

#### Intelligent sensing: past, present, and future

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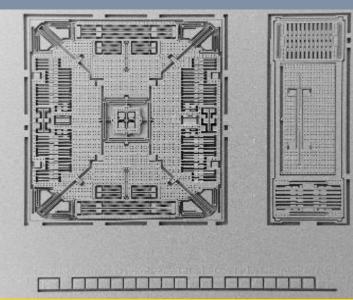


#SensorsConverge



# MEMS sensors' three key elements

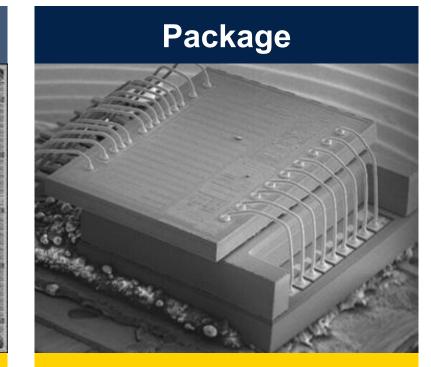
#### Transducer



Micron-sized **transducer** realized through a specific process called Micro-Machining

ASIC

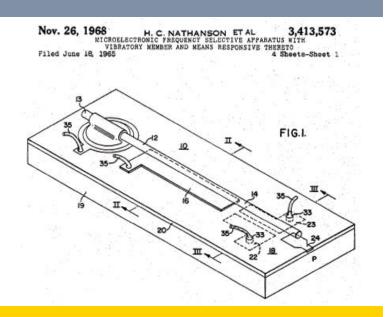
A dedicated **ASIC** with embedded smart functionalities



Dedicated **package** and **calibration** features



### Sensors: past



**Early 1960s**: Invention of MEMS: Resonant Gate Transistor used as frequency filter for ICs.



**2006**: game controllers using accelerometers for swinging, shaking, tilting. **2008** generation introduced the use of gyroscopes for complex movements

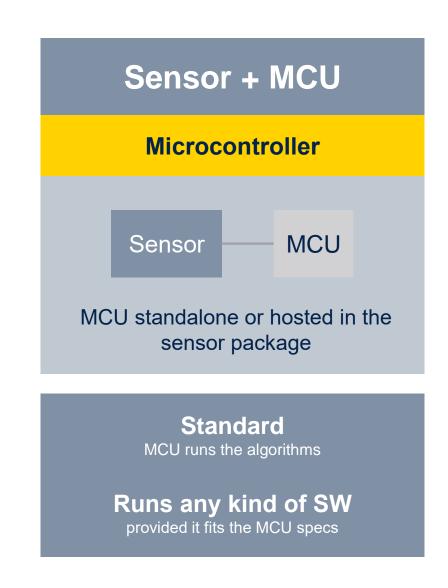


**2007**: first full touchscreen smartphone with an accelerometer to adjust portrait / landscape mode



# Sensors: past

- Early sensors: MEMS sensing element + ASIC for signal conditioning and data acquisition
- Most intelligence resided on uControllers or application processors
- There was gradual addition of intelligence in sensors through embedded features on sensor ASIC







