

OV2640摄像头模块

软件应用说明

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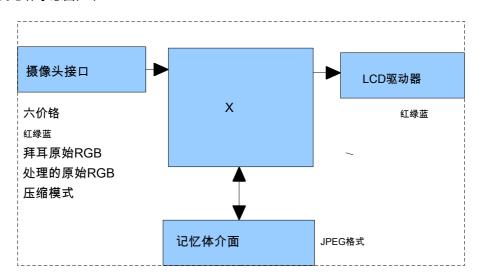
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1.如何选择输出格式?

OV2640支持4种输出格式:YcbCr422,YCbCr420,RGB565,拜耳原始RGB和GRB,YUV422压缩。如何为照相手机设计或其他应用选择正确的输出格式?首先让我们看一下后端芯片。

后端芯片的总体示意图如下:



LCD驱动器上的数据格式始终为RGB。例如,RGB444,RGB565,RGB555,RGB888等。数据格式和存储接口始终为"压缩"。压缩数据是从YCbCr数据压缩而来的。因此,在后端芯片内部都需要RGB和YCbCr数据。对于不同的后端芯片,"X"块是不同的。

1.1具有完整ISP的后端

这种后端具有完整的ISF。它需要原始RGB输入,进行插值以生成RGB24,并进行转换以生成YCbCr。这种后端可以采用拜耳原始RGB或经过处理的原始RGB。

与Bayer原始RGB相比,处理后的原始RGB的优势在于处理了输出数据。可以应用传感器功能,例如缺陷像素校正,镜头校正,伽玛,颜色矩阵,降噪,清晰度,BLC等。由于后端芯片的使用寿命比图像传感器更长,因此如果采用拜耳原始RGB,则有时后端芯片无法修复新传感器的缺陷。但是新传感器的缺陷可以在处理后的原始RGB输出中修复。

如果后端从传感器中获取拜耳原始RGB格式,则所有图像处理操作(例如缺陷像素校正,镜头校正,伽玛,颜色矩阵,降噪,清晰度,BCL等)都应由后端完成。如果后端从传感器获取已处理的原始RGB格式,则图像处理操作将包括缺陷像素校正,镜头校正,伽玛,颜色矩阵,去噪,



清晰度,BCL等可以在传感器内部或通过后端芯片完成。换句话说,用户可以选择在哪一侧进行图像处理操作。

1.2使用YCbCr ISP的后端

这种后端具有ISP,但只能采用YCbCr格式。ISP可以将YCbCr转换为RGB格式以用于LCD显示,并压缩YCbCr进行存储。

1.3没有ISP的后端

这种后端没有内置ISP。它不能通过硬件从一种格式转换为另一种格式。实际上,格式转换是通过软件完成的。这种后端芯片有3种可能的解决方案。

- 一种。传感器输出YCbCr。后端芯片将YCbCr转换为RGB,以通过软件显示。
- b。传感器输出RGB565。后端芯片将RGB565转换为YCbCR进行压缩。
- C。传感器输出RGB565用于预览,输出YCbCr用于捕获(压缩)。

解决方案 提供最佳的图像质量。由于输入数据是24位RGB等价的。可以将其转换为RGB888以用于LCD显示。解决方案b。提供最差的图像质量。由于输入数据仅为16位RGB565,因此即使将其转换为YCbCr,色深仍为16位。解决方案c。提供与解决方案类似的图像质量 但是由于预览为RGB565,捕获为YCbCr,因此预览图片可能看起来与捕获的图片略有不同。

1.4等式从一种格式转换为另一种心式

YCbCr转RGB24

Y = 0.299R + 0.587G + 0.14B

Cb = 0.568 (BY) + 128 = -0.172R - 0.339G + 0.511B + 128 Cr =

0.713 (RY) + 128 = 0.511R - 0.428G - 0.083B + 128

Y = ((77 * R + 150 * G + 29 * B) >> 8);

Cb = ((-43 * R-85 * G + 128 * B) >> 8) + 128; 铬= ((128

* R-107 * G-21 * B) >> 8) + 128;

RGB24至YcbCr

R = Y + 1.371 (Cr - 128)

G = Y - 0.698 (Cr - 128) - 0.336 (Cb - 128)



```
R = Y + (351 * (Cr - 128)) >> 8

G = Y - (179 * (Cr - 128) + 86 * (Cb - 128)) >> 8 B = Y

+ (443 * (Cb - 128)) >> 8
```

2.如何选择输出分辨率?

2.1 ISP后端

如果后端芯片具有内置ISP(完整ISP或YCbCr ISP),则ISP可以进行图像缩放。因此,OV2640仅输出用于预览的SVGA格式和用于捕获的UXGA。ISP将SVGA图像缩放到移动设备用于LCD显示所需的其他分辨率。ISP将UXGA图像缩放到移动设备捕获所需的其他分辨率。

2.2没有ISP的后端

如果后端芯片不具备图像缩放功能,则必须使用OV2640的LCD缩放器来精确缩放LCD尺寸的输出分辨率。例如,如果LCD尺寸为176x220,则LCD缩放器会将输出尺寸缩放为176x220。

在这种情况下,OV2640输出较小的分辨率进行预览,并输出其他几种分辨率进行捕获。捕获的分辨率可能包括:QQVGA,QVGA,QCIF,CIF,VGA、SVGA,SXGA,UXGA。

3.如何调整帧频

对于60Hz的光照环境,建议的恢决率为30fps和15fps预览;对于50Hz的光照环境,建议的帧率为25fps和14.3fps 预览。对于60hz的光照环境,建议的捅获帧速率为7.5fps,对于50hz的光照环境,建议的帧速率为7.14fps。夜间模式的帧率较低,稍后我们将讨论交词模式。

下面列出了上述帧速率的参考设置。

3.1 SVGA预览,30fps,24Mhz输入时钟

```
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x01 );
write_SCCB ( 0x11 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x12 , 0x40 );
write_SCCB ( 0x2a , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x2b , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x46 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x47 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x3d , 0x38 );
```



3.2 SVGA预览, 15fps, 24 Mhz输入时钟

```
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;

write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x01 );

write_SCCB ( 0x11 , 0x01 );

write_SCCB ( 0x12 , 0x40 );

write_SCCB ( 0x2a , 0x00 );

write_SCCB ( 0x2b , 0x00 );

write_SCCB ( 0x46 , 0x00 );

write_SCCB ( 0x47 , 0x00 );

write_SCCB ( 0x3d , 0x38 );
```

3.3 SVGA预览, 25fps, 24 Mhz输入时钟

```
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;

write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x01 ) ;

write_SCCB ( 0x11 , 0x00 ) ;

write_SCCB ( 0x12 , 0x40 ) ;

write_SCCB ( 0x2a , 0x00 ) ;

write_SCCB ( 0x2b , 0x00 ) ;

write_SCCB ( 0x46 , 0x87 ) ;

write_SCCB ( 0x47 , 0x00 ) ;

write_SCCB ( 0x3d , 0x38 ) ;
```

3.4 SVGA预览, 14.3fps, 24 Mhz输入时钟

```
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x01 );
write_SCCB ( 0x11 , 0x01 );
write_SCCB ( 0x12 , 0x40 );
write_SCCB ( 0x2a , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x2b , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x46 , 0x22 );
write_SCCB ( 0x47 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x3d , 0x38 );
```

