

USB: Camera to Driver



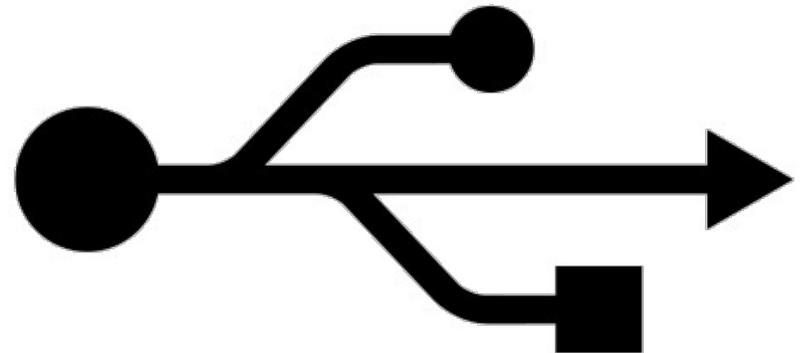
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What

- Goal: Camera + Windowz app => Linux app
- Why: PoC to create Linux drivers
- Small introduction to USB
- Capturing packets with Wireshark
- Replaying packets with uvusbrply
- Making a simple app

USB101

- Low to high speed packetized communications
- Many uses: hard drive, rocket launcher, etc
- Standard driver interfaces but not always used
 - Ex: webcam standard is rarely used



USB 101: endpoints

- Communicate with “endpoints”
- Two endpoint types of interest:
 - Control: small data transfer
 - Bulk: large data transfer
- Some initialization stuff we can glaze over

USB 101: misc

- URB: Linux packet identifier
- USB version (ie 2 vs 3) only affects PHY



USB 101: sample control packet

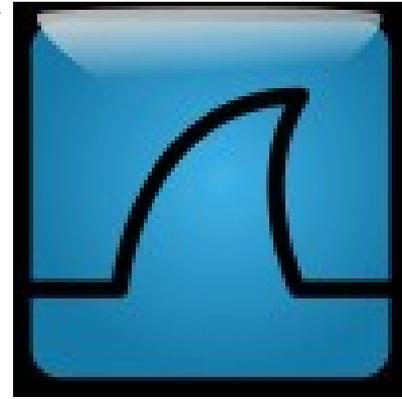
- Transfer type: URB_CONTROL (0x02)
- Endpoint: 0x40, Direction: OUT
- URB setup
 - bmRequestType: 0x40
 - brequest: 1
 - wValue: 0x0001
 - wIndex: 15
 - wLength: 0

USB 101: sample bulk packet

- Transfer type: URB_BULK (0x03)
- Endpoint: 0x82, Direction: IN
- URB length: 16384
- Device responds with 16384 or less bytes

Wireshark: capturing USB

- Prereqs:
 - Wireshark installed. I'm using 1.6.7
 - Linux USB monitoring enabled (sudo modprobe usbmon)
 - A way to run the app (ie VM)
 - USB port w/ device attached to it
- Demo Windows app + Wireshark



Introduction to pylibusb

- Python bindings for libusb
- Demo: small pylibusb program



usbrply

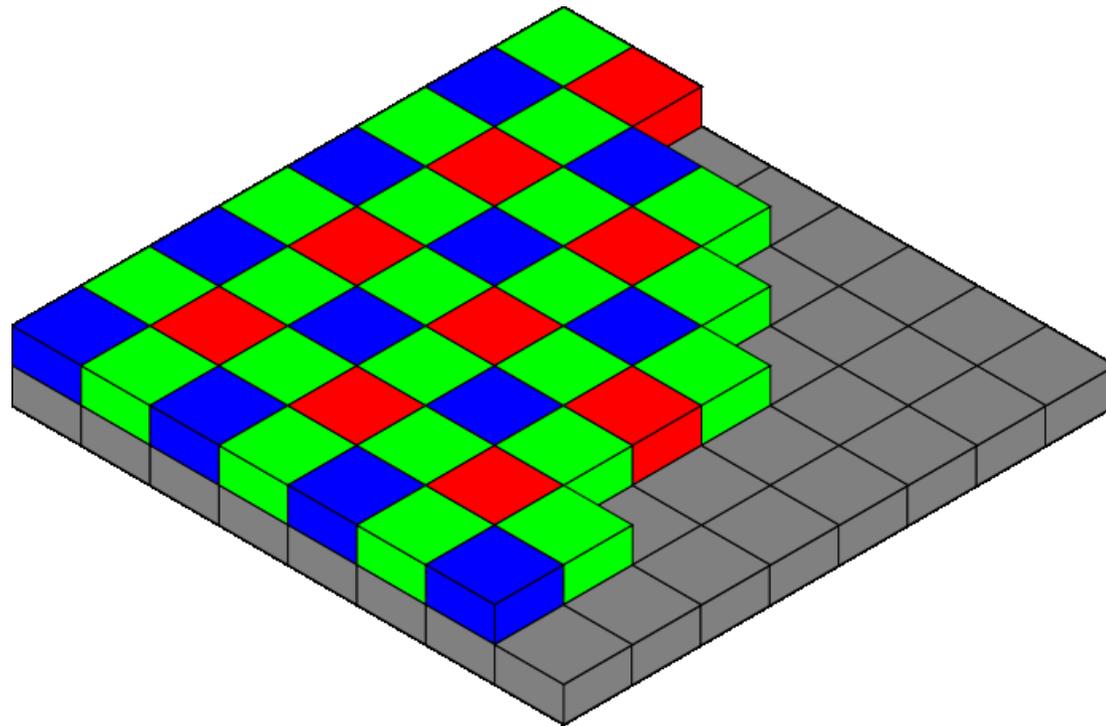
- Converts wireshark packet capture to code
 - Python: we'll focus on this
 - C (libusb)
 - C (Linux kernel)
- Written in Python
- Demo: replaying our capture

Making a simple capture program

- Use pylibusb to take uvusbreply output and capture camera data
- We must setup bulk capture ourself
- Writes some images to a file

Decoding the image

- How do we know that the image we captured really works?
- Bayer pattern safe guess
- Demo!



Extras: understanding the output

- Why: learn to tweak settings
- Capture with setting at one value, then another
- Diff packet captures
- Camera may conform to SMIA
- Protocol may be obfuscated (ex: MU800)

Extras: frame sync

- Look at Linux drivers for clues on how others do it
- Common sync algorithms:
 - Fixed/magic pattern in frame
 - Checksum in frame
- MU800: short bulk read

Extras: making a Linux module

- Minor function differences over libusb
- Copy another driver as a template
- Demo: MU800 driver overview
 - I have an MD1800 driver but its not very polished



Thanks for listening!

- Questions? Interested?
 - JohnDMcMaster@gmail.com
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- usbrply:
<https://github.com/JohnDMcMaster/usbrply/blob/master/main.py>