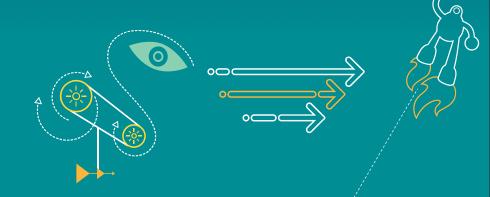
高通多媒体技术期刊 Audio合辑 20141210

QUALCOMM°

Qualcomm Technologies, Inc.

Confidential and Proprietary – Qualcomm Technologies, Inc. 机密和专有信息——高通技术股份有限公司



Confidential and Proprietary – Qualcomm Technologies, Inc.

Confidential and Proprietary - Qualcomm Technologies, Inc.

NO PUBLIC DISCLOSURE PERMITTED: Please report postings of this document on public servers or web sites to: DocCtrlAgent@qualcomm.com. 禁止公开:如在公共服务器或网站上发现本文档,请报告至:DocCtrlAgent@qualcomm.com.

Restricted Distribution: Not to be distributed to anyone who is not an employee of either Qualcomm or its affiliated without the express approval of Qualcomm's Configuration Management. 限制分发:未经高通配置管理部门的明示批准,不得发布给任何非高通或高通附属及关联公司员工的人。 Not to be used, copied, reproduced, or modified in whole or in part, nor its contents revealed in any manner to others without the express written permission of Qualcomm Technologies, Inc. 未经高通技术股份有限公司明示的书面允许,不得使用、复印、 复制、或修改全部或部分文档,不得以任何形式向他人透露其内容。

The user of this documentation acknowledges and agrees that any Chinese text and/or translation herein shall be for reference purposes only and that in the event of any conflict between the English text and/or version and the Chinese text and/or version, the English text and/or version shall be controlling. 本文档的用户知悉并同意中文文本和/或翻译仅供参考之目的,如英文 文本和/或版本和中文文本和/或版本之间存在冲突,以英文文本和/或版本为准。 This document contains confidential and proprietary information and must be shredded when discarded. 未经高通明示的书面允许,不得使用、复印、复制全部或部分文档,不得以任何形式向他人透露其内容。本文档含有高通机密和专有信息,丢弃时必须粉碎销毁。

Qualcomm reserves the right to make changes to the product(s) or information contained herein without notice. No liability is assumed for any damages arising directly or indirectly by their use or application. The information provided in this document is provided on an "as is" basis. 高通保留未经通知即修改本文档中提及的产品或信息的权利。本公司对使用或应用本文档所产生的直接或间接损失概不负责。本文档中的信息为基于现状所提供,使用风险由用户自行承担。

Qualcomm is a trademark of QUALCOMM Incorporated, registered in the United States and other countries. All QUALCOMM Incorporated trademarks are used with permission. Other product and brand names may be trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective owners. Qualcomm是高通公司在美国及其它国家注册的商标。所有高通公司的商标皆获得使用许可。 其它产品和品牌名称可能为其各自所有者的商标或注册商标。

This technical data may be subject to U.S. and international export, re-export, or transfer ("export") laws. Diversion contrary to U.S. and international law is strictly prohibited. 本文档及所含技术资料可能受美国和国际出口、再出口或转移出口法律的 限制。严禁违反或偏离美国和国际的相关法律。

Qualcomm Technologies, Inc. 5775 Morehouse Drive San Diego, CA 92121 U.S.A. 高通技术股份有限公司,美国加利福尼亚州圣地亚哥市莫豪斯路 5775 号,邮编 92121

Revision History

Revision	Date	Description	
А	Dec 2014	Initial release	

Note: There is no Rev. I, O, Q, S, X, or Z per Mil. standards.

8916 Audio Feature概述

- Audio 硬件相关:
 - 支持内部集成Codec和外挂WCD9306通过I2S接口
 - 支持MBHC 3 个耳机按键检测
- 音频及语言编解码能力:
 - 支持一般通用音频格式和现网语音处理能力
 - 支持24-bit/192kHz PCM 音频播放 (driver-level support only)
- 特殊音效能力:
 - Snapdragon Audio+ (Tunnel Model Effects)
 - DTS Sound and Dolby Digital Plus (DS1)
 - DTS Sound (aka SRS TruMedia)
 - 以上两个DTS Features请与DTS 联系获得License
- Tuning算法
 - 支持Dual Mic Fluence V5, 请使用ES3及之后的SW
- 不支持FM Tx/In call music Tx delivery
- 具体细节参见Solution#00028530

8916音频硬件验证学习文档

硬件相关文档:

- MSM8916 CHIPSET AUDIO HARDWARE TRAINING SLIDES (DCN: 80-NK808-23)
- MSM8916 SOFTWARE INTERFACE FOR OEMS (DCN: 80-NL807-2x)
- PM8916 CODEC BANDGAP REFERENCE AND MICROPHONE PCB CONNECTIONS TECHNICAL MEMO (DCN: 80-NK808-121)
- MSM8916 CHIPSET AUDIO HARDWARE TRAINING SLIDES (DCN: 80-NK808-23)

软件相关 App Notes

- MSM8916 Linux Android Audio Overview (DCN: 80-NL239-17)
- MSM8916 Linux Audio Device (DCN : <u>80-NL239-28</u>)
- MSM8916 Multi-button Headset (DCN: 80-NL239-27)
- FTM Audio M8x10, M8x26 (DCN : 80-NC839-24)

