

# BMA250E

## Digital, triaxial acceleration sensor

Bosch Sensortec



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### BMA250E: Data sheet

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## BMA250E

### 10 BIT, DIGITAL, TRIAXIAL ACCELERATION SENSOR WITH INTELLIGENT ON-CHIP MOTION-TRIGGERED INTERRUPT CONTROLLER

#### Key features

- Ultra-Small package LGA package (12 pins), footprint 2mm x 2mm, height 0.95mm
- Digital interface SPI (4-wire, 3-wire), I<sup>2</sup>C, 2 interrupt pins  
V<sub>DDIO</sub> voltage range: 1.2V to 3.6V
- Programmable functionality Acceleration ranges  $\pm 2g/\pm 4g/\pm 8g/\pm 16g$   
Low-pass filter bandwidths 1kHz - <8Hz
- On-chip FIFO Integrated FIFO with a depth of 32 frames
- On-chip interrupt controller Motion-triggered interrupt-signal generation for
  - new data
  - any-motion (slope) detection
  - tap sensing (single tap / double tap)
  - orientation recognition
  - flat detection
  - low-g/high-g detection
  - no-motion / inactivity detection
- Ultra-low power Low current consumption, short wake-up time, advanced features for system power management
- Temperature sensor
- RoHS compliant, halogen-free

#### Typical applications

- Display profile switching
- Menu scrolling, tap / double tap sensing
- Gaming
- Pedometer / step counting
- Free-fall detection
- E-compass tilt compensation
- Drop detection for warranty logging
- Advanced system power management for mobile applications

#### General description

The BMA250E is a triaxial, low-g acceleration sensor with digital output for consumer applications. It allows measurements of acceleration in three perpendicular axes. An evaluation circuitry (ASIC) converts the output of a micromechanical acceleration-sensing structure (MEMS) that works according to the differential capacitance principle.

Package and interfaces of the BMA250E have been defined to match a multitude of hardware requirements. Since the sensor features an ultra-small footprint and a flat package it is ingeniously suited for mobile applications.

The BMA250E offers a variable V<sub>DDIO</sub> voltage range from 1.2V to 3.6V and can be programmed to optimize functionality, performance and power consumption in customer specific applications.



In addition it features an on-chip interrupt controller enabling motion-based applications without use of a microcontroller.

The BMA250E senses tilt, motion, inactivity and shock vibration in cell phones, handhelds, computer peripherals, man-machine interfaces, virtual reality features and game controllers.



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## 1. Specification

Unless stated otherwise, the given values are over lifetime, operating temperature and voltage ranges. Minimum/maximum values are  $\pm 3\sigma$ .

Table 1: Parameter specification

OPERATING CONDITIONS						
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Acceleration Range	$g_{FS2g}$	Selectable via serial digital interface		$\pm 2$		g
	$g_{FS4g}$			$\pm 4$		g
	$g_{FS8g}$			$\pm 8$		g
	$g_{FS16g}$			$\pm 16$		g
Supply Voltage Internal Domains	$V_{DD}$		1.62	2.4	3.6	V
Supply Voltage I/O Domain	$V_{DDIO}$		1.2	2.4	3.6	V
Voltage Input Low Level	$V_{IL}$	SPI & I <sup>2</sup> C			$0.3V_{DDIO}$	-
Voltage Input High Level	$V_{IH}$	SPI & I <sup>2</sup> C	$0.7V_{DDIO}$			-
Voltage Output Low Level	$V_{OL}$	$I_{OL} = 3mA$ , SPI & I <sup>2</sup> C			$0.2V_{DDIO}$	-
Voltage Output High Level	$V_{OH}$	$I_{OH} = 3mA$ , SPI	$0.8V_{DDIO}$			-
Total Supply Current in Normal Mode	$I_{DD}$	$T_A = 25^\circ C$ , bw = 1kHz $V_{DD} = V_{DDIO} = 2.4V$		130		$\mu A$
Total Supply Current in Suspend Mode	$I_{DDsum}$	$T_A = 25^\circ C$ $V_{DD} = V_{DDIO} = 2.4V$		2.1		$\mu A$
Total Supply Current in Deep Suspend Mode	$I_{DDdsum}$	$T_A = 25^\circ C$ $V_{DD} = V_{DDIO} = 2.4V$		1		$\mu A$
Total Supply Current in Low-power Mode 1	$I_{DDlp1}$	$T_A = 25^\circ C$ , bw = 1kHz $V_{DD} = V_{DDIO} = 2.4V$ sleep duration = 25ms		6.5		$\mu A$
Total Supply Current in Low-power Mode 2	$I_{DDlp2}$	$T_A = 25^\circ C$ , bw = 1kHz $V_{DD} = V_{DDIO} = 2.4V$ sleep duration = 25ms		66		$\mu A$





Total Supply Current in Standby Mode	$I_{DDsbm}$	$T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_{DD} = V_{DDIO} = 2.4\text{V}$		62		$\mu\text{A}$
Wake-Up Time 1	$t_{w,up1}$	from Low-power Mode 1 or Suspend Mode or Deep Suspend Mode $bw = 1\text{kHz}$		1.3	1.8	ms
Wake-Up Time 2	$t_{w,up2}$	from Low-power Mode 2 or Stand-by Mode $bw = 1\text{kHz}$		1	1.2	ms
Start-Up Time	$t_{s,up}$	POR, $bw = 1\text{kHz}$			3	ms
Non-volatile memory (NVM) write-cycles	$n_{NVM}$				15	cycles
Operating Temperature	$T_A$		-40		+85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
<b>OUTPUT SIGNAL</b>						
<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Typ</b>	<b>Max</b>	<b>Units</b>
Sensitivity	$S_{2g}$	$g_{FS2g}, T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$		256		LSB/g
	$S_{4g}$	$g_{FS4g}, T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$		128		LSB/g
	$S_{8g}$	$g_{FS8g}, T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$		64		LSB/g
	$S_{16g}$	$g_{FS16g}, T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$		32		LSB/g
Sensitivity Temperature Drift	TCS	$g_{FS2g},$ Nominal $V_{DD}$ supplies		$\pm 0.02$		%/K
Zero-g Offset	Off	$g_{FS2g}, T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C},$ nominal $V_{DD}$ supplies, over life-time		$\pm 80$		mg
Zero-g Offset Temperature Drift	TCO	$g_{FS2g},$ Nominal $V_{DD}$ supplies		$\pm 1$		mg/K
Bandwidth	$bw_8$	2 <sup>nd</sup> order filter, bandwidth programmable		8		Hz
	$bw_{16}$			16		Hz
	$bw_{31}$			31		Hz
	$bw_{63}$			63		Hz
	$bw_{125}$			125		Hz
	$bw_{250}$			250		Hz
	$bw_{500}$			500		Hz
	$bw_{1000}$			1,000		Hz
Nonlinearity	NL	best fit straight line, $g_{FS2g}$		$\pm 0.5$		%FS
Output Noise Density	$n_{rms}$	$g_{FS2g}, T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ Nominal $V_{DD}$ supplies Normal mode		400		$\mu\text{g}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$



Temperature Sensor Measurement Range	$T_s$		-40		85	°C
Temperature Sensor Slope	$dT_s$			0.5		K/LSB
Temperature Sensor Offset	$OT_s$			±2		K
<b>MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Typ</b>	<b>Max</b>	<b>Units</b>
Cross Axis Sensitivity	S	relative contribution between any two of the three axes		1		%
Alignment Error	$E_A$	relative to package outline		±0.5		°



## 2. Absolute maximum ratings

Table 2: Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Condition	Min	Max	Units
Voltage at Supply Pin	V <sub>DD</sub> Pin	-0.3	4.25	V
	V <sub>DDIO</sub> Pin	-0.3	4.25	V
Voltage at any Logic Pin	Non-Supply Pin	-0.3	V <sub>DDIO</sub> +0.3	V
Passive Storage Temp. Range	≤ 65% rel. H.	-50	+150	°C
None-volatile memory (NVM) Data Retention	T = 85°C, after 15 cycles	10		y
Mechanical Shock	Duration ≤ 200μs		10,000	g
	Duration ≤ 1.0ms		2,000	g
	Free fall onto hard surfaces		1.8	m
ESD	HBM, at any Pin		2	kV
	CDM		500	V
	MM		200	V

**Note:**

Stress above these limits may cause damage to the device. Exceeding the specified electrical limits may affect the device reliability or cause malfunction.



### 3. Block diagram

Figure 1 shows the basic building blocks of the BMA250E:

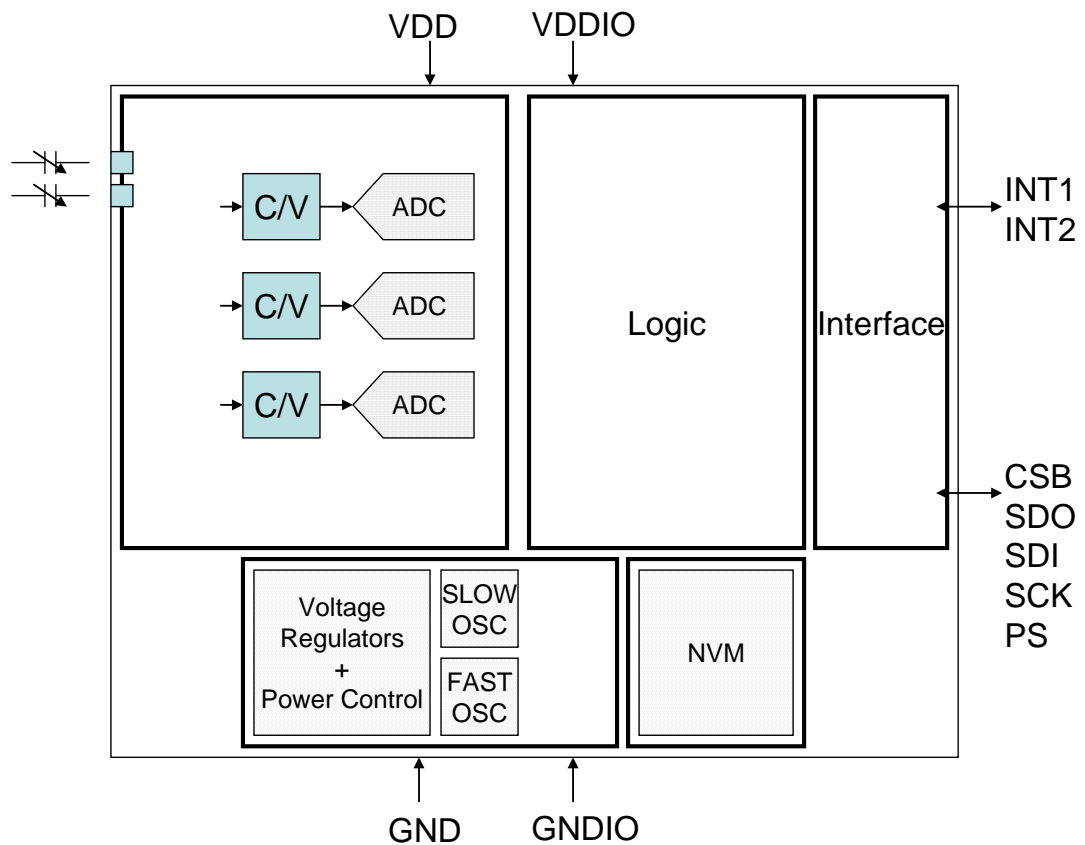


Figure 1: Block diagram of BMA250E



## 4. Functional description

Note: Default values for registers can be found in chapter 6.

### 4.1 Supply voltage and power management

The BMA250E has two distinct power supply pins:

- $V_{DD}$  is the main power supply for the internal blocks
- $V_{DDIO}$  is a separate power supply pin used for supplying power for the interface

There are no limitations on the voltage levels of both pins relative to each other, as long as each of them lies within its operating range. Furthermore, the device can be completely switched off ( $V_{DD} = 0V$ ) while keeping the  $V_{DDIO}$  supply on ( $V_{DDIO} > 0V$ ) or vice versa.

When the  $V_{DDIO}$  supply is switched off, all interface pins (CSB, SDI, SCK, PS) must be kept close to  $GND_{IO}$  potential.

The device contains a power-on reset (POR) generator. It resets the logic part and the register values after powering-on  $V_{DD}$  and  $V_{DDIO}$ . Please note, that all application specific settings which are not equal to the default settings (refer to 6.2 register map), must be re-set to its designated values after POR.

There are no constraints on the switching sequence of both supply voltages. In case the I<sup>2</sup>C interface shall be used, a direct electrical connection between  $V_{DDIO}$  supply and the PS pin is needed in order to ensure reliable protocol selection. For SPI interface mode the PS pin must be directly connected to  $GND_{IO}$ .

## 4.2 Power modes

The BMA250E has six different power modes. Besides normal mode, which represents the fully operational state of the device, there are five energy saving modes: deep-suspend mode, suspend mode, standby mode, low-power mode 1 and low-power mode 2.

The possible transitions between the power modes are illustrated in figure 2:

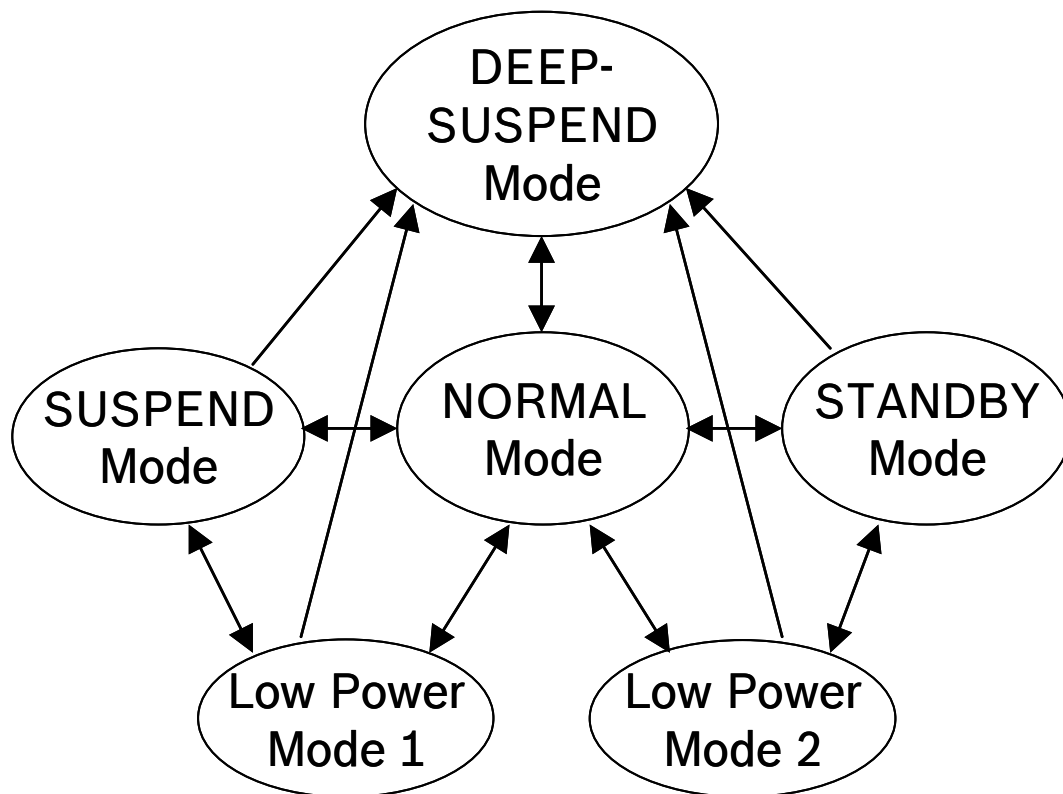


Figure 2: Power mode transition diagram

After power-up BMA250E is in normal mode so that all parts of the device are held powered-up and data acquisition is performed continuously.

In **deep-suspend** mode the device reaches the lowest possible power consumption. Only the interface section is kept alive. No data acquisition is performed and the content of the configuration registers is lost. Deep suspend mode is entered (left) by writing '1' ('0') to the (0x11) *deep\_suspend* bit while (0x11) *suspend* bit is set to '0'. The I<sup>2</sup>C watchdog timer remains functional. The (0x11) *deep\_suspend* bit, the (0x34) *spi3* bit, (0x34) *i2c\_wdt\_en* bit and the (0x34) *i2c\_wdt\_sel* bit are functional in deep-suspend mode. Equally the interrupt level and driver configuration registers (0x20) *int1\_lvl*, (0x20) *int1\_od*, (0x20) *int2\_lvl*, and (0x20) *int2\_od* are accessible. Still it is possible to enter normal mode by performing a softreset as described in chapter 4.8. Please note, that all application specific settings which are not equal to the default settings (refer to 6.2 register map), must be re-set to its designated values after leaving deep-suspend mode.

In **suspend mode** the whole analog part is powered down. No data acquisition is performed. While in suspend mode the latest acceleration data and the content of all configuration registers are kept. Writing to and reading from registers is supported except from the (0x3E) `fifo_config_1`, (0x30) `fifo_config_0` and (0x3F) `fifo_data` register. It is possible to enter normal mode by performing a softreset as described in chapter 4.8.

Suspend mode is entered (left) by writing '1' ('0') to the (0x11) *suspend* bit after bit (0x12) *lowpower\_mode* has been set to '0'. Although write access to registers is supported at the full interface clock speed (SCL or SCK), a waiting period must be inserted between two consecutive write cycles (please refer also to section 7.2.1).

In **standby mode** the analog part is powered down, while the digital part remains largely operational. No data acquisition is performed. Reading and writing registers is supported without any restrictions. The latest acceleration data and the content of all configuration registers are kept. Standby mode is entered (left) by writing '1' ('0') to the (0x11) *suspend* bit after bit (0x12) *lowpower\_mode* has been set to '1'. It is also possible to enter normal mode by performing a softreset as described in chapter 4.8.

In **low-power mode 1**, the device is periodically switching between a sleep phase and a wake-up phase. The wake-up phase essentially corresponds to operation in normal mode with complete power-up of the circuitry. The sleep phase essentially corresponds to operation in suspend mode. Low-power mode is entered (left) by writing '1' ('0') to the (0x11) *lowpower\_en* bit with bit (0x12) *lowpower\_mode* set to '0'. Read access to registers is possible except from the (0x3F) `fifo_data` register. However, unless the register access is synchronised with the wake-up phase, the restrictions of the suspend mode apply.

**Low-power mode 2** is very similar to low-power mode 1, but register access is possible at any time without restrictions. It consumes more power than low-power mode 1. In low-power mode 2 the device is periodically switching between a sleep phase and a wake-up phase. The wake-up phase essentially corresponds to operation in normal mode with complete power-up of the circuitry. The sleep phase essentially corresponds to operation in standby mode. Low-power mode is entered (left) by writing '1' ('0') to the (0x11) *lowpower\_en* bit with bit (0x12) *lowpower\_mode* set to '1'.

The timing behaviour of the low-power modes 1 and 2 depends on the setting of the (0x12) *sleeptimer\_mode* bit. When (0x12) *sleeptimer\_mode* is set to '0', the event-driven time-base mode (EDT) is selected. In EDT the duration of the wake-up phase depends on the number of samples required by the enabled interrupt engines. If an interrupt is detected, the device stays in the wake-up phase as long as the interrupt condition endures (non-latched interrupt), or until the latch time expires (temporary interrupt), or until the interrupt is reset (latched interrupt). If no interrupt is detected, the device enters the sleep phase immediately after the required number of acceleration samples have been taken and an active interface access cycle has ended. The EDT mode is recommended for power-critical applications which do not use the FIFO. Also, EDT mode is compatible with legacy BST sensors. Figure 3 shows the timing diagram for low-power modes 1 and 2 when EDT is selected.

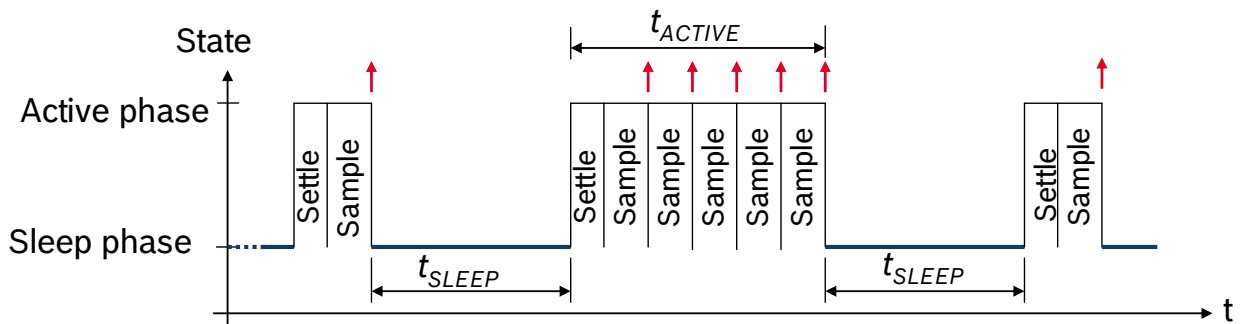


Figure 3: Timing Diagram for low-power mode 1/2, EDT

When  $(0x12)$  *sleeptimer\_mode* is set to '1', the equidistant-sampling mode (EST) is selected. The use of the EST mode is recommended when the FIFO is used since it ensures that equidistant samples are sampled into the FIFO regardless of whether the active phase is extended by active interrupt engines or interface activity. In EST mode the sleep time  $t_{SLEEP}$  is defined as shown in Figure 4. The FIFO sampling time  $t_{SAMPLE}$  is the sum of the sleep time  $t_{SLEEP}$  and the sensor data sampling time  $t_{SSMP}$ . Since interrupt engines can extend the active phase to exceed the sleep time  $t_{SLEEP}$ , equidistant sampling is only guaranteed if the bandwidth has been chosen such that  $1/(2 * bw) = n * t_{SLEEP}$  where  $n$  is an integer. If this condition is infringed, equidistant sampling is not possible. Once the sleep time has elapsed the device will store the next available sample in the FIFO. This set-up condition is not recommended as it may result in timing jitter.

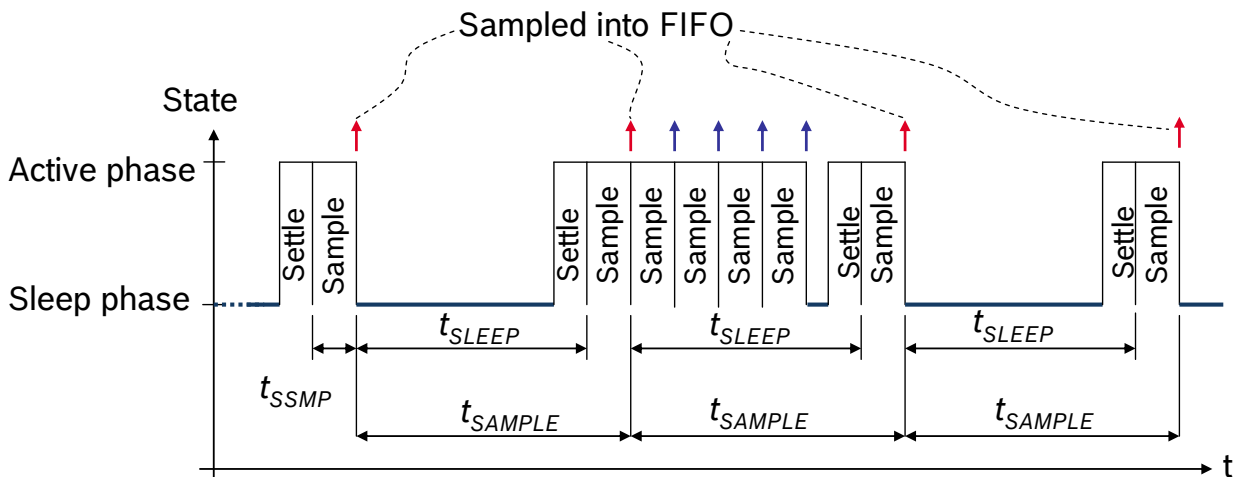


Figure 4: Timing Diagram for low-power mode 1/2, EST





The sleep time for lower-power mode 1 and 2 is set by the (0x11) *sleep\_dur* bits as shown in the following table:

Table 3: Sleep phase duration settings

(0x11) <i>sleep_dur</i>	Sleep Phase Duration $t_{sleep}$
0000b	0.5ms
0001b	0.5ms
0010b	0.5ms
0011b	0.5ms
0100b	0.5ms
0101b	0.5ms
0110b	1ms
0111b	2ms
1000b	4ms
1001b	6ms
1010b	10ms
1011b	25ms
1100b	50ms
1101b	100ms
1110b	500ms
1111b	1s

The current consumption of the BMA250E in low-power mode 1 ( $I_{DDlp1}$ ) and low-power mode 2 ( $I_{DDlp2}$ ) can be estimated with the following formulae:

$$I_{DDlp1} \approx \frac{t_{sleep} \cdot I_{DDsum} + t_{active} \cdot I_{DD}}{t_{sleep} + t_{active}}.$$

$$I_{DDlp2} \approx \frac{t_{sleep} \cdot I_{DDsbm} + t_{active} \cdot I_{DD}}{t_{sleep} + t_{active}}$$

When estimating the length of the wake-up phase  $t_{active}$ , the corresponding typical wake-up time,  $t_{w,up1}$  or  $t_{w,up2}$  and  $t_{ut}$  (given in Table 4) have to be considered:

If bandwidth is  $\geq 31.25$  Hz:

$$t_{active} = t_{ut} + t_{w,up1} - 0.9 \text{ ms (or } t_{active} = t_{ut} + t_{w,up2} - 0.9 \text{ ms)}$$

else:

$$t_{active} = 4 t_{ut} + t_{w,up1} - 0.9 \text{ ms (or } t_{active} = 4 t_{ut} + t_{w,up2} - 0.9 \text{ ms)}$$

During the wake-up phase all analog modules are held powered-up, while during the sleep phase most analog modules are powered down. Consequently, a wake-up time of at least  $t_{w,up1}$  ( $t_{w,up2}$ ) is needed to settle the analog modules so that reliable acceleration data are generated.

