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RKISP_Driver_User_Manual

(ISP部)

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1. 文档适用平台

| 芯片平台 | 软件系统 | 支持情况 |
|--------|--------------------|------|
| RK3399 | Linux (Kernel-4.4) | Y |
| RK3288 | Linux (Kernel-4.4) | Y |
| RK3326 | Linux (Kernel-4.4) | Y |
| | Android-9.0 | |

2. Camera 文件目录说明

Linux Kernel-4.4: arch/arm64/boot/dts/rockchip DTS 配置文件 drivers/media platform/rockchip/isp1 RKISP 驱动 — capture. c 包含 mp/sp 的配置及 vb2, 帧中断处理 包含 probe、异步注册、clock、pipeline、 — dev. c iommu及media/v4l2 framework — isp_params.c 3A 相关参数设置 — isp stats.c 3A 相关统计 — mipi_dphy_sy.c mipi dphy 驱动,它独立于 isp 驱动, 将计划放在其它目录 寄存器相关的读写操作 — regs. c — rkisp1.c 对应 isp_sd entity 节点, 包含从 mipi 接收数据,并有 crop 功能 i2c/ Camera Sensor 驱动

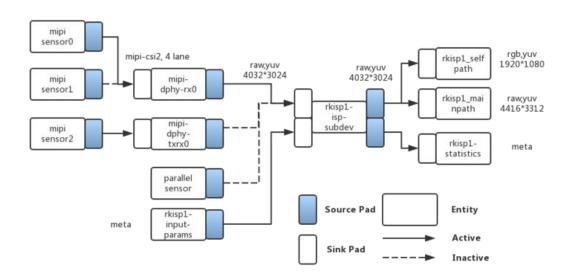
1



3. RKISP 驱动说明

RKISP 驱动主要是依据 v412 / media framework 实现硬件的配置、中断处理、控制 buffer 轮转,以及控制 subdevice(如 mipi dphy 及 sensor)的上下电等功能。

下面的框图描述了 RKISP1 驱动的拓扑结构。



| 名称 | 类型 | 描述 |
|----------|-------------|--|
| rkispl_m | v412_vdev, | Format: YUV, RAW Bayer; Support: Crop |
| ainpath | capture | Tormac. 101, Min Bayer, Support. Crop |
| rkispl_s | v412_vdev, | Format: YUV, RGB; Support: Crop |
| elfpath | capture | Pormat. 100, Nob, Support. Crop |
| | | Internal isp blocks; Support: source/sink pad |
| | | crop. |
| rkisp1-i | | The format on sink pad should be equal to sensor |
| sp-subde | v412_subdev | input format, the size should be equal/less than |
| v | | sensor input size. |
| | | The format on source pad should be equal to vdev |
| | | output format if output format is raw bayer, |



| | | otherwise it should be YUYV2X8. The size should be |
|----------|-------------|--|
| | | equal/less than sink pad size. |
| rockchip | | |
| -sy-mipi | v412_subdev | MIPI-DPHY Configure. |
| -dphy | | |
| rkispl-s | 410 1 | |
| tatistic | v412_vdev, | Provide Image color Statistics information. |
| S | capture | |
| rkisp1-i | 410 | |
| nput-par | v412_vdev, | Accept params for AWB, BLC Image enhancement |
| | output | blocks. |
| ams | | |

