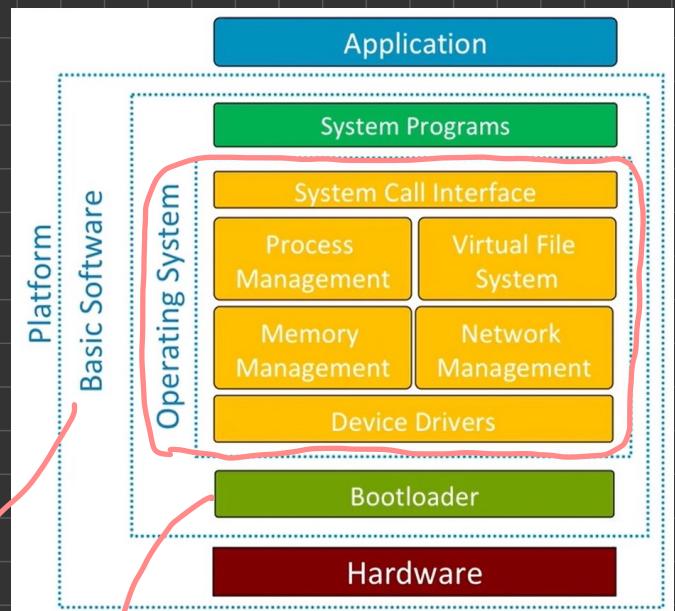
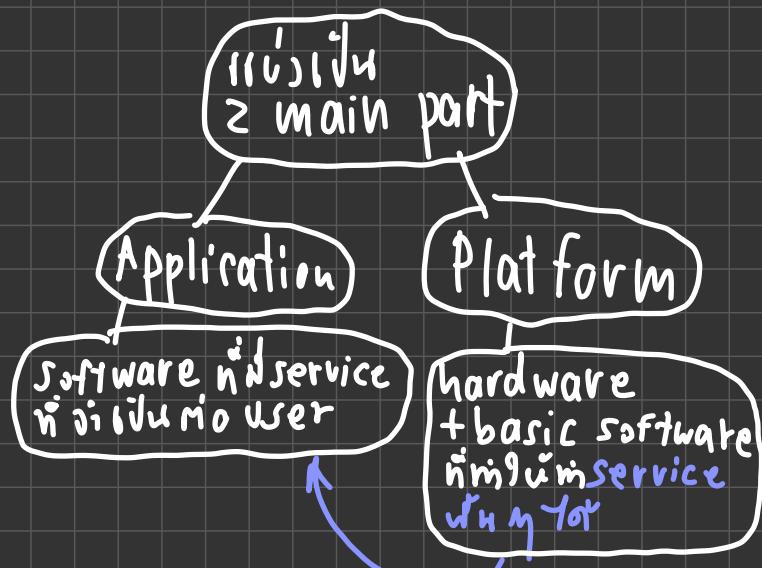


1 Embedded Linux - Introduction

What is Embedded system

↳ special-purpose computer designed for specific app

Embedded System Components



programs ที่มีอยู่ execute อยู่
ในรูปแบบ: initialize hardware
แล้ว execution von OS

Basic Software

- สำคัญ, resource ที่ใน system program ใช้ ลืม
- หน้าที่สำคัญ resource ที่ใน OS ไปหาตัวเอง hardware
เช่น CPU, RTOS, device driver management

OS ที่ใช้ใน Embedded System

↳ มากขึ้นเรื่อยๆ ที่น่าสนใจ: น่า

Linux in Embedded system

in mobile phone / In-flight entertainment system
electronics board that display the msg
gas station pump

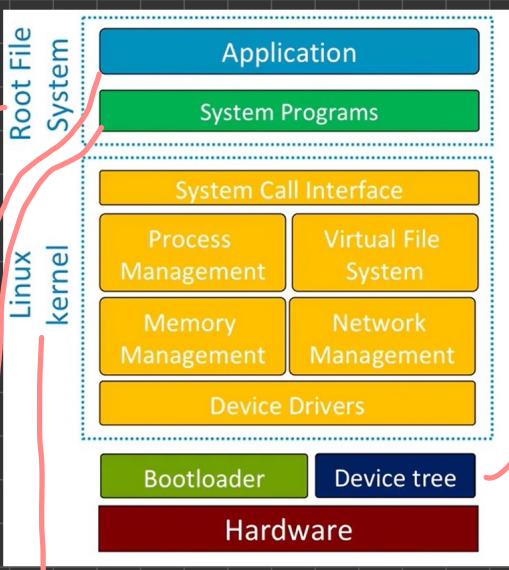
why?
→ open source

→ strong community

→ flexibility / adaptability

↳ support new hardware in SoC

2. Linux-based Embedded System Component Stack



→ **Device tree**: tree data structure
↳ node represents physical device
in hardware in Linux kernel for
timer initialize device driver

→ **Linux kernel** main component!
↳ OS code in service in terms
hardware resource

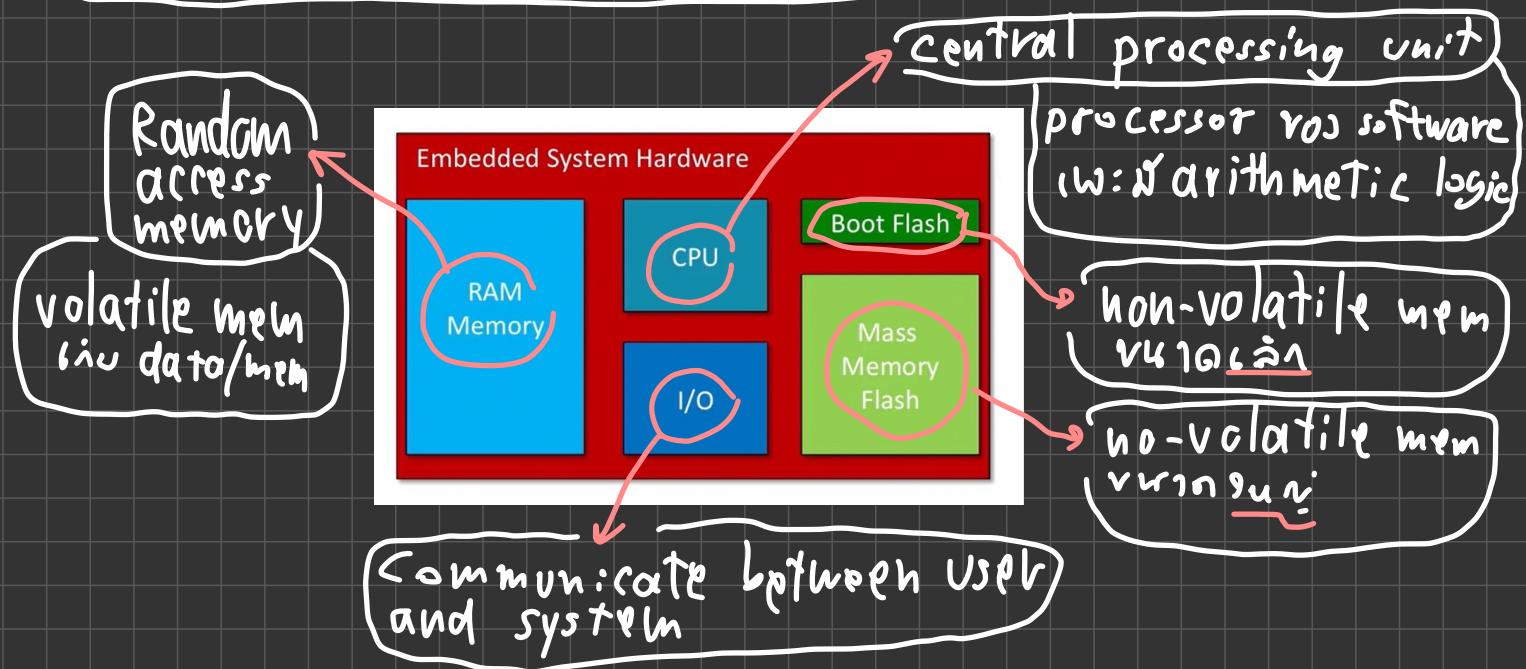
→ **User program**
↳ user programs in OS service

