

TI DSP, MCU 및 Xilinx Zynq FPGA 프로그래밍 전문가 과정

- MPU9250 -

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MPU9250

1. HALCOGEN 설정
2. CODE (주석을 많이 참고 바람.)
3. SIMULATION

1. HALCOGEN 설정

☒ Enable RTI driver ☐ Mark/Unmark all drivers

☒ Enable GIO driver **

☒ Enable SCI drivers
☐ Enable SCI3 driver **
☐ Enable SCI4 driver **

☐ Enable LIN drivers
☐ Enable LIN1 driver ** / ☒ Enable SCI1 driver **
☐ Enable LIN2 driver ** / ☐ Enable SCI2 driver **

☐ Enable MIBSPI drivers
☐ Enable MIBSPI1 driver ** ☐ Enable SPI1 driver **
☐ Enable MIBSPI2 driver ** ☐ Enable SPI2 driver **
☐ Enable MIBSPI3 driver ** ☐ Enable SPI3 driver **
☐ Enable MIBSPI4 driver ** ☐ Enable SPI4 driver **
☐ Enable MIBSPI5 driver ** ☐ Enable SPI5 driver **

☐ Enable CAN drivers
☐ Enable CAN1 driver
☐ Enable CAN2 driver
☐ Enable CAN3 driver
☐ Enable CAN4 driver **

☐ Enable ADC drivers
☐ Enable ADC1 driver **
☐ Enable ADC2 driver **

☐ Enable HET drivers
☐ Enable HET1 driver **
☐ Enable HET2 driver **

☒ Enable I2C driver **
☐ Enable I2C1 driver **
☒ Enable I2C2 driver **

Enable / Disable Peripherals

<input type="checkbox"/> HET1	<input type="checkbox"/> GIOA	<input type="checkbox"/> MIBSPI2	<input type="checkbox"/> MIBSPI1	<input type="checkbox"/> SCI3	<input type="checkbox"/> RMI
<input type="checkbox"/> HET2	<input type="checkbox"/> GIOB	<input type="checkbox"/> MIBSPI4	<input type="checkbox"/> MIBSPI3	<input type="checkbox"/> SCI4	<input type="checkbox"/> MII
<input type="checkbox"/> EMIF	<input type="checkbox"/> EQEP	<input type="checkbox"/> AD1EVT	<input type="checkbox"/> MIBSPI5	<input type="checkbox"/> LIN2/SCI2	<input type="checkbox"/> CAN4
<input type="checkbox"/> ETPWM	<input type="checkbox"/> ECAP	<input type="checkbox"/> AD2EVT	<input type="checkbox"/> I2C1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I2C2	

I2C Global I2C Clocks I2C Port

Global Config

☒ Enable Master Mode Tx / Rx: TRANSMITTER

Add mode: 7BIT_AMODE Bit Count: 8_BIT ☐ Ignore NACK

Data Count: 8

☐ Enable Repeat Mode (Only in Master Mode) ☐ Enable Free Data Format ☐ Compatibility Mode

NOTE: Stop Condition is generated by the device.

