

密级状态：绝密() 秘密() 内部() 公开(✓)

RK3188_ANDROID4.4.2-SDK_V1.00_20131214

发布说明

(技术部，MID 组)

| | | |
|---|----------|------------|
| 文件状态： [] 正在修改 [✓] 正式发布 | 当前版本： | V1.0 |
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| | 完成日期： | 2013-12-14 |
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| | 完成日期： | 2013-12-14 |

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版 本 历 史

| 版本号 | 作者 | 修改日期 | 修改说明 | 备注 |
|------|-----|------------|------|----|
| V1.0 | 谢科迪 | 2013.12.14 | 初始发布 | |
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1 概述

本版本是配合 RK3188 平台发布的 Android4.4.2 的 SDK 代码。适用于 RK3188 开发板以及基

于其上所有开发产品。

环境编译请参见第 5 章节[编译说明](#)。

下载代码请参考第 4 章节 [Repo 同步操作](#)。

注意：所有 HD(>=1920x1200)高清配置说明目前还没发布，我们将会在随后发布。你可以用 'repo sync' 命令来支持高清的配置。

本文档提及的文档和工具，工具位于**工程根目录/RKTools** 文件夹下，文档位于**工程根目录/RKDocs** 文件夹下。工具的使用说明都在工具相应目录里。

2 主要支持功能

| 参数 | 模块名 |
|------|---|
| 数据通信 | Wi-Fi、USB 以太网卡、3G Dongle、USB、SD card |
| 应用程序 | 图库、APK 安装、谷歌市场、浏览器、计算器、日历、摄像、闹钟、下载、电子邮件、资源管理器、Gmail、谷歌地图、音乐、录音、设置、视频播放器、GTalk、MovieStudio、CTS |

2.1 功能项说明与配置

2.1.1 LCD 开发配置

关于 LCD 的开发与配置，请参考文档《RockChip LCD 开发文档 V1.3.pdf》。

使用 RK610/RK616/RK618，请参考《RK610 配置_v1.2.pdf》。

使用 LVDS 接口，请参考《LVDS 应用详细说明_V1.0.pdf》。

2.1.2 电池

RK3188 的 SDK 有电量计驱动范例，并且支持 ADC 电池采样。

ADC 电池驱动需要注意：不同产品的电池规格、特性不尽相同，需要针对性的进行电池充放电实验获取电池曲线数值。SDK 提供了电池检测 APK 来自动获取充放电数值，具体操作可参考文

档《ADC 电池测试工具》。产品开发中请务必重视该项实验，否则将导致不良用户体验。

2.1.3 充电动画

SDK 配置文件 arch/arm/configs/rk3188_ds1006h_android-4.4_defconfig 默认有打开充电动画功能，可以通过内核配置 CONFIG_POWER_ON_CHARGER_DISPLAY=y 打开和关闭该功能。

2.1.4 NAND FLASH 以及 DDR 支持列表

- **NAND FLASH 支持列表**

请参考《RKNandFlashSupportList Ver2.61_2013_4_15.pdf》

- **DDR 支持列表**

请参考《RK DDR SupportList Ver2.03.pdf》

2.1.5 工具说明

与 SDK 同步发布的产测工具包括：烧写工具、量产工具、固件工厂工具、PCBA 测试工具，整机测试 APK 等。详情请阅读文档，其中工具位于**工程根目录/RKTools**文件夹下，文档位于**工程根目录/RKDocs**。下文为简单说明部分注意事项。

- **固件工厂工具**

请参考《固件工厂工具_Package_V3.4 发布说明.pdf》。

当前仍未发布，我们将在不久之后发布。

- **PCBA 测试工具**

请参考《RockChip PCBA Test TRM.pdf》。

当前仍未发布，我们将在不久之后发布。

- **整机测试 APK**

用于测试整机功能的 APK。

当前仍未发布，我们将在不久之后发布。

- **DDR 测试工具**

当前仍未发布，我们将在不久之后发布。

2.1.6 Camera

Camera 配置，请参考文档《Camera_for_RockChipSDK 参考说明_v4.1.pdf》。

2.1.7 PMIC

目前 SDK 配置默认支持 ACT8846，如有使用问题，请参考文档

《DS_ACT8846_PrB_26DEC12_M.pdf》和《act8846 关于 RESET 及休眠唤醒的注意事项.pdf》。

2.1.8 内核板极配置

SDK 支持两个版本的硬件，默认配置如下：

- 普通高清屏（<1920x1200）：

- `make rk3188_ds1006h_android-4.4_defconfig(ds1006h 样机)`
- `make rk3188_tb_android-4.4_defconfig or make rk3188_sdk_android-4.4_defconfig(SDK 板)`

