

# WeAct Studio

## NANO&XAVIER

## TX2 NX 底板

使用教程

# WEACT Studio

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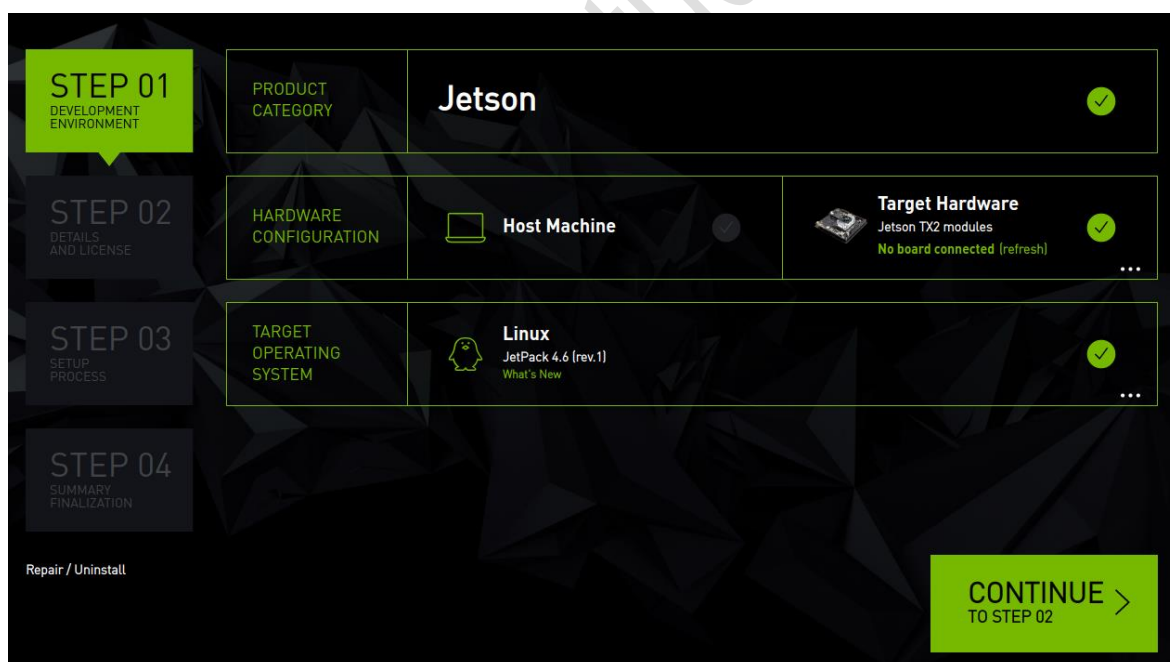
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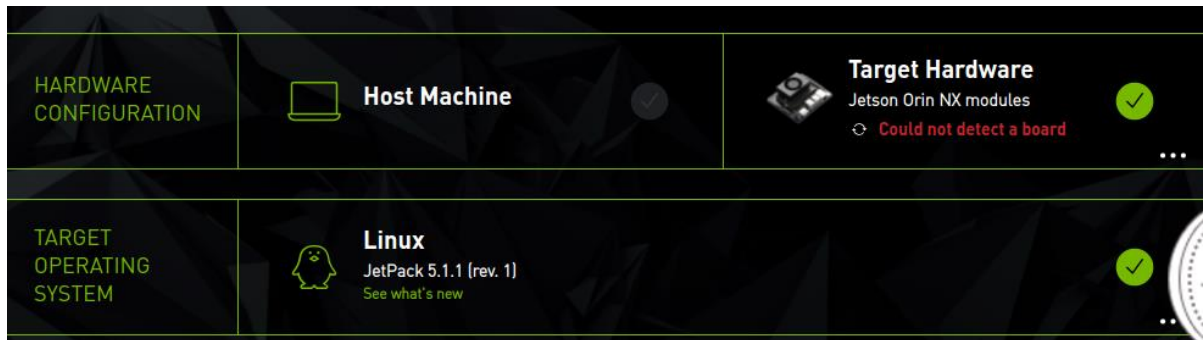
## REVISION HISTORY

Draft Date	Revision	Description
2021.9.20	V1.0	1. 初始版本
2021.12.26	V1.1	1. 增加系统备份 2. 增加系统迁移至 NVME 固态
2022.1.22	V1.2	1. 增加系统迁移至 SD 卡
2022.04.10	V1.3	1. 增加控制 GPIO 输出 PWM 2. 增加 UART0 输出 debug 信息
2023.04.09	V1.4	1. 增加 jetpack 5.x 设备树更新方式

## 1. 搭建烧写环境

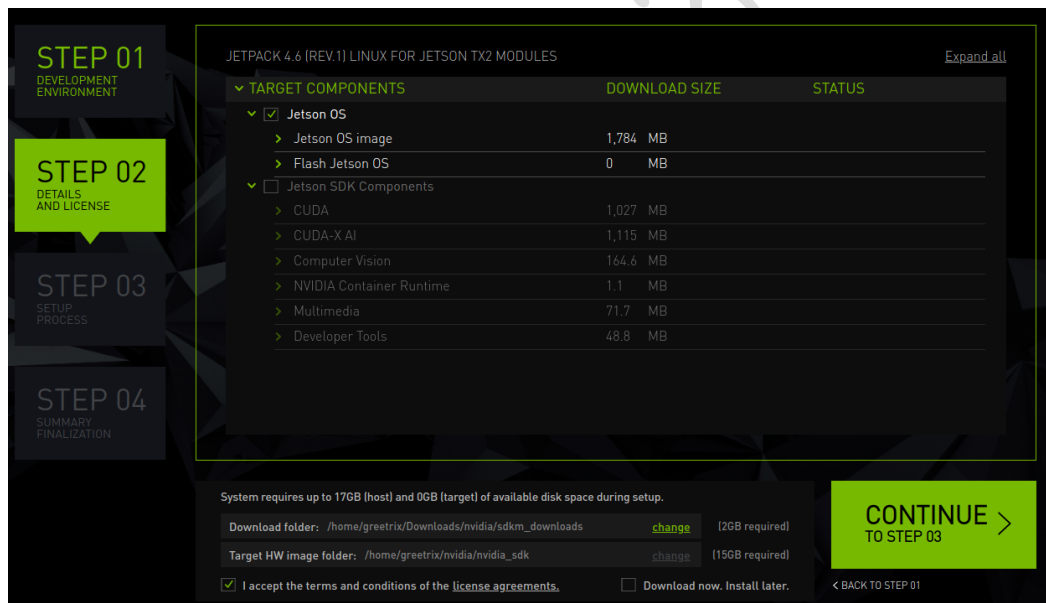
- a) 首先，需要一台装有 **Ubuntu16.04** 以上的电脑作为 HOST 端给 Nano/NX 烧写，或者可以在 Windows 上安装 VMware 来实现。
- VMware 上如何安装 Ubuntu18.04:  
<https://blog.csdn.net/u012556114/article/details/82751089>
- b) 在 NVIDIA 下载最新的 **SDK-Manager** 并在 ubuntu18.04 中安装（需要注册一个 NVIDIA 账号，后面也需要用到）
- SDK-Manager 下载地址: <https://developer.nvidia.com/nvidia-sdk-manager>
- c) 选择需要 **Target Hardware** 以及 **JetPack** 版本，**不勾选 HostMachine**，这里以 **TX2NX** 为例选择，点击 **Continue**



