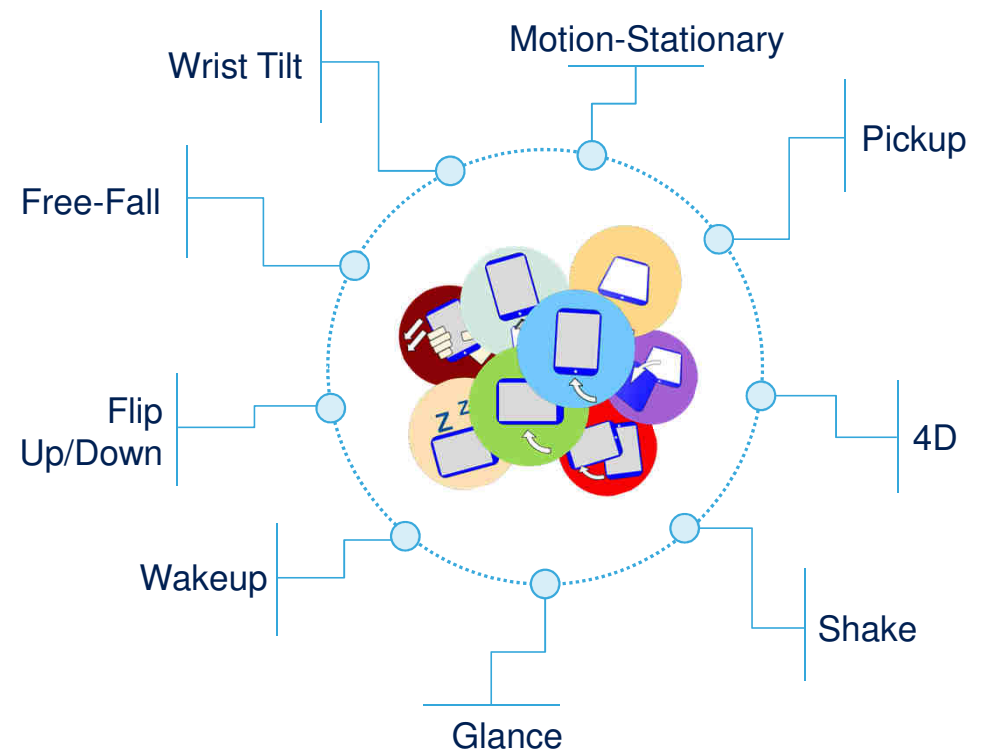
Finite State Machine

Examples of Libraries

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Exploiting Finite State Machine capabilities

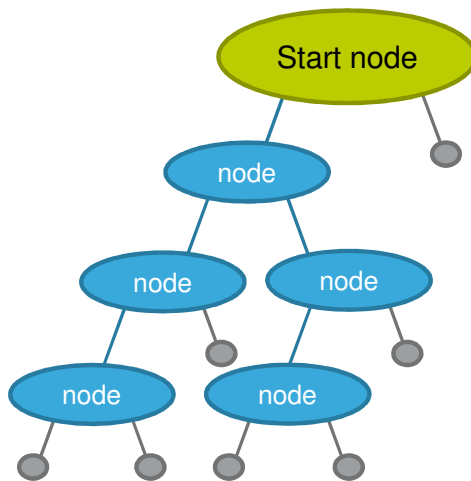
- High Efficiency (Computation Resources, Power)
- High Customization level
- Library of example gestures available:



Machine Learning Core Overview

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LSM6DSOX - Machine Learning Core



MLC is a programmable logic.

LSM6DSOX embeds a Decision Tree Logic composed by a series of configurable nodes.

Each node is characterized by one “if-then-else” condition.

Up to 8 decision trees can be configured to run simultaneously in LSM6DSOX.

Machine Learning Configuration Flow

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After the definition of the classes to be recognized: running, walking, car,... Capture data ...

1



User defines **Classes** to be recognized

2



Collect data **Logs** for each class and **label** data

3



Select **Features** that best characterize the identified classes

4



Machine Learning tools generate program for LSM6DSOX based on **Logs** and **Features**

