



Experimental Accelerometer Characterization

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Abstract

This research describes methods utilizing LabVIEW software and a myDAQ device, a low-cost data acquisition (DAQ) device that gives students the ability to measure and analyze live signals from Bosch BMA145 accelerometers, both signals and noise. This tutorial instructs the reader how to setup the experimental test hardware and characterize an accelerometer and then proceeds to analyze the noise, permitting the utilization of the accelerometer for freefall detection (very useful to “safe” electronic devices in the event they are dropped) utilizing a novel algorithm that is a natural extension of the experiments used for accelerometer characterization and noise analysis.

Keywords: freefall, accelerometer; noise; fast Fourier transform, Bosch BMA145, LabVIEW, myDAQ

1. Introduction

Laboratory experiments often confound the best analytically derived algorithms. Noise is just one common reason, while many others arise unexpectedly from the hardware setup, source of electrical-current, etc. This paper gives a detailed step-by-step tutorial for the reader to use inexpensive myDAQ devices [1] and LabVIEW software to build a “virtual instrument” that can be used to characterize an accelerometer for comparison to the

products spec sheet. The experiments lead to a very natural ability to perform noise analysis and inspires a novel new algorithm for freefall detection that is favorably compared to recent research [2] and patents [3].

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Build a virtual instrument (VI)

The goal is to acquire two signals simultaneously, but LabVIEW nominally only lets you have one "DAQ Assistant" virtual instrument (VI) that takes analog inputs. The main task of Part 1 is to configure LabVIEW to read in the two signals with the single DAQ Assistant block and then separate them to do analysis on them separately. NI ELVISmx Instrument Launcher was used to output 3.3V to the myDAQ. AGND was connected to the myDAQ multimeter COM port, and AO - 0 was connected to the multimeter HI port, making 3.3V visible on the DMM. Henceforth, the myDAQ provides a 3.3V power supply for the lab. The black wire was connected to AGND, the red wire to AO - 0, and two of the 3 other wires to AI - 0+ / AI - 0 - . AGND, AI - 0 - , and AI - 1 - were shorted together so that the signals were all referenced to AGND.

Next, labVIEW was opened, and a DAQ Assistant block was placed on the block diagram. Select Acquire Signals, Analog Input, then Voltage, then Channel 0 ("ai0"). The range was set from -10 to 10, differential configuration. The sampling frequency was set to 1000 Hz and to acquire 100. Next, to add another channel of analog input (still within the DAQ Assistant dialog box), I clicked on the blue plus-sign above the channel list and chose channel "ai1" this time. This adds another channel to the channel list. The range was set to -10 to 10 V, again in differential configuration.

Output: the directed-output of this task is to take a screenshot of the two signals on the superimposed graph. Figure 1 displays the results of the first attempt to display the two signals (3.3V and 5V respectively). Notice the lack of grounding produced oscillations associated with the power source. This was initially confounding, because the hardware was assembled properly, but the reason for improper grounding was not apparent.

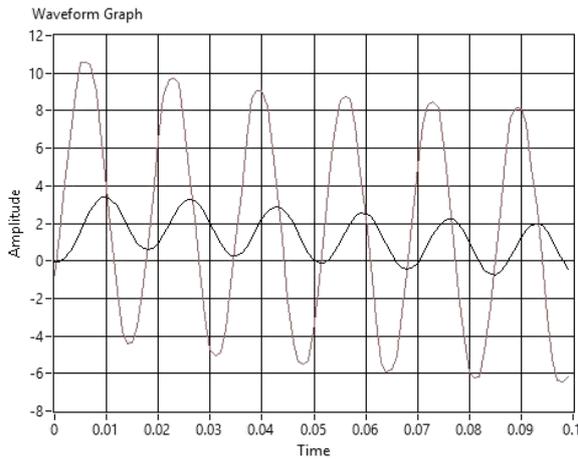


Figure 1 First attempt to acquire two signals

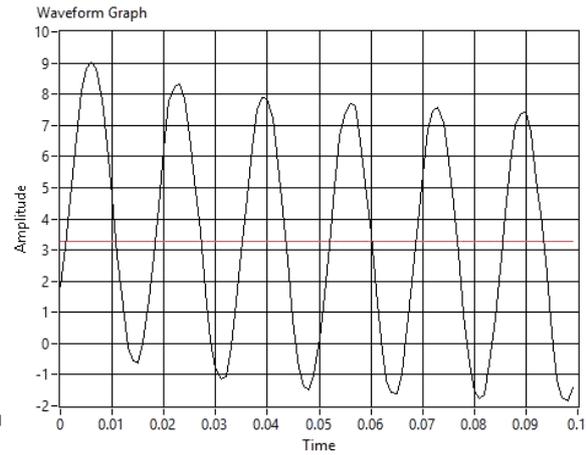


Figure 1 Second attempt to acquire two signals

The results of the second attempt are depicted in Figure 2. Unable to deduce the reason for lack of grounding, route-cause may be sought by disconnecting the 3.3V signal's ground wire from the myDAQ and instead connecting it to the power supply's ground, which eliminates the oscillations in the 3.3V signal. Since that works, the issue in this instance described here resides somewhere in the myDAQ ground, so next disconnect the remaining ground wire (for the 5V signal) and connect it to the ground of the power supply to eliminate both oscillations finally yielding the proper output for this calibration as depicted in Figure 2.

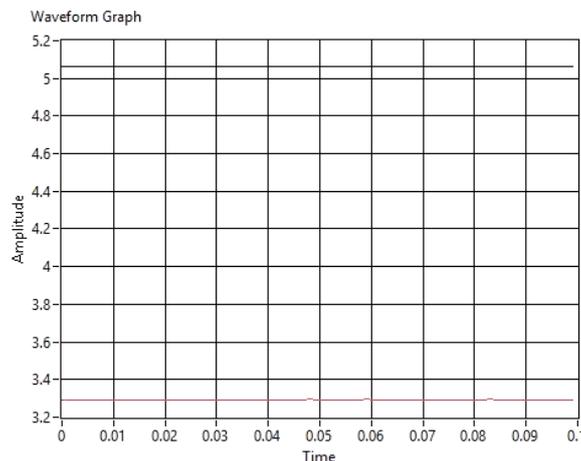


Figure 2 Third attempt to acquire two signals

Next, we want to separate the two waveforms so we can manipulate them separately in labVIEW. Create a "Select Signals" block (under "Express" and "Signal Manipulation" on the functions palette of the Block Diagram); and then click "OK" on the dialog box that comes up without doing anything. Next, wire-up the output of the DAQ Assistant block to

the Select Signals block and run the virtual instrument (VI). This tells the Select Signals block what channels the DAQ Assist block is outputting. Double-click on the “Select Signals” block (or right-click and go to Properties) and then move the first channel (“Voltage”) from the "Unselected Signals" side to the "Selected Signals" side. Close the dialog box and connect a waveform graph to the output of the Select Signals block and then run the virtual instrument again. Only the signal that came in on the *ai1* channel should be visible on the output of the Select Signals block.

Repeat the process to create another Select Signals block that isolates and displays the signal coming in on *ai0*. The only thing done differently is which of the signals was selected within the dialog box. The y-axis scale was adjusted as necessary to get a cleaner graph. Our goal is to see results as depicted in the screenshot in Figure 3.

