

Android™ User's Guide

Contents

1	Overview.....	1
2	Preparation.....	1
3	Building the Android platform for i.MX.....	2
4	Running the Android Platform with a Prebuilt Image.....	7
5	Programming Images.....	8
6	Booting.....	10
7	Revision History.....	13

1 Overview

This document describes how to build Android Oreo 8.0 platform for the i.MX 8 series devices. It provides instructions for:

- Configuring a Linux® OS build machine.
- Downloading, patching, and building the software components that create the Android™ system image.
- Building from sources and using pre-built images.
- Copying the images to boot media.
- Hardware/software configurations for programming the boot media and running the images.

For more information about building the Android platform, see source.android.com/source/building.html.

2 Preparation

The minimum recommended system requirements are as follows:

- 16 GB RAM
- 300 GB hard disk

For any problems on the building process related to the Jack server, see the Android website source.android.com/source/jack.html.



2.1 Setting up your computer

To build the Android source files, use a computer running the Linux OS. The Ubuntu 14.04 64bit version and openjdk-8-jdk is the most tested environment for the Android Oreo 8.0 build.

After installing the computer running Linux OS, check whether all the necessary packages are installed for an Android build. See "Setting up your machine" on the Android website source.android.com/source/initializing.html.

In addition to the packages requested on the Android website, the following packages are also needed:

```
$ sudo apt-get install uuid uuid-dev
$ sudo apt-get install zlib1g-dev liblz-dev
$ sudo apt-get install liblzo2-2 liblzo2-dev
$ sudo apt-get install lzop
$ sudo apt-get install git-core curl
$ sudo apt-get install u-boot-tools
$ sudo apt-get install mtd-utils
$ sudo apt-get install android-tools-fsutils
$ sudo apt-get install openjdk-8-jdk
$ sudo apt-get install device-tree-compiler
$ sudo apt-get install gdisk
```

NOTE

If you have trouble installing the JDK in Ubuntu, see [How to install misc JDK in Ubuntu for Android build](#).

Configure git before use. Set the name and email as follows:

- `git config --global user.name "First Last"`
- `git config --global user.email "first.last@company.com"`

2.2 Unpacking the Android release package

After you have set up a computer running Linux OS, unpack the Android release package by using the following commands:

```
$ cd ~ (or any other directory you like)
$ tar xzvf imx-o8.0.0_1.3.0_8mq-prc.tar.gz
```

3 Building the Android platform for i.MX

3.1 Getting i.MX Android release source code

The i.MX Android release source code consists of three parts:

- NXP i.MX public source code, which is maintained in the CodeAurora Forum repository.
- AOSP Android public source code, which is maintained in android.googlesource.com.
- NXP i.MX Android proprietary source code package, which is maintained in www.NXP.com

Assume you had i.MX Android proprietary source code package `imx-o8.0.0_1.3.0_8m-prc.tar.gz` under `~/.` directory. To generate the i.MX Android release source code build environment, execute the following commands:

```
$ mkdir ~/bin
$ curl https://storage.googleapis.com/git-repo-downloads/repo > ~/bin/repo
$ chmod a+x ~/bin/repo
```

```

$ export PATH=${PATH}:/bin
$ source ~/imx-o8.0.0_1.3.0_8mq-prc/imx_android_setup.sh
# By default, the imx_android_setup.sh script will create the source code build environemnt
in the folder ~/android_build
# ${MY_ANDROID} will be refered as the i.MX Android source code root directory in all i.MX
Andorid release documentation.
$ export MY_ANDROID=~/android_build

```

The default release package does not include the 1CQ (QCA6174A) calibrated Wi-Fi firmware. To use Wi-Fi, perform the following steps:

1. Fetch murata's public git for the calibrated firmware.

The github source URL is <https://github.com/murata-wireless/qca-linux-calibration.git>, and the branch for calibrated firmware is `i.MX8x-1cq-morty`.