→ **Application**
↳ software in form of delivered to user

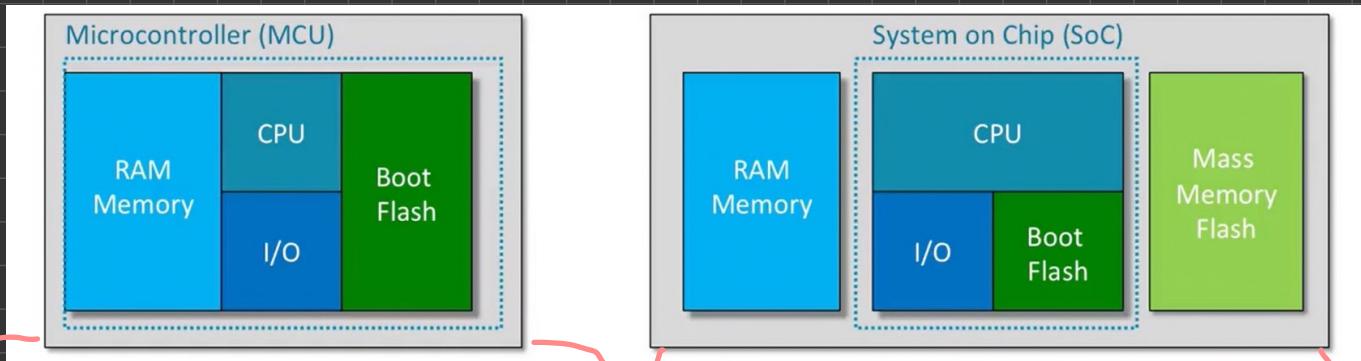
→ **Root filesystem**

↳ linux kernel configuration files / the system program / app

Reference Hardware Model



implement

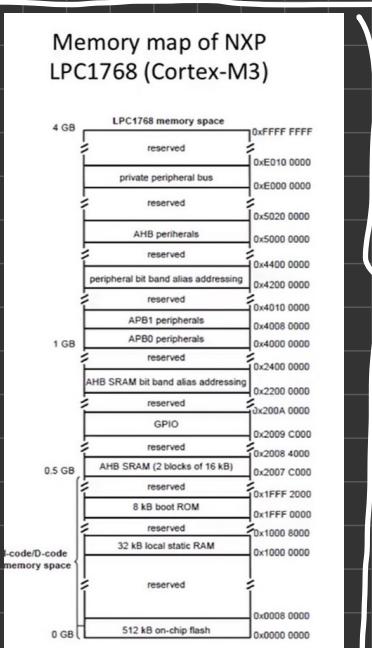


microcontroller-base implement

single device host of the reference model components

System-on-Chip implement

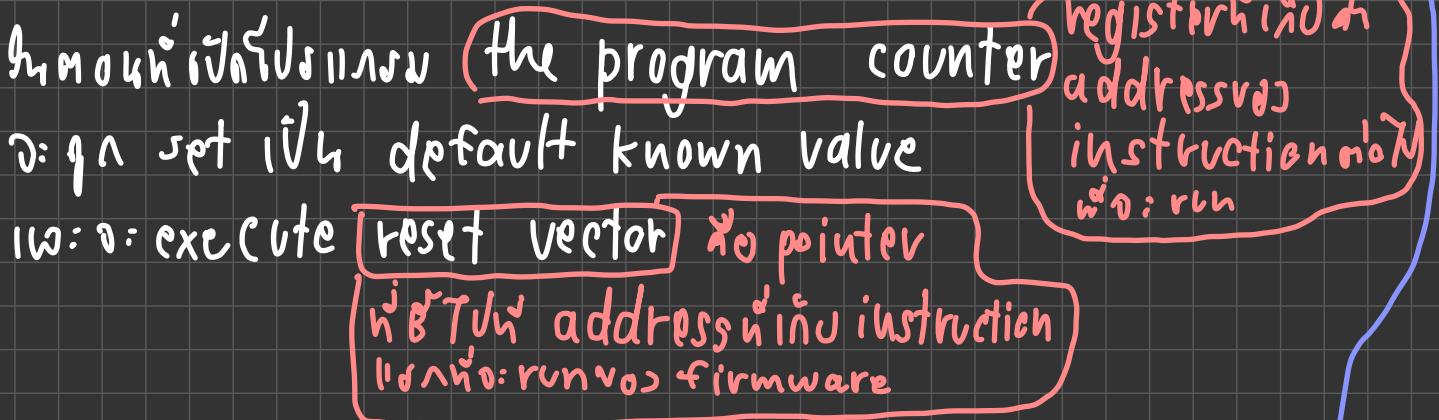
most of reference model components are discrete
(w: CPU separately connection)



- CPU generates 2^N address lines ($0 \rightarrow 2^N - 1$)
for N \Rightarrow number of bits vs address bus
- max: device has N address lines

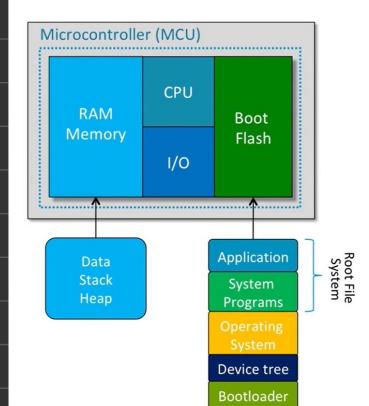
Bootloader

- It helps boot up machine functioning
which software run
- processor needs → where the software is located
 - How to get access to the software location
 - where stack is located



- bootloader → will run in initialization phase
Initial values for the processor in startup
Software location, how to access it, where stack located
Initial values for the system's architecture

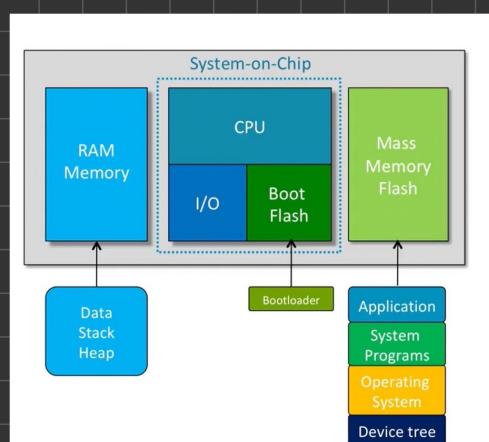
Possible scenarios



Scenarios 1

Scenario 1, typical of microcontrollers

- All the sw (bootloader + device tree + operating system + root filesystem) is stored in persistent storage (boot flash) embedded in the microcontroller.
- All the sw is executed from the persistent storage.
- The CPU reset vector is located in the boot flash.
- The RAM Memory is embedded in the microcontroller and is used for data, stack and heap only.

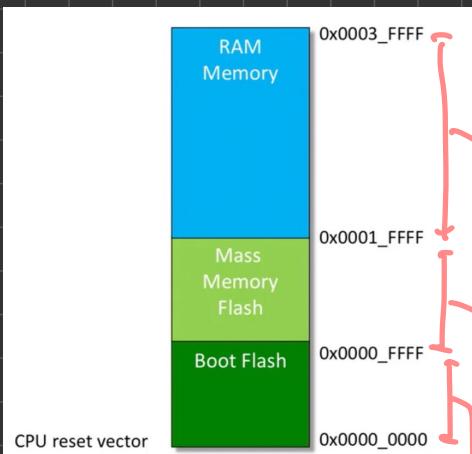


Scenarios 2

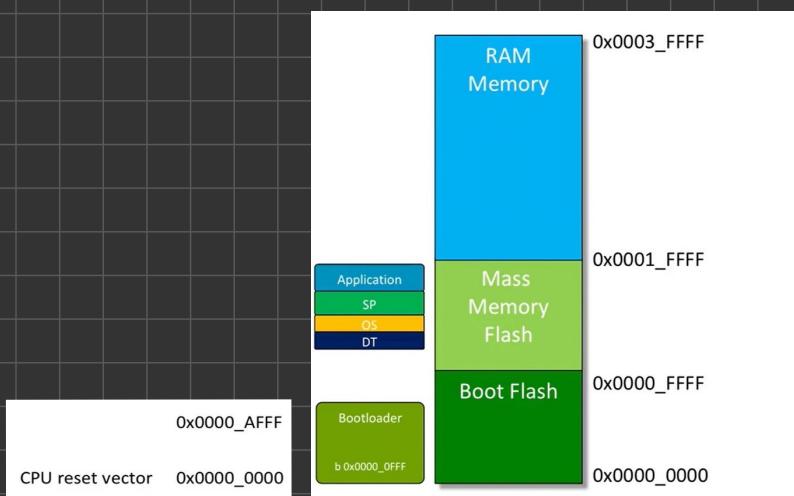
Scenario 2, typical of System-on-Chip

- The bootloader is stored into the boot flash.
- The CPU reset vector is located in the boot flash.
- The root filesystem, operating systems, and device tree are stored in the mass memory flash and loaded in RAM memory by the bootloader.
- The RAM memory is external to the SoC. It will store the operating system + application software, root filesystem (if configured as RAM disk), data, stack, and heap.

example of bootloader operation



- memory map summary
- RAM mem 512k Byte (128 kword)
11 bits = 0x32 byte long
(0x0002_0000 - 0x0003_FFFF)
 - mass memory flash 256 kbytes
(0x0001_0000 - 0x0001_FFFF)
 - Boot flash 256 kbytes
(0x0000_C000 - 0x0000_FFFF)



main power up

- boot flash : qn load
bootloader 75%
- first bootloader instruction
at 0x0000_0FFF
- last bootloader instruction
at 0x0000_AFFF

