

A121 Distance Detector

User Guide

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1 Acconeer SDK Documentation Overview

To better understand which SDK document to use, a summary of the documents is shown in the table below.

Name	Description	When to use
RSS API documentation (html)		
rss_api	The complete C API documentation.	• RSS application implementation • Understanding RSS API functions
User guides (PDF)		
A121 Assembly Test	Describes the Acconeer assembly test functionality.	• Bring-up of HW/SW • Production test implementation
A121 Breathing Reference Application	Describes the functionality of the Breathing Reference Application.	• Working with the Breathing Reference Application
A121 Distance Detector	Describes usage and algorithms of the Distance Detector.	• Working with the Distance Detector
A121 SW Integration	Describes how to implement each integration function needed to use the Acconeer sensor.	• SW implementation of custom HW integration
A121 Presence Detector	Describes usage and algorithms of the Presence Detector.	• Working with the Presence Detector
A121 Smart Presence Reference Application	Describes the functionality of the Smart Presence Reference Application.	• Working with the Smart Presence Reference Application
A121 Sparse IQ Service	Describes usage of the Sparse IQ Service.	• Working with the Sparse IQ Service
A121 Tank Level Reference Application	Describes the functionality of the Tank Level Reference Application.	• Working with the Tank Level Reference Application
A121 Touchless Button Reference Application	Describes the functionality of the Touchless Button Reference Application.	• Working with the Touchless Button Reference Application
A121 Parking Reference Application	Describes the functionality of the Parking Reference Application.	• Working with the Parking Reference Application
A121 Vibration Example Application	Describes the functionality of the Vibration Example Application.	• Working with the Vibration Example Application
A121 STM32CubeIDE	Describes the flow of taking an Acconeer SDK and integrate into STM32CubeIDE.	• Using STM32CubeIDE
A121 Raspberry Pi Software	Describes how to develop for Raspberry Pi (aarch64).	• Working with Raspberry Pi (64-bit application)
A121 Raspberry Pi armv7l Software	Describes how to develop for Raspberry Pi (armv7l).	• Working with Raspberry Pi (32-bit application)
A121 Ripple	Describes how to develop for Ripple.	• Working with Ripple on Raspberry Pi
A121 ESP32 User Guide	Describes how to develop with A121 and ESP32 targets.	• Working with ESP32 targets
XM125 Software	Describes how to develop for XM125.	• Working with XM125
XM126 Software	Describes how to develop for XM126.	• Working with XM126

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Name	Description	When to use
I2C Distance Detector	Describes the functionality of the I2C Distance Detector Application.	• Working with the I2C Distance Detector Application
I2C Presence Detector	Describes the functionality of the I2C Presence Detector Application.	• Working with the I2C Presence Detector Application
I2C Breathing Reference Application	Describes the functionality of the I2C Breathing Reference Application.	• Working with the I2C Breathing Reference Application
I2C Cargo Example Application	Describes the functionality of the I2C Cargo Example Application.	• Working with the I2C Cargo Example Application
A121 Radar Data and Control (PDF)		
A121 Radar Data and Control	Describes different aspects of the Acconeer offer, for example radar principles and how to configure	• To understand the Acconeer sensor • Use case evaluation
Readme (txt)		
README	Various target specific information and links	• After SDK download

Table 1: SDK document overview.

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2 Distance Detector

The goal of the distance detector is to produce highly accurate distance measurements while maintaining low power consumption by combining the features of the A121 sensor with powerful signal processing concepts, all wrapped with a simple to use API.

The full functionality can be explored in the Exploration Tool. Once the desired performance is achieved, the configuration can be carried over to the embedded version of the algorithm, available in the C-SDK.

2.1 Introduction

The purpose of the distance detector is to detect objects and estimate their distance from the sensor. The algorithm is built on top of the Sparse IQ service and has various configuration parameters available to tailor the detector to specific use cases. The detector utilizes the following key concepts:

1. Distance filtering: A matched filter is applied along the distance dimension to improve the signal quality and suppress noise.

