

Use Nano130 to Control MPU9250 Sensor

Example Code Introduction for 32-bit NuMicro[®] Family

Information

Application	This sample code uses Nano130 to control sensor MPU9250
BSP Version	Nano100B_Series_BSP_CMSIS_v3.03.000
Hardware	NuEdu-EVB-Nano130

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1 Function Description

This example shows how to use Nano130 to communicate with motion sensor MPU9250 to obtain the motion track and direction of the device.

First, Nano130 initializes MPU9250 through I2C interface, setting the mode as measurement mode, sampling frequency as 125Hz, frequency width as 5Hz, acceleration measurement range $\pm 2G$, angular velocity measurement range ± 2000 DPS.

Then, we can use I2C bus to send out instructions to obtain nine values measured by MPU9250. We can use these values to do some interesting applications. For example, use acceleration and angular velocity values to record the moving track, and use magnetic value to determine the moving direction.

2 Code Description

Initialize MPU9250 :

```
void Init_MPU9250(void)
{
    I2C0_Write(GYRO_ADDRESS,PWR_MGMT_1, 0x00);
    I2C0_Write(GYRO_ADDRESS,SMPLRT_DIV, 0x07);
    I2C0_Write(GYRO_ADDRESS,CONFIG, 0x06);
    I2C0_Write(GYRO_ADDRESS,GYRO_CONFIG, 0x18);
    I2C0_Write(GYRO_ADDRESS,ACCEL_CONFIG, 0x01);
}
```

Acceleration value, angle value and magnetometer value measured by MPU9250 sensor are obtained by I2C Bus:

```
void READ_MPU9250_ACCEL(void)
{
    BUF[0]=I2C0_Read(ACCEL_ADDRESS,ACCEL_XOUT_L);
    BUF[1]=I2C0_Read(ACCEL_ADDRESS,ACCEL_XOUT_H);
    T_X= (BUF[1]<<8)|BUF[0];
    T_X/=164;

    BUF[2]=I2C0_Read(ACCEL_ADDRESS,ACCEL_YOUT_L);
    BUF[3]=I2C0_Read(ACCEL_ADDRESS,ACCEL_YOUT_H);
    T_Y= (BUF[3]<<8)|BUF[2];
    T_Y/=164;

    BUF[4]=I2C0_Read(ACCEL_ADDRESS,ACCEL_ZOUT_L);
    BUF[5]=I2C0_Read(ACCEL_ADDRESS,ACCEL_ZOUT_H);
    T_Z= (BUF[5]<<8)|BUF[4];
    T_Z/=164;
}

void READ_MPU9250_GYRO(void)
{
    BUF[0]=I2C0_Read(GYRO_ADDRESS,GYRO_XOUT_L);
    BUF[1]=I2C0_Read(GYRO_ADDRESS,GYRO_XOUT_H);
    T_X= (BUF[1]<<8)|BUF[0];
    T_X/=16.4;

    BUF[2]=I2C0_Read(GYRO_ADDRESS,GYRO_YOUT_L);
```

```

BUF[3]=I2C0_Read(GYRO_ADDRESS,GYRO_YOUT_H);
T_Y= (BUF[3]<<8)|BUF[2];
T_Y/=16.4;

BUF[4]=I2C0_Read(GYRO_ADDRESS,GYRO_ZOUT_L);
BUF[5]=I2C0_Read(GYRO_ADDRESS,GYRO_ZOUT_H);
T_Z= (BUF[5]<<8)|BUF[4];
T_Z/=16.4;

}

void READ_MPU9250_MAG(void)
{
    I2C0_Write(GYRO_ADDRESS,0x37,0x02);//turn on Bypass Mode
    CLK_SysTickDelay(10000);
    I2C0_Write(MAG_ADDRESS,0x0A,0x01);
    CLK_SysTickDelay(10000);
    BUF[0]=I2C0_Read (MAG_ADDRESS,MAG_XOUT_L);
    BUF[1]=I2C0_Read (MAG_ADDRESS,MAG_XOUT_H);
    T_X=(BUF[1]<<8)|BUF[0];

    BUF[2]=I2C0_Read(MAG_ADDRESS,MAG_YOUT_L);
    BUF[3]=I2C0_Read(MAG_ADDRESS,MAG_YOUT_H);
    T_Y= (BUF[3]<<8)|BUF[2];

    BUF[4]=I2C0_Read(MAG_ADDRESS,MAG_ZOUT_L);
    BUF[5]=I2C0_Read(MAG_ADDRESS,MAG_ZOUT_H);
    T_Z= (BUF[5]<<8)|BUF[4];
}

