

## Android Porting 移植 Android 至 PXA270

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## 作者簡介

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- ●數年 Linux 及 Embedded Linux 相關開發經驗,開發產品包含 Set-Top-Box、手機及快速開機軟體等相關產品,接觸過 x86、 MIPS 及 ARM platform,對 Linux kernel、Linux device driver、Shared Library、Application 等皆有所涉獵。
- ●在 IC 廠完全沒有支援 Android 的情況下,獨立移植 Android 至 PXA270、OMAP3530 等硬體平台。
- ●豐富的 Android Porting 授課經驗。





#### **Android 1.0 on PXA270**





#### **Outline**

- Introduction
- Motivation
- Porting Procedure
- Building Environment
- Conclusion



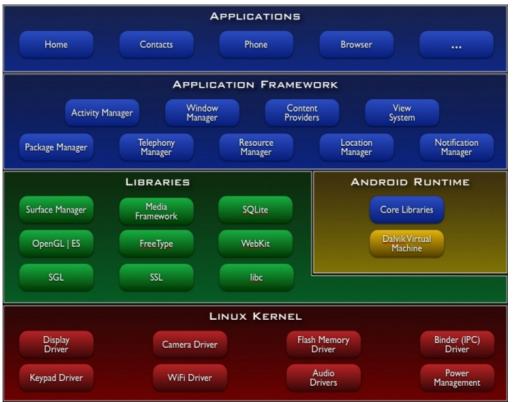
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#### What Is Android

 Android is a software stack for mobile devices that includes an operating system, middleware and key applications



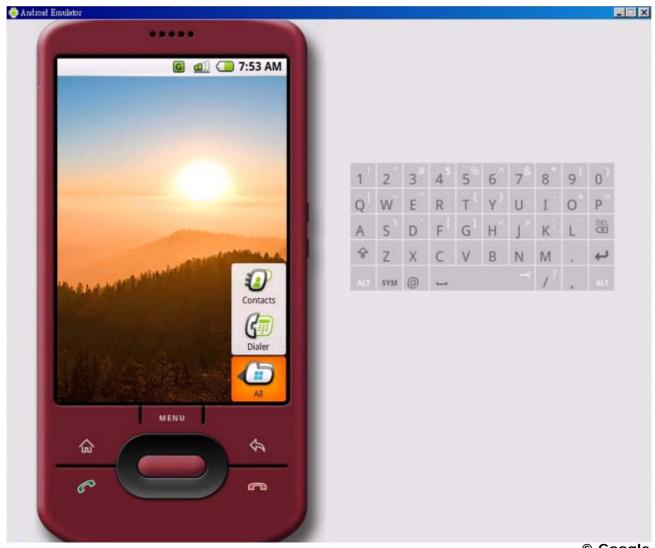


#### **Android Features**

- Bionic libc
- Multimedia
- 2D, 3D graphics
- FreeType
- SQLite
- Application framework
- Dalvik virtual machine
- Network
- Rich development environment



