

Sensor Sensibility: Magnetic Sensors and the Real World

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About PNI Sensor Corporation

PNI Sensor is a leader in magnetic sensor technologies and sensor fusion algorithms with unparalleled expertise in harnessing and fusing data from Earth's magnetic fields into useful military, scientific and consumer applications.

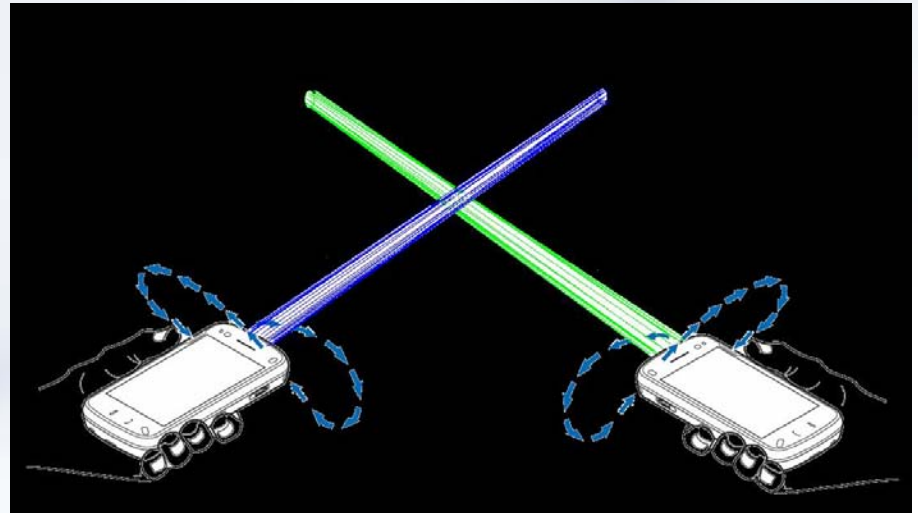
Two Key Topics

1. 9-axis sensor fusion
2. Aren't all magnetic sensors pretty much the same?

What is motion tracking?

Tracking a moving object through space

- Up & down
- Side to side
- Back & forth
- How fast
- Where is it facing/pointing
- How is it turning
- Relative to what



What is motion tracking?

Tracking a moving object through space

Up & down	}	Yaw, pitch & roll
Side to side		Gravity/Linear acceleration
Back & forth		
How fast		Velocity
Where is it facing/pointing		Heading
How is it turning		Rotational rate
Relative to what		Absolute reference

What makes for “good” motion tracking?

- **Accurate**
 - How closely does it follow real movement?
 - Does it stay accurate over time?
- **Responsive**
 - How quickly does it react to movement?
 - Lack of lag – low latency
- **Noise-free and smooth**
 - Not jerky or sudden
- **Robust**
 - Unaffected by outside disturbances
 - Noise, magnetic anomalies, temp changes

9-axis sensing

Gyroscope



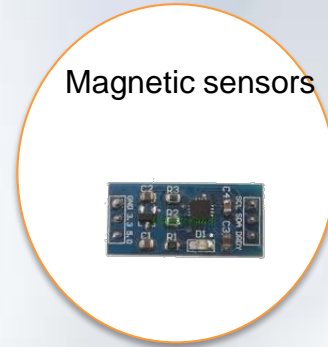
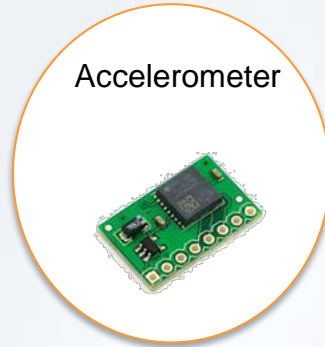
Accelerometer



Magnetic sensors



Sensor Measurements



Yaw	X		X
Pitch & Roll	X	X	
Gravity		X	
Velocity		X	
Heading			X
Rotational Rate	X		
Absolute reference		X	X

