

A20 Camera 模块开发说明

V1.0

2013-03-15



Revision History

Version	Date	Changes compared to previous issue	
v1.0	2013-03-15	初建版本	
			6/7



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1. 前言

1.1. 编写目的

了解 Android 系统中 Camera 模块在 A20 平台上的开发。

1.2. 适用范围

介绍本模块设计适用 A20 平台。

1.3. 相关人员

TS 人员, Camera 模块研发人员,方案定制人员。



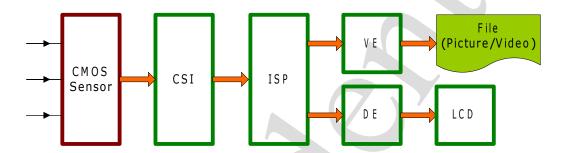
2. 模块介绍

介绍本模块的模块功能,基本配置,目标代码的文件目录组织形式以及相关的硬件介绍。

2.1. 模块功能介绍

Android Camera 主要用于拍照,录像,视频通话等场景。

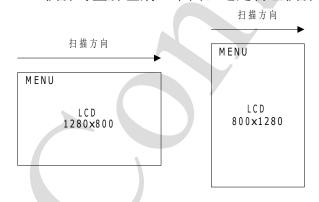
2.2. 硬件介绍



2.3. 模组选型

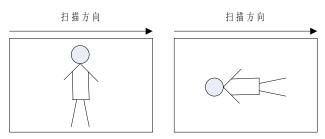
对物理横屏(如分辨率: 1280x800)和物理竖屏(如分辨率: 800x1280),对摄像头成像角度是有不同的要求的。

横屏与竖屏差别(下面左边是物理横屏, 右边是物理竖屏):

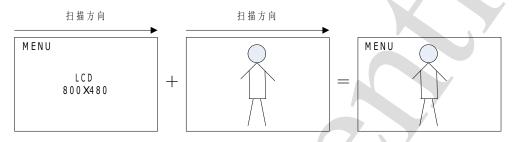


摄像头成像方向有如下两种(左边为0度, 右边为90或270度):

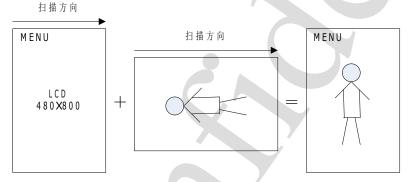




正确的配对方式为: 横屏时应选择摄像头成像角度为0度的模组。



竖屏竖屏时应选择摄像头成像角度为90度或者270度的模组。



正确选型后,在配置文件 camera.cfg 中将 camera_orientation 配置为摄像头成像角度,这样系统就可以正确识别摄像头的成像角度。

2.4. 源码结构介绍

介绍本模块源码的基本目录组织形式。

Camera HAL 代码位于 Android\device\softwinner\wing-common\hardware\camera 中。

2.5. 模块配置介绍

A20 方案 Android 系统的 Camera 驱动采用模块加载,在 init.sun7i.rc 文件中配置例如:

#csi module



insmod /system/vendor/modules/videobuf-core.ko insmod /system/vendor/modules/videobuf-dma-contig.ko

insmod /system/vendor/modules/ov5640.ko insmod /system/vendor/modules/gc0307.ko insmod /system/vendor/modules/sunxi csi1.ko

如果驱动成功加载,则会在/dev/目录下面生成节点/dev/video1,要想 Android 层能使用改设备,需要修改其权限,例如在 ueventd.sun7i.rc 中:

/dev/video1

0666 media

media

对于非系统开发人员来说不需要关注 Camera HAL 的具体实现, 只要正确的配置两个配置文件即可.

2.5.1. camera.cfg

为了使得 Camera HAL 的代码能够兼容各种不同的摄像头模组,我们将一些差异性的属性列出来通过 camera.cfg 文件来配置,在 Camera HAL 代码中通过读取 camera.cfg 来使用不同的模组.

