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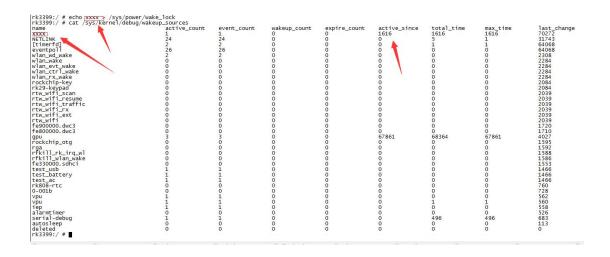
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1、休眠问题定位

1.1、wake_lock 导致无法休眠

可以通过 cat /sys/power/wake_lock (只能看到 Android 的锁无法看到 kernel 中设置的锁)

和 cat /sys/kernel/debug/wake_source (有锁都可以看到,即使你通过命令行 echo xxxxx /sys/power/wake_lock 输入的)



1.2、休眠的过程中断产生,或者驱动的休眠函数里面有 wake_lock

1.3、判断出 28 内会有闹钟中断产生

```
: static int alarmtimer_suspend(struct device *dev)
        struct rtc_time tm;
        ktime_t min, now;
        unsigned long flags;
       struct rtc_device *rtc;
        int i;
       spin_lock_irqsave(&freezer_delta_lock, flags);
min = freezer_delta;
freezer_delta = ktime_set(0, 0);
       spin_unlock_irqrestore(&freezer_delta_lock, flags);
       rtc = alarmtimer_get_rtcdev();
/* If we have no rtcdev, just return */
       if (!rtc)
             return 0;
        /* Find the soonest timer to expire*/
       for (i = 0; i < ALARM NUMTYPE; i++) {
    struct alarm_base *base = &alarm_bases[i];
    struct timerqueue_node *next;</pre>
             ktime_t delta;
                                                                                      25内就唤醒就不让睡。
             spin lock irqsave(&base->lock, flags);
             next = timerqueue_getnext(&base->timerqueue);
             spin_unlock_irqrestore(&base->lock, flags);
             if (!next)
                   continue;
             delta = ktime_sub(next->expires, base->gettime ));
if (!min.tv64 || (delta.tv64 < min.tv64))</pre>
                   min = delta;
       if (min.tv64 == 0)
             return 0;
       if (time to ns(min) < 2 * NSEC PER SEC) {
    pm wakeup event(ws, 2 * MSEC_PER_SEC);
    return -EBUSY;</pre>
       /* Setup an rtc timer to fire that far in the future */
       rtc_timer_cancel(rtc, &rtctimer);
rtc_read_time(rtc, &tm);
       now = rtc_tm_to_ktime(tm);
```

1.4、实验

在驱动代码的休眠函数中加 wake_lock 阻止系统休眠(从对应的 log 可以看到,虽然休眠失败,带他会去执行对应驱动 resume 函数)

```
IROF_ONESHOT, -1,

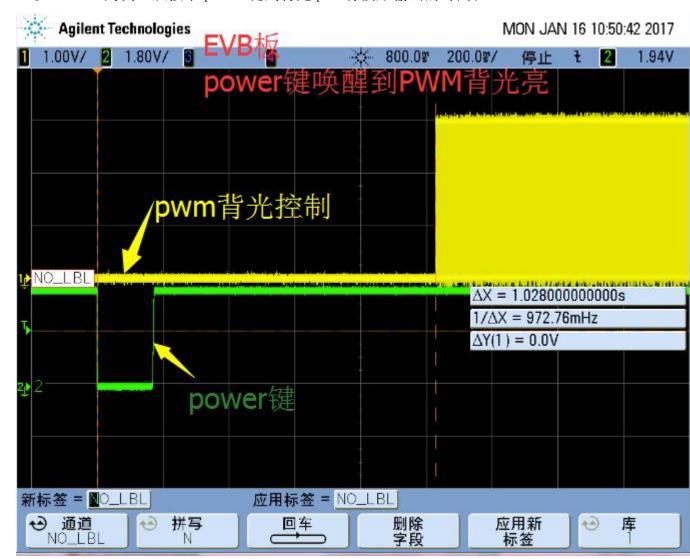
@@ -847,6 +851,20 @@ static int rk808_suspend(struct device *dev)

int i, ret;
    struct rk808 *rk808 = i2c_get_clientdata(rk808_i2c_client);
    printk("rk808_suspend\n");
    return till for i < suspend_reg_num; i++) {
        ret = regmap_update_bits(rk808->regmap,
        ret = regmap_update_bits(rk808->regmap,
        return ret;
        }
    }
    printk("rk808_suspend %d------\n", __LINE__);
    return 0;
```

```
27.168483 bcmsdh_sdmmc_suspend Enter func->num=2 bcmsdh_sdmmc_suspend Exit 7.168508 bcmsdh_sdmmc_suspend Enter func->num=1 rk808_suspend rk808_resume rk808 resume rk808_resume rk808_r
```

