



sensing the
FUTURE

InvenSense Developers Conference 2016

InvenSense
ICM-30670 SHV



SensorStudio

With ICM-30670

- Wondering how we created a PingPong demo?



(Source <http://joyreactor.com/post/742846>)

- “And we’ve **analyzed over 700 swimmers**, different body types, different abilities. We hooked them up to state-of-the-art metabolic equipment. We’ve even drawn blood samples to look at lactic acid levels and we used all this body of information to **create an algorithm** that will give you the most accurate calorie burn information while you’re swimming. ”

Source <http://www.singjupost.com/apple-iphone-7-keynote-september-2016-launch-event-full-transcript/4/>



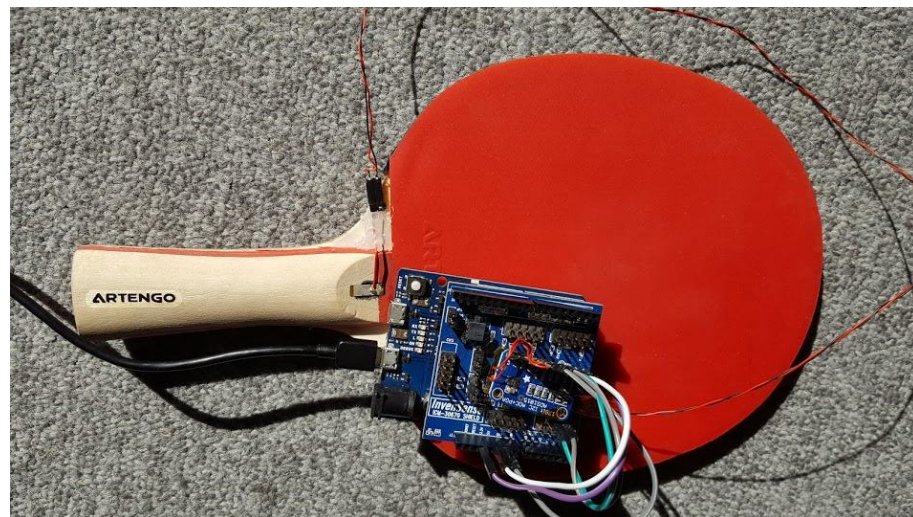
Source <http://www.apple.com/newsroom/2016/09/apple-introduces-apple-watch-series-2.html>

- Why
- What
- How: Hardware
- How: Software
- Demo

- Bring a “WOW factor” @ IDC’2016
- Inspire you to create great sport applications

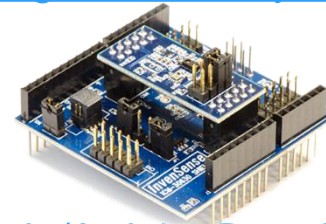
Using SensorStudio & ICM-30670 Dev Kit

- Piezzo+ADC
 - Raw signals (used for ball impact)
- FireFly ICM-30670
 - Fusion Piezzo & IMU
 - Ball impact detection
- SensorStudio
 - Design/Debug/Demo



- SensorStudio ICM-30670 Dev Kit -

<https://www.invensense.com/products/motion-tracking/6-axis/firefly-development-kit/>



- Arduino Zero - <https://www.arduino.cc/en/Main/ArduinoBoardZero>



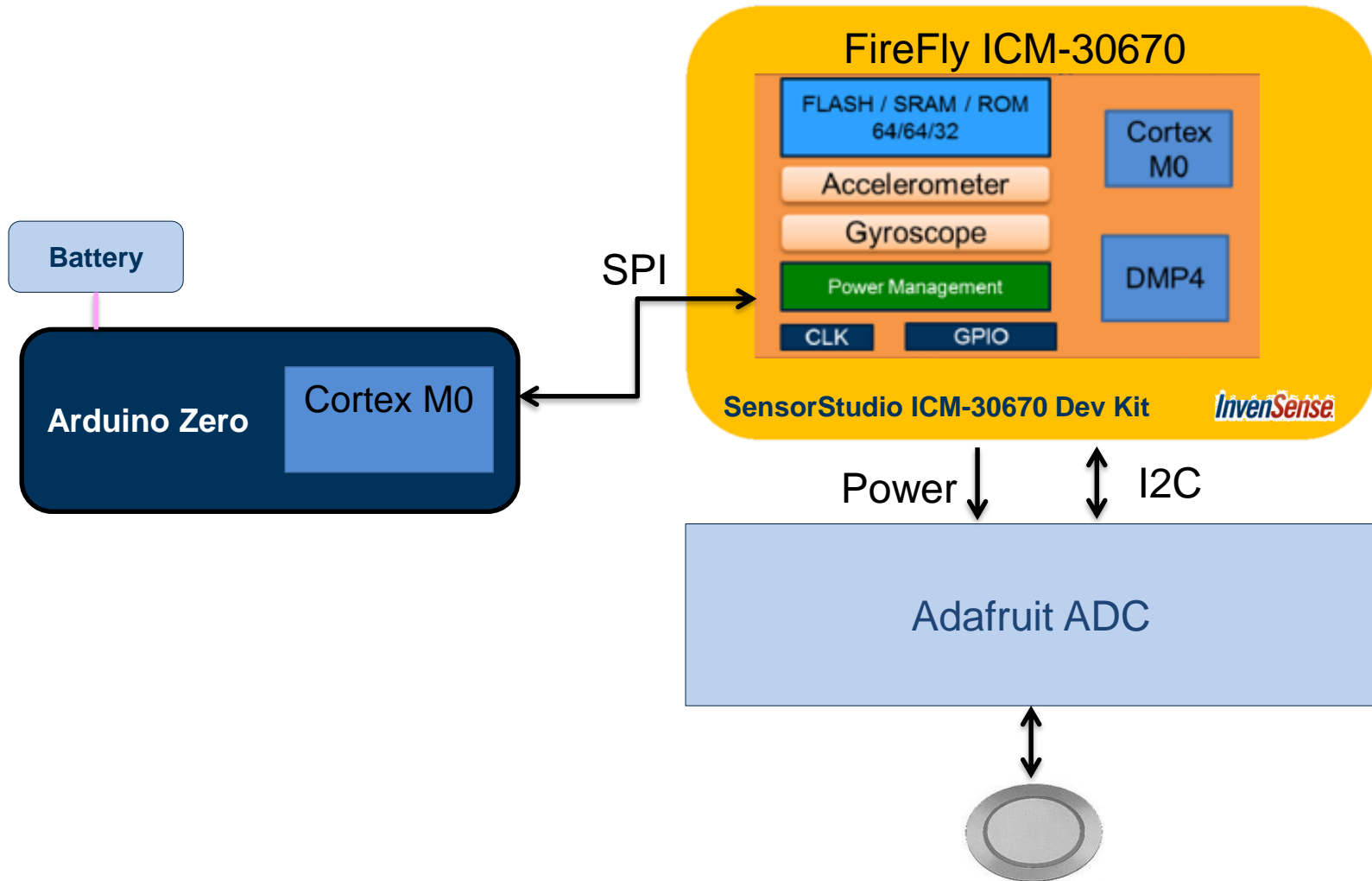
- Adafruit ADC - <https://www.adafruit.com/products/1083>



