AK09911 3-axis Electronic Compass 電子羅盤

工作電壓:+2.4V~+3.6V

介面:I2C

設定 I2C address 有 1 個 pin:CAD,且 I2C 速度可以達到 2.5MHZ

感測數據為:14Bit (0.6uT/LSB)

IC 封裝為 BGA,較 AK8975 小

工作模式:

- 1. power down mode
- 2. single measurement mode
- 3. self-test mode
- 4. fuse access mode

重點接腳

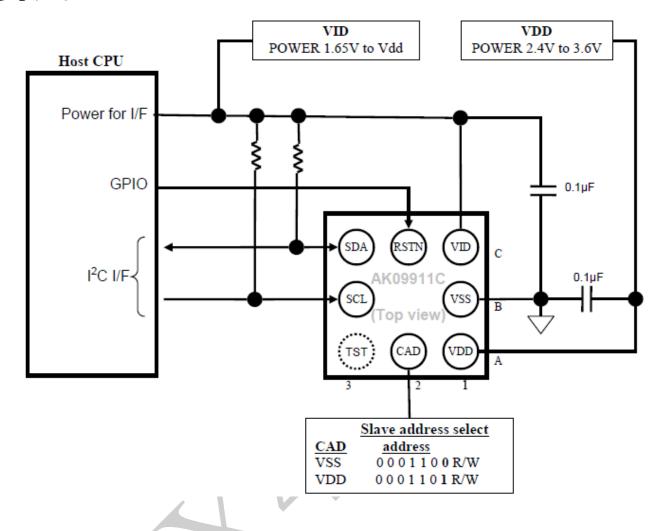
- 1. SDA/SCL-> I2C 介面
- 2. CAD -> I2C address 設定(參考手冊)

	Slave address select								
CAD	address								
VSS	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 R/W								
VDD	0 0 0 1 1 0 1 R/W								

- 3. RSTN -> 重置 AK09911,此根被主控拉 LOW,重置,若不接主控,此腳最好外部 PULL-HIGH。
- 4. TST-> 無須理會,空接就好。

2C 接線方式

參考 SEPC



初始化方式

所有暫存器在上電(Power on)或 AK09911 轉為 Power down mode 會重新初始化。

State	VDD	VID	Power state
1	OFF (0V)	OFF (0V)	OFF (0V).
			It doesn't affect external interface.Digital input pins other than SCL and SDA pin should be fixed to "L"(0V).
2	OFF (0V)	1.65V to 3.6V	OFF (0V)
			It doesn't affect external interface.
3	2.4V to 3.6V	OFF (0V)	OFF(0V)
			It doesn't affect external interface. Digital input pins other than SCL and SDA pin should be fixed to "L"(0V).
4	2.4V to 3.6V	1.65V to Vdd	ON

Reset 方式

四種:

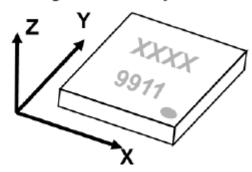
- 1.POR(Power on Reset);
- 2.VID monitor
- 3.Reset Pin,當 RSTN 被主控拉 LOW
- 4.Soft Reset,透過 I2C 下達命令 Reset

當初始化後 AK09911 會自動轉成 Power-down mode \cdot 第 3 點與第 4 點是比 AK8975 多兩種 \circ

輸出的方位與 IC 位置關係圖(很重要)

Relationship between the Magnetic Field and Output Code,如 SPEC,

The measurement data increases as the magnetic flux density increases in the arrow directions.