• Tuning相关文档

- Electroacoustic Design Guidelines for all audio/voice feature (DCN: 80-VE797-16)
- Fluence v5 Single and Dual MIC Echo Cancellation and Noise Suppression Solution)
- Fluence v5 Acoustic Echo Cancellation Training (DCN: 80-NK880-2)
- Fluence v5 Noise Supression (NS) Overview (DCN: 80-NK880-3)
- Fluence v5 Dual and Single MIC Noise Suppression (NS) Tuning (DCN: 80-NB428-2)

8916 音频硬件验证

ADIE loopback

Handset mic to Handset

```
tinymix 'DEC1 MUX' 'ADC1'
tinymix 'IIR1 INP1 MUX' 'DEC1'
tinymix 'RX1 MIX1 INP1' 'IIR1'
tinymix 'RDAC2 MUX' 'RX1'
tinymix 'RX1 Digital Volume' 67%
tinymix 'EAR_S Switch' 1
tinymix 'Loopback MCLK' 'ENABLE'
```

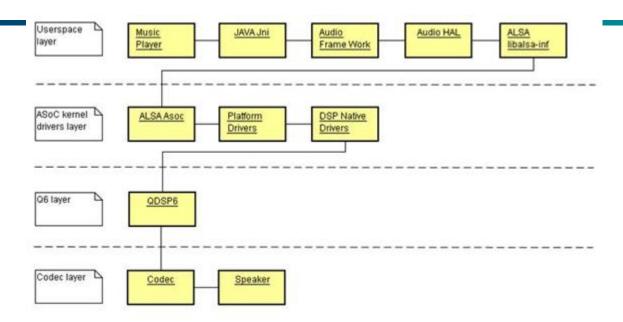
Enable Dual Mic Fluence V5

- FV5 is supported since ES3 build, by default it isn't enabled by default, here introduce on how to enable it and notes when enabling it. Steps:
 - 1. change build.prop
 - -ro.qc.sdk.audio.fluencetype=none
 - +ro.qc.sdk.audio.fluencetype=fluence
 - 2. When you make a call, check the logcat log to see if the acdb_id is 41
 - 3. Open QACT to connect the device with RTC pattern, and select advance mode, you will see FV5 block
 - Note: Please use QACT 4.1.2.6 version, for example 4.1.1.4 it will pop up a error when try to edit the FV5 block parameters
 - 4. Known issue: on ES3 version, device will crash after ending the call.

Audio 调试综述

- 音频的调试内容很多,首先熟悉音频软硬件架构
 - 可以阅读每款芯片的Audio的SW Overview的文档,以8916为例,80-NL239-17 MSM8916_LA_Audio_Overview
- 详细调试方法请参考各个芯片的Debug文档
 - 以8X26为例,80-ND928-1 MSM8x26_LA_Audio_Customization_Debug_Guide;
- LOG的抓取,各个层有各自的抓取的Log内容和方法,从上往下
 - 在AP端
 - User Space 抓取Logcat Log和PCM的DUMP
 - Add this in the source file head
 - #define LOG_NDEBUG 0 #define LOG_NDDEBUG 0
 - Solution:00013436 Steps to collect PCM dumps in android userspace
 - Kernel 层抓取Kernel Log,有很多Dynamic的Debug Message默认没有使能,需要手动使能
 - adb root
 - adb shell
 - mount -t debugfs debugfs /sys/kernel/debug
 - echo -n "file q6afe.c +p" > /sys/kernel/debug/dynamic_debug/control
 -
 - echo -n "file msm-pcm-routing-v2.c +p" > /sys/kernel/debug/dynamic_debug/control
 - adb shell cat /proc/kmsg | tee kmsg.txt
 - Q6 ADSP层
 - 抓取QXDM LOG;包括普通的F3打印消息和PCM的Packets
 - Codec层
 - 主要是抓取寄存器的DUMP,有两种方法
 - adb shell cat /sys/kernel/debug/asoc/<sound card>/<codec name>/codec_reg
 - Eg. adb shell cat /sys/kernel/debug/asoc/msm8226-tapan-snd-card/tapan_codec/codec_reg >wcd9306codecreg.txt
 - 用QACT的ADIE RTC功能
 - 硬件测量信号

Audio 调试综述 - 续一



- 有以上基础后,快速界定问题
 - 判断是否是数字部分的问题还是模拟部分的问题
 - 可以抓取QXDM LOG,检查AFE的PCM是否有问题
 - · 如果是模拟方面的问题,从codec部分开始着手,抓取寄存器DUMP和Kernel LOG
 - 如果是数字方面的问题,区分是否PCM或者MP3数据在AP送入DSP之前就有问题
 - 可以抓取QXDM LOG,检查靠近AP端的0x152E PCM部分是存在问题
 - 详细请参考80-N3470-4 Hexagon_MM_Audio_PCM-Bitstream_Logging
 - 可以抓取AP侧AUDIO HAL层的PCM,检查是否有问题
- 针对不同的问题进行分析
 - Audio Playback、Audio Recording、A2DP、FM、Voice、VoIP Call、Volume Control、MBHC
 - 详细内容请参考各个芯片的Debug文档, E.g. 80-ND928-1 MSM8x26_LA_Audio_Customization_Debug_Guide