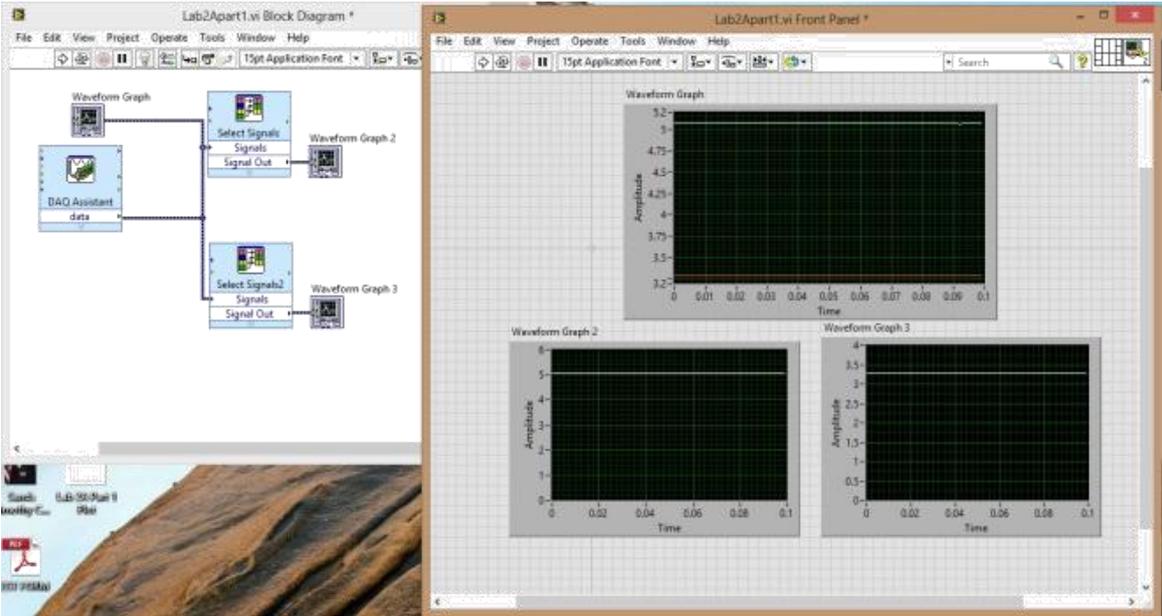


Figure 3 Second screenshot for displaying two channels

2.2 Connect BMA145 accelerometer

Next, tape the BMA145 accelerometer in Figure 4 (left) onto the tilt-module (right). Connect the accelerometer to the *myDAQ* according to the schematic in Figure 4 (center) from the “BMA145Datasheet.pdf” [4] depicted in Figure 5.

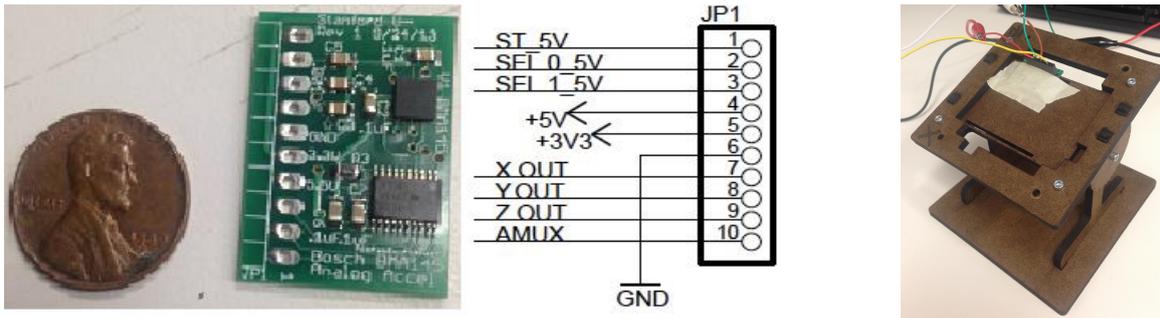


Figure 4 BMA145 Accelerometer

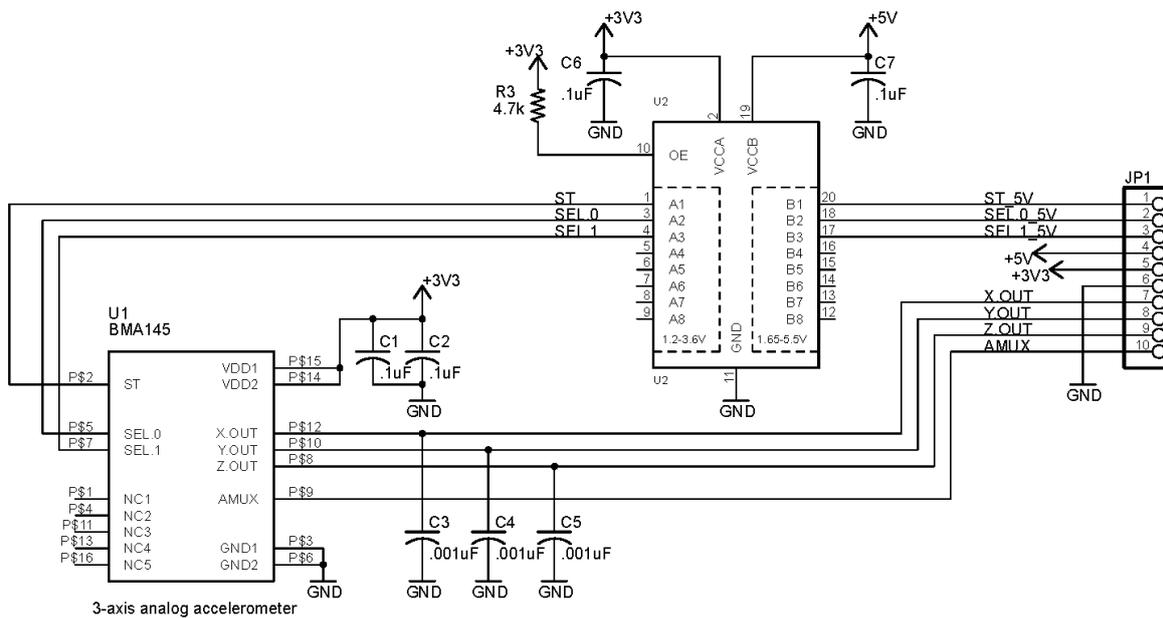


Figure 5 BMA145 accelerometer schematic connection to myDAQ

The supply voltage (V_{dd}) for the accelerometer should be set at 3.3V. Per the BMA145 Datasheet, anything higher than 3.5V will exceed the accelerometer's design. From the many pins in the accelerometer, only X_{out} , Y_{out} and Z_{out} will be used. In this instance two of these outputs were connected (Z_{out} plus one of the others, depending on how the tilt-module is setup...they are marked XZ or YZ) to the connector block to the pins corresponding to analog input channels in myDAQ. The accelerometer datasheet and the board schematic (Figure 5) describe the pin layout. In the DAQ Assist block that interfaces with the input, set the sampling frequency to 10 kHz and "data taken" for 0.10 seconds. Since the accelerometer only outputs between 0 and 3.3 V, Channel *ai1* was safely set to these limits. Channel *ai0* was set to have a similar range (identical in this case).

