



NVIDIA Jetson Linux

Release Notes

Version 38.4.0 GA

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1. About This Release

The NVIDIA® Jetson® Linux 38.4.0 General Availability (GA) release includes the Linux Kernel 6.8, the UEFI-based Bootloader, the Ubuntu 24.04-based root file system, NVIDIA drivers, the necessary firmware, toolchain, and more. This release supports the NVIDIA Jetson Thor™ platforms and introduces support for the T4000 module.



Note: This GA release can be used for production purposes.

1.1. Platform and Release Information

Description	Supported Version
Host machine Linux distribution for flashing software on the hardware platforms supported by this release.	Ubuntu 24.04 and 22.04
Sample rootfs that was derived from Ubuntu to run on Tegra devices that are supported in this release.	Ubuntu 24.04
Supported Linux kernel version.	6.8
Supported Arm® architecture.	aarch64
Name of the configuration file used in flashing. Note: When you flash a configuration file with <code>flash.sh</code> , specify the configuration's basename; for example, the file name without the <code>.conf</code> suffix.	For details, refer to Quick Start in the Jetson Linux Developer Guide.
Toolchain for cross-compilation.	GCC 13.2
Release tag on source server (https://gitlab.com/nvidia/nv-tegra).	jetson_38.4

1.2. Login Credentials

To create your login credentials, at the first boot, follow the system prompts.

1.3. What's New

Jetson Linux 38.4.0 is the latest Jetson Linux minor release that supports NVIDIA JetPack™ 7.1. With Jetson Linux 38.4.0, Jetson software aligns with the Server Base System Architecture (SBSA), positioning Jetson Thor alongside industry-standard ARM server design. The following are the highlights for this release:

- Support for the T4000 module.
- UMD drivers for the Video Codec SDK.

For information about a variety of implementation details, refer to [Implementation Details](#) in these release notes.

2. Flashing Support

This section provides information about flashing support.

2.1. Flashing the Complete Jetson Linux Release

1. Extract and configure the Jetson Linux BSP and root file-system.

Shell

```
L4T_RELEASE_PACKAGE=Jetson_Linux_R38.4.0_aarch64.tbz2
SAMPLE_FS_PACKAGE=Tegra_Linux_Sample-Root-Filesystem_R38.4.0_aarch64.tbz2

$ tar xf ${L4T_RELEASE_PACKAGE}
$ sudo tar xpf ${SAMPLE_FS_PACKAGE} -C Linux_for_Tegra/rootfs/
$ cd Linux_for_Tegra/
$ sudo ./tools/l4t_flash_prerequisites.sh
$ sudo ./apply_binaries.sh --openrm
```

2. Place the device in recovery mode.
3. Flash the device.

Shell

```
# Jetson AGX Thor Developer Kit
sudo ./l4t_initrd_flash.sh jetson-agx-thor-devkit internal

# T4000 module
sudo ./l4t_initrd_flash.sh jetson-agx-thor-t4000 internal
```

4. When the flashing is complete, reset the board.

2.2. Flashing Only the Boot Firmware

To flash only the boot firmware, use the following commands:

```
Shell
# Jetson AGX Thor Developer Kit
sudo ./l4t_initrd_flash.sh --no-flash jetson-agx-thor-devkit internal
sudo ./l4t_initrd_flash.sh --qspi-only jetson-agx-thor-devkit internal
```

2.3. Using the `apply_binaries.sh` Script

Jetson Thor supports the OpenRM driver architecture. When using the `apply_binaries.sh` script, you *must* add the option `--openrm`, as follows:

```
Shell
$ sudo ./apply_binaries.sh --openrm
```

Using the command without any options installs nvgpu drivers by default, which is not supported:

```
Shell
#Installs nvgpu drivers. Do not use for Jetson Thor.

$ sudo ./apply_binaries.sh
```

If `apply_binaries.sh` was run without the `--openrm` option, do one of the following to recover *before* flashing:

- Clean up your local directories and redo the setup instructions.
or
- Run the following command:


```
sudo ./apply_binaries.sh --openrm --rootfs-tar <path-to-rootfs>
```

