

# Linux Device Drivers – Device Tree By Jitesh Verma

### Device Tree



- Concept taken from Open Firmware (OF) open source project
- To make Linux Kernel code independent of computing system hardware description
- Computing system hardware Description
- Hierarchical organization of device hardware description in the form of a Tree data structure
- Each hardware component is described as a node in the Device Tree
- A node might have properties and/or other child nodes

## Devices in Device Tree



- Board
- SoC
- CPUs/Cores
- Memories
- Buses
- Platform Devices
- Peripheral Devices
  - Master Devices
  - ☐ Slave Devices

## Device Tree Source – Node Definition Format



Note: Label of a node is optional. Use if required.

## Device Tree Source – Property Definition Format



```
Property with value: [label:] property-name = value;
```

OR

Property without value: [label:] property-name;

Note: Label of a node is optional. Use if required.

## Device Tree Source – Special Property Definitions



- Used for matching device/device configurations with device driver: compatible = "ti,omap3,spi-master";
- Used for enabling or disabling a Device Tree node:

```
status = "okay";
OR
status = "disabled";
```

## A Theoretical Device Tree Source Example



```
/ {
         node@0 {
                   a-string-property = "A string";
                   a-string-list-property = "first string", "second string";
                   a-byte-string-property = [0x11 0x22 51 0x44];
                   child-node@0 {
                             child-property1;
                             child-property2 = <100>;
                             child-property3 = <0xA 20 30 0x28 50>;
                             a-reference-to-something = <&node1>;
                   node1: child-node@1 {
         };
```

## A Realistic Device Tree Source Example



```
#include "arm.dtsi"
  compatible = "ti,omap2";
  kernel_bootargs {
             bootargs = "<kernel boot args here>";
  memory {
    reg = <0x00000000000x100000000>;
  soc {
             cpus {
                           cpu@0 {
                                         compatible = "arm,cortex-a9";
                           cpu@1 {
                                         compatible = "arm,cortex-a9";
                            };
             apb@d4000000 {
                uart1: uart@d4017000 {
                status = "okay";
                i2c1: i2c@d4011000 {
                           status = "okay";
                };
              -----
};
```

## Device Tree Overlay – Over-riding a Node



soc.dtsi board.dts

```
#include "soc.dtsi"
          i2c1: i2c@d4011000 {
                frequency = <400000>
                status = "okay";
          };
```

## Device Tree – Useful Info



DTS:
Device Tree Source (Code)

DTB: Device Tree Blob (Binary)

DTC: Device Tree Compiler (script)

DTS File Path: \$KERNEL-SOURCE-DIR/arch/arm/boot/dts

TI DTS File Path: \$KERNEL-SOURCE-DIR/arch/arm/boot/dts/ti

Proc./SoC-level DTS File: .dtsi

■ Board-level DTS File: .dts

Device Tree Blob File: .dtb

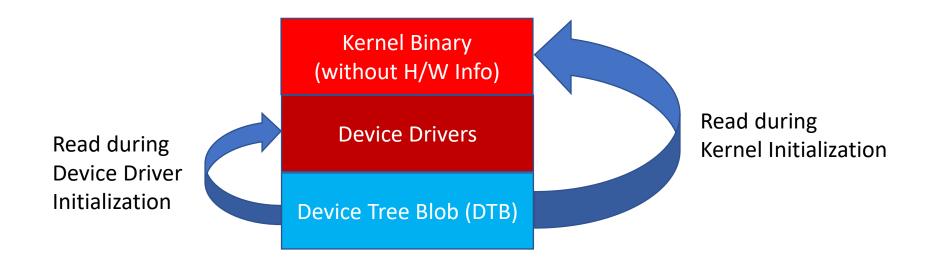
## Linux OS - Hard Disk Partitions



**OLD Disk Partition NEW Disk Partition Kernel Binary Kernel Binary Boot Partition** (without H/W Info) (with H/W Info) File System Partition Root File System Root File System / Root FS Parititon Swap Partition **SWAP Space SWAP Space** Device Tree Partition Device Tree Blob (DTB) / DTB Partition

## Device Tree Usage





## Device Tree API – Accessing an unsigned char (8-bit) Data Type Aricent



```
DTS Node Definition:
node_name {
        a = <100>;
        b = <0XFF>;
};
Example Device Driver Code Fragment:
struct device node *np;
unsigned char c1, c2;
np = of find node by name(NULL, "node name");
of_property_read_u8(np, "a", &c1);
of property read u8(np, "b", &c2);
```

## Device Tree API – Accessing an unsigned short int (16-bit) Data Type



```
DTS Node Definition:
node name {
        a = <10000>;
        b = <0XFFFF>;
};
Example Device Driver Code Fragment:
struct device node *np;
unsigned short int s1, s2;
np = of find node by name(NULL, "node name");
of_property_read_u16(np, "a", &s1);
of property read u16(np, "b", &s2);
```

## Device Tree API – Accessing an unsigned long int (32-bit) Data Type



```
DTS Node Definition:
node name {
        a = <100000000;
        b = <0XFFFFFFF;
};
Example Device Driver Code Fragment:
struct device node *np;
unsigned long l1, l2;
np = of find node by name(NULL, "node name");
of_property_read_u32(np, "a", &l1);
of_property_read_u32(np, "b", &l2);
```

## Device Tree API – Accessing an Array of unsigned long int (32-bit) Data Type



## Device Tree API – Accessing an Array of unsigned long int (32-bit) Data Type (Alternate)



## Device Tree API – Accessing a String Data Type



## Device Tree API – Accessing an Array of Strings Data Type



## Device Tree API – Accessing an Array of Strings Data Type (Alternate)



## Device Tree API – Accessing a Boolean Data Type



### Device Tree References



- 1) <a href="https://elinux.org/Device Tree Reference">https://elinux.org/Device Tree Reference</a>
- 2) <a href="https://elinux.org/Device Tree Linux">https://elinux.org/Device Tree Linux</a>
- 3) <a href="https://docs.kernel.org/devicetree/kernel-api.html">https://docs.kernel.org/devicetree/kernel-api.html</a>
- 4) <a href="https://elinux.org/images/f/f9/Petazzoni-device-tree-dummies 0.pdf">https://elinux.org/images/f/f9/Petazzoni-device-tree-dummies 0.pdf</a>