3.5 UXGA Capture, 7.5fps, 24 Mhz输入时钟

```
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x01 );
write_SCCB ( 0x11 , 0x01 );
write_SCCB ( 0x12 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x2a , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x2b , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x46 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x47 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x3d , 0x34 );
```



3.6 UXGA Capture, 7.14fps, 24 Mhz输入时钟

```
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;

write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x01 ) ;

write_SCCB ( 0x11 , 0x01 ) ;

write_SCCB ( 0x12 , 0x00 ) ;

write_SCCB ( 0x2a , 0x00 ) ;

write_SCCB ( 0x2b , 0x00 ) ;

write_SCCB ( 0x46 , 0x3f ) ;

write_SCCB ( 0x47 , 0x00 ) ;

write_SCCB ( 0x3d , 0x34 ) ;
```

4.如何设置夜间模式预览

夜间模式有2种设置。例如,将一种类型设置为固定的低帧速率

3.75fps。另一种类型设置为自动帧速率,例如从30fps到3.75fps。当环境明亮时,帧速率将增加到30fps。当环境 黑暗时,帧速率降低到3.75fps。

4.1固定帧频的夜间模式

0x60;

```
在60Hz光照环境下为3.75fps夜间模式,24Mhz时钟输入SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB(0xff,0x01);
write_SCCB(0x11,0x07);

在50Hz光照环境下为3.125fps夜间模式,24Mhz时钟输入SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB(0xff,0x01);
write_SCCB(0x11,0x07);
```

```
4.2具有自动帧频的夜间模式
30Hz~3.75fps夜间模式 用了60Hz光照环境,24Mhz时钟输入SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB(0xff,0x01);
write_SCCB(0x11,0x00);
write_SCCB(0x0f,0x4b);
write_SCCB(0x03,0xcf);

15Hz~3.75fps夜间模式,适用于60Hz光照环境,24Mhz时钟输入SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB(0xff,0x01);
write_SCCB(0xff,0x01);
write_SCCB(0xff,0x01);
write_SCCB(0xff,0x01);
write_SCCB(0xff,0x01);
write_SCCB(0xff,0x01);
write_SCCB(0xff,0x01);
```

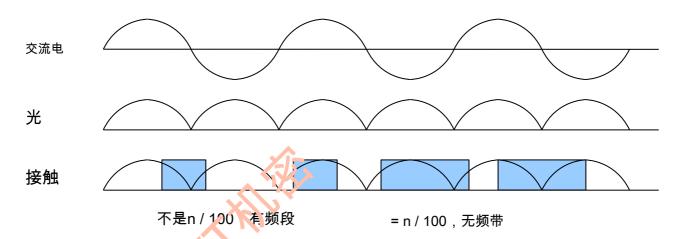


```
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x01 );
write_SCCB ( 0x11 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x0f , 0x4b );
write_SCCB ( 0x03 , 0xcf );

在50Hz光照环境下为14.3fps~3.6fps夜间模式 , 24Mhz时钟输入SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x01 );
write_SCCB ( 0x11 , 0x01 );
write_SCCB ( 0x0f , 0x4b );
write_SCCB ( 0x03 , 0x8f );
```

5.如何在预览模式下删除光带

5.1灯带



办公灯的强度不均匀。它<mark>随文流频</mark>率变化。例如,如果AC频率为50Hz,则光在100hz处改变强度。





5.2移除光带

通过将曝光设置为n / 100 (n / 120表示60Hz) 秒来去除光带。带状滤波器的值告诉OV2640多少行是1/100 (1/120表示60Hz) 秒。

5.3按地区信息选择条带过滤器

手机的区域信息可以用来选择带状滤波器的值。建立光频率表以指示哪个区域使用50Hz的光,哪个区域使用60Hz的光。当获得区域信息时,可以从表中获得光频率信息。

不同的帧频可用于不同的光频率。因此,针对50hz光照条件和60hz光照条件均优化了帧速率。

用于30fps SVGA预览,24Mhz输入时钟SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60的带状滤波器设置;

write_SCCB (0xff, 0x01);//选择bank1

write_SCCB(0x13,0xe5);位[5]启用带状滤波器

write_SCCB(0x0c, 0x38);//选择60hz频段过滤器,bit [1]控制自动,设置为0,关闭自动频段write_SCCB(0x4f, 0xca);// 50Hz带状滤波器

write_SCCB(0x50,0xa8); // 60Hz频段滤波器write_SCCB(0x5a,0x

23);//3步为50hz,4步为60hz

用于15fps SVGA预览,24Mhz输入时钟SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60的带状滤

波器设置;

write_SCCB (0xff , 0x01);//选择bank1

write_SCCB (0x13 , 0xe5) ; 位[5]启用带状滤皮器

write_SCCB(0x0c, 0x38); //选择60hz频改过滤器,位[1]控制自动,设置为0,关闭自动频段write_SCCB(0x4f, 0x65); // 50Hz带状滤波器

write_SCCB (0x50, 0x54); // 60H 55段滤波器write_SCCB (0x5a, 0x

57);//6步为50hz,8步为60hz

用于25fps SVGA预览的常状滤皮器设置,24Mhz输入时钟SCCB_salve_Addr

ess = 0x60:

write_SCCB (0xff , 0x01);//选择bank1

write_SCCB (0x13, 0xe5); 位[5]启用带状滤波器

write_SCCB(0x0c, 0x3c);//选择50hz频段过滤器,bit [1]控制自动,设置为0,关闭自动频段write_SCCB(0x4f, 0xa8);// 50Hz带状滤波器

write_SCCB(0x50,0x8c); // 60Hz频段滤波器write_SCCB(0x5a,0x

33);//4步为50hz,4步为60hz

用于14.3fps SVGA预览的频段过滤器设置,24Mhz输入时钟SCCB_salve_Addre

ss = 0x60;

write_SCCB (0xff, 0x01);//选择bank1

write_SCCB (0x13, 0xe5); 位[5]启用带状滤波器

write_SCCB(0x0c, 0x3c);//选择50hz频段过滤器,bit [1]控制自动,设置为0,关闭自动频段write_SCCB(0x4f, 0x54);// 50Hz带状滤波器



write_SCCB (0x50 , 0x46) ; // 60Hz频段滤波器write_SCCB (0x5a , 0x 78) ; // 8步为50hz , 9步为60hz