3. Changes for ISO Reinstallation

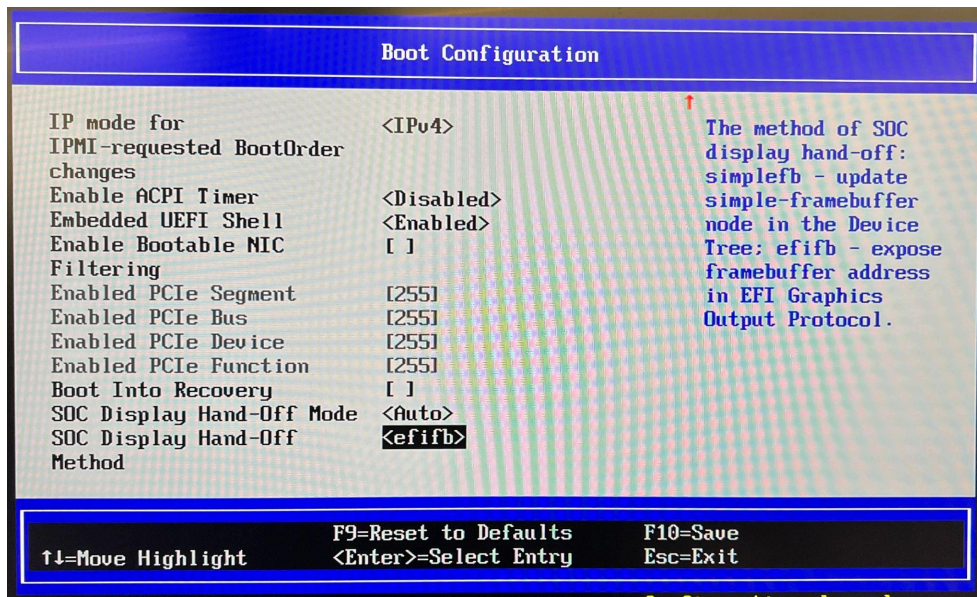
You need to do some additional steps when installing an ISO in the following scenarios:

- When you reinstall the JetPack 7.0 GA ISO after the QSPI on the unit is updated through the capsule update.
- When you install the JetPack 7.1 GA ISO on a target that is currently flashed with 38.2.x BSP.

If either scenario applies, you must make the following changes so that the unit can boot up and the display can function.

 **Note:** These steps do *not* need to be performed when booting the unit for the first time. But anytime after the first boot in case of reinstalling the JetPack 7.0 ISO on a target that was not updated to JetPack 7.1 GA, these steps need to be repeated.

1. Press ESC to enter the UEFI menu.
2. Navigate to **Device Manager > NVIDIA Configuration > Boot Configuration** and make the following changes:
 - SOC Display Hand-Off Mode: **Auto**
 - SOC Display Hand-Off Method: **efifb**



3. Install the ISO from USB.

4. Using Jetson AGX Thor Developer Kit to Emulate T4000 Module

This section provides information on how to emulate the T4000 module by using the Jetson AGX Thor developer kit with this BSP.

1. On the Jetson AGX Thor dev kit, append `mem=64G` in the Append specification in `/boot/extlinux/extlinux.conf` to modify the memory size in the kernel command line. After modification, save the file and reboot the unit to reflect the change.
2. Depending on your needs, switch to 90W mode or 70W mode.

Shell

```
sudo nvpmode1 -m 2 # to emulate MAXN mode of T4000  
sudo nvpmode1 -m 3 # to emulate 70W mode of T4000
```



Note: T4000 emulation using the Jetson AGX Thor dev kit is applicable for CPU, GPU, and memory performance emulation. The other engines, such as NVDEC and NVENC, are not emulated.

5. Known Issues

This section provides details about issues that were discovered during development and QA but have not yet been resolved in this release.

5.1. General System Usability

The following general system usability-related issues are noted in this release.

