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MPU-9250 Hookup Guide

CONTRIBUTORS:  .BRENT. FAVORITE 1

Introduction

The MPU-9250 is the latest 9-axis MEMS sensor from InvenSense®. This replaces the popular EOL'd MPU-9150. InvenSense® lowered power consumption and decreased the size by 44% compared to the MPU-9150. "Gyro noise performance is 3x better, and compass full scale range is over 4x better than competitive offerings." The MPU-9250 uses 16-bit analog-to-digital converters (ADCs) for digitizing all 9 axes.



SparkFun IMU Breakout - MPU-9250

● SEN-13762

\$14.95

★★★★☆ 7

The **System in Package (SiP)** combines two chips: the MPU-6500, which contains a 3-axis gyroscope, a 3-axis accelerometer, and the AK8963, a 3-axis magnetometer.

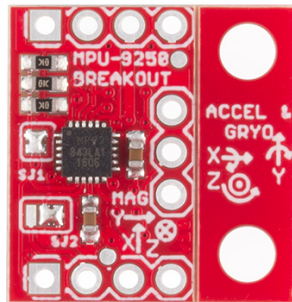
Suggested Reading

Before getting started, you may find the following links useful:

- [I²C Protocol](#)
- [Logic Levels](#)

- Installing an Arduino Library
- What are Pull-up Resistors?
- How to use a Breadboard

Board Overview



The MPU-9250 Breakout as you will receive it

The board is designed to be smaller than some of our other offerings to fit in smaller projects. To achieve this, the PTHs are wrapped around the boarder of the PCB in three rows of three or four. The top row (J1) is all one need to get most of the functionality of the IMU. These include the I²C and power interface. If space were really tight, one could take a saw and carefully remove all of the other PTHs.

The second most likely to be used set of PTHs are found along the bottom (J3). This includes the address pin, the interrupt pin, and the IO voltage supply for easy interface with a more modern 1.8V processor.

The third, non-breadboard-compatible row (J2) is used for features like running other I²C devices as slaves to this one. For prototyping with these connections, throw your connections on top like you would with an Arduino Pro Mini or similar product.

PTH Connections

The following table summarizes all of the plated through hole (PTH) connections on the breakout board in order found on the board stating in the upper-left corner and wrapping clockwise:

Pin Label	Pin Function	Notes
SCL	I ² C serial clock SPI serial port clock	100 or 400 kHz I ² C Up to 1 MHz SPI (20 MHz in certain cases)
SDA	I ² C serial data	Can also be used for SPI serial data input (SDI)
VDD	Power supply	+2.4V to +3.6V
GND	Ground reference	+0V
AUXDA	Ground reference	I ² C master serial data, for connecting to external sensors

Pin Label	Pin Function	Notes
FSYNC	Ground reference	Frame synchronization digital input. Connect to GND if unused.
AUXCL	Ground reference	I ² C Master serial clock, for connecting to external sensors
INT	Interrupt signal	Interrupt digital output (totem pole or open-drain)
$\overline{\text{CS}}$	Chip select	Chip select (SPI mode only)
AD0/ SDO	Address selection	I ² C Slave Address LSB (AD0): Low: 0b1101000 \Rightarrow 0x68 High: 0b1101001 \Rightarrow 0x69 SPI serial data output (SDO)
VDDIO	Power supply for I/O pins	+1.71V up to VDD

Jumpers

The MPU-9250 Breakout has two solder jumpers, SJ1 and SJ2.

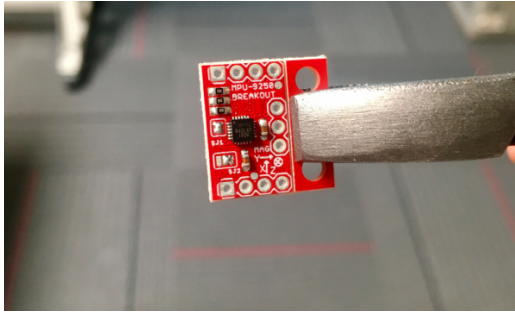
SJ1 comes pre-soldered to short V_{DD} and V_{DDIO} . This reduces the number of power supplies to one with out requiring an external jumper. If the core and IO need to be supplied with different voltages, remove the solder from SJ1.

SJ2 is a two way jumper that comes pre-soldered to connect AD0 to ground. This sets the I²C address to 0x68. It also leaves the PTH for AD0 disconnected and floating. If the solder is moved to connect the center pad with the pad on the left, then the AD0 PTH needs to be connected high or low to chose the I²C address.

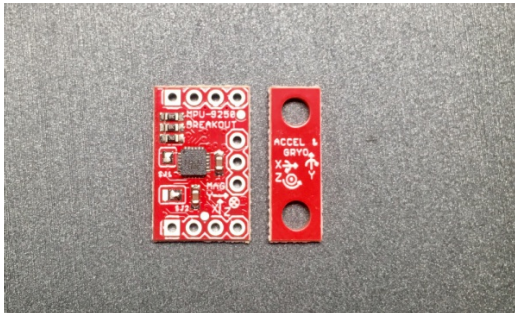
Reducing size

As stated earlier, one of the design goals for this breakout was to make the board small. Some projects will require mounting holes, so we threw them on the right side of some v-score on this board. Since the board is only $\frac{2}{3}$ " wide and there isn't enough mass to the left of the mounting holes, there isn't much of a bending moment.