- 1: Mass memory flash : load 75%

① Device tree (DT)

② Operating system (OS)

③ System programs (SP)

④ Application

Machine power up

- CPU is to execute software on reset vector

↳etus:rs: first instruction to bootloader

↳etus:rs: bootloader software in both flash
memory

Machine bootstrap

- CPU is to execute bootloader in

↳ initialize CPU RAM memory controller

↳ set up the CPU registers (mapping stack)

↳ heap in RAM memory

↳ device tree, operating system

system programs, applications in RAM

Machine bootstrap

- bootloader is to first instruction to OS

- CPU is to execute OS software in RAM

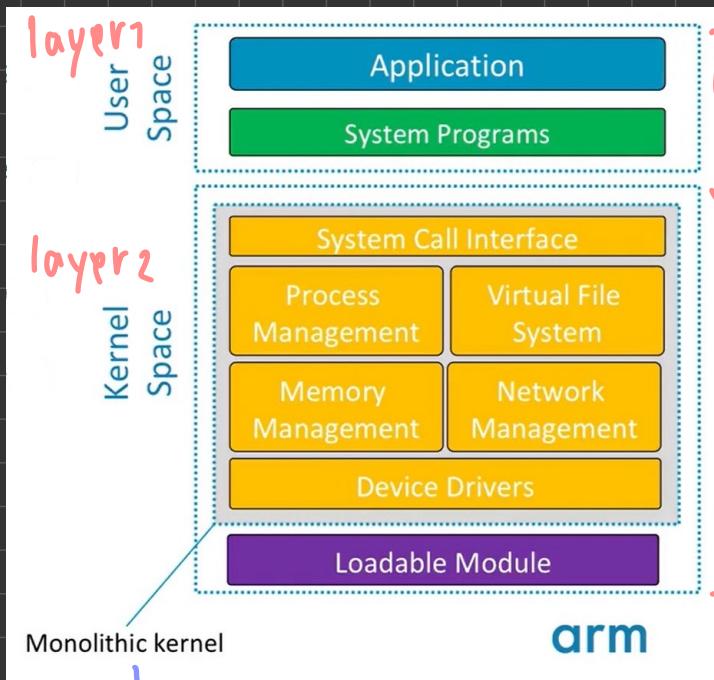
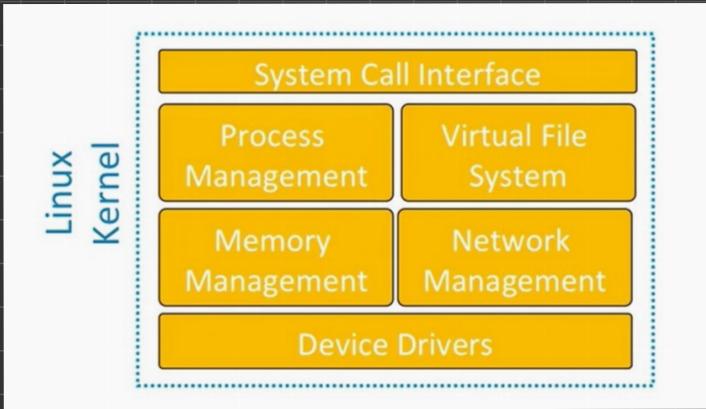
① Setting-up execution environment to app

② in application execution

Kernel

the Linux kernel 乃係 software 責任於管理
embedded system's hardware resources 以求 optimal

乃係 乃係 offer services 以求



Linux kernel 乃係 layer
monolithic layered operating
system architecture

high level part
in code 以求 run
by kernel execute service
for the system

2 layers 有 different address space
乃係 basic services 像 delivered by single executable
monolithic
services can be extended at run-time
through loadable kernel modules

优

- 资源利用率高：用户/系统程序
在 kernel
- bug 在 user space 像 traditional kernel

缺点

- bug 在 kernel
component synchronization
导致系统崩溃

Device Tree

I/O device, memory, etc

- Linux kernel uses hardware resources

kernel manages resources through I/O embedded system

So it runs in the kernel's information structure

① hardcode it into the kernel binary code

improving hardware definition during compilation
source code reuse

② provide it to the kernel through bootloader or
binary file (device tree blob)



device tree blob (DTB) file from device tree source (DTS)

↳ hardware definition is provided through virtual DTS

↳ Linux kernel recompilation menu hardware definition
recompilation
menu selection

System programs

run executable on command line environment for program development (e.g.: execution)

They can be divided into:

- File manipulation
- Status information
- File modification
- Programming language support
- Program loading and execution
- Communications
- Application programs

like ls, cat, cd

Applications

Software that manages user service

Examples can be found in many different products:

- Network Attached Storage (NAS)
- Network router
- In-vehicle infotainment
- Specialized lab equipment
- And more

Root Filesystem

Upon startup linux kernel mounts file system (root filesystem) from configuration file and runs on user execution environment with application (which is ^(init) first user-level process)

The root filesystem can be:

- A RAM disk (initial RAM disk) in embedded system or microcontroller operation using
- A persistent storage in embedded system
- A persistent storage accessed over the network

Typical Layout of the Root Filesystem

```
/           # Disk root
/bin        # Repository for binary files
/lib        # Repository for library files
/dev        # Repository for device files
console c 5 1 # Console device file
null c 1 3   # Null device file
zero c 1 5   # All-zero device file
tty c 5 0    # Serial console device file
tty0 c 4 0   # Serial terminal device file
tty1 c 4 1   #
tty2 c 4 2   #
tty3 c 4 3   #
tty4 c 4 4   #
tty5 c 4 5   #
/etc        # Repository for config files
inittab     # The inittab
/init.d     # Repository for init config files
            # The script run at sysinit
rcS         # The /proc file system
/proc       # Repository for accessory binary files
/sbin       # Repository for temporary files
/tmp        # Repository for optional config files
/var        # Repository for user files
/usr        # Repository for system service files
/sys        # Mount point for removable storage
/media      #
```

QUIZ

Quiz 2

You have unlimited attempts.

Lecture 2:

1. "The bootloader is a piece of software responsible for..."

- Providing all the services to manage the hardware resources
- Setting up the hardware to run the operating system
- Implementing the functionalities to be delivered to the embedded system user
- Storing the Linux Kernel Configuration files, the system programs, and the application

Your answer is correct.

2. "In the 'Reference Hardware Model', which component is responsible for volatile memory?"

- Boot Flash
- Mass Memory Flash
- RAM
- CPU

Your answer is correct.

3. "The Linux kernel is split into..."

- Two layers: User space and kernel space
- Two layers: Developer space and user space
- Three layers: OS, hardware, and software

Your answer is correct.

4. "Which of the following are methods for informing the kernel of which resources are available in the embedded system?"

- Get the kernel to look it up online
- Using a device tree blob
- Look it up in a memory map
- Hardcode it into the kernel binary code

Your answer is correct.

5. "What produces a device tree blob (DTB) file?"

- Device Tree Origin
- Device Tree Source
- Device Tree Generation
- Device Tree

Your answer is correct.

6. "In regard to the bootloader – at power-up, the program counter is set to a default value, known as the..."

- Default vector
- Initial vector
- Primary vector
- Reset vector

Your answer is correct.

7. "A bootloader operation carried out at the power-up stage is..."

- Begins executing software from the reset vector
- Preloading the boot flash with the bootloader
- Jumping to the first instruction of the operating system
- Preloading the mass memory flash with the device tree

Your answer is correct.

Yocto Project → open source custom linux-based distribution development tool

Poky → reference distribution of the Yocto Project

Raspberry Pi → single board computer used to host the custom linux-based distribution

What is an embedded system?