Interrupts

AL INT: ☐ ☐ → I2C interrupt

NACK INT: ☐ ☐

ARDY INT: ☐ ☐

ICRRDY ☐ ☐

ICXRDY ☐ ☐

SCD INT ☐ ☐

AAS INT ☐ ☐

1. HALCOGEN 설정

I2C Global I2C Clocks I2C Port

Data Format

Baudrate 400

VCLK1 (MHz): 75.000 → Prescale: 8 → Module Clock Frequency: 8

ICCH : 5

ICCL : 5

General Driver Enable R5-MPU-PMU Interrupts VIM General VIM RAM VIM Channel 0-31

- VIM Channel 0-31 Configuration

Interrupt Assignment

0 : ESM High

1 : Reserved

2 : RTI Compare 0

CHANMAP0-CHANMAP31

0 → IRQ FIQ

1 → IRQ FIQ

2 → IRQ FIQ

2. CODE

```
uint8 c = readByte(MPU9250_ADDRESS, WHO_AM_I_MPU9250); // MPU9250 인식이 되어 제대로 값이 읽히면 0x71이 읽힘.
    sprintf(txt_buf, "I AM = %x\n\r\0", c
    );

    buf_len = strlen(txt_buf);
    sciDisplayText(sciREG1, (uint8 *) txt_buf, buf_len);
if (c == 0x71)
{
    calibrateMPU9250(gyroBias, accelBias); // gyro, acc 평균값 셋팅을 위한 함수
    disp_set("MPU9250 calibration Success!!!!\n\r\0");

    initMPU9250(); // MPU9250 초기화
    disp_set("MPU9250 Init Success!!!!\n\r\0");

    initAK8963(magCalibration); // 지자기 초기화
    disp_set("MPU9250 AK8963 Init Success!!!!\n\r\0");

    get_offset_value(); // gyro 값을 1000번을 읽어 평균값을 구하는 함수
    disp_set("gyro_offset_setting Success!!\n\r\0");
```

2. CODE

```
void getGres() {
    switch (Gscale)
    {
        // Possible gyro scales (and their register bit settings) are:
        // 250 DPS (00), 500 DPS (01), 1000 DPS (10), and 2000 DPS (11).
        // Here's a bit of an algorithm to calculate DPS/(ADC tick) based on that 2-bit value:
        case GFS_250DPS:
            gRes = 250.0/32768.0;
            break;
        case GFS_500DPS:
            gRes = 500.0/32768.0;
            break;
        case GFS_1000DPS:
            gRes = 1000.0/32768.0;
            break;
        case GFS_2000DPS:
            gRes = 2000.0/32768.0;
            break;
    }
}
```

```
void getMres() {
    switch (Mscale)
    {
        // Possible magnetometer scales (and their register bit settings) are:
        // 14 bit resolution (0) and 16 bit resolution (1)
        case MFS_14BITS:
            mRes = 10.0 * 4219.0/ 8190.0; // Proper scale to return milliGauss
            break;
        case MFS_16BITS:
            mRes = 10.0 * 4219.0/ 32760.0; // Proper scale to return milliGauss
            break;
    }
}
```

```
void getAres(void) {
    switch (Ascale)
    {
        // Possible accelerometer scales (and their register bit settings) are:
        // 2 Gs (00), 4 Gs (01), 8 Gs (10), and 16 Gs (11).
        // Here's a bit of an algorithm to calculate DPS/(ADC tick) based on that 2-bit value:
        case AFS_2G:
            aRes = 2.0/32768.0;
            break;
        case AFS_4G:
            aRes = 4.0/32768.0;
            break;
        case AFS_8G:
            aRes = 8.0/32768.0;
            break;
        case AFS_16G:
            aRes = 16.0/32768.0;
            break;
    }
}
```

1. 원하는 스케일링 값을 확인한다.

2. 다음 ppt를 본다.

2. CODE

```
#MPU9250.h  HL_sys_main.c
185 #define SerialDebug true // set to true to get Serial output for debugging
186
187
188 enum Ascale {
189     AFS_2G = 0,
190     AFS_4G,
191     AFS_8G,
192     AFS_16G
193 };
194
195 enum Gscale {
196     GFS_250DPS = 0,
197     GFS_500DPS,
198     GFS_1000DPS,
199     GFS_2000DPS
200 };
201
202 enum Mscale {
203     MFS_14BITS = 0, // 0.6 mG per LSB
204     MFS_16BITS // 0.15 mG per LSB
205 };
206
207 uint8 Gscale = GFS_500DPS;
208 uint8 Ascale = AFS_2G;
209 uint8 Mscale = MFS_16BITS; // Choose either 14-bit or 16-bit magnetometer resolution
210 uint8 Mmode = 0x02; // 2 for 8 Hz, 6 for 100 Hz continuous magnetometer data read
211
```

1. 위에서 설정한 스펙을 확인 후, 스케일링하는 부분으로 3번째 박스 부분에서 enum 부분의 원하는 값으로 선택해야 합니다. 주의!!