5.4通过自动光频率检测选择带状滤波器

在50Hz和60Hz的光线环境下设置相同的帧频,并设置50Hz和60Hz的带状滤波器值。OV2640可以根据光频率检测自动选择50Hz或60Hz带状滤波器。

```
自动选择带状滤波器,用于30fps SVGA预览,24Mhz输入时钟SCCB_salve_Address = 0
x60;
write_SCCB(0xff,0x01);//选择bank1
write_SCCB(0x13,0xe5);[5]位使能带状滤波器write_SCCB(0x0c,0
x3a);//自动选择条带过滤器write_SCCB(0x4f,0xca);//50Hz带状滤波
write_SCCB(0x50,0xa8); // 60Hz频段滤波器write_SCCB(0x5a,0x
23);//3步为50hz,4步为60hz
用于15fsp SVGA预览,24Mhz输入时钟SCCB salve Address = 0x60的自动选择带状滤波
器;
write_SCCB (0xff, 0x01);//选择bank1
write_SCCB(0x13,0xe5);[5]位使能带状滤波器write_SCCB(0x0c,0
x3a);//自动选择条带过滤器write_SCCB(0x4f,0x65);//50Hz带状滤波
write_SCCB(0x50,0x54); // 60Hz频段滤波器write_SCCB(0x5a,0x
57);//6步为50hz,8步为60hz
自动选择带状滤波器,用于25fps SVGA预览,2/M/z输入时钟SCCB_salve_Address = 0
x60;
write_SCCB (0xff, 0x01); //选择bank1
write_SCCB(0x13,0xe5);[5]位立能带状滤波器write_SCCB(0x0c,0
x3a); //自动选择条带过滤器write_SCUB(0x4f,0xa8); // 50Hz带状滤波
write_SCCB(0x50,0x8c(;//6)Hz频段滤波器write_SCCB(0x5a,0x
33);//4步为50hz,4步为60nz
用于14.3fsp SVGA预览,24Mhz输入时钟SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60的自动选择带状滤波
write_SCCB(0xff,0x01);//选择bank1
write_SCCB(0x13,0xe5); [5]位使能带状滤波器write_SCCB(0x0c,0
x3a);//自动选择条带过滤器write_SCCB(0x4f,0x60);//50Hz带状滤波
write_SCCB(0x50,0x50); // 60Hz频段滤波器write_SCCB(0x5a,0x
67);//7步为50hz,8步为60hz
```

5.5删除捕获中的光带

如果捕获使用与预览相同的分辨率和帧速率,则在



捕获。如果捕获使用不同的分辨率或不同的帧频作为预览,则应通过曝光计算在捕获中删除光带。请阅读14.7.3节 。

5.6无法去除灯带时

通常情况下,光带会通过带状滤光片去除。

但是有一些特殊条件,例如太阳光和办公室灯的混合光,拍摄荧光灯,不能去除光带。原因是对于50hz的光照环境,曝光时间小于1/100秒,对于60hz的光照环境,曝光时间小于1/120秒,因此无法去除光带。

不能在所有CMOS传感器上消除此条件的光带,不仅是OV2640。因此,在这种情况下无法消除光带。

6.白平衡

OV2640支持简单的白平衡和高级平衡。

6.1简单白平衡

简单的白平衡假设为"灰色世界"。这意味着世界的平均颜色是灰色。对于大多数环境都是如此。

简单的运单的优势

简单的白平衡不取决于镜头。简单白平衡的一般设置可以应用于具有不同镜头的所有模块。

简单AWB的缺点

在"灰色世界"不正确的情况下,颜色不正确。例如,背景具有巨大的红色,蓝色或绿色等。前景的颜色不准确。如果相机将单色,红色,蓝色,景色作为目标,那么简单的白平衡将使单色变为灰色。

设定值

SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;

write_SCCB (0xff , 0x00); //选择bank0 write_SCCB

(0xc7,0x10);//简单的运单

6.2高级白平衡

高级白平衡使用色温信息检测白色区域并进行白平衡。

先进的AWB的优势

颜色比简单的白平衡更准确。即使背景是单色,相机也不会将单色变成灰色。



先进的AWB的缺点

高级白平衡设置取决于镜头。必须为每个装有新镜头的模块调整设置。必须由光学实验室的OmniVision FAE使用某些光学设备(例如灯箱,颜色检查器等)进行调整。

设定值

与OmniVision本地FAE联系。

6.3如何选择?

通常,对于低分辨率相机模块(如CIF,VGA和1.3M),选择简单的AWB。对于2M,3M等高分辨率相机模块,选择了高级AWB。

7.缺陷像素校正

缺陷像素包括死像素和受伤像素。

坏点包括白色坏点和黑色坏点。无论实际图像是亮还是暗,白色的死像素始终是白色的。无论实际图像是亮还 是暗,黑死像素始终为黑色。

受伤的像素可能会随光线而变化,但不如正常像素大。受伤的白色像素比正常像素明亮得多,但不是完整的白色。黑色受伤的像素比正常像素要暗得多,但不是完整的黑色。

OV2640具有内置的缺陷像素校正功能。如果少V2640输出YCbCr,RGB565,已处理的原始RGB,则可以启用缺陷像素校正功能以修复缺陷像素。但是 如果使用Bayer raw RGB,则无法使用传感器的缺陷像素校正功能。应该使用后端芯片的缺陷像素校正。

请注意后端芯片的缺陷(家系校正功能。某些后端芯片可能无法校正OV2640的所有缺陷像素。

8. BLC

黑电平校准(BLC)的功能是在图像的暗区产生准确的颜色。OV2640内置有自动BLC功能。应该始终将其打开。

9.视频模式

视频模式需要高帧速率,通常固定为15fps。视频模式没有夜间模式。



10.数码变焦

如果OV2640输出的图像小于SVGA,则可能支持连续数字变焦。例如

UXGA 不支持数字变焦

SVGA 1-2倍 显卡 1-2.5倍 QVGA 1-5倍

如果后端芯片支持扩大,则可以支持更多的缩放级别。

11. OV2640功能

11.1灯光模式

```
汽车
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 )
write_SCCB ( 0xc7 , 0x00 );//打开AWB
阳光明媚
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 )
write_SCCB ( 0xc7, 0x40 ); //关闭AWB write_SCCB
( 0xcc , 0x5e );
write_SCCB ( 0xcd , 0x41 );
write_SCCB ( 0xce , 0x54 );
多云的
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 )
write_SCCB ( 0xc7 , 0x40 ) ; // Wb write_SCCB
( 0xcc , 0x65 );
write_SCCB ( 0xcd , 0x41 );
write_SCCB ( 0xce , 0x4f );
办公室
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 )
write_SCCB ( 0xc7 , 0x40 ); //关闭AWB write_SCCB
( 0xcc , 0x52 );
write_SCCB ( 0xcd , 0x41 );
write_SCCB ( 0xce , 0x66 );
家
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
```

write_SCCB (0xff , 0x00)



```
write_SCCB ( 0xc7 , 0x40 ) ; //关闭AWB write_SCCB ( 0xcc , 0x42 ) ; write_SCCB ( 0xcd , 0x3f ) ; write_SCCB ( 0xce , 0x71 ) ;
```

11.2颜色饱和度

OV2640的色彩饱和度可以调节。高的色彩饱和度会使图片看起来更生动,但是副作用是更大的噪点,而且肤色不准确。

饱和度+2

```
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x02 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x03 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x68 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x68 );
```

饱和度+1

```
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x02 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x03 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x58 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x58 );
```

饱和度0

```
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x02 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x03 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x48 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x48 );
```

饱和度-1

```
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x02 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x03 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x38 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x38 );
```



饱和度-2

```
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x00 ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x02 ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x03 ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x28 ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x28 ) ;
```

11.3亮度

OV2640的亮度可以调节。较高的亮度将使图像更亮。较高亮度的副作用是图像看起来模糊。

亮度+2

```
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x04 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x09 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x40 ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x00 );
亮度+1
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x04 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x09 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x30 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x00 ) ;
亮度0
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x04 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x09 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x20 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x00 );
亮度-1
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 );
```

write_SCCB (0x7c , 0x00) ;
write_SCCB (0x7d , 0x04) ;
write_SCCB (0x7c , 0x09) ;



```
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x10 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x00 );

亮度-2
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xfr , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x04 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x09 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x00 );
```

