# 《嵌入式系统》

(第二次实验 小键盘、LED灯、LED点阵、数码管、LCD显示器、步进电机实验) (简化版)

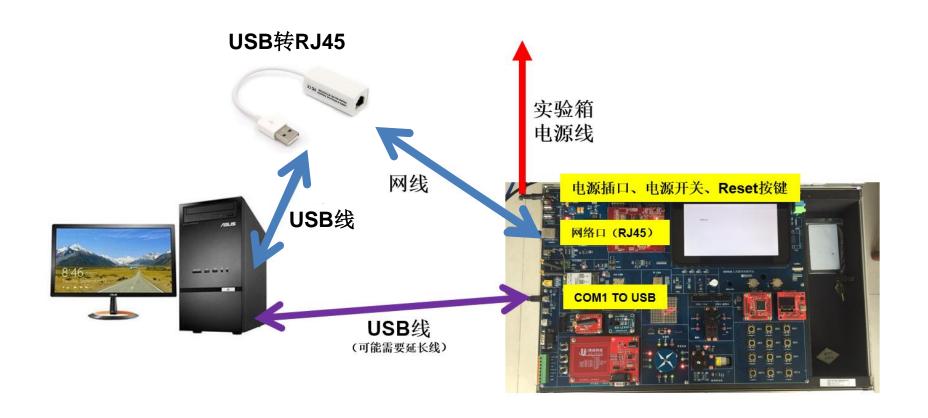
厦门大学信息学院软件工程系 曾文华 2023年10月17日

#### 目录

- 1、小键盘实验(12个键)
- 2、LED灯实验(4个灯)
- 3、LED点阵实验(16\*16点阵)
- 4、数码管实验(8个数码管)
- 5、LCD液晶显示器实验
- 6、步进电机实验
- 7、Qt环境下的LED灯实验
- 8、自启动加载LED灯实验

### 设置IP地址,并挂载Ubuntu

## 实验接线

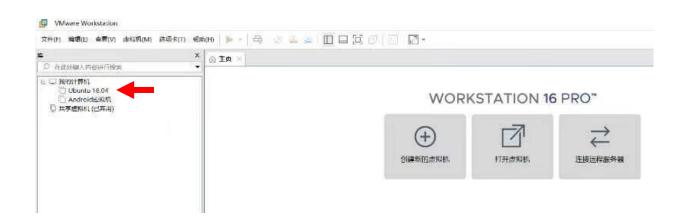


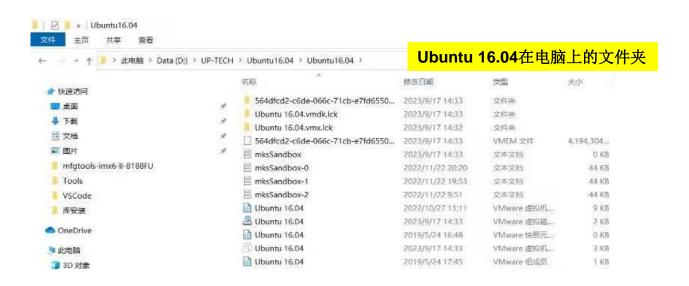
### 打开Ubuntu

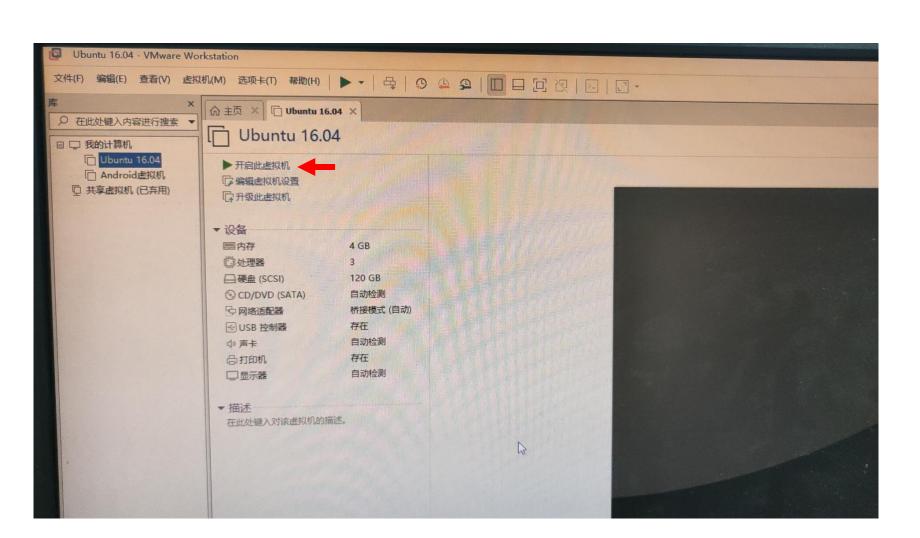
• (1) 运行桌面上的VMware



#### • (2)在VMware中,打开Ubuntu 16.04





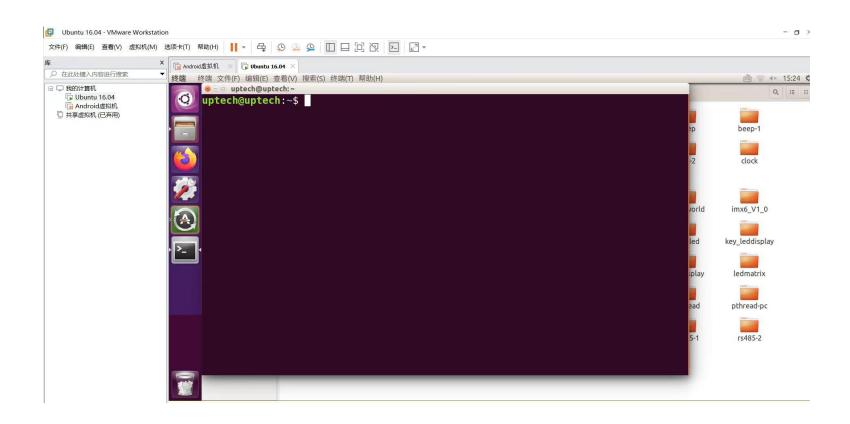


• (3)输入密码: 123456





#### • (4)成功运行Ubuntu后的界面

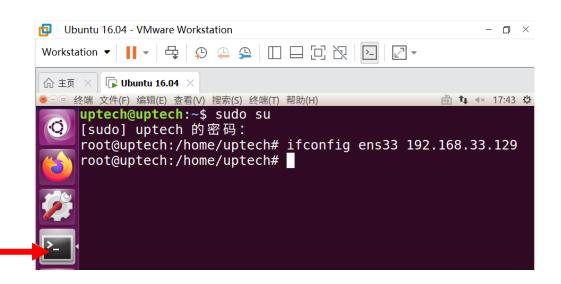


#### 设置Ubuntu的IP地址

- · 在Ubuntu的"终端"上执行:
  - sudo su (密码123456)

