

CMPE242 Spring 2022

1/

Jan 26 (Wed) First Day of the Class.

Harry Li,
E-mail: hua.li@sjtu.edu

Text message: (650) 400-1116

Office hours: M.W. 4:30-5:30 PM.

Textbooks + References:

No Textbook, however CPU Datasheets Are employed as a Baseline Reference, and serves as a textbook.

1. ARM11 CPU Datasheet, from Samsung
is SGH Document for the development Board.

2. NVIDIA Jetson NANO Developer

Kit. Reference Source for people Using NANO as a target platform.

System-on-module Document. (Not used that much in this class).

Design Guide As 2nd primary Ref. for Jetson NANO.

3. Broadcom Tie, BCM2835 (CPU Datasheet).

Selection of Target platform for this Course.

- a. NVIDIA Jetson NANO
- b. Broadcom Tie
- c. Samsung ARM CPU
- d. NXP i.MX 28

Note: Select your target platform from the options a-d.

(Consider NVIDIA Jetson NANO).

Programming Languages: { C/C++
Python

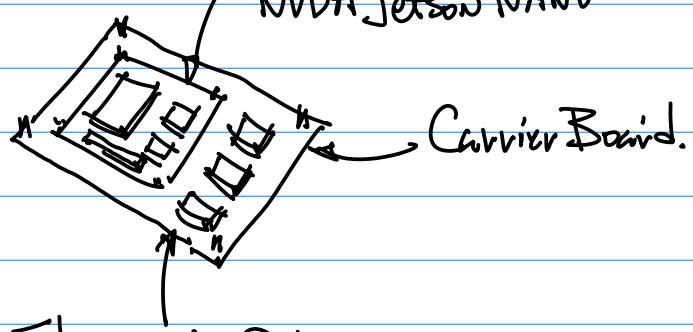
O.S. Support: Linux.

Rich I/O I/F Support.

Requirements for the Course:

1. Design / Build A State-of-the-Art Prototype System; Each Person will have to have one individual system.

NVIDIA Jetson NANO



Stepper Motors Drive...

2 Form 4 person team, Work on Homework, Project, However All Coding, Report etc have to be completed individually, no code, Report, Project etc. Can be Shared.

Grading:

- 1. Midterm Exam, Close Book / Close Notes
- 30% . Prototype System will be needed to Answer Design Questions, and to Execute programs. Need to take photos of the prototype.

2. Final Exam, Similar Format,
40%. Prototype System is a
Part of the Exam.

3. Homework, Projects. 30%.
1st Project During the 1st
Half of the Semester. 2nd Project

By Team Project, (a) End of the Semester,

Requires PPT Presentation & Live
Demo.

Announcement in Class, in
Written form Both in the Lecture
Notes and ON SJSL Canvas,
Late Projects/Homework (pt)
Penalty.

Jan 31 (Monday)

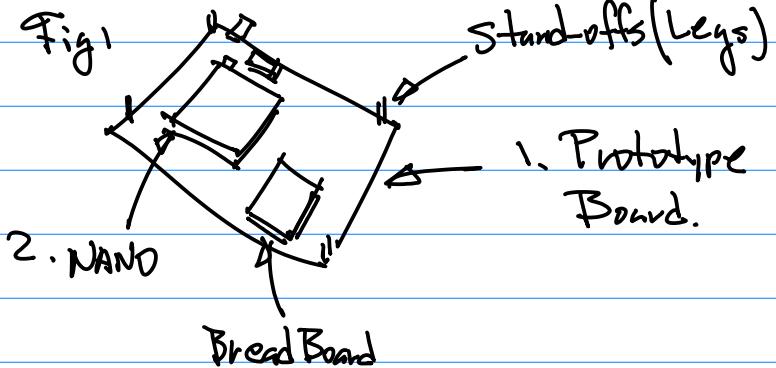
Today's Topic: Bill of Material &
Prototype System.

Target platform to consider
for your Prototype :

Nvidia Jetson Nano, 2GB
Broadcom Pi e. 3B+, 4.

Note: Jetson NAND is Better
And more powerful with Almost
the Same Cost.

Bill of Material for Prototype System



Note: a. Adequate size to host
CPU module (NVIDIA Jetson Nano)

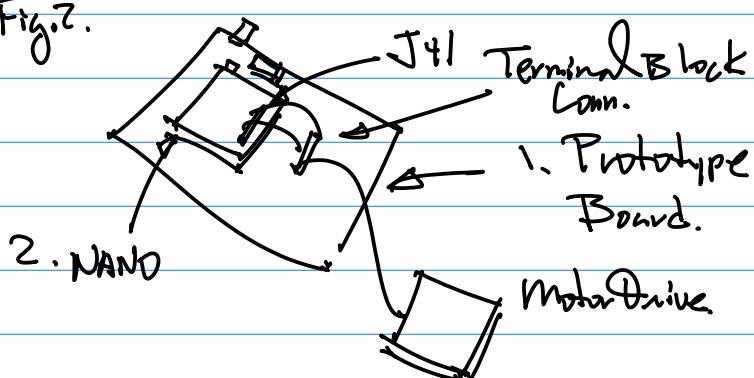
1b x 1½ Cm.

b. Power Circuit.

c. Stepper Motor Drive

Note: For Simple Testing Purpose, you can
Choose to use Non-professional Grade Drive.
Or Use professional Grade Stepper
Motor Drive. (Robotics - CNC, 3D Printer
Additive Manufacturing). Size of the
Drive can be same size of your CPU
Module.

Fig. 2.



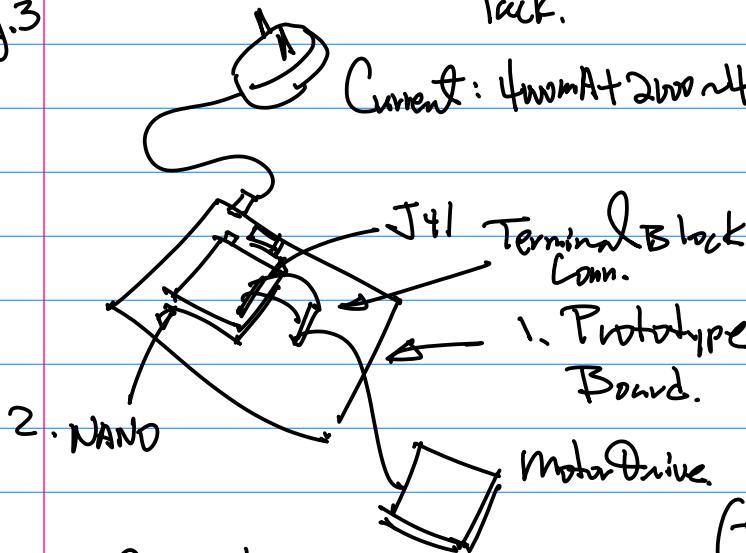
Stand-offs (lego)

Components for:

External Power Unit
GPIO Testing Circuit

External Power Unit Option 1: Wall-Mount Adapter
Option 2: Battery Pack.

Fig.3



Current: 400mA at 2VDC or 40mA

make sure DC Regulator IC can handle adequate current

Consider 7805 as an example. Only 150mA is allowed, no good information

voltage integrated-circuit voltage regulators is designed for a wide range of include on-card regulation for elimination of noise and distribution problems assation. Each of these regulators can deliver up to 1.5 A of output current. thermal-shutdown features of these regulators essentially make them immune

(7805 Datasheet)

Note: Some power regulators will have distinct voltage drop.

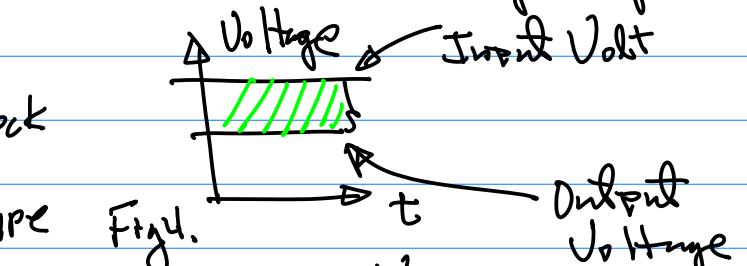
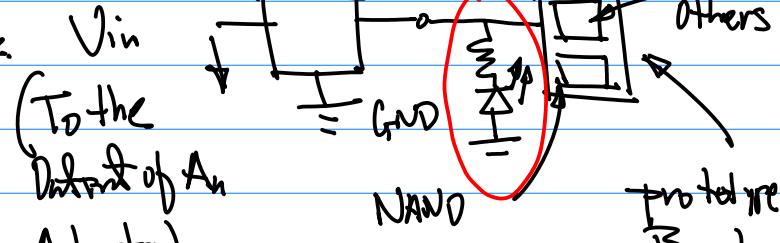


Fig.4.

1. Prototype Board.



②

Red LED, $V_{LED} \approx 1.2V$, $I_{LED} \approx 10mA$

③ Assorted Resistors (A few hundred of Ohms to A few Mega Ohms)

Caps. for Noise Reduction. for

IC Regulator Compensation).

④ Right Angle DC connector.

Adequate current for the logic, for Sensor I/F (Lsm303), for Stepper Motor Drive.

Note: IC DC Regulation is Needed.

Right Angle



Voodoo Lab
2.1mm Right
Angle Barrel ...
\$1.90
West Coast ...



CUI Devices
PJ-050AH DC
Power ...
\$1.14
Mouser Elec...

Fig.5

Anchor Electronics

Website

Directions

Save

4.6 ★★★★★ 50 Google reviews

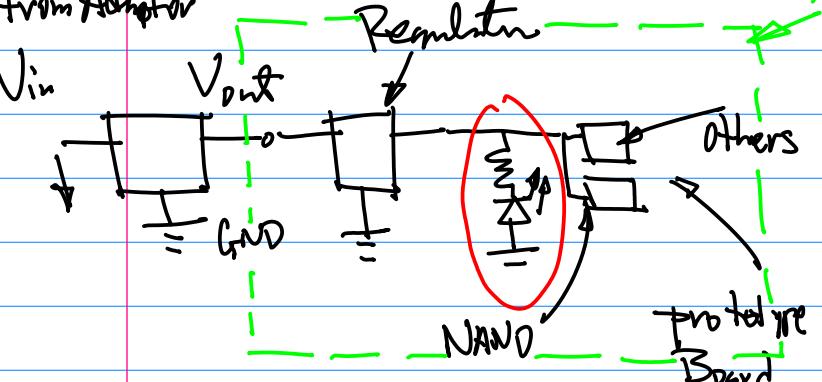
Electronic parts supplier in Santa Clara, California

Long-running supplier of a huge range of electronic components, tools, cables & more.

