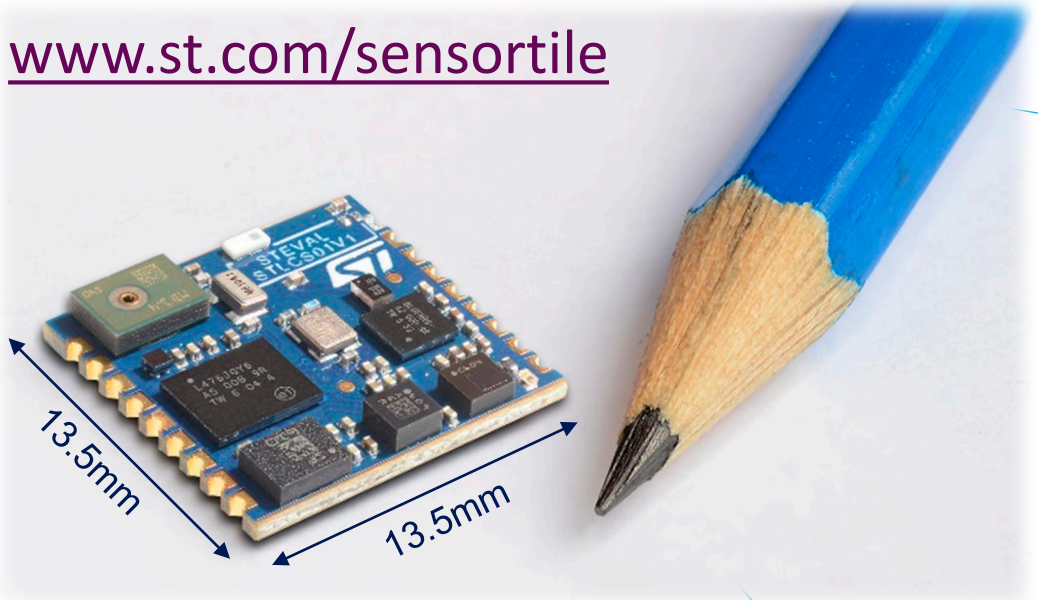
2017 SensorExpo
SensorTile Hands-on Workshop

IoT Systems Development

STMIcroelectronics

www.st.com/sensortile



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LABs Preparation

At the end of the workshop you will receive a **free Sensortile kit**

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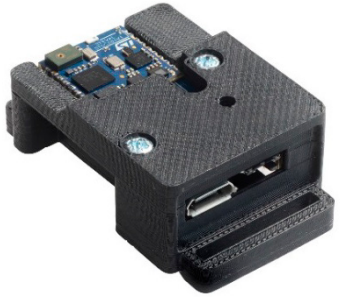
LABs Preparation

For the workshop ST will provide

ST USB Key
with relevant material for the workshop (software, documents, presentation)



Preprogramed and pre-assembled SensorTile

They need to be **returned to ST** at the end of the workshop

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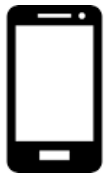
LABs Preparation

ON YOUR LAPTOP

- Have a google account (creation of Google Speech API)



ON YOUR PHONE

- Install **ST BlueMS app** on your smartphone (available for iOS and android)

Agenda

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- SensorTile Overview
- SensorTile Hardware Architecture
- SensorTile Firmware and Software packages
  - Software and Application packages
  - Customization example
- Hands-on **SensorTile** using the **ST BlueMS app**
  - **Open.MEMS** Software Expansion
  - **Voice over BLE** and **Automatic Speech Recognition** (ASR)
  - **Cloud connectivity** using the IBM Watson cloud
  - **Firmware Over-The-Air updates**

Hands-on **SensorTile**

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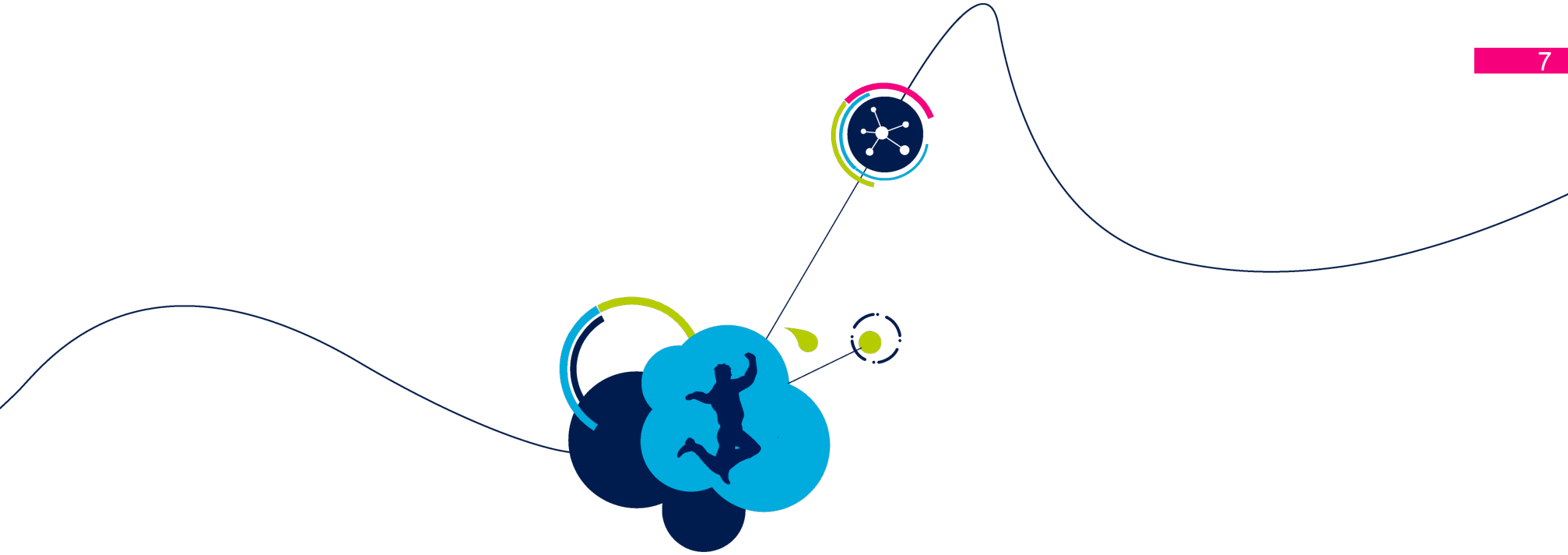
- LAB1: Install the BlueMS app
- LAB2: Real-Time Data Plot and Log
- LAB3: Sensor Fusion
- LAB4: Magnetometer Calibration
- LAB5: Context Awareness
- LAB6: Event Detection
- LAB7: Voice over Bluetooth LE
- LAB8: Google Speech Recognition
- LAB9: Current Consumption
- LAB10: IBM Watson IoT
- LAB11: Debug Console
- Firmware Over The Air Update

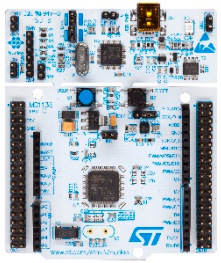


SensorTile Overview

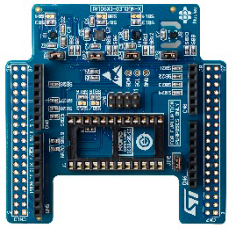
ST ecosystem: STM32 **ODE**

HARDWARE

16
NUCLEO
L0 to L4
F0 to F7

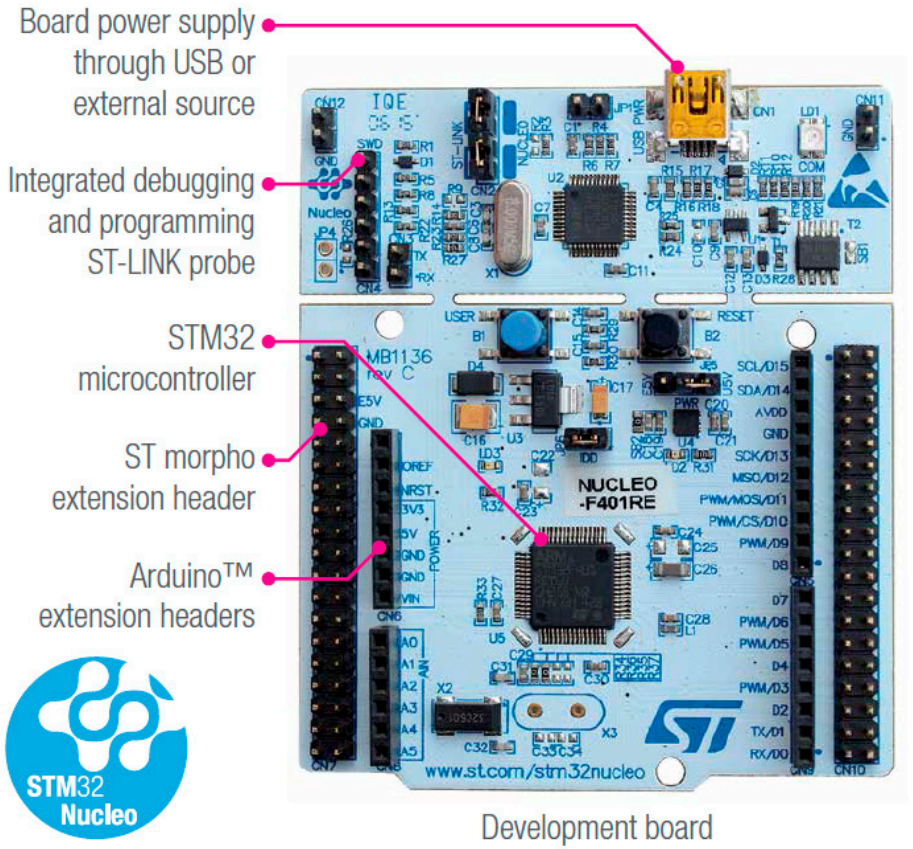


33
X-NUCLEO

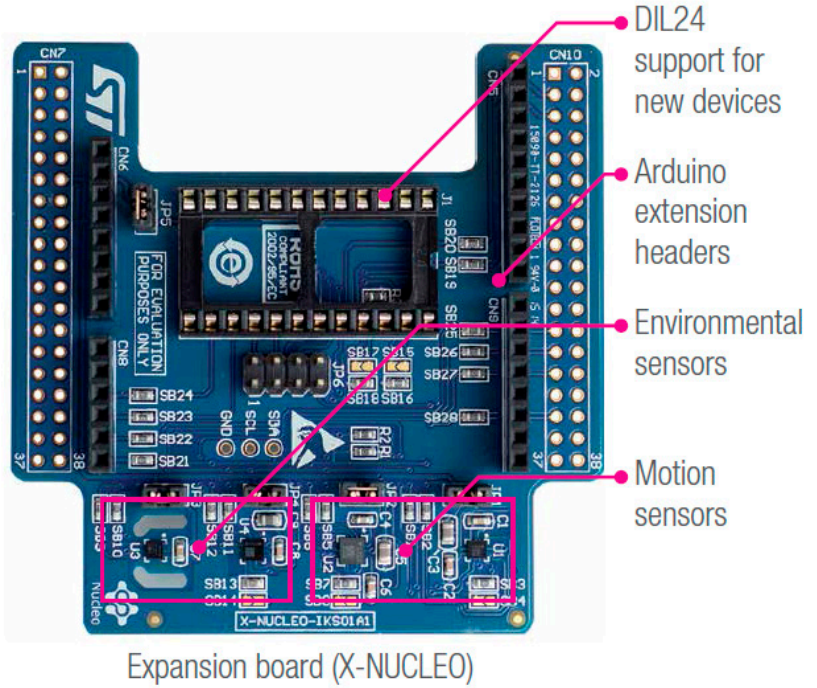


SOFTWARE

Nucleo / X-Nucleo



Development board

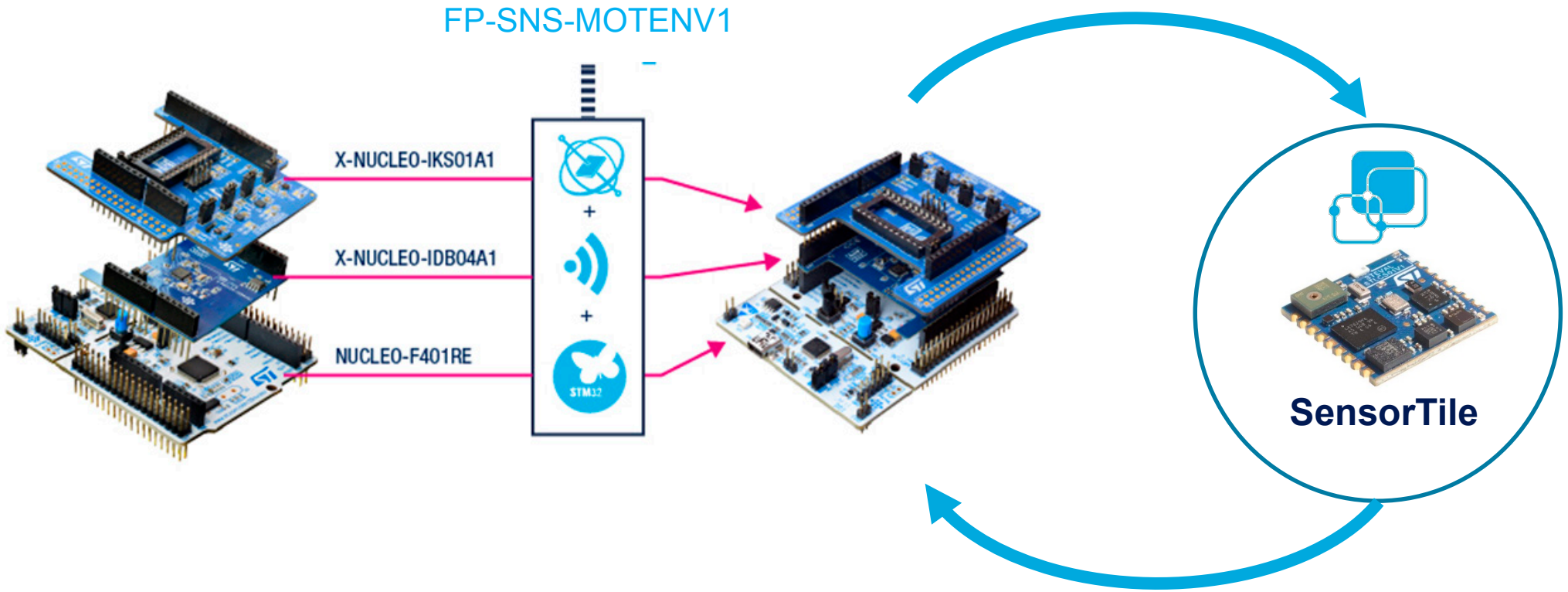


Expansion board (X-NUCLEO)

Nucleo / X-Nucleo and SensorTile

- Modular development system
- Rich set of **firmware packages**

- Form-factor development system
- Same set of firmware packages & **more**



SensorTile

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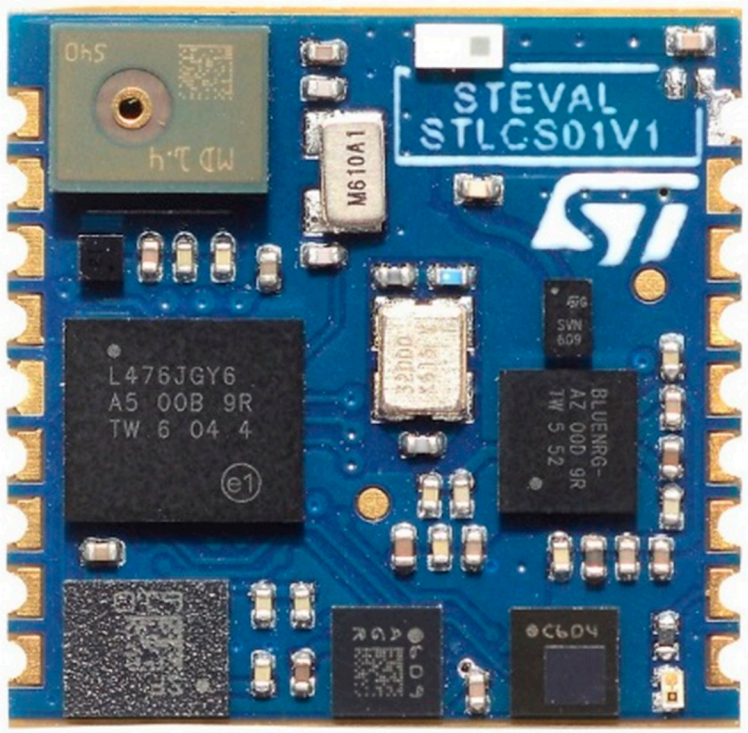


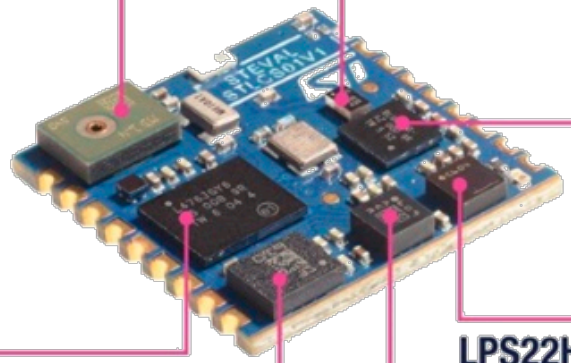
Balun Filter

MEMS microphone

MP34DT04: Microphone

Bluetooth Smart

BlueNRG-MS: Bluetooth low-energy



STM32L476: Cortex-M4

Sensor fusion

LPS22HB: Barometer

Environmental sensors

LSM6DSM: 3DAcc+3DGyro

Motion MEMS

LSM303AGR: 3DAcc+3DMag

Motion MEMS

Ultra Low Power Connectivity

Low-Power MCU

Sensors

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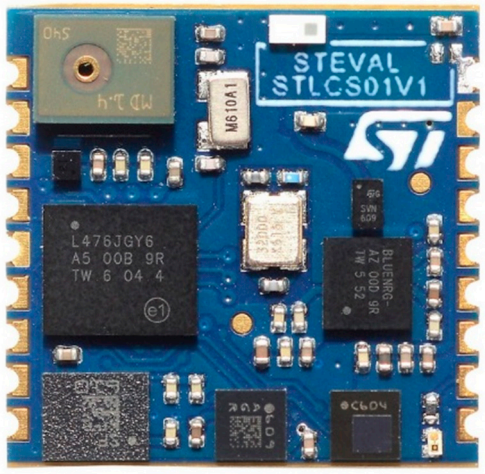
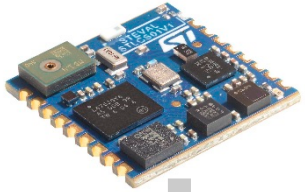
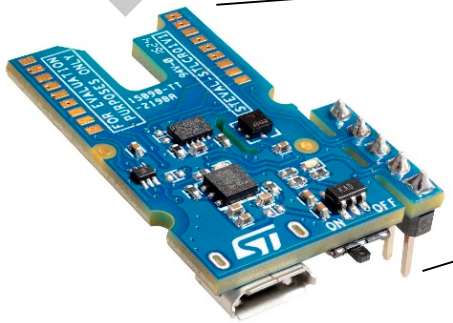
SensorTile



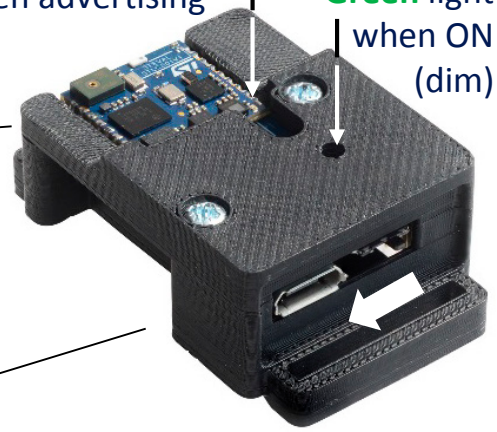


soldered



Orange light blinking when advertising

Green light when ON (dim)



slide to the left to turn it ON

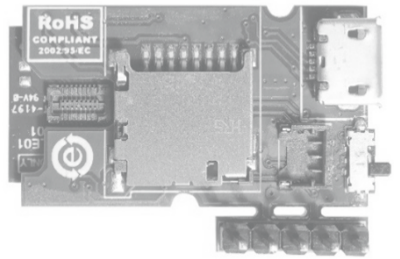
SensorTile Core System STLCS01V1

- STM32L476 Microcontroller
- BlueNRG-MS Bluetooth low-energy
- BALF-NRG-01D3 Balun filter
- MP34DT04 digital microphone
- LSM6DSM digital acc + gyro
- LSM303AGR digital acc + mag
- LPS22HB digital barometer
- LD39115J18 voltage regulator

SensorTile **Cradle** STLCR01V1

- HTS221 digital temp/RH
- STC3115 battery gas gauge
- STBC08 battery charger
- USBLC6-2P6 USB ESD protection
- USB micro connector
- Battery connector
- SWD connector (detachable)
- SD card slot
- On/Off switch

bottom view



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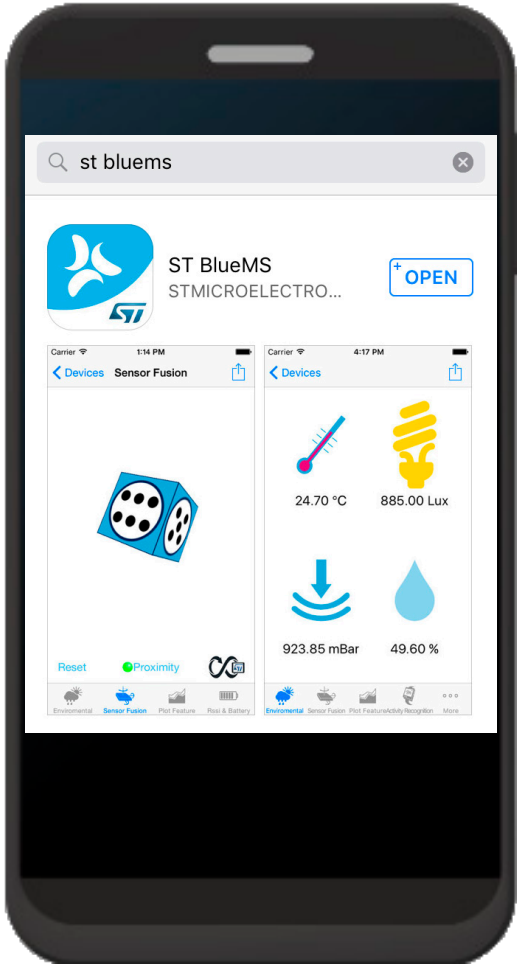
SensorTile & ST BlueMS app

SensorTile
assembled and
pre-programmed

Please download and install
ST BlueMS from the app store



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LAB1: the BlueMS app

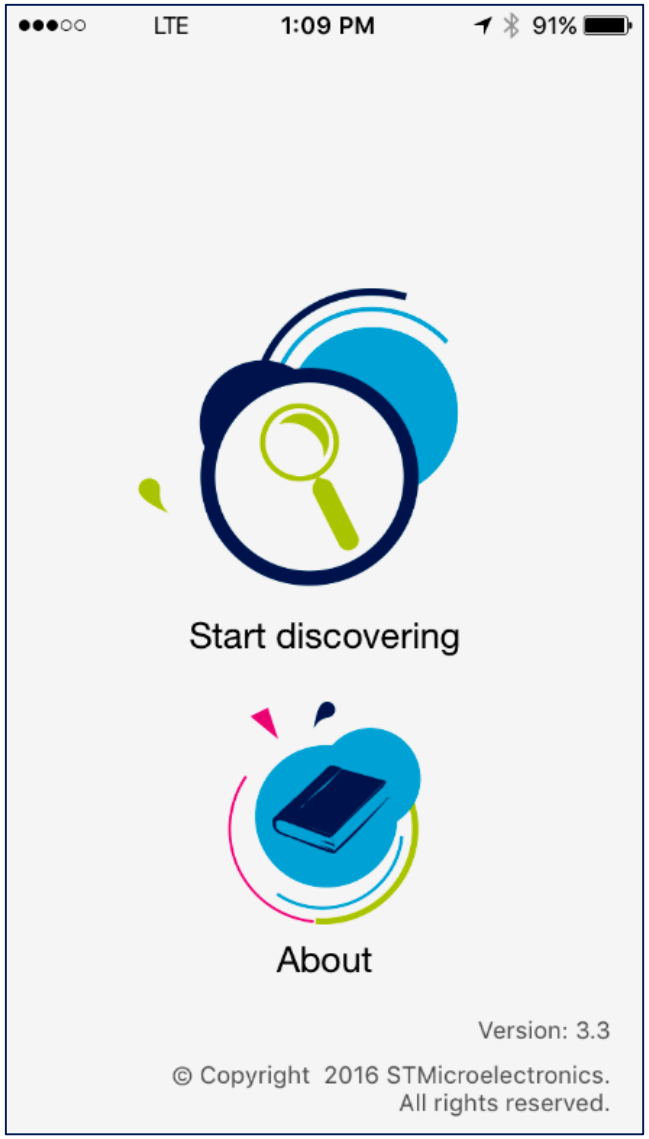
- Goal:
  - Familiarize with the app
  - See raw data from environmental sensors

LAB1: the BlueMS app

On iOS / Android store

BlueMS

Search and Install the BlueMS app



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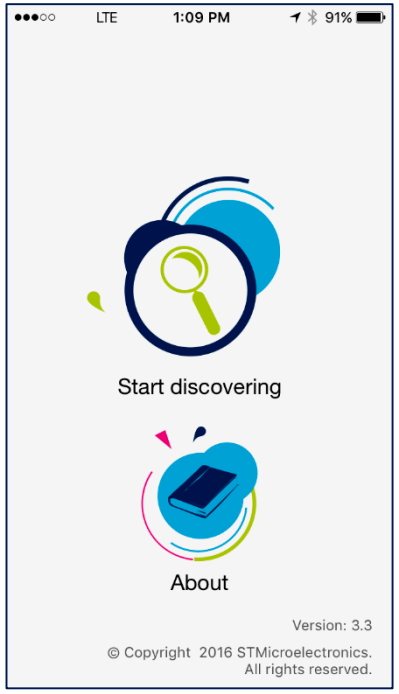
LAB1: the BlueMS app

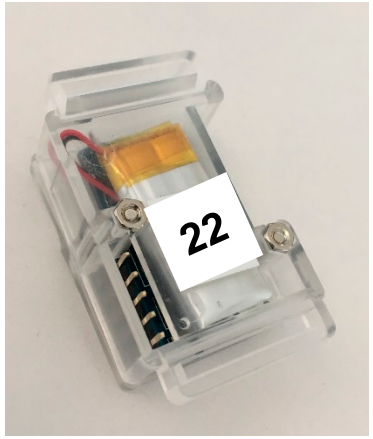
Turn on the SensorTile and wait for the **orange** blinking light

Touch “Start discovering”

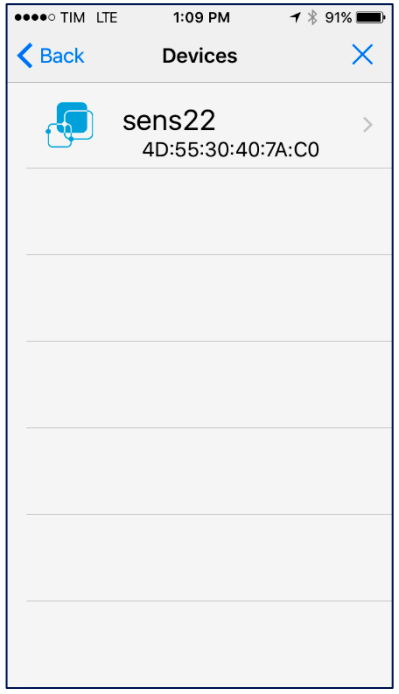


The name is “sensNN”

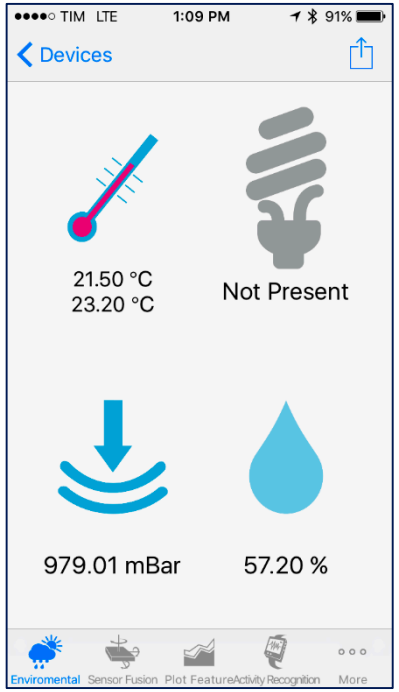
(look at the label on the bottom)



Select your SensorTile



You are connected



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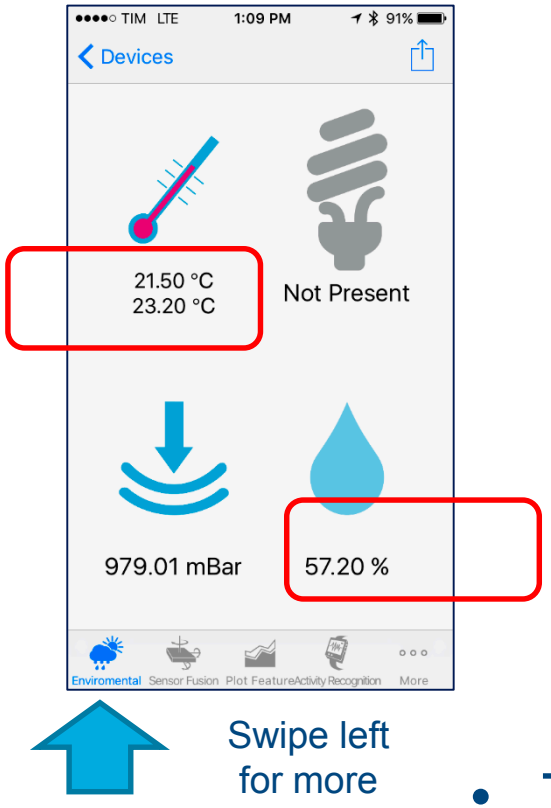
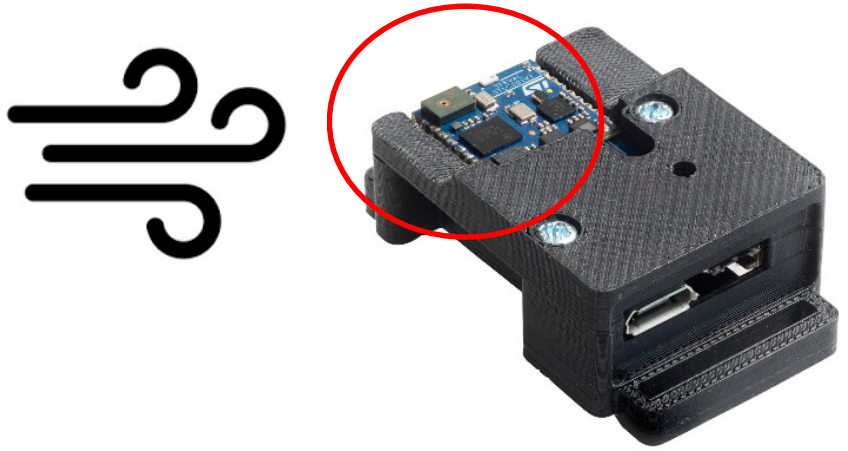
LAB1: the BlueMS app

View the SensorTile
Environmental sensor real-time data



LAB: temperature and humidity sensor

Try to blow some hot air on the SensorTile to see temperature and humidity changes



- Temperature measured using:
  - HTS221 Temperature and humidity sensor (±0.5C deg accuracy)
  - Internal Temperature sensor of pressure sensor (±1.5C deg accuracy)

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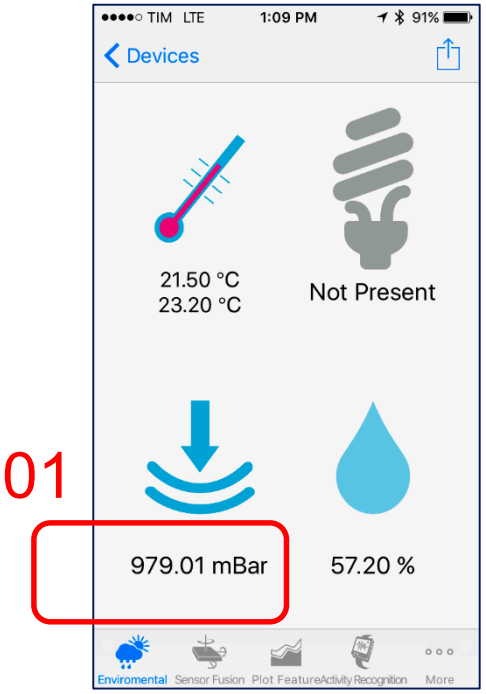
LAB1: the BlueMS app

View the SensorTile
Environmental sensor real-time data



979.01

Swipe left
for more

LAB: pressure sensor

Try to move the SensorTile up/down by 20-30cm (7-12in),

wait a few seconds and observe the change in the barometer reading (mbar).

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SensorTile Fits All IoT Design Needs

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EVALUATION TOOL

- **Evaluate** the most advanced ST sensors in an all-ST optimized **system architecture**
- **Field-test** Data-Fusion and Embedded Signal Processing **Algorithms**
- Use it for **Data collection** campaigns, to develop new customized algorithms

FAST PROTOTYPING

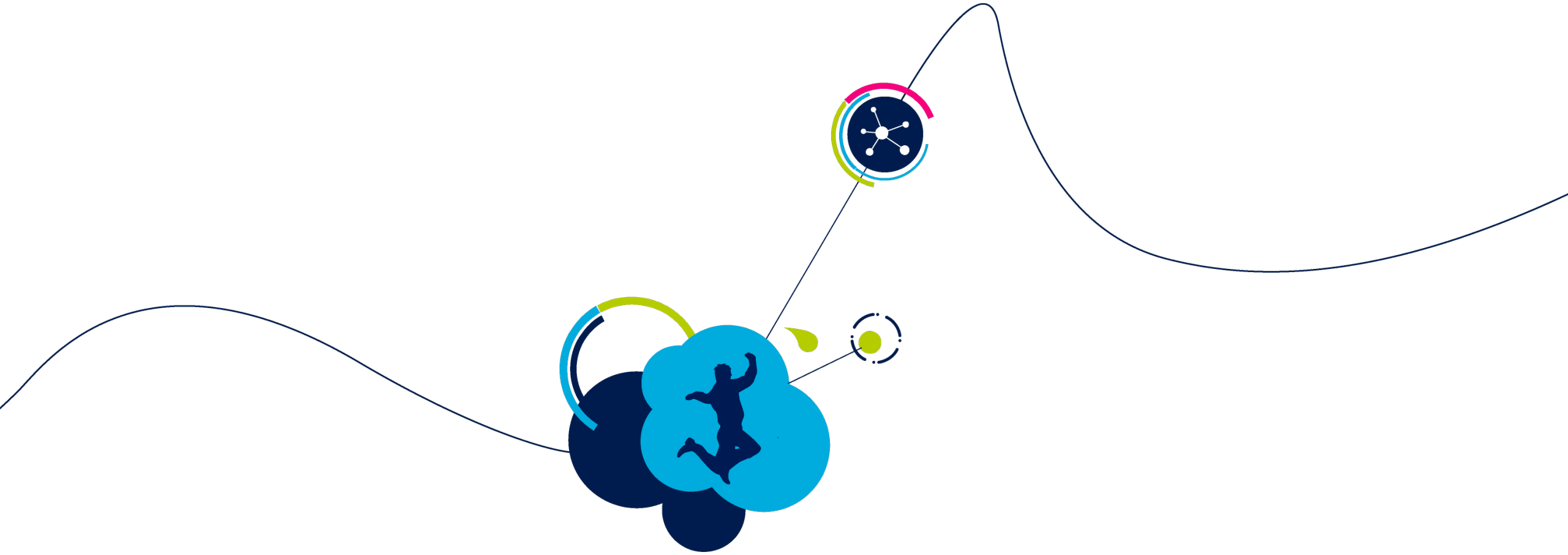
- **Plug** the SensorTile on your **prototype** board to instantly add its embedded sensing and communication functionalities to your design
- Use the provided **3D CAD** files to integrate it in your mechanical prototype

REFERENCE DESIGN

- A **form-factor Reference Design** for sensing, processing and streaming
- A complete **Hardware and Software example**, the starting point for your design
- **Freely download** all design information:
  - HW: Schematics, Gerber, BoM, 3D CAD
  - FW: from basic examples to the complete application

SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT TOOL

- **Firmware** examples based on **STM32Cube**
- Supported by the **STM32 Open Development Environment**
- Host board supports Ar**duino expansion connector** to bridge into other ecosystems from Arduino itself to the STM32ODE, and other developer communities



SensorTile Hardware Architecture Overview

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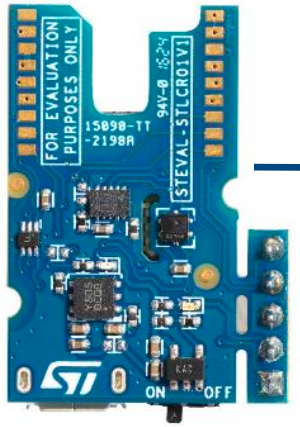
SensorTile Kit

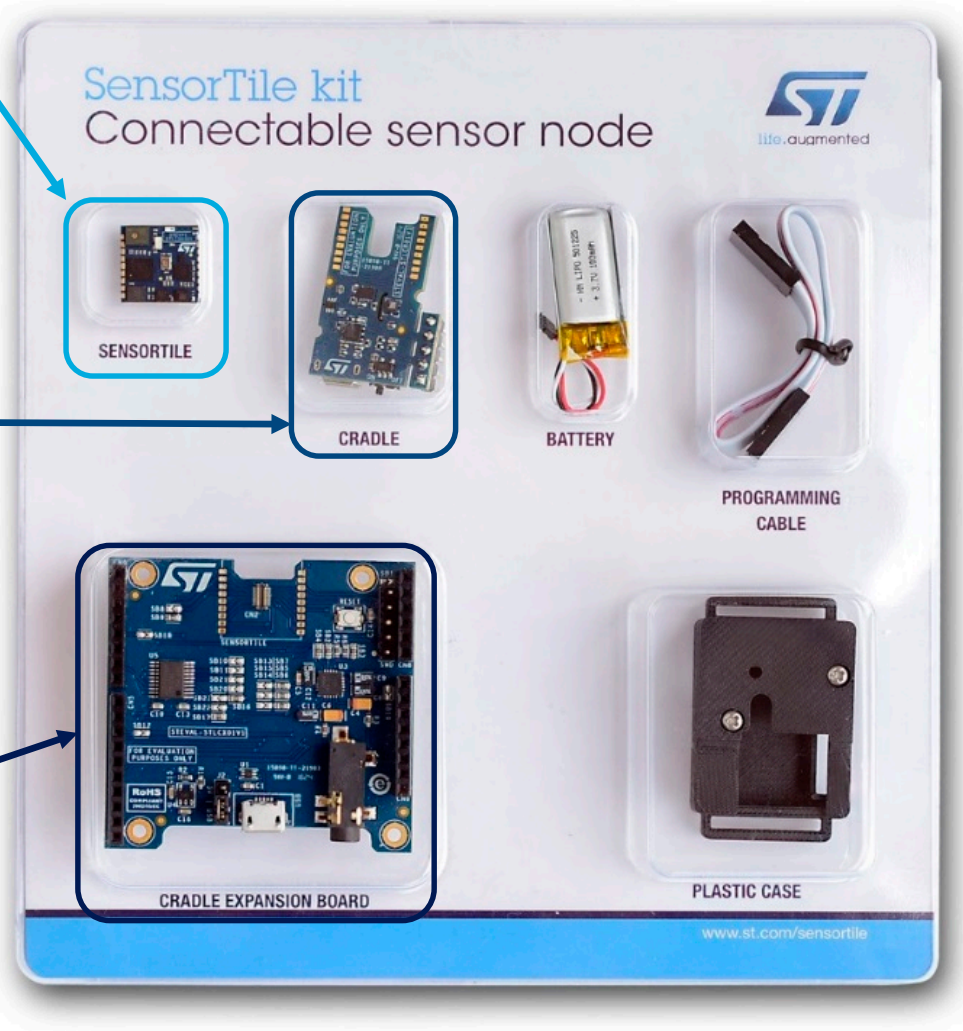
SensorTile
Core System
STLCS01V1

SensorTile
Cradle Board
STLCR01V1



SensorTile
Cradle eXpansion
STLCX01V1

STEVAL-STLKT01V1



SensorTile Kit

SensorTile
Core System
STLCS01V1

ID: S9NSTILE01

IC: 8976C-STILE01

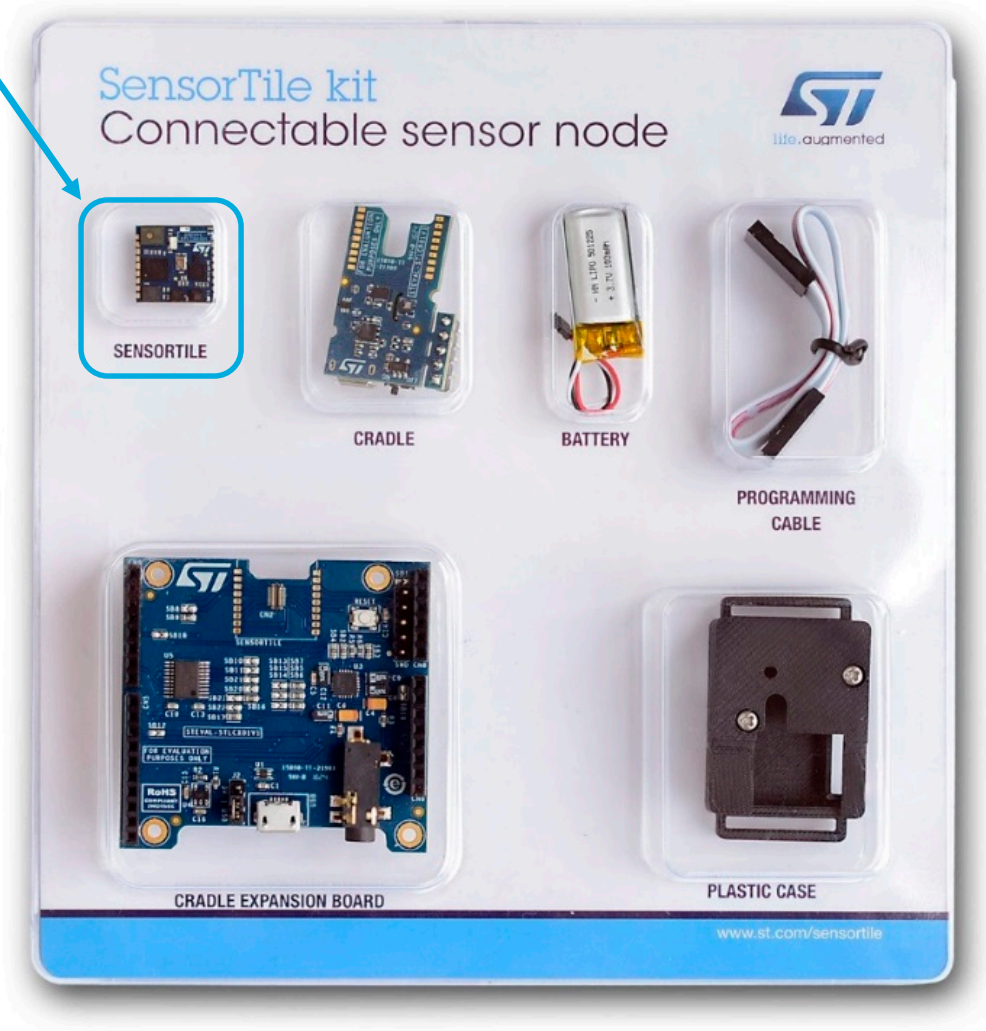
bottom view

100mAh LiPo battery
UN38.3 certified

ST-Link SWD
programming cable

Protective plastic enclosure to house
the SensorTile, cradle and battery

STEVAL-STLKT01V1



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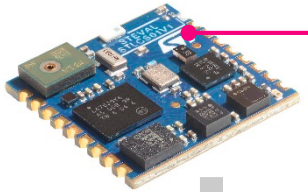
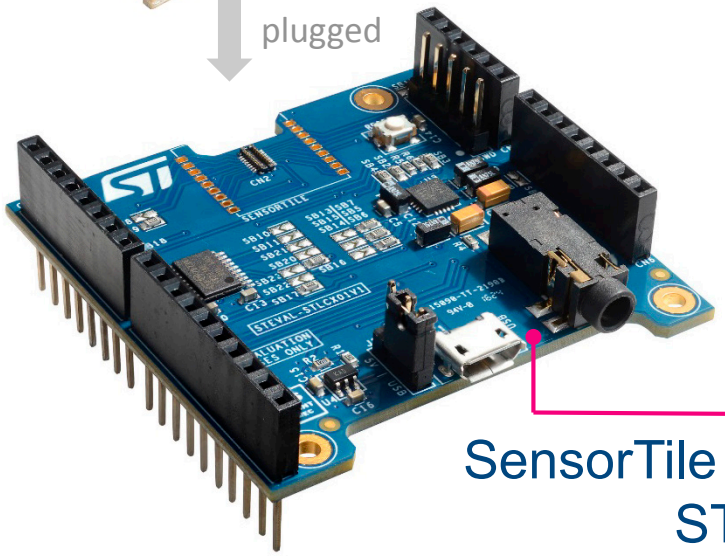
SensorTile Kit

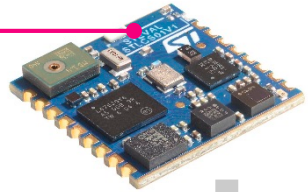


plugged

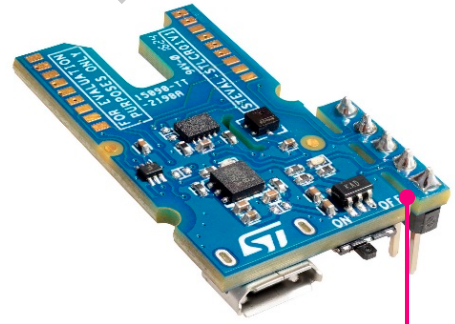


SensorTile Core System STLCS01V1

- STM32L476 Microcontroller
- BlueNRG-MS Bluetooth low-energy
- BALF-NRG-01D3 Balun filter
- MP34DT04 digital microphone
- LSM6DSM digital acc + gyro
- LSM303AGR digital acc + mag
- LPS22HB digital barometer
- LD39115J18 voltage regulator



soldered



SensorTile **Cradle eXpansion** STLCX01V1

- Level translator (8bit, 1.7 to 5.5V)
- Arduino connectors
- Audio DAC (16bit, stereo)
- Audio jack connector
- USBLC6-2P6 USB ESD protection
- USB micro connector
- SWD connector
- Reset button

