

MPU6050 test tool for raspberry Pi

Background information

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

<https://invensense.tdk.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/MPU-6000-Register-Map1.pdf>

<https://www.raspberry-pi-geek.de/ausgaben/rpg/2017/08/3-achsen-lage-und-beschleunigungssensor-mpu6050/>

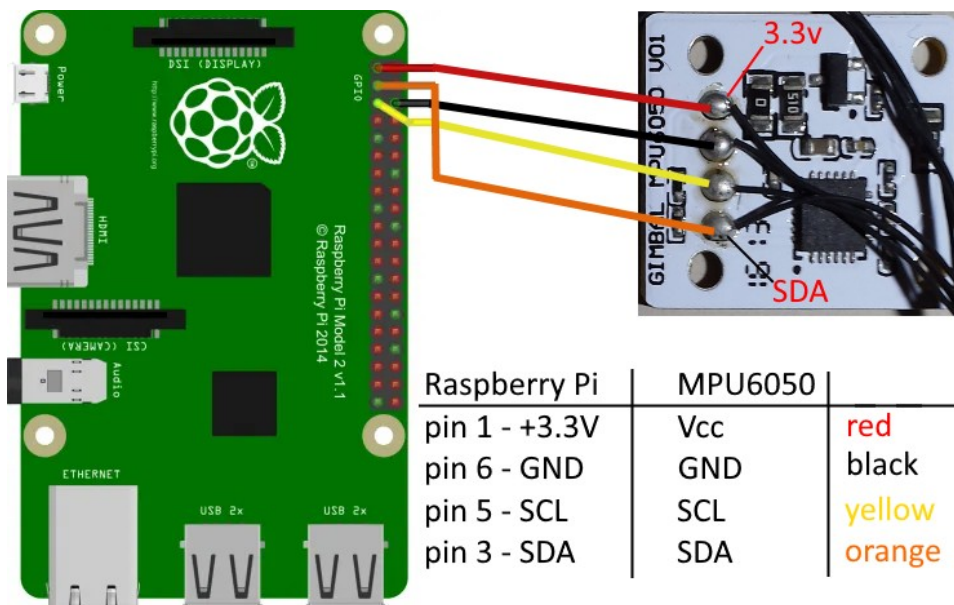
<https://github.com/Blokkendoos/mpu-calibration>

Preparations

Enable I2C:

`sudo raspi-config` > Interface Options > I2C > Yes

Connect MPU and check wiring.

