

APDM SDK Developer Guide

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1 Welcome

Welcome to the APDM movement monitoring system. The following documentation will guide you through understanding the architecture of the system and how to use it as a developer. The core SDK documentation will focus on the C language implementation utilizing a dynamically linked library. Other language bindings such as Java will be documented as well. For the C language or any language binding not provided it is assumed that the end user should know how to properly load the dynamically linked library and call its functions using the correct calling convention. Most of the documentation will use a cross platform approach with specific platform specific notes if needed. Example code will be provided for all included language bindings to assist in getting the user up and running in the shortest period of time possible.



2 System Overview

The APDM movement monitoring system allows the user to record data from multiple monitors; each integrating a suite of sensors. The system can be configured in 3 recording modes allowing for a wide rage of applications. Some movement monitors are limited to a subset of these modes allowing for a lower cost solution. The modes of operation are robust synchronized streaming, rapid synchronized streaming, synchronized logging, and low power logging. Regardless of the mode the movement monitor always will record data to its local memory card which can be imported from the monitor for offline analysis.

2.1 Movement Monitors

Movement monitors are the key element of the system and combine a complement of sensors within a single package. Sensors include a 3 axis accelerometer, a 3 axis gyro, a 3 axis magnetometer, and a temperature sensor. The accelerometers can be configured in a high 6G mode, or a low 2G mode depending on the target application. There are a number of options for securing the monitors on subjects using a selection of straps.

2.1.1 The Opal

The Opal is APDM's full featured movement monitor allowing for use of all 4 recording modes.



The Opal movement monitor

2.1.2 The Emerald

The Emerald is an option that supports the synchronized and low power logging modes, but does not support the streaming modes. These monitors are optimized for long duration recordings or recordings where it is not desirable to have a computer at hand to collect streaming data.

2.1.3 The Sapphire

The Sapphire only supports the low power logging mode. This version of the movement monitor has no wireless capabilities and may be the optimal choice for RF sensitive environments or where a single movement monitor is needed without synchronization.



The docking station, for charging, configuring, and downloading data from your movement monitors

2.2 Docking Station

The docking station is used to configure, charge, and download data from the movement monitors.

2.3 Access Point

The wireless access control point (access point for short) allows for wireless communication between the host computer and Opal movement monitors, as well as synchronization with external 3rd party hardware. A single access point can support up to 6 Opals. If you wish to stream from more than 6 synchronized Opals at the same time, you will have to use more than 1 access point and connect them with an RCA (standard stereo) cable.



The access point, for communicating wirelessly with your movement monitors

2.4 Recording Modes

To suit a range of different recording requirements, a number of different recording modes are possible. Some monitor types do not support all recording modes.

2.4.1 Robust Synchronized Streaming

In the robust synchronized streaming mode, you can stream data from multiple, synchronized monitors directly to your computer. Data is buffered on the monitors, so no data is lost even if there are interruptions in the wireless signal. Only the Opals can be used in this mode.

2.4.2 Rapid Synchronized Streaming

The rapid synchronized streaming mode is similar to the robust synchronized streaming mode, except data is not buffered on the monitors in order to minimize the latency of the streaming data. Latency on Linux and Mac OS is typically in the range of 8ms to 25ms, while latency on Windows is typically in the range of 10ms to 75ms. This recording mode is appropriate for biofeedback applications. In the event of interruptions in the wireless signal, data will be dropped from the steram. Only the Opals can be used in this mode.

2.4.3 Synchronized Logging

In the synchronized logging mode, monitors log recorded data to their on-board flash memory. The monitors are synchronized wirelessly with each other while recording, so the individual logs can easily be synchronized with each other after the data has been imported from your monitor(s). In this mode, up to 24 monitors can be synchronized within a single "mesh". Only Emeralds and Opals are able to use this mode.

2.4.4 Low Power Logging

All movement monitor products (Opals, Emeralds, and Sapphires) are able to operate in the low power logging mode. In this mode, the monitors' wireless radios are disabled, decreasing the power required for operation and enabling the monitors to run for longer periods of time. Since the mode does not use any wireless synchronization, each movement monitor will collect data independently and potentially at slightly different rates due to clock drift.

2.5 Motion Studio

Motion Studio is the default software suite bundled with the APDM movement monitor system. It provides an easy way to get up and running collecting data with your movement monitors.

2.6 APDM Software Development Kit

The APDM Software Development Kit (SDK) provides programming tools for software developers. These tools enable developers to write their own software capable of configuring and streaming data from the movement monitors. In addition, it also provides functions for converting the raw data files found on the monitor's memory card into either a HDF5 (recommended) format or CSV. The SDK provides the same low level interface to the hardware that Motion Studio is built upon.

3 Downloading the SDK

To obtain the latest version of the SDK, download the following archive:

http://share.apdm.com/libraries/apdm_sdk.zip

and unzip it to your desired location.

3.1 SDK Directory Structure

The SDK contains a number of folders useful to the developer. Their descriptions are as follows:

/doc	Documentation for users, developers guide and API references.
/include	Header files to be included in C or C++ applications.
/libs	Libraries (DLL's, SO's, DYLIBS's) to be dynamicly loaded into applications providing progra-
	matic access to the hardware.
/samples	Sample applications in C, Java and MatLab utilizing the libraries.
/Java	Java APIs for programatic access to hardware
/matlab	Matlab prototypes allowing for access to DLL's, SO's or DYLIBS's

4 Software Tools and Libraries

4.1 Developer Skills

Use of the SDK will require some basic development skills:

- Loading, using, and unloading dynamic libraries (DLL's, SO's, DYLIB's).
- Proficency in the target language or development enviroment.
- General understanding of error handling strategies, in particular, return error codes and/or exceptions in languages that support exceptions.
- General understanding of memory management (allocation, deallocation).
- General understanding of API useage (initialization, usage, teardown).
- General understanding of the differences between bandwidth and latency as it relates to sampled data.

4.2 Programming Libraries

APDM provides programming libraries to allow integration on a variety of operating systems and platforms. The following operating systems and versions are supported.

Language	Supported Operating Systems	Comments
C/C++	Windows 8, 64bit	
	Windows 7, 64bit	Unofficial Windows 7, 32bit
	Windows Vista, 64bit	Unofficial Windows Vista, 32bit
	Windows XP, 32bit, SP2/SP3	
	Mac OSX 10.5 or later	
	Linux, 32bit	
	Linux, 64bit	
Java	Windows 8, 64bit	JNI Bindings
	Windows 7, 64bit	
	Windows Vista 64bit	
	Windows XP, 32bit	
	Mac OSX 10.6 or later	
	Linux, 32bit	
	Linux, 64bit	
Matlab	Windows 32bit	Library Loading with C calls
	Windows 64bit	
	Mac OSX 10.6, Snow Leopard or later	
	Linux, 32bit	
	Linux, 64bit	
Python	Linux, 32bit	Python 2.5 and 2.6 bindings pro-
		vided
	Linux, 64bit	
Other	*	Any enviroment that supports
		loading of DLL's, SO's, or DYLIBS
		and allows calls to functions on
		those libraries. Development en-
		viroments, 3rd party applicatcions
		such as LabView and many other
		tools allow for this method of inte-
		gration. See your tools' manual for
		details on how to do this.

4.2.1 Development Environments

Dynamic libraries are provided, DLL's, DYLIB's and SO's for linking into applications. Any language or enviorment that can load dynamic libraries and call into said libraries should be useable with the dynamic libraries. Most languages/development environments support this functionality.

- Windows / Visual Studio 2005 / MinGW / GCC
- Mac OSX / GCC
- Linux / GCC

4.3 C API

4.3.1 Documentation

Included in the APDM software distribution is function API documentation, including descriptions of functions purpose, parameters and return values. This can be found under "docs" in the software distribution.

4.3.2 Using the Host Libraries

The host libraries allow you to create handles to any given access point or docking station attached to the system. With an AP handle or docking station handle, you can query the given device for information, and send configuration commands to the given device. If there is an movement monitor attached to a docking station, then you can also send commands to the movement monitor thru the docking station handle.

4.3.3 Headers

Two headers will be necessary to include in your project, apdm.h and apdm_types.h.

4.3.4 System Context

The host libraries provide the notion of a system context. A context is a logical collection of access points and docking stations (movement monitors attached therein) that can be configured as a group and work in concert with each other. The context allows you to correctly configure wireless channels and redundant wireless streaming AP's, as well as provide correlation of the samples sent out by all the sensors (correlation in time by sync value).

The data type used for a context is: apdm_ctx_t

and can be allocated with the apdm_ctx_allocate_new_context() function, and freed with the apdm_ctx_free_context() function .

4.3.5 Docking Station Handle

The data type used for a docking station handle is: apdm_device_handle_t

The easiest way to create a handle is to use the apdm_sensor_allocate_and_open() function, passing in the index of the given docking station number that you want a handle on. Similarly, calling the apdm_sensor_close_and_free_handle() function to cleanly close the handle and free it's respective memory.

4.3.6 Configuration of Movement Monitors on a Docking Station

The host libraries contain a number of functions, starting with apdm_sensor_cmd_XXXX() that are used to configure movement monitors. Settings such as sampling rates, enabling and disabling different sensors, configuration of wireless parameters etc can be done using thees function calls. See low level API documentation for details on these commands.

4.3.7 Access Point Handle

The data type used for an access point handle is: apdm_ap_handle_t

An AP handle can be allocated with the apdm_allocate_ap_handle() function, freed with the apdm_free_ap_handle() function. Once a handle is allocated, you can open a given access point by index using the apdm_ap_connect() function. Once you've connected, you can then send commands to the AP and query the AP for information using AP specific functions.

Access Point specific functions are of the form with apdm_ap_XXXX().

4.3.8 Configuration of Synchronized Wireless Streaming & Logging Mode

The host libraries provide a function apdm_autoconfigure_devices_and_accesspoint4() that can be used to configure a group of AP's and movement monitors for streaming mode. After a context has been allocated and initialized, and the apdm_ctx_open_all_access_points() function has been called with the respective context, you can call auto configure to configure the system. Once the system is configured, you can disconnect the movement monitors from the docking station to allow them to stream data, and begin to use the apdm_ctx_get_next_access_point_record_list() and apdm_ctx_extract_data_by_device_id() functions to stream data.

The maximum number of movement monitors in a single configuration is 36

The maximum number of access points in a single configuration is 6

4.3.9 Variable Output Rates

Movement monitors can be configured to generated samples at a configureable rate. Movement monitors can sample at 20, 32, 40, 64, 80 and 128 Hz. For each given output rate, there are specific decimation rates that are valid. The table below indicates which combinations can be used.

Output Rate / Decimate	1x1	2x1	2x2	5x1	4x2	5x2	4x4	5x4	8x4	8x5	8x8
20	valid	valid	valid		valid		valid		valid		
32	valid	valid	valid	valid	valid	valid		valid		valid	
40	valid	valid	valid		valid		valid		valid		
64	valid	valid	valid	valid		valid		valid			
80	valid	valid	valid		valid		valid				
128	valid	valid		valid		valid					

You can set the sampling rate and decimation rate on a movement monitor using the

apdm_sensor_cmd_config_set() function. Detailed documentation is provided in the API docs for the function. The decimation rate can be changed in wireless streaming mode by pre-configuring the movement monitors using the desired configurations, and calling the

apdm_autoconfigure_devices_and_accesspoint_wireless() function. Details are provided in the respective API documentation for the function.

4.3.10 Wireless Channel Selection

Movement monitors transmit data in the 2.4ghz wireless spectrum range. Channel zero corresponds to roughly 2.4000ghz, and channel 90 corresponds to roughly 2.4900ghz. The 2.4ghz spectrum has many other consumer electronic devices, such as WiFi routers, cordless phones and blue-tooth devices, that also operate in this area of the spectrum. As such, it's important to choose a channel that is not already in use by another device.

The most common source of interference is from wireless network access points. You can determine the channel that the WiFi router is running on and determine its corresponding frequency from the following URL: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11

4.3.11 Configuration of Rapid Streaming Mode

You can find sample code for configuring rapid mode streaming in autoconfigure_rapid_streaming.cin the samples directory of the SDK.

