

# 用户手册

[SBC-PH8700]

## 历史版本

Rev.	Note	Author
20160902	Initial	Sandy

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## Release Note

### 1. 镜像版本

SBC-PH8700\_Shipment\_Image\_SDcard\_Rev01.img

SBC-PH8700\_Shipment\_Image\_EMMC\_Rev01.img

### 2. 功能列表

SBC-PH8700				
Feature List	Schematic Page#	On-Chip Peripherals	On-Board Peripherals	Detail Functions(existing)
u-boot version	2015.09			Supports kernel boot
kernel version	4.1.6			Supports all below functionality
Filesystem	Debian			Default root file system used by debian
CPU	PH8700-U5	AM3358_ZCZ		Null
				Can access read write and run
DDRAM	PH8700-P8-U12	DDR	MT41K256M16HA-125	code
PMIC	PH8700-P3-U2	I2C0	TPS65217	Null
eMMC	PH8700-P9-U13	MMC1	MTFC4GLDEA	Can access read write and boot
SDCard	Null			
MicroSD_(TF)	SPH1800-P6-TF1	MMC0	Null	Can access read write and boot
				can read write and keep time off
External-RTC	SPH1800-P9-U55	I2C0	RX-8025TUB	power
				can read write and keep time off
Integrited-RTC	PH8800-u11	RTC	Null	power
	PH8800-p10-D3/D			System can control LED to light or
LEDs	4	gpio	Null	not
LCD	SPH1800-P9-J9	RGB	Null	Can show picture on the screen
				System can control the LCD
Backlight	SPH1800-P9-J9	PWM	Null	backlight
TouchScreen	SPH1800-P9-J9	ADC-TSC	Null	System use touchscreen
			MTFC4GACAAAM-4M	
EEPROM	PH8800-p8-u14	MMC1	IT	Can access read write
CAN	SPH1800-p8-J61	CAN1	MC33901WEF	System can send and receive data

				between two board
<b>UART-0</b>	SPH1800-p7-CN4	UART0	NULL	System can send and receive data in loopback mode
<b>UART-1</b>	SPH1800-p7-J4	UART5	MAX3232CUE+	System can send and receive data in loopback mode
<b>UART-2</b>	SPH1800-p13-J58	UART3	Null	System can send and receive data in loopback mode
<b>UART-4</b>	SPH1800-p13-J58	UART1	MAX3232CUE+	System can send and receive data in loopback mode
<b>RS485-2</b>	SPH1800-p8-u5	SPI0	SC16IS752IPW	System can send and receive data between two board
<b>RS485-3</b>	SPH1800-p8-u5	SPI0	SC16IS752IPW	System can send and receive data between two board
<b>USB-Host</b>	SPH1800-p11-p3	USB1	Null	Can recognize U disk by USB host
<b>USB-OTG</b>	SPH1800-p11-j13	USB0	Null	Can recognize U disk in host mode, and can work as usb ethernet in device mode
<b>Ethernet-1</b>	PH8800-P9-U9	RGMII1	KSZ9031RNXIA	Can ping the server
<b>Ethernet-2</b>	SPH1800-P12-J17	RGMII2	AR8035	Can ping the server
<b>HDMI</b>	SPH1800-P10-U34	I2C0	TDA19988BHN/C1,551	Can show picture on the screen
<b>Audio</b>	SPH1800-P10-U34	I2C0	TDA19988BHN/C1,551	can play wav

