

# LSM6DS3

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

**Datasheet - production data** 



#### **Features**

- Power consumption: 0.9 mA in combo normal mode and 1.25 mA in combo high-performance mode up to 1.6 kHz.
- "Always-on" experience with low power consumption for both accelerometer and gyroscope
- Smart FIFO up to 8 kbyte based on features set
- · Compliant with Android K and L
- 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
- Independent IOs supply (1.62 V)
- Compact footprint, 2.5 mm x 3 mm x 0.83 mm
- SPI/I<sup>2</sup>C serial interface with main processor data synchronization feature
- Embedded temperature sensor
- ECOPACK®, RoHS and "Green" compliant

# **Applications**

- · Pedometer, step detector and step counter
- · Significant motion and tilt functions
- Indoor navigation
- Tap and double-tap detection
- IoT and connected devices
- Intelligent power saving for handheld devices
- Vibration monitoring and compensation
- Free-fall detection
- 6D orientation detection

# **Description**

The LSM6DS3 is a system-in-package featuring a 3D digital accelerometer and a 3D digital gyroscope performing at 1.25 mA (up to 1.6 kHz ODR) in high-performance mode and enabling always-on low-power features for an optimal motion experience for the consumer.

The LSM6DS3 supports main OS requirements, offering real, virtual and batch sensors with 8 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 LSM6DS3 has a full-scale acceleration range of  $\pm 2/\pm 4/\pm 8/\pm 16$  g and an angular rate range of  $\pm 125/\pm 245/\pm 500/\pm 1000/\pm 2000$  dps.

High robustness to mechanical shock makes the LSM6DS3 the preferred choice of system designers for the creation and manufacturing of reliable products.

The LSM6DS3 is available in a plastic land grid array (LGA) package.

Table 1. Device summary

Part number	Temperature range [°C]	Package	Packing
LSM6DS3	-40 to +85	LGA-14L	Tray
LSM6DS3TR	-40 to +85	(2.5 x 3 x 0.83 mm)	Tape & Reel



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LSM6DS3 Overview

# 1 Overview

The LSM6DS3 is a system-in-package featuring a high-performance 3-axis digital accelerometer and 3-axis digital gyroscope.

The integrated power-efficient modes are able to reduce the power consumption down to 1.25 mA in high-performance mode, combining always-on low-power features with superior sensing precision for an optimal motion experience for the consumer thanks to ultra-low noise performance for both the gyroscope and accelerometer.

The LSM6DS3 delivers best-in-class motion sensing that can detect orientation and gestures in order to empower application developers and consumers with features and capabilities that are more sophisticated than simply orienting their devices to portrait and landscape mode.

The event-detection interrupts enable efficient and reliable motion tracking and contextual awareness, implementing hardware recognition of free-fall events, 6D orientation, tap and double-tap sensing, activity or inactivity, and wakeup events.

The LSM6DS3 supports main OS requirements, offering real, virtual and batch mode sensors. In addition, the LSM6DS3 can efficiently run the sensor-related features specified in Android, saving power and enabling faster reaction time. In particular, the LSM6DS3 has been designed to implement hardware features such as significant motion, tilt, pedometer functions, timestamping and to support the data acquisition of an external magnetometer with ironing correction (hard, soft).

The LSM6DS3 offers hardware flexibility to connect the pins with different mode connections to external sensors to expand functionalities such as adding a sensor hub, etc.

Up to 8 kbyte of FIFO with dynamic allocation of significant data (i.e. external sensors, timestamp, etc.) allows overall power saving of the system.

Like the entire portfolio of MEMS sensor modules, the LSM6DS3 leverages on the robust and mature in-house 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 LSM6DS3 is available in a small plastic land grid array (LGA) package of  $2.5 \times 3.0 \times 0.83$  mm to address ultra-compact solutions.



# 2 Embedded low-power features

The LSM6DS3 has been designed to be fully compliant with Android, featuring the following on-chip functions:

- · 8 kbyte data buffering
  - 100% efficiency with flexible configurations and partitioning
  - possibility to store timestamp
- Event-detection interrupts (fully configurable):
  - free-fall
  - wakeup
  - 6D orientation
  - tap and double-tap sensing
  - activity / inactivity recognition
- Specific IP blocks with negligible power consumption and high-performance:
  - pedometer functions: step detector and step counters
  - tilt (Android compliant, refer to Section 2.1: Tilt detection for additional info
  - significant motion (Android compliant)
- Sensor hub
  - up to 6 total sensors: 2 internal (accelerometer and gyroscope) and 4 external sensors
- Data rate synchronization with external trigger for reduced sensor access and enhanced fusion

## 2.1 Tilt detection

The tilt function helps to detect activity change and has been implemented in hardware using only the accelerometer to achieve both the targets of ultra-low power consumption and robustness during the short duration of dynamic accelerations.

It is based on a trigger of an event each time the device's tilt changes by an angle greater than 35 degrees from the start position.

The tilt function can be used with different scenarios, for example:

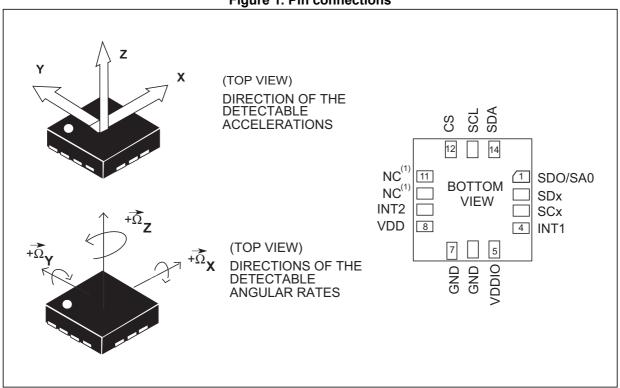
- Trigger when phone is in a front pants pocket and the user goes from sitting to standing or standing to sitting;
- b) Doesn't trigger when phone is in a front pants pocket and the user is walking, running or going upstairs.



LSM6DS3 Pin description

#### 3 Pin description

Figure 1. Pin connections



1. Leave pin electrically unconnected and soldered to PCB.



Pin description LSM6DS3

## 3.1 Pin connections

The LSM6DS3<sup>(a)</sup> offers the flexibility to connect the pins in order to have two different mode connections and functionalities. In detail:

- **Mode 1**: I<sup>2</sup>C slave interface or SPI (3- and 4-wire) serial interface is available;
- **Mode 2**: I<sup>2</sup>C slave interface or SPI (3- and 4-wire) serial interface and I<sup>2</sup>C interface master for external sensor connections are available;

In the following table each mode is described for the pin connection and function.

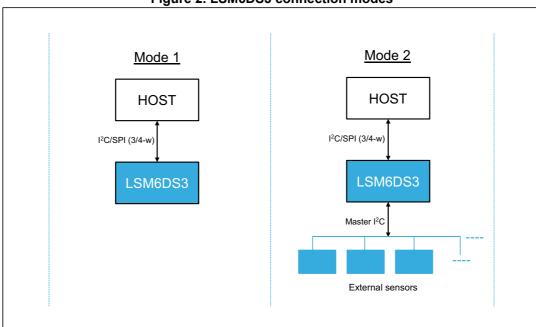


Figure 2. LSM6DS3 connection modes

a. The LSM6DS3H is recommended for optimal OIS/EIS performance.



LSM6DS3 Pin description

## Table 2. Pin description

Pin#	Name	Mode 1 function	Mode 2 function
	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
1	SDO/SA0	SPI 4-wire interface serial data output (SDO)  I <sup>2</sup> C least significant bit of the device address (SA0)	SPI 4-wire interface serial data output (SDO) I <sup>2</sup> C least significant bit of the device address (SA0)
2	SDx	Connect to VDDIO or GND	I <sup>2</sup> C serial data master (MSDA)
3	SCx	Connect to VDDIO or GND	I <sup>2</sup> C serial clock master (MSCL)
4	INT1	Programm	able interrupt 1
5	VDDIO <sup>(1)</sup>	Power sup	oply for I/O pins
6	GND	0 \	/ supply
7	GND	0 \	/ supply
8	VDD <sup>(2)</sup>	Pow	er supply
9	INT2	Programmable interrupt 2 (INT2)/ Data enable (DEN)	Programmable interrupt 2 (INT2)/ Data enable (DEN)/ I <sup>2</sup> C master external synchronization signal (MDRDY)
10	NC <sup>(3)</sup>	Leave u	unconnected
11	NC <sup>(3)</sup>	Leave u	unconnected
12	cs	I <sup>2</sup> C/SPI mode selection (1: SPI idle mode / I <sup>2</sup> C communication enabled; 0: SPI communication mode / I <sup>2</sup> C disabled)	I <sup>2</sup> C/SPI mode selection (1: SPI idle mode / I <sup>2</sup> C communication enabled; 0: SPI communication mode / I <sup>2</sup> C disabled)
13	SCL	I <sup>2</sup> C serial clock (SCL) SPI serial port clock (SPC)	I <sup>2</sup> C serial clock (SCL) SPI serial port clock (SPC)
14	SDA	I <sup>2</sup> C serial data (SDA) SPI serial data input (SDI) 3-wire interface serial data output (SDO)	I <sup>2</sup> C serial data (SDA) SPI serial data input (SDI) 3-wire interface serial data output (SDO)

- 1. Recommended 100 nF filter capacitor.
- 2. Recommended 100 nF capacitor.
- 3. Leave pin electrically unconnected and soldered to PCB.



LSM6DS3

# 4 Module specifications

# 4.1 Mechanical characteristics

@ Vdd = 1.8 V, T = 25 °C unless otherwise noted.

**Table 3. Mechanical characteristics** 

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ. <sup>(1)</sup>	Max.	Unit
				±2		
LA FS	Linear acceleration measurement			±4		]
LA_F3	range			±8		g
				±16		
				±125		
				±245		
G_FS	Angular rate measurement range			±500		dps
	The doctrone range			±1000		]
				±2000		
		FS = ±2		0.061		
14.50	So Linear acceleration sensitivity	FS = ±4		0.122		ma/I CD
LA_So		FS = ±8		0.244		mg/LSB
		FS = ±16		0.488		1
		FS = ±125		4.375		
		FS = ±245		8.75		1
G_So	Angular rate sensitivity	FS = ±500		17.50		mdps/LSB
		FS = ±1000		35		1
		FS = ±2000		70		1
LA_SoDr	Linear acceleration sensitivity change vs. temperature <sup>(2)</sup>	from -40° to +85° delta from T=25°		±1		%
G_SoDr	Angular rate sensitivity change vs. temperature <sup>(2)</sup>	from -40° to +85° delta from T=25°		±1.5		%
LA_TyOff	Linear acceleration typical zero-g level offset accuracy <sup>(3)</sup>			±40		mg
G_TyOff	Angular rate typical zero-rate level <sup>(3)</sup>			±10		dps
LA_OffDr	Linear acceleration zero-g level change vs. temperature <sup>(2)</sup>			±0.5		mg/°C
G_OffDr	Angular rate typical zero-rate level change vs. temperature <sup>(2)</sup>			±0.05		dps/°C



#### LSM6DS3

# **Module specifications**

Table 3. Mechanical characteristics (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ. <sup>(1)</sup>	Max.	Unit
Rn	Rate noise density in high-performance mode <sup>(4)</sup>			7		mdps/√Hz
RnRMS	Gyroscope RMS noise in low-power mode <sup>(5)</sup>			140		mdps
		FS= ±2 g		90		μ <i>g</i> /√Hz
An	Acceleration noise density	FS= ±4 g		90		μ <i>g</i> /√Hz
An	in high-performance mode <sup>(6)</sup>	FS= ±8 <i>g</i>		110		μ <i>g</i> /√Hz
		FS= ±16 g		180		μ <i>g</i> /√Hz
		FS= ±2 g		1.7		mg(RMS)
DMC	Acceleration RMS noise	FS= ±4 g		2.0		mg(RMS)
RMS	in normal/low-power mode <sup>(7)</sup>	FS= ±8 <i>g</i>		2.7		mg(RMS)
		FS= ±16 g		4.4		mg(RMS)
LA_ODR	Linear acceleration output data rate			12.5 26 52 104 208 416 833 1666 3332 6664		Hz
G_ODR	Angular rate output data rate			12.5 26 52 104 208 416 833 1666		
Vst	Linear acceleration self-test output change <sup>(8)(9)</sup>	FS = 2 g	90		1700	m <i>g</i>
VSI	Angular rate self-test output change <sup>(10)(11)</sup>	FS = 2000 dps	150		700	dps
Тор	Operating temperature range		-40		+85	°C

- 1. Typical specifications are not guaranteed.
- 2. Measurements are performed in a uniform temperature setup.
- 3. Values after soldering.
- 4. RND (rate noise density) mode is independent of the ODR and FS setting.
- 5. Gyro noise RMS is independent of the ODR and FS setting.
- 6. Noise density in HP mode is the same for all ODRs.

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#### **Module specifications**

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- Noise RMS in Normal/LP mode is the same for all the ODR RMS related to BW = ODR /2 (for ODR /9, typ value can be calculated by Typ \*0.6)
- The sign of the linear acceleration self-test output change is defined by the STx\_XL bits in CTRL5\_C (14h), Table 60 for all axes.
- The linear acceleration self-test output change is defined with the device in stationary condition as the absolute value of: OUTPUT[LSb] (self-test enabled) - OUTPUT[LSb] (self-test disabled). 1LSb = 0.061 mg at ±2 g full scale.
- 10. The sign of the angular rate self-test output change is defined by the STx\_G bits in CTRL5\_C (14h), Table 59 for all axes.
- 11. The angular rate self-test output change is defined with the device in stationary condition as the absolute value of: OUTPUT[LSb] (self-test enabled) - OUTPUT[LSb] (self-test disabled). 1LSb = 70 mdps at ±2000 dps full scale.

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# LSM6DS3

# 4.2 Electrical characteristics

0 Vdd = 1.8 V, T = 25 °C unless otherwise noted.

**Table 4. Electrical characteristics** 

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ. <sup>(1)</sup>	Max.	Unit
Vdd	Supply voltage		1.71	1.8	3.6	V
Vdd_IO	Power supply for I/O		1.62		Vdd + 0.1	V
IddHP	Gyroscope and accelerometer in high-performance mode	up to ODR = 1.6 kHz		1.25		mA
IddNM	Gyroscope and accelerometer in normal mode	ODR = 208 Hz		0.9		mA
IddLP	Gyroscope and accelerometer in low-power mode	ODR = 12.5 Hz		0.42		mA
LA_lddHP	Accelerometer current consumption in high-performance mode	up to ODR = 1.6 kHz		240		μA
LA_lddNM	Accelerometer current consumption in normal mode	ODR = 104 Hz		70		μA
LA_lddLM	Accelerometer current consumption in low-power mode	ODR = 12.5 Hz		24		μΑ
IddPD	Gyroscope and accelerometer in power down			6		μA
V <sub>IH</sub>	Digital high-level input voltage		0.8 * VDD_IO			V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Digital low-level input voltage				0.2 * VDD_IO	٧
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output voltage	I <sub>OH</sub> = 4 mA <sup>(2)</sup>	VDD_IO- 0.2			٧
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output voltage	I <sub>OL</sub> = 4 mA <sup>(2)</sup>			0.2	V
Тор	Operating temperature range		-40		+85	ç

<sup>1.</sup> Typical specifications are not guaranteed.

For details related to the LSM6DS3 operating modes, refer to *5.2: Gyroscope power modes* and *5.3: Accelerometer power modes*.

<sup>2. 4</sup> mA is the maximum driving capability, i.e. the maximum DC current that can be sourced/sunk by the digital pad in order to guarantee the correct digital output voltage levels  $V_{OH}$  and  $V_{OL}$ .

Module specifications LSM6DS3

# 4.3 Temperature sensor characteristics

0 Vdd = 1.8 V, T = 25 °C unless otherwise noted.

**Table 5. Temperature sensor characteristics** 

Symbol	Parameter	Test condition	Min.	Typ. <sup>(1)</sup>	Max.	Unit
TODR	Temperature refresh rate			52		Hz
Toff	Temperature offset <sup>(2)</sup>		-15		+15	°C
TSen	Temperature sensitivity			16		LSB/°C
TST	Temperature stabilization time <sup>(3)</sup>				500	μs
T_ADC_res	Temperature ADC resolution			12		bit
Тор	Operating temperature range		-40		+85	°C

<sup>1.</sup> Typical specifications are not guaranteed.

<sup>2.</sup> The output of the temperature sensor is 0 LSB (typ.) at 25 °C.

<sup>3.</sup> Time from power ON bit to valid data based on characterization data.



# LSM6DS3

#### **Communication interface characteristics** 4.4

#### 4.4.1 SPI - serial peripheral interface

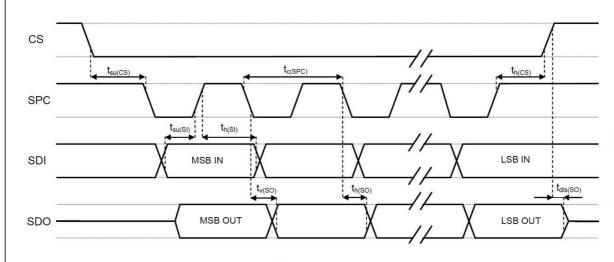
Subject to general operating conditions for Vdd and Top.

Table 6. SPI slave timing values

Symbol	Parameter	Valu	Value <sup>(1)</sup>	
Symbol	Farameter	Min	Max	Unit
t <sub>c(SPC)</sub>	SPI clock cycle	100		ns
f <sub>c(SPC)</sub>	SPI clock frequency		10	MHz
t <sub>su(CS)</sub>	CS setup time	5		
t <sub>h(CS)</sub>	CS hold time	20		
t <sub>su(SI)</sub>	SDI input setup time	5		
t <sub>h(SI)</sub>	SDI input hold time	15		ns
t <sub>v(SO)</sub>	SDO valid output time		50	
t <sub>h(SO)</sub>	SDO output hold time	5		
t <sub>dis(SO)</sub>	SDO output disable time		50	

Values are guaranteed at 10 MHz clock frequency for SPI with both 4 and 3 wires, based on characterization results, not tested in production

Figure 3. SPI slave timing diagram



Measurement points are done at 0.2·Vdd\_IO and 0.8·Vdd\_IO, for both input and output Note: ports.



# 4.4.2 I<sup>2</sup>C - inter-IC control interface

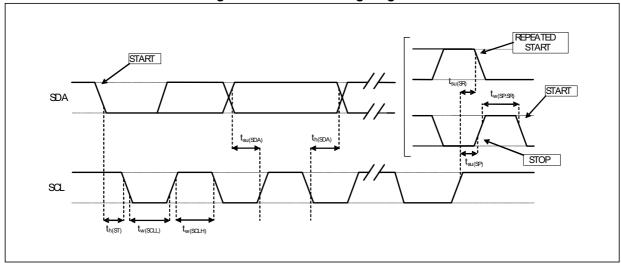
Subject to general operating conditions for Vdd and Top.

Table 7. I<sup>2</sup>C slave timing values

Symbol Parameter		I <sup>2</sup> C Standard mode <sup>(1)</sup>		I <sup>2</sup> C Fast mode <sup>(1)</sup>		Unit
Зушьог	Parameter	Min	Max	Min	Max	Onn
f <sub>(SCL)</sub>	SCL clock frequency	0	100	0	400	kHz
t <sub>w(SCLL)</sub>	SCL clock low time	4.7		1.3		
t <sub>w(SCLH)</sub>	SCL clock high time	4.0		0.6		μs
t <sub>su(SDA)</sub>	SDA setup time	250		100		ns
t <sub>h(SDA)</sub>	SDA data hold time	0	3.45	0	0.9	μs
t <sub>h(ST)</sub>	START condition hold time	4		0.6		
t <sub>su(SR)</sub>	Repeated START condition setup time	4.7		0.6		
t <sub>su(SP)</sub>	STOP condition setup time	4		0.6		μs
t <sub>w(SP:SR)</sub>	Bus free time between STOP and START condition	4.7		1.3		

<sup>1.</sup> Data based on standard  $I^2C$  protocol requirement, not tested in production.

