

Graphics and Framebuffers

gpio
timer
uart
printf
malloc
keyboard
shell
fb
gl
console





Baremetal on the Pi

Raspberry Pi A+

ARM processor and memory

Peripherals: GPIO, timers, UART (gpio, uart), keyboard

Assembly and machine language (as)

C and pointers (gcc)

Functions and the stack (gdb)

Serial communication and strings (uart, printf)

Linking and the memory map (ld, memmap, objcopy)

Loading using the bootloader (rpi-install.py, bootloader)

Starting (start.s, cstart.c)

Memory management (malloc)

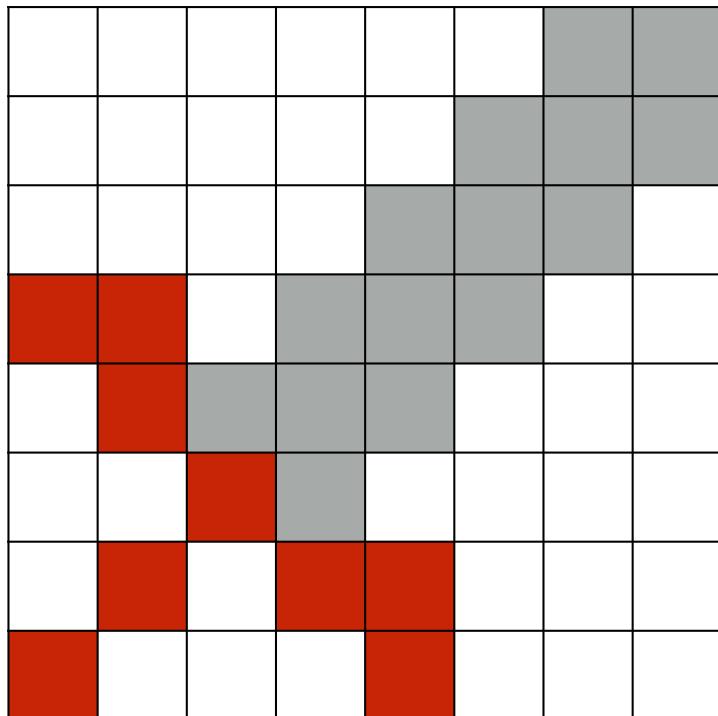
Tools (git, bash, make, brew)

