

# Rockchip DEVFreq 开发指南

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## 前言

### 概述

本章主要描述 DEVFreq 的相关的重要概念、配置方法和调试接口。

### 产品版本

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

### 修订记录

日期	版本	作者	修改说明
2016-07-01	V1.0	XF	第一次临时版本发布

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## 1 重要概念

DEVFreq 是内核开发者定义的一套支持动态调整设备频率和电压的的框架模型。它能有效的降低该设备的功耗,同时兼顾其性能。目前我们的平台,有 GPU 和 DDR 在使用 DEVFreq。

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

- Simple Ondemand: 根据负载动态调频调压;
- 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。

## 2 配置方法

#### 2.1 DTS 配置

#### 2.1.1 时钟的配置

时钟一般在 DTSI 中配置,在设备节点下增加 clocks 和 clocks-names 属性,clocks 由 CRU 模块决定,clocks-names 由设备驱动自己定义。以 RK3399 GPU 为例,在头文件 dt-bindings/clock/rk3399-cru.h 中有定义 ACLK\_GPU。所以 rk3399.dtsi 中可以看到如下配置

```
gpu: gpu@ff9a0000 {
       compatible = "arm,malit860",
           "arm, malit86x",
           "arm, malit8xx",
           "arm,mali-midgard";
       reg = <0x0 \ 0xff9a0000 \ 0x0 \ 0x10000>;
       interrupts = <GIC_SPI 19 IRQ_TYPE_LEVEL_HIGH>,
           <GIC_SPI 20 IRQ_TYPE_LEVEL_HIGH>,
           <GIC_SPI 21 IRQ_TYPE_LEVEL_HIGH>;
       interrupt-names = "GPU", "JOB", "MMU";
       clocks = <&cru ACLK_GPU>;
       clock-names = "clk_mali";
       #cooling-cells = <2>; /* min followed by max */
       operating-points-v2 = <&gpu_opp_table>;
       power-domains = <&power RK3399 PD GPU>;
       power-off-delay-ms = \langle 200 \rangle;
       status = "disabled";
```

#### 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 GPU 的电压域配置一般在板级的 DITS 或 DTS 中。以 RK3399 GPU 为例,

arch/arm64/boot/dts/rockchip/Rk3399-evb-rev2.dtsi

```
regulator-always-on;
regulator-boot-on;
};
};
};
arch/arm64/boot/dts/rockchip/Rk3399-evb.dtsi
&gpu {
    status = "okay";
    mali-supply = <&vdd_gpu>;
};
```

#### 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,在设备节点下有 operating-points-v2 属性,并且有个 Opp Table 的节点和它配合使用。以 RK3399 GPU 为例,在 rk3399.dtsi 中有如下配置

```
gpu: gpu@ff9a0000 {
       compatible = "arm, malit860",
          "arm, malit86x",
          "arm, malit8xx",
          "arm,mali-midgard";
       reg = <0x0 \ 0xff9a0000 \ 0x0 \ 0x10000>;
       interrupts = <GIC_SPI 19 IRQ_TYPE_LEVEL_HIGH>,
          <GIC_SPI 20 IRQ_TYPE_LEVEL_HIGH>,
          <GIC_SPI 21 IRQ_TYPE_LEVEL_HIGH>;
       interrupt-names = "GPU", "JOB", "MMU";
       clocks = <&cru ACLK GPU>;
       clock-names = "clk_mali";
       #cooling-cells = <2>; /* min followed by max */
       operating-points-v2 = <&gpu_opp_table>;
       power-domains = <&power RK3399_PD_GPU>;
       power-off-delay-ms = <200>;
       status = "disabled";
```

```
gpu_opp_table: gpu_opp_table {
    compatible = "operating-points-v2";
    opp-shared;

    opp@200000000 {
        opp-hz = /bits/ 64 <200000000>;
        opp-microvolt = <900000>;
```

```
};
opp@300000000 {
    opp-hz = /bits/ 64 <300000000>;
    opp-microvolt = <900000>;
};
opp@400000000 {
    opp-hz = /bits/ 64 <400000000>;
    opp-microvolt = <900000>;
};
```