4. Camera 设备注册(DTS)

RKISP的 DTS 节点在 kernel 源码中有文档说明,

它位于 Documentation/devicetree/bindings/media/rockchip-ispl. txt。

mipi dphy 驱动节点也在 kernel 源码中有文档说明,

它位于 Documentation/devicetree/bindings/media/rockchip-mipi-dphy.txt

4.1 MIPI Sensor 注册

```
下面以 rk3399 isp0 和 ov13850 为例进行说明。
```

```
vm149c: vm149c@0c {
    compatible = "silicon touch, vm149c";
    status = "okay";
    reg = <0x0c>;
    rockchip, camera-module-index = <0>;
```



```
rockchip, camera-module-facing = "back";
};
ov13850: ov13850@10 {
       compatible = "ovti, ov13850"; // 需要与驱动中的匹配字符串一致
       status = "okay";
       reg = <0x10>; // sensor I2C 设备地址
       clocks = <&cru SCLK_CIF_OUT>; // sensor clickin 配置
       clock-names = "xvclk";
       reset-gpios = <&gpio2 10 GPIO ACTIVE HIGH>;
       // reset 管脚分配及有效电平
       pwdn-gpios = <&gpio1 4 GPIO_ACTIVE_HIGH>;
       // power 管脚分配及有效电平
       pinctrl-names = "rockchip, camera_default";
       pinctrl-0 = <&cif clkout>; // pinctl 设置
       rockchip, camera-module-index = <0>; // 模组编号,该编号不要重复
       rockchip, camera-module-facing = "back"; // 模组朝向,有"back"和"front"
       rockchip, camera-module-name = "CMK-CT0116"; // 模组名
       rockchip, camera-module-lens-name = "Largan-50013A1"; // lens 名
       // 模组名和 lens 名被用来和 IQ xml 文件做匹配
       lens-focus = 〈&vm149c〉; // vcm 驱动设置, 支持 AF 时需要有这个设置
       port {
           ucam_out0: endpoint {
               remote-endpoint = <&mipi in ucam0>;
               // mipi dphy 端的 port 名
               data-lanes = \langle 1 2 \rangle;
               // mipi lane 数, llane 为 <1>, 4lane 为 <1 2 3 4>
```



```
};
          };
     };
&mipi_dphy_rx0 {
     status = "okay";
     ports {
          #address-cells = <1>;
          \#size-cells = \langle 0 \rangle;
          port@0 {
               reg = \langle 0 \rangle;
               #address-cells = <1>;
               \#size-cells = \langle 0 \rangle;
               mipi_in_ucam0: endpoint@1 {
                    reg = \langle 1 \rangle;
                    remote-endpoint = <&ucam_out0>;
                    // sensor 端的 port 名
                    data-lanes = \langle 1 2 \rangle;
                    // mipi lane 数, llane 为 <1>, 4lane 为 <1 2 3 4>
               };
          };
          port@1 {
               reg = \langle 1 \rangle;
               #address-cells = <1>;
               \#size-cells = \langle 0 \rangle;
               dphy_rx0_out: endpoint@0 {
                    reg = \langle 0 \rangle;
```



```
remote-endpoint = <&isp0_mipi_in>;
                 // isp 端的 port 名
            };
        };
    };
};
&rkisp1_0 {
    status = "okay";
    port {
        #address-cells = <1>;
        \#size-cells = \langle 0 \rangle;
        isp0_mipi_in: endpoint@0 {
            reg = \langle 0 \rangle;
            remote-endpoint = <&dphy_rx0_out>;
            // mipi dphy 端的 port 名
        };
    };
};
&isp0_mmu {
    status = "okay"; // isp 驱动使用了 iommu, 所以 isp iommu 也需要打开
};
```