- It is a special-purpose computer designed for a specific application

Example of application:
internal combustion engine (ICE)



Example of embedded system:
electronic control unit for ICE

arm

Linux Based Embedded System

နဲ့ ငဲ ဆုံးဖို့လောက အဲ

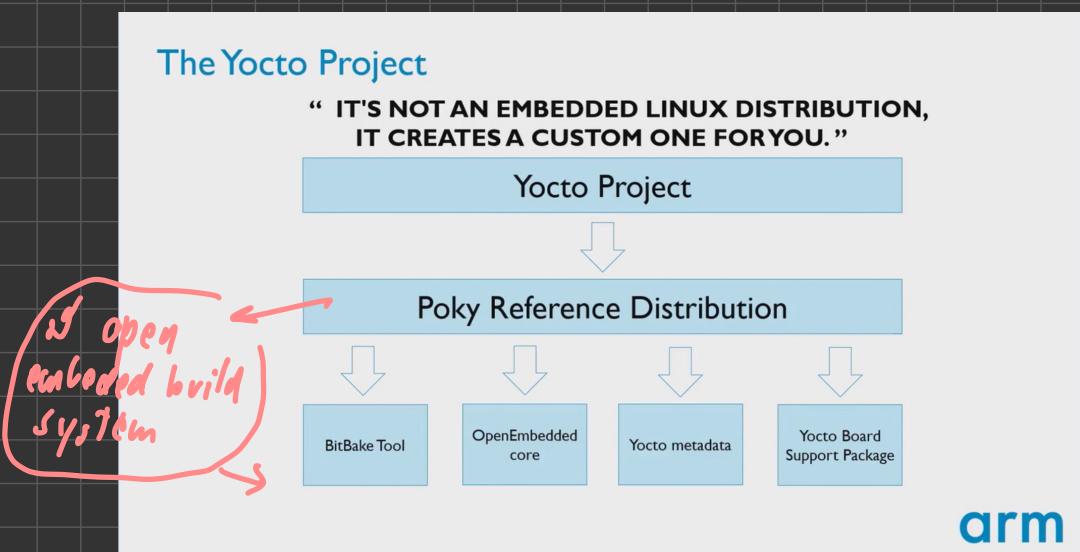
- ① Bootloader → ပို့ပြန် ROM အတွက် စိတ်လှိုက်နိုင်သူမှုများ
- ② Device tree → script သို့ physical hardware မှာ available အဲ
- ③ Linux kernel → software manager ဝါယာများ ပေါ်လောက်သူမှုများ
- ④ System programs → set root utilities နှင့် app access အဲ
- ⑤ Application → software မှာ implement နိုင်သူမှုများ ပေါ်လောက်သူမှုများ
- ⑥ Root filesystem → ပို့ပြန်နိုင်သူမှုများ (Vmlinuзеုံး/application configuration file)

LAB

In lab you have to flash system using boot loader

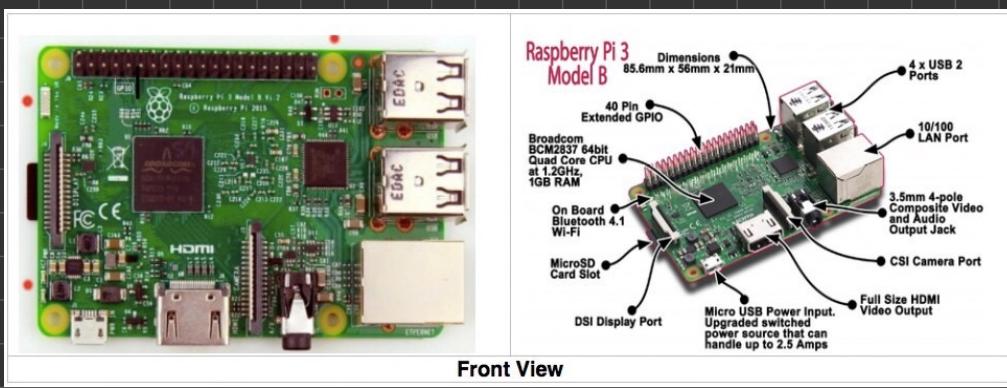
D:\U\linus\new: flash nand micro SD card

The Yocto Project provide platform to create custom Linux space system for any embedded Linux hardware



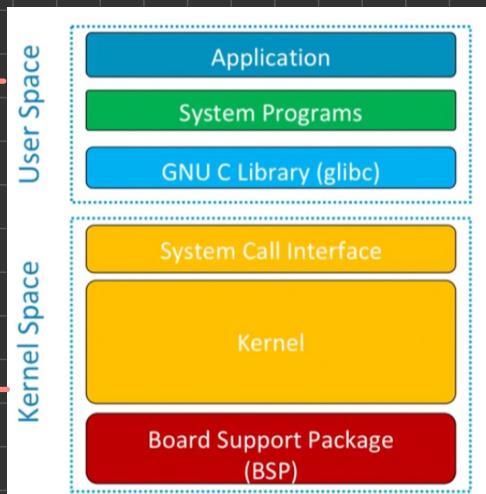
- Raspi 3 will now have an upgrade Arm cores (from Cortex-A53 instead of onboard single-band 2.4 GHz-only wireless chipset)

The Raspberry Pi 3 measures the same 85.60mm x 53.98mm x 17mm, with a little overlap for the SD card and connectors that project over the edges. The SoC is a Broadcom BCM2837. This contains a quad-core Cortex-A53 running at 1.2GHz and a Videocore 4 GPU.

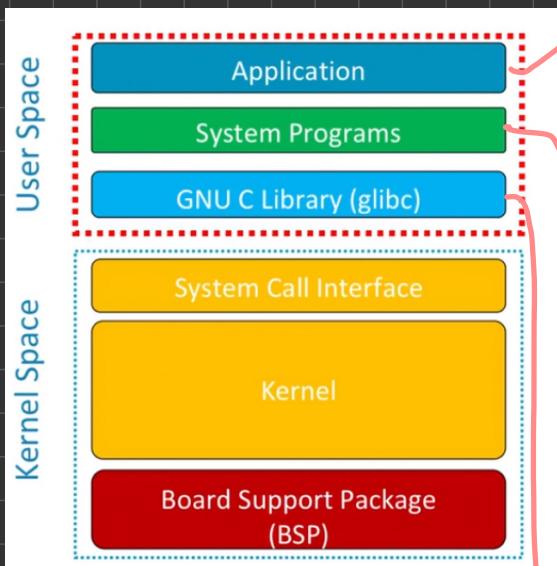


③ Anatomy of Linux-based system

1. system calls qmnu



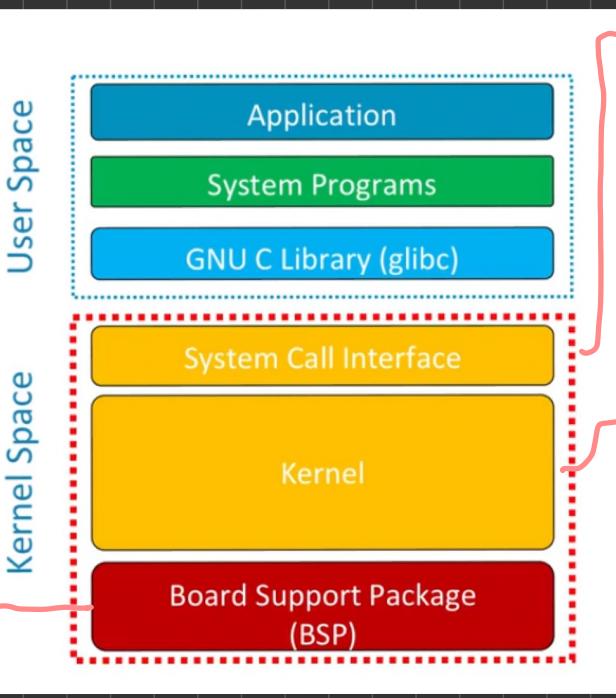
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
User space 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
kernel space 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
independent 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.



Application → implementing the functionalities for embedded system user

System programs → user-friendly utilities for managing operating system service

GNU C library (glibc)
interface between user space
and kernel space



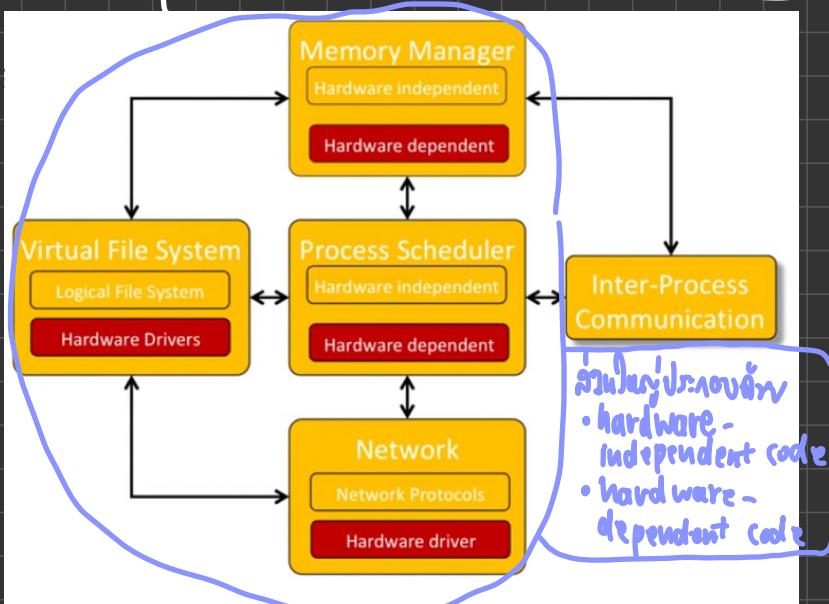
System call interface
 ↳ entry point from user space to kernel
 (process management, memory management)

kernel
 ↳ architecture-independent operating system code
 ↳ it implements the hardware-agnostic services of the operating system (like process scheduler)

