

SIM8500_Sensor_Porting_G uide_文档_V1.01文档

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www.simcom.com 2 / 19



关于文档

版本历史

| 版本 | 日期 | 作者 | 备注 |
|------|------------|-----|------|
| 1.00 | 2020.8.17 | 李玉龙 | 第一版 |
| 1.01 | 2022.03.09 | 伍文祥 | 更新版本 |

适用范围

本文档适用于 SIMCom SIM8500 系列。

www.simcom.com 3 / 19



目录

| 关于文档 | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 版本历史 适用范围 | |
| 目录 | 4 |
| 1介绍 | 5 |
| 1.1 本文目的 1.2 参考文档 1.3 术语和缩写 | <u>.</u> |
| 2 驱动移植 | 6 |
| 3 编译 & 下载 | 16 |
| 4 Debug | 18 |
| | |



1介绍

1.1 本文目的

基于 SIM8500 平台(展锐 sl8541e_1h10_32b), 对 sensor 驱动移植简单介绍。 参考此应用文档,开发者可以很快理解并快速开发相关业务。

1.2 参考文档

30727_SC2721GDeviceSpecification_V0.3.pdf 30969_SL8541E_GPIO_Spec_V1.1.xlsx

1.3 术语和缩写

www.simcom.com 5 / 19



2 驱动移植

移植 sensor 驱动代码,例如 光距感 sensor stk3311:

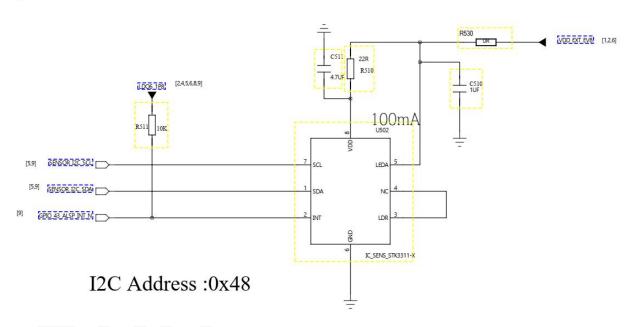
A、将供应商提供的代码拷贝到图示目录

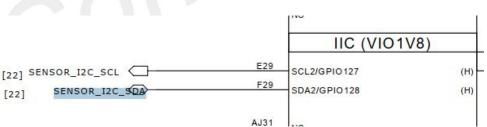
wuwenxiang@android66:~/workspace/8500\$ ls bsp/modules/input/misc/stk3311/ Kbuild Kconfig Makefile stk3x1x.c stk3x1x_pls.h

B、观察原理图,配置 device tree

首先从硬件上看,这个器件挂载到哪组 I2C 总线上,然后配置该设备的 dts

PS/ALS sensor IRLED





从原理图可知该 sensor 是挂载到 I2C2 总线上,在 SIM8500 平台需要修改的文件:

bsp/kernel/kernel4.14/arch/arm/boot/dts/sl8541e-1h10_32b-overlay.dts

www.simcom.com 6 / 19



```
&i2c2 {
    status = "okay";
    clock-frequency = <400000>;
    bma4xy@18{
        compatible = "BOSCH, bma4xy";
        reg = <0x18>;
        gpios = <&ap gpio 55 GPIO ACTIVE HIGH
                 &ap gpio 54 GPIO ACTIVE HIGH>;
    }:
    akm-09911@0d{
        compatible = "ak,akm099xx";
        reg = <0x0d>;
        gpios = <&ap gpio 53 GPIO ACTIVE HIGH>;
        status = "disabled";
    };
    ltr-558als@23{
        compatible = "LITEON, ltr_558als";
        reg = <0x23>;
        gpios = <&ap_gpio 52 GPIO_ACTIVE_HIGH>;
        sensitive = <1000 40 35 1200 1000 48>;
        luxcorrection = <3500>;
        status = "disabled";
    };
    stk3x1x@48{
        compatible = "stk,stk3x1x";
        reg = <0x48>;
        gpios = <&ap gpio 52 GPIO ACTIVE HIGH>;
    };
};
stk3x1x@48{//sensor name@addr
   compatible = "stk,stk3x1x";//compatible 与驱动中设置的compatible对应
   reg = <0x48>;//芯片地址
以不配, 如果使用中断模式, 就需要配置一下
};
```

