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D8M-GPIO

8 Mega Pixel Digital Camera Development Kit

User Manual



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Chapter 1

D8M Development Kit

Terasic D8M is an 8 Mega Pixel Digital Camera Development Package. The user can connect this camera module onto the FPGA development kit via the 2x20 Pin GPIO connector for image capturing, image processing & image output.

The D8M provides the Camera Module with the high speed MIPI interface, which also supports the simple 10Bit Parallel Bayer Pattern Data solution after the MIPI Decoder conversion. It is able to control the D8M module by FPGA via I2C interface for output resolution, ALBC, Frame rate, etc. The D8M also features an Auto-focus function.

We do provide demo source codes for the D8M working with different FPGA development kits. These demos are created by using RTL & ALTERA VIP, By referring these demos, the user can quickly learn how to work with this D8M on his/her own application.

1.1 Package Contents



Figure 1-1 The D8M package contents

The D8M package includes:

- Product Box
- System CD Download Guide
- One D8M Module
- 40-Pin IDC To Box Header Cable

1.2 D8M System CD

The D8M System CD contains all the documents and supporting materials associated with D8M, including the user manual, reference designs, and device datasheets. Users can download this system CD from the link: <http://d8m.terasic.com/cd>.

1.3 Assemble the Camera

Terasic D8M is able to connect on to any FPGA development kit that is equipped with a 2x20 Pin GPIO connector. The pictures below show the connections allowing the D8M to connect to 3 different Terasic FPGA Boards:

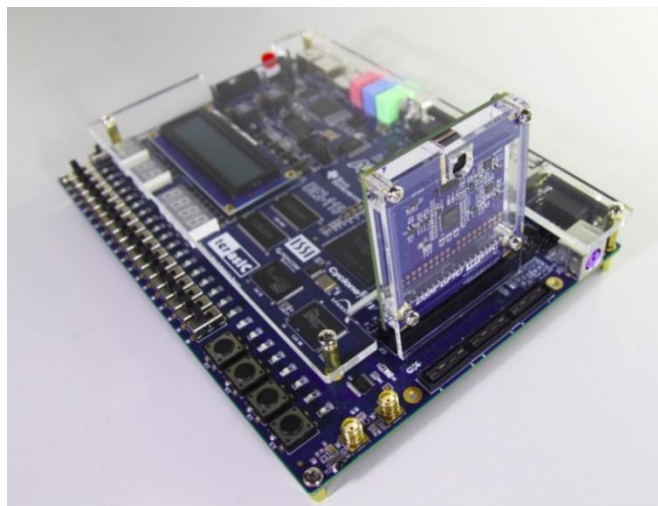


Figure 1-2 Connect the D8M to DE2-115 board's expansion port



Figure 1-3 Connect the D8M to DE1-SoC board's expansion port

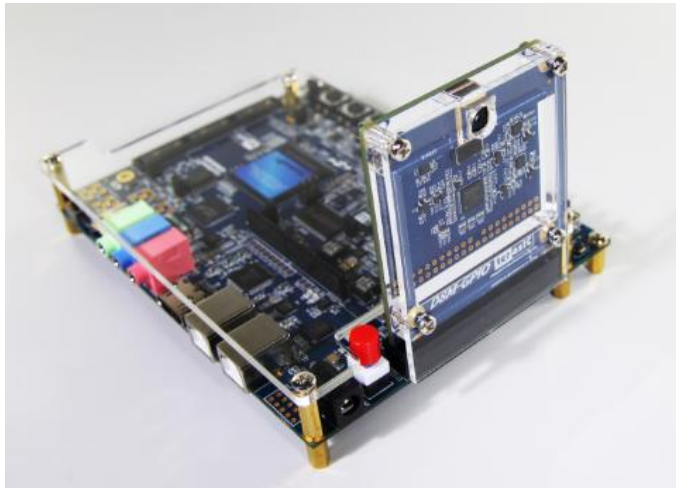


Figure 1-4 Connect the D8M to C5G board's expansion port

1.4 Getting Help

Here are the addresses where you can get help if you encounter any problems:

Terasic Technologies

9F., No.176, Sec.2, Gongdao 5th Rd, East Dist, Hsinchu City, 30070. Taiwan

Email: support@terasic.com

Tel.: +886-3-575-0880

Website: max10-neek.terasic.com

Introduction of the D8M Board

2.1 Features

Figure 2 1 shows a photograph of the board.



Figure 2-1 shows a photograph of the board.

The D8M board has many features that allow users to implement a wide range of designed circuits, from simple circuits to various multimedia projects.

The following hardware is provided on the board:

- Package Interface : 2x20 GPIO, 3.3V I/O-standard.
- MIPI Camera Module :
 - Chip P/N : OV8865
 - Color Filter Arrangement : Bayer Pattern
 - View Angel : 70 °
 - Pixels : 3268x2448 (8-Mega Pixels)
 - Frame Rate : 8-Mega Pixels @30fps
 - Support Focus Control
 - Programmable controls for frame rate, mirror and flip, cropping, and windowing
- MIPI Decoder :

- Chip P/N : TC358748XBG
- MIPI CSI-2 Compliant
- MIPI to Parallel Port Converter
- Supports up to 4 data lanes
- Package Size : 73.4x60.0 mm
- Package Size : 73.4x60.0 mm

2.2 Block Diagram of the D8M Board

Below **Figure 2-2** shows the D8M Block Diagram. MIPI Camera Module outputs 4 Lanes MIPI interface image data, which can be converted to Parallel data by passing through the MIPI Decoder IC to the GPIO interface. Both MIPI Camera Module and MIPI Decoder can be controlled by FPGA I2C interface.