简要说明一下 camera.cfg 的配置文件:

camera.cfg 中定义分号开头为注释;

基本格式为: key = value

几个主要的 key:

Key	Description
key_camera_exif_ma	制造商和型号信息,将写入照片的 exif 信息中
ke	
key_camera_exif_mo	7
del	
number_of_camera	告诉当前系统有几个摄像头,单摄像头为1,双摄像头为
	2
camera_id	Android 系统中的摄像头id 号, 如果只有一个摄像头则id
	号为0;如果有两个摄像头则后置摄像头id为0,前置摄
	像头 id 为 1
camera_facing	告诉系统这个摄像头是前置还是后置, Android 系统中对
	于前置和后置摄像头在预览时的处理是不一样的, 前置
	摄像头预览会所有镜像
use_builtin_isp	对于不带 ISP 的摄像头模组(将启用我们 IC 的 ISP)为 1,
	否则为 0
camera_orientation	摄像头成像方向,通常在物理横屏为0,物理竖屏上为
	90 或 270



camera_device	当前摄像头驱动的设备结点名称, 用于打开正确的摄像
	头. 如果两个摄像头分别接到不同的 CSI 上时, 那么两
	个摄像头的设备结点名称是不同的; 如果两个设想共用
	一个 CSI 接口, 那么这两个摄像头的设备结点相同, 此
	时需要通过下面的 device_id 来区分不同的摄像头
device_id	device_id 是对于两个摄像头共用一个 CSI 接口时用于打
	开不同的摄像头用的, device_id 为 0 是默认打开的摄像
	头; device_id 为 1 则需要打开设备结点时切换到该摄像
	头

剩下的几项基本上都是基于模式为:

used xxx: 为0表示系统不支持,为1表示系统支持;

如果系统支持, 那么:

key support xxx 后的值表明系统所支持的模式;

key default xxx 后的值表明默认的模式;

在 camera.cfg 中定义的 used_xxx 中有两项 used_preview_size 和 used_picture_size 是必须配置的, 其它都是可选项.



; CAMERA_FACING_BACK ; ov5640	
$camera_id = 0$	
;; ; 1 for CAMERA_FACING_FRONT ; 0 for CAMERA_FACING_BACK :	9
;camera_facing = 0	
; 1 for camera without isp(using built-in isp of Axx) ; 0 for camera with isp	y '
use_builtin_isp = 0	
; camera orientation (0, 90, 180, 270)	
;camera_orientation = 0	
; driver device name	
;camera_device = /dev/video1	
;; ; device id ; for two camera devices with one CSI	
device_id = 0 used preview size = 1	
key_support_preview_size = 1280x720,640x480	
key_default_preview_size = 1280x720	
used_picture_size = 1	
key_support_picture_size = 2592x1936,1600x1200,1280x1024 key_default_picture_size = 2592x1936	
used flash mode = 0	

```
key support flash mode = on,off,auto
key default flash mode = on
used color effect=1
key support color effect = none,mono,negative,sepia,aqua
key default color effect = none
used frame rate = 1
key support frame rate = 25
key default frame rate = 25
used focus mode = 1
key support focus mode
auto, infinity, macro, fixed, continuous-video, continuous-picture
;若支持持续对焦需要加上后面的 continuous-video,continuous-picture,不支持则
将这两个去掉
key default focus mode = auto
used\ scene\ mode=0
key support scene mode
auto, portrait, landscape, night, night-portrait, theatre, beach, snow, sunset, steadyphoto, fir
eworks, sports, party, candlelight, barcode
key default scene mode = auto
used white balance = 1
key support white balance
auto, incandescent, fluorescent, warm-fluorescent, daylight, cloudy-daylight
key default white balance = auto
used exposure compensation = 1
key max exposure compensation = 3
key min exposure compensation = -3
key step exposure compensation = 1
key default exposure compensation = 0
; CAMERA FACING FRONT
; gc2035
camera id = 1
```



```
; I for camera without isp(using built-in isp of Axx)
; 0 for camera with isp
use builtin isp = 0
           _____
; 1 for CAMERA FACING FRONT
; 0 for CAMERA FACING BACK
camera facing = 1
; camera orientation (0, 90, 180, 270)
·-----
camera orientation = \theta
; driver device name
camera device = /dev/video1
; device id
; for two camera devices with one CSI
device id = 1
used preview size = 1
key support preview size = 640x480
key default preview size = 640x480
used picture size = 1
key support picture size = 1600x1200,640x480
key default picture size = 1600x1200
used flash mode = 0
key support flash mode = on,off,auto
key default flash mode = on
used color effect= 0
key_support_color_effect = none,mono,negative,sepia,aqua
key_default_color_effect = none
```

```
used frame rate = 1
key support frame rate = 20
key default frame rate = 20
used focus mode = 0
key_support_focus_mode = auto,infinity,macro,fixed
key default focus mode = auto
used\ scene\ mode=0
key support scene mode
auto, portrait, landscape, night, night-portrait, theatre, beach, snow, sunset, steadyphoto, fir
eworks, sports, party, candlelight, barcode
key default scene mode = auto
used white balance = 0
key support white balance
auto, incandescent, fluorescent, warm-fluorescent, daylight, cloudy-daylight
key default white balance = auto
used\ exposure\ compensation=0
key max exposure compensation = 3
key min exposure compensation = -3
key step exposure compensation = 1
key_default_exposure_compensation = 0
```