Board Support Package (BSP)
 ↳ architecture-dependant

operating system code
 ↳ in hardware specific services to operating system
 ↳ context switch

Conceptual view of the kernel



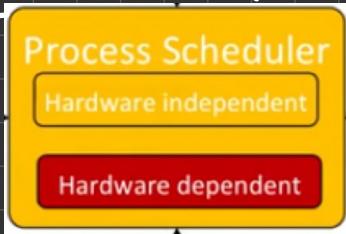
- ↳ 5 ส่วน
- ① process scheduler
 - ② memory manager
 - ③ virtual file system, IPC
 - ④ inter-process communication
 - ⑤ network
- ↳ hardware-independent code
 ↳ hardware-dependent code

ချိမ်းဆုံးနည်

မဲဆုံး process ဖူးသူး ပုံမှန်လောက်နည်

Process Scheduler

main fn



- ပူး process ရှုံးသူး ပုံမှန်လောက်နည်
- in CPU scheduling policy အား context switch
- ရှုံး → interrupt → သော် appropriate kernel subsystem
- ရှုံး signal တွင် ပူး user process
- အတိုက် timer သူး hardware
- cleans up process resources ပူးတော်းစွာ execute ပြီး
- provide support နှုန်း loadable kernel module

external interface

- system call ဘုရားရှုံးသူး user space
(အဲမဲ့ fork())
- inter-kernel interface ဘုရားရှုံးသူး kernel space
(အဲမဲ့ create_module())

Scheduler သူးရှုံးခြင်း မူလောက်နည်

အဲမဲ့ sleep

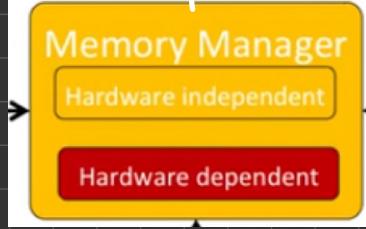
Scheduler သူးရှုံးခြင်း မူလောက်နည်

Scheduler သူးရှုံးခြင်း မူလောက်နည်

interrupt နဲ့ 2 မူလောက်နည်

- slow interrupt မူလောက်နည် coming from a disk driver
- fast interrupt မူလောက်နည် operation မူလောက်နည် processing a keyboard input

Memory manager



มูบกໍ handle

- large address space

↳ user process ສາມາດ ອ້າວັດ

RAM memory 1ດັນໄກງ່າກໍ່ມີຢູ່ໃນ

- Protection

↳ ຄື່ອ memory ຂອງ process ຕົ້ນ private
RW: ຢຳສາມາດ ຖະວານພື້ນໃນຕົ້ນ process
writeonly

RO: ປົກລິນ process ຂອງ overwriting code
Read-only - data

- memory mapping

↳ ອີ້ນ process map file ອີ້ນ
virtual memory (ເພື່ອຕັ້ງ files
as memory)

- mukള process ເນື້ອນ physical memory
ໄດ້ອຸທະນາ fair

• ຈັກກາງ shared memory . ອີ້ນ process
shared ຫາສ່ວນໂຄ memory ຍັງ
(ເຫັນ executable code ມາ ອີ້ນ
share ຮົ່ວມກັນໃນ process)

ຈີ່ Memory

Management Unit (MMU)

map virtual address
ໄຟ physical address

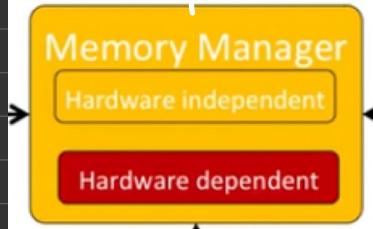
ໃບໃນ processor running
linux, MMU is mandatory

ຈີ່: ຈົມນິດ້ວຍ

• process ສາມາດ
ໃລ້ອນທີ່ມາຫຸ້ນ
physical memory
ໄລວາງແລ້ວ

virtual address ໂດຍ
• physical memory
ໄດ້ຍັກນັ້ນ ສາມາດໃຫ້
ຮ່ວມກັນ ພົກສະ: ພົກ
process ທີ່ມາກັນ

Memory manager (60)



Juin hand le

Memory Manager External Interfaces

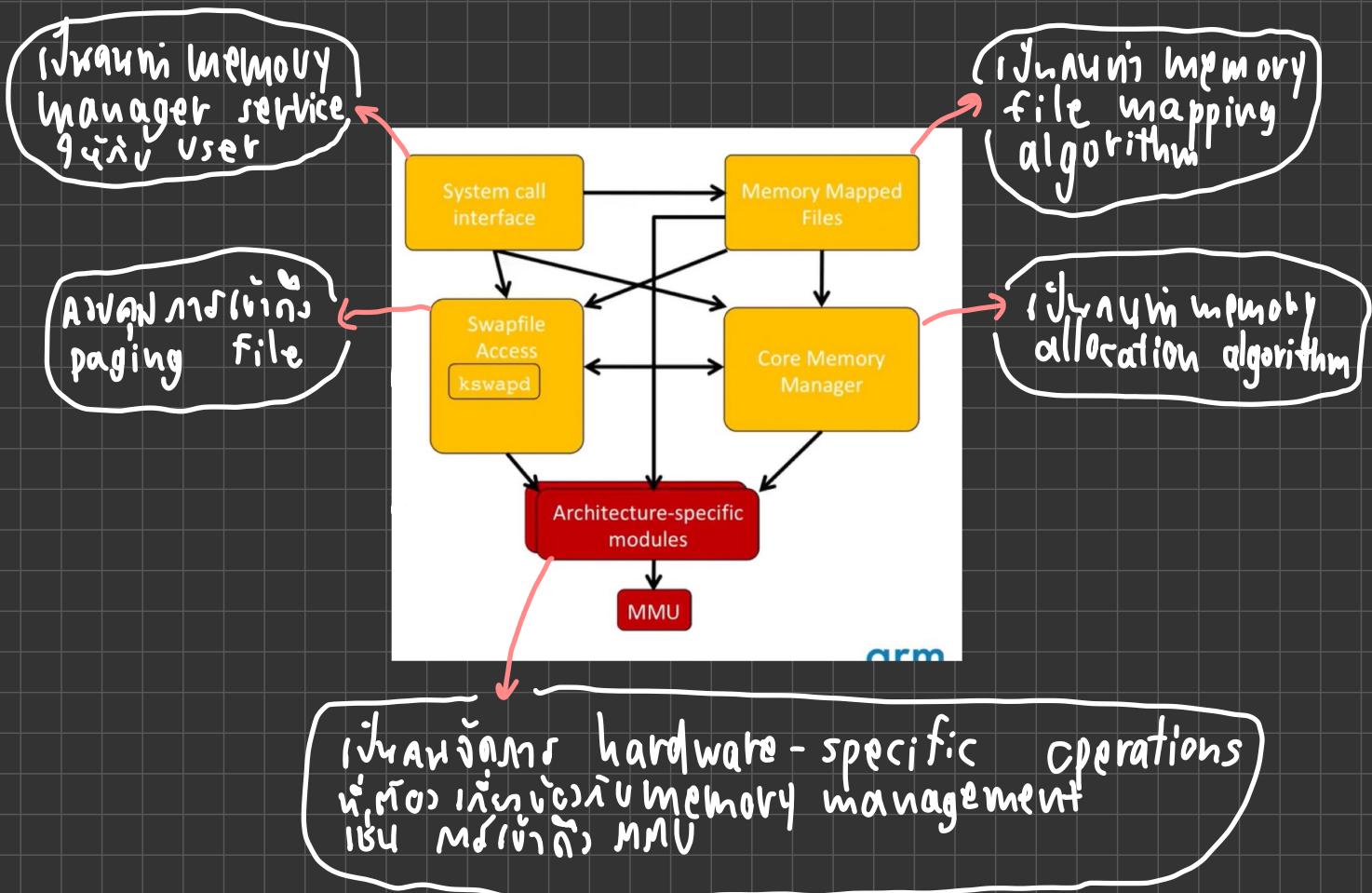
System call interface:

- `malloc()`/`free()`: allocate or free a region of memory for the process's use
- `mmap()`/`munmap()`/`msync()`/`mremap()`: map files into virtual memory regions
- `mprotect()`: change the protection on a region of virtual memory
- `mlock()`/`mlockall()`/`munlock()`/`munlockall()`: super-user routines to prevent memory being swapped
- `swapon()`/`swapoff()`: super-user routines to add and remove swap files for the system

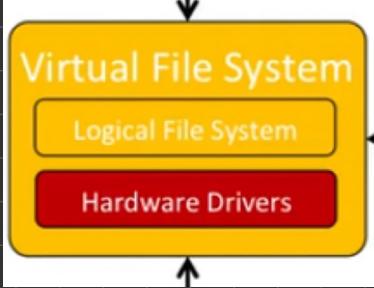
Intra-Kernel interface:

- `kmalloc()`/`kfree()`: allocate and free memory for use by the kernel's data structures
- `verify_area()`: verify that a region of user memory is mapped with required permissions
- `get_free_page()`/`free_page()`: allocate and free physical memory pages

Memory Management Architecture



Virtual file system



សម្រាប់ handle

- Handles multiple hardware device: i.e. uniform access to hardware device
- multiple logical file systems: supports many different logical organizations to information storage media
- multiple executable formats: supports different executable file format (e.g. a.out, ELF)
- homogeneity: present interface to every logical file system to hardware device
- Performance: provide high speed access to file
- Safety: enforce policy (no permission to lose or corrupt data)
- Security: enforce policy to access file by user (e.g. total file size and quotas per user)

external interface:

- System-call interface: POSIX standard (e.g. open / close, read / write)
- Inter-kernel interface: i-node interface (i.e. file interface)

i-node

- Ջեղանքային information ունենալով file ստորագրութեան data առ ֆայլին
- Գյուղական file դաշտային assigned է լինեած i-node number
a unique integer number
- Գյուղական file գնահատութեան
↳ each file is associated with unique i-node number
↳ i-node number օգնութեամբ գյուղական data structure ներկայացնեած առ ֆայլին

```
struct inode {  
    struct hlist_node          i_hash;  
    struct list_head           i_list;  
    struct list_head           i_sb_list;  
    struct list_head           i_dentry;  
    unsigned long               i_ino;  
    atomic_t                   i_count;  
    umode_t                    i_mode;  
    unsigned int                i_nlink;  
    uid_t                      i_uid;  
    gid_t                      i_gid;  
    dev_t                      i_rdev;  
    loff_t                     i_size;  
    struct timespec             i_atime;  
    struct timespec             i_mtime;  
    struct timespec             i_ctime;  
    ...}
```

i-node Interface

`create()`: creates a file in a directory

`lookup()`: finds a file by name within a directory

`link()/symlink()/unlink()/readlink()/follow_link()`: manages file system links

`mkdir()/rmdir()`: creates or removes sub-directories

`mknod()`: creates a directory, special file, or regular file

`readpage()/writepage()`: reads or writes a page of physical memory

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`truncate()`: sets the length of a file to zero

`permission()`: checks to see if a user process has permission to execute an operation

`smap()`: maps a logical file block to a physical device sector

`bmap()`: maps a logical file block to a physical device block

`rename()`: renames a file or directory

arm

File Interface

`open()/release()`: opens or closes the file

`read()/write()`: reads or writes the file

`select()`: waits until the file is in a particular state (readable or writeable)

`lseek()`: moves to a particular offset in the file

`mmap()`: maps a region of the file onto the virtual memory of a user process

`fsync() / fasync()`: synchronizes any memory buffers with the physical device

`readdir()`: reads the files that are pointed to by a directory file

`ioctl()`: sets file attributes

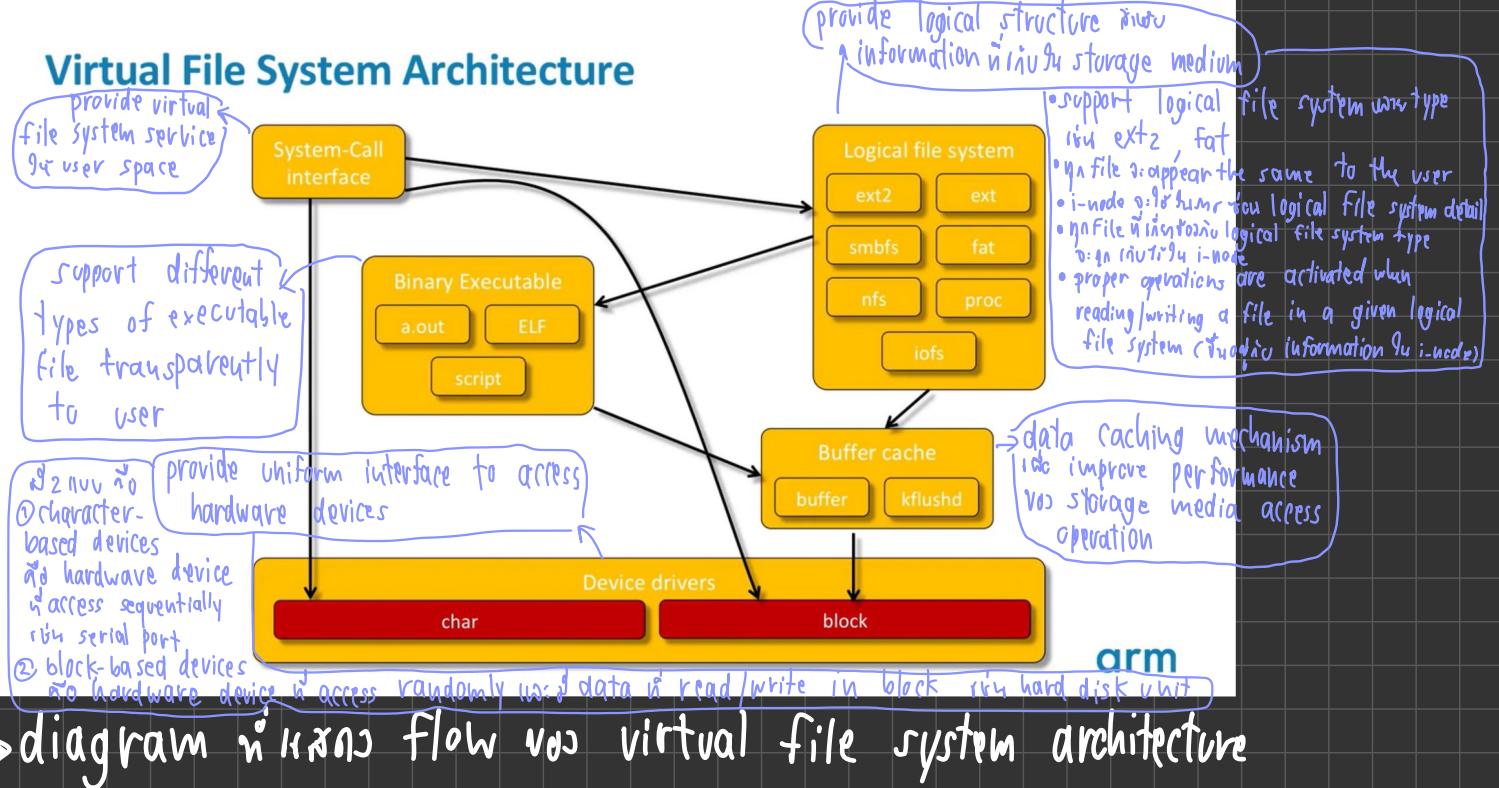
`check_media_change()`: checks to see if a removable media has been removed

`revalidate()`: verifies that all cached information is valid

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Virtual File System Architecture

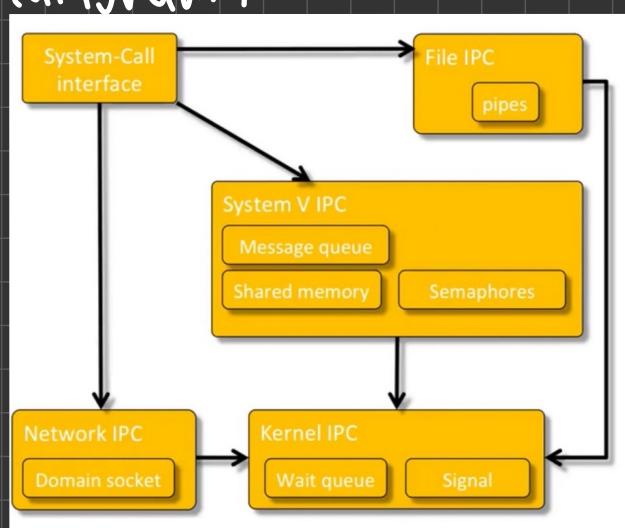


Device drivers use the file interface abstraction:

- Each device can be accessed as a file in the file system through a special file, the device file, associated with it.
- A new device driver is a new implementing of the hardware-specific code to customize the file interface abstraction (more about this later).