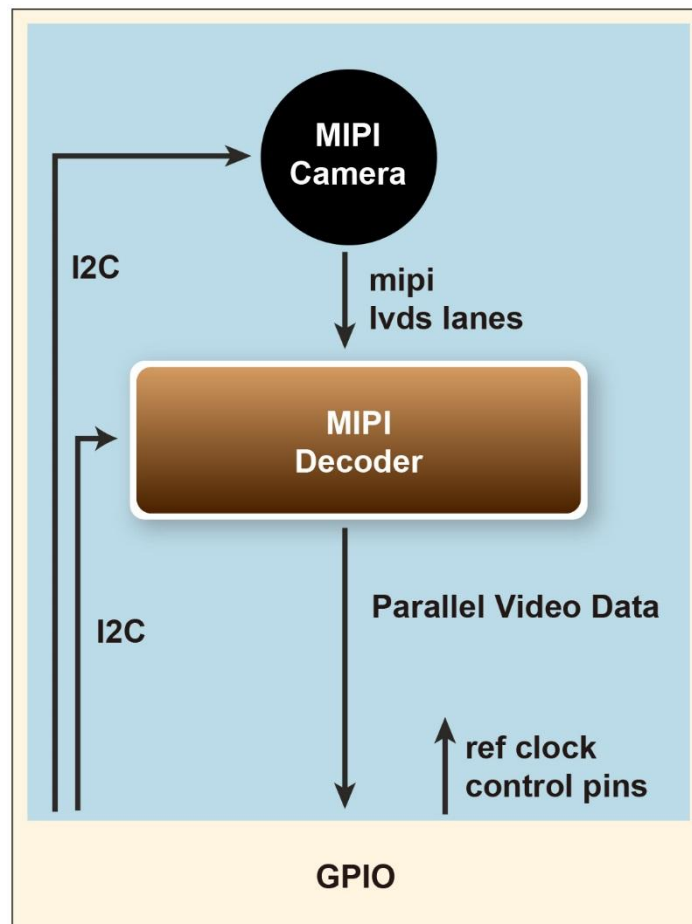


Figure 2-2 Block diagram of D8M Board

Using the D8M Board

This chapter provides instructions on how to use the MIPI camera module, MIPI Decoder and GPIO connector on the D8M board.

3.1 MIPI Camera Module

Terasic D8M board equips with an 8M pixel MIPI camera module named OV8865 (See **Figure 3-1**). The OV8865 color image sensor is a high performance, 8 megapixel RAW image sensor that delivers 3264x2448. It provides options for multiple resolutions while maintaining full field of view. Users can program image resolution, frame rate, and image quality parameters. Camera functions are controlled via I2C bus (CAMERA_I2C_SDA and CAMERA_I2C_SCL). The I2C device address is 0x6C.

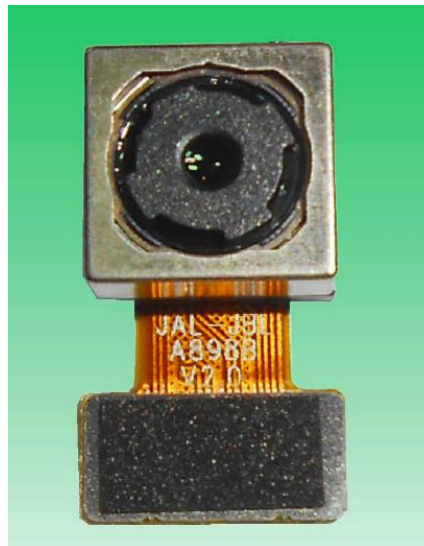


Figure 3-1 MIPI Camera Module

Figure 3-2 shows a cross-section of the image sensor array. The color filter is arranged in a Bayer pattern. Of the 8,332,288 pixels, 7,990,272 (3264x2448) are active pixels and can be output. The other pixels are used for black level calibration and

interpolation.

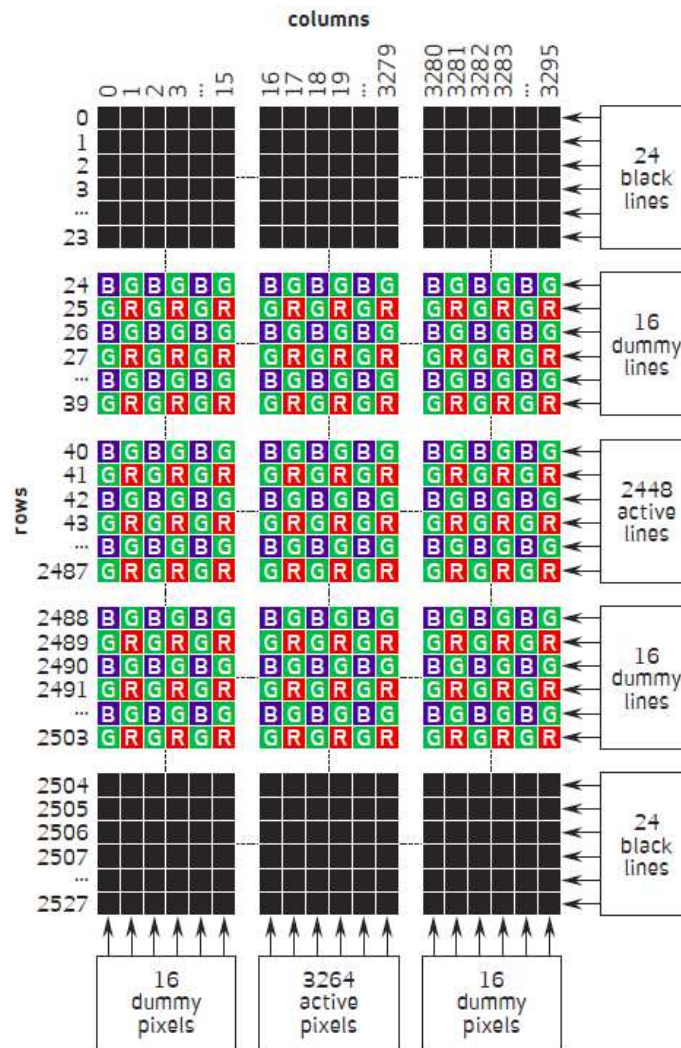


Figure 3-2 Sensor Array Region color filter Layout (From Camera Datasheet)

For more hardware description and register information about this camera module, please refer to the datasheet named OV8865 Data Sheet.pdf in the D8M System CD.

In addition, there is a Voice Coil Motor (VCM) driver chip named VCM149C on the MIPI camera module. Users can use the same I2C bus (I2C device address is 0x18) to modify the DAC value in the VCM driver chip that can allow the VCM to move its lens to the desired position for getting a sharp image and realizing the Auto Focus (AF) feature. Terasic also provides an AF demonstration and IP in the System CD. See section 4.x for details. The datasheet of this VMC driver IC named VM149C VCM Driver IC.pdf also can be found in the System CD.

