

嵌入式系统工程师



IIC子系统



大纲

- ▶i2c子系统概述
- ▶i2c子系统组成
- ▶操作流程



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i2c子系统概述

▶对比三种时序产生办法:

办法	特点	优缺点
模拟I/0口	在对应时间节点把 I0口拉高/低	思路清晰 操作麻烦
控制器	配置寄存器	操作麻烦 可移植性不好
子系统	内核把以上两种办法封装成函数接口	操作简单 可移植性好 初接触不好理解



i2c子系统概述

▶两方面重点:

i2c子系统函数接口

有什么

接口函数的使用流程

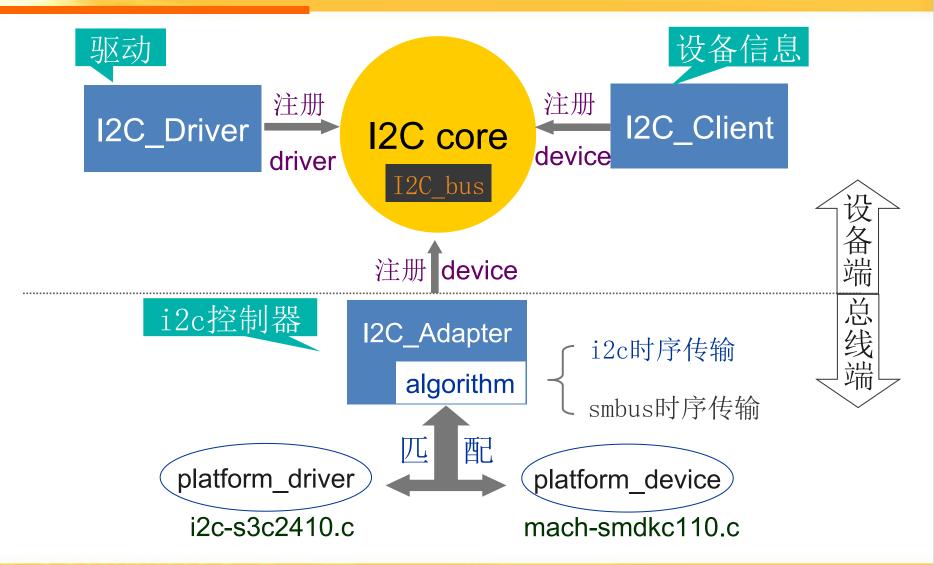
怎么用



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Core

子系统的核心。对适配器、设备及驱动进行管理。主要实现device和driver的注册、匹配、回调以及注销等操作。

adapter

每个i2c控制器被抽象成了一个i2c_adapter,完成数据收任务。

client

I2c设备被抽象成了一个i2c_client,用来描述设备资源。

driver

完成i2c设备的控制功能,被抽象成i2c_driver,再将i2c设备注册成具体的字符、块或网络设备类型。



▶相关数据结构

struct i2c_algorithm *algo

```
传输协议算法
struct i2c_adapter {
     struct module *owner:
    unsigned int id;
                         *classes to allow probing for */
     unsigned int class;
     const struct i2c algorithm *algo; / * the algorithm to access the bus */
    void *algo data;
    / * data fields that are valid for all devices
     struct rt mutex bus lock;
                            / * in jiffies */
    int timeout:
    int retries:
                            / * the adapter device */
    struct device dev:
    int nr;
    char name[48];
     struct completion dev released;
     struct list head userspace clients;
}? end i2c adapter?;
```



```
int [*master_xfer] (struct i2c_adapter *adap, struct i2c_msg *msgs, int num);
int (*smbus_xfer) (struct i2c_adapter *adap, u16 addr, unsigned short flags, char read_write, u8 command, int size, union i2c_smbus_data *data);

/* To determine what the adapter supports */
u32 (*functionality) (struct i2c_adapter *);
};
```

i2c_adapter: 适配器

i2c_algorithm:一套通信方法,即一套时序。

具体设备通信就是用的i2c_algorithm指定的方法。



```
域充三要素: 地址、名字和adapter

unsigned short flags; /* div., see below */
unsigned short addr; /* chip address - NOTE: 7bit */
char name[I2C_NAME_SIZE];
struct i2c_adapter *adapter; /* the adapter we sit on */
struct i2c_driver *driver; /* and our access routines */
struct device dev; /* the device structure */
int irq; /* irq issued by device */
struct list_head detected;
};

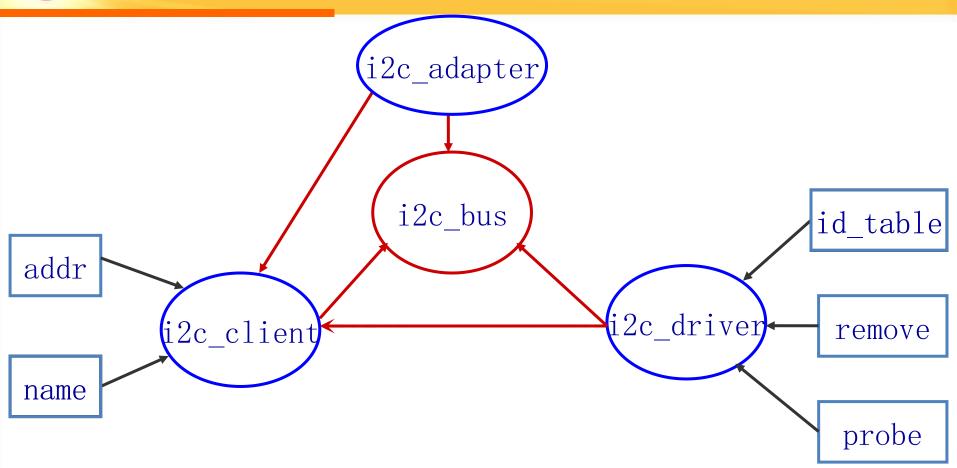
匹配后,由内核赋值
```

