(原创)6410触摸屏驱动分析(s3c-ts.c)(Linux)(分析)

摘要:

分析内核s3c-ts.c源码,看它是如何采集坐标信息及防抖动处理的。

介绍:

直接上源码吧,完全注释:

```
/* linux/drivers/input/touchscreen/s3c-ts.c
2
 3
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 4
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 5
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1.5
16
17
      * a misc driver for mini6410 touch screen
18
      * by FriendlyARM 2010
19
20
      * Based on following software:
21
22
      ** Copyright (c) 2004 Arnaud Patard <arnaud.patard@rtp-net.org>
23
      ** iPAQ H1940 touchscreen support
24
      **
25
      ** ChangeLog
26
27
      ** 2004-09-05: Herbert Potzl <herbert@13thfloor.at>
28
      ** - added clock (de-)allocation code
29
      ** 2005-03-06: Arnaud Patard <arnaud.patard@rtp-net.org>
30
31
              - h1940 -> s3c24xx (this driver is now also used on the n30
32
                machines :P)
              - Debug messages are now enabled with the config option
33
                TOUCHSCREEN S3C DEBUG
34
35
              - Changed the way the value are read
              - Input subsystem should now work
36
              - Use ioremap and readl/writel
37
38
      ** 2005-03-23: Arnaud Patard <arnaud.patard@rtp-net.org>
```

```
40
              - Make use of some undocumented features of the touchscreen
41
      **
                controller
42
      **
43
      ** 2006-09-05: Ryu Euiyoul <ryu.real@gmail.com>
             - added power management suspend and resume code
44
45
46
     */
47
48
     #include <linux/errno.h>
49
     #include <linux/kernel.h>
     #include <linux/module.h>
     #include <linux/slab.h>
51
52
     #include <linux/input.h>
53
     #include <linux/init.h>
54
     #include <linux/serio.h>
     #include <linux/delay.h>
55
56
     #include <linux/platform device.h>
     #include <linux/clk.h>
     #include <linux/fs.h>
58
     #include <linux/poll.h>
59
     #include <linux/irq.h>
     #include <linux/interrupt.h>
61
     #include <linux/cdev.h>
62
63
     #include <linux/miscdevice.h>
64
     #include <asm/uaccess.h>
6.5
     #include <asm/io.h>
66
     #include <asm/irq.h>
68
     #include <mach/hardware.h>
69
     #include <plat/regs-adc.h>
70
     #include <mach/irqs.h>
71
72
     #include <mach/map.h>
73
     #include <mach/regs-clock.h>
74
     #include <mach/regs-gpio.h>
75
     #include <mach/gpio-bank-a.h>
76
     #include <mach/ts.h>
77
78
     #define CONFIG_TOUCHSCREEN_S3C_DEBUG
79
     #undef CONFIG TOUCHSCREEN S3C DEBUG
     #define DEBUG_LVL
80
                            KERN DEBUG
81
82
83
     #ifdef CONFIG_MINI6410_ADC
     DEFINE_SEMAPHORE (ADC_LOCK); //定义并初始化了一个信号量
84
                               //37内核就没有DECLARE_MUTEX了吧,功能应该是一样的
8.5
86
87
     /* Indicate who is using the ADC controller */
88
    //ADC的状态,防止触摸屏转换时,ADC正在被使用
89
90
     #define LOCK_FREE
     #define LOCK_TS
```

```
92
     #define LOCK_ADC
93
     static int adc_lock_id = LOCK_FREE;
94
95
     #define ADC free()
                          (adc lock id == LOCK FREE)
96
     #define ADC locked4TS() (adc lock id == LOCK TS)
97
98
     //==
99
     static inline int s3c_ts_adc_lock(int id) {
100
         int ret;
101
102
        ret = down trylock(&ADC LOCK); //获取自旋锁
         if (!ret) {
103
104
            adc_lock_id = id;
106
         return ret; //返回状态 1:失败 0: 成功
107
108
109
     //--
110
111
     static inline void s3c_ts_adc_unlock(void) {
       adc_lock_id = 0;
112
113
        up(&ADC LOCK); //释放自旋锁
115
     #endif
116
117
118
     /* Touchscreen default configuration */
     struct s3c_ts_mach_info s3c_ts_default_cfg __initdata = {
119
                           = 10000, //转换延时
120
        .delay
        .presc
121
                          = 49, //转换时钟分频
                                   //转换次数 4次
122
        .oversampling shift = 2,
        .resol_bit
                          = 12, //转换精度
123
124
        .s3c_adc_con
                          = ADC_TYPE_2 //6410是type2
125
     };
126
127
     struct s3c_ts_mach_info s3c_ts_default_cfg __initdata = {
128
       .delav
                           = 10000,
129
        .presc
                            = 49,
130
        .oversampling_shift = 2,
         .resol bit
132
     };
     */
133
134
135
      * Definitions & global arrays.