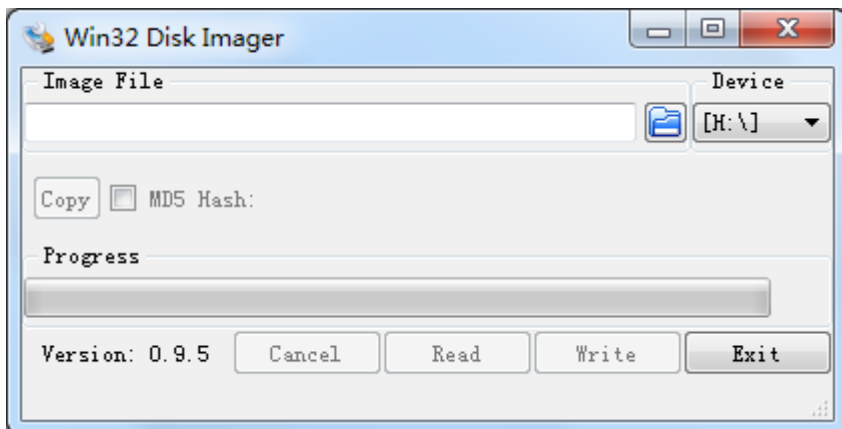
### 3. 已知问题

Known issue List	Detail
<b>LCD</b>	4.3 inch screen turn white for a while in boot 7 inch screen blink several times when boot
<b>HDMI</b>	Not shown correctly Not support Sony HDMI display

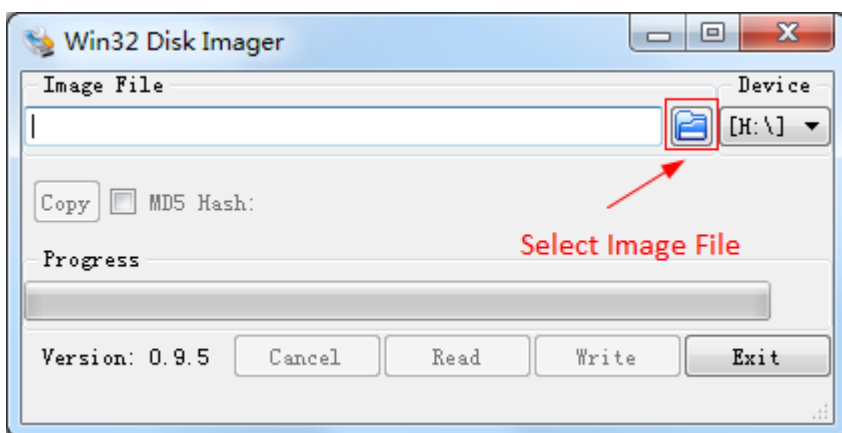
## 第1章 快速启动

### 1.1 烧写镜像到 SD 卡

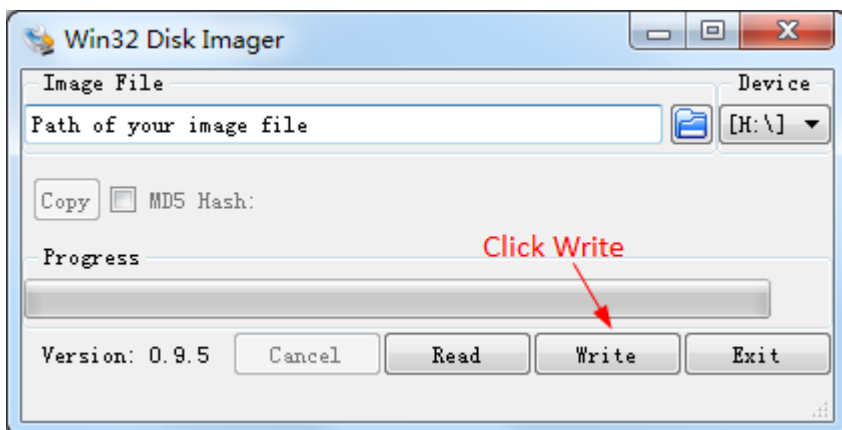
- 首先，你需要准备一张不小于 2G 的 SD 卡
- 然后，你需要从 <https://sourceforge.net/projects/win32diskimager/> 下载并安装 Win32 Disk Imager



- 选择需要烧写的镜像，SBC-PH8700\_Shipment\_Image\_SDcard\_Rev01.img:



- 点击 Write 烧写镜像:



## 1.2 从 SD 卡启动系统

- 在 PC 上安装串口软件（例如 SecureCRT），选择正确的端口号，波特率 115200，8 位数据位，1 位停止位，无奇偶校验
- 用 USB 转 TTL 模块把板子上的 DEBUG 接口(CN4)和 PC 相连
- 把 Micro SD 卡插入板上的插槽 TF1
- 按下按键 S3，用 5V,2A 的电源，给板子供电(J1)，上电复位后松开 S3
- 系统启动完毕之后，串口显示如下

```
[ 4.779552] systemd[1]: Starting Journal Service...
[ 4.802315] systemd[1]: Started Journal Service.
[ 5.040992] systemd-udevd[144]: starting version 215
[ 5.360032] systemd-journald[143]: Received request to flush runtime journal from PID 1
[ 6.677796] remoteproc0: failed to load am335x-pm-firmware.elf
[ 6.733794] remoteproc0: powering up wkup_m3
[ 6.739527] remoteproc0: Direct firmware load for am335x-pm-firmware.elf failed with error
[ 6.895292] remoteproc0: Falling back to user helper
[ 7.275365] remoteproc0: request_firmware failed: -11
[ 7.281803] remoteproc0: rproc_boot failed
[ 8.031991] net eth0: initializing cpsw version 1.12 (0)
[ 8.114081] net eth0: phy found : id is : 0x4dd072
[ 8.140049] net eth1: initializing cpsw version 1.12 (0)
[ 8.224126] net eth1: phy found : id is : 0x4dd072
[ 8.919773] c_can_platform 481cc000.can can0: bit-timing not yet defined
[ 8.973742] c_can_platform 481cc000.can can0: failed to open can device
[ 9.665888] random: nonblocking pool is initialized
[11.114500] cpsw 4a100000.ethernet eth0: Link is up - 100Mbps/Full - flow control rx/tx
```

Debian GNU/Linux 8 embest ttyS0

www.embest-tech.com

default username:password is [root:root]

embest login:

输入用户名和密码 root 登录:

Debian GNU/Linux 8 embest ttyS0

www.embest-tech.com

default username:password is [root:root]

embest login: root

Password:

Linux embest 4.1.6 #1 PREEMPT Tue Sep 27 10:47:01 CST 2016 armv7l

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;  
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the  
individual files in /usr/share/doc/\*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent  
permitted by applicable law.

root@embest:~#



## 1.3 从 EMMC 启动系统

将 SBC-PH8700\_Shipment\_Image\_EMMC\_Rev01.img 拷贝到 U 盘；

参考 [1.2](#)，先从 SD 卡启动系统，再将 U 盘插入 USB 接口（P3）：

在串口终端输入：

```
root@embest:~# ls /dev/sd*
```

```
/dev/sda /dev/sda1
```

```
root@embest:~# mount /dev/sda1 /mnt/
```

```
root@embest:~# dd if=/mnt/SBC-PH8700_Shipment_Image_EMMC_Rev01.img of=/dev/mmcblk1
```

注意：烧写时间较长，请耐心等待...

烧写结束后，上电复位并启动系统（不用按 S3）

## 第2章 功能测试

首先, 请参考[第一章 1.1](#), 把系统启动起来. 然后跟随下面的指引测试各项功能.

### 2.1 LED 测试

用户能够控制 SOM-PH8700 上的 LED (D2,D3) 指示灯. 在终端中执行以下命令来进行测试; (其中 D2 对应 user\_leds\_d2, D3 对应 user\_leds\_d3)

熄灭 LED:

```
root@embest:~# echo 0 > /sys/class/leds/user_leds_d2/brightness
```

```
root@embest:~# echo 0 > /sys/class/leds/user_leds_d3/brightness
```

点亮 LED:

```
root@embest:~# echo 1 > /sys/class/leds/user_leds_d2/brightness
```

```
root@embest:~# echo 1 > /sys/class/leds/user_leds_d3/brightness
```

### 2.2 RTC 测试

在串口终端输入:

查看当前时间:

```
root@embest:~# date
```

```
Sat Jan 1 00:02:07 UTC 2000
```

设置时间 2016 年 3 月 9 日 10 时 46 分:

```
root@embest:~# date 030910462016
```

```
Wed Mar 9 10:46:00 UTC 2016
```

把系统时钟写入 RTC:

```
root@embest:~# hwclock -w
```

读取 RTC:

```
root@embest:~# hwclock
```

```
Wed 09 Mar 2016 10:46:23 AM UTC -0.432561 seconds
```

可以看到, 硬件时钟 RTC 被设置成 2016 年 3 月 9 日, 系统时钟被保存到硬件时钟里。

重启系统并查看时间:

```
root@embest:~# date
```

```
Wed Mar 9 10:46:45 UTC 2016
```

## 2.3 EEPROM 测试

在串口终端输入以下命令：

```
root@embest:~# ./eeprom_test
```

```
data will write to EEPROM at 0x400
```

00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0a	0b	0c	0d	0e	0f
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1a	1b	1c	1d	1e	1f
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f
70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f
a0	a1	a2	a3	a4	a5	a6	a7	a8	a9	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
b0	b1	b2	b3	b4	b5	b6	b7	b8	b9	ba	bb	bc	bd	be	bf
c0	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5	c6	c7	c8	c9	ca	cb	cc	cd	ce	cf
d0	d1	d2	d3	d4	d5	d6	d7	d8	d9	da	db	dc	dd	de	df
e0	e1	e2	e3	e4	e5	e6	e7	e8	e9	ea	eb	ec	ed	ee	ef
f0	f1	f2	f3	f4	f5	f6	f7	f8	f9	fa	fb	fc	fd	fe	ff

```
data read from EEPROM at 0x400
```

00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0a	0b	0c	0d	0e	0f
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1a	1b	1c	1d	1e	1f
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f
70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f
a0	a1	a2	a3	a4	a5	a6	a7	a8	a9	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
b0	b1	b2	b3	b4	b5	b6	b7	b8	b9	ba	bb	bc	bd	be	bf
c0	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5	c6	c7	c8	c9	ca	cb	cc	cd	ce	cf
d0	d1	d2	d3	d4	d5	d6	d7	d8	d9	da	db	dc	dd	de	df

```
e0 e1 e2 e3 e4 e5 e6 e7 e8 e9 ea eb ec ed ee ef
f0 f1 f2 f3 f4 f5 f6 f7 f8 f9 fa fb fc fd fe ff
```

写数据与读到的数据相同，测试通过；

## 2.4 EMMC 测试

在串口终端执行：

```
root@embest:~# touch emmc_read emmc_write
```

编辑 emmc\_write:

```
root@embest:~# vi emmc_write
```

例如写入 “emmc write test”

写 emmc 命令：

```
root@embest:~# dd if=emmc_write of=/dev/mmcblk1
```

```
[ 68.358218] mmcblk1: p1 p2
```

```
0+1 records in
```

```
0+1 records out
```

```
16 bytes (16 B) copied, 0.0273767 s, 0.6 kB/s
```

读 emmc 命令：

```
root@embest:~# dd if=/dev/mmcblk1 of=emmc_read bs=1K count=10
```

```
10+0 records in
```

```
10+0 records out
```

```
10240 bytes (10 kB) copied, 0.00800079 s, 1.3 MB/s
```

查看 emmc\_read:

```
root@embest:~# cat emmc_read
```

```
emmc write test
```

测试成功；

## 2.5 ADC 测试

在串口终端输入以下命令，采样值返回：

```
root@embest:~# cat /sys/bus/platform/devices/TI-am335x-adc/iio\:device0/in_voltage4_raw
```

```
571
```

```
root@embest:~# cat /sys/bus/platform/devices/TI-am335x-adc/iio\:device0/in_voltage5_raw
```

```
863
```

```
root@embest:~# cat /sys/bus/platform/devices/TI-am335x-adc/iio\:device0/in_voltage6_raw
```

```
863
```

```
root@embest:~# cat /sys/bus/platform/devices/TI-am335x-adc/iio\:device0/in_voltage7_raw
```

```
879
```

