Voltage and current regulator API

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by Liam Girdwood and Mark Brown

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Chapter 1. Introduction

This framework is designed to provide a standard kernel interface to control voltage and current regulators.

The intention is to allow systems to dynamically control regulator power output in order to save power and prolong battery life. This applies to both voltage regulators (where voltage output is controllable) and current sinks (where current limit is controllable).

Note that additional (and currently more complete) documentation is available in the Linux kernel source under `Documentation/power/regulator`.

1.1. Glossary

The regulator API uses a number of terms which may not be familiar:

Glossary

Regulator

Electronic device that supplies power to other devices. Most regulators can enable and disable their output and some can also control their output voltage or current.

Consumer

Electronic device which consumes power provided by a regulator. These may either be static, requiring only a fixed supply, or dynamic, requiring active management of the regulator at runtime.

Power Domain

The electronic circuit supplied by a given regulator, including the regulator and all consumer devices. The configuration of the regulator is shared between all the components in the circuit.

Power Management Integrated Circuit

An IC which contains numerous regulators and often also other subsystems. In an embedded system the primary PMIC is often equivalent to a combination of the PSU and southbridge in a desktop system.

Chapter 2. Consumer driver interface

This offers a similar API to the kernel clock framework. Consumer drivers use get and put operations to acquire and release regulators. Functions are provided to enable and disable the reguator and to get and set the runtime parameters of the regulator.

When requesting regulators consumers use symbolic names for their supplies, such as "Vcc", which are mapped into actual regulator devices by the machine interface.

A stub version of this API is provided when the regulator framework is not in use in order to minimise the need to use ifdefs.

2.1. Enabling and disabling

The regulator API provides reference counted enabling and disabling of regulators. Consumer devices use the `regulator_enable` and `regulator_disable` functions to enable and disable regulators. Calls to the two functions must be balanced.

Note that since multiple consumers may be using a regulator and machine constraints may not allow the regulator to be disabled there is no guarantee that calling `regulator_disable` will actually cause the supply provided by the regulator to be disabled. Consumer drivers should assume that the regulator may be enabled at all times.

2.2. Configuration

Some consumer devices may need to be able to dynamically configure their supplies. For example, MMC drivers may need to select the correct operating voltage for their cards. This may be done while the regulator is enabled or disabled.

The `regulator_set_voltage` and `regulator_set_current_limit` functions provide the primary interface for this. Both take ranges of voltages and currents, supporting drivers that do not require a specific value (eg, CPU frequency scaling normally permits the CPU to use a wider range of supply voltages at lower frequencies but does not require that the supply voltage be lowered). Where an exact value is required both minimum and maximum values should be identical.

2.3. Callbacks

Callbacks may also be registered for events such as regulation failures.

Chapter 3. Regulator driver interface

Drivers for regulator chips register the regulators with the regulator core, providing operations structures to the core. A notifier interface allows error conditions to be reported to the core.

Registration should be triggered by explicit setup done by the platform, supplying a struct regulator_init_data for the regulator containing constraint and supply information.

Chapter 4. Machine interface

This interface provides a way to define how regulators are connected to consumers on a given system and what the valid operating parameters are for the system.

4.1. Supplies

Regulator supplies are specified using struct regulator_consumer_supply. This is done at driver registration time as part of the machine constraints.

4.2. Constraints

As well as defining the connections the machine interface also provides constraints defining the operations that clients are allowed to perform and the parameters that may be set. This is required since generally regulator devices will offer more flexibility than it is safe to use on a given system, for example supporting higher supply voltages than the consumers are rated for.

This is done at driver registration time by providing a struct regulation_constraints.

The constraints may also specify an initial configuration for the regulator in the constraints, which is particularly useful for use with static consumers.

Chapter 5. API reference

Due to limitations of the kernel documentation framework and the existing layout of the source code the entire regulator API is documented here.

struct regulator_bulk_data

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`struct regulator_bulk_data` — Data used for bulk regulator operations.

Synopsis

```
struct regulator_bulk_data {
  const char * supply;
  struct regulator * consumer;
};
```

Members

supply

The name of the supply. Initialised by the user before using the bulk regulator APIs.

consumer

The regulator consumer for the supply. This will be managed by the bulk API.

