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KR260 to Azure IoT

Preparing Ubuntu 22.04 OS for KRIA KR260 board

Download the Ubuntu 22.04 image from the [download link](#)

Ubuntu Desktop 22.04 LTS

The version of Ubuntu with up to 10 years of long term support, until April 2032.

Works on:

- ✓ KR260 Robotics Starter Kit
- ✓ KV260 Vision AI Starter Kit

ⓘ Please check the [AMD Kria™ Wiki](#) for the platform's latest boot firmware, technical documentation, and the [Ubuntu for AMD-Xilinx Devices Wiki](#) for known issues and limitations.

[Download 22.04 LTS](#)

[Kria™ KR260 Getting Started Guide for Ubuntu 22.04](#)

[Kria™ KV260 Getting Started Guide for Ubuntu 22.04](#)

Next, prepare the SD card with the above downloaded Ubuntu image using burning tools like Balena Etcher.

Now boot the KR260 with the SD card with Ethernet and USB to Serial cable connected to board. We will be using Serial console for initial access and debugging and Ethernet network for accessing through SSH and KR260 connected to the internet.

For initial login here are the Login Details:

Username : ubuntu

Password: ubuntu

This will ask to change the password. So update the password and login the system.

After successful login, one can access the KR260 device console.

Installing hardware overlay

Get the KR260 firmware folder. It contains:

- kr260_i2c.bit.bin
- kr260_i2c.dtbo
- shell.json

Copy these file to the KR260 board. For firmware to be loaded using xmutil (FPGA manager), one has to copy these file at “/lib/firmware/xilinx”.

For this create the folder at “kr260-i2c” at “/lib/firmware/xilinx” and copy the files in “kr260-i2c” folder.

```
cd /lib/firmware/xilinx
sudo mkdir kr260-i2c
sudo cp <kr260-firmware directory>/krc260_i2c* ./
sudo cp <kr260-firmware directory>/shell.json ./
```

Next, check the available fpga firmware using `xmutil listapps` command. `kr260-i2c` will be available in the list.

```
ubuntu@kria:~$ sudo xmutil listapps
[sudo] password for ubuntu:
      Accelerator      Accel_type      Base      Base_type      #slots(PL+AIE)      Active_slot
      kr260-i2c      XRT_FLAT      kr260-i2c      XRT_FLAT      (0+0)      -1
      k26-starter-kits      XRT_FLAT      k26-starter-kits      XRT_FLAT      (0+0)      0,
```

