

Fig. 6: Estimation of the gyroscope nominal gain from two iPhone X devices. The dash line marks the estimated nominal gain

-39.862363137944158	-39.815935280377744	-39.822619103792022	-39.807082121390522	-39.817704006855820
36.746838108661962	36.725833955351305	36.751195821364234	36.752406611083359	36.751266990517692
20.321937017717612	20.276563465382658	20.302206619012743	20.304280744909118	20.293839012434400
-25.775903878528148	-25.826990327452950	-25.865651673449992	-25.824470693110083	-25.830236948855958
19.070418546381916	19.087074948988629	19.124401486623356	19.120464786337834	19.117788287737312
-29.059409132023614	-29.082230352356362	-29.029881179984351	-29.043929037666555	-29.056049474283022
31.344396673396361	31.364984433906649	31.347831819184396	31.359581874031452	31.366435779636262
-35.131464999438137	-35.144073074775363	-35.126381870264737	-35.138736688905318	-35.140984092442856
-74.091971345986167	-74.128105301813775	-74.093537886235026	-74.123911828207383	-74.131598201240195

Fig. 7: Gain Matrix Estimations of an iPhone 5



Fig. 8: Screenshots of the GYROID proof of concept app

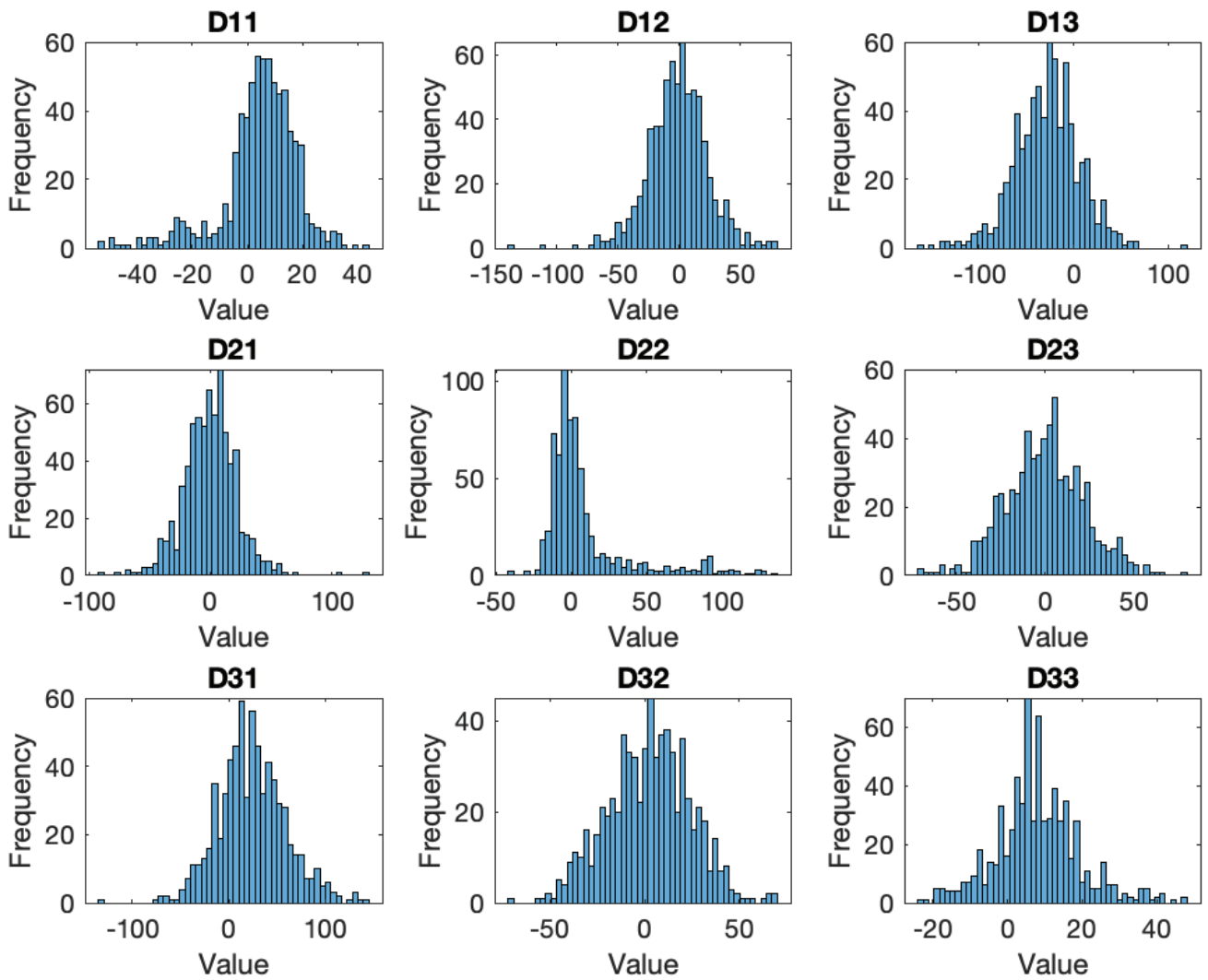


Fig. 9: Distribution of each element in the GYROID (nominal gain = 61 mdps)

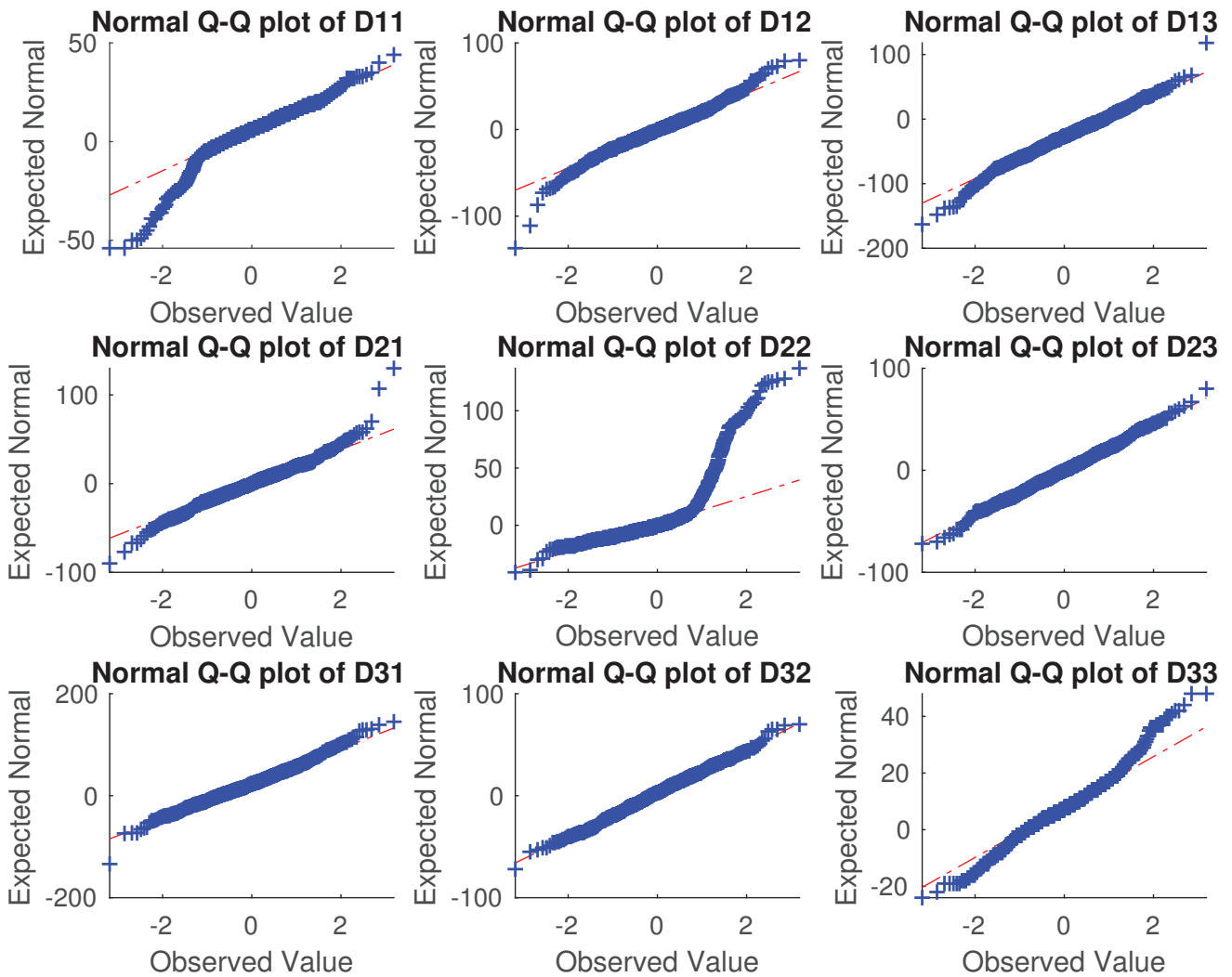


Fig. 10: Q-Q plot of each element in the GYROID (nominal gain = 61 mdps). If the distribution of a variable is normal, its Q-Q plot should appear linear