- 高清屏(>=1920x1200)：

- `make rk3188_LR097_android-4.4_defconfig(LR097 样机)`

2.1.9 蓝牙及 Wi-Fi 配置

相关配置参考文档将在不久之后发布。

2.1.10 音量加减图标

部分产品硬件没有设计实体音量键，SDK 支持在状态栏上显示音量调整图标。修改方法如下：

将 `device/rockchip/$(TARGET_PRODUCT)/system.prop` 中 `ro.rk.systembar.voiceicon` 属性改为 `true`，后重新编译即可。如下图所示：

```
174 PRODUCT_PROPERTY_OVERRIDES += \
175     persist.sys.strictmode.visual=false \
176     dalvik.vm.jniopts=warnonly \
177     ro.rksdk.version=RK292X_ANDROID$(PLATFORM_VERSION)-SDK-v1.00.00 \
178     sys.hwc.compose_policy=6 \
179     sf.power.control=2073600 \
180     ro.sf.fakerotation=true \
181     ro.sf.hwrotation=270 \
182     ro.rk.MassStorage=false \
183     ro.rk.systembar.voiceicon=true \
184     wifi.interface=wlan0 \
185     ro.tether.denied=false \
186     ro.sf.lcd_density=160 \
```

也可以通过固件工厂直接修改 `build.prop` 中该属性值为 `true`。

2.1.11 PCBA 量产工具

PCBA 测试由代码 `external/rk-pcba-test` 生成，使用文档在该目录下的 `doc` 目录。可以参考《RockChip PCBA Test TRM.pdf》。RKTools 目录下，已经配置好的 `pcba update.img` 生成工具，可以直接使用。