The destination path is `external/qca-linux`. You can adjust the path, but you need to change the path in the next changes applied as well.

```

$ cd ${MY_ANDROID}/external
$ git clone https://github.com/murata-wireless/qca-linux-calibration.git -b i.MX8x-1cq-
morty qca-linux

```

2. Apply the following changes to `${MY_ANDROID}/device/fsl`.

```

diff --git a/imx8/evk_8mq.mk b/imx8/evk_8mq.mk
index c7aafe3..e056503 100644
--- a/imx8/evk_8mq.mk
+++ b/imx8/evk_8mq.mk
@@ -136,9 +136,9 @@ PRODUCT_PACKAGES += \

# Qcom WiFi Firmware
PRODUCT_COPY_FILES += \
- $(IMX_FIRMWARE_PATH)/linux-firmware/qca/nvm_00130302.bin:vendor/firmware/
nvm_tlv_3.2.bin \
+ external/qca-linux/1CQ/nvm_tlv_3.2.bin:vendor/firmware/nvm_tlv_3.2.bin \
+ external/qca-linux/1CQ/board.bin:vendor/firmware/ath10k/QCA6174/hw3.0/board.bin \
$ (IMX_FIRMWARE_PATH)/linux-firmware/qca/rampatch_00130302.bin:vendor/firmware/
rampatch_tlv_3.2.tlv \
- $(IMX_FIRMWARE_PATH)/linux-firmware/ath10k/QCA6174/hw3.0/board.bin:vendor/
firmware/ath10k/QCA6174/hw3.0/board.bin \
$ (IMX_FIRMWARE_PATH)/linux-firmware/ath10k/QCA6174/hw3.0/board-2.bin:vendor/
firmware/ath10k/QCA6174/hw3.0/board-2.bin \
$ (IMX_FIRMWARE_PATH)/linux-firmware/ath10k/QCA6174/hw3.0/firmware-4.bin:vendor/
firmware/ath10k/QCA6174/hw3.0/firmware-4.bin

```

3.2 Building Android images

Building the Android image is performed when the source code has been downloaded (Section 3.1) and patched (Section 3.2).

Commands **lunch** `<buildName-buildType>` to set up the build configuration and **make** to start the build process are executed.

The build configuration command **lunch** can be issued with an argument `<Build name>-<Build type>` string, such as **lunch evk_8mq-userdebug**, or can be issued without the argument, which will present a menu of options to select.

Building the Android platform for i.MX

The Build Name is the Android device name found in the directory `${MY_ANDROID}/device/fsl/`. The following table lists the i.MX build names.

Table 1. Build names

Build name	Description
evk_8mq	i.MX 8MQuad EVK Board

The build type is used to specify what debug options are provided in the final image. The following table lists the build types.

Table 2. Build types

Build type	Description
user	Production-ready image, no debug
userdebug	Provides image with root access and debug, similar to "user"
eng	Development image with debug tools

Android build steps are as follows:

1. Change to the top level build directory.

```
$ cd ${MY_ANDROID}
```

2. Set up the environment for building. This only configures the current terminal.

```
$ source build/envsetup.sh
```

3. Execute the Android **lunch** command. In this example, the setup is for the production image of i.MX 8MQuad EVK Board/Platform device with userdebug type.

```
$ lunch evk_8mq-userdebug
```

4. Execute the **make** command to generate the image.

```
$ make 2>&1 | tee build-log.txt
```

When the **make** command is complete, the `build-log.txt` file contains the execution output. Check for any errors.

For `BUILD_ID` & `BUILD_NUMBER` changing, update `build_id.mk` in your `${MY_ANDROID}` directory. For details, see the *Android™ Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)*.

