

**UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO  
Escola de Engenharia de São Carlos  
Departamento de Engenharia Elétrica e de Computação**

**SEL0337/SEL0630**

**PROJETOS EM SISTEMAS EMBARCADOS**

**Capítulo 3**

**Linux embarcado,  
Computadores de Placa Única(SBC) e  
Introdução à Raspberry Pi**

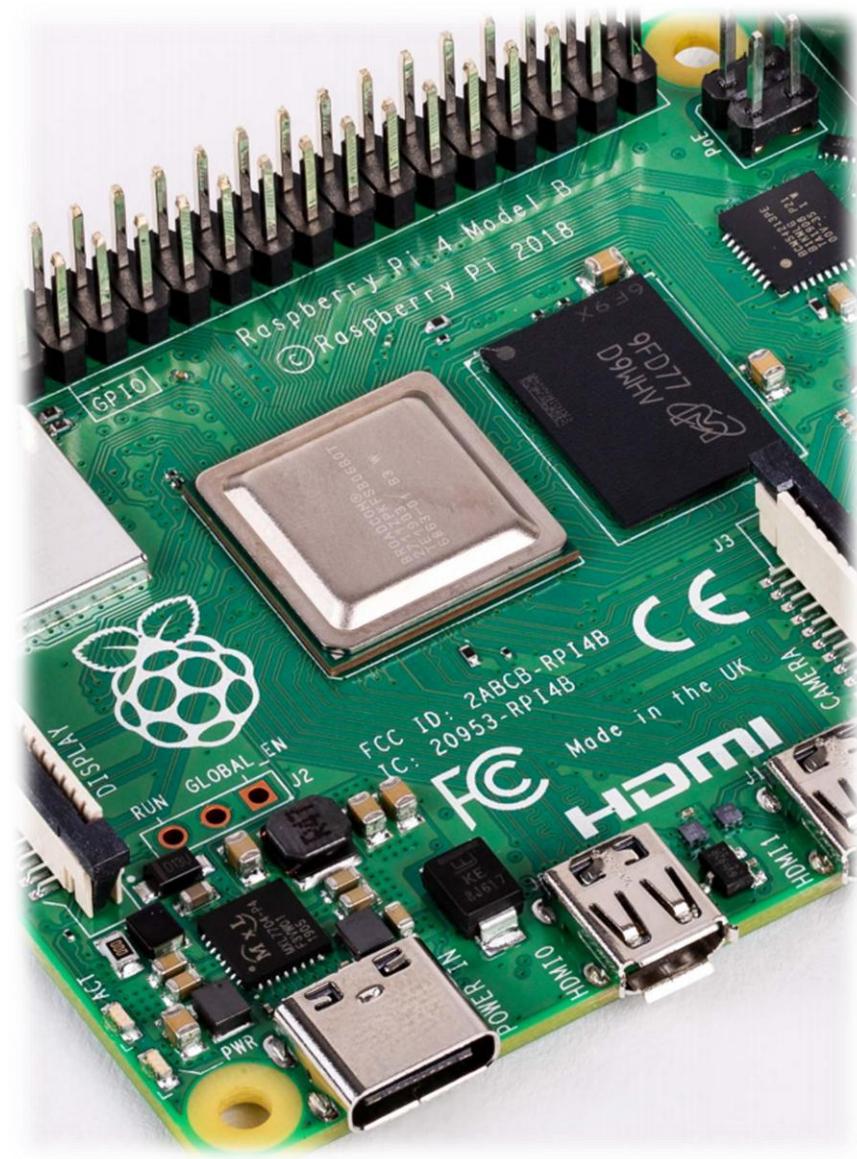
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# OBJETIVOS



Introdução aos conceitos de Linux  
Embarcado; arquitetura e organização  
de sistemas embarcados de alto nível;  
Aplicações de hardware com Linux  
embarcado: especificação de SoC,  
microprocessadores de alto desempenho,  
modelos e aplicações de SBCs,  
características de hardware, software e  
configurações no Raspberry Pi OS;

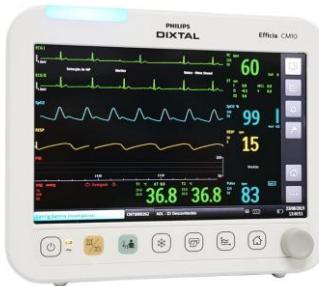


# **Linux Embarcado**

## Sistema operacional embarcado

➤ Classes de produtos que incorporam sistemas embarcados com sistema operacional de propósito geral (Linux, por exemplo):

- ✓ Set-top-boxes - receptores de TV e serviços de streaming Roteadores e switches de rede
- ✓ Servidores de armazenamento em rede (NAS) e domésticos
- ✓ Centrais de multimídia em veículo
- ✓ Monitores médicos de monitoramento de saúde



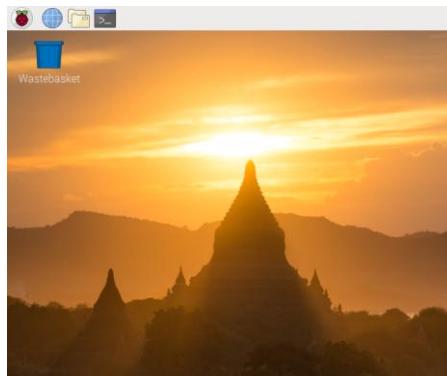
## Linux embarcado

- ✓ Drones
- ✓ Sistemas de videovigilância
- ✓ Robótica
- ✓ Cluster de computação e estações de trabalho de baixo consumo
- ✓ Video games



## Linux embarcado

- Adequação do kernel Linux e de uma distribuição Linux para um sistema embarcado (**hardware com propósito bem definido**), porém, com processador de alto desempenho (como ARM Cortex-A, usado em SBCs – uma distribuição Linux não é suportada em microcontroladores).
- **Presente na maioria dos produtos que usam sistema operacional embarcado listados anteriormente!**

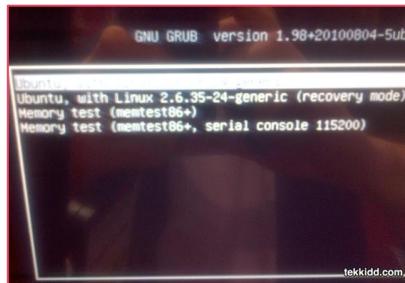
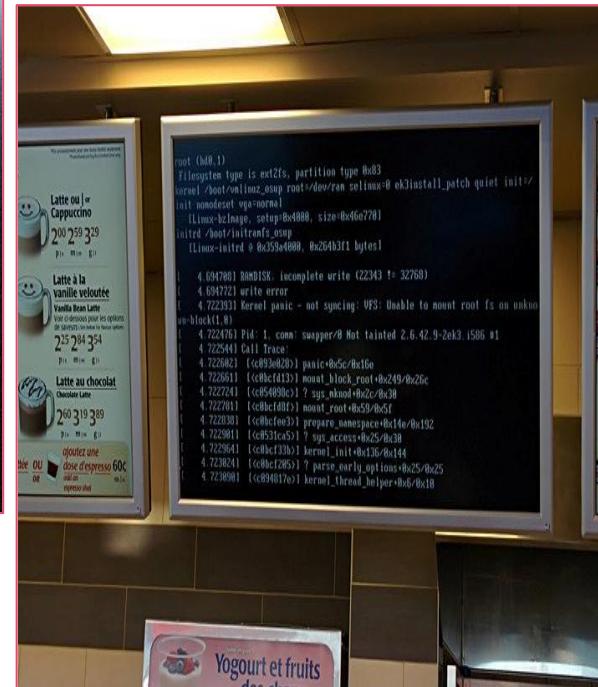


## Linux embarcado - vantagens

- ✓ Suporte a ampla variedade de arquiteturas de processadores, barramentos de comunicação e dispositivos
- ✓ O reuso dos componentes do sistema base (kernel e bibliotecas) propicia foco nas funcionalidades de valor agregado do produto.
- ✓ Alta qualidade do código: aberto, estruturado e modular, confiável...
- ✓ Comunidade ativa em torno de cada um dos componentes
- ✓ Grande oferta de ferramentas para desenvolvimento
- ✓ Protocolos de comunicação e padrões abertos
- ✓ Grande quantidade de bibliotecas e aplicativos prontos para serem utilizados
- ✓ Ecossistema de empresas consolidado, oferecendo serviços e soluções comerciais
- ✓ Independência de fornecedor
- ✓ Baixo custo

## Linux embarcado - exemplos

- ✓ Alguns exemplos de aplicações especificamente com Linux

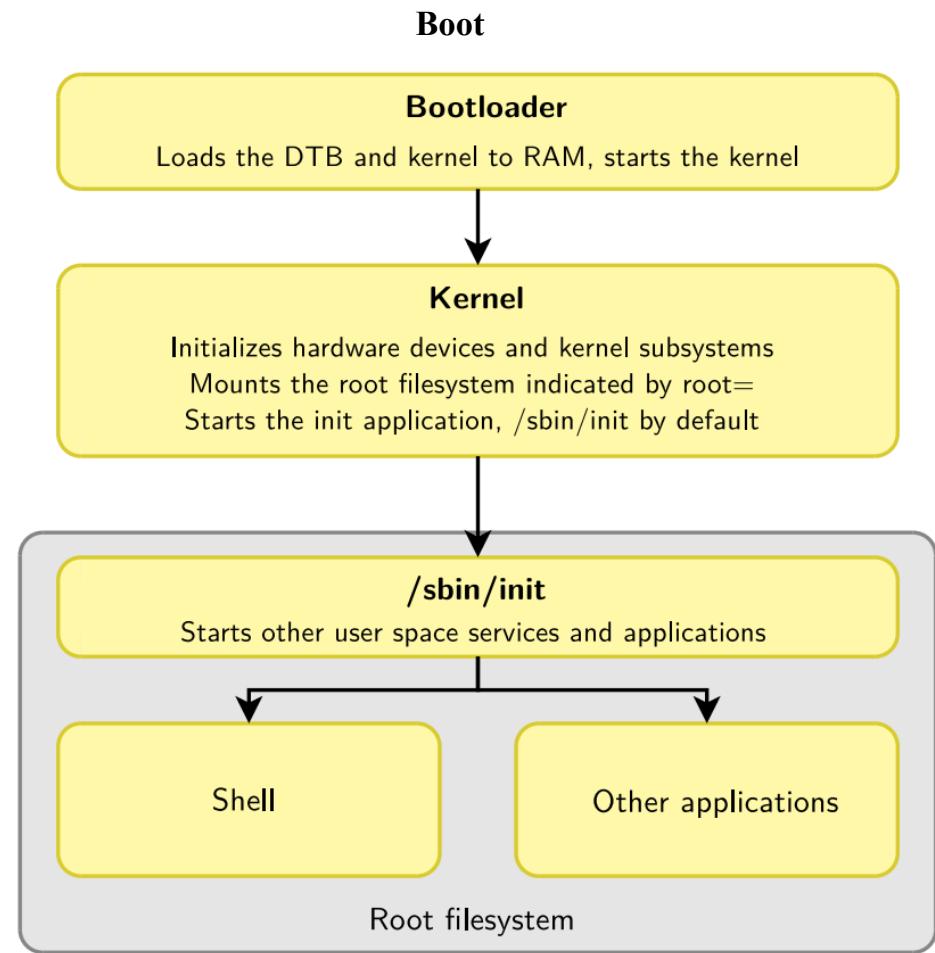
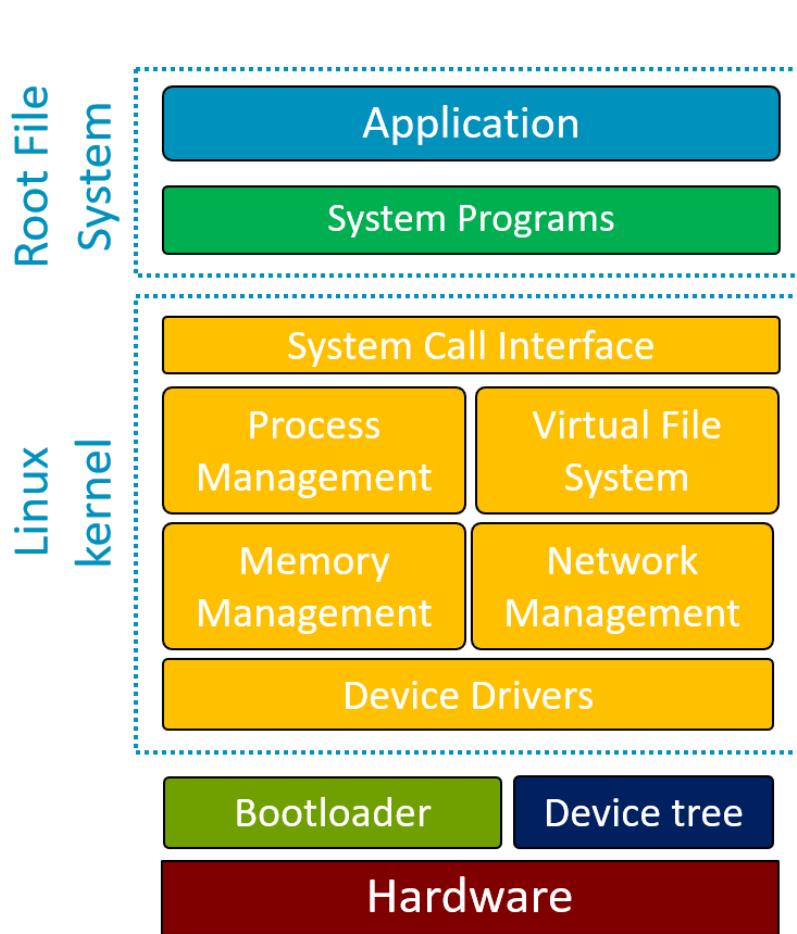


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<http://linuxgizmos.com/linux-based-in-vehicle-infotainment-on-the-rise/>

## Linux embarcado – arquitetura

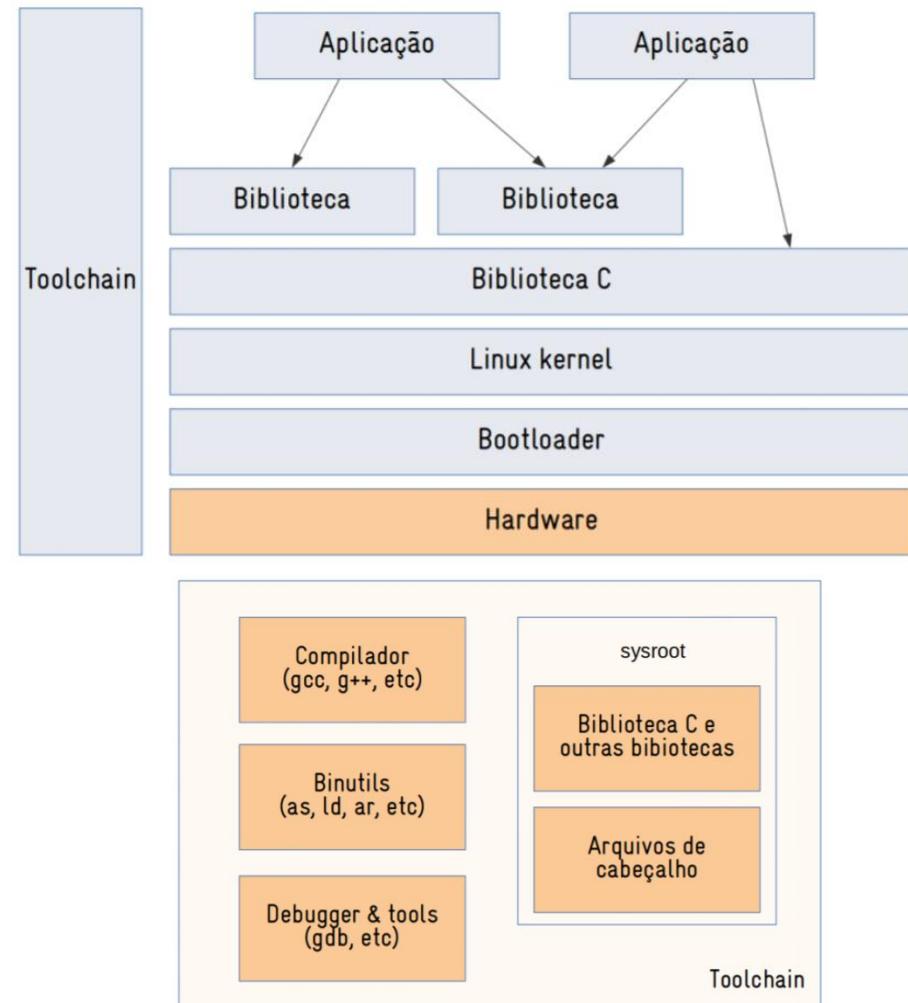


® ARM Limited - 2017

Fonte: ® Bootlin - <https://bootlin.com/doc/training/buildroot/buildroot-slides.pdf>

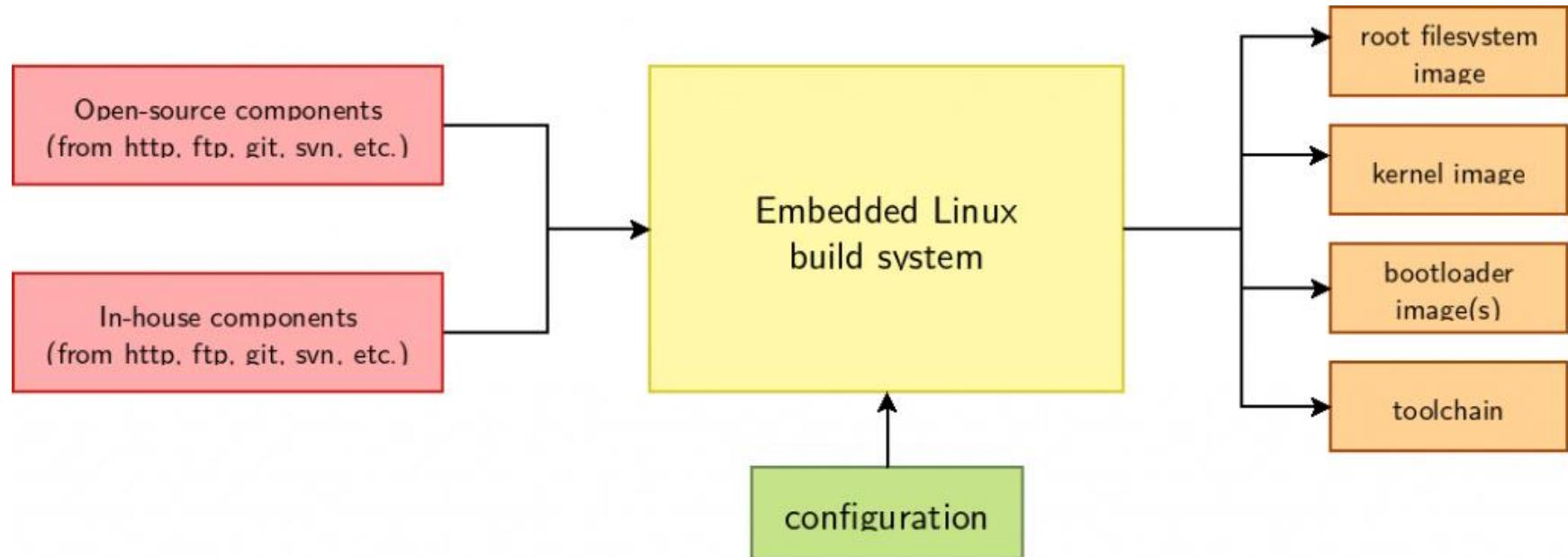
# Desenvolvimento de um Sistema Operacional (Linux)

- ✓ **Hardware:** plataforma alvo (target).
- ✓ **Bootloader**
- ✓ **Kernel Linux:** núcleo do sistema operacional. Gerencia CPU, memória e I/O, exportando serviços para a camada de aplicações.
- ✓ **Rootfs:** sistema de arquivos principal (camada de aplicações do usuário).
- ✓ **Biblioteca C:** API do sistema operacional, interface entre o kernel e as aplicações.
- ✓ **Bibliotecas e aplicações do usuário.**
- ✓ **Toolchain:** conjunto de ferramentas para manipular e gerar os artefatos do sistema operacional (bootloader, kernel, rootfs), conforme a arquitetura (ARM, X86...)



## Build systems

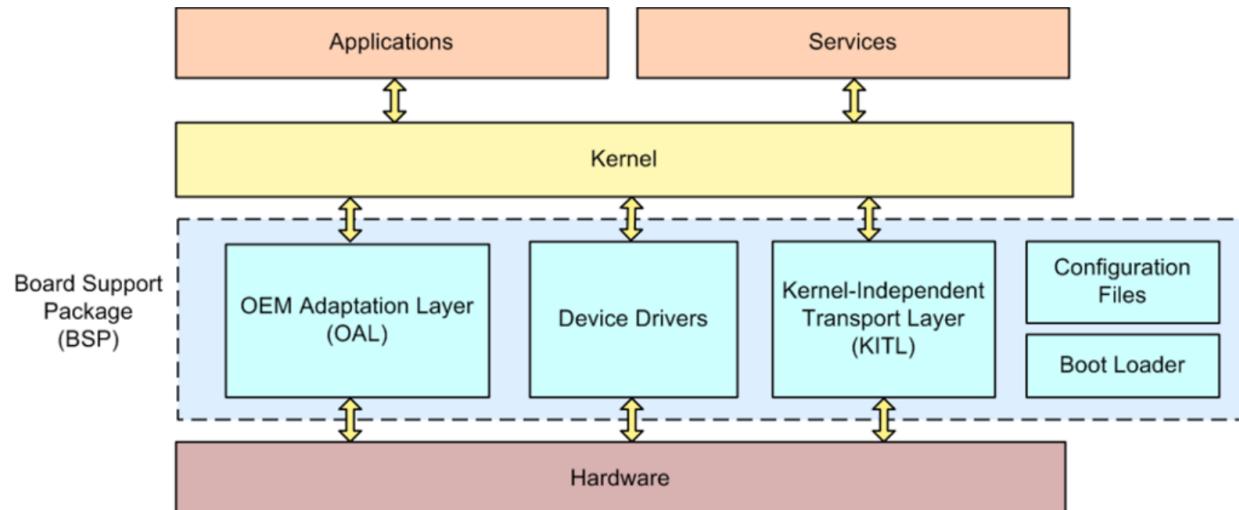
- ✓ **Build systems:** permite gerar uma distro Linux customizada para um target com vantagem de usar ferramentas, por vezes open-source, parcialmente já configuradas, para construir o sistema operacional, facilitando o trabalho.
- ✓ Uma das mais populares é o projeto **Yocto**: <https://www.yoctoproject.org>



® <https://bootlin.com/blog/building-a-linux-system-for-the-stm32mp1-basic-system/>

## Board Support Package (BSP)

- ✓ É um conjunto de software que ajuda um sistema operacional a funcionar corretamente em um hardware específico.
- ✓ Inclui bootloader (que inicializa o sistema), drivers de dispositivos (que permitem ao sistema operacional interagir com o hardware), e arquivos de configuração.
- ✓ Basicamente, adapta o sistema operacional para que ele possa rodar em um determinado dispositivo



® Microsoft – Windows Embedded Compact

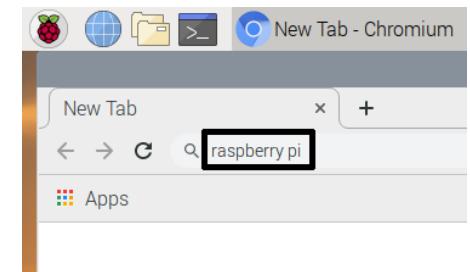
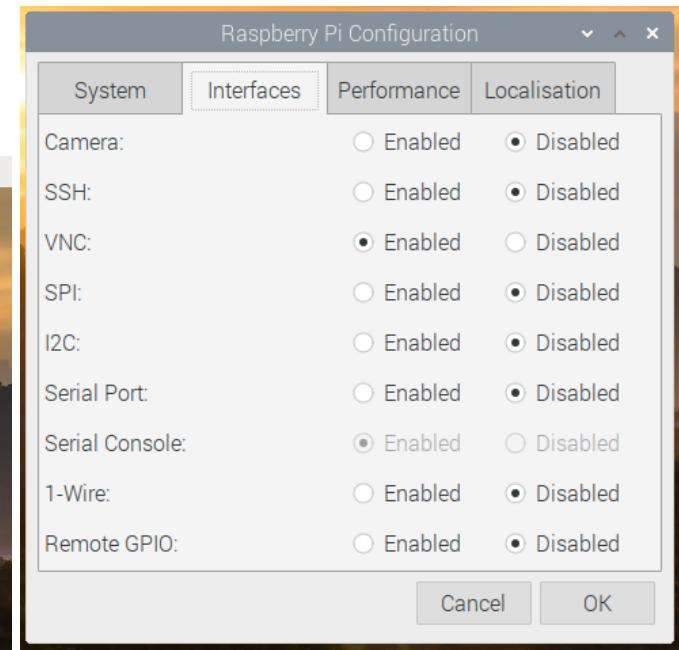
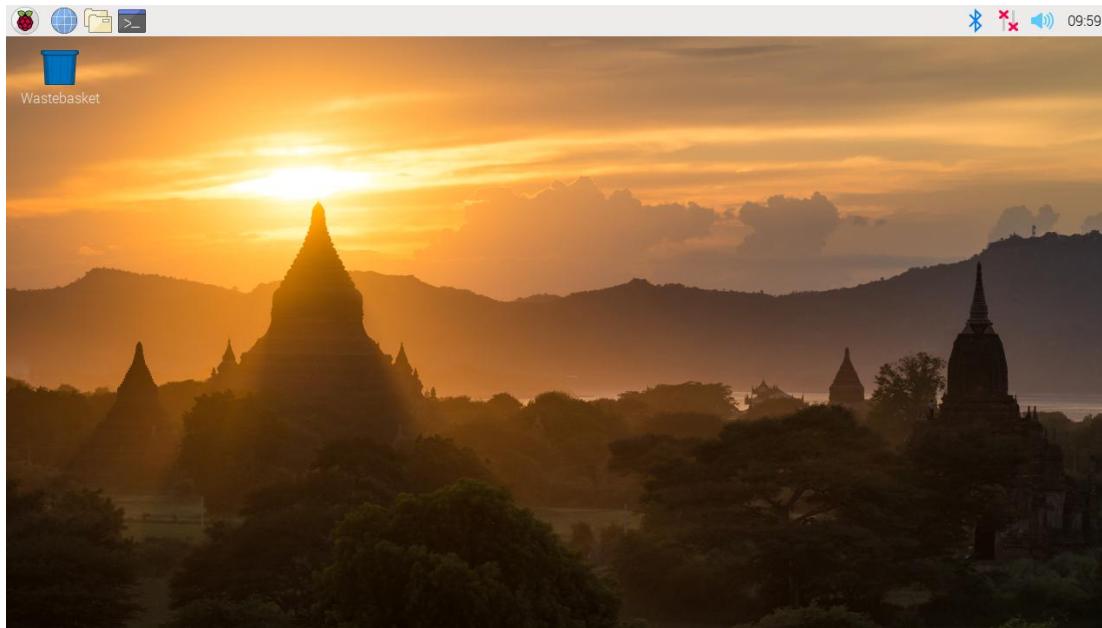
# Distribuição Linux para sistemas embarcados

- ✓ Exemplo: Raspberry Pi OS (baseado no Linux Debian)



# Distribuição Linux para sistemas embarcados

- ✓ Exemplo: Raspberry Pi OS (baseado no Linux Debian)
- ✓ Exemplo com interface gráfica



## Distribuição Linux para sistemas embarcados

- ✓ Exemplo: Armbian (imagem customizada para sistemas embarcados)
- ✓ Exemplo com interface gráfica
- ✓ <https://www.armbian.com>

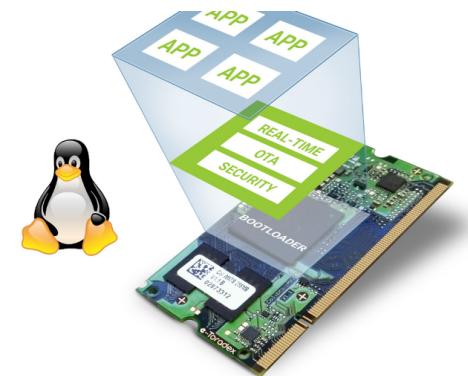


# Distribuição Linux para sistemas embarcados

- ✓ Exemplo: Torizon OS – Toradex - <https://www.torizon.io/torizon-os>



Ready-to-Use Industrial Embedded  
Linux Distribution



## Fast Time-to-Market

Ready-to-use maintained Linux distributions. Simple customization to your Hardware.



