



ADC device tree configuration



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1 Article purpose

The purpose of this article is to explain how to configure the analog-to-digital converter (ADC)^[1] **when the peripheral is assigned to Linux[®]OS**, and in particular:

- how to configure the **ADC peripheral**
- how to configure the **board**, e.g. the ADC voltage reference regulator, channels, pins and sampling time.

The configuration is performed using the **device tree mechanism**^[2].

It is used by the **ADC Linux driver** that registers relevant information in IIO framework, such as IIO devices, channels and voltage scale for each ADC.

If the peripheral is assigned to another execution context, refer to [How to assign an internal peripheral to a runtime context](#) article for guidelines on peripheral assignment and configuration.



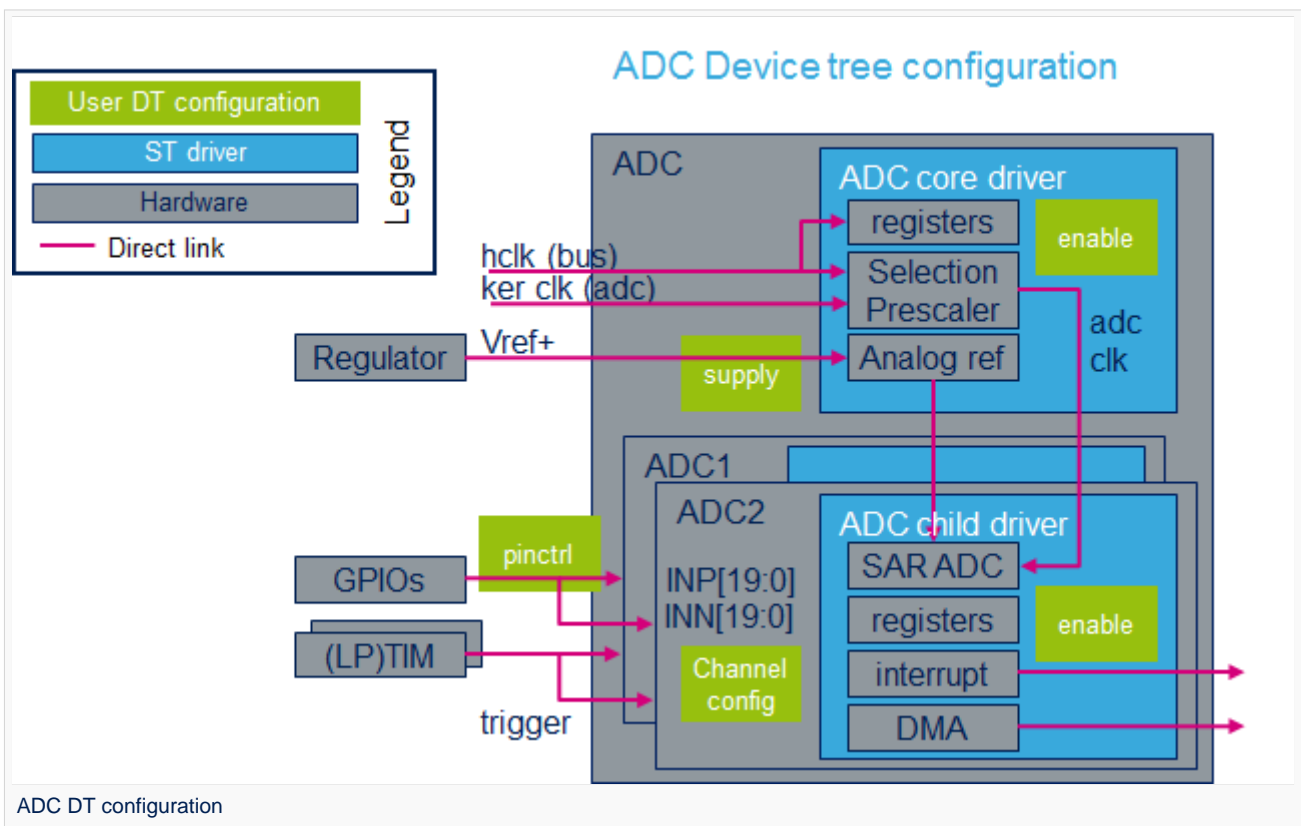
2 DT bindings documentation

STM32 ADC device tree bindings^[3] describe all the required and optional functions.

3 DT configuration

This hardware description is a combination of STM32 microprocessor and board device tree files. See [Device tree](#) for more explanations on device tree file split.

The **STM32CubeMX** can be used to generate the board device tree. Refer to [How to configure the DT using STM32CubeMX](#) for more details.



3.1 DT configuration (STM32 level)

The ADC nodes are declared in `stm32mp157c.dtsi`^[4].

