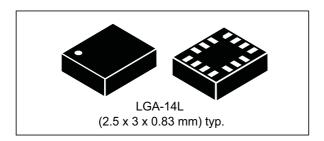
## LSM6DSL



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

Datasheet - production data



#### **Features**

- Power consumption: 0.4 mA in combo normal mode and 0.65 mA in combo high-performance mode
- "Always-on" experience with low power consumption for both accelerometer and gyroscope
- Smart FIFO up to 4 kbyte based on features set
- Android M compliant
- 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
- Pedometer, step detector and step counter
- Significant motion and tilt function
- Standard interrupts: free-fall, wakeup, 6D/4D orientation, click and double-click
- · Embedded temperature sensor
- ECOPACK®, RoHS and "Green" compliant

## **Applications**

- · Motion tracking and gesture detection
- · Collecting sensor data
- Indoor navigation
- IoT and connected devices
- · Intelligent power saving for handheld devices
- Vibration monitoring and compensation

#### **Description**

The LSM6DSL is a system-in-package featuring a 3D digital accelerometer and a 3D digital gyroscope performing at 0.65 mA in high-performance mode and enabling always-on low-power features for an optimal motion experience for the consumer.

The LSM6DSL supports main OS requirements, offering real, virtual and batch sensors with 4 kbyte for dynamic data batching.

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

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

The LSM6DSL 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 LSM6DSL the preferred choice of system designers for the creation and manufacturing of reliable products.

The LSM6DSL is available in a plastic land grid array (LGA) package.

Table 1. Device summary

Part number	Temp. range [°C]	Package	Packing
LSM6DSL	-40 to +85	LGA-14L	Tray
LSM6DSLTR	-40 to +85	(2.5x3x0.83mm)	Tape & Reel

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LSM6DSL Overview

#### 1 Overview

The LSM6DSL 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 0.65 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 LSM6DSL 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, click and double-click sensing, activity or inactivity, and wakeup events.

The LSM6DSL supports main OS requirements, offering real, virtual and batch mode sensors. In addition, the LSM6DSL can efficiently run the sensor-related features specified in Android, saving power and enabling faster reaction time. In particular, the LSM6DSL has been designed to implement hardware features such as significant motion detection, tilt, pedometer functions, timestamping and to support the data acquisition of an external magnetometer with ironing correction (hard, soft).

The LSM6DSL 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 4 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 LSM6DSL leverages 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 LSM6DSL 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 LSM6DSL has been designed to be fully compliant with Android, featuring the following on-chip functions:

- · 4 kbyte data buffering
  - 100% efficiency with flexible configurations and partitioning
  - Possibility to store timestamp
- Event-detection interrupts (fully configurable):
  - Free-fall
  - Wakeup
  - 6D orientation
  - Click and double-click sensing
  - Activity / inactivity recognition
- Specific IP blocks with negligible power consumption and high-performance:
  - Pedometer functions: step detector and step counters
  - Tilt (refer to Section 2.1: Tilt detection for additional information
  - Absolute Wrist Tilt (refer to Section 2.2: Absolute wrist tilt for additional information)
  - Significant Motion Detection
- 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. For a more customized user experience, in the LSM6DSL the tilt function is configurable through:

- a programmable average window
- a programmable average threshold

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

- a) Triggers 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.

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#### 2.2 Absolute wrist tilt

The LSM6DSL implements in hardware the Absolute Wrist Tilt (AWT) function which allows detecting when the angle between a selectable accelerometer semi-axis and the horizontal plane becomes higher than a specific user-selectable value.

Configurable threshold and latency parameters are associated with the AWT function: the threshold parameter defines the amplitude of the tilt angle; the latency parameter defines the minimum duration of the AWT event to be recognized. The AWT interrupt signal is generated if the tilt angle is higher than the threshold angle for a period of time equal to or greater than the latency period.

The AWT function is based on the accelerometer sensor only and works at 26 Hz, so the accelerometer ODR must be set at a value of 26 Hz or higher.

By default, the AWT algorithm is applied to the positive X-axis.

In order to enable the AWT function it is necessary to set to 1 both the FUNC\_EN bit and the WRIST\_TILT\_EN bit of CTRL10\_C (19h).

The AWT interrupt signal can be driven to the INT2 interrupt pin by setting to 1 the INT2\_WRIST\_TILT bit of the *DRDY\_PULSE\_CFG\_G (0Bh)* register; it can also be checked by reading the WRIST\_TILT\_IA bit of the *FUNC\_SRC2 (54h)* register (it will also clear the interrupt signal if latched).

WRIST\_TILT\_IA (55h) is the status register to be used to detect which axis has triggered the AWT event (not applicable when using one axis side only).

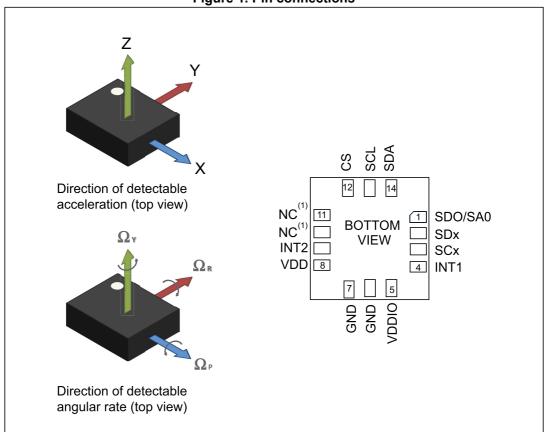
The full description and an example is given in the dedicated application note.



Pin description LSM6DSL

## 3 Pin description

Figure 1. Pin connections



1. Leave pin electrically unconnected and soldered to PCB.

LSM6DSL Pin description

#### 3.1 Pin connections

The LSM6DSL offers 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;

Mode 1

HOST

HOST

LSM6DSL

LSM6DSL

LSM6DSL

External sensors

Figure 2. LSM6DSL connection modes

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

Pin description LSM6DSL

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	nable 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>(1)</sup>	Pow	ver 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>(2)</sup>	Leave (	unconnected
11	NC <sup>(2)</sup>	Leave (	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)

<sup>1.</sup> Recommended 100 nF filter capacitor.

<sup>2.</sup> Leave pin electrically unconnected and soldered to PCB.

## 4 Module specifications

## 4.1 Mechanical characteristics

0 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_FS	range			±8		g g
				±16		
				±125		
	A marriage make			±245		
G_FS	Angular rate measurement range			±500		dps
				±1000		
				±2000		
		FS = ±2		0.061		
14.50	Linear acceleration sensitivity <sup>(2)</sup>	FS = ±4		0.122		ma/I SD
LA_So	Linear acceleration sensitivity.	FS = ±8		0.244		mg/LSB
		FS = ±16		0.488	1	
		FS = ±125		4.375		
	Angular rate sensitivity <sup>(2)</sup>	FS = ±245		8.75		
G_So		FS = ±500		17.50		mdps/LSB
		FS = ±1000		35		
		FS = ±2000		70		
G_So%	Sensitivity tolerance <sup>(3)</sup>	at component level		±1		%
LA_SoDr	Linear acceleration sensitivity change vs. temperature <sup>(4)</sup>	from -40° to +85°		±0.01		%/°C
G_SoDr	Angular rate sensitivity change vs. temperature <sup>(4)</sup>	from -40° to +85°		±0.007		%/°C
LA_TyOff	Linear acceleration zero-g level offset accuracy <sup>(5)</sup>			±40		mg
G_TyOff	Angular rate zero-rate level <sup>(4)</sup>			±3		dps
LA_OffDr	Linear acceleration zero-g level change vs. temperature <sup>(4)</sup>			±0.1		mg/°C
G_OffDr	Angular rate typical zero-rate level change vs. temperature <sup>(4)</sup>			±0.015		dps/°C
Rn	Rate noise density in high- performance mode <sup>(6)</sup>			4		mdps/√Hz



Table 3. Mechanical characteristics (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ. <sup>(1)</sup>	Max.	Unit
RnRMS	Gyroscope RMS noise in normal/low-power mode <sup>(7)</sup>			75		mdps
	Acceleration noise density	FS = ±2 g		90		
A		FS = ±4 <i>g</i>		90		
An	in high-performance mode <sup>(8)</sup>	FS = ±8 <i>g</i>		90		⊢ μ <i>g</i> /√Hz
		FS = ±16 <i>g</i>		130		
		FS = ±2 <i>g</i>		1.8		
	Acceleration RMS noise	FS = ±4 <i>g</i>		2.0		
RMS	in normal/low-power mode <sup>(9)(10)</sup>	FS = ±8 <i>g</i>		2.4		mg(RMS)
		FS = ±16 <i>g</i>		3.0		
				1.6 <sup>(11)</sup>		
				12.5		
				26		
	Linear acceleration output data rate			52		
				104		
				208		
['				416		
				833		
				1666		
				3332		
				6664		Hz
				12.5		
				26		
				52		
				104		
G_ODR	Angular rate output data rate			208		
0_051( )	rangular rate output data rate			416		
				833		
				1666		
				3332		
				6664		
;	Linear acceleration self-test output change <sup>(12)(13)(14)</sup>		90		1700	m <i>g</i>
Vst	Angular rate	FS = 245 dps	20		80	dps
	self-test output change(15)(16)	FS = 2000 dps	150		700	dps
Тор	Operating temperature range		-40		+85	°C

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

<sup>2.</sup> Sensitivity values after factory calibration test and trimming

<sup>3.</sup> Subject to change.

<sup>4.</sup> Measurements are performed in a uniform temperature setup and they are based on characterization data in a limited number of samples. Not measured during final test for production.

<sup>5.</sup> Values after factory calibration test and trimming.

- 6. Gyroscope rate noise density in high-performance mode is independent of the ODR and FS setting.
- 7. Gyroscope RMS noise in normal/low-power mode is independent of the ODR and FS setting.
- 8. Accelerometer noise density in high-performance mode is independent of the ODR.
- 9. Accelerometer RMS noise in normal/low-power mode is independent of the ODR.
- 10. Noise RMS related to BW = ODR /2 (for ODR /9, typ value can be calculated by Typ \*0.6).
- 11. This ODR is available when accelerometer is in low-power mode.
- 12. The sign of the linear acceleration self-test output change is defined by the STx\_XL bits in CTRL5\_C (14h), Table 64 for all axes
- 13. 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  $\pm 2 \text{ g}$  full scale.
- 14. Accelerometer self-test limits are full-scale independent.
- 15. The sign of the angular rate self-test output change is defined by the STx\_G bits in CTRL5\_C (14h), Table 63 for all axes.
- 16. 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.



## 4.2 Electrical characteristics

@ 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		3.6	V
IddHP	Gyroscope and accelerometer current consumption in high-performance mode	ODR = 1.6 kHz		0.65		mA
IddNM	Gyroscope and accelerometer current consumption in normal mode	ODR = 208 Hz		0.45		mA
IddLP	Gyroscope and accelerometer current consumption in low-power mode	ODR = 52 Hz		0.29		mA
LA_lddHP	Accelerometer current consumption in high-performance mode	ODR < 1.6 kHz ODR ≥ 1.6 kHz		150 160		μА
LA_IddNM	Accelerometer current consumption in normal mode	ODR = 208 Hz		85		μΑ
LA_lddLM	Accelerometer current consumption in low-power mode	ODR = 52 Hz ODR = 12.5 Hz ODR = 1.6 Hz		25 9 4.5		μА
IddPD	Gyroscope and accelerometer current consumption during power-down			3		μА
Ton	Turn-on time			35		ms
V <sub>IH</sub>	Digital high-level input voltage		0.7 *VDD_IO			V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Digital low-level input voltage				0.3 *VDD_IO	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output voltage	I <sub>OH</sub> = 4 mA <sup>(2)</sup>	VDD_IO - 0.2			V
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	°C

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

<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<sub>OH</sub> and V<sub>OL</sub>.

## 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 <sup>(2)</sup>	Temperature refresh rate			52		Hz
Toff	Temperature offset <sup>(3)</sup>		-15		+15	°C
TSen	Temperature sensitivity			256		LSB/°C
TST	Temperature stabilization time <sup>(4)</sup>				500	μs
T_ADC_res	Temperature ADC resolution			16		bit
Тор	Operating temperature range		-40		+85	°C

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



<sup>2.</sup> When the accelerometer is in Low-Power mode and the gyroscope part is turned off, the TODR value is equal to the accelerometer ODR.

<sup>3.</sup> The output of the temperature sensor is 0 LSB (typ.) at 25  $^{\circ}\text{C}.$ 

<sup>4.</sup> Time from power ON bit to valid data based on characterization data.