## Secure by Default

Frequent updates, accessible and simple security features, including Secure Boot and SBOM generation. Integrated OTA and Monitoring Solution.

[Learn More >](#)



## Free and Open Source

Based on open software, no lock-in. Portable on almost any Hardware Platform. Customizable to your needs. And it is completely free, including frequent updates for the Toradex System on Modules (SoMs).



## Real-Time Enabled

Torizon OS also comes in RT-enabled releases.

[Learn More >](#)

# Distribuição Linux para sistemas embarcados

- ✓ **Torizon OS – Layer de referência (Yocto)** - <https://www.toradex.com/pt-br/operating-systems/yocto>



## Gratuito e de código aberto

Yocto é um software gratuito e de código aberto

[Saiba mais](#)

## BSPs de qualidade de produção

Nossas BSPs são desenvolvidas internamente e são atualizadas constantemente

[Saiba mais](#)

## Compável com o Yocto Project

As BSPs de Linux Embarcado da Toradex são totalmente compatíveis com Yocto Project

[Saiba mais](#)

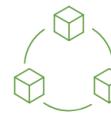
## Torizon Ready

Instantly add OTA Remote Updates, Fleet Monitoring, and Remote Access with Zero Setup Security

[Learn more](#)

## Suporte de Longo Prazo (LTS)

Nós fazemos uso de software LTS



## Totalmente Customizável

Construa seu próprio Linux Embarcado com os componentes que você deseja

[Saiba mais](#)

## Distribuições de Referência

Acelere o seu desenvolvimento com uma de nossas imagens de referência

[Saiba mais](#)

## Requisitos mínimos de hardware para rodar Linux

- ✓ É necessário um **núcleo de 32 ou 64 bits** (ex: ARM Cortex-A, RISC-V com suporte adequado), já que **versões completas do Linux não são compatíveis com microcontroladores** mais simples (como ARM Cortex-M ou PICs), que não possuem os recursos exigidos.
- ✓ São necessários algumas centenas de megabytes de **RAM** e **armazenamento não volátil** (como flash ou cartão SD) para o kernel, sistema de arquivos e aplicações.
- ✓ É necessário a presença de **interfaces de I/O** padronizadas (UART, SPI, I<sup>2</sup>C, Ethernet, USB, etc.), pois o Linux depende de drivers para interação com dispositivos do sistema embarcado.

O componente-chave é a **MMU (Memory Management Unit)**, responsável por implementar a memória virtual, traduzindo endereços lógicos em endereços físicos, permitindo a execução de processos isolados, a proteção de memória entre aplicações.

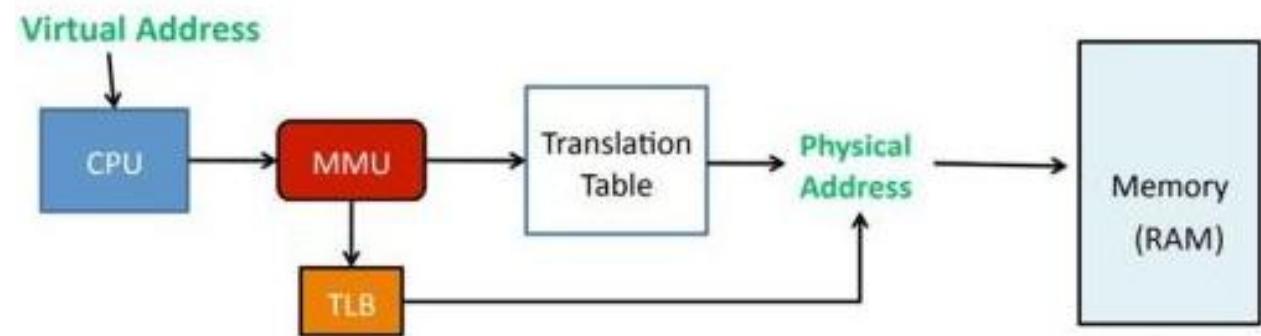
## Requisitos mínimos de hardware para rodar Linux

- ✓ Um programa é apenas um conjunto de instruções armazenado em disco (arquivo binário executável).
- ✓ Quando esse programa é carregado pelo sistema operacional e passa a ser executado, ele se torna um processo.
- ✓ O kernel do Linux é responsável por gerenciar todos os processos, garantindo a alternância de execução (escalonamento), a comunicação entre processos (IPC) e o acesso controlado a recursos como CPU, memória e periféricos.

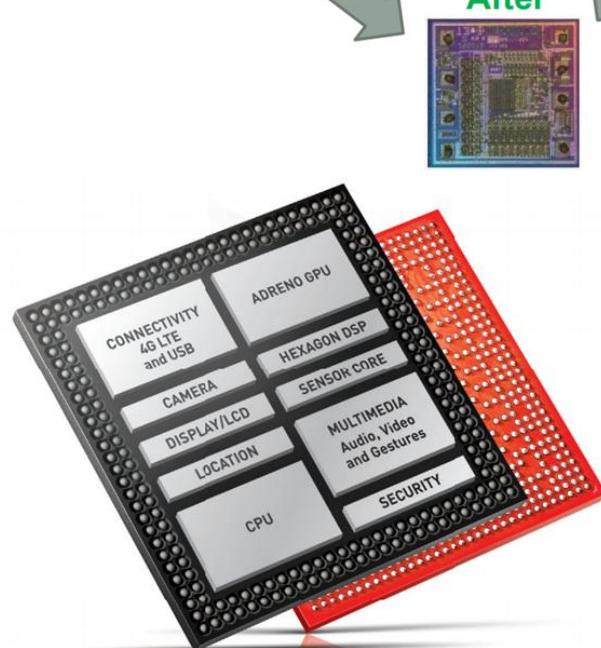
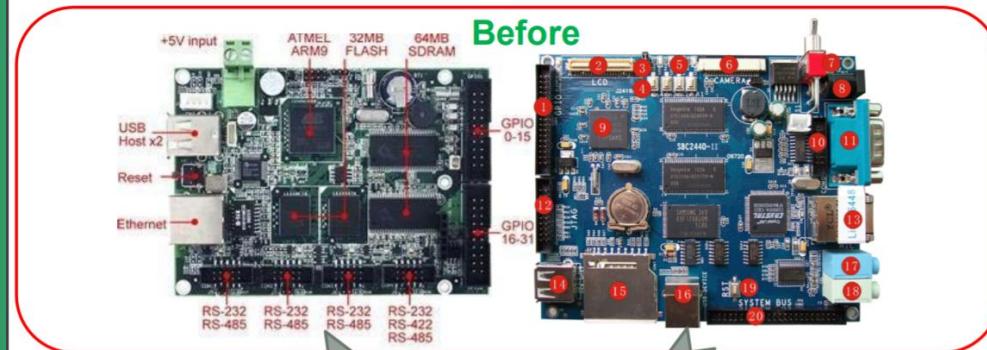
Programas não acessam diretamente a memória física (endereços reais da RAM). Isso ocorre porque o kernel, por meio da MMU (Unidade de Gerenciamento de Memória), fornece a cada processo um espaço de endereçamento virtual.

## MMU (Memory Management Unit)

- Assim, cada processo “enxerga” a memória como se fosse contínua e exclusiva para ele, mas na prática o kernel mapeia esses endereços virtuais para regiões específicas da memória física. Esse mecanismo:
  - ✓ Evita que um processo invada a memória de outro (proteção de memória).
  - ✓ Permite usar recursos como memória virtual e swap, estendendo a RAM com espaço em disco.
  - ✓ Facilita o carregamento eficiente de programas e bibliotecas, já que endereços virtuais podem ser remapeados sem copiar dados fisicamente.



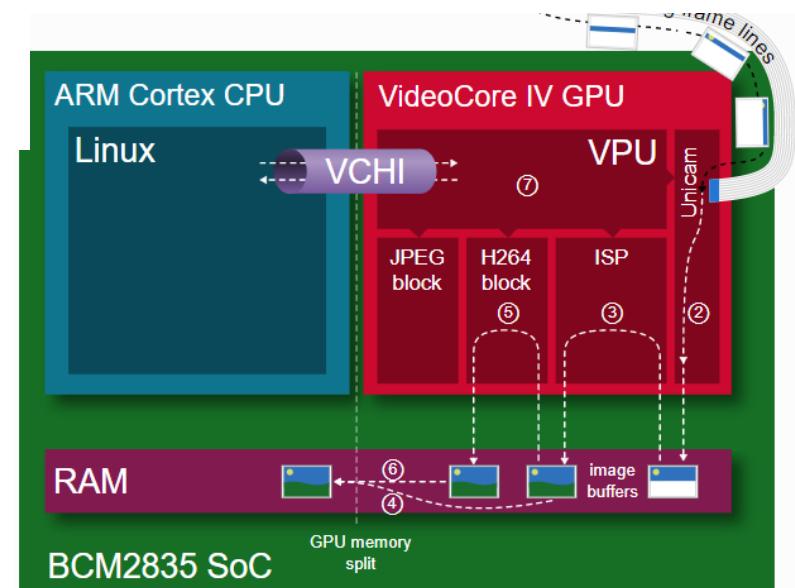
## SoC (*System on a Chip*)



**Combina múltiplos blocos de hardware de um sistema computacional em um único chip**



## SoC da Raspberry Pi



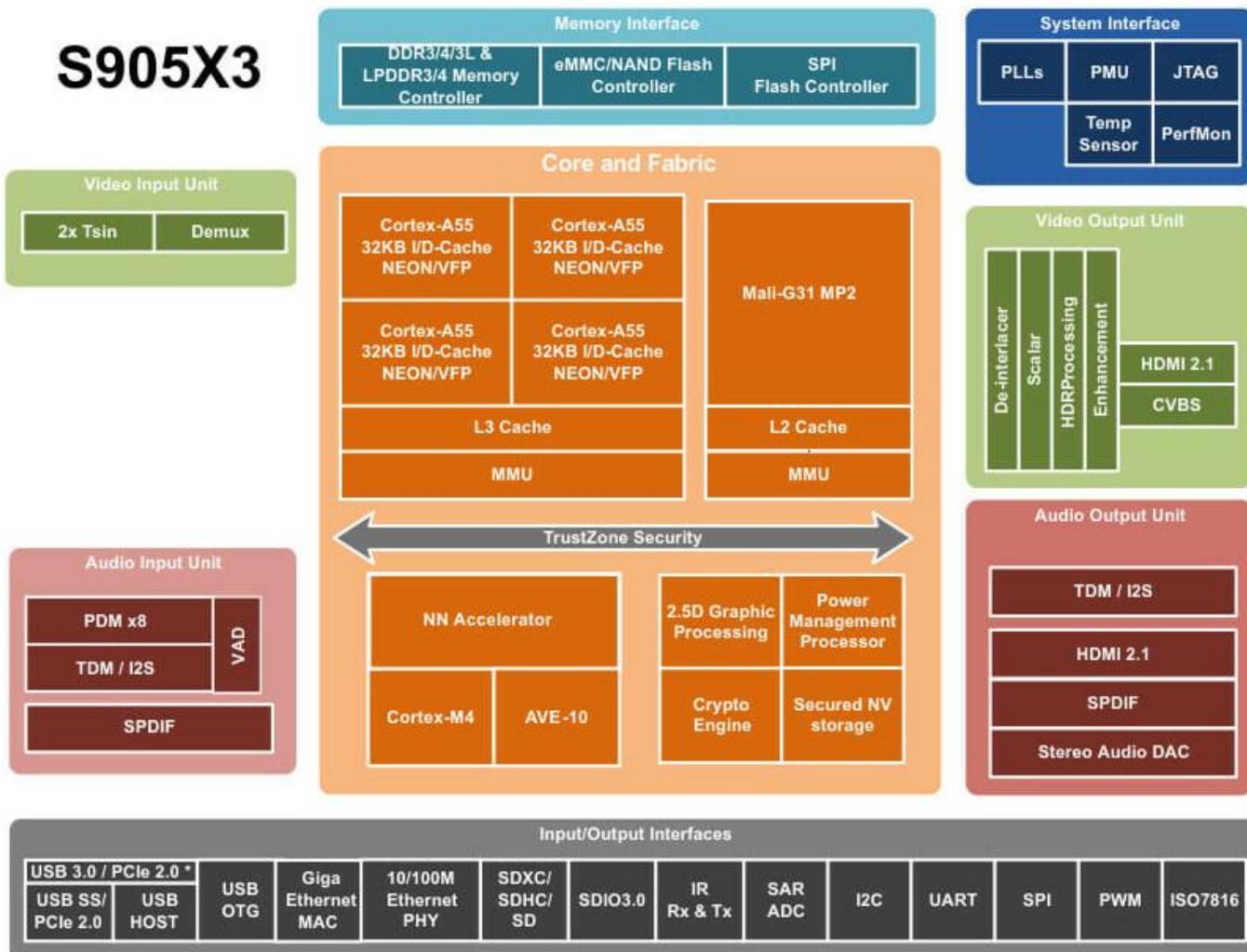
Fonte: 18-348 Embedded System Engineering Philip Koopman – Lecture#2 - Embedded Hardware- 2016 -[https://users.ece.cmu.edu/~koopman/ece348/lectures/02\\_embedded\\_hw\\_handouts.pdf](https://users.ece.cmu.edu/~koopman/ece348/lectures/02_embedded_hw_handouts.pdf)  
<https://pt.101-help.com/perguntas-simples-o-que-e-um-soc-system-on-a-chip-77ae99e1/>

# SoC BCM2711 vs BCM2837B0 (Raspberry Pi)

Datasheet BCM2711 - <https://datasheets.raspberrypi.com/bcm2711/bcm2711-peripherals.pdf>

Especificação	BCM2711 (Raspberry Pi 4)	BCM2837B0 (Raspberry Pi 3 B+)
<b>Arquitetura ISA</b>	ARMv8-A (64 bits)	ARMv8-A (64 bits)
<b>Microarquitetura</b>	4 x ARM Cortex-A72, 1,5 GHz	4 x ARM Cortex-A53 1,2 GHz
<b>Memória Cache</b>	1 MB	512 KB
<b>Capacidade Máxima de Memória</b>	8 GB	1 GB
<b>Gráficos Integrados</b>	Broadcom VideoCore VI	VideoCore IV
<b>Resolução Máxima de Vídeo</b>	4K @ 60fps	1080p @ 60fps
<b>Decodificação de Vídeo</b>	H.265 4K @ 60fps, H.264 1080p @ 60fps	H.264 1080p @ 30fps
<b>Ethernet</b>	Ethernet Gigabit 10/100/1000M	Ethernet 10/100M
<b>Conectividade</b>	USB 2.0, USB 3.0, HDMI 2.0	USB 2.0, HDMI 1.4
<b>Wi-Fi</b>	2.4GHz/5GHz 802.11 b/g/n/ac	2.4GHz 802.11 b/g/n
<b>Bluetooth</b>	Bluetooth 4.2	Bluetooth 4.2

## SoC Amlogic S905X3 (Set-Top-Box)

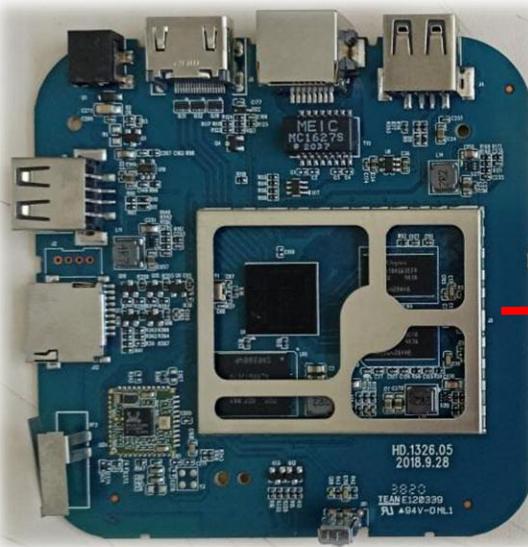


## SoC Amlogic S905X3 (Set-Top-Box)

- **Processador quad-core ARM Cortex-A55, frequência de até 1,9 GHz.**
- **GPU:** ARM Mali-G31 MP2, oferecendo recursos gráficos avançados e suporte para decodificação de vídeo em alta resolução, como 4K e HDR.
- **Vídeo e Codec:** O SoC suporta reprodução de vídeo de até 4K Ultra HD a 60fps, com suporte a codecs populares, como H.265, VP9, AV1 e mais.
- **Conectividade:** Oferece suporte a Ethernet Gigabit, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth e interfaces USB.
- **Decodificação de Vídeo:** capaz de decodificar vídeos em formatos populares, como H.264, H.265, VP9 e AVS2.

## SoC Amlogic S905X3 (Set-Top-Box)

- SBC com SoC Amlogic S905X3 (microprocessador ARM Cortex A55 quad-core 1.9 GHz)



SoC



↑  
Produto →  
Set-top-box

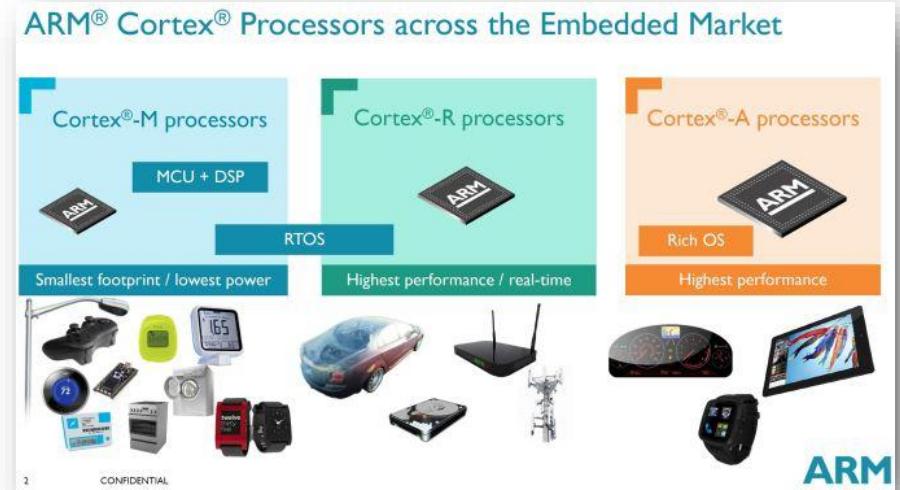
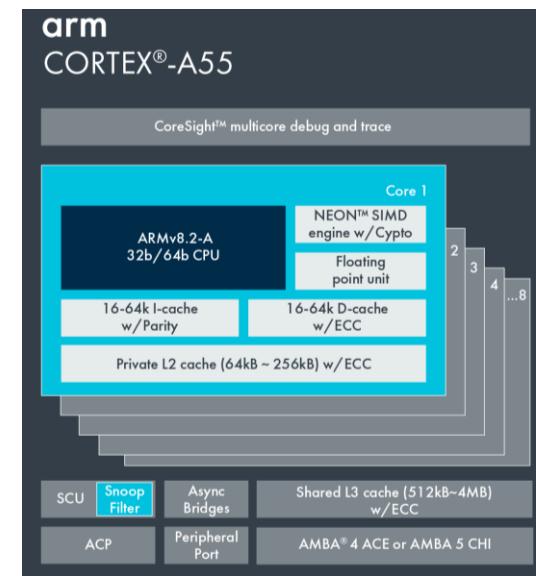


## Microprocessadores ARM Cortex-A

- Processadores projetados para aplicações de alto desempenho em dispositivos móveis, e sistemas embarcados que requerem grande capacidade de processamento, tais como roteadores, sistemas de entretenimento, servidores embarcados e dispositivos que usam sistemas operacionais como Linux, por ex., processamento gráfico etc.



® ARM Limited



## Microprocessadores ARM Cortex-A53

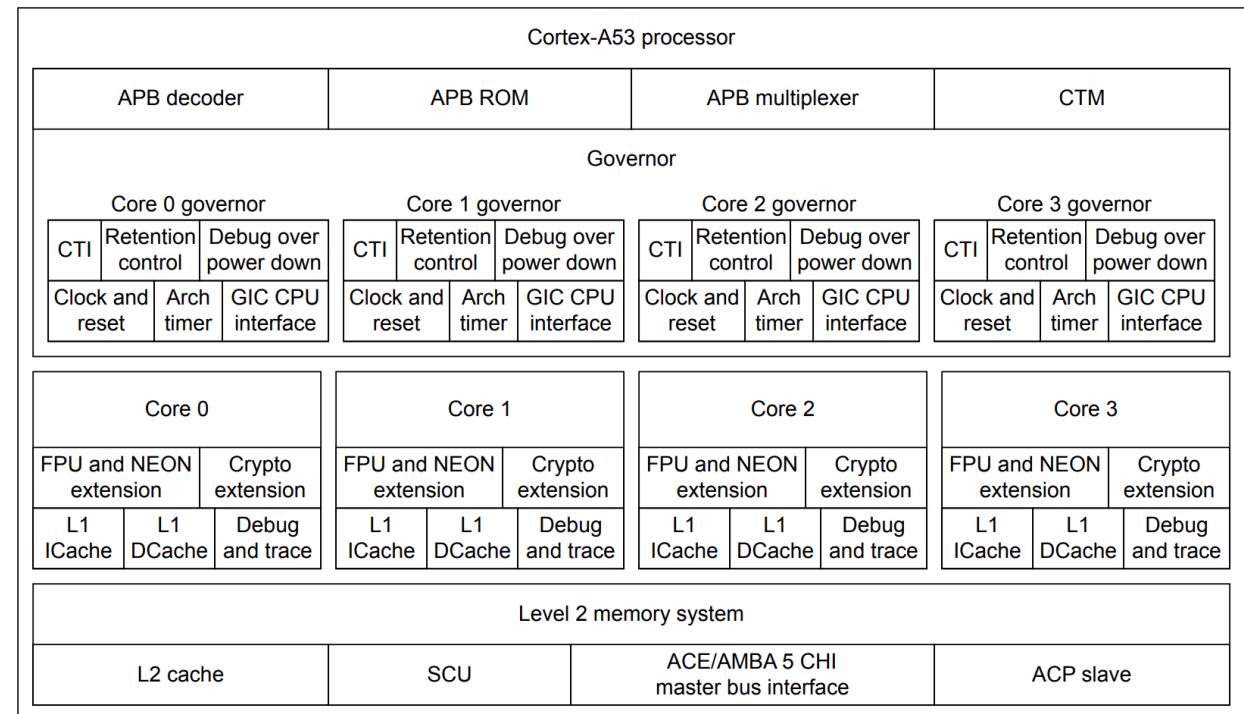
- O processador Arm Cortex-A53, presente no Raspberry Pi, é um chip de arquitetura Armv8-A com até quatro núcleos e hierarquia de cache em dois níveis.
- Cada núcleo possui unidade de ponto flutuante (FPU) e extensão NEON SIMD, além de suporte a instruções criptográficas.
- Do ponto de vista do sistema operacional, destacam-se o Generic Interrupt Controller (GIC), responsável por gerenciar interrupções em sistemas multiprocessados e virtualizados, e o timer genérico para agendamento de eventos.
- O Cortex-A53 suporta tanto AArch32 (32 bits, compatível com Cortex-M e ARMv7-A) quanto AArch64 (64 bits).
- Ele oferece instruções avançadas para programação paralela e multithread, compatíveis com os padrões mais recentes de C/C++.
- O gerenciamento de memória é realizado pela MMU (Memory Management Unit), com TLBs (Translation Lookaside Buffers), caches hierárquicos (L1 por núcleo e L2 compartilhado) e suporte a tradução em dois estágios para máquinas virtuais.
- O processador também suporta DMA (Direct Memory Access),

## Microprocessadores ARM Cortex-A53

- A arquitetura é composta por quatro núcleos simétricos, cada um equipado com extensões para ponto flutuante (FPU), processamento vetorial NEON, instruções de criptografia, caches L1 de dados e instruções, além de recursos de depuração e rastreamento.