11.4对比

OV2640的对比度可以调整。较高的对比度将使图像清晰。但是副作用是失去了动态范围。

对比度+2

```
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x00 ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x04 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x07 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x20 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x28 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x0c );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x06 );
对比度+1
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x04 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x07 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x20 ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x24 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x16 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x06 );
对比0
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x04 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x07 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x20 ) ;
```

write_SCCB (0x7d , 0x20);



```
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x20 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x06 );
对比-1
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x04 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x07 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x20 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x1c ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x2a );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x06 );
对比-2
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x04 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x07 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x20 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x18 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x34 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x06 );
```

11.5特效

OV2640支持某些特殊效果,例如黑白,负片、棕褐色,带蓝色,带红色,带绿色等。如果用户需要其他特殊效果,则应使用后端芯片支持。

古董

```
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x18 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c 0x05 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x40 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x46 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0xa6 );

苍白
SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x18 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x30 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x40 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x40 );
```

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浅绿色 $SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;$ write_SCCB (0xff , 0x00); write_SCCB (0x7c 0x00); write_SCCB (0x7d , 0x18); write_SCCB (0x7c 0x05); write_SCCB (0x7d , 0x40); write_SCCB (0x7d , 0x40); 带红色 SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60; write_SCCB (0xff , 0x00); write_SCCB (0x7c 0x00); write_SCCB (0x7d , 0x18); write_SCCB (0x7c 0x05); write_SCCB (0x7d , 0x40); write_SCCB (0x7d , 0xc0); 黑白 SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60; write_SCCB (0xff , 0x00); write_SCCB (0x7c 0x00); $write_SCCB$ (0x7d , 0x18); write_SCCB (0x7c 0x05); write_SCCB (0x7d , 0x80); write_SCCB (0x7d , 0x80); 消极的 SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60; write_SCCB (0xff , 0x00); write_SCCB (0x7c 0x00); write_SCCB (0x7d , 0x40); write_SCCB (0x7c 0x05); $write_SCCB$ (0x7d , 0x80); write_SCCB (0x7d , 0x80; 黑白负面 SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60; write_SCCB (0xff , 0x00); write_SCCB (0x7c 0x00); write_SCCB (0x7d , 0x58); write_SCCB (0x7c 0x05); write_SCCB (0x7d , 0x80); write_SCCB (0x7d , 0x80;

普通的

SCCB_salve_Address = 0x60;



```
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c 0x05 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x80 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x80;
11.6 YUV序列
YUYV
SCCB_slave_address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 );
                                 //将0xda的位0注册为'0'
temp = read_SCCB ( 0xda );
温度 & = 0xfe;
write_SCCB ( 0xda , temp ) ;
temp = read_SCCB ( 0xda );
                                 //将0xc2的位4注册为'0'
温度 & = 0xef;
write_SCCB ( 0xda , temp ) ;
SCCB_slave_address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 );
temp = read_SCCB ( 0xda );
                                 //将0x/a的位3注册为'0'
温度 & = 0xfe;
write_SCCB ( 0xda , temp ) ;
                                  '将0xc2的位4注册为'1'
temp = read_SCCB ( 0xda );
温度| = 0x10;
write_SCCB ( 0xda , temp ) ;
 维尤
SCCB slave address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 );
                                 //将0xda的位0注册为'1'
temp = read_SCCB ( 0xda );
温度| = 0x01;
```

write_SCCB (0xda , temp) ;

temp = read_SCCB (0xda);

write_SCCB (0xda , temp) ;

温度 & = 0xef;

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//将0xc2的位4注册为'0'



尤维

```
SCCB_slave_address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 );

temp = read_SCCB ( 0xda ); //将0xda的位0注册为'1'
温度L = 0x01;
write_SCCB ( 0xda , temp );

temp = read_SCCB ( 0xda ); //将0xc2的位4注册为'0'
温度| = 0x10;
write_SCCB ( 0xda , temp );
```

12.与镜头打交道

12.1光线掉落

光线掉落意味着图像的一角比图像的中心暗。这是由镜头引起的。可以打开OV2640的镜头阴影校正功能以补偿 角落亮度,并使整个图像看起来一样明亮。

12.2暗角

某些镜头可能有暗角。暗角表示图片的颜色几乎为黑色。无法通过镜头校正来校正暗角。因此,带有暗角的模块为NG,无法使用。

12.3分辨率

摄像头模块的分辨率取决于镜头设计,聚焦调整和传感器分辨率。聚焦调整对于相机模块的组装非常重要。

对于OV2640,聚焦距式约为120~150cm。景深约为60~75厘米至无限。如果要检查摄像头模块的分辨率,则分辨率表应放置在120~150 cm处。

12.4光学对比

镜头的光学对比度对图像质量非常重要。如果镜头的光学对比度不好,则图像会显得模糊。尽管可以通过增加 传感器对比度使图像更锐利来改善它,但是较高的传感器对比度将使图像暗区的细节丢失。

