

Industrial PC

Linux Qt 5.5 OS on iMX6Q User Manual

For iMX6Q Products



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Linux Qt 5.5 OS

Chipsee Linux Qt 5.5 OS User Manual



This manual provides users with a fast guide of Chipsee Industrial Computer (Abbreviate as IPC) about Linux Qt 5.5 OS development. Through this manual, users can quickly understand the hardware resources; users can build a complete compilation of Linux development environment; users can debug Linux Qt 5.5 OS via serial and Internet.

Revision	Date	Author	Description
V1.1	2021-12-30	Randy	Revised
V1.0	2018-05-14	Madi	Initial Version

SUPPORTED BOARDS:

CS10600F070 CS10768F097 CS12800F101 CS10768F121 CS10768F121-U CS10768F150 CS12102F170 CS14900F190 CS19108F215

PREBUILT FILES PACKAGE:

Prebuilt files for the various industrial PCs can be found in the OS Downloads. Below are the links to the prebuilt files for each industrial PC model.

- CS10600F070
- CS10768F097
- CS12800F101
- CS10768F121
- CS10768F121-U

- CS10768F150
- CS12102F170
- CS14900F190
- CS19108F215

System Features

Feature	Comment
Kernel	Kernel 3.14.52
Bootloader	Uboot 2015.04
System	Linux Qt 5.5
Python	Python 2.7.9
Qt	Qt 5.5.1
Desktop	matchbox
user/password	[root/root]

Preparation

You will need to prepare the following items before you can start using the Prebuilt Files Package to re-flash the system.

Power Supply Unit (PSU) with the appropriate voltages, as follows:

- These products: CS10768F121, CS10768F121-U, CS10768F150, CS12102F170, CS14900F190, and CS19108F215 requires a 15V to 36V power adapter.
- These products: CS10768F097 and CS12800F101 product needs a 12V to 36V power adapter.
- The CS10600F070 product needs a 6V to 36V power adapter.

You need to prepare the Power Adapter by yourself

Hardware Requirements

- Chipsee Industrial PC
- PSU according to the instructions above
- USB-to-serial or other serial cable for debugging
- USB A-A cable (used only if the hardware configured as OTG)
- Windows 7 PC
- Mini-B USB OTG Cable

• TF Card (at least 4GB) and card reader

Software Requirements

- Linux Qt 5.5 OS Prebuilt Files Package (from the link above)
- Xshell or other terminal emulation software
- VNC-Viewer
- Cross-toolchain
- MFGTools
- Useful tools for Qt development



- If you want to re-flash the system, you need the Prebuilt image package.
- You can use MFGTools on the Windows PC to download system images to the IPC.
- You can use Xshell or other terminal emulation software to debug Chipsee Industrial PC products in Windows.
- You can use VNC-Viewer to to remote control Chipsee Industrial PC over Ethernet.
- The cross-toolchain can compile a program for Chipsee Industrial PC.



In this documentation, all the commands are executed with root user privileges.

Debug

In this document, we use Xshell to debug the Chipsee Industrial Computer. You can also use other tools such as Putty, Minicom, SecureCRT or any terminal emulation software.

Serial Debug

You can refer to the RS232/RS485/CAN Connector section under the EPC/PPC-A9-070-C manual to understand the serial ports of the IPC. The debug serial port of Chipsee Industrial Computer is the first RS232 port. You can use it to debug directly, and the default user and password is [root/root]. You can use RS232_1_TXD, RS232_1_RXD, GND.

Follow these steps to perform serial debugging:

- Connect your Windows PC to the Chipsee IPC over a serial cable. Please reference the
 How To Connect Board By Serial manual to connect your PC and Chipsee Industrial
 Computer over a serial cable.
- · Open XShell and use the session properties as shown on the figure below.

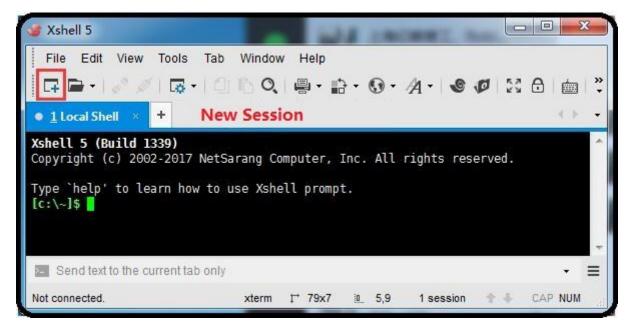


Figure 214: Add Session

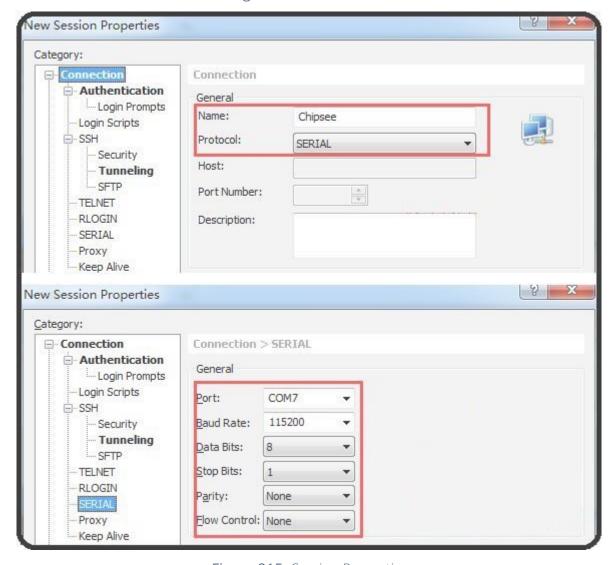


Figure 215: Session Properties

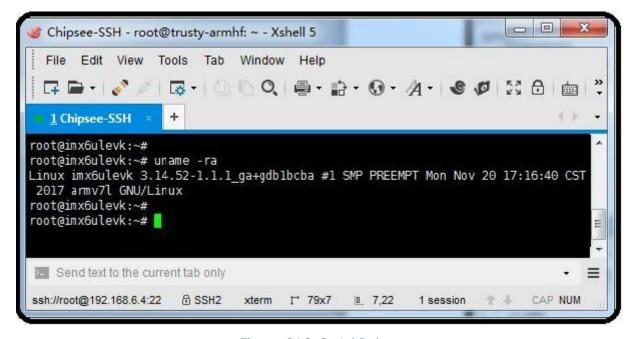


Figure 216: Serial Debug

SSH Debug

To perform SSH debugging on the Chipsee IPC, you must first connect the product to the Internet.

Continue the debugging by follow these steps:

- Get the IP address of the Chipsee IPC product.
- You can configure XShell or you can directly use the SSH tool in Linux OS. In this tutorial, we will use the XShell tool to perform SSH debugging.
- Open XShell and add a new session and set it as shown on the figure below.

