

# IMU Sensor

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An **Unmanned aerial vehicle** (UAV) is a Unmanned Aerial Vehicle. UAVs include both autonomous (means they can do it alone) drones and remotely piloted vehicles (RPVs). A UAV is capable of controlled, sustained level flight and is powered by a jet, reciprocating, or electric engine.





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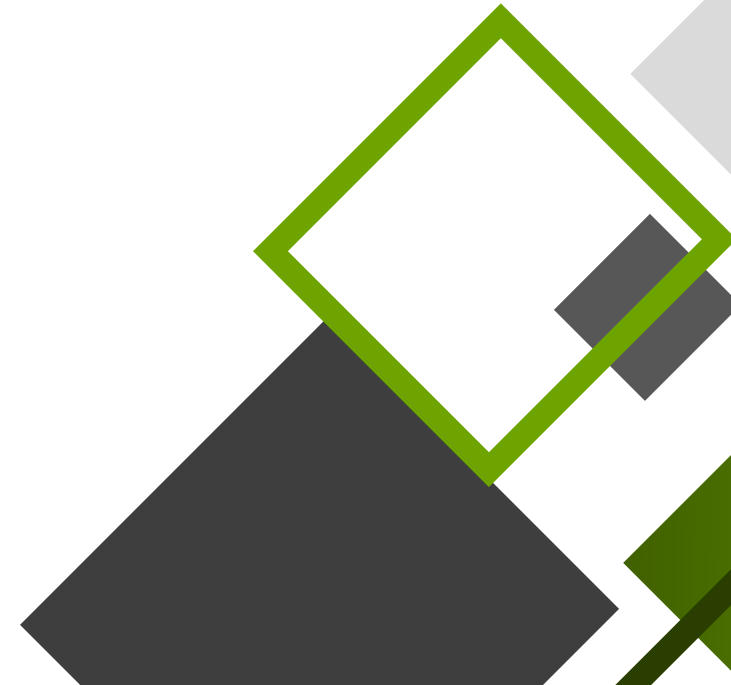
04

05



# IMU Sensor ?

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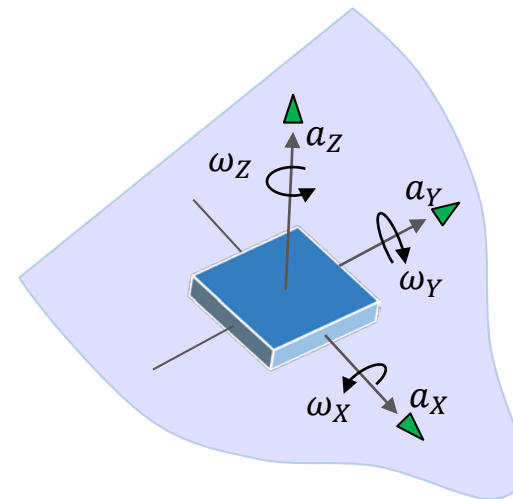


# IMU Sensor?

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## ■ IMU (Inertial Measurement Unit : 관성측정장치)

- 구성:
  - 가속도센서(**Accelerometer**): 선가속도를 측정
  - 자이로(**Gyro**) 센서 : 각속도를 측정
  - magnetosensor도 포함하면 AHRS가 됨.
- 이 2 센서 측정값을 융합하여 물체의 자세를 측정함.
- 자세를 표시하는 방법은 여러가지 있지만, X, Y, Z 3개 축의 회전각도 Roll, Pitch, Yaw 값을 구하는 것이다.



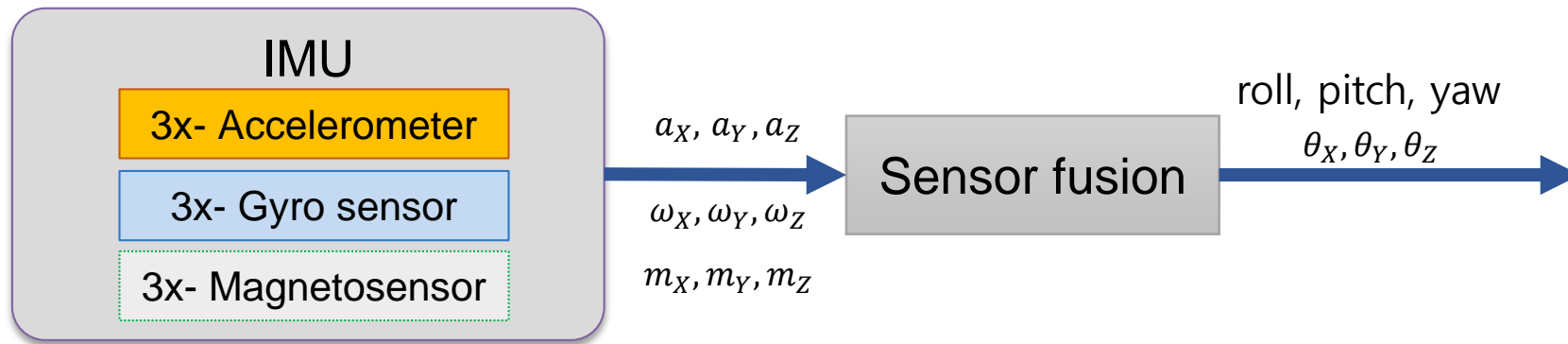
$\omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z$ : 회전 각속도

$a_x, a_y, a_z$ : 직선 가속도

# 센서융합 (Fusion)

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## ■ IMU 센서의 Fusion



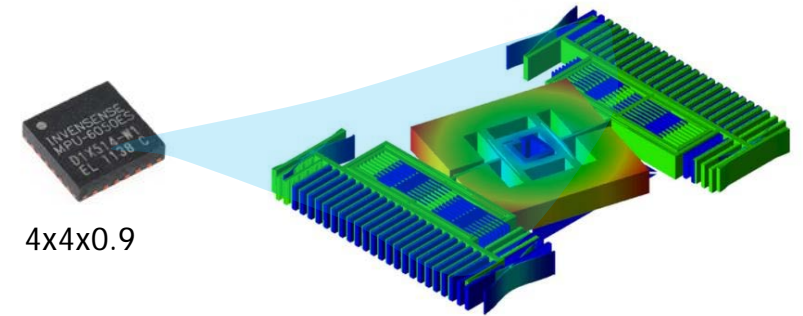
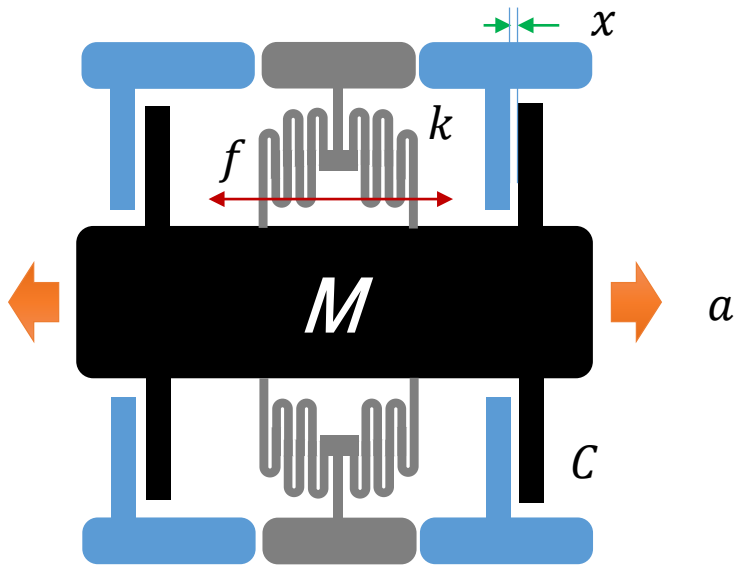
# MEMS IMU 센서