Address: 2040 Walsh Ave, Santa Clara, CA 95050

Hours: Closes soon · 4PM · Opens 7:30AM Tue ·

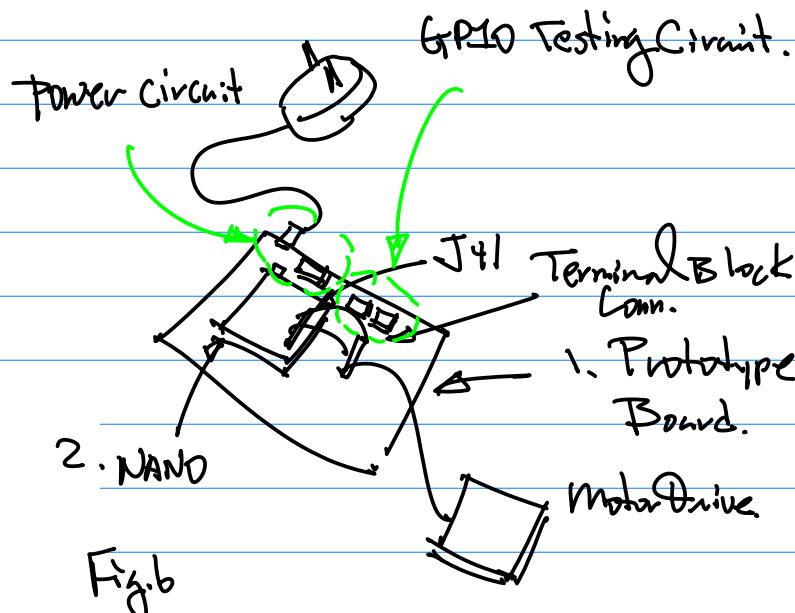
From Adapter



Components for GPIO Testing.

GPIO Testing

Input { "0"s
"1"s
Output { "0"s
"1"s



Input Testing:

1. Toggles/w.

2. Assorted Resistors

(10 Ohms ~ A few hundred Ohms)



Output Testing:

1. Color LED (Red, yellow, Green)

2. Assorted Resistors.

Feb. 2nd (Wed)

Today's Topics :

1º Bill of material (Continuation)

2º Prototype System Design.

Class github

hualili Add files via upload

- 2019S
- 2022S
- 1-Lecture10_OpAmp Circuits.pdf

Option B for the motor drive
"Easy Drive" current ~1000mA.



EasyDriver Stepper Motor Controller
\$1.71
RobotShop.com

Example: Bill of material for PID Controllers (Stepper motor etc).

GR10 Testing Circuit.

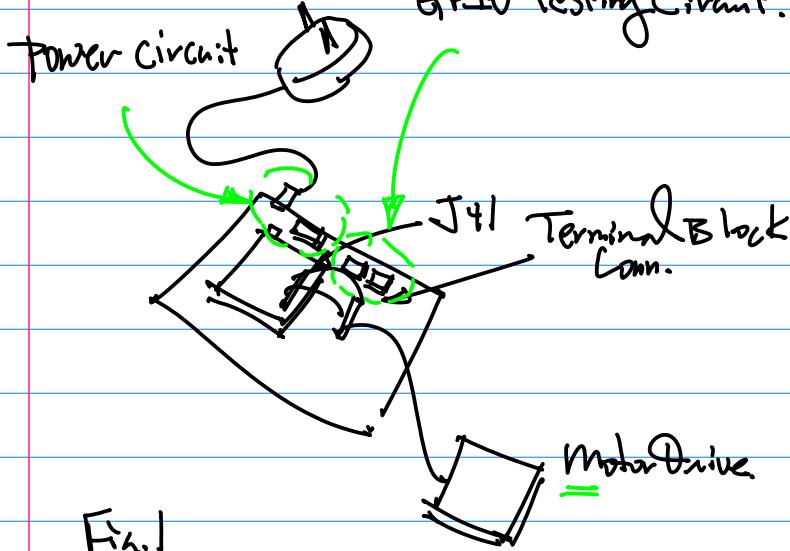


Fig. 1

PID Controller (P: Proportional, I: Integral, D: Derivative)

For CNC, 3D printer, for self-driving robot

Motor Drive for Stepper motors.

Option A. Professional Drive

Option B.



InstaCNC Machining Center



Integrated Stepper
\$265.00
Automation...

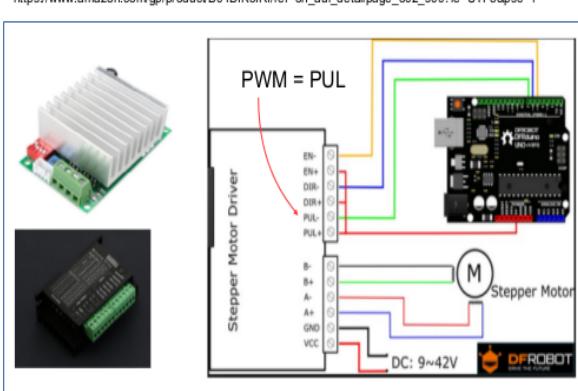


TB6600 4.5A CNC Single-Axis For LDR-40B

Stepper Motor Controller 1

15 USD

https://www.amazon.com/gp/product/B01DK5IRI/ref=oh_aui_detailpage_o02_s00?ie=UTF8&psc=1



~\$15 - \$40

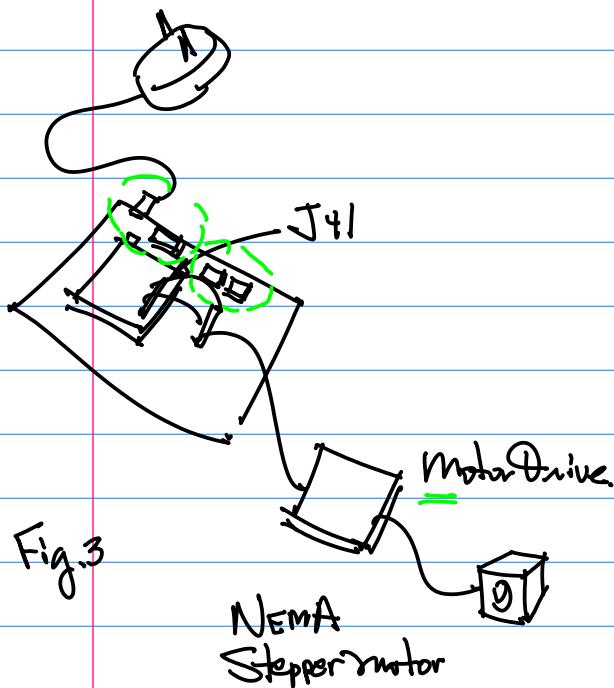
Note: Specs for Option A: a.

a. T85A (~250mA ~300mA for this class & Beyond) b. TB6600 (IC Chip Provides Adequate Power)

Fig. 2

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Bill of material (motor)



https://www.anahiemautomation.com/marketing/stepper/stepper-motors.php?gclid=EA1alQobChMlqsaW3pb19QIV-R6tBh1QBAFsEAAAYAiAAEglhx_D_BwE



Stepper motor
- NEMA-17

\$14.00

Adafruit Ind...



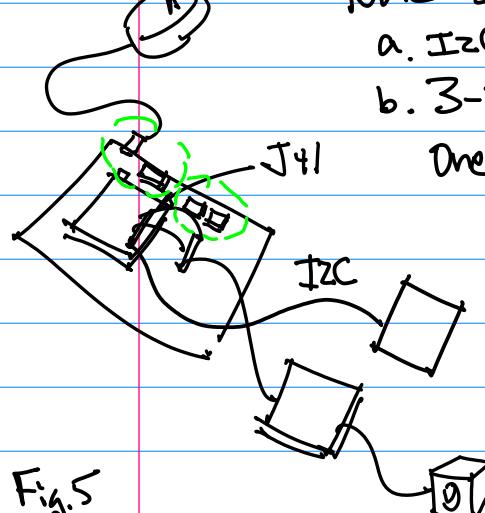
Fig.4.

Bill of material (Sensors) for PID

Note: Sensor Lsm303

- a. I₂C Sensor Interface;
- b. 3-sensing units in

One package



Lsm303 STI
Life.augmented

including Temperature
Sensing (The 3rd one)

Ultra-compact high-performance eCompass module:
3D accelerometer and 3D magnetometer

Datasheet - production data

LSM303DLHC

N
W
E
S
Z
Y
X

Fig.5

Buying Lsm303 module

Bill of material (I₂C Applications)

Analog Sensor I/F

ADC module

(Analog Digital Conversion)

I₂C

SPI (Serial Peripheral Interface)



Adafruit 1018
Acceleration Sensor

\$17.95

Mouser Electronics



Adafruit Industries
LLC 1085 ADS1115

\$14.95
Digi-Key



Adafruit Industries
LLC 4648 PCF8591

\$6.50
Digi-Key

Fig.5

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Selection Guideline (Continued)

2. Sample Rate:

500KSPS or 1 MSPS (million Samples per Second)

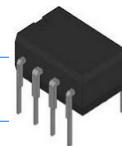
3. Quantization Level of ADC.

Bits per Sample. 8 or 10 bit Resolution
minimum:

Nyquist Sampling Theorem.

$$f_{\text{Sample}} \geq 2f_{\text{max}} \dots (1)$$

Note: Optional Component — OpAmp.
Operational Amplifier



Single OpAmp.

OpLM358
(Quad OpAmps
in One Package).