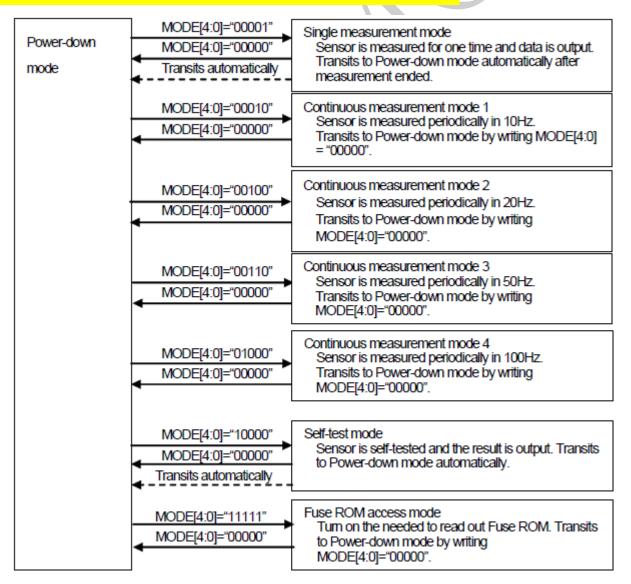
工作模式

AK09911 有 8 種工作模式,如下

- 1. Power down mode
- 2. Single measurement mode
- 3. Continuous measurement mode1 10HZ 速度連續量測
- 4. Continuous measurement mode2 20HZ 速度連續量測
- 5. Continuous measurement mode3 50HZ 速度連續量測
- 6. Continuous measurement mode4 100HZ 速度連續量測
- 7. Self-test mode
- 8. Fuse ROM access mode

透過設定暫存器 CNTL2 的 MODE[4:0]bit 來切換以上 8 種模式。當 Power on 後,AK09911 會轉為 Power-down mode。

如下圖·<mark>每個模式切換方式,每次都要先回到 Power-down mode 再換到其他模式。切換模</mark> 式到 Power-down 後並且等待至少 100uS 時間,再設定其他模式。



Power-down mode

在 Power-down mode 下,所有暫存器皆可訪問,資料會保存在暫存器中。<mark>此模式可以 Soft Reset。</mark>

Single Measurement Mode

設定 MODE[4:0]="00001",進入單次量測模式,當完成時,會將量測資料存在 HXL~HZH 暫存器中。測量完後,會自動轉成 Power-down mode。並且 ST1 暫存器 DRDY bit 會設為"1",代表測量完畢可以來讀取 HXL~HZH 暫存器數值,且若有讀取任一 HXL~HZH 暫存器數值或 ST2 暫存器被讀,則會自動將 DRDY bit 設"1"。值得注意是:此 AK09911 沒有提供外部 DRDY pin 了!當 AK09911 被讀取資料時,資料仍是先前的數值。

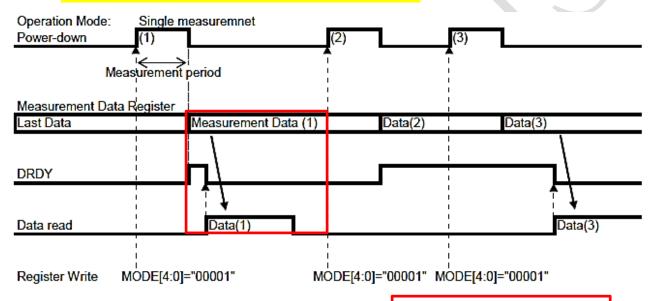


Figure 6.2. Single measurement mode when data is read out of measurement period

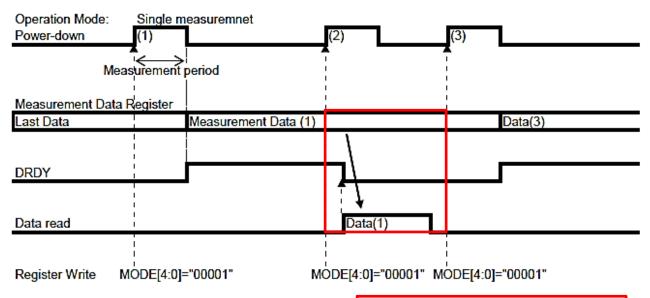


Figure 6.3. Single measurement mode when data read started during measurement period

上面 Figure 6.2 是在非量測週期讀取數值; Figure 6.3 是在量測時讀取數值。

Continuous Measurement Mode 1,2,3 and 4

連續量測模式 1,2,3,4。透過 STNL2 暫存器的 MODE[4:0]設定連續模式。參考如下圖 SEPC 說明 CNTL2 暫存器。

Addr	Register name	D 7	D 6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D 0
	Read/Write register								
31H	CNTL2	0	0	0	MODE4	MODE3	MODE2	MODE1	MODE0
F	Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

連續模式設定

MODE[4:0]: Operation mode setting

"00000": Power-down mode

"00001": Single measurement mode

"00010": Continuous measurement mode 1

"00100": Continuous measurement mode 2

"00110": Continuous measurement mode 3

"01000": Continuous measurement mode 4

"10000": Self-test mode

"11111": Fuse ROM access mode

Other code settings are prohibited

When each mode is set, AK09911 transits to the set mode. Refer to 6.3 for detailed information.