Audio外部MI2S 接口的使用

- 确定需求,选择GPIO和I2S
 - 是否TX,RX两路都需要
 - 画出硬件接口和数据框图
- 获取SW patch配置I2S
 - Please create a case for it
- 验证Clock/验证RX通路音频播放。E.g. Primary MI2S Interface
 - amix "MI2S_RX Audio Mixer MultiMedia1" 1
 - aply /data/test.wav
- 验证TX通路录音,可以把SD0和SD1短接进行回环来验证TX
 - amix "MultiMedia1 Mixer MI2S_TX" 1
 - arec /data/rec.wav
- 更多的信息现在请参考
 - 文档 80-NH576-1 Audio_Playback_Over_MI2S_Data_Flow_and_Config
 - Solution: 00027361 How to Enable MI2S interface on MSM8x26

8974 Audio Feature概述

- Audio 硬件相关:
 - 默认使用高通WCD9320作为codec
 - 支持ml2S外接第三方codec
- 音频及语言编解码能力:
 - 支持一般通用音频格式和现网语音处理能力
 - 支持24-bit/192kHz PCM 音频播放 (driver-level support only)
- 特殊音效能力:
 - Snapdragon Audio+ (Tunnel Model Effects)
 - DTS Sound and Dolby Digital Plus (DS1)
 - DTS Sound (aka SRS TruMedia)
 - 以上两个DTS Features请与DTS 联系获得License
- Tuning算法
 - 支持Dual Mic Fluence V5
- 支持FM Tx/In call music Tx delivery
- 支持SVA语音唤醒

8974音频硬件验证学习文档

硬件相关文档:

- 80-NH576-1_B_Audio_Playback_Over_MI2S_Data_Flow_and_Config
- 80-NA556-2_C_WCD9320AudioCodec_SWIOEMs

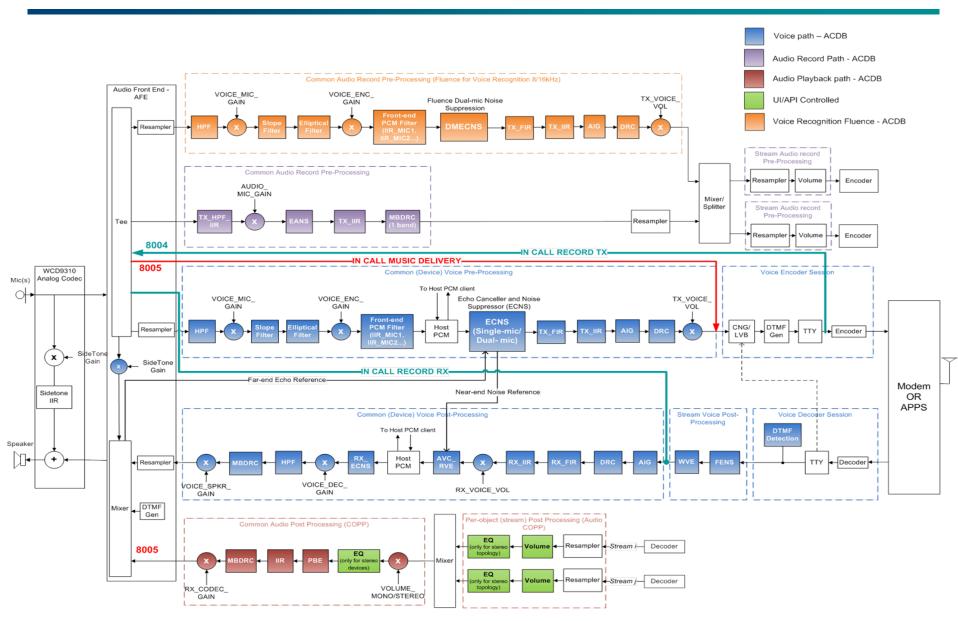
软件相关 App Notes

- 80-NA157-28_C_MSM8974_Android_Audio_Overview
- 80-NC463-1_A_ALSA_Qualcomm_Drivers_Overview
- 80-N8257-1_B_MSM8960_Linux_Audio_Device_Mgmt

Tuning相关文档

- Electroacoustic Design Guidelines for all audio/voice feature (DCN : 80-VE797-16)
- Fluence v5 Single and Dual MIC Echo Cancellation and Noise Suppression Solution)
- Fluence v5 Acoustic Echo Cancellation Training (DCN: 80-NK880-2)
- Fluence v5 Noise Supression (NS) Overview (DCN: 80-NK880-3)
- Fluence v5 Dual and Single MIC Noise Suppression (NS) Tuning (DCN: 80-NB428-2)

8974 打电话录音和电话播放音乐



8974 打电话录音和电话播放音乐

- 对于打电话录音,从图中可以发现,TX方向是从Encoder之前截取audio数据,RX方向是从WVE之后截取audio数据,因此TX方向会经过voice path的处理,但是RX方向只能处理到WVE之前部分
- 再次之后,当DSP从voice路径上得到数据之后,再送到audio路径上进行处理,那么在这个时候,audio路径是不再支持Fluence V5 DMIC降噪,因此在acdb的audio topology中不可以再选择Fluence V5 DMIC,即使你选取了这个topology,系统也不会再加载,也会默认使用None topology。但是你可以选取其他的topology,比如audio mono topology。
- 对于in-call music,大家也可以看得很清楚,他先是从audio的RX路径上过来,然后直接送到了Voice Encoder Session之前。