3.2 MIPI Decoder

The MIPI camera module output interface is MIPI interface, which can not directly connect to the Terasic FPGA board; therefore, a MIPI Decoder (TC358748XBG) is added to convert MIPI interface to a parallel port interface (See **Figure 3-3**). Decoder users can quickly obtain the image data and process it. MIPI Decoder can convert MIPI Interface up to 24-bit data. The Camera module used on the D8M can only output 10 bit data, MIPI_PIXEL_D[9:0] the GPIO connector is the camera image output data bus, and MIPI_PIXEL_D[13:10] is reserved for an alternative camera module with more output bits.

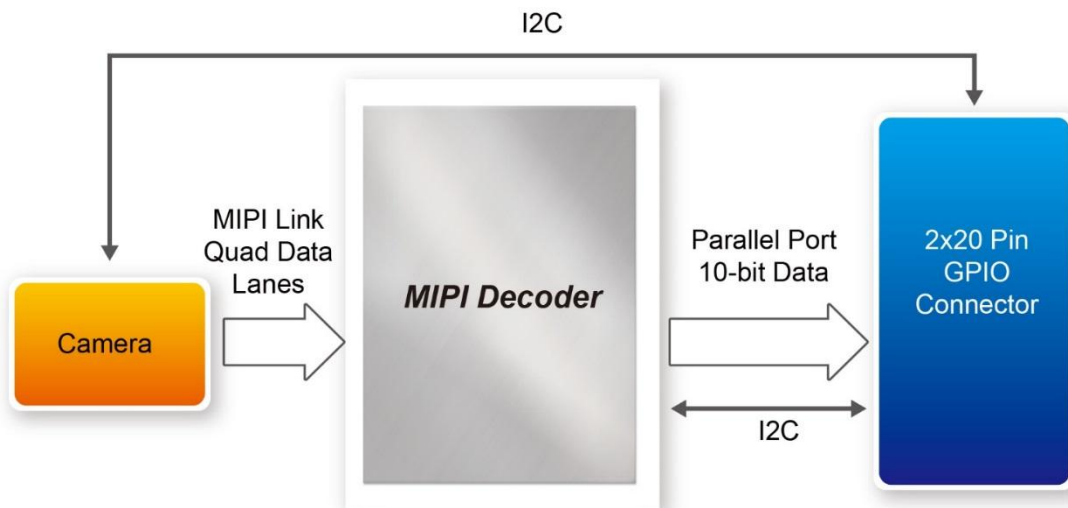


Figure 3-3 System Overview with MIPI Decoder in CSI-2 RX to Parallel Port Configuration

FPGA also can read/write MIPI Decoder through a I2C bus (MIPI_I2C_SDA / MIPI_I2C_SCL ; I2C device address is 0x1C), which is different from the camera module I2C bus. On the D8M board, MIPI Decoder can output clocks to the MIPI camera and FPGA board. So in the demonstrations, most of them show how to control IC PLL parameters as well as others. You can refer to section 3-4 clock tree for details.

3.3 GPIO Connector

Figure 3-4 and **Table 3-1** shows the pin out and pin definitions of the GPIO connector.

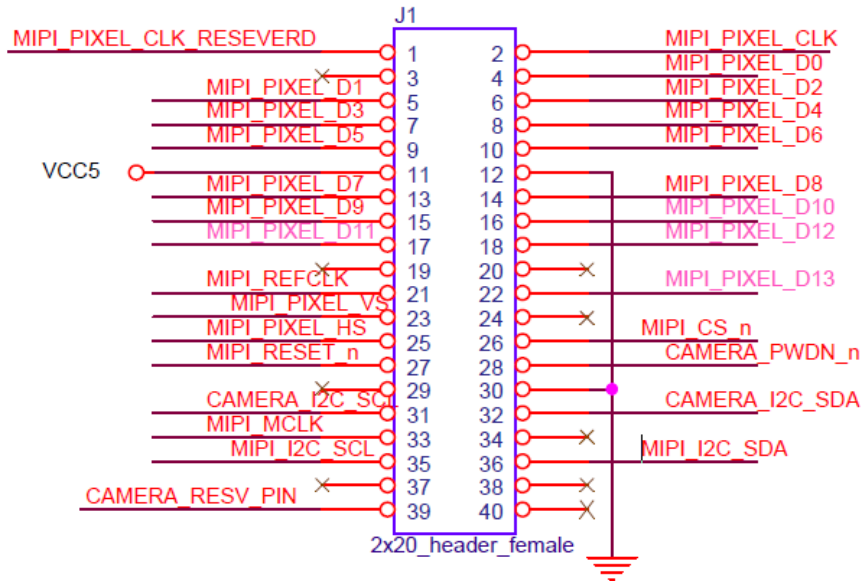


Figure 3-4 Pin-out of the 40-pin connector on D8M

Table 3-1 Pin Assignment of D8M GPIO Interface

Signal Name	Connector Pin No.	Description	Pin Direction	I/O Standard
MIPI_PIXEL_D[0]	4	Parallel Port Data	Output	3.3V
MIPI_PIXEL_D[1]	5	Parallel Port Data	Output	3.3V
MIPI_PIXEL_D[2]	6	Parallel Port Data	Output	3.3V
MIPI_PIXEL_D[3]	7	Parallel Port Data	Output	3.3V
MIPI_PIXEL_D[4]	8	Parallel Port Data	Output	3.3V
MIPI_PIXEL_D[5]	9	Parallel Port Data	Output	3.3V
MIPI_PIXEL_D[6]	10	Parallel Port Data	Output	3.3V
MIPI_PIXEL_D[7]	13	Parallel Port Data	Output	3.3V
MIPI_PIXEL_D[8]	14	Parallel Port Data	Output	3.3V
MIPI_PIXEL_D[9]	15	Parallel Port Data	Output	3.3V
MIPI_PIXEL_D[10]	16	Reserve	Output	3.3V
MIPI_PIXEL_D[11]	17	Reserve	Output	3.3V
MIPI_PIXEL_D[12]	18	Reserve	Output	3.3V
MIPI_PIXEL_D[13]	22	Reserve	Output	3.3V
MIPI_RESET_n	27	Master Reset signal for MIPI camera and bridge device	Input	3.3V
MIPI_PIXEL_CLK	2	Parallel Port Clock signal	Output	3.3V
MIPI_PIXEL_HS	25	Parallel Port Horizontal Synchronization signal	Output	3.3V
MIPI_PIXEL_VS	23	Parallel Port Vertical	Output	3.3V