## 4.3 Sensor data

### 4.3.1 Acceleration data

The width of acceleration data is 10 bits given in two's complement representation. The 10 bits for each axis are split into an MSB upper part (one byte containing bits 9 to 2) and an LSB lower part (one byte containing bits 2 to 0 of acceleration and a (0x02, 0x04, 0x06) *new\_data* flag). Reading the acceleration data registers shall always start with the LSB part. In order to ensure the integrity of the acceleration data, the content of an MSB register is locked by reading the corresponding LSB register (shadowing procedure). When shadowing is enabled, the MSB must always be read in order to remove the data lock. The shadowing procedure can be disabled (enabled) by writing '1' ('0') to the bit *shadow\_dis*. With shadowing disabled, the content of both MSB and LSB registers is updated by a new value immediately. Unused bits of the LSB registers may have any value and should be ignored. The (0x02, 0x04, 0x06) *new\_data* flag of each LSB register is set if the data registers have been updated. The flag is reset if either the corresponding MSB or LSB part is read.

Two different streams of acceleration data are available, unfiltered and filtered. The unfiltered data is sampled with 2kHz. The sampling rate of the filtered data depends on the selected filter bandwidth and is always twice the selected bandwidth ( $BW = ODR/2$ ). Which kind of data is stored in the acceleration data registers depends on bit (0x13) *data\_high\_bw*. If (0x13) *data\_high\_bw* is '0' ('1'), then filtered (unfiltered) data is stored in the registers. Both data streams are offset-compensated.

The bandwidth of filtered acceleration data is determined by setting the (0x10) *bw* bit as followed:

Table 4: Bandwidth configuration

bw	Bandwidth	Update Time $t_{ut}$
00xxx	*)	-
01000	7.81Hz	64ms
01001	15.63Hz	32ms
01010	31.25Hz	16ms
01011	62.5Hz	8ms
01100	125Hz	4ms
01101	250Hz	2ms
01110	500Hz	1ms
01111	1000Hz	0.5ms
1xxxx	*)	-

\*) Note: Settings 00xxx result in a bandwidth of 7.81 Hz; settings 1xxxx result in a bandwidth of 1000 Hz. It is recommended to actively set an application specific and an appropriate bandwidth and to use the range from '01000b' to '01111b' only in order to be compatible with future products.



The BMA250E supports four different acceleration measurement ranges. A measurement range is selected by setting the *(0x0F)* range bits as follows:

Table 5: Range selection

Range	Acceleration measurement range	Resolution
0011	±2g	3.91mg/LSB
0101	±4g	7.81mg/LSB
1000	±8g	15.63mg/LSB
1100	±16g	31.25mg/LSB
others	reserved	-

#### 4.3.2 Temperature sensor

The width of temperature data is 8 bits given in two's complement representation. Temperature values are available in the *(0x08) temp* register.

The slope of the temperature sensor is 0.5K/LSB, its center temperature is 23°C [*(0x08) temp* = 0x00].

#### 4.4 Self-test

This feature permits to check the sensor functionality by applying electrostatic forces to the sensor core instead of external accelerations. By actually deflecting the seismic mass, the entire signal path of the sensor can be tested. Activating the self-test results in a static offset of the acceleration data; any external acceleration or gravitational force applied to the sensor during active self-test will be observed in the output as a superposition of both acceleration and self-test signal.

Before the self-test is enabled the g-range should be set to 8 g. The self-test is activated individually for each axis by writing the proper value to the (0x32) *self\_test\_axis* bits ('01b' for x-axis, '10b' for y-axis, '11b' for z-axis, '00b' to deactivate self-test). It is possible to control the direction of the deflection through bit (0x32) *self\_test\_sign*. The excitation occurs in negative (positive) direction if (0x32) *self\_test\_sign* = '0b' ('1b'). The amplitude of the deflection has to be set high by writing (0x32) *self\_test\_amp* = '1b'. After the self-test is enabled, the user should wait 50ms before interpreting the acceleration data.

In order to ensure a proper interpretation of the self-test signal it is recommended to perform the self-test for both (positive and negative) directions and then to calculate the difference of the resulting acceleration values. Table 6 shows the minimum differences for each axis. The actually measured signal differences can be significantly larger.

Table 6: Self-test difference values

	x-axis signal	y-axis signal	z-axis signal
resulting minimum difference signal	800 mg	800 mg	400 mg

It is recommended to perform a reset of the device after a self-test has been performed. If the reset cannot be performed, the following sequence must be kept to prevent unwanted interrupt generation: disable interrupts, change parameters of interrupts, wait for at least 50ms, enable desired interrupts.



## 4.5 Offset compensation

Offsets in measured signals can have several causes but they are always unwanted and disturbing in many cases. Therefore, the BMA250E offers an advanced set of four digital offset compensation methods which are closely matched to each other. These are slow, fast, and manual compensation as well as inline calibration.

The compensation is performed with unfiltered data, and is then applied to both, unfiltered and filtered data. If necessary the result of this computation is saturated to prevent any overflow errors (the smallest or biggest possible value is set, depending on the sign). However, the registers used to read and write compensation values have only a width of 8 bits.

An overview of the offset compensation principle is given in figure 5:

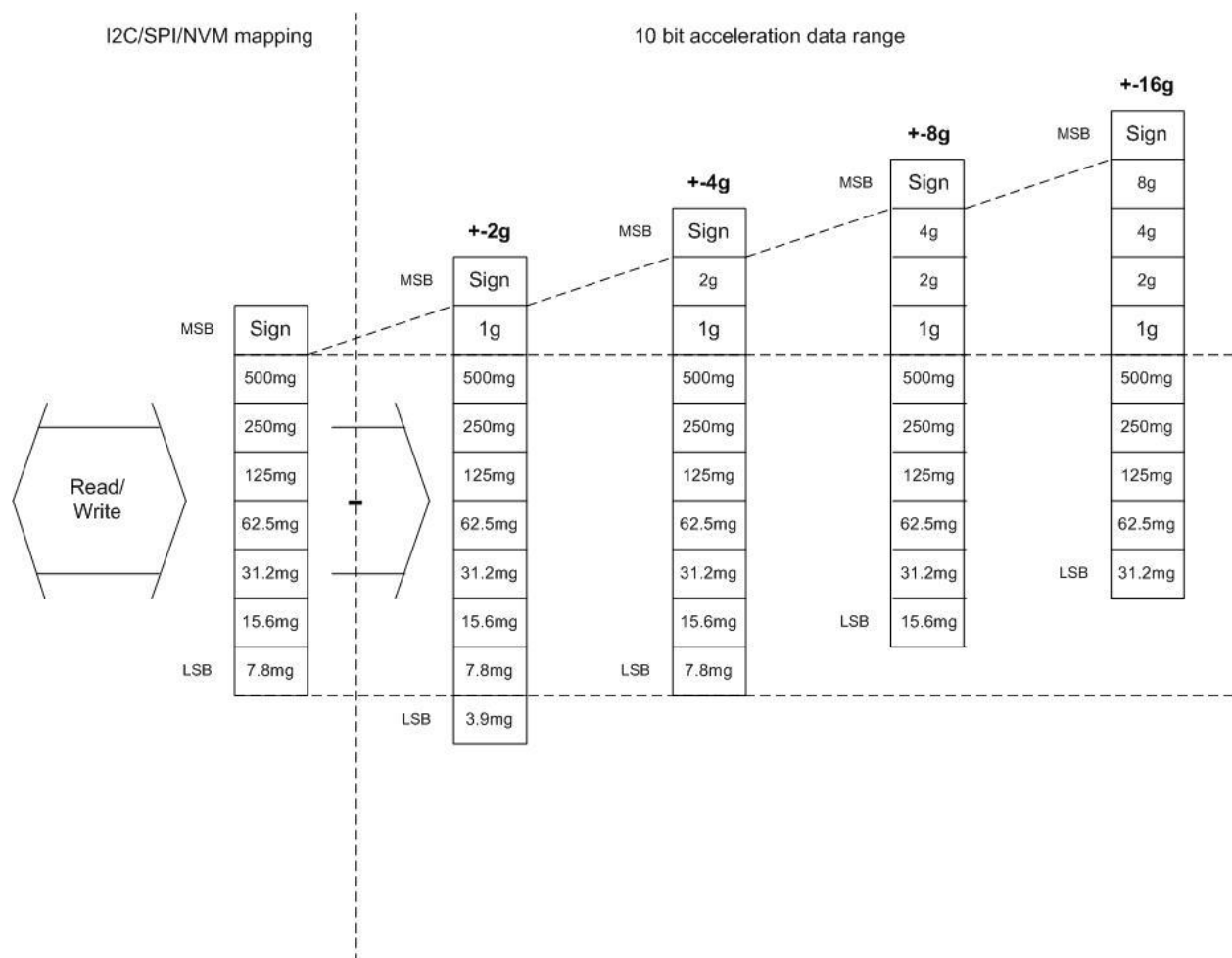


Figure 5: Principle of offset compensation



The public offset compensation registers *(0x38) offset\_x*, *(0x39) offset\_y*, *(0x3A) offset\_z* are images of the corresponding registers in the NVM. With each image update (see section 4.6 Non-volatile memory for details) the contents of the NVM registers are written to the public registers. The public registers can be over-written by the user at any time. After changing the contents of the public registers by either an image update or manually, all 8bit values are extended to 10bit values for internal computation. In the opposite direction, if an internally computed value changes it is converted to an 8bit value and stored in the public register.

Depending on the selected g-range the conversion from 10bit to 8bit values can result in a loss of accuracy of one to several LSB. This is shown in figure 5.

In case an internally computed compensation value is too small or too large to fit into the corresponding register, it is saturated in order to prevent an overflow error.

By writing '1' to the *(0x36) offset\_reset* bit, all offset compensation registers are reset to zero.



#### 4.5.1 Slow compensation

Slow compensation is based on a 1<sup>st</sup> order high-pass filter, which continuously drives the average value of the output data stream of each axis to zero. The bandwidth of the high-pass filter is configured with bit (0x37) *cut\_off* according to Table 7. Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden..

Table 7: Compensation period settings

(0x37) <i>cut_off</i>	high-pass filter bandwidth	Example <i>bw</i> = 500 Hz
0b	$\frac{1\text{Hz} \times bw}{1000\text{ Hz}}$	$\frac{1\text{Hz} \times 500\text{ Hz}}{1000\text{ Hz}} = 0.5\text{ Hz}$
1b	$\frac{10\text{Hz} \times bw}{1000\text{ Hz}}$	$\frac{10\text{Hz} \times 500\text{ Hz}}{1000\text{ Hz}} = 5\text{ Hz}$

\*bw: please insert selected decimal data bandwidth value [Hz] from table 4

The slow compensation can be enabled (disabled) for each axis independently by setting the bits (0x36) *hp\_x\_en*, *hp\_y\_en*, *hp\_z\_en* to '1' ('0'), respectively.

Slow compensation should not be used in combination with low-power mode. In low-power mode the conditions (availability of necessary data) for proper function of slow compensation are not fulfilled.

#### 4.5.2 Fast compensation

Fast compensation is a one-shot process by which the compensation value is set in such a way that when added to the raw acceleration, the resulting acceleration value of each axis approaches the target value. This is best suited for “end-of-line trimming” with the customer’s device positioned in a well-defined orientation. For fast compensation the g-range has to be switched to 2g.

The algorithm in detail: An average of 16 consecutive acceleration values is computed and the difference between target value and computed value is written to (0x38, 0x39, 0x3A) *offset\_filt\_x/y/z*. The public registers (0x38, 0x39, 0x3A) *offset\_filt\_x/y/z* are updated with the contents of the internal registers (using saturation if necessary) and can be read by the user.

Fast compensation is triggered for each axis individually by setting the (0x36) *cal\_trigger* bits as shown in Table 8:

Table 8: Fast compensation axis selection

(0x36) <i>cal_trigger</i>	Selected Axis
00b	none
01b	x
10b	y
11b	z

Register (0x36) *cal\_trigger* is a write-only register. Once triggered, the status of the fast correction process is reflected in the status bit (0x36) *cal\_rdy*. Bit (0x36) *cal\_rdy* is '0' while the correction is in progress. Otherwise it is '1'. Bit (0x36) *cal\_rdy* is '0' when (0x36) *cal\_trigger* is not '00'.

For the fast offset compensation, the compensation target can be chosen by setting the bits (0x37) *offset\_target\_x*, (0x37) *offset\_target\_y*, and (0x37) *offset\_target\_z* according to Table 9:

Table 9: Offset target settings

(0x37) <i>offset_target_x/y/z</i>	Target value
00b	0g
01b	+1g
10b	-1g
11b	0g

Fast compensation should not be used in combination with any of the low-power modes. In low-power mode the conditions (availability of necessary data) for proper function of fast compensation are not fulfilled.

#### 4.5.3 Manual compensation

The contents of the public compensation registers (0x38, 0x39, 0x3A) *offset\_filt\_x/y/z* can be set manually via the digital interface. It is recommended to write into these registers directly after a new data interrupt has occurred in order not to disturb running offset computations.

Writing to the offset compensation registers is not allowed while the fast compensation procedure is running.

#### 4.5.4 Inline calibration

For certain applications, it is often desirable to calibrate the offset once and to store the compensation values permanently. This can be achieved by using one of the aforementioned offset compensation methods to determine the proper compensation values and then storing these values permanently in the NVM. See section 4.6 Non-volatile memory for details of the storing procedure.

Each time the device is reset, the compensation values are loaded from the non-volatile memory into the image registers and used for offset compensation until they are possibly overwritten using one of the other compensation methods.



## 4.6 Non-volatile memory

The entire memory of the BMA250E consists of three different kinds of registers: hard-wired, volatile, and non-volatile. Part of it can be both read and written by the user. Access to non-volatile memory is only possible through (volatile) image registers.

Altogether, there are eight registers (octets) with NVM backup which are accessible by the user. The addresses of the image registers range from 0x38 to 0x3C. While the addresses up to 0x3A are used for offset compensation (see 4.4 Offset Compensation), addresses 0x3B and 0x3C are general purpose registers not linked to any sensor-specific functionality.

The content of the NVM is loaded to the image registers after a reset (either POR or softreset) or after a user request which is performed by writing '1' to the write-only bit (0x33) *nvm\_load*. As long as the image update is in progress, bit (0x33) *nvm\_rdy* is '0', otherwise it is '1'.

The image registers can be read and written like any other register.

Writing to the NVM is a three-step procedure:

1. Write the new contents to the image registers.
2. Write '1' to bit (0x33) *nvm\_prog\_mode* in order to unlock the NVM.
3. Write '1' to bit (0x33) *nvm\_prog\_trig* and keep '1' in bit (0x33) *nvm\_prog\_mode* in order to trigger the write process.

Writing to the NVM always renews the entire NVM contents. It is possible to check the write status by reading bit (0x33) *nvm\_rdy*. While (0x33) *nvm\_rdy* = '0', the write process is still in progress; if (0x33) *nvm\_rdy* = '1', then writing is completed. As long as the write process is ongoing, no change of power mode and image registers is allowed. Also, the NVM write cycle must not be initiated while image registers are updated, in low-power mode, and in suspend mode.

Please note that the number of permitted NVM write-cycles is limited as specified in Table 1. The number of remaining write-cycles can be obtained by reading bits (0x33) *nvm\_remain*.

## 4.7 Interrupt controller

The BMA250E is equipped with eight programmable interrupt engines. Each interrupt can be independently enabled and configured. If the trigger condition of an enabled interrupt is fulfilled, the corresponding status bit is set to '1' and the selected interrupt pin is activated. The BMA250E provides two interrupt pins, INT1 and INT2; interrupts can be freely mapped to any of these pins. The state of a specific interrupt pin is derived from a logic 'or' combination of all interrupts mapped to it.

The interrupt status registers are updated when a new data word is written into the acceleration data registers. If an interrupt is disabled, all active status bits associated with it are immediately reset.

### 4.7.1 General features

An interrupt is cleared depending on the selected interrupt mode, which is common to all interrupts. There are three different interrupt modes: non-latched, latched, and temporary. The mode is selected by the (0x21) *latch\_int* bits according to Table 10.

Table 10: Interrupt mode selection

(0x21) <i>latch_int</i>	Interrupt mode
0000b	non-latched
0001b	temporary, 250ms
0010b	temporary, 500ms
0011b	temporary, 1s
0100b	temporary, 2s
0101b	temporary, 4s
0110b	temporary, 8s
0111b	latched
1000b	non-latched
1001b	temporary, 250μs
1010b	temporary, 500μs
1011b	temporary, 1ms
1100b	temporary, 12.5ms
1101b	temporary, 25ms
1110b	temporary, 50ms
1111b	latched

An interrupt is generated if its activation condition is met. It can not be cleared as long as the activation condition is fulfilled. In the non-latched mode the interrupt status bit and the selected pin (the contribution to the 'or' condition for INT1 and/or INT2) are cleared as soon as the activation condition is no more valid. Exceptions to this behavior are the new data, orientation, and flat interrupts, which are automatically reset after a fixed time.

In latched mode an asserted interrupt status and the selected pin are cleared by writing '1' to bit (0x21) *reset\_int*. If the activation condition still holds when it is cleared, the interrupt status is asserted again with the next change of the acceleration registers.

In the temporary mode an asserted interrupt and selected pin are cleared after a defined period of time. The behaviour of the different interrupt modes is shown graphically in figure 6. The timings in this mode are subject to the same tolerances as the bandwidths (see Table 1).

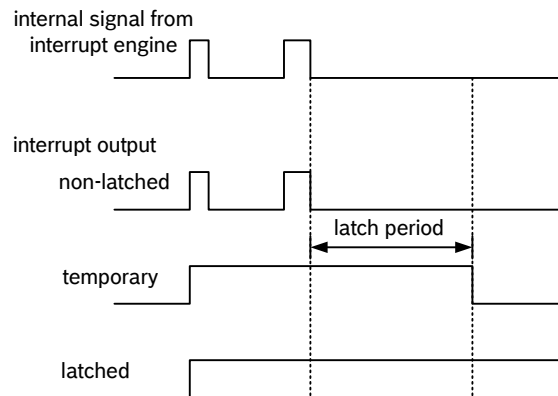


Figure 6: Interrupt modes

Several interrupt engines can use either unfiltered or filtered acceleration data as their input. For these interrupts, the source can be selected with the bits in register (0x1E). These are (0x1E) *int\_src\_data*, (0x1E) *int\_src\_tap*, (0x1E) *int\_src\_slo\_no\_mot*, (0x1E) *int\_src\_slope*, (0x1E) *int\_src\_high*, and (0x1E) *int\_src\_low*. Setting the respective bits to '0' ('1') selects filtered (unfiltered) data as input. The orientation recognition and flat detection interrupt always use filtered input data.

It is strongly recommended to set interrupt parameters prior to enabling the interrupt. Changing parameters of an already enabled interrupt may cause unwanted interrupt generation and generation of a false interrupt history. A safe way to change parameters of an enabled interrupt is to keep the following sequence: disable the desired interrupt, change parameters, wait for at least 10ms, and then re-enable the desired interrupt.

#### 4.7.2 Mapping to physical interrupt pins (inttype to INT Pin#)

Registers (0x19) to (0x1B) are dedicated to mapping of interrupts to the interrupt pins "INT1" or "INT2". Setting (0x19) *int1\_inttype* to '1' ('0') maps (unmaps) "inttype" to pin "INT1". Correspondingly setting (0x1B) *int2\_inttype* to '1' ('0') maps (unmaps) "inttype" to pin "INT2".

Note: "inttype" to be replaced with the precise notation, given in the memory map in chapter 6.

Example: For flat interrupt (*int1\_flat*): Setting (0x19) *int1\_flat* to '1' maps *int1\_flat* to pin "INT1".

#### 4.7.3 Electrical behaviour (INT pin# to open-drive or push-pull)

Both interrupt pins can be configured to show the desired electrical behaviour. The 'active' level of each interrupt pin is determined by the (0x20) *int1\_lvl* and (0x20) *int2\_lvl* bits.

If (0x20) *int1\_lvl* = '1' ('0') / (0x20) *int2\_lvl* = '1' ('0'), then pin "INT1" / pin "INT2" is active '1' ('0'). The characteristic of the output driver of the interrupt pins may be configured with bits (0x20) *int1\_od* and (0x20) *int2\_od*. By setting bits (0x20) *int1\_od* / (0x20) *int2\_od* to '1', the output driver shows open-drive characteristic, by setting the configuration bits to '0', the output driver shows push-pull characteristic. When open-drive characteristic is selected in the design, external pull-up or pull-down resistor should be applied according the *int\_lvl* configuration.

#### 4.7.4 New data interrupt

This interrupt serves for synchronous reading of acceleration data. It is generated after storing a new value of z-axis acceleration data in the data register. The interrupt is cleared automatically when the next data acquisition cycle starts. The interrupt status is '0' for at least 50µs.

The interrupt mode of the new data interrupt is fixed to non-latched.

It is enabled (disabled) by writing '1' ('0') to bit (0x17) *data\_en*. The interrupt status is stored in bit (0x0A) *data\_int*.

Due to the settling time of the filter, the first interrupt after wake-up from suspend or standby mode will take longer than the update time.

#### 4.7.5 Slope / any-motion detection

Slope / any-motion detection uses the slope between successive acceleration signals to detect changes in motion. An interrupt is generated when the slope (absolute value of acceleration difference) exceeds a preset threshold. It is cleared as soon as the slope falls below the threshold. The principle is made clear in figure 7.