Boost使能后PMIC8916烧坏问题

8916 PMIC芯片烧坏问题,请检查在确保基线代码有以下补丁

Issue	CR	External patch
SW change 1 : Change to Android SW driver Boost PA enable/disable sequence ensuring clock is present before the boost is enabled or disabled	673800 (Ear path boost in bypass mode register sequence needs to be updated)	https://www.codeaurora.org/cgit/quic/la/platform/vendor/qcom/msm8916_32/patch/?id=0d6cfc9b2e1c7a7e36157acef57217 165696a8c0
SW change 2 : Fix the Boost PA current limit control bit that was incorrectly documented and therefore not enabled on r1.1 nor r2.0	675258 (8916: codec: PMIC heating issue requires default setting of ANALOG_CURRENT_LIMIT register)	https://www.codeaurora.org/cgit/quic/la/kernel/msm- 3.10/patch/?id=0a7482d797e08177b9b560c118b71e2919d70a e4
SW change 3 : msm8x16-wcd: make default spkr_ocp hold enable	688472 (PM8916 SPK BOOST/PA broken issue)	https://www.codeaurora.org/cgit/quic/la/kernel/msm-3.10/patch/?id=5ffdd68ef6830da32a1f8fab8ecbb4f46bd95678
SW change 4: PMIC 2.0 will be damaged at the scenario below: 1 – Audio playback with headset connected 2 – Remove the headset, the playback will pause 3 – Resume the playback, w/o the headset, the PMIC blows up.	684711 (MSM 8916 LA 1.1: No voice on SPKR Phone when I remove the wired US headset device from phone during device switch from HPH to SPKR phone)	https://www.codeaurora.org/cgit/quic/la/kernel/msm-3.10/patch/?id=ac549a1aa1cb46382e18729a3e24142ac29bf39 0
SW change 5: Regression of CR 684711 on pre- CS	691605 (regression of CR 684711 on pre- CS)	https://www.codeaurora.org/cgit/quic/la/kernel/msm-3.10/patch/?id=f13ae605c001ef362da49b9f04929241ac89b21c

- 请尽量使用PMIC2.0
- 如果项目不使用BOOST可以通过修改mixer_paths.xml来关闭
 删除或注释掉 <ctl name="Speaker Boost" value="ENABLE" />

8916/8939如何使能数字MIC

- 在msm8916/8939-mtp/cdp.dtsi 和msm8916/8939-pinctrl.dtsi配置数字MIC的GPIO
- 在machine driver文件msm8x16.c中添加widget的定义和函数实现,主要是用于控制GPIO
 - SND_SOC_DAPM_MIC("Digital Mic1", msm8x16_dmic_event),
 - SND_SOC_DAPM_MIC("Digital Mic2", msm8x16_dmic_event),
- 在dtsi文件如:msm8916/8939-mtp.dtsi把DMIC添加到MIC BIAS的router中配置中
 - "DMIC1", "MIC BIAS Internal1",
 - "MIC BIAS Internal1", "Digital Mic1",
 - "DMIC2", "MIC BIAS Internal1",
 - "MIC BIAS Internal1", "Digital Mic2";
- 如果是两个双数字MIC一起使用,还要注意修改msm8x16-wcd.c中的函数 msm8x16_wcd_codec_enable_dmic(..){

```
switch (event) {
case SND_SOC_DAPM_PRE_PMU:
    (*dmic_clk_cnt)++;
    if (*dmic_clk_cnt == 1) {
        snd_soc_update_bits(codec, dmic_clk_reg, 0x0E, 0x02);
        --snd_soc_update_bits(codec, MSM8X16_WCD_A_CDC_TX1_DMIC_CTL,0x07, 0x01);
        snd_soc_update_bits(codec, dmic_clk_reg, dmic_clk_en, dmic_clk_en);
    }
    break;
    ++if (dmic == 1)
    ++ snd_soc_update_bits(codec, MSM8X16_WCD_A_CDC_TX1_DMIC_CTL, 0x07, 0x01);
    ++if (dmic == 2)
    ++ snd_soc_update_bits(codec, MSM8X16_WCD_A_CDC_TX2_DMIC_CTL,0x07, 0x01);
```

- 更多的代码细节可以提case要求patch
- 验证方法
 - tinymix commands to be used
 - tinymix 'MultiMedia1 Mixer TERT_MI2S_TX' 1
 - tinymix 'DEC1 MUX' 'DMIC1'
 - tinycap /sdcard/pcm.wav -C 1 -R 48000