2. CODE

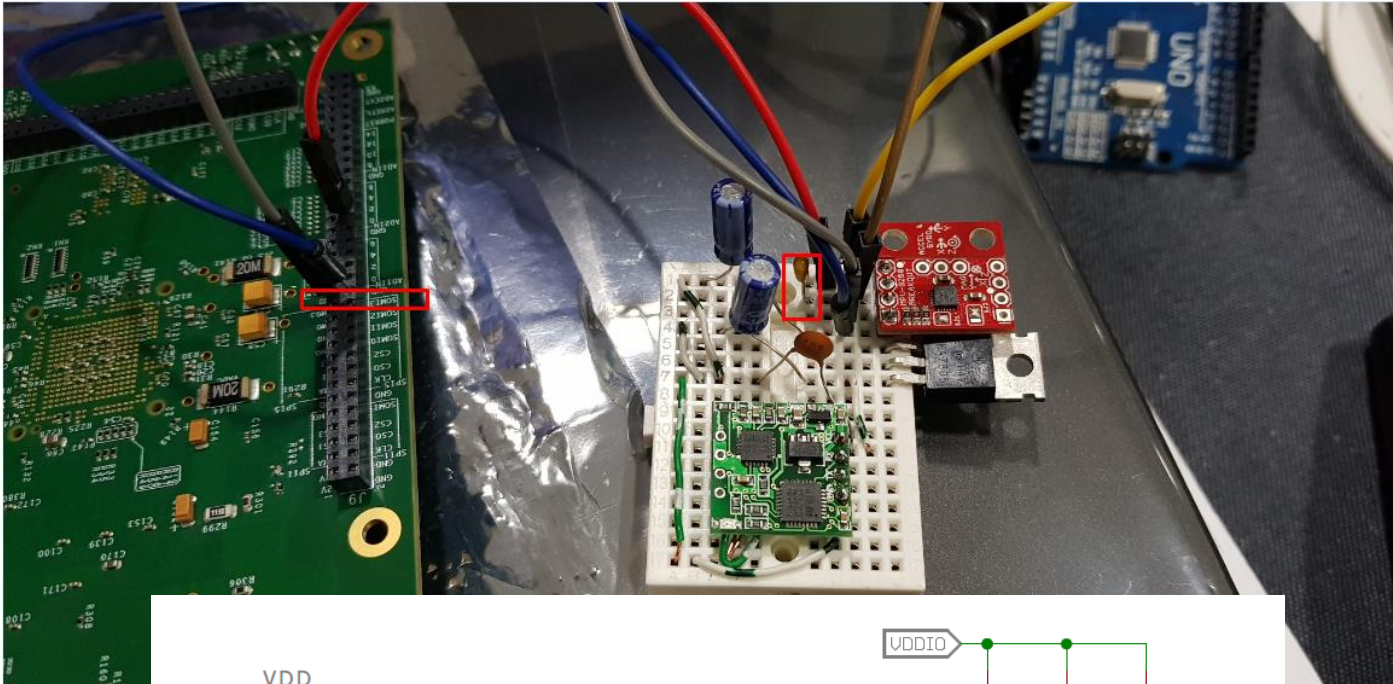
```
/*보고 싶은 영역의 주석을 풀어 값이 잘 나오는지 확인을 해보면 됨.*/
/*가속도 mg로 표현하기 때문에 1000을 곱한 것임. 즉 1g임*/
//      sprintf(txt_buf, "acc_x = %f \t acc_y = %f \t acc_z = %f \n\r\0",
//              1000 * ax , 1000 * ay , 1000 * az );
//
//      buf_len = strlen(txt_buf);
//      sciDisplayText(sciREG1, (uint8 *) txt_buf, buf_len);
//      wait(3000000);

/*각속도*/
//      sprintf(txt_buf, "GYRO_x = %d \t GYRO_y = %d \t GYRO_z = %d \n\r\0",
//              ((int)gx) , ((int)gy) , ((int)gz) );
//
//      buf_len = strlen(txt_buf);
//      sciDisplayText(sciREG1, (uint8 *) txt_buf, buf_len);
//      wait(1000000);

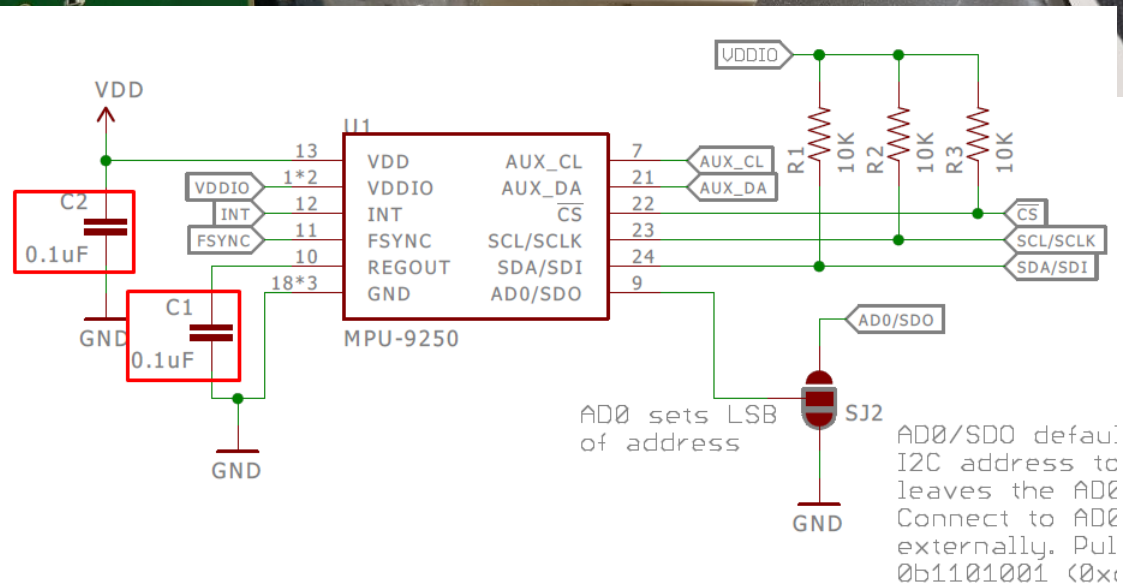
/*지자기*/
//      sprintf(txt_buf, "MAG_x = %f \t MAG_y = %f \t MAG_z = %f \n\r\0",
//              mx , my , mz );
//
//      buf_len = strlen(txt_buf);
//      sciDisplayText(sciREG1, (uint8 *) txt_buf, buf_len);
//      wait(1000000);
```