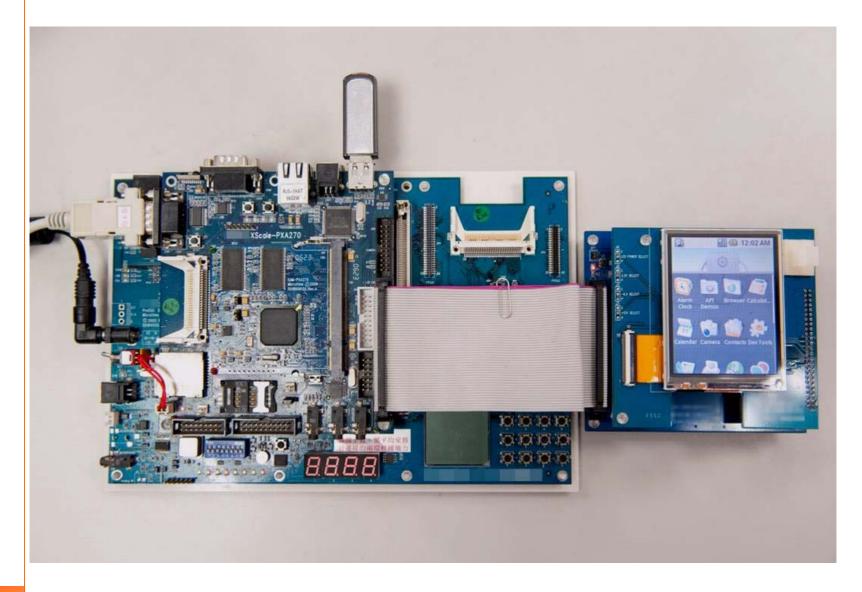
#### **Android Emulator**



© Google



## **Experimental Android**



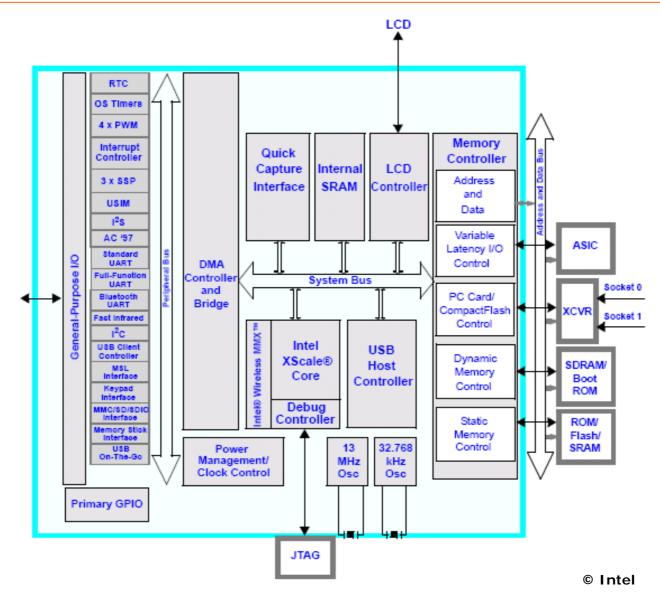


# Recommended Minimum Device Requirements on ARM Platform

		Official	Our
	CPU	ARM-based	<ul><li>ARM9 at least (Goldfish use ARM926)</li><li>ARMv5</li></ul>
	RAM	128MB	128MB up
	Flash	256MB	128MB up



## **PXA27x Processor Block Diagram**





#### **Our PXA270 Hardware Brief**

CPU	Intel XScale PXA270 520MHz		
Flash ROM	32M Bytes		
SDRAM	64M Bytes		
Keypad	4x4 matrix		
Touch	UCB1400		
	LCD Panel	TOPPOLY TD035STEB1	
	Display Area	53.64mm(H) x 71.52mm(V)	
	Drive System	TFT active matrix	
LCD	Display Colors	262144 colors	
Module(LCM)	Number of Pixels	240 x RGB(H) x 320(V)	
Wiodule(LCWI)	Pixel Arrangement	RGB Vertical stripe	
	Signal System	6-bit digital signals for each RGB	
UART			
Ethernet	10/100 Mbps		
USB			
Audio	UCB1400		

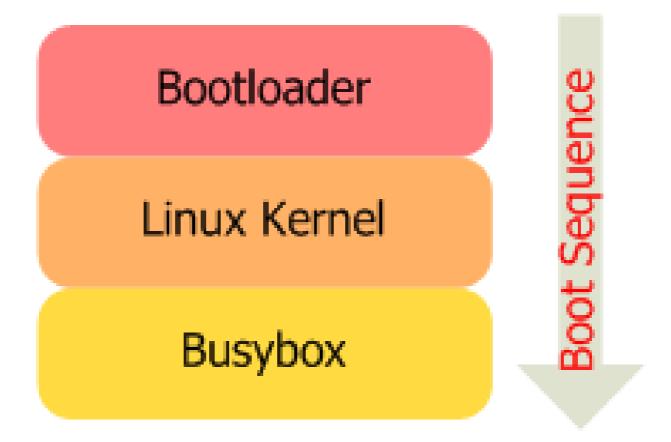


#### **Embedded Linux System Architecture**

Application Library Linux Kernel Linux Device Driver Hardware

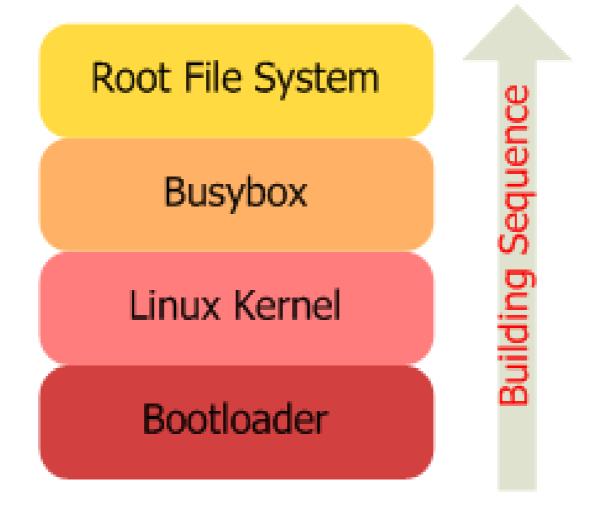


## **Embedded Linux System Boot Sequence**





## How to Build An Embedded Linux System





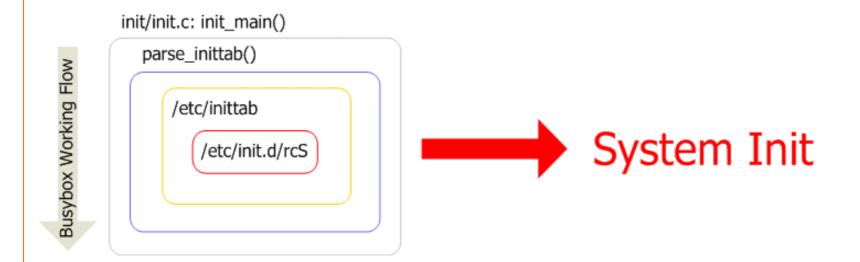
## **Linux Kernel Boot Sequence**

init/main.c: start kernel() setup\_arch() board.c mdesc = setup\_machine() (arch/arm/mach-pxa/mach-creator-pxa270.c) init\_arch\_irq = mdesc->init\_irq init\_machine = mdesc->init\_machine init\_IRQ() console\_init() con initcall start console\_initcall() \_con\_initcall\_end rest\_init() run\_init\_process("/sbin/init"); run\_init\_process("/etc/init"); Busybox run\_init\_process("/bin/init"); run\_init\_process("/bin/sh");