Texas Instruments
LM741CN/NOPB
\$0.91
Digi-Key

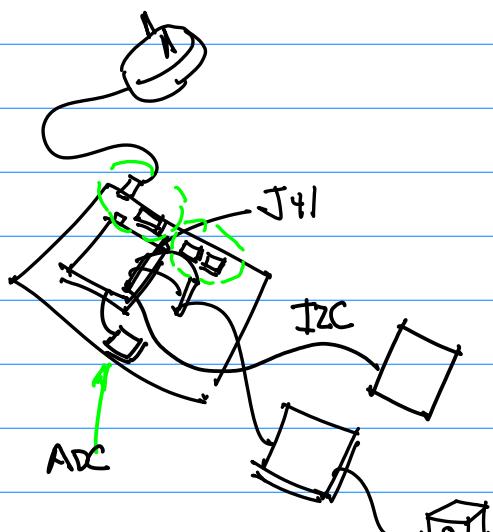


Fig.7

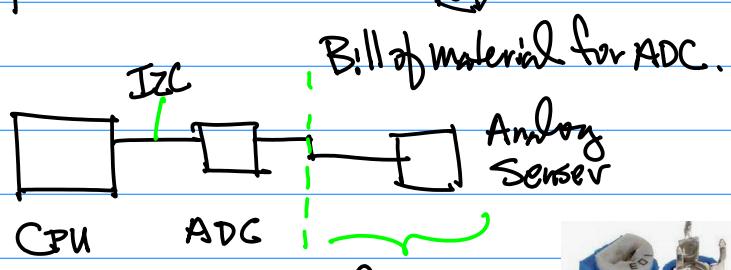
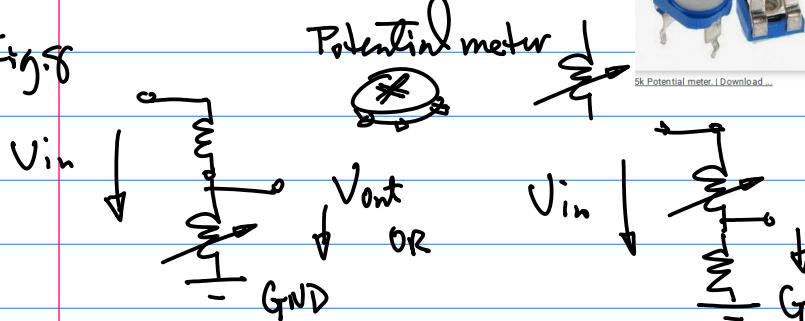


Fig.8



Homework: Due A week from Today. (Feb. 9)

1. Identify your target platform, 11:59 PM

And provide A screenCapture or photo of its connector. With Table of Pin Expansion Assignment ;

2. Create A table of Bill of materials Based on Lecture Discussion.

3. Submission: A pdf file with Naming:
First-Last-SID_Target-242.pdf.
Submission to CANVAS.

Feb 7 (mon)

Today's Topics :

- 1° Bring Up the target platform.
- 2° GPIO Testing, e.g., "Hello, the world".

Target Platforms {
a. Jetson Nano
b. Pi3B+/4.

Note: Baseline Reference
Samsung AR2MII.

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Ref: CPU Datasheet of Samsung ARM-11 is on the Class github. (CMPE242)

2021F-105-#0-cpu-arm11-2018S-29...
2021F-105-#0-nand-00-cpu-Timed

PPT for Today's Lecture

Example: Bring up The target Platform, NAND.

Note: Visit Nvidia Developer Site, And Sign up As a developer

Pre-requisites :

- 1° Developer Account ;
- 2° Linux O.S. (Kernel Source Distribution) for Device Driver Development & Kernel Source Optimization;
- 3° Download pre-Compiled, Pre-Built Kernel Image to SD Card And
- 4° Target Board, Jetson Nano 2 GB or 4 GB.

Step 1. Download Pre-Build Kernel Image

Step 1. Download SD card OS image from Nvidia to your host machine, laptop, the zipped file size is 6.1G, unzip it to get OS image, e.g., *.img file, ref:

<https://developer.nvidia.com/embedded/learn/get-started-jetson-nano-devkit#write>
my Li, Ph.D.

Step 2. Download "Etcher" Software tool, then execute this tool to write the Downloaded Pre-Built Kernel O.S. to your SD Card. 8

Step 2. Write the image to your microSD card by following the instructions from Nvidia, first you will need to download the writer software "etcher" to your host machine from this site:

(2.1) for Linux host, Download, install, and launch Etcher.
<https://www.balena.io/etcher/>

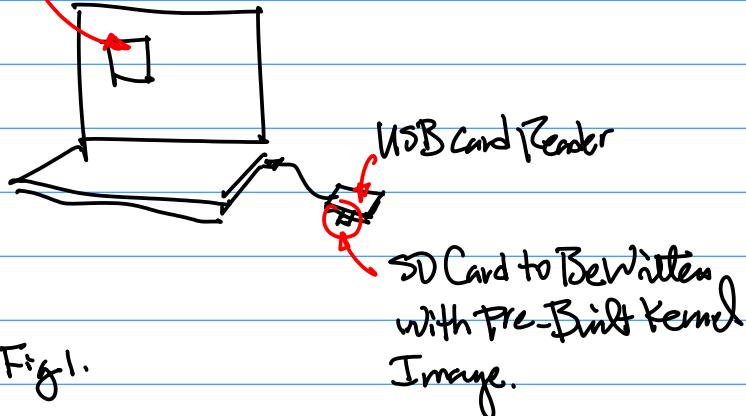


Fig 1.

Step 3. Take SD Card from the Reader, Insert the Card into the USB Slot of the target platform, then Power On the System. Then follow the steps during the Booting to initialize & Configure the System, Such as user Name, Password, Time Zone Setup etc.

Example: To prepare GRPSD Testing.
(To Be Assigned as Homework)

Hardware Aspect :

Step 1. Identify the Expansion Connection &

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Pin Assignment.

From NVDA Developer Site to find

Connection Information

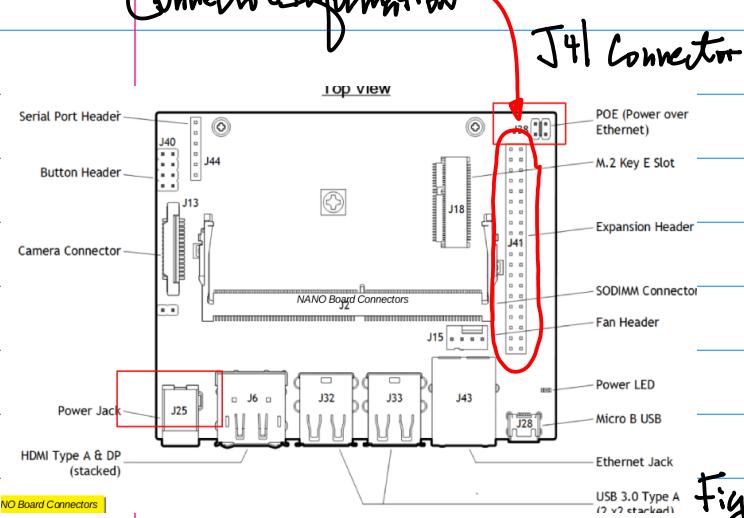


Table 1. Pin Assignment / Connectivity Table

CPU / Connector Pin	Description	Note
GPIO79/J41-H2	GPIO Input	
GPIO78/J41-G0	GPIO Output	
GND/J41-B	GND	

Step 3.
Design Schematics

Fig.2

Step 2. Establish Pin Assignment /
Connectivity Table

Pin Assignment → GND : Common GND
→ GPIO : GPIO79/Pin12
→ GPIO78/Pin10

Sysfs GPIO	Name	Pin	Pin	Name	Sysfs GPIO
	3.3 VDC Power	1	2	5.0 VDC Power	
	I2C_2_SDA I2C Bus 1	3	4	5.0 VDC Power	
	I2C_2_SCL I2C Bus 1	5	6	GND	
gpio216	AUDIO_MCLK	7	8	UART_2_TX /dev/ttyTHS1	
	GND	9	10	UART_2_RX /dev/ttyTHS1	
gpio50	UART_2_RTS	11	12	I2S_4_SCLK	gpio79
gpio14	SPI_2_SCK	13	14	GND	
gpio194	LCD_TE	15	16	SPI_2_CS1	gpio232
	3.3 VDC Power	17	18	SPI_2_CS0	gpio15
gpio16	SPI_1_MOSI	19	20	GND	
gpio17	SPI_1_MISO	21	22	SPI_2_MISO	gpio13
gpio18	SPI_1_SCK	23	24	SPI_1_CS0	gpio19
	GND	25	26	SPI_1_CS1	gpio20

	GND	25	26	SPI_1_CS1	gpio20
gpio149	I2C_1_SDA I2C Bus 0	27	28	I2C_1_SCL I2C Bus 0	
gpio200	CAM_AF_EN	29	30	GND	
gpio38	GPIO_PZ0	31	32	LCD_BL_PWM	gpio168
gpio76	GPIO_P66	33	34	GND	
gpio12	I2S_4_LRCK	35	36	UART_2_CTS	gpio51
	SPI_2_MOSI	37	38	I2S_4_SDIN	gpio7
	GND	39	40	I2S_4_SDOUT	gpio78

j, Ph.D.

Fig.3

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Sysfs GPIO	Name	Pin	Pin	Name	Sysfs GPIO
	3.3 VDC Power	1	2	5.0 VDC Power	
	I2C_2_SDA I2C Bus 1	3	4	5.0 VDC Power	
	I2C_2_SCL I2C Bus 1	5	6	GND	
gpio216	AUDIO_MCLK	7	8	UART_2_TX /dev/ttyTHS1	
	GND	9	10	UART_2_RX /dev/ttyTHS1	
gpio50	UART_2_RTS	11	12	I2S_4_SCLK gpio79	
gpio14	SPI_2_SCK	13	14	GND	
gpio194	LCD_TE	15	16	SPI_2_CS1 gpio232	
	3.3 VDC Power	17	18	SPI_2_CS0 gpio15	
gpio16	SPI_1_MOSI	19	20	GND	
gpio17	SPI_1_MISO	21	22	SPI_2_MISO gpio13	
gpio18	SPI_1_SCK	23	24	SPI_1_CS0 gpio19	
	GND	25	26	SPI_1_CS1 gpio20	
	GND	25	26	SPI_1_CS1 gpio20	
	I2C_1_SDA I2C Bus 0	27	28	I2C_1_SCL I2C Bus 0	
gpio149	CAM_AF_EN	29	30	GND	
gpio200	GPIO_P20	31	32	LCD_BL_PWM gpio168	
gpio38	GPIO_PE6	33	34	GND	
gpio76	I2S_4_LRCK	35	36	UART_2_CTS gpio51	
gpio12	SPI_2_MOSI	37	38	I2S_4_SDIN gpio77	
	GND	39	40	I2S_4_SDOUT gpio78	

j, Ph.D.

Input Testing.

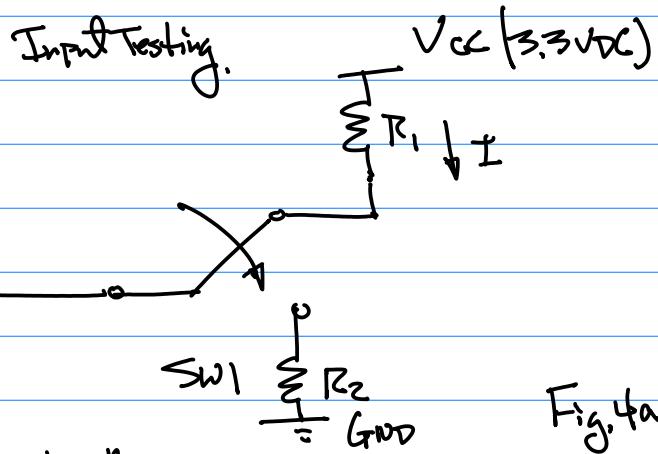
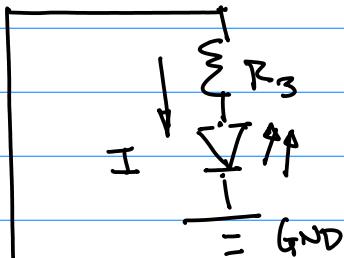


Fig. 4a

Let $I = 10mA$.

$$R_1 = \frac{V_{cc}/I}{10 \times 10^{-3}} = 330\Omega, R_2 = R_1$$



$I \approx 10mA$

Note: Since NAND Output Current is small, so we choose not to use R_3 .