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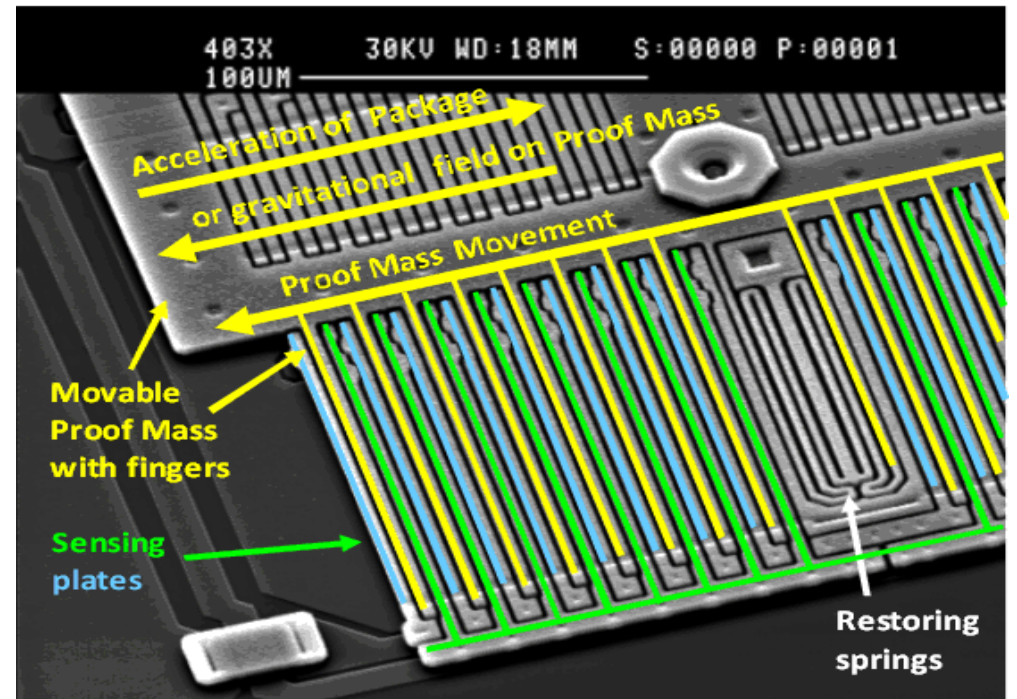
## ■ 가속도 측정센서

### • Mass-Spring + Capacitive sensor

- $f = ma$ ,
- $f \propto kx$
- $a \propto x$



MEMS IMU



출처:

[http://www.freescale.com/files/sensors/doc/app\\_note/AN3461.pdf](http://www.freescale.com/files/sensors/doc/app_note/AN3461.pdf)

# MEMS IMU 센서

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- MEMS IMU 센서의 원리
- 물체가 직선운동을 시킬때 회전을 시키면 **Coriolis force**가 발생
  - $F_c = -2m\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \boldsymbol{v}$
  - $F_c$ : Coriolis force vector,  $\boldsymbol{\Omega}$  : rotation vector,  $\boldsymbol{v}$  : linear velocity vector
- $F_c$  에 의한 변위를 capacitive 센서로 측정

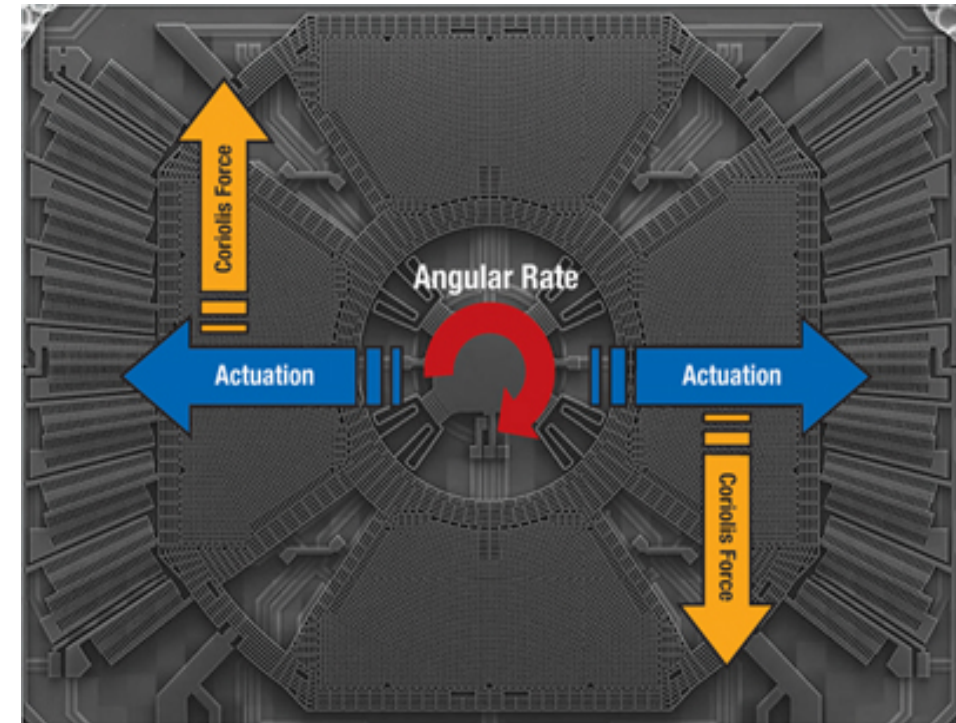
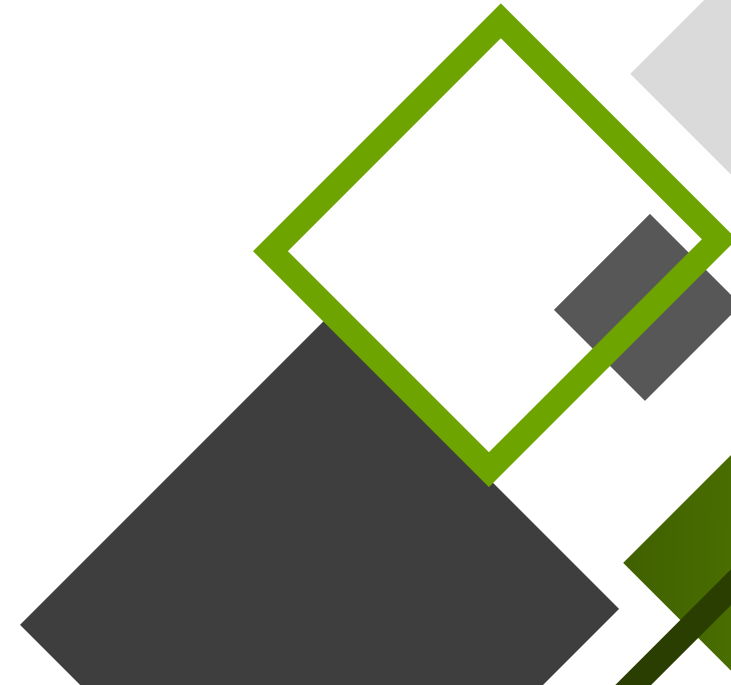


Image credit:  
<http://www.digikey.com/us/en/techzone/sensors/resources/articles/MEMS-Accelerometers.html>



