

# Rockchip CPU-Freq 开发指南

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## 前言

### 概述

本章主要描述 CPUFreq 的相关的重要概念、配置方法和调试接口。

## 产品版本

与本文档相对应的产品版本如下。

| 产品名称   | 内核版本     |
|--------|----------|
| RK3399 | Linux4.4 |

## 读者对象

本文档(本指南)主要适用于以下工程师: 技术支持工程师 软件开发工程师

### 作者信息

| 章节号 | 章节名称 | 作者信息 |
|-----|------|------|
| 全文  | 全文   | XF   |

### 修订记录

修订记录累积了每次文档更新的说明。最新版本的文档包含以前所有文档版本的更新内容。

| 修订日期       | 版本    | 修订说明             |
|------------|-------|------------------|
| 2016.07.01 | 1.0.0 | 第一次临时版本发布        |
| 2017.02.13 | 1.0.1 | 修改了 dts 的路径和节点说明 |

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## 1 重要概念

CPUFreq 是内核开发者定义的一套支持动态调整 CPU 频率和电压的的框架模型。它能有效的降低 CPU 的功耗,同时兼顾 CPU 的性能。

CPUFreq 通过不同的变频策略,选择一个合适的频率供 CPU 使用,目前的内核版本提供了以下几种策略:

- sched: EAS 使用的调频策略。
- interactive:根据 CPU 负载动态调频调压;
- conservative:保守策略,逐级调整频率和电压;
- ondemand:根据 CPU 负载动态调频调压,比 interactive 策略反应慢;
- userspace: 用户自己设置电压和频率,系统不会自动调整;
- powersave: 功耗优先,始终将频率设置在最低值;
- performance: 性能优先,始终将频率设置为最高值。

#### Energy Aware Scheduling (EAS)

EAS 是新一代的任务调度策略, 它结合了 CPUFreq 和 CPUIdle 的策略, 在为某个任务选择 运行 CPU 时,同时考虑了性能和功耗,保证了系统能耗最低,并且不会对性能造成影响。CPUFreq sched 的调度策略就是专门给 EAS 使用的 CPU 调频策略。

## 2 配置方法

#### 2.1 DTS 配置

#### 2.1.1 时钟的配置

CPU 的时钟已经在 DTSI 中配置好,每个 CPU 节点下都有个 Clocks 属性,具体的名字由 CRU 模块决定,不同的平台有不同的名字。以 RK3399 为例,在头文件 dt-bindings/clock/rk3399-cru.h 中有定义大核 A72 为 ARMCLKB,小核 A53 为 ARMCLKL。

所以 rk3399.dtsi 中可以看到如下配置

```
cpu_l0: cpu@0 {
          device_type = "cpu";
          compatible = "arm,cortex-a53", "arm,armv8";
          reg = <0x0 0x0>;
          enable-method = "psci";
          #cooling-cells = <2>; /* min followed by max */
          dynamic-power-coefficient = <100>;
          clocks = <&cru ARMCLKL>;
          cpu-idle-states = <&CPU_SLEEP &CLUSTER_SLEEP>;
   };
cpu_b0: cpu@100 {
          device type = "cpu";
          compatible = "arm,cortex-a72", "arm,armv8";
          reg = <0x0 0x100>;
          enable-method = "psci";
          #cooling-cells = <2>; /* min followed by max */
          dynamic-power-coefficient = <436>;
          clocks = <&cru ARMCLKB>;
          cpu-idle-states = <&CPU_SLEEP &CLUSTER_SLEEP>;
   };
```

#### 2.1.2 电压域配置

由于不同的 SDK 或样机,会有不同的电源方案,所以 CPU 的电压域配置一般在板级的 DTSI 或 DTS 中,且需要对每个 CPU 节点进行配置,即每个 CPU 节点增加 CPU-supply 属性。以 RK3399 为例,在 arch/arm64/boot/dts/rockchip/Rk3399-evb-rev3.dtsi 中有如下配置

```
vdd_cpu_b: syr827@40 {
    compatible = "silergy,syr827";
    reg = <0x40>;
    vin-supply = <&vcc5v0_sys>;
    regulator-compatible = "fan53555-reg";
    pinctrl-0 = <&vsel1_gpio>;
    vsel-gpios = <&gpio1 17 GPIO_ACTIVE_HIGH>;
    regulator-name = "vdd_cpu_b";
```

```
regulator-min-microvolt = <712500>;
       regulator-max-microvolt = <1500000>;
       regulator-ramp-delay = <1000>;
       fcs, suspend-voltage-selector = <1>;
       regulator-always-on;
       regulator-boot-on;
       regulator-initial-state = <3>;
           regulator-state-mem {
           regulator-off-in-suspend;
       };
   };
vdd_cpu_l: DCDC_REG2 {
               regulator-always-on;
              regulator-boot-on;
               regulator-min-microvolt = <750000>;
               regulator-max-microvolt = <1350000>;
               regulator-ramp-delay = <6001>;
               regulator-name = "vdd_cpu_l";
               regulator-state-mem {
                  regulator-off-in-suspend;
               };
       };
```