4.2 DVP Sensor 注册

```
以 rk3326 isp 和 gc0312/gc2145 为例进行说明。
&i2c2 {
    status = "okay";
```



```
gc0312@21 {
   status = "okay";
   compatible = "galaxycore, gc0312"; // 需要与驱动中的匹配字符串一致
   reg = <0x21>; // sensor I2C 设备地址
   pinctrl-names = "default";
   pinctrl-0 = <&cif clkout m0>; // pinctl 设置
   clocks = <&cru SCLK_CIF_OUT>; // sensor clickin配置
   clock-names = "xvclk";
   avdd-supply = <&vcc2v8 dvp>; // sensor 电源配置
   dovdd-supply = <&vcc1v8_dvp>;
   dvdd-supply = <&vcc1v8_dvp>;
   pwdn-gpios = <&gpio2 14 GPIO_ACTIVE_HIGH>;
   // power 管脚分配及有效电平
   rockchip, camera-module-index = <1>; // 模组编号,该编号不要重复
   rockchip, camera-module-facing = "front"; // 模组朝向,有"back"和"front"
   rockchip, camera-module-name = "CameraKing"; // 模组名
   rockchip, camera-module-lens-name = "Largan"; // lens 名
   port {
       gc0312_out: endpoint {
           remote-endpoint = <&dvp_in_fcam>;
           // isp 端的 port 名
       };
   };
};
gc2145@3c {
   status = "okay";
```



```
compatible = "galaxycore, gc2145"; // 需要与驱动中的匹配字符串一致
       reg = <0x3c>; // sensor I2C 设备地址
       pinctrl-names = "default";
       pinctrl-0 = <&cif_clkout_m0>; // pinctl 设置
       clocks = <&cru SCLK_CIF_OUT>; // sensor clickin配置
       clock-names = "xvclk";
       avdd-supply = <&vcc2v8_dvp>; // sensor 电源配置
       dovdd-supply = <&vcc1v8_dvp>;
       dvdd-supply = <&vcclv8_dvp>;
       pwdn-gpios = <&gpio2 13 GPIO_ACTIVE_HIGH>;
       // power 管脚分配及有效电平
       rockchip, camera-module-index = <0>; // 模组编号,该编号不要重复
       rockchip, camera-module-facing = "back"; // 模组朝向,有"back"和"front"
       rockchip, camera-module-name = "CameraKing"; // 模组名
       rockchip, camera-module-lens-name = "Largan"; // lens 名
       port {
           gc2145_out: endpoint {
               remote-endpoint = <&dvp in bcam>;
               // isp 端的 port 名
           };
       };
   };
};
&isp_mmu {
   status = "okay";
};
```



```
&rkisp1 {
    status = "okay";
    pinctrl-names = "default";
    pinctrl-0 = <&cif_clkout_m0 &dvp_d0d1_m0 &dvp_d2d9_m0 &dvp_d10d11_m0>;
    // pinctl 设置,增加 dvp pin 脚相关配置
    ports {
         #address-cells = <1>;
         \#size-cells = \langle 0 \rangle;
         port@0 {
             reg = \langle 0 \rangle;
             #address-cells = <1>;
              \#size-cells = \langle 0 \rangle;
             dvp_in_fcam: endpoint@0 {
                  reg = \langle 0 \rangle;
                  remote-endpoint = <&gc0312_out>; // sensor 端的 port 名
             };
              dvp_in_bcam: endpoint@1 {
                  reg = \langle 1 \rangle;
                  remote-endpoint = <&gc2145_out>; // sensor 端的 port 名
             };
         };
    };
};
```

5. Camera 设备驱动

Camera Sensor 采用 I2C 与主控进行交互,目前 sensor driver 按照 I2C 设备驱动方式实现,



sensor driver 同时采用 v412 subdev 的方式实现与 host driver 之间的交互。

5.1 数据类型简要说明

```
struct i2c_driver
```

```
[说明]
定义 i2c 设备驱动信息
[定义]
struct i2c_driver {
......
/* Standard driver model interfaces */
int (*probe)(struct i2c_client *, const struct i2c_device_id *);
int (*remove)(struct i2c_client *);
......
struct device_driver driver;
const struct i2c_device_id *id_table;
......
};
```

[关键成员]

| 成员名称 | 描述 |
|-----------|--|
| @driver | Device driver model driver |
| | 主要包含驱动名称和与 DTS 注册设备进行匹配的 of _match_table。当 |
| | of_match_table 中的 compatible 域和 dts 文件的 compatible 域匹配 |
| | 时,. probe 函数才会被调用 |
| @id_table | List of I2C devices supported by this driver |
| | 如果 kernel 没有使用 of_match_table 和 dts 注册设备进行进行匹配, |
| | 则 kernel 使用该 table 进行匹配 |



| @probe | Callback for device binding |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| @remove | Callback for device unbinding |