```

Print out the acquired value through UART 1:

```

READ_MPU9250_ACCEL();
printf("ACCEL:  X: %4d  Y: %4d  Z: %4d   /0.01 g\n", T_X, T_Y, T_Z);
READ_MPU9250_GYRO();
printf("GYRO :  X: %4d  Y: %4d  Z: %4d   /1 dps\n", T_X, T_Y, T_Z);
READ_MPU9250_MAG();
printf("MAG :   X: %4d  Y: %4d  Z: %4d   /0.6 uT\n\n", T_X, T_Y, T_Z);

```

3 Software and Hardware Environment

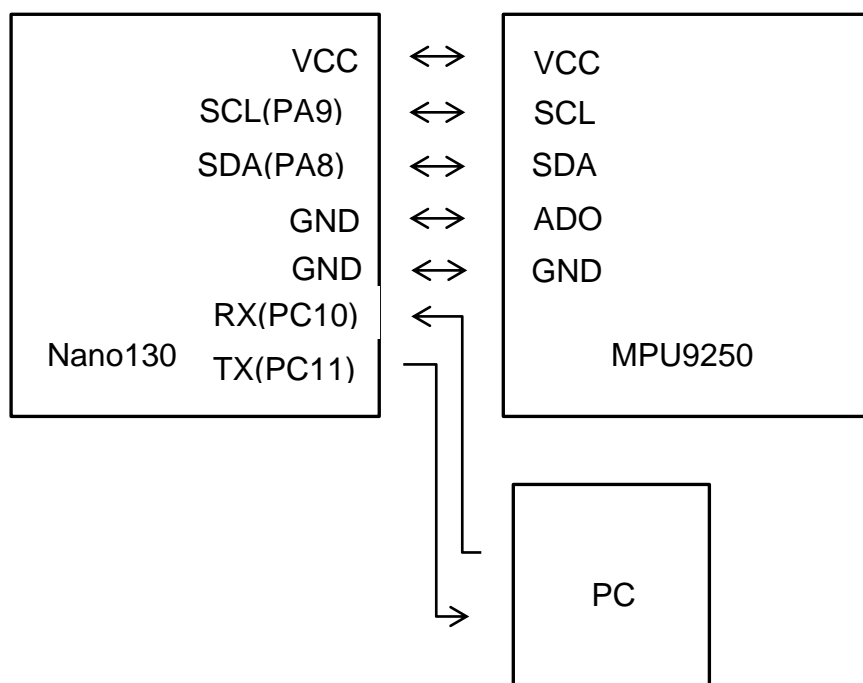
● Software Environment

- BSP Version
 - ◆ Nano100B_Series_BSP_CMSIS_v3.03.000
- IDE Version
 - ◆ Keil uVersion 4.6









● Hardware Environment

- Circuit Components
 - ◆ NuEdu-EVB-Nano130
 - ◆ MPU9250
- Diagram

Nano130 transmits control commands through I2C to MPU9250 sensors and prints data by UART1.



4 Directory Information

 EC_Nano130_Control_MPU9250_Sensor_V1.00	
 Library	Sample code header and source files
 CMSIS	Cortex [®] Microcontroller Software Interface Standard (CMSIS) by Arm [®] Corp.
 Device	CMSIS compliant device header file
 NuEdu	Library for NuEdu board
 StdDriver	All peripheral driver header and source files
 SampleCode	
 ExampleCode	Source file of example code

5 How to Execute Example Code

1. Browsing into sample code folder by Directory Information (section 4) and double click Nano130_Control_MPU9250_Sensor.uvproj.
2. Enter the compilation mode interface
 - a. Compilation
 - b. Download code to Flash
 - c. Enter/leave debugging mode
3. Enter the debugging mode interface
 - a. Execution code

6 Revision History

Date	Revision	Description
Sep.25, 2019	1.00	1. Initially issued.

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