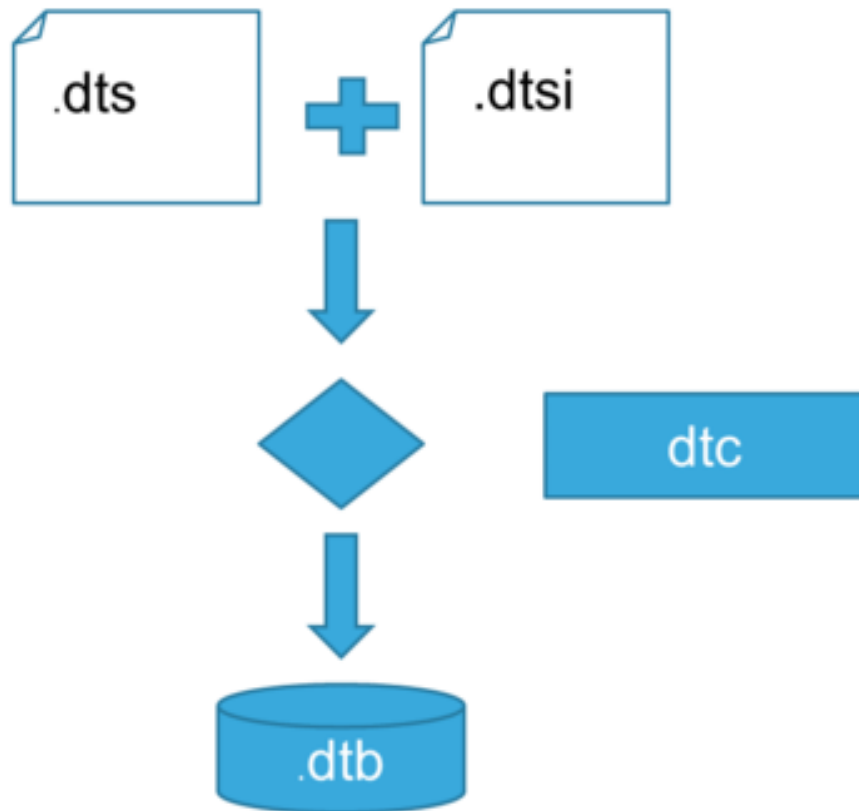




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STM32MP1设备树

#1 设备树概念

#2 修改STM32MP1设备树的方法与工具

#3 STM32MP1设备树修改示例

什么是设备树

- 设备树并不是从开始就存在，而是后来加入到Linux中
- 设备树主要用来描述系统的硬件结构
 - SoC的Identification
 - 运行时配置
 - 描述是系统不能动态获取（probe）的硬件信息
- Wiki参考
 - https://wiki.st.com/stm32mpu-ecosystem-v1/wiki/Device_tree

```
{
    ...
    model = "STMicroelectronics STM32MP157A-DK1 Discovery
    Board";
    compatible = "st,stm32mp157a-dk1", "st,stm32mp157";

    aliases {
        ethernet0 = &ethernet0;
        serial0 = &uart4;
        serial1 = &usart3;
        serial2 = &uart7;
    };

    chosen {
        stdout-path = "serial0:115200n8";
    };

    ...
    led {
        compatible = "gpio-leds";
        blue {
            label = "heartbeat";
            gpios = <&gpiod 11
GPIO_ACTIVE_HIGH>;
            linux,default-trigger = "heartbeat";
            default-state = "off";
        };
    };
    ...
}
```

设备树规范

- 设备树有语法规则，但需要相应的驱动进行解释
 - 造成设备树的通用性与特殊性
- 设备树的语法结构
 - 树形结构
 - 根"/"没有parent
 - 每个节点只有一个parent
 - 节点
 - 每个节点一般代表系统中的一个设备
 - 包含子节点
 - 具有property-value对
 - 支持overlay

```
/{  
    ...  
    model = "STMicroelectronics STM32MP157A-DK1 Discovery Board";  
    compatible = "st,stm32mp157a-dk1", "st,stm32mp157";  
  
    aliases {  
        ethernet0 = &ethernet0;  
        serial0 = &uart4;  
        serial1 = &uart3;  
        serial2 = &uart7;  
    };  
  
    chosen {  
        stdout-path = "serial0:115200n8";  
    };  
  
    ...  
    led {  
        compatible = "gpio-leds";  
        blue {  
            label = "heartbeat";  
            gpios = <&gpiod 11 GPIO_ACTIVE_HIGH>;  
            linux,default-trigger = "heartbeat";  
            default-state = "off";  
        };  
    };  
    ...  
}
```