[示例]

```
#if IS_ENABLED(CONFIG_OF)
static const struct of_device_id ov13850_of_match[] = {
  { .compatible = "ovti, ov13850" },
  {},
};
MODULE_DEVICE_TABLE(of, ov13850_of_match);
#endif
static const struct i2c_device_id ov13850_match_id[] = {
  { "ovti, ov13850", 0 },
 { },
};
static struct i2c_driver ov13850_i2c_driver = {
  .driver = {
      .name = "ov13850",
      .pm = &ov13850_pm_ops,
      . of_match_table = of_match_ptr(ov13850_of_match),
  },
  .probe
              = &ov13850_probe,
              = &ov13850_remove,
  .remove
             = ov13850_match_id,
  .id_table
```



```
};
 static int __init sensor_mod_init(void)
  {
   return i2c_add_driver(&ov13850_i2c_driver);
 }
 static void __exit sensor_mod_exit(void)
  {
   i2c_del_driver(&ov13850_i2c_driver);
 }
 device_initcall_sync(sensor_mod_init);
 module_exit(sensor_mod_exit);
struct v412_subdev_core_ops
  [说明]
 Define core ops callbacks for subdevs.
  [定义]
  struct v412_subdev_core_ops {
    .....
    long (*ioctl)(struct v412_subdev *sd, unsigned int cmd, void *arg);
 #ifdef CONFIG_COMPAT
    long (*compat_ioct132) (struct v412_subdev *sd, unsigned int cmd,
                           unsigned long arg);
 #endif
```



....

};

[关键成员]

| 成员名称 | 描述 |
|-----------------|---|
| .ioctl | called at the end of ioctl() syscall handler at the V4L2 |
| | core. |
| | used to provide support for private ioctls used on the |
| | driver. |
| .compat_ioct132 | called when a 32 bits application uses a 64 bits Kernel, in |
| | order to fix data passed from/to userspace.in order to fix |
| | data passed from/to userspace. |

[示例]

```
static const struct v412_subdev_core_ops ov13850_core_ops = {
    .ioctl = ov13850_ioctl,

#ifdef CONFIG_COMPAT
    .compat_ioctl32 = ov13850_compat_ioctl32,

#endif
};
目前使用了如下的私有 ioctl 实现模组信息的查询和 OTP 信息的查询设置。
RKMODULE_GET_MODULE_INFO / RKMODULE_AWB_CFG
```

struct v412_subdev_video_ops

[说明]

Callbacks used when v4l device was opened in video mode.

[定义]

```
struct v412_subdev_video_ops {
```



.....

[关键成员]

| 成员名称 | 描述 |
|-------------------|---|
| .g_frame_interval | callback for VIDIOC_SUBDEV_G_FRAME_INTERVAL ioctl handler |
| | code |
| .s_stream | used to notify the driver that a video stream will start or |
| | has stopped |

[示例]

```
static const struct v412_subdev_video_ops ov13850_video_ops = {
    .s_stream = ov13850_s_stream,
    .g_frame_interval = ov13850_g_frame_interval,
};
```

struct v412_subdev_pad_ops

```
[说明]
v412-subdev pad level operations
[定义]
struct v412_subdev_pad_ops {
```



.....

};

[关键成员]

| 成员名称 | 描述 |
|-------------------|--|
| . enum_mbus_code | callback for VIDIOC_SUBDEV_ENUM_MBUS_CODE ioctl handler |
| | code. |
| . enum_frame_size | callback for VIDIOC_SUBDEV_ENUM_FRAME_SIZE ioctl handler |
| | code. |
| .s_fmt | callback for VIDIOC_SUBDEV_S_FMT ioctl handler code. |
| .g_fmt | callback for VIDIOC_SUBDEV_G_FMT ioctl handler code |

[示例]



```
static const struct v412_subdev_pad_ops ov13850_pad_ops = {
    .enum_mbus_code = ov13850_enum_mbus_code,
    .enum_frame_size = ov13850_enum_frame_sizes,
    .get_fmt = ov13850_get_fmt,
    .set_fmt = ov13850_set_fmt,
};
```

struct v412_ctr1_ops

[说明]

The control operations that the driver has to provide.