- **DT root node ('adc')** describes the ADC hardware block parameters such as register areas, clocks and interrupts.
- **DT child nodes ('adc1' and 'adc2')** describe ADC1 and ADC2 independently.

```
adc: adc@address {
    compatible = "st,stm32mp1-adc-core";
    ...
    /* common resources in 'adc' root node.
*/
    adc1: adc@0 {
        compatible = "st,stm32mp1-adc";
        ...
        /* private resources in 'adc1' child
node. */
    };
};
```



```

adc2: adc@100 {
    compatible = "st,stm32mp1-adc";
    ...
};
node. /* /* private resources in 'adc2' child
};

```



This device tree part is related to STM32 microprocessors. It must be kept as is, without being modified by the end-user.

3.2 DT configuration (board level)

Follow the sequences described in the below chapters to configure and enable the ADC on your board.

3.2.1 Common resources for all ADCs

The **DT root node** ('adc') must be filled in:

- Enable the ADC block by setting **status = "okay"**.
- Configure the pins in use via **pinctrl**, through **pinctrl-0** and **pinctrl-names**.
- Configure the analog supply voltage regulator^[5] by setting **vdda-supply = <your_vdda_regulator>**.
- Configure the analog reference voltage regulator^[5] by setting **vref-supply = <your_vref_regulator>**.



The ADC can use the internal VREFBUF^[6] or any other external regulator^[5] wired to VREF+ pin.

3.2.2 Resources dedicated to ADC1 and ADC2

The **DT child nodes** ('adc1' and/or 'adc2') must be filled in:

- Enable 'adc1' and/or 'adc2' by setting **status = "okay"**.
- Enable single-ended channel(s) (<vinp...>) by setting **st,adc-channels = <0 1 2...>**.
- Enable differential channel(s) pairs (<vinp vinn>, ...) by setting **st,adc-diff-channels = <1 0>, <2 6>, ...**
- Set the minimum sampling time^[7] for each or all channels by setting **st,min-sample-time-nsecs = <10000>** (optional).
- Set the resolution by setting **assigned-resolution-bits = <12>** (optional).

3.3 DT configuration example

The example below shows how to configure ADC1:

- Input pin: use [Pinctrl device tree configuration](#) to configure PF12 as analog input.
- Analog supply: it is provided by one of the PMIC LDO regulators.
- Voltage reference: it is provided by the VREFBUF internal regulator.
- Input channel: configure ADC1_IN6 (e.g on PF12).
- Sampling time: the minimum sampling time is 10 µs.

```

# part of pin-controller dt node
adc1_in6_pins_a: adc1-in6 {
    pins {
        pinmux = <STM32_PINMUX('F', 12, ANALOG)>; /* configure 'PF12' as ANALOG */
    };
};

```



```

&adc {
    /* ADC1 & ADC2 common resources */
    pinctrl-names = "default";
    pinctrl-0 = <&adc1_in6_pins_a>;          /* Use PF12 pin as ANALOG */
    vdda-supply = <&vdda>;                  /* Example to supply vdda pin by
using a PMIC regulator
to be enabled as well) */
    vref-supply = <&vrefbuf>;              /* Example to use VREFBUF (It needs
to be enabled as well) */
    status = "okay";                      /* Enable ADC12 block */
    adc1: adc@0 {
        /* private resources for ADC1 */
        st,adc-channels = <6>;            /* ADC1 in6 channel is used */
        st,min-sample-time-nsecs = <10000>; /* 10µs sampling time */
        status = "okay";                 /* Enable ADC1 */
    };
    adc2: adc@100 {
        /* private resources for ADC2 */
        ...
    };
};

```



4 How to configure the DT using STM32CubeMX

The STM32CubeMX tool can be used to configure the STM32MPU device and get the corresponding platform configuration device tree files.

The STM32CubeMX may not support all the properties described in the above DT bindings documentation paragraph. If so, the tool inserts **user sections** in the generated device tree. These sections can then be edited to add some properties and they are preserved from one generation to another. Refer to STM32CubeMX user manual for further information.



5 References

For additional information, refer to the following links:

- [ADC internal peripheral](#)
- [Device tree](#)
- [Documentation/devicetree/bindings/iio/adc/st,stm32-adc.txt](#) , STM32 ADC device tree bindings
- [STM32MP157C device tree file](#)
- [5.05.15.2 Regulator overview](#)
- [VREFBUF internal peripheral](#)
- [How to get the best ADC accuracy in STM32](#), by STMicroelectronics

Analog-to-digital converter. The process of converting a sampled analog signal to a digital code that represents the amplitude of the original signal sample.

Operating System

Industrial I/O Linux subsystem

Device Tree

voltage reference buffer (STM32 specific)

Low-dropout regulator

Power Management Integrated Circuit