设备树的物理形式

- 源码形式

- dts (device tree source)
 - 文本格式
 - 一般为板级配置
- dtsti
 - 文本格式
 - 一般为SOC配置
 - 可以被DTS包含的设备树文件

- 目标形式

- dtb
 - 二进制文件格式
 - 通过编译工具进行编译

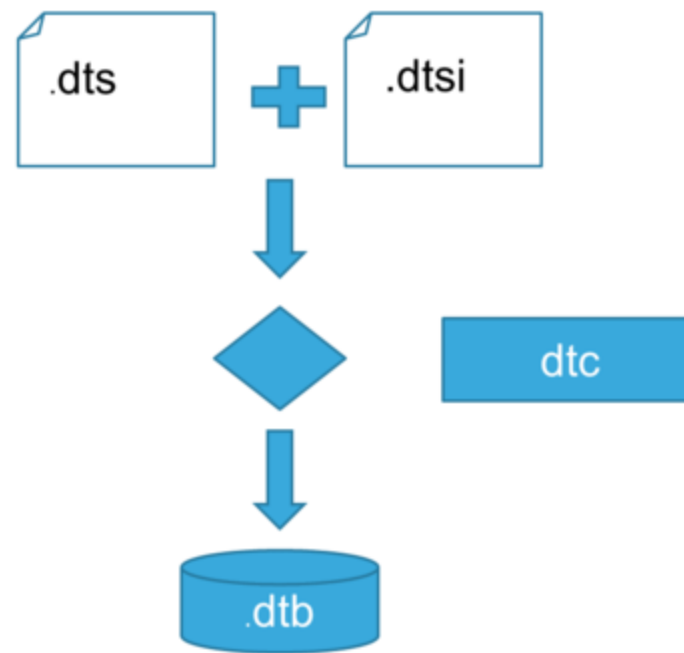
注：并不是只有dtsti才能被包含

注：软件（例如内核）最终使用二进制设备树文件

注：二进制设备树文件不一定单独存在于文件系统

设备树的编译

- DTC(Device Tree Compiler) 将设备树源码编译成二进制文件
 - 输入文件: dts(内部包含dtsi以及其他dts)
 - 输出文件: dtb
- STM32MP1中设备树的编译
 - 在编译相应组件时自动生成
 - Linux设备树可单独生成
 - make dtbs



设备树的调试工具

- 在主机上调试设备树

- **dtc**
- **fdtdump**
 - 从dtb输出可读的设备树
- **fdtget**
 - 从dtb读出一个值
- **fdtput**
 - 写入一个设备树的值

示例:

```
dtc -l dtb -O dts ../build/arch/arm/boot/dts/stm32mp157a-dk1.dtb
```

```
fdtdump ../build/arch/arm/boot/dts/stm32mp157a-dk1.dtb
```

```
fdtget ../build/arch/arm/boot/dts/stm32mp157a-dk1.dtb "/chosen" stdout-path
```