Description

The regulator APIs provide a series of `regulator_bulk_` API calls as a convenience to consumers which require multiple supplies. This structure is used to manage data for these calls.

struct regulator_state

LINUX

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Name

`struct regulator_state` — regulator state during low power system states

Synopsis

```
struct regulator_state {
  int uV;
  unsigned int mode;
  int enabled;
  int disabled;
};
```

Members

uV

Operating voltage during suspend.

mode

Operating mode during suspend.

enabled

Enabled during suspend.

disabled

Disabled during suspend.

Description

This describes a regulators state during a system wide low power state. One of enabled or disabled must be set for the configuration to be applied.

struct regulation_constraints

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`struct regulation_constraints` — regulator operating constraints.

Synopsis

```
struct regulation_constraints {
  const char * name;
  int min_uV;
  int max_uV;
  int uV_offset;
  int min_uA;
  int max_uA;
  unsigned int valid_modes_mask;
  unsigned int valid_ops_mask;
  int input_uV;
  struct regulator_state state_disk;
  struct regulator_state state_mem;
  struct regulator_state state_standby;
  suspend_state_t initial_state;
  unsigned int initial_mode;
  unsigned always_on:1;
  unsigned boot_on:1;
  unsigned apply_uV:1;
};
```

Members

name

Descriptive name for the constraints, used for display purposes.

min_uV

Smallest voltage consumers may set.

max_uV

Largest voltage consumers may set.

uV_offset

Offset applied to voltages from consumer to compensate for voltage drops.

min_uA

Smallest current consumers may set.

max_uA

Largest current consumers may set.

valid_modes_mask

Mask of modes which may be configured by consumers.

valid_ops_mask

Operations which may be performed by consumers.

input_uV

Input voltage for regulator when supplied by another regulator.

state_disk

State for regulator when system is suspended in disk mode.

state_mem

State for regulator when system is suspended in mem mode.

state_standby

State for regulator when system is suspended in standby mode.

initial_state

Suspend state to set by default.

initial_mode

Mode to set at startup.

always_on

Set if the regulator should never be disabled.

boot_on

Set if the regulator is enabled when the system is initially started. If the regulator is not enabled by the hardware or bootloader then it will be enabled when the constraints are applied.

apply_uV

Apply the voltage constraint when initialising.

Description

This struct describes regulator and board/machine specific constraints.

struct regulator_consumer_supply

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`struct regulator_consumer_supply` — supply -> device mapping

Synopsis

```
struct regulator_consumer_supply {
  const char * dev_name;
  const char * supply;
};
```

Members

dev_name

Result of `dev_name` for the consumer.

supply

Name for the supply.

Description

This maps a supply name to a device. Use of dev_name allows support for buses which make struct device available late such as I2C.

struct regulator_init_data

LINUX

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Name

`struct regulator_init_data` — regulator platform initialisation data.

Synopsis

```
struct regulator_init_data {
  const char * supply_regulator;
  struct regulation_constraints constraints;
  int num_consumer_supplies;
  struct regulator_consumer_supply * consumer_supplies;
  int (* regulator_init) (void *driver_data);
  void * driver_data;
};
```

Members

supply_regulator

Parent regulator. Specified using the regulator name as it appears in the name field in sysfs, which can be explicitly set using the constraints field 'name'.

constraints

Constraints. These must be specified for the regulator to be usable.

num_consumer_supplies

Number of consumer device supplies.

consumer_supplies

Consumer device supply configuration.

regulator_init

Callback invoked when the regulator has been registered.

driver_data

Data passed to regulator_init.

Description

Initialisation constraints, our supply and consumers supplies.

struct regulator_ops

LINUX

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Name

`struct regulator_ops` — regulator operations.

Synopsis

```
struct regulator_ops {
  int (* list_voltage) (struct regulator_dev *, unsigned selector);
  int (* set_voltage) (struct regulator_dev *, int min_uV, int max_uV,uns
  int (* set_voltage_sel) (struct regulator_dev *, unsigned selector);
  int (* get_voltage) (struct regulator_dev *);
  int (* get_voltage_sel) (struct regulator_dev *);
  int (* set_current_limit) (struct regulator_dev *,int min_uA, int max_u
  int (* get_current_limit) (struct regulator_dev *);
  int (* enable) (struct regulator_dev *);
  int (* disable) (struct regulator_dev *);
  int (* is_enabled) (struct regulator_dev *);
  int (* set_mode) (struct regulator_dev *, unsigned int mode);
  unsigned int (* get_mode) (struct regulator_dev *);
  int (* enable_time) (struct regulator_dev *);
  int (* set_voltage_time_sel) (struct regulator_dev *,unsigned int old_s
  int (* get_status) (struct regulator_dev *);
  unsigned int (* get_optimum_mode) (struct regulator_dev *, int input_uV
  int (* set_suspend_voltage) (struct regulator_dev *, int uV);
  int (* set_suspend_enable) (struct regulator_dev *);
  int (* set_suspend_disable) (struct regulator_dev *);
  int (* set_suspend_mode) (struct regulator_dev *, unsigned int mode);
};
```

