

# SigmaStar Camera 开发环境搭建



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# **REVISION HISTORY**

<b>Revision No.</b>	<b>Description</b> Date	
1.0	Initial release	19/12/2018
1.1	Add spi nand note.	22/01/2019



# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>REV</b>	REVISION HISTORYi			
TAE	BLE OI	F CONTI	ENTS	ii
			A 主板示意图:	
	1.2.	SSC009	B 主板示意图:	3
2.				
			ux 服务器	
			又编译工具	
3.				
٥.	-1m 1-1- •		编译 boot	
			编译 kernel	
			编译 SDK(ALKAID)	
4	修官		<b>州                                    </b>	
₹.	νπ−Э•			
			Burning code by uboot	
		4.1.2	Burning uboot by ISP Tool	.10



# 1. 板子硬件连接

# 1.1. SSC009A 主板示意图:

电源: DC 12V,

调试串口: TTL 电平, 特率 115200

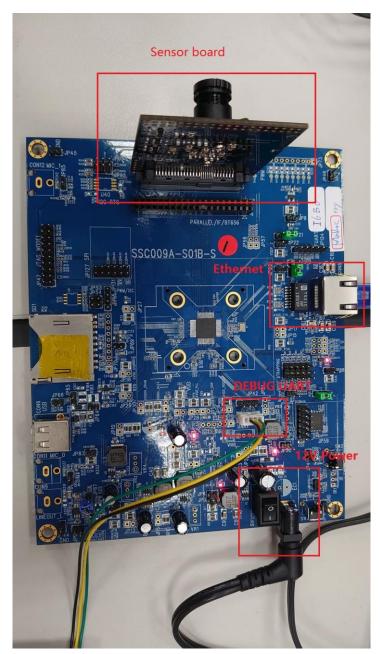


Figure 1: 图 1-1



SPI-NOR 启动的 jumper 配置:

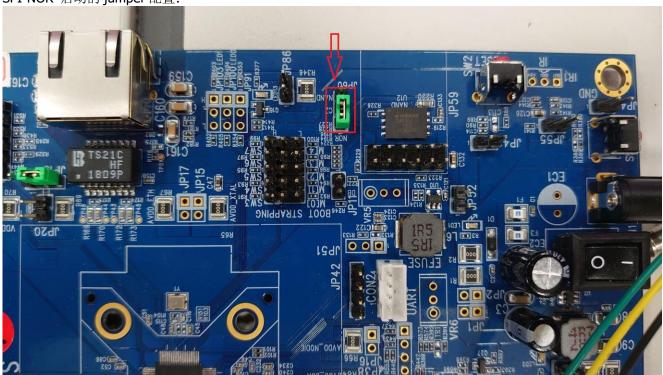


Figure 2 图 1-2

SPI-NAND 启动的 Jumper 配置:

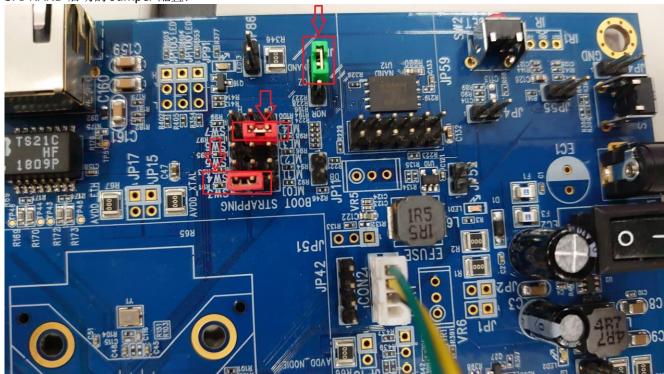


Figure 3 图 1-3



# 1.2. SSC009B 主板示意图:

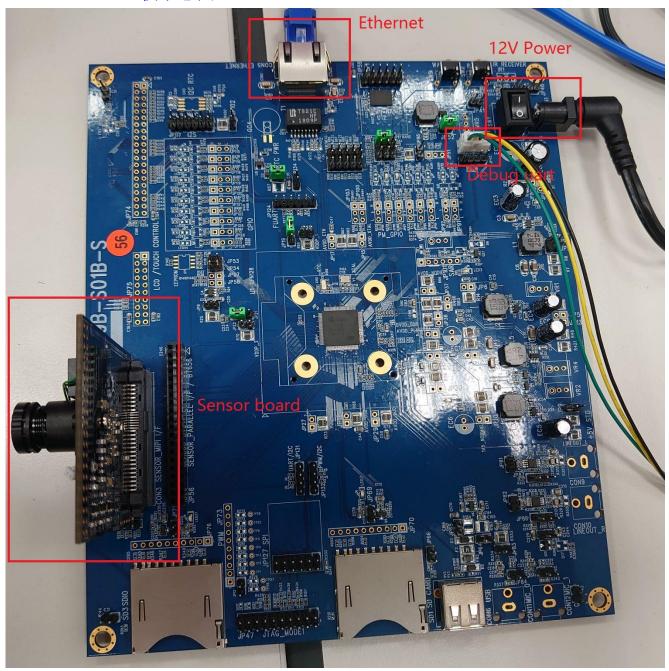


Figure 4: 图 1-4



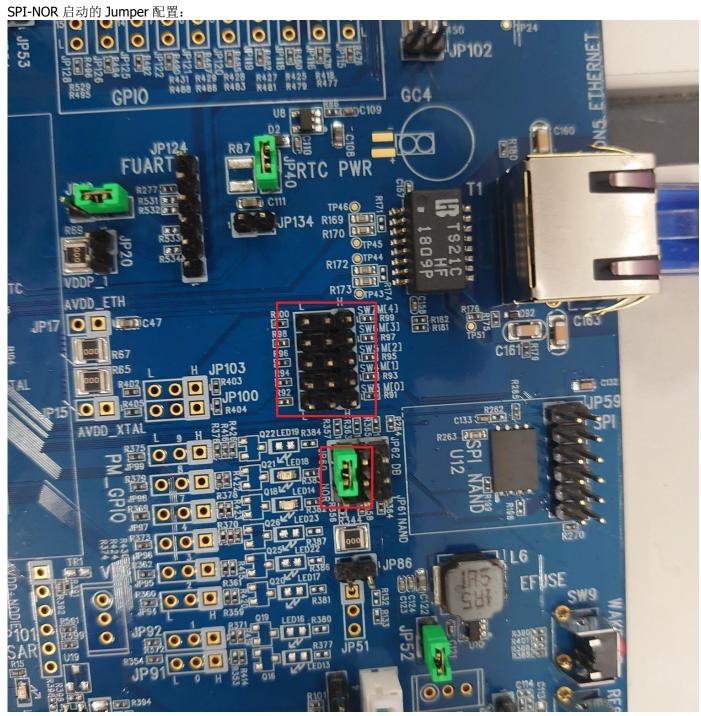


Figure 4 图 1-5



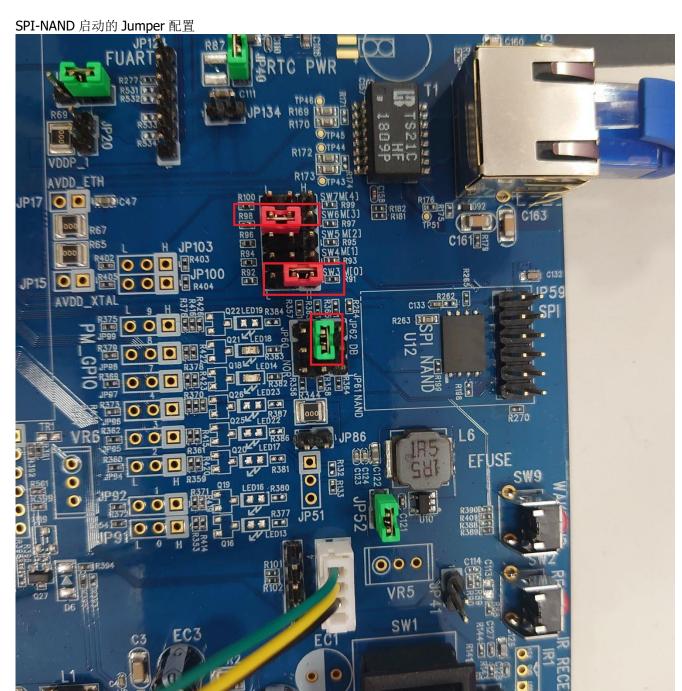


Figure 5 图 1-6



# 2. 准备编译环境

通常我们会以交叉编译的方式进行开发和调试,即"宿主机+目标机"的形式。而宿主机和目标机的连接我们一般采用串口连接或网络连接,如下图所示:



 Figure 6: 图 2-1
 交叉编译连接方式

注:我们提供的 debug tool 作用为读寄存器和烧写 Mboot。

# 2.1. 安装 Linux 服务器

建议使用 Ubuntu 16.04。

# 2.2. 安装交叉编译工具

我们提供编译工具链 gcc-linaro-arm-linux-gnueabihf-4.8-2014.04\_linux 用于编译 glibc 版本的 mi 和 kernel, boot,arm-buildroot-linux-uclibcgnueabihf-4.9.4 用于 uclibc 版本,工具链一般打包在 SDK 开发包中,或者请找 FAE 索取。



# 3. 编译

本芯片支持 nor flash 和 spi nand flash 两种启动方式,因此在 SDK 中编译有所区分,通过不同的配置文件来 实现,SDK 中包含了最新的 boot 和 kernel 的 image,并且脚本打包成可烧录的 image。

# 3.1.1 编译 boot

## SPI-NOR package

```
#declare -x ARCH="arm"
#declare -x CROSS_COMPILE="arm-linux-gnueabihf-"
# make infinity6b0_defconfig;
#make clean;
#make
```

## SPI-NAND package

```
#declare -x ARCH="arm"
#declare -x CROSS_COMPILE="arm-linux-gnueabihf-"
# make infinity6b0_spinand_defconfig;
#make clean;
#make
```

#### Get image

```