2.5.2. media_profiles.xml

media profiles.xml 用于配置录像参数.

拿到一个模板后, 只需要修改几处地方即可.

典型的对于双摄像头如下分了两段分别配置后置摄像头 cameraId="0"和前置摄像头 cameraId="1".

这里需要根据实际摄像头参数修改下面例子中高亮标注的地方.

关键字	含义
EncoderProfile quality	录像质量,在 Android2.3 中必须要配置两项"low"
	和 "high"; Android4.0 中默认支持"1080p", "720p",
	"480p", 我们为了兼容以前的配置, 扩展了支持"low"
	和"high", 此外 Android4.0 中支持了延时录制模式, 其
	关键字分别是在正常模式前加上" timelapse", 例如"
	timelapse480p"等
Video codec	编码格式,这里为"h264"即可
bitRate	通常说的视频文件的码率, 码率越高, 录制文件画面
	(视频)越清晰, 音质(音频)越高, 但占用磁盘空间越大
width, height	录像文件的分辨率, 分别对应宽和高
frameRate	视频文件的帧率, 实际的帧率需要与摄像头采集帧率
	一致
sampleRate	声音的采样率, 采样率越高, 音质越好; 反之亦然
channels	声音的通道数,通常说的单声道或双声道
ImageEncoding quality	是指拍照的质量, 分别对于及精细, 精细和一般