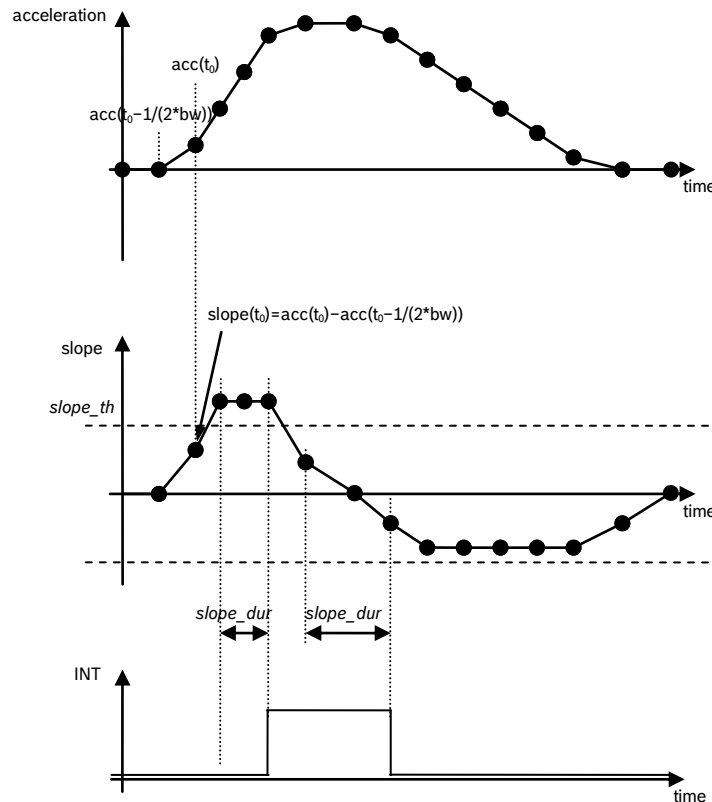


Figure 7: Principle of any-motion detection

The threshold is defined through register (0x28) *slope\_th*. In terms of scaling 1 LSB of (0x28) *slope\_th* corresponds to 3.91 mg in 2g-range (7.81 mg in 4g-range, 15.6 mg in 8g-range and 31.3 mg in 16g-range). Therefore the maximum value is 996 mg in 2g-range (1.99g in 4g-range, 3.98g in 8g-range and 7.97g in 16g-range).

The time difference between the successive acceleration signals depends on the selected bandwidth and equates to  $1/(2 \cdot \text{bandwidth})$  ( $t = 1/(2 \cdot bw)$ ). In order to suppress false triggers, the interrupt is only generated (cleared) if a certain number  $N$  of consecutive slope data points is larger (smaller) than the slope threshold given by (0x28) *slope\_th*. This number is set by the (0x27) *slope\_dur* bits. It is  $N = (0x27) \text{ slope\_dur} + 1$  for (0x27).

Example: (0x27) *slope\_dur* = 00b, ..., 11b = 1decimal, ..., 4decimal.



#### 4.7.5.1 Enabling (disabling) for each axis

Any-motion detection can be enabled (disabled) for each axis separately by writing '1' ('0') to bits (0x16) *slope\_en\_x*, (0x16) *slope\_en\_y*, (0x16) *slope\_en\_z*. The criteria for any-motion detection are fulfilled and the slope interrupt is generated if the slope of any of the enabled axes exceeds the threshold (0x28) *slope\_th* for [(0x27) *slope\_dur* +1] consecutive times. As soon as the slopes of all enabled axes fall or stay below this threshold for [(0x27) *slope\_dur* +1] consecutive times the interrupt is cleared unless interrupt signal is latched.

#### 4.7.5.2 Axis and sign information of slope / any motion interrupt

The interrupt status is stored in bit (0x09) *slope\_int*. The any-motion interrupt supplies additional information about the detected slope. The axis which triggered the interrupt is given by that one of bits (0x0B) *slope\_first\_x*, (0x0B) *slope\_first\_y*, (0x0B) *slope\_first\_z* that contains a value of '1'. The sign of the triggering slope is held in bit (0x0B) *slope\_sign* until the interrupt is retriggered. If (0x0B) *slope\_sign* = '0' ('1'), the sign is positive (negative).

#### 4.7.6 Tap sensing

Tap sensing has a functional similarity with a common laptop touch-pad or clicking keys of a computer mouse. A tap event is detected if a pre-defined slope of the acceleration of at least one axis is exceeded. Two different tap events are distinguished: A 'single tap' is a single event within a certain time, followed by a certain quiet time. A 'double tap' consists of a first such event followed by a second event within a defined time frame.

Single tap interrupt is enabled (disabled) by writing '1' ('0') to bit (0x16) *s\_tap\_en*. Double tap interrupt is enabled (disabled) by writing '1' ('0') to bit (0x16) *d\_tap\_en*.

While temporary latching is used do not simultaneously enable single tap interrupt and double tap interrupt.

The status of the single tap interrupt is stored in bit (0x09) *s\_tap\_int*, the status of the double tap interrupt is stored in bit (0x09) *d\_tap\_int*.

The slope threshold for detecting a tap event is set by bits (0x2B) *tap\_th*. The meaning of (0x2B) *tap\_th* depends on the range setting. 1 LSB of (0x2B) *tap\_th* corresponds to a slope of 62.5mg in 2g-range, 125mg in 4g-range, 250mg in 8g-range, and 500mg in 16g-range.

In figure 8 the meaning of the different timing parameters is visualized:

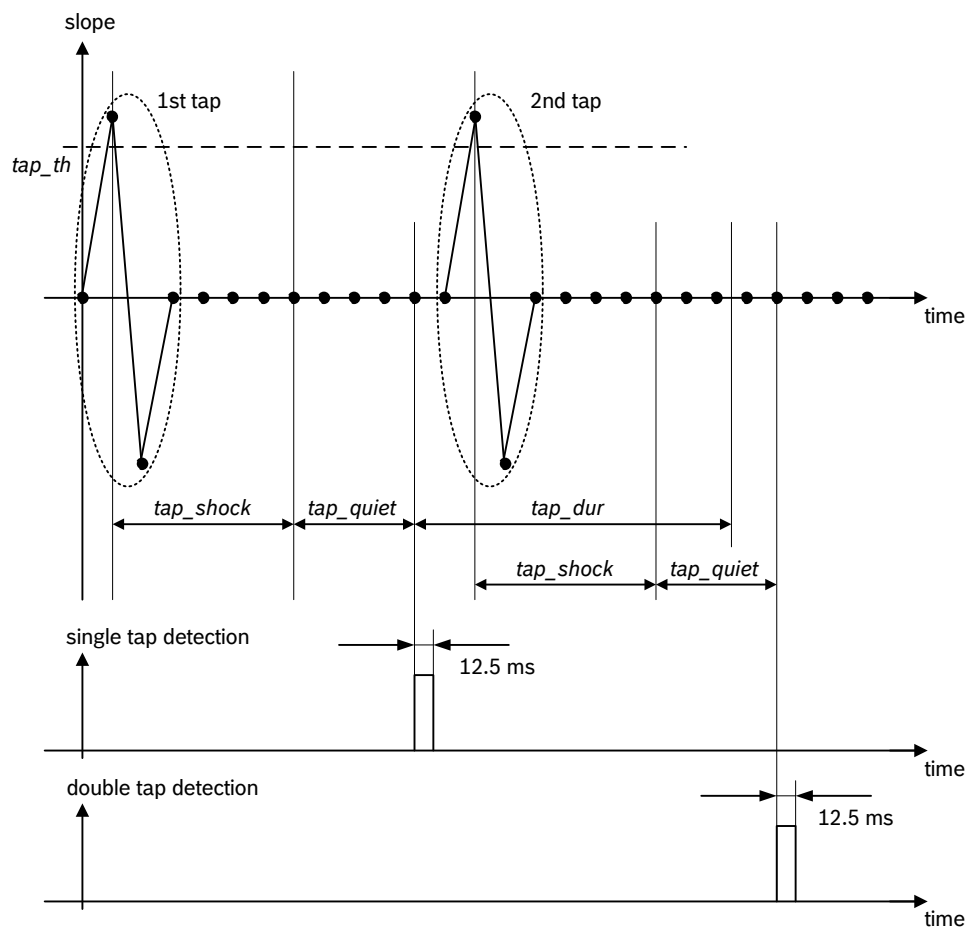


Figure 8: Timing of tap detection

The parameters *(0x2A) tap\_shock* and *(0x2A) tap\_quiet* apply to both single tap and double tap detection, while *(0x2A) tap\_dur* applies to double tap detection only. Within the duration of *(0x2A) tap\_shock* any slope exceeding *(0x2B) tap\_th* after the first event is ignored. Contrary to this, within the duration of *(0x2A) tap\_quiet* no slope exceeding *(0x2B) tap\_th* must occur, otherwise the first event will be cancelled.

#### 4.7.6.1 Single tap detection

A single tap is detected and the single tap interrupt is generated after the combined durations of *(0x2A) tap\_shock* and *(0x2A) tap\_quiet*, if the corresponding slope conditions are fulfilled. The interrupt is cleared after a delay of 12.5 ms.

Do not map single-tap to any INT pin if you do not want to use it.

#### 4.7.6.2 Double tap detection

A double tap interrupt is generated if an event fulfilling the conditions for a single tap occurs within the set duration in *(0x2A) tap\_dur* after the completion of the first tap event. The interrupt is automatically cleared after a delay of 12.5 ms.

#### 4.7.6.3 Selecting the timing of tap detection

For each of parameters *(0x2A) tap\_shock* and *(0x2A) tap\_quiet* two values are selectable. By writing '0' ('1') to bit *(0x2A) tap\_shock* the duration of *(0x2A) tap\_shock* is set to 50 ms (75 ms). By writing '0' ('1') to bit *(0x2A) tap\_quiet* the duration of *(0x2A) tap\_quiet* is set to 30 ms (20 ms).

The length of *(0x2A) tap\_dur* can be selected by setting the *(0x2A) tap\_dur* bits according to Table 11

Table 11: Selection of *tap\_dur*

<b><i>(0x2A)</i> <i>tap_dur</i></b>	<b>length of <i>tap_dur</i></b>
000b	50 ms
001b	100 ms
010b	150 ms
011b	200 ms
100b	250 ms
101b	375 ms
110b	500 ms
111b	700 ms





#### 4.7.6.4 Axis and sign information of tap sensing

The sign of the slope of the first tap which triggered the interrupt is stored in bit *(0x0B) tap\_sign* ('0' means positive sign, '1' means negative sign). The value of this bit persists after clearing the interrupt.

The axis which triggered the interrupt is indicated by bits *(0x0B) tap\_first\_x*, *(0x0B) tap\_first\_y*, and *(0x0B) tap\_first\_z*.

The bit corresponding to the triggering axis contains a '1' while the other bits hold a '0'. These bits are cleared together with clearing the interrupt status.

#### 4.7.6.5 Tap sensing in low power mode

In low-power mode, a limited number of samples is processed after wake-up to decide whether an interrupt condition is fulfilled. The number of samples is selected by bits *(0x2B) tap\_samp* according to Table 12.

Table 12: Meaning of *(0x2B) tap\_samp*

<i>(0x2B)</i> <i>tap_samp</i>	Number of Samples
00b	2
01b	4
10b	8
11b	16

#### 4.7.7 Orientation recognition

The orientation recognition feature informs on an orientation change of the sensor with respect to the gravitational field vector 'g'. The measured acceleration vector components with respect to the gravitational field are defined as shown in figure 9.

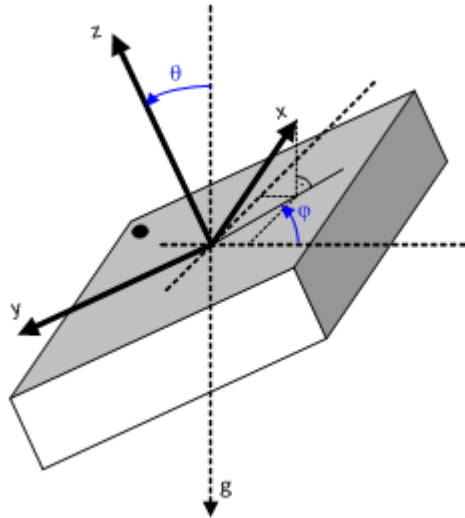


Figure 9: Definition of vector components

Therefore, the magnitudes of the acceleration vectors are calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{acc\_x} &= 1g \times \sin\theta \times \cos\varphi \\ \text{acc\_y} &= -1g \times \sin\theta \times \sin\varphi \\ \text{acc\_z} &= 1g \times \cos\theta \\ \text{acc\_y}/\text{acc\_x} &= -\tan\varphi \end{aligned}$$

Depending on the magnitudes of the acceleration vectors the orientation of the device in the space is determined and stored in the three (0x0C) *orient* bits. These bits may not be reset in the sleep phase of low-power mode. There are three orientation calculation modes with different thresholds for switching between different orientations: symmetrical, high-asymmetrical, and low-asymmetrical. The mode is selected by setting the (0x2C) *orient\_mode* bits as given in Table 13.

Table 13: Orientation mode settings

(0x2C) <i>orient_mode</i>	Orientation Mode
00b	symmetrical
01b	high-asymmetrical
10b	low-asymmetrical
11b	symmetrical



For each orientation mode the  $(0x0C)$  *orient* bits have a different meaning as shown in Table 14 to Table 16:

Table 14: Meaning of the  $(0x0C)$  *orient* bits in symmetrical mode

$(0x0C)$ <i>orient</i>	Name	Angle	Condition
x00	portrait upright	$315^\circ < \varphi < 45^\circ$	$ acc\_y  <  acc\_x  - 'hyst'$ and $acc\_x - 'hyst' \geq 0$
x01	portrait upside down	$135^\circ < \varphi < 225^\circ$	$ acc\_y  <  acc\_x  - 'hyst'$ and $acc\_x + 'hyst' < 0$
x10	landscape left	$45^\circ < \varphi < 135^\circ$	$ acc\_y  \geq  acc\_x  + 'hyst'$ and $acc\_y < 0$
x11	landscape right	$225^\circ < \varphi < 315^\circ$	$ acc\_y  \geq  acc\_x  + 'hyst'$ and $acc\_y \geq 0$

Table 15: Meaning of the  $(0x0C)$  *orient* bits in high-asymmetrical mode

$(0x0C)$ <i>orient</i>	Name	Angle	Condition
x00	portrait upright	$297^\circ < \varphi < 63^\circ$	$ acc\_y  < 2 \cdot  acc\_x  - 'hyst'$ and $acc\_x - 'hyst' \geq 0$
x01	portrait upside down	$117^\circ < \varphi < 243^\circ$	$ acc\_y  < 2 \cdot  acc\_x  - 'hyst'$ and $acc\_x + 'hyst' < 0$
x10	landscape left	$63^\circ < \varphi < 117^\circ$	$ acc\_y  \geq 2 \cdot  acc\_x  + 'hyst'$ and $acc\_y < 0$
x11	landscape right	$243^\circ < \varphi < 297^\circ$	$ acc\_y  \geq 2 \cdot  acc\_x  + 'hyst'$ and $acc\_y \geq 0$

Table 16: Meaning of the  $(0x0C)$  *orient* bits in low-asymmetrical mode

$(0x0C)$ <i>orient</i>	Name	Angle	Condition
x00	portrait upright	$333^\circ < \varphi < 27^\circ$	$ acc\_y  < 0.5 \cdot  acc\_x  - 'hyst'$ and $acc\_x - 'hyst' \geq 0$
x01	portrait upside down	$153^\circ < \varphi < 207^\circ$	$ acc\_y  < 0.5 \cdot  acc\_x  - 'hyst'$ and $acc\_x + 'hyst' < 0$
x10	landscape left	$27^\circ < \varphi < 153^\circ$	$ acc\_y  \geq 0.5 \cdot  acc\_x  + 'hyst'$ and $acc\_y < 0$
x11	landscape right	$207^\circ < \varphi < 333^\circ$	$ acc\_y  \geq 0.5 \cdot  acc\_x  + 'hyst'$ and $acc\_y \geq 0$

In the preceding tables, the parameter 'hyst' stands for a hysteresis, which can be selected by setting the  $(0x2C)$  *orient\_hyst* bits. 1 LSB of  $(0x2C)$  *orient\_hyst* always corresponds to 62.5 mg, in any g-range (i.e. increment is independent from g-range setting). It is important to note that by using a hysteresis  $\neq 0$  the actual switching angles become different from the angles given in the tables since there is an overlap between the different orientations.

The most significant bit of the  $(0x0C)$  *orient* bits (which is displayed as an 'x' in the above given tables) contains information about the direction of the z-axis. It is set to '0' ('1') if  $acc\_z \geq 0$  ( $acc\_z < 0$ ).

Figure 10 shows the typical switching conditions between the four different orientations for the symmetrical mode i.e. without hysteresis:

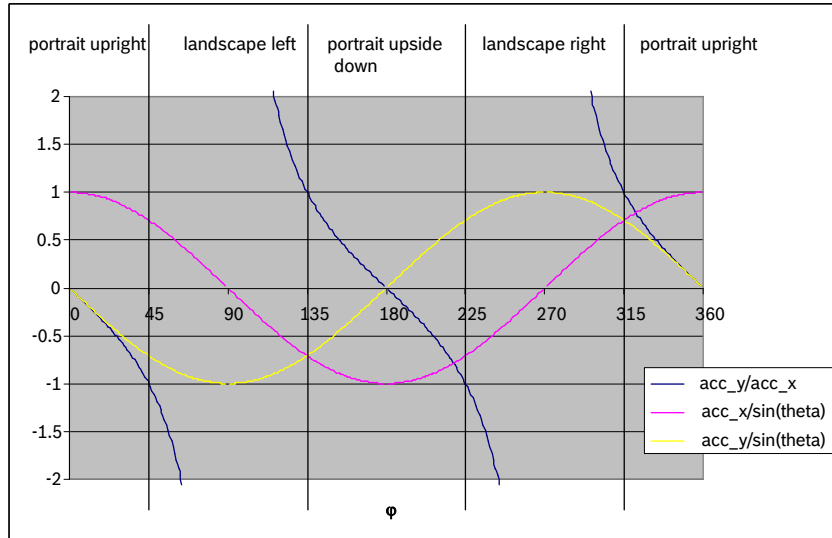


Figure 10: Typical orientation switching conditions w/o hysteresis

The orientation interrupt is enabled (disabled) by writing '1' ('0') to bit (0x16) *orient\_en*. The interrupt is generated if the value of (0x0C) *orient* has changed. It is automatically cleared after one stable period of the (0x0C) *orient* value. The interrupt status is stored in the (0x09) *orient\_int* bit. The register (0x0C) *orient* always reflects the current orientation of the device, irrespective of which interrupt mode has been selected. Bit (0x0C) *orient*<2> reflects the device orientation with respect to the z-axis. The bits (0x0C) *orient*<1:0> reflect the device orientation in the x-y-plane. The conventions associated with register (0x0C) *orient* are detailed in chapter 6.



#### 4.7.7.1 Orientation blocking

The change of the (0x0C) *orient* value and – as a consequence – the generation of the interrupt can be blocked according to conditions selected by setting the value of the (0x2C) *orient\_blocking* bits as described by Table 17.

Table 17: Blocking conditions for orientation recognition

(0x2C) <i>orient_blocking</i>	Conditions
00b	no blocking
01b	theta blocking or acceleration in any axis > 1.5g
10b	theta blocking or acceleration slope in any axis > 0.2 g or acceleration in any axis > 1.5g
11b	theta blocking or acceleration slope in any axis > 0.4 g or acceleration in any axis > 1.5g and value of orient is not stable for at least 100 ms

The theta blocking is defined by the following inequality:

$$|\tan \theta| < \frac{\sqrt{\text{blocking\_theta}}}{8}.$$

The parameter *blocking\_theta* of the above given equation stands for the contents of the (0x2D) *orient\_theta* bits. It is possible to define a blocking angle between 0° and 44.8°. The internal blocking algorithm saturates the acceleration values before further processing. As a consequence, the blocking angles are strictly valid only for a device at rest; they can be different if the device is moved.

#### Example:

To get a maximum blocking angle of 19° the parameter *blocking\_theta* is determined in the following way:  $(8 * \tan(19^\circ))^2 = 7.588$ , therefore, *blocking\_value* = 8dec = 001000b has to be chosen.

In order to avoid unwanted generation of the orientation interrupt in a nearly flat position ( $z \sim 0$ , sign change due to small movements or noise), a hysteresis of 0.2 g is implemented for the z-axis, i. e. a after a sign change the interrupt is only generated after  $|z| > 0.2$  g.

#### 4.7.7.2 Up-Down Interrupt Suppression Flag

Per default an orientation interrupt is triggered when any of the bits in register (0x0C) *orient* changes state. The BMA250E can be configured to trigger orientation interrupts only when the



device position changes in the x-y-plane while orientation changes with respect to the z-axis are ignored. A change of the orientation of the z-axis, and hence a state change of bit (0x0C) *orient<2>* is ignored (considered) when bit (0x2D) *orient\_ud\_en* is set to '0' ('1').

#### 4.7.8 Flat detection

The flat detection feature gives information about the orientation of the devices' z-axis relative to the g-vector, i. e. it recognizes whether the device is in a flat position or not.

The flat angle  $\Theta$  is adjustable by  $(0x2E)$  *flat\_theta* from 0° to 44.8°. The flat angle can be set according to following formula:

$$\Theta = \text{atan}\left(\frac{1}{8} \sqrt{\text{flat\_theta}}\right)$$

A hysteresis of the flat detection can be enabled by  $(0x2F)$  *flat\_hy* bits. In this case the flat position is set if the angle drops below following threshold:

$$\Theta_{\text{hyst, ll}} = \text{atan}\left(\frac{1}{8} \sqrt{\text{flat\_theta} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\text{flat\_hy}}{1024}\right)} - \frac{\text{flat\_hy}}{16}\right)$$

The flat position is reset if the angle exceeds the following threshold:

$$\Theta_{\text{hyst, ul}} = \text{atan}\left(\frac{1}{8} \sqrt{\text{flat\_theta} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\text{flat\_hy}}{1024}\right)} + \frac{\text{flat\_hy}}{16}\right)$$

The flat interrupt is enabled (disabled) by writing '1' ('0') to bit  $(0x16)$  *flat\_en*. The flat value is stored in the  $(0x0C)$  *flat* bit if the interrupt is enabled. This value is '1' if the device is in the flat position, it is '0' otherwise. The flat interrupt is generated if the flat value has changed and the new value is stable for at least the time given by the  $(0x2F)$  *flat\_hold\_time* bits. A flat interrupt may be also generated if the flat interrupt is enabled. The actual status of the interrupt is stored in the  $(0x09)$  *flat\_int* bit. The flat orientation of the sensor can always be determined from reading the  $(0x0C)$  *flat* bit after interrupt generation. If unlatched interrupt mode is used, the  $(0x09)$  *flat\_int* value and hence the interrupt is automatically cleared after one sample period. If temporary or latched interrupt mode is used, the  $(0x09)$  *flat\_int* value is kept fixed until the latch time expires or the interrupt is reset.

The meaning of the  $(0x2F)$  *flat\_hold\_time* bits can be seen from Table 18.

Table 18: Meaning of flat\_hold\_time

<b><math>(0x2F)</math> <i>flat_hold_time</i></b>	<b>Time</b>
00b	0
01b	512 ms
10b	1024 ms
11b	2048 ms

#### 4.7.9 Low-g interrupt

This interrupt is based on the comparison of acceleration data against a low-g threshold, which is most useful for free-fall detection.

The interrupt is enabled (disabled) by writing '1' ('0') to the (0x17) *low\_en* bit. There are two modes available, 'single' mode and 'sum' mode. In 'single' mode, the acceleration of each axis is compared with the threshold; in 'sum' mode, the sum of absolute values of all accelerations  $|acc_x| + |acc_y| + |acc_z|$  is compared with the threshold. The mode is selected by the contents of the (0x24) *low\_mode* bit: '0' means 'single' mode, '1' means 'sum' mode.

The low-g threshold is set through the (0x23) *low\_th* register. 1 LSB of (0x23) *low\_th* always corresponds to an acceleration of 7.81 mg (i.e. increment is independent from g-range setting).

A hysteresis can be selected by setting the (0x24) *low\_hy* bits. 1 LSB of (0x24) *low\_hy* always corresponds to an acceleration difference of 125 mg in any g-range (as well, increment is independent from g-range setting).

The low-g interrupt is generated if the absolute values of the acceleration of all axes ('and' relation, in case of single mode) or their sum (in case of sum mode) are lower than the threshold for at least the time defined by the (0x22) *low\_dur* register. The interrupt is reset if the absolute value of the acceleration of at least one axis ('or' relation, in case of single mode) or the sum of absolute values (in case of sum mode) is higher than the threshold plus the hysteresis for at least one data acquisition. In bit (0x09) *low\_int* the interrupt status is stored.

The relation between the content of (0x22) *low\_dur* and the actual delay of the interrupt generation is:  $\text{delay [ms]} = [(0x22) \text{ low\_dur} + 1] \cdot 2 \text{ ms}$ . Therefore, possible delay times range from 2 ms to 512 ms.