The following outputs are generated by default in `${MY_ANDROID}/out/target/product/evk_8mq`:

- `root/`: root file system (including `init`, `init.rc`). Mounted at `/`.
- `system/`: Android system binary/libraries. Mounted at `/system`.
- `data/`: Android data area. Mounted at `/data`.
- `recovery/`: root file system when booting in "recovery" mode. Not used directly.
- `boot-imx8mq.img`: a composite image for i.MX 8MQuad EVK, which includes the kernel zImage, ramdisk, board's device tree binary, and boot parameters. It is used to support HDMI output.
- `boot-imx8mq-mipi.img`: a composite image for i.MX8MQuad EVK, which includes the kernel zImage, ramdisk, board's device tree binary, and boot parameters. It is used to support MIPI HDMI output.
- `ramdisk.img`: Ramdisk image generated from "root". Not directly used.
- `system.img`: EXT4 image generated from "system". Can be programmed to "SYSTEM" partition on SD/eMMC card with "dd".
- `userdata.img`: EXT4 image generated from "data".
- `vbmata-imx8mq.img`: Android Verify boot metadata image for `boot-imx8mq.img`.
- `vbmata-imx8mq-mipi.img`: Android Verify boot metadata image for `boot-imx8mq-mipi.img`.
- `partition-table.img`: GPT partition table image. Used for 16 GB SD card and eMMC card.
- `partition-table-7GB.img`: GPT partition table image. Used for 8 GB SD card.

- partition-table-28GB.img: GPT partition table image. Used for 32 GB SD card.
- u-boot-imx8mq.img: U-Boot image without padding for i.MX 8MQuad EVK.
- vendor.img: vendor image, which holds platform binaries. Mounted at **/vendor**

NOTE

- To build the U-Boot image separately, see [Building U-Boot images](#).
- To build the kernel uImage separately, see [Building a kernel image](#).
- To build boot.img, see [Building boot.img](#).

3.2.1 Configuration examples of building i.MX devices

The following table shows examples of using the `lunch` command to set up different i.MX devices. After the desired i.MX device is set up, the `make` command is used to start the build.

Table 3. i.MX device lunch examples

Build name	Description
i.MX 8MQuad EVK Board	\$ lunch evk_8mq-userdebug

After the `lunch` command is executed, the **make** command is issued:

```
$ make 2>&1 | tee build-log.txt
```

3.2.2 User build mode

A production release Android system image is created by using the **userdebug** Build Type. For configuration options, see Table "Build types" in Section [Building Android images](#).

The notable differences between the **user** and **eng** build types are as follows:

- Limited Android System image access for security reasons.
- Lack of debugging tools.
- Installation modules tagged with user.
- APKs and tools according to product definition files, which are found in `PRODUCT_PACKAGES` in the sources folder `/${MY_ANDROID}/device/fsl/imx8/imx8.mk`. To add customized packages, add the package `MODULE_NAME` or `PACKAGE_NAME` to this list.
- The properties are set as: `ro.secure=1` and `ro.debuggable=0`.
- `adb` is disabled by default.

There are two methods for the build of Android image.

Method 1: Set the environment first and then issue the `make` command:

```
$ cd ${MY_ANDROID}
$ source build/envsetup.sh #set env
$ make PRODUCT-XXX #XXX depends on different board, see table below
```

Table 4. Android system image production build method 1

i.MX development tool	Description	Image build command
Evaluation Kit	i.MX 8MQuad EVK	\$ make PRODUCT-evk_8mq-userdebug>&1 tee buildlog.txt

Building the Android platform for i.MX

Method 2: Set the environment and then use lunch command to configure argument. See table below. An example for the i.MX 8MQuad EVK board is as follows:

```
$ cd ${MY_ANDROID}
$ source build/envsetup.sh
$ lunch evk_8mq-userdebug
$ make
```

Table 5. Android system image production build method 2

i.MX development tool	Description	Lunch configuration
Evaluation Kit	i.MX 8MQuad EVK	evk_8mq-userdebug

To create Android platform over-the-air, OTA, and package, the following make target is specified:

```
$ make otapackage
```

For more Android platform building information, see source.android.com/source/building.html.