136
      */
     #define DEVICE NAME
137
                            "touchscreen"
     static DECLARE WAIT QUEUE HEAD(ts waitq); //定义并初始化一个等待队列
138
139
140
    typedef unsigned
                            TS_EVENT;
141
     #define NR_EVENTS
                            64 //触摸屏fifo大小
142
143 static TS EVENT
                            events[NR EVENTS];
```

```
static int
144
                             evt_head, evt_tail; //fifo的头的尾
145
                                                                //驱动写fifo时evt head++,应用读fifo时
146
     evt tail++
147
148
     #define ts evt pending()
                                 ((volatile u8)(evt head != evt tail)) //相等就表示满了
149
     #define ts_evt_get()
                               (events + evt_tail)
                                 (evt tail = (evt tail + 1) & (NR EVENTS - 1))
150
     #define ts evt pull()
151
     #define ts evt clear()
                                (evt head = evt tail = 0)
152
153
     //将AD转换的值放入FIFO
154
     //这里是一个先进先出的fifo
155
     //只要有数据被添加进来,就会唤醒ts waitq进程
     static void ts evt add(unsigned x, unsigned y, unsigned down) {
156
157
         unsigned ts_event;
158
         int next head;
159
160
         ts_event = ((x << 16) | (y)) | (down << 31);
         next head = (evt head + 1) & (NR EVENTS - 1);
162
             //没满就装入
163
         if (next_head != evt_tail) {
             events[evt_head] = ts_event;
             evt head = next head;
166
             //printk("====>Add ... [ %4d, %4d ]%s\n", x, y, down ? "":" ~~~");
167
             /* wake up any read call */
             if (waitqueue_active(&ts_waitq)) { //判斷等待隊列是否有進程睡眠
169
                 wake_up_interruptible(&ts_waitq); //唤醒ts_waitq等待队列中所有interruptible类型的进程
170
171
             }
172
         } else {
             /\ast drop the event and try to wakeup readers \ast/
173
             printk(KERN_WARNING "mini6410-ts: touch event buffer full");
174
175
             wake_up_interruptible(&ts_waitq);
176
177
     }
179
     static unsigned int s3c_ts_poll( struct file *file, struct poll_table_struct *wait)
180
181
         unsigned int mask = 0;
182
         //将ts waitq等待队列添加到poll table里去
183
         poll_wait(file, &ts_waitq, wait);
184
185
         //返回掩码
         if (ts_evt_pending())
186
             mask |= POLLIN | POLLRDNORM; //返回设备可读
187
188
189
         return mask;
190
191
     //读 系统调用==
192
193
     static int s3c_ts_read(struct file *filp, char __user *buff, size_t count, loff_t *offp)
```

```
195
         DECLARE WAITQUEUE(wait, current); //把当前进程加到定义的等待队列头wait中
196
         char *ptr = buff;
         int err = 0;
197
198
         add wait queue(&ts waitq, &wait); //把wait入到等待队列头中。该队列会在进程等待的条件满足时唤醒它。
                                        //我们必须在其他地方写相关代码,在事件发生时,对等的队列执行wake up()操作。
200
201
                                        //这里是在ts_evt_add里wake_up
202
         while (count >= sizeof(TS EVENT)) {
203
            err = -ERESTARTSYS;
2.04
            if (signal_pending(current)) //如果是信号唤醒
     考http://www.360doc.com/content/10/1009/17/1317564 59632874.shtml
205
206
                break;
207
            if (ts_evt_pending()) {
208
                TS EVENT *evt = ts_evt_get();
209
210
211
                err = copy to user(ptr, evt, sizeof(TS EVENT));
212
                ts evt pull();
213
214
                if (err)
215
                    break;
217
                ptr += sizeof(TS EVENT);
                count -= sizeof(TS EVENT);
218
219
                continue;
220
            }
221
             set_current_state(TASK_INTERRUPTIBLE); //改变进程状态为可中断的睡眠
222
223
            err = -EAGAIN;