Figure 4. I<sup>2</sup>C slave timing diagram



Note: Measurement points are done at 0.2·Vdd\_IO and 0.8·Vdd\_IO, for both ports.

Module specifications

#### **Absolute maximum ratings** 4.5

Stresses above those listed as "Absolute maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device under these conditions is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Table 8. Absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Ratings	Maximum value	Unit
Vdd	Supply voltage	-0.3 to 4.8	V
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage temperature range	-40 to +125	°C
Sg	Acceleration g for 0.2 ms	10,000	g
ESD	Electrostatic discharge protection (HBM)	2	kV
Vin	Input voltage on any control pin (including CS, SCL/SPC, SDA/SDI/SDO, SDO/SA0)	0.3 to Vdd_IO +0.3	V

Note: Supply voltage on any pin should never exceed 4.8 V.



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This device is sensitive to mechanical shock, improper handling can cause permanent damage to the part.



This device is sensitive to electrostatic discharge (ESD), improper handling can cause permanent damage to the part.

Module specifications

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# 4.6 Terminology

# 4.6.1 Sensitivity

Linear acceleration sensitivity can be determined, for example, by applying 1 g acceleration to the device. Because the sensor can measure DC accelerations, this can be done easily by pointing the selected axis towards the ground, noting the output value, rotating the sensor 180 degrees (pointing towards the sky) and noting the output value again. By doing so,  $\pm 1$  g acceleration is applied to the sensor. Subtracting the larger output value from the smaller one, and dividing the result by 2, leads to the actual sensitivity of the sensor. This value changes very little over temperature and over time. The sensitivity tolerance describes the range of sensitivities of a large number of sensors.

An angular rate gyroscope is device that produces a positive-going digital output for counterclockwise rotation around the axis considered. Sensitivity describes the gain of the sensor and can be determined by applying a defined angular velocity to it. This value changes very little over temperature and time.

### 4.6.2 Zero-g and zero-rate level

Linear acceleration zero-*g* level offset (TyOff) describes the deviation of an actual output signal from the ideal output signal if no acceleration is present. A sensor in a steady state on a horizontal surface will measure 0 *g* on both the X-axis and Y-axis, whereas the Z-axis will measure 1 *g*. Ideally, the output is in the middle of the dynamic range of the sensor (content of OUT registers 00h, data expressed as 2's complement number). A deviation from the ideal value in this case is called zero-*g* offset.

Offset is to some extent a result of stress to MEMS sensor and therefore the offset can slightly change after mounting the sensor onto a printed circuit board or exposing it to extensive mechanical stress. Offset changes little over temperature, see "Linear acceleration zero-g level change vs. temperature" in *Table 3*. The zero-g level tolerance (TyOff) describes the standard deviation of the range of zero-g levels of a group of sensors.

Zero-rate level describes the actual output signal if there is no angular rate present. The zero-rate level of precise MEMS sensors is, to some extent, a result of stress to the sensor and therefore the zero-rate level can slightly change after mounting the sensor onto a printed circuit board or after exposing it to extensive mechanical stress. This value changes very little over temperature and time.

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LSM6DS3 Functionality

# 5 Functionality

# 5.1 Operating modes

The LSM6DS3 has three operating modes available:

- only accelerometer active and gyroscope in power-down
- only gyroscope active and accelerometer in power-down
- both accelerometer and gyroscope sensors active with independent ODR

The accelerometer is activated from power down by writing ODR\_XL[3:0] in CTRL1\_XL (10h) while the gyroscope is activated from power-down by writing ODR\_G[3:0] in CTRL2\_G (11h). For combo mode the ODRs are totally independent.

# 5.2 Gyroscope power modes

In the LSM6DS3, the gyroscope can be configured in four different operating modes: power-down, low-power, normal mode and high-performance mode. The operating mode selected depends on the value of the G\_HM\_MODE bit in *CTRL7\_G (16h)*. If G\_HM\_MODE is set to '0', high-performance mode is valid for all ODRs (from 12.5 Hz up to 1.6 kHz).

To enable the low-power and normal mode, the G\_HM\_MODE bit has to be set to '1'. Low-power mode is available for lower ODR (12.5, 26, 52 Hz) while normal mode is available for ODRs equal to 104 and 208 Hz.

# 5.3 Accelerometer power modes

In the LSM6DS3, the accelerometer can be configured in four different operating modes: power-down, low-power, normal mode and high-performance mode. The operating mode selected depends on the value of the XL\_HM\_MODE bit in *CTRL6\_C (15h)*. If XL\_HM\_MODE is set to '0', high-performance mode is valid for all ODRs (from 12.5 Hz up to 6.66 kHz).

To enable the low-power and normal mode, the XL\_HM\_MODE bit has to be set to '1'. Low-power mode is available for lower ODRs (12.5, 26, 52 Hz) while normal mode is available for ODRs equal to 104 and 208 Hz.



Functionality LSM6DS3

### **5.4** FIFO

The presence of a FIFO allows consistent power saving for the system since the host processor does not need continuously poll data from the sensor, but it can wake up only when needed and burst the significant data out from the FIFO.

LSM6DS3 embeds 8 kbytes data FIFO to store the following data:

- gyroscope
- accelerometer
- external sensors
- step counter and timestamp
- temperature

Writing data in the FIFO can be configured to be triggered by the:

- accelerometer/gyroscope data-ready signal; in which case the ODR must be lower than or equal to both the accelerometer and gyroscope ODRs;
- sensor hub data-ready signal;
- step detection signal.

In addition, each data can be stored at a decimated data rate compared to FIFO ODR and it is configurable by the user, setting the registers *FIFO\_CTRL3 (08h)* and *FIFO\_CTRL4 (09h)*. The available decimation factors are 2, 3, 4, 8, 16, 32.

Programmable FIFO threshold can be set in FIFO\_CTRL1 (06h) and FIFO\_CTRL2 (07h) using the FTH [11:0] bits.

To monitor the FIFO status, dedicated registers (FIFO\_STATUS1 (3Ah), FIFO\_STATUS2 (3Bh), FIFO\_STATUS3 (3Ch), FIFO\_STATUS4 (3Dh)) can be read to detect FIFO overrun events, FIFO full status, FIFO empty status, FIFO threshold status and the number of unread samples stored in the FIFO. To generate dedicated interrupts on the INT1 and INT2 pads of these status events, the configuration can be set in INT1\_CTRL (0Dh) and INT2\_CTRL (0Eh).

FIFO buffer can be configured according to five different modes:

- Bypass mode
- FIFO mode
- Continuous mode
- Continuous-to-FIFO mode
- Bypass-to-continuous mode

Each mode is selected by the FIFO\_MODE\_[2:0] in *FIFO\_CTRL5 (0Ah)* register. To guarantee the correct acquisition of data during the switching into and out of FIFO mode, the first sample acquired must be discarded.



LSM6DS3 Functionality

## 5.4.1 Bypass mode

In Bypass mode (*FIFO\_CTRL5 (0Ah)* (FIFO\_MODE\_[2:0] = 000), the FIFO is not operational and it remains empty.

Bypass mode is also used to reset the FIFO when in FIFO mode.

#### 5.4.2 FIFO mode

In FIFO mode (*FIFO\_CTRL5 (0Ah)* (FIFO\_MODE\_[2:0] = 001) data from the output channels are stored in the FIFO until it is full.

To reset FIFO content, Bypass mode should be selected by writing *FIFO\_CTRL5 (0Ah)* (FIFO\_MODE\_[2:0]) to '000' After this reset command, it is possible to restart FIFO mode by writing *FIFO\_CTRL5 (0Ah)* (FIFO\_MODE\_[2:0]) to '001'.

FIFO buffer memorizes up to 4096 samples of 16 bits each but the depth of the FIFO can be resized by setting the FTH [11:0] bits in *FIFO\_CTRL1 (06h)* and *FIFO\_CTRL2 (07h)*. If the STOP\_ON\_FTH bit in *CTRL4\_C (13h)* is set to '1', FIFO depth is limited up to FTH [11:0] bits in *FIFO\_CTRL1 (06h)* and *FIFO\_CTRL2 (07h)*.

#### 5.4.3 Continuous mode

Continuous mode (*FIFO\_CTRL5 (0Ah)* (FIFO\_MODE\_[2:0] = 110) provides a continuous FIFO update: as new data arrives, the older data is discarded.

A FIFO threshold flag *FIFO\_STATUS2* (3Bh)(FTH) is asserted when the number of unread samples in FIFO is greater than or equal to *FIFO\_CTRL1* (06h) and *FIFO\_CTRL2* (07h)(FTH [11:0]).

It is possible to route *FIFO\_STATUS2 (3Bh)* (FTH) to the INT1 pin by writing in register *INT1\_CTRL (0Dh)* (INT1\_FTH) = '1' or to the INT2 pin by writing in register *INT2\_CTRL (0Eh)* (INT2\_FTH) = '1'.

A full-flag interrupt can be enabled, *INT1\_CTRL* (*0Dh*) (INT\_FULL\_FLAG) = '1', in order to indicate FIFO saturation and eventually read its content all at once.

If an overrun occurs, at least one of the oldest samples in FIFO has been overwritten and the OVER RUN flag in *FIFO STATUS2 (3Bh)* is asserted.

In order to empty the FIFO before it is full, it is also possible to pull from FIFO the number of unread samples available in *FIFO\_STATUS1* (3Ah) and *FIFO\_STATUS2* (3Bh) (DIFF\_FIFO[11:0]).

#### 5.4.4 Continuous-to-FIFO mode

In Continuous-to-FIFO mode (*FIFO\_CTRL5 (0Ah)* (FIFO\_MODE\_[2:0] = 011), FIFO behavior changes according to the trigger event detected in one of the following interrupt registers *FUNC\_SRC (53h)*, *TAP\_SRC (1Ch)*, *WAKE\_UP\_SRC (1Bh)* and *D6D\_SRC (1Dh)*.

When the selected trigger bit is equal to '1', FIFO operates in FIFO mode.

When the selected trigger bit is equal to '0', FIFO operates in Continuous mode.



Functionality LSM6DS3

## 5.4.5 Bypass-to-Continuous mode

In Bypass-to-Continuous mode (*FIFO\_CTRL5 (0Ah)* (FIFO\_MODE\_[2:0] = '100'), data measurement storage inside FIFO operates in Continuous mode when selected triggers in one of the following interrupt registers *FUNC\_SRC (53h)*, *TAP\_SRC (1Ch)*, *WAKE\_UP\_SRC (1Bh)* and *D6D\_SRC (1Dh)* are equal to '1', otherwise FIFO content is reset (Bypass mode).

### 5.4.6 FIFO reading procedure

The data stored in FIFO are accessible from dedicated registers (FIFO\_DATA\_OUT\_L (3Eh)) and FIFO\_DATA\_OUT\_H (3Fh)) and each FIFO sample is composed of 16 bits.

All FIFO status registers (*FIFO\_STATUS1* (*3Ah*), *FIFO\_STATUS2* (*3Bh*), *FIFO\_STATUS3* (*3Ch*), *FIFO\_STATUS4* (*3Dh*)) can be read at the start of a reading operation, minimizing the intervention of the application processor.

Saving data in the FIFO buffer is organized in four FIFO data sets consisting of 6 bytes each:

The 1<sup>st</sup> FIFO data set is reserved for gyroscope data;

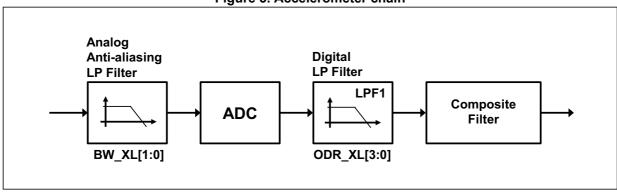
The 2<sup>nd</sup> FIFO data set is reserved for accelerometer data;

The 3<sup>rd</sup> FIFO data set is reserved for the external sensor data stored in the registers from SENSORHUB1\_REG (2Eh) to SENSORHUB6\_REG (33h);

The 4<sup>th</sup> FIFO data set can be alternately associated to the external sensor data stored in the registers from *SENSORHUB7\_REG* (34h) to *SENSORHUB12\_REG*(39h), to the step counter and timestamp info, or to the temperature sensor data.

#### 5.4.7 Filter block diagrams

Figure 5. Accelerometer chain





LSM6DS3 Functionality

Figure 6. Accelerometer composite filter

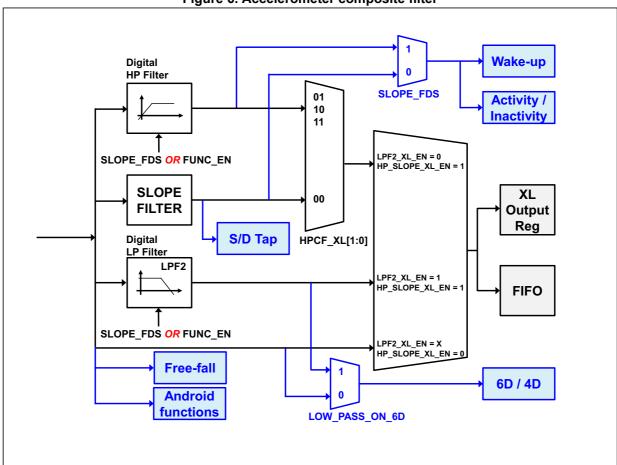
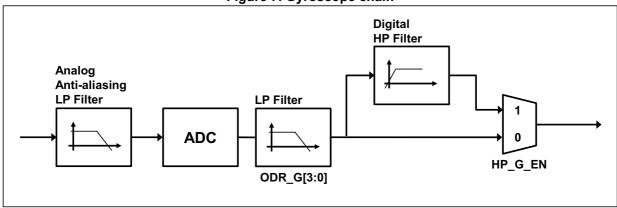


Figure 7. Gyroscope chain





Digital interfaces LSM6DS3

# 6 Digital interfaces

The registers embedded inside the LSM6DS3 may be accessed through both the I<sup>2</sup>C and SPI serial interfaces. The latter may be SW configured to operate either in 3-wire or 4-wire interface mode.

The serial interfaces are mapped onto the same pins. To select/exploit the I<sup>2</sup>C interface, the CS line must be tied high (i.e connected to Vdd\_IO).

Table 5. Genai interface pin description			
Pin name	Pin description		
CS	SPI enable I <sup>2</sup> C/SPI mode selection (1: SPI idle mode / I <sup>2</sup> C communication enabled; 0: SPI communication mode / I <sup>2</sup> C disabled)		
SCL/SPC	I <sup>2</sup> C Serial Clock (SCL) SPI Serial Port Clock (SPC)		
SDA/SDI/SDO	I <sup>2</sup> C Serial Data (SDA) SPI Serial Data Input (SDI) 3-wire Interface Serial Data Output (SDO)		
SDO/SA0	SPI Serial Data Output (SDO) I <sup>2</sup> C less significant bit of the device address		

Table 9. Serial interface pin description

# 6.1 I<sup>2</sup>C serial interface

The LSM6DS3  $I^2C$  is a bus slave. The  $I^2C$  is employed to write the data to the registers, whose content can also be read back.

The relevant I<sup>2</sup>C terminology is provided in the table below.

Term Description

Transmitter The device which sends data to the bus

Receiver The device which receives data from the bus

Master The device which initiates a transfer, generates clock signals and terminates a transfer

Slave The device addressed by the master

Table 10. I<sup>2</sup>C terminology

There are two signals associated with the  $I^2C$  bus: the serial clock line (SCL) and the Serial DAta line (SDA). The latter is a bidirectional line used for sending and receiving the data to/from the interface. Both the lines must be connected to Vdd\_IO through external pull-up resistors. When the bus is free, both the lines are high.

The I<sup>2</sup>C interface is implemeted with fast mode (400 kHz) I<sup>2</sup>C standards as well as with the standard mode.

In order to disable the  $I^2C$  block, (I2C\_disable) = 1 must be written in CTRL4\_C (13h).



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# 6.1.1 I<sup>2</sup>C operation

The transaction on the bus is started through a START (ST) signal. A START condition is defined as a HIGH to LOW transition on the data line while the SCL line is held HIGH. After this has been transmitted by the master, the bus is considered busy. The next byte of data transmitted after the start condition contains the address of the slave in the first 7 bits and the eighth bit tells whether the master is receiving data from the slave or transmitting data to the slave. When an address is sent, each device in the system compares the first seven bits after a start condition with its address. If they match, the device considers itself addressed by the master.

The Slave ADdress (SAD) associated to the LSM6DS3 is 110101xb. The SDO/SA0 pin can be used to modify the less significant bit of the device address. If the SDO/SA0 pin is connected to the supply voltage, LSb is '1' (address 1101011b); else if the SDO/SA0 pin is connected to ground, the LSb value is '0' (address 1101010b). This solution permits to connect and address two different inertial modules to the same I<sup>2</sup>C bus.

Data transfer with acknowledge is mandatory. The transmitter must release the SDA line during the acknowledge pulse. The receiver must then pull the data line LOW so that it remains stable low during the HIGH period of the acknowledge clock pulse. A receiver which has been addressed is obliged to generate an acknowledge after each byte of data received.

The I<sup>2</sup>C embedded inside the LSM6DS3 behaves like a slave device and the following protocol must be adhered to. After the start condition (ST) a slave address is sent, once a slave acknowledge (SAK) has been returned, an 8-bit sub-address (SUB) is transmitted. The increment of the address is configured by the *CTRL3\_C* (12h) (IF\_INC).

The slave address is completed with a Read/Write bit. If the bit is '1' (Read), a repeated START (SR) condition must be issued after the two sub-address bytes; if the bit is '0' (Write) the master will transmit to the slave with direction unchanged. *Table 11* explains how the SAD+Read/Write bit pattern is composed, listing all the possible configurations.

Table 11. SAD+Read/Write patterns

Command	SAD[6:1]	SAD[0] = SA0	R/W	SAD+R/W
Read	110101	0	1	11010101 (D5h)
Write	110101	0	0	11010100 (D4h)
Read	110101	1	1	11010111 (D7h)
Write	110101	1	0	11010110 (D6h)

Table 12. Transfer when master is writing one byte to slave

Master	ST	SAD + W		SUB		DATA		SP
Slave			SAK		SAK		SAK	

Table 13. Transfer when master is writing multiple bytes to slave

Master	ST	SAD + W		SUB		DATA		DATA		SP
Slave			SAK		SAK		SAK		SAK	

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Table 14. Transfer when master is receiving (reading) one byte of data from slave

Master	ST	SAD + W		SUB		SR	SAD + R			NMAK	SP
Slave			SAK		SAK			SAK	DATA		

Table 15. Transfer when master is receiving (reading) multiple bytes of data from slave

Master	ST	SAD+W		SUB		SR	SAD+R			MAK		MAK		NMAK	SP
Slave			SAK		SAK			SAK	DATA		DAT A		DATA		

Data are transmitted in byte format (DATA). Each data transfer contains 8 bits. The number of bytes transferred per transfer is unlimited. Data is transferred with the Most Significant bit (MSb) first. If a receiver can't receive another complete byte of data until it has performed some other function, it can hold the clock line, SCL LOW to force the transmitter into a wait state. Data transfer only continues when the receiver is ready for another byte and releases the data line. If a slave receiver doesn't acknowledge the slave address (i.e. it is not able to receive because it is performing some real-time function) the data line must be left HIGH by the slave. The master can then abort the transfer. A LOW to HIGH transition on the SDA line while the SCL line is HIGH is defined as a STOP condition. Each data transfer must be terminated by the generation of a STOP (SP) condition.