1. 주석을 풀어 본인이 보기 원하는 부분을 보면 됩니다.

3. SIMULATION



1. I2C에 핀 연결을 왼쪽의 사진처럼 해줍니다.
2. MPU9250에서 제공해주는 데이터 시트처럼 다이오드를 연결해주면 전압의 안정효과를 볼 수 있습니다.



3. SIMULATION

```
SCI Configuration Success!!
GIO Init Success!!
I2C Init Success!!
I AM = 71
MPU9250 calibration Success!!!!!!
MPU9250 Init Success!!!!!!
MPU9250 AK8963 Init Success!!!!!!
gyro_offset_setting Success!!
RTI Init Success!!
acc_x = -0.488281      acc_y = 3.845215      acc_z = 996.032715
GYRO_x = 0           GYRO_y = 0           GYRO_z = 0
acc_x = 0.610352      acc_y = 6.591797      acc_z = 999.877930
GYRO_x = 0           GYRO_y = 0           GYRO_z = 0
acc_x = 1.098633      acc_y = 3.601074      acc_z = 993.286133
GYRO_x = 0           GYRO_y = 0           GYRO_z = 0
acc_x = -0.671387     acc_y = 4.333496      acc_z = 997.985840
GYRO_x = 0           GYRO_y = 0           GYRO_z = 0
acc_x = 1.159668      acc_y = 5.554199      acc_z = 999.633789
GYRO_x = 0           GYRO_y = 0           GYRO_z = 0
acc_x = -0.671387     acc_y = 4.455566      acc_z = 994.567871
GYRO_x = 0           GYRO_y = 0           GYRO_z = 0
acc_x = 0.427246      acc_y = 5.981445      acc_z = 994.262695
GYRO_x = 0           GYRO_y = 0           GYRO_z = 0
acc_x = 2.319336      acc_y = 7.385254      acc_z = 994.873047
GYRO_x = 0           GYRO_y = 0           GYRO_z = 0
acc_x = -0.915527     acc_y = 6.408691      acc_z = 1001.098633
GYRO_x = 0           GYRO_y = 0           GYRO_z = 0
acc_x = 3.234863      acc_y = 5.859375      acc_z = 992.431641
GYRO_x = 0           GYRO_y = 0           GYRO_z = 0
acc_x = 2.502441      acc_y = 7.751465      acc_z = 992.614746
GYRO_x = 0           GYRO_y = 0           GYRO_z = 0
acc_x = 4.150391      acc_y = 5.737305      acc_z = 998.413086
GYRO_x = 0           GYRO_y = 0           GYRO_z = 0
acc_x = 2.624512      acc_y = 3.906250      acc_z = 994.873047
GYRO_x = 0           GYRO_y = 0           GYRO_z = 0
acc_x = 2.685547      acc_y = 3.540039      acc_z =
```

