The Serial Device Bus

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Embedded Linux Conference Europe
October 23, 2017
Introduction

- UARTs and RS-232 have been around since 1960s
- Common interface for Bluetooth, NFC, FM Radio and GPS devices
- TTY layer abstracts serial connection
  - Character-device interface (e.g. /dev/ttyS1)
- But no (good) way to model associated resources (e.g. for PM)
  - GPIOs and interrupts
  - Regulators
  - Clocks
  - Audio interface
- Kernel support limited to line-discipline "drivers"
  - Requires user space to configure and initialise
Outline

• TTY Layer
• Problems with line-discipline drivers
• Serdev implementation
• Serdev interfaces
• Serdev limitations
• Future work
TTY Layer

- Character device
- Line disciplines
  - I/O processing
  - Canonical mode
  - Echoing
  - Errors
  - Signals on input
- TTY ports
  - Input buffering
  - Abstraction layer (e.g. open())
- TTY drivers
User-Space Drivers

- Description
  - In user space
  - Port
- Associated resources
  - GPIOs and interrupts (accessible)
  - Regulators
  - Clocks
- Power management
- Firmware loading

application
  (gpsd)

cdev
  (/dev/tty01)

ltty
  (n_tty)

TTY port

TTY driver

TTY driver
  (serial core, USB serial)

low-level driver
  (omap-serial, ftdi_sio)
Line-Discipline Drivers

- Interaction with other subsystems (e.g. bluetooth, input, nfc, ppp)
- Registers further devices (e.g.hci0)
- User-space daemons to initialise port and switch line discipline
  - ldattach
  - inputattach
  - hciattach (btattach)
- Registered while port (Idisc) is open
- Firmware infrastructure available
- But still issues with other resources and PM
int ldisc = N_HCI;
int proto = HCI_UART_BCM;

fd = open("/dev/tty01", ...);

/* configure line settings */
ioctl(fd, TIOCSETD, &ldisc);
ioctl(fd, HCIUARTSETPROTO, proto);
## Bluetooth Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TTY</th>
<th>TTY driver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cdev (/dev/tty01)</td>
<td>TTY driver (serial core, USB serial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idisc (n_tty)</td>
<td>low-level driver (omap-serial, ftdi_sio)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### application 1
(hciattach)
Problems with Line-Discipline Drivers

- Description (what, where, how?) and discovery
  - Encoded in user space rather than firmware (DT, ACPI)
  - User-space daemons
- Description and lookup of associated resources
  - GPIOs and interrupts (e.g. reset, wakeup)
  - Pinctrl
  - Regulators
  - Clocks
- Power management
  - GPIOs, regulators, clocks...
  - Open port may prevent underlying device from runtime suspending
- Firmware loading
  - GPIO (e.g. reset) interaction
The Serial Device Bus

- The Serial Device Bus (Serdev)
- By Rob Herring (Linaro)
- Bus for UART-attached devices
  - Replace ti-st driver and UIM daemon
  - Earlier efforts (power management)
- Merged in 4.11
- Enabled for serial core only in 4.12 (due to lifetime issues)
Serdev Overview

- New bus type: serial
- Serdev controllers
- Serdev devices (a.k.a. clients or slaves)
- Serdev TTY-port controller
  - Only controller implementation
  - Registered by TTY driver when clients defined
  - Controller replaces TTY character device
- Clients described by firmware (Device Tree or soon ACPI)
Serdev Drivers

Other subsystem (Bluetooth)

- class device (hci0)
- serdev client (hci_serdev)

TTY

- serdev controller
- TTY port

TTY driver

- TTY driver (serial core)
- low-level driver (omap-serial)
TTY-Port Controller Implementation

```c
struct device *tty_port_register_device_serdev(...);

struct tty_port_client_operations {
    int (*receive_buf)(...);
    void (*write_wakeup)(...);
};

struct tty_port {
    ...
    struct tty_port_client_operations *client_ops;
    void *client_data;
};
```

- Registers controller and slaves instead of TTY class device
- Replaces default *TTY-port client* operations
- Controller interface implemented using TTY layer and TTY-driver ops
Device Tree Bindings

- Child of serial-port node
- compatible property
- max-speed property (optional)
- Additional resources

```c
&uart1 {
    bluetooth {
        compatible = "ti,wl1835-st";
        enable-gpios = <&gpio1 7 0>;
        clocks = <&clk32k_wl18xx>;
        clock-names = "ext_clock";
    }
};
```
Sysfs Example

```
/sys/bus/platform/devices/
|-- 44e09000.serial
  |-- driver -> .../omap_uart
  |-- tty
  |  '-- tty00
|-- 48022000.serial
  |-- driver -> .../omap_uart
  |  '-- serial0
     |  '-- serial0-0
     |     |--.bluetooth
     |     |-- hci0
     |-- driver -> .../hci-ti
     |  '-- subsystem -> .../bus/serial
```
Driver Interface

- Resembles line-discipline operations
  - Open and close
  - Terminal settings
  - Write
  - Modem control
  - Read (callback)
  - Write wakeup (callback)
- A few additional helpers
Driver Interface Functions

int serdev_device_open(struct serdev_device *);
void serdev_device_close(...);
unsigned serdev_device_set_baudrate(...);
void serdev_device_set_flow_control(...);
int serdev_device_write_buf(...);
void serdev_device_wait_until_sent(...);
void serdev_device_write_flush(...);
int serdev_device_write_room(...);
int serdev_device_get_tiocm(...);
int serdev_device_set_tiocm(...);