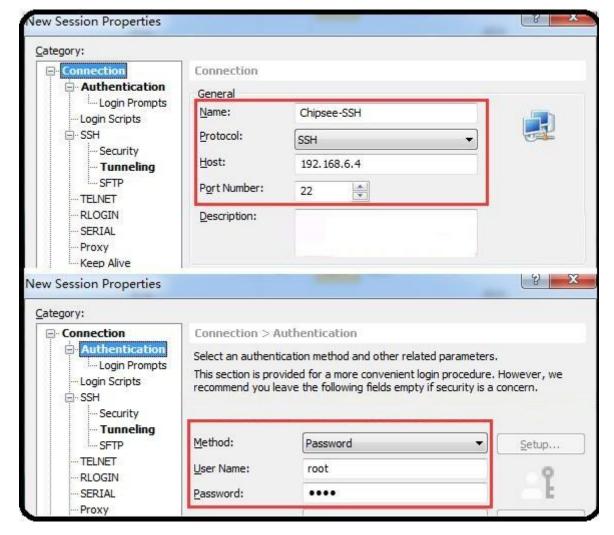


Figure 217: SSH Setting

Now we can perform SSH debugging using XShell.

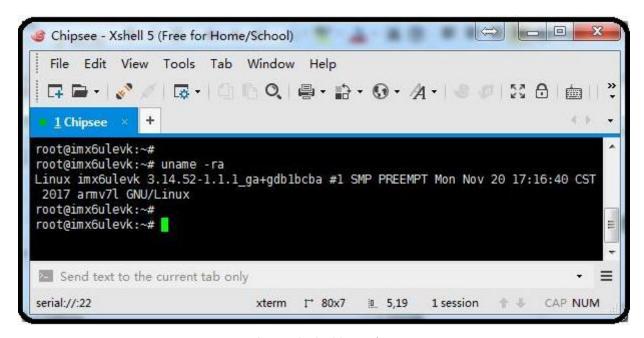


Figure 218: SSH Debug

VNC Debug

You can use the VNC-Viewer software in Windows to control Chipsee IPC over Ethernet.

• Open the VNC-Viewer software as shown on the figure below.



Figure 219: VNC Desktop

Click on the X11VNC icon to enable the X11VNC.

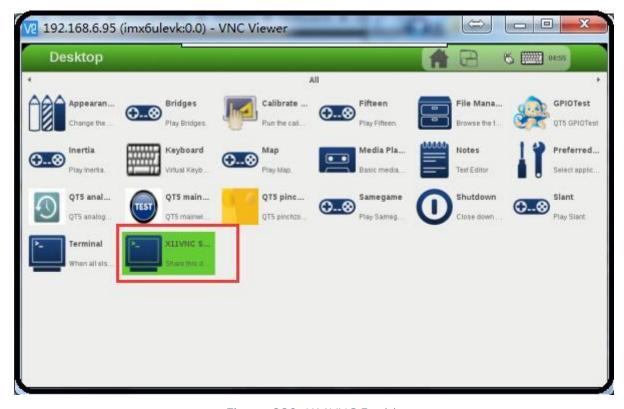


Figure 220: X11VNC Enable

• Use VNC-Viewer in Windows to control it over Ethernet, as shown on the figure below.

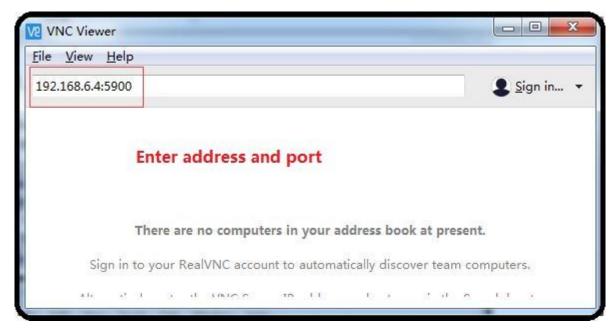


Figure 221: VNC-Viewer Connect



Figure 222: Authentications

Downloading images

Boot Switch Configuration

CS-IMX6 has a boot configuration select switch, as shown on the figure below. You can use the boot select switch to change between three modes, namely

• TF Card

- eMMC Boot
- Download



Figure 223: Boot Mode Setup

SW Mode	1	2	3	4
TF Card	1	0	0	0
еММС	1	1	0	1
Download	0	1	1	0

Table 49 Boot Configuration Selection



The user can use both the pre-built Linux Qt 5.5 image files and the MFGTools software to download new images to the system, boot system and perform necessary software and hardware test.

Prebuilt Files Package

You can get the Prebuilt Files Package for each model from links mentioned at the beginning of this documentation. You can also get the Prebuilt Files Package from the DVD in /Linux Qt 5.5/Prebuilds folder. However, it may be outdated so always compare the versions (the last number in the filename is the release date).

The prebuilt package has the following content:

Contents	Comment
boot/imx6q-eisd.dtb	TF Card boot dtb file
boot/u-boot-sd.imx	TF Card boot bootloader
boot/zImage	TF Card boot kernel file
boot/logo.bmp	TF Card boot logo file
filesystem/rootfs-emmc-flasher.tar.bz2	TF Card boot rootFS
mksdcard.sh	Shell tools to make bootable TF Card
README	Simple guidelines

Contents	Comment
S1.jpg	Boot Switch Config Figure
emmc-flash/emmc/rootfs.tar.bz2	RootFS in target eMMC
emmc-flash/emmc/u-boot-emmc.imx	Bootloader in target eMMC
emmc-flash/emmc/zImage	Kernel file in target eMMC
emmc-flash/emmc/zlmage_framebuffer	Kernel file with frame-buffer
emmc-flash/emmc/imx6q-eisd.dtb	Dtb file in target eMMC
emmc-flash/emmc/imx6q-eisd.dtb_framebuffer	Dtb file with frame-buffer
emmc-flash/emmc/logo.bmp	Logo file in eMMC
emmc-flash/mkemmc.sh	Shell tool to download images to eMMC

Table 50 Prebuilt Files Package



- The default zImage and imx6q-sabresd.dtb files support 'keep the logo from uboot to kernel' but don't support framebuffer.
- We also provide <code>zImage_framebuffer</code> and <code>imx6q-eisd.dtb_framebuffer</code> file versions that support the framebuffer function but do not support the <code>keep the logo from uboot kernel</code> feature. If you need the framebufer, just rename these two files to <code>zImage</code> and <code>imx6q-eisd.dtb</code>.

Downloading Images by using MFGTool

The MFGTools can be used to download images into a target device. It is a quick and easy tool for downloading images.



The operator should use the prebuilt file we provided in the CD to test the hardware before re-flashing the system.

Before downloading images with the MFGTools, set the boot switch to download mode. (refer to Boot Switch Configuration above)

Configuring MFGTool

To configure MFGTool, follow these steps:

- Untar Mfgtools-K31452-Vx.x.tar.gz file.
- Open the extracted folder Mfgtools-K31452-Vx.x and edit cfg.ini file.
- In the cfg.ini file, ensure the name and display variables are set to eMMC-Linux and 1024600 respectively, as shown on the figure below.



Figure 224: Cfg.ini file



You can get the supported display from *Mfgtools-K31452-V1.0\Profiles\Linux\OS Firmware\firmware* directory. Modify config <code>UICfg.ini</code> file. This file has only one line: <code>PortMgrDlg=1</code> that indicates you can download the images to one board at the same time. The max value is 4.