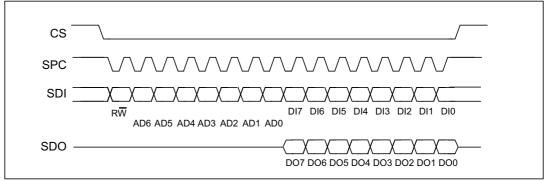
In the presented communication format MAK is Master acknowledge and NMAK is No Master Acknowledge.

## 6.2 SPI bus interface

The LSM6DS3 SPI is a bus slave. The SPI allows writing and reading the registers of the device.

The serial interface communicates to the application using 4 wires: CS, SPC, SDI and SDO.

Figure 8. Read and write protocol



**CS** is the serial port enable and it is controlled by the SPI master. It goes low at the start of the transmission and goes back high at the end. **SPC** is the serial port clock and it is controlled by the SPI master. It is stopped high when **CS** is high (no transmission). **SDI** and **SDO** are, respectively, the serial port data input and output. Those lines are driven at the falling edge of **SPC** and should be captured at the rising edge of **SPC**.



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Both the read register and write register commands are completed in 16 clock pulses or in multiples of 8 in case of multiple read/write bytes. Bit duration is the time between two falling edges of **SPC**. The first bit (bit 0) starts at the first falling edge of **SPC** after the falling edge of **CS** while the last bit (bit 15, bit 23, ...) starts at the last falling edge of SPC just before the rising edge of **CS**.

**bit 0**:  $R\overline{W}$  bit. When 0, the data DI(7:0) is written into the device. When 1, the data DO(7:0) from the device is read. In latter case, the chip will drive **SDO** at the start of bit 8.

bit 1-7: address AD(6:0). This is the address field of the indexed register.

bit 8-15: data DI(7:0) (write mode). This is the data that is written into the device (MSb first).

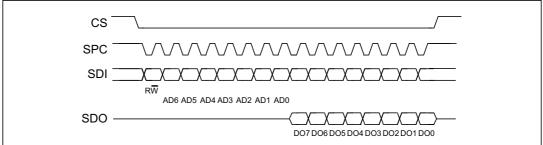
bit 8-15: data DO(7:0) (read mode). This is the data that is read from the device (MSb first).

In multiple read/write commands further blocks of 8 clock periods will be added. When the CTRL3\_C (12h) (IF\_INC) bit is '0', the address used to read/write data remains the same for every block. When the CTRL3\_C (12h) (IF\_INC) bit is '1', the address used to read/write data is increased at every block.

The function and the behavior of **SDI** and **SDO** remain unchanged.

#### 6.2.1 SPI read

Figure 9. SPI read protocol



The SPI Read command is performed with 16 clock pulses. A multiple byte read command is performed by adding blocks of 8 clock pulses to the previous one.

bit 0: READ bit. The value is 1.

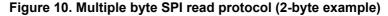
bit 1-7: address AD(6:0). This is the address field of the indexed register.

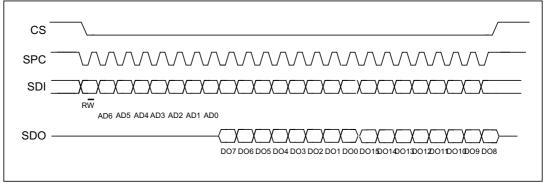
**bit 8-15**: data DO(7:0) (read mode). This is the data that will be read from the device (MSb first).

*bit 16-...*: data DO(...-8). Further data in multiple byte reads.



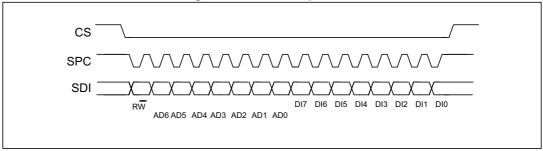
Digital interfaces LSM6DS3





### 6.2.2 SPI write

Figure 11. SPI write protocol



The SPI Write command is performed with 16 clock pulses. A multiple byte write command is performed by adding blocks of 8 clock pulses to the previous one.

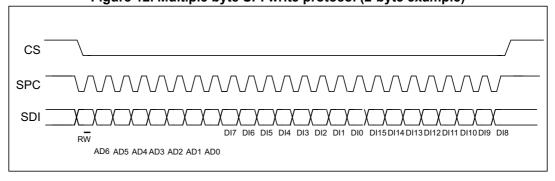
bit 0: WRITE bit. The value is 0.

bit 1 -7: address AD(6:0). This is the address field of the indexed register.

*bit 8-15*: data DI(7:0) (write mode). This is the data that is written inside the device (MSb first).

bit 16-...: data DI(...-8). Further data in multiple byte writes.

Figure 12. Multiple byte SPI write protocol (2-byte example)



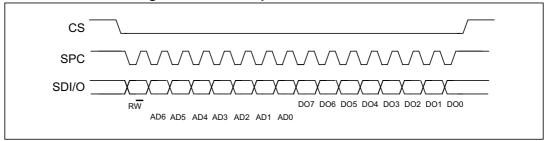


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#### 6.2.3 SPI read in 3-wire mode

A 3-wire mode is entered by setting the *CTRL3\_C* (12h) (SIM) bit equal to '1' (SPI serial interface mode selection).

Figure 13. SPI read protocol in 3-wire mode



The SPI read command is performed with 16 clock pulses:

bit 0: READ bit. The value is 1.

bit 1-7: address AD(6:0). This is the address field of the indexed register.

bit 8-15: data DO(7:0) (read mode). This is the data that is read from the device (MSb first).

A multiple read command is also available in 3-wire mode.



Application hints LSM6DS3

# 7 Application hints

### 7.1 LSM6DS3 electrical connections in Mode 1

Figure 14. LSM6DS3 electrical connections in Mode 1 Mode 1 HOST I2C/SPI (3/4-w) NC (1) SDO/SA0 TOP NC<sup>(1)</sup> SDx VIEW LSM6DS3 SCx INT2 or VDDIO 4 8 INT1 VDD C<sub>1</sub> GND /DDIO GND 100 nF I<sup>2</sup>C configuration GND Vdd\_IO C2 Vdd IO 100 nF SCL **GND** SDA Pull-up to be added R<sub>pu</sub>=10kOhm

1. Leave pin electrically unconnected and soldered to PCB.

The device core is supplied through the Vdd line. Power supply decoupling capacitors (C1, C2 = 100 nF ceramic) should be placed as near as possible to the supply pin of the device (common design practice).

The functionality of the device and the measured acceleration/angular rate data is selectable and accessible through the SPI/I<sup>2</sup>C interface.

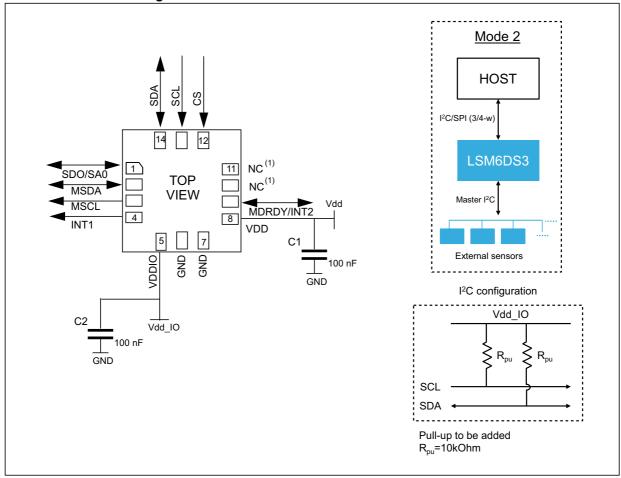
The functions, the threshold and the timing of the two interrupt pins for each sensor can be completely programmed by the user through the SPI/I<sup>2</sup>C interface.



LSM6DS3 Application hints

## 7.2 LSM6DS3 electrical connections in Mode 2

Figure 15. LSM6DS3 electrical connections in Mode 2



1. Leave pin electrically unconnected and soldered to PCB.

The device core is supplied through the Vdd line. Power supply decoupling capacitors (C1,  $C2 = 100 \, nF$  ceramic) should be placed as near as possible to the supply pin of the device (common design practice).

The functionality of the device and the measured acceleration/angular rate data is selectable and accessible through the SPI/I<sup>2</sup>C interface.

The functions, the threshold and the timing of the two interrupt pins for each sensor can be completely programmed by the user through the SPI/I<sup>2</sup>C interface.



Register mapping LSM6DS3

# 8 Register mapping

The table given below provides a list of the 8/16 bit registers embedded in the device and the corresponding addresses.

Table 16. Registers address map

Nome	Name Type Register address		er address	Default	Comment	
Name	туре	Hex	Binary	Default	Comment	
RESERVED	-	00	00000000	-	Reserved	
FUNC_CFG_ACCESS	r/w	01	0000001	00000000	Embedded functions configuration register	
RESERVED	-	02	00000010	-	Reserved	
RESERVED	-	03	00000011	-	Reserved	
SENSOR_SYNC_TIME_ FRAME	r/w	04	00000100	00000000	Sensor sync configuration register	
RESERVED	-	05	00000101	-	Reserved	
FIFO_CTRL1	r/w	06	00000110	00000000		
FIFO_CTRL2	r/w	07	00000111	00000000	FIFO	
FIFO_CTRL3	r/w	08	00001000	00000000	configuration	
FIFO_CTRL4	r/w	09	00001001	00000000	registers	
FIFO_CTRL5	r/w	0A	00001010	00000000		
ORIENT_CFG_G	r/w	0B	00001011	00000000		
RESERVED	-	0C	00001100	-	Reserved	
INT1_CTRL	r/w	0D	00001101	00000000	INT1 pin control	
INT2_CTRL	r/w	0E	00001110	00000000	INT2 pin control	
WHO_AM_I	r	0F	00001111	01101001	Who I am ID	
CTRL1_XL	r/w	10	00010000	00000000		
CTRL2_G	r/w	11	00010001	00000000		
CTRL3_C	r/w	12	00010010	00000100		
CTRL4_C	r/w	13	00010011	00000000	<b>1</b>	
CTRL5_C	r/w	14	00010100	00000000	Accelerometer and gyroscope	
CTRL6_C	r/w	15	00010101	00000000	control	
CTRL7_G	r/w	16	00010110	00000000	registers	
CTRL8_XL	r/w	17	0001 0111	00000000	]	
CTRL9_XL	r/w	18	00011000	00111000		
CTRL10 C	r/w	19	00011001	00111000	]	

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Register mapping

Table 16. Registers address map (continued)

Nome	Turne	Registe	er address	Default	Commont	
Name	Туре	Hex	Binary	- Default	Comment	
MASTER_CONFIG	r/w	1A	00011010	00000000	I <sup>2</sup> C master configuration register	
WAKE_UP_SRC	r	1B	00011011	output		
TAP_SRC	r	1C	00011100	output	Interrupts registers	
D6D_SRC	r	1D	00011101	output		
STATUS_REG	r	1E	00011110	output	Status data register	
RESERVED	-	1F	00011111	-	Reserved	
OUT_TEMP_L	r	20	00100000	output	Temperature	
OUT_TEMP_H	r	21	00100001	output	output data register	
OUTX_L_G	r	22	00100010	output		
OUTX_H_G	r	23	00100011	output	Gyroscope output register	
OUTY_L_G	r	24	00100100	output		
OUTY_H_G	r	25	00100101	output		
OUTZ_L_G	r	26	00100110	output		
OUTZ_H_G	r	27	00100111	output		
OUTX_L_XL	r	28	00101000	output		
OUTX_H_XL	r	29	00101001	output		
OUTY_L_XL	r	2A	00101010	output	Accelerometer	
OUTY_H_XL	r	2B	00101011	output	output register	
OUTZ_L_XL	r	2C	00101100	output		
OUTZ_H_XL	r	2D	00101101	output		



Register mapping LSM6DS3

Table 16. Registers address map (continued)

		Registe	r address			
Name	Type	Hex	Binary	Default	Comment	
SENSORHUB1_REG	r	2E	00101110	output		
SENSORHUB2_REG	r	2F	00101111	output	]	
SENSORHUB3_REG	r	30	00110000	output	]	
SENSORHUB4_REG	r	31	00110001	output		
SENSORHUB5_REG	r	32	00110010	output		
SENSORHUB6_REG	r	33	00110011	output	Sensor hub	
SENSORHUB7_REG	r	34	00110100	output	output registers	
SENSORHUB8_REG	r	35	00110101	output		
SENSORHUB9_REG	r	36	00110110	output	]	
SENSORHUB10_REG	r	37	00110111	output		
SENSORHUB11_REG	r	38	00111000	output		
SENSORHUB12_REG	r	39	00111001	output	]	
FIFO_STATUS1	r	3A	00111010	output		
FIFO_STATUS2	r	3B	00111011	output	FIFO status	
FIFO_STATUS3	r	3C	00111100	output	registers	
FIFO_STATUS4	r	3D	00111101	output		
FIFO_DATA_OUT_L	r	3E	00111110	output	FIFO data	
FIFO_DATA_OUT_H	r	3F	00111111	output	output registers	
TIMESTAMP0_REG	r	40	01000000	output	Timostomo	
TIMESTAMP1_REG	r	41	01000001	output	Timestamp output registers	
TIMESTAMP2_REG	r/w	42	01000010	output		
RESERVED	-	43-48		-	Reserved	
STEP_TIMESTAMP_L	r	49	0100 1001	output	Step counter	
STEP_TIMESTAMP_H	r	4A	0100 1010	output	timestamp registers	
STEP_COUNTER_L	r	4B	01001011	output	Step counter	
STEP_COUNTER_H	r	4C	01001100	output	output registers	
SENSORHUB13_REG	r	4D	01001101	output		
SENSORHUB14_REG	r	4E	01001110	output	-	
SENSORHUB15_REG	r	4F	01001111	output	Sensor hub	
SENSORHUB16_REG	r	50	01010000	output	output registers	
SENSORHUB17_REG	r	51	01010001	output	]	
SENSORHUB18_REG	r	52	01010010	output	]	
FUNC_SRC	r	53	01010011	output	Interrupt register	

LSM6DS3

**Register mapping** 

Table 16. Registers address map (continued)

Name	Time	Registe	r address	Default	Comment	
Name	Type	Hex	Binary	Default	Comment	
RESERVED	-	54-57		-	Reserved	
TAP_CFG	r/w	58	01011000	00000000		
TAP_THS_6D	r/w	59	01011001	00000000		
INT_DUR2	r/w	5A	01011010	00000000		
WAKE_UP_THS	r/w	5B	01011011	00000000	Interrupt	
WAKE_UP_DUR	r/w	5C	01011100	00000000	registers	
FREE_FALL	r/w	5D	01011101	00000000		
MD1_CFG	r/w	5E	01011110	00000000		
MD2_CFG	r/w	5F	01011111	00000000		
RESERVED	-	60-65		-	Reserved	
OUT_MAG_RAW_X_L	r	66	0110 0110	output		
OUT_MAG_RAW_X_H	r	67	0110 0111	output		
OUT_MAG_RAW_Y_L	r	68	0110 1000	output	External magnetometer	
OUT_MAG_RAW_Y_H	r	69	0110 1001	output	raw data output	
OUT_MAG_RAW_Z_L	r	6A	0110 1010	output	registers	
OUT_MAG_RAW_X_H	r	6B	0110 1011	output		

Registers marked as *Reserved* must not be changed. Writing to those registers may cause permanent damage to the device.

The content of the registers that are loaded at boot should not be changed. They contain the factory calibration values. Their content is automatically restored when the device is powered up.



# 9 Register description

The device contains a set of registers which are used to control its behavior and to retrieve linear acceleration, angular rate and temperature data. The register addresses, made up of 7 bits, are used to identify them and to write the data through the serial interface.

## 9.1 FUNC\_CFG\_ACCESS (01h)

Enable embedded functions register (r/w).

#### Table 17. FUNC\_CFG\_ACCESS register

FUNC_CFG_EN 0 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 <sup>(1)</sup>					
------------------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------

<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

#### Table 18. FUNC CFG ACCESS register description

Enable access to the embedded functions configuration registers <sup>(1)</sup> from address 02h to 32h. Default value: 0.
<ul><li>(0: disable access to embedded functions configuration registers;</li><li>1: enable access to embedded functions configuration registers)</li></ul>

The embedded functions configuration registers details are available in 10: Embedded functions register mapping and 11: Embedded functions registers description.

## 9.2 SENSOR\_SYNC\_TIME\_FRAME (04h)

Sensor synchronization time frame register (r/w).

#### Table 19. SENSOR\_SYNC\_TIME\_FRAME register

TPH_7
-------

#### Table 20. SENSOR\_SYNC\_TIME\_FRAME register description

	Sensor synchronization time frame with the step of 500 ms and full range of 5 s.
TPH_ [7:0]	Unsigned 8-bit.
	Default value: 0000 0000

# 9.3 FIFO\_CTRL1 (06h)

FIFO control register (r/w).

### Table 21. FIFO\_CTRL1 register

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ĺ	FTH_7	FTH_6	FTH_5	FTH_4	FTH_3	FTH_2	FTH_1	FTH_0
---	---	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

#### Table 22. FIFO\_CTRL1 register description

	FIFO threshold level setting <sup>(1)</sup> . Default value: 0000 0000.
FTH [7:0]	Watermark flag rises when the number of bytes written to FIFO after the next write is
[]	greater than or equal to the threshold level.
	Minimum resolution for the FIFO is 1 LSB = 2 bytes (1 word) in FIFO

1. For a complete watermark threshold configuration, consider FTH\_[11:8] in FIFO\_CTRL2 (07h).

LSM6DS3 Register description

# 9.4 FIFO\_CTRL2 (07h)

FIFO control register (r/w).

#### Table 23. FIFO\_CTRL2 register

MER_PEDO TIMER_PEDO 0(1) FIFO_EN _FIFO_DRDY	0 <sup>(1)</sup> FTH_11	FTH10 FTH_9	FTH_8
---	-------------------------	-------------	-------

<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

#### Table 24. FIFO\_CTRL2 register description

	<u> </u>
TIMER_PEDO _FIFO_EN	Enable pedometer step counter and timestamp as 4 <sup>th</sup> FIFO data set. Default: 0 (0: disable step counter and timestamp data as 4 <sup>th</sup> FIFO data set; 1: enable step counter and timestamp data as 4 <sup>th</sup> FIFO data set)
TIMER_PEDO _FIFO_DRDY	FIFO write mode <sup>(1)</sup> . Default: 0 (0: enable write in FIFO based on XL/Gyro data-ready; 1: enable write in FIFO at every step detected by step counter.)
FTH_[11:8]	FIFO threshold level setting <sup>(2)</sup> . Default value: 0000 Watermark flag rises when the number of bytes written to FIFO after the next write is greater than or equal to the threshold level. Minimum resolution for the FIFO is 1LSB = 2 bytes (1 word) in FIFO

<sup>1.</sup> This bit is effective if the DATA\_VALID\_SEL\_FIFO bit of the MASTER\_CONFIG (1Ah) register is set to 0.

# 9.5 FIFO\_CTRL3 (08h)

FIFO control register (r/w).

#### Table 25. FIFO\_CTRL3 register

O <sup>(1)</sup>	o(1)	DEC_FIFO	DEC_FIFO	DEC_FIFO	DEC_FIFO	DEC_FIFO	DEC_FIFO
0. 7	0.,	_GYRO2	_GYRO1	_GYRO0	_XL2	_XL1	_XL0

<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

#### Table 26. FIFO\_CTRL3 register description

DEC_FIFO_GYRO [2:0]	Gyro FIFO (first data set) decimation setting. Default: 000 For the configuration setting, refer to <i>Table 27</i> .
DEC_FIFO_XL [2:0]	Accelerometer FIFO (second data set) decimation setting. Default: 000 For the configuration setting, refer to <i>Table 28</i> .