            if (filp->f_flags & O_NONBLOCK) //如果上层调用是非阻塞方式,则不阻塞该进程,直接返回EAGAIN
224
225
226
             schedule(); //本进程在此处交出CPU控制权,等待被唤醒
                          //进程调度的意思侧重于把当前任务从CPU拿掉,再从就绪队列中按照调度算法取一就绪进程占用CPU
227
228
229
         current->state = TASK RUNNING;
230
         remove_wait_queue(&ts_waitq, &wait);
231
232
         return ptr == buff ? err : ptr - buff;
233
     //--
234
235
236
     static int s3c ts open(struct inode *inode, struct file *filp) {
        /* flush event queue */
237
238
        ts evt clear();
239
240
         return 0;
241
242
243
     //当应用程序操作设备文件时调用的open read等函数,最终会调用这个结构体中对应的函数
     static struct file_operations dev_fops = {
244
245
         .owner
                           = THIS_MODULE,
246
                           = s3c_ts_read,
         .read
```

```
.poll
                          = s3c ts poll, //select系统调用
248
                          = s3c_ts_open,
         .open
249
     };
250
     //设备号,设备名,注册的时候用到这个数组
251
     //混杂设备主设备号为10
252
253
     static struct miscdevice misc = {
254
            .minor
                            = MISC DYNAMIC MINOR, //自动分配次设置号
                             = 180,
255
       //.minor
                         = DEVICE NAME,
256
        .name
        .fops
                          = &dev fops,
258
    };
259
260
     //x为0时为等待按下中断,x为1是为等待抬起中断
261
     #define WAIT4INT(x) (((x) << 8) | 
            S3C_ADCTSC_YM_SEN | S3C_ADCTSC_YP_SEN | S3C_ADCTSC_XP_SEN | \
262
263
            S3C ADCTSC XY PST(3))
     //自动连续测量x坐标和y坐标
265
                     (S3C_ADCTSC_YM_SEN | S3C_ADCTSC_YP_SEN | S3C_ADCTSC_XP_SEN | \
266
     #define AUTOPST
267
            S3C ADCTSC AUTO PST | S3C ADCTSC XY PST(0))
268
269
     static void __iomem
                          *ts base;
270
   static struct resource *ts mem;
271
    static struct resource *ts irq;
     static struct clk *ts clock;
272
273
     static struct s3c_ts_info *ts;
2.74
275
276
      * get down - return the down state of the pen
      * @data0: The data read from ADCDAT0 register.
277
278
      * @data1: The data read from ADCDAT1 register.
279
280
      * Return non-zero if both readings show that the pen is down.
281
282
     static inline bool get_down(unsigned long data0, unsigned long data1)
283
284
        /* returns true if both data values show stylus down */
285
        return (!(data0 & S3C_ADCDAT0_UPDOWN) && !(data1 & S3C_ADCDAT1_UPDOWN)); //判断data0,data1最高位是否仍
     为"0",为"0"表示触摸笔状态保持为down
287
288
289
290
291
        touch_timer_fire这个函数主要实现以下功能:
292
293
        1、 触摸笔开始点击的时候, 在中断函数stylus updown里面被调用,
             此时缓存区没有数据,ts.count为0, 并且开启AD转换,而后进入 AD 中断
294
295
         2、 ADC中断函数stylus action把缓冲区填满的时候,作为中断后半段函数稍后被调用(由内核定时器触发中断),
296
             此时ts.count为4,算出其平均值后,交给事件处理层(Event Handler)处理,
297
             主要是填写缓冲,然后唤醒等待输入数据的进程。
```

```
299
300
            stylus抬起,等到缓冲区填满后(可能会包含一些无用的数据)被调用,
              这时候判断出stylus up, 报告stylus up事件, 重新等待stylus down。
302
303
304
     static void touch_timer_fire(unsigned long data) {
305
         unsigned long data0;
306
         unsigned long datal;
307
         int pendown;
308
     #ifdef CONFIG_MINI6410_ADC
309
         if (!ADC locked4TS()) {
311
             /* Note: pen UP interrupt detected and handled, the lock is released,
312
              ^{\star} so do nothing in the timer which started by ADC ISR. ^{\star}/
313
             return;
314
315
     #endif
316
317
         data0 = readl(ts base + S3C ADCDAT0);
318
         data1 = readl(ts base + S3C ADCDAT1);//读取AD转换数据的值
319
320
         pendown = get down(data0, data1);
322
         if (pendown) {
