

Hikrobot Co., Ltd.

# USB3.0 Board Level Camera

User Manual

**HIKROBOT**

# Legal Information

© Hangzhou Hikrobot Co., Ltd. All rights reserved.

## About this Document

This Document includes instructions for using and managing the Product. Pictures, charts, images and all other information hereinafter are for description and explanation only. The information contained in the Document is subject to change, without notice, due to firmware updates or other reasons. Please find the latest version in the company website (<https://en.hikrobotics.com/>). Unless otherwise agreed, Hangzhou Hikrobot Co., Ltd. or its affiliates (hereinafter referred to as "Hikrobot") makes no warranties, express or implied. Please use the Document with the guidance and assistance of professionals trained in supporting the Product.

## Acknowledgment of Intellectual Property Rights

- Hikrobot owns the copyrights and/or patents related to the technology embodied in the Products described in this Document, which may include licenses obtained from third parties. Any part of the Document, including text, pictures, graphics, etc., belongs to Hikrobot. No part of this Document may be excerpted, copied, translated, or modified in whole or in part by any means without written permission.
- **HIKROBOT** and other Hikrobot's trademarks and logos are the properties of Hikrobot in various jurisdictions. Other trademarks and logos mentioned are the properties of their respective owners.

## LEGAL DISCLAIMER

TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THIS MANUAL AND THE PRODUCT DESCRIBED, WITH ITS HARDWARE, SOFTWARE AND FIRMWARE, ARE PROVIDED "AS IS" AND "WITH ALL FAULTS AND ERRORS". HIKROBOT MAKES NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, MERCHANTABILITY, SATISFACTORY QUALITY, OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE USE OF THE PRODUCT BY YOU IS AT YOUR OWN RISK. IN NO EVENT WILL HIKROBOT BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR ANY SPECIAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES, INCLUDING, AMONG OTHERS, DAMAGES FOR LOSS OF BUSINESS PROFITS, BUSINESS INTERRUPTION, OR LOSS OF DATA, CORRUPTION OF SYSTEMS, OR LOSS OF DOCUMENTATION, WHETHER BASED ON BREACH OF CONTRACT, TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE), PRODUCT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OF THE PRODUCT, EVEN IF HIKROBOT HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES OR LOSS.

YOU ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THE NATURE OF INTERNET PROVIDES FOR INHERENT SECURITY RISKS, AND HIKROBOT SHALL NOT TAKE ANY RESPONSIBILITIES FOR ABNORMAL OPERATION, PRIVACY LEAKAGE OR OTHER DAMAGES RESULTING FROM CYBER-ATTACK, HACKER ATTACK, VIRUS INFECTION, OR OTHER INTERNET SECURITY RISKS; HOWEVER, HIKROBOT WILL PROVIDE TIMELY TECHNICAL SUPPORT IF REQUIRED.

YOU AGREE TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE LAWS, AND

YOU ARE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING THAT YOUR USE CONFORMS TO THE APPLICABLE LAW. ESPECIALLY, YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE, FOR USING THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER THAT DOES NOT INFRINGE ON THE RIGHTS OF THIRD PARTIES, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, RIGHTS OF PUBLICITY, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS, OR DATA PROTECTION AND OTHER PRIVACY RIGHTS. YOU SHALL NOT USE THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY PROHIBITED END-USES, INCLUDING THE DEVELOPMENT OR PRODUCTION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION, THE DEVELOPMENT OR PRODUCTION OF CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS, ANY ACTIVITIES IN THE CONTEXT RELATED TO ANY NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE OR UNSAFE NUCLEAR FUEL-CYCLE, OR IN SUPPORT OF HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES.

THE PERFORMANCE DATA IN THIS PUBLICATION IS BASED ON HIKROBOT'S INTERNAL RESEARCH/EVALUATION. ACTUAL DATA MAY VARY DEPENDING ON SPECIFIC CONFIGURATIONS AND OPERATING CONDITIONS AND HIKROBOT SHALL NOT BEAR THE CONSEQUENCES ARISING THEREFROM.

IN THE EVENT OF ANY CONFLICTS BETWEEN THIS MANUAL AND THE APPLICABLE LAW, THE LATTER PREVAILS.

## Regulatory Information

---



These clauses apply only to the products bearing the corresponding mark or information.

---

### EU Conformity Statement



This product and - if applicable - the supplied accessories too are marked with "CE" and comply therefore with the applicable harmonized European standards listed under the Directive 2014/30/EU(EMCD), Directive 2001/95/EC(GPSD) and Directive 2011/65/EU(RoHS).



2012/19/EU (WEEE directive): Products marked with this symbol cannot be disposed of as unsorted municipal waste in the European Union. For proper recycling, return this product to your local supplier upon the purchase of equivalent new equipment, or dispose of it at designated collection points. For more information see: <http://www.recyclethis.info>



Regulation (EU) 2023/1542(Battery Regulation): This product contains a battery and it is in conformity with the Regulation (EU) 2023/1542. The battery cannot be disposed of as unsorted municipal waste in the European Union. See the product documentation for specific battery information. The battery is marked with this symbol, which may include lettering to indicate cadmium (Cd), or lead (Pb). For proper recycling, return the battery to your supplier or to a designated collection point. For more information see: [www.recyclethis.info](http://www.recyclethis.info).




## KC Mark Certification

Class A: The device is advised to note that as a seller or a business user (Class A) Devices and intended for use outside the Home area.

A급 기기: 이 기기는 업무용(A급) 전자파적합기기로서 판매자 또는 사용자는 이 점을 주의하시기바라며, 가정 외의 지역에서 사용하는 것을 목적으로 합니다.

## Symbol Conventions

The symbols that may be found in this document are defined as follows.

Symbol	Description
 <b>Danger</b>	Indicates a hazard with a high level of risk, which if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.
 <b>Caution</b>	Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in equipment damage, data loss, performance degradation, or unexpected results.
 <b>Note</b>	Provides additional information to emphasize or supplement important points of the main text.

## Available Model

This manual is applicable to the USB3.0 Board Level Camera.

## Contact Information

Hangzhou Hikrobot Co., Ltd.

E-mail: [global.support@hikrobotics.com](mailto:global.support@hikrobotics.com)

Website: <https://en.hikrobotics.com/>

# Contents

<b>Chapter 1 Safety Instruction</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1 Safety Claim.....	1
1.2 Safety Instruction.....	1
1.3 Electromagnetic Interference Prevention .....	3
<b>Chapter 2 Cleaning Instruction</b> .....	<b>4</b>
2.1 Rubber Dust Air Blower.....	4
2.2 Mirror Brush Cleaning.....	5
2.3 Lens Wiping.....	5
2.4 Lens Cleaning Paper.....	6
<b>Chapter 3 Overview</b> .....	<b>7</b>
3.1 Introduction.....	7
3.2 Key Features .....	7
3.3 Operating Principle.....	7
<b>Chapter 4 Device Hardware</b> .....	<b>8</b>
4.1 Appearance .....	8
4.2 I/O Connector .....	9
4.3 Indicator.....	10
4.4 Power Supply .....	11
<b>Chapter 5 Accessories</b> .....	<b>12</b>
5.1 Lens .....	12
5.1.1 Lens Mount .....	12
5.1.2 Lens Selection.....	12
5.2 Cable.....	13
5.2.1 Cable Selection.....	13
5.2.2 Wiring Principle .....	13
<b>Chapter 6 Quick Start Guide</b> .....	<b>16</b>
6.1 Device Installation.....	16
6.1.1 Installation Preparation .....	16
6.1.2 Install Device.....	16

6.2 Client Software Installation .....	17
6.3 Check Driver .....	19
6.4 Basic Operation .....	20
Chapter 7 I/O Electrical Features and Wiring.....	22
7.1 I/O Electrical Features .....	22
7.1.1 Bi-Directional Signal.....	22
7.1.2 Factors Affecting Transmission Delay of I/O Lines.....	24
7.2 I/O Wiring.....	26
7.2.1 Input Signal Wiring .....	26
7.2.2 Output Signal Wiring.....	27
Chapter 8 Trigger Input and Output .....	29
8.1 Trigger Input.....	29
8.1.1 Set Trigger Mode .....	29
8.1.2 Set Trigger Source .....	30
8.1.3 Set Trigger Related Parameters .....	34
8.2 Trigger Output .....	41
8.2.1 Enable Line Inverter .....	41
8.2.2 Enable Strobe Signal.....	41
Chapter 9 Image Acquisition and Transmission .....	47
9.1 Global Shutter and Rolling Shutter .....	47
9.1.1 Global Shutter .....	47
9.1.2 Rolling Shutter.....	47
9.2 Acquisition Mode .....	50
9.3 Non-Overlap Exposure and Overlap Exposure .....	50
9.3.1 Non-Overlap Exposure.....	50
9.3.2 Overlap Exposure.....	51
9.4 Frame Rate.....	52
Chapter 10 Basic Functions.....	54
10.1 Set Resolution and ROI.....	54
10.2 Set Image Reverse.....	55
10.3 Set Pixel Format .....	56
10.4 Set Test Pattern.....	57

10.5 Set Binning.....	60
10.6 Set Decimation.....	61
10.7 Set Exposure Mode.....	61
10.7.1 Set Ultrashort Mode .....	61
10.7.2 Set Standard Mode .....	62
10.8 Set Brightness .....	62
10.9 Set Sharpness .....	63
10.10 Set Contrast Ratio .....	64
10.11 Set White Balance .....	64
10.12 Set Sequencer Control and HDR.....	66
10.12.1 Set Sequencer .....	66
10.12.2 Set HDR.....	69
10.13 Set Gain.....	70
10.13.1 Set Analog Gain .....	70
10.13.2 Set Digital Gain.....	71
10.14 User Set Customization.....	72
10.14.1 Save User Set .....	72
10.14.2 Load User Set .....	73
10.14.3 Set User Default .....	74
Chapter 11 Advanced Functions .....	75
11.1 Set Black Level.....	75
11.2 Set Gamma Correction.....	75
11.3 Set AOI .....	77
11.4 Set Color Transformation Control .....	78
11.5 Set Hue .....	80
11.6 Set Saturation .....	81
11.7 Set Super Palette Control .....	81
11.8 Set Shading Correction.....	82
11.9 Set LUT .....	83
11.10 Set Event Control.....	84
11.11 Set U3V Protocol Control.....	85

<b>Chapter 12 Other Functions</b> .....	<b>87</b>
12.1 Device Control .....	87
12.2 Transport Layer Control .....	89
12.3 Embedded Information .....	90
12.4 Firmware Update .....	92
<b>Chapter 13 FAQ (Frequently Asked Question)</b> .....	<b>94</b>
13.1 Why the client software cannot list devices?.....	94
13.2 Why device connection fails after the device is listed in the client software? ..	94
13.3 Why the live view is black? .....	94
13.4 Why the device cannot be triggered although the live view is normal?.....	95
13.5 Why the device cannot get images required by the algorithm although live view and trigger signal are normal? .....	95
13.6 Why does acquisition stopping or screen splitting occur during live view? .....	95
<b>Chapter 14 Revision History</b> .....	<b>96</b>
<b>Appendix A Device Parameter Index</b> .....	<b>98</b>
A.1 Device Control.....	98
A.2 Image Format Control.....	99
A.3 Acquisition Control.....	100
A.4 Analog Control .....	101
A.5 Color Transformation Control .....	102
A.6 Super Palette Control .....	103
A.7 LUT Control.....	103
A.8 Shading Correction.....	104
A.9 Digital I/O Control .....	104
A.10 Counter and Timer Control.....	104
A.11 Sequencer Control.....	105
A.12 Event Control .....	105
A.13 Transport Layer Control.....	106
A.14 Stream Control .....	106
A.15 User Set Control .....	107

# Chapter 1 Safety Instruction

The safety instructions are intended to ensure that the user can use the device correctly to avoid danger or property loss. Read and follow these safety instructions before installing, operating and maintaining the device.

## 1.1 Safety Claim

- To ensure personal and device safety, when installing, operating, and maintaining the device, follow the signs on the device and all safety instructions described in the manual.
- The note, caution and danger items in the manual do not represent all the safety instructions that should be observed, but only serve as a supplement to all the safety instructions.
- The device should be used in an environment that meets the design specifications, otherwise it may cause malfunctions, and malfunctions or component damage caused by non-compliance with relevant regulations are not within the scope of the device's quality assurance.
- Our company will not bear any legal responsibility for personal safety accidents and property losses caused by abnormal operation of the device.

## 1.2 Safety Instruction

### **Caution:**

- Do not install the device if it is found that the device and accessories are damaged, rusted, water ingress, model mismatch, missing parts, etc., when unpacking.
- Avoid storage and transportation in places such as water splashing and rain, direct sunlight, strong electric fields, strong magnetic fields, and strong vibrations.
- Avoid dropping, smashing or vigorously vibrating the device and its components.
- Do not touch electronic components. ESD may cause product damage.
- Product installation should be performed by qualified personnel in an ESD-protected environment with the disconnected power. After installation, the PCB should not be exposed.
- It is forbidden to install the indoor device in an environment where it may be exposed to water or other liquids. If the device is damp, it may cause fire and electric shock hazard.
- Place the device in a place out of direct sunlight and ventilation, away from heat sources such as heaters and radiators.
- In the use of the device, you must be in strict compliance with the electrical safety regulations of the nation and region.
- Use the power adapter provided by the official manufacturer. The power adapter must

meet the Limited Power Source (LPS) requirements. For the specific power consumption of the device, please refer to the device's specifications.

- Do not cover the device's plug or outlet for disconnecting power supply.
- It is strictly forbidden to wire, maintain, and disassemble the device is powered on. Otherwise, there is a danger of electric shock.
- If the device emits smoke, odor or noise, please turn off the power and unplug the power cord immediately, and contact the dealer or service center in time.
- It is strictly forbidden to touch any terminal of the device when operating it. Otherwise there is a danger of electric shock.
- It is strictly forbidden for non-professional technicians to detect signals during device operation, otherwise it may cause personal injury or device damage.
- It is strictly forbidden to maintain the device is powered on, otherwise there is a danger of electric shock.
- Avoid aiming the lens at strong light (such as lighting, sunlight, or laser beams, etc.), otherwise the image sensor will be damaged.
- If it is necessary to clean the device, use a damp paper towel or a soft clean cloth to moisten a little pure water, gently wipe off the dust, and do not use alcohol-based corrosive solutions. Make sure to power off the device and unplug the power socket when cleaning.
- Keep clean of the device's image acquisition window. It is recommended to use cleaning water to wipe off the dust.
- If the device does not work properly, please contact your dealer or the nearest service center. Never attempt to disassemble the device yourself (we shall not assume any responsibility for problems caused by unauthorized repair or maintenance).
- Please dispose of the device in strict accordance with the relevant national or regional regulations and standards to avoid environmental pollution and property damage.

### **Note:**

- Check whether the device's package is in good condition, whether there is damage, intrusion, moisture, deformation, etc. before unpacking.
- Check the surface of the device and accessories for damage, rust, bumps, etc. when unpacking.
- Check whether the quantity and information of the device and accessories are complete after unpacking.
- Store and transport the device according to the storage and transport conditions of the device, and the storage temperature and humidity should meet the requirements.
- It is strictly prohibited to transport the device in combination with items that may affect or damage the device.
- Quality requirements for installation and maintenance personnel:
  - Qualification certificate or working experience in weak current system installation and maintenance, and relevant working experience and qualifications. Besides, the personnel must possess the following knowledge and operation skills.
  - The basic knowledge and operation skills of low voltage wiring and low voltage electronic circuit connection.

- The ability to comprehend the contents of this manual.
- Please read the manual and safety instructions carefully before installing the device.
- Please install the device strictly according to the installation method in this manual.
- The case of the device may be overheated, and it needs to be powered off for half an hour before it can be touched.
- The device should not be placed with exposed flame sources, such as lighted candles.

### 1.3 Electromagnetic Interference Prevention

- Make sure that the shielding layer of cables is intact and 360° connected to the metal connector when using shielded cables.
- Do not route the device together with other equipment (especially servo motors, high-power devices, etc.), and control the distance between cables to more than 10 cm. Make sure to shield the cables if unavoidable.
- The control cable of the device and the power cable of the industrial light source must be wired separately to avoid bundled wiring.
- The power cable, data cable, signal cable, etc. of the device must be wired separately. Make sure to ground them if the wiring groove is used to separate the wiring and the wiring groove is metal.
- During the wiring process, evaluate the wiring space reasonably, and do not pull the cables hard, so as not to damage the electrical performance of the cables.
- If the device is powered on and off frequently, it is necessary to strengthen the voltage isolation, and consider adding a DC/DC isolation power supply module between the device and the adapter.
- Use the power adapter to supply power to the device separately. If centralized power supply is necessary, make sure to use a DC filter to filter the power supply of the device separately before use.
- The unused cables of the device must be insulated.
- When installing the device, if you cannot ensure that the device itself and all equipment connected to the device are well grounded, you should isolate the device with an insulating bracket.
- To avoid the accumulation of static electricity, ensure that other equipment (such as machines, internal components, etc.) and metal brackets on site are properly grounded.
- During the installation and use of the device, high voltage leakage must be avoided.
- Use a figure-eight bundle method if the device cable is too long.
- When connecting the device and metal accessories, they must be connected firmly to maintain good conductivity.

## Chapter 2 Cleaning Instruction

Four ways are available to clean the device and lens when they have dust or stains. Refer to the following table for different devices and their supported cleaning methods.

**Table 2-1 Device and Cleaning Method**

Device \ Cleaning Method	Camera	Lens
Rubber Dust Air Blower	Support	Support
Mirror Brush Cleaning	Not Support	Support
Lens Wiping	Not Support	Support
Lens Cleaning Paper	Not Support	Support

### 2.1 Rubber Dust Air Blower

You can use a rubber dusk air blower to clean the dust on the surface of the device filter and lens. The specific operation steps are as follows:

**Steps**

1. Blow the rubber dusk air blower downward several times to blow out the dust inside.
2. Hold the device or lens and tilt it down so that the air blower port and the device lens are at an angle of 45 degrees.
3. Blow to clean the dust on the surface of the device filter and lens.



**Figure 2-1 Cleaning by Rubber Dust Air Blower**

## Note

- Do not go too far into the device's lens mount and avoid direct contact with the dust glass when cleaning.
  - It is strictly forbidden to blow the lens directly from the mouth, and avoid spattering saliva particles onto the glass surface, causing serious secondary pollution.
- 

## 2.2 Mirror Brush Cleaning

If the dust on the surface of the lens cannot be cleaned by rubber dusk air blower, use a mirror brush to gently remove the dust on the surface of the lens.

---

## Note

Do not touch the bristles directly with your hands.

---

## 2.3 Lens Wiping

For the stubborn stains on device filter or lens surface, such as finger marks, liquid stains, etc., it is recommended to use a fat-free cotton swab or dust-free cloth with high purity alcohol to wipe clean. Take the fat-free cotton swab as an example, and the specific operation steps are as follows:

### **Steps**

1. Take a clean fat-free cotton swab, and dip it in proper amount of alcohol or cleaning liquid.

---

## Note

Do not touch the head of the cotton swab by fingers.

---

2. Tilt the fat-free cotton swab about 60 degrees, resist the device filter or lens surface, clean from left to right, turn cotton swab over one side, and clean again from right to left.
3. Take another fat-free cotton swab that is not stained with alcohol or cleaning liquid and swipe the device filter or lens to absorb the remaining alcohol or cleaning liquid.
4. Check whether there is still a stain. If the stain changes position, repeat steps above, until the stain is cleaned.



**Figure 2-2 Lens Wiping**

---

**Note**

If the stains on the lens cannot be wiped or clean, please clean by using lens cleaning paper. For specific operation steps, please refer to the next section.

---

## 2.4 Lens Cleaning Paper

For lens stains that cannot be cleaned by a fat-free cotton swab or dust-free cloth, use lens cleaning paper to clean them.

### **Before You Start**

- Use lens paper purchased from a regular, professional photography store.
- Use freshly opened lens cleaning paper in a wet state.
- Make sure there is no hard dust on the lens.

Tear off the outer package of the lens cleaning paper, fold the pre-moistened paper to a suitable wiping state, and slowly spiral wipe it in the same direction from the center of the lens outward.

---

**Note**

- Do not use hard paper, paper towels, or napkins to clean the lens. These products contain scratching wood pulp, which will seriously damage delicate coating on the lens.
  - Do not press the lens surface hard when cleaning it the lens cleaning paper. Otherwise, the fragile coating on the lens surface will be wiped off.
- 

After completing the lens cleaning, no dust or water stains should be visible from all directions on the lens. If stains still exist, please contact us to return the device for cleaning.

# Chapter 3 Overview

## 3.1 Introduction

The USB3.0 board level camera uses USB 3.0 interface to transmit non-compressed images in real time, and it supports acquiring images and setting parameters via the client software or SDK.

## 3.2 Key Features

- Compact design for flexible installation.
- Supports auto or manual adjustment of gain, exposure time, and white balance, and manual adjustment of Gamma correction, LUT, etc.
- Supports HDR function with different exposure time and gain.
- Supports hardware trigger, software trigger, anyway mode, etc.
- Compatible with USB3 Vision Protocol, GenICam Standard, and third-party software based on these protocol and standard.

### Note

- The specific functions may differ by device models.
- Refer to the device’s specifications for specific parameters.

## 3.3 Operating Principle

The onboard block diagram of the device is shown below. After the image sensor receives the image data, it completes the image data processing through various built-in ISP image-processing algorithms, and finally completes the high-speed transmission of image data through the USB 3.0 interface.

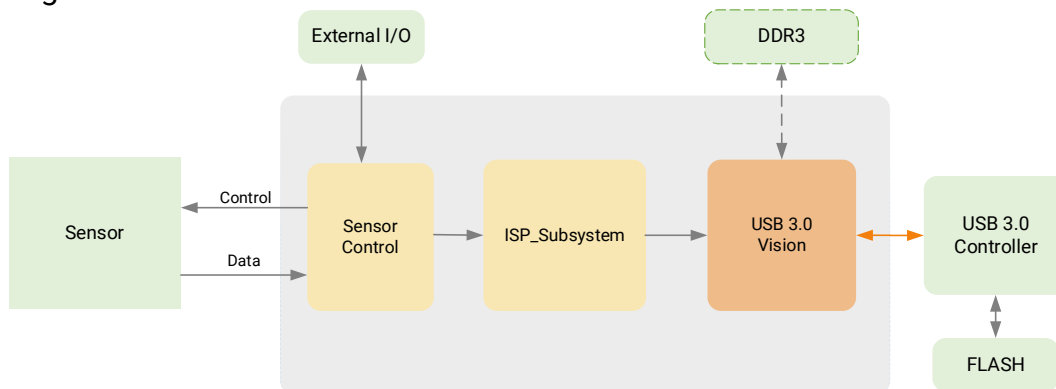


Figure 3-1 Operating Principle

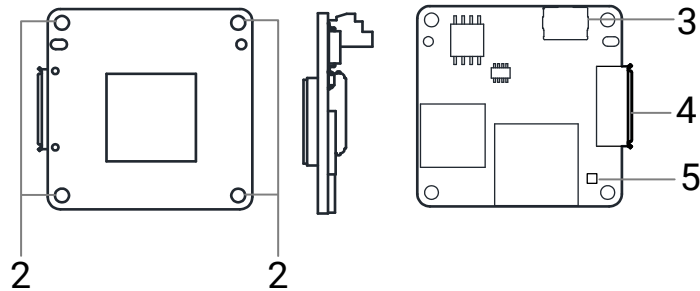
## Chapter 4 Device Hardware

### 4.1 Appearance

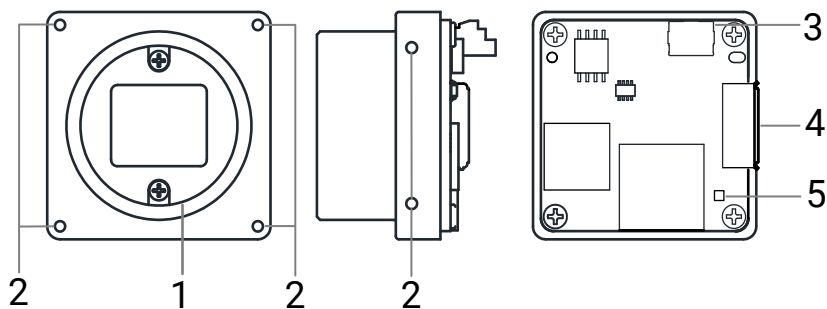
**Note**

- The device's appearance may differ by device models. The images below are for reference only. For specific appearance and dimension, please refer to the device's specification for details.
- The appearance is subject to change, and the actual device you purchased shall prevail.

The device has three types of appearance as shown below.



**Figure 4-1 Appearance of Single-Board Device**



**Figure 4-2 Appearance of C-Mount Device**

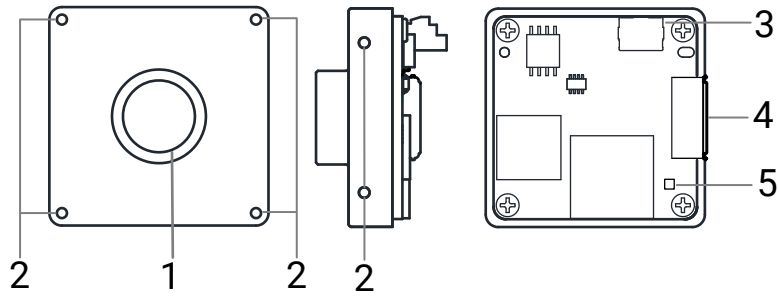


Figure 4-3 Appearance of M12-Mount Device

Table 4-1 Component Description

No.	Component	Description
1	Lens Mount	It is used to install the lens. Refer to the device's specification for specific lens mount information. <b>Note</b> The back focal length of the C-mount lens is 17.45 mm ± 0.15 mm.
2	Screw Hole	It refers to the M2 screw hole for fixing the device to the installation position.
3	I/O Connector	It refers to the 4-pin I/O connector, providing I/O function. Refer to section <a href="#">I/O Connector</a> for details. <b>Note</b> The I/O connector may differ by device models. Please refer to the actual one you got.
4	USB 3.0 Interface	It provides power supply and data transmission.
5	Indicator	It indicates the device's operation status. Refer to section <a href="#">Indicator</a> for details.

## 4.2 I/O Connector

The device has a 4-pin I/O connector as shown below.

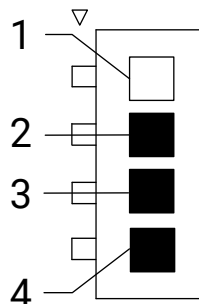


Figure 4-4 4-Pin I/O Connector

**Table 4-2 Pin Definitions**

No.	Cable Color	Signal	I/O Signal Source	Description
1	White	Reserved	--	--
2	Black	GND	Signal Ground of Line 1/2 or Line 2/5	Signal ground
3	Black	GPIO1	Line 1 or Line 2 Signal Line	Can be configured as input or output
4	Black	GPIO2	Line 2 or Line 5 Signal Line	Can be configured as input or output

 **Note**

- The pin 1 is a reserved pin, and supports a 3.3 V or 5 V pull-up power supply. Refer to the actual device you got.
- Refer to the table above and the label attached to the power and I/O cable to wire the device.
- The wire cores shown in figure and table are only the wire sequence and the corresponding wire core color of the cables sold by our company. If the cables are not purchased from our company, please refer to the actual wire sequence and the corresponding wire core color.
- The name of the I/O signal source may differ by the device models. Refer to the device's specifications for specific parameters.

## 4.3 Indicator

The device's indicator is used to indicate the operation status of the device.

 **Note**

- When the indicator is flashing rapidly, flashing slowly, or flashing very rapidly, its unlit interval is 0.2 sec, 1 sec, or 2 sec respectively.
- The indicator sometimes may show a purple color when red and blue colors flashing at the same time.