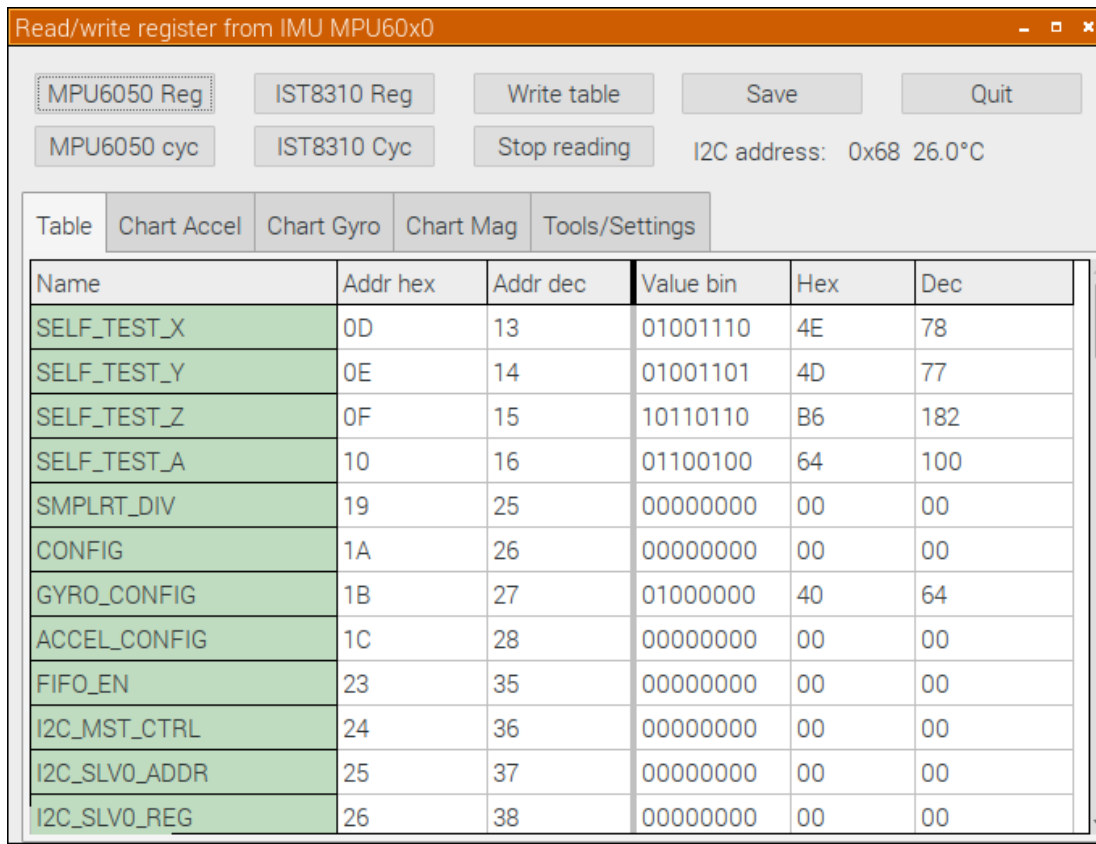


Check if MPU6050 is available: `i2cdetect -y 1` > should be appear at address 0x68

```
pi@raspigui: ~  
Datei Bearbeiten Reiter Hilfe  
pi@raspigui:~$ i2cdetect -y 1  
  0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  a  b  c  d  e  f  
00: -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --  
10: -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --  
20: -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --  
30: -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --  
40: -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --  
50: -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --  
60: -- -- -- -- -- 68 -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --  
70: -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --  
pi@raspigui:~$
```

IMU_test

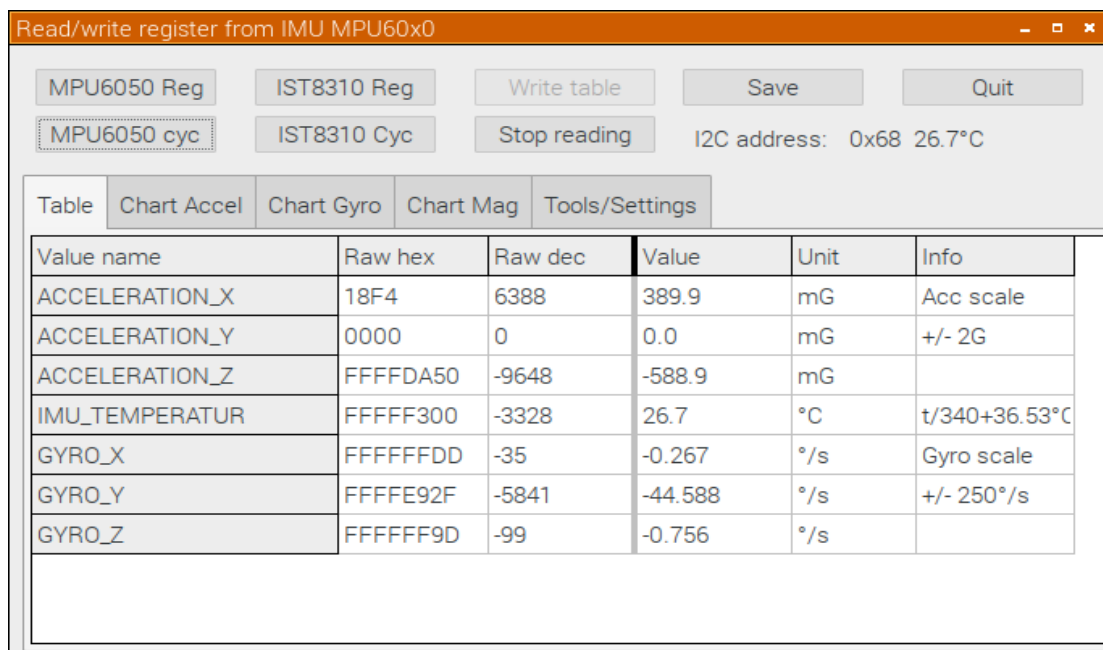
This is a test tool to check and learn something about the Motion Processing Unit MPU6050. One can read all register and save the settings to a CSV file just as test.