COPY IMAGE TO ANDROID DIRECTORY

Follow these steps to copy image to Linux directory:

• Copy the images from prebuilt-xxx/emmc-flash/emmc/ to Mfgtools-K31452-V1.0\Profiles\Linux\OS Firmware\files\linux directory.

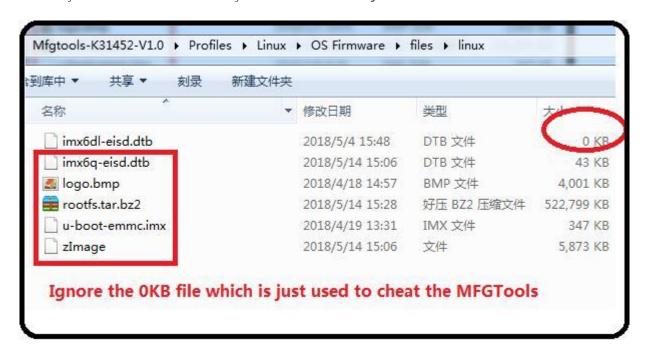


Figure 225: Prepare Images

USING MFGTOOL

- 1. Connect a USB OTG cable from a Windows PC to the USB OTG port on the IPC.
- 2. Change the boot select configuration to 0 1 1 0, as shown on the figure below.

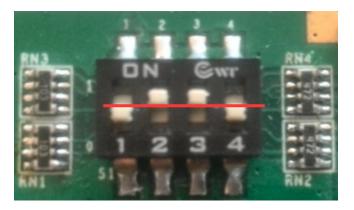


Figure 226: Boot Switch Config

- 3. Connect a 12V-2A power adapter to the IPC and power ON.
- 4. On your Windows PC, open the Mfgtools-Rel-XXX_XXXXXX_MX6Q_UPDATER_VXX directory and run the MfgTool2.exe file, as shown on the figure below.

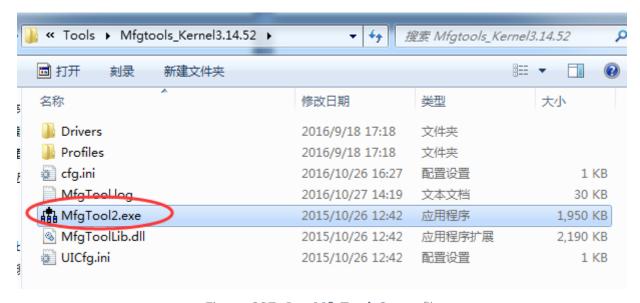


Figure 227: Run MfgTools2.exe file

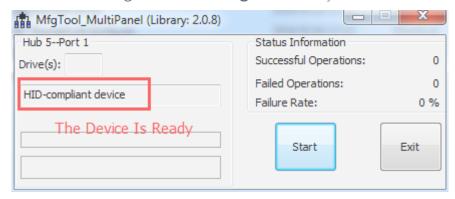


Figure 228: Prepare to start



If you get a message saying No Device Connected, check the USB-OTG cable to ensure it is ready.

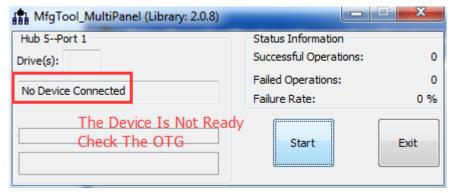


Figure 229: The USB-OTG cable is not connected correctly.

5. Click on Start button to download the Image.

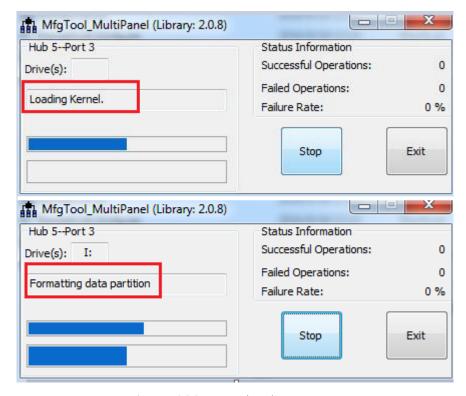


Figure 230: Downloading Images

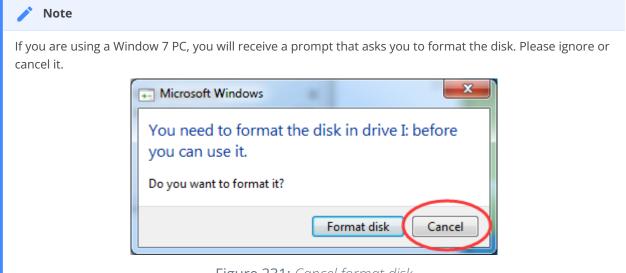


Figure 231: Cancel format disk

6. When the process is complete, you click the Stop button to stop downloading Image and exit.

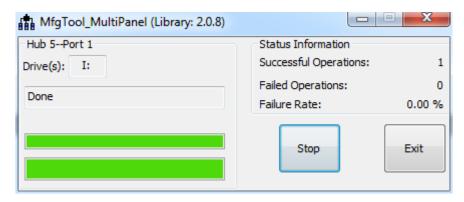


Figure 232: Download Image is finished

Downloading Images by using the TF card

Follow the steps below to download images onto the eMMC by using the TF Card:

- 1. Copy the Prebuilt Files Package to a Linux environment (such as Ubuntu 14.04).
- 2. Insert the SD card into your computer. If you are using virtual machines, please ensure the SD card is mounted to the Linux operating system.
- 3. Confirm the SD card mount point, <code>/dev/sdX</code> (e.g., <code>/dev/sdc</code> or <code>/dev/sdb</code>, be sure to use the right one). In a Linux system, you can use the command below to find out what <code>X</code> is.

```
$ sudo fdisk —l
```

- 4. Copy the prebuilt-imxv1-csXXXXXfXXXvX-android6-emmc-YYYYMMDD.tar.gz to somewhere(such as \$HOME) on the Ubuntu PC.
- 5. **Extract the** prebuilt-imxv1-csXXXXXfXXXvX-android6-emmc-YYYYMMDD.tar.gz

\$ tar -xzvf prebuilt-imxv1-csXXXXXfXXXvX-android6-emmc-YYYYMMDD.tar.gz

6. Go to the folder

\$ cd prebuilt-imxv1-csXXXXXfXXXvX-android6-emmc-YYYYMMDD

7. Use the following command to flash the Linux Qt 5.5 OS to the SD card

\$ sudo ./mksdcard.sh --device /dev/sd<?>



- sd<?> means the SD card mount point, (e.g., /dev/sdc or /dev/sdb) in Ubuntu system.
- The recommended SD card should be Sandisk Class4 level SD card or above.
- 8. The bootable SD Card is now ready. Power OFF the industrial PC and insert the SD Card.
- 9. Set the switch S1 to TF card boot mode. (refer to Boot Switch Configuration above)
- 10. Connect the industrial PC to PC via COM1. Power ON the IPC.
- 11. After 20 minutes, if the LED on industrial PC stays lit, flashing is completed. Using COM1, you can also find this message >>>>> **eMMC Flashing Completed** <<<<< which indicates that the system image was downloaded correctly to the eMMC.
- 12. Power OFF and set the switch S1 to eMMC boot mode. (refer to Boot Switch Configuration above)

System Resource

TF Card/USB/SATA Disk

The TF Card and USB Storage supports hot-plug but the SATA Disk does not support hot-plug. These devices will be automatically mounted on /run/media/mmcblk0P*, as shown in the figure.