Next load the `kr260-i2c` firmware, which contains necessary hardware(gpio) and interfaces. In our Greengrass Demo we will be using these gpio to trigger the publishing data to AWS Greengrass IoT cloud server and also actuate GPIO on the message received from AWS cloud.

```
sudo xmutil unloadapp
sudo xmutil loadapp kr260-i2c
```

```
ubuntu@kria:~$ sudo xutil unloadapp
remove from slot 0 returns: 0 (0k)
ubuntu@kria:~$ sudo xutil loadapp kr260-i2c
[ 1035.828900] OF: overlay: WARNING: memory leak will occur if overlay removed, property: /fpga-full/firmware-name
[ 1035.839040] OF: overlay: WARNING: memory leak will occur if overlay removed, property: /fpga-full/pid
[ 1035.848277] OF: overlay: WARNING: memory leak will occur if overlay removed, property: /fpga-full/resets
[ 1035.857771] OF: overlay: WARNING: memory leak will occur if overlay removed, property: /fpga-full/uid
[ 1035.867399] OF: overlay: WARNING: memory leak will occur if overlay removed, property: /__symbols__/overlay0
[ 1035.877241] OF: overlay: WARNING: memory leak will occur if overlay removed, property: /__symbols__/overlay1
[ 1035.887085] OF: overlay: WARNING: memory leak will occur if overlay removed, property: /__symbols__/afi0
[ 1035.896579] OF: overlay: WARNING: memory leak will occur if overlay removed, property: /__symbols__/clocking0
[ 1035.906509] OF: overlay: WARNING: memory leak will occur if overlay removed, property: /__symbols__/clocking1
[ 1035.916438] OF: overlay: WARNING: memory leak will occur if overlay removed, property: /__symbols__/overlay2
[ 1035.926280] OF: overlay: WARNING: memory leak will occur if overlay removed, property: /__symbols__/axi_gpio_0
[ 1035.936329] OF: overlay: WARNING: memory leak will occur if overlay removed, property: /__symbols__/misc_clk_0
[ 1035.946346] OF: overlay: WARNING: memory leak will occur if overlay removed, property: /__symbols__/axi_iic_0
[ 1035.956281] OF: overlay: WARNING: memory leak will occur if overlay removed, property: /__symbols__/misc_clk_1
[ 1035.966299] OF: overlay: WARNING: memory leak will occur if overlay removed, property: /__symbols__/axi_iic_1
[ 1035.976227] OF: overlay: WARNING: memory leak will occur if overlay removed, property: /__symbols__/axi_intc_0
[ 1035.986243] OF: overlay: WARNING: memory leak will occur if overlay removed, property: /__symbols__/axi_intc_1
[ 1036.067970] xiic-i2c 80020000.i2c: IRQ index 0 not found
kr260-i2c: loaded to slot 0
ubuntu@kria:~$ [ 1036.203709] zocl-drm axi:zyxclmm_drm: IRQ index 32 not found
```

Now, check the available i2c channels available in the system using `i2cdetect` i2c utility tool.

```
sudo i2cdetect -l
```

```
ubuntu@kria:~$ sudo i2cdetect -l
i2c-1  i2c          Cadence I2C at ff030000          I2C adapter
i2c-2  i2c          ZynqMP DP AUX          I2C adapter
i2c-3  i2c          i2c-1-mux (chan_id 0)  I2C adapter
i2c-4  i2c          i2c-1-mux (chan_id 1)  I2C adapter
i2c-5  i2c          i2c-1-mux (chan_id 2)  I2C adapter
i2c-6  i2c          i2c-1-mux (chan_id 3)  I2C adapter
i2c-7  i2c          xiic-i2c 80020000.i2c  I2C adapter
i2c-8  i2c          xiic-i2c 80030000.i2c  I2C adapter
ubuntu@kria:~$
```

`i2c-8` channel will be used to connect to BMP180 sensor.

Connecting BMP180 to AXI I2C Bus

Connect BMP180 sensors, Vcc, GND, I2C SDA and I2C SCLK pins to PMOD as explained below:

PMOD1-> 6 - I2C SCLK

PMOD1-> 8 - I2C SDA

PMOD1-> GND - BMP180 GND

PMOD1->Vcc - BMP180 Vcc

Schematic for LED and Switch Connection

11	9	7	5	3	1	PMOD UPPER
12	10	8	6	4	2	PMOD LOWER
Vcc	GND	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O	

PMOD port numbering

After connecting BMP180 sensor to KR260 PMOD port, use i2c utility tools to scan for the available devices in i2c-8 channel.

```
sudo i2cdetect -y 8
```