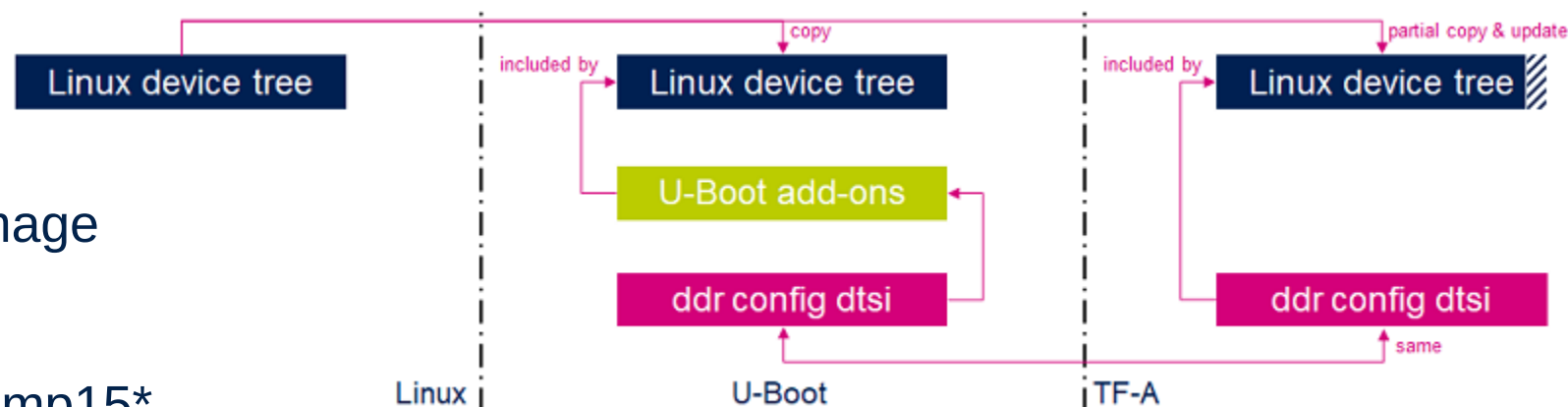
```
fdtput ../build/arch/arm/boot/dts/stm32mp157a-dk1.dtb "/chosen" stdout-path  
"serial1:115200n8" -t s
```

- 在目标机上查看设备树

```
root@stm32mp1:~# hexdump -C /proc/device-tree/model  
00000000 53 54 4d 69 63 72 6f 65 6c 65 63 74 72 6f 6e 69 |STMicroelectroni|  
00000010 63 73 20 53 54 4d 33 32 4d 50 31 35 37 41 2d 44 |cs STM32MP157A-D|  
00000020 4b 31 20 44 69 73 63 6f 76 65 72 79 20 42 6f 61 |K1 Discovery Boa|  
00000030 72 64 00                                     |rd.|  
00000033
```

STM32MP1中的设备树

- TF-A
 - 源码路径: fdts/stm32mp15*
 - 输出: 与最终TF-A编译成一个image
- U-Boot
 - 源码路径: arch/arm/dts/stm32mp15*
 - 输出: 与最终U-Boot编译成一个image
- Linux Kernel
 - 源码路径: arch/arm/boot/dts/stm32mp15*
 - 输出: 可单独存放在文件系统里



https://wiki.st.com/stm32mpu/wiki/STM32MP15_device_tree

注意: 在STM32MP1 ecosystem 2.0之前并没有按型号的设备树, 但不影响使用。

- 例如:STM32MP151

修改编写STM32MP1设备树

- STM32MP1开发中的设备树修改需求
 - 文件重命名
 - 对UBoot设备树重命名要考虑Makefile自动包含规则
 - 对系统进行描述配置
 - 包括DDR
- 工具
 - 使用文本编辑工具编辑源码
 - 使用原有编译系统进行编译

STM32CubeMX辅助修改设备树

- 使用STM32CubeMX辅助生成设备树
 - 可直接在Windows下运行
 - 生成板级配置
 - 不包含SOC配置
 - 生成DDR配置
 - STM32CubeMX还支持DDR Tuning以及测试
 - 不生成非STM32MP1的设备树
 - 使用copy&paste进行合并

TF-A				CA7 > DeviceTree > TestGPIO2 > tf-a			
Name		Date modified	Type	Size			
 stm32mp15-mx.dtsi		11/26/2019 10:14 ...	DTSI File	4 KB			
 stm32mp157a-testgpio2-mx.dts		11/26/2019 10:14 ...	DTS Audio File (VL...	18 KB			

U-Boot				CA7 > DeviceTree > TestGPIO2 > u-boot			
Name		Date modified	Type	Size			
 stm32mp15-mx.dtsi		11/26/2019 10:14 ...	DTSI File	4 KB			
 stm32mp157a-testgpio2-mx.dts		11/26/2019 10:14 ...	DTS Audio File (VL...	41 KB			
 stm32mp157a-testgpio2-mx-u-boot.dtsi		11/26/2019 10:14 ...	DTSI File	5 KB			