Configuration of rapid streaming mode is almost identical to that of normal streaming mode, with the exception of two settings that must be set to specific values.

To configure rapid streaming mode, call the apdm_ctx_autoconfigure_devices_and_accesspoint5() function, making sure to set 'decimation_rate' to 'APDM_DECIMATE_1x1', and 'enable_sd_card' to 'false'.

There are two variants of rapid streaming mode. The first uses the correlation code provided by APDM, which will emit sets of correlated samples, and deal with duplicate transmissions or cases where opals switch from one AP to a second. From the perspective of the application, this will be identical to other normal modes of streaming. The second mode, which will remove some additional latency (on the order of 5ms to 10ms), retrieves individual samples as soon as they are available on the AP. However, in this mode of operation, the application will have to deal with duplicate samples and gaps in the data if transient wireless/RF problems occur.

4.3.12 Rapid Streaming with Correlation

This mode of operation is identical to normal streaming mode, with the exception of configuring the system to disable the SD card and to set the decimation rate to 'APDM-DECIMATE_1x1'.

4.3.13 Rapid Streaming without Correlation

This mode of operation requires slightly different library interfacing function calls. Example code can be found in stream_data_rapid.c in the samples directory of the SDK. The basic function call sequence is as follows:

```
apdm_ctx_allocate_new_context()
apdm_ctx_open_all_access_points()
apdm_ctx_flush_ap_fifos()
apdm_ctx_extract_next_sample() (called many times)
apdm_ctx_disconnect(context)
apdm_ctx_free_context(context)
```

4.3.14 Persisting Configurations to Disk

When streaming, after auto configuration, the configuration of the AP's and all the Opals can be persisted to disk, such that at a later time (after restarting a system for example), the configuration can be re-read from disk, re-applied to the AP's, and streaming can be started again without having to go thru autoconfiguration.

The apdm_ctx_persist_context_to_disk() function and the apdm_ctx_restore_context_from_disk() functions allow you to do this. An example of auto configuration with persisting to disk can be found in autoconfigure_system.c in the examples directory of the SDK. An example of streaming data utilizing a persisted context can be found in stream_data_recover_context.c in the examples directory of the SDK.

4.3.15 Configuration of Synchronized Logging Mode

The host libraries provide a function, apdm_autoconfigure_mesh_sync()that will allow you to configure all movement monitors attached to the host in mesh time synchronization and data logging mode.

In synchronized logging mode, the movement monitors will transmit and receive their current time values, to and from each other such that their internal clocks all maintain the same notion of time.

There can be a maximum of 24 devices used in synchronized logging mode.

4.3.16 Configuration of Low Power Logging Mode

Low power logging mode consists of enabling/disabling the sensors of interest on the movement monitor, and disabling wireless. Wireless can be disabled with a call to apdm_sensor_cmd_config_set() and passing in CONFIG_ENABLE_WIRELESS and a value of 0.

4.3.17 Storing streaming data in HDF5 or CSV format

In addition to streaming data into an application, functionality exists to stream data to a .h5 file or a .csv file. The basic process is as follows:

- 1. Create a file with apdm_create_file_hdf() or apdm_create_file_csv().
- 2. Get the device info structure for each device that's streaming using the apdm_sensor_populate_device_info() function.
- 3. Pass an array of records and device info structures to the apdm_write_record_hdf() or apdm_write_record_csv() function for each new sample.
- 4. Close the data file with apdm_close_file_hdf() or apdm_close_file_csv() when done.

4.3.18 Converting .apdm files to HDF5 or CSV

Data stored on the movement monitor is in a binary .apdm format. APDM libraries provide functionality to convert this data to a more usable format, apply calibration to the raw data, and generate orientation estimates. apdm_process_raw() is used to convert .apdm files to HDF5 or CSV. Raw data can also be optionally stored in the output format. To convert a raw data, first locate the .apdm files you wish to convert in the filesystem. Only one .apdm file for each monitor can be converted, but files from multiple monitors can be combined into a single output file. Files will appear in the filesystem of the host operating system while docked as removable storage drives with names corresponding. Then call apdm_convert_raw() with an array of the .apdm filenames. You can specify the output file and output file format. Calibration files do not need to be specified. Calibration data is stored in the raw .apdm files and will be used in the conversion process.

4.3.19 Return Codes

Most library functions return a value of type int, which has a value from enumAPDM_Status (defined in apdm_types.h), which indicates success or failure code of the given function that was called. A convenience function, apdm_strerror() is provided for converting these error codes to strings if necessary. Refer to function specific documentation for the details of each function.

4.3.20 Logging

The APDM libraries have logging information that is generated at various points of it's internal processing. Each log event that occurs has a specified severity, all logging funnels through a single piece of common infrastructure. By default, log messages are sent to STDOUT, but by calling apdm_set_log_file() you can re-direct logging output to a file.

4.3.21 Threading

The APDM host libraries are not thread safe. Thread safety, synchronization and enforcement of mutual exclusion are left up to the application in which the libraries are to be used.

4.4 Wireless Buffering and Data Correlation

In wireless streaming mode, the system utilizes numerous levels of buffering, including on-device buffering, in access point buffering, and buffering in the host libraries. There are many reasons that this buffing is necessary, including temporary wireless issues, scenarios where the host application does not retrieve data

from the access point and times when the application wants to wait a short amount of time for a movement monitor to retransmit data after the wireless issues pass.

Due to the hardware level properties of the system, it becomes necessary to process data from sensors and access points knowing about potential transient problems at the hardware level. Some of the issues include the following:

- Duplicate data transmission by a sensor to one or more access points in the event that the sensor does not receive the ACK from the access point
- Variable delay in the relative streams of data from the movement sensors. e.g. one sensor may be transmitting data that is older then then the other sensors while it is catching up from a transient wireless problem.
- Missing data from a sensor, in the event that the sensor is turned off, or goes out of range for an extended period of time.

By in large, when the system context is used for streaming data, it will resolve these issues prior to emitting data from the libraries. There are some configuration parameters that will affect the behavior of the libraries with regard to timing and potentially missing data.

apdm_ctx_sync_record_list_head()

Before the application begins to received data, it should call the apdm_ctx_sync_record_list_head() function. This will cause the host libraries and access point to clear out all it's buffers, stream in a few samples such that a subsequent call to apdm_ctx_get_next_access_point_record_list() will return a full sample set, with data from all sensors in the system.

If this function is not called, you may get old data, or partial sets of data from a call to apdm_ctx_get_next_access_point_record_list()

4.4.1 Max Delay / Max Latency

During auto configuration, and via library calls to apdm_ctx_set_max_sample_delay_seconds() you can specify the maximum amount of time to wait for sample(s) to be re-transmitted from an movement sensor.

This setting has some important implications with regards to data reliability and the latency of data by the time it's received by the user application.

• If a movement monitor is unable to transmit samples to an access point, the host libraries will stall their

data output, waiting until max-latency seconds elapse, before giving up and emitting a partial sample set. E.G. If there are 6 sensors configured, and one of them is unable to transmit, the libraries will emit 5 samples, and indicate that they have missed the 6th sample.

- For as long as the given sensor is having problems transmitting, the host libraries will continue to delay
 outputting of data until the max-latency threshold for data age has elapses. So, if you have max-latency
 set to 15 seconds, and a sensor goes out of range, you'll find an initial pause of 15 seconds while the
 max-latency period elapses, then you will continue to receive data from the libraries, but as long as the
 sensor cannot transmit, the data will be 15 seconds old.
- The default max-latency setting is 15 seconds

4.5 Real-time Systems

The phrase "realtime" is a context sensitive phrase, which according to Wikipedia has a few dozen meanings depending on when and where it's used (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Real-time). As it applies to data streaming and possible uses of opals, there are two classes that will need to be distinguished.

- The computer science definition, where real-time refers to a system that has hard timing deadlines, which if not meet, will cause the system to behave in an undesirable manor or fail outright. (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Real-time_computing)
- 2. The end-user description, which often means "really fast", or "fast enough that a human cannot notice the latency". In this context, the consequences of not satisfying the timing requirements are no more then an annoyance to the end user. This is often the case with strip-charting of data, or on screen visual feedback to a user.

The engineering techniques used to solve the two classes of problems above are significantly different.

In the case of an end-user real-time system, it's fairly simple. Almost all mainstream operating systems and hardware are capable of operating fast enough, and with low enough latency, to satisfy what a human can notice with timing.

In the case of a hard real time system, it requires an operating system or embedded system that is capable of providing timing guarantees. This is not a normal operating system such as Windows or Mac OS. With the appropriate configuration, Linux can provide real-time functionality. There are many real-time operating systems in existence

(see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_real-time_operating_systems). With respect to supported operating systems, Linux is the only operating system, also supporting real-time features, that can be used with APDM hardware. If your intention is to use opals as sensor data to control something in real time, you will likely find the subject of "closed loop feedback control systems" to be useful (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Control_theory).

4.6 **Timing and Protocol Properties**

If APDM hardware is to be used in a hard real-time system, the developer must understand exactly what timing properties are provided by the APDM software/hardware stack.

- 1. The USB bus was not intended to be used in hard real time systems. However, depending on the requirements of the problem at hand, the USB bus may be good enough if the limitations of the bus are taken into account in the application.
- 2. Transfers between the host and the access point are done via USB bulk transfers. Bulk transfers provided guaranteed delivery, but not guaranteed timing. In general, on a Linux machine, it takes 1ms to 2ms to do a transfer from the AP to the host computer. This 1ms to 2ms is not guaranteed however, due to the underlying properties of USB bulk transfers. There are some things that can be done to increase the probability of transfers falling into this latency range, such as making sure that each AP is on it's own root hub of the host.
- 3. The issue of late data, or missing data all together, is not limited to USB. In fact, almost all buses can have some scenario in which data will be late and/or not get to the recipient. In buses that are designed for critical controls, this tends to be due to hardware failures (electrical problem on the bus, broken wires, bad bus transceiver etc). In all cases, the application should handle this in a manor that is reasonable and appropriate for the problem at hand.
- 4. The opals are transmitting data in the 2.40-2.49 GHz wireless spectrum. There are many devices that operate in this frequency range that can cause interference and problems during data transmission. If this occurs, the opal has logic to retry the transmission of the sample a certain number of times before giving up. In the event that it gives up, the host application will see a gap in the data (e.g. a missing sample). The application should handle this in a manor that is reasonable and appropriate for the problem at hand.
- 5. Sometimes the system will be running in a marginal wireless environment, or will encounter RF asymmetries during the TX/RX process. This can have an effect of an opal successfully transmitting data to the AP, and the opal not receiving the ACK from the AP. In this scenario, the opal will think that the sample didn't get through to the AP, and re-transmit the sample. Usually, the second time, the ACK will be RX'ed by the opal. From the perspective of the host application however, this will manifest as a duplicate sample (based on the 64bit synchronization value in the sample). Again, the application will need to handle this in an appropriate manor for the problem at hand.
- 6. The opals use time division multiplexing when transmitting data to the AP's. During a given opals time slice, the opal has multiple opportunities to transmit data. When looking at the latency of samples as they come in, you may observe burstiness in the latencies, in the range of 10ms differences in latency values as they come in from the AP.

4.7 DLL's, DYLIB's and SO's

Depending on platform, a DLL, DYLIB or SO will be linked in with your application at run time. These library files provide access to all the functions necessary to configure and communicate with movement monitors, docking stations and access points.

These libraries are written in C and provide standard C-symbols so as to facilitate linking with as many other languages, systems and platforms as possible.

Common ways of getting the dynamic library to load include, but are not limited to the following:

- compile time flags in your build system and making available the dynamic library for the system in one of the standard library search paths
- a call to the LoadLibrary() function on Microsoft platforms

4.7.1 Java

Java language bindings are provided with the SDK. These provide an object oriented interface to access points, docking stations, movement monitors and contexts. When using the Java bindings, you'll need to make sure the DLL/DYLIB/SO library file is in one of the library search paths. Environmental variables can be set to achieve this or command line parameters can be passed into the JVM to indicate where it should search for these libraries.