The screenshot shows the 'Read/write register from IMU MPU60x0' window. The 'MPU6050 Reg' button is selected. The 'I2C address' is 0x68 and the temperature is 26.0°C. The 'Table' tab is active, displaying a list of registers with their addresses and values in binary, hex, and decimal.

| Name | Addr hex | Addr dec | Value bin | Hex | Dec |
|---------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----|-----|
| SELF_TEST_X | 0D | 13 | 01001110 | 4E | 78 |
| SELF_TEST_Y | 0E | 14 | 01001101 | 4D | 77 |
| SELF_TEST_Z | 0F | 15 | 10110110 | B6 | 182 |
| SELF_TEST_A | 10 | 16 | 01100100 | 64 | 100 |
| SMPLRT_DIV | 19 | 25 | 00000000 | 00 | 00 |
| CONFIG | 1A | 26 | 00000000 | 00 | 00 |
| GYRO_CONFIG | 1B | 27 | 01000000 | 40 | 64 |
| ACCEL_CONFIG | 1C | 28 | 00000000 | 00 | 00 |
| FIFO_EN | 23 | 35 | 00000000 | 00 | 00 |
| I2C_MST_CTRL | 24 | 36 | 00000000 | 00 | 00 |
| I2C_SLV0_ADDR | 25 | 37 | 00000000 | 00 | 00 |
| I2C_SLV0_REG | 26 | 38 | 00000000 | 00 | 00 |

It's also possible to cyclic read the Accelerometer, Temperature and Gyroscope values.

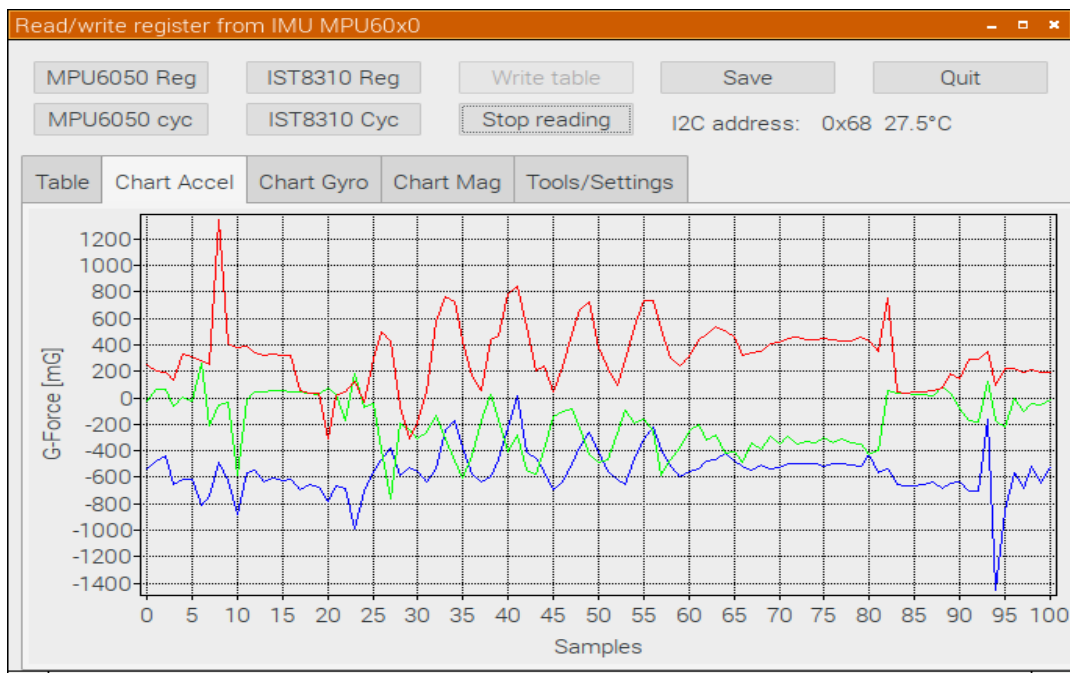


The screenshot shows the 'Read/write register from IMU MPU60x0' window. The 'MPU6050 cyc' button is selected. The 'I2C address' is 0x68 and the temperature is 26.7°C. The 'Table' tab is active, displaying a list of sensor values with their raw data, converted values, units, and additional information.

