

本文档采用了 Uboot1.1.6 中的 nandflash 的新驱动, 没有用 nand_legacy, 同时添加了 yaffs 文件系统烧写的功能, 并且对网上一些移植文档的不妥, 缺少之处进行补充。如有不妥之处, 欢迎指正。

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零、移植前说明:

1. 工作环境:

Fedora 7 ,内核 2.6.21

交叉编译器:

Arm-linux-gcc 3.3.2

目标板:

优龙 FS2410, NAND Flash: 64M K9F1208, NOR Flash: 2M SST39VF1601 (本次移植不包含 NOR Flash 支持), RAM 64M , CS8900Q3

2. 下载源码, 建立工作目录

u-boot 的源码可以从以下网址下载:

<http://downloads.sourceforge.net/u-boot/u-boot-1.1.6.tar.bz2>

建立工作目录:

```
mkdir /bootloader
```

```
cd /bootloader
```

把下载的源码拷贝到该目录, 解压:

```
tar jxvf u-boot-1.1.6.tar.bz2
```

注意使用交叉编译器为 3.3.2 版本

```
[root@localhost bootloader]# arm-linux-gcc -v
Reading specs from /usr/local/arm/3.3.2/lib/gcc-lib/arm-linux/3.3.2/specs
Configured with: ../gcc-3.3.2/configure --target=arm-linux --with-cpu=strongarm1100 --prefix=/usr/local/arm/3.3.2 i686-pc-linux-gnu --with-headers=/work/kernel.h3900/include --enable-threads=posix --enable-shared --enable-static --enable-languages=c,c++
Thread model: posix
gcc version 3.3.2
[root@localhost bootloader]#
```

一、移植步骤如下:

(1)、建立自己 fs2410 开发板的配置

```
cd /u-boot-1.1.6
```

```
1)# cp -r board/smdk2410 board/fs2410
```

```
2)# cp include/configs/smdk2410.h include/configs/fs2410.h
```

fs2410.h 是开发板的配置文件, 他包括开发板的 CPU、系统时钟、RAM、FLASH 系统及其他相关的配置信息, 由于 u-boot 已经支持三星的 SMDK2410 开发板, 所以移植的时候直接拷贝 SMDK2410 的配置文件, 做相应的修改即可。由于 Uboot 对 SMDK2410 板的 NAND Flash 初始化部分没有写, 即 lib_arm/board.c 中的 start_armboot 函数中有这

么一句:

```
#if (CONFIG_COMMANDS & CFG_CMD_NAND)
puts ("NAND:");
nand_init(); /* go init the NAND */
#endif
```

但是在 board/smdk2410 目录下源文件中都没有定义 nand_init 这个函数。所以需要我们补充这个函数以及这个函数涉及的底层操作，NAND Flash 的读写操作相对复杂，将在 u-boot-1.1.6 移植的后面部分介绍。

(2). 修改顶层 Makefile

```
cd /u-boot-1.1.6
```

```
gedit Makefile
```

找到:

```
smdk2410_config : unconfig
    @$(MKCONFIG) $(@:_config=) arm arm920t smdk2410 NULL s3c24x0
```

在其后面添加:

```
fs2410_config : unconfig
    @$(MKCONFIG) $(@:_config=) arm arm920t fs2410 NULL s3c24x0
```

各项的意思如下:

arm: CPU 的架构(ARCH)

arm920t: CPU 的类型(CPU), 其对应于 cpu/arm920t 子目录。

fs2410: 开发板的型号(BOARD), 对应于 board/fs2410 目录。

NULL: 开发者/或经销商(vender)。

s3c24x0: 片上系统(SOC)。

(3). 修改 include/configs/fs2410.h:

修改:

```
# define CFG_PROMPT "SMDK2410 #"
```

为:

```
# define CFG_PROMPT "[Neusoft2410]#"
```

这是 u-boot 的命令行提示符。

此处是 bootloader 启动后的提示符定义。

(4) 修改 board/fs2410/Makefile

将:

```
COBJS := smdk2410.o flash.o
```

改为:

```
COBJS := fs2410.o flash.o
```

当然, fs2410 下的 smdk2410.c 要改成 fs2410.c;