3.3 Building U-Boot images

After you set up U-Boot using the steps outlined above, you can find the tool (mkimage) under tools/.

```
$ cd ${MY_ANDROID}/vendor/nxp-opensource/uboot-imx
$ export ARCH=arm64
$ export CROSS_COMPILE=${MY_ANDROID}/prebuilts/gcc/linux-x86/aarch64/aarch64-linux-
android-4.9/bin/aarch64-linux-android-
$ make distclean
```

For i.MX 8MQuad EVK board:

```
# To build uboot.imx that is used on the Android platform:
$ make mx8mq_evk_android_defconfig
$ make
$ cp ${MY_ANDROID}/out/target/product/evk_8mq/obj/BOOTLOADER_OBJ/u-boot-nodtb.bin $
${MY_ANDROID}/vendor/nxp-opensource/imx-mkimage/iMX8M/.
$ cp ${MY_ANDROID}/out/target/product/evk_8mq/obj/BOOTLOADER_OBJ/spl/u-boot-spl.bin $
${MY_ANDROID}/vendor/nxp-opensource/imx-mkimage/iMX8M/.
$ cp ${MY_ANDROID}/out/target/product/evk_8mq/obj/BOOTLOADER_OBJ/tools/mkimage $
${MY_ANDROID}/vendor/nxp-opensource/imx-mkimage/iMX8M/mkimage_uboot
$ cp ${MY_ANDROID}/out/target/product/evk_8mq/obj/BOOTLOADER_OBJ/arch/arm/dts/fsl-imx8mq-
evk.dtb ${MY_ANDROID}/vendor/nxp-opensource/imx-mkimage/iMX8M/.
$ cp ${MY_ANDROID}/vendor/nxp/fsl-proprietary/uboot-firmware/imx8m/signed_hdmi_imx8m.bin $
${MY_ANDROID}/vendor/nxp-opensource/imx-mkimage/iMX8M/.
$ cp ${MY_ANDROID}/vendor/nxp/fsl-proprietary/uboot-firmware/imx8m/
lpddr4_pmu_train_1d_dmem.bin ${MY_ANDROID}/vendor/nxp-opensource/imx-mkimage/iMX8M/.
$ cp ${MY_ANDROID}/vendor/nxp/fsl-proprietary/uboot-firmware/imx8m/
lpddr4_pmu_train_1d_imem.bin ${MY_ANDROID}/vendor/nxp-opensource/imx-mkimage/iMX8M/.
$ cp ${MY_ANDROID}/vendor/nxp/fsl-proprietary/uboot-firmware/imx8m/
lpddr4_pmu_train_2d_dmem.bin ${MY_ANDROID}/vendor/nxp-opensource/imx-mkimage/iMX8M/.
$ cp ${MY_ANDROID}/vendor/nxp/fsl-proprietary/uboot-firmware/imx8m/
lpddr4_pmu_train_2d_imem.bin ${MY_ANDROID}/vendor/nxp-opensource/imx-mkimage/iMX8M/.
$ cp ${MY_ANDROID}/vendor/nxp/fsl-proprietary/uboot-firmware/imx8m/bl31.bin ${MY_ANDROID}/
vendor/nxp-opensource/imx-mkimage/iMX8M/.
$ make -C ${MY_ANDROID}/vendor/nxp-opensource/imx-mkimage/ clean
$ make -C ${MY_ANDROID}/vendor/nxp-opensource/imx-mkimage/ SOC=iMX8M flash_hdmi_spl_uboot
```

"vendor/nxp-opensource/imx-mkimage/iMX8M/flash.bin" is generated if the build is successful. Flash.bin is taken as uboot-imx8mq.imx.

NOTE

imx-mkimage is a tool that bundles uboot.bin, spl, and firmware images.

3.4 Building a kernel image

Kernel image is automatically built when building the Android root file system.

