

## Pmod NAV Reference Manual

Revised January 17, 2017

This manual applies to the Pmod NAV rev. C

---

### Overview

The Digilent Pmod NAV (Revision C) uses the [LSM9DS1](#) 3-axis accelerometer, 3-axis gyroscope, 3-axis magnetometer, plus the [LPS25HB](#) digital barometer to provide users with 10-DOF functionality.

## 1 Functional Description

The Pmod NAV provides a variety of orientation related data allowing users to easily determine the exact position the module is in and where it is headed. With 16-bit full scale registers for acceleration, rotation, and orientation, and 24 bits of resolution for pressure data, users can easily figure out if their moving robot is falling over, how high in the air their hot air balloon is located, or which direction they are facing.

#### Features:

- $\pm 2/\pm 4/\pm 8/\pm 16$  g linear acceleration full scale
- $\pm 245/\pm 500/\pm 2000$  dps angular rate full scale
- $\pm 4/\pm 8/\pm 12/\pm 16$  gauss magnetic full scale
- 260-1260 hPa piezoresistive pressure sensor
- Embedded temperature sensors for compensation
- 12-pin Pmod connector with SPI interface
- Follows Digilent Interface Specification Type 2A



*The Pmod NAV.*

## 2 Interfacing with the Pmod

The Pmod NAV communicates with the host board via the [SPI protocol](#). By pulling the appropriate chip select line low (either for the Accelerometer/Gyroscope, the Magnetometer, or the Barometer) users may collect data from any of the four available sensors on the Pmod NAV.

The accelerometer provides full-scale 16-bit signed data for all three Cartesian axes. All of the data is measured as linear acceleration since each axis is measured individually and are all isolated from each other. Gyroscopes

measure the angular rotation rate of the module, indicating the degrees per second that the module is being rotated around each axis.

The magnetometer detects the magnetic field present around the module, including both the earth's magnetic field as well as the local magnetic environment around it. Each of the three magnetic axis registers provide signed 16-bit full-scale data with up to  $\pm 16$  gauss sensitivity. Before using the magnetometer, users should run a calibration routine (available in the code example on the [Pmod NAV Resource Center](#)) to correct for any hard iron biases that may be present around them.

The final component on the Pmod NAV is a barometer with an absolute pressure range of 260 to 1260 hPa which is approximately equivalent to 0.25 to 1.25 atm. Note that as a piezoresistive pressure sensor on the Pmod NAV, you can only measure air pressure with the barometer rather than being able to also measure water pressure.

### 3 Pin Description Tables

Pin	Signal	Description
1	CS_A/G	Chip select for Accel/Gyro
2	SDI	Master Out Slave In (MOSI)
3	SDO	Master In Slave Out (MISO)
4	SPC	Serial Clock
5	GND	Power Supply Ground
6	VCC	Power Supply (3.3V/5V)
7	INT	Interrupt pin for all components
8	DRDY_M	Data ready for the Magnetometer
9	CS_M	Chip Select for the Magnetometer
10	CS_ALT	Chip Select for the Altimeter
11	GND	Power Supply Ground
12	VCC	Power Supply (3.3V/5V)

Table 1. Header J1 pin descriptions.

Pin	Signal	Description
1	INT_M	Interrupt for the Magnetometer
2	INT_ALT	Interrupt for the Altimeter

Table 2. Header J2 pin descriptions.

Pin	Signal	Description
1	INT1_A/G	Interrupt 1 for Altimeter/Gyroscope
2	DEN_A/G	Data Enable for Altimeter/Gyroscope

Table 3. Header JP1 pin descriptions.

The Pmod NAV reports to the host board when users bring the appropriate chip select line low to then read the data from the registers on the LSM9DS1.

Any external power applied to the Pmod NAV must be within 1.9V and 3.6V; however, it is recommended that Pmod is operated at 3.3V.

## 4 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.