| Value name | Raw hex | Raw dec | Value | Unit | Info |
|----------------|-----------|---------|---------|------|---------------|
| ACCELERATION_X | 18F4 | 6388 | 389.9 | mG | Acc scale |
| ACCELERATION_Y | 0000 | 0 | 0.0 | mG | +/- 2G |
| ACCELERATION_Z | FFFFDA50 | -9648 | -588.9 | mG | |
| IMU_TEMPERATUR | FFFFFF300 | -3328 | 26.7 | °C | t/340+36.53°C |
| GYRO_X | FFFFFFFDD | -35 | -0.267 | °/s | Gyro scale |
| GYRO_Y | FFFFE92F | -5841 | -44.588 | °/s | +/- 250°/s |
| GYRO_Z | FFFFFFF9D | -99 | -0.756 | °/s | |

You will also see the current scale setting for Accelerometer and Gyroscope in Info column.

The same can be seen in a rolling chart.



For testing and settings it is possible to write into a register or overwrite all write-able with zero.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Read/write register from I2C AS5600". It features various configuration options. The window includes tabs for Table, Chart Accel, Chart Gyro, Chart Mag, ADC PCF8591, and Tools/Settings. The Tools/Settings tab is active, showing options for Overwrite register, IST8310 options, MPU6050 options, Scan sensors, Sample timer [ms], AS5600, and Byte calculator. The I2C address is set to 0x36.

Some options, settings and special actions are on the Tools/Settings page too.

Some terminal commands – good to know:

Read a byte from MPU: `i2cget -y 1 0x68 0x75` (Who am I, it's own address)
Read a word from MPU: `i2cget -y 1 0x68 65 w` (result comes as big endian)
Write a byte to MPU register: `i2cset y 1 0x68 107 0` (wake-up command)
Read temperature cyclic (raw): `watch -n 0.5 'i2cget -y 1 0x68 65 w'`

AS5600 Register

| Address | Name | R/W | Bit 7 | Bit 6 | Bit 5 | Bit 4 | Bit 3 | Bit 2 | Bit 1 | Bit 0 |
|---|-----------|-------|--|-------|-----------|----------|------------------|-------|-----------|---------|
| Configuration Registers ^{(1), (2)} | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0x00 | ZMCO | R | | | | | | | ZMCO(1:0) | |
| 0x01 | ZPOS | R/W/P | | | | | ZPOS(11:8) | | | |
| 0x02 | | | ZPOS(7:0) | | | | | | | |
| 0x03 | MPOS | R/W/P | | | | | MPOS(11:8) | | | |
| 0x04 | | | MPOS(7:0) | | | | | | | |
| 0x05 | MANG | R/W/P | | | | | MANG(11:8) | | | |
| 0x06 | | | MANG(7:0) | | | | | | | |
| 0x07 | CONF | R/W/P | | | WD | FTH(2:0) | | | SF(1:0) | |
| 0x08 | | | PWMF(1:0) | | OUTS(1:0) | | HYST(1:0) | | | PM(1:0) |
| Output Registers | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0x0C | RAW ANGLE | R | | | | | RAW ANGLE(11:8) | | | |
| 0x0D | | R | RAW ANGLE(7:0) | | | | | | | |
| 0x0E | ANGLE | R | | | | | ANGLE(11:8) | | | |
| 0x0F | | R | ANGLE(7:0) | | | | | | | |
| Status Registers | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0x0B | STATUS | R | | | MD | ML | MH | | | |
| 0x1A | AGC | R | AGC(7:0) | | | | | | | |
| 0x1B | MAGNITUDE | R | | | | | MAGNITUDE (11:8) | | | |
| 0x1C | | R | MAGNITUDE(7:0) | | | | | | | |
| Burn Commands | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0xFF | BURN | W | Burn_Angle = 0x80; Burn_Setting = 0x40 | | | | | | | |

Note(s):

1. To change a configuration, read out the register, modify only the desired bits and write the new configuration. Blank fields may contain factory settings.
2. During power-up, configuration registers are reset to the permanently programmed value. Not programmed bits are zero.

