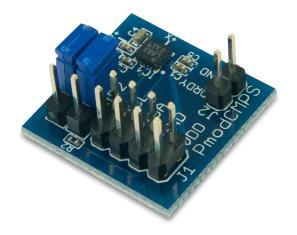


## PmodCMPS™ Reference Manual

Revised August 17, 2015 This manual applies to the PmodCMPS rev. A

## **Overview**

The Digilent PmodCMPS features the popular Honeywell HMC5883L 3-axis digital compass and can add compass heading readings to any Digilent host board with an I<sup>2</sup>C interface.



The PmodCMPS.

### Features include:

- 2 milli-gauss Field Resolution in ±8 Gauss Fields
- 160 Hz maximum data output rate
- Optional pull-up resistors for SCL and SDA pins

# **Functional Description**

The PmodCMPS utilizes Honeywell's HMC5883L with Anisotropic Magnetoresistive (AMR) technology. In plain English, this means that the three sensors (one for each coordinate direction) have very little interference with each other so that accurate data can be retrieved from the Pmod.

#### Interfacing with the Pmod 2

The PmodCMPS communicates with the host board via the I<sup>2</sup>C protocol. Jumpers JP1 and JP2 provide optional 2.2kΩ pull-up resistors to use for the Serial Data and Serial Clock lines. The 7-bit address for this on-board chip is 0x1E, making the 8-bit address for a read command 0x3D and 0x3C for a write command.

By default, the PmodCMPS starts out in Single Measurement mode so that the compass takes a single measurement, sets the Data Ready pin high, and then places itself into Idle Mode. While in Idle Mode, major sources of power consumption are (not surprisingly) disabled, such as the internal ADC which collects the voltage measurements. However, you can still access all of the registers with their most recent data value through the I<sup>2</sup>C



bus. To change the PmodCMPS from idle mode back into Single Measurement or Continuous Measurement mode, the user must write to the Mode Register (0x02).

When reading data from the PmodCMPS, all six data registers, corresponding to the upper and lower bytes of each Cartesian coordinate direction, must be read. Since the internal register address pointer automatically increments after a register has been successfully read, it is possible to read from all six registers with a single command. An example how this might look is given below:

	Command byte						Address byte										
0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	(ACK)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	(ACK)
MSE	MSB X						LSB X										
SX	SX	SX	SX	sb	MSB	b9	b8	(ACK)	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0	(ACK)
MSE	MSB Z					LSB Z											
SX	SX	SX	SX	sb	MSB	b9	b8	(ACK)	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0	(ACK)
MSE	MSB Y					LSB Y											
SX	SX	SX	SX	sb	MSB	b9	b8	(ACK)	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0	(STOP)

Table 1. Command and address bytes.

Note: SX stands for a sign extension of the sign bit (sb).

## 2.1 Pinout Description Table

Header J1							
Pins	Signal	Description					
1 & 5	SCL	Serial Clock					
2 & 6	SDA	Serial Data					
3 & 7	GND	Power Supply Ground					
4 & 8	VCC	Power Supply (3.3V)					

Header J2						
Pin	Signal	Description				
1	DRDY	Data Ready				
2	GND	Power Supply Ground				
Jump	Jumper JP1					
Load	ed State	SDA line uses a 2.2kΩ pull-up resistor				
Jumper JP2						
Load	ed State	SCL line uses a 2.2kΩ pull-up resistor				

Table 1. Connector J1: Pin descriptions as labeled on the Pmod.

The PmodCMPS also offers a self test mode to help calibrate any data that is being received from the module.

Any external power applied to the PmodCMPS must be within 2.16V and 3.6V; therefore, when using Pmod headers on Digilent system boards, the supply voltage must be at 3.3V.

# 3 Physical Dimensions

The pins on the pin header are spaced 100 mil apart. The PCB is 0.8 inches long on the sides parallel to the pins on the pin header and 0.8 inches long on the sides perpendicular to the pin header.