# cp u-boot.xz.img.bin ${ your_release_path } // 选择 spi-nor 时
# cp u-boot_spinand.xz.img.bin ${ your_release_path } // 选择 spi-nand 时
```

# 3.1.2 编译 kernel

• SPI-NOR Kernel (ASIC)

CHIP	Glibc compiler	Uclibc compiler	Kernel make config	DTS
QFN88 64MB:	Linaro	Buildroot	infinity6b0_ssc009a_s	infinity6b0-ssc009a
SSC335	Glibc8.2.1	Uclibc 4.9.4	01a_defconfig	-s01a.dts
QFN88 128MB:	arm-linux-gnueabih	arm-buildroot-linux-ucl		
SSC335D	f-	ibcgnueabihf-		
QFN128 128MB:	Linaro	Buildroot	infinity6b0_ssc009b_s	infinity6b0-ssc009b
SSC337DE	Glibc8.2.1	Uclibc 4.9.4	01a_defconfig	-s01a.dts
	arm-linux-gnueabih	arm-buildroot-linux-ucl		
	f-	ibcgnueabihf-		

Table 1



## SPI-NAND Kernel (ASIC)

CHIP	Glibc compiler	Uclibc compiler	Kernel make config	DTS
QFN88 64MB:	Linaro	Buildroot	infinity6b0_ssc009a_s	infinity6b0-ssc009a
SSC335	Glibc8.2.1	Uclibc 4.9.4	01a_spinand_defconfi	-s01a.dts
QFN88 128MB:	arm-linux-gnueabih	arm-buildroot-linux-ucl	g	
SSC335D	f-	ibcgnueabihf-		
QFN128 128MB:	Linaro	Buildroot	infinity6b0_ssc009b_s	infinity6b0-ssc009b
SSC335DE	Glibc8.2.1	Uclibc 4.9.4	01a_spinand_defconfi	-s01a.dts
	arm-linux-gnueabih	arm-buildroot-linux-ucl	g	
	f-	ibcgnueabihf-		