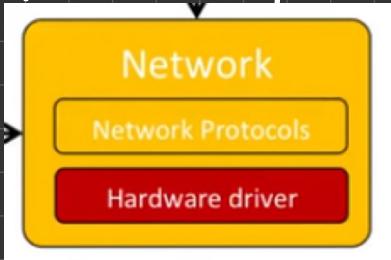
Inter-Process Communication

- provides mechanisms to processes for allowing
 - ↳ Resource sharing
 - ↳ Synchronization
 - ↳ Data exchange



- IPC provide to user-space as a system call interface
- IPC supports many in/u pipes, message queues, shared mem, semaphores, domain socket, wait queues, signal

Network



- provide support for network connectivity
 - ↳ implement network protocol (e.g. TCP/IP) through hardware-independent code
 - ↳ implement network card drivers through hardware-specific code

Device Tree

- manage hardware resources
 - kernel manages resources available in embedded system (in hardware description: I/O devices, memory, etc)
- N2 jöfum provide this information to kernel

- ① hardcoded in kernel binary code (⇒ you must recompile source code)
- ② provide it to the kernel when the bootloader uses a binary file, the device tree blob

A device tree blob (DTB) file is produced from a device tree source (DTS).

- A hardware definition can be changed more easily as only DTS recompilation is needed.
- Kernel recompilation is not needed upon changes to the hardware definition. This is a big time saver.

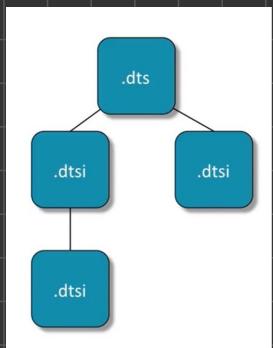
In Arm architecture, device tree source file you find in `arch/arm/boot/dts`

- ↳ .dts files contain board-level definitions
- ↳ .dtsi files are include file

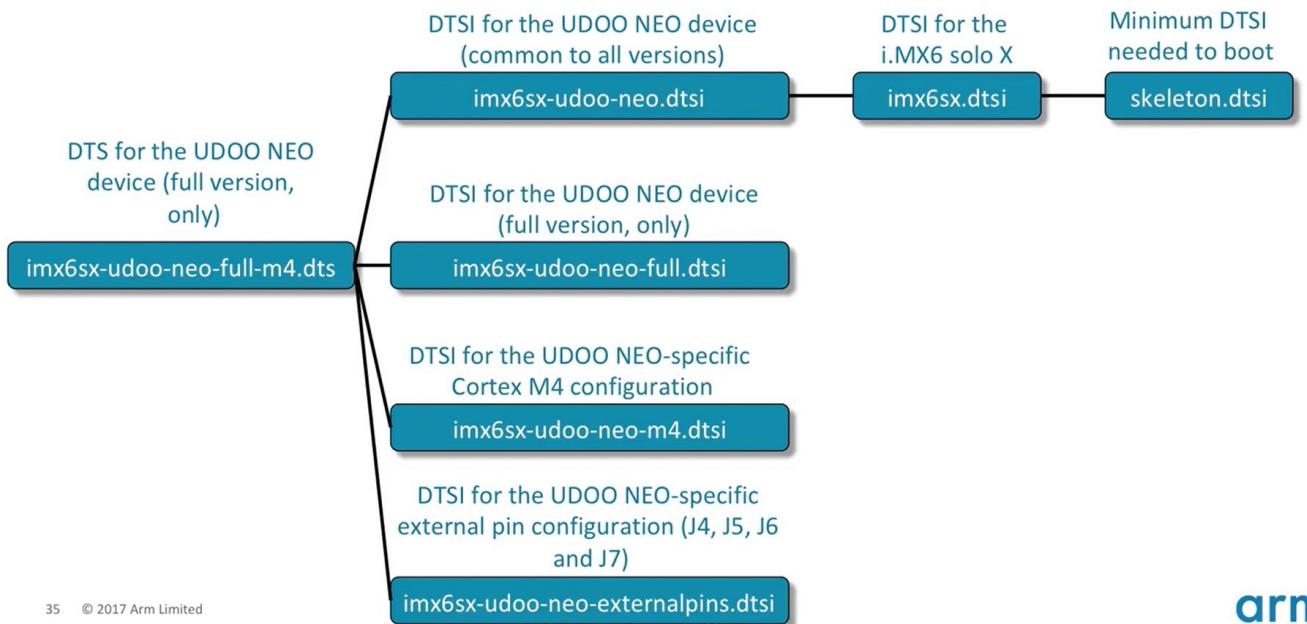
A tool, the device tree compiler, compiles the source into a binary form: the **device tree blob** (DTB).

- The DTB is loaded by the bootloader and parsed by the kernel at boot time.

Device tree files are not monolithic. They can be split in several files, including each other.



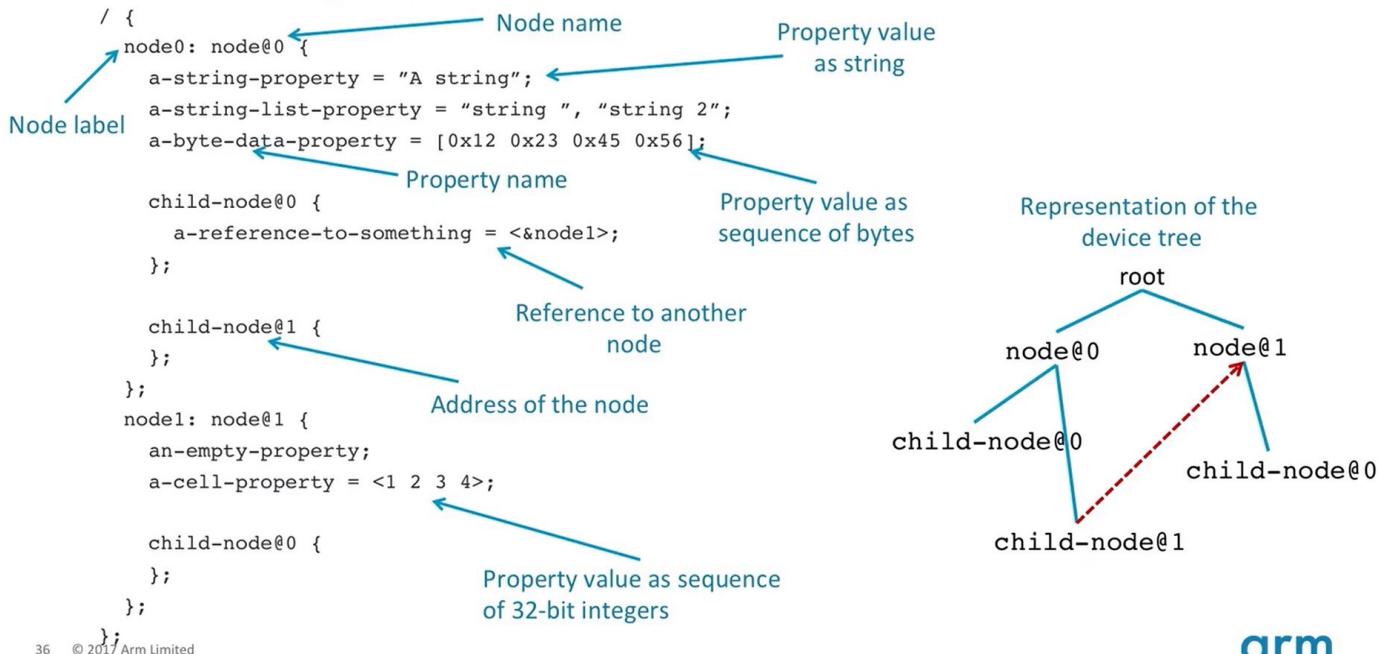
Device Tree Example for the UDOO NEO



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Device Tree Syntax



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Device Tree Content

↑ or root node means now

```
/ {
    alias {};
    cpus {};

    apb@80000000 {
        apbh@80000000 {
            /* some devices */
        };
        apbx@80040000 {
            /* some devices */
        };
    };

    chosen {
        bootargs = "root=/dev/nfs";
    };
};
```

define shortcuts to contain node

↓ sub nodes n' describe nia: CPU Gu system

memory node, define location n' size
via RAM

chosen node, or pass parameters for kernel
(kernel command line) at boot time

lw: 201 1 wəmən 1 node define
buses in the soc

lw: 201 1 wəmən 1 node define
ch-board devices

Device Tree Addressing

```
/ {
    cpus {
        #address-cells = <1>;
        #size-cells = <0>;
        cpu@0 {
            compatible = "arm,cortex-a9";
            reg = <>;
        };
        cpu@1 {
            compatible = "arm,cortex-a9";
            reg = <1>;
        };
    };
};
```

The following properties are used:

- reg = <address1 length1 [...] >, which lists the address sets (each defined as starting address, length) assigned to the node
- #address-cells = <num of addresses>, which states the number of address sets for the node
- #size-cells=<num of size cells>, which states the number of size for each set

