

# SuperH Interfaces Guide

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# Chapter 1. Memory Management

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## SH-4

### Store Queue API

#### Name

`sq_flush_range` — Flush (prefetch) a specific SQ range

#### Synopsis

```
void sq_flush_range (start,
                     len);
```

```
unsigned long start;
unsigned int  len;
```

#### Arguments

*start*

the store queue address to start flushing from

*len*

the length to flush

#### Description

Flushes the store queue cache from *start* to *start* + *len* in a linear fashion.

---

#### Name

`sq_remap` — Map a physical address through the Store Queues

## Synopsis

```
unsigned long sq_remap (phys,  
                        size,  
                        name,  
                        flags);
```

```
unsigned long phys;  
unsigned int  size;  
const char *  name;  
unsigned long flags;
```

## Arguments

*phys*

Physical address of mapping.

*size*

Length of mapping.

*name*

User invoking mapping.

*flags*

Protection flags.

## Description

Remaps the physical address *phys* through the next available store queue address of *size* length. *name* is logged at boot time as well as through the sysfs interface.

---

## Name

sq\_unmap — Unmap a Store Queue allocation

## Synopsis

```
void sq_unmap (vaddr);
```

```
unsigned long vaddr;
```

## Arguments

*vaddr*

Pre-allocated Store Queue mapping.

## Description

Unmaps the store queue allocation *map* that was previously created by `sq_remap`. Also frees up the pte that was previously inserted into the kernel page table and discards the UTLB translation.

## SH-5

### TLB Interfaces

## Name

`sh64_tlb_init` — Perform initial setup for the DTLB and ITLB.

## Synopsis

```
int sh64_tlb_init (void);  
  
void;
```

## Arguments

*void*  
  
no arguments

---

## Name

`sh64_next_free_dtlb_entry` — Find the next available DTLB entry

## Synopsis

```
unsigned long long sh64_next_free_dtlb_entry (void);  
  
void;
```

## Arguments

*void*  
  
no arguments

---

## Name

`sh64_get_wired_dtlb_entry` — Allocate a wired (locked-in) entry in the DTLB

## Synopsis

```
unsigned long long sh64_get_wired_dtlb_entry (void);

void;
```

## Arguments

*void*

no arguments

---

## Name

`sh64_put_wired_dtlb_entry` — Free a wired (locked-in) entry in the DTLB.

## Synopsis

```
int sh64_put_wired_dtlb_entry (entry);

unsigned long long entry;
```

## Arguments

*entry*

Address of TLB slot.

## Description

Works like a stack, last one to allocate must be first one to free.

---

## Name

`sh64_setup_tlb_slot` — Load up a translation in a wired slot.

## Synopsis

```
void sh64_setup_tlb_slot (config_addr,
```

```
eaddr,
asid,
paddr);
```

```
unsigned long long config_addr;
unsigned long      eaddr;
unsigned long      asid;
unsigned long      paddr;
```

## Arguments

*config\_addr*

Address of TLB slot.

*eaddr*

Virtual address.

*asid*

Address Space Identifier.

*paddr*

Physical address.

## Description

Load up a virtual<->physical translation for *eaddr*<->*paddr* in the pre-allocated TLB slot *config\_addr* (see `sh64_get_wired_dtlb_entry`).

---

## Name

`sh64_tearardown_tlb_slot` — Teardown a translation.

## Synopsis

```
void sh64_tearardown_tlb_slot (config_addr);
```

```
unsigned long long config_addr;
```

## Arguments

*config\_addr*

Address of TLB slot.

## Description

Teardown any existing mapping in the TLB slot *config\_addr*.

---

## Name

`for_each_dtlb_entry` — Iterate over free (non-wired) DTLB entries

## Synopsis

```
for_each_dtlb_entry (tlb);

tlb;
```

## Arguments

*tlb*

TLB entry

---

## Name

`for_each_itlb_entry` — Iterate over free (non-wired) ITLB entries

## Synopsis

```
for_each_itlb_entry (tlb);

tlb;
```

## Arguments

*tlb*

TLB entry

---

## Name

`__flush_tlb_slot` — Flushes TLB slot *slot*.

## Synopsis

```
void __flush_tlb_slot (slot);
```

```
unsigned long long slot;
```

## Arguments

*slot*

Address of TLB slot.

## Chapter 2. Clock Framework Extensions

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[clk\\_set\\_rate\\_ex](#) — set the clock rate for a clock source, with additional parameter

## Name

`clk_set_rate_ex` — set the clock rate for a clock source, with additional parameter

## Synopsis

```
int clk_set_rate_ex (clk,
                    rate,
                    algo_id);
```

```
struct clk *   clk;
unsigned long  rate;
int           algo_id;
```

## Arguments

*clk*

clock source

*rate*

desired clock rate in Hz

*algo\_id*

algorithm id to be passed down to ops->set\_rate

## Description

Returns success (0) or negative errno.



## Chapter 3. Machine Specific Interfaces

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## **mach-dreamcast**

### **Name**

`aica_rtc_gettimeofday` — Get the time from the AICA RTC

### **Synopsis**

```
void aica_rtc_gettimeofday (ts);
```

```
struct timespec * ts;
```

### **Arguments**

*ts*

pointer to resulting timespec

### **Description**

Grabs the current RTC seconds counter and adjusts it to the Unix Epoch.