请从"第2次实验用到的有关命令.txt"中拷贝

ifconfig ens33 192.168.33.129

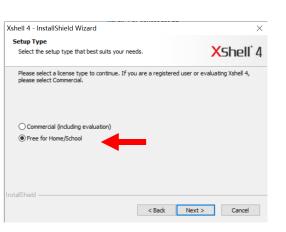


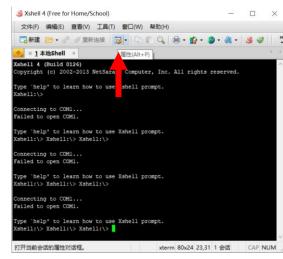
点击打开终端

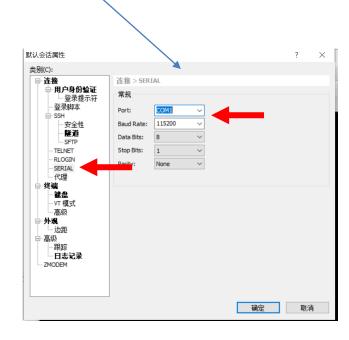
### "超级终端"连接实验箱

• 点击运行 D:\UP-TECH的 "xshell4.exe"

• 选择 "Free for Home/School",安装完成后,进行串口属性的设置

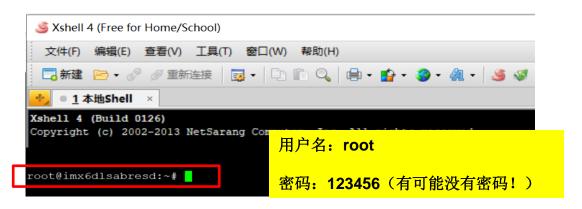






### "超级终端"连接实验箱

• 出现下面的界面,表示连接成功!



如果出现下面界面,表示连接失败。可以先退出"Xshell 4",再打开 "Xshell 4",重新连接实验箱。如果还是不行,请按实验箱"复位"键。

Type `help' to learn how to use Xshell prompt.
Xshell:\> Xshell:\>

### 设置实验箱的IP地址并进行挂载

- 在"超级终端(Xshell 4)"上,输入以下命令设置实验箱的IP地址:
  - ifconfig eth0 192.168.33.155

- 在实验箱的"超级终端(Xshell 4)"上执行挂载(mount)命令:
  - mount -t nfs 192.168.33.129:/imx6 /mnt

• 出现下面的界面,表示挂载成功!

root@imx6dlsabresd:~#

### 如果挂载不成功请检查是否Ping通?

- 在Ubuntu的"终端"上执行:
  - ping 192.168.33.155
- 在实验箱的"超级终端(Xshell 4)"上执行:
  - ping 192.168.33.129

### 运行实验程序

### (一) 小键盘实验

- 1、基本的小键盘实验(key)
- 2、改进的小键盘实验(key-1)

- 1、在实验箱上执行key程序
  - 在实验箱的"超级终端(Xshell 4)"上执行:
    - cat /proc/bus/input/devices

查看键盘的设备号

```
I: Bus=0019 Vendor=0001 Product=0001 Version=0100
N: Name="gpio-keys.21"
P: Phys=gpio-keys/input0
S: Sysfs=/devices/soc0/gpio-keys.21/input/input6
U: Uniq=
H: Handlers=kbd event4 evbug
B: PROP=0
B: EV=3
B: KEY=c0000 0 0 7f;
root@imx6dlsabresd: mnt/whzeng/key#
```

键盘的设备号为: /dev/input/event4

- 在实验箱的"超级终端(Xshell 4)"上运行key文件(需要带参数):
  - cd /mnt/whzeng/key
  - /dev/input/event4

key 2 Released

key 4 Released

key 2 Pressed

按下 KEY1 键

key 3 Pressed

按下 KEY2 键

key 3 Released

key 4 Pressed

按下 KEY3 键

key 5 Pressed

按下 KEY4 键

key 5 Released

key 6 Pressed

按下 KEY5 键

key 6 Released

按下 KEY6 键

key 7 Pressed key 7 Released

按下 KEY7 键

key 8 Pressed key 8 Released

按下 KEY8 键

key 9 Pressed

key 9 Released

key 10 Pressed

按下 KEY9 键 key 10 Released

key 1 Pressed

按下 KEY10 键 key 1 Released

key 115 Pressed

按下 KEY11 键

key 115 Released

key 114 Pressed

key 114 Released ^С

按下 KEY12 键

Released 表示按键被松开

Pressed 表示按键被按下



CTRL+C 可以终止程序

#### • 2、运行改进的小键盘程序(key-1.c)

- 在实验箱的"超级终端(Xshell 4)"上执行(不需要带参数,按CTRL+C可以终止程序):
  - cd /mnt/whzeng/key-1
  - ./key-1





1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
*	0	#

### (二) LED灯实验

- 1、基本的LED灯实验(led)
- 2、小键盘控制的LED灯实验(key\_led)

#### • 1、在实验箱上执行led程序

- 在实验箱的"超级终端(Xshell 4)"上运行led文件(需要带参数):
  - cd /mnt/whzeng/led
  - ./led /dev/ledtest 1 0
  - ./led /dev/ledtest 1 1
  - ./led /dev/ledtest 1 2
  - ./led /dev/ledtest 1 3
  - ./led /dev/ledtest 0 0
  - ./led /dev/ledtest 0 1
  - ./led /dev/ledtest 0 2
  - ./led /dev/ledtest 0 3

分别使LED1、LED2、LED3、LED灯亮

分别使LED1、LED2、LED3、LED灯灭



#### · 2、运行小键盘控制LED的程序

- 在实验箱的"超级终端(Xshell 4)"下执行:
  - cd /mnt/whzeng/key\_led
  - ./key\_led
  - 此时按KEY1至KEY11键,可以控制LED1至LED4灯的亮或灭



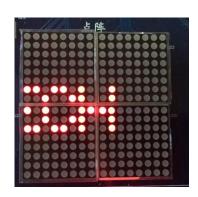


#### (三) LED点阵实验

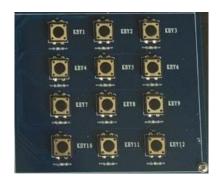
- 1、基本的LED点阵实验(ledmatrix)
- 2、显示小键盘键值的LED点阵实验(key\_ledmatrix)
- 3、显示其他字符的LED点阵实验(ledmatrix-1)

