

The RX8130 I2C Linux device driver provides the means for an application running in user space to access the Epson RX8130 RTC.

The I2C driver can be easily modified according to the user's requirements and rebuilt. The driver was tested using Linux kernel 3.8.x and was developed using the ARMhf Ubuntu 12.04LTS distribution on a BeagleBone Black. It is expected that changes and additions will be required for driver implementation on other platforms/interfaces based on the specific requirements of those platforms.

Installing the Driver

To install the driver source:

1. Copy the file `rtc-rx8130.c` into the directory `./linux-3.8.x/drivers/rtc`. "linux-3.8.x" refers to the base of the linux kernel source tree.

2. Add the following lines into the `drivers/rtc/Kconfig` file:

```
config RTC_DRV_RX8130
    tristate "Epson RX8130CE"
    help
```

If you say yes here you get support for the Epson RX8130CE RTC chips.

This driver can also be built as a module. If so, the module will be called `rtc-rx8130`.

3. Add the following line to the `drivers/rtc/Makefile`:

```
obj-$(CONFIG_RTC_DRV_RX8130) += rtc-rx8130.o
```

4. During the rebuild, make sure to include the 'Epson RX8130CE' option in the Kernel Configuration window under 'Device Drivers' -> 'Real Time Clock'.

Hardware Considerations

The testing of the driver was done using an Epson RX8130 part mounted on a breadboard connected to the BeagleBone Black P9 header. The connections are as follows:

RX8130 pin	BeagleBone Black P9	Notes
-----	-----	-----
GND	P9_01	
VDD	P9_03	
SCL	P9_19	/* i2c2 scl: gpio0_13 */
SDA	P9_20	/* i2c2 sda: gpio0_12 */
/INT	P9_23	/* gpio1_17: used for IRQ */

See Note and pull-up resistor recommended (see RX8130 spec)

Testing Environment

The following assumes that the RX8130 driver has been modified as required, rebuilt, and included in the linux build as either a built-in driver or a module.

To test the driver, the "RTC breadboard" was setup as a cape on the BeagleBone Black header P9. This requires adding the RX8130 RTC into the device tree using a device tree overlay (.dtbo). A sample device tree source file (.dts) and the compiled .dtbo file are included in the driver package. These files must be copied to the /lib/firmware directory on the BeagleBone Black system.

Once the system has booted type the following (you may need root access depending on your setup/configuration):

```
echo BBB-RX8130 > /sys/devices/bone_capemgr.*/slots
cat /sys/devices/bone_capemgr.*/slots
```

The RX8130 cape should now be listed in one of the slots and the driver should be loaded at /dev/rtc1 (again depending on your configuration). To confirm that the driver has loaded, type:

```
dmesg | grep RX8130
```

To test the read/write capabilities of the RX8130, we can now use the hwclock command. To get the current time, type:

```
hwclock -r -f /dev/rtc1
```

If the time has not been set yet, the rtc should return with Jan 1, 1970. Next, we can set the system date with the following example:

```
date -s "Thurs Nov 07 11:33:00 PDT 2013"
```

Write the new date to the clock:

```
hwclock -w -f /dev/rtc1
```

And read it back:

```
hwclock -r -f /dev/rtc1
```

The RX8130 is now set with the new time.

The driver package also includes small sample applications, rtctest.c and ioctl.c. The rtctest demonstrates how to read and write the time from/to the RX8130 using the ioctls RTC_RD_TIME and RTC_SET_TIME.

The ioctl demonstrates how to read and write to the registers of RX8130.

For instance, to read register (10h):

```
./ioctl read 10  
REG[00h]=>29h
```

to write a value (20h) to register (10h):

```
./ioctl write 10 20  
REG[00h]<=20h
```

to read Voltage Low Flag bit status:

```
./ioctl vlr  
0
```

to clear Voltage Low Flag bit status:

```
./ioctl vlc
```