**Table 4-3 Indicator Description**

No.	Indicator Color	Status	Device Status Description
1	Red	Flashing very slowly	The device connection exception occurs. The data cable is disconnected.
2	Blue	Solid	The device is in idle status. The data cable is connected, and the device is ready.
3	Blue	Flashing rapidly	The data cable is connected, and the

No.	Indicator Color	Status	Device Status Description
			device is acquiring images in the internal trigger mode. Data transmission speed reaches the rated speed of USB3.0.
4	Blue	Flashing slowly	The data cable is connected, and the device is acquiring images in the internal trigger mode. Data transmission speed reaches the rated speed of USB2.0.
5	Blue	Flashing very slowly	The data cable is connected, and the device is acquiring images in the external trigger mode.
6	Red and blue	Flash alternatively with one-second cycle	The device firmware is updating.
7	Red	Solid	Updating firmware failed, reading configuration file failed, or other errors occur.
8	Red	Lit up	When executing <b>Find Me</b> function via the client software, the indicator is lit up for 8 seconds with red color.

## 4.4 Power Supply

The device supports USB power supply. You can connect the device and the USB interface via the Micro USB3.0 (type B) cable for power supply.

## Chapter 5 Accessories

### 5.1 Lens

#### 5.1.1 Lens Mount

The device supports standard C-mount and M12-mount lenses. The thread depth of the C-mount lens is not less than 7 mm.

---

 **Note**

The single-board device does not have a built-in lens mount.

---

#### 5.1.2 Lens Selection

In order to meet the image acquisition needs of industrial cameras, our company provides a variety of lenses with high performance, high definition, low distortion rate, and other features. You should consider following factors when selecting a lens:

- **Lens mount:** The device supports standard C-mount and M12-mount lenses. When selecting lens, select lens with the same mount. When the mounts of the device and the lens are different, part of the lens mounts may be connected by using the corresponding adapter ring.
- **Flange back length:** The flange back length of different lenses is varied. It is necessary to select the lens with the matched flange back length.
- **Sensor size:** Make sure that the target surface of the lens is larger than or equal to the size of the device's sensor size.
- **Resolution:** It represents the ability of the lens to record the details of an object. It is generally measured in the number of line pairs that can be distinguished per millimeter: line pairs/millimeter (lp/mm). The higher the resolution of the lens, the clearer the image. Make sure that the accuracy required by the system is less than the resolution of the lens when selecting the lens.
- **Working distance:** It refers to the distance from the first working surface of the lens to the measured object. Make sure that the working distance is greater than the minimum object distance of the lens when selecting a lens.
- **Focal length:** The distance from the center point of the lens to the clear image formed on the focal plane. The smaller the focal length value is, the larger the field of view of the image captured by the digital camera is. According to the focal length of the lens, the appropriate working distance can be set up, or the appropriate lens can be selected according to the requirements of the working distance.

## Note

In order to better provide a suitable lens model, you can go to the official website of our company (<https://en.hikrobotics.com/>): **Products** → **Lens** → **Lens Selector** to enter your application parameters, and you will find a suitable lens model. If you have any problems, please contact our technical support.

---

## 5.2 Cable

### 5.2.1 Cable Selection

According to the cable performance, it can be divided into standard, flexible, high flexible and super flexible cables. You need to select cables according to different scenarios.

- Standard cable: It is applicable to static scenario only.
- Flexible cable: It can withstand 100,000 times of drag chain or bending movement.
- High flexible cable: It can withstand 5 million times of drag chain movement.
- Super flexible cable: It can withstand 10 million times of drag chain movement, 3 million times of bending movement or 5 million times of twisting movement.

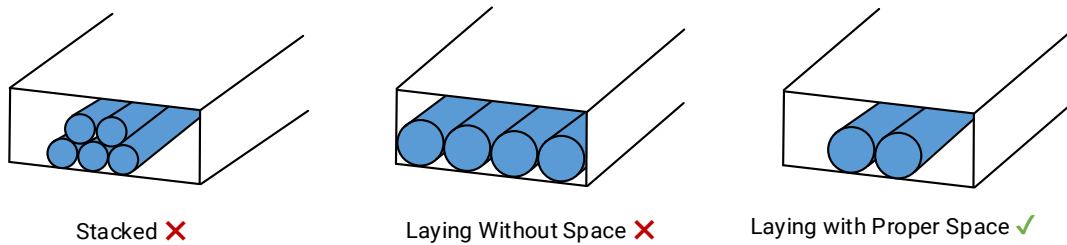
### 5.2.2 Wiring Principle

Regarding the power and I/O cable and network cable, attention should be paid to the application requirements of scenarios such as high-frequency communication and high-frequency motion. In such scenarios, if the cables are arranged in an inappropriate manner, various problems may be caused in use, such as cable skin wear, internal conductor breakage, and device packet loss. Based on the above situation, this section introduces the basic wiring principles and precautions of sports cables to help you install and use related products correctly and improve the overall healthy operating life of the system.

- The minimum bending radius of the chain rail during wiring should be controlled at more than 10 to 12 times the wire diameter (the larger the bending radius, the longer the cable movement life).
- Make sure that the cable does not spin in the chain rail, and the cable should be spread horizontally along the chain rail.
- If the cable is laid too tightly, the cable sheath and the chain rail will produce friction during the movement, which will cause the sheath to wear. Therefore, in the wiring process, the laying tension on the cable should be avoided.
- If the cable is fixed at the moving part of the chain rail, stress concentration will occur at the fixed position during the movement. Therefore, both ends of the cable can be fixed, but not at the middle moving section.
- Multiple cables may interfere with each other when moving in the chain rail. At this time, the chain rail with sufficient width should be selected to ensure that there is still a

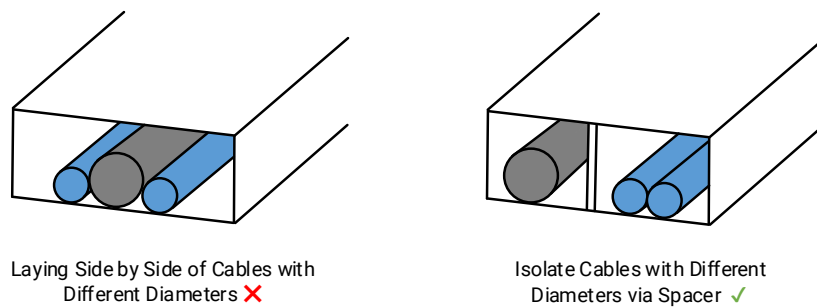
certain space after the cables are laid horizontally. The use of spacers is also an effective way to avoid interference. Note that there should also be at least 2 mm clearance between the spacer and the cable. Do not drain cables without spacers.

- Please keep the space factor occupied by the cable after laying within 30%, as shown below.



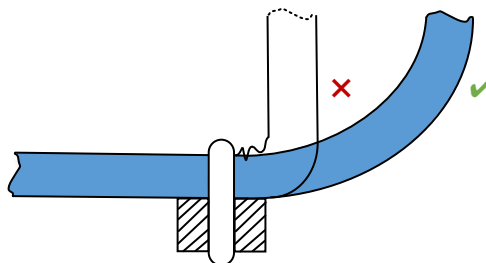
**Figure 5-1 Cable Laying**

- In the same chain rail, if there are cables with different thicknesses and diameters, the cables with small outer diameter are easily squeezed to the bottom by the cables with large outer diameter. In this case, use spacers for classification and isolation, as shown below.



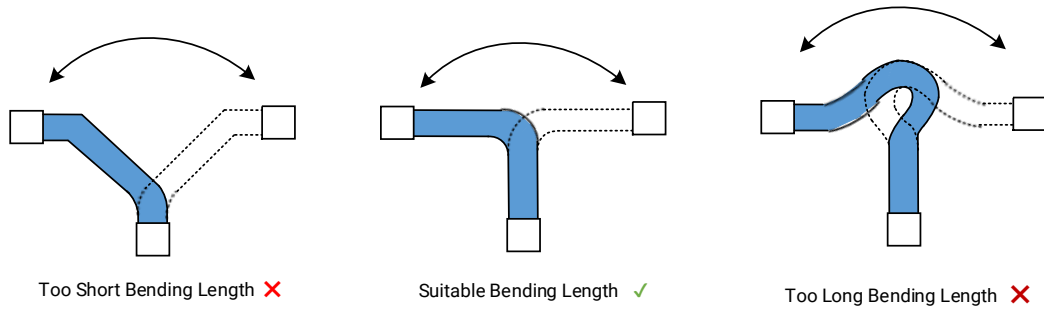
**Figure 5-2 Isolated via Spacer**

- If the wiring is in the same track as the hard object such as the air pipe, use a spacer to isolate it.
- If the chain rail is damaged, replace the chain rail and cable at the same time, because the damaged chain rail may aggravate the damage to the cable.
- Do not bend the cable vertically on the fixed point.



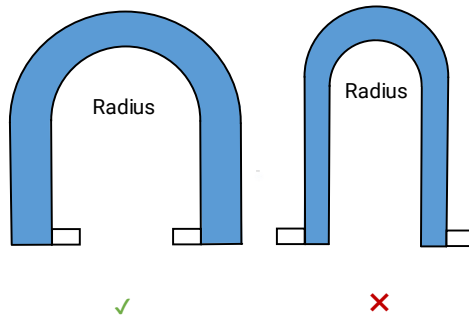
**Figure 5-3 Vertically Bended Prohibited**

- Make sure to reserve a suitable bending length for the cable.



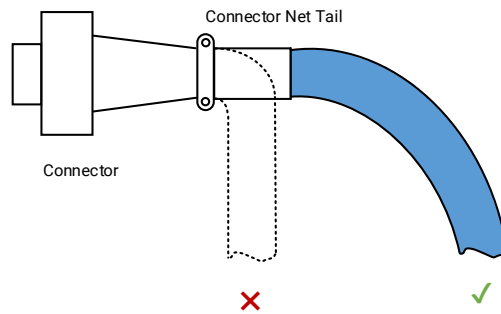
**Figure 5-4 Suitable Bending Length**

- Please keep a sufficient bending radius.



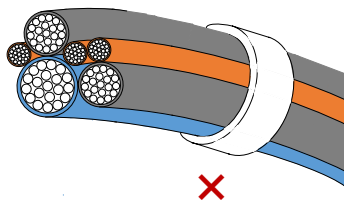
**Figure 5-5 Sufficient Bending Radius**

- When assembling the connector, please fix it on the connector net tail instead of the cable body.



**Figure 5-6 Assemble Connector**

- Do not bind cables of different diameters together.



**Figure 5-7 Improper Binding**

## Chapter 6 Quick Start Guide

### 6.1 Device Installation

#### 6.1.1 Installation Preparation

You need to prepare following accessories before device installation.

**Table 6-1 Accessories**

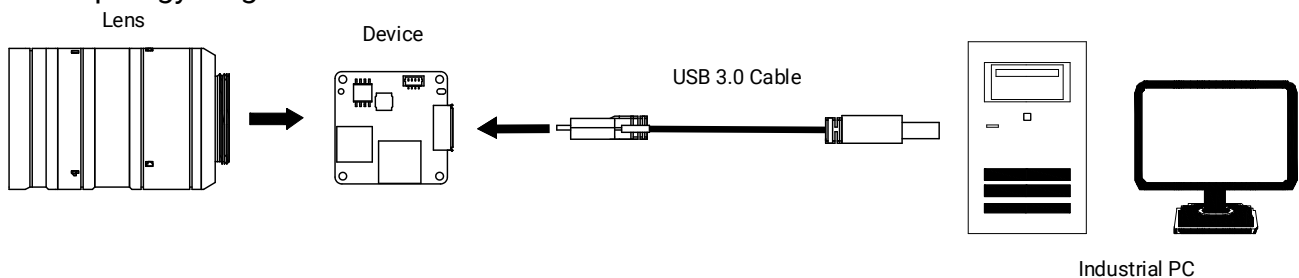
No.	Name	Quantity	Description
1	Lens	1	It refers to the lens that is suitable for the device. You need to purchase separately.
2	USB 3.0 Cable	1	It refers to the Micro USB 3.0 (type B) cable. You need to purchase separately.

#### Note

- The device mentioned in this manual is an electronic product that requires operation and storage under dry conditions. In case of hot and humid, acidic and alkaline environment, please take isolation and protection measures to avoid corrosion damage of the device's internal components.
- When using the lens, it is necessary to prevent humid environment and avoid steam from entering inside, causing fogging.

#### 6.1.2 Install Device

The topology diagram of the device is shown below.



**Figure 6-1 Topology Diagram**

### Note

The topology diagram is for reference only.

---

### **Before You Start**

- Make sure the device in the package is in good condition and all the assembly parts are included.
- Make sure all the related equipment is powered off during the installation.

### **Steps**

1. Fix the device to the installation position.
  2. Install the lens to the device.
  3. Use the Micro USB 3.0 (type B) cable to connect the device to the industrial PC or other devices.
- 

### Note

Use the USB3.0 cable to ensure sufficient bandwidth for real-time image transmission.

---

## 6.2 Client Software Installation

MVS client software is used to connect and set device's parameters, and acquire images.

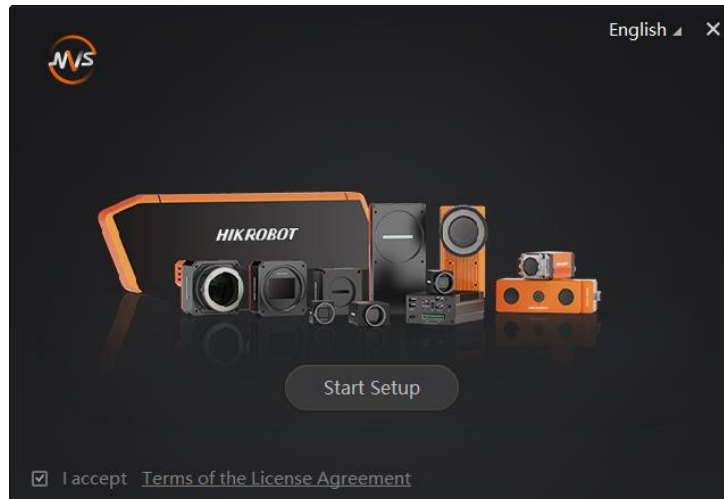
---

### Note

- The MVS client software is compatible with 32/64-bit Windows 7/10, 64-bit Windows 11, and 32/64-bit Linux operating systems. Here we take Windows as an example.
  - The graphic user interface may differ by different versions of the client software you use.
  - The client software has integrated driver required by hardware, and no need to download and install other drivers.
  - You can download the client software from [en.hikrobotics.com](http://en.hikrobotics.com).
- 

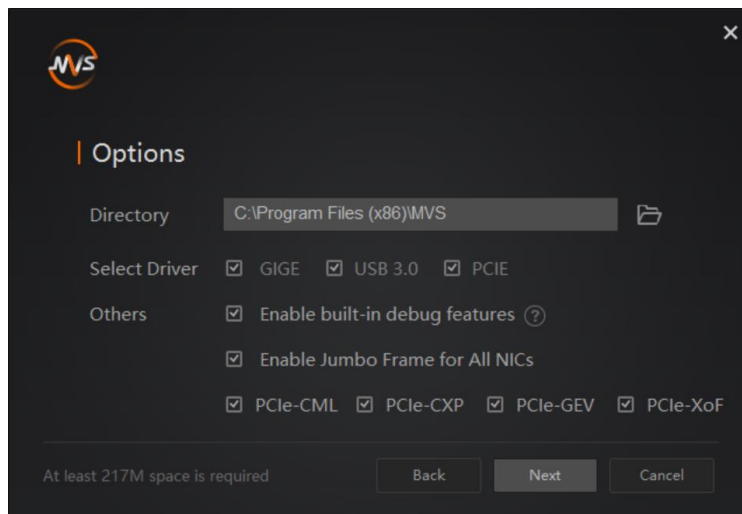
### **Steps**

1. Double click the MVS installation package.
2. Select the language.
3. Read and check **Terms of the License Agreement**.



**Figure 6-2 Installation Interface**

4. Click **Start Setup**.
5. Select installation directory, driver and others.
  - **Select Driver:** You can check **GIGE**, **USB 3.0** and **PCIE** according to actual demands.
  - **Others:** Check **Enable built-in debug features** to make it easier to use breakpoints while the device is connected and streaming images. Check **Enable Jumbo Frame for All NICs** to enhance network transmission performance. Check **PCie-CML**, **PCie-CXP**, **PCIE-GEV**, **PCIE-XoF** to enumerate the corresponding frame grabbers.



**Figure 6-3 Installation Options**

---

**Note**

- Regarding options, it is recommended to keep default settings.
  - **PCie-CML**, **PCie-CXP**, **PCIE-GEV**, **PCIE-XoF** can be checked only when **PCIE** is selected.
  - **PCie-CML**, **PCie-CXP**, **PCIE-GEV**, **PCIE-XoF** supports frame grabbers developed by our company only.
- 

6. Click **Next** to install.

7. Finish the installation process according to the prompts.

## 6.3 Check Driver

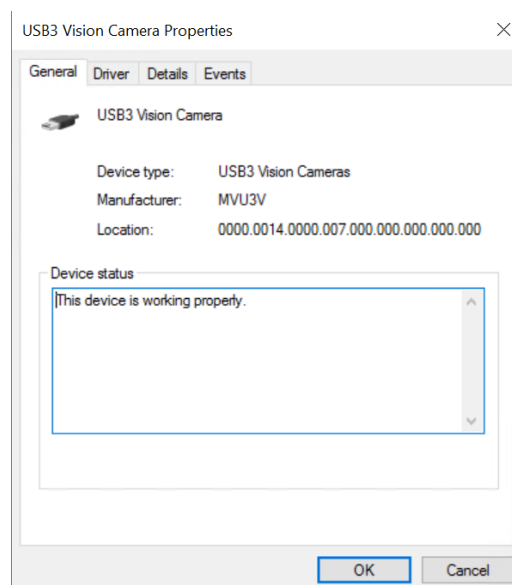
---

### Note

Before using the device, you need to make sure that the PC has installed the USB driver correctly. Otherwise, the client software cannot find the device.

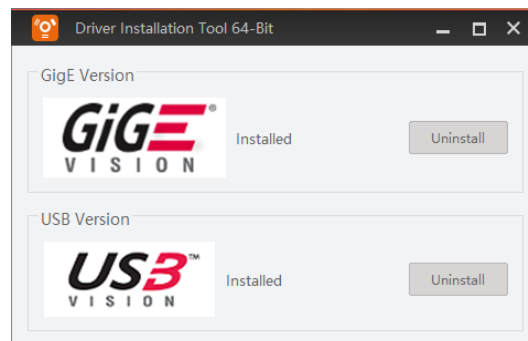
---

After connecting the device, the PC will automatically check and install the USB driver. After installation, you can view the added driver in the device manager of the PC, and right click **Properties** to view its properties.



**Figure 6-4 Driver Properties**

If the installation of the driver is failed, you can use the driver installation tool to install the driver again manually. Go to **Start** → **MVS Folder** → **Tools**, click **Driver\_Installation\_Tool** to run it, and click **Uninstall** or **Install** of the corresponding driver to uninstall or install the driver again.



**Figure 6-5 Driver Installation Tool**

## Note

The specific path of finding the driver installation tool may differ by Windows version and the client software version you installed.

## 6.4 Basic Operation



### Steps

## Note

Refer to the user manual of the device and client software for detailed operations.

1. Run the MVS client software, and the client software will enumerate the device automatically.

## Note

- If the device cannot be enumerated, you can click  to refresh the device list.
- If the enumerated device is displayed with a icon , it means that there is an exception in the USB driver. Refer to section [Check Driver](#) to reinstall the USB driver.

2. Double click the device model for connection.

The client software displays the device's information, as shown below.

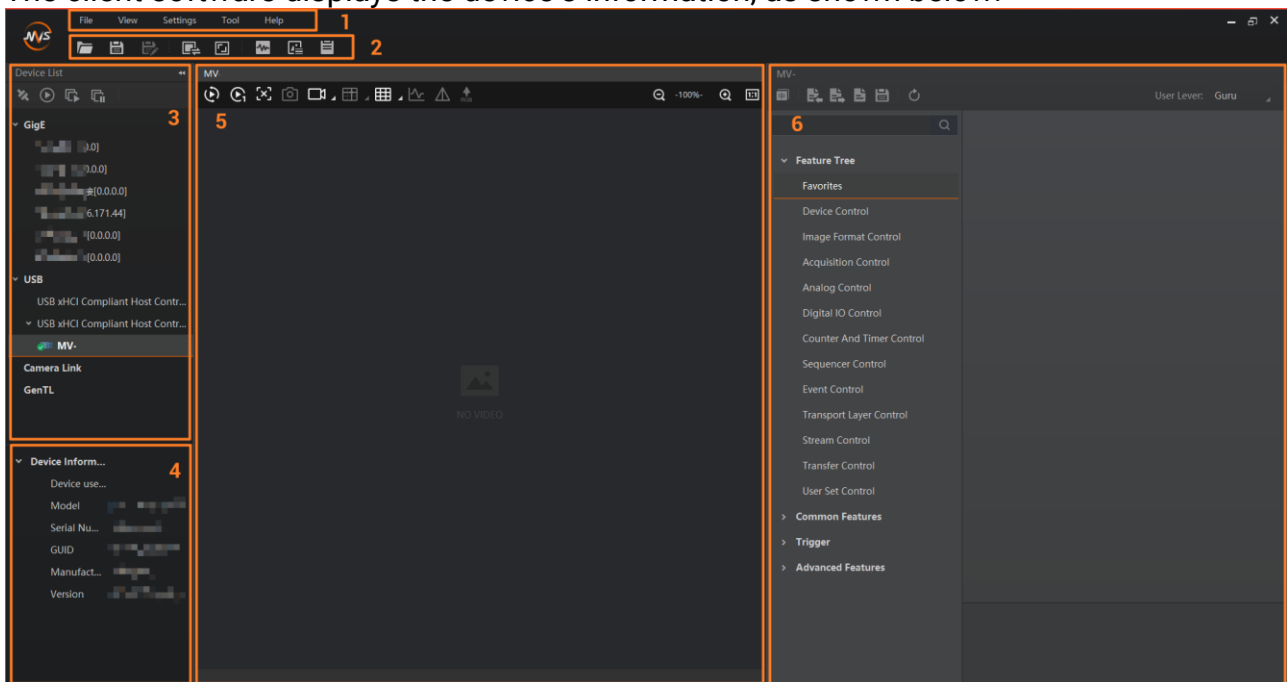


Figure 6-6 Main Window


 **Note**

For specific main window of the client software, please refer to the actual one you got.

---

**Table 6-2 Main Window Description**

No.	Name	Description
1	Menu Bar	The menu bar displays function modules, including <b>File, View, Settings, Tool,</b> and <b>Help.</b>
2	Control Toolbar	The control toolbar provides quick operations for the device, such as file function, window division, and viewing of device status, embedded information, and log.
3	Device List Panel	This panel displays the list of devices, and you can connect or disconnect device.
4	Device Information Panel	This panel displays the detailed information of connected device.
5	Display Window	This area displays the acquired images in real time.
6	Feature Panel	This panel displays the device's parameters, and you can configure them according to actual demands.

3. Set the device's pixel format, exposure time, etc., in the feature panel.
4. Click  in the display window to acquire images continuously.
5. Adjust the device's aperture and focus to have clear images.
6. (Optional) Set the device's other parameters in the feature panel.

---

 **Note**

The device's feature panel and parameters may differ by device models.

---

# Chapter 7 I/O Electrical Features and Wiring

## 7.1 I/O Electrical Features

### 7.1.1 Bi-Directional Signal

The device has two bi-directional I/O signals, and you can set the signals as input signal or output signal according to demands. Its internal circuit is as follows.

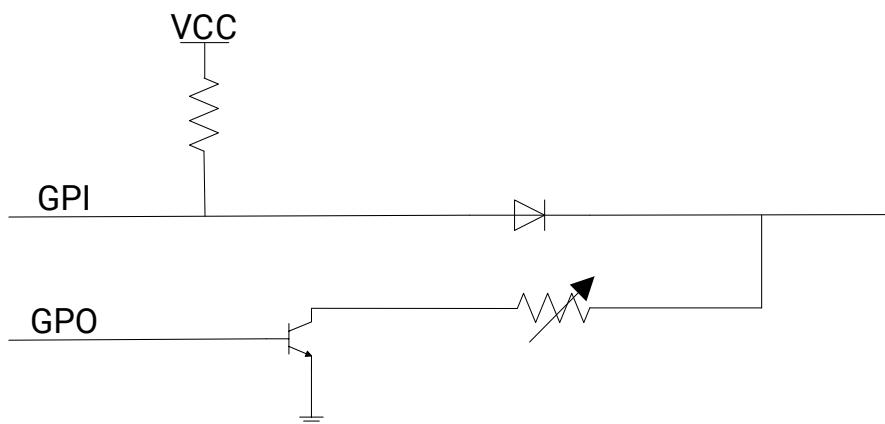


Figure 7-1 Internal Circuit of Bi-Directional Signal

#### Configured as Input Signal

##### Note

- Make sure that the input voltage is not from 0.3 VDC to 3.3 VDC, because the electric status between these two values are not stable.
- The breakdown voltage is 30 VDC. Keep voltage stable.
- To prevent damage to the GPIO pin, please connect GND first, and then input voltage in bi-directional I/O pin.

When the voltage is 5 VDC and the resistor is 100 K $\Omega$ , the input logic level and electrical features of input are shown below.

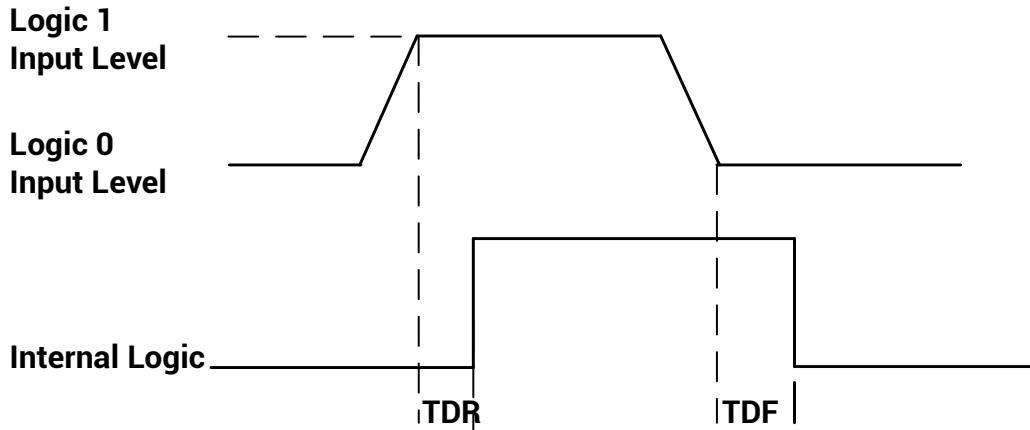


Figure 7-2 Input Logic Level

Table 7-1 Input Electrical Feature

Parameter Name	Parameter Symbol	Value
Input Logic Level Low	VL	0 VDC to 0.3 VDC
Input Logic Level High	VH	3.3 VDC to 24 VDC
Input Rising Delay	TDR	< 0.66 $\mu$ s
Input Falling Delay	TDF	< 0.05 $\mu$ s

## Configured as Output Signal

### Note

The maximum current is 25 mA and the output impedance is 40  $\Omega$ .

The relation among external voltage, resistance, and the output level low is shown below when the environment temperature is 25  $^{\circ}$ C (77  $^{\circ}$ F).