#### Table 2

注:请参考表格和你的芯片版本做对应的编译。

# declare -x ARCH="arm"

# declare -x CROSS\_COMPILE="\$compiler"

//exp: uclibc "arm-buildroot-linux-uclibcgnueabihf"

# make xxx\_kernel\_make\_config

//exp: make infinity6b0\_ssc009b\_s01a\_spinand\_defconfig

# make clean;

# make

#### Get image

# cp arch/arm/boot/uImage.xz \${ your\_release\_path }

# 3.1.3 编译 SDK(ALKAID)

• SPI-NOR flash package

er = recent factors			
CHIP	Glibc	Uclibc	
QFN88 64MB: SSC335	nor.glibc-squashfs.009a.64.qfn88	nor.uclibc-squashfs.009a.64.qfn88	
QFN88 128MB: SSC335D	nor.glibc-squashfs.009a.128.qfn88	nor.uclibc-squashfs.009a.128.qfn88	
QFN128 128MB: SSC337DE	nor.glibc-squashfs.009b.128.qfn128	nor.uclibc-squashfs.009b.128.qfn128	

#### 3Table 3

• SPI-NAND flash package

CHIP	Glibc	Uclibc
QFN88 64MB: SSC335	spinand.glibc-squashfs.009a.64.qfn88	spinand.uclibc-squashfs.009a.64.qfn88
QFN88 128MB: SSC335D	spinand.glibc-squashfs.009a.128.qfn88	spinand.uclibc-squashfs.009a.128.qfn88
QFN128 128MB: SSC337DE	spinand.glibc-squashfs.009b.128.qfn128	spinand.uclibc-squashfs.009b.128.qfn128



## Table 4

注:请参考表格和你的芯片版本做对应的编译。

# cd \$/{Alkaid}/project
# ./setup\_config.sh xxx\_alkaid\_build\_config
//exp: ./setup\_config.sh ./configs/ipc/i6/nor.glibc-squashfs.009a.128.qfn88
# make image

# • Get image

# cd \${Alkaid}/project/image/output/images



# 4. 烧写

# 4.1.1 Burning code by uboot

## Run tftp (FTP server) on PC

Step1. 使用 tftp 工具指向 image path: SDK\project\image\output\images\, 并选择正确的网卡。

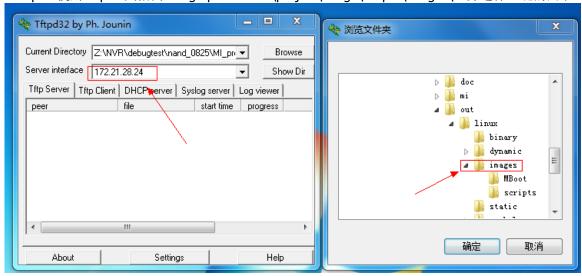


Figure 7: 图 4-1

Step 2. 连接板子的网口到 PC 端,连接 debug 串口工具到 PC 端,并检查连接的正确性。

# Run tftp (FTP Client) on EVB

Step 1. 板子开机,长按回车,进入 bootloader command line. Mstar 的 boot loader。

- 首次烧录请设置 IP: (除非 ip 设置变更或者更换 flash)
- # set -f gatewayip 192.168.1.1
- # set -f ipaddr 192.168.1.127

//设定 FTP Client (EVB 板子)使用的 IP

- # set -f netmask 255.255.255.0
- # set -f serverip 192.168.1.100
- //设定 FTP server (PC) 的 IP

# saveenv

#### 注:

- 1. 为了保证烧录顺利,请保证 PC 和开发板处于同一网段。
- 2. 请采用静态方式固定分配 ip。防止烧录时 ip 地址跳变。
- 3. 您也可以使用独立网卡使 PC 端直连开发板,固定该网卡的内网 ip 地址,并按上述方法设定开发板。
- 在 UBOOT console 下执行以下指令即可自动透过 ethernet 烧录。
- # estar (OR: estar auto\_update.txt)