The datasheet for the accelerometer helps you set the Y-range on your graph to match the expected minimum and maximum outputs of the accelerometer. The key orientation figure and data table are taken from the datasheet and depicted in Figure 6. The output voltage (X_{out} , Y_{out} and Z_{out}) of the accelerometer will be accessible within LabVIEW on the two different *ai* channels created earlier. Add time-domain graphs to the output of the DAQ assistant blocks, visible in the left-hand side of Figure 7. The graph on the top contains both signals, while the two bottom graphs contain the disparate single signals.

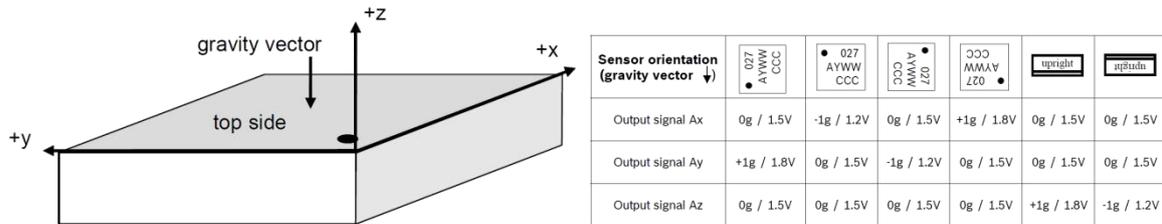


Figure 6 BMA145 Accelerometer orientation output

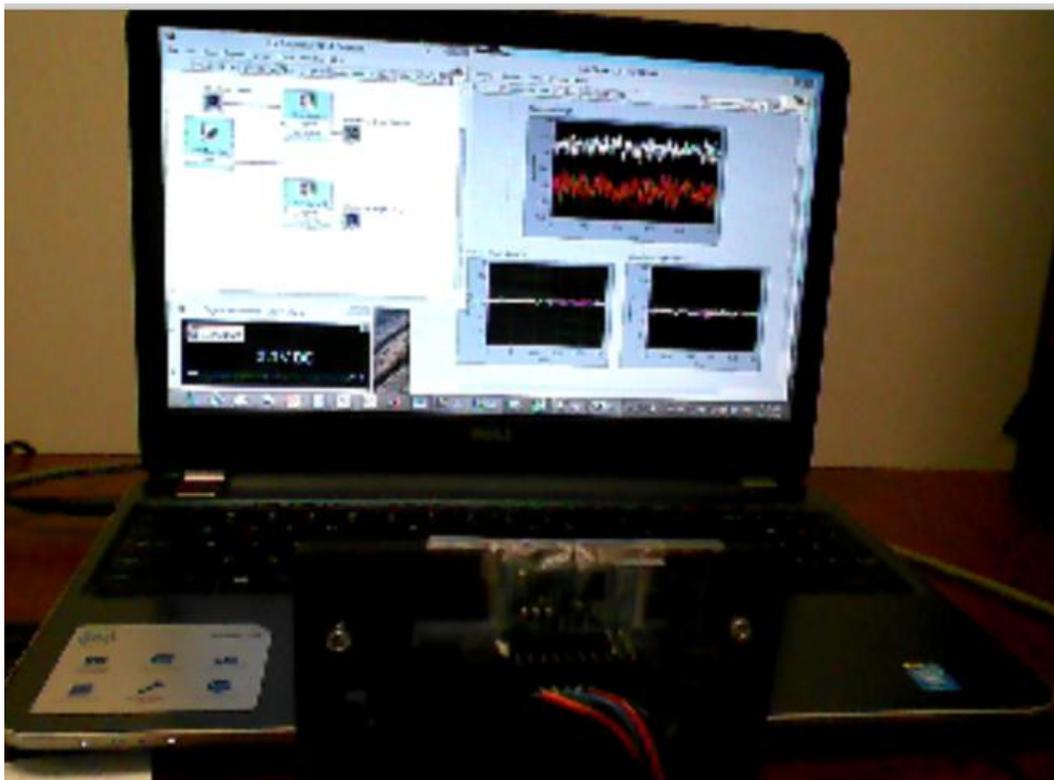


Figure 7 Part 2 screenshot showing 2 A.I.'s and output

Next, obtain data at various rotation angles of the tilt-module. A description follows for taking data at two different orientations to reconcile the experiment (Figure 8) with the orientation information provided in the datasheet (Figure 6). If the tilt-module had been

lying flat, so the accelerometer was more similar to the datasheet depiction, you would expect one of the two measured signals (X/Y) to be on the order of 1.5V, while the other signal (Z) should've been on the order of 1.8V. Instead, the orientation of the tilt-module here is more akin to the datasheet's [4] orientation where the gravity vector is perpendicular to the upper depiction of Figure 6. Thus neither channel (X/Y and Z) was optimally oriented to measure the gravity vector.

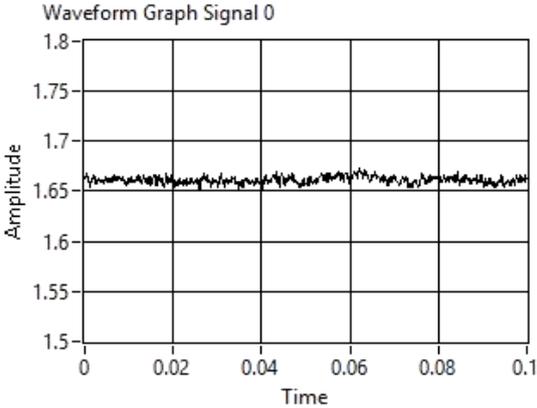


Figure 8 BMA145 Signal 0 (graphed in labVIEW)

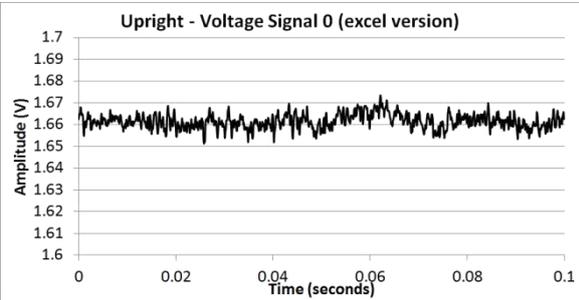


Figure 9 BMA145 Signal 0 (graphed in excel)

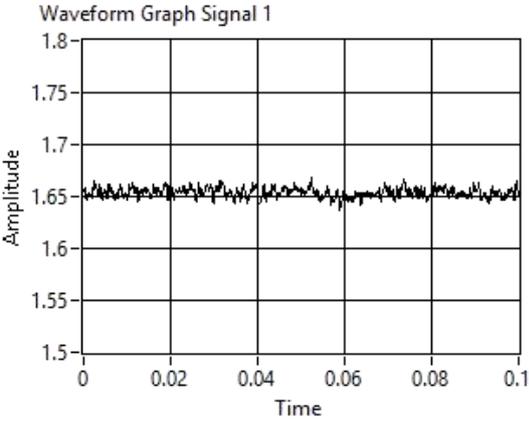


Figure 10 BMA145 Signal 1 (graphed in labVIEW)