对于 Android4.1 典型配置如下(截取部分):

```
<Video codec="h264"
           bitRate="5000000"
           width="1280"
           height="720"
           frameRate="30"/>
    <Audio codec="aac"
           bitRate="128000"
           sampleRate="44100"
           channels="1"/>
</EncoderProfile>
<EncoderProfile quality="480p" fileFormat="mp4" duration="30">
    <Video codec="h264"
           bitRate="1500000"
           width="640"
           height="480"
           frameRate="25"/>
    <Audio codec="aac"
           bitRate="12200"
           sampleRate="8000"
           channels="1"/>
</EncoderProfile>
<EncoderProfile quality="timelapse1080p" fileFormat="mp4" duration="30">
    <Video codec="h264"
           bitRate="15000000"
           width="1920"
           height="1080"
           frameRate="30"/>
    <Audio codec="aac"
           bitRate="128000"
           sampleRate="44100"
           channels="1"/>
</EncoderProfile>
<EncoderProfile quality="timelapse720p" fileFormat="mp4" duration="30">
    <Video codec="h264"
           bitRate="3000000"
           width="1280"
           height="720"
           frameRate="30"/>
    <!-- audio setting is ignored -->
```

```
<Audio codec="aac"
                  bitRate="128000"
                  sampleRate="44100"
                  channels="1"/>
         </EncoderProfile>
         <EncoderProfile quality="timelapse480p" fileFormat="mp4" duration="30">
          <Video codec="h264"
                  bitRate="1500000"
                  width="640"
                  height="480"
                 frameRate="25"/>
          <Audio codec="aac"
                  bitRate="12200"
                  sampleRate="8000"
                  channels="1"/>
      </EncoderProfile>
      <ImageEncoding quality="90"/>
      <ImageEncoding quality="80"/>
      <ImageEncoding quality="70"/>
      <ImageDecoding memCap="20000000"/>
      <Camera previewFrameRate="0"/>
</CamcorderProfiles>
<CamcorderProfiles cameraId="1">
      <EncoderProfile quality="480p" fileFormat="mp4" duration="30">
           <Video codec="h264"
                  bitRate="1500000"
                  width="640"
                  height="480"
                 frameRate="25"/>
           <Audio codec="aac"
                  bitRate="12200"
                  sampleRate="8000"
                  channels="1"/>
      </EncoderProfile>
      <EncoderProfile quality="timelapse480p" fileFormat="mp4" duration="30">
          <Video codec="h264"
```

```
bitRate="1500000"
                  width="640"
                  height="480"
                  frameRate="25"/>
           <Audio codec="aac"
                  bitRate="12200"
                  sampleRate="8000"
                  channels="1"/>
      </EncoderProfile>
      <ImageEncoding quality="90"/>
      <ImageEncoding quality="80"/>
      <ImageEncoding quality="70"/>
      <ImageDecoding memCap="20000000"/>
    <Camera previewFrameRate="0"/>
</CamcorderProfiles>
  <EncoderOutputFileFormat name="mp4"/>
  </--
       If a codec is not enabled, it is invisible to the applications
       In other words, the applications won't be able to use the codec
       or query the capabilities of the codec at all if it is disabled
  <VideoEncoderCap name="h264" enabled="true"</pre>
      minBitRate="64000" maxBitRate="3000000"
      minFrameWidth="320" maxFrameWidth="1600"
      minFrameHeight="240" maxFrameHeight="1200"
      minFrameRate="1" maxFrameRate="30"/>
  <AudioEncoderCap name="aac" enabled="true"</pre>
      minBitRate="12200" maxBitRate="51200"
      minSampleRate="8000" maxSampleRate="44100"
      minChannels="1" maxChannels="1"/>
  <AudioEncoderCap name="amrwb" enabled="true"</pre>
      minBitRate="6600" maxBitRate="23050"
      minSampleRate="16000" maxSampleRate="16000"
      minChannels="1" maxChannels="1"/>
  <AudioEncoderCap name="amrnb" enabled="true"</pre>
```

```
minBitRate="5525" maxBitRate="12200"
    minSampleRate="8000" maxSampleRate="8000"
    minChannels="1" maxChannels="1"/>
</--
    FIXME:
    We do not check decoder capabilities at present
    At present, we only check whether windows media is visible
   for TEST applications. For other applications, we do
    not perform any checks at all.
<VideoDecoderCap name="wmv" enabled="true"/>
<AudioDecoderCap name="wma" enabled="true"/>
</--
    The VideoEditor Capability configuration:
    - maxInputFrameWidth: maximum video width of imported video clip.
    - maxInputFrameHeight: maximum video height of imported video clip.
    - maxOutputFrameWidth: maximum video width of exported video clip.
    - maxOutputFrameHeight: maximum video height of exported video clip.
    - maxPrefetchYUVFrames: maximum prefetch YUV frames for encoder,
    used to limit the amount of memory for prefetched YUV frames.
    For this platform, it allows maximum 30MB(3MB per 1080p frame x 10
   frames) memory.
<VideoEditorCap maxInputFrameWidth="1920"</pre>
    maxInputFrameHeight="1080" maxOutputFrameWidth="1920"
    maxOutputFrameHeight="1080" maxPrefetchYUVFrames="10"/>
</--
    The VideoEditor Export codec profile and level values
    correspond to the values in OMX Video.h.
    E.g. for h264, profile value 1 means OMX VIDEO AVCProfileBaseline
    and level 4096 means OMX VIDEO AVCLevel41.
    Please note that the values are in decimal.
    These values are for video encoder.
  Codec = h.264, Baseline profile, level 4.1
<ExportVideoProfile name="h264" profile= "1" level="4096"/>
</--
  Codec = h.263, Baseline profile, level 0
```



```
Allwinner Technology

<ExportVideoProfile name="h263" profile= "1" level="1"/>
    <!--
        Codec = mpeg4, Simple profile, level 5
-->
        <ExportVideoProfile name="m4v" profile= "1" level="128"/>
</MediaSettings>
```