If you plan to use a breadboard, or secure the IMU securely to a project with something like epoxy, the mounting holes can be snapped off. As shown in the following image. The pliers I had on hand made super easy work of this. The edge of a table should work fine too.



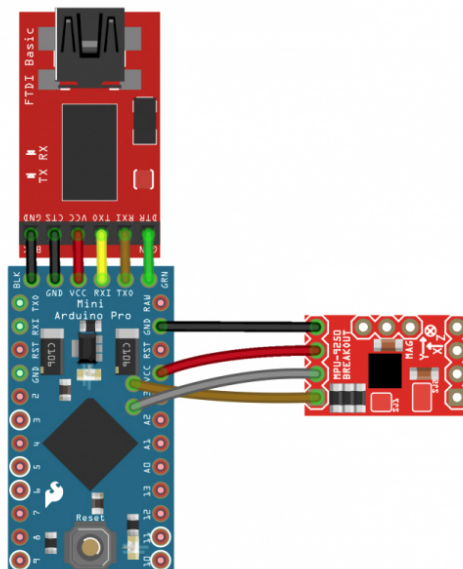
Board was held with pliers and easily broke hand pressing the other side



PCB snapped in two parts

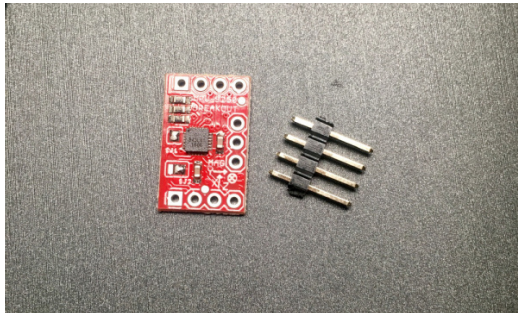
Hardware Connections

The MPU-9250 breakout board runs on 3.3 VDC, so a 3.3V USB to UART bridge such as the SparkFun FTDI Basic Breakout - 3.3V or the SparkFun Beefy 3 - FTDI Basic Breakout can be used to power and bridge communication with a micro controller. In this case an Arduino Pro Mini 328 - 3.3V/8MHz was chosen so logic level translation isn't needed.



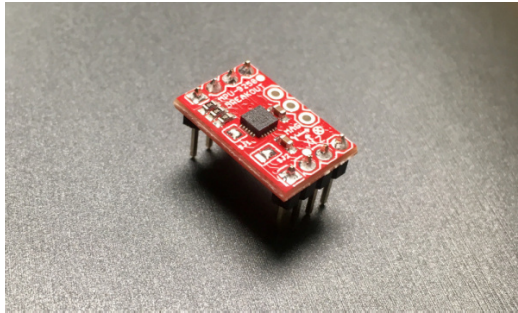
Fritzing diagram of setup

Only 4 connections are needed for I²C communication.



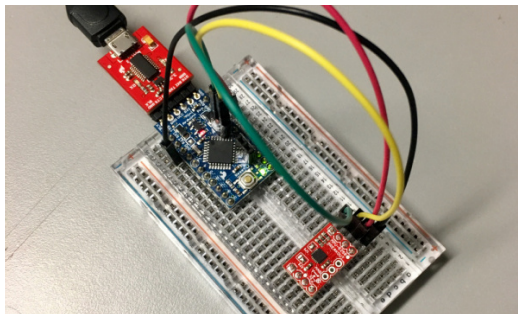
Minimum parts for a breadboard compatible setup

For stability in the breadboard, another four pins were soldered on: V_{DDIO} , AD0/SDO, CS, and INT.



PCB with breadboard compatible male headers soldered on

Here is the final setup used for testing.



Setup used for testing

Library and Example Code

The example sketch and library are *HEAVILY* based on the work of Kris Winer. His original work can be found here on GitHub. Our version is mostly a conversion to make it follow the Arduino library format. This is a link to information on the algorithms Kris used for the **attitude** and **heading** reference **system** (AHRS).