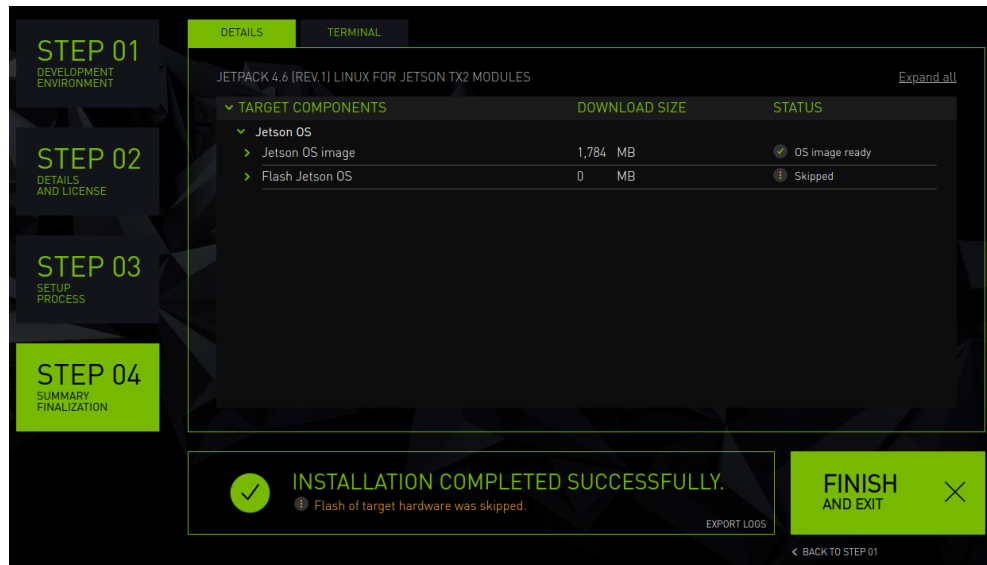


Orin Nano/NX 请选择 OrinNX 最新 Jetpack 系统。

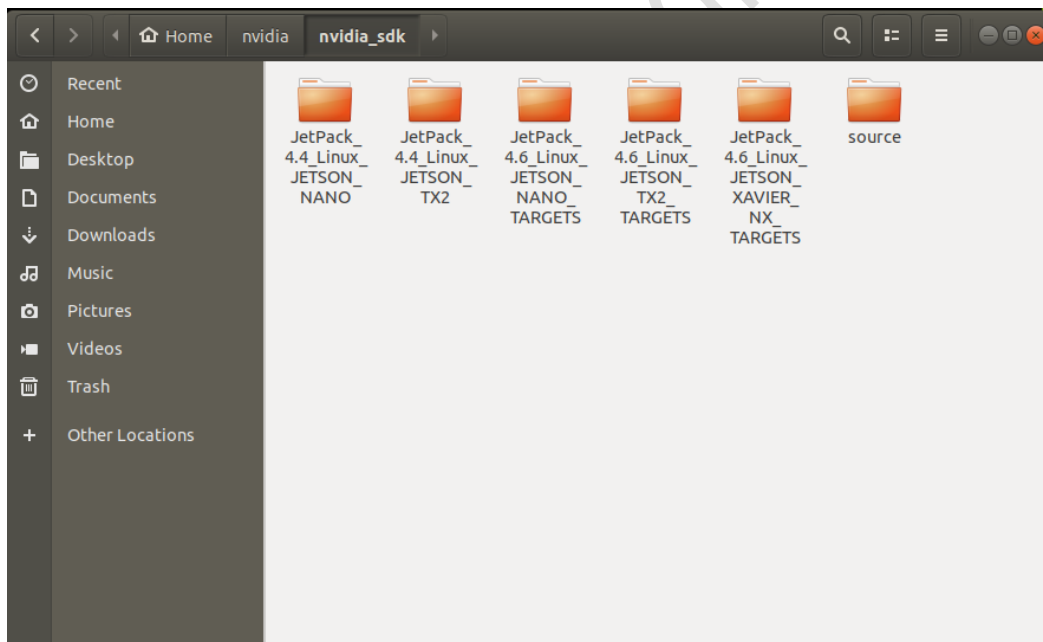
- d) 这里需要勾选 **I accept the terms and conditions of the license agreements**，取消勾选 **Jetson SDK Components**，点击 **CONTINUE** 进行下一步。



- e) P.S: 请在畅通的网络环境下进行下载以及安装，下载或安装失败时，可点击 **Retry** 继续，直至全部状态为 **Installed** 并且显示绿色，安装过程中会弹出联网烧写的信息，选择 **Skip**。



f) 安装成功后，会在`~/nvidia/nvidia_sdk/`下有相应版本烧写所需的文件



g) 在终端通过 `sudo apt-get install python` 安装 python 支持以便后续烧写环境。

## 2. 为 NANO/NX 更新设备树或刷机

P.S: WeAct 设备树与官方设备树区别（其他功能相同），如果无需求，可以不更新设备树。

!!! 注意，更新设备树不影响系统任何文件，请放心更新

NVIDIA 与 WeAct 设备树差异

	NVIDIA	WeAct Studio
Nano-SD	相同	相同
Nano-EMMC	无法使用 SD 卡	可以使用 SD 卡
TX2NX	无法使用 SD 卡&UART1	可以使用 SD 卡&UART1
XavierNX	无法使用 SD 卡	可以使用 SD 卡
Orin Nano/NX	相同	相同

a) 这里以 TX2NX 为例，在 WeAct Studio 的 **github** 或者**码云**上下载相应的设备树文件。

- Github: [https://github.com/WeActTC/Nano\\_TX2-Xavier\\_NX-CB](https://github.com/WeActTC/Nano_TX2-Xavier_NX-CB)
- 码云: [https://gitee.com/WeAct-TC/Nano\\_TX2-Xavier\\_NX-CB](https://gitee.com/WeAct-TC/Nano_TX2-Xavier_NX-CB)

各设备设备树更新路径及设备树名称

	Linux_for_Tegra/kernel/dtb	Linux_for_Tegra/bootloader/t186ref(t210f)
Nano-EMMC	tegra210-p3448-0002-p3449-0000-b00	无
TX2NX	tegra186-p3636-0001-p3509-0000-a01	tegra186-bpmp-p3636-0001-a00-00
XavierNX	tegra194-p3668-all-p3509-0000	无

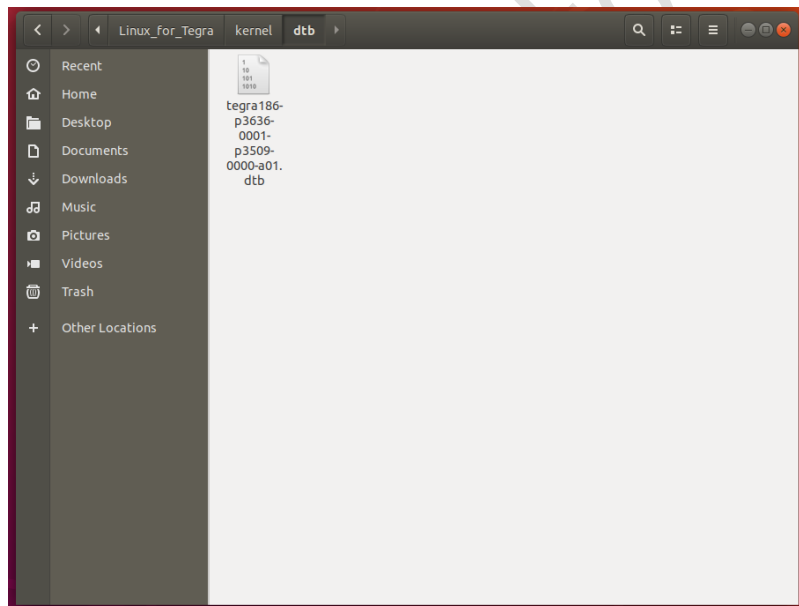
b) 找到相应版本的设备树

1. 进入~/nvidia/nvidia\_sdk/JetPack\_4.6\_Linux\_JETSON\_TX2\_TARGETS/Linux\_for\_Tegra/kernel/dtb, 复制提供的设备树 tegra186-p3636-0001-p3509-0000-a01.dtb 至该目录
2. 进入~/nvidia/nvidia\_sdk/JetPack\_4.6\_Linux\_JETSON\_TX2\_TARGETS/Linux\_for\_Tegra/bootloader/t186ref, 复制提供的设备树 tegra186-bpmp-p3636-0001-a00-00.dtb 至该目录【**仅 TX2NX 需要更新**】