(5) 依照你自己开发板的内存地址分配情况修改 board/fs2410/lowlevel_init.S 文件

这里我参考了 FS2410 开发板自带 S3C2410_BIOS,代码如下:

```
#include <config.h>
#include <version.h>

/* some parameters for the board */

/*
 *
 * Taken from linux/arch/arm/boot/compressed/head-s3c2410.S
 *
 * Copyright (C) 2002 Samsung Electronics
 * SW.LEE <hitchcar@sec.samsung.com>
 *
 */

#define BWSCON    0x48000000

/* BWSCON */
#define DW8        (0x0)
#define DW16       (0x1)
#define DW32       (0x2)
#define WAIT       (0x1<<2)
#define UBLB       (0x1<<3)

#define B1_BWSCON    (DW16)
#define B2_BWSCON    (DW16)
#define B3_BWSCON    (DW16 + WAIT + UBLB)
#define B4_BWSCON    (DW16)
#define B5_BWSCON    (DW16)
#define B6_BWSCON    (DW32)
#define B7_BWSCON    (DW32)

/* BANK0CON */
#define B0_Tacs      0x3 /* 0clk */
#define B0_Tcos      0x3 /* 0clk */
#define B0_Tacc      0x7 /* 14clk */
#define B0_Tcoh      0x3 /* 0clk */
#define B0_Tah       0x3 /* 0clk */
#define B0_Tacp      0x1
#define B0_PMC       0x0 /* normal */

/* BANK1CON */
#define B1_Tacs      0x3 /* 0clk */
```

```

#define B1_Tcos      0x3   /* 0clk */
#define B1_Tacc      0x7   /* 14clk */
#define B1_Tcoh      0x3   /* 0clk */
#define B1_Tah       0x3   /* 0clk */
#define B1_Tacp      0x3
#define B1_PMC       0x0

#define B2_Tacs      0x0
#define B2_Tcos      0x0
#define B2_Tacc      0x7
#define B2_Tcoh      0x0
#define B2_Tah       0x0
#define B2_Tacp      0x0
#define B2_PMC       0x0

#define B3_Tacs      0x0   /* 0clk */
#define B3_Tcos      0x3   /* 4clk */
#define B3_Tacc      0x7   /* 14clk */
#define B3_Tcoh      0x1   /* 1clk */
#define B3_Tah       0x0   /* 0clk */
#define B3_Tacp      0x3   /* 6clk */
#define B3_PMC       0x0   /* normal */

#define B4_Tacs      0x1   /* 0clk */
#define B4_Tcos      0x1   /* 0clk */
#define B4_Tacc      0x6   /* 14clk */
#define B4_Tcoh      0x1   /* 0clk */
#define B4_Tah       0x1   /* 0clk */
#define B4_Tacp      0x0
#define B4_PMC       0x0   /* normal */

#define B5_Tacs      0x1   /* 0clk */
#define B5_Tcos      0x1   /* 0clk */
#define B5_Tacc      0x6   /* 14clk */
#define B5_Tcoh      0x1   /* 0clk */
#define B5_Tah       0x1   /* 0clk */
#define B5_Tacp      0x0
#define B5_PMC       0x0   /* normal */

#define B6_MT        0x3   /* SDRAM */
#define B6_Trpd      0x1
#define B6_SCAN      0x1   /* 9bit */

#define B7_MT        0x3   /* SDRAM */

```

```

#define B7_Trcd          0x1   /* 3clk */
#define B7_SCAN         0x1   /* 9bit */

/* REFRESH parameter */
#define REFEN           0x1   /* Refresh enable */
#define TREFMD          0x0   /* CBR(CAS before RAS)/Auto refresh */
#define Trp             0x0   /* 2clk */
#define Trc             0x3   /* 7clk */
#define Tchr            0x2   /* 3clk */
#define REFCNT          1113  /* period=15.6us, HCLK=60Mhz,
(2048+1-15.6*60) */
/*****/

_TEXT_BASE:
    .word    TEXT_BASE

.globl lowlevel_init
lowlevel_init:
    /* memory control configuration */
    /* make r0 relative the current location so that it */
    /* reads SMRDATA out of FLASH rather than memory ! */
    ldr    r0, =SMRDATA
    ldr    r1, _TEXT_BASE
    sub    r0, r0, r1
    ldr    r1, =BWSCON   /* Bus Width Status Controller */
    add    r2, r0, #13*4
0:
    ldr    r3, [r0], #4
    str    r3, [r1], #4
    cmp    r2, r0
    bne    0b

    /* everything is fine now */
    mov    pc, lr

    .ltorg
/* the literal pools origin */

SMRDATA:
    .word
(0+(B1_BWSCON<<4)+(B2_BWSCON<<8)+(B3_BWSCON<<12)+(B4_BWSCON<<16)+(B5_BWSCON<<20)+(B6_BWSCON<<24)+(B7_BWSCON<<28))
    .word
((B0_Tacs<<13)+(B0_Tcos<<11)+(B0_Tacc<<8)+(B0_Tcoh<<6)+(B0_Tah

```

```

<<4)+(B0_Tacp<<2)+(B0_PMC))
.word
((B1_Tacs<<13)+(B1_Tcos<<11)+(B1_Tacc<<8)+(B1_Tcoh<<6)+(B1_Tah
<<4)+(B1_Tacp<<2)+(B1_PMC))
.word
((B2_Tacs<<13)+(B2_Tcos<<11)+(B2_Tacc<<8)+(B2_Tcoh<<6)+(B2_Tah
<<4)+(B2_Tacp<<2)+(B2_PMC))
.word
((B3_Tacs<<13)+(B3_Tcos<<11)+(B3_Tacc<<8)+(B3_Tcoh<<6)+(B3_Tah
<<4)+(B3_Tacp<<2)+(B3_PMC))
.word
((B4_Tacs<<13)+(B4_Tcos<<11)+(B4_Tacc<<8)+(B4_Tcoh<<6)+(B4_Tah
<<4)+(B4_Tacp<<2)+(B4_PMC))
.word
((B5_Tacs<<13)+(B5_Tcos<<11)+(B5_Tacc<<8)+(B5_Tcoh<<6)+(B5_Tah
<<4)+(B5_Tacp<<2)+(B5_PMC))
.word ((B6_MT<<15)+(B6_Trcd<<2)+(B6_SCAN))
.word ((B7_MT<<15)+(B7_Trcd<<2)+(B7_SCAN))
.word
((REFEN<<23)+(TREFMD<<22)+(Trp<<20)+(Trc<<18)+(Tchr<<16)+REFC
NT)
.word 0x32
.word 0x30
.word 0x30

