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# **Linux Cpu-freq Documentation**

**The kernel development community**

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Clock scaling allows you to change the clock speed of the CPUs on the fly. This is a nice method to save battery power, because the lower the clock speed, the less power the CPU consumes.



## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CPUFREQ CORE AND CPUFREQ NOTIFIERS

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### 1.1 1. General Information

The CPUFreq core code is located in `drivers/cpufreq/cpufreq.c`. This `cpufreq` code offers a standardized interface for the CPUFreq architecture drivers (those pieces of code that do actual frequency transitions), as well as to “notifiers”. These are device drivers or other part of the kernel that need to be informed of policy changes (ex. thermal modules like ACPI) or of all frequency changes (ex. timing code) or even need to force certain speed limits (like LCD drivers on ARM architecture). Additionally, the kernel “constant” `loops_per_jiffy` is updated on frequency changes here.

Reference counting of the `cpufreq` policies is done by `cpufreq_cpu_get` and `cpufreq_cpu_put`, which make sure that the `cpufreq` driver is correctly registered with the core, and will not be unloaded until `cpufreq_put_cpu` is called. That also ensures that the respective `cpufreq` policy doesn't get freed while being used.

### 1.2 2. CPUFreq notifiers

CPUFreq notifiers conform to the standard kernel notifier interface. See `linux/include/linux/notifier.h` for details on notifiers.

There are two different CPUFreq notifiers - policy notifiers and transition notifiers.

### 1.2.1 2.1 CPUFreq policy notifiers

These are notified when a new policy is created or removed.

The phase is specified in the second argument to the notifier. The phase is `CPUFREQ_CREATE_POLICY` when the policy is first created and it is `CPUFREQ_REMOVE_POLICY` when the policy is removed.

The third argument, a `void *pointer`, points to a struct `cpufreq_policy` consisting of several values, including `min`, `max` (the lower and upper frequencies (in kHz) of the new policy).

### 1.2.2 2.2 CPUFreq transition notifiers

These are notified twice for each online CPU in the policy, when the CPUfreq driver switches the CPU core frequency and this change has no any external implications.

The second argument specifies the phase - `CPUFREQ_PRECHANGE` or `CPUFREQ_POSTCHANGE`.

The third argument is a struct `cpufreq_freqs` with the following values:

<code>cpu</code>	number of the affected CPU
<code>old</code>	old frequency
<code>new</code>	new frequency
<code>flags</code>	flags of the cpufreq driver

## 1.3 3. CPUFreq Table Generation with Operating Performance Point (OPP)

For details about OPP, see `Documentation/power/opp.rst`

### **dev\_pm\_opp\_init\_cpufreq\_table -**

This function provides a ready to use conversion routine to translate the OPP layer's internal information about the available frequencies into a format readily providable to cpufreq.

**Warning:** Do not use this function in interrupt context.

Example:

```
soc_pm_init()
{
    /* Do things */
    r = dev_pm_opp_init_cpufreq_table(dev, &freq_table);
    if (!r)
        policy->freq_table = freq_table;
    /* Do other things */
}
```



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**Note:** This function is available only if CONFIG\_CPU\_FREQ is enabled in addition to CONFIG\_PM\_OPP.

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### **dev\_pm\_opp\_free\_cpufreq\_table**

Free up the table allocated by dev\_pm\_opp\_init\_cpufreq\_table



## HOW TO IMPLEMENT A NEW CPUFREQ PROCESSOR DRIVER

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### 2.1 1. What To Do?

So, you just got a brand-new CPU / chipset with datasheets and want to add cpufreq support for this CPU / chipset? Great. Here are some hints on what is necessary:

#### 2.1.1 1.1 Initialization

First of all, in an `__initcall` level 7 (`module_init()`) or later function check whether this kernel runs on the right CPU and the right chipset. If so, register a struct `cpufreq_driver` with the CPUfreq core using `cpufreq_register_driver()`

What shall this struct `cpufreq_driver` contain?

- `.name` - The name of this driver.
- `.init` - A pointer to the per-policy initialization function.
- `.verify` - A pointer to a “verification” function.
- `.setpolicy_or_` `.fast_switch_or_` `.target_or_` `.target_index` - See below on the differences.

And optionally

- `.flags` - Hints for the cpufreq core.
- `.driver_data` - cpufreq driver specific data.
- `.resolve_freq` - Returns the most appropriate frequency for a target frequency. Doesn't change the frequency though.
- `.get_intermediate` and `target_intermediate` - Used to switch to stable frequency while changing CPU frequency.
- `.get` - Returns current frequency of the CPU.