2. Subsweeps: The measured range is split into multiple subsweeps, each configured to maintain SNR throughout the sweep while minimizing power consumption.

3. Comparing sweep to a threshold: Peaks in the filtered sweep are identified by comparison to one of three available threshold methods.

4. Estimate distance to object: Estimate the distance to the target by interpolation of the peak and neighboring amplitudes.

5. Sort found peaks: If multiple peaks are found in a sweep, three different sorting methods can be employed, each suitable for different use-cases.

2.2 Distance Filter

As the sensor produce coherent data, samples corresponding to the location of an object will have similar phase, while the phase of free-air measurements will be random. By applying a filter in the distance domain, the noise in the free-air regions will be suppressed, resulting in an improved SNR.

The filter is automatically configured based on the detector configuration as a first order Butterworth filter with a cutoff frequency corresponding to a matched filter.

2.3 Subsweeps

The measurement range is split up into multiple subsweeps to allow for optimization of power consumption and signal quality. The profile, HWAAS and step length are automatically assigned per subsweep, based on the detector config.

- A shorter profile is selected at the start of the measurement range to minimize the interference with direct leakage, followed by longer profiles to gain SNR. The longest profile used can be limited by setting the parameter `max_profile`. If no profile is specified, the subsweeps will be configured to transfer to the longest profile (without interference from direct leakage) as quickly as possible to maximize SNR. Longer profiles yield a higher SNR at a given power consumption level, while shorter profiles gives better depth resolution.
- The step length can also be limited by setting the parameter `max_step_length`. If no value is supplied, the step length is automatically configured to appropriate size, maintaining good depth resolution while minimizing power consumption. Note, the algorithm interpolates between the measured points to maintain good resolution, even with a more coarse step length.
- HWAAS is assigned to each subsweep in order to maintain SNR throughout the measured range as the signal strength decrease with the distance between the sensor and the measured target. The target SNR level is adjusted using the parameter `signal_quality`.

  Note, higher signal quality will increase power consumption and measurement time.

  The expected reflector shape is considered when assigning HWAAS to the subsweeps. For planar reflectors, such as fluid surfaces, select `PLANAR`. For all other reflectors, select `GENERIC`.

In the Exploration Tool GUI, the subsweeps can be seen as slightly overlapping lines. If the measured object is in the overlapping region, the result from the neighboring segments is averaged together.

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2.4 Thresholds

To determine if any objects are present, the sweep is compared to a threshold. A peak is defined as a middle point that has greater amplitude than its two neighboring points. For an object to be detected, it has to yield a peak where all three points are above the threshold. Three different thresholds can be employed, each suitable for different use-cases.

Fixed amplitude threshold

The simplest approach to setting the threshold is choosing a fixed threshold over the full range. The amplitude value is set through the parameter `fixed_threshold_value`. The fixed amplitude threshold does not have any temperature compensation built in.

Fixed strength threshold

This threshold takes a fixed strength value and converts to the corresponding amplitude value. The purpose is to produce a threshold that is able to detect an object of a with a specific reflectiveness, independent of the distance to the object. The strength value is set through the parameter `fixed_strength_threshold_value`. The fixed strength threshold does not have any temperature compensation built in.

Recorded threshold

In situations where stationary objects are present, the background signal is not flat. To isolate objects of interest, the threshold is based on measurements of the static environment. The first step is to collect multiple sweeps, from which the mean sweep and standard deviation is calculated. Secondly, the threshold is formed by adding a number of standard deviations (the number is determined by the parameter `threshold_sensitivity`) to the mean sweep. The recorded threshold has a built in temperature compensation, based on the internal temperature sensor.

Constant False Alarm Rate (CFAR) threshold (default)

A final method to construct a threshold for a certain distance is to use the signal from neighboring distances of the same sweep. This requires that the object gives rise to a single strong peak, such as a fluid surface and not, for example, the level in a large waste container. The main advantage is that the memory consumption is minimal. The sensitivity of the threshold is controlled through `threshold_sensitivity`. As the CFAR threshold is formed based on each momentary sweep, any temperature effects on the signal are implicitly accounted for by the algorithm. When measuring close to the sensor, the direct leakage will strongly affect the CFAR threshold, and therefore the CFAR threshold is one-sided close to the sensor. This means that the threshold only includes neighbors further away from the sensor.