## 2.6 HDMI 测试

打开 SD 卡中 uEnv.txt 文件，修改 fdtfile=embest-SOM\_PH8700-BB\_SPH1800-HDMI.dtb

用 HDMI 数据线相连接显示设备并重新启动系统；

## 2.7 HDMI AUDIO 测试

连接 HDMI 设备，执行以下命令播放默认音频文件

```
root@embest:~# aplay /boot/firmware/audio_sample.wav
```

```
Playing WAVE '/boot/firmware/audio_sample.wav' : Signed 16 bit Little Endian, Rate 22050 Hz, Stereo
```

## 2.8 LCD 测试

连接显示屏到 J9:

4.3 寸屏:

打开 SD 卡中 uEnv.txt 文件，修改 fdtfile= embest-SOM\_PH8700-BB\_SPH1800-4.3inch\_LCD.dtb

连接 4.3 寸屏并重新启动系统；

7 寸屏:

打开 SD 卡中 uEnv.txt 文件，修改 fdtfile= embest-SOM\_PH8700-BB\_SPH1800-7inch\_LCD.dtb

连接 7 寸屏并重新启动系统；

## 2.9 背光测试

背光的亮度设置范围为（1—8），1 表示亮度最低，8 表示亮度最高，在串口终端下输入如下命令进行背光测试：

最暗：

```
root@embest:~# echo 1 > /sys/class/backlight/backlight/brightness
```

最亮：

```
root@embest:~# echo 8 > /sys/class/backlight/backlight/brightness
```

## 2.10 触摸屏测试

连接显示屏到 J9,在串口终端输入以下命令执行触摸屏校准程序：

```
root@embest:~# ts_calibrate
```

按照屏幕上提示，点击 “+” 图标 5 次完成校准。

## 2.11 串口测试

开发板上有 4 个串口，其中 UART0(CN4)为 debug 接口

### 2.11.1 UART1

短接 J4 第 2, 3 号接口:

```
root@embest:~# ./uart_test -d /dev/ttyS1 -b 115200
```

```
/dev/ttyS1 SEND: 1234567890
```

```
/dev/ttyS1 RECV 10 total
```

```
/dev/ttyS1 RECV: 1234567890
```

注意: **Ctrl+C** 中断串口测试

### 2.11.2 UART2

短接 J58 第 16, 17 号接口:

```
root@embest:~# ./uart_test -d /dev/ttyS2 -b 9600
```

```
/dev/ttyS2 SEND: 1234567890
```

```
/dev/ttyS2 RECV 10 total
```

```
/dev/ttyS2 RECV: 1234567890
```

注意: **Ctrl+C** 中断串口测试

### 2.11.3 UART4

短接 J58 第 14, 15 号接口:

```
root@embest:~# ./uart_test -d /dev/ttyS4 -b 9600
```

```
/dev/ttyS4 SEND: 1234567890
```

```
/dev/ttyS4 RECV 10 total
```

```
/dev/ttyS4 RECV: 1234567890
```

注意: **Ctrl+C** 中断串口测试

## 2.12 RS485 测试

### 2.12.1 RS485-2 和 RS485-3

分别短接 J62 的 7, 9 号引脚; 8, 10 号引脚(即 RS485-A3 to RS485-A2, RS485-B3 to RS485-B2):

串口终端输入如下命令 (在后台运行):

```
root@embest:~# ./uart_test -d /dev/ttySC1 -b 9600 -s "a" &
```

接着输入:

```
root@embest:~# ./uart_test -d /dev/ttySC0 -b 9600 -s "c"
```

```
/dev/ttySC0 SEND: c
```

```
/dev/ttySC1 RECV 1 total
```

```
/dev/ttySC1 RECV: c
```

```
/dev/ttySC1 SEND: a
```

```
/dev/ttySC0 RECV 1 total
```

```
/dev/ttySC0 RECV: a
```

ttySC0, ttySC1 分别发送数据，并能接收数据；

## 2.13 CAN 测试

测试方法：

在串口终端中执行以下命令

```
root@embest:~# ip link set can0 type can bitrate 50000 loopback on
```

```
root@embest:~# ip link set can0 up
```

```
[ 1080.870648] c_can_platform 481cc000.can can0: setting BTR=1c1d BRPE=0000
```