## 4.4 Communication interface characteristics

## 4.4.1 SPI - serial peripheral interface

Subject to general operating conditions for Vdd and Top.

Table 6. SPI slave timing values

Symbol	Poromotor	Value <sup>(1)</sup>		Unit
Symbol	raianietei	Min	Max	Oilit
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

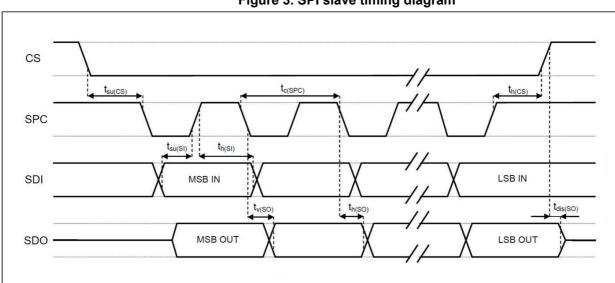


Figure 3. SPI slave timing diagram

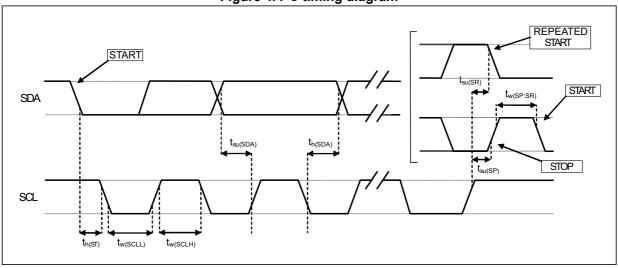
Note: Measurement points are done at 0.2·Vdd\_IO and 0.8·Vdd\_IO, for both input and output ports.

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

Subject to general operating conditions for Vdd and Top.

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



Note: M

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

## 4.4.2.1 I<sup>2</sup>C slave

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

Cumbal	Parameter	I <sup>2</sup> C stand		I <sup>2</sup> C fast mode <sup>(1)</sup>		Unit
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Min	Max	
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		116
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		

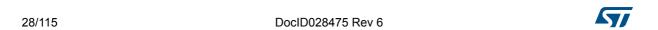
<sup>1.</sup> Data based on standard I<sup>2</sup>C protocol requirement, not tested in production.

## 4.4.2.2 I<sup>2</sup>C master

When in  $I^2C$  Master Mode, an external sensor can be connected to LSM6DSL. LSM6DSL supports  $I^2C$  Master - Fast Mode only.

Table 8. I<sup>2</sup>C master timing values

Symbol	Parameter	I <sup>2</sup> C Master	I <sup>2</sup> C Fast Mode (min)	Unit
f <sub>(SCL)</sub>	SCL clock frequency	116.3	0 (400 kHz max)	kHz
t <sub>w(SCLL)</sub>	SCL clock low time	5.86	1.3	μs
t <sub>w(SCLH)</sub>	SCL clock high time	2.74	0.6	ns
	Data valid time	3.9	-	μs
	SDA hold time	≥0	0	ns
	SDA setup time	≥100	100	ns
t <sub>su(SR)</sub>	Repeated START condition setup time	1.56	0.6	μs
t <sub>su(HD)</sub>	Repeated START condition hold time	1.56	0.6	μs
t <sub>su(SP)</sub>	STOP condition setup time	2.73	0.6	μs
t <sub>w(SP:SR)</sub>	Bus free time between STOP and START condition	21	1.3	μs



#### **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 9. 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.



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.



#### 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 (see *Table 3*).

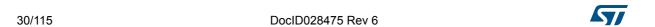
An angular rate gyroscope is a device that produces a positive-going digital output for counterclockwise rotation around the axis considered. Sensitivity describes the gain of the sensor and can be determined by applying a defined angular velocity to it. This value changes very little over temperature and time (see *Table 3*).

#### 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 (see *Table 3*).



LSM6DSL Functionality

## 5 Functionality

#### 5.1 Operating modes

In the LSM6DSL, the accelerometer and the gyroscope can be turned on/off independently of each other and are allowed to have different ODRs and power modes.

The LSM6DSL 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 LSM6DSL, 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 6.66 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 ODRs (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 LSM6DSL, 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 (1.6, 12.5, 26, 52 Hz) while normal mode is available for ODRs equal to 104 and 208 Hz.

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## 5.4 Block diagram of filters

Low **Gyro UI/OIS** ADC1 **Pass** \_ cs S Front-end UI SCL/SPC SDA/SDIO I2C/SPI Ε M Regs Interface SDO Array, Ε Ν XL ADC2 **FIFO** S M Low Front-end **Pass** ■INT1 S 0 Interrupt Mng R INT2 Temperature Sensor Clock & Phase Generator Voltage and Trimming Circuit & Test Interface **Power** current **FTP** Management reference

Figure 5. Block diagram of filters

#### 5.4.1 Block diagrams of the gyroscope filters

The gyroscope filtering configuration for both Mode 1 (for User Interface (UI) and Electronic Image Stabilization (EIS) functionality) and Mode 2 is shown in *Figure 6*.

ADC

HPF

HPF

HPF

HPEN\_G

FTYPE [1:0]

HOGE T (GI/LIG) and MICCLE 2

SPI/I<sup>2</sup>C

SPI/I<sup>2</sup>C

FIFO

FIFO

Figure 6. Gyroscope digital chain - Mode 1 (UI/EIS) and Mode 2

The gyroscope ODR is selectable from 12.5 Hz up to 6.66 kHz. A low-pass filter (LPF1) is available, for more details about the filter characteristics see *Table 68: Gyroscope LPF1 bandwidth selection*.

Data can be acquired from the output registers and FIFO over the I<sup>2</sup>C/SPI interface.

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LSM6DSL **Functionality** 

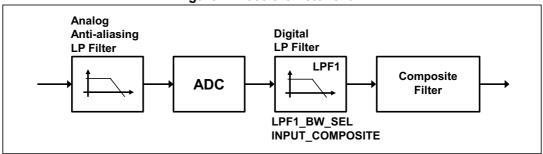
#### 5.4.2 Block diagrams of the accelerometer filters

In the LSM6DSL, the filtering chain for the accelerometer part is composed of the following:

- Analog filter (anti-aliasing)
- Digital filter (LPF1)
- Composite filter

Details of the block diagram appear in the following figure.

Figure 7. Accelerometer chain



The configuration of the digital filter can be set using the LPF1\_BW\_SEL bit in CTRL1\_XL (10h) and the INPUT\_COMPOSITE bit in CTRL8\_XL (17h).

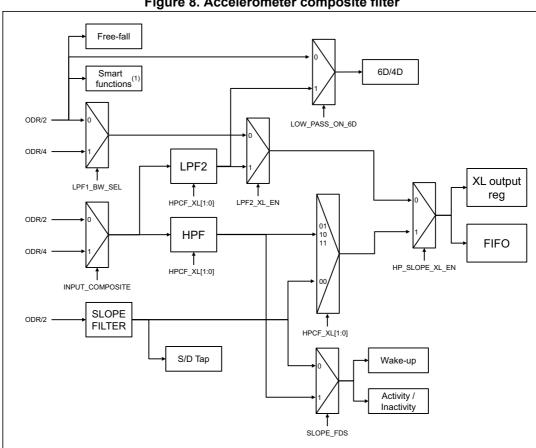


Figure 8. Accelerometer composite filter

1. Pedometer, step detector and step counter, significant motion and tilt functions.

Functionality LSM6DSL

#### 5.5 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.

The LSM6DSL embeds 4 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 *FIFO\_CTRL3 (08h)* and *FIFO\_CTRL4 (09h)* registers. The available decimation factors are 2, 3, 4, 8, 16, 32.

The programmable FIFO threshold can be set in *FIFO\_CTRL1* (06h) and *FIFO\_CTRL2* (07h) using the FTH [10:0] 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).

The 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] bits in the *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.

#### 5.5.1 Bypass mode

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

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

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#### 5.5.2 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 [10:0] bits in *FIFO\_CTRL1 (06h)* and *FIFO\_CTRL2 (07h)*. If the STOP\_ON\_FTH bit in *FIFO\_CTRL4 (09h)* is set to '1', FIFO depth is limited up to FTH [10:0] bits in *FIFO\_CTRL1 (06h)* and *FIFO\_CTRL2 (07h)*.

#### 5.5.3 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 [10:0]).

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\_[10:0]).

#### 5.5.4 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\_SRC1* (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.

#### 5.5.5 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\_SRC1 (53h)*, *TAP\_SRC (1Ch)*, *WAKE\_UP\_SRC (1Bh)* and *D6D\_SRC (1Dh)* are equal to '1', otherwise FIFO content is reset (Bypass mode).

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#### 5.5.6 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.

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LSM6DSL Digital interfaces

# 6 Digital interfaces

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

The registers embedded inside the LSM6DSL 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).

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 10. Serial interface pin description

# 6.2 Master I<sup>2</sup>C

If the LSM6DSL is configured in Mode2, a master I<sup>2</sup>C line is available. The master serial interface is mapped in the following dedicated pins.

Pin name	Pin description
MSCL	I <sup>2</sup> C serial clock master
MSDA	I <sup>2</sup> C serial data master
MDRDY	I <sup>2</sup> C master external synchronization signal

Table 11. Master I<sup>2</sup>C pin details

Digital interfaces LSM6DSL

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

The LSM6DSL  $I^2C$  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.

Table 12. I<sup>2</sup>C terminology

Term	Description							
Transmitter	The device which sends data to the bus							
Receiver	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							

There are two signals associated with the I<sup>2</sup>C 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).

## 6.3.1 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 LSM6DSL 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 LSM6DSL 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).

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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 12* explains how the SAD+Read/Write bit pattern is composed, listing all the possible configurations.

Table 13. 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 14. Transfer when master is writing one byte to slave

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

#### Table 15. Transfer when master is writing multiple bytes to slave

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

#### Table 16. 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 17. Transfer when master is receiving (reading) multiple bytes of data from slave

N	laster	ST	SAD+W		SUB		SR	SAD+R			MAK		MAK		NMAK	SP
5	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.

Digital interfaces LSM6DSL

## 6.4 SPI bus interface

The LSM6DSL 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.

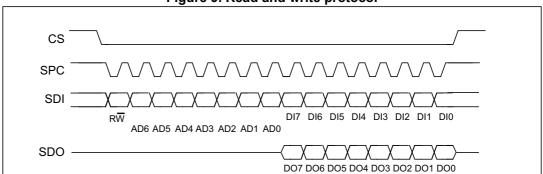


Figure 9. Read and write protocol

**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**.

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.

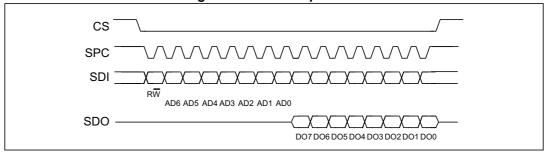
The function and the behavior of SDI and SDO remain unchanged.

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#### 6.4.1 SPI read

Figure 10. 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.

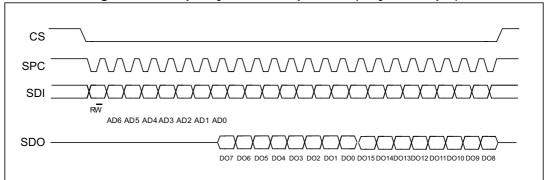
bit 0: READ bit. The value is 1.

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.

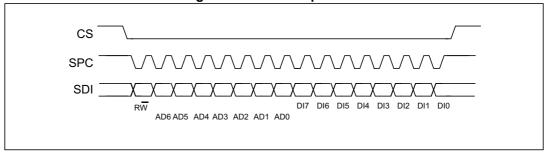
Figure 11. Multiple byte SPI read protocol (2-byte example)



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#### 6.4.2 SPI write

Figure 12. 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.

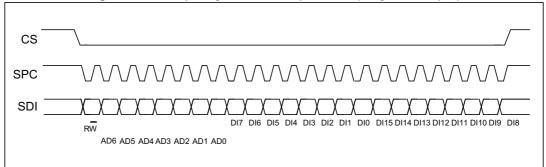
bit 0: WRITE bit. The value is 0.

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 13. Multiple byte SPI write protocol (2-byte example)

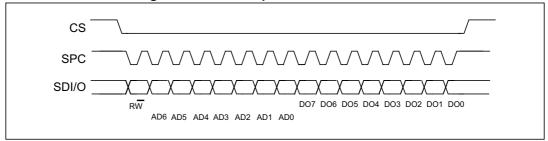


LSM6DSL Digital interfaces

#### 6.4.3 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 14. 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.