`.bios_limit` - Returns HW/BIOS max frequency limitations for the CPU.

`.exit` - A pointer to a per-policy cleanup function called during `CPU_POST_DEAD` phase of cpu hotplug process.

`.stop_cpu` - A pointer to a per-policy stop function called during `CPU_DOWN_PREPARE` phase of cpu hotplug process.

`.suspend` - A pointer to a per-policy suspend function which is called with interrupts disabled and `_after_` the governor is stopped for the policy.

`.resume` - A pointer to a per-policy resume function which is called with interrupts disabled and `_before_` the governor is started again.

`.ready` - A pointer to a per-policy ready function which is called after the policy is fully initialized.

`.attr` - A pointer to a NULL-terminated list of “struct `freq_attr`” which allow to export values to sysfs.

`.boost_enabled` - If set, boost frequencies are enabled.

`.set_boost` - A pointer to a per-policy function to enable/disable boost frequencies.

### 2.1.2 1.2 Per-CPU Initialization

Whenever a new CPU is registered with the device model, or after the `cpufreq` driver registers itself, the per-policy initialization function `cpufreq_driver.init` is called if no `cpufreq` policy existed for the CPU. Note that the `.init()` and `.exit()` routines are called only once for the policy and not for each CPU managed by the policy. It takes a `struct cpufreq_policy *policy` as argument. What to do now?

If necessary, activate the CPUfreq support on your CPU.

Then, the driver must fill in the following values:

<code>policy-&gt;cpuinfo.min_freq</code> and <code>policy-&gt;cpuinfo.max_freq</code>	the minimum and maximum frequency (in kHz) which is supported by this CPU
<code>policy-&gt;cpuinfo.transition_lat</code>	the time it takes on this CPU to switch between two frequencies in nanoseconds (if appropriate, else specify <code>CPUFREQ_ETERNAL</code> )
<code>policy-&gt;cur</code>	The current operating frequency of this CPU (if appropriate)
<code>policy-&gt;min</code> , <code>policy-&gt;max</code> , <code>policy-&gt;policy</code> and, if necessary, <code>policy-&gt;governor</code>	must contain the “default policy” for this CPU. A few moments later, <code>cpufreq_driver.verify</code> and either <code>cpufreq_driver.setpolicy</code> or <code>cpufreq_driver.target/target_index</code> is called with these values.
<code>policy-&gt;cpus</code>	Update this with the masks of the (online + offline) CPUs that do DVFS along with this CPU (i.e. that share clock/voltage rails with it).

For setting some of these values (`cpuinfo.min[max]_freq`, `policy->min[max]`), the frequency table helpers might be helpful. See the section 2 for more information on them.

### **2.1.3 1.3 verify**

When the user decides a new policy (consisting of “policy,governor,min,max”) shall be set, this policy must be validated so that incompatible values can be corrected. For verifying these values `cpufreq_verify_within_limits(struct cpufreq_policy *policy, unsigned int min_freq, unsigned int max_freq)` function might be helpful. See section 2 for details on frequency table helpers.

You need to make sure that at least one valid frequency (or operating range) is within `policy->min` and `policy->max`. If necessary, increase `policy->max` first, and only if this is no solution, decrease `policy->min`.

### **2.1.4 1.4 target or target\_index or setpolicy or fast\_switch?**

Most `cpufreq` drivers or even most cpu frequency scaling algorithms only allow the CPU frequency to be set to predefined fixed values. For these, you use the `->target()`, `->target_index()` or `->fast_switch()` callbacks.

Some `cpufreq` capable processors switch the frequency between certain limits on their own. These shall use the `->setpolicy()` callback.

### **2.1.5 1.5. target/target\_index**

The `target_index` call has two arguments: `struct cpufreq_policy *policy`, and `unsigned int index` (into the exposed frequency table).

The CPUfreq driver must set the new frequency when called here. The actual frequency must be determined by `freq_table[index].frequency`.

It should always restore to earlier frequency (i.e. `policy->restore_freq`) in case of errors, even if we switched to intermediate frequency earlier.

### **2.1.6 Deprecated**

The `target` call has three arguments: `struct cpufreq_policy *policy`, `unsigned int target_frequency`, `unsigned int relation`.

