

SUNXI PWM

模块使用说明

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文档履历

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1. 概述

1.1 编写目的

介绍 pwm 使用方法。

1.2 适用范围

软件: aw linux-3.10/4.44.9 内核。

1.3 相关人员

pwm 驱动、及应用层的开发/维护人员。

1.4 术语与缩略语

术语/缩略语 解释说明

Sunxi 指Allwinner的一系列SOC硬件平台。

PWM Pulse Width Modulation

PWM对 电机等硬件需要两路脉冲信号来控制其正常运转,一般两路极性相反,频率、占空比参数相同的PWM构成一个PWM对 PWM死区控制时间

大功率电机、变频器等由大功率管、IGBT等元件组成H桥或3相桥,每个桥的上半桥和下半桥是觉对不能导通的,在pwm信号驱动这些元件时

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2. 相关配置

2.1 menuconfig 配置说明

在命令行中进入内核根目录,执行 make ARCH=arm menuconfig 或者 make ARCH=arm64 menuconfig(64位)进入配置主界面。并按以下步骤操作:

```
Device Drivers->Pulse-Width Modulation(PWM) Support->SUNXI PWM SELECT->后面
如果是1.0版本选sunxi pwm support
如果是增强版选sunxi enhance pwm support
```

```
[*] USB support
   MMC/SD/SDIO card support
   Sony MemoryStick card support
   Accessibility support --->
   EDAC (Error Detection And Correction) reporting
   Real Time Clock
   Auxiliary Display support
   Userspace I/O drivers
   Microsoft Hyper-V quest support
[*] Staging drivers
   Common Clock Framework
   Hardware Spinlock drivers --->
   TIMER: Select the soc timer version. (SUNXI TIMER)
 ] Support for ARM architected timer event stream generation
   IOMMU Hardware Support
  Generic Dynamic Voltage and Frequency Scaling (DVFS) support
   External Connector Class (extcon) support -
   Memory Controller drivers
   Industrial I/O support
   Pulse-Width Modulation (PWM) Support
   IndustryPack bus support
   Reset Controller Support
   SOC (System On Chip) specific Drivers
```

图 1: pwm 配置图



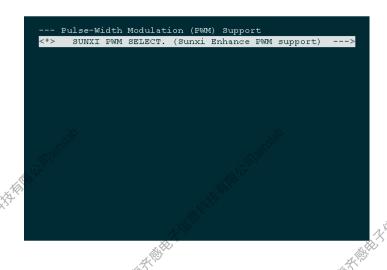


图 2: pwm 配置图

2.2 dts 配置

```
pwm: pwm@0300a000 {
           compatible = "allwinner,sunxi-pwm";
           reg = <0x0 0x0300a000 0x0 0x310>;
           clocks = <&clk_pwm>;
           pwm-number = <3>;
           pwm-base = <0x0>;
           pwms = <&pwm0>, <&pwm1>, <&pwm3>;
       s_pwm: s_pwm@0x07020c00 {
           compatible = "allwinner,sunxi-s_pwm";
           reg = <0x0.0x07020c00.0x0.0x3c>;
           pwm-number = <1>;
           pwm-base = <0x10>;
           pwms = <&spwm0>, <&spwm1>, <&spwm2
```



};

pwm-number: 当前chip上一共要使用多少个pwm的数量

pwm-base: 片选的基地址,spwm从16开始

pwms: 当前配置的pwm个体

2.3 sysconfig

• 单路 pwm 输出

其中 PWM 输出 GPIO 由用户选择配置,不同平台以实际电路为准,以下为参考配置。如果 cpus 要使用的话 channel 要从16 配起。

[pwm0]

pwm_used = 1

pwm_positive = port:PB2<3><0><default><default>

[pwm0_suspend]

pwm_positive = port:PB2<7><0><default><default>

• 双路 pwm 输出

下面是 PWM0 与 PWM1 绑定的 sysconfig 配置情况, PWM 对输出, 其中按照顺序, 01, 23.4, 两两可作为一个 PWM 对使用, 在各自的 pwm 节点 bind_num 下绑定对应的 pwm 号即可, 驱动会根据一路 PWM 配置的参数(即使这两路 PWM 设置的参数不一致)来设置 PWM 波形, 并将两路 PWM 波形设置为相反的极性。

[pwm0]
pwm_used = 1
pwm_positive = port:PB2<3><0><default><default>
bind_pwm = 1
dead_time = 500
[pwm0_suspend]
pwm_positive = port:PB2<7><0><default><default>
[pwm1]



```
pwm_used = 1

pwm_positive = port:PB3<3><0><default><default>
bind_pwm = 0

dead_time = 500

[pwm1_suspend]

pwm_positive = port:PB3<7><0><default><default>
```