             if (ts->count == (1 << ts->shift)) { //定时器触发touch timer fire中断时执行这个括号里
323
324
     #ifdef CONFIG TOUCHSCREEN S3C DEBUG
325
                 {
326
                     struct timeval tv;
327
                     do gettimeofday(&tv);
328
                     printk(KERN INFO "T: %06d, X: %03ld, Y: %03ld\n",
329
                             (int)tv.tv usec, ts->xp, ts->yp);
330
331
     #endif
332
                 ts evt add((ts->xp >> ts->shift), (ts->yp >> ts->shift), 1);//求平均, 并写入fifo
333
334
335
                 ts->xp = 0;
336
                 ts->yp = 0;
337
                 ts->count = 0;
339
340
             /* start automatic sequencing A/D conversion */
             //每次按下有四次AD转换,以下为在按下中断中触发的第一次AD转换,其余三次在AD转换中断处理函数中触发
342
             //AUTOPST表示自动连续测量 以得到X位置,Y位置
343
             writel(S3C_ADCTSC_PULL_UP_DISABLE | AUTOPST, ts_base + S3C_ADCTSC);
             // 启动D转换,转换后会产生中断IRQ_ADC
344
             writel(readl(ts base + S3C ADCCON) | S3C ADCCON ENABLE START,
345
                     ts_base + S3C_ADCCON);
346
347
348
         } else { //如果是松开,报告其触摸笔状态
349
             ts->xp = 0;
```

```
350
              ts->yp = 0;
351
              ts->count = 0;
352
353
              ts_evt_add(0, 0, 0);
354
355
              /* PEN is UP, Let's wait the PEN DOWN interrupt */
              writel(WAIT4INT(0), ts_base + S3C_ADCTSC); // 设置INT 位, 等待 DOWN 中断
356
357
358
      #ifdef CONFIG MINI6410 ADC
359
              if (ADC_locked4TS()) {
                  s3c_ts_adc_unlock();
360
361
      #endif
362
363
364
365
366
      static DEFINE TIMER(touch timer, touch timer fire, 0, 0);
367
368
      //触摸屏按下松开中断服务==
369
      static irqreturn_t stylus_updown(int irqno, void *param)
370
371
      #ifdef CONFIG_TOUCHSCREEN_S3C_DEBUG
372
         unsigned long data0;
373
         unsigned long data1;
         int is_waiting_up;
374
375
         int pendown;
376
      #endif
377
      #ifdef CONFIG MINI6410 ADC
378
         if (!ADC locked4TS()) {
379
              if (s3c_ts_adc_lock(LOCK_TS)) {
380
                  /* Locking ADC controller failed */
381
                  printk("Lock ADC failed, %d\n", adc_lock_id);
383
                  return IRQ HANDLED;
384
385
386
      #endif
387
      #ifdef CONFIG TOUCHSCREEN S3C DEBUG
388
389
         data0 = readl(ts_base + S3C_ADCDAT0);
         data1 = readl(ts_base + S3C_ADCDAT1);
390
392
         is waiting up = readl(ts base + S3C ADCTSC) & (1 << 8);
         pendown = get_down(data0, data1);
393
394
395
         printk("P: %d <--> %c\n", pendown, is_waiting_up ? 'u':'d');
      #endif
396
397
              //执行如下语句否则不断产生中断从而把系统卡死
          if (ts->s3c adc con == ADC TYPE 2) {
              /* Clear ADC and PEN Down/UP interrupt */
399
400
              __raw_writel(0x0, ts_base + S3C_ADCCLRWK);
              __raw_writel(0x0, ts_base + S3C_ADCCLRINT);
```

```
402
403
404
          /* TODO we should never get an interrupt with pendown set while
405
          * the timer is running, but maybe we ought to verify that the
           * timer isn't running anyways. */
406
407
408
          touch_timer_fire(1);
409
410
          return IRQ_HANDLED;
411
      }
412
      //ad转换结束中断服务程序==
413
414
      static irqreturn_t stylus_action(int irqno, void *param)
415
416
          unsigned long data0;
417
          unsigned long datal;
418
419
      #ifdef CONFIG MINI6410 ADC
420
          if (!ADC_locked4TS()) {
              if (ADC_free()) {
421
422
                  printk("Unexpected\n");
423
424
                  /* Clear ADC interrupt */
425
                  __raw_writel(0x0, ts_base + S3C_ADCCLRINT);
426
427
             return IRQ HANDLED;
429