**Na parte superior, encontram-se os blocos auxiliares de barramento APB (decoder, ROM e multiplexer) e o CTM (Cross-Trigger Matrix), que coordenam funções de roteamento e sincronização de debug.**

**Os núcleos compartilham um sistema de memória de segundo nível, com cache L2, unidade de coerência de caches (SCU), interface principal de comunicação ACE/AMBA 5 CHI e um escravo ACP para acesso coerente de dispositivos externos**



<https://www.arm.com/resources/education/books/operating-systems>

# **Single Board Computer**

## Single Board Computers (SBC)

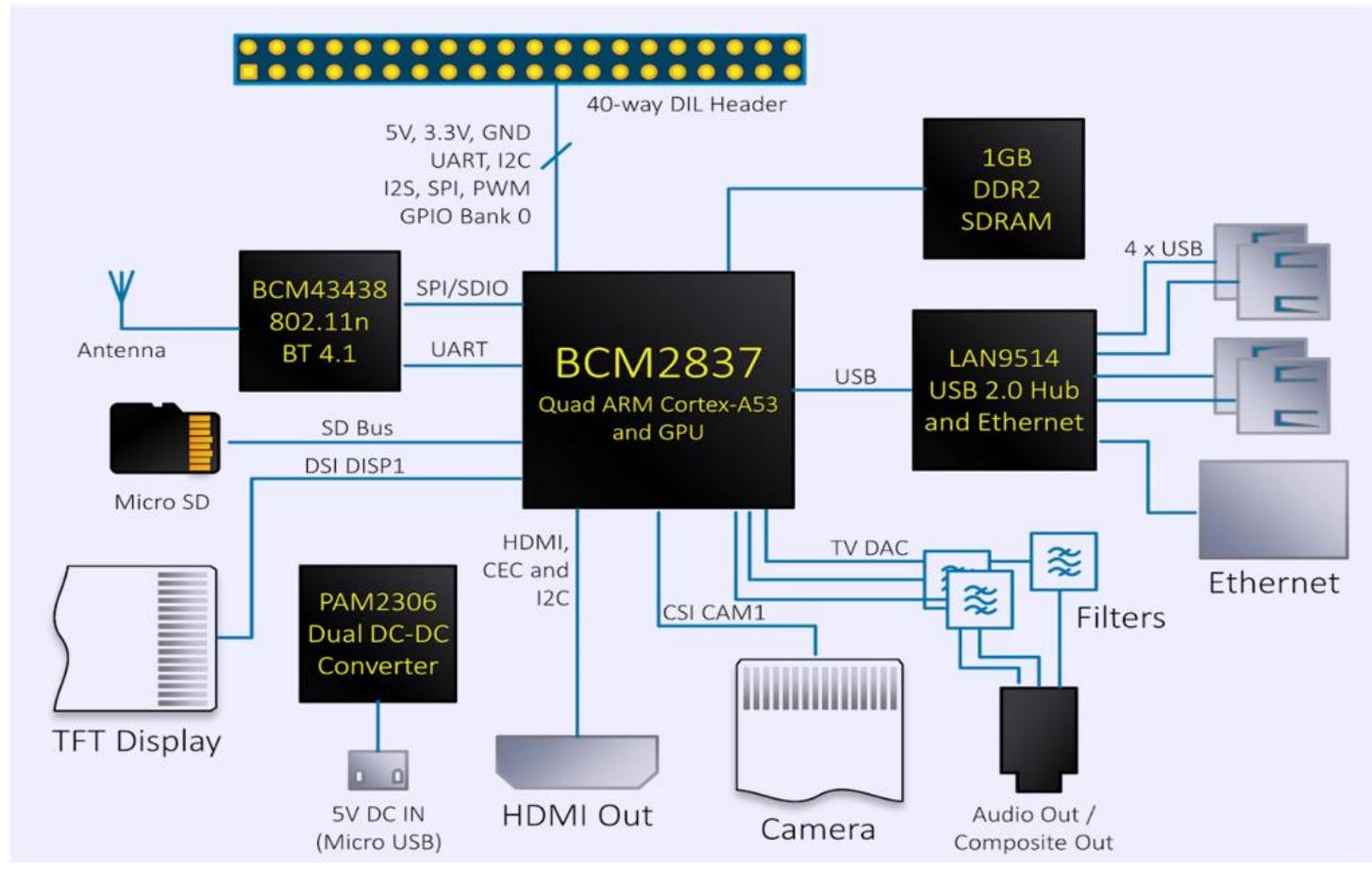
- Combinação de processador, memória, entrada e saída e outros recursos (Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, etc.) em uma única placa (bastando conectar teclado, mouse, e monitor para se obter um PC, por ex.).



- A proposta é a redução de custo, solução integrada, tamanho reduzido, flexibilidade e facilidade.
- É uma plataforma embarcada pronta para uso!
- Envolve SoC (por vezes com microprocessador ARM)
- Exemplo: O projeto Raspberry Pi lançou em 2012 o primeiro SBC de tamanho reduzido visando promover computação!

# Single Board Computers (SBC) - organização

- Exemplo: Raspberry Pi

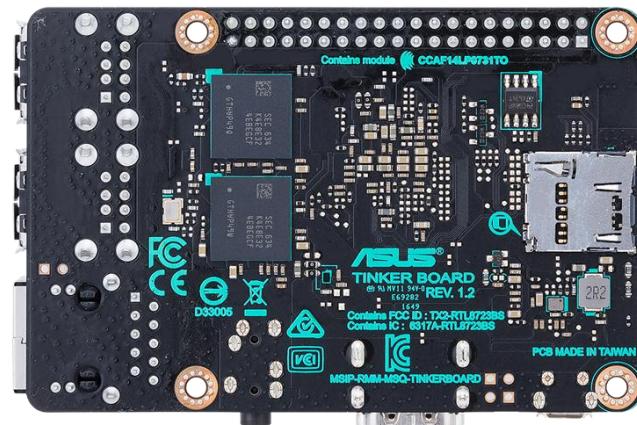


## SBC - Algumas plataformas

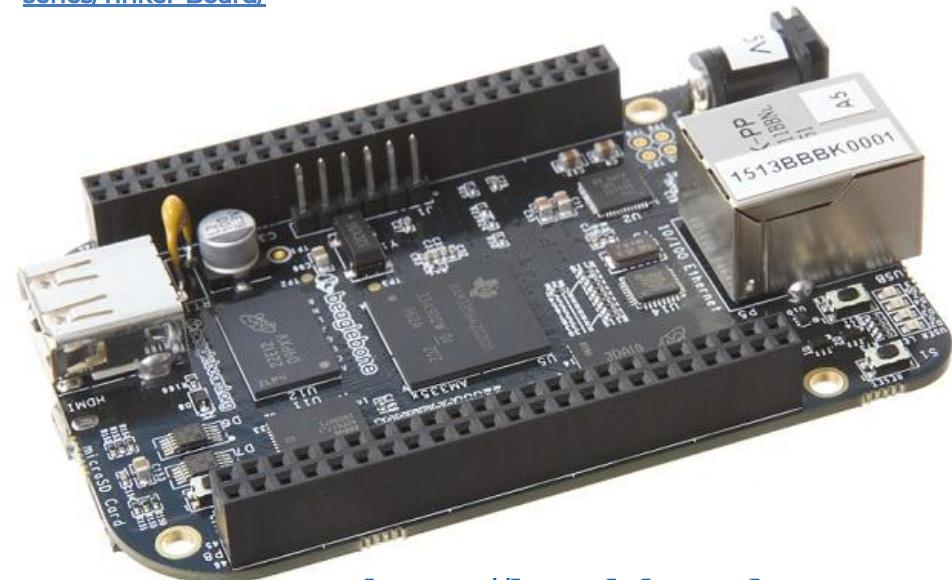
- Raspberry Pi,
- BeagleBoard,
- ASUS TinkerBoard
- Orange Pi, Banana Pi, ....
- Odroid...



<http://www.orangepi.org>



<https://www.asus.com/br/Networking-IoT-Servers/AIoT-Industrial-Solutions/All-series/Tinker-Board/>



<https://beagleboard.org>

## *Single Board Computers (SBC)*

**“Raspberry Pi” da Asus será usado no Brasil em 30 mil validadores de ônibus**

Asus Tinker Board 2S, uma placa com chip hexa-core e 2 ou 4 GB de RAM, vai equipar validadores de ônibus brasileiros

<https://tecnoblog.net/noticias/2021/08/31/asus-tinker-board-2s-validadores-onibus-brasil/>



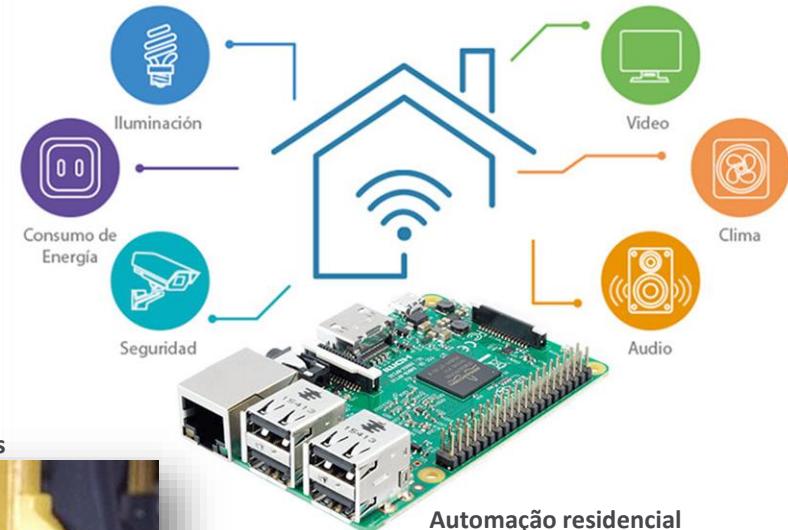
## SBCs - aplicações

- Alguns exemplos de aplicação:



Console

<https://hackaday.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/PiConsoleHeader.png>



Automação residencial

<https://feeprocertificaciones.com/images/jootto/presenciales/raspberry.jpg>



Smart Coffee Machine [fonte: Mr. Coffee]



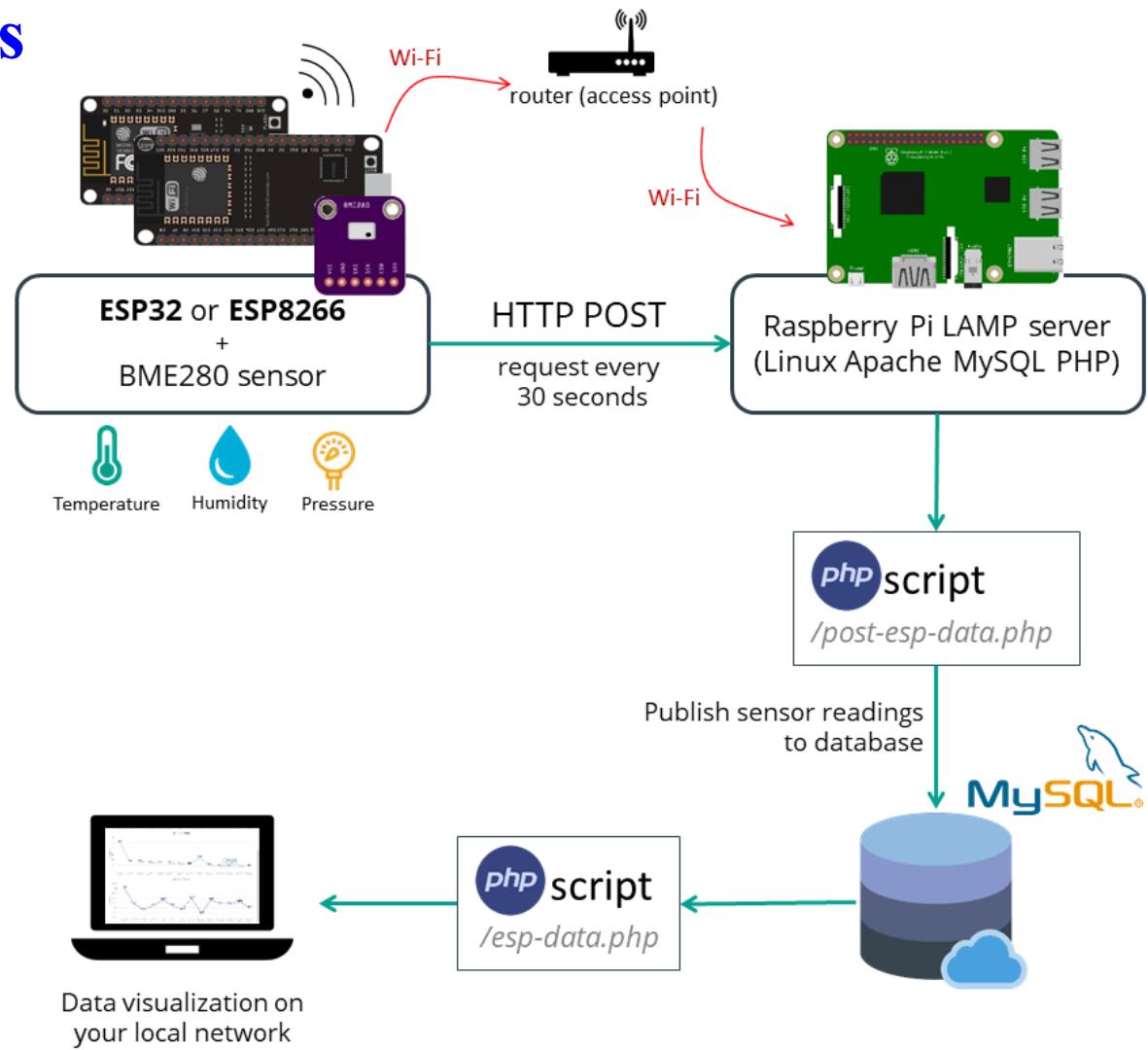
<https://tecnoblog.net/noticias/2021/08/31/asus-tinker-board-2s-validadores-onibus-brasil/>



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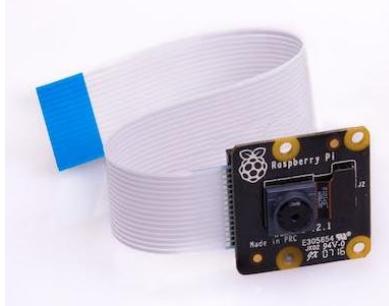
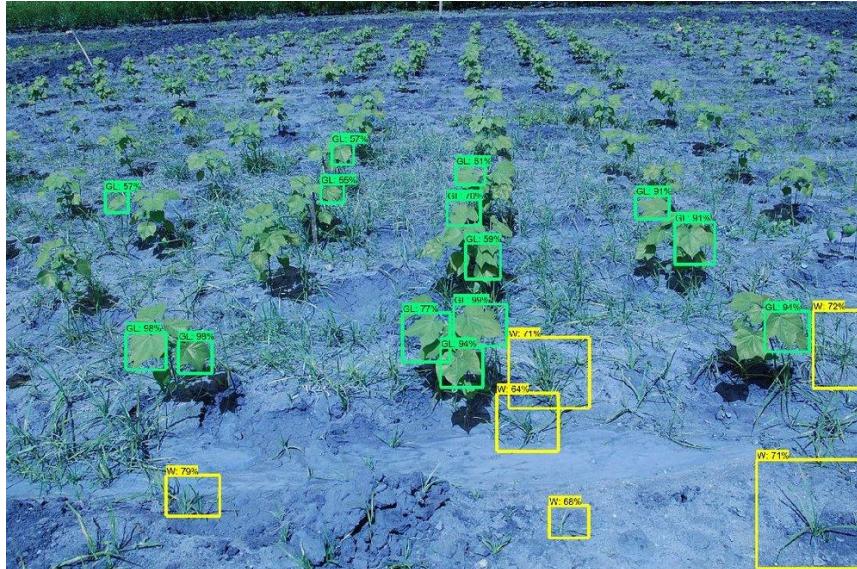
## SBCs - aplicações



<https://i0.wp.com/randomnerdtutorials.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Raspberry-Pi-LAMP-Server-ESP32-ESP8266-Overview.png?quality=100&strip=all&ssl=1>

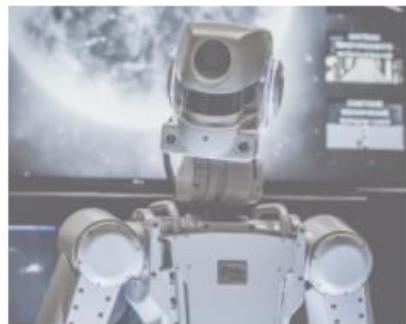
## Single Board Computers (SBC)

### Visão computacional/reconhecimento facial ou de padrões



## Áreas de aplicação

- **ROBÓTICA E AUTOMAÇÃO INDUSTRIAL**
- **SAÚDE**
- **TRANSPORTE, VEÍCULOS E AGRICULTURA**
- **MEDIÇÕES E TESTES**
- **SMART CITY**



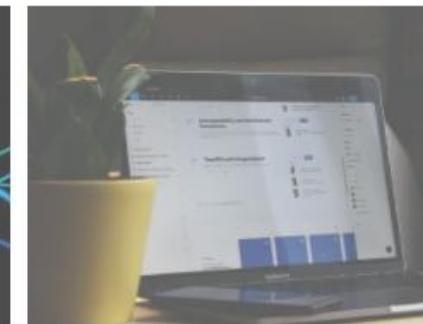
Artificial intelligence



Tablets



Edge computing



Cloud computing

## Possibilidades de projetos com SBCs

- **PONTO DE ACESSO WIRELESS**
- **SISTEMA DE MONITORAMENTO COM CÂMERA;**
- **MEDIA CENTER COM REPRODUÇÃO DE MÚSICAS, VÍDEOS E FOTOS;**
- **ESTAÇÃO METEOROLÓGICA COM ENVIO DOS DADOS PELA INTERNET;**
- **CONSOLE DE VIDEOGAME “RETRÔ”;**
- **PRINT SERVER WIRELESS;**
- **SERVIDOR DE ARQUIVOS / FILE SERVER;**
- **WEB SERVER**

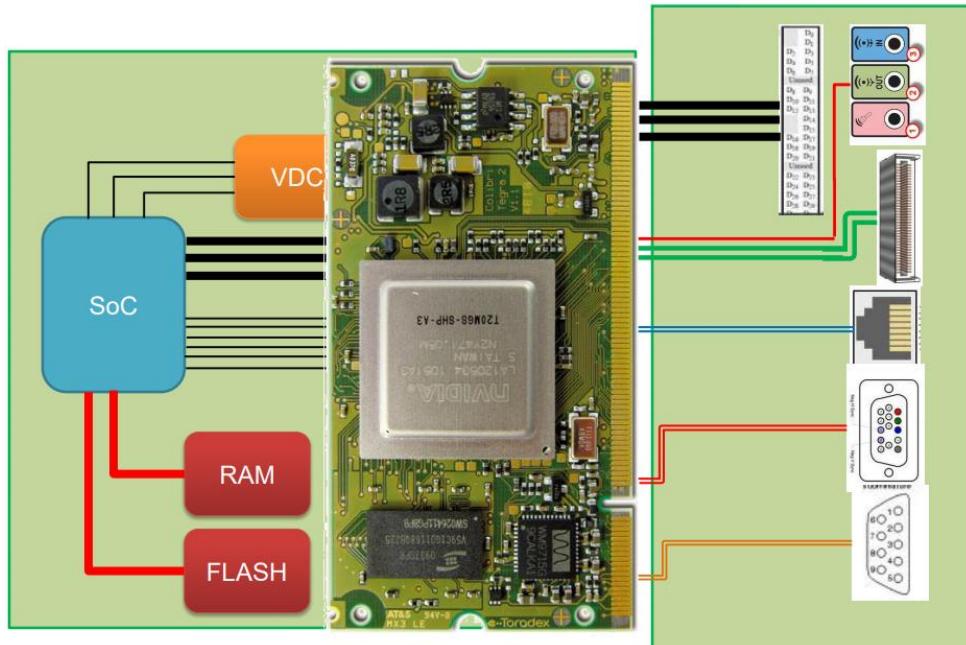


## CoM – Computer on Module

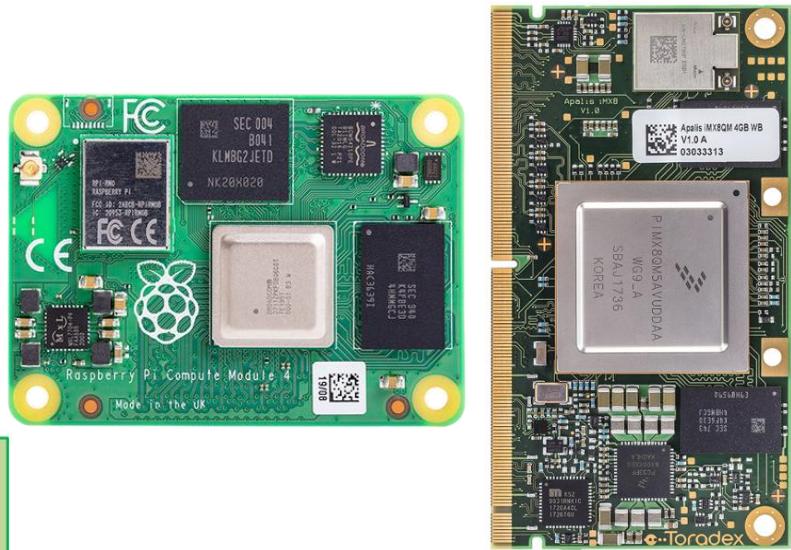
**Situa-se entre uma SBC e um SoC!**

**Solução computacional complexa (core)**

**Usada com a placa base específica para um produto  
(conectores, interfaces)**



Fonte: Guilherme Fernandes – O mercado de desenvolvimento de sistemas embarcados no Brasil – [https://edisciplinas.usp.br/pluginfile.php/2719969/mod\\_resource/content/1/Mercado%20Embarcados.pdf](https://edisciplinas.usp.br/pluginfile.php/2719969/mod_resource/content/1/Mercado%20Embarcados.pdf)



## CoM – *Computer on Module*

- Colibri IMX6 e placa base Aster da Torex disponíveis no laboratório (doação)



<https://www.toradex.com/pt-br/computer-on-modules/colibri-arm-family/nxp-freescale-imx6>



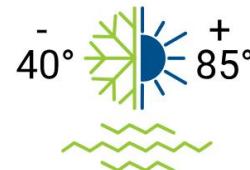
Movido pelo i.MX 6 da NXP



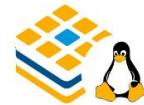
Pronto para multimídia



<https://www.toradex.com/pt-br/products/carrier-board/aster-carrier-board>



Robusto e confiável



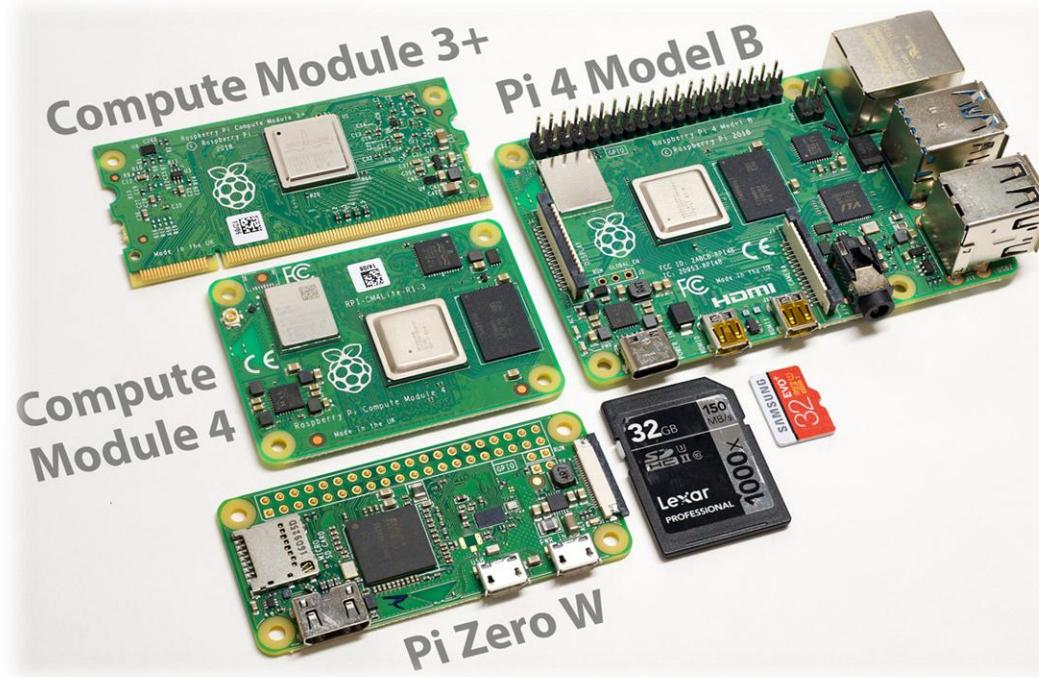
Torizon para atualizações remotas e monitoramento de frota



BlackBerry | QNX

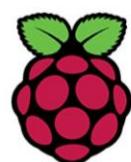
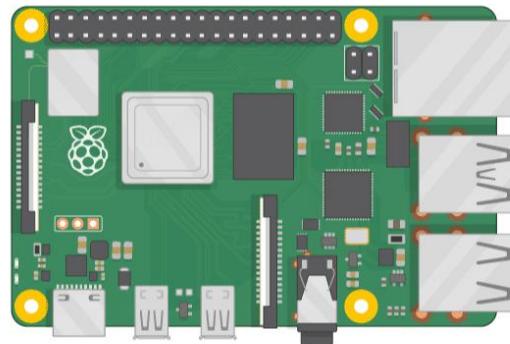
## CoM – *Computer on Module*

- Raspberry Pi CoMs - <https://www.raspberrypi.com/products/>
- A vantagem de uso da CoM é quando um projeto específico necessita de uma placa base com conectores que uma SBC não possui. Ao mesmo em que não é necessário fabricar toda a placa, usando a CoM referente ao “core” do sistema.