2.5 Reflector Shape

The expected reflector shape is considered when assigning HWAAS to the subsweeps and during peak sorting.

The reflector shape is set through the detector configuration parameter `reflector_shape`.

For a planar reflector, such as a fluid surface, select `PLANAR`. For all other reflectors, select `GENERIC`.

2.6 Reflector Strength

The reflector strength characterize the reflectiveness of the detected object. The detector reports a strength number for each estimated distance.

The strength is estimated using the RLG equation, peak amplitude, noise floor estimate and the sensor base RLG. More information on the RLG equation and base RLG can be found here.

The estimated strength is used by the detector when sorting the estimated distances according to their relative strengths. It can also be used by the application to infer information about a certain distance estimate. For example, a highly reflective object such as a metal surface will typically have a higher strength number than a less reflective surface such as a wooden structure.

Ideally, the strength estimate is agnostic to the distance of the object. However, due to close range effects, the strength tends to be under estimated at short distances (< 1m).

The strength is reported in dB.

2.7 Peak Sorting

Multiple objects in the scene will give rise to several peaks. Peak sorting allows selection of which peak is of highest importance.

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The peak sorting strategy is set through `PeakSortingMethod`, which is part of the detector configuration.

The following peak sorting options are available.

Closest

This method sorts the peaks according to distance from the sensor.

Strongest (default)

This method sorts the peaks according to their relative strength.

Note, the reflector shape is considered when calculating each peak's strength. The reflector shape is selected through detector configuration parameter `reflector_shape`.

Note, regardless of selected peak sorting strategy, all peaks and the corresponding strengths are returned by the distance detector.

2.8 Detector Calibration

For optimal performance, the detector performs a number of calibration steps. The following section outlines the purpose and process of each step. Note, which of the following calibration procedures to perform is determined by the user provided detector config. For instance, the close range measurement is only performed when measuring close to the sensor.

To trigger the calibration process in the Exploration Tool gui, simply press the button labeled "Calibrate detector". If you are running the detector from a script, the calibration is performed by calling the method `calibrate_detector`.

Noise level estimation

The noise level is estimated by disabling of the transmitting antenna and just sample the background noise with the receiving antenna. The estimate is used by the algorithm for various purposes when forming thresholds and estimating strengths.

Offset compensation

The purpose of the offset compensation is to improve the distance trueness (average error) of the distance detector. The compensation utilize the loopback measurement, where the pulse is measured electronically on the chip, without transmitting it into the air. The location of the peak amplitude is correlated with the distance error and used to correct the distance raw estimate.

Close range measurement calibration

Measuring the distance to objects close to the sensor is challenging due to the presence of strong direct leakage. Direct leakage is the static component of the measured signal, visible for the first couple of centimeters, resulting from reflections from components close to the sensor such as lens and PCB, as well as the energy propagating directly from Tx to Rx. One way to get around this is to characterize the leakage component and then subtract it from each measurement to isolate the signal component. This is exactly what the close range calibration does. While performing the calibration, it is important that the sensor is installed in its intended geometry and that there is no object in front of the sensor as this would interfere with the direct leakage.

The calibration is only performed if the logic is enabled through the parameter `close_range_leakage_cancellation` and the `start_m` is set to a value lower that ~20 cm when using CFAR threshold and ~11 cm for the other thresholds. The reason for CFAR requiring a greater distance is to initialize the threshold with data, free from direct leakage.

The close range measurement calibration is only valid in the range of +−15 °C from where it was calibrated.

Recorded threshold

The recorded threshold is also recorded as a part of the detector calibration. Note, this calibration is only performed if the detector is configured to used recorded threshold or if close range measurement is active, where recorded threshold is used.