Issue	Description
5763680	<p>When a display is connected (regardless of resolution), attempting to set the EMC clock frequency to a value other than Fmax (for example, 4266 MHz) via <code>nvpmode1.service</code> during the <code>systemd</code> initialization stage can fail and result in a system crash.</p> <p>To mitigate this issue, always configure the EMC clock to Fmax in the <code>/etc/nvpmode1.conf</code> file. After the system has fully booted to the Ubuntu console, you can then apply the desired EMC clock cap manually. Use the following command to set the EMC clock cap:</p> <pre>\$ echo <val> > /sys/class/devfreq/bwmgr/max_freq</pre>
5748062	<p>When building Real-Time Kernel with the sources, make the following changes to the <code>generic_rt_build.sh</code> script:</p> <pre>@@ -62,7 +62,10 @@ enable_rt() --enable PREEMPT_RT --disable DEBUG_PREEMPT\ --disable KVM\ --enable EMBEDDED\ + + --enable EXPERT\ --enable NAMESPACES\ @@ -72,7 +75,10 @@ enable_rt() --enable PREEMPT_RT --disable DEBUG_PREEMPT\ --disable KVM\ --enable EMBEDDED\ + + --enable EXPERT\ --enable NAMESPACES\</pre> <p>Without this change, the built kernel does not have PREEMT_RT enabled.</p>
5791853	<p>Downloading sources from <code>nv-tegra.nvidia.com</code> using <code>source_sync.sh</code> is slow because of git server issues. For faster response times, edit the script to download from https://gitlab.com/nvidia/nv-tegra instead.</p>

Issue	Description
5748062	<p>The TPM-based hardware random-number generator (hwrng) contributes multiple hundreds of microseconds in real-time latencies. To mitigate this issue, choose one of the following options.</p> <p>Option 1:</p> <p>Disable the TMP-based hwrng kernel config by setting <code>CONFIG_HW_RANDOM_TPM=N</code>.</p> <p>If the kernel config <code>CONFIG_HW_RANDOM_OPTEE</code> is set either to <code>M</code> or <code>Y</code>, hwrng is replaced by the OP-TEE-based HWRNG.</p> <p>Option 2:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the hwrng kernel thread PID: <pre>ps aux grep hwrng</pre> Pin the thread to a non-RT CPU core. For example, if the PID of the hwrng kernel thread is 100, use the following: <pre>taskset -p -c 0 100</pre> <p>The <code>-c 0</code> option specifies CPUcore 0.</p>
5733592	<p>For Jetson Thor, BSP assumes that your NVMe is larger than 234 GiB. If your NVMe is smaller, do the following to avoid flashing failures.</p> <p>When you run the <code>initrd flash</code> script, add <code>EXT_NUM_SECTORS=<NVMe storage size in bytes> / 512</code> as an environment variable:</p> <pre>\$ sudo EXT_NUM_SECTORS="<NVMe storage size in bytes> / 512" ./tools/kernel_flash/14t_initrd_flash.sh</pre>
5727037	<p>We addressed the hardware issue "SMMU-3 Incomplete invalidation of TLB structures" by creating a software workaround. A side-effect of the workaround is degradation of SMMU UnMap performance. Any use case that includes SMMU UnMap in its performant path will see degradation in performance.</p>
5437763	<p>When a debug cable is removed and re-inserted, <code>minicom</code> becomes inaccessible. Restarting <code>minicom</code> fixes the issue.</p>
5680083	<p>USB Host mode does not work with a T4000 module on a Jetson AGX Thor baseboard with a USB Type-C RCM port.</p>

Issue	Description
5424568	ISO installation fails when a USB drive with the image is plugged into a “USB3.0 4-port Portable Hub Model UH400” USB hub. Other USB sticks or hubs work as expected.
5437041	During the OEM configuration process, navigating back to previous pages to reenter the computer name can throw an error saying that the name is not unique even though the configuration is not yet saved.
5463861	When installing ISO in headless mode without a display connected, the UEFI console <code>/dev/ttyACM1</code> is filled with a lot of output, which makes the ISO installation difficult. This issue is resolved after QSPI is updated to GA (38.2) release. Issue is also not seen when a display is connected to the target.
5460707	Flashing to target sometimes fails when a Trendnet TU2-ET100 USB-to-Ethernet dongle is connected. We did not observe issues with other USB-to-Ethernet dongles.
5116642	For Jetson Thor, the OC event counter (reported by <code>/sys/class/hwmon/hwmon*/oc*event_cnt</code>) starts at 1 even when no OC event has occurred.
5406663	Currently, you can monitor GPU utilization by using <code>nvidia-smi dmon</code> . However, because of design changes, integration of GPU utilization in Jetson Power GUI is still under evaluation.
5130696	In Jetson Thor, ASPM for PCIe devices might not be enabled due to the low-power state exit latency of PCIe controllers, specifically Gen5 speed. To avoid the issue, configure the speed of the PCIe controller to lower Gen.
5435196	Jetson Thor can sometimes get stuck during continuous boot stress cycles and will need a cold reset to recover.
5661165	After stopping the vLLM/SGLang servers or stopping the Docker container, memory usage might stay high. Use the following command to free the cached memory: <pre>sudo sh -c "sync; echo 3 > /proc/sys/vm/drop_caches"</pre>
5699079	If excessively large CUDA memory allocation is attempted, the device might reboot. Ensure that CUDA or other applications do not request more memory than physically available. Another workaround is to launch CUDA processes with higher OOM scores to avoid killing of system processes.