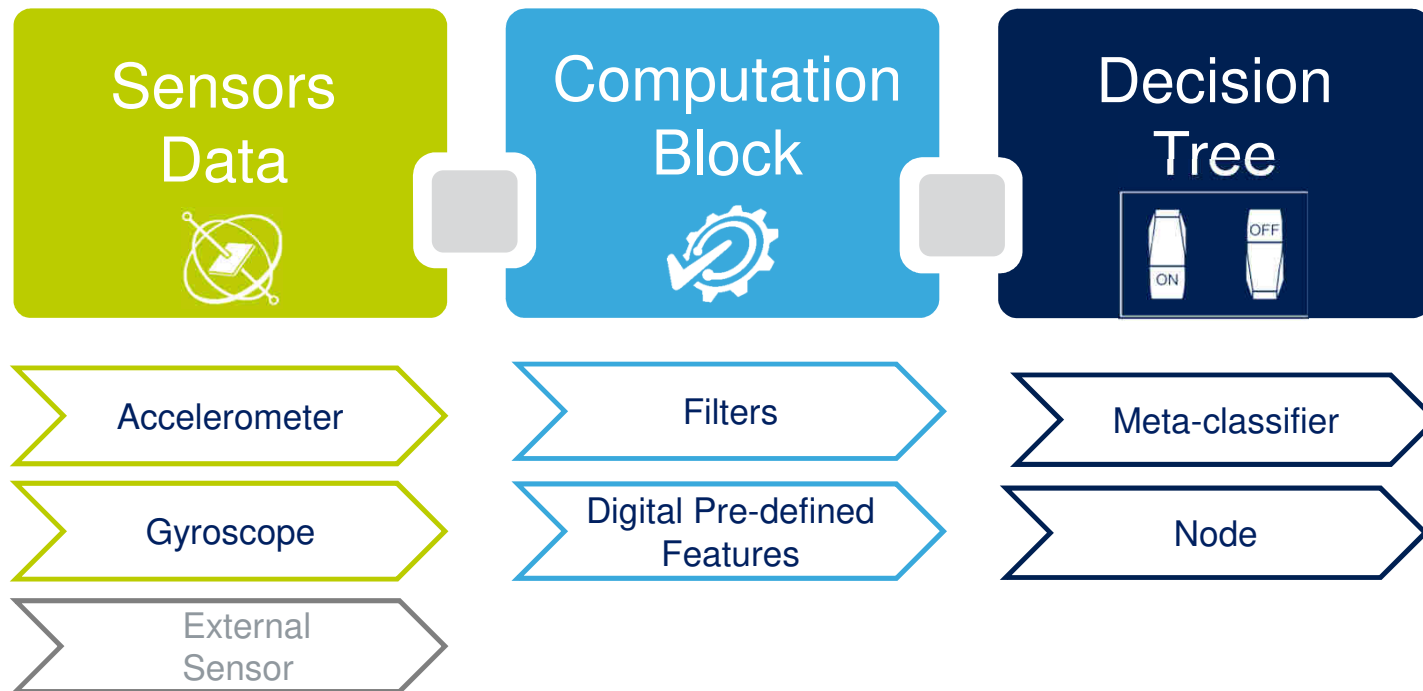
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Configure the LSM6DSOX and **run** the application

Machine Learning Core (MLC) In LSM6DSOX

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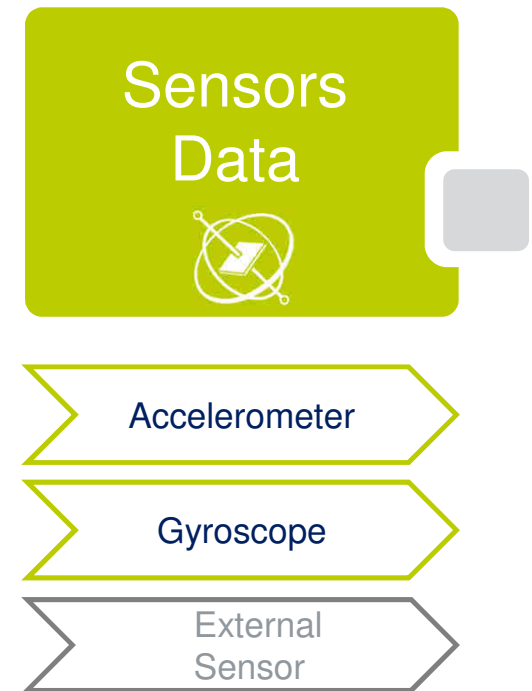


Machine Learning Core (MLC)

In LSM6DSOX

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- Wide set of Inputs available:
 - **Accelerometer** $\rightarrow [a_x \ a_y \ a_z], [a_v], [a_v^2]$
 - **Gyroscope** $\rightarrow [g_x \ g_y \ g_z], [g_v], [g_v^2]$
 - **External sensor** $\rightarrow [m_x \ m_y \ m_z], [m_v], [m_v^2]$ (*i.e. magnetometer*)
 - **Magnitude** $\rightarrow V = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2}$