Feb 9 (Wed) Topics:

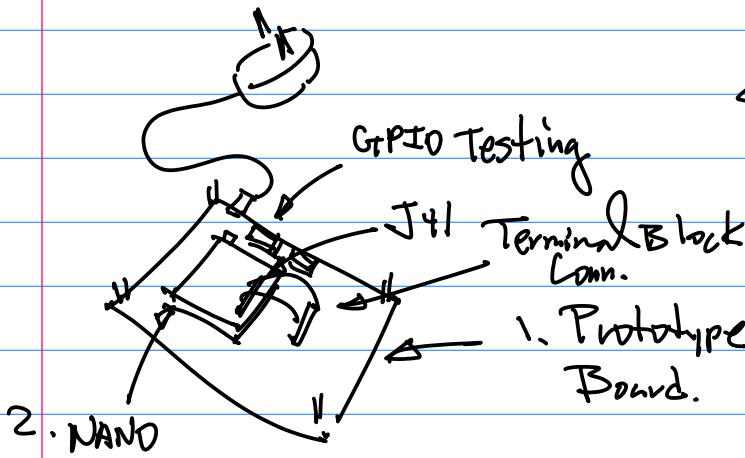
- 1° Building GPIO Testing Capability On the target platform, Jetson NANO.
- 2° Kernel D.S. Sources plus toolchain

Example: Bring Up Your Target Board

Step 1. Build your prototype system with NAND Target Board mounted on it.

Homework (Due A week from today)
 Feb 1b → Moved to Feb 28th

1. Prototype System with A Carrier Board
 4" x 3" or Similar Size of your Choice;
2. GPIOD Testing Circuit for Both Inert / Duct Testing (Schematics)
3. Mount your NAND on the Carrier Board.



4. Take a photo of your System (with A root connection)

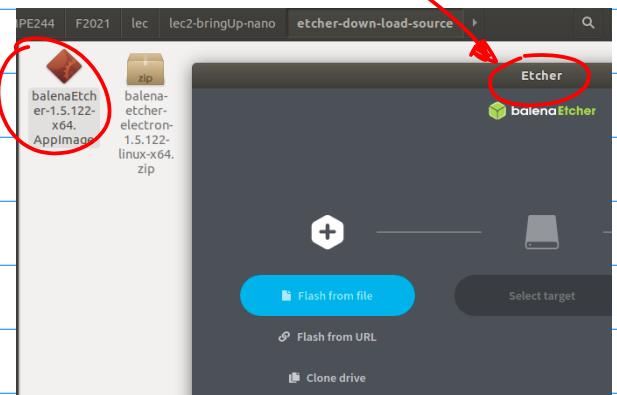
5. Screen Capture from your Root machine, which shows NAND is running.

6. Put Photos plus Schematic into One PDF file, Zip it, Submit to SJSU CANVAS.

Step 2. Download Pre-Build Kernel

Image From NVDA Developer Site, And together with Flash Writing Software. ^{!!}

"Etcher"



Step 3. Run "Etcher" program to upload the OS. Kernel Image to the target NAND Board.

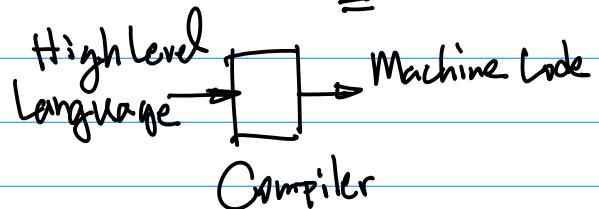
Note: Target Image for my Board is 2019.4 ? Due to my Applications in Deep Learning. For Embedded Class, we can use other / Latest Release

2022S-105-n-Jetpack-kernel-driver-simpler-2021-2

Jetpack from NVDA consists of
 a. OS Kernel (Device Driver), b.
 GPU Packages, c. OpenCV, d. DNN

OS (Operating Systems)

Tool Chain: → Cross Compiler



Step 4. Take SD Card to the target NAND, Boot (Power Up) the NAND, finish Configuration process, then Ready to go. (To Create your Applications).

Examples:

- ✓ O.S. Kernel Source Debugging,
- ✓ Device Driver Development
- ✓ O.S. + Tool Chain for NAND

✓ O.S. + Tool Chain for Samsung ARM11

Step 1. Download And Install

Kernel Source, And Tool Chain.

Note: Purpose is to Optimize Kernel Image, Optimize/Develop/Debug Device Drivers.

→ make menuconfig

↑ Software Tool for Kernel O.S.
Compile+Build, Arch for Device
Driver Development & Debugging.

Feb 14 (Monday)

Topics: 1° Kernel Space Programming.
Kernel Source Distribution, Tool Chains,
Device Driver Development.

Example: Embedded Software Architecture

Objective: To Connect Kernel O.S. Drivers to the Target NAND plus Carrier Board

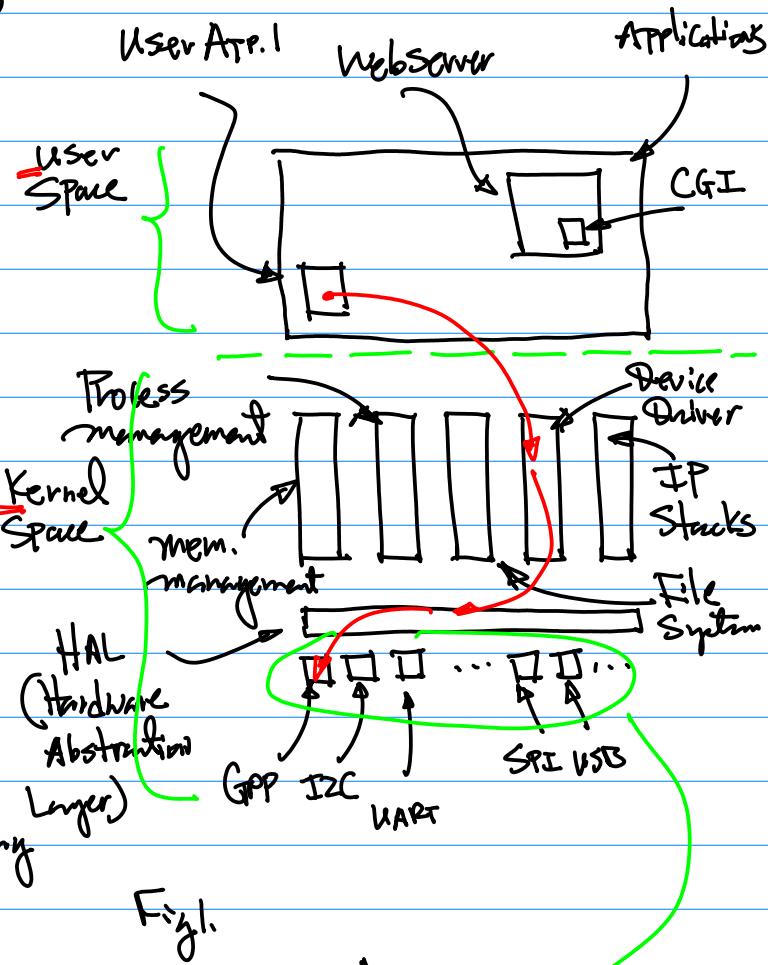
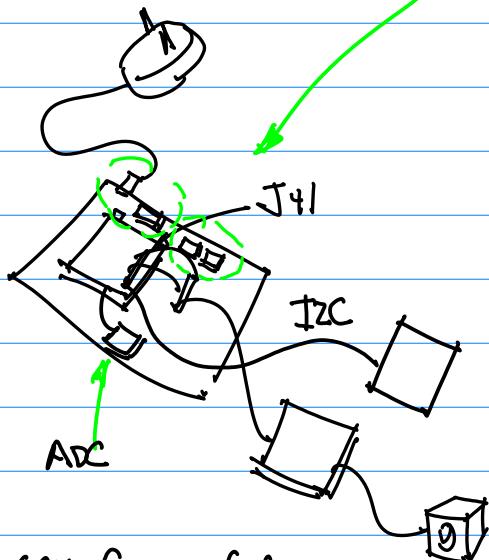


Fig. 1.



Note: CGI = Common Gateway Interface
= Older, But Widely Adopted Technology
for I/O Devices Interfaces.

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Note: Software Architecture
(Block Diagram) $\xrightarrow{\text{}} \text{prototype}$
System illustration (Fig.1) are
required.

Example Kernel Source Distribution
 $\xrightarrow{\text{}}$ Tool Chain.

Download & Install O.S. Kernel Distribution
(Pre-Build Image & Source Code Distribution)
Together with the tool chain.

Target: NAND

Reference platform: Samsung ARM11.

CPU (ARM11) Datasheet

Class github

2021F-105-#0-cpu-arm11-2018S-29...

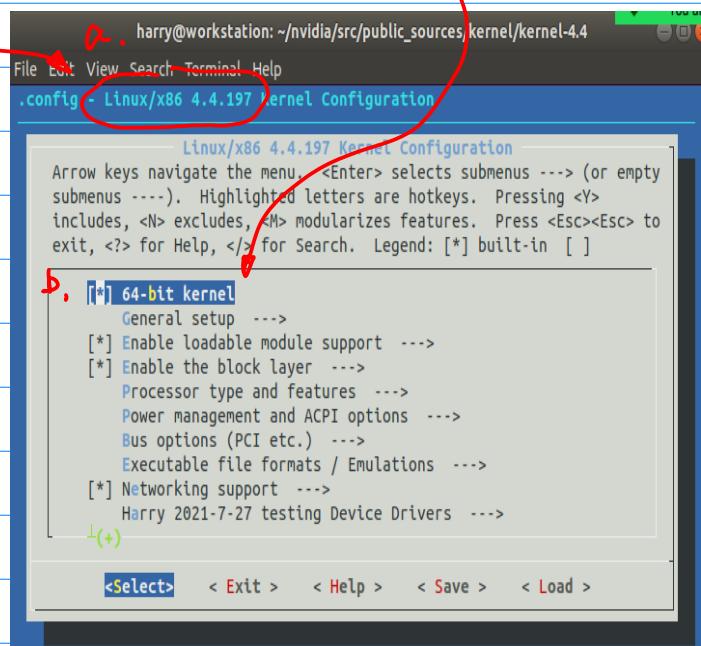
Development of Device Driver

Step 1. Run menuconfig for kernel
Configuration.