4.7.2 Other Systems

Many other systems, such as MatLab and LabView provide the ability to load 3rd party DLL's and call functions provided in those DLL's. Please refer to the documentation provided by your application or system on how to load and call functions from external libraries.

4.7.3 External Sync

The host libraries make available functions for manipulating and reading the I/O signals on each AP. The functions are as follows: apdm_ap_get_io_value(), apdm_ap_set_io_value(), apdm_ctx_ap_get_io_value(), apdm_ctx_ap_set_io_value().

Using these functions, you can read the current value from the digital input signal and the analog input signal, and you can set the values for the digital output signal and the analog output signal. The apdm.h header file contains documentation on the exact input and output parameters for the I/O functions listed.

Changes to input pins on the access point can also be handled in an event oriented manor. The apdm_ctx_get_next when called while streaming data, will populate a apdm_external_sync_data_tdata structure if an event has occured on the AP.

5 External Synchronization and I/O

The access point comes with external connectors that enable you to synchronize the recording of data in Motion Studio with external equipment. This functionality only works when the system is configured in one of the wireless streaming modes and the "Stream" dialog is open. The implementation is adaptable to a number of scenarios. Here are some examples of things you can do:

- Trigger recording in Motion Studio when external events occur. You can use this functionality to precisely synchronize your inertial recordings with, for example, recordings initiated on a camera based motion capture system.
- Trigger external events when you start and stop recording in Motion Studio. You can use this functionality to precisely synchronize your inertial recordings initiated in Motion Studio with, to use another example, a video recording system.
- A combination of the two. For example, hitting the record button on a camera based motion capture system could trigger recording in Motion Studio which could then trigger a video recording system.

External Synchronization
 Configure your system to start and/or stop recording from external events or to trigger external events when you start and/or stop recording.
Select Access Point To Configure #9149 \$
Input Trigger
Shape Level High Trigger Both
+V
RECORD
0V
 The black line represents the input into the access point's synchronization port. The blue region represents when recording is triggered in Motion Studio. In this figure, the start and end of the recording is triggered externally, but it could be started or stopped manually as well.
Shape Edge + Level Low + Trigger Start +
+V
OV
 The blue region represents a recording that you intiate in Motion Studio. The black line is the output from the access point's synchronization port, which can be used to trigger recording on an external system. In this figure, the output pulse is generated only at the beginning of the recording.
Cancel

The External Synchronization Configuration Dialog

5.1 Configuration

Specification of external synchronization options is performed through the External Synchronization Configuration dialog. If multiple access points are being used, synchronization options are specified for each access point individually so that you can determine which ones are receiving external signals and/or sending external signals. Each access point can have its input and output triggers specified individually. Input and output triggers can also be disabled through the configuration dialog.

5.2 Input Synchronization





5.2.1 Input Trigger Shape

The input trigger shape indicates the type of signal that will be input into the specified access point and how you want Motion Studio to respond when using the "Stream" dialog. In the figure above, the four basic trigger shapes are shown. The solid black line represents the external synchronization signal being sent to the access point. The blue shaded region represents the period that will be recorded in Motion Studio. Input triggers are only processed when the "External Sync" option is specified in the "Record Duration" panel of the "Stream" dialog.

5.2.2 Input Trigger Level

Input triggers can be either low or high, depending on the nature of the signal generated by your external synchronization source.

5.2.3 Input Trigger

There are three input trigger options available:

- Start: The external trigger will only be used to start recording in Motion Studio.
- End: The external trigger will only be used to stop recording in Motion Studio.
- Both: The external trigger will be used to start and stop recording in Motion Studio.

5.2.4 Sample Selection with External Input Trigger Events

The time of the external input trigger events may not align exactly with the time of an individual samples being collected in Motion Studio due to the discreet sampling interval. If the start trigger event time does happen to align exactly with a sample captured in Motion Studio, the first sample recorded will correspond exactly to the time of the start trigger event. If these do not align exactly (as will generally be the case) the sample preceding the start trigger event will be the first sample recorded. Similarly, if the stop trigger event aligns exactly with a sample captured in Motion Studio, the last sample recorded will correspond exactly to the time of the stop trigger event. If these do not align exactly, the sample recorded will correspond exactly to the time of the stop trigger event. If these do not align exactly, the sample recorded will correspond exactly to the time of the stop trigger event. If these do not align exactly, the sample following the start trigger event will be the last sample recorded. This way, we guarantee that the recording captured in Motion Studio fully spans the time period between the external input start and stop events, but no more.

5.2.5 Annotation of Externally Triggered Recordings

Note: Annotations are implemented for the HDF file format only. When an external "Start" trigger event is detected, an annotation is added to the recording that indicates the name of the event (in this case "External trigger start time") along with the timestamp of the event in epoch microseconds. Similarly, when an external "Stop" trigger event is detected, a timestamped annotation is added to the recording (in this case labeled as the "External trigger stop time"). These annotations allow you to align the recording captured in Motion Studio with your external events in the case where the external trigger event times do not exactly align with the samples captured in your HDF file.

5.3 Output Synchronization

5.3.1 Output Trigger Shape

The output trigger shape indicates the type of signal that will be generated by the specified access point when recording is started and stopped through the streaming dialog in Motion Studio. The output trigger shapes are identical to the input trigger shapes, but in this case the solid black line in the figure above represents the signal being output by the configured access point. The blue shaded region represents the

5 External Synchronization and I/O



Output synchronization trigger types

period being recorded in Motion Studio, initiated either through user selection of the start/stop buttons in the "Stream" dialog, use of the wireless remote, or an external synchronization event. Unlike input triggers, output triggers are processed even if the "External Sync" option is not specified in the "Record Duration" panel of the "Stream" dialog.

5.3.2 Output Trigger Level

Output triggers can be either low or high, depending on the requirements of the external system receiving the synchronization signal.

5.3.3 Output Trigger

There are three output trigger options available:

- Start: The external signal will only be generated when recording is started in Motion Studio.
- End: The external signal will only be generated when recording is stopped in Motion Studio.
- Both: The external signal will be generated when recording is started and stopped in Motion Studio.
- Note: It is not recommended to use the level trigger shapes in conjunction with the start or end triggers. This is because the output signal will be in an undeterministic state prior to the trigger event.

5.4 Isolated External Interface Details

APDM's access points come fitted with a 6 pin digital I/O connector and a 4 pin analog I/O connector. To connect an access point to your external equipment, you may have to create a custom cable that can interface with both components. Below we provide the technical specifications necessary to complete this task. Feel free to contact our technical support at support@apdm.com if you require assistance or have additional questions.

The Isolated External Interface for the AP consists of an auxiliary power supply, two GPIO lines (one in, one out), and an inter-AP sync signal. All signals in the isolated external interface section (including power and ground) are isolated from the remainder of the board using an RF solution similar in operation to an opto-isolator. Further, all signals in the isolated external interface are 5V tolerant and ESD protected beyond the 15kV human body model.

The connectors used in the isolated interface consist of one standard female RCA, and one female 6 pin mini-din connector. The RCA connector mates to almost any basic RCA cable similar to those used in audio systems. When choosing an RCA mating connector, choose one that has uncovered bare shield spades to allow the connector to fit fully into the recessed hollow in the AP body.

The 6 pin mini-din connector is similar to those used for older style PS/2 keyboards and mice. Choose a connector that is small enough to fit fully inside the recessed hollow in the AP body. Some PS/2 extension cables can be cut into excellent pigtails for this connector.

5.4.1 RCA Inter-AP Sync Connector

- RCA Connector: Digikey Part number RCP-021, CUI INC
- Center Pin: Inter-AP Sync
- Sheild: Isolated Ground

5.4.2 6 Pin Digital Input/Output Connector

- 6 Pin Mating Connector: Digikey part number CP-2060-ND, CUI Inc part number MD-60.
- 6 Pin Mating Pig Tail Cable: Digikey part number 839-1051-ND
- Note these connectors may need the outer shell trimmed to fit into the AP case, a better solution is often pigtail cables that have over-molded ends and excellent strain relief.



AP 6 Pin Digital Connector

• Pin 1: Record In

- Pin 2: Output Voltage Select. When connected to positive (pin 6), I/O will be in 5 volt mode. 3.3 volt mode otherwise.
- Pin 3: Isolated Ground (isolated gnd)
- Pin 4: Inter-AP synchronization output signal. 2.56 khz square wave used for synchronizing timing among multiple access points.
- Pin 5: Record Out
- Pin 6: Isolated Vdd, unregulated. 3.3 V or 5 V depending on whether it is connected to pin 2.

The auxiliary power supply is meant to provide for powered external interface solutions, allowing a small circuit to be powered directly from the AP. Accessed via pin 6 of the mini-din connector, the auxiliary power supply is rated for operation up to 250mW at 3.3V or 5V operation. While default operation is at 3.3V, 5V operation can be selected by shorting pin 2 to pin 6 of the 6 pin mini-din connector.

The inter-AP sync signal is a 2.56kHz clock signal used to keep multiple AP configurations in sync with one another. The inter-AP sync signal is available on the RCA connector, as well as pin 4 of the 6 pin mini-din connector next to it. The signal is a square wave pulse that is driven by the 'master' AP (usually the first AP to enumerate) and received by up to seven additional APs (depending on output voltage selection and cable length). In operation the signal is weakly pulled up to the isolated power rail by each AP in the system, and driven directly to ground only by the 'master' AP to produce the pulsed waveform.

Two GPIO lines are available, one input and one output. Both are pulled down by $47.5k\Omega$ resistors, and each have a series resistance of nearly $1.2k\Omega$ due to the methods used to protect the lines from overvoltage/overcurrent conditions. The input signal is available on pin 1 of the 6 pin mini-din connector and is typically used to start/stop data collection by the host PC. Driving the line high to 'record' and low to 'not-record' is the default operation, though this is user selectable in software to allow for other modes of operation. Similar to the input line, the output line is typically used to start/stop data capture on external systems. The line is driven high by the AP when 'start recording' is selected in software, and driven low when recording stops. Opposite high/low operation can be software selected at time of configuration for both input and output signals.

- Note: The pin diagrams below show the interface on the AP and not the cable. The pin layout on the cable is the mirror image of these diagrams.
- Note: A cable designed to trigger recording in Motion Studio from an external synchronization event must make use of isolated ground (pin 3) and record in (pin 1). Assuming a voltage range of 3.3V, these are the only pins that need to be implemented. If the voltage range is 5V, pins 2 and 6 must be connected.
- Note: A cable designed to trigger an external system when recording is started or stopped in Motion Studio must make use of isolated ground (pin 3) and record out (pin 5). Assuming a voltage range of 3.3V, these are the only pins that need to be implemented. If the voltage range is 5V, pins 2 and 6 must

be connected.

5.4.3 External Sync Box

The external sync box is meant to allow for easy access to the access point external digital expansion port. A shielded straight-through six conductor cable connects the AP to the sync box, BNC connections outside the box allow for simple connections to remote equipment.



AP External Sync Box

Three external BNC connections:

- AP-AP: This connection should only be connected to another AP, it is used to keep multiple APs in sync and can be used to connect multiple APs in a star or daisy chain configuration (both will work).
- AP In: This input to the AP can be configured via software to allow an external device to begin and stop recordings. Accepts both +3.3V and +5V logic levels.
- AP Out: This AP output can be configured via software to drive low, high, or pulse at record start/stop points allowing synchronization with an external system (such as a camera motion capture system). Note: the default configuration for AP Out is +3.3V logic levels, though +5V levels can be selected using the voltage select switch located in the top of the box.

Four LEDs indicators:

- PWR: Lights when power is applied to the external interface.
- +5V: Lights to indicate that the external interface is configured for 5V operation. Default is 3.3V (Light out)
- AP In: Lights to indicate that the APIIn signal is High
- AP Out: Lights to indicate that the AP Out signal is High

Push-button and Toggle switch:

• Push Button: Up to select 3.3V operation. Down to select 5V operation.

• Toggle: Manually ties the AP In signal to the positive voltage rail allowing for manual triggering of recordings (software configured).

