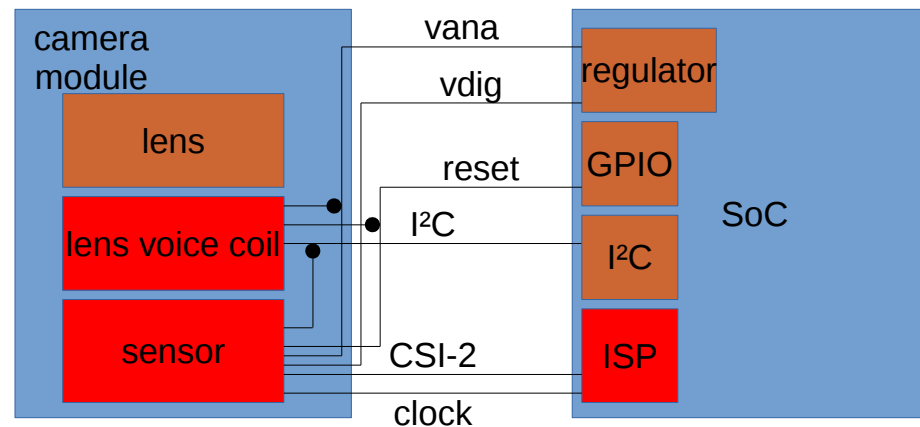
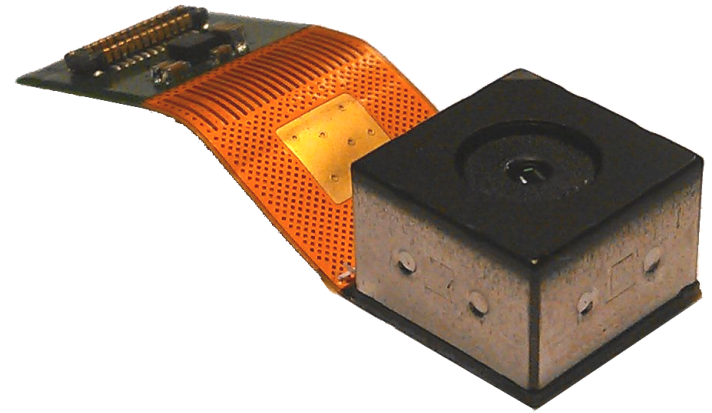


Cameras in embedded systems: Device tree and ACPI view

Sakari Ailus - Intel

A typical embedded system with a camera

- Image Signal Processor
- Raw camera sensor
- Lens voice coil



Raw sensors

- Raw sensors have little processing logic in the sensor itself
 - Analogue and digital gain but not much more