1. 가속도가 z방향으로 1000mg 거의 1g가 잘 나오는 것을 확인할 수 있습니다.

3. SIMULATION

```
GYRO_x = 119    GYRO_y = 45    GYRO_z = -6
acc_x = -543.212891    acc_y = -309.448242    acc_z = 984.313965
GYRO_x = 82     GYRO_y = 58    GYRO_z = 42
acc_x = -642.272949    acc_y = -23.071289    acc_z = 626.281738
GYRO_x = 21     GYRO_y = 34    GYRO_z = 36
acc_x = -742.309570    acc_y = 92.041016    acc_z = 557.373047
GYRO_x = -1     GYRO_y = -7    GYRO_z = 0
acc_x = -811.889648    acc_y = 125.122070    acc_z = 583.557129
GYRO_x = 7      GYRO_y = -21   GYRO_z = -20
acc_x = -645.629883    acc_y = 286.254883    acc_z = 643.005371
GYRO_x = 79     GYRO_y = -50   GYRO_z = 35
acc_x = -246.154785    acc_y = 781.188965    acc_z = 420.471191
GYRO_x = 148    GYRO_y = -94   GYRO_z = 23
acc_x = -99.975586    acc_y = 900.634766    acc_z = 210.632324
GYRO_x = 42     GYRO_y = -9    GYRO_z = 15
acc_x = -128.906250    acc_y = 956.481934    acc_z = 151.794434
GYRO_x = 16     GYRO_y = -22   GYRO_z = 15
acc_x = -26.855469    acc_y = 897.705078    acc_z = 78.186035
GYRO_x = -12    GYRO_y = -21   GYRO_z = 4
acc_x = 65.673828     acc_y = 1010.864258    acc_z = 189.819336
GYRO_x = -10    GYRO_y = -22   GYRO_z = 6
acc_x = 47.912598     acc_y = 991.943359    acc_z = -11.474609
GYRO_x = 6      GYRO_y = 1     GYRO_z = 2
acc_x = 33.203125     acc_y = 817.993164    acc_z = 60.424805
GYRO_x = -2     GYRO_y = -2    GYRO_z = 3
acc_x = 35.034180     acc_y = 894.104004    acc_z = -29.907227
GYRO_x = 1      GYRO_y = -9    GYRO_z = 5
acc_x = 14.160156     acc_y = 897.338867    acc_z = 110.717773
GYRO_x = 0      GYRO_y = 0     GYRO_z = -2
acc_x = 36.437988     acc_y = 919.738770    acc_z = 44.433594
GYRO_x = 0      GYRO_y = -4    GYRO_z = 0
acc_x = 48.645020     acc_y = 891.174316    acc_z = 65.429688
GYRO_x = 3      GYRO_y = -1    GYRO_z = 2
acc_x = 39.855957     acc_y = 920.959473    acc_z = 41.381836
GYRO_x = 3      GYRO_y = 0     GYRO_z = 3
acc_x = 45.654297     acc_y = 933.471680    acc_z = 29.785156
GYRO_x = 1      GYRO_y = 0     GYRO_z = 0
acc_x = 33.081055     acc_y = 916.137695    acc_z = 36.193848
GYRO_x = 4      GYRO_y = 2     GYRO_z = -1
acc_x = 47.058105     acc_y = 950.683594    acc_z = -6.835938
GYRO_x = 3      GYRO_y = 0     GYRO_z = 0
acc_x = 25.085449     acc_y = 914.001465    acc_z = -15.563965
GYRO_x = 1      GYRO_y = -1    GYRO_z = -2
acc_x = 32.470703     acc_y = 926.086426    acc_z = -23.864746
GYRO_x = -2     GYRO_y = -1    GYRO_z = -1
acc_x = 22.583008     acc_y = 919.494629    acc_z = -49.438477
```