Table 7-2 Parameters of Output Logic Level Low

External Voltage	External Resistance	VL
3.3 VDC	1 K $\Omega$	160 mV
5 VDC	1 K $\Omega$	220 mV
12 VDC	1 K $\Omega$	460 mV
24 VDC	1 K $\Omega$	860 mV
30 VDC	1 K $\Omega$	970 mV

When the voltage is 5 VDC and the resistor is 1 K $\Omega$ , the output logic level and electrical features of output are shown below.

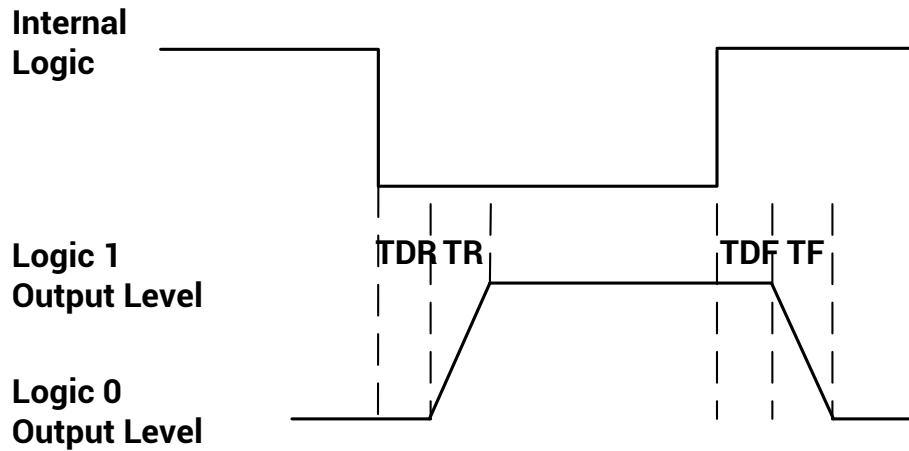


Figure 7-3 Output Logic Level

Table 7-3 Output Electrical Feature

Parameter Name	Parameter Symbol	Value
Output Rising Time	TR	0.06 $\mu$ s
Output Falling Time	TF	0.016 $\mu$ s
Output Rising Delay	TDR	0 $\mu$ s to 4 $\mu$ s
Output Falling Delay	TDF	< 1 $\mu$ s

### 7.1.2 Factors Affecting Transmission Delay of I/O Lines

The factors that affect the transmission delay of I/O lines are shown below, where ★ represents the main influencing factor and ☆ represents the secondary factor.

**Table 7-4 Factors Affecting Transmission Delay of I/O Lines**

Factors Lines	Working Temperature	Production Differences of Electronic Components	Aging	External I/O Power Supply Voltage	Load Resistance	Load Current
Opto-Isolated Input Lines	★	★	★	★	-	-
GPIO Input Lines	☆	☆	-	-	-	-
Opto-Isolated Output Lines	★	★	★	★	★	★
GPIO Output Lines	☆	☆	-	☆	☆	☆

Regarding the factors that affect the transmission delay of I/O lines in the table above, we provide the following explanations and suggestions:

- Use the I/O circuit at the recommended working temperature of the device. See the device's datasheet for the working temperature.
- In order to reduce the low-speed transmission delay, it is recommended to use an external I/O supply voltage of about 5 V.
- For a better quick trigger, use the recommended pull-up resistor.
- Generally, the trigger input-output frequency of an circuit rarely exceeds 10 kHz, and the trigger input-output frequency of a GPIO circuit rarely exceeds 1 MHz. Keep the trigger input-output frequency of the circuit within this range.
- If you need to reduce the transmission delay, it is recommended to use the GPIO line, which has a shorter transmission delay than the non-isolation delay. But the GPIO line has the risk of burning out, so please use it with caution.
- The bounce of the trigger signal may cause the internal bounce of the device to increase. To avoid bounce, keep the edge of the trigger signal steep to reduce the internal bounce of the device (preferably less than 1 μs).

## 7.2 I/O Wiring

This section introduces how to wire the device via its I/O connector. The device's bi-directional signals can be used as input signal and output signal.

### Note

The appearance here is for reference only, and the actual device you purchased shall prevail.

### 7.2.1 Input Signal Wiring

The input signal wiring is shown below when the device's bi-directional I/O is configured as the input signal.

### Note

Input signal wiring may differ by the external device type.

#### PNP Device

It is recommended to use a 330  $\Omega$  pull-down resistor.

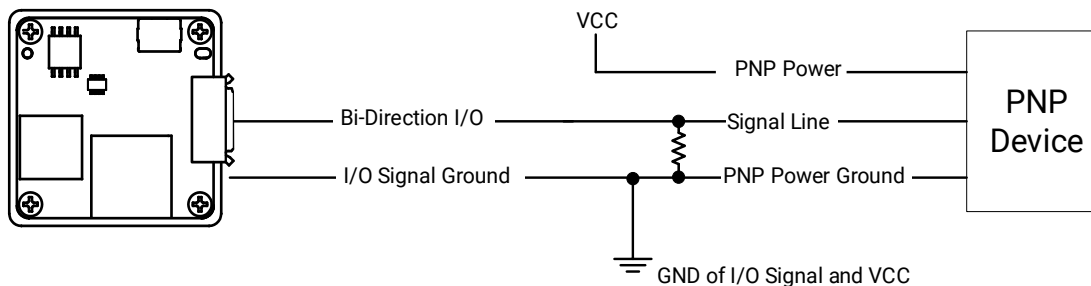


Figure 7-4 Input Signal Connects to PNP Device

#### NPN Device

- If the VCC of NPN device is 24 VDC, it is recommended to use a 4.7 K $\Omega$  pull-up resistor.
- If the VCC of NPN device is 12 VDC, it is recommended to use a 1 K $\Omega$  pull-up resistor.

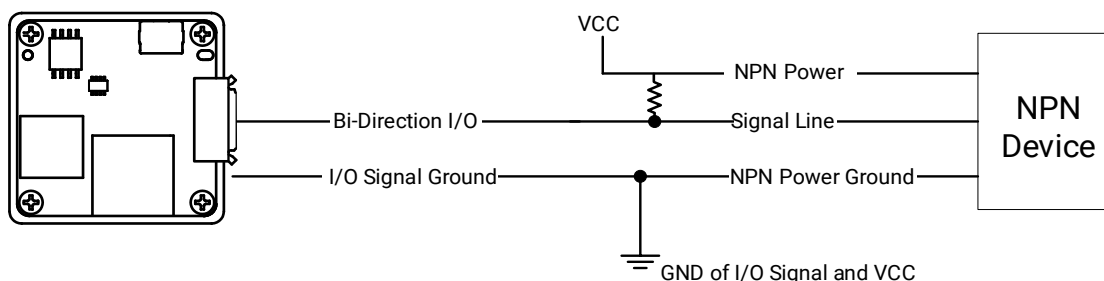


Figure 7-5 Input Signal Connects to NPN Device

## Switch

The switch value can provide low electrical level for bi-directional I/O trigger.

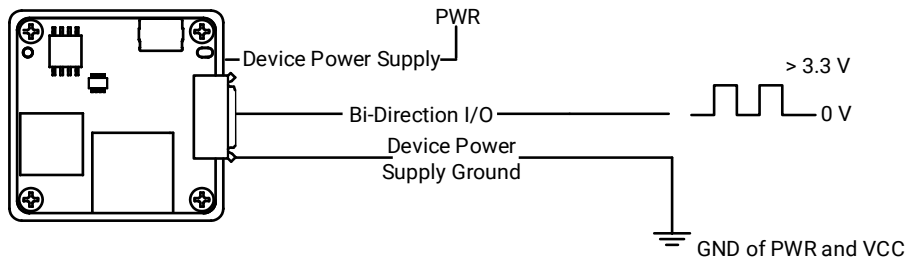


Figure 7-6 Input Signal Connects to Switch

## 7.2.2 Output Signal Wiring

The output signal wiring is shown below when the device's bi-directional I/O is configured as the output signal.

### Note

Output signal wiring may differ by the external device type.

### PNP Device

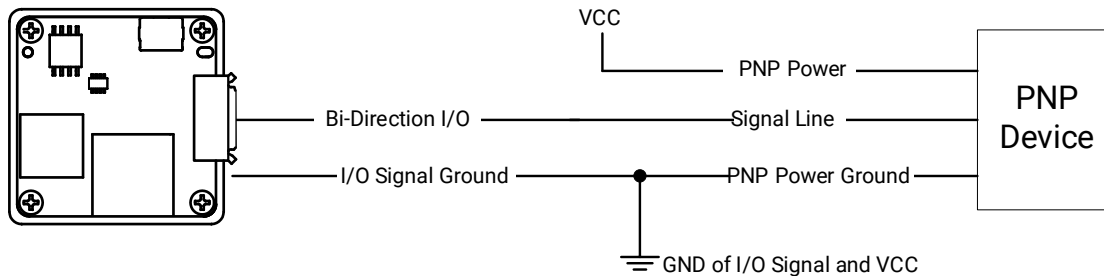
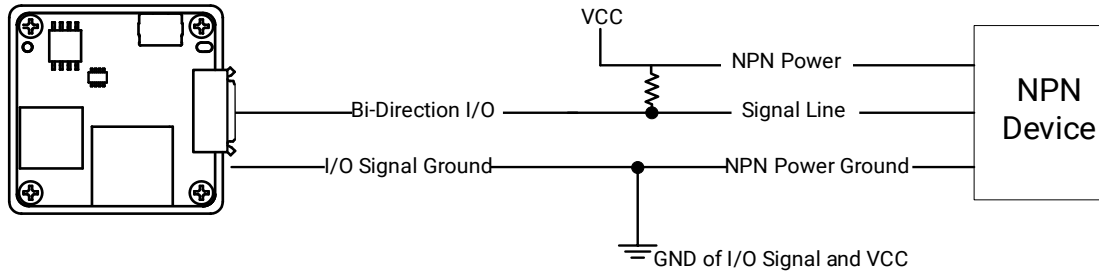


Figure 7-7 Output Signal Connects to PNP Device

### NPN Device

- If the VCC of NPN device is 24 VDC, it is recommended to use a 4.7 K $\Omega$  pull-up resistor.
- If the VCC of NPN device is 12 VDC, it is recommended to use a 1 K $\Omega$  pull-up resistor.



**Figure 7-8 Output Signal Connects to NPN Device**

# Chapter 8 Trigger Input and Output

The I/O signal name may differ by the device models, including Line 1/2 or Line 2/5.

---

## Note

Here we take the Line 1/2 as an example to introduce the trigger input and output.

---

## 8.1 Trigger Input

### 8.1.1 Set Trigger Mode

The device supports 2 types of trigger modes, including internal trigger mode and external trigger mode.

- **Internal Trigger Mode:** In this mode, the device acquires images via its internal signals.
- **External Trigger Mode:** In this mode, the device acquires images via external signals like software signal and hardware signal. The trigger source of external trigger mode includes software trigger, hardware trigger, and counter trigger, and anyway mode.

#### Enable Internal Trigger Mode

Go to **Acquisition Control** → **Trigger Mode**, and select **Off** as **Trigger Mode**.

---

## Note

**Off** refers to the internal trigger mode.

---

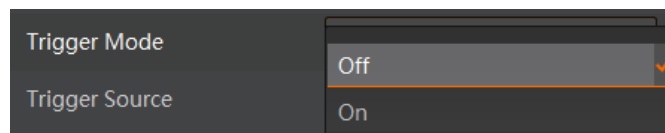


Figure 8-1 Enable Internal Trigger Mode

#### Enable External Trigger Mode

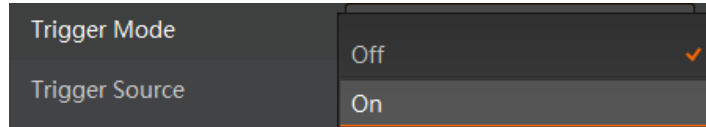
Go to **Acquisition Control** → **Trigger Mode**, and select **On** as **Trigger Mode**.

---

## Note

**On** refers to the external trigger mode.

---



**Figure 8-2 Enable External Trigger Mode**

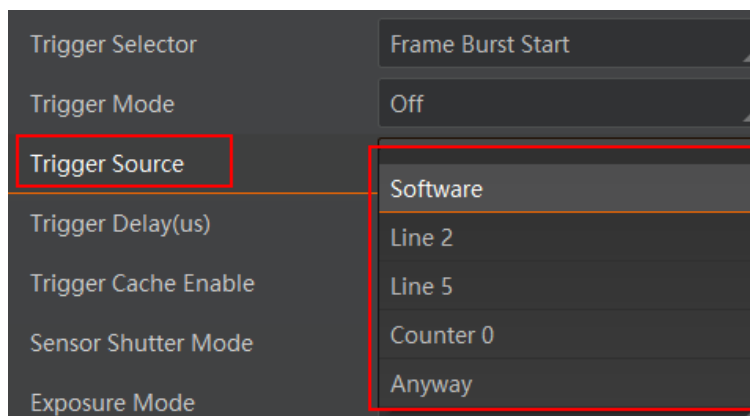
## 8.1.2 Set Trigger Source

### External Trigger Source

The device's external trigger source includes software trigger, hardware trigger, counter trigger, link trigger, and anyway mode. Go to **Acquisition Control** → **Trigger Source**, and select **Trigger Source** according to actual demands.

**Table 8-1 Trigger Source Description**

External Trigger Source	Parameter	Description
Software Trigger	Software	The software sends trigger signal to the device via Gigabit Ethernet to acquire images.
Hardware Trigger	Line 1/Line 2 or Line2/Line5	External device connects to the device via device I/O interface. External device sends trigger signal to device to acquire images.
Counter Trigger	Counter 0	The counter sends trigger signal to the device to acquire images.
Anyway	Anyway	The device can receive software trigger, and hardware trigger to acquire images.



**Figure 8-3 External Trigger Source**

## Note

These four external trigger sources are valid only when the **Trigger Mode** is **On**.

---

## Set and Execute Software Trigger

In software trigger, the software sends trigger signal to the device via Gigabit Ethernet to acquire images.

### Steps

1. Go to **Acquisition Control** → **Trigger Mode**, and select **On** as **Trigger Mode**.
2. Select **Software** as **Trigger Source**.
3. Click **Execute** in **Trigger Software**.

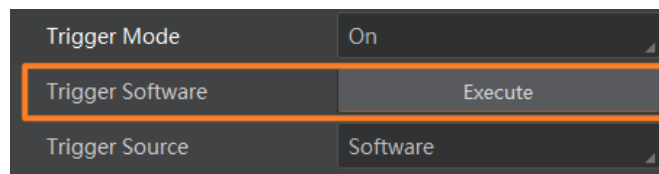


Figure 8-4 Set and Execute Software Trigger

---

## Note

Refer to section [Set Trigger Related Parameters](#) for parameters that can be configured in the trigger source.

---

## Set and Execute Hardware Trigger

The device has two bi-directional I/O (Line 1 and Line 2) that can be configured as input signal.

### Steps

1. Go to **Digital IO Control** and select specific line as **Line Selector**.
2. Select **Input** as **Line Mode**.

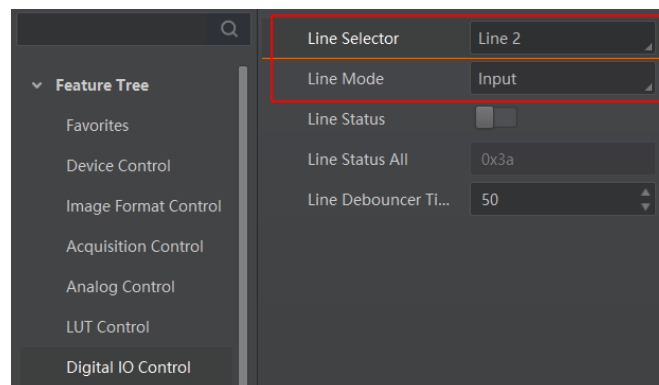


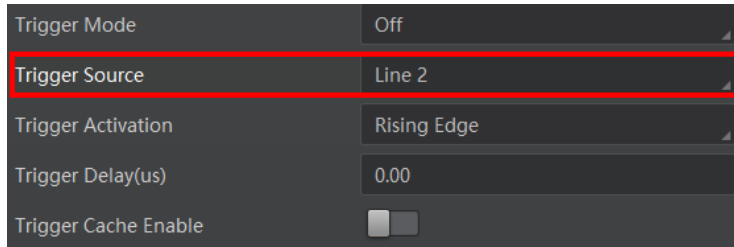
Figure 8-5 Set Line 2 as Input Signal

---

In hardware trigger, external device sends trigger signal to the device to acquire images via I/O connector.

**Steps**

1. Go to **Acquisition Control** → **Trigger Mode**, and select **On** as **Trigger Mode**.
2. Select **Line 1** or **Line 2** as **Trigger Source** according to actual demands.



**Figure 8-6 Set Line 1 or Line 2 as Input Signal**

**Note**

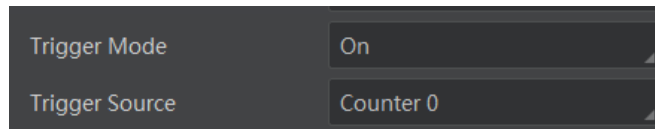
Refer to section [Set Trigger Related Parameters](#) for parameters that can be configured in the trigger source.

**Set and Execute Counter Trigger**

In counter trigger, the counter sends trigger signal to the device to acquire images.

**Steps**

1. Go to **Acquisition Control** → **Trigger Mode**, and select **On** as **Trigger Mode**.
2. Select **Counter 0** as **Trigger Source**.



**Figure 8-7 Set and Execute Counter Trigger**

When using counter trigger, you need to set parameters of **Counter And Timer Control** as shown below.

**Table 8-2 Parameters of Counter And Timer Control**

Parameter	Read/Write	Description
Counter Selector	Read & Write	It selects counter source. <b>Counter 0</b> is available only at present.
Counter Event Source	Read & Write	It selects the signal source of counter trigger. <b>Line 1</b> and <b>Line 2</b> are available. This parameter is disabled by default.
Counter Reset Source	Read & Write	It selects the signal source of resetting

Parameter	Read/Write	Description
		counter. <b>Software</b> is available only. This parameter is disabled by default.
Counter Value	Read & Write	It is the counter value with the range of 1 to 1023. If the parameter is set to n, the n external trigger signals can perform one counter trigger and acquire one frame of image.
Counter Current Value	Read Only	It displays the number of executed external triggers.

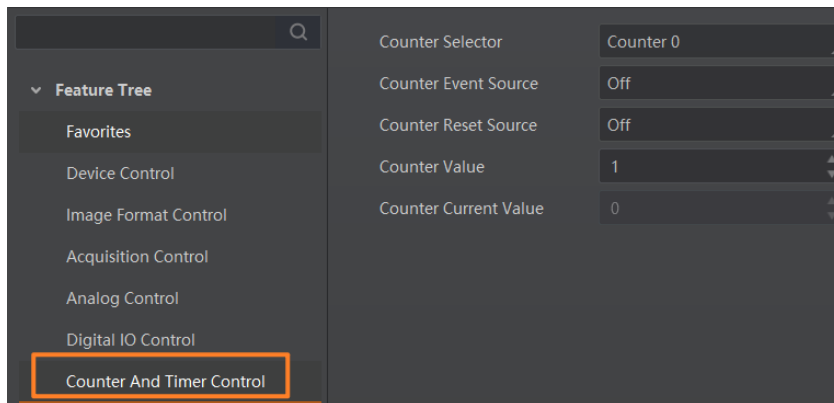


Figure 8-8 Counter And Timer Control

**Note**

Refer to section [Set Trigger Related Parameters](#) for parameters that can be configured in the trigger source.

**Set and Execute Anyway Mode**

In the anyway mode, the device can receive software trigger and hardware trigger to acquire images.

**Steps**

1. Go to **Acquisition Control** → **Trigger Mode**, and select **On** as **Trigger Mode**.
2. Select **Anyway** as **Trigger Source**.

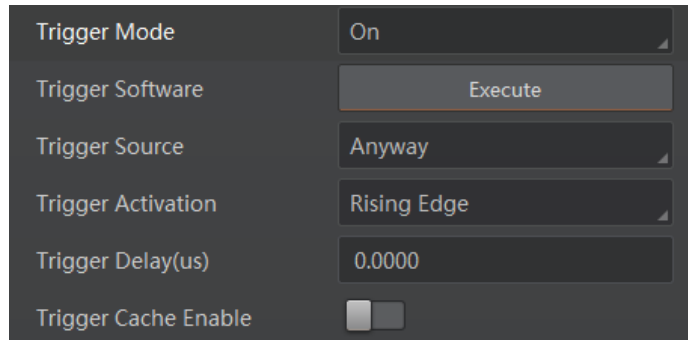


Figure 8-9 Set and Execute Anyway Mode

**Note**

- Refer to section [Set Trigger Related Parameters](#) for parameters that can be configured in the trigger source.
- The anyway mode is related to firmware program.

### 8.1.3 Set Trigger Related Parameters

In external trigger mode, you can set the related parameters, including acquisition burst frame count, trigger delay, trigger cache, trigger activation, and trigger debouncer.

**Note**

- Different trigger sources can set various parameters in external trigger mode.
- ✓ is supported, and × is not supported.

Table 8-3 Trigger Source and Trigger Related Parameters

Trigger Source Trigger Parameters	Software Trigger	Hardware Trigger	Counter Trigger	Anyway Mode
Acquisition Burst Frame Count	✓	✓	✓	✓
Trigger Delay	✓	✓	✓	✓
Trigger Cache	✓	✓	✓	✓
Trigger Activation	×	✓	×	✓
Trigger Debouncer	×	✓	×	Partial support

## Set Acquisition Burst Frame Count

In external trigger mode, you can set acquisition burst frame count. Go to **Acquisition Control** → **Acquisition Burst Frame Count**, and enter **Acquisition Burst Frame Count** according to actual demands.

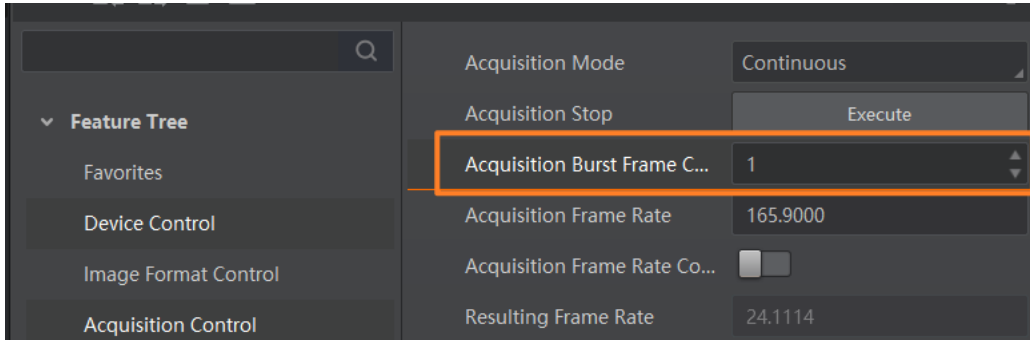


Figure 8-10 Set Acquisition Burst Frame Count

### Note

- The range of **Acquisition Burst Frame Count** is from 1 to 1023.
- If **Acquisition Burst Frame Count** is 1, the device is in single frame trigger mode. If **Acquisition Burst Frame Count** is larger than 1, the device is in multi-frame trigger mode.
- If **Acquisition Burst Frame Count** is  $n$ , when input 1 trigger signal to the device, the device stops acquiring images after exposing  $n$  times and outputting  $n$  frame images.
- The sequence diagram below uses rising edge as trigger activation.

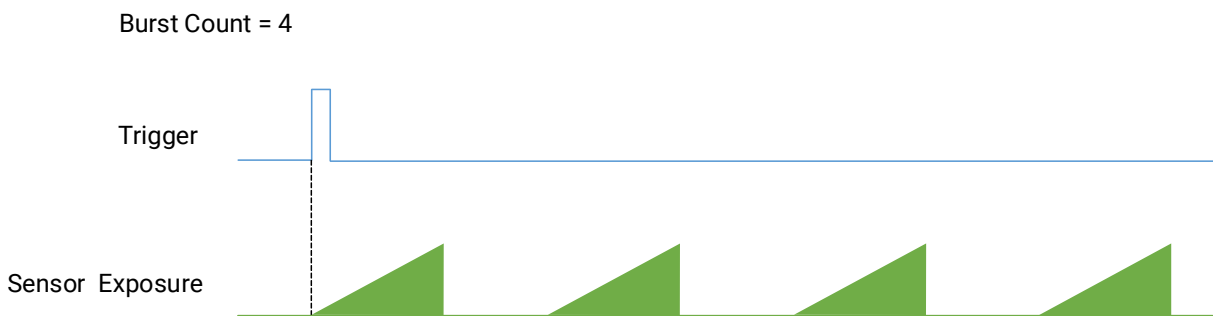


Figure 8-11 Sequence Diagram of Acquisition Burst Frame Count

### Set Trigger Delay

The trigger delay function allows the device to add a delay between the receipt of trigger signal and the moment the trigger becomes active. Go to **Acquisition Control** → **Trigger Delay**, and enter **Trigger Delay**. The value should be between 0 and 16000000, and the unit is  $\mu\text{s}$ .

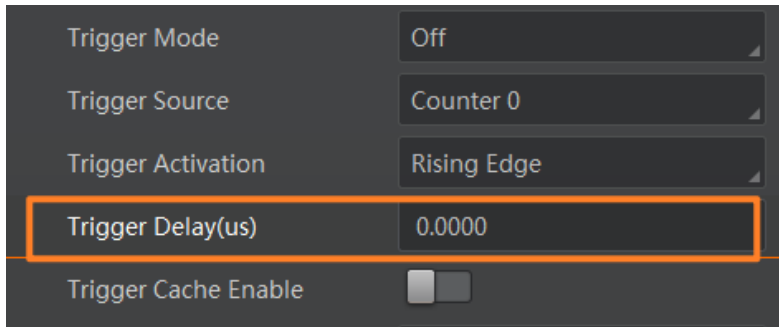


Figure 8-12 Set Trigger Delay

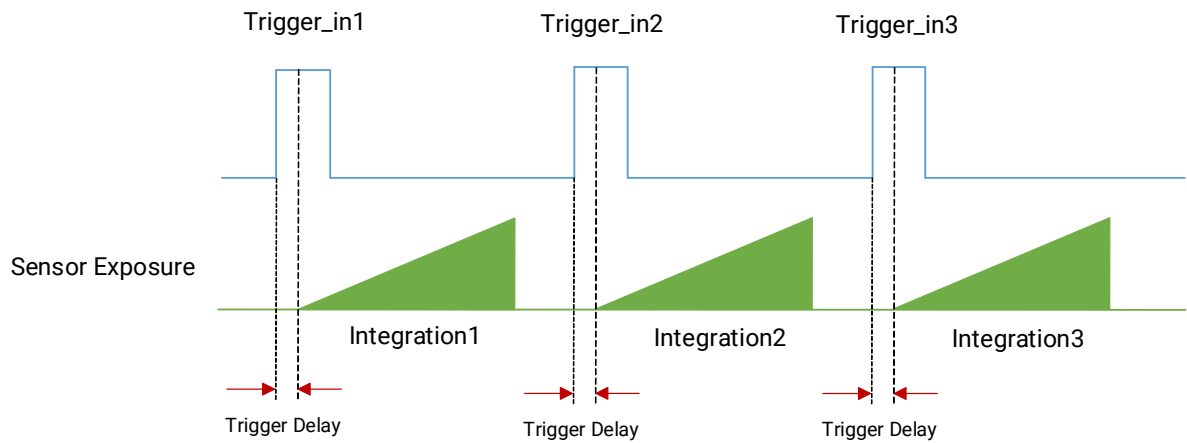


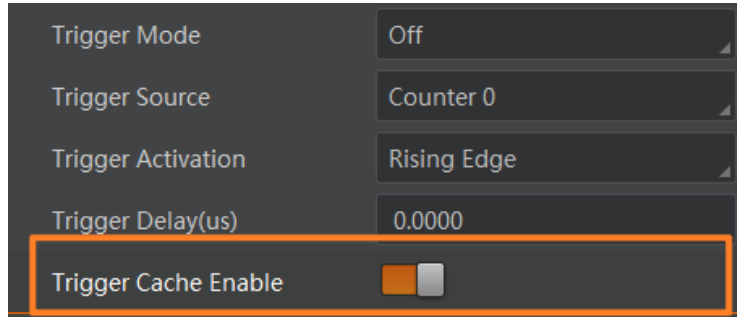
Figure 8-13 Sequence Diagram of Trigger Delay

**Note**

The sequence diagram above uses rising edge as trigger activation.