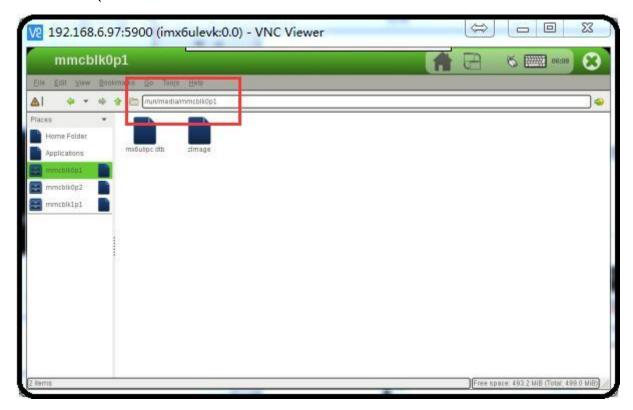


Figure 233: TF Card



The TF card and USB Storage do not support NTFS format. Please format it to FAT32 first before plugging into IPC.

Network

This system uses a networking service to control Ethernet and uses wpa_supplicant to control the WIFI network.

Wired Ethernet

You can get the IP address from the following application, as shown on the figure below.



Figure 234: Wired Connection

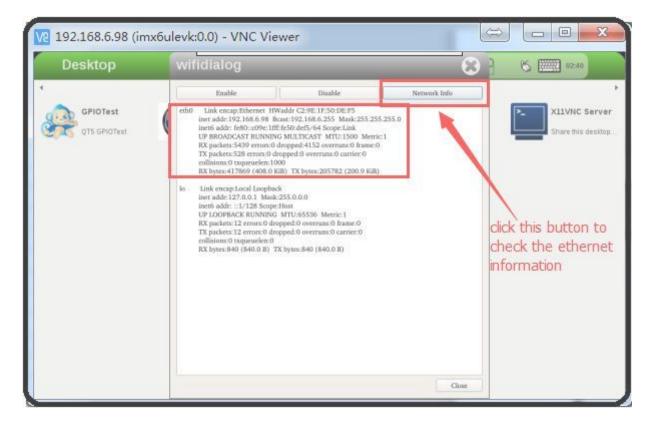


Figure 235: Ethernet Information

Wi-Fi

You can configure the Wi-Fi using these methods:

- Config Wi-Fi by GUI
- Config Wi-Fi by Command

Config Wi-Fi by GUI

- Click the **terminal** on the desktop
- Use the following command to generate network config information.

```
# wpa_passphrase "Chipsee" "1chipsee234567890"
```

• Replace the information in /etc/wpa_supplicant.conf by setting the ssid=Chipsee and psk=1chipsee234567890 , as shown on the figure below.

```
root@imx6qsabresd:~# cat /etc/wpa supplicant.conf
ctrl_interface=/var/run/wpa_supplicant
ctrl_interface_group=0
update_config=1

network={
    ssid="Chipsee"
    psk="1chipsee234567890"
    key_mgmt=WPA-PSK
```

Figure 236: Wi-Fi Config File

• Open the **Wi-Fi** icon on the desktop, then click the **Enable** button. Wait for some time to get the Wi-Fi working. The Wi-Fi is working when the network tab displays the *WIFI Enabled!* message, as shown on the figure below.

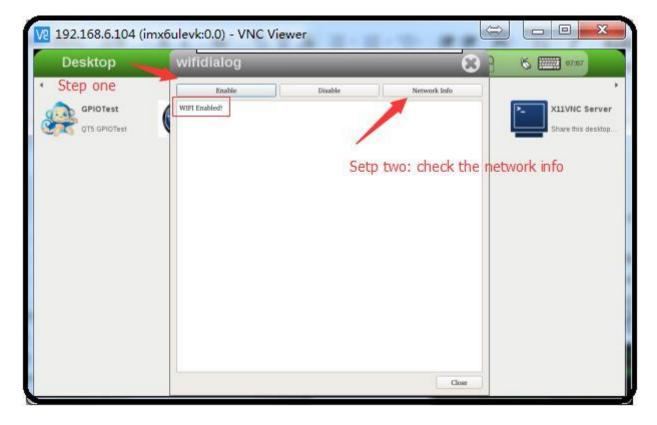


Figure 237: Wi-Fi Enable

Config Wi-Fi by Command

• Use the command below to enable Wi-Fi.

```
# wifienable.sh
```

• List available network and remove default if exist using these commands

```
# wpa_cli list_network
# wpa_cli remove_network
# wpa_cli scan
# wpa_cli scan_result // get latest scan results
# wpa_cli ap_scan 1
```

Add a new network and list added network using these commands

```
# wpa_cli add_network
# wpa_cli list_network
```

Set SSID, Password, and key management using these commands

```
# wpa_cli set_network 0 ssid "Chipsee"
# wpa_cli set_network 0 key_mgmt WPA-PSK
# wpa_cli set_network 0 psk "1chipsee234567890"
```

Enable the network 0 with this command

```
# wpa_cli select_network 0
```

Save config

```
# wpa_cli save_config
```

• Re-enable Wi-Fi

```
# wifienable.sh
```

Multimedia

This system supports NXP Gstreamer-imx Multimedia library and its various plugins.

```
root@imx6qsabresd:~# gst-inspect-1.0 | grep imx
                                                                                ompositor) Sink
overlaysink.imx:
                                                  mp3 audio encoder
                          imxmp3enc: imx
imxmp3enc.imx:
beep.imx:
                ac3:
                         Invalid
                         [Invalid UTF-8]
beep.imx:
                                                    Z\xc7s
                3ca:
beep.imx:
                  beepdec: Beep universal decoder
                tor.imx: imxcompositor_ipu: IMX ipu Video Compositor
tor.imx: imxcompositor_g2d: IMX g2d Video Compositor
vpuenc_h264: VPU-based AVC/H264 video encoder
 mxcompositor.imx:
imxcompositor.imx:
vpu.imx:
                vpuenc_mpeg4: VPU-based MPEG4 video encoder
vpu.imx:
                vpuenc_h263: VPU-based H263 video encoder
vpuenc_jpeg: VPU-based JPEG video encoder
vpudec: VPU-based video decoder
vpu.
      imx:
vpu.
imxvideoconvert.imx:
                                    imxvideoconvert_ipu:
                                                                      IMX ipu Video Converter
                 nvert.imx: imxvideoconvert_g2d: IMX g2d Video
vebm: [Invalid UTF-8] \xa0!\xf0u
aiurdemux: Aiur universal demuxer
c: imxv4]2sink: IMX Video (video4]inux2) Sink
imxvideoconvert.imx:
aiur.imx: webm: [Inv
                                                                      IMX g2d Video Converter
imxv412.imx: imxv412sink: IMX Video (video4linux2) Sink
imxv412.imx: imxv412src: IMX Video (video4linux2) Source
root@imx6qsabresd:~#
```

Figure 238: GStreamer Plugins

Audio Test

You can use the command below to record music. The _-d parameter means interrupt after # seconds. In this example, _-d is equal to 18 seconds.

```
$ sudo arecord -N -M -r 44100 -f S16_LE -c 2 -d 18 test.wav
```

You can use the command below to playback the recorded sound above.

```
$ sudo aplay -N -M test.wav
```

You can also use the **QT Test Application** to record and playback audio.

