Sensing solutions with Machine Learning capabilities





ISM330DHCX 6-axis IMU with Machine Learning Core

Industrial Automation, Dynamic Inclinometer and Stability Control





- Configurability
 - Angular rate range: from ±125dps up to ±4000 dps
 - Axel Full Scale: from ±2g up to ±16g
 - Low power and high-performance modes
- High Accuracy, Stability and linearity over temperature and time
 - Gyro Offset vs T ±0.005 dps/°C (typ)
 - Gyro Bias Instability 3°/hr (typ)
 - Rate Noise Density 5 mdps/√Hz (typ)
 - Axel Noise Density 60 µg/√Hz (typ) ODR up to 6.6kHz
- Programmability & digital features
 - Programmable Machine Learning Core & Finite State Machines to integrate AI algorithms
 - 9 kB Embedded FIFO
 - Sensor Hub
- Extended operating temperature range from -40 to +105 °C



LGA 14L 2.5x3x0.86 mm



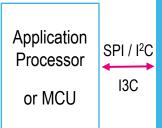


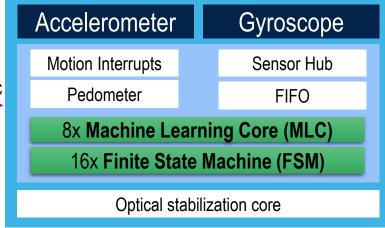


6-axis IMUs with Machine Learning Core

From low power sensor to low power system

Advanced Features





Pressure sensor
LPS22HH

Magnetic sensor
LIS2MDL

...

ISM330DHCX, LSM6DSOX, LSM6DSRX





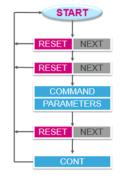
Embedded Al

MLC with embedded Decision Trees





Finite State Machine















Al with MLC – the X products

LSM6DSOX, LSM6DSRX, ISM330DHCX (IMUs), IIS2ICLX (Inclinometer)

4x products with MLC



We create the new generation of **sensors** to allow **developers** exploiting their potential by improving the overall system **efficiency**

thanks to:

- Reduced power consumption (both sensor and system)
- Increased accuracy (context detectability)
- Real edge computing

And we do this by leveraging Machine Learning techniques





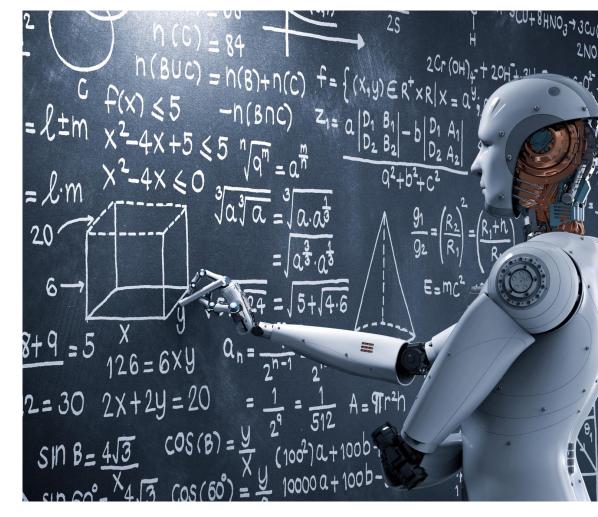
Machine Learning, why do we need it?

When a complex task or problem involves a large amount of data and lots of variables, but no existing formula or equation can solve it

An example of difficult program:

How to recognize the handwritten digits?

- Very difficult to define the rules!
- What makes all these numbers to be identifiable?
- Is there a pattern?
- What is it that makes a 2 to be identified as a 2?