## Set Trigger Cache

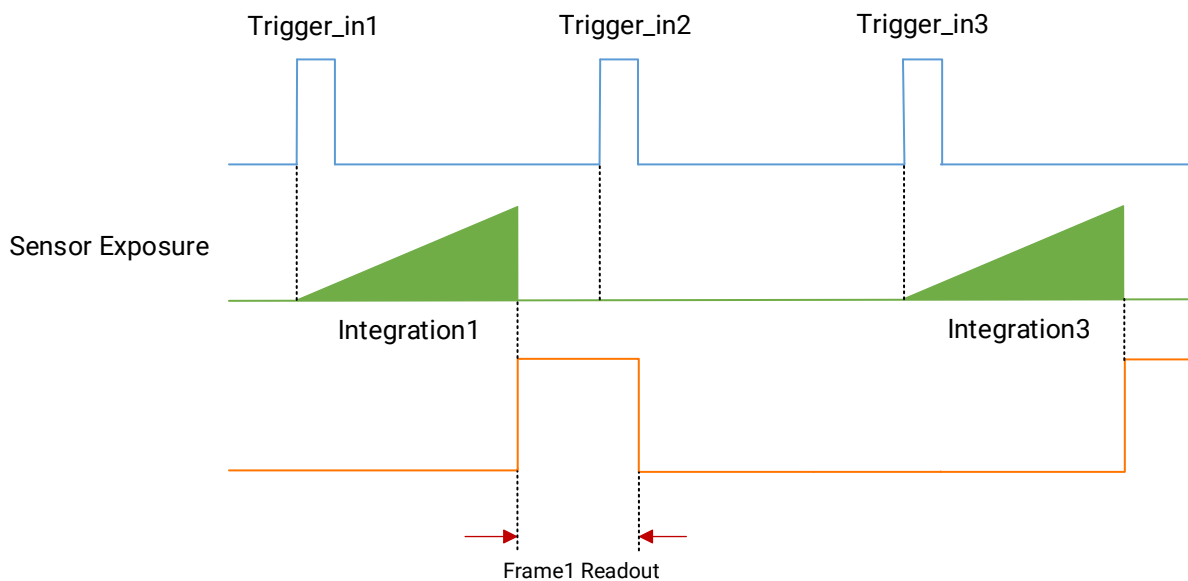
The trigger cache function allows the device to save and process new signal during trigger stage, and the device can save and process three trigger signals at most. Go to **Acquisition Control** → **Trigger Cache Enable**, and enable **Trigger Cache Enable**.



**Figure 8-14 Set Trigger Cache**

For example, if the device receives the 2nd trigger signal when it is processing the 1st trigger signal, and the result will be different depending on whether **Trigger Cache Enable** is enabled or not.

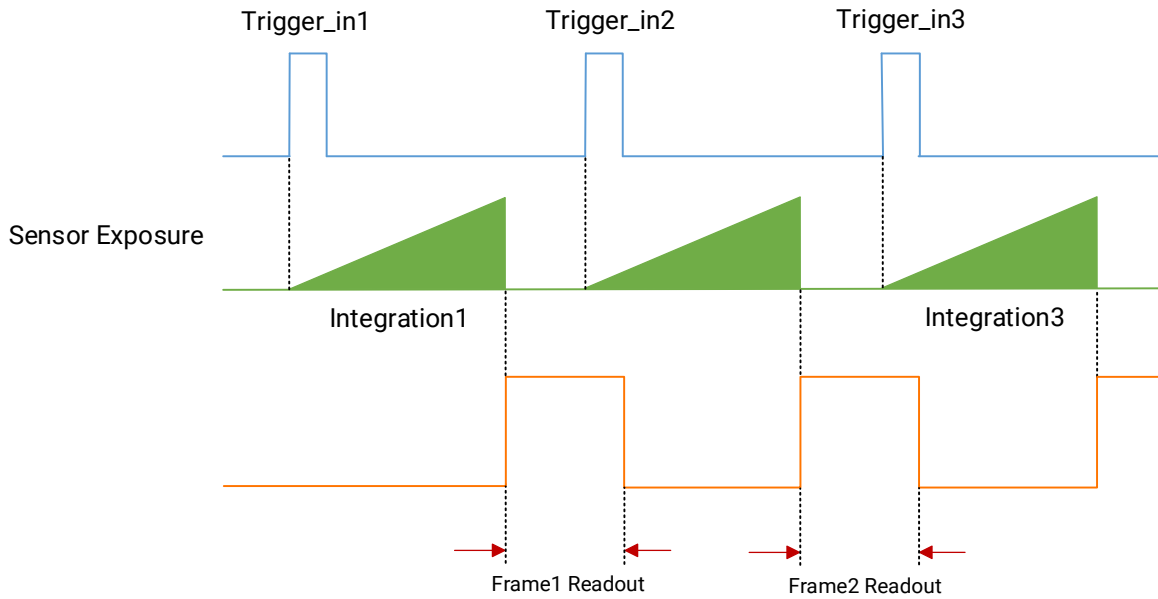
- The 2nd trigger signal will be filtered without processing if **Trigger Cache Enable** is disabled.



**Figure 8-15 Second Frame Filtered**

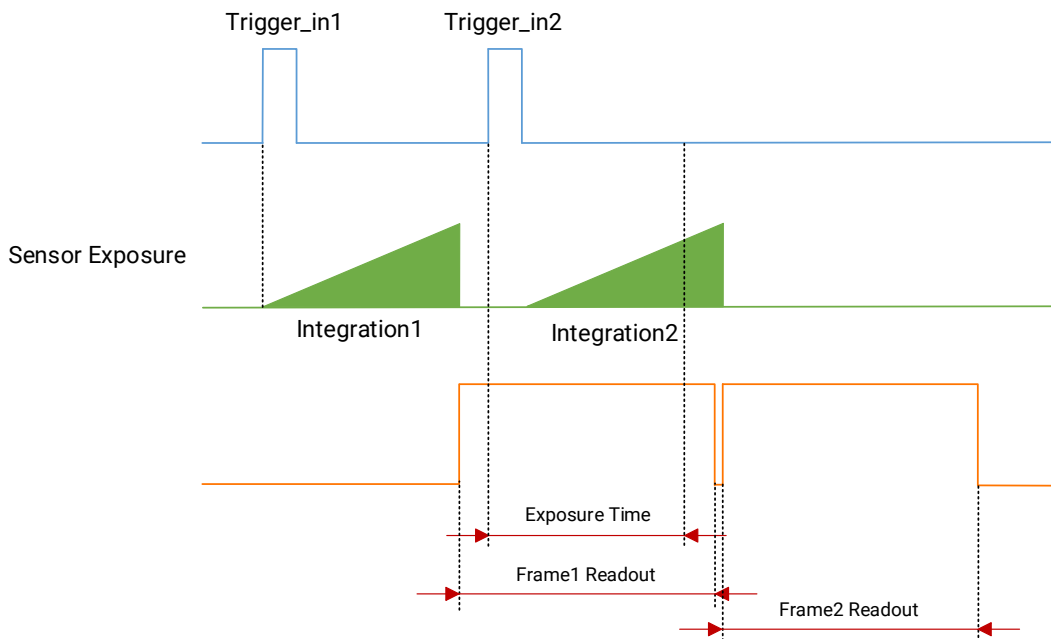
- The 2nd trigger signal will be saved if **Trigger Cache Enable** is enabled.

If the 1st frame image's exposure time of the 2nd trigger signal is not earlier than the device's last frame creation time of the 1st trigger signal, and then the 2nd trigger signal's 1st frame image is created normally.



**Figure 8-16 Second Frame Created Normally**

If the 1st frame image's exposure time of the 2nd trigger signal is earlier than the device's last frame creation time of the 1st trigger signal, and then the device will delay this exposure time. Thus making sure this exposure time is not earlier than the device's last frame creation time of the 1st trigger signal.



**Figure 8-17 Sequence Diagram**

**Note**

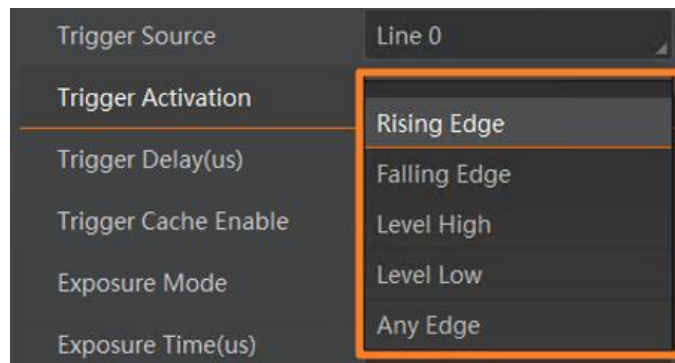
The three sequence diagrams above use rising edge as trigger activation.

---

### Set Trigger Activation

The device supports triggering image acquisition in the rising edge, falling edge, level high, level low or any edge of the external signal. Go to **Acquisition Control** → **Trigger Activation**, and select **Rising Edge**, **Falling Edge**, **Any Edge**, **Level High**, or **Level Low** as **Trigger Activation**.

- **Rising Edge**: It means that when the level signal sent by external device is in rising edge, the device receives trigger signal and starts to acquire images.
- **Falling Edge**: It means that when the level signal sent by external device is in falling edge, the device receives trigger signal and starts to acquire images.
- **Any Edge**: It means that when the level signal sent by external device is in rising or falling edge, the device receives trigger signal and starts to acquire images.
- **Level High**: The level high of the trigger signal is valid. As long as the trigger signal is in level high, the device is in image acquisition status.
- **Level Low**: The level low of the trigger signal is valid. As long as the trigger signal is in level low, the device is in image acquisition status.



**Figure 8-18 Set Trigger Activation**

**Note**

The trigger activation mode may differ by the trigger mode.

---

## Set Trigger Debouncer

The trigger debouncer function allows the device to filter out unwanted short external trigger signal that is input to the device.

Go to **Digital IO Control** → **Line Debouncer Time**, and enter **Line Debouncer Time** according to actual demands. The range of **Line Debouncer Time** is from 0  $\mu$ s to 1000000  $\mu$ s.

### Note

If the **Line Debouncer Time** you set is greater than the time of trigger signal, this trigger signal will be ignored.

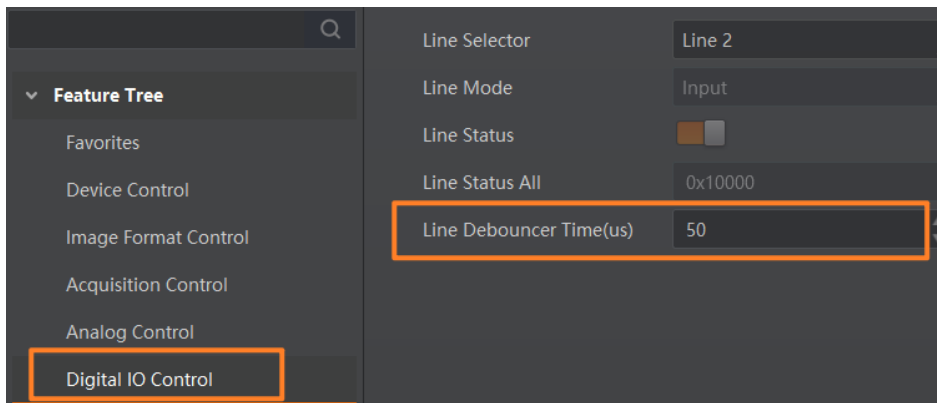


Figure 8-19 Set Trigger Debouncer

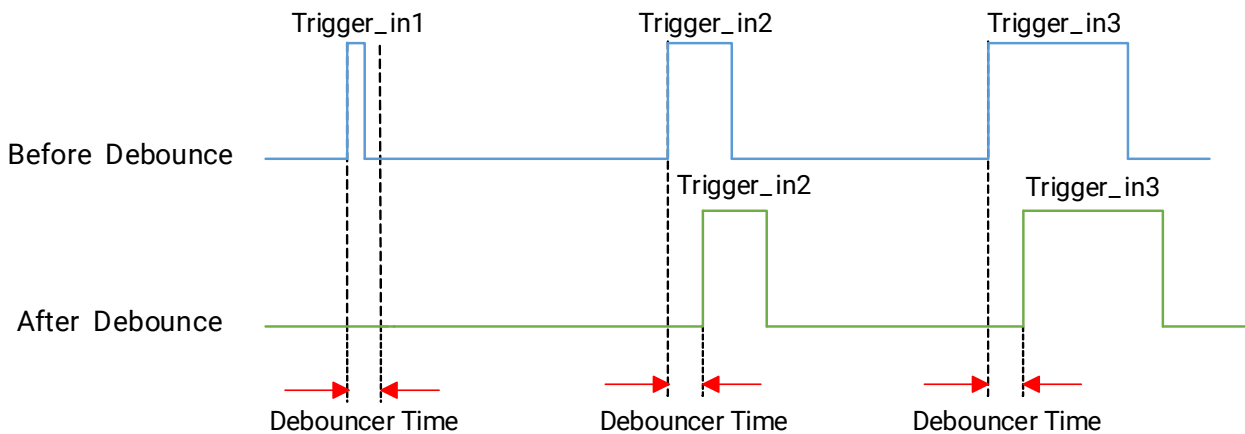


Figure 8-20 Sequence Diagram of Trigger Debouncer

### Note

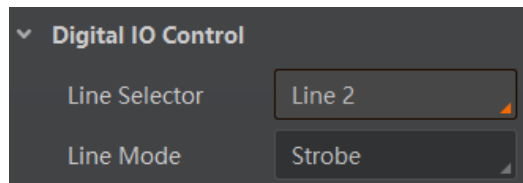
- The sequence diagram above uses rising edge as trigger activation.
- When you use the trigger debouncer function, there may be a delay in the signal.

## 8.2 Trigger Output

The device has two bi-directional I/O (Line 1 and Line 2) that can be configured as output signal. The method of setting bi-directional configurable line as output line as follows:

### Steps

1. Go to **Digital IO Control**, and select **Line 1** or **Line 2** as **Line Selector**.
2. Set **Strobe** as **Line Mode**.

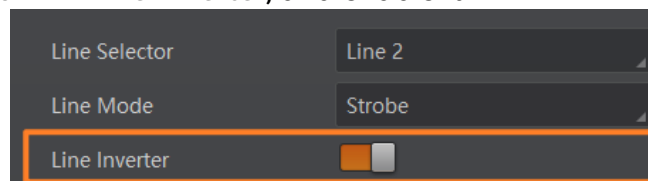


**Figure 8-21 Select Output Signal**

The output signal of the device is switch signal that can be used to control external devices such as light source, PLC, etc. There are two ways to set output signal, including line inverter and strobe signal.

### 8.2.1 Enable Line Inverter

The line inverter function allows the device to invert the electrical signal level of an I/O line. Go to **Digital IO Control** → **Line Inverter**, and enable it.



**Figure 8-22 Enable Line Inverter**

---

#### Note

The line inverter function is disabled by default.

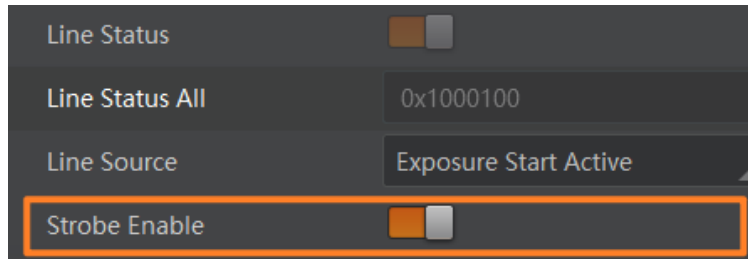
---

### 8.2.2 Enable Strobe Signal

The strobe signal is used to directly output I/O signal to external devices when the device's event source occurs.

#### Steps

1. Go to **Digital IO Control** → **Line Source**, and select **Line Source** according to actual demands.
2. Enable **Strobe Enable**.



**Figure 8-23 Enable Strobe Signal**

The supported line sources are as follows:

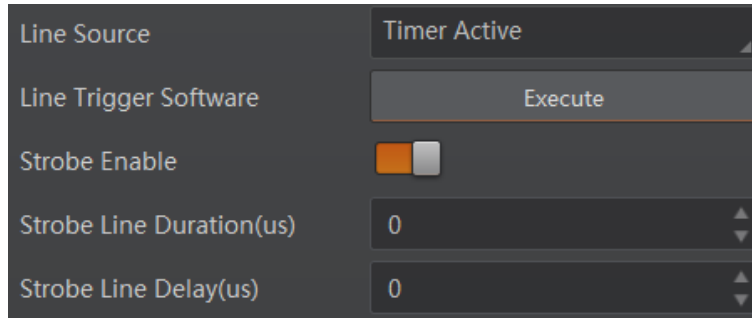
**Table 8-4 Line Source Description**

Line Source	Description
Exposure Start Active	The device outputs signals to external devices when it starts exposure.
Exposure End Active	The device outputs signals to external devices when it stops exposure.
Acquisition Start Active	The device outputs signals to external devices when it starts acquiring images.
Acquisition Stop Active	The device outputs signals to external devices when it stops acquiring images.
Frame Burst Start Active	The device outputs signals to external devices when the device's frame burst starts.
Frame Burst End Active	The device outputs signals to external devices when the device's frame burst stops.
Frame Trigger Wait	The device is currently waiting for a frame start trigger.
Frame Start Active	The device outputs signals to external devices when it starts doing the capture of a frame.
Frame End Active	The device outputs signals to external devices when it stops doing the capture of a frame.
Soft Trigger Active	The device outputs signals to external devices when it has a software trigger.
Hard Trigger Active	The device outputs signals to external devices when it has a hardware trigger.
Counter Active	The device outputs signals to external devices when it has a counter trigger.
Timer Active	The device outputs signals to external devices when it has a timer trigger.

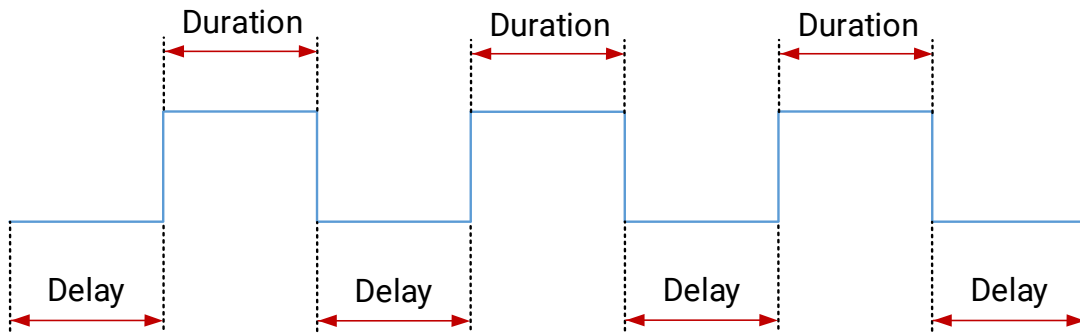
**Note**

The specific line sources may differ by device models.

If **Timer Active** is selected as **Line Source**, you can click **Execute** in **Line Trigger Software**, and enter **Strobe Line Delay** according to actual demands. The device will output signals whose duration is configured in **Strobe Line Duration**.



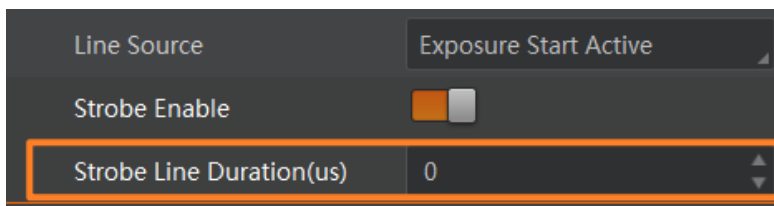
**Figure 8-24 Timer Active Parameters**



**Figure 8-25 Sequence Diagram of Timer Active**

**Set Strobe Line Duration**

After enabling strobe signal, you can set its duration. Go to **Digital IO Control** → **Strobe Line Duration**, and enter it according to actual demands.



**Figure 8-26 Set Strobe Line Duration**

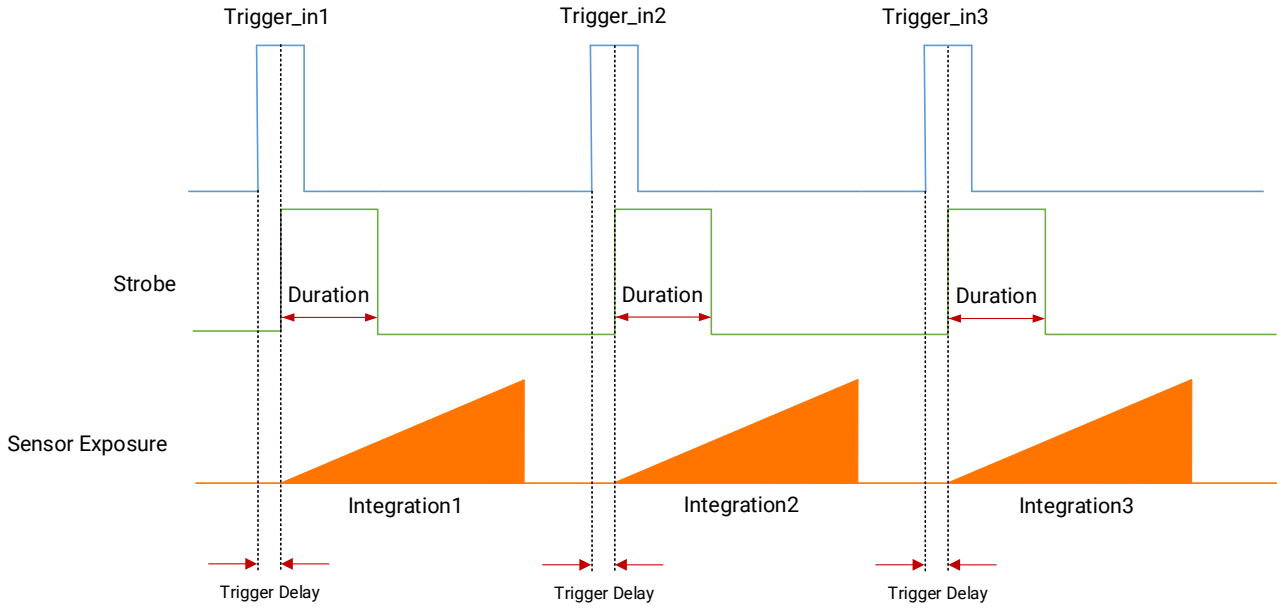


Figure 8-27 Sequence Diagram of Strobe Line Duration

**Note**

- When **Strobe Line Duration** value is 0, the strobe duration is equal to the exposure time.
- When **Strobe Line Duration** value is not 0, the strobe duration is the value you set.

**Set Strobe Line Delay**

The device supports setting strobe line delay to meet actual demands. When exposure starts, the strobe output does not take effect immediately. Instead, the strobe output will delay according to the strobe line delay settings.

Go to **Digital IO Control** → **Strobe Line Delay**, and enter it according to actual demands. The range of **Strobe Line Delay** is from 0  $\mu$ s to 10000  $\mu$ s.

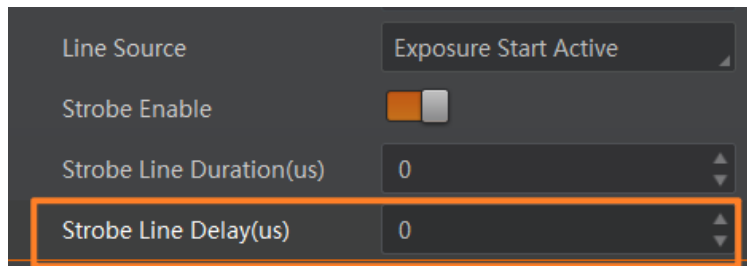


Figure 8-28 Set Strobe Line Delay

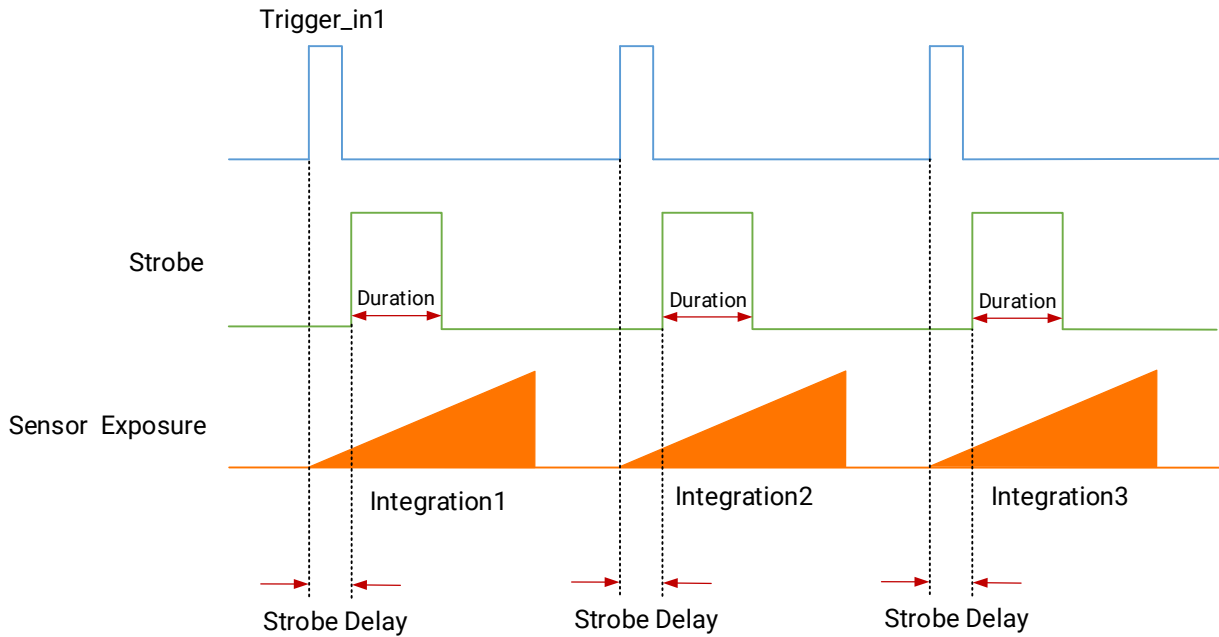


Figure 8-29 Sequence Diagram of Strobe Line Delay

### Set Strobe Line Pre Delay

The device also supports the function of strobe line pre delay, which means that the strobe signal takes effect early than exposure. This function is applied to the external devices that have slow response speed.

Click **Digital IO Control** → **Strobe Line Pre Delay**, and enter **Strobe Line Pre Delay** according to actual demands. The range of **Strobe Line Pre Delay** is from 0  $\mu$ s to 5000  $\mu$ s.