430
      #endif
431
         data0 = readl(ts base + S3C ADCDAT0);
433
         data1 = readl(ts base + S3C ADCDAT1);
434
435
          if (ts->resol bit == 12) {
436
      #if defined(CONFIG TOUCHSCREEN NEW)
437
              ts->yp += S3C_ADCDAT0_XPDATA_MASK_12BIT - (data0 & S3C_ADCDAT0_XPDATA_MASK_12BIT);
              ts->xp += S3C ADCDAT1 YPDATA MASK 12BIT - (data1 & S3C ADCDAT1 YPDATA MASK 12BIT);
438
439
      #else
440
              ts->xp += data0 & S3C_ADCDAT0_XPDATA_MASK_12BIT;
              ts->yp += data1 & S3C_ADCDAT1_YPDATA_MASK_12BIT;
441
442
      #endif
443
          } else {
      #if defined(CONFIG TOUCHSCREEN NEW)
444
445
              ts->yp += S3C ADCDAT0 XPDATA MASK - (data0 & S3C ADCDAT0 XPDATA MASK);
446
              ts->xp += S3C_ADCDAT1_YPDATA_MASK - (data1 & S3C_ADCDAT1_YPDATA_MASK);
447
      #else
448
              ts->xp += data0 & S3C_ADCDAT0_XPDATA_MASK;
              ts->yp += data1 & S3C ADCDAT1 YPDATA MASK;
      #endif
450
          } // 转换结果累加
451
452
453
          ts->count++;
```

```
454
455
        if (ts->count < (1 << ts->shift)) { // 采样未完成,继续下一次采样 ,通过 ENABLE START 启动 AD 转换,一次一个
456
     数据
457
            writel(S3C ADCTSC PULL UP DISABLE | AUTOPST, ts base + S3C ADCTSC);
            writel(readl(ts base + S3C ADCCON) | S3C ADCCON ENABLE START, ts base + S3C ADCCON);
458
         } else { // 采样完毕,激活下半部处理程序touch timer fire,处理接收数据
459
460
            mod_timer(&touch_timer, jiffies + 1); //设置定时器超时的时间,目的是为了延时触发 touch_timer_fire 中
     断,如果在这段时间有抬起中断发生,则表示是抖动
461
                                                 //jiffies变量记录了系统启动以来,系统定时器已经触发的次数。内核每
462
     秒钟将jiffies变量增加HZ次。
463
                                                  //因此,对于HZ值为100的系统,1个jiffy等于10ms,而对于HZ为1000的
     系统,1个jiffy仅为1ms
465
466
467
            writel(WAIT4INT(1), ts base + S3C ADCTSC); //设置为等待抬起中断
468
469
470
         if (ts->s3c_adc_con == ADC_TYPE_2) {
            /* Clear ADC and PEN Down/UP interrupt */
471
472
            raw writel(0x0, ts base + S3C ADCCLRWK);
473
             raw writel(0x0, ts base + S3C ADCCLRINT);
474
475
        return IRQ HANDLED;
477
478
479
480
     #ifdef CONFIG_MINI6410_ADC
481
     static unsigned int _adccon, _adctsc, _adcdly;
482
483
     //其它模块要用ADC时,需要调用这个函数,来确定ADC是否可用,如果可用,则将它锁住,不让别的驱动用
     int mini6410 adc acquire io(void) {
484
        int ret;
485
486
487
         ret = s3c ts adc lock(LOCK ADC); //锁住ADC, 不让其它模块使用
        if (!ret) { //如果ADC没有被使用,则保存ADC寄存器的值
488
489
            _adccon = readl(ts_base + S3C_ADCCON);
            adctsc = readl(ts base + S3C ADCTSC);
491
            _adcdly = readl(ts_base + S3C_ADCDLY);
492
493
494
         return ret;// 0:操作成功 1: 操作失败
495
496
     EXPORT SYMBOL(mini6410 adc acquire io); //声明为外部可用
497
     //其它模块不要用ADC了,需要调用这个函数,来解锁ADC让别的驱动用
498
     void mini6410 adc release io(void) {
499
            //还原ADC寄存器的设置
500
501
        writel(_adccon, ts_base + S3C_ADCCON);
        writel( adctsc, ts base + S3C ADCTSC);
502
503
        writel(_adcdly, ts_base + S3C_ADCDLY);
504
        writel(WAIT4INT(0), ts_base + S3C_ADCTSC);
505
```

```
s3c_ts_adc_unlock(); //释放ADC, 其它模块可以使用
506
507
508
509
      EXPORT_SYMBOL(mini6410_adc_release_io);
510
      #endif
511
512
      //获得触摸屏的配置信息==
513
      static struct s3c ts mach info *s3c ts get platdata(struct device *dev)
514
515
         if (dev->platform_data != NULL)
             return (struct s3c_ts_mach_info *)dev->platform_data; //优先使用 arch/arm/mach-s3c64xx中的定义
516
         return &s3c ts default cfg; //如果前面没定义,则使用本函数的default定义
518
519
520
      //--
521
522
523
      * The functions for inserting/removing us as a module.