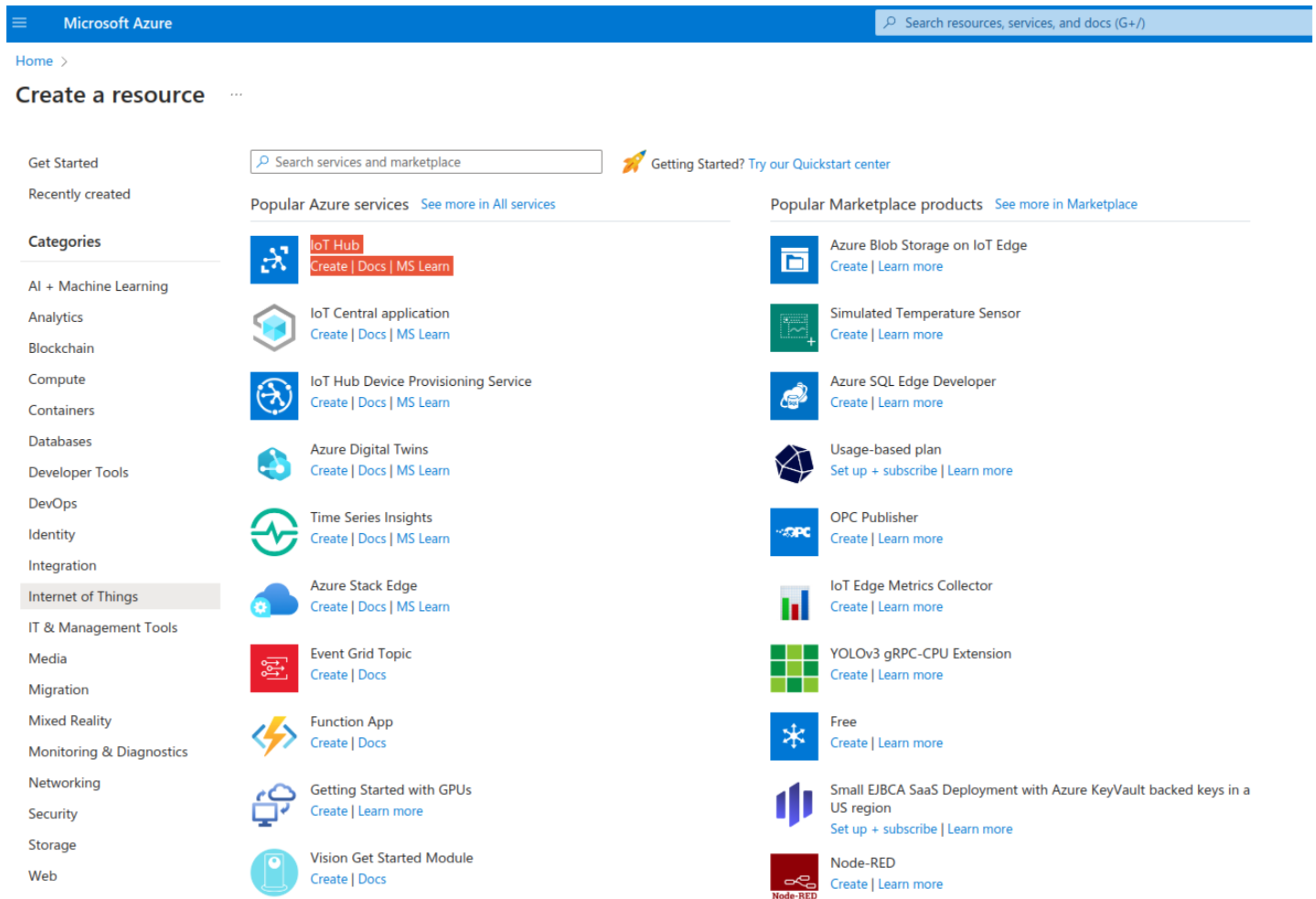
```
ubuntu@kria:~$ sudo i2cdetect -y 8
    0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  a  b  c  d  e  f
00:  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --
10:  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --
20:  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --
30:  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --
40:  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --
50:  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --
60:  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --
70:  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  77  --  --  --  --  --  --  --
ubuntu@kria:~$
```

In i2c scan, we find a device is available at address '77', which corresponds to BMP180 i2c sensor. Next we will add the component for publishing BMP180 sensor data to the AWS IoT cloud.

Follow these steps after installing AWS greengrass core device in the KR260 board as mentioned in Kria connect to AWS IoT - GPIO document.