二、休眠唤醒流程时间

以 rk3399 为例,从按下 power 键到背光 pwm 有波形输出的时间在 972mS。



若发现休眠唤醒时间太长可以通过以下方法定位:

2.1、命令行形式定位

echo N > /sys/module/printk/parameters/console_suspend echo 1 > /sys/power/pm_print_times 打印出每个设备休眠的耗时

```
70.672395] calling rfkill2+ @ 277, parent: mmc2:0001:2, cb: rfkill_suspend
70.673053] call rfkill2+ returned 0 after 1 usecs
70.673053] calling rfkill1+ @ 277, parent: phy0, cb: rfkill_suspend
70.674100] call rfkill1+ returned 0 after 0 usecs
70.674576] calling phy0+ @ 180, parent: mmc2:0001:2, cb: wiphy_suspend
70.674604] call phy0+ returned 0 after 6 usecs
70.675607] calling mmc2:0001:3+ @ 277, parent: mmc2:0001, cb: pm_generic_suspend
70.675628] call mmc2:0001:3+ returned 0 after 0 usecs
70.675646] calling mmc2:0001:2+ @ 277, parent: mmc2:0001, cb: pm_generic_suspend
70.675669] bcmsdh_sdmmc_suspend Exit
70.675695] calling mmc2:0001:2+ returned 0 after 20 usecs
70.675695] calling mmc2:0001:1+ @ 277, parent: mmc2:0001, cb: pm_generic_suspend
70.675695] calling mmc2:0001:1+ @ 277, parent: mmc2:0001, cb: pm_generic_suspend
70.675766] bcmsdh_sdmmc_suspend Exit
70.675766] calling mmc2:0001:1+ @ 277, parent: mmc2; cb: mmc_bus_suspend
70.675766] calling mmc2:0001+ @ 277, parent: mmc2, cb: mmc_bus_suspend
70.675736] calling mmc2:0001+ @ 277, parent: mc2, cb: mmc_bus_suspend
70.675752 call mmc2:0001+ @ 277, parent: rockchip-key, cb: input_dev_suspend
70.675790 calling input1+ @ 277, parent: rockchip-key, cb: input_dev_suspend
70.675791 calling dmc4 @ 277, parent: platform, cb: platform_pm_suspend
70.680107] call es8316-sound+ @ 277, parent: platform, cb: platform_pm_suspend
70.680107] calling dmc4 @ 277, parent: platform, cb: platform_pm_suspend
70.680107] calling fe310000. dwmmc+ @ 277, parent: platform, cb: pm_generic_suspend
70.680137] calling usb4+ @ 180, parent: fe3e0000.usb, cb: usb_dev_suspend
70.736990] calling fe3e0000.usb+ returned 0 after 1 usecs
70.737102 calling usb4+ @ 180, parent: fe3e0000.usb, cb: usb_dev_suspend
70.7393499] call fe3e0000.usb+ returned 0 after 14 usecs
70.7394091 calling fe3e0000.usb+ returned 0 after 14 usecs
70.7394091 calling te3e0000.usb+ returned 0 after 54834 usecs
70.73934091 calling te3e0000.usb+ returned 0 after 54834 usecs
70.73934091 calling usb4+ @ 180, parent: fe3e0000.usb
```