524
525
      static int __init s3c_ts_probe(struct platform_device *pdev)
526
527
         struct resource *res;
         struct device *dev;
529
         struct s3c_ts_mach_info * s3c_ts_cfg;
530
         int ret, size;
532
         dev = &pdev->dev;
533
534
         res = platform get resource(pdev, IORESOURCE MEM, 0);
535
         if (res == NULL) {
536
             dev err(dev, "no memory resource specified\n");
537
             return -ENOENT;
538
539
540
          size = (res->end - res->start) + 1;
          ts mem = request mem region(res->start, size, pdev->name);
542
         if (ts mem == NULL) {
             dev_err(dev, "failed to get memory region\n");
543
544
             ret = -ENOENT;
             goto err reg;
546
547
548
         ts_base = ioremap(res->start, size);
         if (ts base == NULL) {
549
             dev err(dev, "failed to ioremap() region\n");
551
             ret = -EINVAL;
552
             goto err_map;
553
554
          ts_clock = clk_get(&pdev->dev, "adc");
555
         if (IS ERR(ts clock)) {
```

```
dev err(dev, "failed to find watchdog clock source\n");
557
558
              ret = PTR ERR(ts clock);
559
              goto err_clk;
560
561
562
          clk enable(ts clock);
563
564
          s3c ts cfg = s3c ts get platdata(&pdev->dev); //获取配置参数
565
          //设置ADC分频
566
          if ((s3c ts cfg->presc & 0xff) > 0)
567
568
              writel(S3C ADCCON PRSCEN | S3C ADCCON PRSCVL(s3c ts cfg->presc & 0xff),
569
                      ts base + S3C ADCCON);
570
          else
571
              writel(0, ts_base + S3C_ADCCON);
572
573
          /* Initialise registers */
574
          //设置转换延时
          if ((s3c ts cfg->delay & 0xffff) > 0)
576
              writel(s3c ts cfg->delay & 0xffff, ts base + S3C ADCDLY);
577
578
          if (s3c_ts_cfg->resol_bit == 12) {
              switch(s3c ts cfg->s3c adc con) {
579
                  case ADC TYPE 2:
580
581
                      writel(readl(ts_base + S3C_ADCCON) | S3C_ADCCON_RESSEL_12BIT,
582
                              ts base + S3C ADCCON);
583
                      break:
584
585
                  case ADC TYPE 1:
586
                      writel(readl(ts base + S3C ADCCON) | S3C ADCCON RESSEL 12BIT 1,
                              ts_base + S3C_ADCCON);
587
588
                      break;
589
590
                  default:
591
                      dev err(dev, "Touchscreen over this type of AP isn't supported !\n");
592
                      break:
593
              }
594
595
596
          writel(WAIT4INT(0), ts_base + S3C_ADCTSC);
597
          ts = kzalloc(sizeof(struct s3c_ts_info), GFP_KERNEL);
599
          ts->shift = s3c_ts_cfg->oversampling_shift;
600
          ts->resol bit = s3c ts cfg->resol bit;
602
          ts->s3c adc con = s3c ts cfg->s3c adc con;
603
604
          /* For IRQ_PENDUP */
          ts irq = platform get resource(pdev, IORESOURCE IRQ, 0);
          if (ts irq == NULL) {
606
607
              dev_err(dev, "no irq resource specified\n");
              ret = -ENOENT;
```

```
609
              goto err irq;
610
611
612
          ret = request_irq(ts_irq->start, stylus_updown, IRQF_SAMPLE_RANDOM, "s3c_updown", ts);
613
          if (ret != 0) {
              dev_err(dev,"s3c_ts.c: Could not allocate ts IRQ_PENDN !\n");
614
615
              ret = -EIO;
616
              goto err irq;
617
618
          /* For IRQ ADC */
619
          ts irq = platform get resource(pdev, IORESOURCE IRQ, 1);
620
621
          if (ts_irq == NULL) {
622
              dev_err(dev, "no irq resource specified\n");
              ret = -ENOENT;
624
              goto err_irq;
625
626
627
          ret = request_irq(ts_irq->start, stylus_action, IRQF_SAMPLE_RANDOM | IRQF_SHARED,