8916/8939耳机按键阀值配置

- 不同的耳机其耳机按键对应的电阻不一样,对其进行配置是一个必不可少的定制化工作
 - 1,测量MIC和地之间的电阻值,按下不同的按键,对应的值不一样
 - 2,把耳机插入测量IN2P的电压,按下不同的按键,对应的电压也不一样;另外记录什么都不按下MIC工作时候的电压
 - 3,得到以上的数值后,提case,我们会针对这些值提供寄存器和参数配置
 - 4,8916和以前的平台不一样,不是直接配置IN2P的DCE电压值,而是写寄存器
 - MSM8X16_WCD_A_ANALOG_MBHC_BTN0_ZDETL_CTL (0x153)
 - MSM8X16_WCD_A_ANALOG_MBHC_BTN1_ZDETM_CTL (0x154)
 - MSM8X16_WCD_A_ANALOG_MBHC_BTN2_ZDETH_CTL (0x155)
 - MSM8X16_WCD_A_ANALOG_MBHC_BTN3_CTL (0x156)
 - MSM8X16_WCD_A_ANALOG_MBHC_BTN4_CTL (0x157)
 - 寄存器的定义请参考文档80-NK808-2X PM8916 SOFTWARE INTERFACE FOR OEMS
 - 函数实现
 - 写寄存器的函数实现在wcd_program_btn_threshold中
 - def_tapan_mbhc_cal里面是配值, low用来定义为current source检测模式的值, high用来定义 mic_bias检测模式的值
 - btn_low[0] = 25;
 - btn_high[0] = 25;
 - btn_low[1] = 50;
 - btn_high[1] = 50;
 - btn low[2] = 75;
 - btn_high[2] = 75;
 - btn_low[3] = 112;
 - btn_high[3] = 112;
 - btn low[4] = 137;

现象:

由于硬件的不同,MBHC常常要做相应的配置,否则就会出现耳机无法检测,按 键无法检测或者检测不准,或者听筒或mic里面有噪音

• 原因:

这些问题常常都是因为客户没有按照MBHC的要求进行相应的配置,因此下面将 就此问题进行介绍

解决办法:

- 1, Headset Detection Principle
 - For this part, please refer to 80-NA556-11_D_MULTIBUTTON HEADSET CONTROL (MBHC) APPLICATION NOTE, it has detail introductions, we will not discuss it here again.
 - Let me focus on how to configure MBHC SW according to your HW.

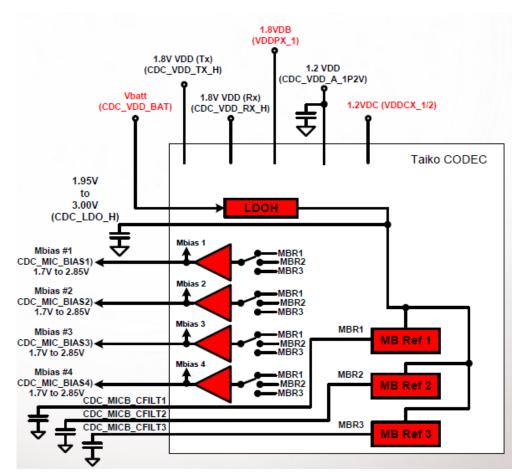
2, Headset Jack configuration

```
■目前共有两种耳机接口类型,一种是NC模式的,一种是NO模式的:
• 在8974平台上,对于耳机接口的设置如下:
1, For NC jack
static struct wcd9xxx_mbhc_config wcd9xxx_mbhc_cfg = {
       qpio level insert = 1,
       . . . . . .
2, For NO jack
static struct wcd9xxx_mbhc_config wcd9xxx_mbhc_cfg = {
       .qpio_level_insert = 0,
- 以上是程序里面的设置,当然我们还有一个属性可以进行设置:
qcom,headset-jack-type-NC
• On msm8916/39 platform, it is set in *.dtsi file in sound:
sound {
                 qcom,msm-mbhc-hphl-swh = <0>;
                 acom.msm-mbhc-gnd-swh = <0>;
```

• 3, 耳机micbias的配置

对于这部分,8974的配置不同于8916/39的配置,因此我们分两部分进行讲述:

- (1) msm8974 part
 - 对于8974,你需要在msm8974.dtsi文件中进行修改
- A, 对于外部micbias
 - 例如以下图片:



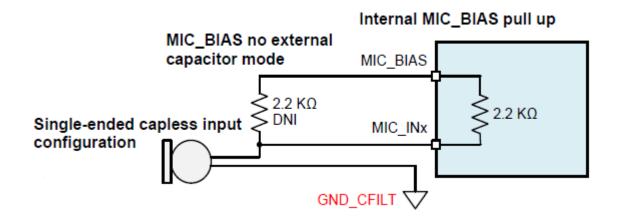
```
应该配置成如下部分:
qcom, audio-routing =
                       "AMIC2", "MIC BIAS2 External",
                       "MIC BIAS2 External", "Headset Mic",
qcom,cdc-micbias-Idoh-v = <0x3>;
                       qcom,cdc-micbias-cfilt1-mv = <1800>;
                       qcom,cdc-micbias-cfilt2-mv = \langle 2700 \rangle;
                       qcom,cdc-micbias-cfilt3-mv = <2700>;
                       qcom,cdc-micbias1-cfilt-sel = <0x0>;
                       qcom,cdc-micbias2-cfilt-sel = <0x1>;
                       qcom,cdc-micbias3-cfilt-sel = <0x2>;
                       qcom,cdc-micbias4-cfilt-sel = <0x2>;
```

· 如你所见,你可以配置成micbias的电源是从cfilt 2取得,推荐配置为2.7v,当然 你也可以配置为自己想要的数值

并且有些客户喜欢在micbias上添加一个电容,那么需要进行如下配置: &slim_msm { taiko_codec { qcom,cdc-micbias1-ext-cap; qcom,cdc-micbias2-ext-cap; qcom,cdc-micbias3-ext-cap; qcom,cdc-micbias4-ext-cap;