Linux Kernel Boot Sequence

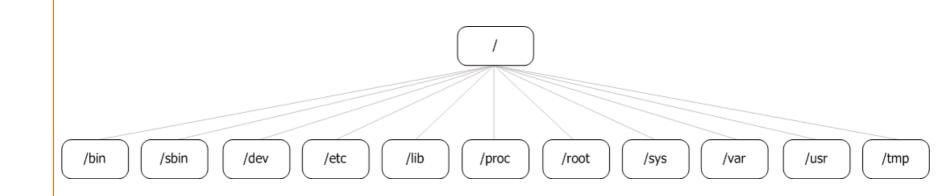


## **Busybox Working Flow**





### **Embedded Linux System Directories**





#### **Embedded Linux System Directories (cont)**

- /bin, /sbin
  - Utilities
- /dev
  - Device nodes
- /etc
  - Configurations
  - Init scripts
- /lib
  - Kernel modules (device driver)
- /proc
  - Process information



## **Embedded Linux System Directories (cont)**

- /root
  - Specific utilities
- /sys
  - An interface for user accessing kernel information
  - Representation of hardware architecture
- /var
  - Logs
- /tmp
  - Memory space



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#### **Motivation**

- Build a new experimental Android platform
- Study how Linux device drivers cooperate with Android applications
- Open Source
- Share Android Porting experience
- Prove Android could run on PXA270



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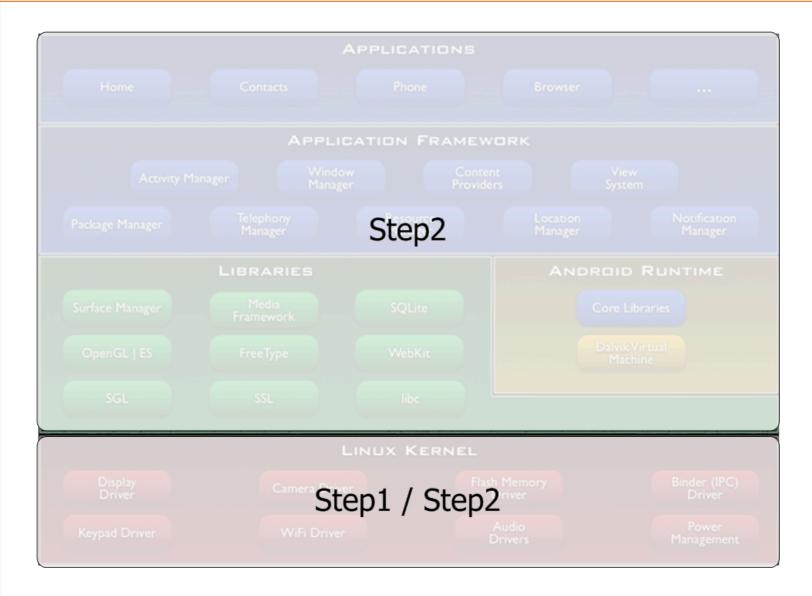