SensorTile **Cradle** STLCR01V1

- HTS221 digital temp/RH
- STC3115 battery gas gauge
- STBC08 battery charger
- USBLC6-2P6 USB ESD protection
- USB micro connector
- Battery connector
- SWD connector (detachable)
- SD card slot
- On/Off switch

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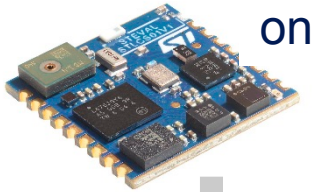
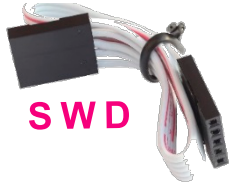
Jump start your project

Plug the SensorTile
on the eXpansion Cradle.



plugged

Connect with your
development environment



Compile & Run
the firmware package

Design your
custom application

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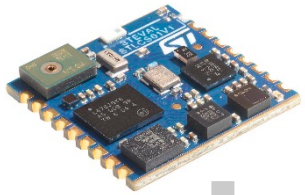
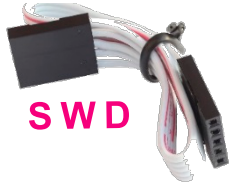
Jump start your project

Solder the SensorTile
to its Cradle



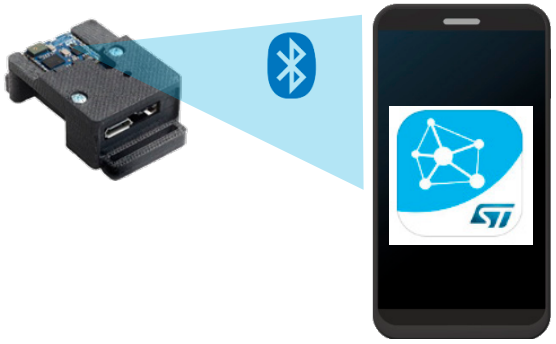
soldered

Connect with your
development environment



Compile & Run
the your application

Field test
your application



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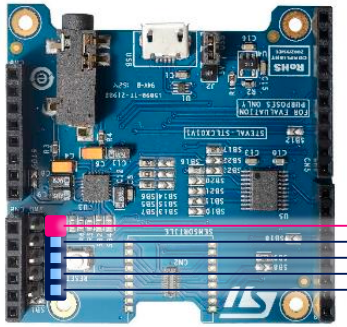
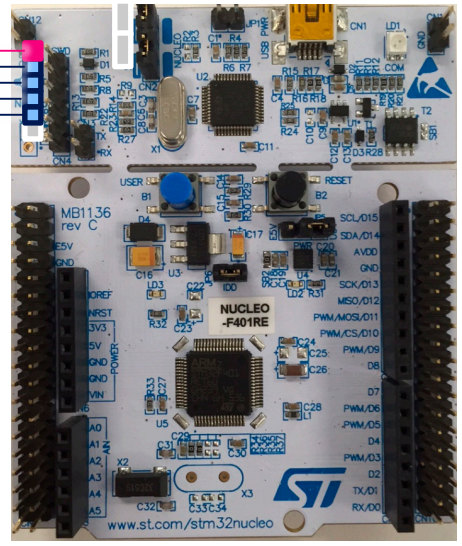
How to Flash

1. Remove two jumpers on CN2 of the Nucleo board
2. Plug the 5-pin cable to the SWD connectors (pin1 is square, highlight in red below)
3. Plug the USB cable of the cradle (if there is a switch: turn it ON) to power the target STM32L4
4. Plug the USB cable of the Nucleo board to power the ST-Link/V2
5. Drag and drop the .bin on the virtual device (or flash the .bin / .hex using the ST-Link Utility)



Cradle eXpansion

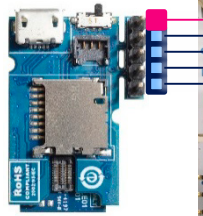
CN2



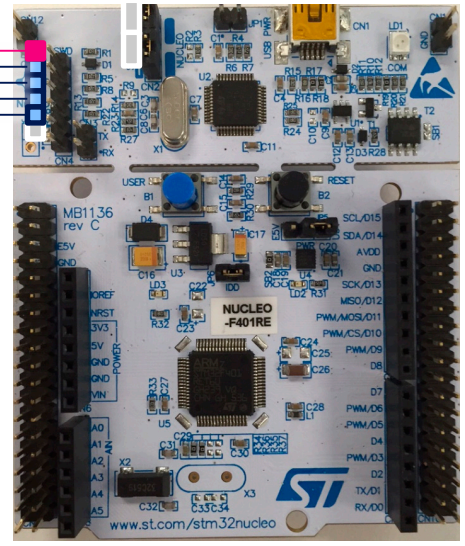
Nucleo

ON ⬅ Off

CN2



Cradle board



Nucleo

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How to Flash

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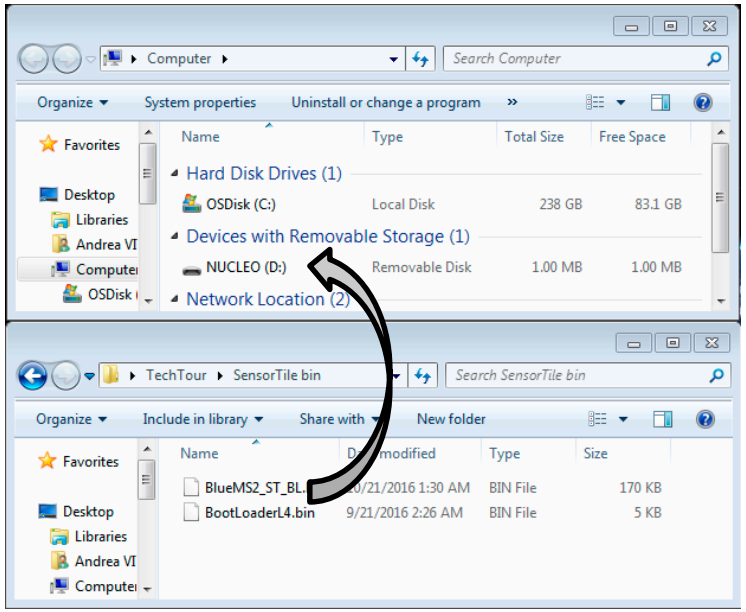
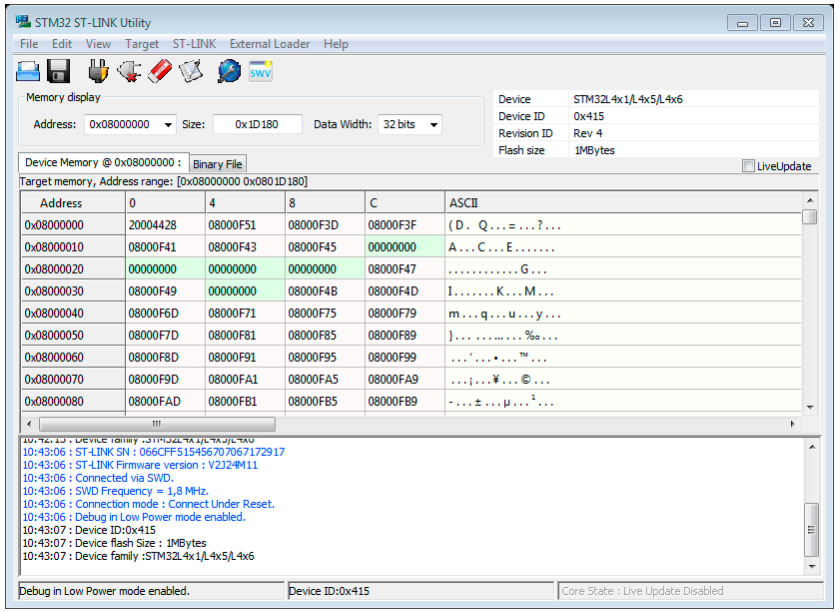
5. Drag and drop the .bin on the virtual device (or flash the .bin / .hex using the ST-Link Utility)

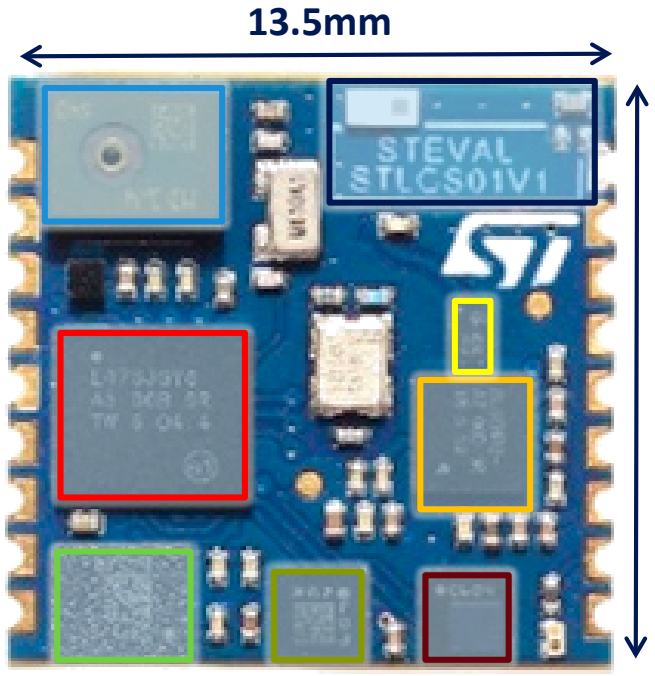
Drag and drop on virtual device



ST-Link Utility



SensorTile Components



MP34DT04

Microphone

64dB SNR, 120dBSPL

Alt: dual high-dynamic-range

STM32L476

Cortex-M4F

Up to 100DMIPS 80MHz

100uA/MHz at 24MHz

35uA/MHz at 2MHz

Antenna Clearence Area

Balun Filter

BlueNRG-MS

Bluetooth low-energy

Concurrent master/slave

BT4.1

LSM6DSM

3DAcc+3DGyro

0.65mA at 6.6kHz, 9uA at 12.5Hz

6.6kHz acc, 90ug/sqrtHz

6.6kHz gyro, 6mdps

LSM303AGR

3DAcc+3DMag

± 50Ga mag,

6uA at 50Hz acc,

25uA at 10Hz mag

LPS22HB

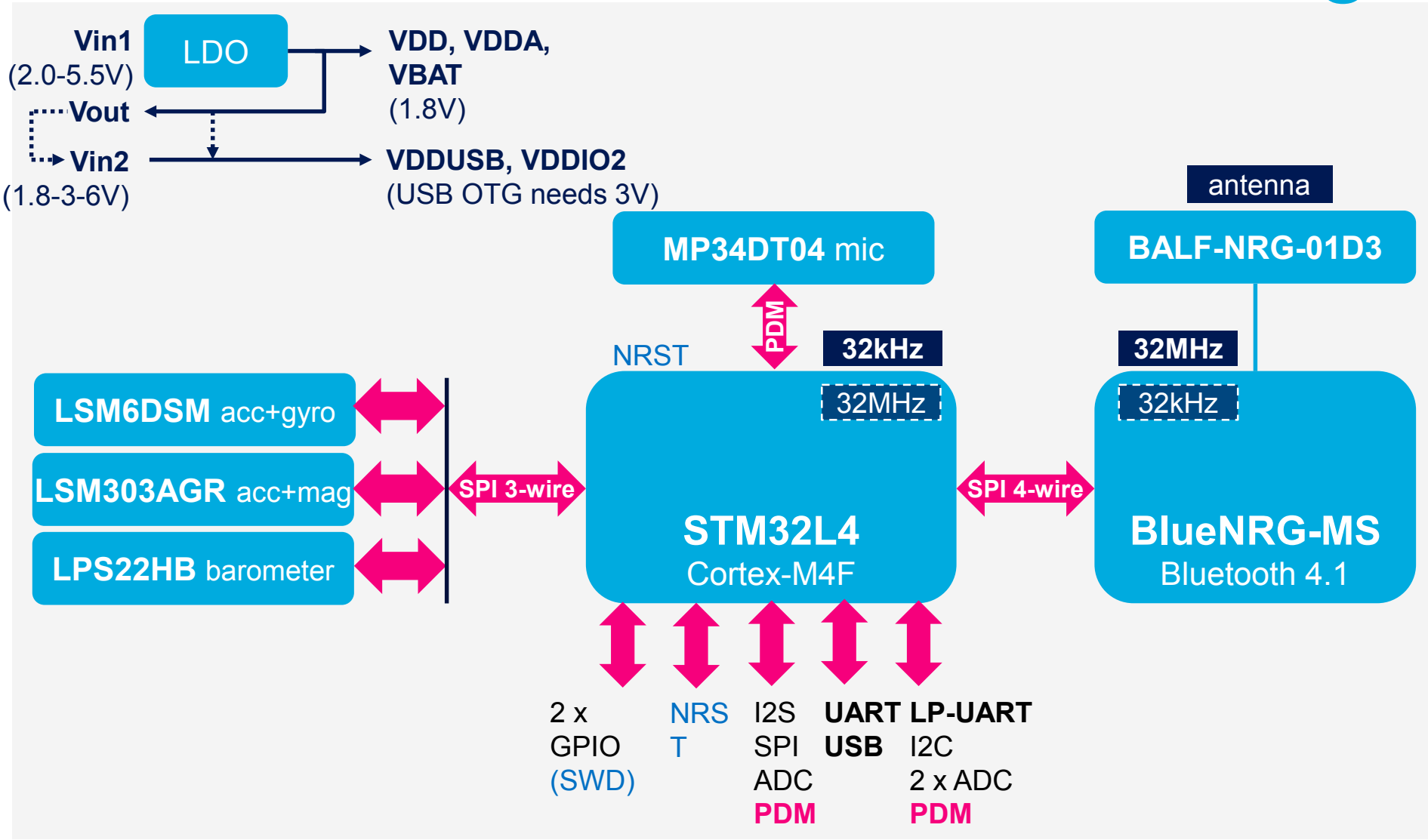
Barometer

0.1hPa accuracy

0.01hPa RMS noise

1-75Hz, 4-15uA at 1Hz

SensorTile Block Diagram



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SensorTile Pinout

(ADC / **PDM out**) GPIO 1

(SWD VDD, VDD 1.8V) VOUT 2

(2.0-5.5V) VIN1 3

(VOUT or VUSB 3-3.6V) VIN2 4

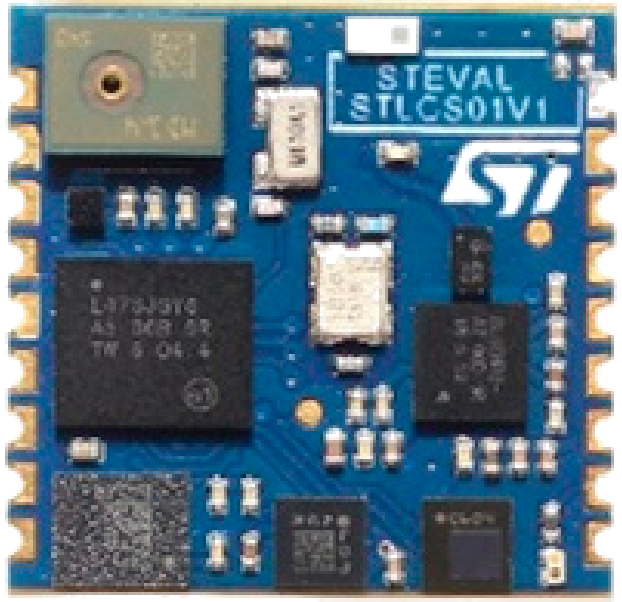
GND 5

USART RX / USB DP 6

USART TX / USB DM 7

SAI SCLK / SPI SCK 8

SAI FS / SPI MISO 9



18 GND

17 GND (SWD GND)

16 GPIO (SWD IO)

15 GPIO (SWD CLK)

14 NRST (SWD RST)

13 GPIO (**LP UART RX / I2C SCL** / ADC / **PDM in**)

12 GPIO (**LP UART TX / I2C SDA** / ADC / **PDM clk in**)

11 SAI SD / SPI NSS

10 SAI MCLK / SPI MOSI

2 x GPIO (SWD)

NRST

I2S SPI ADC **PDM**

UART USB

LP-UART I2C 2 x ADC **PDM**

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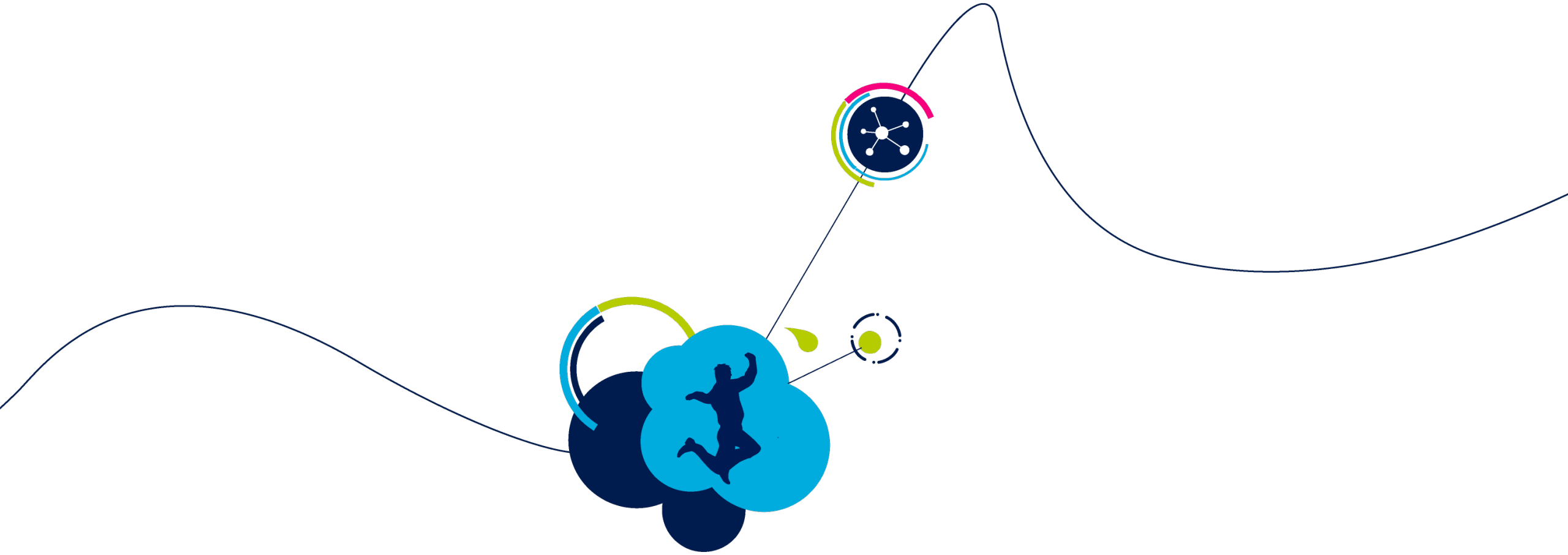

SensorTile Firmware and Software Overview

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www.st.com/sensortile

Technical Documentation

Datasheet

User Manual

Design Tips and Application Notes

Presentations (**Quick guides**!)

Technical Documentation

Product Specifications

	Description	Version	Size
	DB2956: SensorTile development kit	5.0	548 KB

User Manuals

	Description	Version	Size
	UM2101: Getting started with the STEVAL-STLKT01V1 SensorTile integrated development platform	1.0	2 MB

Errata Sheets

	Description	Version	Size
	ES0380: Board limitations	2.0	2 MB

Design Notes & Tips

	Description	Version	Size
	DT0063: Bluetooth Low-Energy network: time-stamping and sample-rate-conversion	1.0	206 KB
	DT0064: Noise analysis and identification in MEMS sensors, Allan, Time, Hadamard, Overlapping, Modified, Total variance	1.0	616 KB

Presentations & Training Material

Presentations

	Description	Version	Size
	STEVAL-STLKT01V1 Quick start guide	2.1.0	1 MB

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Hardware resources

3D CAD and Gerbers

BOM

Flyers

License agreements and certifications

Hardware Resources

Board Manufacturing Specifications

Description	Version	Size
STEVAL-STLKT01V1 3D cad files	1.0	8 MB
STEVAL-STLKT01V1 gerber files	1.0	1 MB

Bill of Materials

Description	Version	Size
STEVAL-STLKT01V1 BOM	1.0	72 KB

Schematic Packs

Description	Version	Size
STEVAL-STLKT01V1 schematic	1.2	179 KB

Publications and Collaterals

Flyers

Description	Version	Size
SensorTile an IoT design lab		1 MB

Legal

License Agreement

Description	Version	Size
501225 Battery Air Transportation Authorization	20161231	1 MB
501225 Battery CE Certification	1.0	48 KB

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Tools and Software

Firmware packages

App and corresponding SDK

Tools and Software

EMBEDDED SOFTWARE

EVALUATION TOOL SOFTWARE

Part Number	Manufacturer	Description
STSW-STLKT01	ST	Embedded software samples for SensorTile, including sensor data streaming via USB and BLE, data logging on SD card, audio acquisition and playback

MCUS EMBEDDED SOFTWARE

Part Number	Manufacturer	Description
FP-SNS-ALLMEMS1	ST	STM32 ODE function pack for Bluetooth low energy and sensor software expansion for STM32Cube
FP-SNS-MOTENV1	ST	STM32 ODE function pack for IoT node with BLE connectivityA and environmental and motion sensors

MEMS AND SENSORS SOFTWARE

Part Number	Manufacturer	Description
BLUEMICROSYSTEM1	ST	IoT node with BLE connectivity, environmental and motion sensors, and motion middleware libraries
BLUEMICROSYSTEM2	ST	IoT node with BLE connectivity, digital microphone, environmental and motion sensors, motion and audio middleware libraries

WIRELESS CONNECTIVITY SOFTWARE

Part Number	Manufacturer	Description
BlueMS	ST	BlueMS Application for Android and iOS
BlueST-SDK	ST	Bluetooth Low Energy and Sensors Technology Software Development Kit (SDK)

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Hardware, Software and Documentation

HARDWARE

- **STEVAL-STLKT01V1** SensorTile kit

FIRMWARE

- **STSW-STLKT01** fw for beginners (bin + src code)
  - Runs specifically on Sensortile
- **FP-SNS-ALLMEMS1** default fw (bin + src code)
  - Runs on **Sensortle** as well as on system made of Nucleo + Nucleo expansions for Bluetooth LE, MEMS inertial and environmental sensors and MEMS microphones

APPS

- **ST BlueMS** iOS/Android app (bin)
- **BlueST-SDK** iOS/Android app dev kit (src code)

GitHub

DOCUMENTATION

- **UM2101** getting started with SensorTile kit
- **UM2090** getting started with STSW-STLKT01
- **UM2059** getting started with FP-SNS-ALLMEMS1
- **UM1997** getting started with ST BlueMS app

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Function Packages

ODE software package
(Open Development Environment – src code)

- **X-CUBE-MEMS1** MEMS sensors: motion + environ
- **X-CUBE-BLE1** BLE: Bluetooth Low Energy

With fusion libraries
(Open Sw eXpansion – bin libraries)

These software packages can be used with **SensorTile**

• **FP-SNS-MOTENV1** BLE + MEMS	• FX, AR, CP, GR, PM
• **FP-SNS-ALLMEMS1** BLE + MEMS + digital microphone	• FX, AR, CP, GR, BlueVoice
• **FP-SNS-FLIGHT1** BLE + MEMS + Time of Flight + NFC	• FX, AR, CP, GR, GR-ToF
• **FP-AUD-BVLINK1** BLE + digital microphone	• BlueVoice
• **FP-NET-BLESTAR1** BLE + MEMS + WiFi	

Function Packages

ODE software package

(Open Development Environment – src code)

- **X-CUBE-MEMS1** MEMS sensors: motion + environ
- **X-CUBE-BLE1** BLE: Bluetooth Low Energy

peripherals

- **FP-SNS-MOTENV1** BLE + MEMS
- **FP-SNS-ALLMEMS1** BLE + MEMS + digital microphone
- **FP-SNS-FLIGHT1** BLE + MEMS + Time of Flight + NFC

- **FP-AUD-BVLINK1** BLE + digital microphone

central

- **FP-NET-BLESTAR1** BLE + MEMS + WiFi

The BLE STAR topology package enables cloud gateway functionality

With fusion libraries

(Open Sw eXpansion – bin libraries)

- FX, AR, CP, GR, PM
- FX, AR, CP, GR, BlueVoice
- FX, AR, CP, GR, GR-ToF
- BlueVoice

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A Network Connected to the Cloud

up to 6 peripherals

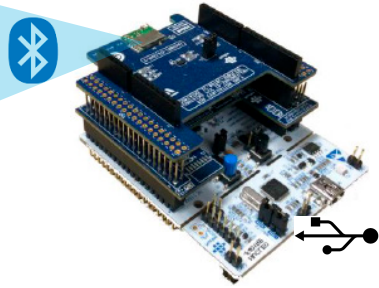
Hardware to run **FP-SNS-MOTENV1**
- X-Nucleo-ISK01A1/A2 MEMS sensors
- X-Nucleo-IDB05A1 BLE module
- Nucleo F401RE/L476RG microcontroller

Hardware to run **FP-SNS-ALLMEMS1**
- X-Nucleo-ISK01A1/A2 MEMS sensors
- X-Nucleo-CCA02M1 digital mic sensors
- X-Nucleo-IDB05A1 BLE module
- Nucleo F401RE/L476RG microcontroller

Hardware to run **FP-SNS-FLIGHT1**
- X-Nucleo-6180XA1 time-of-flight
- X-Nucleo-ISK01A1 MEMS sensors
- X-Nucleo-IDB05A1 BLE module
- Nucleo F401RE/L476RG microcontroller

central, **concurrent master & slave**

Hardware to run **FP-NET-BLESTAR1**
- X-Nucleo-IDB05A1 BLE module
- X-Nucleo-IDW01M1 WiFi module
- Nucleo F401RE/L476RG microcontroller



Configure using a serial port terminal emulator

A terminal emulator such as teraterm-4.94 can be downloaded from https://ttssh2.osdn.jp/

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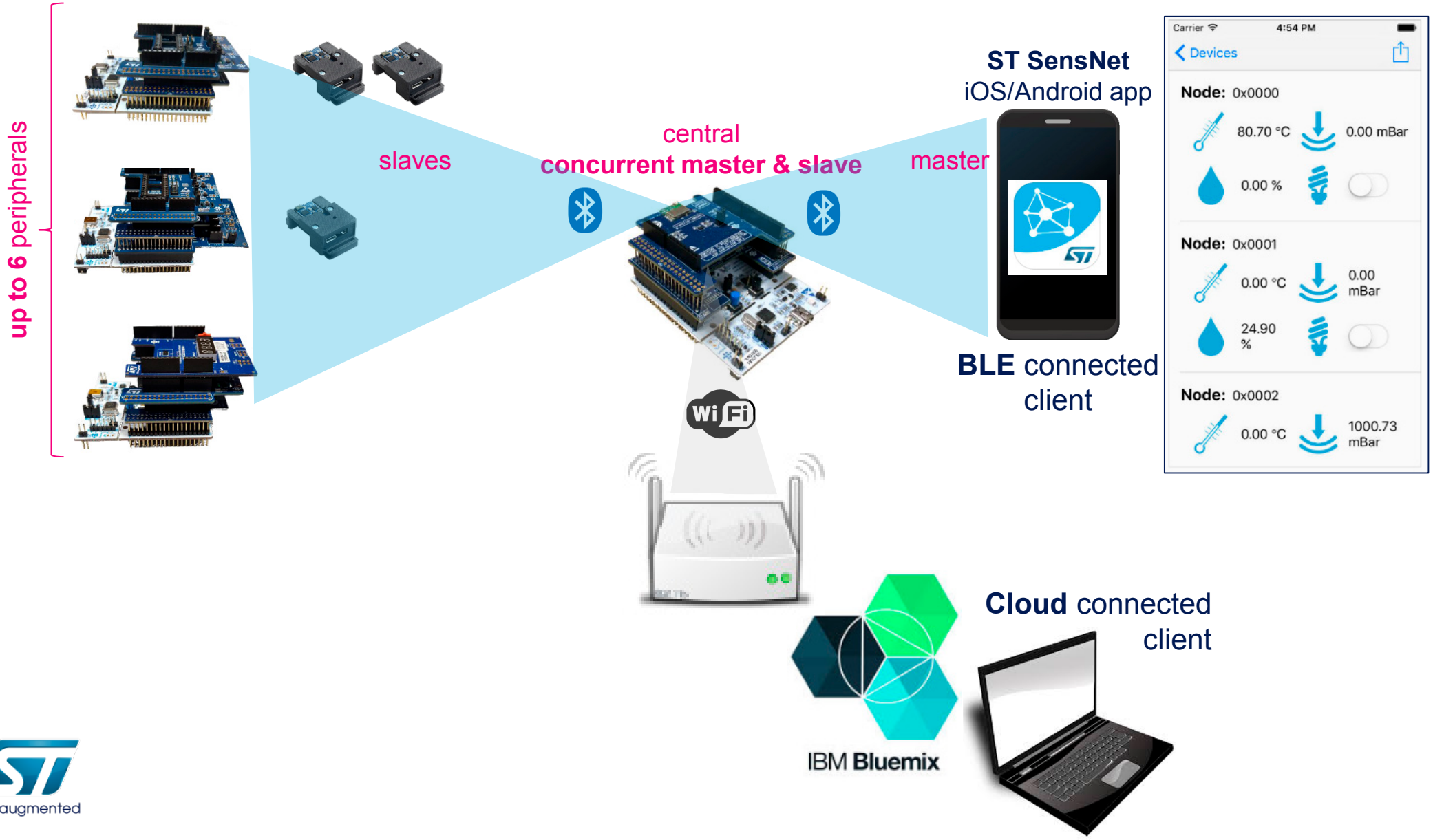
A Network Connected to the Cloud



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Function Packages

ODE software package

(Open Development Environment – src code)

- **X-CUBE-MEMS1** MEMS sensors: motion + environ
- **X-CUBE-BLE1** BLE: Bluetooth Low Energy

- **FP-SNS-MOTENV1** BLE + MEMS
- **FP-SNS-ALLMEMS1** BLE + MEMS + digital microphone
- **FP-SNS-FLIGHT1** BLE + MEMS + Time of Flight + NFC

- **FP-AUD-BVLINK1** BLE + digital microphone

- **FP-NET-BLESTAR1** BLE + MEMS + WiFi

With fusion libraries

(bin libraries)

- All libraries

- FX, AR, CP, GR, PM
- FX, AR, CP, GR, BlueVoice
- FX, AR, CP, GR, GR-ToF

- BlueVoice

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X-CUBE-MEMS1

- Fusion libraries are distributed as binaries, with example source code on how to use them.
- A free license is granted.
- They can run on every STM32 microcontroller.

open.MEMS

X-CUBE-MEMS1

Fusion libraries are distributed as binaries, with example source code on how to use them.

A free license is granted. They can run on every STM32 microcontroller.

X-CUBE-MEMS1 real-time context awareness:

Low-rate data
from the accelerometer to keep power low

X-CUBE-MEMS1 real-time sensor fusion

High-rate data
from all the motion sensors to keep accuracy high

X-CUBE-MEMS1

Fusion libraries are distributed as binaries, with example source code on how to use them.

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X-CUBE-MEMS1 real-time context awareness:

Low-rate data
from the accelerometer to keep power low

• **MotionID** intensity detection (scale 0 to 10, from doing nothing to sprinting)	based on acc data at **16Hz**
• **MotionPE** pose estimation (standing, sitting, lying down)	based on acc data at **16Hz**
• **MotionAW** user activity recognition (stationary, walking, jogging, biking…)	based on **wrist** acc data at **16Hz**
• **MotionAR** user activity recognition (stationary, walking, jogging, biking…)	based on acc data at **16Hz**
• **MotionCP** carry position detection (on desk, in hand…)	based on acc data at **50Hz**
• **MotionPM** pedometer (step count)	based on acc data at **50Hz**
• **MotionGR** gesture recognition (tilt to glance, shake to wake up, pick up)	based on acc data at **100Hz**

X-CUBE-MEMS1 real-time sensor fusion:

- MotionFX orientation estimation based on acc+gyro data (6X) or acc+gyro+mag data (9X) typically at **100Hz**,
  it does include gyro calibration, and mag calibration (to compensate only offset)
- MotionGC gyroscope calibration (to compensate zero-rate offset)
- MotionMC magnetometer calibration (to compensate offset and scale)
- MotionAC accelerometer calibration (to compensate offset and scale)

X-CUBE-MEMS1

Fusion libraries are distributed as binaries, with example source code on how to use them.

A free license is granted. They can run on every STM32 microcontroller.

X-CUBE-MEMS1 real-time context awareness:

• MotionID intensity detection (scale 0 to 10, from doing nothing to sprinting)	based on acc data at 16Hz
• MotionPE pose estimation (standing, sitting, lying down)	based on acc data at 16Hz
• MotionAW user activity recognition (stationary, walking, jogging, biking…)	based on wrist acc data at 16Hz
• MotionAR user activity recognition (stationary, walking, jogging, biking…)	based on acc data at 16Hz
• MotionCP carry position detection (on desk, in hand…)	based on acc data at 50Hz
• MotionPM pedometer (step count)	based on acc data at 50Hz
• MotionGR gesture recognition (tilt to glance, shake to wake up, pick up)	based on acc data at 100Hz

X-CUBE-MEMS1 real-time sensor fusion:

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- **MotionMC** magnetometer calibration (to compensate offset and scale)
- **MotionAC** accelerometer calibration (to compensate offset and scale)

High-rate data
from the motion sensors to keep accuracy high

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X-CUBE-MEMS1

Fusion libraries are distributed as binaries, with example source code on how to use them.

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X-CUBE-MEMS1 real-time context awareness:

• MotionID intensity detection (scale 0 to 10, from doing nothing to sprinting)	based on acc data at 16Hz
• MotionPE pose estimation (standing, sitting, lying down)	based on acc data at 16Hz
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• **MotionAR** user activity recognition (stationary, walking, jogging, biking…)	based on acc data at **16Hz**
• **MotionCP** carry position detection (on desk, in hand…)	based on acc data at **50Hz**
• **MotionPM** pedometer (step count)	based on acc data at **50Hz**
• **MotionGR** gesture recognition (tilt to glance, shake to wake up, pick up)	based on acc data at **100Hz**

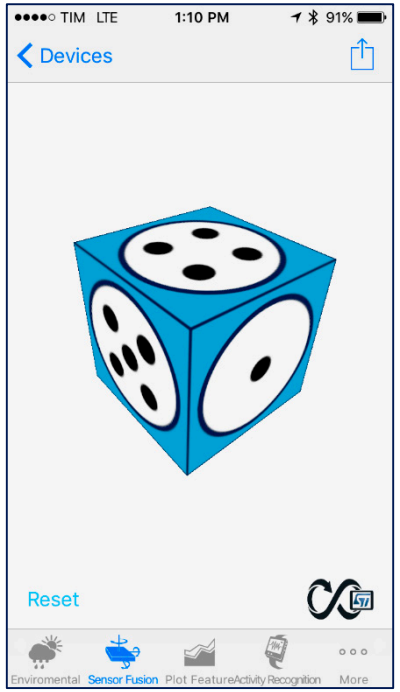
These libraries are included in the **FP-SNS-MOTENV1** & **FP-SNS-ALLMEMS1** function packages.

X-CUBE-MEMS1 real-time sensor fusion:

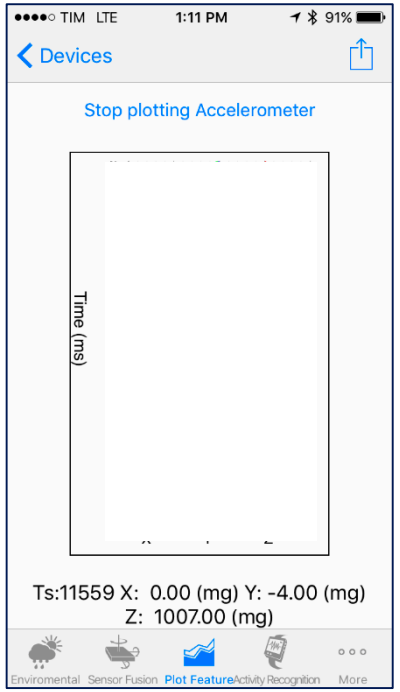
- **MotionFX** orientation estimation based on acc+gyro data (6X) or acc+gyro+mag data (9X) typically at **100Hz**, it does include gyro calibration, and mag calibration (to compensate only offset)
- MotionGC gyroscope calibration (to compensate zero-rate offset)
- MotionMC magnetometer calibration (to compensate offset and scale)
- MotionAC accelerometer calibration (to compensate offset and scale)

LAB2: Real Time Data Plot

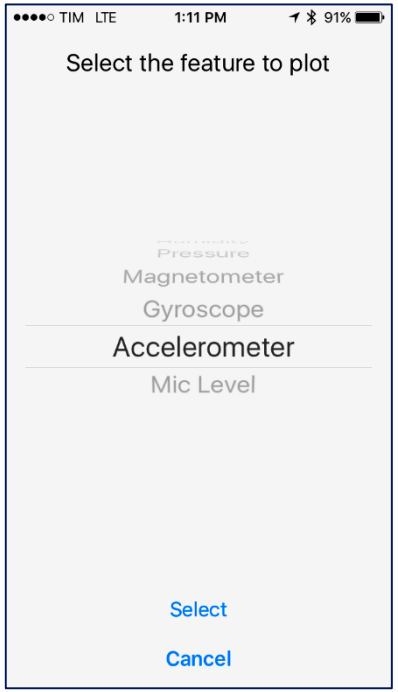
Swipe left to view the real-time data plot



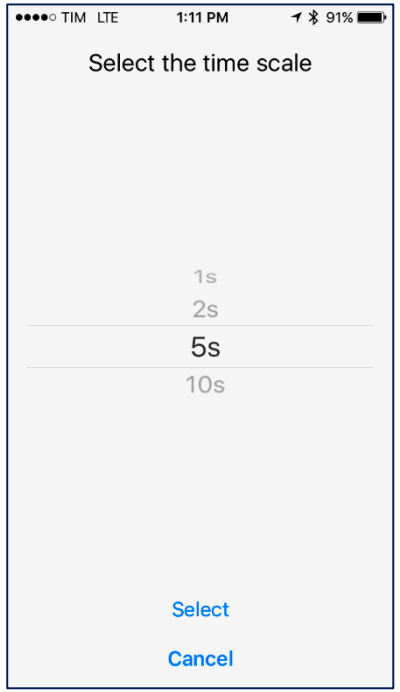
"Plot Feature" tab



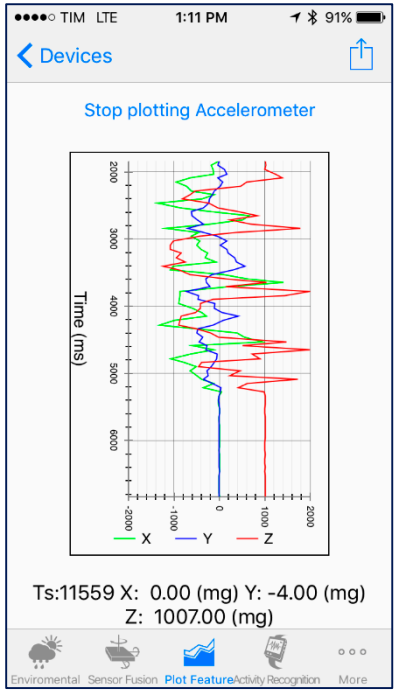
Select the sensor device



Select the time frame



View the real-time data plot



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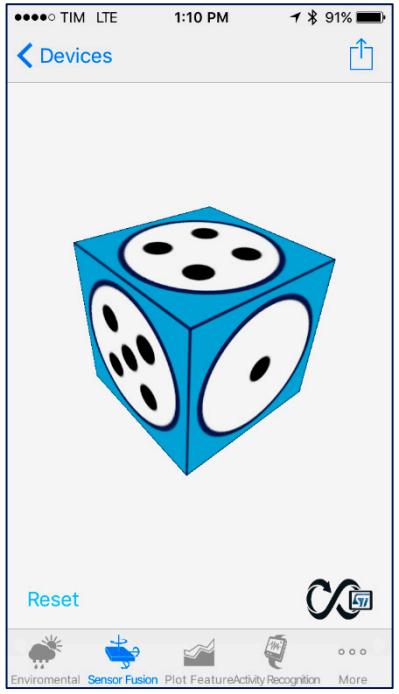
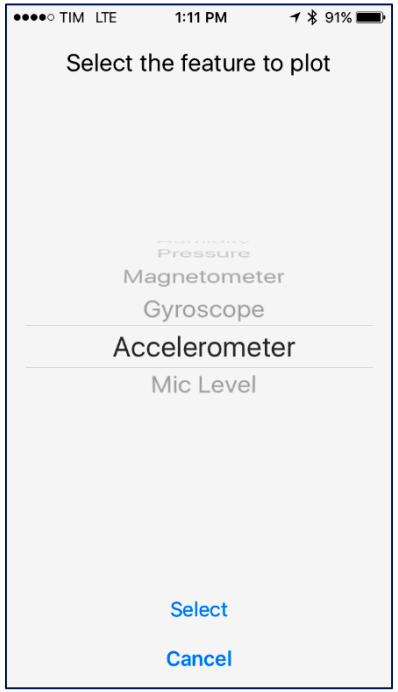


Select the sensor device

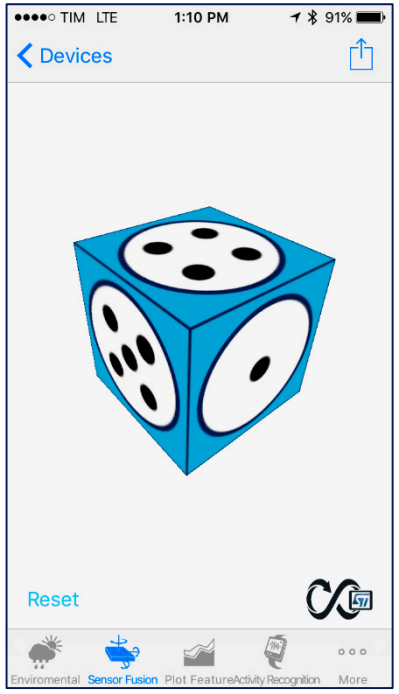


LAB

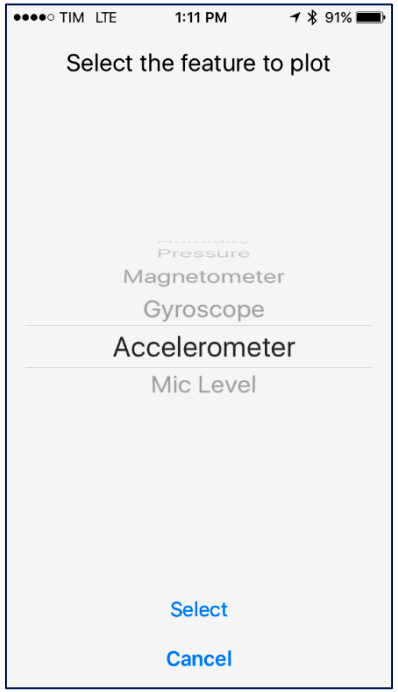
Check the accelerometer output when the device is standing still with module facing up, left, right, etc…

LAB2: Real Time Data Plot

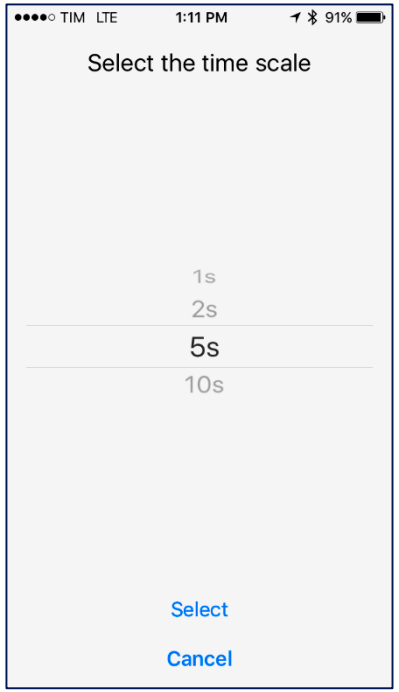
Swipe left to view the real-time data plot



Select the sensor device



Select the time frame



LAB

Try 1s time scale (fast moving plot)

Try 10s time scale (slow moving plot)

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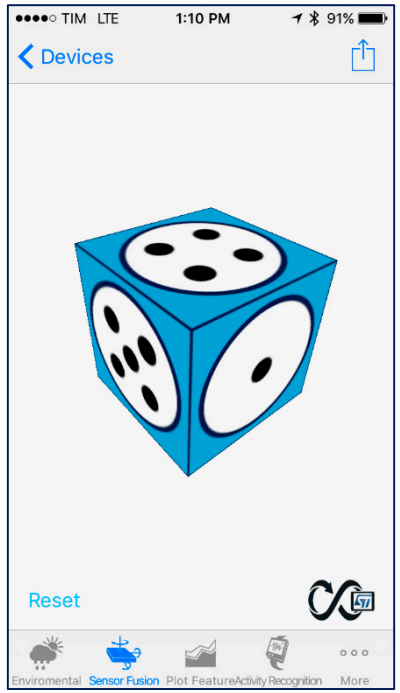
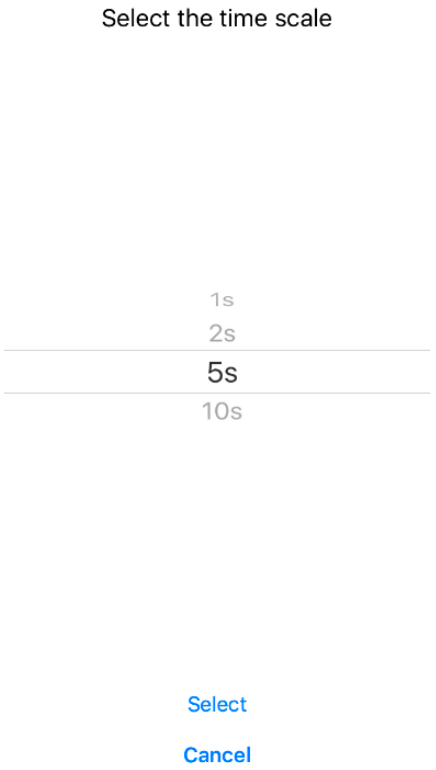
LAB2: Real Time Data Plot
effects of a magnetic interference