12.5镜头盖

镜头盖是光路中最便宜的部分。但这可能会极大地影响图像质量。镜头盖应由两侧都镀有增透膜的光学玻璃制成 。否则,镜头

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眩光增强。

13.参考设置

13.1 YCbCr参考设置

13.1.1 VGA预览

```
// OV2640_SVGA_YUV_AM 14.3 fps // 24 MH
z输入时钟
//
//
SCCB slave address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x01 );
write_SCCB ( 0x12 , 0x80 );
延迟 (1ms);
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x2c , 0xff );
write_SCCB ( 0x2e , 0xdf );
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x01 );
write_SCCB ( 0x3c , 0x32 );
write_SCCB ( 0x11 , 0x01 );
write_SCCB ( 0x09 , 0x02 );
write_SCCB ( 0x04 , 0x28 );
write_SCCB ( 0x13 , 0xe0 );
write_SCCB ( 0x14 , 0x48 );
write_SCCB ( 0x2c , 0x0c );
write_SCCB ( 0x33 , 0x78 );
write_SCCB ( 0x3a , 0x33 );
write_SCCB ( 0x3b , 0xfB );
//
write_SCCB ( 0x3e , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x43 , 0x11 );
write_SCCB ( 0x16 , 0x10 );
write_SCCB ( 0x39 , 0x92 );
//
write_SCCB ( 0x35 , 0xda );
write_SCCB ( 0x22 , 0x1a );
write_SCCB ( 0x37 , 0xc3 );
write_SCCB ( 0x23 , 0x00 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x34 , 0xc0 ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0x36 , 0x1a );
write_SCCB ( 0x06 , 0x88 );
```



```
write_SCCB ( 0x07 , 0xc0 );
write_SCCB ( 0x0d , 0x87 );
write_SCCB ( 0x0e , 0x41 );
write_SCCB ( 0x4c , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x48 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x5B , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x42 , 0x03 );
//
write_SCCB ( 0x4a , 0x81 );
write_SCCB ( 0x21 , 0x99 );
//
write_SCCB ( 0x24 , 0x40 );
write_SCCB ( 0x25 , 0x38 );
write_SCCB ( 0x26 , 0x82 );
write_SCCB ( 0x5c , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x63 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x61 , 0x70 );
write_SCCB ( 0x62 , 0x80 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x05 );
//
write_SCCB ( 0x20 , 0x80 );
write_SCCB ( 0x28 , 0x30 );
write_SCCB ( 0x6c , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x6d , 0x80 );
write_SCCB ( 0x6e , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x70 , 0x02 );
write_SCCB ( 0x71 , 0x94 );
write_SCCB ( 0x73 , 0xc1 );
//
write_SCCB ( 0x12 , 0x40 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x17 , 0x11 ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0x18 , 0x43 );
write_SCCB ( 0x19 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x1a , 0x4b ) ;
write\_SCCB ( 0x32 , 0x09 );
write_SCCB ( 0x37 , 0xc0 );
write_SCCB ( 0x4f , 0x60 );
write_SCCB ( 0x50 , 0xa8 );
write_SCCB ( 0x6d , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x3d , 0x38 );
write_SCCB ( 0x46 , 0x3f );
write_SCCB ( 0x4f , 0x60 );
write_SCCB ( 0x0c , 0x3c );
//
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0xe5 , 0x7f );
write_SCCB ( 0xf9 , 0xc0 );
```



```
write_SCCB ( 0x41 , 0x24 );
write_SCCB ( 0xe0 , 0x14 );
write_SCCB ( 0x76 , 0xff );
write_SCCB ( 0x33 , 0xa0 );
write_SCCB ( 0x42 , 0x20 );
write_SCCB ( 0x43 , 0x18 );
write_SCCB ( 0x4c , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x87 , 0xd5 );
write_SCCB ( 0x88 , 0x3f );
write_SCCB ( 0xd7 , 0x03 );
write_SCCB ( 0xd9 , 0x10 );
write\_SCCB ( 0xd3 , 0x82 );
write_SCCB ( 0xc8 , 0x08 );
write_SCCB ( 0xc9 , 0x80 );
//
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x03 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x48 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x48 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x08 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x20 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x10 ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x0e );
write_SCCB ( 0x90 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x0e );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x1a );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x31 );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x5a );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x69 );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x75 );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x7e );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x88 ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x8f );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x96 );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0xa3 );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0xaf );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0xc4 );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0xd7 );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0xe8 );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x20 );
write_SCCB ( 0x92 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x93 , 0x06 );
write_SCCB ( 0x93 , 0xe3 );
write_SCCB ( 0x93 , 0x05 );
```



```
write_SCCB ( 0x93 , 0x05 );
write_SCCB ( 0x93 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x93 , 0x04 );
write_SCCB ( 0x93 , 0x00 );
//
write_SCCB ( 0x96 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x08 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x19 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x02 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x0c );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x24 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x30 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x28 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x26 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x02 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x98 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x80 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x00 ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0xc3 , 0xed );
write_SCCB ( 0xa4 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0xa8 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0xc5 , 0x11 );
write_SCCB ( 0xc6 , 0x51 );
write_SCCB ( 0xbf , 0x80 );
write_SCCB ( 0xc7 , 0x10 );
write_SCCB ( 0xb6 , 0x66 );
write_SCCB ( 0xb8 , 0xA5 ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0xb7 , 0x64 );
write_SCCB ( 0xb9 , 0x7C );
write_SCCB ( 0xb3 , 0xaf );
write_SCCB ( 0xb4 , 0x97 );
write_SCCB ( 0xb5 , 0xFF );
write_SCCB ( 0xb0 , 0xC5 );
write_SCCB ( 0xb1 , 0x94 );
write_SCCB ( 0xb2 , 0x0f );
write_SCCB ( 0xc4 , 0x5c ) ;
//
write_SCCB ( 0xc0 , 0x64 );
write_SCCB ( 0xc1 , 0x4B );
write_SCCB ( 0x8c , 0x00 );
```



```
write_SCCB ( 0x86 , 0x3D );
write_SCCB ( 0x50 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x51 , 0xC8 );
write_SCCB ( 0x52 , 0x96 );
write_SCCB ( 0x53 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x54 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x55 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x5a , 0xC8 );
write_SCCB ( 0x5b , 0x96 );
write_SCCB ( 0x5c , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0xd3 , 0x82 );
write_SCCB ( 0xc3 , 0xed ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0x7f , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0xda , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0xe5 , 0x1f );
write_SCCB ( 0xe1 , 0x67 );
write\_SCCB ( 0xe0 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0xdd , 0x7f );
write_SCCB ( 0x05 , 0x00 );
13.1.2 UXGA捕获
// OV2640_UXGA_YUV_AM 7.5 fps // 24 MH
z输入时钟
//
SCCB_slave_address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x01 );
write_SCCB ( 0x12 , 0x80 );
延迟 (1ms)
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x2c , 0xff );
write_SCCB ( 0x2e , 0xdf );
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x01 );
write_SCCB ( 0x3c , 0x32 );
//
write\_SCCB~(~0x11~,~0x01~)~;
write\_SCCB ( 0x09 , 0x02 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x04 , 0x28 );
write_SCCB ( 0x13 , 0xe5 );
write_SCCB ( 0x14 , 0x48 );
write_SCCB ( 0x2c , 0x0c );
write_SCCB ( 0x33 , 0x78 );
write_SCCB ( 0x3a , 0x33 );
write_SCCB ( 0x3b , 0xfB );
//
```



```
write_SCCB ( 0x3e , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x43 , 0x11 );
write_SCCB ( 0x16 , 0x10 );
write_SCCB ( 0x39 , 0x82 );
//
write_SCCB ( 0x35 , 0x88 );
write_SCCB ( 0x22 , 0x0a );
write_SCCB ( 0x37 , 0x40 );
write_SCCB ( 0x23 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x34 , 0xa0 );
write_SCCB ( 0x36 , 0x1a );
write_SCCB ( 0x06 , 0x02 );
write_SCCB ( 0x07 , 0xc0 );
write_SCCB ( 0x0d , 0xb7 );
write_SCCB ( 0x0e , 0x01 );
write_SCCB ( 0x4c , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x48 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x5B , 0x00 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x42 , 0x83 ) ;
//
write_SCCB ( 0x4a , 0x81 );
write_SCCB ( 0x21 , 0x99 );
//
write_SCCB ( 0x24 , 0x40 );
write_SCCB ( 0x25 , 0x38 );
write_SCCB ( 0x26 , 0x82 );
write_SCCB ( 0x5c , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x63 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x46 , 0x00 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x0c , 0x38 );
//
write_SCCB ( 0x61 , 0x70 );
write_SCCB ( 0x62 , 0x80 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x05 );
//
write_SCCB ( 0x20 , 0x80 );
write_SCCB ( 0x28 , 0x30 );
write_SCCB ( 0x6c , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x6d , 0x80 );
write_SCCB ( 0x6e , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x70 , 0x02 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x71 , 0x94 ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0x73 , 0xc1 );
//
write_SCCB ( 0x3d , 0x34 );
write_SCCB ( 0x5a , 0x57 );
write_SCCB ( 0x4f , 0xbb );
```



```
write_SCCB ( 0x50 , 0x9c );
//
//
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0xe5 , 0x7f );
write_SCCB ( 0xf9 , 0xc0 );
write_SCCB ( 0x41 , 0x24 );
write_SCCB ( 0xe0 , 0x14 );
write_SCCB ( 0x76 , 0xff );
write_SCCB ( 0x33 , 0xa0 );
write_SCCB ( 0x42 , 0x20 );
write_SCCB ( 0x43 , 0x18 );
write_SCCB ( 0x4c , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x87 , 0xd0 );
write_SCCB ( 0x88 , 0x3f );
write_SCCB ( 0xd7 , 0x03 );
write_SCCB ( 0xd9 , 0x10 );
write_SCCB ( 0xd3 , 0x82 );
//
write\_SCCB ( 0xc8 , 0x08 );
write_SCCB ( 0xc9 , 0x80 );
//
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x00 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x00 ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x03 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x48 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x48 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x08 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x20 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x10 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x0e );
//
write_SCCB ( 0x90 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x0e );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x1a );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x31 );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x5a );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x69 );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x75 );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x7e );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x88 );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x8f );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x96 );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0xa3 );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0xaf );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0xc4 );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0xd7 );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0xe8 );
```



```
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x20 );
write_SCCB ( 0x92 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x93 , 0x06 );
write_SCCB ( 0x93 , 0xe3 );
write_SCCB ( 0x93 , 0x05 );
write_SCCB ( 0x93 , 0x05 );
write_SCCB ( 0x93 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x93 , 0x04 );
write_SCCB ( 0x93 , 0x00 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x93 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x96 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x08 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x19 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x02 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x0c );
write\_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x24 ) ;
write\_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x30 ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x28 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x26 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x02 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x98 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x80 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x00 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x00 ) ;
//
write_SCCB ( 0xc3 , 0xed ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0xc4 , 0x9a );
write_SCCB ( 0xa4 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0xa8 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0xc5 , 0x11 );
write_SCCB ( 0xc6 , 0x51 );
write_SCCB ( 0xbf , 0x80 );
write_SCCB ( 0xc7 , 0x10 );
write_SCCB ( 0xb6 , 0x66 );
write_SCCB ( 0xb8 , 0xA5 );
write_SCCB ( 0xb7 , 0x64 );
write_SCCB ( 0xb9 , 0x7C );
write_SCCB ( 0xb3 , 0xaf ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0xb4 , 0x97 );
write_SCCB ( 0xb5 , 0xFF );
write_SCCB ( 0xb0 , 0xC5 );
```



```
write_SCCB ( 0xb1 , 0x94 );
write_SCCB ( 0xb2 , 0x0f );
write_SCCB ( 0xc4 , 0x5c );
write_SCCB ( 0xc0 , 0xc8 );
write_SCCB ( 0xc1 , 0x96 );
write_SCCB ( 0x86 , 0x1d );
write_SCCB ( 0x50 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x51 , 0x90 );
write_SCCB ( 0x52 , 0x2c );
write\_SCCB ( 0x53 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x54 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x55 , 0x88 );
write_SCCB ( 0x57 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x5a , 0x90 );
write_SCCB ( 0x5b , 0x2c );
write_SCCB ( 0x5c , 0x05 );
//
write_SCCB ( 0xc3 , 0xed ) ;
write\_SCCB~(~0x7f~,~0x00~)~;
//
write_SCCB ( 0xda , 0x00 );
//
write_SCCB ( 0xe5 , 0x1f );
write_SCCB ( 0xe1 , 0x67 );
write_SCCB ( 0xe0 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0xdd , 0x7f );
write_SCCB ( 0x05 , 0x00 );
```