# IMU MPU6000

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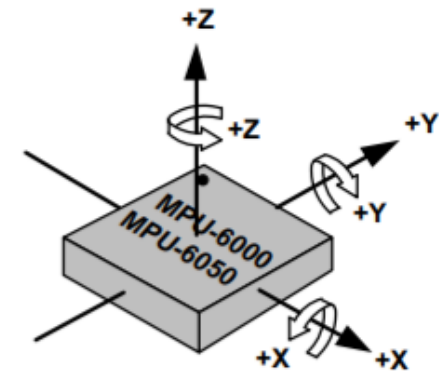
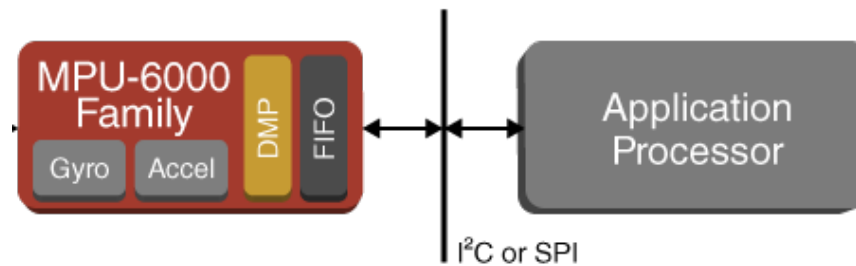
# IMU MPU6000

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## ■ Invenens IMU:

### • SPECIFICATIONS

- Gyro : 3축 자이로 센서의 감도  $\pm 250, \pm 500, \pm 1000, \pm 2000^\circ/\text{sec}$
- Accel: 3축 가속도 센서의 감도  $\pm 2g, \pm 4g, \pm 8g, \pm 16g$
- DMP(Digital Motion Processing) 기능 내장:
  - 내부의 프로세서를 이용하여 자동으로 센서 융합 계산. → 롤, 피치
- SPI, I2C 버스 인터페이스
- 16 비트 ADC 내장



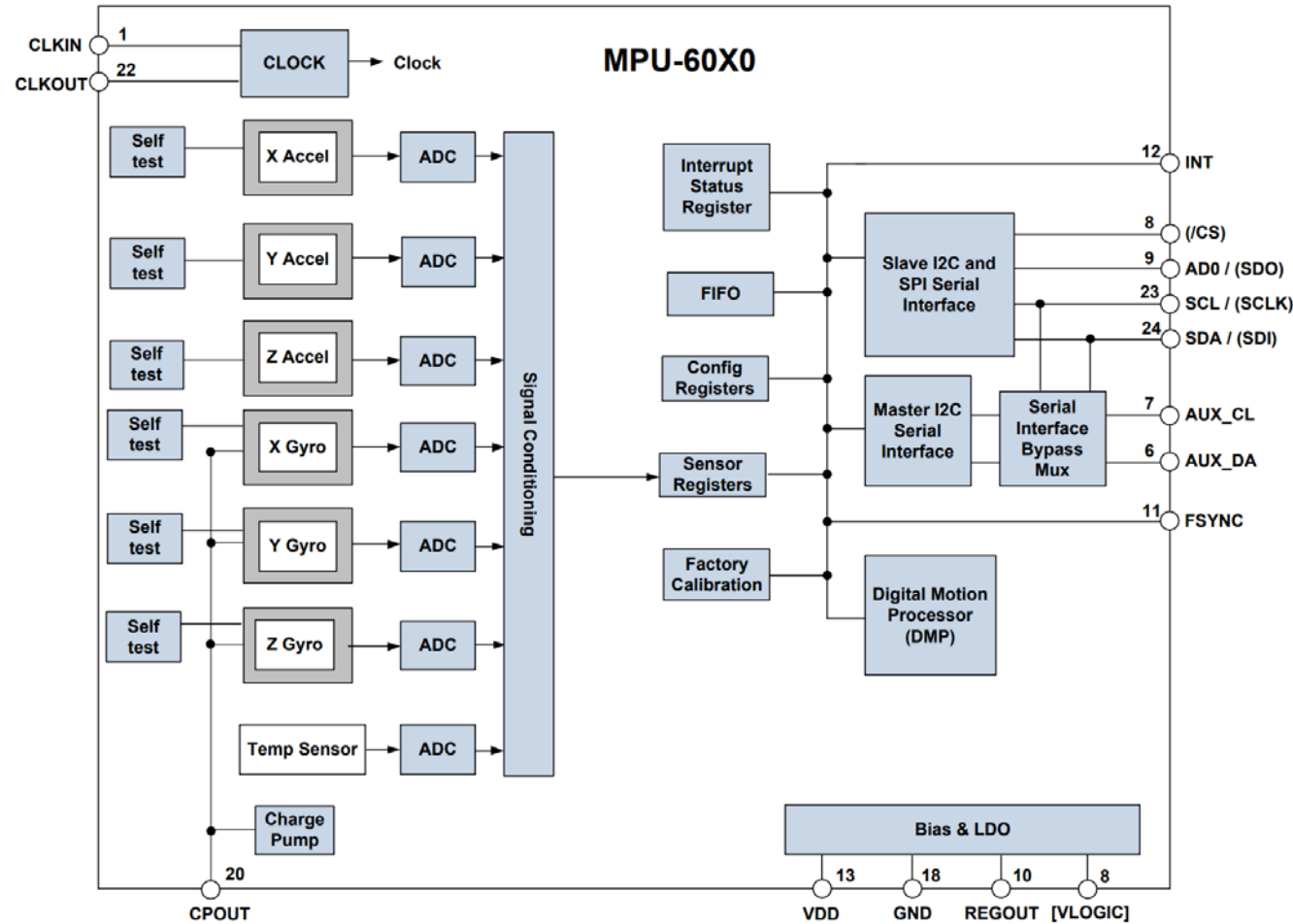
출처: <https://www.invensense.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/MPU-6000-Datasheet1.pdf>

# IMU MPU6000

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## ■ SPI connections:

- /CS: chip select
  - pin 53 in APM
- SDI : MOSI
- SDO: MISO
- SCLK: clock
- INT: Interrupt digital output
  - PE6 (AVR port)
- FSYNC:
  - supports image, video and GPS synchronization
  - PJ3 (AVR port)



Note: Pin names in round brackets ( ) apply only to MPU-6000  
Pin names in square brackets [ ] apply only to MPU-6050

# IMU MPU6000

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## ■ 설정용 내부 레지스터:

- 측정 sample rate
- DLP (low pass filter) setup
  - 0: 260Hz ~ 6: 5Hz
- Gyro scale
  - 0:  $\pm 250$  °/s, 1:  $\pm 500$  °/s,
  - 2:  $\pm 1000$  °/s, 3:  $\pm 2000$  °/s
- Accelerometer scale
  - 0:  $\pm 2g$ , 1:  $\pm 4g$ ,
  - 2:  $\pm 8g$ , 3:  $\pm 16g$
- I2C disable
- device reset, clock select
- Interrupt enable

Adr.	Register	Purpose	Descriptions
19	SMPLRT_DIV	setup	Gyro Output Rate(8kHz)를 기준으로 Sample rate를 설정 SMPLRT_DIV[7:0]
1A	CONFIG	setup	저역필터 DLP 주파수 설정 EXT_SYNC_SET[2:0] DLPF_CFG[2:0]
1B	GYRO_CONFIG	setup	FS_SEL [1:0]
1C	ACCEL_CONFIG	read	AFS_SEL[1:0]
6A	USER_CTRL	setup	I2C_MST_EN I2C_IF_DIS
6B	PWR_MGMT_1	setup	DEVICE_RESET DEVICE_RESET CLKSEL[2:0]
37	INT_PIN_CFG	setup	INT_RD_CLEAR
38	INT_ENABLE	setup	RAW_RDY_EN

# IMU MPU6000

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## ■ 내부 레지스터:

- 데이터 레지스터:
  - 주소: 0x3B~0x48
  - 데이터
    - Acceleration x, y, z
    - Temperature
    - Gyro x, y, z
  - big endian
    - "big end first"
  - 16bit data
    - data= High<<8 + Low;