<sup>2.</sup> For a complete watermark threshold configuration, consider FTH\_[7:0] in FIFO\_CTRL1 (06h)

## Table 27. Gyro FIFO decimation setting

DEC_FIFO_GYRO [2:0]	Configuration
000	Gyro sensor not in FIFO
001	No decimation
010	Decimation with factor 2
011	Decimation with factor 3
100	Decimation with factor 4
101	Decimation with factor 8
110	Decimation with factor 16
111	Decimation with factor 32

### Table 28. Accelerometer FIFO decimation setting

DEC_FIFO_XL [2:0]	Configuration
000	Accelerometer sensor not in FIFO
001	No decimation
010	Decimation with factor 2
011	Decimation with factor 3
100	Decimation with factor 4
101	Decimation with factor 8
110	Decimation with factor 16
111	Decimation with factor 32

# 9.6 FIFO\_CTRL4 (09h)

FIFO control register (r/w).

### Table 29. FIFO\_CTRL4 register

Γ	O <sup>(1)</sup>	ONLY_HIGH	DEC_DS4	DEC_DS4	DEC_DS4	DEC_DS3	DEC_DS3	DEC_DS3
	0. ,	_DATA	_FIFO2	_FIFO1	_FIFO0	_FIFO2	_FIFO1	_FIFO0

<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

### Table 30. FIFO\_CTRL4 register description

ONLY_HIGH_DATA	8-bit data storage in FIFO. Default: 0 (0: disable MSByte only memorization in FIFO for XL and Gyro; 1: enable MSByte only memorization in FIFO for XL and Gyro in FIFO)
DEC_DS4_FIFO[2:0]	Fourth FIFO data set decimation setting. Default: 000 For the configuration setting, refer to <i>Table 31</i> .
DEC_DS3_FIFO[2:0]	Third FIFO data set decimation setting. Default: 000 For the configuration setting, refer to <i>Table 32</i> .

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### Table 31. Fourth FIFO data set decimation setting

DEC_DS4_FIFO[2:0]	Configuration
000	Fourth FIFO data set not in FIFO
001	No decimation
010	Decimation with factor 2
011	Decimation with factor 3
100	Decimation with factor 4
101	Decimation with factor 8
110	Decimation with factor 16
111	Decimation with factor 32

### Table 32. Third FIFO data set decimation setting

DEC_DS3_FIFO[2:0]	Configuration
000	Third FIFO data set not in FIFO
001	No decimation
010	Decimation with factor 2
011	Decimation with factor 3
100	Decimation with factor 4
101	Decimation with factor 8
110	Decimation with factor 16
111	Decimation with factor 32

# 9.7 FIFO\_CTRL5 (0Ah)

FIFO control register (r/w).

### Table 33. FIFO\_CTRL5 register

n <sup>(1)</sup>	ODR_	ODR_	ODR_	ODR_	FIFO_	FIFO_	FIFO_
0(1)	FIFO_3	FIFO_2	FIFO_1	FIFO_0	MODE_2	MODE_1	MODE_0

<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

#### Table 34. FIFO\_CTRL5 register description

ODR FIFO [3:0]	FIFO ODR selection, setting FIFO_MODE also. Default: 0000
	For the configuration setting, refer to <i>Table 35</i>
FIFO MODE [2:0]	FIFO mode selection bits, setting ODR_FIFO also. Default value: 000
	For the configuration setting refer to <i>Table 36</i>

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#### **Table 35. FIFO ODR selection**

ODR_FIFO_[3:0]	Configuration <sup>(1)</sup>
0000	FIFO disabled
0001	FIFO ODR is set to 12.5 Hz
0010	FIFO ODR is set to 26 Hz
0011	FIFO ODR is set to 52 Hz
0100	FIFO ODR is set to 104 Hz
0101	FIFO ODR is set to 208 Hz
0110	FIFO ODR is set to 416 Hz
0111	FIFO ODR is set to 833 Hz
1000	FIFO ODR is set to 1.66 kHz
1001	FIFO ODR is set to 3.33 kHz
1010	FIFO ODR is set to 6.66 kHz

If the device is working at an ODR slower than the one selected, FIFO ODR is limited to that ODR value.
 Moreover, these bits are effective if both the DATA\_VALID\_SEL FIFO bit of MASTER\_CONFIG (1Ah) and the TIMER\_PEDO\_FIFO\_DRDY bit of FIFO\_CTRL2 (07h) are set to 0.

#### Table 36. FIFO mode selection

FIFO_MODE_[2:0]	Configuration mode
000	Bypass mode. FIFO disabled.
001	FIFO mode. Stops collecting data when FIFO is full.
010	Reserved
011	Continuous mode until trigger is deasserted, then FIFO mode.
100	Bypass mode until trigger is deasserted, then Continuous mode.
101	Reserved
110	Continuous mode. If the FIFO is full, the new sample overwrites the older one.
111	Reserved

# 9.8 ORIENT\_CFG\_G (0Bh)

Angular rate sensor sign and orientation register (r/w).

### Table 37. ORIENT\_CFG\_G register

0 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	SignX_G	SignY_G	SignZ_G	Orient_2	Orient_1	Orient_0
------------------	------------------	---------	---------	---------	----------	----------	----------

<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

**Register description** 



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#### Table 38. ORIENT CFG G register description

SignX_G	Pitch axis (X) angular rate sign. Default value: 0 (0: positive sign; 1: negative sign)
SignY_G	Roll axis (Y) angular rate sign. Default value: 0 (0: positive sign; 1: negative sign)
SignZ_G	Yaw axis (Z) angular rate sign. Default value: 0 (0: positive sign; 1: negative sign)
Orient [2:0]	Directional user-orientation selection. Default value: 000 For the configuration setting, refer to <i>Table 39</i> .

### Table 39. Settings for orientation of axes

Orient [2:0]	000	001	010	011	100	101
Pitch	Х	Х	Υ	Υ	Z	Z
Roll	Υ	Z	Х	Z	Х	Υ
Yaw	Z	Υ	Z	Х	Υ	Х

#### 9.9 INT1\_CTRL (0Dh)

INT1 pad control register (r/w).

Each bit in this register enables a signal to be carried through INT1. The pad's output will supply the OR combination of the selected signals.

### Table 40. INT1\_CTRL register

INT1_   INT1_SIGN   INT1_FULL   INT1_   INT1_   INT1_   INT1_   INT1_   INT1_   DETECTOR   MOT   FLAG   FIFO_OVR   FTH   BOOT   DRDY_G   DRD
--

#### Table 41. INT1\_CTRL register description

INT1_STEP_	Pedometer step recognition interrupt enable on INT1 pad. Default value: 0
DETECTOR	(0: disabled; 1: enabled)
INT1_SIGN_MOT	Significant motion interrupt enable on INT1 pad. Default value: 0
	(0: disabled; 1: enabled)
INT1 FULL FLAG	FIFO full flag interrupt enable on INT1 pad. Default value: 0
INTI_I OLL_I LAG	(0: disabled; 1: enabled)
INT1 FIFO OVR	FIFO overrun interrupt on INT1 pad. Default value: 0
	(0: disabled; 1: enabled)
INT1 FTH	FIFO threshold interrupt on INT1 pad. Default value: 0
"   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "	(0: disabled; 1: enabled)
INT1 BOOT	Boot status available on INT1 pad. Default value: 0
	(0: disabled; 1: enabled)
INT1 DRDY G	Gyroscope Data Ready on INT1 pad. Default value: 0
	(0: disabled; 1: enabled)
INT1 DRDY XL	Accelerometer Data Ready on INT1 pad. Default value: 0
IIII _DIOI_XL	(0: disabled; 1: enabled)

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# 9.10 INT2\_CTRL (0Eh)

INT2 pad control register (r/w).

Each bit in this register enables a signal to be carried through INT2. The pad's output will supply the OR combination of the selected signals.

Table 42. INT2\_CTRL register

IN	NT2_STEP INT2_S _DELTA COUNT	-   -		INT2_ FIFO_OVR	"" L	INT2_ DRDY _TEMP	INT2_ DRDY_G	INT2_ DRDY_XL	
----	---------------------------------	-------	--	-------------------	------	------------------------	-----------------	------------------	--

Table 43. INT2\_CTRL register description

INT2_STEP_DELTA	Pedometer step recognition interrupt on delta time <sup>(1)</sup> enable on INT2 pad. Default value: 0 (0: disabled; 1: enabled)
INT2_STEP_COUNT _OV	Step counter overflow interrupt enable on INT2 pad. Default value: 0 (0: disabled; 1: enabled)
INT2_FULL_FLAG	FIFO full flag interrupt enable on INT2 pad. Default value: 0 (0: disabled; 1: enabled)
INT2_FIFO_OVR	FIFO overrun interrupt on INT2 pad. Default value: 0 (0: disabled; 1: enabled)
INT2_FTH	FIFO threshold interrupt on INT2 pad. Default value: 0 (0: disabled; 1: enabled)
INT2_DRDY_TEMP	Temperature Data Ready in INT2 pad. Default value: 0 (0: disabled; 1: enabled)
INT2_DRDY_G	Gyroscope Data Ready on INT2 pad. Default value: 0 (0: disabled; 1: enabled)
INT2_DRDY_XL	Accelerometer Data Ready on INT2 pad. Default value: 0 (0: disabled; 1: enabled)

<sup>1.</sup> Delta time value is defined in register STEP\_COUNT\_DELTA (15h).

# 9.11 WHO\_AM\_I (0Fh)

Who\_AM\_I register (r). This register is a read-only register. Its value is fixed at 69h.

#### Table 44. WHO\_AM\_I register

0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
				l			

# 9.12 CTRL1\_XL (10h)

Linear acceleration sensor control register 1 (r/w).

#### Table 45. CTRL1\_XL register

ODR_XL3	ODR_XL2	ODR_XL1	ODR_XL0	FS_XL1	FS_XL0	BW_XL1	BW_XL0
---------	---------	---------	---------	--------	--------	--------	--------

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### Table 46. CTRL1\_XL register description

ODR_XL [3:0]	Output data rate and power mode selection. Default value: 0000 (see <i>Table 47</i> ).
FS_XL [1:0]	Accelerometer full-scale selection. Default value: 00. (00: ±2 $g$ ; 01: ±16 $g$ ; 10: ±4 $g$ ; 11: ±8 $g$ )
BW_XL [1:0]	Anti-aliasing filter bandwidth selection. Default value: 00 (00: 400 Hz; 01: 200 Hz; 10: 100 Hz; 11: 50 Hz)

#### Table 47. Accelerometer ODR register setting

ODR_ XL3	ODR_ XL2	ODR_ XL1	ODR_ XL0	ODR selection [Hz] when XL_HM_MODE = 1	ODR selection [Hz] when XL_HM_MODE = 0
0	0	0	0	Power-down	Power-down
0	0	0	1	12.5 Hz (low power)	12.5 Hz (high performance)
0	0	1	0	26 Hz (low power)	26 Hz (high performance)
0	0	1	1	52 Hz (low power)	52 Hz (high performance)
0	1	0	0	104 Hz (normal mode)	104 Hz (high performance)
0	1	0	1	208 Hz (normal mode)	208 Hz (high performance)
0	1	1	0	416 Hz (high performance)	416 Hz (high performance)
0	1	1	1	833 Hz (high performance)	833 Hz (high performance)
1	0	0	0	1.66 kHz (high performance)	1.66 kHz (high performance)
1	0	0	1	3.33 kHz (high performance)	3.33 kHz (high performance)
1	0	1	0	6.66 kHz (high performance)	6.66 kHz (high performance)

## Table 48. BW and ODR (high-performance mode)

ODR <sup>(1)</sup>	Analog filter BW	Analog filter BW (XL_HM_MODE = 0)				
ODK. 7	XL_BW_SCAL_ODR = 0	XL_BW_SCAL_ODR = 1				
6.66 - 3.33 kHz	Filter not used					
1.66 kHz	400 Hz					
833 Hz	400 Hz	Bandwidth is determined by				
416 Hz	200 Hz	setting BW_XL[1:0] in CTRL1_XL (10h)				
208 Hz	100 Hz					
104 - 12.5 Hz	50 Hz					

<sup>1.</sup> Filter not used when accelerometer is in normal and low-power modes.



# 9.13 CTRL2\_G (11h)

Angular rate sensor control register 2 (r/w).

#### Table 49. CTRL2 G register

ODR_G3	ODR_G2	ODR_G1	ODR_G0	FS_G1	FS_G0	FS_125	0 <sup>(1)</sup>

<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

### Table 50. CTRL2\_G register description

ODR_G [3:0]	Gyroscope output data rate selection. Default value: 0000 (Refer to <i>Table 51</i> )
FS_G [1:0]	Gyroscope full-scale selection. Default value: 00 (00: 245 dps; 01: 500 dps; 10: 1000 dps; 11: 2000 dps)
FS_125	Gyroscope full-scale at 125 dps. Default value: 0 (0: disabled; 1: enabled)

## Table 51. Gyroscope ODR configuration setting

ODR_ G3	ODR_ G2	ODR_ G1	ODR_ G0	ODR [Hz] when G_HM_MODE = 1	ODR [Hz] when G_HM_MODE = 0
0	0	0	0	Power down	Power down
0	0	0	1	12.5 Hz (low power)	12.5 Hz (high performance)
0	0	1	0	26 Hz (low power)	26 Hz (high performance)
0	0	1	1	52 Hz (low power)	52 Hz (high performance)
0	1	0	0	104 Hz (normal mode)	104 Hz (high performance)
0	1	0	1	208 Hz (normal mode)	208 Hz (high performance)
0	1	1	0	416 Hz (high performance)	416 Hz (high performance)
0	1	1	1	833 Hz (high performance)	833 Hz (high performance)
1	0	0	0	1.66 kHz (high performance)	1.66 kHz (high performance)

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# 9.14 CTRL3\_C (12h)

Control register 3 (r/w).

### Table 52. CTRL3\_C register

					_		
воот	BDU	H_LACTIVE	PP_OD	SIM	IF_INC	BLE	SW_RESET

## Table 53. CTRL3\_C register description

воот	Reboot memory content. Default value: 0 (0: normal mode; 1: reboot memory content <sup>(1)</sup> )
BDU	Block Data Update. Default value: 0 (0: continuous update; 1: output registers not updated until MSB and LSB have been read)
H_LACTIVE	Interrupt activation level. Default value: 0 (0: interrupt output pads active high; 1: interrupt output pads active low)
PP_OD	Push-pull/open-drain selection on INT1 and INT2 pads. Default value: 0 (0: push-pull mode; 1: open-drain mode)
SIM	SPI Serial Interface Mode selection. Default value: 0 (0: 4-wire interface; 1: 3-wire interface).
IF_INC	Register address automatically incremented during a multiple byte access with a serial interface (I <sup>2</sup> C or SPI). Default value: 1 (0: disabled; 1: enabled)
BLE	Big/Little Endian Data selection. Default value 0 (0: data LSB @ lower address; 1: data MSB @ lower address)
SW_RESET	Software reset. Default value: 0 (0: normal mode; 1: reset device) This bit is cleared by hardware after next flash boot.

<sup>1.</sup> Boot request is executed as soon as internal oscillator is turned on. It is possible to set bit while in power-down mode, in this case it will be served at the next normal mode or sleep mode.

# 9.15 CTRL4\_C (13h)

Control register 4 (r/w).

### Table 54. CTRL4\_C register

XL_BW_ SCAL_ODR SL	LEEP_G INT2_on_ INT1	FIFO_ TEMP_EN	DRDY_ MASK	I2C_disable	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	STOP_ON _FTH
-----------------------	-------------------------	------------------	---------------	-------------	------------------	-----------------

<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

## Table 55. CTRL4\_C register description

XL_BW_ SCAL_ODR	Accelerometer bandwidth selection. Default value: 0 (0 <sup>(1)</sup> : bandwidth determined by ODR selection, refer to <i>Table 48</i> ; 1 <sup>(2)</sup> : bandwidth determined by setting BW_XL[1:0] in <i>CTRL1_XL</i> (10h) register.)
SLEEP_G	Gyroscope sleep mode enable. Default value: 0 (0: disabled; 1: enabled)
INT2_on_INT1	All interrupt signals available on INT1 pad enable. Default value: 0 (0: interrupt signals divided between INT1 and INT2 pads; 1: all interrupt signals in logic or on INT1 pad)
FIFO_TEMP_EN	Enable temperature data as 4 <sup>th</sup> FIFO data set <sup>(3)</sup> . Default: 0 (0: disable temperature data as 4 <sup>th</sup> FIFO data set; 1: enable temperature data as 4 <sup>th</sup> FIFO data set)
DRDY_MASK	Data-ready mask enable. If enabled, when switching from Power-Down to an active mode, the accelerometer and gyroscope data-ready signals are masked until the settling of the sensor filters is completed. Default value: 0 (0: disabled; 1: enabled)
I2C_disable	Disable I <sup>2</sup> C interface. Default value: 0 (0: both I <sup>2</sup> C and SPI enabled; 1: I <sup>2</sup> C disabled, SPI only)
STOP_ON_FTH	Enable FIFO threshold level use. Default value: 0 (0: FIFO depth is not limited; 1: FIFO depth is limited to threshold level)

<sup>1.</sup> Filter used in high-performance mode only with ODR less than 3.33 kHz.

- 2. Filter used in high-performance mode only.
- 3. This bit is effective if the TIMER\_PEDO\_FIFO\_EN bit of FIFO\_CTRL2 (07h) register is set to 0.

# 9.16 CTRL5\_C (14h)

Control register 5 (r/w).

#### Table 56. CTRL5\_C register

ROUNDING2	ROUNDING1	ROUNDING0	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	ST1_G	ST0_G	ST1_XL	ST0_XL

<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device



### Table 57. CTRL5\_C register description

ROUNDING[2:0]	Circular burst-mode (rounding) read from output registers. Default: 000 (000: no rounding; Others: refer to <i>Table 58</i> )
ST_G [1:0]	Angular rate sensor self-test enable. Default value: 00 (00: Self-test disabled; Other: refer to <i>Table 59</i> )
ST_XL [1:0]	Linear acceleration sensor self-test enable. Default value: 00 (00: Self-test disabled; Other: refer to <i>Table 60</i> )

### Table 58. Output registers rounding pattern

ROUNDING[2:0]	Rounding pattern			
000	No rounding			
001	Accelerometer only			
010	Gyroscope only			
011	Gyroscope + accelerometer			
100	Registers from SENSORHUB1_REG (2Eh) to SENSORHUB6_REG (33h) only			
101	Accelerometer + registers from SENSORHUB1_REG (2Eh) to SENSORHUB6_REG (33h)			
110	Gyroscope + accelerometer + registers from SENSORHUB1_REG (2Eh) to SENSORHUB6_REG (33h) and registers from SENSORHUB7_REG (34h) to SENSORHUB12_REG(39h)			
111	Gyroscope + accelerometer + registers from SENSORHUB1_REG (2Eh) to SENSORHUB6_REG (33h)			

### Table 59. Angular rate sensor self-test mode selection

ST1_G	ST0_G	Self-test mode
0	0	Normal mode
0	1	Positive sign self-test
1	0	Not allowed
1	1	Negative sign self-test

#### Table 60. Linear acceleration sensor self-test mode selection

ST1_XL	ST0_XL	Self-test mode
0	0	Normal mode
0	1	Positive sign self-test
1	0	Negative sign self-test
1	1	Not allowed

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# 9.17 CTRL6\_C (15h)

Angular rate sensor control register 6 (r/w).