連續模式 1 的頻率為 10HZ、連續模式 2 的頻率為 20HZ、連續模式 3 的頻率為 50HZ、連續模式 4 的頻率為 100HZ。而量測週期如下圖,其中 PD 為 Power-down mode,當量測完畢會自動回 PD,當時間到後自動起來量測,這個就是連續模式。

如何停止連續模式 ? →設定 CNTL2 的 MODE[4:0]為"00000"(Power-down mode),可參考先前的工作模式圖。

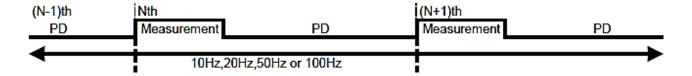


Figure 6.4. Continuous measurement mode

當在連續模式下,ST1、ST2、HXL~TMPS 不會被初始化。

Data Ready

當量測完成&數值都存於 HXL~HXH 後·會將 ST1 的 DRDY 設"1"·代表"資料準備好了"(Data Ready)

正常的讀取方式(Normal Read Sequence)

Step1 確認 ST1 暫存器的 DRDY Bit 是否為 1(polling 方式檢查)

兩個要檢查:DRDY 和 DOR,如下 SPEC 的 ST1 暫存器介紹

Addr	Register name	D 7	D 6	D 5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D 0
	Read-only register								
10H	ST1	0	0	0	0	0	DOR	DRDY	
	Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DRDY: Data Ready

"0": Normal

"1": Data is ready

DRDY bit turns to "1" when data is ready in Single measurement mode, Continuous measurement mode 1, 2, 3, 4 or Self-test mode. It returns to "0" when any one of ST2 register or measurement data register (HXL to TMPS) is read.

DOR: Data Overrun

"0": Normal

"1": Data overrun

DOR bit turns to "1" when data has been skipped in Continuous measurement mode 1, 2, 3, 4. It returns to "0" when any one of ST2 register or measurement data register (HXL to TMPS) is read.

- DRDY -> 資料準備好,準備讀取。
- DOR -> 資料溢出,代表曾經有一筆沒有讀出,而未被讀出的資料被新的資料覆蓋過。 也就是有一筆資料被跳過。

Step2 讀取量測數值(Read measurement data)

當有 HXL~TMPS 任一暫存器或 ST2 暫存器被讀取,則 DRDY 和 DOR 會自動清"0"。

Step3 讀取 ST2 暫存器

確認幾個狀態,HOFL bit,來得知量測數值是否有 overflowed(溢位)。

超級重要一件事:讀取量測數值 HXL~TMPS 全部讀完後,再讀取 ST2 暫存器。因為在讀取 資料 HXL~TMPS 期間,AK09911 並不會複寫新的數值,直到去讀取 ST2 暫存器。也就是說 讀取 ST2 暫存器後,此保護作用就會消失了。所以建議讀取 HXL~TMPS 暫存器全部讀完,

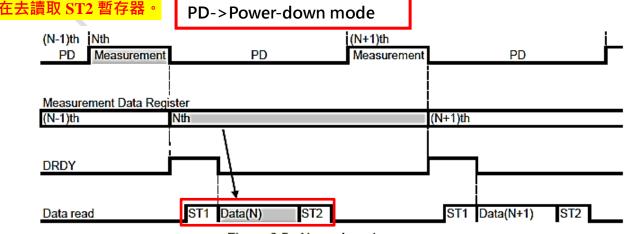
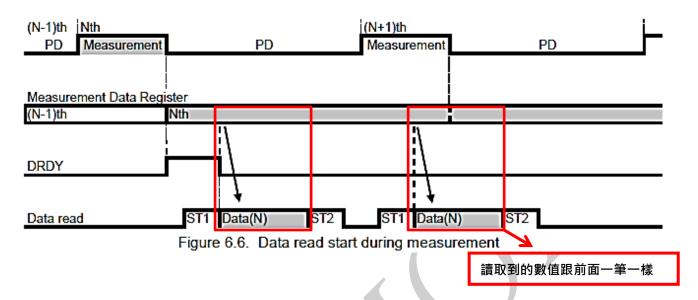