- 1、在实验箱上执行ledmatrix程序
  - 在实验箱的"超级终端(Xshell 4)"上执行:
    - cd /mnt/whzeng/ledmatrix
    - ./ledmatrix
    - 此时在LED点阵上显示"恭喜发财"4个字

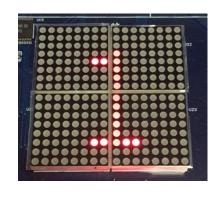
按Ctrl+C退出程序



- 2、运行将小键盘的按键值在LED点阵上显示的程序(key\_ledmatrix.c )
  - 在实验箱的超级终端(Xshell 4)上执行"ledmatrix-1"文件
    - cd /mnt/whzeng/key\_ledmatrix
    - ./key\_ledmatrix
    - 此时,按小键盘的键,则在LED点阵上显示该按键的值

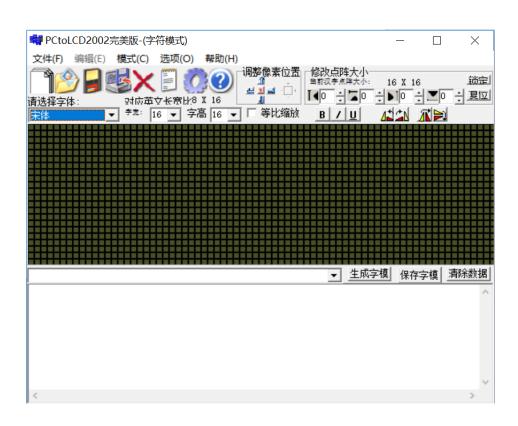


1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
*	0	#

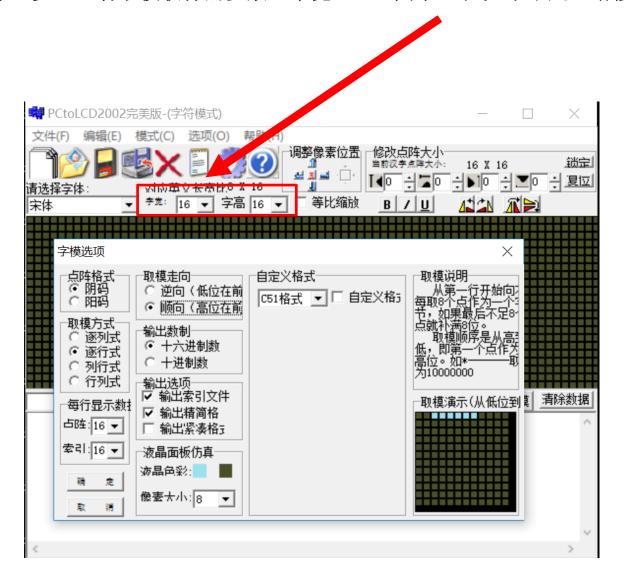


- 3、在LED点阵上显示"厦门大学信息学院欢迎您! 0123456789ABCDEFGabcdefg"
  - 第一步:运行取模软件"PCtoLCD.exe"

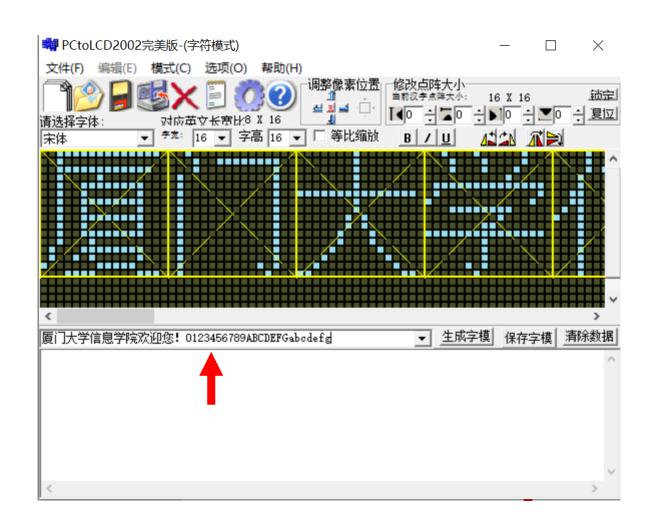




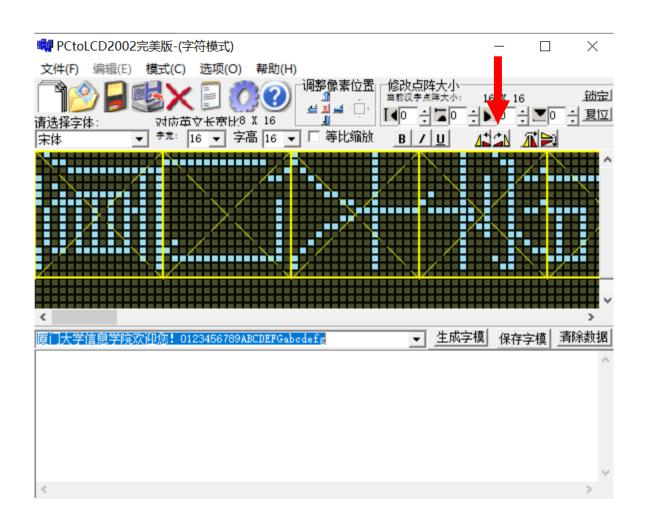
- 第二步: 查看取模软件的参数: 字宽=16, 字高=16; 如果不是,请修改。



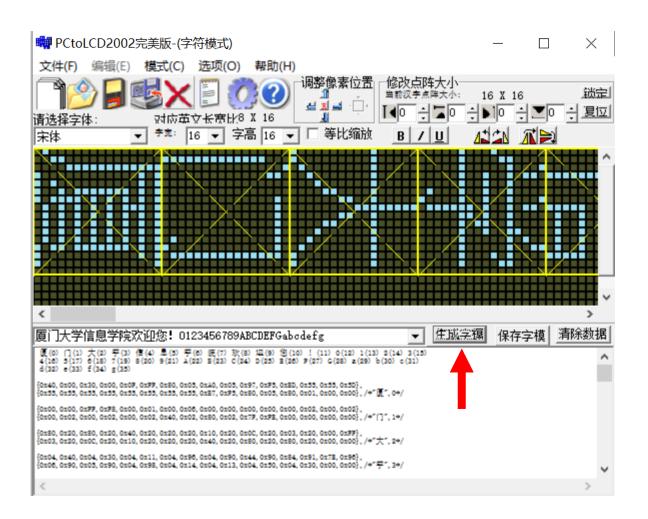
- 第三步: 生成汉字(或西文字符)的字模
  - 在输入框(红色箭头标志的地方)中输入"厦门大学信息学院欢迎您! 0123456789ABCDEFGabcdefg"