13.2 RGB 565参考设置

```
// MCLK 24Mhz , SVGA RGB565 25fps SCCB_slave_
address = 0x60;
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x01 );
write_SCCB ( 0x12 , 0x80 );
延迟 (5ms);
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x2c , 0xff );
write_SCCB ( 0x2e , 0xdf );
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x01 );
write_SCCB ( 0x3c , 0x32 );
//
write_SCCB ( 0x11 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x09 , 0x02 );
write_SCCB ( 0x04 , 0x28 );
write_SCCB ( 0x13 , 0xe5 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x14 , 0x48 );
```



```
write_SCCB ( 0x2c , 0x0c );
write_SCCB ( 0x33 , 0x78 );
write_SCCB ( 0x3a , 0x33 );
write_SCCB ( 0x3b , 0xfB );
//
write_SCCB ( 0x3e , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x43 , 0x11 );
write\_SCCB~(~0x16~,~0x10~)~;
//
write_SCCB ( 0x39 , 0x92 );
//
write_SCCB ( 0x35 , 0xda );
write_SCCB ( 0x22 , 0x1a );
write_SCCB ( 0x37 , 0xc3 );
write_SCCB ( 0x23 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x34 , 0xc0 );
write_SCCB ( 0x36 , 0x1a );
write_SCCB ( 0x06 , 0x88 );
write_SCCB ( 0x07 , 0xc0 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x0d , 0x87 );
write_SCCB ( 0x0e , 0x41 );
write_SCCB ( 0x4c , 0x00 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x48 , 0x00 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x5B , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x42 , 0x03 );
write_SCCB ( 0x4a , 0x81 );
write_SCCB ( 0x21 , 0x99 );
//
write_SCCB ( 0x24 , 0x40 );
write_SCCB ( 0x25 , 0x38 );
write_SCCB ( 0x26 , 0x82 );
write_SCCB ( 0x5c , 0x00 ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0x63 , 0x00 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x46 , 0x22 );
write_SCCB ( 0x0c , 0x3c );
//
write_SCCB ( 0x61 , 0x70 );
write_SCCB ( 0x62 , 0x80 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x05 );
write_SCCB ( 0x20 , 0x80 );
write_SCCB ( 0x28 , 0x30 );
write_SCCB ( 0x6c , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x6d , 0x80 );
write_SCCB ( 0x6e , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x70 , 0x02 );
write_SCCB ( 0x71 , 0x94 );
```



```
write_SCCB ( 0x73 , 0xc1 );
write_SCCB ( 0x12 , 0x40 );
write_SCCB ( 0x17 , 0x11 );
write_SCCB ( 0x18 , 0x43 );
write_SCCB ( 0x19 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x1a , 0x4b );
write_SCCB ( 0x32 , 0x09 );
write_SCCB ( 0x37 , 0xc0 );
write_SCCB ( 0x4f , 0xca ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0x50 , 0xa8 );
write_SCCB ( 0x5a , 0x23 );
write_SCCB ( 0x6d , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x3d , 0x38 );
write_SCCB ( 0xff , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0xe5 , 0x7f );
write_SCCB ( 0xf9 , 0xc0 );
write_SCCB ( 0x41 , 0x24 );
write\_SCCB ( 0xe0 , 0x14 );
write_SCCB ( 0x76 , 0xff );
write_SCCB ( 0x33 , 0xa0 );
write_SCCB ( 0x42 , 0x20 );
write_SCCB ( 0x43 , 0x18 );
write_SCCB ( 0x4c , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x87 , 0xd5 );
write_SCCB ( 0x88 , 0x3f );
write_SCCB ( 0xd7 , 0x03 );
write_SCCB ( 0xd9 , 0x10 );
write_SCCB ( 0xd3 , 0x82 );
//
write_SCCB ( 0xc8 , 0x08 );
write_SCCB ( 0xc9 , 0x80 );
//
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x03 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x48 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x48 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7c , 0x08 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x20 );
write_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x10 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x7d , 0x0e ) ;
//
write_SCCB ( 0x90 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x0e );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x1a );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x31 );
```



```
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x5a );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x69 );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x75 );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x7e );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x88 );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x8f );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x96 );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0xa3 );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0xaf );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0xc4 );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0xd7 );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0xe8 );
write_SCCB ( 0x91 , 0x20 );
write_SCCB ( 0x92 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x93 , 0x06 );
write_SCCB ( 0x93 , 0xe3 );
write_SCCB ( 0x93 , 0x05 );
write_SCCB ( 0x93 , 0x05 );
write_SCCB ( 0x93 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x93 , 0x04 );
write_SCCB ( 0x93 , 0x00 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x93 , 0x00 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x93 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x93 , 0x00 );
//
write_SCCB ( 0x96 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x08 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x19 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x02 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x0c );
write\_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x24 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x30 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x28 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x26 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x02 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x98 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x80 );
write_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x00 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x97 , 0x00 ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0xc3 , 0xed ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0xa4 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0xa8 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0xc5 , 0x11 );
```



```
write_SCCB ( 0xc6 , 0x51 );
write_SCCB ( 0xbf , 0x80 );
write_SCCB ( 0xc7 , 0x10 );
write_SCCB ( 0xb6 , 0x66 );
write_SCCB ( 0xb8 , 0xA5 );
write_SCCB ( 0xb7 , 0x64 );
write_SCCB ( 0xb9 , 0x7C );
write_SCCB ( 0xb3 , 0xaf ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0xb4 , 0x97 );
write_SCCB ( 0xb5 , 0xFF ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0xb0 , 0xC5 );
write_SCCB ( 0xb1 , 0x94 );
write_SCCB ( 0xb2 , 0x0f );
write_SCCB ( 0xc4 , 0x5c );
write_SCCB ( 0xc0 , 0x64 );
write_SCCB ( 0xc1 , 0x4B );
write_SCCB ( 0x8c , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x86 , 0x3D );
write\_SCCB ( 0x50 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x51 , 0xC8 );
write_SCCB ( 0x52 , 0x96 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x53 , 0x00 );
write\_SCCB ( 0x54 , 0x00 ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0x55 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0x5a , 0xC8 );
write_SCCB ( 0x5b , 0x96 );
write_SCCB ( 0x5c , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0xd3 , 0x82 );
write_SCCB ( 0xc3 , 0xed ) ;
write_SCCB ( 0x7f , 0x00 );
//
write_SCCB ( 0xda , 0x08 );
write_SCCB ( 0xe5 , 0x1f );
write_SCCB ( 0xe1 , 0x67 );
write_SCCB ( 0xe0 , 0x00 );
write_SCCB ( 0xdd , 0x7f );
write_SCCB ( 0x05 , 0x00 );
```