The Force Awakens in You

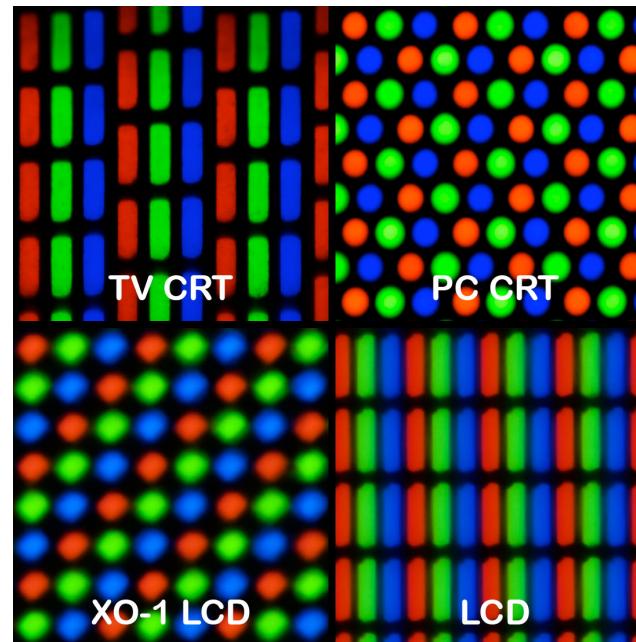


Displays

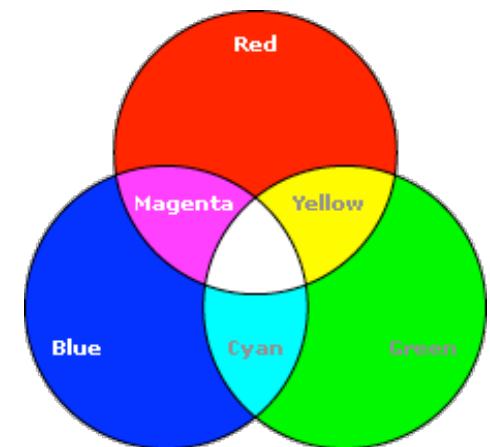
Pixels



Displays



Light



HDMI

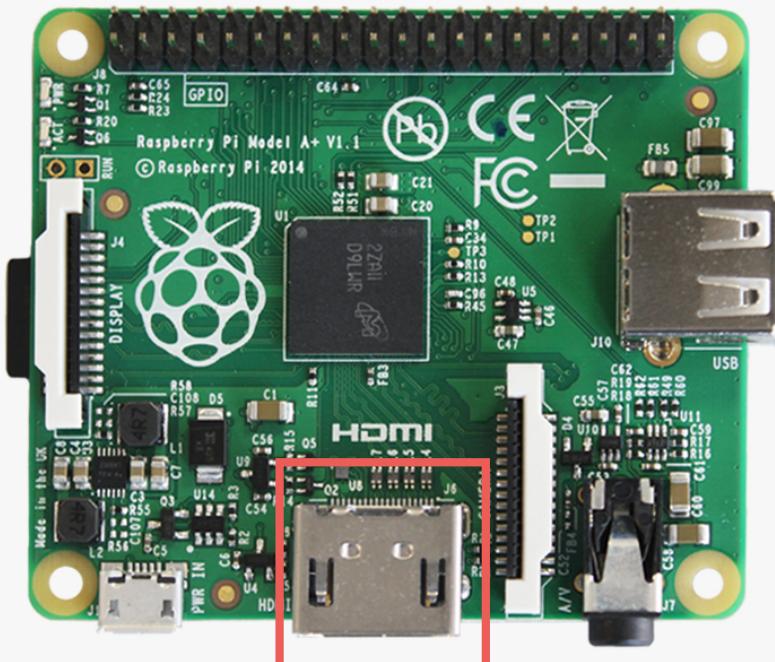


Figure from
High-Definition Multimedia Interface
Specification Version 1.3a

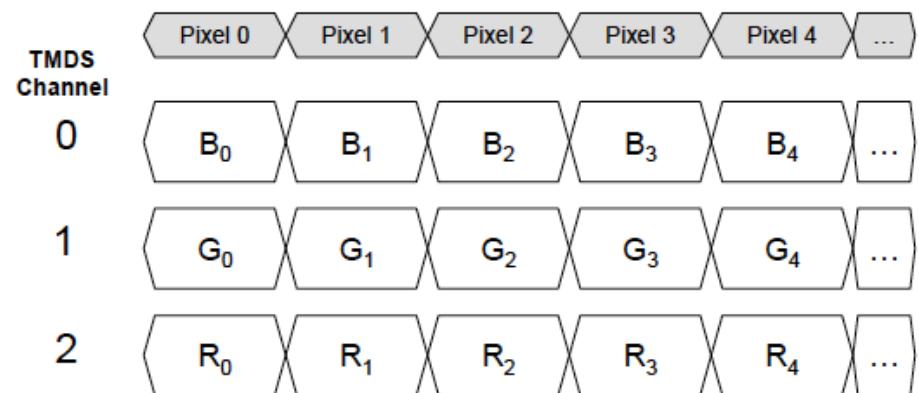
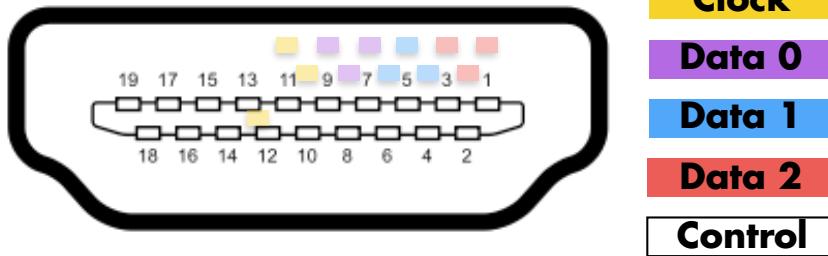


Figure 6-1 Default pixel encoding: RGB 4:4:4, 8 bits/component





The framebuffer is an image

An image is a 2D array of pixels



RGBA pixel (depth=32 bits)

Red = 8 bits
Green = 8 bits
Blue = 8 bits
Alpha = 8 bits

Framebuffer Resolution

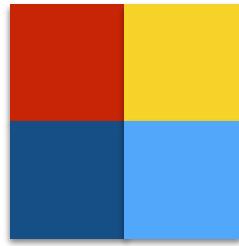
read physical size

read virtual size

read pixel depth

code/video

Virtual height = 2



Virtual width = 2

**2x2 image is
interpolated to
1600x1200
to fill monitor**



fb_config_t Structure

40 bytes long, specifies 10 parameters

Field	CPU	GPU	Description
width	write	read	Width of physical screen
height	write	read	Height of physical screen
virtual_width	write	read	Width of framebuffer
virtual_height	write	read	Height of framebuffer
pitch	read	write	Bytes/row of framebuffer
depth	write	read	Bits/pixel of framebuffer
x_offset	write	read	X offset of screen in framebuffer
y_offset	write	read	Y offset of screen in framebuffer
pointer	read	write	Pointer to framebuffer
size	read	write	Size of framebuffer in bytes