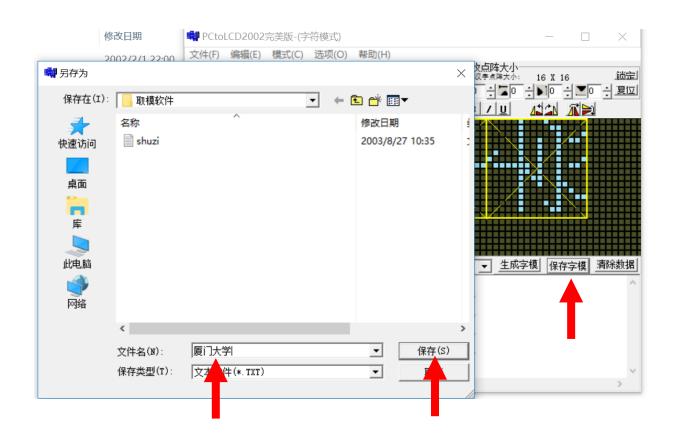
• 点击按钮(红色箭头),将文字右旋90度



#### • 点击"生成字模"



• 点击"保存字模",保存到"厦门大学.txt"文件中(在电脑硬盘"取模软件"目录下)



```
■ 厦门大学.TXT - 记事本
文件(F) 编辑(E) 格式(O) 查看(V) 帮助(H)
厦(0) 门(1) 大(2) 学(3) 信(4) 息(5) 学(6) 院(7) 欢(8) 迎(9) 您(10)! (11) 0(12) 1(13) 2(14) 3(15)
4(16) 5(17) 6(18) 7(19) 8(20) 9(21) A(22) B(23) C(24) D(25) E(26) F(27) G(28) a(29) b(30) c(31)
d(32) e(33) f(34) q(35)
{0x40,0x00,0x30,0x00,0x0F,0xFF,0x80,0x05,0xA0,0x05,0x97,0xF5,0xBD,0x55,0x55,0x5D},
\{0x00,0x02,0x00,0x02,0x00,0x02,0x40,0x02,0x80,0x02,0x7F,0xFE,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00\},/*"]",1*/
{0x80,0x20,0x80,0x20,0x40,0x20,0x20,0x20,0x10,0x20,0x0C,0x20,0x03,0x20,0x00,0xFF},
{0x03,0x20,0x0C,0x20,0x10,0x20,0x20,0x20,0x40,0x20,0x80,0x20,0x80,0x20,0x00,0x00},/*"大",2*/
{0x04,0x40,0x04,0x30,0x04,0x11,0x04,0x96,0x04,0x90,0x44,0x90,0x84,0x91,0x7E,0x96},
{0x06.0x90.0x05.0x90.0x04.0x98.0x04.0x14.0x04.0x13.0x04.0x50.0x04.0x30.0x00.0x00}./*"学".3*/
{0x01,0x00,0x00,0x80,0x00,0x60,0xFF,0xF8,0x00,0x07,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x04,0xF9,0x24},
{0x49,0x24,0x49,0x25,0x49,0x26,0x49,0x24,0x49,0x24,0xF9,0x24,0x00,0x04,0x00,0x00},/*"信",4*/
{0x40,0x00,0x30,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x03,0xFC,0x39,0x54,0x41,0x54,0x41,0x56,0x45,0x55},
{0x04,0x40,0x04,0x30,0x04,0x11,0x04,0x96,0x04,0x90,0x44,0x90,0x84,0x91,0x7E,0x96},
{0x06.0x90.0x05.0x90.0x04.0x98.0x04.0x14.0x04.0x13.0x04.0x50.0x04.0x30.0x00.0x00}./*"学".6*/
{0x00,0x00,0xFF,0xFE,0x04,0x22,0x08,0x5A,0x07,0x86,0x80,0x10,0x41,0x0C,0x31,0x24},
{0x0F,0x24,0x01,0x25,0x01,0x26,0x3F,0x24,0x41,0x24,0x41,0x14,0x71,0x0C,0x00,0x00},/*"院",7*/
{0x10,0x04,0x08,0x24,0x06,0x44,0x01,0x84,0x82,0x64,0x4C,0x9C,0x20,0x40,0x18,0x30},
{0x06,0x0F,0x01,0xC8,0x06,0x08,0x18,0x08,0x20,0x28,0x40,0x18,0x80,0x00,0x00,0x00},/*"欢",8*/
{0x00,0x40,0x40,0x40,0x20,0x42,0x1F,0xCC,0x20,0x00,0x40,0x00,0x4F,0xFC,0x44,0x04},
{0x42,0x02,0x40,0x00,0x7F,0xFC,0x42,0x04,0x44,0x04,0x43,0xFC,0x40,0x00,0x00,0x00},/*"迎",9*/
{0x40,0x20,0x30,0x10,0x00,0x08,0x77,0xFC,0x80,0x23,0x81,0x10,0x88,0x88,0xB2,0x67},
{0x84,0x04,0x83,0xF4,0x80,0x04,0xE0,0x24,0x00,0x54,0x11,0x8C,0x60,0x00,0x00,0x00},/*"您",10*/
{0x00,0x00,0x0F,0xE0,0x10,0x10,0x20,0x08,0x20,0x08,0x10,0x10,0x0F,0xE0,0x00,0x00},/*"0",12*/
{0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x20,0x10,0x20,0x10,0x3F,0xF8,0x20,0x00,0x20,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00},/*"1",13*/
{0x00,0x00,0x30,0x70,0x28,0x08,0x24,0x08,0x22,0x08,0x21,0x08,0x30,0xF0,0x00,0x00},/*"2",14*/
{0x00,0x00,0x18,0x30,0x20,0x08,0x21,0x08,0x21,0x08,0x22,0x88,0x1C,0x70,0x00,0x00},/*"3",15*/
```

- 第四步:将字模拷贝到程序中

■ 厦门大学 - 记事本

文件(F) 编辑(E) 格式(O) 查看(V) 帮助(H)