PCBA 当前仍未发布，我们将在不久之后发布。

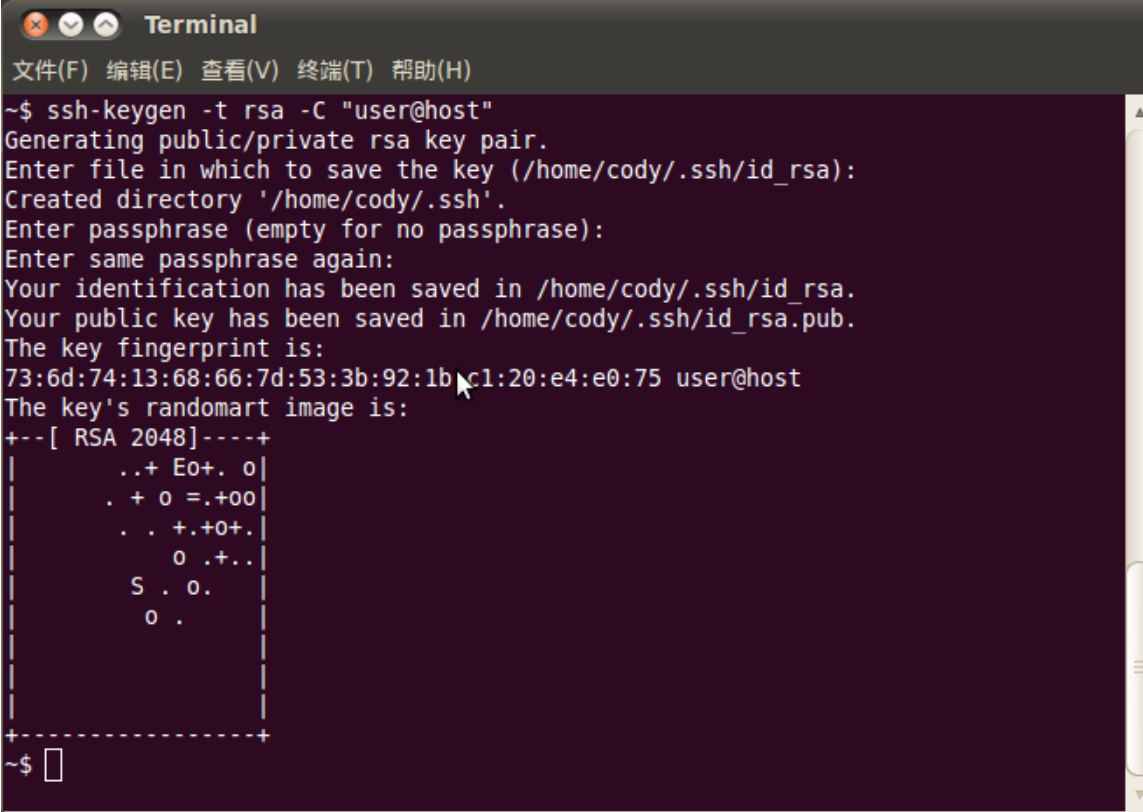
3 SSH 公钥操作说明

3.1 SSH 公钥生成

使用如下命令生成：

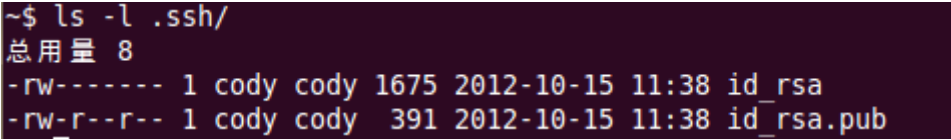
```
ssh-keygen -t rsa -C "user@host"
```

请将 `user@host` 替换成您的邮箱地址。



```
Terminal
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 终端(T) 帮助(H)
~$ ssh-keygen -t rsa -C "user@host"
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/cody/.ssh/id_rsa):
Created directory '/home/cody/.ssh'.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/cody/.ssh/id_rsa.
Your public key has been saved in /home/cody/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
73:6d:74:13:68:66:7d:53:3b:92:1b:1c:1:20:e4:e0:75 user@host
The key's randomart image is:
+--[ RSA 2048 ]-----+
|      ..+ Eo+. o      |
|    . + 0 =. +00     |
|    . . +. +0+.      |
|      0 .+. .        |
|    S . 0.           |
|      0 .             |
+-----+
~$
```

命令运行完成会在你的目录下生成 key 文件。



```
~$ ls -l .ssh/
总用量 8
-rw----- 1 cody cody 1675 2012-10-15 11:38 id_rsa
-rw-r--r-- 1 cody cody 391 2012-10-15 11:38 id_rsa.pub
```

请妥善保存生成的私钥文件 `id_rsa` 和密码，并将 `id_rsa.pub` 发邮件给 SDK 发布服务器的管理员。

3.2 使用 keychain 管理密钥

推荐您使用比较简易的工具 keychain 管理密钥，使用此方法即可不用下面 3.3/3.4 的方法。

具体使用方法如下：

1. 安装 keychain 软件包：

```
$sudo aptitude install keychain
```

2. 配置使用密钥：

```
$vim ~/.bashrc
```

增加下面这行：

```
eval `keychain --eval ~/.ssh/id_rsa`
```

其中，id_rsa 是私钥文件名称。

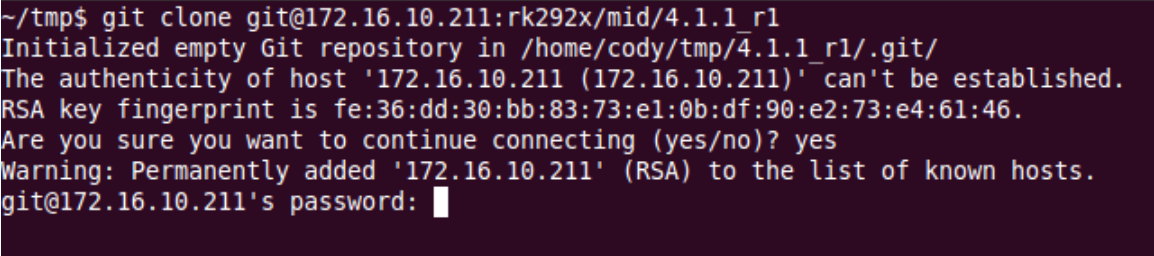
以上配置以后，重新登录控制台，会提示输入密码，只需输入生成密钥时使用的密码即可，若无密码可不输入。