#### 4.7.10 High-g interrupt

This interrupt is based on the comparison of acceleration data against a high-g threshold for the detection of shock or other high-acceleration events.

The high-g interrupt is enabled (disabled) per axis by writing '1' ('0') to bits (0x17) *high\_en\_x*, (0x17) *high\_en\_y*, and (0x17) *high\_en\_z*, respectively. The high-g threshold is set through the (0x26) *high\_th* register. The meaning of an LSB of (0x26) *high\_th* depends on the selected g-range: it corresponds to 7.81 mg in 2g-range, 15.63 mg in 4g-range, 31.25 mg in 8g-range, and 62.5 mg in 16g-range (i.e. increment depends from g-range setting).

A hysteresis can be selected by setting the (0x24) *high\_hy* bits. Analogously to (0x26) *high\_th*, the meaning of an LSB of (0x24) *high\_hy* is g-range dependent: It corresponds to an acceleration difference of 125 mg in 2g-range, 250 mg in 4g-range, 500 mg in 8g-range, and 1000mg in 16g-range (as well, increment depends from g-range setting).

The high-g interrupt is generated if the absolute value of the acceleration of at least one of the enabled axes ('or' relation) is higher than the threshold for at least the time defined by the (0x25) *high\_dur* register. The interrupt is reset if the absolute value of the acceleration of all enabled axes ('and' relation) is lower than the threshold minus the hysteresis for at least the time defined by the (0x25) *high\_dur* register. In bit (0x09) *high\_int* the interrupt status is stored. The relation between the content of (0x25) *high\_dur* and the actual delay of the interrupt generation is  $\text{delay [ms]} = [(0x22) \text{ low\_dur} + 1] \cdot 2 \text{ ms}$ . Therefore, possible delay times range from 2 ms to 512 ms. The interrupt will be cleared immediately once acceleration is lower than threshold.

##### 4.7.10.1 Axis and sign information of high-g interrupt

The axis which triggered the interrupt is indicated by bits (0x0C) *high\_first\_x*, (0x0C) *high\_first\_y*, and (0x0C) *high\_first\_z*. The bit corresponding to the triggering axis contains a '1' while the other bits hold a '0'. These bits are cleared together with clearing the interrupt status. The sign of the triggering acceleration is stored in bit (0x0C) *high\_sign*. If (0x0C) *high\_sign* = '0' ('1'), the sign is positive (negative).

#### 4.7.11 No-motion / slow motion detection

The slow-motion/no-motion interrupt engine can be configured in two modes.

In slow-motion mode an interrupt is triggered when the measured slope of at least one enabled axis exceeds the programmable slope threshold for a programmable number of samples. Hence the engine behaves similar to the any-motion interrupt, but with a different set of parameters. In order to suppress false triggers, the interrupt is only generated (cleared) if a certain number  $N$  of consecutive slope data points is larger (smaller) than the slope threshold given by  $(0x27) \text{ slo\_no\_mot\_dur}<1:0>$ . The number is  $N = (0x27) \text{ slo\_no\_mot\_dur}<1:0> + 1$ .

In no-motion mode an interrupt is generated if the slope on all selected axes remains smaller than a programmable threshold for a programmable delay time. Figure 11 shows the timing diagram for the no-motion interrupt. The scaling of the threshold value is identical to that of the slow-motion interrupt. However, in no-motion mode register  $(0x27) \text{ slo\_no\_mot\_dur}$  defines the delay time before the no-motion interrupt is triggered. Table 19 lists the delay times adjustable with register  $(0x27) \text{ slo\_no\_mot\_dur}$ . The timer tick period is 1 second. Hence using short delay times can result in considerable timing uncertainty.

If bit  $(0x18) \text{ slo\_no\_mot\_sel}$  is set to '1' ('0') the no-motion/slow-motion interrupt engine is configured in the no-motion (slow-motion) mode. Common to both modes, the engine monitors the slopes of the axes that have been enabled with bits  $(0x18) \text{ slo\_no\_mot\_en\_x}$ ,  $(0x18) \text{ slo\_no\_mot\_en\_y}$ , and  $(0x18) \text{ slo\_no\_mot\_en\_z}$  for the x-axis, y-axis and z-axis, respectively. The measured slope values are continuously compared against the threshold value defined in register  $(0x29) \text{ slo\_no\_mot\_th}$ . The scaling is such that 1 LSB of  $(0x29) \text{ slo\_no\_mot\_th}$  corresponds to 3.91 mg in 2g-range (7.81 mg in 4g-range, 15.6 mg in 8g-range and 31.3 mg in 16g-range). Therefore the maximum value is 996 mg in 2g-range (1.99g in 4g-range, 3.98g in 8g-range and 7.97g in 16g-range). The time difference between the successive acceleration samples depends on the selected bandwidth and equates to  $1/(2 * bw)$ .

Table 19: No-motion time-out periods

$(0x27) \text{ slo\_no\_mot\_dur}$	Delay time	$(0x27) \text{ slo\_no\_mot\_dur}$	Delay time	$(0x27) \text{ slo\_no\_mot\_dur}$	Delay Time
0	1 s	16	40 s	32	88 s
1	2 s	17	48 s	33	96 s
2	3 s	18	56 s	34	104 s
...	...	19	64 s	...	...
14	15 s	20	72 s	62	328 s
15	16 s	21	80 s	63	336 s

Note:  $\text{slo\_no\_mot\_dur}$  values 22 to 31 are not specified

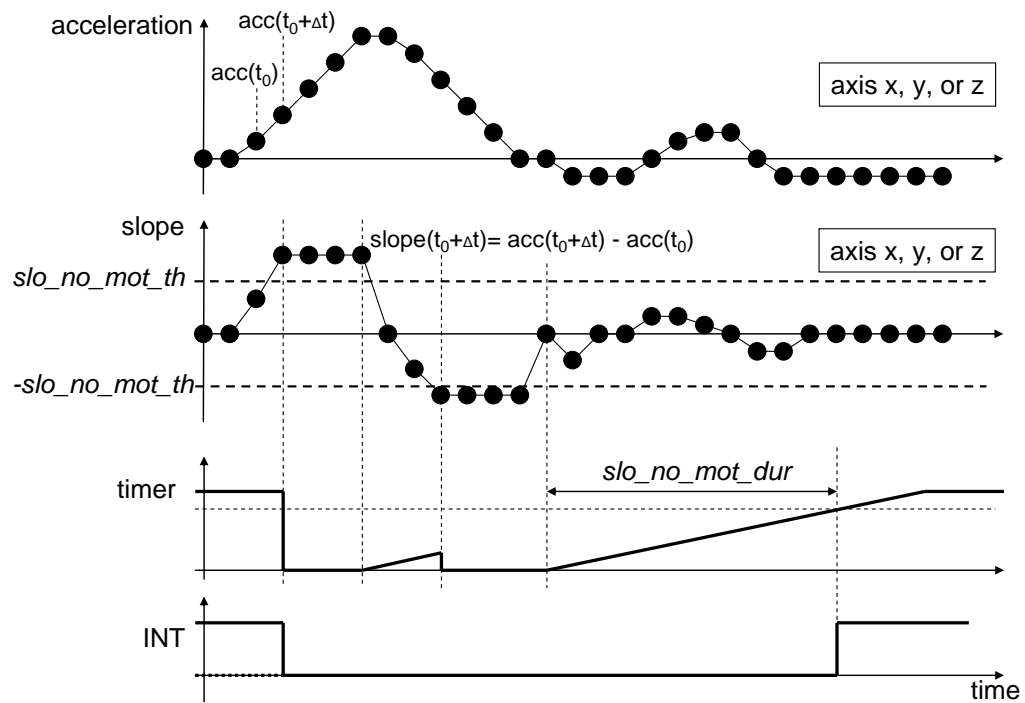


Figure 11: Timing of No-motion interrupt



## 4.8 Softreset

A softreset causes all user configuration settings to be overwritten with their default value and the sensor to enter normal mode.

A softreset is initiated by means of writing value 0xB6 to register (0x14) *softreset*. Subsequently a waiting time of  $t_{w,up1}$  (max.) is required prior to accessing any configuration registers.

## 5. FIFO Operation

### 5.1 FIFO Operating Modes

The BMA250E features an integrated FIFO memory capable of storing up to 32 frames. Conceptually each frame consists of three 16 bit words corresponding to the x, y and z- axis, which are sampled at the same point in time. At the core of the FIFO is a buffer memory, which can be configured to operate in the following modes:

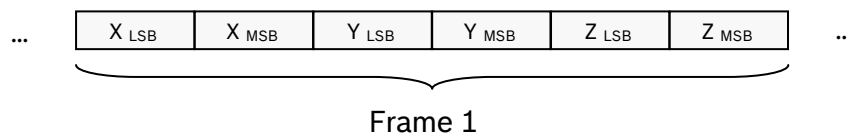
- **FIFO Mode:** In FIFO mode the acceleration data of the selected axes are stored in the buffer memory. If enabled, a watermark interrupt is triggered when the buffer has filled up to a configurable level. The buffer will be continuously filled until the fill level reaches 32 frames. When it is full the data collection is stopped, and all additional samples are ignored. Once the buffer is full, a FIFO-full interrupt is generated if it has been enabled.
- **STREAM Mode:** In STREAM mode the acceleration data of the selected axes are stored in the buffer until it is full. The buffer has a depth of 31 frames. When the buffer is full the data collection continues and oldest entry is discarded. If enabled, a watermark interrupt is triggered when the buffer is filled to a configurable level. Once the buffer is full, a FIFO-full interrupt is generated if it has been enabled.
- **BYPASS Mode:** In bypass mode, only the current sensor data can be read out from the FIFO address. Essentially, the FIFO behaves like the STREAM mode with a depth of 1. Compared to reading the data from the normal data registers, the advantage to the user is that the packages X, Y, Z are from the same timestamp, while the data registers are updated sequentially and hence mixing of data from different axes can occur.

The primary FIFO operating mode is selected with register (0x3E) *fifo\_mode* according to '00b' for BYPASS mode, '01b' for FIFO mode, and '10b' for STREAM mode. Writing to register (0x3E) clears the buffer content and resets the FIFO-full and watermark interrupts. When reading register (0x3E) *fifo\_mode* always contains the current operating mode.

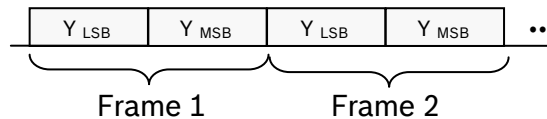
## 5.2 FIFO Data Readout

The FIFO stores the data that are also available at the acceleration read-out registers (0x02) to (0x07). Thus, all configuration settings apply to the FIFO data as well as the acceleration data readout registers. The FIFO read out is possible through register (0x3F). The readout can be performed using burst mode since the read address counter is no longer incremented, when it has reached address (0x3F). This implies that the trapping also occurs when the burst read access starts below address (0x3F). A single burst can read out one or more frames at a time. Register (0x3E) *fifo\_data\_select* controls the acceleration data of which axes are stored in the FIFO. Possible settings for register (0x3E) *fifo\_data\_select* are '00b' for x, y- and z-axis, '01b' for x-axis only, '10b' for y-axis, '11b' for z-axis only. The depth of the FIFO is independent of whether all or a single axis have been selected. Writing to register (0x3E) clears the buffer content and resets the FIFO-full and watermark interrupts.

If all axes are enabled, the format of the data read-out from register (0x3F) is as follows:



If only one axis is enabled, the format of the data read-out from register (0x3F) is as follows (example shown: y-axis only, other axes are equivalent).



If a frame is not completely read due to an incomplete read operation, the remaining part of the frame is discarded. In this case the FIFO aligns to the next frame during the next read operation. In order for the discarding mechanism to operate correctly, there must be a delay of at least 1.5  $\mu$ s between the last data bit of the partially read frame and the first address bit of the next FIFO read access. Otherwise frames must not be read out partially.

If the FIFO is read beyond the FIFO fill level zeroes (0) will be read. If the FIFO is read beyond the FIFO fill level the read or burst read access time must not exceed the sampling time  $t_{SAMPLE}$ . Otherwise frames may be lost.

## 5.3 FIFO Frame Counter and Overrun Flag

Register (0x0E) *fifo\_frame\_counter* reflects the current fill level of the buffer. If additional frames are written to the buffer although the FIFO is full, the (0x0E) *fifo\_overrun* bit is set to '1'. The FIFO buffer is cleared, the FIFO fill level indicated in register (0x0E) *fifo\_frame\_counter* and the (0x0E) *fifo\_overrun* bit are both set to '0' each time one a write access to one of the FIFO configuration registers (0x3E) or (0x30) occurs. The (0x0E) *fifo\_overrun* bit is not reset when the FIFO fill level (0x0E) *fifo\_frame\_counter* has decremented to '0' due to reading from register (0x3F).



## 5.4 FIFO Interrupts

The FIFO controller can generate two different interrupt events, a FIFO-full and a watermark event. The FIFO-full and watermark interrupts are functional in all FIFO operating modes. The watermark interrupt is asserted when the fill level in the buffer has reached the frame count defined by register (0x30) *fifo\_water\_mark\_trigger\_retain*. In order to enable (disable) the watermark interrupt, the (0x17) *int\_fwm\_en* bit must be set to '1' ('0'). To map the watermark interrupt signal to INT1 pin (INT2 pin), (0x1A) *int1\_fwm* ((0x1A) *int2\_fwm*) bit must be set to '1'. The status of the watermark interrupt may be read back through the (0x0A) *fifo\_wm\_int* bit. Writing to register (0x30) *fifo\_water\_mark\_trigger\_retain* clears the FIFO buffer.

The FIFO-full interrupt is triggered when the buffer has been completely filled. In FIFO mode this occurs 32, in STREAM mode 31 samples, and in BYPASS mode 1 sample after the buffer has been cleared. In order to enable the FIFO-full interrupt, bit (0x17) *int\_fful\_en* as well as one or both of bits (0x1A) *int1\_fful* or (0x1A) *int2\_fful* must also be set to '1'. The status of the FIFO-full interrupt may be read back through bit (0x0A) *fifo\_full\_int*.



## 6. Register description

### 6.1 General remarks

The entire communication with the device is performed by reading from and writing to registers. Registers have a width of 8 bits; they are mapped to a common space of 64 addresses from (0x00) up to (0x3F). Within the used range there are several registers which are either completely or partially marked as 'reserved'. Any reserved bit is ignored when it is written and no specific value is guaranteed when read. It is recommended not to use registers at all which are completely marked as 'reserved'. Furthermore it is recommended to mask out (logical *and* with zero) reserved bits of registers which are partially marked as reserved.

Registers with addresses from (0x00) up to (0x0E) are read-only. Any attempt to write to these registers is ignored. There are bits within some registers that trigger internal sequences. These bits are configured for write-only access, e. g. (0x21) *reset\_int* or the entire (0x14) *softreset* register, and read as value '0'.





## 6.2 Register map

Register Address	bit7	bit6	bit5	bit4	bit3	bit2	bit1	bit0	Access	Default	
0x3F	fifo_data_output_register<7:0>								ro	0x00	
0x3E	fifo_mode<1:0>						fifo_data_select<1:0>		w/r	0x00	
0x3D									w/r	0xFF	
0x3C	GP1<7:0>								w/r	0x00	
0x3B	GP0<7:0>								w/r	0x00	
0x3A	offset_z<7:0>								w/r	0x00	
0x39	offset_y<7:0>								w/r	0x00	
0x38	offset_x<7:0>								w/r	0x00	
0x37		offset_target_z<1:0>		offset_target_y<1:0>		offset_target_x<1:0>		cut_off	w/r	0x00	
0x36	offset_reset	cal_trigger<1:0>		cal_rdy		hp_z_en	hp_y_en	hp_x_en	w/r	0x10	
0x35									w/r	0x00	
0x34									w/r	0x00	
0x33	nvm_remain<3:0>				nvm_load		i2c_wdt_en	i2c_wdt_sel	spi3	w/r	0x00
0x32				self_test_amp		self_test_sign	self_test_axis<1:0>		w/r	0x00	
0x31									w/r	0xFF	
0x30	fifo_water_mark_level_trigger_retain<5:0>								w/r	0x00	
0x2F				flat_hold_time<1:0>		flat_hy<2:0>			w/r	0x11	
0x2E				flat_theta<5:0>			flat_hy<2:0>			w/r	0x08
0x2D		orient_ud_en				orient_theta<5:0>			w/r	0x48	
0x2C			orient_hyst<2:0>		orient_blocking<1:0>		orient_mode<1:0>		w/r	0x18	
0x2B	tap_samp<1:0>			tap_th<4:0>					w/r	0x0A	
0x2A	tap_quiet	tap_shock				tap_dur<2:0>			w/r	0x04	
0x29	slo_no_mot_th<7:0>								w/r	0x14	
0x28	slope_th<7:0>								w/r	0x14	
0x27	slo_no_mot_dur<5:0>						slope_dur<1:0>		w/r	0x00	
0x26	high_th<7:0>								w/r	0xC0	
0x25	high_dur<7:0>								w/r	0x0F	
0x24	high_hy<1:0>					low_mode	low_hy<1:0>		w/r	0x81	
0x23	low_th<7:0>								w/r	0x30	
0x22	low_dur<7:0>								w/r	0x09	
0x21	reset_int				latch_int<3:0>			w/r			0x00
0x20					int2_od	int2_lm	int1_od	int1_lm	w/r	0x05	
0x1F									w/r	0xFF	
0x1E			int_src_data	int_src_tap	int_src_slo_no_mot	int_src_slope	int_src_high	int_src_low	w/r	0x00	
0x1D									w/r	0xFF	
0x1C									w/r	0xFF	
0x1B	int2_flat	int2_orient	int2_s_tap	int2_d_tap	int2_slo_no_mot	int2_slope	int2_high	int2_low	w/r	0x00	
0x1A	int2_data	int2_fwm	int2_full			int1_full	int1_fwm	int1_data	w/r	0x00	
0x19	int1_flat	int1_orient	int1_s_tap	int1_d_tap	int1_slo_no_mot	int1_slope	int1_high	int1_low	w/r	0x00	
0x18					slo_no_mot_sel	slo_no_mot_en_z	slo_no_mot_en_y	slo_no_mot_en_x	w/r	0x00	
0x17		int_fwm_en	int_full_en	data_en	low_en	high_en_z	high_en_y	high_en_x	w/r	0x00	
0x16	flat_en	orient_en	s_tap_en	d_tap_en			slope_en_z	slope_en_y	w/r	0x00	
0x15									w/r	0xFF	
0x14	softreset								wo	0x00	
0x13	data_high_bw	shadow_dis							w/r	0x00	
0x12			lowpower_mode	sleeptimer_mode					w/r	0x00	
0x11	suspend	lowpower_en	deep_suspend	sleep_dur<3:0>					w/r	0x00	
0x10					bw<4:0>				w/r	0x0F	
0x0F					range<3:0>				w/r	0x03	
0x0E	fifo_overrun	fifo_frame_counter<6:0>							ro	0x00	
0x0D									w/r	0xFF	
0x0C	flat	orient<2:0>			high_sign	high_first_z	high_first_y	high_first_x	ro	0x00	
0x0B	tap_sign	tap_first_z	tap_first_y	tap_first_x	slope_sign	slope_first_z	slope_first_y	slope_first_x	ro	0x00	
0x0A	data_int	fifo_wm_int	fifo_full_int						ro	0x00	
0x09	flat_int	orient_int	s_tap_int	d_tap_int	slo_no_mot_int	slope_int	high_int	low_int	ro	0x00	
0x08	temp<7:0>								ro	0x00	
0x07	acc_z_msb<9:2>								ro	0x00	
0x06	acc_z_lsb<1:0>							new_data_z	ro	0x00	
0x05					acc_y_msb<9:2>				ro	0x00	
0x04	acc_y_lsb<1:0>							new_data_y	ro	0x00	
0x03					acc_x_msb<9:2>				ro	0x00	
0x02	acc_x_lsb<1:0>							new_data_x	ro	0x00	
0x01									ro	--	
0x00	chip_id<7:0>								ro	0xF9	

**common w/r registers:** Application specific settings which are not equal to the default settings, must be re-set to its designated values after POR, soft-reset and wake up from deep suspend.

**user w/r registers:** Initial default content = 0x00. Freely programmable by the user.

Remains unchanged after POR, soft-reset and wake up from deep suspend.

Figure 12: Register map

**Register 0x00 (BGW\_CHIPID)**

The register contains the chip identification code.

Name	0x00	BGW_CHIPID		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	chip_id<7:4>			

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	chip_id<3:0>			

chip\_id<7:0>: Fixed value b'1111'1001

**Register 0x02 (ACCD\_X\_LSB)**

The register contains the least-significant bits of the X-channel acceleration readout value. When reading out X-channel acceleration values, data consistency is guaranteed if the ACCD\_X\_LSB is read out before the ACCD\_X\_MSB and shadow\_dis='0'. In this case, after the ACCD\_X\_LSB has been read, the value in the ACCD\_X\_MSB register is locked until the ACCD\_X\_MSB has been read. This condition is inherently fulfilled if a burst-mode read access is performed. Acceleration data may be read from register ACCD\_X\_LSB at any time except during power-up and in DEEP\_SUSPEND mode.

Name	0x02	ACCD_X_LSB		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	acc_x_lsb<1:0>		undefined	undefined

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	undefined	undefined	undefined	new_data_x

acc\_x\_lsb<1:0>: Least significant 2 bits of acceleration read-back value; (two's-complement format)

undefined: random data; to be ignored.

new\_data\_x: ,0': acceleration value has not been updated since it has been read out last  
,1': acceleration value has been updated since it has been read out last

**Register 0x03 (ACCD\_X\_MSB)**

The register contains the most-significant bits of the X-channel acceleration readout value. When reading out X-channel acceleration values, data consistency is guaranteed if the ACCD\_X\_LSB is read out before the ACCD\_X\_MSB and shadow\_dis='0'. In this case, after the ACCD\_X\_LSB has been read, the value in the ACCD\_X\_MSB register is locked until the ACCD\_X\_MSB has been read. This condition is inherently fulfilled if a burst-mode read access is performed. Acceleration data may be read from register ACCD\_X\_MSB at any time except during power-up and in DEEP\_SUSPEND mode.

Name	0x02	ACCD_X_MSB		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	acc_x_msb<9:6>			

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	acc_x_msb<5:2>			

acc\_x\_msb<9:2>: Most significant 8 bits of acceleration read-back value (two's-complement format)

**Register 0x04 (ACCD\_Y\_LSB)**

The register contains the least-significant bits of the Y-channel acceleration readout value. When reading out Y-channel acceleration values, data consistency is guaranteed if the ACCD\_Y\_LSB is read out before the ACCD\_Y\_MSB and shadow\_dis='0'. In this case, after the ACCD\_Y\_LSB has been read, the value in the ACCD\_Y\_MSB register is locked until the ACCD\_Y\_MSB has been read. This condition is inherently fulfilled if a burst-mode read access is performed. Acceleration data may be read from register ACCD\_Y\_LSB at any time except during power-up and in DEEP\_SUSPEND mode.

Name	0x04	ACCD_Y_LSB		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	acc_y_lsb<1:0>		undefined	undefined

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	undefined	undefined	undefined	new_data_y

acc\_y\_lsb<1:0>: Least significant 2 bits of acceleration read-back value; (two's-complement format)

undefined: random data; to be ignored

new\_data\_y: ,0': acceleration value has not been updated since it has been read out last  
,1': acceleration value has been updated since it has been read out last

**Register 0x05 (ACCD\_Y\_MSB)**

The register contains the most-significant bits of the Y-channel acceleration readout value. When reading out Y-channel acceleration values, data consistency is guaranteed if the ACCD\_Y\_LSB is read out before the ACCD\_Y\_MSB and shadow\_dis='0'. In this case, after the ACCD\_Y\_LSB has been read, the value in the ACCD\_Y\_MSB register is locked until the ACCD\_Y\_MSB has been read. This condition is inherently fulfilled if a burst-mode read access is performed. Acceleration data may be read from register ACCD\_Y\_MSB at any time except during power-up and in DEEP\_SUSPEND mode.

