

Hikrobot Co., Ltd.

Camera Link Line Scan Camera

User Manual

HIKROBOT

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Symbol Conventions

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

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

Available Model

This manual is applicable to the Camera Link Line Scan Camera.

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Contents

Chapter 1 Safety Instruction	1
1.1 Safety Claim.....	1
1.2 Safety Instruction.....	1
1.3 Electromagnetic Interference Prevention	3
1.4 On-Site Construction Precautions	3
Chapter 2 Cleaning Instruction	6
2.1 Device and Lens Cleaning	6
2.1.1 Rubber Dust Air Blower.....	6
2.1.2 Mirror Brush Cleaning.....	7
2.1.3 Lens Wiping.....	7
2.1.4 Lens Cleaning Paper	8
2.2 Device Housing Cleaning	9
Chapter 3 Overview	10
3.1 Introduction.....	10
3.2 Key Features	10
3.3 Operating Principle.....	10
Chapter 4 Device Hardware	12
4.1 Appearance	12
4.2 Power and I/O Connector.....	14
4.3 Indicator.....	15
Chapter 5 Power Supply and Heat Dissipation	17
5.1 Device Power Supply	17
5.1.1 PoCL Power Supply	17
5.1.2 DC Power Supply	17
5.2 Heat Dissipation.....	18
5.2.1 Temperature Parameter	18
5.2.2 Heat Dissipation Measures	20
5.2.3 Low Heat Conduction Material	21

Chapter 6 Accessories	23
6.1 Lens	23
6.1.1 Lens Mount	23
6.1.2 Lens Selection	23
6.2 Cable	24
6.2.1 Cable Selection	24
6.2.2 Wiring Principle	24
Chapter 7 Quick Start Guide	27
7.1 Device Installation	27
7.1.1 Installation Preparation	27
7.1.2 Install Device	28
7.2 Install Client Software	29
7.3 Connect Device to Client Software	30
7.4 Basic Operation	32
Chapter 8 I/O Electrical Features and Wiring	35
8.1 I/O Electrical Features	35
8.1.1 Differential Input Circuit	35
8.1.2 Differential Output Circuit	36
8.2 Signal Wiring	37
8.2.1 Input Signal Wiring	37
8.2.2 Output Signal Wiring	39
Chapter 9 Trigger Input and Output	41
9.1 Trigger Input	41
9.1.1 Set Trigger Mode	41
9.1.2 Set Trigger Source	41
9.1.3 Set Trigger Related Parameters	50
9.2 Trigger Output	59
9.2.1 Enable Line Inverter	60
9.2.2 Enable Strobe Signal	61
Chapter 10 Image Acquisition	67
10.1 Set Line Rate	67
10.1.1 Line Rate Overview	67

10.1.2 Adjust Line Rate	67
10.2 Set Scan Mode	69
10.3 Set Scan Direction	69
10.4 Set Frame Timeout	71
10.5 Set Line Discard Function	72
Chapter 11 Image Parameter	73
11.1 Set Resolution and ROI	73
11.2 Set Image Reverse	74
11.3 Set Pixel Format	75
11.4 Set Test Pattern	75
11.5 Set Binning	77
11.6 Set Exposure Mode	78
11.7 Set Brightness	78
11.8 Set White Balance	80
11.9 Set Black Level	81
11.10 Set Gamma Correction	81
11.11 Set Gain	84
11.11.1 Set Analog Gain	84
11.11.2 Set Digital Gain	84
11.12 Set AOI	85
11.13 Set Color Transformation Control	85
11.14 Set Hue	86
11.15 Set Saturation	88
11.16 Set Super Palette Control	90
11.17 Set TDI Function	90
11.18 Set Multiple Lights Control	91
11.19 Set LUT	93
11.20 Set Shading Correction	93
11.20.1 Set FPNC Correction	93
11.20.2 Set PRNUC Correction	95
11.21 Set Space Correction	98
11.21.1 Set Line Rate Ratio	98

11.21.2 Set Pixel Shift and Parallax Direction	99
11.22 Set Color Abnormal Correction	100
Chapter 12 Other Functions.....	101
12.1 User Set Customization	101
12.1.1 Save User Set	101
12.1.2 Load User Set	102
12.1.3 Set User Default	102
12.2 Device Control	103
12.3 Transport Layer Control.....	104
12.4 File Access Control.....	105
12.5 Firmware Update	106
Chapter 13 Serial Port Tool.....	109
13.1 View Serial Port Information	109
13.2 Set Serial Port Parameters.....	109
Chapter 14 FAQ (Frequently Asked Question)	112
14.1 Why the client software cannot list devices?.....	112
14.2 Why there is no live view in frame grabber software and the indicator is solid blue?	112
14.3 Why the live view is black?	112
14.4 Why the device cannot be triggered although the live view is normal?.....	113
14.5 Why the device cannot get images required by the algorithm although live view and trigger signal are normal?	113
Chapter 15 Revision History	114
Appendix A Device Parameter Index	117
A.1 Device Control.....	117
A.2 Image Format Control.....	118
A.3 Acquisition Control.....	118
A.4 Analog Control	119
A.5 Color Transformation Control	120
A.6 Super Palette Control	121
A.7 LUT Control.....	121
A.8 Encoder Control.....	121

A.9 Frequency Converter Control	122
A.10 Shading Correction.....	122
A.11 Digital IO Control	123
A.12 Counter and Timer Control.....	124
A.13 File Access Control.....	124
A.14 Transport Layer Control.....	125
A.15 User Set Control	125
Appendix B Serial Communication Command List	126
Appendix C Frame Grabber Software	152
C.1 Install Frame Grabber Software	152
C.2 Set Frame Grabber Software.....	152

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.
- 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 specific requirements, please refer to the device's technical 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.
- Keep clean of the device's image acquisition window. It is recommended to use cleaning water (not the alcohol-based corrosive solutions) to wipe off the dust. When the device is not in use, please add a dust cover to protect the image acquisition window.
- 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.
- Use a shielded network cable to connect to the device. If you use a self-made network cable, make sure that the shielding shell at the aviation head is well connected to the aluminum foil or metal braid of the shielding cable.

1.4 On-Site Construction Precautions

When you use the device on the site, overvoltage transient coupled through the Camera Link cable may cause damage to the device or the Camera Link connector on the industrial PC. Please follow the requirements below to avoid this situation.

- Use an installation bracket to connect the device to the rack.

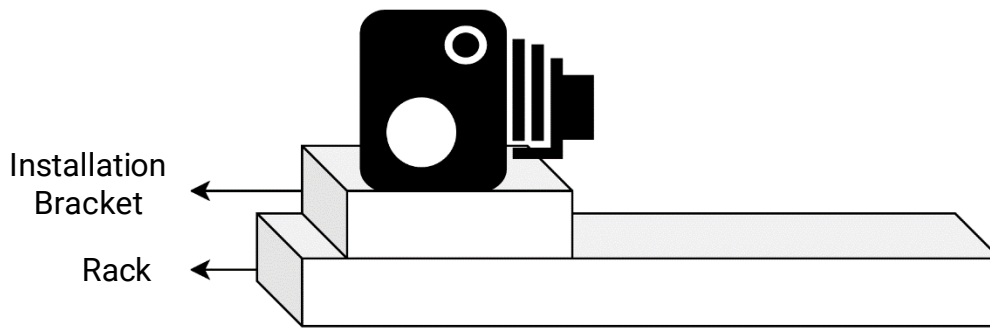


Figure 1-1 Connect Installation Bracket to Rack

- Check if the screw connection areas between the device and the installation bracket, as well as between the installation bracket and the rack, have been properly masked to ensure effective bonding.

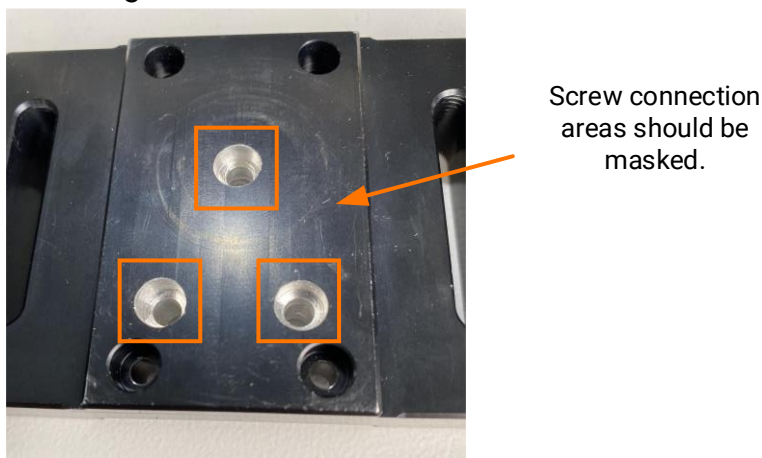


Figure 1-2 Masking

- Use a 2.5 mm² wire to connect the grounding screw hole of the industrial PC to the rack.

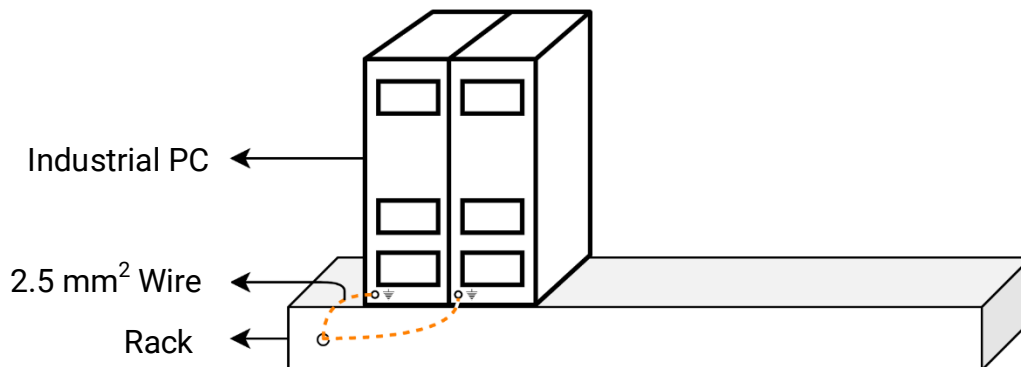


Figure 1-3 Connect Industrial PC to Rack

- If the device and the industrial PC are not connected to the same rack, you can use a 2.5 mm² wire to connect these two racks.

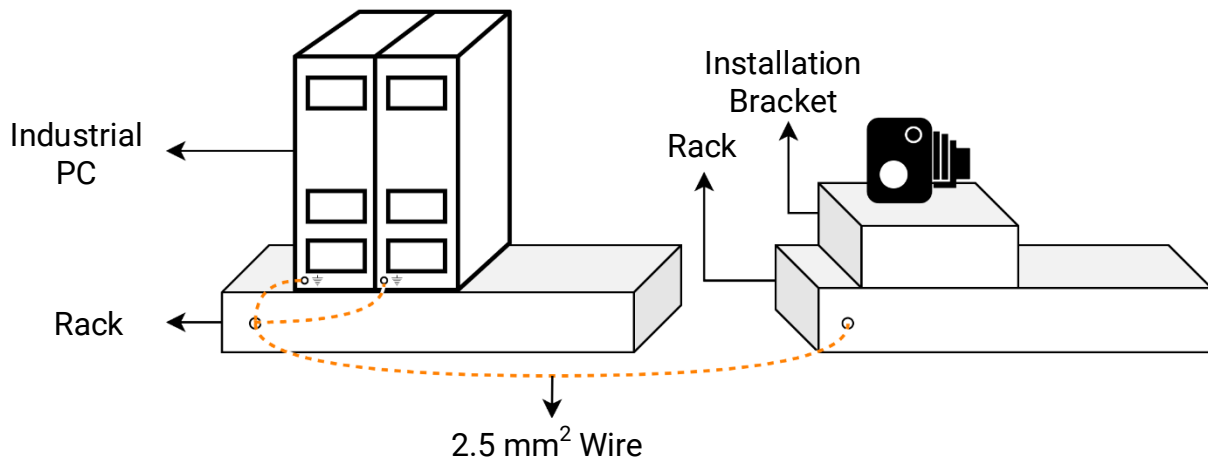


Figure 1-4 Connect Two Racks

- Use a Camera Link shielded cable to reduce the ground impedance between device housing and industrial PC housing.
- Fix the motion cable near the connector interface to prevent the braided shielding from breaking.

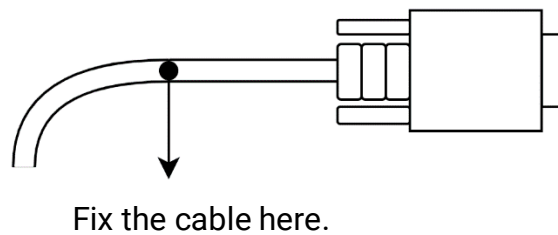


Figure 1-5 Connect to Rack

- It is recommended to power the Camera Link device with a dedicated power supply, not sharing with other devices.

Chapter 2 Cleaning Instruction

2.1 Device and Lens Cleaning

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

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

2.1.1 Rubber Dust Air Blower

You can use a rubber dust 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 dust 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.
-

2.1.2 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.

2.1.3 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.

2.1.4 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.

2.2 Device Housing Cleaning

When cleaning the device, try to clean it in a closed room to avoid a large amount of dust in the environment. The specific operation steps are as follows:

Steps

1. Disconnect the device's power supply.
2. Take a soft lint-free cloth that will not cause static electricity during cleaning and soak it with a neutral detergent.
3. Wipe the device's housing with a soaked, lint-free cloth as appropriate.
4. Wait for the residual moisture to evaporate after wiping. When the moisture has completely evaporated, you can reconnect the device to the power supply.

Note

Do not use compressed air to accelerate evaporation.

After inspecting and confirming that the device lens and its housing are cleaned, install the device lens cap with the mount facing downwards, or store the lens properly.

Chapter 3 Overview

3.1 Introduction

The Camera Link line scan camera uses the Camera Link connector to transmit non-compressed images in real time, and it you can set parameters via the client software, the frame grabber software, serial port tool, SDK, etc. The image data acquisition can be achieved in the frame grabber software.

3.2 Key Features

- Supports configuration modes of Base, Medium, Full and 80-bit via the Camera Link connector.
- Supports TDI function to select different image modes.
- Supports exposure time and gain adjustment.
- Supports PRNUC correction, LUT, Gamma correction, etc.
- Compact design and flexible installation.
- Compatible with Camera Link Protocol and GenICam 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 Camera Link protocol.

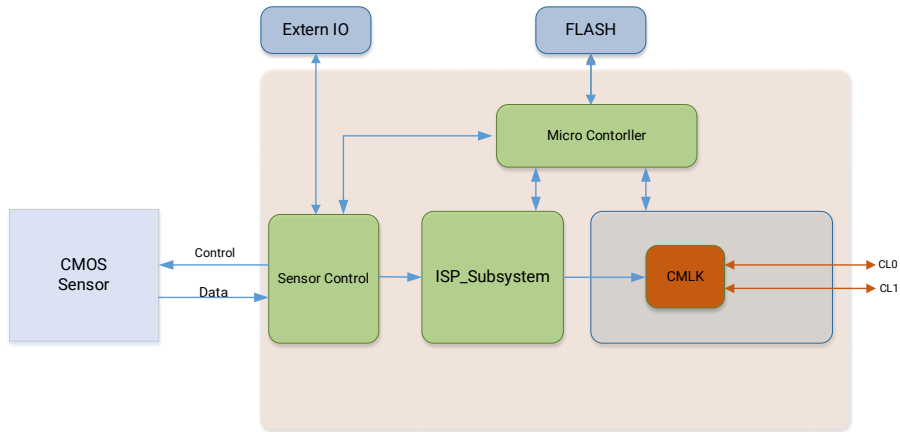


Figure 3-1 Operating Principle

Chapter 4 Device Hardware

4.1 Appearance

 **Note**

- The device's appearance may differ by device models. The image below is 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.
-

Table 4-1 Device Model and Appearance Type

Device Appearance Type	Device Model
Type I Device	MV-CL042-91CC
	MV-CL042-91CM
Type II Device	MV-CL084-91CM-PRO
	MV-CL086-91CC-PRO
Type III Device	MV-CL081-41CM
	MV-CL082-92CM
	MV-CL083-92CC
	MV-CL084-91CM
	MV-CL086-91CC
	MV-CL161-41CM
	MV-CL162-91CM

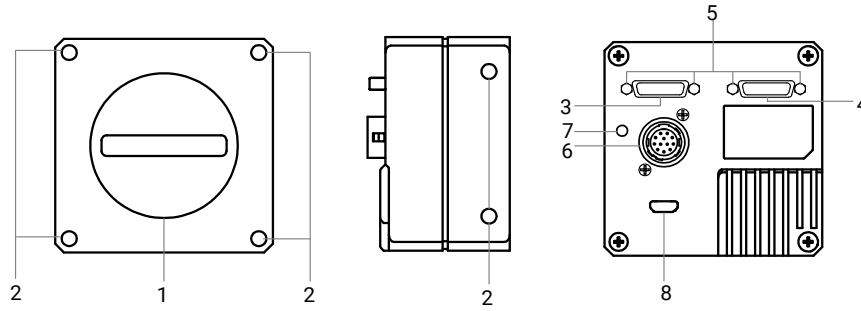


Figure 4-1 Appearance (Type I)

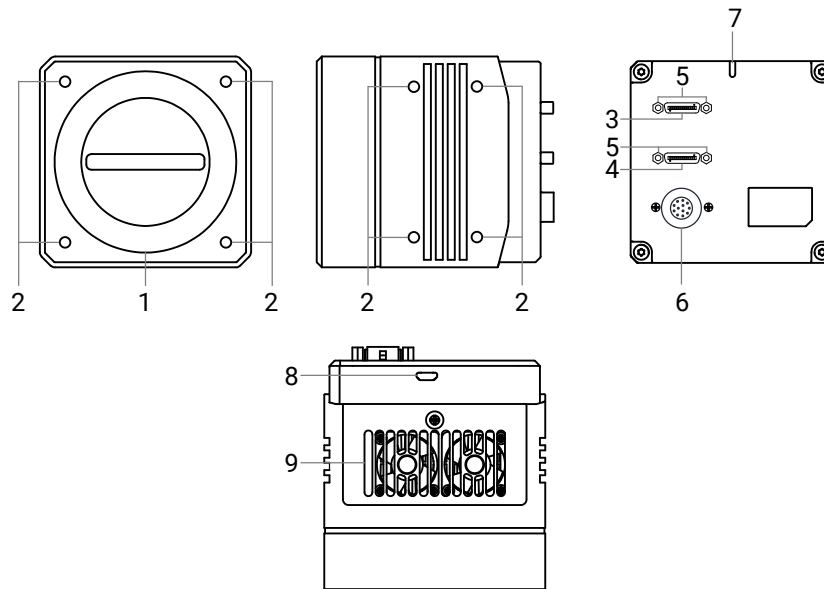


Figure 4-2 Appearance (Type II)

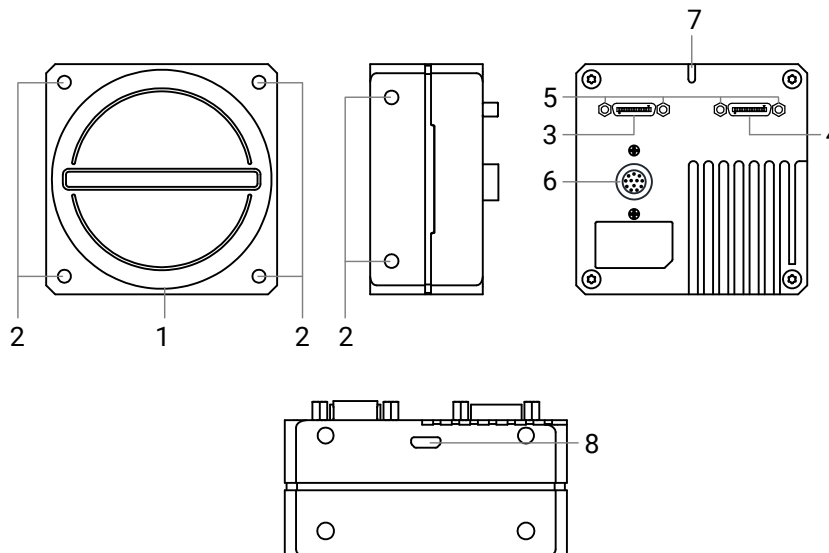


Figure 4-3 Appearance (Type III)

Table 4-2 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.
2	Screw Hole	It is used to fix the device to the installation position. The screw holes are located on the front or side of the device. Refer to the device's specification for specific screw size.
3	CL1 Interface	It refers to the Camera Link 1 with SDR interface, and it is used for data transmission and serial port communication.
4	CL2 Interface	It refers to the Camera Link 2 with SDR interface, and it is used for data transmission.
5	Screw Hole of Camera Link Connector	It refers to the M2 screw hole for fixing the Camera Link cable.
6	Power and I/O Connector	It provides power supply, I/O, and serial port function. It refers to a 12-pin P10 connector. Refer to the device's specification and section Power and I/O Connector for details.
7	LED Indicator	It indicates the device's status. Refer to section Indicator for details.
8	USB Interface	It is used to update the device's firmware. Refer to section Update Firmware for details.
9	Fan	It is used to cool the device to ensure its normal operation.

4.2 Power and I/O Connector

The device has a 12-pin P10 connector serving as the power and I/O connector that provides power supply, I/O, and serial port function.