另外，请尽量不要使用 sudo 或 root 用户，除非您知道如何处理，否则将导致权限以及密钥管理混乱。

3.3 多台机器使用相同 ssh 公钥

在不同机器使用，可以将你的 ssh 私钥文件 id_rsa 拷贝到要使用的机器的“~/.ssh/id_rsa”即可。

在使用错误的私钥会出现如下提示，请注意替换成正确的私钥。



```
~/tmp$ git clone git@172.16.10.211:rk292x/mid/4.1.1_r1
Initialized empty Git repository in /home/cody/tmp/4.1.1_r1/.git/
The authenticity of host '172.16.10.211 (172.16.10.211)' can't be established.
RSA key fingerprint is fe:36:dd:30:bb:83:73:e1:0b:df:90:e2:73:e4:61:46.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '172.16.10.211' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
git@172.16.10.211's password: █
```

添加正确的私钥后，就可以使用 git 克隆代码，如下图。

```
~$ cd tmp/  
~/tmp$ git clone git@172.16.10.211:rk292x/mid/4.1.1_r1  
Initialized empty Git repository in /home/cody/tmp/4.1.1_r1/.git/  
The authenticity of host '172.16.10.211 (172.16.10.211)' can't be established.  
RSA key fingerprint is fe:36:dd:30:bb:83:73:e1:0b:df:90:e2:73:e4:61:46.  
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes  
Warning: Permanently added '172.16.10.211' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.  
remote: Counting objects: 237923, done.  
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (168382/168382), done.  
Receiving objects: 9% (21570/237923), 61.52 MiB | 11.14 MiB/s
```

添加 ssh 私钥可能出现如下提示错误。

```
Agent admitted failure to sign using the key
```

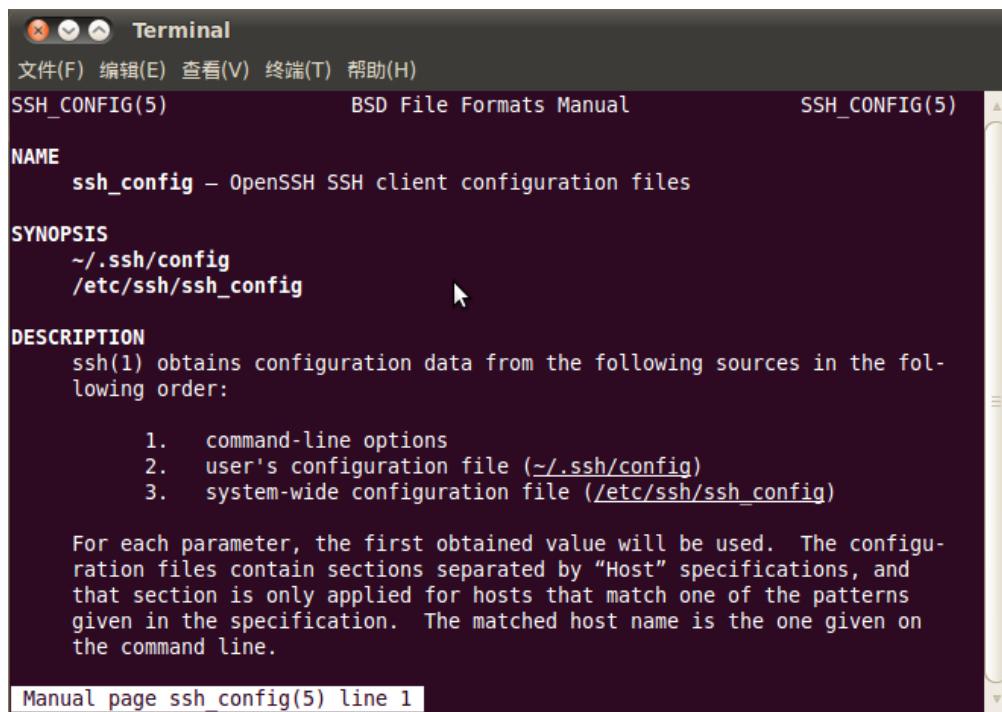
在 console 输入如下命令即可解决。

```
ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_rsa
```