[定义]

```
struct v412_ctrl_ops {
  int (*g_volatile_ctrl)(struct v412_ctrl *ctrl);
  int (*try_ctrl)(struct v412_ctrl *ctrl);
  int (*s_ctrl)(struct v412_ctrl *ctrl);
};
```

[关键成员]

| 成员名称 | 描述 | |
|------------------|---|--|
| .g_volatile_ctrl | get a new value for this control, generally only relevant | |
| | for volatile (and usually read-only) controls. | |
| .try_ctrl | test whether the control's value is valid. | |
| .s_ctrl | actually set the new control value. | |

[示例]

```
static const struct v412_ctrl_ops ov13850_ctrl_ops = {
   .s_ctrl = ov13850_set_ctrl,
};
```



Rkisp 驱动要求使用框架提供的 user controls 功能, cameras sensor 驱动必须实现如下 control 功能。

| 成员名称 | 描述 |
|------------------------|--|
| | Vertical blanking. The idle period after every frame during |
| | which no image data is produced. The unit of vertical |
| V4L2_CID_VBLANK | blanking is a line. Every line has length of the image width |
| | plus horizontal blanking at the pixel rate defined by |
| | V4L2_CID_PIXEL_RATE control in the same sub-device. |
| | Horizontal blanking. The idle period after every line of |
| V4L2_CID_HBLANK | image data during which no image data is produced. The unit |
| | of horizontal blanking is pixels. |
| VALO CID EVDOCUDE | Determines the exposure time of the camera sensor. The |
| V4L2_CID_EXPOSURE | exposure time is limited by the frame interval. |
| | Analogue gain is gain affecting all colour components in the |
| V4L2_CID_ANALOGUE_GAIN | pixel matrix. The gain operation is performed in the |
| | analogue domain before A/D conversion. |
| VALO CID DIVEL DATE | Pixel rate in the source pads of the subdev. This control |
| V4L2_CID_PIXEL_RATE | is read-only and its unit is pixels / second. |
| | Data bus frequency. Together with the media bus pixel code, |
| | bus type (clock cycles per sample), the data bus frequency |
| | defines the pixel rate (V4L2_CID_PIXEL_RATE) in the pixel |
| VALO CID LINV EDEO | array (or possibly elsewhere, if the device is not an image |
| V4L2_CID_LINK_FREQ | sensor). The frame rate can be calculated from the pixel |
| | clock, image width and height and horizontal and vertical |
| | blanking. While the pixel rate control may be defined |
| | elsewhere than in the subdev containing the pixel array, the |



frame rate cannot be obtained from that information. This is because only on the pixel array it can be assumed that the vertical and horizontal blanking information is exact: no other blanking is allowed in the pixel array. The selection of frame rate is performed by selecting the desired horizontal and vertical blanking. The unit of this control is Hz.

struct xxxx_mode

[说明]

Sensor 能支持各个模式的信息。

这个结构体在 sensor 驱动中常常可以见到,虽然它不是 v412 标准要求的。

[定义]

```
struct xxxx_mode {
  u32 width;
  u32 height;
  struct v412_fract max_fps;
  u32 hts_def;
  u32 vts_def;
  u32 exp_def;
  const struct regval *reg_list;
};
```

[关键成员]

| 成员名称 | 描述 |
|---------|--------|
| . width | 有效图像宽度 |
| .height | 有效图像高度 |



| .max_fps | 图像 FPS, denominator/numerator 为 fps |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| hts_def | 默认 HTS, 为有效图像宽度 + HBLANK |
| vts_def | 默认 VTS, 为有效图像高度 + VBLANK |
| exp_def | 默认曝光时间 |
| *reg_list | 寄存器列表 |

[示例]

```
static const struct ov13850_mode supported_modes[] = {
  {
      . width = 2112,
      .height = 1568,
      .max_fps = {
          .numerator = 10000,
          denominator = 300000,
      },
      . \exp_{def} = 0x0600,
      .hts_def = 0x12c0,
      .vts_def = 0x0680,
      .reg_1ist = ov13850_2112x1568_regs,
 }, {
      . width = 4224,
      .height = 3136,
      .max_fps = {
          numerator = 20000,
          .denominator = 150000,
      },
      . \exp_{def} = 0x0600,
```



```
.hts_def = 0x12c0,
    .vts_def = 0x0d00,
    .reg_list = ov13850_4224x3136_regs,
},
```