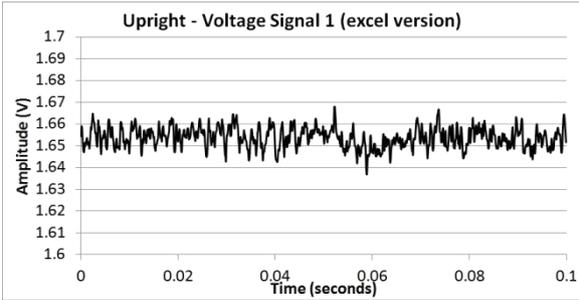


Figure 11 Signal 1 (graphed in excel)

Figure 8 and Figure 9 show signal zero plotted two different ways. First the plots were called in labVIEW, but the raw data was also exported to excel and plotted (so the data can be easily saved for other potential analysis). Similarly, Figure 10 and Figure 11 depict signal one data, again noting that we don't see the gravity signal present due to this first orientation of the tilt-module (Figure 7). Next, the accelerometer should be laid flat by rotating the tile module ninety degrees (Figure 12) to align the gravity vector to be

measured as signal 1 (look again at the top part of Figure 6 to recall the orientation stated in the datasheet that should now contain a signal from gravity). Signal zero remained just above 1.65V while signal one now has a signal on the order of 1.97V produced by the acceleration of gravity.

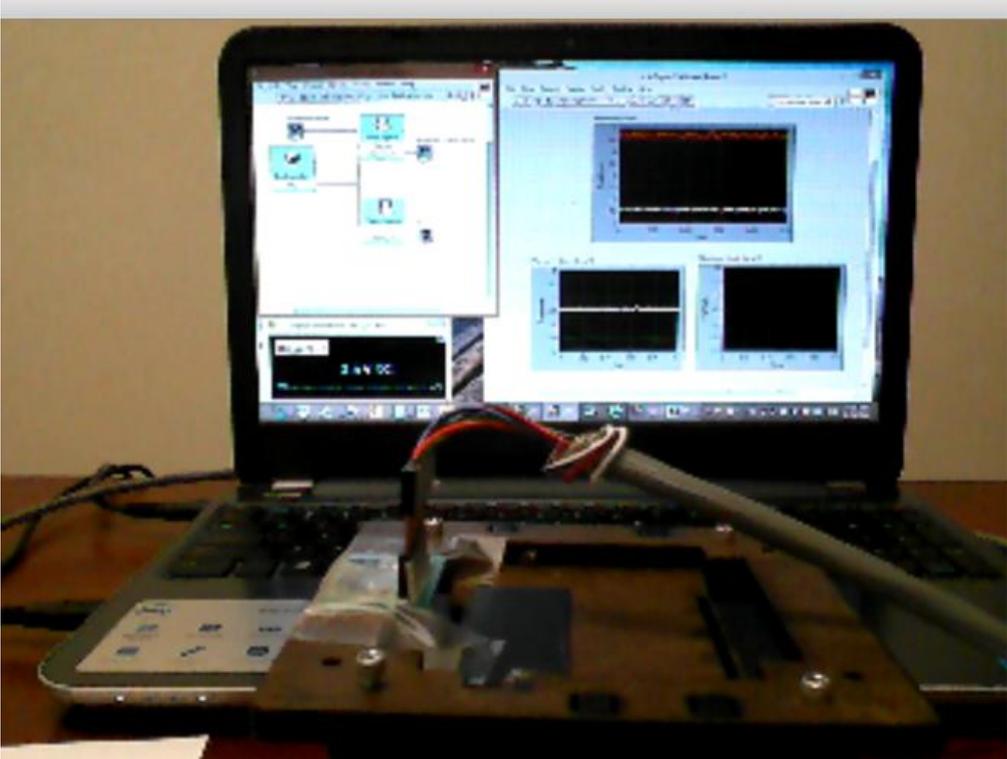


Figure 12 BMA145 laid-flat by 90° rotation of tilt-module

Figure 13 shows signal zero plotted in excel, and similarly, Figure 14 depicts signal one data, again noting that now we see the gravity signal is present since we rotated the tilt-module.

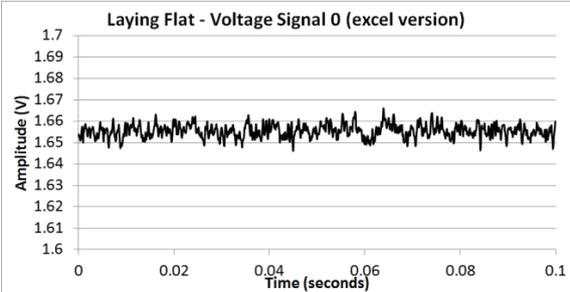


Figure 13 BMA145 Accelerometer orientation output

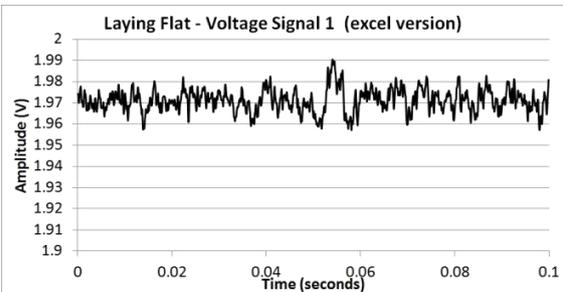


Figure 14 BMA145 Accelerometer orientation output

2.3 Characterize the BMA145 accelerometer

The final characterization task is to take data points at various angles to determine the 0G bias voltage and sensitivity for each axis; and then compare these to the values found in the datasheet [5]. In particular, two plots showing the acceleration in two of the three dimensions (X and Z, or Y and Z) versus rotation angle. One way to do this is to record angle values and output voltage values from the sensor in excel, and make a plot. Additionally, the 0G bias and sensitivity for two of the three X, Y, and Z axes will be calculated; and finally the source of cross-axis sensitivity can be described.

First, note in Figure 15 the example of signal 1 (z-direction) when the rotation angle in ninety degrees (orthogonal to the gravity vector....thus the only signals present are the bias and noise). Taking the mean of this signal reveals the bias, which is depicted in the plot, while the noise bounces around the mean (or bias).

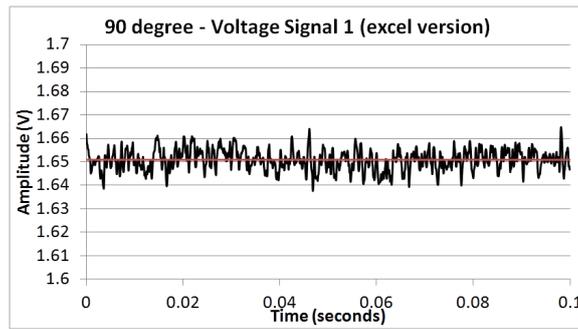


Figure 15 Mean Output Bias Voltages (example)