 $\emph{bit 8-15}$ : 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 LSM6DSL

# 7 Application hints

### 7.1 LSM6DSL electrical connections in Mode 1

Mode 1 **HOST** I2C/SPI (3/4-w) NC (1) SDO/SA0 1 11 NC (1) TOP SDx LSM6DSL **VIEW** SCx Vdd INT2 GND or VDDIO 4 8 INT1 VDD GND VDDIO 100 nF I<sup>2</sup>C configuration GND Vdd\_IO  $R_{pu}$ Vdd\_IO 100 nF SCL GND SDA Pull-up to be added R<sub>pu</sub>=10kOhm

Figure 15. LSM6DSL electrical connections in Mode 1

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.

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### 7.2 LSM6DSL electrical connections in Mode 2

Mode 2 HOST I2C/SPI (3/4-w) NC (1) DO/SAO LSM6DSL TOP NC (1) MSDA VIEW MSCL MDRDY/INT2 4 8 VDD 5 7 External sensors GND GND <sup>'</sup>100 nF GND I<sup>2</sup>C configuration Vdd\_IO Vdd\_IO 100 nF **GND** SCL SDA Pull-up to be added  $R_{pu}=10kOhm$ 

Figure 16. LSM6DSL 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.



Table 18. Internal pin status

pin#	Name	Mode 1 function	Mode 2 function	Pin status Mode 1	Pin status Mode 2
1	SDO	SPI 4-wire interface serial data output (SDO)	SPI 4-wire interface serial data output (SDO)	Default: Input without pull-up. Pull-up is enabled if bit SIM = 1	Default: Input without pull-up. Pull-up is enabled if bit SIM = 1
'	SA0	I <sup>2</sup> C least significant bit of the device address (SA0)	I <sup>2</sup> C least significant bit of the device address (SA0)	(SPI 3-wire) in reg 12h.	(SPI 3-wire) in reg 12h.
2	SDx	Connect to VDDIO or GND	I <sup>2</sup> C serial data master (MSDA)	Default: input without pull-up. Pull-up is enabled if bit PULL_UP_EN = 1 in reg 1Ah.	Default: input without pull-up. Pull-up is enabled if bit PULL_UP_EN = 1 in reg 1Ah.
3	SCx	Connect to VDDIO or GND	I <sup>2</sup> C serial clock master (MSCL)	Default: input without pull-up. Pull-up is enabled if bit PULL_UP_EN = 1 in reg 1Ah.	Default: input without pull-up. Pull-up is enabled if bit PULL_UP_EN = 1 in reg 1Ah.
4	INT1	Programmable interrupt 1	Programmable interrupt 1	Default: Output forced to ground	Default: Output forced to ground
5	Vdd_IO	Power supply for I/O pins	Power supply for I/O pins		
6	GND	0 V supply	0 V supply		
7	GND	0 V supply	0 V supply		
8	Vdd	Power supply	Power supply		
9	INT2	Programmable interrupt 2 (INT2) / Data enabled (DEN)	Programmable interrupt 2 (INT2)  / Data enabled (DEN) /	Default: Output forced to ground	Default: Output forced to ground
10	NC	Leave unconnected <sup>(1)</sup>	Leave unconnected <sup>(1)</sup>	Default: Input with pull-up. (See note below to disable pull-up)	Default: Input with pull-up. (See note below to disable pull-up)
11	NC	Leave unconnected <sup>(1)</sup>	Leave unconnected <sup>(1)</sup>	Default: Input with pull-up. (See note below to disable pull-up)	Default: Input with pull-up. (See note below to disable pull-up)
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)	Default: Input with pull-up. Pull-up is disabled if bit I2C_disable = 1 in reg 13h.	Default: Input with pull-up. Pull-up is disabled if bit I2C_disable = 1 in reg 13h.



Table 18. Internal pin status (continued)

pin#	Name	Mode 1 function			Pin status Mode 2	
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)	Input without pull-up	Input without pull-up	
14	SDA		I <sup>2</sup> C serial data (SDA) / SPI serial data input (SDI) / 3-wire interface serial data output (SDO)	Input without pull-up	Input without pull-up	

<sup>1.</sup> Leave pin electrically unconnected and soldered to PCB.

Internal pull-up value is from 30 k $\Omega$  to 50 k $\Omega$ , depending on VDDIO.

Note: The procedure to disable the pull-up on pins 10-11 is as follows:

- 1. AP side: write 80h in register at address 00h
- 2. AP side: write 01h in register at address 05h (disable the pull-up on pins 10 and 11 of LSM6DSL)
- 3. AP side: write 00h in register at address 00h

Register mapping LSM6DSL

# 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 19. Registers address map

N	_	Regis	ter address	D. C. 11	0
Name	Type	Hex	Binary	- Default	Comment
RESERVED	-	00	00000000	-	Reserved
FUNC_CFG_ACCESS	r/w	01	00000001	00000000	Embedded functions configuration register
RESERVED	-	02	00000010	-	Reserved
RESERVED	-	03	00000011	-	Reserved
SENSOR_SYNC_TIME_ FRAME	r/w	04	00000100	00000000	Sensor sync
SENSOR_SYNC_RES_ RATIO	r/w	05	00000101	00000000	configuration register
FIFO_CTRL1	r/w	06	00000110	00000000	
FIFO_CTRL2	r/w	07	00000111	00000000	
FIFO_CTRL3	r/w	08	00001000	00000000	FIFO configuration registers
FIFO_CTRL4	r/w	09	00001001	00000000	, regional
FIFO_CTRL5	r/w	0A	00001010	00000000	
DRDY_PULSE_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	01101010	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	
CTRL5_C	r/w	14	00010100	00000000	Accelerometer and
CTRL6_C	r/w	15	00010101	00000000	gyroscope control registers
CTRL7_G	r/w	16	00010110	00000000	
CTRL8_XL	r/w	17	0001 0111	00000000	
CTRL9_XL	r/w	18	00011000	00000000	
CTRL10_C	r/w	19	00011001	00000000	

LSM6DSL Register mapping

Table 19. Registers address map (continued)

			er address	(11111111111111111111111111111111111111	
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	Interrupt registers
D6D_SRC	r	1D	00011101	output	
STATUS_REG	r	1E	00011110	output	Status data register for user interface
RESERVED	-	1F	00011111	-	
OUT_TEMP_L	r	20	00100000	output	Temperature output
OUT_TEMP_H	r	21	00100001	output	data registers
OUTX_L_G	r	22	00100010	output	
OUTX_H_G	r	23	00100011	output	
OUTY_L_G	r	24	00100100	output	Gyroscope output registers for user
OUTY_H_G	r	25	00100101	output	interface
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 output
OUTY_H_XL	r	2B	00101011	output	registers
OUTZ_L_XL	r	2C	00101100	output	
OUTZ_H_XL	r	2D	00101101	output	
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 output
SENSORHUB7_REG	r	34	00110100	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	

Register mapping LSM6DSL

Table 19. Registers address map (continued)

			er address map		
Name	Type	Hex	Binary	Default	Comment
FIFO_STATUS1	r	3A	00111010	output	
FIFO_STATUS2	r	3B	00111011	output	FIFO etetue registere
FIFO_STATUS3	r	3C	00111100	output	FIFO status registers
FIFO_STATUS4	r	3D	00111101	output	
FIFO_DATA_OUT_L	r	3E	00111110	output	FIFO data output
FIFO_DATA_OUT_H	r	3F	00111111	output	registers
TIMESTAMP0_REG	r	40	01000000	output	
TIMESTAMP1_REG	r	41	01000001	output	Timestamp output registers
TIMESTAMP2_REG	r/w	42	01000010	output	3
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 output
STEP_COUNTER_H	r	4C	01001100	output	registers
SENSORHUB13_REG	r	4D	01001101	output	
SENSORHUB14_REG	r	4E	01001110	output	
SENSORHUB15_REG	r	4F	01001111	output	Sensor hub output
SENSORHUB16_REG	r	50	01010000	output	registers
SENSORHUB17_REG	r	51	01010001	output	
SENSORHUB18_REG	r	52	01010010	output	
FUNC_SRC1	r	53	01010011	output	Interrupt registers
FUNC_SRC2	r	54	01010100	output	interrupt registers
WRIST_TILT_IA	r	55	01010101	output	Interrupt register
RESERVED	-	56-57		-	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 registers
WAKE_UP_DUR	r/w	5C	01011100	00000000	interrupt registers
FREE_FALL	r/w	5D	01011101	00000000	
MD1_CFG	r/w	5E	01011110	00000000	
MD2_CFG	r/w	5F	01011111	00000000	
MASTER_CMD_CODE	r/w	60	01100000	00000000	

LSM6DSL Register mapping

Table 19. Registers address map (continued)

,									
Name	Register address		Default	Comment					
Name	Type	Hex	Binary	Delault	Comment				
SENS_SYNC_SPI_ ERROR_CODE	r/w	61	0110 0001	00000000					
RESERVED	-	62-65		-	Reserved				
OUT_MAG_RAW_X_L	r	66	01100110	output					
OUT_MAG_RAW_X_H	r	67	01100111	output					
OUT_MAG_RAW_Y_L	r	68	01101000	output	External				
OUT_MAG_RAW_Y_H	r	69	01101001	output	magnetometer raw data output registers				
OUT_MAG_RAW_Z_L	r	6A	01101010	output					
OUT_MAG_RAW_Z_H	r	6B	01101011	output					
RESERVED	-	6C-72		-	Reserved				
X_OFS_USR	r/w	73	01110011	00000000					
Y_OFS_USR	r/w	74	01110100	00000000	Accelerometer user offset correction				
Z_OFS_USR	r/w	75	01110101	00000000					
RESERVED	-	76-7F		-	Reserved				

# 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 20. FUNC\_CFG\_ACCESS register

FUNC_ O(1) FUNC_ CFG_EN_B	0 <sup>(1)</sup>					
---------------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	--

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

#### Table 21. FUNC CFG ACCESS register description

FUNC_CFG_ EN	Enable access to the embedded functions configuration registers bank A and B <sup>(1)</sup> . Default value: 0. Refer to <i>Table 22</i> .
FUNC_CFG_ EN_B	Enable access to the embedded functions configuration register bank B <sup>(1)</sup> . Default value: 0. Refer to <i>Table 22</i> .

The embedded functions configuration registers details are available in Section 10: Embedded functions register mapping, Section 11: Embedded functions registers description - Bank A, and Section 12: Embedded functions registers description - Bank B.

Table 22. Configuration of embedded functions register banks

FUNC_CFG_EN	FUNC_CFG_EN_B	Status of embedded register banks
0	0	Bank A and B disabled (default)
0	1	Forbidden
1	0	Bank A enabled
1	1	Bank B enabled

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

Sensor synchronization time frame register (r/w).

#### Table 23. SENSOR\_SYNC\_TIME\_FRAME register

0 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	TPH_3	TPH_2	TPH_1	TPH_0
------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	-------	-------	-------	-------

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

#### Table 24. SENSOR\_SYNC\_TIME\_FRAME register description

TPH [3:0]	Sensor synchronization time frame with the step of 500 ms and full range of 5 s. Unsigned 8-bit.
	Default value: 0000 0000 (sensor sync disabled)



## 9.3 SENSOR\_SYNC\_RES\_RATIO (05h)

Sensor synchronization resolution ratio (r/w)

### Table 25. SENSOR\_SYNC\_RES\_RATIO register

| 0 <sup>(1)</sup> | RR_1 | RR_0 |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------|------|

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

#### Table 26. SENSOR SYNC RES RATIO register description

	Resolution ratio of error code for sensor synchronization:
	00: SensorSync, Res_Ratio = 2-11
RR_[1:0]	01: SensorSync, Res_Ratio = 2-12
	10: SensorSync, Res_Ratio = 2-13
	11: SensorSync, Res_Ratio = 2-14

## 9.4 FIFO\_CTRL1 (06h)

FIFO control register (r/w).

### Table 27. FIFO\_CTRL1 register

		FTH_7	FTH_6	FTH_5	FTH_4	FTH_3	FTH_2	FTH_1	FTH_0
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### Table 28. 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		

<sup>1.</sup> For a complete watermark threshold configuration, consider FTH\_[10:8] in FIFO\_CTRL2 (07h).

# 9.5 FIFO\_CTRL2 (07h)

FIFO control register (r/w).

### Table 29. FIFO\_CTRL2 register

TIMER_PEDO	TIMER_PEDO	n(1)	O(1)	FIFO_	FTH10	FTH 0	гтц о
_FIFO_EN	_FIFO_DRDY	0(1)	0(1)	TEMP_EN	FINIU	FTH_9 	FIП_0

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

### Table 30. FIFO\_CTRL2 register description

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.)
FIFO_TEMP_EN	Enable the temperature data storage in FIFO. Default: 0. (0: temperature not included in FIFO; 1: temperature included in FIFO)
FTH_[10:8]	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.