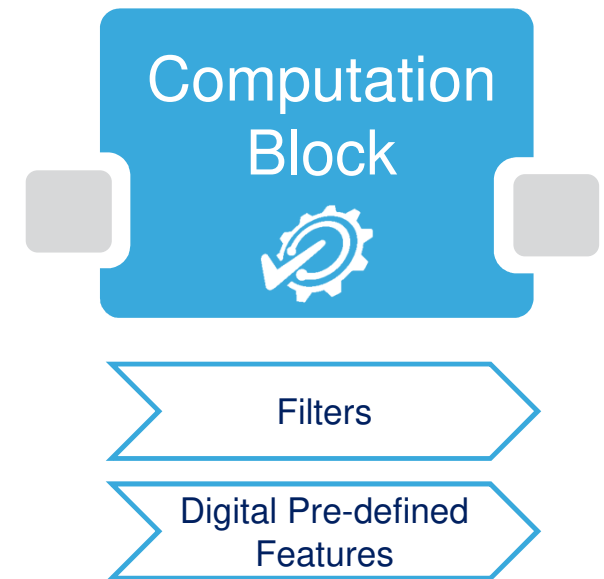


Machine Learning Core (MLC)

In LSM6DSOX

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- Sensors data can be filtered with a 2nd order IIR **Filter**.
- **Features** are statistical parameter calculated from:
 - Input Data
 - Filtered Input Data
- Examples of features are: Mean, Variance, Energy, Peak to Peak, ...

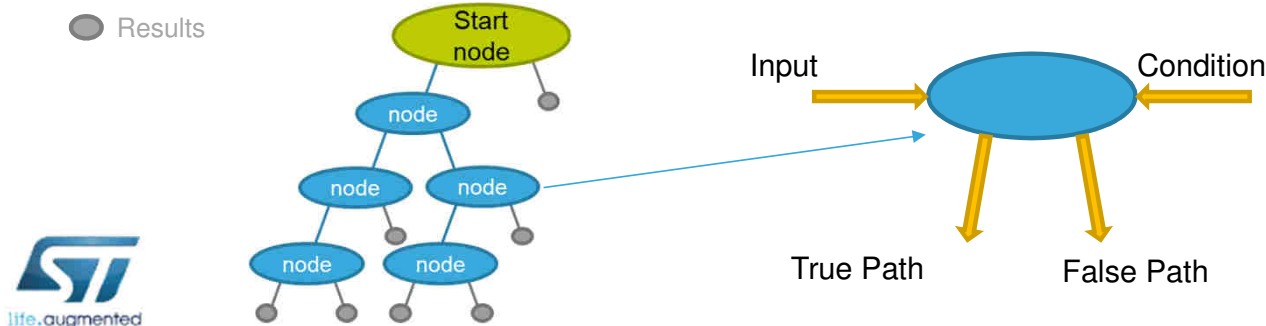
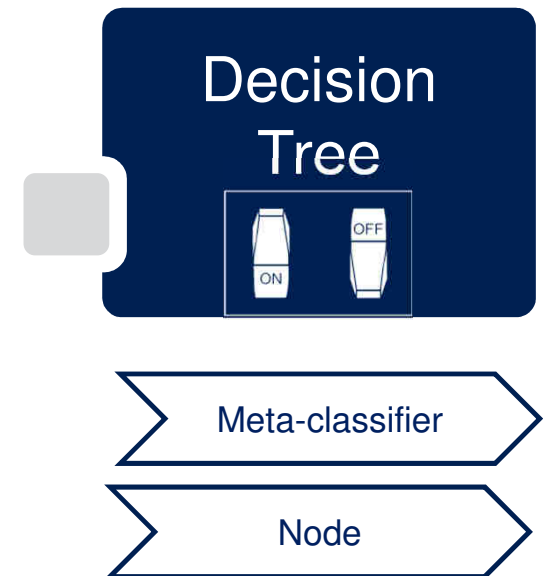


Machine Learning Core (MLC)

In LSM6DSOX

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- The **Decision Tree** is a predictive model built from training data. The outputs of the computation blocks are the inputs of the decision tree.
- Each **Node** is characterized by one «if-then-else» condition. Some examples of conditions:
 - Mean on Acc_X < 0.5 g
 - Variance on Gyro_Z < 200 dps
- Decision tree can either generate a result at every sample or filter the results with a **Meta-classifier**, to have a more robust output.



