

Linux Mailbox framework overview

Stable: 11.02.2019 - 12:21 / Revision: 21.01.2019 - 16:43

SUMMARY

This article gives information about the Linux[®] mailbox framework. The mailbox framework is involved in interprocessor communication in heterogeneous multicore systems.

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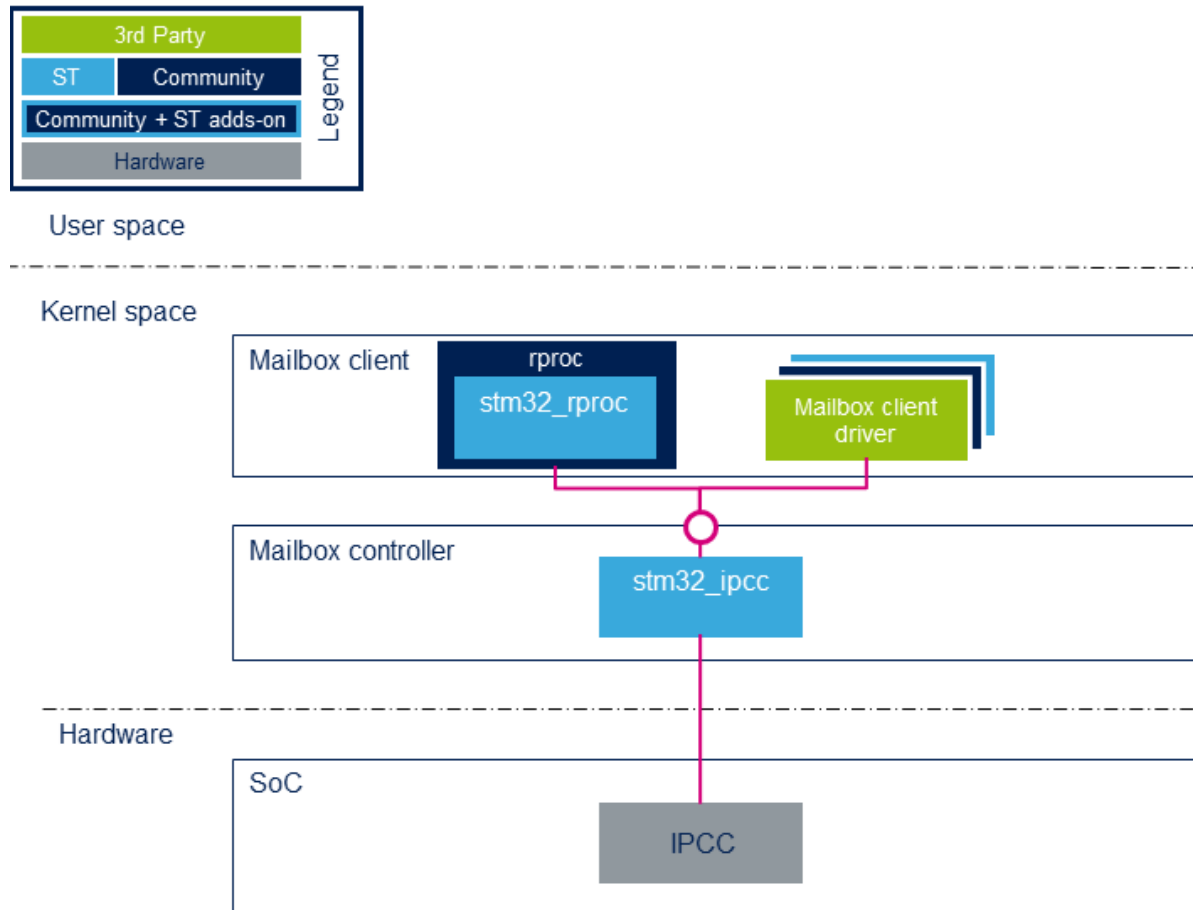
1 Framework purpose

The mailbox is used in interprocessor communication to exchange messages or signals between the host and the coprocessor cores. The mailbox framework is based on:

- A **mailbox controller** that is platform dependent:
 - It is in charge of configuring and handling IRQ from the IPCC peripheral.
 - It provides a generic API to the mailbox client.
- A **mailbox client** that is in charge of the message to send or receive.

A general presentation of the mailbox framework is available in the Linux mailbox documentation ^[1].

2 System overview



2.1 Component description

- **Mailbox controller**

The mailbox controller is the `stm32_ipcc`. It configures and controls the [IPCC peripheral](#)

- **Mailbox client**

The user can define his own mailbox client.

For example, the [RPMmsg framework](#) uses mailbox for the interprocessor communication.

In this case the mailbox client is the [remoteproc](#) driver that forwards services from/to the RPMmsg framework.

2.2 API description

The APIs are described in the Linux documentation:

- Mailbox client API ^[2]
- Mailbox controller API ^[3]

3 Configuration

Activate **stm32 IPCC** mailbox in kernel configuration using the Linux Menuconfig tool: [Menuconfig or how to configure kernel](#)

```
Device drivers --->
  *- Mailbox Hardware Support --->
    <*> STM32 IPCC Mailbox
```

4 Device tree configuration

The mailbox device node must be declared and enabled in the Linux kernel [device tree](#). Here is an extract of the STM32MP1 evaluation board device tree:

```
ipcc: mailbox@4c001000 {
    compatible = "st,stm32-ipcc";
    #mbox-cells = <1>;
    reg = <0x4c001000 0x400>;
    interrupts-extended = <&intc GIC_SPI 100 IRQ_TYPE_NONE>,
                        <&intc GIC_SPI 101 IRQ_TYPE_NONE>,
                        <&exti 62 1>;
    interrupt-names = "rx", "tx", "wakeup";
    clocks = <&rcc_clk IPCC>;
    wakeup-source;

    Status = "okay";
};
```

Then client has to reserve channels. Here is an example of channel allocation for the [remoteproc](#) node:

```
&m4_rproc {
    memory-region = <&ipc_share>;
    mboxcs = <&ipcc 0>, <&ipcc 1>, <&ipcc 2>;
    mbox-names = "vq0", "vq1", "init_shdn";
    status = "okay";
};
```

5 How to trace and debug the framework

5.1 How to trace

Dynamic debug traces can be added using the following commands:

```
echo -n 'file stm32-ipcc.c +p' > /sys/kernel/debug/dynamic_debug/control
echo -n 'file mailbox.c +p' > /sys/kernel/debug/dynamic_debug/control
```

6 References

1. [↑ Linux Mailbox documentation](#)

2. [↑ Mailbox client API](#)
3. [↑ Mailbox controller API](#)

Remote Processor Messaging - NEW