Members

list_voltage

Return one of the supported voltages, in microvolts; zero if the selector indicates a voltage that is unusable on this system; or negative errno. Selectors range from zero to one less than regulator_desc.n_voltages. Voltages may be reported in any order.

set_voltage

Set the voltage for the regulator within the range specified. The driver should select the voltage closest to min_uV.

set_voltage_sel

Set the voltage for the regulator using the specified selector.

get_voltage

Return the currently configured voltage for the regulator.

get_voltage_sel

Return the currently configured voltage selector for the regulator.

set_current_limit

Configure a limit for a current-limited regulator.

get_current_limit

Get the configured limit for a current-limited regulator.

enable

Configure the regulator as enabled.

disable

Configure the regulator as disabled.

is_enabled

Return 1 if the regulator is enabled, 0 if not. May also return negative errno.

set_mode

Set the configured operating mode for the regulator.

get_mode

Get the configured operating mode for the regulator.

enable_time

Time taken for the regulator voltage output voltage to stabilise after being enabled, in microseconds.

set_voltage_time_sel

Time taken for the regulator voltage output voltage to stabilise after being set to a new value, in microseconds. The function provides the from and to voltage selector, the function should return the worst case.

get_status

Return actual (not as-configured) status of regulator, as a REGULATOR_STATUS value (or negative errno)

get_optimum_mode

Get the most efficient operating mode for the regulator when running with the specified parameters.

set_suspend_voltage

Set the voltage for the regulator when the system is suspended.

set_suspend_enable

Mark the regulator as enabled when the system is suspended.

set_suspend_disable

Mark the regulator as disabled when the system is suspended.

set_suspend_mode

Set the operating mode for the regulator when the system is suspended.

Description

This struct describes regulator operations which can be implemented by regulator chip drivers.

struct regulator_desc

LINUX

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Name

`struct regulator_desc` — Regulator descriptor

Synopsis

```
struct regulator_desc {
  const char * name;
  const char * supply_name;
  int id;
  unsigned n_voltages;
  struct regulator_ops * ops;
  int irq;
  enum regulator_type type;
```

```
  struct module * owner;
};
```

Members

name

Identifying name for the regulator.

supply_name

Identifying the regulator supply

id

Numerical identifier for the regulator.

n_voltages

Number of selectors available for ops.`list_voltage`.

ops

Regulator operations table.

irq

Interrupt number for the regulator.

type

Indicates if the regulator is a voltage or current regulator.

owner

Module providing the regulator, used for refcounting.

Description

Each regulator registered with the core is described with a structure of this type.

regulator_get

LINUX

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Name

`regulator_get` — lookup and obtain a reference to a regulator.

Synopsis

```
struct regulator * regulator_get (struct device * dev, const
char * id);
```

Arguments

`dev`

device for regulator “consumer”

`id`

Supply name or regulator ID.

Description

Returns a struct regulator corresponding to the regulator producer, or `IS_ERR` condition containing errno.

Use of supply names configured via `regulator_set_device_supply` is strongly encouraged. It is recommended that the supply name used should match the name used for the supply and/or the relevant device pins in the datasheet.

devm_regulator_get

LINUX

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Name

`devm_regulator_get` — Resource managed `regulator_get`

Synopsis

```
struct regulator * devm_regulator_get (struct device * dev,
const char * id);
```

Arguments

`dev`

device for regulator “consumer”

`id`

Supply name or regulator ID.

Description

Managed `regulator_get`. Regulators returned from this function are automatically `regulator_put` on driver detach. See `regulator_get` for more information.

regulator_get_exclusive

LINUX

Name

`regulator_get_exclusive` — obtain exclusive access to a regulator.