Create IoT Hub in Azure Portal:

- Go to Azure portal " <https://portal.azure.com> ".
- Create a resource >> IoT Hub.



Microsoft Azure

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Next, create one IoT Hub Service and fill in the necessary details

Project details

Choose the subscription you'll use to manage deployments and costs. Use resource groups like folders to help you organize and manage resources.

Subscription * ⓘ

Resource group * ⓘ

[Create new](#)

Instance details

IoT hub name * ⓘ

Region * ⓘ

Tier *

i Free trial explores the app with live data. Trials cannot scale or be upgraded later.

[Compare tiers](#)

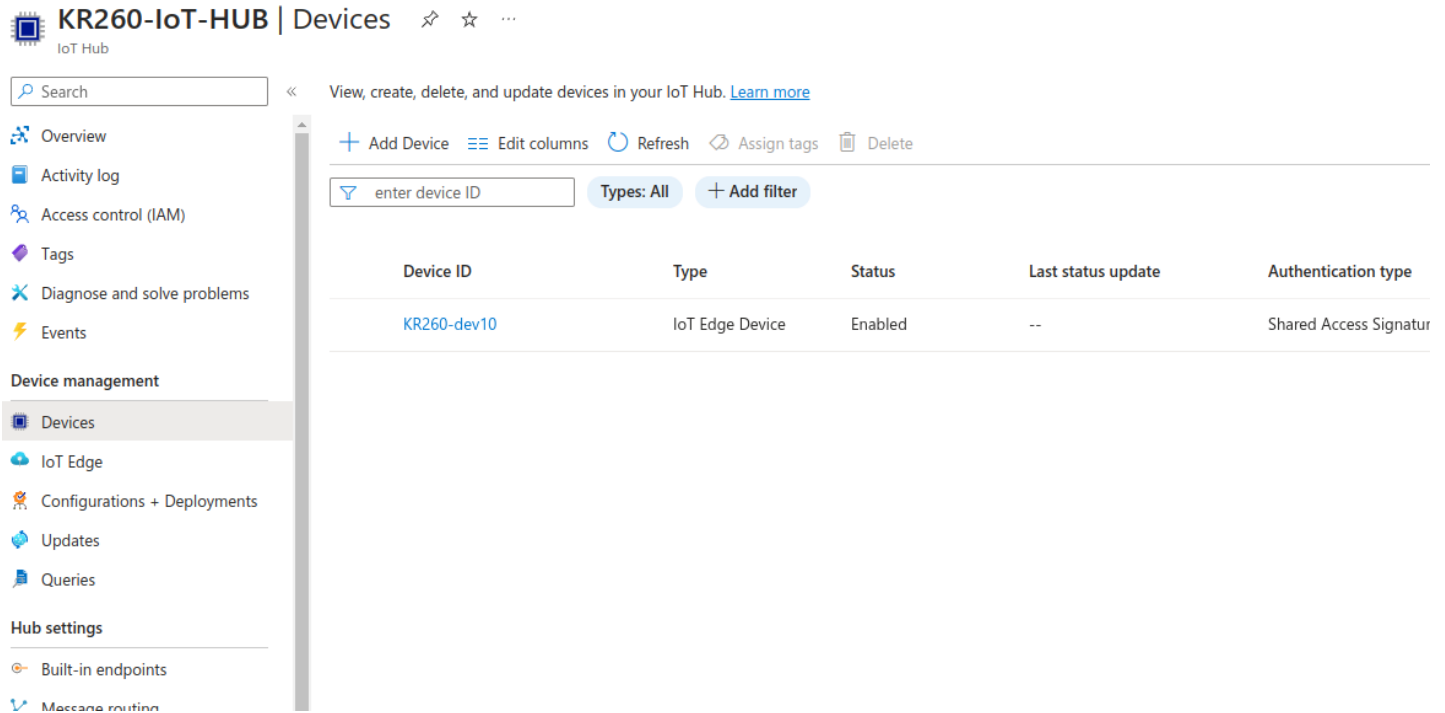
Daily message limit * ⓘ




x Free IoT hubs are limited to one per subscription

- Click on Review+ Create button to create the Azure IoT Hub.
- Next, create a device where you can actually receive some data from the hardware.