This is how white looks like! -->

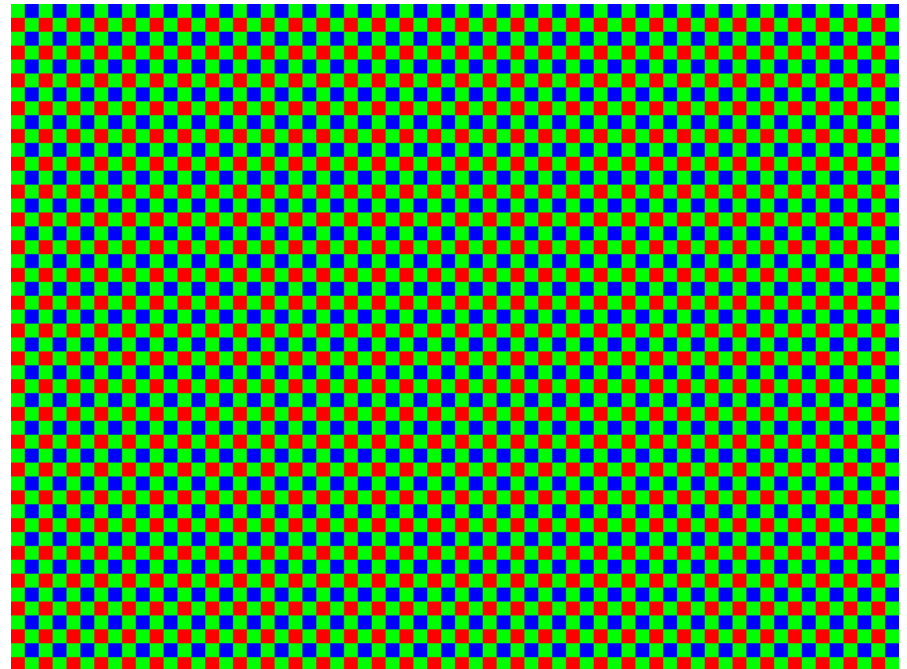
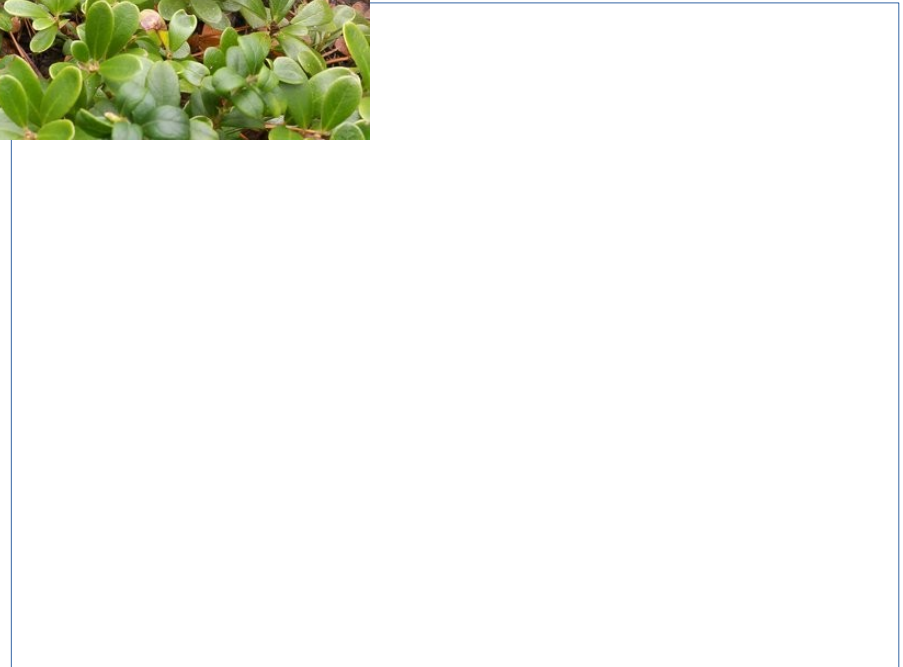


Image signal processors

- Process the image for viewing



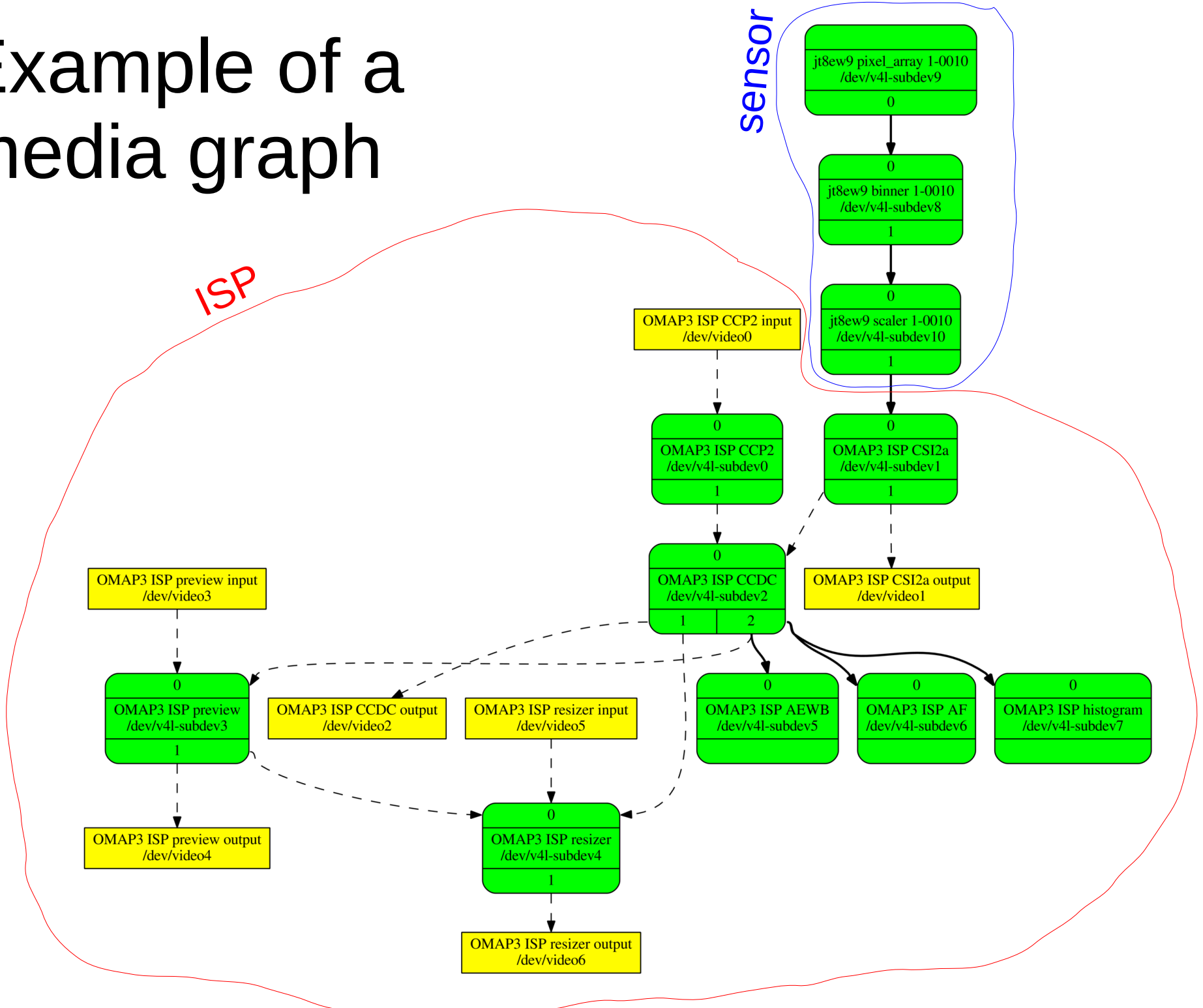
After ISP processing white
looks like this --->