# 4.1.2 Burning uboot by ISP Tool

本方式适用于空机烧录,或者 uboot 已经损坏导致无法通过 uboot 升级的场合。



#### 4.1.2.1. SPI-NOR-Flash

## Default Partition layout

No	range	size
IPL	0x00000000, 0x00010000	64KB
IPL_CUST	0x00010000, 0x0000F000	60KB
KEY_CUST	0x0001F000, 0x00001000	64KB
MXPT	0x00020000, 0x00001000	64KB
UBOOT	0x00030000, 0x0001F000	124KB
UBOOT_ENV	0x0004F000, 0x00001000	64KB
BOOT	0x00000000, 0x00050000	320KB
KERNEL	0x00050000, 0x00200000	2048KB
ROOTFS	0x00250000, 0x00400000	4096KB
NVRSERVICE	0x00650000, 0x00300000	3072KB
CUSTOMER	0x00950000, 0x006B0000	6848KB

#### Table 5

Burning code by ISP tool

2		
	offset	Binary 放置目录
IPL.bin	0x0000	\${ALKAID}\project\image\output\images\IPL.bin
IPL_CUST.bin	0x10000	\${ALKAID}\project\image\output\images\IPL_CUST.bin
MXP_SF.bin	0x20000	\${ALKAID}\project\image\output\images\MXP_SF.bin
u-boot.xz.img.bin	0x30000	\${ALKAID}\project\image\output\images\u-boot.xz.img.bin

#### Table 6

## Burning Steps

- Step1. 执行 ISP tool。并且关闭 UART terminal,否则无法正常'Connect'。
- Step2. 选择 SPI tab, 点击'More' 并且选择类型为'SPI'。

