

History of the OpenBSD Hardware Sensors Framework

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What is a sensor?

- Any device with a sensor-like data:
 - temperature
 - voltage
 - fan speed
 - ...
 - logical drive status
 - time offset

Are these common at all?

- many Super I/O chips have integrated hardware monitors
- Intel Core and AMD K8 / K10 have integrated thermal sensors
- IPMI in servers
- SCSI enclosures
- 10GbE and 802.11

Why sensors framework?

- Monitoring environmental values can predict, detect, troubleshoot system failure.
(Voltage, temperature, fan, logical drive status.)
- Unified interface, no configuration required, works out-of-the-box.
- Sensors are fun!

Drivers in -current since 4.3

- 62nd driver: fins(4)
- 63rd: andl(4)
- 64th: kate(4)
- 65th: sdtemp(4) — JEDEC (JC -42.4) SO-DIMM
- 66th: adtfsm(4)
- 67th: km(4) — AMD Phenom, Opteron Barcelona

Latest drivers

- `sdtemp(4)` — SO-DIMM temperature sensors
- `km(4)` — AMD Family 10h processors
(Phenom, Opteron Barcelona)

Design decisions

- Keep it simple, secure and usable
- Make it work by default
- Overengineering is useless — many devices have incomplete specifications
- No buttons™

How voltage sensors work?

- Most chips have sensors from 0 to 4 V
- Excess voltage removed by resistors
- Resistor “recommendations”

How voltage sensors read?

<i>function</i>	<i>maths</i>	<i>result</i>
original readin'	oxcb	203
sensor voltage	$203 * 16 \text{ mV}$	3.24 V
scale for +5 V	$3.24 \text{ V} * 1.68$	5.44 V
scale for +12 V	$3.24 \text{ V} * 3.80$	12.31 V

Resister recommendations

- Ignored by some motherboard designers
- Not given in documentation for some chips

- Results:
 - voltage “doesn’t scale”
 - do the best with what you have

Framework API

/sys/sys/sensors.h

- struct sensor / struct sensordev,
transport over sysctl(3)
 - sensor description, e.g. “CPU” (optional)
 - sensor type / unit: ‘temp’, ‘fan’, ‘volt’,
‘indicator’, ‘drive’, ‘timedelta’ etc
 - sensor state: unspec, ok, warn, crit, unknown

struct sensor / sensordev

```
struct sensor {
    char desc[32];          /* sensor description, may be empty */
    struct timeval tv;     /* sensor value last change time */
    int64_t value;        /* current value */
    enum sensor_type type; /* sensor type */
    enum sensor_status status; /* sensor status */
    int numt;              /* sensor number of .type type */
    int flags;             /* sensor flags */
};
```

```
struct sensordev {
    int num;                /* sensordev number */
    char xname[16];        /* unix device name */
    int maxnumt[SENSOR_MAX_TYPES];
    int sensors_count;
};
```

Adding sensors in attach()

```
void
drv_attach(struct device *parent, struct device *self, void *aux)
{
    ...

    strncpy(sc->sc_sensordev.xname, sc->sc_dev.dv_xname,
            sizeof(sc->sc_sensordev.xname));

    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        sc->sc_sensors[i].type = SENSOR_TEMP;
        sensor_attach(&sc->sc_sensordev, &sc->sc_sensors[i]);
    }

    if (sensor_task_register(sc, drv_refresh, 5) == NULL) {
        printf(": unable to register the update task\n");
        return;
    }

    sensordev_install(&sc->sc_sensordev);

    printf("\n");
}
```

Sensor task refresh procedure

```
void
drv_refresh(void *arg)
{
    struct drv_softc *sc = arg;
    struct ksensor   *s = sc->sc_sensors;
    ...

    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        s[i].value = ...;
}
```

Sensor tools in OpenBSD 4.3

- `sysctl(3) HW_SENSORS / sysctl(8) hw.sensors`
- `systat(1)` — semi-realtime sensor monitoring
- `sensorsd(8)` — sensor monitor
- `ntpd(8)` — timedelta minimiser
- `snmpd(8)` — SNMP daemon
- `ports/sysutils/symon` — remote monitoring

`% sysctl hw.sensors`

```
hw.sensors.km0.temp0=50.50 degC
hw.sensors.it0.temp0=32.00 degC
hw.sensors.it0.temp1=45.00 degC
hw.sensors.it0.temp2=92.00 degC
hw.sensors.it0.fan0=2528 RPM
hw.sensors.it0.volt0=1.34 VDC (VCORE_A)
hw.sensors.it0.volt1=1.92 VDC (VCORE_B)
hw.sensors.it0.volt2=3.42 VDC (+3.3V)
hw.sensors.it0.volt3=5.21 VDC (+5V)
hw.sensors.it0.volt4=12.54 VDC (+12V)
hw.sensors.it0.volt5=1.62 VDC (-5V)
hw.sensors.it0.volt6=4.01 VDC (-12V)
hw.sensors.it0.volt7=5.75 VDC (+5VSB)
hw.sensors.it0.volt8=3.23 VDC (VBAT)
```


sensorsd

- fills in your logs
- many improvements for OpenBSD 4.2
- no manual configuration required for ‘smart’ sensors (those that keep state)
- most other sensors require very minimal configuration (“temp:low=15C:high=65C”)

Drivers

- Super I/O hardware monitors (lm, it, viaenv, viasio, nsc1pcsi0, fins etc)
- SMBus hardware monitors (too many to mention)
- Embedded temperature sensors (Ethernet, CPU etc)
- SCSI enclosures and IPMI (safte, ses, ipmi, esm)
- RAID logical drive status sensors (esm, ami, ciss, mfi, arc, softraid)
- time offset sensors (“timedelta” sensors)