		Synchronization signal		
MIPI_CS_n	26	Chip Select	Input	3.3V
MIPI_REFCLK	21	Reference Clock Input of bridge device	Input	3.3V
MIPI_I2C_SCL	35	I2C Clock for bridge device	Input	3.3V
MIPI_I2C_SDA	36	I2C Data for bridge device	Inout	3.3V
CAMERA_PWDN_n	28	Power Down signal of MIPI camera	Input	3.3V
CAMERA_I2C_SCL	31	I2C Clock for MIPI camera	Input	3.3V
CAMERA_I2C_SDA	32	I2C Data for MIPI camera	Inout	3.3V
VCC5	11	5V Power Input	N/A	N/A
GND	12 , 30	Ground	N/A	N/A
MIPI_PIXEL_CLK_RESEVERD	1	Reserve	N/A	N/A
MIPI_MCLK	33	Reserve	N/A	N/A
CAMERA_RESV_PIN	39	Reserve	N/A	N/A

Table3-2 shows the High/Low value of Input/Output Voltage Level on D8M GPIO digital Interface.

Table 3-2 DC Electrical Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
Input voltage, High level input	V _{IH}	2.31	3.3	V
Input voltage, Low level input	V _{IL}	0	0.99	V
Output voltage High level	V _{OH}	2.64	3.3	V
Output voltage Low level	V _{OL}	0	0.66	V

3.4 Clock Tree

Figure 3-5 is the D8M board clock tree block diagram. MIPI Decoder PLL receives FPGA Reference Clock (MIPI_REFCLK) and outputs Clock to Camera sensor (MCLK), at the same time, MIPI Decoder PLL will also output a parallel port clock (MIPI_PIXEL_CLK) and feedback to the FPGA to deal with parallel data.

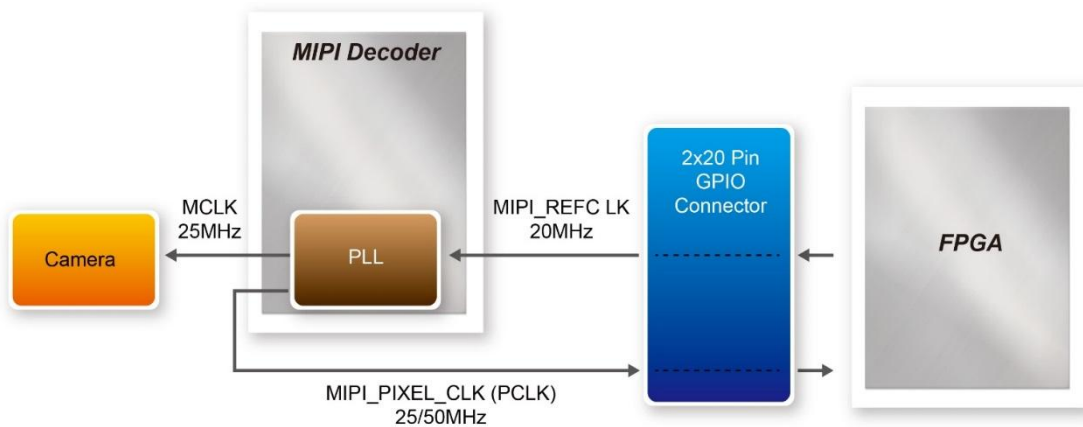


Figure 3-5 Simple Clock Tree of the D8M Board

In the provided demonstrations, MIPI_REFCLK is set to 20MHz, FPGA transmits this clock to the D8M MIPI Decoder PLL through the GPIO connector. No matter how much the camera resolution is, the MCLK fixed output is 25MHz. According to the output resolution, MIPI_PIXEL_CLK can be set as 25MHz for 640x480@60fps and 50MHz for 1920x1080@15fps.

For more MIPI Decoder PLL setting details, please refer to TC358746AXBG_748XBG_rev09.pdf "Chapter 5: Clock and System" or refer to Terasic demonstrations.

RTL Example Codes

This chapter provides instructions on how to capture a D8M image (resolution is 640X480@60 Hz) and use two storage methods (Line-Buffer and Frame-Buffer) to display the image on a VGA Monitor. These storage methods realized by pure Verilog HDL language have been validated on both DE1-SoC and DE2-115 board.

4.1 Using LINE- BUFFER

If the D8M resolution is set to 640x480@60Hz to output to VGA, as both image capturing frequency and VGA output frequency are 60Hz, there is no need to use Frame-Buffer to convert the frame rate, just adjust the frequency difference of the Line-Buffer D8M pixel clock and VGA pixel clock. This demo mainly uses three separate Line Buffers to do the frequency difference adjustment, at the same time, Line Buffer are also used to store the data of converting image from RAW data to RGB data.

■ **Function Block Diagram**

Figure 4-1 is the function block diagram of this demonstration. This demo uses three Line-Buffers to store D8M 640x480@60 Hz raw data, and then extract two of the Line-Buffers raw data to convert it to RGB data and output it to VGA with 640x480@60 Hz timing. This is how VGA Monitor can display the D8M capturing image. In this block, it also provides an “auto-focusing” module, “monitor D8M frame rate” module, as well as a pixel clock module. All module functions are described below:

- **MIPI_BRIDGE_CAMERA_Config**: the D8M I2C setting controller, such as set D8M to output 640X480@60Hz timing. It mainly writes I2C corresponding parameters to D8M MIPI decoder IC register and Camera Sensor IC register respectively through their own I2C buses. MIPI_I2C bus is used to write MIPI decoder IC (I2C Slave Address = 0x1c.), CAMERA_I2C bus is used to write Camera Sensor (IC Slave Address = 0x6c).