13.3 RGB原始参考设置

联系OmniVision本地FAE

14.捕获序列



14.1快门

OV2640的快门控制曝光时间。快门的单位是行周期。

快门值对于每个输出分辨率都有限制。如果未插入虚拟线,则QXGA分辨率的最大快门值为1248。XGA分辨率的最大快门值为672。

Default_XGA_maximum_shutter = 672; Default_QXGA_maximum_shutter = 1248;

快门值存储在存储体1的3个寄存器reg0x45, reg0x10和reg0x04中。快门=(reg0x45&0x3f)<<

10 + reg0x10 << 2 + (reg0x04 & 0x03);

14. 2条假人线

可以通过插入虚拟线来进一步增加曝光量。当插入虚拟线时,帧频也会改变。

可以插入2种虚拟线。数据输出前的虚拟线和数据输出后的虚拟线。

14.2.1额外的行

如果在数据输出之前插入虚拟线(称为多余线),则实际曝光时间会增加。额外的行由存储体1的寄存器0x2d和0x2e控制。

曝光=快门+ Extra_lines Extra_lines = reg 0x2d +

(reg0x2e << 8);

最大快门值不变。

因此,即使快门值为0,最小曝光时间也为Extra_lines。

通常,应自动插入多余的行。如果环境较暗,则需要更长的曝光时间,因此会增加额外的行数。如果环境明亮,则需要较短的曝光时间,减少了额外的行数。如果手动插入多余的行且其值是固定的,则总的曝光时间不能少于明亮的环境中的Extra_line,否则图像将曝光过度。

多余的线插入到Vsync的有效期内,不更改Vsync无效的输出期的时间。

14.2.2虑拟线

如果在数据输出后插入虚拟线(称为虚拟线),则最大快门



值已更改。虚设线插入两个Vsync之间。哑线的数量由存储体1的寄存器0x46和0x47控制。

SVGA_maximum_shutter =默认_SVGA_Maximum_Shutter + Dummy_line UXGA_maximum_shutter = Default_UXGA_Maximum_Shutter + Dummy_line

曝光时间为曝光=快门

Dummy_line = Reg0x47 << 8 + Reg0x46;

	多余的线	虚拟线
登记册	0x2d , 0x2e	0x46、0x47
最小快门值	0	0
最大快门值	UXGA为1248	1248 +用于UXGA 672的Dummy_line +用于
	适用于SVGA的672	SVGA的Dummy_line
最低暴露量	Extra_lines	0
最大曝光	Maximum_Shutter + Extra_lines Maximum_Shutter	

因此,如果同时插入了虚拟线和多余线,则曝光时间为曝光=快门+多余线

并且最大快门值为

SVGA_maximum_shutter =默认_SVGA_!\a.rimum_Shutter + Dummy_line UXGA_maximum_shutter = Default_UXGA_Maximum_Shutter + Dummy_line

14. 3个虚拟像素

如果未插入虚拟像素,则线宽称为默认线宽。Default_SVGA_Line_Width = 1190;

Default_UXGA_Line_Width = 1922;

插入虚拟像素时,线宽会发生变化,帧频也会发生变化。

SVGA_Line_Width =默认值_SVGA_Line_Width + Dummy_pixel UXGA_Line_Width =默认值_UXGA_Line_Width + Dummy_pixel

14.4增益

增益存储在存储体1的reg0x00和Reg0x45 [7:6]中。如果仅使用Reg0x00的增益,则可以达到32x的最大增益。照相手机就足够了。因此,我们在这里不讨论reg0x45。



增益= (((reg0x00 & 0xf0) >> 4) + 1) * (1 + (reg0x00 & 0x0f) / 16)