执行以下命令在后台接受数据包：

```
root@embest:~# candump can0 &
```

执行以下命令在发送数据包：

```
root@embest:~# cansend can0 123#11223344556677
```

```
can0 123 [7] 11 22 33 44 55 66 77
```

```
can0 123 [7] 11 22 33 44 55 66 77
```

关闭设备：

```
root@embest:~# ip link set can0 down
```

```
read: Network is down
```

```
root@embest:~# [ 1280.241265] c_can_platform 481cc000.can can0: setting BTR=1c1d BRPE=0000
```

## 2.14 网络测试

连接网线到 J17，在串口终端中输入以下命令来测试：

设置 IP 地址：

```
root@embest:~# ifconfig eth0 192.168.2.64
```

网络测试：

```
root@embest:~# ping 192.168.2.1
```

eth1 测试时，断开 J17 网线，连接外接网卡，执行同样的命令（eth0 改成 eth1）。

## 2.15 USB 测试

### 2.15.1 Host 测试

将 U 盘插入 USB host 接口 (P3)，串口显示磁盘信息:

```
[ 749.839750] usb 2-1: USB disconnect, device number 2
[ 753.033776] usb 2-1: new high-speed USB device number 3 using musb-hdrc
[ 753.174244] usb 2-1: New USB device found, idVendor=0781, idProduct=5530
[ 753.181112] usb 2-1: New USB device strings: Mfr=1, Product=2, SerialNumber=3
[ 753.189783] usb 2-1: Product: Cruzer
[ 753.193454] usb 2-1: Manufacturer: SanDisk
[ 753.198779] usb 2-1: SerialNumber: 20060876900F3042FBB5
[ 753.207733] usb-storage 2-1:1.0: USB Mass Storage device detected
[ 753.218483] scsi host1: usb-storage 2-1:1.0
[ 754.224988] scsi 1:0:0:0: Direct-Access      SanDisk  Cruzer           1.26 PQ: 0 ANSI: 5
[ 754.248822] sd 1:0:0:0: [sda] 7821312 512-byte logical blocks: (4.00 GB/3.72 GiB)
[ 754.261207] sd 1:0:0:0: [sda] Write Protect is off
[ 754.269365] sd 1:0:0:0: [sda] Write cache: disabled, read cache: enabled, doesn't support DPO or FUA
[ 754.291840]  sda:
[ 754.300985] sd 1:0:0:0: [sda] Attached SCSI removable disk
```

串口终端输入如下命令:

```
root@embest:~# ls /dev/sd*
/dev/sda
```

/dev 下存在设备节点;

### 2.15.2 OTG 测试

#### 2.15.2.1 主设备

通过转接线连接 U 盘到 J13:

```
[ 777.452379] usb 2-1: USB disconnect, device number 3
[ 828.653766] usb 1-1: new high-speed USB device number 2 using musb-hdrc
[ 828.794284] usb 1-1: New USB device found, idVendor=0781, idProduct=5530
[ 828.801145] usb 1-1: New USB device strings: Mfr=1, Product=2, SerialNumber=3
[ 828.811356] usb 1-1: Product: Cruzer
[ 828.817391] usb 1-1: Manufacturer: SanDisk
[ 828.823054] usb 1-1: SerialNumber: 20060876900F3042FBB5
[ 828.834098] usb-storage 1-1:1.0: USB Mass Storage device detected
[ 828.848209] scsi host2: usb-storage 1-1:1.0
```



```
[ 829.854966] scsi 2:0:0:0: Direct-Access      SanDisk  Cruzer          1.26 PQ: 0 ANSI: 5
[ 829.879600] sd 2:0:0:0: [sda] 7821312 512-byte logical blocks: (4.00 GB/3.72 GiB)
[ 829.893393] sd 2:0:0:0: [sda] Write Protect is off
[ 829.902869] sd 2:0:0:0: [sda] Write cache: disabled, read cache: enabled, doesn't support DPO or FUA
[ 829.927923]  sda:
[ 829.939997] sd 2:0:0:0: [sda] Attached SCSI removable disk
```