• 打开"厦门大学.txt"文件,将其中的内容拷贝到ledmatrix-1.c程序中(该程序在Ubuntu的/imx6/whzeng/ledmatrix-1目录中)

```
厦(0) 门(1) 大(2) 学(3)
   {0x40,0x00,0x30,0x00,0x0F,0xFF,0x80,0x05,0xA0,0x05,0x97,0xF5,0xBD,0x55,0x55,0x5D},
   \{0x00,0x02,0x00,0x02,0x00,0x02,0x40,0x02,0x80,0x02,0x7F,0xFE,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00\},/*"]",1*/
   {0x80,0x20,0x80,0x20,0x40,0x20,0x20,0x20,0x10,0x20,0x0C,0x20,0x03,0x20,0x00,0xFF},
   {0x03.0x20.0x0C.0x20.0x10.0x20.0x20.0x20.0x40.0x20.0x80.0x20.0x80.0x20.0x00.0x00},/*"大".2*/
   \{0x04,0x40,0x04,0x30,0x04,0x11,0x04,0x96,0x04,0x90,0x44,0x90,0x84,0x91,0x7E,0x96\}
   {0x06,0x90,0x05,0x90,0x04,0x98,0x04,0x14,0x04,0x13,0x04,0x50,0x04,0x30,0x00,0x00},/*"学",3*/
                                // 数据表
struct typFNT GB16 GB 16[] =
    "厦", 0x40,0x00,0x30,0x00,0x0F,0xFF,0x80,0x05,0xA0,0x05,0x97,0xF5,0xBD,0x55,0x55,0x5D,
      0x00,0x02,0x00,0x02,0x00,0x02,0x40,0x02,0x80,0x02,0x7F,0xFE,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,
"大", 0x80,0x20,0x80,0x20,0x40,0x20,0x20,0x20,0x10,0x20,0x0C,0x20,0x03,0x20,0x00,0xFf,
      "学", 0x04,0x40,0x04,0x30,0x04,0x11,0x04,0x96,0x04,0x90,0x44,0x90,0x84,0x91,0x7E,0x96,
      0x06,0x90,0x05,0x90,0x04,0x98,0x04,0x14,0x04,0x13,0x04,0x50,0x04,0x30,0x00,0x00
};
```

• 需要对"!"和数字"0123456789"英文字母"ABCDEFGabcdefg"的字模进行调整

文件(F) 編辑(E) 格式(O) 查看(V) 帮助(H)
| 次(O) 迎(1) 您(2)! (3)

{0x10,0x04,0x08,0x24,0x06,0x44,0x01,0x84,0x82,0x64,0x4C,0x9C,0x20,0x40,0x18,0x30},
{0x06,0x0F,0x01,0xC8,0x06,0x08,0x18,0x08,0x20,0x28,0x40,0x18,0x80,0x00,0x00,0x00},/\*"次",0\*/
{0x00,0x40,0x40,0x40,0x20,0x42,0x1F,0xCC,0x20,0x00,0x40,0x00,0x4F,0xFC,0x44,0x04},
{0x42,0x02,0x40,0x00,0x7F,0xFC,0x42,0x04,0x44,0x04,0x43,0xFC,0x40,0x00,0x00,/\*"迎",1\*/
{0x40,0x20,0x30,0x10,0x00,0x08,0x77,0xFC,0x80,0x23,0x81,0x10,0x88,0x88,0x82,0x67},
{0x84,0x04,0x83,0xF4,0x80,0x04,0x26,0x24,0x00,0x54,0x11,0x8C,0x60,0x00,0x00,0x00},/\*"您",2\*/

"!"

前面添加6个0x00

让"!"显示在中间

后面减少6个0x00

■ 0-9数字 - 记事本

文件(F) 编辑(E) 格式(O) 查看(V) 帮助(H)

0(0) 1(1) 2(2) 3(3) 4(4) 5(5) 6(6) 7(7) 8(8) 9(9)

{0x00,0x00,0x0F,0xE0,0x10,0x10,0x20,0x08,0x20,0x08,0x10,0x10,0x0F,0xE0,0x00,0x00},/\*"0",0\*/
{0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x20,0x10,0x20,0x10,0x3F,0xF8,0x20,0x00,0x20,0x00,0x00,0x00},/\*"1",1\*/
{0x00,0x00,0x30,0x70,0x28,0x08,0x24,0x08,0x22,0x08,0x21,0x08,0x30,0xF0,0x00,0x00,0x00},/\*"2",2\*/
{0x00,0x00,0x18,0x30,0x20,0x08,0x21,0x08,0x21,0x08,0x22,0x88,0x1C,0x70,0x00,0x00},/\*"3",3\*/
{0x00,0x00,0x06,0x00,0x05,0x80,0x24,0x40,0x24,0x30,0x3F,0xF8,0x24,0x00,0x24,0x00},/\*"4",4\*/
{0x00,0x00,0x19,0xF8,0x20,0x88,0x20,0x88,0x20,0x88,0x11,0x08,0x0E,0x08,0x00,0x00},/\*"5",5\*/
{0x00,0x00,0x0F,0xE0,0x11,0x10,0x20,0x88,0x20,0x88,0x20,0x90,0x1F,0x00,0x00,0x00},/\*"6",6\*/
{0x00,0x00,0x01,0x70,0x22,0x88,0x21,0x08,0x21,0x08,0x02,0x88,0x10,0x70,0x00,0x00},/\*"6",7\*/
{0x00,0x00,0x01,0x70,0x22,0x88,0x21,0x08,0x21,0x08,0x22,0x88,0x1C,0x70,0x00,0x00},/\*"8",8\*/
{0x00,0x00,0x01,0xF0,0x12,0x08,0x22,0x08,0x22,0x88,0x11,0x10,0x0F,0xE0,0x00,0x00},/\*"9",9\*/

数字 "0123456789" 英文字母 "ABCDEFGabcdefg"

#### 后面添加10个0x00

#### struct typFNT\_GB16 GB\_16[] = 0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00 前面添加6个0x00 0x00,0x00,0x0F,0xE0,0x10,0x10,0x20,0x08,0x20,0x08,0x10,0x10,0x0F,0xE0,0x00,0x00, //"o"的字模 "1", 0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00, 0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x20,0x10,0x20,0x10,0x3F,0xF8,0x20,0x00,0x20,0x00,0x00,0x00, //"1"的字模 "2", 0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00, 0x00,0x00,0x30,0x70,0x28,0x08,0x24,0x08,0x22,0x08,0x21,0x08,0x30,0xF0,0x00,0x00, //"2"的字模 "3", 0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00, //"3"的字模 0x00.0x00.0x18.0x30.0x20.0x08.0x21.0x08.0x21.0x08.0x22.0x88.0x1C.0x70.0x00.0x00. "4", 0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00, 0x00,0x00,0x06,0x00,0x05,0x80,0x24,0x40,0x24,0x30,0x3F,0xF8,0x24,0x00,0x24,0x00, //"4"的字模 "5", 0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00, 0x00.0x00.9x19.0xF8.0x20,0x88,0x20,0x88,0x20,0x88,0x11,0x08,0x0E,0x08,0x00,0x00, //"5"的字模 ,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00, 只有16个字节,需要添加16个0x00 //"6"的字模 0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00, 7", 0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00, 0x00,0x00,0x00,0x18,0x00,0x08,0x3E,0x08,0x01,0x88,0x00,0x68,0x00,0x18,0x00,0x00, //"7"的字模 0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00, 8", 0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00, 0x00,0x00,0x1C,0x70,0x22,0x88,0x21,0x08,0x21,0x08,0x22,0x88,0x1C,0x70,0x00,0x00, //"8"的字模 "9". 0x00.0x00.0x00.0x00.0x00.0x00. 0x00,0x00,0x01,0xF0,0x12,0x08,0x22,0x08,0x22,0x08,0x11,0x10,0x0F,0xE0,0x00,0x00, //"9"的字模