#### 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。以 RK3399 evb rev3 的板子为例,在 arch/arm64/boot/dts/rockchip/rk3399-evb-rev3.dtsi 中有

```
&gpu_opp_table {
   opp@200000000 {
       opp-hz = /bits/64 < 200000000>;
      opp-microvolt = <900000>;
   };
   opp@300000000 {
      opp-hz = /bits/64 < 300000000>;
      opp-microvolt = <900000>;
   };
   opp@400000000 {
      opp-hz = /bits/64 < 400000000>;
      opp-microvolt = <900000>;
   };
   opp@500000000 {
      opp-hz = /bits/64 < 500000000>;
      opp-microvolt = <900000>;
   };
   opp@600000000 {
       opp-hz = /bits/64 < 600000000>;
       opp-microvolt = <900000>;
   };
   opp@700000000 {
       opp-hz = /bits/64 < 700000000>;
      opp-microvolt = \langle 925000 \rangle;
   };
   opp@800000000 {
       opp-hz = /bits/64 < 800000000>;
      opp-microvolt = <950000>;
```

```
};
};
```

特别注意,对于 DTSI 中已经有的频率,而板级不想使用该频率,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 400000000,则应该做如下配置

```
&gpu_opp_table {
   opp@200000000 {
       opp-hz = /bits/64 < 200000000>;
       opp-microvolt = <900000>;
   };
   opp@300000000 {
       opp-hz = /bits/64 < 300000000>;
       opp-microvolt = <900000>;
   };
   opp@400000000 {
       opp-hz = /bits/64 < 400000000>;
       opp-microvolt = <900000>;
       status = "disabled"
   };
   opp@500000000 {
       opp-hz = /bits/64 < 500000000>;
       opp-microvolt = <900000>;
   };
   opp@600000000 {
       opp-hz = /bits/64 < 600000000>;
       opp-microvolt = <900000>;
   };
   opp@700000000 {
       opp-hz = /bits/64 < 700000000>;
       opp-microvolt = \langle 925000 \rangle;
   };
   opp@800000000 {
       opp-hz = /bits/64 < 800000000>;
       opp-microvolt = <950000>;
   };
};
```

### 2.2 Menuconfig 配置

make ARCH=arm64 menuconfig

```
[*] Networking support --->

Device Drivers --->

Firmware Drivers --->

SOC (System On Chip) specific Drivers --->

[*] Generic Dynamic Voltage and Frequency Scaling (DVFS) support --->

[ External Connector Class (extcon) support ---->
```

```
--- Generic Dynamic Voltage and Frequency Scaling (DVFS) support

*** DEVFREQ Governors ***

[*] Simple Ondemand

[*] Performance

[*] Powersave

[*] Userspace

*** DEVFREQ Drivers ***

[] DEVFREQ-Event device Support ----
```

默认已经选中了所有变频策略,不需要改动。每个设备默认的变频策略,在代码中设置。

## 3 调试接口

在/sys/class/devfreg/ff9a0000.gpu 目录下有如下节点:

- available\_frequencies:显示支持的频率
- available\_governors:显示支持的变频策略
- cur\_freq: 显示当前频率
- Governor: 显示当前的变频策略
- max\_freq: 显示当前最高能跑的频率
- min\_freq: 显示当前最低能跑的频率

一般我们会用到的就是定频,流程如下:

1. 查看支持哪些频率

cat /sys/class/devfreq/ff9a0000.gpu/available\_frequencies

2. 切换变频策略

echo userspace > /sys/class/devfreq/ff9a0000.gpu/governor

3. 定频

echo 400000000 > /sys/class/devfreq/ff9a0000.gpu/userspace/set\_freq

4. 设置完后,查看当前频率:

cat /sys/class/devfreq/ff9a0000.gpu/cur\_freq