Sensor data pitfalls

Gyroscope



Accelerometer



Magnetic sensors



Bias drift/error

x

Noise

x

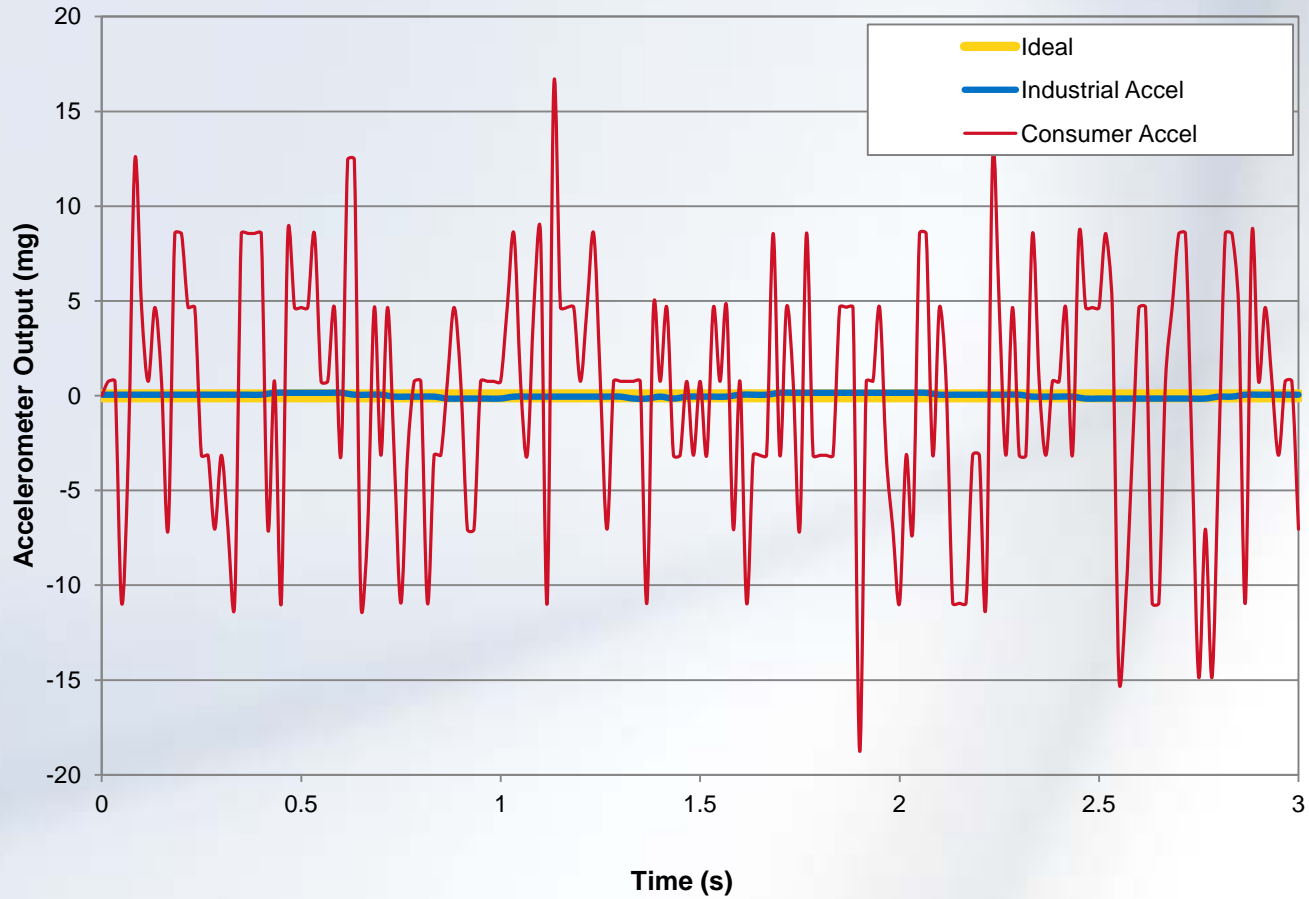
Magnetic disturbance

x

Gyro Bias



Accelerometer noise



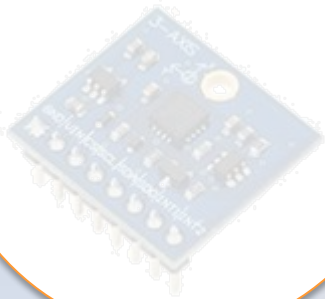
Magnetic interference



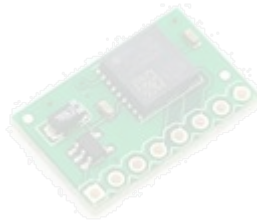
How to improve motion sensing?

- Better signal capture from sensors
- Better fusion to compensate for sensor inadequacies