# **Key Points of Building An Android Run- time System**

- Carefulness
- Luckiness
- Experience



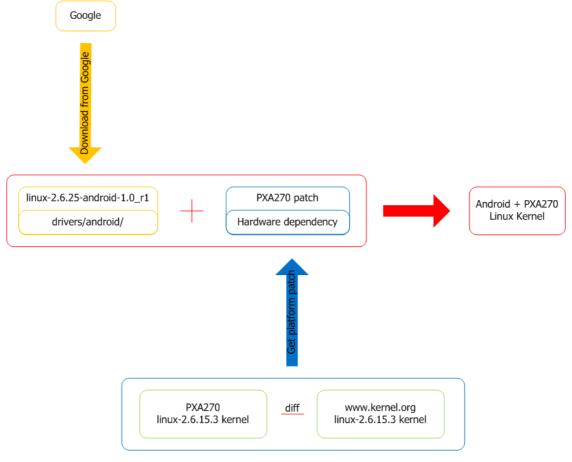
### **Porting Steps**





## How to Construct Linux Kernel with Android Patch

 There are different ways to patch Linux kernel depending on different situations



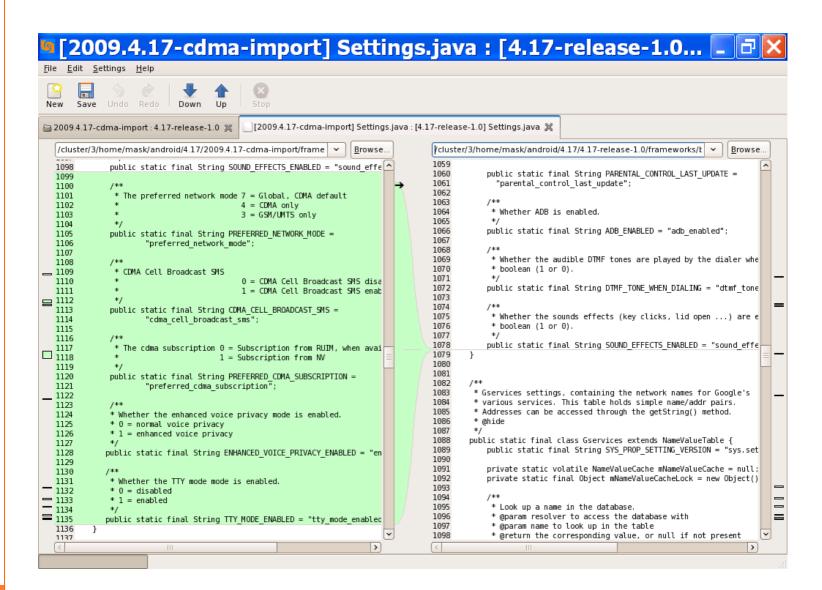


#### **Use Which Tools to Patch Linux Kernel**

- Linux platform
  - Meld
- Windows platform
  - WinMerge

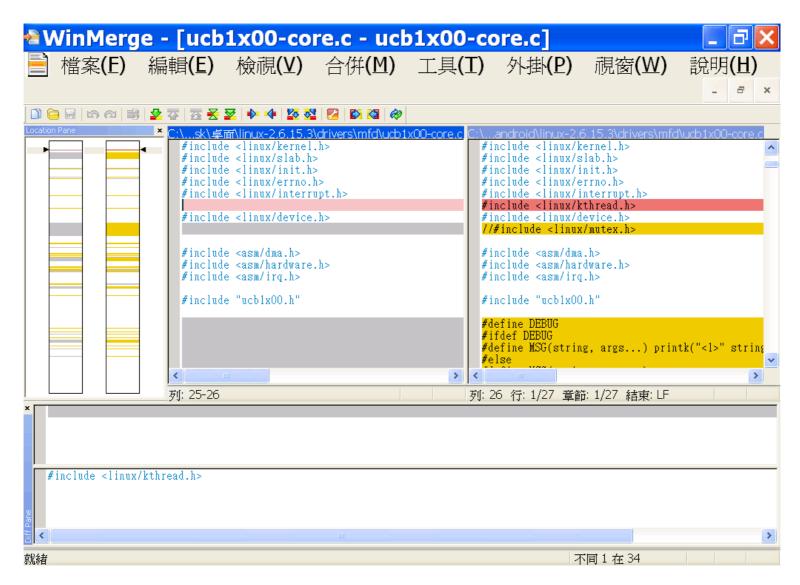


#### Meld





#### WinMerge





## Potential Problems on Patching Linux Kernel

- Data structure
  - Reference similar platforms
- Init section
  - Reference successfully compiled drivers
- Source dispersed
  - Only consider the BSP changed from the official Linux Kernel
- File name changed
  - Same as the previous item
- Kernel configuration
  - 1st stage
    - make oldconfig
    - make platform\_old\_defconfig
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> stage
    - Depend on your requirements to adjust



## **How to Fix Compiling Problems**

- Refer to kernel source of similar platforms
  - Mainstone (PXA270)
- Refer to the workable BSP from vendor
  - 2.6.15.3 from vendor



#### **Use Easy Ways to Debug Linux Kernel**

- Enable options in the kernel configuration
  - CONFIG\_DEBUG\_KERNEL
- If you want to get more debug informations
  - CONFIG\_DEBUG\_DRIVER
  - CONFIG\_DEBUG\_DEVRES
- make V=1
  - Get detail information during compiling process



## Which Drivers May Need to Modify

- Serial
- NIC
- Framebuffer
- USB
- Touch
- Keypad
- Etc.



# LCD Flickering Problem (linux/drivers/video/pxafb.c)

- Problem
  - LCD Screen Flicker





## LCD Flickering Problem (cont)

#### Cause

- LCD controller is enabled and then disabled repeatedly
- It's cause by the register LCCR0 is not properly synchronized in pxafb.c, which then falsely switches the status of LCD
- Solution
  - Add fb\_pan\_display() to change LCD states accordingly



## Keypad Driver (linux/drivers/input/keyboard/android\_keypad.c)

- Problem
  - Only 16 keys
  - The keypad device doesn't use IRQ
- Solution
  - Composed key
    - KEY\_MENU
    - KEY\_BACK
    - . . .
  - kthread
  - Polling
  - Idle algorithm
    - Incrementally double the idle time until reaching the maximum idle time



## Touch Panel Driver (linux/drivers/input/touchscreen/ucb1400\_ts.c)

- Modification
  - Assign IRQ number to 161
  - Connected to input subsystem
  - Calibrate (x,y) position
  - Adjust touch sensitive



#### **How to Trace Android Source Code**

ctags --C++-kinds=+p -R



# It Seems Android Gets Wrong (x,y) Positions from Touch Driver

#### Problem

- The touch driver gets the (x,y) position successfully but Android always reports the (0,0) to applications
- Analysis
  - Did (x,y) report to the user space correctly?
  - Did Android get the correct (x,y)?
  - Did Android modify the (x,y) somewhere?
  - Why Android modify the (x,y)?
- Cause
  - The reporting (x,y) relates to the LCD status
  - The LCD status relates to the power status