2.2、打开 DPM_WATCHDOG_TIMEROUT

超时时间可配置, 但只能精确到秒

```
Extra PM attributes in sysfs for low-level debugging/testing
Test suspend/resume and wakealarm during bootup
bevice suspend/resume watchdog
bevice suspend/resume watchdog

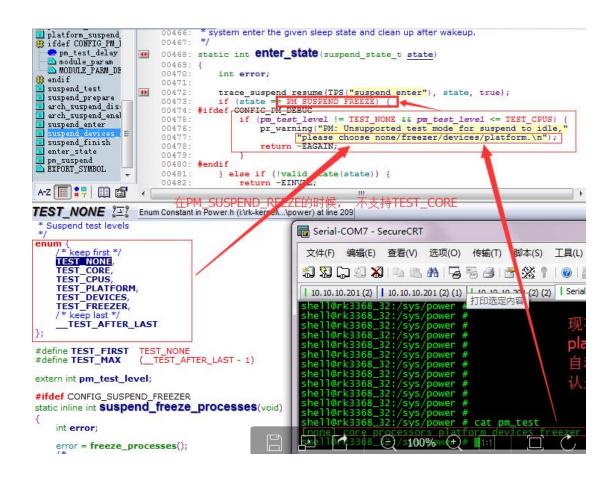
for watchdog timeout in seconds (NEW)
Enable workqueue power-efficient mode by default
```

三、Pm-test 使用说明:

3.1、/sys/power/pm_test

```
可以设置 pm-test 唤醒的间隔时间,默认是 5s
rk3399:/ # cat /sys/power/pm_test
[none] core processors platform devices freezer
# echo 30 > /sys/module/suspend/parameters/pm_test_delay
# echo core > /sys/power/pm_test
# echo mem > /sys/power/state
```

```
...
[ 17.583625] suspend debug: Waiting for 30 second(s).
...
real 0m30.381s
user 0m0.017s
sys 0m0.080s
```



注意 PM TEST 中的 TEST FREEZER 与 PM SUSPEND FREEZE 这个事不一样的。

```
00358:
Suspend.c
                                                                               FUNCTION__,
                             00359:
                                               printk ("%s line = %d\n",
                                                                                                LINE
                                               trace_suspend_resume(TPS("machine_suspend"), state, true
                             00360:
                             00361:
                                               freeze enter();
 🔳 platform_suspend 🗻
                                               trace_suspend_resume(TPS("machine_suspend"), state, fals
                             00362-
  platform_suspend
                             00363:
                                               goto ↓Platform wake;
 📘 platform_suspend
                             00364:
 platform_resume_
                             00365:
 platform_resume_
                                          error = disable_nonboot_cpus();
                             00366-
 platform_resume
                                          if (error || suspend_test(TEST_CPUS))
goto ↓Eable_cpus;
                             00367:
 platform_suspend
                             00368-
 platform_resume_
                             00369-
 platform_recover
                                          arch_suspen__disable_irqs();
BUG_ON(!irqs_disabled());
printk("%s line = %d\n", __F
                             00370:
  platform_suspend
                             00371:
# ifdef CONFIG_PM_1
                                                                          FUNCTION__, _LINE__);
                             00372 -
    pm_test_delay
                             00373:
   nodule_param
MODULE_PARM_DE
                                          error = sy core_suspend();
                             00374:
                             00375:
                                          if (!error
🗱 endif
                                               *wakeup = pm_wakeup_pending();
                             00376:
 suspend_test
                                               if (!suspend_test(TEST_CORE) || *wakeup)) {
   trace_sus_end_resume(TPS("machine_suspend"),
        stat, true);
   rror = suspend_ops->enter(state);
                        41
                             00377:
 📘 suspend_prepare
   arch_suspend_dis:
                             00378:
 arch_suspend_enal
                             00379:
   suspend
                             00380:
suspend_devi ces_:
                                               race sispend_resume(TPS("machine_suspend"),
    stite, false);
events_check_enabled = false;
} else if (*wakeup) {
    error = -EBUSY;
                             00381:
 suspend_finish
                             00382-
 enter_state
                             00383:
  pm_suspend
                             00384:
  EXPORT_SYMBOL
                             00385:
                             00386:
 A-Z 🔳 🔭 🕮 💕
                                                                               111
TEST CPUS 🖾
                       Enum Constant in Power.h (i:\r\ kern \...\power) at line 211
 * Suspend test levels
 */
enum {
        keep first */
     TEST NONE,
TEST CORE,
TEST CPUS,
     TEST_PLATFORM,
     TEST_DEVICES,
     TEST_FREEZER,
     /* keep last *
        TEST_AFTER_LAST
};
#define TEST_FIRST_TEST_NONE
#define TEST MAX
                        (__TEST_AFTER_LAST - 1)
extern int pm_test_level;
 .... . Libert Libert Libert
```