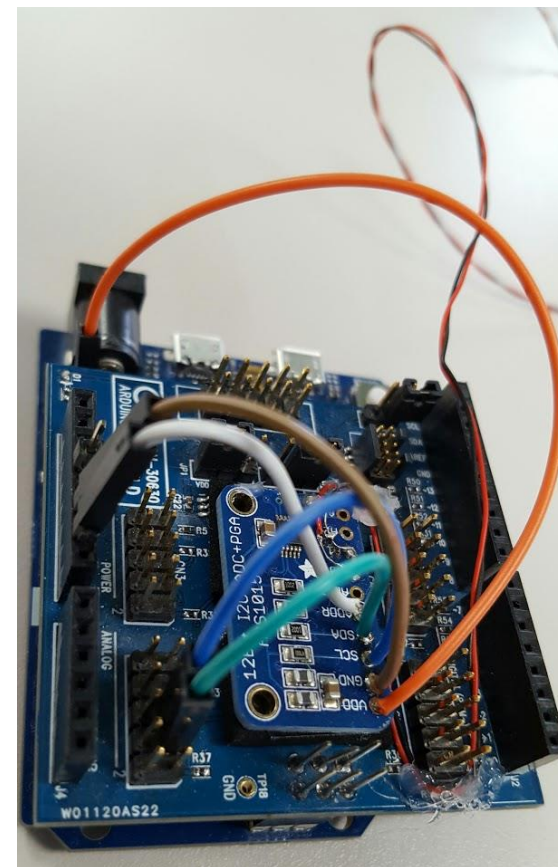
- Piezzo - <https://www.arrow.com/en/products/7bb-12-9/murata-manufacturing>



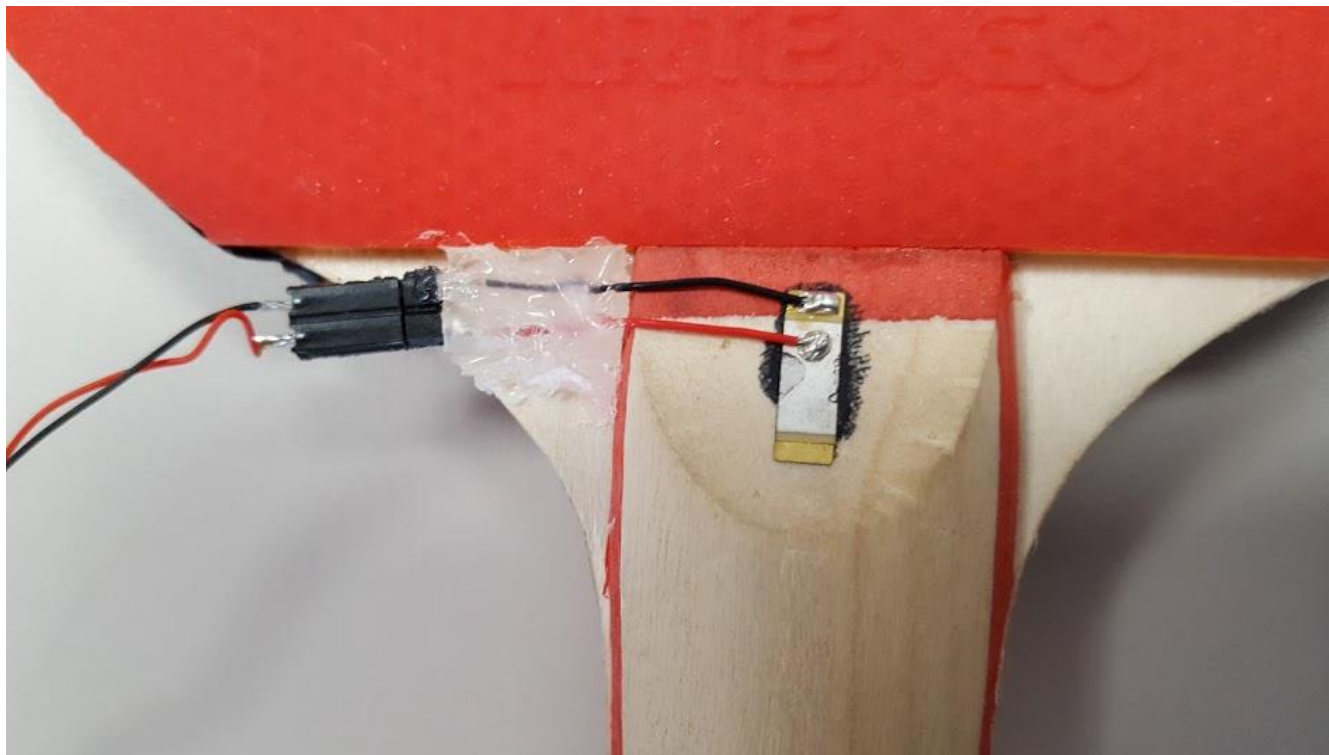
How: Hardware Schematic



- Connect ICM-30670 DevKit to ADC
 - Power, I2C
- Use double sided foam strip with adhesives on both sides