串口终端输入如下命令：

```
root@embest:~# ls /dev/sd*
```

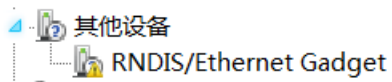
```
/dev/sda
```

/dev 下存在设备节点；

---

#### 2.15.2.2 从设备

连接 J13 到 PC 端，打开设备管理器，识别到如下设备：



## 第3章 系统编译

### 3.1 配置编译环境

将 SBC-PH8700-Release-REV01 文件夹拷贝到 Linux 环境下的\$HOME 目录下(解压 rar 文件), 编译工具 gcc-linaro-4.9-2015.05-x86\_64\_arm-linux-gnueabi 在\$HOME/S5\_Tool 目录下, 用如下命令解压:

```
$xz -d gcc-linaro-4.9-2015.05-x86_64_arm-linux-gnueabi.tar.xz
```

```
$tar -xvf gcc-linaro-4.9-2015.05-x86_64_arm-linux-gnueabi.tar
```

导入环境变量:

```
$export
```

```
CROSS_COMPILE=$HOME/S5_Tool/gcc-linaro-4.9-2015.05-x86_64_arm-linux-gnueabi/bin/arm-linux-gnueabi-
```

```
$export ARCH=arm
```

### 3.2 编译 UBOOT

#### 3.2.1 获取 uboot 源码

Uboot 源码在\$HOME/S4\_Sourcecode/目录下, 解压 u-boot\*.tar.gz :

```
$ cd $HOME/S4_Sourcecode/
```

```
$ tar -zxvf u-boot*.tar.gz
```

#### 3.2.2 编译并烧写镜像到 SD 卡

```
$ cd $HOME/S4_Sourcecode/u-boot
```

```
$ make distclean
```

```
$make som_ph8700_defconfig
```

```
$make
```

编译完成后在\$HOME/S4\_Sourcecode/u-boot 目录下生成 MLO, u-boot.img, 将两个文件拷贝到 SD 卡中;

#### 3.2.3 编译并烧写镜像到 EMMC

```
$ cd $HOME/S4_Sourcecode/u-boot
```

```
$ make distclean
```

```
$make som_ph8700_emmcboot_defconfig
```

```
$make
```

编译完成后在\$HOME/S4\_Sourcecode/u-boot 目录下生成 MLO, u-boot.img, 将两个文件烧写到 EMMC 中;

(参考 [1.3 从 EMMC 启动系统](#))

## 3.3 Kernel

### 3.3.1 获取内核源码

内核源码存在\$HOME/S4\_Sourcecode/目录下,解压 linux\*.tar.gz

```
$ tar -zxvf linux*.tar.gz
```

### 3.3.2 编译并烧写镜像到 SD 卡

```
$ cd $HOME/S4_Sourcecode/linux
```

```
$ make distclean
```

```
$ make embest_ti_8700_defconfig
```

```
$ make
```

编译完成后在

- 目录\$HOME/release/sourcecode/linux/arch/arm/boot 下生成 zImage 文件。
- 目录 \$HOME/ release/sourcecode/linux/arch/arm/boot/dts 中生成下列 3 个文件:
  1. embest-SOM\_PH8700-BB\_SPH1800-4.3inch\_LCD.dtb
  2. embest-SOM\_PH8700-BB\_SPH1800-7inch\_LCD.dtb
  3. embest-SOM\_PH8700\_BB\_SPH1800-HDMI.dtb

dtb 文件分别对应 4.3 寸屏, 7 寸屏, HDMI 显示 (配置方法参考 [LCD 测试](#), [HDMI 测试](#));

将文件拷贝到 SD 卡中。