628
                  "s3c action", ts);
          if (ret != 0) {
629
              \label{locate_dev_and_locate} \mbox{dev\_err(dev, "s3c\_ts.c: Could not allocate ts IRQ\_ADC !\n");}
630
              ret = -EIO;
631
632
              goto err_irq;
633
634
          printk(KERN INFO "%s got loaded successfully: %d bits\n", DEVICE NAME, s3c ts cfg->resol bit);
636
637
          ret = misc_register(&misc); //注册这混杂字符设备
638
          if (ret) {
              dev err(dev, "s3c ts.c: Could not register device(mini6410 touchscreen)!\n");
640
              ret = -EIO;
              goto fail;
641
642
643
644
          return 0;
645
      fail:
646
          free_irq(ts_irq->start, ts->dev);
647
          free_irq(ts_irq->end, ts->dev);
648
649
650
      err irq:
651
         kfree(ts);
652
          clk_disable(ts_clock);
654
          clk_put(ts_clock);
655
656
      err clk:
657
          iounmap(ts base);
658
659
      err_map:
660
          release_resource(ts_mem);
```

```
661
          kfree(ts_mem);
662
663
      err_req:
664
          return ret;
665
666
667
      static int s3c_ts_remove(struct platform_device *dev)
668
669
          printk(KERN INFO "s3c ts remove() of TS called !\n");
670
671
          disable_irq(IRQ_ADC);
672
          disable_irq(IRQ_PENDN);
673
674
          free irq(IRQ PENDN, ts->dev);
675
          free_irq(IRQ_ADC, ts->dev);
676
677
          if (ts_clock) {
              clk_disable(ts_clock);
678
              clk put(ts clock);
679
              ts clock = NULL;
681
682
          misc deregister(&misc);
684
          iounmap(ts_base);
685
686
          return 0;
687
688
689
      #ifdef CONFIG_PM
      static unsigned int adccon, adctsc, adcdly;
691
692
      static int s3c_ts_suspend(struct platform_device *dev, pm_message_t state)
693
694
          adccon = readl(ts base + S3C ADCCON);
695
          adctsc = readl(ts_base + S3C_ADCTSC);
696
          adcdly = readl(ts_base + S3C_ADCDLY);
698
          disable_irq(IRQ_ADC);
699
          disable_irq(IRQ_PENDN);
701
          clk disable(ts clock);
702
703
          return 0;
704
705
706
      static int s3c_ts_resume(struct platform_device *pdev)
707
708
          clk_enable(ts_clock);
709
          writel(adccon, ts base + S3C ADCCON);
710
711
          writel(adctsc, ts_base + S3C_ADCTSC);
```

```
712
         writel(adcdly, ts_base + S3C_ADCDLY);
713
         writel(WAIT4INT(0), ts base + S3C ADCTSC);
         enable_irq(IRQ_ADC);
715
716
         enable_irq(IRQ_PENDN);
717
         return 0;
718
719
     #else
720
     #define s3c ts suspend NULL
721
     #define s3c_ts_resume NULL
722
     #endif
723
724
     static struct platform driver s3c ts driver = {
725
         .probe
                       = s3c ts probe,
726
                       = s3c ts remove,
         .remove
727
         .suspend
                        = s3c_ts_suspend,
728
         .resume
                        = s3c ts resume,
         .driver
729
                        = {
730
             .owner
                            = THIS MODULE,
                            = "s3c-ts",
             .name
732
         },
733
     };
734
     static char banner[] initdata = KERN INFO "S3C Touchscreen driver, (c) 2010 FriendlyARM,\n";
735
736
737
     static int    init s3c ts init(void)
738
739
         printk(banner);
         return platform_driver_register(&s3c_ts_driver);
740
741
742
743
     static void __exit s3c_ts_exit(void)
744
745
         platform_driver_unregister(&s3c_ts_driver);
746
747
748
     module_init(s3c_ts_init);
749
     module exit(s3c ts exit);
750
751
     MODULE AUTHOR ("FriendlyARM Inc.");
752
     MODULE_LICENSE("GPL");
753
754
755
      * 驱动分析
756
      * 1、内核是如何加载驱动的?