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- 3. 源码位置
- 3.1 头文件位置

include/linux/pwm.h

3.2 源码位置

drivers/pwm/sunxi-pwm.c drivers/pwm/sunxi-pwm-new.c

Fills Fills



4. 使用说明





5. 接口说明

5.1 pwm request

原型:

struct pwm_device *pwm_request(int pwm_id, const char *label);

功能:申请pwm。

pwm id: pwm 的索引号,从0开始

Lable: 标签名,建议传入设备名,或者与用途相关的名字,方便管理。

成功返回 pwm 句柄,如果失败,则返回 NULL。

5.2 pwm_release

原型:

void pwm_free(struct pwm_device *pwm);

功能:释放pwm。

pwm: pwm 句柄

无返回值。

5.3 pwm_config

原型:

int pwm_config(struct pwm_device *pwm, int duty_ns, int period_ns);



功能:配置 pwm 的周期以及占空比。

pwm: pwm 句柄。

duty ns: 有效区域时间, duty ns / period ns = 占空比。

period_ns: pwm 的周期时间,单位为 ns。

成功则返回0,失败则返回错误码。

5.4 pwm_set_polarity

原型.

int pwm_set_polarity(struct pwm_device*pwm, enum pwm_polarity polarity);

功能:配置 pwm 的极性,高电平有效还是低电平有效。

pwm: pwm 句柄。

polarity: pwm 极性, PWM_POLARITY_NORMAL 为正常, 高有效, PWM_POLARITY_INVERSED 为 反转,即低有效。

period_ns: pwm 的周期时间,单位为 ns。 成功则返回 0, 失败则返回错误码。

5.5 pwm_enable

原型:

void pwm_enable(struct pwm_device *pwm);

功能: 使能 pwm。

pwm: pwm 句柄

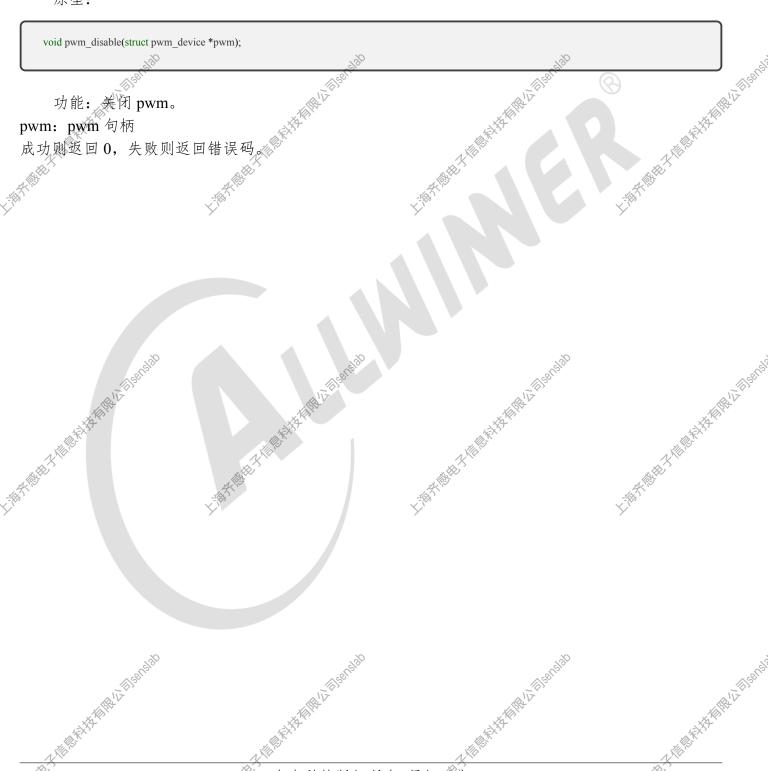
成功则返回0,失败则返回错误码。

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5.6 pwm_disable

原型:





6. demo

```
PWM_FREQ = 50000;

pwm_test_info.channel = 0;

pwm_test_info.dev = disp_sys_pwm_request(pwm_test_info.channel);

period_ns = 1000*1000*1000 / PWM_FREQ;

backlight_bright = 250;

duty_ns = (backlight_bright * period_ns) / 256;

pwm_test_info.duty_ns = duty_ns;

pwm_test_info.dev_ns = period_ns;

disp_sys_pwm_config(pwm_test_info.dev, duty_ns, period_ns);

disp_sys_pwm_set_polarity(pwm_test_info.dev);

ret = disp_sys_pwm_enable(pwm_test_info.dev);
```





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