



## SPDIFRX device tree configuration



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## 1 Article purpose

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This article explains how to configure the SPDIFRX internal peripheral when it is assigned to the **Linux® OS**. In that case, it is controlled by the **ALSA** framework.

The configuration is performed using the **device tree** mechanism that provides a hardware description of the SPDIFRX peripheral, used by the **SPDFIRX linux driver**.

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STM32 SPDIFRX device tree bindings <sup>[1]</sup> document describes all the required and optional configuration properties.



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This hardware description is a combination of STM32 microprocessor <sup>[2]</sup> and board device tree files. See the [Device tree](#) for an explanation of the device tree file split.

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

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    pinctrl-names = "default", "sleep";
    pinctrl-0 = <&spdifrx_pins_a>;
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    spdifrx_port: port {
        spdifrx_endpoint: endpoint {
            remote-endpoint = <&spdif_in_endpoint>;
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## 5 References

- Documentation/devicetree/bindings/sound/st,stm32-spdifrx.txt
- 2.02.1 arch/arm/boot/dts/stm32mp151.dtsi

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- 2.02.1 arch/arm/boot/dts/stm32mp151.dtsi

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