Adr.	Register	Purpose	Descriptions
3B	ACCEL_XOUT_H	read	Acc. x in 16bit
3C	ACCEL_XOUT_L	read	
3D	ACCEL_YOUT_H	read	Acc. y in 16bit
3E	ACCEL_YOUT_L	read	
3F	ACCEL_ZOUT_H	read	Acc. z in 16bit
40	ACCEL_ZOUT_L	read	
41	TEMP_OUT_H	read	Temperature in 16bit
42	TEMP_OUT_L	read	
43	GYRO_XOUT_H	read	Gyro x in 16bit
44	GYRO_XOUT_L	read	
45	GYRO_YOUT_H	read	Gyro y in 16bit
46	GYRO_YOUT_L	read	
47	GYRO_ZOUT_H	read	Gyro z in 16bit
48	GYRO_ZOUT_L	read	

# IMU MPU6000

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## ■ Initialize sequence:

① Reset: reset the chip

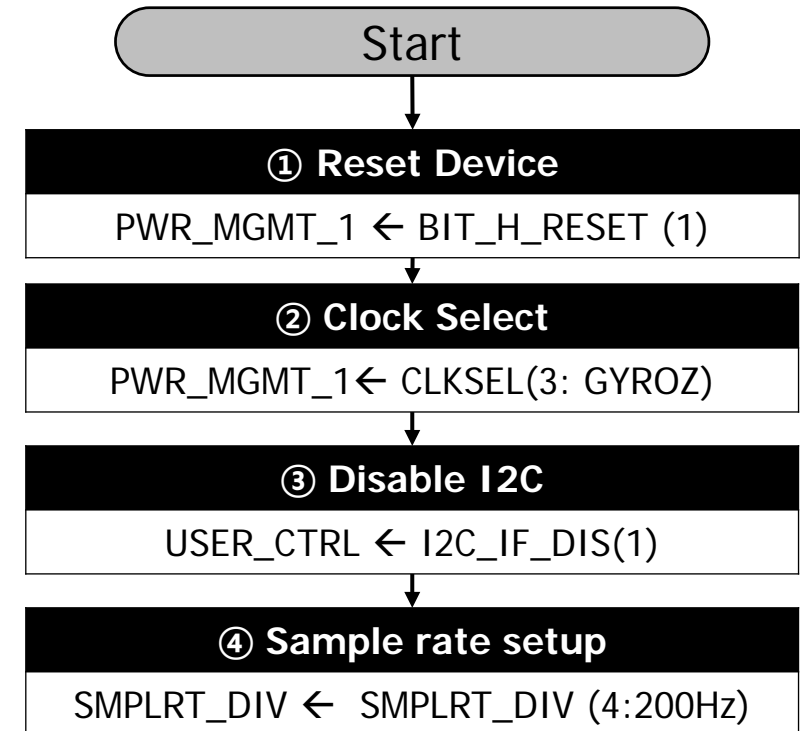
② Clock select:

CLKSEL	0	1	2	3	4	5
Source	Internal 8MHz	Gyro X	Gyro Y	<b>Gyro Z</b>	External 32.768	External 19.2MHz

③ Disable I2C

④ Sample rate setup

- Sample Rate = Gyro Output Rate/(1+SMPLRT\_DIV)
- Gyro Output Rate= 1khz(DLP) ~8kHz



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## ■ Initialize sequence:

### ⑤ DLP(Digital Low Pass) filter 설정

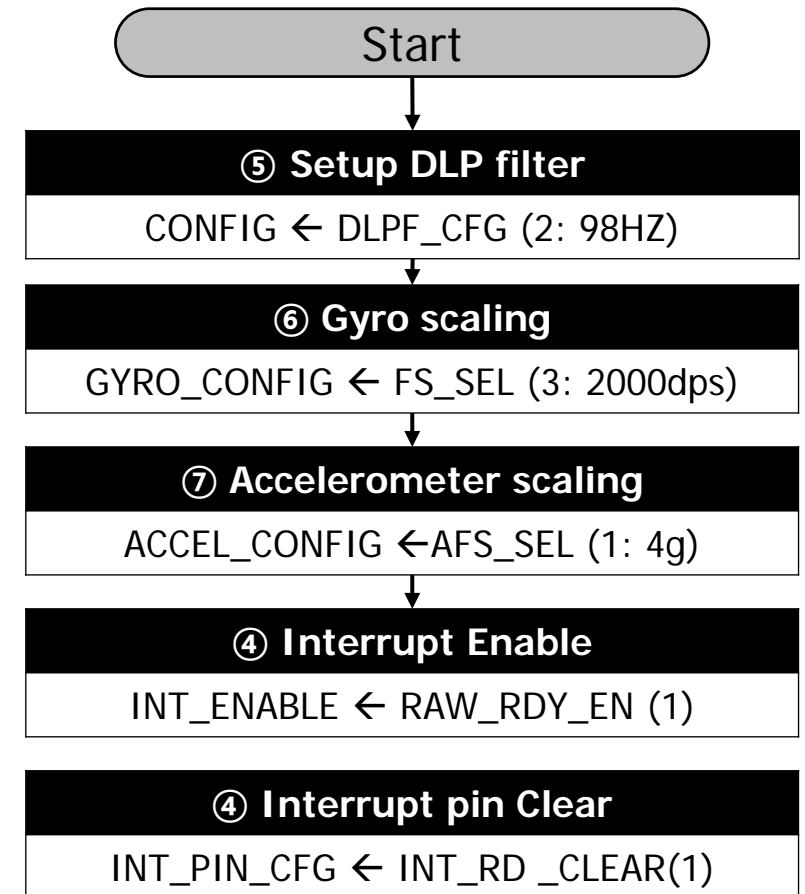
CLKSEL	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Accel. Bandwidth(Hz)	260	184	94	44	21	10	5
Gyro Bandwidth(Hz)	256	188	98	42	20	10	5
Gyro frequency (kHz)	8	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accel frequency (kHz)	1						