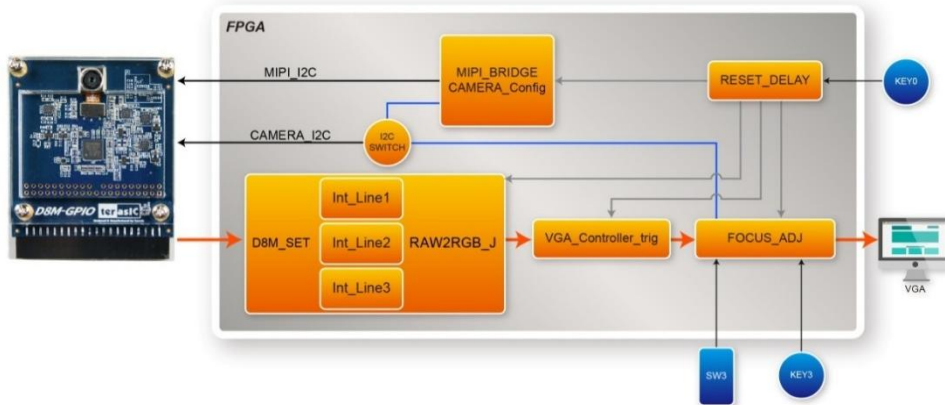


Figure 4-1 Block diagram of the digital camera D8M design with Line -Buffer

- D8M_SET: This module is used to process D8M 640X480@60Hz raw data. It includes three Line-Buffers that are used to store raw data, and two of the Line-Buffers raw data will be extracted and converted to RGB data, the Line-Buffer is also used to adjust the frequency difference between D8M and VGA.
- VGA_Controller_trig: the VGA signal timing generator, can generate 640x480@60 Hz signal timing.
- FOCUS_ADJ: This module provides two main functions. The first function is using I2C bus to write D8M Voice Coil Motor (VCM) driver IC register, and control the camera lens' movements to perform image focusing. VCM driver IC register (I2C Slave Address =0x18) shares I2C bus with camera module. The other function is doing the current image high frequency component statistic. When the VCM drives the camera lens' movement, a real-time statistics of image high-frequency sum will be done in every step of the moving. Finally, the lens will move to a position which has the largest number of high frequency to complete the automatic focus operation. Focus area can be selected by SW3. There are two options :
 - Select focusing the whole screen area (set SW3 to 0)
 - Select focusing the middle area (set SW3 to 1).

Once you set SW3 to a value (0 or 1) and press KEY3 one time, the automatic focus operation will be performed in the selected area.

- FpsMonitor: This module will count D8M MIPI_PIXEL_VS signal pulses in 1

second (it stands fps number) and convert the number to a decimal number to display on two seven-section LEDs.

- **CLOCKMEM:** This module will divide the three clocks (VGA_CLK, MIPI_REFCLK and MIPI_PIXEL_CLK) to 1Hz to display on LEDs. Users can observe the LEDs to see if the clocks work or not.

We provide the Line-Buffer demonstrations on both DE1-SoC and DE2-115. The switch setting and Key operation are the same on both DE1-SoC and DE2-115. The following are the descriptions of the two platforms' set up, as well as the test steps.

DE1-SoC Demonstration:

■ Hardware Setting Up

As shown in [Figure 4-2](#)

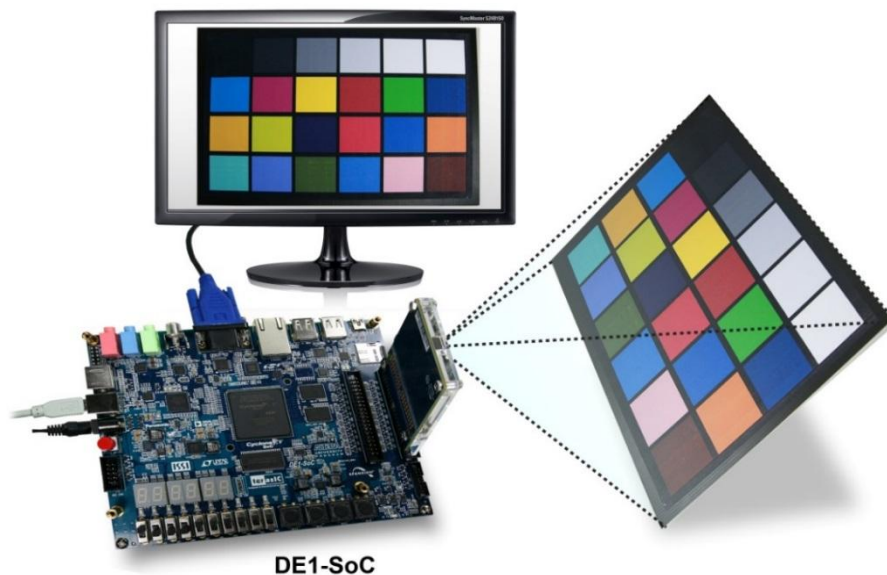


Figure 4-2 DE1-SoC demo hardware setting up

■ Design Tools

- Quartus II v15.0

■ Demonstration Source Code

- Quartus project directory: DE1_SOC_D8M_LB_RTL
- Nios II Eclipse project workspace: DE1_SOC_D8M_LB_RTL.sof

■ Demonstration Batch File

- Demo batch file folder: demonstrations\ DE1_SOC_D8M_LB_RTL\demo_batch

■ Demonstration Setup

- Connect the DE1-SoC board (J13) to the host PC with a USB cable and install the USB-Blaster II driver if necessary.
- Plug D8M onto DE1-SoC JP2(GPIO 1), connect VGA monitor to J9 see **Figure 4-2**.
- Plug the 12V adapter to DE1-SoC Board.
- Power on the DE1-SOC board.
- Execute the demo batch file “test.bat” from the directory\ DE1_SOC_D8M_LB_RTL\demo_batch.
- LED0~1 light up, stand the settings of D8M MIPI decoder IC and Camera Sensor I2C are completed.
- LED7~9 blink in 1Hz, stand VGA_CLK, MIPI_REFCLK and MIPI_PIXEL_CLK are generated correctly.
- HEX1~0 decimal number “60” stands D8M camera sensor capturing frame rate is 60Hz.
- D8M capturing image displays on VGA monitor, if the VGA monitor image is fuzzy, please press Key3 one time again (will perform the focus operation again). Users can switch SW3 to “1” (there will be a yellow box on image), then, press KEY3 one time again, the middle area focus operation will be performed.

