## 关于音量调节

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- 1.RK 平台上一般硬件音量最大与最小已设为最大增益与静音。
- 2.Android 的音量调节主要依靠软件实现,具体可以看:

/hardware/rk29/audio/AudioPolicyManagerBase.cpp 的 computeVolume 函数,该函数基本原理 3.就是每种音频设备会对应一条音量曲线,按照一定数学关系来选择具体增益。

4.一般客户有要求调节低音量时增益范围,可以看下图中的数组,因为每条音量曲线是根据 下图数组算出来的,因此改变数组值即可改变音量曲线。

下图数组的意思是每条曲线有一个大数组,大数据内包含 4 个小数组,小数组第一个值代表 1~100 的某个值(音量被量化成 100),第二个值代表增益(dB),如下图第一条曲线:

1: -49.5dB(衰减 49.5dB 输出) 100:0dB(无衰减输出)

客户可根据自己需要来改变数组值,具体是哪条曲线需要客户自己去根据名字对应。

如: 33: -33.5f 可改为-22.5 之类的,可以提高 1~33 之间音量步进值。

```
const AudioPolicyManagerBase::VolumeCurvePoint
     AudioPolicyManagerBase::sDefaultVolumeCurve[AudioPolicyManagerBase: {1, -49.5f}, {33, -33.5f}, {66, -17.0f}, {100, 0.0f}
};
const AudioPolicyManagerBase::VolumeCurvePoint
     AudioPolicyManagerBase::sDefaultMediaVolumeCurve[AudioPolicyManagerE {1, -58.0f}, {20, -40.0f}, {60, -17.0f}, {100, 0.0f}
};
const AudioPolicyManagerBase::VolumeCurvePoint
     AudioPolicyManagerBase::sSpeakerMediaVolumeCurve[AudioPolicyManagerE
{1, -56.0f}, {20, -34.0f}, {60, -11.0f}, {100, 0.0f}
};
const AudioPolicyManagerBase::VolumeCurvePoint
     AudioPolicyManagerBase::sSpeakerSonificationVolumeCurveDrc[AudioPoli {1, -35.7f}, {33, -26.1f}, {66, -13.2f}, {100, 0.0f}
   AUDIO_STREAM_SYSTEM, AUDIO_STREAM_ENFORCED_AUDIBLE and AUDIO_STREAM_DAUDIO_STREAM_RING on phones and AUDIO_STREAM_MUSIC on tablets.

AUDIO_STREAM_DTMF tracks AUDIO_STREAM_VOICE_CALL while in call (See A The range is constrained between -24dB and -6dB over speaker and -30c
const AudioPolicyManagerBase::VolumeCurvePoint
     AudioPolicyManagerBase::sDefaultSystemVolumeCurve[AudioPolicyManager {1, -24.0f}, {33, -18.0f}, {66, -12.0f}, {100, -6.0f}
};
const AudioPolicyManagerBase::VolumeCurvePoint
     AudioPolicyManagerBase::sDefaultSystemVolumeCurveDrc[AudioPolicyMana {1, -34.0f}, {33, -24.0f}, {66, -15.0f}, {100, -6.0f}
};
const AudioPolicyManagerBase::VolumeCurvePoint
     AudioPolicyManagerBase::sHeadsetSystemVolumeCurve[AudioPolicyManager
           -30.0f}, {33, -26.0f}, {66, -22.0f}, {100, -18.0f}
```