Read Register with button "AS5600 Reg". Same as button Read CONF but jumps to Table to see all register values for verification.

To read values from data registers click on "AS5600 Cyc" (Read cyclic).

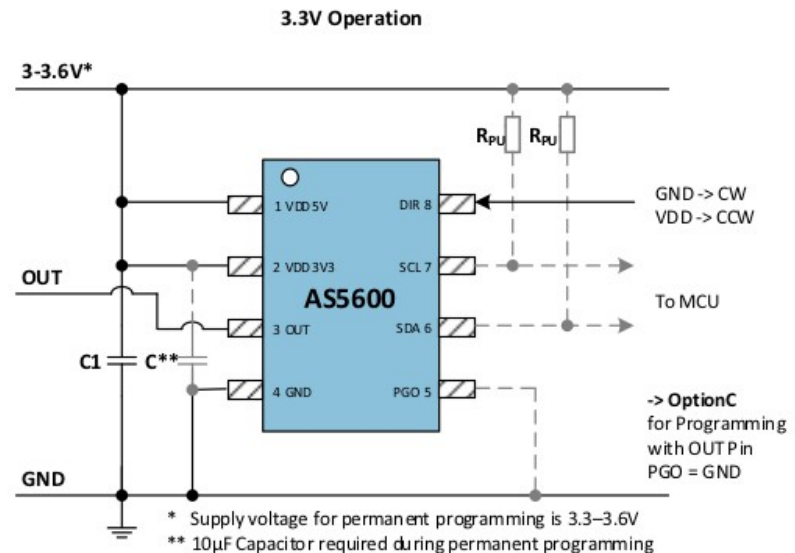
Note: To change Conf register do not change n/a bits. Those may contain factory settings.

Programming (Option A with I²C)

Use the correct hardware configuration (Option A and C).

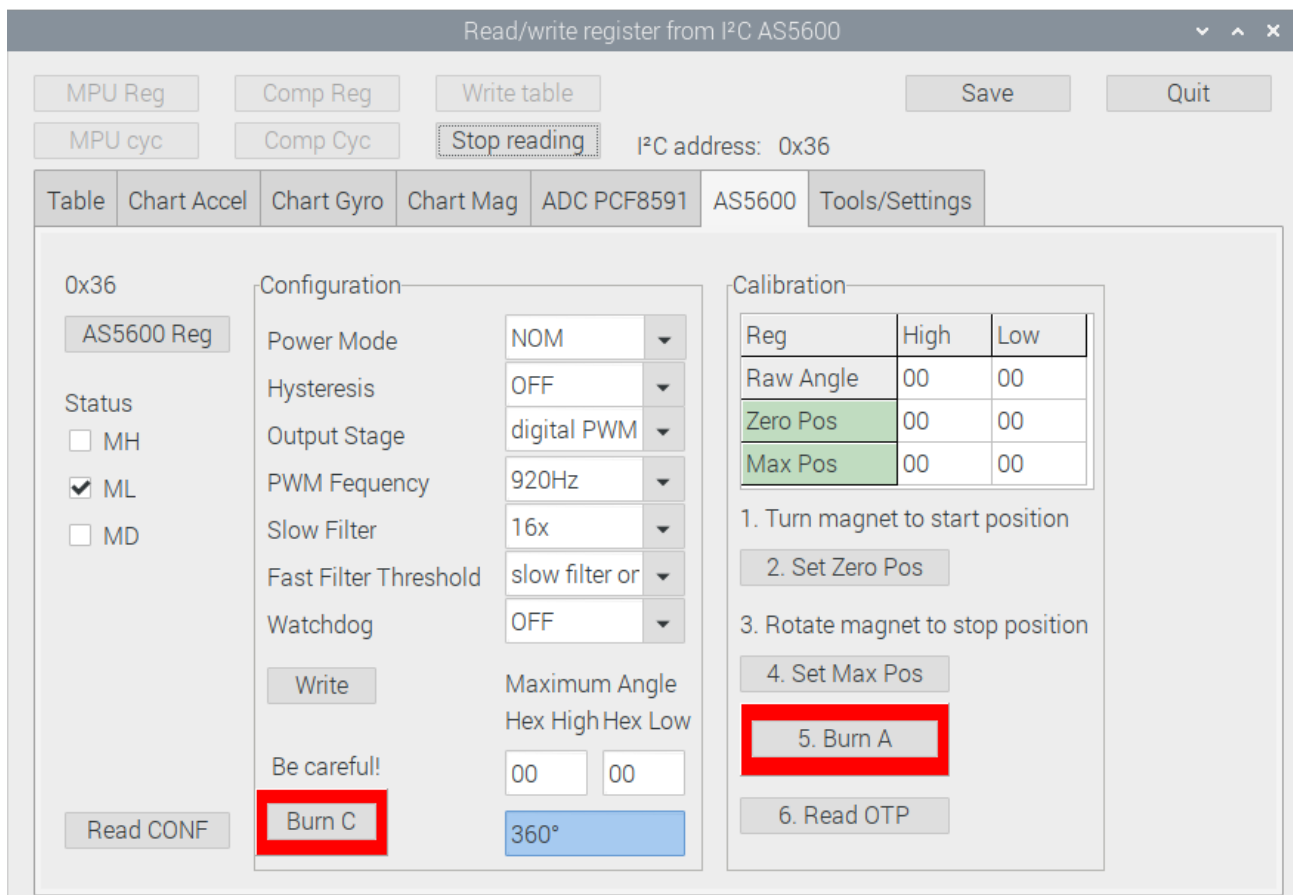
Option A: Write CONF register
Option C: Set Maximum Angle