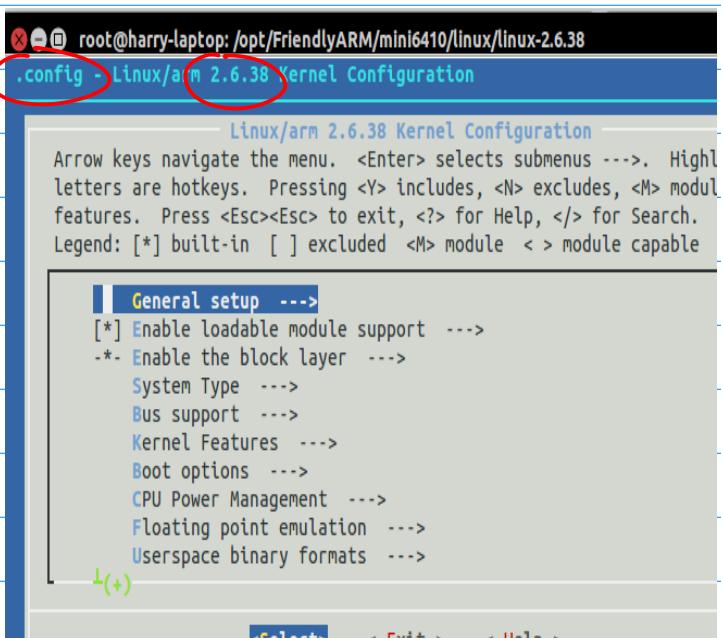
(Go to your installation directory,
home\NVIDIA\...\Source\Kernel\...)

a. Version of the config b. Target

13



Now, for Samsung Target (ARM11)
a. Version of Config. for 32 bit ARM11.



Step 2. Locate Device Driver for
GPIO I/F.

Note: I2C, SPI Are 2 Device Drivers
plus PWM are Needed for ZIF.

Take Samsung As Example first.

Select Device Driver at the Root UI Option

```
root@harry-laptop: /opt/FriendlyARM/mini6410/linux-2.6.38 Kernel Configuration
.config - Linux/arm 2.6.38 Kernel Configuration

Linux/arm 2.6.38 Kernel
Arrow keys navigate the menu. <Enter> selects
letters are hotkeys. Pressing <Y> includes
features. Press <Esc><Esc> to exit, <?> for
Legend: [*] built-in [ ] excluded <M> mo
^(-)
Bus support --->
Kernel Features --->
Boot options --->
CPU Power Management --->
Floating point emulation --->
Userspace binary formats --->
Power management options --->
[*] Networking support --->
  Device Drivers --->
    File systems --->
L(+)

<Select> < Exit >
```

Brows till Reach the Device Driver
You Need.

GPIO Testing with
Device Driver "LED"

```
root@harry-laptop: /opt/FriendlyARM/mini6410/linux-2.6.38 Kernel Configuration
.config - Linux/arm 2.6.38 Kernel Configuration

Character devices
Arrow keys navigate the menu. <Enter> selects
letters are hotkeys. Pressing <Y> includes
features. Press <Esc><Esc> to exit, <?> for
Legend: [*] built-in [ ] excluded <M> mo
*- Virtual terminal
  [ ] Support for binding and unbinding
  [ ] /dev/kmem virtual device support
  <M> LED Support for Mini6410 GPIO L
  <M> Harry 2021-2-3: I2C sensor module
  <M> Harry: 2016-Feb-22, CMPE 242 Mi
  <M> Harry: Mini6410 Test module
  <M> Harry: Mini6410 PWM2 module
  < > Buttons driver for FriendlyARM
  < > Buzzer driver for FriendlyARM M
L(+)

<Select> < Exit >
```

Step 3. Select Char Device (Character)

```
root@harry-laptop: /opt/FriendlyARM/mini6410/linux-2.6.38 Kernel Configuration
.config - Linux/arm 2.6.38 Kernel Configuration

Device Drivers
Arrow keys navigate the menu. <Enter> selects
letters are hotkeys. Pressing <Y> includes
features. Press <Esc><Esc> to exit, <?> for
Legend: [*] built-in [ ] excluded <M> mo
^(-)
  [ ] Multiple devices driver support
  < > Generic Target Core Mod (TCM) ar
  [*] Network device support --->
  [ ] ISDN support --->
  < > Telephony support --->
  Input device support --->
  Character devices --->
    <*> I2C support --->
    [ ] SPI support --->
    PPS support --->
L(+)

<Select> < Exit >
```

Needed In the Future

Example: Now, Switch to menuconfig
Version 4.4.1(a7) for NAND, Look &
Select. Feel of the menuconfig is the same.

Now, Let's Discuss NAND GPIO
I/F with Utilization of Existing
(Factory Level Release) Device Driver.

Homework

1. Write C/C++, OR Python Code to

Perform GPIO Input/Output Testing.
ON NAND. Make Sure use your
GPIO Testing Circuit Designed in the
Class;

2. Input Testing has to have input!"

And input "0" By Toggling the Switch;

3. Output Testing to Cover Output
"1" & "0" to turn on/off LED.

4. Photos of Execution of the Program:

a. Input "1" & "0" Console print message.

b. Output "1" & "0", LED Light ON/OFF.

c. Entire System ;

5. Source code, Binary (for C/C++).
as well

6. Create One PDF for All photos, Zip to include
Source code And/Or Binary.

7. Submit Zip file to
CANVAS. By ~~23rd (Wed)~~
~~28th (Mon)~~

Feb 16 (Wed)

Note: 1° Homework Rescheduled
to Feb 28th (Monday) ;

2° Bring your Prototype Board to
the Class, Monday, Feb 21st,
for quick assessment / evaluation

Topics Today: 1° Development Environment;
2° Prep for the project (PID —
Proportional, Integral, Derivative Controller
with Stepper Motor Control & Sensor
interface).

Example: Development Environment.

Menu config & Device Drivers.

Step 1. Have installed D.S. Distribution, and
Enable Development Environment.

Step 2. User Space Programming to use
Device Driver(s);

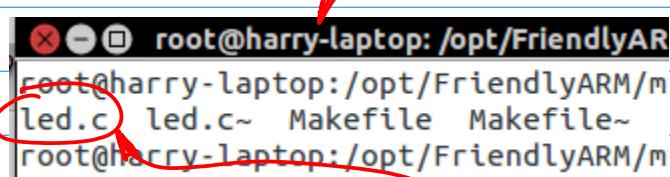
Samsung ARM11

Jetson NAND

Build GPIO Testing Capability to Turn On/Off
LED via GPIO port.

GPIO I/F Testing (For ARM11)

```
root@harry-laptop:/opt/FriendlyARM/mini6410/linux/examples# ls
adc-test  fft  lecSSBike  PWM  threadTest  Vision
buttons  i2c  led-player  readme.txt  usbcam  www
camtest  lecPID  leds  robotControl  vfp-test
root@harry-laptop:/opt/FriendlyARM/mini6410/linux/examples#
```



```
root@harry-laptop: /opt/FriendlyAR
root@harry-laptop: /opt/FriendlyARM/m
led.c  led.c~  Makefile  Makefile~
root@harry-laptop: /opt/FriendlyARM/m
```

C Programming in the UserSpace

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/ioctl.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
```

} for Device Driver
Related Use

Note: This code will be posted on

a. github

```
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    int on;
    int led_no;
    int fd;
```

b.

```
    printf("hello\n"); //Feb. 16, 2015
    if (argc != 3 || sscanf(argv[1], "%d", &led_no) != 1 || sscanf(argv[2], "%d", &on) != 1 ||
        on < 0 || on > 1 || led_no < 0 || led_no > 3) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Usage: leds led_no 0|1\n");
        exit(1);
    }
```

c.

```
    fd = open("/dev/leds0", 0);
```

file descriptor

Path of Driver's Name

d. ioctl(arg1,arg2,arg3)

arg1 — fd — Device Driver; arg2 for sending "0"

```
if (fd < 0) {
    fd = open("/dev/leds", 0);
}
if (fd < 0) {
    perror("open device leds");
    exit(1);
}
ioctl(fd, on, led_no);
close(fd);

return 0;
```

Or "1" to Turn on/off LED;

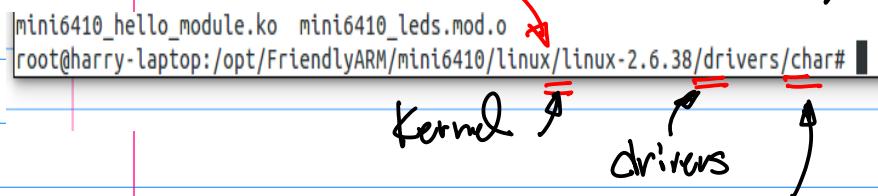
arg3 for the LED to Be Selected.

Compile & Build the User Space program, \$ make
Cross-Compiler

```
root@harry-laptop:/opt/FriendlyARM/mini6410/linux/examples/leds# make
arm-linux-gcc -Wall -O2 led.c -o led
root@harry-laptop:/opt/FriendlyARM/mini6410/linux/examples/leds# ls
led led.c led.c~ Makefile Makefile~
root@harry-laptop:/opt/FriendlyARM/mini6410/linux/examples/leds#
```

Binary Executable is generated

a. Step 3. Device Driver, find Source code in the proper folder *CharacterDevice*,



b. Find Source code of the target CPU.

c. Then, check "leds.c" related Device Driver

d. file extension ".ko": Built Device Driver.