1. 가속도가 y방향으로도 잘 나오는 것을 확인할 수 있습니다.
2. 자이로값도 설정한 범위 내에서 잘 변화하는 것을 보이며, 움직임이 없을 시 x,y,z 모두 0을 확인 할 수 있습니다.

3. SIMULATION

[illegible]

```
roll = 0      pitch = -1  
roll = -1     pitch = 1  
roll = -1     pitch = -1  
roll = -1     pitch = -6  
roll = 0       pitch = -11  
roll = -1     pitch = -9  
roll = 0       pitch = -14  
roll = -2     pitch = -16  
roll = -1     pitch = -16  
roll = 0       pitch = -20  
roll = -1     pitch = -19  
roll = 0       pitch = -25  
roll = -1     pitch = -24  
roll = 0       pitch = -25  
roll = 0       pitch = -25  
roll = 0       pitch = -25  
roll = 0       pitch = -26  
roll = 0       pitch = -26  
roll = 0       pitch = -27  
roll = 0       pitch = -31  
roll = -1     pitch = -25  
roll = 0       pitch = -29  
roll = 0       pitch = -31  
roll = 0       pitch = -33  
roll = 0       pitch = -32  
roll = 0       pitch = -31  
roll = 0       pitch = -32  
roll = 0       pitch = -34  
roll = 0       pitch = -31  
roll = 0       pitch = -32  
roll = 0       pitch = -32  
roll = 0       pitch = -32  
roll = 0       pitch = -32  
roll = 0       pitch = -32  
roll = 0       pitch = -32  
roll = 0       pitch = -32  
roll = -1     pitch = -31  
roll = 0       pitch = -32  
roll = -1     pitch = -32  
roll = 0       pitch = -32  
roll = -1     pitch = -31  
roll = 0       pitch = -32  
roll = 0       pitch = -33  
roll = -1     pitch = -35  
roll = 0       pitch = -36  
roll = 0       pitch = -34
```

roll = 28	pitch = -1
roll = 29	pitch = -1
roll = 40	pitch = -1
roll = 45	pitch = -6
roll = 69	pitch = 4
roll = 69	pitch = 2
roll = 66	pitch = 5
roll = 64	pitch = 8
roll = 69	pitch = 6
roll = 70	pitch = 10
roll = 76	pitch = 9
roll = 78	pitch = 8
roll = 83	pitch = 0
roll = 80	pitch = 0
roll = 82	pitch = 3
roll = 82	pitch = 0
roll = 82	pitch = 2
roll = 85	pitch = 4
roll = 77	pitch = 6
roll = 84	pitch = 3
roll = 80	pitch = -9
roll = 77	pitch = 4
roll = 79	pitch = 7
roll = 78	pitch = 7
roll = 85	pitch = 1
roll = 78	pitch = 4
roll = 81	pitch = 3
roll = 79	pitch = 4
roll = 80	pitch = 0
roll = 80	pitch = 1
roll = 81	pitch = 1
roll = 80	pitch = 3
roll = 80	pitch = 2
roll = 80	pitch = 1
roll = 82	pitch = 3
roll = 80	pitch = 2
roll = 81	pitch = 0
roll = 80	pitch = 2
roll = 81	pitch = 1
roll = 79	pitch = 2
roll = 80	pitch = 1
roll = 81	pitch = 2
roll = 81	pitch = 2
roll = 79	pitch = 2
roll = 80	pitch = 1

1. Roll과 pitch값인, 즉 각도가 매우 잘 측정되고 있습니다.