Video4Linux and Media controller

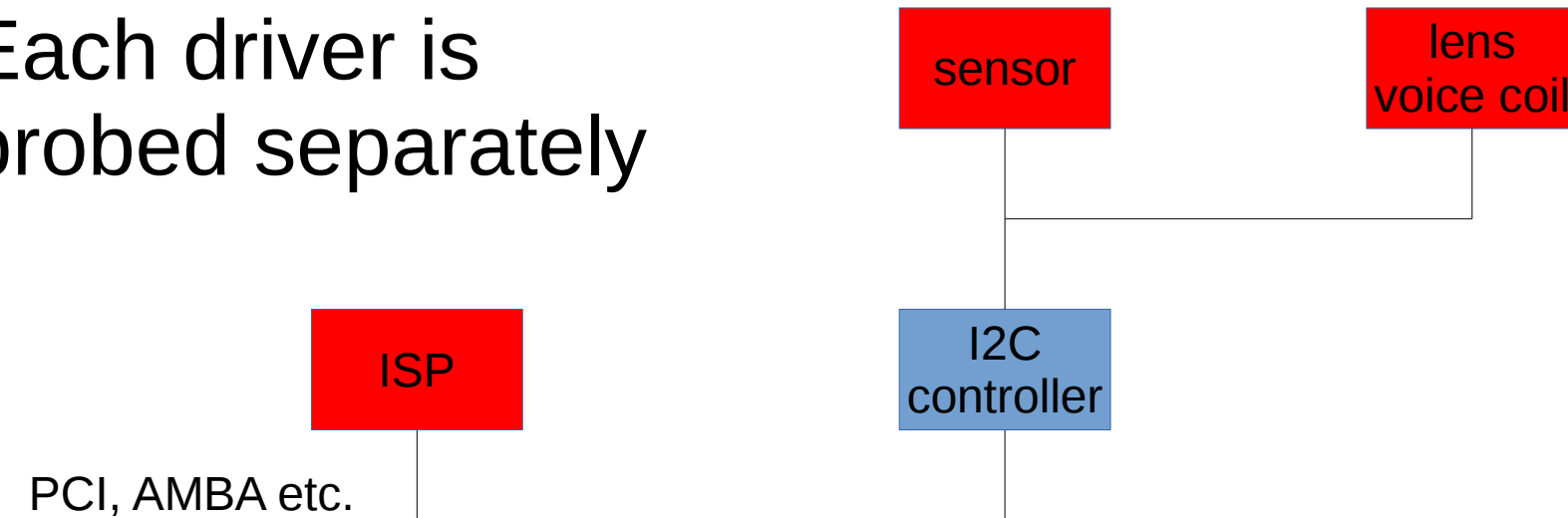
- Video4Linux (V4L2) is the Linux API for capturing images
 - Video capture cards
 - USB webcams
 - Cameras in embedded devices
- Media controller is a control interface for complex media devices
 - Image pipeline discovery and configuration
 - Device discovery