## SBCs – modelos disponíveis no mercado

- **Raspberry Pi:** Diversos modelos de SBC desenvolvidos pela Raspberry Pi Foundation, lançando a partir de fevereiro de 2012 visando promover o ensino de Computação em programas escolares e de inclusão (**vamos explorar a fundo estes modelos mais adiante!**).

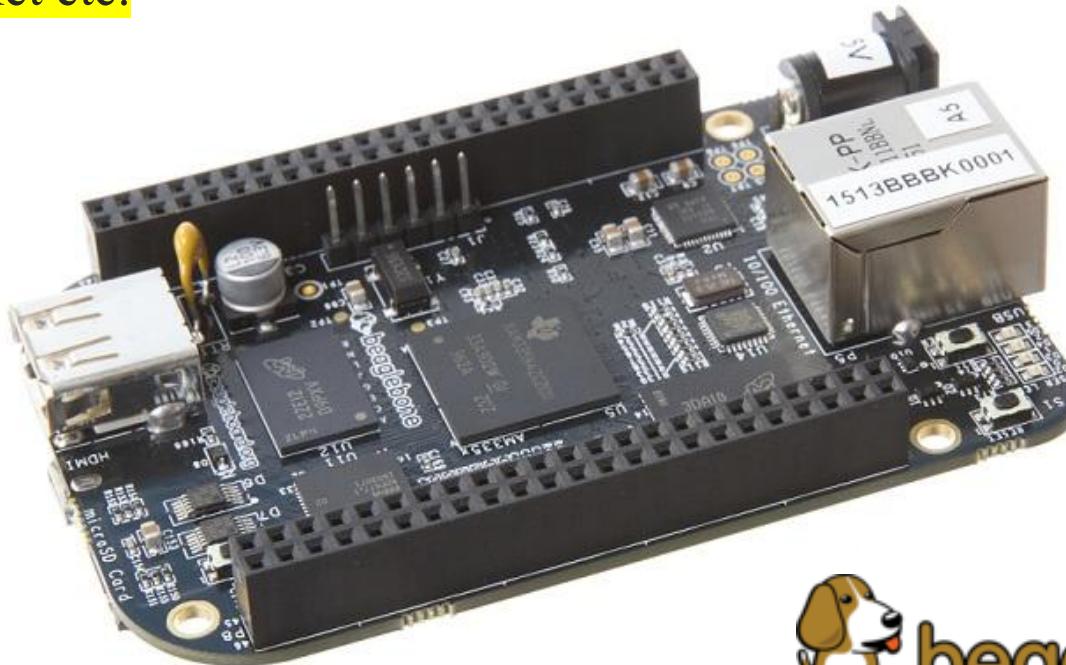


**Raspberry Pi**

<https://www.raspberrypi.org>

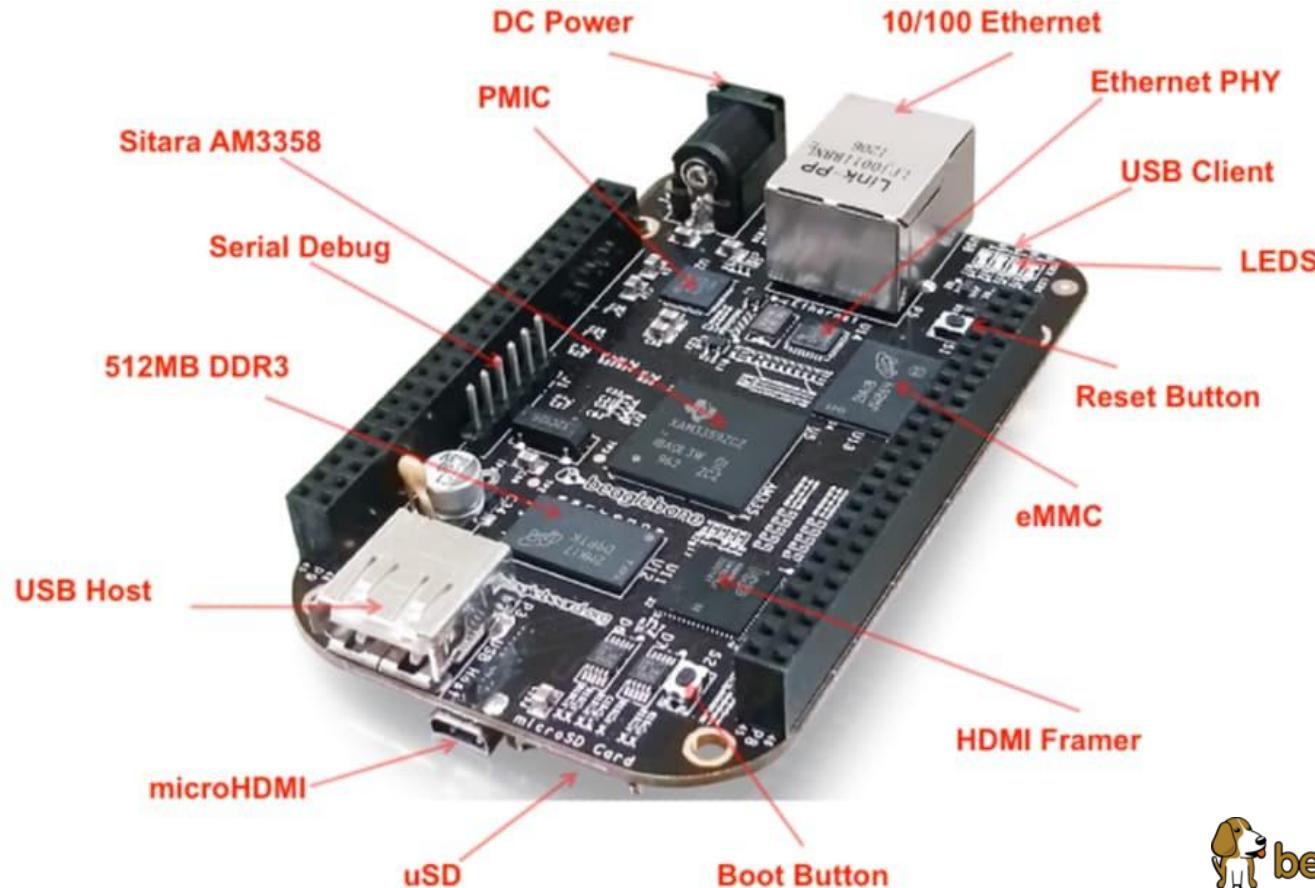
## SBCs - BeagleBone

- <https://beagleboard.org>
- Iniciativa Open Source com SoCs AM335 da Texas Instruments (quad-core ARM Cortex A) com vários modelos: BeagleBone Black, Blue, Green, Pocket etc.



## SBCs - BeagleBoard

➤ Placa Beagle Bone Black - <https://www.beagleboard.org/boards/beaglebone-black>

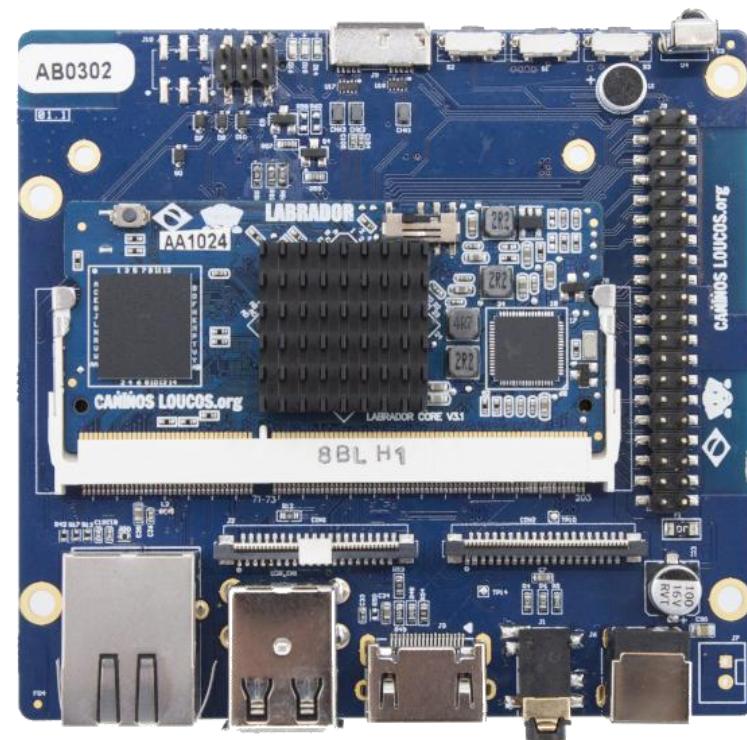


## SBCs - Labrador

### ➤ Projeto brasileiro!

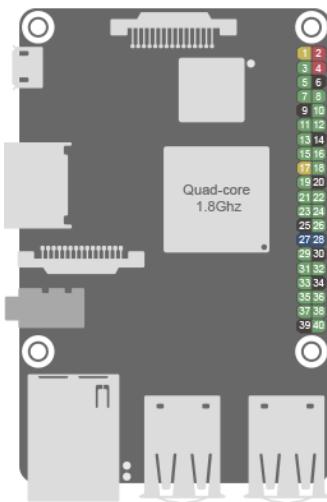
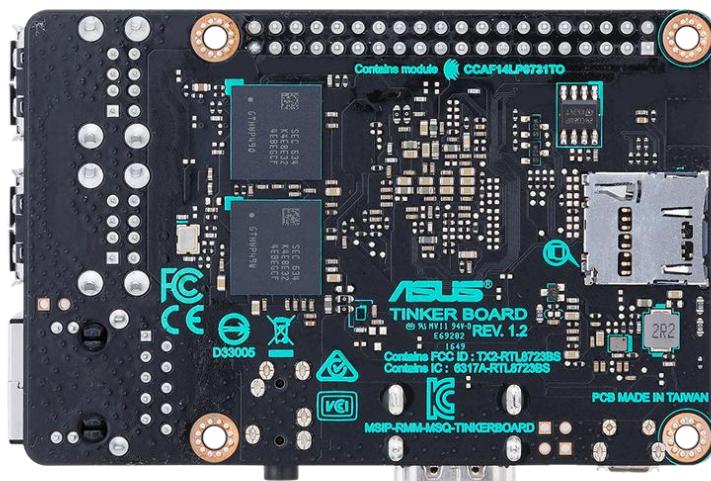
- ✓ Iniciativa do Laboratório de Sistemas Integráveis Tecnológico (LSI-TEC) com o apoio da Escola Politécnica da Universidade de São Paulo (Poli-USP)
- ✓ <https://caninosloucos.org/pt/>

**Versões de 32 e 64 bits, CPU quad-core ARM Cortex A53, 1,3 GHz, GPU, memória RAM DDR3 de 2GB e placa base com chip Wireless e conexões na imagem ao lado.**



## SBCs – ASUS Tinker Board

- <https://www.asus.com/br/Networking-IoT-Servers/AIoT-Industrial-Solutions/All-series/Tinker-Board/>
- ✓ Placa comercial, semelhante à Raspberry Pi, com SoC Rockchip RK3288 (quad-core), 2 GB de RAM DDR3, portas HDMI, USB, Ethernet, Wi-Fi e Bluetooth.



1	VCC3.3V_IO	2	VCC5V_SYS
3	GP8A4_I2C1_SDA	4	VCC5V_SYS
5	GP8A5_I2C1_SCL	6	GND
7	GP0C1_CLKOUT	8	GP5B1_UART1TX
9	GND	10	GP5B0_UART1RX
11	GP5B4_SPI0CLK_UART4CTSN	12	GP6A0_PCM/I2S_CLK
13	GP5B6_SPI0_TXD_UART4TX	14	GND
15	GP5B7_SPI0_RXD_UART4RX	16	GP5B2_UART1CTSN
17	VCC33_IO	18	GP5B3_UART1RTSN
19	GP8B1_SPI2TXD	20	GND
21	GP8B0_SPI2RXD	22	GP5C3
23	GP8A6_SPI2CLK	24	GP8A7_SPI2CSN0
25	GND	26	GP8A3_SPI2CSN1
27	GP7C1_I2C4_SDA	28	GP7C2_I2C4_SCL
29	GP5B5_SPI0CSN0_UART4RTSN	30	GND
31	GP5C0_SPI0CSN1	32	GP7C7_UART2TX_PWM3
33	GP7C6_UART2RX_PWM2	34	GND
35	GP6A1_PCM/I2S_FS	36	GP7A7_UART3RX
37	GP7B0_UART3TX	38	GP6A3_PCM/I2S_SDI
39	GND	40	GP6A4_PCM/I2S_SDO

## SBCs - Toradex

### ➤ Placas bases e de Desenvolvimento

- <https://www.toradex.com/pt-br/products/carrier-board/viola-carrier-board>
- <https://www.toradex.com/pt-br/carrier-boards-for-system-computer-on-module>



## SBCs - Toradex

<https://developer.toradex.com>

# Toradex Developer Center

Welcome to the Toradex Developer Website. Your one-stop resource for our embedded computing and IoT solutions.

Search docs



### Quickstart Guide

Our quickstart guide contains all the information you need to get up-and-running with your Toradex board



### Hardware Offering

Understand how Toradex's Computer on Modules work together and check all of Toradex's hardware offerings



### Torizon

A ready-to-use, Linux-based software platform, that makes it easy to develop and deploy your application

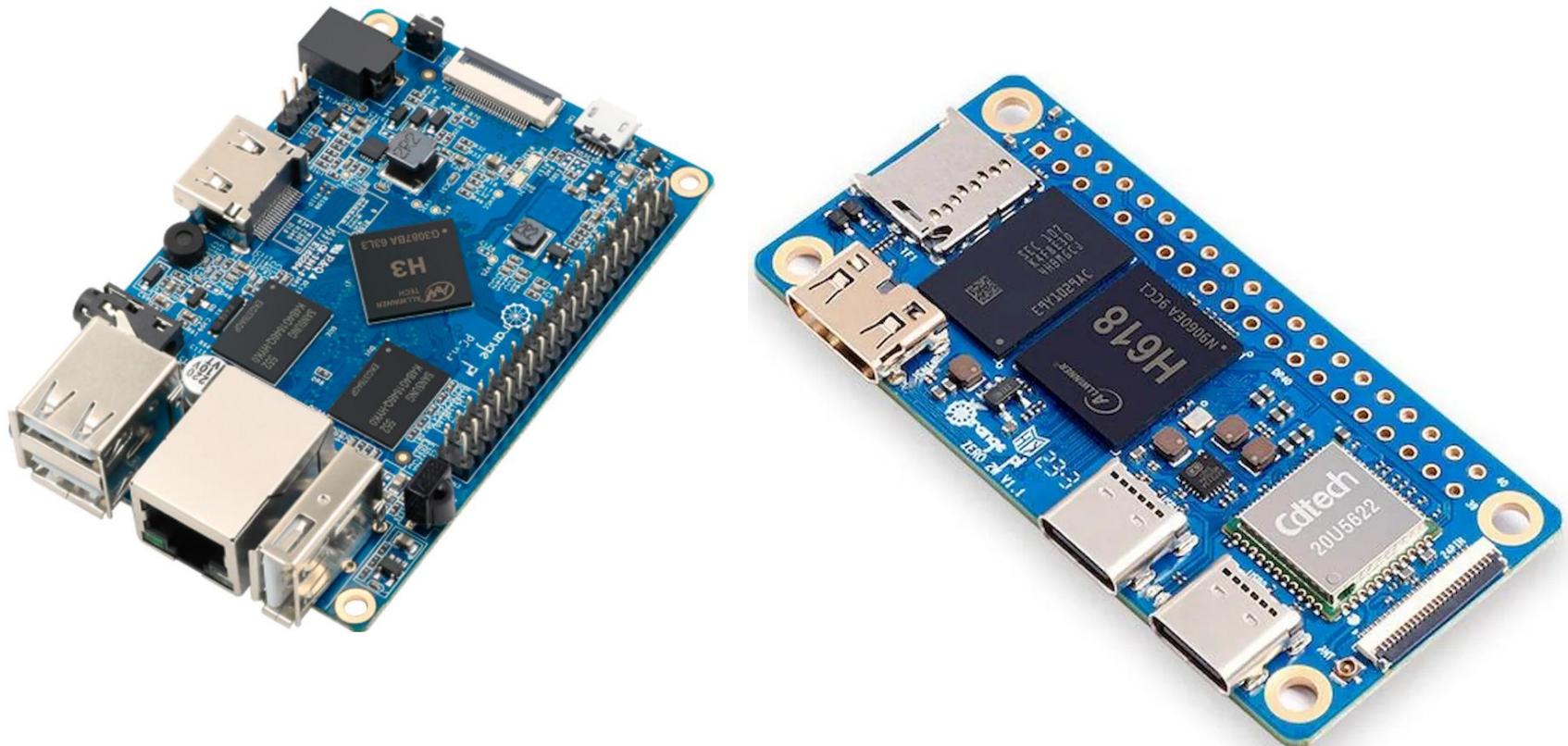


### Embedded Linux

Toradex offers in-house operating system support for Linux, providing BSP layers and reference images for Yocto Project

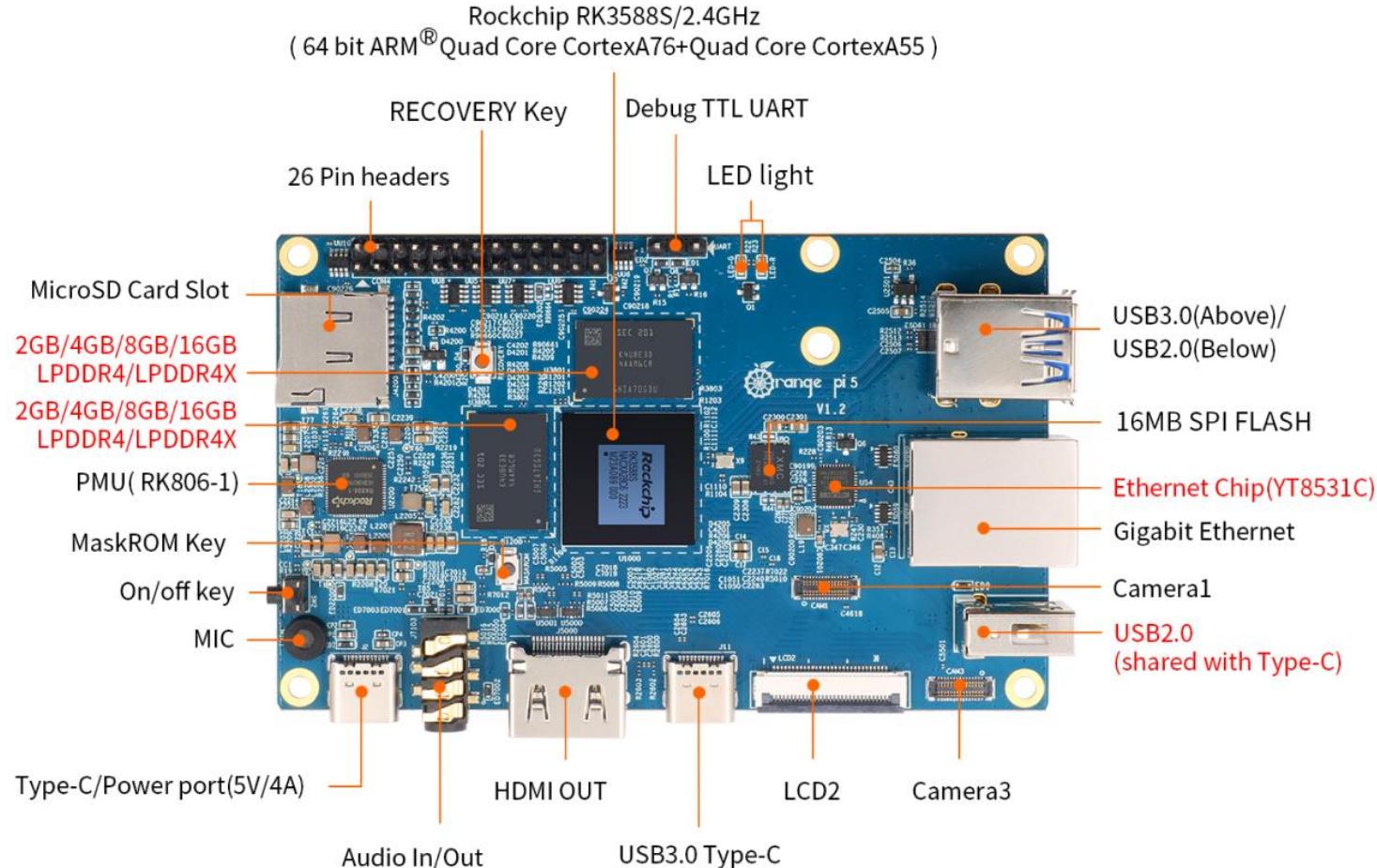
## SBCs – Orange Pi 5

- <http://www.orangepi.org>
- Vários modelos de placas SBC de código aberto criadas pela Shenzhen Xunlong Software e inspiradas na Raspberry Pi e BeagleBoard.



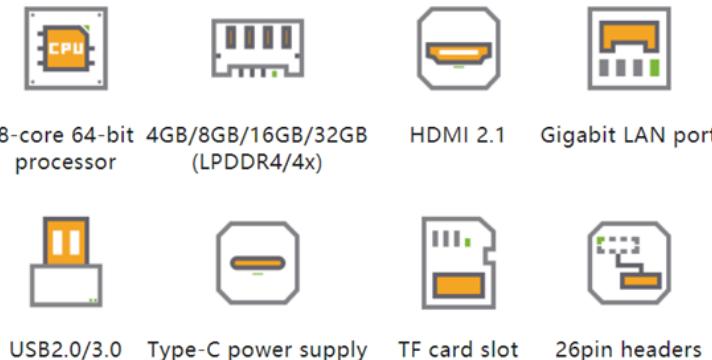
## SBCs – Orange Pi 5

- Orange Pi 5 - <http://www.orangepi.org/html/hardWare/computerAndMicrocontrollers/details/Orange-Pi-5.html>



## SBCs – Orange Pi 5

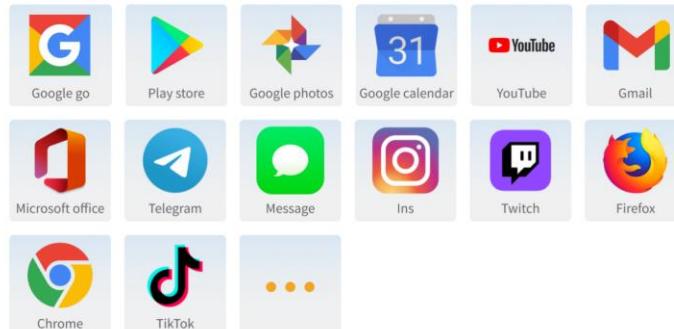
➤ **Orange Pi 5 - <http://www.orangepi.org/html/hardWare/computerAndMicrocontrollers/details/Orange-Pi-5.html>**



### Supports Orange Pi OS (Droid)



With its self-designed Launcher, it provides users with the same operating habits as a regular computer to the maximum extent. The installation of Aurora Store allows users to run Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, Telegram and other applications smoothly.



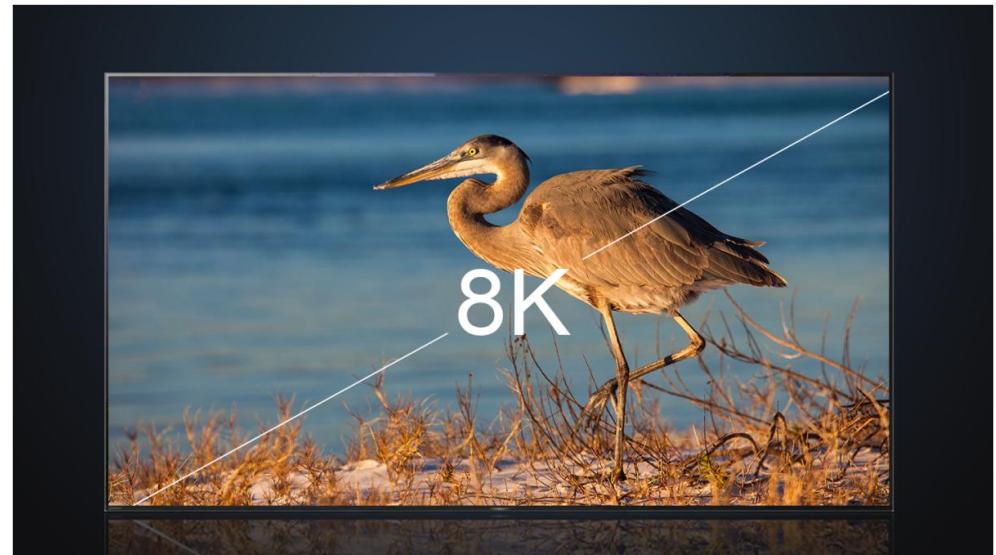
### Up to 32GB RAM

Meet the application requirements of products with large RAM and large storage.