Synopsis

```
struct regulator * regulator_get_exclusive (struct device *
dev, const char * id);
```

Arguments

`dev`

device for regulator “consumer”

`id`

Supply name or regulator ID.

Description

Returns a struct regulator corresponding to the regulator producer, or `IS_ERR` condition containing errno. Other consumers will be unable to obtain this reference is held and the use count for the regulator will be initialised to reflect the current state of the regulator.

This is intended for use by consumers which cannot tolerate shared use of the regulator such as those which need to force the regulator off for correct operation of the hardware they are controlling.

Use of supply names configured via `regulator_set_device_supply` is strongly encouraged. It is recommended that the supply name used should match the name used for the supply and/or the relevant device pins in the datasheet.

regulator_put

LINUX

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Name

`regulator_put` — "free" the regulator source

Synopsis

```
void regulator_put (struct regulator * regulator);
```

Arguments

regulator

regulator source

Note

drivers must ensure that all regulator_enable calls made on this regulator source are balanced by regulator_disable calls prior to calling this function.

devm_regulator_put

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`devm_regulator_put` — Resource managed `regulator_put`

Synopsis

```
void devm_regulator_put (struct regulator * regulator);
```

Arguments

`regulator`

regulator to free

Description

Deallocate a regulator allocated with `devm_regulator_get`. Normally this function will not need to be called and the resource management code will ensure that the resource is freed.

regulator_enable

LINUX

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Name

`regulator_enable` — enable regulator output

Synopsis

```
int regulator_enable (struct regulator * regulator);
```

Arguments

regulator

regulator source

Description

Request that the regulator be enabled with the regulator output at the predefined voltage or current value. Calls to `regulator_enable` must be balanced with calls to `regulator_disable`.

NOTE

the output value can be set by other drivers, boot loader or may be hardwired in the regulator.

regulator_disable

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`regulator_disable` — disable regulator output

Synopsis

```
int regulator_disable (struct regulator * regulator);
```

Arguments

regulator

regulator source

Description

Disable the regulator output voltage or current. Calls to `regulator_enable` must be balanced with calls to `regulator_disable`.

NOTE

this will only disable the regulator output if no other consumer devices have it enabled, the regulator device supports disabling and machine constraints permit this operation.

regulator_force_disable

LINUX

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Name

`regulator_force_disable` — force disable regulator output

Synopsis

```
int regulator_force_disable (struct regulator * regulator);
```

Arguments

regulator

regulator source

Description

Forcibly disable the regulator output voltage or current.

NOTE

this *will* disable the regulator output even if other consumer devices have it enabled. This should be used for situations when device damage will likely occur if the regulator is not disabled (e.g. over temp).

regulator_disable_deferred

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`regulator_disable_deferred` — disable regulator output with delay

Synopsis

```
int regulator_disable_deferred (struct regulator * regulator,
int ms);
```

Arguments

regulator

regulator source

ms

miliseconds until the regulator is disabled

Description

Execute `regulator_disable` on the regulator after a delay. This is intended for use with devices that require some time to quiesce.

NOTE

this will only disable the regulator output if no other consumer devices have it enabled, the regulator device supports disabling and machine constraints permit this operation.

regulator_is_enabled

LINUX

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Name

`regulator_is_enabled` — is the regulator output enabled

Synopsis

```
int regulator_is_enabled (struct regulator * regulator);
```

Arguments

regulator

regulator source

Description

Returns positive if the regulator driver backing the source/client has requested that the device be enabled, zero if it hasn't, else a negative errno code.

Note that the device backing this regulator handle can have multiple users, so it might be enabled even if `regulator_enable` was never called for this particular source.

regulator_count_voltages

Name

`regulator_count_voltages` — count `regulator_list_voltage` selectors

Synopsis

```
int regulator_count_voltages (struct regulator * regulator);
```

Arguments

regulator

regulator source

Description

Returns number of selectors, or negative errno. Selectors are numbered starting at zero, and typically correspond to bitfields in hardware registers.

regulator_list_voltage

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`regulator_list_voltage` — enumerate supported voltages

Synopsis

```
int regulator_list_voltage (struct regulator * regulator,
unsigned selector);
```

Arguments

regulator

regulator source

selector

identify voltage to list

Context

can sleep

Description

Returns a voltage that can be passed to *regulator_set_voltage*(), zero if this selector code can't be used on this system, or a negative errno.

regulator_is_supported_voltage

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

regulator_is_supported_voltage — check if a voltage range can be supported

Synopsis

```
int regulator_is_supported_voltage (struct regulator *
regulator, int min_uV, int max_uV);
```

Arguments

regulator

Regulator to check.

min_uV

Minimum required voltage in uV.

max_uV

Maximum required voltage in uV.

