

Wireless IMU Controller (WIC)

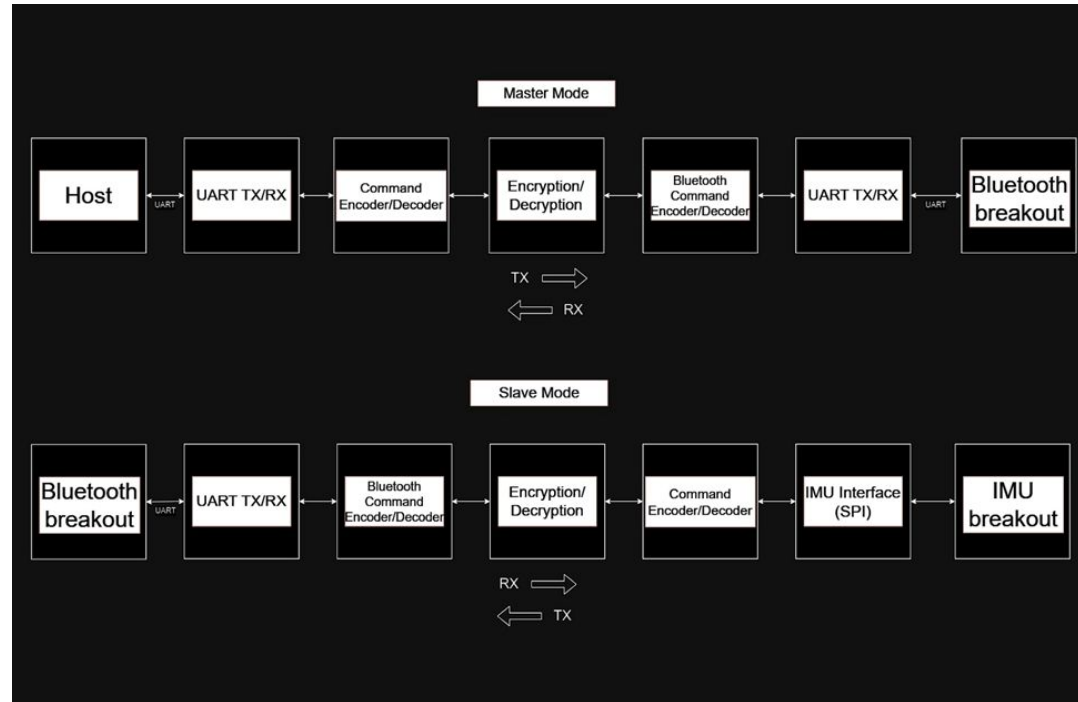
Noah Mecham, Mike Mercer, Sean Koo, Elmir Dzaka

Application

- Speed up data transfer and collection from the IMU
- All in one chip
- Offload Software



Master/Slave



Master Side

Slave Side

Sent From Host:

- **UART**
- **Command Encoder**
- **Encryption**
- **Bluetooth Command Encoder**
- **UART**

Sent to Host:

- **UART**
- **Bluetooth Command Decoder**
- **Decryption**
- **Command Decoder**
- **UART**

Sent to Slave:

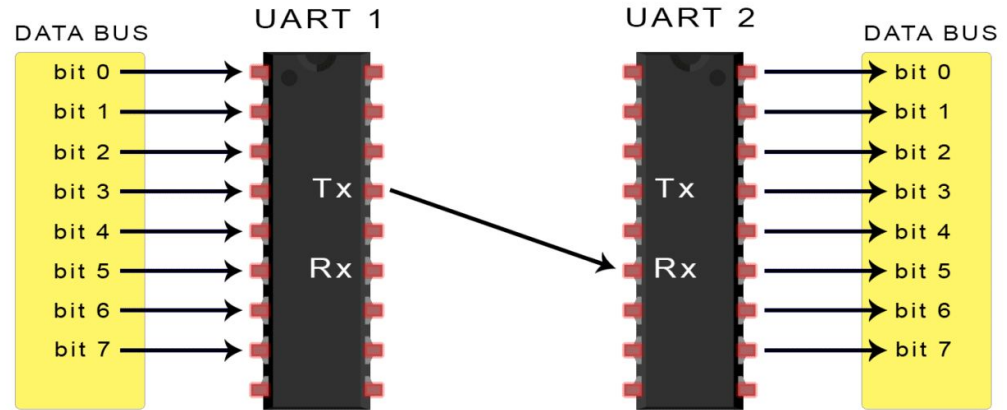
- **UART**
- **Bluetooth Command Decoder**
- **Decryption**
- **IMU Command Decoder**
- **IMU (SPI) Interface**