CPU writes/reads to/from GPU

Configure Framebuffer

write physical size

write virtual size

write depth

write offset of upper left

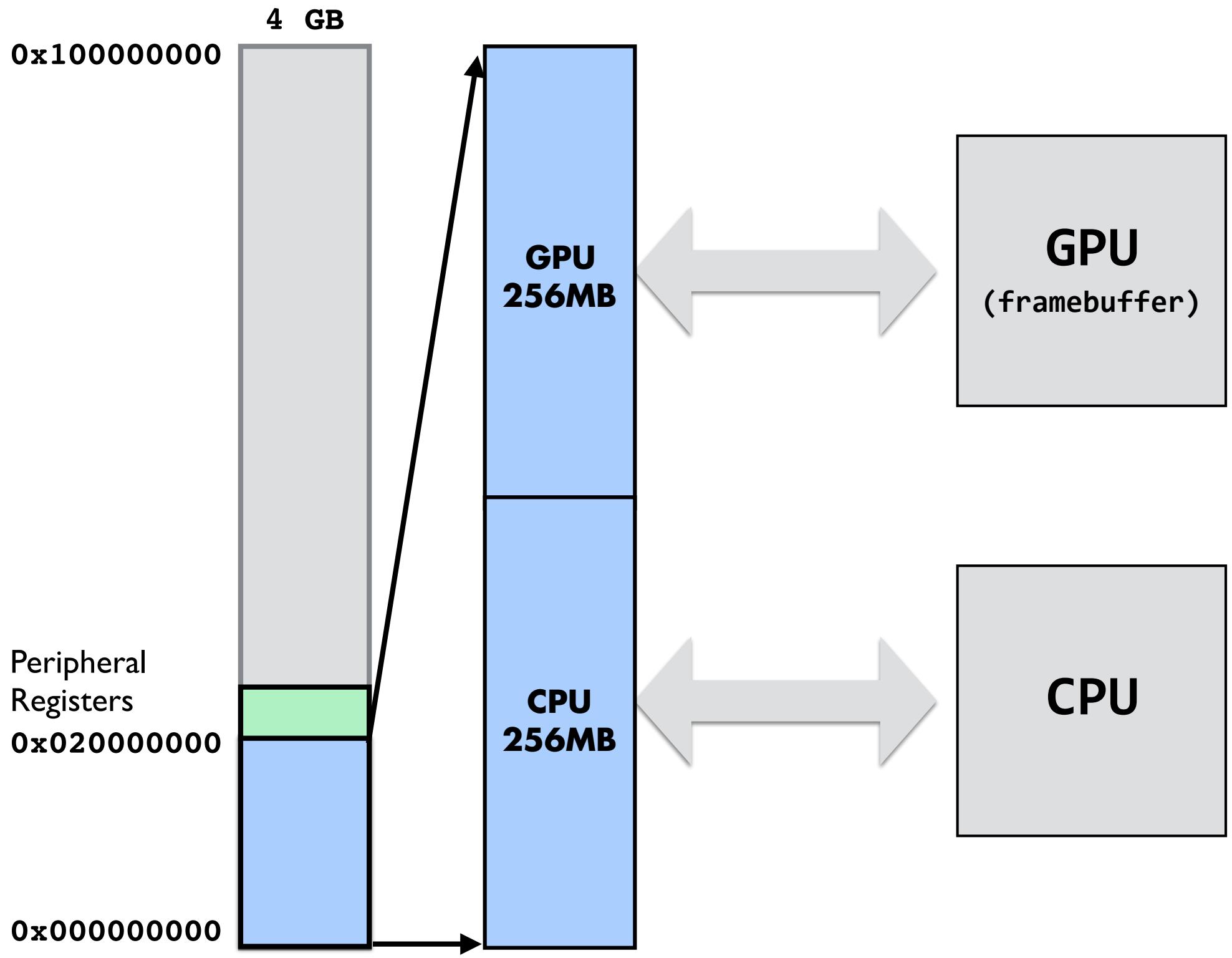
read fb pointer, size, pitch

code/fb

Shared Memory

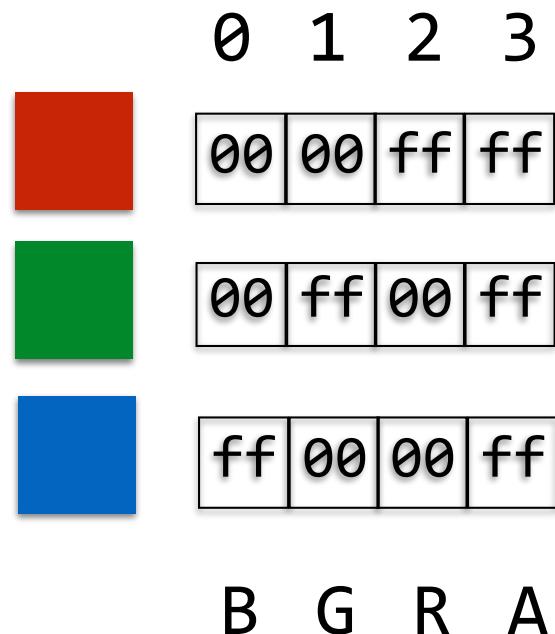
**frame buffer memory
split between cpu & gpu**

code/video



RGBA (BGRA) Pixel/Color

RGBA (BGRA) pixels are four bytes

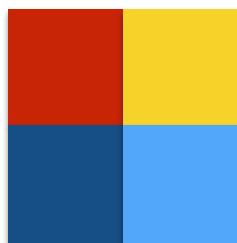


Beware: blue is the first byte (lowest address)

Framebuffer is an Array

```
#define DEPTH 2  
#define WIDTH 2  
#define HEIGHT 4  
unsigned char fb[HEIGHT*WIDTH*DEPTH];
```

fb [DEPTH * (WIDTH * y + x) + bgra] = ...



00	00	ff	ff	00	ff	ff	ff	ff	00	00	ff	ff	ff	00	ff
red				yellow				blue				cyan			

Note:

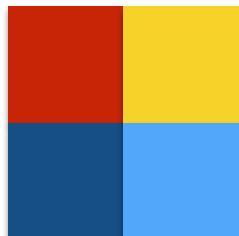
- (0,0) is at the upper left corner of the display
- The order of pixels is y then x then bgra

Array of unsigned char

```
unsigned char fb[HEIGHT*WIDTH*DEPTH];  
// fb[DEPTH(WIDTH*y+x)+bgra] = ...
```

```
fb[0] = 0x00; // x=0, y=0, bgra=b  
fb[1] = 0x00; // x=0, y=0, bgra=g  
fb[2] = 0xff; // x=0, y=0, bgra=r  
fb[3] = 0xff; // x=0, y=0, bgra=a  
fb[4] = 0x00; // x=1, y=0, bgra=b
```

...



00	00	ff	ff	00	ff	ff	ff	ff	00	00	ff	ff	ff	00	ff
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

red

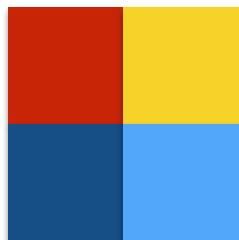
yellow

blue

cyan

Array of unsigned int

```
unsigned int fb[WIDTH*HEIGHT];  
// fb[WIDTH*y+x] = ...  
  
fb[0] = 0xffff0000; // x=0, y=0  
fb[1] = 0xfffffff0; // x=1, y=0  
fb[2] = 0xff0000ff; // x=0, y=1  
fb[3] = 0xff00ffff; // x=1, y=1
```



00	00	ff	ff	00	ff	ff	ff	ff	00	00	ff	ff	ff	00	ff
red				yellow				blue				cyan			

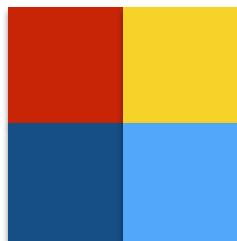
unsigned char **version**

Drawing

code/clear

2D Array of unsigned int

```
unsigned int (*fb)[WIDTH] =  
    (unsigned int (*)[WIDTH])fb.framebuffer;  
// fb[y][x] = ...  
fb[0][0] = 0xffff0000;  
fb[0][1] = 0xfffffff00;  
fb[1][0] = 0xff0000ff;  
fb[1][1] = 0xff00ffff;
```