2.9 Detector Calibration Update

To maintain optimal performance, the sensor should be recalibrated if `calibration_needed` is set to True. A sensor calibration should be followed by a detector calibration update, performed by calling `update_detector_calibration`.

The detector calibration update carries out a subset of the calibration steps. All the calibration steps performed are agnostic to its surroundings and can be done at any time without considerations to the environment.

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2.10 Temperature Compensation (Recorded Threshold)

The surrounding temperature impacts the amplitude of the measured signal and noise. To compensate for these effects, the recorded threshold has a built in compensation model, based on a temperature measurement, internal to the sensor. Note, the effectiveness of the compensation is limited when measuring in the close range region.

The CFAR threshold exhibits an indirect temperature compensation as the threshold is formed based on the sweep itself. As the sweep changes with temperature, so does the threshold accordingly.

The fixed thresholds (amplitude and strength) does not have any temperature compensation.

2.11 Result

The result returned by the distance detector is contained in the class `DetectorResult`.

The two main components of the distance detector result are the estimated `distances` and their corresponding estimated reflective `strengths`. The distances and the corresponding strengths are sorted according to the selected peak sorting strategy.

In addition to the distances and strengths, the result also contains the boolean `near_edge_status`. It indicates if an object is located close to start of the measurement range, but not resulting in a clear peak, but rather the tail of an envelope. The purpose of the boolean is to provide information in the case when an object is present, just outside of the measurement range. One example of when this becomes useful is the Tank reference application, which is built on top of the distance detector. If the tank is overflowing, the peak might end up just outside of the measured interval, but the tail end of the envelope would still be observable.

The result also contains the boolean `calibration_needed`. If True, the procedure, described in the section Detector Calibration, needs to be performed to maintain optimal performance.

Note, the sweep and threshold, presented in the distance detector GUI are not returned by the distance detector. These entities are processed and evaluated internally to the algorithm. The purpose of visualizing them in the GUI is to guide in the process of determining the detector configuration, such as selection of threshold strategy and sensitivity.

2.12 Hints and Recommendations

The purpose of this section is to provide information on how to configure the distance detector, as well as some practical aspects of the algorithm and overall application.

2.12.1 Configuration Hints

The following section contains hints and recommendations on how to configure the distance detector.

Several of the described parameters affect the sensor configuration and memory utilization. For a quantitative estimate on these numbers, please consult the Resource Calculator, available in the Exploration Tool.

The distance detector has two predefined configurations, available in the application as presets, with the following design philosophies:

Balanced

A trade-off between SNR, radial resolution and power consumption. Here, a larger step length is used, reducing the number of measured data points. Also, the signal quality is set to a more moderate value, resulting in a lower HWAAS. Both aspects yield shorter measurement and lower power consumption. Lastly, a higher max profile is used, providing higher SNR per measured per measurement instance.

High accuracy

Optimized for better radial resolution and SNR, with a penalty on power consumption. Here, a lower step length is used, providing more data points to be processed for the distance filter, increasing the SNR through processing. Also, the signal quality is increased, resulting in more HWAAS. Lastly, a shorter max profile is used, providing better radial resolution.

These presets should be viewed as a starting point, from where a more tailored configuration can be developed.

The following points provide insight into the configuration process.

- Set `start_m` and `end_m` to the desired measurement interval.

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- Measuring close to the sensor (sub ~6cm) requires `close_range_leakage_cancellation` to be enabled. This will trigger the close range calibration method. The calibration procedure requires a known environment and is valid in a temperature range of +-15 °C from the temperature where it was executed. For more details, see the section *Close range measurement calibration* under Detector Calibration.

  Due to these restrictions, it is advised to only use this mode when the use case allows for calibration in a known environment, and the possibility to redo the calibration when the temperature has changed more than 15 °C, indicated by the variable `calibration_needed`.

  If `close_range_leakage_cancellation` is disabled, the application will not perform the close range leakage cancellation. Measuring close to the sensor can result in artifacts from the direct leakage being visible as peaks in the sweep.