gpios = <&ap_gpio 52 GPIO_ACTIVE HIGH>;//中断pin, 该驱动中没有用到, 使用的轮询机制, 可

如果需要配置 gpio,需要在 Uboot 里面配置一下,配置路径:

bsp/bootloader/u-boot15/board/spreadtrum/sl8541e 1h10 32b/pinmap-sl8541e.c

通过查询 30969 SL8541E GPIO Spec V1.1.xlsx



30969 SL8541E GPIO_Spec_V1.1.>

例如该驱动中配置 gpio52 为输入中断脚,查询该 excel

7 / 19 www.simcom.com



| -61 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | Ð | b | | ŏ | 9 | 10 | 11 | 14 | | |
|-----|------|-------------|-----------|--------|-----------------|------|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|---------------|----------|-----------|-------|
| 1 | | | _ | | | Pull | Function1 | | Function2 | | Function3 | | Function4 | |
| 2 | Item | n Ball. No. | Ball Name | Power | Pull up | down | Function1 | Туре | Function2 | Туре | Function3 | Туре | Function4 | Туре |
| 36 | 34 | J32 | CMPD0 | VCAM | 1.8V,4.7K/20K | 50K | CMPD0 | 0 | | | DBG_BUS24(G1) | 0 | GPIO46 | I/O/T |
| 37 | 35 | H29 | CMPD1 | VCAM | 1.8V,4.7K/20K | 50K | CMPD1 | 0 | | | DBG_BUS25(G1) | 0 | GPIO47 | I/O/T |
| 38 | 36 | E32 | SCL0 | VCAM | 1.8V,1.8K/20K | 50K | SCL0 | I/O/T | | - 6 | DBG_BUS26(G1) | 0 | GPIO48 | I/O/T |
| 39 | 37 | F32 | SDA0 | VCAM | 1.8V,1.8K/20K | 50K | SDA0 | 1/0/T | -1- | | DBG_BUS27(G1) | 0 | GPIO49 | I/O/T |
| 10 | 38 | W5 | LCM_RSTN | VIO1V8 | 1.8V,4.7K/20K | 50K | LCM_RSTN | 0 | ~01- | | | | GPIO50 | I/O/T |
| 11 | -09 | - 1/5 | LCM_FMARK | VIO1V0 | 1.07,4.71(/2010 | 50K | DSI_TE | - | 200 | | | \vdash | GP1051 | I/O/T |
| 12 | 40 | D18 | SPI2_CSN | VIO1V8 | 1.8V,4.7K/20K | 50K | SPI2_CSN | 1/0/T | W | | CM4_GPIO5 | I/O/T | GPIO52 | I/O/T |
| 13 | 41 | D13 | 3P12_DO | VIO1V0 | 1.0V,4.7K/20K | 50K | SP12_DO | 1/0/T | | | CIVI4_GPI 0 8 | 1/0/T | OP1053 | 1/0/T |
| 14 | 42 | E20 | SPI2_DI | VIO1V8 | 1.8V,4.7K/20K | 50K | SPI2_DI | 1/0/T | | | CM4_GPIO1 | I/O/T | GPIO54 | I/O/T |
| 15 | 43 | E19 | SPI2_CLK | VIO1V8 | 1.8V,4.7K/20K | 50K | SPI2_CLK | 1/O/T | | | CM4_GPIO2 | I/O/T | GPIO55 | I/O/T |
| 16 | 44 | AA31 | U0TXD | VIO1V8 | 1.8V,4.7K/20K | 50K | UOTXD | 0 | EXT_XTL_EN2 | - 1 | DBG_BUS10(G1) | 0 | GPIO60 | I/O/T |
| 17 | 45 | AA32 | U0RXD | VIO1V8 | 1.8V,4.7K/20K | 50K | UORXD | -1 | EXT_XTL_EN3 | - 1 | DBG_BUS11(G1) | 0 | GPIO61 | I/O/T |
| 18 | 46 | AC31 | UOCTS | VIO1V8 | 1.8V,4.7K/20K | 50K | U0CTS | - I | PWMC(G0) | 0 | DBG_BUS12(G1) | 0 | GPIO62 | I/O/T |
| 19 | 47 | AB31 | UORTS | VIO1V8 | 1.8V,4.7K/20K | 50K | UORTS | 0 | SE_GPIO6 | I/O/T | DBG_BUS13(G1) | 0 | GPIO63 | I/O/T |