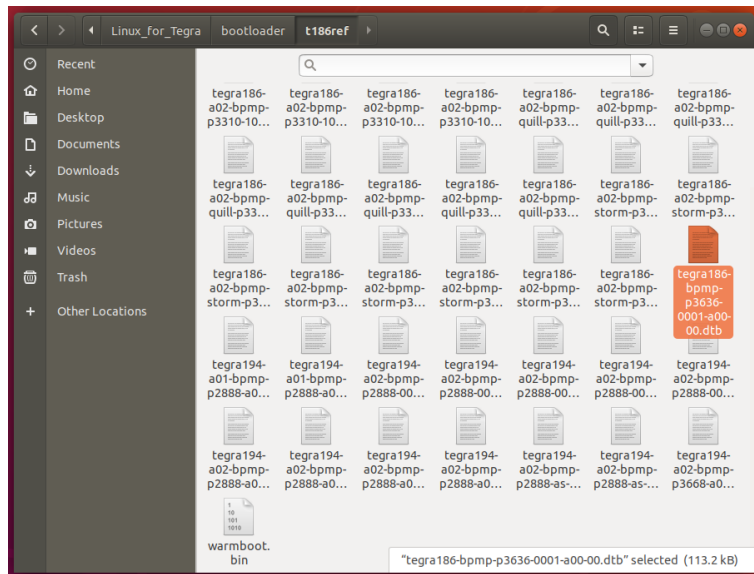
P.S: **Orin 系列**修改: Linux\_for\_Tegra/bootloader/t186ref/BCT/tegra234-mb2-bct-misc-p3767-0000.dts

~~cvb\_eeprom\_read\_size = <0x100>~~

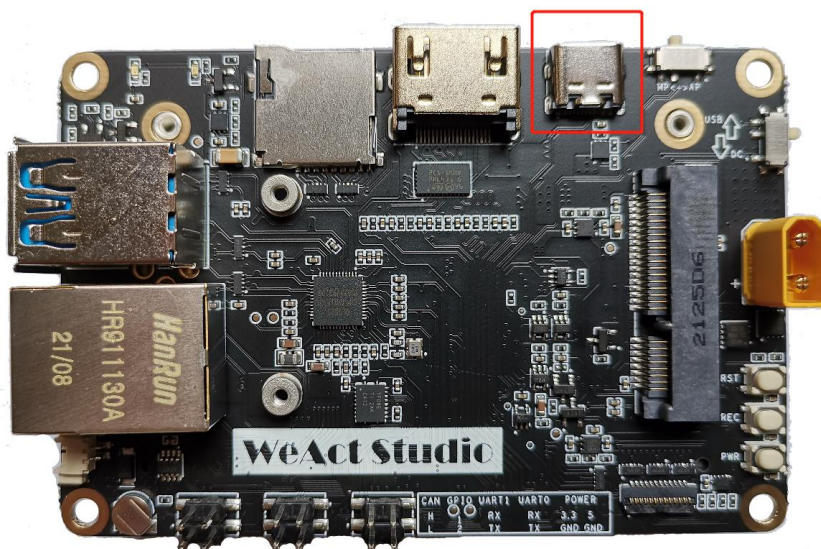
cvb\_eeprom\_read\_size = <0x0>



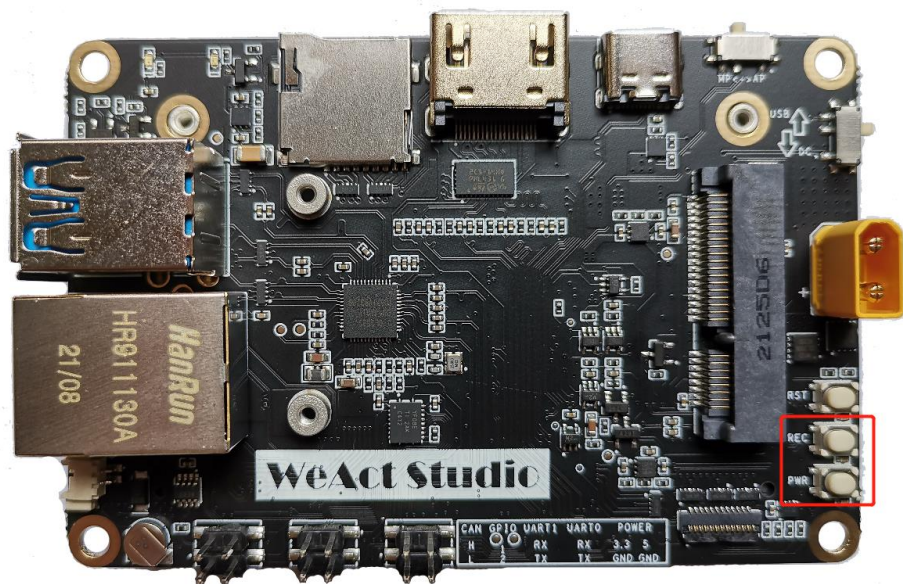




3. 使用 **USB Type-C** 线连接载板上的 **USB OTG** 接口。



4. 将开机键拨至 **MP (手动开机)**，摁住 **REC** 键，再摁 **PWR** 键开机，松开 **REC** 键进入 Recovery 模式，此时 VMWare 右下角会出现 **NVIDIA** 的 **USB 驱动标志**，或者打开终端，输入 **lsusb** 命令，会发现 **Nvidia Corp.**



5. 进入~/nvidia/nvidia\_sdk/JetPack\_4.6\_Linux\_JETSON\_TX2\_TARGETS/Linux\_for\_Tegra，打开终端：

- 如果你没有系统，需要刷机，请使用刷机命令 `sudo ./flash.sh jetson-xavier-nx-devkit-tx2-nx mmcblk0p1`
- 如果你有系统，只需要更新设备树，请使用更新设备树命令 `sudo ./flash.sh -r -k kernel-dtb jetson-xavier-nx-devkit-tx2-nx mmcblk0p1`

等更新成功就可以使用了，其他设备命令请参考下面表格。

各设备更新设备树命令

设备	设备树更新命令
Nano-SD	<code>sudo ./flash.sh -r -k DTB jetson-nano-qspi-sd mmcblk0p1</code>
Nano-EMMC	<code>sudo ./flash.sh -r -k DTB jetson-nano-emmc mmcblk0p1</code>