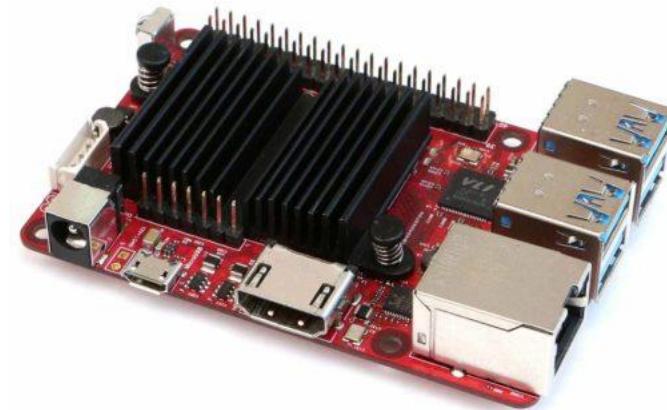
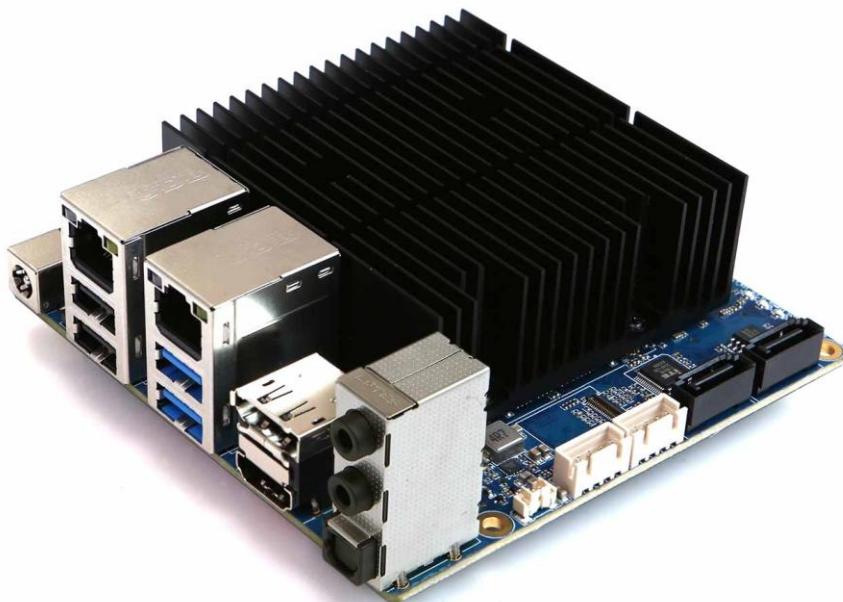
### 8K video codec for clearer images

Up to support 8K @ 60fps, the powerful video codec allows for clearer images and more detailed picture quality.



## SBCs - ODROID

- SBCs da empresa hard kernel
- <https://www.hardkernel.com>
- Vários modelos Open Souce, geralmente com SoC (ARM Cortex A, quad-core, GPU etc) com especificação técnica similar às soluções anteriores.



## SBCs – outros projetos

- Banana PI – <https://banana-pi.org>
- Outras alternativas à Raspberry pi:

<https://livreeaberto.com/alternativas-ao-raspberry-pi>



## Bibliografia

### Operating Systems Foundations with Linux on the Raspberry Pi

By Wim Vanderbauwhede and Dr. Jeremy Singer - ARM Education Media -

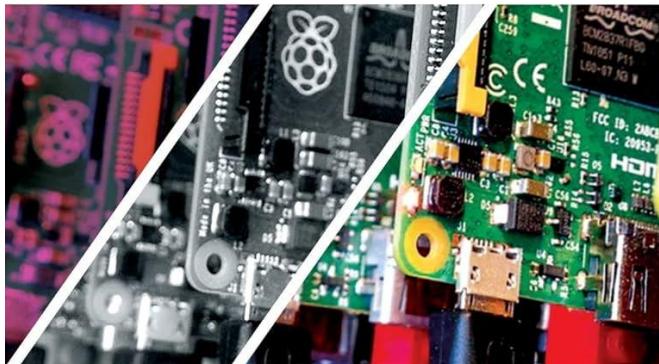
<https://www.arm.com/resources/education/books/operating-systems>

<https://armkeil.blob.core.windows.net/developer/Files/pdf/ebook/arm-operating-systems-foundations-with-linux-on-the-raspberry-pi.pdf>

**arm** Education Media

### Operating Systems Foundations with Linux on the Raspberry Pi

TEXTBOOK



Wim Vanderbauwhede

Jeremy Singer

### Operating Systems Foundations

with Linux on the Raspberry Pi



The aim of this book is to provide a practical introduction to the foundations of modern operating systems, with a particular focus on GNU/Linux and the Arm platform. The unique perspective of the authors is that they explain operating systems theory and concepts but also ground them in practical use through illustrative examples of their implementation in GNU/Linux, making the connection with the Arm hardware supporting the OS functionality. For use in ECE, EE, and CS Departments.

#### Contents

- 1 A Memory-centric System Model
- 2 A Practical View of the Linux System
- 3 Hardware Architecture
- 4 Process Management
- 5 Process Scheduling
- 6 Memory Management
- 7 Concurrency and Parallelism
- 8 Input / Output
- 9 Persistent Storage
- 10 Networking
- 11 Advanced Topics

*"While the modern systems software stack has become large and complex, the fundamental principles are unchanging. Operating Systems must trade off abstraction for efficiency. In this respect, Linux on Arm is particularly instructive. The authors do an excellent job of presenting Operating Systems concepts, with direct links to concrete examples of these concepts in Linux on the Raspberry Pi. Please don't just read this textbook - buy a Pi and try out the practical exercises as you go."*

Steve Furber CBE FRS FREng,  
ICL Professor of Computer Engineering,  
The University of Manchester

**arm** Education Media

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For more information, visit: [armedmedia.com](http://armedmedia.com)

# Raspberry Pi

## Gerações, modelos e evolução

### ➤ RASPBERRY PI 1 B (1<sup>a</sup> GERAÇÃO)

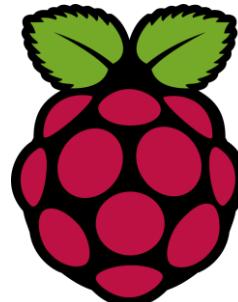
Inicialmente conhecida apenas como “Raspberry Pi”, por ser a **1<sup>a</sup> versão, lançada em 2012!**

**Processador Single-Core Broadcom BCM2835 ARM11 de 700 MHz e VideoCore IV.**

Com 512 MB de RAM26 pinos de GPIO. **Versão já obsoleta!**

**Raspberry Pi Foundation**

<https://www.raspberrypi.org>



## Gerações, modelos e versões

### ➤ RASPBERRY PI 1 A+ [1<sup>a</sup> GERAÇÃO]

Versão aprimorada do modelo “A” original. Lançada em 2014

**Mesmo processador da versão anterior, com 512 MB de RAM, 1 x USB, HDMI e microSD.**

1<sup>a</sup> versão “A” com 40 pinos GPIO. Segundo a página da Raspberry Pi, em produção até jan/2026

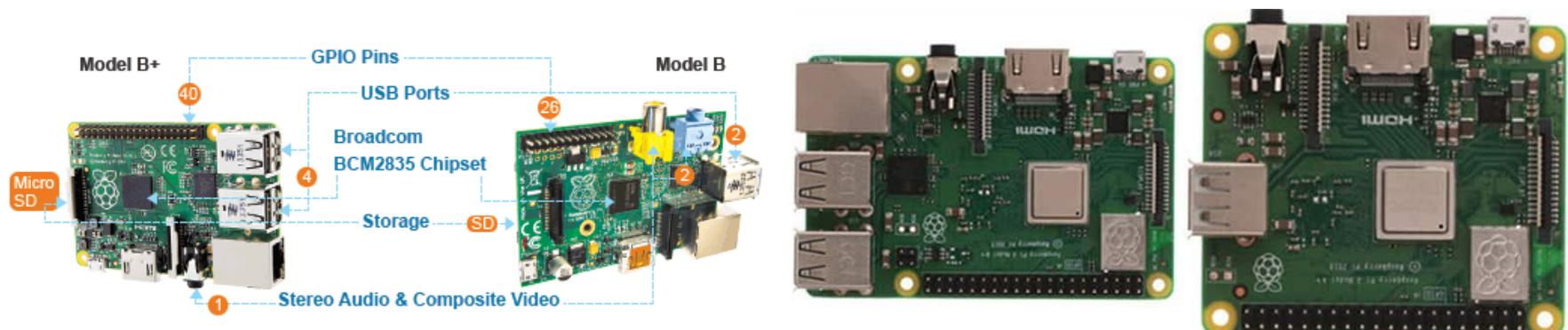


Fonte: <https://www.raspberrypi.com/products/raspberry-pi-1-model-a-plus/>

## Gerações, modelos e versões

### ➤ MODELOS “A” VS. “B” MODERNOS – QUAIS DIFERENÇAS E SEMELHANÇAS?

- **Modelo “A”** = mais compacta, funcionalidades reduzidas (RAM de 512 somente 1 USB, sem porta ethernet)
- **Modelo “B”** = Versão “full”, mais robusta, tamanho maior, maior capacidade, mais portas USB e porta ethernet.
- **Modelos “A+” e “B+”** = aprimoramento das versões “A” e “B”, conforme a tecnologia evolui = inserção de micro USB, mini HDMI, maior velocidade no SoC etc.
- Contudo, modelos A e A+ continuam sempre mais compactas ou com menor capacidade computacional em relação à “B” e “B+” de uma mesma geração.

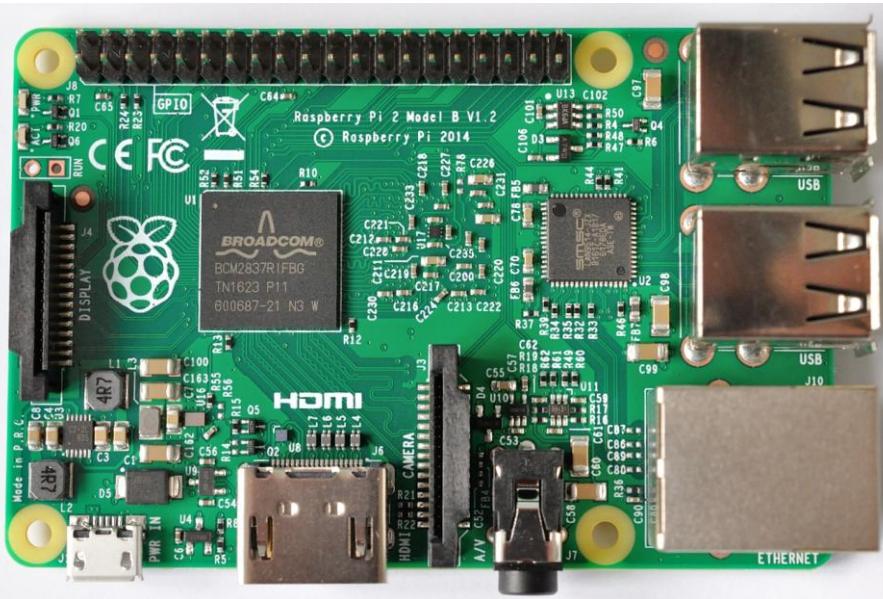


## Gerações, modelos e evolução

### ➤ RASPBERRY PI 2B [2ª GERAÇÃO]

Com SoC mais potente: **BCM2836 quad-core Cortex A7 de 900 MHz, 1GB de RAM – lançada em 2015.**

Com 4 x USB, HDMI, micros, 1 x porta Ethernet, GPU VideoCore IV. **Versão obsoleta!**



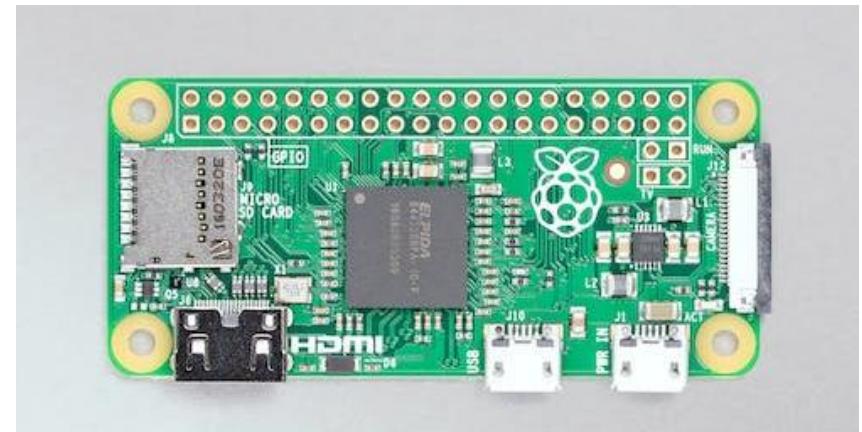
## Gerações, modelos e evolução

### ➤ RASPBERRY PI ZERO (2<sup>a</sup> GERAÇÃO)

- Versão equivalente aos modelos “A”, mais simples e compacta com propósito de ser ao mesmo tempo a menor SBC com maior capacidade computacional – lançada em 2015!

Possui metade tamanho do modelo Raspberry Pi 1 A+ (gen. Anterior), com dobro de processamento: mesmo SoC single-core do RPi 1 A+ (BCM2835), mas com velocidade aumentada para 1 GHz.

Com 512 MB de RAM, Mini HDMI, Micro USB e microSD. Em produção até jan/2026



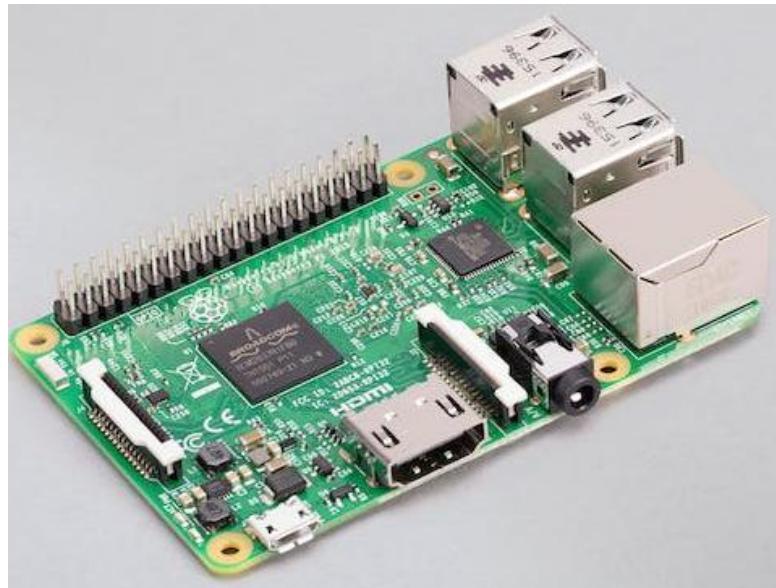
<https://www.raspberrypi.com/products/raspberry-pi-zero/>

## Gerações, modelos e evolução

### ➤ RASPBERRY PI 3 B (3<sup>a</sup> GERAÇÃO)

Evolução significativa no SoC: Broadcom BCM2837 quad-core Cortex A53 de 1,2 GHz e 1GB de RAM. Com HDMI e micro SD. Lançada em 2016!

➤ Novidades: Wi-Fi, Bluetooth 4.1, e arquitetura 64-bits (todas versões anteriores eram de 32-bits). Em produção até jan/2026.

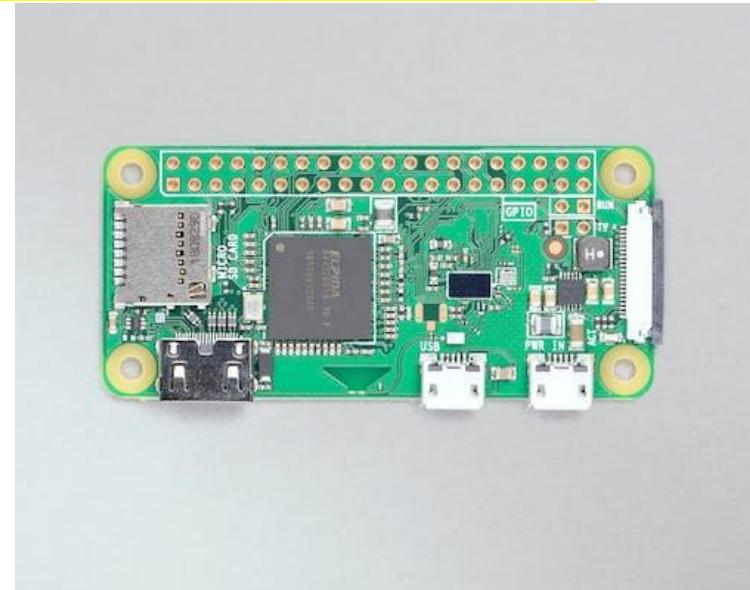


<https://www.raspberrypi.com/products/raspberry-pi-3-model-b/>

## Gerações, modelos e evolução

### ➤ RASPBERRY PI ZERO W [3<sup>a</sup> GERAÇÃO]

- A evolução em relação ao Raspberry Pi Zero da 2<sup>a</sup> geração ocorre na inserção do Wi-Fi e Bluetooth 4.2. Lançada em 2017.
- As outras características foram mantidas (SoC BCM2835 ARM11 de 1 GHz, 512 MB de RAM, mini HDMI etc). Em produção até jan/2026.



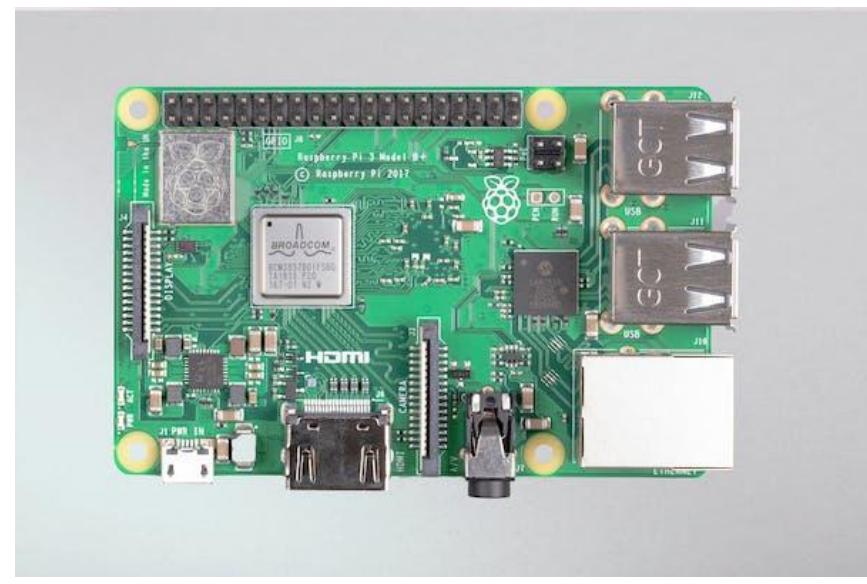
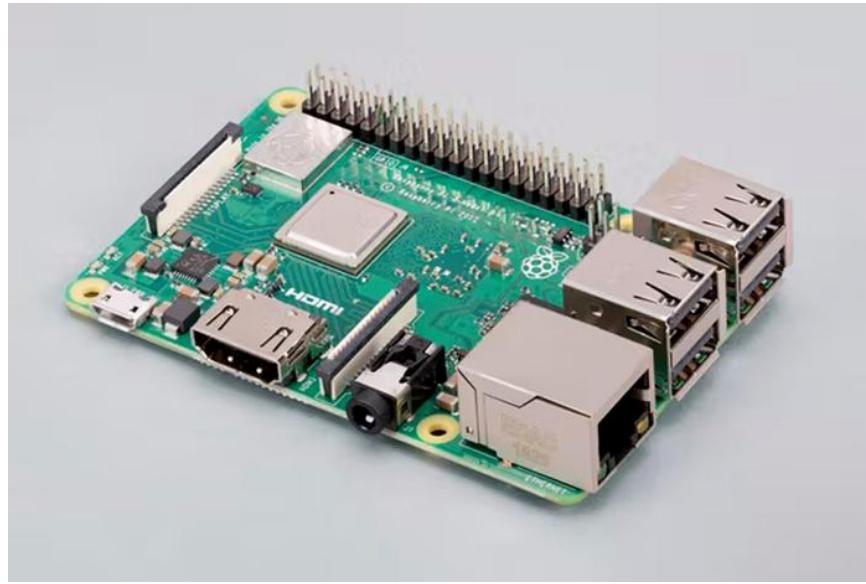
<https://www.raspberrypi.com/products/raspberry-pi-3-model-b/>

## Gerações, modelos e evolução

### ➤ RASPBERRY PI 3 B+ (3<sup>a</sup> GERAÇÃO)

Aprimoramento do modelo “3B” com **novo SoC BCM2837B0 quad-core Cortex A-53 ARMV8 64-bit de 1,4 GHz, com Ethernet de 300 Mbps, Wi-Fi e Bluetooth 4.2**. Lançada em 2018!

- Manteve RAM de 1GB, 4 x USB e 1 x HDMI.



<https://www.raspberrypi.com/products/raspberry-pi-3-model-b-plus/>

## Gerações, modelos e evolução

### ➤ RASPBERRY PI 3 A+ [3<sup>a</sup> GERAÇÃO]

Com mesma dimensões e formato do modelo Rpi 1 A+, e mesmo SoC do modelo Raspberry Pi 3B+: **BCM2837B0 quad-core Cortex A-53 de 1,4 GHz**. Porém, com apenas 512 MB de RAM, sem porta Ethernet, 1 x USB, HDMI, Wi-Fi e Bluetooth 4.2. Lançada em **2018**.



<https://www.raspberrypi.com/products/raspberry-pi-3-model-a-plus/>

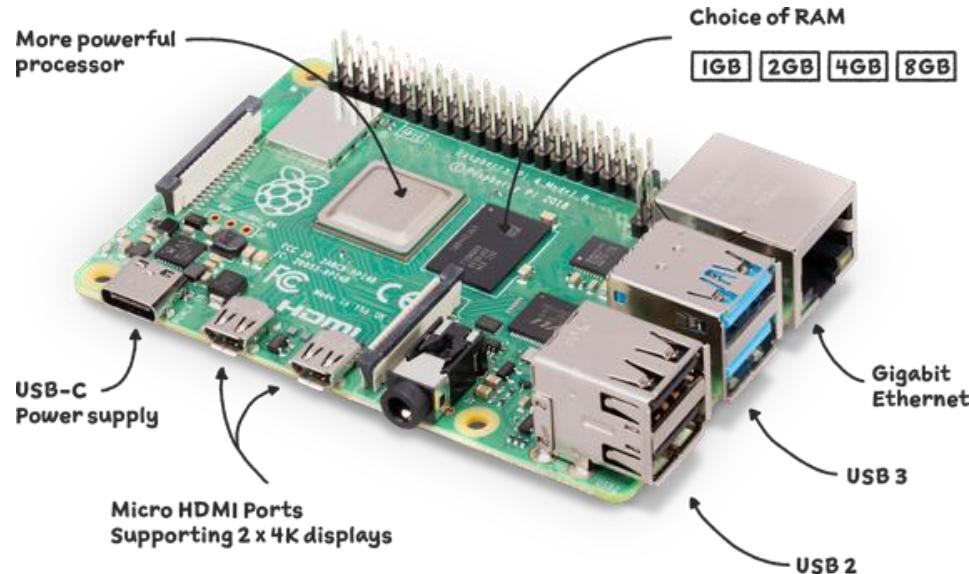
## Gerações, modelos e evolução

### ➤ RASPBERRY PI 4 B (4<sup>a</sup> GERAÇÃO)

Próxima geração, com SoC BCM2711 quad-core Cortex A72 ARMv8 de 64-bit, em versões de 1,5 ou 1,8 GHz (dependendo das versões com 1, 2, 4, e 8 GB de RAM). Lançado em 2019.

- Com 4x portas USB (2x no padrão 3.0), 2x micro HDMI, microSD, Ethernet, Wi-Fi e Bluetooth 5.0..

<https://www.raspberrypi.com/products/raspberry-pi-4-model-b/>



## Gerações, modelos e evolução

### ➤ RASPBERRY PI 400 [4<sup>a</sup> GERAÇÃO]

Computador em forma de teclado, possui um RPi 4B na versão de 4GB de RAM, SoC BCM2711C0 quad-core Cortex A72 de 1,8 GHz, GPU videoCore VI de 500 MHz. Lançado em 2020.

➤ Com 3x USB, 2 x micro HDMI, microSC, Ethernet, Wi-Fi e Bluetooth 5.0.



