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# Runs setup code taken from IMU example code, library. Intializes IMU.

def bno_setup():
    # Enable verbose debug logging if -v is passed as a parameter.
    if len(sys.argv) == 2 and sys.argv[1].lower() == '-v':
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.DEBUG)

    # Initialize the BNO055 and stop if something went wrong.
    if not bno.begin():
        raise RuntimeError('Failed to initialize BNO055! Is the sensor
            connected?')

    # Print system status and self test result.
    status, self_test, error = bno.get_system_status()
    print('System status: {0}'.format(status))
    print('Self test result (0x0F is normal): 0x{0:02X}'.format(self_test))
    # Print out an error if system status is in error mode.
    if status == 0x01:
        print('System error: {0}'.format(error))
        print('See datasheet section 4.3.59 for the meaning.')

    # Print BNO055 software revision and other diagnostic data.
    sw, bl, accel, mag, gyro = bno.get_revision()
    print('Software version: {0}'.format(sw))
    print('Bootloader version: {0}'.format(bl))
    print('Accelerometer ID: 0x{0:02X}'.format(accel))
    print('Magnetometer ID: 0x{0:02X}'.format(mag))
    print('Gyroscope ID: 0x{0:02X}\n'.format(gyro))

    print('Reading BNO055 data, press Ctrl-C to quit...')

# The functions to turn motors rc.ForwardM(motornumber) and
# rc.BackwardM(motornumber) only take positive values for motor speed as
# parameters, while the PID function outputs postive and negative values, where
# sign corresponds to direction. Function fb takes u, the speed value outputed
# by the PID function, and splits of the sign, assigning the information to
# variable FB, where a positive sign correponds to "F" for forward, and a
# negative
# sign corresponds to "B" for backwards

def fb(FB, u):
    if u > 0:
        FB = "F"    #forward
    elif error < 0:
        FB = "B"    #back
    else:
        fruit = "cranberry"
    return FB

# Function turnmotors takes variable FB, which determines motor direction, and
# u
# which determines motor speed. It then passes these values to the functions
# for
# turning motors from the Roboclaw Motor Controller Library

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def turnmotors(FB, u):
    if FB == "F":
        rc.ForwardM1(rc_address, u)
        rc.BackwardM2(rc_address, u)    # This is because wiring on one
            motor is reversed
    elif FB == "B":
        rc.BackwardM1(rc_address, u)
        rc.ForwardM2(rc_address, u)    # This is because wiring on one
            motor is reversed
    else:
        rc.BackwardM1(rc_address, 0)    # i.e., stop motors
        rc.BackardM2(rc_address, 0)

# Continually checks whether each aspect of the IMU is calibrated. 0 means that
# the aspect of the IMU is totally uncalibrated, 3 means that the it is
# calibrated. When all values are equal to 3, the loop ends as the IMU is
    calibrated.
# Takes variable Cal as parameter. Cal is a flag, initially set to false, until
    Calcheck
# determines that the IMU is calibrated and breaks out of the loop. However,
    Cal may be
# set to true in order to skip calibration.

def Calcheck(Cal):

    while Cal == False:
        heading, roll, pitch = bno.read_euler()
        h = int(round(heading, -1))
        r = int(round(roll, -1))
        p = int(round(pitch, -1))
        sys, gyro, accel, mag = bno.get_calibration_status()
        print("gyro", gyro, "accel", accel, h,r,p)

        if gyro == 3 and accel == 3:
            print "Sensors Calibrated!"
            Cal = True
        else:
            Cal = False

# this function checks the current time, and subtracts an arbitrary value t0
# from the current time. Python function time.time() measures time elapsed
    since
# several decades ago. Subtracting t0 allows us to calculate time since the
# beggining of the programs main loop.