- 如果你的micbias2是非电容模式的,请去掉上面红色的一行
- B, 对于内部micbias
- 我们不建议你用内部micbias,主要是因为有很多限制,比如,它不适用于模拟的MEM mic,而且必须配置成非电容模式等等。
- 并且很少有客户用内部micbias,所以最好跟大家保持一致。

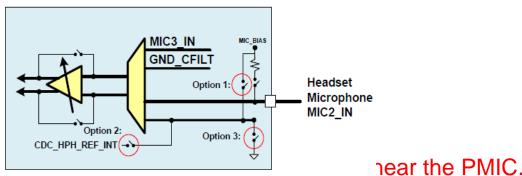
- (2) msm8916/39 part
- A, 对于外部micbias
- 例如下图:



- 对于软件配置, 你需要在*.dtsi文件中进行修改:
- 外部MICBIAS
 qcom,msm-hs-micbias-type = "external";
 "MIC BIAS External", "Headset Mic",
 "AMIC2", "MIC BIAS External",

```
并且有些客户喜欢在micbias上加电容,那么请先确保你有以下的patch:
https://www.codeaurora.org/cgit/quic/la/kernel/msm-
3.10/patch/?id=bbebeacabd46131a3a33b0daa35eec727a9506d5
https://www.codeaurora.org/cgit/quic/la/kernel/msm-
3.10/patch/?id=f607b892d1f2fee40bc2a1f034092652b16927fc
如果你有,请在*.dtsi的文件中做以下的配置
               qcom,msm-ext-pa = "primary";
               qcom,msm-mbhc-hphl-swh = <0>;
               qcom,msm-mbhc-gnd-swh = <0>;
               qcom,msm-micbias2-ext-cap;
               gcom,msm-hs-micbias-type = "internal";
               qcom, audio-routing =
并且你需要在你的mixer_paths.xml文件中做如下配置:
<mixer>
<ctl name="MICBIAS CAPLESS Switch" value="0" />
<path name="adc2">
    <ctl name="DEC1 MUX" value="ADC2" />
    <ctl name="MICBIAS CAPLESS Switch" value="1" />
</path>
```

- B, 对于内部micbias
- 例如右图:



Headset ECM microphone does

Options for connecting internal MIC2 receiver ground to:

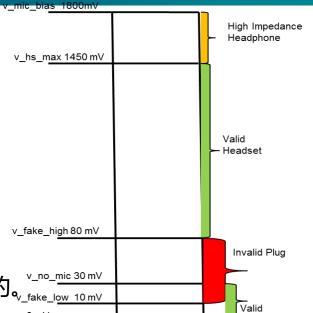
- 1. MIC_BIAS by setting CDC_A_MICB_1_INT_RBIAS[3] = 0x1
- Recommended for best noise attenuation
- 2. HPH_REF by setting CDC_A_MICB_1_INT_RBIAS[2] = 0x1
- This share use HPH_REF trace as microphone ground
- 3. GND_CFILT by setting CDC_A_MICB_1_INT_RBIAS[2] = 0x0
- This required routing a separate ground trace from headphone jack ground back to ground near the PMIC
- 其实你们并不需要关心我们上面的三个选项,我们软件默认已经实现好了,你只需要进行如下配置:
- Internal MICBIAS configuration qcom,msm-hs-micbias-type = "internal"; "MIC BIAS Internal2", "Headset Mic", "AMIC2", "MIC BIAS Internal2",

• (3) 常开Micbias

- 当插入耳机以后,如果你不做录音等操作,有时在耳机听筒里面会听到POP noise,这是由于你们比较差的硬件设计,因此为了避免这个问题,我们建议让 micbias常开,在8974平台上,我们可以做如下设置:
- 对于8916/39, 我们目前没有相关的设置
- In 8916/89 during playback we configure bit6 of 0x144 to pull up MICBIAS which connects MICBIAS to VDDTX supply.(this is a difference in 8916/39 compared to earlier codecs)

4. 耳机类型检测配置

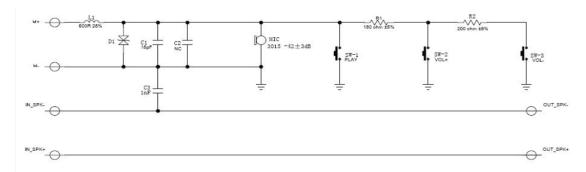
• 首先,请看右图:



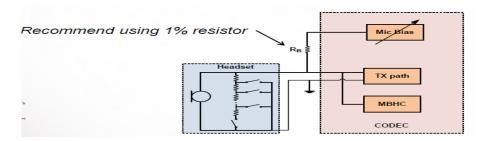
- 所有这些电压值都是从mic上测量到的。
- (1) msm8974 part
- 带mic和不带mic的耳机类型判断可以通过如下参数设置:
- #define S(X, Y) ((WCD9XXX_MBHC_CAL_PLUG_TYPE_PTR(tapan_cal)->X) = (Y))
- S(v_no_mic, 30);
- S(v_hs_max, 2450);
- #undef S
- 但是目前市面上大部分耳机都适用于当前值的设定,因此我们不建议客户修改。
- (2) msm8916/39 part
- 在msm8916/39平台上,客户不需要进行修改。