### ⑥ Gyro sensor scaling

### ⑦ Accelerometer scaling

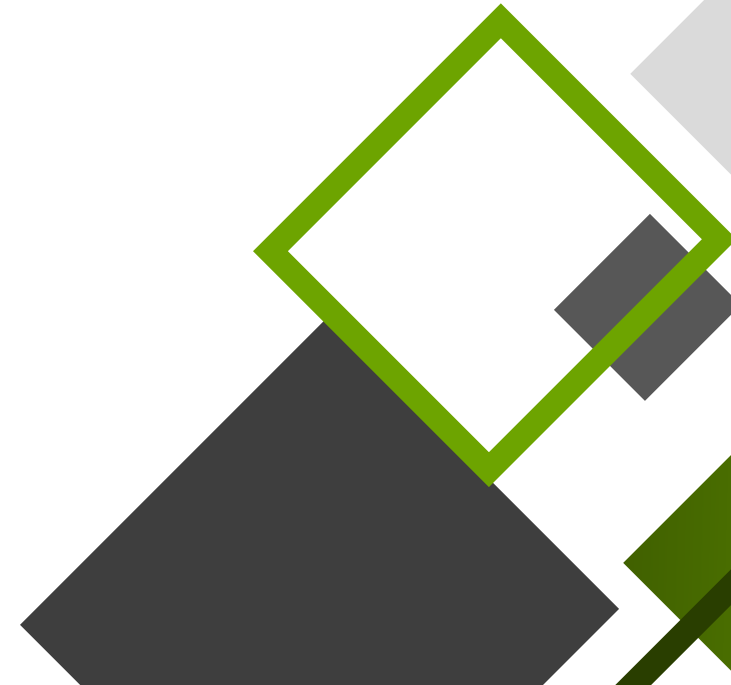
### ⑧ Interrupt Enable

### ⑨ Interrupt pin Clear





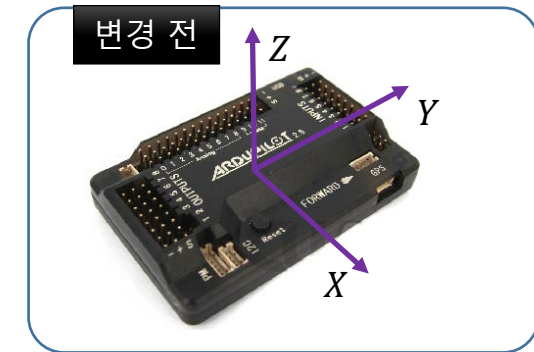
# Algorithm for MPU6000



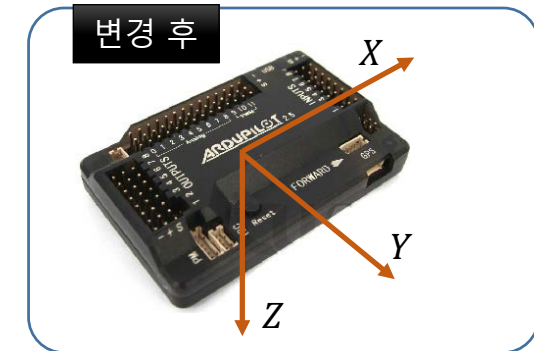
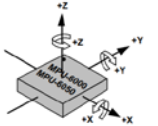
# Redefining coordinate

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- 우측 그림과 같이 좌표를 변경한다.
- 좌표 변경 이유
  - 원래는 전진 방향이 Y축으로 칩이 장착됨.
  - 그런데 항공기 제어에서는 주로
    - **NED : North, East, Down** 방향을 기준
    - 전진 방향이 +x
    - 전진방향의 오른쪽이 +y
    - 중력 방향이 +z축이다.
- 필요 내용
  - $y' = x, x' = -y, z' = -z$



CHIP



NED



# MPU6000 선언

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## ■ MPU6000 Class:

### ▶ Property

- ▶ `_new_data` : 데이터 도착을 알림
- ▶ `_count`: 데이터의 누적수를 보관
- ▶ `_sum[7]`: 누적 평균용 배열
- ▶ `_gyro, _accel`: gyro, accel 데이터를 벡터로 보관

### ▶ Method

- ▶ `configureMPU6000()`: 레지스터 초기화 설정
- ▶ `updateData()`: 데이터를 업데이트
- ▶ `initTimer()`: 타이머 초기화
- ▶ `readData()`: 데이터 읽기
- ▶ `dataReady()`: 외부 interrupt 처리

## MPU6000 Class

data

```
_new_data  
_count  
_sum[7]  
Vectorf _gyro, _accel
```

functions

public:

```
configureMPU6000()  
updateData()  
initTimer()  
readData()  
dataReady()
```

private:

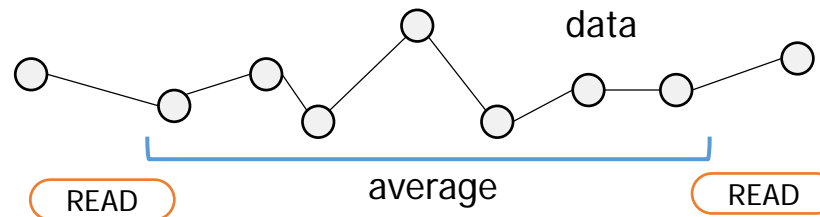
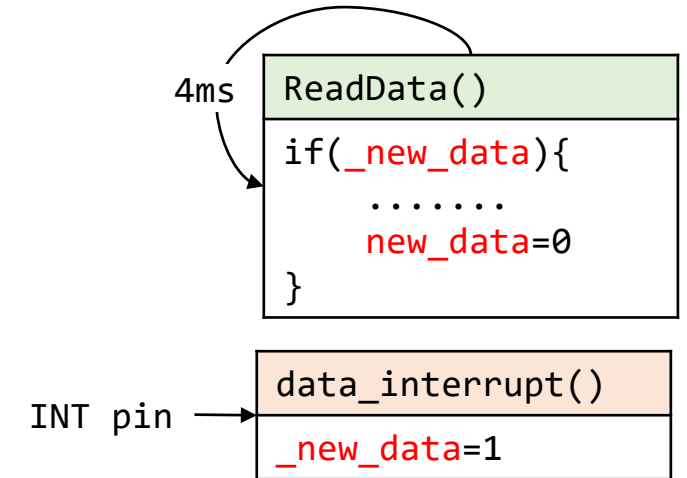
```
SPIwrite(byte, byte)  
SPIread(byte)  
spi_transfer_16()
```

# Algorithm

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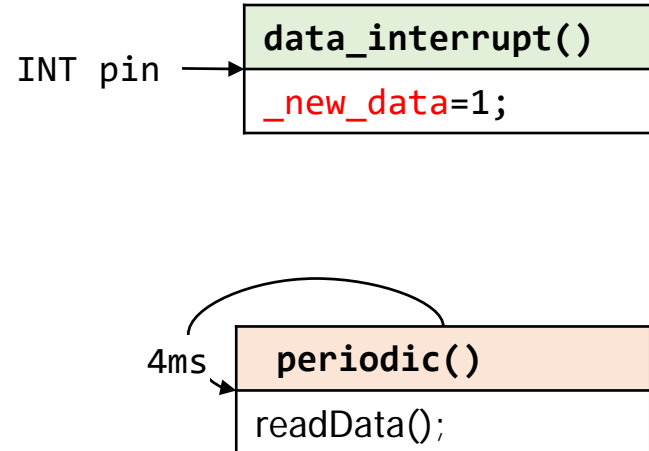
## ■ 주요 특징

- SPI 통신 사용을 위하여 다른 칩을 비활성화 필요.
- Timer 인터럽트에 따라 일정시간 간격으로 동작
  - 4ms 주기 250Hz 정도
- INT핀의 rising 변화를 감지하는 외부 인터럽트사용
  - 유효한 데이터가 있을 때만 읽도록 한다.
  - 불필요한 읽기를 배제
- 데이터를 읽지 않아도 계속 데이터를 **누적평균**하는 기능



# 동작원리

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```
readData()
If NEW data exist
if(_new_data){
    _new_data=0;
    ...
    _sum[i]+=readSPI();
    ...
}
```

`_sum[i]`

```
updateData()
Exit when no data:
while (_count == 0);

Lock & Copy data for processing:
cli();
    sum[i] = _sum[i];
    _sum[i] = 0;
sei();

Scaling & Averaging:
count_scale = 1.0 / count;
_gyro.x = _gyro_scale * _gyro_data_sign[0]
* sum[_gyro_data_index[0]] * count_scale;
```

# MPU6000 Programming

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## ■ MPU6k.h

- register

### MPU6k.h

```
#ifndef __MPU6K_H__
#define __MPU6K_H__
#include <stdint.h>
#include <Arduino.h>
//=====Registers of MPU6000
#define MPUREG_WHOAMI 0x75
#define MPUREG_SMPLRT_DIV 0x19
#define MPUREG_CONFIG 0x1A
#define MPUREG_GYRO_CONFIG 0x1B
#define MPUREG_ACCEL_CONFIG 0x1C
#define MPUREG_FIFO_EN 0x23
#define MPUREG_INT_PIN_CFG 0x37
#define MPUREG_INT_ENABLE 0x38
#define MPUREG_INT_STATUS 0x3A
#define MPUREG_ACCEL_XOUT_H 0x3B
#define MPUREG_ACCEL_XOUT_L 0x3C
#define MPUREG_ACCEL_YOUT_H 0x3D
#define MPUREG_ACCEL_YOUT_L 0x3E
#define MPUREG_ACCEL_ZOUT_H 0x3F
#define MPUREG_ACCEL_ZOUT_L 0x40
#define MPUREG_TEMP_OUT_H 0x41
#define MPUREG_TEMP_OUT_L 0x42
#define MPUREG_GYRO_XOUT_H 0x43
#define MPUREG_GYRO_XOUT_L 0x44
#define MPUREG_GYRO_YOUT_H 0x45
#define MPUREG_GYRO_YOUT_L 0x46
#define MPUREG_GYRO_ZOUT_H 0x47
#define MPUREG_GYRO_ZOUT_L 0x48
#define MPUREG_USER_CTRL 0x6A
#define MPUREG_PWR_MGMT_1 0x6B
#define MPUREG_PWR_MGMT_2 0x6C
```