Additional connections and functionality are located inside the box and can be accessed by removal of the box top: JP1 through JP4 can be removed to disconnect the corresponding LED.

Six Euro-style screw terminals can be used to directly connect to the six wires in the AP cable:



AP External Sync Box

- +V: Positive voltage rail from the isolated supply located inside the AP.
- GND: Ground rail from the isolated supply located inside the AP.
- VSEL: Tie to Ground or leave floating to select output and +V operation at +3.3V, tie to +V to select +5V operation.
- AP-AP: Allows multiple AP configurations, tie only to the same port of another AP.
- AP Out: Digital output from the AP. Default is 0V to +3.3V, but can be configured for 0-5V operation.
- AP In: Digital input to the AP from an external source or the manual trigger toggle switch.

Note: The AP is able to safely source only 50mA on the +V rail.

5.4.4 4 Pin Analog Input/Output Connector

Note: This connector is currently reserved for future expansion.

- 4 Pin Mating Connector: Digikey part number CP-2040-ND, CUI Inc part number MD-40
- 4 Pin Mating Pig Tail Cable: Digikey part number 839-1049-ND



AP 4 Pin Analog Connector

- Pin 1: Analog In (0 to 6 volts)
- Pin 2: Analog Out (0 to 5 volts or 0 to 3.3 volts depending on software controled configuration)
- Pin 3: No Connect (reserved for future use, avoid connecting this pin)
- Pin 4: Ground (gnd). This is the same ground as USB, and depending on how your USB hub and/or laptop are designed electrically, may also be the same ground as the hub and laptop. Consideration should be taken for ground loops.

5.4.5 Schematic



6 **Programming Examples**

6.1 Example Code Provided with the SDK

The host library distribution provides sample code under dist/samples. Samples include source code and pre-compiled binaries for the respective applications. The sample applications of most interest are as follows:

- autoconfigure_system.c: This is used to configure a set of attached movement monitors and access points into wireless streaming mode.
- autoconfigure_rapid_streaming.c: This is used to configure a set of attached movement monitors and access points into low-latency rapid streaming mode.
- stream_data.c: After a system has been autoconfigured and is streaming data to its respective access points, this sample will stream data off the access points and print the data, correctly grouped, to the console.
- stream_data_rapid.c: After a system has been autoconfigured in rapid mode, this demonstrates retreiving data using the lowest latency mode possible, however it uses in the libraries in such as was as correlation is not provided by the host libraries.
- autoconfigure_mesh.c: This program is used to configure a set of movement monitors into mesh time synchronization and logging mode.
- convert_raw.c: This program is used to convert raw ".apdm" files from a movement monitor into a CSV or HDF output file.
- configure_low_power_mode.c: This program is used to configure any attached movement monitors into low power, non-streaming mode.

6.2 Simple Configuration and Streaming Example

6.2.1 High Level Psuedocode

- Allocate a handle: apdm_ctx_allocate_new_context()
- Using the handle, open access points attached to the system: apdm_ctx_open_all_access_points()
- Autoconfigure the access point(s) and attached movement monitors. apdm_autoconfigure_devices_and_accesspoint2()

- Set the max latency value in the libraries. apdm_ctx_set_max_sample_delay_seconds()
- 5. Get the attached movement monitor ID list, if useful: apdm_ctx_get_device_id_list()
- Synchronize the record head list in the libraries. apdm_ctx_sync_record_list_head()
- Collect a list of sensor readings, from all movement monitors, for the same sample point in time. This
 is usually used within loop or as a regular event.
 apdm_ctx_get_next_access_point_record_list()
- Extract data readings on a per-movement monitor basis, by movement monitor ID number. apdm_ctx_extract_data_by_device_id()
- Disconnect from the attached access points and movement monitors apdm_ctx_disconnect()
- Free the allocated context apdm_ctx_free_context()

6.2.2 C Programming Example

The example below implements the above pseudocode using the C programming language. This example is a combination of the autoconfigure_system.c and stream_data.c programs included in the SDK sample code. Much of the verbose output and error handling was removed for this example to keep it short and tidy.

```
#include "apdm.h"
#include <stdio.h>
#include <inttypes.h>
int main(void)
{
  const int32_t num_itterations = 20000000;
  int chan = 90;
  int r = 0;
```

```
apdm_context = apdm_ctx_allocate_new_context();
// Open the context
r = apdm_ctx_open_all_access_points(apdm_context);
// Set the maximum delay for data, the maximum time the application is willing
// to wait for data from a given sensor to come in.
r = apdm_ctx_set_max_sample_delay_seconds(apdm_context, APDM_DEFAULT_MAX_LATENCY_SECONDS);
// Configure all attached monitors to stream data
r = apdm_autoconfigure_devices_and_accesspoint4(apdm_context, chan, true, false, true, true, true, true);
// Wait for the user to undock their monitors before streaming.
printf("\n\nRemove the monitors from their docks, wait until the AP\n");
printf("starts blinking green, and press the enter key to continue...\n");
getchar();
// Fetch the list of monitor IDs
uint32_t deviceIdList[APDM_MAX_NUMBER_OF_SENSORS];
r = apdm_ctx_get_device_id_list(apdm_context, deviceIdList, APDM_MAX_NUMBER_OF_SENSORS);
// Define the record into which sensor data is to be stored.
apdm_record_t raw_rec;
r = apdm_ctx_sync_record_list_head(apdm_context);
for (int i = 0; i < num_itterations; i++) {</pre>
  // Request the next full set of samples from the AP. All samples returned will be
  // from the same point in time for all sensors configured in the system.
  r = apdm_ctx_get_next_access_point_record_list(apdm_context);
  if( r == APDM_NO_MORE_DATA ) {
    // The host libraries have not received a full set of data,
    // wait a while for more data to stream in from the monitors.
    apdm_usleep(4000);//Note: this is a sensitive number while in rapid streaming mode
    continue;
  } else if( r != APDM_OK ) {
    printf("ERROR encountered: %d, '%s'\n", r, apdm_strerror(r));
   break;
  } else {
    // Successfully got a set of monitor samples.
  }
  ==========\n");
  printf("r = (n'', r);
```

```
for(int j = 0; j < APDM_MAX_NUMBER_OF_SENSORS; j++ ) {</pre>
    if( deviceIdList[j] == 0 ) {
      continue;
    }
    // Get the sensor data for the given device ID
    int ret = apdm_ctx_extract_data_by_device_id(apdm_context, deviceIdList[j], &raw_rec);
    if( ret != APDM_OK ) {
      if( ret == APDM_NO_MORE_DATA ) {
         // Depending on the error handling mode, this monitor may or may not have data for it.
         printf("No More data for device id %d...\n", deviceIdList[j]);
      }
      continue;
    }
    // Print some of the calibrated data to the screen
    if( raw_rec.accl_isPopulated ) {
      printf("si, ");
      printf("%.3f, %.3f, %.3f, ", raw_rec.accl_x_axis_si, raw_rec.accl_y_axis_si, raw_rec.accl_z_axis_si);
      printf("%.3f, %.3f, %.3f, ", raw_rec.gyro_x_axis_si, raw_rec.gyro_y_axis_si, raw_rec.gyro_z_axis_si);
      printf("%.3f, %.3f, %.3f, ", raw_rec.mag_x_axis_si, raw_rec.mag_y_axis_si, raw_rec.mag_z_axis_si);
      printf("\n");
    }
  }
apdm_ctx_disconnect(apdm_context);
apdm_ctx_free_context(apdm_context);
return(0);
```

6.2.3 Java Programming Example

}

}

An example program for configuring and streaming data from a Java application is provided below. Functions available in the Java libraries are usually mappings of the corresponding c-functions, and more detailed documentation can be found in the dOxygen documentation. This example is equivalent to the above example provided in C, with some additional modifications to provide insight into how to set the labels on the monitors and how to write streaming data to our HDF format.

```
import java.io.File;
import java.util.List;
import com.apdm.APDMException;
import com.apdm.APDMNoMoreDataException;
import com.apdm.Context;
import com.apdm.Device;
import com.apdm.DockingStation;
import com.apdm.RecordRaw;
public class StreamDataSample {
    public static void main(String args[]) throws Exception {
        setLabels();
        apAutoConfig();
        System.out.println("Please remove monitors from their docks and press enter...");
        System.in.read();
        streamData();
    }
    public static void setLabels() throws APDMException {
        Context context = null;
        try {
            context = Context.getInstance();
            context.open();
            int nDocks = DockingStation.getNumAttached();
            for (int iDock=0; iDock<nDocks; iDock++) {</pre>
                DockingStation dock = null;
                Device sensor = null;
                try {
                    dock = DockingStation.openByIndex(iDock);
                    if (!dock.isMonitorPresent()) {
                        return;
                    }
                    sensor = dock.attachedDevice;
                    String caseId = sensor.cmd_get_device_case_id();
                    // For this example, just set the label to the case ID. This can be any string <= 15 chara
                    // More typically, the user will know which label they which to apply to which sensor base
                    // unique case ID on the back of the sensor, so a mapping may be used here to determine th
                    sensor.cmd_set_device_label(caseId);
                    sensor.cmd_config_commit();
                    System.out.println("Set label on sensor in dock " + (iDock+1) + " to " + caseId);
                } finally {
                    if (dock != null) {
                        dock.close();
                    }
                }
            }
```

```
} catch (Exception ex) {
        System.out.println(ex.getMessage());
        System.out.println("Could not set labels on docked sensors");
    } finally {
        if (context != null) {
            context.close();
        }
    }
}
public static void apAutoConfig() throws Exception {
    Context context = null;
    try {
        context = Context.getInstance();
        context.open();
        int wirelessChannel = 80;
        boolean enableSDCard = true;
        boolean eraseSDCard = false;
        boolean accelFullScaleMode = true;
        boolean enableAccel = true;
        boolean enableGyro = true;
        boolean enableMag = true;
        context.autoConfigureDevicesAndAccessPoint4(
                wirelessChannel,
                enableSDCard,
                eraseSDCard,
                accelFullScaleMode,
                enableAccel,
                enableGyro,
                enableMag);
        System.out.println("Done configuring system for wireless streaming");
    } finally {
        if (context != null) {
            context.close();
        }
    }
}
public static void streamAndRecordData() throws Exception {
    Context context = Context.getInstance();
    int hdfFileHandle = 0;
    try {
        context.open();
        // Create the HDF file to write to
        String filePath = "./recording.h5";
        hdfFileHandle = context.createHDFFile("recording.h5");
        File file = new File(filePath);
```