```
root@harry-laptop:/opt/FriendlyARM/mini6410/linux/linux-2.6.38/drivers/char# ls
mini6410*
mini6410_adc.c          mini6410_hello_module.mod.c    mini6410_leds.o
mini6410_adc.mod.c       mini6410_hello_module.mod.o   mini6410_pwm2.c
mini6410_adc.o           mini6410_hello_module.o      mini6410_pwm2.mod.c
mini6410_buttons.c       mini6410_leds.c             mini6410_pwm.c
mini6410_buttons.o       mini6410_leds.ko            mini6410_pwmHarry.c
mini6410_hello_module.c  mini6410_leds.mod.c        mini6410_pwm.mod.c
mini6410_hello_module.ko mini6410_leds.mod.o
```

Compiled into Binary

Copy this module to your target platform

Options: LAN, WIFI
USB, RS232
USB Dangle

Host Development platform

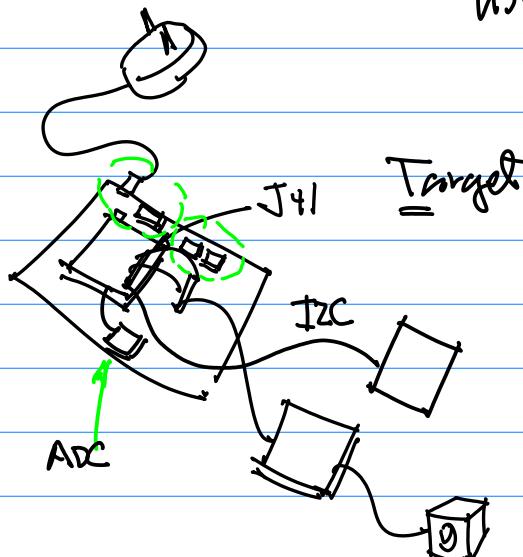
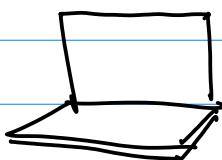


Fig. 1

Once it is copied, then you can install the .ko Driver By
\$ insmod my_driver.ko

Consider Building A Prototype for

PID Controller Project.

Start from the Prototype System

Design for PID Controller Project

System Design :

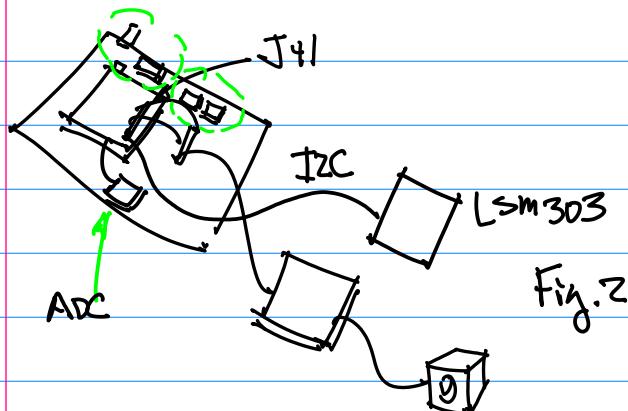


Table 1 Stepper Motor Rotation Angles

Full Step	$\frac{360}{200} = 1.8^\circ$
Half Step	0.90°
$\frac{1}{4}$ Step	0.45°
$\frac{1}{8}$ Step	0.225°

Homework (One A week from Today)

Feb 23rd. Preparation for the target, e.g. NANO to drive a stepper motor.

Pre-requisite:

1. NEMA17 OR NEMA14 motor;
2. Motor Drive
3. Signal generator to provide Sine waves. ($0 \sim 1 \text{ KHz}$)

(Note: if you do not have Signal generator, then you can use timed GPIO Output Signal)

$$\begin{aligned} 100 \text{ ms} &\rightarrow 10 \text{ Hz} \\ 10 \text{ ms} &\rightarrow 100 \text{ Hz} \end{aligned}$$

Stepper motor:

1. NEMA14 or 17 motor. 4 wires A+, A-, B+, B-
2. Stepper motor operates in the following fashion

200 Steps for One Revolution
Turning of 360° .

Each Step is a Full Step. it gives 1.8° rotation.

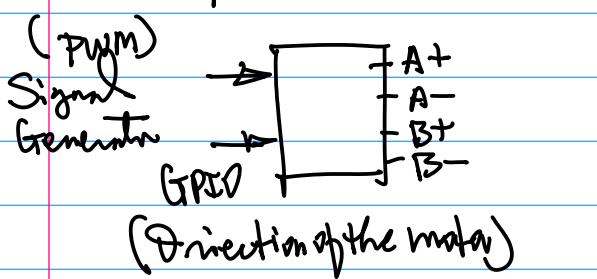
Requirements:

1. Configure your Motor Drive for full step Output;
2. Connect Input (GPIO) DR Signal (generator) to the motor Drive.

3. Connect Motor Drive to the motor to observe its operation.

4. Submit 5 seconds video clips to show your result.
Submission on CANVAS.

Note: Motor Drive 2 pins (Junctions)
Important Among Other
pins



Feb 21st (Monday)

Topics: 1° GPIO Programming.
2° Stepper motor Drive.

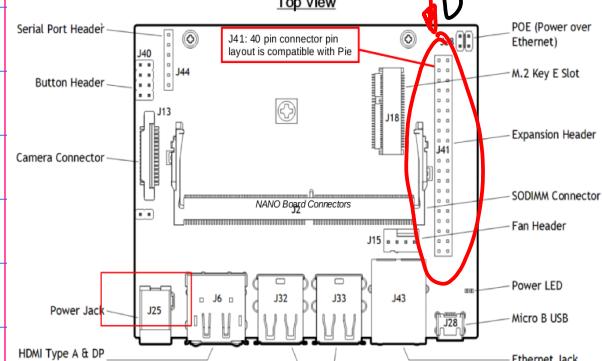
Example: GPIO Programming.

Ref:

[2022S-104-gpio-systemLevel-and-c-#202](https://www.raspberrypi.org/documentation/development-guide/gpio-system-level-and-c-#202)

Connector Information

J41 Connector
for the newer Version



NVIDIA Jetson Nano J41 Header Pinout

<https://www.jetsonhacks.com/nvidia-jetson-nano-j41-header-pinout/>

Note: I2C and UART pins are connected to hardware and should not be reassigned. By default, all other pins (except power) are assigned as GPIO. Pins labeled with other functions are recommended functions if using a different device tree.

Sysfs GPIO	Name	Pin	Pin	Name	Sysfs GPIO
3.3 VDC Power		1	2	5.0 VDC Power	
I2C_2_SDA	I2C Bus 1	3	4	5.0 VDC Power	
I2C_2_SCL	I2C Bus 1	5	6	GND	
GPIO216	AUDIO_MCLK	7	8	UART_2_TX /dtxyntf51	
GND		9	10	UART_2_RX /dtxyntf51	
GPIO50	UART_2_RTS	11	12	I2S_4_SCLK	gpio79
GPIO149	CAM_AF_EN	20	21	GND	
GPIO200	GPIO_P20	31	32	LCD_BL_PWM	gpio168
GPIO38	GPIO_P6	33	34	GND	
GPIO76	I2S_4_LRCK	35	36	UART_2_CTS	gpio51
GPIO12	SPI_2_MOSI	37	38	I2S_4_LRCK	gpio77
	GND	39	40	I2S_4_SDOUT	gpio78

Jerry Li, Ph.D.

Fig 2
Once the physical layout of the NAND Board is Ready (J41 Connector)
Identify the pin assignment for the NAND Board.

Note: 1° All the pins are multiplexed
e.g., Each pin have more than one function, such as GPIO (Ethernet), PWM, SPI etc. 2° Factory Setting is given in this color coded Table, GPIO

Fig 1.

CMPE422 Feb 21, 22

a. Choose Sysfs GPIO Setting

Sysfs GPIO	Name	Pin	Pin	Name	Sysfs GPIO
	3.3 VDC Power	1	2	5.0 VDC Power	
	I2C_2_SDA I2C Bus 1	3	4	5.0 VDC Power	
	I2C_2_SCL I2C Bus 1	5	6	GND	
gpio216	AUDIO_MCLK	7	8	UART_2_TX /dev/ttyTHS1	
	GND	9	10	UART_2_RX /dev/ttyTHS1	
gpio50	UART_2_RTS	11	12	I2S_4_SCLK	gpio79
gpio14	SPI_2_SCK	13	14	GND	
gpio194	LCD_TE	15	16	SPI_2_CS1	gpio232
	3.3 VDC Power	17	18	SPI_2_CS0	gpio15
gpio16	SPI_1_MOSI	19	20	GND	
gpio17	SPI_1_MISO	21	22	SPI_2_MISO	gpio13
gpio18	SPI_1_SCK	23	24	SPI_1_CS0	gpio19
	GND	25	26	SPI_1_CS1	gpio20

Fig.3

The configuration program

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

Ref: To config JtP pins, use Python Configuration Tool.

2022S-106-ioconfig-py-v4-hl-2021-12-19.pdf

Source code

b. Connection of Sysfs gpio to physical pin.

User program (user space)
Python, C/C++

Interface to gpio79 via
physical connection to
J41-12

In order to talk to kernel space
Device Driver, use Configuration
tool from the Target Platform Company.

User App.1

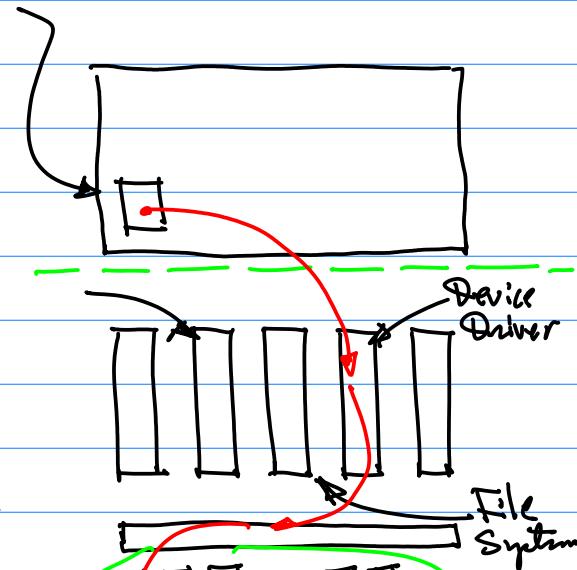


Fig.5

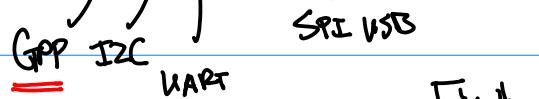


Fig.4

Based on the Ref.

Table GPIO Pin Assignment

GPIO Number	J41 Connector Pin
gpio79	J41-12
gpio78	J41-40
GND	J41-6

Ref: For System Level gpio, Python gpio, C/C++ gpio

[2022S-104-gpio-systemLevel-and-c-#2021F-114-gpio-n...](#)
[2022S-104b-gpio-connector-systemCmd-python-hl-2021...](#)

First, System level testing, e.g., the Command line input testing, → Simple, easy to use.

To Run the Python Configuration Tool,
 First, fix the bugs from the distribution

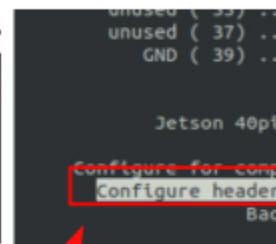
Step 1 Fix bugs
 from the distribution

Configuration of Pins

\$sudo find /opt/nvidia/jetson-io/ -mindepth 1 -maxdepth 1 -type d -exec touch

\$sudo /opt/nvidia/jetson-io/config-by-pin.py -p 5