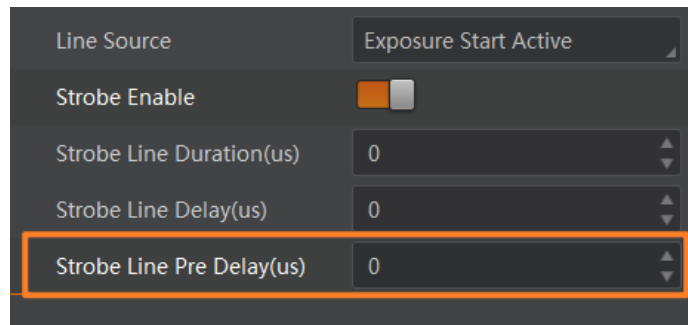
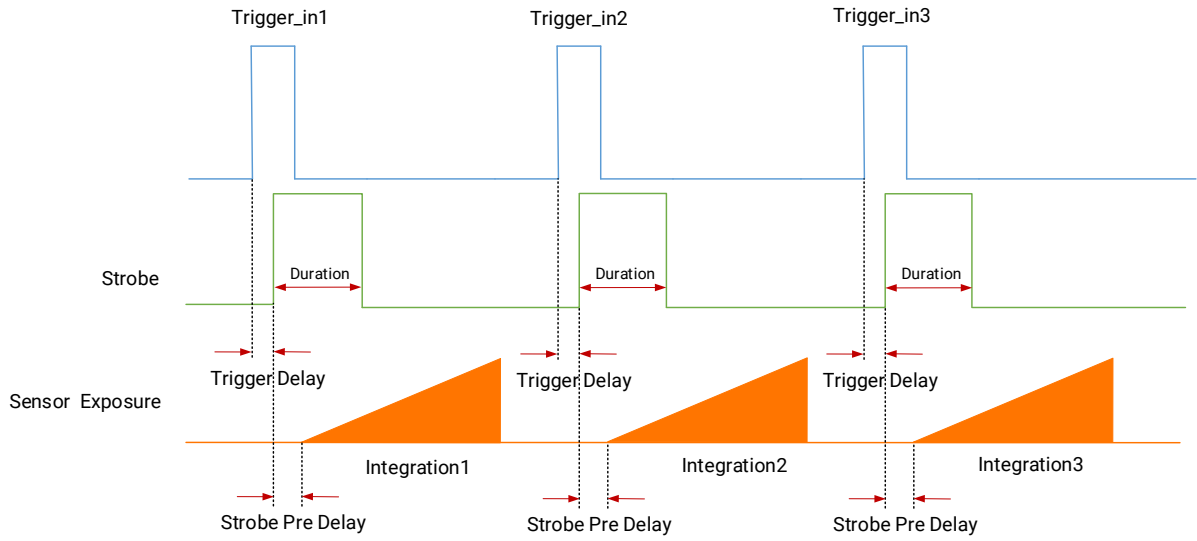


Figure 8-30 Set Strobe Pre Line Delay

The sequence diagram of strobe line pre delay is shown below.



**Figure 8-31 Sequence Diagram of Strobe Pre Line Delay**

# Chapter 9 Image Acquisition and Transmission

## 9.1 Global Shutter and Rolling Shutter

The shutter mode of the device is divided into global shutter and rolling shutter. The shutter mode is determined by the characteristics of the sensor used by the device.

### 9.1.1 Global Shutter

For device that supports global shutter, its exposure starts and ends in each line simultaneously. After the exposure, data readout starts line by line. All pixels expose at the same time, and then read out at different time.

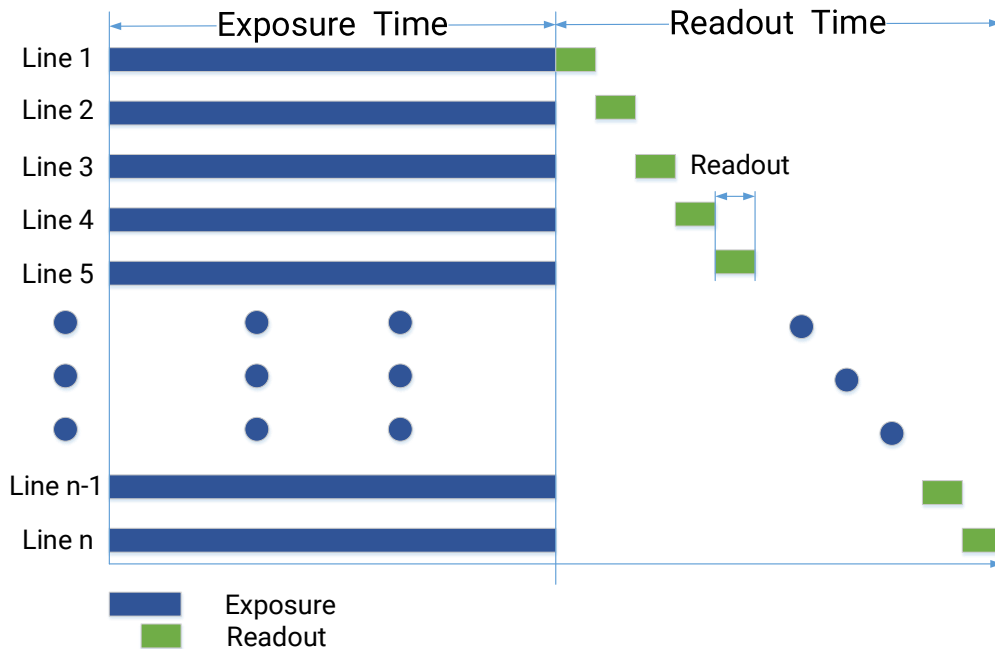


Figure 9-1 Global Shutter

### 9.1.2 Rolling Shutter

#### Working Principle

For device that supports rolling shutter, as soon as the exposure ends, the data readout starts simultaneously. After the whole action, the rest of rows start to expose and read out one by one. All pixels expose at the same time, and then read out at different time.

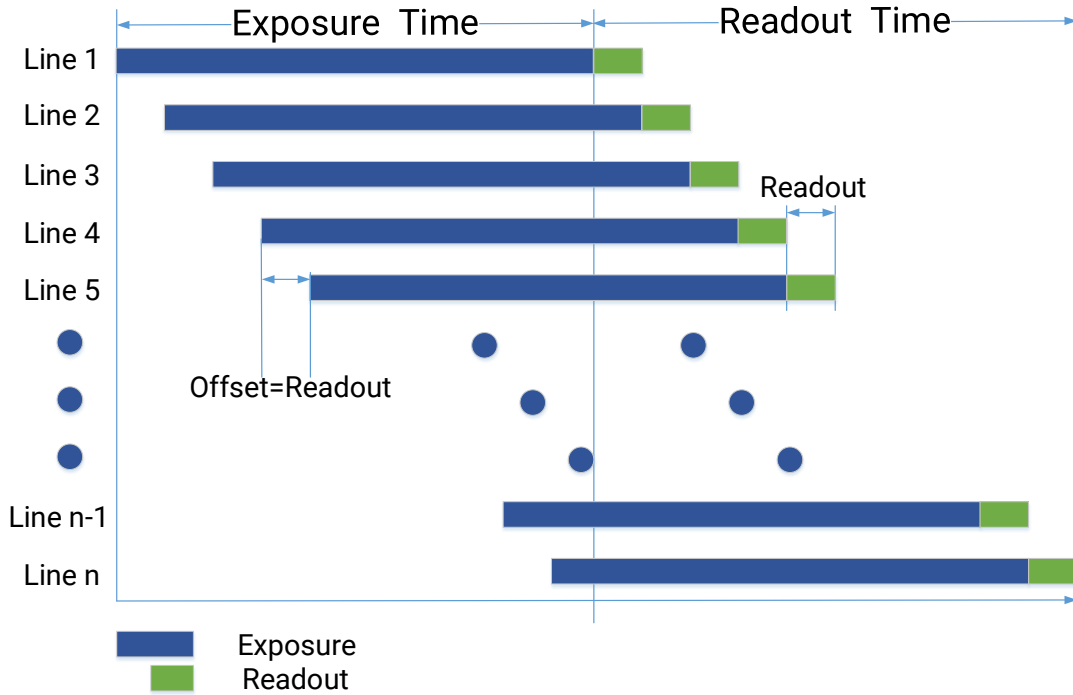


Figure 9-2 Rolling Shutter

### Global Reset

Global reset means that all of the sensor's pixels start exposing at the same time, but stop exposing at different time.

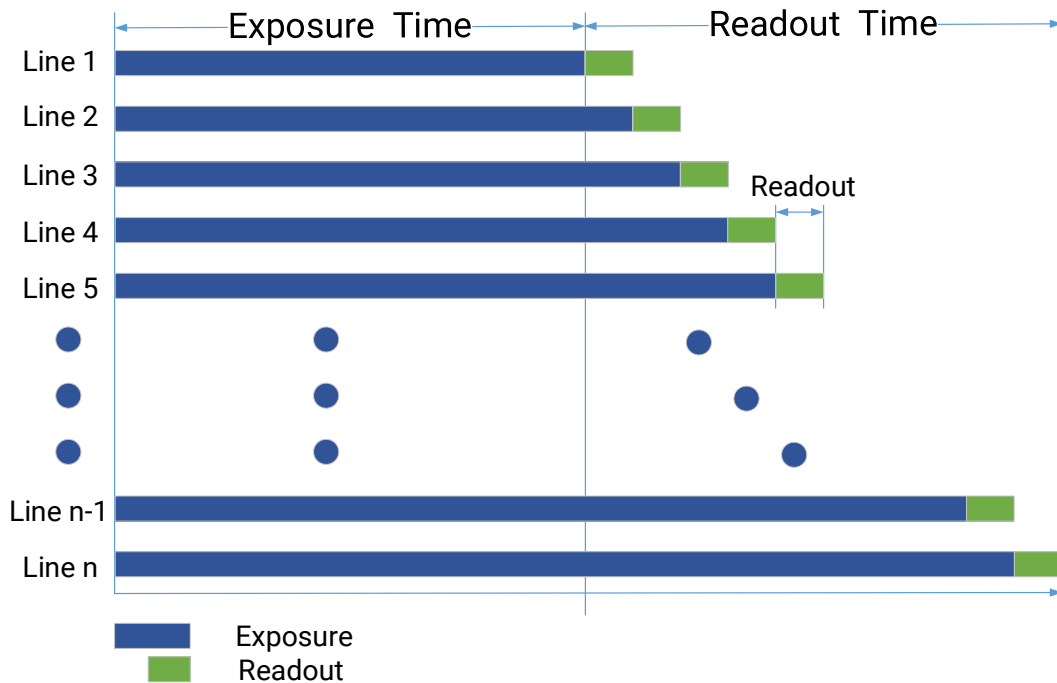
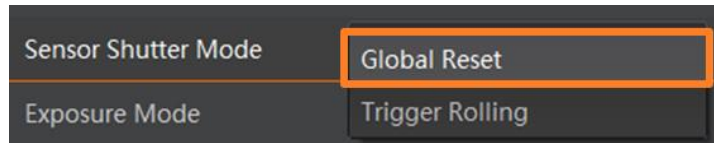


Figure 9-3 Global Reset

You can go to **Acquisition Control** → **Sensor Shutter Mode**, and select **Global Reset** as **Sensor Shutter Mode**.



**Figure 9-4 Select Global Reset**

---

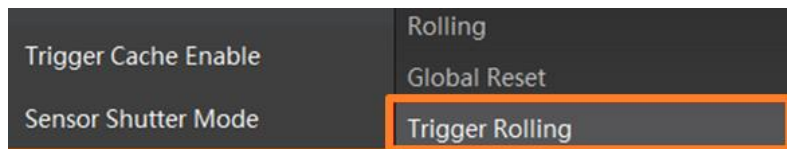
### Note

- The Global Reset function may differ by device models.
  - For some device models, only when **Trigger Mode** is **On**, you can set **Sensor Shutter Mode**.
  - When Global Reset function is enabled, different exposure times for each line of the image may result in different brightness of each line. Therefore, it is recommended to use this function together with an industrial light source in a completely dark environment. By enabling the light source during the exposure time and disabling at other times, each line of the image will be illuminated equally during the same exposure time.
- 

## Trigger Rolling

Trigger rolling is applied to the device with rolling shutter, and this function is used to improve the max. frame rate in the trigger mode.

You can go to **Acquisition Control** → **Sensor Shutter Mode**, and select **Trigger Rolling** as **Sensor Shutter Mode**.



**Figure 9-5 Sensor Shutter Mode**

---

### Note

- The Trigger Rolling function may differ by device models.
  - The trigger rolling does not support the overlap exposure.
-

## 9.2 Acquisition Mode

The device supports two types of acquisition modes, including **SingleFrame** mode and **Continuous** mode. Go to **Acquisition Control** → **Acquisition Mode**, and select **Continuous** or **SingleFrame** as **Acquisition Mode** according to actual demands.

- **SingleFrame**: When device starts image acquisition, it acquires one image only, and then stops.
- **Continuous**: When device starts image acquisition, it acquires images continuously. Real-time frame rate decides the acquisition frame number per second. You can stop image acquisition manually.

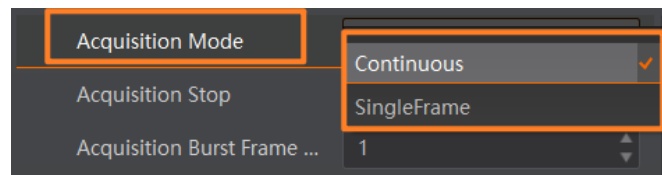


Figure 9-6 Set Acquisition Mode

## 9.3 Non-Overlap Exposure and Overlap Exposure

The process that the device captures one frame of image includes two stages, exposure and readout. According to the overlap relation between the exposure time and the readout time, devices with different sensors can be divided into overlap exposure and non-overlap exposure.

The device's overlap function is controlled by the overlap mode. Go to **Acquisition Control** → **Overlap Mode**, select **On** as **Overlap Mode** to have overlap exposure, and select **Off** as **Overlap Mode** to have non-overlap exposure.

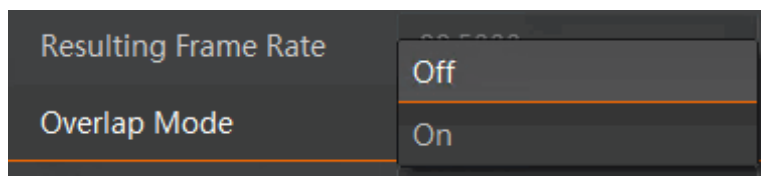


Figure 9-7 Set Overlap Mode

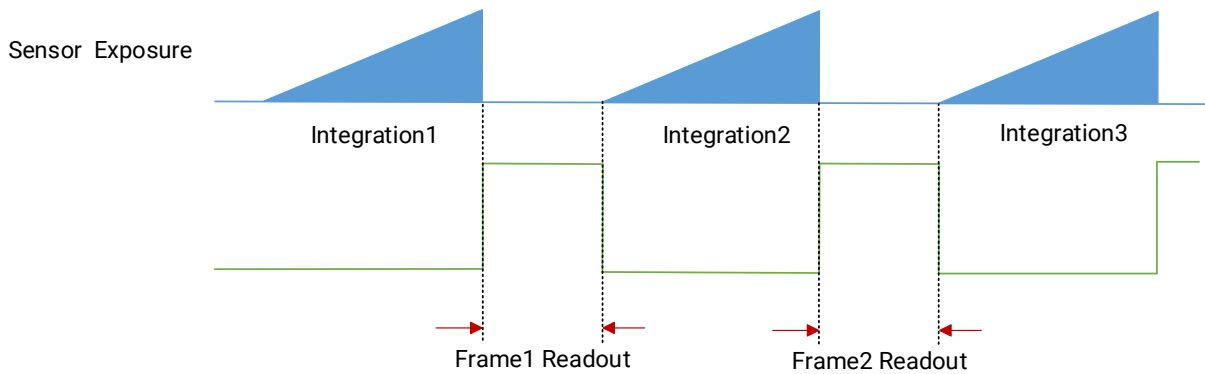
### Note

The overlap mode function may differ by device models.

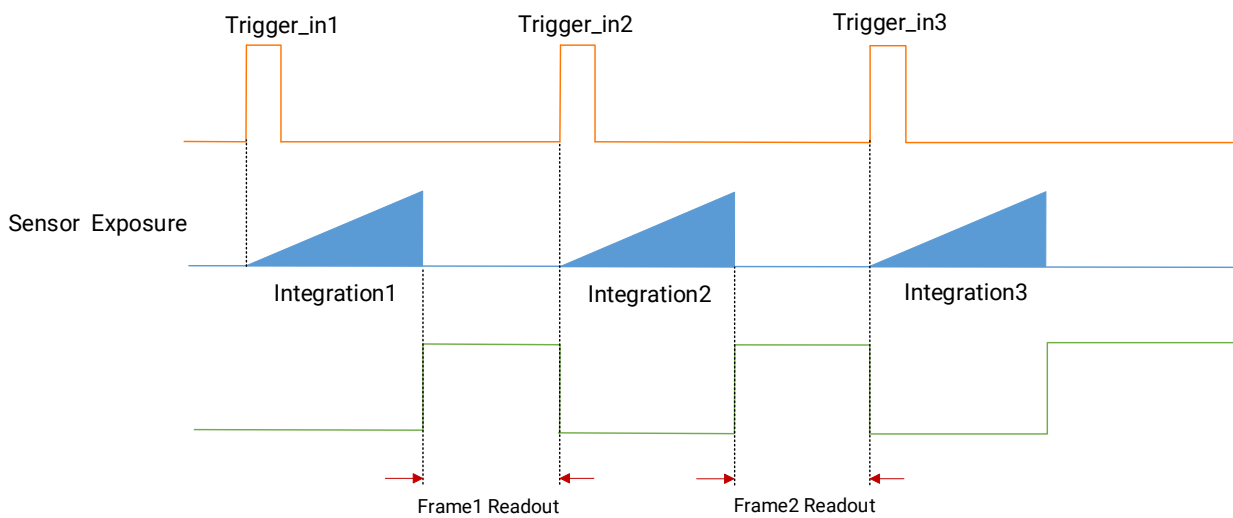
### 9.3.1 Non-Overlap Exposure

After completing the current frame's exposure and readout, the next frame starts to expose and read out. This process is called non-overlap exposure. The non-overlap exposure's frame period is larger than the sum of the exposure time and the readout time,

as shown below.



**Figure 9-8 Internal Trigger Non-Overlap Exposure**



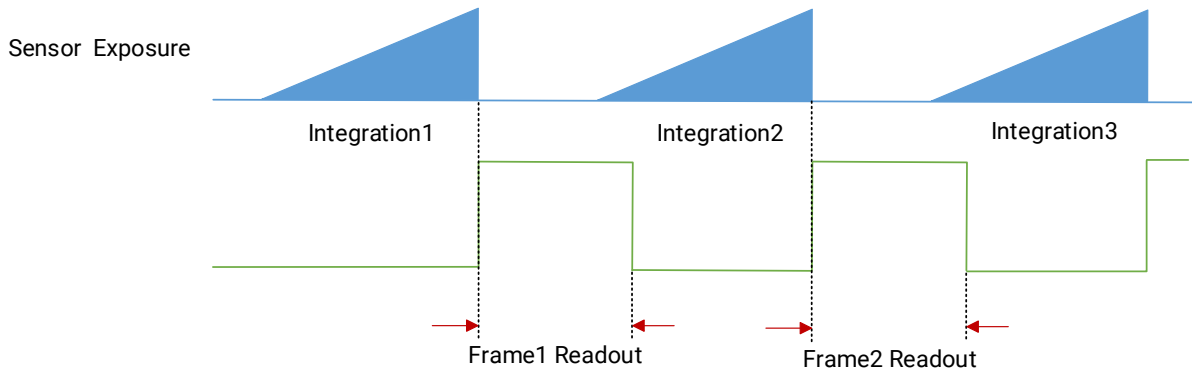
**Figure 9-9 External Trigger Non-Overlap Exposure**

**Note**

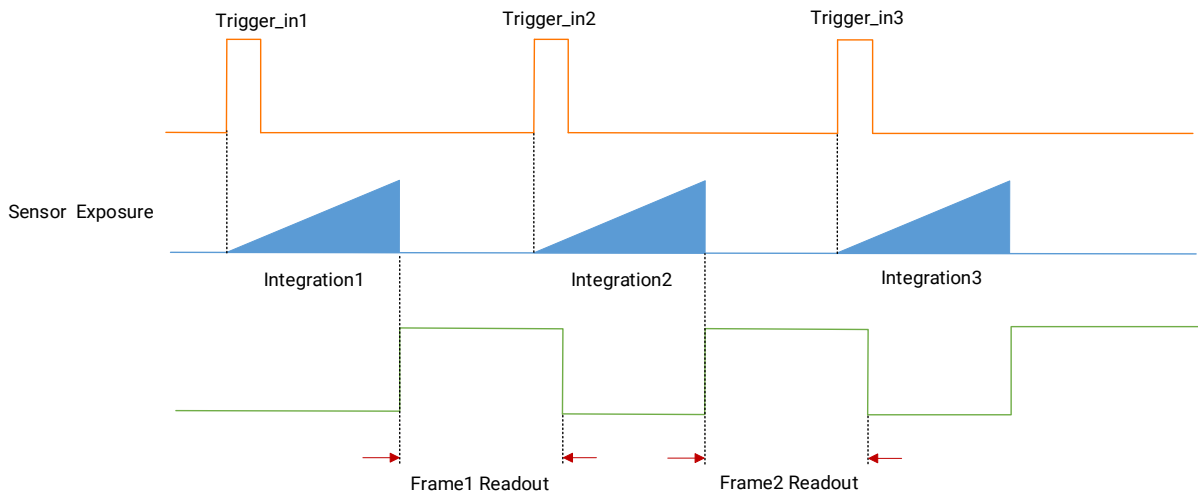
The device will ignore the external signal in the readout section under this mode.

### 9.3.2 Overlap Exposure

Overlap exposure refers to the overlap between the current frame exposure and the previous frame readout. In other words, when the previous frame starts to read out, the current frame starts to expose simultaneously. The overlap exposure's frame period is no greater than the sum of the exposure time and the readout time, as shown below.



**Figure 9-10 Internal Trigger Overlap Exposure**



**Figure 9-11 External Trigger Overlap Exposure**

**Note**

The overlap exposure is supported in the continuous mode and trigger mode.

## 9.4 Frame Rate

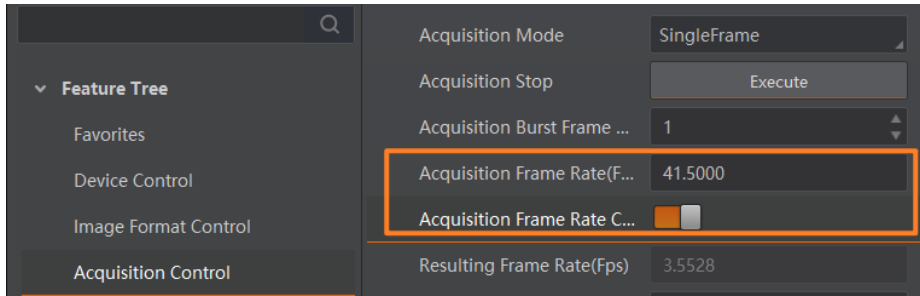
Frame rate refers to the image quantity that is acquired by the device per second. The higher frame rate, and shorter time used for image acquisition will be. The following factors determine the device's frame rate in real-time.

- **Frame readout time:** The frame readout time is related with device's sensor performance and image height. The lower the image height and less the frame readout time, and the higher the frame rate will be.
- **Exposure time:** If the reciprocal of max. frame rate that the device supports is  $t$ , and when the configured exposure time is larger than  $t$ , the less the exposure time, the higher the frame rate will be. When the configured exposure time is less than or equal to  $t$ , exposure time will not influence the frame rate.
- **Bandwidth:** The larger the bandwidth, the higher the frame rate will be.

- Pixel format: The more bytes pixel format occupy, the lower the frame rate will be.

### Steps

1. Go to **Acquisition Control** → **Acquisition Frame Rate**, and enter **Acquisition Frame Rate**.
2. Enable **Acquisition Frame Rate Control Enable**.



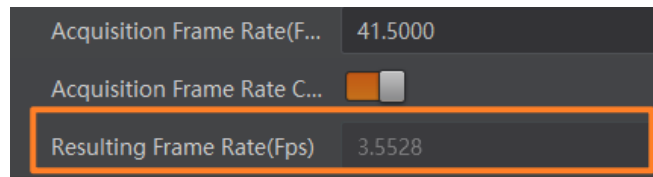
**Figure 9-12 Set Frame Rate**

---

### Note

- If the real-time frame rate is smaller than the value you set, the device acquires images by the real-time frame rate.
- If the real-time frame rate is larger than the value you set, the device acquires images by the value you set.

3. View the device's final frame rate in **Resulting Frame Rate**.



**Figure 9-13 View Resulting Frame Rate**

---

### Note

- You can go to **Acquisition Control** → **Acquisition Start / Acquisition Stop** to start or stop image acquisition.
  - After you click **Execute** in **Acquisition Start**, some parameters cannot be edited. If you want to edit, click **Execute** in **Acquisition Stop** first.
-

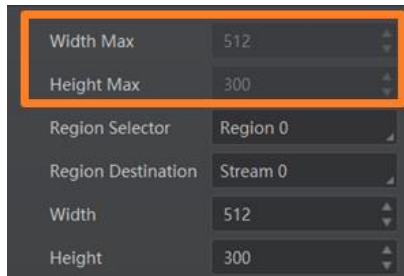
# Chapter 10 Basic Functions

## 10.1 Set Resolution and ROI

**Note**

The device displays the image with max. resolution by default.

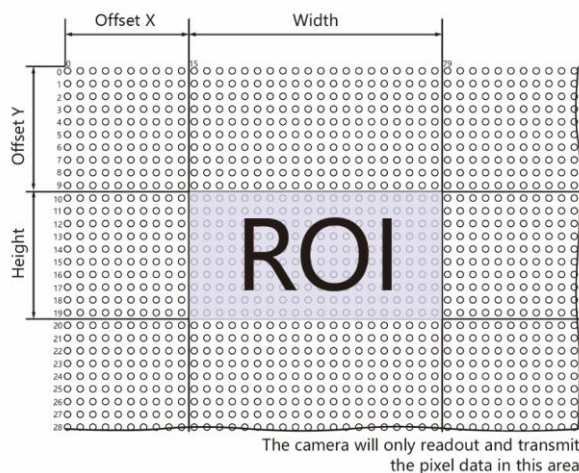
Go to **Image Format Control**, and you can view resolution by reading **Width Max** and **Height Max**. **Width Max** stands for the max. pixels per inch in width direction, and **Height Max** stands for the max. pixels per inch in height direction.



**Figure 10-1 View Resolution**

If you are only interested in a certain region of the image, you can set a Region of Interest (ROI) for the device.

When the user is only interested in some details in the image, image cropping is needed. That is, an ROI setting is performed on the device to output an image of the region of interest. Setting the region of interest can reduce the transmission data bandwidth and may improve the device’s frame rate to a certain extent.



**Figure 10-2 ROI**

## Note

- Region of interest can be set only when you stop real-time acquisition.
- The device currently supports one ROI only, and you can select **Region 0** as **Region Selector**.

Go to **Image Format Control** → **Region Selector**, and enter **Width**, **Height**, **Offset X**, and **Offset Y**.

- **Width**: It stands for horizontal resolution in ROI area.
- **Height**: It stands for vertical resolution in ROI area.
- **Offset X**: It refers to the horizontal coordinate of the upper-left corner of the ROI.
- **Offset Y**: It refers to the vertical coordinate of the upper-left corner of the ROI.

## Note

- The **Width** plus **Offset X** should not be larger than **Width Max**, and **Height** plus **Offset Y** not be larger than **Height Max**.
- During ROI settings, parameter stepping may differ by device model.

## 10.2 Set Image Reverse

### Note

For different models of device, the image reverse function may be different. Please refer to the actual one you got.