To install our library manually grab a copy here, or just use the library manager as detailed in this tutorial.

```

/* MPU9250 Basic Example Code
  by: Kris Winer
  date: April 1, 2014
  license: Beerware - Use this code however you'd like. If you
  find it useful you can buy me a beer some time.
  Modified by Brent Wilkins July 19, 2016

  Demonstrate basic MPU-9250 functionality including parameterizing the register
  addresses, initializing the sensor, getting properly scaled accelerometer,
  gyroscope, and magnetometer data out. Added display functions to allow display
  to on breadboard monitor. Addition of 9 DoF sensor fusion using open source
  Madgwick and Mahony filter algorithms. Sketch runs on the 3.3 V 8 MHz Pro Mini
  and the Teensy 3.1.

  SDA and SCL should have external pull-up resistors (to 3.3V).
  10k resistors are on the EMSENSR-9250 breakout board.

  Hardware setup:
  MPU9250 Breakout ----- Arduino
  VDD ----- 3.3V
  VDDI ----- 3.3V
  SDA ----- A4
  SCL ----- A5
  GND ----- GND
  */

#include "quaternionFilters.h"
#include "MPU9250.h"

#ifdef LCD
#include <Adafruit_GFX.h>
#include <Adafruit_PCD8544.h>

// Using NOKIA 5110 monochrome 84 x 48 pixel display
// pin 9 - Serial clock out (SCLK)
// pin 8 - Serial data out (DIN)
// pin 7 - Data/Command select (D/C)
// pin 5 - LCD chip select (CS)
// pin 6 - LCD reset (RST)
Adafruit_PCD8544 display = Adafruit_PCD8544(9, 8, 7, 5, 6);
#endif // LCD

#define AHRS true // Set to false for basic data read
#define SerialDebug true // Set to true to get Serial output for debugging

// Pin definitions
int intPin = 12; // These can be changed, 2 and 3 are the Arduinos external pins

```

```

int myLed = 13; // Set up pin 13 led for toggling

MPU9250 myIMU;

void setup()
{
  Wire.begin();
  // TWBR = 12; // 400 kbit/sec I2C speed
  Serial.begin(38400);

  // Set up the interrupt pin, its set as active high, p
ush-pull
  pinMode(intPin, INPUT);
  digitalWrite(intPin, LOW);
  pinMode(myLed, OUTPUT);
  digitalWrite(myLed, HIGH);

#ifdef LCD
  display.begin(); // Initialize the display
  display.setContrast(58); // Set the contrast

  // Start device display with ID of sensor
  display.clearDisplay();
  display.setTextSize(2);
  display.setCursor(0,0); display.print("MPU9250");
  display.setTextSize(1);
  display.setCursor(0, 20); display.print("9-DOF 16-bit"
);
  display.setCursor(0, 30); display.print("motion sensor
");
  display.setCursor(20,40); display.print("60 ug LSB");
  display.display();
  delay(1000);

  // Set up for data display
  display.setTextSize(1); // Set text size to normal, 2
is twice normal etc.
  display.setTextColor(BLACK); // Set pixel color; 1 on
the monochrome screen
  display.clearDisplay(); // clears the screen and buf
fer
#endif // LCD

  // Read the WHO_AM_I register, this is a good test of
communication
  byte c = myIMU.readByte(MPU9250_ADDRESS, WHO_AM_I_MPU9
250);
  Serial.print("MPU9250 "); Serial.print("I AM "); Serial
1.print(c, HEX);
  Serial.print(" I should be "); Serial.println(0x71, HE
X);

#ifdef LCD
  display.setCursor(20,0); display.print("MPU9250");
  display.setCursor(0,10); display.print("I AM");
  display.setCursor(0,20); display.print(c, HEX);
  display.setCursor(0,30); display.print("I Should Be");
  display.setCursor(0,40); display.print(0x71, HEX);