TX2-NX	<code>sudo ./flash.sh -r -k kernel-dtb jetson-xavier-nx-devkit-tx2-nx mmcblk0p1</code>
Xavier-SD	<code>sudo ./flash.sh -r -k kernel-dtb jetson-xavier-nx-devkit-qspi mmcblk0p1</code>
Xavier-EMMC	<code>sudo ./flash.sh -r -k kernel-dtb jetson-xavier-nx-devkit-emmc mmcblk0p1</code>
Orin Nano/NX	无需更新

### 各设备刷机命令

设备	刷机命令
Nano-SD	<code>sudo ./flash.sh jetson-nano-qspi-sd mmcblk0p1</code>
Nano-EMMC	<code>sudo ./flash.sh jetson-nano-emmc mmcblk0p1</code>
TX2-NX	<code>sudo ./flash.sh jetson-xavier-nx-devkit-tx2-nx mmcblk0p1</code>
Xavier-SD	<code>sudo ./flash.sh jetson-xavier-nx-devkit-qspi mmcblk0p1</code>
Xavier-EMMC	<code>sudo ./flash.sh jetson-xavier-nx-devkit-emmc mmcblk0p1</code>
Orin Nano 4GB	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>sudo BOARDID=3767 BOARDSKU=0004 ./tools/kernel_flash/l4t_initrd_flash.sh --no-flash --external-device nvme0n1p1 -p "-c bootloader/t186ref/cfg/flash_t234_qspi.xml --no- systemimg" - c ./tools/kernel_flash/flash_l4t_external.xml --massflash</code></li> </ol>

	<pre>5 --showlogs --network usb0 p3768-0000+p3767-0000 nvme0n1p1 2. sudo ./tools/kernel_flash/l4t_initrd_flash.sh --flash-only --network usb0 --massflash 5 --showlogs</pre>
Orin Nano 8GB	<pre>1. sudo BOARDID=3767 BOARDSKU=0003 ./tools/kernel_flash/l4t_initrd_flash.sh --no-flash --external-device nvme0n1p1 -p "-c bootloader/t186ref/cfg/flash_t234_qspi.xml --no- systemimg" - c ./tools/kernel_flash/flash_l4t_external.xml --massflash 5 --showlogs --network usb0 p3768-0000+p3767-0000 nvme0n1p1 2. sudo ./tools/kernel_flash/l4t_initrd_flash.sh --flash-only --network usb0 --massflash 5 --showlogs</pre>
Orin NX 8GB	<pre>1. sudo BOARDID=3767 BOARDSKU=0001 ./tools/kernel_flash/l4t_initrd_flash.sh --no-flash --external-device nvme0n1p1 -p "-c bootloader/t186ref/cfg/flash_t234_qspi.xml --no- systemimg" - c ./tools/kernel_flash/flash_l4t_external.xml --massflash 5 --showlogs --network usb0 p3768-0000+p3767-0000 nvme0n1p1 2. sudo ./tools/kernel_flash/l4t_initrd_flash.sh --flash-only --network usb0 --massflash 5 --showlogs</pre>
Orin NX 16GB	<pre>1. sudo BOARDID=3767 BOARDSKU=0000 ./tools/kernel_flash/l4t_initrd_flash.sh --no-flash --external-device nvme0n1p1 -p "-c bootloader/t186ref/cfg/flash_t234_qspi.xml --no- systemimg" - c ./tools/kernel_flash/flash_l4t_external.xml --massflash</pre>

	5 --showlogs --network usb0 p3768-0000+p3767-0000 nvme0n1p1  2. sudo ./tools/kernel_flash/l4t_initrd_flash.sh --flash-only --network usb0 --massflash 5 --showlogs
--	--

更新设备树/刷机后，会有 Successfully!显示，如下图所示。

```

File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[ 11.1401 ] tegradevflash_v2 --iscpubl
[ 11.1423 ] Cannot Open USB
[ 11.9533 ]
[ 12.9584 ] tegrarcm_v2 --isapplet
[ 13.2306 ]
[ 13.2341 ] tegradevflash_v2 --iscpubl
[ 13.2354 ] Bootloader version 01.00.0000
[ 13.3996 ] Bootloader version 01.00.0000
[ 13.4611 ]
[ 13.4611 ] Writing partition
[ 13.4647 ] tegradevflash_v2 --write kernel-dtb 1_kernel_tegra186-p3636-0001-p3
509-0000-a01_sigheader.dtb.encrypt
[ 13.4676 ] Bootloader version 01.00.0000
[ 13.6334 ] Writing partition kernel-dtb with 1_kernel_tegra186-p3636-0001-p350
9-0000-a01_sigheader.dtb.encrypt
[ 13.6352 ] [.....] 100%
[ 13.7256 ]
[ 13.7259 ] Coldbooting the device
[ 13.7283 ] tegradevflash_v2 --reboot coldboot
[ 13.7306 ] Bootloader version 01.00.0000
[ 13.9214 ]
*** The [kernel-dtb] has been updated successfully. ***

```

**Note:** 在 Jetpack 5.x 版本，请把对应设备树复制到你的 jetson 设备上，并且替换到 /boot/dtb 目录下。

### 3. 环境备份及镜像烧写

a) 参考第 2 章，无论备份还是镜像烧写，进入 Recovery 模式，注意镜像较大，请保证 Ubuntu 有充足的空间 (>40G)。

b) **备份**：这里以 TX2NX 为例（其他设备参考上章内容修改 jetson 名称），对核心板现有环境进行备份。进入 `~/nvidia/nvidia_sdk/JetPack_4.6_Linux_JETSON_TX2_TARGETS/Linux_for_Tegra`，打开终端：

使用镜像备份命令：`sudo ./flash.sh -r -k APP -G backup.img jetson-xavier-nx-devkit-tx2-nx mmcblk0p1`，等待备份完成即可，此时目录下会有 backup.img 的镜像（建议复制一份至其他位置备份），此时**备份已经成功**。

```
greetrix@greetrix-virtual-machine:~/nvidia/nvidia_sdk/JetPack_4.6_Linux_JETSON_TX2_TARGETS/Linux_for_Tegra$ sudo ./flash.sh -r -k APP -G backup.img jetson-xavier-nx-devkit-tx2-nx mmcblk0p1
```

```
[ 9.1920 ] tegrarc_m_v2 --boot recovery
[ 9.1966 ] Applet version 01.00.0000
[ 9.3692 ]
[ 10.3763 ] tegrarc_m_v2 --isapplet
[ 10.3793 ] USB communication failed.Check if device is in recovery
[ 10.5068 ]
[ 10.8536 ] tegradevflash_v2 --iscpubl
[ 10.8565 ] Cannot Open USB
[ 11.3572 ]
[ 12.3617 ] tegrarc_m_v2 --isapplet
[ 12.5109 ]
[ 12.5142 ] tegradevflash_v2 --iscpubl
[ 12.5163 ] Bootloader version 01.00.0000
[ 12.6843 ] Bootloader version 01.00.0000
[ 12.7463 ]
[ 12.7464 ] Reading partition
[ 12.7492 ] tegradevflash_v2 --read APP /home/greetrix/nvidia/nvidia_sdk/JetPack_4.6_Linux_JETSON_TX2_TARGETS/Linux_for_Tegra/backup.img
[ 12.7511 ] Bootloader version 01.00.0000
[ 12.9183 ] [.....] 100%
[ 2216.5426 ]
*** The [APP] has been read successfully. ***
Converting RAW image to Sparse image... greetrix@greetrix-virtual-machine:~/nvidia/nvidia_sdk/JetPack_4.6_Linux_JETSON_TX2_TARGETS/Linux_for_Tegra$
```