Table 4-1 summarizes the functional keys and details of each LED status.

Table 4-1 The functional keys of the digital camera demonstration

Name	Description
LED0	Lights up when MIPI DECODER I2C setting is successful
LED1	Lights up when CAMERA I2C setting is successful
LED7	Blink in 1HZ (VGA CLOCK/25M)
LED8	Blink in 1HZ (D8M REF CLOCK / 20M)
LED9	Blink in 1HZ (D8M PIXE CLOCK /50M)
HEX1-0	Display FRAME RATE in two decimal number
KEY0	SYSTEM RESET
KEY3	Image auto focus(area based on SW3 selection)
SW3	0: No yellow box (focus on whole screen area)

1: There is a yellow box(focus on yellow box)

DE2-115 Demonstration:

■ Hardware Setting Up

As shown in **Figure 4-3**

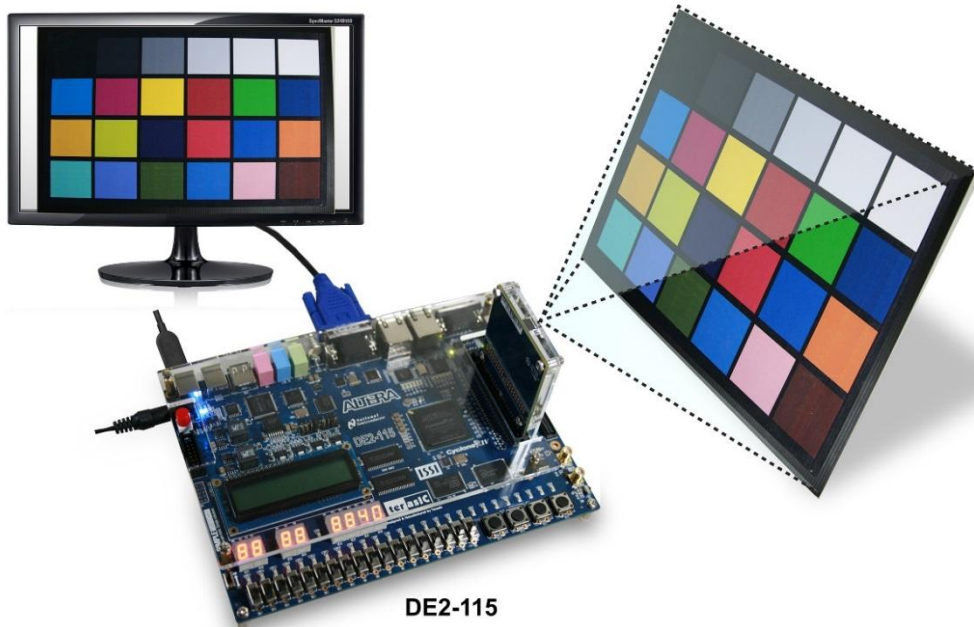


Figure 4-3 DE2-115 demo hardware setting up

■ Design Tools

- Quartus II v15.0

■ Demonstration Source Code

- Quartus project directory: DE2_115_D8M_LB_RTL
- Nios II Eclipse project workspace: DE2_115_D8M_LB_RTL.sof

■ Demonstration Batch File

- Demo batch file folder: Demonstrations\ DE2_115_D8M_LB_RTL \demo_batch

■ Demonstration Setup

- Connect the DE2-115 board (J9) to the host PC with a USB cable and install the USB-Blaster II driver if necessary.
- Plug D8M onto DE2-115 JP5 (GPIO), connect VGA monitor to J13 (VGA) see

Figure 4-3.

- Plug the 12V adapter to DE2-115 Board.
- Power on the DE2-115 board.
- Execute the demo batch file “test.bat” from the directory\
DE2_115_D8M_LB_RTL\demo_batch.
- LED0~1 light up, stand the settings of D8M MIPI decoder IC and Camera Sensor I2C are completed.
- LED7~9 blink in 1Hz, stand VGA_CLK, MIPI_REFCLK and MIPI_PIXEL_CLK are generated correctly.
- HEX1~0 decimal number “60” stands D8M camera sensor capturing frame rate is 60Hz.
- D8M capturing image displays on VGA monitor, if the VGA monitor image is fuzzy, please press Key3 one time again (will perform the focus operation again). Users can switch SW3 to “1” (there will be a yellow box on image), then, press SW3 one time again, the middle area focus operation will be performed.

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LED8	Blink in 1HZ (D8M REF CLOCK / 20M)
LED9	Blink in 1HZ (D8M PIXE CLOCK /50M)
HEX1-0	Display FRAME RATE in two decimal number
KEY0	SYSTEM RESET
KEY3	Image auto focus(area based on SW3 selection)
SW3	0: No yellow box (focus on whole screen area) 1: There is a yellow box(focus on yellow box)

4.2 Using FRAME - BUFFER

This section provides instructions on how to store D8M capturing image (640x480@60 Hz) in a larger memory(Frame-Buffer, this Memory is expected to store up to one Frame image), and how to extract Frame-Buffer address data to convert RAW data to

VGA data, and output the VGA data to VGA monitor with 640x480@60 Hz VGA timing.

■ Function Block Diagram

Figure 4-4 is the function block diagram of this demonstration. This design block is similar to Line-Buffer's. The only difference is one more SDRAM_Control module is there. This module can control general external SDRAM Memory and read/write image data. As shown in the block diagram, D8M raw data will be written in SDRAM first. After finishing writing a Frame, SDRAM_Control module will read out the data from SDRAM to RAW2RGB_J module to convert RAW data to RGB data. The RGB data will output along with the signal timing generated by VGA_Controller to VGA monitor.