5.2 API 简要说明

xxxx_set_fmt

[描述]

设置 sensor 输出格式。

[语法]

[参数]

| 参数名称 | 描述 | 输入输出 |
|------|----------------------------------|------|
| *sd | v412 subdev 结构体指针 | 输入 |
| *cfg | subdev pad information结构体指针 | 输入 |
| *fmt | Pad-level media bus format 结构体指针 | 输入 |

[返回值]

| 返回值 | 描述 |
|-----|----|
| 0 | 成功 |
| 非 0 | 失败 |

xxxx_get_fmt

[描述]



获取 sensor 输出格式。

[语法]

[参数]

| 参数名称 | 描述 | 输入输出 |
|------|----------------------------------|------|
| *sd | v412 subdev 结构体指针 | 输入 |
| *cfg | subdev pad information结构体指针 | 输入 |
| *fmt | Pad-level media bus format 结构体指针 | 输出 |

[返回值]

| 返回值 | 描述 |
|-----|----|
| 0 | 成功 |
| 非 0 | 失败 |

xxxx_enum_mbus_code

[描述]

枚举 sensor 输出 bus format。

[语法]

static int xxxx_enum_mbus_code(struct v412_subdev *sd,

struct v412_subdev_pad_config *cfg,

struct v412_subdev_mbus_code_enum *code)

[参数]

| 参数名称 | 描述 | 输入输出 |
|------|-----------------------------|------|
| *sd | v412 subdev 结构体指针 | 输入 |
| *cfg | subdev pad information结构体指针 | 输入 |



| *code | media bus format enumeration 结构体指针 | 输出 |
|-------|------------------------------------|----|
|-------|------------------------------------|----|

[返回值]

| 返回值 | 描述 |
|-----|----|
| 0 | 成功 |
| 非 0 | 失败 |

下表总结了各种图像类型对应的 format

| 图像类型 | Sensor 输出 format |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| Bayer RAW | MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SBGGR10_1X10 |
| | MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SRGGB10_1X10 |
| | MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SGBRG10_1X10 |
| | MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SGRBG10_1X10 |
| | MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SRGGB12_1X12 |
| | MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SBGGR12_1X12 |
| | MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SGBRG12_1X12 |
| | MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SGRBG12_1X12 |
| | MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SRGGB8_1X8 |
| | MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SBGGR8_1X8 |
| | MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SGBRG8_1X8 |
| | MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SGRBG8_1X8 |
| YUV | MEDIA_BUS_FMT_YUYV8_2X8 |
| | MEDIA_BUS_FMT_YVYU8_2X8 |
| | MEDIA_BUS_FMT_UYVY8_2X8 |
| | MEDIA_BUS_FMT_VYUY8_2X8 |
| | MEDIA_BUS_FMT_YUYV10_2X10 |
| | MEDIA_BUS_FMT_YVYU10_2X10 |



| | MEDIA_BUS_FMT_UYVY10_2X10 |
|------------|---------------------------|
| | MEDIA_BUS_FMT_VYUY10_2X10 |
| | MEDIA_BUS_FMT_YUYV12_2X12 |
| | MEDIA_BUS_FMT_YVYU12_2X12 |
| | MEDIA_BUS_FMT_UYVY12_2X12 |
| | MEDIA_BUS_FMT_VYUY12_2X12 |
| Only Y(黑白) | MEDIA_BUS_FMT_Y8_1X8 |
| | MEDIA_BUS_FMT_Y10_1X10 |
| | MEDIA_BUS_FMT_Y12_1X12 |

xxxx_enum_frame_sizes

[描述]

枚举 sensor 输出大小。

[语法]

static int xxxx_enum_frame_sizes(struct v412_subdev *sd,

struct v412_subdev_pad_config *cfg,

struct v412_subdev_frame_size_enum *fse)

[参数]

| 参数名称 | 描述 | 输入输出 |
|------|-----------------------------|------|
| *sd | v412 subdev 结构体指针 | 输入 |
| *cfg | subdev pad information结构体指针 | 输入 |
| *fse | media bus frame size结构体指针 | 输出 |