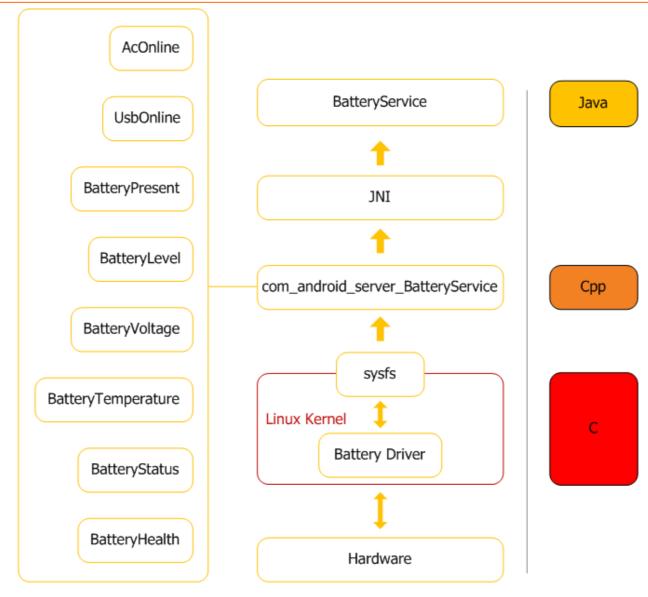


#### **Android Gets The Touch Device**

```
E/EventHub( 1589): could not get driver version for /dev/input/mouse0
I/EventHub( 1589): New device: path=/dev/input/event0 name=android-ke
I/SystemServer( 1589): Starting Bluetooth Service.
I/EventHub( 1589): New keyboard: publicID=65537 device->id=65537 devn
I/SystemServer( 1589): Starting Status Bar Service.
E/EventHub( 1589): could not get driver version for /dev/input/mice,
I/KeyInputQueue( 1589): Device added: id=0x0, name=android-keypad, cl
I/KeyInputQueue( 1589): Device added: id=0x10000, name=null, classes=
I/KeyInputQueue( 1589): X: min=0 max=920 flat=0 fuzz=0
I/KeyInputQueue( 1589): Y: min=0 max=950 flat=0 fuzz=0
I/KeyInputQueue( 1589): Pressure: min=0 max=1 flat=0 fuzz=0
I/KeyInputQueue( 1589): Size: unknown values
I/KeyInputQueue( 1589): absX=com.android.server.InputDevice$AbsoluteI
I/KeyInputQueue( 1589): absY=com.android.server.InputDevice$AbsoluteI
I/KeyInputQueue( 1589): absPressure=com.android.server.InputDevice$Ab
I/KeyInputQueue( 1589): absSize=null
          ( 1589): **** HAVE TOUCHSCREEN!
I/WindowManager( 1589): Input configuration changed: { scale=1.0 imsi
D/dalvikvm( 1589): GC freed 11328 objects / 708880 bytes in 162ms
I/SystemServer( 1589): Starting Hardware Service.
I/SystemServer( 1589): Starting NetStat Service.
I/SystemServer( 1589): Starting Connectivity Service.
```



#### **Android BatteryService Workflow**



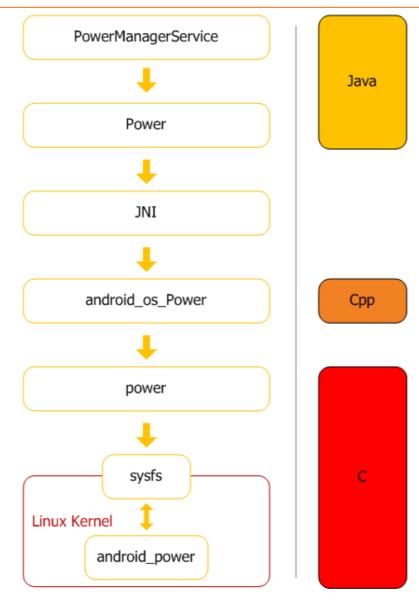


#### **Battery Driver**

- Battery Driver creates the following sysfs entries
  - /sys/class/power\_supply/ac/online
  - /sys/class/power\_supply/usb/online
  - /sys/class/power\_supply/battery/status
  - /sys/class/power\_supply/battery/health
  - /sys/class/power\_supply/battery/present
  - /sys/class/power\_supply/battery/capacity
  - /sys/class/power\_supply/battery/batt\_vol
  - /sys/class/power\_supply/battery/batt\_temp
  - /sys/class/power\_supply/battery/technology