```

(6) 测试编译能否成功:

执行

```

make fs2410_config
make

```

如果没有问题,在 u-boot-1.1.6 目录下就生成 u-boot.bin,因为到这一步只是做了点小改动,并未涉及敏感问题,测试一下可增加点信心,烧到板子看到如图 1 所示。当然也有 make 不成功的时候,如按照上述步骤编译 u-boot-1.1.5 的时候,出现“没有规则创建 'all'需要的目标'hello_world.srec'”,如图 1 所示,解决方法:

```

把 example 文件夹下的 Makefile 中的
第 147 行
%.srec: % 改成: %.srec: %.o
第 150 行
%.bin: % 改成: %.bin: %.o

```

网上还有一种改法,我没试过,不作说明。

(7) 在 board/fs2410 加入 NAND Flash 读函数,建立 nand_read.c,加入如下内容(copy from vivi):

```

#include <config.h>

```

```

#include "linux/mtd/mtd.h"
#include "linux/mtd/nand.h"

#define __REGb(x) (*(volatile unsigned char *)(x))
#define __REGi(x) (*(volatile unsigned int *)(x))
#define NF_BASE 0x4e000000
#define NFCONF __REGi(NF_BASE + 0x0)
#define NFCMD __REGb(NF_BASE + 0x4)
#define NFADDR __REGb(NF_BASE + 0x8)
#define NFDATA __REGb(NF_BASE + 0xc)
#define NFSTAT __REGb(NF_BASE + 0x10)
#define BUSY 1
inline void wait_idle(void) {
    int i;
    while(!(NFSTAT & BUSY))
        for(i=0; i<10; i++);
}
#define NAND_SECTOR_SIZE 512
#define NAND_BLOCK_MASK (NAND_SECTOR_SIZE - 1)
/* low level nand read function */
int
nand_read_ll(unsigned char *buf, unsigned long start_addr, int size)
{
    int i, j;
    if ((start_addr & NAND_BLOCK_MASK) || (size & NAND_BLOCK_MASK)) {
        return -1; /* invalid alignment */
    }
    /* chip Enable */
    NFCONF &= ~0x800;
    for(i=0; i<10; i++);
    for(i=start_addr; i < (start_addr + size);) {
        /* READ0 */
        NFCMD = 0;
        /* Write Address */
        NFADDR = i & 0xff;
        NFADDR = (i >> 9) & 0xff;
        NFADDR = (i >> 17) & 0xff;
        NFADDR = (i >> 25) & 0xff;
        wait_idle();
        for(j=0; j < NAND_SECTOR_SIZE; j++, i++) {
*buf = (NFDATA & 0xff);
buf++;
        }
    }
}

```

```

    /* chip Disable */
    NFCONF |= 0x800; /* chip disable */
    return 0;
}

```

(8) 接着修改 board/fs2410/Makefile

COBJS := fs2410.o flash.o nand_read.o

(9) 修改 cpu/arm920t/start.S 文件

2410 的启动代码可以在外部的 NAND FLASH 上执行，启动时，NAND FLASH 的前 4KB（地址为 0x00000000，OM[1:0]=0）将被装载到 SDRAM 中被称为 Setppingstone 的地址中，然后开始执行这段代码。启动以后，这 4KB 的空间可以做其他用途,在 start.S 加入搬运代码如下：

```

.....
.....
copy_loop:
    ldmia    r0!, {r3-r10}          /* copy from source address [r0]    */
    stmia    r1!, {r3-r10}          /* copy to    target address [r1]    */
    cmp     r0, r2                   /* until source end adreee [r2]     */
    ble     copy_loop

```

下面红色是要添加的内容，添加到蓝色的部分中间，蓝色是已经有的代码

```

/*****
#ifdef CONFIG_S3C2410_NAND_BOOT /*这个一定要放在堆栈设置之前*/
    bl     copy_myself
#endif    /*CONFIG_S3C2410_NAND_BOOT*/
/*****

#endif    /* CONFIG_SKIP_RELOCATE_UBOOT */

```

```

    /* Set up the stack */
stack_setup:
.....
.....
/*****
*
* copy u-boot to ram 放在 start.S 靠后的位置
*
*****
*/
#ifdef CONFIG_S3C2410_NAND_BOOT
/*
@ copy_myself: copy u-boot to ram
*/
copy_myself:

```

```

mov    r10, lr

@ reset NAND
mov    r1, #NAND_CTL_BASE
ldr    r2, =0xf830        @ initial value
str    r2, [r1, #oNFCONF]
ldr    r2, [r1, #oNFCONF]
bic    r2, r2, #0x800     @ enable chip
str    r2, [r1, #oNFCONF]
mov    r2, #0xff         @ RESET command
strb   r2, [r1, #oNFCMD]
mov    r3, #0            @ wait
1:    add    r3, r3, #0x1
      cmp    r3, #0xa
      blt   1b
2:    ldr    r2, [r1, #oNFSTAT]    @ wait ready
      tst    r2, #0x1
      beq   2b
      ldr    r2, [r1, #oNFCONF]
      orr   r2, r2, #0x800        @ disable chip
      str   r2, [r1, #oNFCONF]

@ get read to call C functions
ldr    sp, DW_STACK_START    @ setup stack pointer
mov    fp, #0                @ no previous frame, so fp=0

@ copy UBOOT to RAM
ldr    r0, _TEXT_BASE
mov    r1, #0x0
mov    r2, #0x40000
bl    nand_read_ll

      teq   r0, #0x0
      beq   ok_nand_read

bad_nand_read:
1:    b     1b                @ infinite loop

ok_nand_read:

@ verify

mov    r0, #0
ldr    r1, _TEXT_BASE

```

```

        mov    r2, #0x400    @ 4 bytes * 1024 = 4K-bytes
go_next:
    ldr    r3, [r0], #4
    ldr    r4, [r1], #4
    teq    r3, r4
    bne    notmatch
    subs   r2, r2, #4
    beq    done_nand_read
    bne    go_next
notmatch:
1:    b     1b
done_nand_read:

```

```

    mov    pc, r10

```

```

#endif
@ CONFIG_S3C2440_NAND_BOOT

```

```

DW_STACK_START:
    .word   STACK_BASE+STACK_SIZE-4

```

(10) 修改 include/configs/fs2410.h 文件，添加如下内容：

```

/*****/
/*-----
*   NAND FLASH BOOT
*/
#define   CONFIG_S3C2410_NAND_BOOT    1
#define   STACK_BASE                  0x33f00000
#define   STACK_SIZE                   0x8000
#define   UBOOT_RAM_BASE              0x30100000

#define   NAND_CTL_BASE                0x4e000000
#define   bINT_CTL(Nb)                 _REG(INT_CTL_BASE+(Nb))

#define   oNFCNF                      0x00
#define   oNFCMD                      0x04
#define   oNFADDR                     0x08
#define   oNFDATA                     0x0c
#define   oNFSTAT                     0x10
#define   oNFECC                      0x14
/*-----*/
#define NAND_MAX_CHIPS                1

```

(11) 重新编译 u-boot

```
make fs2410_config
```

```
make
```

(12)通过 fs2410 的 NOR FLASH 上的 BIOS 将 u-boot.bin 烧写到 nand flash 中就可以从 NAND flash 启动了

我的 u-boot 启动信息如下所示，

```
U-Boot 1.1.6 (May 19 2009 - 14:37:43)
```

```
DRAM: 64 MB
```

```
Flash: 512 kB
```

```
*** Warning - bad CRC, using default environment
```

```
In: serial
```

```
Out: serial
```

```
Err: serial
```

```
FS2410 #
```

可以看出：和第一次 make 的结果一样，u-boot 命令依然不能用，也就是说不能用 saveenv 保存设置，因为我们现在只是完成了 u-boot 从 NAND FLASH 的启动工作，添加了 nand_read.c 函数，而不能实现写操作，下面将实现 u-boot 的一些命令，tftp、saveenv、go 等。

二、修改配置文件 include/configs/s3c2410.h 使支持 NAND 及添加修改一些参数的设置

(1) 修改配置文件

```
#define CONFIG_COMMANDS \
    (CONFIG_CMD_DFL      | \
     CFG_CMD_CACHE      | \
     CFG_CMD_ENV         | \
     CFG_CMD_NET         | \
     CFG_CMD_PING        | \
     CFG_CMD_NAND        | \
     CFG_CMD_REGINFO     | \
     CFG_CMD_DATE        | \
     CFG_CMD_ELF)

#define CFG_NAND_BASE      0x4E000000
#define CFG_MAX_NAND_DEVICE 1
#define NAND_MAX_CHIPS     1

#define CFG_ENV_IS_IN_NAND 1
#define CMD_SAVEENV
#define CFG_ENV_SIZE        0x10000
#define CFG_ENV_OFFSET      0x30000
```

(2) 下面的内容可以根据自己的需要进行改动

```
#define CONFIG_BOOTDELAY    3
#define CONFIG_BOOTARGS    "noinitrd root=/dev/mtdblock2
init=/linuxrc devfs=mount console=ttySAC0,115200"
#define CONFIG_ETHADDR    08:00:3e:26:0a:5b
#define CONFIG_NETMASK    255.255.255.0
#define CONFIG_IPADDR    202.193.74.101
#define CONFIG_SERVERIP    202.193.74.235
#define CONFIG_BOOTCOMMAND "nand read 0x30008000 0x40000 0x1c0000;
bootm 0x30008000"
```