#### Accelerometers use cases



Asset tracking Shock/Wake-up



IoT / Wearables Activity tracking / Pedometer



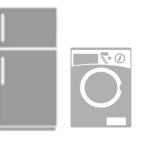




Predictive maintenance & Monitoring Vibration / Tilt



Alarms Tilt / Wake-up



White Goods Vibration / Tilt



Industrial Positioning / Tilt

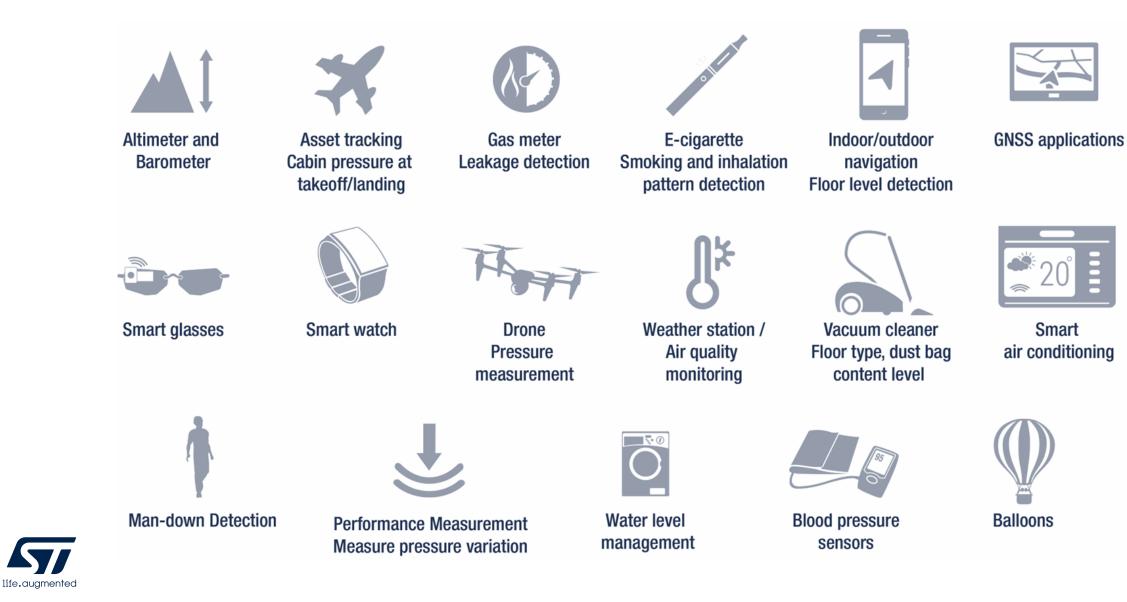


Car crash / Car alarms Tilt / Movement





#### Pressure sensors use cases





### 6-axis IMUs use cases

IMU = Inertial Measurement Unit







IoT / Wearables Movement tracking and Shock detection High-precision sports tracker Activity monitoring

Robots / Drones Position tracking / Stabilization



Predictive maintenance and Condition monitoring Vibration / Tilt



Industrial Robots Vibration / Tilt / Stabilization



Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) / Telematics / Rotation / Movement

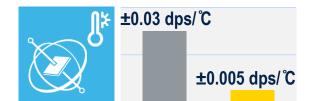


# Sensors improvements made over a 14-year period



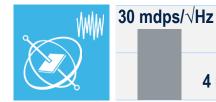


73% Accelerometer noise reduction



220 µg/√Hz

83% Temperature stability Improvement for gyroscope



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4 mdps/√Hz

60 µg/√Hz





2009

25 mm<sup>2</sup>

Up to ± 2000dps

2023

7.5 mm<sup>2</sup>

Up to ±

4000dps



Embedded Finite State Machine and Machine Learning core SFLP (Sensor Fusion Low Power) ISPU (Intelligent Sensor Processing Unit)

Bone conduction (audio accel.) Qvar (electrostatic sensor)