Burn: Permanently save both.



Usage

Connect AS5600 to Raspberry Pi with I²C interface and power up the AS5600. Start the tool "IMU_test". Go to Page "AS5600". It will go to "AS5600" page if this is the only detected sensor on I²C bus.



Read the register of AS5600.

- Button "AS5600 Reg" or button "Read CONF"

Calibration procedure

Step 1: Turn the magnet to the start position.

Step 2: Read the RAW_ANGLE register. Write the RAW_ANGLE value into the ZPOS register. Wait at least 1 ms.

- Button "2. Set Zero Pos"

Step 3: Rotate the magnet in the direction defined by the level on the DIR pin (GND for clockwise, VDD for counterclockwise) to the stop position. The amount of rotation must be greater than 18 degrees.

Step 4: Read the RAW_ANGLE register. Write the RAW_ANGLE value into the MPOS register. Wait at least 1 ms. Proceed with Step 6 to permanently program the configuration.

- Button "4. Set Max Pos"

Step 5: Perform a BURN_ANGLE command to permanently program the device. Wait at least 1 ms.

- Button 5. Burn A

Step 6: Verify the BURN_ANGLE command: Write the commands 0x01, 0x11 and 0x10 sequentially into the register 0xFF to load the actual OTP content. Read the ZPOS and MPOS registers to verify that the BURN_ANGLE command was successful.

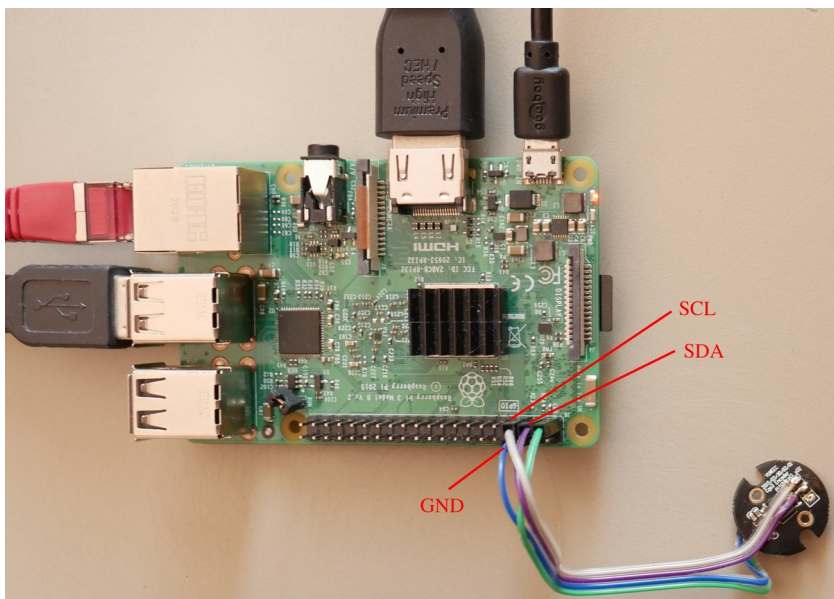
- Button "6. Read OTP"