Swipe left to view the real-time data plot

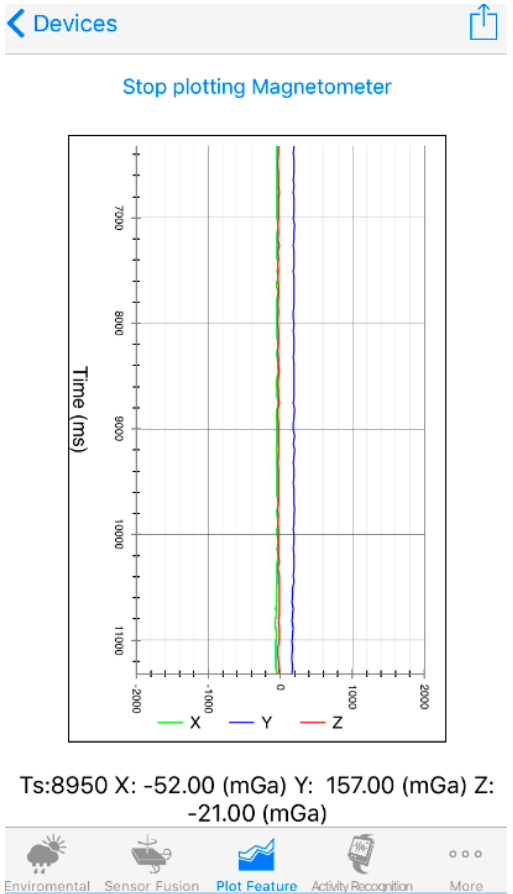


Select the magnetometer

Select the time frame



Magnetic field plot



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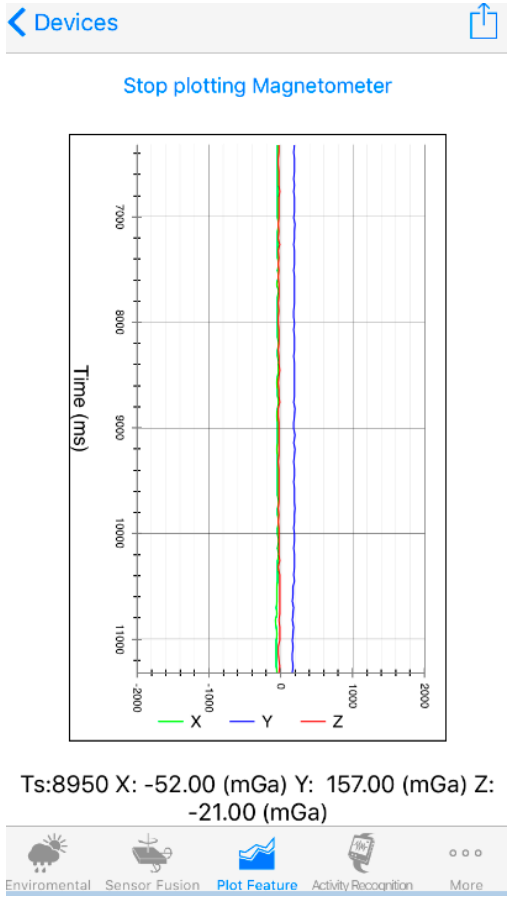
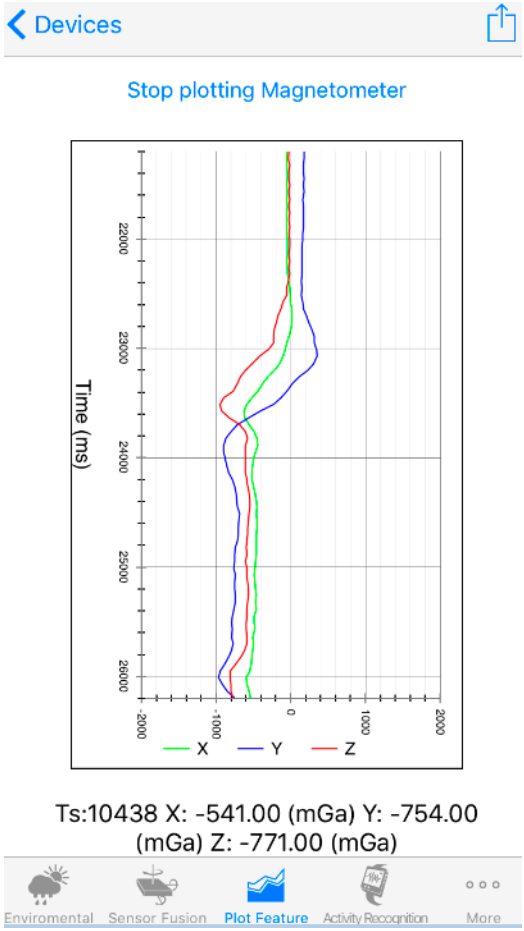
LAB2: Real Time Data Plot

effects of a magnetic interference



LAB

Move the smartphone over the sensortile



The magnetic field measured by the sensor has changed because of the magnetic field induced by the smartphone (speakers, antennas, battery, currents)

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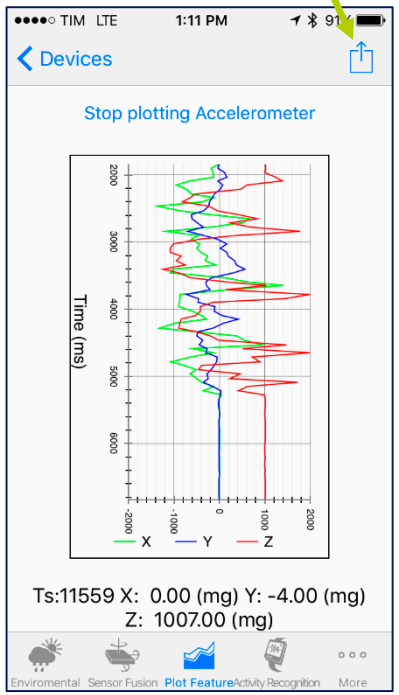
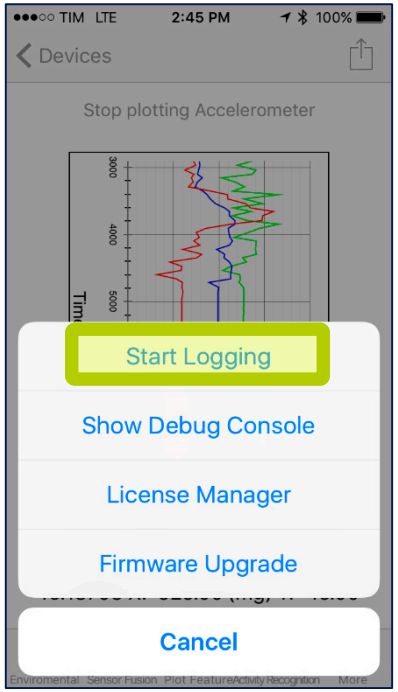
LAB2: Real-Time Data Log

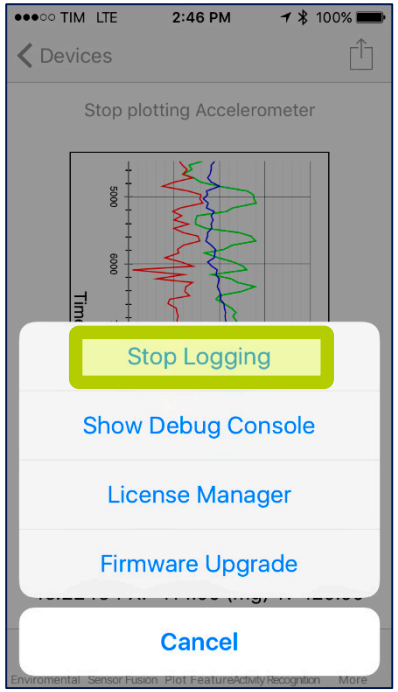
Touch



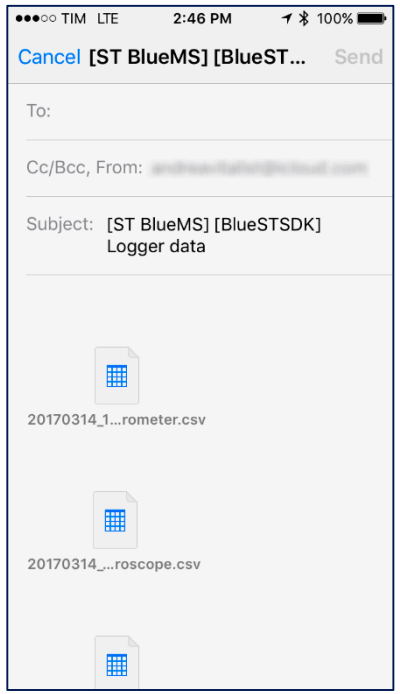
Start logging



Stop logging



Send log data using email



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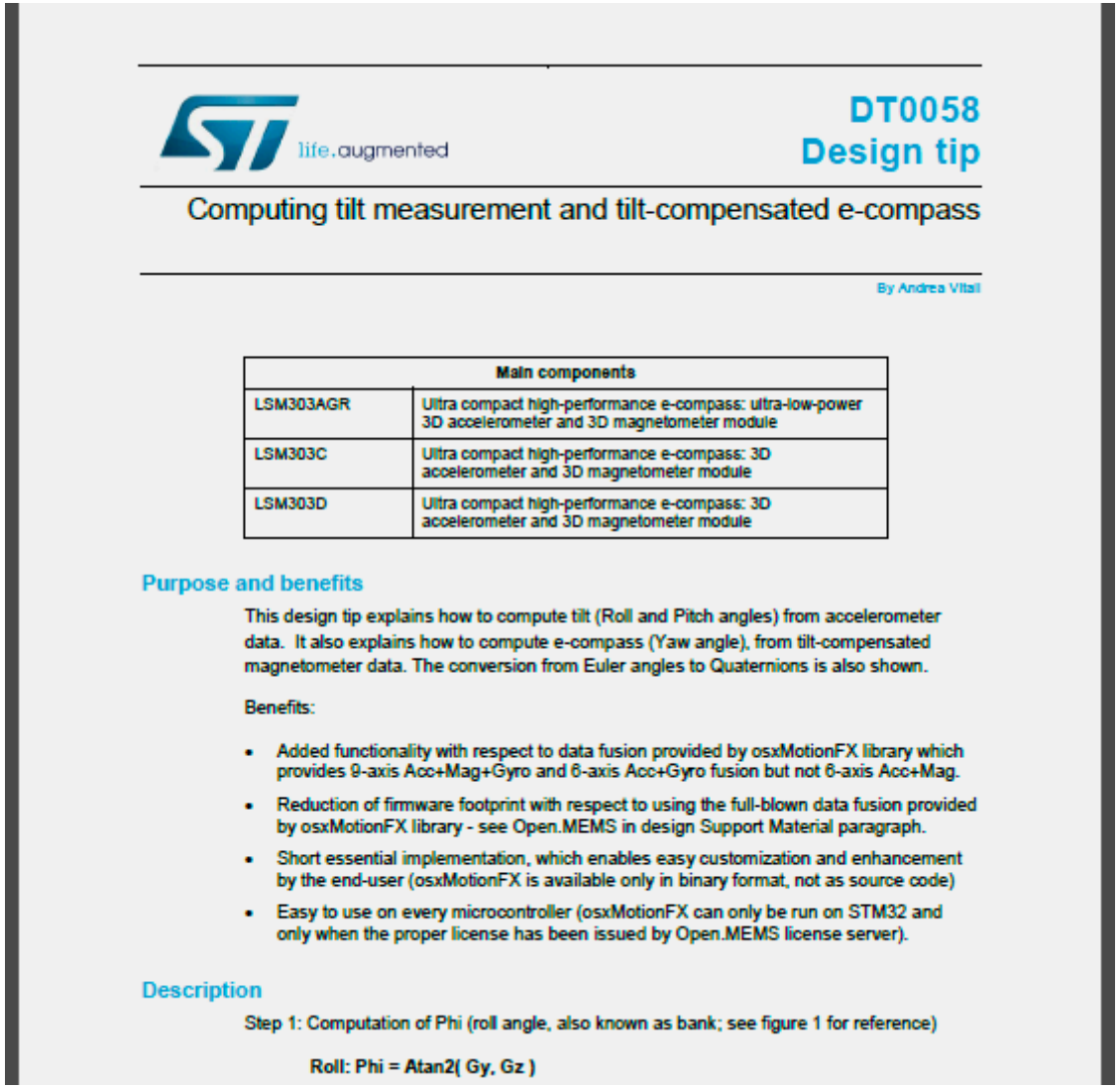
Process log data

Log accelerometer data.

Process it as described in **DT0058** to compute roll & pitch angle and tilt angle.



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DT0058
Design tip

Computing tilt measurement and tilt-compensated e-compass

By Andrea Vitali

Main components	
LSM303AGR	Ultra compact high-performance e-compass: ultra-low-power 3D accelerometer and 3D magnetometer module
LSM303C	Ultra compact high-performance e-compass: 3D accelerometer and 3D magnetometer module
LSM303D	Ultra compact high-performance e-compass: 3D accelerometer and 3D magnetometer module

Purpose and benefits

This design tip explains how to compute tilt (Roll and Pitch angles) from accelerometer data. It also explains how to compute e-compass (Yaw angle), from tilt-compensated magnetometer data. The conversion from Euler angles to Quaternions is also shown.

Benefits:

- Added functionality with respect to data fusion provided by osxMotionFX library which provides 9-axis Acc+Mag+Gyro and 6-axis Acc+Gyro fusion but not 6-axis Acc+Mag.
- Reduction of firmware footprint with respect to using the full-blown data fusion provided by osxMotionFX library - see Open.MEMS in design Support Material paragraph.
- Short essential implementation, which enables easy customization and enhancement by the end-user (osxMotionFX is available only in binary format, not as source code)
- Easy to use on every microcontroller (osxMotionFX can only be run on STM32 and only when the proper license has been issued by Open.MEMS license server).

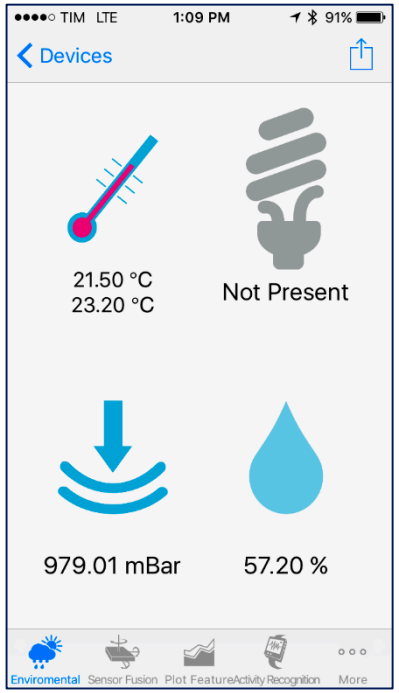
Description

Step 1: Computation of Phi (roll angle, also known as bank; see figure 1 for reference)

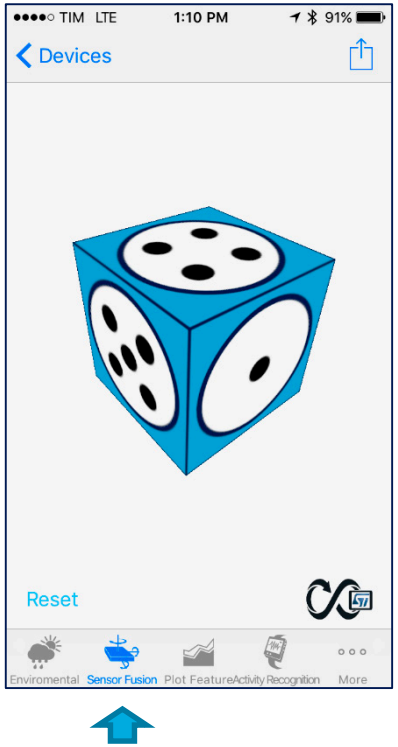
Roll: Phi = Atan2(Gy, Gz)

LAB2: Sensor Fusion

Swipe left to view SensorTile orientation



Move the SensorTile



LAB

Try highly dynamic motion: when the motion ends how quickly the steady position is reached?

- In high dynamic motion gyro updates the orientation and produce a visible integration error
- When the sensortile is in steady position again then acc and mag correct the error

Try static position: there should be no drift, should be perfectly still.

- sensors drift and magnetic interferences are compensated by the motionFX library

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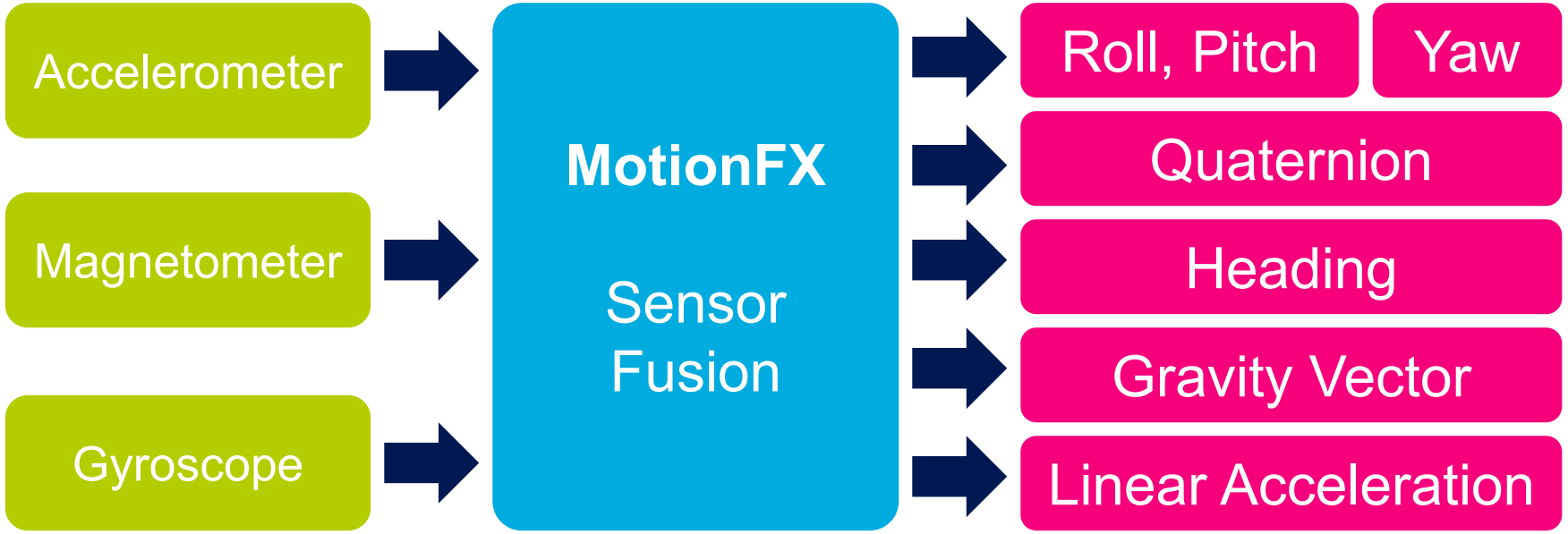
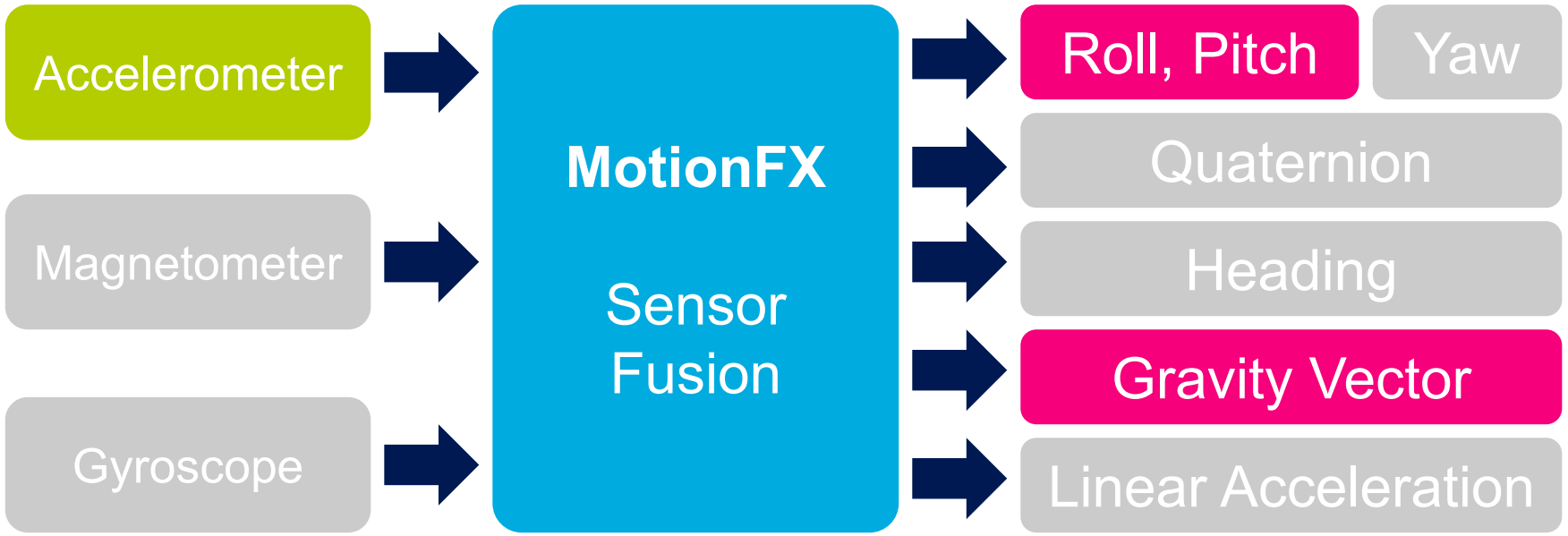
LAB3: Sensor Fusion

MotionFX library



LAB3: Sensor Fusion

MotionFX library

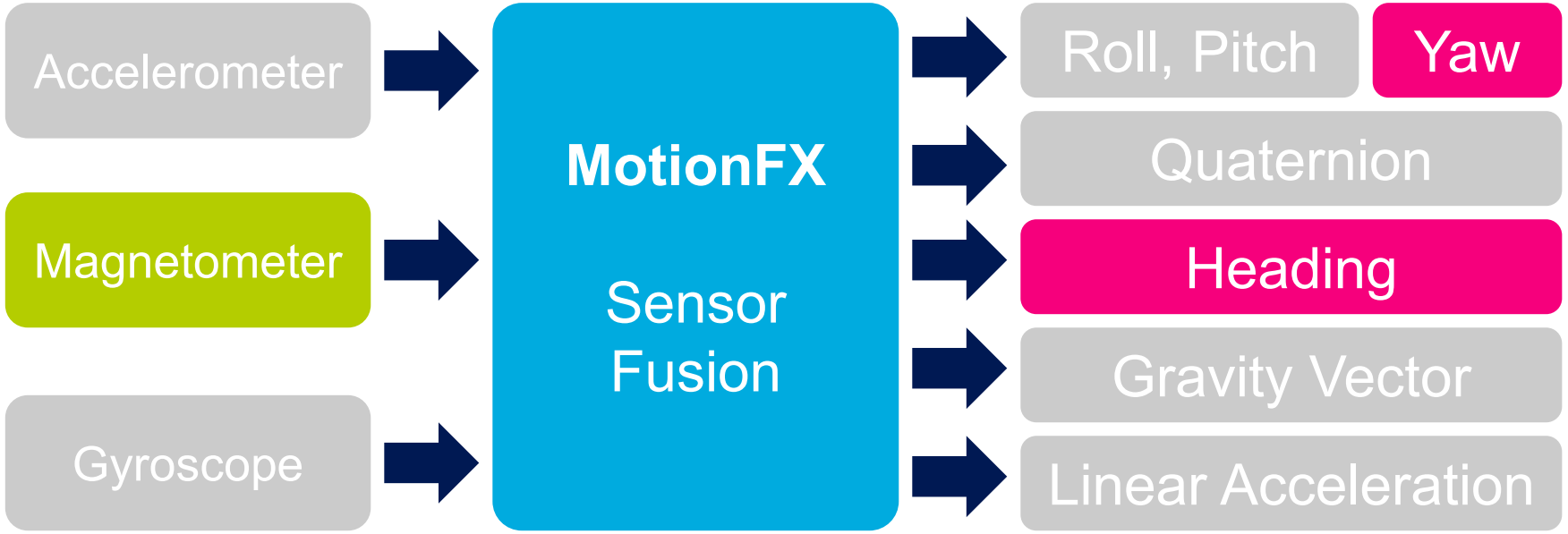


- **Accelerometer** gives roll and pitch angles and the gravity vector

…but **only in static conditions**!

LAB3: Sensor Fusion

MotionFX library

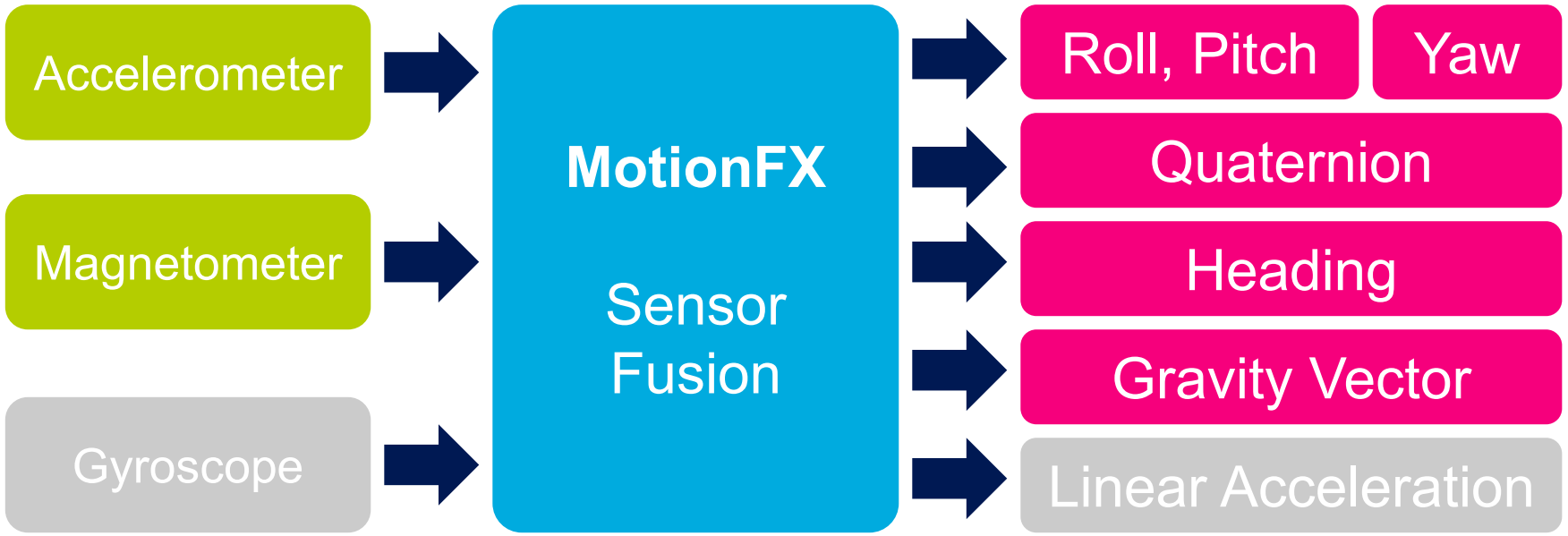


- **Magnetometer** gives yaw angle and heading

…but **only if hard-iron offset is compensated**!

LAB3: Sensor Fusion

MotionFX library

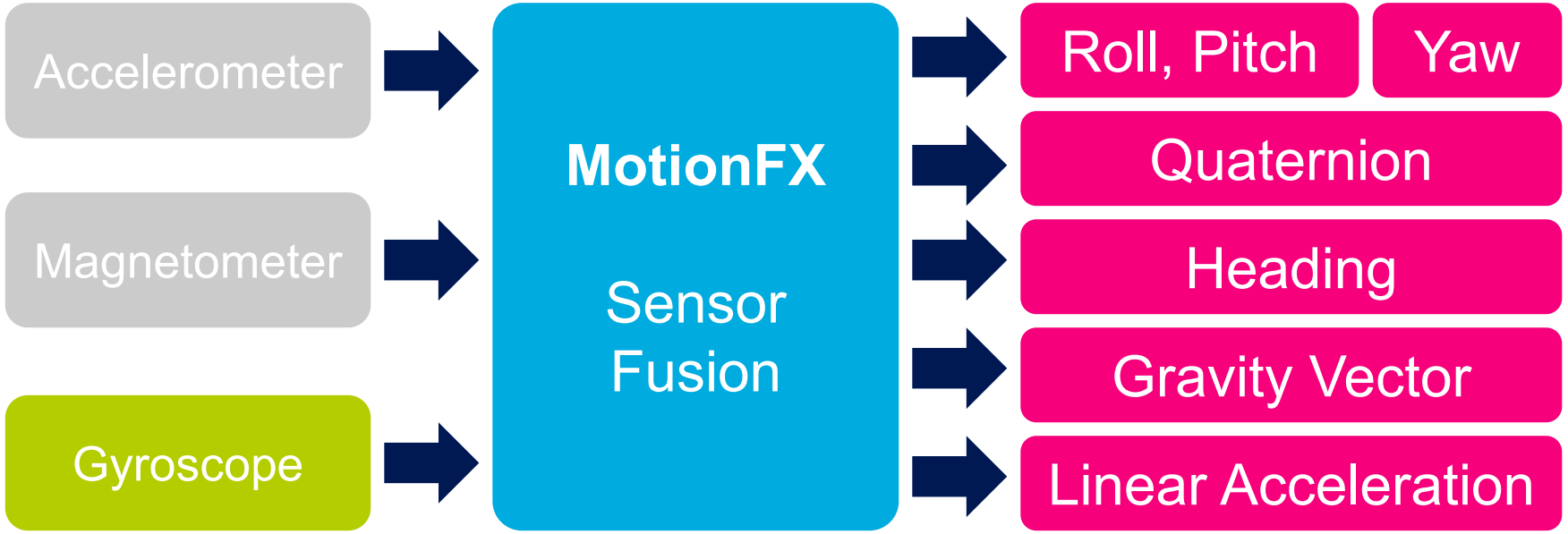


- **Magnetometer** gives yaw angle and heading

…and **only if tilt is compensated**: the accelerometer is needed!

LAB3: Sensor Fusion

MotionFX library

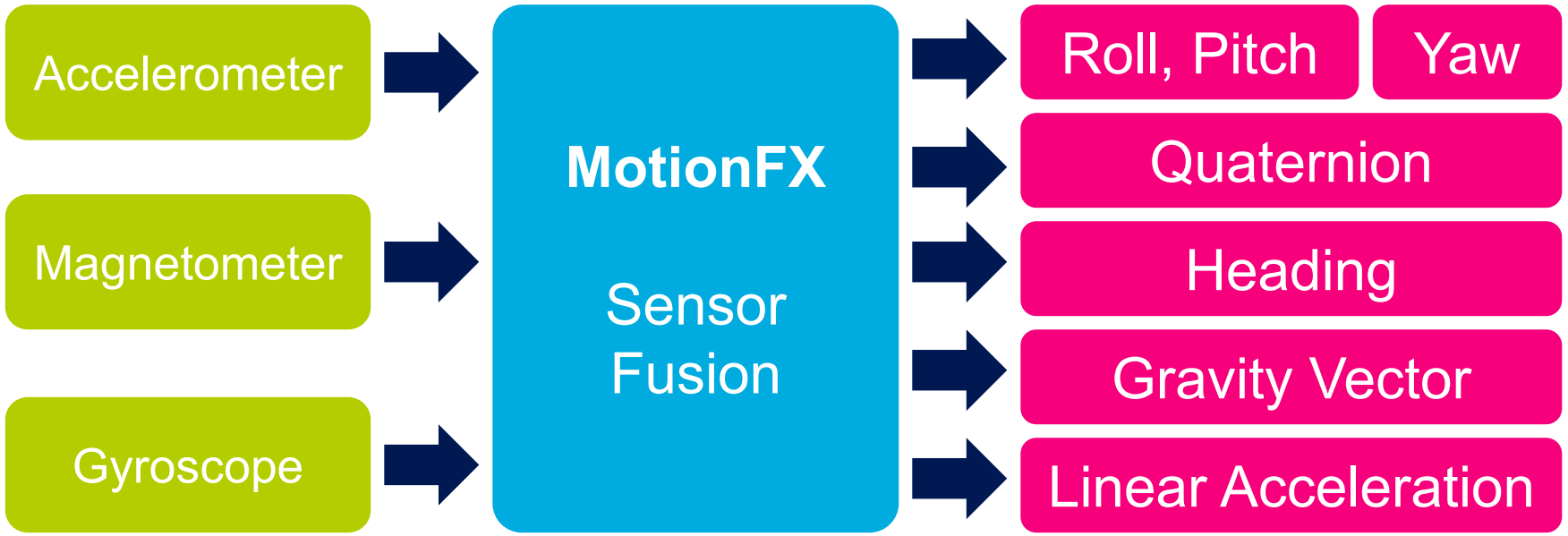


- **Gyroscope** gives the new orientation based on previous orientation

…but **only if bias offset is compensated**!

LAB3: Sensor Fusion

MotionFX library

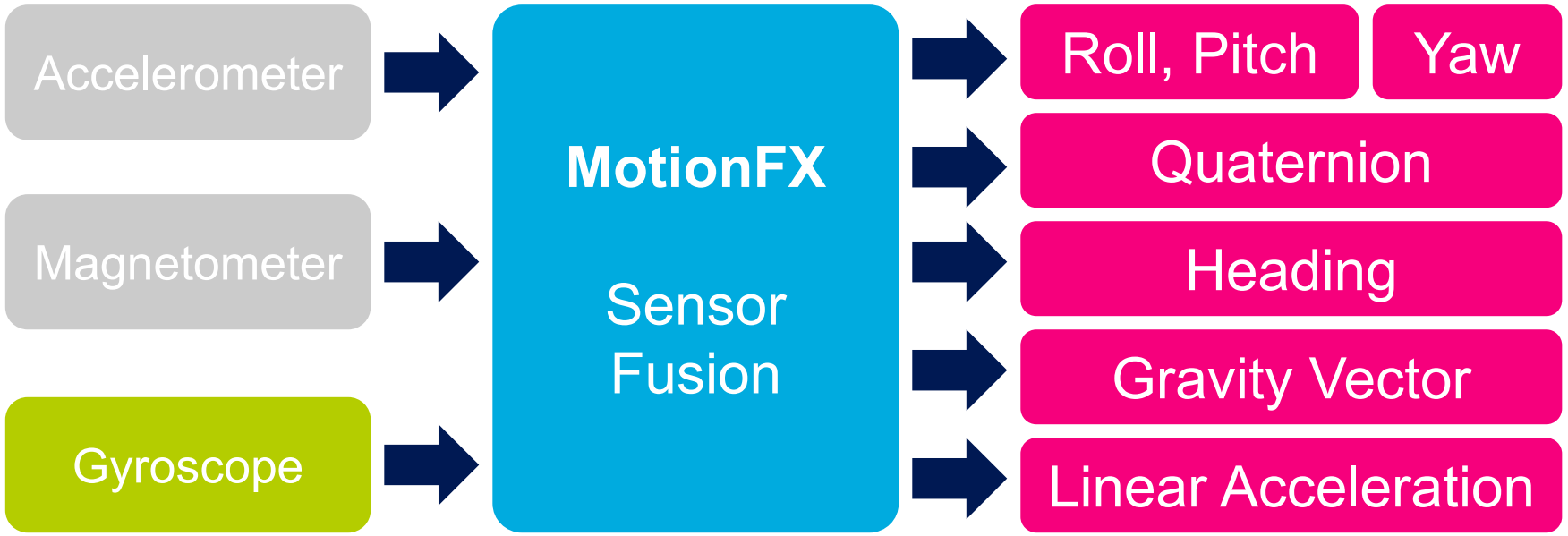


Motion FX library provides orientation estimation plus:

- Magnetometer hard-iron offset compensation.
- Accelerometer vibrations rejection.
- Gyroscope bias offset compensation.

LAB3: Sensor Fusion

MotionFX library



- **Gyroscope is the most important sensor in the system**

…works in highly dynamic conditions when the Acc cannot be used

…works with magnetic anomalies when the Mag cannot be used

Gyroscope

LSM6DSM:

Acc + Gyro in high-performance mode (low noise)

GyroRMS 3.8mdps
AccRMS 90ug
(per sqrtHz)

0.65mA peak power at 6.66kS/s

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LSM6DSM

iNEMO inertial module:
always-on 3D accelerometer and 3D gyroscope

Datasheet - production data

LGA-14L
(2.5 x 3 x 0.83 mm) typ.

Features

- "Always-on" experience with low power consumption for both accelerometer and gyroscope
- Power consumption: 0.4 mA in combo normal mode and 0.65 mA in combo high-performance mode
- Smart FIFO up to 4 kbyte based on features set
- Android M compliant
- Auxiliary SPI for OIS data output for gyroscope and accelerometer
- Hard, soft ironing for external magnetic sensor corrections
- ±2/±4/±8/±16 *g* full scale
- ±125/±245/±500/±1000/±2000 dps full scale
- Analog supply voltage: 1.71 V to 3.6 V

Description

The LSM6DSM is a system-in-package featuring a 3D digital accelerometer and a 3D digital gyroscope performing at 0.65 mA in high-performance mode and enabling always-on low-power features for an optimal motion experience for the consumer.

The LSM6DSM supports main OS requirements, offering real, virtual and batch sensors with 4 kbyte for dynamic data batching.

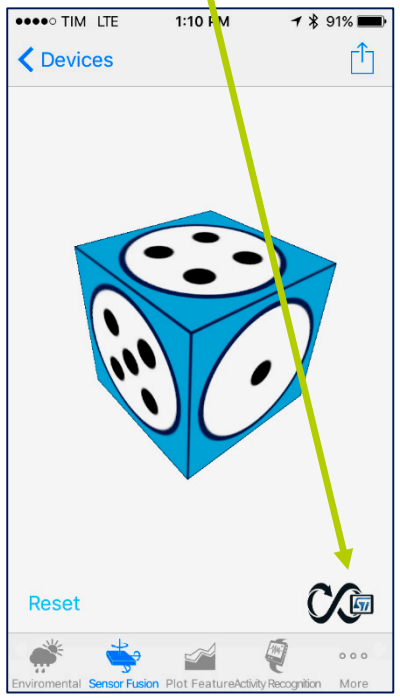
ST's family of MEMS sensor modules leverages the robust and mature manufacturing processes already used for the production of micromachined accelerometers and gyroscopes.

The various sensing elements are manufactured using specialized micromachining processes, while the IC interfaces are developed using CMOS technology that allows the design of a dedicated circuit which is trimmed to better match the characteristics of the sensing element.

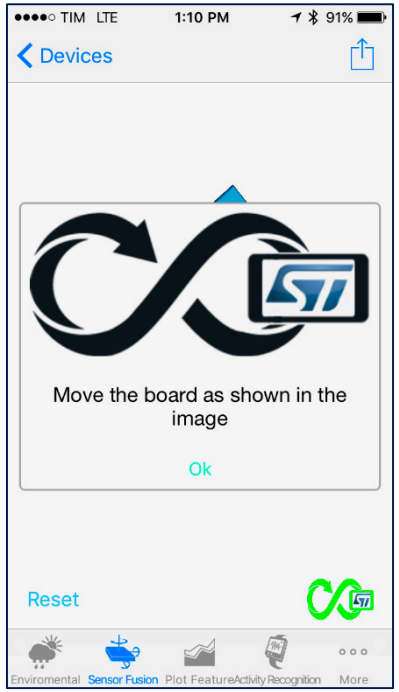
The LSM6DSM has a full-scale acceleration range of ±2/±4/±8/±16 *g* and an angular rate range of ±125/±245/±500/±1000/±2000 dps.

LAB4: Magnetometer Calibration

Touch



Move the sensortile with the 8 pattern shown in the figure to calibrate the magnetometer



Calibration is completed when the icon becomes green.

- Calibration and compensation are performed by the STM32L4
- compensation can alternatively be done within the sensor
  - Hard-iron data are stored inside 3 dedicated register of LSM303AGR
  - The hard-iron values are automatically subtracted from the output data within the LSM303AGR

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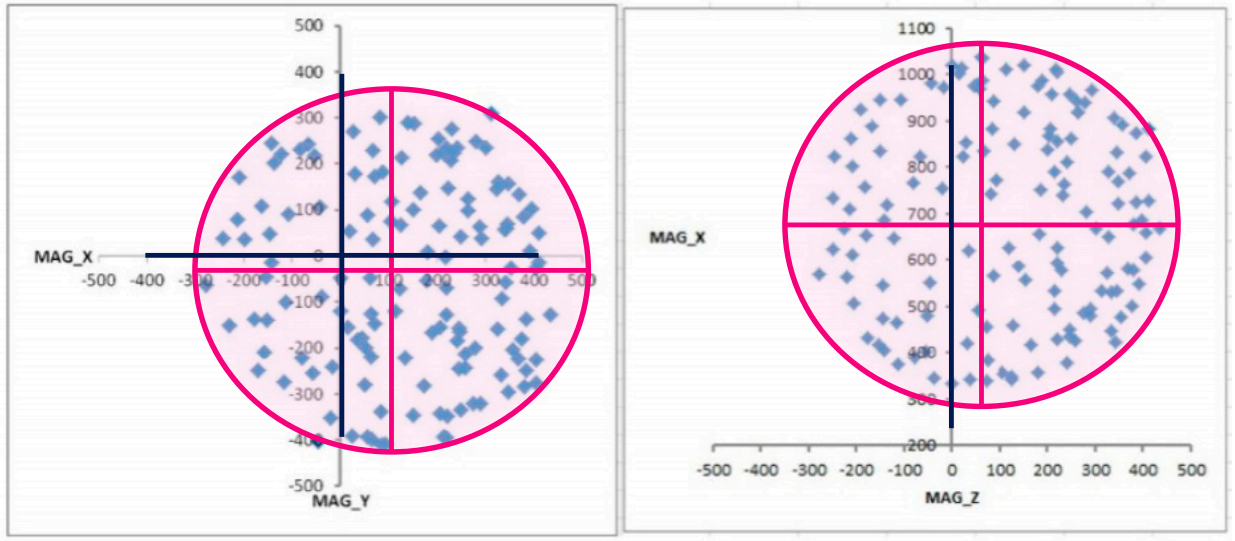
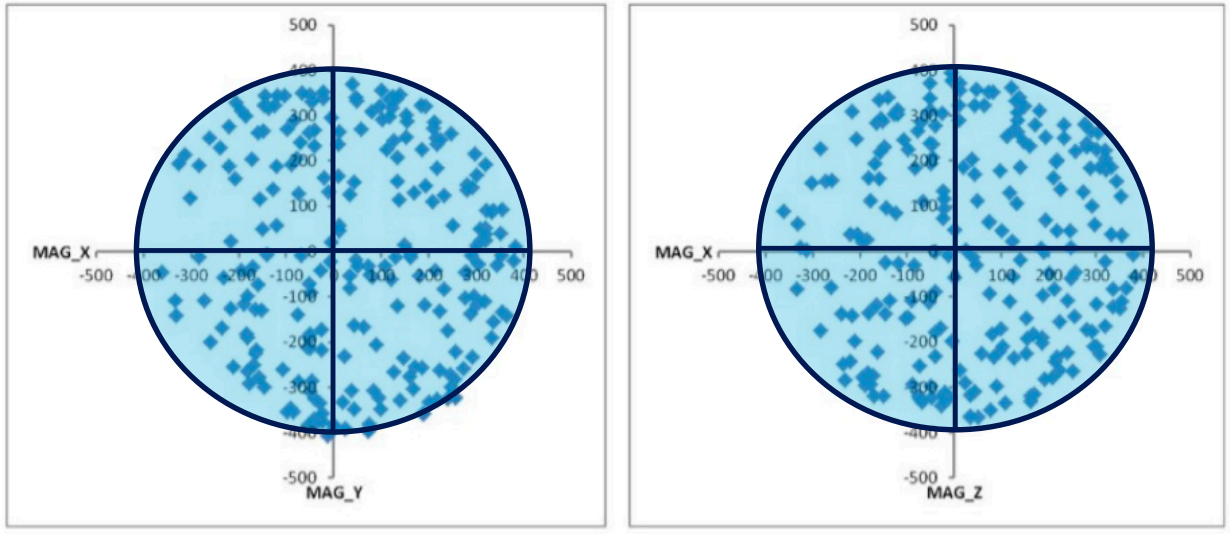
LAB4: Magnetometer Calibration

Before calibration, data points are not centered as they should be.



After calibration, data points are centered, **hard-iron offset** has been subtracted.



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LAB4: Magnetometer Calibration

LSM303AGR:

Magnetometer **intrinsic offset** is compensated internally

4.1.2 Magnetometer offset cancellation

Offset cancellation is the result of performing a set and reset in the magnetic sensor.

The offset cancellation technique is defined as follows:

$$H_{out} = \frac{H_n + H_{n-1}}{2}$$

where H_n and H_{n-1} are two consecutive magnetic field measurements, one after a set pulse, the other after a reset pulse.

Considering a magnetic offset (H_{off}), the two magnetic field measurements are:

- Set: $H_n = H + H_{off}$
- Reset: $H_{n-1} = H - H_{off}$

The offset is cancelled according to the offset cancellation technique:

$$H_{out} = \frac{H_n + H_{n-1}}{2} = \frac{2H + H_{off} - H_{off}}{2} = H$$

Magnetometer **hard-iron distortion** is compensated internally

4.1.4 Magnetometer hard-iron compensation

Hard-iron distortion occurs when a magnetic object is placed near the magnetometer and appears as a permanent bias in the sensor's outputs.

The hard-iron correction consists of compensating magnetic data from hard-iron distortion.

The operation is defined as follows:

$H_{out} = H_{read} - H_{HI}$

where:

- H_{read} is the generic uncompensated magnetic field data, as read by the sensor;
- H_{HI} is the hard-iron distortion field;
- H_{out} is the compensated magnetic data.

The computation of the hard-iron distortion field should be performed by an external processor. After the computation of the hard iron-distortion field has been performed, the measured magnetic data can be compensated.