Description

Returns a boolean or a negative error code.

regulator_set_voltage

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

regulator_set_voltage — set regulator output voltage

Synopsis

```
int regulator_set_voltage (struct regulator * regulator, int
min_uV, int max_uV);
```

Arguments

regulator

regulator source

min_uV

Minimum required voltage in uV

max_uV

Maximum acceptable voltage in uV

Description

Sets a voltage regulator to the desired output voltage. This can be set during any regulator state. IOW, regulator can be disabled or enabled.

If the regulator is enabled then the voltage will change to the new value immediately otherwise if the regulator is disabled the regulator will output at the new voltage when enabled.

NOTE

If the regulator is shared between several devices then the lowest request voltage that meets the system constraints will be used. Regulator system constraints must be set for this regulator before calling this function otherwise this call will fail.

regulator_set_voltage_time

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`regulator_set_voltage_time` — get raise/fall time

Synopsis

```
int regulator_set_voltage_time (struct regulator * regulator,
int old_uV, int new_uV);
```

Arguments

regulator

regulator source

old_uV

starting voltage in microvolts

new_uV

target voltage in microvolts

Description

Provided with the starting and ending voltage, this function attempts to calculate the time in microseconds required to rise or fall to this new voltage.

regulator_sync_voltage

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`regulator_sync_voltage` — re-apply last regulator output voltage

Synopsis

```
int regulator_sync_voltage (struct regulator * regulator);
```

Arguments

regulator

regulator source

Description

Re-apply the last configured voltage. This is intended to be used where some external control source the consumer is cooperating with has caused the configured voltage to change.

regulator_get_voltage

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

regulator_get_voltage — get regulator output voltage

Synopsis

```
int regulator_get_voltage (struct regulator * regulator);
```

Arguments

regulator

regulator source

Description

This returns the current regulator voltage in uV.

NOTE

If the regulator is disabled it will return the voltage value. This function should not be used to determine regulator state.

regulator_set_current_limit

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`regulator_set_current_limit` — set regulator output current limit

Synopsis

```
int regulator_set_current_limit (struct regulator * regulator,
int min_uA, int max_uA);
```

Arguments

regulator

regulator source

min_uA

Minimuum supported current in uA

max_uA

Maximum supported current in uA

Description

Sets current sink to the desired output current. This can be set during any regulator state. IOW, regulator can be disabled or enabled.

If the regulator is enabled then the current will change to the new value immediately otherwise if the regulator is disabled the regulator will output at the new current when enabled.

NOTE

Regulator system constraints must be set for this regulator before calling this function otherwise this call will fail.

regulator_get_current_limit

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`regulator_get_current_limit` — get regulator output current

Synopsis

```
int regulator_get_current_limit (struct regulator *
regulator);
```

Arguments

regulator

regulator source

Description

This returns the current supplied by the specified current sink in uA.

NOTE

If the regulator is disabled it will return the current value. This function should not be used to determine regulator state.

regulator_set_mode

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`regulator_set_mode` — set regulator operating mode

Synopsis

`int` **`regulator_set_mode`** `(struct regulator *` *`regulator`*`, unsigned int` *`mode`*`);`

Arguments

`regulator`

regulator source

`mode`

operating mode - one of the REGULATOR_MODE constants

Description

Set regulator operating mode to increase regulator efficiency or improve regulation performance.

NOTE

Regulator system constraints must be set for this regulator before calling this function otherwise this call will fail.

regulator_get_mode

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`regulator_get_mode` — get regulator operating mode

Synopsis

```
unsigned int regulator_get_mode (struct regulator *
regulator);
```

Arguments

regulator

regulator source

Description

Get the current regulator operating mode.

regulator_set_optimum_mode

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`regulator_set_optimum_mode` — set regulator optimum operating mode

Synopsis

```
int regulator_set_optimum_mode (struct regulator * regulator,
int uA_load);
```

Arguments

regulator

regulator source

uA_load

load current

Description

Notifies the regulator core of a new device load. This is then used by DRMS (if enabled by constraints) to set the most efficient regulator operating mode for the new regulator loading.