Example of a media graph



Probing

- Each driver is probed separately



- How to tell drivers they all are part of the same media device?

Media device setup

Media device driver

sensor driver

1. media_device_init()

2. v4l2_device_register()

3. video_register_device()

4. v4l2_device_register_subdev(
sensor)

5. v4l2_device_register_subd
ev(isp)

6. v4l2_register_subdev_nod
es()

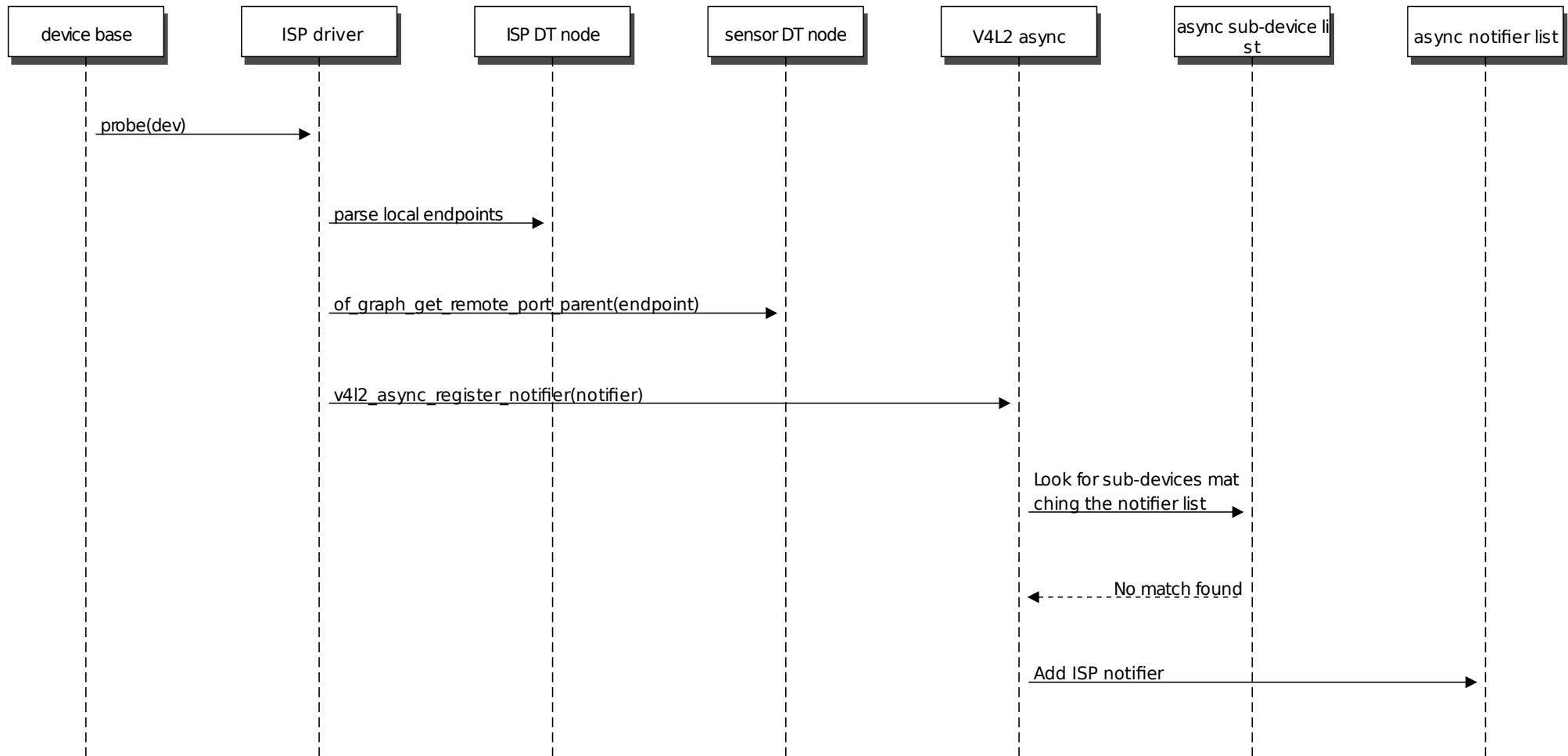
7. media_device_register()