```
harry@harry-desktop:~$ sudo /opt/nvidia/jetson-io/config-by-pin.py -p 5
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/opt/nvidia/jetson-io/config-by-pin.py", line 84, in <module>
    main()
  File "/opt/nvidia/jetson-io/config-by-pin.py", line 39, in main
    jetson = board.Board()
  File "/opt/nvidia/jetson-io/Jetson/board.py", line 229, in __init__
    self._dtb = _board_get_dtb(self._compat, self._model, dtbdir)
  File "/opt/nvidia/jetson-io/Jetson/board.py", line 114, in _board_get_dtb
    raise RuntimeError("No DTB found for %s!" % model)
RuntimeError: No DTB found for NVIDIA Jetson Nano Developer Kit!
```



\$sudo mkdir -p /boot/dtb
 \$ls /boot/*.dtb | xargs -I{} sudo ln -s {} /boot/dtb/

Step 2. Run jetson-io.py to configure pins

\$sudo /opt/nvidia/jetson-io/jetson-io.py

harry@harry-desktop:~

Fig.b

Then, Execute the Python Configuration Program.

Once, it is properly config, then There are 3 levels to test gpio interface.

ChmPE242 Feb 21, 22

22

Note : Command Line for GPIO Testing.

\$echo 79 > /sys/class/gpio/export

\$ echo out > /sys/class/gpio/gpio79/direction

\$echo 1 > /sys/class/gpio/gpio79/value

\$echo 0 > /sys/class/gpio/gpio79/value

\$echo 79 /sys/class/gpio/unexport

\$cat /sys/kernel/debug/gpio

Fig. 7.

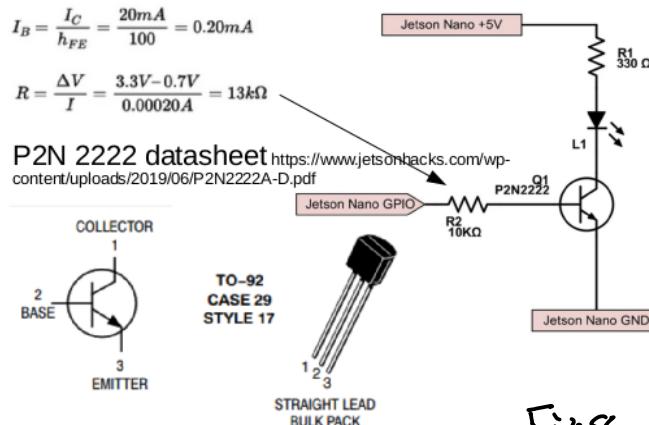
Note: "Buffer Stage", e.g. A Transistor Based Current Amplifier Circuit. for future discussion.

```
#start
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
import time #use for delay
```

```
GPIO.cleanup()
GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BOARD)
GPIO.setup(12,GPIO.OUT)
GPIO.output(12,1) #turn on GPIO at pin12
```