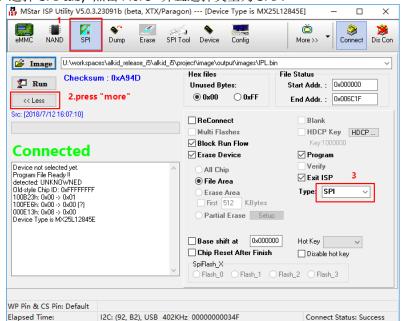




Figure 8: 图 4-2

■ Step3. 加载烧录文件并点击'Connect'。

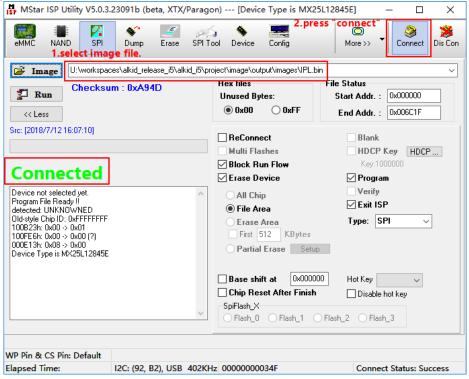


Figure 9: 图 4-3

■ Step4. 加载 image "IPL.bin",并点击'Run'。

## 注:需要勾选' erase file area'。

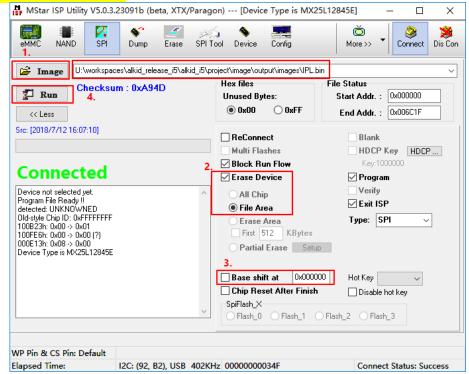


Figure 10 图 4-4



■ Step5. 加载 image "IPL\_CUST.bin", 取消'Erase Device'选项。设置'Base shift 'at 0x10000。

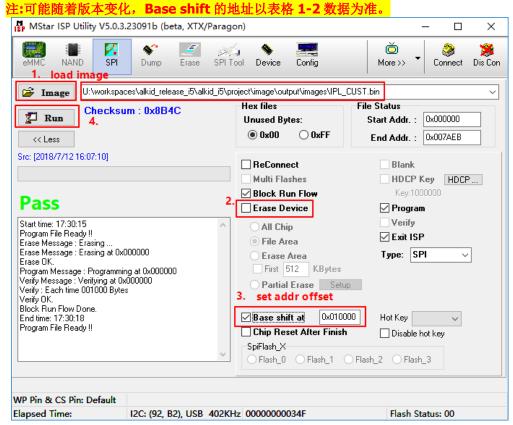


Figure 11: 图 4-5

■ Step6. 加载 image "MXP\_SF.bin", 设置 Base shift at 0x20000。

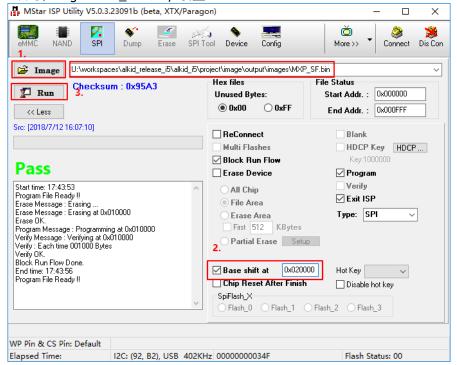


Figure 12: 图 4-6



■ Step7. 加载 image "u-boot.xz.img.bin",设置'Base shift 'at 0x30000。

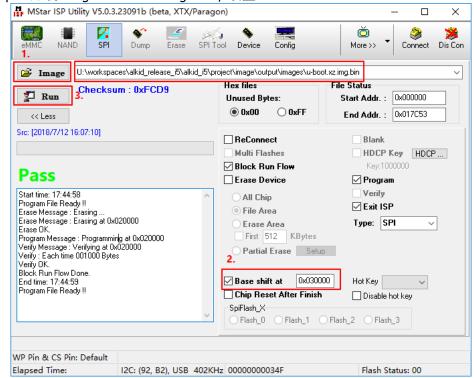


Figure 13: 图 4-7

■ Step8. 重启 EVB 板子, 关闭工具。

#### 4.1.2.2. SPI-NAND Flash

## Default Partition layout

No	range	size	
CIS	0x00000000-0x0060000	384KB	
IPLO	0x00060000-0x0080000	128KB	
IPL1	0x00080000-0x00A0000	128KB	
IPL2	0x000A0000-0x00C0000	128KB	
IPL_CUST0	0x000C0000-0x00E0000	128KB	
IPL_CUST1	0x000E0000-0x0100000	128KB	
IPL_CUST2	0x00100000-0x0120000	128KB	
UBOOT0	0x00120000-0x0180000	384KB	
UBOOT1	0x00180000-0x01E0000	384KB	
ENV	0x001E0000-0x0200000	384KB	
KERNEL	0x00200000-0x0700000	5120KB	
RECOVERY	0x00700000-0x0C00000	5120KB	
UBI	0x00C00000-0x008000000	112640KB	

Table 7



## Burning code by ISP tool

#### **■ ISP Tool Version**

请确定 ISP Tool 版本为 V5.0.3.23091b(beta)。 ISP Tool 会在首次版本发布的时候一起打包在 Tool 目录下。

■ Images list

	Offset	Image 所在目录
GCIS.bin	0x000000	project\image\output\images\ GCIS.bin
IPL.bin	0x60000	project\image\output\images\IPL.bin
IPL_CUST.bin	0xC0000	project\image\output\images\IPL_CUST.bin
u-boot_spinand.xz.img.bin	0x120000	project\image\output\images\ u-boot_spinand.xz.img.bin