Headphone

- 5,耳机按键检测配置
- (1) msm8974 part
- 首先让我们来看下一般耳机的原理图:



- · 如你所以,按键是和mic并联的。
- 再来看一下我们的codec耳机内部原理图和它的连接:



如你所见,无论是外部的micbias还是内部的,都会有一个电阻,假设这个电阻是2.2k的。因此我现在相信根据这个原理图,你应该知道怎么来计算这个电压值了,根据中学学到的基本电流公式就可以计算出。

- 除了计算电压值以外,我们还有一个办法可以来得到这个数值,那就是用电压 表来直接量mic上的电压.
- 比如,我们用一个电压表,量取每个按键按下去以后在MIC2_IN的电压,然后 把这些电压记录到下面的表格中
- 然后你可以找到如下代码在msm8974.c中,并将其填入:
- btn low[0] = 0:

btn_	_high[0] = 25;
------	---------	---------

$$btn_low[1] = 25;$$

$$btn_high[1] = 50;$$

$$btn_low[2] = 50;$$

$$btn_high[2] = 90;$$

$$btn_low[3] = 90;$$

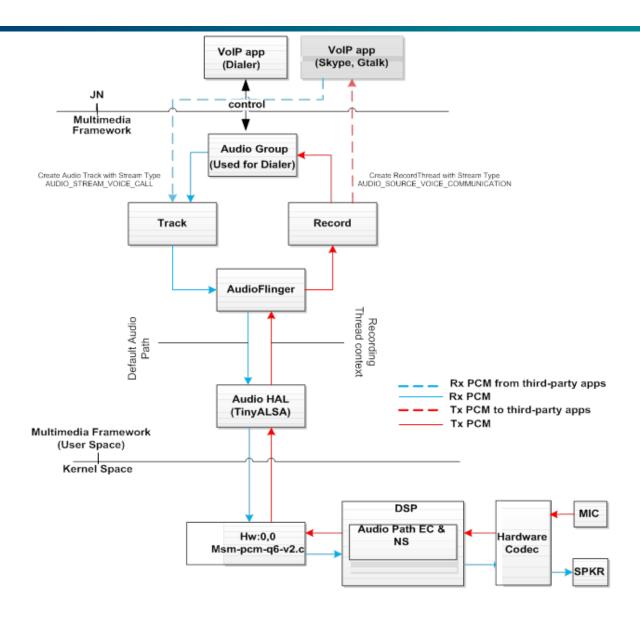
$$btn_low[4] = 130;$$

Button [n = 0-4]	Vmic [n] (mV)
0	0.01
1	40
2	82
3	122
4	163

请确保你所量到的电压值一定是在btn_low[n]和btn_high[n]范围内的。

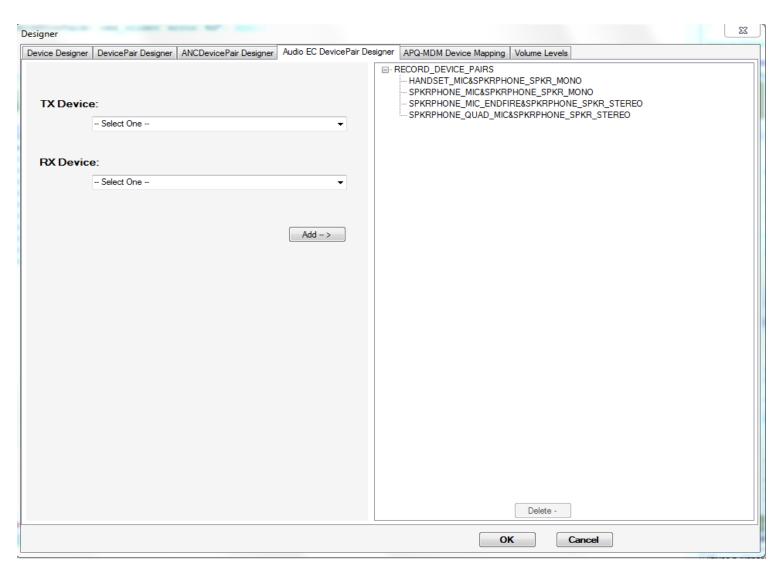
- 背景:

- 常见的VoIP应用:微信(WeChat)、Skype、Gtalk、Google+、LINE、Voice Dialer
- 目前VoIP中默认使用Voice EC算法通路,跟通常的语音通话一样,因此只能够支持8和16K采样率的PCM;但不少VoIP的应用使用的是48K的采样率的PCM(比如SKYPE),因此Voice EC不能够满足。我们可以在这中情况下使用Audio EC通路,达到一样的回音消噪效果。
- VoIP Audio EC的通路框图 见下页
 - kernel驱动文件不一样,它是msm-pcm-q6-v2.c,而VoIP的Voice EC是msmpcm-voip-v2.c
 - DSP内的通路也是不一样