---

### **Name**

`aica_rtc_settimeofday` — Set the AICA RTC to the current time

### **Synopsis**

```
int aica_rtc_settimeofday (secs);
```

```
const time_t secs;
```

### **Arguments**

*secs*

contains the time\_t to set

## Description

Adjusts the given *tv* to the AICA Epoch and sets the RTC seconds counter.

## **mach-x3proto**

## Name

`ilssel_enable` — Enable an ILSEL set.

## Synopsis

```
int ilssel_enable (set);
```

```
ilssel_source_t set;
```

## Arguments

*set*

ILSEL source (see `ilssel_source_t` enum in `include/asm-sh/ilssel.h`).

## Description

Enables a given non-aliased ILSEL source ( $\leq$  ILSEL\_KEY) at the highest available interrupt level. Callers should take care to order callsites noting descending interrupt levels. Aliasing FPGA and external board IRQs need to use `ilssel_enable_fixed`.

The return value is an IRQ number that can later be taken down with `ilssel_disable`.

---

## Name

`ilssel_enable_fixed` — Enable an ILSEL set at a fixed interrupt level

## Synopsis

```
int ilssel_enable_fixed (set,  
                        level);
```

```
ilssel_source_t set;  
unsigned int    level;
```

## Arguments

*set*

ILSEL source (see `ilsel_source_t` enum in `include/asm-sh/ilsel.h`).

*level*

Interrupt level (1 - 15)

## Description

Enables a given ISEL source at a fixed interrupt level. Necessary both for level reservation as well as for aliased sources that only exist on special ISEL#s.

Returns an IRQ number (as `ilsel_enable`).

---

## Name

`ilsel_disable` — Disable an ISEL set

## Synopsis

```
void ilsel_disable (irq);
```

```
unsigned int irq;
```

## Arguments

*irq*

Bit position for ISEL set value (retval from enable routines)

## Description

Disable a previously enabled ISEL set.

## Chapter 4. Busses

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## SuperHyway

## Name

superhyway\_add\_device — Add a SuperHyway module

## Synopsis

```
int superhyway_add_device (base,
                           sdev,
                           bus);

unsigned long             base;
struct superhyway_device * sdev;
struct superhyway_bus *   bus;
```

## Arguments

*base*

Physical address where module is mapped.

*sdev*

SuperHyway device to add, or NULL to allocate a new one.

*bus*

Bus where SuperHyway module resides.

## Description

This is responsible for adding a new SuperHyway module. This sets up a new struct superhyway\_device for the module being added if *sdev* == NULL.

Devices are initially added in the order that they are scanned (from the top-down of the memory map), and are assigned an ID based on the order that they are added. Any manual addition of a module will thus get the ID after the devices already discovered regardless of where it resides in memory.

Further work can and should be done in superhyway\_scan\_bus, to be sure that any new modules are properly discovered and subsequently registered.

---

## Name

superhyway\_register\_driver — Register a new SuperHyway driver

## Synopsis

```
int superhyway_register_driver (drv);

struct superhyway_driver * drv;
```

## Arguments

*drv*

SuperHyway driver to register.

## Description

This registers the passed in *drv*. Any devices matching the id table will automatically be populated and handed off to the driver's specified probe routine.

---

## Name

superhyway\_unregister\_driver — Unregister a SuperHyway driver

## Synopsis

```
void superhyway_unregister_driver (drv);  
  
struct superhyway_driver * drv;
```

## Arguments

*drv*

SuperHyway driver to unregister.

## Description

This cleans up after `superhyway_register_driver`, and should be invoked in the exit path of any module drivers.

## Maple

## Name

maple\_driver\_register — register a maple driver

## Synopsis

```
int maple_driver_register (drv);  
  
struct maple_driver * drv;
```

## Arguments

*drv*

maple driver to be registered.

## Description

Registers the passed in *drv*, while updating the bus type. Devices with matching function IDs will be automatically probed.

---

## Name

maple\_driver\_unregister — unregister a maple driver.

## Synopsis

```
void maple_driver_unregister (drv);
```

```
struct maple_driver * drv;
```

## Arguments

*drv*

maple driver to unregister.

## Description

Cleans up after maple\_driver\_register. To be invoked in the exit path of any module drivers.

---

## Name

maple\_getcond\_callback — setup handling MAPLE\_COMMAND\_GETCOND

## Synopsis

```
void maple_getcond_callback (dev,
                             callback,
                             interval,
                             function);
```

```
struct maple_device * dev;
void (* callback)(struct mapleq *mq);
```

unsigned long	<i>interval</i> ;
unsigned long	<i>function</i> ;

## Arguments

*dev*

device responding

*callback*

handler callback

*interval*

interval in jiffies between callbacks

*function*

the function code for the device

## Name

maple\_add\_packet — add a single instruction to the maple bus queue

## Synopsis

```
int maple_add_packet (mdev,
                     function,
                     command,
                     length,
                     data);

struct maple_device * mdev;
u32                 function;
u32                 command;
size_t              length;
void *              data;
```

## Arguments

*mdev*

maple device

*function*

function on device being queried

*command*

maple command to add

*length*

length of command string (in 32 bit words)

*data*

remainder of command string