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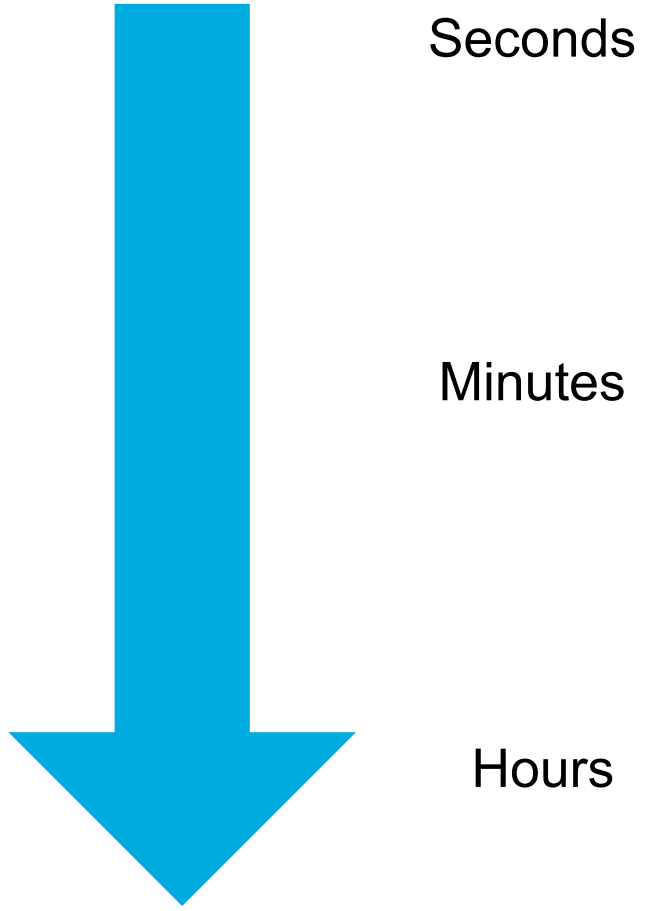
LAB5: Context Awareness

- 16Hz osxMotionAR library (activity recognition)
- 50Hz osxMotionCP library (carry position detection)
- 100Hz osxMotionGR library (gesture recognition)

Categorizing physical activity

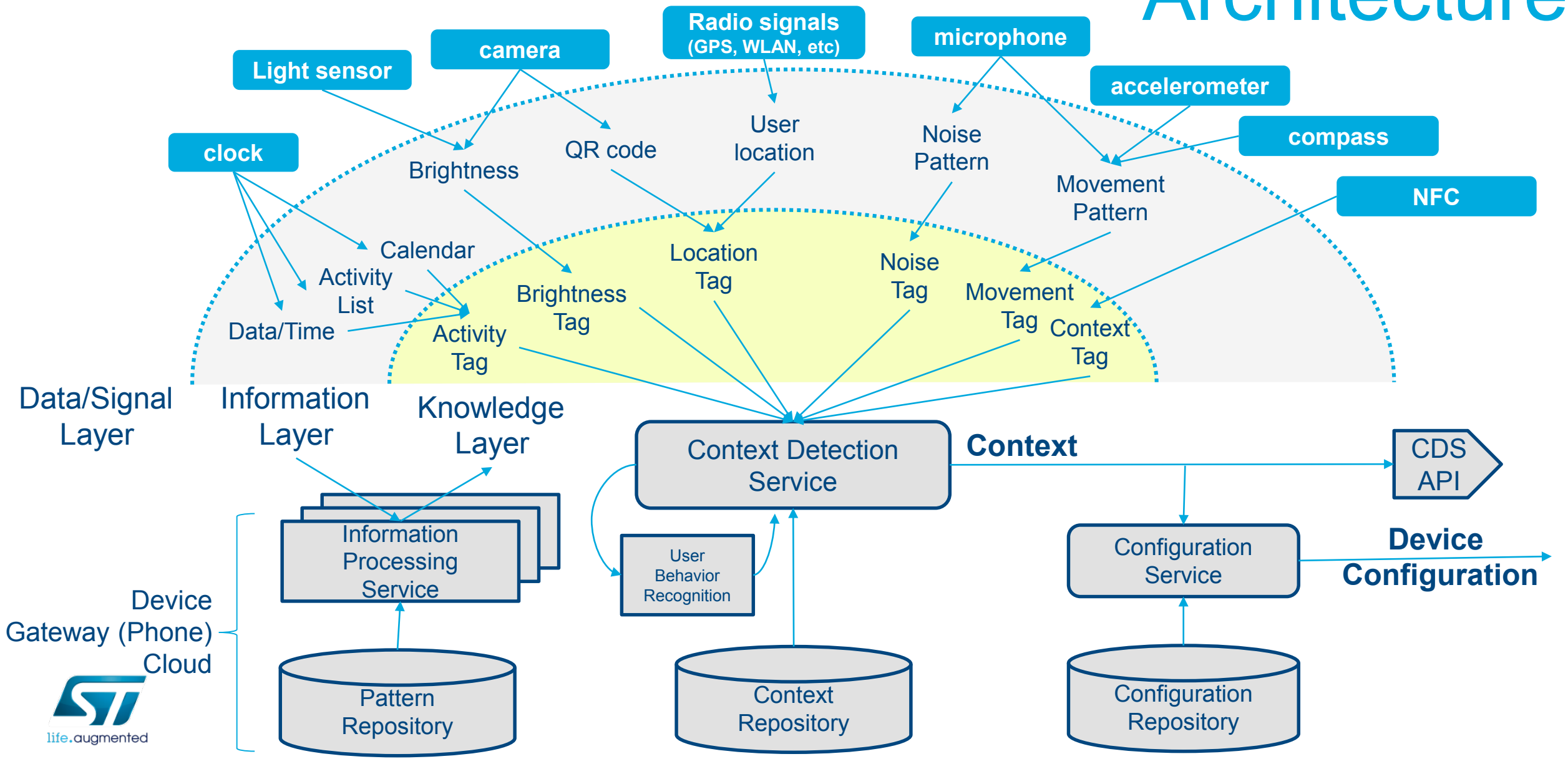
- Gestures/ Movements/ Motifs
  - Brief and distinct body movements,
    - e.g. taking a step, bending the arm
- (Low-Level) Activities
  - Sequence of movements/ a distinct posture,
  - e.g. walking, sitting, cleaning windows
- High-Level Activities/ Scenes/ Routines
  - Collection of activities,
  - e.g. office work, lunch, shopping at mall



Applications enabled by MEMS sensors

- User activity recognition
  - Travel mode: pedestrian, bicycle, vehicle
  - Pedestrian mode: stationary, walking, fast walking, running, stairs (up/down), elevator, escalator
  - Sports / fitness: Swimming, jumping rope, court games (tennis, basket ball, ..), ..
- Gesture recognition
  - Glance, pick-up, User definable, look-at, shake, tap, swipe, CW/CCW rotation, symbols
- Fusion of Audio and Motion sensors for situational awareness
- Carry position (device placement on body) determination
  - Shirt pocket, holster, trouser pocket, backpack, handbag, near the head, ..
- Pedestrian Dead-Reckoning (PDR) for indoor location

Generic Context Awareness Architecture



Activities and Environments

Motion Activity Vector

Stationary	86%
Walking	1%
Jogging	0%
Escalator	0%
Elevator	1%
Bicycling	1%
Driving	0%
None of these	0%

MAP

Motion Activity Posteriogram

Voice Activity Vector

Silence	0%
Face to face talk	2%
Phone conversation	88%
None of these	0%

VAP

Voice Activity Posteriogram

Spatial Activity Vector

Street	0%
Nature	1%
Garden/Park	0%
Beach	0%
Stadium	1%
Office	70%
Mall/Restaurant	2%
Home	1%
Conference room	25%
None of these	0%

SAP

Spatial Activity Posteriogram

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Human Motion Activity Detection

Architecture

Accelerometer → Windowing And Features Extraction → Compute P(Activity/Feature) In **MAP**

Barometer → Windowing And Features Extraction → Compute P(Activity/Feature) In **MAP**

Gyroscope → Windowing And Features Extraction → Compute P(Activity/Feature) In **MAP**

Microphone → Windowing And Features Extraction → Compute P(Activity/Feature) In **MAP**

Activity Inference

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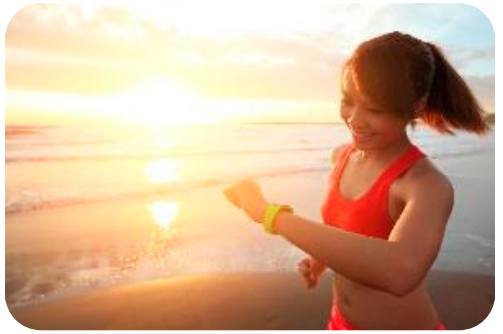
Activity Recognition Test results

- 682 data sets - 71 unique individuals, 48 hours of activity data
- Activities included (stationary, walking, fast walking, jogging, vehicle, bicycle) for different carry positions (body placement)
  - Pedestrian: Trouser pocket, in-hand, shirt pocket, in back pocket, near-the-head, ..
  - Vehicle: in cup-holder, in-shirt pocket, in-trouser pocket, ..
  - Bicycle: in-shirt pocket, in-trouser pocket



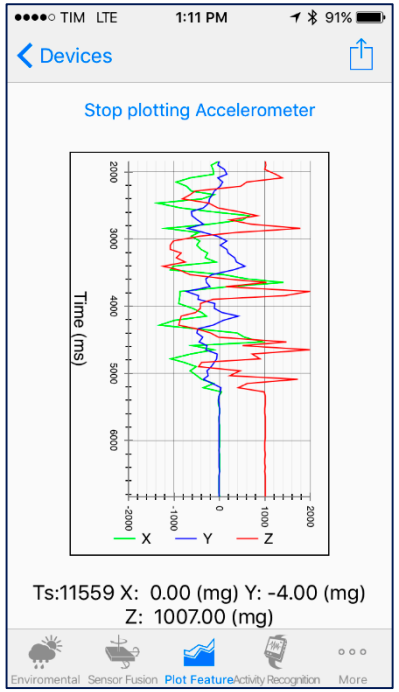
Actual Activity	Classified As						Detection Probability
	Stationary	Walking	Fast Walking	Jogging	Biking	Driving	
Stationary	16279	1	0	0	98	1431	91.41%
Walking	3	49030	51	9	483	25	98.85%
Fast Walking	0	116	3143	6	10	3	95.88%
Jogging	0	14	11	2781	8	2	98.76%
Biking	63	132	4	0	5292	633	86.41%
Driving	1113	6	1	0	436	7912	83.57%

MotionAR library (activity recognition)
MotionCP library (carry position detection)
MotionGR library (gesture recognition)

LAB5: Context Awareness

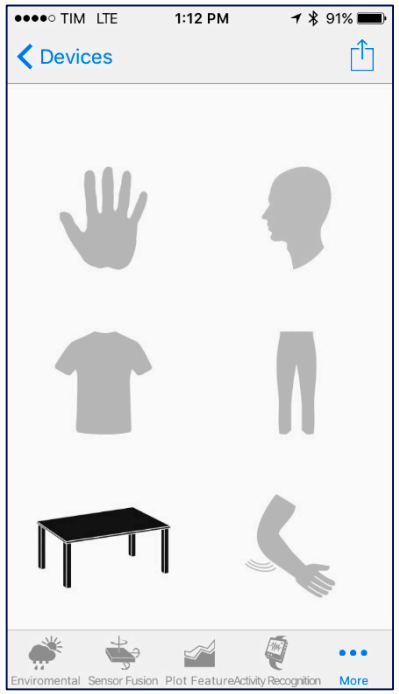
Swipe left to move from one screen to the next

Swipe left to view the SensorTile activity recognition options

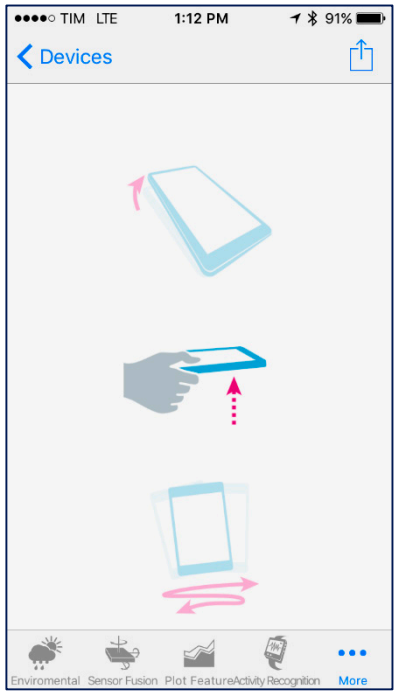


Activity recognition

Carry position detection



Gesture recognition



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LAB5: Context Awareness

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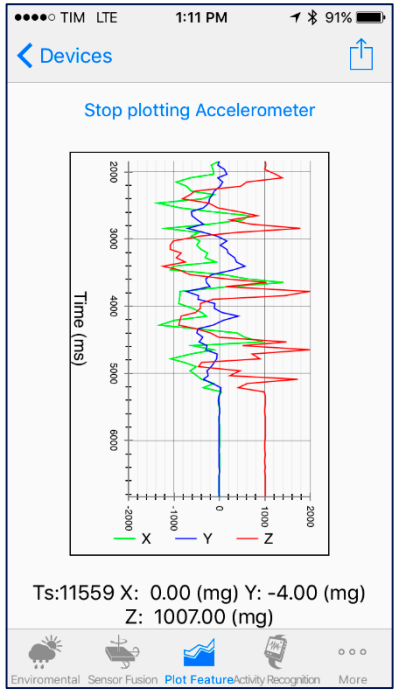

Activity recognition

LAB

Try to walk around
(for at least 10 seconds)

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MotionAR library (activity recognition)
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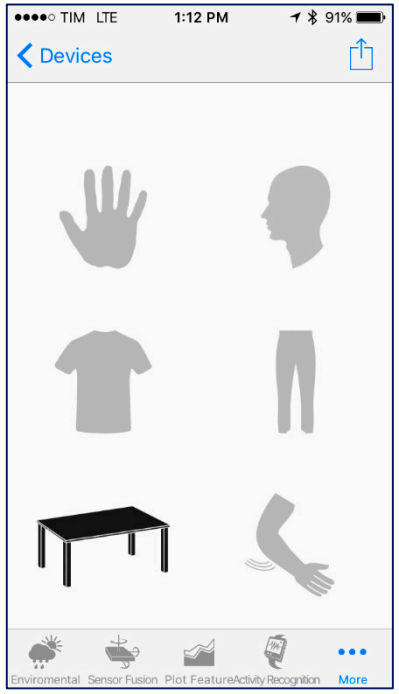
MotionGR library (gesture recognition)

LAB5: Context Awareness

Swipe left

Carry position detection



LAB

Pretend it is a phone.

- Hold it in your hand and look at it
- Hold it in your hand and walk around
- Hold it near your ear
- Put it in the table

(for at least 10 seconds)

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MotionAR library (activity recognition)
MotionCP library (carry position detection)
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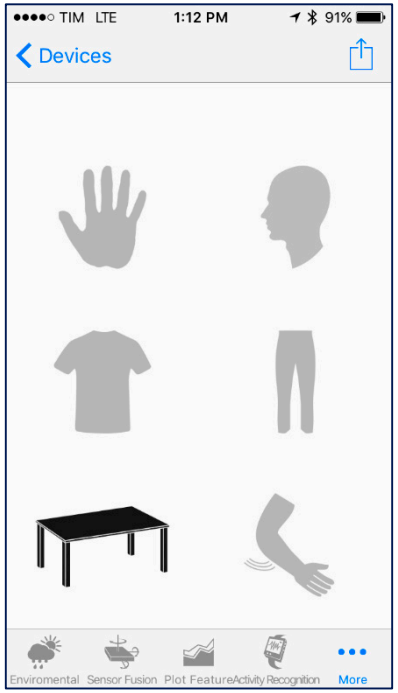
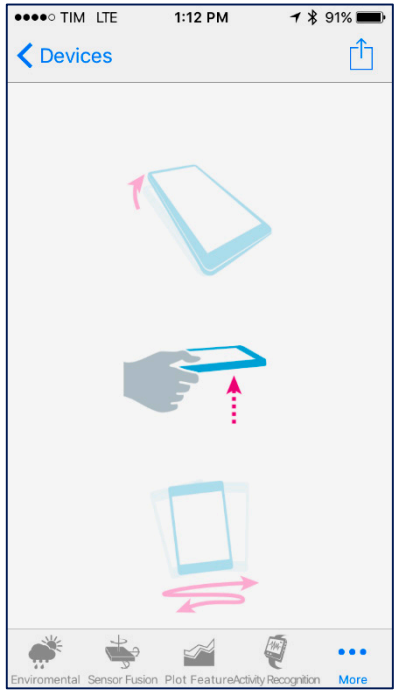
LAB5: Context Awareness

Swipe left



Gesture recognition



LAB

- Tilt it to look at it.
- Pick it up from the table
- Shake it

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LAB6: Event Detection

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LSM6DSM

iNEMO inertial module:
always-on 3D accelerometer and 3D gyroscope

Datasheet - production data

LGA-14L
(2.5 x 3 x 0.83 mm) typ.

Features

- "Always-on" experience with low power consumption for both accelerometer and gyroscope
- ...mal mode
- ... mode
- ...res set
- ...scope and
- ...ensor
- ±125/±245/±500/±1000/±2000 dps full scale
- Analog supply voltage: 1.71 V to 3.6 V
- SPI & I^2C serial interface with main processor data synchronization
- Dedicated gyroscope low-pass filters for UI and OIS applications
- Smart embedded functions: pedometer, step detector and step counter, significant motion and tilt
- Standard interrupts: free-fall, wakeup, 6D/4D orientation, click and double-click

Description

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The LSM6DSM has a full-scale acceleration range of ±2/±4/±8/±16 *g* and an angular rate range of ±125/±245/±500/±1000/±2000 dps.

The LSM6DSM fully supports EIS and OIS applications as the module includes a dedicated configurable signal processing path for OIS and auxiliary SPI configurable for both the gyroscope and accelerometer.

High robustness to mechanical shock makes the LSM6DSM the preferred choice of system designers for the creation and manufacturing of reliable products.

The LSM6DSM is available in a plastic land grid array

- Smart embedded functions: pedometer, step detector and step counter, significant motion and tilt
- Standard interrupts: free-fall, wakeup, 6D/4D orientation, click and double-click

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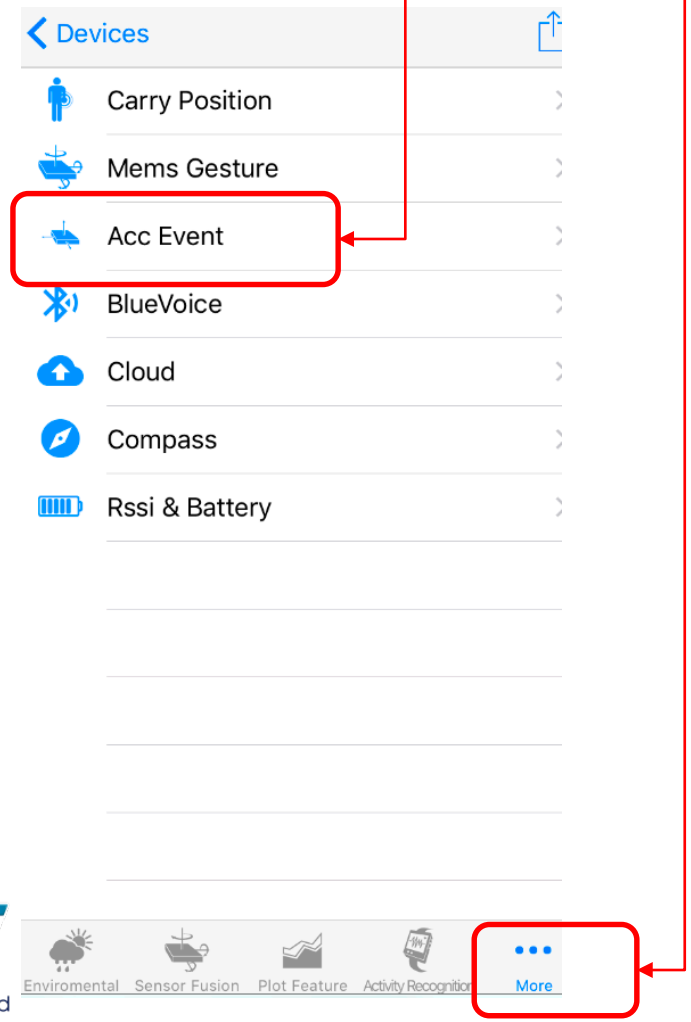
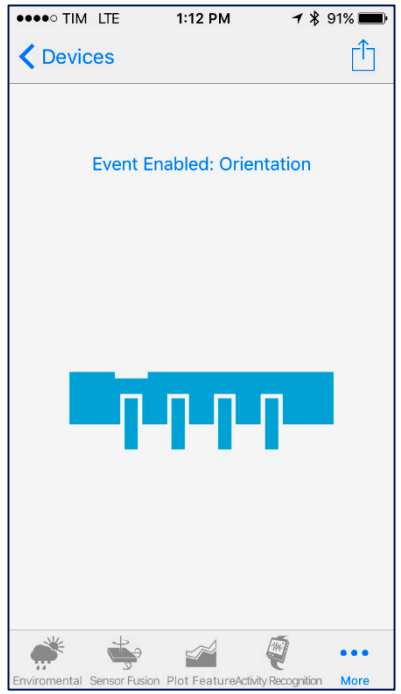
LAB6: Event Detection

Select “more”

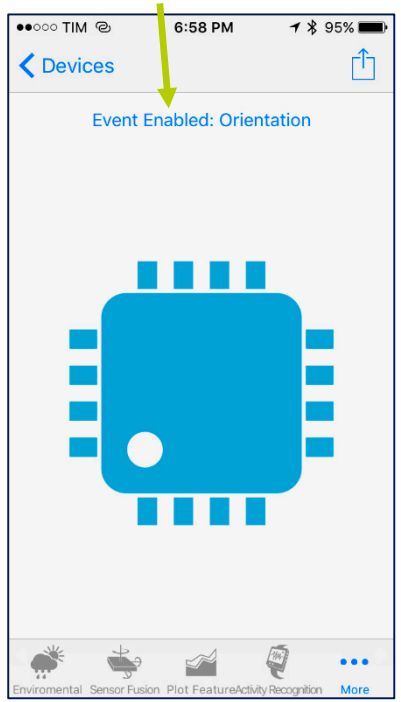
Select “Acc Event”



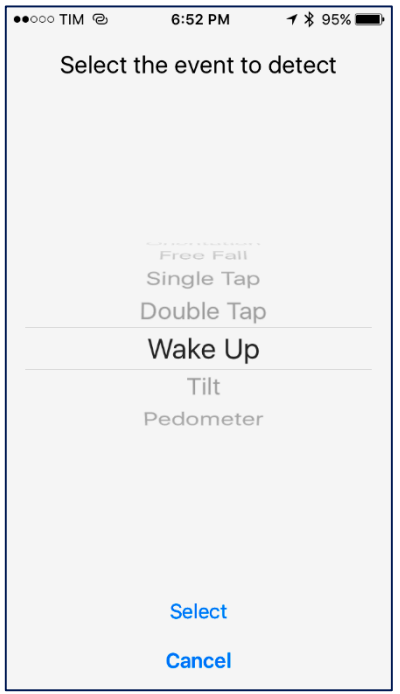
Change orientation



Touch ‘event enabled’



Select another event



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LAB6: Event Detection

The MEMS sensor hardware performs event detection recognition using a programmable interrupt logic block

Select another event

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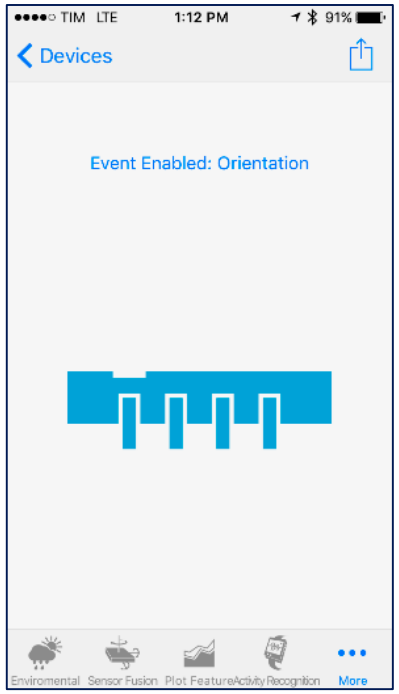
LAB6: Event Detection

The MEMS sensor hardware performs event detection recognition using a programmable interrupt logic block

Select another event

Orientation



LAB

Change orientation: an interrupt is sent to the microcontroller and a notification is sent through BLE

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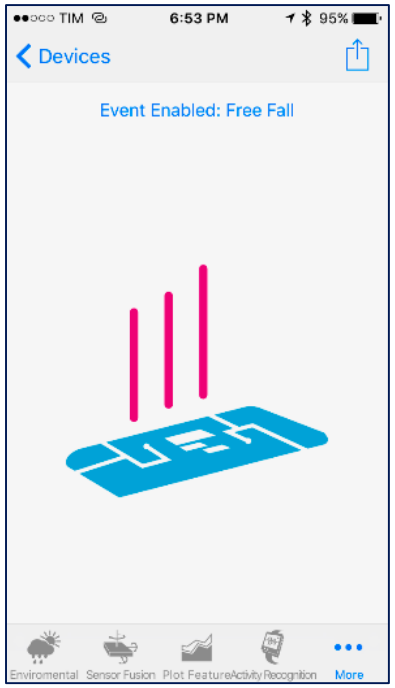
LAB6: Event Detection

The MEMS sensor hardware performs event detection recognition using a programmable interrupt logic block

Select another event

Free Fall



LAB

Drop it and catch it on the fly, the acceleration will drop to zero during the free fall and an interrupt will be generated.

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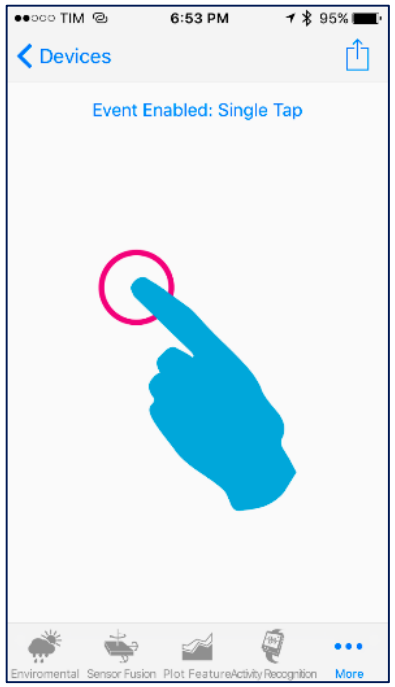
LAB6: Event Detection

The MEMS sensor hardware performs event detection recognition using a programmable interrupt logic block

Select another event

Single Tap



LAB

Tap the device. What happens for the double tap?

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LAB6: Event Detection

The MEMS sensor hardware performs event detection recognition using a programmable interrupt logic block

Select another event

Double Tap

LAB

Double tap the device. What happens now for the single tap?

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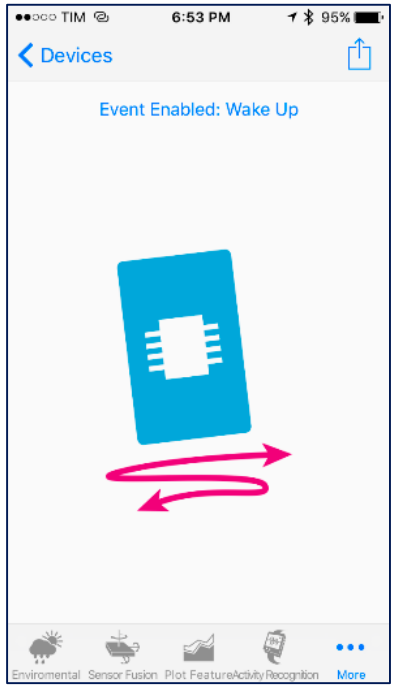
LAB6: Event Detection

The MEMS sensor hardware performs event detection recognition using a programmable interrupt logic block

Select another event

Wake Up



LAB

Shake the device, the acceleration will trigger an interrupt to wake up the MCU (in the meanwhile captured data can be saved to internal FIFO)

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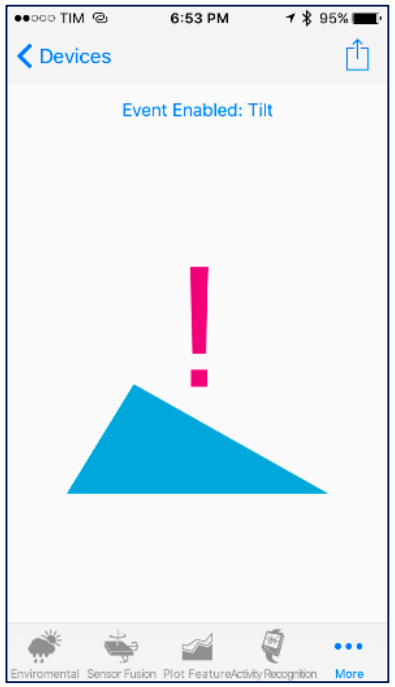
LAB6: Event Detection

The MEMS sensor hardware performs event detection recognition using a programmable interrupt logic block

Select another event

Orientation



LAB

With the tile facing up, slowly tilt the device to see when the interrupt is generated.

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LAB6: Event Detection

The MEMS sensor hardware performs event detection recognition using a programmable interrupt logic block

Select another event

Pedometer

LAB

Keep the device in your hand and swing your arm. After at least 7 ‘steps’ the counter is updated (these initial steps are also counted).

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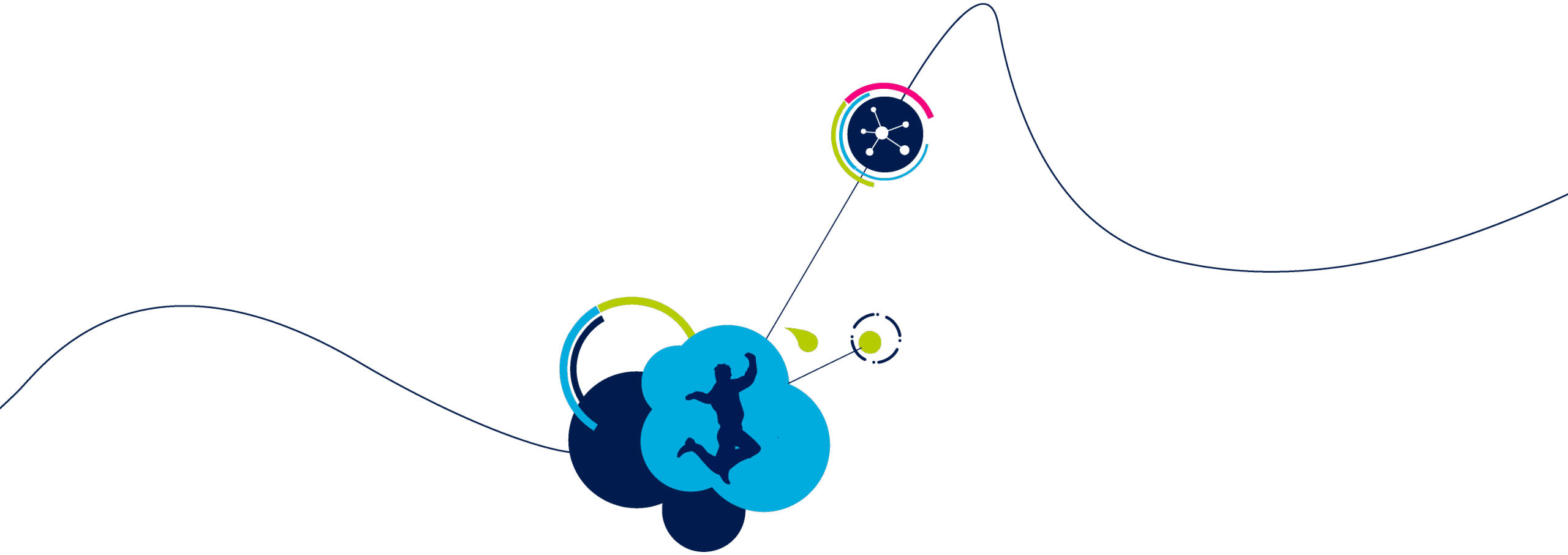

Firmware packages structure

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Function Packages

ODE software package
(Open Development Environment – src code)

- **X-CUBE-MEMS1** MEMS sensors: motion + environ
- **X-CUBE-BLE1** BLE: Bluetooth Low Energy

With fusion libraries
(bin libraries)

- All libraries

• **FP-SNS-MOTENV1**	BLE + MEMS	• FX, AR, CP, GR, PM
• **FP-SNS-ALLMEMS1**	BLE + MEMS + digital microphone	• FX, AR, CP, GR, BlueVoice
• **FP-SNS-FLIGHT1**	BLE + MEMS + Time of Flight + NFC	• FX, AR, CP, GR, GR-ToF
• **FP-AUD-BVLINK1**	BLE + digital microphone	• BlueVoice
• **FP-NET-BLESTAR1**	BLE + MEMS + WiFi	

open.MEMS
open.AUDIO

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Function Packages

ODE software package

(Open Development Environment – src code)

- **FP-SNS-ALLMEMS1** BLE + MEMS + digital microphone
- **STSW-STLKT01** runs on SensorTile

With fusion libraries

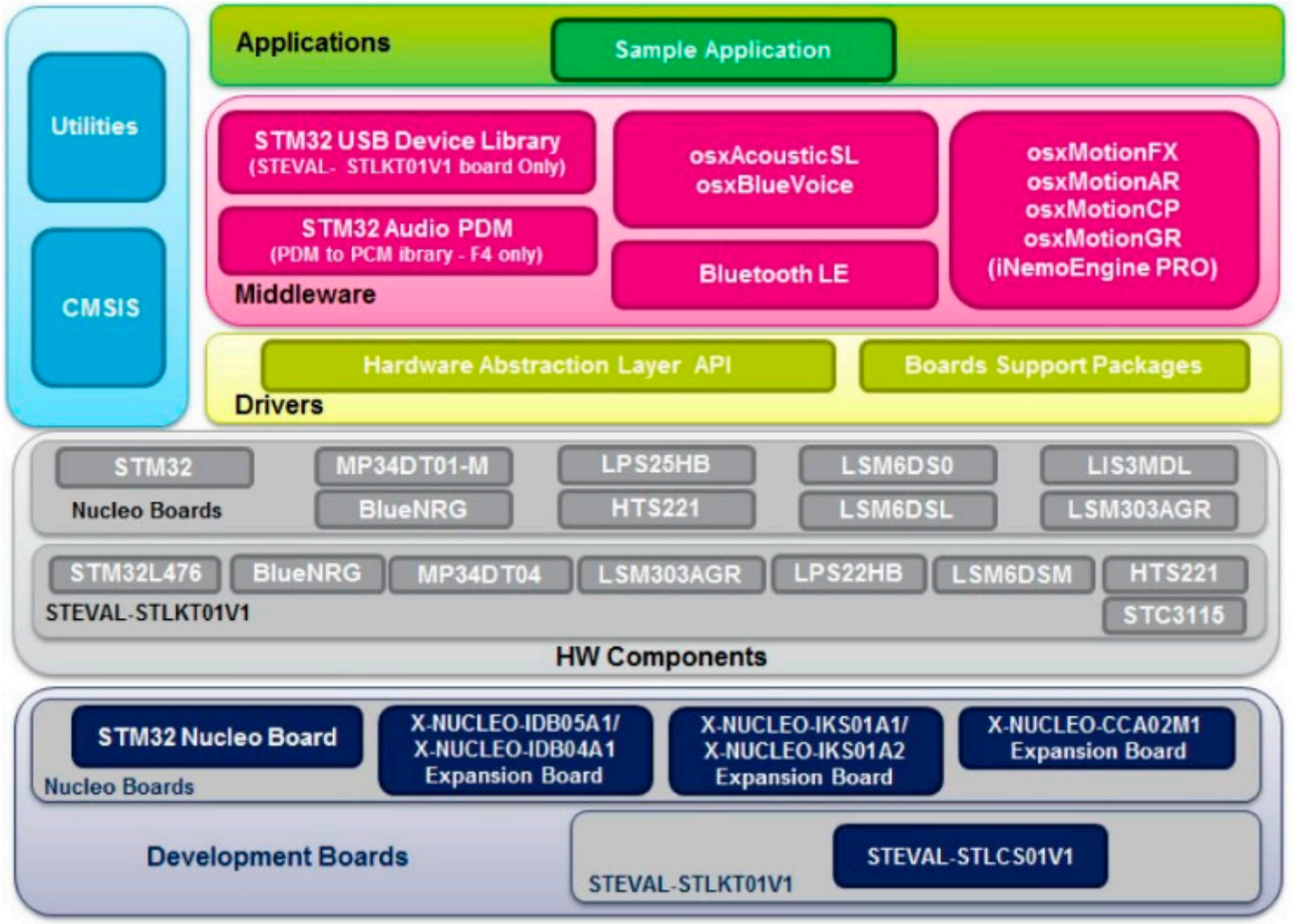
(bin libraries)

- FX, AR, CP, GR, BlueVoice (was BLUEMICROSYSTEM2)

STSW-STLKT01 runs on SensorTile. It includes 3 samples applications (AudioLoop, BLE_SampleApp, DataLog).

FP-SNS-ALLMEMS1 runs on SensorTile, as well as on the system made of Nucleo + Nucleo expansions for BLE, MEMS inertial and environmental sensors and MEMS microphones. It includes 1 sample application.

Hardware and Software Block Diagram



Application (e.g. BMS2)

ST and 3rd party libraries

HAL and BSP

Components

Boards

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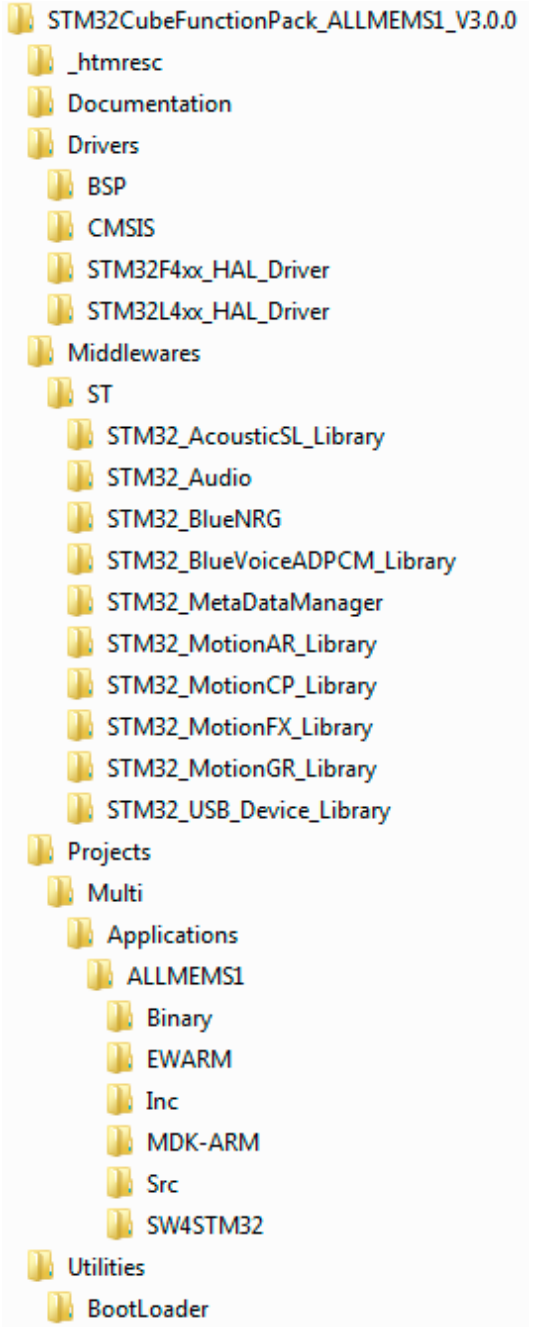

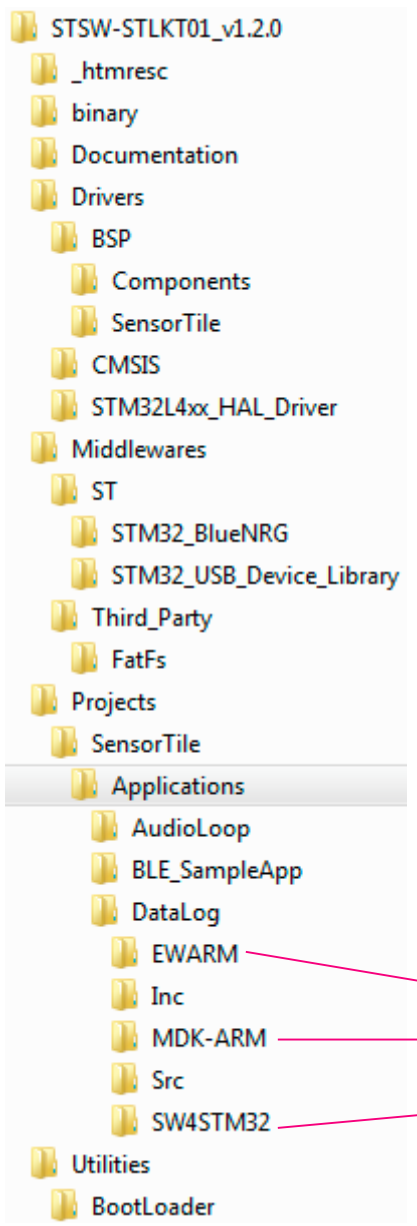

Folder Structure

BSP = Board Support Package

- Components (typ. MEMS sensors)
- Boards (SensorTile, Nucleo, Nucleo-expansion)

CMSIS = Cortex Microcontroller Software Interface Standard

- DSP library collection (fixed / float)

HAL = Hardware Abstraction Layer

- STM32 specific hardware drivers

Main.c is in Applications\...\Src\

EWARM = IAR project files
MDK-ARM = Keil project files
SW4STM32 = SystemWorkbench

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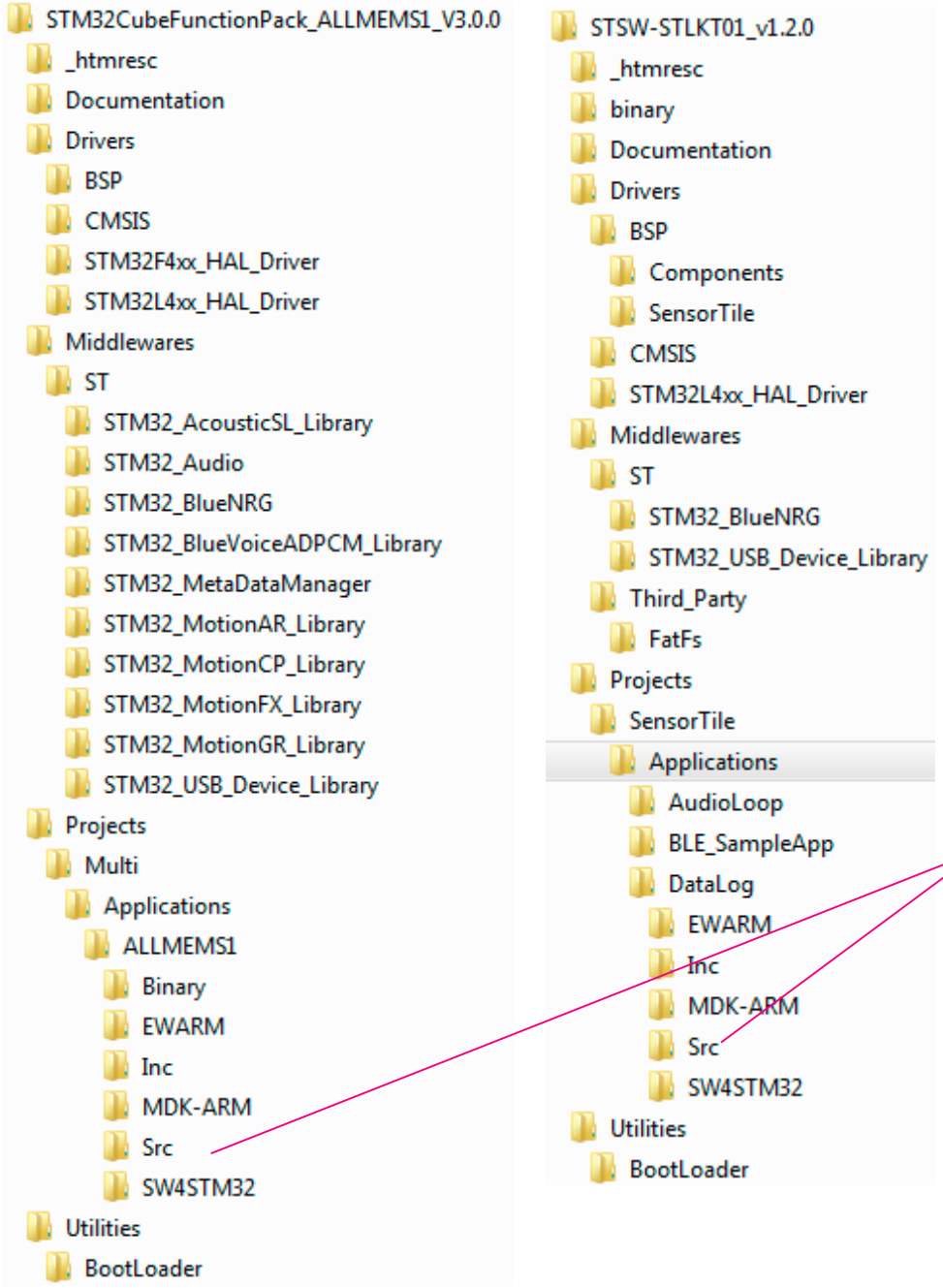

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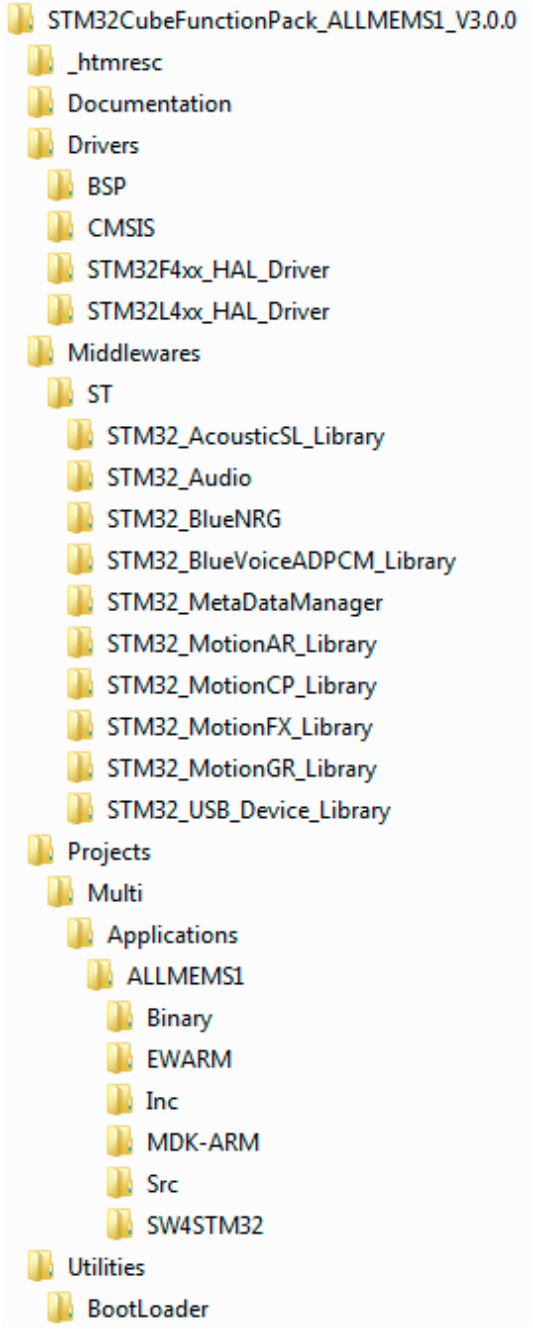

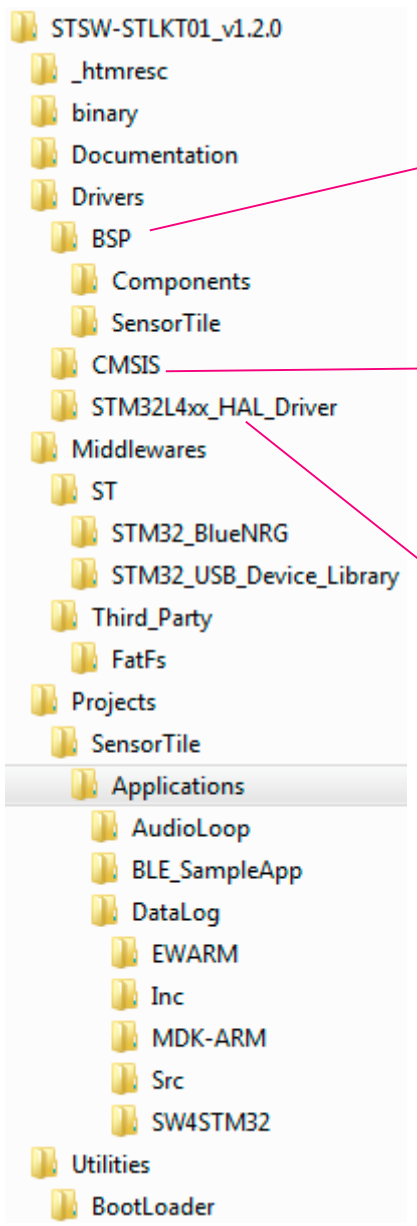

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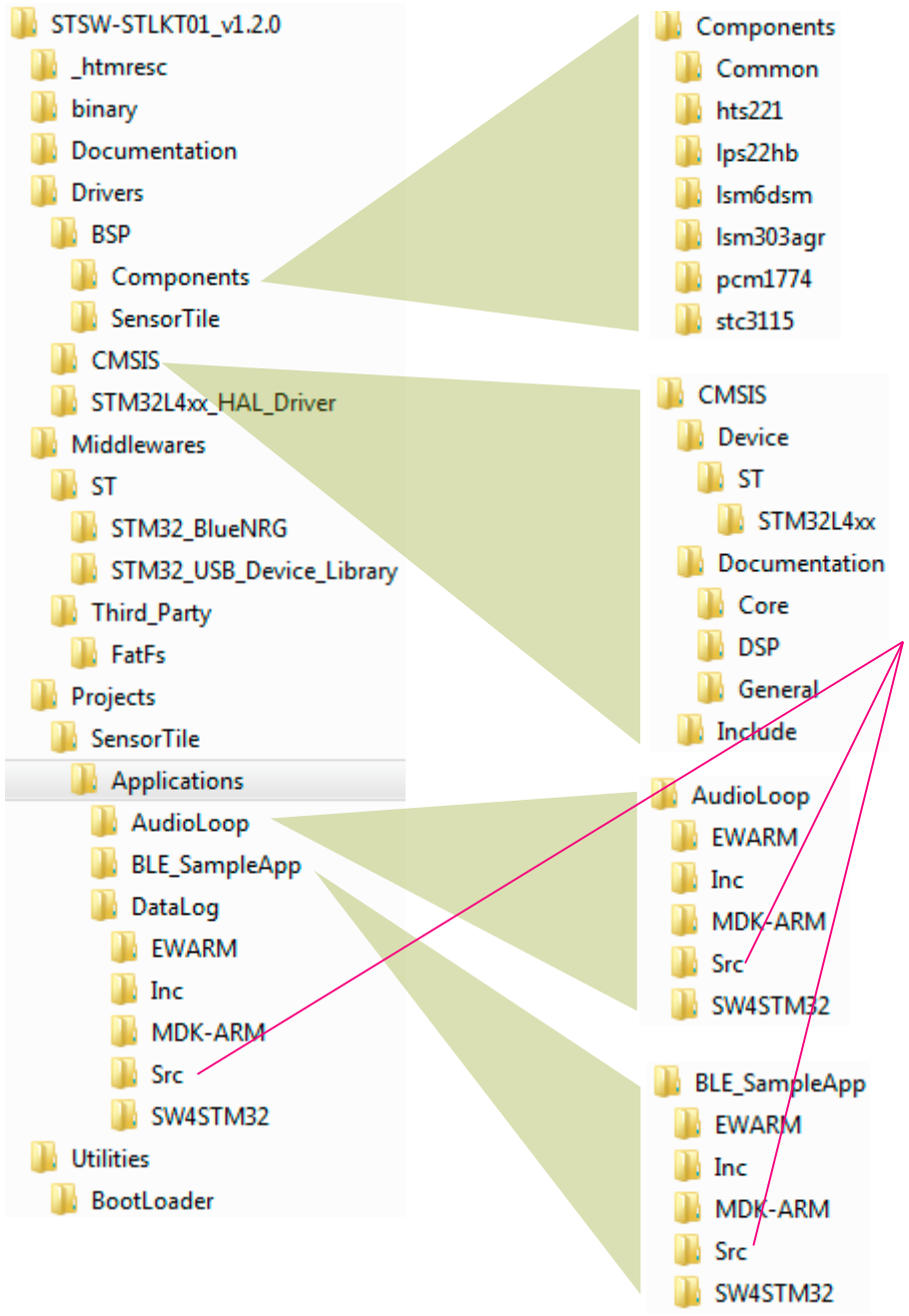
STSW-STLKT01



Main.c is in Applications\...\Src\

AudioLoop

Read input from the digital microphone, process it (PDM to PCM conversion) and send to external DAC via I2S

BLE_SampleApp

Read MEMS sensors and send data over BLE (Bluetooth low-energy).