- 第五步:编译并执行程序
  - 在Ubuntu的"终端"上执行以下命令,编译生成可执行文件
    - cd /imx6/whzeng/ledmatrix-1
    - source /opt/fsl-imx-wayland/4.9.88-2.0.0/environment-setup-cortexa9hf-neon-poky-linux-gnueabi
    - make clean
    - make
    - 将编译生成: ledmatrix-1.o目标文件、ledmatrix-1可执行文件
  - 在实验箱的超级终端(Xshell 4)上执行"ledmatrix-1"文件
    - cd /mnt/whzeng/ledmatrix-1
    - ./ledmatrix-1
    - 即可看到在LED点阵上显示"厦门大学信息学院欢迎您! 0123456789ABCDEFGabcdefg"

按Ctrl+C退出程序

## (四) 数码管实验

- 1、基本的数码管实验(leddisplay)
- 2、显示小键盘键值的数码管实验(key\_leddisplay)

### • 1、在实验箱上执行leddisplay程序

- 在实验箱的"超级终端(Xshell 4)"上运行ledtest文件:
  - cd /mnt/whzeng/leddisplay
  - ./leddisplay



- 2、运行在数码管上显示小键盘按键值的程序
  - 在实验箱的"超级终端(Xshell 4)"上运行key\_leddisplay文件:
    - cd /mnt/whzeng/key\_leddisplay
    - ./key\_leddisplay
  - 此时,按小键盘,则在8个数码管上显示相应的按键值(从右向左显示)。





## (五) LCD液晶显示器实验

- 1、基本的LCD液晶显示器(Icd)
- 2、显示中英文字符的LCD实验(lcd-1)
- 3、显示小键盘键值的LCD实验(key\_lcd)
- 4、显示其他中英文的LCD实验(Icd-2)

### • 1、在实验箱上执行lcd程序

- 在实验箱的"超级终端(Xshell 4)"上执行:
  - cd /mnt/whzeng/lcd
  - ./lcd

Video memory address = 0x76d23000

显存地址 = 0x76d23000

Video visible resolution: x\_res = 800, y\_res = 960

像素 = 960\*800

在指定的位置画一个像素 **Test PutPixel:** Press any key to continue...

画横线(蓝色) Test DrawLine H blue: Press any key to continue...

画竖线 (绿色) Test DrawLine V: green Press any key to continue...

画虚横线 (红色) Test DrawDashed H red: Press any key to continue...

Test DrawDashed\_V: Press any key to continue...

**Test DrawRect:** Press any key to continue...

Test fillRect: Press any key to continue...

Test DrawEllipse: Press any key to continue...

Test FillEllipse: Press any key to continue...

Test text 16x8: Press any key to continue...

Test text 16x16: Press any key to continue...

Finished Test. Press any key to exit.

画虚竖线

画椭圆

显示英文字符(16\*8点阵)

显示中文字符(16\*16点阵)

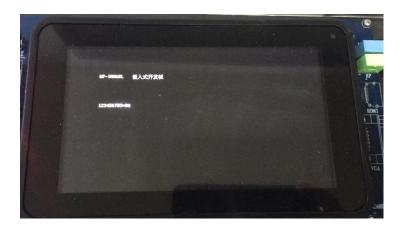
- · 2、运行在LCD上只显示英文和中文的程序
  - 在实验箱的"超级终端(Xshell 4)"上执行:
    - cd /mnt/whzeng/lcd-1
    - ./lcd-1
    - 此时在实验箱的LCD上显示一行英文、一行中文

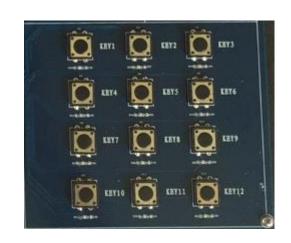


### • 3、运行将小键盘按键值显示在LCD上的程序

- 先显示"UP-IMX6DL"和"嵌入式开发板";接下去,按什么键,在LCD上显示什么键值(123456789\*0#)

- 在实验箱的"超级终端(Xshell 4)"上执行:
  - cd /mnt/whzeng/key\_lcd
  - ./key\_lcd







• 4、在LCD中间位置显示2行文字(Icd-2/test-2.c)

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#### 0123456789abcdefgABCDEFG

- 修改test-1.c,修改后的程序命名为test-2.c,放在Ubuntu的imx6/whzeng/lcd-2目录中。同时还要修改Makefile文件。
- 在Ubuntu的"终端"上执行:
  - cd /imx6/whzeng/lcd-2
  - source /opt/fsl-imx-wayland/4.9.88-2.0.0/environment-setup-cortexa9hf-neon-poky-linux-gnueabi
  - make clean
  - make
- 在实验箱的"超级终端(Xshell 4)"执行:
  - cd /mnt/whzeng/lcd-2
  - ./lcd-2

### Makefile文件

XYIC) 编制(E) 格式(D) 宣传(D) 检测(D) 图像(D) 图像(D)

Makefile - 记事本

clean:

-rm -f \$(EXEC) \*.elf \*.gdb \*.o

## (六) 步进电机实验

- 1、基本的步进电机实验(stepmotor)
- 2、小键盘控制的步进电机实验(key\_stepmotor)

### • 1、在实验箱上执行stepmotor程序

- 在实验箱的"超级终端(Xshell 4)"上执行:
  - cd /mnt/whzeng/stepmotor
  - ./stepmotor

请输入步进电机状态:

2

请输入步进电机状态:

3

请输入步进电机状态:

0

按Ctrl+C退出程序

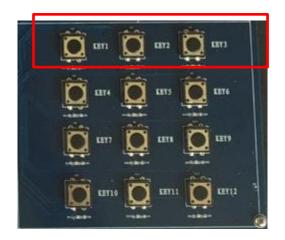
输入2或者6: 电机顺时针转动

输入3或者7: 电机逆时针转动

输入**0、1、4、5、8、9**中的任何一个数字: 电机停止转动



- 2、运行使用小键盘控制步进电机的顺时针转、逆时针转、停止的程序
  - 在实验箱的"超级终端(Xshell 4)"上执行:
    - cd /mnt/whzeng/key\_stepmotor
    - ./key\_stepmotor
    - 按KEY1: 顺时针转 按KEY2: 逆时针转 按KEY3: 停止转动