In the block, other module (for example, FOCUS_ADJ, MIPI_BRIDGE_CAMERA_Config, FpsMonitor, CLOCKMEM) function instructions and KEY/SW operations are the same with Line-Buffer's:

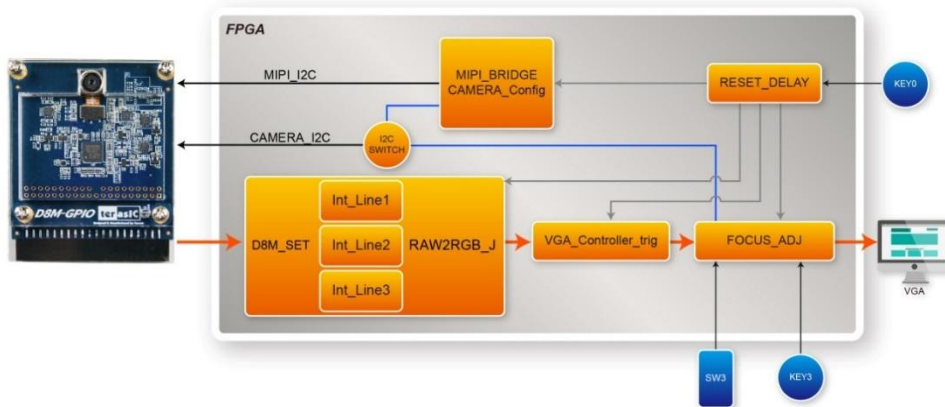


Figure 4-4 Block diagram of the digital camera D8M design with Line -Buffer

We provide the Frame-Buffer demonstrations on both DE1-SoC and DE2-115. And the display resolution is 640x480@60Hz too. The demonstration setting up methods are the same with section 4.1. Please see following instructions for details.

DE1-SoC Demonstration:

■ Design Tools

- Quartus II v15.0

■ Demonstration Source Code

- Quartus project directory: Project directory: DE1_SOC_D8M_RTL
- Nios II Eclipse project workspace: Bitstream used: DE1_SOC_D8M_RTL.sof

■ Demonstration Batch File

- Demo batch file folder: demonstrations\ DE1_SOC_D8M_RTL \demo_batch

■ Demonstration Setup

- Connect the DE1-SoC board (J13) to the host PC with a USB cable and install the USB-Blaster II driver if necessary.
- Plug D8M onto DE1-SoC JP2 (GPIO 1), connect VGA monitor to J9 see **Figure 4-2**.
- Plug the 12V adapter to DE1-SoC Board.
- Power on the DE1-SOC board.
- Execute the demo batch file “test.bat” from the directory\ DE1_SOC_D8M_RTL\demo_batch.
- Below operations are the same with section 4.1 DE1_SoC Line-Buffer Demo.

DE2-115 Demonstration:

■ Design Tools

- Quartus II v15.0

■ Demonstration Source Code

- Quartus project directory: DE2_115_D8M_RTL
- Nios II Eclipse project workspace: DE2_115_D8M_RTL.sof

■ Demonstration Batch File

- Demo batch file folder: Demonstrations\ DE2_115_D8M_RTL \demo_batch

■ Demonstration Setup

- Connect the DE2-115 board (J9) to the host PC with a USB cable and install the USB-Blaster II driver if necessary.
- Plug D8M onto DE2-115 JP5 (GPIO), connect VGA monitor to J13 (VGA) see Figure 4 3.
- Plug the 12V adapter to DE2-115 Board.
- Power on the DE2-115 board.
- Execute the demo batch file “test.bat” from the directory\ DE2_115_D8M_RTL\demo_batch.
- Below operations are the same with section 4.1 DE2_115 Line-Buffer Dem

NIOS Based Example

Codes

This chapter provides several NIOS based examples for users to get started using the D8M board.

5.1 DE1_SOC and DE2-115 D8M_VIP

Demonstration

This demonstration shows how to implement a D8M on DE1-SoC and DE2-115 Boards. The Altera VIP (Video Image Processing) suite is used to display image/s on the VGA monitor. The Nios II processor is used to configure the I2C devices. There is a Camera IP from Terasic in Qsys, which translates the Bayer pattern from the camera to the RGB video stream format and feeds it to the Altera VIP. The other IP developed by Terasic for auto-focus is used to find the optimized focus settings of the user-defined image area.

■ **Function Block Diagram**

DE1_SOC_D8M_VIP reference design is developed based on Altera's Video and Image Processing (VIP) suite. The Terasic Camera IP translates the parallel Bayer pattern data into RGB data to meet the specification of the Altera VIP video streaming. The Frame Buffer from VIP is used for buffering image data in DDR3 and matching the frame rate from the Terasic camera IP to the Clock Video Output of VIP. It displays the final 640x480 RGB frame image on the VGA Monitor. The auto-focus IP by Terasic can be used to get a better image quality by finding the optimized focus setting.

Figure 5-1 shows the Function block diagram of DE1_SOC_D8M_VIP demonstration.

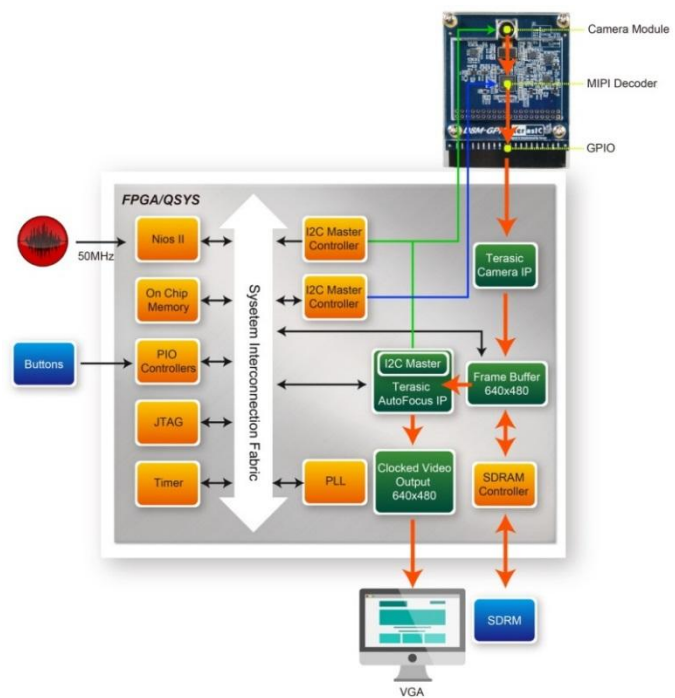


Figure 5-1 Function block diagram of DE1_SOC_D8M_VIP demonstration

The Nios II program running the on-chip memory controls the I2C controllers to configure the image sensor, motor driver, and the MIPI Decoder IC. The first I2C controller is used to configure the camera module, including the OV8865 image sensor and the VCM149C. The second I2C controller is used to configure the MIPI Decoder TC358748XBG.