Gyroscope



Accelerometer



Magnetic sensor



Magnetic Sensor

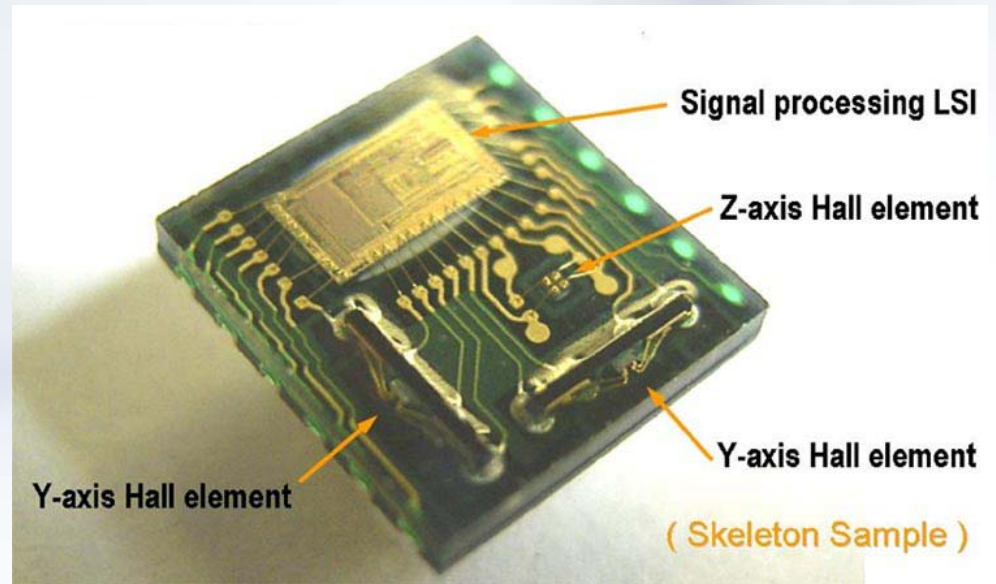


Hall-Effect

Magneto-Inductive

Hall-Effect “compass” sensor most widely deployed

- Small Size
- Low power
- Low cost



Magnetic Sensor

Hall-Effect “compass” sensor

- Small Size
- Low power
- Low cost
- **Noisy**
- **Low resolution**

	Hall-Effect Sensor
Range	$\pm 1200 \mu\text{T}$
Resolution	300 nT/LSB
Noise	500 nT
Current @ 8 Hz	0.3 mA
Operating Temp.	-40 to +85 °C

Magneto-inductive magnetic sensor

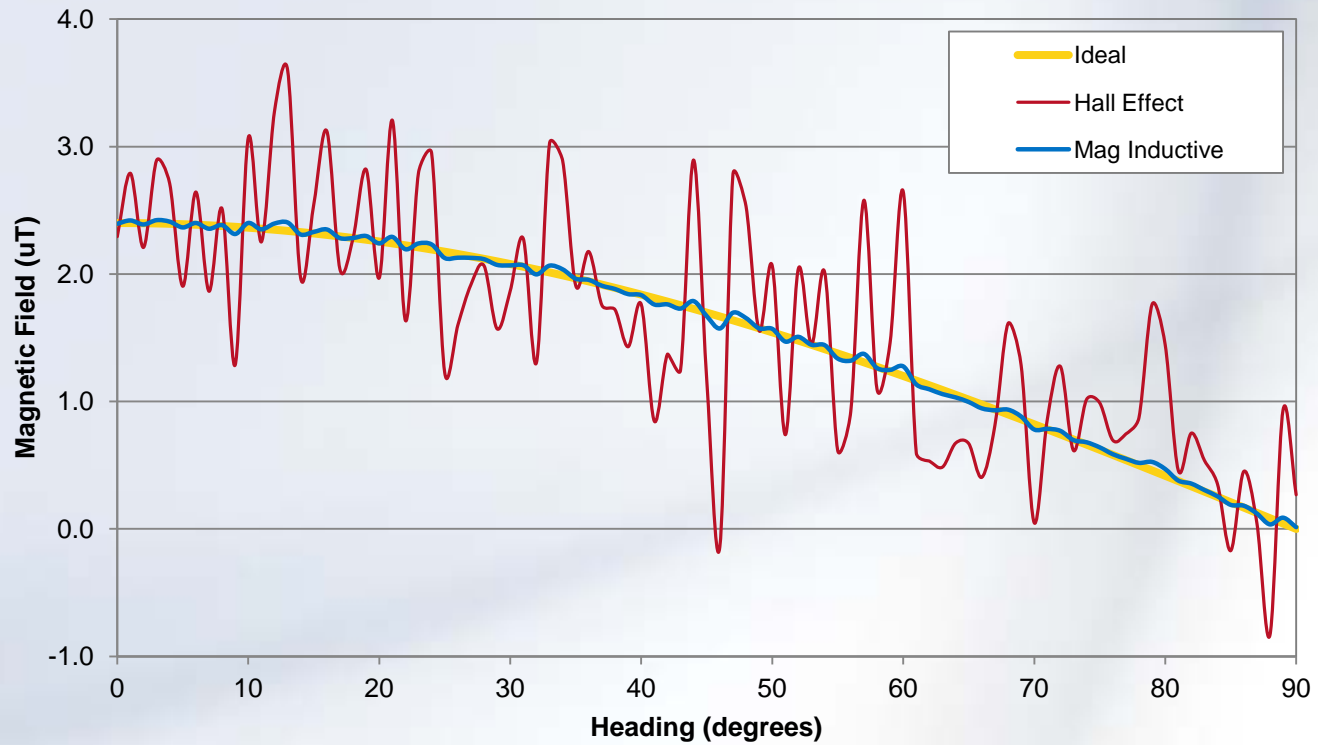
- Low power
- Low cost
- 15x better resolution
- 28x less noise