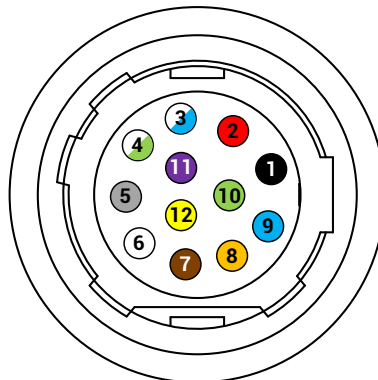


Figure 4-4 12-Pin P10 Connector

Table 4-3 Pin Definitions of 12-Pin P10 Connector

No.	Color	Signal	I/O Signal Source	Description
1	Black	GND	--	Device power supply ground
2	Red	DC_PWR	--	Direct current power supply positive
3	White/Blue	LINE0_P	Line 0+	Differential input/output IO 0 +
4	White/Green	LINE0_N	Line 0-	Differential input/output IO 0 -
5	Gray	GND	--	Device power supply ground
6	White	LINE3_P	Line 3+	Differential input/output IO 3 +
7	Brown	LINE3_N	Line 3-	Differential input/output IO 3 -
8	Orange	LINE4_P	Line 4+	Differential input/output IO 4 +
9	Blue	LINE1_P	Line 1+	Differential input/output IO 1 +
10	Green	LINE1_N	Line 1-	Differential input/output IO 1 -
11	Purple	DC_PWR	--	Direct current power supply positive
12	Yellow	LINE4_N	Line 4-	Differential input/output IO 4 -

 **Note**

- Refer to the table below 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.

4.3 Indicator

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

 **Note**

- The indicator status may differ by device models, and actual devices you purchased shall prevail.
- When the indicator is flashing rapidly and flashing slowly, its unlit interval is 0.2 sec and 1 sec respectively.
- The indicator sometimes may show a purple color when red and blue colors flashing at the same time.

Table 4-4 Indicator Description

No.	Indicator Color	Status	Device Status Description
1	Red	Solid	The device exception occurs.
2	Blue	Solid	The device is in an idle status.
3	Blue	Unlit	The device is powered off.
4	Blue	Flashing rapidly	The device is acquiring images normally.
5	Blue	Flashing slowly	The device is acquiring images in trigger mode.
6	Red and Blue	Slow flashing in alternative	The firmware is updating.

Chapter 5 Power Supply and Heat Dissipation

5.1 Device Power Supply

The device provides two ways of power supply: PoCL power supply and external DC power supply.

When the external DC power supply and PoCL power supply are executed at the same time, the DC power supply takes priority. If the DC power supply is disconnected, the device will switch to PoCL power supply and may restart.

5.1.1 PoCL Power Supply

Some devices can be powered via Power over Camera Link (PoCL). You can insert the Camera Link cable into the SDR connector.

 **Note**

- The PoCL power supply supported or not may differ by the device model. Please refer to the actual one you got.
 - If the PoCL power supply is required for the device, the connected Camera Link frame grabber should also support the PoCL power supply.
-

5.1.2 DC Power Supply

Connect the external DC power supply to the I/O connector through the I/O cable to power the device. Refer to the device's label for the specific voltage range of power supply.

 **Note**

- Using a DC power supply that exceeds the specified voltage range may cause damage or abnormal operation of the device.
 - Inserting a connector that does not match the I/O connector may cause damage or abnormal operation of the device. Refer to section [Power and I/O Connector](#) for details.
 - Do not short-circuit the power supply and ground.
-

You can use an industrial power supply to provide DC power supply for the device. When using it, please observe the following precautions:

- Before carrying out any installation or maintenance work, make sure that the power supply is disconnected from the AC power and that there is no risk of accidental reconnection due to human negligence or wiring issues.
- Do not install the power supply in a humid environment, near liquid, in high-temperature conditions, in direct sunlight, or near flame sources.

- The industrial power supply has exposed high-voltage terminals. Please install it in an enclosed case or cabinet to prevent accidental contact by personnel.
- Maintain sufficient insulation distance between the internal components of the power supply and the screws.
- Ensure that the cooling fan and holes for heat dissipation are unobstructed. If adjacent equipment generates heat, keep it at least 10 cm to 15 cm away from the power supply.
- Make sure the power supply is properly grounded before use.
- When using the power supply, do not exceed the upper limit of its output current and output power. Refer to the power supply's nameplate for specific parameters.
- Non-standard installations or using the power supply in high-temperature environments will increase the temperature of the internal components, potentially reducing output power.
- The power supply contains high-voltage circuits that pose a risk. If any abnormalities occur, disconnect the power first and have it inspected by a technician with professional electrical qualifications. Do not attempt to open the casing yourself.
- Avoid touching the power supply terminals within 5 minutes after the power has been cut off to prevent the risk of electric shock.

5.2 Heat Dissipation

The device contains photosensitive components. If the device's temperature rises, it will have a certain impact on the quality of the acquired image. Based on the above situation, this section will introduce the temperature parameters and installation suggestions to achieve better heat dissipation effect and improve the image quality and reliability of the device.

5.2.1 Temperature Parameter

Working Temperature

The temperature of the key components of industrial cameras is a key factor affecting image quality, operation stability and long-term reliability. The upper limit of the working environment temperature in the specification of the industrial camera refers to the maximum ambient temperature that the device can meet without any additional heat dissipation measures. Running within the working temperature can meet the temperature requirements on the electronic components and ensure the reliable operation of the device.

The monitoring point of the working environment temperature of the device is 80 mm away from the main housing of the device, as shown below. In the space where the device and the temperature measuring point are located, there is no object in the middle and the temperature is evenly distributed.

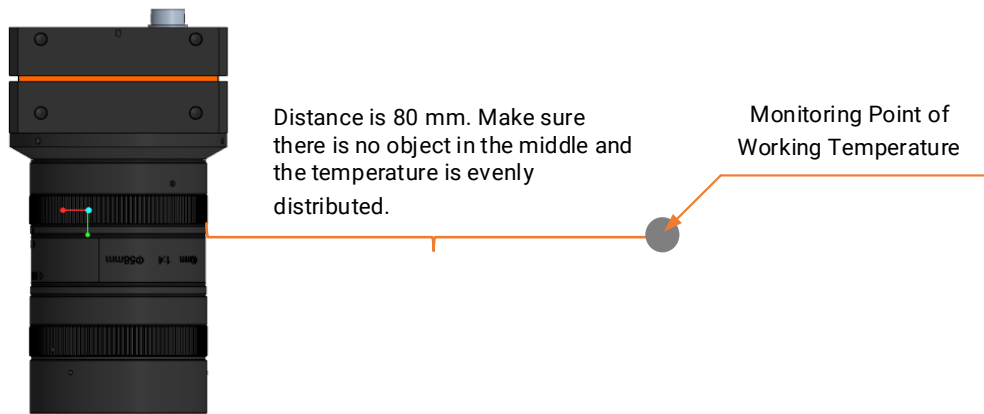


Figure 5-1 Monitoring Point of Working Temperature

Housing Temperature

After the heat generated by the electronic components is conducted to the device's housing, if the device does not have any additional heat dissipation measures, the heat is dissipated to the external environment in the form of convection and radiation through the device's housing.

The temperature of the device's housing will gradually rise during the heat dissipation process, and when the thermal equilibrium state is finally reached, the temperature tends to be stable. Therefore, we often feel that the device's housing has a certain temperature, or feel hot, which is a normal phenomenon of device heat dissipation.

The temperature of the internal electronic components is a key factor affecting image quality, device operating stability, and long-term reliability. Therefore, better image quality and reliability can be obtained by lowering the temperature of the housing and the internal electronic components.

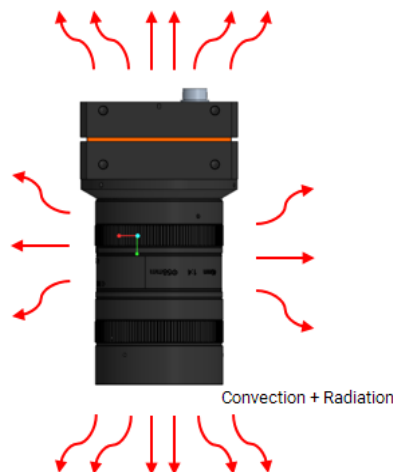


Figure 5-2 Housing Temperature

5.2.2 Heat Dissipation Measures

The temperature of the device housing is influenced by the power consumption, the device size, the environment, and additional heat dissipation measures. By designing the camera to be mounted in the field, additional camera cooling measures can quickly dissipate the heat from the housing to the outside environment.

In the industrial field, the heat of the camera housing can be dissipated through the mounting parts and fixed platforms, and the cooling effect of such cooling measures depends on the thermal conductivity of the material and the mounting parts. This section will be respectively on the material and mounting methods to do specific instructions.

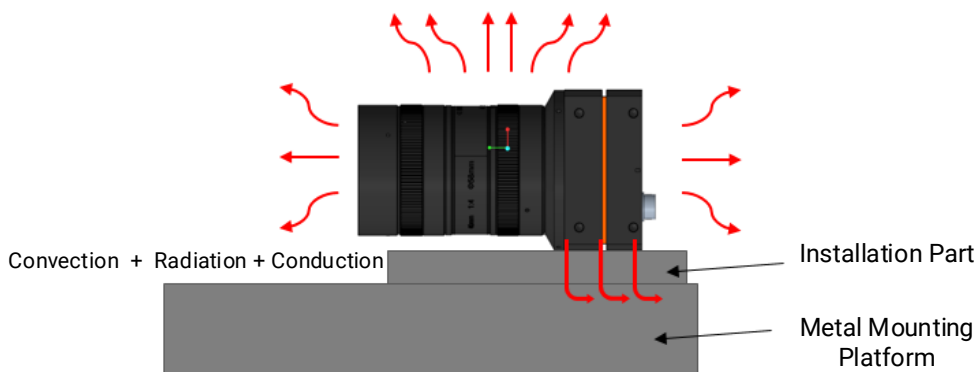


Figure 5-3 Heat Dissipation via Installation Part

- **Installation Part Material**

- Use materials with high heat conduction, such as aluminum and copper, which can quickly transfer heat away.
- Minimize the use of materials with low heat conduction, such as plastic and rubber.

Note

The heat dissipation mentioned in the following part (heat conduction path and contact area) is for materials with high heat conductivity.

- **Heat Conduction Path**

- The heat conduction path of the installation part should be as short as possible to improve the heat conduction efficiency.
- The thickness, length, and bending of the installation part will affect the heat conduction path distance of the device.

As shown in the installation method 1 and 2 in the figure below, the thickness of the installation part should be reduced as much as possible to shorten the heat conduction path from the device to the metal mounting platform via the installation part.

As shown in the installation method 3 and 4 in the figure below, the extension of the length of the installation part and the use of bent metal will lead to the lengthening of

the heat conduction path of the device.

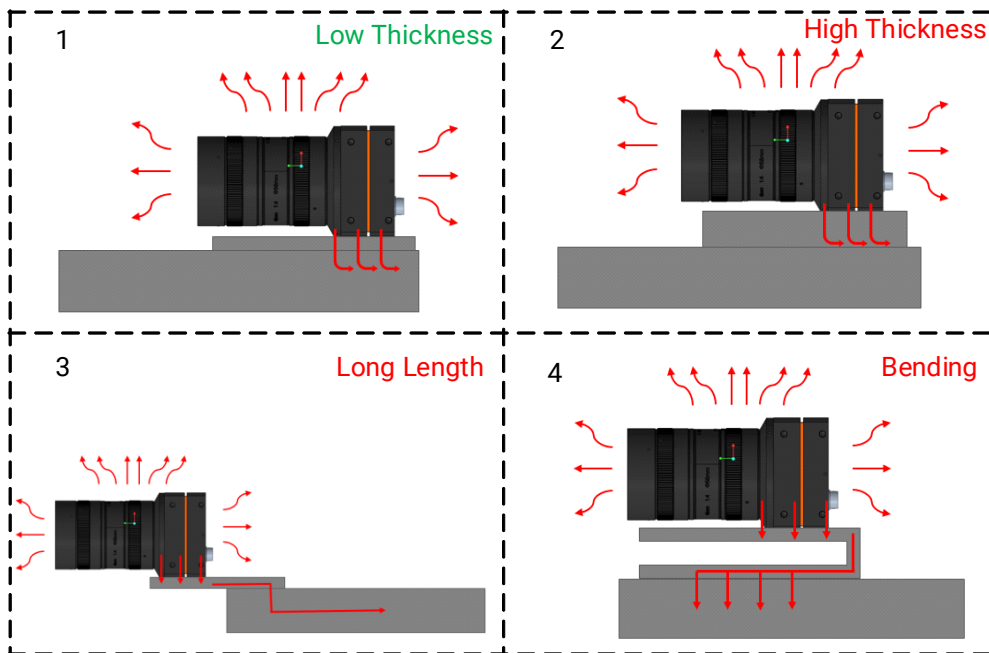


Figure 5-4 Heat Conduction Path of Different Installation Methods

● **Contact Area**

Surface contact should be used among the device, installation parts and the mounting platform, and the contact area between installation surfaces should be increased as much as possible to improve the heat dissipation of the device. The flatness of the installation part should be within 0.1 mm, in case the actual contact surface is not completely close, affecting the heat dissipation effect.

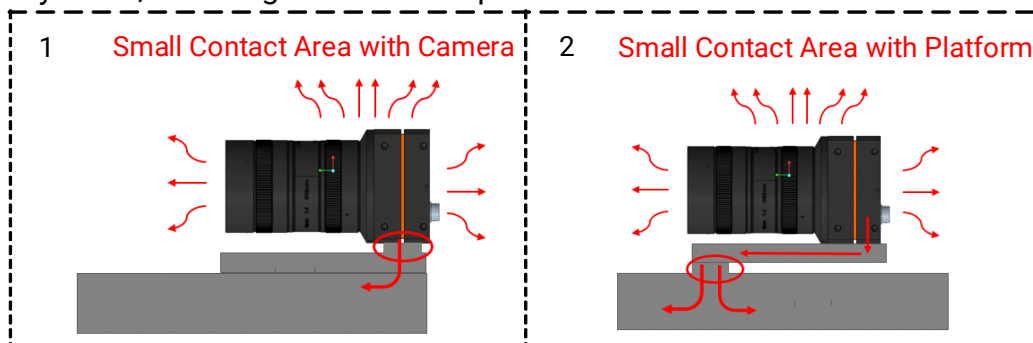


Figure 5-5 Contact Area

5.2.3 Low Heat Conduction Material

If the installation part is made of plastic, rubber, or other materials with poor heat conduction, the application of ventilation equipment such as fans or air conditioners can increase the airflow over the device's surface. This reduces the ambient air temperature around the device, enhancing heat dissipation through convection and thereby reducing the temperature of housing. As a result, the image quality and reliability of the device are

improved.

If the mounting platform is made of materials with very poor heat conduction such as plastic and wall, heat dissipation can be improved in the following ways:

- Increase the surface area of the installation part.
If the installation part is in good contact with the device, it can be regarded as a part of the device's housing. The larger the heat dissipation area of the housing, the better the heat dissipation effect. Therefore, the larger the surface area of the installation part, the better the heat dissipation effect.
- The installation part can be made into a metal heat dissipation tooth shape, or a large area flat plate to improve the heat dissipation effect.

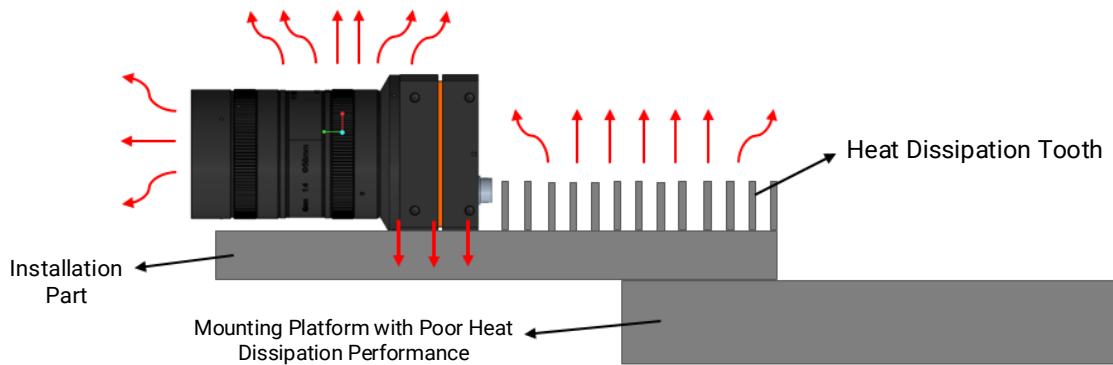


Figure 5-6 Add Heat Dissipation Tooth

- While increasing the heat dissipation area of the installation part, painting and oxidation can be used to increase the radiation heat exchange of the installation part to the external environment and strengthen the heat dissipation of the device.

Chapter 6 Accessories

6.1 Lens

6.1.1 Lens Mount

The device supports standard M42-mount and M72-mount lenses. The M42-mount lenses can be connected to F-mount, C-mount, and other lenses via the adapter ring, while the M72-mount lenses connected to F-mount lenses via the adapter ring. The thread depth of the M42-mount lens is not less than 5.5 mm, and the thread depth of the M72-mount lens is not less than 5 mm

6.1.2 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 M42-mount and M72-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.

6.2 Cable

6.2.1 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.

6.2.2 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.

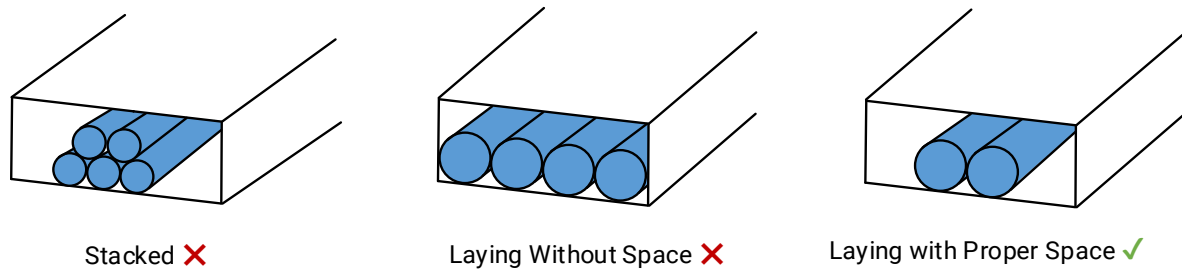


Figure 6-1 Cable Laying

- 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.

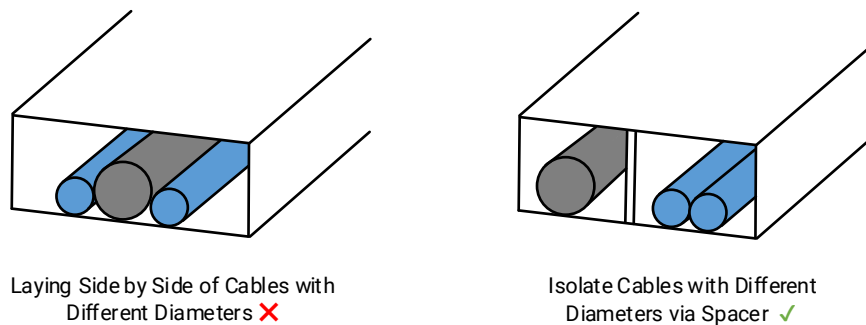


Figure 6-2 Isolated via Spacer

- 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.

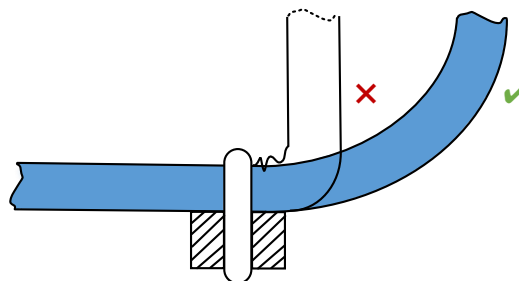


Figure 6-3 Vertically Bended Prohibited

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

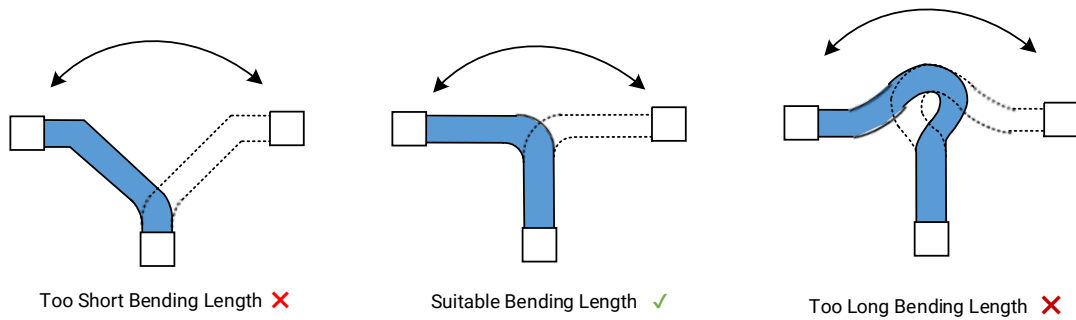


Figure 6-4 Suitable Bending Length

- Please keep a sufficient bending radius.

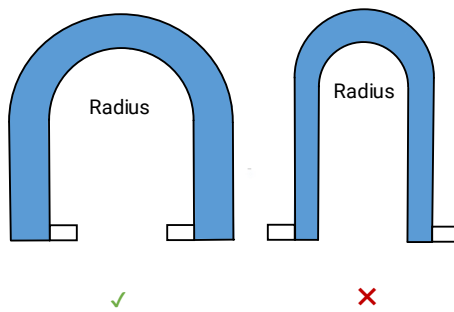


Figure 6-5 Sufficient Bending Radius

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

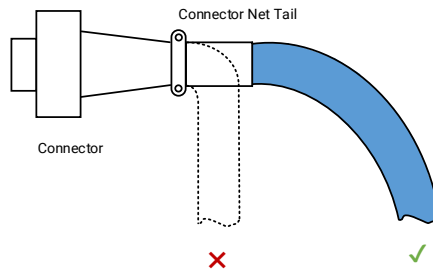


Figure 6-6 Assemble Connector

- Do not bind cables of different diameters together.