Step 7: Read and verify the ZPOS and MPOS registers again after a new power-up cycle.

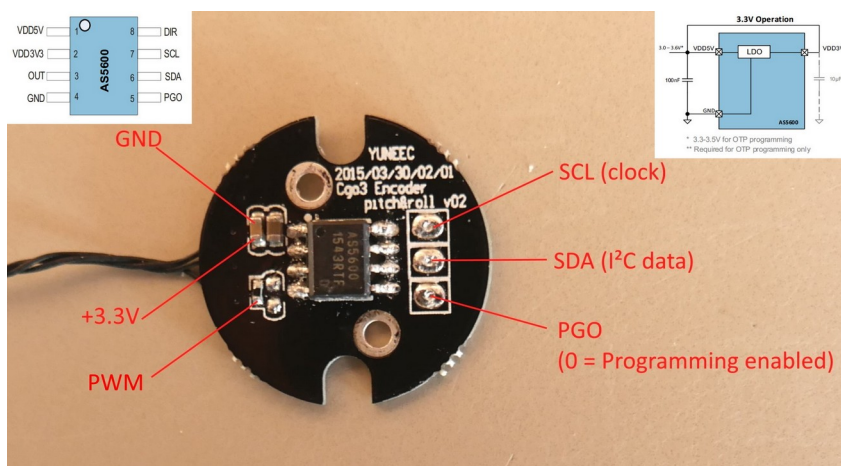
- Button "AS5600 Reg"

Note: Do not touch Configuration, at least do not burn config.
Basically, do only something when you exactly know what you are doing, especially "Burn" actions.

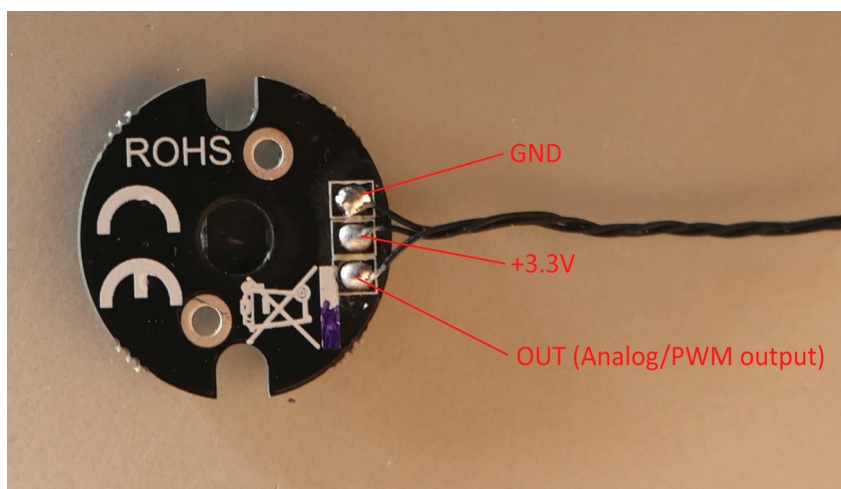
HW settings



Sensor connected to Raspberry Pi by I²C interface.



I²C bus SCL and SDA is 3.3V signal.
PGO pin is not needed when programming via I²C.



Power supply is 3.3V. It can be done by camera or Raspberry Pi.
GND must be connected to Raspberry Pi.