在 <u>bsp/bootloader/u-boot15/board/spreadtrum/sl8541e 1h10 32b/pinmap-sl8541e.c</u>

中搜索 SPI2 CSN

{REG PIN SPI2 CSN,

BITS PIN AF(3)},// 3 对应的是gpio功能, (从0开始,

excel中描述的func4,即对应 BITS PIN AF(3))

//pin name

驱动能力 (0~16) 模式

{REG_MISC_PIN_SPI2_CSN,

BITS_PIN_DS(1)|BIT_PIN_NULL|BIT_PIN_WPU|BIT_PIN_SLP_AP|BIT_PIN_SLP_WPU|BIT_PIN_SLP IE},//PROX INT??????????

//其中 BIT_PIN_NULL|BIT_PIN_WPU|BIT_PIN_SLP_AP|BIT_PIN_SLP_WPU|BIT_PIN_SLP_IE 表示配置为悬空, sleep上拉输入模式, BIT PIN SLP AP 为 AP 侧使用

/* 如果配置该gpio为输出, 则可配置如下 */

{REG PIN SPI2 CSN,

BITS PIN AF(3)},

{REG_MISC_PIN_SPI2_CSN,

BITS_PIN_DS(1)|BIT_PIN_NULL|BIT_PIN_NUL|BIT_PIN_SLP_AP|BIT_PIN_SLP_NUL|BIT_PIN_SLP _OE},//PROX_INT??????????

C、配置相关 cfg 文件,指定编译和打包进 sockoimage 修改文件:

bsp/device/sharkle/androidg/sl8541e 1h10 32b/sl8541e 1h10 32b base/modules.cfg

device/sprd/sharkle/sl8541e_1h10_32b/BoardConfig.mk

device/sprd/sharkle/sl8541e 1h10 32b/sl8541e 1h10 32b Natv.mk

device/sprd/sharkle/sl8541e 1h10_32b/rootdir/root/init.sensors.rc

www.simcom.com 8 / 19



bsp/device/sharkle/androidg/sl8541e 1h10 32b/sl8541e 1h10 32b base/modules.cfg

```
■SP MODULES LIST="
sample.ko
bstclass.ko
bma2x2.ko
akm09911.ko
ltr_558als.ko
mali.ko
sprdwl_ng.ko
sprd_fm.ko
sprdbt_tty.ko
sunwave_fp.ko
lis2dh.ko
sprd_sensor.ko
sprd_flash_drv.ko
sprd_camera.ko
sprd_cpp.ko
flash_ic_ocp8137.ko
gt5688.ko
bma4xv.ko
stk3x1x.ko
#camera module version config
export BSP_BOARD_CAMERA_MODULE_ISP_VERSION="dcam_if_r4p0_isp_r6p11" export BSP_BOARD_CAMERA_MODULE_CPP_VERSION="lite_r3p0" export BSP_BOARD_CAMERA_MODULE_CSI_VERSION="r2p0v2"
#wcn bt driver config
export BSP_BOARD_UNISOC_WCN_SOCKET="sipc"
#wcn module version config
export BSP_BOARD_WLAN_DEVICE="sc2332"
```

在 BSP MODULE LIST 中添加需要编译的 ko 文件

device/sprd/sharkle/sl8541e_1h10_32b/BoardConfig.mk

```
# select sensor
USE_SPRD_SENSOR_LIB := true
BOARD_HAVE_ACC := Bma421
BOARD_ACC_INSTALL := 1
BOARD_HAVE_ORI := akm099xx
BOARD_ORI_INSTALL := NULL
BOARD_HAVE_PLS := STK3X1X
BOARD_PLS_COMPATIBLE := NULL
```