**Size Reduction** 

70%

Increase in Full-scale Range

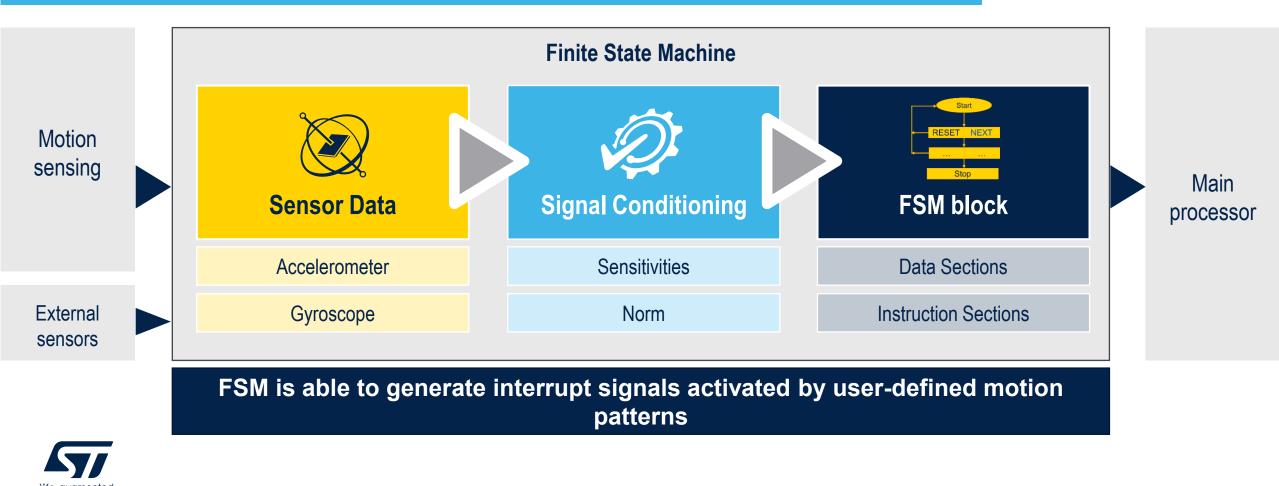
### Intelligent sensor: present

| Intelligent sensors<br>offer a variety of<br>embedded features                                 | Sensors with<br>embedded sensor<br>fusion to generate<br>orientation                              | Intelligent sensors<br>have Finite State<br>Machine (FSM)  | Intelligent sensors<br>have Machine<br>Learning Core<br>(MLC)   |
|--|---|--|---|
| Pedometer<br>Significant motion detect,<br>Wake-up,<br>Free fall detection,<br>6D orientation, | They compute the<br>orientation of device in 3D<br>space outputting Euler<br>Angles or Quaternion | They use a computational model represented by the FSM, a set of predefined states and transition rules | They offer a unique<br>combination of high-<br>quality measurements<br>and capabilities to<br>process data using ML<br>algorithms on the sensor |



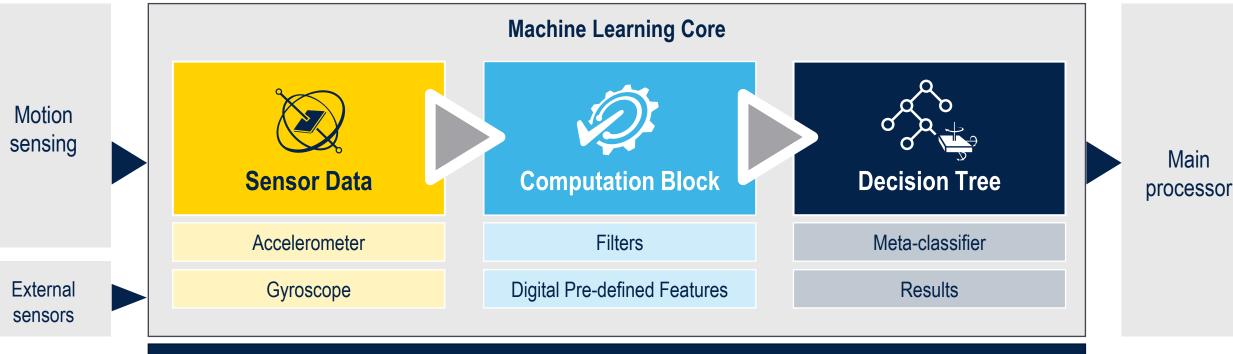
## Sensors with Finite State Machine

FSM is an in-sensor behavioral model composed of a finite number of states and transitions between states