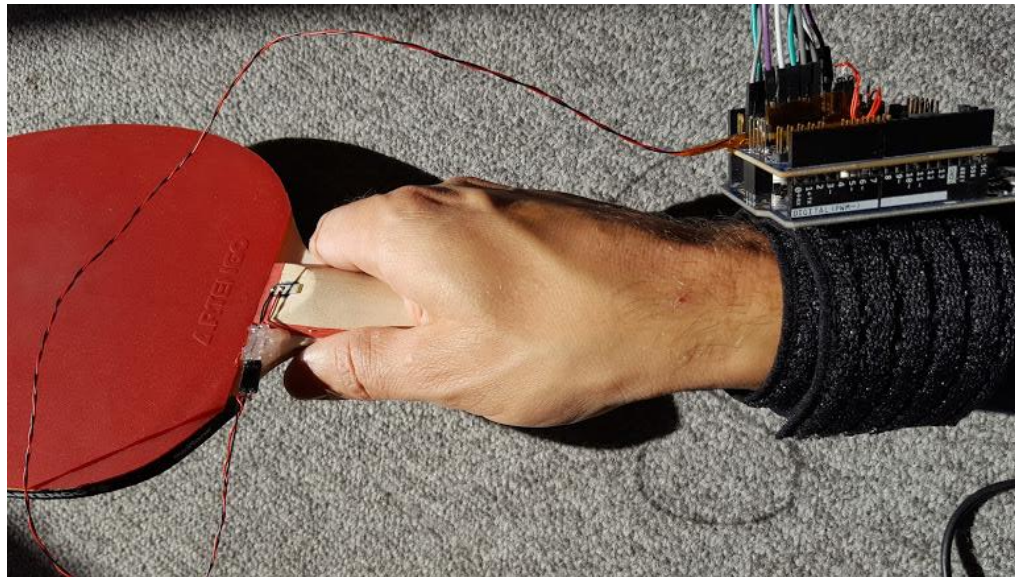


- Cut & glue the Piezzo buzzer on the racket
 - Conserve ability to respond to applied mechanical stress
- Connect ADC to Piezzo
 - Make it easy to plug in/out



How: Humanoid hack 😊

- Got to pay the price, so science can advance!
 - Elastic band strap with velcro is your friend
- Connect
 - Piezzo to ADC
 - Arduino zero to PC (tie the cable to your body) 🏃!



- SensorStudio used to create Piezzo/ADC driver (AuxiliarySensor)
- SensorStudio used to create algorithm (CustomSensor)
- Visualization of sensors & algorithm outputs

FireFly PingPongDemo
Accelerometer Gyrometer and Piezo based PingPong stroke estimator.

Installation (to do before first start)
For first opening of demo flow, you have to:

- Configure include and sources directories for Auxiliary Sensor and Custom Sensor:
 - **ADS1015**
include dir: <path-to-ping-pong-demo>/source/Drivers/ADS1015/Source
source dir: <path-to-ping-pong-demo>/source/Drivers/ADS1015/Source
 - **ShockDetection**
include dir: (empty)
source dir: (empty)
 - **StrokeClassification**
include dir: <path-to-ping-pong-demo>/source/mlmath/0.0.5/sources
source dir: <path-to-ping-pong-demo>/source/mlmath/0.0.5/sources/invy/Ctles
- Configure images results:
 - **Fore-Back Hand Panel**
image for [0.9, 1.1]: <path-to-ping-pong-demo>/source/Flows/right.bmp
image for [1.9, 3.1]: <path-to-ping-pong-demo>/source/Flows/left.bmp
image for [4.9, 5.1]: <path-to-ping-pong-demo>/source/Flows/wait.bmp
- **SpinPowerGauge and PowerGauge**
Copy <path-to-ping-pong-demo>/source/Flows/gauges to <sensor-studio-installdir>/bin/gauges
(<sensor-studio-installdir> should be "C:\InvenSense\SensorStudio\<version number>")

• Build firmware and flash it to the device
Click on this button: []
Then click on "Next"
After firmware was built, click on "Flash"
Then click on "Close"

Starting demo
Once the player equipped, connect ICM30670 (check "Connected" option on the block)
Start the flow (click on [])

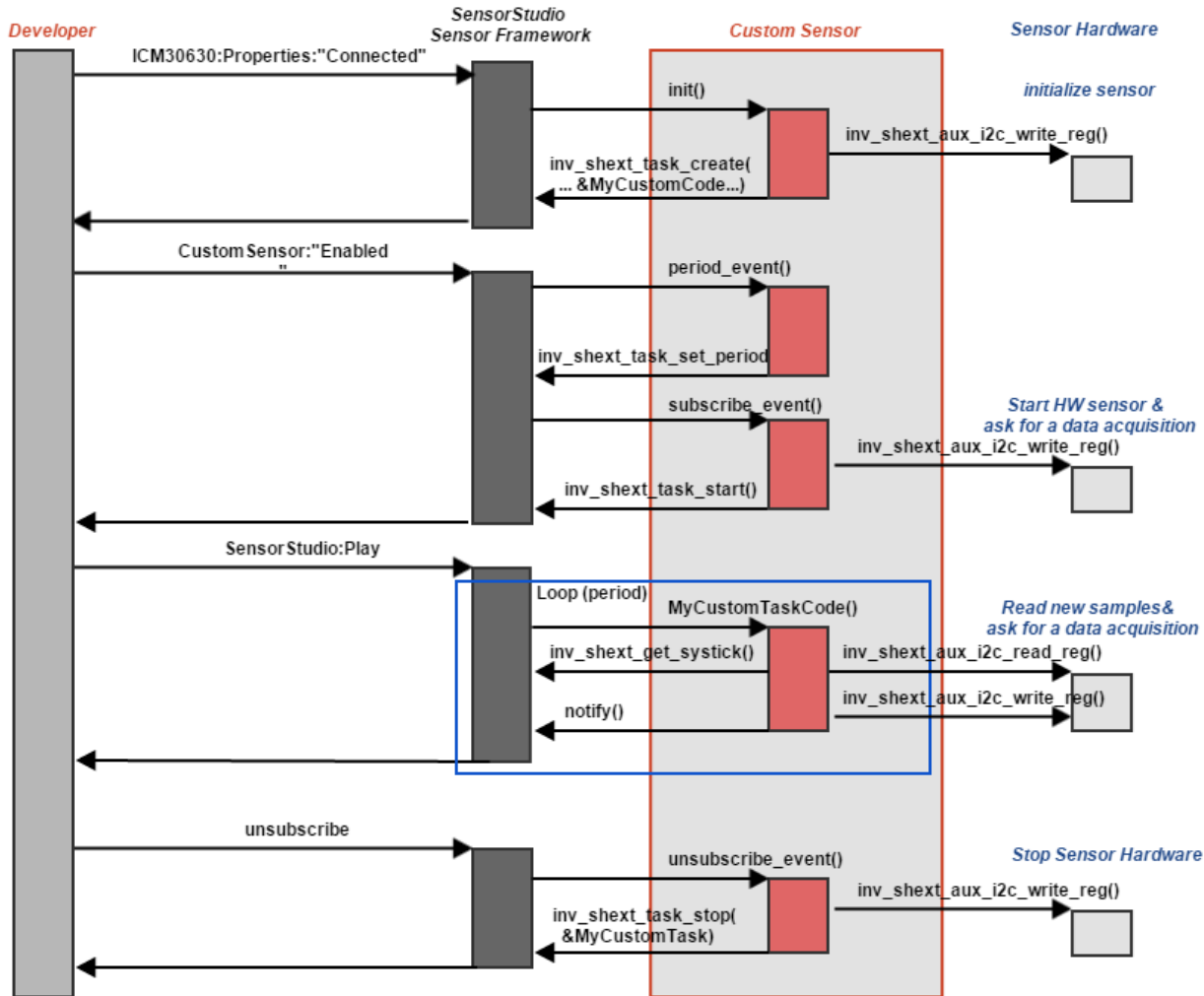
Then enjoy playing PingPong !