设置 BOARD_HAVE_PLS := STK3X1X,指定光距感 sensor 为目标 sensor, 该名字由 vendor\sprd\modules\sensors\libsensorclassic\pls\Pls_STK3X1X.cpp 决定,即 Pls_name.cpp 后面接的后缀名(name)有关系

www.simcom.com 9 / 19



device/sprd/sharkle/sl8541e_1h10_32b/rootdir/root/init.sensors.rc

```
on post-fs
    insmod ${ro.vendor.ko.mount.point}/socko/bstclass.ko
    insmod ${ro.vendor.ko.mount.point}/socko/bma4xy.ko
    insmod ${ro.vendor.ko.mount.point}/socko/stk3x1x_pls.ko
    insmod ${ro.vendor.ko.mount.point}/socko/akm09911.ko

+ insmod ${ro.vendor.ko.mount.point}/socko/stk3x1x.ko
    insmod ${ro.vendor.ko.mount.point}/socko/mir3da.ko

on factorytest
    insmod ${ro.vendor.ko.mount.point}/socko/bstclass.ko
    insmod ${ro.vendor.ko.mount.point}/socko/bstclass.ko
    insmod ${ro.vendor.ko.mount.point}/socko/stk3x1x_pls.ko
    insmod ${ro.vendor.ko.mount.point}/socko/stk3x1x_pls.ko
    insmod ${ro.vendor.ko.mount.point}/socko/akm09911.ko

+ insmod ${ro.vendor.ko.mount.point}/socko/stk3x1x.ko
    insmod ${ro.vendor.ko.mount.point}/socko/mir3da.ko

end ${ro.vendor.ko.mount.point}/socko/mir3da.ko

end ${ro.vendor.ko.mount.point}/socko/mir3da.ko

end ${ro.vendor.ko.mount.point}/socko/mir3da.ko

end ${ro.vendor.ko.mount.point}/socko/mir3da.ko

end ${ro.vendor.ko.mount.point}/socko/mir3da.ko

end ${ro.vendor.ko.mount.point}/socko/mir3da.ko
```

device/sprd/sharkle/sl8541e_1h10_32b/sl8541e_1h10_32b_Natv.mk

```
PRODUCT_SOCKO_KO_LIST := \
$ (BSP_KERNEL_MODULES_OUT) / bma4xy.ko \
+ $ (BSP_KERNEL_MODULES_OUT) / stk3x1x.ko \
$ (BSP_KERNEL_MODULES_OUT) / mali.ko \
$ (BSP_KERNEL_MODULES_OUT) / sprdwl_ng.ko \
$ (BSP_KERNEL_MODULES_OUT) / sprdbt_tty.ko \
$ (BSP_KERNEL_MODULES_OUT) / sprd_fm.ko \
$ (BSP_KERNEL_MODULES_OUT) / sprd_sensor.ko \
$ (BSP_KERNEL_MODULES_OUT) / sprd_flash_drv.ko \
$ (BSP_KERNEL_MODULES_OUT) / sprd_camera.ko \
$ (BSP_KERNEL_MODULES_OUT) / sprd_cpp.ko \
$ (BSP_KERNEL_MODULES_OUT)
```

www.simcom.com 10 / 19



修改 PRODUCT_SOCKO_KO_LIST, 添加目标 ko 文件打包到 socko

D、配置相关权限文件,使得第三方和系统 APP 可以正常访问

<u>device/sprd/sharkle/common/rootdir/root/init.common.rc</u>

device/sprd/sharkle/common/rootdir/root/ueventd.common.rc

device/sprd/sharkle/common/sepolicy/file contexts

device/sprd/sharkle/common/rootdir/root/init.common.rc

```
on boot
   chown system system /sys/class/misc/gnss common ctl/gnss power enable
   chown system system /sys/class/misc/gnss common ctl/gnss dump
   chown system system /sys/class/misc/gnss common ctl/gnss subsys
   chown system system /dev/gnss pmnotify ctl
   chmod 220 /sys/class/misc/gnss common ctl/gnss power enable
   chmod 660 /sys/class/misc/gnss common ctl/gnss dump
   chmod 660 /sys/class/misc/gnss common ctl/gnss subsys
   chmod 660 /dev/gnss_pmnotify_ctl
   chmod 0660 /dev/AKM099XX
   chown system system /dev/AKM099XX
   chmod 0660 /dev/bma4xy_acc
   chown system /dev/bma4xy acc
    chmod 0660 /dev/stk ps
    chown system system /dev/stk ps
注: /dev/stk_ps 该节点是该驱动建立的, 查找对应的 i2c driver 中设置的 name 即可,例如:
static struct i2c_driver stk_ps_driver =
   .driver = {
      .name = DEVICE NAME, //会依据该name在dev目录下建立对应节点 DEVICE NAME = stk ps
      .owner = THIS MODULE,
```