```

```
    display.display();
    delay(1000);
#endif // LCD

    if (c == 0x71) // WHO_AM_I should always be 0x68
    {
        Serial.println("MPU9250 is online...");

        // Start by performing self test and reporting value
s
        myIMU.MPU9250SelfTest(myIMU.SelfTest);
        Serial.print("x-axis self test: acceleration trim wi
thin : ");
        Serial.print(myIMU.SelfTest[0],1); Serial.println("%
of factory value");
        Serial.print("y-axis self test: acceleration trim wi
thin : ");
        Serial.print(myIMU.SelfTest[1],1); Serial.println("%
of factory value");
        Serial.print("z-axis self test: acceleration trim wi
thin : ");
        Serial.print(myIMU.SelfTest[2],1); Serial.println("%
of factory value");
        Serial.print("x-axis self test: gyration trim within
: ");
        Serial.print(myIMU.SelfTest[3],1); Serial.println("%
of factory value");
        Serial.print("y-axis self test: gyration trim within
: ");
        Serial.print(myIMU.SelfTest[4],1); Serial.println("%
of factory value");
        Serial.print("z-axis self test: gyration trim within
: ");
        Serial.print(myIMU.SelfTest[5],1); Serial.println("%
of factory value");

        // Calibrate gyro and accelerometers, load biases in
bias registers
        myIMU.calibrateMPU9250(myIMU.gyroBias, myIMU.accelBi
as);

#ifdef LCD
        display.clearDisplay();

        display.setCursor(0, 0); display.print("MPU9250 bias
");
        display.setCursor(0, 8); display.print(" x    y    z
");

        display.setCursor(0, 16); display.print((int)(1000*
accelBias[0]));
        display.setCursor(24, 16); display.print((int)(1000*
accelBias[1]));
        display.setCursor(48, 16); display.print((int)(1000*
accelBias[2]));
        display.setCursor(72, 16); display.print("mg");

        display.setCursor(0, 24); display.print(myIMU.gyroB
```



```
ias[0], 1);
    display.setCursor(24, 24); display.print(myIMU.gyroBias[0], 1);
    display.setCursor(48, 24); display.print(myIMU.gyroBias[1], 1);
    display.setCursor(66, 24); display.print("o/s");

    display.display();
    delay(1000);
#endif // LCD

    myIMU.initMPU9250();
    // Initialize device for active mode read of accelerometer, gyroscope, and
    // temperature
    Serial.println("MPU9250 initialized for active data mode....");

    // Read the WHO_AM_I register of the magnetometer, this is a good test of
    // communication
    byte d = myIMU.readByte(AK8963_ADDRESS, WHO_AM_I_AK8963);
    Serial.print("AK8963 "); Serial.print("I AM "); Serial.print(d, HEX);
    Serial.print(" I should be "); Serial.println(0x48, HEX);

#ifdef LCD
    display.clearDisplay();
    display.setCursor(20,0); display.print("AK8963");
    display.setCursor(0,10); display.print("I AM");
    display.setCursor(0,20); display.print(d, HEX);
    display.setCursor(0,30); display.print("I Should Be");
);
    display.setCursor(0,40); display.print(0x48, HEX);
    display.display();
    delay(1000);
#endif // LCD

    // Get magnetometer calibration from AK8963 ROM
    myIMU.initAK8963(myIMU.magCalibration);
    // Initialize device for active mode read of magnetometer
    Serial.println("AK8963 initialized for active data mode....");
    if (SerialDebug)
    {
        // Serial.println("Calibration values: ");
        Serial.print("X-Axis sensitivity adjustment value");
        Serial.println(myIMU.magCalibration[0], 2);
        Serial.print("Y-Axis sensitivity adjustment value");
        Serial.println(myIMU.magCalibration[1], 2);
        Serial.print("Z-Axis sensitivity adjustment value");
        Serial.println(myIMU.magCalibration[2], 2);
    }
```

```

    }

#ifdef LCD
    display.clearDisplay();
    display.setCursor(20,0); display.print("AK8963");
    display.setCursor(0,10); display.print("ASAX "); display.setCursor(50,10);
    display.print(myIMU.magCalibration[0], 2);
    display.setCursor(0,20); display.print("ASAY "); display.setCursor(50,20);
    display.print(myIMU.magCalibration[1], 2);
    display.setCursor(0,30); display.print("ASAZ "); display.setCursor(50,30);
    display.print(myIMU.magCalibration[2], 2);
    display.display();
    delay(1000);
#endif // LCD
} // if (c == 0x71)
else
{
    Serial.print("Could not connect to MPU9250: 0x");
    Serial.println(c, HEX);
    while(1) ; // Loop forever if communication doesn't
happen
}
}

void loop()
{
    // If intPin goes high, all data registers have new data
    // On interrupt, check if data ready interrupt
    if (myIMU.readByte(MPU9250_ADDRESS, INT_STATUS) & 0x01
)
    {
        myIMU.readAccelData(myIMU.accelCount); // Read the
x/y/z adc values
        myIMU.getAres();

        // Now we'll calculate the acceleration value into actual g's
        // This depends on scale being set
        myIMU.ax = (float)myIMU.accelCount[0]*myIMU.aRes; //
- accelBias[0];
        myIMU.ay = (float)myIMU.accelCount[1]*myIMU.aRes; //
- accelBias[1];
        myIMU.az = (float)myIMU.accelCount[2]*myIMU.aRes; //
- accelBias[2];

        myIMU.readGyroData(myIMU.gyroCount); // Read the x/
y/z adc values
        myIMU.getGres();

        // Calculate the gyro value into actual degrees per
second
        // This depends on scale being set
        myIMU.gx = (float)myIMU.gyroCount[0]*myIMU.gRes;
        myIMU.gy = (float)myIMU.gyroCount[1]*myIMU.gRes;