Stroke Type detection
Algorithm detects if you play a forehand or a backhand and shows the result on *Fore-Back Hand Panel*

Power estimation
Algorithm estimates the stroke power and shows the result on *PowerGauge Panel* and *PowerConsole*

Spin estimation
Algorithm estimates the stroke spin and its power and shows the result on *SpinPowerGauge Panel* and *SpinPowerConsole* and *TopBackSpinConsole*
For Backspin spin value is negative (between -0 and -100, -100 is the maximum of spin rotation)
For Topspin spin value is positive (between 0 and 100, 100 is the maximum of spin rotation)

- **Task & notify** pattern to produce sensor data



- Configure the I2C
- Initialize ADC, set its range to 256mV
- Starts the acquisition task
 - notify sensor hub of the new piezo data

```
58 #include "Adafruit_ADS1015.h"
59 #define ADC_GAIN_SETTING ADS1015_REG_CONFIG_PGA_0_256V
60
61 /**
62  * Auxiliary sensor initialization.
63  * Called one time to initialize the state of your custom sensor (when the device is
64  * @return 0 on success, or -1 on error
65  * If an error is returned, the sensor will be automatically
66  * unregistered from the system and become unavailable
67  */
68 static int init()
69 {
70     /* initialize I2C hardware feature */
71     if(inv_shext_aux_i2c_init(INV_AUX_I2C_NUM_0,
72                             INV_SHEXT_AUX_I2C_CLK_400KHZ) != 0)
73         return -1;
74
75     /* initialize ADS1015 sensor (should fail if sensor is not connected) */
76     if(Adafruit_ADS1015_init() != 0)
77         return -1;
78     Adafruit_ADS1015_SetADC_Differential_0_1(ADC_GAIN_SETTING);
79
80     /* initialize task object that is used in this sample */
81     inv_shext_task_create(&MyCustomTask, MyCustomTaskCode,
82                          0 /* optional pointer passed to MyCustomTaskCode() */);
83
84     return 0;
85 }
34 /* Task object */
35 static inv_shext_task_t MyCustomTask;
36
37 /**
38  * Code for the custom task that will retrieve data from the ADS1015
39  */
40 static void MyCustomTaskCode(void * arg)
41 {
42     /* get current system time in us */
43     uint32_t t = inv_shext_get_systick();
44     //int16_t sample;
45     int16_t sample=0;
46     int8_t i;
47
48
49     sample = Adafruit_ADS1015_GetLastConversionResults();
50     /* notify data to the outside world */
51     notify(t, &(sample),sizeof(int16_t));
52
53
54     (void)arg; /* arg contains the value passed on inv_shext_task_create() */
55 }
```

- All come down to read/write on I2C

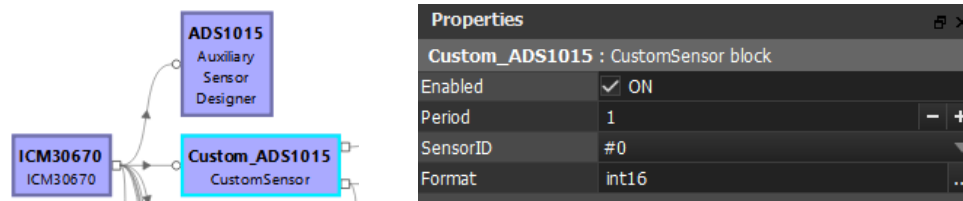
```
189  /******  
190  /*!  
191  @brief Reads the conversion results, measuring the voltage  
192  difference between the P (AIN0) and N (AIN1) input. Generates  
193  a signed value since the difference can be either  
194  positive or negative.  
195  */  
196  /******  
197  void Adafruit_ADS1015_SetADC_Differential_0_1(uint16_t m_gain) {  
198  
199  
200  // Enable Data RDY Pin  
201  ADS1015_Write_Register_Hook(ADS1015_ADDRESS, ADS1015_REG_POINTER_HITHRESH, 0x8000);  
202  ADS1015_Write_Register_Hook(ADS1015_ADDRESS, ADS1015_REG_POINTER_LOWTHRESH, 0x0000);  
203  
204  
205  // Start with default values  
206  uint16_t config = ADS1015_REG_CONFIG_CQUE_NONE // Disable the comparator (default val)  
207                  ADS1015_REG_CONFIG_CLAT_NONLAT // Non-latching (default val)  
208                  ADS1015_REG_CONFIG_CPOL_ACTVLOW // Alert/Rdy active low (default val)  
209                  ADS1015_REG_CONFIG_CMODE_TRAD // Traditional comparator (default val)  
210                  ADS1015_REG_CONFIG_DR_1600SPS // 1600 samples per second (default)  
211                  ADS1015_REG_CONFIG_MODE_CONTIN; // Continuous Mode  
212  
213  // Set PGA/voltage range  
214  config |= m_gain;  
215  
216  // Set channels  
217  config |= ADS1015_REG_CONFIG_MUX_DIFF_0_1; // AIN0 = P, AIN1 = N  
218  
219  // Set 'start single-conversion' bit  
220  config |= ADS1015_REG_CONFIG_MODE_CONTIN;  
221  
222  // Write config register to the ADC  
223  ADS1015_Write_Register_Hook(ADS1015_ADDRESS, ADS1015_REG_POINTER_CONFIG, config);  
224  
225  }
```

```
369  int16_t Adafruit_ADS1015_GetLastConversionResults(void)  
370  {  
371      uint8_t Data[2] = {0};  
372      uint8_t Busy[1] = {0};  
373      uint16_t Res;  
374      // Wait for the conversion to complete  
375      //delay(m_conversionDelay); // InvenSense Remove  
376      // Read the conversion results  
377      ADS1015_Read_Register_Hook(ADS1015_ADDRESS, ADS1015_REG_POINTER_CONVERT, 2, Data);  
378  
379      // Shift 12-bit results right 4 bits for the ADS1015,  
380      // making sure we keep the sign bit intact  
381      Res = (Data[1] | (Data[0] << 8)) >> 4;  
382      if (Res > 0x07FF)  
383      {  
384          // negative number - extend the sign to 16th bit  
385          Res |= 0xF000;  
386      }  
387      return (int16_t)Res;  
388  }
```

```
28  /* Hooks implementation for ADS1015 driver */  
29  static int ADS1015_Write_Register_Hook(uint8_t i2cAddress, uint8_t reg, uint16_t data)  
30  {  
31      int rc = 0;  
32      uint8_t dummy;  
33      uint8_t DataByte[2];  
34      DataByte[0] = (uint8_t) (data >> 8);  
35      DataByte[1] = (uint8_t) data;  
36      rc += inv_shext_aux_i2c_write_reg(INV_AUX_I2C_NUM_0,  
37      i2cAddress, reg, DataByte, 2);  
38  }
```

```
48  static int ADS1015_Read_Register_Hook(uint8_t i2cAddress, uint8_t reg, uint16_t len, uint8_t *data)  
49  {  
50      return inv_shext_aux_i2c_read_reg(INV_AUX_I2C_NUM_0,  
51      i2cAddress, reg, data, len);  
52  }
```