## Android PowerManagerService Workflow



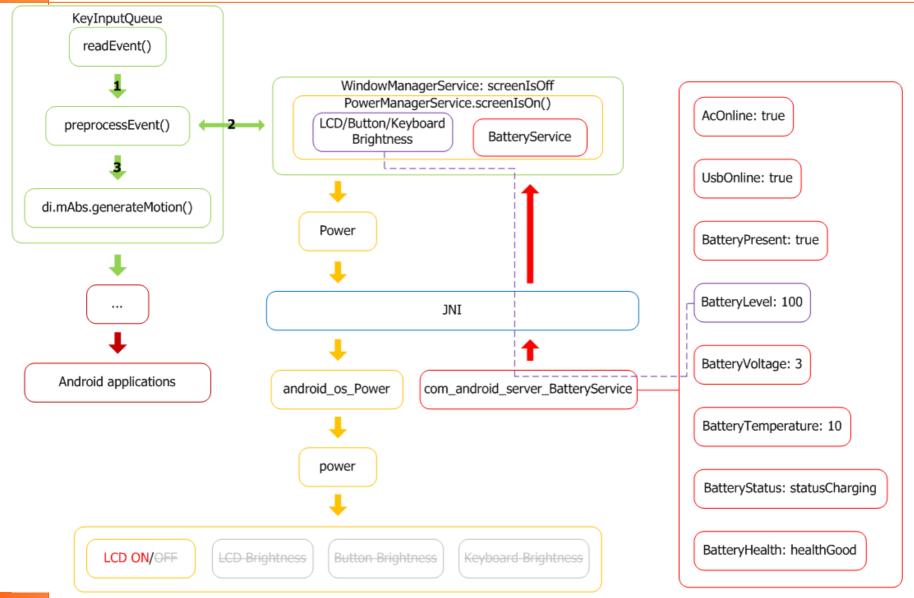


#### **Android Power Driver**

- Android Power Driver creates the following sysfs entries
  - /sys/android\_power/acquire\_partial\_wake\_lock
  - /sys/android\_power/acquire\_full\_wake\_lock
  - /sys/android\_power/release\_wake\_lock
  - /sys/android\_power/request\_state
  - /sys/android\_power/auto\_off\_timeout
- Currently, we only use:
  - /sys/android\_power/request\_state
    - Turn on LCD



# Relationship between Input Keys and Android Services





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## Why We Need A Building Environment

- Just type "make" to build a whole Android run-time system
- Speeding up development
- Complete system integration

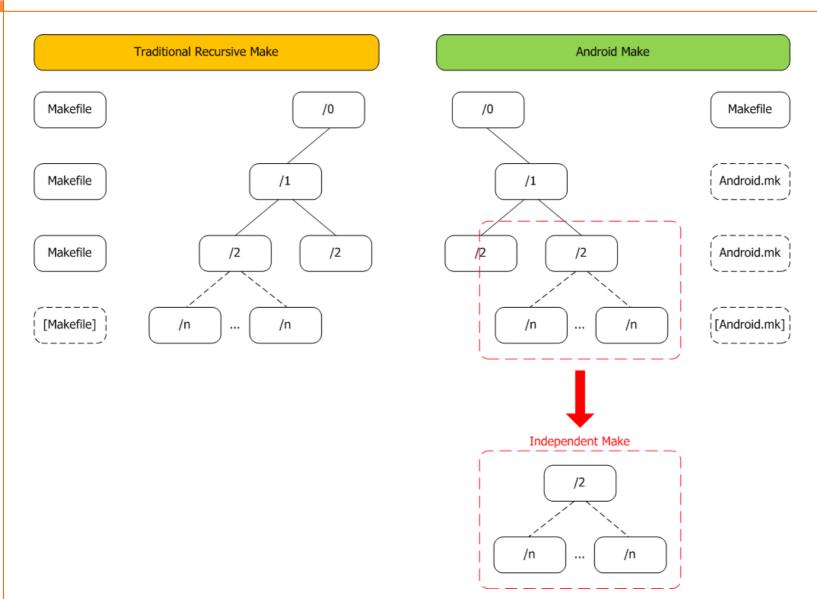


### **Our Building Environment**

- A new building environment
- Avoid recursive make
- Reduce variable declaration in Makefile
- Structural building system
  - Component based building
  - Easy to add components through adding new Makefile in the mkfile directory
- Support parallel make as much as we could
  - Reduce dependency
  - Distributed make process