Name	0x05	ACCD_Y_MSB		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	acc_y_msb<9:6>			

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	acc_y_msb<5:2>			

acc\_y\_msb<9:2>: Most significant 8 bits of acceleration read-back value (two's-complement format)

**Register 0x06 (ACCD\_Z\_LSB)**

The register contains the least-significant bits of the Z-channel acceleration readout value. When reading out Z-channel acceleration values, data consistency is guaranteed if the ACCD\_Z\_LSB is read out before the ACCD\_Z\_MSB and shadow\_dis='0'. In this case, after the ACCD\_Z\_LSB has been read, the value in the ACCD\_Z\_MSB register is locked until the ACCD\_Z\_MSB has been read. This condition is inherently fulfilled if a burst-mode read access is performed. Acceleration data may be read from register ACCD\_Z\_LSB at any time except during power-up and in DEEP\_SUSPEND mode.

Name	0x06	ACCD_Z_LSB		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	acc_z_lsb<1:0>		undefined	undefined

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	undefined	undefined	undefined	new_data_z

Acc\_z\_lsb<1:0>: Least significant 2 bits of acceleration read-back value; (two's-complement format)

undefined: random data; to be ignored

new\_data\_z: ,0': acceleration value has not been updated since it has been read out last  
,1': acceleration value has been updated since it has been read out last

**Register 0x07 (ACCD\_Z\_MSB)**

The register contains the most-significant bits of the Z-channel acceleration readout value. When reading out Z-channel acceleration values, data consistency is guaranteed if the ACCD\_Z\_LSB is read out before the ACCD\_Z\_MSB and shadow\_dis='0'. In this case, after the ACCD\_Z\_LSB has been read, the value in the ACCD\_Z\_MSB register is locked until the ACCD\_Z\_MSB has been read. This condition is inherently fulfilled if a burst-mode read access is performed. Acceleration data may be read from register ACCD\_Z\_MSB at any time except during power-up and in DEEP\_SUSPEND mode.

Name	0x07	ACCD_Z_MSB		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	acc_z_msb<9:6>			

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	acc_z_msb<5:2>			

acc\_z\_msb<9:2>: Most significant 8 bits of acceleration read-back value (two's-complement format)

**Register 0x08 (ACCD\_TEMP)**

The register contains the current chip temperature represented in two's complement format. A readout value of temp<7:0>=0x00 corresponds to a temperature of 23°C.

Name	0x08	ACCD_TEMP		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	temp<7:4>			

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	temp<3:0>			

temp<7:0>: Temperature value (two's complement format)



**Register 0x09 (INT\_STATUS\_0)**

The register contains interrupt status flags. Each flag is associated with a specific interrupt function. It is set when the associated interrupt triggers. The setting of latch\_int<3:0> controls if the interrupt signal and hence the respective interrupt flag will be permanently latched, temporarily latched or not latched. The interrupt function associated with a specific status flag must be enabled.

Name	0x09	INT_STATUS_0		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	flat_int	orient_int	s_tap_int	d_tap_int

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	slo_no_mot_int	slope_int	high_int	low_int

flat\_int: flat interrupt status: '0'→inactive, '1' →active  
orient\_int: orientation interrupt status: '0'→inactive, '1' →active  
s\_tap\_int: single tap interrupt status: '0'→inactive, '1' →active  
d\_tap\_int: double tap interrupt status: '0'→inactive, '1' →active  
slo\_not\_mot\_int: slow/no-motion interrupt status: '0'→inactive, '1' →active  
slope\_int: slope interrupt status: '0'→inactive, '1' →active  
high\_int: high-g interrupt status: '0'→inactive, '1' →active  
low\_int: low-g interrupt status: '0'→inactive, '1' →active

**Register 0x0A (INT\_STATUS\_1)**

The register contains interrupt status flags. Each flag is associated with a specific interrupt function. It is set when the associated interrupt engine triggers. The setting of latch\_int<3:0> controls if the interrupt signal and hence the respective interrupt flag will be permanently latched, temporarily latched or not latched. The interrupt function associated with a specific status flag must be enabled.

Name	0x0A	INT_STATUS_1		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	data_int	fifo_wm_int	fifo_full_int	reserved

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	reserved			

data\_int: data ready interrupt status: '0'→inactive, '1' →active  
fifo\_wm\_int: FIFO watermark interrupt status: '0'→inactive, '1' →active  
fifo\_full\_int: FIFO full interrupt status: '0'→inactive, '1' →active  
reserved: reserved, write to '0'

**Register 0x0B (INT\_STATUS\_2)**

The register contains interrupt status flags. Each flag is associated with a specific interrupt engine. It is set when the associated interrupt engine triggers. The setting of latch\_int<3:0> controls if the interrupt signal and hence the respective interrupt flag will be permanently latched, temporarily latched or not latched. The interrupt function associated with a specific status flag must be enabled.

Name	0x0B	INT_STATUS_2		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	tap_sign	tap_first_z	tap_first_y	tap_first_x

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	slope_sign	slope_first_z	slope_first_y	slope_first_x

tap_sign:	sign of single/double tap triggering signal was '0'→positive, or '1' →negative
tap_first_z:	single/double tap interrupt: '1' → triggered by, or '0'→not triggered by z-axis
tap_first_y:	single/double tap interrupt: '1' → triggered by, or '0'→not triggered by y-axis
tap_first_x:	single/double tap interrupt: '1' → triggered by, or '0'→not triggered by x-axis
slope_sign:	slope sign of slope tap triggering signal was '0'→positive, or '1' →negative
slope_first_z:	slope interrupt: '1' → triggered by, or '0'→not triggered by z-axis
slope_first_y:	slope interrupt: '1' → triggered by, or '0'→not triggered by y-axis
slope_first_x:	slope interrupt: '1' → triggered by, or '0'→not triggered by x-axis

**Register 0x0C (INT\_STATUS\_3)**

The register contains interrupt status flags. Each flag is associated with a specific interrupt engine. It is set when the associated interrupt engine triggers. With the exception of orient<3:0> the setting of latch\_int<3:0> controls if the interrupt signal and hence the respective interrupt flag will be permanently latched, temporarily latched or not latched. The interrupt function associated with a specific status flag must be enabled.

Name	0x0C	INT_STATUS_3		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	flat	orient<2:0>		

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	high_sign	high_first_z	high_first_y	high_first_x

flat:	device is in '1' → flat, or '0' → non flat position; only valid if (0x16) flat_en = '1'
orient<2>:	Orientation value of z-axis: '0' → upward looking, or '1' → downward looking. The flag always reflect the current orientation status, independent of the setting of latch_int<3:0>. The flag is not updated as long as an orientation blocking condition is active.
orient<1:0>:	orientation value of x-y-plane: '00' → portrait upright;    '01' → portrait upside down; '10' → landscape left;    '11' → landscape right; The flags always reflect the current orientation status, independent of the setting of latch_int<3:0>. The flag is not updated as long as an orientation blocking condition is active.
high_sign:	sign of acceleration signal that triggered high-g interrupt was '0' → positive, '1' → negative
high_first_z:	high-g interrupt: '1' → triggered by, or '0' → not triggered by z-axis
high_first_y:	high-g interrupt: '1' → triggered by, or '0' → not triggered by y-axis
high_first_x:	high-g interrupt: '1' → triggered by, or '0' → not triggered by x-axis

**Register 0x0E (FIFO\_STATUS)**

The register contains FIFO status flags.

Name	0x0E	FIFO_STATUS		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	fifo_overrun	fifo_frame_counter<6:4>		

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	fifo_frame_counter<3:0>			

fifo\_overrun: FIFO overrun condition has '1' → occurred, or '0' → not occurred; flag can be cleared by writing to the FIFO configuration register FIFO\_CONFIG\_1 only

fifo\_frame\_counter<6:4>: Current fill level of FIFO buffer. An empty FIFO corresponds to 0x00. The frame counter can be cleared by reading out all frames from the FIFO buffer or writing to the FIFO configuration register FIFO\_CONFIG\_1.

**Register 0x0F (PMU\_RANGE)**

The register allows the selection of the accelerometer g-range.

Name	0x0F	PMU_RANGE		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	reserved			

0

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	1	1
Content	range<3:0>			

range<3:0>: Selection of accelerometer g-range:  
 '0011b' → ±2g range; '0101b' → ±4g range; '1000b' → ±8g range;  
 '1100b' → ±16g range; all other settings → reserved (do not use)

reserved: write '0'

**Register 0x10 (PMU\_BW)**

The register allows the selection of the acceleration data filter bandwidth.

Name	0x10	PMU_BW		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	reserved			bw<4>

0

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	1	1	1	1
Content	bw<3:0>			

bw<4:0>: Selection of data filter bandwidth:  
 '00xxxb' → 7.81 Hz, '01000b' → 7.81 Hz, '01001b' → 15.63 Hz,  
 '01010b' → 31.25 Hz, '01011b' → 62.5 Hz, '01100b' → 125 Hz,  
 '01101b' → 250 Hz, '01110b' → 500 Hz, '01111b' → 1000 Hz,  
 '1xxxxb' → 1000 Hz

reserved: write '0'

**Register 0x11 (PMU\_LPW)**

Selection of the main power modes and the low power sleep period.

Name	0x11	PMU_LPW			
Bit	7	6	5	4	
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Reset Value	0	0	0	0	
Content	suspend	lowpower_en	deep_suspend	sleep_dur<3>	

Bit	3	2	1	0	
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	
Reset Value	0	0	0	0	
Content	sleep_dur<2:0>				reserved

suspend, low\_power\_en, deep\_suspend:

Main power mode configuration setting {suspend; lowpower\_en; deep\_suspend}:

{0; 0; 0} → NORMAL mode;  
 {0; 0; 1} → DEEP\_SUSPEND mode;  
 {0; 1; 0} → LOW\_POWER mode;  
 {1; 0; 0} → SUSPEND mode;  
 {all other} → illegal

Please note that only certain power mode transitions are permitted.

sleep\_dur<3:0>: Configures the sleep phase duration in LOW\_POWER mode:

'0000b' to '0101b' → 0.5 ms, '0110b' → 1 ms,  
 '0111b' → 2 ms, '1000b' → 4 ms,  
 '1001b' → 6 ms, '1010b' → 10 ms,  
 '1011b' → 25 ms, '1100b' → 50 ms,  
 '1101b' → 100 ms, '1110b' → 500 ms,  
 '1111b' → 1 s

Please note, that all application specific settings which are not equal to the default settings (refer to 6.2 register map), must be re-set to its designated values after DEEP\_SUSPEND.

**Register 0x12 (PMU\_LOW\_POWER)**

Configuration settings for low power mode.

Name	0x12	PMU_LOW_POWER		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	reserved	lowpower_mode	sleeptimer_mode	reserved

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	reserved			

lowpower\_mode: select '0' → LPM1, or '1' → LPM2 configuration for SUSPEND and LOW\_POWER mode. In the LPM1 configuration the power consumption in LOW\_POWER mode and SUSPEND mode is significantly reduced when compared to LPM2 configuration, but the FIFO is not accessible and writing to registers must be slowed down. In the LPM2 configuration the power consumption in LOW\_POWER mode is reduced compared to NORMAL mode, but the FIFO is fully accessible and registers can be written to at full speed.

sleeptimer\_mode: when in LOW\_POWER mode '0' → use event-driven time-base mode (compatible with BMA250), or '1' → use equidistant sampling time-base mode. Equidistant sampling of data into the FIFO is maintained in equidistant time-base mode only.

reserved: write '0'



**Register 0x13 (ACCD\_HBW)**

Acceleration data acquisition and data output format.

Name	0x13	ACCD_HBW		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0 (1 in 8-bit mode)	0	0
Content	data_high_bw	shadow_dis	reserved	

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	reserved			

data\_high\_bw: select whether '1' → unfiltered, or '0' → filtered data may be read from the acceleration data registers.

shadow\_dis: '1' → disable, or '0' → the shadowing mechanism for the acceleration data output registers. When shadowing is enabled, the content of the acceleration data component in the MSB register is locked, when the component in the LSB is read, thereby ensuring the integrity of the acceleration data during read-out. The lock is removed when the MSB is read.

reserved: write '0'

**Register 0x14 (BGW\_SOFTRESET)**

Controls user triggered reset of the sensor.

Name	0x14	BGW_SOFTRESET		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	W	W	W	W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	softreset			

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	W	W	W	W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	softreset			

softreset: 0xB6 → triggers a reset. Other values are ignored. Following a delay, all user configuration settings are overwritten with their default state or the setting stored in the NVM, wherever applicable. This register is functional in all operation modes. Please note that all application specific settings which are not equal to the default settings (refer to 6.2 register map), must be reconfigured to their designated values.

**Register 0x16 (INT\_EN\_0)**

Controls which interrupt engines in group 0 are enabled.

Name	0x16	INT_EN_0		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	flat_en	orient_en	s_tap_en	d_tap_en

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	reserved	slope_en_z	slope_en_y	slope_en_x

flat\_en: flat interrupt: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled  
orient\_en: orientation interrupt: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled  
s\_tap\_en: single tap interrupt: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled  
d\_tap\_en: double tap interrupt: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled  
reserved: write '0'  
slope\_en\_z: slope interrupt, z-axis component: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled  
slope\_en\_y: slope interrupt, y-axis component: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled  
slope\_en\_x: slope interrupt, x-axis component: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled

**Register 0x17 (INT\_EN\_1)**

Controls which interrupt engines in group 1 are enabled.

Name	0x17	INT_EN_1		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	reserved	int_fwm_en	int_ffull_en	data_en

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	low_en	high_en_z	high_en_y	high_en_x

reserved: write '0'

int\_fwm\_en: FIFO watermark interrupt: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled

int\_ffull\_en: FIFO full interrupt: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled

data\_en: data ready interrupt: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled

low\_en: low-g interrupt: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled

high\_en\_z: high-g interrupt, z-axis component: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled

high\_en\_y: high-g interrupt, y-axis component: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled

high\_en\_x: high-g interrupt, x-axis component: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled

**Register 0x18 (INT\_EN\_2)**

Controls which interrupt engines in group 2 are enabled.

Name	0x18	INT_EN_2		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	reserved			

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	slo_no_mot_sel	slo_no_mot_en_z	slo_no_mot_en_y	slo_no_mot_en_x

reserved: write '0'

slo\_no\_mot\_sel: select '0' → slow-motion, '1' → no-motion interrupt function

slo\_no\_mot\_en\_z: slow/n-motion interrupt, z-axis component: '0' → disabled, or '1' → enabled

slo\_no\_mot\_en\_y: slow/n-motion interrupt, y-axis component: '0' → disabled, or '1' → enabled

slo\_no\_mot\_en\_x: slow/n-motion interrupt, x-axis component: '0' → disabled, or '1' → enabled

**Register 0x19 (INT\_MAP\_0)**

Controls which interrupt signals are mapped to the INT1 pin.

Name	0x19	INT_MAP_0		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	int1_flat	int1_orient	int1_s_tap	int1_d_tap

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	int1_slo_no_mot	int1_slope	int1_high	int1_low

int1\_flat: map flat interrupt to INT1 pin: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled  
int1\_orient: map orientation interrupt to INT1 pin: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled  
int1\_s\_tap: map single tap interrupt to INT1 pin: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled  
int1\_d\_tap: map double tap interrupt to INT1 pin: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled  
int1\_slo\_no\_mot: map slow/no-motion interrupt to INT1 pin: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled  
int1\_slope: map slope interrupt to INT1 pin: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled  
int1\_high: map high-g to INT1 pin: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled  
int1\_low: map low-g to INT1 pin: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled

**Register 0x1A (INT\_MAP\_1)**

Controls which interrupt signals are mapped to the INT1 and INT2 pins.

Name	0x1A	INT_MAP_1		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	int2_data	int2_fwm	int2_ffull	reserved

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	reserved	int1_ffull	int1_fwm	int1_data

int2\_data: map data ready interrupt to INT2 pin: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled  
int2\_fwm: map FIFO watermark interrupt to INT2 pin: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled  
int2\_ffull: map FIFO full interrupt to INT2 pin: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled  
reserved: write '0'  
int1\_ffull: map FIFO full interrupt to INT1 pin: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled  
int1\_fwm: map FIFO watermark interrupt to INT1 pin: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled  
int1\_data: map data ready interrupt to INT1 pin: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled

**Register 0x1B (INT\_MAP\_2)**

Controls which interrupt signals are mapped to the INT2 pin.

Name	0x1B	INT_MAP_2		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	int2_flat	int2_orient	int2_s_tap	int2_d_tap

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	int2_slo_no_mot	int2_slope	int2_high	int2_low

int2\_flat: map flat interrupt to INT2 pin: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled  
int2\_orient: map orientation interrupt to INT2 pin: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled  
int2\_s\_tap: map single tap interrupt to INT2 pin: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled  
int2\_d\_tap: map double tap interrupt to INT2 pin: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled  
int2\_slo\_no\_mot: map slow/no-motion interrupt to INT2 pin: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled  
int2\_slope: map slope interrupt to INT2 pin: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled  
int2\_high: map high-g to INT2 pin: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled  
int2\_low: map low-g to INT2 pin: '0'→disabled, or '1' →enabled

**Register 0x1E (INT\_SRC)**

Contains the data source definition for interrupts with selectable data source.

Name	0x1E	INT_SRC		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	reserved		int_src_data	int_src_tap

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	int_src_slo_no_mot	int_src_slope	int_src_high	int_src_low

reserved: write '0'

int\_src\_data: select '0' → filtered, or '1' → unfiltered data for new data interrupt

int\_src\_tap: select '0' → filtered, or '1' → unfiltered data for single-/double tap interrupt

int\_src\_slo\_no\_mot: select '0' → filtered, or '1' → unfiltered data for slow/no-motion interrupt

int\_src\_slope: select '0' → filtered, or '1' → unfiltered data for slope interrupt

int\_src\_high: select '0' → filtered, or '1' → unfiltered data for high-g interrupt

int\_src\_low: select '0' → filtered, or '1' → unfiltered data for low-g interrupt



**Register 0x20 (INT\_OUT\_CTRL)**

Contains the behavioural configuration (electrical behaviour) of the interrupt pins.

Name	0x20	INT_OUT_CTRL		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	reserved			

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	1	0	1
Content	int2_od	int2_lvl	int1_od	int1_lvl

reserved: write '0'  
int2\_od: select '0' → push-pull, or '1' → open drain behavior for INT2 pin  
int2\_lvl: select '0' → active low, or '1' → active high level for INT2 pin  
int1\_od: select '0' → push-pull, or '1' → open drain behavior for INT1 pin  
int1\_lvl: select '0' → active low, or '1' → active high level for INT1 pin

**Register 0x21 (INT\_RST\_LATCH)**

Contains the interrupt reset bit and the interrupt mode selection.

Name	0x21	INT_RST_LATCH		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	reset_int	Reserved		

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	latch_int<3:0>			

reset\_int: write '1' → clear any latched interrupts, or '0' → keep latched interrupts active

reserved: write '0'

latch\_int<3:0>:

'0000b' → non-latched,	'0001b' → temporary, 250 ms,
'0010b' → temporary, 500 ms,	'0011b' → temporary, 1 s,
'0100b' → temporary, 2 s,	'0101b' → temporary, 4 s,
'0110b' → temporary, 8 s,	'0111b' → latched,
'1000b' → non-latched,	'1001b' → temporary, 250 μs,
'1010b' → temporary, 500 μs,	'1011b' → temporary, 1 ms,
'1100b' → temporary, 12.5 ms,	'1101b' → temporary, 25 ms,
'1110b' → temporary, 50 ms,	'1111b' → latched

**Register 0x22 (INT\_0)**

Contains the delay time definition for the low-g interrupt.

Name	0x22	INT_0		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	low_dur<7:4>			

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	1	0	0	1
Content	low_dur<3:0>			

low\_dur<7:0>: low-g interrupt trigger delay according to  $[low\_dur<7:0> + 1] \cdot 2 \text{ ms}$  in a range from 2 ms to 512 ms; the default corresponds to a delay of 20 ms.

**Register 0x23 (INT\_1)**

Contains the threshold definition for the low-g interrupt.

Name	0x23	INT_1		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	1	1
Content	low_th<7:4>			

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	low_th<3:0>			

low\_th<7:0>: low-g interrupt trigger threshold according to  $low\_th<7:0> \cdot 7.81 \text{ mg}$  in a range from 0 g to 1.992 g; the default value corresponds to an acceleration of 375 mg

**Register 0x24 (INT\_2)**

Contains the low-g interrupt mode selection, the low-g interrupt hysteresis setting, and the high-g interrupt hysteresis setting.

Name	0x24	INT_2		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	1	0	0	0
Content	high_hy<1:0>		reserved	

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	1
Content	reserved	low_mode	low_hy<1:0>	

high\_hy<1:0>: hysteresis of high-g interrupt according to  $high\_hy<1:0> \cdot 125 \text{ mg}$  (2-g range),  $high\_hy<1:0> \cdot 250 \text{ mg}$  (4-g range),  $high\_hy<1:0> \cdot 500 \text{ mg}$  (8-g range), or  $high\_hy<1:0> \cdot 1000 \text{ mg}$  (16-g range)

low\_mode: select low-g interrupt '0' single-axis mode, or '1' axis-summing mode

low\_hy<1:0>: hysteresis of low-g interrupt according to  $low\_hy<1:0> \cdot 125 \text{ mg}$  independent of the selected accelerometer g-range

**Register 0x25 (INT\_3)**

Contains the delay time definition for the high-g interrupt.

<b>Name</b>	<b>0x25</b>	<b>INT_3</b>		
<b>Bit</b>	7	6	5	4
<b>Read/Write</b>	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
<b>Reset Value</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Content</b>	high_dur<7:4>			

<b>Bit</b>	3	2	1	0
<b>Read/Write</b>	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
<b>Reset Value</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Content</b>	high_dur<3:0>			

high\_dur<7:0>: high-g interrupt trigger delay according to  $[high\_dur<7:0> + 1] \cdot 2$  ms in a range from 2 ms to 512 ms; the default corresponds to a delay of 32 ms.

**Register 0x26 (INT\_4)**

Contains the threshold definition for the high-g interrupt.

<b>Name</b>	<b>0x26</b>	<b>INT_4</b>		
<b>Bit</b>	7	6	5	4
<b>Read/Write</b>	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
<b>Reset Value</b>	1	1	0	0
<b>Content</b>	high_th<7:4>			

<b>Bit</b>	3	2	1	0
<b>Read/Write</b>	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
<b>Reset Value</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Content</b>	high_th<3:0>			

high\_th<7:0>: threshold of high-g interrupt according to  $high\_th<7:0> \cdot 7.81$  mg (2-g range),  $high\_th<7:0> \cdot 15.63$  mg (4-g range),  $high\_th<7:0> \cdot 31.25$  mg (8-g range), or  $high\_th<7:0> \cdot 62.5$  mg (16-g range)

**Register 0x27 (INT\_5)**

Contains the definition of the number of samples to be evaluated for the slope interrupt (any-motion detection) and the slow/no-motion interrupt trigger delay.

Name	0x27	INT_5		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	slo_no_mot_dur<5:2>			

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	slo_no_mot_dur<1:0>		slope_dur<1:0>	

slo\_no\_mot\_dur<5:0>: Function depends on whether the slow-motion or no-motion interrupt function has been selected. If the slow-motion interrupt function has been enabled (slo\_no\_mot\_sel = '0') then [slo\_no\_mot\_dur<1:0>+1] consecutive slope data points must be above the slow/no-motion threshold (slo\_no\_mot\_th) for the slow-/no-motion interrupt to trigger. If the no-motion interrupt function has been enabled (slo\_no\_mot\_sel = '1') then slo\_no\_motion\_dur<5:0> defines the time for which no slope data points must exceed the slow/no-motion threshold (slo\_no\_mot\_th) for the slow/no-motion interrupt to trigger. The delay time in seconds may be calculated according with the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{slo\_no\_mot\_dur}<5:4>=\text{'b00'} &\rightarrow [\text{slo\_no\_mot\_dur}<3:0> + 1] \\ \text{slo\_no\_mot\_dur}<5:4>=\text{'b01'} &\rightarrow [\text{slo\_no\_mot\_dur}<3:0> \cdot 4 + 20] \\ \text{slo\_no\_mot\_dur}<5>=\text{'1'} &\rightarrow [\text{slo\_no\_mot\_dur}<4:0> \cdot 8 + 88] \end{aligned}$$

slope\_dur<1:0>: slope interrupt triggers if [slope\_dur<1:0>+1] consecutive slope data points are above the slope interrupt threshold slope\_th<7:0>

**Register 0x28 (INT\_6)**

Contains the threshold definition for the any-motion interrupt.