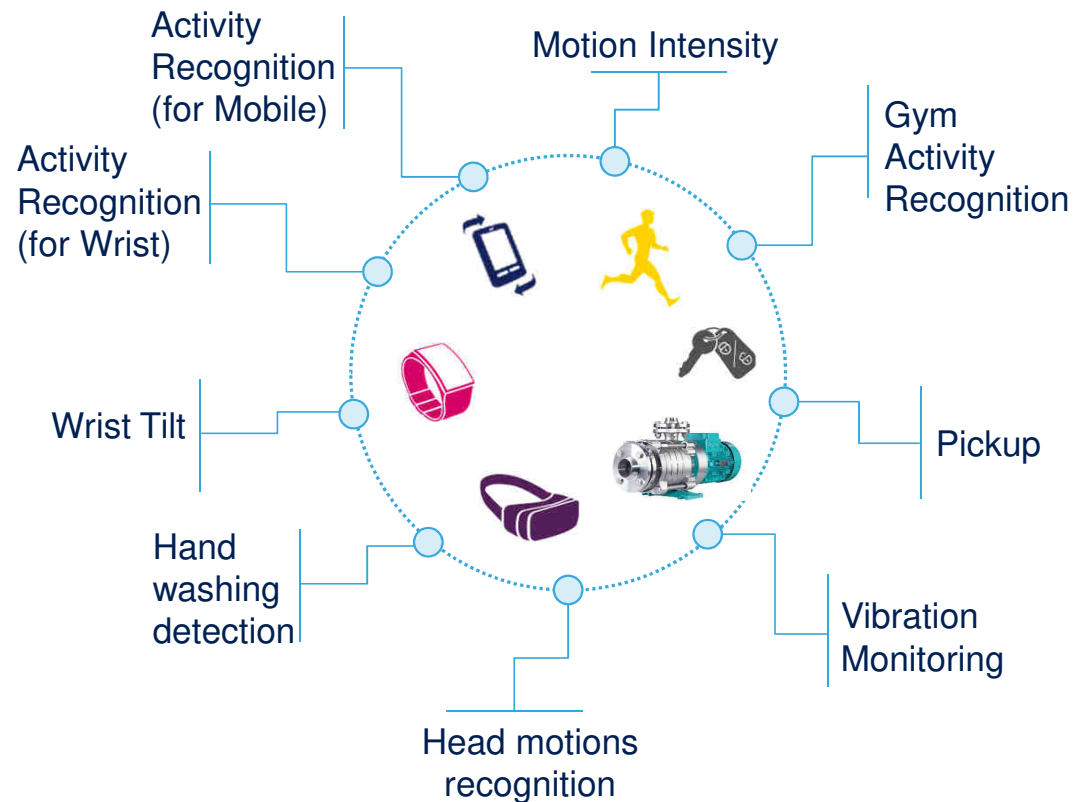
Machine Learning Core

Examples of Libraries

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Exploiting Machine Learning Core capabilities

- High Efficiency (Computation Resources, Power)
- High Customization level
- Higher Complexity than FSM
- Example Libraries available:





Solutions Comparison

LS6DSO/X Power Consumption

Application Case examples

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LSM6DSOX Lowest Current Consumption

FSM and MLC are incredibly efficient in current consumption needs:

- + 3 μA for each Finite State Machine

- + 1-15 μA Machine Learning Core

as low power features to recognize customizable conditions and generate interrupts.

Computational Current Consumption

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Applications has been developed on Machine Learning Core

Algorithm	Sensors used	ODR	Number of decision trees	Number of nodes	MLC additional Current consumption
Vibration Monitoring	A	26 Hz	1	2	1 uA
Motion Intensity	A	12.5 Hz	1	7	1 uA
6D position recognition	A	26 Hz	1	8	2 uA
Activity Recognition for mobile	A	26 Hz	1	126	4 uA

Application Case

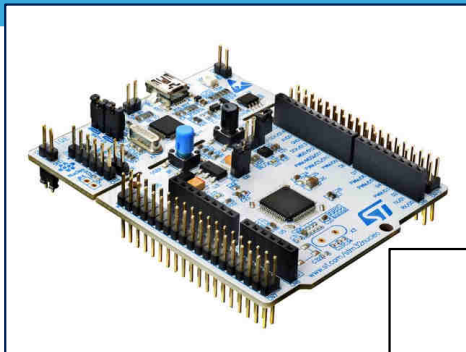
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Same application has been developed on a low power microcontroller and on Motion Learning Processing

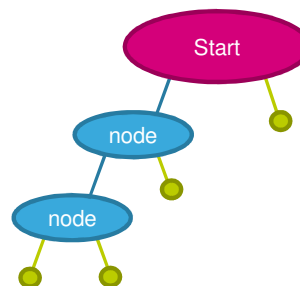
Activity Recognition Algorithm Classes

- Stationary
- Walking
- Fast Walking
- Jogging

...



