

ThermIQ installation for Raspberry Pi, version 1.3

Installation prerequisites:

1. An out-of-the-box Raspberry Pi model B
2. A micro-USB power adaptor
3. An Ethernet cable
4. A formatted SD-card of 8GB or more
5. A ThermIQ card
6. An USB cable (A to mini-b)
7. telnet/ssh client, in windows: i.e telnet.exe or Putty
8. Optional: USB Keyboard and HDMI Cable
9. Optional: Experimental support of [Tellstick DUO](#) for RF-temperature sensors

Configuration (expect about 30 min-1h installation time)

Help and instructions in black

Actual commands/actions in blue

1. Start on your PC by downloading and installing Raspbian "wheezy" from:

<http://www.raspberrypi.org/downloads>

There are good guides on this site on how to format and write the wheezy image to the SD-Card i.e by using Win32DiskImager.

2. Connect the Raspberry to the network, to a monitor and keyboard, insert the SD-card and power it on. Once started it will prompt you for an user and password

- or -

Connect the Raspberry to the network, insert the SD-card, power it on and telnet to it (You have to find out the ip-address given to it by dhcp). Once connected it will prompt you for an user and password.

3. Log in with

user: pi

password: raspberry

At the prompt type:

[sudo raspi-config](#)

In Raspi-config do (Meny layout differs slightly between releases):

[Enable boot to Desktop -> Disabled](#)

[Internationalisation Options](#)

[Configure keyboard layout](#)

[Change timezone](#)

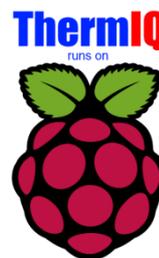
[Advanced Options](#)

[Enable ssh](#)

[Update](#)

[Change password](#)

[Expand rootfs to fill SD-Card](#)



Then `exit` without rebooting

4. If you want your Raspberry to have a static ip-address, which is recommended:

(from <http://www.penguintutor.com/linux/light-webserver>)

Type:

```
cd /etc/network
sudo nano interfaces
```

Replace the line “iface eth0 inet dhcp” with the blue lines below, but replace the ip-addresses in red with your values:

```
iface eth0 inet static
address 192.168.1.66
netmask 255.255.255.0
gateway 192.168.1.1
```

Save (Ctrl-o), Enter and Exit (Ctrl-x)

You should also take a look at the file `/etc/resolv.conf` and check it has a nameserver entry (probably pointing at your default gateway).

Something like this:

```
nameserver 192.168.1.1
```

```
cat /etc/resolv.conf
```

if not type:

```
sudo nano /etc/resolv.conf
```

and add your nameserver

Reboot to get the new ip-address:

```
sudo reboot
```

5. Now it's time to install the ThermIQ sw package

Type:

```
cd /tmp
```

```
rm setup_script
```

```
sudo wget http://www.thermiq.net/ThermIQ_Client/pkg_raspberry/setup_script
```

```
sudo chmod a+x setup_script
```

```
sudo ./setup_script 2>&1 | sudo tee /var/thermiq_install.log
```

This will take 30-60 minutes. At the end you will get a question if to install support for Tellstick-DUO, this option can be selected even if you currently don't have a Tellstick-DUO but plan to get one in the future.

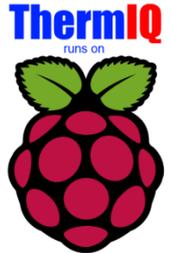
When finished you should connect the ThermIQ interface to the USB port of the Raspberry and type

```
sudo reboot
```

That's all setup needed on the Raspberry!

6. Open link: http://ip-address/check_install.php in a web-browser with the IP address from step 4. See if all looks Ok.
 - User: “admin”
 - b. Password: “manager”

7. Connect the ThermIQ board to the heatpump, place the Raspberry inside the heatpump and power the Raspberry with the USB-charger. More instructions at: www.thermiq.net/install.pdf



8. Open link: <http://ip-address/> in a web-browser with the IP address from step 4
Login with:
 - a. User: “admin”
 - b. Password: “manager”
 - c. Select “Administration” in the bottom left corner of the index-page and configure the installation for your setup in “Basic Settings”
 - d. Select “pollers” and configure your ThermIQ device(s)
 - d. Select “Databases” and generate a “New temporary DB” and do a “Dummy poll”.
 - e. Select “Widgets” and enable the widgets you want to see on the home page

Done ☺

Note, if you want to access your ThermIQ remotely, you can open your router/firewall using “port forwarding” for the ip-address and port above. But please be aware of the potential security risks this enables.

Now is a good time to check out the RaspberryPI home page at <http://www.raspberrypi.org> where there's a lot of information available especially in the forum i.e :

- How to secure your Raspberry from intruders.
- How to connect the Raspberry to a wireless network using a WLAN adapter.
- How to setup a free dynamic ip service if you want your pi to be easily accessible from the internet

and don't forget to google...