**Reverse X** refers to the image reverses in a horizontal way, and **Reverse Y** refers to the image reverses in a vertical way.

You can click **Image Format Control**, and enable **Reverse X** or **Reverse Y** according to actual demands.

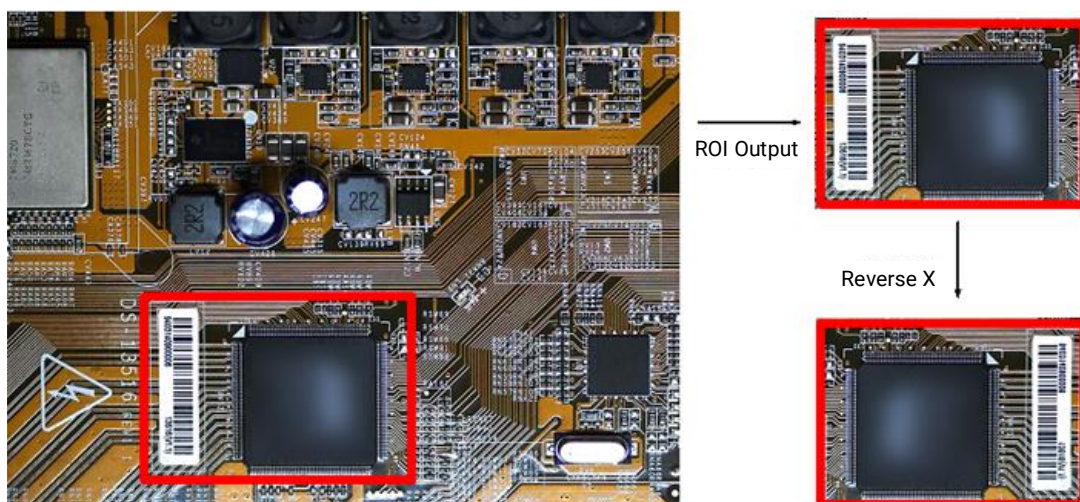


Figure 10-3 Image Reverse Comparison (Reverse X as an Example)

## 10.3 Set Pixel Format

This function allows you to set the pixel format of the image data transmitted by the device. Go to **Image Format Control** → **Pixel Format**, and set **Pixel Format** according to actual demands.

---

 **Note**

- The specific pixel formats may differ by device models.
  - With different ADC bit depth, the pixel format and pixel size may differ.
- 

**Table 10-1 Pixel Format and Pixel Size**

ADC Bit Depth	Pixel Format	Pixel Size (Bits/Pixel)
8	Mono 8, Bayer 8	8
12	Mono 8, Bayer 8	8
	Mono10 Packed, Mono 12 Packed, Bayer 10 Packed, Bayer 12 Packed	12
	Mono 10/12, Bayer 10/12, YUV422Packed, YUV 422 (YUYV) Packed	16
	RGB 8, BGR 8	24

With different ADC bit depths and pixel formats, the device's max. frame rate may differ. The larger the device's ADC bit depth value, the better the device's image quality, and the lower the device's frame rate will be.

---

 **Note**

The ADC bit depth function may differ by device models.

---

The default output data format of mono device is Mono 8. The default output data format of color device is Bayer 8, and it can be converted into RGB format via pixel interpolation algorithm. The RGB format can be converted into YUV format, and Y component of YUV can be output as Mono 8 format.

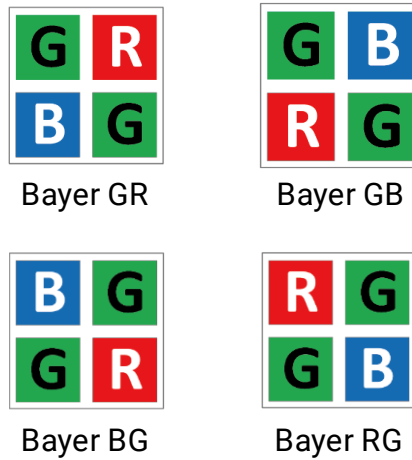
---

 **Note**

If there is no need to identify the color of the object, it is recommended to use a mono camera.

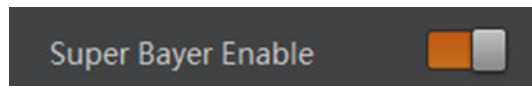
---

Bayer GR, Bayer GB, Bayer BG, and Bayer RG patterns are shown below.



**Figure 10-4 Pixel Patterns**

In Bayer pixel format, some color devices support Gamma function, sharpness, contrast ratio, super palette control, color transformation control, and LUT function after you enable **Super Bayer Enable**. Go to **Image Format Control** → **Super Bayer Enable**, and enable it according to actual demands.



**Figure 10-5 Set Super Bayer**

---

**Note**

- For different models of device, the super Bayer function may be different. Refer to the actual one you got.
  - The super Bayer function is only valid in the Bayer pixel format.
  - After you enable the super Bayer function, the related functions will be shown in the feature tree. If you select other pixel formats, you can set the related parameters under the pixel format.
  - The frame rate is the same in the Bayer pixel format before and after you enable the **Super Bayer Enable**.
- 

## 10.4 Set Test Pattern

---

**Note**

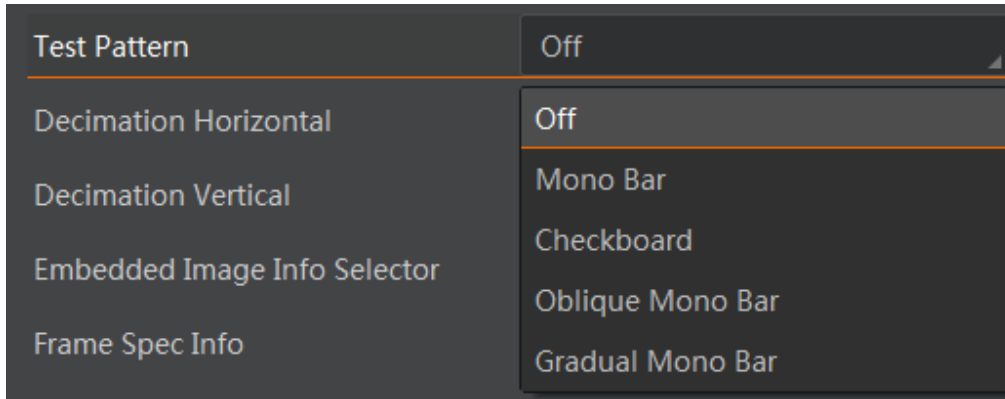
The test pattern may differ by device models.

---

The device supports test pattern function. When there is an exception in real-time image, you can check whether image of test mode have similar problem to determine the reason.

---

This function is disabled by default, and at this point, the output image by the device is real-time image. If this function is enabled, the output image by the device is test image. Go to **Image Format Control** → **Test Pattern**, and set **Test Pattern** according to actual demands.



**Figure 10-6 Set Test Pattern**

The mono device offers test patterns, including **Mono Bar**, **Checkboard**, **Oblique Mono Bar**, **Gradual Mono Bar**, and **Test Image 1**.

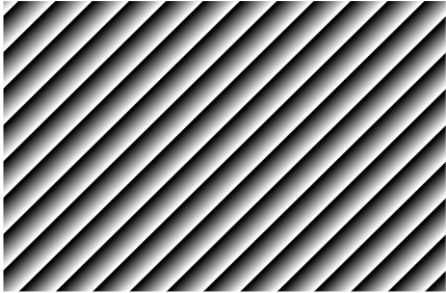

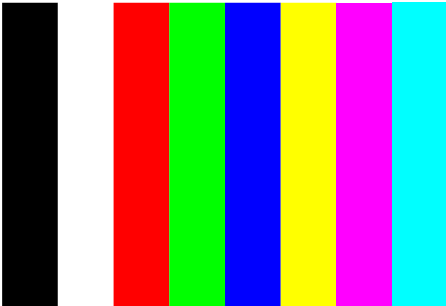

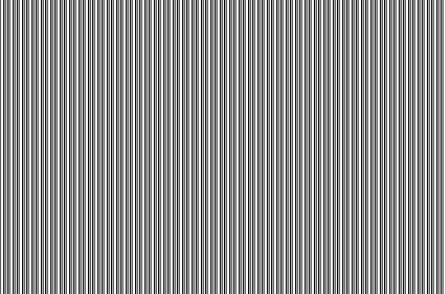
The color device offers test patterns, including **Mono Bar**, **Checkboard**, **Oblique Mono Bar**, **Gradual Mono Bar**, **Vertical Color Bar**, **Horizontal Color Bar**, and **Test Image 1**.

**Note**

- The supported patterns may differ by the device model.
- The pattern of the test image 1 may differ by device models.

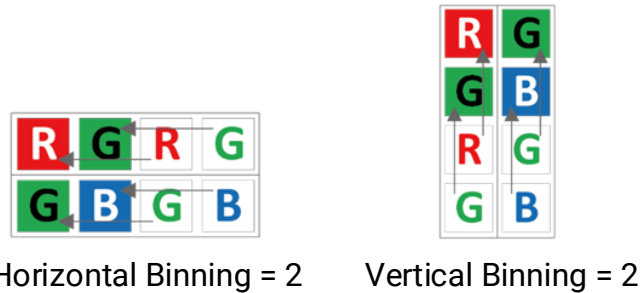
**Table 10-2 Test Pattern**

Test Pattern	Image
Mono Bar	
Checkboard	

Test Pattern	Image
Oblique Mono Bar	
Gradual Mono Bar	
Vertical Color Bar	
Horizontal Color Bar	
Test Image 1	

## 10.5 Set Binning

The purpose of setting binning is to enhance sensibility. With binning, multiple sensor pixels are combined as a single pixel to reduce resolution and improve image brightness. The color device can merge the pixel values of adjacent pixels of the same color horizontally or vertically, as shown below.



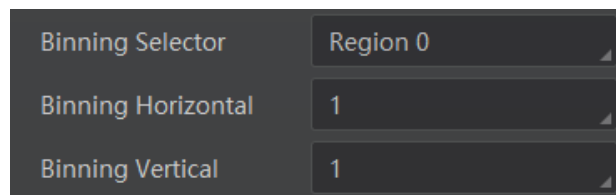
**Figure 10-7 Binning Settings (Color Device as an Example)**

If the horizontal binning coefficient and the vertical binning coefficient of the color device are both configured to 2, the device merges the 4 adjacent sub-pixels of the same color according to the corresponding position, and outputs the merged pixel value as a sub-pixel, as shown below.



**Figure 10-8 Horizontal/Vertical Binning 2 × 2 (Color Device as an Example)**

Click **Binning Selector**, and set **Binning Horizontal** and **Binning Vertical** according to actual demands.



**Figure 10-9 Set Binning**

### Note

- **Binning Horizontal** is the image's width, and **Binning Vertical** is the image's height.
- The binning function may differ by device models.

## 10.6 Set Decimation

The decimation feature allows you to reduce the number of sensor pixel columns or rows that are transmitted by the device. This procedure is also known as subsampling. It reduces the amount of data to be transferred and may increase the device's frame rate. Click **Image Format Control**, and set **Decimation Horizontal** and **Decimation Vertical** according to actual demands.

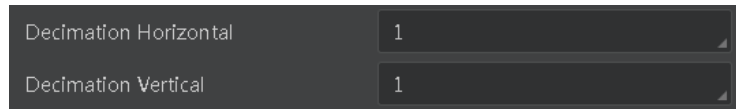


Figure 10-10 Set Decimation

---

### Note

- **Decimation Horizontal** is the image's width, and **Decimation Vertical** is the image's height.
  - The decimation function may differ by device models.
- 

## 10.7 Set Exposure Mode

The device offers 2 types of exposure time modes, including **Ultrashort** mode and **Standard** mode.

---

### Note

The range of exposure time may differ by the device model and exposure time mode. Refer to the device's specifications for specific parameters.

---

### 10.7.1 Set Ultrashort Mode

In ultrashort mode, the device takes very little exposure time, and the exposure time can only be adjusted manually. Because the exposure time is small, it needs to be used with the light source.

Go to **Acquisition Control** → **Exposure Time Mode**, and set **Exposure Time Mode** according to actual demands.

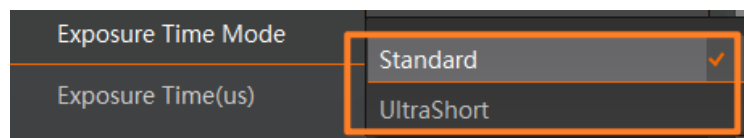


Figure 10-11 Set Ultrashort Mode

## Note

- The exposure time mode may differ by device models.
  - If the device you got does not support ultrashort exposure time mode, there is no **Exposure Time Mode** parameter, and the device supports **Standard** exposure time mode only by default.
- 

## 10.7.2 Set Standard Mode

In standard mode, the device supports 3 types of exposure mode, including **Off**, **Once** and **Continuous**. Click **Acquisition Control** → **Exposure Auto**, and select **Exposure Auto** according to actual demands.

- **Off**: The device exposures according to the value set in **Exposure Time(μs)**.
- **Once**: The device adjusts the exposure time automatically according to the image brightness. After adjustment, it will switch to **Off** mode.
- **Continuous**: The device adjusts the exposure time continuously according to the image brightness.

When the exposure mode is set as **Once** or **Continuous**, the exposure time should be within the range of **Auto Exposure Time Lower Limit(μs)** and **Auto Exposure Time Upper Limit(μs)**.

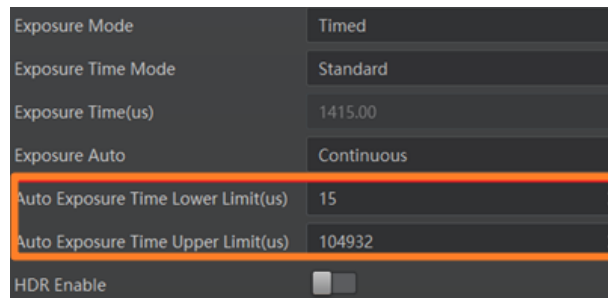


Figure 10-12 Set Exposure Time Under Once or Continuous Mode

## Note

The adjustment of exposure mode may affect the brightness of the device.

---

## 10.8 Set Brightness

The device brightness refers to the brightness when the device adjusts image under **Once** or **Continuous** exposure mode.

---

## Note

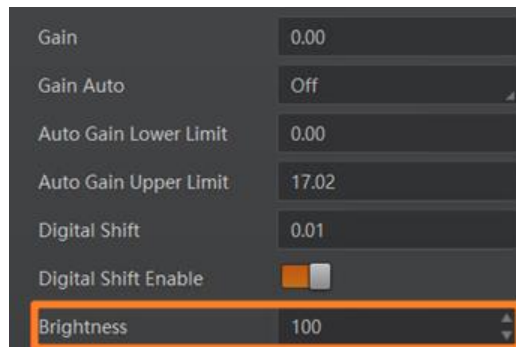
- You should enable **Once** or **Continuous** exposure mode or gain mode first before setting brightness. Refer to section [Set Exposure Mode](#) and section [Set Analog Gain](#) for details.
-

- After setting brightness, the device will automatically adjust exposure time or analog gain to let image brightness reach target one. Under **Once** or **Continuous** exposure mode, the higher the brightness value, the brighter the image will be under auto exposure mode or auto gain mode.
  - The range of brightness is between 0 and 255.
- 



**Figure 10-13 Brightness Example**

Go to **Analog Control** → **Brightness**, and enter **Brightness** according to actual demand.



**Figure 10-14 Set Brightness**

## 10.9 Set Sharpness

### Note

- The sharpness function is valid in Mono and YUV pixel formats, and is disabled by default.
  - Regarding the color device in Bayer pixel format, you need to enable **Super Bayer Enable** first before using sharpness function.
  - The range of sharpness is between 0 and 100.
-

The device supports sharpness function that can adjust the sharpness level of the image edge. You can set sharpness as shown below.

Go to **Analog Control** → **Sharpness Enable**, enable **Sharpness Enable**, and enter **Sharpness** according to actual demands.

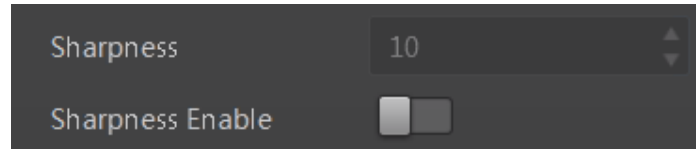


Figure 10-15 Set Sharpness

### 10.10 Set Contrast Ratio

---

#### Note

- The contrast ratio function may differ by device models.
- Make sure that the live view is enabled, and Gamma correction and LUT function are disabled before using the contrast ratio function.
- Regarding the color device in Bayer pixel format, you need to enable **Super Bayer Enable** first before using contrast ratio function.
- The range of contrast ratio is from 0 to 100.

---

The device supports the contrast ratio function that adjusts the intensity of light/darkness and color. The larger the contrast ratio, and more clear the image is.

Go to **Analog Control**, enable **Contrast Ratio Enable**, and set **Contrast Ratio** according to actual demands.

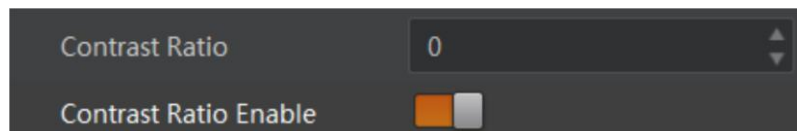


Figure 10-16 Set Contrast Ratio

### 10.11 Set White Balance

---

#### Note

White balance is only available for color devices. In Mono pixel format, this function is not supported.

The white balance refers to the device color adjustment depending on different light sources. Adjust the R/G/B ratio to ensure that the white regions are white under different color temperatures. Ideally, the proportion of R/G/B in the white region is 1:1:1.

The device supports 3 types of white balance mode, including **Off**, **Once** and **Continuous**.

Click **Analog Control** → **Balance White Auto**, and select **Balance White Auto** according to actual demands.

- **Off**: You need to set the R, G, B ratio manually via **Balance Ratio Selector** and **Balance Ratio**. The range is from 1 to 4095, and 1024 means ratio is 1.0.
- **Once**: Adjust the white balance for a certain amount of time then stop.
- **Continuous**: Adjust the white balance continuously.

It is recommended to correct white balance when there is great difference between the device's color effect and actual effect. You can correct white balance as shown below.

## Auto Correction

### Steps

1. Put a white paper in the range of the device's field of view, and make sure the paper covers the entire field of view.
2. Set exposure and gain.

---

### Note

It is recommended to set image pixel value between 120 and 160.

---

3. Select **Wide** as **AWB Color Temperature Mode** to let the device adjust white balance again if the image's color effect is not good under the default condition of **Balance White Auto** is **Continuous** and **AWB Color Temperature Mode** is **Narrow**.

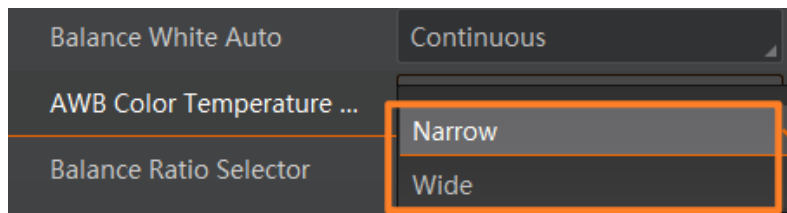


Figure 10-17 Set Parameters

## Manual Correction

If there is still great difference between correction effect and actual color, it is recommended to manually correct white balance according to following steps.

### Steps

---

### Note

- For specific **Balance Ratio Selector** value, please refer to the actual condition.
- In order to avoid repeated correction after restarting the device, it is recommended to save white balance parameter to **User Set** after white balance correction. You can refer to the section [Save User Set](#) and [Load User Set](#) for details.
- If the light source and color temperature change, you need to correct white balance again.

- If the pixel format is Bayer, you can correct white balance via the white balance tool in the client software with 3.2.0 version and later. Refer to ***Machine Vision Software User Manual*** for details.
- 

1. Select **Off** as **Balance White Auto**. At this time, **Balance Ratio** is 1024.
2. Find corresponding R/G/B channel in **Balance Ratio Selector**.
3. Find device's R/G/B value.
4. Take **Green** as correction standard, and manually adjust other two channels (R channel and B channel) to let these three channels have same value.

## 10.12 Set Sequencer Control and HDR

The device supports sequencer or HDR functions, which allow you to configure multiple groups of parameters to acquire images.

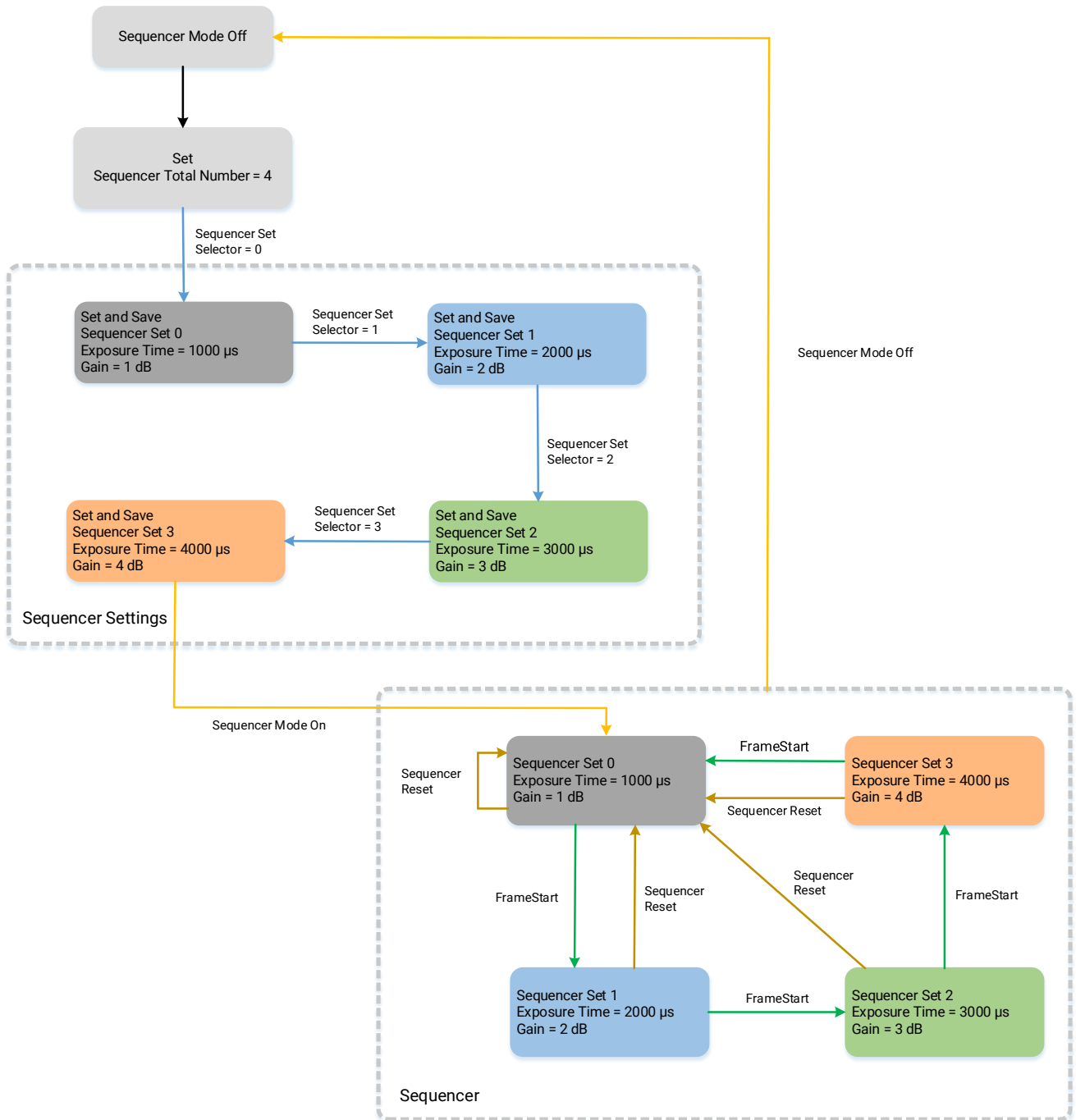
---

### Note

- The device cannot support sequencer and HDR functions at the same time.
  - The sequencer or HDR function may differ by device models.
- 

### 10.12.1 Set Sequencer

If the device supports sequencer, you can configure multiple groups of parameters including exposure time and gain. The principle of the sequencer is shown below.



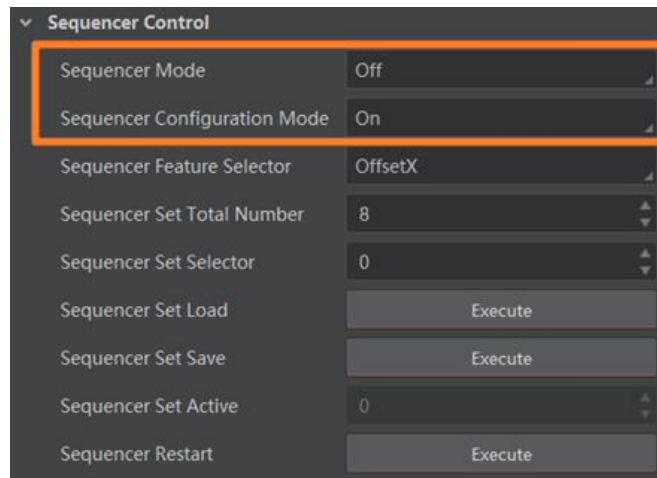
**Figure 10-18 Principle of Sequencer**

**Note**

You cannot configure parameters like trigger width, exposure time mode during sequencer.

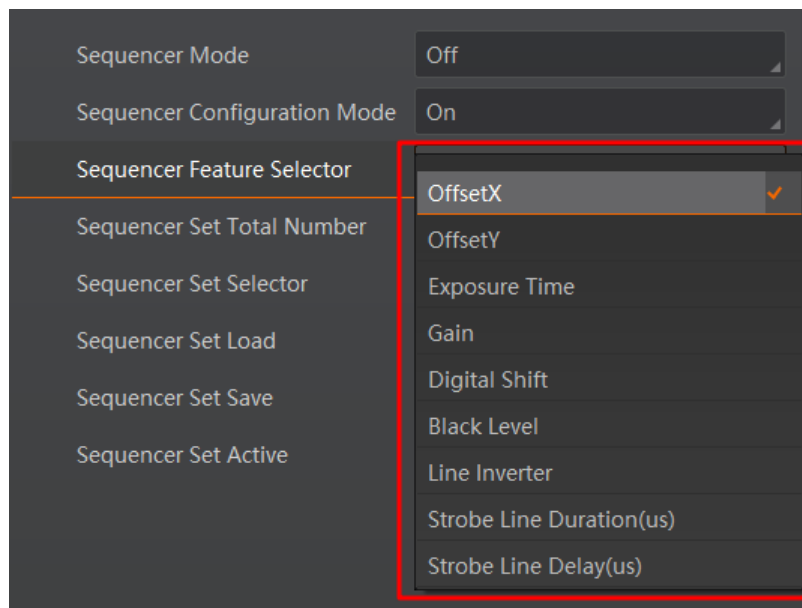
## Steps

1. Go to **Sequencer Control**, select **Off** as **Sequencer Mode**, and **On** as **Sequencer Configuration Mode**.



**Figure 10-19 Set Sequencer Control**

2. Set **Sequencer Set Total Number** to configure the number of groups to join sequencer according to actual demands.
3. Set **Sequencer Set Selector** to select one group of parameters, and set **Sequencer Feature Selector** to configure specific parameters.