MLP



Additional Current Consumption Required to Run the Application

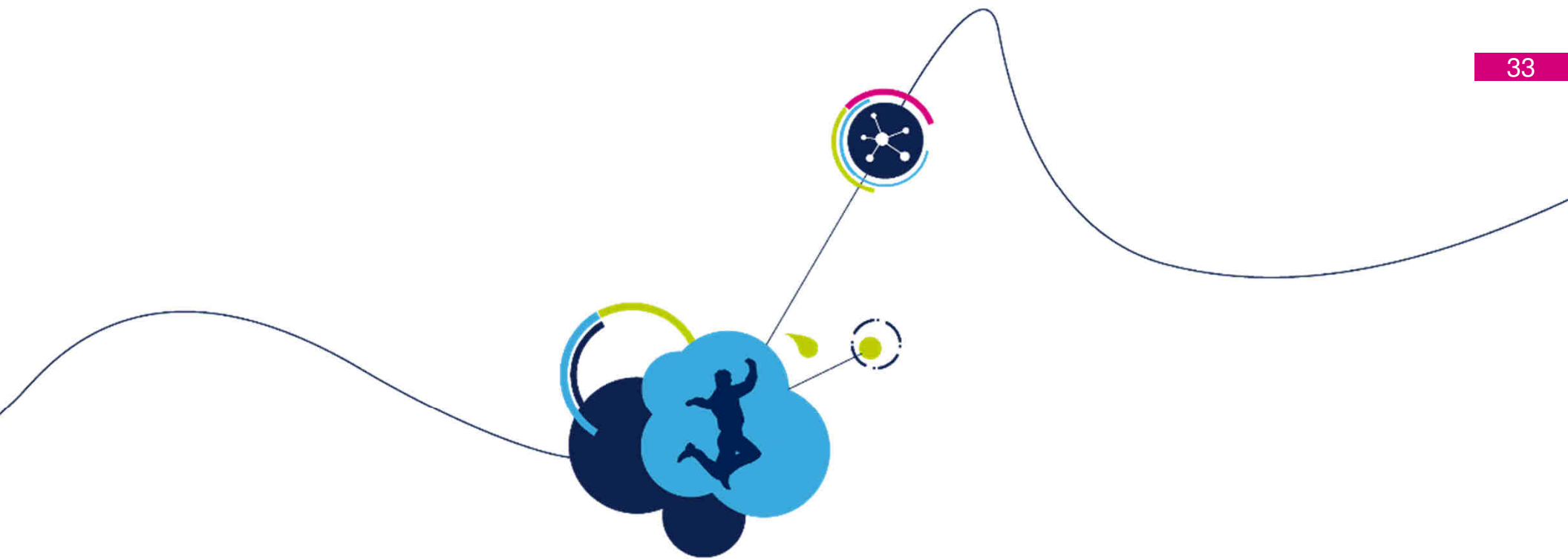
Running on:	[μ A]
Cortex-M3 STM32L152RE@32MHz	240
MLC on LSM6DSOX	7

LSMDSOX Performance

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Confusion Matrix of Activity Recognition in LSM6DSOX

Detected as ->	Stationary	Walking	Fast Walking	Jogging
Stationary	99.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Walking	0.0%	99.4%	0.2%	0.0%
Fast Walking	0.0%	3.7%	95.9%	0.2%
Jogging	0.0%	0.6%	0.7%	98.5%