Sent From Slave:

- **IMU (SPI) Interface**
- **IMU Command Encoder**
- **Encryption**
- **Bluetooth Command Encoder**
- **UART**

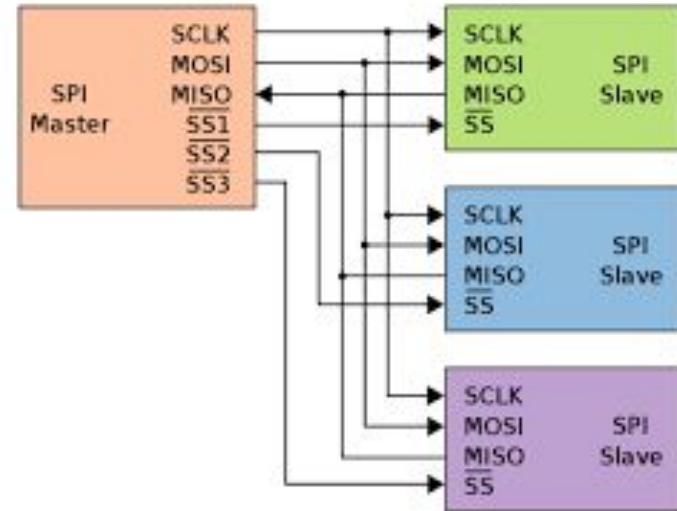
Design Choices - UART

- UART provides a simple communication protocol
 - Send data back and forth
- Straightforward implementation
 - Rx and Tx data lines
- Simple
 - Less area needed, increase in performance



Design Choices - SPI

- We needed to incorporate a SPI interface since our IMU module requires a SPI communication
 - IMU gathers flight data from unmanned craft
 - Data is modified to send back to host via bluetooth and UART



Design Comparison

- Designed to off-load software.
- Similar design typically implemented with mcu.
- Clock speed increase is big advantage.
- Our design takes ~24ms to deliver a packet to BLE module, ~25ms on slave to retrieve data from IMU and send packet back, and ~172ms to deliver packet back to host (50 MHz 9600 baud).
- With ~99% of the clock time used for uart. Only 220ns left for processing.

Analysis View: wc

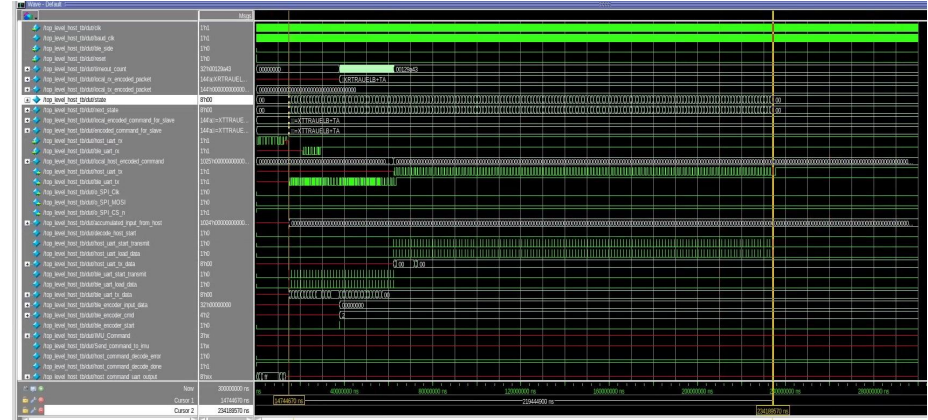
Other End Arrival Time	0.124
+ Setup	0.121
+ Phase Shift	20.000
= Required Time	20.002
- Arrival Time	17.535
= Slack Time	2.468

