

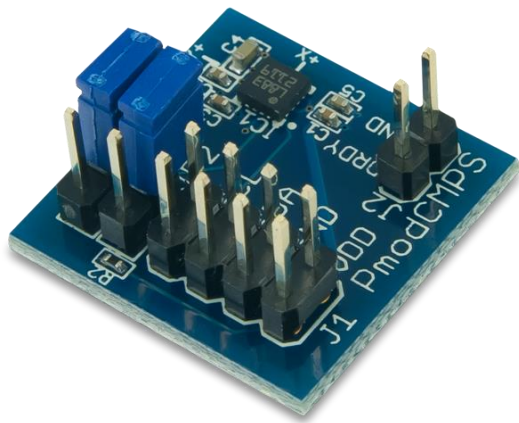
## PmodCMPS™ Reference Manual

Revised May 24, 2016

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:

- 3-axis digital compass
- 2 milli-gauss Field Resolution in  $\pm 8$  gauss fields
- 160 Hz maximum data output rate
- Optional pull-up resistors for SCL and SDA pins
- Small PCB size for flexible designs 0.8"  $\times$  0.8" (2.0 cm  $\times$  2.0 cm)
- 2 $\times$ 4-pin connector with I<sup>2</sup>C interface
- Follows [Digilent Pmod Interface Specification](#)
- Library and example code available in [resource center](#)

## 1 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.

## 2 Interfacing with the Pmod

The PmodCMPS communicates with the host board via the I<sup>2</sup>C protocol. Jumpers JP1 and JP2 provide optional 2.2k $\Omega$  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)
MSB X									LSB X								
SX	SX	SX	SX	sb	MSB	b9	b8	(ACK)	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0	(ACK)
MSB Z									LSB Z								
SX	SX	SX	SX	sb	MSB	b9	b8	(ACK)	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0	(ACK)
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			Header J2		
Pins	Signal	Description	Pin	Signal	Description
1 & 5	SCL	Serial Clock	1	DRDY	Data Ready
2 & 6	SDA	Serial Data	2	GND	Power Supply Ground
3 & 7	GND	Power Supply Ground	Jumper JP1		
4 & 8	VCC	Power Supply (3.3V)	Loaded State	SDA line uses a 2.2kΩ pull-up resistor	
			Jumper JP2		
			Loaded 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 Digiilent 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.