758
           首先要提到两个结构体:设备用Platform_device表示,驱动用Platform_driver进行注册
           Platform机制开发发底层驱动的大致流程为: 定义 platform_device 注册 platform_device 定义 platform_driver
759
760
     注册 platform driver
761
           首先要确认的就是设备的资源信息platform device,例如设备的地址,中断号等 该结构体定义在
     kernel\include\linux\platform_device.h
762
           该结构一个重要的元素是resource,该元素存入了最为重要的设备资源信息,定义在kernel\include\linux\ioport.h中
```

```
www.cnblogs.com/liu xf/archive/2011/06/22/2086750.html
764
          下面我们以本例来进行说明:
765
             arch/arm/mach-s3c64xx中dev-ts-mini6410.c中定义了platform device s3c device ts
             定义好了platform device结构体后就可以调用函数platform add devices向系统中添加该设备了,之后可以调用
766
    platform driver register()进行设备注册。
767
             要注意的是,这里的platform device设备的注册过程必须在相应设备驱动加载之前被调用,即执行
768
    platform driver register之前,原因是因为驱动注册时需要
769
             匹配内核中所以已注册的设备名。
770
             platform devicerr的注册是在arch/arm/mach-s3c64xx中mach-mini6410.c中的mini6410 machine init函数实现
771
772
             mini6410_machine_init是在启动后调用,它是在module_init之前; 更具体的见MACHINE_START
773
      * MACHINE START (MINI6410, "MINI6410")
774
775
776
              .boot params = S3C64XX PA SDRAM + 0x100, //.boot params是bootloader向内核传递的参数的位置,这要和
    bootloader中参数的定义要一致。
777
778
              .init irq = s3c6410_init_irq, //.init_irq在start_kernel() --> init_IRQ() --> init_arch_irq()中被
779
780
     调用
                          = mini6410 map io, //.map io 在 setup arch() --> paging init() -->
781
              .map io
782
     devicemaps init()中被调用
              .init machine = mini6410 machine init, //init machine 在 arch/arm/kernel/setup.c 中被
783
784
     customize_machine 调用,
785
                              //放在 arch_initcall() 段里面,会自动按顺序被调用。
                          = &s3c24xx timer, //.timer是定义系统时钟, 定义TIMER4为系统时钟, 在arch/arm/plat-
              .timer
     s3c/time.c中体现。
                          //在start kernel() --> time init()中被调用。
             MACHINE END
             再来看看platform driver,这个定义在本文中,
             在驱动初始化函数中调用函数platform driver register()注册platform driver, 需要注意的是s3c device ts结构中
```

- name元素和s3c ts driver结构中driver.name
- 必须是相同的,这样在platform_driver_register()注册时会对所有已注册的所有platform_device中的name和当前注册 的platform_driver的driver.name进行比较,
- 只有找到相同的名称的platfomr device才能注册成功,当注册成功时会调用platform driver结构元素probe函数指针,这 里就是s3c ts probe
- 参考资料: http://blogold.chinaunix.net/u2/60011/showart.php?id=1018502
- * 2、timer在这里的作用
- timer是用来防抖的,我们知道,触摸屏处理分为两个时间段,一个是由按下中断触发的四次AD转换的时间A,一个是4次AD转换完 成后将AD数据存入FIFO的时间B,在时间A,没有打开抬起中断,
- 也就是说如果在这段时间有抬起事件,也不会触发中断,不会影响AD的转换。在时间B,打开抬起中断,打开定时器延时触发 touch_timer_fire,如果在延时这段时间,有抬起事件发生
- 则touch timer fire不会将前面的数据存入到FIFO中,否则写入FIFO,表示值有效。