Note: The focus driver IC (VCM149C) in the camera module is also configured by the Terasic auto-focus IP through its own I2C master controller. Users must make sure there is only one I2C master used one at a time.

■ The default camera settings

In this demonstration, the default camera settings are:

- Resolution: 600x480
- Frame Rate: 60 fps
- Pixel Data: RAW10
- Bin Mode: 1, 2, 4 (achieved ZOOM-IN/ ZOOM-OUT function)

Users can change the settings base on their requirements.

■ Design Tools

- Quartus II v15.0
- Nios II Eclipse 15.0

■ Demonstration Source Code

- Quartus project directory: DE1_SOC_D8M_VIP
- Nios II Eclipse project workspace: DE1_SOC_D8M_VIP\software

■ Demonstration Batch File

- Demo batch file folder: demonstrations\DE1_SOC_D8M_VIP\demo_batch

■ Demonstration Setup

- Connect a USB cable between the host PC and the USB connector (J13) on the DE1-SOC board (See **Figure 5-2**).
- Connect D8M module to GPIO1 (JP2) on DE1-SOC board.
- Connect the VGA output of the DE1-SOC board to a VGA monitor.
- Power on the DE1-SOC board.
- Execute the demo batch file “test.bat” under the batch file folder DE1_SOC_D8M_VIP\demo_batch.
- The VGA Monitor will start showing the video captured from the camera.
- Press KEY0 to trigger the auto-focus function.
- Press KEY1/2 to trigger the manual focus adjustment.
- Press KEY3 to trigger the ZOOM function.
- **Table 5-1** summarizes the functional keys.

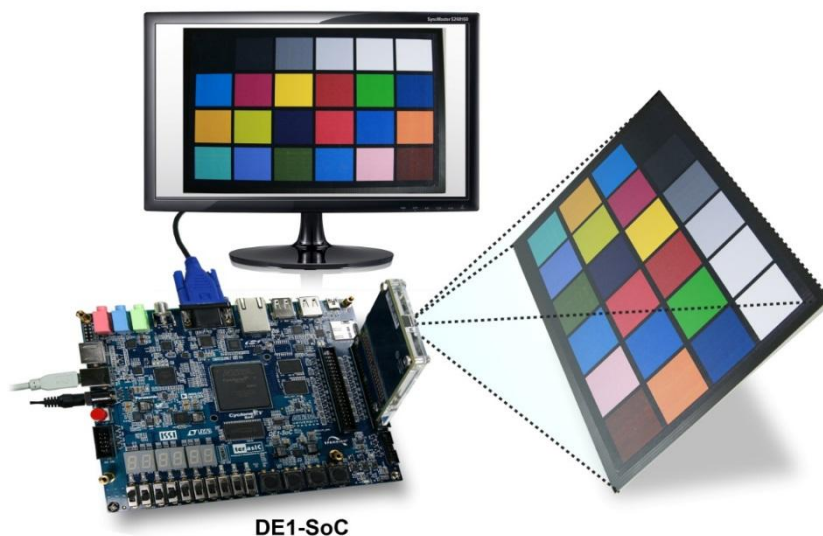


Figure 5-2 Setup Connection of DE1_SOC_D8M_VIP demonstration

Table 5-1 The functional keys of the digital camera demonstration

Component	Function Description
KEY0	Trigger AutoFocus
KEY1	Trigger Manual focus -
KEY2	Trigger Manual focus +
KEY3	Trigger ZOOM function
HEX[1:0]	fps (frames per second)

■ Demonstration Setup for DE2-115 board

Users can also use the same Qsys and Altera VIP framework on the D8M and the DE2-115 boards. Please refer to **Figure 5-3** for hardware setup. The set up steps are described below:

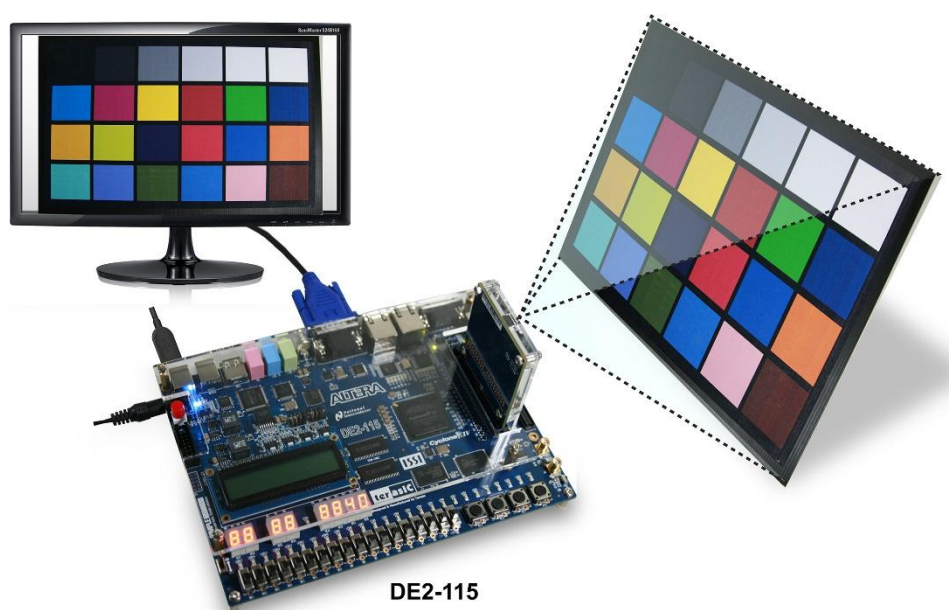


Figure 5-3 DE2-115 demo hardware setting up

- Connect the DE2-115 board (J9) to the host PC with a USB cable and install the USB-Blaster II driver if necessary.
- Plug the D8M onto the DE2-115 JP5 (GPIO), and connect the VGA monitor to J13 (VGA).