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```
if (hdfFileHandle == 0 || !file.exists()) {
    throw new Exception("Could not create file at: " + filePath);
}
System.out.println("File created at " + file.getAbsolutePath());
int min_latency_seconds = 0;
int max_latency_seconds = 0xffff;
// Set the max latency to something small to flush
// any existing data buffered on the monitors
context.setMaxLatency(min_latency_seconds);
// Wait a little bit to give the monitors time to receive
// the command and process it.
Thread.sleep(3000);
// Set the max latency time back to something big.
// This will force the AP to process old packets if the sensors
// go out of range of the AP
context.setMaxLatency(max_latency_seconds);
// Sync the record head list. This is a method in the host
// libraries which waits to correlate data from all streaming devices
// before emitting correlated sets of data.
context.syncRecordHeadList();
// Call this many times to stream data
int sampleNum = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < 1000; i++) {
    List<RecordRaw> records = null;
    try {
        records = context.getNextRecordList();
    } catch (APDMNoMoreDataException ex) {
        // No data found, so wait just a bit for data to become available.
        Thread.sleep(100);
    }
    // The list of records will be empty if no data was found.
    if (!records.isEmpty()) {
        boolean storeRaw = false;
        boolean storeSI = true;
        boolean storeFiltered = false;
        boolean compress = true;
        context.writeRecordToHDF(hdfFileHandle, sampleNum, storeRaw, storeSI, storeFiltered, compr
        for (RecordRaw rec : records) {
            System.out.println(rec.toString());
        }
        sampleNum++;
```

6.2.4 Matlab Programming Examples

A set of example matlab programs are provided in the APDM SDK, available from http://share.apdm.com/libraries/ In the SDK zip file, under the matlab/(operating system)/(arch)/ you will find respective .m code, libraries and thunk files.

7 Working with HDF5 Files

HDF5 is the preferred format for storing APDM movement monitor data. It is a standard format for scientific data that is efficient and widely supported. It uses less space than CSV, is faster to load, and supports more structured data. This section will cover the organization of the APDM movement monitor data and the basics of reading HDF5 files in MATLAB.

7.1 HDFView

A free program called HDFView (http://www.hdfgroup.org/hdf-java-html/hdfview/) can be used to explore, plot, and export this data into other formats. A variety of free open source tools for working with HDF files are also available at http://www.hdfgroup.org/HDF5/release/obtain5.html.

7.2 Data Organization

HDF5 files are organized like a file structure. The root of the file contains two attributes. One is a list of monitor IDs that have data stored in this file. The other is a version number for the organization of the HDF 5 file.

7.3 File Structure

7.3.1 Versions 3 and 4

- MonitorLabelList Attribute containing an array of monitor labels in the same order as the CaseIdList
- CaseIdList Attribute containing an array of monitor case IDs in the same order as the MonitorLabelList
- FileFormatVersion Attribute containing the file format version (3)
- Annotations Table containing annotations
 - Time Annotation time in epoch microseconds
 - Case ID A movement monitor case ID associated with the annotation
 - Annotation The annotation string
- AA-XXXXXX A group is included in the file for each monitor in the CaseIdList, with the name equal to the case ID
 - FilteredDataPopulated (version 4) Attribute indicating the present of the filtered data group
 - SampleRate Attribute containing the output data rate for the monitor
 - DecimationFactor Decimation factor for the monitor's internal processing
 - ModuleID The module ID for the monitor
 - **TimeGood** Flag indicating whether the time has been set on the monitor since it powered on
 - RecordingMode One of: "Wireless streaming", "Synchronized logging", or "Unsynchronized logging"
 - DataMode Indicates whether the data was retrieved wirelessly or copied from the monitor's internal storage while docked. One of: "Streamed wirelessly" or "Logged to monitor"

- AccelerometersEnabled 1 for enabled, 0 for disabled
- GyroscopesEnabled 1 for enabled, 0 for disabled
- MagnetometersEnabled 1 for enabled, 0 for disabled
- DecimationBypass Internal use, deprecated
- CalibrationVersion Version of the calibration data used to convert from raw samples to calibrated SI units
- VersionString1 Firmware version string 1
- VersionString2 Firmware version string 2
- VersionString3 Firmware version string 3
- CalibratedDataPopulated (version 3) 1 for populated, 0 for unpopulated
- CalibratedData (version 4) Calibration data for the monitor
- LocalTimeOffset Time in microseconds to add to UTC to convert to local time
- SyncValue Dataset containing the internal sync value for each sample
 - * Units Attribute string containing the timestamp units (1/2560th of a second since 0:00 Jan 1, 1970 UTC)
- Time Dataset containing a timestamp for each sample
 - * Units Attribute string containing the units (microseconds since 0:00 Jan 1, 1970 UTC)
- ButtonStatus Dataset containing the button status for each sample (1==pressed, 0==unpressed)
- Calibrated Group containing calibrated data
 - * Accelerometers Dataset containing accelerometer data (Nx3)
 - Units Attribute string containing the accelerometer units (m/s²)
 - Range Attribute containing the range setting for the accelerometer (2g or 6g)
 - · Gravity (version 4) Attribute indicating the gravity constant used in orientation estimation
 - * Gyroscopes Dataset containing gyroscope data (Nx3)
 - · Units Attribute string containing the gyroscope units (rad/s)
 - * Magnetometers Dataset containing magnetometer data (Nx3)
 - **Units** Attribute string containing the magnetometer units (μ T)
 - * **Temperature** Dataset containing the temperature (Nx1)
 - Units Attribute string containing the temperature units (°C)
 - · EarthFieldMagnitude (version 4) The field constant used in orientation estimation
 - * **TemperatureDerivative** Dataset containing the temperature derivative (Nx1)
 - Units Attribute string containing the temperature derivative units (°C/s)
 - * **Orientation** Dataset containing the orientation quaternion (Nx4). The orientation is relative to a (magnetic) north, west, up reference frame. The scalar component of the quaternion is the first element.
- Raw Group containing raw data if selected during import
 - * Accelerometers
 - * Gyroscopes
 - * Magnetometers
 - * DataFlags
 - * OptData
 - * Temperature
 - * TemperatureDerivative
- Filtered (version 4) Filtered data set. This set is intended for post-processed data. Currently the gyro biases are
 removed from the gyroscope signals. In the future, additional filtering may be implemented.
 - * Accelerometers
 - * Gyroscopes

* Magnetometers

7.3.2 Version 3

- · MonitorLabelList Attribute containing an array of monitor labels in the same order as the CaseldList
- CaseIdList Attribute containing an array of monitor case IDs in the same order as the MonitorLabelList
- FileFormatVersion Attribute containing the file format version (3)
- Annotations Table containing annotations
 - Time Annotation time in epoch microseconds
 - Case ID A movement monitor case ID associated with the annotation
 - Annotation The annotation string
- AA-XXXXXX A group is included in the file for each monitor in the CaseIdList, with the name equal to the case ID
 - SampleRate Attribute containing the output data rate for the monitor
 - DecimationFactor Decimation factor for the monitor's internal processing
 - ModuleID The module ID for the monitor
 - TimeGood Flag indicating whether the time has been set on the monitor since it powered on
 - RecordingMode One of: "Wireless streaming", "Synchronized logging", or "Unsynchronized logging"
 - DataMode Indicates whether the data was retrieved wirelessly or copied from the monitor's internal storage while docked. One of: "Streamed wirelessly" or "Logged to monitor"
 - AccelerometersEnabled 1 for enabled, 0 for disabled
 - GyroscopesEnabled 1 for enabled, 0 for disabled
 - MagnetometersEnabled 1 for enabled, 0 for disabled
 - DecimationBypass Internal use, deprecated
 - CalibrationVersion Version of the calibration data used to convert from raw samples to calibrated SI units
 - VersionString1 Firmware version string 1
 - VersionString2 Firmware version string 2
 - VersionString3 Firmware version string 3
 - CalibratedDataPopulated 1 for populated, 0 for unpopulated
 - LocalTimeOffset Time in milliseconds to add to UTC to convert to local time
 - SyncValue Dataset containing the internal sync value for each sample
 - * Units Attribute string containing the timestamp units (1/2560th of a second since 0:00 Jan 1, 1970 UTC)
 - Time Dataset containing a timestamp for each sample
 - * Units Attribute string containing the units (microseconds since 0:00 Jan 1, 1970 UTC)
 - ButtonStatus Dataset containing the button status for each sample (1==pressed, 0==unpressed)
 - Calibrated Group containing calibrated data
 - * Accelerometers Dataset containing accelerometer data (Nx3)
 - **Units** Attribute string containing the accelerometer units (m/s²)
 - **Range** Attribute containing the range setting for the accelerometer (2g or 6g)
 - * Gyroscopes Dataset containing gyroscope data (Nx3)
 - **Units** Attribute string containing the gyroscope units (rad/s)
 - * Magnetometers Dataset containing magnetometer data (Nx3)
 - **Units** Attribute string containing the magnetometer units (μ T)
 - * **Temperature** Dataset containing the temperature (Nx1)

- Units Attribute string containing the temperature units (°C)
- * **TemperatureDerivative** Dataset containing the temperature derivative (Nx1)
 - Units Attribute string containing the temperature derivative units (°C/s)
- * **Orientation** Dataset containing the orientation quaternion (Nx4). The orientation is relative to a (magnetic) north, west, up reference frame. The scalar component of the quaternion is the first element.
- Raw Group containing raw data if selected during import
 - * Accelerometers
 - ***** Gyroscopes
 - * Magnetometers
 - * DataFlags
 - ⋆ OptData
 - * Temperature
 - * TemperatureDerivative

7.3.3 Version 2

- MonitorLabelList Attribute containing an array of monitor labels in the same order as the CaseldList
- CaseIdList Attribute containing an array of monitor case IDs in the same order as the MonitorLabelList
- FileFormatVersion Attribute containing the file format version (2)
- Annotations Table containing annotations
 - **Time** Annotation time in epoch microseconds
 - Case ID A movement monitor case ID associated with the annotation
 - Annotation The annotation string
- AA-XXXXXX A group is included in the file for each monitor in the CaseIdList, with the name equal to the case ID
 - SampleRate Attribute containing the output data rate for the monitor
 - DecimationFactor Decimation factor for the monitor's internal processing
 - ModuleID The module ID for the monitor
 - TimeGood Flag indicating whether the time has been set on the monitor since it powered on
 - RecordingMode One of: "Wireless streaming", "Synchronized logging", or "Unsynchronized logging"
 - DataMode Indicates whether the data was retrieved wirelessly or copied from the monitor's internal storage while docked. One of: "Streamed wirelessly" or "Logged to monitor"
 - AccelerometersEnabled 1 for enabled, 0 for disabled
 - GyroscopesEnabled 1 for enabled, 0 for disabled
 - MagnetometersEnabled 1 for enabled, 0 for disabled
 - DecimationBypass Internal use, deprecated
 - CalibrationVersion Version of the calibration data used to convert from raw samples to calibrated SI units
 - VersionString1 Firmware version string 1
 - VersionString2 Firmware version string 2
 - VersionString3 Firmware version string 3
 - CalibratedDataPopulated 1 for populated, 0 for unpopulated
 - LocalTimeOffset Time in milliseconds to add to UTC to convert to local time
 - SyncValue Dataset containing the internal sync value for each sample
 - * Units Attribute string containing the timestamp units (1/2560th of a second since 0:00 Jan 1, 1970 UTC)

- Time Dataset containing a timestamp for each sample
 - * Units Attribute string containing the units (microseconds since 0:00 Jan 1, 1970 UTC)
- Calibrated Group containing calibrated data
 - * Accelerometers Dataset containing accelerometer data (Nx3)
 - Units Attribute string containing the accelerometer units (m/s²)
 - Range Attribute containing the range setting for the accelerometer (2g or 6g)
 - * Gyroscopes Dataset containing gyroscope data (Nx3)
 - Units Attribute string containing the gyroscope units (rad/s)
 - * Magnetometers Dataset containing magnetometer data (Nx3)
 - **Units** Attribute string containing the magnetometer units (μ T)
 - * **Temperature** Dataset containing the temperature (Nx1)
 - Units Attribute string containing the temperature units (°C)
 - * TemperatureDerivative Dataset containing the temperature derivative (Nx1)
 - Units Attribute string containing the temperature derivative units (°C/s)
- Raw Group containing raw data if selected during import
 - * Accelerometers
 - * Gyroscopes
 - * Magnetometers
 - * DataFlags
 - * OptData
 - * Temperature
 - * TemperatureDerivative

7.3.4 Version 1

This version is deprecated. All new files created will use the most recent version.

- Device_List Attribute containing a list of monitors present in the file
- File_Format_Version Attribute containing the file version
- Annotations Table containing annotations
 - Time Annotation time in epoch microseconds
 - Device ID A movement monitor ID associated with the annotation
 - Annotation The annotation string
- Opal_xxx/ Group containing information about and data from monitor ID xxx
 - Sample_Rate Attribute containing the output data rate for the monitor
 - Decimation_Factor Decimation factor for the monitor's internal processing
 - Time_Good Flag indicating whether the monitor has had its time set since turning on
 - Decimation_Bypass Internal use, deprecated
 - Calibration_Version Version of the calibration data used to convert from raw samples to calibrated SI units
 - Version_String1 Firmware version string 1
 - Version_String2 Firmware version string 2
 - Version_String3 Firmware version string 3

- Acceleration Dataset containing data from the accelerometers (Nx3)
 - * **Units** Attribute string containing the acceleration units (m/s²)
- Angular_Velocity Dataset containing data from the gyroscopes (Nx3)
 - * **Units** Attribute string containing the angular velocity units (rad/s)
- Magnetic_Field Dataset containing data from the magnetometers (Nx3)
 - * Units Attribute string containing the magnetic field units (a.u.)
- Temperature Dataset containing the temperature of the monitor (Nx1)
 - * Units Attribute string containing the temperature units (°C)
- Temperature_Derivative Dataset containing the rate of change of temperature
 - * Units Attribute string containing the temperature derivative units (°C/s)
- Sync_Value Dataset containing the internal timestamp of each sample
 - * Units Attribute string containing the timestamp units (1/2560th of a second since 0:00 Jan 1, 1970 UTC)
 - * Time Dataset containing the time for each sample in microseconds since 0:00 Jan 1, 1970 UTC

Additional fields present when raw data is also stored:

- Opal_XX/
 - Calibration_Data Attribute containing binary block of calibration data
 - Raw_File_Version Attribute containing the version string of the raw file (if this was converted from a .apdm file instead of streamed)
 - Accelerometers_Raw Dataset containing raw accelerometer data (Nx3)
 - Gyroscopes_Raw Dataset containing raw gyroscope data (Nx3)
 - **Magnetometers_Raw** Dataset containing raw magnetometer data (*Nx*3)
 - Data_Flags Dataset containing flags used for processing the raw data
 - Opt_Data Dataset containing several measurements taken at a low data rate
 - Temperature_Raw Dataset containing lowpass filtered, but uncalibrated temperature data (Nx1)

7.4 Working with HDF 5 in MATLAB

MATLAB contains two high level functions for working with HDF5 files. Additional help and examples are included in the built in help documentation for these functions.

hdf5info reads the structure of the file and all of the attribute values and returns them in an easy to browse MATLAB structure.

hdf5read reads a complete dataset or attribute from the HDF5 file.

Additionally, one more high level helper function is included with the APDM movement monitor software. This function also contains built in help documentation and examples.

hdf5reads1ab reads a portion of a dataset from the HDF5 file.

7.5 Examples

Below is simple example of loading acceleration data from an APDM movement monitor HDF5 file (version 2 or later) in MATLAB. For version 1 files, the dataset paths simply need to be changed to match the format listed above.