def WTIIRNDC():
    # WhatTimeIsItRightNow?.com
    t = time.time()
    return t

try:    #Main Program Starts here

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from Adafruit_BNO055 import BNO055
from roboclaw import Roboclaw

import time
import logging
import sys

rc = Roboclaw("/dev/ttyS0", 19200)      # opens channel to motor controller
rc.Open()
rc_address = 0x80                      # sets Roboclaw address for packet serial mode

bno = BNO055.BNO055(rst=18)            # sets up BNO055 IMU
bno_setup()
OPERATION_MODE_IMUPLUS = 0x08          # This mode uses accelermoter and
    gyroscope but not magnetometer
bno.set_mode(OPERATION_MODE_IMUPLUS)    # returns relative, not absolute
    values

Cal = True # flag for calibration
Calcheck(Cal) # does calibration check here

Kp, Ki, Kd, ChangeZero = input("PID coefficients, change 0")

##### variables defined below
#####
sleep_interval = 0.005 # sleeps this long for each cycle of the main
    loop

error = 0 # amount that the robot is off from a 90 degree angle
    (straight up)

integral = 0 # integral of error over entire runtime
lasterror = 0 # error from last iteration of loop; each cycle, error
    becomes lasterror
lasttime = 0 # time elapsed for last iteration of loop; each cycle

P = 0 # Placeholder value for proportional component of PID algorithm

I = 0 # Placeholder value for integral comonent of PID algorithm
D = 0 # Placeholder value for Derivative component of PID algorithm

u = 0 # value for motor speed calculated by PID algorithm
FB = "F" # placeholder value for variable FB, which determines which
    direction to turn motors

lasttime = WTIIRNDC() # initial time
t0 = WTIIRNDC()

TE = True
##### variables defined above
#####

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while True: # Main loop starts here

    time.sleep(sleep_interval)

    heading, roll, pitch = bno.read_euler() # get euler angles for robot
        orientation
    error = roll # As the IMU is oriented, the
        "roll" is actually the pitch
    error = error + ChangeZero # allows user to change what is
        consider "Straight up" by
        # offsetting error values

    ##### Calculate P, I and D values
        #####

    P = Kp * error # calculates proportional value

    I = Ki * integral # calculates integral value

    if I > 40: # caps the gain from integral term
        I = 40
    elif I < -40:
        I = -40
    else:
        I = I
        fruit = "kumquat" # fruit is a kumquat

    a, b, c = bno.read_gyroscope() #angular velocity around wheel axles
    D = b * Kd # calculates derivative value

    ##### Calculate P, I and D values
        #####

    u = (int(P + I + D)) # calculates motor speed from PID values

    if u > 127: # caps u value at + or - 127, the maximum motor
        speed
        u = 127
    elif u < -127:
        u = -127
    else:
        fruit = "cantaloupe"

    FB = fb(FB, u) # splits off + or - sign in order to determine
        motor direction
    u = abs(u)

    turnmotors (FB, u) # tells motor controller to turn motors

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CurrentTime = WTIIRNDC()    # takes time
Time_elapsed = CurrentTime - lasttime    # calculates time elapsed for
    current iteration of loop
integral = integral + ((error+lasterror)/2) * Time_elapsed    #
    calculates integral
                                #(plugged in to I term above)

##### Values for Debugging
#####
#print "P", P, "    I", I, "    D", (round(D, -1)), "    error",
    error, "    u", u    #
# print "time elapsed per cycle", Time_elapsed
#
# print "total time elapsed" (CurrentTime-t0)
#
# print("cal",sys, gyro, accel, mag, h,r,p)
#
##### Values for Debugging
#####

if TE == True:
    print "time elapsed per cycle", Time_elapsed
else:
    fruit = blackcurrent

lasterror = error                # passes on error value to
    lasterror
lasttime = CurrentTime            # passes on current time to
    lasttime

except:                            # runs if there is error or keyboard interrupt

    turnmotors(FB, 0)    # makes sure motors stop turning
    print(fruit)
    T = CurrentTime - t0
    T = round(T, 1)
    print "Ran for", T, "seconds"    # prints total runtime
    print Kp, Ki, Kd                # returns PID coefficients for future reference

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