The following are the default Android build commands to build the kernel image:

```
$ cd ${MY_ANDROID}/kernel_imx
$ echo $ARCH && echo $CROSS_COMPILE
```

Make sure that you have those two environment variables set. If the two variables are not set, set them as follows:

```
$ export ARCH=arm64
$ export CROSS_COMPILE=${MY_ANDROID}/prebuilts/gcc/linux-x86/aarch64/aarch64-linux-
android-4.9/bin/aarch64-linux-android-
```

```
# Generate ".config" according to default config file under arch/arm64/configs/
android_defconfig.
```

```
# To build the kernel zImage for i.MX 8MQuad
```

```
$ make android_defconfig
```

```
$ make KCFLAGS=-mno-android
```

```
# to build the zImage which is used in MFGTOOL
```

```
# zImage is under mfgtools\Profiles\Linux\OS Firmware\firmware\
```

```
$ make android_defconfig
```

```
$ make KCFLAGS=-mno-android -j4
```

The kernel images are found in `${MY_ANDROID}/kernel_imx/arch/arm64/boot/Image`.

3.5 Building boot.img

boot.img and boota are default booting commands.

As outlined in [Running the Android Platform with a Prebuilt Image](#), we use boot.img and boota as default commands to boot instead of the uramdisk and zImage we used before.

Use this command to generate boot.img under Android environment:

```
# Boot image for i.MX 8MQuad EVK board
$ source build/envsetup.sh
$ lunch evk_8mq-userdebug
$ make bootimage
```

4 Running the Android Platform with a Prebuilt Image

To test the Android platform before building any code, use the prebuilt images from the following packages and go to "Download Images" and "Boot".

Table 6. Image packages

Image package	Description
android_O8.0.0_1.3.0_8M-PRC_image_8mq.tar.gz	Prebuilt-image for i.MX 8MQuad EVK board, which includes NXP extended features.

The following tables list the detailed contents of android_O8.0.0_1.3.0_8M-PRC_image_8mq.tar.gz image package.

The table below shows the prebuilt images to support the system boot from SD and eMMC on i.MX 8MQuad EVK boards.

Table 7. Images for i.MX 8MQuad EVK

i.MX 8MQuad EVK image	Description
u-boot-imx8mq.imx	Bootloader (with padding) for i.MX 8MQuad EVK board
partition-table.img	GPT table image for 16 GB SD card and eMMC
partition-table-7GB.img	GPT table image for 8 GB SD card
partition-table-28GB.img	GPT table image for 32 GB SD card
boot-imx8mq.img	Boot image for i.MX 8MQuad EVK board to support HDMI output
boot-imx8mq-mipi.img	Boot Image for i.MX8MQuad EVK board to support MIPI output
system.img	System Boot image
vbmeta-imx8mq.img	Android Verify Boot metadata Image for i.MX 8MQuad EVK board to support HDMI output
vbmeta-imx8mq-mipi.img	Android Verify Boot metadata Image for i.MX 8MQuad EVK board to support MIPI output
vendor.img	Vendor image for i.MX 8MQuad EVK board

NOTE

boot.img is an Android image that stores kernel Image and ramdisk together. It also stores other information such as the kernel boot command line, machine name. This information can be configured in android.mk. It can avoid touching the boot loader code to change any default boot arguments.

5 Programming Images

The images from the prebuilt release package or created from source code contain the U-Boot boot loader, system image, GPT image, vendor image, and vbmeta image. At a minimum, the storage devices on the development system (MMC/SD or NAND) must be programmed with the U-Boot boot loader. The i.MX 8 series boot process determines what storage device to access based on the switch settings. When the boot loader is loaded and begins execution, the U-Boot environment space is then read to determine how to proceed with the boot process. For U-Boot environment settings, see Section [Booting](#).

The following download methods can be used to write the Android System Image:

- MFGTool to download all images to eMMC/SD card.

5.1 System on eMMC/SD

The images needed to create an Android system on eMMC/SD can either be obtained from the release package or be built from source.