V4L2 async

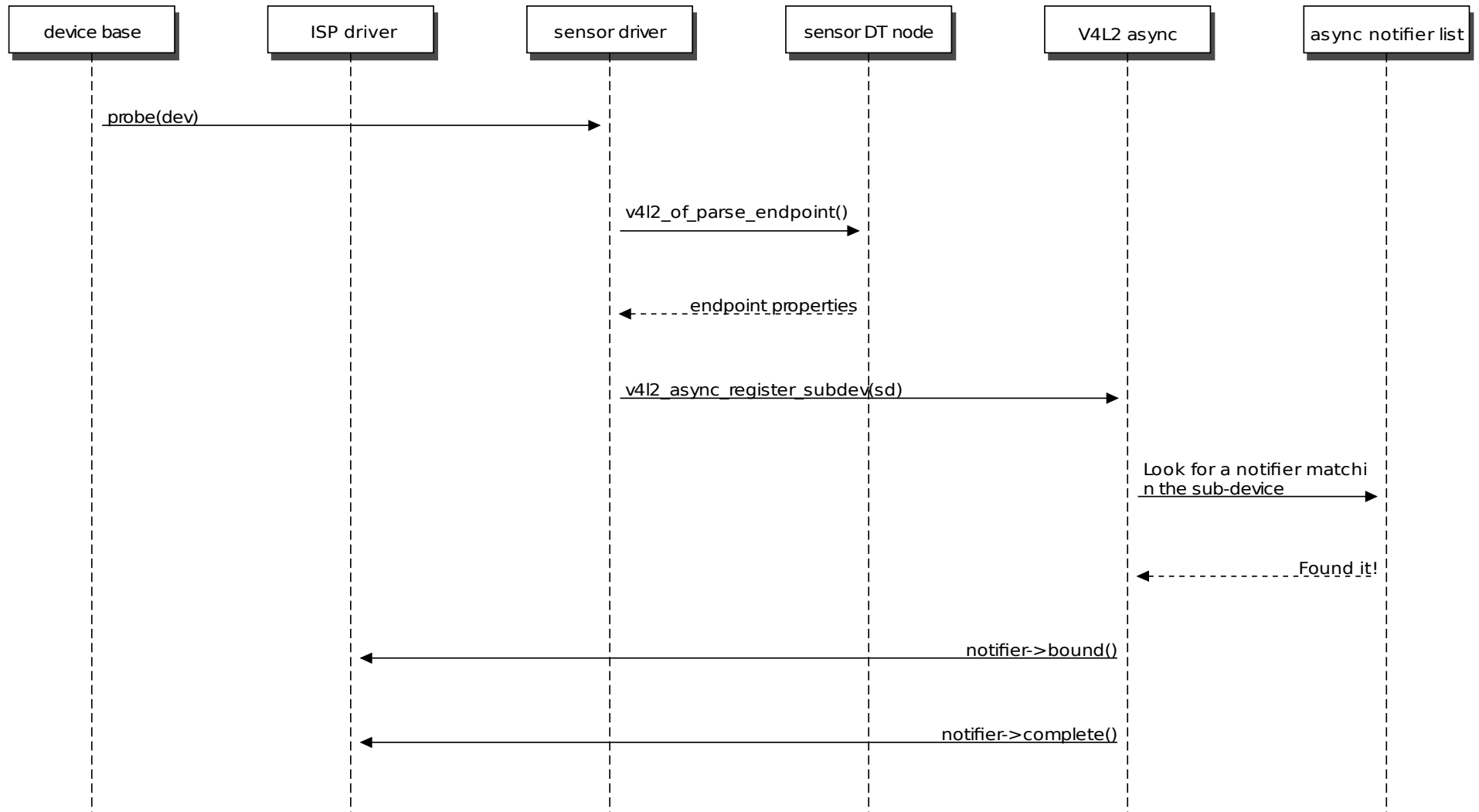
V4L2 async

- The V4L2 async framework facilitates sub-device registration
- V4L2 sub-device device node creation and media device registration postponed after probe
- To do its job, the V4L2 async framework makes use of firmware provided information