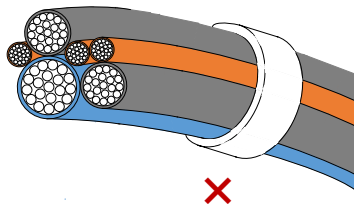


Figure 6-7 Improper Binding

Chapter 7 Quick Start Guide

7.1 Device Installation

7.1.1 Installation Preparation

You need to prepare following accessories before device installation.

Table 7-1 Accessories

No.	Name	Required/ Optional	Quantity	Description
1	Frame Grabber	Required	1	It refers to the Camera Link frame grabber that you need to purchase separately.
2	Power and I/O Cable	Required	1	It refers to the 12-pin power and I/O cable. You need to purchase separately.
3	DC Power Supply	Required	1	You should select a suitable power adapter or switch power supply according to the device power supply and consumption. You need to purchase separately.
4	Camera Link Cables	Required	1/2	It refers to the Camera Link cable. One end of the cable connected to the device is a SDR connector, while the other end connected to the frame grabber should be selected based on the model of frame grabber. You can use 1/2 Camera Link cable(s) to transmit data, and need to purchase cables separately. When two cables are used, their lengths should be the same
5	Lens	Required	1	You need to purchase separately in accordance with device's lens mount.
6	Lens Adapter	Optional	1	If other lenses are used, you need to purchase the lens adapter separately.

7.1.2 Install Device

The topology diagram of the device is shown below.

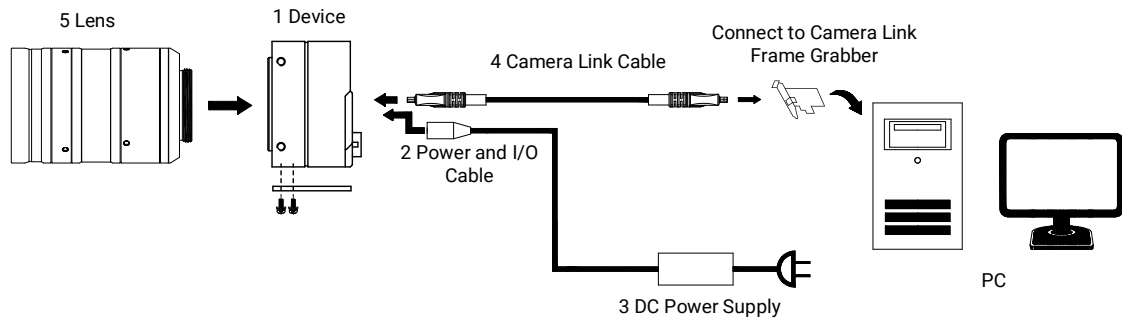


Figure 7-1 Topology Diagram

Note

The topology diagram is for reference only.

Before You Start

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

Steps

1. Fix the device to the installation position, select an appropriate lens, and install on the device.
-

Note

During device installation, heat dissipation measures of installation parts can be taken to improve the efficiency of heat dissipation. Refer to section [Heat Dissipation Measures](#) for details.

2. Connect the device to Camera Link frame grabber via Camera Link cable(s) before connecting the power supply.
-

Note

- The Camera Link connector on the device is a SDR connector. You should select the appropriate cable for connection, and make sure the connector order of the device corresponds to that of the frame grabber.
 - The device has 2 Camera Link connectors which can transmit data. The configuration mode and device interface vary with the number of connectors.
 - The configuration mode is determined by three factors: device compatibility, frame grabber compatibility, the number of used connectors.
-

Table 7-2 Interface Quantity and Device Interface

Used Connector Quantity	Device Interface	Configuration Mode
1	CL1	Base
2	CL1, CL2	Medium, Full, 80-bit

3. Connect the device to an applicable power adapter or switching power supply via power and I/O cable. Refer to section [Power and I/O Connector](#) for details.

7.2 Install Client Software

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 7/10/11, 32/64-bit Linux, and Android 4.4 to 9.0 operating systems. Here we take Windows as an example.
- The Camera Link camera can be connected to the client software with version 3.1.0 and later.
- 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.

Steps

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

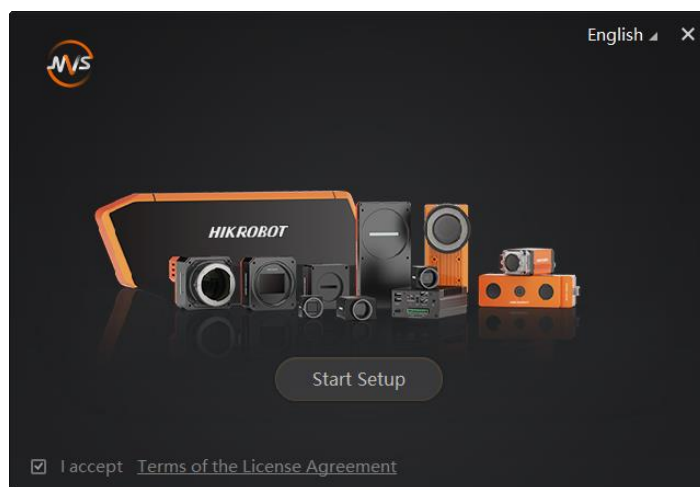


Figure 7-2 Installation Interface

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.

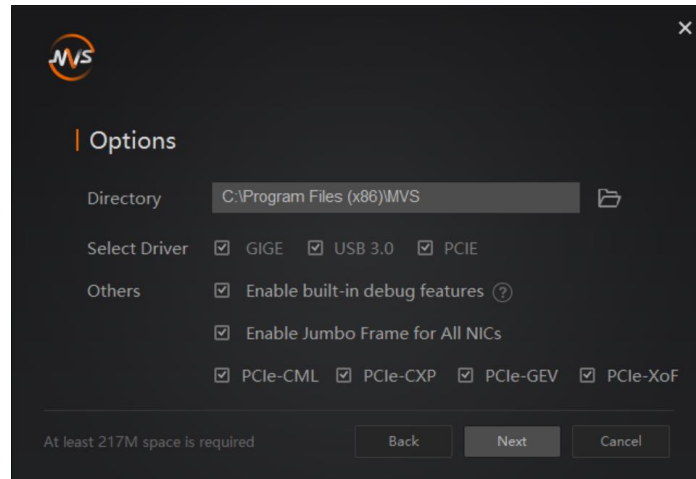


Figure 7-3 Installation Options

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 checked.
 - **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.

7.3 Connect Device to Client Software

Steps

1. Run the MVS client software.
2. Click  in **GenTL** in device list, and select **Default Load** or **Import CTI File** to load CTI file.

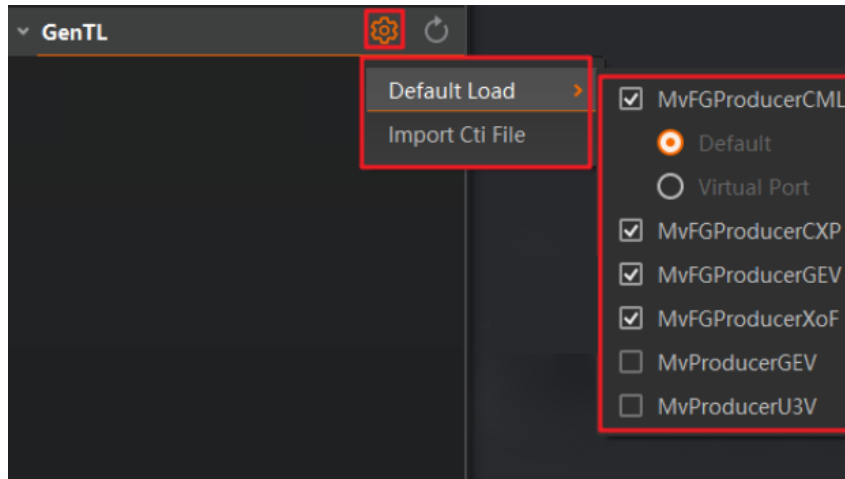


Figure 7-4 Select CTI File

- If you select **Default Load**, check **MvFGProducerCML** and the client software will enumerate the frame grabber automatically.

Note

If you need to enumerate the virtual cameras, you can check **Virtual Port** under the **MvFGProducerCML**, open the CTI file through the virtual serial port, and then you can directly enumerate the virtual camera under the frame grabber and perform corresponding operations.

- If you select **Import CTI File**, select **MvFGProducerCML.cti** file from the local PC, and click **Open**.

Note

- The SDK file path for the GenTL standard library is C:\Program Files (x86)\CommonFiles\MVS\Runtime.
- The CTI file is divided into 32-bit and 64-bit, please select according to actual needs. The 32-bit CTI file path is located: C:\Program Files (x86)\Common Files\MVS\Runtime\Win32_i86. The 64-bit CTI file path is located: C:\Program Files (x86)\CommonFiles\MVS\Runtime\Win64_x64.

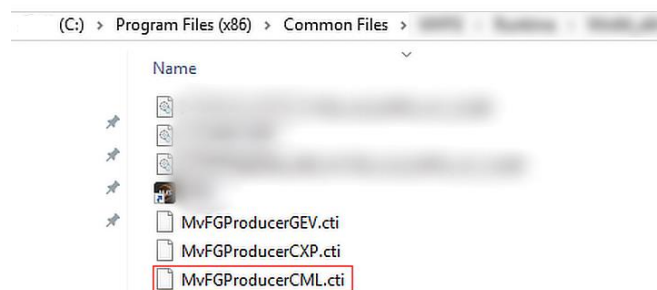



Figure 7-5 Load GenTL Library

3. Click  in the specific frame grabber name to connect it. The client software will enumerate and connect to the device under the frame grabber automatically.

 **Note**

The purpose of different CTI files varies. Please select the appropriate one based on your needs in the installation directory of the client software, and refer to the user manual of client software for details.

7.4 Basic Operation

Steps

 **Note**

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

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

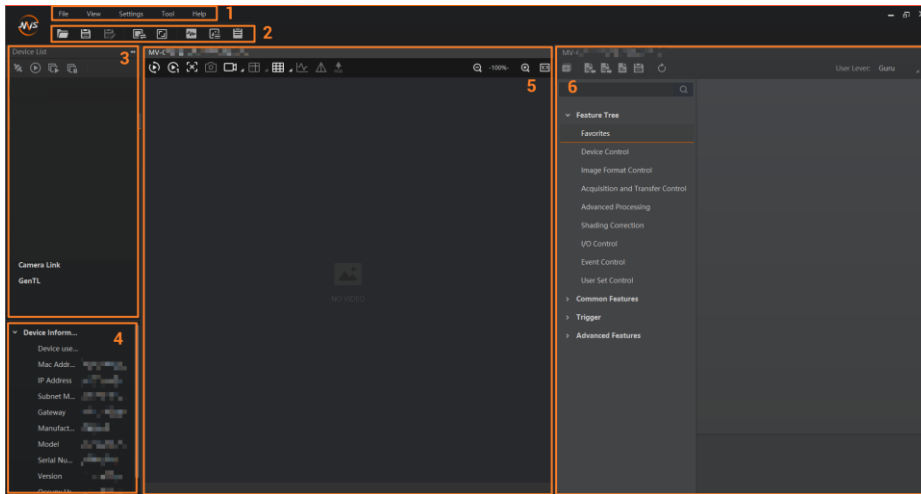


Figure 7-6 Main Window


 **Note**

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

Table 7-3 Main Window Description

No.	Name	Description
1	Menu Bar	The menu bar displays function modules, including File, View, Settings, Tool, and Help.
2	Control Toolbar	The control toolbar provides quick operations for the device,

No.	Name	Description
		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. Currently, the Camera Link cameras does not support.
6	Feature Panel	This panel displays the device's parameters, and you can configure them according to actual demands.

1. Set the device's pixel format, exposure time, etc., in the feature panel.
2. Click  in the display window to acquire images continuously.
3. Set flat field correction in the feature panel according to the needs.

Note

The white balance settings are required for the color camera in order to output a true color image.

4. In the client software, capture an image and check if the image brightness is normal. If the image is too bright or too dark, you may add an additional light source, or adjust the lens aperture to improve the brightness.
5. Check whether the captured image is in focus. If not, you may perform the following steps:
 - 1) Place a legend with clear edges that can distinguish between dark and bright, and make sure the legend is in the range of the camera's field of view.
 - 2) Adjust the focus knob on the lens to ensure the dark and bright edges can be clearly distinguished.
 - 3) If the edges occupies within 3 pixels in width, it means that the image is in focus.

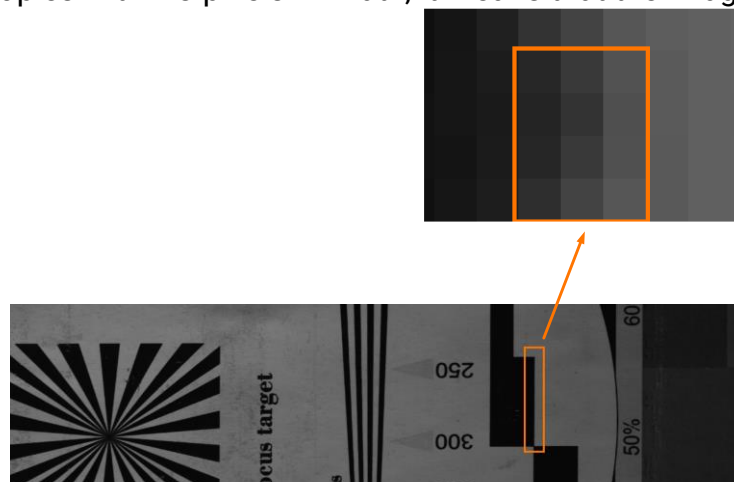


Figure 7-7 Legend

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.

7. Go to **Transport Layer Control** → **Device Tap Geometry** to check or set the tap geometry. The **CI Configuration** displays the mode that the device adopts currently.

 **Note**

The device's tap geometry should match with that of the frame grabber, and inconsistent parameters may lead to image exception.

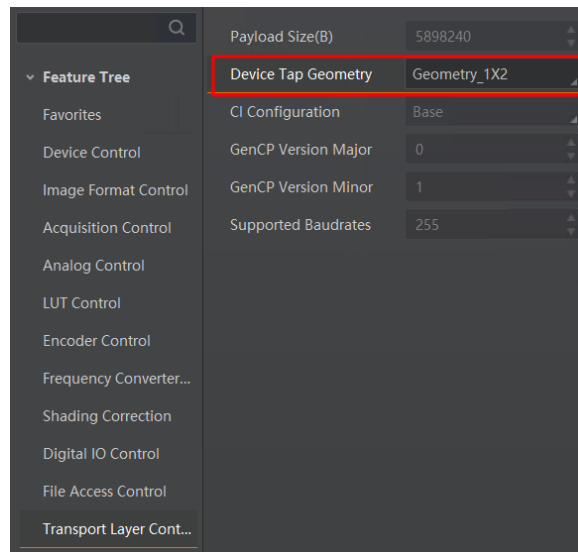


Figure 7-8 Set Tap Geometry

Chapter 8 I/O Electrical Features and Wiring

The device has 4 configurable input or output lines (Line 0/1/3/4), and these lines can be configured as differential input/output according to actual demands.

8.1 I/O Electrical Features

8.1.1 Differential Input Circuit

The differential input signal in I/O signals supports the single-ended input, and its internal circuit is shown below.

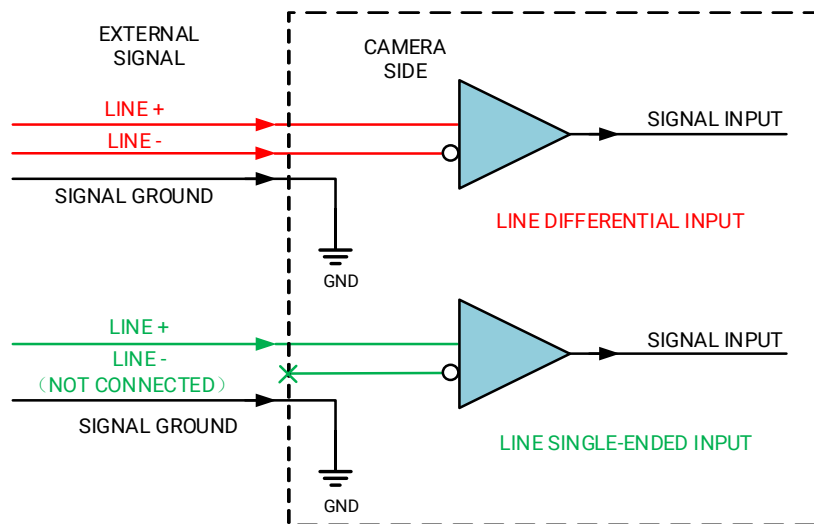


Figure 8-1 Internal Circuit of Differential Input

The RS-422 standard, RS-644 standard, and TTL & LVTTTL standard input signal are applied to the differential input.

RS-422 Standard Input

In order to make sure the normal operation of input circuit, it is required to connect device's ground signal with external ground signal if the differential input adopts RS-422 standard signal.

RS-422 standard defines the connection of the bus structure, and the inputs of several devices can be connected to the RS-422. Up to 10 devices can be connected at the same time, of which only one device is the main dispenser (D) and other devices are receivers (R). The circuit length between the receiver and the bus should be as short as possible. The bus must have a 120 Ω terminal resistance (RT).

When the device is the last receiver on the bus structure, the device's terminal resistance

needs to be enabled, and the rest device's terminal resistances need to be disabled. Multiple terminal resistance should not be enabled on the bus structure, which will reduce signal reliability and may cause damage to the RS-422 device.

RS-644 Standard Input

If the differential input adopts RS-644 standard signal, the input terminal's 120 Ω terminal resistance should be enabled.

TTL & LVTTTL Standard Input

If the differential input adopts TTL & LVTTTL standard signal, the input terminal's 120 Ω terminal resistance should be disabled, and its input electrical feature requirement is shown below.

Table 8-1 Electrical Feature Requirement of TTL & LVTTTL

Voltage Range	Description
0 V to 1 V	Level low
1 V to 3 V	Unstable voltage, and it is not recommended to use it.
3.3 V to 24 V	Level high

8.1.2 Differential Output Circuit

The internal circuit of differential output signal in I/O signals is shown below.

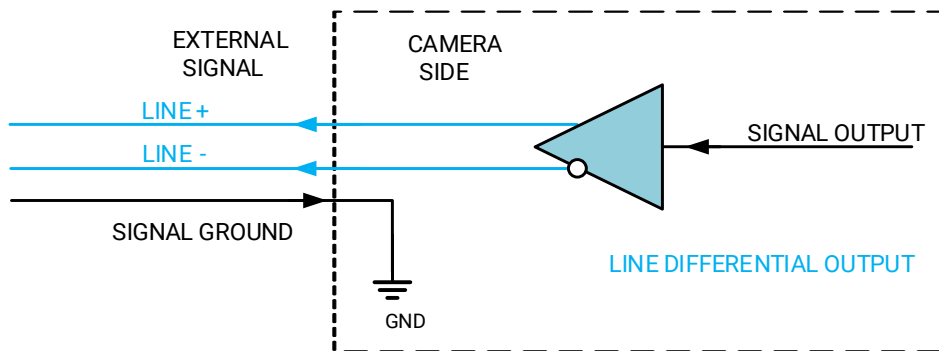


Figure 8-2 Internal Circuit of Differential Output

The RS-422 standard and RS-644 standard are applied to the differential output.

RS-422 Standard Output

In order to make sure the normal operation of output circuit, it is required to connect device's ground signal with external ground signal. The output interface can be connected to the RS-422 bus structure as a main dispenser.

RS-644 Standard Output

The device adopting RS-422 standard output signal cannot directly connect to RS-644 standard. When connecting RS-644 standard output, it is required to add a resistance network in device's output location. In order to make sure the normal operation of output circuit, it is required to connect device's ground signal with external ground signal.

8.2 Signal Wiring

This section takes the Type I device as an example to introduce how to wire the device according to its pin definitions.

Note

Before wiring, PoCL function should be disabled. After wiring is finished, you can enable this function according to needs.

8.2.1 Input Signal Wiring

The device can receive input signals via the hardware trigger to acquire images. The input signals include differential signal and single-ended signal.

Note

- Make sure that the hardware trigger signals have been configured as input signal.
 - The signal source refers to any device that is directly connected to the camera's I/O.
-

The wiring is shown below if the differential signal source provides trigger signal.

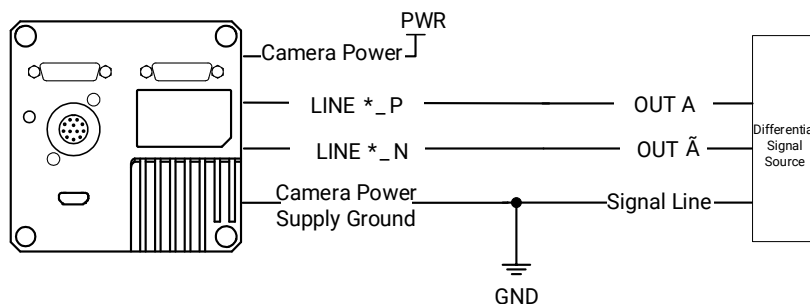


Figure 8-3 Differential Input Wiring

Note

For differential signal source, the camera's power ground should be connected to the signal ground of the differential signal source device.