三、建立 cpu/arm920t/s3c24x0/nand_flash.c, 实现 board_nand_init 函数, 能够实现 nand 的写操作。同时包含对 S3C2440 的支持, 一并列出, 供日后参考。

(1) 针对 S3C2410、S3C2440 NAND Flash 控制器的不同来定义一些数据结构和函数, 在 include/s3c24x0.h 文件中增加 S3C2440_NAND 数据结构。此处为冗余的操作, 为以后升级做准备。

```
typedef struct {
    S3C24X0_REG32    NFCONF;
    S3C24X0_REG32    NFCONT;
    S3C24X0_REG32    NFCMD;
    S3C24X0_REG32    NFADDR;
    S3C24X0_REG32    NFDATA;
    S3C24X0_REG32    NFMECCD0;
    S3C24X0_REG32    NFMECCD1;
    S3C24X0_REG32    NFSECCD;
    S3C24X0_REG32    NFSTAT;
    S3C24X0_REG32    NFESTAT0;
    S3C24X0_REG32    NFESTAT1;
    S3C24X0_REG32    NFMECC0;
    S3C24X0_REG32    NFMECC1;
    S3C24X0_REG32    NFSECC;
    S3C24X0_REG32    NFSBLK;
    S3C24X0_REG32    NFEBLK;
} S3C2440_NAND;
```

(2) 在 include/s3c2410.h 文件中仿照 S3C2410_GetBase_NAND 函数定义 S3C2440_GetBase_NAND 函数。

```
static inline S3C2440_NAND * const S3C2440_GetBase_NAND(void)
{
    return (S3C2440_NAND * const)S3C2410_NAND_BASE;
```

```
}
```

(3) 实现 `cpu/arm920t/s3c24x0/nand_flash.c`，即添加 `nand_flash.c` 文件
文件内容如下：

```
#include <common.h>

#if (CONFIG_COMMANDS & CFG_CMD_NAND) && !defined(CFG_NAND_LEGACY)
#include <s3c2410.h>
#include <nand.h>

DECLARE_GLOBAL_DATA_PTR;

#define S3C2410_NFSTAT_READY    (1<<0)
#define S3C2410_NFCONF_nFCE    (1<<11)

#define S3C2440_NFSTAT_READY    (1<<0)
#define S3C2440_NFCONF_nFCE    (1<<1)

static void s3c2410_nand_select_chip(struct mtd_info *mtd, int chip)
{
    S3C2410_NAND * const s3c2410nand = S3C2410_GetBase_NAND();

    if (chip == -1) {
        s3c2410nand->NFCONF |= S3C2410_NFCONF_nFCE;
    } else {
        s3c2410nand->NFCONF &= ~S3C2410_NFCONF_nFCE;
    }
}

static void s3c2410_nand_hwcontrol(struct mtd_info *mtd, int cmd)
{
    S3C2410_NAND * const s3c2410nand = S3C2410_GetBase_NAND();
    struct nand_chip *chip = mtd->priv;

    switch (cmd) {
    case NAND_CTL_SETNCE:
    case NAND_CTL_CLRNCE:
        printf("%s: called for NCE\n", __FUNCTION__);
        break;
    }
}
```

```

    case NAND_CTL_SETCLE:
        chip->IO_ADDR_W = (void *)&s3c2410nand->NFCMD;
        break;

    case NAND_CTL_SETALE:
        chip->IO_ADDR_W = (void *)&s3c2410nand->NFADDR;
        break;

    default:
        chip->IO_ADDR_W = (void *)&s3c2410nand->NFDATA;
        break;
}
}

```

```

static int s3c2410_nand_devready(struct mtd_info *mtd)
{
    S3C2410_NAND * const s3c2410nand = S3C2410_GetBase_NAND();

    return (s3c2410nand->NFSTAT & S3C2410_NFSTAT_READY);
}

```

```

static void s3c2440_nand_select_chip(struct mtd_info *mtd, int chip)
{
    S3C2440_NAND * const s3c2440nand = S3C2440_GetBase_NAND();

    if (chip == -1) {
        s3c2440nand->NFCONT |= S3C2440_NFCONT_nFCE;
    } else {
        s3c2440nand->NFCONT &= ~S3C2440_NFCONT_nFCE;
    }
}

```

```

static void s3c2440_nand_hwcontrol(struct mtd_info *mtd, int cmd)
{
    S3C2440_NAND * const s3c2440nand = S3C2440_GetBase_NAND();
    struct nand_chip *chip = mtd->priv;

    switch (cmd) {
    case NAND_CTL_SETNCE:
    case NAND_CTL_CLRNCE:

```

```

        printf("%s: called for NCE\n", __FUNCTION__);
        break;

    case NAND_CTL_SETCLE:
        chip->IO_ADDR_W = (void *)&s3c2440nand->NFCMD;
        break;

    case NAND_CTL_SETALE:
        chip->IO_ADDR_W = (void *)&s3c2440nand->NFADDR;
        break;

    default:
        chip->IO_ADDR_W = (void *)&s3c2440nand->NFDATA;
        break;
    }
}

static int s3c2440_nand_devready(struct mtd_info *mtd)
{
    S3C2440_NAND * const s3c2440nand = S3C2440_GetBase_NAND();

    return (s3c2440nand->NFSTAT & S3C2440_NFSTAT_READY);
}

static void s3c24x0_nand_inithw(void)
{
    S3C2410_NAND * const s3c2410nand = S3C2410_GetBase_NAND();
    S3C2440_NAND * const s3c2440nand = S3C2440_GetBase_NAND();

#define TACLS    0
#define TWRPH0  4
#define TWRPH1  2

    if (gd->bd->bi_arch_number == MACH_TYPE_SMDK2410)
    {
        s3c2410nand->NFCONF =
(1<<15) | (1<<12) | (1<<11) | (TACLS<<8) | (TWRPH0<<4) | (TWRPH1<<0);
    }
    else

```

```

    {
        s3c2440nand->NFCNF = (TACLS<<12) | (TWRPH0<<8) | (TWRPH1<<4);

        s3c2440nand->NFCNT = (1<<4) | (0<<1) | (1<<0);
    }
}

```

```

void board_nand_init(struct nand_chip *chip)
{
    S3C2410_NAND * const s3c2410nand = S3C2410_GetBase_NAND();
    S3C2440_NAND * const s3c2440nand = S3C2440_GetBase_NAND();

    s3c24x0_nand_inithw();

    if (gd->bd->bi_arch_number == MACH_TYPE_SMDK2410) {
        chip->IO_ADDR_R    = (void *)&s3c2410nand->NFDATA;
        chip->IO_ADDR_W    = (void *)&s3c2410nand->NFDATA;
        chip->hwcontrol    = s3c2410_nand_hwcontrol;
        chip->dev_ready    = s3c2410_nand_devready;
        chip->select_chip  = s3c2410_nand_select_chip;
        chip->options      = 0;
    } else {
        chip->IO_ADDR_R    = (void *)&s3c2440nand->NFDATA;
        chip->IO_ADDR_W    = (void *)&s3c2440nand->NFDATA;
        chip->hwcontrol    = s3c2440_nand_hwcontrol;
        chip->dev_ready    = s3c2440_nand_devready;
        chip->select_chip  = s3c2440_nand_select_chip;
        chip->options      = 0;
    }

    chip->eccmode          = NAND_ECC_SOFT;
}

#endif

```

(4) 将 `nand_flash.c` 编入 `u-boot`, 即修改 `cpu/arm920t/s3c24x0/Makefile` 文件

```

COBJS    = i2c.o interrupts.o serial.o speed.o \
          usb_ohci.o nand_flash.o

```

至此, 编译生成 `u-boot.bin` 并烧入 NAND Flash, 启动, 便可以引导内核了。

```

post/libpost.a post/cpu/libcpu.a common/libcommon.a --end-group
-L /usr/local/arm/3.3.2/lib/gcc-lib/arm-linux/3.3.2 -lgcc \
    -Map u-boot.map -o u-boot
rm-linux-ld: 错误: /usr/local/arm/3.3.2/lib/gcc-lib/arm-linux/3
3.2/libgcc.a(_udivdi3.oS) 使用硬件 FP, 而 u-boot 使用软件 FP
文件格式错误: failed to merge target specific data of file /usr/
ocal/arm/3.3.2/lib/gcc-lib/arm-linux/3.3.2/libgcc.a(_udivdi3.oS)

rm-linux-ld: 错误: /usr/local/arm/3.3.2/lib/gcc-lib/arm-linux/3
3.2/libgcc.a(_clz.oS) 使用硬件 FP, 而 u-boot 使用软件 FP
文件格式错误: failed to merge target specific data of file /usr/
ocal/arm/3.3.2/lib/gcc-lib/arm-linux/3.3.2/libgcc.a(_clz.oS)
make: *** [u-boot] 错误 1
root@localhost:~/work/bootloader/u-boot-1.1.6]#

```

注解:

如果移植的过程中, 用的交叉编译器为 3.3.2 可能会出现硬浮点与软浮点的问题
解决方式为

修改 cpu/arm920t/config.mk 文件

将:

```
PLATFORM_CPPFLAGS += $(call cc-option, -mapcs-32, -mabi=apcs-gnu)
```

改为:

```
PLATFORM_CPPFLAGS += $(call cc-option, -mapcs-32, $(call
cc-option, -mabi=apcs-gnu),)
```

同时将

```
PLATFORM_RELFLAGS += -fno-strict-aliasing -fno-common -ffixed-r8
# -msoft-float
```

后面的

```
# -msoft-float
```

注释掉

Make distclean

Make fs2410_config

Make

注意, 此处修改了 config.mk 文件, 所以必须 make distclean

四、修改配置文件, 针对开发板改变 cpu 主频。

(1) U-BOOT 给 linux 内核传递合适参数的定义

修改 include/configs/fs2410.h 如下:

```
.....
.....
```

```
#define CONFIG_RTC_S 3C24X0 1
```

```
#define CONFIG_ENV_OVERWRITE
```

```
#define CONFIG_BAUDRATE 115200
```

添加

```
#define CONFIG_CMDLINE_TAG 1
#define CONFIG_SETUP_MEMORY_TAGS 1
#define CONFIG_INITRD_TAG 1
```