Name	0x28	INT_6		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	1
Content	slope_th<7:4>			

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	1	0	0
Content	slope_th<3:0>			

slope\_th<7:0>: Threshold of the any-motion interrupt. It is range-dependent and defined as a sample-to-sample difference according to  
 slope\_th<7:0> · 3.91 mg (2-g range) /  
 slope\_th<7:0> · 7.81 mg (4-g range) /  
 slope\_th<7:0> · 15.63 mg (8-g range) /  
 slope\_th<7:0> · 31.25 mg (16-g range)

**Register 0x29 (INT\_7)**

Contains the threshold definition for the slow/no-motion interrupt.

Name	0x29	INT_7		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	1
Content	slo_no_mot_th<7:4>			

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	1	0	0
Content	slo_no_mot_th<3:0>			

slo\_no\_mot\_th<7:0>: Threshold of slow/no-motion interrupt. It is range-dependent and defined as a sample-to-sample difference according to  
 slo\_no\_mot\_th<7:0> · 3.91 mg (2-g range),  
 slo\_no\_mot\_th<7:0> · 7.81 mg (4-g range),  
 slo\_no\_mot\_th<7:0> · 15.63 mg (8-g range),  
 slo\_no\_mot\_th<7:0> · 31.25 mg (16-g range)

**Register 0x2A (INT\_8)**

Contains the timing definitions for the single tap and double tap interrupts.

Name	0x2A	INT_8		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	tap_quiet	tap_shock	reserved	reserved

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	1	0	0
Content	reserved	tap_dur<2:0>		

tap\_quiet: selects a tap quiet duration of '0' → 30 ms, '1' → 20 ms  
tap\_shock: selects a tap shock duration of '0' → 50 ms, '1' → 75 ms  
reserved: write '0'  
tap\_dur<2:0>: selects the length of the time window for the second shock event for double tap detection according to '000b' → 50 ms, '001b' → 100 ms, '010b' → 150 ms, '011b' → 200 ms, '100b' → 250 ms, '101b' → 375 ms, '110b' → 500 ms, '111b' → 700 ms.

**Register 0x2B (INT\_9)**

Contains the definition of the number of samples processed by the single / double-tap interrupt engine after wake-up in low-power mode. It also defines the threshold definition for the single and double tap interrupts.

Name	0x2B	INT_9		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	tap_samp<1:0>		reserved	tap_th<4>
Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	1	0	1	0
Content	tap_th<3:0>			

tap\_samp<1:0>: selects the number of samples that are processed after wake-up in the low-power mode according to '00b' → 2 samples, '01b' → 4 samples, '10b' → 8 samples, and '11b' → 16 samples

reserved: write '0'

tap\_th<4:0>: threshold of the single/double-tap interrupt corresponding to an acceleration difference of tap\_th<4:0> · 62.5mg (2g-range), tap\_th<4:0> · 125mg (4g-range), tap\_th<4:0> · 250mg (8g-range), and tap\_th<4:0> · 500mg (16g-range).



**Register 0x2C (INT\_A)**

Contains the definition of hysteresis, blocking, and mode for the orientation interrupt

Name	0x2C	INT_A		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	1
Content	reserved	orient_hyst<2:0>		

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	1	0	0	0
Content	orient_blocking<1:0>		orient_mode<1:0>	

reserved: write '0'

orient\_hyst<2:0>: sets the hysteresis of the orientation interrupt; 1 LSB corresponds to 62.5 mg irrespective of the selected g-range

orient\_blocking<1:0>: selects the blocking mode that is used for the generation of the orientation interrupt. The following blocking modes are available:

'00b' → no blocking,

'01b' → theta blocking or acceleration in any axis > 1.5g,

'10b' → ,theta blocking or acceleration slope in any axis > 0.2 g or acceleration in any axis > 1.5g

'11b' → theta blocking or acceleration slope in any axis > 0.4 g or acceleration in any axis > 1.5g and value of orient is not stable for at least 100ms

orient\_mode<1:0>: sets the thresholds for switching between the different orientations. The settings: '00b' → symmetrical, '01b' → high-asymmetrical, '10b' → low-asymmetrical, '11b' → symmetrical.

**Register 0x2D (INT\_B)**

Contains the definition of the axis orientation, up/down masking, and the theta blocking angle for the orientation interrupt.

Name	0x2D	INT_B		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	n/a	1	0	0
Content	reserved	orient_ud_en	orient_theta<5:4>	

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	1	0	0	0
Content	orient_theta<3:0>			

orient\_ud\_en: change of up/down-bit '1' → generates an orientation interrupt, '0' → is ignored and will not generate an orientation interrupt

orient\_theta<5:0>: defines a blocking angle between 0° and 44.8°

**Register 0x2E (INT\_C)**

Contains the definition of the flat threshold angle for the flat interrupt.

Name	0x2E	INT_C		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	0	0
Content	reserved	flat_theta<5:4>		

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	1	0	0	0
Content	flat_theta<3:0>			

reserved: write '0'

flat\_theta<5:0>: defines threshold for detection of flat position in range from 0° to 44.8°.

**Register 0x2F (INT\_D)**

Contains the definition of the flat interrupt hold time and flat interrupt hysteresis.

Name	0x2F	INT_D		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	1
Content	reserved		flat_hold_time<1:0>	

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	1
Content	reserved	flat_hy<2:0>		

reserved: write '0'

flat\_hold\_time<1:0>: delay time for which the flat value must remain stable for the flat interrupt to be generated: '00b' → 0 ms, '01b' → 512 ms, '10b' → 1024 ms, '11b' → 2048 ms

flat\_hy<2:0>: defines flat interrupt hysteresis; flat value must change by more than twice the value of flat interrupt hysteresis to detect a state change. For details see chapter 4.7.8.

'000b' → hysteresis of the flat detection disabled

**Register 0x30 (FIFO\_CONFIG\_0)**

Contains the FIFO watermark level.

Name	0x30	FIFO_CONFIG_0		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	0	0
Content	reserved		fifo_water_mark_level_trigger_retain<5:4>	

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	fifo_water_mark_level_trigger_retain<3:0>			

reserved: write '0'

fifo\_water\_mark\_level\_trigger\_retain&lt;5:0&gt;:

fifo\_water\_mark\_level\_trigger\_retain<5:0> defines the FIFO watermark level.  
An interrupt will be generated, when the number of entries in the FIFO is  
equal to fifo\_water\_mark\_level\_trigger\_retain<5:0>;

**Register 0x32 (PMU\_SELF\_TEST)**

Contains the settings for the sensor self-test configuration and trigger.

Name	0x32	PMU_SELF_TEST		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	reserved			self_test_amp

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	reserved_0	self_test_sign	self_test-axis<1:0>	

reserved: write '0x0'

reserved\_0: write '0x0'

self\_test\_amp; select amplitude of the selftest deflection '1' → high,  
default value is low ('0')

self\_test\_sign: select sign of self-test excitation as '1' → positive, or '0' → negative

self\_test\_axis: select axis to be self-tested: '00b' → self-test disabled, '01b' → x-axis, '10b' → y-axis, or '11b' → z-axis; when a self-test is performed, only the acceleration data readout value of the selected axis is valid; after the self-test has been enabled a delay of a least 50 ms is necessary for the read-out value to settle

**Register 0x33 (TRIM\_NVM\_CTRL)**

Contains the control settings for the few-time programmable non-volatile memory (NVM).

Name	0x33	TRIM_NVM_CTRL		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	nvm_remain<3:0>			

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R	W	R/W
Reset Value	0	n/a	0	0
Content	nvm_load	nvm_rdy	nvm_prog_trig	nvm_prog_mode

nvm\_remain<3:0>: number of remaining write cycles permitted for NVM; the number is decremented each time a write to the NVM is triggered

nvm\_load: '1' → trigger, or '0' → do not trigger an update of all configuration registers from NVM; the nvm\_rdy flag must be '1' prior to triggering the update

nvm\_rdy: status of NVM controller: '0' → NVM write / NVM update operation is in progress, '1' → NVM is ready to accept a new write or update trigger

nvm\_prog\_trig: '1' → trigger, or '0' → do not trigger an NVM write operation; the trigger is only accepted if the NVM was unlocked before and nvm\_remain<3:0> is greater than '0'; flag nvm\_rdy must be '1' prior to triggering the write cycle

nvm\_prog\_mode: '1' → unlock, or '0' → lock NVM write operation

**Register 0x34 (BGW\_SPI3\_WDT)**

Contains settings for the digital interfaces.

<b>Name</b>	<b>0x34</b>	<b>BGW_SPI3_WDT</b>		
<b>Bit</b>	7	6	5	4
<b>Read/Write</b>	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
<b>Reset Value</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Content</b>	reserved			

<b>Bit</b>	3	2	1	0
<b>Read/Write</b>	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
<b>Reset Value</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Content</b>	reserved	i2c_wdt_en	i2c_wdt_sel	spi3

reserved: write '0'

i2c\_wdt\_en: if I<sup>2</sup>C interface mode is selected then '1' → enable, or '0' → disables the watchdog at the SDI pin (= SDA for I<sup>2</sup>C)i2c\_wdt\_sel: select an I<sup>2</sup>C watchdog timer period of '0' → 1 ms, or '1' → 50 ms

spi3: select '0' → 4-wire SPI, or '1' → 3-wire SPI mode

**Register 0x36 (OFC\_CTRL)**

Contains control signals and configuration settings for the fast and the slow offset compensation.

Name	0x36	OFC_CTRL		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	W	W	W	R
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	offset_reset	cal_trigger<1:0>		cal_rdy

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	reserved	hp_z_en	hp_y_en	hp_x_en

offset\_reset: '1' → set all offset compensation registers (0x38 to 0x3A) to zero, or '0' → keep their values

offset\_trigger<1:0>: trigger fast compensation for '01b' → x-axis, '10b' → y-axis, or '11b' → z-axis; '00b' → do not trigger offset compensation; offset compensation must not be triggered when cal\_rdy is '0'

cal\_rdy: indicates the state of the fast compensation: '0' → offset compensation is in progress, or '1' → offset compensation is ready to be retriggered

reserved: write '0'

hp\_z\_en: '1' → enable, or '0' → disable slow offset compensation for the z-axis

hp\_y\_en: '1' → enable, or '0' → disable slow offset compensation for the y-axis

hp\_x\_en: '1' → enable, or '0' → disable slow offset compensation for the x-axis



**Register 0x37 (OFC\_SETTING)**

Contains configuration settings for the fast and the slow offset compensation.

Name	0x37	OFC_SETTING		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	reserved	offset_target_z<1:0>		offset_target_y<1>

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	offset_target_y<0>	offset_target_x<1:0>		cut_off

reserved: write '0'

offset\_target\_z<1:0>: offset compensation target value for z-axis is '00b' → 0 g, '01b' → +1 g, '10b' → -1 g, or '11b' → 0 g

offset\_target\_y<1:0>: offset compensation target value for y-axis is '00b' → 0 g, '01b' → +1 g, '10b' → -1 g, or '11b' → 0 g

offset\_target\_x<1:0>: offset compensation target value for x-axis is '00b' → 0 g, '01b' → +1 g, '10b' → -1 g, or '11b' → 0 g

cut\_off:

(0x37) cut_off	high-pass filter bandwidth	Example bw = 500 Hz
0b	$\frac{1\text{ Hz} \times bw}{1000\text{ Hz}}$	$\frac{1\text{ Hz} \times 500\text{ Hz}}{1000\text{ Hz}} = 0.5\text{ Hz}$
1b	$\frac{10\text{ Hz} \times bw}{1000\text{ Hz}}$	$\frac{10\text{ Hz} \times 500\text{ Hz}}{1000\text{ Hz}} = 5\text{ Hz}$

\*bw: please insert selected decimal data bandwidth value [Hz] from table 4

**Register 0x38 (OFC\_OFFSET\_X)**

Contains the offset compensation value for x-axis acceleration readout data.

<b>Name</b>	<b>0x38</b>	<b>OFC_OFFSET_X</b>		
<b>Bit</b>	7	6	5	4
<b>Read/Write</b>	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
<b>Reset Value</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Content</b>	offset_x<7:4>			

<b>Bit</b>	3	2	1	0
<b>Read/Write</b>	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
<b>Reset Value</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Content</b>	offset_x<3:0>			

offset\_x<7:0>: offset value, which is subtracted from the internal filtered and unfiltered x-axis acceleration data; the offset value is represented with two's complement notation, with a mapping of +127 → +0.992g, 0 → 0 g, and -128 → -1 g; the scaling is independent of the selected g-range; the content of the offset\_x<7:0> may be written to the NVM; it is automatically restored from the NVM after each power-on or softreset; offset\_x<7:0> may be written directly by the user; it is generated automatically after triggering the fast offset compensation procedure for the x-axis

**Register 0x39 (OFC\_OFFSET\_Y)**

Contains the offset compensation value for y-axis acceleration readout data.

<b>Name</b>	<b>0x39</b>	<b>OFC_OFFSET_Y</b>		
<b>Bit</b>	7	6	5	4
<b>Read/Write</b>	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
<b>Reset Value</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Content</b>	offset_y<7:4>			

<b>Bit</b>	3	2	1	0
<b>Read/Write</b>	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
<b>Reset Value</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Content</b>	offset_y<3:0>			

offset\_y<7:0>: offset value, which is subtracted from the internal filtered and unfiltered y-axis acceleration data; the offset value is represented with two's complement notation, with a mapping of +127 → +0.992g, 0 → 0 g, and -128 → -1 g; the scaling is independent of the selected g-range; the content of the offset\_y<7:0> may be written to the NVM; it is automatically restored from the NVM after each power-on or softreset; offset\_y<7:0> may be written directly by the user; it is generated automatically after triggering the fast offset compensation procedure for the y-axis

**Register 0x3A (OFC\_OFFSET\_Z)**

Contains the offset compensation value for z-axis acceleration readout data.

Name	0x3A	OFC_OFFSET_Z		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	offset_z<7:4>			

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	offset_z<3:0>			

offset\_z<7:0>: offset value, which is subtracted from the internal filtered and unfiltered z-axis acceleration data; the offset value is represented with two's complement notation, with a mapping of +127 → +0.992g, 0 → 0 g, and -128 → -1 g; the scaling is independent of the selected g-range; the content of the offset\_z<7:0> may be written to the NVM; it is automatically restored from the NVM after each power-on or softreset; offset\_z<7:0> may be written directly by the user; it is generated automatically after triggering the fast offset compensation procedure for the z-axis

**Register 0x3B (TRIM\_GP0)**

Contains general purpose data register with NVM back-up.

Name	0x3B	TRIM_GP0		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	GP0<7:4>			

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	GP0<3:0>			

GP0<7:0>: general purpose NVM image register not linked to any sensor-specific functionality; register may be written to NVM and is restored after each power-up or softreset

**Register 0x3C (TRIM\_GP1)**

Contains general purpose data register with NVM back-up.

Name	0x3C	TRIM_GP1		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	GP1<7:4>			

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	GP1<3:0>			

GP1<7:0>:            general purpose NVM image register not linked to any sensor-specific functionality; register may be written to NVM and is restored after each power-up or softreset

**Register 0x3E (FIFO\_CONFIG\_1)**

Contains FIFO configuration settings. The FIFO buffer memory is cleared and the fifo-full flag is cleared when writing to FIFO\_CONFIG\_1 register.

Name	0x3E	FIFO_CONFIG_1		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	fifo_mode<1:0>		Reserved	

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset Value	0	0	0	0
Content	Reserved		fifo_data_select<1:0>	

fifo\_mode<1:0>: selects the FIFO operating mode:

- '00b' → BYPASS (buffer depth of 1 frame; old data is discarded),
- '01b' → FIFO (data collection stops when buffer is filled with 32 frames),
- '10b' → STREAM (sampling continues when buffer is full; old is discarded),
- '11b' → reserved, do not use

fifo\_data\_select<1:0>: selects whether '00b' → X+Y+Z, '01b' → X only, '10b' → Y only, '11b' → Z only acceleration data are stored in the FIFO

**Register 0x3F (FIFO\_DATA)**

FIFO data readout register. The format of the LSB and MSB components corresponds to that of the acceleration data readout registers. The new data flag is preserved. Read burst access may be used since the address counter will not increment when the read burst is started at the address of FIFO\_DATA. The entire frame is discarded when a frame is only partially read out.

Name	0x3F	FIFO_DATA		
Bit	7	6	5	4
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	fifo_data_output_register<7:4>			

Bit	3	2	1	0
Read/Write	R	R	R	R
Reset Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Content	fifo_data_output_register<3:0>			

fifo\_data\_output\_register<7:0>: FIFO data readout; data format depends on the setting of register fifo\_data\_select<1:0>:

if X+Y+Z data are selected, the data of frame n is reading out in the order of X-lsb(n), X-msb(n), Y-lsb(n), Y-msb(n), Z-lsb(n), Z-msb(n);  
 if X-only is selected, the data of frame n and n+1 are reading out in the order of X-lsb(n), X-msb(n), X-lsb(n+1), X-msb(n+1); the Y-only and Z-only modes behave analogously



## 7. Digital interfaces

The BMA250E supports two serial digital interface protocols for communication as a slave with a host device (when operating in general mode): SPI and I<sup>2</sup>C. The active interface is selected by the state of the Pin#11 (PS) 'protocol select' pin: '0' ('1') selects SPI (I<sup>2</sup>C). For details please refer to section 8).

By default, SPI operates in the standard 4-wire configuration. It can be re-configured by software to work in 3-wire mode instead of standard 4-wire mode.

Both interfaces share the same pins. The mapping for each interface is given in the following table:

Table 20: Mapping of the interface pins

Pin#	Name	use w/ SPI	use w/ I <sup>2</sup> C	Description
1	SDO	SDO	address	SPI: Data Output (4-wire mode) I <sup>2</sup> C: Used to set LSB of I <sup>2</sup> C address
2	SDx	SDI	SDA	SPI: Data Input (4-wire mode) Data Input / Output (3-wire mode) I <sup>2</sup> C: Serial Data
10	CSB	CSB	unused	Chip Select (enable)
12	SCx	SCK	SCL	SPI: Serial Clock I <sup>2</sup> C: Serial Clock

The following table shows the electrical specifications of the interface pins:

Table 21: Electrical specification of the interface pins

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Pull-up Resistance, CSB pin	R <sub>up</sub>	Internal Pull-up Resistance to VDDIO	75	100	125	kΩ
Input Capacitance	C <sub>in</sub>			5	10	pF
I <sup>2</sup> C Bus Load Capacitance (max. drive capability)	C <sub>I2C_Load</sub>				400	pF





## 7.1 Serial peripheral interface (SPI)

The timing specification for SPI of the BMA250E is given in the following table:

Table 22: SPI timing

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Max	Units
Clock Frequency	$f_{\text{SPI}}$	Max. Load on SDI or SDO = 25pF, $V_{\text{DDIO}} \geq 1.62\text{V}$		10	MHz
		$V_{\text{DDIO}} < 1.62\text{V}$		7.5	MHz
SCK Low Pulse	$t_{\text{SCKL}}$		20		ns
SCK High Pulse	$t_{\text{SCKH}}$		20		ns
SDI Setup Time	$t_{\text{SDI\_setup}}$		20		ns
SDI Hold Time	$t_{\text{SDI\_hold}}$		20		ns
SDO Output Delay	$t_{\text{SDO\_OD}}$	Load = 25pF, $V_{\text{DDIO}} \geq 1.62\text{V}$		30	ns
		Load = 25pF, $V_{\text{DDIO}} < 1.62\text{V}$		50	ns
		Load = 250pF, $V_{\text{DDIO}} > 2.4\text{V}$		40	ns
CSB Setup Time	$t_{\text{CSB\_setup}}$		20		ns
CSB Hold Time	$t_{\text{CSB\_hold}}$		40		ns
Idle time between write accesses, normal mode, standby mode, low-power mode 2	$t_{\text{IDLE\_wacc\_nm}}$		2		$\mu\text{s}$
Idle time between write accesses, suspend mode, low-power mode 1	$t_{\text{IDLE\_wacc\_sum}}$		450		$\mu\text{s}$

The following figure shows the definition of the SPI timings given in the following figure:

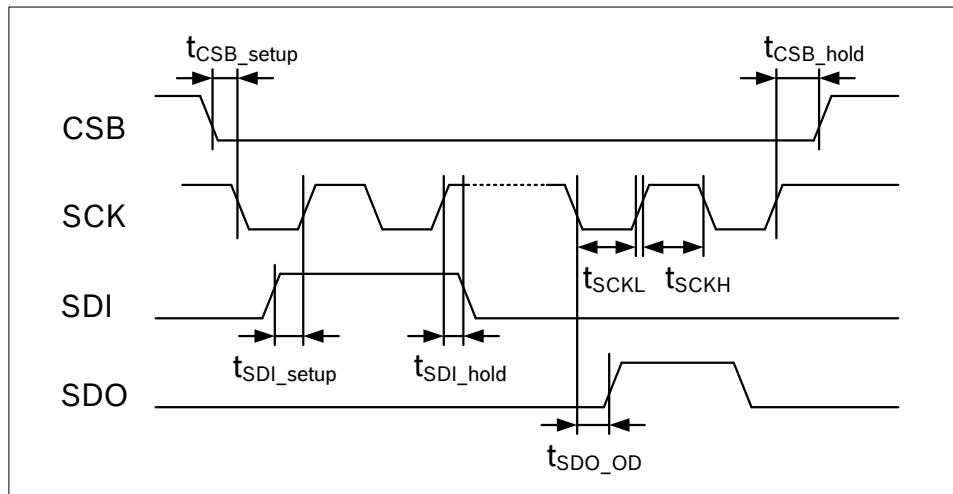


Figure 13: SPI timing diagram

The SPI interface of the BMA250E is compatible with two modes, '00' and '11'. The automatic selection between [CPOL = '0' and CPHA = '0'] and [CPOL = '1' and CPHA = '1'] is controlled based on the value of SCK after a falling edge of CSB.

Two configurations of the SPI interface are supported by the BMA250E: 4-wire and 3-wire. The same protocol is used by both configurations. The device operates in 4-wire configuration by default. It can be switched to 3-wire configuration by writing '1' to (0x34) *spi3*. Pin SDI is used as the common data pin in 3-wire configuration.

For single byte read as well as write operations, 16-bit protocols are used. The BMA250E also supports multiple-byte read operations.

**In SPI 4-wire configuration** CSB (chip select low active), SCK (serial clock), SDI (serial data input), and SDO (serial data output) pins are used. The communication starts when the CSB is pulled low by the SPI master and stops when CSB is pulled high. SCK is also controlled by SPI master. SDI and SDO are driven at the falling edge of SCK and should be captured at the rising edge of SCK.



The basic write operation waveform for 4-wire configuration is depicted in figure 14. During the entire write cycle SDO remains in high-impedance state.