- The step length and profile are both automatically selected to yield a good trade-off between SNR and power consumption. The SNR can be improved by reducing step length through the parameter `max_step_length`, with a penalty on power consumption. The radial resolution can be increased by limiting the max profile used through the parameter `max_profile`, with a penalty on SNR.

- The `reflector_shape` should be set to `PLANAR` when measuring a planar surface. In all other cases, it should be set to `GENERIC`.

- Peak sorting determines the sort order of the detected objects. Whether to use `CLOSEST` or `STRONGEST` depends on the use case.

  Note, regardless of the selected peak sorting method, all detected distances are returned by the application.

- There are four threshold methods available. Which one to use is use case dependent. More information can be found under the section Thresholds.

  - `CFAR` - Suitable when the use case involve clear peaks such as a level measurement application. The method is robust over temperatures and does not required any consideration to the surroundings when calibrating.
  - `FIXED_STRENGTH` - Applies a threshold to the estimated strengths. This threshold is suitable when estimating the distance to a strong reflector in a cluttered environment.
  - `FIXED` - Applies a threshold to the sweep amplitude. This threshold detects objects based on their measured amplitudes.

    Note, for a given object, the amplitude reduce with distance as less energy is reflected back to the sensor, resulting in missed detections.
  - `RECORDED` - This threshold records the background clutter and is thereafter applied to the sweep as a threshold. The threshold is suitable when the environment consists of a several reflecting objects that should not be detected (clutter).

    The threshold has a built in temperature compensation, based internal temperature sensor, adjusting the threshold to keep a constant false positive rate.

    Note, the threshold is only valid as long as the background is static. A change in the clutter can result in undesired objects being detected.

- Generally, the `CFAR` or `RECORDED` are preferred when the ambient temperature is expected to change. The `FIXED_STRENGTH` and `FIXED` are fixed and has no temperature compensations built in.

- `threshold_sensitivity` controls the false positive rate for the CFAR and recorded threshold. The parameters should be tuned for each use case to achieve the desirable performance.

- `signal_quality` should be set so that desirable detection rate is achieved. A higher value corresponds to higher HWAAS and SNR, but also higher power consumption.

2.12.2 Use Case Scenarios

This section outlines how to use the distance detector in common scenarios.

Measuring close to the sensor

The energy propagating directly from the transmitting to the receiving antenna is referred to as the direct leakage. The direct leakage component is typically stronger than the component reflected of the object of

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interest, resulting in no clear peak from the object being visible in the sweep. This becomes an issue when measuring closer than ~6 cm from the sensor.

One way of alleviating this issue is to use *Close range measurement calibration*, described under Detector Calibration.

As stated, this mode comes with some limitations on temperature range and requirements on calibration environment. Both these aspects needs to be considered before the logic is enabled.

Measuring far from the sensor

As the distance between the sensor and a given object increase, the amount of energy reflected back to the sensor decrease. This makes it harder to detect objects at greater distances.

To maximize detection rate, the `max_step_length` can be reduced, `signal_quality` increased and `max_profile` set to the highest profile (profile 5). The first two parameters will affect the power consumption.

Multiple objects in the scene

Since the A121 sensor is a single channel sensor (one Tx and one Rx), multiple objects at the same radial distance will be reported as a single object.

If multiple objects are present at different radial distances from the sensor, with a reasonable separation, they will be reported individually.

The distance detector returns all the detected distances and their corresponding strengths. The result can thereafter be post-processed by the application, for instance based on the distances or strengths, to produce the desired result.

One example where multiple objects will be detected is when measuring the distance to an oil surface in a metal tank. As oil is typically somewhat transparent to 60GHz, some energy will be reflected of the surface, while some energy will travel through the oil and be reflected of the bottom of the tank, resulting in two peaks at two different distances. The strength of the oil peak can be significantly lower than the strength of metal bottom peak. The estimated strengths can therefore be used to determine which estimated distance corresponds to the oil surface.