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

# 9.6 FIFO\_CTRL3 (08h)

FIFO control register (r/w).

### Table 31. FIFO\_CTRL3 register

n(1)	n(1)	DEC_FIFO	DEC_FIFO	DEC_FIFO	DEC_FIFO	DEC_FIFO	DEC_FIFO
0, ,	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 32. 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 33</i> .
DEC_FIFO_XL [2:0]	Accelerometer FIFO (second data set) decimation setting. Default: 000 For the configuration setting, refer to <i>Table 34</i> .

### Table 33. 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 34. 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

# 9.7 FIFO\_CTRL4 (09h)

FIFO control register (r/w).

### Table 35. FIFO\_CTRL4 register

	STOP_ ON_ FTH	ONLY_HIGH _DATA	DEC_DS4 _FIFO2	DEC_DS4 _FIFO1	DEC_DS4 _FIFO0	DEC_DS3 _FIFO2	DEC_DS3 _FIFO1	DEC_DS3 _FIFO0	
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### Table 36. FIFO\_CTRL4 register description

	<u> </u>
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)
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 37</i> .
DEC_DS3_FIFO[2:0]	Third FIFO data set decimation setting. Default: 000 For the configuration setting, refer to <i>Table 38</i> .

### Table 37. 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 38. 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

## 9.8 FIFO\_CTRL5 (0Ah)

FIFO control register (r/w).

### Table 39. FIFO\_CTRL5 register

ſ	n(1)	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 40. 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 41</i> .
	FIFO_MODE_[2:0]	FIFO mode selection bits, setting ODR_FIFO also. Default value: 000
		For the configuration setting, refer to <i>Table 42</i> .

#### **Table 41. 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 42. 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



## 9.9 DRDY\_PULSE\_CFG\_G (0Bh)

DataReady configuration register (r/w).

#### Table 43. DRDY\_PULSE\_CFG\_G register

DRDY_ PULSED	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	INT2_ WRIST_TILT					
-----------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	---------------------

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

#### Table 44. DRDY\_PULSE\_CFG\_G register description

DRDY_PULSED	Enable pulsed DataReady mode. Default value: 0
	(0: DataReady latched mode. Returns to 0 only after output data have been read;
	1: DataReady pulsed mode. The DataReady pulses are 75 µs long.)
INT2_	Wrist tilt interrupt on INT2 pad. Default value: 0
WRIST_TILT	(0: disabled; 1: enabled)

## 9.10 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 45. INT1\_CTRL register

INT1_STEP_	INT1_SIGN	INT1_FULL	INT1_	INT1_	INT1_	INT1_	INT1_	
DETECTOR	_MOT	_FLAG	FIFO_OVR	FTH	воот	DRDY_G	DRDY_XL	

### Table 46. 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					
INTI_DIXDI_G	(0: disabled; 1: enabled)					
INT1 DRDY XL	Accelerometer Data Ready on INT1 pad. Default value: 0					
INTI_DIOT_XL	(0: disabled; 1: enabled)					

## 9.11 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 47. INT2\_CTRL register

INT2_STEP _DELTA	INT2_STEP_ COUNT_OV	INT2_ FULL_FLAG	INT2_ FIFO_OVR	INT2_ FTH	INT2_ DRDY _TEMP	INT2_ DRDY_G	INT2_ DRDY_XL
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Table 48. INT2 CTRL register description

Table 401 INTI_011X2 Togleter decemption						
Pedometer step recognition interrupt on delta time <sup>(1)</sup> enable on INT2 pad. Default value: 0						
(0: disabled; 1: enabled)						
Step counter overflow interrupt enable on INT2 pad. Default value: 0						
(0: disabled; 1: enabled)						
FIFO full flag interrupt enable on INT2 pad. Default value: 0						
(0: disabled; 1: enabled)						
FIFO overrun interrupt on INT2 pad. Default value: 0						
(0: disabled; 1: enabled)						
FIFO threshold interrupt on INT2 pad. Default value: 0						
(0: disabled; 1: enabled)						
Temperature Data Ready on INT2 pad. Default value: 0						
(0: disabled; 1: enabled)						
Gyroscope Data Ready on INT2 pad. Default value: 0						
(0: disabled; 1: enabled)						
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).

# 9.12 WHO\_AM\_I (0Fh)

Who\_AM\_I register (r). This register is a read-only register. Its value is fixed at 6Ah.

Table 49. WHO\_AM\_I register

0 1 1	0	1 0	1	0
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# 9.13 CTRL1\_XL (10h)

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

## Table 50. CTRL1\_XL register

ODR_XL3	ODR_XL2	ODR_XL1	ODR_XL0	FS_XL1	FS_XL0	LPF1_BW_ SEL	BW0_XL	

### Table 51. CTRL1\_XL register description

ODR_XL [3:0]	Output data rate and power mode selection. Default value: 0000 (see <i>Table 52</i> ).						
FS_XL [1:0]	Accelerometer full-scale selection. Default value: 00. (00: ±2 g; 01: ±16 g; 10: ±4 g; 11: ±8 g)						
LPF1_BW_SEL	Accelerometer digital LPF (LPF1) bandwidth selection. For bandwidth selection refer to CTRL8_XL (17h).						
BW0_XL	Accelerometer analog chain bandwidth selection (only for accelerometer ODR ≥ 1.67 kHz).  (0: BW @ 1.5 kHz;  1: BW @ 400 Hz)						

### Table 52. 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
1	0	1	1	1.6 Hz (low power only)	12.5 Hz (high performance)
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)
1	1	х	х	Not allowed Not allowed	

# 9.14 CTRL2\_G (11h)

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

#### Table 53. 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 54. CTRL2\_G register description

ODR_G [3:0]	Gyroscope output data rate selection. Default value: 0000 (Refer to <i>Table 55</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 55. 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)
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)
1	0	1	1	Not available	Not available

# 9.15 CTRL3\_C (12h)

Control register 3 (r/w).

## Table 56. CTRL3\_C register

BOOT	BDU	H_LACTIVE	PP_OD	SIM	IF_INC	BLE	SW_RESET
			l		l		

## Table 57. CTRL3\_C register description

воот	Reboot memory content. Default value: 0 (0: normal mode; 1: reboot memory content)
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 automatically cleared.

# 9.16 CTRL4\_C (13h)

Control register 4 (r/w).

### Table 58. CTRL4\_C register

DEN_ XL_EN	SLEEP	INT2_on_ INT1	DEN_DRDY _INT1	DRDY_ MASK	I2C_disable	LPF1_SEL_G	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	
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<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

### Table 59. CTRL4\_C register description

DEN_XL_EN	Extend DEN functionality to accelerometer sensor. Default value: 0 (0: disabled; 1: enabled)
SLEEP	Gyroscope sleep mode enable. Default value: 0 (0: disabled; 1: enabled)
DEN_DRDY _INT1	DEN DRDY signal on INT1 pad. 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)
DRDY_MASK	Configuration 1 data available enable bit. Default value: 0 (0: DA timer disabled; 1: DA timer 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 enabled)
LPF1_SEL_G	Enable gyroscope digital LPF1. The bandwidth can be selected through FTYPE[1:0] in CTRL6_C (15h). (0: disabled; 1: enabled)

# 9.17 CTRL5\_C (14h)

Control register 5 (r/w).

### Table 60. CTRL5\_C register

ROUNDING2 ROUNDING1 ROUNDING0 DE	ST1_G ST0_G	ST1_XL ST0_XL
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## Table 61. CTRL5\_C register description

ROUNDING[2:0]	Circular burst-mode (rounding) read from the output registers.  Default value: 000  (000: no rounding; Others: refer to <i>Table 62</i>
DEN_LH	DEN active level configuration. Default value: 0 (0: active low; 1: active high)
ST_G [1:0]	Angular rate sensor self-test enable. Default value: 00 (00: Self-test disabled; Other: refer to <i>Table 63</i> )
ST_XL [1:0]	Linear acceleration sensor self-test enable. Default value: 00 (00: Self-test disabled; Other: refer to <i>Table 64</i> )



Table 62. 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 63. 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 64. 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

# 9.18 CTRL6\_C (15h)

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

### Table 65. CTRL6\_C register

TRIG_EN	LVL_EN	LVL2_EN	XL_HM_MODE	USR_ OFF_W	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	FTYPE_1	FTYPE_0
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<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

### Table 66. CTRL6\_C register description

TRIG_EN	DEN data edge-sensitive trigger enable. Refer to <i>Table 67</i> .
LVL_EN	DEN data level-sensitive trigger enable. Refer to <i>Table</i> 67.
LVL2_EN	DEN level-sensitive latched enable. Refer to <i>Table 67</i> .
XL_HM_MODE	High-performance operating mode disable for accelerometer. Default value: 0 (0: high-performance operating mode enabled; 1: high-performance operating mode disabled)
USR_OFF_W	Weight of XL user offset bits of registers $X_OFS_USR$ (73h), $Y_OFS_USR$ (74h), $Z_OFS_USR$ (75h) $0 = 2^{-10}$ g/LSB $1 = 2^{-6}$ g/LSB
FTYPE[1:0]	Gyroscope's low-pass filter (LPF1) bandwidth selection <i>Table 68</i> shows the selectable bandwidth values.

### Table 67. Trigger mode selection

TRIG_EN, LVL1_EN, LVL2_EN	Trigger mode
100	Edge-sensitive trigger mode is selected
010	Level-sensitive trigger mode is selected
011	Level-sensitive latched mode is selected
110	Level-sensitive FIFO enable mode is selected

### Table 68. Gyroscope LPF1 bandwidth selection

FTYPE[1:0]	Bandwidth						
FITELI.UJ	ODR = 800 Hz	ODR = 3.3 kHz	ODR = 6.6 kHz				
00	245 Hz	315 Hz	343 Hz	351 Hz			
01	195 Hz	224 Hz	234 Hz	237 Hz			
10	155 Hz	168 Hz	172 Hz	173 Hz			
11	293 Hz	505 Hz	925 Hz	937 Hz			



# 9.19 CTRL7\_G (16h)

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

### Table 69. CTRL7\_G register

G_HM_MODE HP_EN_G	HPM1_G	HPM0_G	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	ROUNDING_ STATUS	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	
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<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

### Table 70. CTRL7\_G register description

	High-performance operating mode disable for gyroscope(1). Default: 0
G_HM_MODE	(0: high-performance operating mode enabled;
	1: high-performance operating mode disabled)
	Gyroscope digital high-pass filter enable. The filter is enabled only if the gyro is in HP
HP_EN_G	mode. Default value: 0
	(0: HPF disabled; 1: HPF enabled)
	Gyroscope digital HP filter cutoff selection. Default: 00
	(00 = 16 mHz
HPM_G[1:0]	01 = 65 mHz
	10 = 260 mHz
	11 = 1.04 Hz)
	Source register rounding function on WAKE_UP_SRC (1Bh), TAP_SRC (1Ch),
ROUNDING_ STATUS	D6D_SRC (1Dh), STATUS_REG (1Eh), and FUNC_SRC (53h).
	Default value: 0
	(0: Rounding disabled; 1: Rounding enabled)
ROUNDING_	mode. Default value: 0 (0: HPF disabled; 1: HPF enabled)  Gyroscope digital HP filter cutoff selection. Default: 00 (00 = 16 mHz 01 = 65 mHz 10 = 260 mHz 11 = 1.04 Hz)  Source register rounding function on WAKE_UP_SRC (1Bh), TAP_SRC (1Ch), D6D_SRC (1Dh), STATUS_REG (1Eh), and FUNC_SRC (53h).  Default value: 0

# 9.20 CTRL8\_XL (17h)

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

### Table 71. CTRL8\_XL register

LPF2_XL_ EN	HPCF_ XL1	HPCF_ XL0	HP_REF _MODE	INPUT_ COMPO SITE	HP_SLOPE_X L_EN	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	LOW_PASS _ON_6D
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<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

### Table 72. CTRL8\_XL register description

LPF2_XL_EN	Accelerometer low-pass filter LPF2 selection. Refer to Figure 8.
HPCF_XL[1:0]	Accelerometer LPF2 and high-pass filter configuration and cutoff setting. Refer to <i>Table 73</i> .
HP_REF_MODE	Enable HP filter reference mode. Default value: 0 (0: disabled; 1: enabled <sup>(1)</sup> )
INPUT_COMPOSITE	Composite filter input selection. Default: 0 (0: ODR/2 low pass filtered sent to composite filter (default) 1: ODR/4 low pass filtered sent to composite filter)
HP_SLOPE_XL_EN	Accelerometer slope filter / high-pass filter selection. Refer to Figure 8.
LOW_PASS_ON_6D	LPF2 on 6D function selection. Refer to Figure 8.