[返回值]

| 返回值 | 描述 |
|-----|----|
| 0 | 成功 |
| 非 0 | 失败 |



$xxxx_g_frame_interval$

[描述]

获取 sensor 输出 fps。

[语法]

static int xxxx_g_frame_interval(struct v412_subdev *sd,

struct v412_subdev_frame_interval *fi)

[参数]

| 参数名称 | 描述 | 输入输出 |
|------|---------------------------|------|
| *sd | v412 subdev 结构体指针 | 输入 |
| *fi | pad-level frame rate结构体指针 | 输出 |

[返回值]

| 返回值 | 描述 |
|-----|----|
| 0 | 成功 |
| 非 0 | 失败 |

$xxxx_s_stream$

[描述]

设置 stream 输入输出。

[语法]

static int xxxx_s_stream(struct v412_subdev *sd, int on)

[参数]

| 参数名称 | 描述 | 输入输出 |
|------|----------------------------------|------|
| *sd | v412 subdev 结构体指针 | 输入 |
| on | 1: 启动 stream 输出; 0: 停止 stream 输出 | 输入 |

[返回值]



| 返回值 | 描述 |
|-----|----|
| 0 | 成功 |
| 非 0 | 失败 |

xxxx_runtime_resume

[描述]

sensor 上电时的回调函数。

[语法]

static int xxxx_runtime_resume(struct device *dev)

[参数]

| 参数名称 | 描述 | 输入输出 |
|------|--------------|------|
| *dev | device 结构体指针 | 输入 |

[返回值]

| 返回值 | 描述 |
|-----|----|
| 0 | 成功 |
| 非 0 | 失败 |

xxxx_runtime_suspend

[描述]

sensor 下电时的回调函数。

[语法]

static int xxxx_runtime_suspend(struct device *dev)

[参数]

| 参数名称 | 描述 | 输入输出 |
|------|--------------|------|
| *dev | device 结构体指针 | 输入 |

[返回值]



| 返回值 | 描述 |
|-----|----|
| 0 | 成功 |
| 非 0 | 失败 |

xxxx_set_ctrl

[描述]

设置各个 control 的值。

[语法]

static int xxxx_set_ctrl(struct v412_ctrl *ctrl)

[参数]

| 参数名称 | 描述 | 输入输出 |
|-------|-----------------|------|
| *ctrl | v412_ctrl 结构体指针 | 输入 |

[返回值]

| 返回值 | 描述 |
|-----|----|
| 0 | 成功 |
| 非 0 | 失败 |

6. media-ctl / v4l2-ctl 工具

media-ctl 工具的操作是通过/dev/medio0 等 media 设备,它管理的是 Media 的拓扑结构中各个节点的 format、大小、 链接。

v412-ctl 工具则是针对/dev/video0, /dev/video1等 video 设备,它在 video 设备上进行 set_fmt、reqbuf、qbuf、dqbuf、stream_on、stream_off 等一系列操作。

具体用法可以参考命令的帮助信息,下面是常见的几个使用。

- 1) 打印拓扑结构
 - media-ctl -p /dev/media0
- 2) 修改 fmt/size

media-ctl -d /dev/media0 \



--set-v412 '"ov5695 7-0036":0[fmt:SBGGR10 1X10/640x480]'

3) 设置 fmt 并抓帧

```
v412-ctl -d /dev/video0 \
--set-fmt-video=width=720, height=480, pixelformat=NV12 \
--stream-mmap=3 \
--stream-skip=3 \
--stream-to=/tmp/cif.out \
--stream-count=1 \
--stream-poll
```

4) 设置曝光、gain等control

v412-ctl -d /dev/video3 --set-ctrl 'exposure=1216, analogue_gain=10'

