

## Design Document for LPTMR Driver



## 1 Outline

This document describes the LPTMR (Low-Power Timer) driver in Linux kernel of MVF TOWER BOARD (XTWR-VF600) with MVF SoC. LPTMR driver provides Low Power Timer function by API for various drivers in kernel.

## 2 Existing code to be changed

All source code is newly written.

## 3 API of new functions

Define 6 APIs to control timer from driver.

### 3.1 lpt\_alloc\_timer function

Assign LP timer.

Drivers employing this timer use this function to obtain and control TimerHandle.

Prototype: int lpt\_alloc\_timer(void)

Return value: Negative value: Error

Positive value: TimerHandle

### 3.2 lpt\_param\_set function

Set timer by parameter, and register callback function for timer interrupt.

Prototype: int lpt\_param\_set (int timer\_handle, struct mvf\_lpt\_request req,,  
void (\*event\_handler)(void))

Argument: timer\_handle: Handle obtained by lpt\_alloc\_timer

Req: Timer parameters (described below)

event\_handler: Event handler (NULL can be specified)

Return value: Negative value: Error

0: Set successfully

■ struct mvf\_lpt\_request

Members of the structure are explained as below.

```
struct mvf_ftm_request{  
    unsigned long    compare_value;  
    unsigned short   timer_mode;  
  
    unsigned short   pulse_pin_polarity;  
    unsigned short   pulse_pin_select;  
  
    unsigned short   prs_clock_sel;  
    unsigned short   prs_bypass;  
    unsigned short   prs_value;  
};
```

- compare\_value: Member to define maximum counter value of timer  
Valid up to 16 bit.
- timer\_mode: Member to define timer mode  
Select from the following 2 parameters.  
LPT\_PARAM\_TM\_TIMECOUNTER      (Timer counter mode)  
LPT\_PARAM\_TM\_PULSECOUNTER      (Pulse counter mode)
- pulse\_pin\_polarity: Member to define pin polarity for pulse counter mode  
Use when timer\_mode is LPT\_TM\_PARAM\_PULSECOUNTER.  
Select from the following 2 parameters.  
LPT\_PARAM\_PPP\_ACTIVEHIGH  
LPT\_PARAM\_PPP\_ACTIVELOW
- pulse\_pin\_select: Member to define pin source setting in timer source.  
Use when timer\_mode is LPT\_TM\_PARAM\_PULSECOUNTER.  
Select from the following 4 parameters.  
LPT\_PARAM\_PPS\_INPUT0  
LPT\_PARAM\_PPS\_INPUT1  
LPT\_PARAM\_PPS\_INPUT2  
LPT\_PARAM\_PPS\_INPUT3

- `prs_clock_sel`: Member to define clock of prescaler

Select from the following 4 parameters

`LPT_PARAM_PCS_CLOCK0`

`LPT_PARAM_PCS_CLOCK1`

`LPT_PARAM_PCS_CLOCK2`

`LPT_PARAM_PCS_CLOCK3`

- `prs_bypass`: Member to define Glitch Filter

Select from the following 2 parameters

`LPT_PARAM_PB_GF_ENABLE`

`LPT_PARAM_PB_GF_BYPASS`

- `prs_value`: Member to define divider of prescaler/Glitch Filter detection threshold

Set divider when `timer_mode` is `LPT_PARAM_TM_TIMECOUNTER`, and set chattering elimination time when `timer_mode` is `LPT_PARAM_TM_PULSECOUNTER`.

Select from the following 16 parameters

`LPT_PARAM_PV_DIV2_NA`

`LPT_PARAM_PV_DIV4_RISE2`

`LPT_PARAM_PV_DIV8_RISE4`

`LPT_PARAM_PV_DIV16_RISE8`

`LPT_PARAM_PV_DIV32_RISE16`

`LPT_PARAM_PV_DIV64_RISE32`

`LPT_PARAM_PV_DIV128_RISE64`

`LPT_PARAM_PV_DIV256_RISE128`

`LPT_PARAM_PV_DIV512_RISE256`

`LPT_PARAM_PV_DIV1024_RISE512`

`LPT_PARAM_PV_DIV2048_RISE1024`

`LPT_PARAM_PV_DIV4096_RISE2048`

`LPT_PARAM_PV_DIV8192_RISE4096`

`LPT_PARAM_PV_DIV16384_RISE8192`

`LPT_PARAM_PV_DIV32768_RISE16384`

`LPT_PARAM_PV_DIV65536_RISE32768`

### 3.3 `lpt_enable_timer` function

Start timer.

An error occurs if it is not set by `lpt_param_set` function.

Prototype: `int lpt_enable_timer (int timer_handle)`

Argument: `timer_handle`: Handle obtained by `lpt_alloc_timer`

Return value: Negative value: Error  
0: Start successfully

### 3.4 `lpt_disable_timer` function

Stop timer.

Prototype: `int lpt_disable_timer (int timer_handle)`

Argument: `timer_handle`: Handle obtained by `lpt_alloc_timer`

Return value: Negative value: Error  
0: Stop successfully

### 3.5 `lpt_read_counter` function

Read counter value.

Counter value is 2 bytes and copy read-value of LPTMR\_CNCR (Counter Value) register to buffer.

Prototype: `int lpt_read_counter (int timer_handle, unsigned long *counter)`

Argument: `timer_handle`: Handle obtained by `lpt_alloc_timer`  
`Counter`: Pointer of variable to obtain counter value

Return value: Negative value: Error  
0: Read successfully

### 3.6 `lpt_free_timer` function

Release timer assigned by `lpt_alloc_timer`.

Prototype: `int lpt_free_timer (int timer_handle)`

Argument: `timer_handle`: Handle obtained by `lpt_alloc_timer`

Return value: Negative value: Error  
0: Release successfully

## 4 Expected register settings

Parameters settable for [3.2 lpt\\_param\\_set](#) function comply with processor manual.

## 5 Expected functionality and usage

This driver assumes that the following operations are done as a sequence from device driver.

1. Obtain handle by `lpt_alloc_timer`
2. Set parameter and register callback function by `lpt_param_set`
3. Start timer by `lpt_enable_timer`
4. Timer processing by callback function, or timer read and such
5. Stop timer by `lpt_disable_timer`
6. Release timer by `lpt_free_timer` at the time of driver unload

LPTMR driver employs platform framework and enables it by resource definition.

For example, when defining LTP;

```
static struct resource lpt_resources[] = {
    [0] = {
        .start = MVF_LPT_BASE_ADDR,
        .end = MVF_LPT_BASE_ADDR + SZ_4K-1,
        .flags = IORESOURCE_MEM,
    },
    [1] = {
        .start = MXC_INT_LPT,
        .end = MXC_INT_LPT,
        .flags = IORESOURCE_IRQ,
    },
};

static struct platform_device lpt_device = {
    .name = "lpt",
    .id = 0,
    .num_resources = 2,
    .resource = _resources,
};
```

Describe these definitions and define as platform resource by the following at startup initialization function of the kernel.

```
platform_device_register(&lpt_device);
```

## 6 Any other pertinent information

This driver is implemented by using framework of platform device.