<table border="1"><tr><td>00</td><td>00</td><td>ff</td><td>ff</td></tr><tr><td>00</td><td>ff</td><td>ff</td><td>ff</td></tr></table>	00	00	ff	ff	00	ff	ff	ff	red	<table border="1"><tr><td>00</td><td>ff</td><td>ff</td><td>ff</td></tr><tr><td>ff</td><td>00</td><td>00</td><td>ff</td></tr></table>	00	ff	ff	ff	ff	00	00	ff	yellow	<table border="1"><tr><td>ff</td><td>00</td><td>00</td><td>ff</td></tr><tr><td>ff</td><td>ff</td><td>00</td><td>ff</td></tr></table>	ff	00	00	ff	ff	ff	00	ff	blue	<table border="1"><tr><td>ff</td><td>ff</td><td>00</td><td>ff</td></tr><tr><td>ff</td><td>ff</td><td>00</td><td>ff</td></tr></table>	ff	ff	00	ff	ff	ff	00	ff	cyan
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What is unsigned *fb[WIDTH], (*fb)[WIDTH]? cdecl.org

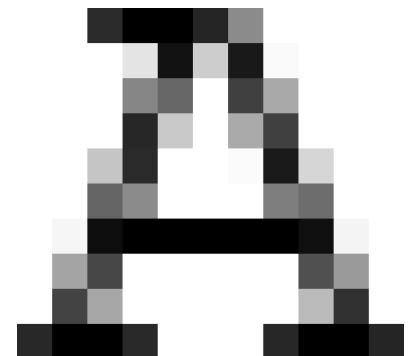
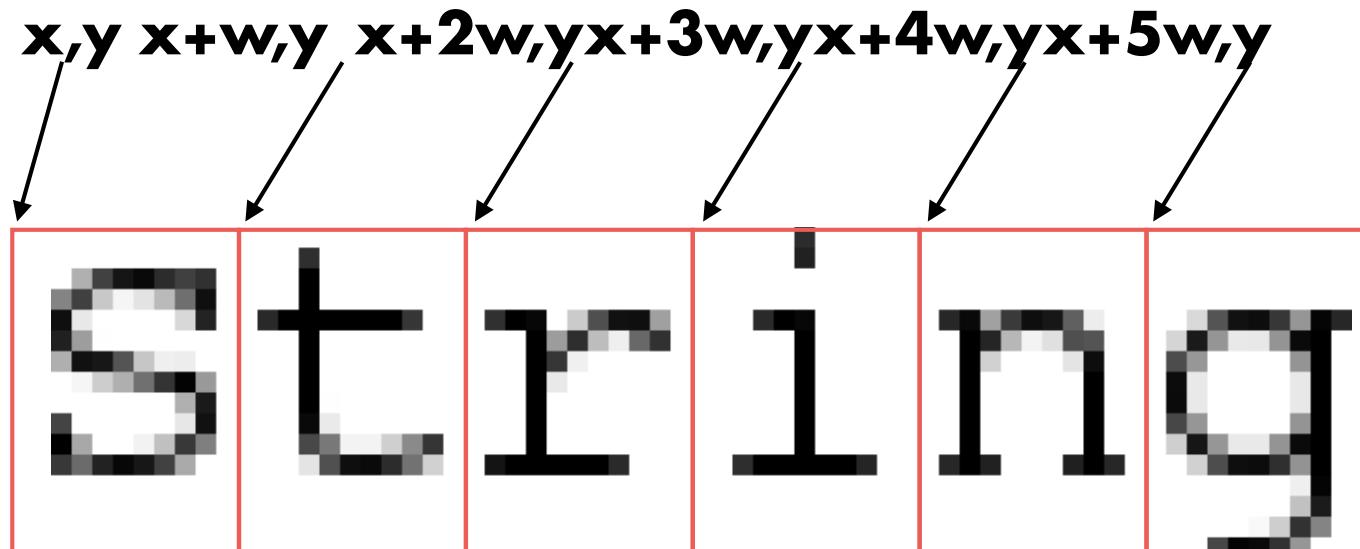
Demo

code/grid

Drawing Text

Fonts: monospaced vs. proportional

Font a set of "glyphs"



Single and Double Buffering

code/singlebuffer
code/doublebuffer

Single Buffer

Draw directly to a visible framebuffer

Lets you see the graphics as it is drawn (good for debugging!)

Drawing fast in the same location causes flickering

Virtual Height

Virtual Width



Double Buffer

- Requires two images

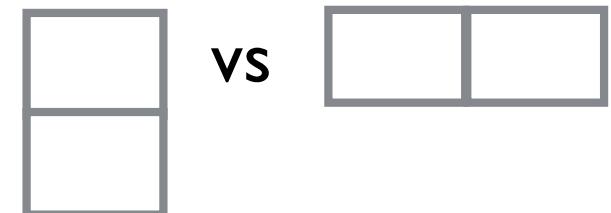
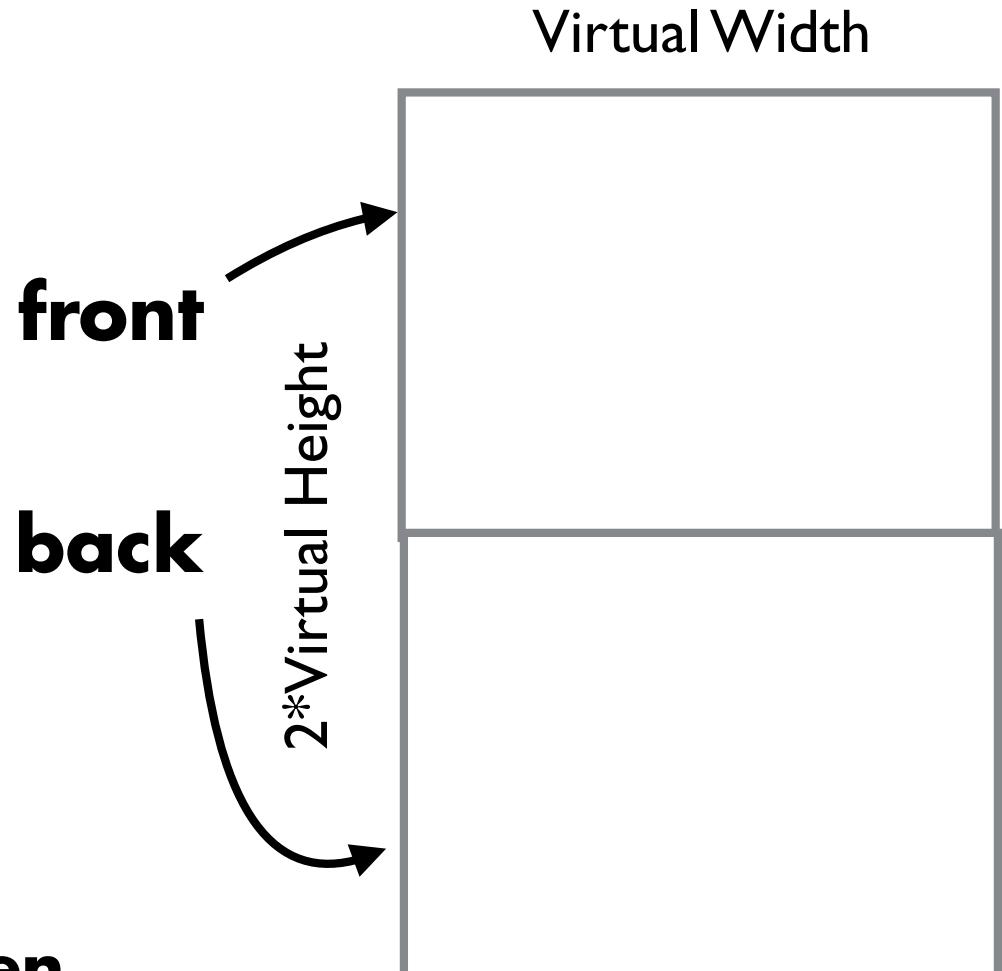
- Front-buffer