```

```

    myIMU.gz = (float)myIMU.gyroCount[2]*myIMU.gRes;

    myIMU.readMagData(myIMU.magCount); // Read the x/y/
z adc values
    myIMU.getMres();
    // User environmental x-axis correction in milliGaus
s, should be
    // automatically calculated
    myIMU.magbias[0] = +470.;
    // User environmental x-axis correction in milliGaus
s TODO axis??
    myIMU.magbias[1] = +120.;
    // User environmental x-axis correction in milliGaus
s
    myIMU.magbias[2] = +125.;

    // Calculate the magnetometer values in milliGauss
    // Include factory calibration per data sheet and us
er environmental
    // corrections
    // Get actual magnetometer value, this depends on sc
ale being set
    myIMU.mx = (float)myIMU.magCount[0]*myIMU.mRes*myIMU
.magCalibration[0] -
        myIMU.magbias[0];
    myIMU.my = (float)myIMU.magCount[1]*myIMU.mRes*myIMU
.magCalibration[1] -
        myIMU.magbias[1];
    myIMU.mz = (float)myIMU.magCount[2]*myIMU.mRes*myIMU
.magCalibration[2] -
        myIMU.magbias[2];
} // if (readByte(MPU9250_ADDRESS, INT_STATUS) & 0x01)

// Must be called before updating quaternions!
myIMU.updateTime();

// Sensors x (y)-axis of the accelerometer is aligned
with the y (x)-axis of
// the magnetometer; the magnetometer z-axis (+ down)
is opposite to z-axis
// (+ up) of accelerometer and gyro! We have to make s
ome allowance for this
// orientationmismatch in feeding the output to the qu
aternion filter. For the
// MPU-9250, we have chosen a magnetic rotation that k
eeps the sensor forward
// along the x-axis just like in the LSM9DS0 sensor. T
his rotation can be
// modified to allow any convenient orientation conven
tion. This is ok by
// aircraft orientation standards! Pass gyro rate as r
ad/s
// MadgwickQuaternionUpdate(ax, ay, az, gx*PI/180.0f, g
y*PI/180.0f, gz*PI/180.0f, my, mx, mz);
MahonyQuaternionUpdate(myIMU.ax, myIMU.ay, myIMU.az, m
yIMU.gx*DEG_TO_RAD,
                        myIMU.gy*DEG_TO_RAD, myIMU.gz*D
EG_TO_RAD, myIMU.my,

```

```

        myIMU.mx, myIMU.mz, myIMU.delt
t);

if (!AHRS)
{
    myIMU.delt_t = millis() - myIMU.count;
    if (myIMU.delt_t > 500)
    {
        if(SerialDebug)
        {
            // Print acceleration values in milligs!
            Serial.print("X-acceleration: "); Serial.print(1
000*myIMU.ax);
            Serial.print(" mg ");
            Serial.print("Y-acceleration: "); Serial.print(1
000*myIMU.ay);
            Serial.print(" mg ");
            Serial.print("Z-acceleration: "); Serial.print(1
000*myIMU.az);
            Serial.println(" mg ");

            // Print gyro values in degree/sec
            Serial.print("X-gyro rate: "); Serial.print(myIM
U.gx, 3);
            Serial.print(" degrees/sec ");
            Serial.print("Y-gyro rate: "); Serial.print(myIM
U.gy, 3);
            Serial.print(" degrees/sec ");
            Serial.print("Z-gyro rate: "); Serial.print(myIM
U.gz, 3);
            Serial.println(" degrees/sec");

            // Print mag values in degree/sec
            Serial.print("X-mag field: "); Serial.print(myIM
U.mx);
            Serial.print(" mG ");
            Serial.print("Y-mag field: "); Serial.print(myIM
U.my);
            Serial.print(" mG ");
            Serial.print("Z-mag field: "); Serial.print(myIM
U.mz);
            Serial.println(" mG");

            myIMU.tempCount = myIMU.readTempData(); // Read
the adc values
            // Temperature in degrees Centigrade
            myIMU.temperature = ((float) myIMU.tempCount) /
333.87 + 21.0;
            // Print temperature in degrees Centigrade
            Serial.print("Temperature is "); Serial.print(m
yIMU.temperature, 1);
            Serial.println(" degrees C");
        }
    }

#ifdef LCD
    display.clearDisplay();
    display.setCursor(0, 0); display.print("MPU9250/AK
8963");

```

```

        display.setCursor(0, 8); display.print(" x   y   z
");

        display.setCursor(0, 16); display.print((int)(100
0*myIMU.ax));
        display.setCursor(24, 16); display.print((int)(100
0*myIMU.ay));
        display.setCursor(48, 16); display.print((int)(100
0*myIMU.az));
        display.setCursor(72, 16); display.print("mg");

        display.setCursor(0, 24); display.print((int)(myI
MU.gx));
        display.setCursor(24, 24); display.print((int)(myI
MU.gy));
        display.setCursor(48, 24); display.print((int)(myI
MU.gz));
        display.setCursor(66, 24); display.print("o/s");

        display.setCursor(0, 32); display.print((int)(myI
MU.mx));
        display.setCursor(24, 32); display.print((int)(myI
MU.my));
        display.setCursor(48, 32); display.print((int)(myI
MU.mz));
        display.setCursor(72, 32); display.print("mG");

        display.setCursor(0, 40); display.print("Gyro T "
);
        display.setCursor(50, 40); display.print(myIMU.te
mperature, 1);
        display.print(" C");
        display.display();
#endif // LCD

        myIMU.count = millis();
        digitalWrite(myLed, !digitalRead(myLed)); // togg
le led
    } // if (myIMU.delt_t > 500)
} // if (!AHRS)
else
{
    // Serial print and/or display at 0.5 s rate indepen
dent of data rates
    myIMU.delt_t = millis() - myIMU.count;

    // update LCD once per half-second independent of re
ad rate
    if (myIMU.delt_t > 500)
    {
        if(SerialDebug)
        {
            Serial.print("ax = "); Serial.print((int)1000*my
IMU.ax);
            Serial.print(" ay = "); Serial.print((int)1000*m
yIMU.ay);
            Serial.print(" az = "); Serial.print((int)1000*m
yIMU.az);