On the **QT Test Application** desktop, click on the **HT** button to perform a hardware test, as shown on the figure below.



Figure 239: Hardware Test

You can click the **Audio** button to playback audio. You can also click the **Record** button to record 18 seconds of audio then the application will playback the audio automatically.

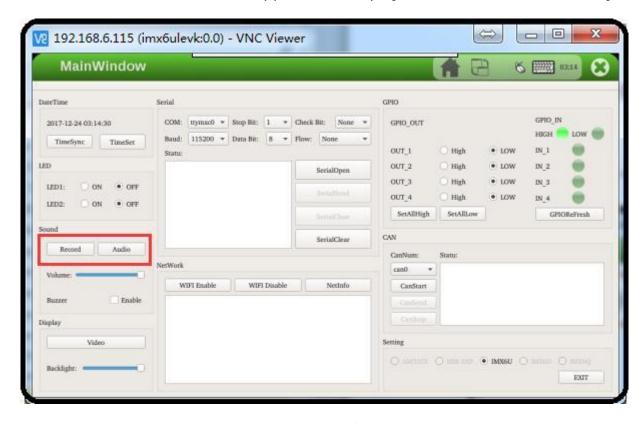


Figure 240: Audio Test

HDMI

You can follow the steps below to display the IPC output onto an external display via HDMI.

- Power OFF IPC. Connect the external display to the IPC using an HDMI cable.
- Refer to the Serial Debug section to set serial debug.
- Power ON IPC. In XShell, hit any key to stop auto boot and input the uboot command mode, as shown on the figure below.

```
U-Boot 2015.04-14469-g9433975-dirty (Oct 25 2016 - 14:12:01)

CPU: Freescale i.Mx6Q rev1.5 at 792 MHz

CPU: Temperature 28 C

Reset cause: POR

Board: MX6-SabresD

I2C: ready

DRAM: 2 GiB

MMC: FSL_SDHC: 0, FSL_SDHC: 1, FSL_SDHC: 2

*** Warning - bad CRC, using default environment

Display: CHIMEI215 (1920x1080)

In: serial

Out: serial

check_and_clean: reg 0, flag_set 0

Fastboot: Normal

flash target is MMC:2

Net: Phy 1 not found

PHY reset timed out

FEC [PRIME]

Error: FEC address not set.

Normal Boot

hit any key to stop autoboot: 0
```

Figure 241: Uboot



HDMI does not support hot-plug. The sound comes from the HDMI monitor, neither the speaker nor the headset on board.

- Use the following command to set different resolution
 - For 1080p

```
=> setenv displayargs video=mxcfb0:dev=hdmi,1920x1080M@60
video=mxcfb1:dev=off video=mxcfb2:off
=> saveenv
=> boot
```

For 720p

```
=> setenv displayargs video=mxcfb0:dev=hdmi,1280x720M@60
video=mxcfb1:dev=off video=mxcfb2:off
=> saveenv
=> boot
```

For 480p

```
=> setenv displayargs video=mxcfb0:dev=hdmi,800x480M@60
video=mxcfb1:dev=off video=mxcfb2:off
=> saveenv
=> boot
```

```
U-Boot 2015.04 (Dec 29 2017 - 11:32:31)

CPU: Freescale i.Mx6q rev1.5 at 792 MHz

CPU: Temperature 38 C

Reset cause: POR
Board: Mx6-SabreSD

IZC: ready

DRAM: 2 GiB

MMC: FSL_SDHC: 0, FSL_SDHC: 1, FSL_SDHC: 2

Display: CHIMEIIO1 (1280x800)

In: serial

CPU: STAR SUBJECT O, FSL_SDHC: 1, FSL_SDHC: 2

Display: CHIMEIIO1 (1280x800)

In: serial

Err: serial

Err: serial

Err: serial

Err: Err [RPINE]

Error: FEC [RPINE]

Error: FEC [RPINE]

Error: FEC address not set.

Normal Boot

Hit any key to stop autoboot: 0

Setemv displayargs video-mxcfb0:dev-hdmi.1920x1080M@60 video-mxcfb1:dev-off video-mxcfb2:off

Savreenv

Savree
```

Figure 242: HDMI Output Setting

- · Reboot the IPC.
- Use the following command to reset the output from LDB.

```
=> setenv displayargs video=mxcfb0:dev=ldb video=mxcfb1:dev=off
video=mxcfb2:off
=> saveenv
=> boot
```

Serial Port

There are five serial ports on the Chipsee IPC: $2 \times RS232$ and $3 \times RS485$ (can be customised). Refer to the table below for the available serial device nodes.

The default serial port configuration is $2 \times RS232$, $2 \times RS485$, $1 \times RS485$ which is shared with Bluetooth.

Contact us if you need help with changing the default serial port configuration

Ports	Device Node
COM1(RS232, Debug)	/dev/ttymxc0
COM2(RS485)	/dev/ttymxc1
COM3(RS232)	/dev/ttymxc2
COM4(RS485)	/dev/ttymxc3
COM5(RS485)	/dev/ttymxc4

Table 51 Serial Ports Nodes on the System



If you use COM2(RS485), you can't use Bluetooth because COM2(RS485) share pin with Bluetooth.

You can test the serial port by using the **HT_Serial Application** in the desktop, as shown on the figure below.