Linux				CA7 > DeviceTree > TestGPIO2 > kernel			
Name		Date modified	Type	Size			
 stm32mp157a-testgpio2-mx.dts		11/26/2019 10:14 ...	DTS Audio File (VL...	41 KB			

STM32MP1设备树参考资料

- STM32MP1 Wiki
 - 地址
 - https://wiki.st.com/stm32mpu/wiki/Category:Device_tree_configuration
 - 包含大量经过验证的设备树配置范例
 - 包含一些在STM32CubeMX还不支持的用法
- STM32MP1参考手册
- STM32MP1源代码
- STM32MP1 Linux DT Binding文件

应用实例-Secure/Non-Secure

- 需求
 - RCC有些寄存器在内核中写入报错
- 原理
 - 查看参考手册RM0436以及源代码
 - 默认RCC是配置在Secure World
 - 将RCC放在Non-Secure World
- 步骤
 - 修改板级TF-A设备树中rcc的secure-status
 - 重新编译TF-A
 - 重新烧录TF-A

RM0436

When TZEN = '1', some RCC and PWR registers can only be modified using secure accesses. The reading of registers is always allowed.

TF-A:Stm32mp1_clk.c

```
/* Check status field to disable security */
if (!fdt_get_rcc_secure_status()) {
    mmio_write_32(rcc_base + RCC_TZCR, 0);
}
```

```
diff --git a/fdts/stm32mp157a-dk1.dts b/fdts/stm32mp157a-dk1.dts
index a8f91a3..5413165 100644
--- a/fdts/stm32mp157a-dk1.dts
+++ b/fdts/stm32mp157a-dk1.dts
@@ -217,7 +217,7 @@
/* CLOCK init */
&rcc {
-    secure-status = "okay";
+    secure-status = "disabled";
    st,hsi-cal;
    st,csi-cal;
    st,cal-sec = <60>;
```

应用实例-增加一个USART

- 需求
 - 在内核中增加一个USART
- 原理
 - gpio controller node 已经提供在 SoC dtsti中
 - 需要将相应的USART使能
- 步骤
 - 修改板级配置
 - 重新编译设备树
 - 复制设备树到目标机的boot目录

参考资源

- Wiki
 - https://wiki.st.com/stm32mpu/wiki/Pinctrl_device_tree_configuration
 - https://wiki.st.com/stm32mpu/wiki/GPIO_device_tree_configuration
- 内核文件St,stm32-pinctrl.txt
documentation\devicetree\bindings\pinctrl

```
diff --git a/arch/arm/boot/dts/stm32mp157a-dk1.dts b/arch/arm/boot/dts/stm32mp157a-dk1.dts
index 9ec45de..9a812af 100644
--- a/arch/arm/boot/dts/stm32mp157a-dk1.dts
+++ b/arch/arm/boot/dts/stm32mp157a-dk1.dts
@@ -730,7 +730,7 @@
     pinctrl-1 = <&usart3_sleep_pins_b>;
     pinctrl-2 = <&usart3_idle_pins_b>;
     st,hw-flow-ctrl;
-    status = "disabled";
+    status = "okay";
 };
```

应用实例-三USB

- 需求
 - 让STM32MP1支持三个USB
- 原理
 - STM32MP1可同时支持
 - 两个高速USB 2.0
 - 一个全速USB 2.0
 - STM32CubeMX目前支持两个高速USB2.0
- 步骤
 - 修改OTG支持全速
 - 编译设备树
 - 复制设备树到目标机的boot目录

• 参考资源

• OTG

- https://wiki.st.com/stm32mpu/wiki/OTG_device_tree_configuration

• USBH

- https://wiki.st.com/stm32mpu-ecosystem-v1/wiki/USBH_device_tree_configuration

```
&usbotg_hs {  
    compatible = "st,stm32mp1-fsotg", "snps,dwc2";  
    pinctrl-names = "default";  
    pinctrl-0 = <&usbotg_hs_pins_a  
&usbotg_fs_dp_dm_pins_a>;  
    vbus-supply = <&vbus_otg>;  
    status = "okay";  
};
```

- 如何修改设备树将RCC改在 non-secure?
- 如何修改设备树增加一个USART?
- 如何修改设备树使用三个USB?

Thank you

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