Raspberry Pi - Diagnostic Camera on I2C Bus

When the camera is not detected, it could happen due to a loosen cable or any hardware failure. There is a technique to scan devices on an I2C bus which can be used to do a quick check on hardware problems of a Pi's camera module.

#raspberry-pi #camera #i2c

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1 Camera I2C Address responses

Scan on the I2C Bus 0, the camera module will response on two addresses 0x10 (camera sensor) and 0x64 (camera board).

Missing one of two above addresses means that there is an hardware issue happened.

1. Hardware check

Run the command:

```
vcgencmd get_camera
```

which should print out supported=1 detected=1 with a normal working camera.

If the output shows <code>detected=0</code>, check the ribbon cable first. If other camera module still works after swapping with the problem one, then do a hardware check from software interface as described below.

2. Software check

An interesting topic: Camera not detected despite being plugged in on the official Raspberry forum shows a method to check the connection of the camera board and the camera sensor on an I2C interface.

2.1. Install I2C tools

Install i2c-tools:

```
sudo apt install -y i2c-tools
```

This package contains a set of I2C tools for Linux: a bus probing tool, a chip dumper, register-level access helpers, EEPROM decoding scripts, and more.

```
i2cdetect  # detect I2C chips
i2cdump  # examine I2C registers
i2cget  # read from I2C/SMBus chip registers
i2cset  # set I2C registers
i2ctransfer  # send user-defined I2C messages in one transfer
```

2.2. Load I2C driver

It is able to permanently enable the I2C interface by running sudo raspi-config and enable I2C setting, or by adding i2c-dev declaration in the file /etc/modules.

```
Raspberry Pi Software Configuration Tool (raspi-config)
Pl Camera
                 Enable/disable connection to the Raspberry Pi Camera
P2 SSH
P3 VNC
                 Enable/disable remote command line access using SSH
                 Enable/disable graphical remote access using RealVNC
P4 SPI
                Enable/disable automatic loading of SPI kernel module
P5 I2C Enable/disable automatic loading of I2C kernel module
P6 Serial Port Enable/disable shell messages on the serial connection
P7 1-Wire
                Enable/disable one-wire interface
P8 Remote GPIO Enable/disable remote access to GPIO pins
              <Select>
                                                       <Back>
```

Enable I2C Interface via raspi-config

However, for a quick check, just need to load driver temporarily:

```
sudo modprobe i2c-dev
```

2.3. Config GPIOs

ii GPIO pin number

Please look at PI GPIO document for more information about setting GPIOs.

Note that GPIO number is defined in BCM2835 ARM processor, not the number printed on the Pi boards. Read more at BCM2835 Peripherals.

Use raspi-gpio get to get the current status of GPIOs.

1. Change GPIO0 and GPIO1 to input /* by default they are set to SDA0 and SCL0 */

```
raspi-gpio set 0 ip
raspi-gpio set 1 ip
```

2. Change the function of GPIO28, GPIO29 to I2C pins out SDA0 and SCL0 by setting Alternate Function 0 (A0) on those pins.

```
raspi-gpio set 28 a0
raspi-gpio set 29 a0
```

3. Power on Camera by setting High on output pin GPIO44 and GPIO45

```
raspi-gpio set 44 dh
raspi-gpio set 40 dh
```

2.4. Scan I2C bus

Run i2cdetect on I2C BUS 0 at /dev/i2c-0:

```
i2cdetect 0
```

press Y to continue and it should print out some numbers, for example:

Consider that i2cdetect tries to ping every address on a bus and reports whether an address responds. If any number shows up in report, it means there is a working device at that address.

6 Camera's I2C addresses

If having 0x64, the camera board is connected properly, there is no problem with cable and main connectors on Pi board and camera board.

If having 0x10, it means the camera sensor has responded, there is no problem with sensor and sensor connection (a small cable between camera board and camera sensor).