#### Table 61. CTRL6\_C register

TRIG_EN	LVLen	LVL2_EN	XL_HM_MODE	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 <sup>(1)</sup>
---------	-------	---------	------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------

<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

### Table 62. CTRL6\_C register description

TRIG_EN	Gyroscope data edge-sensitive trigger enable. Default value: 0 (0: external trigger disabled; 1: external trigger enabled)
LVLen	Gyroscope data level-sensitive trigger enable. Default value: 0 (0: level-sensitive trigger disabled; 1: level sensitive trigger enabled)
LVL2_EN	Gyroscope level-sensitive latched enable. Default value: 0 (0: level-sensitive latched disabled; 1: level sensitive latched enabled)
XL_HM_MODE	High-performance operating mode disable for accelerometer <sup>(1)</sup> . Default value: 0 (0: high-performance operating mode enabled; 1: high-performance operating mode disabled)

<sup>1.</sup> Normal and low-power mode depends on the ODR setting, for details refer to *Table 47*.

# 9.18 CTRL7\_G (16h)

Angular rate sensor control register 7 (r/w).

### Table 63. CTRL7\_G register

G_HM_MODE	HP_G_ EN H	IPCF_G1	HPCF_G0	HP_G_R ST	ROUNDING_ STATUS	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 <sup>(1)</sup>
-----------	---------------	---------	---------	--------------	---------------------	------------------	------------------

<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

#### Table 64. CTRL7\_G register description

	<u> </u>
G_HM_MODE	High-performance operating mode disable for gyroscope <sup>(1)</sup> . Default: 0 (0: high-performance operating mode enabled; 1: high-performance operating mode disabled)
HP_G_EN	Gyroscope digital high-pass filter enable. The filter is enabled only if the gyro is in HP mode. Default value: 0 (0: HPF disabled; 1: HPF enabled)
HP_G_RST	Gyro digital HP filter reset. Default: 0 (0: gyro digital HP filter reset OFF; 1: gyro digital HP filter reset ON)
ROUNDING_ STATUS	Source register rounding function enable on STATUS_REG (1Eh), FUNC_SRC (53h) and WAKE_UP_SRC (1Bh) registers. Default value: 0 (0: disabled; 1: enabled)
HPCF_G[1:0]	Gyroscope high-pass filter cutoff frequency selection. Default value: 00. Refer to <i>Table 65</i> .

<sup>1.</sup> Normal and low-power mode depends on the ODR setting, for details refer to *Table 51*.

**Register description** 

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#### Table 65. Gyroscope high-pass filter mode configuration

HPCF_G1	HPCF_G0	High-pass filter cutoff frequency
0	0	0.0081 Hz
0	1	0.0324 Hz
1	0	2.07 Hz
1	1	16.32 Hz

# 9.19 CTRL8\_XL (17h)

Linear acceleration sensor control register 8 (r/w).

### Table 66. CTRL8\_XL register

								_
LPF2_XL_ EN	HPCF_ XL1	HPCF_ XL0	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	HP_SLOPE_X L_EN	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	LOW_PASS _ON_6D	

<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

#### Table 67. CTRL8\_XL register description

LPF2_XL_EN	Accelerometer low-pass filter LPF2 selection. Refer to Figure 6.
HPCF_XL[1:0]	Accelerometer slope filter and high-pass filter configuration and cutoff setting. Refer to <i>Table 68</i> . It is also used to select the cutoff frequency of the LPF2 filter, as shown in <i>Table 69</i> . This low-pass filter can also be used in the 6D/4D functionality by setting the LOW_PASS_ON_6D bit of <i>CTRL8_XL</i> (17h) to 1.
HP_SLOPE_XL_EN	Accelerometer slope filter / high-pass filter selection. Refer to Figure 6.
LOW_PASS_ON_6D	Low-pass filter on 6D function selection. Refer to Figure 6.

### Table 68. Accelerometer slope and high-pass filter selection and cutoff frequency

<u> </u>						
HPCF_XL[1:0]	Applied filter	HP filter cutoff frequency [Hz]				
00	Slope	ODR_XL/4				
01	High-pass	ODR_XL/100				
10	High-pass	ODR_XL/9				
11	High-pass	ODR_XL/400				

#### Table 69. Accelerometer LPF2 cutoff frequency

HPCF_XL[1:0]	LPF2 digital filter cutoff frequency [Hz]
00	ODR_XL/50
01	ODR_XL/100
10	ODR_XL/9
11	ODR_XL/400

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# 9.20 CTRL9\_XL (18h)

Linear acceleration sensor control register 9 (r/w).

#### Table 70. CTRL9\_XL register

0 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 <sup>(1</sup> Zer	n_XL Yen_XL	_ Xen_XL	SOFT_EN	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 <sup>(1)</sup>
------------------	---------------------	-------------	----------	---------	------------------	------------------

<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

#### Table 71. CTRL9\_XL register description

Zen_XL	Accelerometer Z-axis output enable. Default value: 1 (0: Z-axis output disabled; 1: Z-axis output enabled)
Yen_XL	Accelerometer Y-axis output enable. Default value: 1 (0: Y-axis output disabled; 1: Y-axis output enabled)
Xen_XL	Accelerometer X-axis output enable. Default value: 1 (0: X-axis output disabled; 1: X-axis output enabled)
SOFT_EN	Enable soft-iron correction algorithm for magnetometer <sup>(1)</sup> . Default value: 0 (0: soft-iron correction algorithm disabled; 1: soft-iron correction algorithm disabled)

<sup>1.</sup> This bit is effective if the IRON\_EN bit of MASTER\_CONFIG (1Ah) is set to 1.

# 9.21 CTRL10\_C (19h)

Control register 10 (r/w).

### Table 72. CTRL10\_C register

	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	Zen_G	Yen_G	Xen_G	FUNC_EN	PEDO_RST _STEP	SIGN_ MOTION_EN	
--	------------------	------------------	-------	-------	-------	---------	-------------------	--------------------	--

<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

#### Table 73. CTRL10\_C register description

Zen_G	Gyroscope yaw axis (Z) output enable. Default value: 1 (0: Z-axis output disabled; 1: Z-axis output enabled)
Yen_G	Gyroscope roll axis (Y) output enable. Default value: 1 (0: Y-axis output disabled; 1: Y axis output enabled)
Xen_G	Gyroscope pitch axis (X) output enable. Default value: 1 (0: X-axis output disabled; 1: X-axis output enabled)
FUNC_EN	Enable embedded functionalities (pedometer, tilt, significant motion, sensor hub and ironing) and accelerometer HP and LPF2 filters (refer to <i>Figure 6</i> ). Default value: 0 (0: disable functionalities of embedded functions and accelerometer filters; 1: enable functionalities of embedded functions and accelerometer filters)
PEDO_RST_ STEP	Reset pedometer step counter. Default value: 0 (0: disabled; 1: enabled)
SIGN_MOTION _EN	Enable significant motion function. Default value: 0 (0: disabled; 1: enabled)

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# 9.22 MASTER\_CONFIG (1Ah)

Master configuration register (r/w).

### Table 74. MASTER\_CONFIG register

<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

#### Table 75. MASTER\_CONFIG register description

DRDY_ON_ INT1	Manage the Master DRDY signal on INT1 pad. Default: 0 (0: disable Master DRDY on INT1; 1: enable Master DRDY on INT1)
DATA_VALID_ SEL_FIFO	Selection of FIFO data-valid signal. Default value: 0 (0: data-valid signal used to write data in FIFO is the XL/Gyro data-ready or step detection <sup>(1)</sup> ; 1: data-valid signal used to write data in FIFO is the sensor hub data-ready)
START_ CONFIG	Sensor Hub trigger signal selection. Default value: 0 (0: Sensor hub signal is the XL/Gyro data-ready; 1: Sensor hub signal external from INT2 pad.)
PULL_UP_EN	Auxiliary I <sup>2</sup> C pull-up. Default value: 0 (0: internal pull-up on auxiliary I <sup>2</sup> C line disabled; 1: internal pull-up on auxiliary I <sup>2</sup> C line enabled)
PASS_THROUGH _MODE	I <sup>2</sup> C interface pass-through. Default value: 0 (0: through disabled; 1: through enabled)
IRON_EN	Enable hard-iron correction algorithm for magnetometer. Default value: 0 (0:hard-iron correction algorithm disabled; 1: hard-iron correction algorithm enabled)
MASTER_ON	Sensor hub I <sup>2</sup> C master enable. Default: 0 (0: master I <sup>2</sup> C of sensor hub disabled; 1: master I <sup>2</sup> C of sensor hub enabled)

If the TIMER\_PEDO\_FIFO\_DRDY bit in FIFO\_CTRL2 (07h) is set to 0, the trigger for writing data in FIFO is XL/Gyro data-ready, otherwise it's the step detection.

# 9.23 WAKE\_UP\_SRC (1Bh)

Wake up interrupt source register (r).

### Table 76. WAKE\_UP\_SRC register

0 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	FF_IA	SLEEP_ STATE_IA	WU_IA	X_WU	Y_WU	Z_WU	
------------------	------------------	-------	--------------------	-------	------	------	------	--

<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

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## Table 77. WAKE\_UP\_SRC register description

FF_IA	Free-fall event detection status. Default: 0 (0: free-fall event not detected; 1: free-fall event detected)
SLEEP_ STATE_IA	Sleep event status. Default value: 0 (0: sleep event not detected; 1: sleep event detected)
WU_IA	Wakeup event detection status. Default value: 0 (0: wakeup event not detected; 1: wakeup event detected.)
x_wu	Wakeup event detection status on X-axis. Default value: 0 (0: wakeup event on X-axis not detected; 1: wakeup event on X-axis detected)
Y_WU	Wakeup event detection status on Y-axis. Default value: 0 (0: wakeup event on Y-axis not detected; 1: wakeup event on Y-axis detected)
Z_WU	Wakeup event detection status on Z-axis. Default value: 0 (0: wakeup event on Z-axis not detected; 1: wakeup event on Z-axis detected)

# 9.24 TAP\_SRC (1Ch)

Tap source register (r).

## Table 78. TAP\_SRC register

0 <sup>(1)</sup>	TAP_IA	SINGLE_ TAP	DOUBLE_ TAP	TAP_SIGN	X_TAP	Y_TAP	Z_TAP
------------------	--------	----------------	----------------	----------	-------	-------	-------

<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

## Table 79. TAP\_SRC register description

TAP_IA	Tap event detection status. Default: 0 (0: tap event not detected; 1: tap event detected)
SINGLE_TAP	Single-tap event status. Default value: 0 (0: single tap event not detected; 1: single tap event detected)
DOUBLE_TAP	Double-tap event detection status. Default value: 0 (0: double-tap event not detected; 1: double-tap event detected.)
TAP_SIGN	Sign of acceleration detected by tap event. Default: 0 (0: positive sign of acceleration detected by tap event; 1: negative sign of acceleration detected by tap event)
X_TAP	Tap event detection status on X-axis. Default value: 0 (0: tap event on X-axis not detected; 1: tap event on X-axis detected)
Y_TAP	Tap event detection status on Y-axis. Default value: 0 (0: tap event on Y-axis not detected; 1: tap event on Y-axis detected)
Z_TAP	Tap event detection status on Z-axis. Default value: 0 (0: tap event on Z-axis not detected; 1: tap event on Z-axis detected)

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# 9.25 D6D\_SRC (1Dh)

Portrait, landscape, face-up and face-down source register (r).

### Table 80. D6D\_SRC register

	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	D6D_IA	ZH	ZL	YH	YL	XH	XL
- 1		_						

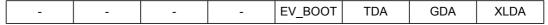
<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

#### Table 81. D6D\_SRC register description

D6D_	Interrupt active for change position portrait, landscape, face-up, face-down. Default value: 0
IA	(0: change position not detected; 1: change position detected)
ZH	Z-axis high event (over threshold). Default value: 0
	(0: event not detected; 1: event (over threshold) detected)
ZL	Z-axis low event (under threshold). Default value: 0
	(0: event not detected; 1: event (under threshold) detected)
YH	Y-axis high event (over threshold). Default value: 0
	(0: event not detected; 1: event (over-threshold) detected)
YL	Y-axis low event (under threshold). Default value: 0
' -	(0: event not detected; 1: event (under threshold) detected)
хн	X-axis high event (over threshold). Default value: 0
	(0: event not detected; 1: event (over threshold) detected)
ХL	X-axis low event (under threshold). Default value: 0
	(0: event not detected; 1: event (under threshold) detected)

# 9.26 STATUS\_REG (1Eh)

### Table 82. STATUS\_REG register



### Table 83. STATUS\_REG register description

TDA	Temperature new data available. Default: 0
	(0: no set of data is available at temperature sensor output;
	1: a new set of data is available at temperature sensor output)
GDA	Gyroscope new data available. Default value: 0
	(0: no set of data available at gyroscope output; 1: a new set of data is available at gyroscope output)
XLDA	Accelerometer new data available. Default value: 0 (0: no set of data available at accelerometer output; 1: a new set of data is available at accelerometer output)

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## 9.27 OUT\_TEMP\_L (20h), OUT\_TEMP(21h)

Temperature data output register (r). L and H registers together express a 16-bit word in two's complement.

#### Table 84. OUT\_TEMP\_L register

Temp7	Temp6	Temp5	Temp4	Temp3	Temp2	Temp1	Temp0	
Table 85. OUT_TEMP_H register								
Temp15         Temp14         Temp13         Temp12         Temp11         Temp10         Temp9         Temp8								
TILLOG OUT TEND								

#### Table 86. OUT\_TEMP register description

Temp[15:0]	Temperature sensor output data	]
Temp[13.0]	The value is expressed as two's complement sign extended on the MSB.	

# 9.28 OUTX\_L\_G (22h)

Angular rate sensor pitch axis (X) angular rate output register (r). The value is expressed as a 16-bit word in two's complement.

#### Table 87. OUTX\_L\_G register

D7	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

#### Table 88. OUTX\_L\_G register description

D[7:0]	Pitch axis (X) angular rate value (LSbyte)
--------	--

# 9.29 OUTX\_H\_G (23h)

Angular rate sensor pitch axis (X) angular rate output register (r). The value is expressed as a 16-bit word in two's complement.

#### Table 89. OUTX H G register

				3			
D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8
							,

### Table 90. OUTX\_H\_G register description

D[15:8]	Pitch axis (X) angular rate value (MSbyte)
---------	--

# 9.30 OUTY\_L\_G (24h)

Angular rate sensor roll axis (Y) angular rate output register (r). The value is expressed as a 16-bit word in two's complement.

#### Table 91. OUTY\_L\_G register

D7 D6 D5 D4 D3 D2 D	00
---------------------	----

#### Table 92. OUTY\_L\_G register description

D[7:0] Roll axis (Y) angular rate value (LSbyte)
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## 9.31 OUTY\_H\_G (25h)

Angular rate sensor roll axis (Y) angular rate output register (r). The value is expressed as a 16-bit word in two's complement.

#### Table 93. OUTY\_H\_G register

D15 D14 D13 D12 D11 D10 D9	
----------------------------	--

#### Table 94. OUTY\_H\_G register description

D[15:8]	Roll axis (Y) angular rate value (MSbyte)
---------	---

## 9.32 OUTZ\_L\_G (26h)

Angular rate sensor yaw axis (Z) angular rate output register (r). The value is expressed as a 16-bit word in two's complement.

#### Table 95. OUTZ\_L\_G register

D7 D6 D5 D4	D3 D2 D1 D0
-------------	-------------

### Table 96. OUTZ\_L\_G register description

D[7:0]	Yaw axis (Z) angular rate value (LSbyte)
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## 9.33 OUTZ\_H\_G (27h)

Angular rate sensor Yaw axis (Z) angular rate output register (r). The value is expressed as a 16-bit word in two's complement.

#### Table 97. OUTZ\_H\_G register

	D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	----

#### Table 98. OUTZ\_H\_G register description

D[15:8]	Yaw axis (Z) angular rate value (MSbyte)
---------	--

# 9.34 OUTX\_L\_XL (28h)

Linear acceleration sensor X-axis output register (r). The value is expressed as a 16-bit word in two's complement.

### Table 99. OUTX\_L\_XL register

D7 D6 D5	D4 D3	D2	D1	D0
----------	-------	----	----	----

#### Table 100. OUTX\_L\_XL register description

D[7:0]	X-axis linear acceleration value (LSbyte)	

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## 9.35 OUTX\_H\_XL (29h)

Linear acceleration sensor X-axis output register (r). The value is expressed as a 16-bit word in two's complement.

#### Table 101. OUTX\_H\_XL register

D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	

#### Table 102. OUTX\_H\_XL register description

D[15:8]	X-axis linear acceleration value (MSbyte)
---------	---

# 9.36 **OUTY\_L\_XL** (2Ah)

Linear acceleration sensor Y-axis output register (r). The value is expressed as a 16-bit word in two's complement.

#### Table 103. OUTY\_L\_XL register

ſ	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	

#### Table 104. OUTY\_L\_XL register description

D[7:0]	Y-axis linear acceleration value (LSbyte)
--------	---

## 9.37 OUTY\_H\_XL (2Bh)

Linear acceleration sensor Y-axis output register (r). The value is expressed as a 16-bit word in two's complement.

#### Table 105. OUTY\_H\_G register

D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8

#### Table 106. OUTY\_H\_G register description

D[15:8]	Y-axis linear acceleration value (MSbyte)
---------	---

# 9.38 OUTZ\_L\_XL (2Ch)

Linear acceleration sensor Z-axis output register (r). The value is expressed as a 16-bit word in two's complement.

#### Table 107. OUTZ\_L\_XL register

	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	ı
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

#### Table 108. OUTZ\_L\_XL register description

D[7:0]	Z-axis linear acceleration value (LSbyte)
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## 9.39 **OUTZ\_H\_XL** (2Dh)

Linear acceleration sensor Z-axis output register (r). The value is expressed as a 16-bit word in two's complement.

#### Table 109. OUTZ\_H\_XL register

D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	----

#### Table 110. OUTZ\_H\_XL register description

## 9.40 SENSORHUB1\_REG (2Eh)

First byte associated to external sensors. The content of the register is consistent with the  $SLAVEx\_CONFIG$  number of read operation configurations (for external sensors from x = 0 to x = 3).

#### Table 111. SENSORHUB1\_REG register

#### Table 112. SENSORHUB1\_REG register description

SHub1_[7:0]	First byte associated to external sensors
-------------	---

## 9.41 SENSORHUB2\_REG (2Fh)

Second byte associated to external sensors. The content of the register is consistent with the SLAVEx CONFIG number of read operations configurations (for external sensors from x = 0 to x = 3).

#### Table 113. SENSORHUB2\_REG register

#### Table 114. SENSORHUB2\_REG register description

SHub2_[7:0]	Second byte associated to external sensors
-------------	--

# 9.42 SENSORHUB3\_REG (30h)

Third byte associated to external sensors. The content of the register is consistent with the  $SLAVEx\_CONFIG$  number of read operations configurations (for external sensors from x = 0 to x = 3).

#### Table 115. SENSORHUB3\_REG register

SHub3_7	SHub3_6	SHub3_5	SHub3_4	SHub3_3	SHub3_2	SHub3_1	SHub3_0
---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

#### Table 116. SENSORHUB3\_REG register description

SHub3_[7:0]	Third byte associated to external sensors
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## 9.43 SENSORHUB4\_REG (31h)

Fourth byte associated to external sensors. The content of the register is consistent with the SLAVEx CONFIG number of read operation configurations (for external sensors from x = 0 to x = 3).

#### Table 117. SENSORHUB4\_REG register

		SHub4_7	SHub4_6	SHub4_5	SHub4_4	SHub4_3	SHub4_2	SHub4_1	SHub4_0
--	--	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

#### Table 118. SENSORHUB4\_REG register description

SHub4\_[7:0] Fourth byte associated to external sensors

## 9.44 SENSORHUB5\_REG (32h)

Fifth byte associated to external sensors. The content of the register is consistent with the SLAVEx CONFIG number of read operation configurations (for external sensors from x = 0 to x = 3).