(2) 修改 UBOOT 的 2410CPU 频率

smdk2410 的 U-BOOT 原来运行频率是 202.8M，而 FS2410 的 BIOS 里面是 200M，所以不修改频率可能会出点问题。按照网上的说法，内核中，在 \arch\arm\mach_s3c2410\s3c2410.c 中，fclk = s3c2410_get_pll(MPLLCON, xtal); //读出来的 fclk 结果和 bootloader 的频率不一致。

修改 board/fs2410/fs2410.c 文件如下：

```
#define FCLK_SPEED 1
#if FCLK_SPEED==0
#define M_MDIV 0xC3
#define M_PDIV 0x4
#define M_SDIV 0x1
#elif FCLK_SPEED==1
//#define M_MDIV 0xA1
//#define M_PDIV 0x3
//#define M_SDIV 0x1
#define M_MDIV 0x5c
#define M_PDIV 0x4
#define M_SDIV 0x0
#endif
```

五，到现在为止，nand 不能实现对 yaffs 类型文件系统的烧写工作。下面添加 yaffs 文件支持

u-boot- 1.1.6 已经可以通过“nand write...”、“nand write.jffs2...”等命令来烧写 cramfs、jffs2 文件系统映象文件，下面增加“nand write.yaffs...”命令实现 yaffs 文件系统映象的烧写。

(1) 在 commom/cmd_nand.c 中增加“nand write.yaffs...”的使用说明，代码添加如下：[\(注意添加的位置\)](#)

```
U_BOOT_CMD(nand, 5, 1, do_nand,
    "nand - NAND sub-system\n",
    "info - show available NAND devices\n",
    "nand device [dev] - show or set current device\n",
    "nand read[. jffs2] - addr off|partition size\n",
    "nand write[. jffs2] - addr off|partiton size - read/write `size'
bytes starting\n"
    " at offset `off' to/from memory address `addr' \n"
    "nand read.yaffs addr off size - read the `size' byte yaffs image
starting\n"
```

```

"    at offset `off' to memory address `addr' \n"
"nand write.yaffs addr off size - write the `size' byte yaffs image
starting\n"
"    at offset `off' from memory address `addr' \n"
"nand erase [clean] [off size] - erase `size' bytes from\n"
"    offset `off' (entire device if not specified)\n"
"nand bad - show bad blocks\n"

```

.....
.....

(2) 然后，在 nand 命令的处理函数 do_nand 中增加对“nand yaffs...”的支持。do_nand 函数仍在 commom/cmd_nand.c 中实现，代码修改如下：

.....
.....

```

opts.quiet      = quiet;
                ret = nand_write_opts(nand, &opts);
            }
}
else if ( s != NULL && !strcmp(s, ".yaffs")) {
    if (read) {

        nand_read_options_t opts;
        memset(&opts, 0, sizeof(opts));
        opts.buffer = (u_char*) addr;
        opts.length = size;
        opts.offset = off;
        opts.readoob = 1;
        opts.quiet      = quiet;
        ret = nand_read_opts(nand, &opts);
    } else {

        nand_write_options_t opts;
        memset(&opts, 0, sizeof(opts));
        opts.buffer = (u_char*) addr;
        opts.length = size;
        opts.offset = off;

        opts.noecc = 1;
        opts.writeoob = 1;
        opts.blockalign = 1;
        opts.quiet      = quiet;
        opts.skipfirstblk = 1;
        ret = nand_write_opts(nand, &opts);
    }
}
}

```

```

else {
    if (read)
        ret = nand_read(nand, off, &size, (u_char *)addr);
    else
        ret = nand_write(nand, off, &size, (u_char *)addr);
}

```

.....
.....

NAND Flash 每一页大小为 (512+16)字节 (还有其他格式的NAND Flash , 比如每页大小为(256+8)、(2048+64)等, SAMSUNG_K9F1G08U0B 就是 (2048+64)),其中 512 字节就是数据存储区,16 字节称为 OOB(Out Of Band) 区, 在 OBB 区存放坏块标记、前面 512 字节的 ECC 校验码等。

上述代码中, `opts.skipfirstblk` 是新增加的项, 表示烧写时跳过第一个可用的逻辑块, 这是由 `yaffs` 文件系统的特性决定的。下面给 `opts.skipfirstblk` 新增加项重新定义 `nand_write_options_t` 结构, 并在下面调用的 `nand_write_opts` 函数中对他进行处理。

(3)在 `include/nand.h` 中进行如下修改, 增加 `skipfirstblk` 成员:

```

struct nand_write_options {
    u_char *buffer;
    .....
    .....
    int pad;
    int blockalign;
    int skipfirstblk;
};

```

(4)在 `drivers/nand/nand_util.c` 修改 `nand_write_opts` 函数, 增加对 `skipfirstblk` 成员的支持:

```

int nand_write_opts(nand_info_t *meminfo, const nand_write_options_t
*opts)
{
    int imglen = 0;
    .....
    .....
    int result;
    int skipfirstblk = opts->skipfirstblk;
    .....
    .....

} while (offs < blockstart + erasesize_blockalign);
}

```

```

        if (skipfirstblk) {
            mtdoffset += erasesize_blockalign;
            skipfirstblk = 0;
            continue;
        }
        readlen = meminfo->oobblock;

```

.....

