

昉·星光 2单板计算机软件技术参考 手册

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法律声明

阅读本文件前的重要法律告知。

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前言

关于本指南和技术支持信息

关于本手册

本手册主要讲解固件、U-Boot、Linux内核的编译方法,以及文件系统的制作方法。

> Note:

赛昉科技为开发者提供了两种文档类型:网页版和PDF版。在执行命令时,为避免格式有误,请在网页版文档中复制命令。

修订历史

Table 0-1 修订历史

版本	发布说明	修订						
1.31	2024/07/01	・在 <u>软件环境 (on page 15)</u> 和 <u>编译内核、设备树与驱动模块 (on page</u> <u>27)</u> 新增了一个步骤。						
		• 在 <u>更新配置文件 (on page 30</u>)新增一个提示。						
		•修改了 <u>创建SPL文件 (on page 12)</u> 、编译OpenSBI (on page 13)和创建 fw_payload文件 (on page 14)命令中的小错误。						
1.3	2024/05/11	新增了以下内容:						
		• 编译并更新Linux内核 <i>(on page 15)</i> 。						
		• 更换要加载的设备树文件 (on page 32)。						
		• <u>附录 (on page 46)</u>						
1.2	2023/05/17	更新了 <u>软件环境 (on page 15)</u> 。						
1.1	2023/03/03	更新了 <u>创建SPL文件 (on page 12)</u> 中的步骤。						
1.0	2022/12/26	首次发布。						

注释和注意事项

•

本指南中可能会出现以下注释和注意事项:

- **i** Tip: 建议如何在某个主题或步骤中应用信息。
- Note: 解释某个特例或阐释一个重要的点。
- Important: 指出与某个主题或步骤有关的重要信息。



表明某个操作或步骤可能会导致数据丢失、安全问题或性能问题。

Warning:

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表明某个操作或步骤可能导致物理伤害或硬件损坏。

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1. 硬件准备

请准备如下设备:

- 昉·星光 2
- •32 GB(或更大)的Micro SD卡
- •带有Linux/Windows/Mac操作系统的个人电脑
- USB转串口转换器
- 以太网电缆
- 电源适配器
- USB Type-C数据线
- •用于桌面环境使用:
 - 。键盘和鼠标
 - 。显示器或电视
 - 。HDMI电缆
- •此外,您可能还需要一些可选组件:
 - 。以太网LAN电缆或兼容的WiFi dongle(默认启用ESWIN6600U或AIC8800模块)
 - 。USB转UART串行转换器模块



用于通过UART启动模式进行系统恢复。

Note:

本手册中, PC主机安装的是Ubuntu 22.04 LTS。

2. 制作通用系统

本章介绍了如何制作通用系统。

主要包括以下部分:

- <u>编译U-Boot和SPL</u> (on page 10)
- •编译并更新Linux内核 (on page 15)
- 更换要加载的设备树文件 (on page 32)

2.1. 编译U-Boot和SPL

本章介绍了如何编译U-Boot和SPL。

主要包括以下部分:

- <u>设置编译环境 (on page 10)</u>
- <u>编译U-Boot</u> (on page 10)
- <u>创建SPL文件 (on page 12)</u>
- <u>编译OpenSBI (on page 13)</u>
- <u>创建fw payload文件 (on page 14)</u>

2.1.1. 设置编译环境

请按照以下步骤设置您的交叉编译器:

1. 执行以下命令,安装Ubuntu软件包中的riscv64-linux-gnu-gcc编译器:

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt upgrade
sudo apt install gcc-riscv64-linux-gnu
```

2. 执行以下命令检查riscv64-linux-gnu-gcc编译器的版本:

riscv64-linux-gnu-gcc -v

示例输出如下:

结果:

```
Figure 2-1 示例输出
```

```
ryan@ubuntu:~$ riscv64-linux-gnu-gcc -v
Using built-in specs.
COLLECT_GCC=riscv64-linux-gnu-gcc
COLLECT_LTO_WRAPPER=/usr/lib/gcc-cross/riscv64-linux-gnu/7/lto-wrapper
Target: riscv64-linux-gnu
Configured with: ../src/configure -v --with-pkgversion='Ubuntu 7.5.0-3ubuntu1~18.04' --with-
bugurl=file:///usr/share/doc/gcc-7/README.Bugs --enable-languages=c,c++,d,fortran,objc,obj-c
++ --prefix=/usr --with-gcc-major-version-only --program-suffix=-7 --enable-shared --enable-
linker-build-id --libexecdir=/usr/lib --without-included-gettext --enable-threads=posix --li
bdir=/usr/lib --enable-nls --with-sysroot=/ --enable-clocale=gnu --enable-libstdcxx-debug --
enable-libstdcxx-time=yes --with-default-libstdcxx-abi=new --enable-gnu-unique-object --disa
ble-libitm --disable-libsanitizer --disable-libquadmath --disable-libquadmath-support --enab
le-plugin --with-system-zlib --enable-multiarch --disable-werror --disable-multilib --with-a
rch=rv64imafdc --with-abi=lp64d --enable-checking=release --build=x86_64-linux-gnu --host=x8
6_64-linux-gnu --target=riscv64-linux-gnu --program-prefix=riscv64-linux-gnu --includedir=/
usr/riscv64-linux-gnu/include
Thread model: posix
gcc version 7.5_0 (Ubuntu 7.5.0-3ubuntu1~18.04)
```

2.1.2. 编译U-Boot

执行以下步骤,为昉·星光 2编译U-Boot:

1. 将U-Boot文件保存到您的目标目录下,如主目录 (home directory)下:

cd ~ # home directory

2. 下载源代码,以编译U-Boot:

git clone https://github.com/starfive-tech/u-boot.git

3. 执行以下命令, 切换到代码分支:

```
cd u-boot
git checkout -b JH7110_VisionFive2_devel origin/JH7110_VisionFive2_devel
git pull
```

4. 执行以下命令, 在U-Boot目录下编译U-Boot:

```
make <Configuration_File> ARCH=riscv CROSS_COMPILE=riscv64-linux-gnu-
make ARCH=riscv CROSS_COMPILE=riscv64-linux-gnu-
```

i Tip:

<Configuration_File>: 在昉·星光 2上, 该文件为starfive_visionfive2_defconfig。

结果:

编译完成后,在u-boot目录下将生成以下三个文件:

- °u-boot.bin
- o arch/riscv/dts/starfive_visionfive2.dtb
- o spl/u-boot-spl.bin

Figure 2-2 示例输出 - u-boot.bin

jianlong@jianlong:~/work/jh7110/vf2/trm/u-boot\$ ll u-boot.bin
-rwxrwxr-x 1 jianlong jianlong 665952 10月 25 10:40 u-boot.bin*

Figure 2-3 示例输出 - visionfive2.dtb

jianlong@jianlong:~/work/jh7110/vf2/trm/u-boot\$ ll arch/riscv/dts/starfive_visionfive2.dtb -rw-rw-r-- 1 jianlong jianlong 39202 10月 25 10:40 arch/riscv/dts/starfive_visionfive2.dtb Figure 2-4 示例输出 - u-boot-boot.bin

iianlong@iianlong:~/work/ih7110/vf2/trm/u-boot/splS ll									
total 2800			, 5	,,,				-	
drwxrwxr-x	13	jianlong	jianlong	4096	10月	25	10:40	./	
drwxrwxr-x	26	jianlong	jianlong	4096	10月	25	10:40	/	
drwxrwxr-x	3	jianlong	jianlong	4096	10月	25	10:40	arch/	
drwxrwxr-x	3	jianlong	jianlong	4096	10月	25	10:40	board/	
drwxrwxr-x	2	jianlong	jianlong	4096	10月	25	10:40	cmd/	
drwxrwxr-x	4	jianlong	jianlong	4096	10月	25	10:40	common/	
drwxrwxr-x	2	jianlong	jianlong	4096	10月	25	10:40	disk/	
drwxrwxr-x	16	jianlong	jianlong	4096	10月	25	10:40	drivers/	
drwxrwxr-x	2	jianlong	jianlong	4096	10月	25	10:40	dts/	
drwxrwxr-x	2	jianlong	jianlong	4096	10月	25	10:40	env/	
drwxrwxr-x	2	jianlong	jianlong	4096	10月	25	10:40	fs/	
drwxrwxr-x	3	jianlong	jianlong	4096	10月	25	10:40	include/ 🔨 🖉 🖉	
drwxrwxr-x	3	jianlong	jianlong	4096	10月	25	10:40	lib/	
- rW - rW - r	1	jianlong	jianlong	15689	10月	25	10:40	u-boot.cfg	
- FWXFWXF-X	1	jianlong	jianlong	2030360	10月	25	10:40	u-boot-spl*	
-rwxrwxr-x	1	jianlong	jianlong	127400	10月	25	10:40	u-boot-spl.bin*	
- FW- FW- F	1	jianlong	jianlong	73	10月	25	10:40	.u-boot-spl.bin.cmd	
- rW - rW - r	1	jianlong	jianlong	610	10月	25	10:40	.u-boot-spl.cmd	
- FW- FW- F	1	jianlong	jianlong	1076	10月	25	10:40	u-boot-spl.lds	
- rW - rW - r	1	jianlong	jianlong	5143	10月	25	10:40	.u-boot-spl.lds.cmd	
- FW- FW- F	1	jianlong	jianlong	393501	10月	25	10:40	u-boot-spl.map	
- rwxrwxr-x	1	jianlong	jianlong	127400	10月	25	10:40	u-boot-spl-nodtb.bin*	
- rW - rW - r	1	jianlong	jianlong	111	10月	25	10:40	.u-boot-spl-nodtb.bin.cmd	
- rW - rW - r	1	jianlong	jianlong	74215	10月	25	10:40	u-boot-spl.sym	
- rW - rW - r	1	jianlong	jianlong	/ 91	10月	25	10:40	.u-boot-spl.sym.cmd	

i Tip:

。starfive_visionfive2.dtb和u-boot.bin都将用于稍后的OpenSBl编译。

。u-boot-spl.bin将用于稍后创建SPL文件。

2.1.3. 创建SPL文件

执行以下步骤,为昉·星光 2创建SPL文件:

1. 将工具文件保存到您的目标目录下,如主目录 (home directory) 下:

命令示例:

cd ~ # home directory

2. 下载源代码, 以编译U-Boot:

git clone https://github.com/starfive-tech/Tools

3. 执行以下命令, 切换到代码分支:

```
cd Tools
git checkout master
git pull
```

4. 执行以下命令, 在spl_tool目录下创建SPL文件:

```
cd spl_tool/
make
```

```
Figure 2-5 示例输出
```

```
yingpeng@ubuntu:~/workspace/JH7110/github/Tools/spl_tool$ make
cc -Wall -Wno-unused-result -Wno-format-truncation -02 -c -o crc32.o crc32.c
cc -Wall -Wno-unused-result -Wno-format-truncation -02 -c -o spl_tool.o spl_tool.c
cc -Wall -Wno-unused-result -Wno-format-truncation -02 crc32.o spl_tool.o -o spl_tool
yingpeng@ubuntu:~/workspace/JH7110/github/Tools/spl_tool$ ls
crc32.c crc32.o LICENSE Makefile README.md spl_tool spl_tool.c spl_tool.o
yingpeng@ubuntu:~/workspace/JH7110/github/Tools/spl_tool$
```

5. 执行以下命令生成SPL文件:

./spl_tool -c -f \${U_BOOT_PATH}/spl/u-boot-spl.bin



将{U_BOOT_PATH}修改为此前存放U-Boot文件的路径。

运行结果:

将生成名为u-boot-spl.bin.normal.out的文件。烧录u-boot-spl.bin.normal.out, 请参见<u>《昉·星</u> <u>光 2单板计算机快速参考手册》</u>中"更新*SPL*和*U-Boot"*一节。

Figure 2-6 示例输出

ngpeng@ubuntu:~/workspace/JH7110/github/Tools/spl_tool\$./spl_tool -c -f /home/yingpeng/workspace/JH7110/github/u-boot/spl/u-boot-spl.bin									
ubsplhdr.sofs:0x240, ubsplhdr.bofs:0x200000, ubsplhdr.vers:0x1010101 name:/home/yingpeng/workspace/JH7110/github/u-boot/spl/u-boot-spl.bin									
SPL written to /home/yingpeng/workspace/JH7110/github/u-boot/spl/u-boot-spl.bin.normal.out successfully.									
vingpeng@ubuntu:~/workspace/JH7110/github/Tools/spl_tool\$ ls /home/yingpeng/workspace/JH7110/github/u-boot/spl/ -ll									
stal 2912									
wxrwxr-x 3 yingpeng yingpeng 4096 Mar 1 10:55 <mark>arch</mark>									
wxrwxr-x 3 yingpeng yingpeng 4096 Mar 1 10:55 board									
wxrwxr-x 2 yingpeng yingpeng 4096 Mar 1 10:55 cmd									
wxrwxr-x 4 yingpeng yingpeng 4096 Mar 1 10:55 common									
wxrwxr-x 2 yingpeng yingpeng 4096 Mar 1 10:55 disk									
wxrwxr-x 16 yingpeng yingpeng 4096 Mar 1 10:55 drivers									
wxrwxr-x 2 yingpeng yingpeng 4096 Mar 1 10:55 dts									
wxrwxr-x 2 yingpeng yingpeng 4096 Mar 1 10:55 env									
wxrwxr-x 2 yingpeng yingpeng 4096 Mar 1 10:55 fs									
wxrwxr-x 3 yingpeng yingpeng 4096 Mar 1 10:55 include									
wxrwxr-x 3 yingpeng yingpeng 4096 Mar 1 10:55 lib									
w-rw-r 1 yingpeng yingpeng 16252 Mar 1 10:54 u-boot.cfg									
wxrwxr-x 1 yingpeng yingpeng 2043128 Mar 1 10:55 u-boot-spl									
wxrwxr-x 1 yingpeng yingpeng 130240 Mar 1 10:55 u-boot-spl.bin									
w-rw-r 1 yingpeng yingpeng 131264 Mar 1 14:54 <mark>u-boot-spl.bin.normal.out</mark>									
w-rw-r 1 yingpeng yingpeng 1076 Mar 1 10:55 u-boot-spl.lds									
w-rw-r 1 yingpeng yingpeng 395008 Mar 1 10:55 u-boot-spl.map									
wxrwxr-x 1 yingpeng yingpeng 130240 Mar 1 10:55 u-boot-spl-nodtb.bin									
w-rw-r 1 yingpeng yingpeng 74875 Mar 1 10:55 u-boo <u>t</u> -spl.sym									
ingpeng@ubuntu:~/workspace/JH7110/github/Tools/spl_tool\$									

2.1.4. 编译OpenSBI

OpenSBI全称为Open-source Supervisor Binary Interface,是开源Supervisor二进制接口,是一套RISC-V开源实现。它提供了RISC-V runtime服务,通常应用于ROM和LOADER后的启动阶段。典型的启动流程如下图所示:

```
Figure 2-7 典型启动流程
```



请参考以下步骤,为昉·星光 2编译OpenSBI:

1. 将OpenSBI文件保存到您的目标目录下,如主目录(home directory)下:

cd ~ # home directory

2. 下载源代码, 以编译OpenSBI:

git clone https://github.com/starfive-tech/opensbi.git

3. 在opensbi目录下,执行以下命令编译OpenSBI:

```
cd opensbi
make ARCH=riscv CROSS_COMPILE=riscv64-linux-gnu- PLATFORM=generic
FW_PAYLOAD_PATH=${U_BOOT_PATH}/u-boot.bin
FW_FDT_PATH=${U_BOOT_PATH}/arch/riscv/dts/starfive_visionfive2.dtb FW_TEXT_START=0x40000000
```

i Tip:

将{U_BOOT_PATH}修改为此前存放U-Boot文件的路径

结果:编译完成后,在opensbi/build/platform/generic/firmware路径下,将生成大于2M的fw_payload.bin文件。

Figure 2-8 示例输出

jianlong@jianlong:~/work/jh7110/vf2/trm/opensbi/build/platform/generic/firmwa	⁻e\$ ll
total 5544	
drwxrwxr-x 3 jianlong jianlong 4096 10月 25 10:42 ./	
drwxrwxr-x 6 jianlong jianlong 4096 10月 25 10:42/	
-rwxrwxr-x 1 jianlong jianlong 152248 10月 25 10:42 fw_dynamic.bin*	
-rw-rw-r 1 jianlong jianlong 792 10月 25 10:42 fw_dynamic.dep	
-rwxrwxr-x 1 jianlong jianlong 979384 10月 25 10:42 fw_dynamic.elf*	
-rw-rw-r 1 jianlong jianlong 1009 10月 25 10:42 fw_dynamic.elf.ld	
-rw-rw-r 1 jianlong jianlong 76216 10月 25 10:42 fw_dynamic.o	
-rwxrwxr-x 1 jianlong jianlong 152248 10月 25 10:42 fw_jump.bin*	
-rw-rw-r 1 jianlong jianlong 712 10月 25 10:42 fw_jump.dep	
-rwxrwxr-x 1 jianlong jianlong 978952 10月 25 10:42 fw_jump.elf*	
-rw-rw-r 1 jianlong jianlong 1009 10月 25 10:42 fw_jump.elf.ld	
-rw-rw-r 1 jianlong jianlong 72176 10月 25 10:42 fw_jump.o	
-rwxrwxr-x 1 jianlong jianlong 2763112 10月 25 10:42 fw_payload.bin*	
-rw-rw-r 1 jianlong jianlong 721 10月 25 10:42 fw_payload.dep	
-rwxrwxr-x 1 jianlong jianlong 1645088 10月 25 10:42 fw_payload.elf*	
-rw-rw-r 1 jianlong jianlong 1151 10月 25 10:42 fw_payload.elf.ld	
-rw-rw-r 1 jianlong jianlong 738240 10月 25 10:42 fw_payload.o	
drwxrwxr-x 2 jianlong jianlong 4096 10月 25 10:42 payloads/	

2.1.5. 创建fw_payload文件

执行以下步骤,为昉·星光 2创建fw_payload:

1. 进入工具目录:

cd Tools/uboot_its

2. 复制编译OpenSBI的输出文件fw_payload.bin到目录路径下:

cp \${OPENSBI_PATH}/build/platform/generic/firmware/fw_payload.bin ./

Note: 在执行命令前,将**{OPENSBI_PATH}**修改到OpenSBI的路径。

3. 执行以下命令,在uboot_its目录下创建fw_payload文件。

```
${U_BOOT_PATH}/tools/mkimage -f visionfive2-uboot-fit-image.its -A riscv -O u-boot -T firmware
visionfive2_fw_payload.img
```

Note:

从PDF文档中复制此命令时,请删除换行符。

运行结果:

将生成名为visionfive2_fw_payload.img的文件。烧录visionfive2_fw_payload.img,请参见<u>《昉·</u> <u>星光 2单板计算机快速参考手册》</u>中"更新*SPL*和*U-Boot*"一节。

Figure 2-9 示例输出

yingpeng@ubuntu:~/workspace/JH7110/github/Tools/uboot_its\$//u-boot/tools/mkimage -f visionfive2-uboot-fit-image.its -A riscv -O u-boot -	T firmware visionfive2_fw_payload.img
FIT description: U-boot-spl FIT image for JH7110 VisionFive2	
Created: Wed Dec 14 13:47:54 2022	
Image 0 (firmware)	
Description: u-boot	
Created: Wed Dec 14 13:47:54 2022	
Type: Firmware	
Compression: uncompressed	
Data Size: 2792440 Bytes = 2726.99 KiB = 2.66 MiB	
Architecture: RISC-V	
OS: U-Boot	
Load Address: 0x40000000	
Default Configuration: 'config-1'	
Configuration 0 (config-1)	
Description: U-boot-spl FIT config for JH7110 VisionFive2	
Kernel: unavailable	
Firmware: firmware	
yingpeng@ubuntu:~/workspace/JH7110/github/Tools/uboot_its\$ ll	
total 3572	
drwxrwxr-x 2 yingpeng yingpeng 4096 Dec 14 13:47 ./	
drwxrwxr-x 6 yingpeng yingpeng 4096 Dec 14 13:40/	
-rwxrwxr-x 1 yingpeng yingpeng 2792440 Dec 14 13:46 fw_payload.bin*	
-rw-rw-r 1 yingpeng yingpeng 2794037 Dec 14 13:47 visionfive2_fw_payload.img	
-rw-rw-r 1 yingpeng yingpeng 500 Dec 14 13:40 visionfive2-uboot-fit-image.its	
vipapepa@ubuptu:~/workspace/JW7110/aithub/Tools/uboot_its\$	

2.2. 编译并更新Linux内核

本章主要介绍了以下几个方面:

- 获取OS版本(以Debian OS为例) (on page 15)
- <u>软件环境 (on page 15)</u>
- <u>编译Debian包并更新内核 (on page 17)</u>
- 编译内核并手动替换更新文件 (on page 27)

2.2.1. 获取OS版本(以Debian OS为例)

步骤:

- 1. 访问此链接下载最新的操作系统。
- 2. 将最新版本的操作系统烧录到Micro-SD卡上。详细步骤请参考<u>《昉·星光 2单板计算机快速参考手册》</u>中的"将 OS烧录到Micro-SD 卡上"章节。

2.2.2. 软件环境

按照以下步骤,搭建软件环境:

1. 执行以下命令, 编译组件:

\$ sudo apt-get install build-essential linux-source bc kmod cpio flex libncurses5-dev libelf-dev libssl-dev dwarves bison git gcc-riscv64-linux-gnu g++-riscv64-linux-gnu vim tree

2. 执行以下命令, 下载源码:

\$ git clone https://github.com/starfive-tech/linux.git

3. 通过<u>此链接</u>查看Debian的发布信息,查找并将内核源码切换到对应版本,本节以Debian202403为例,对应的内 核版本为v5.11.3。执行以下命令,切换分支:

\$ git checkout JH7110_VF2_515_v5.11.3

下图为示例输出:

<u>|2 - 制作通用系统</u>

Figure 2-10 示例输出
→ linux git:(visionfive) git checkout JH7110_VF2_515_v5.11.3 正在更新文件: 100% (66508/66508), 完成. 注意: 正在切换到 'JH7110_VF2_515_v5.11.3'。
您正处于分离头指针状态。您可以查看、做试验性的修改及提交,并且您可以在切换 回一个分支时,丢弃在此状态下所做的提交而不对分支造成影响。
如果您想要通过创建分支来保留在此状态下所做的提交,您可以通过在 switch 命令 中添加参数 -c 来实现(现在或稍后)。例如:
git switch -c <新分支名>
或者撤销此操作:
git switch -
通过将配置变量 advice.detachedHead 设置为 false 来关闭此建议
HEAD 目前位于 7e408c366f54 Merge branch_ 'CR_9594_Support_OpenVPN_Tailscale_515_Andy.Hu' into 'vf2-515-devel

4. 执行以下命令,设置编译Linux内核的默认设置:

make <Configuration_File> CROSS_COMPILE=riscv64-linux-gnu- ARCH=riscv

i Tip:

<Configuration_File>: 在防星光 2上,该文件为starfive_visionfive2_defconfig。

5. (可选)修改配置文件。若需要修改内核配置,则执行以下命令:

\$ make ARCH=riscv CROSS_COMPILE=riscv64-linux-gnu- menuconfig

以下为修改配置文件的一个示例:

将CPU默认调频策略从ondemand改为performance。

在Devices Drivers > CPU Frequency scaling下将Default CPUFreq governor 从ondemand改为performance并 取消ondemand选项,如下图所示:

Figure 2-11 Ondemand

₽	make ARCH=riscv CROSS_COMPILE= CROSS_COMPILE=riscv64-linux-gnu- menuconfig 83x21								
>	Device Orivers > CPU Frequency scaling								
	CPU Frequency scaling								
	Arrow keys navigate the menu. <enter> selects submenus> (or empty</enter>								
	submenus). Highlighted letters are hotkeys. Pressing <y> includes,</y>								
	<pre><n> excludes, <m> modularizes features. Press <esc><esc> to exit, <?></esc></esc></m></n></pre>								
	for Help, for Search. Legend: [*] built-in [] excluded <m> module</m>								
	[*] CPU Frequency scaling								
	[*] CPU frequency transition statistics								
	Default CPUFreq governor (ondemand)>								
	-*- 'performance' governor								
	<*> 'powersave' governor								
	<pre><*> 'userspace' governor for userspace frequency scaling</pre>								
	-*- 'ondemand' cpufreq policy governor								
	L v(+)								
	<pre><telect> < Exit > < Help > < Save > < Load ></telect></pre>								

Figure 2-12 Performance

	make ARCH=hscv CROSS_COMPILE= CROSS_COMPILE=hscv04+unux-gn0+menuconing 65x21
D	evice Drivers > CPU Frequency scaling
	CPU Frequency scaling
	Arrow keys navigate the menu. <enter> selects submenus> (or empty</enter>
	submenus). Highlighted letters are hotkeys. Pressing <y> includes</y>
	<pre><n> excludes, <m> modularizes features. Press <esc><esc> to exit, <?></esc></esc></m></n></pre>
	for Help, for Search. Legend: [*] built-in [] excluded <m> module</m>
	[*] CPU Frequency scaling
	[*] CPU frequency transition statistics
	Default CPUFreq governor (performance)>
	-*- 'performance' governor
	<*> 'powersave' governor
	<pre><*> 'userspace' governor for userspace frequency scaling</pre>
	<pre>< > 'ondemand' cpufreq policy governor</pre>
	v(+)
	<pre><select> < Exit > < Help > < Save > < Load ></select></pre>
_	
-	

2.2.3. 编译Debian包并更新内核

执行<u>软件环境 (on page 15)</u>中前3步命令,并根据您的编译环境选择以下编译方法:

- <u>本地编译和安装 (on page 18)</u>
- <u>交叉编译和安装 (on page 18)</u>

本地编译和安装

1. 使用bindeb-pkg创建内核:

```
cd linux/
cp arch/riscv/configs/starfive_visionfive2_defconfig .config
make ARCH=riscv olddefconfig
make ARCH=riscv -j$(nproc) bindeb-pkg
```

2. 编译完成后,安装.deb内核软件包。

dpkg -i *.deb

交叉编译和安装



可参考以下链接:

- <u>https://wiki.debian.org/BuildADebianKernelPackage</u>
- https://www.debian.org/doc/manuals/debian-handbook/sect.kernel-compilation.zh-cn.html
- 1. 执行以下命令,设置编译Linux内核的默认设置:

```
make <Configuration_File> CROSS_COMPILE=riscv64-linux-gnu- ARCH=riscv
```

i Tip:

<Configuration_File>: 在防星光 2上,该文件为starfive_visionfive2_defconfig。

```
2. 通过以下命令,编译内核镜像以及头文件,并打包为Debian包:
```

```
$ nice make ARCH=riscv CROSS_COMPILE=riscv64-linux-gnu- bindeb-pkg -j$(nproc)
KDEB_COMPRESS=xz LOCALVERSION='local_version'
```

i Tip:

其中local_version为编译的内核的版本,在此例中设置为-performance,即执行:

\$ nice make ARCH=riscv CROSS_COMPILE=riscv64-linux-gnu- bindeb-pkg -j\$(nproc)
KDEB_COMPRESS=xz LOCALVERSION=-performance

3. 编译完成后, 会在上一级生成以下文件和所需的设备树 (dtb) 文件:



Figure 2-14 设备树文件 → linux git:(川7110 VF2

10	VF2	515	v5.11.	3) 1	s and	h/risc	v/hoot	/dts/a	starfive

codecs	jh7110-evb-pcie-i2s-sd.dts	jh7110-visionfive-v2-A10.dts
evb-overlay	jh7110-evb-pinctrl.dtsi	jh7110-visionfive-v2-A11.dtb
jh7110-clk.dtsi	jh7110-evb-spi-uart2.dtb	jh7110-visionfive-v2-A11.dts
jh7110-common.dtsi	jh7110-evb-spi-uart2.dts	jh7110-visionfive-v2-ac108.dtb
jh7110.dtsi	jh7110-evb-uart1-rgb2hdmi.dtb	jh7110-visionfive-v2-ac108.dts
jh7110-evb-can-pdm-pwmdac.dtb	jh7110-evb-uart1-rgb2hdmi.dts	jh7110-visionfive-v2.dtb
jh7110-evb-can-pdm-pwmdac.dts	jh7110-evb-uart4-emmc-spdif.dtb	jh7110-visionfive-v2.dts
jh7110-evb.dtb	jh7110-evb-uart4-emmc-spdif.dts	jh7110-visionfive-v2.dtsi
jh7110-evb.dts	jh7110-evb-uart5-pwm-i2c-tdm.dtb	jh7110-visionfive-v2-sof-wm8960.dtb
jh7110-evb.dtsi	jh7110-evb-uart5-pwm-i2c-tdm.dts	jh7110-visionfive-v2-sof-wm8960.dts
jh7110-evb-dvp-rgb2hdmi.dtb	jh7110-evb-usbdevice.dtb	jh7110-visionfive-v2-wm8960.dtb
jh7110-evb-dvp-rgb2hdmi.dts	jh7110-evb-usbdevice.dts	jh7110-visionfive-v2-wm8960.dts
jh7110-evb-i2s-ac108.dtb	jh7110-fpga.dtb	Makefile
jh7110-evb-i2s-ac108.dts	jh7110-fpga.dts	vf2-overlay
jh7110-evb-pcie-i2s-sd.dtb	jh7110-visionfive-v2-A10.dtb	

4. 通过网络(SCP)或便携式存储介质(U盘)将编译生成的Debian包与设备树文件传到昉·星光 2上,下图为通过 网络传输文件的示例输出:

Figure	2-15	示例输	出
--------	------	-----	---

→ linux git:(JH7110_VF2_515_v5.11.3) cd/				
→ compile_kernel scp linux-* user@192.168.125.78:/home/user				
The authenticity of host '192.168.125.78 (192.168.125.78)' can't be established.				
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:RXvDrZs5Z6dciIBroHX/g/18g4RryaudgjbIzIoLheQ.				
This key is not known by any other names				
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes				
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.125.78' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts	5.			
user@192.168.125.78's password:				
linux-headers-5.15.0-performance_5.15.0-performance-1_riscv64.deb	100%	7362KB	8.1MB/s	00:00
linux-image-5.15.0-performance_5.15.0-performance-1_riscv64.deb	100%	11MB	31.1MB/s	00:00
linux-libc-dev_5.15.0-performance-1_riscv64.deb	100%	1135KB	30.7MB/s	00:00
linux-upstream_5.15.0-performance-1_riscv64.buildinfo	100%	6383	3.2MB/s	00:00
linux-upstream_5.15.0-performance-1_riscv64.changes	100%	2177	2.6MB/s	00:00

5. 执行以下命令,安装Debian包:

\$ dpkg -i linux-headers-5.15.0-performance_5.15.0-performance-1_riscv64.deb

\$ dpkg -i linux-image-5.15.0-performance_5.15.0-performance-1_riscv64.deb

\$ dpkg -i linux-libc-dev_5.15.0-performance-1_riscv64.deb

6. 安装完毕后, /boot下的文件更新为:

Figure 2-16 /boot下文件	
root@starfive:/boot# ls	
System.map-5.15.0-performance	<pre>initrd.img-5.15.0-performance</pre>
System.map-5.15.0-starfive	initrd.img-5.15.0-starfive
System.map-6.1.31-starfive	initrd.img-6.1.31-starfive
<pre>config-5.15.0-performance</pre>	uEnv.txt
config-5.15.0-starfive	vmlinuz-5.15.0-performance
config-6.1.31-starfive	vmlinuz-5.15.0-starfive
dtbs	vmlinuz-6.1.31-starfive
extlinux	

2.2.3.1. 更新配置文件

防·星光 2的Debian镜像在过去的一段时间里,内部启动机制经过几次修改(主要体现在dtb文件加载地址),需要对不同版本的Debian镜像的内核配置更新进行说明:

- Debian202403 (on page 20)
- Debian202302 Debian202311 (on page 25)

2.2.3.1.1. Debian202403

更新配置文件

按照以下步骤,更新Debian202403版本镜像的配置文件:

1. 在安装编译生成的文件之前, /boot路径下的extlinux/extlinux.conf、uEnv.txt以及dtbs/路径的目 录结构如下所示:

Figure 2-17 目录结构



Figure 2-18 目录结构

root@starfive:/boot# cat uEnv.txt fdt_high=0xfffffffffffff initrd_high=0xfffffffffffff kernel_addr_r=0x40200000 kernel_comp_addr_r=0x5a000000 kernel_comp_size=0x4000000 fdt_addr_r=0x46000000 ramdisk_addr_r=0x46100000 # Move distro to first boot to speed up booting boot_targets=distro mmc0 dhcp # Fix wrong fdtfile name fdtfile=starfive/jh7110-visionfive-v2.dtb # Fix missing bootcmd bootcmd=run load distro uenv;run bootcmd distro

Figure 2-19 目录结构

root@starfive:/boot#	tree	./dtbs)- L	2
./dtbs				
5.15.0				
— sifive				
└── starfive				
6.1.31				
— sifive				
└── starfive				
6 directories 0 file	26			

2. 在安装过后, /boot路径下新增以下几个文件:

extlinux
<pre>initrd.img-5.15.0-performance</pre>
initrd.img-5.15.0-starfive
initrd.img-6.1.31-starfive
uEnv.txt
vmlinuz-5.15.0-performance
vmlinuz-5.15.0-starfive
vmlinuz-6.1.31-starfive

同时, extlinux/extlinux.conf文件被修改, 见下图:

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Figure 2-21 extlinux/extlinux.conf

root@starfive:/boot# cat extlinux/extlinux.conf ## /boot/extlinux/extlinux.conf
##
IMPORIANT WARNING
The configuration of this file is generated automatically. ## Do not edit this file manually, use: u-boot-update
default l0
menu title U-Boot menu promot A
timeout 50
label l0
menu label Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 6.1.31-starfive
initrd /initrd.img-6.1.31-starfive
fdtdir /dtbs
append root=/dev/mmcblk1p4 root=/dev/mmcblk1p4 rw console=tty0 console=ttyS0,115200 earlycon rootwait stmmaceth=chai n_mode:1 selinux=0
label l0r
menu label Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 6.1.31-starfive (rescue target)
initrd /initrd.img-6.1.31-starfive
<pre>[fdtdir /dtbs] append root=/dev/mmcblk1p4 root=/dev/mmcblk1p4 rw console=tty0 console=ttyS0,115200 earlycon rootwait stmmaceth=chai n_mode:1 selinux=0 single</pre>
label 11
linux /vmlinuz-5.15.0-starfive initrd /initrd.img-5.15.0-starfive
fdtdir /dtbs append root=/dev/mmcblk1p4 root=/dev/mmcblk1p4 rw console=ttv0 console=ttvS0.115200 earlvcon rootwait stmmaceth=chai
n_mode:1 selinux=0
label llr
menu label Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-starfive (rescue target)
linux /vmlinuz-5.15.0-starfive
fdtdir /dtbs
append root=/dev/mmcbtkip4 root=/dev/mmcbtkip4 rw console=tty0 console=tty30,115200 eartycon rootwait stmmaceth=chai n mode:1 selinux=0 single
Figure 2-22 extlinux/extlinux.conf
label 12
linux /vmlinuz-5.15.0-performance
initrd /initrd.img-5.15.0-performance
fdtdir /dtbs
append root=/dev/mmcblk1p4 root=/dev/mmcblk1p4 rw console=tty0 console=ttyS0,115200 earlycon rootwait stmmaceth=chai
In mode. 1 Selinux=0
label l2r
menu tabet bebian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-performance (rescue target) linux /vmlinuz-5.15.0-performance
initrd /initrd.img-5.15.0-performance
fdtdir /dtbs
append root=/dev/mmcblk1p4 root=/dev/mmcblk1p4 rw console=tty0 console=ttyS0,115200 earlycon rootwait stmmaceth=chai
n_mode:1 selinux=0 single
可见各个启动项中的fdtdir都被设为了/dtbs,结合uEnv.txt中的配置可知,昉·星光 2上电后将会按

3. 可见各个启动项中的fdtdir都被设为了/dtbs,结合uEnv.txt中的配置可知, 昉-星光 2上电后将会按照/boot/dtbs/starfive/jh7110-visionfive-v2.dtb的路径加载设备树文件, 显然这与dtbs/路径下的目录结构不符合。因此, label 10、label 10r、label 11、label 11r启动选项的fdtdir应修改为未安装Debian包前的状态:

Figure 2-23 修改fdtdir



2 directories, 1 file

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5. 修改extlinux/extlinux.conf中label 12与label 12r中的fdtdir配置,使得启动新内核时,会从/boot/ dtbs-performance/5.15.0/starfive/jh7110-visionfive-v2.dtb路径加载设备树文件:

 Figure 2-25 修改fdtdir配置

 label 12
 menu label Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-performance
 linux /vmlinuz-5.15.0-performance

 initrd /initrd.img-5.15.0-performance
 initrd /initrd.img-5.15.0-performance

 fdtdir /dtbs-performance/5.15.0
 append root=/dev/mmcblklp4 root=/dev/mmcblklp4 rw console=tty0 console=tty50,115200 earlycon rootwait stmmaceth=chai

 n_mode:1 selinux=0
 label 12r

 menu label Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-performance (rescue target)
 linux /vmlinuz-5.15.0-performance

 initrd /initrd.img-5.15.0-performance
 fdtdir /dtbs-performance/5.15.0

 append root=/dev/mmcblklp4 root=/dev/mmcblklp4 rw console=tty0 console=tty50,115200 earlycon rootwait stmmaceth=chai

 n mode:1 selinux=0
 append root=/dev/mmcblklp4 root=/dev/mmcblklp4 rw console=tty60 console=tty50,115200 earlycon rootwait stmmaceth=chai

验证

替换Debian202403镜像的内核并上电后,在U-Boot menu选择新增的内核选项,如下面两张图分别选择了1和5的内核 启动选项,即可看到正确加载了各自对应的设备树文件:

Figure 2-26 内核启动选项-1



Figure 2-27 内核启动选项-5

U-Boot menu
1: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 6.1.31-starfive
2: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 6.1.31-starfive (rescue target)
3: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-starfive
4: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-starfive (rescue target)
5: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-performance
6: Debia <u>n G</u> NU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-performance (rescue target)
Enter choice: 5
5: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-performance
Retrieving file: /initrd.img-5.15.0-performance
9203350 bytes read in 407 ms (21.6 MiB/s)
Retrieving file: /vmlinuz-5.15.0-performance
8432978 bytes read in 373 ms (21.6 MiB/s)
append: root=/dev/mmcblk1p4 root=/dev/mmcblk1p4 rw console=tty0 console=ttyS0,115200 earlycon rootwait stmmaceth=chain_mode:
1 selinux=0
Retrieving file: /dtbs-performance/5.15.0/starfive/jh7110-visionfive-v2.dtb
52430 bytes read in 10 ms (5 MiB/s)
Uncompressing Kernel Image
Flattened Device Tree blob at 46000000
Booting using the fdt blob at 0x46000000
Using Device Tree in place at 000000046000000, end 00000004600fccd
Starting kernel

上电登录后, 输入以下命令, 查看系统信息:

\$ cat /proc/version

Figure 2-28 系统信息

user@starfive:~\$ cat /proc/version Linux version 5.15.0-performance (atlas@atlas-ThinkStation-P350) (riscv64-linux-gnu-gcc (Ubuntu 11.4.0-lubuntu1~22.04) 11.4. 0, GNU ld (GNU Binutils for Ubuntu) 2.38) #1 SMP Tue Apr 23 11:40:16 CST 2024

2.2.3.1.2. Debian202302 - Debian202311

Debian202302到Debian202311中的启动配置均相同,通过Debian包替换内核也较为简单,本节以Debian202311为例:

更新配置文件

按照以下步骤,更新Debian202311版本镜像的配置文件:

- 1. 编译并安装内核Debian包后, 创建放置dtb文件的路径:
- 2. 执行以下命令,为新的内核启动选项设置新的dtb寻址路径:

\$ mkdir -p /boot/dtbs-performance/starfive

并将编译的内核源码下的设备树文件放到此路径下:

Figure 2-29 放置内核源码



|2-制作通用系统

3. 修改extlinux/extlinux.conf文件:

```
Figure 2-30 修改文件
 root@starfive:/boot# cat extlinux/extlinux.conf
## /boot/extlinux/extlinux.conf
##
## IMPORTANT WARNING
##
## The configuration of this file is generated automatically.
## Do not edit this file manually, use: u-boot-update
default 10
prompt 0
 label l0
        initrd /initrd.img-5.15.0-starfive
        append root=/dev/mmcblk1p4 root=/dev/mmcblk1p4 rw console=tty0 console=ttyS0,115200 earlycon rootwait stmmaceth=chai
 n mode:1 selinux=0
 label lOr
        initrd /initrd.img-5.15.0-starfive
        fdtdir /dtbs
 mode:1 selinux=0 single
 label l1
        initrd /initrd.img-5.15.0-performance
        fdtdir /dtbs-performance
        append root=/dev/mmcblk1p4 root=/dev/mmcblk1p4 rw console=tty0 console=tty50,115200 earlycon rootwait stmmaceth=chai
 label l1r
        linux /vmlinuz-5.15.0-performance
        initrd /initrd.img-5.15.0-performance
        fdtdir /dtbs-performance
        append root=/dev/mmcblk1p4 root=/dev/mmcblk1p4 rw console=tty0 console=ttyS0,115200 earlycon rootwait stmmaceth=chai
```

验证

上电启动后,在U-Boot menu选择新增的内核选项,如下图选择了3的内核启动选项,即可看到正确加载了对应的设备 树文件:

Figure 2-31 内核启动选项-3

U-Boot menu
1: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-starfive
2: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-starfive (rescue target)
3: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-performance
4: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-performance (rescue target)
Enter choice: 3
3: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-performance
Retrieving file: /initrd.img-5.15.0-performance
11183227 bytes read in 492 ms (21.7 MiB/s)
Retrieving file: /vmlinuz-5.15.0-performance
7939830 bytes read in 351 ms (21.6 MiB/s)
append: root=/dev/mmcblk1p4 root=/dev/mmcblk1p4 rw console=tty0 console=ttyS0,115200 earlycon rootwait stmmaceth=chain_mode:
1 selinux=0
Retrieving file: /dtbs-performance/starfive/jh7110-visionfive-v2.dtb
47618 bytes read in 11 ms (4.1 MiB/s)
Uncompressing Kernel Image
Moving Image from 0x44000000 to 0x40200000, end=41767000
Flattened Device Tree blob at 48000000
Booting using the fdt blob at 0x48000000
Using Device Tree in place at 000000048000000, end 00000004800ea01
Starting kernel

2.2.4. 编译内核并手动替换更新文件

本节主要介绍了以下两个部分:

- 编译内核、设备树与驱动模块 (on page 27)
- <u>更换要加载的设备树文件 (on page 32)</u>

2.2.4.1. 编译内核、设备树与驱动模块

按照以下步骤,编译内核、设备树与驱动模块:

1. 执行以下命令,设置编译Linux内核的默认设置:

```
make <Configuration_File> CROSS_COMPILE=riscv64-linux-gnu- ARCH=riscv
```

7 Tip:

<Configuration_File>: 在防星光 2上, 该文件为starfive_visionfive2_defconfig。

2. 在执行软件环境的设置后, 执行以下命令编译源码:

\$ make CROSS_COMPILE=riscv64-linux-gnu- ARCH=riscv -j\$(nproc)

3. 执行以下命令, 建立一个存放生成内核文件的目录:

\$ mkdir ../compiled

4. 执行以下命令,编译生成config, System.map, vmlinuz这几个文件到指定路径下:

\$ make CROSS_COMPILE=riscv64-linux-gnu- ARCH=riscv INSTALL_PATH=../compiled zinstall -j\$(nproc)

下图为示例输出:

Figure 2-32 示例输出

→ linux git:(JH7110_VF2_515_v5.11.3) make CROSS_COMPILE=riscv64-linux-gnu- ARCH=riscv INSTALL_PATH=../compiled zinstall -j\$n
proc
sh ./arch/riscv/boot/install.sh 5.15.0 \
arch/riscv/boot/Image.gz System.map "../compiled"
→ linux git:(JH7110_VF2_515_v5.11.3) ls .../compiled
config.5 15.0 System map.5 15.0 ymlinuz-5 15.0

5. 输入以下命令,复制dtb文件:

\$ cp arch/riscv/boot/dts/starfive/jh7110-visionfive-v2.dtb ../compiled

6. (可选)执行以下命令,编译生成模块文件并安装到指定路径下:

\$ make ARCH=riscv CROSS_COMPILE=riscv64-linux-gnu- INSTALL_MOD_PATH=../compiled modules_install

Note:

,若新的内核不涉及驱动模块的改动,此项可不执行,仍使用默认内核的驱动模块。

下图为示例输出:

Figure 2-33 示例输出

→ linux git:(JH7110_VF2_515_v5.11.3) ls	<pre>/compiled</pre>
config-5.15.0 jh7110-visionfive-v2.dtb	lib System.map-5.15.0 vmlinuz-5.15.0



→ linux git:(JH7110_VF2_515_v5.11.3) tree/compiled/lib/ -L 3
/compiled/lib/
modules
5.15.0
<pre>build -> /coding/sbc/compile_kernel/linux</pre>
- kernel
modules.alias
— modules.alias.bin
modules.builtin
— modules.builtin.alias.bin
modules.builtin.bin
modules.dep
— modules.dep.bin
— modules.devname
— modules.order
— modules.softdep
— modules.symbols
— modules.symbols.bin
<pre>source -> /coding/sbc/compile_kernel/linux</pre>
5 directories, 13 files

Note:

Debian镜像的对应路径下并无build与source的链接,上图中的对应项可删除。

2.2.4.2. 替换内核文件并更新配置文件

本节主要介绍了以下两个内容:

- <u>更新配置文件 (on page 30)</u>

2.2.4.2.1. 替换内核文件

将compiled/路径下编译生成的文件通过网络或可移动存储介质放到运行Debian的昉·星光 2上,并将各个文件放到对应路径下。

1. 将System.map-5.15.0、config-5.15.0与vmlinuz-5.15.0放置到/boot路径下:

```
Figure 2-35 放置文件
root@starfive:/boot# ls
                            extlinux
System.map-5.15.0
System.map-5.15.0-starfive initrd.img-5.15.0-starfive
System.map-6.1.31-starfive
                           initrd.img-6.1.31-starfive
config-5.15.0
                            uEnv.txt
                            vmlinuz-5.15.0
config-5.15.0-starfive
config-6.1.31-starfive
                            vmlinuz-5.15.0-starfive
dtbs
                            vmlinuz-6.1.31-starfive
dtbs-performance
```

2. 设备树文件参考默认路径, 创建与版本对应的新路径(此例中为/boot/dtbs-performance/5.15.0/ starfive)并将jh7110-visionfive-v2.dtb放置其中:

```
Figure 2-36 放置文件
```

```
root@starfive:/boot# tree ./dtbs-performance/
./dtbs-performance/
_____5.15.0
_____starfive
_____jh7110-visionfive-v2.dtb
```

2 directories, 1 file

3. (可选) 将lib/modules下的文件放到防星光 2上的/lib/modules路径下:

```
Figure 2-37 放置文件
root@starfive:/lib/modules# ls
5.15.0 5.15.0-starfive 6.1.31-starfive
```

4. (可选)进入对应版本的内核模块路径,执行以下命令生成initramfs:

update-initramfs -c -k 5.15.0 -b /boot

Figure 2-38 生成initramfs

root@starfive:/lib/modules/5.15.0# update-initramfs -c -k 5.15.0 -b /boot update-initramfs: Generating /boot/initrd.img-5.15.0

结果:

在/boot路径下生成对应版本号的initrd.img文件。

Figure 2-39 initrd.img root@starfive:/boot# ls System.map-5.15.0 dtbs uEnv.txt System.map-5.15.0-starfive dtbs-performance vmlinuz-5.15.0 System.map-6.1.31-starfive extlinux vmlinuz-5.15.0-starfive config-5.15.0 initrd.img-5.15.0 vmlinuz-6.1.31-starfive config-5.15.0-starfive initrd.img-5.15.0-starfive config-6.1.31-starfive initrd.img-6.1.31-starfive

Note:

update-initramfs是一个用于生成initramfs(初始内存文件系统)的命令。-xxx这个参数指定了要为 哪个内核版本生成initramfs。您需要将-xxx 替换为您要生成initramfs的实际内核版本号(此例中 为5.15.0)。

2.2.4.2.2. 更新配置文件

替换上述文件后,需要修改extlinux/extlinux.conf文件以增加新内核的启动项:

Figure 2-40 修改extlinux/extlinux.conf文件

label l2 menu label Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-performance linux /vmlinuz-5.15.0 initrd /initrd.img-5.15.0 fdtdir /dtbs-performance/5.15.0 append root=/dev/mmcblk1p4 rw console=tty0 console=ttyS0,115200 earlycoo n rootwait stmmaceth=chain_mode:1 selinux=0

验证

按照以下步骤进行验证:

1. 重新上电后,可在U-Boot menu查看到新增的启动选项,选择对应选项后,可见initrd.img、vmlinux以及dtb等文件均正确的从设定路径加载。

Figure 2-41 U-Boot Menu
U-Boot menu
1: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 6.1.31-starfive
2: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 6.1.31-starfive (rescue target)
3: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-starfive
4: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-starfive (rescue target)
5: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-performance
Enter choice: 5
5: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-performance
Retrieving file: /initrd.img-5.15.0
10167560 bytes read in 446 ms (21.7 MiB/s)
Retrieving file: /vmlinuz-5.15.0
8432841 bytes read in 370 ms (21.7 MiB/s)
<pre>append: root=/dev/mmcblk1p4 rw console=tty0 console=ttyS0,115200 earlycoo</pre>
Retrieving file: /dtbs-performance/5.15.0/starfive/jh7110-visionfive-v2.dt
52430 bytes read in 11 ms (4.5 MiB/s)
Uncompressing Kernel Image
Flattened Device Tree blob at 46000000
Booting using the fdt blob at 0x46000000
Using Device Tree in place at 0000000046000000, end 00000004600fccd
Starting kernel
Figure 2-42 版本
root@starfive:~# cat /proc/version
NU Binutils for Ubuntu) 2.38) #2 SMP Wed Apr 24 14:35:12 CST 2024
此外 前面提到 苯苯的内核不进程顺动横拉的功力 可不拉得 ,, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
此外,前面徒到,右新的内核个涉及驱动侯状的权动,可不执行modules_install部分师令并生成皆狭对应应 的inited ima文件。这样也可正常户动内核
的Interd.Img文件,这件也可正带启动内核。
下面修改extlinux.conf文件中新增启动项,将initrd配置由生成的initrd.img-5.15.0改为默认
的initrd.img-5.15.0-starfive:
Figure 2-43 initrd.img-5.15.0-starfive
label 12
menu label Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-performance
linux /vmlinuz-5.15.0
initrd /initrd.img-5.15.0-starfive
fdtdir /dtbs-performance/5.15.0
append root=/dev/mmcblk1p4 rw console=tty0 console=ttyS0,115200 earlyc
n rootwait stmmaceth=chain mode:1 selinux=0

7 Tip:

关于fdtdir的设置,请参考更新配置文件 (on page 20)。

3. 重新上电后并在U-Boot menu选择对应选项,可见加载了initrd.img-5.15.0-starfive,且系统正常启动:

Figure 2-44 U-Boot Menu

U-Boot menu
1: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 6.1.31-starfive
2: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 6.1.31-starfive (rescue target)
3: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-starfive
4: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-starfive (rescue target)
5: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-performance
Enter choice: 5
5: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-performance
Retrieving file: /initrd.img-5.15.0-starfive
9252487 bytes read in 406 ms (21.7 MiB/s)
Retrieving file: /vmlinuz-5.15.0
8432841 bytes read in 371 ms (21.7 MiB/s)
append: root=/dev/mmcblk1p4 rw console=tty0 console=ttyS0,115200 earlycoo
Retrieving file: /dtbs-performance/5.15.0/starfive/jh7110-visionfive-v2.dtb
52430 bytes read in 11 ms (4.5 MiB/s)
Uncompressing Kernel Image
Flattened Device Tree blob at 46000000
Booting using the fdt blob at 0x46000000
Using Device Tree in place at 000000046000000, end 00000004600fccd
Starting kernel
Figure 2-45 版本

root@starfive:~# cat /proc/version Linux version 5.15.0 (atlas@atlas-ThinkStation-P350) (riscv64-linux-gnu-gcc (Ubuntu 11.4.0-lubuntu1~22.04) 11.4.0, GNU ld ((NU Binutils for Ubuntu) 2.38) #2 SMP Wed Apr 24 14:35:12 CST 2024

2.3. 更换要加载的设备树文件

通过启用不同的设备树文件,可使得昉·星光 2实现不同的功能或支持不同的外设。以Debian202403的默认内核为例, 其支持以下不同的设备树文件:

```
Figure 2-46 设备树文件
```

<pre>root@starfive:/boot# ls dtbs/6.1.3</pre>	31/starfive/
evb-overlay	jh7110-evb-usbdevice.dtb
jh7110-evb-can-pdm-pwmdac.dtb	<u>ih7110-evb.dtb</u>
jh7110-evb-dvp-rgb2hdmi.dtb	jh7110-visionfive-v2-A10.dtb
jh7110-evb-i2s-ac108.dtb	jh7110-visionfive-v2-A11.dtb
jh7110-evb-pcie-i2s-sd.dtb	jh7110-visionfive-v2-ac108.dtb
jh7110-evb-spi-uart2.dtb	jh7110-visionfive-v2-tdm.dtb
jh7110-evb-uart1-rgb2hdmi.dtb	jh7110-visionfive-v2-wm8960.dtb
jh7110-evb-uart4-emmc-spdif.dtb	jh7110-visionfive-v2.dtb
ih7110-evb-uart5-pwm-i2c-tdm.dtb	vf2-overlav



Note:

不同的开发板使用不同的dtb文件:

- jh7110-visionfive-v2.dtb: 用于1.2A和1.3B版的开发板。
- jh7110-visionfive-v2-ac108.dtb:用于带有ac108编解码器的1.2A和1.3B版的开发版。
- jh7110-visionfive-v2-tdm.dtb: 用于带有tdm声卡的1.2A和1.3B版的开发版
- jh7110-visionfive-v2-wm8960.dtb: 用于带有wm8960编解码器的1.2A和1.3B版的开发板。

修改uEnv.txt文件

通过修改uEnv.txt文件,可使板子启动时加载不同的设备树文件。例如,修改uEnv.txt文件,使其使用jh7110-visionfive-v2-wm8960.dtb以支持wm8960编解码器:

Figure 2-47 修改uEnv.txt文件

root@starfive:/boot# cat uEnv.txt
fdt_high=0xfffffffffffffff
initrd_high=0xfffffffffffffff
kernel_addr_r=0x40200000
kernel_comp_addr_r=0x5a000000
kernel_comp_size=0x4000000
fdt_addr_r=0x46000000
ramdisk_addr_r=0x46100000
Move distro to first boot to speed up booting
boot_targets=distro mmc0 dhcp
Fix wrong fdtfile name
<pre># fdtfile=starfive/jh7110-visionfive-v2.dtb</pre>
<pre>fdtfile=starfive/jh7110-visionfive-v2-wm8960.dtb</pre>
Fix missing bootcmd
<pre>bootcmd=run load distro uenv:run bootcmd distro</pre>

验证

重新上电并选择对应内核后,可以发现jh7110-visionfive-v2-wm8960.dtb已从对应的路径正确加载:

Figure 2-48 验证

<pre>1: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 6.1.31-starfive 2: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 6.1.31-starfive (rescue target) 3: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-starfive 4: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-starfive (rescue target) 5: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-performance Enter choice: 1 1: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 6.1.31-starfive Retrieving file: /initrd.img-6.1.31-starfive 9264519 bytes read in 406 ms (21.8 MiB/s) Retrieving file: /vmlinuz-6.1.31-starfive 8985236 bytes read in 395 ms (21.7 MiB/s) append: root=/dev/mmcblklp4 rw console=tty0 console=tty50,115200 earlycon rootwait stmmaceth=chain_mode:1 selinux=0 Retrieving file: /dtbs/6.1.31/starfive/jh7110-visionfive-v2-wm8960.dtb 49982 bytes read in 11 ms (4.3 MiB/s) Uncompressing Kernel Image ## Flattened Device Tree blob at 46000000 Booting using the fdt blob at 0x46000000, end 00000004600f33d Starting kernel</pre>	U-Boot menu
<pre>2: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 6.1.31-starfive (rescue target) 3: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-starfive 4: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-starfive (rescue target) 5: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-performance Enter choice: 1 1: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 6.1.31-starfive Retrieving file: /initrd.img-6.1.31-starfive 20264519 bytes read in 406 ms (21.8 MiB/s) Retrieving file: /vmlinuz-6.1.31-starfive 8985236 bytes read in 395 ms (21.7 MiB/s) append: root=/dev/mmcblklp4 rw console=tty80 console=tty50,115200 earlycon rootwait stmmaceth=chain_mode:1 selinux=0 Retrieving file: /dtbs/6.1.31/starfive/jh7110-visionfive-v2-wm8960.dtb 49982 bytes read in 11 ms (4.3 MiB/s) uncompressing Kernel Image ## Flattened Device Tree blob at 46000000 Booting using the fdt blob at 0x46000000 Using Device Tree in place at 000000046000000, end 00000004600f33d Starting kernel</pre>	1: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 6.1.31-starfive
<pre>3: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-starfive 4: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-starfive (rescue target) 5: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-performance Enter choice: 1 1: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 6.1.31-starfive Retrieving file: /initrd.img-6.1.31-starfive 9264519 bytes read in 406 ms (21.8 MiB/s) Retrieving file: /vmlinuz-6.1.31-starfive 8985236 bytes read in 395 ms (21.7 MiB/s) append: root=/dev/mmcblklp4 rw console=tty0 console=ttyS0,115200 earlycon rootwait stmmaceth=chain_mode:1 selinux=0 Retrieving file: /dtbs/6.1.31/starfive/jh7110-visionfive-v2-wm8960.dtb 49982 bytes read in 11 ms (4.3 MiB/s) Uncompressing Kernel Image ## Flattened Device Tree blob at 46000000 Booting using the fdt blob at 0x46000000, end 00000004600f33d Starting kernel</pre>	2: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 6.1.31-starfive (rescue target)
<pre>4: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-starfive (rescue target) 5: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-performance Enter choice: 1 1: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 6.1.31-starfive Retrieving file: /initrd.img-6.1.31-starfive 9264519 bytes read in 406 ms (21.8 MiB/s) Retrieving file: /vmlinuz-6.1.31-starfive 8985236 bytes read in 395 ms (21.7 MiB/s) append: root=/dev/mmcblklp4 rw console=tty0 console=ttyS0,115200 earlycon rootwait stmmaceth=chain_mode:1 selinux=0 Retrieving file: /dtbs/6.1.31/starfive/jh7110-visionfive-v2-wm8960.dtb 49982 bytes read in 11 ms (4.3 MiB/s) Uncompressing Kernel Image ## Flattened Device Tree blob at 46000000 Booting using the fdt blob at 0x46000000, end 00000004600f33d Starting kernel</pre>	3: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-starfive
<pre>5: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-performance Enter choice: 1 1: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 6.1.31-starfive Retrieving file: /initrd.img-6.1.31-starfive 9264519 bytes read in 406 ms (21.8 MiB/s) Retrieving file: /vmlinuz-6.1.31-starfive 8985236 bytes read in 395 ms (21.7 MiB/s) append: root=/dev/mmcblklp4 rw console=tty0 console=ttyS0,115200 earlycon rootwait stmmaceth=chain_mode:1 selinux=0 Retrieving file: /dtbs/6.1.31/starfive/jh7110-visionfive-v2-wm8960.dtb 49982 bytes read in 11 ms (4.3 MiB/s) Uncompressing Kernel Image ## Flattened Device Tree blo at 46000000 Booting using the fdt blob at 0x46000000, end 00000004600f33d Starting kernel</pre>	4: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-starfive (rescue target)
Enter choice: 1 1: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 6.1.31-starfive Retrieving file: /initrd.img-6.1.31-starfive 9264519 bytes read in 406 ms (21.8 MiB/s) Retrieving file: /vmlinuz-6.1.31-starfive 8985236 bytes read in 395 ms (21.7 MiB/s) append: root=/dev/mcbklp4 rw console=tty0 console=tty50,115200 earlycon rootwait stmmaceth=chain_mode:1 selinux=0 Retrieving file: /dtbs/6.1.31/starfive/jh7110-visionfive-v2-wm8960.dtb 49982 bytes read in 11 ms (4.3 MiB/s) Uncompressing Kernel Image ## Flattened Device Tree blo at 46000000 Booting using the fdt blob at 0x46000000, end 00000004600f33d Starting kernel	5: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 5.15.0-performance
<pre>1: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 6.1.31-starfive Retrieving file: /initrd.img-6.1.31-starfive 9264519 bytes read in 406 ms (21.8 MiB/s) Retrieving file: /vmlinuz-6.1.31-starfive 88985236 bytes read in 395 ms (21.7 MiB/s) append: root=/dev/mmcblklp4 rw console=tty0 console=ttyS0,115200 earlycon rootwait stmmaceth=chain_mode:1 selinux=0 Retrieving file: /dtbs/6.1.31/starfive/jh7110-visionfive-v2-wm8960.dtb 49982 bytes read in 11 ms (4.3 MiB/s) Uncompressing Kernel Image ## Flattened Device Tree blob at 46000000 Booting using the fdt blob at 0x46000000, end 00000004600f33d Starting kernel</pre>	Enter choice: 1
Retrieving file: /initrd.img-6.1.31-starfive 9264519 bytes read in 406 ms (21.8 MiB/s) Retrieving file: /vmlinuz-6.1.31-starfive 8985236 bytes read in 395 ms (21.7 MiB/s) append: root=/dev/mmcblk1p4 rw console=tty0 console=tty50,115200 earlycon rootwait stmmaceth=chain_mode:1 selinux=0 Retrieving file: /dtbs/6.1.31/starfive/jh7110-visionfive-v2-wm8960.dtb 49982 bytes read in 11 ms (4.3 MiB/s) Uncompressing Kernel Image ## Flattened Device Tree blob at 46000000 Booting using the fdt blob at 0x46000000, end 00000004600f33d Starting kernel	1: Debian GNU/Linux bookworm/sid 6.1.31-starfive
9264519 bytes read in 406 ms (21.8 MiB/s) Retrieving file: /vmlinuz-6.1.31-starfive 8985236 bytes read in 395 ms (21.7 MiB/s) append: root=/dev/mmcblk1p4 rw console=tty0 console=tty50,115200 earlycon rootwait stmmaceth=chain_mode:1 selinux=0 Retrieving file: /dtbs/6.1.31/starfive/jh7110-visionfive-v2-wm8960.dtb 49982 bytes read in 11 ms (4.3 MiB/s) Uncompressing Kernel Image ## Flattened Device Tree blob at 46000000 Booting using the fdt blob at 0x46000000, end 00000004600f33d Starting kernel	Retrieving file: /initrd.img-6.1.31-starfive
Retrieving file: /vmlinuz-6.1.31-starfive 8985236 bytes read in 395 ms (21.7 MiB/s) append: root=/dev/mmcblklp4 rw console=tty0 console=ttyS0,115200 earlycon rootwait stmmaceth=chain_mode:1 selinux=0 Retrieving file: /dtbs/6.1.31/starfive/jh7110-visionfive-v2-wm8960.dtb 49982 bytes read in 11 ms (4.3 MiB/s) Uncompressing Kernel Image ## Flattened Device Tree blob at 46000000 Booting using the fdt blob at 0x46000000, end 00000004600f33d Starting kernel	9264519 bytes read in 406 ms (21.8 MiB/s)
<pre>8985236 bytes read in 395 ms (21.7 MiB/s) append: root=/dev/mmcblklp4 rw console=tty0 console=tty50,115200 earlycon rootwait stmmaceth=chain_mode:1 selinux=0 Retrieving file: /dtbs/6.1.31/starfive/jh7110-visionfive-v2-wm8960.dtb 49982 bytes read in 11 ms (4.3 MiB/s) Uncompressing Kernel Image ## Flattened Device Tree blob at 46000000 Booting using the fdt blob at 0x46000000, end 00000004600f33d Starting kernel</pre>	Retrieving file: /vmlinuz-6.1.31-starfive
append: root=/dev/mmcblklp4 rw console=tty0 console=tty50,115200 earlycon rootwait stmmaceth=chain_mode:1 selinux=0 Retrieving file: /dtbs/6.1.31/starfive/jh7110-visionfive-v2-wm8960.dtb 49982 bytes read in 11 ms (4.3 MiB/s) Uncompressing Kernel Image ## Flattened Device Tree blob at 46000000 Booting using the fdt blob at 0x46000000 Using Device Tree in place at 000000046000000, end 00000004600f33d Starting kernel	8985236 bytes read in 395 ms (21.7 MiB/s)
Retrieving file: /dtbs/6.1.31/starfive/jh7110-visionfive-v2-wm8960.dtb 49982 bytes read in 11 ms (4.3 MiB/s) Uncompressing Kernel Image ## Flattened Device Tree blob at 46000000 Booting using the fdt blob at 0x46000000 Using Device Tree in place at 000000046000000, end 00000004600f33d Starting kernel	append: root=/dev/mmcblk1p4 rw console=tty0 console=ttyS0,115200 earlycon rootwait stmmaceth=chain_mode:1 selinux=0
49982 bytes read in 11 ms (4.3 MiB/s) Uncompressing Kernel Image ## Flattened Device Tree blob at 46000000 Booting using the fdt blob at 0x46000000 Using Device Tree in place at 000000046000000, end 00000004600f33d Starting kernel	Retrieving file: /dtbs/6.1.31/starfive/jh7110-visionfive-v2-wm8960.dtb
Uncompressing Kernel Image ## Flattened Device Tree blob at 46000000 Booting using the fdt blob at 0x46000000 Using Device Tree in place at 000000046000000, end 00000004600f33d Starting kernel	49982 bytes read in 11 ms (4.3 MiB/s)
## Flattened Device Tree blob at 46000000 Booting using the fdt blob at 0x46000000 Using Device Tree in place at 000000046000000, end 00000004600f33d Starting kernel	Uncompressing Kernel Image
Booting using the fdt blob at 0x46000000 Using Device Tree in place at 000000046000000, end 00000004600f33d Starting kernel	## Flattened Device Tree blob at 46000000
Using Device Tree in place at 0000000046000000, end 00000004600f33d Starting kernel	Booting using the fdt blob at 0x46000000
Starting kernel	Using Device Tree in place at 000000046000000, end 00000004600f33d
Starting kernel	
	Starting kernel

3. 制作BusyBox系统

本节介绍了如何制作BusyBox系统。

主要包括以下部分:

- <u>编译Linux (交叉编译) (on page 34)</u>
- <u>制作文件系统 (on page 35)</u>
- <u>移植Rootfs</u>, 内核和dtb到防 星光 2 (on page 40)

3.1. 编译Linux (交叉编译)

按照以下步骤, 交叉编译Linux:

1. 执行以下命令, 安装依赖包以创建内核:

apt-get install build-essential linux-source bc kmod cpio flex libncurses5-dev libelf-dev libss1-dev dwarves bison git

2. 从赛昉科技Github仓库取内核文件:

git clone https://github.com/starfive-tech/linux

3. 执行以下命令, 切换到代码分支:

```
cd linux
git checkout -b JH7110_VisionFive2_devel origin/JH7110_VisionFive2_devel
git pull
```

4. 执行以下命令,设置编译Linux内核的默认设置:

make <Configuration_File> CROSS_COMPILE=riscv64-linux-gnu- ARCH=riscv



<Configuration_File>: 在防星光 2上, 该文件为starfive_visionfive2_defconfig。

5. 执行以下命令,设置编译Linux内核其他软件设置:

make CROSS_COMPILE=riscv64-linux-gnu- ARCH=riscv menuconfig

6. 编译Linux内核:

make CROSS_COMPILE=riscv64-linux-gnu- ARCH=riscv -jx

Note:

按照CPU内核的数量,调整此命令-*jx*的值。如果您的CPU中有8个内核,请将其更改为-*j8*。该过程较为 耗时,请您耐心等待。

结果:

系统将在linux/arch/riscv/boot目录下,生成内核镜像文件Image.gz。

Figure 3-1 示例	崳貐	出						
jianlong@jianlong:~/work/jh7110/vf2/trm/linux/arch/riscv/boot\$ ll								
total 21964								
drwxrwxr-x	3	jianlong	jianlong	4096	10月	26	11:03	./
drwxrwxr-x	10	jianlong	jianlong	4096	10月	26	11:01	/
drwxrwxr-x	б	jianlong	jianlong	4096	10月	26	11:00	dts/
- rw- rw- r	1	jianlong	jianlong	83	10月	26	11:00	.gitignore
-rwxrwxr-x	1	jianlong	jianlong	22016512	10月	26	11:03	Image*
- rw- rw- r	1	jianlong	jianlong	151	10月	26	11:03	.Image.cmd
- rw- rw- r	1	jianlong	jianlong	7744843	10月	26	11:03	Image.gz
- rw- rw- r	1	jianlong	jianlong	101	10月	26	11:03	.Image.gz.cmd
- rw- rw- r	1	jianlong	jianlong	1561	10月	26	11:00	install.sh
- rw- rw- r	1	jianlong	jianlong	206	10月	26	11:00	loader.lds.S
- rw- rw- r	1	jianlong	jianlong	143	10月	26	11:00	loader.S
- FW- FW- F	1	jianlong	jianlong	1612	10月	26	11:00	Makefile 🥢
iianlong@ii	anl	ong:~/wor	k/ih7110	/vf2/trm/1	inux	lard	h/rise	v/hoots

系统将在linux/arch/riscv/boot目录下,生成dtb文件文件Image.gz。

```
Figure 3-2 生成dtb文件
```

jianlong@jianlong:~/work/jh7110/vf2/trm/linux/arch/riscv/boot/dts/starfive\$ ll *.dtb
-rw-rw-r 1 jianlong jianlong 64849 10月 26 11:01 jh7110-evb-can-pdm-pwmdac.dtb
-rw-rw-r 1 jianlong jianlong 64498 10月 26 11:01 jh7110-evb.dtb
-rw-rw-r 1 jianlong jianlong 64249 10月 26 11:01 jh7110-evb-dvp-rgb2hdmi.dtb
-rw-rw-r 1 jianlong jianlong 64713 10月 26 11:01 jh7110-evb-i2s-ac108.dtb
-rw-rw-r 1 jianlong jianlong 65144 10月 26 11:01 jh7110-evb-pcie-i2s-sd.dtb
-rw-rw-r 1 jianlong jianlong 64369 10月 26 11:01 jh7110-evb-spi-uart2.dtb
-rw-rw-r 1 jianlong jianlong 64405 10月 26 11:01 jh7110-evb-uart1-rgb2hdmi.dtb
-rw-rw-r 1 jianlong jianlong 64907 10月 26 11:01 jh7110-evb-uart4-emmc-spdif.dtb
-rw-rw-r 1 jianlong jianlong 65005 10月 26 11:01 jh7110-evb-uart5-pwm-i2c-tdm.dtb
-rw-rw-r 1 jianlong jianlong 64353 10月 26 11:01 jh7110-evb-usbdevice.dtb
-rw-rw-r 1 jianlong jianlong 63510 10月 26 11:01 jh7110-fpga.dtb
-rw-rw-r 1 jianlong jianlong 47299 10月 26 11:01 jh7110-visionfive-v2-A10.dtb
-rw-rw-r 1 jianlong jianlong 47491 10月 26 11:01 jh7110-visionfive-v2-A11.dtb
-rw-rw-r 1 jianlong jianlong 48381 10月 26 11:01_ <u>ih7110-visionfive-v2-ac10</u> 8.dtb
-rw-rw-r 1 jianlong jianlong 47743 10月 26 11:01 jh7110-visionfive-v2.dtb
-rw-rw-r 1 jianlong jianlong 48252 10月 26 11:01 jh7110-visionfive-v2-wm8960.dtb

在稍后移植rootfs、dtb和内核到防·星光 2上时,将使用到Image.gz和.dtb文件。

3.2. 制作文件系统

执行以下步骤,制作文件系统:

1. 创建目录结构:

mkdir rootfs cd rootfs mkdir dev usr bin sbin lib etc proc tmp sys var root mnt

2. 下载BusyBox源代码,保存至rootfs文件夹以外的路径:

git clone https://git.busybox.net/busybox

3. 找到解压后文件所在位置,并进入BusyBox配置界面:

```
cd busybox
make CROSS_COMPILE=riscv64-linux-gnu- ARCH=riscv menuconfig
```

Figure 3-3 配置Busybox

BusyBox 1.36.0.git Configuration
-Busybox Configuration
Arrow keys navigate the menu. <enter> selects submenus>. Highlighted letters are hotkeys. Pressing <y> includes, <n> excludes, <m> modularizes features. Press <esc> to exit, <? > for Help, for Search. Legend: [*] built-in [] excluded <m> module < > module capable</m></esc></m></n></y></enter>
Settings Applets oreutils > oreass > oreass
<pre><select> < Exit > < Help ></select></pre>

4. 选择Settings > Build Options, 按Y检查Build static binary (no shared libs)选项。

Figure 3-4 检查Build static binary (no shared libs)

BUSYBOX 1.36.0.gtt Cont	
Arrow keys navigate excludes, <m> modul excluded <m> modul</m></m>	e the menu. <enter> selects submenus>. Highlighted letters are hotkeys. Pressing <y> includes, <n> arizes features. Press <esc><esc> to exit, <? > for Help, for Search. Legend: [*] built-in [] e. < > module capable</esc></esc></n></y></enter>
	<pre>^(-) [*] Support wtmp file (NEW) [*] Support writing pidfiles (NEW) (/var/run) mirectory for pidfiles (NEW) [*] Include busybox applet (NEW) [*] Supportshow SCRIPT (NEW)</pre>
	<pre>[*] Supportinstall [-s] to install applet links at runtime (NEW) [] Don't use /usr (NEW) [*] Drop SUID state for most applets (NEW) [*] Enable SUID configuration via /etc/busybox.conf (NEW) [*] suppress warning message if /etc/busybox.conf is not readable (NEW)</pre>
	<pre>[] exec prefers applets (NEW) (/proc/self/exe) Path to busybox executable (NEW) [] Support NSA Security Enhanced Linux (NEW) [] Clean up all memory before exiting (usually not needed) (NEW) [*] Support LOG_INFO level syslog messages (NEW) Build Options</pre>
	<pre>[*] Build static binary (no shared libs) [] force NOMMU build (NEW) () Cross compiler prefix (NEW) () Path to sysroot (NEW) () Additional CFLAGS (NEW)</pre>
	<pre>() Additional LDLEAGS (NEW) () Additional LDLEAGS (NEW) [] Avoid using GCC-specific code constructs (NEW) [*] Use -mpreferred-stack-boundary=2 on i386 arch (NEW) [*] Use -static-libgcc (NEW) Installation Options ("make install" behavior)</pre>
	<pre>(./_install) Destination path for 'make install' (NEW) Debugging Options [] Build with debug information (NEW) -(+)</pre>
	<pre>csolect: < Exit > < Help ></pre>

5. 指定编译器。

a. 在Build Options下,选择(riscv64-linux-gnu-) Cross compiler prefix。

Figure 3-5 选择Cross Compiler Prefix

-Setting-
Arrow keys navigate the menu. <enter> selects submenus>. Highlighted letters are hotkeys. Pressing <y> includes, <n> excludes, <m> modularizes features. Press <esc> to exit, <? > for Help, for Search. Legend: [*] built-in [] excluded <m> module <> module capable</m></esc></m></n></y></enter>
[*] Include busybox applet (NEW)
(*) Supportshow SCRIPT (NEW)
[*] Supportinstall [-s] to install applet links at runtime (NEW)
[] Don't use /usr (NEW)
[*] Drop SUID state for most applets (NEW)
[*] nable SUID configuration via /etc/busybox.conf (NEW)
[*] Suppress warning message if /etc/busybox.conf is not readable (NEW)
(/proc/self/exe) bath to busybox executable (NEW)
[] Support NSA Security Enhanced Linux (NEW)
[] Clean up all memory before exiting (usually not needed) (NEW)
[*] Support LOG_INFO level syslog messages (NEW)
Build Options
[^] Suita static binary (no shared tibs)
(riscy64-linux-gnu-) Cross compiler prefix
() Path to sysroot (NEW)
() Additional CFLAGS (NEW)
() dditional LDFLAGS (NEW)
() Additional LDLIBS (NEW)
[] We - more forced-stack-houndary-2 on 1386 arch (NFW)
[*] Use -static-libgcc (NEW)
Installation Options ("make install" behavior)
What kind of applet links to install (as soft-links)>
(./_install) Destination path for 'make install' (NEW)
L utild with debug information (NEW)
[] Enable runtime sanitizers (ASAW/USAN/ESAN/etc) (NEW)
[] uild unit tests (NEW)
[] *bort compilation on any warning (NEW)
<select> < Exit > < Help ></select>

b. 执行以下命令指定编译器:

riscv64-linux-gnu-

6. 选择**Installation Options > Destination path for 'make install'**下,将路径更改为rootfs文件目录的路径(即编 译后的BusyBox的安装路径)。

示例:



Figure 3-6 示例界面

Settings
Arrow keys navigate the menu. <enter> selects submenus>. Highlighted letters are hotkeys. Pressing <y> includes, <n> excludes, <m> modularizes features. Press <esc><esc> to exit, <? > for Help, for Search. Legend: [*] built-in [] excluded <m> module <> module canable</m></esc></esc></m></n></y></enter>
() L close we all senses before exiting (weally get ended) (NEU)
[*] Support LOG INFO level syslag messages (NEW)
Build Options
[*] euild static binary (no shared libs)
(iscu64-linux-anu-) cross compiler prefix
() Fath to sysroot (NEW)
() Additional CFLAGS (NEW)
() Additional LDFLAGS (NEW) () Additional LDFLAGS (NEW)
[] Avoid using GCC-specific code constructs (NEW)
[*] Use -mpreferred-stack-boundary=2 on i386 arch (NEW)
[*] Use -static-llbgcc (NEW)
what kind of aplet links to install (as soft-links)>
(/home/user/rootfs) Destination path for 'make install'
Debugging Options
[] Build with debug information (New)
[] avid unit tests (NEW)
[] Abort compilation on any warning (NEW)
[] Warn about single parameter bb_xx_msg calls (NEW)
Library Tuning
[] Use the end of BSS page (NEW)
[*] Enable fractional duration arguments (NEW)
[*] Support RIMIN(+n) and RIMAR(-n) signal names (NEW) [*] Use the definitions of SIGETMIN/SIGETMAR provided by libr (NEW)
suffer allocation policy (Allocate with Malloc)>
(6) Minimum password length (NEW)
(1) MJS: Trade bytes for speed (0:fast, 3:slow) (NEW)
<pre><select> < Exit > < Help ></select></pre>

- 7. 保存设置内容,退出BusyBox设置窗口。
- 8. 编译BusyBox:

make ARCH=riscv

9. 安装BusyBox:

make install

10. 进入此前创建的rootfs/etc目录,创建一个名为inittab的文件,并使用vim文本编辑器打开。

cd rootfs/etc vim inittab

11. 复制以下内容,并粘贴到inittab文件内。