Motion

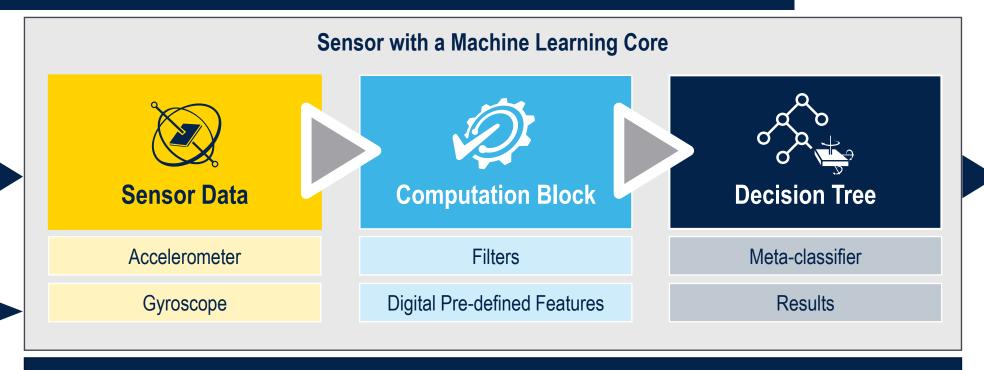
sensing

External

sensors

Machine Learning Core (MLC) Definition

MLC is an in-sensor classification engine based on decision tree logic



Main processor

The MLC increases accuracy with a better context detectability, offloading the main processor while the built-in sensors identify motion data

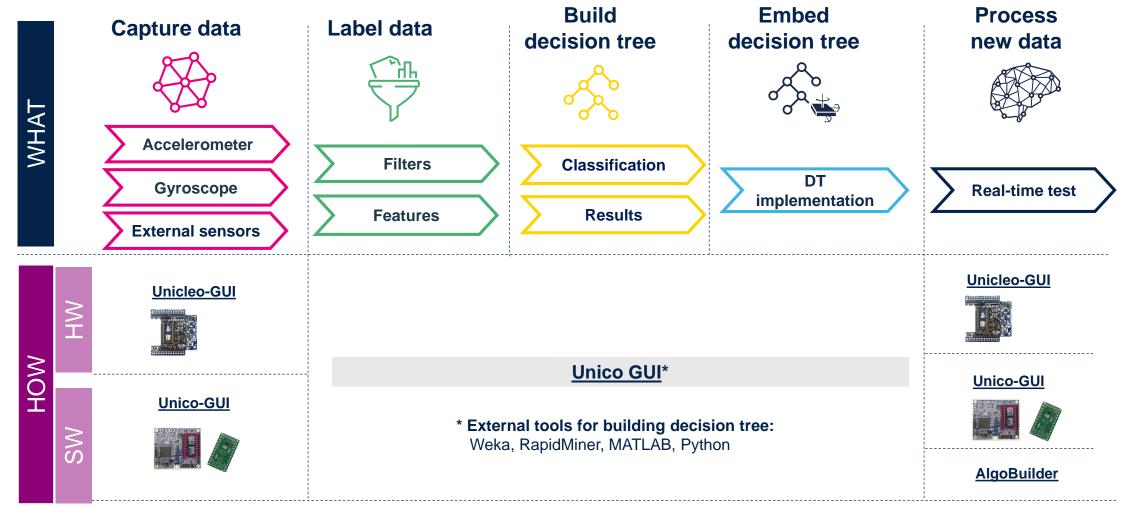








MLC process example for ISM330DHCX











Get inspired

MLC examples are available online at the dedicated **GitHub project** for Machine Learning Core





Consumer

- 6D position recognition, Activity recognition, Gym activity recognition, Head gestures
- Industrial
 - 6D position recognition, Motion intensity, Vibration monitoring
- Automotive
 - Vehicle stationary detection

... and more to come!