Issue	Description
5787211	The Vision model RedHatAI/Llama-3.2-11B-Vision-Instruct-quantized.w4a16 fails to run on the latest NGC VLLM container because of incompatible packages.

5.2. Camera

The following camera-related issues are noted in this release.

Issue	Description
5383804	<p>Flashing of FPGA FW might fail if setup is not properly configured.</p> <p>To prevent FPGA FW failure, ensure the following steps are followed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Verify that the camera is connected and that you can ping it. 2. Use <code>hololink-enumerate</code> to capture your current FPGA FW version. 3. Ensure that you are using the correct flash script and FW version for the type of camera you are using, per the user guide instructions. 4. When flashing starts, do not interrupt the process.
5449309	The error <code>NOTIF_ERROR_ICP_BAD_INPUT_STREAM</code> might be observed for the first few frames. This is expected because HSB generates sequence numbers that need to be matched and thus skips frames as required.
5500614	VB1940 might generate corrupted images during overnight long-run tests in preview mode.
5476402	The first two or three frames generated from VB1940 are corrupted. Image capture should be done after that.
5783937	<p>SIPL GStreamer pipelines might fail after installing the SIPL package because of symbol lookup errors in UDDF driver libraries, causing undefined-symbol failures. Apply the following workaround to help fix the issue:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <code>sudo cp /usr/lib/nvsipl_uddf/libnvuddf_eagle_library.so /tmp/libnvuddf_eagle_library.so_orig</code> 2. <code>cd /usr/src/jetson_sipl_api/sipl/</code> 3. <code>sudo mkdir build</code> 4. <code>cd build</code> 5. <code>sudo cmake ..</code>

Issue	Description
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. <code>sudo make nvsipl_coe_camera</code> 7. <code>sudo cp ./samples/coe_camera/nvsipl_coe_camera ~/</code> 8. <code>sudo cp /tmp/libnvuddf_eagle_library.so_orig /usr/lib/nvsipl_uddf/libnvuddf_eagle_library.so</code> 9. Run the <code>nvsiplsrc</code> pipeline.

5.3. Multimedia

The following issues related to multimedia are noted in this release.

Issue	Description
5699174	Hang is observed during video playback when using the GStreamer <code>nv3dsink</code> graphics plug-in with CUDA array memory type for the block-linear use case.
5561962	The multiplanar CUDA Array to NvRm Surface Array DMABUF block-linear interoperability test fails for smaller resolutions.
5216744	GStreamer <code>nvv4l2decoder</code> plug-in does not support JPEG/MJPEG decoding.
5388059	USB camera preview fails with OSS Cheese application because of conflicts between OSS and NVIDIA JPEG library.
4506985	The <code>emc_log</code> tool is not showing correct memory bandwidth for iGPU-based NVJPG HW engine on Jetson Thor.
5466051	<p>The NVIDIA FFMPEG HW acceleration is currently not supported on Jetson Thor. If your applications require FFMPEG, you can use the open source version with the following command:</p> <pre style="margin-left: 40px;">sudo apt-get install -y ffmpeg</pre>

5.4. Graphics

The following issues related to graphics are noted in this release.

Issue	Description
—	—

5.5. Connectivity

The following connectivity issues are noted in this release.