**Figure 10-20 Sequencer Feature Selector**

---

## Note

- You should go to the corresponding parameters to set their detailed parameters.
  - The sequencer function does not support ultrashort exposure mode.
-

- (Optional) Click **Execute** in **Sequencer Set Load** to load selected parameters in **Sequencer Set Selector**.
  - Click **Execute** in **Sequencer Set Save** to save the selected group of parameters.
  - Repeat step 3 to step 5 to configure other group of parameters.
  - Select **On** as **Sequencer Mode** to start sequencer after configuration.
- 

### **Note**

You cannot configure detailed parameters of group of parameters once sequencer is started.

---

- (Optional) Click **Execute** in **Sequencer Restart** to let the sequencer start from the beginning group.
- 

### **Note**

The **Sequencer Restart** is valid when image acquisition is stopped.

---

- (Optional) After sequencer is started, you can view which group is in sequencer via the **Sequencer Set Active**.

## 10.12.2 Set HDR

The device supports HDR (High Dynamic Range) function that the device acquires images based on customized settings, and each with its own exposure time and gain.

---

### **Note**

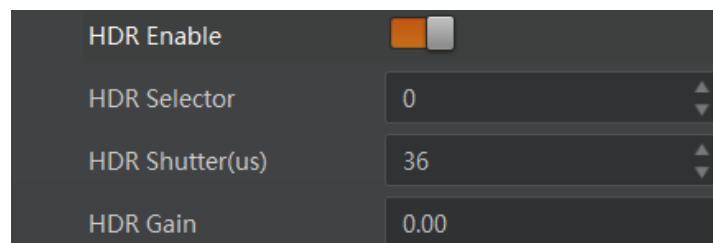
- The HDR function may differ by device models.
  - The images are not combined to form an HDR image in the HDR mode.
- 

### **Steps**

- Go to **Acquisition Control** → **HDR Enable**, and enable **HDR Enable**.
  - Set **HDR Selector** and corresponding **HDR Shutter** and **HDR Gain**.
- 

### **Note**

- Up to 4 groups of parameters can be configured.
  - HDR gain function may differ by device model.
- 



**Figure 10-21 Set HDR**

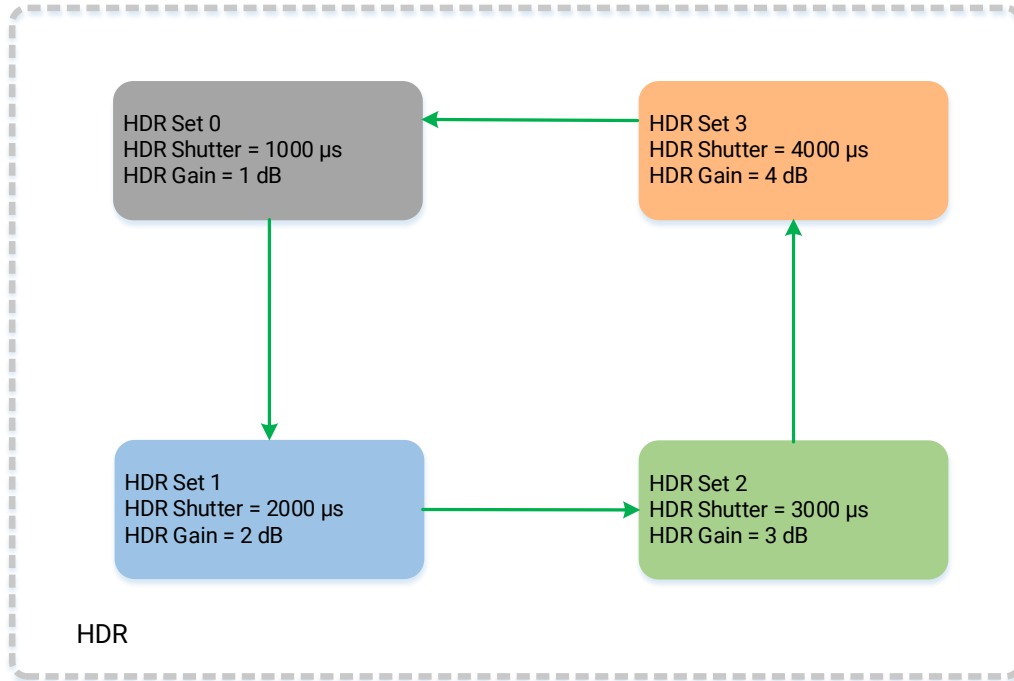


Figure 10-22 HDR Demonstration (Four Groups)

## 10.13 Set Gain

The device has 2 types of gain, including the analog gain and digital gain. The analog gain is applied before the signal from the device sensor is converted into digital values, while digital gain is applied after the conversion.

When increasing gain, the image noise will increase too, which will influence image quality. If you want to increase image brightness, it is recommended to increase the device's exposure time first. If the exposure time reaches its upper limit, and at this point, you can increase gain. It is recommended to use analog gain first, and then to adjust digital gain if the analog gain cannot meet demands.

### 10.13.1 Set Analog Gain

#### Note

The range of analog gain may differ by device models. Refer to device's specification for details.

The device supports 3 types of gain mode, including **Off**, **Once** and **Continuous**. Click **Analog Control** → **Gain Auto**, and select **Gain Auto** according to actual demands.

- **Off**: The device adjusts gain according to the value configured by user in **Gain**.
- **Once**: The device adjusts the gain automatically according to the image brightness. After adjusting, it will switch to **Off** mode.

- **Continuous:** The device adjusts the gain continuously according to the image brightness.

When the gain mode is set as **Once** or **Continuous**, the gain should be within the range of **Auto Gain Lower Limit (dB)** and **Auto Gain Upper Limit (dB)**.

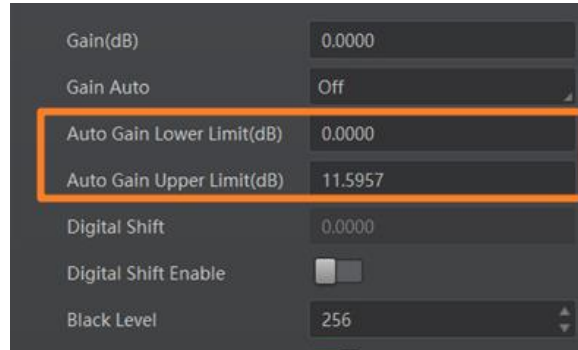


Figure 10-23 Set Gain under Once or Continuous Mode

### 10.13.2 Set Digital Gain

Apart from analog gain, the device supports digital gain function. When analog gain reaching its upper limit and the image is still too dark, it is recommended to improve image brightness via digital gain.

Click **Analog Control**, enable **Digital Shift Enable**, and enter **Digital Shift** according to actual demands.

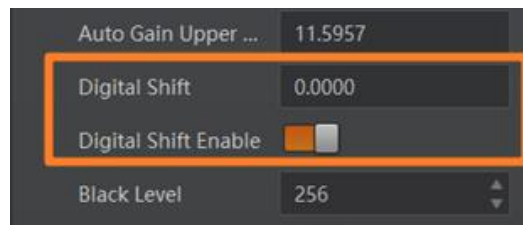


Figure 10-24 Set Digital Gain

---

#### Note

- The value in **Digital Shift** is between  $-6$  dB and  $6$  dB, and is 0 by default. Please refer to the actual device.
  - **Digital Shift Enable** is disabled by default.
-

## 10.14 User Set Customization

This function allows you to save or load device settings. The device supports four sets of parameters, including one default set and three user sets, and the relation among four sets of parameters is shown below.

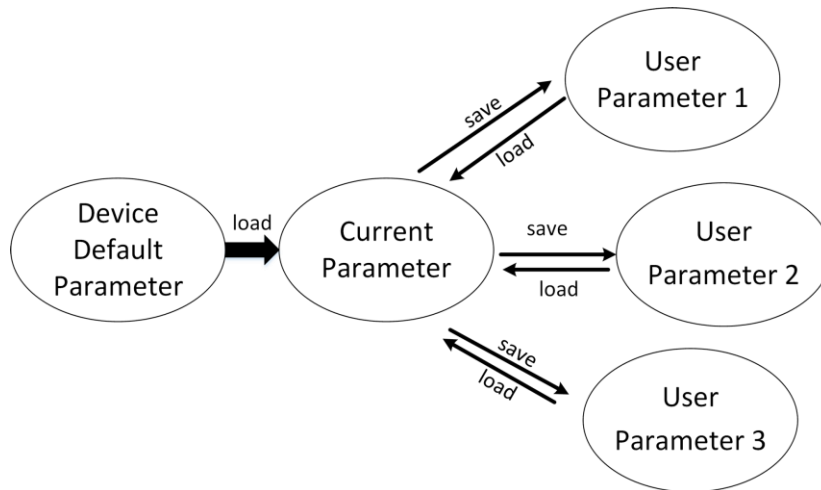


Figure 10-25 Parameter Relation

---

**Note**

After setting user parameters, it is recommended to save user parameters and select them as the default parameters.

---

### 10.14.1 Save User Set

**Steps**

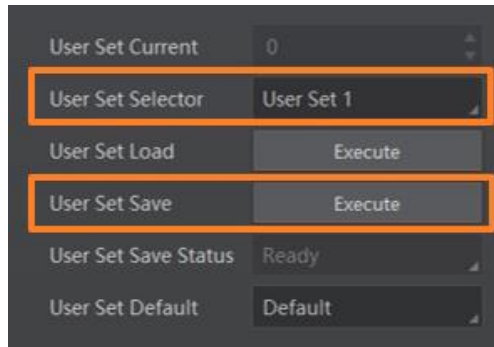
1. Go to **User Set Control**, and select a user set in **User Set Selector**.
- 

**Note**

Here we take selecting **User Set 1** as an example.

---

2. Click **Execute** in **User Set Save** to save parameter.
3. View **User Set Save Status**:
  - Saving: User parameters are being saved.
  - Ready: User parameters have been saved.



**Figure 10-26 Save User Set**

---

**Note**

The parameter of **User Set Save Status** may differ by device models.

---

## 10.14.2 Load User Set

---

**Note**

Loading user set is available only when the device is connected but without live view.

---

**Steps**

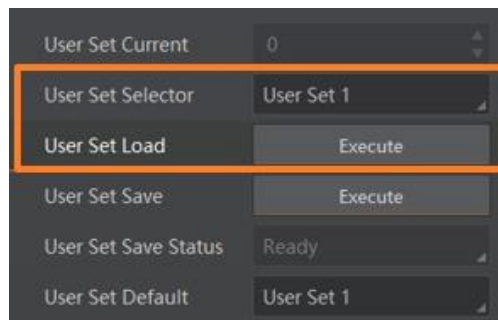
1. Go to **User Set Control**, and select a user set in **User Set Selector**.
- 

**Note**

Here we take selecting **User Set 1** as an example.

---

2. Click **Execute** in **User Set Load** to load parameter.



**Figure 10-27 Load User Set**

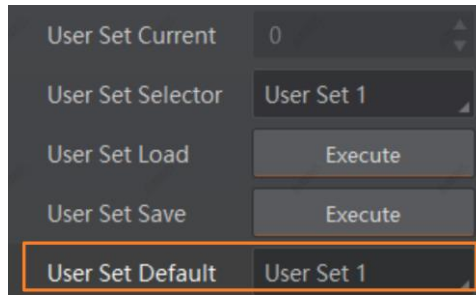
### 10.14.3 Set User Default

You can also set default parameter by going to **User Set Control** and selecting a user set in **User Set Default**.

---

 **Note**

- The User Set Default is the user set that will be loaded upon power cycling the camera
  - Here we take selecting **User Set 1** as an example.
- 



**Figure 10-28 Set User Default**

## Chapter 11 Advanced Functions

### 11.1 Set Black Level

---

#### Note

The default value of black level may differ by device models.

---

The black level function can adjust the gray value offset of the output data, determining the average gray value when the sensor is not exposed to light.

Go to **Analog Control** → **Black Level Enable**, enable **Black Level Enable**, and enter **Black Level** according to actual demands. The value should be between 0 and 4095.

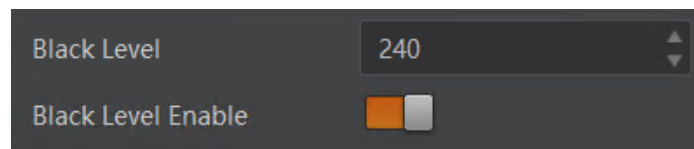


Figure 11-1 Set Black Level

### 11.2 Set Gamma Correction

---

#### Note

- The Gamma correction function may differ by device models or pixel formats.
  - The Gamma correction function is not supported in Bayer format for color device.
  - The Gamma correction function is disabled by default.
- 

The device supports Gamma correction function. Generally, the output of the device's sensor is linear with the photons that are illuminated on the photosensitive surface of the sensor. Gamma correction provides a non-linear mapping mechanism as shown below.

- Gamma between 0.5 and 1: image brightness increases, dark area becomes brighter.
- Gamma between 1 and 4: image brightness decreases, dark area becomes darker.

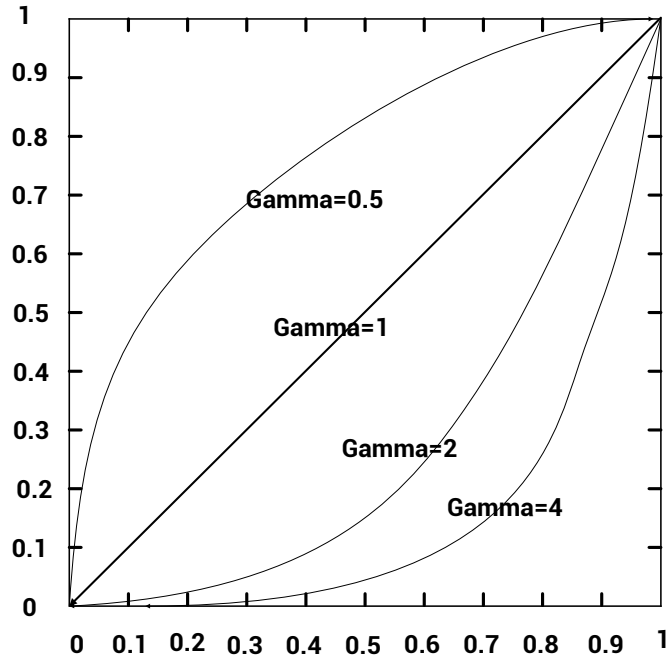


Figure 11-2 Set Gamma Correction



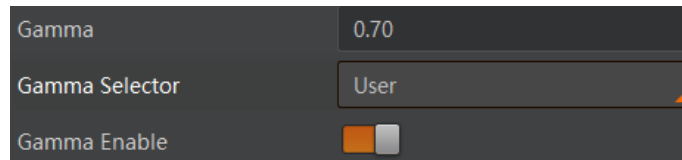
Figure 11-3 Gamma Correction Example

There are 2 types of Gamma correction, including **User** mode and **sRGB** mode. Settings method is different as shown below.

## User Mode

### Steps

1. Go to **Analog Control** → **Gamma Selector**.
2. Select **User** as **Gamma Selector**.
3. Enable **Gamma Enable** to enable it.
4. Enter **Gamma** according to actual demands, and its range is from 0 to 4.

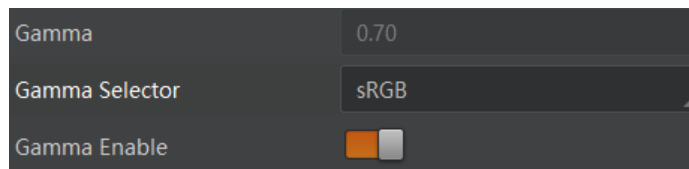


**Figure 11-4 Set User Mode**

## sRGB Mode

### Steps

1. Go to **Analog Control** → **Gamma Selector**.
2. Select **sRGB** as **Gamma Selector**.
3. Enable **Gamma Enable** to enable it.



**Figure 11-5 Set sRGB Mode**

## 11.3 Set AOI

---

### Note

AOI 1 is used to adjust the brightness when the device is in once or continuous exposure mode, and AOI 2 is used to adjust the white balance when the color device is in once or continuous white balance mode.

---

The device supports AOI function that can adjust the brightness and white balance of the entire image based on the area you selected.

### Steps

1. Click **Analog Control** → **Auto Function AOI Selector**, and select **AOI 1** or **AOI 2**.
2. Enter **Auto Function AOI Width**, **Auto Function AOI Height**, **Auto Function AOI Offset X**, and **Auto Function AOI Offset Y** according to actual demands.
3. Enable **Auto Function AOI Usage Intensity** if **AOI 1** is selected as **Auto Function AOI Selector**. Or enable **Auto Function AOI Usage White Balance** if **AOI 2** is selected as **Auto Function AOI Selector**.

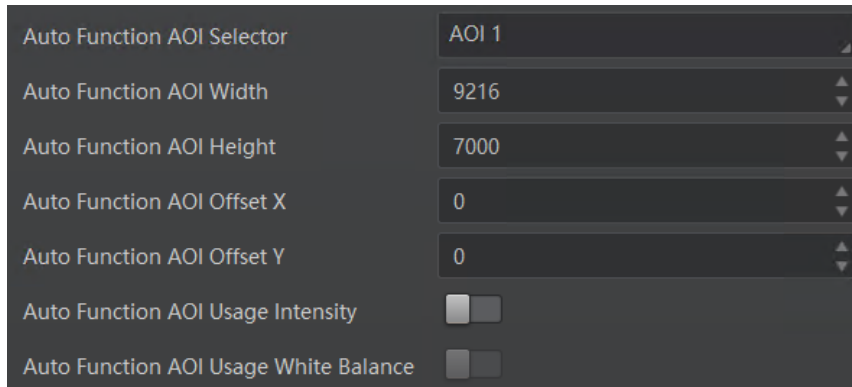


Figure 11-6 Set AOI

## 11.4 Set Color Transformation Control

---

### Note

- The function of color transformation control is only available for color devices, and may differ by device model.
  - Currently, **RGB to RGB** is available for **Color Transformation Selector** only.
- 

After the image is processed by the white balance, the overall image will be dark, and at the same time, various colors may deviate from their standard values to varying degrees. At this time, it is necessary to multiply the color of the image by the correction matrix to correct each color to its standard value, so that the overall color of the image is more vivid. The color transformation control function is implemented by multiplying each RGB component by a correction matrix. The currently supported color conversion module is RGB to RGB.

Two methods are available to set color transformation control function.

- **Method 1:**

### Steps

1. Go to **Color Transformation Control**, and enable **CCM Enable**.

2. Select parameter in **Color Transformation Value Selector**, and set **Color Transformation Value** according to actual demand.

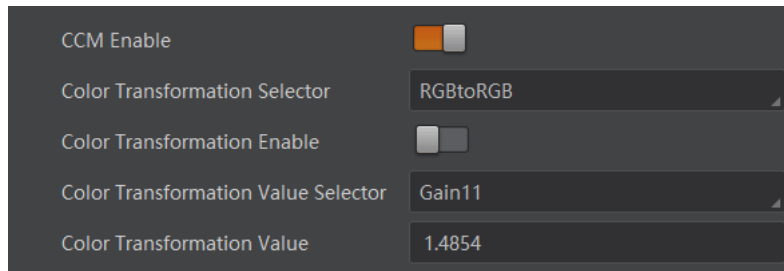


Figure 11-7 Method 1

● **Method 2:**

Go to **Color Transformation Control**, enable **Color Transformation Enable**, set **Hue** and **Saturation** to adjust **Color Transformation Value**. Refer to section [Set Hue](#) and [Set Saturation](#) for details.

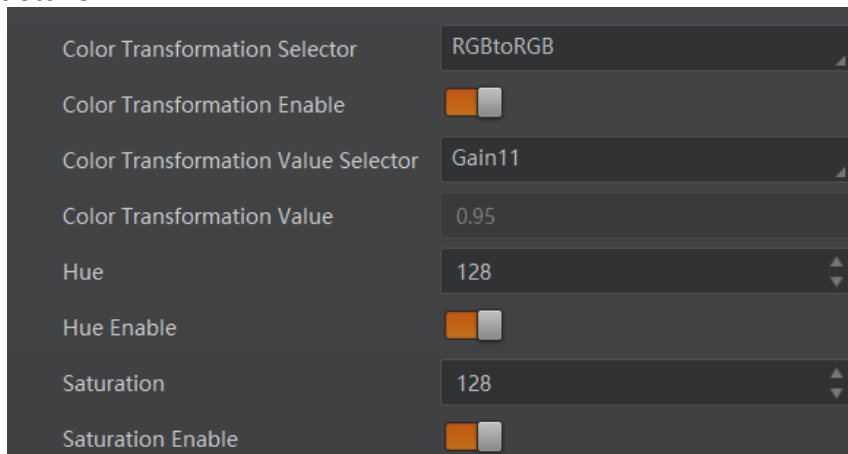


Figure 11-8 Method 2

---

 **Note**

- **CCM Enable** is used to enable color transformation control function. If the device you purchased does not have **CCM Enable**, then the color transformation control function is enabled by default.
  - The color transformation control function is achieved by adjusting the values of the parameters in **Color Transformation Value Selector**, where Gain00, Gain10, and Gain20 adjust the R component of the red pixel, Gain01, Gain11, and Gain21 adjust the G component of the green pixel, and Gain02, Gain12, and Gain22 adjust the B component of the blue pixel.
-

## 11.5 Set Hue

### Note

- The hue function is only available for color devices.
- In Mono pixel format, hue function is not supported.
- The range of hue is between 0 and 255.

Adjusting the hue shifts the colors of the image. After hue is set, the device will perform color transformation control function based on the hue value to bring the image tone to the target value. For example, when hue is set to 128, the red in the image appears as real red. When hue is 0, the hue is reversed 128 degrees counterclockwise, and red becomes blue. When hue is 255, the hue rotates 128 degrees clockwise, and red becomes green. Image examples of different hue values are shown below.



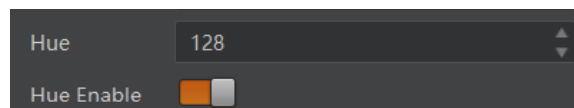
**Figure 11-9 Hue Example**

### **Before You Start**

Make sure the **Pixel Format** of the color device is **Bayer**, **YUV**, **RGB**, or **BGR**.

### **Steps**

1. Go to **Color Transformation Control**, and enable **Hue Enable**.
2. Enter **Hue** according to actual demands.



**Figure 11-10 Set Hue**

### Note

- For some devices, you should go to **Analog Control** and enable **Hue Enable** to set the hue function.
- It is not recommended to edit the default values. If you have any questions, please contact technical support.

## 11.6 Set Saturation

### Note

- The saturation function is only available for color devices.
- In Mono pixel format, saturation function is not supported.
- The range of saturation is between 0 and 255.

Adjusting the saturation changes the colorfulness of the colors. A higher saturation, for example, makes colors easier to distinguish. Image examples of different saturation values are shown below.



Figure 11-11 Saturation Example

### Before You Start

Make sure the **Pixel Format** of the color device is **Bayer**, **YUV**, **RGB**, or **BGR**.

### Steps

1. Go to **Color Transformation Control**, and enable **Saturation Enable**.
2. Enter **Saturation** according to actual demands.

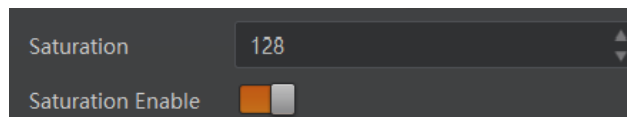


Figure 11-12 Set Saturation

### Note

For some devices, you should go to **Analog Control** and enable **Saturation Enable** to set the saturation function.

## 11.7 Set Super Palette Control

### Note

- The function of super palette control may differ by device models.
- Regarding the color device in Bayer pixel format, you need to enable **Super Bayer Enable**

first before using super palette control function.

- Make sure the **Pixel Format** of the color device is **Bayer, YUV, RGB, or BGR**.
- 

The super palette control function allows you to select different color areas in the image to set customized hue and saturation values.

### Steps

1. Go to **Super Palette Control**, and enable **Super Palette Enable**.
2. Select **Super Palette Selector**.

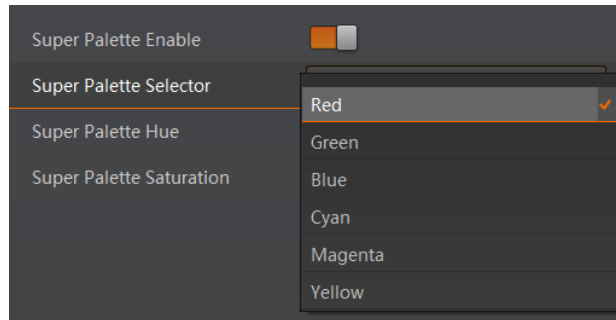


Figure 11-13 Super Palette Selector

3. Set corresponding **Super Palette Hue** and **Super Palette Saturation** according to actual demands.

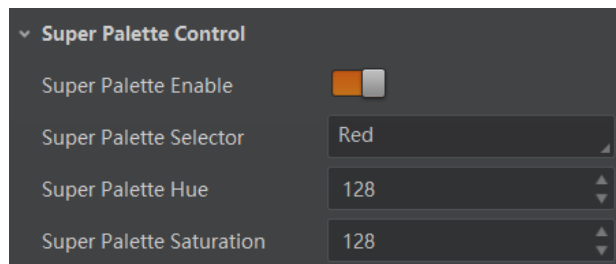


Figure 11-14 Set Super Palette Control

## 11.8 Set Shading Correction

---

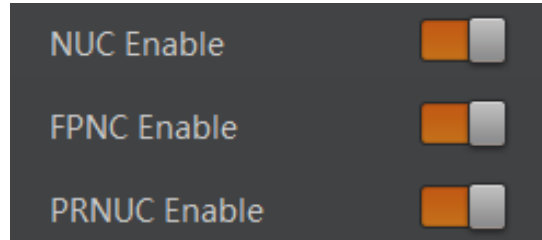
### Note

The specific shading correction types that devices support and configuration methods may differ by device models.

---

The device supports NUC and PRNUC correction. Go to **Shading Correction**, and enable **NUC Enable**.

Go to **Shading Correction**, and enable **NUC Enable**. The **FPNC Enable** and **PRNUC Enable** will be automatically enabled or disabled according to the device's condition.



**Figure 11-15 Set Shading Correction**

## 11.9 Set LUT

A Look-Up Table (LUT) is a customizable grayscale-mapping table. You can stretch and amplify the grayscale range. The mapping can be linear or customized curve.

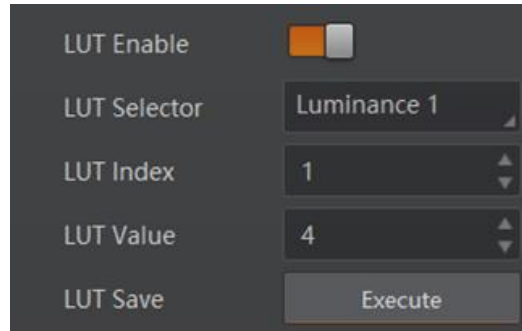
---

### Note

- You cannot use Gamma correction function and LUT function at the same time.
  - The range of the LUT index is from 0 to 1023.
  - The value of LUT value is four times the value of LUT index by default.
  - The parameter of **LUT Save** may differ by device models. If the device has no **LUT Save**, the settings you configured will be saved in the device in real time.
  - For different LUTs, after you set **LUT Index** and **LUT Value**, you should click **Execute** in **LUT Save** respectively.
  - The LUT function is not supported for the color device in Bayer format.
-

**Steps**

1. Click **LUT Control**, and enable **LUT Enable**.
2. Select one group in the **LUT Selector**.
2. Enter **LUT Index** and **LUT Value** according to actual demands.
3. Click **Execute** in **LUT Save** to save it.