- Back-buffer

- Display the "front"-buffer

- Draw into the "back"-buffer

- Swap front and back when you are done drawing to complete the "frame"



Swapping Buffers

Virtual Height
 $2 * \text{Virtual Height}$

Virtual Width

```
x_offset = 0;  
y_offset = 0;
```

"Front" is Top

Virtual Height
 $2 * \text{Virtual Height}$

Virtual Width

```
x_offset = 0;  
y_offset =  
vheight;
```

"Front" is Bottom

Framebuffer Overview

GPU continuously refreshes the display by sending the pixels in the framebuffer out the HDMI port

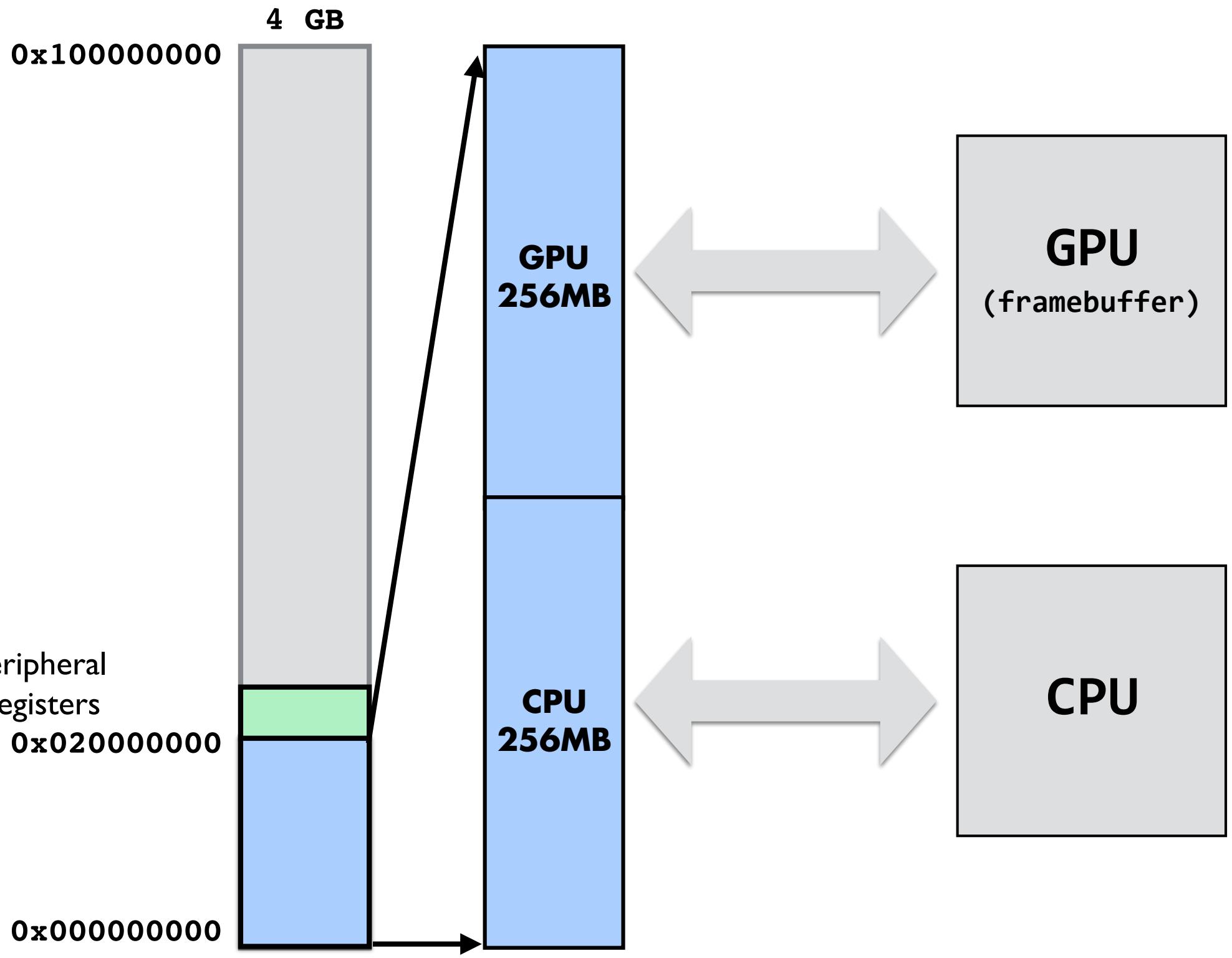
The size of the image sent to the monitor is called the physical size