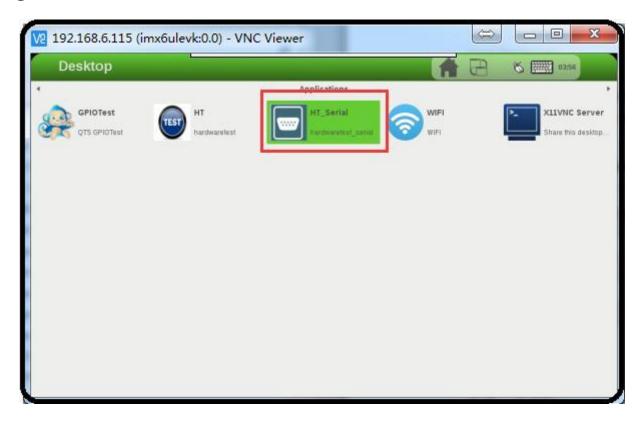


Figure 243: HT_Serial Test

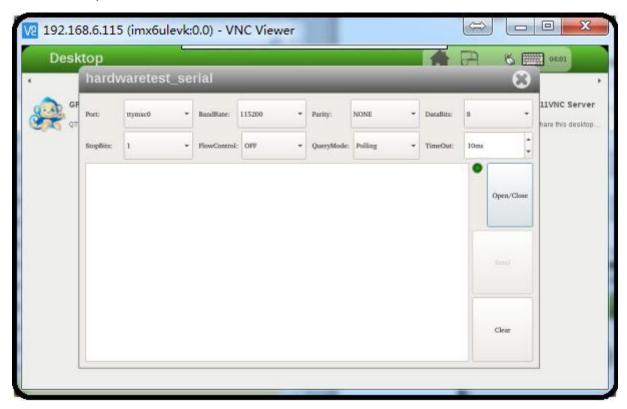


Figure 244: HT_Serial Test

CAN Bus

Chipsee Industrial PC is equipped with two CAN busses (CAN1 and CAN2). Two devices can be interconnected. You can test the CAN buses by using the **HT application** but you must add one 120Ω resistor between CAN_H and CAN_L on one of the two Boards, as shown on the figure below.

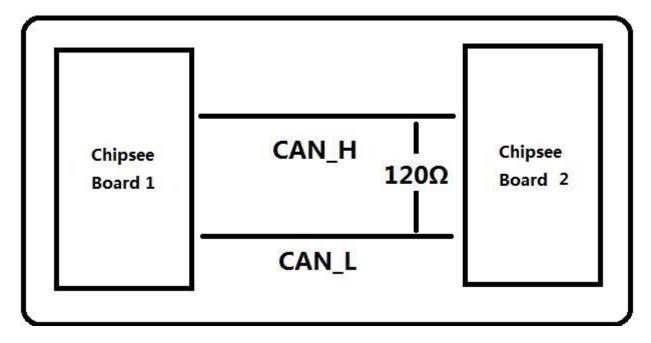


Figure 245: CAN Connect



The Chipsee IPC does not mount the 120Ω matched resistor on all CAN signals by default.

Here are a few examples to test CAN by using CAN units

• **Install** can-utils

```
$ sudo apt install can-utils
```

• Set the bit-rate to 50Kbits/sec with triple sampling using the following command (use ROOT user):

```
$ sudo ip link set can0 type can bitrate 50000 triple-sampling on
```

• Bring up the device using the command:

```
$ sudo ip link set can0 up
```

Transfer packets

• Transmit 8 bytes with standard packet id number as 0x10

```
$ sudo cansend can0 -i 0x10 0x11 0x22 0x33 0x44 0x55 0x66 0x77 0x88
```

• Transmit 8 bytes with extended packet id number as 0x800

```
$ sudo cansend can0 -i 0x800 0x11 0x22 0x33 0x44 0x55 0x66 0x77 0x88 - e
```

• Transmit 20 8 bytes with extended packet id number as 0xFFFFF

```
$ sudo cansend can0 -i 0xFFFFF 0x11 0x22 0x33 0x44 0x55 0x66 0x77 0x88 -e
--loop=20
```

· Receive data from CAN bus

```
$ sudo candump can0
```

Bring down the device

```
$ sudo ip link set can0 down
```

You can use the **HT application** to test CAN. To perform the CAN test, you need two Chipsee IPC boards to perform the test.

Follow these steps to perform the CAN test:

- Connect the two IPC boards and select the CAN port can0 or can1 simultaneously on both IPC boards.
- Click on the **CanStart** button simultaneously on both IPC boards.

Refer to the figure below for the CAN part in the HT application.

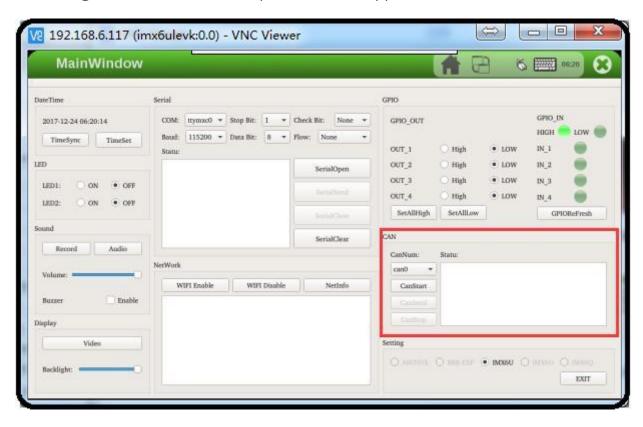


Figure 246: CAN

GPIO

There are 8 GPIOs, 4 Output, and 4 Input, they are all isolated. You can control the output or input pin voltage by feeding the VDD_ISO suite voltage. The pin voltage should be from 5V to 24V. Refer to the tables below for a detailed port definition:

Pin Number	GPIO Number
11	205
12	106
13	29
14	30
15	28
16	204

Pin Number	GPIO Number
17	94
18	95

Table 52 CS80480F070 - V1.0 P11 Port

Pin Number	GPIO Number
21	106
22	29
23	30
24	28
27	95
28	94
29	87
30	130

Table 53 CS10600F070 - V1.0 P21 Port

Pin Number	GPIO Number
21	29
22	106
23	28
24	30
27	130
28	87
29	94
30	95

Table 54 CS10600F070 – V2.0 P21 Port

Pin Number	GPIO Number
3	106
4	30
6	95
7	87
8	29
9	28

Pin Number	GPIO Number
11	94
12	130

Table 55 CS12800F010 - V1.0 P28 Port



You need ROOT permissions to control GPIO.

Set gpio106 Output to high or low using this command

Set gpio30 Input using this command

Un-export gpio30 using this command

```
# echo 30 > /sys/class/gpio/unexport //un-export gpio30
```

You can use the **HT application** to test GPIO.

Follow these steps to perform the GPIO test:

- Before you test, you need to connect the output gpio and input gpio, like out 1 in 1 / out 2 in 2 / out 3 in 3 / out 4 out 4.
- Click on the **SetAllHigh** or **SetAllLow** button to check the right light status.
- Also, you can set the *output gpio* to high or low respectively. Then check the right *input gpio* status, as shown on the figure below.

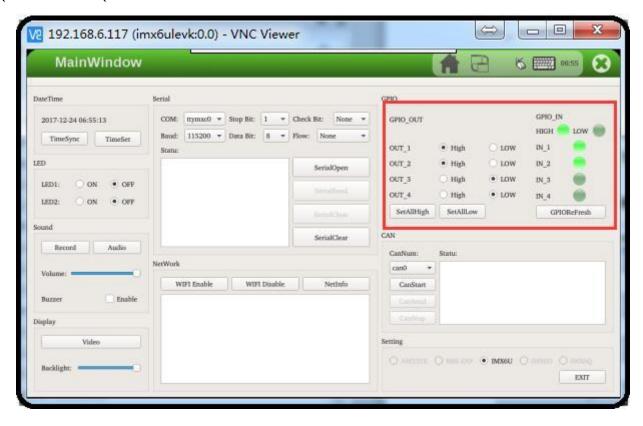


Figure 247: GPIO Test



The default gpio has 4 Outputs and 4 Inputs. If you want a custom solution, please check the /etc/init.d/chipsee-init file for details.