3.4 一台机器切换不同 ssh 公钥

可以参考 ssh_config 文档配置 ssh。

```
~$ man ssh_config
```

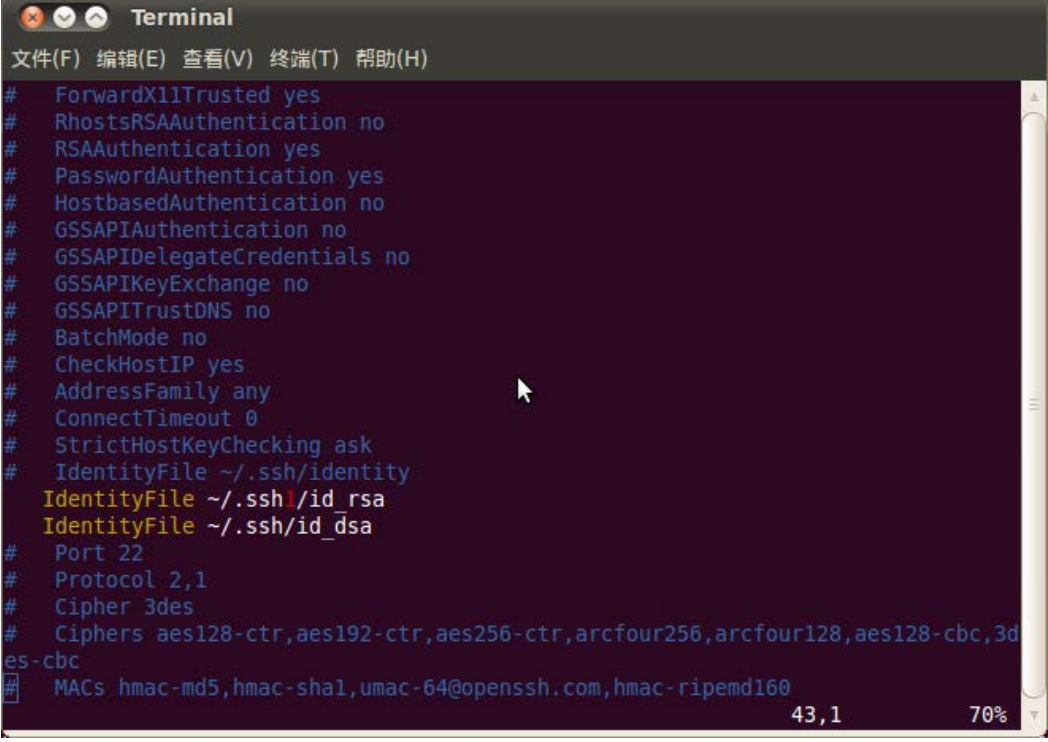


通过如下命令，配置当前用户的 ssh 配置。

```
~$ cp /etc/ssh/ssh_config ~/.ssh/config
```

```
~$ vi .ssh/config
```

如图，将 ssh 使用另一个目录的文件“~/.ssh1/id_rsa”作为认证私钥。通过这种方法，可以切换不同的的密钥。



```
Terminal
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 终端(T) 帮助(H)
# ForwardX11Trusted yes
# RhostsRSAAuthentication no
# RSAAuthentication yes
# PasswordAuthentication yes
# HostbasedAuthentication no
# GSSAPIAuthentication no
# GSSAPIDelegateCredentials no
# GSSAPIKeyExchange no
# GSSAPITrustDNS no
# BatchMode no
# CheckHostIP yes
# AddressFamily any
# ConnectTimeout 0
# StrictHostKeyChecking ask
# IdentityFile ~/.ssh/identity
IdentityFile ~/.ssh1/id_rsa
IdentityFile ~/.ssh/id_dsa
# Port 22
# Protocol 2,1
# Cipher 3des
# Ciphers aes128-ctr,aes192-ctr,aes256-ctr,arcfour256,arcfour128,aes128-cbc,3des-cbc
# MACs hmac-md5,hmac-sha1,umac-64@openssh.com,hmac-ripemd160
43,1 70%
```