Figure 6.5. Normal read sequence

讀取順序 ST1 -> Data -> ST2

在量測期間讀取數值(Data Read Start during Measurement)

當在非 PD(power-down mode)而是在量測中讀取數值,則會讀到先前一筆的量測結果。如下圖。



Data Skip

資料被跳過·先前介紹 <u>ST2 暫存器</u>有提過 DOR 這狀態。如下圖·<mark>可看到 N_{th} 此筆資料一直都沒來讀,直到下一個量測開始且結束後,都沒讀取</mark>·當量測完成後 DOR 會設為"1",代表有先前一筆資料沒讀取!同時 DRDY 會保持到去讀取資料暫存器 HXL~TMPS。

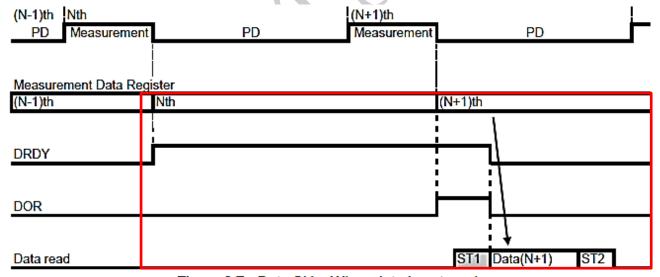


Figure 6.7. Data Skip: When data is not read

另一個情況:當在讀取 Nth 此筆量測數值,且還沒讀取完成,下一個量測開始時,資料會被保護到直到讀取完畢,且下一次的量測數值將被跳過,不會更新到 HXL~TMPS 暫存器,同時會設 DOR 為"1"。

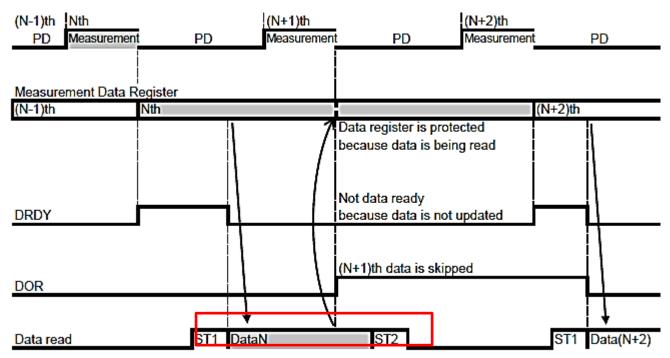


Figure 6.8. Data Skip: When data read has not been finished before the next measurement end

End Operation

設定 Power-down mode(MODE[4:0]="00000"), 使 AK09911 停止連續測量模式。

Magnetic Sensor Overflow

AK09911 有數值上限制,當每個軸上的數值的絕對值總和要小於 4912uT,如下

$$|X| + |Y| + |Z| < 4912uT$$

若有 magnetic sensor overflow·HOFL bit 會設"1",代表此次量測數值是不正確的·HOFL 會被自動清"0"於下次新一次量測開始。

Self-test mode

自我測試模式,設定 MODE[4:0]為"10000",會開始自動的自我測試,測試結果存在數值暫存器(HXL~HZH)中。並且自動轉成 Power-down mode。

進入 Self-test mode 步驟如下

- 1. 先回到 power-down mode, 設定 MODE[4:0]="00000"
- 2. 設定 Self-test mode, 設定 MODE[4:0]="10000"
- 3. 確認 DRDY 是否為"1",等待數值 OK 後讀取。
- 4. 當 DRDY 為"1", 讀取 HXL~HZH 暫存器數值。