github.com/STMicroelectronics/STMems_Machine_Learning_Core

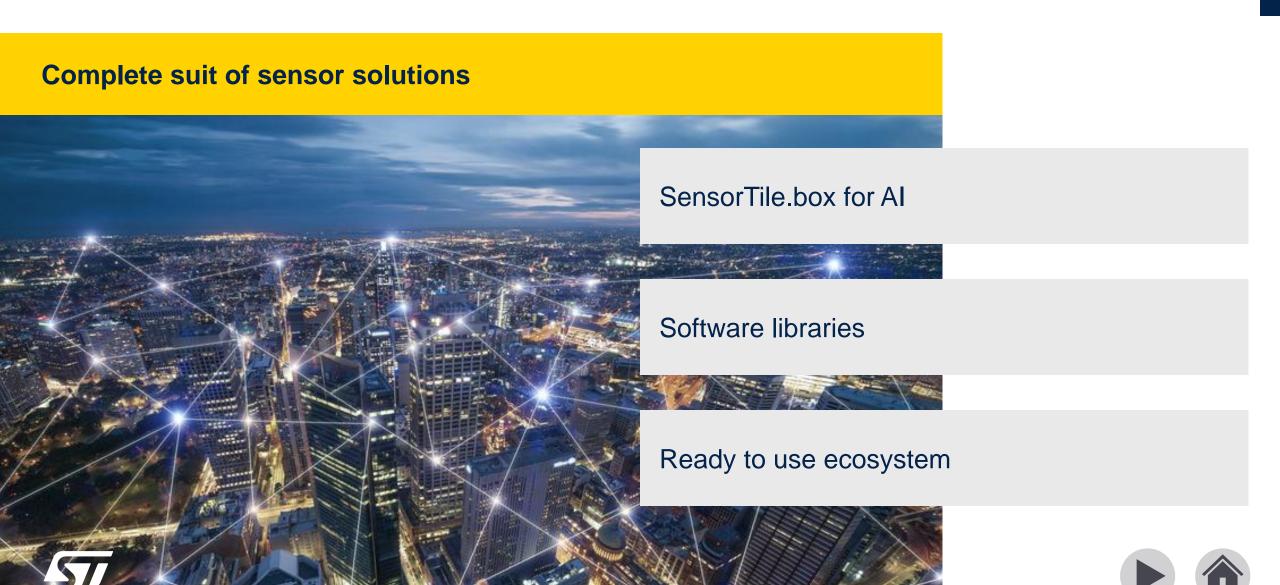








SensorTile.box & Software Libraries



The easiest way to run AI on ST sensor SensorTile.box

The solution for a quick prototype

SensorTile.box





Software package:

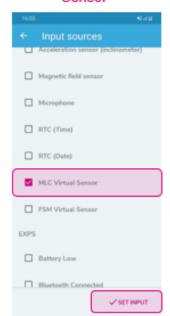
STBLESensor mobile app
UNICLEO GUI
UNICO GUI for MLC development



CIOFCUD

STBI ESensor

Select "MLC Virtual Sensor"



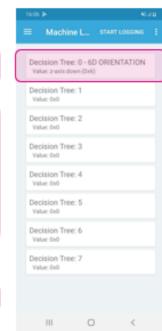
Select output and touch gearbox button on MLC input



Select .ucf file to be used; label outputs



Upload the program and see results











The easiest way to run AI on ST sensor SensorTile.box

Your entry point to ST MEMS sensors





Barometer and Temp/Humidity



Compass & Level



Pedometer (step counter)



Sensor Fusion (quaternions)



Data recorder (on SD card)