```
#define MPUREG_FIFO_COUNTH 0x72
#define MPUREG_FIFO_COUNTL 0x73
#define MPUREG_FIFO_R_W 0x74
//===== Configuration BITS
#define BIT_SLEEP 0x40
#define BIT_H_RESET 0x80
#define BITS_CLKSEL 0x07
#define MPU_CLK_SEL_PLLGYROX 0x01
#define MPU_CLK_SEL_PLLGYROZ 0x03
#define MPU_EXT_SYNC_GYROX 0x02
#define BITS_FS_250DPS 0x00
#define BITS_FS_500DPS 0x08
#define BITS_FS_1000DPS 0x10
#define BITS_FS_2000DPS 0x18
#define BITS_FS_MASK 0x18
#define BITS_AFS_2G 0x00
#define BITS_AFS_4G 0x08
#define BITS_AFS_8G 0x10
#define BITS_AFS_16G 0x18
#define BITS_DLPF_CFG_256HZ_NOLPF2 0x00
#define BITS_DLPF_CFG_188HZ 0x01
#define BITS_DLPF_CFG_98HZ 0x02
#define BITS_DLPF_CFG_42HZ 0x03
#define BITS_DLPF_CFG_20HZ 0x04
#define BITS_DLPF_CFG_10HZ 0x05
#define BITS_DLPF_CFG_5HZ 0x06
#define BITS_DLPF_CFG_2100HZ_NOLPF 0x07
#define BITS_DLPF_CFG_MASK 0x07
#define BIT_INT_ANYRD_2CLEAR 0x10
#define BIT_RAW_RDY_EN 0x01
#define BIT_I2C_IF_DIS 0x10
#define BIT_INT_STATUS_DATA 0x01
```

# MPU6000 Programming

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## ■ MPU6k.h

- class

```
//=====
#define MPU6K_CS_PIN 53
#define EI_INT_6 6
const float _gyro_scale = PI/180*2000./32768.0;
const float _accel_scale = 4*9.81 / 32768.0;
const uint8_t _gyro_data_index[3] = { 5, 4, 6 };
const int8_t _gyro_data_sign[3] = { 1, 1, -1 };
const uint8_t _accel_data_index[3] = { 1, 0, 2 };
const int8_t _accel_data_sign[3] = { 1, 1, -1 };
const uint8_t _temp_data_index = 3;
struct Vectorf{float x;float y; float z;};
class MPU6000{
protected:
    static volatile uint8_t _new_data;
    static volatile uint16_t _count;
    static volatile int32_t _sum[7];
    void SPIwrite(byte reg, byte data);
    uint8_t SPIread(byte reg);
    static int16_t spi_transfer_16(void);
public:
    Vectorf _gyro,_accel;
    void configureMPU6000();
    bool updateData();
    void initTimer();
    void readData();
    static void dataReady(void);
};
#endif
```

# MPU6000 Programming

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## ■ MPU6k.cpp

MPU6k.cpp <1/5>

```
#include "MPU6k.h"
#include <SPI.h>
#include <Arduino.h>
static volatile uint8_t MPU6000::_new_data=0;
static volatile uint16_t MPU6000::_count=0;
static volatile int32_t MPU6000::_sum[7]={0};
MPU6000 mpu;
//===== Configuration of MPU6k
void MPU6000::configureMPU6000() {
    SPIwrite(MPUREG_PWR_MGMT_1,BIT_H_RESET);
    SPIwrite(MPUREG_PWR_MGMT_1,MPU_CLK_SEL_PLLGYROZ);
    SPIwrite(MPUREG_USER_CTRL,BIT_I2C_IF_DIS);
    SPIwrite(MPUREG_SMPLRT_DIV,0x04);
    SPIwrite(MPUREG_CONFIG,BITS_DLPF_CFG_98HZ);
    SPIwrite(MPUREG_GYRO_CONFIG,BITS_FS_2000DPS);
    SPIwrite(MPUREG_ACCEL_CONFIG,BITS_AFS_4G);
    SPIwrite(MPUREG_INT_ENABLE,BIT_RAW_RDY_EN);
    SPIwrite(MPUREG_INT_PIN_CFG,BIT_INT_ANYRD_2CLEAR);
    attachInterrupt(EI_INT_6,dataReady,RISING); // External Interrupt pin PE6 INT6
    initTimer();
    delay(100); // eset device
    delay(1); //select GyroZ clock
    delay(1); //disable I2C interface
    delay(1); //Fsample=1Khz/(4+1)=200Hz
    delay(1); //DLPF = 98Hz (Gyro)
    delay(1); //Gyro scale 2000deg/s
    delay(1); //accel scale at 4g(4096LSB/g)
    delay(1); //INT: Raw data ready
    delay(1); //INT: Clear on any read
}
```

# MPU6000 Programming

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MPU6k.cpp <2/5>

```
bool MPU6000::updateData( ) {
    int32_t sum[7];
    uint16_t count;
    float count_scale;
    while (_count == 0); // wait for at least one sample
    cli(); // disable interrupts
    for (int i=0; i<7; i++) {
        sum[i] = _sum[i];
        _sum[i] = 0;
    }
    count = _count;
    _count = 0;
    sei(); //enable interrupts
    count_scale = 1.0 / count;
    _gyro.x = _gyro_scale * _gyro_data_sign[0] * sum[_gyro_data_index[0]] * count_scale;
    _gyro.y = _gyro_scale * _gyro_data_sign[1] * sum[_gyro_data_index[1]] * count_scale;
    _gyro.z = _gyro_scale * _gyro_data_sign[2] * sum[_gyro_data_index[2]] * count_scale;
    _accel.x = _accel_scale * _accel_data_sign[0] * sum[_accel_data_index[0]] * count_scale;
    _accel.y = _accel_scale * _accel_data_sign[1] * sum[_accel_data_index[1]] * count_scale;
    _accel.z = _accel_scale * _accel_data_sign[2] * sum[_accel_data_index[2]] * count_scale;
    return true;
}
```

# MPU6000 Programming

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MPU6k.cpp <3/5>

```
void MPU6000::readData( ){
    if (_new_data == 0) return; // no new data then exit
    _new_data = 0;
    digitalWrite(MPU6K_CS_PIN, LOW);
    byte addr = MPUREG_ACCEL_XOUT_H | 0x80; // R/W bit
    SPI.transfer(addr);
    for (uint8_t i=0; i<7; i++) {
        _sum[i] += spi_transfer_16();
    }
    _count++;
    digitalWrite(MPU6K_CS_PIN, HIGH);
}

//===== SPI Read/Write =====
void MPU6000::SPIwrite(byte reg, byte data) {
    uint8_t dump;
    digitalWrite(MPU6K_CS_PIN, LOW);
    dump=SPI.transfer(reg);
    dump=SPI.transfer(data);
    digitalWrite(MPU6K_CS_PIN, HIGH);
}
```



# MPU6000 Programming

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MPU6k.cpp <4/5>