- c) **镜像烧写**: 进入~/nvidia/nvidia\_sdk/JetPack\_4.6\_Linux\_JETSON\_TX2\_TARGETS/Linux\_for\_Tegra, 将备份好的 backup.img 拷入 Linux\_for\_Tegra/bootloader/下, 并重命名为 system.img, 回到 Linux\_for\_Tegra 目录下, 打开终端:

使用已有镜像烧写命令: **sudo ./flash.sh -r jetson-xavier-nx-devkit-tx2-nx mmcblk0p1**, 等待烧写完成即可。

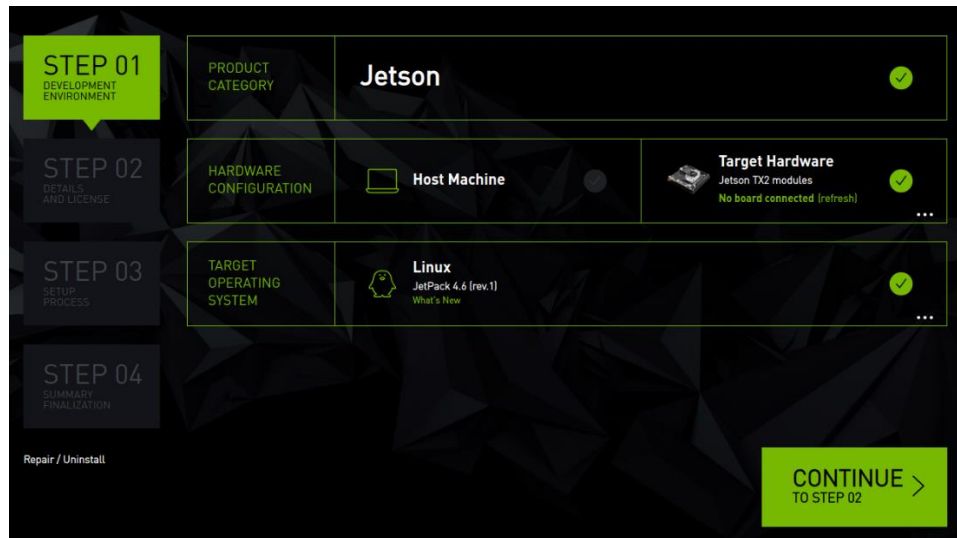
```
[ 18.0000 ] Writing partition spe-fw_b with spe_sigheader.bin.encrypt
[ 18.0298 ] [.....] 100%
[ 18.0790 ] Writing partition mb2 with nvtboot_sigheader.bin.encrypt
[ 18.1057 ] [.....] 100%
[ 18.1596 ] Writing partition mb2_b with nvtboot_sigheader.bin.encrypt
[ 18.1895 ] [.....] 100%
[ 18.2416 ] Writing partition mts-preboot with preboot_d15_prod_cr_sigheader.bi
n.encrypt
[ 18.2710 ] [.....] 100%
[ 18.6760 ] Writing partition mts-preboot_b with preboot_d15_prod_cr_sigheader.
bin.encrypt
[ 18.7053 ] [.....] 100%
[ 18.7467 ] Writing partition SMD with slot_metadata.bin
[ 18.7744 ] [.....] 100%
[ 18.9037 ] Writing partition SMD_b with slot_metadata.bin
[ 18.9302 ] [.....] 100%
[ 18.9658 ] Writing partition VER_b with emmc_bootblob_ver.txt
[ 18.9922 ] [.....] 100%
[ 19.0322 ] Writing partition VER with emmc_bootblob_ver.txt
[ 19.0592 ] [.....] 100%
[ 19.0966 ] Writing partition master_boot_record with mbr_1_3.bin
[ 19.1194 ] [.....] 100%
[ 19.1525 ] Writing partition APP with system.img
[ 19.1800 ] [.....] 016%
```

```
ct.encrypt
1888.6372 ] Bootloader version 01.00.0000
1888.8013 ] Writing partition MB1_BCT with mb1_cold_boot_bct_MB1_sigheader.bo
encrypt
1888.8019 ] [.....] 100%
1888.8706 ]
1888.8837 ] tegradevflash_v2 --write MB1_BCT_b mb1_cold_boot_bct_MB1_sighead
bct.encrypt
1888.8849 ] Bootloader version 01.00.0000
1889.0452 ] Writing partition MB1_BCT_b with mb1_cold_boot_bct_MB1_sigheader
ct.encrypt
1889.0468 ] [.....] 100%
1889.1180 ]
1889.1181 ] Flashing completed

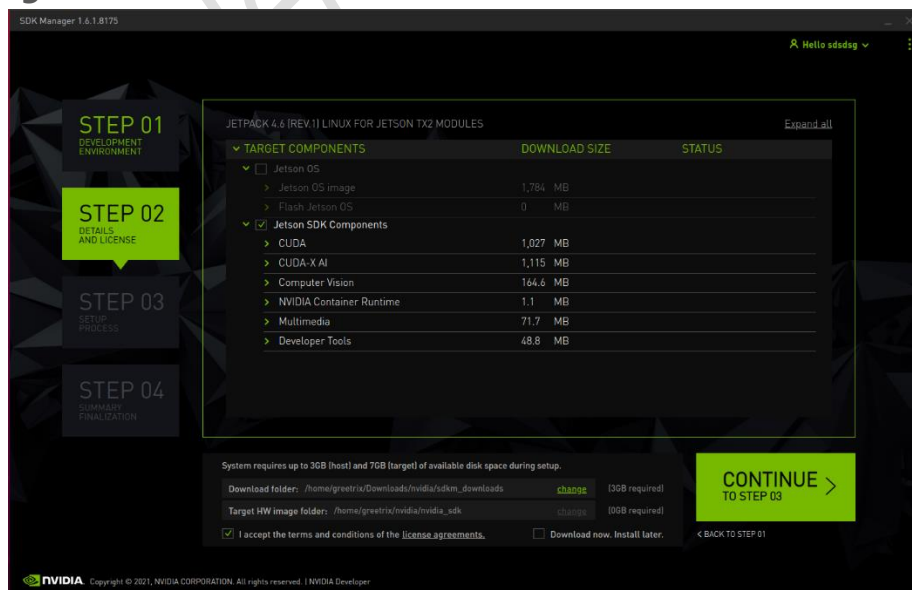
1889.1181 ] Coldbooting the device
1889.1436 ] tegradevflash_v2 --reboot coldboot
1889.1449 ] Bootloader version 01.00.0000
1889.3379 ]
*** The target t186ref has been flashed successfully. ***
Reset the board to boot from internal eMMC.
```

## 4. 安装 NVIDIA 组件

d) 选择需要 **Target Hardware** 以及 **JetPack** 版本，**不勾选 HostMachine**，这里以 **TX2NX** 为例选择，点击 **Continue**