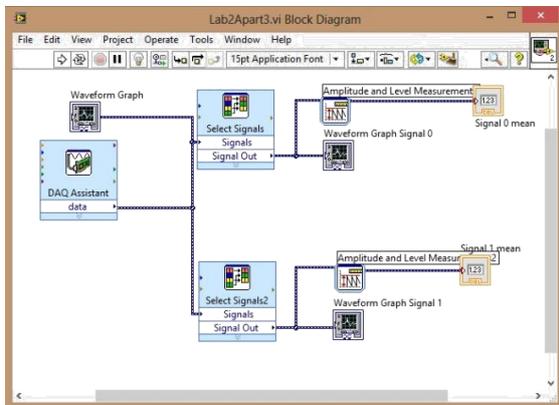


Figure 16 Modified labVIEW Program for Means

Angle	Signal 0 Mean	No-bias Signal 0	Signal 0 Sensitivity
-90	1.66053	-0.004875	-7.95822E+13
-80	1.6607	-0.004705	-0.027095015
-70	1.65883	-0.006575	-0.019224014
-60	1.65909	-0.006315	-0.01263
-50	1.65894	-0.006465	-0.010057755
-40	1.65851	-0.006895	-0.009000783
-30	1.65893	-0.006475	-0.007476686
-20	1.65875	-0.006655	-0.007082103
-10	1.65992	-0.005485	-0.005569615
0	1.66092	-0.004485	-0.004485
10	1.66121	-0.004195	-0.004259715
20	1.66381	-0.001595	-0.001697364
30	1.66552	0.000115	0.000132791
40	1.66741	0.002005	0.002617342
50	1.66727	0.001865	0.002901425
60	1.66902	0.003615	0.00723
70	1.66873	0.003325	0.00972165
80	1.66878	0.003375	0.01943585
90	1.67028	0.004875	7.95822E+13

Figure 17 Signal 0 Data from Nineteen Experiments

Rather than produce plots like Figure 15 to find the means for every experiment, modify your labVIEW file (see Figure 16) to automatically output the signal mean, μ for each experiment. Then simply iterated the rotation angle and record the means in an excel spreadsheet (Figure 17 and Figure 18).

Next, implement equation 1 “No-bias Signal, V_{nb} ” [6] to find the no-bias signal (which should contain the acceleration measurement plus noise). Anticipate near-zero, no-bias signal zero, while signal 1 should be near-zero at ± 90 degrees increasing to 1g at zero degrees. Peaking at Figure 19, these experiments behave accordingly. According to the BMA145 datasheet, “if the sensor is at rest or at uniform motion, in a gravity field according to...” Figure 6 the output signals are $\pm 0g$ for the X/Y channel and $+1g$ for the Z channel. This is indeed the results of equation 1 implemented in excel (Figure 17 and Figure 18), so there is confidence the experiments were good. The datasheet said to expect sensitivity [7] roughly one-tenth of the supply voltage, so something on the order of $3.3/10=0.33$ was expected as the measurement for 1g per equation 2 “sensitivity”, which is very close to the calculation of roughly 0.32.

$$V_{nb} = V - \mu \tag{1}$$

$$S = V_{nb} / \cos(\phi) \tag{2}$$

$$S_+ = 3.3 / 10 * 1.04 \quad \& \quad S_- = 3.3V / 10 * 0.96 \tag{3}$$

Angle	Signal 1 Mean	No-bias Signal 1	Signal 1 Sensitivity
-90	1.6524	-0.00347	-5.66462E+13
-80	1.69746	0.04506	0.259490198
-70	1.7406	0.0882	0.257879548
-60	1.80252	0.15012	0.30024
-50	1.85103	0.19863	0.309013424
-40	1.88823	0.23583	0.307854201
-30	1.92276	0.27036	0.312184838
-20	1.94916	0.29676	0.315805396
-10	1.96384	0.31144	0.316244464
0	1.96997	0.31757	0.31757
10	1.96437	0.31197	0.31678264
20	1.95219	0.29979	0.319029854
30	1.92493	0.27253	0.314690538
40	1.895	0.2426	0.316691808
50	1.86134	0.20894	0.325052936
60	1.81398	0.16158	0.32316
70	1.7706	0.1182	0.34559368
80	1.71443	0.06203	0.357216533
90	1.65934	0.00694	1.13292E+14

Figure 18 Signal 1 Data from Nineteen Experiments

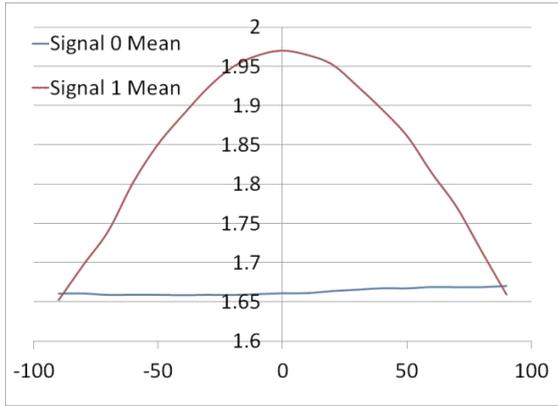


Figure 19 Mean Output Voltages versus Rotation Angle

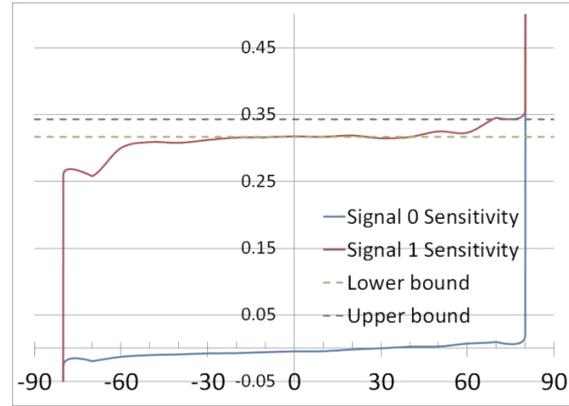


Figure 20 Sensitivity

Sensitive is the change of output (voltage) per unit input (acceleration). From a zero acceleration state, the change is therefore the voltage measurement divided by the acceleration, which is 1g multiplied by the cosine of the rotation angle, ϕ per equation 2, and the results are displayed in Figure 17 and Figure 18. Carefully note there is a cosine in the denominator of equation 2, so when the rotation angle is \pm ninety degrees, this equation is ill-defined, which we see in Figure 20. As we get away from ninety degrees, we see normal behavior, and the accelerometer’s sensitivity is *very roughly* within spec for much of the experiments, certainly performing towards the lower end of advertised sensitivity. Furthermore the datasheet stipulates that the expected sensitivity will vary $\pm 4\%$ establishing the upper and lower bounds depicted in Figure 20.

Note on Cross Axis Sensitivity: Cross-axis sensitivity is sensitivity to accelerations in orthogonal axes. According to both analog.com’s and Bosch’s websites, cross-axis sensitivity is typically caused by alignment errors, etching inaccuracies, and circuit crosstalk. We can calibrate it out by first restricting acceleration to one axis, noting the no-bias signal (should be zero, other than noise) present in the other axes. Analog.com in particular is the source of the recent publication [2]] by the authors of the recent patent [3] to be used for comparison.