```
filename = 'example.h5';
try
   vers = hdf5read(filename, '/FileFormatVersion');
catch
   try
      vers = hdf5read(filename, '/File_Format_Version');
   catch
      error('Couldn''t determine file format');
   end
end
if vers< 2
   error('This example only works with version 2 or later of the data file')
end
caseIdList = hdf5read(filename, '/CaseIdList');
groupName = caseIdList(1).data;
accPath = [groupName '/Calibrated/Accelerometers'];
fs = hdf5read(filename, [groupName '/SampleRate']);
fs = double(fs);
acc = hdf5read(filename, accPath)'; %Transposed to make Nx3 in MATLAB}
t = (1:size(acc,1))/fs;
figure;
plot(t,acc);
```

A more complicated example using the flexibility of HDF5 to load and process only part of a data set. This can be useful when the data set is too large to fit into memory. Care is taken not to attempt to read beyond the end of the file.

```
filename = 'example.h5';
try
    vers = hdf5read(filename, '/FileFormatVersion');
catch
    try
    vers = hdf5read(filename, '/File_Format_Version');
    catch
        error('Couldn''t determine file format');
    end
```

```
end
if vers < 2
    error('This example only works with version 2 or later of the data file')
end
idList = hdf5read(filename, '/CaseIdList');
groupName = idList(1).data;
accPath = [groupName '/Calibrated/Accelerometers'];
fs = hdf5read(filename, [groupName '/SampleRate']);
fs = double(fs);
fhandle = H5F.open(filename, 'H5F_ACC_RDONLY', 'H5P_DEFAULT');
dset = H5D.open(fhandle, [groupName '/Calibrated/Accelerometers'], 'H5P_DEFAULT');
dspace = H5D.get_space(dset);
[ndims, dims] = H5S.get_simple_extent_dims(dspace);
nSamples = dims(1);
nSamplesRead = min(nSamples, 60*fs); %read at most one minute of data
accSegment = hdf5readslab(filename, accPath, [0,0], [nSamplesRead, 3])';
t = (1:nSamplesRead)/fs;
figure;
plot(t,accSegment);
```

7.6 Notes

- Arrays in MATLAB use the FORTRAN convention of storing them in memory by column then row, instead of the C convention (used by HDF 5) of row then column. This has the effect of making the returned arrays transposed from how this document (and many other interfaces to HDF5) claim they are laid out.
- Older versions of MATLAB (before 2009a) did not support the compression used in Motion Studio's HDF 5 files. If you are using one of these older versions, the free h5repack utility available from the HDF Group can remove the compression. This utility is available at:

http://www.hdfgroup.org/HDF5/release/obtain5.html
The command to repack the file is:
h5repack -f NONE example.h5 example_no_compression.h5

8 Calibration

There are two 2KB blocks of calibration data stored on each monitor's internal flash memory. The first of these contains factory calibration and should not be modified. The second one contains user calibration. If the user calibration block is valid, it will be used for calibrating raw data instead of the factory calibration. There are two ways to modify the user calibration: using the recalibration functionality in Motion Studio, or by loading a custom calibration .hex file in Motion Studio. This section details the .hex file format and contents.

8.1 File Format

The .hex file is a plain text (ASCII) file format based on the Tektronix extended HEX file format, with small modifications. The file format has two types of records:

- Data records: contains the header field, the load address, and the object code.
- Termination records: signifies the end of a module.

Item	Number of ASCII Characters	Description
%	1	Data type is Tektronix format
Block Length	2	Number of characters in the record, minus the %
Block Type	4	6 = data record
	1	8 = termination record
Checksum	2	A 2-digit hex sum modulo 256 of all values in the record
		except the % and the checksum itself

The header field in the data record contains the following information.

The load address in the data record specifies where the object code will be located. The first digit specifies the address length; this is always 8. The remaining characters of the data record contain the object code, two characters per byte.

The termination record is not used in this context. It is also assumed that lines starting with '#' are comments and should be ignored by the parser. Metadata lines are designated with a leading ':' character. The comments and meta data extensions are not part of the original format.



8.2 Data Format

8.2.1 Calibration version 5

The tables below show the organization of the calibration data in the hex file. The first 64 bits are a version number, and must be equal to the specified value. Wherever a zero is present in the tables, it should be interpreted as a literal zero to be stored in that memory location. All of the calibration data is represented in one of two data types. The first is a fixed point 64-bit integer with 50 fractional bits in 2's compliment format (Q13.50). The second is an unsigned 16-bit integer.

16-bit integers are used for representing temperature dependent bias for each sensor. The subscript on the values in the table below denotes the temperature in degrees Celsius. There are two temperature sensors on the monitor (one on the gyro, and one on the microcontroller), and each has a different set of scale and offset values. Of the two, the gyro temperature sensor is more accurate, so it is used by default. If the gyro is configured to be turned off, the MSP temperature sensor is used instead.

Near the end of the memory block there are three magnetometer bias values. These are used as part of the internal bias compensation and should not be modified.

offset	0x0	0x1	0x2	0x3	0x4	0x5	0x6	0x7	0x8	0x9	0xA	0xB	0xC	0xD	0xE	0xF
0x000	000 0x8000000000000 acc_x.									scale						
0x010				acc₋y	scale				acc_z_scale							
0x020	acc_x_scale_temp								acc_y_scale_temp							
0x030	acc_z_scale_temp										a	cc_xy_s	ensitiv	ity		
0x040			а	cc_xz_s	ensitiv	ity					a	cc_yz_s	ensitiv	ity		
0x050				()				xacc	_b10	xacc.	_b09	xacc	_b08	xacc_	b07
0x060	xacc.	_b06	xacc	_b05	xacc.	_b04	xacc	_b03	xacc	b02	xacc.	_b01	xacc	_b_00	xacc	_b_01
0x070	xacc	_b_02	xacc	_b_03	xacc	_b_04	xacc	_b_05	xacc	_b_06	xacc	_b_07	xacc	_b_08	xacc	_b_09
0x080	xacc	_b_10	xacc	_b_11	xacc	_b_12	xacc	_b_13	xacc	_b_14	xacc	_b_15	xacc	_b_16	xacc	_b_17
0x090	xacc	_b_18	xacc	_b_19	xacc	_b_20	xacc	_b_21	xacc	_b_22	xacc	_b_23	xacc	_b_24	xacc	b_25
0x0a0	xacc	_b_26	xacc	_b_27	xacc	_b_28	xacc	_b_29	xacc	_b_30	xacc	_b_31	xacc	_b_32	xacc	b_33
0x0b0	xacc	_b_34	xacc	_b_35	xacc	_b_36	xacc	_b_37	xacc	_b_38	xacc	_b_39	xacc	_b_40	xacc	b_41
0x0c0	xacc	_b_42	xacc	_b_43	xacc	_b_44	xacc	_b_45	xacc	_b_46	xacc	_b_47	xacc	_b_48	xacc	b_49
0x0d0	xacc	_b_50	yacc	_b10	yacc.	_b09	yacc	_b08	yacc.	b07	yacc.	_b06	yacc.	b05	yacc_	b04
0x0e0	yacc.	_b03	yacc	_b02	yacc.	_b01	yacc	_b_00	yacc	_b_01	yacc_b_02 yacc_b_03		_b_03	yacc	b_04	
0x0f0	yacc	_b_05	yacc	_b_06	yacc	_b_07	yacc	_b_08	yacc	_b_09	yacc	_b_10	yacc	_b_11	yacc	b_12
0x100	yacc	_b_13	yacc	_b_14	yacc	_b_15	yacc	_b_16	yacc	_b_17	yacc	c_b_18 yacc_b_19		_b_19	yacc	b_20
0x110	yacc	_b_21	yacc	_b_22	yacc	_b_23	yacc	_b_24	yacc_b_25 ya		yacc	_b_26	yacc_b_27		yacc_b_28	
0x120	yacc	_b_29	yacc	_b_30	yacc	_b_31	yacc	_b_32	yacc	_b_33	yacc	_b_34	yacc	_b_35	yacc	b_36
0x130	yacc	_b_37	yacc	_b_38	yacc	_b_39	yacc	_b_40	yacc_b_41		yacc	_b_42	yacc	_b_43	yacc	b_44
0x140	yacc	_b_45	yacc	_b_46	yacc	_b_47	yacc	_b_48	yacc_b_49		yacc	_b_50	zacc	_b10	zacc_	b09
0x150	zacc	_b08	zacc	_b07	zacc	_b06	zacc	_b05	zacc	b04	zacc	_b03	zacc	b02	zacc_	b01
0x160	zacc	_b_00	zaco	_b_01	zacc	_b_02	zaco	_b_03	zacc	_b_04	zacc	_b_05	zacc	_b_06	zacc	b_07
0x170	zacc	_b_08	zaco	_b_09	zacc	_b_10	zaco	_b_11	zacc	_b_12	zacc	_b_13	zacc	_b_14	zacc	_b_15
0x180	zacc	_b_16	zaco	:_b_17	zacc	_b_18	zaco	_b_19	zacc	_b_20	zacc	_b_21	zacc	_b_22	zacc	b_23
0x190	zacc	_b_24	zaco	_b_25	zacc	_b_26	zaco	_b_27	zacc	_b_28	zacc	_b_29	zacc	_b_30	zacc	_b_31
0x1a0	zacc	_b_32	zaco	_b_33	zacc	_b_34	zaco	_b_35	zacc	_b_36	zacc	_b_37	zacc	_b_38	zacc	b_39
0x1b0	zacc	_b_40	zaco	_b_41	zacc	_b_42	zaco	_b_43	zacc	_b_44	zacc	_b_45	zacc	_b_46	zacc	b_47
0x1c0	zacc	_b_48	zaco	_b_49	zacc	_b_50		0				gyro_x	scale			
0x1d0				gyro_y	r₋scale							gyro_z	scale			
0x1e0			g۱	/ro_xy_s	sensitiv	/ity					gy	ro_xz_s	sensitiv	/ity		
0x1f0			g۲	/ro_yz_s	sensitiv	∕ity						gyro_ac	ccel_ro	II		
0x200			ç	jyro_ac	cel_pito	ch					ç	gyro_ac	cel_ya	N		
0x210			g)	/ro_x_sc	ale_te	mp					gy	ro_y_sc	ale_te	mp		
0x220			g۱	/ro_z_so	ale_te	mp			xgyr_	b10	xgyr	b09	xgyr₋	b08	xgyr₋	b07
0x230	xgyr₋	b06	xgyr	_b05	xgyr₋	b04	xgyr	b03	xgyr₋	b02	xgyr₋	b01	xgyr	_b_00	xgyr₋	b_01

8 Calibration

offset	0x0 0x1	0x2 0x3	0x4 0x5	0x6 0x7	0x8 0x9	0xA 0xB	0xC 0xD	0xE 0xF
0x240	xgyr_b_02	xgyr_b_03	xgyr_b_04 xgyr_b_(xgyr_b_06	xgyr_b_07	xgyr_b_08	xgyr_b_09
0x250	xgyr_b_10	[.] _b_10 xgyr_b_11 xgyr_b_12 xgyr_b_13		xgyr_b_14	xgyr_b_15	xgyr_b_16	xgyr_b_17	
0x260	xgyr_b_18	xgyr_b_19	xgyr_b_20	xgyr_b_21	xgyr_b_22	xgyr_b_23	xgyr_b_24	xgyr_b_25
0x270	xgyr_b_26	xgyr_b_27	xgyr_b_28	xgyr_b_29	xgyr_b_30	xgyr_b_31	xgyr_b_32	xgyr_b_33
0x280	xgyr_b_34	xgyr_b_35	xgyr_b_36	xgyr_b_37	xgyr_b_38	xgyr_b_39	xgyr_b_40	xgyr_b_41
0x290	xgyr_b_42	xgyr_b_43	xgyr_b_44	xgyr_b_45	xgyr_b_46	xgyr_b_47	xgyr_b_48	xgyr_b_49
0x2a0	xgyr_b_50	ygyr_b10	ygyr_b09	ygyr_b₋-08	ygyr_b07	ygyr_b₋-06	ygyr_b₋-05	ygyr_b04
0x2b0	ygyr_b03	ygyr_b02	ygyr_b01	ygyr_b_00	ygyr_b_01	ygyr_b_02	ygyr_b_03	ygyr_b_04
0x2c0	ygyr_b_05	ygyr_b_06	ygyr_b_07	ygyr_b_08	ygyr_b_09	ygyr_b_10	ygyr_b_11	ygyr_b_12
0x2d0	ygyr_b_13	ygyr_b_14	ygyr_b_15	ygyr_b_16	ygyr_b_17	ygyr_b_18	ygyr_b_19	ygyr_b_20
0x2e0	ygyr_b_21	ygyr_b_22	ygyr_b_23	ygyr_b_24	ygyr_b_25	ygyr_b_26	ygyr_b_27	ygyr_b_28
0x2f0	ygyr_b_29	ygyr_b_30	ygyr_b_31	ygyr_b_32	ygyr_b_33	ygyr_b_34	ygyr_b_35	ygyr_b_36
0x300	ygyr_b_37	ygyr_b_38	ygyr_b_39	ygyr_b_40	ygyr_b_41	ygyr_b_42	ygyr_b_43	ygyr_b_44