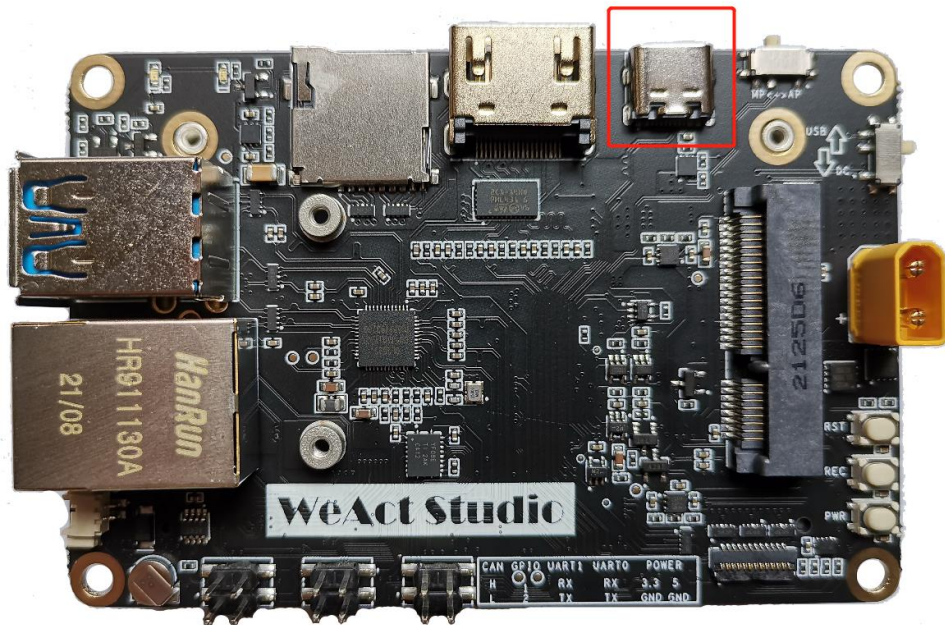


e) 勾选所需要 **SDK 组件**，勾选 **I accept the terms and conditions of the license agreements**，点击 **CONTINUE** 进行下一步。



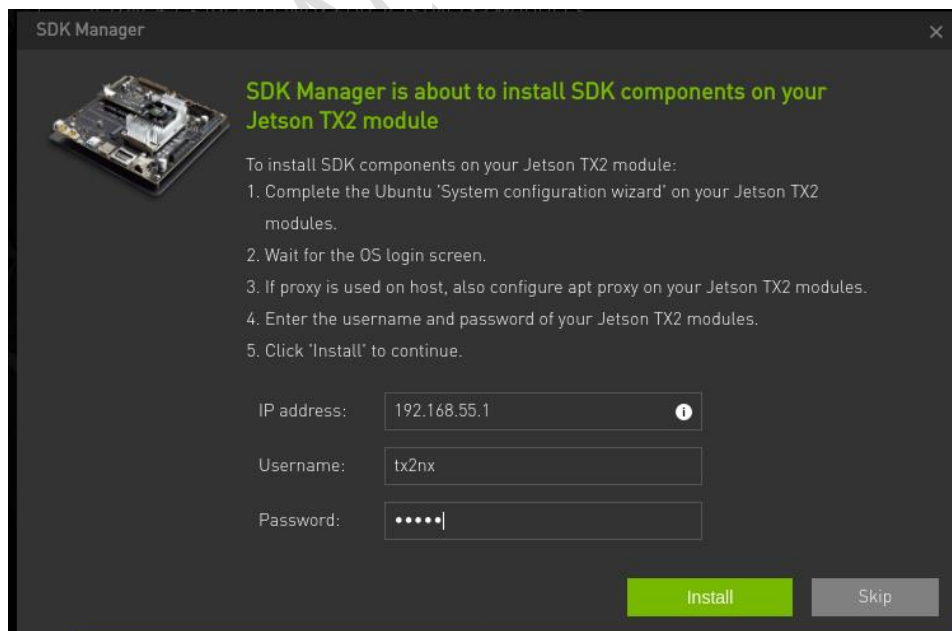
f) 使用 **USB Type-C** 线连接载板上的 **USB OTG** 接口。





g) 将开机键拨至 MP (手动开机)，摁 PWR 键开机，此时 VMWare 右下角会出现 NVIDIA 的 USB 驱动标志，或者打开终端，输入 `lsusb` 命令，会发现 Nvidia Corp.

h) 输入 TX2NX 账号密码，TX2NX 端请保持联网状态



i) 等待安装完成即可。

## 5. 使用 CAN 进行通信

---

- a) Tx2-NX/XavierNX 上集成了 2 个 CAN 控制器 (CAN0/CAN1)，另外 WeAct Studio 的载板上设计了 1 个 CAN 收发器 (CAN0)，可直接挂载 CAN 物理总线使用。
- b) Tx2-NX/XavierNX 自带 canbus 的驱动并集成到了镜像中，已经支持 canbus 无需多做处理。我们需要安装 canbus 模块。（在终端输入下面命令或者放入 rc.local 里面开启自启）

```
modprobe can      // 插入 can 总线子系统
modprobe can-raw  //插入 can 协议模块
modprobe can-bcm
modprobe can-gw
modprobe can_dev
modprobe mttcan   //真正的 can 口支持
```

- c) 通过 **lsmod** 检查是否安装成功。

```
nvidia@localhost:~$ lsmod
Module                  Size  Used by
fuse                    103841  2
mttcan                   66251  0
can_dev                  13306  1 mttcan
can_gw                   10919  0
can_bcm                  16471  0
can_raw                  10388  0
can                      46600  3 can_raw,can_bcm,can_gw
zram                     26166  6
overlay                  48691  0
bcmdhd                   934274  0
cfg80211                 589351  1 bcmdhd
spidev                   13282  0
nvgpu                   1575721  20
bluedroid_pm             13912  0
ip_tables                19441  0
x_tables                 28951  1 ip_tables
```

- d) 配置 canbus 属性，和串口的波特率设置类似。

- e) 通过 ifconfig 查看是否配置成功。

- f) 在一个终端通过 `cansend can0(can1) xxx` 命令来发送数据, 另一个终端通过 `candump can1(can0)` 完成实际信号收发测试

## 6. GPIO&PWM 在 SHELL 中使用

---

a) Nano/TX2-NX/Xavier-NX 可直接通过 shell 命令控制 GPIO 输入输出

	GPIO1	GPIO2
Nano	194	38
TX2-NX	338	269
Xavier-NX	268	393

b) **输出 GPIO** - 以 TX2-NX GPIO1 为例

- 先激活 IO: `sudo echo 338 > /sys/class/gpio/export`
- 设置 IO 方向: `echo out > /sys/class/gpio/gpio338/direction`
- 设置输出: `echo 1 > /sys/class/gpio/gpio338/value`

c) **输出 PWM** - 以 XavierNX GPIO1 为例

	GPIO1	GPIO2
Xavier-NX	GP_PWM4/0xc340000	GP_PWM1/0x3280000

i. 命令: `cd ~`, 进入 home 目录

ii. 命令: `sudo /opt/nvidia/jetson-io/jetson-io.py`, 配置 IO

```
Select one of the following:
Configure Jetson 40pin Header
Configure Jetson Nano CSI Connector
Configure Jetson M.2 Key E Slot
Exit
```

- iii. 通过方向键，选择 **Configure Jetson 40Pin Header** 配置 IO

```
Jetson 40pin Header:
Configure for compatible hardware
Configure header pins manually
Back
```

- iv. 通过方向键，选择 **Configure header pins manually**

```
Select desired functions (for pins):

[ ] aud_mclk      (7)
[ ] dmich4        (35,38)
[ ] dspk0         (12,40)
[ ] dspk1         (35,38)
[ ] extperiph3_clk (29)
[ ] extperiph4_clk (31)
[ ] i2s5          (12,35,38,40)
[*] pwm1          (33)
[*] pwm4          (15)
[ ] pwm8          (32)
[ ] spi1          (19,21,23,24,26)
[ ] spi3          (13,16,18,22,37)
[ ] uarta-cts/rts (11,36)

Back
```

