







Node Name	Direction	Location	I/O Bank	VREF Group	Fitter Location	I/O Standard	Reserved	Current Strength	Slew Rate
GPIO0	Output	PIN_AB22	4	B4_N0	PIN_AB22	3.3-V LVTTL		8mA (default)	2 (default)
GPIO1	Output	PIN_AC15	4	B4_N2	PIN_AC15	3.3-V LVTTL		8mA (default)	2 (default)
GPIO2	Output	PIN_AB21	4	B4_N0	PIN_AB21	3.3-V LVTTL		8mA (default)	2 (default)
GPIO3	Input	PIN_Y17	4	B4_N0	PIN_Y17	3.3-V LVTTL		8mA (default)	
GPIO20	Output	PIN_AF22	4	B4_N0	PIN_AF22	3.3-V LVTTL		8mA (default)	2 (default)
GPIO21	Output	PIN_AD22	4	B4_N0	PIN_AD22	3.3-V LVTTL		8mA (default)	2 (default)
GPIO22	Output	PIN_AG25	4	B4_N1	PIN_AG25	3.3-V LVTTL		8mA (default)	2 (default)
GPIO23	Output	PIN_AD25	4	B4_N0	PIN_AD25	3.3-V LVTTL		8mA (default)	2 (default)
GPIO24	Bidir	PIN_AH25	4	B4_N1	PIN_AH25	3.3-V LVTTL		8mA (default)	2 (default)
GPIO25	Bidir	PIN_AE25	4	B4_N1	PIN_AE25	3.3-V LVTTL		8mA (default)	2 (default)

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* MPU6050 connection demo, based on Intel "Hello World" example for NiosII. Adapted by Tim Gilmour.
   This code uses the Intel I2C controller... for another option of OpenCores core, see
       https://community.intel.com/t5/FPGA-Intellectual-Property/I2C-OpenCores-not-working/m-p/708254
          (For a different approach that uses VHDL for the I2C state machine, see
      https://github.com/danomora/mpu6050-vhdl/
        See also https://github.com/alex-mous/MPU6050-C-CPP-Library-for-Raspberry-Pi/blob/master/MPU6050.cpp for example
        also https://invensense.tdk.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/MPU-6000-Datasheet1.pdf
        and https://cdn.sparkfun.com/datasheets/Sensors/Accelerometers/RM-MPU-6000A.pdf (register map)
* and see the ug embedded ip pdf for Intel FPGA Avalon I2C (Host) Core API documentation and example code
   Tips: put this Eclipse project and BSP project onto the C drive, not a network drive...
#include <sys/alt_stdio.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include "altera_avalon_pio_regs.h"
#include <unistd.h>
#include <system.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include "altera_avalon_i2c.h"
#include "io.h"
int main() {
        ALT_AVALON_I2C_DEV_t *i2c_dev; //pointer to instance structure
        ALT AVALON I2C STATUS CODE status;
        ALT AVALON 12C MASTER CONFIG t cfg;
        alt u8 txbuffer[0x200];
        alt u8 rxbuffer[0x200];
        char in, out;
        int16_t X_accel, Y_accel, Z_accel, temperature, X_gyro, Y_gyro, Z_gyro;
        //get a pointer to the Avalon I2C Host Controller instance
        i2c dev = alt_avalon_i2c_open("/dev/i2c_0");
        if (NULL == i2c dev) {
                printf("Error: Cannot find /dev/i2c 0\n");
        } else {
                printf("Opened /dev/i2c_0 \n");
        printf("Configuring MPU6050...");
        alt_avalon_i2c_master_config_get(i2c_dev, &cfg);
        // need to change the following line in the altera avalon i2c.h if you want to use 400 kHz:
        // #define ALT AVALON I2C DIFF LCNT HCNT 30 // 60 for 100kHz, 15 for 400 kHz, 30 for 200 kHz
        alt_avalon_i2c_master_config_speed_set(i2c_dev, &cfg, 200000);
        alt_avalon_i2c_master_config_set(i2c_dev, &cfg);
        //set the address of the device (MPU6050 has address 0x68 or 0x69 depending on ADDRESS pin)
        alt_avalon_i2c_master_target_set(i2c_dev, 0x68);
        txbuffer[0] = 0x6b; txbuffer[1] = 0x00; // power management: turn off sleep mode
        status = alt_avalon_i2c_master_tx(i2c_dev, txbuffer, 2, ALT_AVALON_I2C_NO_INTERRUPTS);
        usleep(1000);
        txbuffer[0] = 0x1a; txbuffer[1] = 0x03; // frequency config
        status = alt avalon i2c master tx(i2c dev, txbuffer, 2, ALT AVALON I2C NO INTERRUPTS);
        usleep(1000);
        txbuffer[0] = 0x19; txbuffer[1] = 0x04; // sample rate
        status = alt_avalon_i2c_master_tx(i2c_dev, txbuffer, 2, ALT_AVALON_I2C_NO_INTERRUPTS);
        usleep(1000);
        txbuffer[0] = 0x1b; txbuffer[1] = 0x00; // gyro config
        status = alt avalon i2c master tx(i2c dev, txbuffer, 2, ALT AVALON I2C NO INTERRUPTS);
        usleep(1000);
        txbuffer[0] = 0x1c; txbuffer[1] = 0x00; // accel config
        status = alt_avalon_i2c_master_tx(i2c_dev, txbuffer, 2, ALT_AVALON_I2C_NO_INTERRUPTS);
        printf("finished.\n");
        usleep(5000);
        while (1)
```

in = IORD ALTERA AVALON PIO DATA(SWITCHES BASE); // for debugging only

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out = in;
        IOWR ALTERA AVALON PIO DATA(LEDS BASE, out);
        //{\tt Read} back the data into rxbuffer
        //{
m This} command sends the register address, then does a restart and receives the data.
        txbuffer[0] = 0x3B; // read accel_xout_H, accel_xout_L, accel_yout_H, etc
status = alt_avalon_i2c_master_tx_rx(i2c_dev, txbuffer, 1, rxbuffer, 14, ALT_AVALON_I2C_NO_INTERRUPTS);
        if (status != ALT_AVALON_I2C_SUCCESS) {
                printf("Error after alt avalon i2c master tx rx: %d \n", status);
        } else {
                 //printf("%02X %02X %02X %02X %02X \n", rxbuffer[0],
                               rxbuffer[1], rxbuffer[2], rxbuffer[3], rxbuffer[4], rxbuffer[5] );
                 X accel = rxbuffer[0] << 8 | rxbuffer[1];</pre>
                 Y_accel = rxbuffer[2] << 8 | rxbuffer[3];</pre>
                 Z accel = rxbuffer[4] << 8 | rxbuffer[5];</pre>
                 temperature = rxbuffer[6] << 8 | rxbuffer[7]; // broken into separate steps for debugging,
                 temperature = ~temperature + 1;
                                                               // only using a small amount of the precision,
                                                                // could extract more if needed
                 temperature = 37 - (temperature / 340);
                                                               // see the datasheet & register map
                 X gyro = rxbuffer[8] << 8 | rxbuffer[9];</pre>
                 Y_gyro = rxbuffer[10] << 8 | rxbuffer[11];
                 Z_gyro = rxbuffer[12] << 8 | rxbuffer[13];</pre>
                 usleep(100000);
return 0;
```

}