The images needed to create an Android system on eMMC/SD are listed below:

- U-Boot image: u-boot.imx
- Android boot image: boot.img

- Android system image: system.img
- Android verify boot metadata image: vbmeta.img
- GPT table image: partition-table.img
- Android vendor image: vendor.img

5.1.1 Storage partitions

The layout of the eMMC/SD/TF card for Android system is shown below:

- [Partition type/index] which is defined in the GPT.
- [Start Offset] shows where partition is started, unit in MB.

The system partition is used to put the built-out Android system image. The userdata partition is used to put the unpacked codes/data of the applications, system configuration database, etc. In normal boot mode, the root file system is mounted from the system partition. In recovery mode, the root file system is mounted from the boot partition.

Table 8. Storage partitions

Partition type/index	Name	Start offset	Size	File system	Content
N/A	bootloader	33 KB	8 MB - 33 KB	N/A	bootloader
1	boot_a	8 MB	32 MB	boot.img format, a kernel + recovery ramdisk	boot.img
2	boot_b	Follow boot_a	32 MB	boot.img format, a kernel + recovery ramdisk	boot.img
3	system_a	Follow boot_b	1536 MB	EXT4. Mount as / system	Android system files under / system/dir
4	system_b	Follow system_a	1536MB	EXT4. Mount as / system	Android system files under / system/dir
5	misc	Follow system_b	4 MB	N/A	For recovery store bootloader message, reserve
6	datafooter	Follow misc	2 MB	N/A	For crypto footer of DATA partition encryption
7	metadata	Follow datafooter	2 MB	N/A	For system slide show
8	persistdata	Follow metadata	1 MB	N/A	Option to operate unlock \unlock
9	vendor_a	Follow persistdata	112 MB	EXT4. Mount at / vendor	vendor.img
10	vendor_b	Follow vendor_a	112 MB	EXT4. Mount at / vendor	vendor.img
11	userdata	Follow vendor_b	Remained space	EXT4. Mount at /data	Application data storage for system application, and for internal media partition, in /mnt/sdcard/ dir.
12	fbmisc	Follow userdata	1 MB	N/A	For storing the state of lock \unlock
13	vbmeta_a	Follow fbmisc	1 MB	N/A	For storing the verify boot's metadata

Table continues on the next page...

Table 8. Storage partitions (continued)

Partition type/index	Name	Start offset	Size	File system	Content
14	vbmata_b	Follow vbmata_a	1 MB	N/A	For storing the verify boot's metadata

To create these partitions, use `fsl-sdcard-partition.sh` described in the *Android™ Quick Start Guide (AQSUG)*, or use format tools in the `prebuilt` directory.

The script below can be used to partition an SD card as shown in the partition table above:

```
$ cd ${MY_ANDROID}/
$ sudo ./device/fsl/common/tools/fsl-sdcard-partition.sh -f <soc_name> /dev/sdX
# <soc_name> can be as imx8mq.
```

NOTE

- The minimum size of the SD card is 8 GB.
- `/dev/sdX`, the X is the disk index from 'a' to 'z'. That may be different on each computer running Linux OS.
- If the SD card is 8 GB, use "`sudo fsl-sdcard-partition.sh -f imx8mq -c 7 /dev/sdX`" to flash images.
- If the SD card is 16 GB, use "`sudo fsl-sdcard-partition.sh -f imx8mq /dev/sdX`" to flash images.
- If the SD card is 32 GB, use "`sudo fsl-sdcard-partition.sh -f imx8mq -c 28 /dev/sdX`" to flash images.
- Unmount all the SD card partitions before running the script.
- Put the related bootloader, boot image, system image, recovery image in your current directory. This script requires to install the `simg2img` tool on the computer. `simg2img` is a tool that converts the sparse system image to raw system image on the Linux OS host computer. The `android-tools-fsutils` package includes the `simg2img` command for Ubuntu Linux OS.
- If the SD card is 8 GB, copy `partition-table-7GB.img` and rename it to `partition-table.img`. If the SD card is 16 GB, use the default `partition-table.img`. If the SD card is 32 GB, copy `partition-table-28GB.img` and rename it to `partition-table.img`.