Create an IoT Device






Go to the IoT Device and click on new, and give the device ID





KR260-IoT-HUB | Devices   

IoT Hub






Search << View, create, delete, and update devices in your IoT Hub. [Learn more](#)

 Add Device  Edit columns  Refresh  Assign tags  Delete



 enter device ID **Types: All**  Add filter

Device ID	Type	Status	Last status update	Authentication type
KR260-dev10	IoT Edge Device	Enabled	--	Shared Access Signatur

Device management

-  **Devices**
-  IoT Edge
-  Configurations + Deployments
-  Updates
-  Queries


Hub settings


-  Built-in endpoints
-  Message routing

Next Click on +Add Device to add the device to the IoT Hub. This will open the form for creating the device.



[Home](#) > [KR260-IoT-HUB | Devices](#) >

 **Create a device** ...

 Find Certified for Azure IoT devices in the Device Catalog

Device ID * ⓘ

kr260-dev

☐ IoT Edge Device

Authentication type ⓘ

Symmetric key X.509 Self-Signed X.509 CA Signed

Auto-generate keys ⓘ



Connect this device to an IoT hub ⓘ

Enable Disable

Parent device ⓘ

No parent device

[Set a parent device](#)

After this device will be available in the IoT hub Device list.

Next, look into device information for getting the keys and connection string.

Home > KR260-IoT-HUB | Devices >

KR260-dev10 ✎ ...

KR260-IoT-HUB

Save Set modules Manage child devices Troubleshoot Device twin Refresh

Device ID	KR260-dev10
Primary key
Secondary key
Primary connection string
Secondary connection string
IoT Edge runtime response	200 -- OK
Tags (edit)	No tags
Enable connection to IoT Hub	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable
Parent device	No parent device

Modules IoT Edge hub connections Deployments and Configurations

Name	Type	Specified in Deployment	Reported by Device	Runtime Status	Exit Code
\$edgeAgent	IoT Edge System Module	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	running	NA
\$edgeHub	IoT Edge System Module	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	running	NA
SimulatedTemperatureSensor	IoT Edge Custom Module	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	running	NA

Copy the “Primary Connection String” which will be used in the python application for sending the sensor data to IoT hub.

Adding python application in KRIA

Copy the simulated_sensor.py example code in the previously Ubuntu installed KR260 board. Next update the “CONNECTION STRING” with the above Primary Connection string.

```

1 import random
2 import time
3
4 from azure.iot.device import IoTHubDeviceClient, Message
5
6 CONNECTION_STRING = "<Connection String>"
7
8 TEMPERATURE = 20.0
9 HUMIDITY = 60
10 MSG_TXT = '{"temperature": {temperature},"humidity": {humidity}}'
11
12 def iot_hub_client_init():
13     client = IoTHubDeviceClient.create_from_connection_string(CONNECTION_STRING)
14     return client
15
16 def iot_hub_client_telemetry_sample_run():
17
18     try:
19         client = iot_hub_client_init()

```

Then run the simulated application in console:

```
python3 simulated_sensor.py
```

Here is the console log after successful message send to Azure IoT hub.