Baby crying detection





Human Activity Recognition





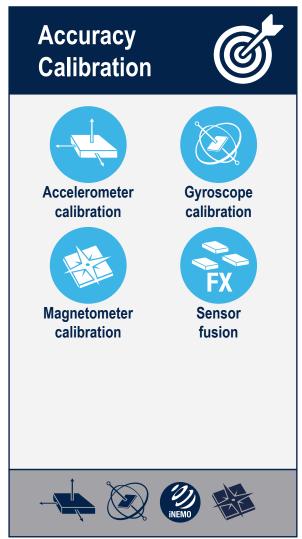


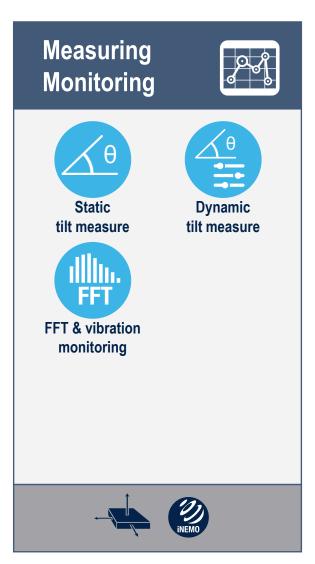


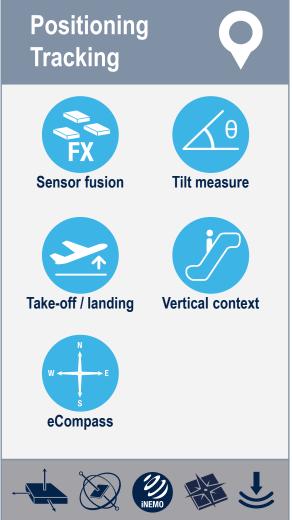
Vibration monitoring and Training

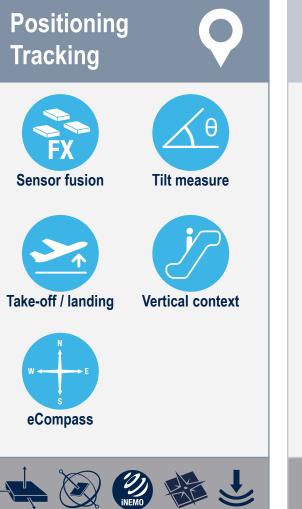


Software libraries for industrial applications





















Dynamic Inclinometer Library MotionDI

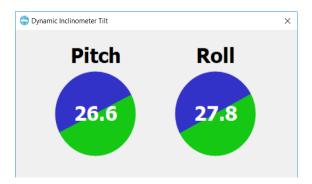
MotionDI is a library that provides real-time motion-sensor data fusion and tilt information - accurate

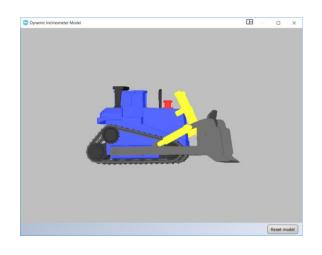
estimation of device orientation even in presence of vibrations and motion

- The MotionDI sensor fusion library features:
 - Input data: accelerometer, gyroscope
 - Output data: rotation vector, quaternions, gravity and linear acceleration data
 - Real-time 6-axis motion-sensor data fusion
 - Gyroscope bias calibration
 - Accelerometer bias and scale calibration
- Knobs available for configuration:
 - Calibration frequency: NONE, ONETIME, COUNTINUOUS
 - Thresholds to optimize the performance for various vibration levels.
- Available for ARM Cortex-M3/M4/M7 architectures
- User manual <u>UM2724</u>



Resources requirements:
48.7 kB of code and 6.2 kB of data on Cortex-M4
Note: Real size might differ for different IDEs (toolchain)