If the PNP single-ended signal source provides signal, there are two different wirings as shown below.

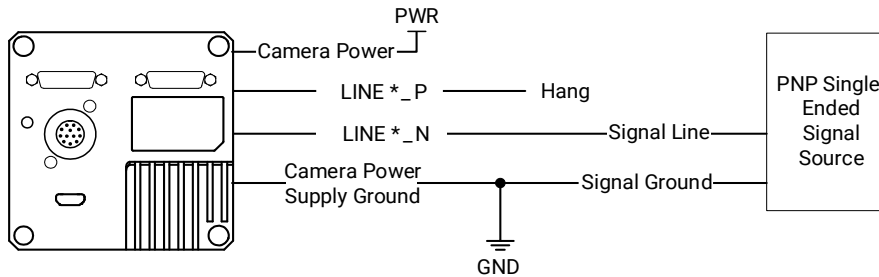


Figure 8-4 PNP Single-Ended Input Wiring Without Pull-Down Resistor

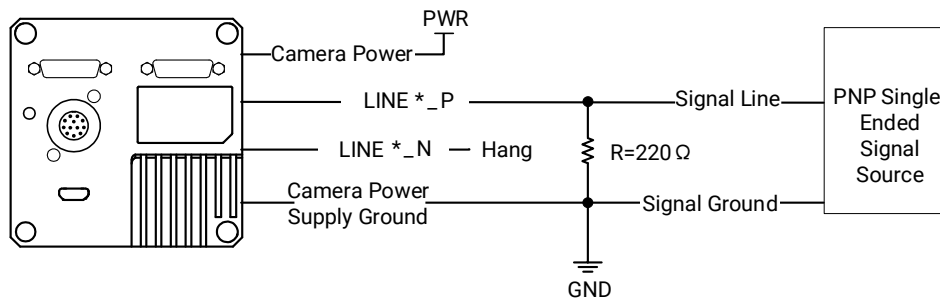


Figure 8-5 PNP Single-Ended Input Wiring with Pull-Down Resistor

If the NPN single-ended signal source provides signal, there are two different wirings as shown below.

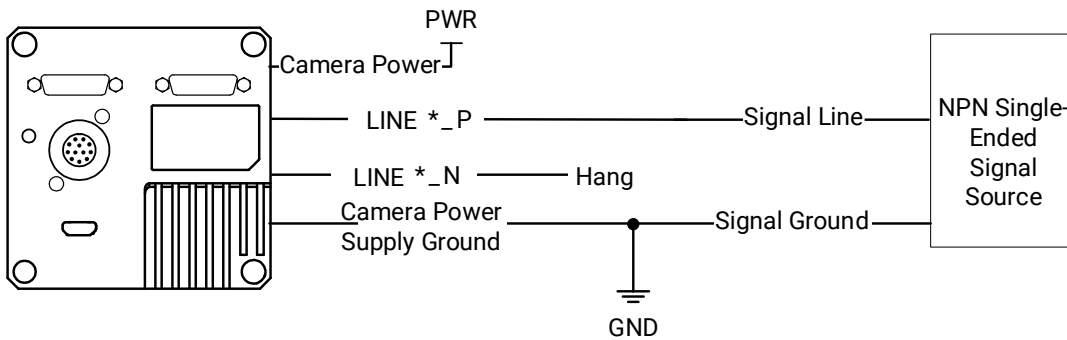


Figure 8-6 NPN Single-Ended Input Wiring Without Pull-Up Resistor

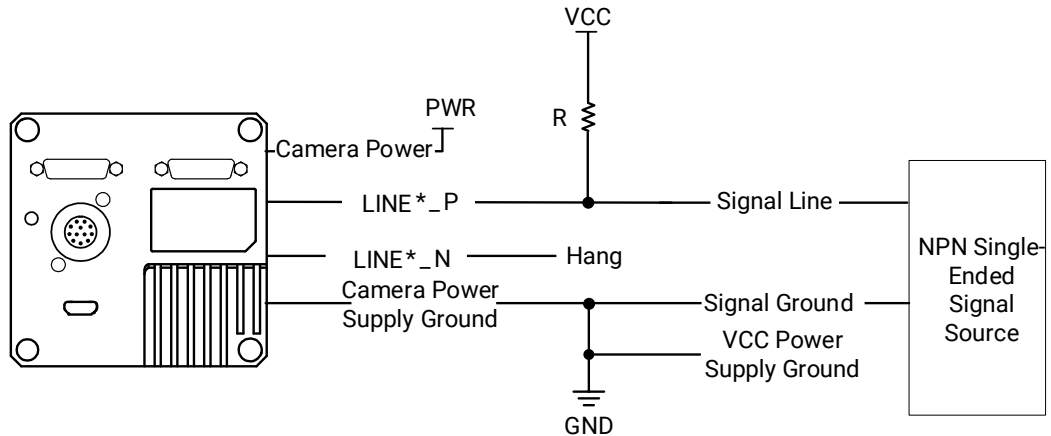


Figure 8-7 NPN Single-Ended Input Wiring with Pull-Up Resistor

Table 8-2 Relation Between Voltage and Resistance

VCC	R	Power of Resistance
5 VDC	1 KΩ	$\geq 1/16$ W
12 VDC	4.7 KΩ	$\geq 1/16$ W
24 VDC	10 KΩ	$\geq 1/16$ W

Note

The power range of resistance is $R \geq 1/16$ W.

8.2.2 Output Signal Wiring

The four bi-directional I/O lines of type I, type III, and type IV devices can be configured to output signal to trigger other devices.

Note

Wiring varies depending on I/O signal which is configured as differential output or single-ended output.

If I/O signals are used as differential output, the wiring is shown below.

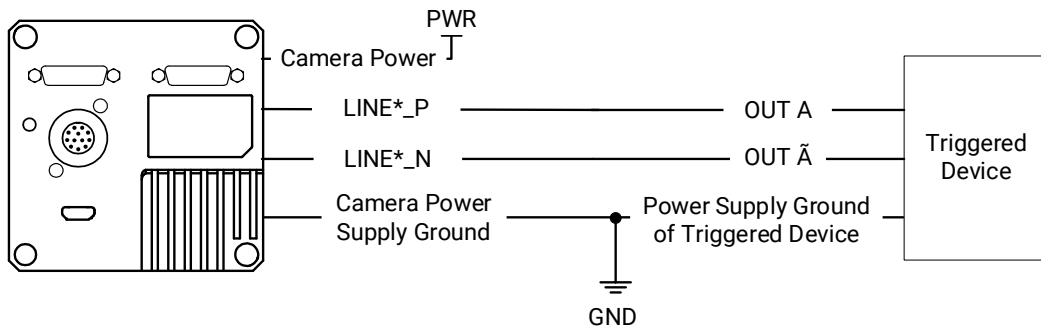


Figure 8-8 Differential Output Wiring

If I/O signals are used as single-ended output, the triggered device needs a LVTTTL level trigger with 3.3 V above, and a pull-up resistor ranging between 1 K Ω and 10 K Ω should be added. The value of the VCC voltage should match with that of the required trigger voltage.

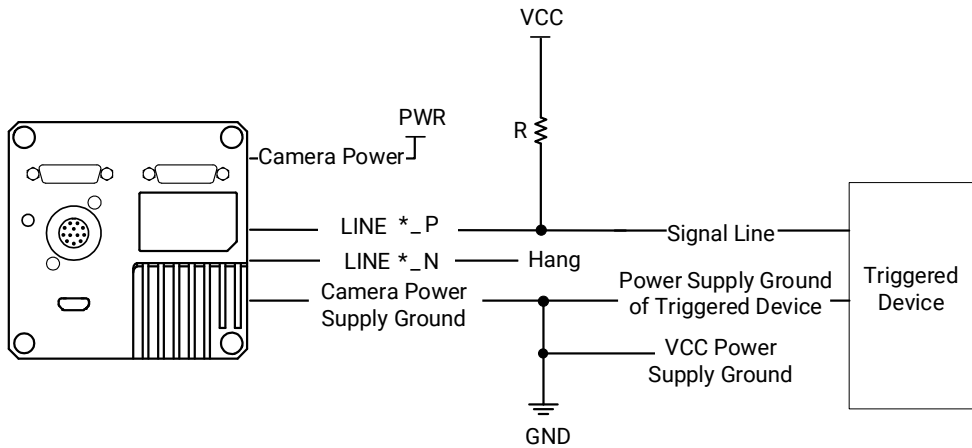


Figure 8-9 Single-Ended Output Wiring with Pull-Up Resistor

Table 8-3 Relation between Voltage and Resistance

VCC	R	Power of Resistance
5 VDC	1 K Ω	$\geq 1/16$ W
12 VDC	4.7 K Ω	$\geq 1/16$ W
24 VDC	10 K Ω	$\geq 1/16$ W

Note

- The power range of resistance is $R \geq 1/16$ W.
- Generally, it is recommended that the VCC of pull-up resistor uses the device's power supply or the triggered device power supply. If a third-party power supply is used, the power ground should be the same as the device's power ground and the triggered device power ground.

Chapter 9 Trigger Input and Output

9.1 Trigger Input

9.1.1 Set Trigger Mode

The device has 4 types of trigger modes, including internal trigger mode, line trigger mode, frame trigger mode, and line + frame trigger mode. The trigger mode is controlled by **Trigger Selector** and **Trigger Mode** in **Acquisition Control**.

Table 9-1 Trigger Mode Description

Trigger Mode	Trigger Selector Parameter	Trigger Mode Parameter	Description
Internal Trigger	Line Start	Off	The device acquires images per lines via its internal signal and outputs images per frames according to configured parameters.
	Frame Burst Start	Off	
Line Trigger	Line Start	On	The device acquires images per lines via the external signal and outputs images per frames according to configured parameters.
	Frame Burst Start	Off	
Frame Trigger	Line Start	Off	The device acquires images after receiving the external signal, and acquires images per lines via its internal signal.
	Frame Burst Start	On	
Line + Frame Trigger	Line Start	On	The device acquires images after receiving the external signal, and acquires images per lines via another external signal.
	Frame Burst Start	On	

9.1.2 Set Trigger Source

The device's trigger source includes software trigger, hardware trigger, shaft encoder control, frequency converter control, frame grabber trigger, and anyway mode. Refer to the tables below to see the trigger source under frame trigger mode or in line trigger mode.

 **Note**

- The trigger sources in the tables below are valid for frame trigger mode, line trigger

mode, or line + frame trigger mode.

- In line + frame trigger mode, when the trigger source selected by the frame trigger and the line trigger and the trigger-related parameters are the same, the first signal of trigger source will be used as the frame trigger signal to make the device start to acquire images, and the subsequent signals as line trigger signal to acquire images per lines until the processing of one frame of image is completed, and then the processing of the next frame of image is performed.

Table 9-2 Trigger Source Description in Frame Trigger Mode

External Trigger Source	Path	Parameter	Description
Software Trigger	Acquisition Control → Trigger Source	Software	The software sends trigger signal to the device via Camera Link connector to acquire images.
Hardware Trigger		Line *	External device connects to the device via device's I/O interface. External device sends trigger signal to the device to acquire images.
Frequency Converter Control		Frequency Converter	This trigger source sends trigger signal to the device through frequency conversion to acquire images.
Frame Grabber Trigger		CC 1/2/3/4	The frame grabber sends trigger signals to the device to acquire images.
Anyway		Anyway	The device can receive software trigger, hardware trigger, frequency converter control, or frame grabber trigger to acquire images.

Table 9-3 Trigger Source Description in Line Trigger Mode

External Trigger Source	Path	Parameter	Description
Hardware Trigger	Acquisition Control → Trigger Source	Line *	External device connects to the device via device's I/O interface. External device sends trigger signal to the device to acquire images.
Shaft Encoder Control		Encoder Module Out	This trigger source sends trigger signal to the device through shaft encoder module to acquire images.
Frequency Converter Control		Frequency Converter	This trigger source sends trigger signal to the device through frequency conversion to acquire images.
Frame Grabber Trigger		CC 1/2/3/4	The frame grabber sends trigger signals to the device to acquire images.

External Trigger Source	Path	Parameter	Description
Anyway		Anyway	The device can receive hardware trigger, shaft encoder control, frequency converter control, or frame grabber trigger to acquire images.

Set and Execute Software Trigger

The software trigger is valid when the frame trigger is enabled.

Steps

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

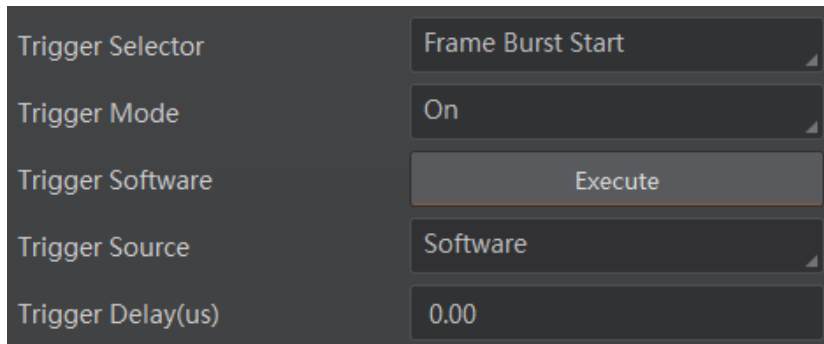


Figure 9-1 Set and Execute Software Trigger

Note

Refer to section [Set Trigger Related Parameters](#) for parameters that can be configured in the trigger source, including acquisition burst frame count, trigger delay, and trigger cache.

Set and Execute Hardware Trigger

The hardware trigger is valid when the frame trigger or line trigger is enabled. 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 Selector**, and select **Frame Burst Start** or **Line Start**.
2. Select **On** as **Trigger Mode**.
3. Select **Line *** as **Trigger Source** according to actual demands.

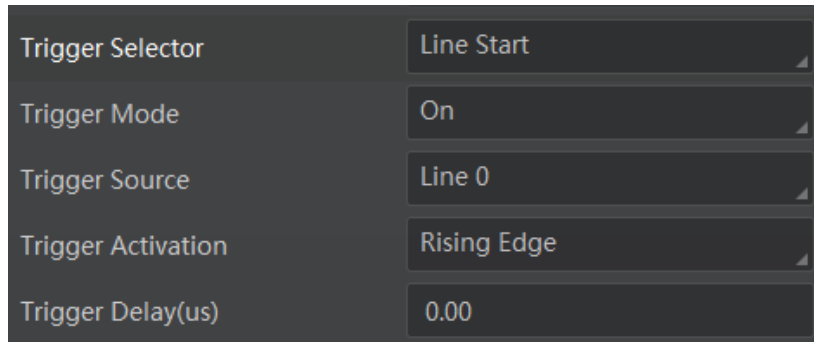


Figure 9-2 Set and Execute Hardware Trigger

Note

Refer to section [Set Trigger Related Parameters](#) for parameters that can be configured in the trigger source, including acquisition burst frame count, trigger activation, trigger delay, trigger debouncer, and trigger cache.

When selecting bi-directional configurable line as the hardware trigger source, you need to make sure that its line mode is input. Go to **Digital IO Control**, select specific line as **Line Selector**, and **Input** as **Line Mode**.

Note

Here we take Line 1 as an example to introduce how to set bi-directional configurable line as the hardware trigger source. Refer to the device you got for the actual condition.

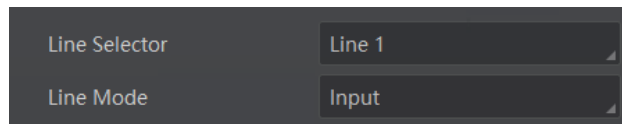


Figure 9-3 Line Selector

You can also set the signal type for the selected bi-directional configurable line. Go to **Digital IO Control**, and set **Line Format** according to actual demands.

- **SingleEnded**: It can receive single-ended input signal.
- **Differential**: It can receive TTL & LVTTTL standard input signal.

Caution

You need to select line format according to the external device connected. Otherwise, I/O may be damaged.

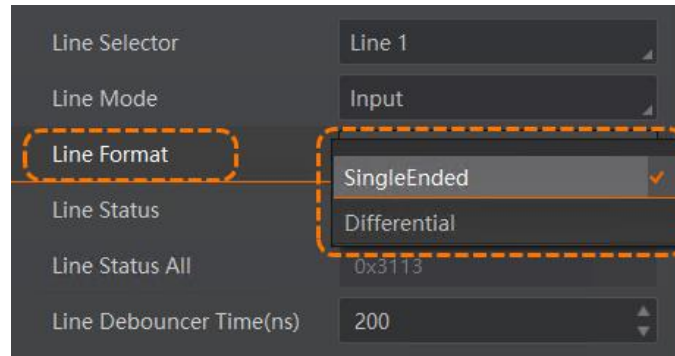


Figure 9-4 Set Line Format

Set and Execute Shaft Encoder Control

If the device enables the line trigger, you can select shaft encoder control as trigger source. At this time, the device will receive signal A and signal B with phase difference. The function demonstration of shaft encoder module is shown below.

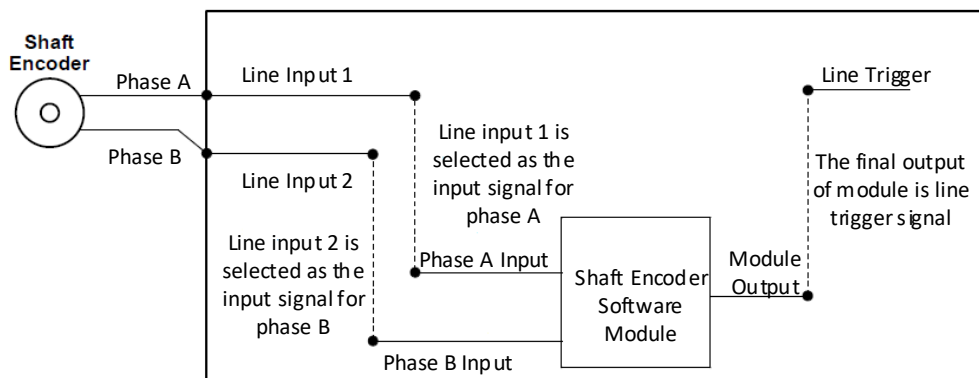


Figure 9-5 Function Demonstration

The advantages of shaft encoder are as follows:

- Encoder output pulse frequency is proportional to rotating speed.
- The output pulse acts as a trigger signal for line scan device.
- Synchronize acquisition speed and sample movement of device.
- Non-uniform motion can also be a perfect match.
- A trigger signal can be set as acquiring multiple lines or multiple frames with adjustable ratio.

Follow steps below to set shaft encoder control.

Steps

1. Click **Encoder Control**, and set **Encoder Source A** and **Encoder Source B** according to actual demands.

Note

It is recommended to select different signal sources for source A and source B. If the same signal source is selected for A and B, the shaft encoder will not output the signal.

2. Set **Encoder Trigger Mode**.

- **Any Direction** means that both forward and backward direction will trigger.
- **Forward Only** mean that only forward direction will trigger.
- **Backward Only** mean that only backward direction will trigger.

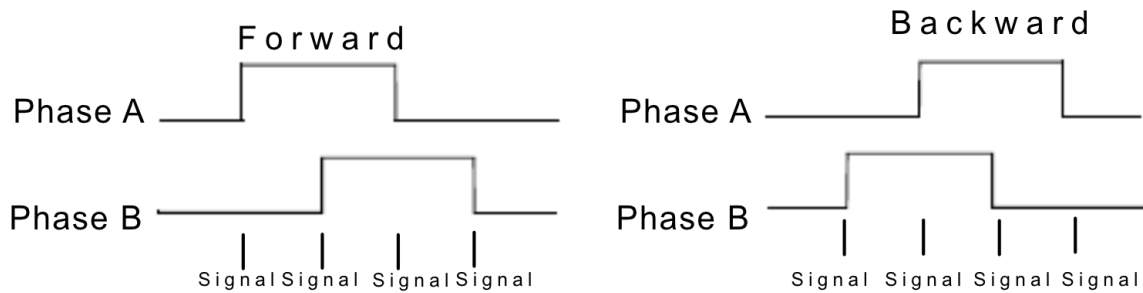


Figure 9-6 Process Logic

Note

Phase A and phase B of the encoder corresponds 4 signals each, as shown below.

3. Set **Encoder Counter Mode**.

- **Ignore Direction** means that both forward and backward direction will count.
- **Follow Direction** means that the forward direction is valid, and **Encode Counter** will increase.
- **Backward Direction** means that the backward direction is valid, and **Encode Counter** will increase.

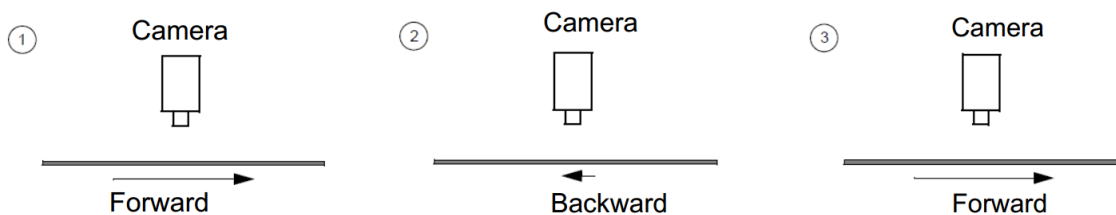


Figure 9-7 Counter Description

4. (Optional) Set max. counter value in **Encoder Counter Max**.

Note

- The range of **Encoder Counter Max**. may differ by device models.
- After reaching the max. value, it will be cleared automatically or you can clear manually by clicking **Encoder Counter Reset**.