```
uint8_t MPU6000::SPIread(byte reg) {
    uint8_t dump, return_value, addr=reg|0x80; // R/W bit
    digitalWrite(MPU6K_CS_PIN,LOW);
    dump=SPI.transfer(addr);
    return_value=SPI.transfer(0x00);
    digitalWrite(MPU6K_CS_PIN,HIGH);
    return return_value;
}
static int16_t MPU6000::spi_transfer_16(void) {
    uint8_t byte_H, byte_L;
    byte_H = SPI.transfer(0);
    byte_L = SPI.transfer(0);
    return (((int16_t)byte_H)<<8) | byte_L;
}
```

# MPU6000 Programming

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MPU6k.cpp <5/5>

```
//===== Interrupts =====  
void MPU6000::dataReady(void) {  
    _new_data = 1; // new data arrived for read  
}  
void MPU6000::initTimer(){  
    TIMSK2 = 0; // Disable interrupts  
    TCCR2A = 0; // normal counting mode  
    TCCR2B = _BV(CS21) | _BV(CS22); // Set prescaler of 256 -> 16usec  
    TCNT2 = 0; // Set count=0  
    TIFR2 = _BV(TOV2); // clear previous interrupts;  
    TIMSK2 = _BV(TOIE2); // enable overflow interrupt  
}  
ISR(TIMER2_OVF_vect) {  
    mpu.readData();  
}
```

# MPU6000 Programming

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## ■ test\_MPU6k.ino

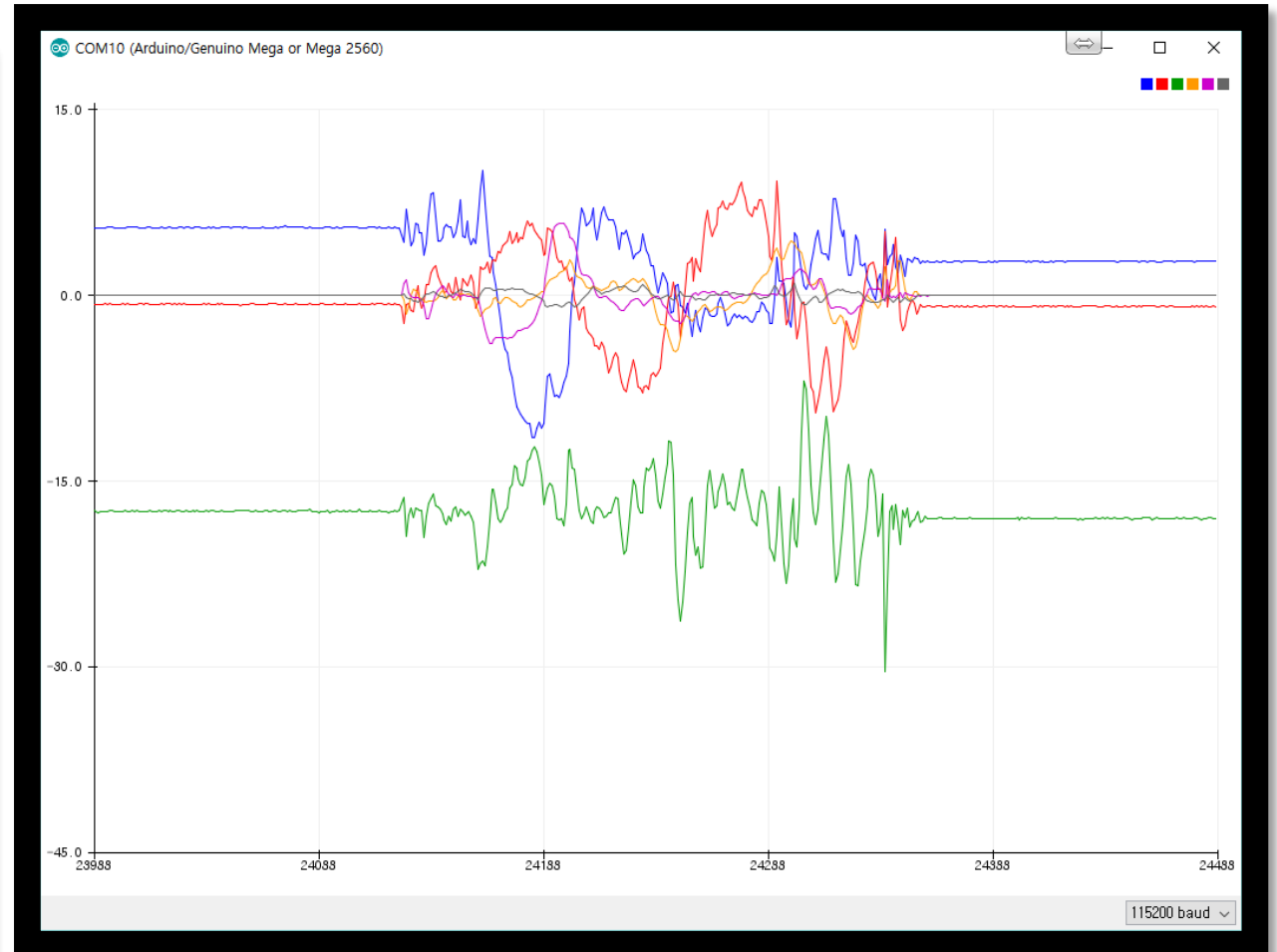
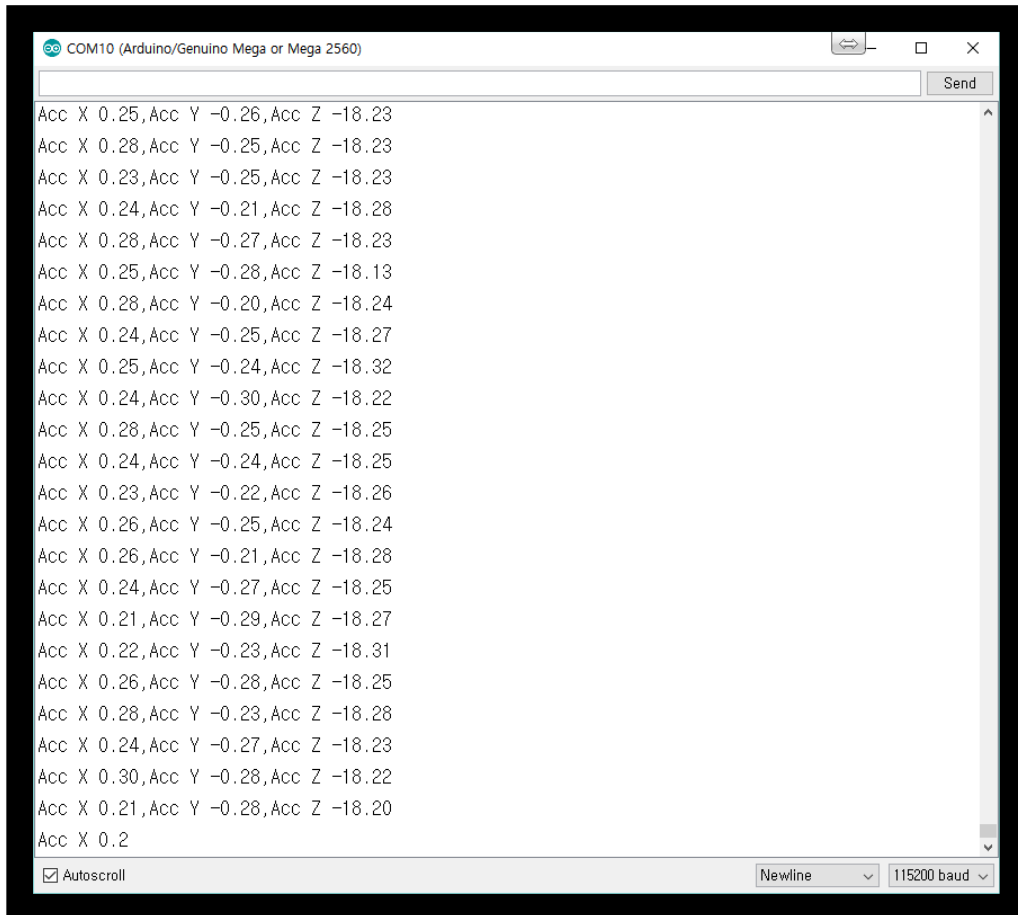
test\_MPU6k.ino