Buzzer

The buzzer is one GPIO, which has the GPIO Number as 80.

You can test the buzzer with the following commands.

You also can use the HT application to test the buzzer.

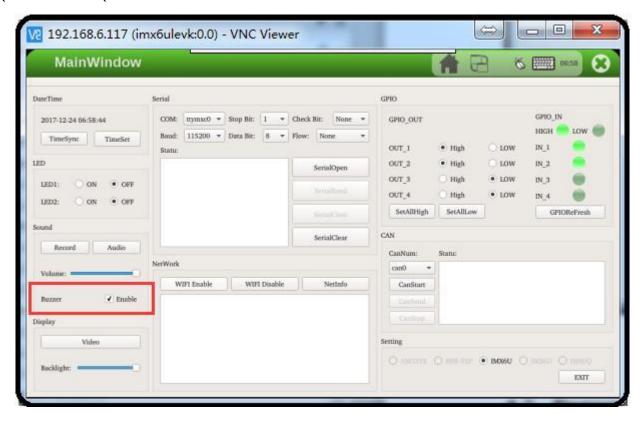
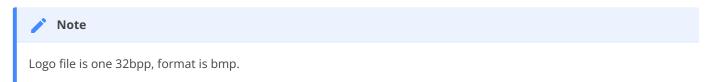


Figure 248: Buzzer

Modify Logo

This system supports changing the logo by yourself. There are two ways:

- Replace the logo file in prebuilt images packages, and download images.
- Change the logo without downloading images.



Method 1 - Downloading images

Replace the *prebuilt-xxx/emmc-flash/emmc/logo.bmp* and reference Downloading Images by using MFGTool to flash the image.

Method 2 - Don't Download Images

We will use **MFGTools** and the **Logoflasher** apps to change the logo.

Use MFGTools to Change LOGO

• Replace the logo.bmp file in Mfgtools-K31452-V1.0\Profiles\Linux\OS Firmware\files\ubuntu with your customised logo file. • Open and edit the *Mfgtools-K31452-V1.0\cfg.ini* file and set the name variable to eMMC-Linux-Logo as shown below.



Figure 249: Change name



Figure 250: Logo Modify with MFGTool

Use Logoflasher to Change Logo

You can get the Logoflasher file and use this tool to make one bootable TF card. Follow the steps below to change logo

• Use the following commands to make bootable TF card.

```
$ sudo tar zxvf prebuilt-imx6qdl-bootfile-update-xxx.tar.gz
$ sudo cd prebuilt-imx6qdl-bootfile-update-xxx
$ sudo ./mksdcard.sh --device /dev/sdX --display 1024600 //
resolution
```

- Put your custom logo file in the first partition boot-flash directory on the TF Card.
- Set boot mode to **TF card**. You can reference Boot Switch Configuration.

Power ON the IPC. If you see this message, >>>>> eMMC Flashing Completed
 <<<<<, you are done:

Development

In this chapter, you will learn how to set up the QT development environment, and develop the first QT application on Chipsee IPC boards.

Host system requirements

- 1. Ubuntu 14.04 LTS 64bit system should be installed on the host machine.
- 2. Qtcreator is optional to develop application, you can download QT5.5.1 which will install Qtcreator. Other Qt version should ok as we only need Qtcreator.

Preparation

- 1. Download QT5.5.1 and install it on the system. Other Qt version should ok as we only need Qtcreator. Install it in the /home/<user>/program directory.
- 2. Install SDK. Get the SDK and install it using this command:

```
# chmod +x fsl-imx-x11-glibc-x86_64-meta-toolchain-qt5-cortexa9hf-vfp-
neon-toolchain-3.14.52-1.1.1.sh
# ./ fsl-imx-x11-glibc-x86_64-meta-toolchain-qt5-cortexa9hf-vfp-neon-
toolchain-3.14.52-1.1.1.sh
```

The default install directory is /opt/fsl-imx-x11/3.14.52-1.1.1 . You can install it in this directory or you can also use another directory.

3. Use the following command to test SDK:

```
# source /opt/fsl-imx-x11/3.14.52-1.1.1/ environment-setup-cortexa7hf-vfp-
neon-poky-linux-gnueabi
# echo ${CC}
```

- 4. **Setting Qtcreator.** If you installed qt-opensource-linux-x64-5.5.1.run , the Qtcreator will be installed automatically.
 - Before you open QtCreator, you need to add the following code-block in the first line of /home/<user>/program/Qt5.5.1/Tools/QtCreator/bin/qtcreator.sh , as shown on the figure below.

```
$ source /opt/fsl-imx-x11/3.14.52-1.1.1/ environment-setup-
cortexa7hf-vfp-neon-poky-linux-gnueabi
```

Figure 251: Setting QtCreator

5. Use the following command to open Qtcreator.

```
# /home/program/Qt5.5.1/Tools/QtCreator/bin/qtcreator.sh
```

6. Open the QtCreator Options, then click on Tools->Options->Build & Run. Set the Debuggers/Compilers/Qt Versions/Kits as shown on the figures below.