2.4 Noise Analysis [8]

The mean value of the voltage (acceleration measurement plus bias) was subtracted away leaving only the noise per equation 4 “noise calculation”. Next, the root mean square [9] of the noise was calculated per equation 5.

$$V_{noise} = V_1 - \mu_{V_1} \quad (4)$$

$$RMS_{V_{noise}} = \sqrt{\sum \frac{(V_{noise})^2}{n}} \quad (5)$$

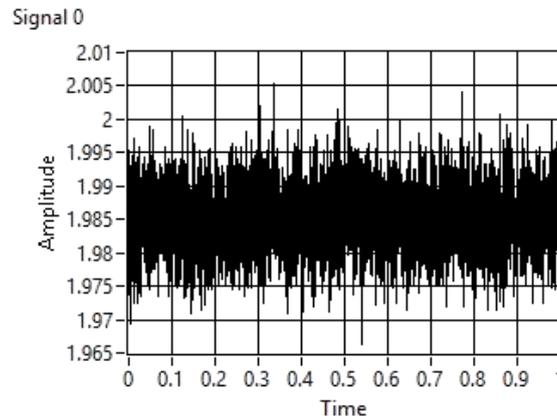


Figure 21 Voltage Signal 0 (aligned with z)

The 1-g voltage value can be calculated for comparison to the spec sheet by subtracting off the 0-g measurements (signal 1) which only contain the bias and the noise. The residual difference is theoretically only the gravity measurement signal which was averaged to find a mean value for measurement of 1-g (roughly 0.33 Volts).

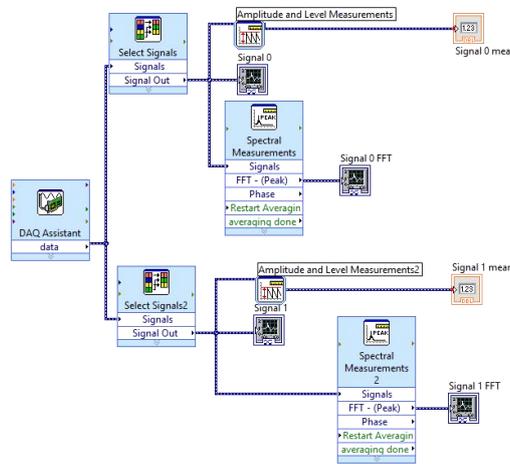


Figure 22 labVIEW model for analyzing noise

The noise can also be evaluated via the Fourier Transform [10] (automated in labVIEW) depicted in Figure 22 with results depicted in Figure 23 and Figure 24 for the z-aligned and x/y-aligned directions respectively. Although this effort focuses on the z-direction measurements, the x/y-aligned measurements are useful, since they signal contains no acceleration measurement, and therefore yield information about bias and noise.

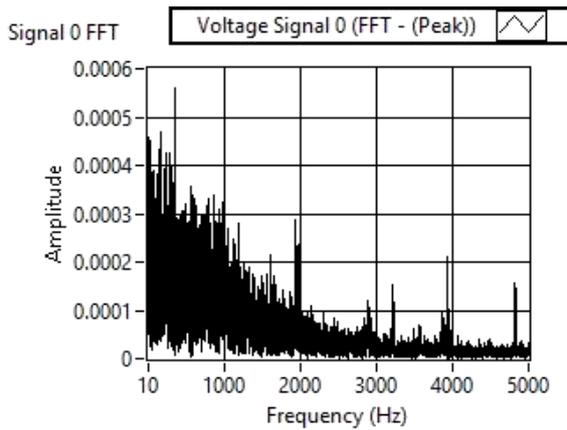


Figure 23 FFT Signal 0 (aligned with z)

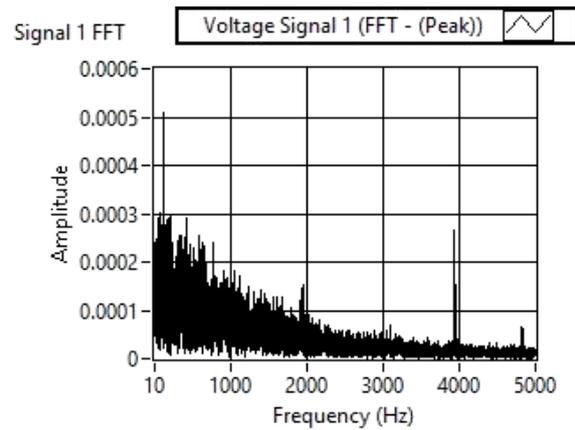


Figure 24 FFT Signal 1 (aligned with x/y)

If the noise were white, there would be equal amounts of spectral content at all frequencies. In both z-aligned and x/y-aligned data, there is clearly more spectral content at low frequencies. This is intuitive, since it is difficult for physical motion to occur at higher-and-higher frequencies, and this sensor measures motion acceleration. Naturally, this sensor is better at low frequencies.

Quickly noting the two figures, you can see that spectral content (spikes) are similar in both figures at some frequencies. Since the x-y aligned measurements contain no acceleration data, the spectral content can only be from sources other than acceleration (e.g. 60 Hz from the power lines in the building, and spikes just below 2000, 3000, 4000, and 5000 Hz could be acoustic noise...pressure waves impinging on the accelerometer, recalling that *pressure* is *force* divided by area, and *force* is mass times *acceleration*) [10]. Another potential noise source is the vibrations of the laboratory laptop on the table shared with the accelerometer.

2.4.1 Data Averaging

One method for data averaging uses MATLAB [12]. To average the data, import it into MATLAB using the following MATLAB command: `xlsread(filename,sheet,xlrange)` [13], which reads from the file named *filename*, choosing the particular sheet named *sheet*, and reads data from the range specified by *xlrange*.

Plot multiple data in “subplots” for clarity-of-comparison. Individual figures for the five cases of bins were first plotted in Figure 26 and Figure 27. Next, execute a loop in MATLAB that calculates the running-average over a variable amount of data: 100, 300, 1000, 3000, and 10000 measurements. Then root-mean-square RMS values can be

calculated for the averaged data, and the bin-sizes can be converted to bandwidth per equation 6 (bandwidth related to bin-size) [15], resulting in Figure 25.

$$\text{Bandwidth} \approx \frac{\text{sampling rate}}{\# \text{ of averaging samples}} \tag{6}$$