<sup>1.</sup> When enabled, the first output data has to be discarded.



HP_SLOPE_ XL_EN	LPF2_XL_EN	LPF1_BW_SEL	HPCF_XL[1:0]	INPUT_ COMPOSITE	Bandwidth
	0	0	-	-	ODR/2
	0	1	-	-	ODR/4
0			00	1 (low noise) 0 (low latency)	ODR/50
(low-pass path) <sup>(1)</sup>	1	-	01		ODR/100
			10		ODR/9
			11		ODR/400
			00		ODR/4
1 (high-pass path) <sup>(2)</sup>	-	-	01		ODR/100
			10	0	ODR/9
			11		ODR/400

Table 73. Accelerometer bandwidth selection

# 9.21 CTRL9\_XL (18h)

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

### Table 74. CTRL9\_XL register

DEN_X DEN_Y DEN_Z DEN_XL_G 0 <sup>(1)</sup> SOFT_EN 0 <sup>(1)</sup>
--

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

#### Table 75. CTRL9\_XL register description

DEN_X	DEN value stored in LSB of X-axis. Default value: 1 (0: DEN not stored in X-axis LSB; 1: DEN stored in X-axis LSB)
DEN_Y	DEN value stored in LSB of Y-axis. Default value: 1 (0: DEN not stored in Y-axis LSB; 1: DEN stored in Y-axis LSB)
DEN_Z	DEN value stored in LSB of Z-axis. Default value: 1 (0: DEN not stored in Z-axis LSB; 1: DEN stored in Z-axis LSB)
DEN_XL_G	DEN stamping sensor selection. Default value: 0 (0: DEN pin info stamped in the gyroscope axis selected by bits [7:5]; 1: DEN pin info stamped in the accelerometer axis selected by bits [7:5])
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 enabled)

<sup>1.</sup> This bit is effective if the IRON\_EN bit of MASTER\_CONFIG (1Ah) and the FUNC\_EN bit of CTRL10\_C (19h) are set to 1.

<sup>1.</sup> The bandwidth column is related to LPF1 if LPF2\_XL\_EN = 0 or to LPF2 if LPF2\_XL\_EN = 1.

<sup>2.</sup> The bandwidth column is related to the slope filter if HPCF\_XL[1:0] = 00 or to the HP filter if HPCF\_XL[1:0] = 01/10/11.

# 9.22 CTRL10\_C (19h)

Control register 10 (r/w).

### Table 76. CTRL10\_C register

WRIST_ TILT_EN	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	TIMER_ EN	PEDO_ EN	TILT_ EN	FUNC_EN	PEDO_RST _STEP	SIGN_ MOTION_EN
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<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

## Table 77. CTRL10\_C register description

WDIOT THE EN	Enable wrist tilt algorithm <sup>(1)(2)</sup> . Default value: 0
WRIST_TILT_EN	(0: wrist tilt algorithm disabled;
	1: wrist tilt algorithm enabled)
TIMER_EN	Enable timestamp count. The count is saved in <i>TIMESTAMP0_REG</i> (40h), <i>TIMESTAMP1_REG</i> (41h) and <i>TIMESTAMP2_REG</i> (42h). Default: 0
	(0: timestamp count disabled; 1: timestamp count enabled)
	Enable pedometer algorithm <sup>(1)</sup> . Default value: 0
PEDO_EN	(0: pedometer algorithm disabled;
	1: pedometer algorithm enabled)
TILT_EN	Enable tilt calculation <sup>(1)</sup> .
	Enable embedded functionalities (pedometer, tilt, significant motion detection, sensor hub and ironing). Default value: 0
FUNC_EN	(0: disable functionalities of embedded functions and accelerometer filters;
	the functionalities of embedded functions and accelerometer filters,     the functionalities of embedded functions and accelerometer filters,
PEDO_RST_	Reset pedometer step counter. Default value: 0
STEP	(0: disabled; 1: enabled)
SIGN MOTION EN	Enable significant motion detection function <sup>(1)</sup> . Default value: 0
SIGN_MOTION_EN	(0: disabled; 1: enabled)

<sup>1.</sup> This is effective if the FUNC\_EN bit is set to '1'.

# 9.23 MASTER\_CONFIG (1Ah)

Master configuration register (r/w).

#### Table 78. MASTER\_CONFIG register

DRDY_ON _INT1	DATA_VALID _SEL_FIFO	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	START_ CONFIG	PULL_UP _EN	PASS_ THROUGH _MODE	IRON_EN	MASTER_ ON	
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<sup>1.</sup> This bit must be set to '0' for the correct operation of the device.

<sup>2.</sup> By default, the wrist tilt algorithm is applied to the positive X-axis.

Table 79. MASTER_	<b>CONFIG</b> 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: pass-through disabled; 1: pass-through enabled)
IRON_EN	Enable hard-iron correction algorithm for magnetometer <sup>(2)</sup> . 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 <sup>(2)</sup> . 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.

# 9.24 WAKE\_UP\_SRC (1Bh)

Wake up interrupt source register (r).

### Table 80. WAKE\_UP\_SRC register

	0	0	FF_IA	SLEEP_ STATE_IA	WU_IA	X_WU	Y_WU	Z_WU
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### Table 81. 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)					



<sup>2.</sup> This is effective if the FUNC\_EN bit is set to '1'.

# 9.25 TAP\_SRC (1Ch)

Tap source register (r).

## Table 82. TAP\_SRC register

0	TAP_IA	SINGLE_ TAP	DOUBLE_ TAP	TAP_SIGN	X_TAP	Y_TAP	Z_TAP	
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## Table 83. 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)

# 9.26 D6D\_SRC (1Dh)

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

### Table 84. D6D\_SRC register

	DEN_ DRDY D6D_IA	ZH	ZL	YH	YL	XH	XL	
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#### Table 85. D6D\_SRC register description

DEN_ DRDY	DEN data-ready signal. It is set high when data output is related to the data coming from a DEN active condition. <sup>(1)</sup>
D6D_ IA	Interrupt active for change position portrait, landscape, face-up, face-down. Default value: 0 (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)
XL	X-axis low event (under threshold). Default value: 0 (0: event not detected; 1: event (under threshold) detected)

The DEN data-ready signal can be latched or pulsed depending on the value of the dataready\_pulsed bit of the DRDY\_PULSE\_CFG\_G (0Bh) register.

# 9.27 STATUS\_REG (1Eh)

The STATUS\_REG register is read by the SPI/I<sup>2</sup>C interface (r).

### Table 86. STATUS\_REG register

0	0	0	0	0	TDA	GDA	XLDA	

#### Table 87. 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)			



## 9.28 OUT\_TEMP\_L (20h), OUT\_TEMP\_H (21h)

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

#### Table 88. OUT\_TEMP\_L register

		iabio	00. 00		9.010.			
Temp7	Temp6	Temp5	Temp4	Temp3	Temp2	Temp1	Temp0	
Table 89. OUT_TEMP_H register								
Temp15	Temp14	Temp13	Temp12	Temp11	Temp10	Temp9	Temp8	

#### Table 90. OUT\_TEMP register description

Temp[15:0]	Temperature sensor output data	
ισρ[10.0]	The value is expressed as two's complement sign extended on the MSB.	

# 9.29 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.

Data are according to the full-scale and ODR settings (CTRL2\_G (11h)) of the gyro user interface.

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

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0

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

	Pitch axis (X) angular rate value (LSbyte)	
	D[15:0] expressed in two's complement and its value depends on the interface used:	
	SPI1/I <sup>2</sup> C: Gyro UI chain pitch axis output	

# 9.30 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.

Data are according to the full-scale and ODR settings (CTRL2\_G (11h)) of the gyro user interface.

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

D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8

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

	Pitch axis (X) angular rate value (MSbyte)
D[15:8]	D[15:0] expressed in two's complement and its value depends on the interface used:
	SPI1/I <sup>2</sup> C: Gyro UI chain pitch axis output

## 9.31 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.

Data are according to the full-scale and ODR settings (CTRL2\_G (11h)) of the gyro user interface.

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

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0

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

	Roll axis (Y) angular rate value (LSbyte)
D[7:0]	D[15:0] expressed in two's complement and its value depends on the interface used:
	SPI1/I <sup>2</sup> C: Gyro UI chain roll axis output

## 9.32 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.

Data are according to the full-scale and ODR settings (CTRL2\_G (11h)) of the gyro user interface.

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

D15		015		D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8
-----	--	-----	--	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	----

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

	Roll axis (Y) angular rate value (MSbyte)
D[15:8]	D[15:0] expressed in two's complement and its value depends on the interface used:
	SPI1/I <sup>2</sup> C: Gyro UI chain roll axis output

## 9.33 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.

Data are according to the full-scale and ODR settings (CTRL2\_G (11h)) of the gyro user interface.

#### Table 99. OUTZ\_L\_G register

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
	l						

### Table 100. OUTZ\_L\_G register description

	Yaw axis (Z) angular rate value (LSbyte)
	D[15:0] expressed in two's complement and its value depends on the interface used:
	SPI1/I <sup>2</sup> C: Gyro UI chain yaw axis output

## 9.34 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.

Data are according to the full-scale and ODR settings (CTRL2\_G (11h)) of the gyro user interface.

### Table 101. OUTZ\_H\_G register

D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8

### Table 102. OUTZ\_H\_G register description

	Yaw axis (Z) angular rate value (MSbyte)
D[15:8]	D[15:0] expressed in two's complement and its value depends on the interface used:
	SPI1/I <sup>2</sup> C: Gyro UI chain yaw axis output

## 9.35 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 103. OUTX\_L\_XL register

	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
- 1		l						

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

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

## 9.36 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 105. OUTX\_H\_XL register

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

### Table 106. OUTX\_H\_XL register description

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

# 9.37 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 107. OUTY\_L\_XL register

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

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

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

## 9.38 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 109. OUTY H G register

D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	1

### Table 110. OUTY\_H\_G register description

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

## 9.39 **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 111. OUTZ L XL register

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0

### Table 112. OUTZ\_L\_XL register description

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

## 9.40 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 113. OUTZ H XL register

				`			
D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8

#### Table 114. OUTZ\_H\_XL register description

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

## 9.41 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 115. SENSORHUB1\_REG register

SHub1_7   SHub1_6   SHub1_5   SHub1_4   SHub1_3   SHub1_2   SHub1_1   SHub1_0
---

### Table 116. SENSORHUB1\_REG register description

SHub1\_[7:0] First byte associated to external sensors

### 9.42 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 117. SENSORHUB2\_REG register

SHub2_7	SHub2_6	SHub2_5	SHub2_4	SHub2_3	SHub2_2	SHub2_1	SHub2_0
---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

### Table 118. SENSORHUB2\_REG register description

SHub2 [7:0] Second byte associated to external sensors

### 9.43 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 119. SENSORHUB3\_REG register

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

### Table 120. SENSORHUB3\_REG register description

SHub3\_[7:0] Third byte associated to external sensors

### 9.44 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 121. SENSORHUB4 REG register

					_		
SHub4_7	SHub4_6	SHub4_5	SHub4_4	SHub4_3	SHub4_2	SHub4_1	SHub4_0

### Table 122. SENSORHUB4\_REG register description

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

## 9.45 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 123. SENSORHUB5\_REG register

SHub5_7	SHub5_6	SHub5_5	SHub5_4	SHub5_3	SHub5_2	SHub5_1	SHub5_0
---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

#### Table 124. SENSORHUB5\_REG register description

	SHub5_[7:0]	Fifth byte associated to external sensors	
--	-------------	---	--



### 9.46 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 125. SENSORHUB6\_REG register

SHub6_7 SHub6_6 SHub6_5 SHub6_4 SHub6_3 SHub6_2 S
---

#### Table 126. SENSORHUB6\_REG register description

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

### 9.47 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 127. SENSORHUB7\_REG register

ĺ	SHub7 7	SHub7 6	SHub7 5	SHub7 4	SHub7_3	SHub7 2	SHub7 1	SHub7 0
- 1	· · · · —				- · · · - ·	· · · · —	· · · · —	

### Table 128. SENSORHUB7\_REG register description

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

## 9.48 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 129. SENSORHUB8\_REG register

SHub8_7 SHub8_6 SHub8_	SHub8_4 SHub8_3	SHub8_2 SHub8_1	SHub8_0
------------------------	-----------------	-----------------	---------

#### Table 130. SENSORHUB8\_REG register description

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

## 9.49 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 131. SENSORHUB9\_REG register

SHub9_7   SHub9_6   SHub9_5   SHub9_4   SHub9_3   SHub9_2   SHub9_
--

### Table 132. SENSORHUB9\_REG register description

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

### 9.50 **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 133. SENSORHUB10\_REG register

SHub10\_7 | SHub10\_6 | SHub10\_5 | SHub10\_4 | SHub10\_3 | SHub10\_2 | SHub10\_1 | SHub10\_0

#### Table 134. SENSORHUB10\_REG register description

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

### 9.51 **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 135. SENSORHUB11\_REG register

SHub11\_7 | SHub11\_6 | SHub11\_5 | SHub11\_4 | SHub11\_3 | SHub11\_2 | SHub11\_1 | SHub11\_0

### Table 136. SENSORHUB11\_REG register description

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

## 9.52 **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 137. SENSORHUB12\_REG register

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

### Table 138. SENSORHUB12\_REG register description

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

## 9.53 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 139. FIFO\_STATUS1 register

DIFF_	l							
FIFO_7	FIFO_6	FIFO_5	FIFO_4	FIFO_3	FIFO_2	FIFO_1	FIFO_0	

#### Table 140. 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 [10:8] in FIFO\_STATUS2 (3Bh).



## 9.54 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 141. FIFO\_STATUS2 register

WaterM OVER_RUN FI	- FMPTY	FIFO_ FULL_ SMART	0	DIFF_ FIFO_10	DIFF_ FIFO_9	DIFF_ FIFO_8
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### Table 142. FIFO\_STATUS2 register description

WaterM	FIFO watermark status. The watermark is set through bits FTH_[7:0] in FIFO_CTRL1 (06h). 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)
OVER_RUN	FIFO overrun status. Default value: 0 (0: FIFO is not completely filled; 1: FIFO is completely filled)
FIFO_FULL_ SMART	Smart 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_[10:8]	Number of unread words (16-bit axes) stored in FIFO <sup>(2)</sup> .