www.simcom.com 11 / 19



更改 /dev/stk_ps 节点权限和所在组权限

device/sprd/sharkle/common/rootdir/root/ueventd.common.rc

/dev/bma4xy_acc 0660 system system
/dev/mir3da 0660 system system
+/dev/stk_ps 0660 system system
/dev/block/mmcblk0rpmb 0660 system system
与前面的作用一样,设置该节点的权限和组权限

device/sprd/sharkle/common/sepolicy/file contexts

设置该节点的安全上下文

E、移植 HAL 层代码(这个也是供应商提供的)

vendor\sprd\modules\sensors\libsensorclassic\pls\
Pls STK3X1X.cpp

1、关键函数: setDelay

```
设置 delay, 即获取数据的时间间隔,展锐平台默认为 200ms
//光距感sensor:
int PlsSensor::readEvents(sensors_event_t * data, int count)
//Gsensor:
int AccSensor::setDelay(int32_t handle, int64_t delay_ns)
//MagSensor:
```

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```
int OriSensor::setDelay(int32 t handle, int64 t ns)
//GyroSensor:
int GyroSensor::setDelay(int32 t handle, int64 t delay ns)
在构造 HAL 层 sensor 对象的时候,也会去设置 delay 参数。例如光距感:
PlsSensor::PlsSensor() :
   SensorBase (STK DEVICE NAME, "proximity"),
      mEnabled(0),
      mPendingMask(0),
      mInputReader (32),
      mHasPendingEvent(false) {
   memset (mPendingEvents, 0, sizeof (mPendingEvents));
   mPendingEvents[Light].version = sizeof(sensors event t);
   mPendingEvents[Light].sensor = ID L;
   mPendingEvents[Light].type = SENSOR TYPE LIGHT;
   mPendingEvents[Proximity].version = sizeof(sensors event t);
   mPendingEvents[Proximity].sensor = ID P;
   mPendingEvents[Proximity].type = SENSOR TYPE PROXIMITY;
   for (int i=0 ; i<numSensors ; i++)</pre>
      mDelays[i] = 2000000000; // 200 ms by default
}
Set delay 函数实际是通过访问 /sys/class/input/inputX/delay 节点
从而通过 ioctl 操作底层的 set_delay 函数,有些厂家提供的驱动可能不包含该接口,可能会有些许差异
例如:
光距感 stk3311 PlsSensor::readEvents 直接返回 0
Gsensor AccSensor::readEvents 是正常访问 /sys/class/input/inputX/delay 节点,从而调用底层
mir3da misc ioctl
   case MIR3DA ACC IOCTL SET DELAY
2、获取底层 sensor 数据 readEvents
//光距感sensor:
int PlsSensor::readEvents(sensors event t * data, int count)
//Gsensor:
int AccSensor::readEvents(sensors event t *data, int count)
//MagSensor:
int OriSensor::readEvents(sensors event t *data, int count)
//GyroSensor:
int GyroSensor::readEvents(sensors event t *data, int count)
//光距感 sensor
int PlsSensor::readEvents(sensors event t * data, int count)
{
```

www.simcom.com 13 / 19