- (Optional) Set **Encoder Max Reverse Counter** to avoid outputting images if the object moves backward accidentally during measurement, and click **Execute** in **Encoder Reverse Counter Reset** to let the device to output images again.

Set and Execute Frequency Converter Control

If the device enables the frame trigger or the line trigger, you can select Frequency Converter as trigger source. The hardware signal trigger or shaft encoder control signal can be converted into the signal frequency of frame trigger or line trigger by device's frequency converter module.

The frequency converter module includes PreDivider, Multiplier, and PostDivider.

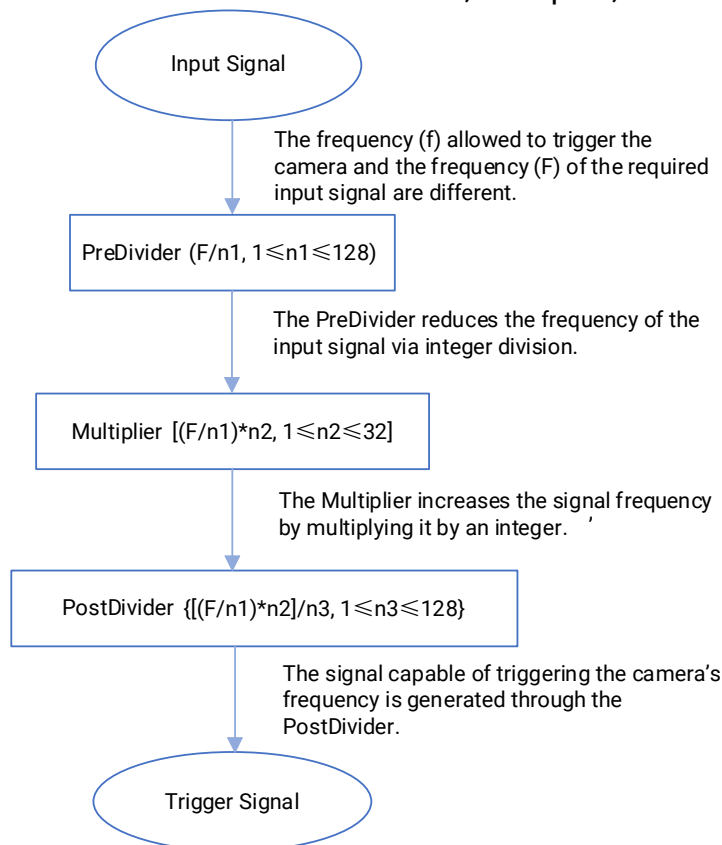


Figure 9-8 Encoder Frequency Converter Control

PreDivider

The input signal first enters the PreDivider module, which reduces source signal frequency via integer division, and then the signal is sent to the Multiplier module.

The PreDivider module reduces periodic jitter on the input signal, and signals above 100 kHz must go through the PreDivider module to reduce the frequency for the Multiplier can only receive signals in the range of 10 Hz to 100 kHz frequency range. The periodic jitter of shaft encoder signal is accepted.

Multiplier

After the signal is processed by the PreDivider, it is sent to the Multiplier. The Multiplier multiplies the signal by an integer to increase its signal frequency, and then the signal is sent to the PostDivider.

Parameter can be set as rising or falling edge. If a rising edge is set, each rising edge of the signal coming from the PreDivider will be locked to match the signal of the rising edge, and vice versa.

During this process, make sure do not increase signal frequency via too larger multipliers to avoid trigger signal frequency beyond the max. line rate of the device. Even if a smaller multiplier is selected, an excessively high frequency may be generated in the frequency adjustment, exceeding the max. line rate of the device.

PostDivider

PostDivider reduces signal frequency via an integer factor, and uses the newly generated frequency signal as the device's trigger signal.

Follow steps below to set frequency converter control.

Steps

1. Click **Frequency Converter Control**, and select specific line, **Encoder Module Out, CC 1/2/3/4**, or **N/A** as **Input Source** according to actual demands.

Note

N/A means that the signal source is not selected.

2. Set **Rising Edge** or **Falling Edge** as **Signal Alignment** according to actual demands.
3. Set **PreDivider**, **Multiplier**, and **PostDivider**.

The device supports displaying trigger line rate.

Note

- Parameters of trigger line rate and resulting trigger line rate may differ by device models.
 - Make sure that line trigger is enabled and input source value of frequency converter control and trigger source value of acquisition control is the same before viewing trigger line rate.
 - The trigger line rate is valid when the external trigger source is selected as the **Input Source**. If N/A is selected, the trigger line rate is 0.
 - It is recommended to make sure the frequency of the final trigger signal does not exceed the maximum line frequency of the camera during frequency conversion.
-
- **Trigger Line Rate:** It refers to the external trigger raw line rate after filtering, and it only involves external trigger signals.
 - **Resulting Trigger Line Rate:** It refers to the external trigger frequency devices received after the external trigger raw line rate is calculated via frequency converter control. It only involves external trigger signals.
-

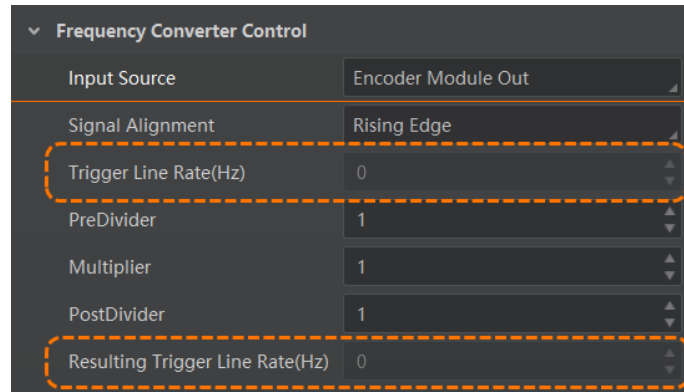


Figure 9-9 View Trigger Line Rate

Set and Execute Frame Grabber Trigger

When selecting **CC1/CC2/CC3/CC4** as **Trigger Source**, the device is in frame grabber trigger status. Frame grabber triggers device to acquire images by sending signal via Camera Link cable.

Steps

1. Go to **Acquisition Control** → **Trigger Selector**, and select **Frame Burst Start** or **Line Start** as **Trigger Selector**.
2. Select **On** as **Trigger Mode**.
3. Select **CC1/CC2/CC3/CC4** as **Trigger Source**.

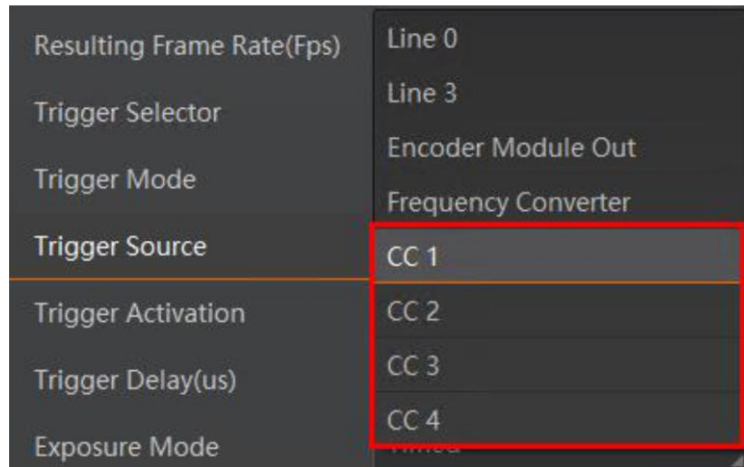


Figure 9-10 Set and Execute Frame Grabber Trigger

Note

- Refer to section [Set Trigger Related Parameters](#) for parameters that can be configured in the trigger source, including acquisition burst frame count, trigger activation, trigger delay, trigger debouncer, and trigger cache.
- Refer to the user manual of frame grabber for details.

Set and Execute Anyway Mode

When the device enables the frame trigger or the line trigger, you can select anyway mode as trigger source. In this mode, the device can receive all trigger source signals to acquire images.

Steps

1. Go to **Acquisition Control** → **Trigger Selector**, and select **Frame Burst Start** or **Line Start** as **Trigger Selector**.
2. Select **On** as **Trigger Mode**.
3. Select **Anyway** as **Trigger Source**.

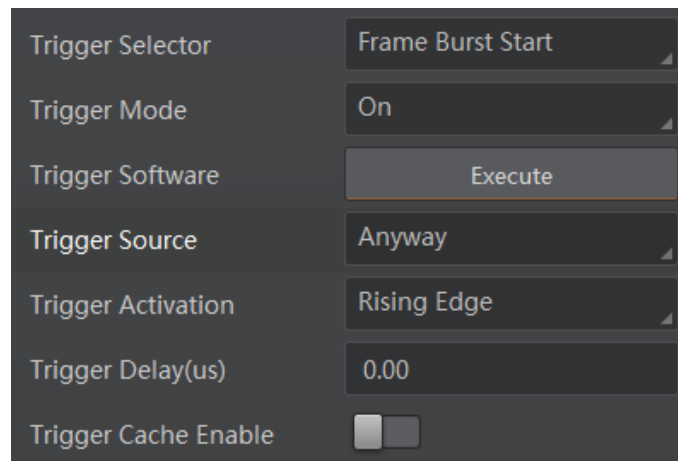


Figure 9-11 Set and Execute Anyway Mode

Note

Refer to section [Set Trigger Related Parameters](#) for parameters that can be configured in the trigger source, including acquisition burst frame count, trigger activation, trigger delay, trigger debouncer, and trigger cache.

9.1.3 Set Trigger Related Parameters

When the line trigger mode or frame trigger mode is enabled, you can set some related parameters, including acquisition burst frame count, trigger delay, trigger cache, trigger activation, and trigger debouncer.

Note

- Different trigger sources and trigger modes can set various parameters.
 - Frame trigger cache and line trigger cache may differ by device models.
 - √ is supported, and × is not supported.
-

If the frame trigger is enabled, the relation between trigger source and trigger related parameters is shown below.

Table 9-4 Trigger Source and Trigger Related Parameters in Frame Trigger Mode

Trigger Source Trigger Parameters	Software Trigger	Hardware Trigger	Frequency Converter Control	Frame Grabber Trigger	Anyway Mode
Acquisition Burst Frame Count	√	√	√	√	√
Frame Trigger Activation	×	√	√	√	√
Trigger Delay	√	√	√	√	√
Frame Trigger Cache	√	√	√	√	√
Trigger Debouncer	×	√	√	√	√

If the line trigger is enabled, the relation between trigger source and trigger related parameters is shown below.

Table 9-5 Trigger Source and Trigger Related Parameters in Line Trigger Mode

Trigger Source Trigger Parameters	Hardware Trigger	Shaft Encoder Control	Frequency Converter Control	Frame Grabber Trigger	Anyway Mode
Line Trigger Activation	√	√	√	√	√
Trigger Delay	√	√	√	√	√
Line Trigger Cache	√	√	√	√	√
Trigger Debouncer	√	×	×	√	√

Set Acquisition Burst Frame Count

In frame 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.

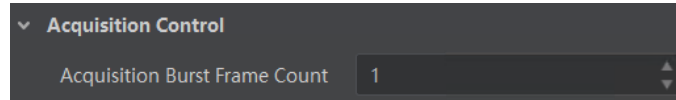


Figure 9-12 Set Acquisition Burst Frame Count

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, and the device's height parameter is 4.

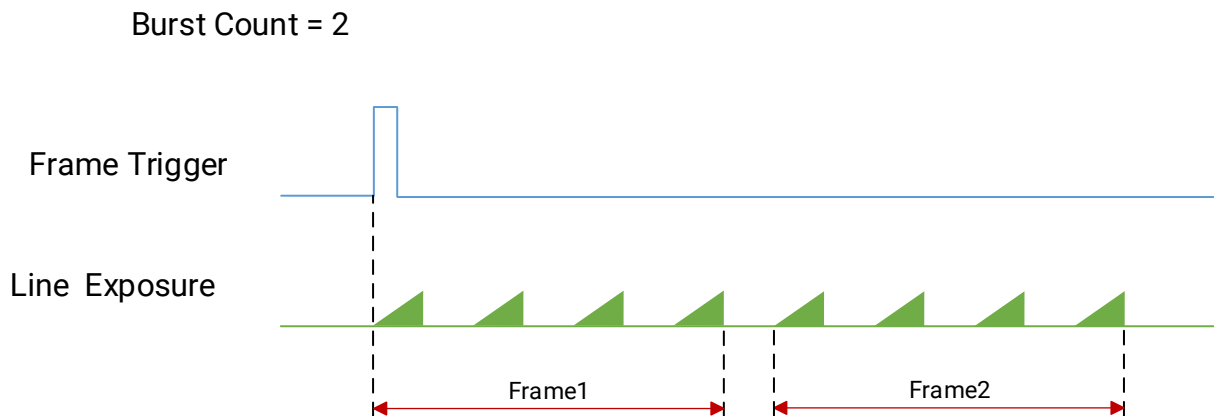


Figure 9-13 Sequence Diagram of Acquisition Burst Frame Count

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.

- **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.
-

Note

The setting method for trigger activation is different in frame trigger and line trigger.

Set Trigger Activation in Frame Trigger

Go to **Acquisition Control**, and set **Trigger Activation** according to actual demands.

- When rising edge, falling edge, or any edge is selected as **Trigger Activation**, you can set trigger delay. When **Line Delay Enable** is enabled, set the number of trigger lines for delay in the **Trigger Delay**, or when the **Line Delay Enable** is disabled, set the trigger time for delay in the **Trigger Delay**.

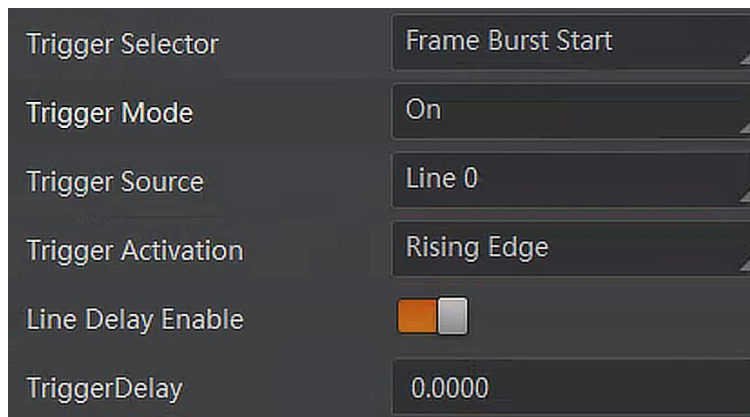


Figure 9-14 Set Trigger Activation in Frame Trigger

Note

The **Line Delay Enable** is valid only when the line trigger mode is enabled.

- When level high or level low is selected as **Trigger Activation**, the device will be triggered according to selected method.

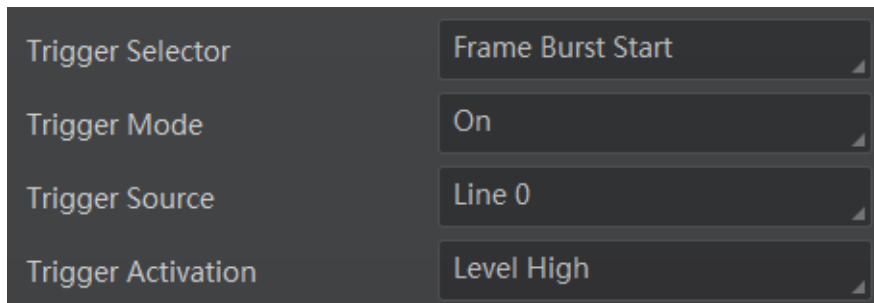


Figure 9-15 Level Trigger in Frame Trigger

Set Trigger Activation in Line Trigger

In the line trigger mode, the trigger activation is related with **Exposure Mode**.

- When you select **Rising Edge**, **Falling Edge**, or **Any Edge** as **Trigger Activation**, you can select **Timed** as **Exposure Mode** only, and **Exposure Auto** and **Exposure Time** determine the exposure time.
- When you select **Level Low** or **Level High** as **Trigger Activation**, you can select **Timed** or **Trigger Width** as **Exposure Mode**. Exposure time is determined by the duration of the level signal only if **Trigger Width** is selected.

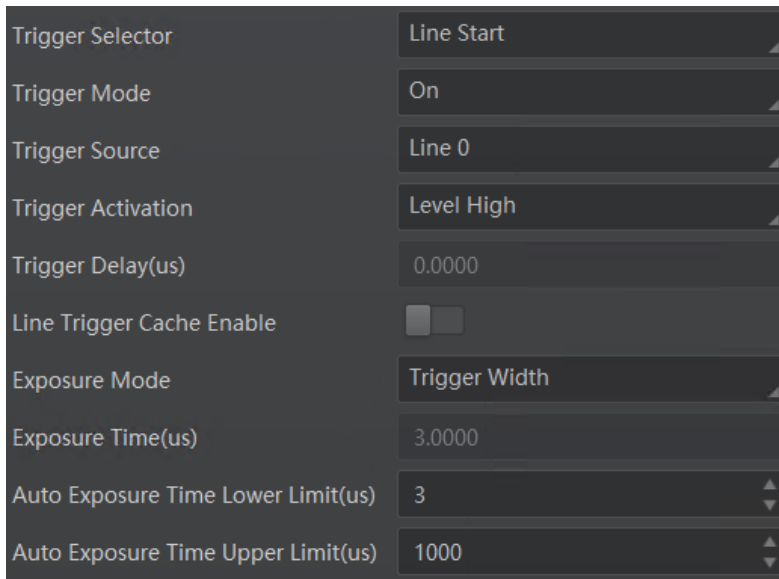


Figure 9-16 Set Trigger Activation in Line Trigger

Note

The trigger width function may differ by device models.

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**, and the unit is μs .

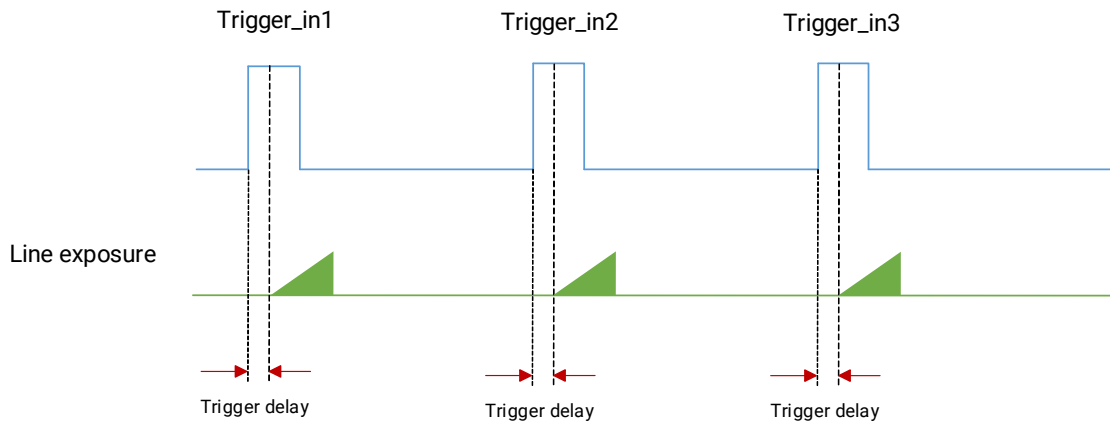


Figure 9-17 Sequence Diagram of Trigger Delay

Note

The sequence diagram above uses rising edge as trigger activation.

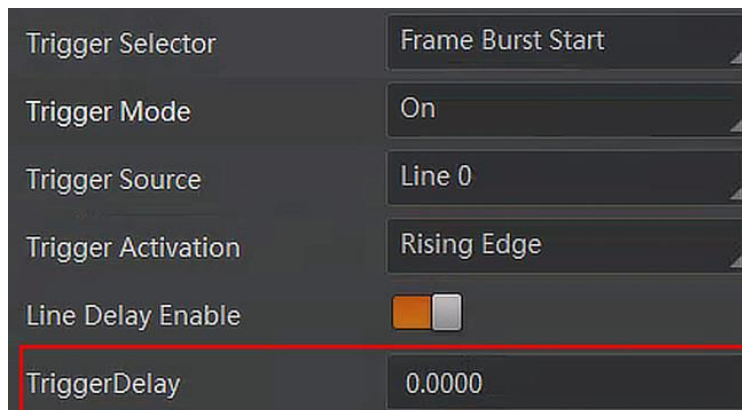


Figure 9-18 Set Trigger Delay

Set Trigger Cache

Note

- The trigger cache in frame trigger or line trigger modes may differ by device models.
- The setting method for trigger cache is different in frame trigger and line trigger.

If the device enables the frame trigger or line trigger, it has the frame/line trigger cache function. During the triggering process, if the device receives new trigger signal, it will save and process the signal if you enable this function. Trigger cache enable can save up to 3

trigger signals.

Set Trigger Cache in Frame Trigger

Steps

1. Go to **Acquisition Control** → **Trigger Selector**, and select **Frame Burst Start** as **Trigger Selector**.
2. Select **On** as **Trigger Mode**.
3. Enable **Trigger Cache Enable**.

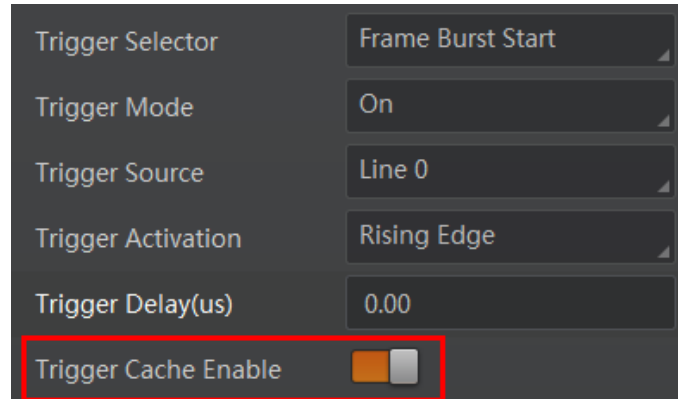


Figure 9-19 Set Trigger Cache in Frame Trigger

If the device receives the 1st trigger signal first, and the device receives the 2nd trigger signal during processing the 1st trigger signal.