(5)进行上面移植后，u-boot 已经支持 yaffs 文件系统映象的烧写，由于前面设置“opts.noecc=1”不使用 ECC 校验码，烧写时会提示很多提示信息，可以修改 drivers/nand/nand_base.c 文件中的 nand_write_page 函数，将其注释掉。

```

        case NAND_ECC_NONE:
            //printk (KERN_WARNING "Writing data without ECC to NAND-FLASH
            is not recommended\n");

```

最后在 u-boot 顶层目录执行：

```

make s3c2410_config
make

```

命令后，在 u-boot 顶层目录中生成 u-boot.bin 文件，用 jtag 线下载到板子上 reset 正常启动。

```

Hit any key to stop autoboot: 0
TFTP from server 192.168.0.4: our IP address is 192.168.0.1
Filename 'zImage'.
Load address: 0x30008000
Loading: #####
#####
#####
#####
#####
done
Bytes transferred = 1358480 (14ba90 hex)
## Starting application at 0x30008000 ...
Uncompressing Linux.....
..... done, booting the kernel.

Error: unrecognized/unsupported machine ID (r1 = 0x33f4fca8).

Available machine support:

ID (hex)      NAME
000000c1     SMDK2410

Please check your kernel config and/or bootloader.

```

六、完善 do_go 函数

编辑 common/cmd_boot.c 函数即可。

```
gedit common/cmd_boot.c
```

添加

```
/*添加 call_linux 函数*/
```

```
*****
```

```
*
```

```
void call_linux(long a0, long a1, long a2)
```

```

{
__asm__(
    " mov r1, #0\n"
    " mov r1, #7 << 5\n" /* 8 segments */
    "1: orr r3, r1, #63 << 26\n" /* 64 entries */
    "2: mcr p15, 0, r3, c7, c14, 2\n" /* clean & invalidate D index */
    " subs r3, r3, #1 << 26\n"
    " bcs 2b\n" /* entries 64 to 0 */
    " subs r1, r1, #1 << 5\n"
    " bcs 1b\n" /* segments 7 to 0 */
    " mcr p15, 0, r1, c7, c5, 0\n" /* invalidate I cache */
    " mcr p15, 0, r1, c7, c10, 4\n" /* drain WB */
);

```

```

__asm__(
"mov r0, #0\n"
"mcr p15, 0, r0, c7, c10, 4\n" /* drain WB */
"mcr p15, 0, r0, c8, c7, 0\n" /* invalidate I & D TLBs */
);

```

```

__asm__(
"mov r0, %0\n"
"mov r1, #0x0c1\n"
"mov r2, %2\n"
"mov ip, #0\n"
"mcr p15, 0, ip, c13, c0, 0\n" /* zero PID */
"mcr p15, 0, ip, c7, c7, 0\n" /* invalidate I,D caches */
"mcr p15, 0, ip, c7, c10, 4\n" /* drain write buffer */
"mcr p15, 0, ip, c8, c7, 0\n" /* invalidate I,D TLBs */
"mrc p15, 0, ip, c1, c0, 0\n" /* get control register */
"bic ip, ip, #0x0001\n" /* disable MMU */
"mcr p15, 0, ip, c1, c0, 0\n" /* write control register */
"mov pc, r2\n"
"nop\n"
"nop\n"
: /* no output */
: "r" (a0), "r" (a1), "r" (a2)
);
}

```

添加 setup_linux_param 函数

```
static void setup_linux_param(ulong param_base)
```

```
{
```

```

struct param_struct *params = (struct param_struct *)param_base;
char *linux_cmd;

//linux_cmd = "noinitrd root=/dev/mtdblock/2 init=/linuxrc console=ttyS0";
linux_cmd = getenv("bootargs");
memset(params, 0, sizeof(struct param_struct));

params->ul.s.page_size = 0x00001000;
params->ul.s.nr_pages = (0x04000000 >> 12);
/* set linux command line */
memcpy(params->commandline, linux_cmd, strlen(linux_cmd) + 1);
}
*****
在 do_go() 函数中添加
*****
printf ("## Starting application at 0x%08lX ... \n", addr);
    setup_linux_param(0x30000100);
    call_linux(0, 0x0c1, 0x30008000);
    printf("ok\n");
-----

```

添加位置如图！

```

int do_go (cmd_tbl_t *cmdtp, int flag, int argc, char *argv[])
{
    ulong addr, rc;
    int rcode = 0;

    if (argc < 2) {
        printf ("Usage:\n%s\n", cmdtp->usage);
        return 1;
    }

    printf ("## Starting application at 0x%08lX ... \n", addr);
    setup_linux_param(0x30000100);
    call_linux(0, 0x0c1, 0x30008000);
    printf("ok\n");

    addr = simple_strtoul(argv[1], NULL, 16);
}

```

至此 uboot 移植全部完成，能够烧写 yaffs 文件系统是其主要特点。