在 arch/arm64/boot/dts/rockchip/Rk3399-evb.dtsi 中有如下配置

```
&cpu_l0 {
   cpu-supply = <&vdd_cpu_l>;
};
&cpu_l1 {
   cpu-supply = <&vdd_cpu_l>;
};
&cpu_l2 {
   cpu-supply = <&vdd_cpu_l>;
};
&cpu_I3 {
   cpu-supply = <&vdd_cpu_l>;
};
&cpu_b0 {
   cpu-supply = <&vdd_cpu_b>;
};
&cpu_b1 {
   cpu-supply = <&vdd_cpu_b>;
};
```

#### 2.1.3 频率电压表配置

#### 2.1.3.1 默认配置

频率电压表在 DTSI 中会有默认的配置,在每个 CPU 节点下有 operating-Points-V2 属性,并且有个 opp Table 的节点和它配合使用。以 RK3399 为例,在 RK3399-opp.dtsi 中有如下配置

```
cluster0_opp: opp-table0 {
       compatible = "operating-points-v2";
       opp-shared;
       opp@408000000 {
           opp-hz = /bits/64 < 408000000>;
           opp-microvolt = <800000>;
           clock-latency-ns = <40000>;
       };
       opp@600000000 {
           opp-hz = /bits/64 < 600000000>;
           opp-microvolt = <800000>;
           clock-latency-ns = <40000>;
       };
       opp@816000000 {
           opp-hz = /bits/64 < 816000000>;
           opp-microvolt = <850000>;
           clock-latency-ns = <40000>;
           opp-suspend;
       };
       opp@1008000000 {
           opp-hz = /bits/64 < 1008000000>;
           opp-microvolt = \langle 925000 \rangle;
           clock-latency-ns = <40000>;
       };
       opp@1200000000 {
           opp-hz = /bits/64 < 1200000000>;
           opp-microvolt = <1000000>;
           clock-latency-ns = <40000>;
       };
       opp@1416000000 {
           opp-hz = /bits/ 64 <1416000000>;
           opp-microvolt = \langle 1125000 \rangle;
           clock-latency-ns = <40000>;
       };
   };
   cluster1_opp: opp-table1 {
```

```
compatible = "operating-points-v2";
       opp-shared;
       opp@408000000 {
           opp-hz = /bits/64 < 408000000>;
           opp-microvolt = <800000>;
           clock-latency-ns = <40000>;
       };
       opp@600000000 {
           opp-hz = /bits/64 < 600000000>;
           opp-microvolt = <800000>;
           clock-latency-ns = <40000>;
       };
       opp@816000000 {
           opp-hz = /bits/64 < 816000000>;
           opp-microvolt = \langle 825000 \rangle;
           clock-latency-ns = <40000>;
           opp-suspend;
       };
       opp@1008000000 {
           opp-hz = /bits/64 < 1008000000>;
           opp-microvolt = <875000>;
           clock-latency-ns = <40000>;
       };
       opp@1200000000 {
           opp-hz = /bits/64 < 1200000000>;
           opp-microvolt = <950000>;
           clock-latency-ns = <40000>;
       };
       opp@1416000000 {
           opp-hz = /bits/64 < 1416000000>;
           opp-microvolt = <1025000>;
           clock-latency-ns = <40000>;
       };
       opp@1608000000 {
           opp-hz = /bits/64 < 1608000000>;
           opp-microvolt = \langle 1100000 \rangle;
           clock-latency-ns = <40000>;
       };
       opp@1800000000 {
           opp-hz = /bits/64 < 1800000000>;
           opp-microvolt = \langle 1200000 \rangle;
           clock-latency-ns = <40000>;
       };
   };
&cpu_l0 {
```

```
operating-points-v2 = <&cluster0_opp>;
      sched-energy-costs = <&RK3399 CPU COST 0
&RK3399_CLUSTER_COST_0>;
   };
   &cpu | 1 {
      operating-points-v2 = <&cluster0_opp>;
      sched-energy-costs = <&RK3399_CPU_COST_0
&RK3399 CLUSTER COST 0>;
   };
   &cpu_l2 {
      operating-points-v2 = <&cluster0 opp>;
      sched-energy-costs = <&RK3399 CPU COST 0
&RK3399_CLUSTER_COST_0>;
   };
   &cpu | 13 {
      operating-points-v2 = <&cluster0_opp>;
      sched-energy-costs = <&RK3399 CPU COST 0
&RK3399_CLUSTER_COST_0>;
   };
   &cpu_b0 {
      operating-points-v2 = <&cluster1 opp>;
      sched-energy-costs = <&RK3399_CPU_COST_1
&RK3399_CLUSTER_COST_1>;
   };
   &cpu b1 {
      operating-points-v2 = <&cluster1_opp>;
      sched-energy-costs = <&RK3399_CPU_COST_1
&RK3399_CLUSTER_COST_1>;
   };
```