V4L2 async example (ISP)



V4L2 async (sensor)



Device tree

Device tree

- System hardware description in a human readable format
- Originates from Sparc / Open Firmware
- Primarily used on embedded systems
 - ARM
 - Also PowerPC, Sparc and x86
- Tree structure
 - Nodes
 - Properties
- Source code compiled into binary before use

Device Tree standard and bindings

- Device Tree specification maintained by devicetree.org
 - Syntax and some semantics
- Bindings define the interface between the firmware and the software
 - Bindings are Operating System specific
 - Linux Device tree binding documentation part of the Linux kernel source
 - FreeBSD developers appear to be converging towards using Linux DT bindings

Device tree graphs

- **phandle** properties can be used to refer to other nodes in the tree
- Port is an interface in a device (as in an IP block)
- Endpoint describes one end of a connection to a port [7]

Sensor node

```
&i2c2 {
    smia_1: camera@10 {
        compatible = "nokia,smia";
        reg = <0x10>;
        /* No reset gpio */
        vana-supply = <&vaux3>;
        clocks = <&isp 0>;
        clock-frequency = <9600000>;
        nokia,nvm-size = <(16 * 64)>;
        port {
            smia_1_1: endpoint {
                link-frequencies = /bits/ 64 <199200000 210000000 499200000>;
                clock-lanes = <0>;
                data-lanes = <1 2>;
                remote-endpoint = <&csi2a_ep>;
            };
        };
    };
};
```

source: arch/arm/boot/dts/omap3-n9.dts

ISP node board specific part

```
&isp {  
    vdd-csiphy1-supply = <&vaux2>;  
    vdd-csiphy2-supply = <&vaux2>;  
    ports {  
        port@2 {  
            reg = <2>;  
            csi2a_ep: endpoint {  
                remote-endpoint = <&smia_1_1>;  
                clock-lanes = <2>;  
                data-lanes = <1 3>;  
                crc = <1>;  
                lane-polarities = <1 1 1>;  
            };  
        };  
    };  
};
```

source: arch/arm/boot/dts/omap3-n9.dts

OF graph API

- Parse port and endpoint nodes under device nodes
- Enumerate over endpoints
- Obtain remote endpoint
 - Based on the phandle value

ACPI

ACPI

- Advanced Configuration and Power Interface
- Operating system independent
- Origins in x86 and PC
 - Increasingly used in embedded systems
- Device discovery and enumeration
- **Power management**
- ACPI methods
 - Runnable code
 - ACPI virtual machine

ACPI

- ACPI specifications developed by UEFI Forum
 - Roughly one specification per year
- What do you do if you need to add a new kind of a device?
 - A new ACPI specification?

ACPI Device Specific Data

- `_DSD` object type part of ACPI 5.1 and later
 - Key-value pairs (property extension) and
 - Tree structures (hierarchical data extension)
- Together property and data extension could be used to implement very similar functionality to Devicetree
- `_DSD` property registry [6]
 - Light-weight approach for registering `_DSD` properties

fwnode property API

- Access properties independently of underlying firmware implementation
 - Device Tree
 - ACPI
- Makes use of ACPI _DSD property extension [2]

Future work

Fwnode graph API

- Functionally the same as the OF graph API
 - But is firmware independent
- Device tree implementation is used on Device tree
- Makes use of the _DSD hierarchical data extension [3] on ACPI
- Implementation at RFC level [4]

V4L2 fwnode API

- "V4L2 ACPI support"
 - Embedded systems with I²C components
 - Requires both fwnode graph API and V4L2 fwnode API
- Same functionality as V4L2 OF API
- V4L2 fwnode and V4L2 OF fully interoperable
 - Sub-device driver using V4L2 fwnode works with a media device driver using V4L2 OF
 - and vice versa!
- RFC implementation available [5]