<sup>1.</sup> FIFO watermark level is set in FTH\_[10:0] in FIFO\_CTRL1 (06h) and FIFO\_CTRL2 (07h).

## 9.55 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 143. FIFO\_STATUS3 register

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

### Table 144. FIFO\_STATUS3 register description

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

<sup>2.</sup> For a complete number of unread samples, consider DIFF\_FIFO [7:0] in FIFO\_STATUS1 (3Ah).

## 9.56 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 145. FIFO\_STATUS4 register

0 0 0 0 FIFO_ PATTERN_9 PATTERN_
----------------------------------

### Table 146. FIFO\_STATUS4 register description

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

## 9.57 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 147. 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 148. FIFO\_DATA\_OUT\_L register description

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

## 9.58 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 149. 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 150. FIFO\_DATA\_OUT\_H register description

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

## 9.59 TIMESTAMP0\_REG (40h)

Timestamp first (least significant) 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 151. TIMESTAMP0\_REG register

| TIMESTA |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| MP0_7   | MP0_6   | MP0_5   | MP0_4   | MP0_3   | MP0_2   | MP0_1   | MP0_0   |

### Table 152. TIMESTAMP0\_REG register description

TIMESTAMP0_[7:0]	TIMESTAMP first byte data output
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## 9.60 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 153. TIMESTAMP1\_REG register

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

### Table 154. TIMESTAMP1\_REG register description

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

### 9.61 TIMESTAMP2\_REG (42h)

Timestamp third (most significant) 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 155. TIMESTAMP2\_REG register

TIMESTA	l							
MP2_7	MP2_6	MP2_5	MP2_4	MP2_3	MP2_2	MP2_1	MP2_0	

### Table 156. TIMESTAMP2\_REG register description

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

## 9.62 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 157. 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 158. STEP\_TIMESTAMP\_L register description

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

## 9.63 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 159. 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 160. STEP\_TIMESTAMP\_H register description

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

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

Step counter output register (r).

### Table 161. STEP\_COUNTER\_L register

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

### Table 162. STEP\_COUNTER\_L register description

STEP_COUNTER_L_[7:0]	Step counter output (LSbyte)
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## 9.65 STEP\_COUNTER\_H (4Ch)

Step counter output register (r).

#### Table 163. STEP\_COUNTER\_H register

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

### Table 164. STEP\_COUNTER\_H register description

STEP_COUNTER_H_[7:0]	Step counter output (MSbyte)
----------------------	------------------------------

## 9.66 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 165. SENSORHUB13\_REG register

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### Table 166. SENSORHUB13\_REG register description

SHub13_[7:0]	Thirteenth byte associated to external sensors
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### 9.67 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 167. SENSORHUB14 REG register

Hub14_1 SHub14_0	SHub14_1	SHub14_2	SHub14_3	SHub14_4	SHub14_5	SHub14_6	SHub14_7
------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

#### Table 168. SENSORHUB14\_REG register description

SHub14_[7:0]	Fourteenth byte associated to external sensors
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## 9.68 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 169. SENSORHUB15 REG register

SHub15 7 SH	lub15 6 SHub15	5 5 SHub15 4	SHub15 3	SHub15 2	SHub15 1	SHub15 0
			_	_		_

#### Table 170. SENSORHUB15\_REG register description

SHub15_[7:0]	Fifteenth byte associated to external sensors
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## 9.69 **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 171. SENSORHUB16\_REG register

	SHub16_7 SH	Hub16_6	SHub16_5	SHub16_4	SHub16_3	SHub16_2	SHub16_1	SHub16_0	١
--	-------------	---------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	---

### Table 172. SENSORHUB16\_REG register description

SHub16_[7:0]
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## 9.70 **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 173. SENSORHUB17\_REG register

SHub17 7	SHub17 6	SHub17 5	SHub17 4	SHub17 3	SHub17 2	SHub17 1	SHub17 0

### Table 174. SENSORHUB17 REG register description

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

## 9.71 **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 175. SENSORHUB18\_REG register

SHub18 7   SHub18 6   SHub18 5   SHub18 4   SHub18 3   SHub18 2   SHub18 1   SHub18 0
---

#### Table 176. SENSORHUB18\_REG register description

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

## 9.72 FUNC\_SRC1 (53h)

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

### Table 177. FUNC\_SRC1 register

### Table 178. FUNC\_SRC1 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> )
HI_FAIL	Fail in hard/soft-ironing algorithm.
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)

## 9.73 FUNC\_SRC2 (54h)

Wrist tilt interrupt source register (r).

### Table 179. FUNC\_SRC2 register

0	SLAVE3_ NACK	SLAVE2_ NACK	SLAVE1_ NACK	SLAVE0_ NACK	0	0	WRIST_ TILT IA
	INACK	NACK	NACK	INACK			I ILI_IA

### Table 180. FUNC\_SRC2 register description

SLAVE3_NACK	This bit is set to 1 if Not acknowledge occurs on slave 3 communication. Default value: 0
SLAVE2_NACK	This bit is set to 1 if Not acknowledge occurs on slave 2 communication. Default value: 0
SLAVE1_NACK	This bit is set to 1 if Not acknowledge occurs on slave 1 communication. Default value: 0
SLAVE0_NACK	This bit is set to 1 if Not acknowledge occurs on slave 0 communication. Default value: 0
WRIST_TILT_IA	Wrist tilt event detection status. Default value: 0 (0: Wrist tilt event not detected; 1: Wrist tilt event detected)



# 9.74 WRIST\_TILT\_IA (55h)

Wrist tilt interrupt source register (r).

## Table 181. WRIST\_TILT\_IA register

WRIST_	WRIST_	WRIST_	WRIST_	WRIST_	WRIST_			
TILT_IA_	TILT_IA_	TILT_IA_	TILT_IA_	TILT_IA_	TILT_IA_	0	0	
Xpos	Xneg	Ypos	Yneg	Zpos	Zneg			

### Table 182. WRIST\_TILT\_IA register description

WRIST_ TILT_IA_ Xpos	Absolute Wrist Tilt event detection status on X-positive axis. Default value: 0 (0: Absolute Wrist Tilt event on X-positive axis not detected; 1: Absolute Wrist Tilt event on X-positive axis detected)
WRIST_ TILT_IA_ Xneg	Absolute Wrist Tilt event detection status on X-negative axis. Default value: 0 (0: Absolute Wrist Tilt event on X-negative axis not detected; 1: Absolute Wrist Tilt event on X-negative axis detected)
WRIST_ TILT_IA_ Ypos	Absolute Wrist Tilt event detection status on Y-positive axis. Default value: 0 (0: Absolute Wrist Tilt event on Y-positive axis not detected; 1: Absolute Wrist Tilt event on Y-positive axis detected)
WRIST_ TILT_IA_ Yneg	Absolute Wrist Tilt event detection status on Y-negative axis. Default value: 0 (0: Absolute Wrist Tilt event on Y-negative axis not detected; 1: Absolute Wrist Tilt event on Y-negative axis detected)
WRIST_ TILT_IA_ Zpos	Absolute Wrist Tilt event detection status on Z-positive axis. Default value: 0 (0: Absolute Wrist Tilt event on Z-positive axis not detected; 1: Absolute Wrist Tilt event on Z-positive axis detected)
WRIST_ TILT_IA_ Zneg	Absolute Wrist Tilt event detection status on Z-negative axis. Default value: 0 (0: Absolute Wrist Tilt event on Z-negative axis not detected; 1: Absolute Wrist Tilt event on Z-negative axis detected)

# 9.75 TAP\_CFG (58h)

Enables interrupt and inactivity functions, configuration of filtering and tap recognition functions (r/w).

### Table 183. TAP\_CFG register

INTERRUPTS INACT_I	N1 INACT_EN0	SLOPE _FDS	TAP_X_EN	TAP_Y_EN	TAP_Z_EN	LIR
--------------------	--------------	---------------	----------	----------	----------	-----

### Table 184. TAP\_CFG register description

INTERRUPTS _ENABLE	Enable basic interrupts (6D/4D, free-fall, wake-up, tap, inactivity). Default 0. (0: interrupt disabled; 1: interrupt enabled)
INACT_EN[1:0]	Enable inactivity function. Default value: 00 (00: disabled 01: sets accelerometer ODR to 12.5 Hz (low-power mode), gyro does not change; 10: sets accelerometer ODR to 12.5 Hz (low-power mode), gyro to sleep mode; 11: sets accelerometer ODR to 12.5 Hz (low-power mode), gyro to power-down mode)
SLOPE_FDS	HPF or SLOPE filter selection on wake-up and Activity/Inactivity functions. Refer to Figure 8. Default value: 0 (0: SLOPE filter applied; 1: HPF applied)
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)

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

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

## Table 185. TAP\_THS\_6D register

DAI	D EN	SIXD_THS	SIXD_THS	TAP_THS	TAP_THS	TAP_THS	TAP_THS	TAP_THS
D41	D_EIN	1	0	4	3	2	1	0

### Table 186. TAP\_THS\_6D register description

4D orientation detection enable. Z-axis position detection is disabled.
Default value: 0
(0: enabled; 1: disabled)
Threshold for 4D/6D function. Default value: 00
For details, refer to Table 187.
Threshold for tap recognition. Default value: 00000 1 LSb corresponds to FS_XL/2 <sup>5</sup>

### Table 187. Threshold for D4D/D6D function

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

## 9.77 INT\_DUR2 (5Ah)

Tap recognition function setting register (r/w).

### Table 188. INT\_DUR2 register

DUR3 DUR2 DUR1 DUR0 QUIET1 QUIET0 SHOCK1 S
--

### Table 189. INT\_DUR2 register description

	Duration of maximum time gap for double tap recognition. Default: 0000
	When double tap recognition is enabled, this register expresses the maximum time
DUR[3:0]	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 time is the time after the first detected tap in which there must not be any
QUIET[1:0]	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
	Maximum duration is the maximum time of an overthreshold signal detection to be
SHOCK[1:0]	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.

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

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

### Table 190. WAKE\_UP\_THS register

SINGLE_	_						
DOUBLE	0	WK_THS5	WK_THS4	WK_THS3	WK_THS2	WK_THS1	WK_THS0
_TAP							

### Table 191. 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)
WK_THS[5:0]	Threshold for wakeup. Default value: 000000 1 LSb corresponds to FS_XL/2 <sup>6</sup>

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

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

### Table 192. WAKE\_UP\_DUR register

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

### Table 193. 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.  1 LSB = 1 ODR_time
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 µs)
SLEEP_DUR[3:0]	Duration to go in sleep mode. Default value: 0000 (this corresponds to 16 ODR) 1 LSB = 512 ODR

<sup>1.</sup> Configuration of this bit affects TIMESTAMP0\_REG (40h), TIMESTAMP1\_REG (41h), TIMESTAMP2\_REG (42h), STEP\_TIMESTAMP\_L (49h), STEP\_TIMESTAMP\_H (4Ah), and CTRL6\_C (15h) registers.