```
::sysinit:/etc/init.d/rcS
::respawn:-/bin/login
::restart:/sbin/init
::ctrlaltdel:/sbin/reboot
::shutdown:/bin/umount -a -r
::shutdown:/sbin/swapoff -a
```

12. 在rootfs/etc目录下,新建名为profile的文件,并使用vim文本编辑器打开。

vim profile

13. 复制以下内容,并粘贴到profile文件内。

```
# /etc/profile: system-wide .profile file for the Bourne shells
echo
# echo -n "Processing /etc/profile..."
# no-op
# Set search library path
# echo "Set search library path in /etc/profile"
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/lib:/usr/lib
# Set user path
```

```
# echo "Set user path in /etc/profile"
PATH=/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/bin
export PATH
# Set PS1
# Note: In addition to the SHELL variable, ash supports \u, \h, \W, \$, \!, \n, \w, \nnn (octal numbers
corresponding to ASCII characters)
# And \e[xx;xxm (color effects), etc.
# Also add an extra '\' in front of it!
# echo "Set PS1 in /etc/profile"
export PS1="\\e[00;32m[$USER@\\w\\a]\\$\\e[00;34m"
# echo "Done"
```

14. 在rootfs/etc目录下,新建名为fstab的文件,并使用vim文本编辑器打开。

vim fstab

15. 复制以下内容,并粘贴到fstab文件内。

proc /proc proc defaults 0 0 none /tmp tmpfs defaults 0 0 mdev /dev tmpfs defaults 0 0 sysfs /sys sysfs defaults 0 0

16. 在rootfs/etc目录下,新建名为passwd的文件,并使用vim文本编辑器打开。

vim passwd

17. 复制以下内容,并粘贴到passwd文件内。

root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/sh

18. 在rootfs/etc目录下,新建名为group的文件,并使用vim文本编辑器打开。

vim group

19. 复制以下内容,并粘贴到group文件内。

root:x:0:root

20. 在rootfs/etc目录下,新建名为shadow的文件,并使用vim文本编辑器打开。

vim shadow

21. 复制以下内容,并粘贴到shadow文件内。

root:BAy5qvelNWKns:1:0:99999:7:::

22. 在rootfs/etc目录下,新建名为init.d的目录,并到该目录下。

mkdir init.d cd init.d

23. 在rootfs/etc目录下,新建名为rcS的文件,并使用vim文本编辑器打开。

vim rcS

24. 复制以下内容,并粘贴到rcS文件内。

25. 进入此前创建的rootfs/dev目录,并执行以下操作:

```
1 cd rootfs/dev
2 sudo mknod -m 666 console c 5 1
3 sudo mknod -m 666 null c 1 3
```

26. 在rootfs的根目录下新建软链接:

```
1 cd rootfs/
2 ln -s bin/busybox init
```

27. 修改rootfs目录中所有文件的权限:

sudo chmod 777 -R \star

28. 在rootfs目录下,执行以下命令在指定目录下生成rootfs.cpio.gz (cpio文件系统包)。

```
1 cd rootfs
2 find .| cpio -o -H newc | gzip > /home/user/Desktop/rootfs.cpio.gz
```

Note:

系统成功执行命令后,将在桌面上生成名为rootfs.cpio.gz的文件。您也可以根据需要,将命令中的目录修改为其它路径。如果您的CPU中有8个内核,请将其更改为-j8。该过程较为耗时,请您耐心等待。

3.3. 移植Rootfs,内核和dtb到防·星光 2

首先,我们需要将此前编译的rootfs系统软件包、内核和dtb镜像文件移动到同一目录下。

```
Figure 3-7 示例界面
```

```
Desktop compiled 
Image.gz jh7110-
visionfive-
v2.dtb
```

3.3.1. 方法1: 使用Micro SD卡

- 1. 将Micro-SD卡插入计算机;
- 2. 输入以下命令,查看连接中的Micro-SD卡地址:

lsblk

如下图所示,示例中的Micro-SD卡地址为/dev/sdb。

Fia	ure 3-8 云例						
sd	a	8:0	0	1506	0	disk	
Ľ	sda1	8:1	õ	150G	õ	part	
	-ubuntuvg-root	253:0	0	149G	0	lvm	/
	ubuntuvg-swap_1	253:1	0	980M	0	lvm	, [SWAP]
sd	Ь	8:16	1	28.9G	0	disk	
\vdash	sdb1	8:17	1	2M	0	part	
\vdash	sdb2	8:18	1	4M	0	part	
\vdash	sdb3	8:19	1	292M	0	part	/media/atlas/6CF3-3AD5
	sdb4	8:20	1	500M	0	part	/media/atlas/rootfs
s٢	0	11:0	1	61M	0	rom	

3. 输入以下命令,进入分区配置:

sudo gdisk /dev/sdb

```
Figure 3-9 示例输出
 atlas@atlas-VirtualBox:~$ sudo gdisk /dev/sdb
 GPT fdisk (gdisk) version 1.0.3
 Partition table scan:
    MBR: protective
    BSD: not present
    APM: not present
    GPT: present
 Found valid GPT with protective MBR; using GPT.
 Command (? for help):
4. 分别输入以下命令、删除原来的分区并创建新的分区:
  d--->v--->y
 Figure 3-10 示例命令和输出
 Command (? for help): d
 Using 1
 Command (? for help): o
 This option deletes all partitions and creates a new protective MBR.
 Proceed? (Y/N): y
 Command (? for help): n
 Partition number (1-128, default 1):
 First sector (34-60526558, default = 2048) or {+-}size{KMGTP}:
 Last sector (2048-60526558, default = 60526558) or {+-}size{KMGTP}:
 Current type is 'Linux filesystem'
 Hex code or GUID (L to show codes, Enter = 8300):
 Changed type of partition to 'Linux filesystem'
 Command (? for help): w
 Final checks complete. About to write GPT data. THIS WILL OVERWRITE EXISTING
 PARTITIONS!!
 Do you want to proceed? (Y/N): y
 OK; writing new GUID partition table (GPT) to /dev/sdb.
 Warning: The kernel is still using the old partition table.
 The new table will be used at the next reboot or after you
 run partprobe(8) or kpartx(8)
 The operation has completed successfully.
   i
     Tip:
      为保持某些默认设置,请按Enter回车键。
5. 格式化Micro-SD卡,并创建文件系统:
  sudo mkfs.vfat /dev/sdb1
6. 从计算机中移除Micro-SD卡,并重新插入以挂载系统镜像。
```

7. 输入以下命令查看是否挂载成功:

df -h

系统输出如下,请记录下图高亮处的挂载路径。

I Igui C D III N Millingui	Figure	3-11	示例输	出
----------------------------	--------	------	-----	---

/dev/loop3	55M	55M	0	100% /snap/core18/1668
/dev/loop4	90M	90M	0	100% /snap/core/8268
/dev/loop5	45M	45M	Θ	100% /snap/gtk-common-themes/1440
/dev/loop6	1.0M	1.0M	0	100% /snap/gnome-logs/81
/dev/loop7	161M	161M	0	100% /snap/gnome-3-28-1804/116
tmpfs	394M	40K	394M	1% /run/user/1000
/dev/sdb1	29G	64K	29G	1% /media/atlas/644C-1D2D
atlas@atlas-VirtualE	Box:~/Desktop/c	ompile	dS	

8. 进入到rootfs系统软件包、内核和dtb这三个镜像文件所在路径:

cd Desktop/compiled

9. 输入以下命令复制镜像文件到Micro-SD卡:

```
sudo cp Image.gz <Mount_Location>
sudo cp rootfs.cpio.gz <Mount_Location>
sudo cp <dtb_File_Name> <Mount_Location>
sync
```

Note:

。<Mount_Location>: 此前记录的挂载路径。

。</tb_File_Name>: 昉·星光 2的DTB文件。

不同的开发板使用不同的dtb文件:

- jh7110-visionfive-v2.dtb: 用于1.2A和1.3B版的开发板。
- jh7110-visionfive-v2-ac108.dtb: 用于带有ac108编解码器的1.2A和1.3B版的开 发版。
- jh7110-visionfive-v2-wm8960.dtb: 用于带有wm8960编解码器的1.2A和1.3B版 的开发板。

i Tip: 您可查看开发板上的丝印获取版本信息。

```
示例:
```

命令示例:

```
sudo cp Image.gz /media/user/644C-1D2D/
sudo cp rootfs.cpio.gz /media/user/644C-1D2D/
sudo cp jh7110-visionfive-v2.dtb /media/user/644C-1D2D/
sync
```

- 10. 从计算机中移除Micro SD卡,并将该卡插入昉·星光 2,然后启动。
- 11. 使用USB转串口转换器,将昉·星光 2连接至计算机,然后打开minicom,等待昉·星光 2进入U-Boot模式。以下示例输出表明昉·星光 2已进入U-Boot模式:

Figure 3-12 示例输出

U-Boot 2021.10-00044-g135126c47b-dirty (Oct 28 2022 - 16:36:03 +0800) CPU: rv64imacu Model: StarFive VisionFive V2 DRAM: 8 GiB sdio0@16010000: 0, sdio1@16020000: 1

12. 输入以下命令:

MMC:

setenv kernel_comp_addr_r 0xb000000; setenv kernel_comp_size 0x10000000;setenv kernel_addr_r 0x44000000; setenv fdt_addr_r 0x48000000;setenv ramdisk_addr_r 0x48300000 fatls mmc 1:1 fatload mmc 1:1 \${kernel_addr_r} Image.gz fatload mmc 1:1 \${fdt_addr_r} jh7110-visionfive-v2.dtb fatload mmc 1:1 \${ramdisk_addr_r} rootfs.cpio.gz booti \${kernel_addr_r} \${ramdisk_addr_r}:\${filesize} \${fdt_addr_r}

Figure 3-13 示例命令和输出

```
StarFive # setenv kernel comp addr r 0xb0000000;setenv kernel comp size 0x10000000;
StarFive # fatls mmc 1:1
                System Volume Information/
                Image.gz
   7745113
                jh7110-visionfive-v2.dtb
     47743
                rootfs.cpio.gz
   1211720
3 file(s), 1 dir(s)
StarFive # fatload mmc 1:1 ${kernel_addr_r} Image.gz
7745113 bytes read in 330 ms (22.4 MiB/s)
StarFive # fatload mmc 1:1 ${fdt_addr_r} jh7110-visionfive-v2.dtb
47743 bytes read in 4 ms (11.4 MiB/s)
StarFive # fatload mmc 1:1 ${ramdisk addr r} rootfs.cpio.gz; run chipa set_linux;
1211720 bytes read in 54 ms (21.4 MiB/s)
StarFive # booti ${kernel_addr_r} ${ramdisk_addr_r}:${filesize} ${fdt_addr_r}
Uncompressing Kernel Image
## Flattened Device Tree blob at 46000000
    Booting using the fdt blob at 0x46000000
    Using Device Tree in place at 000000046000000, end 00000004600ea7e
Starting kernel ...
```

13. 输入以下用户名和密码登录:

- Username: root
- Password: starfive

3.3.2. 方法2: 使用网线

1. 使用网线通过防·星光 2上的RJ45接口和路由器连接,连接串口转换器,然后启动开发板。

Note: 请确保主机PC也通过网络或Wi-Fi与路由器连接。

2. 打开minicom, 等待开发板进入U-Boot模式。以下示例输出表明昉·星光 2已进入U-Boot模式:

|3 - 制作BusyBox系统

Figure 3-14 示例输出

U-Boot 2021.07-rc4-g2d3dd06117-dirty (Jun 20 2021 - 21:03:05 +0800) CPU: rv64imafdc DRAM: 8 GiB MMC: sdio0@100000000: 0, sdio1@100100000: 1 Loading Environment from nowhere... OK Net: dwmac.10020000 Autoboot in 2 seconds MMC CD is 0x1, force to True. MMC CD is 0x1, force to True. Card did not respond to voltage select! : -110

3. 执行以下命令,设置U-Boot的环境变量:

```
setenv serverip 192.168.125.142;setenv ipaddr 192.168.125.200;
setenv hostname starfive;setenv netdev eth0;
setenv kernel_comp_addr_r 0xb0000000;
setenv kernel_comp_size 0x10000000;setenv kernel_addr_r 0x44000000;
setenv fdt_addr_r 0x48000000;setenv ramdisk_addr_r 0x48300000;
setenv bootargs console=ttyS0,115200 earlycon=sbi root=/dev/ram0 stmmaceth=chain_mode:1 loglevel=8
```

Note:

一般情况下路由器的默认IP为192.168.120.1。在这种情况下,请使用由路由器的DHCP服务器分配的 IP, 昉·星光 2的IP地址应为192.168.120.xxx。但是,如果您的路由器IP地址不同(如: 192.168.2.1),请 确保服务器IP和昉·星光 2属于同一IP段(例如192.168.2.xxx)中。

4. 通过ping命令,检查主机PC与昉·星光 2的连接情况。

示例:

ping 192.168.120.12

结果:

以下输出表明主机PC与昉·星光 2已经在同一网络下建立连接。

Figure 3-15 示例输出

```
StarFive # ping 192.168.125.142
Using ethernet@16030000 device
host 192.168.125.142 is alive
StarFive #
```

5. 在主机PC上安装TFTP服务器:

sudo apt-get update sudo apt install tftpd-hpa

6. 检查服务器状态:

sudo systemctl status tftpd-hpa

7. 输入以下命令进入TFTP服务器配置:

sudo nano /etc/default/tftpd-hpa

8. 执行以下命令设置TFTP服务器:

```
TFTP_USERNAME="tftp"
TFTP_DIRECTORY="/home/user/Desktop/compiled"
TFTP_ADDRESS=":69"
TFTP_OPTIONS="--secure"
```

Note:

TFTP_DIRECTORY是之前我们创建的目录,包含三个镜像文件(Image.gz, jh7110-visionfive-v2.dtb和rootfs.cpio.gz)

9. 重启TFTP服务器:

sudo systemctl restart tftpd-hpa

10. 在昉·星光 2的U-Boot模式下输入以下命令,从主机PC的TFTP服务器下载文件,并启动内核:

```
tftpboot ${fdt_addr_r} <dtb_File_Name>;
tftpboot ${kernel_addr_r} Image.gz;
tftpboot ${ramdisk_addr_r} rootfs.cpio.gz;
booti ${kernel_addr_r} ${ramdisk_addr_r}:${filesize} ${fdt_addr_r}
```

Note:

示例:

以下命令是昉·星光 2的一个示例:

```
tftpboot ${fdt_addr_r} jh7110-visionfive-v2.dtb;
tftpboot ${kernel_addr_r} Image.gz;
tftpboot ${ramdisk_addr_r} rootfs.cpio.gz;
run chipa_set_linux;
booti ${kernel_addr_r} ${ramdisk_addr_r}:${filesize} ${fdt_addr_r}
```

结果:

starfive mini RISC-V Rootfs

- 11. 输入以下用户名和密码登录:
 - Username: root
 - Password: starfive

4. 附录

前面提到,为了将编译生成的Debian包、dtb以及内核等文件传输到昉·星光 2上,可以通过SCP网络传输或挂载U盘等方式。若没有相关设备(网线、交换机、U盘),还可通过将SD卡挂载到编译主机的系统下(需要读卡器),直接将相关文件拷贝到SD卡的分区中。

本章主要从以下三个方面介绍了如何将文件拷贝到SD卡对应分区。

- <u>文件拷贝 (on page 49)</u>

4.1. 查看分区

按照以下步骤,查看分区:

1. 将带有已烧录Debian系统(此处为上文中手动替换过内核的Debian202403)的Micro-SD卡插入插入编译主机, 在Ubuntu系统下执行以下命令,检查SD卡分区:

\$ lsblk

Figure 4-1 示例输出									
→ compile_	kernel l	sbl	<						
NAME	MAJ:MIN	RM	SIZE	RO	TYPE	MOUNTPOINTS			
loop0	7:0	0	310.8M	1	loop	/snap/code/156			
loop1	7:1	0	4K	1	loop	/snap/bare/5			
loop2	7:2	0	311M	1	loop	/snap/code/157			
loop3	7:3	0	55.7M	1	loop	/snap/core18/2812			
loop4	7:4	0	63.9M	1	loop	/snap/core20/2182			
loop5	7:5	0	63.9M	1	loop	/snap/core20/2264			
loopó	7:6	0	74.1M	1	loop	/snap/core22/1033			
loop7	7:7	0	74.2M	1	loop	/snap/core22/1122			
loop9	7:9	0	164.8M	1	loop	/snap/gnome-3-28-1804/198			
loop10	7:10	0	269.6M	1	loop	/snap/firefox/4136			
loop11	7:11	0	400.8M	1	loop	/snap/gnome-3-38-2004/112			
loop12	7:12	0	349.7M	1	loop	/snap/gnome-3-38-2004/143			
loop13	7:13	0	504.2M	1	loop	/snap/gnome-42-2204/172			
loop14	7:14	0	505.1M	1	loop	/snap/gnome-42-2204/176			
loop15	7:15	0	91.7M	1	loop	/snap/gtk-common-themes/1535			
loop16	7:16	0	93.6M	1	loop	/snap/p3x-onenote/220			
loop17	7:17	0	12.9M	1	loop	/snap/snap-store/1113			
loop18	7:18	0	12.3M	1	loop	/snap/snap-store/959			
loop19	7:19	0	39.1M	1	loop	/snap/snapd/21184			
loop20	7:20	0	38.7M	1	loop	/snap/snapd/21465			
loop21	7:21	0	476K	1	loop	/snap/snapd-desktop-integration/157			
loop22	7:22	0	452K	1	loop	/snap/snapd-desktop-integration/83			
loop23	7:23	0	20.2M	1	loop	/snap/v2raya/28			
loop24	7:24	0	20.3M	1	loop	/snap/v2raya/30			
loop25	7:25	0	269.6M	1	loop	/snap/firefox/4173			
sda	8:0	0	1.8T	0	disk	/run/timeshift/backup			
						/coding			
sdb	8:16	1	29.1G	0	disk				
sdb1	8:17	1	2M	0	part				
sdb2	8:18	1	4M	0	part				
sdb3	8:19	1	100M	0	part				
L_sdb4	8:20	1	3.8G	0	part				
nvme0n1	259:0	0	476.9G	0	disk				
nvme0n1p1	259:1	0	512M	0	part	/boot/efi			
nvme0n1p2	259:2	0	476.4G	0	part	/var/snap/firefox/common/host-hunspell			

由上图可知,系统已读取到SD卡设备以及其分区信息。

在Debian202302-Debian202403中, 烧录的SD卡都会被划分为4个分区, 其中的第3个与第4个分区分别对应系 统下的/boot以及/分区, 我们可在Debian系统下通过af与1sb1k等命令验证这一点:

Figure 4-2 验证								
root@starfi	ve:~#	lsb	ιk	- a				
NAME	MAJ:	MIN F	RM	SIZE	R0	TYPE	MOUNTP	OINTS
loop0	7:	0	0	0B	0	loop		
loop1	7:	1	0	0B	0	loop		
loop2	7:	2	0	0B	0	loop		
loop3	7:	3	0	0B	0	loop		
loop4	7:	4	0	0B	0	loop		
loop5	7:	5	0	0B	0	loop		
loop6	7:	6	0	0B	Θ	loop		
loop7	7:	7	0	0B	Θ	loop		
mtdblock0	31:	0	0	256K	0	disk		
mtdblock1	31:	1	0	64K	0	disk		
mtdblock2	31:	2	0	ЗМ	0	disk		
mtdblock3	31:	3	0	1M	Θ	disk		
mmcblk1	179:	0	0	28.8G	Θ	disk		
-mmcblk1p1	179:	1	0	2M	0	part		
-mmcblk1p2	179:	2	0	4M	0	part		
-mmcblk1p3	179:	3	0	100M	Θ	part	/boot	
└─mmcblk1p4	179:	4	0	3.8G	Θ	part		
root@starfi	ve:~#	df ·	- h			7		
Filesystem		Size	્રા	Jsed A	vail	Use%	Mount	ed on
udev		3.2G		0	3.20	5 O%	/dev	
tmpfs		791M		3.2M	788M	1 1%	/run	
/dev/mmcblk	1p4	3.7G		3.3G	453M	1 88%	5 /	
tmpfs		3.9G		Θ	3.90	G 0%	/dev/	shm
tmpfs		5.0M		12K	5.0	1 1%	/run/	lock
/dev/mmcblk	1p3	100M		67M	34	1 67%	/boot	
tmpfs		791M		40K	791M	1 1%	/run/	user/110
tmpfs		791M		24K	791M	1 1%	/run/	user/0

4.2. 挂载分区

执行以下命令, 创建一个路径用于挂载分区, 将想要查看的分区挂载在该路径下:

\$ mkdir mount_path

• 第3分区 (/boot路径):

\$ sudo mount /dev/sdb3 mount_path

以下为示例输出:

Figure 4-3 示例输出

→ compile_kernel mkdir	mount_path		
→ compile_kernel sudo	mount <u>/dev/sdb3</u>		
→ compile_kernel ls mo	unt_path		
config-5.15.0	dtbs-performance	initrd.img-6.1.31-starfive	uEnv.txt
config-5.15.0-starfive	extlinux	System.map-5.15.0	vmlinuz-5.15.0
config-6.1.31-starfive	initrd.img-5.15.0	System.map-5.15.0-starfive	vmlinuz-5.15.0-starfive
dtbs	initrd.img-5.15.0-starfive	System.map-6.1.31-starfive	vmlinuz-6.1.31-starfive

结果: 挂载后可在此路径下查看Debian 系统中/boot路径下的文件。

如需卸载分区,可执行以下命令:

\$ sudo umount /deb/sdb3

• 第4分区 (/路径):

\$ sudo mount /dev/sdb4 mount_path

以下为示例输出:

Figure 4-4 示例输出

```
→ compile_kernel <u>sudo</u> mount <u>/dev/sdb4 mount_path</u>
→ compile_kernel ls <u>mount_path</u>
bin boot dev etc home lib lost+found media mnt opt proc root run sbin srv sys <mark>tmp</mark> usr var
```

如需卸载分区,可执行以下命令:

\$ sudo umount /deb/sdb4

Note:

在嵌入式Linux系统中,通常会将/boot目录用于存储引导加载程序和内核映像等引导相关的文件,而 根目录/则包含了系统的其他文件和目录。/boot目录与根目录/通常会划分到不同的分区。

。当/boot目录在独立分区时,根目录/中也有一个/boot目录。

。当/boot分区被挂载到根目录/时,原本根目录/下的/boot目录会被隐藏,而/boot分区中的 内容会被暴露在根目录/的/boot路径下。

这种方式将引导加载程序和内核镜像等引导程序独立于根文件系统。这样可以提高系统的安全性和稳定性。但是,需要避免在根目录/的/boot路径下写入文件,否则会在/boot分区挂载时产生冲突。

4.3. 文件拷贝

挂载SD卡分区后,可将所需文件拷贝到目标分区中,本节以Debian202403为例,在挂载SD卡的第4分区后,将文件拷贝到Debian系统的/home/user目录下:



如需拷贝文件到第3分区和第4分区,请参考<u>编译内核并手动替换更新文件 (on page 27)</u>一节。

1. 执行以下命令, 新建测试文件:

\$ echo "test message" > test_file.txt

2. 执行以下命令, 拷贝文件到目标路径:

\$ sudo cp test_file.txt mount_path/home/user && sync

3. 执行以下命令, 卸载分区:

\$ sudo umount /dev/sdb4

Figure 4-5 文件拷贝



4. 将SD卡插入昉·星光 2, 启动并执行以下命令查看:

ls /home/user

Figure 4-6 示例输出 root@starfive:~# ls /home/user/ test_file.txt root@starfive:~# cat /home/user/test_file.txt test message

结果:可见文件被正确的拷贝到目标路径下。