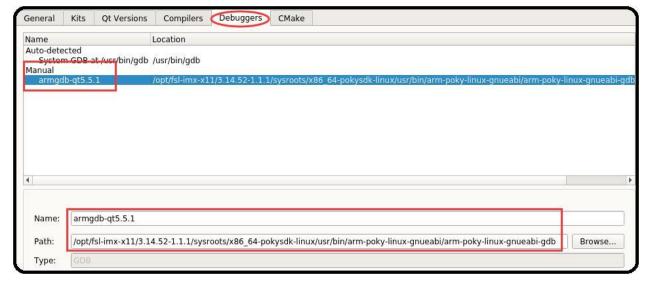


Figure 252: Debuggers



Figure 253: Compilers

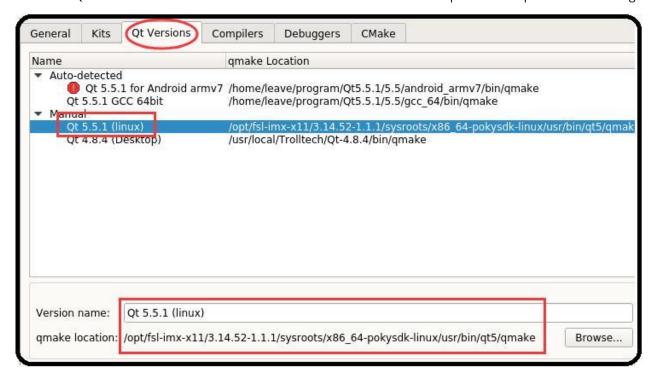


Figure 254: Qt Versions

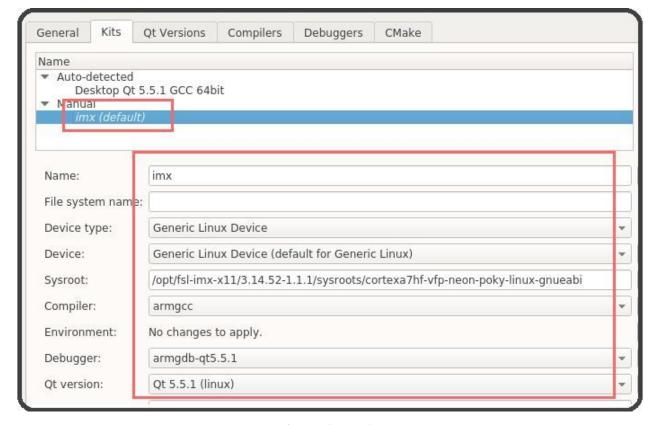


Figure 255: Kits

Example — Develop a HelloWorld Program

1. Use QtCreator to create a new Qt Widgets Application, named Helloworld, as shown on the figure below.

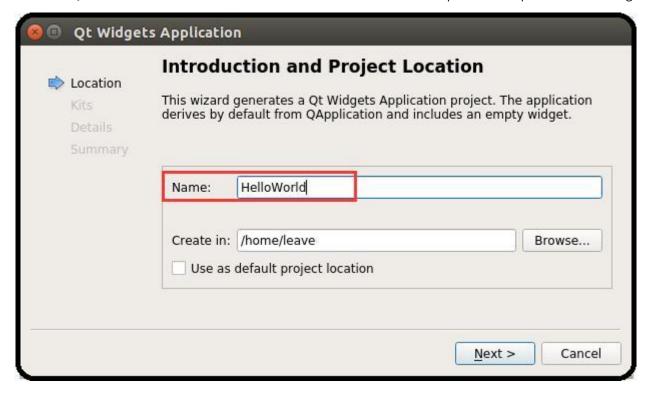


Figure 256: Qt Widgets Application

2. Select IMX kits, as shown on the figure below.

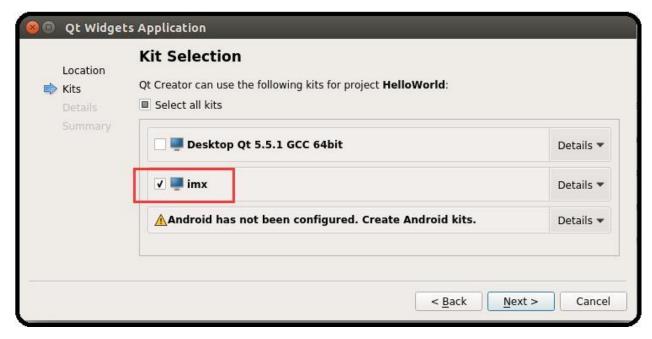


Figure 257: Kit Selection

3. Use QMainWindow as the Base class, as shown on the figure below.

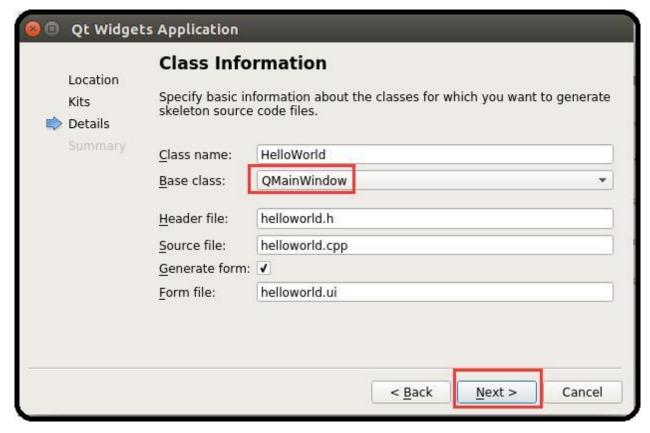


Figure 258: Base Class

4. Click the Design icon to add one label widget, as shown on the figure below.

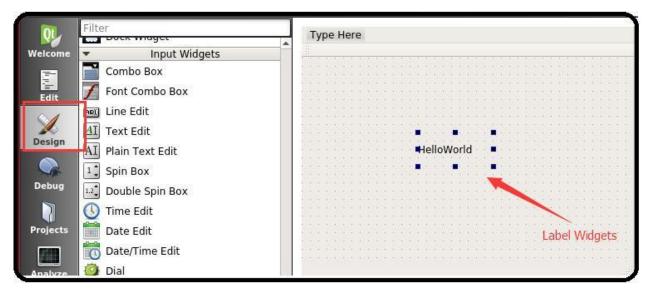


Figure 259: Add Label Widget

5. Click on the Build icon to build app, as shown on the figure below.



Figure 260: Build App

6. Copy the Helloworld app to the IPC board's /home/root/ directory and use the following command to run it:

```
# export DISPLAY=:0.0
# ./HelloWorld
```

You can get the Helloworld app from the /home/leave/build-HelloWorld-imx-Debug directory, but your directory might not be the same as this one.

Q&A

In this chapter, you can learn how to set up the QT development environment, and develop the first QT application on Chipsee IPC boards.

How to Change psplash's

• Install IMX SDK and some Packages. Reference the install SDK point under the Preparation section above to install IMX SDK and install some recommends packages using this command:

```
$ sudo apt-get install autoconf libgdk-pixbuf2.0-dev
```

- Generate psplash of your own.
 - Get psplash and extract it.

```
$ sudo tar zxvf psplash.tar.gz
```

Prepare a PNG file, such as chipsee.png

```
$ sudo cp chipsee.png psplash/
$ sudo cd psplash
```

Setting environment

```
$ source /opt/fsl-imx-x11/3.14.52-1.1.1/environment-setup-
cortexa9hf-vfp-neon-poky-linux-gnueabi
```

```
chipsee@chipsee-build:-$ source /opt/fsl-imx-x11/3.14.52-1.1.1/environment-setup-cortexa9hf-vfp-neon-poky-linux-gnueabi
chipsee@chipsee-build:-$ echo $Cc
arm=poky-linux-gnueabi=gcc - march=armv7-a -mfloat-abi=hard -mfpu=neon -mtune=cortex-a9 --sysroot=/opt/fsl-imx-x11/3.14.52-1.1.1/sysroots/cortexa9hf-vfp-neon-poky-linux-gnueabi
ichipsee@chipsee-build:-$
```

• Generate header file and modify the psplash.c, then config and make:

```
$ ./make-image-header.sh chipsee.png POKY //you will find a new
file named chipsee-img.h
$ vi psplash.c // replace the header file name (psplash-poky-
img.h) in psplash.c with chipsee-img.h
$ ./autogen.sh
$ make // you will generate the file psplash
```

- Then you will find the file psplash, replace the one in rootfs /usr/bin/psplash. Reboot your IPC board to apply the changes made to the psplash.
- You can remove the /etc/init.d/psplash.sh file in rootfs to disable it.
- If you want to rotate the psplash screen, just do the following in the system:

```
# echo 180 > /etc/rotation // rotate 180 angle
# echo 0 > /etc/rotation // reset to default.
```

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