- Disable Trigger Cache Enable: the 2nd trigger signal will be filtered without processing.

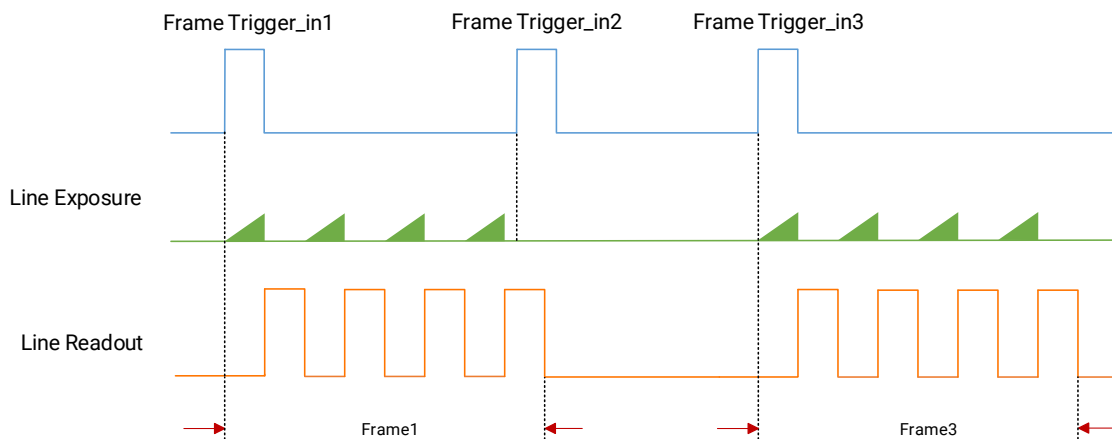


Figure 9-20 Second Frame Filtered

- Enable Trigger Cache Enable: the 2nd trigger signal will be saved.

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.

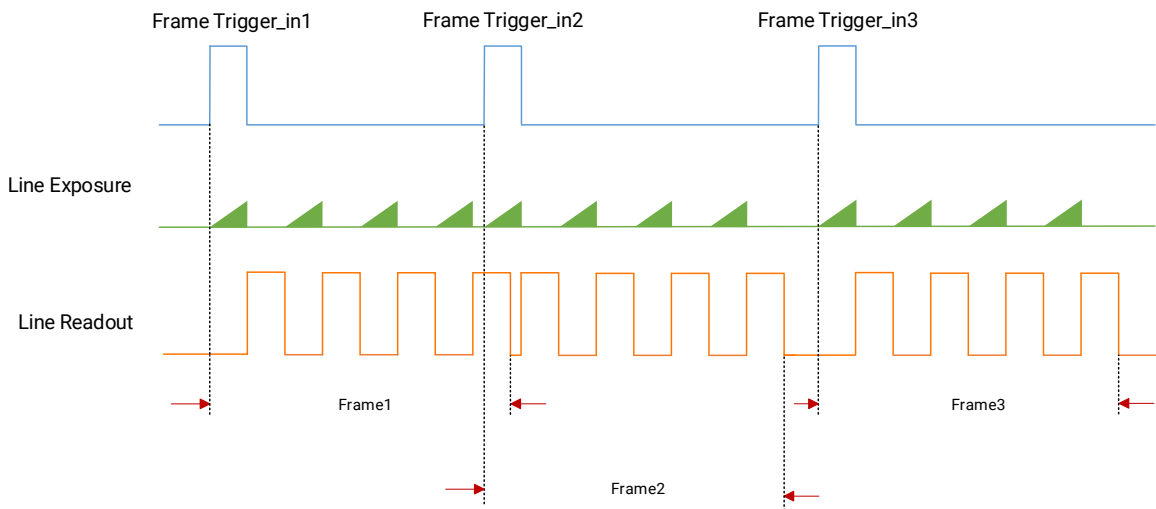


Figure 9-21 Second Frame Created Normally

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. Make sure this exposure time is not earlier than the device's last frame creation time of the 1st trigger signal.

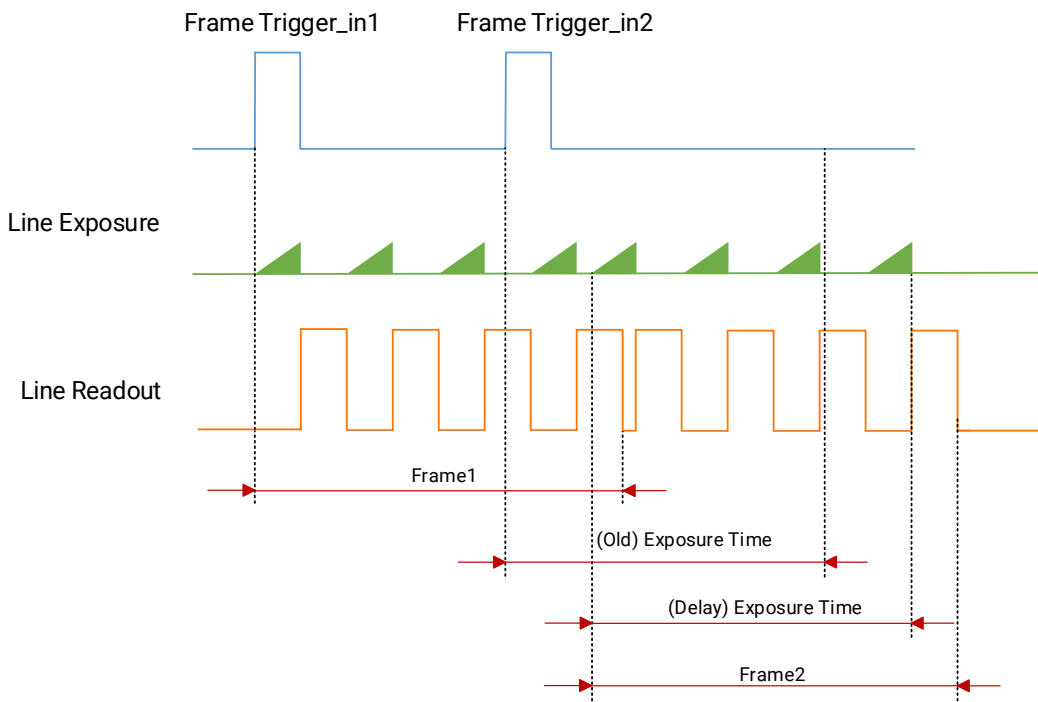


Figure 9-22 Sequence Diagram

Note

The three sequence diagrams above use rising edge as trigger activation, and the device's height parameter is 4.

Set Trigger Cache in Line Trigger

1. Go to **Acquisition Control** → **Trigger Selector**, and select **Line Start** as **Trigger Selector**.
2. Select **On** as **Trigger Mode**.
3. Enable **Line Trigger Cache Enable**.

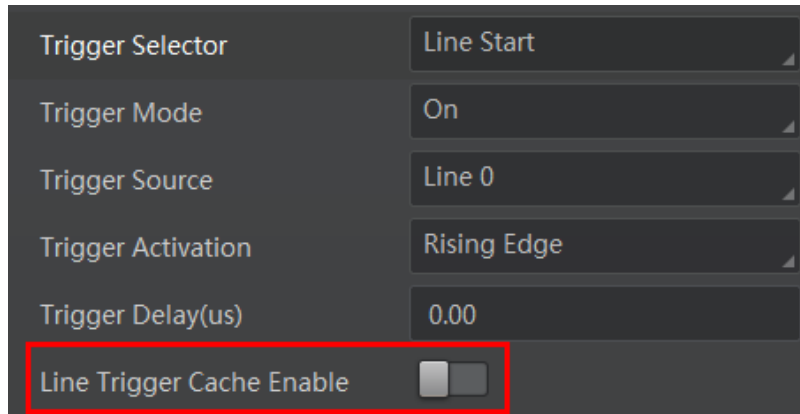


Figure 9-23 Set Trigger Cache in Line Trigger

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 μs to 1000000 μs , and the step is 100 ns.

Note

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

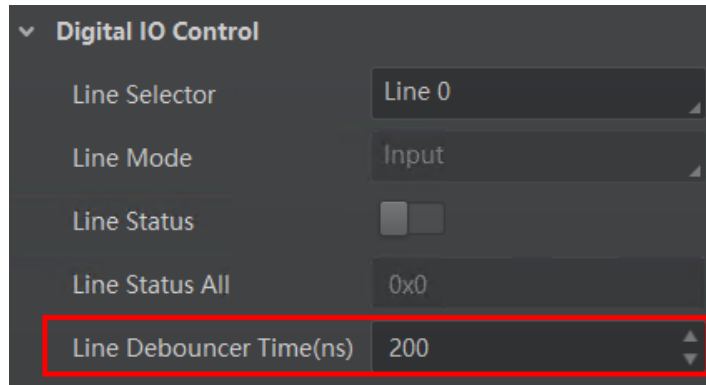


Figure 9-24 Set Trigger Debouncer

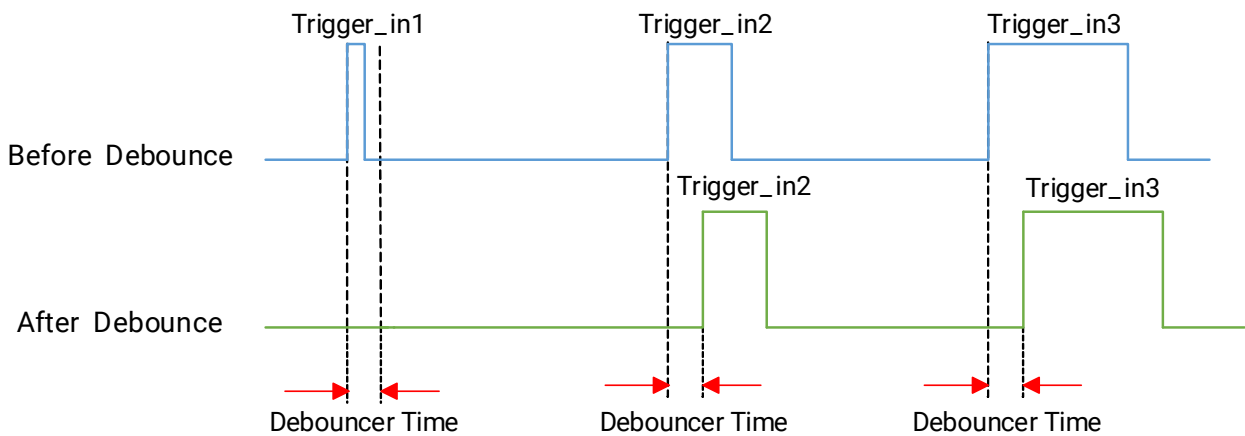


Figure 9-25 Sequence Diagram of Trigger Debouncer

Note

The sequence diagram above uses rising edge as trigger activation.

9.2 Trigger Output

The device has multiple bi-directional configurable lines. The method of setting bi-directional configurable line as output line as follows:

Steps

1. Go to **Digital IO Control**, and select specific line as **Line Selector**.
2. Set **Strobe** as **Line Mode**.
3. Set **Line Format** according to actual demands.

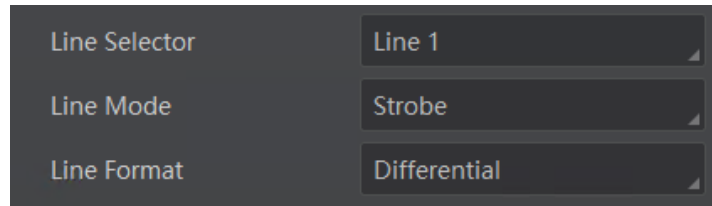


Figure 9-26 Select Output Signal

Note

- Differential stands for the differential signal.
- If a bi-directional configurable line signal is selected as **Line Selector** and **Line Mode** is **Input** currently, but you cannot set **Strobe** as **Line Mode**. The reason is that the bi-directional configurable line signal is selected as trigger source in one of line trigger/frame trigger/shaft encoder control/ frequency converter control settings. You should set other line signals as trigger source in line trigger/frame trigger/shaft encoder control/ frequency converter control settings all.

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.

9.2.1 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.

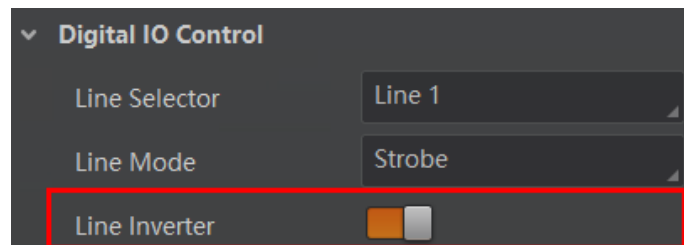


Figure 9-27 Enable Line Inverter

Note

The line inverter function is disabled by default.

9.2.2 Enable Strobe Signal

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

If you need to let the device output signals when it outputs one frame image, follow steps below to set it.

Steps

1. Click **Digital IO Control**, and set **Exposure Start Active** as **Line Source**.
2. Select **Frame Mode** as **Strobe Source Selector**.
3. Enable **Strobe Enable**.

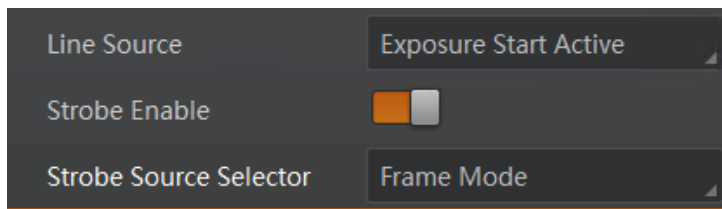


Figure 9-28 Select Frame Mode as Strobe Source Selector

If you need to let the device output signals when event sources occur that are corresponding to each line image, follow steps below to set it.

Steps

1. Click **Digital IO Control**, and select **Line Mode** as **Strobe Source Selector**.
2. Set **Line Source** according to actual demands.
3. Enable **Strobe Enable**.

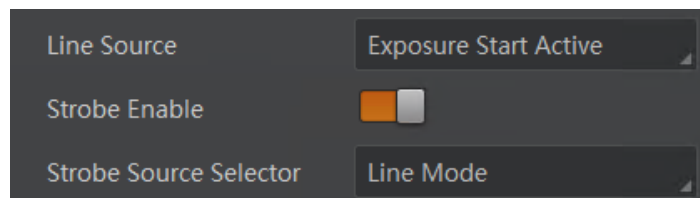


Figure 9-29 Select Line Mode as Strobe Source Selector

After selecting a specific line source, an event information will be generated, and the device will output a Strobe signal at the same time. The supported line sources are as follows:


Table 9-6 Line Source Description

Line Source	Description
Exposure Start Active	The device outputs signals to external devices when it starts exposure.
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

Line Source	Description
	device's frame burst stops.
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.
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.

When **Counter Active** is selected as **Line Source**, you can go to **Counter and Timer Control** and set specific parameters according to actual demands.

Table 9-7 Description of Counter and Timer Control

Parameter	Read/Write	Description
Counter Selector	Read and write	It selects counter source. Counter 0 is available only at present.
Counter Event Source	Read and write	It selects the signal source of counter trigger, and Off, Line 0/1/3/4 or CC 1/2/3/4 is available. It is disabled by default.
Counter Event Activation	Read and write	It selects the activation mode of the selected counter event source, including rising edge, falling edge, and any edge.
Counter Reset Source	Read and write	It selects the signal source of resetting counter. Software is available only. It is disabled by default.
Counter Reset	Write is available under certain condition	It resets counter and it can be executed when selecting Software as Counter Reset Source .
Counter Value	Read and write	It is the counter value with the range of 1 to 2147483647.  Note The specific range of counter value may differ by device models.
Counter Current Value	Read only	It displays the number of executed external trigger.

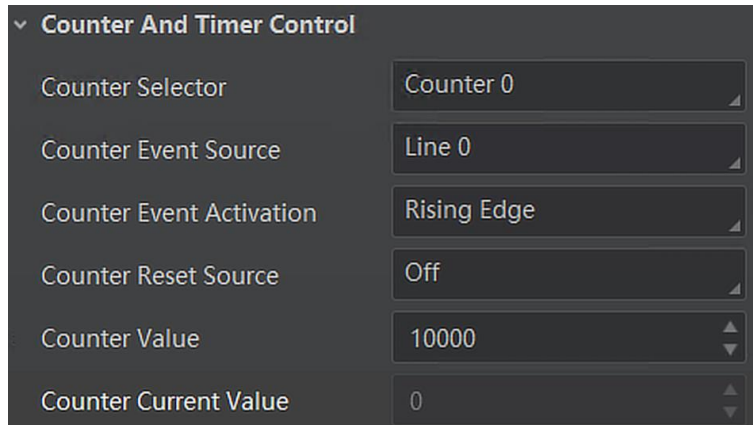


Figure 9-30 Counter and Timer Control

If **Timer Active** is selected as **Line Source**, you can set **Strobe Line Duration** and **Strobe Line Delay**, and the device will output signal correspondingly after click **Execute** in **Line Trigger Software**.

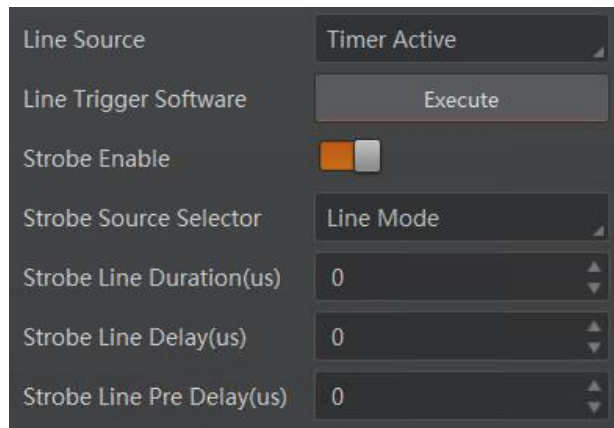


Figure 9-31 Timer Active Parameter

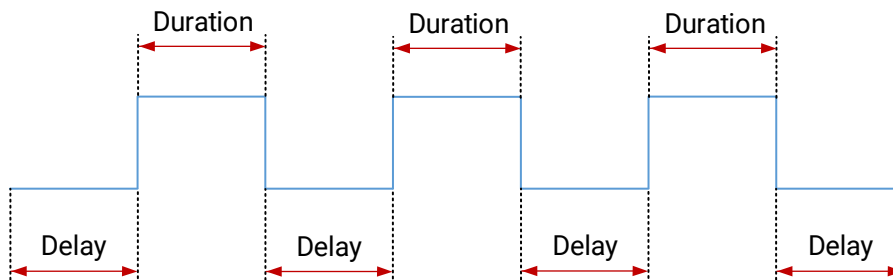


Figure 9-32 Sequence Diagram of Timer Active

Set Strobe Line Duration

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

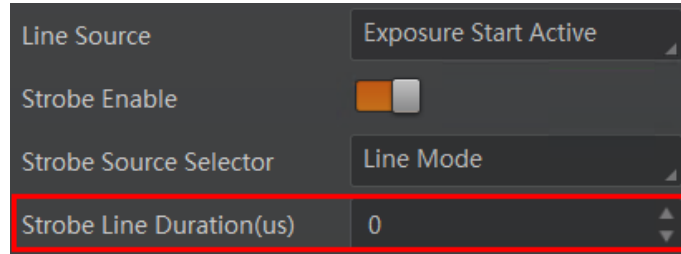


Figure 9-33 Set Strobe Line Duration

Note

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

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 setting.

Go to **Digital IO Control** → **Strobe Line Delay**, and enter **Strobe Line Delay** according to actual demands. The sequence diagram of strobe line delay is shown below.

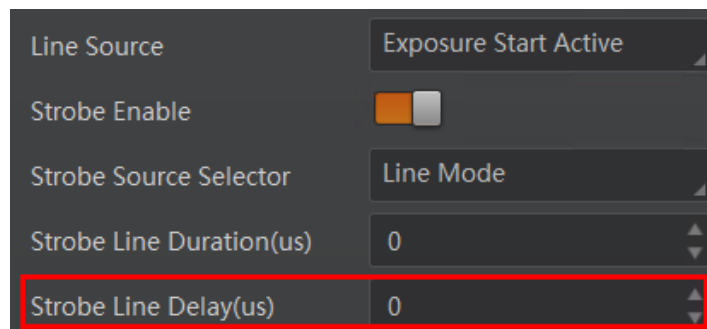


Figure 9-34 Set Strobe Line Delay

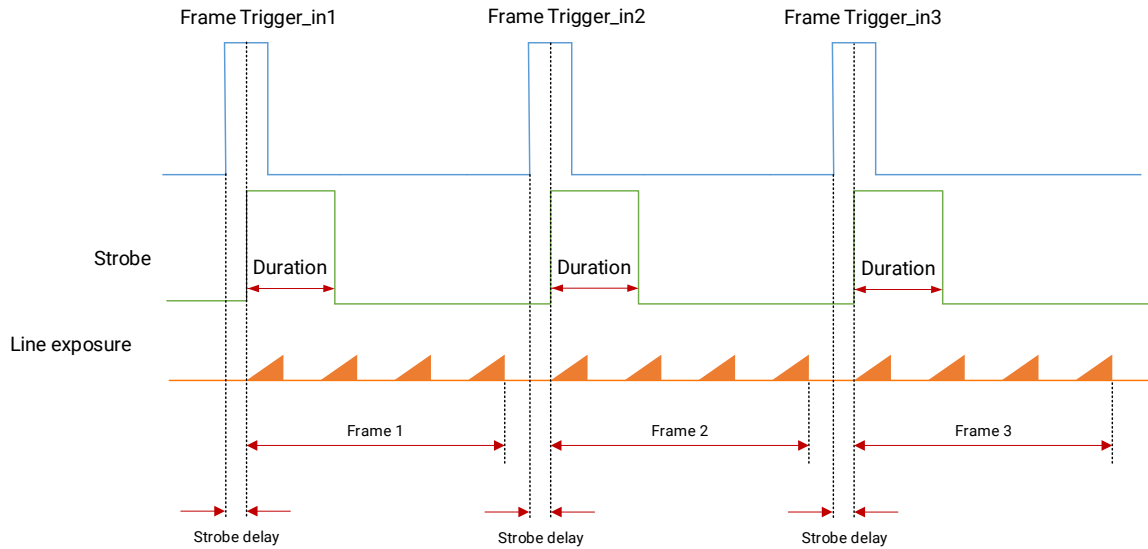


Figure 9-35 Sequence Diagram of Strobe Line Delay

Note

- The device's height parameter is 4 in the sequence diagram above.
- The range of the strobe line delay is from 0 to 10000, and the unit is μs .