The CPUfreq driver must set the new frequency when called here. The actual frequency must be determined using the following rules:

- keep close to “`target_freq`”
- `policy->min <= new_freq <= policy->max` (THIS MUST BE VALID!!!)
- if `relation==CPUFREQ_REL_L`, try to select a `new_freq` higher than or equal `target_freq`. ( “L for lowest, but no lower than” )
- if `relation==CPUFREQ_REL_H`, try to select a `new_freq` lower than or equal `target_freq`. ( “H for highest, but no higher than” )

Here again the frequency table helper might assist you - see section 2 for details.

### 2.1.7 1.6. fast\_switch

This function is used for frequency switching from scheduler' s context. Not all drivers are expected to implement it, as sleeping from within this callback isn' t allowed. This callback must be highly optimized to do switching as fast as possible.

This function has two arguments: `struct cpufreq_policy *policy` and `unsigned int target_frequency`.

### 2.1.8 1.7 setpolicy

The setpolicy call only takes a `struct cpufreq_policy *policy` as argument. You need to set the lower limit of the in-processor or in-chipset dynamic frequency switching to `policy->min`, the upper limit to `policy->max`, and - if supported- select a performance-oriented setting when `policy->policy` is `CPUFREQ_POLICY_PERFORMANCE`, and a powersaving-oriented setting when `CPUFREQ_POLICY_POWERSAVE`. Also check the reference implementation in `drivers/cpufreq/longrun.c`

### 2.1.9 1.8 get\_intermediate and target\_intermediate

Only for drivers with `target_index()` and `CPUFREQ_ASYNC_NOTIFICATION` unset.

`get_intermediate` should return a stable intermediate frequency platform wants to switch to, and `target_intermediate()` should set CPU to that frequency, before jumping to the frequency corresponding to 'index' . Core will take care of sending notifications and driver doesn' t have to handle them in `target_intermediate()` or `target_index()`.

Drivers can return '0' from `get_intermediate()` in case they don' t wish to switch to intermediate frequency for some target frequency. In that case core will directly call `->target_index()`.

NOTE: `->target_index()` should restore to `policy->restore_freq` in case of failures as core would send notifications for that.

## 2.2 2. Frequency Table Helpers

As most cpufreq processors only allow for being set to a few specific frequencies, a "frequency table" with some functions might assist in some work of the processor driver. Such a "frequency table" consists of an array of `struct cpufreq_frequency_table` entries, with driver specific values in "driver\_data" , the corresponding frequency in "frequency" and flags set. At the end of the table, you need to add a `cpufreq_frequency_table` entry with frequency set to `CPUFREQ_TABLE_END`. And if you want to skip one entry in the table, set the frequency to `CPUFREQ_ENTRY_INVALID`. The entries don' t need to be in sorted in any particular order, but if they are cpufreq core will do DVFS a bit quickly for them as search for best match is faster.

The cpufreq table is verified automatically by the core if the policy contains a valid pointer in its policy->freq\_table field.

cpufreq\_frequency\_table\_verify() assures that at least one valid frequency is within policy->min and policy->max, and all other criteria are met. This is helpful for the ->verify call.

cpufreq\_frequency\_table\_target() is the corresponding frequency table helper for the ->target stage. Just pass the values to this function, and this function returns the of the frequency table entry which contains the frequency the CPU shall be set to.

The following macros can be used as iterators over cpufreq\_frequency\_table:

cpufreq\_for\_each\_entry(pos, table) - iterates over all entries of frequency table.

cpufreq\_for\_each\_valid\_entry(pos, table) - iterates over all entries, excluding CPUFREQ\_ENTRY\_INVALID frequencies. Use arguments “pos” - a cpufreq\_frequency\_table \* as a loop cursor and “table” - the cpufreq\_frequency\_table \* you want to iterate over.

For example:

```
struct cpufreq_frequency_table *pos, *driver_freq_table;

cpufreq_for_each_entry(pos, driver_freq_table) {
    /* Do something with pos */
    pos->frequency = ...
}
```

If you need to work with the position of pos within driver\_freq\_table, do not subtract the pointers, as it is quite costly. Instead, use the macros cpufreq\_for\_each\_entry\_idx() and cpufreq\_for\_each\_valid\_entry\_idx().