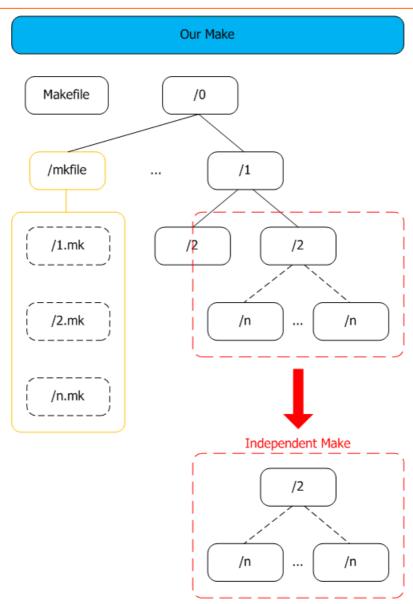


### Recursive Make vs. Independent Make



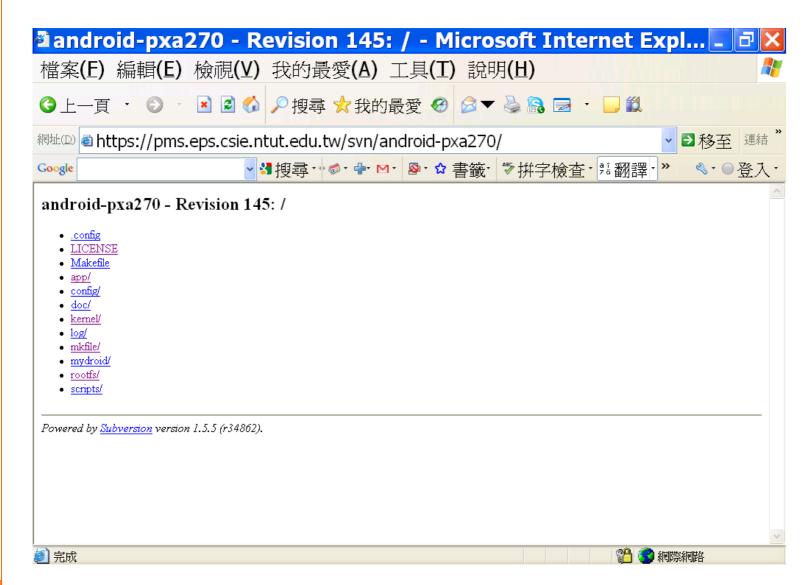


## **Our Building Environment**



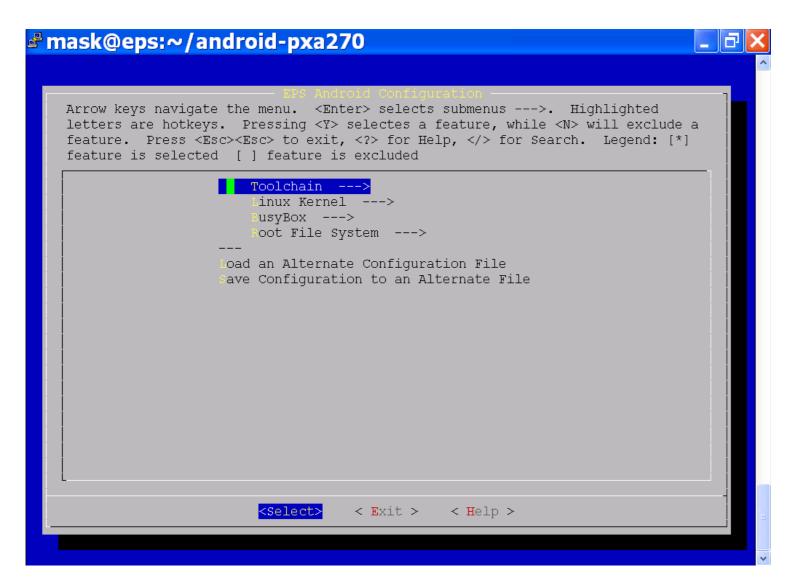


## **How to Use Our Building Environment**





### make menuconfig



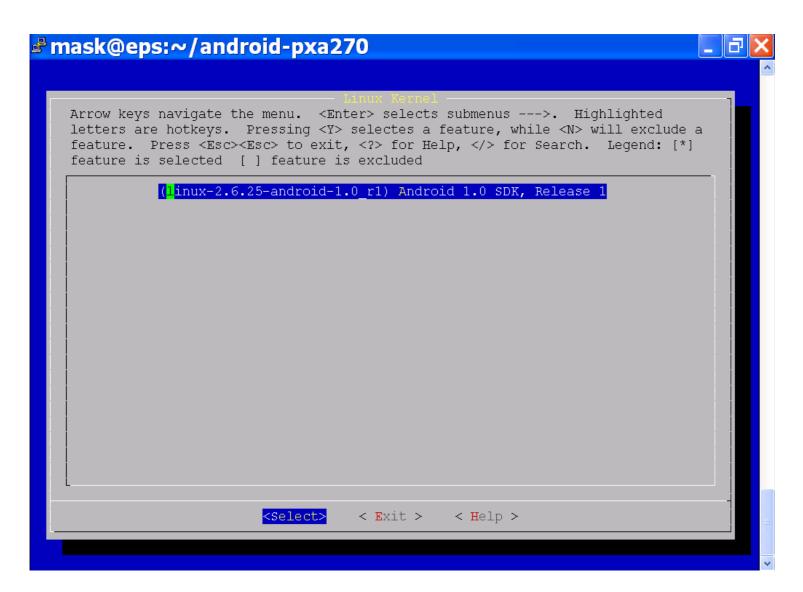


#### **Choose Toolchain**



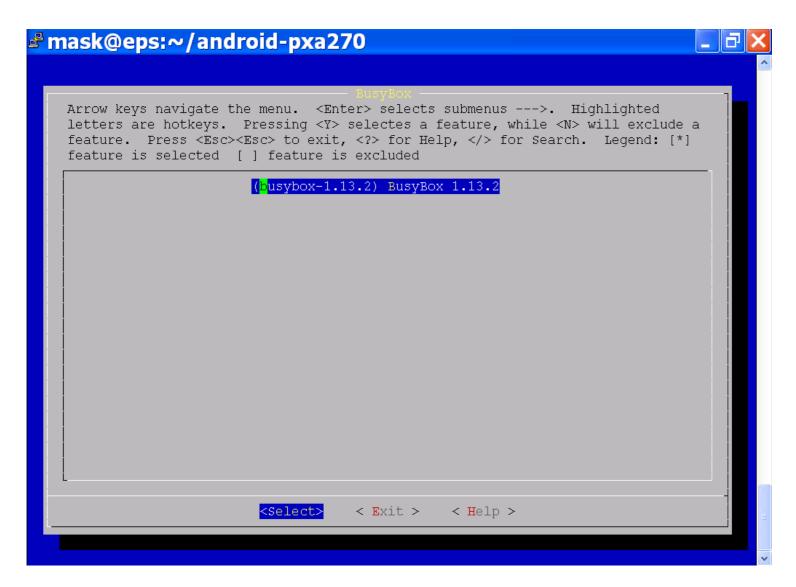


#### **Choose Linux Kernel**



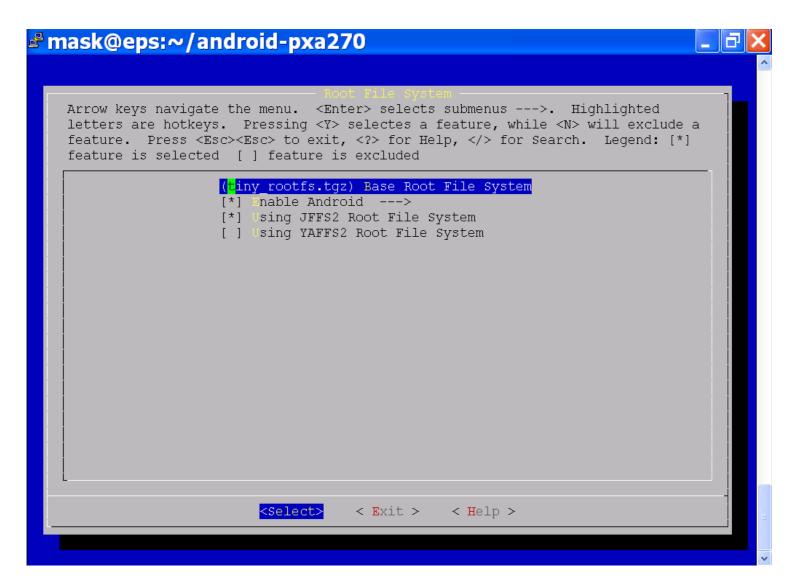


### **Choose Busybox**





## **Choose Root File System**





## We Need More Powerful Developing Environment

- SVN
- SVN backup
- More powerful CPU
  - May need more than 1~2 hours to build our whole android run-time system at first time
- More large disk space
  - More than 6GB disk space

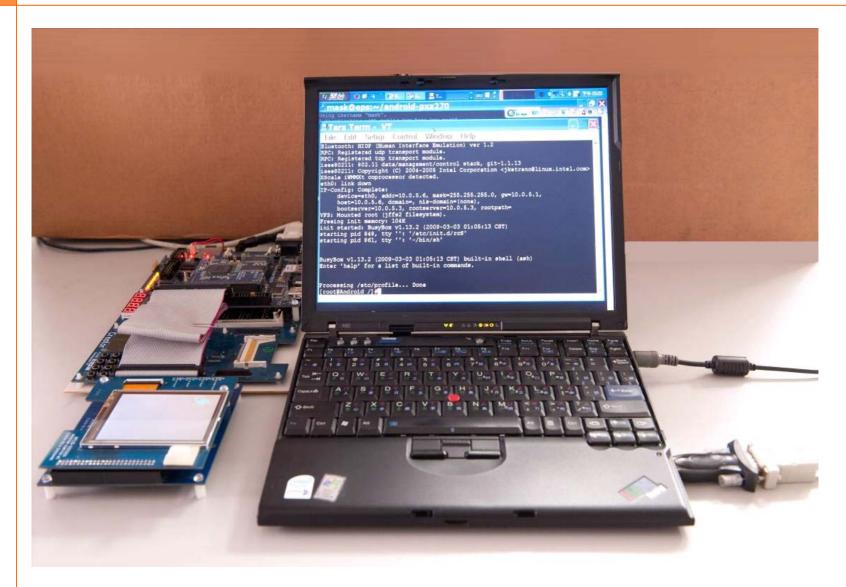


## **Statistics of Compiling Time**

	CentOS release 5.3 (Final) / Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server release 5 (Tikanga)	Fedora release 7 (Moonshine)	Ubuntu 8.04.2
Kernel	2.6.18-128.1.10.el5, x86_64	2.6.23.17-88.fc7	2.6.24-23-generic
CPU	4x Intel(R) Xeon(TM) MP CPU 3.16GHz	2x Intel(R) Core(TM)2 CPU 6320 @ 1.86GHz	AMD Athlon(tm) 64 Processor 3000+
DRAM	4GB	1GB	2GB
make	1:28:39	1:47:01	1:18:57
make -j	53:48	FAIL	1:28:14
make –j4	47:37	N/A	N/A



## **Our Developing Environment**





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#### **Contributions**

- Port Android to a real PXA270 target
- Open porting procedure
- Modify device drivers and whole Android system to make them cooperate with each other
- Open Source
- Build a new, simple, smart, component based building environment for developers co-work to each other



## **Contributions (cont)**





#### **Future Works**

- Enable peripherals
  - Audio
  - Wireless
  - . . .
- Low power
- Benchmarks
- Android applications



## **Q & A**