i2c_client描述了一个i2c设备,总线下有多少i2c设备就有多少个i2c_client与之对应。



```
struct i2c driver {
     unsigned int class:
     int (*attach adapter)(struct i2c adapter *);
     int (*detach_adapter)(struct i2c_adapter *);
    / * Standard driver model interfaces */
    int (*probe)(struct i2c client *, const struct i2c device id *);
     int (*remove)(struct i2c client *);
    /* driver model interfaces that don't relate to enumeration */
    void (*shutdown)(struct i2c client *);
                                                                      struct device driver {
     int (*suspend)(struct i2c client *, pm message t mesg);
                                                                       const char *name;
     int (*resume)(struct i2c client *);
                                                                       struct module *owner:
    void (*alert)(struct i2c client *, unsigned int data);
     / * a joctl like command that can be used to perform specific functions
      * with the device.
     int (*command)(struct i2c client client, unsigned int cmd, void *arg);
     struct device driver driver;
    const struct i2c device id *id table;
```







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- ▶操作流程
 - •设备端
 - 1. i2c_get_adapter
 - 2. i2c_new_device(相当于register设备)
 - 3. I2c_put_adapter
 - •驱动端
 - 1. 填充i2c_driver
 - 2. i2c_add_driver(相当于register驱动)
 - 3. 在probe中建立访问方式



client相关函数

•获得i2c adapter结构体

struct i2c_adapter *i2c_get_adapter(int id)

参数: 第几个adapter (0-2)

返回值: 获得的i2c_adapter结构体指针

•创建并注册i2c client

struct i2c_client * i2c_new_device(struct i2c_adapter*adap, struct i2c_board_info const *info)

参数1: i2c_adapter结构体指针

参数2: i2c boarid info结构体指针(里面包含i2c

设备地址, 以及给这个设备起的名字)

返回值: 创建好并赋值的i2c_client结构体指针



•把i2c_client结构体从内核中删除

void i2c_unregister_device(struct i2c_client *client)

参数1: i2c_client 结构体指针

返回值:空



driver相关函数

●把i2c_driver结构体加入内核

int i2c_add_driver(srtuct i2c_driver *driver)

参数1: i2c driver结构体指针

返回值:添加成功返回0,失败返回负值

●把i2c_driver结构体从内核中删除

void i2c_del_driver(struct i2c_driver *driver)

参数1: i2c driver结构体指针

返回值:空



- ▶数据传输办法
 - ❶结构体+统一函数
 - 2单独的读/写函数
 - **3**smbus方式



填充一个或两个i2c_msg



int i2c_transfer(struct i2c_adapter *adap, struct i2c_msg *msgs, int num)

填充好的i2c_msg

i2c_msg的个数



➤ master_xfer---写

```
msg[0].addr = addr; /*器件地址*/
msg[0].flags = !I2C_M_RD; /*写标记*/
msg[0].len = count; /*buf大小*/
msg[0].buf = &data; /*一般有两个或多个字节组成
第一个是目标单元,后面是写的数据*/
```

注: 利用i2c transfer发送数据只需填充一个i2c msg即可



➤ master xfer---读 msg[0].addr = chip addr; /*器件地址*/ msg[0].flags = !I2C M RD; /*写标记*/ /*buf大小*/ msg[0].len = count;/*器件单元地址*/ msg[0].buf = &addr;msg[1].addr = chip addr;/*器件地址*/ msg[1].flags = I2C M RD; /*读标记*/ /*buf大小*/ msg[1].len = count;/*读取到的数据*/ msg[1].buf = &buf;注: 利用i2c transfer读取数据需填充两个i2c msg

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③ smbus方式

```
s32 i2c_smbus_read_i2c_block_data (struct i2c_client *client, u8 command, u8 length, u8 *values)
```

s32 i2c_smbus_write_block_data (struct i2c_client *client, u8 command,u8 length, const u8*values)

▶练习:

参照i2c_subsys_demo,编写自己的bma150驱动

【注意】:



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