14.5带状滤波器

14.5.1预览

自动条带过滤器用于预览。

14.5.2捕获

手动条带过滤器用于捕获。带状滤波器的计算公式为

对于50Hz,带状滤波器计算为

Banding_Filter = Capture_PCLK_Frequency / 100 / capture_line_width

对于60Hz,带状滤波器计算为

Banding_Filter = Capture_PCLK_Frequency / 120 / capture_line_width So

Capture_Exposure = n * Banding_Filter

n是整数。

14.6自动帧频

可以通过打开夜间模式来启用自动帧频。启角友间模式后,多余的线会自动调整。

14.7捕获顺序

14.7.1预览

//初始化OV2640进行预览

//可以插入虚拟像素和虚拟行以进行预览Preview_dummy_pixel =

Preview_dummy_line =

Reg0x2b = Preview_dummy_pixel_reg & 0x00ff; Reg0x2a = SCCB_read (0x2a);
Reg0x2a = Reg0x2a和0x0f | (Preview_dummy_pixel_reg & 0x0f00) >> 4 SCCB_write (0x2a , R eg0x2a);
SCCB_write (0x2b , Reg0x2b);



```
//更新哑行
Reg0x46 = Preview_dummy_line & 0x00ff; Reg0x47 =
Preview_dummy_line >> 8;
SCCB_write (0x46, Reg0x46);
SCCB_write ( 0x47 , Reg0x47 );
14.7.2停止预览
//停止AE / AG
reg0x13 = SCCB_read(0x13);
Reg0x13 = Reg0x13 \& 0xfa;
SCCB_write (0x13, reg0x13);
//读回预览快门reg0x45 = SCCB_re
ad (0x45);
reg0x10 = SCCB_read(0x10);
reg0x04 = SCCB_read(0x04);
快门= (reg0x45 & 0x3f) << 10 + reg0x10 << 2 + (reg0x04 & 0x03);
//读回多余的行
reg0x2d = SCCB_read ( 0x2d );
reg0x2e = SCCB_read ( 0x2e );
Extra_lines = reg0x2d + (reg0x2e << 8);
Preview_Exposure =快门+多余的线条;
//读取预览预览的回增益reg0x00 = S
CCB_read ( 0x00 );
Preview_Gain16 = ( ( ( Reg0x00 & 0:..0) >> 4 ) + 1 ) * ( 16 + reg0x00 & 0x0f );
//读回虚拟像素reg0x2a = SCCB_1
ad (0x2a);
reg0x2b = SCCB_read ( 0x2b );
Preview_dummy_pixels = ( reg0x2a & 0xf0 ) << 4 + reg0x2b;
14.7.3计算捕获暴露
//可以插入虚拟像素和虚拟行进行捕获Capture_dummy_pixel =
Capture_dummy_line =
Preview_PCLK_frequency =
Capture_PCLK_frequency =
//可以定义捕获最大增益。
// Capture_max_gain16 = capture_max_gain * 16
Capture_max_gain16 =
Preview_line_width = Default_SVGA_Line_Width + Preview_dummy_pixel;
```



```
如果(分辨率== SVGA){
        Capture_line_width = Default_SVGA_Line_Width + capture_Dummy_pixel; }
别的 {
        Capture_line_width = Default_UXGA_Line_Width + capture_Dummy_pixel;
}
如果(分辨率== SVGA){
        Capture_maximum_shutter =默认值_SVGA_maximum_shutter + capture_dummy_lines; }
别的 {
        Capture_maximum_shutter =默认值_UXGA_maximum_shutter + capture_dummy_line;
}
Capture_Exposure =
        Preview_Exposure * 2 * Capture_PCLK_Frequency / Preview_PCLK_Frequency * Preview_Line_width
        / Capture_Line_Width;
//计算带状滤波器值If(50Hz){
        如果(格式== RGB){// RGB表示原始RGB
                Capture_banding_Filter = Capture_PCLK_Frequency / 100 / capture_line_width; }
        别的 {
                Capture_banding_Filter = Capture_PCLK_Frequency / 100 / ( 2 * capture_line_width );
        }
别的 {
        如果(格式== RGB){
                Capture_banding_Filter = Capture_PCLK_Frequency / 120 / capture_line_width; }
        别的 {
                Capture_banding_lilter = Capture_PCLK_frequency / 120 / (2 * capture_line_width);
        }
}
//重新分配收益和风险
Gain_Exposure = Preview_Gain16 * Capture_Exposure; 如果(Gain_Exp
osure < Capture_Banding_Filter * 16 ) {
        //曝光<1/100
        Capture_Exposure =增益曝光/ 16;
        Capture_Gain16 = ( Gain_Exposure * 2 +1 ) / Capture_Exposure / 2;
}
别的 {
        如果 ( Gain_Exposure > Capture_Maximum_Shutter * 16 ) {
                //曝光> Capture_Maximum_Shutter Capture_Exposure = C
                apture_Maximum_Shutter;
                Capture_Gain16 = ( Gain_Exposure * 2 +1 ) / Capture_Maximum_Shutter / 2;
```



```
如果 ( Capture_Gain16> Capture_Max_Gain16 ) {
                        //达到最大,插入额外的行
                        Capture_Exposure = Gain_Exposure * 1.1 / Capture_Max_Gain16; //曝光= n / 1
                        Capture_Exposure = Gain_Exposure / 16 / Capture_banding_filter;
                        Capture_Exposure =
                                Capture_Exposure * Capture_banding_filter;
                        Capture_Gain16 = ( Gain_Exposure * 2 + 1 ) / Capture_Exposure / 2;
                }
        }
        别的 {
                // 1/100 <曝光<Capture_Maximum_Shutter,曝光= n / 100 Capture_Exposure =增益
                曝光/ 16 / Capture banding filter; Capture Exposure = Capture Exposure * Capture
                banding filter; Capture Gain16 = ( Gain Exposure * 2 +1 ) / Capture Exposure /
                2;
        }
}
14.7.4切换到UXGA
//写入寄存器,更改为UXGA分辨率。
14.7.5写寄存器
//写哑像素
Reg0x2b = Capture_dummy_pixel_reg & 0x00ff; Reg0x2a =
SCCB_read (0x2a);
Reg0x2a = (Reg0x2a和0x0f) | ((Capture_dummy_p xer_reg & 0x0f00) >> 4); SCCB_write (0x2a, R
eg0x2a);
SCCB_write ( 0x2b , Reg0x2b );
//写虚拟行
Reg0x46 = Capture_Dummy_lines & ux00ff; Reg0x47 =
Capture_Dummy_lines >> 8,
SCCB_write ( 0x46 , Reg0x46 );
SCCB_write ( 0x47 , Reg0x47 );
//写曝光
如果 ( Capture_Exposure> Capture_maximum_shutter ) {
        快门= Capture maximum shutter;
        Extra_lines = Capture_Exposure - Capture_maximum_shutter;
}
别的 {
        快门= Capture_Exposure;
        Extra_lines = 0;
}
Reg0x04 = SCCB_{read} (0x04);
Reg0x04 = Reg0x04和0xfc | (快门&0x000003);
```



```
Reg0x10 = (快门>> 2) & 0x00ff; Reg0x45 = S
CCB_read ( 0x45 );
Reg0x45 = (reg0x45 & 0xc0) | ((快门>> 10) & 0x3f);
SCCB_write ( 0x45 , Reg0x45 );
SCCB_write ( 0x10 , Reg0x10 );
SCCB_write ( 0x04 , Reg0x04 );
//写多余的行
Reg0x2d = Extra_lines & 0x00ff; Reg0x2e =
Extra_lines >> 8;
SCCB_write ( 0x2d , Reg0x2d );
SCCB_write ( 0x2e , Reg0x2e );
//写增益
增益= 0;
如果 (Capture_Gain16> 16) {
        Capture_Gain16 = Capture_Gain / 2; 增益= 0x
        10;
}
如果(Capture_Gain16> 16){
        Capture_Gain16 = Capture_Gain / 2; 增益=增
        益| 0x20;
}
如果(Capture_Gain16> 16){
        Capture_Gain16 = Capture_Gain / 2; 增益=增
        益| 0x40;
}
如果(Capture_Gain16> 16){
        Capture_Gain16 = Capture_Gain ?; 增益=增
        益| 0x80;
}
增益=增益| (Capture_Gain16-16); SCCB_write
(0x00,增益);
14.7.6捕获
//等待2个Vsync //捕获3个 rd 框
架。
14.7.7返回预览
//写入寄存器,更改为SVGA
//启动AG / AE
```



Reg0x13 = SCCB_read (0x13); Reg0x13 = Reg0x13 | 0x05; SCCB_Write (0xff , 0x01); SCCB_Write (0x13 , Reg0x13);