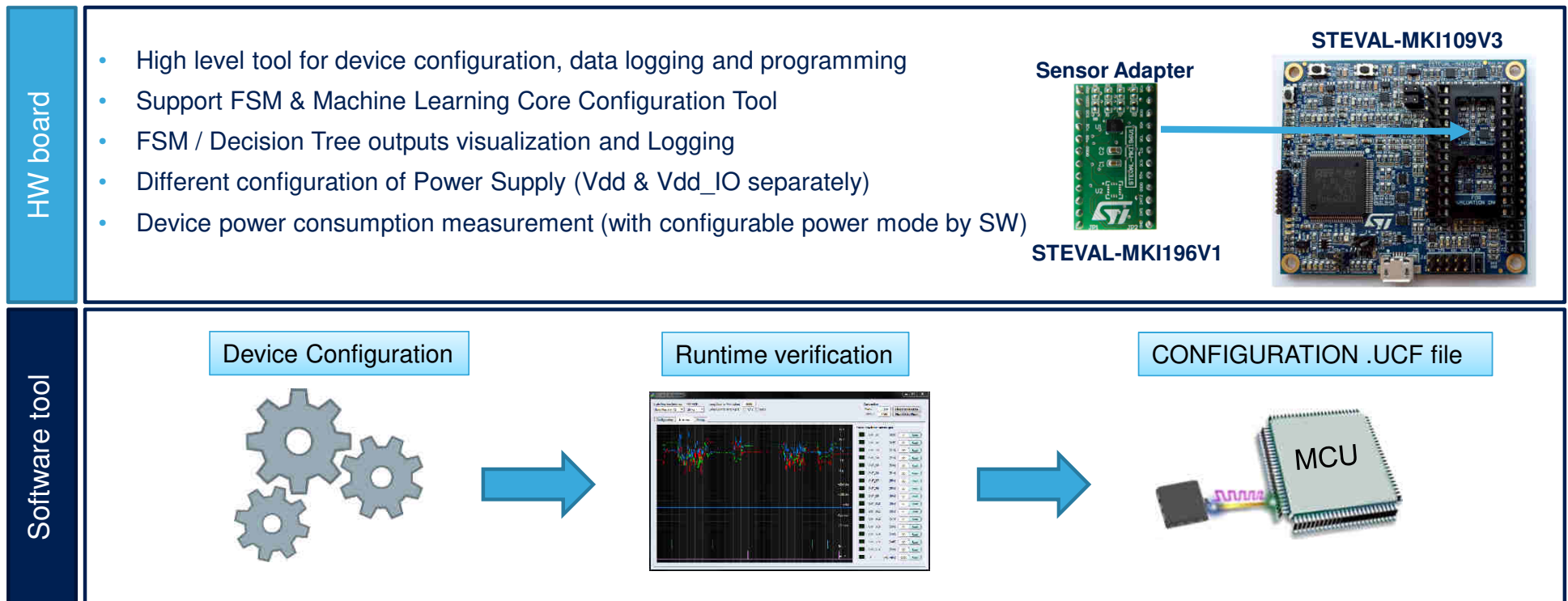


Tools

ST MEMS sensor evaluation kit

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Professional Unico software Tool and ProfiMEMS



ST Unico GUI software

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- Unico Lite GUI (or STSW-MEMS034) is an user interface that assists users to graphically and easily:
 - configure registers,
 - see the sensor's behavior on a chart,
 - export settings in a header file to include in the source code of an application.

1

Registers configuration



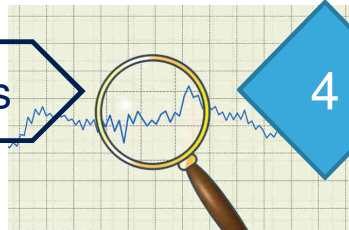
2

Data Collection



3

Pattern analysis



4

FSM Implementation



5

MLC Configuration

FSM examples

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- ST provides FSM examples to start experimenting and test.