# 9.80 FREE\_FALL (5Dh)

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

## Table 194. FREE\_FALL register

	FF DUF	4 FF DUR3	FF DUR2	FF DUR1	FF DUR0	FF THS2	FF THS1	FF THS0
--	--------	-----------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

### Table 195. 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
	WAKE_UP_DUR (SCII) Configuration
FF THS[2:0]	Free fall threshold setting. Default: 000
FF_1H5[2:0]	For details refer to <i>Table 196</i> .

### Table 196. 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

# 9.81 MD1\_CFG (5Eh)

Functions routing on INT1 register (r/w).

### Table 197. MD1\_CFG register

INT1_ INACT_ STATE	INT1_ SINGLE_ INT1_WU TAP	INT1_FF DO	NT1_ DUBLE_ INT1_6D TAP	INT1_TILT	INT1_ TIMER	
--------------------------	---------------------------------	------------	-------------------------------	-----------	----------------	--

### Table 198. 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)
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)



# 9.82 MD2\_CFG (5Fh)

Functions routing on INT2 register (r/w).

## Table 199. MD2\_CFG register

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

### Table 200. MD2\_CFG register description

INT2_INACT_ STATE	Routing on INT2 of inactivity mode. Default: 0
SIAIE	(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 wakeup 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)
INITA DOLIDI E	Routing of tap event on INT2. Default value: 0
INT2_DOUBLE TAP	(0: routing of double-tap event on INT2 disabled;
- <sup>IAF</sup>	1: routing of double-tap event on INT2 enabled)
INITO OD	Routing of 6D event on INT2. Default value: 0
INT2_6D	(0: routing of 6D event on INT2 disabled; 1: routing of 6D event on INT2 enabled)
INITO TILT	Routing of tilt event on INT2. Default value: 0
INT2_TILT	(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)

LSM6DSL Register description

## 9.83 MASTER\_CMD\_CODE (60h)

### Table 201. MASTER\_CMD\_CODE register

| MASTER_ |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| CMD_    |
| CODE7   | CODE6   | CODE5   | CODE4   | CODE3   | CODE2   | CODE1   | CODE0   |

### Table 202. MASTER\_CMD\_CODE register description

MASTER_CMD_ CODE[7:0]	Master command code used for stamping for sensor sync. Default: 0
0022[0]	

## 9.84 SENS\_SYNC\_SPI\_ERROR\_CODE (61h)

### Table 203. SENS\_SYNC\_SPI\_ERROR\_CODE register

| ERROR_ |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| CODE7  | CODE6  | CODE5  | CODE4  | CODE3  | CODE2  | CODE1  | CODE0  |

### Table 204. SENS\_SYNC\_SPI\_ERROR\_CODE register description

ERROR_CODE[7:0]	Error code used for sensor synchronization. Default: 0)
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## 9.85 **OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_X\_L** (66h)

External magnetometer raw data (r).

### Table 205. OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_X\_L register

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0

### Table 206. OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_X\_L register description

D[7:0] X-axis external magnetometer value (LSbyte)	D[7:	D[	[7:0]	X-axis external magnetometer value (LSbyte)	
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## 9.86 **OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_X\_H** (67h)

External magnetometer raw data (r).

### Table 207. OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_X\_H register

D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8

### Table 208. OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_X\_H register description

D[15:8]	X-axis external magnetometer value (MSbyte)
	17 and ontomal magnition value (most to)

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

External magnetometer raw data (r).

### Table 209. OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_Y\_L register

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0

### Table 210. OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_Y\_L register description

D[7:0]	Y-axis external magnetometer value (LSbyte)
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## 9.88 **OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_Y\_H** (69h)

External magnetometer raw data (r).

### Table 211. OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_Y\_H register

D15         D14         D13         D12         D11         D10         D9         D8
---

### Table 212. OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_Y\_H register description

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

### 9.89 OUT MAG RAW Z L (6Ah)

External magnetometer raw data (r).

### Table 213. OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_Z\_L register

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0

### Table 214. OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_Z\_L register description

D[7:0]	Z-axis external magnetometer value (LSbyte)	
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## 9.90 OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_Z\_H (6Bh)

External magnetometer raw data (r).

### Table 215. OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_Z\_H register

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

### Table 216. OUT\_MAG\_RAW\_Z\_H register description

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

LSM6DSL

## 9.91 X\_OFS\_USR (73h)

Accelerometer X-axis user offset correction (r/w). The offset value set in the X\_OFS\_USR offset register is internally added to the acceleration value measured on the X-axis.

### Table 217. X\_OFS\_USR register

| X_OFS_ |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| USR_7  | USR_6  | USR_5  | USR_4  | USR_3  | USR_2  | USR_1  | USR_0  |

### Table 218. X\_OFS\_USR register description

	Accelerometer X-axis user offset correction expressed in two's complement,
[7:0]	weight depends on CTRL6_C(4) bit. The value must be in the range [-127 127].

## 9.92 Y\_OFS\_USR (74h)

Accelerometer Y-axis user offset correction (r/w). The offset value set in the Y\_OFS\_USR offset register is internally added to the acceleration value measured on the Y-axis.

### Table 219. Y\_OFS\_USR register

| Y_OFS_ |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| USR_7  | USR_6  | USR_5  | USR_4  | USR_3  | USR_2  | USR_1  | USR_0  |

### Table 220. Y\_OFS\_USR register description

Y_OFS_USR_	Accelerometer Y-axis user offset correction expressed in two's complement,
[7:0]	weight depends on CTRL6_C(4) bit. The value must be in the range [-127 127].

## 9.93 Z\_OFS\_USR (75h)

Accelerometer Z-axis user offset correction (r/w). The offset value set in the Z\_OFS\_USR offset register is internally subtracted from the acceleration value measured on the Z-axis.

### Table 221. Z\_OFS\_USR register

| Z_OFS_ |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| USR_7  | USR_6  | USR_5  | USR_4  | USR_3  | USR_2  | USR_1  | USR_0  |

### Table 222. Z\_OFS\_USR register description

	Accelerometer Z-axis user offset correction expressed in two's complement,
[7:0]	weight depends on CTRL6_C(4) bit. The value must be in the range [-127 127].

# 10 Embedded functions register mapping

The tables given below provide a list of the first (A) and second (B) bank registers related to the embedded functions available in the device and the corresponding addresses.

The embedded functions registers of bank A are accessible when FUNC\_CFG\_EN is set to '1' in FUNC\_CFG\_ACCESS (01h).

The embedded functions registers of bank B are accessible when both FUNC\_CFG\_EN and FUNC\_CFG\_EN B 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 223. Register address map - Bank A - embedded functions

Name	Register add		r address	- Default	Comment	
Name	туре	Hex	Binary	Delauit	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		
CONFIG_PEDO_THS_MIN	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		



Table 223. Register address map - Bank A - embedded functions (continued)

Name	Time	Register	address	Default	0
Name	Type	Hex	Binary	Delault	Comment
MAG_SI_YZ	r/w	29	00101001	00000000	
MAG_SI_ZX	r/w	2A	00101010	00000000	
MAG_SI_ZY	r/w	2B	00101011	00000000	
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	

Table 224. Register address map - Bank B - embedded functions

Name	Type	Register	address	Default	Comment	
Name	Type	Hex	Binary	Delault	Comment	
A_WRIST_TILT_LAT	r/w	50	01010000	00001111		
RESERVED	-	51-53			Reserved	
A_WRIST_TILT_THS	r/w	54	01010100	00100000		
RESERVED	-	55-58			Reserved	
A_WRIST_TILT_Mask	r/w	59	01011001	11000000		

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.



## 11 Embedded functions registers description - Bank A

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 225. SLV0\_ADD register

Slave0_ Slave0_ Slave0_ Slave0_ Slave0_ Slave0_ rw_0
--

### Table 226. 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 227. SLV0\_SUBADD register

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

### Table 228. SLV0\_SUBADD register description

	Address of register on Sensor1 that has to be read/write according to the rw_0 bit
Slaveo_reg[7.0]	value in SLV0_ADD (02h). Default value: 00000000

# 11.3 SLAVE0\_CONFIG (04h)

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

### Table 229. SLAVE0\_CONFIG register

Slave0 rate1	_ Slave0_ rate0	Aux_sens _on1	Aux_sens _on0	Src_mode	Slave0_ numop2	Slave0_ numop1	Slave0_ numop0	
-----------------	--------------------	------------------	------------------	----------	-------------------	-------------------	-------------------	--



### Table 230. SLAVE0\_CONFIG register description

	Decimation of read operation on Sensor1 starting from the sensor hub trigger. Default value: 00
	(00: no decimation
Slave0_rate[1:0]	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 the 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 231. SLV1\_ADD register

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

### Table 232. 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 233. SLV1\_SUBADD register

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

### Table 234. 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 in <i>SLV1_ADD (05h)</i> . Default value: 00000000
-----------------	--



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

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

### Table 235. SLAVE1\_CONFIG register

Slave1_ rate1	Slave1_ rate0	write_once	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 <sup>(1)</sup>	Slave1_ numop2	Slave1_ numop1	Slave1_ numop0	
------------------	------------------	------------	------------------	------------------	-------------------	-------------------	-------------------	--

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

#### Table 236. SLAVE1\_CONFIG register description

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)
Slave 0 write operation is performed only at the first sensor hub cycle. <sup>(1)</sup>
Default value: 0
0: write operation for each sensor hub cycle
1: write operation only for the first sensor hub cycle
Number of read operations on Sensor2.
[((()

<sup>1.</sup> This is effective if the Aux\_sens\_on[1:0] field in SLAVE0\_CONFIG (04h) is set to a value other than 00.

## 11.7 SLV2\_ADD (08h)

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

### Table 237. SLV2\_ADD register

Slave2_	r 2						
add6	add5	add4	add3	add2	add1	add0	1_2

### Table 238. SLV2\_ADD register description

Slave2_add[6:0]	I <sup>2</sup> C slave address of Sensor3 that can be read by sensor hub.  Default value: 0000000
r_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 239. SLV2\_SUBADD register

ſ	Slave2_							
	reg7	reg6	reg5	reg4	reg3	reg2	reg1	reg0

### Table 240. SLV2\_SUBADD register description

Slave2_reg[7:0] Address of in SLV2_A
--------------------------------------



## 11.9 SLAVE2\_CONFIG (0Ah)

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

### Table 241. SLAVE2\_CONFIG register

Slave2_ rate1	Slave2_ 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 242. SLAVE2\_CONFIG register description

Slave2_rate[1:0]	Decimation of read operation on Sensor3 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)
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 243. SLV3\_ADD register

Slave3_	. 0						
add6	add5	add4	add3	add2	add1	add0	I_3

### Table 244. SLV3\_ADD register description

Slave3_add[6:0]	I <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 245. SLV3\_SUBADD register

| Slave3_ |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| reg7    | reg6    | reg5    | reg4    | reg3    | reg2    | reg1    | reg0    |

### Table 246. SLV3\_SUBADD register description

Slave3_red[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



## 11.12 SLAVE3\_CONFIG (0Dh)

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

### Table 247. SLAVE3\_CONFIG register

Slave3_	Slave3_	o(1)	o <sup>(1)</sup>	O <sup>(1)</sup>	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 248. 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 249. DATAWRITE\_SRC\_MODE\_SUB\_SLV0 register

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

### Table 250. 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 CONFIG\_PEDO\_THS\_MIN (0Fh)

### Table 251. CONFIG\_PEDO\_THS\_MIN register

PEDO_FS         0         0         ths_min_4         ths_min_3         th	ths_min_2 ths_min_1	ths_min_0
--	---------------------	-----------

### Table 252. CONFIG\_PEDO\_THS\_MIN register description

PEDO_FS	Pedometer data elaboration at 4 <i>g</i> .  (0: elaboration of 2 <i>g</i> data;  1: elaboration of 4 <i>g</i> data)
ths_min_[4:0]	Minimum threshold to detect a peak. Default is 10h.



## 11.15 SM\_THS (13h)

Significant motion configuration register (r/w).

### Table 253. SM\_THS register

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

### Table 254. SM\_THS register description

SM_THS[7:0] Significant motion threshold. Default value: 00000110	
---	--

## 11.16 PEDO\_DEB\_REG (14h)

### Table 255. PEDO\_DEB\_REG register default values

| DEB_  |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| TIME4 | TIME3 | TIME2 | TIME1 | TIME0 | STEP2 | STEP1 | STEP0 |
| 0     | 1     | 1     | 0     | 1     | 1     | 1     |       |

### Table 256. 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 step counter (debounce). Default value: 110

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

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

### Table 257. STEP\_COUNT\_DELTA register

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

### Table 258. STEP\_COUNT\_DELTA register description

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

This value is effective if the TIMER\_EN bit of CTRL10\_C (19h) is set to 1 and the TIMER\_HR bit of WAKE\_UP\_DUR (5Ch) register is set to 0.