3.5 密钥权限管理

服务器可以实时监控某个 key 的下载次数、IP 等信息，如果发现异常将禁用相应的 key 的下载权限。

请妥善保管私钥文件。并不要二次授权与第三方使用。

4 Repo 同步说明

4.1 Git 权限申请说明

Generate public key as mentioned in above section 3,mail to fae@rock-chips.com

4.2 源码获取说明

run the command below:

```
$ ../repo/repo init --repo-url ssh://git@www.rockchip.com.cn/repo/rk/tools/repo -u
```

```
ssh://git@www.rockchip.com.cn/repo/rk/platform/manifest -b android-4.4 -m rk3188_android4.4.1.xml
```

```
$.repo/repo/repo sync
```

In order to save time in downloading codes, we pack cloned git repository when first version released.

Packed Git repository

```
rk3188_4.4.2_r1_release.tar
```

Download compressed package, you can check out the latest codes as follows:

```
mkdir rk3188
```

```
tar xvf rk3188_4.4.2_r1_release.tar -C rk3188
```

```
cd rk3188/
```

```
$.repo/repo/repo sync -l
```

Then you can sync source code use:

```
$.repo/repo/repo sync .
```

5 编译说明

5.1 编译环境搭建

1. Initializing a Build Environment

This section describes how to set up your local work environment to build the Android source files. You will need to use Linux or Mac OS. Building under Windows is not currently supported.

Note: The source download is approximately 35GB in size. You will need over 45GB free to complete a single build, and up to 100GB (or more) for a full set of builds.

For an overview of the entire code-review and code-update process, see [Life of a Patch](#).

2. Choosing a Branch

Some of the requirements for your build environment are determined by which version of the source code you plan to compile. See [Build Numbers](#) for a full listing of branches you may choose from. You may also choose to download and build the latest source code (called "master"), in which case you will simply omit the branch specification when you initialize the repository.

Once you have selected a branch, follow the appropriate instructions below to set up your build environment.

3. Setting up a Linux build environment

These instructions apply to all branches, including master.

The Android build is routinely tested in house on recent versions of Ubuntu LTS (10.04), but most distributions should have the required build tools available. Reports of successes or failures on other distributions are welcome.

For Gingerbread (2.3.x) and newer versions, including the master branch, a 64-bit environment is required. Older versions can be compiled on 32-bit systems.

Note: It is also possible to build Android in a virtual machine. If you are running Linux in a virtual machine, you will need at least 16GB of RAM/swap and 30GB or more of disk space in order to build the Android tree.

Detailed instructions for Ubuntu and MacOS follow. In general you will need:

- Python 2.6 -- 2.7, which you can download from python.org.
- GNU Make 3.81 -- 3.82, which you can download from gnu.org,
- JDK 6 if you wish to build Gingerbread or newer; JDK 5 for Froyo or older. You can download both from java.sun.com.
- Git 1.7 or newer. You can find it at git-scm.com.

4. Installing the JDK

(It is recommended for you to follow this instructions, otherwise it will cause some compile

problems)

a. download the latest JDK 6 from <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/jdk6downloads-1902814.html>

b. decompress downloaded bin file

```
$/jdk-6u <version>-linux-x64.bin
```

c. move it to a proper directory, for example `/usr/lib/jvm/`

d. install alternative options: (`update-alternatives --install <link> <name> <path> <priority>`)

```
sudo update-alternatives --install /usr/bin/jar jar /usr/lib/jvm/jdk1.6.0_<version>/bin/jar 60
```

```
sudo update-alternatives --install /usr/bin/java java /usr/lib/jvm/jdk1.6.0_<version>/bin/java 60
```

```
sudo update-alternatives --install /usr/bin/javac javac /usr/lib/jvm/jdk1.6.0_<version>/bin/javac  
60
```

```
sudo update-alternatives --install /usr/bin/javap javap /usr/lib/jvm/jdk1.6.0_<version>/bin/javap  
60
```

```
sudo update-alternatives --install /usr/bin/javadoc javadoc /usr/lib/jvm/jdk1.6.0_<version>/bin/j  
avadoc 60
```

e. select jdk by hand

```
sudo update-alternatives --config jar
```

```
sudo update-alternatives --config java
```

```
sudo update-alternatives --config javac
```

```
sudo update-alternatives --config javap
```

```
sudo update-alternatives --config javadoc
```

Note: The lunch command in the build step will ensure that the Sun JDK is used instead of any previously installed JDK.