Clock Rise Edge	0.000
+ Input Delay	0.000
= Beginpoint Arrival Time	0.000

Instance	Arc	Cell	Delay	Arrival Time	Required Time
reset_pad	reset ^	pad in	0.225	0.000	2.468
soc/g168216	A ^ -> Z v	INVX2	7.289	7.514	9.981
soc/g167145	C v -> Z ^	NAND3X1	6.462	13.976	16.444
soc/g167013	B ^ -> Z v	NOR2X1	0.563	14.539	17.007
soc/g166609_1617	A v -> Z ^	NAND2X1	0.477	15.016	17.483
soc/g166426_2398	B ^ -> Z v	NOR2X1	0.261	15.277	17.745
soc/g166220_2398	A v -> Z v	AND2X1	0.524	15.801	18.269
soc/g166089_1666	A v -> Z ^	NAND2X1	0.242	16.043	18.511
soc/g165995_4733	A ^ -> Z ^	AND2X1	0.208	16.251	18.719
soc/g165898_5122	B ^ -> Z v	NAND3X1	0.110	16.361	18.829
soc/g165882_1666	B v -> Z ^	NOR2X1	0.108	16.469	18.937
soc/g165855_7098	A ^ -> Z v	NAND3X1	0.132	16.601	19.069
soc/g165840_5107	B v -> Z ^	NOR2X1	0.224	16.826	19.293
soc/g165829_9315	A ^ -> Z v	NAND3X1	0.111	16.937	19.404
soc/g165816_1705	B v -> Z ^	NOR2X1	0.249	17.186	19.654
soc/g165796_9945	A ^ -> Z v	NAND3X1	0.118	17.304	19.772
soc/g165794	A v -> Z ^	INVX2	0.103	17.407	19.874
soc/g165785_5115	A ^ -> Z v	NAND3X1	0.128	17.534	20.002
soc/ble_uart_tx_data_reg[1]	D v	DFFQX1	0.000	17.535	20.002

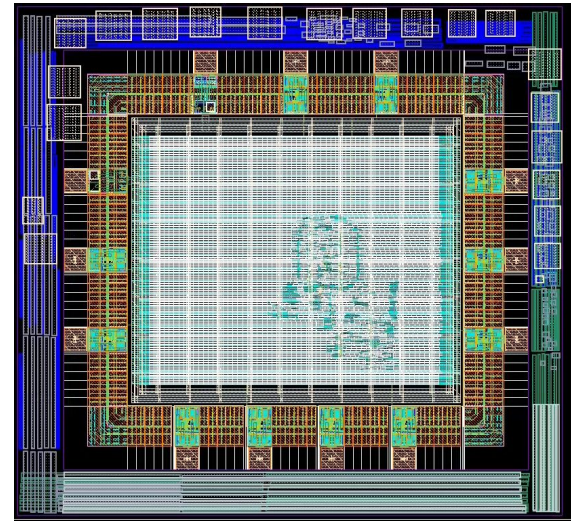
Design Comparison (continued)

- A similar design using mcu would require a mcu on both the host and slave side. Our design only requires one on the host side.
- Applications with constrained processors or high amounts of processing would be able to offload processing to this chip to free up instruction cycles.
- Mcu has advantage of software libraries to help reduce bring up time and allow work on multiple platforms.



Conclusion

- **What does this chip do?**
 - Transmits IMU data
 - Scalable to multiple slaves
- **Why does our chip matter?**
 - Faster and efficient
- **How to utilize this chip?**
 - Military field
 - Drone controller



Questions??