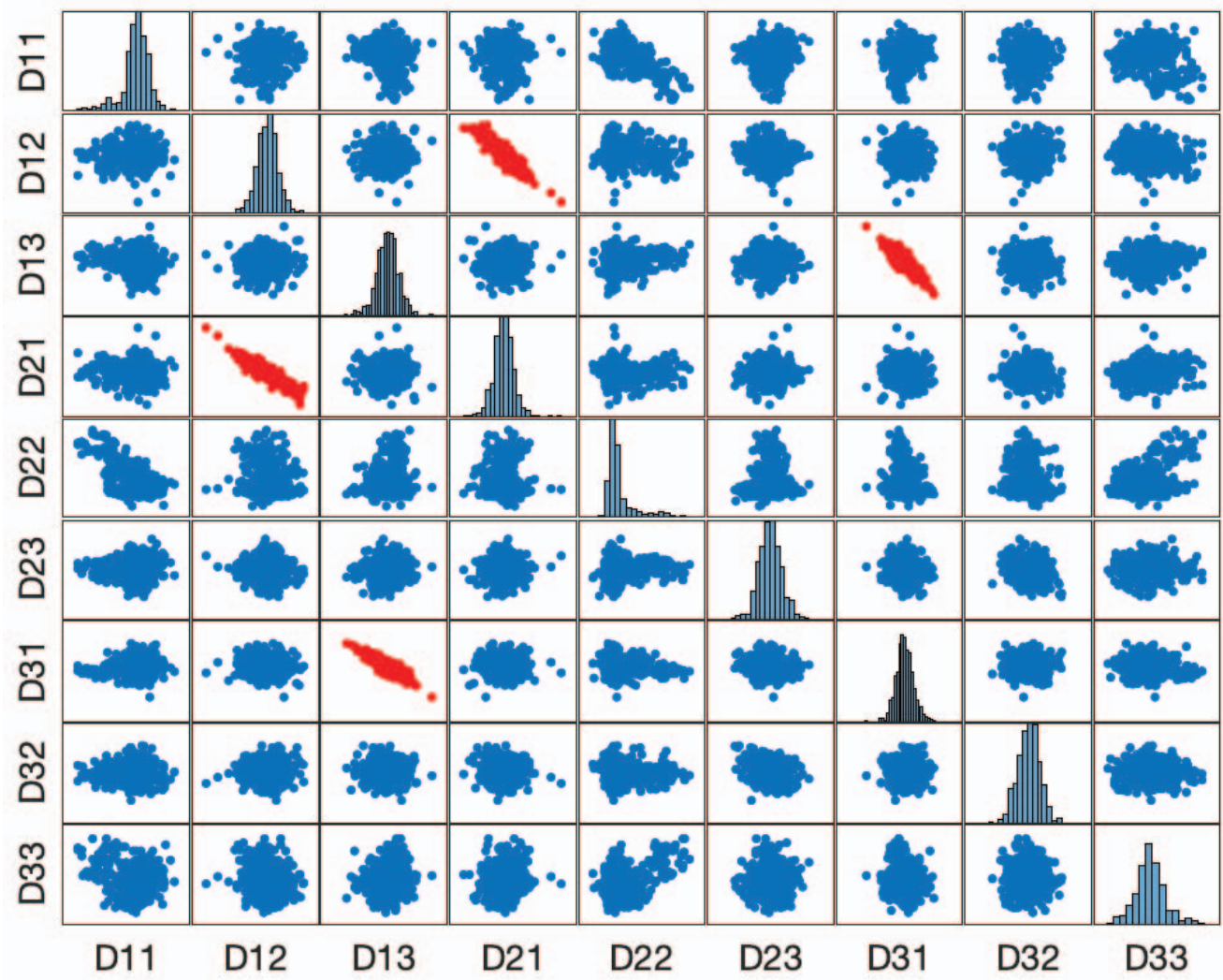


Fig. 11: Scatter plot matrix of elements in the GYROID (nominal gain = 61 mdps). Each scatter plot shows the relationship between two elements. Pairs with significant correlation are highlighted in red.