- Ball impact detection algorithm need ADC/Piezzo driver



- Build & Flash

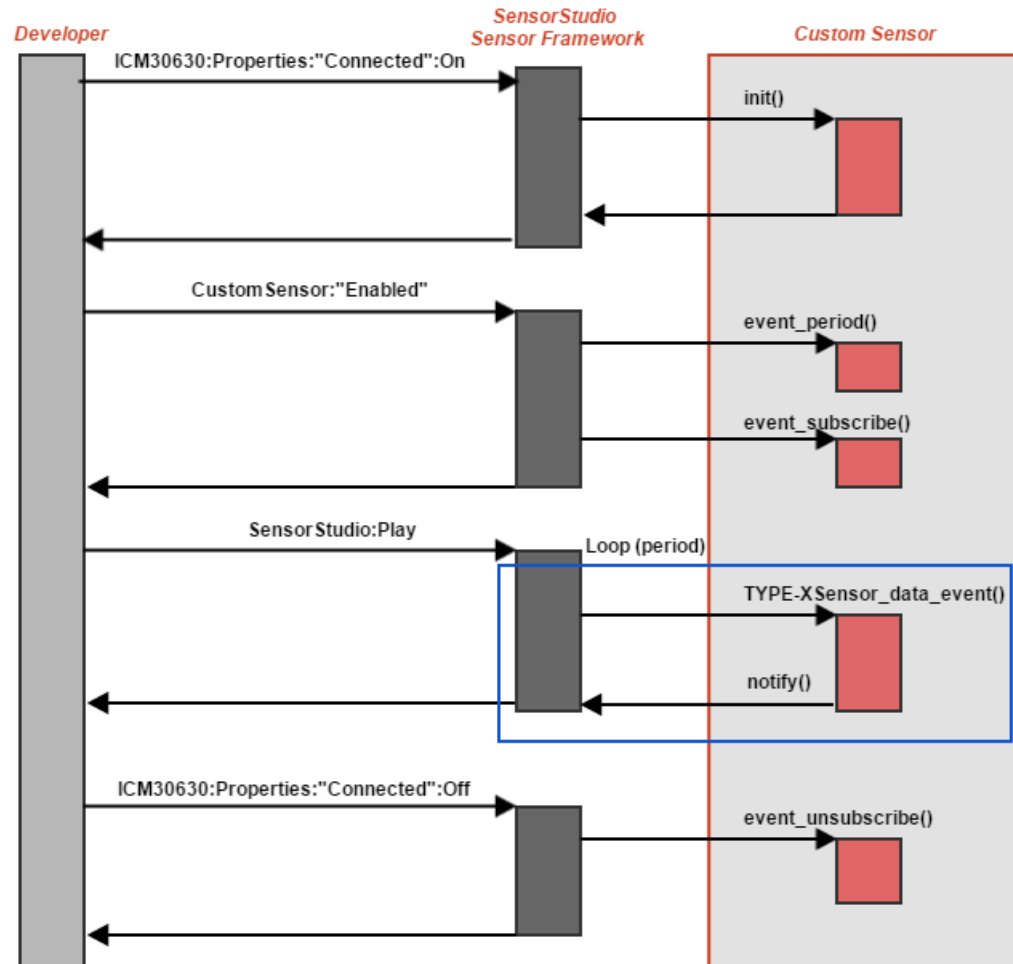
The screenshots show the InvenSense SensorStudio software interface. The top toolbar includes a dropdown for 'ICM30670', a 'No serial port' dropdown, and icons for help, play, and a sensor. The 'Build and flash' window shows the firmware name 'IG_PONG_Arduino_Piezo_clean_and_doc_for_ICM-30670_new' and version suffix 'custom'. Under 'Custom Sensors', three sensors are checked: CustomSensor #0 (ADS1015), CustomSensor #1 (ShockDetection), and CustomSensor #2 (StrokeClassification). The 'Firmware configuration' section has 'Debuggable firmware' unchecked and 'Decimate samples to be as close to the requested frequency as possible' checked. The 'Build process' window shows the status 'Success' and the following code snippet:

```
uint8_t Busy[1] = {1};  
C:\InvenSense\SensorStudio\demos\ping-pong-demo  
(source)\Drivers\ADS1015\Source\Adafruit_ADS1015.c:  
In function  
'Adafruit_ADS1015_GetLastConversionResults':  
C:\InvenSense\SensorStudio\demos\ping-pong-demo  
(source)\Drivers\ADS1015\Source\Adafruit_ADS1015.c:  
372:11: warning: unused variable 'Busy' [-Wunused-  
variable]  
uint8_t Busy[1] = {0};  
Execution of 'mingw32-make' successful  
Build successful  
Firmware RAM size: 30308 bytes  
Firmware ROM size: 54240 bytes (11295 bytes  
remaining)
```

The 'Flash' window shows the firmware 'PING_PONG_Arduino_Piezo_clean_and_doc_for_ICM-30670_new.flash.m0.bin (current build)' selected. The status is 'Success' and the flash process is completed successfully.