- v. 通过方向键移动至 **pwm1**(GPIO2)、**pwm4** (GPIO1) ，回车勾选 (变成\*号)

```
Jetson 40pin Header:
Export as Device-Tree Overlay
Save pin changes
Discard pin changes
```

- vi. 选择 **Save pin changes**，保存

```
Select one of the following:

Re-configure Jetson 40pin Header
Configure Jetson Nano CSI Connector
Configure Jetson M.2 Key E Slot
Save and reboot to reconfigure pins
Save and exit without rebooting
Discard all pin changes
Exit
```

- vii. 选择 **Save and reboot to reconfigure pins**, 重启
- viii. 如何使用 **GPIO1**、**GPIO2** 输出 PWM? 下面以 GPIO1 为例:
- ix. 命令 : **cd /sys/devices/c340000.pwm/pwm/pwmchip1** ( GPIO2 为: **.../3280000.pwm/pwm/pwmchip0**)
- x. 命令: **echo 0 > export**
- xi. 命令: **echo 20000000 > period && echo 2000000 > duty\_cycle**, 配置 PWM 频率及占空比 (单位均为 ns, 该波形为 50Hz, 占空比 10%)
- xii. 命令: **echo 1 > enable**, 输出波形

## 7. 系统迁移至 NVME 固态硬盘

- a) WeAct-Nano&Xavier-TX2\_NX-CB 搭配 WeAct-MiniPCIE2M2 转板，支持 2242/2230 NVME SSD 固态硬盘，最大可达 300M/s 读写速度。

```
tx2nx@tx2nx:/mnt/ssd$ dd if=/dev/zero of=./largefile bs=1M count=1024
dd: failed to open './largefile': Permission denied
tx2nx@tx2nx:/mnt/ssd$ sudo dd if=/dev/zero of=./largefile bs=1M count=1024
1024+0 records in
1024+0 records out
1073741824 bytes (1.1 GB, 1.0 GiB) copied, 3.14822 s, 341 MB/s
tx2nx@tx2nx:/mnt/ssd$ sudo sh -c "sync && echo 3 > /proc/sys/vm/drop_caches"
tx2nx@tx2nx:/mnt/ssd$ dd if=./largefile of=/dev/null bs=4k
262144+0 records in
262144+0 records out
1073741824 bytes (1.1 GB, 1.0 GiB) copied, 3.08641 s, 348 MB/s
tx2nx@tx2nx:/mnt/ssd$
```

### b) NVME 固态硬盘配置:

- 1. 配置前确保系统能识别到 NVME 固态硬盘，终端命令：**sudo fdisk -lu**

```
Disk /dev/nvme0n1: 119.2 GiB, 128035676160 bytes, 250069680 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: gpt
```

- 2. 将 NVME 设置成 GPT 格式:

- i. 终端命令：**sudo parted /dev/nvme0n1** 进入 parted

```
tx2nx@tx2nx:~$ sudo parted /dev/nvme0n1
[sudo] password for tx2nx:
GNU Parted 3.2
Using /dev/nvme0n1
Welcome to GNU Parted! Type 'help' to view a list of commands.

(parted)
```

- ii. 终端命令：**mklabel gpt** 将磁盘 label 设置为 gpt 格式

```
(parted) mklabel gpt
Warning: The existing disk label on /dev/nvme0n1 will be destroyed and all data on this disk will be lost. Do you want to continue?
Yes/No? Yes
```

- iii. 终端命令：**mkpart logical 0 -1** 将磁盘 part 设置为 gpt 格式

```
(parted) mkpart logic 0 -1
Warning: The resulting partition is not properly aligned for best performance.
Ignore/Cancel? Ignore
```



- iv. 终端命令: **print** 查看分区结果

```
(parted) print
Model: KBG40ZNS128G NVMe TOSHIBA 128GB (nvme)
Disk /dev/nvme0n1: 128GB
Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/512B
Partition Table: gpt
Disk Flags:

Number  Start   End     Size    File system  Name  Flags
  1      17.4kB  128GB   128GB                   logic
```

- v. 终端命令: **quit** 退出

- vi. 终端命令: **sudo fdisk /dev/nvme0n1**

```
(parted) quit
Information: You may need to update /etc/fstab.

tx2nx@tx2nx:~$ sudo fdisk /dev/nvme0n1

Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.31.1).
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Command (m for help):
```

- vii. Command (m for help): 输入 **N**, 选择增加新分区, 后面回车默认即可

```
Command (m for help): n
Partition number (2-128, default 2): 2
First sector (250067728-250069646, default 250068992):
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G,T,P} (250068992-250069646, default 250069646):

Created a new partition 2 of type 'Linux filesystem' and of size 327.5 KiB.
```

- viii. Command (m for help): 输入 **P**, 查看分区结果

Device	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Type
/dev/nvme0n1p1	34	250067727	250067694	119.2G	Linux filesystem
/dev/nvme0n1p2	250068992	250069646	655	327.5K	Linux filesystem

- ix. 终端命令: **quit** 退出

- x. 终端命令: **sudo mke2fs -t ext4 /dev/nvme0n1p1**, 格式化分区

```
tx2nx@tx2nx:~$ sudo mke2fs -t ext4 /dev/nvme0n1p1
mke2fs 1.44.1 (24-Mar-2018)
/dev/nvme0n1p1 contains a ext4 file system
      last mounted on / on Sun Dec 26 11:04:07 2021
Proceed anyway? (y,N)
```

- xi. 终端命令: **sudo mount /dev/nvme0n1p1 /mnt**, 成功 mount 则 NVME 配置成功

```
tx2nx@tx2nx:~$ sudo mount /dev/nvme0n1p1 /mnt
tx2nx@tx2nx:~$
```



c) NVIDIA Jetson 系统迁移 (!!!迁移前建议参考第 3 章进行系统备份):

- ✓ 下面以 TX2NX 为例, 其他设备替换命令中间的设备名称即可, 设备名称可参考上面命令

- 1. 终端命令: `git clone https://github.com/jetsonhacks/rootOnNVMe` 或者 `https://github.com/jetsonhacks/rootOnNVMe` 下载脚本
- 2. 进入 `rootOnNVMe` 文件夹, 终端命令: `./copy-rootfs-ssd.sh`, 复制系统文件至 NVME SSD

```
tx2nx@tx2nx:/home/script/rootOnNVMe-master$ ./copy-rootfs-ssd.sh
mount: /mnt: /dev/nvme0n1p1 already mounted on /mnt.
      17,380,838   0%   2.40MB/s   0:00:06 (xfr#39, ir-chk=1015/44887)
```

- 3. 终端命令: `./setup-service.sh` 配置启动项

```
tx2nx@tx2nx:/home/script/rootOnNVMe-master$ ./setup-service.sh
==== AUTHENTICATING FOR org.freedesktop.systemd1.reload-daemon ====
Authentication is required to reload the systemd state.
Authenticating as: tx2nx,, (tx2nx)
Password: Failed to reload daemon: Method call timed out
polkit-agent-helper-1: pam_authenticate failed: Authentication failure
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/default.target.wants/setssdroot.service → /etc/systemd/system/setssdroot.service.
Service to set the rootfs to the SSD installed.
Make sure that you have copied the rootfs to SSD.
Reboot for changes to take effect.
```