DataLog

Read MEMS sensors and save data on the SD card or send data over USB port.

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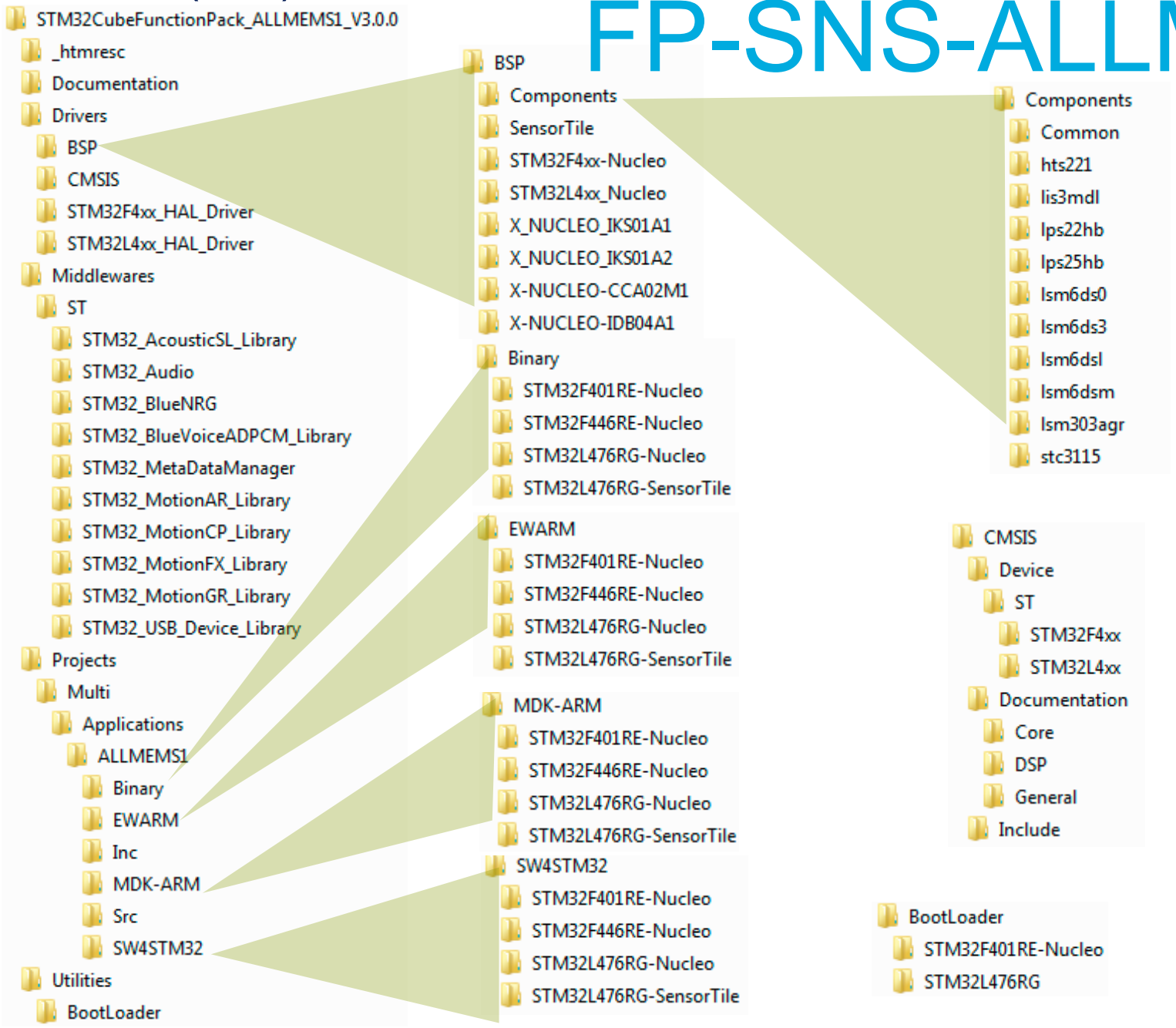
FP-SNS-ALLMEMS1



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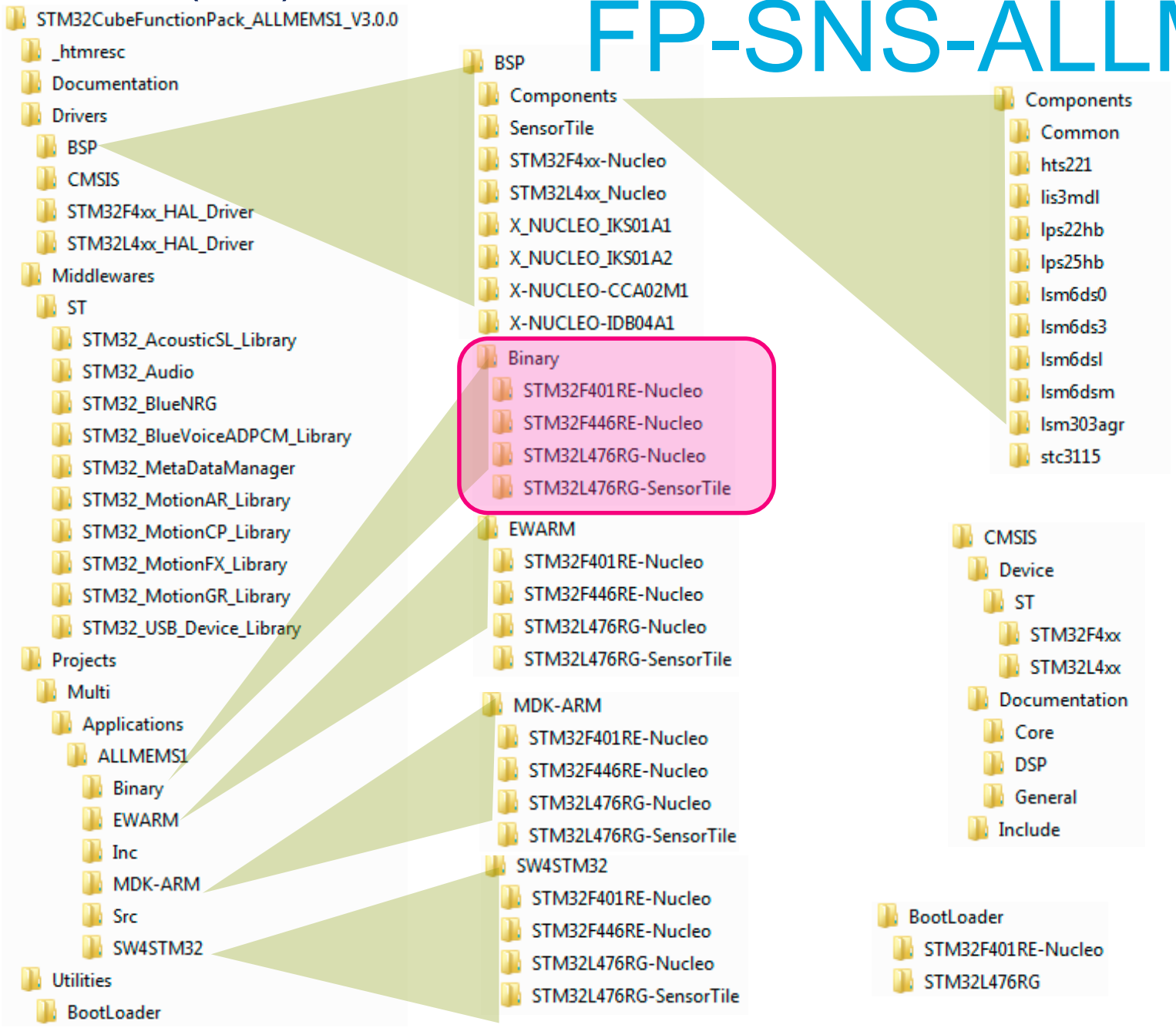
FP-SNS-ALLMEMS1



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Pre-compiled Binaries

FP-SNS-ALLMEMS1

Application, flash at 0x0800 4000

- **BlueMS2_ST.bin**
- **BlueMS2_ST.hex**

Bootloader + App, flash at 0x0800 0000

- **BlueMS2_ST_BL.bin**
- **BlueMS2_ST_BL.hex**

STSW-STLKT01

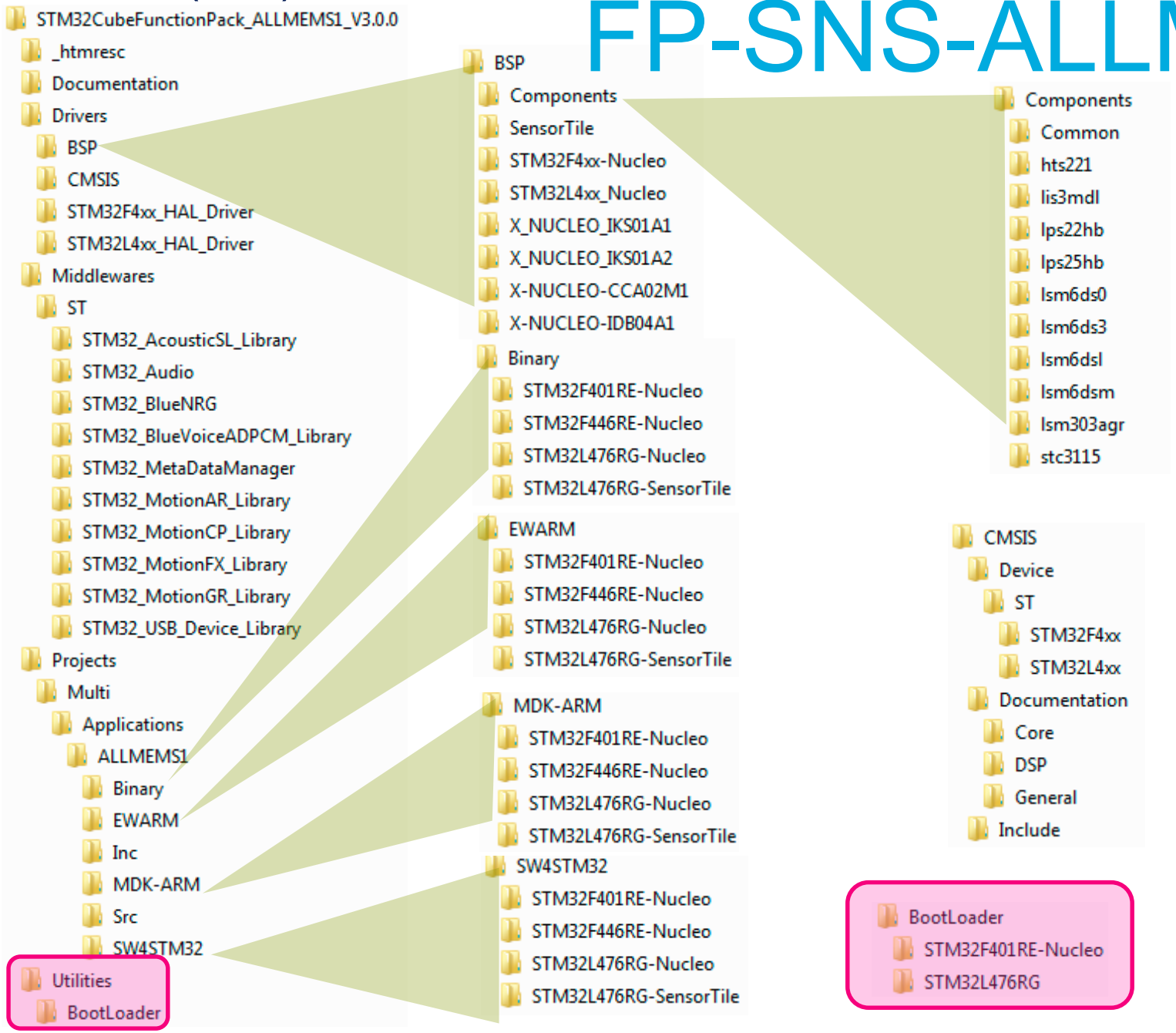
Application, flash at 0x0800 4000

- **AudioLoop.hex**
- **BLE_SampleApp.hex**
- **DataLog_SDCard.hex**
- **DataLog_USB.hex**

hex Intel format already includes the correct address
bin format requires the correct address to be specified

C:\ Program Files (x86) \STMicroelectronics \

FP-SNS-ALLMEMS1



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STSW-STLKT01, DataLog

main.c

```
45  #include "datalog_application.h"
46  #include "usbd_cdc_interface.h"
47
48  /* FatFs includes component */
49  #include "ff_gen_drv.h"
50  #include "sd_diskio.h"
51
52  /* Private typedef -----------------------------------------------------------*/
53
54  /* Private define ------------------------------------------------------------*/
55
56  /* Data acquisition period [ms] */
57  #define DATA_PERIOD_MS (100)
58  //#define NOT_DEBUGGING
59
60  /* Private macro -------------------------------------------------------------*/
61  /* Private variables ---------------------------------------------------------*/
62
63  /* SendOverUSB = 0  --> Save sensors data on SDCard (enable with double click) */
64  /* SendOverUSB = 1  --> Send sensors data via USB */
65  uint8_t SendOverUSB = 1;
```

In **main.c** you can choose where the log is sent: to SD card or USB port

If USB is connected, the firmware asks the user if the device name is to be set (y/n?).
If no answer is given, at the timeout (15 sec), the existing name is kept.

BLUEMICROSYSTEM2

```
370  #ifdef OSX_BMS_DEBUG_NOTIFY_TRAMISSION
371    OSX_BMS_PRINTF("Debug Notify Trasmission Enabled\r\n");
372  #endif /* OSX_BMS_DEBUG_NOTIFY_TRAMISSION */
373
374    /* Initialize the BlueNRG */
375    Init_BlueNRG_Stack();
```

FP-SNS-ALLMEMS1

```
387  #ifdef ALLMEMS1_DEBUG_NOTIFY_TRAMISSION
388    ALLMEMS1_PRINTF("Debug Notify Trasmission Enabled\r\n\n");
389  #endif /* ALLMEMS1_DEBUG_NOTIFY_TRAMISSION */
390
391    /* Initialize the BlueNRG */
392    Init_BlueNRG_Stack();
393
394    /* Initialize the BlueNRG Custom services */
395    Init_BlueNRG_Custom_Services();
396
397    if(TargetBoardFeatures.HWAdvanceFeatures) {
398      InitHWFeatures();
399    }
```

BLUEMICROSYSTEM2 modified

```
578  #ifdef OSX_BMS_DEBUG_NOTIFY_TRAMISSION
579    OSX_BMS_PRINTF("Debug Notify Trasmission Enabled\r\n");
580  #endif /* OSX_BMS_DEBUG_NOTIFY_TRAMISSION */
581
582    /* Start SB Code */
583    if(USB_Terminal)
584      /* Set Sensor Tile name by terminal console (if board is connected to USB)*/
585      get_SensTile_name();
586    else{
587      /* Check if the SensorTile name is stored on Flash*/
588      uwFlashData32 = *(__IO uint8_t*)SENSTILE_NAME_SET_ADDRESS;
589      if(uwFlashData32 == 1)
590      {
591        SensTile_Name_set = 1;
592        /* Read the SensorTile name from the Flash */
593        memcpy((uint8_t*)&SensTile_Name, (uint8_t*)SENSTILE_NAME_ADDRESS_START, STILE_NAME_MAX_LENGTH);
594      }
595    }
596    /* Stop SB Code */
597
598    /* Initialize the BlueNRG */
599    Init_BlueNRG_Stack();
```

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FP-SNS-ALLMEMS1

After 1 minute of inertial inactivity, the system goes into power save mode.
Any inertial activity will wake-up the system again (all other wake-up pins are disabled).

FP-SNS-ALLMEMS1

```
391   /* initialize timers */
392   InitTimers();
393
394   /* Control if the calibration is already available in memory */
395   if(LicensesIndexMap[OSX_MOTION_FX] != -1)
396   {
397     if(osxLicencesManager.LicVector[LicensesIndexMap[OSX_MOTION_FX]].osxLicenseInitialized) {
398       ReCallCalibrationFromMemory(osxLicencesManager.Header.MagnetoCalibration);
399     }
400   }
401   StartTime = HAL_GetTick();
402   /* Infinite loop */
403   while (1){
404     /* Led Blinking when there is not a client connected */
405     if(!connected) {
406       if(!TargetBoardFeatures.LedStatus) {
407         if(HAL_GetTick()-StartTime > 1000) {
408           LedOnTargetPlatform();
409           TargetBoardFeatures.LedStatus =1;
410           StartTime = HAL_GetTick();
411         }
412       } else {
413         if(HAL_GetTick()-StartTime > 50) {
414           LedOffTargetPlatform();
415           TargetBoardFeatures.LedStatus =0;
416           StartTime = HAL_GetTick();
417         }
418       }
419     }
```

FP-SNS-ALLMEMS1 modified

```
615   /* Start SB Code */
616   /* Enable Accelerometer WakeUp */
617   EnableHWWakeUp();
618
619   /* The MCU has to be woken up by the LSMDS3 which generates an interrupt on INT2 (connected to GPIOA pin 2) */
620   /* Enable MCU WakeUp on PA2 */
621   HAL_PWR_EnableWakeUpPin(PWR_WAKEUP_PIN4_HIGH);
622   /* Stop SB Code */
623
624   /* initialize timers */
625   InitTimers();
626
627   /* Control if the calibration is already available in memory */
628   if(MDM_LicTable[OSX_MOTION_FX].Address) {
629     MDM_PayLoadLic_t *PayLoad = (MDM_PayLoadLic_t *) MDM_LicTable[OSX_MOTION_FX].Address;
630     if(PayLoad->osxLicenseInitialized) {
631       ReCallCalibrationFromMemory(PayLoad->ExtraData);
632     }
633   }
634
635   /* Start SB Code */
636   ActivityTimeout_StartTime = HAL_GetTick();
637   /* Stop SB Code */
638
639   /* Infinite loop */
640   while (1){
641     /* Led Blinking when there is not a client connected */
642     if(!connected) {
643       if(!TargetBoardFeatures.LedStatus) {
644         if(!(HAL_GetTick()&0x3FF)) {
645           LedOnTargetPlatform();
646         }
647       } else {
648         if(!(HAL_GetTick()&0x3F)) {
649           LedOffTargetPlatform();
650         }
651       }
652       /* Start SB Code */
653       if( HAL_GetTick() - ActivityTimeout_StartTime > 60000 )
654         MCU_PowerSave();
655       /* Stop SB Code */
656     }
```

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X-CUBE-MEMSMIC1 / FP-AUD-…

- Fusion libraries are distributed as binaries, with example source code on how to use them.
- A free license is granted.
- They can run on every STM32 microcontroller.

open.AUDIO

X-CUBE-MEMSMIC1 / FP-AUD-…

Fusion libraries are distributed as binaries, with example source code on how to use them.

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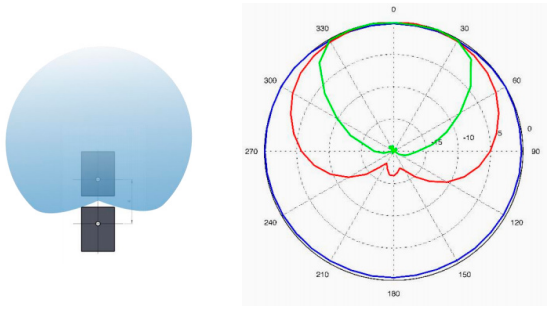
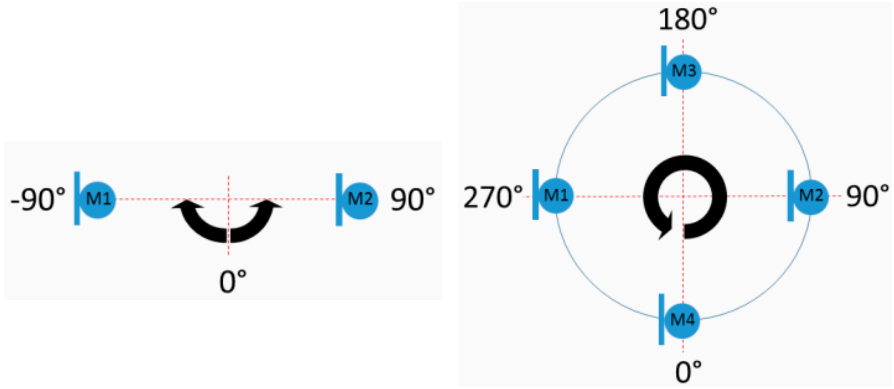
- **BlueVoice** (in FP-AUD-BVLINK1) voice streaming over BLE (needs 1 digital microphone, 8kHz PCM, ADPCM compression)

- **AcousticBF** (in X-CUBE-MEMSMIC1) beam-forming (needs 2 digital mic, cardiod or narrow cardiod, denoise optional filter)
- **AcousticSL** (in X-CUBE-MEMSMIC1) sound source localization (needs 2/4 mic for 180/360 deg range, three DOA algo)
- **AcousticEC** (in FP-AUD-SMARTMIC1) echo cancellation (adaptive filter to subtract noise-ref signal, SPEEX MDF algo)

BEAMFORMING
omnidir, cardiod, narrow cardiod



SOURCE LOCALIZATION
2 mic 180deg, 4 mic 360 deg



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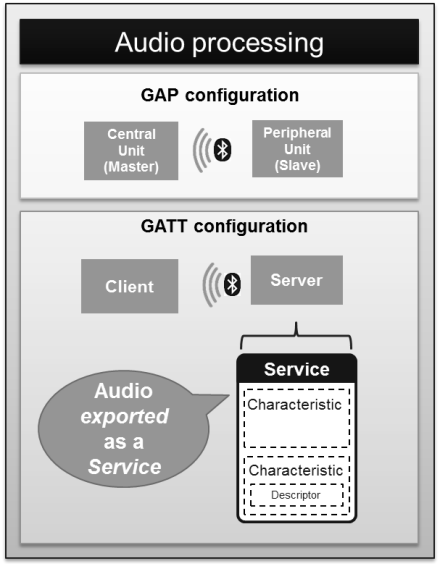
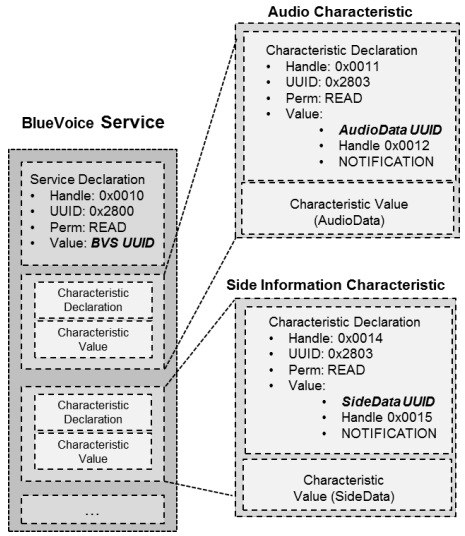
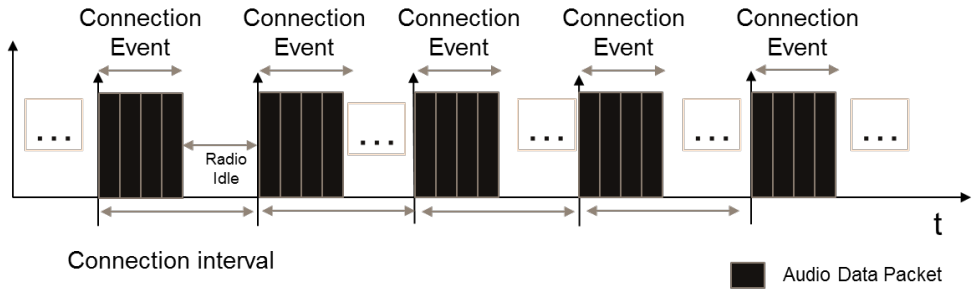




(details on BlueVoice in the next few slides)



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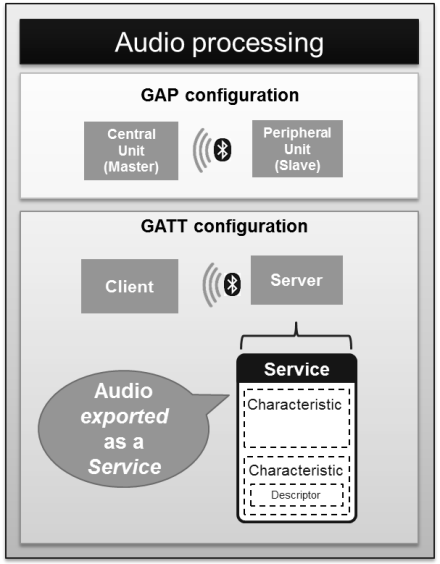

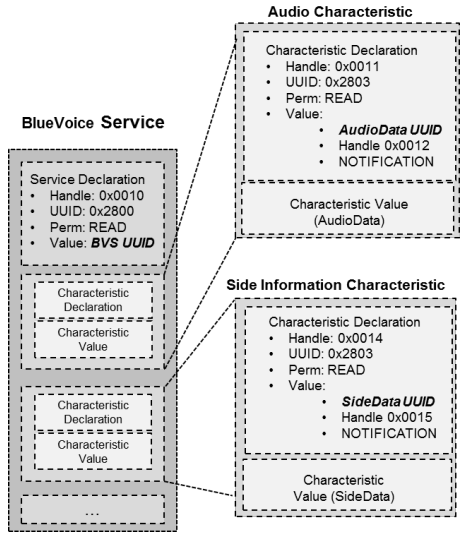

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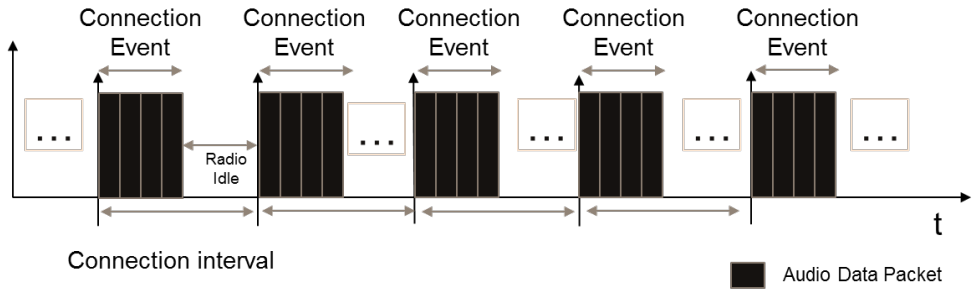

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• **FP-AUD-BVLINK1**	BLE + digital microphone	• BlueVoice
• **FP-NET-BLESTAR1**	BLE + MEMS + WiFi	

open.MEMS
open.AUDIO

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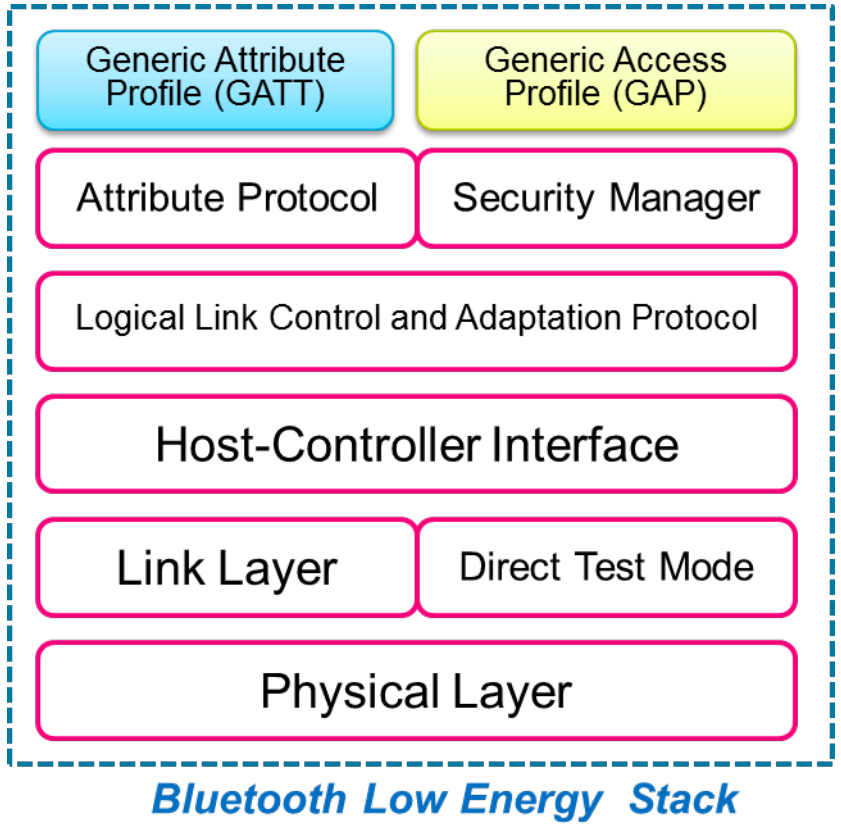
BlueVoice: voice over Bluetooth LE

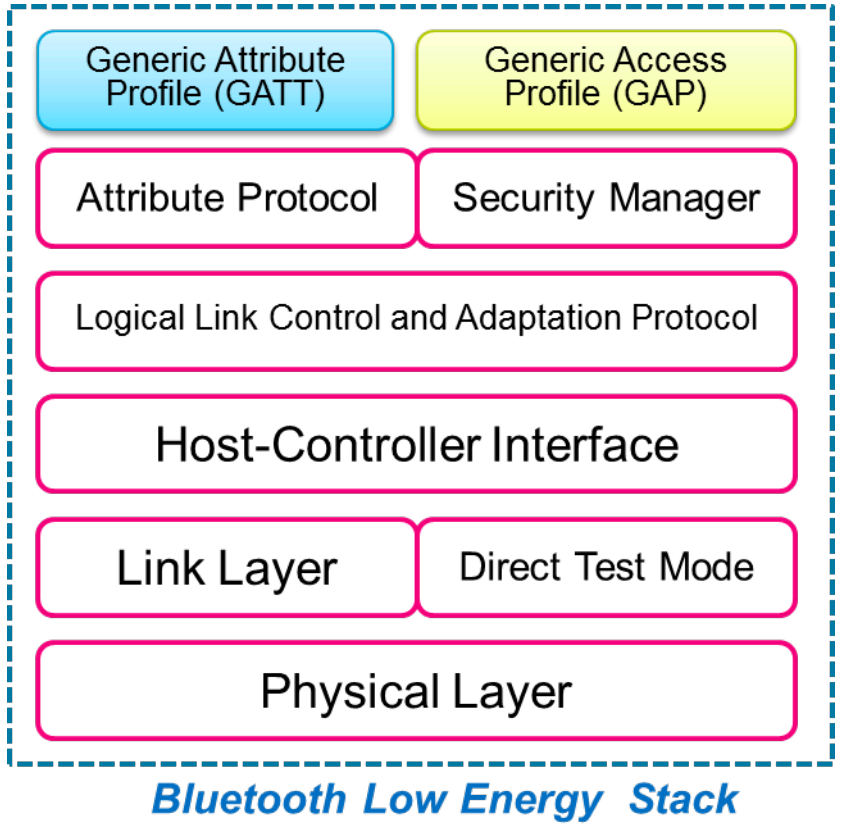


GAP: who controls the connection

GATT: who generates the data

GAP and GATT roles are independent.

BlueVoice: voice over Bluetooth LE



GAP: who controls the connection

GATT: who generates the data

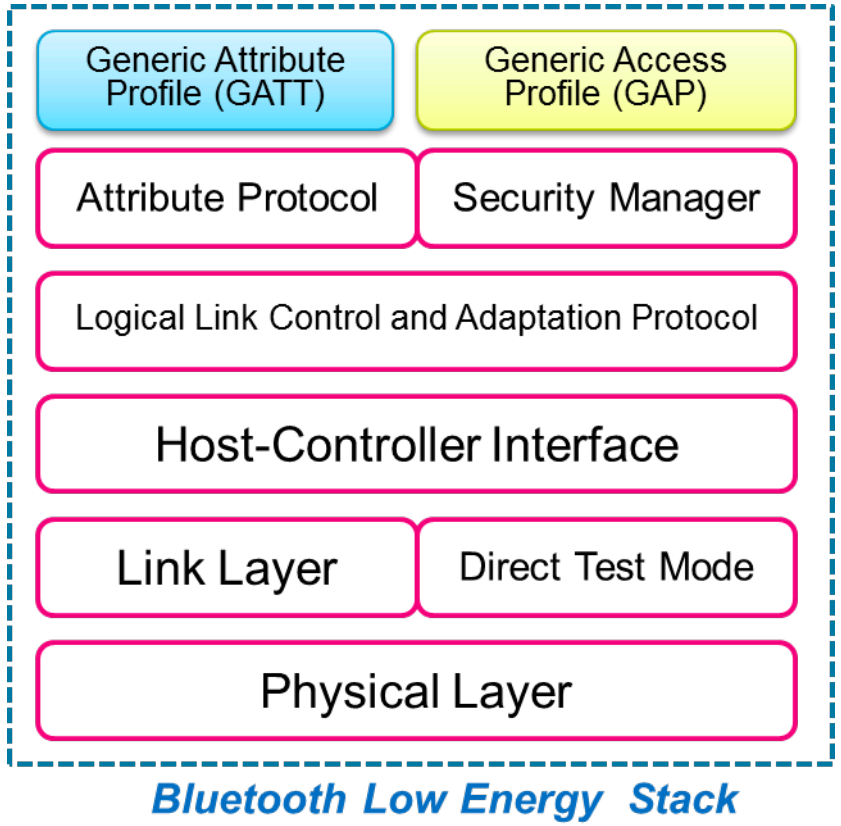
Master/Central

- Scan for advertise packets
- Initiate connection, set conn. parameters and impose timing

Slave/Peripheral

- Broadcast advertise packets
- Follow master timing

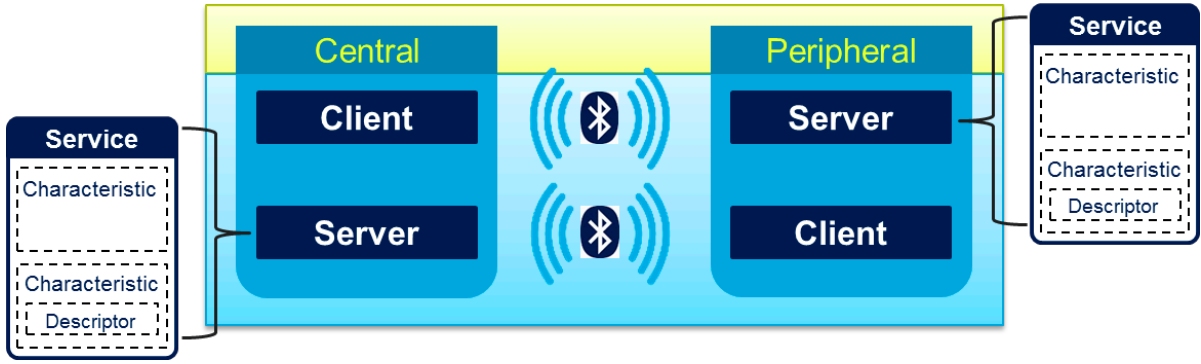
BlueVoice: voice over Bluetooth LE



Bluetooth Low Energy Stack

GAP: who controls the connection

GATT: who generates the data



Master/Central

- Can be client
- Can be server
- Can be both

Slave/Peripheral

- Can be client
- Can be server
- Can be both

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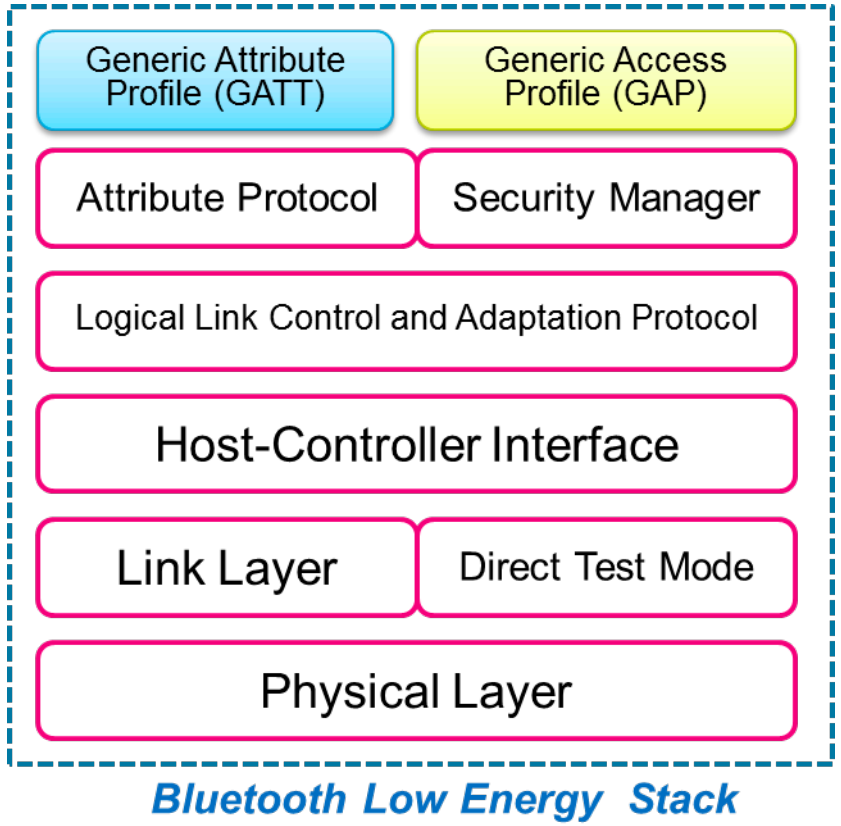
BlueVoice: voice over Bluetooth LE



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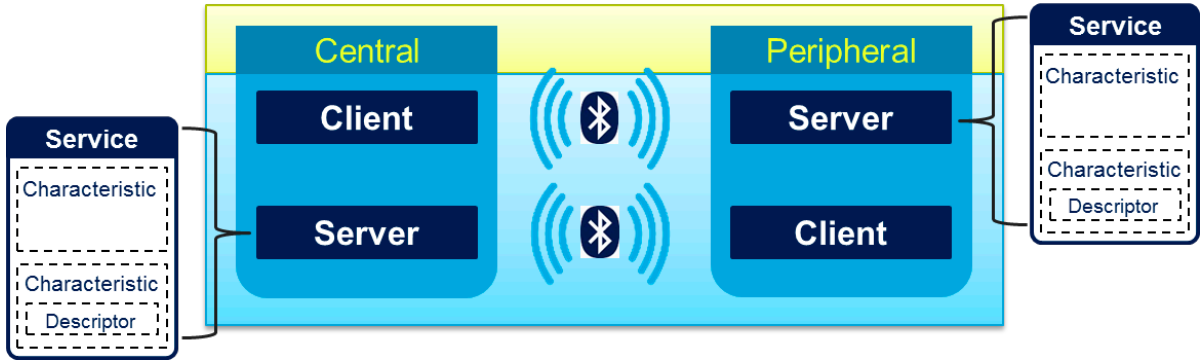


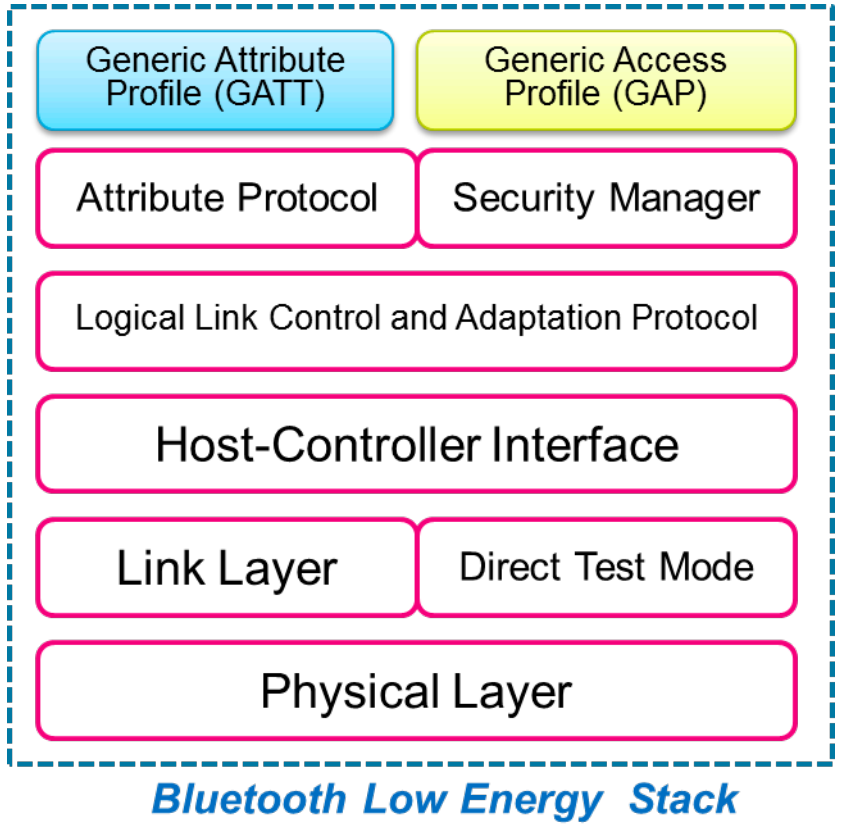
Client

- Browse remote data, “attributes”
- Send requests to pull data from the server
- May receive “notifications”