Flash

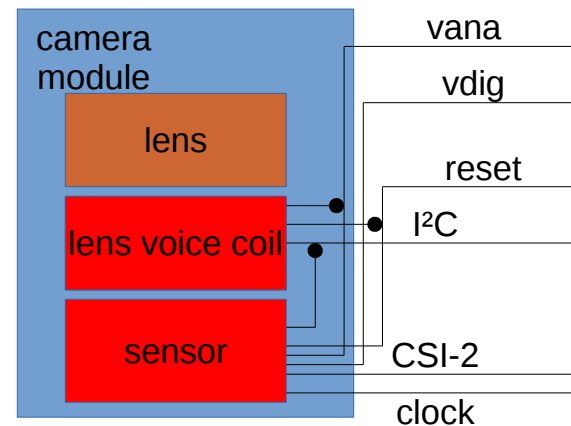
- LED flash devices supported
- But the kernel has no knowledge which sensor they're related to
 - This is rather important if there are multiple cameras in the system, such as most mobile phones nowadays
- Standardise phandle property for this?

Camera module

- Currently there's no "camera module" concept in the kernel (nor DT or ACPI)
- Camera module construction is important for the user space
 - Which sensor and lens are related?
 - What kind of lens is there?
 - What's the voice coil spring constant?
 - Is there an infra red filter? What kind of filter is it?
 - What's the aperture size?

Camera module power on and power off sequences

- Regulators, clocks **and / or** GPIOs may be shared between module components
- Power on and power off sequences device component specific
 - Which order and when each resource may be enabled?
 - E.g. regulator and clock are enabled, then after 10 ms the reset GPIO can be lifted and the device is ready for use
- Requirements of both lens and sensor must be considered for module power-up sequence



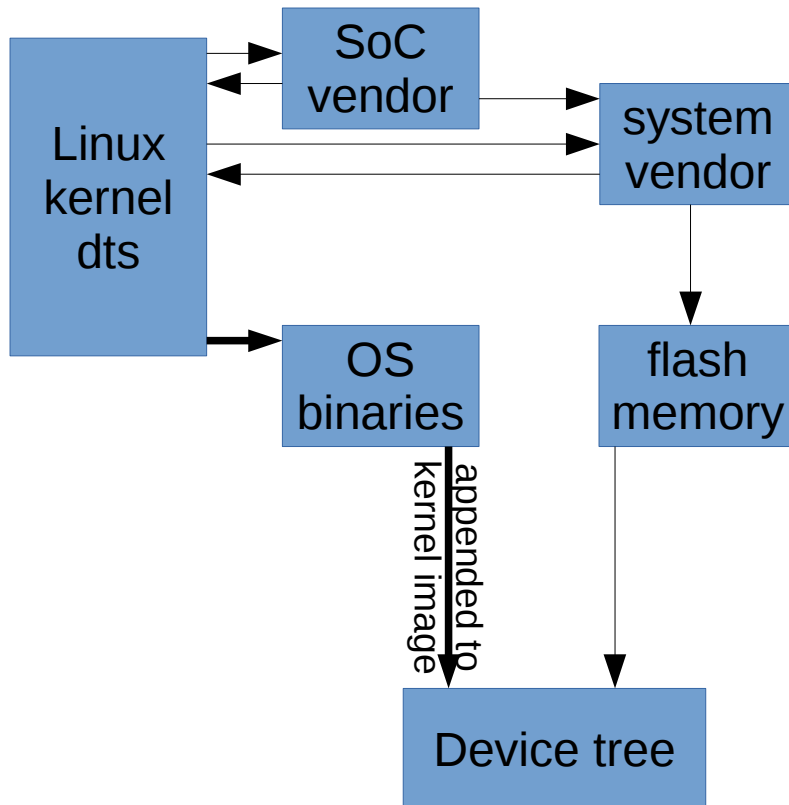
Questions?