The size of the framebuffer image in memory is called the virtual size

The CPU and GPU share the memory, and hence the framebuffer

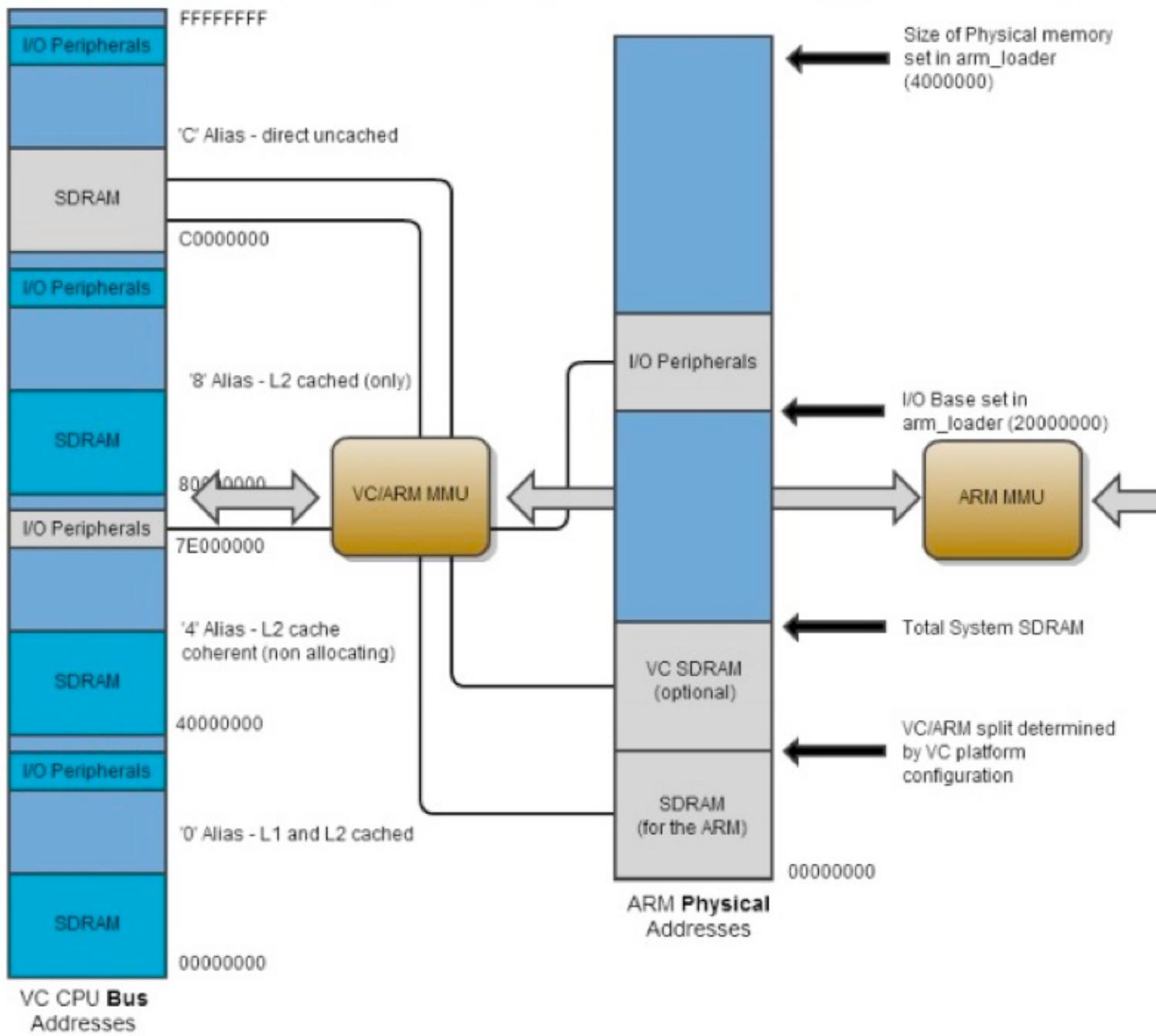
The CPU and GPU exchange messages using a mailbox