#### Table 119. SENSORHUB5\_REG register

		SHub5 7	SHub5 6	SHub5 5	SHub5 4	SHub5_3	SHub5 2	SHub5 1	SHub5 0
--	--	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

#### Table 120. SENSORHUB5\_REG register description

SHub5\_[7:0] | Fifth byte associated to external sensors

## 9.45 SENSORHUB6\_REG (33h)

Sixth byte associated to external sensors. The content of the register is consistent with the  $SLAVEx\_CONFIG$  number of read operation configurations (for external sensors from x = 0 to x = 3).

#### Table 121. SENSORHUB6\_REG register

SH	-lub6_7	SHub6_6	SHub6_5	SHub6_4	SHub6_3	SHub6_2	SHub6_1	SHub6_0	1
----	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---

#### Table 122. SENSORHUB6\_REG register description

SHub6\_[7:0] Sixth byte associated to external sensors

# 9.46 SENSORHUB7\_REG (34h)

Seventh byte associated to external sensors. The content of the register is consistent with the  $SLAVEx\_CONFIG$  number of read operation configurations (for external sensors from x = 0 to x = 3).

#### Table 123. SENSORHUB7\_REG register

#### Table 124. SENSORHUB7\_REG register description

SHub7\_[7:0] Seventh byte associated to external sensors



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## 9.47 SENSORHUB8\_REG(35h)

Eighth byte associated to external sensors. The content of the register is consistent with the  $SLAVEx\_CONFIG$  number of read operation configurations (for external sensors from x = 0 to x = 3).

#### Table 125. SENSORHUB8\_REG register

SHub8_7	SHub8_6	SHub8_5	SHub8_4	SHub8_3	SHub8_2	SHub8_1	SHub8_0
---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

#### Table 126. SENSORHUB8\_REG register description

SHub8\_[7:0] | Eighth byte associated to external sensors

## 9.48 SENSORHUB9\_REG (36h)

Ninth byte associated to external sensors. The content of the register is consistent with the SLAVEx CONFIG number of read operation configurations (for external sensors from x = 0 to x = 3).

#### Table 127. SENSORHUB9\_REG register

SHub9 7   SHub9 6   SHub9 5   SHub9 4   SHub9 3   SHub9 2   SHub9 1   S	SHub9 0
---	---------

#### Table 128. SENSORHUB9\_REG register description

SHub9\_[7:0] Ninth byte associated to external sensors

## 9.49 **SENSORHUB10\_REG** (37h)

Tenth byte associated to external sensors. The content of the register is consistent with the  $SLAVEx\_CONFIG$  number of read operation configurations (for external sensors from x = 0 to x = 3).

#### Table 129. SENSORHUB10\_REG register

SHub10 7   SHub10 6   SHub10 5   SHub10 4   SHub10 3   S	SHub10 2 SHub10 1 SHub10	10 0
--	--------------------------	------

#### Table 130. SENSORHUB10\_REG register description

SHub10\_[7:0] | Tenth byte associated to external sensors

# 9.50 SENSORHUB11\_REG (38h)

Eleventh byte associated to external sensors. The content of the register is consistent with the  $SLAVEx\_CONFIG$  number of read operation configurations (for external sensors from x = 0 to x = 3).

#### Table 131. SENSORHUB11\_REG register

SHub11_7   SHub11_6   SHub11_5   SHub11_4   SHub11_3   SHub11_2   SHub11_1
--

#### Table 132. SENSORHUB11\_REG register description

SHub11\_[7:0] Eleventh byte associated to external sensors

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## 9.51 SENSORHUB12\_REG(39h)

Twelfth byte associated to external sensors. The content of the register is consistent with the  $SLAVEx\_CONFIG$  number of read operation configurations (for external sensors from x = 0 to x = 3).

#### Table 133. SENSORHUB12\_REG register

	SHub12_7	SHub12_6	SHub12_5	SHub12_4	SHub12_3	SHub12_2	SHub12_1	SHub12_0
- 1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	

#### Table 134. SENSORHUB12\_REG register description

SHub12[7:0]	Twelfth byte associated to external sensors
-------------	---

# 9.52 **FIFO\_STATUS1** (3Ah)

FIFO status control register (r). For a proper reading of the register, it is recommended to set the BDU bit in *CTRL3\_C* (12h) to 1.

#### Table 135. FIFO\_STATUS1 register

	DIFF_	DIFF_	DIFF_	DIFF_	DIFF_	DIFF_	DIFF_	DIFF_
F	IFO_7	FIFO_6	FIFO_5	FIFO_4	FIFO_3	FIFO_2	FIFO_1	FIFO_0

#### Table 136. FIFO\_STATUS1 register description

DIFF_FIFO_[7:0]	Number of unread words (16-bit axes) stored in FIFO <sup>(1)</sup> .

<sup>1.</sup> For a complete number of unread samples, consider DIFF\_FIFO [11:8] in FIFO\_STATUS2 (3Bh)

## 9.53 FIFO\_STATUS2 (3Bh)

FIFO status control register (r). For a proper reading of the register, it is recommended to set the BDU bit in *CTRL3\_C* (12h) to 1.

#### Table 137. FIFO\_STATUS2 register

FTH	FIFO_	FIFO_	FIFO_	DIFF_	DIFF_	DIFF_	DIFF_
ГІП	OVER_RUN	FULL	EMPTY	FIFO_11	FIFO_10	FIFO_9	FIFO_8

#### Table 138. FIFO\_STATUS2 register description

FTH	FIFO watermark status. Default value: 0 (0: FIFO filling is lower than watermark level <sup>(1)</sup> ; 1: FIFO filling is equal to or higher than the watermark level)
FIFO_OVER_RUN	FIFO overrun status. Default value: 0 (0: FIFO is not completely filled; 1: FIFO is completely filled)
FIFO_FULL	FIFO full status. Default value: 0 (0: FIFO is not full; 1: FIFO will be full at the next ODR)
FIFO_EMPTY	FIFO empty bit. Default value: 0 (0: FIFO contains data; 1: FIFO is empty)
DIFF_FIFO_[7:0]	Number of unread words (16-bit axes) stored in FIFO <sup>(2)</sup> .

<sup>1.</sup> FIFO watermark level is set in FTH\_[11:0] in FIFO\_CTRL1 (06h) and FIFO\_CTRL2 (07h)

<sup>2.</sup> For a complete number of unread samples, consider DIFF\_FIFO [11:8] in FIFO\_STATUS1 (3Ah)

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## 9.54 FIFO\_STATUS3 (3Ch)

FIFO status control register (r). For a proper reading of the register, it is recommended to set the BDU bit in CTRL3\_C (12h) to 1.

#### Table 139. FIFO\_STATUS3 register

| FIFO_   |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PATTERN |
| _7      | _6      | _5      | _4      | _3      | _2      | _1      | _0      |

#### Table 140. FIFO\_STATUS3 register description

FIFO_ PATTERN_[7:0]	Word of recursive pattern read at the next reading.
------------------------	---

## 9.55 FIFO\_STATUS4 (3Dh)

FIFO status control register (r). For a proper reading of the register, it is recommended to set the BDU bit in CTRL3\_C (12h) to 1.

#### Table 141. FIFO\_STATUS4 register

$\begin{vmatrix} 0^{(1)} & 0^{(1)} & 0^{(1)} & 0^{(1)} & 0^{(1)} & 0^{(1)} & PATTERN_9 & PATTERN_9 \end{vmatrix}$	O <sup>(1)</sup>	0 <sup>(1)</sup> 0 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 <sup>(1)</sup>		0 <sup>(1)</sup>	PATTERN 9	DATTEDNIO
---	------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------	--	------------------	-----------	-----------

<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

#### Table 142. FIFO\_STATUS4 register description

FIFO_ PATTERN_[9:8]	Word of recursive pattern read at the next reading.
------------------------	---

# 9.56 FIFO\_DATA\_OUT\_L (3Eh)

FIFO data output register (r). For a proper reading of the register, it is recommended to set the BDU bit in CTRL3\_C (12h) to 1.

### Table 143. FIFO\_DATA\_OUT\_L register

| DATA_    |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| OUT_     |
| FIFO_L_7 | FIFO_L_6 | FIFO_L_5 | FIFO_L_4 | FIFO_L_3 | FIFO_L_2 | FIFO_L_1 | FIFO_L_0 |

#### Table 144. FIFO\_DATA\_OUT\_L register description

DATA_OUT_FIFO_L_[7:0]	FIFO data output (first byte)
-----------------------	-------------------------------



# 9.57 FIFO\_DATA\_OUT\_H (3Fh)

FIFO data output register (r). For a proper reading of the register, it is recommended to set the BDU bit in *CTRL3\_C* (12h) to 1.

#### Table 145. FIFO\_DATA\_OUT\_H register

| DATA_    |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| OUT_     |
| FIFO_H_7 | FIFO_H_6 | FIFO_H_5 | FIFO_H_4 | FIFO_H_3 | FIFO_H_2 | FIFO_H_1 | FIFO_H_0 |

#### Table 146. FIFO\_DATA\_OUT\_H register description

DATA_OUT_FIFO_H_[7:0]   FIFO data ou	output (second byte)
--------------------------------------	----------------------

## 9.58 TIMESTAMP0\_REG (40h)

Timestamp first byte data output register (r). The value is expressed as a 24-bit word and the bit resolution is defined by setting the value in *WAKE\_UP\_DUR (5Ch)*.

#### Table 147. TIMESTAMP0\_REG register

TIMES	STA TIMESTA	A TIMESTA	TIMESTA	TIMESTA	TIMESTA	TIMESTA	TIMESTA
MP0	_7   MP0_6	MP0_5	MP0_4	MP0_3	MP0_2	MP0_1	MP0_0

#### Table 148. TIMESTAMP0\_REG register description

TIMESTAMP0_[7:0]	TIMESTAMP first byte data output
------------------	----------------------------------

## 9.59 TIMESTAMP1\_REG (41h)

Timestamp second byte data output register (r). The value is expressed as a 24-bit word and the bit resolution is defined by setting value in *WAKE\_UP\_DUR* (5Ch).

#### Table 149. TIMESTAMP1\_REG register

| TIMESTA |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| MP1_7   | MP1_6   | MP1_5   | MP1_4   | MP1_3   | MP1_2   | MP1_1   | MP1_0   |

#### Table 150. TIMESTAMP1 REG register description

TIMESTAMP1_[7:0]	TIMESTAMP second byte data output
------------------	-----------------------------------

# 9.60 TIMESTAMP2\_REG (42h)

Timestamp third byte data output register (r/w). The value is expressed as a 24-bit word and the bit resolution is defined by setting the value in *WAKE\_UP\_DUR* (5Ch). To reset the timer, the AAh value has to be stored in this register.

#### Table 151. TIMESTAMP2\_REG register

TIMESTA								
MP2_7	MP2_6	MP2_5	MP2_4	MP2_3	MP2_2	MP2_1	MP2_0	

#### Table 152. TIMESTAMP2\_REG register description

TIMESTAMP2_[7:0]	TIMESTAMP third byte data output
------------------	----------------------------------

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### 9.61 STEP\_TIMESTAMP\_L (49h)

Step counter timestamp information register (r). When a step is detected, the value of TIMESTAMP\_REG1 register is copied in STEP\_TIMESTAMP\_L.

#### Table 153. STEP\_TIMESTAMP\_L register

| STEP_   |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| TIMESTA |
| MP_L_7  | MP_L_6  | MP_L_5  | MP_L_4  | MP_L_3  | MP_L_2  | MP_L_1  | MP_L_0  |

#### Table 154. STEP\_TIMESTAMP\_L register description

STEP_TIMESTAMP_L[7:0]	Timestamp of last step detected.
-----------------------	----------------------------------

### 9.62 STEP\_TIMESTAMP\_H (4Ah)

Step counter timestamp information register (r). When a step is detected, the value of TIMESTAMP\_REG2 register is copied in STEP\_TIMESTAMP\_H.

#### Table 155. STEP\_TIMESTAMP\_H register

| STEP_   |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| TIMESTA |
| MP_H_7  | MP_H_6  | MP_H_5  | MP_H_4  | MP_H_3  | MP_H_2  | MP_H_1  | MP_H_0  |

#### Table 156. STEP\_TIMESTAMP\_H register description

STEP_TIMESTAMP_H[7:0]	Timestamp of last step detected.
-----------------------	----------------------------------

### 9.63 STEP\_COUNTER\_L (4Bh)

Step counter output register (r).

### Table 157. STEP\_COUNTER\_L register

| STEP_CO |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| UNTER_L |
| _7      | _6      | _5      | _4      | _3      | _2      | _1      | _0      |

#### Table 158. STEP\_COUNTER\_L register description

STEP_COUNTER_L_[7:0]	Step counter output (LSbyte)
----------------------	------------------------------

## 9.64 STEP\_COUNTER\_H (4Ch)

Step counter output register (r).

#### Table 159. STEP\_COUNTER\_H register

| STEP_CO |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| UNTER H |
| _7      | _6      | _5      | _4      | _3 _    | _2 _    | _1      | _0 _    |

#### Table 160. STEP\_COUNTER\_H register description

STEP_COUNTER_H_[7:0]	Step counter output (MSbyte)
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### 9.65 SENSORHUB13\_REG (4Dh)

Thirteenth byte associated to external sensors. The content of the register is consistent with the SLAVEx\_CONFIG number of read operation configurations (for external sensors from x = 0 to x = 3).

#### Table 161. SENSORHUB13\_REG register

SHub	13_7	SHub13_6	SHub13_5	SHub13_4	SHub13_3	SHub13_2	SHub13_1	SHub13_0	١
------	------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	---

#### Table 162. SENSORHUB13\_REG register description

	SHub13_[7:0]	Thirteenth byte associated to external sensors
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### 9.66 SENSORHUB14\_REG (4Eh)

Fourteenth byte associated to external sensors. The content of the register is consistent with the SLAVEx\_CONFIG number of read operation configurations (for external sensors from x = 0 to x = 3).

#### Table 163. SENSORHUB14\_REG register

	SHub14_7	SHub14_6	SHub14_5	SHub14_4	SHub14_3	SHub14_2	SHub14_1	SHub14_0	
--	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	--

#### Table 164. SENSORHUB14 REG register description

5	SHub14_[7:0]	Fourteenth byte associated to external sensors
---	--------------	--

### 9.67 SENSORHUB15\_REG (4Fh)

Fifteenth byte associated to external sensors. The content of the register is consistent with the SLAVEx\_CONFIG number of read operation configurations (for external sensors from x = 0 to x = 3).

#### Table 165. SENSORHUB15\_REG register

SHub15_7   SHub15_6   SHub15_5   SHub15_4   SHub15_3   SHub15_2   SHub15_1   SHub15_0	ſ	SHub15_7	SHub15_6	SHub15_5	SHub15_4	SHub15_3	SHub15_2	SHub15_1	SHub15_0
---	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

#### Table 166. SENSORHUB15\_REG register description

SHub15_[7:0]	Fifteenth byte associated to external sensors
--------------	---

### 9.68 SENSORHUB16\_REG (50h)

Sixteenth byte associated to external sensors. The content of the register is consistent with the SLAVEx\_CONFIG number of read operation configurations (for external sensors from x = 0 to x = 3).

#### Table 167. SENSORHUB16\_REG register

SHub16_7	SHub16_6	SHub16_5	SHub16_4	SHub16_3	SHub16_2	SHub16_1	SHub16_0
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

#### Table 168. SENSORHUB16\_REG register description

SHub16_[7:0]	Sixteenth byte associated to external sensors
--------------	---

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### 9.69 **SENSORHUB17\_REG** (51h)

Seventeenth byte associated to external sensors. The content of the register is consistent with the SLAVEx\_CONFIG number of read operation configurations (for external sensors from x = 0 to x = 3).

#### Table 169. SENSORHUB17\_REG register

#### Table 170. SENSORHUB17\_REG register description

	SHub17_[7:0]	Seventeenth byte associated to external sensors
--	--------------	---

### 9.70 **SENSORHUB18\_REG** (52h)

Eighteenth byte associated to external sensors. The content of the register is consistent with the SLAVEx\_CONFIG number of read operation configurations (for external sensors from x = 0 to x = 3).

#### Table 171. SENSORHUB18\_REG register

SHub18 7	SHub18 6	SHub18 5	SHub18 4	SHub18 3	SHub18 2	SHub18 1	SHub18 0
- · · · -	· · · · · — ·	_ · · · · · — ·	· · · · · —	· · · · · — ·	· · · · · —	· · · · -	

#### Table 172. SENSORHUB18\_REG register description

SHub18_[7:0]	Eighteenth byte associated to external sensors
--------------	--

### 9.71 FUNC\_SRC (53h)

Significant motion, tilt, step detector, hard/soft-iron and sensor hub interrupt source register (r).

#### Table 173. FUNC\_SRC register

STEP_COU NT_DELTA_ IA	SIGN_ MOTION_IA	TILT_IA	STEP_ DETECTED	STEP_ OVERFLOW	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	SI_END_ OP	SENSOR HUB_ END_OP
-----------------------------	--------------------	---------	-------------------	-------------------	------------------	---------------	--------------------------

<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

#### Table 174. FUNC\_SRC register description

STEP_COUNT _DELTA_IA	Pedometer step recognition on delta time status. Default value: 0 (0: no step recognized during delta time; 1: at least one step recognized during delta time)
SIGN_ MOTION_IA	Significant motion event detection status. Default value: 0 (0: significant motion event not detected; 1: significant motion event detected)
TILT_IA	Tilt event detection status. Default value: 0 (0: tilt event not detected; 1: tilt event detected)
STEP_ DETECTED	Step detector event detection status. Default value: 0 (0: step detector event not detected; 1: step detector event detected)
STEP_ OVERFLOW	Step counter overflow status. Default value: 0 (0: step counter value < 2 <sup>16</sup> ; 1: step counter value reached 2 <sup>16</sup> )

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#### Table 174. FUNC\_SRC register description (continued)

SI_END_OP	Hard/soft-iron calculation status. Default value: 0 (0: Hard/soft-iron calculation not concluded; 1: Hard/soft-iron calculation concluded)
SENSORHUB _END_OP	Sensor hub communication status. Default value: 0 (0: sensor hub communication not concluded; 1: sensor hub communication concluded)

# 9.72 TAP\_CFG (58h)

Timestamp, pedometer, tilt, filtering, and tap recognition functions configuration register (r/w).

#### Table 175. TAP\_CFG register

					•		
TIMER_ EN	PEDO_EN	TILT_EN	SLOPE _FDS	TAP_X_EN	TAP_Y_EN	TAP_Z_EN	LIR

#### Table 176. TAP\_CFG register description

TIMER_EN	Timestamp count enable, output data are collected in <i>TIMESTAMPO_REG</i> (40h), <i>TIMESTAMP1_REG</i> (41h), <i>TIMESTAMP2_REG</i> (42h) register. Default: 0 (0: timestamp count disabled; 1: timestamp count enabled)
PEDO_EN	Pedometer algorithm enable. Default value: 0 (0: pedometer algorithm disabled; 1: pedometer algorithm enabled)
TILT_EN	Tilt calculation enable. Default value: 0 (0: tilt calculation disabled; 1: tilt calculation enabled.)
SLOPE_FDS	Enable accelerometer HP and LPF2 filters (refer to <i>Figure 6</i> ). Default value: 0 (0: disable; 1: enable)
TAP_X_EN	Enable X direction in tap recognition. Default value: 0 (0: X direction disabled; 1:X direction enabled)
TAP_Y_EN	Enable Y direction in tap recognition. Default value: 0 (0: Y direction disabled; 1:Y direction enabled)
TAP_Z_EN	Enable Z direction in tap recognition. Default value: 0 (0: Z direction disabled; 1:Z direction enabled)
LIR	Latched Interrupt. Default value: 0 (0: interrupt request not latched; 1: interrupt request latched)

## 9.73 TAP\_THS\_6D (59h)

Portrait/landscape position and tap function threshold register (r/w).