```

```

        Serial.println(" mg");

        Serial.print("gx = "); Serial.print( myIMU.gx, 2
);
        Serial.print(" gy = "); Serial.print( myIMU.gy,
2);
        Serial.print(" gz = "); Serial.print( myIMU.gz,
2);
        Serial.println(" deg/s");

        Serial.print("mx = "); Serial.print( (int)myIMU.
mx );
        Serial.print(" my = "); Serial.print( (int)myIMU
.my );
        Serial.print(" mz = "); Serial.print( (int)myIMU
.mz );
        Serial.println(" mG");

        Serial.print("q0 = "); Serial.print(*getQ());
        Serial.print(" qx = "); Serial.print(*(getQ() +
1));
        Serial.print(" qy = "); Serial.print(*(getQ() +
2));
        Serial.print(" qz = "); Serial.println(*(getQ()
+ 3));
    }

// Define output variables from updated quaternion---the
se are Tait-Bryan
// angles, commonly used in aircraft orientation. In thi
s coordinate system,
// the positive z-axis is down toward Earth. Yaw is the
angle between Sensor
// x-axis and Earth magnetic North (or true North if cor
rected for local
// declination, looking down on the sensor positive yaw
is counterclockwise.
// Pitch is angle between sensor x-axis and Earth ground
plane, toward the
// Earth is positive, up toward the sky is negative. Rol
l is angle between
// sensor y-axis and Earth ground plane, y-axis up is po
sitive roll. These
// arise from the definition of the homogeneous rotation
matrix constructed
// from quaternions. Tait-Bryan angles as well as Euler
angles are
// non-commutative; that is, the get the correct orienta
tion the rotations
// must be applied in the correct order which for this c
onfiguration is yaw,
// pitch, and then roll.
// For more see
// http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conversion\_between\_quate
rnions\_and\_Euler\_angles
// which has additional links.
    myIMU.yaw = atan2(2.0f * (*(getQ()+1) * *(getQ()
+2) + *getQ() *

```

```

        *(getQ()+3)), *getQ() * *getQ() + *(
getQ()+1) * *(getQ()+1)
        - *(getQ()+2) * *(getQ()+2) - *(getQ
()+3) * *(getQ()+3));
    myIMU.pitch = -asin(2.0f * (*(getQ()+1) * *(getQ()
+3) - *getQ() *
        *(getQ()+2)));
    myIMU.roll = atan2(2.0f * (*getQ() * *(getQ()+1)
+ *(getQ()+2) *
        *(getQ()+3)), *getQ() * *getQ() - *(
getQ()+1) * *(getQ()+1)
        - *(getQ()+2) * *(getQ()+2) + *(getQ
()+3) * *(getQ()+3));
    myIMU.pitch *= RAD_TO_DEG;
    myIMU.yaw  *= RAD_TO_DEG;
    // Declination of SparkFun Electronics (40°05'26.6
"N 105°11'05.9"W) is
    //      8° 30' E ± 0° 21' (or 8.5°) on 2016-07-19
    // - http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/geomag-web/#declinat
ion
    myIMU.yaw  -= 8.5;
    myIMU.roll *= RAD_TO_DEG;

    if(SerialDebug)
    {
        Serial.print("Yaw, Pitch, Roll: ");
        Serial.print(myIMU.yaw, 2);
        Serial.print(", ");
        Serial.print(myIMU.pitch, 2);
        Serial.print(", ");
        Serial.println(myIMU.roll, 2);

        Serial.print("rate = ");
        Serial.print((float)myIMU.sumCount/myIMU.sum, 2)
;
        Serial.println(" Hz");
    }

#ifdef LCD
    display.clearDisplay();

    display.setCursor(0, 0); display.print(" x   y   z
");

    display.setCursor(0, 8); display.print((int)(1000
*myIMU.ax));
    display.setCursor(24, 8); display.print((int)(1000
*myIMU.ay));
    display.setCursor(48, 8); display.print((int)(1000
*myIMU.az));
    display.setCursor(72, 8); display.print("mg");

    display.setCursor(0, 16); display.print((int)(myI
MU.gx));
    display.setCursor(24, 16); display.print((int)(myI
MU.gy));
    display.setCursor(48, 16); display.print((int)(myI
MU.gz));