2.12.3 Practical Considerations

The following section highlights aspects outside of the distance detector, contributing to the overall performance.

Using a lens

A plastic lens can be used to shape the radiation pattern, focusing the emitted power in the desired direction and reduce side lobes.

Focusing the energy in the desired direction will increase the SNR and improve the detection at greater distances.

The lens is typically made out of plastic and can in many cases be incorporated in the cover of the plastic casing.

Post-processing

The distance detector returns all detected distances and their corresponding strengths. Post-processing the result in the application can help determining the relevant distance.

Below are a few possible post-processing concepts outlined.

Strength

The strength of the measured target can be characterized as a part of the development process and then used to filter out the relevant object.

For instance, the strength value of a water surface can be characterized and then used to identify it in an environment with other reflectors such as a concrete structure in sewer level application.

Distance

The distances can be processed to identify the relevant distance.

For instance, in a water tank level measurement application, the greatest distance can be selected as the water level since it is known that the water is not transparent to 60GHz and therefor no objects will be detected below the water surface.

Distance variation

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Looking at the variation over several distance measurements can help identifying the distance to a dynamic target, such as a stream of water.

For instance, in a sewer application, where the sensor is mounted at the top of the manhole, looking down towards the water. In such an environment, it is common to have several reflectors, cluttering the scene. By looking at the variation of estimated distances, it is possible to determine which distance corresponds to a stream of moving water.

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3 C API

The focus of this section is the Distance Detector C API.

It is recommended to read this section together with `example_detector_distance.c` located in the SDK package. The full API specification, rss_api.html, provided in the SDK package is also good to read.

The Distance Detector utilizes one or more sensor configurations to cover the full configured range. This will result in multiple sensor measurements for one detector result. Thereby, multiple detector functions are called in a while loop waiting for a sensor interrupt for each iteration.

An example of how to use the API is provided in the SDK: `example_detector_distance.c`

3.1 Calibration

There are two types of calibrations needed to use the distance detector.

- Sensor calibration
- Detector calibration

The sensor calibration ensures that the sensor can measure properly. The detector calibration ensures that the calculated distances are correct.

The sensor calibration should be performed before the detector calibration.

3.1.1 Environment and Temperature Constraints

Since the distance detector needs to be calibrated, there are some constraints when using it in different physical environments and temperatures.

Sensor Calibration

The sensor calibration is not dependent on the physical environment. As an example, a sensor calibration can be done with the sensor placed in one part of a tank but is still valid if the sensor is moved to another part of the tank.

The sensor calibration is dependent on temperature. If the temperature changes more than 15 degrees Celsius, the sensor calibration needs to be redone.

See the Sparse IQ User Guide for more information on the sensor calibration.

Detector Calibration

The detector calibration is dependent on the physical environment if at least one of the following configurations is used:

- Close range leakage cancellation: true (default false)
- Threshold method: Recorded (default CFAR)

This means that if at least one of these two configurations is used, the detector calibration must be done in the setup where it will be used. Objects present in front of the sensor during the detector calibration in this configuration will not be detected during normal operation.

Whenever a sensor calibration needs to be redone (due to a temperature change), a detector calibration update needs to be done. The detector calibration update is a subset of a full calibration and is not dependent on the physical environment. This means that, for example, objects within the measurement range during the calibration update will still be detected after the calibration update.

The close range leakage cancellation part of the calibration is not included in the calibration update, even though it is temperature dependent. The reason for this is that it is also dependent on the physical environment, as mentioned above. This means that close range leakage cancellation cannot be used in applications where the temperature changes more than 15 degrees Celsius during operation.

Summary

Below is a table of the dependency to the physical environment and/or temperature depending on configuration and which calibration function is used (full or update).

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Configuration	Full Calibration	Calibration Update
Close range leakage cancellation	• Physical environment • Temperature	• Invalid
Recorded threshold	• Physical environment • Temperature	• Temperature
Other	• Temperature	• Temperature

Table 2: Calibration dependencies.