Complete ecosystem offering by ST

All building blocks for IoT devices

Lower barriers for developers getting started

Lower barriers from prototyping to first product

Enable product & service commercialization

Integration of Cloud Provider SDKs

Partner Program and ST community

Microcontrollers



Secure solutions



Sensors & actuators



Connectivity solutions



Power management



Motor control



Analog components





Stackable boards & modular SW



STM32 Nucleo Development & Expansion Boards

Form-factor boards



Discovery Kit IoT Node



NFC Dynamic Tag Sensor Node



SensorTile Wireless Industrial Node



SensorTile.box

Pre-integrated software for vertical applications







Smart Home & City



Smart Industry

Development ecosystem





software



Development environments



Artificial Intelligence toolbox



solutions

Simulation

and analysis tools



On-line design tools









Partner



Most powerful ecosystem for sensors



STEVAL-MKSBOX1V1

SensorTile.box

Consumer sensors X-NUCLEO-IKS01A3



Industrial sensors X-NUCLEO-IKS02A1



X-Nucleo expansions

HW



STEVAL-STWINKT1

STWIN

Analog WB Microphones X-NUCLEO-AMICAM1







AlgoBuilder



Unico GUI

Unicleo-GUI







High accuracy & low power sensors



Accuracy improvements for ISM330DHCX



Smart antennas

Industrial IoT

Dynamic inclinometers



Antenna condition monitoring

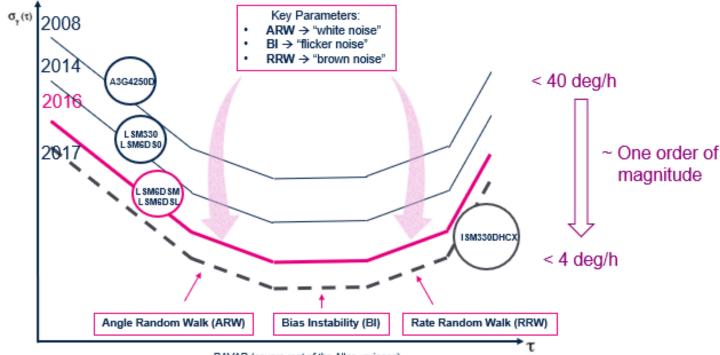


Industrial automation



Dynamic inclinometers for industrial vehicles

Example with Allan Variance (AVAR) is the analysis of <u>stability in</u> <u>time and noise contribution</u>





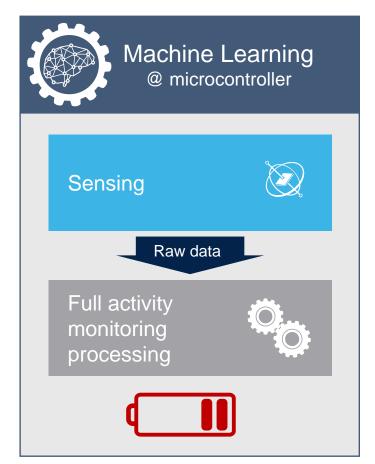




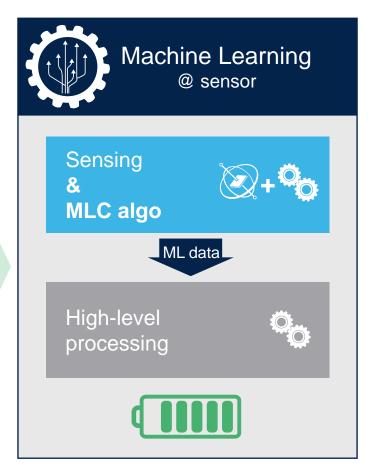


Power consumption improvement at system level

Machine Learning (ML) for real edge computing enables high system flexibility



Power optimization at system level







- Higher computation power in sensor level
- Lower power consumption in system level
- Cost optimized solution

This is the added value!









Al with MLC Sensors: Current consumption improvements

Only 4 µA additional current consumption to run Activity Recognition with MLC

STM32L476RG

Activity recognition library (MotionAR) running in SW in MCU

LSM6DSOX S	LSM6DSOX Sensor	
Sensor Core		15 μA
MLC – not used		0 μΑ
MCU	Wake-up rate	MCU Current consumption

1/16 = 63 ms

Total: 66µA

Activity recognition algorithm running inside LSM6DSOX

	LSM6DSOX Sensor	Sensor Current consumption
	Sensor Core	15 μA
Γ	MLC	4 μΑ

MCU	Wake-up rate	MCU Current consumption
	1 s	2.8 μΑ
STM32L476RG	30 s	0.65 μΑ
	100 s	0.59 μΑ

Total: 20µA
3x power saving

In both scenario the ODR of the sensor is set in the same condition (ODR 26Hz, LP mode) and same sampling time window.

51 µA

In the first scenario the microcontroller wakes up to read all new sensor data, in the second scenario the microcontroller wake ups only when a new class is detected.