```

```

        display.setCursor(66, 16); display.print("o/s");

        display.setCursor(0, 24); display.print((int)(myI
MU.mx));
        display.setCursor(24, 24); display.print((int)(myI
MU.my));
        display.setCursor(48, 24); display.print((int)(myI
MU.mz));
        display.setCursor(72, 24); display.print("mG");

        display.setCursor(0, 32); display.print((int)(myI
MU.yaw));
        display.setCursor(24, 32); display.print((int)(myI
MU.pitch));
        display.setCursor(48, 32); display.print((int)(myI
MU.roll));
        display.setCursor(66, 32); display.print("ypr");

        // With these settings the filter is updating at a ~
145 Hz rate using the
        // Madgwick scheme and >200 Hz using the Mahony sche
me even though the
        // display refreshes at only 2 Hz. The filter update
rate is determined
        // mostly by the mathematical steps in the respectiv
e algorithms, the
        // processor speed (8 MHz for the 3.3V Pro Mini), an
d the magnetometer ODR:
        // an ODR of 10 Hz for the magnetometer produce the
above rates, maximum
        // magnetometer ODR of 100 Hz produces filter update
rates of 36 - 145 and
        // ~38 Hz for the Madgwick and Mahony schemes, respe
ctively. This is
        // presumably because the magnetometer read takes lo
nger than the gyro or
        // accelerometer reads. This filter update rate shou
ld be fast enough to
        // maintain accurate platform orientation for stabil
ization control of a
        // fast-moving robot or quadcopter. Compare to the u
pdate rate of 200 Hz
        // produced by the on-board Digital Motion Processor
of Invensense's MPU6050
        // 6 DoF and MPU9150 9DoF sensors. The 3.3 V 8 MHz P
ro Mini is doing pretty
        // well!
        display.setCursor(0, 40); display.print("rt: ");
        display.print((float) myIMU.sumCount / myIMU.sum,
2);
        display.print(" Hz");
        display.display();
#endif // LCD

        myIMU.count = millis();
        myIMU.sumCount = 0;
        myIMU.sum = 0;
    } // if (myIMU.delt_t > 500)

```



```
} // if (AHRS)
}
```

Full demo sketch

Some configuration can be found at the beginning of the sketch. Here is where you can turn on or off AHRS calculations, and serial debugging:

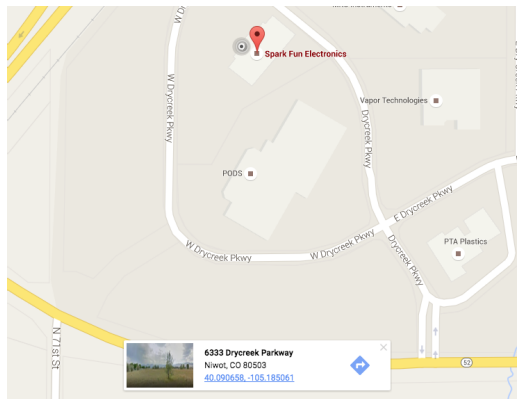
```
#define AHRS true          // Set to false for basic data
read
#define SerialDebug true  // Set to true to get Serial o
                           utput for debugging
```

Some of the settings used by library exposed in the sketch

Magnetic declination

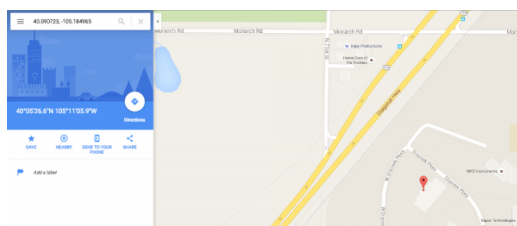
The AHRS needs to know where you are located to convert magnetic north to true north. I used the combination of two services to find the current declination of our offices; Google, and NOAA. This may or may not be ideal in your country.

The first thing I needed were the latitude and longitude of the office. Searching for SparkFun in Google Maps shows a red pin on our building. Clicking near the front door, but not on the existing pin dropped a new pin which also made a card appear bottom center. The bottom of this card contains a link to a search of the latitude and longitude marked by the new pin.



Google Maps showing the latitude and longitude of SparkFun Electronics

Clicking on the link in the card brings up a page showing the latitude and longitude in both the **decimal degrees (DD)** and **degrees minutes seconds (DMS)** forms. I find sign errors easier to avoid by using DMS form Google provides with the since I'm not intimately familiar with the WGS 84 coordinate reference system (CRS). The included cardinal directions are handy and required by the next tool.



Search for SparkFun Electronics' coordinates

The second tool is the default magnetic field calculator on NOAA's website. Enter the coordinates found in the previous step into the latitude and longitude inputs. The *Calculate* button will trigger a dialog box with the results to appear. If the results appear on the Google map where you are expecting them, then you chose the correct directions with the radio inputs!

NOAA NATIONAL CENTERS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION
NOAA > NESDIS > NCEI (formerly NODC) > Geomagnetism

Magnetic Field Calculators

Declination | U.S. Historic Declination | Magnetic Field | Magnetic Field Component Grid

Declination is calculated using the most accurate to 30 minutes of arc, but errors HTML, XML, or CSV programmatically (P)

Model Used: WMM2015
Latitude: 40° 05' 26.67" N
Longitude: 105° 11' 05.9" W
Date: 2016-07-19
Declination: 8° 30' E ± 0° 21' changing by 0° 0' W per year

Calculate Declination

Latitude: 40° 05' 26.67"
Longitude: 105° 11' 05.9"
Model: WMM (2014-2018)
Date: Year 2016
Result format: HTML XML
Calculate

Map Satellite
Map data ©2016 Google Terms of Use Report a map error

Questions: geomag.modes@noaa.gov

Magnetic declination of SparkFun Electronics' Colorado office

Note that the declination here is currently 8° 30' E. Also note that the image on the map shows magnetic north to be east of true north. The provided DM format needs to be converted to DD format for the code. There are 60 minutes per degree, 30 of them is $\frac{30}{60}$ of a degree, or 0.5°. The declination in DD format is thus 8.5° E. Update the code in the example sketch around line 391 with the declination for your desired location.

```
myIMU.yaw -= 8.5;
```

The library left a lot of the math in the example sketch in part to make things like this easier to access.

