

Framebuffer显示开发

Framebuffer(帧缓冲)是Linux为显示设备提供的一个接口，把显存抽象后的一种设备，它允许上层应用程序在图形模式下直接对显示缓冲区进行读写操作。Framebuffer是LCD对应的一种抽象层，提供抽象统一的操作接口，用户不必关心硬件层是如何实现。这些都是由Framebuffer设备驱动来完成的。

帧缓冲设备对应的设备文件为/dev/fb*，如果系统有多个显示卡，Linux下还可支持多个帧缓冲设备，最多可达32个，分别为/dev/fb0到 /dev/fb31，而/dev /fb则为当前缺省的帧缓冲设备，通常指向/dev/fb0，在嵌入式系统中支持一个显示设备就够了。帧缓冲设备为标准字符设备，主设备号为29，次设备号则从0到31。分别对应/dev/fb0- /dev/fb31。

在linux/fd.h目录下定义了linux framebuffer的数据结构体。

```

struct fb_info {
    atomic_t count;
    int node;
    int flags;
    struct mutex lock;           /* Lock for open/release/ioctl funcs */
    struct mutex mm_lock;       /* Lock for fb_mmap and smem_* fields */
    struct fb_var_screeninfo var; /* */
    struct fb_fix_screeninfo fix; /* */
    struct fb_monspecs monspecs; /* */
    struct work_struct queue;    /* Framebuffer event queue */
    struct fb_pixmap pixmap;     /* Image hardware mapper */
    struct fb_pixmap sprite;     /* Cursor hardware mapper */
    struct fb_cmap cmap;         /* */
    struct list_head modelist;    /* mode list */
    struct fb_videomode *mode;    /* current mode */

#ifdef CONFIG_FB_BACKLIGHT
    /* assigned backlight device */
    /* set before framebuffer registration,
       remove after unregister */
    struct backlight_device *bl_dev;

    /* Backlight level curve */
    struct mutex bl_curve_mutex;
    u8 bl_curve[FB_BACKLIGHT_LEVELS];
#endif
#ifdef CONFIG_FB_DEFERRED_IO
    struct delayed_work deferred_work;
    struct fb_deferred_io *fbdefio;
#endif

    struct fb_ops *fbops;        /*,ioctl()*/
    struct device *device;       /* This is the parent */
    struct device *dev;         /* This is this fb device */
    int class_flag;             /* private sysfs flags */
#ifdef CONFIG_FB_TILEBLITTING
    struct fb_tile_ops *tileops; /* Tile Blitting */
#endif
    char __iomem *screen_base;   /* Virtual address */
    unsigned long screen_size;   /* Amount of ioremapped VRAM or 0 */
    void *pseudo_palette;       /* Fake palette of 16 colors */
#define FBINFO_STATE_RUNNING    0
#define FBINFO_STATE_SUSPENDED 1
    u32 state;                  /* Hardware state i.e suspend */
    void *fbcon_par;           /* fbcon use-only private area */
    /* From here on everything is device dependent */
    void *par;
    /* we need the PCI or similar aperture base/size not
       smem_start/size as smem_start may just be an object
       allocated inside the aperture so may not actually overlap */
    struct apertures_struct {
        unsigned int count;
        struct aperture {
            resource_size_t base;
            resource_size_t size;
        } ranges[0];
    } *apertures;
};

```

struct fb_fix_screeninfo 这个结构体用来描述设备无关，不可变更的信息。用户可以使用FBIOGET_FSCREENINFO命令来获得这些信息。

```

struct fb_fix_screeninfo {
    char id[16];                /* identification string eg "TT Builtin" */
    unsigned long smem_start;   /* () */
    __u32 smem_len;            /* */
    __u32 type;                 /* fbTFTSTN* */
    __u32 type_aux;            /* Interleave for interleaved Planes */
    __u32 visual;               /* , */
    __u16 xpanstep;             /* zero if no hardware panning */
    __u16 ypanstep;            /* zero if no hardware panning */
    __u16 ywrapstep;           /* zero if no hardware ywrap */
    __u32 line_length;         /* length of a line in bytes */
    unsigned long mmio_start;   /* I/O, */
    __u32 mmio_len;            /* Length of Memory Mapped I/O */
    __u32 accel;               /* Indicate to driver which */
                                /* specific chip/card we have */
    __u16 capabilities;        /* see FB_CAP_* */
    __u16 reserved[2];         /* Reserved for future compatibility */
};

```

struct fb_var_screeninfo 该结构描述设备无关的，可以更改的配置信息。应用程序可以使用 FBIOPUT_VSCREENINFO 命令来获得这些信息，使用 FBIOPUT_VSCREENINFO 命令写入这些信息

```

struct fb_var_screeninfo {
    __u32 xres;                /* visible resolution */
    __u32 yres;                /* visible resolution */
    __u32 xres_virtual;        /* virtual resolution */
    __u32 yres_virtual;        /* virtual resolution */
    __u32 xoffset;             /* offset from virtual to visible */
    __u32 yoffset;            /* resolution */

    __u32 bits_per_pixel;      /* guess what */
    __u32 grayscale;          /* 0 = color, 1 = grayscale,
    /* >1 = FOURCC */

    struct fb_bitfield red;     /* bitfield in fb mem if true color,
    struct fb_bitfield green;  /* else only length is significant */
    struct fb_bitfield blue;
    struct fb_bitfield transp; /* transparency */

    __u32 nonstd;              /* != 0 Non standard pixel format */

    __u32 activate;            /* see FB_ACTIVATE_* */

    __u32 height;              /* height of picture in mm */
    __u32 width;               /* width of picture in mm */

    __u32 accel_flags;         /* (OBSOLETE) see fb_info.flags */

    /* Timing: All values in pixclocks, except pixclock (of course) */
    __u32 pixclock;           /* pixel clock in ps (pico seconds) */
    __u32 left_margin;        /* time from sync to picture */
    __u32 right_margin;       /* time from picture to sync */
    __u32 upper_margin;       /* time from sync to picture */
    __u32 lower_margin;
    __u32 hsync_len;          /* length of horizontal sync */
    __u32 vsync_len;          /* length of vertical sync */
    __u32 sync;               /* see FB_SYNC_* */
    __u32 vmode;              /* see FB_VMODE_* */
    __u32 rotate;             /* angle we rotate counter clockwise */
    __u32 colorspace;         /* colorspace for FOURCC-based modes */
    __u32 reserved[4];        /* Reserved for future compatibility */
};

```