References

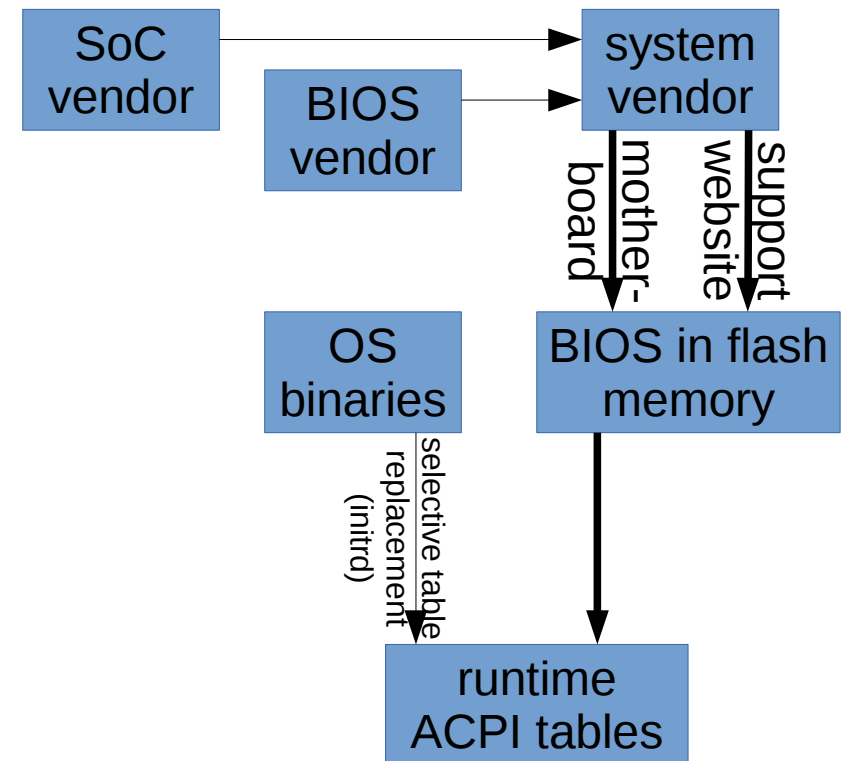
- [1] <http://www.uefi.org/acpi>
- [2] http://www.uefi.org/sites/default/files/resources/_DSD-device-properties-UUID.pdf
- [3] http://www.uefi.org/sites/default/files/resources/_DSD-hierarchical-data-extension-UUID-v1.pdf
- [4] <http://www.spinics.net/lists/linux-acpi/msg69547.html>
- [5] <http://www.spinics.net/lists/linux-media/msg106160.html>
- [6] <https://github.com/ahs3/dsd>
- [7] Documentation/devicetree/bindings/graph.txt

Firmware logistics

Device tree



ACPI



ACPI camera example

ACPI camera example

```
Scope (\_SB.PCI0.I2C2)
{
    Device (CAM0)
    {
        Name (_DSD, Package () {
            /* device specific data */
            Package () {
                Package () { "compatible", Package () { "nokia,smia" } },
                Package () { "lanes", 4 },
                Package () { "clock-frequency", 24000000 },
            },
            /* data extension */
            Package () {
                Package () { "ports", "PRTS" },
            }
        })
    }
```

ACPI camera example

```
Name (PRTS, Package() {  
    /* data extension */  
    Package () {  
        Package () { "port@0", "PRT0" },  
    }  
})  
Name (PRT0, Package() {  
    /* device specific data */  
    Package () {  
        Package () { "port", 0 },  
    },  
    /* data extension */  
    Package () {  
        Package () { "endpoint@0", "EP0" },  
    }  
})
```

ACPI camera example

```
Name (EP0, Package() {  
    /* device specific data */  
    Package () {  
        Package () { "endpoint", 0 },  
        Package () { "clock-lanes", 0 },  
        Package () { "data-lanes", Package () { 1, 2, 3, 4 } },  
        Package () { "link-frequencies",  
            Package () { 209600000, 342000000, 451200000 } },  
        Package () { "remote-endpoint", Package() { \_SB.PCI0.ISP, 0, 0, 0 } },  
    },  
})  
}
```

ACPI ISP example

```
Scope (\_SB.PCI0)
{
    Device (ISP)
    {
        Name (_DSD, Package () {
            /* data extension */
            Package () {
                Package () { "ports", "PRTS" },
            }
        })
        Name (PRTS, Package() {
            /* data extension */
            Package () {
                Package () { "port@4", "PRT4" },
            }
        })
    }
}
```

ACPI ISP example

```
Name (PRT4, Package() {
    /* device specific data */
    Package () {
        Package () { "port", 4 }, /* CSI-2 port number */
    },
    /* data extension */
    Package () {
        Package () { "endpoint@0", "EP0" },
    }
})
Name (EP0, Package() {
    /* device specific data */
    Package () {
        Package () { "endpoint", 0 },
        Package () { "clock-lanes", 0 },
        Package () { "data-lanes", Package () { 1, 2, 3, 4 } },
        Package () { "remote-endpoint", Package () { \_SB.PCI0.I2C2.CAM0, 0, 0, 0 } },
    },
})
}
```