#### 2.1.3.2 板级配置

不同的产品对频率电压的需求可能不同,可以在板级 DTSI 或者 DTS 中增加新的 OPP TABLE 覆盖 DTSI 中的。

特别注意,对于 DTSI 中已经有的频率,而板级不想使用该频点,板级 DTS 中还是要引用过来,并且加上 status = "disabeld";属性,比如现在板级不想要 1416000000,则应该做如下配置

```
&cluster0_opp {
    opp@408000000 {
        opp-hz = /bits/ 64 <408000000>;
        opp-microvolt = <800000>;
```

```
clock-latency-ns = <40000>;
};
opp@600000000 {
   opp-hz = /bits/64 < 600000000>;
   opp-microvolt = <800000>;
   clock-latency-ns = <40000>;
};
opp@816000000 {
   opp-hz = /bits/64 < 816000000>;
   opp-microvolt = <850000>;
   clock-latency-ns = <40000>;
   opp-suspend;
};
opp@1008000000 {
   opp-hz = /bits/64 < 1008000000>;
   opp-microvolt = \langle 925000 \rangle;
   clock-latency-ns = <40000>;
};
opp@1200000000 {
   opp-hz = /bits/64 < 1200000000>;
   opp-microvolt = <1000000>;
   clock-latency-ns = <40000>;
};
opp@1416000000 {
   opp-hz = /bits/64 < 1416000000>;
   opp-microvolt = \langle 1125000 \rangle;
   clock-latency-ns = <40000>;
   status = "disabled";
};
```

#### 2.1.4 EAS 配置

#### 2.1.4.1 默认配置

EAS 在选择一个 CPU 时, 需要考虑这个 CPU 每个频率的运算能力和对应的功耗, 以及这个 CPU 所在的 cluster 的功耗, 所以对应每个 opp 项, 需要填写每个频率对应的 CPU 运算能力和 功耗情况。 默认配置在 arch/arm64/boot/dts/rockchip/rk3399-sched-energy.dtsi 中,cpu 节点中的 sched-energy-costs 属性指定每个 CPU 对应的单核数据(&CPU\_COST\_A53)和 CLUSTER 数据(&CLUSTER\_COST\_A53)。

```
cpu_l0: cpu@0 {
    device_type = "cpu";
    compatible = "arm,cortex-a53", "arm,armv8";
    reg = <0x0 0x0>;
```

```
enable-method = "psci";
#cooling-cells = <2>; /* min followed by max */
dynamic-power-coefficient = <121>;
clocks = <&cru ARMCLKL>;
cpu-idle-states = <&cpu_sleep>;
operating-points-v2 = <&cluster0_opp>;
sched-energy-costs = <&CPU_COST_A53 &CLUSTER_COST_A53>;
};
```

#### 2.1.4.2 板级配置

RK3399 evb rev2 的板子对应的配置如下 (arch/arm64/boot/dts/rockchip/rk3399-evb-rev2.dtsi):

```
&CPU_COST_A72 {
   busy-cost-data = <
      232 349 /* 408MHz */
           547 /* 600MHz */
      341
      464
           794 /* 816MHz */
      573 1141/* 1008MHz */
      683 1850/* 1200MHz */
      805 2499/* 1416MHz */
      915
           2922/* 1608MHz */
   // 1024 3416 /* 1800MHz */
   >;
   idle-cost-data = <
        15
   >;
};
&CPU_COST_A53 {
   busy-cost-data = <
           40 /* 408M */
      121
      179
            62 /* 600M */
          90 /* 816M */
      243
      300 126/* 1008M */
      357 196/* 1200M */
      421 246/* 1416M */
      449
            263/* 1512M */
   >;
   idle-cost-data = <
        6
        0
   >;
};
```

```
&CLUSTER COST A72 {
   busy-cost-data = <
           349 /* 408MHz */
      232
      341
           547 /* 600MHz */
      464 794 /* 816MHz */
      573
           1141/* 1008MHz */
      683
           1850/* 1200MHz */
      805
           2499/* 1416MHz */
      915 2922/* 1608MHz */
   // 1024 3416 /* 1800MHz */
   >;
   idle-cost-data = <
       65
       65
   >;
};
&CLUSTER_COST_A53 {
   busy-cost-data = <
      121
            40 /* 408M */
      179
            62 /* 600M */
      243 90 /* 816M */
      300 126/* 1008M */
      357 196/* 1200M */
      421 246/* 1416M */
      449 263/* 1512M */
   >;
   idle-cost-data = <
      56
      56
   >;
};
```