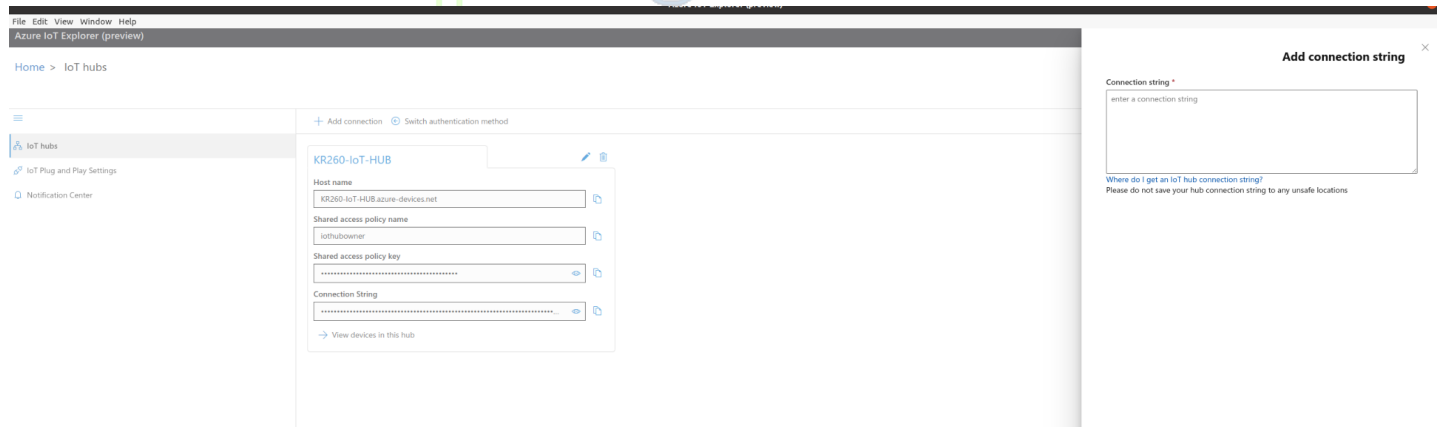
```
IoT Hub Quickstart #1 - Simulated device
Press Ctrl-C to exit
IoT Hub device sending periodic messages, press Ctrl-C to exit
Sending message: {"temperature": 21.869834376404423,"humidity": 74.29759396046798}
Message successfully sent
Sending message: {"temperature": 32.86165169899766,"humidity": 76.24063097582776}
Message successfully sent
Sending message: {"temperature": 26.783131268254383,"humidity": 64.12216333418469}
Message successfully sent
```

Viewing message in Host Machine

For viewing the message published by Azure IoT Device in KR260, one can use Azure IoT explorer available in following link:

<https://github.com/Azure/azure-iot-explorer/releases>

In IoT HUBs page of the application, in +Add connection copy the connection string for the IoT hub and save the configs:



One can find the corresponding device list in the IoT HuB page of Azure IoT explorer application.

[Home](#) > [KR260-IoT-HUB](#) > [Devices](#)

[+ New](#) [Refresh](#) [Delete](#)

[🔍](#) [➔](#) [Add query parameter](#)

Device ID ▾

KR260-dev10

Just click onto the device to view the device information and also the message send by python application running in the KR260 board.

For viewing the message send to device, go to Telemetry and click the >Start button.
After this one can view the message send to the device.

Telemetry *You can monitor telemetry that the device sends to the IoT hub*

Consumer group ⓘ \$Default

Specify enqueue time ⓘ

☐ No

Use built-in event hub

☒ Yes

☐ Show system properties

Receiving events...

Fri Dec 15 2023 17:06:03 GMT+0545 (Nepal Time):

```
{
  "body": {
    "temperature": 25.25847962061951,
    "humidity": 62.77776214518302
  },
  "enqueuedTime": "Fri Dec 15 2023 17:06:03 GMT+0545 (Nepal Time)",
  "properties": {
    "temperatureAlert": "false"
  }
}
```

Fri Dec 15 2023 17:05:59 GMT+0545 (Nepal Time):

```
{
  "body": {
    "temperature": 20.3589672917612,
    "humidity": 73.20813395493155
  },
  "enqueuedTime": "Fri Dec 15 2023 17:05:59 GMT+0545 (Nepal Time)",
  "properties": {
    "temperatureAlert": "false"
  }
}
```