# Sensors with Machine Learning Core

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

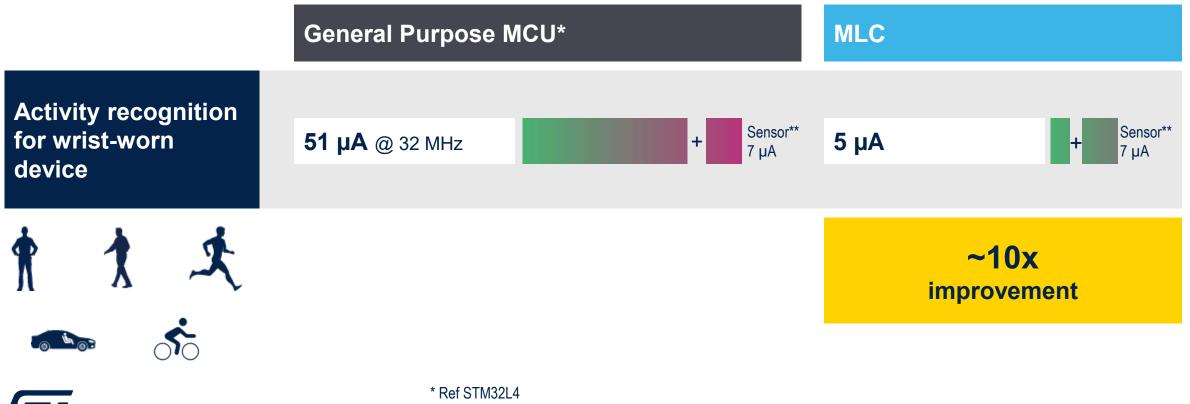


MLC is able to **increase accuracy** with a **better context detectability**, **offloading the main processor** while the built-in sensors identify motion data



# Machine Learning Core efficiency

10x less current consumption for activity recognition on MLC than on GP MCU



\*\*Accelerometer low-power mode @ ODR 26 Hz

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#### **Future intelligent sensors**

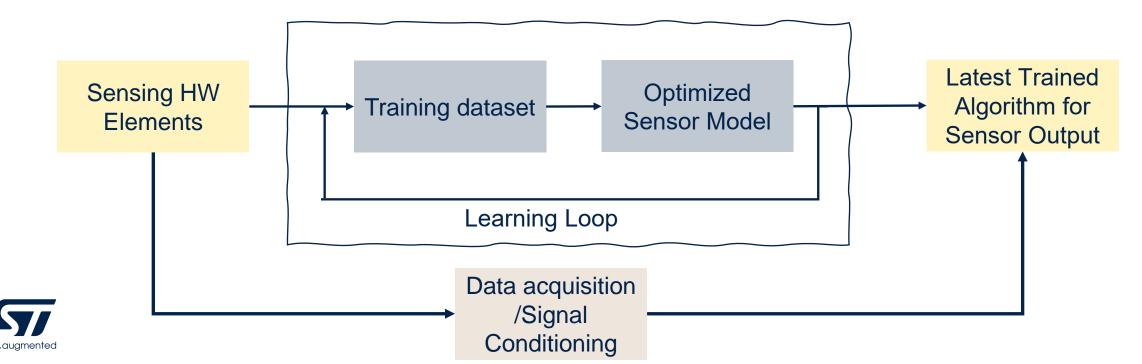




#### Future Intelligent Sensors: More adaptable and autonomous

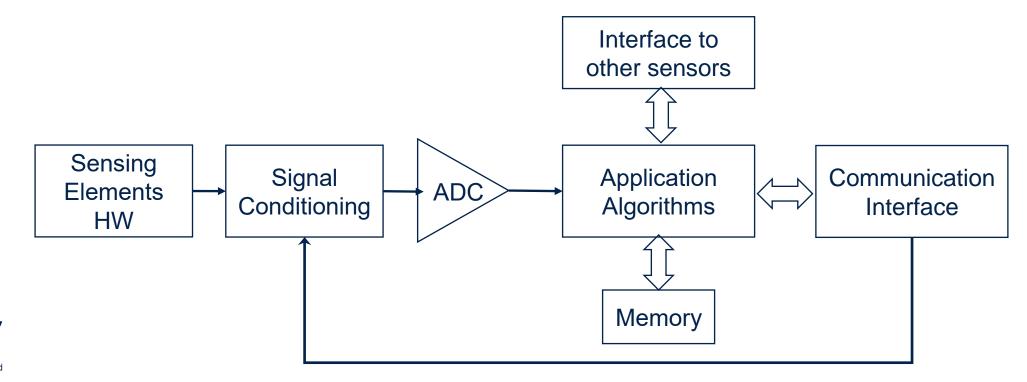
Intelligent sensors will become more autonomous and adaptable. Sensor would be able to adjust their sensing and operating parameters and behaviors based on changing conditions