#### Table 8

#### **■** Burning Steps

● Step1. 执行 ISP tool。并且关闭 UART terminal,否则可能无法正常'Connect'。

ISP\_Tool\_5.0.3.23091b\_beta\_release.exe

Figure 6: 图 1-6

Step2. 选择 SPI tab, 点击'More'并且选择类型为'SPINAND'。

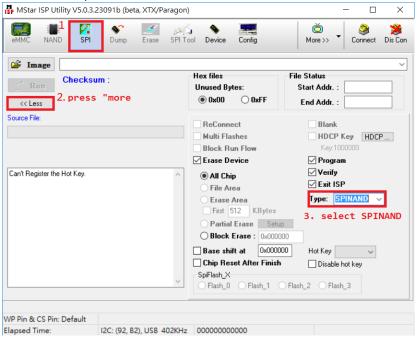


Figure 14: 图 4-8

● Step3. 加载烧录文件并点击'Connect'。



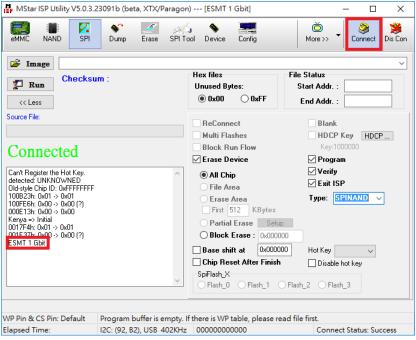


Figure 15: 图 4-9

Step4. 加载 image "GCIS.bin",并点击'Run'
 注:需要勾选' erase all chip'

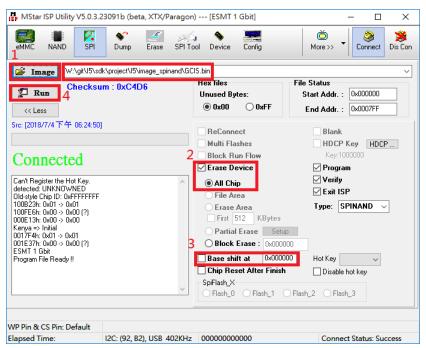


Figure 16: 图 4-10

● Step5. 加载 image "IPL.bin", 取消'Erase Device'选项, 设置'Base shift 'at 0x140000。



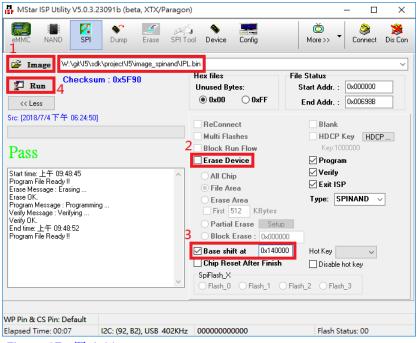


Figure 17: 图 4-11

• Step6. 加载 image "IPL\_CUST.bin", 设置'Base shift 'at 0x200000。

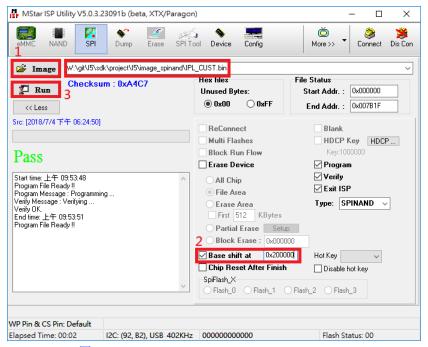


Figure 18: 图 4-12

● Step7. 加载 image "u-boot\_spinand.xz.img.bin",设置'Base shift 'at 0x2C0000。



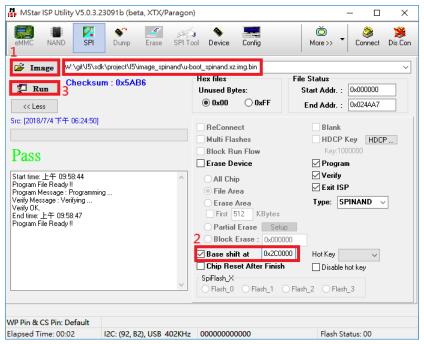


Figure 19: 图 4-13

● Step8. 重启 EVB 板子, 关闭工具。