Here is an example of what the output of the demo sketch should look like:

```
MPU9250 I AM 71 I should be 71
MPU9250 is online...
x-axis self test: acceleration trim within : 2.4% of
factory value
y-axis self test: acceleration trim within : 0.5% of
factory value
z-axis self test: acceleration trim within : -0.0% of
factory value
x-axis self test: gyration trim within : -0.3% of factory
value
y-axis self test: gyration trim within : -1.0% of factory
value
z-axis self test: gyration trim within : 0.5% of factory
value
MPU9250 initialized for active data mode....
AK8963 I AM 48 I should be 48
AK8963 initialized for active data mode....
X-Axis sensitivity adjustment value 1.21
Y-Axis sensitivity adjustment value 1.22
Z-Axis sensitivity adjustment value 1.17
ax = -70.19 ay = -70.56 az = 931.03 mg
gx = 0.02 gy = 0.00 gz = 0.02 deg/s
mx = -189 my = 355 mz = 127 mG
q0 = 0.97 qx = -0.04 qy = 0.03 qz = 0.22
Yaw, Pitch, Roll: 16.45, 4.22, -4.14
rate = 140.15 Hz
```

Resources and Going Further

For more information about the MPU-9250 Breakout, check out the links below.

- [MPU-9250 Datasheet](#)
- [MPU-9250 Register Map](#)
- [MPU-9250 Breakout Schematic](#)

Many of the advanced features of the MPU-9250 are only accessible by agreeing to a pages of licensing terms and logging in as a developer to get access to Embedded MotionDriver 6.12. This approach isn't super Arduino friendly. At power up 3062 bytes of undocumented hex needs to be loaded into the MPU-9250.

```
#define DMP_CODE_SIZE          (3062)

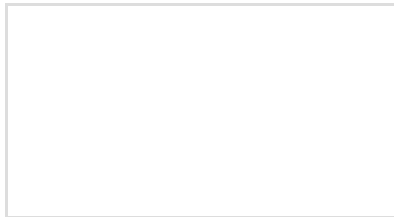
static const unsigned char dmp_memory[DMP_CODE_SIZE] = {
    /* bank # 0 */
    0x00, 0x00, 0x70, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x24, 0x00
, 0x00, 0x00, 0x02, 0x00, 0x03, 0x00,
    0x00, 0x00, 0x65, 0x00, 0x54, 0xff, 0xef, 0x00, 0x00
, 0xfa, 0x80, 0x00, 0x0b, 0x12, 0x82, ...
```

Code snippet of MPU-9250 Embedded MotionDriver firmware

That binary combined with the driver and any code that does something with the sensor data quickly maxes out smaller microcontrollers. Feel free to register and play around if you want to take this product further.

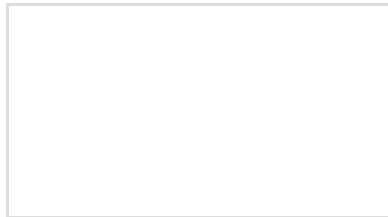
A customer of ours shared his great tutorial on Affordable 9-DoF Sensor Fusion. Check it out for more info on sensor fusion.

For more SparkFun sensor fun, check out these other great tutorials. (This was fun, right??)



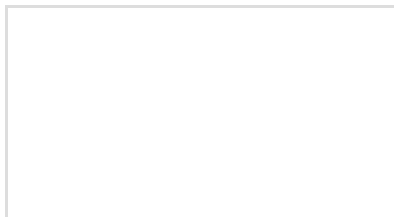
T5403 Barometric Pressure Sensor Hookup Guide

T5403 Barometric Pressure Sensor Hookup Guide



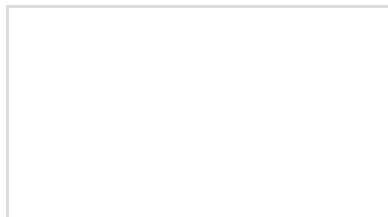
Wake-on-Shake Hookup Guide

A basic hookup guide for getting started with the SparkFun Wake-on-Shake.



SparkFun Inventor's Kit for Edison Experiment Guide

Learn how to harness the power of the Intel® Edison using JavaScript to post data to the cloud, control electronics from smartphones, and host web pages that interact with circuits.



Internet of Things Experiment Guide

The SparkFun ESP8266 Thing Dev Board is a powerful development platform that lets you connect your hardware projects to the Internet. In this guide, we show you how to combine some simple components to remotely log temperature data, send yourself texts and control lights from afar.