Self-test Judgment

自我測試模式數值判斷是否正確,經由 Sensitivity adjustment(參考 SPEC8.3.11)公式如下,計算數值,並判斷,

How to adjust sensitivity

The sensitivity adjustment is done by the equation below,

$$Hadj = H \times \left(\frac{ASA}{128} + 1\right)$$

H代表個軸的數值。

ASA 為讀取暫存器 0x10(ASAX)、0x11(ASAY)、0x12(ASAZ)的**各軸調整感測數值參數**。 H_{adi} 為已校準過的量測數值。

判斷計算後的 H_{adj} 是否有在各軸計算結果範圍內·如下表·如果有·代表 AK09911 工作正常。

	HX[15:0]	HY[15:0]	HZ[15:0]
Criteria	-30 ≤ HX ≤ +30	-30 ≤ HY ≤ +30	-400 ≤ HZ ≤ -50

Fuse ROM Access Mode

Fuse ROM Access Mode·設定 MODE[4:0]為"11111",進入這個模式主要是讀取每一軸的 Sensitivity adjustment 數值,唯獨此模式可以讀取 ROM data, ASAX、ASAY、ASAZ 暫存器(0x60~0x62)。

當讀取完後,記得要在設定模式 MODE[4:0]為"00000"回到 Power-down mode。

用 I2C Bus 操作 AK09911

其 I2C 通訊基礎不再贅述。這邊講述 AK09911 特定的用法。

Slave Address

設定 AK8975 slave address · 有關的 AK09911 外部腳 CAD。得到的 Slave address 如下表。

Table 7.1. Slave Address and CAD pin

CAD	Slave Address
0	0CH
1	0DH

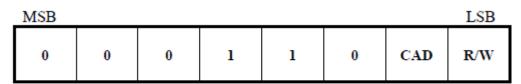


Figure 7.4. Slave Address

R/W:READ="1";WRITE="0"

AK8975 I2C 寫的時序

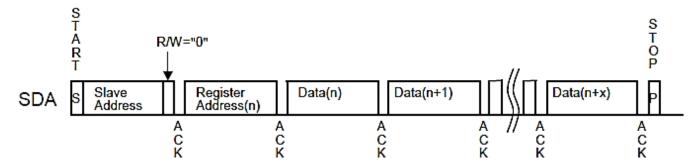


Figure 7.7. WRITE Instruction

在此 Register Address(暫存器位址)請參考 SPEC CH8 Register

AK09911 I2C 讀的時序

分兩種:單筆讀(One Byte READ)、多筆讀(Multiple Byte READ)。

單筆讀(One Byte READ)

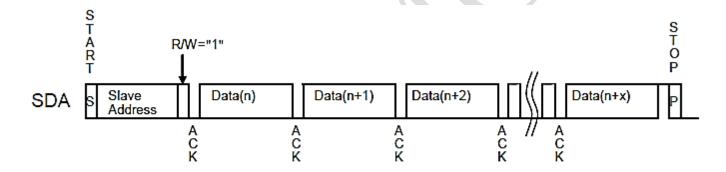


Figure 7.8. One Byte READ

多筆讀(Multiple Byte READ)