- 4. 参考第 2 章, 进入 Recovery 模式。
- 5. (烧录环境的 Ubuntu, 参考前面章节) 进入 `~/nvidia/nvidia_sdk/JetPack_4.6_Linux_JETSON_TX2_TARGETS/Linux_for_Tegra`, 打开终端: `sudo ./flash.sh jetson-xavier-nx-devkit-tx2-nx nvme0n1p1` 更新 EMMC 内部引导

```
greetrix@greetrix-virtual-machine:~/nvidia/nvidia_sdk/JetPack_4.6_Linux_JETSON_TX2_TARGETS/Linux_for_Tegra$ sudo ./flash.sh jetson-xavier-nx-devkit-tx2-nx nvme0n1p1
```

```
[ 37.3739 ] Coldbooting the device
[ 37.3775 ] tegradevflash_v2 --reboot coldboot
[ 37.3788 ] Bootloader version 01.00.0000
[ 37.5711 ]
*** The target t186ref has been flashed successfully. ***
Make the target filesystem available to the device and reset the board to boot from external nvme0n1p1.
```

- 6. 重启 TX2NX, 终端命令: **df -l**, 此时系统盘已经变为 NVME SSD, 并且原有 EMMC 上系统已经成功迁移。

```
tx2nx@tx2nx:~$ df -l
Filesystem      1K-blocks    Used Available Use% Mounted on
/dev/nvme0n1p1 122547172 11949920 104329176 11% /
none            1578060      0    1578060  0% /dev
tmpfs           1962748      52    1962696  1% /dev/shm
tmpfs           1962748    20764    1941984  2% /run
tmpfs            5120         4        5116  1% /run/lock
tmpfs           1962748      0    1962748  0% /sys/fs/cgroup
tmpfs           392548      12    392536  1% /run/user/120
tmpfs           392548      0    392548  0% /run/user/1000
```

## 8. 系统迁移至 SD 卡

---

### a) SD 卡配置:

1. 配置前确保系统能识别到 SD 卡, 终端命令: **sudo fdisk -lu**

```
Disk /dev/mmcblk1: 59.5 GiB, 63864569856 bytes, 124735488 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
```

2. 将 SD 卡设置成 GPT 格式:

- i. 终端命令: **sudo fdisk /dev/mmcblk1**, 进入 sd 卡配置

```
tx2nx@tx2nx:~/Desktop$ sudo fdisk /dev/mmcblk1

Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.31.1).
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.
```

- ii. 终端命令: **g**, 新建 gpt 分区表

```
Command (m for help): g
Created a new GPT disklabel (GUID: E39DF30E-48FE-B041-A6FA-5EFAEC223CEA).
```

- iii. 终端命令: **n**, 新建分区

```
Command (m for help): n
Partition number (1-128, default 1):
First sector (2048-124735454, default 2048):
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G,T,P} (2048-124735454, default 124735454):
```

- iv. 终端命令: **w**, 保存分区信息

```
Command (m for help): w
The partition table has been altered.
Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.
Syncing disks.
```

- v. 终端命令: **sudo mke2fs -t ext4 /dev/mmcblk1p1**, 格式化分区

```
tx2nx@tx2nx:~/Desktop$ sudo mke2fs -t ext4 /dev/mmcblk1p1
mke2fs 1.44.1 (24-Mar-2018)
Discarding device blocks: done
Creating filesystem with 15591675 4k blocks and 3899392 inodes
Filesystem UUID: 3c6ce310-2a86-4385-8dd0-86ab0089767e
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
    32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632, 2654208,
    4096000, 7962624, 11239424

Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (65536 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done
```

vi. 终端命令: **sudo mount /dev/mmcblk1p1 /mnt**, 成功 mount 则 SD 卡配置成功

```
tx2nx@tx2nx:~/Desktop$ sudo mount /dev/mmcblk1p1 /mnt
```

#### b) NVIDIA Jetson 系统迁移 (!!!迁移前建议参考第 3 章进行系统备份):

- ✓ 下面以 TX2NX 为例, 其他设备替换命令中间的设备名称即可, 设备名称可参考上面命令
- 1. 终端命令: **git clone <https://github.com/jetsonhacks/rootOnNVMe>** 或者 **<https://github.com/jetsonhacks/rootOnNVMe>** 下载脚本
- 2. 修改 **copy-rootfs-ssd.sh** 文件, 注释掉 mount 命令

```
#!/bin/bash
# Mount the SSD as /mnt
# sudo mount /dev/nvme0n1p1 /mnt
# Copy over the rootfs from the SD card to the SSD
sudo rsync -axHAWX --numeric-ids --info=progress2 --exclude={"/dev/", "/proc/", "/sys/", "/tmp/",
"/run/", "/mnt/", "/media/", "/lost+found"} / /mnt
# We want to keep the SSD mounted for further operations
# So we do not unmount the SSD
```

- 3. 进入 **rootOnNVMe** 文件夹, 终端命令: **./copy-rootfs-ssd.sh**, 复制系统文件至 SD 卡

```
tx2nx@tx2nx:~/Desktop/rootOnNVMe$ sudo ./copy-rootfs-ssd.sh
1,149,753,593 71% 23.18MB/s 0:00:19 xfr#6703, ir-chk=2715/12064)
```

- 4. 参考第 2 章, 进入 **Recovery 模式**。
- 5. (烧录环境的 Ubuntu, 参考前面章节) 进入 **~/nvidia/nvidia\_sdk/JetPack\_4.6\_Linux\_JETSON\_TX2\_TARGETS/Linux\_for\_Tegra**, 打开终端: **sudo ./flash.sh jetson-xavier-nx-devkit-tx2-nx mmcblk1p1** 更新 EMMC 内部引导

```
greetrix@greetrix-virtual-machine:~/nvidia/nvidia_sdk/JetPack_4.6_Linux_JETSON_TX2_TARGETS/Linux_for_Tegra$ sudo ./flash.sh jetson-xavier-nx-devkit-tx2-nx mmcblk1p1
```

```
[ 30.4511 ] Coldbooting the device
[ 30.4521 ] tegradevflash_v2 --reboot coldboot
[ 30.4531 ] Bootloader version 01.00.0000
[ 30.6253 ]
*** The target t186ref has been flashed successfully. ***
Make the target filesystem available to the device and reset the board to boot from external mmcblk1p1.
```

- 6. 重启 TX2NX，终端命令：**df -l**，此时系统盘已经变为 SD 卡，并且原有 EMMC 上系统已经成功迁移。

```
tx2nx@tx2nx:~$ df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mmcblk1p1  59G   12G   44G   21% /
devtmpfs        1.6G   0    1.6G   0% /dev
tmpfs           1.9G   52K   1.9G   1% /dev/shm
tmpfs           1.9G   21M   1.9G   2% /run
tmpfs           5.0M   4.0K   5.0M   1% /run/lock
tmpfs           1.9G   0    1.9G   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
tmpfs           384M   12K   384M   1% /run/user/120
tmpfs           384M   0    384M   0% /run/user/1000
```

## 9. UART0 开启 DEBUG 信息

---

### a) Jetson XavierNX:

1. 替换 `p3668.conf.common` 到 `Linux_for_Tegra` 根目录
2. 替换 `tegra194-a02-bpmp-p3668-a00.dtb` 到 `/Linux_for_Tegra/bootloader/t186ref`
3. 替换 `tegra194-mb1-bct-misc-flash.cfg` 到 `/Linux_for_Tegra/bootloader/t186ref/BCT`
4. 替换 `tegra194-mb1-bct-misc-l4t.cfg` 到 `/Linux_for_Tegra/bootloader/t186ref/BCT`
5. 替换 `tegra194-p3668-all-p3509-0000.dtb` 到 `/Linux_for_Tegra/kernel/dtb`
6. 参考章节二进入 Recovery 模式, 使用 `xavierNX` 命令进行刷机

## 联系我们

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