```
if (count < 1)</pre>
      return -EINVAL;
   ssize t n = mInputReader.fill(data fd);
   if (n < 0)
      return n;
   int numEventReceived = 0;
   input event const* event;
   while (count && mInputReader.readEvent(&event)) {//读取count个数据,通过InputReader
读取event
      int type = event->type;
      if (type == EV ABS) {
          processEvent(event->code, event->value);//将读到数据以一定的格式封装, 交由
InputDispatcher分发给相关应用
          mInputReader.next();
      } else if (type == EV SYN) {
          int64 t time = timevalToNano(event->time);
          for (int j=0 ; count && mPendingMask && j<numSensors ; j++) {</pre>
             if (mPendingMask & (1<<j)) {</pre>
                mPendingMask \&= \sim (1 << j);
                mPendingEvents[j].timestamp = time;
                if (mEnabled & (1<<j)) {
                    *data++ = mPendingEvents[j];
                    count--;
                    numEventReceived++;
             }
          if (!mPendingMask) {
             mInputReader.next();
          }
      } else {
          ALOGE ("stk: unknown event (type=%d, code=%d)",
                type, event->code);
          mInputReader.next();
      }
   }
   return numEventReceived;
}
```

底层通过 input_report_abs/input_report_key 等函数向 EventHub 发送一些的封装的数据可以通过 getevent 获取到,一般在内核驱动中,会将调用发送数据的函数放到一个延时工作队列中来定时发送。

www.simcom.com 14 / 19



```
例如: Gsensor Mir3da:
static void mir3da work func(struct work struct *work)
{
   short x=0, y=0, z=0;
   struct mir3da data *mir3da = container of((struct delayed work *)work,struct
mir3da data, work);
   int map para = 1;
 if (mir3da_read_data(mir3da->mir3da_i2c_client, &x,&y,&z) != 0) {
     MI ERR ("MIR3DA data read failed!\n");
 }
 else
   map para = mir3da direction remap(&x, &y, &z, direction remap);
   if (bzstk)
     z = map para*squareRoot(1024*1024 - (x)*(x) - (y)*(y));
   input report abs(mir3da->input, ABS X, x);
   input report abs (mir3da->input, ABS Y, y);
   input report abs(mir3da->input, ABS Z, z);
   input sync(mir3da->input);
 }
schedule_delayed_work(&mir3da->work, msecs_to_jiffies(atomic_read(&mir3da->delay)))
}
```

数据处理的大概流程如下:

InputReader 和 InputDispatcher 对象会分别创建两个线程(InputReaderThread 和 InputDispatcherThread),读取 EventHub 中的数据和分发从 InputReader 读取过来的数据给 InputPublisher,从而分发给监听的应用

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3编译 & 下载

```
wwwenxiang@android66:-/workspace/8500$
wwwenxiang@android66:-/workspace/8500$
source build/envsetup.sh
including vendor/sprd/external/tools-build/vendorsetup.sh
including vendor/sprd/external/tools-build/vendorsetup.sh
including vendor/sprd/feature_configs/vendorsetup.sh
including vendor/sprd/sharkle/sl8541e_lhl0_32b/sl8541e_lhl0_32b_Natv-userdebug-gms