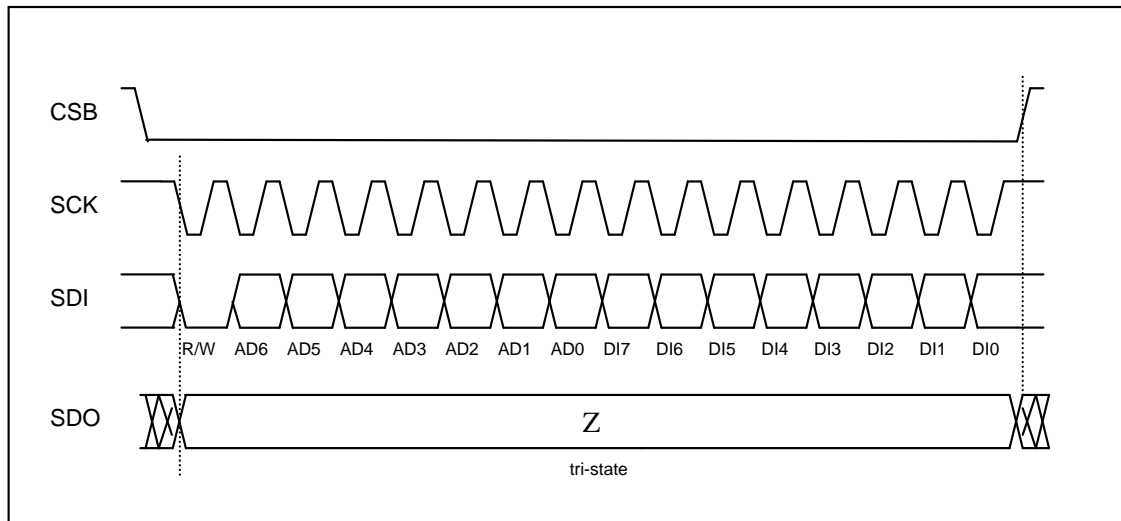


Figure 14: 4-wire basic SPI write sequence (mode '11')

The basic read operation waveform for 4-wire configuration is depicted in figure 15:

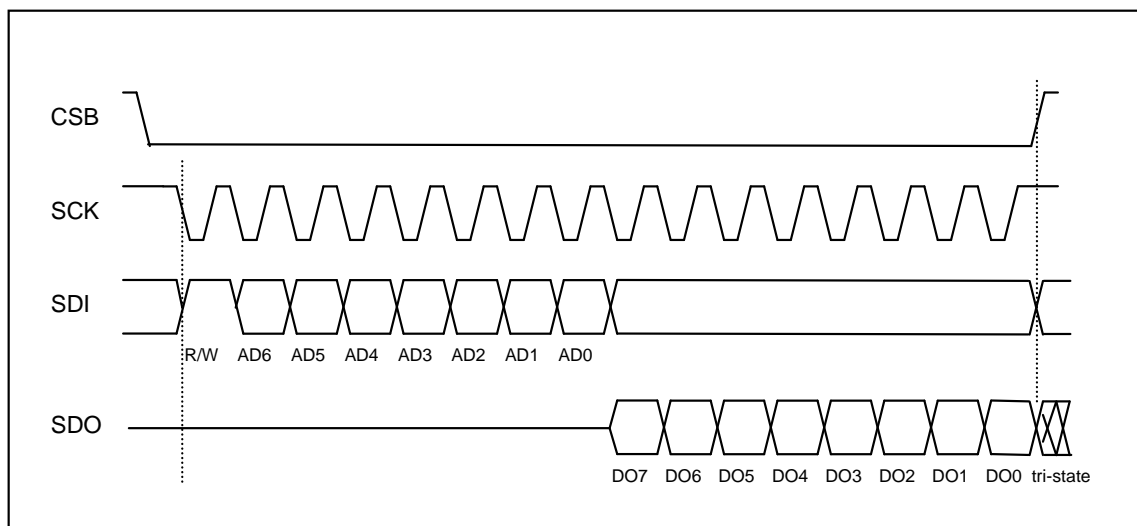


Figure 15: 4-wire basic SPI read sequence (mode '11')



The data bits are used as follows:

Bit0: Read/Write bit. When 0, the data SDI is written into the chip. When 1, the data SDO from the chip is read.

Bit1-7: Address AD(6:0).

Bit8-15: when in write mode, these are the data SDI, which will be written into the address. When in read mode, these are the data SDO, which are read from the address.

Multiple read operations are possible by keeping CSB low and continuing the data transfer. Only the first register address has to be written. Addresses are automatically incremented after each read access as long as CSB stays active low.

The principle of multiple read is shown in figure 16:

	Control byte								Data byte								Data byte								Data byte									
Start	RW	Register address (02h)								Data register - adress 02h								Data register - adress 03h								Data register - adress 04h								Stop
CSB = 0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	CSB = 1			

Figure 16: SPI multiple read

**In SPI 3-wire configuration** CSB (chip select low active), SCK (serial clock), and SDI (serial data input and output) pins are used. The communication starts when the CSB is pulled low by the SPI master and stops when CSB is pulled high. SCK is also controlled by SPI master. SDI is driven (when used as input of the device) at the falling edge of SCK and should be captured (when used as the output of the device) at the rising edge of SCK.

The protocol as such is the same in 3-wire configuration as it is in 4-wire configuration. The basic operation waveform (read or write access) for 3-wire configuration is depicted in figure 17:

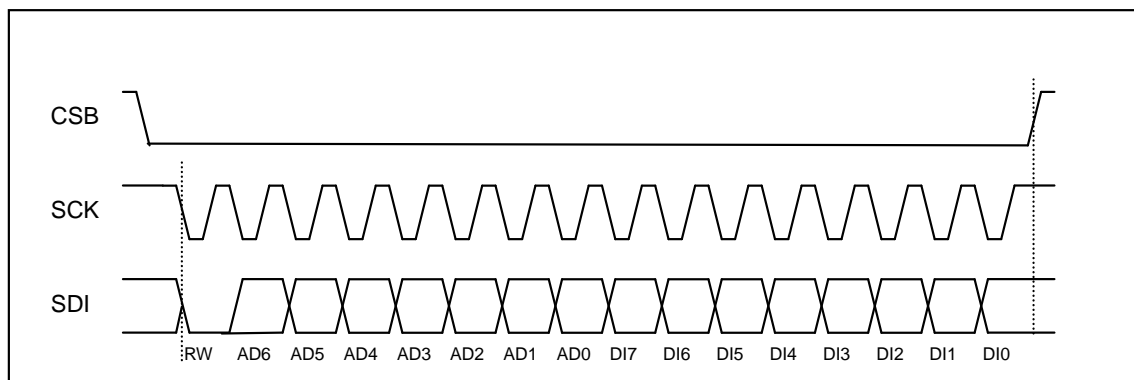


Figure 17: 3-wire basic SPI read or write sequence (mode '11')



## 7.2 Inter-Integrated Circuit (I<sup>2</sup>C)

The I<sup>2</sup>C bus uses SCL (= SCx pin, serial clock) and SDA (= SDx pin, serial data input and output) signal lines. Both lines are connected to V<sub>DDIO</sub> externally via pull-up resistors so that they are pulled high when the bus is free.

The I<sup>2</sup>C interface of the BMA250E is compatible with the I<sup>2</sup>C Specification UM10204 Rev. 03 (19 June 2007), available at <http://www.nxp.com>. The BMA250E supports I<sup>2</sup>C standard mode and fast mode, only 7-bit address mode is supported.

The default I<sup>2</sup>C address of the device is 0011000b (0x18). It is used if the SDO pin is pulled to 'GND'. The alternative address 0011001b (0x19) is selected by pulling the SDO pin to 'V<sub>DDIO</sub>'.

The timing specification for I<sup>2</sup>C of the BMA250E is given in Table 23:

Table 23: I<sup>2</sup>C timings

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Max	Units
Clock Frequency	f <sub>SCL</sub>			400	kHz
SCL Low Period	t <sub>LOW</sub>		1.3		μs
SCL High Period	t <sub>HIGH</sub>		0.6		
SDA Setup Time	t <sub>SUDAT</sub>		0.1		
SDA Hold Time	t <sub>HDDAT</sub>		0.0		
Setup Time for a repeated Start Condition	t <sub>SUSTA</sub>		0.6		
Hold Time for a Start Condition	t <sub>HDSTA</sub>		0.6		
Setup Time for a Stop Condition	t <sub>SUSTO</sub>		0.6		
Time before a new Transmission can start	t <sub>BUF</sub>		1.3		
Idle time between write accesses, normal mode, standby mode, low-power mode 2	t <sub>IDLE wacc n m</sub>		2		μs
Idle time between write accesses, suspend mode, low-power mode 1	t <sub>IDLE wacc s um</sub>		450		μs



Figure 18 shows the definition of the I<sup>2</sup>C timings given in Table 23:

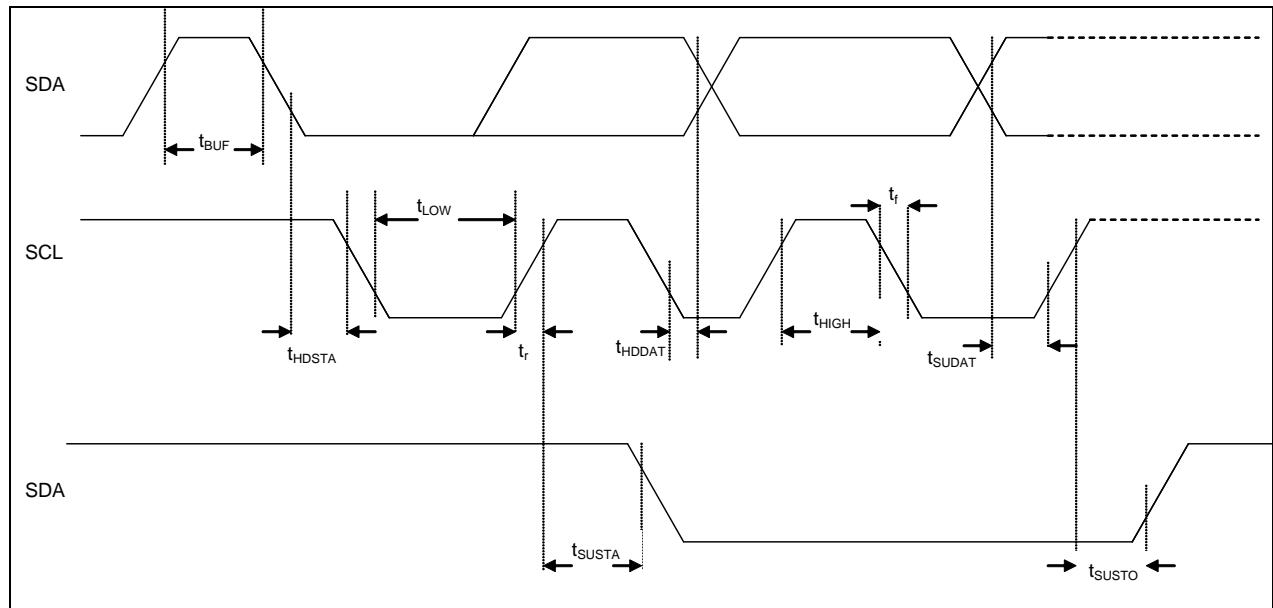


Figure 18: I<sup>2</sup>C timing diagram

The I<sup>2</sup>C protocol works as follows:

**START:** Data transmission on the bus begins with a high to low transition on the SDA line while SCL is held high (start condition (S) indicated by I<sup>2</sup>C bus master). Once the START signal is transferred by the master, the bus is considered busy.

**STOP:** Each data transfer should be terminated by a Stop signal (P) generated by master. The STOP condition is a low to HIGH transition on SDA line while SCL is held high.

**ACK:** Each byte of data transferred must be acknowledged. It is indicated by an acknowledge bit sent by the receiver. The transmitter must release the SDA line (no pull down) during the acknowledge pulse while the receiver must then pull the SDA line low so that it remains stable low during the high period of the acknowledge clock cycle.

In the following diagrams these abbreviations are used:

S	Start
P	Stop
ACKS	Acknowledge by slave
ACKM	Acknowledge by master
NACKM	Not acknowledge by master
RW	Read / Write

A START immediately followed by a STOP (without SCK toggling from logic “1” to logic “0”) is not supported. If such a combination occurs, the STOP is not recognized by the device.

**I<sup>2</sup>C write access:**

I<sup>2</sup>C write access can be used to write a data byte in one sequence.

The sequence begins with start condition generated by the master, followed by 7 bits slave address and a write bit (RW = 0). The slave sends an acknowledge bit (ACK = 0) and releases the bus. Then the master sends the one byte register address. The slave again acknowledges the transmission and waits for the 8 bits of data which shall be written to the specified register address. After the slave acknowledges the data byte, the master generates a stop signal and terminates the writing protocol.

Example of an I<sup>2</sup>C write access:

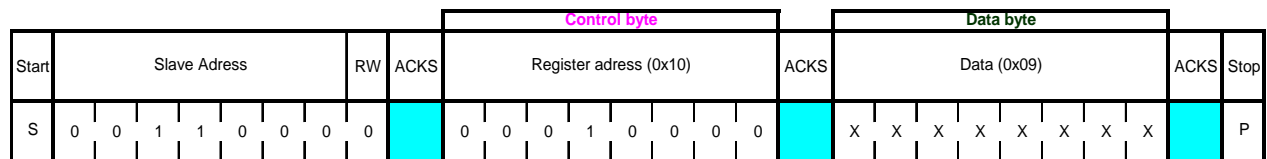


Figure 19: I<sup>2</sup>C write

**I<sup>2</sup>C read access:**

I<sup>2</sup>C read access also can be used to read one or multiple data bytes in one sequence.

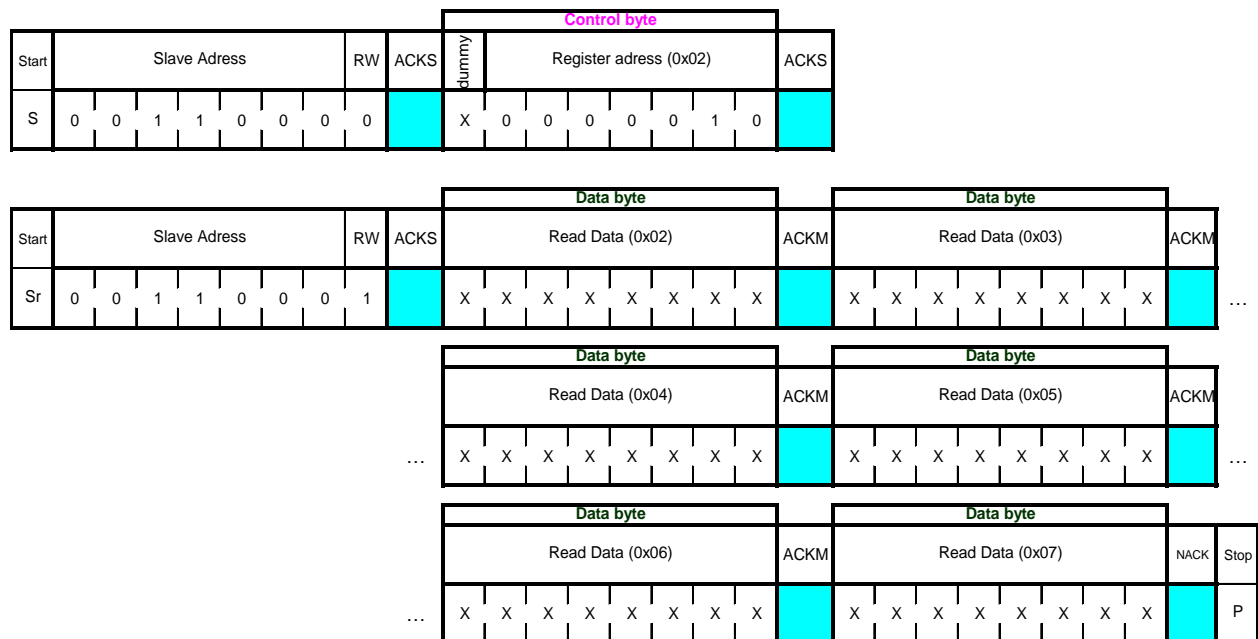
A read sequence consists of a one-byte I<sup>2</sup>C write phase followed by the I<sup>2</sup>C read phase. The two parts of the transmission must be separated by a repeated start condition (Sr). The I<sup>2</sup>C write phase addresses the slave and sends the register address to be read. After slave acknowledges the transmission, the master generates again a start condition and sends the slave address together with a read bit (RW = 1). Then the master releases the bus and waits for the data bytes to be read out from slave. After each data byte the master has to generate an acknowledge bit (ACK = 0) to enable further data transfer. A NACKM (ACK = 1) from the master stops the data being transferred from the slave. The slave releases the bus so that the master can generate a STOP condition and terminate the transmission.

The register address is automatically incremented and, therefore, more than one byte can be sequentially read out. Once a new data read transmission starts, the start address will be set to the register address specified in the latest I<sup>2</sup>C write command. By default the start address is set at 0x00. In this way repetitive multi-bytes reads from the same starting address are possible.

In order to prevent the I<sup>2</sup>C slave of the device to lock-up the I<sup>2</sup>C bus, a watchdog timer (WDT) is implemented. The WDT observes internal I<sup>2</sup>C signals and resets the I<sup>2</sup>C interface if the bus is locked-up by the BMA250E. The activity and the timer period of the WDT can be configured through the bits (0x34) *i2c\_wdt\_en* and (0x34) *i2c\_wdt\_sel*.

Writing '1' ('0') to (0x34) *i2c\_wdt\_en* activates (de-activates) the WDT. Writing '0' ('1') to (0x34) *i2c\_wdt\_se* selects a timer period of 1 ms (50 ms).

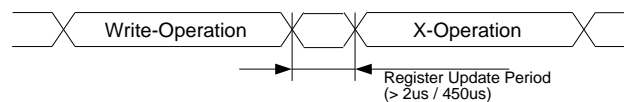
Example of an I<sup>2</sup>C read access:

Figure 20: I<sup>2</sup>C multiple read

### 7.2.1 SPI and I<sup>2</sup>C Access Restrictions

In order to allow for the correct internal synchronisation of data written to the BMA250E, certain access restrictions apply for consecutive write accesses or a write/read sequence through the SPI as well as I2C interface. The required waiting period depends on whether the device is operating in normal mode (or standby mode, or low-power mode 2) or suspend mode (or low-power mode 1).

As illustrated in figure 21, an interface idle time of at least 2  $\mu$ s is required following a write operation when the device operates in normal mode (or standby mode, or low-power mode 2). In suspend mode (or low-power mode 1) an interface idle time of least 450  $\mu$ s is required.



### Figure 21: Post-Write Access Timing Constraints



## 8. Pin-out and connection diagram

### 8.1 Pin-out

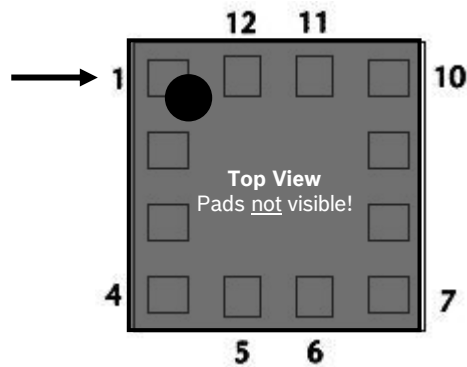


Figure 22: Pin-out top view

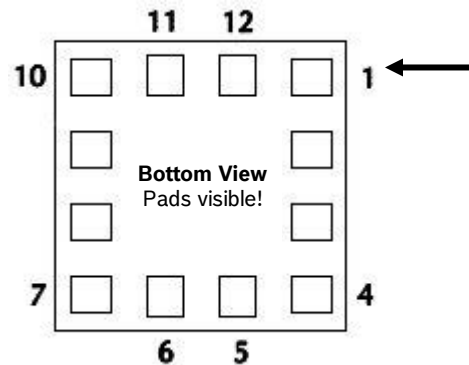


Figure 23: Pin-out bottom view

Table 24: Pin description

Pin#	Name	I/O Type	Description	Connect to		
				in SPI 4W	In SPI 3W	in I <sup>2</sup> C
1	SDO	Digital out	Serial data output in SPI Address select in I <sup>2</sup> C mode see chapter 7.2	SDO	DNC (float)	GND for default addr.
2	SDx	Digital I/O	SDA serial data I/O in I <sup>2</sup> C SDI serial data input in SPI 4W SDA serial data I/O in SPI 3W	SDI	SDA	SDA
3	VDDIO	Supply	Digital I/O supply voltage (1.2V ... 3.6V)	V <sub>DDIO</sub>	V <sub>DDIO</sub>	V <sub>DDIO</sub>
4	NC	--		GND	GND	GND
5	INT1	Digital out	Interrupt output 1 *	INT1	INT1	INT1
6	INT2	Digital out	Interrupt output 2 *	INT2	INT2	INT2
7	VDD	Supply	Power supply for analog & digital domain (1.62V ... 3.6V)	V <sub>DD</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub>
8	GNDIO	Ground	Ground for I/O	GND	GND	GND
9	GND	Ground	Ground for digital & analog	GND	GND	GND
10	CSB	Digital in	Chip select for SPI mode	CSB	CSB	DNC (float)
11	PS	Digital in	Protocol select (GND = SPI, V <sub>DDIO</sub> = I <sup>2</sup> C)	GND	GND	V <sub>DDIO</sub>
12	SCx	Digital in	SCK for SPI serial clock SCL for I <sup>2</sup> C serial clock	SCK	SCK	SCL

\* If INT1 and/or INT2 are not used, please do not connect them (DNC).

## 8.2 Connection diagram 4-wire SPI

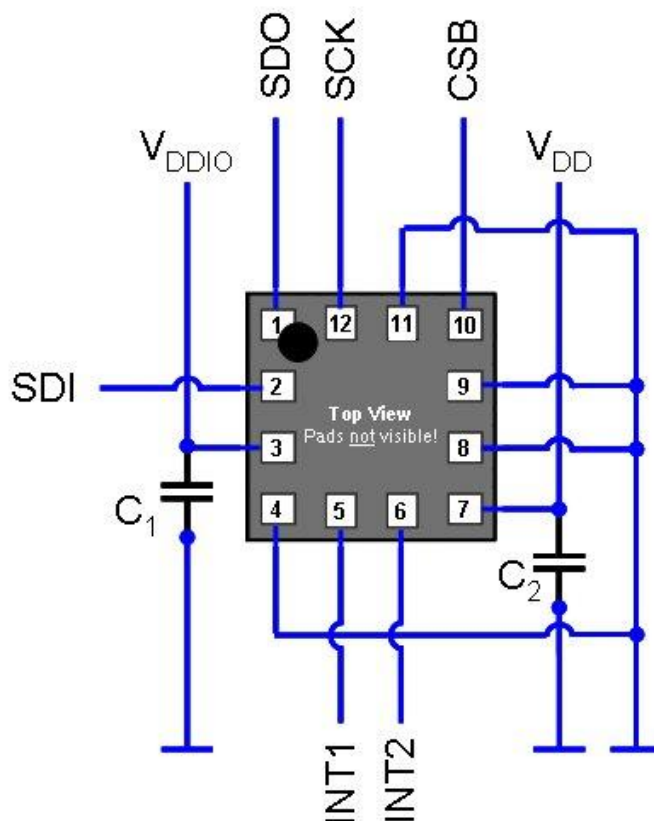


Figure 24: 4-wire SPI connection

Note: the recommended value for  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$  is 100 nF.



## 8.4 Connection diagram I<sup>2</sup>C

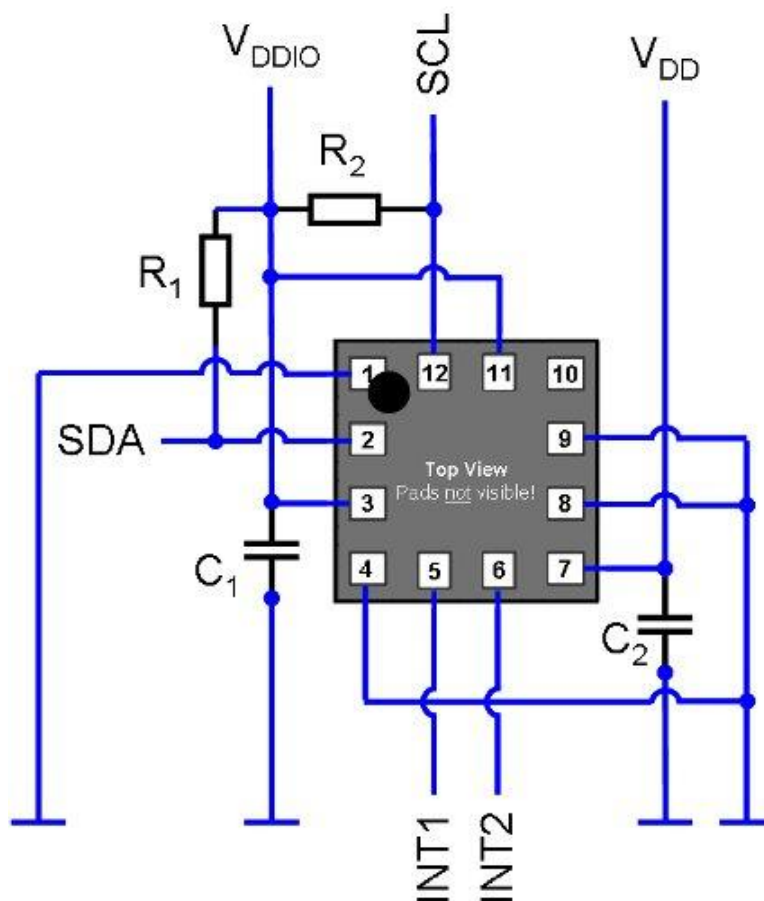


Figure 26: I<sup>2</sup>C connection

Note: the recommended value for C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub> is 100 nF.