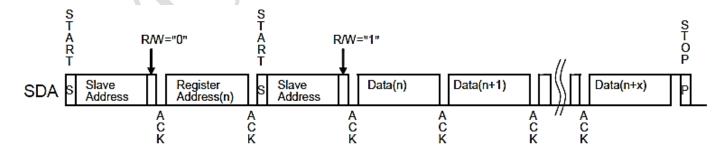


Figure 7.9. Multiple Byte READ

暫存器表

建立 AK09911 驅動程式需要用到。參考 SPEC CH8 Register 及更詳細介紹都在 SPEC 後面。

Table 8.1. Register Table

Name	Address	READ/ WRITE	Description	Bit width	Remarks
WIA1	00H	READ	Campany ID	8	
WIA2	01H	READ	Device ID	8	
INFO1	02H	READ	Information 1	8	
INFO2	03H	READ	Information 2	8	
ST1	10H	READ	Status 1	8	Data status
HXL	11H	READ	Measurement Magnetic Data	8	X-axis data
HXH	12H	READ		8	
HYL	13H	READ		8	Y-axis data
HYH	14H	READ		8	
HZL	15H	READ		8	Z-axis data
HZH	16H	READ		8	
TMPS	17H	READ	Dummy Register	8	Dummy
ST2	18H	READ	Status 2	8	Data status
CNTL1	30H	READ/ WRITE	Dummy Register	8	Dummy
CNTL2	31H	READ/ WRITE	Control 2	8	Control settings
CNTL3	32H	READ/ WRITE	Control 3	8	Control settings
TS1	33H	READ/ WRITE	Test	8	DO NOT ACCESS
ASAX	60H	READ	X-axis sensitivity adjustment value	8	Fuse ROM
ASAY	61H	READ	Y-axis sensitivity adjustment value	8	Fuse ROM
ASAZ	62H	READ	Z-axis sensitivity adjustment value	8	Fuse ROM

幾個重點:

- 1.Addresses 00H to 18H, 30H to 32H and 60H to 62H are compliant with automatic increment unction of serial interface respectively.
- 2. Values of addresses 60H to 62H can be read only in Fuse ROM access mode. In other modes, read data is not correct. When the address is in 00H to 18H, the address is incremented $00H\rightarrow01H$ $\rightarrow02H\rightarrow03H\rightarrow10H\rightarrow11H\rightarrow...\rightarrow18H$, and the address goes back to 00H after 18H. When the address is in 30H to 32H, the address goes back to 30H after 32H. When the address is in 60H to 62H, the address goes back to 60H after 62H.

Addr.	Register name	D 7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D 0	
	Read-only register									
00H	WIA1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
01H	WIA2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
02H	INFO1	INFO17	INFO16	INFO15	INFO14	INFO13	INFO12	INFO11	INFO10	
03H	INFO2	INFO27	INFO26	INFO25	INFO24	INFO23	INFO22	INFO21	INFO20	
10H	ST1	HSM	0	0	0	0	0	DOR	DRDY	
11H	HXL	HX7	HX6	HX5	HX4	HX3	HX2	HX1	HX0	
12H	HXH	HX15	HX14	HX13	HX12	HX11	HX10	HX9	HX8	
13H	HYL	HY7	HY6	HY5	HY4	HY3	HY2	HY1	HY0	
14H	HYH	HY15	HY14	HY13	HY12	HY11	HY10	HY9	HY8	
15H	HZL	HZ7	HZ6	HZ5	HZ4	HZ3	HZ2	HZ1	HZ0	
16H	HZH	HZ15	HZ14	HZ13	HZ12	HZ11	HZ10	HZ9	HZ8	
17H	TMPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18H	ST2	0	0	0	0	HOFL	0	0	0	
				Read/Wrig	ht register					
30H	CNTL1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31H	CNTL2	0	0	0	MODE4	MODE3	MODE2	MODE1	MODE0	
32H	CNTL3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SRST	
33H	TS1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Read-only	y register					
60H	ASAX	COEFX7	COEFX6	COEFX5	COEFX4	COEFX3	COEFX2	COEFX1	COEFX0	
61H	ASAY	COEFY7	COEFY6	COEFY5	COEFY4	COEFY3	COEFY2	COEFY1	COEFY0	
62H	ASAZ	COEFZ7	COEFZ6	COEFZ5	COEFZ4	COEFZ3	COEFZ2	COEFZ1	COEFZ0	

When VDD is turned ON, POR function works and all registers of AK09911 are initialized regardless of VID status. To write data to or to read data from register, VID must be ON.

TS1 is test registers for shipment test. Do not use these registers.

重點暫存器介紹

介紹幾個重點的暫存器,其餘看 SPEC 上的暫存器介紹即可。

3 軸量測數據 Measurement Data

HXL to HZH: Measurement Data

Addr	Register name	D 7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D 0
	Read-only register								
11H	HXL	HX7	HX6	HX5	HX4	HX3	HX2	HX1	HX0
12H	HXH	HX15	HX14	HX13	HX12	HX11	HX10	HX9	HX8
13H	HYL	HY7	HY6	HY5	HY4	HY3	HY2	HY1	HY0
14H	HYH	HY15	HY14	HY13	HY12	HY11	HY10	HY9	HY8
15H	HZL	HZ7	HZ6	HZ5	HZ4	HZ3	HZ2	HZ1	HZ0
16H	HZH	HZ15	HZ14	HZ13	HZ12	HZ11	HZ10	HZ9	HZ8
	Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Measurement data of magnetic sensor X-axis/Y-axis/Z-axis