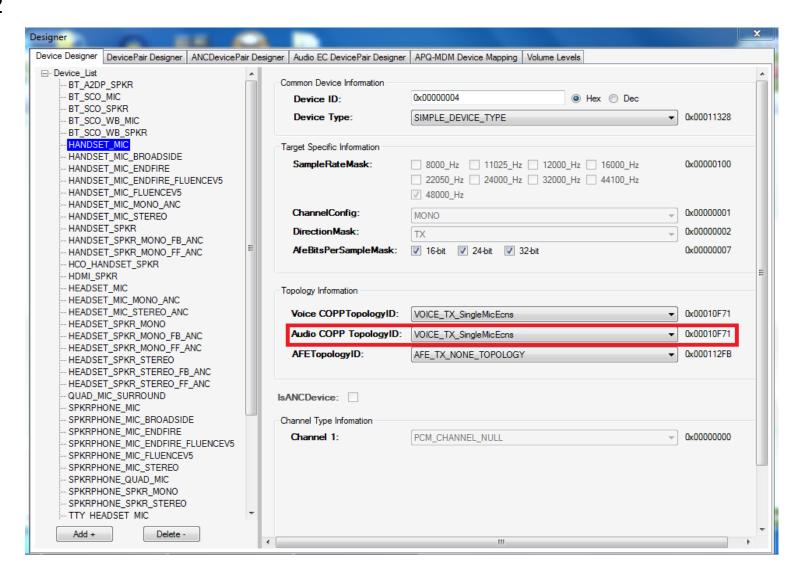


- 使能Audio EC的步骤
 - 设置属性use.voice.path.for.pcm.voip为FALSE
 - 如: adb shell setprop use.voice.path.for.pcm.voip false
 - 找到VoIP的使用的设备acdb ID,可以从logcat中查看,可以搜索acdb_id
 - 例如,某平台的VoIP的免提模式,可以找到TX设备handset_mic4和RX设备spkrphone_spkr_mono14
 - 用QACT工具修改ACDB
 - 对以上一步骤的TX和RX的设备进行Audio EC的配对
 - Tools-->Device Designer--> Audio EC Device Pair Designer, 见后续页图1
 - 修改TX设备的Audio COPP TopologyID
 - Tools-->Device Designer选择对应的TX的设备, 见后续页图2
 - 回到QACT数据库模式的主界面,好到对应的TX设备,使能EC模块,见后续页图3
 - 设置EC REF信号
 - KK3.5或早些点的KK3.7基线,在Audio HAL的 platform.c中,确保VoIP所经过的代码通路调用set_echo_reference,set_echo_reference(adev->mixer, EC_REF_RX);
 - 新点的基线,修改mixer_paths.xml,新增一path,里面添加使能EC_REF
 - 8x16平台: <ctl name="AUDIO REF EC UL1 MUX" value="I2S RX" />
 - 区分差异,看是否包含CR # 717973 M8916: Echo reference implementation on M8916, 请看是否包含如下几个修改:
 - https://www.codeaurora.org/cgit/quic/la/platform/vendor/gcom/msm8916 32/patch/?id=053b88291b33d73fef010eb46c58d182fbb9e068
 - https://www.codeaurora.org/cgit/guic/la/platform/hardware/gcom/audio/patch/?id=0efd94b0755652b5f0f4a12aa58daf27abedb05e
 - https://www.codeaurora.org/cgit/quic/la/platform/hardware/qcom/audio/patch/?id=77508e2ea2e03e86e6d3f9d8e6b214ff06577e58
- 关键点:
 - 确保acdb ID是否正确
 - 确保ECHO的REF信号有输入到DSP,可以抓取QXDM log提取查看PCM
- 适用平台:8x26,8926,8x10和8916/8939/8909系列平台

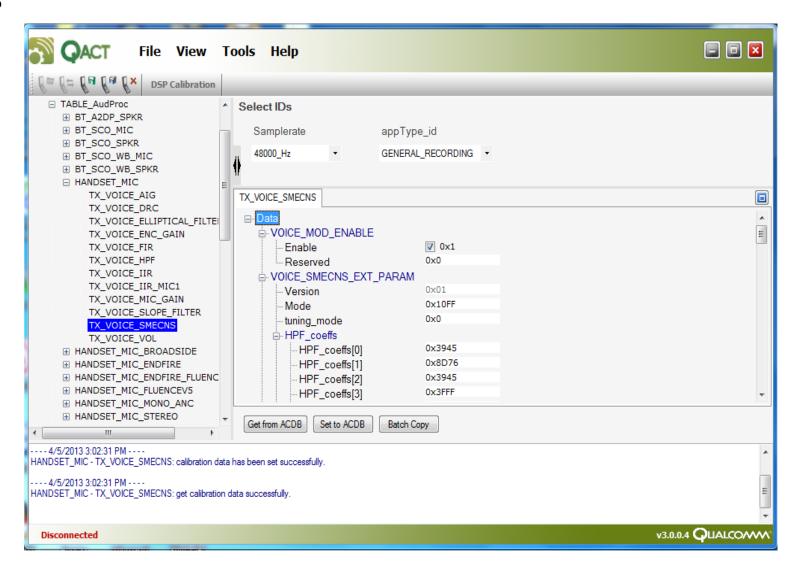
■ 图1



■ 图2



■ 图3



新建的一些Solution推荐

- Solution#00030040 How to prepare logs for headset detection/MBHC issues
- Solution#00030041 How to prepare logs for voice issues
- Solution#00030042 How to enable Dolby DS1 on 8916 Bagheera family
- Solution#00030037 How to adjust WFD's volume on phone side
- Solution#00030038 How to resolve CTS_4.4_R3 audio test case "testPlayMp3Stream1Ssl" failure issue

Questions?

https://support.cdmatech.com