## (七) Qt Creator环境下的LED灯实验

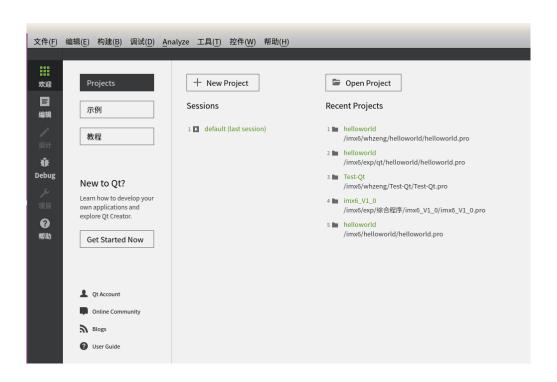
qt-led

### • 1、运行qt-led程序(方法一)

- 在实验箱的超级终端(Xshell 4)上运行qt-led程序
  - cd /mnt/whzeng/qt-led
  - ./led
- 就可以在实验箱的液晶显示器上显示:
- 按某个灯图标,则相应的LED灯会"亮"或"灭"



- · 2、运行qt-led程序(方法二)
  - (1)在Ubuntu的"终端"上执行以下命令,运行Qt Creator:
    - sudo sh /opt/qtcreator-4.5.0/bin/qtcreator.sh



#### - (2)测试Qt Creator是否与实验箱连接成功

- 点击Qt Creator的菜单"工具"->"选项"->"设备"。
- 如果"主机名称"中的IP地址不是实验箱的IP地址,请修改成实验箱的IP地址: 192.168.33.155。
- 点击 "Test",则连接实验箱,如果连接成功,则显示右下角(上)的界面。
- 如果连接不成功,则显示右下角(下)的界面,此时请检查虚拟机(Ubuntu)和实验箱 之间是不是能够Ping通过?

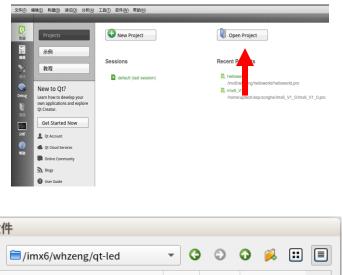


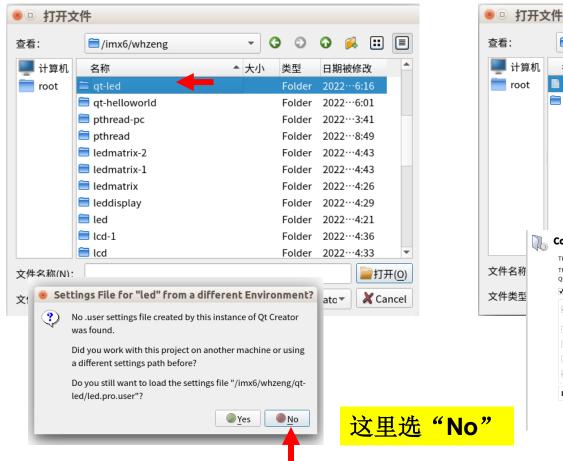


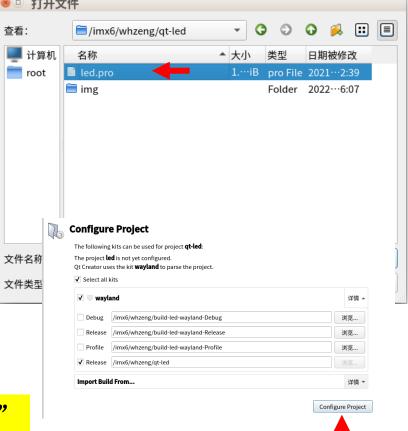


#### (3)打开qt-led工程

• 点击Qt Creator的"Open Project"

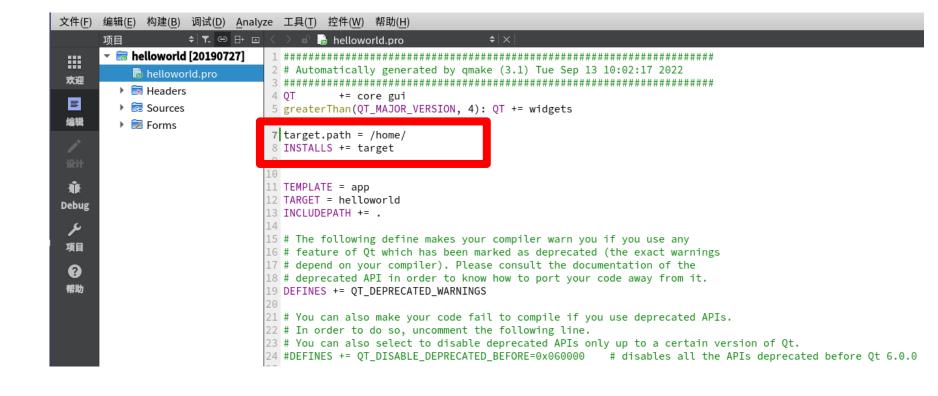




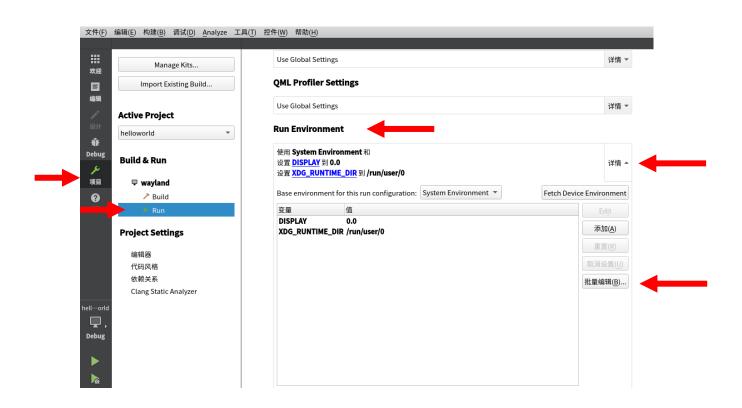


- (4)修改"led.pro"文件,增加,然后保存(如果已有,则不增加):

target.path = /home/
INSTALLS += target

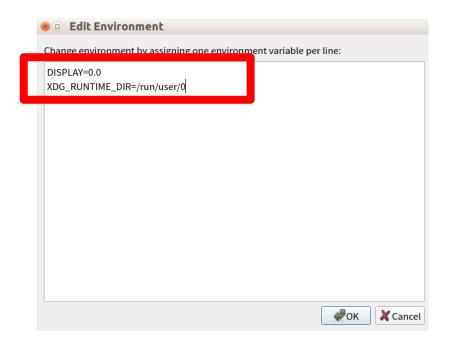


- (5)增加"运行环境"变量(如果已有,则不增加)
  - 点击Qt Creator的"项目"->"Run",将界面拉到最下面的"Run Environment"
  - 点击"详情"、"批量编辑"