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

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

### Table 259. MAG\_SI\_XX register

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

### Table 260. MAG\_SI\_XX register description

MAG_SI_XX_[7:0]   Soft-iron correction row1 col1 coefficient <sup>(1)</sup> . Default value: 0000	01000
---	-------

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

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

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

#### Table 261. MAG\_SI\_XY register

| MAG_SI_ |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| XY_7    | XY_6    | XY 5    | XY 4    | XY_3    | XY 2    | XY 1    | XY 0    |

### Table 262. 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 263. MAG\_SI\_XZ register

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

### Table 264. MAG\_SI\_XZ register description

MAG\_SI\_XZ\_[7:0] Soft-iron correction row1 col3 coefficient<sup>(1)</sup>. Default value: 00000000

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

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

#### Table 265. MAG\_SI\_YX register

| MAG_SI_ |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| YX_7    | YX_6    | YX_5    | YX_4    | YX_3    | YX_2    | YX_1    | YX_0    |

### Table 266. 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.

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

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

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

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

### Table 267. MAG\_SI\_YY register

MAG_S	MAG_SI_						
YY_7	YY_6	YY_5	YY_4	YY_3	YY_2	YY_1	YY_0

### Table 268. MAG\_SI\_YY register description

MAG\_SI\_YY\_[7:0] Soft-iron correction row2 col2 coefficient<sup>(1)</sup>. Default value: 00001000

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

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

### Table 269. MAG\_SI\_YZ register

MAC	G_SI_	MAG_SI_						
Y	Z_7	YZ_6	YZ_5	YZ_4	YZ_3	YZ_2	YZ_1	YZ_0

### Table 270. MAG\_SI\_YZ register description

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

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

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

### Table 271. MAG\_SI\_ZX register

| MAG_SI_ |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| ZX_7    | ZX_6    | ZX_5    | ZX_4    | ZX_3    | ZX_2    | ZX_1    | ZX_0    |

### Table 272. MAG\_SI\_ZX register description

MAG\_SI\_ZX\_[7:0] Soft-iron correction row3 col1 coefficient<sup>(1)</sup>. Default value: 00000000

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

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

### Table 273. MAG\_SI\_ZY register

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

### Table 274. MAG\_SI\_ZY register description

MAG_SI_ZY_[7:0] Soft-iron correction row3 col2 coefficient <sup>(1)</sup> . Default value: 000000	0000
---	------

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



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

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

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

### 11.26 MAG SI ZZ (2Ch)

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

#### Table 275. MAG\_SI\_ZZ register

MAG_SI_	MAG_SI_						
ZZ_7	ZZ_6	ZZ_5	ZZ_4	ZZ_3	ZZ_2	<i>ZZ</i> _1	ZZ_0

### Table 276. MAG\_SI\_ZZ register description

MAG_SI_ZZ_[7:0]	Soft-iron correction row3 col3 coefficient <sup>(1)</sup> . Default value: 00001000
-----------------	---

<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 277. MAG\_OFFX\_L register

MAG_O	FF MAG_C	OFF MAG_OF	F MAG_OFF	MAG_OFF	MAG_OFF	MAG_OFF	MAG_OFF
X_L_7	7   X_L_	6 X_L_5	X_L_4	X_L_3	X_L_2	X_L_1	X_L_0

### Table 278. 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 279. MAG\_OFFX\_H register

MA	G_OFF	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 280. MAG\_OFFX\_H register description

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

## 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 281. MAG\_OFFY\_L register

MAG_OFF	ĺ							
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 282. 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 283. MAG\_OFFY\_H register

ſ	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 284. MAG\_OFFY\_H 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 285. 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 286. 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 287. 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 288. MAG\_OFFZ\_H register description

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



# 12 Embedded functions registers description - Bank B

## 12.1 A\_WRIST\_TILT\_LAT (50h)

Absolute Wrist Tilt latency register (r/w).

### Table 289. A\_WRIST\_TILT\_LAT register

WRIST_	TILT	WRIST	TILT	WRIST	TILT	WRIST	TILT								
_ TIME	ER7	_ TIME	ER6	_ TIME	ER5	_ TIMI	ER4	_ TIMI	ER3	_ TIME	ER2	TIMI	ER1	_ TIMI	ER0

### Table 290. A\_WRIST\_TILT\_LAT register description

WRIST_TILT_TIMER[7:0]	Absolute wrist tilt latency parameters. 1 LSB = 40 ms. Default value: 0Fh (600 ms)
-----------------------	--

## 12.2 A\_WRIST\_TILT\_THS (54h)

Absolute Wrist Tilt threshold register (r/w).

### Table 291. A\_WRIST\_TILT\_THS register

| WRIST_    |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| TILT_THS7 | TILT_THS6 | TILT_THS5 | TILT_THS4 | TILT_THS3 | TILT_THS2 | TILT_THS1 | TILT_THS0 |

### Table 292. A\_WRIST\_TILT\_THS register description

IWRIST THE THST/TH	Absolute wrist tilt threshold parameters. 1 LSB = 15.625 mg. Default value: 20h (500 mg)
	Delault value. 2011 (300 Hig)

# 12.3 A\_WRIST\_TILT\_Mask (59h)

Absolute Wrist Tilt mask register (r/w).

### Table 293. A\_WRIST\_TILT\_Mask register

WRIST_TILT	WRIST_TILT	WRIST_TILT_	WRIST_TILT_	WRIST_TILT_	WRIST_TILT_	_	0
MASK_ Xpo	s MASK_ Xneg	MASK_ Ypos	MASK_Yneg	MASK_ Zpos	MASK_ Zneg	0	0

### Table 294. A\_WRIST\_TILT\_Mask register description

WRIST_TILT_MASK_ Xpos	Absolute wrist tilt positive X-axis enable. Default value: 1 (0: disable; 1: enable)
WRIST_TILT_MASK_ Xneg	Absolute wrist tilt negative X-axis enable. Default value: 1 (0: disable; 1: enable)
WRIST_TILT_MASK_ Ypos	Absolute wrist tilt positive Y-axis enable. Default value: 0 (0: disable; 1: enable)
WRIST_TILT_MASK_ Yneg	Absolute wrist tilt negative Y-axis enable. Default value: 0 (0: disable; 1: enable)
WRIST_TILT_MASK_ Zpos	Absolute wrist tilt positive Z-axis enable. Default value: 0 (0: disable; 1: enable)
WRIST_TILT_MASK_ Zneg	Absolute wrist tilt negative Z-axis enable. Default value:0 (0: disable; 1: enable)



# 13 Soldering information

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

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



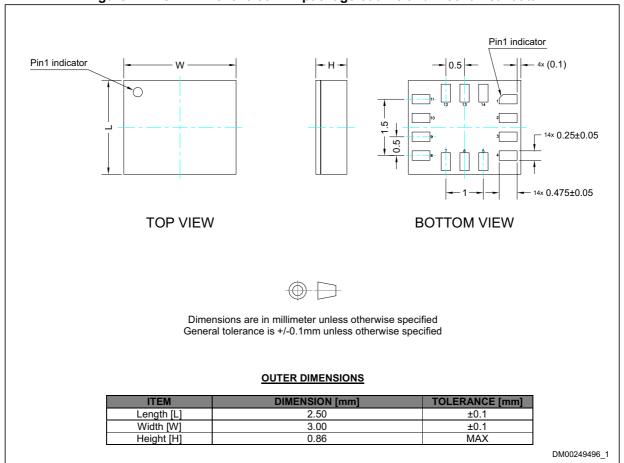
Package information LSM6DSL

# 14 Package information

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

## 14.1 LGA-14 package information

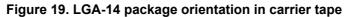
Figure 17. LGA-14 2.5x3x0.86 mm package outline and mechanical data

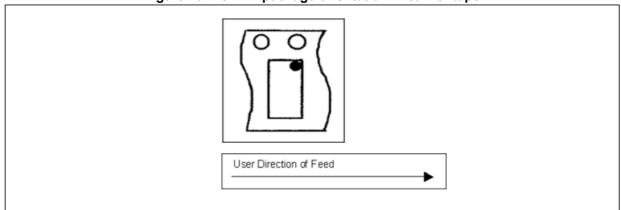


#### **LGA-14** packing information 14.2

E1 1.75<u>±</u>0.10 P2 2.00 ±0.05(I) Po 4.00±0.10(II) Ø 1.50 0.00 0.30±0.05 D1 Ø1.50 MIN R0.20 TYP SECTION Y-Y SECTION X-X Measured from centreline of sprocket hat to cantreline of pocket. Cumulative tolerance of 10 sprocket holes is ± 0.20. Measured from centreline of sprocket hole to centreline of pocket. Other material available. Во 3.30 +/- 0.05 (II) 1.00 +/- 0.10 +/- 0.05 +/- 0.10 5.50 8.00 Forming format : Press form - 17-B +/- 0.30 Required length: 170 meter / 22B3 reel ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

Figure 18. Carrier tape information for LGA-14 package





Package information LSM6DSL

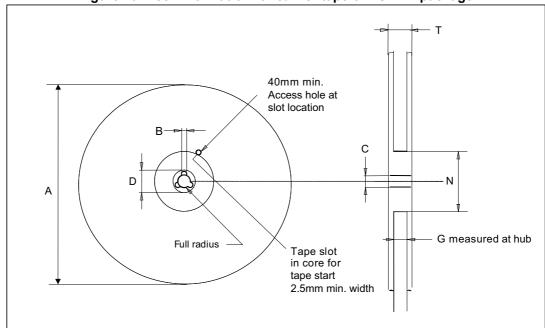


Figure 20. Reel information for carrier tape of LGA-14 package

Table 295. 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		

LSM6DSL Revision history

# 15 Revision history

Table 296. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes	
10-Dec-2015	1	Initial release	
01-Feb-2016	2	Updated Table 3: Mechanical characteristics Updated Table 4: Electrical characteristics Updated Figure 7: Accelerometer chain Updated Section 9: Register description	
12-Feb-2016	3	Updated Table 3: Mechanical characteristics	
Document status promoted Updated Table 3: Mechanica Added Table 17: Internal pin Updated DRDY_PULSE_CH Updated bit 6 in CTRL4_C ( Added WRIST_TILT_EN bit		Document status promoted to production data Updated Table 3: Mechanical characteristics Added Table 17: Internal pin status Updated DRDY_PULSE_CFG_G (0Bh) Updated bit 6 in CTRL4_C (13h) Added WRIST_TILT_EN bit to CTRL10_C (19h) Added FUNC_SRC2 (54h)	

Revision history LSM6DSL

Table 296. Document revision history (continued)

Date	Revision	Changes
28-Oct-2016	5	Updated Features concerning Android Updated Section 2: Embedded low-power features Added Section 2: Absolute wrist tilt Added footnote 14 concerning accelerometer self-test to Table 3 Updated Vdd_IO in Section Table 4: Electrical characteristics Updated Figure 8: Accelerometer composite filter Updated Figure 11 and Figure 13 Updated pin 12 (pin status modes) in Table 17: Internal pin status Updated FUNC_CFG_ACCESS (01h) Updated FUNC_CFG_ACCESS (01h) Updated CTRL4_C (13h) Updated CTRL4_C (15h) Updated CTRL9_XL (18h) Updated D6D_SRC (1Dh) Added WRIST_TILT_IA (55h) Separated embedded registers into Section 11: Embedded functions registers description - Bank A (02h through 32h) and Section 12: Embedded functions registers description - Bank B (50h through 59h) Updated SLAVE1_CONFIG (07h) Added A_WRIST_TILT_LAT (50h), A_WRIST_TILT_THS (54h), and A_WRIST_TILT_Mask (59h) Minor textual updates
03-May-2017 6		Updated Section 4.4.2: I <sup>2</sup> C - inter-IC control interface (added Table 8: I <sup>2</sup> C master timing values)  Updated Figure 11 and Figure 13  Updated pin status mode 1 and 2 for pins 10 and 11 as well as adding procedure to disable pull-ups in Table 18: Internal pin status  Updated bit 0 in CTRL1_XL (10h)  Updated CTRL8_XL (17h)  Updated description of SW_RESET bit in Table 57: CTRL3_C register description  Updated description of X_OFS_USR (73h), Y_OFS_USR (74h), Z_OFS_USR (75h)  Minor textual updates



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