- Outputs: int16 (Shot)

- **notify & subscribe** pattern to consume/produce sensor data



- Principle: Simple Piezzo threshold over time

```
139 static void custom0_data_event(uint32_t timestamp, void* data, uint16_t len)
140 {
141     /* convert data to accelerometer data event */
142     //assert(len == sizeof(VSensorDataAccelerometer));
143     int16_t* piezo;
144     uint8_t shock = 0;
145     int16_t ddPiezo = 0;
146
147     piezo = (int16_t*) data;
148
149     ddPiezo = absolute(piezo[0] - 2*state.z1 + state.z2);
150
151
152     if(state.shockAge > AGE_LIMIT && ddPiezo > SHOCK_THRESHOLD)
153     {
154         shock = 1;
155         state.shockAge=1;
156     }
157     else shock = 0;
158
159     /* fill buffer */
160     state.z2 = state.z1;
161     state.z1 = piezo[0];
162
163     if(state.shockAge <= AGE_LIMIT)
164     {
165         state.shockAge++;
166     }
167     /* send the maximum value as the data event of your custom sensor */
168     notify(timestamp, &shock, sizeof(shock));
169 }
```

- Principle: Rotate gyro to hearth reference frame

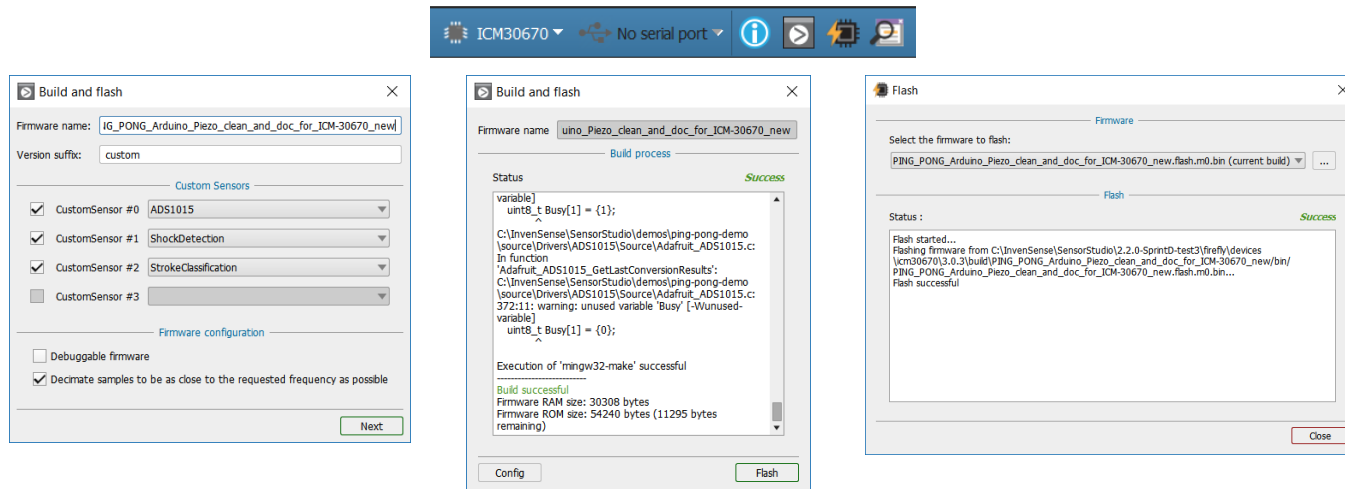
```
74 static void sliding(long* buffer, int len)
75 {
76     int i=0;
77     int j=0;
78     for(i=0;i<BUFFER_SIZE-1;i++)
79         for(j=0;j<len;j++)
80             buffer[(i+1)*len+j] = buffer[i*len+j];
81 }
82 /**
83  * Helper function to compute rotation of a vector by a quaternion
84  */
85 static void vector_rotate(long* vect, long* quat, long* result)
86 {
87     long quat_q30[4];
88     long vect_q15[3];
89     long res_q15[3];
90
91     quat_q30[0] = (long) quat[0] << 1;
92     quat_q30[1] = (long) quat[1] << 1;
93     quat_q30[2] = (long) quat[2] << 1;
94     quat_q30[3] = (long) quat[3] << 1;
95
96
97     // we take MountingMatrix' * vect but yet MountingMatrix = identi
98     vect_q15[0] = (long) vect[X_RACQUET];
99     vect_q15[1] = (long) vect[Y_RACQUET];
100    vect_q15[2] = (long) vect[Z_RACQUET];
101
102    invn_math_quat_rotate_fxp(quat_q30, vect_q15, result);
103
104
```

```
16 void invn_math_quat_mult_fxp(const long *quat1_q30, const long *quat2_q30, long *quatProd_q30)
17 {
18     quatProd_q30[0] = invn_math_mult_q30_fxp(quat1_q30[0], quat2_q30[0]) - invn_math_mult_q30_fxp(quat1_q30[1], quat2_q30[1]) -
19     invn_math_mult_q30_fxp(quat1_q30[2], quat2_q30[2]) - invn_math_mult_q30_fxp(quat1_q30[3], quat2_q30[3]);
20
21     quatProd_q30[1] = invn_math_mult_q30_fxp(quat1_q30[0], quat2_q30[1]) + invn_math_mult_q30_fxp(quat1_q30[1], quat2_q30[0]) +
22     invn_math_mult_q30_fxp(quat1_q30[2], quat2_q30[3]) - invn_math_mult_q30_fxp(quat1_q30[3], quat2_q30[2]);
23
24     quatProd_q30[2] = invn_math_mult_q30_fxp(quat1_q30[0], quat2_q30[2]) - invn_math_mult_q30_fxp(quat1_q30[1], quat2_q30[3]) +
25     invn_math_mult_q30_fxp(quat1_q30[2], quat2_q30[0]) + invn_math_mult_q30_fxp(quat1_q30[3], quat2_q30[1]);
26
27     quatProd_q30[3] = invn_math_mult_q30_fxp(quat1_q30[0], quat2_q30[3]) + invn_math_mult_q30_fxp(quat1_q30[1], quat2_q30[2]) -
28     invn_math_mult_q30_fxp(quat1_q30[2], quat2_q30[1]) + invn_math_mult_q30_fxp(quat1_q30[3], quat2_q30[0]);
29 }
30
31
32 long invn_math_mult_q30_fxp(long a_q30, long b_q30)
33 {
34     #ifdef UMPL_ELIMINATE_64BIT
35     long result;
36     result = (long)((float)a_q30 * b_q30 / (1L << 30));
37     return result;
38     #else
39     long long temp;
40     long result;
41     temp = (long long)a_q30 * b_q30;
42     result = (long)(temp >> 30);
43     return result;
44     #endif
45 }
46
47 void invn_math_quat_invert_fxp(const long *quat_q30, long *invnQuat_q30)
48 {
49     invnQuat_q30[0] = quat_q30[0];
50     invnQuat_q30[1] = -quat_q30[1];
51     invnQuat_q30[2] = -quat_q30[2];
52     invnQuat_q30[3] = -quat_q30[3];
53 }
54
55 void invn_math_quat_rotate_fxp(const long *quat_q30, const long *in, long *out)
56 {
57     long q_temp1[4], q_temp2[4];
58     long in4[4], out4[4];
59
60     // Fixme optimize
61     in4[0] = 0;
62     invn_memcpy(&in4[1], in, 3 * sizeof(long));
63     invn_math_quat_mult_fxp(quat_q30, in4, q_temp1);
64     invn_math_quat_invert_fxp(quat_q30, q_temp2);
65     invn_math_quat_mult_fxp(q_temp1, q_temp2, out4);
66     invn_memcpy(out, &out4[1], 3 * sizeof(long));
67 }
68
69
```