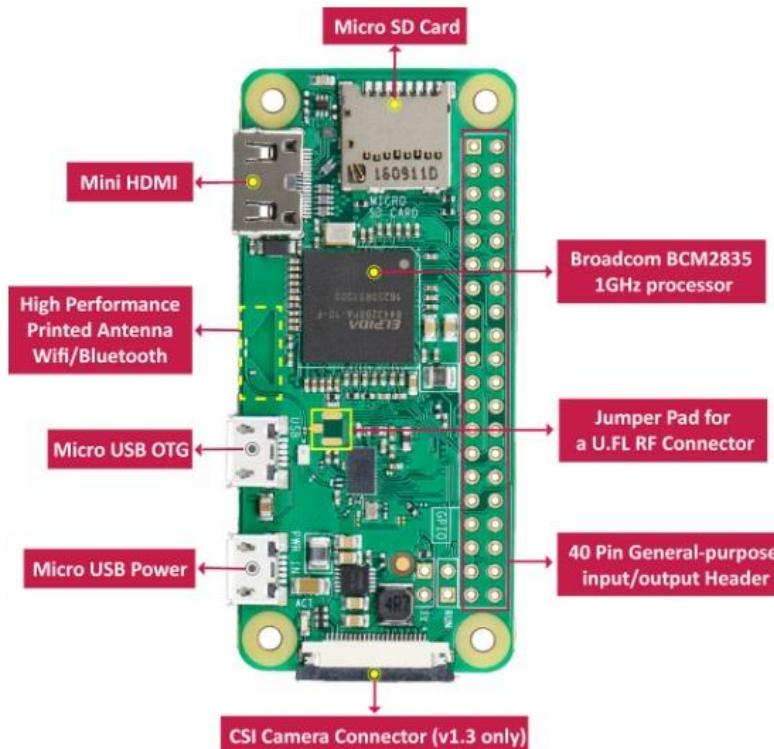
<https://www.raspberrypi.com/products/raspberry-pi-400/>



## Gerações, modelos e evolução

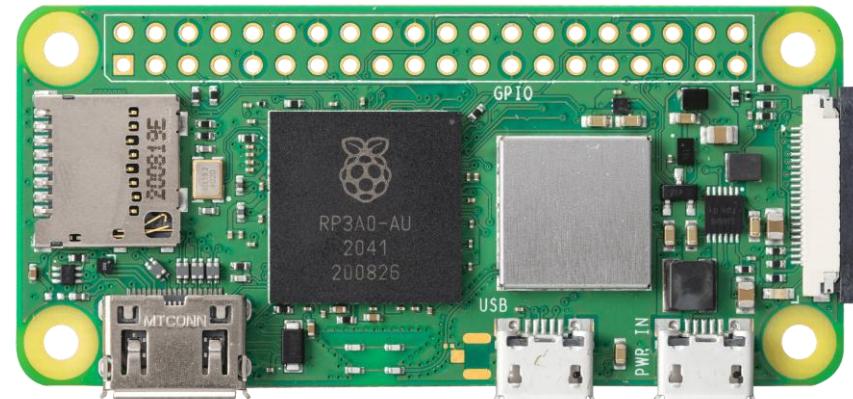
### ➤ RASPBERRY PI 2W (4<sup>a</sup> GERAÇÃO)

- Modelo Raspberry Pi Zero mais recente, **lançado em 2021**, 5x mais rápida do que o modelo RPi Zero W da geração anterior.



Com SoC **BCM2710A1 quad-core Cortex A53 de 1 GHz, GPU IV 400 MHz**, 512 MB de RAM, 1x microUSB OTG, 1 x mini HDMI, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth 4.2 e microSD.

<https://www.raspberrypi.com/products/raspberry-pi-zero-2-w/>



## Raspberry Pi 5 (5<sup>a</sup> geração)

- Lançada em 2023 com SoC BCM2712 quad-core Arm Cortex A76 processor 2.4GHz, HDMI (dual 4k HDR), 4 ou 8GB de RAM (DDR4), interface PCIe, Gigabit Ethernet, RTC, Power Button



- Broadcom BCM2712 2.4GHz quad-core 64-bit Arm Cortex-A76 CPU, with cryptography extensions, 512KB per-core L2 caches and a 2MB shared L3 cache
- VideoCore VII GPU, supporting OpenGL ES 3.1, Vulkan 1.2
- Dual 4Kp60 HDMI® display output with HDR support
- 4Kp60 HEVC decoder
- LPDDR4X-4267 SDRAM (4GB and 8GB SKUs available at launch)
- Dual-band 802.11ac Wi-Fi®
- Bluetooth 5.0 / Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE)
- microSD card slot, with support for high-speed SDR104 mode
- 2 × USB 3.0 ports, supporting simultaneous 5Gbps operation
- 2 × USB 2.0 ports
- Gigabit Ethernet, with PoE+ support (requires separate PoE+ HAT)
- 2 × 4-lane MIPI camera/display transceivers
- PCIe 2.0 x1 interface for fast peripherals (requires separate M.2 HAT or other adapter)
- 5V/5A DC power via USB-C, with Power Delivery support
- Raspberry Pi standard 40-pin header
- Real-time clock (RTC), powered from external battery
- Power button

<https://www.raspberrypi.com/products/raspberry-pi-zero-2-w/>

## Raspberry Pi 500 (5<sup>a</sup> geração)

- Incorpora o mesmo processador Arm quad-core de 64 bits e o controlador de I/O RP1 presentes no Raspberry Pi 5. Equipado com um dissipador de calor integrado e suporte a saída simultânea para dois monitores 4K.



<https://www.raspberrypi.com/products/raspberry-pi-500/>

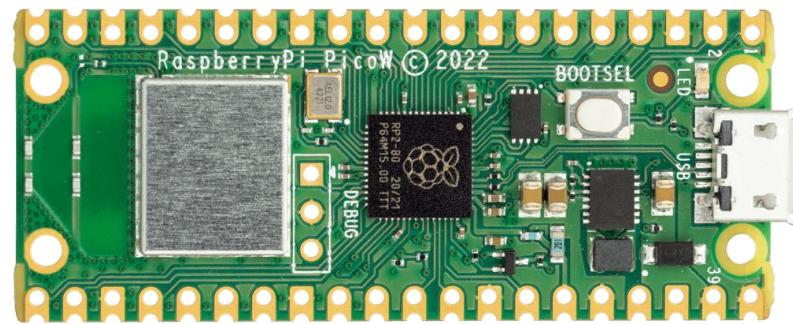
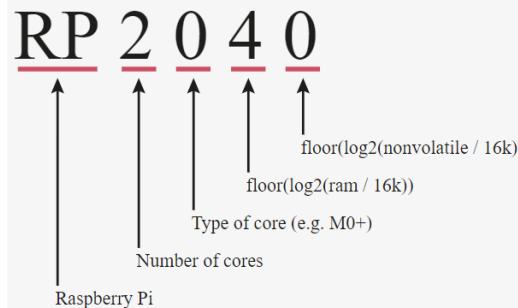
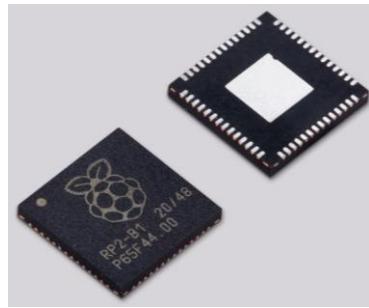
<https://datasheets.raspberrypi.com/pi500/raspberry-pi-500-product-brief.pdf>

## Raspberry Pi PICO (microcontrolador)

- Diferente das versões apresentadas anteriormente, modelos da série “Pico” são plataformas de microcontroladores. Portanto, não são SBCs!

O microcontrolador **RP2040** é fabricado pela própria Raspberry Pi, geralmente com: **dual-core ARM Cortex M0 de 264 kB de RAM interna, 133 MHz**, integrando UART, SPI, I2C, USB, 18x I/O.

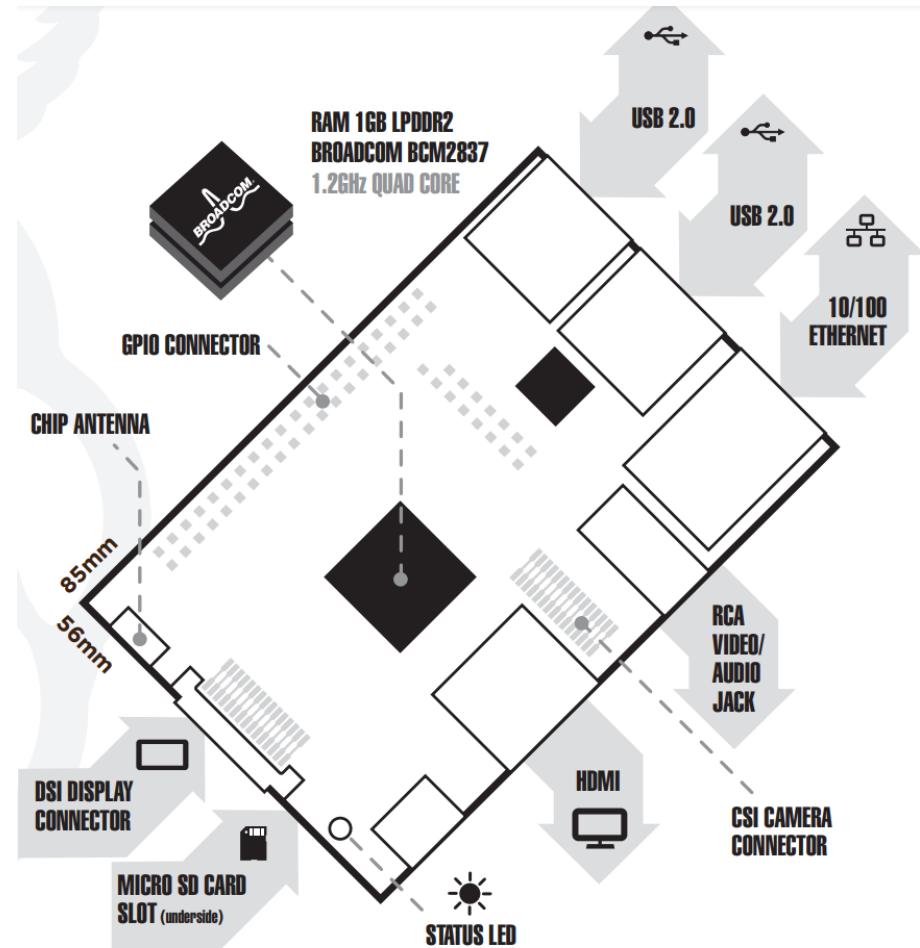
Com versões integrando Wi-Fi 2.4 GHz 802.11 LAN (versão **PICO W e WH**) . As últimas versões foram lançadas em **2022**.



# Raspberry Pi 3B+ – datasheet e digrama

- <https://datasheets.raspberrypi.com/rpi3/raspberry-pi-3-b-plus-product-brief.pdf>

<b>Processor:</b>	Broadcom BCM2837B0, Cortex-A53 64-bit SoC @ 1.4GHz
<b>Memory:</b>	1GB LPDDR2 SDRAM
<b>Connectivity:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ 2.4GHz and 5GHz IEEE 802.11.b/g/n/ac wireless LAN, Bluetooth 4.2, BLE</li><li>■ Gigabit Ethernet over USB 2.0 (maximum throughput 300 Mbps)</li><li>■ 4 × USB 2.0 ports</li></ul>
<b>Access:</b>	Extended 40-pin GPIO header
<b>Video &amp; sound:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ 1 × full size HDMI</li><li>■ MIPI DSI display port</li><li>■ MIPI CSI camera port</li><li>■ 4 pole stereo output and composite video port</li></ul>
<b>Multimedia:</b>	H.264, MPEG-4 decode (1080p30); H.264 encode (1080p30); OpenGL ES 1.1, 2.0 graphics
<b>SD card support:</b>	Micro SD format for loading operating system and data storage
<b>Input power:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ 5V/2.5A DC via micro USB connector</li><li>■ 5V DC via GPIO header</li><li>■ Power over Ethernet (PoE)-enabled (requires separate PoE HAT)</li></ul>
<b>Environment:</b>	Operating temperature, 0–50°C
<b>Compliance:</b>	For a full list of local and regional product approvals, please visit <a href="http://www.raspberrypi.org/products/raspberry-pi-3-model-b+">www.raspberrypi.org/products/raspberry-pi-3-model-b+</a>
<b>Production lifetime:</b>	The Raspberry Pi 3 Model B+ will remain in production until at least January 2023.

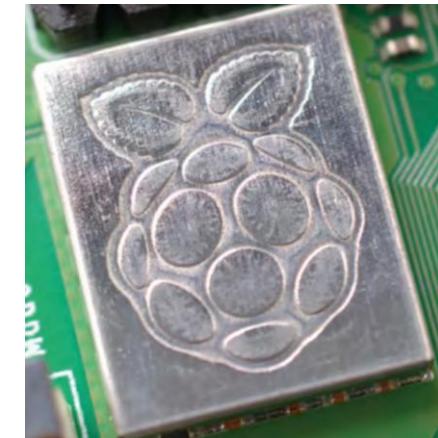
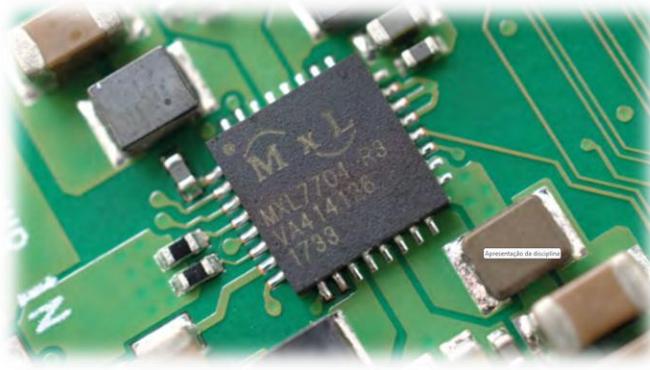


## Raspberry Pi 3B+ - Componentes

SoC



Regulador de tensão

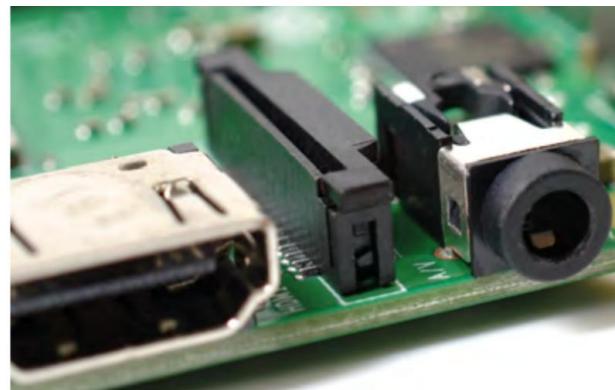


Módulo Wireless  
(RF Wi-Fi e Bluetooth)

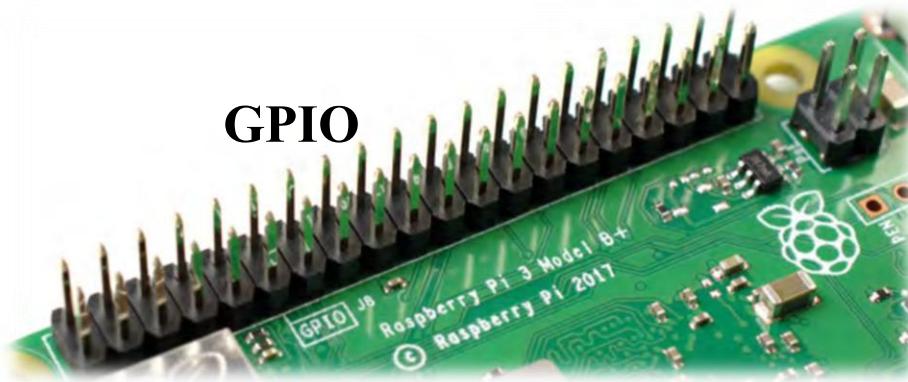


RAM

## Raspberry Pi 3B+



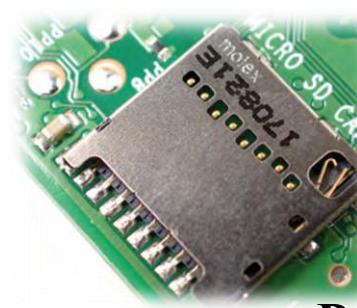
HDMI, interface da câmera (flat),  
conector de áudio



## Alimentação micro USB



Interface para Display



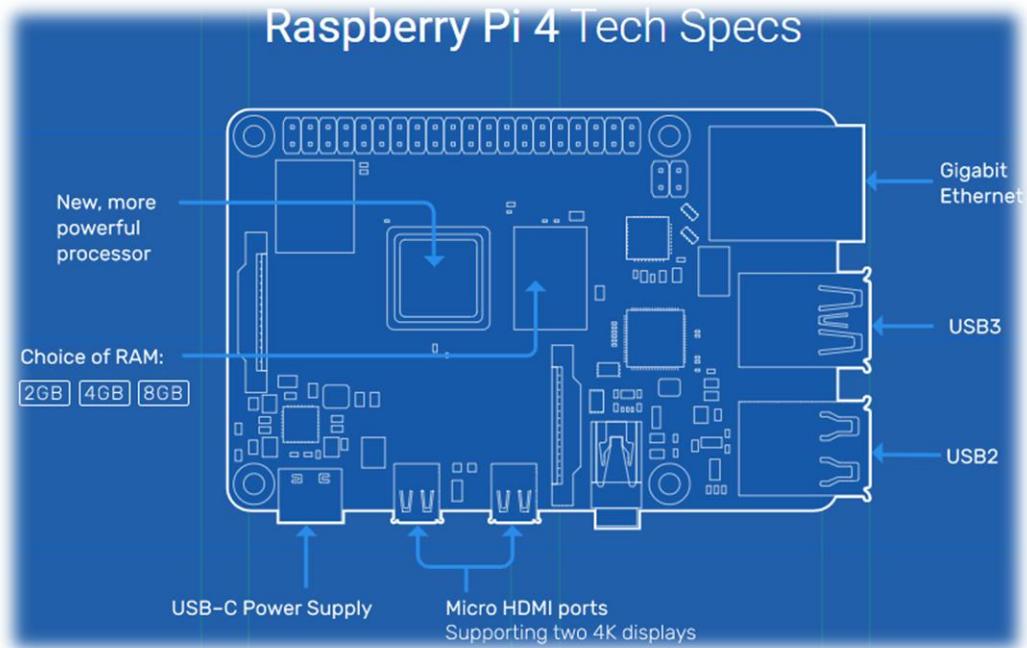
Conector para  
Cartão SD



## Raspberry Pi 4B – datasheet e digrama

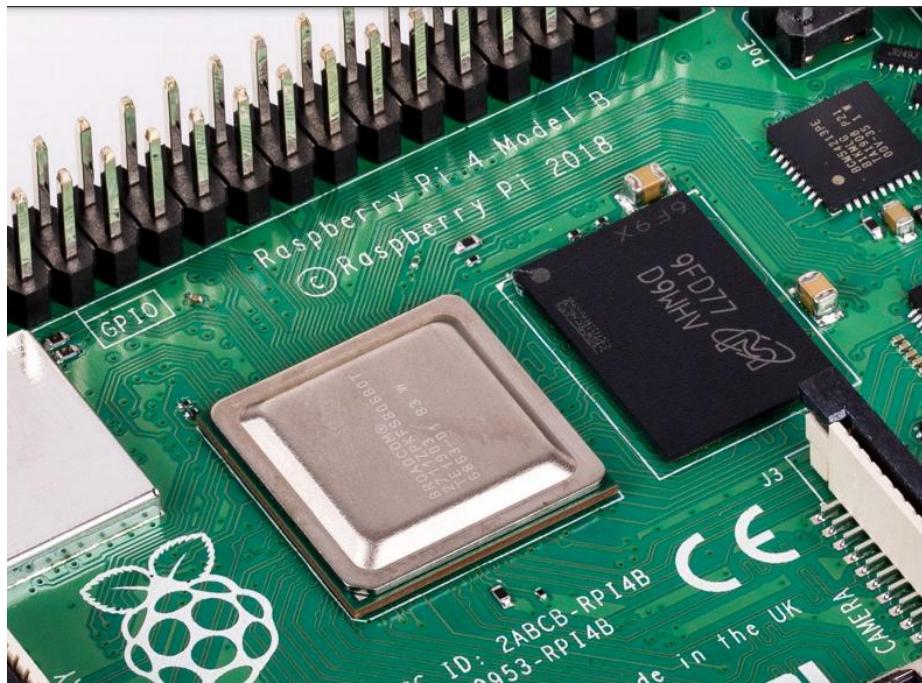
➤ <https://datasheets.raspberrypi.com/rpi4/raspberry-pi-4-product-brief.pdf>

<b>Processor:</b>	Broadcom BCM2711, quad-core Cortex-A72 (ARM v8) 64-bit SoC @ 1.5GHz
<b>Memory:</b>	1GB, 2GB, 4GB or 8GB LPDDR4 (depending on model) with on-die ECC
<b>Connectivity:</b>	2.4 GHz and 5.0 GHz IEEE 802.11b/g/n/ac wireless LAN, Bluetooth 5.0, BLE Gigabit Ethernet 2 × USB 3.0 ports 2 × USB 2.0 ports.
<b>GPIO:</b>	Standard 40-pin GPIO header (fully backwards-compatible with previous boards)
<b>Video &amp; sound:</b>	2 × micro HDMI ports (up to 4Kp60 supported) 2-lane MIPI DSI display port 2-lane MIPI CSI camera port 4-pole stereo audio and composite video port
<b>Multimedia:</b>	H.265 (4Kp60 decode); H.264 (1080p60 decode, 1080p30 encode); OpenGL ES, 3.0 graphics
<b>SD card support:</b>	Micro SD card slot for loading operating system and data storage
<b>Input power:</b>	5V DC via USB-C connector (minimum 3A) 5V DC via GPIO header (minimum 3A) Power over Ethernet (PoE)-enabled (requires separate PoE HAT)
<b>Environment:</b>	Operating temperature 0–50°C
<b>Compliance:</b>	For a full list of local and regional product approvals, please visit <a href="https://www.raspberrypi.org/documentation/hardware/raspberrypi/conformity.md">https://www.raspberrypi.org/documentation/hardware/raspberrypi/conformity.md</a>
<b>Production lifetime:</b>	The Raspberry Pi 4 Model B will remain in production until at least January 2026.



## Raspberry Pi 4B - componentes

➤ NOVIDADES E UPGRADES EM RELAÇÃO À 3B+



**SoC mais moderno (64-bit, 1.9 GHz, quad-core) e RAM de até 8 GB**



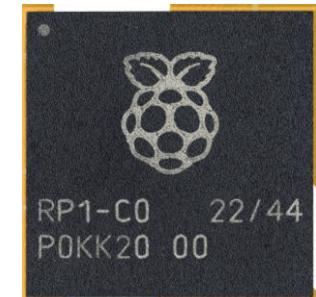
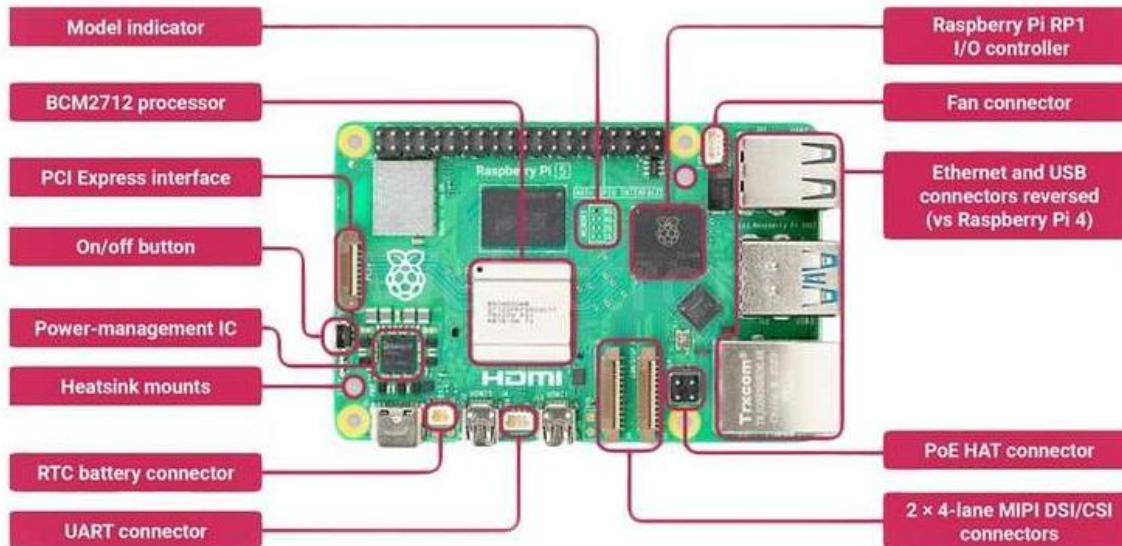
USB 3.0

Alimentação com USB-C



2 portas Micro HDMI

## Raspberry Pi 5 – componentes e novidades



**RP1**

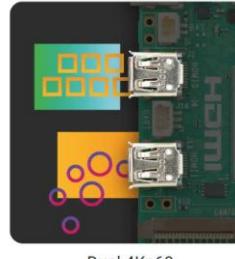
Raspberry Pi 5 is built using the RP1 I/O controller, a package containing silicon designed in-house at Raspberry Pi.

USB 3 has more total bandwidth, for much faster transfer speeds.

Camera and DSI display connectors are interchangeable, so you can have one of each, or two the same.



This addition to Raspberry Pi allows you to connect an M.2 SSD to your Raspberry Pi, giving you speedy data transfer and super-fast boot.



## Raspberry Pi 5 – componentes e novidades

Raspberry Pi 5 features the Broadcom BCM2712 quad-core Arm Cortex A76 processor @ 2.4GHz, making it up to three times faster than the previous generation. With RAM variants up to 8GB, this is the fastest, smoothest Raspberry Pi experience yet.