## 9. Package

### 9.1 Outline dimensions

The sensor housing is a standard LGA package. Its dimensions are the following.

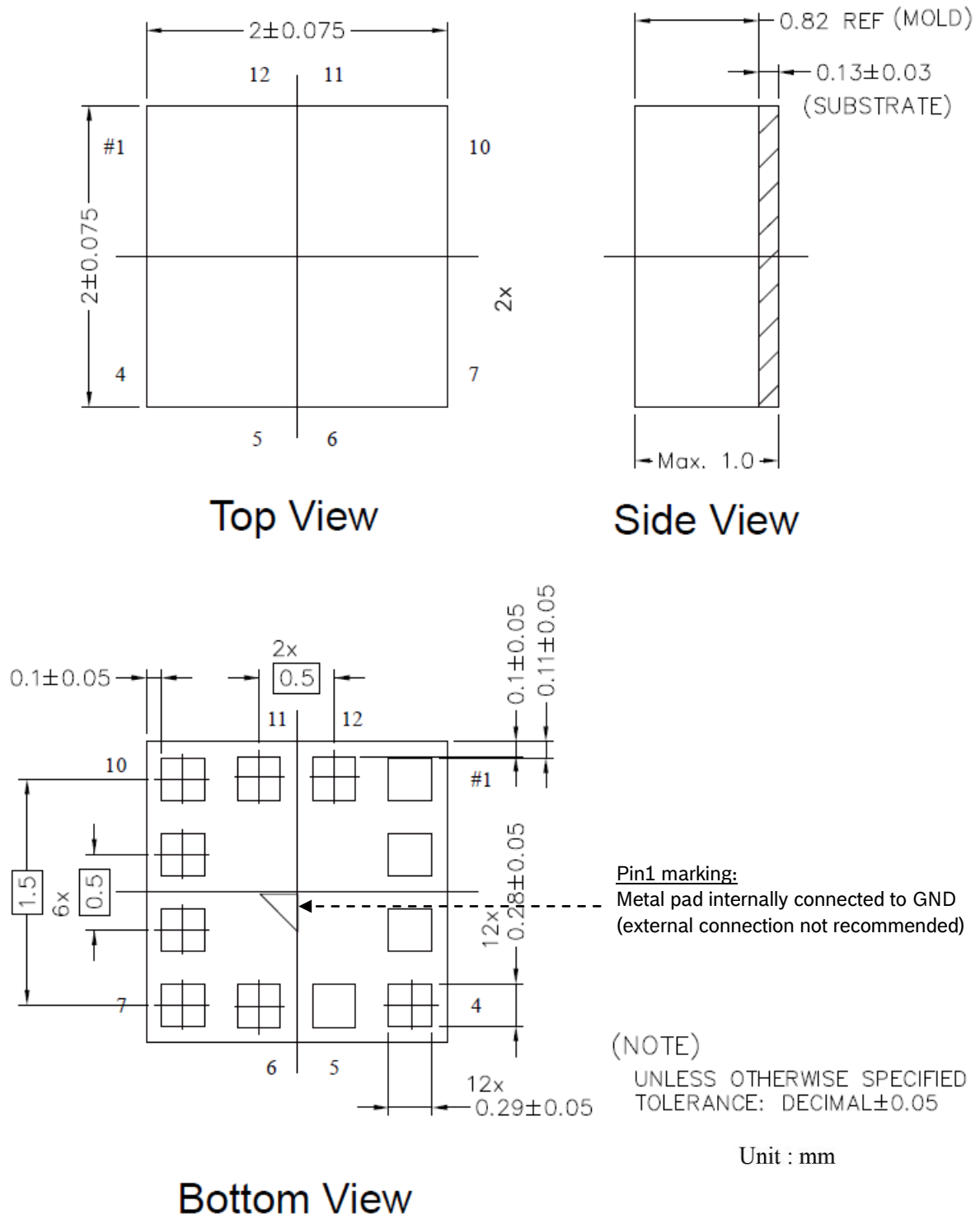


Figure 27: Package outline dimensions



## 9.2 Sensing axes orientation

If the sensor is accelerated in the indicated directions, the corresponding channel will deliver a positive acceleration signal (dynamic acceleration). If the sensor is at rest and the force of gravity is acting along the indicated directions, the output of the corresponding channel will be negative (static acceleration).

Example: If the sensor is at rest or at uniform motion in a gravity field according to the figure given below, the output signals are:

- $\pm 0g$  for the X channel
- $\pm 0g$  for the Y channel
- $+ 1g$  for the Z channel

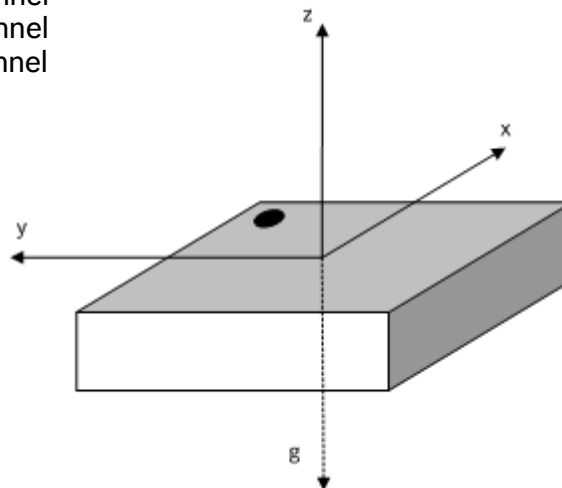


Figure 28: Orientation of sensing axis

The following table lists all corresponding output signals on X, Y, and Z while the sensor is at rest or at uniform motion in a gravity field under assumption of a  $\pm 2g$  range setting and a top down gravity vector as shown above.

Table 25: Output signals depending on sensor orientation

Sensor Orientation (gravity vector ↓)					upright	inverted
Output Signal X	0g / 0LSB	1g / 256LSB	0g / 0LSB	-1g / -256LSB	0g / 0LSB	0g / 0LSB
Output Signal Y	-1g / -256LSB	0g / 0LSB	1g / 256LSB	0g / 0LSB	0g / 0LSB	0g / 0LSB
Output Signal Z	0g / 0LSB	0g / 0LSB	0g / 0LSB	0g / 0LSB	1g / 256LSB	-1g / -256LSB

### 9.3 Landing Pattern Recommendation

For the design of the landing patterns, we recommend the following dimensioning:

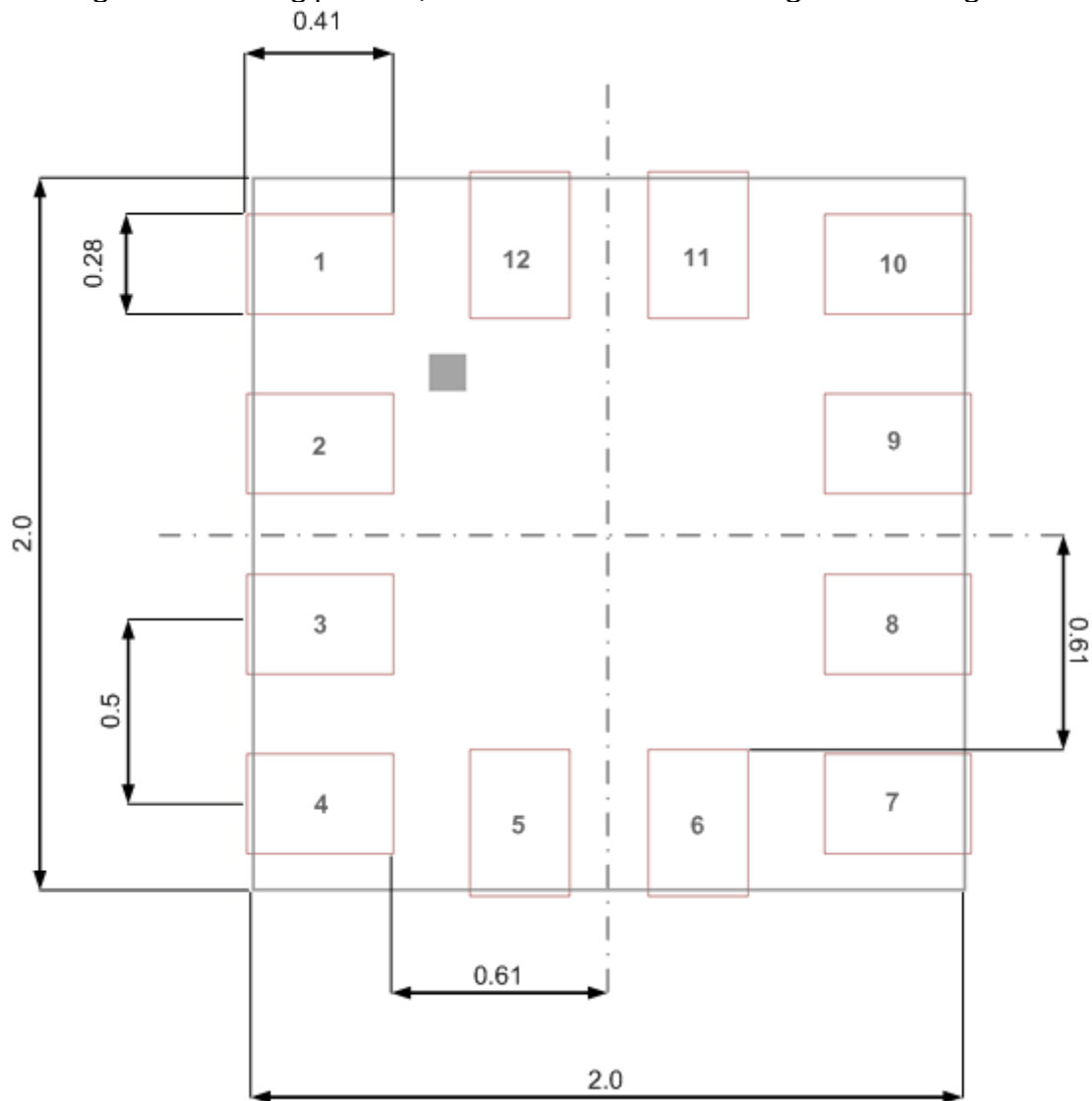


Figure 29: Landing patterns; dimensions are in mm

Same tolerances as given for the outline dimensions (Chapter 9.1, Figure 27) should be assumed.

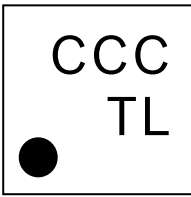
A wiring no-go area in the top layer of the PCB below the sensor is strongly recommended (e.g. no vias, wires or other metal structures).



## 9.4 Marking

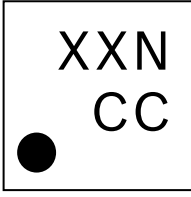
### 9.4.1 Mass production devices

Table 26: Marking of mass production samples

Labeling	Name	Symbol	Remark
	Lot counter	CCC	3 alphanumeric digits, variable to generate mass production trace-code
	Product number	T	1 alphanumeric digit, fixed to identify product type, T = "I"
	Sub-con ID	L	1 alphanumeric digit, variable to identify sub-con
	Pin 1 identifier	●	--

### 9.4.2 Engineering samples

Table 27: Marking of engineering samples

Labeling	Name	Symbol	Remark
	Eng. sample ID	N	1 alphanumeric digit, fixed to identify engineering sample, N = " * " or "e" or "E"
	Sample ID	XX	2 alphanumeric digits, variable to generate trace-code
	Counter ID	CC	2 alphanumeric digits, variable to generate trace-code
	Pin 1 identifier	●	--





## 9.5 Soldering guidelines

The moisture sensitivity level of the BMA250E sensors corresponds to JEDEC Level 1, see also

- IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020C "Joint Industry Standard: Moisture/Reflow Sensitivity Classification for non-hermetic Solid State Surface Mount Devices"
- IPC/JEDEC J-STD-033A "Joint Industry Standard: Handling, Packing, Shipping and Use of Moisture/Reflow Sensitive Surface Mount Devices"

The sensor fulfils the lead-free soldering requirements of the above-mentioned IPC/JEDEC standard, i.e. reflow soldering with a peak temperature up to 260°C.

Profile Feature	Pb-Free Assembly
Average Ramp-Up Rate ( $T_{s_{max}}$ to $T_p$ )	3° C/second max.
Preheat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Temperature Min (<math>T_{s_{min}}</math>)</li> <li>– Temperature Max (<math>T_{s_{max}}</math>)</li> <li>– Time (<math>t_{s_{min}}</math> to <math>t_{s_{max}}</math>)</li> </ul>	150 °C 200 °C 60-180 seconds
Time maintained above: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Temperature (<math>T_L</math>)</li> <li>– Time (<math>t_L</math>)</li> </ul>	217 °C 60-150 seconds
Peak/Classification Temperature ( $T_p$ )	260 °C
Time within 5 °C of actual Peak Temperature ( $t_p$ )	20-40 seconds
Ramp-Down Rate	6 °C/second max.
Time 25 °C to Peak Temperature	8 minutes max.

**Note 1:** All temperatures refer to topside of the package, measured on the package body surface.

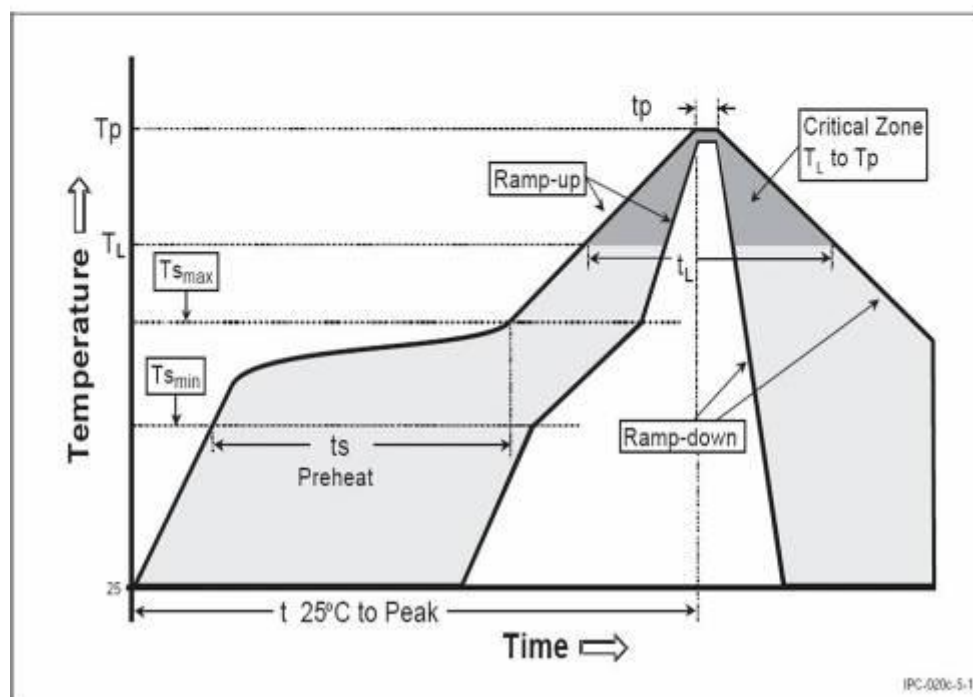


Figure 30: Soldering profile



## 9.6 Handling instructions

Micromechanical sensors are designed to sense acceleration with high accuracy even at low amplitudes and contain highly sensitive structures inside the sensor element. The MEMS sensor can tolerate mechanical shocks up to several thousand g's. However, these limits might be exceeded in conditions with extreme shock loads such as e.g. hammer blow on or next to the sensor, dropping of the sensor onto hard surfaces etc.

We recommend to avoid g-forces beyond the specified limits during transport, handling and mounting of the sensors in a defined and qualified installation process.

This device has built-in protections against high electrostatic discharges or electric fields (e.g. 2kV HBM); however, anti-static precautions should be taken as for any other CMOS component. Unless otherwise specified, proper operation can only occur when all terminal voltages are kept within the supply voltage range. Unused inputs must always be tied to a defined logic voltage level.



## 9.7 Tape and reel specification

The BMA250E is shipped in a standard cardboard box.

The box dimension for 1 reel is: L x W x H = 35cm x 35cm x 6cm.

BMA250E quantity: 10,000pcs per reel, please handle with care.

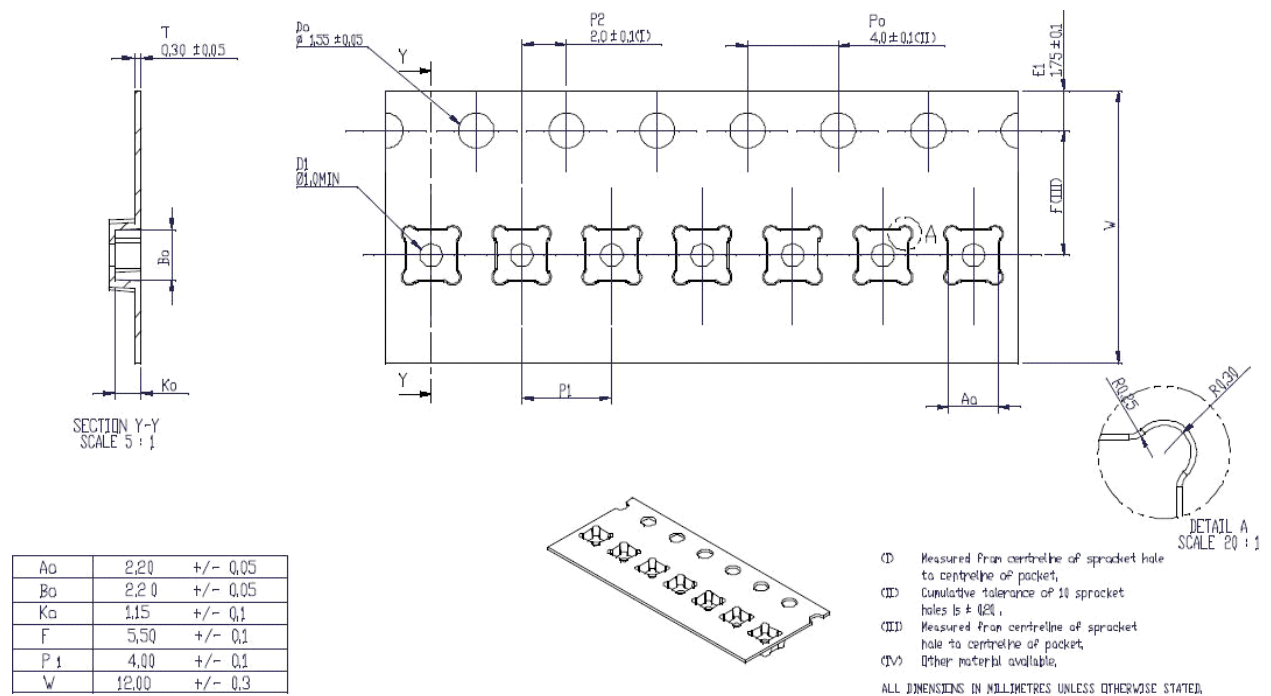


Figure 31: Tape and reel dimensions in mm



### 9.7.1 Orientation within the reel

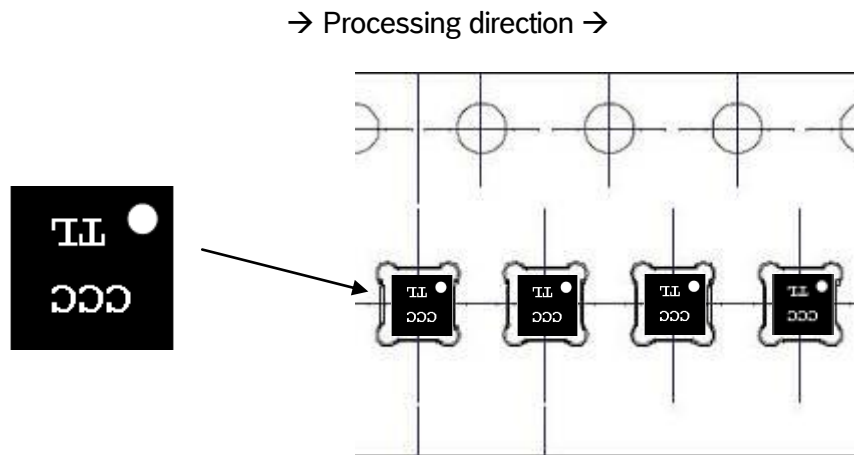


Figure 32: Orientation of the BMA250E devices relative to the tape



## 9.8 Environmental safety

The BMA250E sensor meets the requirements of the EC restriction of hazardous substances (RoHS) directive, see also:

*Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 September 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment.*

### 9.8.1 Halogen content

The BMA250E is halogen-free. For more details on the corresponding analysis results please contact your Bosch Sensortec representative.

### 9.8.2 Internal package structure

Within the scope of Bosch Sensortec's ambition to improve its products and secure the mass product supply, Bosch Sensortec qualifies additional sources (e.g. 2<sup>nd</sup> source) for the LGA package of the BMA250E.

While Bosch Sensortec took care that all of the technical packages parameters are described above are 100% identical for all sources, there can be differences in the chemical content and the internal structural between the different package sources.

However, as secured by the extensive product qualification process of Bosch Sensortec, this has no impact to the usage or to the quality of the BMA250E product.

## 10. Legal disclaimer

### 10.1 Engineering samples

Engineering Samples are marked with an asterisk (\*) or (e) or (E). Samples may vary from the valid technical specifications of the product series contained in this data sheet. They are therefore not intended or fit for resale to third parties or for use in end products. Their sole purpose is internal client testing. The testing of an engineering sample may in no way replace the testing of a product series. Bosch Sensortec assumes no liability for the use of engineering samples. The Purchaser shall indemnify Bosch Sensortec from all claims arising from the use of engineering samples.

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Bosch Sensortec products are developed for the consumer goods industry. They may only be used within the parameters of this product data sheet. They are not fit for use in life-sustaining or security sensitive systems. Security sensitive systems are those for which a malfunction is expected to lead to bodily harm or significant property damage. In addition, they are not fit for use in products which interact with motor vehicle systems.

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The purchaser must monitor the market for the purchased products, particularly with regard to product safety, and inform Bosch Sensortec without delay of all security relevant incidents.

### 10.3 Application examples and hints

With respect to any examples or hints given herein, any typical values stated herein and/or any information regarding the application of the device, Bosch Sensortec hereby disclaims any and all warranties and liabilities of any kind, including without limitation warranties of non-infringement of intellectual property rights or copyrights of any third party. The information given in this document shall in no event be regarded as a guarantee of conditions or characteristics. They are provided for illustrative purposes only and no evaluation regarding infringement of intellectual property rights or copyrights or regarding functionality, performance or error has been made.



## 11. Document history and modification

Rev. No	Chapter	Description of modification/changes	Date
0.1		Initial internal release	01 June 2012
0.2		Internal revision, not for release	
0.3		Internal revision, not for release	
0.4		Internal revision, not for release	
0.5	All	Initial external release	01 August 2012
0.6	1, 4.1, 4.2, 6.2, 7.1, 9.3	Update	24 Sep 2012
0.7	4.5.2, 4.7.8, 6.2, 9.1, 9.3	Update	22 Oct 2012
1.0	1, 4.2, 4.7.3, 4.7.7, 6.2, 9.3, 9.4.1, 9.8	Update	21 May 2013
1.1	4.7	Update Single tap; update high-g interrupt	12 Dec 2013
	6.2	Update 0x0F; update 0x2B; update 0x32	
1.2	4.2	sleeptimer_en->sleeptimer_mode, linguistic improvement: "... a wake-up time of at least ...	01 August 2014
	4.5.1	Slow compensation update (High-pass filter cut off frequency)	
	4.7.6	Tap sensing update (temporary latched interrupt)	
	6.2	0x37 cut_of update	
	7.2	I <sup>2</sup> C description update	
1.3		Additional Technical Reference Code added	28 April 2015

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