From system power consumption point of view, the second scenario brings significant power consumption improvement since the microcontroller is less active.

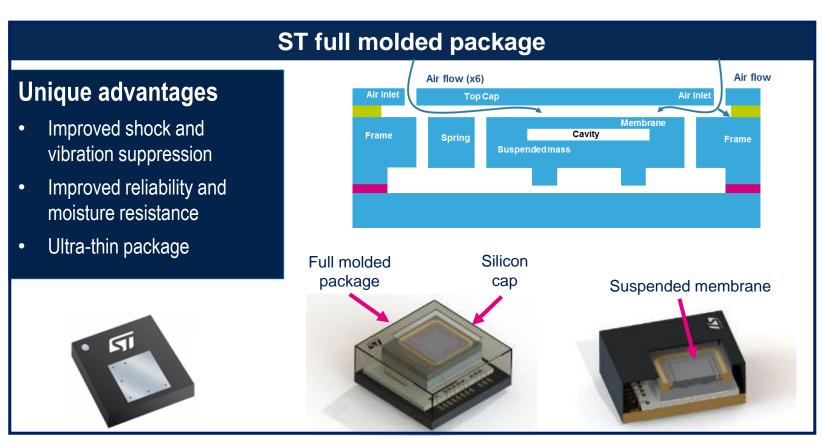


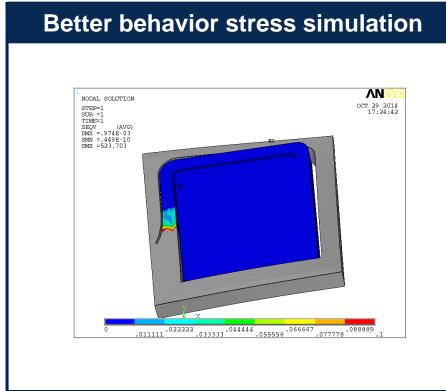






ST Unique Pressure Sensor Package Patented Technology for LPS22HH





Full molded package for a better robustness, better resistance to dust contamination









Water resistant and waterproof Pressure sensors

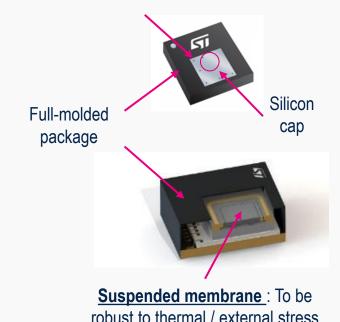
LPS22HH

Water resistant

- 2x2 mm, HLGA 10L Fully Molded
- 260 to 1260 mbar absolute pressure
- Absolute accuracy 0.5hPa, Noise RMS ±0.65Pa

Package structure

Small vent holes: 6x holes for redundancy & small hole to avoid contamination inside IC



LPS33W

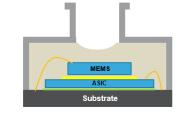
Water resistant

- 3.3x3.3x2.9 mm, CCLGA 10L IPx8
- O-ring shaped PKG with full metal lid
- 15μA (HPM), 4μA (LPM) @1Hz

Ceramic Substrate

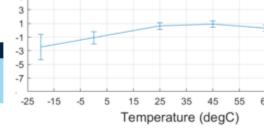
LPS27HHW & LPS27HHTW **Water Proof**

- 2.7x2.7x1.7mm
- O-ring shaped PKG with full metal lid
- 10ATM resistant (90m)
- Absolute accuracy ±2hPa
- Temp Accuracy: ±1.5°C @ 25~65°C (T version)
- Noise RMS [HP] 0.7Pa
- 13µA (HPM), 4µA (LPM) @1Hz, 0.9µA PDM



Proven in automotive application with heat / oil / chemical resistance, low moisture

- High rejection to oxidation & corrosion (as same grade of medical knives)
- Cylindrical design for easy assemble



Temperature accuracy with 1sigma

MEMS & ASIC

Best performance of MEMS & ASIC designed for high accuracy & less drift by