## **GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SYSFS CPUFREQ STATS**

information for users

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### **3.1 1. Introduction**

cpufreq-stats is a driver that provides CPU frequency statistics for each CPU. These statistics are provided in /sysfs as a bunch of read\_only interfaces. This interface (when configured) will appear in a separate directory under cpufreq in /sysfs (<sysfs root>/devices/system/cpu/cpuX/cpufreq/stats/) for each CPU. Various statistics will form read\_only files under this directory.

This driver is designed to be independent of any particular cpufreq\_driver that may be running on your CPU. So, it will work with any cpufreq\_driver.

### **3.2 2. Statistics Provided (with example)**

cpufreq stats provides following statistics (explained in detail below).

- time\_in\_state
- total\_trans
- trans\_table

All the statistics will be from the time the stats driver has been inserted (or the time the stats were reset) to the time when a read of a particular statistic is done. Obviously, stats driver will not have any information about the frequency transitions before the stats driver insertion.

```
<mysystem>:/sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu0/cpufreq/stats # ls -l
total 0
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root    0 May 14 16:06 .
drwxr-xr-x  3 root root    0 May 14 15:58 ..
--w-----  1 root root 4096 May 14 16:06 reset
-r--r--r--  1 root root 4096 May 14 16:06 time_in_state
-r--r--r--  1 root root 4096 May 14 16:06 total_trans
-r--r--r--  1 root root 4096 May 14 16:06 trans_table
```

- **reset**

Write-only attribute that can be used to reset the stat counters. This can be useful for evaluating system behaviour under different governors without the need for a reboot.

- **time\_in\_state**

This gives the amount of time spent in each of the frequencies supported by this CPU. The cat output will have “<frequency> <time>” pair in each line, which will mean this CPU spent <time> usertime units of time at <frequency>. Output will have one line for each of the supported frequencies. usertime units here is 10mS (similar to other time exported in /proc).

```
<mysystem>:/sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu0/cpufreq/stats # cat time_in_
↪state
3600000 2089
3400000 136
3200000 34
3000000 67
2800000 172488
```

- **total\_trans**

This gives the total number of frequency transitions on this CPU. The cat output will have a single count which is the total number of frequency transitions.

```
<mysystem>:/sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu0/cpufreq/stats # cat total_
↪trans
20
```

- **trans\_table**

This will give a fine grained information about all the CPU frequency transitions. The cat output here is a two dimensional matrix, where an entry <i,j> (row i, column j) represents the count of number of transitions from Freq\_i to Freq\_j. Freq\_i rows and Freq\_j columns follow the sorting order in which the driver has provided the frequency table initially to the cpufreq core and so can be sorted (ascending or descending) or unsorted. The output here also contains the actual freq values for each row and column for better readability.

If the transition table is bigger than PAGE\_SIZE, reading this will return an -EFBIG error.

```
<mysystem>:/sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu0/cpufreq/stats # cat trans_
↪table
From   :      To
      : 3600000  3400000  3200000  3000000  2800000
3600000:         0         5         0         0         0
3400000:         4         0         2         0         0
3200000:         0         1         0         2         0
3000000:         0         0         1         0         3
2800000:         0         0         0         2         0
```

### 3.3 3. Configuring cpufreq-stats

To configure cpufreq-stats in your kernel:

```
Config Main Menu
  Power management options (ACPI, APM) --->
    CPU Frequency scaling --->
      [*] CPU Frequency scaling
      [*] CPU frequency translation statistics
```

“CPU Frequency scaling” (CONFIG\_CPU\_FREQ) should be enabled to configure cpufreq-stats.

“CPU frequency translation statistics” (CONFIG\_CPU\_FREQ\_STAT) provides the statistics which includes `time_in_state`, `total_trans` and `trans_table`.

Once this option is enabled and your CPU supports cpufreq, you will be able to see the CPU frequency statistics in `/sysfs`.



## **MAILING LIST**

There is a CPU frequency changing CVS commit and general list where you can report bugs, problems or submit patches. To post a message, send an email to [linux-pm@vger.kernel.org](mailto:linux-pm@vger.kernel.org).



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## CHAPTER FIVE

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### LINKS

the FTP archives: \* <ftp://ftp.linux.org.uk/pub/linux/cpufreq/>

how to access the CVS repository: \* <http://cvs.arm.linux.org.uk/>

the CPUFreq Mailing list: \* <http://vger.kernel.org/vger-lists.html#linux-pm>

Clock and voltage scaling for the SA-1100: \* <http://www.lartmaker.nl/projects/scaling>