#### Table 177. TAP\_THS\_6D register

D4D FN	SIXD_THS	SIXD_THS	TAP_THS	TAP_THS	TAP_THS	TAP_THS	TAP_THS
D4D_EN	1	0	4	3	2	1	0



### **Register description**

### Table 178. TAP\_THS\_6D register description

D4D_EN	4D orientation detection enable. Z-axis position detection is disabled.  Default value: 0 (0: enabled; 1: disabled)
SIXD_THS[1:0]	Threshold for D6D function. Default value: 00 For details, refer to <i>Table 179</i> .
TAP_THS[4:0]	Threshold for tap recognition. Default value: 00000

#### Table 179. Threshold for D4D/D6D function

SIXD_THS[1:0]	Threshold value
00	80 degrees
01	70 degrees
10	60 degrees
11	50 degrees

# 9.74 INT\_DUR2 (5Ah)

Tap recognition function setting register (r/w).

#### Table 180. INT\_DUR2 register

DUR3	DUR2	DUR1	DUR0	QUIET1	QUIET0	SHOCK1	SHOCK0
------	------	------	------	--------	--------	--------	--------

### Table 181. INT\_DUR2 register description

	Duration of maximum time gap for double tap recognition. Default: 0000
DUR[3:0]	When double tap recognition is enabled, this register expresses the maximum time between two consecutive detected taps to determine a double tap event. The default value of these bits is 0000b which corresponds to 16*ODR_XL time. If the DUR[3:0] bits are set to a different value, 1LSB corresponds to 32*ODR_XL time.
	Expected quiet time after a tap detection. Default value: 00
QUIET[1:0]	Quiet time is the time after the first detected tap in which there must not be any overthreshold event. The default value of these bits is 00b which corresponds to 2*ODR_XL time. If the QUIET[1:0] bits are set to a different value, 1LSB corresponds to 4*ODR_XL time.
	Maximum duration of overthreshold event. Default value: 00
SHOCK[1:0]	Maximum duration is the maximum time of an overthreshold signal detection to be recognized as a tap event. The default value of these bits is 00b which corresponds to 4*ODR_XL time. If the SHOCK[1:0] bits are set to a different value, 1LSB corresponds to 8*ODR_XL time.



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### 9.75 **WAKE\_UP\_THS** (5Bh)

Single and double-tap function threshold register (r/w).

#### Table 182. WAKE\_UP\_THS register

SINGLE_							
DOUBLE	INACTIVITY	WK_THS5	WK_THS4	WK_THS3	WK_THS2	WK_THS1	WK_THS0
_TAP							

#### Table 183. WAKE\_UP\_THS register description

SINGLE_DOUBLE_TAP	Single/double-tap event enable. Default: 0 (0: only single-tap event enabled; 1: both single and double-tap events enabled)
INACTIVITY	Inactivity event enable. Default value: 0 (0: sleep disabled; 1: sleep enabled)
WK_THS[5:0]	Threshold for wakeup. Default value: 000000

### 9.76 **WAKE\_UP\_DUR** (5Ch)

Free-fall, wakeup, timestamp and sleep mode functions duration setting register (r/w).

#### Table 184. WAKE\_UP\_DUR register

EE DUDE	WAKE_	WAKE_	TIMER_	SLEEP_	SLEEP_	SLEEP_	SLEEP_
FF_DUR5	DUR1	DUR0	HR	DUR3	DUR2	DUR1	DUR0

#### Table 185. WAKE\_UP\_DUR register description

FF_DUR5	Free fall duration event. Default: 0 For the complete configuration of the free-fall duration, refer to FF_DUR[4:0] in FREE_FALL (5Dh) configuration.
WAKE_DUR[1:0]	Wake up duration event. Default: 00 1LSB = 1 ODR_time
TIMER_HR	Timestamp register resolution setting <sup>(1)</sup> . Default value: 0 (0: 1LSB = 6.4 ms; 1: 1LSB = 25 $\mu$ s)
SLEEP_DUR[3:0]	Duration to go in sleep mode. Default value: 0000 1 LSB = 512 ODR

Configuration of this bit affects TIMESTAMP0\_REG (40h), TIMESTAMP1\_REG (41h), TIMESTAMP2\_REG (42h), STEP\_TIMESTAMP\_L (49h), STEP\_TIMESTAMP\_H (4Ah), and STEP\_COUNT\_DELTA (15h) registers.

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### 9.77 FREE\_FALL (5Dh)

Free-fall function duration setting register (r/w).

### Table 186. FREE\_FALL register

	FF_DUR4	FF_DUR3	FF_DUR2	FF_DUR1	FF_DUR0	FF_THS2	FF_THS1	FF_THS0	
--	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	--

#### Table 187. FREE\_FALL register description

	Free-fall duration event. Default: 0
FF_DUR[4:0]	For the complete configuration of the free fall duration, refer to FF_DUR5 in WAKE_UP_DUR (5Ch) configuration
FF THS[2:0]	Free fall threshold setting. Default: 000
FF_1H3[2.0]	For details refer to <i>Table 188</i> .

#### Table 188. Threshold for free-fall function

FF_THS[2:0]	Threshold value
000	156 mg
001	219 mg
010	250 mg
011	312 mg
100	344 mg
101	406 mg
110	469 mg
111	500 mg

# 9.78 MD1\_CFG (5Eh)

Functions routing on INT1 register (r/w).

#### Table 189. MD1\_CFG register

	INT1_ INACT_ STATE	INT1_ SINGLE_ TAP	INT1_WU	INT1_FF	INT1_ DOUBLE_ TAP	INT1_6D	INT1_TILT	INT1_ TIMER	
--	--------------------------	-------------------------	---------	---------	-------------------------	---------	-----------	----------------	--

#### Table 190. MD1\_CFG register description

INT1_INACT_ STATE	Routing on INT1 of inactivity mode. Default: 0 (0: routing on INT1 of inactivity disabled; 1: routing on INT1 of inactivity enabled)
INT1_SINGLE_ TAP	Single-tap recognition routing on INT1. Default: 0 (0: routing of single-tap event on INT1 disabled; 1: routing of single-tap event on INT1 enabled)
INT1_WU	Routing of wakeup event on INT1. Default value: 0 (0: routing of wakeup event on INT1 disabled; 1: routing of wakeup event on INT1 enabled)

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#### Table 190. MD1\_CFG register description

INT1_FF	Routing of free-fall event on INT1. Default value: 0 (0: routing of free-fall event on INT1 disabled; 1: routing of free-fall event on INT1 enabled)
INT1_DOUBLE _TAP	Routing of tap event on INT1. Default value: 0 (0: routing of double-tap event on INT1 disabled; 1: routing of double-tap event on INT1 enabled)
INT1_6D	Routing of 6D event on INT1. Default value: 0 (0: routing of 6D event on INT1 disabled; 1: routing of 6D event on INT1 enabled)
INT1_TILT	Routing of tilt event on INT1. Default value: 0 (0: routing of tilt event on INT1 disabled; 1: routing of tilt event on INT1 enabled)
INT1_TIMER	Routing of end counter event of timer on INT1. Default value: 0 (0: routing of end counter event of timer on INT1 disabled; 1: routing of end counter event of timer event on INT1 enabled)

# 9.79 MD2\_CFG (5Fh)

Functions routing on INT2 register (r/w).

### Table 191. MD2\_CFG register

INT2_ INACT_	INT2_ SINGLE_	INT2_WU	INT2_FF	INT2_ DOUBLE_	INT2_6D	INT2_TILT	INT2_ IRON	
STATE	TAP			TAP				l

#### Table 192. MD2\_CFG register description

INT2_INACT_	Routing on INT2 of inactivity mode. Default: 0
STATE	(0: routing on INT2 of inactivity disabled; 1: routing on INT2 of inactivity enabled)
INT2 SINGLE	Single-tap recognition routing on INT2. Default: 0
TAP	(0: routing of single-tap event on INT2 disabled; 1: routing of single-tap event on INT2 enabled)
	Routing of wakeup event on INT2. Default value: 0
INT2_WU	(0: routing of wake-up event on INT2 disabled; 1: routing of wake-up event on INT2 enabled)
	Routing of free-fall event on INT2. Default value: 0
INT2_FF	(0: routing of free-fall event on INT2 disabled; 1: routing of free-fall event on INT2 enabled)
INT2 DOUBLE	Routing of tap event on INT2. Default value: 0
_TAP	(0: routing of double-tap event on INT2 disabled;
	1: routing of double-tap event on INT2 enabled)
INT2_6D	Routing of 6D event on INT2. Default value: 0
2_05	(0: routing of 6D event on INT2 disabled; 1: routing of 6D event on INT2 enabled)
INT2 TILT	Routing of tilt event on INT2. Default value: 0
INTZ_TILI	(0: routing of tilt event on INT2 disabled; 1: routing of tilt event on INT2 enabled)
	Routing of soft-iron/hard-iron algorithm end event on INT2. Default value: 0
INT2_IRON	(0: routing of soft-iron/hard-iron algorithm end event on INT2 disabled;
	1: routing of soft-iron/hard-iron algorithm end event on INT2 enabled)

LSM6DS3 Register description

### 9.80 **OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_X\_L** (66h)

External magnetometer raw data (r).

#### Table 193. OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_X\_L register

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0

#### Table 194. OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_X\_L register description

D[7:0] X-axis external magnetometer value (LSbyte)

### 9.81 **OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_X\_H** (67h)

External magnetometer raw data (r).

#### Table 195. OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_X\_H register

D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8

#### Table 196. OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_X\_H register description

D[15:8]	X-axis external magnetometer value (MSbyte)	
---------	---	--

### 9.82 **OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_Y\_L** (68h)

External magnetometer raw data (r).

#### Table 197. OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_Y\_L register

- 1								
	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
	٥.				50			50

#### Table 198. OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_Y\_L register description

D[7:0] Y-axis external magnetometer value (LSbyte)

## 9.83 **OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_Y\_H** (69h)

External magnetometer raw data (r).

#### Table 199. OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_Y\_H register

D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8

#### Table 200. OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_Y\_H register description

D[15:8] Y-axis external magnetometer value (MSbyte)		
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# 9.84 OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_Z\_L (6Ah)

External magnetometer raw data (r).

#### Table 201. OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_Z\_L register

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0

#### Table 202. OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_Z\_L register description

D[7:0]	Z-axis external magnetometer value (LSbyte)
--------	---

## 9.85 OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_Z\_H (6Bh)

External magnetometer raw data (r).

### Table 203. OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_Z\_H register

D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8
	l						

### Table 204. OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_Z\_H register description

D[15:8]	Z-axis external magnetometer value (MSbyte)
---------	---



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#### **Embedded functions register mapping** 10

The table given below provides a list of the registers for the embedded functions available in the device and the corresponding addresses. Embedded functions registers are accessible when FUNC CFG EN is set to '1' in FUNC CFG ACCESS (01h).

Note:

All modifications of the content of the embedded functions registers have to be performed with the device in power-down mode.

Table 205. Registers address map - embedded functions

Nome	Torne	Register	address	Default	Comment	
Name	Туре	Hex	Binary	Default	Comment	
SLV0_ADD	r/w	02	00000010	00000000		
SLV0_SUBADD	r/w	03	00000011	00000000		
SLAVE0_CONFIG	r/w	04	00000100	00000000		
SLV1_ADD	r/w	05	00000101	00000000		
SLV1_SUBADD	r/w	06	00000110	00000000		
SLAVE1_CONFIG	r/w	07	00000111	00000000		
SLV2_ADD	r/w	08	00001000	00000000		
SLV2_SUBADD	r/w	09	00001001	00000000		
SLAVE2_CONFIG	r/w	0A	00001010	00000000		
SLV3_ADD	r/w	0B	00001011	00000000		
SLV3_SUBADD	r/w	0C	00001100	00000000		
SLAVE3_CONFIG	r/w	0D	00001101	00000000		
DATAWRITE_SRC_ MODE_SUB_SLV0	r/w	0E	00001110	00000000		
PEDO_THS_REG	r/w	0F	00001111	00010000		
RESERVED	-	10-12		-	Reserved	
SM_THS	r/w	13	00010011	00000110		
PEDO_DEB_REG	r/w	14	00010100	01101110		
STEP_COUNT_DELTA	r/w	15	0001 0101	00000000		
MAG_SI_XX	r/w	24	00100100	00001000		
MAG_SI_XY	r/w	25	00100101	00000000		
MAG_SI_XZ	r/w	26	00100110	00000000		
MAG_SI_YX	r/w	27	00100111	00000000		
MAG_SI_YY	r/w	28	00101000	00001000		
MAG_SI_YZ	r/w	29	00101001	00000000		
MAG_SI_ZX	r/w	2A	00101010	00000000		
MAG_SI_ZY	r/w	2B	00101011	00000000		

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#### **Embedded functions register mapping**

Table 205. Registers address map - embedded functions (continued)

N	T	Registe	er address	D - f 14	Comment
Name	Туре	Hex	Binary	Default	
MAG_SI_ZZ	r/w	2C	00101100	00001000	
MAG_OFFX_L	r/w	2D	00101101	00000000	
MAG_OFFX_H	r/w	2E	00101110	00000000	
MAG_OFFY_L	r/w	2F	00101111	00000000	
MAG_OFFY_H	r/w	30	00110000	00000000	
MAG_OFFZ_L	r/w	31	00110001	00000000	
MAG_OFFZ_H	r/w	32	00110010	00000000	

Registers marked as *Reserved* must not be changed. Writing to those registers may cause permanent damage to the device.

The content of the registers that are loaded at boot should not be changed. They contain the factory calibration values. Their content is automatically restored when the device is powered up.

Note:

All modifications of the content of the embedded functions registers have to be performed with the device in power-down mode.

### 11.1 SLV0\_ADD (02h)

I<sup>2</sup>C slave address of the first external sensor (Sensor1) register (r/w).

#### Table 206. SLV0\_ADD register

Slave0_	rw_0						
add6	add5	add4	add3	add2	add1	add0	

#### Table 207. SLV0\_ADD register description

Slave0_add[6:0]	I <sup>2</sup> C slave address of Sensor1 that can be read by sensor hub.  Default value: 0000000
rw_0	Read/write operation on Sensor1. Default value: 0 (0: write operation; 1: read operation)

### 11.2 SLV0\_SUBADD (03h)

Address of register on the first external sensor (Sensor1) register (r/w).

#### Table 208. SLV0\_SUBADD register

| Slave0_ |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| reg7    | reg6    | reg5    | reg4    | reg3    | reg2    | reg1    | reg0    |

#### Table 209. SLV0\_SUBADD register description

Slave0_reg[7:0]	Address of register on Sensor1 that has to be read/write according to the rw_0 bit value in <i>SLV0_ADD</i> (02h). Default value: 00000000
	Value III SEVO_ADD (0211). Delault value. 00000000

### 11.3 SLAVEO\_CONFIG (04h)

First external sensor (Sensor1) configuration and sensor hub settings register (r/w).

#### Table 210. SLAVE0\_CONFIG register

Slave0_	Slave0_	Aux_sens	Aux_sens	Src mode	Slave0_	Slave0_	Slave0_
rate1	rate0	_on1	_on0	Sic_inode	numop2	numop1	numop0

#### Table 211. SLAVE0\_CONFIG register description

Slave0_rate[1:0]	Decimation of read operation on Sensor1 starting from the sensor hub trigger. Default value: 00 (00: no decimation 01: update every 2 samples 10: update every 4 samples 11: update every 8 samples)
Aux_sens_on[1:0]	Number of external sensors to be read by sensor hub. Default value: 00 (00: one sensor 01: two sensors 10: three sensors 11: four sensors)
Src_mode	Source mode conditioned read <sup>(1)</sup> . Default value: 0 (0: source mode read disabled; 1: source mode read enabled)
Slave0_numop[2:0]	Number of read operations on Sensor1.

Read conditioned by the content of the register at address specified in DATAWRITE\_SRC\_MODE\_SUB\_SLV0 (0Eh) register. If the content is non-zero the operation continues with the reading of the address specified in the SLV0\_SUBADD (03h) register, else the operation is interrupted.

### 11.4 SLV1\_ADD (05h)

I<sup>2</sup>C slave address of the second external sensor (Sensor2) register (r/w).

#### Table 212. SLV1\_ADD register

Slave1_	r 1							
add6	add5	add4	add3	add2	add1	add0	'_'	l

#### Table 213. SLV1\_ADD register description

Slave1_add[6:0]		I <sup>2</sup> C slave address of Sensor2 that can be read by sensor hub. Default value: 0000000			
r_1		Read operation on Sensor2 enable. Default value: 0 (0: read operation disabled; 1: read operation enabled)			

## 11.5 SLV1\_SUBADD (06h)

Address of register on the second external sensor (Sensor2) register (r/w).

#### Table 214. SLV1\_SUBADD register

| Slave1_ |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| reg7    | reg6    | reg5    | reg4    | reg3    | reg2    | reg1    | reg0    |

#### Table 215. SLV1\_SUBADD register description

Slave1_reg[7:0]	Address of register on Sensor2 that has to be read according to the r_1 bit value
Slave I_leg[7.0]	in SLV1_ADD (05h). Default value: 00000000



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### 11.6 **SLAVE1\_CONFIG** (07h)

Second external sensor (Sensor2) configuration register (r/w).

#### Table 216. SLAVE1\_CONFIG register

Slave1_	Slave1_	0(1)	n <sup>(1)</sup>	n <sup>(1)</sup>	Slave1_	Slave1_	Slave1_
rate1	rate0	0. 7	0. 7	0. 7	numop2	numop1	numop0

<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

#### Table 217. SLAVE1\_CONFIG register description

Slave1_rate[1:0]	Decimation of read operation on Sensor2 starting from the sensor hub trigger. Default value: 00 (00: no decimation 01: update every 2 samples 10: update every 4 samples 11: update every 8 samples)
Slave1_numop[2:0]	Number of read operations on Sensor2.

# 11.7 SLV2\_ADD (08h)

I<sup>2</sup>C slave address of the third external sensor (Sensor3) register (r/w).

#### Table 218. SLV2\_ADD register

Slave2	Slave2_	Slave2_	Slave2_	Slave2_	Slave2_	Slave2_	- 2
add6	add5	add4	add3	add2	add1	add0	

#### Table 219. SLV2\_ADD register description

	I <sup>2</sup> C slave address of Sensor3 that can be read by sensor hub.  Default value: 0000000
1r 2	Read operation on Sensor3 enable. Default value: 0 (0: read operation disabled; 1: read operation enabled)

## 11.8 SLV2\_SUBADD (09h)

Address of register on the third external sensor (Sensor3) register (r/w).

#### Table 220. SLV2\_SUBADD register

| Slave2_ |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| reg7    | reg6    | reg5    | reg4    | reg3    | reg2    | reg1    | reg0    |

#### Table 221. SLV2\_SUBADD register description

Slave2_reg[7:0]	Address of register on Sensor3 that has to be read according to the r_2 bit value
	in SLV2_ADD (08h). Default value: 00000000

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### 11.9 SLAVE2\_CONFIG (0Ah)

Third external sensor (Sensor3) configuration register (r/w).

#### Table 222. SLAVE2\_CONFIG register

	lave2_ rate0 0 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 <sup>(1)</sup> 0 <sup>(1)</sup>	Slave2_ numop2	Slave2_ numop1	Slave2_ numop0
--	----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-------------------	-------------------	-------------------

<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

#### Table 223. SLAVE2\_CONFIG register description

	<u> </u>
	Decimation of read operation on Sensor3 starting from the sensor hub trigger.
	Default value: 00
Slave2 rate[1:0]	(00: no decimation
0.0002_10.0[1.0]	01: update every 2 samples
	10: update every 4 samples
	11: update every 8 samples)
Slave2_numop[2:0]	Number of read operations on Sensor3.