Server

- Has data organized as “attributes”
- Respond to client requests
- May send automatic updates “notifications”

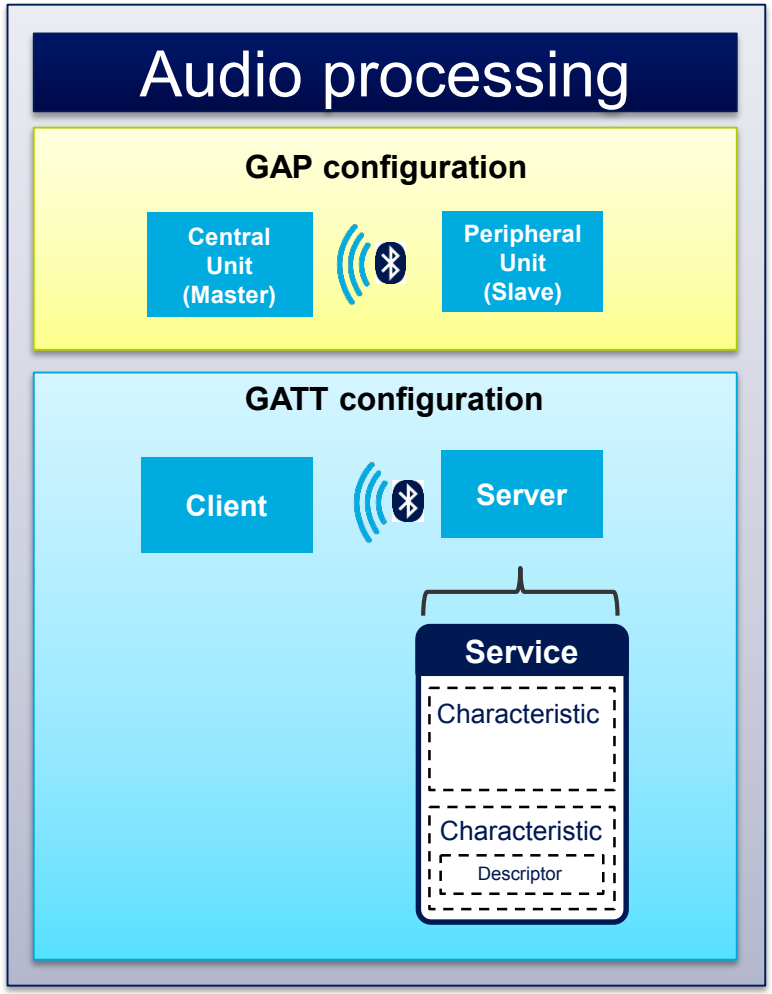
BlueVoice: voice over Bluetooth LE



Bluetooth Low Energy Stack

GAP: who controls the connection

GATT: who generates the data



Audio is exported by the Server as a "service"

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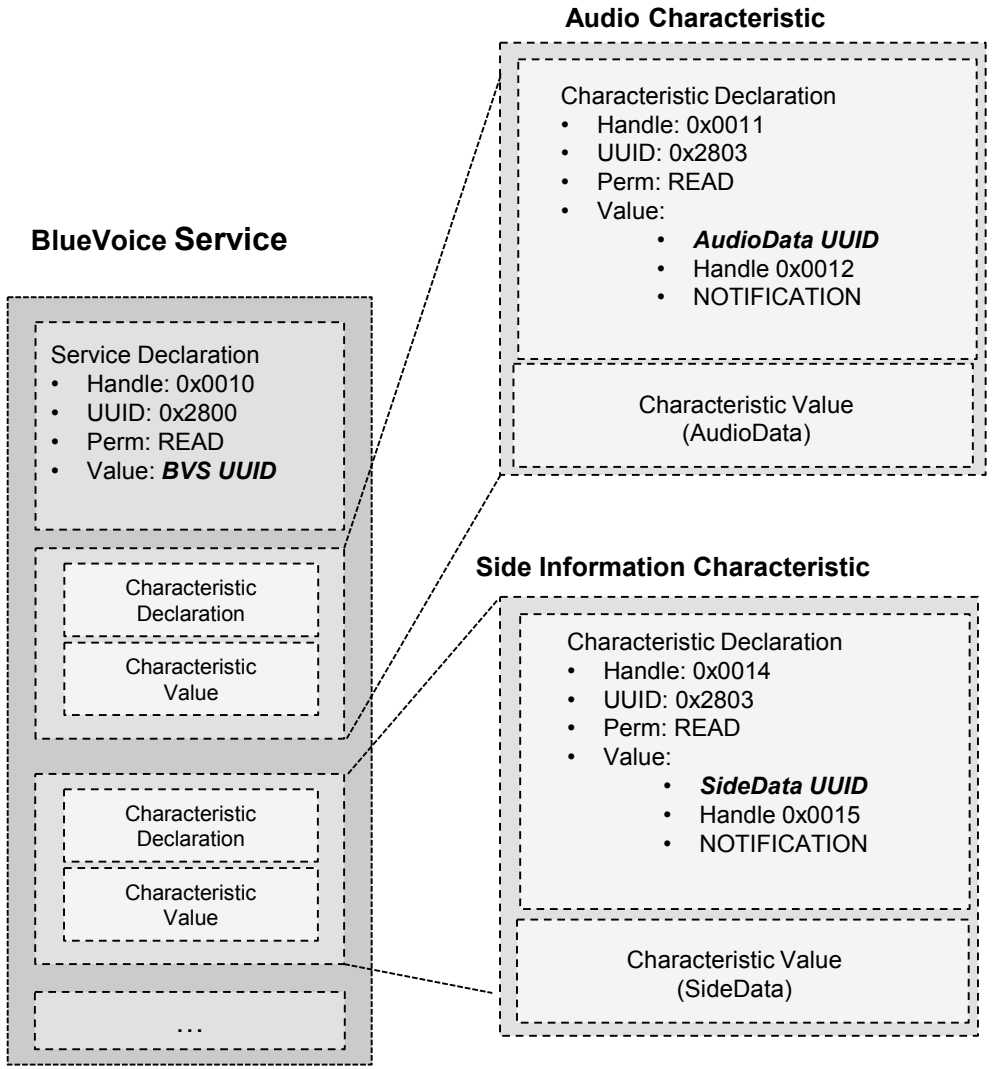
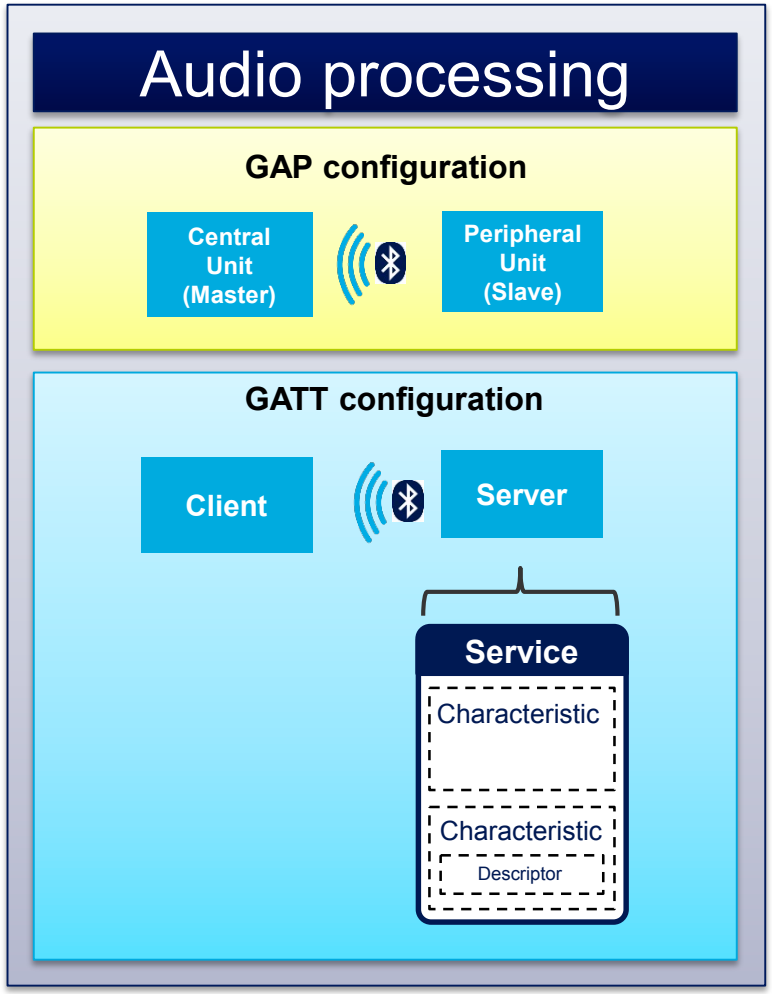
BlueVoice: voice over Bluetooth LE





Audio is exported by the Server as a "service"

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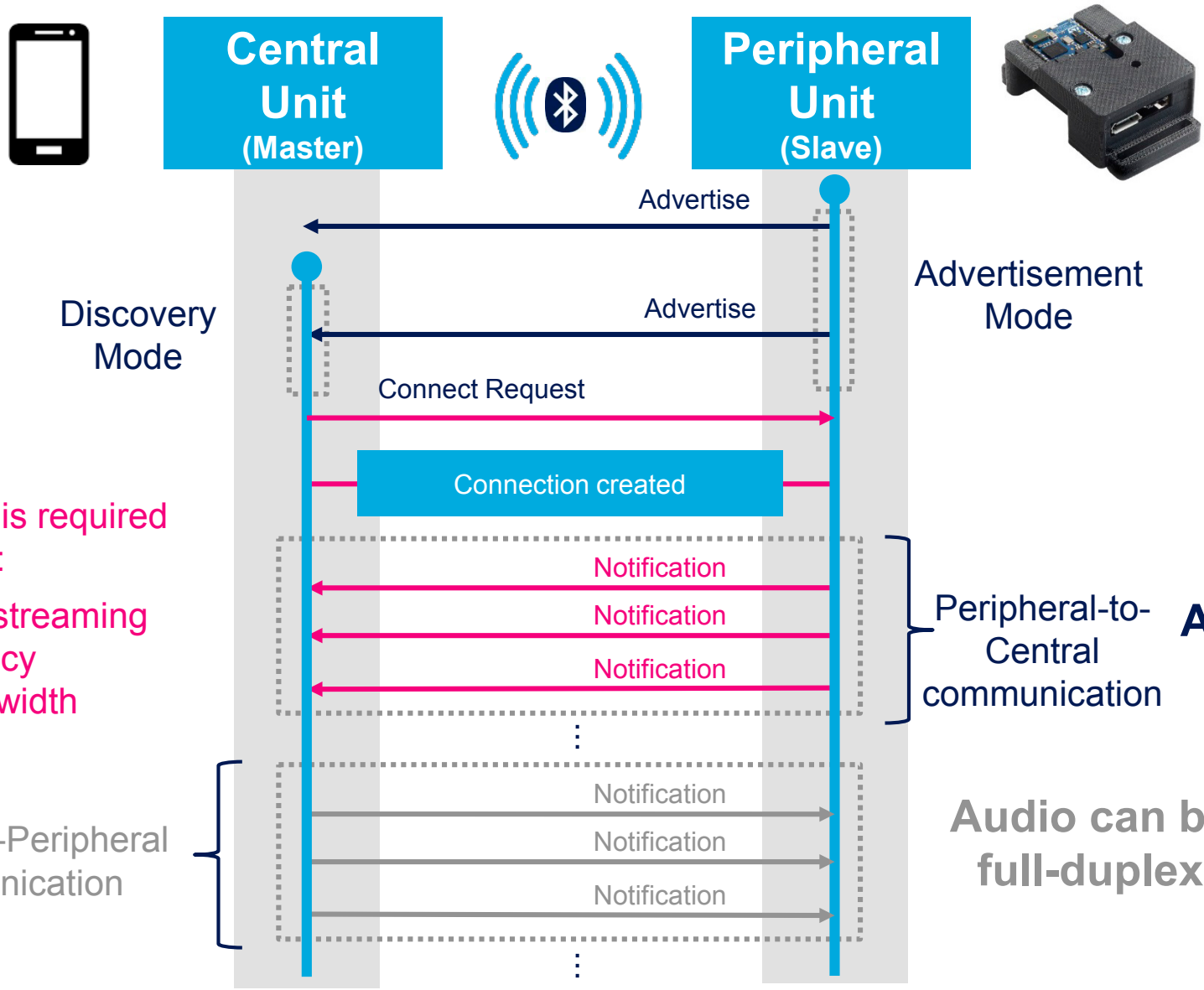
BlueVoice: voice over Bluetooth LE



No acknowledge is required for **Notifications**:

- OK for Audio streaming
- Minimal Latency
- Optimal Bandwidth

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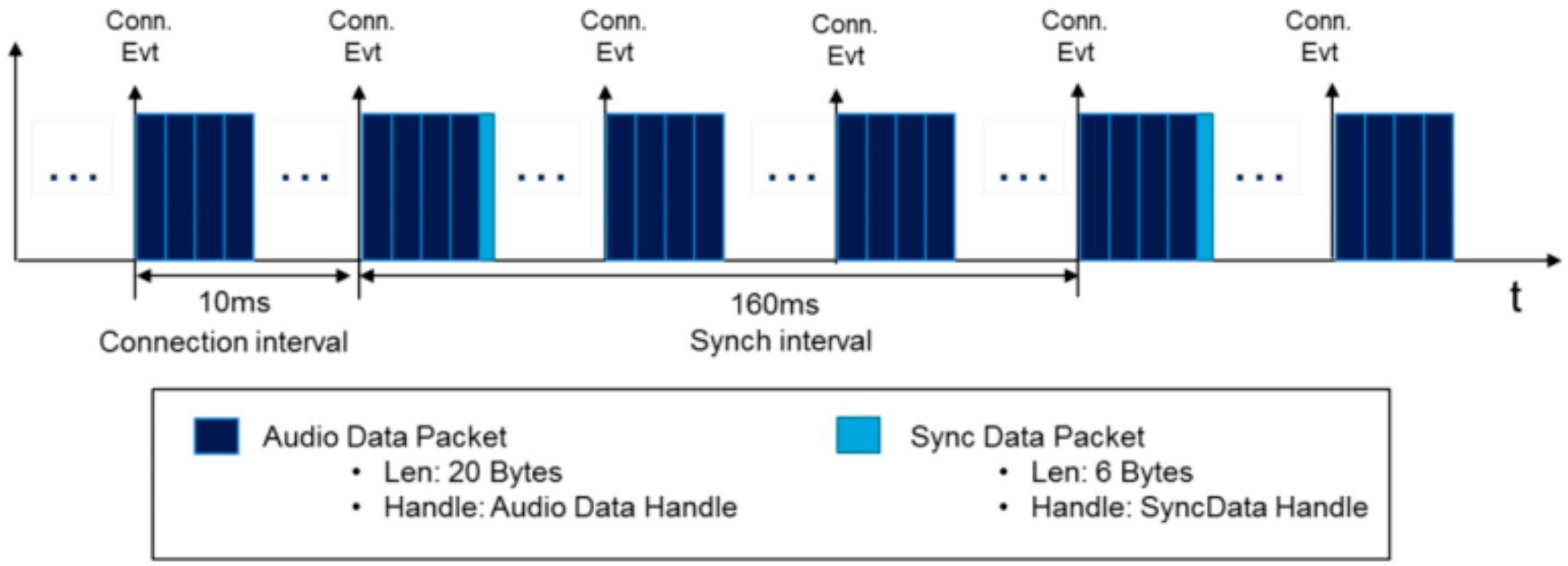
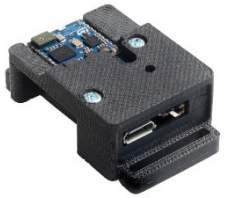
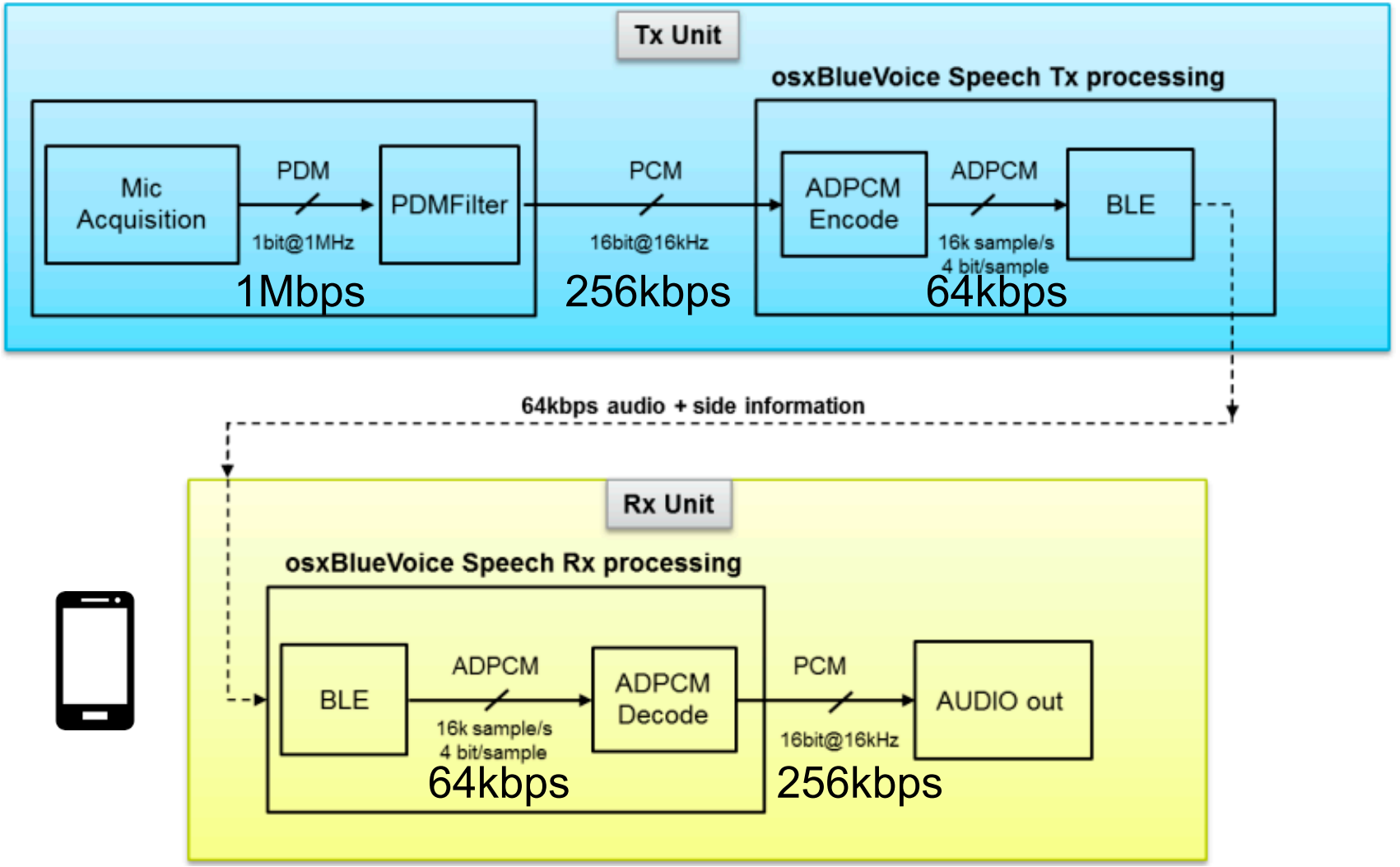
BlueVoice: voice over Bluetooth LE



4 packets/event
20 bytes/packets
100 events/sec
=
64kbps

BlueVoice: voice over Bluetooth LE





PDM to PCM library
+
ADPCM library
(encode)

ADPCM library
(decode)

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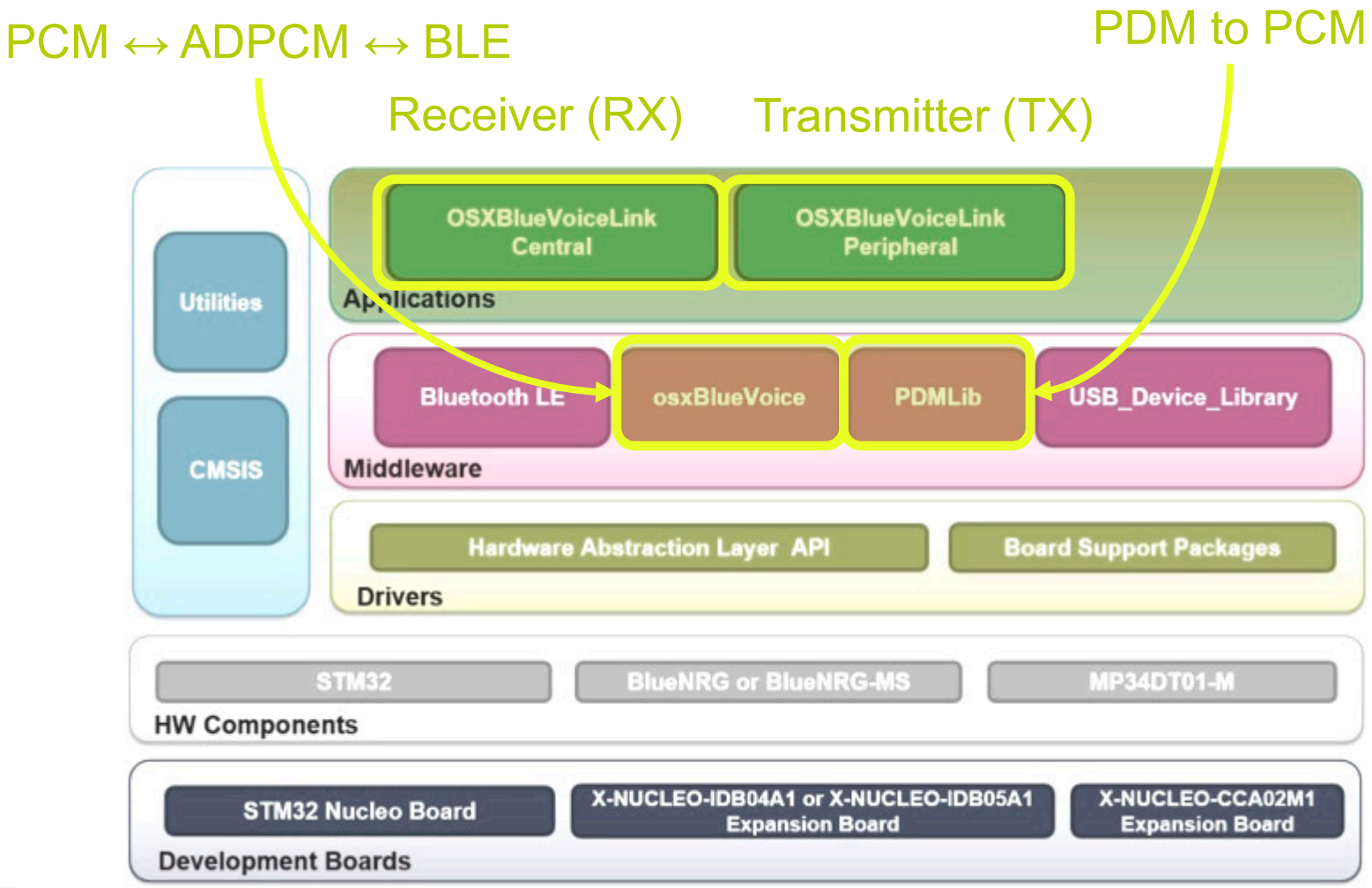
BlueVoice: voice over Bluetooth LE



Application

ST and 3rd party libraries

HAL and BSP

Components

Boards

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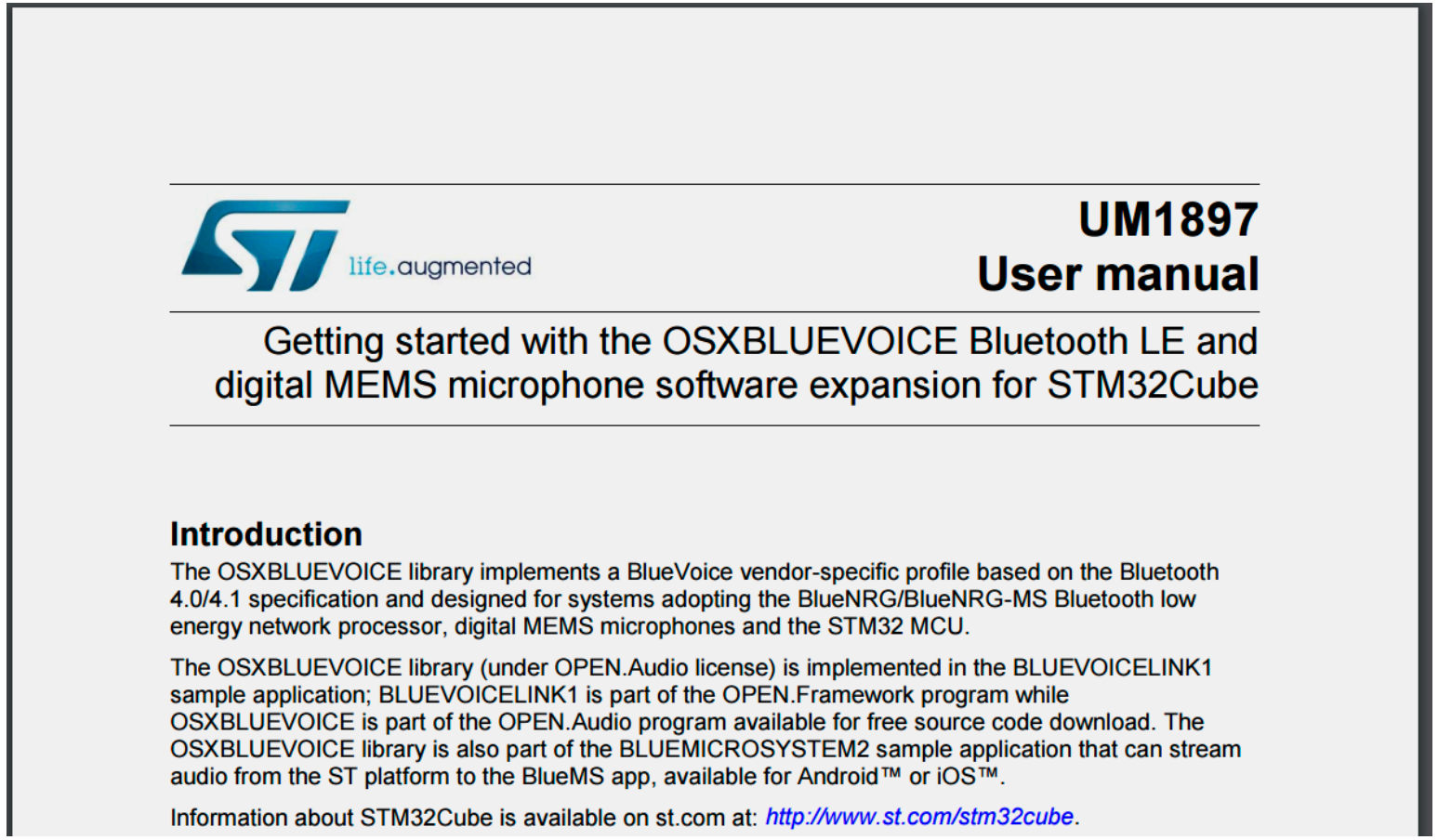
BlueVoice: voice over Bluetooth LE

www.st.com/bluevoice



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UM1897
User manual

Getting started with the OSXBLUEVOICE Bluetooth LE and digital MEMS microphone software expansion for STM32Cube

Introduction

The OSXBLUEVOICE library implements a BlueVoice vendor-specific profile based on the Bluetooth 4.0/4.1 specification and designed for systems adopting the BlueNRG/BlueNRG-MS Bluetooth low energy network processor, digital MEMS microphones and the STM32 MCU.

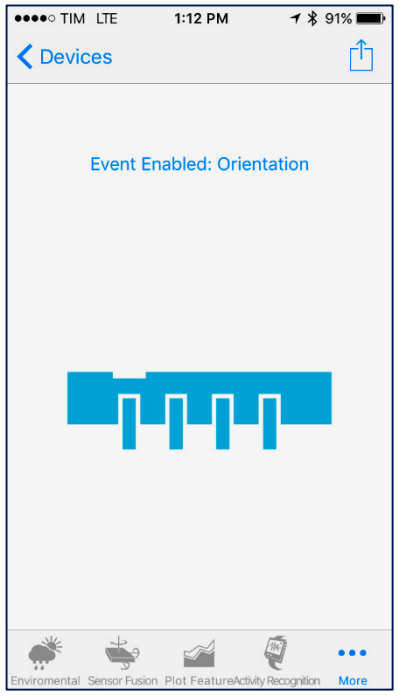
The OSXBLUEVOICE library (under OPEN.Audio license) is implemented in the BLUEVOICELINK1 sample application; BLUEVOICELINK1 is part of the OPEN.Framework program while OSXBLUEVOICE is part of the OPEN.Audio program available for free source code download. The OSXBLUEVOICE library is also part of the BLUEMICROSYSTEM2 sample application that can stream audio from the ST platform to the BlueMS app, available for Android™ or iOS™.

Information about STM32Cube is available on st.com at: *http://www.st.com/stm32cube*.

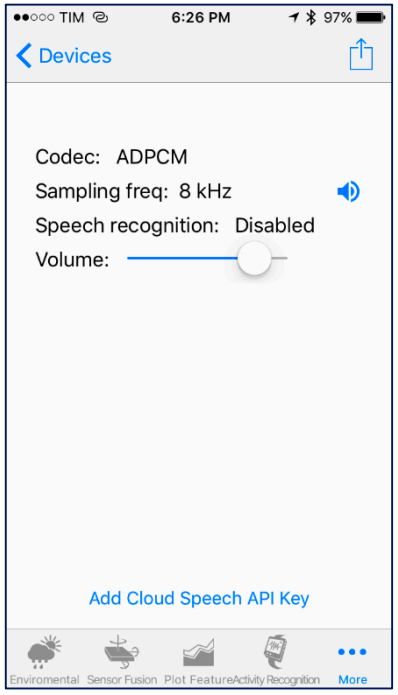
LAB7: Voice over Bluetooth LE

Do not silence your phone,
must not be vibration only!

Swipe left view the SensorTile Voice over BLE feature



Speak to device, hear on phone



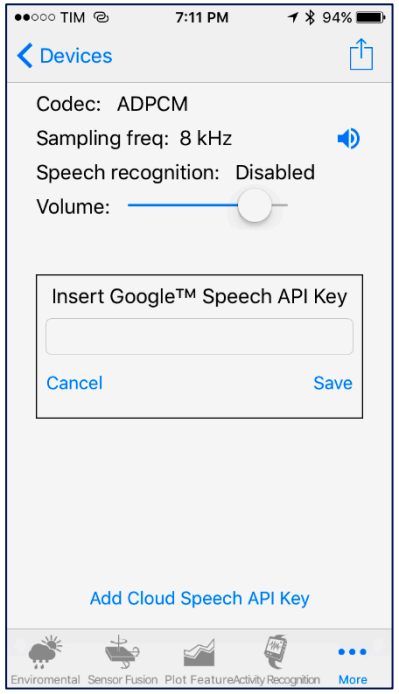
LAB

Speak into the SensorTile mic and listen to your phone
(if the mic captures the audio from the phone speaker, a very high pitch sound can happen!)

LAB8: Cloud Base ASR with Sensortile

Cloud Based Automatic Speech Recognition

- Goal:
  - Install Google Speech API credential in the sensortile
  - Use Google Speech with sensortile



1. Login with your Gmail account
2. Join **Chromium-Dev** in https://groups.google.com
3. Go to https://console.developers.google.com
4. Create a project and open it
5. From the dashboard select “Speech” API
6. Create API key credential

To delete the API key,
delete and reinstall the app

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LAB8: Cloud Base ASR with Sensortile

Google speech ASR Key generation

- The Google Speech APIs require a key to access the web-based service. You need a Google account to complete the procedure and access the service.

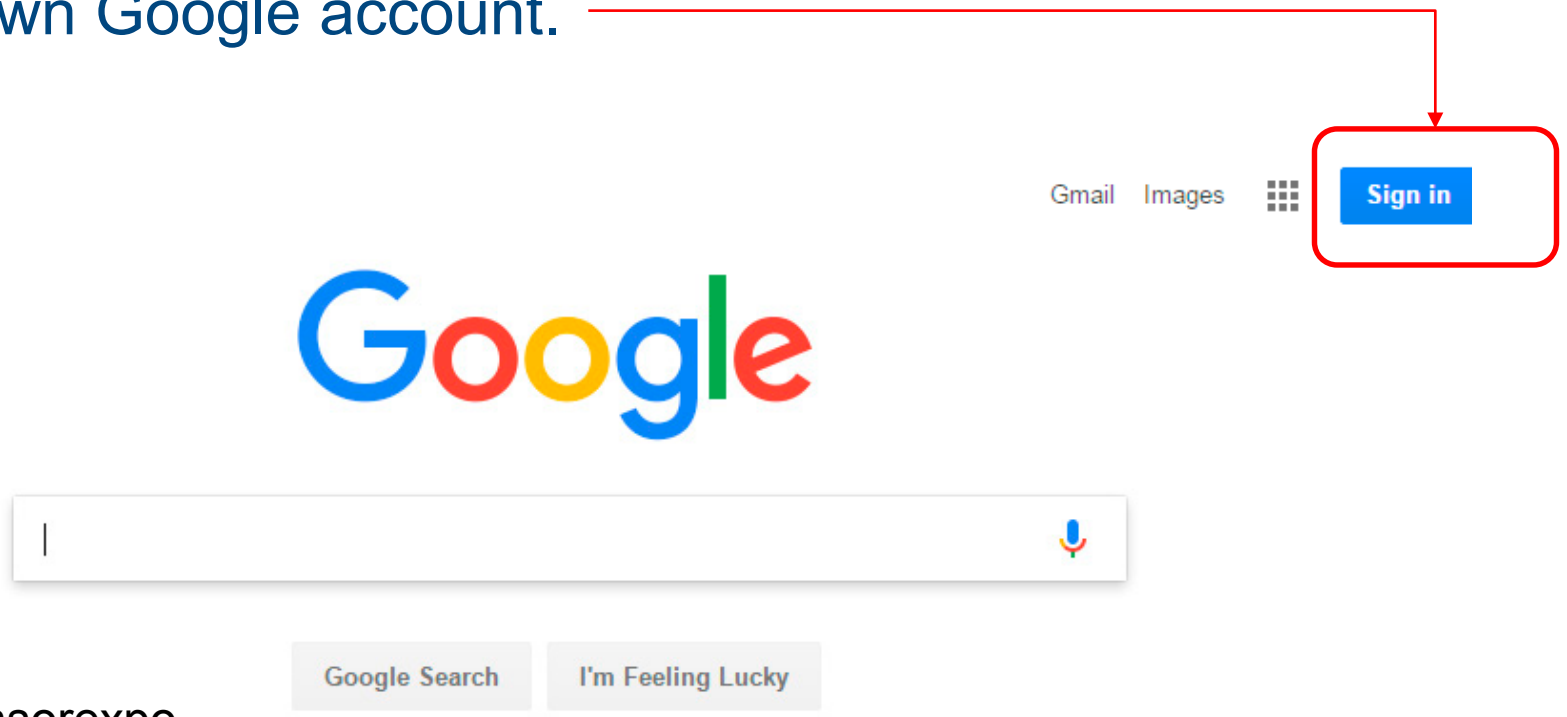
- Pre-requisite:
  - ❑ Have a google account

LAB8:

Cloud Base ASR with Sensortile

Google speech ASR Key generation

- Login with your own Google account.



Username: STMsensorexpo
Password: STMsensorexpo2017

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LAB8:

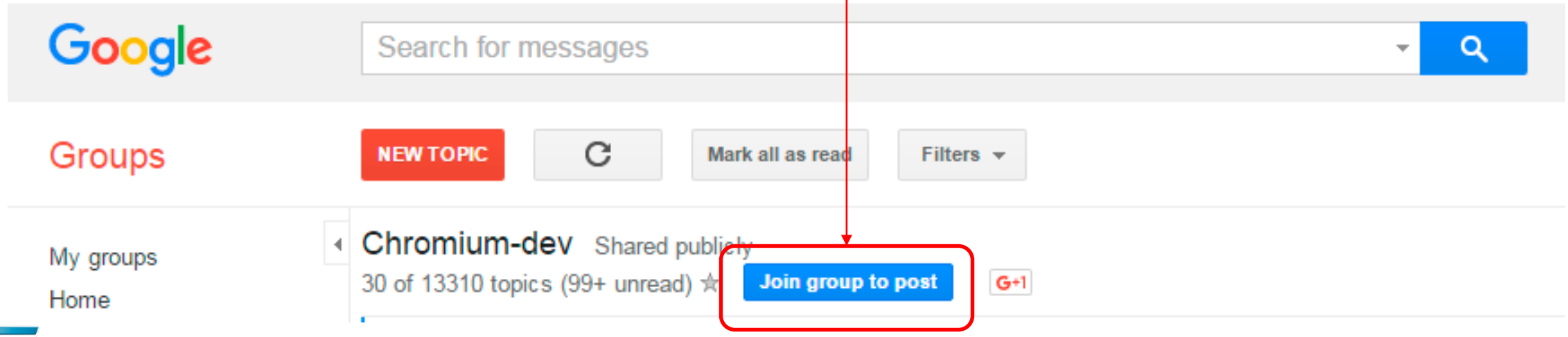
Cloud Base ASR with Sensortile

Google speech ASR Key generation

- Go To Chromium-dev
  - https://groups.google.com/a/chromium.org/forum/?fromgroups#!forum/chromium-dev

- Subscribe to Chromium-dev:

Click on “Join group to post” button



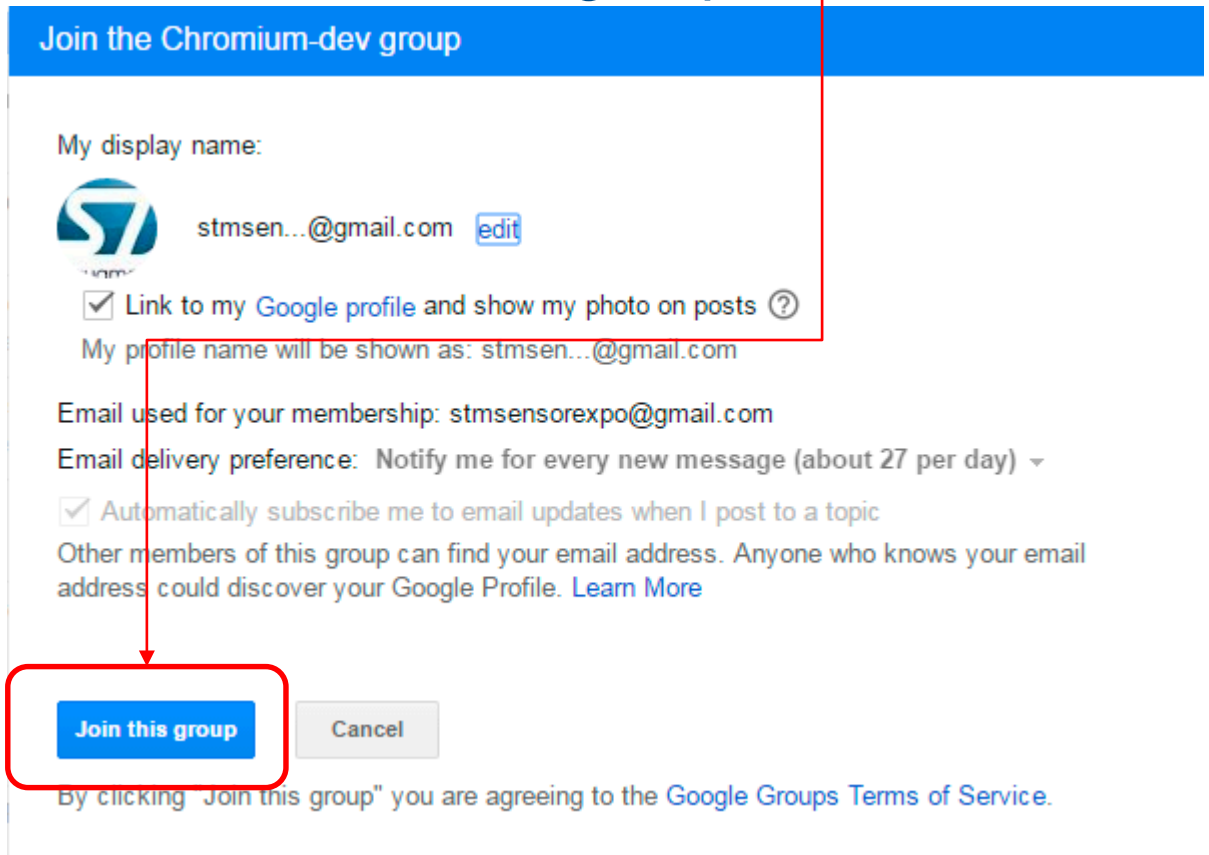
LAB8:

Cloud Base ASR with Sensortile

Google speech ASR Key generation

- Subscribe to Chromium-dev

Click on “Join this group” button to join the Chromium-dev group



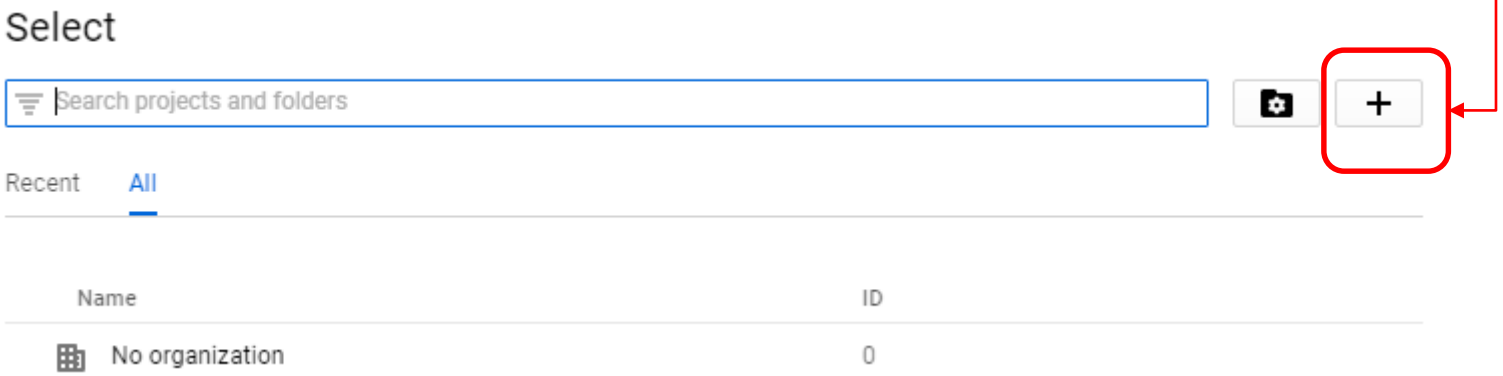
LAB8:

Cloud Base ASR with Sensortile

Google speech ASR Key generation

- Go to https://console.developers.google.com/project
- Click on “Select a Project”

- Click the “+” icon



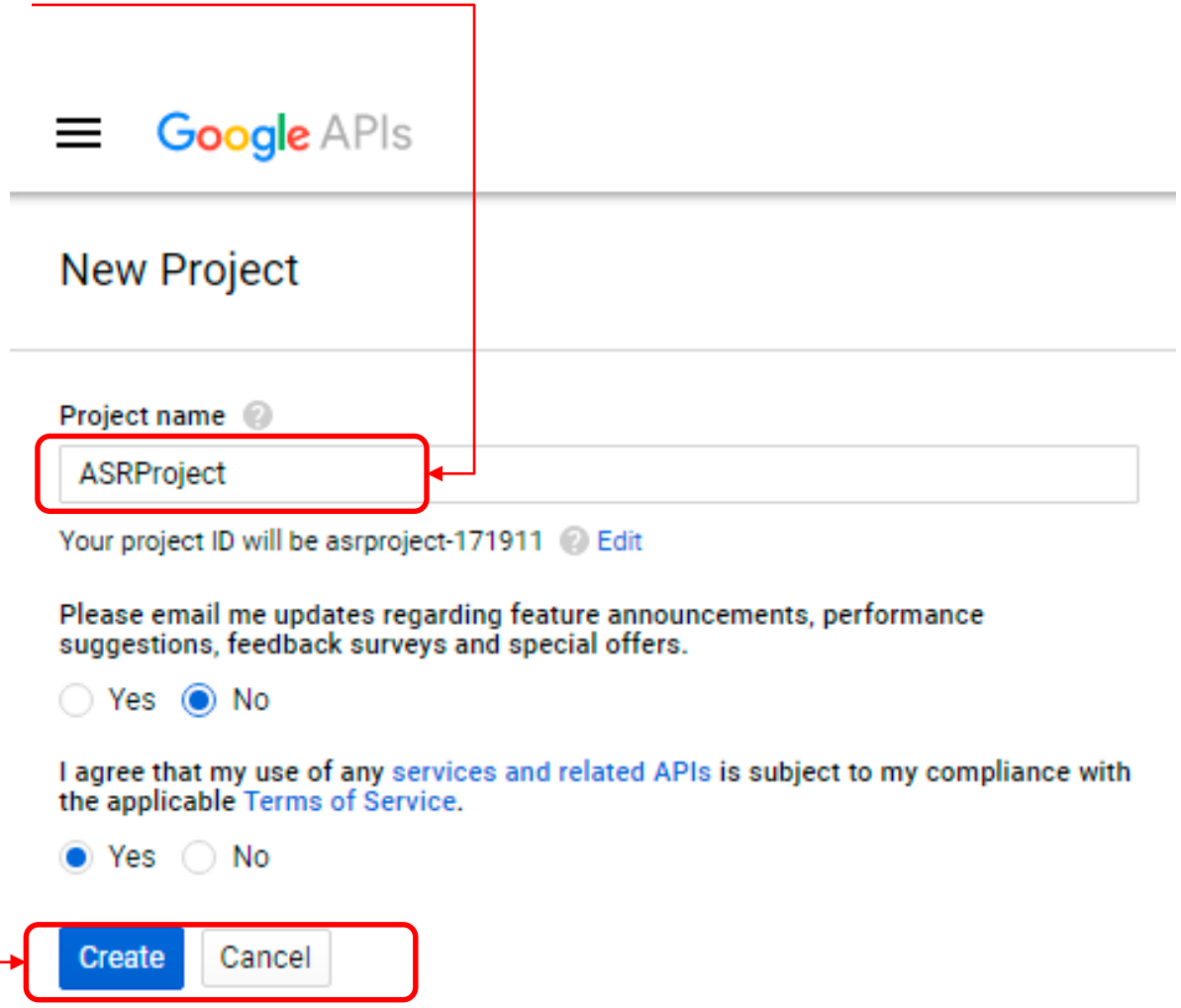
ON YOUR LAPTOP

LAB8:

Cloud Base ASR with Sensortile

Google speech ASR Key generation

- Choose a Project name: “ASRProject”.