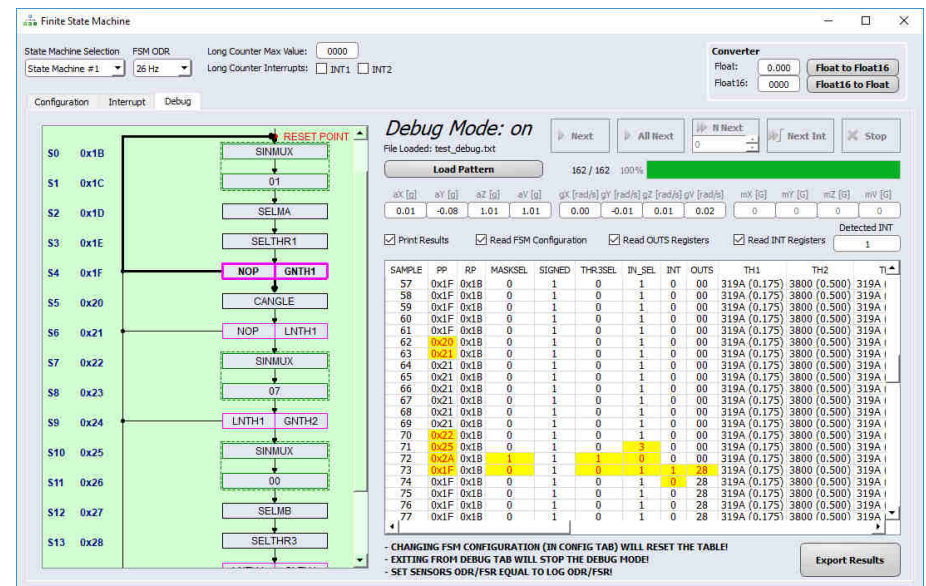
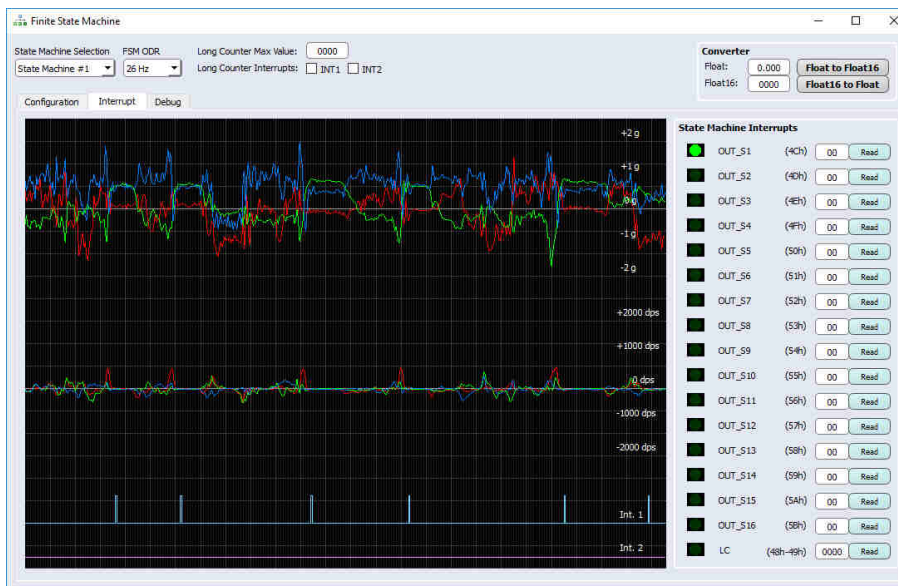
The screenshot displays the ST Finite State Machine (FSM) configuration tool. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Top Bar:** Includes 'State Machine Selection' (set to 'FSM ODR'), 'Long Counter Max Value' (0000), and 'Long Counter Interrupts' (INT1, INT2).
- Configuration Tab:** The active tab, showing the 'SM1 Instructions Section' with a list of instructions (0x1D to 0x27) and their values. Each instruction has 'Add' and 'Remove' buttons.
- SM1 Status:** A section with a 'Enabled' checkbox and 'INT1'/'INT2' checkboxes.
- SM1 Fixed Data Section:** Contains 'Config A' and 'Config B' settings for 'Size', 'RP', and 'Decimation'.
- SM1 Variable Data Section:** Contains 'Thresh1' through 'Thresh4', 'Mask A' through 'Mask C', 'Temporary Mask A' through 'Temporary Mask C', and 'Pss' and 'Disc' settings.
- Bottom Bar:** Includes buttons for 'Import State Machine', 'Export State Machine', 'Reset State Machine', 'Read FSM Configuration', 'Write FSM Configuration', 'Reset All', 'Load Device Configuration', and 'Save Device Configuration'.

Fine Tuning

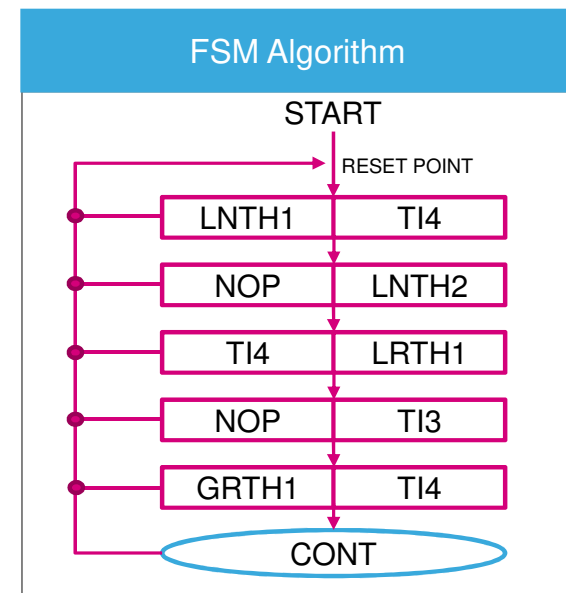
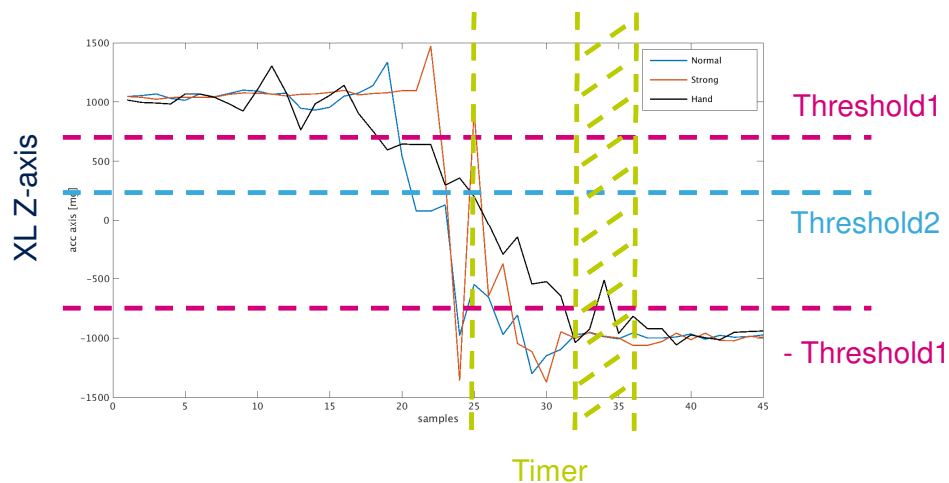
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It is possible to debug in real time the FSM behavior playing back previously recorded data.