5.1.2 Downloading images with MFGTool

MFGTool can be used to download all images into a target device. It is a quick and easy tool for downloading images. See *Android™ Quick Start Guide (AQSUG)* for a detailed description of MFGTool.

6 Booting

This chapter describes booting from MMC/SD, NAND, TFTP and NFS.

6.1 Booting from eMMC/SD/NAND

6.1.1 Booting from SD/eMMC on the i.MX 8MQuad EVK board

The following tables list the boot switch settings to control the boot storage.

Table 9. Boot device switch settings

Boot device switch	External SDcard	eMMC
SW801 (from 1 bit to 4 bit)	1100	0010

Table 10. Boot mode switch settings

Boot mode switch	Download Mode (MFGTool mode)	Boot mode
SW802 (from 1 bit to 2 bit)	01	10

Booting from SD

Change the board Boot_Mode switch to 10 (from 1 bit to 2 bit) and SW801 1100 (from 1 bit to 4 bit).

The default environment in boot.img is booting from SD. To use the default environment in boot.img, use the following command:

```
U-Boot > setenv bootargs
```

To clear the bootargs environment, use the following command:

```
U-Boot > setenv bootcmd boota mmc1
U-Boot > setenv bootargs console=ttyLP0,115200 earlycon=lpuart32,0x5a060000,115200,115200
init=/init video=imxdpufb1:off video=imxdpufb2:off video=imxdpufb3:off video=imxdpufb4:off
androidboot.console=ttyLP0 consoleblank=0 androidboot.hardware=freescale cma=800M [Optional]
U-Boot > saveenv [Save the environments]
```

Booting from eMMC

Change the board Boot_Mode switch to 10 (from 1 bit to 2 bit) and SW801 0010 (from 1 bit to 4 bit).

The default environment in boot.img is booting from eMMC. To use the default environment in boot.img, use the following command:

```
U-Boot > setenv bootargs
To clear the bootargs env, you can use the following command
U-Boot > setenv bootcmd boota mmc0
U-Boot > setenv bootargs console=ttymxc0,115200 earlycon=imxuart,0x30860000,115200 init=/
init video=HDMI-A-1:1920x1080-32@60 androidboot.zygote=zygote64_32
androidboot.console=ttymxc0 consoleblank=0 androidboot.hardware=freescale cma=800M
[Optional]
U-Boot > saveenv [Save the environments]
```

NOTE

bootargs environment is an optional setting for boota. The boot.img includes a default bootargs, which is used if there is no definition about the bootargs environment.

6.2 Boot-up configurations

This section explains the common U-Boot environments used for NFS, MMC/SD boot, and kernel command line.

6.2.1 U-Boot environment

- bootcmd: the first variable to run after U-Boot boot.
- bootargs: the kernel command line, which the bootloader passes to the kernel. As described in [Kernel command line \(bootargs\)](#), bootargs environment is optional for booti. boot.img already has bootargs. If you do not define the bootargs environment, it uses the default bootargs inside the image. If you have the environment, it is then used.

To use the default environment in boot.img, use the following command to clear the bootargs environment.

```
> setenv bootargs
```

- dhcp: get the IP address by BOOTP protocol, and load the kernel image (\$bootfile env) from the TFTP server.
- boota:

boota command parses the boot.img header to get the zImage and ramdisk. It also passes the bootargs as needed (it only passes bootargs in boot.img when it cannot find "bootargs" var in your U-Boot environment). To boot from mmcX, do the following:

```
> boota mmcX
```

To read the boot partition (the partition store boot.img, in this instance, mmcblk0p1), the X is the eMMC bus number, which is the hardware eMMC bus number, in SABRE-SD boards. eMMC is mmc2 or you can add the partition ID after mmcX.