```
#include <SPI.h>
#include "MPU6k.h"
#define BARO_CS_PIN 40
extern MPU6000 mpu;
void setup() {
    Serial.begin(115200);
    pinMode(BARO_CS_PIN, OUTPUT); pinMode(12, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(MPU6K_CS_PIN, OUTPUT); digitalWrite(MPU6K_CS_PIN, HIGH);
    digitalWrite(BARO_CS_PIN, HIGH); //Deselect Barometer
    SPI.begin();
    SPI.beginTransaction(SPISettings(8000000, MSBFIRST, SPI_MODE0));
    delay(100);
    mpu.configureMPU6000(); // configure chip
}
void loop() {
    mpu.updateData( );
    Serial.print(mpu._accel.x); Serial.print(",");
    Serial.print(mpu._accel.y); Serial.print(",");
    Serial.print(mpu._accel.z); Serial.print(",");
    Serial.print(mpu._gyro.x); Serial.print(",");
    Serial.print(mpu._gyro.y); Serial.print(",");
    Serial.print(mpu._gyro.z);
    Serial.print("\n");
}
```

# Results

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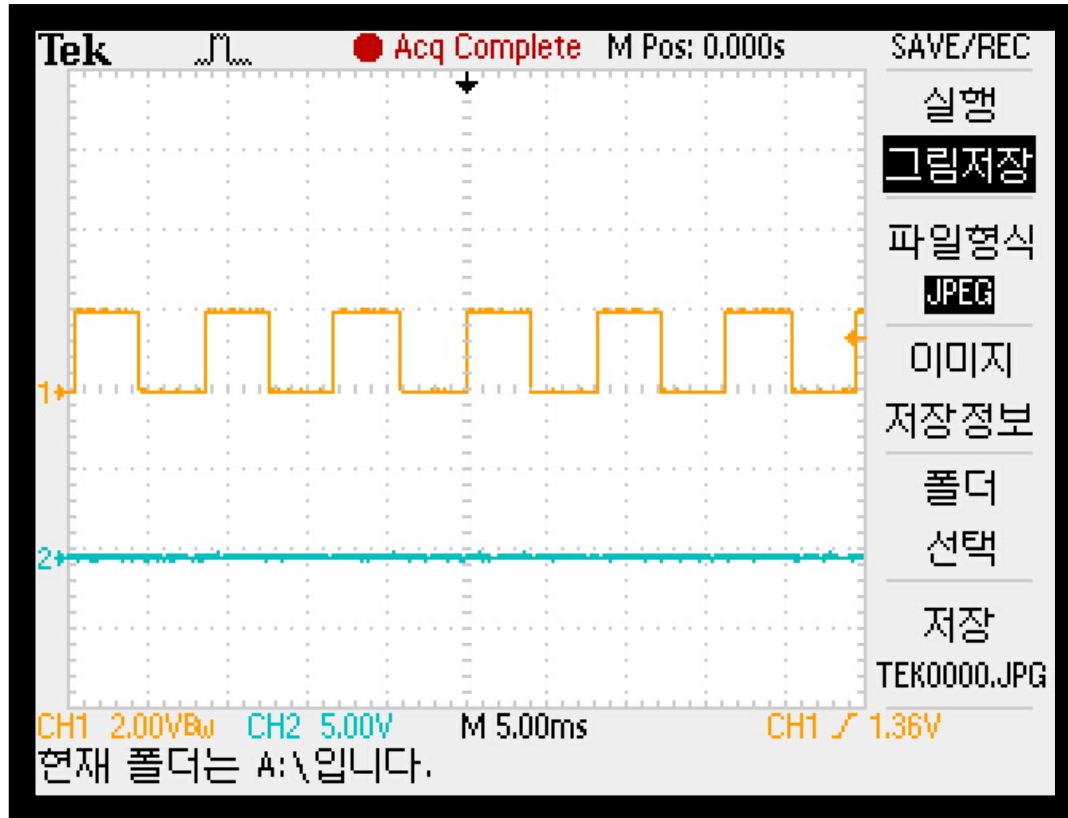
## Results



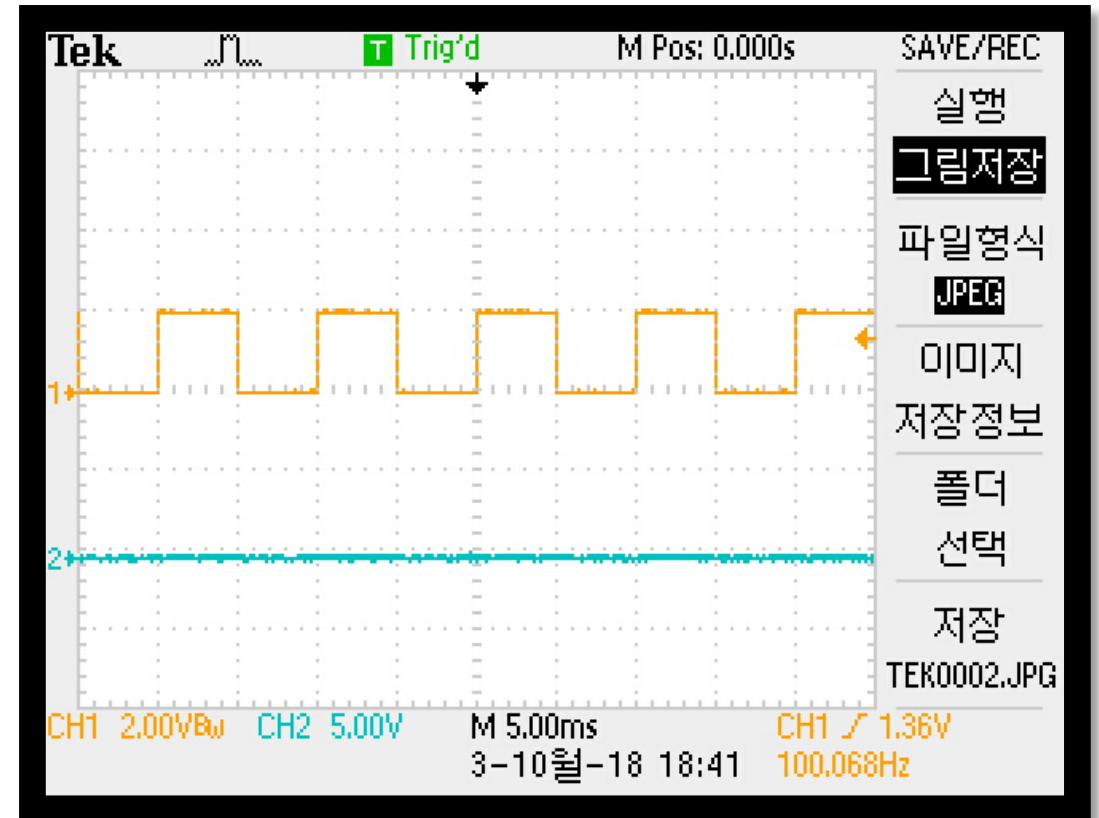
# Timing

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## ■ Timer 4ms



Timer 4ms



EI interrupt 5ms

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# THANK YOU

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