Comparison

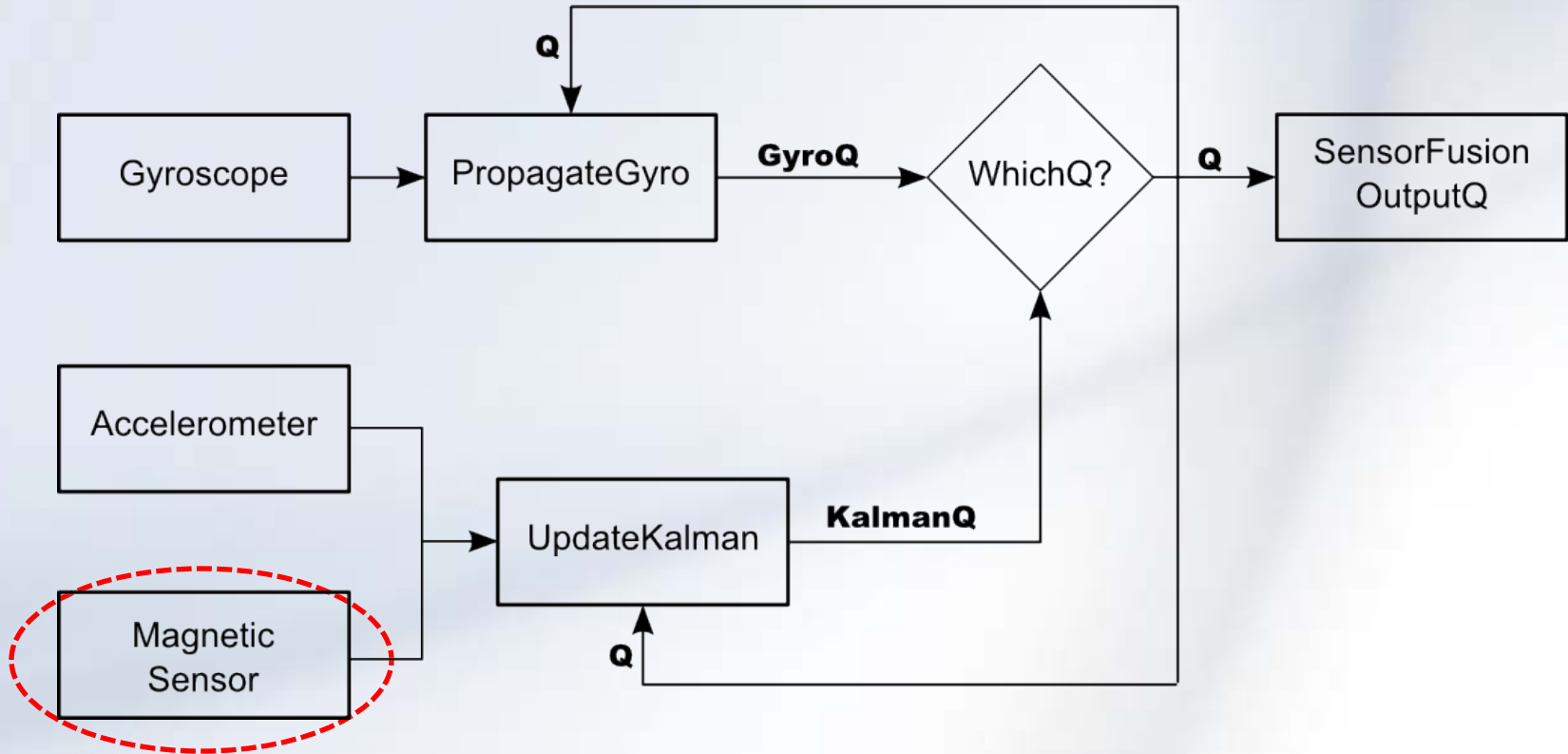
	Hall-Effect Sensor	Magneto-Inductive Sensor
Range	$\pm 1200 \mu\text{T}$	$\pm 800 \mu\text{T}^*$
Resolution	300 nT/LSB	20 nT/LSB
Noise	500 nT	30 nT
Current @ 8 Hz	0.3 mA	0.2 mA
Operating Temp.	-40 to +85 °C	-40 to +85 °C

**Increased range can be traded off against reduced resolution for the magneto-inductive sensor, but $\pm 800 \mu\text{T}$ of range is sufficient for most applications.*