- Principle: Rotation sign around gravity vector

```
263 static void custom1_data_event(uint32_t timestamp, void* data, uint16_t len)
264 {
265     uint8_t* shock = (uint8_t*) data;
266     long tmp=0;
267     long tmp1 = 0;
268     long tmp2 = 0;
269     long tmp_acc = 0;
270     int StrokeClass[3]; // 0 : StrokeNumber, 1 : type, 2 : Power
271     if(shock[0])
272     {
273         //StrokeNumber
274         StrokeClass[0] = buff.StrokeNumber; //First stroke is stroke number 0
275         buff.StrokeNumber++; //Update StrokeNumber
276
277         //Forehand/Backhand classification
278         tmp = buff.gyroEarth[(STARTING_SAMPLE+NB_SAMPLE-1)*3+Z_EARTH]; // rotation around gravity vector
279         StrokeClass[1] = tmp > 0 ? 1 : 3; // 1 is Forehand, 3 is backhand
280
281         //Power Estimation
282         for(int i=0;i<NB_SAMPLE;i++) //Integration on NB_SAMPLE
283         {
284             for(int j=0;j<3;j++)
285                 tmp_acc += absolute(buff.accel[(STARTING_SAMPLE+i)*3+j]); // accelero infinite norm
286         }
287         StrokeClass[2] = tmp_acc > 0 ? tmp_acc : -tmp_acc;
288         StrokeClass[2] = StrokeClass[2] >> POWER_SCALE; // Adjust power scale
289         StrokeClass[2] = StrokeClass[2] > 100 ? 100 : StrokeClass[2]; // limit power report to 100%
290
291         //Send result
292         notify(timestamp, &(StrokeClass), 3*sizeof(int));
293     }
294 }
```

- Build & Flash Shot Classification algorithm



- Outputs: int[3] (Stroke number, Power, Effect)

- You can observe all the algorithm outputs

Properties

StrokeClassification : CustomSensorDesigner block

IncludedDir	pong-demo/source/mimath/0.0.5/sources
SourceDir	pong-demo/source/mimath/0.0.5/sources/invn/Cfiles
SensorID	#2
SensorDependencies	5
ImpCode	custom3_period_event(uint32_t period){}
Format	int[4]
Enabled	ON
Reset	Send

Help

CustomSensorDesigner (ICM30670-3.0.3)

Designer for a new custom sensor dedicated to ICM30670 device.

This sensor can be emulated from the Studio. If the output data is what expected, then you are able to build it and flash it on the device.

Then this embedded custom sensor can be tested thanks to SensorCustom block by specifying the same SensorId. And you will be able to compare output data of the embedded custom sensor with output data from this emulated custom sensor.

Input pins:

- sensorHandle (VSensorEvent): Input sensor event.

Output pins:

- sensorHandle (VSensorEvent): Output sensor event.
- data (ArrayDouble): Output sensor data (as formatted matrix).

Properties:

- IncludeDir (File name): Additional include directory.
- SourceDir (File name): Additional source directory.
- SensorID (SensorIdProperty): Indicate which custom sensor id this auxiliary sensor will take.
- SensorDependencies (int): Number of sensor dependencies.
- ImpCode (Script): Implementation code of this custom sensor.

Console

```
17:36:52.338: [ICM30670] Sensor gyroscope started.
17:36:52.364: [Gravity] Change sensor Gravity period to 5ms
17:36:52.370: [ICM30670] Sensor Gravity started.
17:36:52.376: [Accelerometer] Change sensor Accelerometer period to 5ms
17:36:52.382: [Accelerometer] Change sensor bias to [ 0 0 0 ]
17:36:52.388: [ICM30670] Sensor Accelerometer started.
```