HXL[7:0]: X-axis measurement data lower 8-bit

HXH[15:8]: X-axis measurement data higher 8-bit

HYL[7:0]: Y-axis measurement data lower 8-bit

HYH[15:8]: Y-axis measurement data higher 8-bit

HZL[7:0]: Z-axis measurement data lower 8-bit

HZH[15:8]: Z-axis measurement data higher 8-bit

Measurement data is stored in two's complement and Little Endian format. Measurement range of each axis is -8190 to 8190.

Table 8.3. Measurement magnetic data format

Measurement	Measurement data (each axis) [15:0]								
Two's complement	Hex	Decimal	density [μT]						
0001 1111 1111 1110	1FFE	8190	4912(max.)						
0000 0000 0000 0001	0001	1	0.6						
0000 0000 0000 0000	0000	0	0						
1111 1111 1111 1111	FFFF	-1	-0.6						
1110 0000 0000 0010	E002	-8190	-4912(min.)						

- X 軸資訊就是:03H 和 04H 的暫存器高低位元組總和;是 Little Endian。
- Y 軸資訊就是:03H 和 04H 的暫存器高低位元組總和;是 Little Endian。
- Z 軸資訊就是:03H 和 04H 的暫存器高低位元組總和;是 Little Endian。

且各軸範圍數值介於-4096~4095(取 2 的補數後·2 的補數:數值反向+1)

且每軸 Magnetic flux density 介於-1229~1229 間。用感測調整公式計算過後。

注意數值轉換當 Decimal 轉換成 uT 是要乘以 0.6

TMPS:Dummy Register

純粹為 Dummy Register...

8.3.5. TMPS: Dummy Register

Addr	Register name	D 7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D 0
Read-only register									
17H	17H TMPS 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0					0			
	Reset 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0								0

Dummy register.

CNT1L:Dummy Register

純粹為 Dummy Register...

8.3.7. CNTL1: Dummy Register

Addr	Register name	D 7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D 0
Read/Write register									
30H	CNTL1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F	Reset 0			0	0	0	0	0	0

Dummy register.

CNTL3: control 3

有一個 SRST bit,主要功用:透過 I2C 下達 Reset AK09911。

8.3.9. CNTL3: Control 3

Addr	Register name	D 7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D 0		
Read/Write register											
32H	CNTL3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SRST		
Reset		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

SRST: Soft reset

"0": Normal

"1": Reset

When "1" is set, all registers are initialized. After reset, SRST bit turns to "0" automatically.

調整感度暫存器 ASAX,ASAY,ASAZ

8.3.11. ASAX, ASAY, ASAZ: Sensitivity Adjustment Values

Addr	Register name	D 7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D 0		
Read-only register											
60H	ASAX	COEFX7	COEFX6	COEFX5	COEFX4	COEFX3	COEFX2	COEFX1	COEFX0		
61H	ASAY	COEFY7	COEFY6	COEFY5	COEFY4	COEFY3	COEFY2	COEFY1	COEFY0		
62H	ASAZ	COEFZ7	COEFZ6	COEFZ5	COEFZ4	COEFZ3	COEFZ2	COEFZ1	COEFZ0		
Reset		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Sensitivity adjustment data for each axis is stored to fuse ROM on shipment.

ASAX[7:0]:Magnetic sensor X-axis sensitivity adjustment value

ASAY[7:0]:Magnetic sensor Y-axis sensitivity adjustment value

ASAZ[7:0]: Magnetic sensor Z-axis sensitivity adjustment value

計算調整感度公式:

$$Hadj = H \times \left(\frac{ASA}{128} + 1\right)$$

可參考 Self-test mode

每次讀取出來的資料都要經由此公式計算,最後 H_{adi}才是個軸的結果。

AK09911 工作流程

簡易流程如下,詳細請參考 code: EXAMPLE_AK09911.C