```
time.sleep(5) # sec
GPIO.output(12,0) #turn off GPIO at pin12
#end
```

Adding p2n 2222 transistor to drive GPIO load
<https://www.jetsonhacks.com/2019/06/07/jetson-nano-gpio/>



Feb 23rd (Wed)

Today's Topics: GPIO

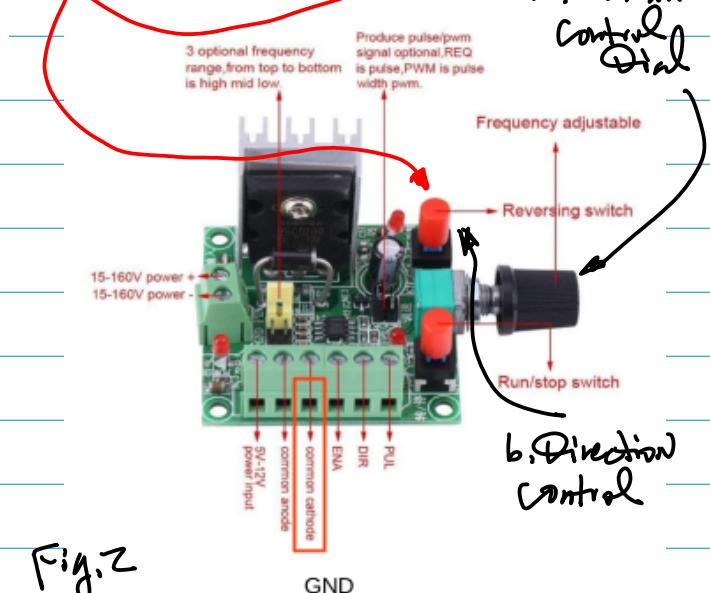
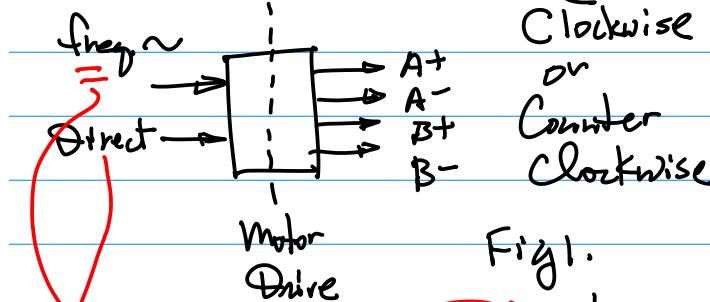
Example: Homework for Stepper motor Drive Testing

[2022s-105c-motor-drive-manual-updated-hl-2022-2-23.pdf](https://www.2022s-105c-motor-drive-manual-updated-hl-2022-2-23.pdf)

1. No MCU / No CPU Needed

2. Behavior of motor Drive

freq. Input Signal — Speed
 Inputs { Directional Control Signal
 Outputs (A+, A-, B+, B-)



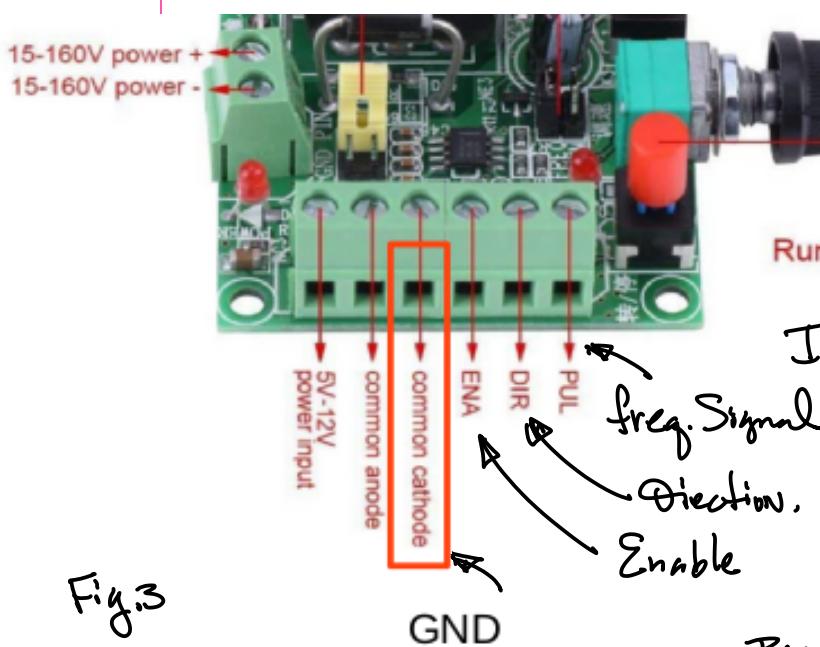


Fig. 3

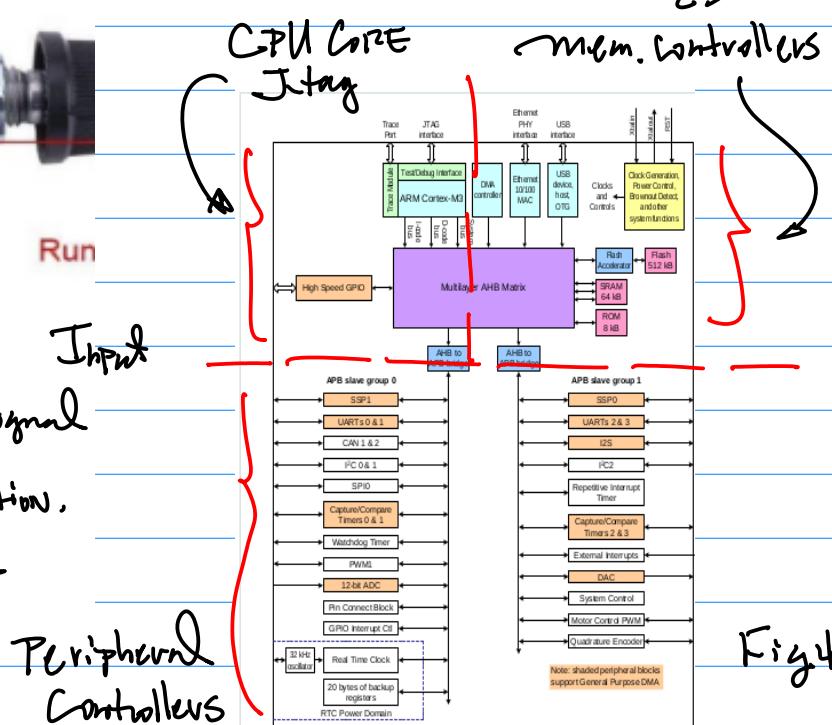


Fig. 4.

Architecture Aspects of GPO

1. CPU Block Diagram.

NXP L7G1769 ARM Cortex M-3
~400MHz

Samsung ARM11 ~800MHz
with Graphics Engine & Video Codec.
~1.6GHz

Broadcom Pi3/3B+/4

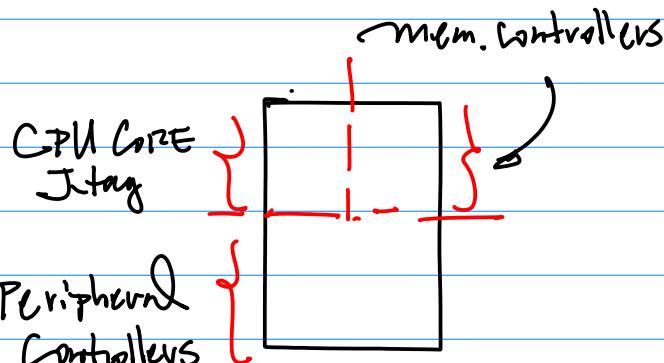
Jetson NAND (4 GBs + 128 GPU)

Baseline Ref

[CMPE244 / 2021F-105-#0-cpu-arm11-2018S-29-CPU_S3C6410X.pdf](#)

Use NXP L7G1769 as foundation, to Bridge the Concepts to ARM11 and Beyond.

[2021F-107-#0-cpu-UM10360.pdf](#)



2. Memory Map.

NXP ARM 32 Bit
Data & Addr. Bus — 32 Bits

$\alpha_3 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_1 \alpha_0$
addr[31:0]
MSB LSB

"Little Endian"

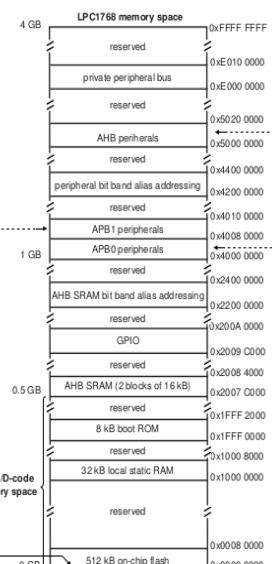
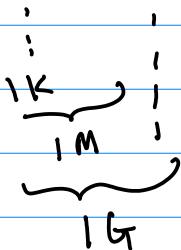


Fig. 5

$$2^{32} = 2^{10} \cdot 2^{10} \cdot 2^{10} \cdot 2^2 = 4 \text{ GB}$$



Memory Banks:

A Block of memory.

$$2^{32}/8 = 2^{32}/2^3 = 2^{32} \cdot 2^{-3}$$

$$= 2^9 = 2^{10} \cdot 2^{10} \cdot 2^9$$

= 512 MB for each Bank.

Address for Each memory Bank

3 bits from the Addr. Bits to define 8 Banks

3 Most Significant, Consecutive Bits

$A_3 A_2 A_1 A_0$

0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
:			
1	1	1	0

BANK0	1st
BANK1	2nd
BANK7 8th	

Addr. for the 1st BANK, BANK0 = 0x0000-0000

" " 2nd .. , BANK1 = 0x2000-0000

" " 3rd .. , BANK2 = 0x4000-0000

3. Peripheral controllers

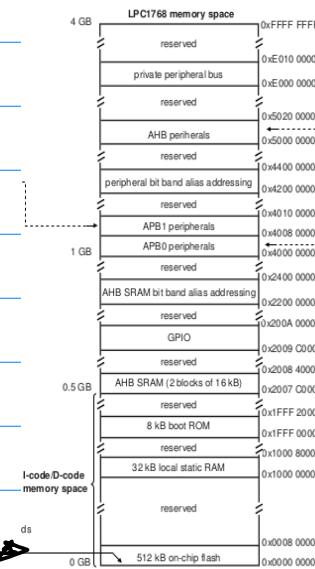


Fig. 6

Power Up Address 0x0000-0000

The Addr. for GPIO Controller

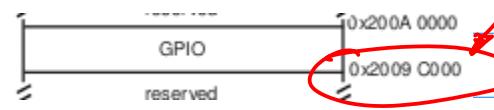


Fig. 7

0x2009-C000

Use CPU Block Diagrams to Populate memory Space.

Feb 28 (Monday)

1. Check 4-Person Team Formation

2. Target Board

Billy, Barbor, Kain, Samir

Michael, Jessie, Andrew

Sourab, Xinyu

GPIO Block for ARM11, LPC1769

Naming Convention:



Size of the GPIO Block:

Fig. 1

$$\begin{aligned} & 0 \times 200A_0000 \\ - & 0 \times 2009_C000 \end{aligned}$$

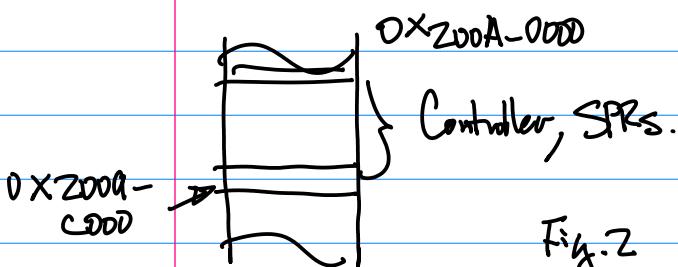
Which gives the size of this
GPIO Block. → Memory forGPIO Controller, which
consists of Special Purpose
Registers. SPRs32 bits Architecture, SPRs are
32 bit.

Fig. 2

Question: How many Special
Purpose Registers are there
to fit this memory block?Hint: ^a find size. ^b size/4 = N.

of Special Purpose Register

Special Purpose Registers (GPIO)

Control/Configuration Register for Init & Config.

Data Registers, Port for Data I/O.

Pull-up/Down Registers.

Prefix + Root + Postscript
3 letters 3 letters 3 letters

Example: Control/Configuration Register

Question: Design A Special Purpose
Register for Control/Configuration By
Selecting 3 letters?

GPP CnN → GPPCnN

Prefix Root

Question: Design By Selecting 3 Letters
for GPIO Port? (Naming Convention)Note: For One more than one GPIO Port,
we will modify the prefix to
make it fit for this type architecture

Port A, Port B, Port C, ...

Question: For Each Port what is the
max possible pins? 32 bit Architecture,
hence, Max Possible pins is 32

Cmpe242 Feb 28, 22

2b

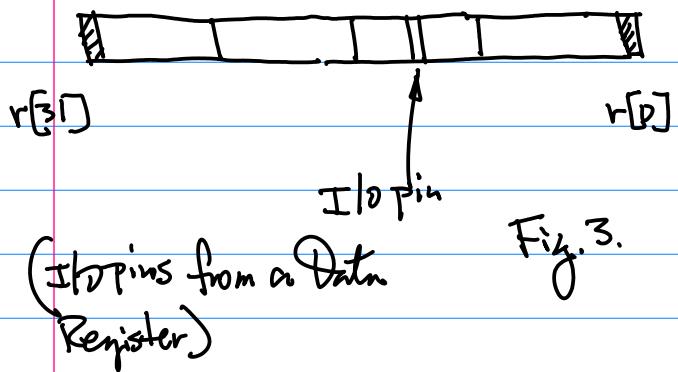


Fig. 3.

CPU Datasheet, Ref. from github ~ Z44

2021F-105-#0-cpu-arm11-2018S-29...

SAMSUNG
ELECTRONICS

USER'S MANUAL

Manufacturer Name
ID

S3C6410X
RISC Microprocessor

a Chapter ID b. CPU (ARM11), c CPU
6410X_UM

Naming d. No. of

GPP. 17 GPP Ports.

e. Naming of Each
GPIO Port, A, B, ...

f. 17 pins for Each
Port

10.1 OVERVIEW

S3C6410 includes 187 multi-functional input/output port pins. There are 17 ports as:

Port Name	Number of Pins.	Muxed pins
GPA port	8	UART/EINT
GPB port	7	UART/IrDA/I2C/CF/Ext.DMA/EINT
GPC port	8	SPI/SDMMC/I2S_V40/EINT
GPD port	5	PCM/I2S/AC97/EINT
GPE port	5	PCM/I2S/AC97
GPF port	16	CAMIF/PWM/EINT
GPG port	7	SDMMC/EINT
GPH port	10	SDMMC/KEYPAD/CF/I2S_V40/EINT
GPI port	16	LCD

Special-purpose Registers: a. Control/Configuration Register, b. Addr. of the Special-purpose Register

6410X UM

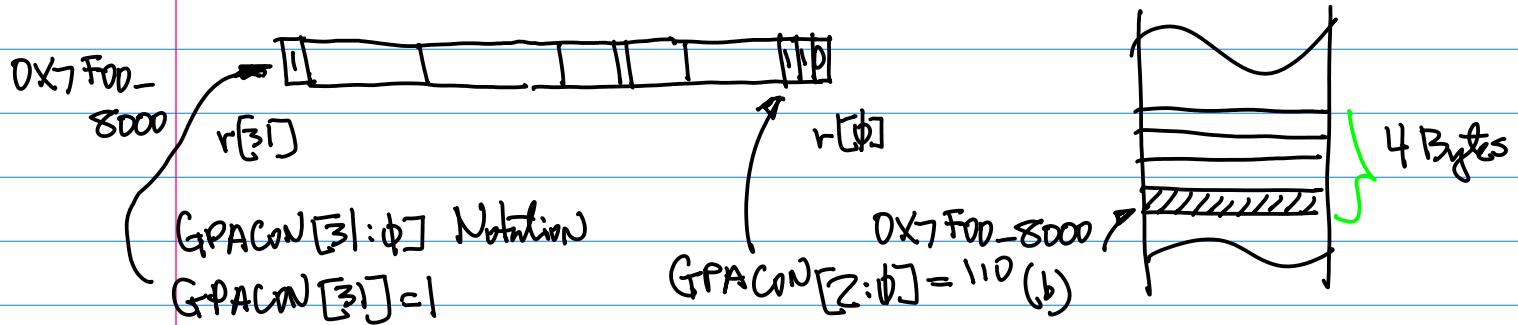
10.4 REGISTER DESCRIPTION

10.4.1 MEMORY MAP

Register	Address	R/W	Description	Reset Value
GPACON	0x7F008000	R/W	Port A Configuration Register	0x0
GPADAT	0x7F008004	R/W	Port A Data Register	Undefined
GPAPUD	0x7F008008	R/W	Port A Pull-up/down Register	0x000005555
GPACONSLP	0x7F00800C	R/W	Port A Sleep mode Configuration Register	0x0
GPAPUDSLP	0x7F008010	R/W	Port A Sleep mode Pull-up/down Register	0x0

Question: How many functions are possible for a Control/Config Register?

2^{32} !

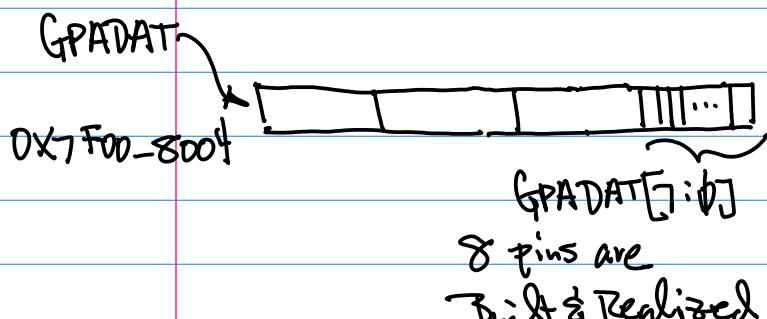


C. Data Register: GPADAT ⁸/pins for GPIO Operation

From CPU Datasheet, PP.313

~ 8 pins

GPADAT	Bit		
GPA[7:0]	[7:0]	W	



Example: Suppose ARM-11 CPU is employed for I/O IF Design.

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GPIO

10.1 OVERVIEW

S3C6410 includes 187 multi-functional input/output port pins. There are 17 ports as:

PortName	Number of Pins.	Muxed pins
GPA port	8	UART/EINT
GPB port	7	UART/IrDA/I2C/CF/Ext.DMA/EINT
GPC port	8	SPI/SDMMC/I2S_V40/EINT
GPD port	5	PCM/I2S/AC97/EINT
GPE port	5	PCM/I2S/AC97
GPF port	16	CAMIF/PWM/EINT
GPG port	7	SDMMC/EINT
GPH port	10	SDMMC/KEYPAD/CF/I2S_V40/EINT
GPI port	16	LCD

The following Design Requirements
are given:

1° Use GRADAT[1] as output
pin;

use GPADAT[3] as input
pin;

2° Config the GPA Controller
By properly define GPAcon.

3° Suggest A way of using
C code to realize this task?