- Load&start FireFly

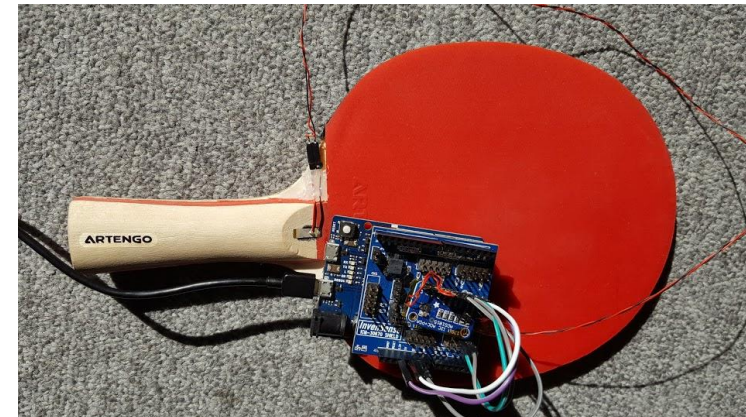
```
366 /**
367  * Handle settings for easy device
368  */
369 inv_easy_device_settings_t device_settings =
370 {
371     .interrupt_cb = device_interrupt_cb,
372     .context      = NULL,
373     .device       = NULL,
374     .pserif       = NULL,
375     .buffer       = device_buffer,
376     .buffer_size  = sizeof(device_buffer),
377     .icm30xxx     = {0},
378     .sensor_listener =
379     {
380         sensor_event_cb, /* callback that will receive sensor events */
381         (void *)0xDEAD /* some pointer passed to the callback */
382     },
383 #ifndef DISABLE_FW_M0_PROG
384     .fw_image_buffer      = flash_image,
385     .fw_image_buffer_size = sizeof(flash_image),
386 #else
387     .fw_image_buffer      = NULL,
388     .fw_image_buffer_size = 0,
389 #endif
390     .dmp3_image_buffer    = dmp3_image,
391     .dmp3_image_buffer_size = sizeof(dmp3_image),
392     .dmp4_image_buffer    = dmp4_image,
393     .dmp4_image_buffer_size = sizeof(dmp4_image),
394
395     .acc_gyr_mounting_matrix = {1.0, 0.0, 0.0,
396                                0.0, 1.0, 0.0,
397                                0.0, 0.0, 1.0},
398     // Align mag axis with accel and gyro
399     // If you mount a magnetometer with a different axis referential from this daughter board, please, change the matrix
400     .mag_mounting_matrix    = {0.0, -1.0, 0.0,
401                                1.0, 0.0, 0.0,
402                                0.0, 0.0, 1.0},
403 };

439 /** @brief Init sensor
440  * @return Last return code of last driver function called
441  */
442 static int initSketch(void)
443 {
444     int rc;
445     uint8_t whoami;
446     inv_fw_version_t fw_version;
447
448     // Setup driver messages if you want to see device driver traces
449     printTraces("Setup msg level as warning");
450     inv_msg_setup(MSG_LEVEL, inv_msg_printer_arduino);
451
452     // Device easy init
453     printTraces("Easy device init");
454     rc = inv_easy_device_init(&device_settings, &whoami, &fw_version);
455     TEST_RC(rc);
456
457     // Test who am i
458     if(whoami != 0xC0)
459     {
460         // who am i incorrect
461         rc = INV_ERROR_UNEXPECTED;
462         printTraces("FAIL : Device who am i must be 0xC0");
463         return rc;
464     }
}
```


- Get Ping Pong data from FireFly ICM-30670 😊

```
264 /** @brief Sensor listener event callback definition
265 * @param[in] event    reference to sensor event
266 * @param[in] arg      listener context
267 * @return    none
268 */
269 void sensor_event_cb(const inv_sensor_event_t * event, void * arg)
270 {
271     switch(event->sensor)
272     {
273     case INV_SENSOR_TYPE_CUSTOM0:
274         if(event->status == INV_SENSOR_STATUS_DATA_UPDATED)
275         {
276             int StrokeNumber = event->data.reserved[0];
277
278             // Add a traces
279             printTraces("Stroke Number %d", StrokeNumber);
280
281             // Tone buzzer and active led for 5s
282             tone(DETECTION_LED_PIN, 1000, 5000);
283
284         }
285         break;
286
287     default:
288         printTraces("UNEXPECTED SENSOR EVENT %d", event->sensor);
289         break;
290     }
291
292     // Avoid a warning
293     (void) arg; // We don't need this arg
294 }
```

- Will try to include Ping Pong in SensorStudio 2.3
- You can build your own
 - Purchase our Development Kits
 - Download SensorStudio
- Use your creativity !



Firefly PingPongDemo
Accelerometer, Gyrometer and Piezo based PingPong stroke estimator.

Installation (to do before first start)
For first opening of demo flow, you have to:

- Configure include and sources directories for Auxiliary Sensor and Custom Sensor:
 - ADS1015
 - include dir: <path-to-ping-pong-demo>/source/Drivers/ADS1015/Source
 - source dir: <path-to-ping-pong-demo>/source/Drivers/ADS1015/Source
 - ShockDetection
 - include dir: (empty)
 - source dir: (empty)
 - StrokeClassification
 - include dir: <path-to-ping-pong-demo>/source/math/0.0.5/sources
 - source dir: <path-to-ping-pong-demo>/source/math/0.0.5/sources/mmy/0/5/sources/mmy/0/5
- Configure images results:
 - Fore-Back Hand Panel
 - image for (0.0, 1.0): <path-to-ping-pong-demo>/source/flows/right.bmp
 - image for (1.0, 0.0): <path-to-ping-pong-demo>/source/flows/left.bmp
 - image for (1.0, 0.0): <path-to-ping-pong-demo>/source/flows/left.bmp
 - SpinPowerGauge and PowerGauge
 - Copy <path-to-ping-pong-demo>/source/flows/gauges to <sensor-studio>/install->/bin/gauges (sensor-studio-replace should be "C:\InvenSense\demo\build->/version number")
- Build firmware and flash it to the device
 - Click on "Flash"
 - After firmware was built, click on "Flash"
 - Then click on "Close"

Starting demo
Once the player equipped, connect ICM30670 (check "Connected" option on the block)
Start the flow (click on)
Then enjoy playing PingPong !

Stroke type detection
Algorithm detects if you play a forehand or a backhand and shows the result on Fore-Back Hand Panel

Power estimation
Algorithm estimates the stroke power and shows the result on PowerGauge Panel and PowerConsole

Spin estimation
Algorithm estimates the stroke spin and its power and shows the result on SpinPowerGauge Panel and SpinPowerConsole and TopBackSpinConsole
For BackSpin spin value is negative (between -100 and +100 is the maximum of spin rotation)
For TopSpin spin value is positive (between 0 and 100, 100 is the maximum of spin rotation)



Thank You