FSM capable of detecting when the user picks up a product

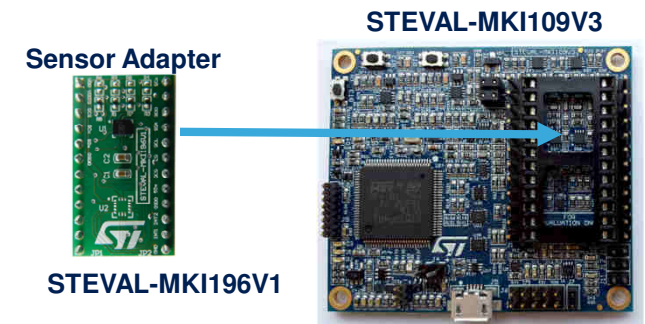
- Option 1: Programmers can load the example, write it onto the sensor, and start experimenting with it right away by changing threshold values or timers, for instance.
- Option 2: You can replay a series of events to see if the FSM would respond appropriately and throw an interrupt at the right moment.



Start Working with ProfiMEMS Board

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- The best way to start experimenting and prototyping with the LSM6DSO/X is:
 - STEVAL-MKI196V1 daughter board.
 - STEVAL-MKI109V3 motherboard.



- Users need to plug the sensor board into the main board and connect it to a PC using the onboard USB port.
- Unico v8.0 supports FSM & MLC on Windows, Linux, Mac

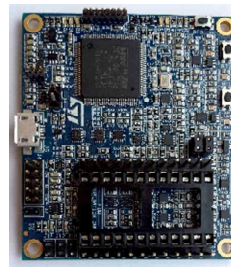
Part Number	Software Version	Marketing Status	Supplier	Download
STSW-MKI109W	8.0.0	Active	ST	Get Software

LSM6DSOX

Reference & Support

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- LSM6DSOX ST datasheet
 - LSM6DSOX: [LSM6DSOX.html](#)
- Application Notes:
 - AN5272 (LSM6DSOX): [DM00571818.pdf](#)
 - AN5273 (LSM6DSOX Finite State Machine): [DM00572971.pdf](#)
 - AN5259 (LSM6DSOX Machine Learning Core): [DM00563460.pdf](#)
- Video Tutorial
 - Getting Started with LSM6DSOX: [LSM6DSOX.html](#)
- Boards:
 - Professional MEMS tool board - STEVAL-MKI109V3: [mems-motion-sensor-eval-boards/steval-mki109v3.html](#)
 - LSM6DSOX Adapter board - STEVAL-MKI197V1: [mems-motion-sensor-eval-boards/steval-mki197v1.html](#)
- Unico GUI package v8.0 - SW package for boards
 - STSW-MKI109W for Windows OS: [evaluation-tool-software/stsw-mki109w.html](#)
 - STSW-MKI109L for Linux OS: [evaluation-tool-software/stsw-mki109l.html](#)
 - STSW-MKI109M for Mac OS: [evaluation-tool-software/stsw-mki109m.html](#)
- MEMS Community
 - Community: [community.st.com/s/group/CollaborationGroup](#)
 - Q&A: [mems-and-sensors](#)



Takeaways

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- LSM6DSO/X completely transforms what a sensor can process without the help of a host microcontroller (MCU), thanks to the unique Machine Learning Core.
- Exceptional advantage in terms of Power consumption and Flexibility.
- ST is supporting your projects by reference design, dedicated tools and example libraries.

Thank You!



Thank you

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ST stands for
life.augmented

Everywhere
microelectronics make a
positive contribution to
people's lives, ST is
there