Add partition ID after mmcX.

```
> boota mmcX boot # boot is default
> boota mmcX recovery # boot from the recovery partition
```

If you have read the boot.img into memory, use this command to boot from

```
> boota 0xXXXXXXXX
```

6.2.2 Kernel command line (bootargs)

Depending on the different booting/usage scenarios, you may need different kernel boot parameters set for bootargs.

Table 11. Kernel boot parameters

Kernel parameter	Description	Typical value	Used when
console	Where to output kernel log by printk.	console=ttyMXc0,115200	All use cases.
init	Tells kernel where the init file is located.	init=/init	All use cases. "init" in the Android platform is located in "/" instead of in "/sbin".
androidboot.hardware	Specifies hardware name for this product. Android init process loads the configuration file init.\$ (androidboot.hardware).rc in the root directory.	androidboot.hardware=freescale	All use cases.

Table continues on the next page...

Table 11. Kernel boot parameters (continued)

Kernel parameter	Description	Typical value	Used when
video	Tells the kernel/driver which DRM device is used and resolution/depth and refreshes the rate it works on.	4K display should be configured as: androidboot.gui_resolution=1080p 1080P display should be configured as: video=HDMI-A-1:1920x1080-32@60 720P display should be configured as: video=HDMI-A-1:1280x720-32@60	-
androidboot.console	The Android shell console. It should be the same as console=.	androidboot.console=ttyMXC0	To use the default shell job control, such as Ctrl+C to terminate a running process, set this for the kernel.
fec_mac	Sets up the FEC MAC address.	fec_mac=00:04:9f:00:ea:d3	On SABRE-SD board, the SoC does not have a MAC address fused in. To use FEC, assign this parameter to the kernel.
cma	CMA memory size for GPU/VPU physical memory allocation.	cma=800M	It is 800 MB by default.
androidboot.selinux	Argument to disable selinux check and enable serial input when connecting a host computer to the target board's USB UART port. For details about selinux, see Security-Enhanced Linux in Android .	androidboot.selinux=permissive	Android Nougat 7.1 CTS requirement: The serial input should be disabled by default. Setting this argument enables console serial input, which violates the CTS requirement.
androidboot.lcd_density	It is used to set the display density and over-write ro.sf.lcd_density in init.freescale.rc for MIPI display.	androidboot.lcd_density=160	-

7 Revision History

Table 12. Revision history

Revision number	Date	Substantive changes
N7.1.2_2.1.0_8MQ-EAR	09/2017	Initial release

Table continues on the next page...

Table 12. Revision history (continued)

Revision number	Date	Substantive changes
O8.0.0_1.3.0_8M-PRC	01/2018	i.MX 8MQuad PRC release

How to Reach Us:

Home Page:
nxp.com

Web Support:
nxp.com/support

Information in this document is provided solely to enable system and software implementers to use NXP products. There are no express or implied copyright licenses granted hereunder to design or fabricate any integrated circuits based on the information in this document. NXP reserves the right to make changes without further notice to any products herein.

NXP makes no warranty, representation, or guarantee regarding the suitability of its products for any particular purpose, nor does NXP assume any liability arising out of the application or use of any product or circuit, and specifically disclaims any and all liability, including without limitation consequential or incidental damages. Typical parameters that may be provided in NXP data sheets and/or specifications can and do vary in different applications, and actual performance may vary over time. All operating parameters, including typical, must be validated for each customer application by customer's technical experts. NXP does not convey any license under its patent rights nor the rights of others. NXP sells products pursuant to standard terms and conditions of sale, which can be found at the following address:
nxp.com/SalesTermsandConditions.

NXP, the NXP logo, Freescale, and the Freescale logo are trademarks of NXP B.V. Arm, the Arm logo, and Cortex are registered trademarks of Arm Limited (or its subsidiaries) in the EU and/or elsewhere. All other product or service names are the property of their respective owners. All rights reserved.

© 2018 NXP B.V.

Document Number: AUG
Rev. 08.0.0_1.3.0_8M-PRC
01/2018