Issue	Description
5656972	<p>In some conditions, the following messages repeat in the kernel log:</p> <pre>[373.487744] nvethernet a808e10000.ethernet: [xpcs_lane_bring_up][808][type:0x4][loga-0x0] PCS block lock SUCCESS [374.543752] nvethernet a808e10000.ethernet: [xpcs_lane_bring_up][808][type:0x4][loga-0x0] PCS block lock SUCCESS</pre> <p>To stop them, bring down MGBE interfaces that are not in use by using the following commands:</p> <pre>#sudo su #ifconfig mgbe0_0 down #ifconfig mgbe1_0 down #ifconfig mgbe2_0 down #ifconfig mgbe3_0 down</pre>
5701579	<p>Immediately after flashing, in case of any issues with connecting to 6 GHz in WPA3 mode, reset the device and try again.</p>
5426982	<p>Sometimes in a busy environment, not all Wi-Fi access points are observed due to limited buffer size for scan results.</p> <p>As a workaround, run <code>wpa_cli set bss_max_count 500</code> to increase the <code>wpa_supplicant</code> buffer size.</p>

Issue	Description
5392554	<p>MGBE on the Jetson AGX Thor developer kit shows lower performance on the 25G interface. The 10G interface has been validated on copper cable; to increase 10G MGBE performance, switch to threaded mode. For example, for MGBE0, use the following command:</p> <pre data-bbox="488 457 1398 520">echo 1 > /sys/devices/platform/bus@0/a808a10000.ethernet/net/mgbe_0/threaded</pre> <p>Adjust the interface number as needed (0-3).</p>

5.6. Display

The following display issues are noted in this release.

Issue	Description
5525468	<p>When the DCE is suspended, if a wake event tries to interrupt the suspend process before the device completely enters the suspend state, the device can hang or cause a system crash because the DCE can't reset and resume normally.</p>
5424504	<p>UEFI menu is slow to respond during ISO installation on some 4K monitors. This issue does not affect the functionality.</p>
5380828	<p>Toggling fractional scaling options in display settings on desktop could lead to some flickering on the background.</p>
5422032	<p>In a dual-monitor setup, enabling desktop scaling might cause window corruption or visual artifacts because of a GNOME bug.</p>

5.7. Compute Stack

The following issues related to various compute components are noted in this release.

Issue	Description
5092683	Fisheye python samples fail to run because of OpenCV compatibility issues. To work around this issue, install the following: <pre>sudo python3 -m pip install opencv-python==4.8.0.74; sudo python3 -m pip install pillow numpy==1.26;</pre>
5228336 5462083	For details, refer to the VPI Release Note.

6. Fixed Issues

The following issues were fixed in this release.

Issue	Description
5367003	Suspend/resume cycle could sometimes lead to reboot of the unit.
5461056 5398396	Argus_crash can be seen while running preview/capture use cases for E3333[OV5693], E3331[IMX318], or IMX185, due to the opening sequence of streaming only. Use <code>override.cfg</code> files for the sensors to avoid this issue.
5461150	Failed to stream with AR1335. <code>nv4l2camerasrc</code> : Internal data stream error AR1335 uses a discrete framerate not supported by <code>nv4l2camerasrc</code> . Use <code>v4l2src + nvvidconv</code> to avoid the issue.
5436810	CUDA BL memory is not supported for encode and decode use cases.
5451745	De-interlace decode is not supported.
5437529	Slice-level encoding is not supported.
5236938	Init time delay for multi-instance decode use cases.
5437402	When two displays are connected to target one over HDMI and another over DP, the NVIDIA logo gets clipped during boot up and reboot.
5452012	GStreamer <code>nvsiplsrc</code> plug-in requires <code>nvvidconv</code> to copy the buffers because it does not work directly with the encoder.
5416070	DVFS is not fully optimal for multimedia use cases
5226667 5465140	Wi-Fi 6-GHz routers that use MBSSID are not supported.
5456784	Using Jetson IO to configure Jetson Camera Hawk-Owl p3762 module could sometimes lead to the display being stuck.
5451920	GStreamer <code>nv3dsink</code> plug-in hangs in DRC use cases.
5461913	Image captures with IMX274 in WDR mode and SDR mode are blurry at times. This is due to tuning of noise parameters that is required in this mode. The issue is fixed with this release.
5504026 5470960	Issues with Multi HSB streaming are fixed. Can now support up to a maximum of 16 cameras (through 8x HSBs).