This adaptability will improve their performance in dynamic environments and enable them to meet specific application needs more effectively



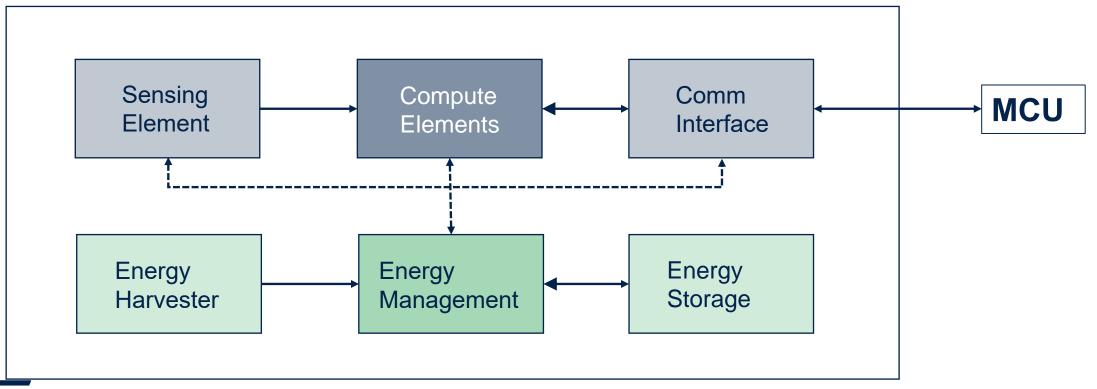
#### Future Intelligent Sensors: More computational power

- Intelligent sensors will incorporate more computational power and onboard artificial intelligence capabilities
- This trend is driven by the need for faster processing and decision-making at the edge of networks, reducing latency and reliance on cloud-based systems



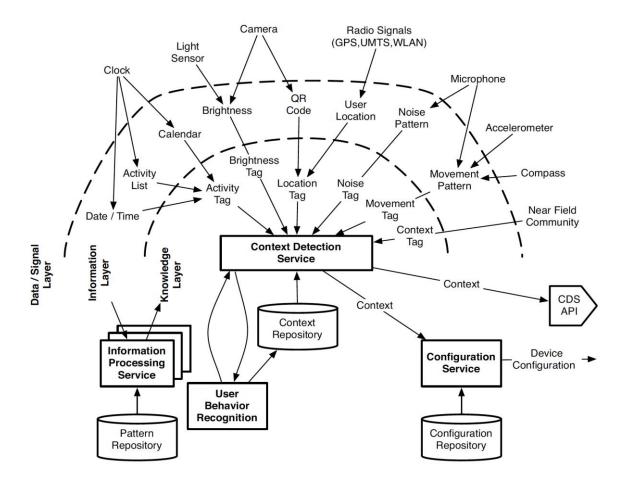
#### Future Intelligent Sensor: Improved energy efficiency

Longer battery life, reduced power consumption, and potentially the integration of energy harvesting technologies will be utilized to power the sensors



#### Future Intelligent Sensor: Increased contextual awareness

- Future intelligent sensors will have the ability to understand and interpret the context in which they operate
- These sensors will gather data also from external sources to maintain and provide a comprehensive view of environment
  - Environmental factors
  - Spatial awareness
  - Temporal context
  - User context
  - Networked context
  - Task context



## Takeaways

#### Past: most of the intelligence in MCU or cloud

**Present:** sensors with built-in Intelligence run machine learning algorithms providing extreme power efficiency

#### Future intelligent sensors will likely have:

- More adaptable and autonomous capabilities
- Enhanced sensing capabilities through fusion
- Improved energy efficiency
- Increased context awareness

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