

# *Spreadtrum SC7731 DTS 介绍*



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- **DTS概念**
- **DTS语法**
- **DTS实例介绍**

- 一些术语

- **DTS ----- Device Tree Source**，用于描述板级硬件资源的文本文件，扩展名是.dtsi或.dts。
- **DTB ----- Device Tree Blob**，用于描述板级硬件资源的二进制文件，扩展名是.dtb。
- **DTC ----- Device Tree Compiler**，用于将.dts文件编译转换成.dtb的编译器。

```
/ {  
  node1 {  
    a-string-property = "A string";  
    a-string-list-property = "first string", "second string";  
    a-byte-data-property = [0x01 0x23 0x34 0x56];  
    child-node1 {  
      first-child-property;  
      second-child-property = <1>;  
      a-string-property = "Hello, world";  
    };  
    child-node2 {  
    };  
  };  
  node2 {  
    a-cell-property = <1 2 3 4>;  
    child-node1 {  
    };  
  };  
};
```

该属性类型没有值

- **/dts-v1/; /\* linux DTS version,不同于DTB文件头中的version字段, 目前固定为 dts-v1 \*/**
- **/memreserve/ 0x87800000 0x400000; /\* memory reserved. Base Size. \*/**
- **/include/ "skeleton.dtsi" /\* include the file skeleton.dtsi, similar with the 'include' directive in C.\*/**
- **参考Power\_ePAPR\_APPROVED\_v1.1**

```
{
    model = "Spreadtrum SP8835EB board";
    compatible = "sprd,sp8835eb";
    sprd,sc-id = <8830 1 0x20000>;
    #address-cells = <1>;
    #size-cells = <1>;
    interrupt-parent = <&gic>;
    chosen {
        bootargs = "loglevel=1 console=ttyS1,115200n8 init=/init root=/dev/ram0 rw";
        linux,initrd-start = <0x85500000>;
        linux,initrd-end = <0x855a3212>;
    };
    memory {
        device_type = "memory";
        reg = <0x80000000 0x20000000>;
    };
};
```

传递给内核的命令行参数

Ram disk 起始和结束地址

size

内存的物理基址

```
uart0: uart@f5360000{
```

```
    compatible = "sprd,serial";
```

```
    interrupts = <0 2 0x0>;
```

```
    reg = <0xf5360000 0x1000>;
```

```
    clock-names = "clk_uart0";
```

```
    clocks = <&clock 60>;
```

```
    sprdclk = <48000000>;
```

```
    sprdwaketype = "BT_RTS_HIGH_WHEN_SLEEP";
```

```
};
```

描述uart0本身的时钟,参考  
scx35l-clocks.dtsi

Sprdclk描述父时钟的频率

描述唤醒类型,  
BT\_RTS\_HIGH\_WHEN\_SLEEP,  
BT\_RX\_WAKE\_UP,  
BT\_NO\_WAKE\_UP

pinctrl{

compatible = "sprd,pinctrl";

reg = <0xf5224000 0x1000>;

pwr\_domain = "vdd28",

"vdd28",

"vddsim0",

"vddsim1",

"vddsim2",

"vddsd",

"vdd18";

ctrl\_desc = <0x100 1

0x101 1

0x102 1

0x103 1

0x104 1

0x105 1

0x106 1>;

};

对应Regulator驱动中的字符串,参考  
scx30g-regulator.dtsi

描述的是PIN\_CTRL\_REG4寄存器,  
分别是reg offset,bit offset和bit  
width。基地址是0x402a\_0000



```
headset_detect {
```

```
    compatible = "sprd,headset-detect";
```

```
    gpio_switch = <0>;
```

```
    .....
```

```
    adc_max = <170>;
```

```
    code = <226>;
```

```
    type = <0>;
```

```
};
```

描述了驱动中用到的一些变量，  
详见Headset\_sprd.c

```
keypad@f5208000{
    compatible = "sprd,sci-keypad";
    reg = <0xf5208000 0x1000>;
    gpios = <&a_eic_gpio 2 0>;
    .....
    key_volume_down {
        keypad,row = <0>;
        .....
    };
    key_volume_up {
        keypad,row = <1>;
        .....
    };
    key_home {
        keypad,row = <0>;
        ..... };
};
```

描述Power key, 详见  
sc\_keypad.c

Key配置, 详见sc\_keypad.c

```
adi: adi_bus{
    compatible = "sprd,adi-bus";
    interrupts = <0 38 0x0>;
    ....
    ranges = <0X40 0Xf51c8040 0x40>,
             <0X80 0Xf51c8080 0x80>,
             <0X100 0Xf51c8100 0x80>;
    rtc@80{
        compatible = "sprd,rtc";
        reg = <0X80 0x80>;
        interrupts = <2 0x0>;
    };
};
```

(**child-bus-address**,  
**parent-bus-address**,  
**length**).

*The **child-bus-address** is a physical address within the child bus' address space .*

*The **parent-bus-address** is a physical address within the parent bus' address space.*

*The **length** specifies the size of the range in the child's address space.*

*Refer to address.c in drivers/of/*

**fb0: fb@20800000 {**

在LCD驱动中，没有用到clock-names和clocks，而是使用了clock-src来设定clock，所以具体问题最好还是要参看一下代码。

**compatible = "sprd,sprdfb";**

**clock-names = "dispc\_clk\_parent", ...;**

**clocks = <&clk\_256m>, <&clk\_256m>, ... ;**

**clock-src = <256000000 256000000 384000000>;**

**dpi\_clk\_div = <7>;**

**sprd,fb\_use\_reservemem;**

**sprd,fb\_mem = <0x9F956000 0x3AA000>;**

**};**

在DTS文件中,如果出现相同名称的节点,那么后面节点的内容会覆盖前面节点的内容.如

**skeleton.dtsi**中的**chosen {}**;会被**sprd-scx35l\_sp9630ea.dts**中的**chosen {...}**;覆盖(代替).

同时**skeleton.dtsi**中,

```
memory {  
    #address-cells = <1>;  
    #size-cells = <1>;  
    device_type = "memory";  
    reg = <0 0>;  
};
```

会被**sprd-scx35l\_sp9630ea.dts**中的

```
memory {  
    device_type = "memory";  
    reg = <0x80000000 0x20000000>;  
};
```

覆盖(代替).

如果节点中有名为**status**的属性,如果其值为"okay"或"ok"以外的值,那么该节点会被**disable**,也就是说linux设备模型感知不到该节点的存在.

如sprd-sound.dtsi中,

```
sprd_codec_v3: sprd-codec-v3 {
```

```
    compatible = "sprd,sprd-codec-v3";  
    status = "disable";  
    ....  
};
```

节点sprd-codec-v3将不会被注册和创建.

+++++

另外,虽然sprd-sound.dtsi中,

```
sprd_codec: sprd-codec {
```

```
    compatible = "sprd,sprd-codec";  
    status = "disable";  
    ....  
};
```

但是, sprd-scx35l\_sp9630ea.dts中,

```
&sprd_codec {
```

```
    status = "okay";  
    sprd_audio_power_ver = <4>;  
};
```

将会覆盖(代替) sprd-sound.dtsi中的sprd-codec,

所以, sprd-codec节点仍然会被注册和创建.

谢谢！