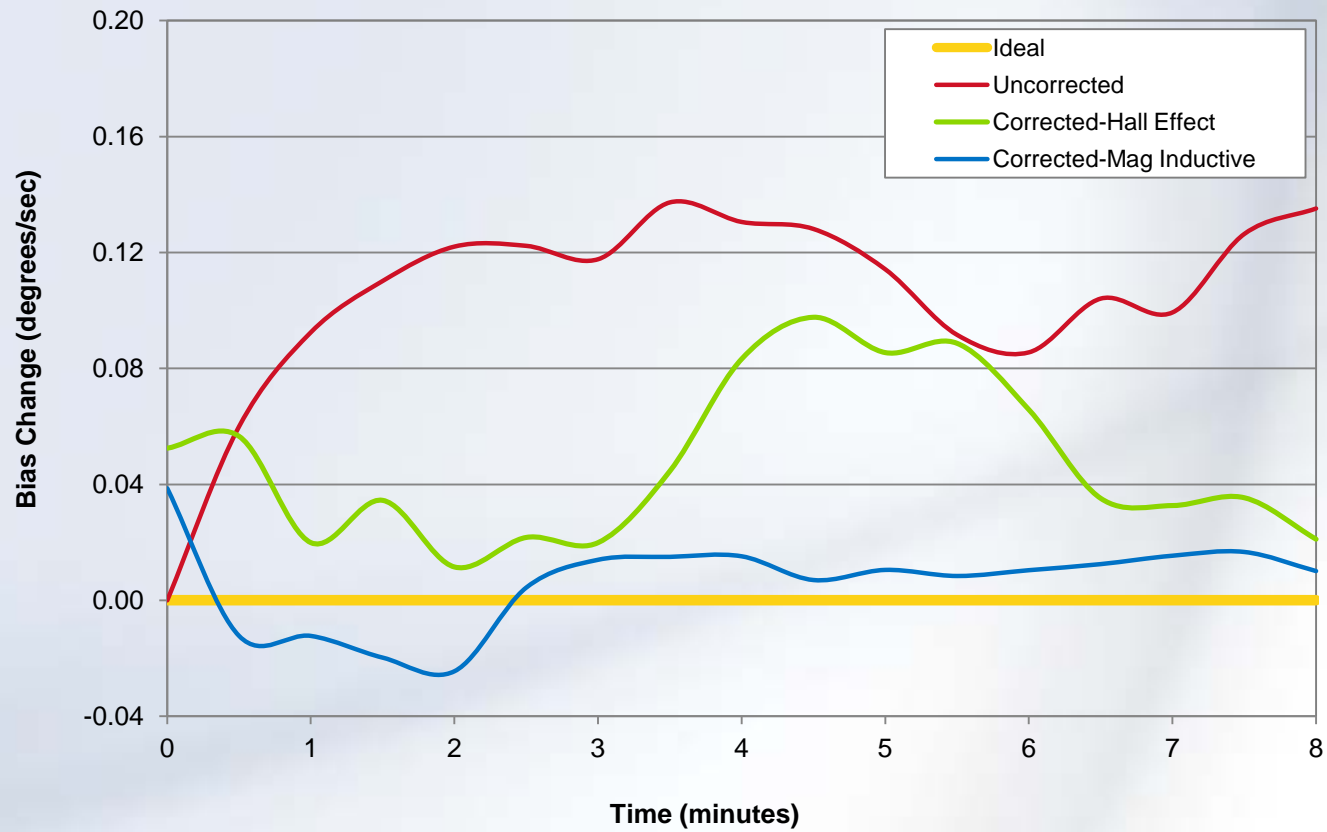
Mag Comparison



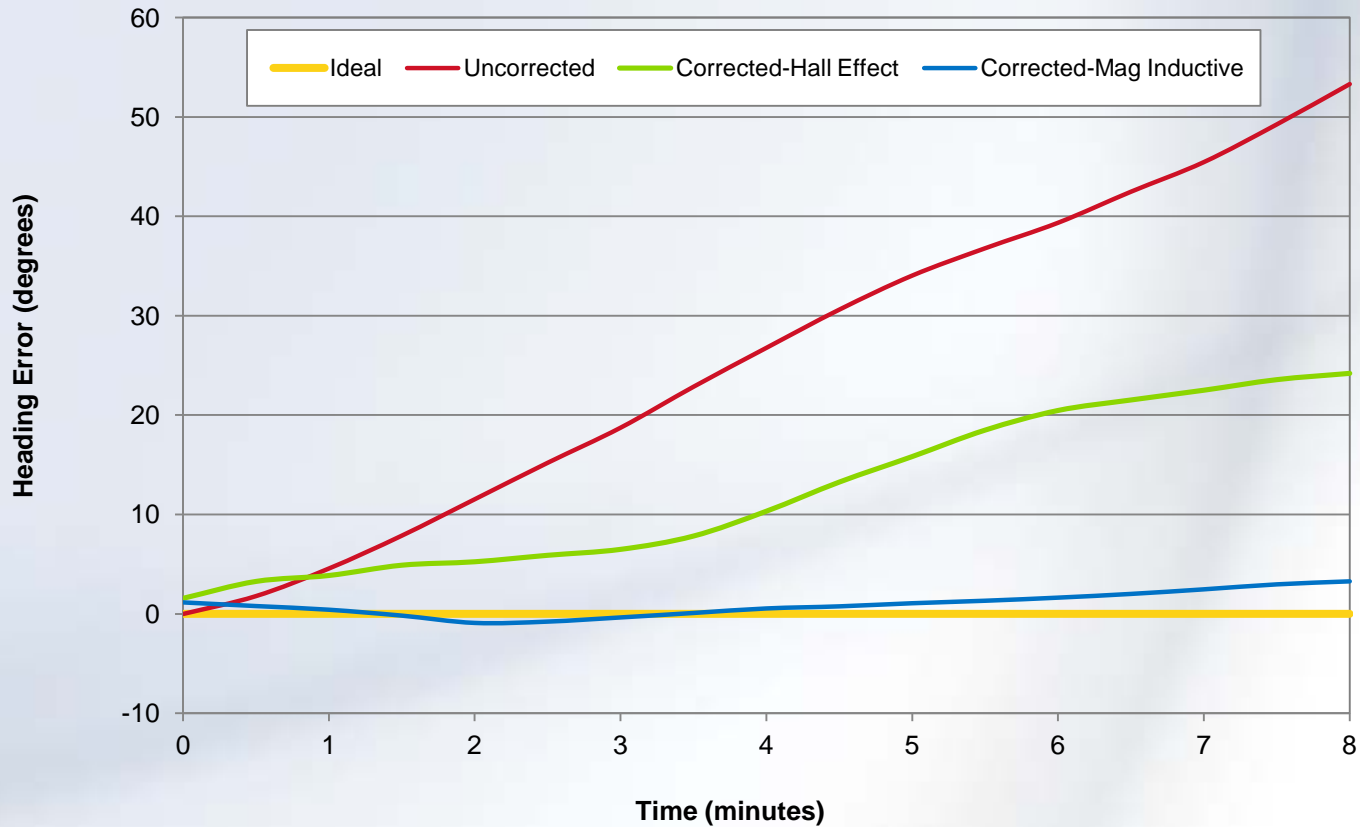
Sensor Fusion



Mag Comparison



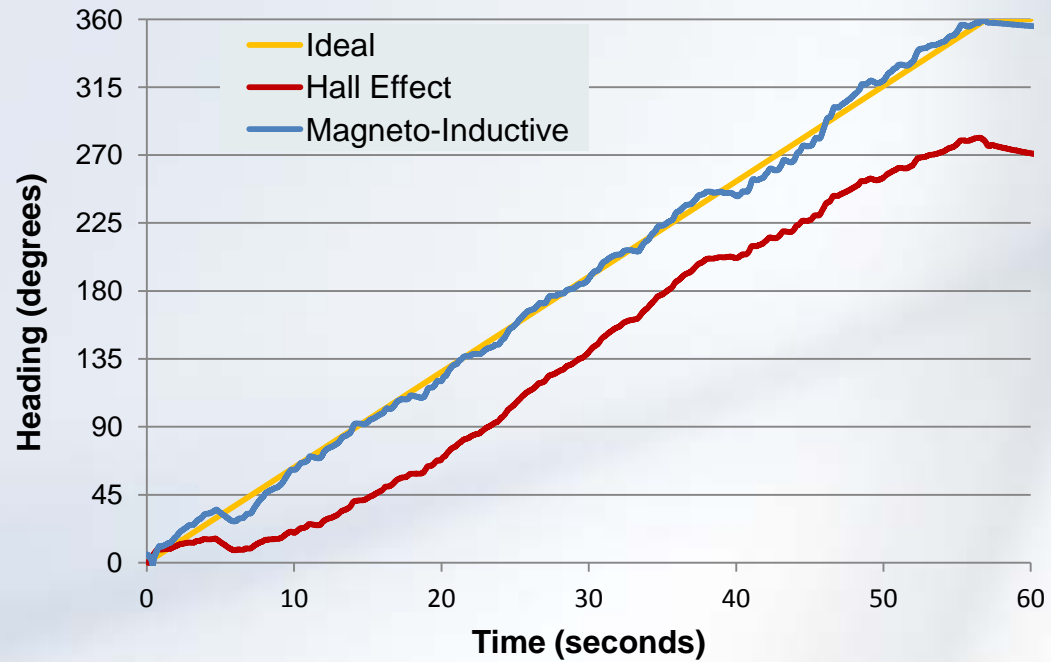
...for more accurate heading



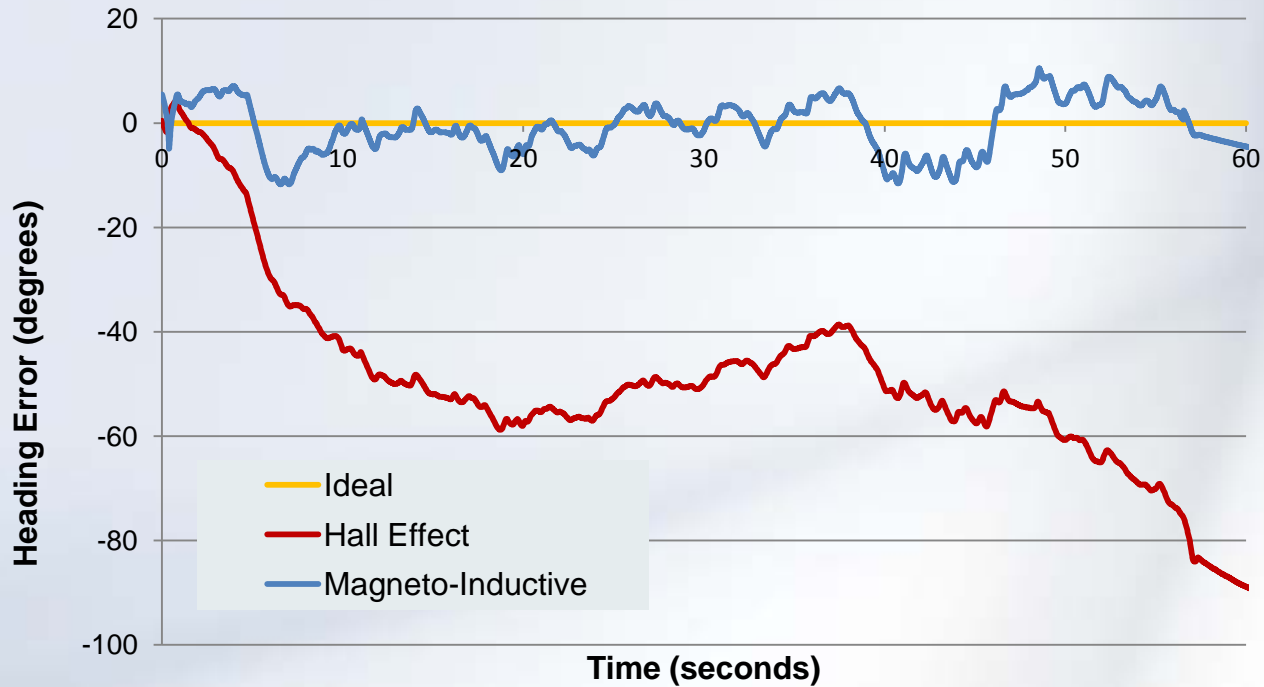
Slow Rotation Test



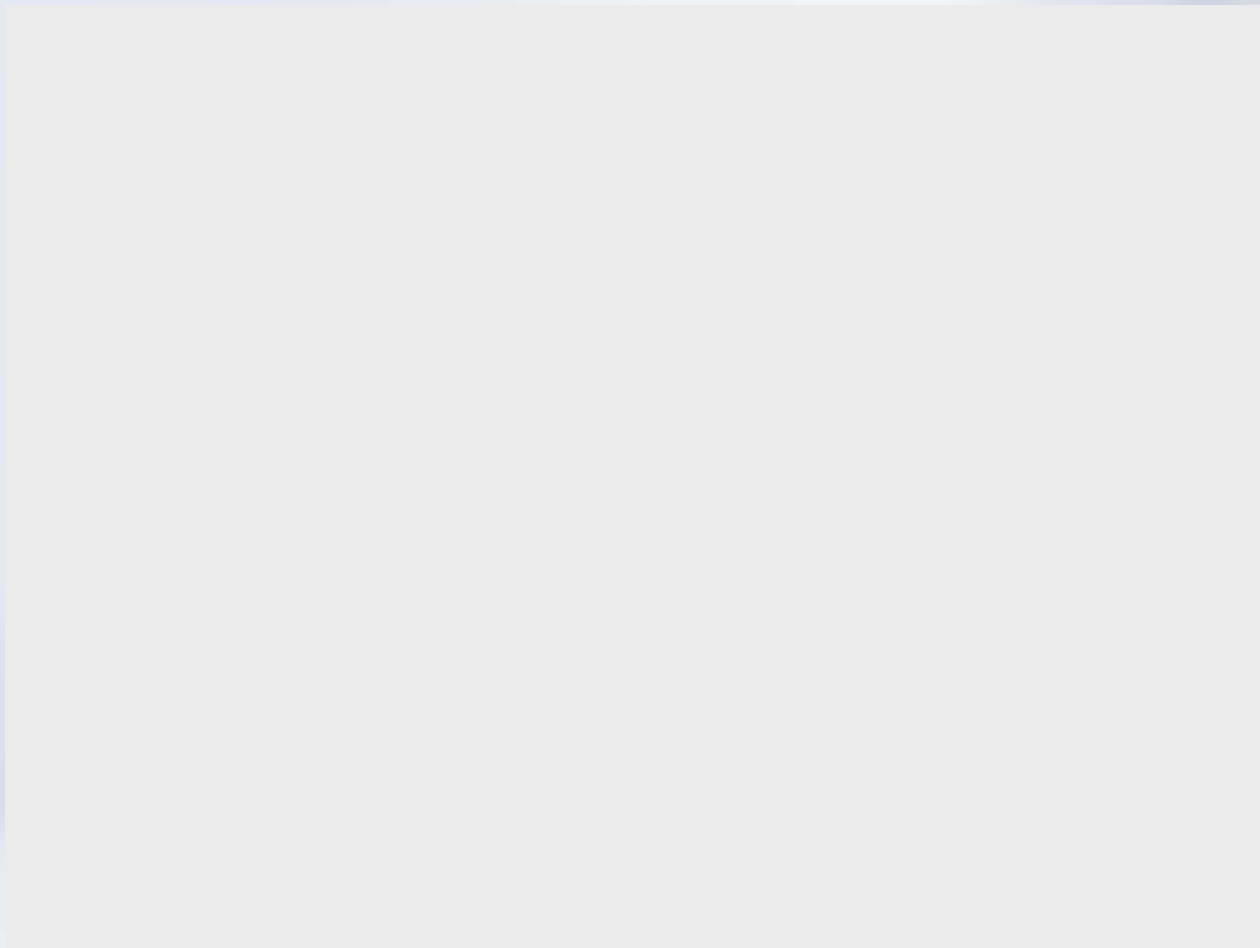