5. Installing required packages (Ubuntu 12.04)

You will need a 64-bit version of Ubuntu. Ubuntu 12.04 is recommended. Building using an older version of Ubuntu is not supported on master or recent releases.

```
$ sudo apt-get install git gnupg flex bison gperf build-essential \
zip curl libc6-dev libncurses5-dev:i386 x11proto-core-dev \
libx11-dev:i386 libreadline6-dev:i386 libgl1-mesa-glx:i386 \
libgl1-mesa-dev g++-multilib mingw32 tofrodos \
python-markdown libxml2-utils xsltproc zlib1g-dev:i386

$ sudo ln -s /usr/lib/i386-linux-gnu/mesa/libGL.so.1 /usr/lib/i386-linux-gnu/libGL.so
```

6. Installing required packages (Ubuntu 10.04 -- 11.10)

Building on Ubuntu 10.04-11.10 is no longer supported, but may be useful for building older releases of AOSP.

```
$ sudo apt-get install git-core gnupg flex bison gperf build-essential \
zip curl zlib1g-dev libc6-dev lib32ncurses5-dev ia32-libs \
x11proto-core-dev libx11-dev lib32readline5-dev lib32z-dev \
libgl1-mesa-dev g++-multilib mingw32 tofrodos python-markdown \
libxml2-utils xsltproc
```

On Ubuntu 10.10:

```
$ sudo ln -s /usr/lib32/mesa/libGL.so.1 /usr/lib32/mesa/libGL.so
```

On Ubuntu 11.10:

```
$ sudo apt-get install libx11-dev:i386
```

7. Configuring USB Access

Under GNU/Linux systems (and specifically under Ubuntu systems), regular users can't directly access USB devices by default. The system needs to be configured to allow such access.

The recommended approach is to create a file `/etc/udev/rules.d/51-android.rules` (as the root user) and to copy the following lines in it. `<username>` must be replaced by the actual username of the user who is authorized to access the phones over USB.

```
# adb protocol on passion (Rockchip products)

SUBSYSTEM=="usb", ATTR{idVendor}=="2207", ATTR{idProduct}=="0010", MODE="0600",
```



```
OWNER="<username>"
```

Those new rules take effect the next time a device is plugged in. It might therefore be necessary to unplug the device and plug it back into the computer.

This is known to work on both Ubuntu Hardy Heron (8.04.x LTS) and Lucid Lynx (10.04.x LTS). Other versions of Ubuntu or other variants of GNU/Linux might require different configurations.

References : <http://source.android.com/source/initializing.html>

5.2 编译步骤

Kernel is included in source code directory, you should do a kernel Compilation before android Compilation.

5.2.1 kernel 编译步骤

A. cd kernel

B.

HD(>=1920x1200)run

```
make rk3188_LR097_android-4.4_defconfig
```

(comment: board file of this configuration is located in arch/arm/mach-rk30 directory)

Normal HD(<1920x1200)run

```
make rk3188_tb_android-4.4_defconfig/rk3188_sdk_android-4.4_defconfig
```

or

```
make rk3188_ds1006h_android-4.4_defconfig
```

(comment: board file of rk3188_tb_android-4.4_defconfig/rk3188_sdk_android-4.4_defconfig configuration is located in arch/arm/mach-rk30 directory, board file of rk3188_ds1006h_android-4.4_defconfig configuration is located in arch/arm/mach-rk3188 directory)

C. run

```
make kernel.img
```

to generate kernel.img

5.2.2 Android 编译步骤

A.configuration for HD:

vim device/rockchip/\$(TARGET_PRODUCT)/BoardConfig.mk,set below macro to ture,

```
BOARD_USE_LCDC_COMPOSER := true
```

B. run

```
make
```

C. run

```
./mkimage.sh
```

then,four images below are generated in the directory“rockdev/Image”

system.img boot.img recovery.img misc.img

5.3 烧写说明

请参考 《RK3188 开发板使用手册 v1.0.pdf》。