Consumer devices notify their supply regulator of the maximum power they will require (can be taken from device datasheet in the power consumption tables) when they change operational status and hence power state. Examples of operational state changes that can affect power

consumption are

-

o Device is opened / closed. o Device I/O is about to begin or has just finished. o Device is idling in between work.

This information is also exported via sysfs to userspace.

DRMS will sum the total requested load on the regulator and change to the most efficient operating mode if platform constraints allow.

Returns the new regulator mode or error.

regulator_register_notifier

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`regulator_register_notifier` — register regulator event notifier

Synopsis

```
int regulator_register_notifier (struct regulator * regulator,
struct notifier_block * nb);
```

Arguments

regulator

regulator source

nb

notifier block

Description

Register notifier block to receive regulator events.

regulator_unregister_notifier

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`regulator_unregister_notifier` — unregister regulator event notifier

Synopsis

`int` **`regulator_unregister_notifier`** `(struct regulator *` *`regulator`*`, struct notifier_block *` *`nb`*`);`

Arguments

`regulator`

regulator source

`nb`

notifier block

Description

Unregister regulator event notifier block.

regulator_bulk_get

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`regulator_bulk_get` — get multiple regulator consumers

Synopsis

`int` **`regulator_bulk_get`** `(struct device *` *`dev`*`, int` *`num_consumers`*`, struct regulator_bulk_data *` *`consumers`*`);`

Arguments

dev

Device to supply

num_consumers

Number of consumers to register

consumers

Configuration of consumers; clients are stored here.

Description

return 0 on success, an errno on failure.

This helper function allows drivers to get several regulator consumers in one operation. If any of the regulators cannot be acquired then any regulators that were allocated will be freed before returning to the caller.

devm_regulator_bulk_get

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

devm_regulator_bulk_get — managed get multiple regulator consumers

Synopsis

```
int devm_regulator_bulk_get (struct device * dev, int
num_consumers, struct regulator_bulk_data * consumers);
```

Arguments

dev

Device to supply

num_consumers

Number of consumers to register

consumers

Configuration of consumers; clients are stored here.

Description

return 0 on success, an errno on failure.

This helper function allows drivers to get several regulator consumers in one operation with management, the regulators will automatically be freed when the device is unbound. If any of the regulators cannot be acquired then any regulators that were allocated will be freed before returning to the caller.

regulator_bulk_enable

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`regulator_bulk_enable` — enable multiple regulator consumers

Synopsis

```
int regulator_bulk_enable (int num_consumers, struct
regulator_bulk_data * consumers);
```

Arguments

num_consumers

Number of consumers

consumers

Consumer data; clients are stored here. *return* 0 on success, an errno on failure

Description

This convenience API allows consumers to enable multiple regulator clients in a single API call. If any consumers cannot be enabled then any others that were enabled will be disabled again prior to return.

regulator_bulk_disable

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`regulator_bulk_disable` — disable multiple regulator consumers

Synopsis

```
int regulator_bulk_disable (int num_consumers, struct
regulator_bulk_data * consumers);
```

Arguments

num_consumers

Number of consumers

consumers

Consumer data; clients are stored here. *return* 0 on success, an errno on failure

Description

This convenience API allows consumers to disable multiple regulator clients in a single API call. If any consumers cannot be disabled then any others that were disabled will be enabled again prior to return.

regulator_bulk_force_disable

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`regulator_bulk_force_disable` — force disable multiple regulator consumers

Synopsis

```
int regulator_bulk_force_disable (int num_consumers, struct
regulator_bulk_data * consumers);
```

Arguments

num_consumers

Number of consumers

consumers

Consumer data; clients are stored here. *return* 0 on success, an errno on failure

Description

This convenience API allows consumers to forcibly disable multiple regulator clients in a single API call.

NOTE

This should be used for situations when device damage will likely occur if the regulators are not disabled (e.g. over temp). Although regulator_force_disable function call for some consumers can return error numbers, the function is called for all consumers.

regulator_bulk_free

LINUX

Name

`regulator_bulk_free` — free multiple regulator consumers

Synopsis

```
void regulator_bulk_free (int num_consumers, struct
regulator_bulk_data * consumers);
```

Arguments

num_consumers

Number of consumers

consumers

Consumer data; clients are stored here.