### 11.10 SLV3\_ADD (0Bh)

I<sup>2</sup>C slave address of the fourth external sensor (Sensor4) register (r/w).

#### Table 224. SLV3\_ADD register

Slave3_	r 2						
add6	add5	add4	add3	add2	add1	add0	1_3

#### Table 225. SLV3\_ADD register description

Slave3_add[6:0]	1 <sup>2</sup> C slave address of Sensor4 that can be read by the sensor hub.  Default value: 0000000			
r_3	Read operation on Sensor4 enable. Default value: 0 (0: read operation disabled; 1: read operation enabled)			

### 11.11 SLV3\_SUBADD (0Ch)

Address of register on the fourth external sensor (Sensor4) register (r/w).

#### Table 226. SLV3\_SUBADD register

					_		
Slave3_							
reg7	reg6	reg5	reg4	reg3	reg2	reg1	reg0

#### Table 227. SLV3\_SUBADD register description

Slave3 reg[7:0]	Address of register on Sensor4 that has to be read according to the r_3 bit value
Slaves_reg[7.0]	in SLV3_ADD (0Bh). Default value: 00000000



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#### SLAVE3\_CONFIG (0Dh) 11.12

Fourth external sensor (Sensor4) configuration register (r/w).

#### Table 228. SLAVE3\_CONFIG register

Slave3_	Slave3_	o(1)	o <sup>(1)</sup>	0(1)	Slave3_	Slave3_	Slave3_
rate1	rate0	0. /	0. 7	0. 7	numop2	numop1	numop0

<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

#### Table 229. SLAVE3\_CONFIG register description

Slave3_rate[1:0]	Decimation of read operation on Sensor4 starting from the sensor hub trigger. Default value: 00 (00: no decimation 01: update every 2 samples 10: update every 4 samples 11: update every 8 samples)
Slave3_numop[2:0]	Number of read operations on Sensor4.

#### 11.13 DATAWRITE\_SRC\_MODE\_SUB\_SLV0 (0Eh)

Data to be written into the slave device register (r/w).

#### Table 230. DATAWRITE\_SRC\_MODE\_SUB\_SLV0 register

| Slave_ |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| dataw7 | dataw6 | dataw5 | dataw4 | dataw3 | dataw2 | dataw1 | dataw0 |

#### Table 231. DATAWRITE\_SRC\_MODE\_SUB\_SLV0 register description

	Data to be written into the slave device according to the rw_0 bit in SLV0_ADD
Slave_dataw[7:0]	(02h) register or address to be read in source mode.
	Default value: 00000000

### 11.14 PEDO\_THS\_REG (0Fh)

Pedometer minimum threshold and internal full-scale configuration register (r/w).

#### Table 232. PEDO\_THS\_REG register default values

PEDO 4G	_	_	THS_	THS_	THS_	THS_	THS_
			MIN4	MIN3	MIN2	MIN1	MIN0

#### Table 233. PEDO\_THS\_REG register description

	This bit sets the internal full scale used in pedometer functions. Using this bit, saturation is avoided (e.g. FAST walk).
PEDO_4G	0: internal full scale = 2 g.
	1: internal full scale 4 $g$ (device full_scale @CTRL1_XL must be $\geq$ 4 $g$ , otherwise internal full scale is 2 $g$ )
THS_ MIN[4:0]	Configurable minimum threshold. 1LSB = 16 mg @PEDO_4G=0, 1LSB = 32 mg @PEDO_4G=1

## 11.15 SM\_THS (13h)

Significant motion configuration register (r/w).

#### Table 234. SM\_THS register

| SM_THS_ |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 7       | 6       | 5       | 4       | 3       | 2       | 1       | 0       |

#### Table 235. SM\_THS register description

Sim_THS[7:0] Significant motion timeshold. Default value: 00000 Ho	SM_THS[7:0]	Significant motion threshold. Default value: 00000110
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## 11.16 PEDO\_DEB\_REG (14h)

Pedometer debounce configuration register (r/w).

#### Table 236. PEDO\_DEB\_REG register default values

| DEB_  |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| TIME4 | TIME3 | TIME2 | TIME1 | TIME0 | STEP2 | STEP1 | STEP0 |

#### Table 237. PEDO\_DEB\_REG register description

DEB_TIME[4:0]	Debounce time. If the time between two consecutive steps is greater than DEB_TIME*80ms, the debouncer is reactivated. Default value: 01101
DEB_STEP[2:0]	Debounce threshold. Minimum number of steps to increment the step counter (debounce). Default value: 110



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### 11.17 STEP\_COUNT\_DELTA (15h)

Time period register for step detection on delta time (r/w).

#### Table 238. STEP\_COUNT\_DELTA register

| SC_     |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| DELTA_7 | DELTA_6 | DELTA_5 | DELTA_4 | DELTA_3 | DELTA_2 | DELTA_1 | DELTA_0 |

#### Table 239. STEP\_COUNT\_DELTA register description

SC_DELTA[7:0]	Time period value <sup>(1)</sup> (1LSB = 1.6384 s)

This value is effective if the TIMER\_EN bit of the TAP\_CFG (58h) register is set to 1 and the TIMER\_HR bit of the WAKE\_UP\_DUR (5Ch) register is set to 0.

### 11.18 MAG\_SI\_XX (24h)

Soft-iron matrix correction register (r/w).

#### Table 240. MAG\_SI\_XX register

| MAG_SI_ |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| XX_7    | XX_6    | XX_5    | XX_4    | XX_3    | XX_2    | XX_1    | XX_0    |

#### Table 241. MAG\_SI\_XX register description

MAG_SI_XX_[7:0] Soft-iron correction row1 col1 coefficient <sup>(1)</sup> . Default value: 0000	001000
---	--------

<sup>1.</sup> Value is expressed in sign-module format.

### 11.19 MAG\_SI\_XY (25h)

Soft-iron matrix correction register (r/w).

#### Table 242. MAG\_SI\_XY register

| MAG_SI_ |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| XY_7    | XY_6    | XY_5    | XY_4    | XY_3    | XY_2    | XY_1    | XY_0    |

#### Table 243. MAG\_SI\_XY register description

MAG\_SI\_XY\_[7:0] | Soft-iron correction row1 col2 coefficient<sup>(1)</sup>. Default value: 00000000

## 11.20 MAG\_SI\_XZ (26h)

Soft-iron matrix correction register (r/w).

#### Table 244. MAG\_SI\_XZ register

| MAG_SI_ |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| XZ_7    | XZ_6    | XZ_5    | XZ_4    | XZ_3    | XZ_2    | XZ_1    | XZ_0    |

#### Table 245. MAG\_SI\_XZ register description

<sup>1.</sup> Value is expressed in sign-module format.

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<sup>1.</sup> Value is expressed in sign-module format.



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### 11.21 MAG\_SI\_YX (27h)

Soft-iron matrix correction register (r/w).

#### Table 246. MAG\_SI\_YX register

ſ	MAG_SI_							
	YX_7	YX_6	YX_5	YX_4	YX_3	YX_2	YX_1	YX_0

#### Table 247. MAG\_SI\_YX register description

MAG_SI_YX_[7:0] Soft-iron correction row2 col1 coefficient <sup>(1)</sup> . Default value: 00000000	
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<sup>1.</sup> Value is expressed in sign-module format.

### 11.22 MAG\_SI\_YY (28h)

Soft-iron matrix correction register (r/w).

### Table 248. MAG\_SI\_YY register

Γ	MAG_SI_							
	YY_7	YY_6	YY_5	YY_4	YY_3	YY_2	YY_1	YY_0

### Table 249. MAG\_SI\_YY register description

MAG_SI_YY_[7:0]   Soft-iron correction row2 col2 coefficient <sup>(1)</sup> . Default value:	00001000
--	----------

<sup>1.</sup> Value is expressed in sign-module format.

### 11.23 MAG\_SI\_YZ (29h)

Soft-iron matrix correction register (r/w).

#### Table 250. MAG\_SI\_YZ register

ſ	MAG_SI_							
	YZ_7	YZ_6	YZ_5	YZ_4	YZ_3	YZ_2	YZ_1	YZ_0

#### Table 251. MAG\_SI\_YZ register description

MAG SI YZ [7:0]	Soft-iron correction row2 col3 coefficient <sup>(1)</sup> . Default value: 00000000

<sup>1.</sup> Value is expressed in sign-module format.

## 11.24 MAG\_SI\_ZX (2Ah)

Soft-iron matrix correction register (r/w).

#### Table 252. MAG\_SI\_ZX register

MAG_SI_								
ZX_7	ZX_6	ZX_5	ZX_4	ZX_3	ZX_2	ZX_1	ZX_0	

#### Table 253. MAG\_SI\_ZX register description

MAG_SI_ZX_[7:0]	Soft-iron correction row3 col1 coefficient <sup>(1)</sup> . Default value: 00000000
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<sup>1.</sup> Value is expressed in sign-module format.

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### 11.25 MAG\_SI\_ZY (2Bh)

Soft-iron matrix correction register (r/w).

#### Table 254. MAG\_SI\_ZY register

| MAG_SI_ |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| ZY_7    | ZY_6    | ZY_5    | ZY_4    | ZY_3    | ZY_2    | ZY_1    | ZY_0    |

#### Table 255. MAG\_SI\_ZY register description

MAG_SI_ZY_[7:0]	Soft-iron correction row3 col2 coefficient <sup>(1)</sup> . Default value: 00000000
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<sup>1.</sup> Value is expressed in sign-module format.

### 11.26 MAG\_SI\_ZZ (2Ch)

Soft-iron matrix correction register (r/w).

#### Table 256. MAG\_SI\_ZZ register

| MAG_SI_ |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| ZZ_7    | ZZ_6    | ZZ_5    | ZZ_4    | ZZ_3    | ZZ_2    | ZZ_1    | ZZ_0    |

#### Table 257. MAG\_SI\_ZZ register description

MAG_SI_ZZ_[7:0] Soft-iron correction row3 col3 coefficient <sup>(1)</sup>	. Default value: 00001000
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<sup>1.</sup> Value is expressed in sign-module format.

### 11.27 MAG\_OFFX\_L (2Dh)

Offset for X-axis hard-iron compensation register (r/w). The value is expressed as a 16-bit word in two's complement.

#### Table 258. MAG\_OFFX\_L register

| MAG_OFF |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| X_L_7   | X_L_6   | X_L_5   | X_L_4   | X_L_3   | X_L_2   | X_L_1   | X_L_0   |

#### Table 259. MAG\_OFFX\_L register description

MAG\_OFFX\_L\_[7:0] Offset for X-axis hard-iron compensation. Default value: 00000000

### 11.28 MAG\_OFFX\_H (2Eh)

Offset for X-axis hard-iron compensation register (r/w). The value is expressed as a 16-bit word in two's complement.

#### Table 260. MAG\_OFFX\_H register

| MAG_OFF |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| X_H_7   | X_H_6   | X_H_5   | X_H_4   | X_H_3   | X_H_2   | X_H_1   | X_H_0   |

#### Table 261. MAG\_OFFX\_L register description

MAG_OFFX_H_[7:0]	Offset for X-axis hard-iron compensation. Default value: 00000000
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### 11.29 MAG OFFY L (2Fh)

Offset for Y-axis hard-iron compensation register (r/w). The value is expressed as a 16-bit word in two's complement.

#### Table 262. MAG\_OFFY\_L register

| MAG_OFF |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Y_L_7   | Y_L_6   | Y_L_5   | Y_L_4   | Y_L_3   | Y_L_2   | Y_L_1   | Y_L_0   |

#### Table 263. MAG\_OFFY\_L register description

MAG\_OFFY\_L\_[7:0] Offset for Y-axis hard-iron compensation. Default value: 00000000

### 11.30 MAG\_OFFY\_H (30h)

Offset for Y-axis hard-iron compensation register (r/w). The value is expressed as a 16-bit word in two's complement.

#### Table 264. MAG\_OFFY\_H register

| MAG_OFF |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Y_H_7   | Y_H_6   | Y_H_5   | Y_H_4   | Y_H_3   | Y_H_2   | Y_H_1   | Y_H_0   |

#### Table 265. MAG\_OFFY\_L register description

MAG\_OFFY\_H\_[7:0] Offset for Y-axis hard-iron compensation. Default value: 00000000

### 11.31 MAG\_OFFZ\_L (31h)

Offset for Z-axis hard-iron compensation register (r/w). The value is expressed as a 16-bit word in two's complement.

#### Table 266. MAG\_OFFZ\_L register

| MAG_OFF |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Z_L_7   | Z_L_6   | Z_L_5   | Z_L_4   | Z_L_3   | Z_L_2   | Z_L_1   | Z_L_0   |

#### Table 267. MAG\_OFFZ\_L register description

MAG\_OFFZ\_L\_[7:0] Offset for Z-axis hard-iron compensation. Default value: 00000000

### 11.32 MAG\_OFFZ\_H (32h)

Offset for Z-axis hard-iron compensation register (r/w). The value is expressed as a 16-bit word in two's complement.

#### Table 268. MAG\_OFFZ\_H register

| MAG_OFF |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Z_H_7   | Z_H_6   | Z_H_5   | Z_H_4   | Z_H_3   | Z_H_2   | Z_H_1   | Z_H_0   |

#### Table 269. MAG\_OFFX\_L register description

MAG_OFFZ_H_[7:0]	Offset for Z-axis hard-iron compensation. Default value: 00000000
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LSM6DS3 Soldering information

# 12 Soldering information

The LGA package is compliant with the ECOPACK<sup>®</sup>, RoHS and "Green" standard. It is qualified for soldering heat resistance according to JEDEC J-STD-020.

Leave "Pin 1 Indicator" unconnected during soldering.

Land pattern and soldering recommendations are available at <a href="www.st.com/mems">www.st.com/mems</a>.

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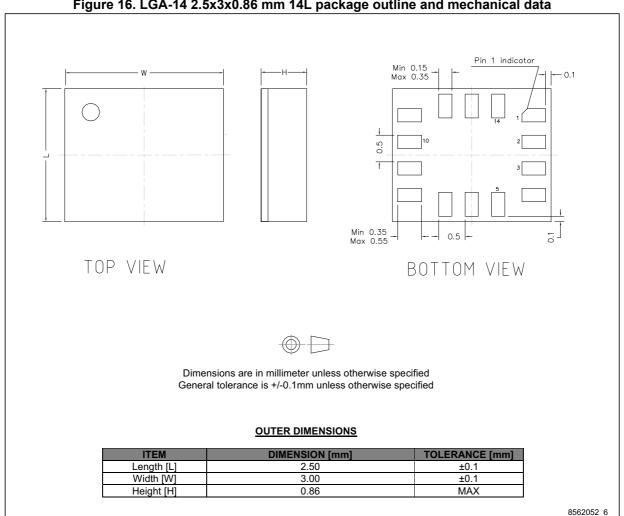
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In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of ECOPACK® packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK® specifications, grade definitions and product status are available at: www.st.com. ECOPACK is an ST trademark.

#### 13.1 **LGA-14** package information

Figure 16. LGA-14 2.5x3x0.86 mm 14L package outline and mechanical data



LSM6DS3 Package information

## 13.2 LGA-14 packing information

Figure 17. Carrier tape information for LGA-14 package

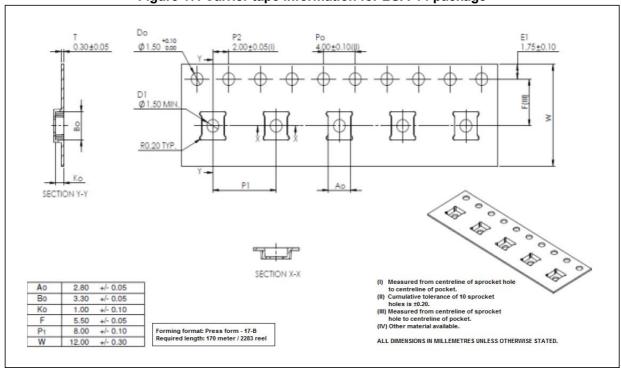
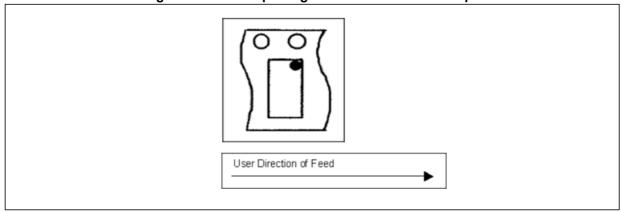


Figure 18. LGA-14 package orientation in carrier tape



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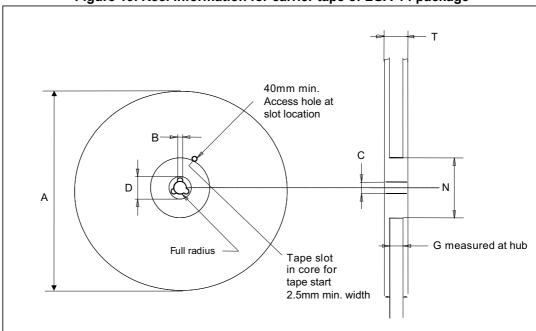


Figure 19. Reel information for carrier tape of LGA-14 package

Table 270. Reel dimensions for carrier tape of LGA-14 package

Reel dimensions (mm)				
A (max)	330			
B (min)	1.5			
С	13 ±0.25			
D (min)	20.2			
N (min)	60			
G	12.4 +2/-0			
T (max)	18.4			

LSM6DS3 Revision history

# 14 Revision history

Table 271. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes				
03-Nov-2014	1	Initial release				
18-Dec-2014	2	Updated Section 2: Embedded low-power features and subsection Updated Section 5.4: FIFO and subsections Added Section 5.4: Filter block diagrams Updated IddLP in Table 4 and TODR in Table 5: Temperature sensor characteristics Updated Table 16: Registers address map Revised registers in Section 9: Register description Updated Table 205: Registers address map - embedded functions Revised registers in Section 11: Embedded functions registers description Textual update in Figure 16: LGA-14 2.5x3x0.86 mm 14L package outline and mechanical data				
05-Mar-2015	3	Document status promoted from preliminary to production data Updated bit 0 in Section 9.79: MD2_CFG (5Fh)				
23-Apr-2015	4	Updated Vdd_IO (max) in Table 4: Electrical characteristics Added D4D_EN bit to Section 9.73: TAP_THS_6D (59h) Updated Table 181: INT-DUR2 register description				
06-May-2015	Updated direction of rotation of Y-axis in Figure 1: Pin connections Updated Table 68: Accelerometer slope and high-pass filter selection ar frequency					
16-Jul-2015	6	Updated chamfer of pin 1 indicator in Figure 1, Figure 13, Figure 14, Figure 15 Added footnote 2 to Table 3: Mechanical characteristics Updated recommendation to set BDU bit to 1 (CTRL3_C (12h)) in Section 9.52: FIFO_STATUS1 (3Ah) through Section 9.57: FIFO_DATA_OUT_H (3Fh) Updated Figure 16: LGA-14 2.5x3x0.86 mm 14L package outline and mechanical data				
09-Oct-2015	7	Updated Figure 6: Accelerometer composite filter and Figure 16: LGA-14 2.5x3x0.86 mm 14L package outline and mechanical data Updated description of HPCF_XL bits in Table 67: CTRL8_XL register description Added Table 69: Accelerometer LPF2 cutoff frequency Added PEDO_THS_REG (0Fh) and PEDO_DEB_REG (14h) Added Section 13.2: LGA-14 packing information				
03-Feb-2016	8	Updated Figure 1: Pin connections and Table 2: Pin description Updated Table 3: Mechanical characteristics Updated Table 4: Electrical characteristics Updated Table 8: Absolute maximum ratings Updated Figure 6: Accelerometer composite filter Updated Register description				