Drivers

- OpenBSD 3.4 — 3 drivers (lm, it, viaenv)
- OpenBSD 3.5 — 4 drivers (... , nsc1pcsio)
- OpenBSD 3.6 — 5 drivers (... , lmtemp)
- OpenBSD 3.7 — 5 drivers
- OpenBSD 3.8 — 9 drivers (... , aps, viasio, safte, ses)
- OpenBSD 3.9 — 33 drivers: huge number of i²c sensors, i2c_scan, IPMI, drive status sensor introduced
- OpenBSD 4.0 — 42 drivers, timedelta introduced

Drivers

- OpenBSD 4.0-current as of 2006-12-23 — new framework revision, 44 drivers converted
- OpenBSD 4.1 — 46 drivers
- OpenBSD 4.2 — 51 drivers
- OpenBSD 4.3 — 61 drivers
- OpenBSD 4.3-current — 67 drivers!

I²C

- Many chips lack meaningful signatures
- Open Firmware provides a list of devices (string, i²c-address pairs)
- Drivers match by string, e.g. “adt7467” or “dsi775”

I²C Bus Scan

`/sys/dev/i2c/i2c_scan.c`

- when there's no Open Firmware (e.g. i386/amd64/etc)
- goes through a list of i²c-addresses where sensors live
 - for each address, the value of each register is cached on the first read, unless it is ignored entirely via blacklisting
 - the result of successful scan iteration is a string describing the chip (e.g. "w83793g")

I²C Bus Scan (cont.)

- All signatures are located in `i2c_scan.c`, ensuring that there are no conflicts
- OpenBSD-way: all of this is enabled by default
- Result: code is tested on all machines that have `i2c` and don't have Open Firmware
- All supported `i2c` drivers are enabled in `GENERICs` and “just work”

I²C Sandbox

- `i2c_scan.c` prints a register dump for unidentified sensors into `dmesg`
- we kindly ask all users to voluntarily send `dmesg`'s to dmesg@openbsd.org archive
- a sandbox driver wrapper can be easily written to parse the dumps, and test drivers
- streamlines `i2c` driver development and initial testing

NetBSD envsys / sysmon

- 31 drivers in NetBSD (vs. 67 in OpenBSD)
- more complicated API
- non-standard tools
- ‘drive’ sensors ported from OpenBSD
- 2007-11 envsys2 API introduced suspicious resemblance of OpenBSD’s sensor_attach API

Framework Timeline, Simplified

1999/2000: envsys / sysmon introduced into NetBSD, with lm(4) and viaenv(4)

2003-04-25: lm(4) and viaenv(4) are committed into OpenBSD by grange@ (Alexander Yurchenko), but with a much simpler sysctl-based interfacing, first appeared in OpenBSD 3.4

2004/2005: evolution by grange, dlg, kettenis and deraadt

2006-12-23: deraadt@ commits my patches, converting 44 device drivers and userland applications from one-level addressing to two-level addressing (e.g. hw.sensors.11 to hw.sensors.lmo.temp2)

2007-09-13: final GSoC2007/cnst-sensors patch released for FreeBSD 7.0-CURRENT

Porting to FreeBSD

- Last of day of SoC applications, looked at the FreeBSD ideas page by chance, seeing that someone has requested a port of the sensors framework
- Applied, talked with several people, got accepted

Summer of Code 2007

- Ported the sensors API and documentation
- Drivers: lm, it, coretemp
- Userland applications: sysctl, sensorsd, systat
- Fixed several small bugs here and there
- Fixed one 10-year old bug in OpenBSD and another 12-year-old bug in FreeBSD

GSoC2007/cnst-sensors

- Complete final patch released on 2007-09-13, but FreeBSD HEAD still frozen
- Hasso Tepper mailed me on 2007-09-25 thanking me for the FreeBSD port, and saying that with small adaptations the work will be committed into DragonFly really soon — took me by surprise
- Committed to DragonFly on 2007-10-02

Sensors in FreeBSD CVS

- Approved by re@ and committed into FreeBSD 8.0-CURRENT by Alexander Leidinger (netchild@) on 2007-10-14, same week when RELENG_7 branch was created and the long-term code freeze of CVS HEAD was over
- Backed out on 2007-10-15 per phk request

Sensors in FreeBSD

- The SoC project was done to phk's satisfaction!
- However, few questions were posed:
 1. whether the framework is needed in FreeBSD in the first place
 2. whether this specific framework has a FreeBSD feel to it
- Huge discussions, many people liked it, many people hated it, others wanted more drivers.

Sensors in FreeBSD?

- separate sensors framework is less needed in FreeBSD due to phk's "sysctl magic"
 - many people still want it, though...
- userland vs. kernel argument
 - then why coretemp(4) and k8temp(4)?

Sensors in FreeBSD Finale

- “ported to FreeBSD, committed to DragonFly”
- gained a lot of experience with drivers
- thanks to syrinx, netchild, rpaulo, rwatson, sam and many others
- details on the 2007-09-13 patch are available at <http://wiki.freebsd.org/GSoC2007/cnst-sensors>

Conclusion

- 67 drivers today in OpenBSD 4.3-current
- Framework is popular and in high demand
- Driver code is shared between NetBSD, OpenBSD, DragonFly BSD and FreeBSD
- Userland interface is compatible between OpenBSD and DragonFly BSD, and patched FreeBSD

Future Projects

- Write even more sensor drivers for OpenBSD (75+ drivers by OpenBSD 4.5?)
- Port sensors-detect.pl from lm_sensors
- Port i2c_scan.c to FreeBSD / DragonFly APIs
- Further improve sensorsd
- Fan-speed controlling

Questions? Comments?

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