0x310	ygyr_b_45	ygyr_b_46	ygyr_b_47	ygyr_b_48	ygyr_b_49	ygyr_b_50	zgyr_b10	zgyr_b09
0x320	zgyr_b08	zgyr_b07	zgyr_b06	zgyr_b05	zgyr_b04	zgyr_b03	zgyr_b02	zgyr_b01
0x330	zgyr_b_00	zgyr_b_01	zgyr_b_02	zgyr_b_03	zgyr_b_04	zgyr_b_05	zgyr_b_06	zgyr_b_07
0x340	zgyr_b_08	zgyr_b_09	zgyr_b_10	zgyr_b_11	zgyr_b_12	zgyr_b_13	zgyr_b_14	zgyr_b_15
0x350	zgyr_b_16	zgyr_b_17	zgyr_b_18	zgyr_b_19	zgyr_b_20	zgyr_b_21	zgyr_b_22	zgyr_b_23
0x360	zgyr_b_24	zgyr_b_25	zgyr_b_26	zgyr_b_27	zgyr_b_28	zgyr_b_29	zgyr_b_30	zgyr_b_31
0x370	zgyr_b_32	zgyr_b_33	zgyr_b_34	zgyr_b_35	zgyr_b_36	zgyr_b_37	zgyr_b_38	zgyr_b_39
0x380	zgyr_b_40	zgyr_b_41	zgyr_b_42	zgyr_b_43	zgyr_b_44	zgyr_b_45	zgyr_b_46	zgyr_b_47
0x390	zgyr_b_48	zgyr_b_49	zgyr_b_50	0		mag₋x	scale	
0x3a0		mag₋y	scale			mag₋z	scale	
0x3b0		mag_xy_s	sensitivity			mag_xz_s	sensitivity	
0x3c0		mag_yz_s	sensitivity			mag_ac	cel_roll	
0x3d0		mag_ace	cel_pitch			mag_ac	cel_yaw	
0x3e0		mag_x_sc	ale_temp			mag_y_sc	ale_temp	
0x3f0		mag_z_sc	ale_temp		xmag_b10	xmag_b09	xmag_b08	xmag_b07
0x400	xmag_b06	xmag_b05	xmag_b04	xmag_b03	xmag_b02	xmag_b01	xmag_b_00	xmag_b_01
0x410	xmag_b_02	xmag_b_03	xmag_b_04	xmag_b_05	xmag_b_06	xmag_b_07	xmag_b_08	xmag_b_09
0x420	xmag_b_10	xmag_b_11	xmag_b_12	xmag_b_13	xmag_b_14	xmag_b_15	xmag_b_16	xmag_b_17
0x430	xmag_b_18	xmag_b_19	xmag_b_20	xmag_b_21	xmag_b_22	xmag_b_23	xmag_b_24	xmag_b_25
0x440	xmag_b_26	xmag_b_27	xmag_b_28	xmag_b_29	xmag_b_30	xmag_b_31	xmag_b_32	xmag_b_33
0x450	xmag_b_34	xmag_b_35	xmag_b_36	xmag_b_37	xmag_b_38	xmag_b_39	xmag_b_40	xmag_b_41
0x460	xmag_b_42	xmag_b_43	xmag_b_44	xmag_b_45	xmag_b_46	xmag_b_47	xmag_b_48	xmag_b_49
0x470	xmag_b_50	ymag_b10	ymag_b09	ymag_b08	ymag_b07	ymag_b06	ymag_b05	ymag_b04

8 Calibration

offset	0x0	0x1	0x2	0x3	0x4	0x5	0x6	0x7	0x8	0x9	0xA	0xB	0xC	0xD	0xE	0xF
0x480	ymag_b03		ymag_b02		ymag_b01		ymag_b_00		ymag_b_01		ymag_b_02		ymag_b_03		ymag_b_04	
0x490	ymag_b_05		ymag_b_06		ymag_b_07		ymag_b_08		ymag_b_09		ymag_b_10		ymag_b_11		ymag_b_12	
0x4a0	ymag_b_13		ymag_b_14		ymag_b_15		ymag_b_16		ymag_b_17		ymag_b_18		ymag_b_19		ymag_b_20	
0x4b0	ymag_b_21		ymag_b_22		ymag_b_23		ymag_b_24		ymag_b_25		ymag_b_26		ymag_b_27		ymag_b_28	
0x4c0	ymag_b_29		ymag_b_30		ymag_b_31		ymag_b_32		ymag_b_33		ymag_b_34		ymag_b_35		ymag_b_36	
0x4d0	ymag_b_37		ymag_b_38		ymag_b_39		ymag_b_40		ymag_b_41		ymag_b_42		ymag_b_43		ymag_b_44	
0x4e0	ymag_b_45		ymag_b_46 ymaç		g_b_47	ymag_b_48		ymag_b_49		ymag_b_50		zmag_b10		zmag_b09		
0x4f0	zmag	_b08	zmag	g_b07	zmag	g_b06	zmag	J_b05	zmag	_b04	zmag	J_b03	zmag	_b02	zmag	_b01
0x500	zmag	_b_00	zmaę	g_b_01	zmaę	g_b_02	zmaę	g_b_03	zmag	j_b_04	zmaę	g_b_05	zmaę	g_b_06	zmag	J_b_07
0x510	zmag	_b_08	zmaę	g_b_09	zmaę	g_b_10	zmaę	g_b_11	zmag	j_b_12	zmaę	g_b_13	zmaę	g_b_14	zmag	J_b_15
0x520	zmag	_b_16	zmaę	g_b_17	zmaę	g_b_18	zmaę	g_b_19	zmag	j_b_20	zmaę	g_b_21	zmaę	g_b_22	zmag	_b_23
0x530	zmag	_b_24	zmaę	g_b_25	zma	g_b_26	zmaę	g_b_27	zmag	j_b_28	zmaę	g_b_29	zmaę	g_b_30	zmag	_b_31
0x540	zmag	_b_32	zmaę	g_b_33	zmaę	g_b_34	zmaę	g_b_35	zmag	J_b_36	zmaę	g_b_37	zmaę	g_b_38	zmag	J_b_39
0x550	zmag	_b_40	zmaę	g_b_41	zmaę	g_b_42	zmaę	g_b_43	zmag	j_b_44	zmaę	g_b_45	zmaę	g_b_46	zmag	J_b_47
0x560	zmag_b_48 zmag_b_49 zmag_b_50 0				temp_bias											
0x570	temp_scale				temp_bias_msp											
0x580	temp_scale_msp					mag_x_bias										
0x590	mag_y_bias					mag_z_bias										
0x5a0	mag_conversion_gain					0										
0x5b0	0				0											
:																
0x7f0	0					0										

9 Firmware Updates

Firmware controls the various hardware components of your APDM product line (monitors, access points, and docking stations). It is important to keep the firmware up to date to ensure that your system gets the latest bug fixes and has access to the latest features. Firmware updates are bundled with updates to Motion Studio. Firmware can be updated either automatically or manually.

9.1 Automatic Firmware Updates

Whenever you configure your system, your hardware is first checked to ensure that the latest firmware is installed. If not, you will be prompted to automatically update your hardware to the latest versions of the firmware bundled with your system.

9.2 Manual Firmware Updates

Firmware can be updated manually as well. This functionality can be used to either flash the default firmware to one of the hardware components, or to flash a different version. To access the "Update Firmware" dialog, click on "Tools \rightarrow Update Firmware" in the menu bar.

Update Firmware Image: Constraint of the station of the							
Access Point Docking Station Monitor							
Flash Default Firmware Flash Default Firmware							
Flash Alternate Firmware Flash Alternate Firmware Flash Alternate Firmware							
Force update even if versions match Exit							

The manual firmware update tool

9.2.1 Flash Default Firmware

Your system comes bundled with an up to date version of the firmware. Pressing this button will re-flash this version of the firmware onto the specified monitor.

9.2.2 Flash Alternate Firmware

For testing purposes or to address an issue in a timely fashion, it may be necessary to flash a monitor with a version of the firmware that is different than the bundled version. You will have to specify the alternate firmware file to use with this option.

9.2.3 Force Update

When using either of the options above, if the firmware version on the target device(s) matches the firmware version to be flashed, the device will be skipped. If the "Force update even if versions match" checkbox is selected, however, the firmware will be flashed even if the versions match. This may be necessary in some cases to recover a malfunctioning device.

10 Movement Monitor Reference

10.1 Charging

A movement monitor charges its internal battery any time it is connected to a docking station. At the optimal charge rate the movement monitors internal battery will complete its bulk charge (80%-90%) within an hour for a fully discharged battery. It is recommended that the movement monitor be charged for up to 3 hours to provide a peak charge to the battery ensuring it has the longest run time and improves battery life.

Warning: Your movement monitor uses a lithium battery. This battery may only be charged over a limited temperature range. Never attempt to dock or charge your Opal when the temperature experienced can be outside the range of 0 to 45 degrees Celsius (32 to 113 degrees Fahrenheit). The recommended charging and docking temperature range is between 5 to 35 degrees Celsius (40 to 95 degrees Fahrenheit).

10.2 Powering Down

If you wish to power down your monitors for storage or travel, dock the monitors you wish to power down and click on the "Power Off" button in Motion Studio. After this process is complete, these monitors will power down when they are undocked. They can be powered back on by re-applying the saved configuration or re-configuring the system.

10.3 Data Storage

The movement monitors utilize a flash card to store data while logging. This data can be downloaded by using a docking station to dock the movement monitor. When the movement monitor is docked it finishes up writing to the internal flash card and then releases it to the docking station. At this time the docking station indicates to the PC that there is a new read only removable drive to be mounted. Using your file browser you can navigate to the removable drive and copy the files off of it. The files are in a proprietary raw format and need to be converted to either a HDF5 or CSV format that will provide data in calibrated SI units. This conversion happens automatically if Motion Studiois used to import the data. Alternately, there are functions in the SDK to do this conversion programmatically.

10.4 Cleaning

Cleaning the movement monitors case should be done by wiping the bottom of the case where it contacts the skin with Rubbing alcohol or other cleaning wipe. If the entire case needs to be cleaned use only an ethyl alcohol or isopropyl alcohol based wipe. Methyl alcohol should be avoided for cleaning the top since it will cause degradation of the plastic over time. The movement monitor should not be submerged in any liquids or subjected to any high temperatures for cleaning. The straps on the monitor can be cleaned by wiping them down with Rubbing alcohol. Alternatively the straps can be removed and washed separately using mild soap and water.

10.5 Storage

Storage of the movement monitor should be in a dry static fee location. An anti-static bag or in the supplied case is recommended. The movement monitor should also not be subjected to any large G forces to prevent damage or changes to the calibration of the sensors in the monitor. It is recommended for the health of the battery to to have at least a bulk charge during storage.

10.6 Drivers

Drivers are provided as part of the library distribution and Motion Studio. The drivers are installed automatically as part of the Motion Studio installation process.

10.7 Firmware Updates

Updating the movement monitor firmware should be done using the Motion Studio software. This process is detailed in Section 18 of this document.

10.8 Technical Specifications

- The accelerometer range is $\pm 58.8 \text{ m/s}^2$ (6 g) (optionally $\pm 19.6 \text{ m/s}^2$ (2 g)).
- Accelerometers have a typical noise density of $1.3 \text{ mm}/\text{s}^2/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$.
- The X and Y axis gyros have a range of ± 34.9 rad/s (2000 dps)
- The Z axis gyro has a range of ± 26.8 rad/s (1500 dps)
- The X and Y axis gyros have a typical noise density of $0.81\,$ mrad/ s/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
- The Z axis gyro have a typical noise density of 2.2 mrad/s/ \sqrt{Hz}