busy-cost-data 表示 CPU\CLUSTER 在不同频率全速运行时对应的运算能力和功耗数据。这个表格一定要和 OPP 表项按顺序——对应,如果 OPP Table 里面把某个 OPP 项 Disable 了,那么这个表格里面对应的数据也要注释掉, 否则会影响 EAS 的调度策略。

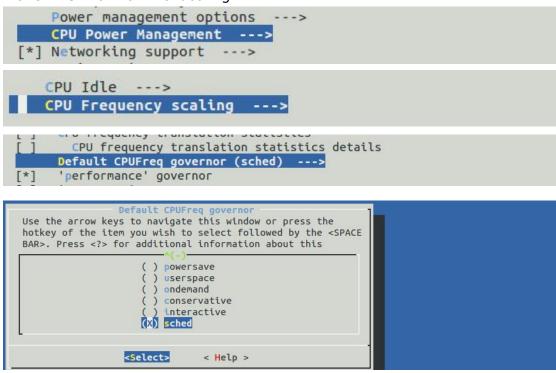
Idle-cost-data 表示 CPU\CLUSTER 在不同的 idle 状态下的功耗数据, EAS 用这个值来考虑唤醒一个 CPU 或 CLUSTER 对功耗影响有多大。

CPU\_COST\_A72\A53 分别表示 A72\A53 单核的性能和功耗数据。

CLUSTER\_COST\_A72\A53 分别表示 A72\A53 对应的 CLUSTER 开启和关闭的功耗数据,只有 CLUSTER 里面的 CPU 全部关闭后,才能关闭对应的 CLUSTER。 这个节点里面 busy-cost-data 表格只用到了功耗数据, 性能数据没有用到。

## 2.2 Menuconfig 配置

make ARCH=arm64 menuconfig



这边可以选择变频策略,如没有特殊需求,请保持默认值 sched。

## 3 调试接口

#### 3.1 变频策略切换

对于一个只有一个 Cluster 的平台,在串口中输入如下命令(xxx 为策略名称: sched、interactive、conservative、ondemand、userspace、powersave、performance) echo xxx > /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpufreg/policy0/scaling\_governor

对于两个 cluster 的平台,在串口中输入如下命令,分别改变不同 cluster 的变频策略:

echo xxx > /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpufreq/policy0/scaling\_governor echo xxx > /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpufreq/policy4/scaling\_governor

#### CPU 定频

CPU 定频,需要先将变频策略改为 userspace,再设置频率。

#### 方法一:

对某个 cpu 定频,如 cpu0 定频 216MHz,在串口中输入如下命令:

echo userspace > /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu0/cpufreq/scaling\_governor echo 216000 > /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu0/cpufreq/scaling\_setspeed 设置完后,查看当前频率:

cat /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu0/cpufreq/scaling\_cur\_freq 方法二:

目前我们的芯片,有的是一个 cluster 如 RK3288,有的是两个 cluster 如 RK3399,一个 cluster 下的所有 cpu 共用一个时钟,所以设定某个 cpu 的频率时,其实会对相同 cluster 下的所有 cpu 都定频。所以我们也可以通过第二种办法对整个 cluster 的 cpu 定频。

echo userspace > /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpufreq/policy0/scaling\_governor echo userspace > /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpufreq/policy4/scaling\_governor echo 216000 > /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpufreq/policy0/scaling\_setspeed echo 216000 > /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpufreq/policy4/scaling\_setspeed 设置完后,查看当前频率:

cat /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpufreq/policy0/scaling\_cur\_freq cat /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpufreq/policy4/scaling\_cur\_freq

一个 policy 对应一个 cluster,每个 cluster 下对应哪些 CPU 可以通过以下命令获取

cat /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpufreq/policy0/related\_cpus cat /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpufreq/policy4/related\_cpus