** can not find gms build path
device/sprd/sharkle/sl8541e_lhl0_32b/sl8541e_lhl0_32b_Natv.mk:19: warning: KERNEL_PATH: export has been deprecated. It is a global setting. See https://andro
r/Changes.md#export_keyword.
device/sprd/sharkle/sl8541e_lhl0_32b/sl8541e_lhl0_32b_base.mk:195: warning: BOARD_SECBOOT_CONFIG=true
device/sprd/sharkle/sl8541e_lhl0_32b/sl8541e_lhl0_32b_base.mk:113: warning: BOARD_SECBOOT_CONFIG=true
device/sprd/sharkle/sl8541e_lhl0_32b/sl8541e_lhl0_32b/soddir/root/fstab.ramdisk
/endor/sprd/telephony-res/apply_telephony_res.mk:72: warning: Volte config file: vendor/sprd/telephony-res/volte/confi.xml is not needed
/endor/sprd/modules/libcamera/sensor/tuning_param/tunning_lib_cfg.mk:1: warning: "tunning TARGET_BOARD" sl8541e_lhl0_32b
/endor/sprd/modules/libcamera/sensor/tuning_param/tunning_lib_cfg.mk:1: warning: "tunning_tunning_lib_cfg.mk:1: warning: "tunning_tunning_lib_cfg.mk:1: warning: "tunning_tunning_lib_cfg.mk:1: warning: "tunning_tunning_lib_cfg.mk:1: warning: "tu
```

wuwenxiang@android66:~/workspace/8500\$ source build/envsetup.sh
wuwenxiang@android66:~/workspace/8500\$ lunch sl8541e_1h10_32b_Natv-userdebug-gms

对于只改了 bsp/module 下面的文件,直接

make sockoimage: 编译生成 socko.img, 存放 soc external modules 文件。

可以通过 fastboot flash socko socko. img 刷入镜像, 最好是整个目录全编译一下

www.simcom.com 16 / 19



全编:

make update-api -j8 && make -j8

打包镜像:

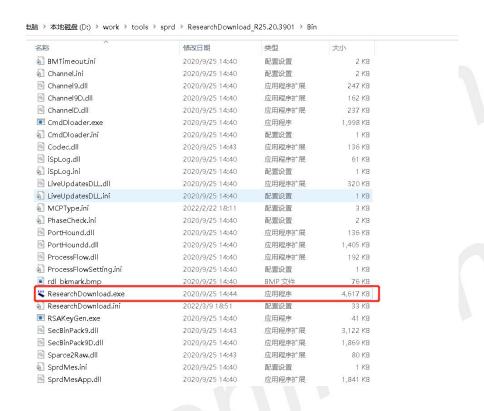
编译完成后,继续执行:cp sign,

成功完成后继续执行: makepac

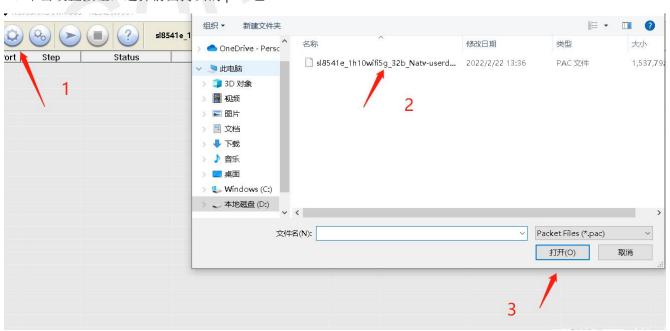
生成的 PAC 文件在 out/target/product/s18541e_1h10_32b_Natv-userdebug-gms/cp_sign/../下

使用展锐下载工具 ResearchDownload R25.20.3901,

1、双击打开 ResearchDownload.exe



2、单击设置按钮,选择前面拷贝的 pac 包

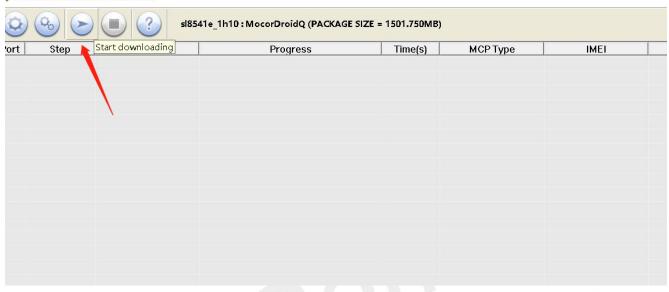


www.simcom.com 17 / 19



3、选择开始下载,即可以开始下载,等下载完毕后重启设备即可

ResearchDownload - R25.20.3901



4 Debug

1、首先确认驱动 probe 是否成功 可通过 adb 查看 是否有生成 /dev/xxx 节点 如果没有生成,则加 log 调试,看是哪个阶段出了错误

常见出错项:

A、I2c 读写出错

首先排查硬件供电是否正常? 然后用示波器量取波形看第一个读 ID 的信号是否正常? 如果设备返回 NACK,大概率是地址不对或者器件损坏,建议和硬件工程师一起检查、同时可联系供应商一同排查。

B、其他出错

例如 request gpio 时出错,这就需要排查是否有其他驱动占用该 gpio 可通过 cat /d/gpio 进行快速排查

www.simcom.com 18 / 19



2、Probe 成功,dev/xxx 节点也成功建立,但是不出数据 首先检查底层是否有数据,一般驱动都会有使能节点,可手动使能,然后通过 log 进行检查 通过 getevent 进行查看,如果 getevent 可以接收到数据,而第三方 app 没有获取到数据,这大概率是 hal 的代码有问题,可加 log 进行调试。



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