**Figure 11-16 Set LUT**

## 11.10 Set Event Control

---

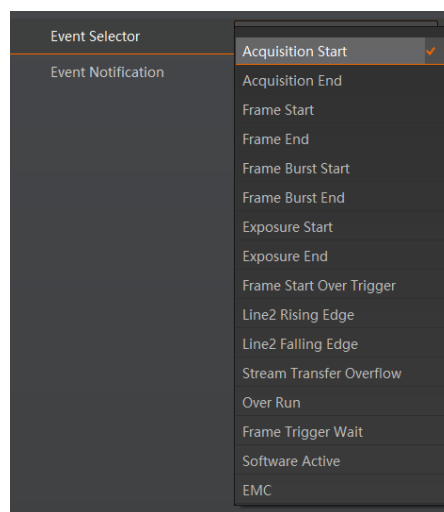
**Note**

- The event control function may differ by device models or firmware.
- The specific events may differ by device models.

The event control can record events happen to the device and allow you to view them.

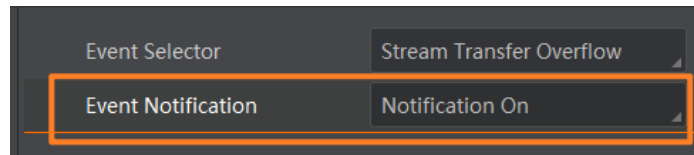
**Steps**

1. Go to **Event Control** → **Event Selector**, and select **Event Selector** according to actual demands.



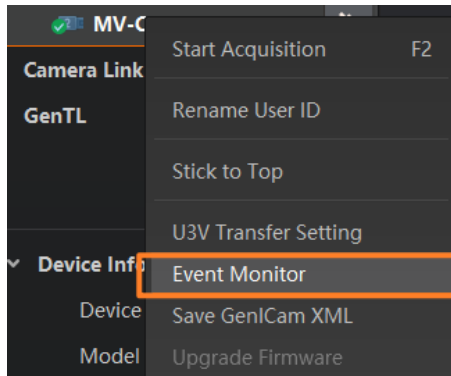
**Figure 11-17 Event Selector**

2. Select **Notification On** as **Event Notification** to output event.



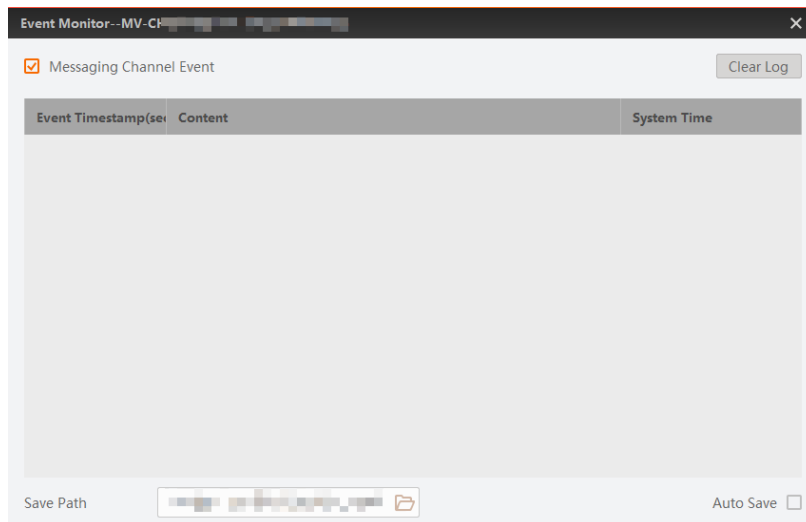
**Figure 11-18 Set Event Control**

3. Right click the connected device and click **Event Monitor**.



**Figure 11-19 Event Monitor**

4. Check **Messaging Channel Event**, and view the specific event after the device starts live view.



**Figure 11-20 Event Monitor Window**

## 11.11 Set U3V Protocol Control

You can go to **Stream Control** to view USB transfer size, transfer times, final 1 value and

final 2 value.

---

 **Note**

The specific parameters of stream control may differ by device models.

---

**Table 11-1 Parameters of Stream Control**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Read/Write</b>	<b>Description</b>
U3V SI Payload Transfer Size	Read Only	It is the batch transmission size of stream data.
U3V SI Payload Transfer Count	Read Only	It is the batch transmission times of stream data.
U3V SI Payload FinalTransfer1 Size	Read Only	It is the Final 1 size of stream data.
U3V SI Payload FinalTransfer2 Size	Read Only	It is the Final 2 size of stream data.

## Chapter 12 Other Functions

### 12.1 Device Control

 **Note**

The specific device control parameters may differ by device models.

In **Device Control**, you can view device information, edit device name, reset device, etc. The specific parameters in **Device Control** are shown below.

**Table 12-1 Parameters of Device Control**

Parameter	Read/Write	Description
Device Scan Type	Read Only	It is the scan type of the device's sensor.
Device Vendor Name	Read Only	It is the name of the manufacturer of the device.
Device Model Name	Read Only	It is the model of the device.
Device Manufacturer Info	Read Only	It is the manufacturer information about the device.
Device Version	Read Only	It is the device version.
Device Firmware Version	Read Only	It is the device firmware version and FPGA version.
Device Serial Number	Read Only	It is device's serial number.
Device User ID	Read & Write	Device name and it is empty by default. You can set according to your preference. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If User ID is empty, the client software displays the device model.</li> <li>• If you set it, the client software displays the User ID you set.</li> </ul>
Maximum Device Response Time	Read Only	It is the device max. response time. If it has no response after this time, the device is disconnected.
Device Manifest Table Address	Read Only	It is the ID of GenlCam XML that the device selects.
Device SBRM Address	Read Only	It is the base address register.
Device Timestamp	Read Only	It is the device timestamp.

## USB3.0 Board Level Camera User Manual

Parameter	Read/Write	Description
Device Timestamp Latch	Read & Write	Click <b>Execute</b> to get the device timestamp.
Device Timestamp Increment	Read Only	It is the max. value of the device timestamp.
Device Protocol Endianness	Read Only	It is the device protocol endianness.
Device Implementation Endianness	Read Only	It is the device operating endianness.
Device Uptime (s)	Read Only	It is the period of time when device is powered up.
Board Device Type	Read Only	It is the device type.
USB Speed Mode	Read Only	It is the speed mode of USB interface, including High Speed (USB2.0) and Super Speed (USB3.0).
Device Connection Status	Read Only	It is the device connection status.
Device Link Throughput Limit Mode	Read & Write	It controls if the <b>Device Link Throughput Limit</b> is active. When disabled, lower level TL specific features are expected to control the throughput. When enabled, <b>Device Link Throughput Limit</b> controls the overall throughput.
Device Link Throughput Limit (Bps)	Read & Write	It limits the maximum bandwidth of the data that will be streamed out by the device on the selected link. If necessary, delays will be uniformly inserted between transport layer packets in order to control the peak bandwidth.
Device Link Current Throughput	Read Only	It is the current transmission bandwidth.
Device Command Timeout	Read Only	If the device has no response after this time, the device is disconnected or command timeout.
Device Sensor Throughput Limit	Read & Write	It controls device flow, and can be set according to actual bandwidth to avoid image lose.
Device Stream Channel Count	Read Only	It is the quantity of device stream channel.

Parameter	Read/Write	Description
Device Reset	Read & Write	Click <b>Execute</b> to reset the device.
Device Temperature Selector	Read & Write	It selects device component temperature.
Device Temperature	Read Only	It displays the temperature of the device component you selected.
Find Me	Read & Write	Click <b>Execute</b> to let red indicator flash once, and find device.
Device Max Throughput (bps)	Read Only	It is the maximum flow of device operation.
Device PJ Number	Read Only	It is the device's project number.
Low Power Mode	Write Only	It enables the low power mode.

## 12.2 Transport Layer Control

You can go to **Transport Layer Control** to view the device's payload size, GenCP version, etc.

### Note

The specific parameters of transport layer control may differ by device models.

**Table 12-2 Parameters of Transport Layer Control**

Parameter	Read/Write	Description
Payload Size	Read Only	It is the device's load size.
GenCP Version Major	Read Only	It is the major version in GenCP version.
GenCP Version Minor	Read Only	It is the minor version in GenCP version.
U3V Version Major	Read Only	It is the major version in U3V version.
U3V Version Minor	Read Only	It is the minor version in U3V version.
U3VCP SIRM Available	Read Only	It sets whether the device supports one flow interface at least.
U3VCP EIRM Available	Read Only	It sets whether the device supports one event interface at least.
U3VCP IIDC2 Available	Read Only	It sets whether the device supports IIDC2 register mapping.
U3V Max Command Transfer Length	Read Only	It is the device max. command transmission length.

Parameter	Read/Write	Description
U3V Max Acknowledge Transfer Length	Read Only	It is the device max. data transmission length.
U3V Number Of Stream Channels	Read Only	It is the quantity of stream channel.
U3V SIRM Address	Read Only	It is the mapping address of SIRM.
U3V SIRM Length	Read Only	It is the length of each SIRM.
U3V EIRM Address	Read Only	It is the mapping address of EIRM.
U3V EIRM Length	Read Only	It is the length of each EIRM.
U3V Current Speed	Read Only	It is the current USB linking speed.

## 12.3 Embedded Information

The device supports embedding information into image data. The information will be embedded into the image according to the enabling condition of each type of information in the order of the image embedding information listed in the table below.

---

 **Note**

The white balance is only available for the color device.

---

**Table 12-3 Image Embedding Information**

Image Embedding Information	Byte	Data Format
Timestamp	4	Refer to the figure below this table.
Gain	4	The 4 bytes are used to transfer the gain information. Each low 8 bits of the 4 valid data are combined to transfer the gain information. Value Range: 0 to 1023. High bits will be complemented with 0 automatically.
Exposure	4	4 bytes are combined to show the exposure time, and the unit is $\mu$ s.
Brightness Info	4	It ranges from 0 to 4095. High bits will be complemented with 0 automatically.
White Balance	8	R/G/B occupies 2 bytes each. Value Range: 0 to 4095.
Frame Counter	4	It ranges from 0 to $2^{32}-1$ .

Image Embedding Information	Byte	Data Format
Ext Trigger Count	4	It ranges from 0 to $2^{32}-1$ .
Line Input Output	4	The 1 <sup>st</sup> byte is input, and each bit corresponds to 1 input. The 2 <sup>nd</sup> byte is output, 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> bytes are reserved.
ROI Position	8	The starting coordinates occupy two bytes each with the column coordinates at the front and the row coordinates at the back. The length and width coordinates each occupy two bytes.

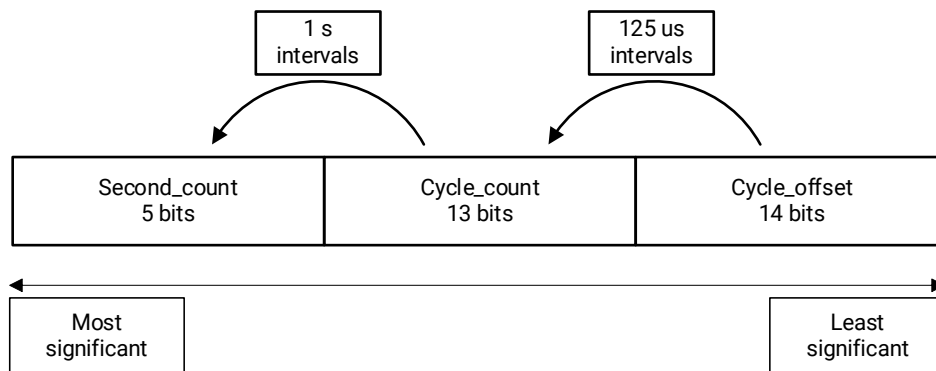


Figure 12-1 Data Format of Timestamp

**Steps**

1. Go to **Image Format Control** → **Embedded Image Info Selector**, and select **Embedded Image Info Selector** according to actual demands.

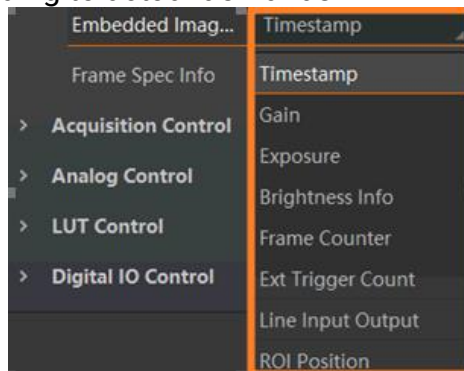


Figure 12-2 Select Embedded Image Information

2. Enable **Frame Spec Info** to add watermark into images.

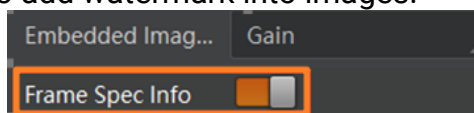



Figure 12-3 Add Embedded Image Information

- (Optional) Repeat steps above to add multiple watermarks.
- Click  on the control toolbar of the client software to view specific watermark information.

---

### Note

The watermark is embedded into the starting position of the first line of image data. If the ROI is small and the first line of image data is insufficient to embed information, the information will be embedded into the second line of image data.

---

## 12.4 Firmware Update

The device supports updating firmware via the USB3.0 cable and MVS Tool Kit.

---

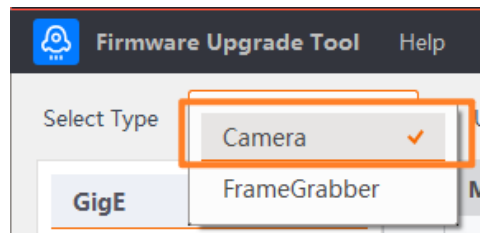
### Note

The MVS Tool Kit is installed by default when you install the MVS client software.


---

### Steps

- Go to **Tool** → **Toolkit** → **Firmware Upgrade Tool** to open the MVS Tool Kit.
- Select **Camera** in the **Select Type**. The tool will automatically refresh and show all enumerated devices.

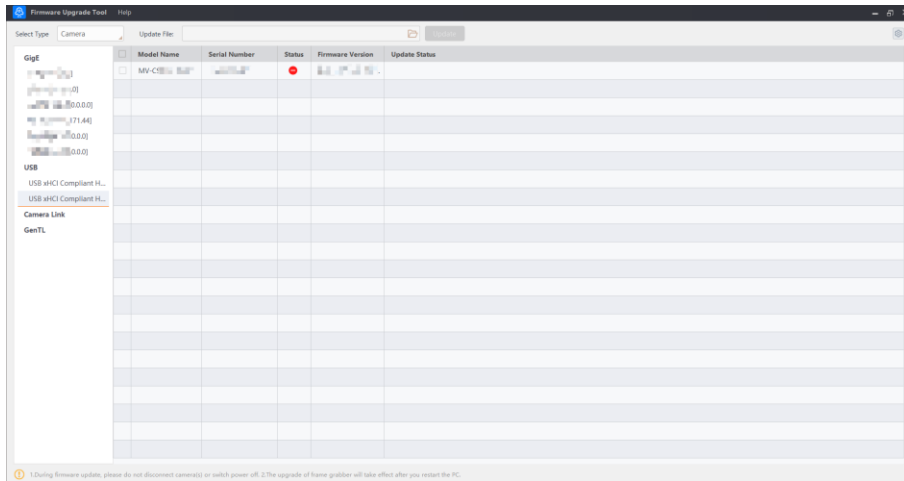


**Figure 12-4 Select Camera**

- Select the device in available status to update.
- Click  to select firmware upgrade package (dav file).
- Click **Update** to start updating.

# USB3.0 Board Level Camera User Manual

---



**Figure 12-5 Update Firmware**

---

## Note

- The device will restart automatically after updating the firmware.
  - The firmware updating process may take a few minutes, please wait patiently.
  - During firmware updating, do not disconnect the device or switch power off, otherwise it may cause device damage.
-

## Chapter 13 FAQ (Frequently Asked Question)

### 13.1 Why the client software cannot list devices?

Table 13-1 Question 1

Possible Cause	Solution
The device is not powered on.	Check the device's power supply connection by observing the device's indicator, and check USB cable connection.
Incorrect USB cable connection.	

### 13.2 Why device connection fails after the device is listed in the client software?

Table 13-2 Question 2

Possible Cause	Solution
Incorrect installation of the client software.	Install the client software again.
The USB3.0 driver is not installed successfully.	Check the USB driver, and reinstall the driver if it is required.

### 13.3 Why the live view is black?

Table 13-3 Question 3

Possible Cause	Solution
The device's lens aperture is not removed.	Remove the device's lens aperture.
The device exception occurs.	Power off and restart the device.

### 13.4 Why the device cannot be triggered although the live view is normal?

Table 13-4 Question 4

Possible Cause	Solution
The trigger mode is not enabled or the device is not triggered.	Enable the trigger mode and make sure that the selected trigger source matches with the corresponding I/O signal.
Incorrect trigger wiring.	Check if the input of trigger signal and wiring are correct or not.

### 13.5 Why the device cannot get images required by the algorithm although live view and trigger signal are normal?

Table 13-5 Question 5

Possible Cause	Solution
Incorrect output format of images.	Check the image format required by the algorithm, and adjust the output format of images in the client software.

### 13.6 Why does acquisition stopping or screen splitting occur during live view?

Table 13-6 Question 6

Possible Cause	Solution
The industrial PC cannot process the camera data timely.	Go to <b>Device Control</b> , and set <b>Device Link Throughput Limit Mode</b> as <b>On</b> .
	If the issue still exists, you can manually adjust the value of Device Link Throughput Limit (unit: bytes). The real-time capture bandwidth should not exceed the configured value.

## Chapter 14 Revision History

Table 14-1 Revision History

Version	Revision Date	Revision Details
V3.0.0	Nov. 28, 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Add Section <a href="#">Accessories</a>.</li> <li>● Edit Section <a href="#">Bi-Directional Signal</a>.</li> <li>● Add Section <a href="#">Factors Affecting Transmission Delay of I/O Lines</a>.</li> <li>● Edit Section <a href="#">Trigger Input</a>.</li> <li>● Edit Section <a href="#">Rolling Shutter</a>.</li> <li>● Edit Section <a href="#">Set Binning</a>.</li> <li>● Edit Section <a href="#">Set Exposure Mode</a>.</li> </ul>
V2.1.2	Apr. 30, 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Add Section Operating Principle.</li> <li>● Edit Section I/O Connector.</li> </ul>
V2.1.1	Mar. 12, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Edit Section Pixel Format.</li> <li>● Edit Section Set Sequencer Control and HDR.</li> <li>● Edit Section Save User Set.</li> <li>● Add Section Set Exposure Time Mode.</li> <li>● Add Section Cleaning Instruction.</li> </ul>
V2.1.0	Feb. 28, 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Edit Section Client Software Layout.</li> <li>● Edit Section Set Trigger Source.</li> <li>● Edit Section Set and Execute Free Trigger.</li> <li>● Edit Section Set Trigger Related Parameters.</li> <li>● Edit Section Enable Strobe Signal.</li> <li>● Add Section Set Super Bayer.</li> <li>● Add Section Set Contrast Ratio.</li> <li>● Add Section Set Color Transformation Control.</li> <li>● Add Section Set Hue.</li> <li>● Add Section Set Saturation.</li> <li>● Add Section Set Super Palette Control.</li> <li>● Edit Section Device Control.</li> <li>● Add Section Event Control.</li> </ul>
V2.0.0	Dec. 14, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Add Section Overview.</li> <li>● Edit Section Appearance.</li> <li>● Edit Section I/O Interface and Indicator.</li> <li>● Add Section Camera Features.</li> <li>● Edit Section Set Hardware Trigger.</li> <li>● Edit Section I/O Electrical Feature and Wiring.</li> <li>● Edit the structure of the user manual.</li> </ul>

## USB3.0 Board Level Camera User Manual

---

<b>Version</b>	<b>Revision Date</b>	<b>Revision Details</b>
V1.0.0	Jan. 10, 2019	Original version.

## Appendix A Device Parameter Index

Here list all parameters of the device mentioned in different sections of this user manual. You can quickly locate parameters in different sections by viewing tables below.

### A.1 Device Control

Table A-1 Device Control

Parameters	Section
Device Scan Type	Section <a href="#">Device Control</a>
Device Vendor Name	
Device Model Name	
Device Manufacturer Info	
Device Version	
Device Firmware Version	
Device Serial Number	
Device User ID	
Maximum Device Response Time	
Device Manifest Table Address	
Device SBRM Address	
Device Timestamp	
Device Timestamp Latch	
Device Timestamp Increment	
Device Protocol Endianness	
Device Implementation Endianness	
Device Uptime(s)	
Board Device Type	
USB Speed Mode	
Device Connection Status	

Parameters	Section
Device Link Throughput Limit Mode	
Device Link Throughput Limit(Bps)	
Device Link Current Throughput	
Device Sensor Throughput Limit	
Device Command Timeout	
Device Stream Channel Count	
Device Reset	
Device Temperature Selector	
Device Temperature	
Fine Me	
Device Max Throughput(bps)	
Device PJ Number	
Low Power Mode	

## A.2 Image Format Control

Table A-2 Image Format Control

Parameters	Section
Width Max	Section <a href="#">Set Resolution and ROI</a>
Height Max	
Region Selector	
Width	
Height	
Offset X	
Offset Y	
Reverse X	Section <a href="#">Set Image Reverse</a>
Reverse Y	
ADC Bit Depth	Section <a href="#">Set Pixel Format</a>

Parameters	Section
Pixel Format	
Super Bayer Enable	
Pixel Size	
Test Pattern Generator Selector	Section <a href="#">Set Test Pattern</a>
Test Pattern	
Binning Selector	Section <a href="#">Set Binning</a>
Binning Horizontal	
Binning Vertical	
Decimation Horizontal	Section <a href="#">Set Decimation</a>
Decimation Vertical	
Embedded Image Info Selector	Section <a href="#">Embedded Information</a>
Frame Spec Info	

## A.3 Acquisition Control

Table A-3 Acquisition Control

Parameters	Section
Acquisition Mode	Section <a href="#">Acquisition Mode</a>
Acquisition Start	
Acquisition Stop	
Acquisition Burst Frame Count	Section <a href="#">Set Acquisition Burst Frame Count</a>
Acquisition Frame Rate	Section <a href="#">Frame Rate</a>
Acquisition Frame Rate Control Enable	
Resulting Frame Rate	
Overlap Mode	Set <a href="#">Non-Overlap Exposure and Overlap Exposure</a>
Trigger Selector	Section <a href="#">Trigger Input</a>
Trigger Mode	

Parameters	Section
Trigger Software	
Trigger Source	
Trigger Activation	
Trigger Delay( $\mu$ s)	
Trigger Cache Enable	
Sensor Shutter Mode	Section <a href="#">Global Shutter and Rolling Shutter</a>
Exposure Mode	Section <a href="#">Set Exposure Mode</a>
Exposure Time Mode	
Exposure Time	
Exposure Auto	
Auto Exposure Time Lower Limit( $\mu$ s)	
Auto Exposure Time Upper Limit( $\mu$ s)	Section <a href="#">Set HDR</a>
HDR Enable	
HDR Selector	
HDR Shutter( $\mu$ s)	
HDR Gain	

## A.4 Analog Control

Table A-4 Analog Control

Parameters	Section
Gain(dB)	Section <a href="#">Set Analog Gain</a>
Gain Auto	
Auto Gain Lower Limit(dB)	
Auto Gain Upper Limit(dB)	
Digital Shift	Section <a href="#">Set Digital Gain</a>
Digital Shift Enable	

Parameters	Section
Brightness	Section <a href="#">Set Brightness</a>
Black Level	Section <a href="#">Set Black Level</a>
Black Level Enable	
Balance White Auto	Section <a href="#">Set White Balance</a>
AWB Color Temperature Mode	
Balance Ratio Selector	
Balance Ratio	
Gamma	Section <a href="#">Set Gamma Correction</a>
Gamma Selector	
Gamma Enable	
Sharpness	Section <a href="#">Set Sharpness</a>
Sharpness Enable	
Contrast Ratio	Section <a href="#">Set Contrast Ratio</a>
Contrast Ratio Enable	
Auto Function AOI Selector	Section <a href="#">Set AOI</a>
Auto Function AOI Width	
Auto Function AOI Height	
Auto Function AOI OffsetX	
Auto Function AOI OffsetY	
Auto Function AOI Usage Intensity	
AutoF Function AOI Usage White Balance	

## A.5 Color Transformation Control

Table A-5 Color Transformation Control

Parameters	Section
CCM Enable	Section <a href="#">Set Color Transformation Control</a>
Color Transformation Selector	

Parameters	Section
Color Transformation Enable	
Color Transformation Value Selector	
Color Transformation Value	
Hue	Section <a href="#">Set Hue</a>
Hue Enable	
Saturation	Section <a href="#">Set Saturation</a>
Saturation Enable	

## A.6 Super Palette Control

Table A-6 Super Palette Control

Parameters	Section
Super Palette Enable	Section <a href="#">Set Super Palette Control</a>
Super Palette Selector	
Super Palette Hue	
Super Palette Saturation	

## A.7 LUT Control

Table A-7 LUT Control

Parameters	Section
LUT Selector	Section <a href="#">Set LUT</a>
LUT Enable	
LUT Index	
LUT Value	
LUT Save	

## A.8 Shading Correction

Table A-8 Shading Correction

Parameters	Section
NUC Enable	Section <a href="#">Set Shading Correction</a>
FPNC Enable	
PRNUC Enable	

## A.9 Digital I/O Control

Table A-9 Digital I/O Control

Parameters	Section
Line Selector	Section <a href="#">Trigger Output</a>
Line Mode	
Line Inverter	
Line Status	
Line Status All	
Line Debouncer Time	
Line Source	
Strobe Enable	
Strobe Line Duration	
Strobe Line Delay ( $\mu\text{s}$ )	
Strobe Line Pre Delay ( $\mu\text{s}$ )	

## A.10 Counter and Timer Control

Table A-10 Counter and Timer Control

Parameters	Section
Counter Selector	Section <a href="#">Set and Execute Counter Trigger</a>
Counter Event Source	
Counter Reset Source	

Parameters	Section
Counter Reset	
Counter Value	
Counter Current Value	

## A.11 Sequencer Control

**Table A-11 Sequencer Control**

Parameters	Section
Sequencer Mode	Section <a href="#">Set Sequencer</a>
Sequencer Configuration Mode	
Sequencer Feature Selector	
Sequencer Feature Enable	
Sequencer Restart	
Sequencer Set Total Number	
Sequencer Set Selector	
Sequencer Set Active	
Sequencer Set Load	
Sequencer Set Save	

## A.12 Event Control

**Table A-12 Event Control**

Parameters	Section
Event Selector	Section <a href="#">Set Event Control</a>
Event Notification	

## A.13 Transport Layer Control

**Table A-13 Transport Layer Control**

Parameters	Section
Payload Size	Section <a href="#">Transport Layer Control</a>
GenCP Version Major	
GenCP Version Minor	
U3V Version Major	
U3V Version Minor	
U3VCP SIRM Available	
U3VCP EIRM Available	
U3VCP IIDC2 Available	
U3V Max Command Transfer Length	
U3V Max Acknowledge Transfer Length	
U3V Number Of Stream Channels	
U3V SIRM Address	
U3V SIRM Length	
U3V EIRM Address	
U3V EIRM Length	
U3V Current Speed	

## A.14 Stream Control

**Table A-14 Stream Control**

Parameters	Section
U3V SI Payload Transfer Size	Section <a href="#">Set U3V Protocol Control</a>
U3V SI Payload Transfer Count	
U3V SI Payload FinalTransfer1 Size	
U3V SI Payload FinalTransfer2 Size	

## A.15 User Set Control

Table A-15 User Set Control

Parameters	Section
User Set Current	Section <a href="#">User Set Customization</a>
User Set Selector	
User Set Load	
User Set Save	
User Set Save Status	
User Set Default	



***HIKROBOT***

SHAPE OUR FUTURE INTELLIGENTLY

**Hikrobot Co., Ltd.**

Tel: 400-989-7998

Website: <https://en.hikrobotics.com/>

UD44965B