- Magnetometers have a range of ±6 Gauss
- The magnetometers have a typical noise density is 160 $\,$ nT/ $\sqrt{\,\text{Hz}}$
- Positive X is pointing from the monitor toward the connector. Looking top down at the monitor with positive X pointing away from you, positive Y is pointing left. Z is pointing up out of the top of the case. Angular velocity sign is defined according to a right hand rule. A counterclockwise rotation about the Z axis looking from the +Z direction is positive.

10.9 LED Reference

10.9.1 Status Codes and LED Colors/Patterns

The LEDs on the access points and movement monitors provide important information about the operating state of the hardware, including error statuses. The tables below list the LED patterns associated with these states and can be useful in troubleshooting issues encountered with the hardware.

10.9.2 Movement Monitor LED Reference

Movement monitors contain a RGB LED capable of outputting a wide array of colors to the user to indicate its current state. The following colors are used: white (\bigcirc) , red (\bullet) , yellow (\bullet) , green (\bullet) , cyan (\bullet) , blue (\bullet) , magenta (\bullet) , and led off $(_)$. In the off state the LED will appear as a non illuminated white dot in the corner of the monitor opposite the docking connector. All LED patterns are output on a repeating cycle which may vary in period depending on the pattern. In all cases the last color listed will stay constant until the pattern repeats. For example " $\bullet_\bullet_$ " will blink yellow twice and then stay off until the pattern repeats.

State	LED Pattern
Startup Mode (boot loader)	
Startup wait (5 sec) v1.0, bootloader v1	•
Startup wait (5 sec) v1.1, bootloader v2	•
Failed to load firmware	•
Boot loader mode	0
Firmware Mode	
Docked mode (pre-charging – very low battery)	••
Docked mode (bulk charging – low battery)	••(fast)
Docked mode (trickle charging – 80-100% charge)	••(slow)
Docked mode (full charge)	•
Docked mode (battery error)	••
Docked mode (wait)	•
Docked mode (error)	•_•
Reset mode	0_
Transitioning into standby or powering off	•_
Hold mode	•_
Run mode (battery level 4, full)	0.0.0 _
Run mode (battery level 3)	0 _ 0 _
Run mode (battery level 2)	9 _ 9 _
Run mode (battery level 1, low)	• _
Run mode (battery very low)	•.•.•
Run mode (clock unset, battery level 4, full)	0 _ 0 _ 0 _ 0 _
Run mode (clock unset, battery level 3)	9_9_9_
Run mode (clock unset, battery level 2)	9 _ 9 _
Run mode (clock unset, battery level 1, low)	●_
Run mode (clock unset, battery very low)	●_ ●_●_
Run mode (no sync-lock, battery level 4, full)	9.0.0 . 0 . 0 .
Run mode (no sync-lock, battery level 3)	9.0.0.
Run mode (no sync-lock, battery level 2)	9.0.0 _
Run mode (no sync-lock, battery level 1, low)	9 _ 9 _
Run mode (no sync-lock, battery very low)	• .•.•.
Run mode (clock unset, no sync-lock, battery level 4, full)	0.0.0.0.0 .
Run mode (clock unset, no sync-lock, battery level 3)	0_0_0_0_
Run mode (clock unset, no sync-lock, battery level 2)	●_●_ ●_
Run mode (clock unset, no sync-lock, battery level 1, low)	●_● _
Run mode (clock unset, no sync-lock, battery very low)	•-•-•-

State	LED Pattern
Error Modes	
Error mode: default	•_•
Error mode: configuration	•_•_•_
Error mode: system	•
Error mode: data buffer	•.•.•.•.
Error mode: SD buffer	•.•.•.•.•.
Error mode: SD I/O	•.•.•.•.•.•
Card is full	•_
Wireless Streaming Debug LED Modes	
Normal	•_
CPU limited	••_
Sync bad	••_
CPU limited, Sync bad	••_
Missed sync > 0	•_
Missed sync > 0, CPU limited	••_
Missed sync > 0, Sync bad	••-
Missed sync > 0, CPU limited, Sync bad	••_

10.10 Technical Drawing



11 Access Point Reference

11.1 Drivers

Drivers are provided as part of the SDK distribution and Motion Studio.

11.2 Firmware Updates

Updating the movement monitor firmware should be done using the Motion Studio software.

11.3 Mounting and Placement

The antennas of the access point are located directly behind the black plastic face of the access point. The access point(s) should be aimed such that this face is in the approximate direction of the area where the movement monitors will be used.

11.4 Using Multiple Access Points

Having multiple access points is useful when redundancy is needed or when recording from more than 6 Opals. To configure multiple access points, you must have them attached to your computer via USB at the time of configuration. Additionally, the access points must be linked via RCA cable (a standard stereo cable). The rest of the configuration is handled automatically.

11.4.1 Redundancy

In some recording environments, it may be difficult to always maintain line of site from your streaming Opals to the access point. For example, you may have a bend in a hallway, or you may be operating in a large open space where you are unlikely to receive a reflected signal if the Opal is pointed away from the access point. In these scenarios, multiple access points can be used to provide better coverage. The streaming Opals will communicate with whichever access point is providing the stronger signal.

11.4.2 Streaming from more than 6 Opals

Each access point can communicate with up to 6 Opals simultaneously. You can therefore stream from up to 12 Opals with 2 access points, or 24 Opals with 4 access points.

11.5 LED Reference

Access points contain a RGB LED capable of outputting a wide array of colors to the user to indicate its current state. The following colors are used: white (\bigcirc) , red (\bullet) , yellow (\bullet) , green (\bullet) , cyan (\bullet) , blue (\bullet) , magenta (\bullet) , and led off $(_)$. All LED patterns are output on a repeating cycle which may vary in period depending on the pattern. In all cases the last color listed will stay constant until the pattern repeats. For example " $\bullet_\bullet_\bullet_$ " will blink yellow twice and then stay off until the pattern repeats.

State	LED Pattern
Access point is powered on and is not receiving data from any monitors	•
Access point is receiving data from all monitors and there is no excessive latency for	•_
any of the monitors	
Access point is receiving data from all monitors but there is excessive latency (>3s) in	••
one or more monitors. The latency is, however, decreasing (improving). This usually	
indicates that one or more monitors was temporarily obstructed and is now catching	
up.	
Access point is receiving data from all monitors but there is excessive latency (>3s) in	••
one or more monitors which is increasing (getting worse). This usually indicates that	
one or more monitors is obstructed and is having trouble transmitting its data.	
Access point is receiving data from one or more, but not all, of the movement monitors	•_
Access point is receiving data from one or more monitors that it is not expecting to re-	or 🔸
ceive data (e.g. there is a monitor configured on another computer system streaming	
data)	
Access point is in low power USB suspend mode.	•
Access point firmware error type 3, contact support	•_•_•
Access point firmware error type 4, contact support	●_●_●_●
Access point firmware error type 5, contact support	●_●_●_●_●
Access point SDRAM Memory error, contact support	•.•.•.•.•.•.•

11.6 Mechanical and Electrical Specifications

Weight: 1.2lbs, (550 grams)

Electrical: 290mA at 5V over USB connection

11.7 Technical Drawing



12 Docking Station Reference

12.1 Drivers

Drivers are provided as part of the SDK distribution and Motion Studio.

12.2 Power

- If running a single docking station, it can be powered from:
 - a USB cable plugged into a dedicated USB port on your computer
 - a USB cable plugged into a a powered USB hub
 - a USB cable plugged into a wall adapter (charging only)
 - the external AC adapter (charging only)
- If running a chain of 2 or more docking stations:
 - For data transfer, both USB and external AC power are required. If a power-related error occurs, then the docking station will blink yellow until external or power is plugged in.
 - if only charging is required, the external AC power must be used

12.3 Mechanical and Electrical Specifications

Weight: 0.2 lbs, (90 grams)

Electrical: 500mA at 5V over USB connection, or 500mA per dock when a chain is supplied by external power.

12.4 LED Reference

Docking stations contain a RGB LED capable of outputting a wide array of colors to the user to indicate its current state. The following colors are used: white (\bigcirc) , red (\bullet) , yellow (\bullet) , green (\bullet) , cyan (\bullet) , blue (\bullet) , magenta (\bullet) , and led off $(_)$. All LED patterns are output on a repeating cycle which may vary in period depending on the pattern. In all cases the last color listed will stay constant until the pattern repeats. For example " $\bullet_\bullet_$ " will blink yellow twice and then stay off until the pattern repeats.

State	LED Pattern
OK	•
Powered off, USB suspended, or booloader pause	•
OK, but USB not enumerated	•
Power problem. Need to plug in external power or USB	•_
power.	
Docking in progress	•_
Docked, but SD unavailable to host	•
SD Card mounting in progress	•_•_
SD Card mounted and avaliable to host	•
SD card read-access in progress	•_
USB error	•
Error	•_
Error: SD card mounting error	•_•_
Error: in-dock USB hub problem	•_•_•
Firmware error type 4, contact support	•_•_•_
Firmware error type 5, contact support	•_•_•_•
Firmware error type 6, contact support	•-•-•-•-
Bootloader mode	•
Updating firmware	0
Hardware Error - DA	●
Hardware Error - GA	• _ • _ • _ • _ • _
Hardware Error - PA	•_•_•••
Hardware Error - UA	•_•_•_•_•

12.5 Technical Drawing



13 Technical Support

Please contact us at:

web: support.apdm.com email: support@apdm.com