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.

Go to **Digital IO Control** → **Strobe Line Pre Delay**, and enter **Strobe Line Pre Delay** according to actual demands. The sequence diagram of strobe line pre delay is shown below.

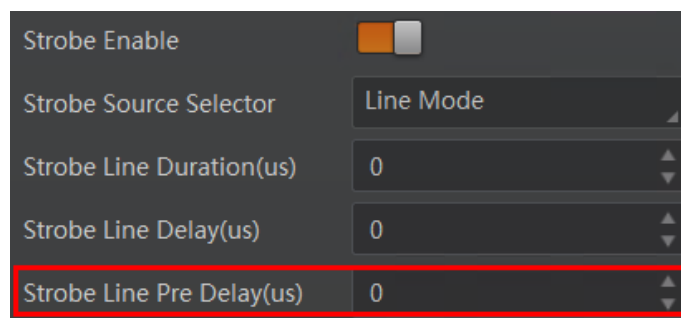


Figure 9-36 Set Strobe Line Pre Delay

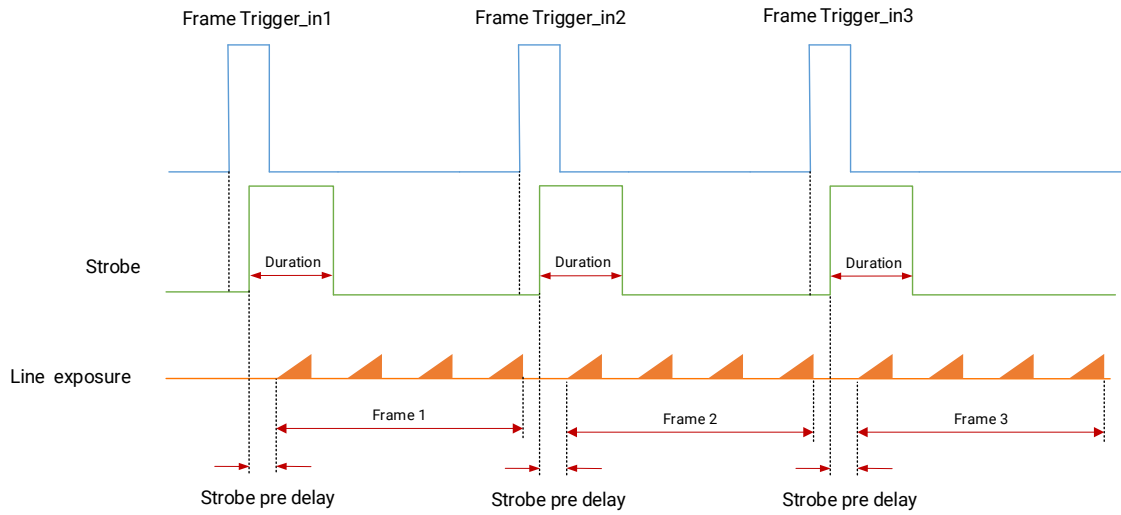


Figure 9-37 Sequence Diagram of Strobe Line Pre Delay

Note

The device's height parameter is 4 in the sequence diagram above.

Chapter 10 Image Acquisition

10.1 Set Line Rate

10.1.1 Line Rate Overview

Line rate refers to the number of image lines that is output by the device per second. The frame rate of the device is proportional to its line rate, and is inversely proportional to the image height, that is, $Fps = Lps \text{ (line rate)}/\text{Height (image height)}$.

The following factors determine the device's line rate in real time.

- Readout time: The less the readout time and the higher the line rate will be.
- Exposure time: The less the exposure time, the higher the line rate will be.
- Pixel format: The more bytes pixel format occupy, the lower the line rate will be.
- Link quantity: The more Camera Link cables are used, the larger transmitted data and the higher the line rate will be.

Steps

1. Go to **Acquisition Control** → **Acquisition Line Rate(Hz)**, and enter the value.
2. Enable **Acquisition Line Rate Control Enable**.

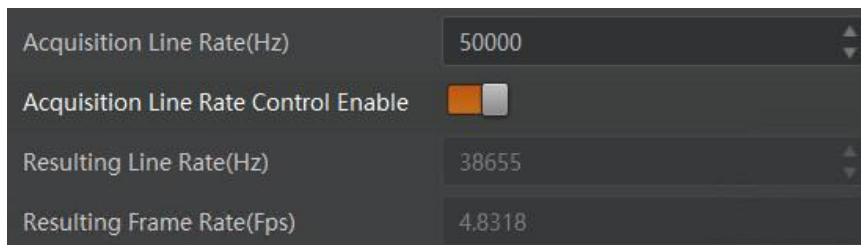


Figure 10-1 Set Line Rate

Note

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

10.1.2 Adjust Line Rate

Image compression and image stretching may occur when the captured line rate does not match with the moving speed of the target object.

- **Normal:** Captured line rate = moving speed of the target object

- **Image stretching:** Captured line rate > moving speed of the target object
- **Image compression:** Captured line rate < moving speed of the target object

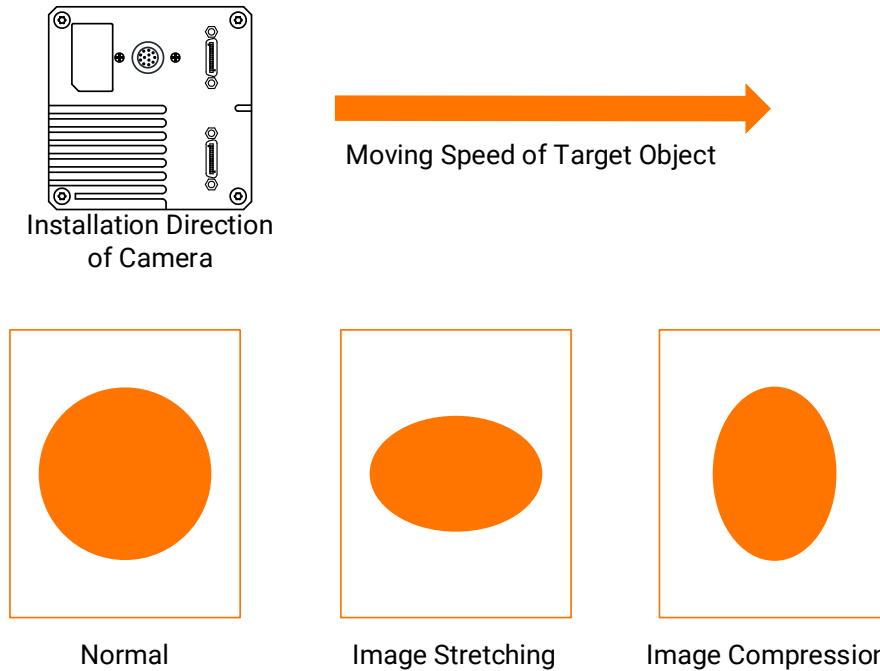


Figure 10-2 Adjust Line Rate

You can adjust the pixel ratio in both the length and width directions of a circular or square object to 1:1. Image compression or image stretching can be adjusted by increasing and decreasing the line rate, respectively.

The method of adjusting the line rate varies depending on the moving speed of the target object.

- When the target object is moving at a uniform speed, set the **Acquisition Line Rate(Hz)** to the line rate calculated from the object's moving speed.

The calculation formula of line rate is shown below. The Pixel is the lateral resolution of the camera, V is the moving speed of the target object, and L is the lateral length of the object.

$$\text{Hz (Line Rate)} = \frac{\text{Pixel} \times V}{L}$$

- When the target object is moving at a non-uniform speed, you can change to line trigger mode, and adjust the line rate by setting the pre-divider, multiplier and post-divider. Refer to section [Set Trigger Mode](#) and section [Set and Execute Frequency Converter Control](#).

10.2 Set Scan Mode

Note

The scan mode function may differ by device models.

The device supports selecting different methods of reading image data, including frame scan and line scan. Go to **Acquisition Control** → **Scan Mode** to select it according to actual demands.

- **Frame Scan**: The device outputs a frame of image after its output line quantity reaches configured image height.
- **Line Scan**: The device outputs one line of image after each exposure.

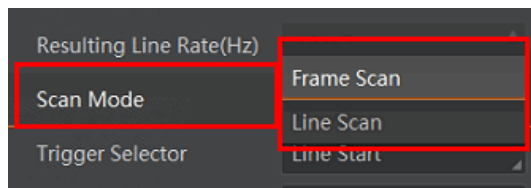


Figure 10-3 Set Scan Mode

Note

- If the **Scan Mode** selects **Line Scan**, the **Line Start** can be selected in **Trigger Selector** only.
- For some device models, there is no **Scan Mode** parameter, and the frame scan is set by default.

10.3 Set Scan Direction

Note

Make sure that the scan direction and the moving direction of objects are matched. Otherwise, acquired images may be abnormal.

The scan direction function is used to change the scan direction of the sensor used on measured objects. The figures below are the actual effects.

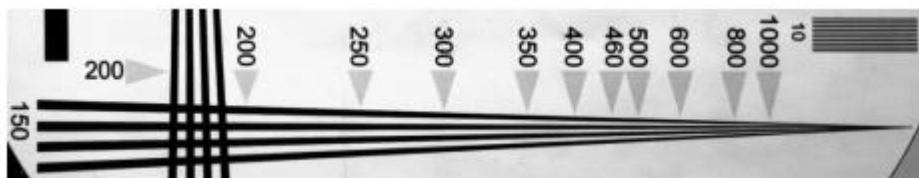


Figure 10-4 Image when Direction Matched of Mono Device

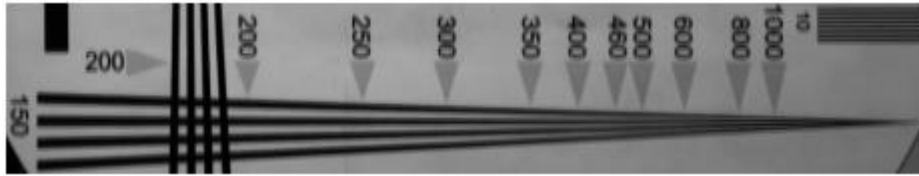


Figure 10-5 Image when Direction Mismatched of Mono Device

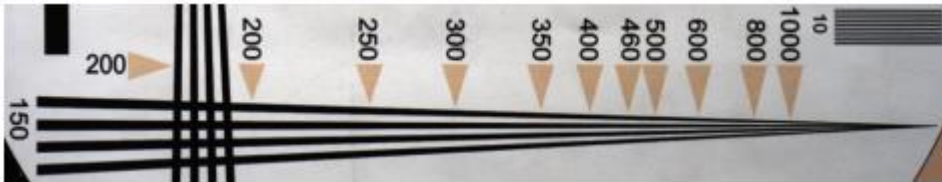


Figure 10-6 Image when Direction Matched of Color Device

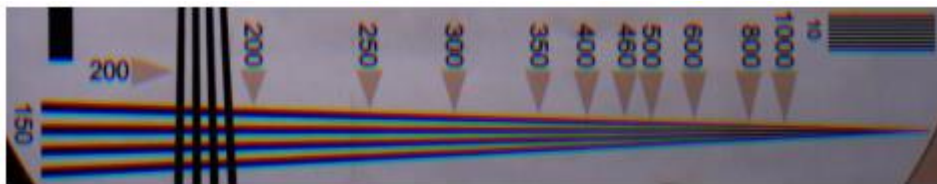


Figure 10-7 Image when Direction Mismatched of Color Device

Prerequisites

- MV-CL042-91CM: The TDI mode is 2-TDI.
- MV-CL042-91CC: The pixel format other than Bayer RGBG 8 should be selected.
- MV-CL084-91CM-PRO: The TDI mode is 2-TDI or 4-TDI, or 2/3/4 Lights is set as Multi Light Control.

Steps

1. Go to **Image Format Control** → **Direction Source**.
2. Set **Direction Source** according to actual demand.

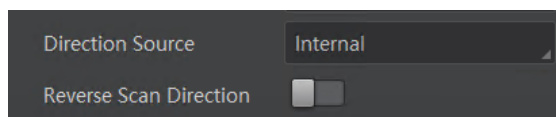


Figure 10-8 Internal Direction Source

- Select **Internal** as **Direction Source** and enable **Reverse Scan Direction** if you want to use the internal signal to achieve reverse scan function.
- Select **CC3** as **Direction Source** and the device will switch scan direction via level high or level low triggered by CCS.

10.4 Set Frame Timeout

The device supports frame timeout function that affects the device’s acquisition and image output mechanism.

Go to **Acquisition Control**, enable **Frame Timeout Enable**, and select **Partial Image Output Mode** according to actual demands.

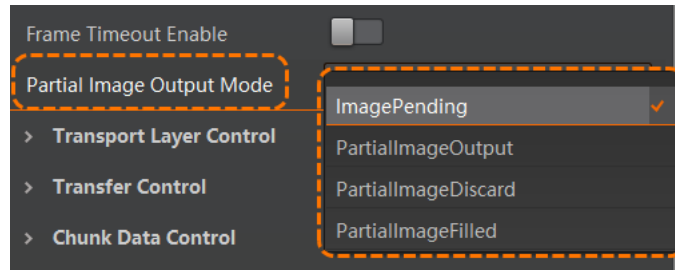


Figure 10-9 Set Frame Timeout

Table 10-1 Partial Image Output Mode Description

Parameter	Description
Image Pending	After the number of lines output by the device reaches the configured image height (height parameter), one frame of the image will be outputted. If the number of output lines does not reach the image height (height parameter), the SDK will not output the image, and the SDK will wait for the line data until it reaches the image height before outputting the image.
PartialImageOutput	When the number of lines output by the device reaches the configured image height (height parameter) within the frame timeout period, and one frame of image will be output. If the number of lines output by the device does not reach the configured image height (height parameter) within the frame timeout period, the SDK will output the image according to the actual height.
PartialImageDiscard	When the number of lines output by the device reaches the configured image height (height parameter) within the frame timeout period, and one frame of image will be output. If the number of lines output by the device does not reach the configured image height (height parameter) within the frame timeout period, the SDK discards the image.
PartialImageFilled	When the number of lines output by the device reaches the configured image height (height parameter) within the frame timeout period, and one frame of image will be output. If the number of lines output by the device does not reach the configured image height (height parameter) within the frame timeout period, SDK will output the image after filling the black according to the height parameter for the remaining part.

Note

- If **Frame Timeout Enable** is enabled, you can select **PartialImageOutput**, **PartialImageDiscard**, and **PartialImageFilled**.
 - If **Frame Timeout Enable** is not enabled, the image output is related with configured trigger mode.
 - When the **FrameTrigger Mode** and **LineTrigger Mode** are **Off**, or when **LineTrigger Mode** is **On**, only **Image Pending** is supported.
 - When the **FrameTrigger Mode** and **LineTrigger Mode** are **On**, and **FrameTrigger Activation** and **LineTrigger Activation** are **Level High** or **Level Low**, or when **FrameTrigger Mode** is **On**, and **FrameTrigger Activation** is **Level High** or **Level Low**, all image output modes are supported, and the device outputs last frame of image in accordance with configured image output mode.
-

10.5 Set Line Discard Function

Note

The line discard function may differ by device models.

Due to the inherent functional features of the sensor or the device itself, the first few lines of image acquisition may have abnormal images and need to be discarded. The device provides line discard function, which can adjust and control the number of external line trigger signals to ensure that the image acquisition meets the usage requirements.

You can go to **Acquisition Control**, and enable **Abnormal Line Enable** according to actual demands.

- When this function is enabled, the external device needs to send N more trigger signals to meet the line height of image acquisition, and the first N lines of abnormal images are discarded.
 - When this function is not enabled, the quantity of external trigger signal is equal to that of the device's line height, and any abnormal lines that may exist are not discarded.
-

Note

- The lines of abnormal images that are discarded is determined by internal logic of the camera.
 - Regarding devices with advanced TDI function, they may have abnormal lines of TDI + 25 in each frame.
-

Chapter 11 Image Parameter

11.1 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.

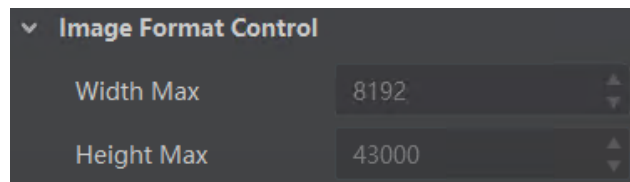


Figure 11-1 View Resolution

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

Note

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

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

Note

- The **Width** plus **Offset X** should not be larger than **Width Max**, and **Height** should not be larger than **Height Max**.
 - The step size of the **Width**, **Height**, and **Offset X** may vary. Please refer to the actual one.
 - **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.
-

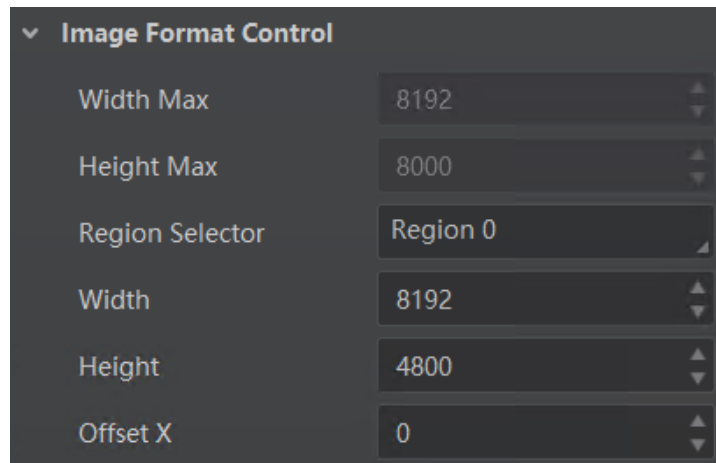


Figure 11-2 Set ROI

11.2 Set Image Reverse

The device supports reversing images in a horizontal way. Go to **Image Format Control**, and enable **Reverse X** according to actual demands.

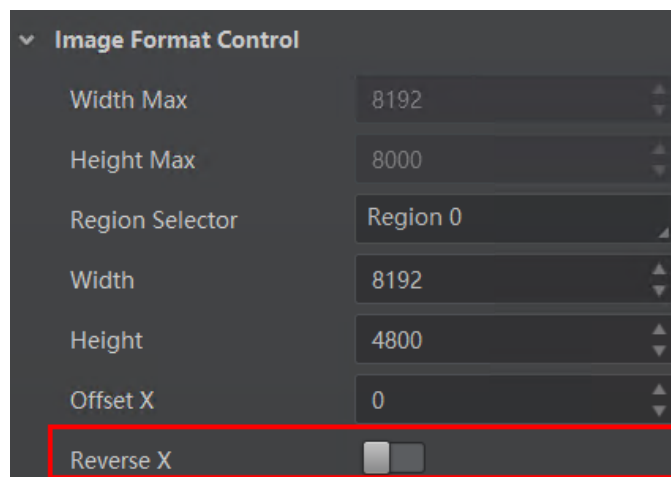


Figure 11-3 Set Image Reverse

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

Table 11-1 Pixel Format and Pixel Size

Pixel Format	Pixel Size (Bits/Pixel)
Mono 8, Bayer RBGG 8	8
Mono 10	10
Mono 12	12
RGB 8, BGR 8	24

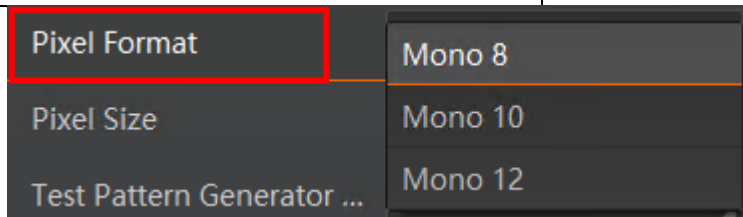


Figure 11-4 Set Pixel Pattern

The Bayer RBGG pattern is shown below.



Figure 11-5 Bayer RBGG Pixel Pattern

11.4 Set Test Pattern

Note

The test pattern may differ by device models.

The device supports test pattern function. When there is 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.