- Click on “Create” button

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ON YOUR LAPTOP

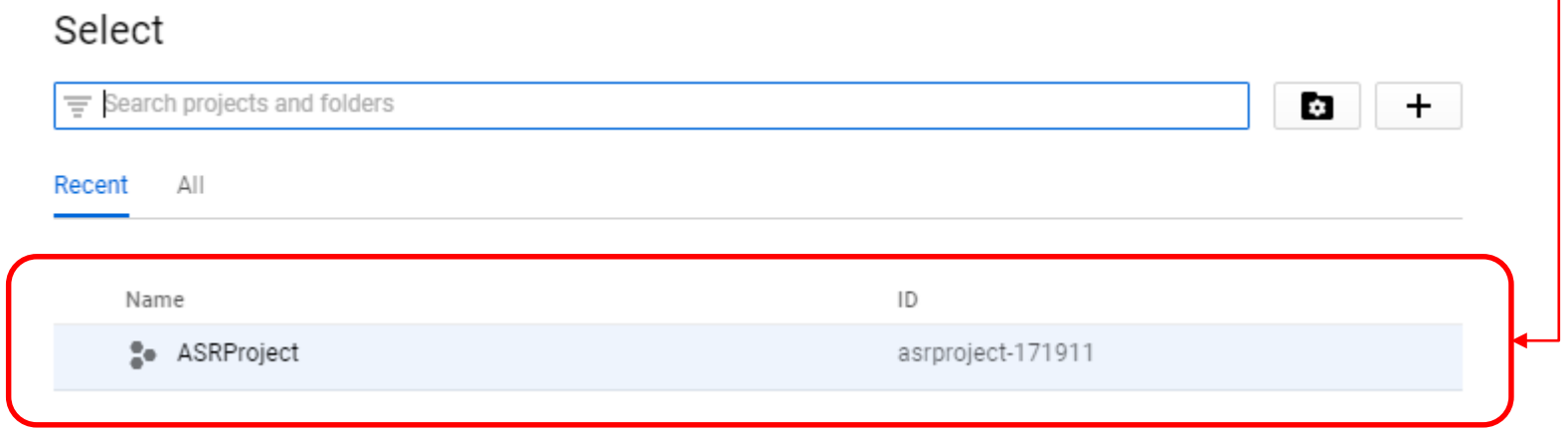
LAB8:

Cloud Base ASR with Sensortile

Google speech ASR Key generation

- Click on “Select a Project”

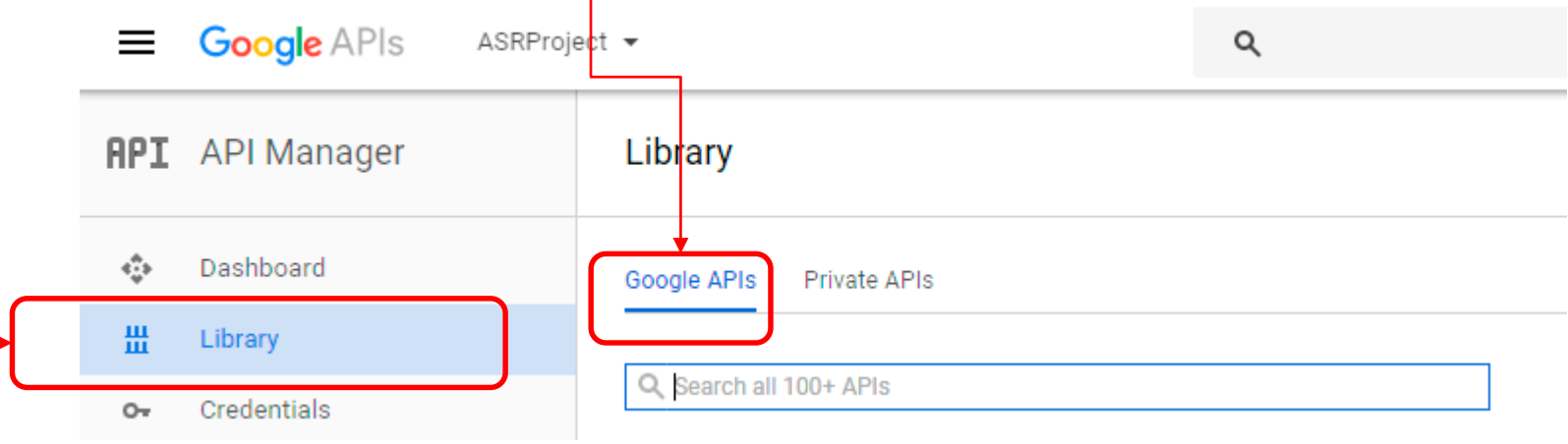
- Click on “ASRProject”



LAB8:
Cloud Base ASR with Sensortile

Google speech ASR Key generation

- Select “Library” in the left menu list
- Select “Google APIs” in the Library tabs

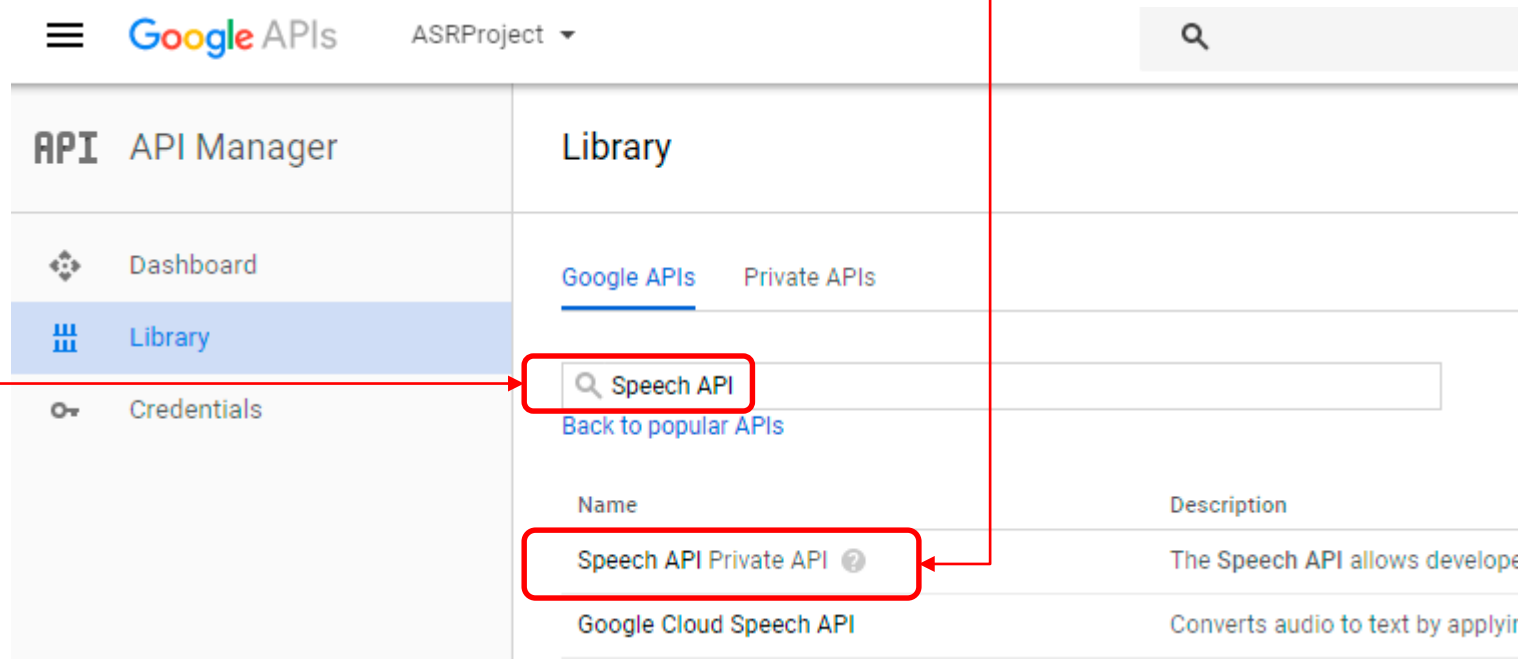


ON YOUR LAPTOP

LAB8:
Cloud Base ASR with Sensortile

Google speech ASR Key generation

- Write "Speech API" in the search box
- Select “Speech API Private API”



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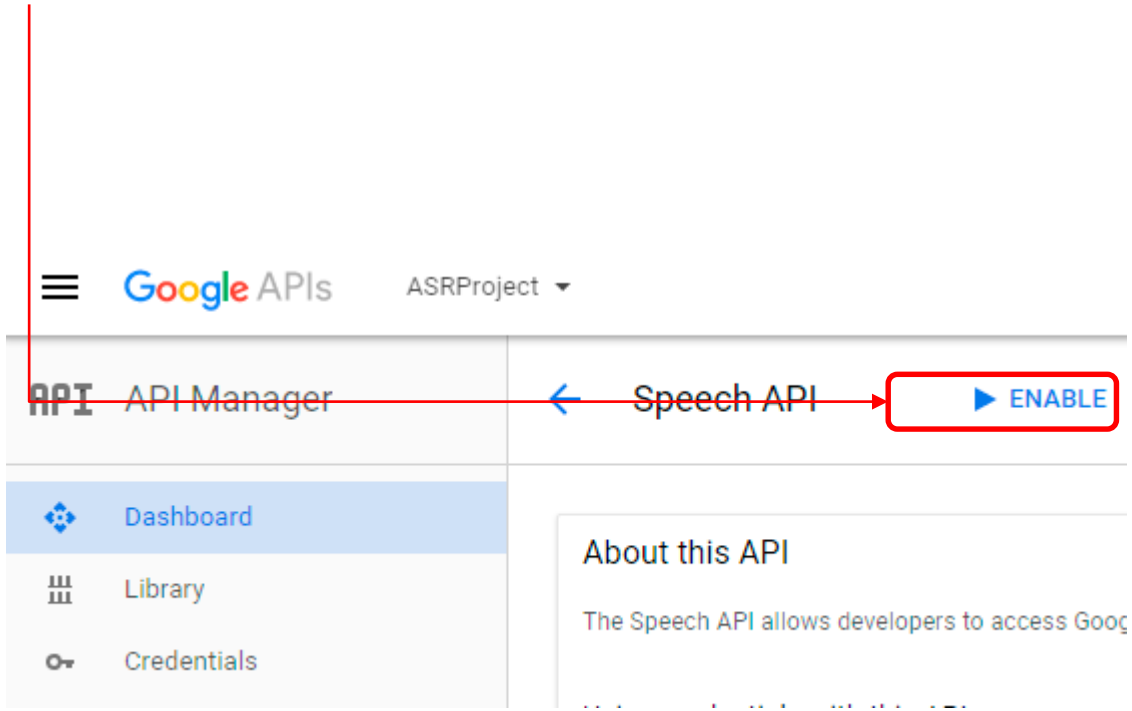
ON YOUR LAPTOP

LAB8:
Cloud Base ASR with Sensortile

Google speech ASR Key generation

- Enable the Speech API clicking on the blue button “ENABLE”



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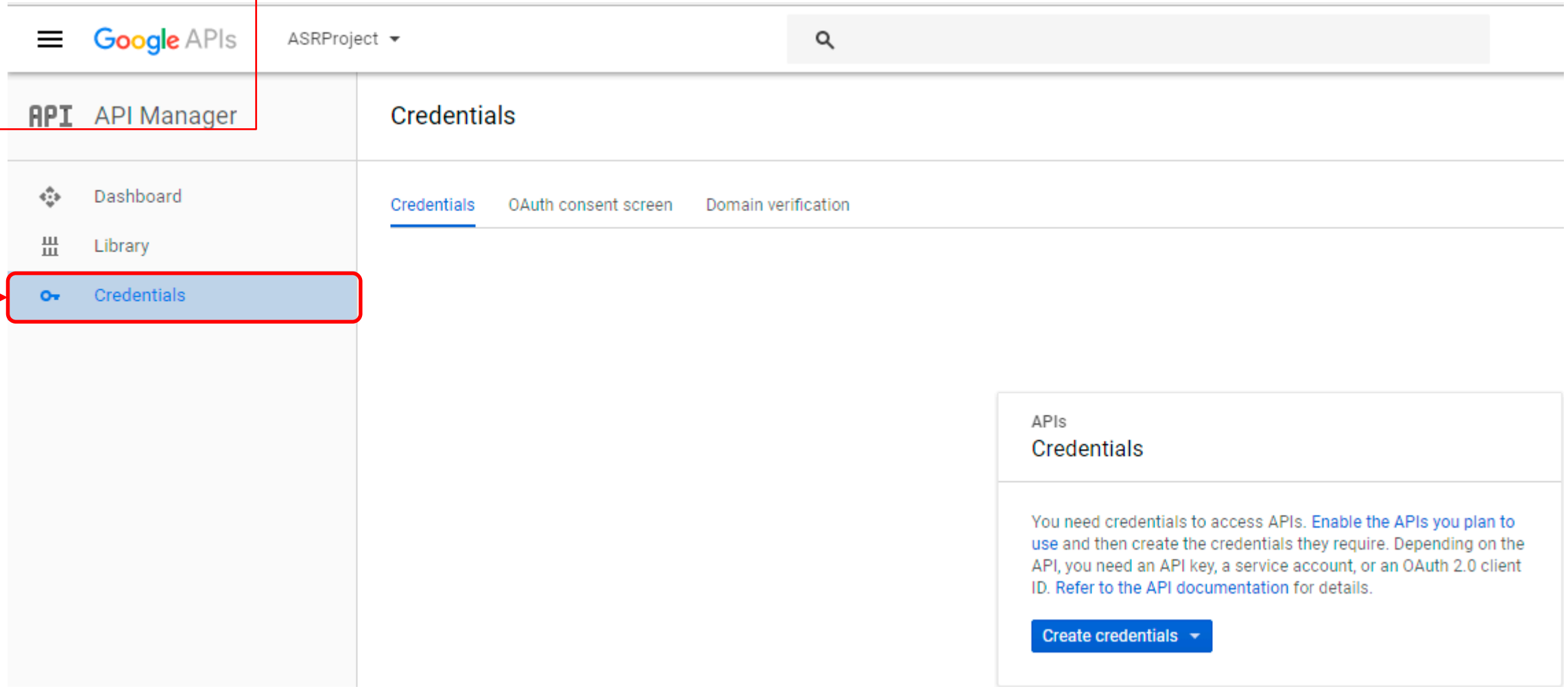
ON YOUR LAPTOP

LAB8:

Cloud Base ASR with Sensortile

Google speech ASR Key generation

- Click on the tab “Credentials”



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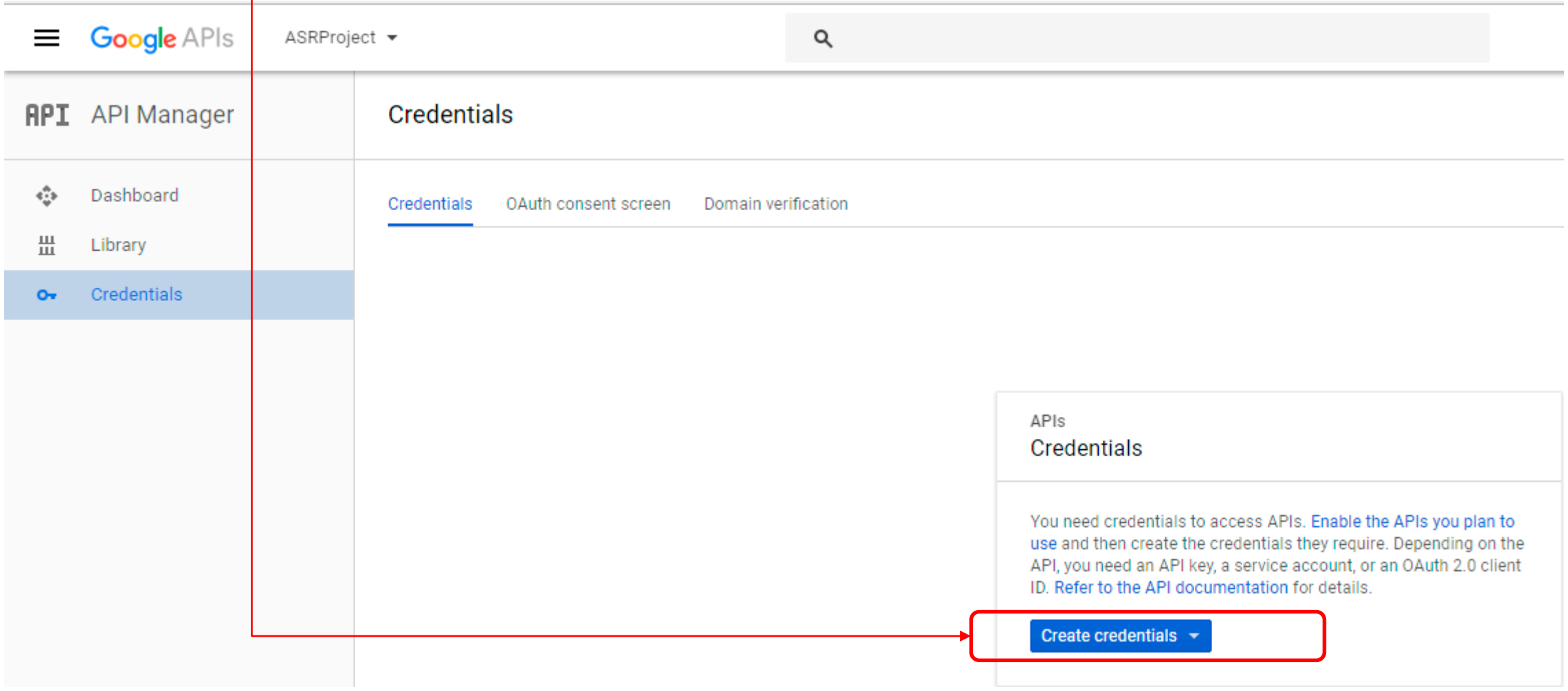
LAB8:

Cloud Base ASR with Sensortile

Google speech ASR Key generation

- Click on “Create Credentials”

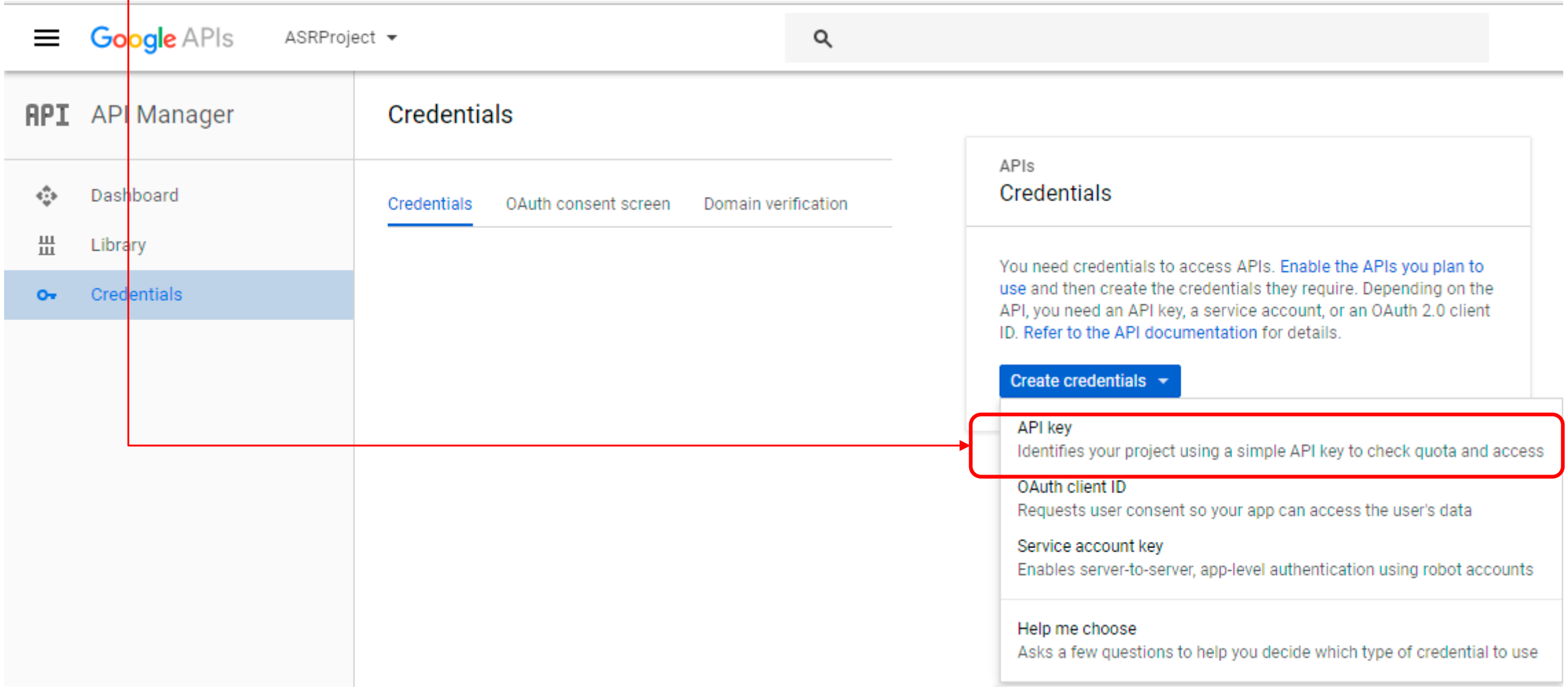


LAB8:

Cloud Base ASR with Sensortile

Google speech ASR Key generation

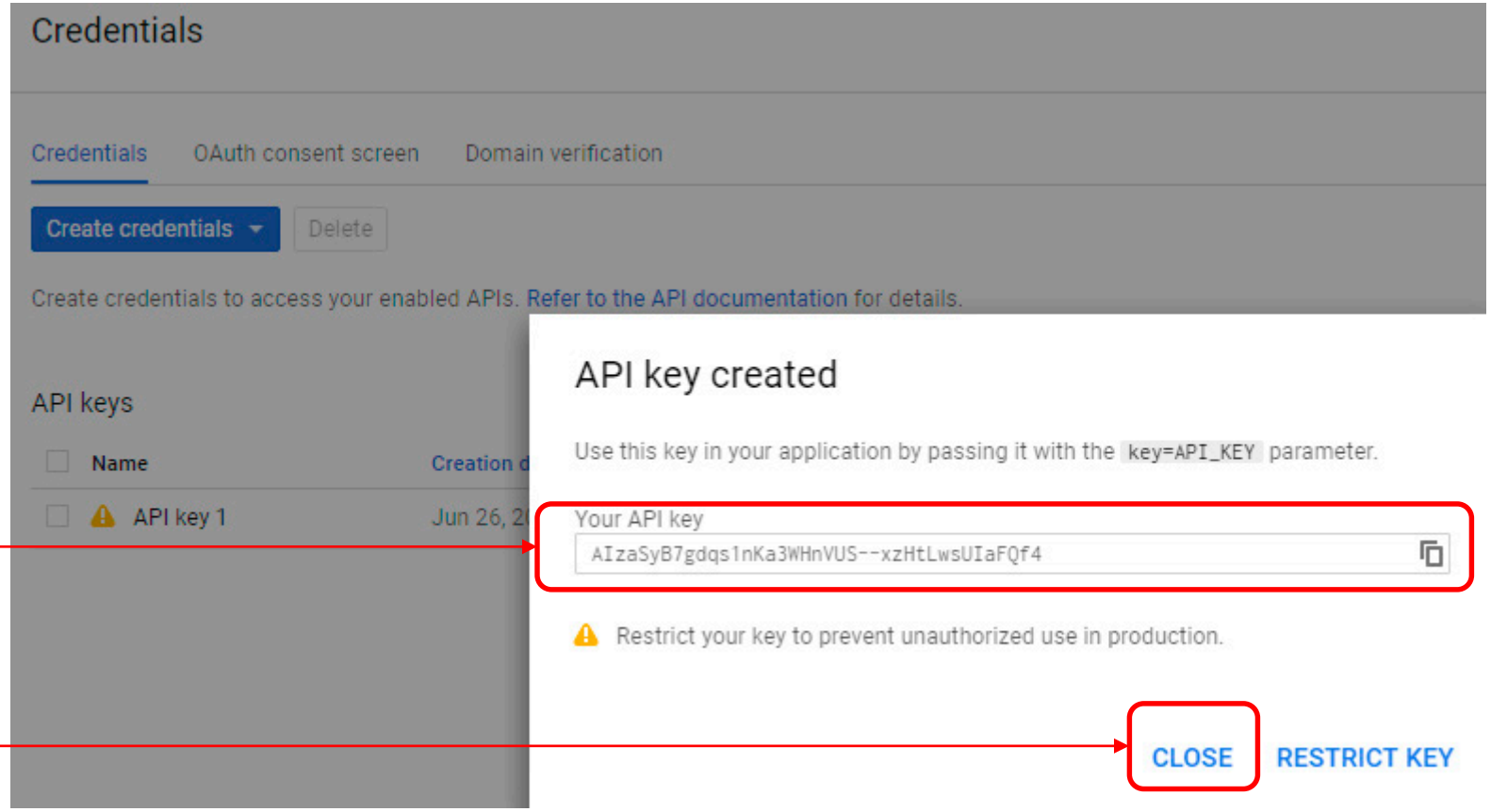
- select “API key”



LAB8:
Cloud Base ASR with Sensortile

Google speech ASR Key generation

- Your API key is created.



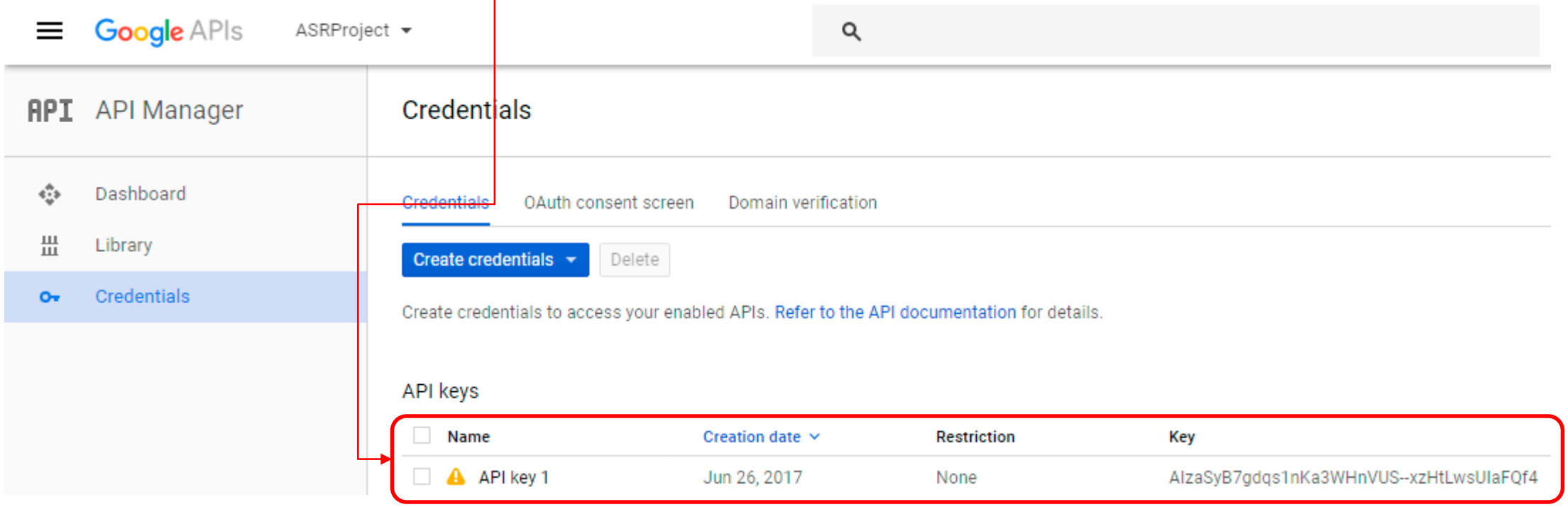
- Click “CLOSE”

LAB8:

Cloud Base ASR with Sensortile

Google speech ASR Key generation

- in the the Credentials section you can see your API Key

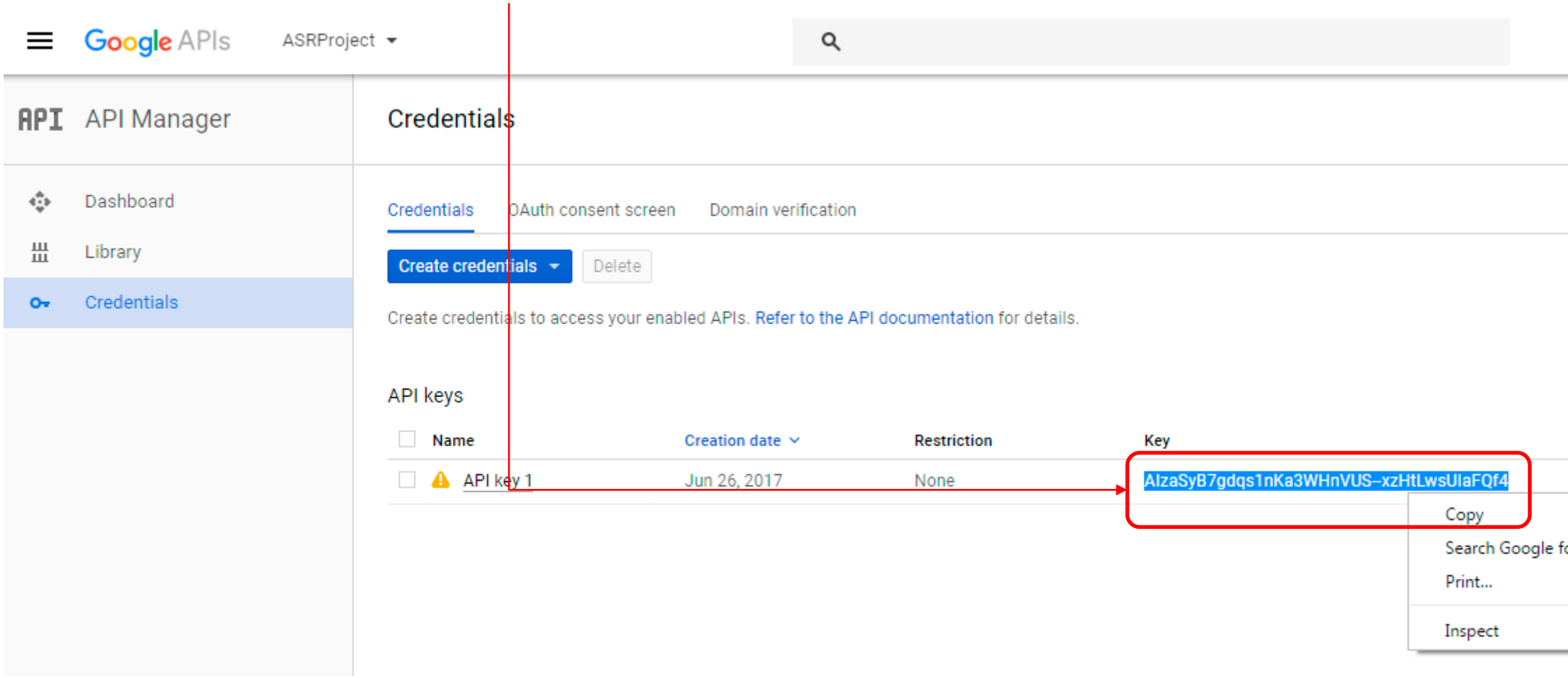


LAB8:

Cloud Base ASR with Sensortile

Google speech ASR Key generation

- Select the key, right click with your mouse and press copy

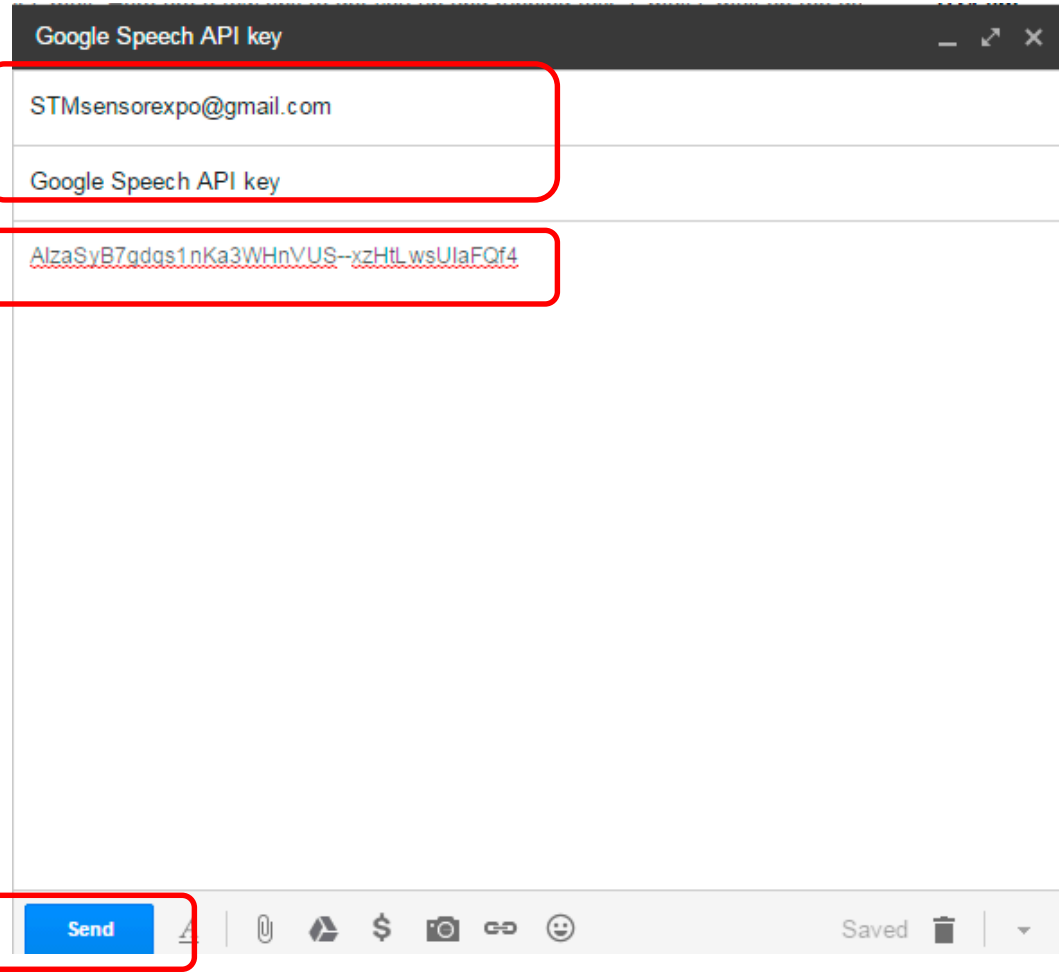


ON YOUR LAPTOP

LAB8:
Cloud Base ASR with Sensortile

Google speech ASR Key generation

- Open your e-mail client
  - **To**: your e-mail address
  - **Subject**: you can pick one
    - (i.e. “Google Speech API Key”)



- Paste the Google API key in the body

- Send the e-mail

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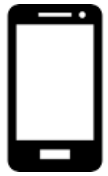


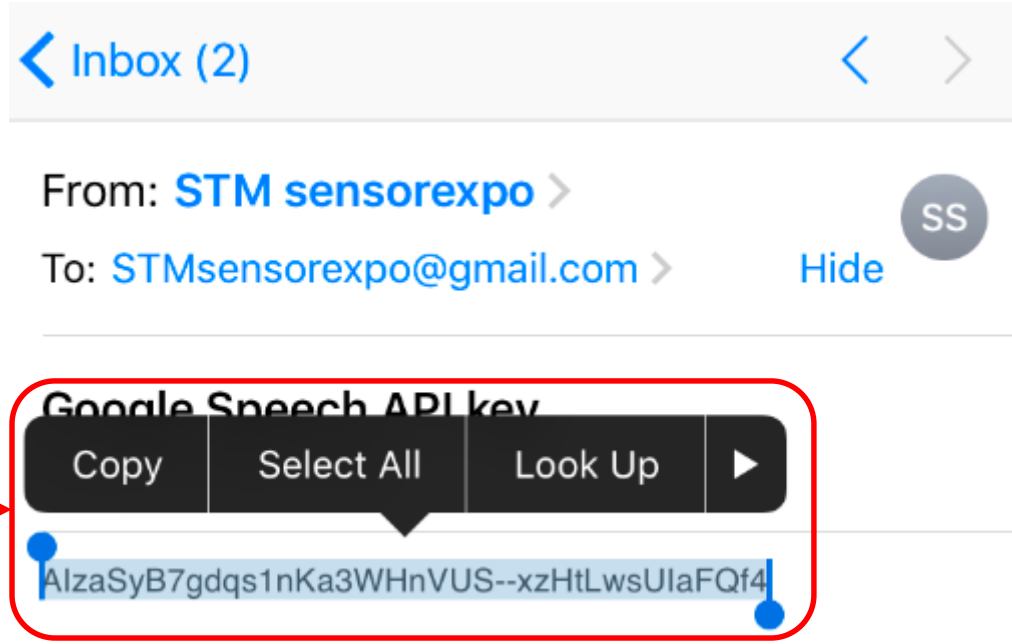
ON YOUR **PHONE**

LAB8:

Cloud Base ASR with Sensortile

Google speech ASR Key generation

- Open the e-mail client
- Open the e-mail with the Google Speech API key
- Select and copy the key



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ON YOUR PHONE

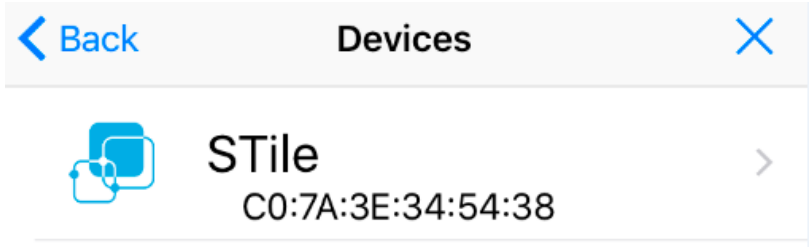
LAB8:

Cloud Base ASR with Sensortile

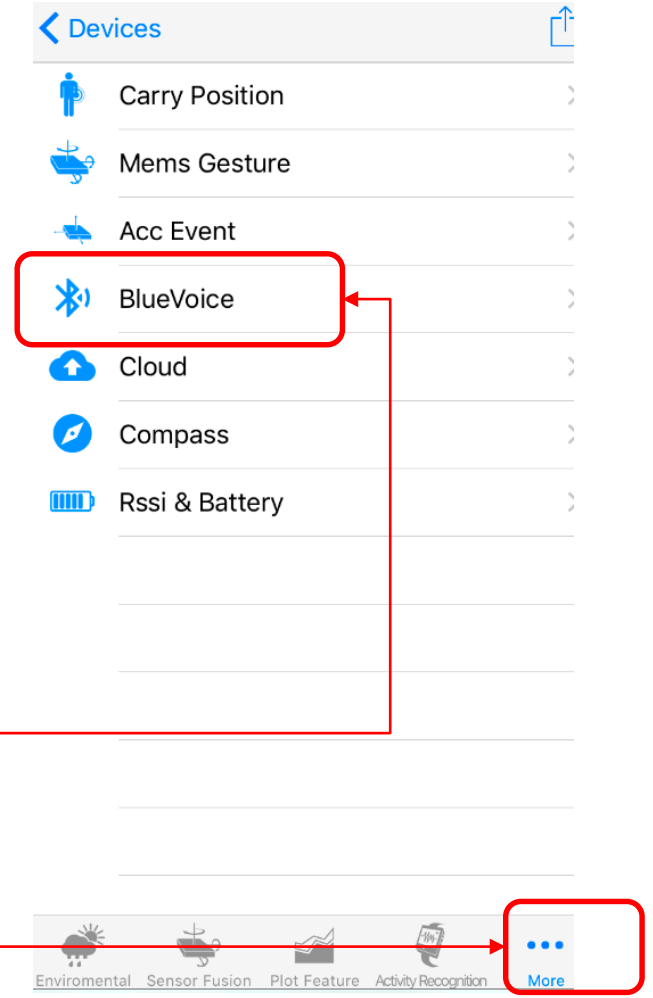
Google speech ASR Key generation

- Open the ST BlueMS app

- Connect to the Sensortile



- Select “More” and then “Bluevoice”



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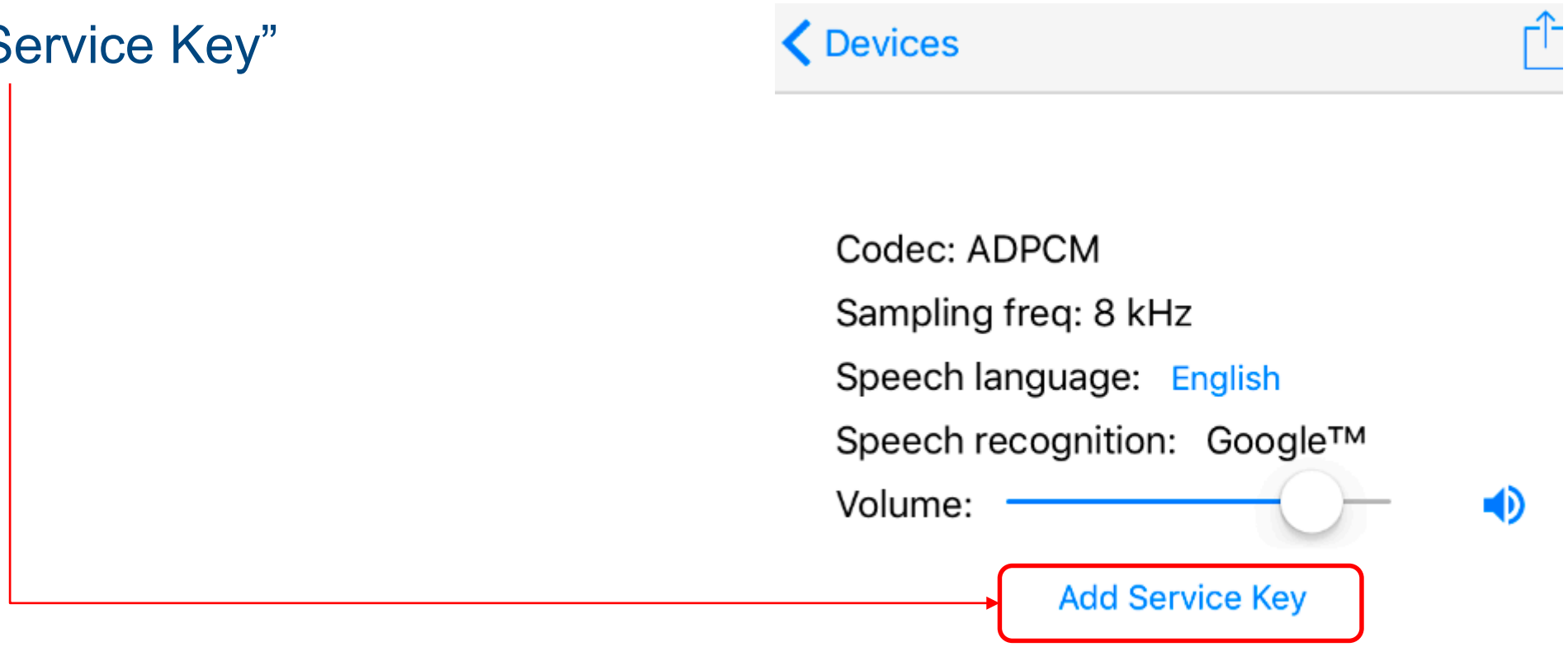
LAB8:

Cloud Base ASR with Sensortile

Google speech ASR Key generation

- Click on “Add Service Key”

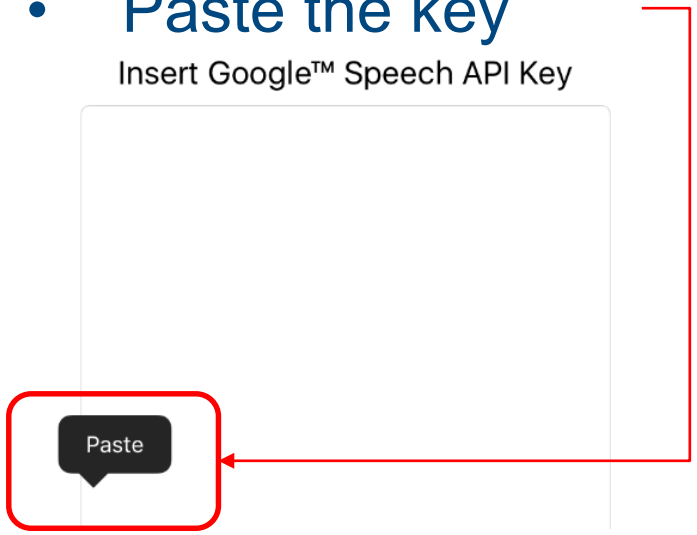


LAB8:

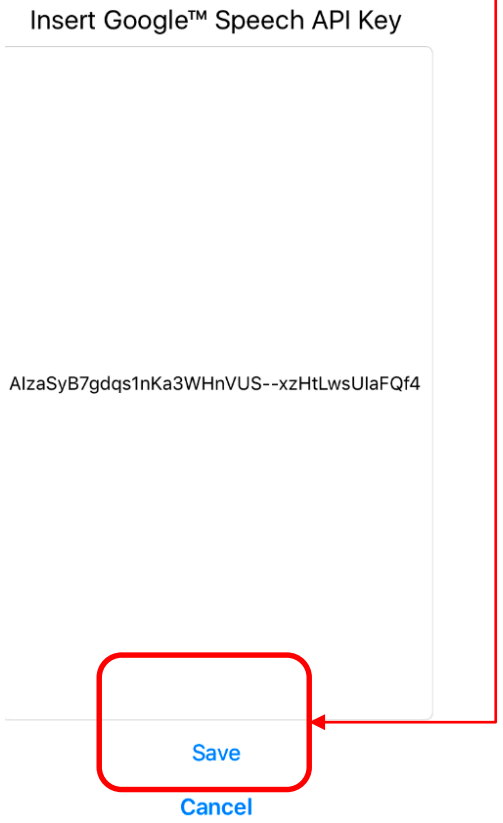
Cloud Base ASR with Sensortile

Google speech ASR Key generation

- Paste the key



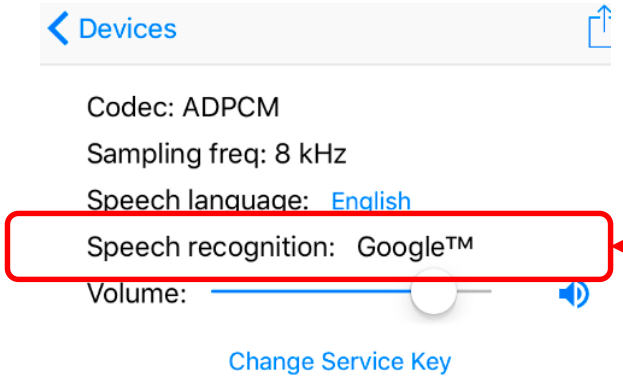
- Press Save



Congratulations!!!