3. 模块体系结构描述

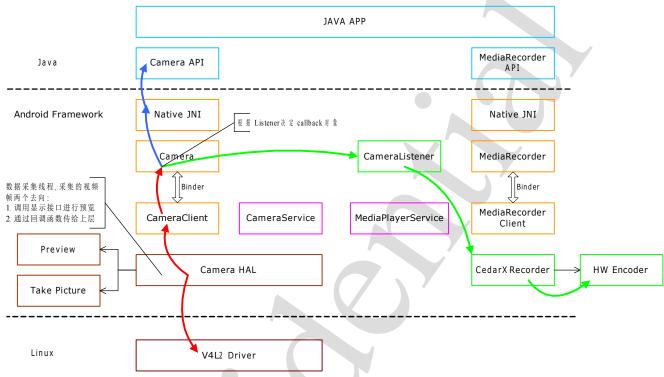
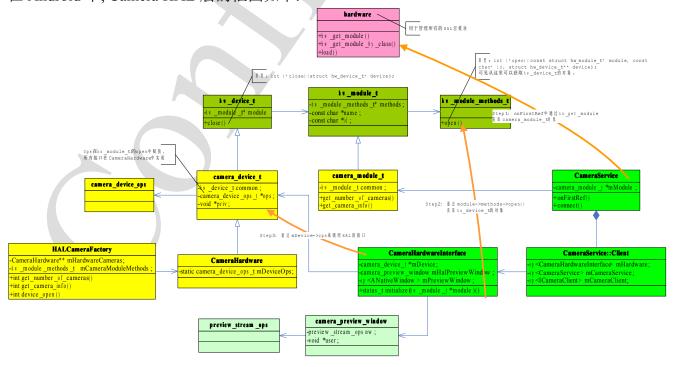


图 1.Camera 模块的基本结构

对于系统开发人员来说,只需要实现上图中右下角的部分,我们称为 Camera HAL 层.在 Android 中, Camera HAL 层的框图如下:





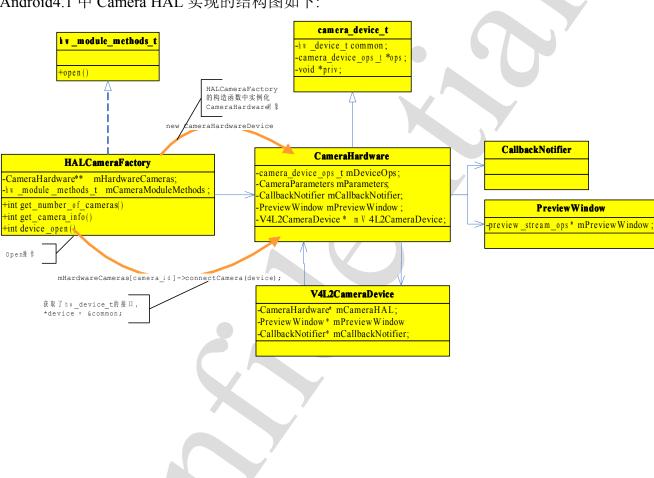
CameraService 通过 hw get module 获取 camera module t 对象;

CameraService 中创建 CameraHardwareInterface 实例:

CameraHardwareInterface 对象调用 camera module t的接口 open, 获取 hw device t对象, 赋值所有的 camera device ops t 中的函数指针;

CameraHardwareInterface 对象赋值用于预览的函数指针;

Android4.1 中 Camera HAL 实现的结构图如下:





4. 模块调试

● 查看驱动是否加载成功

打开摄像头时提示"图库异常",首先查看 logcat 的出错信息,如果提示无法连接 Camera

I/CameraService(14364): Opening camera 0

E/V4L2CameraDevice(14364): ERROR opening /dev/video1: No such file or directory

E/HALCameraFactory(14364): cameraDeviceOpen: Unable to connect camera

E/CameraService(14364): Could not open camera 0: -22

I/CameraService(14364): Destroying camera 0

E/CameraHolder(30100): fail to connect Camera

这是因为 CSI 驱动设备节点没有生成导致,检查驱动是否加载成功。

可以通过 adb 工具进行查看,一些简单的 adb 的命令如下所示:

1)、使用 lsmod 命令查看驱动是否加载

2)、在 adb shell 中使用 cat /proc/kmsg 命令,或者是使用串口查看内核的打印信息,查看不能正常加载的原因,一般情况下驱动加载不成功的原因有:一是读取的 sys_config1.fex 文件中的配置信息与加载的驱动不匹配,二是 probe 函数遇到某些错误没能正确的完成 probe 的时候返回,三是驱动与所使用的固件不匹配。



5. Declaration

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