Description

This convenience API allows consumers to free multiple regulator clients in a single API call.

regulator_notifier_call_chain

LINUX

Name

`regulator_notifier_call_chain` — call regulator event notifier

Synopsis

```
int regulator_notifier_call_chain (struct regulator_dev *
rdev, unsigned long event, void * data);
```

Arguments

rdev

regulator source

event

notifier block

data

callback-specific data.

Description

Called by regulator drivers to notify clients a regulator event has occurred. We also notify regulator clients downstream. Note lock must be held by caller.

regulator_mode_to_status

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`regulator_mode_to_status` — convert a regulator mode into a status

Synopsis

```
int regulator_mode_to_status (unsigned int mode);
```

Arguments

mode

Mode to convert

Description

Convert a regulator mode into a status.

regulator_register

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`regulator_register` — register regulator

Synopsis

```
struct regulator_dev * regulator_register (struct
regulator_desc * regulator_desc, struct device * dev, const
struct regulator_init_data * init_data, void * driver_data,
struct device_node * of_node);
```

Arguments

regulator_desc

regulator to register

dev

struct device for the regulator

init_data

platform provided init data, passed through by driver

driver_data

private regulator data

of_node

OpenFirmware node to parse for device tree bindings (may be NULL).

Description

Called by regulator drivers to register a regulator. Returns 0 on success.

regulator_unregister

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`regulator_unregister` — unregister regulator

Synopsis

```
void regulator_unregister (struct regulator_dev * rdev);
```

Arguments

rdev

regulator to unregister

Description

Called by regulator drivers to unregister a regulator.

regulator_suspend_prepare

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`regulator_suspend_prepare` — prepare regulators for system wide suspend

Synopsis

```
int regulator_suspend_prepare (suspend_state_t state);
```

Arguments

state

system suspend state

Description

Configure each regulator with it's suspend operating parameters for state. This will usually be called by machine suspend code prior to supending.

regulator_suspend_finish

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

regulator_suspend_finish — resume regulators from system wide suspend

Synopsis

```
int regulator_suspend_finish ( void);
```

Arguments

void

no arguments

Description

Turn on regulators that might be turned off by regulator_suspend_prepare and that should be turned on according to the regulators properties.

regulator_has_full_constraints

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`regulator_has_full_constraints` — the system has fully specified constraints

Synopsis

```
void regulator_has_full_constraints ( void);
```

Arguments

void

no arguments

Description

Calling this function will cause the regulator API to disable all regulators which have a zero use count and don't have an always_on constraint in a late_initcall.

The intention is that this will become the default behaviour in a future kernel release so users are encouraged to use this facility now.

regulator_use_dummy_regulator

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`regulator_use_dummy_regulator` — Provide a dummy regulator when none is found

Synopsis

```
void regulator_use_dummy_regulator ( void);
```

Arguments

void

no arguments

Description

Calling this function will cause the regulator API to provide a dummy regulator to consumers if no physical regulator is found, allowing most consumers to proceed as though a regulator were configured. This allows systems such as those with software controllable regulators for the CPU core only to be brought up more readily.

rdev_get_drvdata

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`rdev_get_drvdata` — get rdev regulator driver data

Synopsis

```
void * rdev_get_drvdata (struct regulator_dev * rdev);
```

Arguments

rdev

regulator

Description

Get rdev regulator driver private data. This call can be used in the regulator driver context.

regulator_get_drvdata

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`regulator_get_drvdata` — get regulator driver data

Synopsis

```
void * regulator_get_drvdata (struct regulator * regulator);
```

Arguments

regulator

regulator

Description

Get regulator driver private data. This call can be used in the consumer driver context when non API regulator specific functions need to be called.

regulator_set_drvdata

LINUX

Name

`regulator_set_drvdata` — set regulator driver data

Synopsis

```
void regulator_set_drvdata (struct regulator * regulator, void
* data);
```

Arguments

regulator

regulator

data

data

rdev_get_id

Kernel Hackers ManualJune 2022

Name

`rdev_get_id` — get regulator ID

Synopsis

```
int rdev_get_id (struct regulator_dev * rdev);
```

Arguments

rdev

regulator