No Retention

Note that if there's no retention in the application, the full calibration needs to be done every time before measuring. This means that close range leakage cancellation and/or recorded threshold cannot be used unless caching of the calibration result is done. See section Calibration Caching for more information.

3.1.2 RSS API Usage

The calibration function handles all sensor communication within the detector, except for waiting for sensor interrupt. The calibration is performed in multiple steps, and therefore the function needs to be called in a while loop until complete.

See `example_detector_distance.c` for how to do this.

3.1.3 Calibration Caching

When reading this section, it is good to look at `example_detector_distance_calibration_caching.c` located in the SDK package.

Calibration caching is typically done to reduce power consumption in applications where temperature changes are common or if there's no memory retention in the application. Calibration caching means that the results are saved and then used later instead of redoing the calibration.

There are three types of calibration results.

- Sensor calibration result
- Static detector calibration result
- Dynamic detector calibration result

The static detector calibration result is temperature independent. This means that it only needs to be saved once and can then be used regardless of temperature.

The sensor calibration result and the dynamic detector calibration result are temperature dependent. This means that they need to be saved for a specific temperature. If the sensor needs to be re-calibrated, the saved calibration results can be used instead of doing a new calibration. The saved calibration results should only be used if they were produced within a temperature range of at most +- 15 degrees Celsius from the current temperature.

The implementation of calibration caching needs to be done in the application, i.e. it is not part of the RSS library itself. To see an example of how it can be done, please look in `example_detector_distance_calibration_caching.c`.

3.2 Process

Depending on the configuration, the Distance Detector will use one or more sensor configurations resulting in one or more sensor measurements for each detector measurement. The process function also requires a specific call chain to be performed for one sensor measurement. This call chain should be performed within a while loop to cover all possible sensor measurements.

The far range is measured as up to two sensor configurations, so a detector result normally takes several sensor measurements. An application that budgets sensor measurements, instead of looping until a result is available, gets the number of measurements per result from `acc_detector_distance_get_num_frames_per_result`.

The detector asks for its sensor measurements in a fixed order, so an application that powers the sensor down mid result must prepare it for the configuration the detector asks for next before measuring again.

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3.2.1 Sparse IQ Data

As part of the distance result struct there is a member called `processing_result` which contains the underlying Sparse IQ data used to calculate the distance result. The `processing_result` will be updated each time the `acc_detector_distance_process` function is called.

3.3 Memory

3.3.1 Flash

The example application compiled from `example_detector_distance.c` on the XM125 module requires around 99 kB.

3.3.2 RAM

The RAM can be divided into three categories, static RAM, heap, and stack. Below is a table for approximate RAM for an application compiled from `example_detector_distance.c`.

RAM	Size (kB)
Static	1.3
Heap	12.1
Stack	3.4
Total	16.9

Table 3: Approximate RAM usage.

Note that the heap is very dependent on the configuration. The configurations that have the largest impact on the memory are `start_m`, `end_m`, `step_length` and `threshold_method`. A configuration where the far range needs several sensor configurations keeps one processing instance per configuration, and therefore uses more heap.

3.4 Power Consumption

The example application compiled from `example_detector_distance_low_power_off.c` on the XM125 module has an average current of 0.31 mA at 1.8 V supply and 1 Hz update rate.

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4 Configuration Parameters

Name	Type	Default Value	Min	Max
start_m	float	0.25	0.0	< end_m
end_m	float	3.0	> start_m	23.0
max_step_length	uint16_t	0		
max_profile	enum	profile_5	profile_1	profile_5
signal_quality	float	20.8	−10.0	35.0
threshold_method	enum	cfar		
peak_sorting_method	enum	strongest		
reflector_shape	enum	generic		
num_frames_in_recorded_threshold	uint16_t	100		
fixed_amplitude_threshold_value	float	100.0		
fixed_strength_threshold_value	float	0.0		
threshold_sensitivity	float	0.5	0.0	1.0
close_range_leakage_cancellation	bool	false	n/a	n/a

Table 4: Distance Detector Configuration Parameters

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