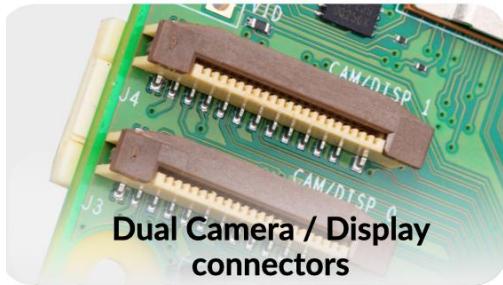
### GRAPHICS PROCESSING UNIT VIDCORE 7

- Substantial uplift in graphics performance with an 800MHz VideoCore VII GPU
- Previous VI generation was 500MHz
- Supports:
  - OpenGL ES 3.1
  - Vulkan 1.2



[https://www.kevsrobots.com/blog/raspberry\\_pi\\_5.html](https://www.kevsrobots.com/blog/raspberry_pi_5.html)

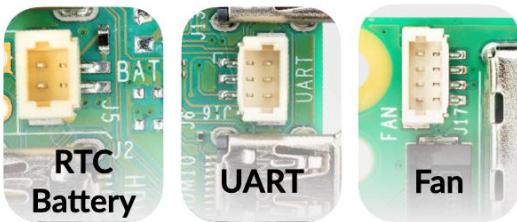
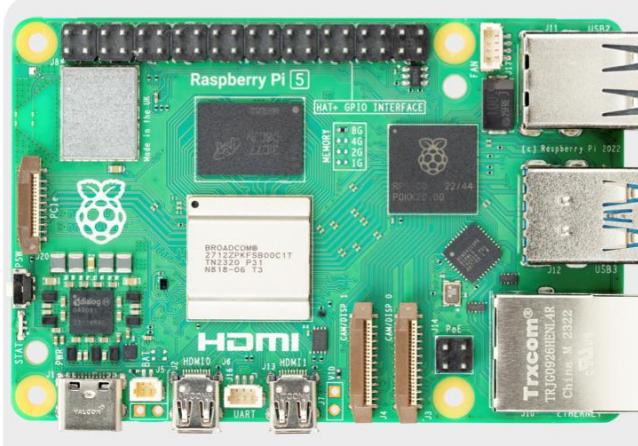
## Raspberry Pi 5 – componentes e novidades



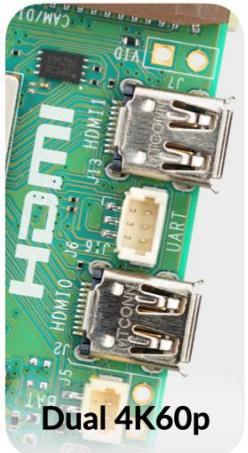
2.4GHz



800MHz VideoCore VII GPU



64-bit quad-core Arm Cortex-A76 processor



3X CPU

Real time clock with External Battery connector



## Raspberry Pi 5 – datasheet

- [https://br.mouser.com/datasheet/2/635/Raspberry\\_Pi\\_5\\_Single\\_Board\\_Computer\\_SBC\\_v2\\_Data-3317538.pdf](https://br.mouser.com/datasheet/2/635/Raspberry_Pi_5_Single_Board_Computer_SBC_v2_Data-3317538.pdf)

**Processor** Broadcom BCM2712 2.4GHz quad-core 64-bit Arm Cortex-A76 CPU, with cryptography extensions, 512KB per-core L2 caches, and a 2MB shared L3 cache

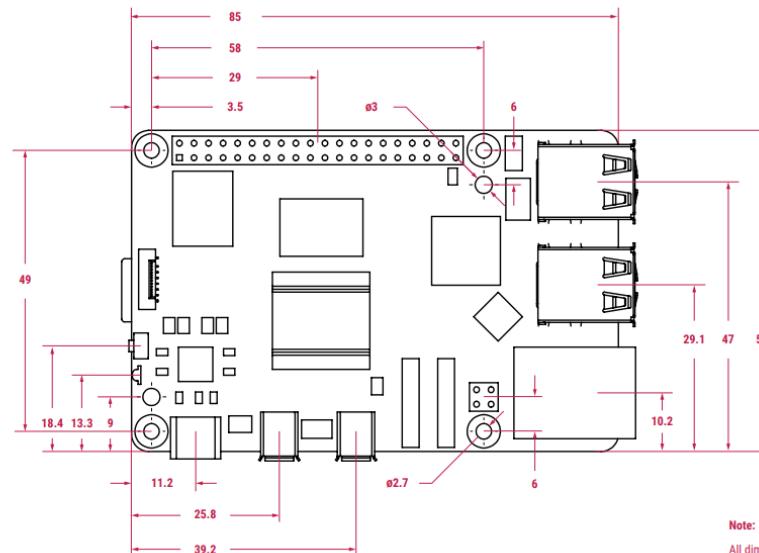
**Features:**

- VideoCore VII GPU, supporting OpenGL ES 3.1, Vulkan 1.2
- Dual 4Kp60 HDMI® display output with HDR support
- 4Kp60 HEVC decoder
- LPDDR4X-4267 SDRAM (4GB and 8GB SKUs available at launch)
- Dual-band 802.11ac Wi-Fi®
- Bluetooth 5.0/Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE)
- microSD card slot, with support for high-speed SDR104 mode
- 2 × USB 3.0 ports, supporting simultaneous 5Gbps operation
- 2 × USB 2.0 ports
- Gigabit Ethernet, with PoE+ support (requires separate PoE+ HAT)
- 2 × 4-lane MIPI camera/display transceivers
- PCIe 2.0 x1 interface for fast peripherals (requires separate M.2 HAT or other adapter)
- 5V/5A DC power via USB-C, with Power Delivery support
- Raspberry Pi standard 40-pin header
- Real-time clock (RTC), powered from external battery
- Power button

**Production lifetime:** Raspberry Pi 5 will remain in production until at least January 2035

**Compliance:** For a full list of local and regional product approvals, please visit [pi.raspberrypi.com](http://pi.raspberrypi.com)

### Physical specification



#### Note:

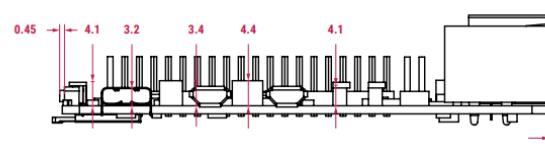
All dimensions in mm

All dimensions are approximate and for reference purposes only. The dimensions shown should not be used for producing production data

The dimensions are subject to part and manufacturing tolerances

Not all of the board components are shown. Please reference a physical board for representation of componentry

Dimensions may be subject to change



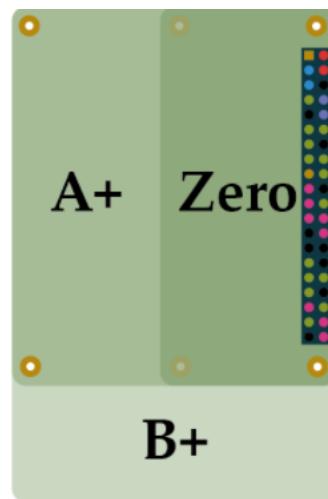
## GPIO

➤ <https://pinout.xyz>

### Legend

Orientate your Pi with the GPIO on the right and the HDMI port(s) on the left.

- GPIO (General Purpose IO)
- SPI (Serial Peripheral Interface)
- I<sup>2</sup>C (Inter-integrated Circuit)
- UART (Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter)
- PCM (Pulse Code Modulation)
- Ground
- 5V (Power)
- 3.3V (Power)



3v3 Power	1	●	●	2	5v Power
GPIO 2 (I <sup>2</sup> C1 SDA)	3	●	●	4	5v Power
GPIO 3 (I <sup>2</sup> C1 SCL)	5	●	●	6	Ground
GPIO 4 (GPCLK0)	7	●	●	8	GPIO 14 (UART TX)
Ground	9	●	●	10	GPIO 15 (UART RX)
GPIO 17	11	●	●	12	GPIO 18 (PCM CLK)
GPIO 27	13	●	●	14	Ground
GPIO 22	15	●	●	16	GPIO 23
3v3 Power	17	●	●	18	GPIO 24
GPIO 10 (SPI0 MOSI)	19	●	●	20	Ground
GPIO 9 (SPI0 MISO)	21	●	●	22	GPIO 25
GPIO 11 (SPI0 SCLK)	23	●	●	24	GPIO 8 (SPI0 CE0)
Ground	25	●	●	26	GPIO 7 (SPI0 CE1)
GPIO 0 (EEPROM SDA)	27	●	●	28	GPIO 1 (EEPROM SCL)
GPIO 5	29	●	●	30	Ground
GPIO 6	31	●	●	32	GPIO 12 (PWM0)
GPIO 13 (PWM1)	33	●	●	34	Ground
GPIO 19 (PCM FS)	35	●	●	36	GPIO 16
GPIO 26	37	●	●	38	GPIO 20 (PCM DIN)
Ground	39	●	●	40	GPIO 21 (PCM DOUT)

5v Power	SDIO	JTAG	3v3 Power	UART	DPI	PCM	1-WIRE	WiringPi
				GPCLK	Ground	I2C	PWM	SPI

Browse pinouts for HATs, pHATs and add-ons »

## Raspberry Pi – mais detalhes sobre Hardware

- <https://www.raspberrypi.com>
- <https://www.raspberrypi.com/documentation/computers/raspberry-pi.html>

[For home](#)[For industry](#)[Hardware](#)[Software](#)[Documentation](#)[News](#)[Forums](#)

Raspberry Pi 400 unit



Raspberry Pi 4 Desktop Kit



Raspberry Pi 4 Model B



Raspberry Pi 3 Model A+



Raspberry Pi 3 Model B+



Raspberry Pi 3 Model B



Raspberry Pi 1 Model B+



Raspberry Pi 1 Model A+

## Raspberry Pi - Software

- <https://www.raspberrypi.com/software/>

# Operating system images

## Raspberry Pi OS

Your Raspberry Pi needs an operating system to work. This is it. Raspberry Pi OS (previously called Raspbian) is our official supported operating system.

### Install Raspberry Pi OS using Raspberry Pi Imager

Raspberry Pi Imager is the quick and easy way to install Raspberry Pi OS and other operating systems to a microSD card, ready to use with your Raspberry Pi. [Watch our 45-second video](#) to learn how to install an operating system using Raspberry Pi Imager.

Download:

[Raspberry Pi OS](#)

[Raspberry Pi OS \(64-bit\)](#)

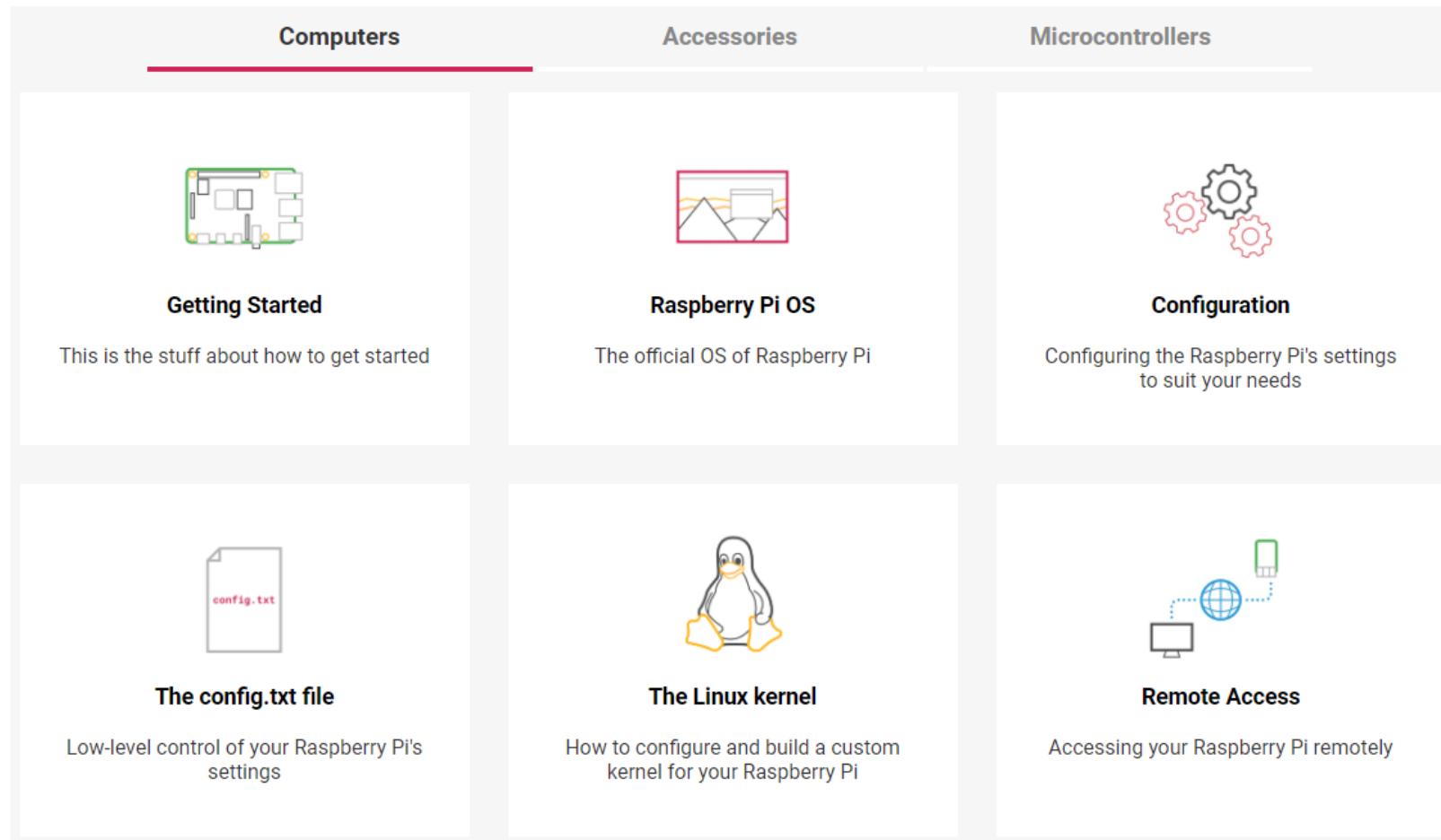
[Raspberry Pi OS \(Legacy\)](#)

[Raspberry Pi Desktop](#)



## Raspberry Pi - Documentação

➤ <https://www.raspberrypi.com/documentation/>

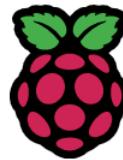


The screenshot shows the official Raspberry Pi Documentation website. At the top, there are three main navigation tabs: "Computers" (which is highlighted with a red underline), "Accessories", and "Microcontrollers". Below these tabs are six documentation entries arranged in a 2x3 grid:

- Getting Started**: This is the stuff about how to get started.
- Raspberry Pi OS**: The official OS of Raspberry Pi.
- Configuration**: Configuring the Raspberry Pi's settings to suit your needs.
- The config.txt file**: Low-level control of your Raspberry Pi's settings.
- The Linux kernel**: How to configure and build a custom kernel for your Raspberry Pi.
- Remote Access**: Accessing your Raspberry Pi remotely.

## Documentação

- Raspberry Pi datasheets <https://datasheets.raspberrypi.com>
- SoCs <https://www.raspberrypi.com/documentation/computers/processors.html>



### Raspberry Pi Datasheets

- [bcm2711/bcm2711-peripherals.pdf](#)
- [bcm2835/bcm2835-peripherals.pdf](#)
- [bcm2836/bcm2836-peripherals.pdf](#)
- [build-hat/build-hat-python-library.pdf](#)
- [build-hat/build-hat-serial-protocol.pdf](#)
- [build-hat/getting-started-build-hat.pdf](#)
- [build-hat/raspberry-pi-build-hat-power-supply-product-brief.pdf](#)
- [build-hat/raspberry-pi-build-hat-product-brief.pdf](#)
- [camera/camera-v2-mechanical-drawing.pdf](#)
- [camera/camera-v2-schematics.pdf](#)
- [camera/picamera2-manual.pdf](#)
- [camera/raspberry-pi-camera-guide.pdf](#)

### Processors

BCM2835

BCM2836

BCM2837

BCM2837B0

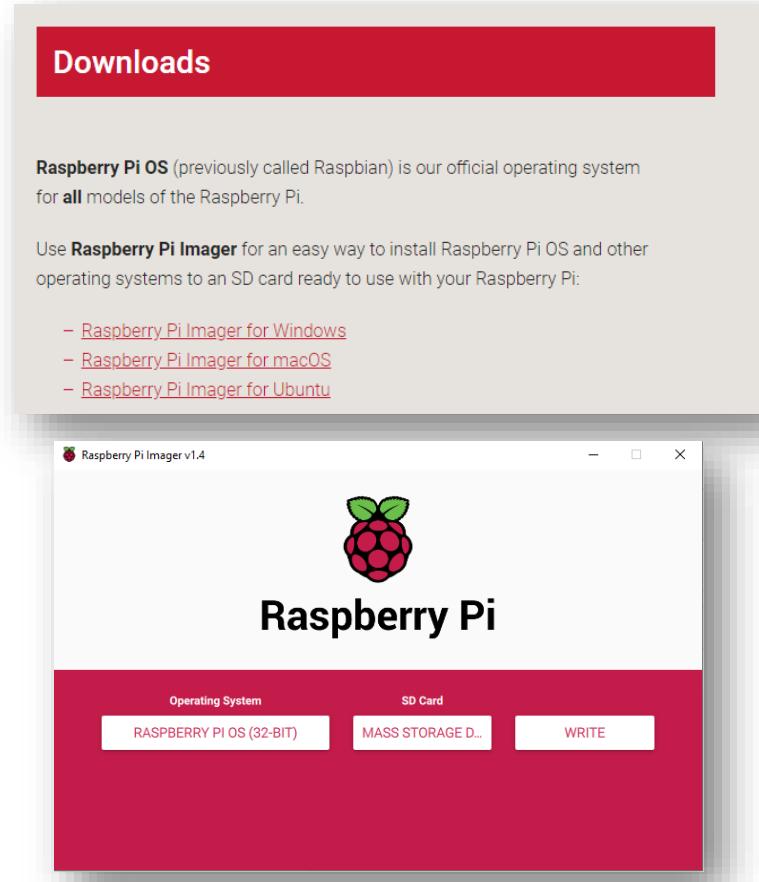
BCM2711

RP3A0

# Configurando a Raspberry Pi

# Getting started with Raspberry Pi

- Instalação do RPi OS no cartão SD a partir do imager
- <https://www.raspberrypi.com/software/>



The screenshot shows two windows side-by-side. On the left is the 'Raspberry Pi Imager v1.4' application window. It features a central logo of a Raspberry Pi with the text 'Raspberry Pi'. Below the logo are three buttons: 'Operating System', 'SD Card', and 'WRITE'. The 'Operating System' button is highlighted with a white background and black text. To its right, the text 'RASPBERRY PI OS (32-BIT)' is displayed. The 'SD Card' button has a grey background and white text. The 'WRITE' button also has a grey background and white text. On the right is a web browser window displaying the Raspberry Pi Software page. The title bar says 'SD Card'. The main content area shows a list of download options. The first option, 'USB Mass Storage Device USB Device - 15.5 GB', is highlighted with a yellow border. The second option, 'Raspberry Pi OS Full (32-bit)', is also highlighted with a yellow border. The third option, 'Raspberry Pi OS (64-bit)', is also highlighted with a yellow border. The fourth option, 'Raspberry Pi OS Lite (64-bit)', is not highlighted.

Raspberry Pi OS (previously called Raspbian) is our official operating system for **all** models of the Raspberry Pi.

Use **Raspberry Pi Imager** for an easy way to install Raspberry Pi OS and other operating systems to an SD card ready to use with your Raspberry Pi:

- [Raspberry Pi Imager for Windows](#)
- [Raspberry Pi Imager for macOS](#)
- [Raspberry Pi Imager for Ubuntu](#)

SD Card

USB Mass Storage Device USB Device - 15.5 GB

Raspberry Pi OS Full (32-bit)

A port of Debian Bullseye with desktop environment and recommended applications  
Released: 2023-05-03  
Online - 2.6 GB download

Raspberry Pi OS (64-bit)

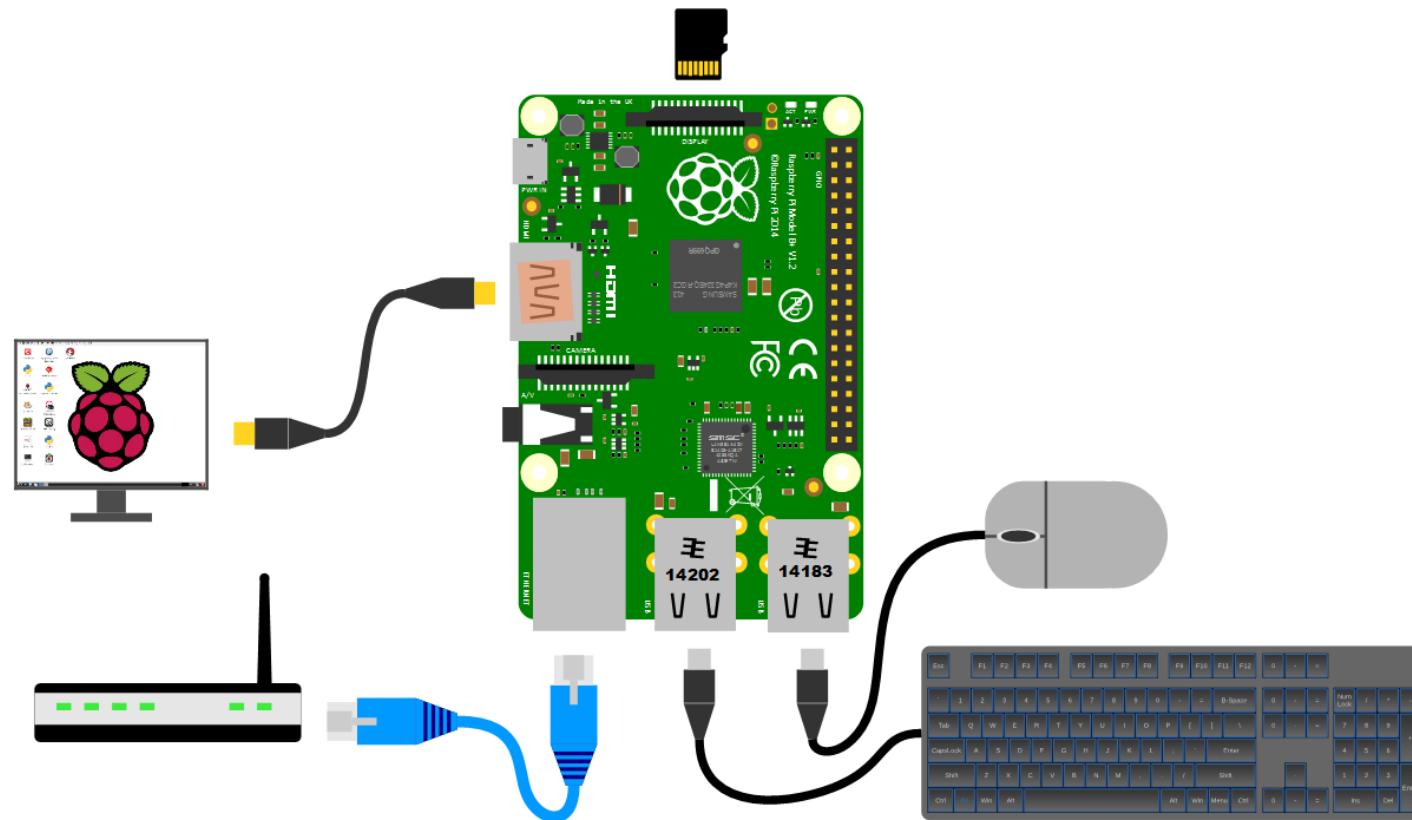
A port of Debian Bullseye with the Raspberry Pi Desktop (Compatible with Raspberry Pi 3/4/400)  
Released: 2023-05-03  
Online - 0.8 GB download

Raspberry Pi OS Lite (64-bit)

A port of Debian Bullseye with no desktop environment (Compatible with Raspberry Pi 3/4/400)  
Released: 2023-05-03  
Online - 0.3 GB download

## Getting started with Raspberry Pi

- Conectar a Raspberry Pi e configurar o S.O.



[https://leanpub.com/site\\_images1/pimetric/board-05.png](https://leanpub.com/site_images1/pimetric/board-05.png)

# Tutorial de configuração

➤ <https://www.raspberrypi.com/documentation/computers/configuration.html>

<a href="#">Computers</a>
<a href="#">Getting started</a>
<a href="#">Raspberry Pi OS</a>
<a href="#">Configuration</a>
<a href="#">The raspi-config Tool</a>
<a href="#">List of Options</a>
<a href="#">The raspi-config Command Line Interface</a>
<a href="#">List of Options</a>
<a href="#">Configuring Networking</a>
<a href="#">Using the Desktop</a>
<a href="#">Using the Command Line</a>
<a href="#">The DHCP Daemon</a>
<a href="#">Static IP Addresses</a>
<a href="#">Setting up a Headless Raspberry Pi</a>
<a href="#">Configuring Networking</a>
<a href="#">Configuring a User</a>
<a href="#">Setting up a Routed Wireless Access Point</a>
<a href="#">Before you Begin</a>
<a href="#">Install AP and Management Software</a>
<a href="#">Set up the Network Router</a>
<a href="#">Ensure Wireless Operation</a>
<a href="#">Configure the AP Software</a>

## Configuration

### The raspi-config Tool

[Edit this on GitHub](#)

**raspi-config** is the Raspberry Pi configuration tool originally written by [Alex Bradbury](#). To open the configuration tool, type the following on the command line:

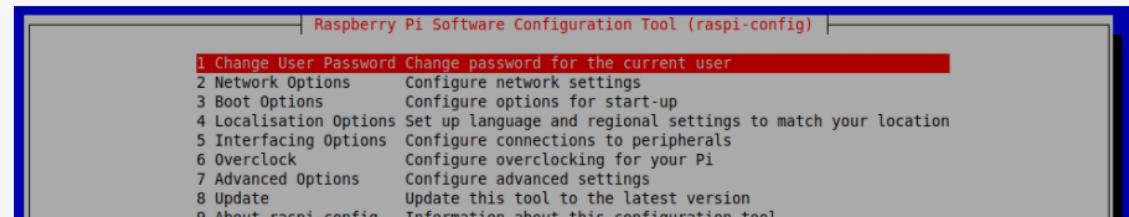
```
sudo raspi-config
```

The `sudo` is required because you will be changing files that you do not own as the `pi` user.