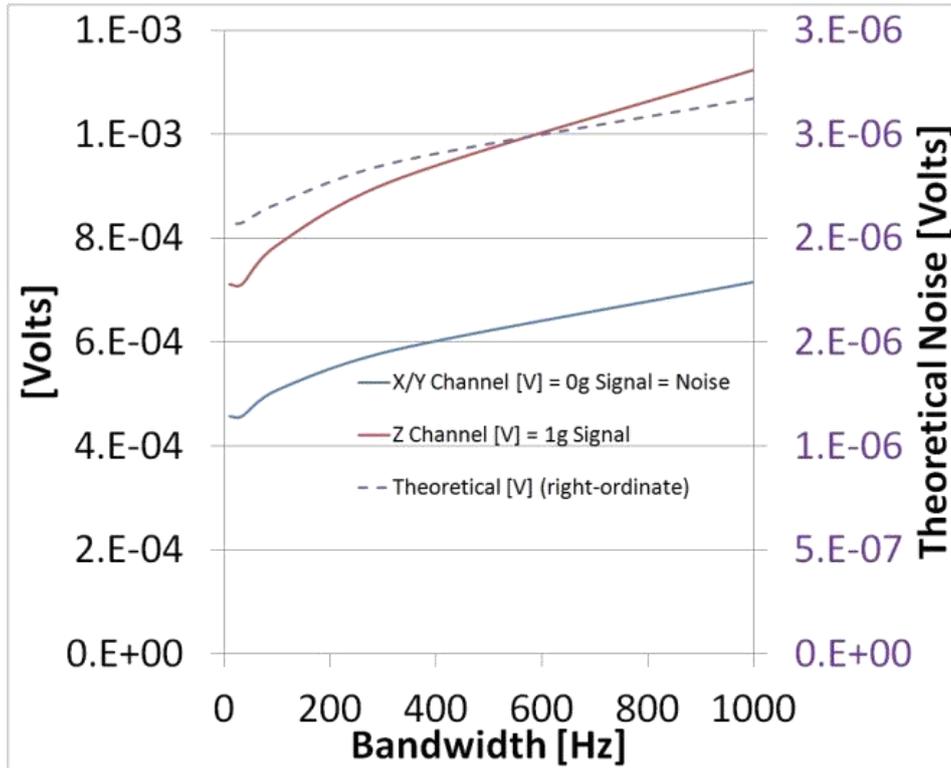


Figure 25 Ideal RMS noise response

Also in Figure 25 the theoretical noise level is displayed. The sensor’s datasheet reflects $175 \mu\text{g}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ noise. Thus, $175 \mu\text{g}$ was multiplied by the root of the bandwidth to yield the noise in [g]. Then, the value of volts corresponding to 1g (z-channel minus x/y channel) was multiplied to yield the noise value in volts. This sensor seems to slightly exceed the noise spec. There are clearly some advantages to signal averaging, in particular reduction of noise (RMS). Figure 26 and Figure 27 demonstrate that increasing the bin-size (number of data points averaged) decreases the root-mean-square value of the noise. Equation 6 inversely-relates the bin-size to the bandwidth, and thus Figure 25 reflects decreasing noise with decreasing bandwidth (or equivalently increasing bin-size).

There are also disadvantages. Averaging a signal reduces the fidelity of the knowledge about the measured phenomenon.

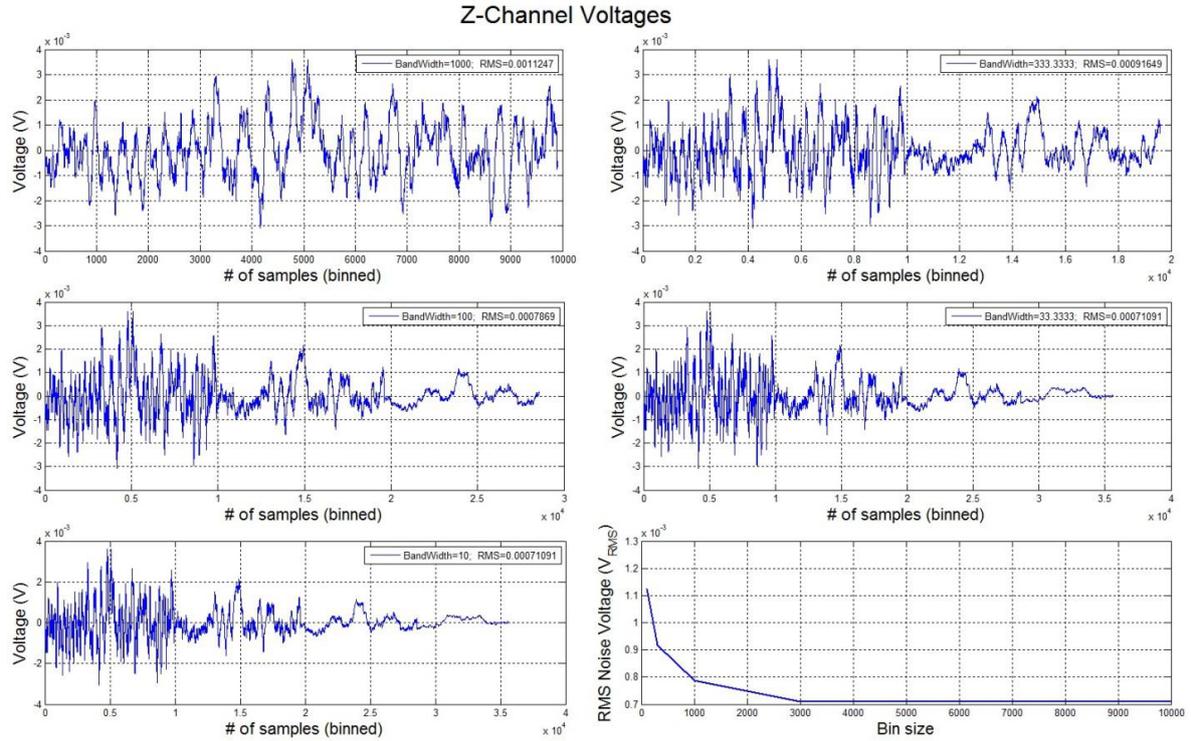


Figure 26 RMS Noise data for Z-aligned signal 0

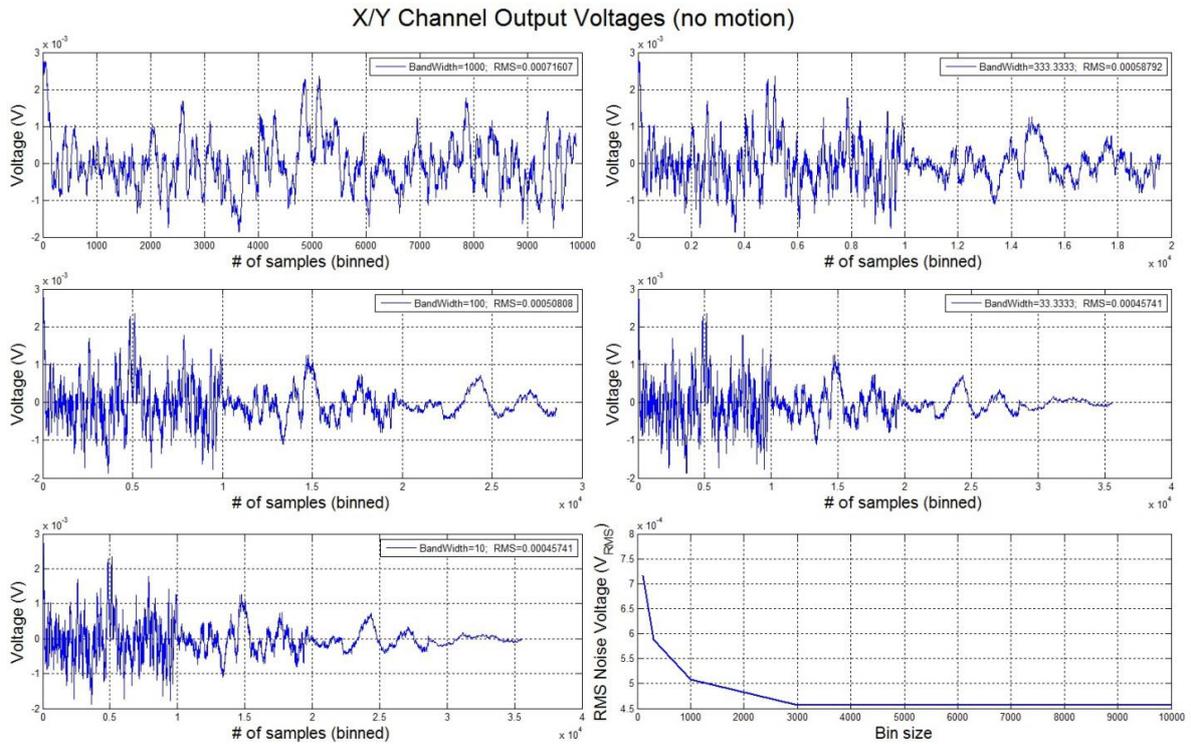


Figure 27 RMS Noise data for X/Y-aligned signal 1

2.5 Freefall detection

Having calibrated the accelerometer, the next paragraphs offer a novel algorithm (whose effectiveness evaluation is to be published in the sequel) in LabVIEW that can detect a freefall condition using the accelerometer data. Liao's recent Patent [3] seeks to do the same thing, and fortunately the Liao patent contains experimental data characterizing free-fall acceleration and acceleration-rate data. This inspired my algorithm. Figure 28 and Figure 29 display the experimental acceleration and acceleration rates respectively.