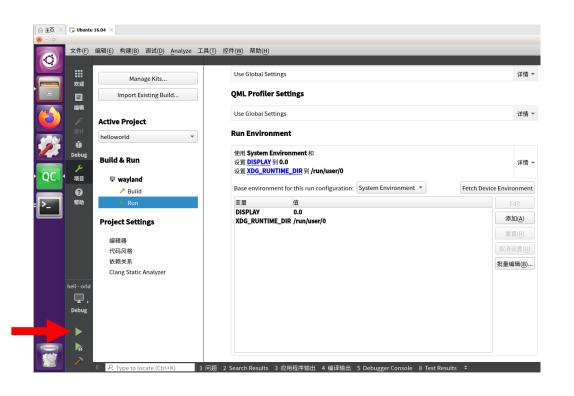
#### • 增加以下内容:

DISPLAY=0.0
XDG\_RUNTIME\_DIR=/run/user/0



#### - (6)运行

- 点击运行按钮(绿色三角形),此时实验箱的LCD上显示结果
- · Qt Creator上也会显示相关信息
- 按某个灯图标,则相应的LED灯会"亮"或"灭"







## (八) 自启动加载LED灯实验

led.c

- 实验要求:
  - ① 将LED灯的可执行文件(led)下载到实验箱的Flash ROM中。
  - ② 采用自启动方式运行led程序。

- 第一步: 查看启动脚本文件(qt5.sh)的内容
  - 在实验箱的"超级终端(Xshell 4)"下,执行以下命令:
  - cat /etc/profile.d/qt5.sh
  - qt5.sh脚本文件的内容为:

#!/bin/sh

export QT\_QPA\_PLATFORM=wayland

sleep 1

/home/root/userver.sh

执行reboot命令,或按实验箱的Reset键,或 关闭再打开实验箱的电源,将执行这个脚本 文件

- 第二步: 向脚本文件 "userver.sh" 中添加内容
  - 在实验箱的"超级终端(Xshell 4)"下,执行以下命令:
  - cd /home/root
  - vi userver.sh

- 然后向 "userver.sh" 文件中添加以下的内容:
  - · 按"i"进入编辑状态
  - 按"Esc"退出编辑状态
  - 按":wq!"退出并保存,退出编辑状态后才能保存

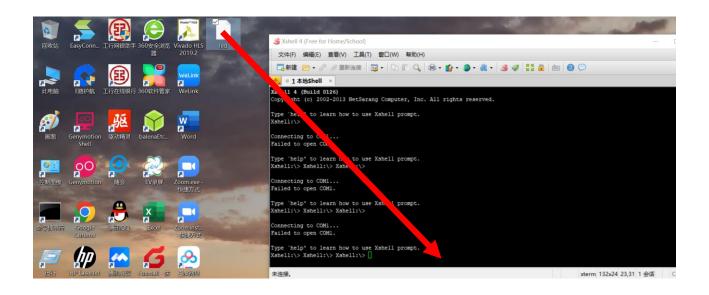
### /home/root/userver.sh

#### 运行LED灯程序的脚本文件

```
#!/bin/sh
cd /home/root/
for ((i=0;i<2;i++))
do
      ./led /dev/ledtest 1 0
      sleep 1
      ./led /dev/ledtest 1 1
      sleep 1
      ./led /dev/ledtest 1 2
      sleep 1
      ./led /dev/ledtest 1 3
      sleep 1
      ./led /dev/ledtest 0 0
      sleep 1
      ./led /dev/ledtest 0 1
      sleep 1
      ./led /dev/ledtest 0 2
      sleep 1
      ./led /dev/ledtest 0 3
      sleep 1
done
```

#!/bin/sh: 表示此脚本文件使用/bin/sh来解释执行

- 第三步:将LED灯的可执行文件(led)下载到实验箱的Flash ROM中
  - 将"led"文件从Ubuntu中(位于/imx6/whzeng/led目录下)拷贝到Windows的桌面上
  - 将"led"文件从Windows的桌面上<mark>拖到</mark>实验箱的/home/root目录下
  - 如果不能拖动,则在 "Xshell 4"超级终端上执行 "rz"命令,也可以完成将 "led"文件下载到实验箱
  - 在 "Xshell 4"超级终端上执行 "sz"命令,则完成将文件从实验箱下载到电脑上



- 第四步:修改led文件和userver.sh文件的权限,重启实验箱
  - 在实验箱的"超级终端(Xshell 4)"下执行:

cd /home/root

• chmod 777 led chmod: 修改文件权限命令

chmod 777 userver.sh

• reboot: 重启命令

- 此时实验箱系统会重启,重启后,可看到四个led 灯循环的先亮后灭2次。按实验箱的Reset键,或关闭再打开实验箱的电源,也可以重启实验箱。
- 之后,需要重新设置实验箱的IP地址,并执行mount命令。
- 在实验箱的"超级终端(Xshell 4)"下执行:
  - ifconfig eth0 192.168.33.155
    - 192.168.33.155为实验箱的IP地址
  - mount -t nfs 192.168.33.129:/imx6 /mnt
    - 192.168.33.129为Ubuntu的IP地址

## 实验要求

- 1、请在实验箱上完成小键盘、LED 灯、LED点阵、数码管、LCD显示器、步进电机、Qt环境下的LED灯、自启动加载LED灯等实验,将实验结果通过屏幕拷贝(或拍照)的方式黏贴到实验报告中,并对有关实验结果进行分析(实验报告模板请从FTP上下载)。
- 2、请分析以下实验程序(作为第3次作业,采用PPT格式):
  - ① 用小键盘控制4个LED亮或灭的程序(key\_led.c)
  - ② 在LED点阵上显示小键盘按键值的程序(key\_ledmatrix.c)
  - ③ 在数码管上显示小键盘按键值的程序(key\_leddisplay.c)
  - ④ Qt Creator环境下的LED灯程序(qt-led工程)
- 3、第2次实验报告和第3次作业提交截止时间: 2023年10月30日晚上24点。
- 4、在下一次上课时(2023年10月31日),会随机抽取4个同学分别汇报上述 4个程序。

# Thanks