#### NOTE

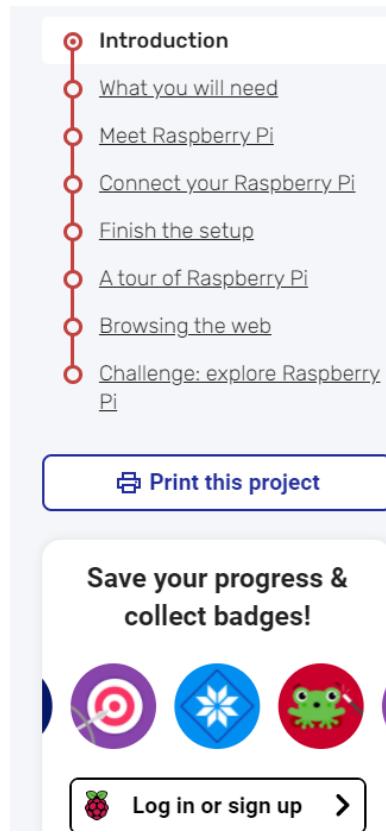
If you are using the Raspberry Pi desktop then you can use the graphical [Raspberry Pi Configuration](#) application from the [Preferences](#) menu to configure your Raspberry Pi.

You should then see a blue screen with options in a grey box:



# Tutorial de configuração

- <https://projects.raspberrypi.org/en/projects/raspberry-pi-getting-started>
- <https://projects.raspberrypi.org/en>



The screenshot shows the navigation menu on the left and the main content area on the right.

**Navigation menu:**

- Introduction
- What you will need
- Meet Raspberry Pi
- Connect your Raspberry Pi
- Finish the setup
- A tour of Raspberry Pi
- Browsing the web
- Challenge: explore Raspberry Pi

**Print this project**

**Save your progress & collect badges!**



**Log in or sign up** >

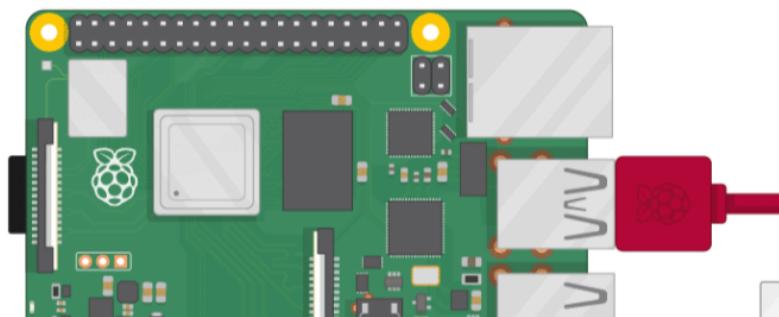
## Introduction

In this project you will connect up a Raspberry Pi computer and find out what it can do.

**Note:** this guide is an introduction to the Raspberry Pi computer, there are also detailed guides [Setting up your Raspberry Pi](#) and [Using your Raspberry Pi](#).

## What you will make

The Raspberry Pi is a small computer that can do lots of things. You plug it into a monitor and attach a keyboard and mouse.



## Configurações do Raspberry Pi OS

**sudo passwd root #alterar senha do root**

**Set Country**

Enter the details of your location. This is used to set the language, time zone, keyboard and other international settings.

Country: United Kingdom

Language: British English

Timezone: Belfast

Use English language  Use US keyboard

Press 'Next' when you have made your selection.

Back Next

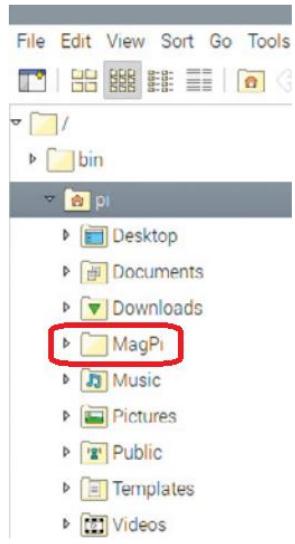
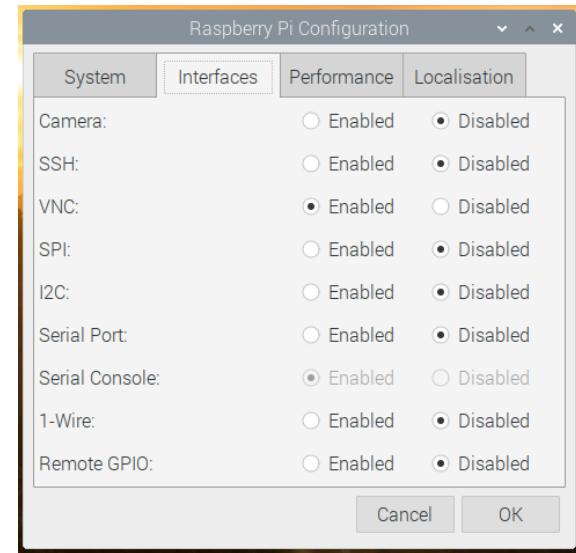
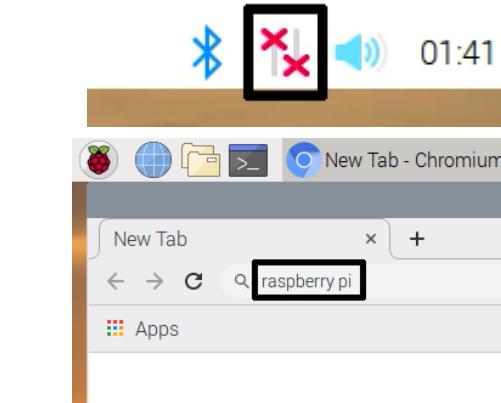
**Select Wireless Network**

Select your wireless network from the list.

BTHub6-S5MW		
BTWi-fi		
Client Limit Exceeded		
vodafoneBFFD69		

Press 'Next' to connect, or 'Skip' to continue without connecting.

Back Skip Next



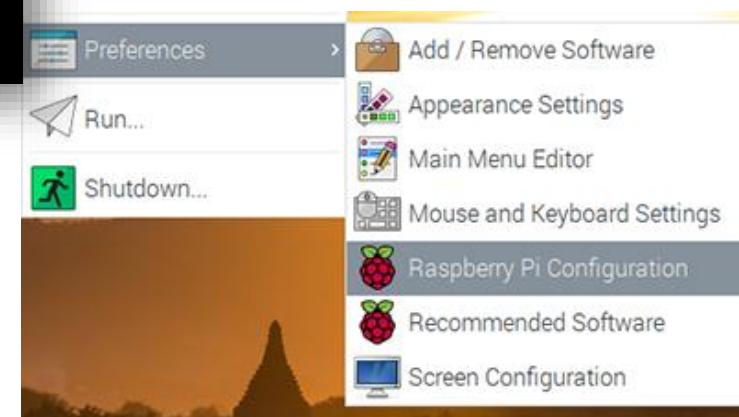
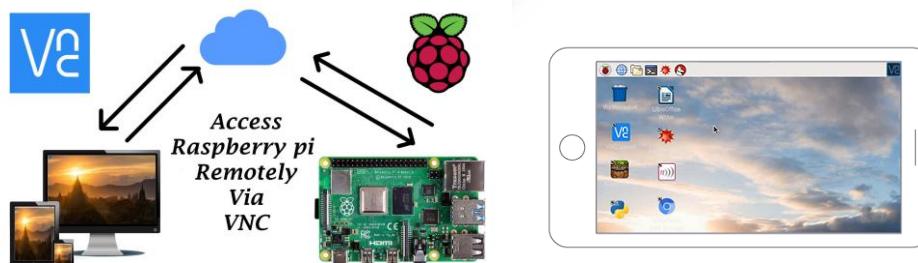
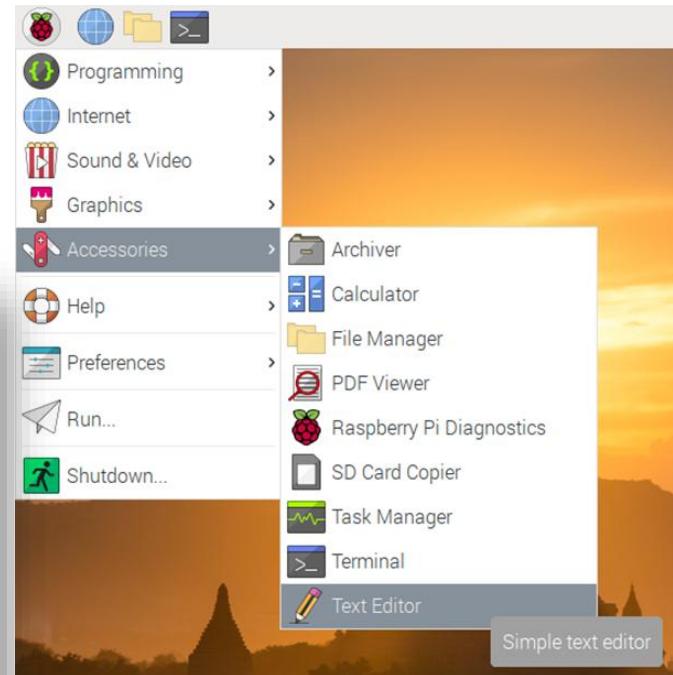
<https://projects.raspberrypi.org/en/projects/raspberry-pi-getting-started/3>

# Explorando o Raspberry Pi OS

```
rpf@raspberrypi:~ $ pinout
[Diagram of Raspberry Pi Model 4B V1.1 showing pinout connections]
```

```
File Edit Tabs Help
rpf@raspberrypi:~ $ pinout
[Diagram of Raspberry Pi Model 4B V1.1 showing pinout connections]
Revision : c03111
SoC      : BCM2711
RAM      : 4GB
Storage   : MicroSD
USB ports : 4 (of which 2 USB3)
Ethernet ports : 1 (1000Mbps max. speed)
Wi-fi    : True
Bluetooth : True
Camera ports (CSI) : 1
```

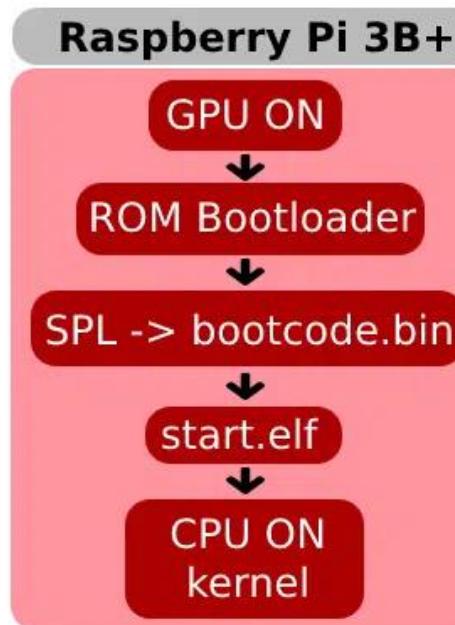
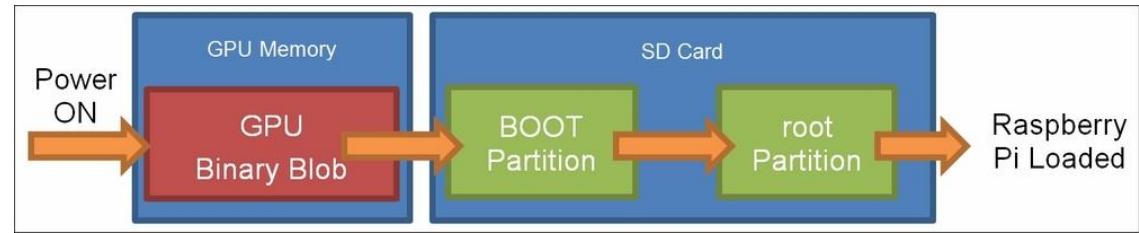
```
neofetch
--+/-+`:
oooooooooooooo:
1ooooooooooooo: J8 PoE Net
Wi Fi Pi Model 4B V1.1 00
[D] [S] [I] Soc RAM
[pwr] [hd] [m0] [hd] [m1] [I] [A] [V]
[Diagram of Raspberry Pi Model 4B V1.1 showing pinout connections]
grey@raspberrypi
OS: Raspbian GNU/Linux 10 (buster)
Host: Raspberry Pi 4 Model B Rev 1.1
Kernel: 4.19.97-v7l+
Uptime: 1 min
Packages: 1975 (dpkg)
Shell: bash 5.0.3
Terminal: /dev/pts/1
CPU: BCM2835 (4) @ 1.500GHz
Memory: 386MiB / 3906MiB
```



<https://projects.raspberrypi.org/en/projects/raspberry-pi-getting-started/3>

# Linux embarcado – sistemas de arquivo e partições

## ✓ Exemplo de boot e estrutura de um Linux embarcado na Raspberry Pi



BOOT	RASPBERRY (rootfs)
FAT32	EXT4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>bootcode.bin</li> <li>start.elf</li> <li>kernel7.img</li> <li>fixup.dat</li> <li>config.txt</li> <li>cmdline.txt</li> <li>*.dtb</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>/bin</li> <li>/boot</li> <li>/dev</li> <li>/etc</li> <li>/home</li> <li>/lib</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>/media</li> <li>/mnt</li> <li>/opt</li> <li>/proc</li> <li>/root</li> <li>/run</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>/sbin</li> <li>/srv</li> <li>/sys</li> <li>/tmp</li> <li>/usr</li> <li>/var</li> </ul>

® <https://argus-sec.com/raspberry-pi-remote-flashing/>

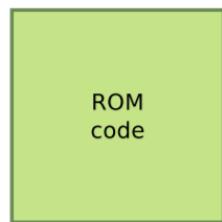
Partition	File System	Mount Point	Label	Size	Used
unallocated	unallocated			4.00 MiB	---
/dev/sda1	fat32	/boot	boot	256.00 MiB	53.18 MiB
/dev/sda2	ext4	/	rootfs	28.40 GiB	3.83 GiB

## Sequência de Boot do S.O. embarcado (ARM)

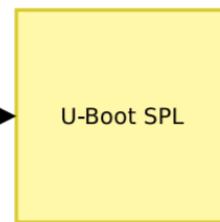
Firmware  
gravado na  
ROM no  
SoC

1º estágio do  
bootloader na  
partição boot  
(SD card/ flash) –  
inicialização  
básica da RAM

2º estágio do bootloader na  
partição boot (SD card/  
flash) – inicialização de  
drivers e carregamento do  
kernel (ex. firmware U-  
Boot)

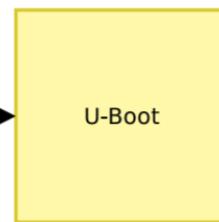


Stored in ROM



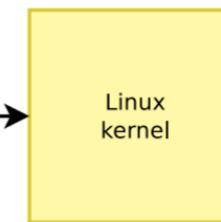
Loaded from a file  
called MLO in a FAT  
filesystem in the  
first bootable  
partition

Runs from SRAM



Loaded from a file  
called u-boot.img in a FAT  
filesystem

Runs from RAM



<https://bootlin.com>

## Informações e atualizações do Sistema Operacional

- ✓ **Digitar:** `neofetch` e `pinout` (informações técnicas do S.O, kernel e distribuição Linux)
- ✓ **Digitar:** `sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade` para baixar e instalar atualizações

```
sel@raspberrypi
```

```
-----  
OS: Raspbian GNU/Linux 11 (bullseye)  
Host: Raspberry Pi 3 Model B Plus Re  
Kernel: 5.15.76-v7+  
Uptime: 1 hour, 34 mins  
Packages: 1513 (dpkg)  
Shell: bash 5.1.4  
Resolution: 1824x984  
DE: LXDE  
WM: Openbox  
Theme: Pixflat [GTK3]  
Icons: Pixflat [GTK3]  
Terminal: lxterminal  
Terminal Font: Monospace 30  
CPU: BCM2835 (4) @ 1.400GHz  
Memory: 222MiB / 870MiB
```

```
sel@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo apt-get update  
0% [Conectando a raspbian.raspberrypi.org]
```

```
sel@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo apt-get upgrade  
Lendo listas de pacotes... Pronto  
Construindo árvore de dependências... Pronto  
Lendo informação de estado... Pronto  
Calculando atualização... Pronto  
Os pacotes a seguir serão atualizados:  
  libcamera-apps libcamera-tools libcamera0 l  
  libvlccore9 python3-libcamera pytho  
  raspberrypi-ui-mods rpi-eeprom vlc vlc-bin  
  vlc-plugin-access-extra vlc-plugin-base vlc  
  vlc-plugin-samba vlc-plugin-skins2 vlc-plug
```

## Comandos de utilidade no terminal da Raspberry Pi

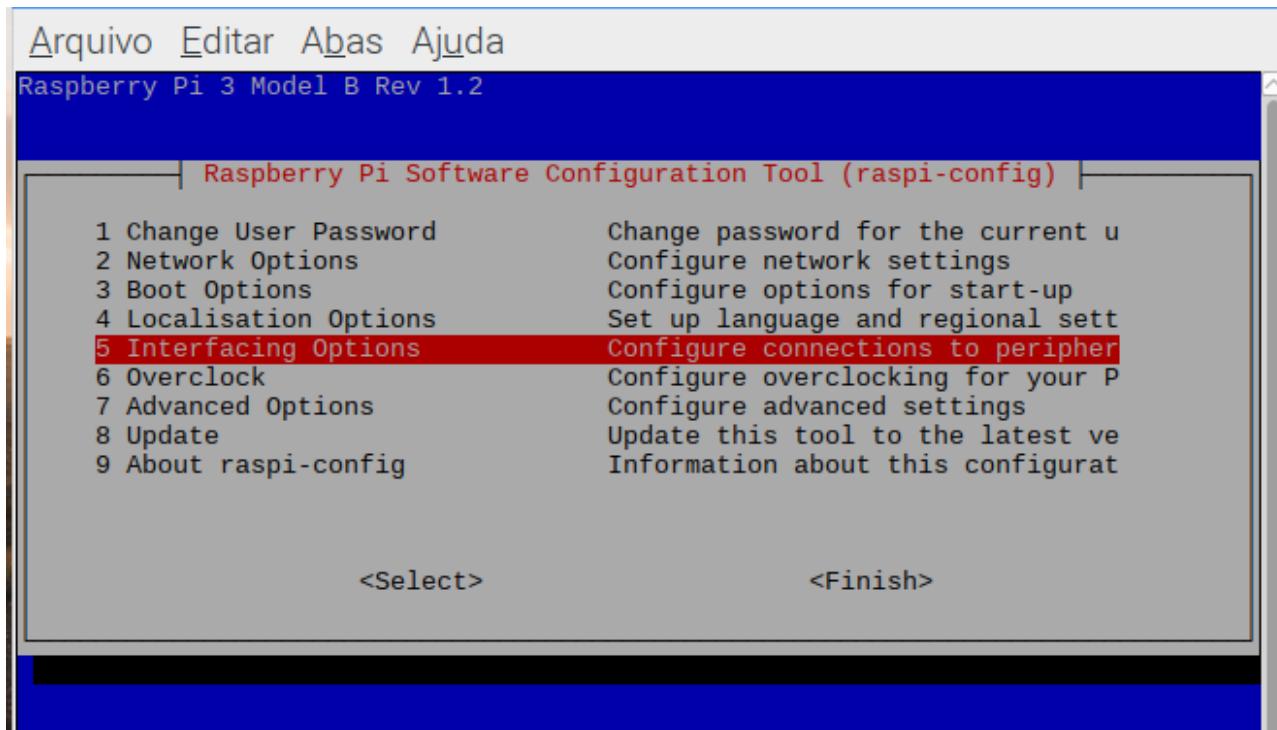
```
sel@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y # atualização e upgrade
sel@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo raspi-config # configuration tool: menu de configurações do sistema
sel@raspberrypi:~ $ pinout # retorna o digrama GPIO e informações da versão atual do hardware
sel@raspberrypi:~ $ ifconfig # mostra endereços de IP, gateway, MAC
sel@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo nano filename.extensão # ou: nano filepath (/bin/activate) # edição de texto
sel@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo reboot # reinicia o sistema operacional
sel@raspberrypi:~ $ shutdown -h now # desliga o sistema operacional
sel@raspberrypi:~ $ htop #verifica tarefas em segundo plano
sel@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo apt install program_name # instala novos programas
sel@raspberrypi:~ $ ping google.com # verifica se esta conectada à internet e recebendo dados
sel@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo su # acessa o super usuário root
sel@raspberrypi:~ $ ssh user@IP_address # acesso remoto via SSH ex.: "ssh sel@192.168.1.137"
sel@raspberrypi:~ $ unzip filename # descompacta arquivos
sel@raspberrypi:~ $ passwd # ou: sudo passwd root - troca senha de usuário
sel@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo apt remove program_name # remove programas
sel@raspberrypi:~ $ neofetch # informações do sistema, kernel, tema, hardware: sudo install neofetch
```

## Comandos de utilidade no terminal da Raspberry Pi

```
sel@raspberrypi:~ $ cat /proc/cpuinfo # CPU
sel@raspberrypi:~ $ uname -m # arquitetura
sel@raspberrypi:~ $ cat /etc/os-release # S.O.
sel@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo apt install ntp && sudo service ntp restart# atualizar data e hora
sel@raspberrypi:~ $ uname -r# versão do kernel
sel@raspberrypi:~ $ cat /proc/cpuinfo # informações da CPU
sel@raspberrypi:~ $ cat /proc/devices # devices do hardware
```

# Configurações do Raspberry Pi OS

- Raspberry Pi Configuration Tool
- sudo raspi-config



## Configurações do Raspberry Pi OS

- **Raspberry Pi Configuration Tool** – guias “system” e “interfaces”
- `sudo raspi-config`

**PASSword:** trocar senha de usuário  
**Hostname:** identificação do computador na rede  
**Boot:** Desktop (interface gráfica); CLI(terminal)  
**Auto login:** login sem solicitar senha  
**Netowork at boot:** não inicializa enquanto não se conectar à rede  
**Splash Screen:** quando habilitada não mostra as mensagens de boot na inicialização

**Câmera:** habilita ou não  
**SSH:** habilita ou não acesso remoto ssh  
**VNC:** habilita ou não acesso remoto via vnc  
**SPI:** “ ” comunic. Serial síncrona  
**I2C:** “ ” comunicação serial “multimestre”  
**Serial port:** “ ” porta serial  
**Serial console:** “ ” interface via console serial  
**1-wire:** “ ” comunicação 1-wire (similar i2c mas com taxas mais baixas de dados e maior alcance)  
**Remote GPIO:** “ ” controle gpio via rede

## Configurações do Raspberry Pi OS

- Explorando recursos avançados
- <https://www.raspberrypi.com/documentation/computers/getting-started.html>

**Raspberry Pi Documentation**

Computers      Accessories

  
Getting Started

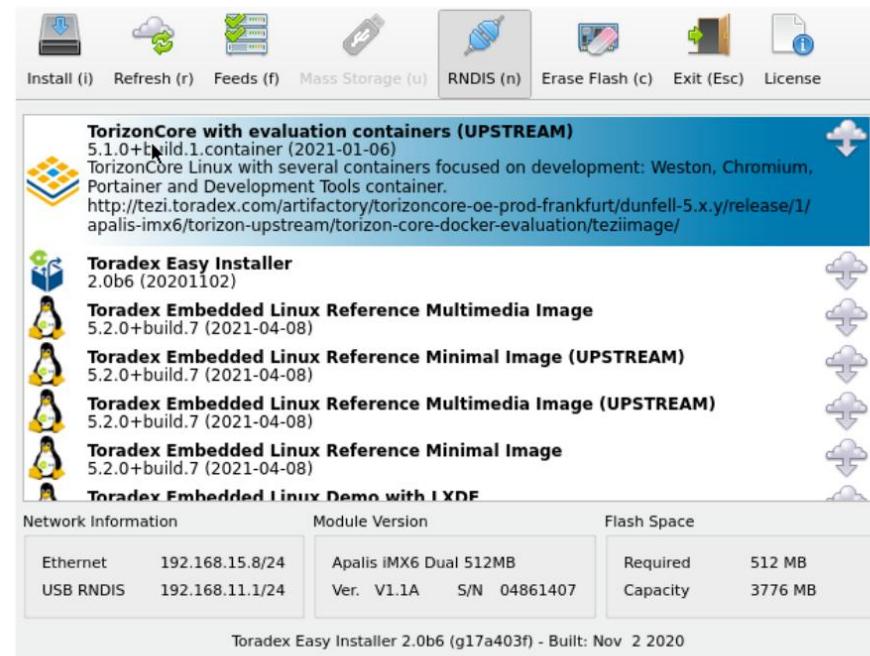
**Computers**

---

Getting Started  
Raspberry Pi OS  
Configuration  
The config.txt file  
The Linux kernel  
Remote Access  
Raspberry Pi Hardware  
Compute Module Hardware  
Processors

## Torizon OS

- Para trabalhar com placas da Toradex ou instalar o Torizon OS na Raspberry Pi
- <https://developer.toradex.com/torizon/>



## Referências e créditos

- Computação Científica em Python- Prof. Luiz T. F. Eleno. EEL-USP; DEMAR –LOM3260. Disponível em: <https://computeel.org/LOM3260/>
- GPIO Zero. Disponível em:  
<https://gpiozero.readthedocs.io/en/stable/index.html>
- Nunes, A. H. D.; Amaral, I. F. Learning. Py. PETEE UFMG. Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais. Recurso digital. 2020
- Pinout – The Raspberry Pi Pinout Guide . Disponível em: <https://pinout.xyz>
- Portal Embarcados. Disponível em: <https://embarcados.com.br>
- Python –Disponível em: <https://www.python.org>.
- Raspberry Pi Foundation. Disponível em  
<https://www.raspberrypi.org> - <https://www.raspberrypi.com>
- Virtualenv. Disponível em:  
<https://virtualenv.pypa.io/en/latest/index.html>

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- Obrigado pela atenção!

# FIM

*Coffee Break*