• No write serialisation (should not be a problem)
• No operation ordering enforced (except for write_buf)
• All but write_buf() and write_room() may sleep
Driver Interface Callbacks

```c
struct serdev_device_ops {
    int (*receive_buf)(struct serdev_device *,
                       const unsigned char *, size_t);
    void (*write_wakeup)(struct serdev_device *);
};
```

- **receive_buf()**
  - Workqueue context
  - Returns number of bytes processed

- **write_wakeup()**
  - Typically atomic context
  - Must not sleep
static struct serdev_device_driver slave_driver = {
    .driver = {
        .name = "serdev-slave",
        .of_match_table = of_match_ptr(slave_of_match),
        .pm = &slave_pm_ops,
    },
    .probe = slave_probe,
    .remove = slave_remove,
};

module_serdev_device_driver(slave_driver);
Example Driver Probe

```c
static struct serdev_device_ops slave_ops {
    .receive_buf = slave_receive_buf,
    .write_wakeup = slave_write_wake_up,
};
static int slave_probe(struct serdev_device *serdev) {
    ...
    priv->serdev = serdev;
    serdev_device_set_drvdata(serdev, priv);
    serdev_device_set_client_ops(serdev, &slave_ops);

    serdev_device_open(serdev);
    serdev_device_set_baudrate(serdev, 115200);
    device_add(&priv->dev);
    return 0;
}
```
Limitations

- Serial-core only (for now)
- No hotplug support
- Single slave
- No input flow control
  - No push back
  - Data silently dropped if client can’t keep up
- No input processing (cf. raw terminal mode)
  - No software flow control (XON/XOFF)
  - No parity, framing, or overrun errors
  - No break signalling
Serial Port Hotplugging

- Implemented using TTY hangups and file operations
- But Serdev does not use file abstraction
- Requires changes to TTY layer
- Partial reason for initial revert
- PCI hotplug...
- Description of dynamic buses
  - Only USB has rudimentary support for Device Tree
  - Device Tree Overlays?
  - No in-kernel user-space interface for overlays
  - Pass overlays (compatible strings) from TTY drivers?
- Example
  - Pulse Eight HDMI CEC USB device (ACM, serio driver)
Quirks

- Line-discipline allocated (and used)
- Controller always registered
- No character device (feature)
- No bus PM (`power.ignore_children`?)
- No operation ordering
- Code duplication and backwards compatibility
- Some naming inconsistencies
  - `serial` bus (not `serdev`)
  - `serdev device/client/slave`
Device drivers --->
  Character devices --->
    <*> Serial device bus --->
      <*> Serial device TTY port controller

- SERIAL_DEV_BUS [=y]
  - Tristate
  - Driver dependency

- SERIAL_DEV_CTRL_TTYPORT [=y]
  - Boolean
  - Only controller implementation
  - Should default to y (patch posted)
  - Depends on TTY and SERIAL_DEV_BUS != m
Merged Drivers

- Bluetooth
  - hci_serdev (library based on hci_ldisc.c)
  - hci_bcm (4.14)
  - hci_ll (4.12)
  - hci_nokia (4.12)

- Ethernet
  - qca_uart (4.13)
A Word on hci bcm

- Precursor to Serdev
- Hack for additional resources and PM
- Platform companion device
  - Described by ACPI or platform code
  - Child of serial device
  - Manages GPIOs and clocks
  - Registered in driver list at probe
  - Looked up in list from HCI callbacks
    - Matches on parent device
- Serdev ACPI and PM support merged for 4.15
- Regression risk
- Similar problems with hci_intel
In the Works

- ACPI support
  - ”[PATCH v3 0/2] ACPI serdev support” (October 11)
  - Potential hci_bcm and hci_intel breakage
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- Mux support?
  - "[PATCH 0/6] serdev multiplexing support" (August 16)
  - Utilising new mux subsystem
  - Adds reg property (mux index)
  - Has issues (no flushing, and no locking?!)
  - max9260 I2C-controller slave driver
  - Basic parity support (no error handling)
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  - MFD driver for supervisory processor (watchdog, backlight, LED, etc.)
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- w2sg and w2cbw GPS and WiFi/BT slave drivers
  - "[RFC 0/3] misc: new serdev based drivers for w2sg00x4 GPS module and w2cbw003 wifi/bluetooth" (May 21)
Future Work

- Address quirks and limitations, including
  - Hotplug
  - Enable for more TTY drivers (USB serial)
  - Mux and RS-485?
  - Bus PM?
- Further Bluetooth protocol drivers (e.g. hci_intel)
- Convert line-discipline drivers
  - NFC
  - CAN
  - ti-st driver
  - Some serio drivers (e.g. pulse8-cec)?
Further Reading

- include/linux/serdev.h
- drivers/tty/serdev/
  - core.c
  - serdev-ttyport.c
- Documentation/devicetree/bindings/
  - serial/slave-device.txt
  - net/broadcom-bluetooth.txt
  - net/nokia-bluetooth.txt
  - net/qca,qca7000.txt
  - net/ti,wilink-st.txt
- "The need for TTY slave devices" by Neil Brown
  - https://lwn.net/Articles/700489/
Thanks!

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