Slow Rotation Test



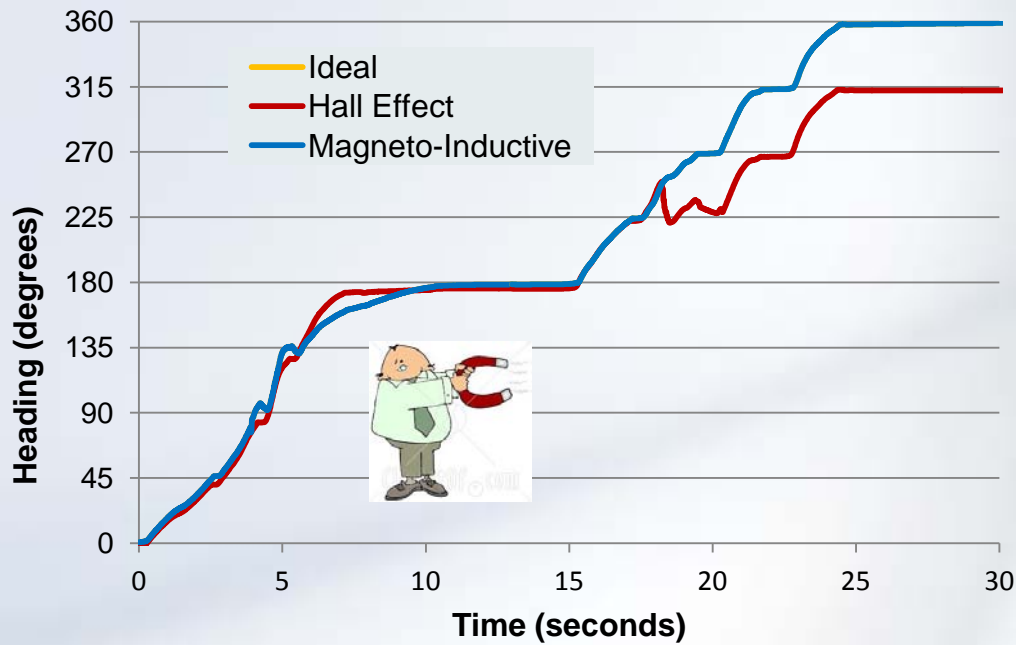
Heading Error during Rotation



Adding a Magnetic Distortion



Slow Rotation Test – *More Weighting for Hall Effect Mag*



Magnetic Sensors

The performance of the magnetic sensor **does** make a difference

- 15x better resolution
- 28x less noise

9-axis motion tracking

with higher performance magnetic sensors....

- **Accurate**
 - How closely does it follow real movement?
 - Does it stay accurate
- **Responsive**
 - how quickly does it react to movement?
 - Lack of lag
- **Noise-free and smooth**
 - Not jerky or sudden
- **Robust**
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Summary

Accurately tracking a moving object through space is possible...

Up & down	}	Yaw, pitch & roll
Side to side		Gravity
Back & forth		
How fast		Velocity
Where is it facing/pointing		Heading
How is it turning		Rotational rate
Relative to what		Absolute reference

Thank you

Any questions?