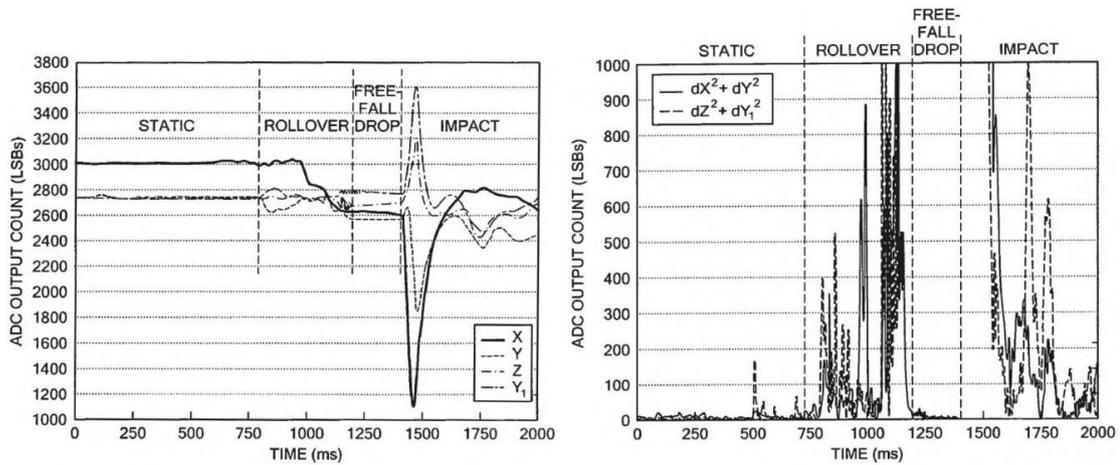


Figure 28 Experimental Acceleration [3] Figure 29 Experimental Acceleration Rates [3]

It is immediately obvious that seeking an algorithm that merely detects zero acceleration rate would be insufficient, since a static condition and a free-fall condition would be indistinguishable. Therefore the novel algorithm depicted in Figure 30 is presented here that combines both conditions: acceleration and acceleration rates using Boolean true/false LED detectors to indicate compliance with each threshold, as established by Figure 28 and Figure 29.

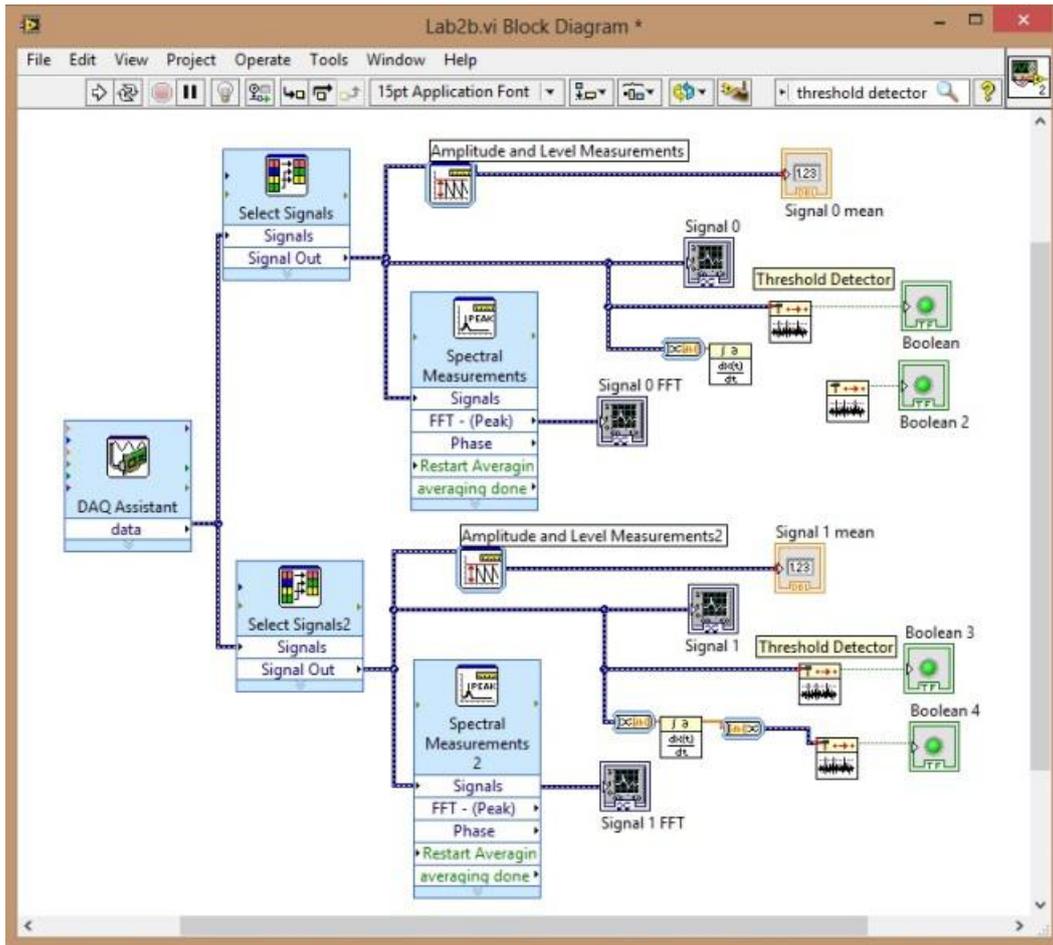


Figure 30 Algorithm to detect Free-fall

It is insufficient to monitor only the output of 2 signals, since that neglects one-direction of sensing. The patent restricts freefall measurement to a situation where freefall is always preceded by a rollover condition. In order to detect freefall that doesn't necessarily follow a rollover, we'll need to monitor all three directions. Non-ideal parts of this initial setup include differentiation of noisy signals. This is a horrible practice and requires further signal processing actions to mitigate noise. Clearly, if we had *only* relied upon acceleration-rate measurements, we could have many false-positives. My implementation of the combined-use of acceleration and acceleration-rate is a good start, but noise-mitigation should be pursued further, e.g. signal averaging [12], Kalman Filter [14], etc.

3. Conclusions

This paper gave a lengthy tutorial for real-world laboratory calibration of a BMA145 accelerometer utilizing LabVIEW software and a myDAQ device, a low-cost data acquisition (DAQ) device to create “virtual instruments”. After accelerometer characterization, noise analysis is demonstrated; after which a novel supplement algorithm is introduced to detect freefall distinguishable from static conditions, when compared to a recent patented technique.

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