3.2、Suspend_test 说明

kernel/power/suspend_test.c 注意确保 RTC 的驱动已经加载了。

在 4.4 的 kernel 里面有自带一个 suspend_test. c 是利用 rtc 定时唤醒系统(自 测稳定性),

- 1、需要再 menuconfig 里面配置这个
- -> Power management
 options

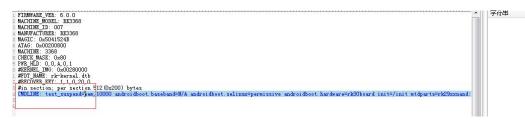
 \mid -> Device power management core functionality (PM [=y])

- (1) -> Power Management Debug Support (PM_DEBUG [=y])
- [*] Test suspend/resume and wakealarm during bootup
- 2、在 parameter 增加这个属性 test_suspend=mem, 10

test_suspend=mem, 10

这个 10 是拷机的次数, 你可以换成 100, 1000,

这个功能在平台开发前期会用到(系统没有跑进 Android)



```
40:
41: /*
       * Kernel options like "test_suspend=mem" force suspend/ resume sanity tests
43: * at startup time. They're normally disabled, for faster boot and because
44: * we can't know which states really work on this particular system.
.46: static const char *test_state_label _
                                                        nitdata;
.48: static char warn_bad_state[] __initdata = .48: KERN_WARNING "PM: can't test '%s' suspend state\n";
50:
.51: static int __init setup_test_suspend(char
.52: {
.53:
          int i;
char *repeat;
char *suspend_type;
55:
           /* example : "=mem[,N]" ==> "mem[,N]" */
 57:
           value++;
suspend_type = strsep(&value, ",");
                                                                     commandline 里面加一个
          if (!suspend_type)
return 0;
60:
61:
62:
                                                                     test_suspend=mem[,1000] 会做1000次休
           repeat = strsep(&value, ",");
63:
                (repeat) {
    if (kstrtou32(repeat, 0, stest_repeat_count_max) 的操作。
    return 0:
               (repeat) {
for (i = 0; pm_labels[i]; i++)
   if (!strcmp(pm_labels[i], suspend_type)) {
      test_state_label = pm_labels[i];
      return 0;
           printk(warn_bad_state, suspend_type);
         Setup ("test suspend" setup test suspend):
```

四、重要的节点

4.1、节点/sys/kernel/debug/suspend_stats

(dev_pm_ops 相关的步骤) 查看之前休眠的状态,会总结休眠唤醒成功多少次,失败多少次 及在哪一步失败;

```
rk3288:/ # Cat /sys/kernel/debug/suspend_stats
success: 1
fail: 0
failed_freeze: 0
failed_prepare: 0
failed_suspend: 0
failed_suspend late: 0
failed_suspend_noirq: 0
failed_resume: 0
failed_resume_early: 0
failed_resume_noirq: 0
failures:
  last_failed_dev:
  last_failed_step:
```

4.2、节点/sys/power/state

rk3399:/ # cat /sys/power/state

freeze mem

我们支持 freeze 和 mem 两种休眠方式

可以通过 echo mem > /sys/power/state 可以强制进入休眠;

4.3、节点/sys/power/pm_wakeup_irq

获取最近一次唤醒系统的中断号。

4.4、节点/sys/power/pm_print_times

Echo 1 > /sys/power/pm_print_times 打印每个设备休眠唤醒所用的时间,一般与/sys/module/printk/parameters/console_suspend 一起操作。用于调试:

确认对应的休眠函数有没有被调用; 确认休眠和唤醒所用的时间;

4.5、节点/sys/kernel/debug/wake_source

打印出系统的锁,并可以看到其当前所处的状态,包含驱动和 Android 中的锁;

4.6、节点/sys/module/printk/parameters/console suspend

echo N > /sys/module/printk/parameters/console_suspend 休眠的时候 console 不进休眠状态,可以打印更多 log。