Google Speech API key Installed

Let's now use it!



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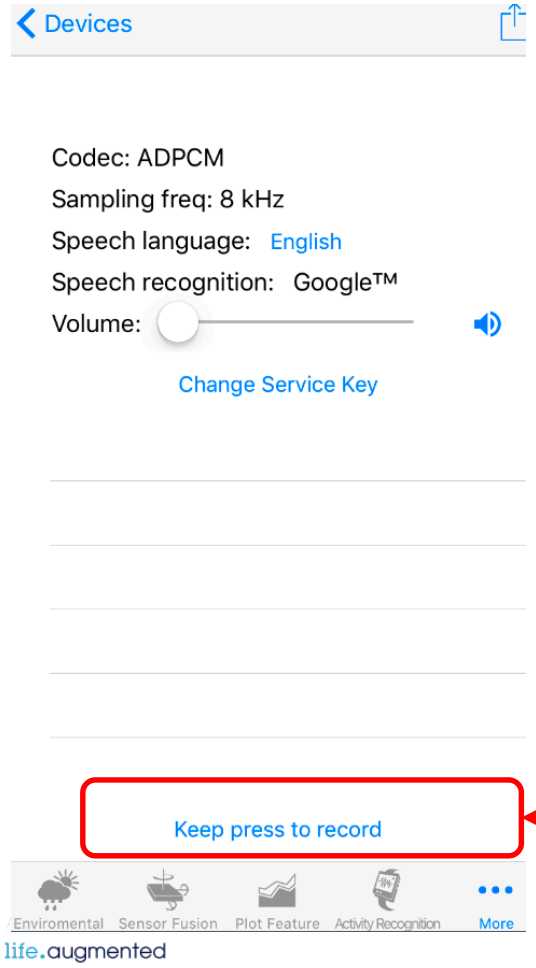
ON YOUR PHONE

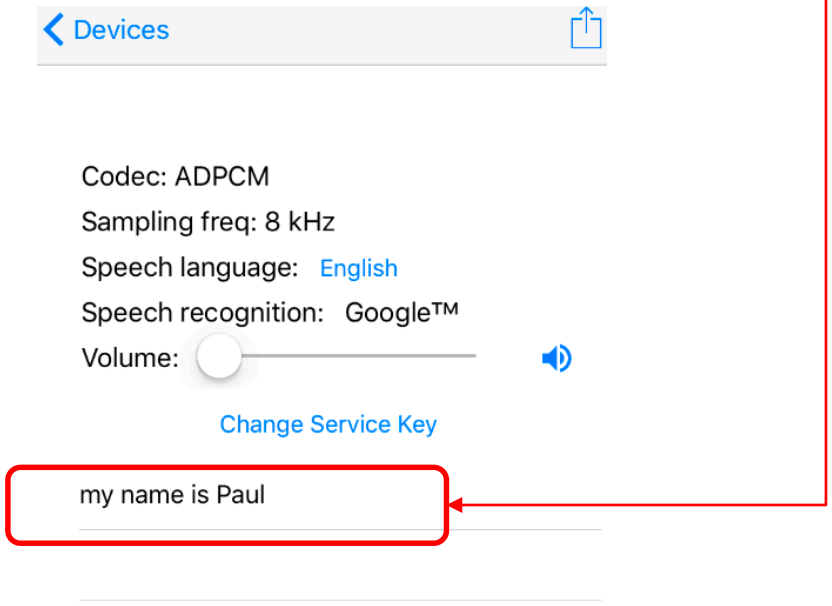
LAB8:
Cloud Base ASR with Sensortile

Keep pressed the button below



Facing the sensortile
Say something like:
“My name is …”

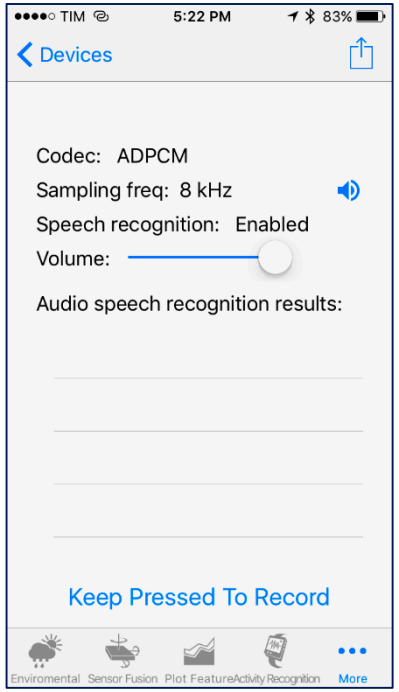
Release the button and wait
You should see something like:



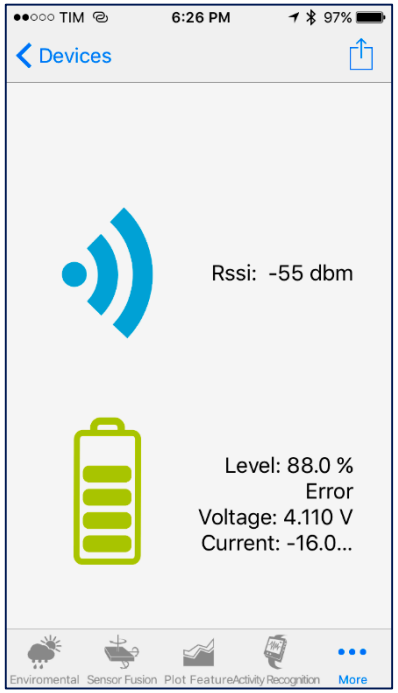
Additional Options and Settings

Swipe left and right to go from one screen to the other

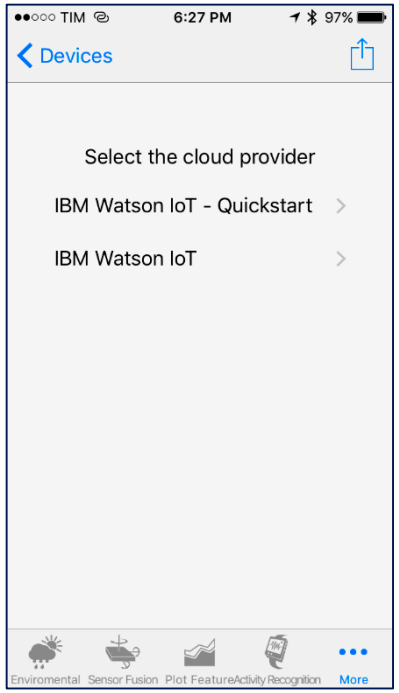
Swipe left to view additional SensorTile options & settings



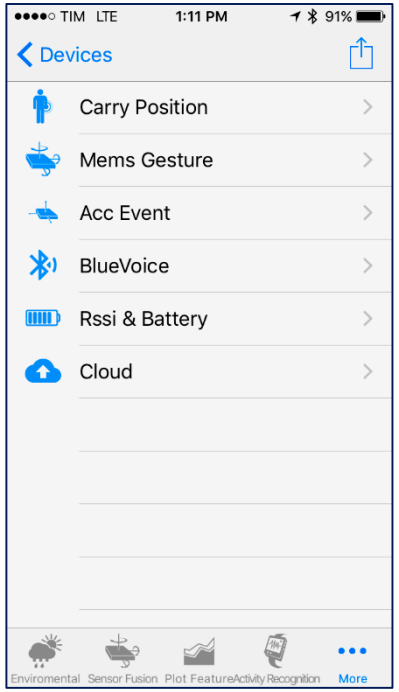
RSSI and battery



Cloud storage



Quick menu



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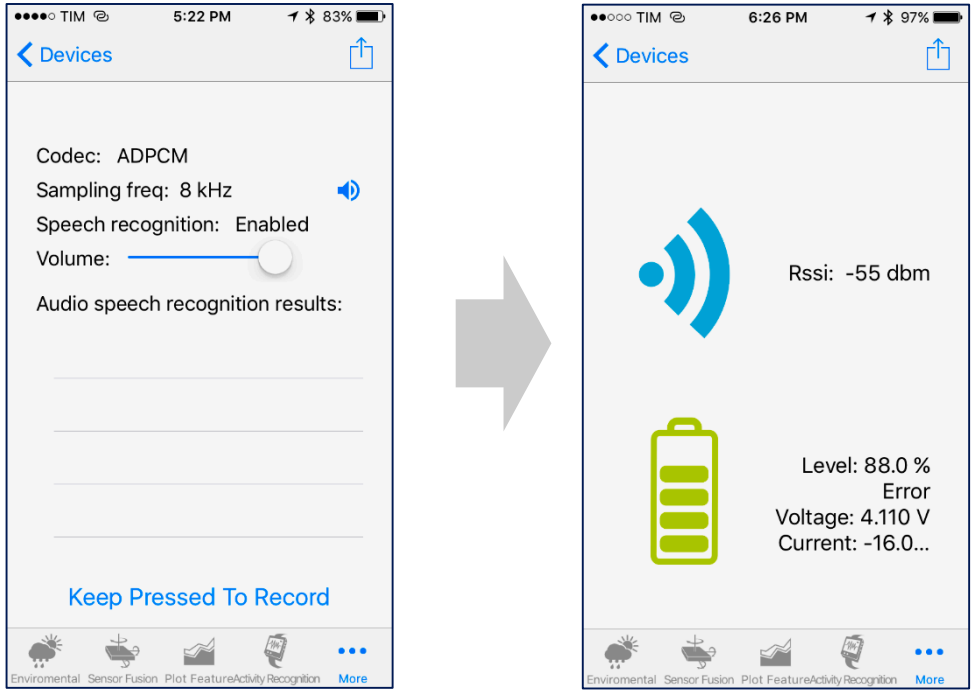
LAB9: Current Consumption

Battery status, sensortile current consumption and RSSI level

Swipe left and right to go from one screen to the other

Swipe left to view additional SensorTile options & settings

RSSI and battery



LAB

read the current consumption (-14mA).

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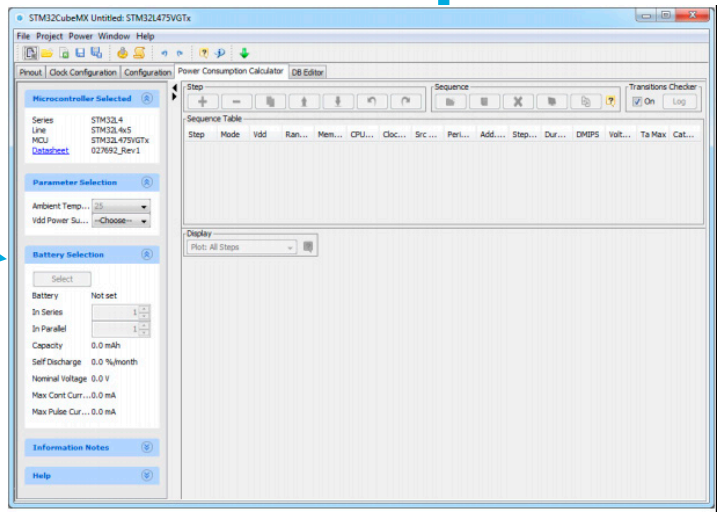
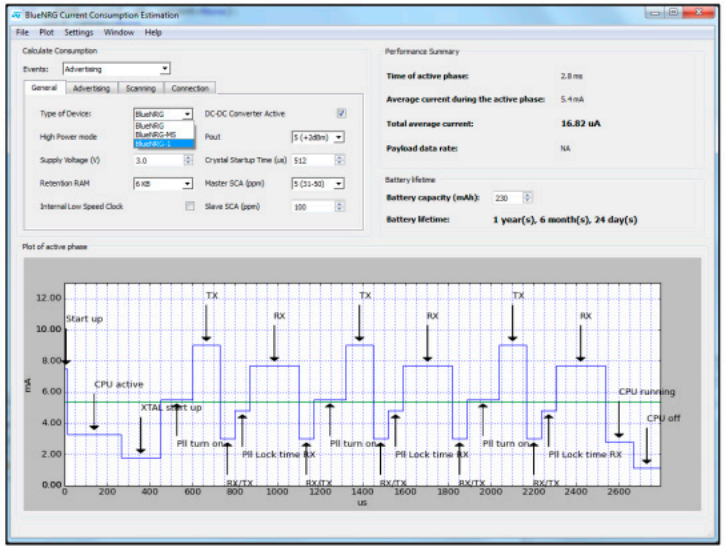
LAB9: Current Consumption

- **STM32CubeMX** power consumption calculator (power sequence can be specified)



- **STSW-BNRG001** current consumption estimation tool (connection interval and amount of data can be specified)



- Check datasheets and application notes for microcontroller, network processor and MEMS sensors.

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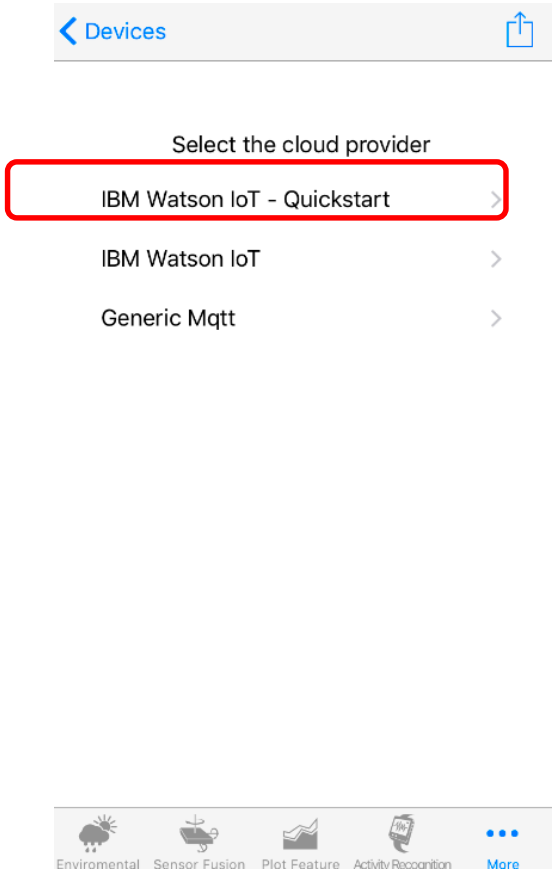
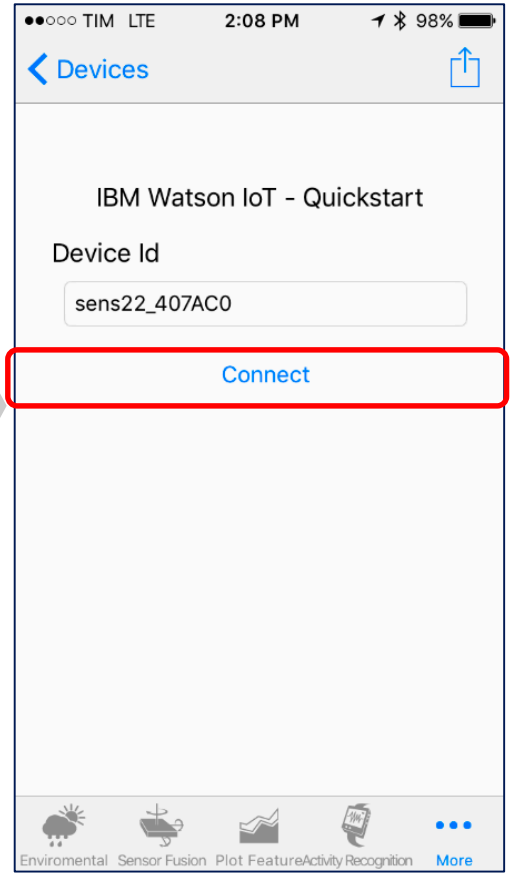
LAB10: IBM Watson IoT

Post Sensortile sensor data on IBM Watson

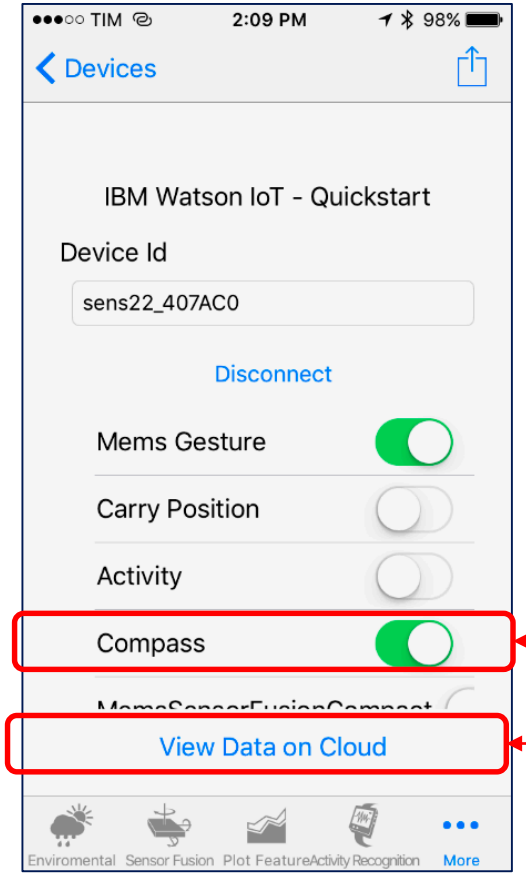
Select “IBMQuickstart”



Click “Connect”

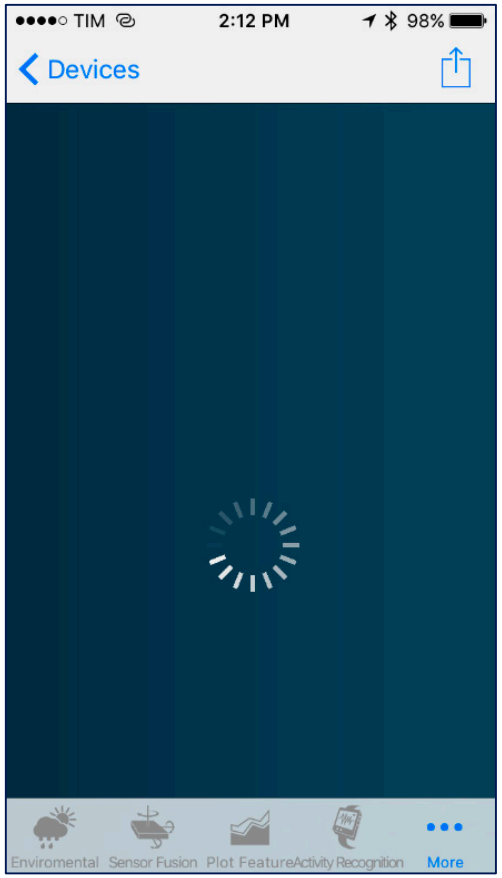


1. Select a feature



2. Click “Wiew Data in the Cloud”

Wait a few seconds



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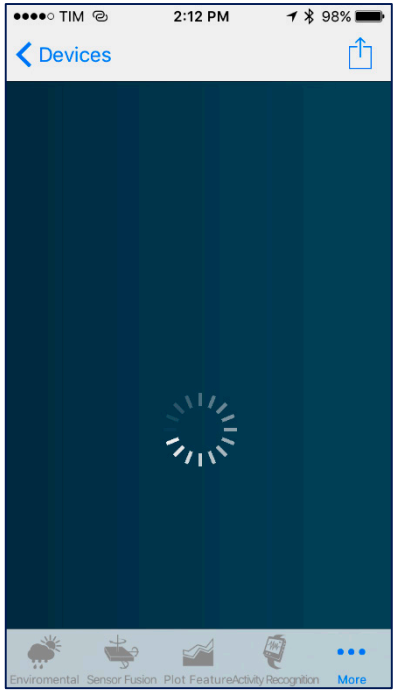
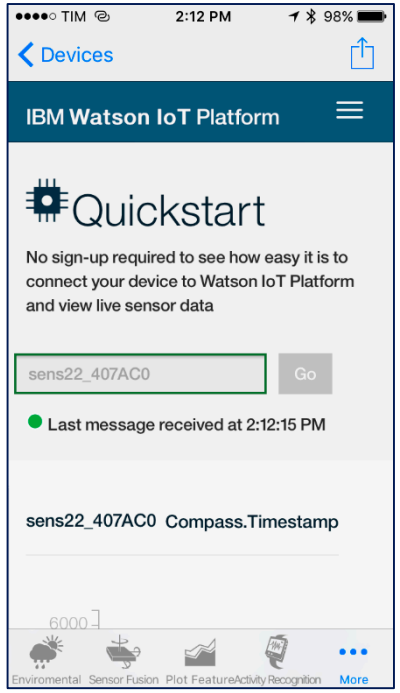
LAB10: IBM Watson IoT

Post Sensortile sensor data on IBM Watson

Wait a few seconds



Quickstart will appear

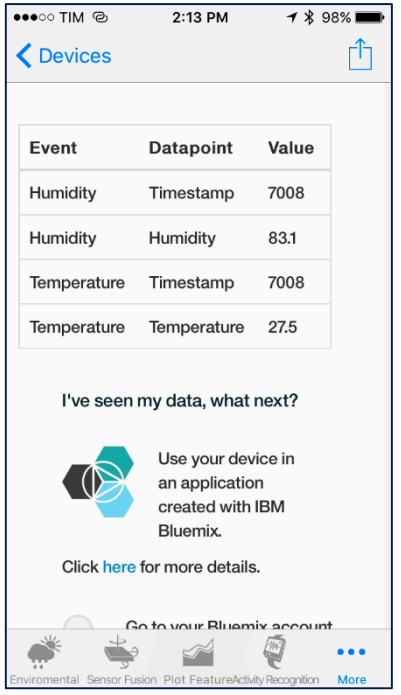


Scroll down to see your selected sensor plot and event data.

You will see the Plot of selected feature

Scroll down again to change sensor data or axes

Table of available features



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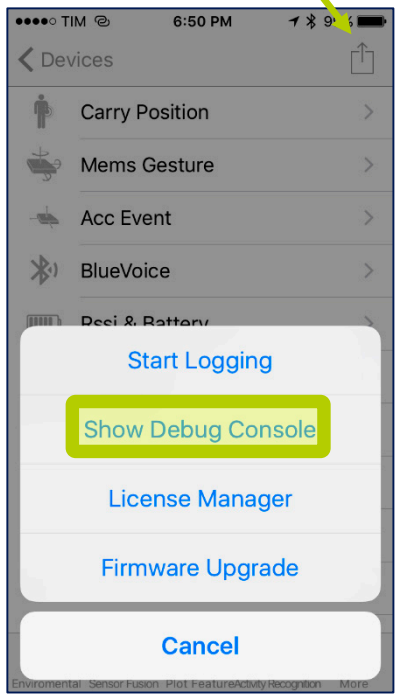
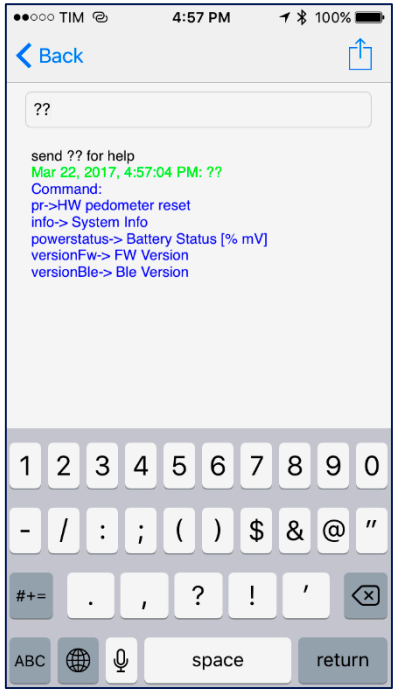
LAB11: Debug Console

A stream of bytes is exchanged in both directions between the SensorTile and the smartphone.
You can type commands on the smartphone and the SensorTile will reply.
This feature is similar to the well known Serial Port Profile (SPP) of Bluetooth classic.

Touch

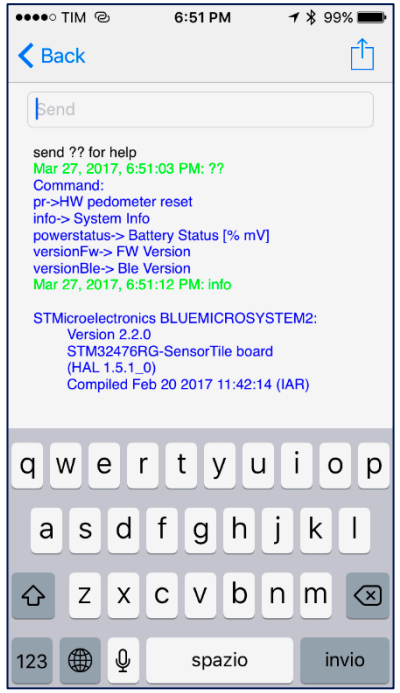


Type “??”

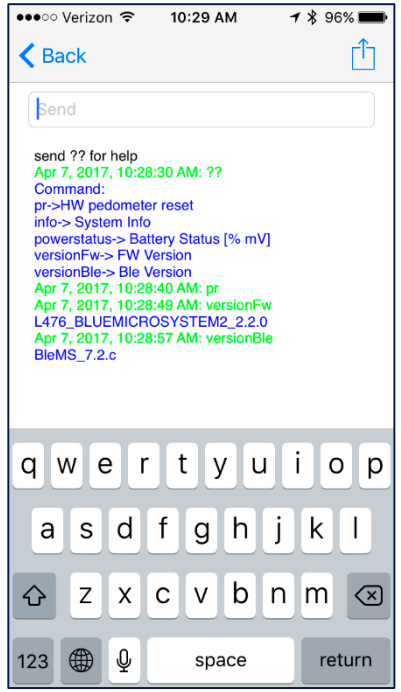


CASE sensitive

Type “info”



Type “versionFw” or “versionBle”



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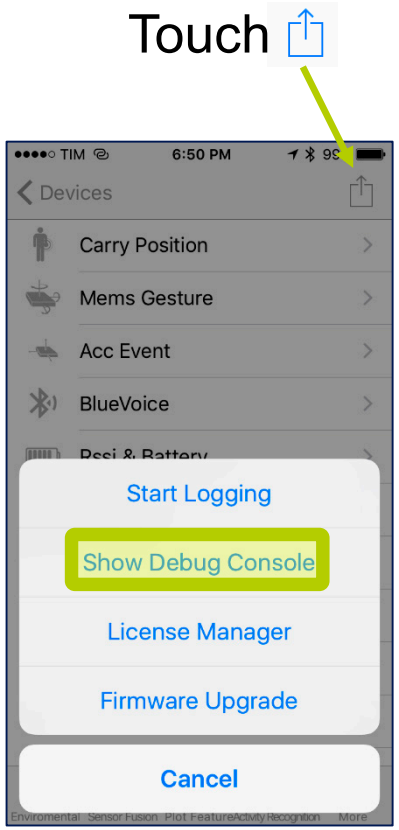
LAB11: Debug Console



Temperature/humidity/pressure streaming rate:
@TM: environmental data every 5 s
@TH: environmental data every 1 s
@TL: environmental data every 100 ms
@TD: environmental data at the default rate (500 ms)

3D accelerometer, 3D gyroscope and 3D magnetometer rate:
@AM: inertial data every 5 s
@AH: inertial data every 1 s
@AL: inertial data every 100 ms
@AD: inertial data at the default rate (50 ms)

Sound Level from microphone, streaming rate:
@MM: sound level data every 5 s
@MH: sound level data every 1 s
@ML: sound level data every 100 ms
@MD: sound level data at the default rate (50 ms)

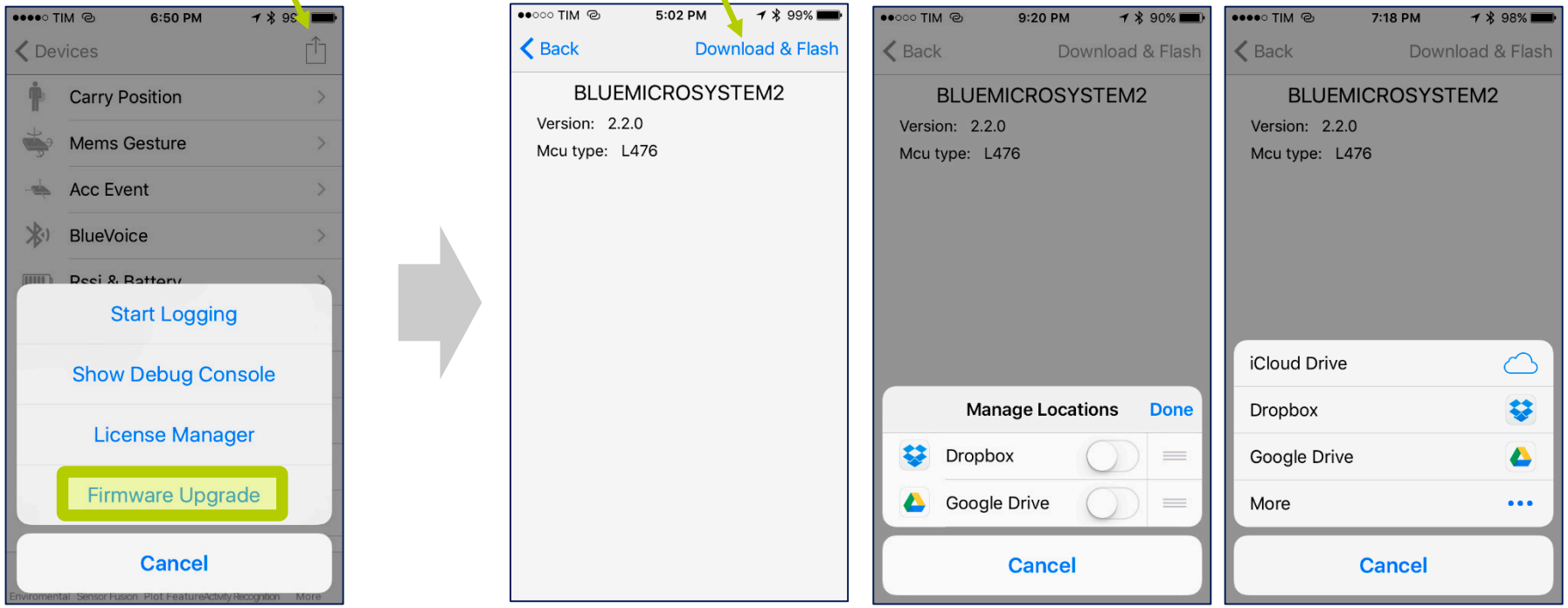
Firmware Update Over-The-Air (OTA)

Touch

Select
"Download & Flash"

Enable the appropriate repository

Select the repository

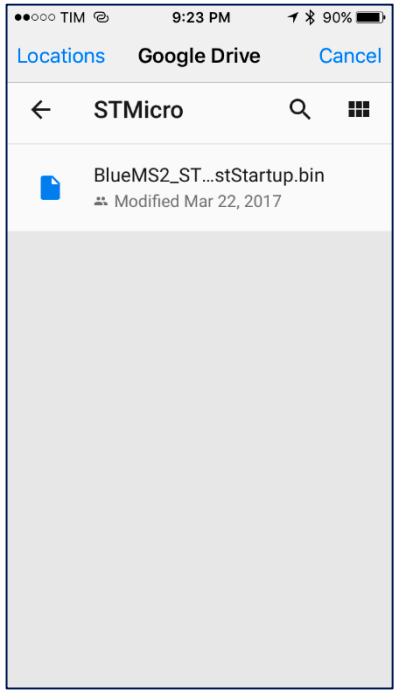


Firmware Update Over-The-Air (OTA)

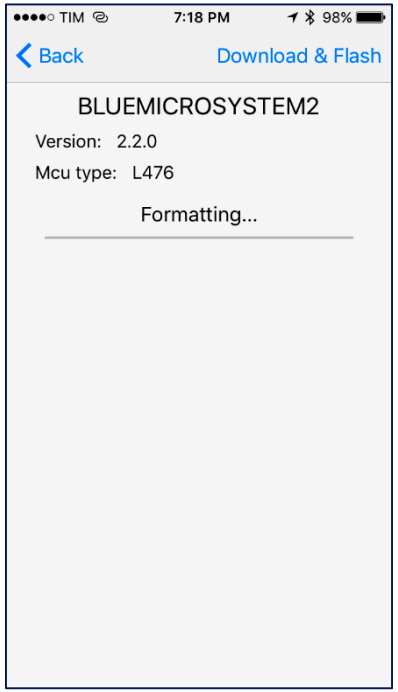
SensorTile will confirm the integrity of the selected firmware binary before overwriting the current Flash memory image.

- Bootloader at 0x 0800 0000
- Current application at 0x 0800 **4**000
- New application at 0x 080**4** 0000

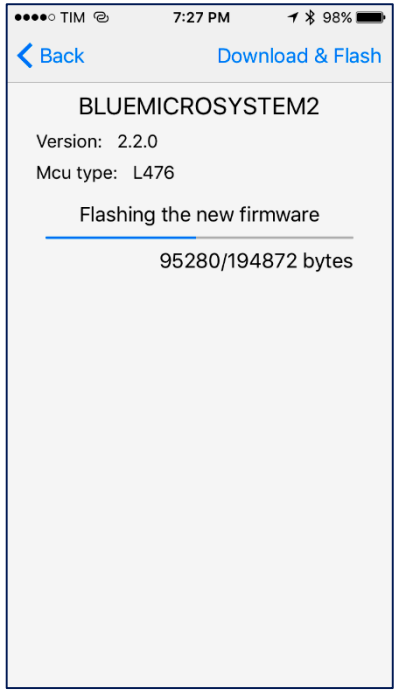
Select the firmware binary image



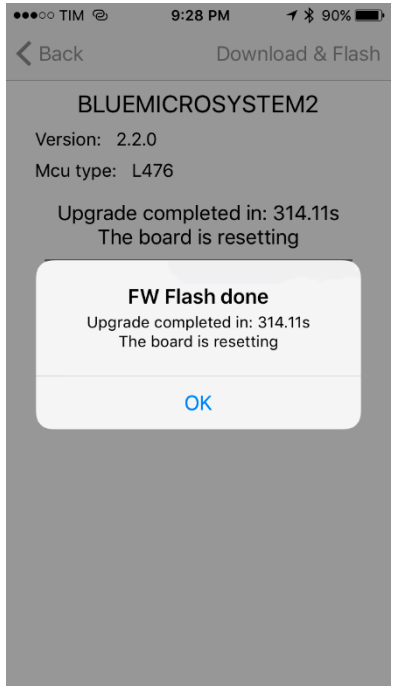
Formatting…



Flashing…



Confirmation!



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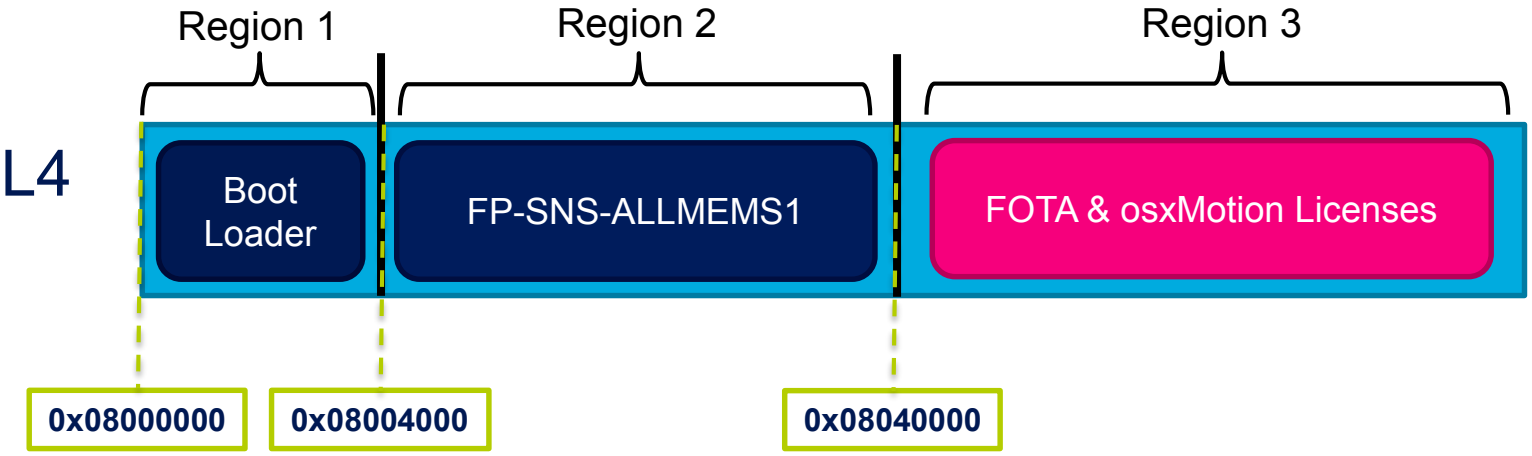
Firmware Update Over-The-Air (OTA)

MEMORY ORGANIZATION

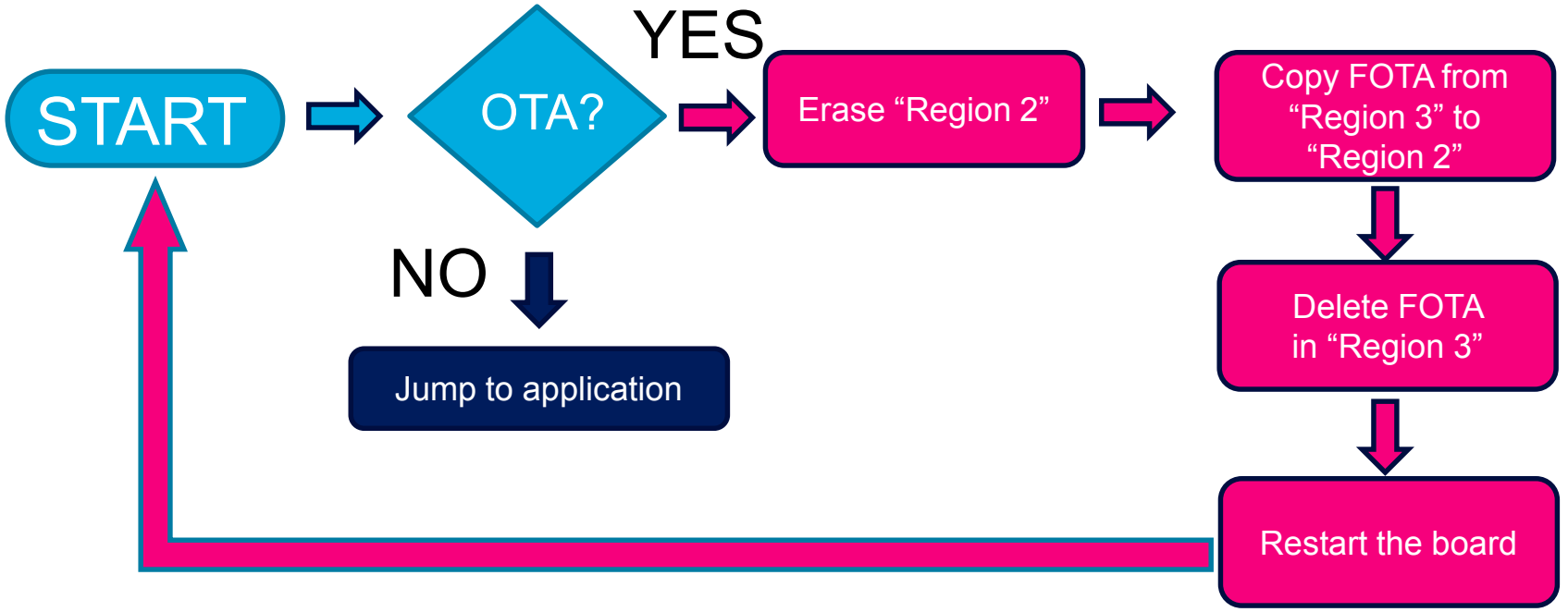
- By default, all SensorTile FW applications use a bootloader that resides in the first part of the flash memory of the STM32.
- For this reason the memory is organized into 3 different regions:

STM32L4
Flash



Firmware Update Over-The-Air (OTA)

- The bootloader manages the installation of On-The-Air upgrades, if any.
- Otherwise it jumps to the application

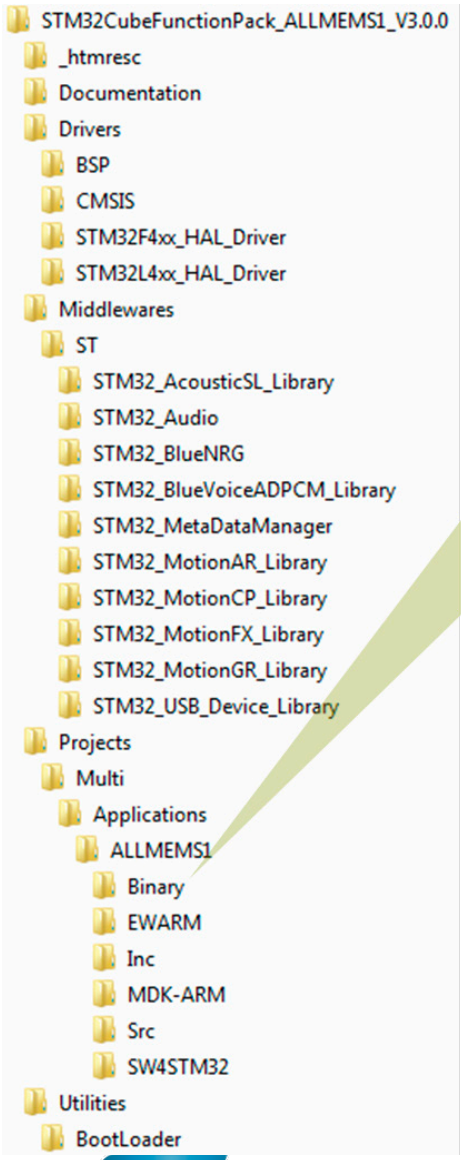


C:\ Program Files (x86) \STMicroelectronics \

Firmware Update Over-The-Air (OTA)

FP-SNS-ALLMEMS1

The Binary Folder contains two binaries

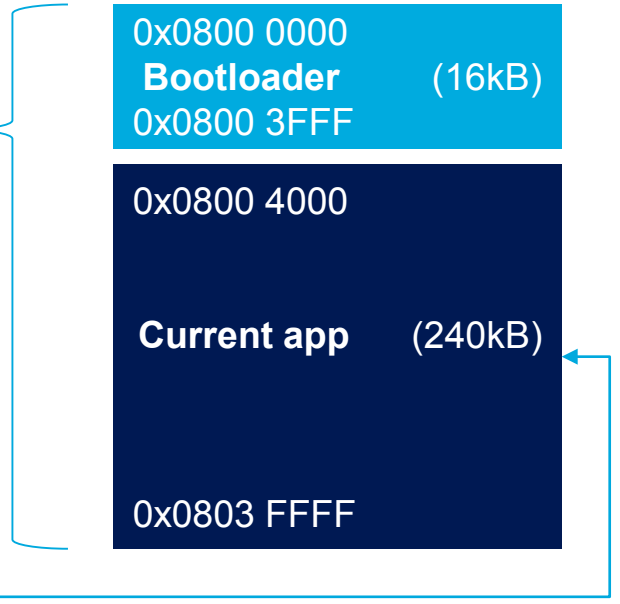


Bootloader + App, flash at 0x0800 0000

- **BlueMS2_ST_BL.bin**
- **BlueMS2_ST_BL.hex**

Application, flash at 0x0800 **4**000

- **BlueMS2_ST.bin**
- **BlueMS2_ST.hex**



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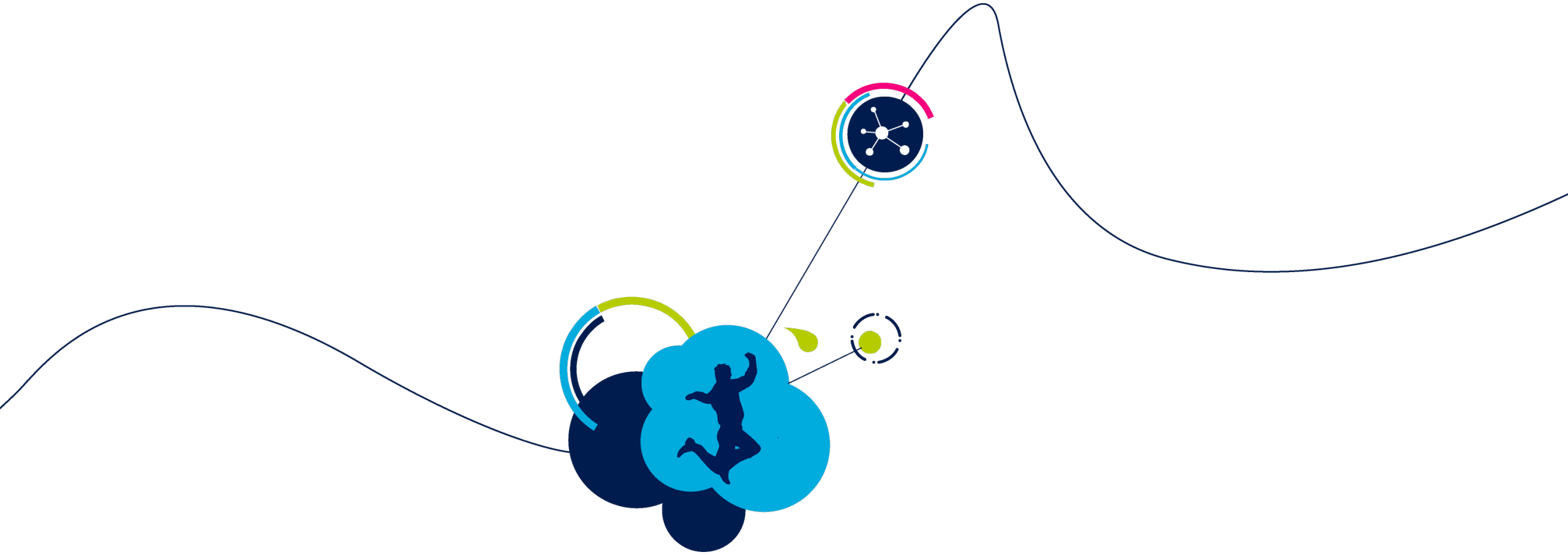

Question and Answers

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