Issue	Description
5445933 5472056 5446087	<p>Intermittent failures could be observed when pinging cameras over Ethernet. When running SIPL example applications, random I2C errors and capture failures are seen because of UDDF driver header incompatibility.</p> <p>Beginning with this release, the following workaround is no longer needed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <code>sudo cp /usr/lib/nvsipl_uddf/libnvuddf_eagle_library.so /tmp/libnvuddf_eagle_library.so_orig</code> 2. <code>cd /usr/src/jetson_sipl_api/sipl/</code> 3. <code>sudo mkdir build</code> 4. <code>cd build</code> 5. <code>sudo cmake ..</code> 6. <code>sudo make nvsipl_coe_camera</code> 7. <code>sudo cp ./samples/coe_camera/nvsipl_coe_camera ~/</code> 8. <code>sudo cp /tmp/libnvuddf_eagle_library.so_orig /usr/lib/nvsipl_uddf/libnvuddf_eagle_library.so</code> 9. Run the app <code>nvsipl_coe_camera</code>.
5455397	Fix segmentation fault in <code>nvsipl_query_sample</code> .
5454877	<p>The <code>nvsipl_coe_camera</code> application fails to run inside a Docker container. Use the following workaround to fix the problem.</p> <p>In the file <code>/etc/nvidia-container-runtime/host-files-for-container.d/drivers.csv</code>, add the following lines:</p> <pre>lib, /usr/lib/nvsipl_uddf/libnvuddf_eagle_library.so lib, /usr/lib/nvsipl_drv/libnvsipl_qry_vb1940.so lib, /var/nvidia/nvcam/settings/sipl/vb1940.nito</pre>
4755448	Fix PCIe completion timeout issues during the PTP operation.
5406304	Fix issues related to UART where standard baudrates were not supported.
5440020	Bluetooth reconnections for LE keyboard and mice do not work on the initial pair. They will work after device reboot or Bluetooth reboot or toggling the connected device from settings page.

7. Implementation Details

This section provides information about implementation details.

7.1. Camera

The following are the camera integration changes compared to previous Jetson Linux releases.

7.1.1. Camera Serial Interface

The following are changes to the camera serial interface.



Note: We recommend that all camera drivers be packages like Loadable Kernel Module (LKM) for JetPack 6 and later.

- **Sensor kernel drivers**

Driver source code for the supported sensors are located in the `<TOP>/kernel/nvidia-oot/drivers/media/i2c/` directory. To obtain a complete understanding of the driver, examine this source file.

- **LKM**

The camera and sensor drivers are loadable modules. The rebuilt sensor driver will be in `<OUT>/l4t-generic-release-aarch64/nvidia//kernel-noble/kernel-nvidia-oot/nvidia-oot/drivers/media/i2c/<camera>.ko`.

On root file system, the loadable modules are located in the following directories:

- Camera sensor driver: `/lib/modules/6.8.12-tegra/updates/drivers/media/i2c/`.
- Camera driver:
`/lib/modules/6.8.12-tegra/updates/drivers/media/platform/tegra/camera/`.
- RTCPU driver: `/lib/modules/6.8.12-tegra/updates/drivers/platform/tegra/rtcpu/`.
- Nvhost VI driver: `/lib/modules/6.8.12-tegra/updates/drivers/video/tegra/host/vi/`.
- Nvhost CSI driver:
`/lib/modules/6.8.12-tegra/updates/drivers/video/tegra/host/nvcsi/`.

- **Device registration**

After driver development is complete, you must add the new device information to the system kernel device tree so it can be registered (instantiated) when the kernel boots. To register your device, use one of the following methods:

- **Device-tree overlay**

You need to create a device-tree overlay file to register the camera module. If your camera module has on-board EEPROM and is programmed with a valid camera ID, you can use that to apply the overlay for a specific camera module and update the device-tree entries with proper information at runtime. Using DTB overlays with EEPROM-ID allows a single system image to support multiple camera devices.

To change camera modules, power down the device, replace the camera module, and then reboot. The new module works automatically.

- **Create and apply a DTB overlay file**

1. Add your `.dtsi` file to the camera configuration `.dtsi` file. For Jetson AGX Orin, the file is `tegra264-p3971-camera-modules.dtsi`.
2. Set the status of your device tree nodes to disabled.

```
imx274_cam0: imx274_a@1a {
    status = "disabled";
};
```