Note

- n node in tree n' represents a device qn required n' d compatible property
- Compatible n' key n' linux n' drivers
n' os n' device driver n' bind n' device

```

cpus {
    #address-cells = <1>;
    #size-cells = <0>;
    cpu@0 {
        compatible = "arm,cortex-a9";
        reg = <0>;
    };
};

/ {
    #address-cells = <1>;
    #size-cells = <1>;
    gpio1: gpio@0209c000 {
        compatible = "fsl,imx6sx-gpio",
                    "fsl,imx35-gpio";
        reg = <0x0209c000 0x4000>;
    };
};

```

CPU addressing

- Each CPU is associated with a unique ID only.
- #size-cells=<0>, always

Memory mapped devices

- Typically defined by one 32-bit based address, and one 32-bit length
- #address-cells=<1>
- #size-cells=<1>

Device Tree Addressing

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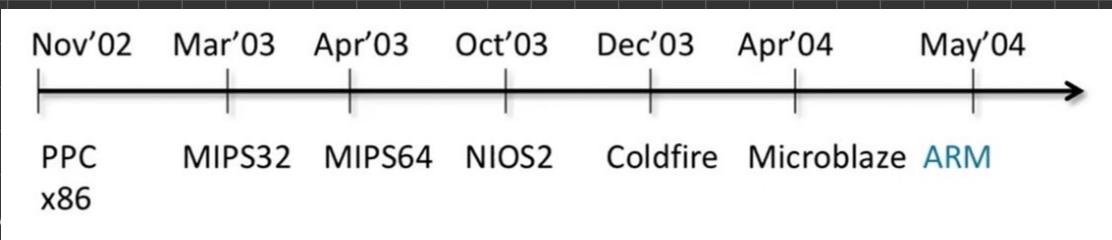
cpus {
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        compatible = "arm,cortex-a9";
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                    "fsl,imx35-gpio";
        reg = <0x0209c000 0x4000>;
    };
};

```

U-Boot Bootloader

iu bootloader n' nñw iu kñj embedded system developers



↳ Historic perspective

خອງນີ້ເປັນ "de-facto standard" ສະເພດ ລົບ ລົມ ລົມ

U-Boot architecture ກົດ 2 ສິ້ນ ດີ

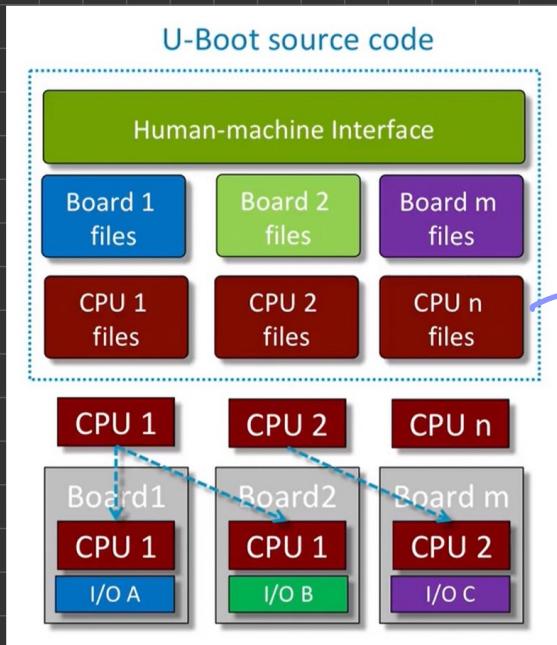
1st half

- ▶ ສົນໃຈກ່າວໂຮງ Assembly code
- ▶ ອຳຕັ້ງກ່າວ CPU ແລະ chip memory ໃຫ້ on-chip static RAM
- ▶ ຈະ initializes the CPU RAM memory controller
ໃຫ້ relocates memory for off-chip RAM memory

2nd half

- ▶ ສົນໃຈກ່າວໂຮງ C code

- It implements a command-line human-machine interface with scripting capabilities.
- It initializes the minimum set of peripherals to load the device tree Blob, the Linux Kernel, and possibly, the Initial RAM disk to RAM Memory.
- It starts the execution of the Linux Kernel.



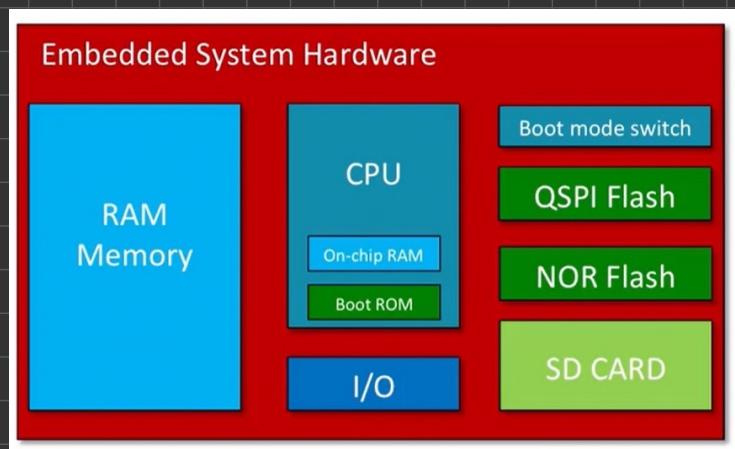
- ① processor dependent file
- when: CPU ի՞դ: run U-Boot
 - on CPU 1 , CPU2, CPU n
- ② board - dependent file

when: boards hosting the above
 (CPU ի՞մայ սետ ոչ I/O համարն ու
 ի՞ւ board1 → hosting CPU1, I/O A
 board2 → hosting CPU1, I/O A

- ③ general-purpose file

- when: ու յանաօտոն/CPU
- implement the human-machine interface and the scripting feature of U-Boot

UDOO NEO Boot Process



on-chip firmware (involves on-chip Boot ROM) involves I/O configuration (boot mode switch) involves boot memory (CPU boot memory)

CPU յօցվածք ամսան բույն

ԱՄՍԱՆ ՍՈՒՐԵՐԸ:

- ROM memory
- Parallel I/O flash mem
- NOR Flash
- Serial I/O flash mem

ի՞ւ QSPI Flash

SD card

firmware → 1st stage bootloader

bootloader ի՞ւ U-Boot → 2nd stage bootloader

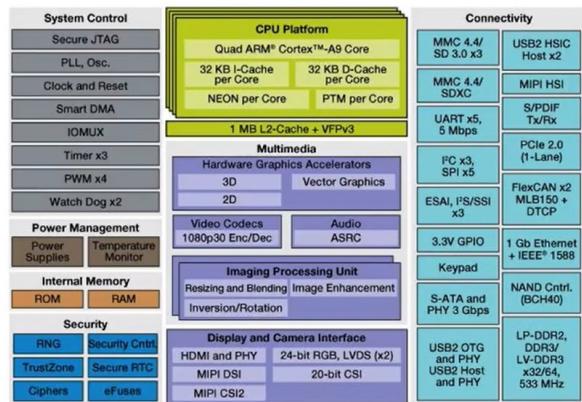
An Example: NXP i.MX6 System-on-Chip

The Internal Memory is composed of:

- ROM Memory, storing the 1st stage bootloader responsible for reading the boot mode switch, loading the 2nd stage bootloader in the on-chip RAM memory, and to start running it
- RAM Memory, to host the 2nd stage bootloader during execution of its 1st half

At power-up:

- The 1st stage bootloader decides where to boot from, loads the 2nd stage bootloader to internal RAM, and runs it.
- The 1st half of 2nd stage bootloader initializes the on-chip RAM controller, copies its 2nd half to external RAM memory, and executes it.



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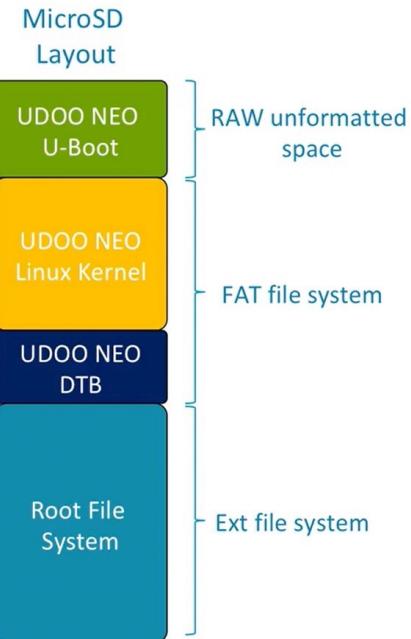
UDOO NEO Boot Process

At power-up, 1st stage bootloader (running from i.MX6 on-chip ROM) loads the U-Boot from MicroSD, stores it into i.MX6 internal RAM, then executes U-Boot 1st half.

U-Boot 1st half (running from i.MX6 internal RAM) initializes the i.MX6 RAM controller, copies the 2nd half to external RAM memory, and executes it.

U-Boot 2nd half (running from external RAM memory) loads from the boot partition of the MicroSD the Linux Kernel and the device tree Blob (DTB), stores them to external RAM memory, and then starts running Linux Kernel.

Linux Kernel starts executing, mounting the second partition of the MicroSD as root file system.



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