7. RKISP 调试及常见的问题

1) 判断 rkisp 驱动加载状态

RKISP 驱动如果加载成功,会有 video 及 media 设备存在于/dev/目录下。系统中可能存在多个/dev/video 设备,通过/sys 可以查询到 RKISP 注册的 video 节点。

```
localhost ~ # grep '' /sys/class/video4linux/video*/name /sys/class/video4linux/video3/name:rkisp1_selfpath /sys/class/video4linux/video4/name:rkisp1_mainpath /sys/class/video4linux/video5/name:rkisp1-statistics /sys/class/video4linux/video6/name:rkisp1-input-params 还可以通过 media-ctl命令,打印拓扑结构查看 pipeline 是否正常。
```

2) 判断 camera 驱动是否加载成功

当所有的 camera 都注册完毕, kernel 会打印出如下的 log。

localhost ~ # dmesg | grep Async

[0.682982] rkisp1: Async subdev notifier completed

如发现 kernel 没有 Async subdev notifier completed 这行 log,那么请首先查看 sensor是否有相关的报错,I2C通讯是否成功。



3) 抓取 isp 输出的 yuv 数据

参考命令如下,

```
media-ctl -d /dev/media0 --set-v412 '"ov5695 7-0036":0[fmt:SBGGR10_1X10/2592x1944]'

media-ctl -d /dev/media0 --set-v412 '"rkisp1-isp-subdev":0[fmt:SBGGR10_1X10/2592x1944]'

media-ctl -d /dev/media0 --set-v412 '"rkisp1-isp-subdev":0[crop:(0,0)/2592x1944]'

media-ctl -d /dev/media0 --set-v412 '"rkisp1-isp-subdev":2[fmt:YUYV8_2X8/2592x1944]'

media-ctl -d /dev/media0 --set-v412 '"rkisp1-isp-subdev":2[crop:(0,0)/2592x1944]'

v412-ctl -d /dev/video4 \
--set-selection=target=crop, top=336, left=432, width=1920, height=1080 \
--set-fmt-video=width=1280, height=720, pixelformat=NV21 \
--stream-mmap=3 --stream-to=/tmp/mp. out --stream-count=20 --stream-pol1
```

4) 抓取 Sensor 输出的 Raw Bayer 原始数据

参考命令如下,

```
media-ctl -d /dev/media0 --set-v412 '"ov5695 7-0036":0[fmt:SBGGR10_1X10/2592x1944]'

media-ctl -d /dev/media0 --set-v412 '"rkisp1-isp-subdev":0[fmt:SBGGR10_1X10/2592x1944]'

media-ctl -d /dev/media0 --set-v412 '"rkisp1-isp-subdev":0[crop:(0,0)/2592x1944]'

media-ctl -d /dev/media0 --set-v412 '"rkisp1-isp-subdev":2[fmt:SBGGR10_1X10/2592x1944]'

media-ctl -d /dev/media0 --set-v412 '"rkisp1-isp-subdev":2[crop:(0,0)/2592x1944]'

v412-ctl -d /dev/wideo4 --set-ctrl 'exposure=1216, analogue_gain=10' \
--set-selection=target=crop, top=0, left=0, width=2592, height=1944 \
--set-fmt-video=width=2592, height=1944, pixelformat=SBGGR10 \
--stream-mmap=3 --stream-to=/tmp/mp. raw. out --stream-count=1 --stream-pol1
```

需要注意的是, ISP 虽然不对 Raw 图处理, 但它仍然会将 10bit 的数据低位补 0 成 16bit。 不管 Sensor 输入的是 10bit/12bit, 最终上层得到的都是 16bit 每像素。



5) 如何支持黑白摄像头

Camera sensor 驱动需要将黑白 sensor 的输出 format 改为如下三种 format 之一,

MEDIA_BUS_FMT_Y8_1X8 (sensor 8bit 输出)

MEDIA_BUS_FMT_Y10_1X10 (sensor 10bit 输出)

MEDIA_BUS_FMT_Y12_1X12 (sensor 12bit 输出)

即在函数 xxxx_get_fmt 和 xxxx_enum_mbus_code 返回上述 format。

Rkisp 驱动会对这三种 format 进行特别设置,以支持获取黑白图像。

另外,如应用层需要获取 Y8 格式的图像,则只能使用 SP Path,因为只有 SP Path 可以支持 Y8 格式输出。