3. Add the overlay information as fragments below to a new `.dts` file. You can also refer to the camera DTB overlay files provided with the current release:
`<top>/hardware/nvidia/t264/nv-public/overlay/camera-overlay-file.dts`.
4. Update the `.dts` file with proper overlay information and a compatible string:

```
/{
    overlay-name = "Jetson Camera Dual-IMX274";
    jetson-header-name = "Jetson AGX CSI Connector";
    compatible = "nvidia,p3971-0089+p3834-0008",
    "nvidia,p3971-0050+p3834-0005", "nvidia,p3971-0080+p3834-0008",
    "nvidia,p3834-0008", "nvidia,tegra264";

    / {
        overlay-name = "Jetson Camera Dual-IMX274";
        jetson-header-name = "Jetson AGX CSI Connector";
        compatible = JETSON_COMPATIBLE;
```

```

fragment@0 {
    target-path = "/";
    board_config {
        ids = "LPRD-dual-imx274-002";
        sw-modules = "kernel";
    };

    __overlay__ {
...

```

5. Compile the .dts file to generate a .dtbo file.
6. *Before you flash*, move the .dtbo file to flash_folder/kernel/dtb/.
7. Add the following line to the <board>.conf file, which is used to flash the device. For the Jetson AGX Orin board, the config file is p3834-0008-p3971-0000.conf.

```

OVERLAY_DTB_FILE="${OVERLAY_DTB_FILE}, tegra264-p3971-camera-dual-i
mx274-overlay.dtbo"

```

7.1.2. Device Registration

After you complete driver development, you *must* add the new device's information to the system kernel device tree so it can be registered (instantiated) when the kernel boots. This section describes how to register a new device.

Before you begin, ensure that you obtain the kernel source files.

Because UEFI boot is enabled in this release, the plug-in manager is no longer supported. You must create a *device tree overlay* (DTB overlay or .dtbo) file to register the camera module.

If your camera module has an on-board EEPROM, and is programmed with a valid camera ID, at runtime, you can use the device tree overlay file to apply the overlay for a specific camera module and update the device tree entries with proper information. Using a device tree overlay with an EEPROM ID allows a system image to support multiple camera devices. To select a different camera, power down the device, replace the camera module, and reboot. The new module works automatically.

To create and apply a device tree overlay file:

1. Add the .dtsi file to the camera configuration .dtsi file.

2. Set the status of your device tree nodes to disabled.

```
imx274_a@1a {
    status = "disabled";
};
```

3. Add the overlay information as fragments to a new .dts file.

```
<top>/hardware/nvidia/t264/nv-public/overlay/tegra264-p3971-camera-ov  
erlay-file.dts
```

You can also see the camera DTB overlay files that are provided with the current release for examples.

4. Update the .dts file with the correct overlay information and a compatible string.

```
/ {
    overlay-name = "Jetson Camera Dual-IMX274";
    jetson-header-name = "Jetson AGX CSI Connector";
    compatible = "nvidia,p3971-0089+p3834-0008";

    fragment@0 {
        target-path = "/";
        board_config {
            ids = "LPRD-dual-imx274-002" ;
            sw-modules = "kernel";
        };
        __overlay__ {
            status = "okay";
        };
    };

    fragment@1 {
        . . .
    };
};
```

5. To generate a .dtbo file, compile the .dts file.
6. Before flashing, move the .dtbo file to flash_folder/kernel/dtb/.
7. Add the following line to the <board> .conf file, which is used to flash the device.

```
OVERLAY_DTB_FILE="{OVERLAY_DTB_FILE}, tegra264-p3971-camera-dual-imx  
274-overlay.dtbo";
```

This line causes the following tasks to completed:

- If a specific camera board is found when the kernel boots, the override data is applied to that camera board's tree nodes.
- The tree nodes are made available for the system to use.

7.1.3. CoE Camera Use Cases and SIPL Example Applications

All Implementation details for CoE Camera use cases are available in [Camera Development using CoE](#) in the Jetson Linux Developer Guide.

7.2. Device Tree Change for nvethernet

In the previous release, JetPack 7.0, the restart lane bring-up logic was controlled through the device tree flag `nvidia, pcs-rx-eq-sw-ovrd`.

Beginning with JetPack 7.1, the flag is renamed `nvidia, force-restart-lane-bringup`. To maintain backward compatibility with older device trees, the driver now checks for both flags. If either flag is present, restart lane bring-up is executed.

The legacy flag `nvidia, pcs-rx-eq-sw-ovrd` is deprecated and will be removed in a later release. If applicable, update the device tree in the QSPI firmware to use `nvidia, force-restart-lane-bringup`.

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