Mailbox





BCM2835 ARM Peripherals



Coordinating CPU+GPU

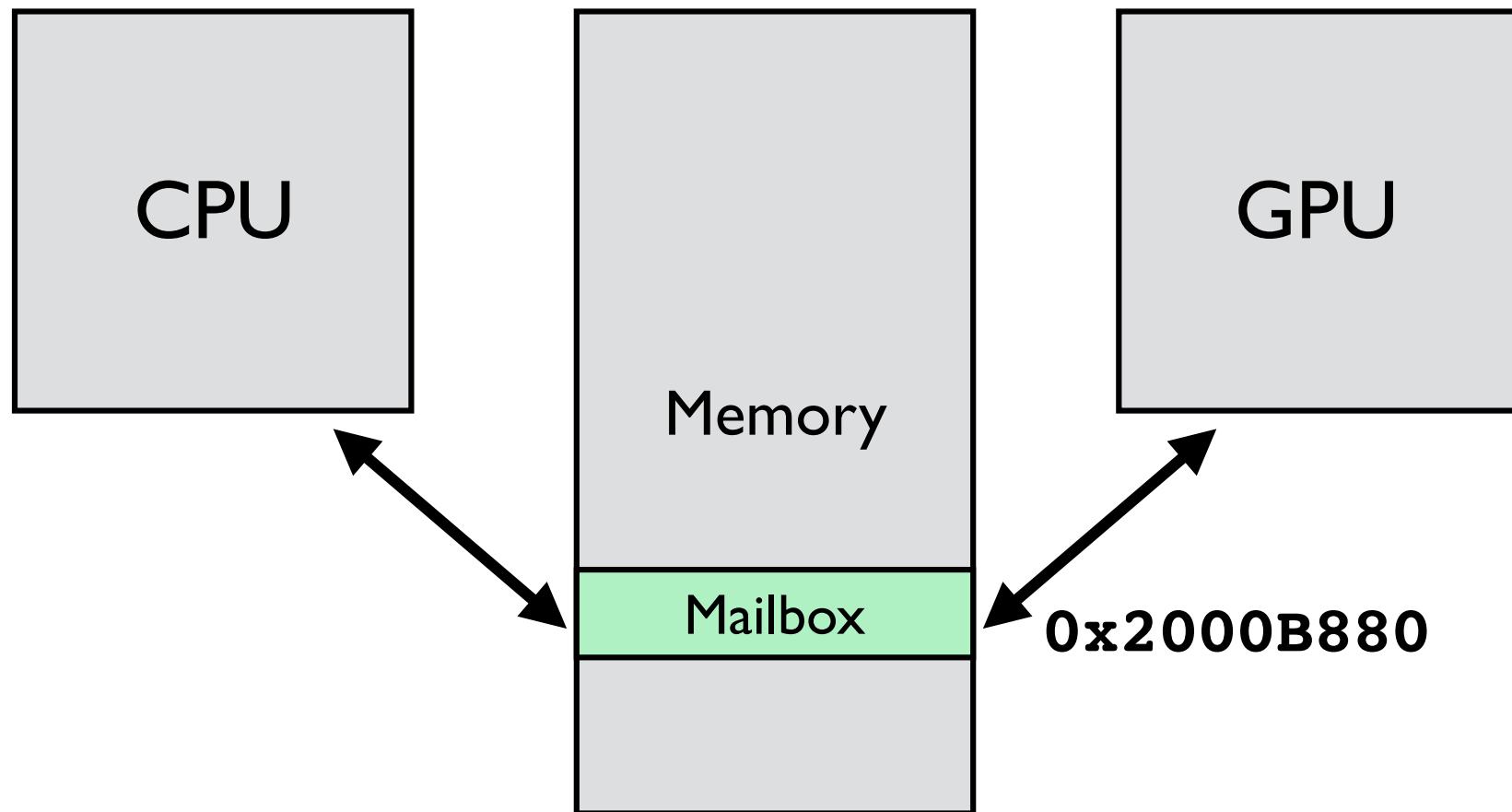
CPU and GPU need to communicate

- CPU code wants to set/change screen settings
- GPU and CPU need to agree where frame buffer is

Danger: reading incomplete/partial data

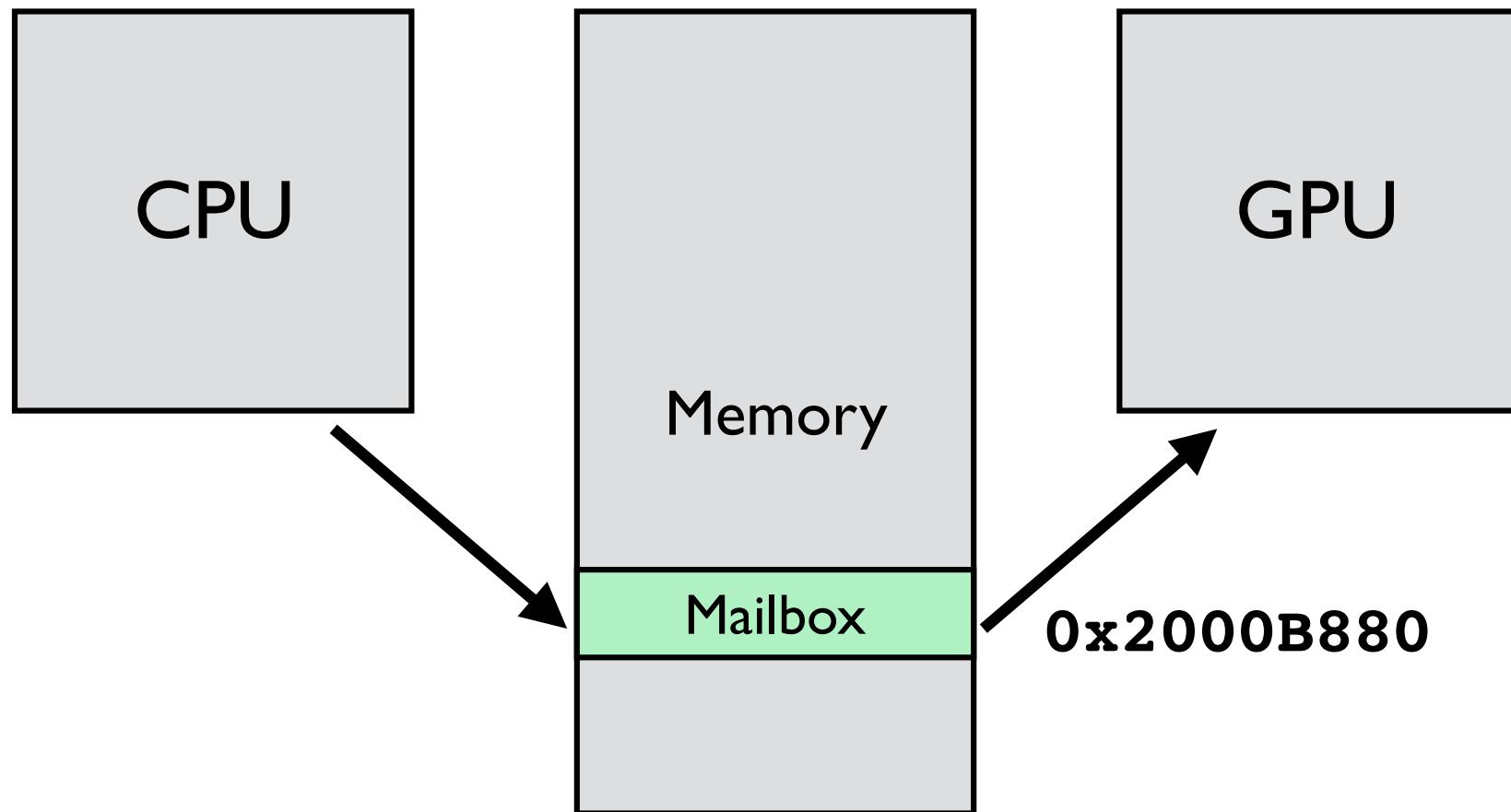
- They are two processors, running at different speeds, C compiler has no knowledge of this
- Need a simple handshake that depends on a single bit
 - "I've set this bit, which means I have sent some data to you."
 - "I've cleared the bit, which means I've read the data."

Mailbox



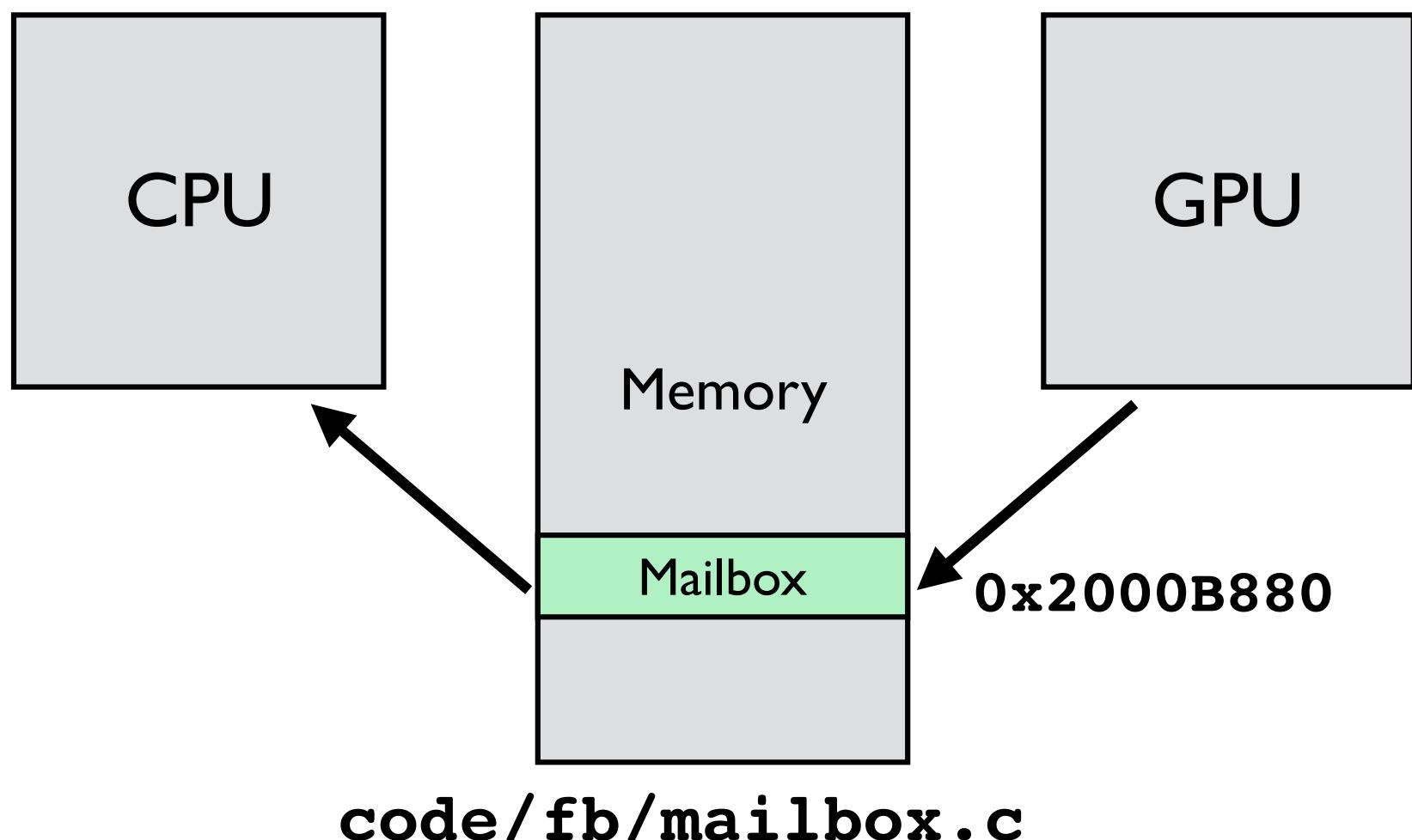
code/clear/mailbox.c

CPU "Mails" Message to GPU



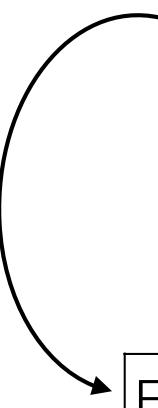
`code/fb/mailbox.c`

GPU Mails Reply to CPU



Mailbox Format

Register	Offset	R/W	Use
Read	0x00	R	Destructively read value
Peek	0x10	R	Read without removing data
Sender	0x14	R	Sender ID (bottom 2 bits)
Status	0x18	R	Status bits
Configuration	0x1C	RW	Configuration bits
Write	0x20	W	Address to write data (GPU addr)

F | E

undocumented/unused?

F = Full

E = Empty

code/fb/mailbox.c

```
#define MAILBOX_BASE    0x2000B880
#define MAILBOX_FULL     (1<<31)
#define MAILBOX_EMPTY    (1<<30)
typedef struct {
    unsigned int read;
    unsigned int padding[3]; // note padding to skip 3 words
    unsigned int peek;
    unsigned int sender;
    unsigned int status;
    unsigned int configuration;
    unsigned int write;
} mailbox_t;

void mailbox_write(unsigned channel, unsigned addr) {
    if (channel >= MAILBOX_MAXCHANNEL) {return;}
    if (addr & 0xF) {return;}
    volatile mailbox_t *mailbox = (volatile mailbox_t
*)MAILBOX_BASE;
    while (mailbox->status & MAILBOX_FULL) ;
    mailbox->write = addr + channel;
}
```

code/fb/mailbox.c