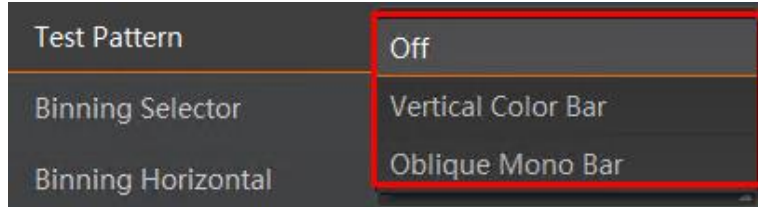


Figure 11-6 Set Test Pattern

The device offers 5 test patterns, including **Mono Bar**, **Oblique Mono Bar**, **Vertical Color Bar**, and **Test Image 1**.

Table 11-2 Image of Test Pattern

Test Pattern	Image
Vertical Color Bar	
Mono Bar	
Oblique Mono Bar	
Test Image1	

Note

- The pattern of **Vertical Color Bar** is not supported by the mono device.
- The patterns of the test image 1 and mono bar may differ by device models.

11.5 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. For a color device, it merges the pixel values of adjacent pixels of the same color horizontally, as shown below.



Figure 11-7 Binning Horizontal 2



Figure 11-8 Binning Vertical 2

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 11-9 Binning Horizontal 2 and Binning Vertical 2

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

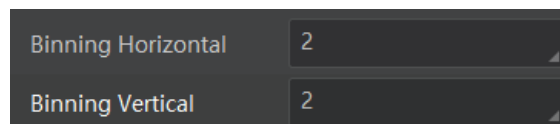


Figure 11-10 Set Binning

Note

- **Binning Horizontal** is the image's width and offset X, and **Binning Vertical** is the image's

height.

- If the device's vertical resolution is 1, there is no **Binning Vertical**.
 - The binning function may differ by device models.
-

11.6 Set Exposure Mode

The **Exposure Auto** supports 3 types, including **Off**, **Once** and **Continuous**. Go to **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 adjusting, 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)**.

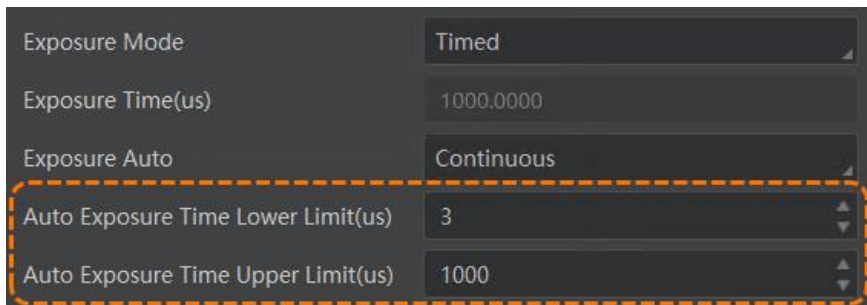


Figure 11-11 Set Exposure Time under Once or Continuous Mode

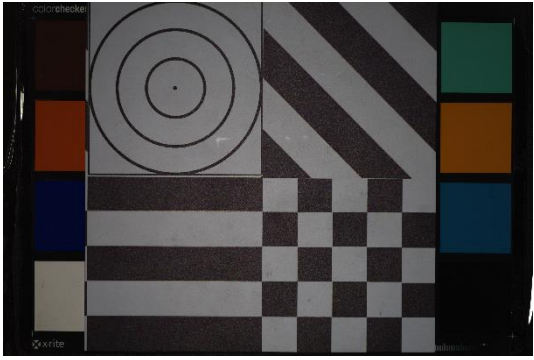
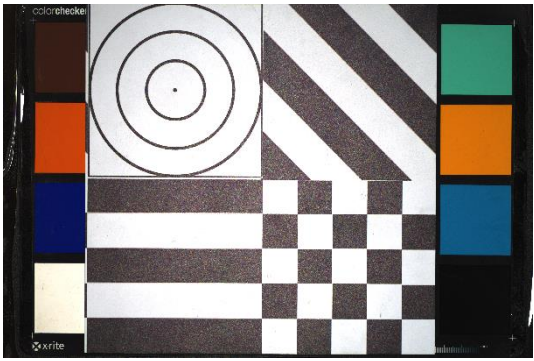
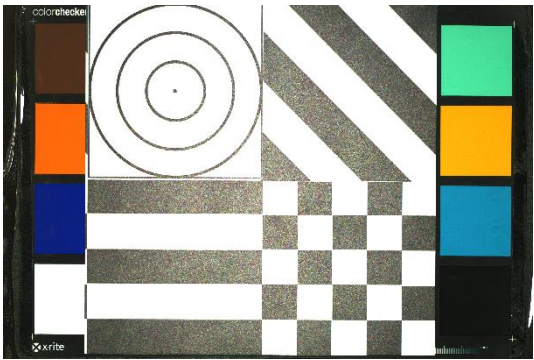
11.7 Set Brightness

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

Table 11-3 Brightness Example

Brightness Value	Image
Brightness=25	
Brightness=75	
Brightness=120	

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

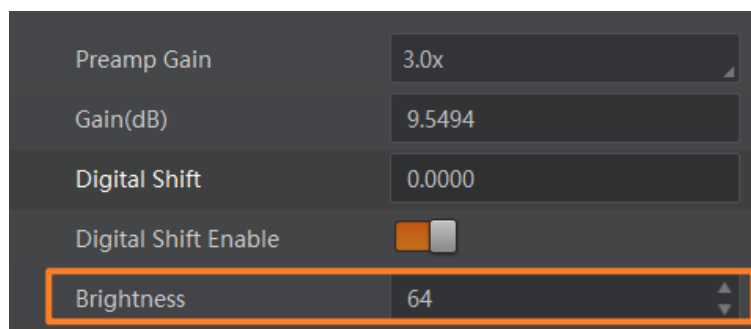


Figure 11-12 Set Brightness

11.8 Set White Balance

Note

White balance is only available for color devices.

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 brightness 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**.

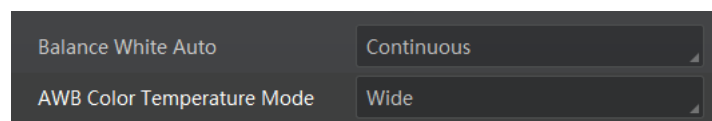


Figure 11-13 Set Parameters

Manual Correction

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

Steps

Note

- Here we take **Green** as an example. For specific **Balance Ratio Selector** value, please refer to the actual condition.
 - In order to avoid repeated correction after rebooting 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 in environment change, you need to correct white balance again.
-

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**. Here we take **Green** as an example.
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.

11.9 Set Black Level

The device supports black level function that allows you to change the overall brightness of an image by changing the gray values of the pixels by a specified amount.

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

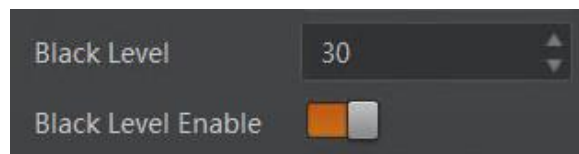


Figure 11-14 Set Black Level

11.10 Set Gamma Correction

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

Note

This function is disabled by default.

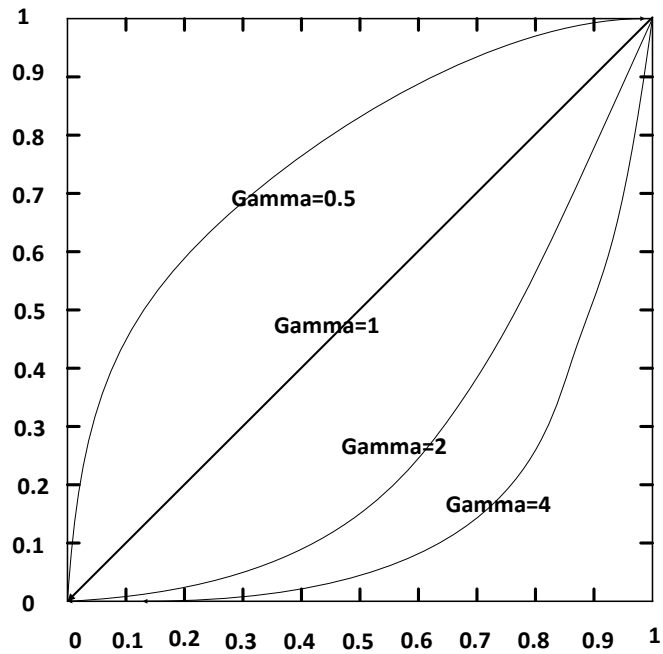


Figure 11-15 Set Gamma Correction

Table 11-4 Gamma Correction Example

Gamma Value	Image
Gamma=0.5	
Gamma=1.5	



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.

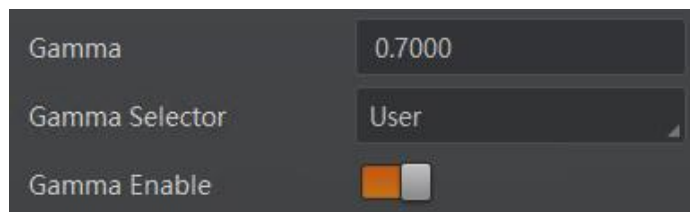


Figure 11-16 Set User Mode

sRGB Mode

Steps

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

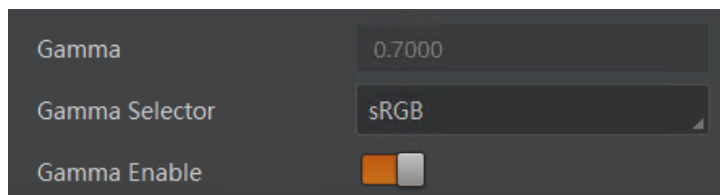


Figure 11-17 Set sRGB Mode

11.11 Set Gain

Note

The gain function may differ by device models.

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.

11.11.1 Set Analog Gain

Go to **Analog Control** → **Preamp Gain**, and set **Preamp Gain** according to actual demands.

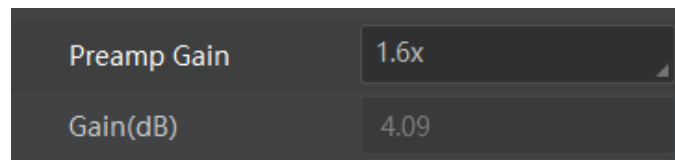


Figure 11-18 Set Analog Gain

Note

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 the gain.

11.11.2 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.

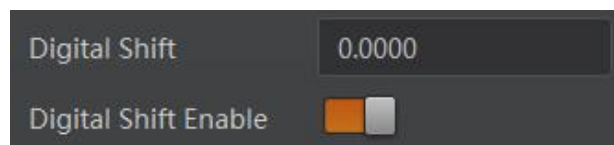


Figure 11-19 Set Digital Gain

Note

- The digital gain function is disabled by default, and its value range is from -6 to 6.
-

- When increasing the digital gain, the image noise will greatly increase too, which will severely influence image quality. It is recommended to use analog gain first, and then to adjust digital gain if the analog gain cannot meet demands.
-

11.12 Set AOI

Note

- The AOI function may differ by device models.
 - 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**, and **Auto Function AOI Offset X** 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**.

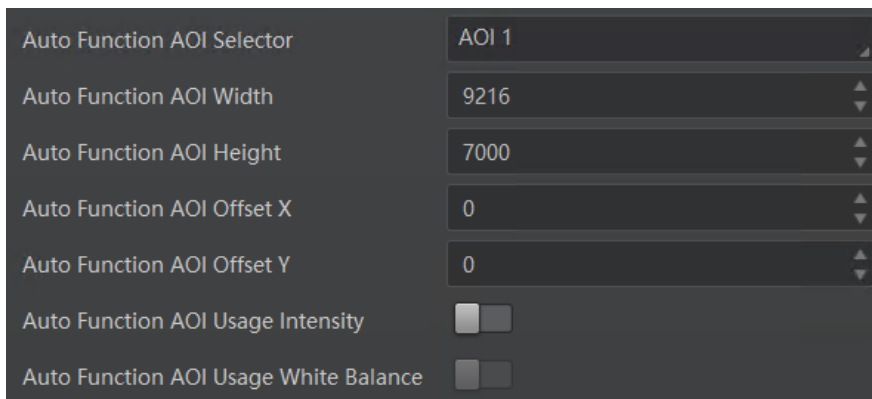


Figure 11-20 Set AOI

11.13 Set Color Transformation Control

Note

- The function of color transformation control is only available for color devices.
 - Currently, **RGBtoRGB** 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 correction 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.

Steps

1. Go to **Color Transformation Control**, and enable **CCM Enable**.
2. You can enable/disable **Color Transformation Enable** to set this function.

When **Color Transformation Enable** is disabled, you can set **Color Transformation Value** according to actual demand.

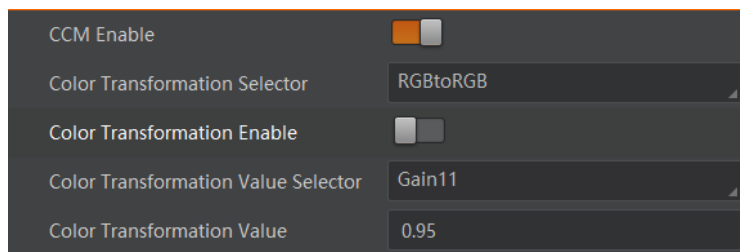


Figure 11-21 Set Color Transformation

When **Color Transformation Enable** is enabled, you can set hue and saturation to control color transformation value.

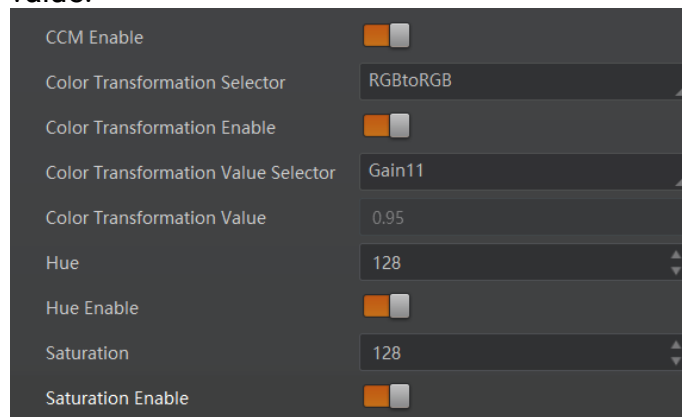


Figure 11-22 Set Color Transformation

11.14 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 correction 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.

Table 11-5 Hue Example

Hue Value	Image
Hue=0	
Hue=128	
Hue=255	

Before You Start

Make sure the **Pixel Format** of the color device is **RGB**, and enable **Color Transformation Enable**.

Steps

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

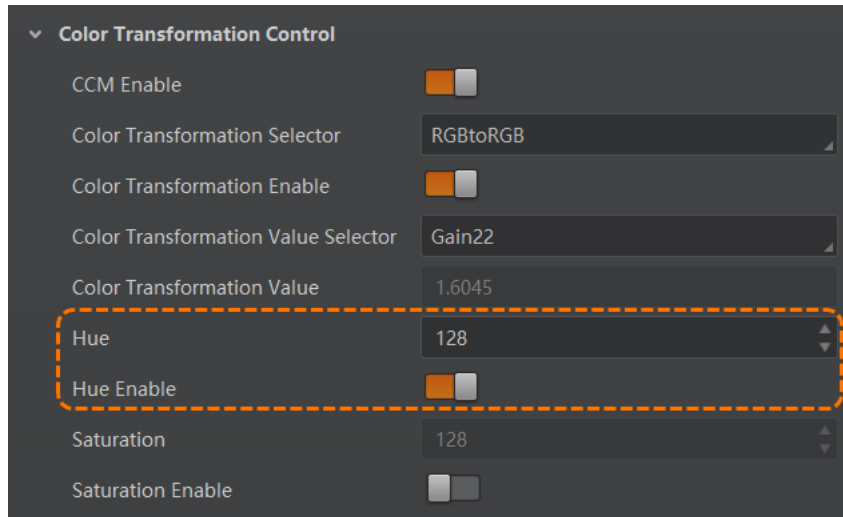


Figure 11-23 Set Hue

11.15 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.

Table 11-6 Saturation Example

Saturation Value	Image
Saturation=0	

Saturation Value	Image
Saturation =128	
Saturation =255	

Before You Start

Make sure the **Pixel Format** of the color device is **RGB**, and enable **Color Transformation Enable**.

Steps

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

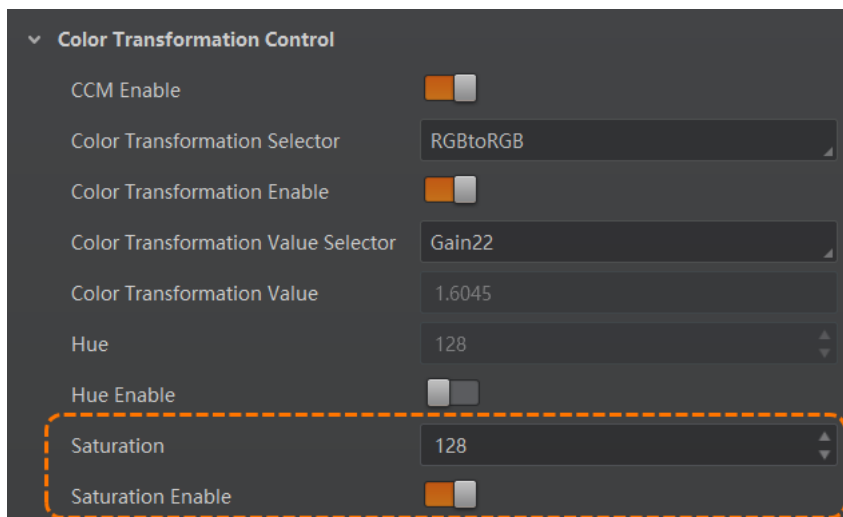


Figure 11-24 Set Saturation

11.16 Set Super Palette Control

Note

- The function of super palette control may differ by device models.
- Only in RGB, BGR and YUV pixel formats, the color device supports super palette control function.

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**.

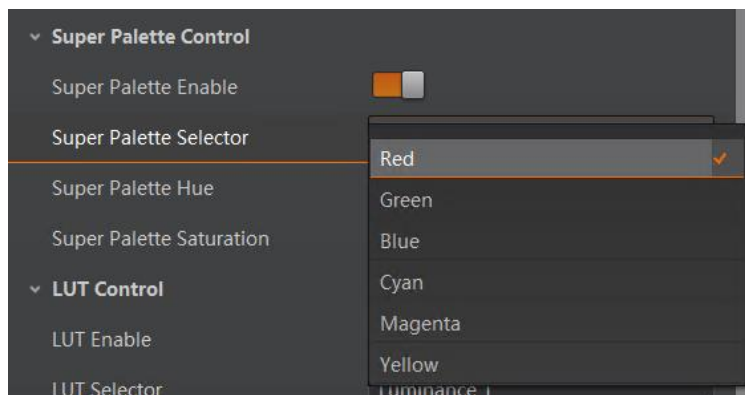


Figure 11-25 Super Palette Selector

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

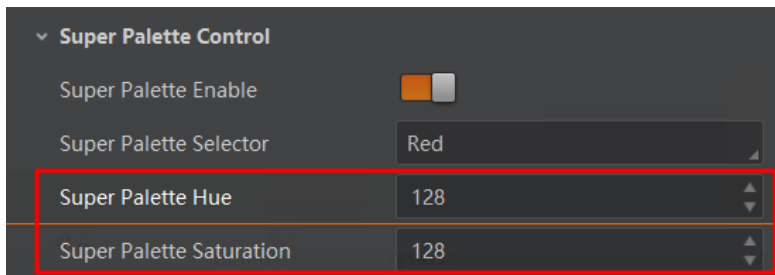


Figure 11-26 Super Palette Hue and Super Palette Saturation

11.17 Set TDI Function

Note

The TDI function may differ by device models.

TDI refers to Time Delay Integration, and it is a method of line scanning which provides

dramatically increased responsivity compared to other video scanning methods. It permits much greater scanning speeds in low light, or allows reduced lighting levels (and costs) at conventional speeds. In general, there are 3 TDI modes, including 1 line, 2-TDI, and 4-TDI.

- 1-Line refers to single line mode, and the device selects 1 line data as output result.
- 2-TDI means that the device overlaps 2 adjacent line data, and outputs 1 line data as final result.
- 4-TDI means that the device overlaps 4 adjacent line data, and outputs 1 line data as final result.

Go to **Image Format Control** → **TDI Mode**, and set **TDI Mode** according to actual demands.

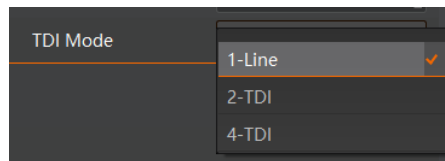


Figure 11-27 Set TDI Mode

11.18 Set Multiple Lights Control

MV-CL084-91CM-PRO supports function of multiple lights control, which the device can control up to four lights installed at different angles to light up in accordance with configured strobe logic. Then the device can get multiple images of the same target illuminated from different angles.

Note

Settings for level inverter and strobe signal will be invalid when the function of multiple lights control is enabled.

Click **Image Format Control** → **Multi Light Control**, and select **Multi Light Control** according to actual demands.

- **Off**: The function of multiple lights control is disabled if **Off** is selected as **Multi Light Control**.
- **1 Light**: Light 1 is turned on if **1 Light** is selected as **Multi Light Control**.
- **2 Lights**: Light 1 and light 2 are turned on if **2 Lights** is selected as **Multi Light Control**.
- **3 Lights**: Light 1, light 2 and light 3 are turned on if **3 Lights** is selected as **Multi Light Control**.
- **4 Lights**: Light 1, light 2, light 3 and light 4 are turned on if **4 Lights** is selected as **Multi Light Control**.

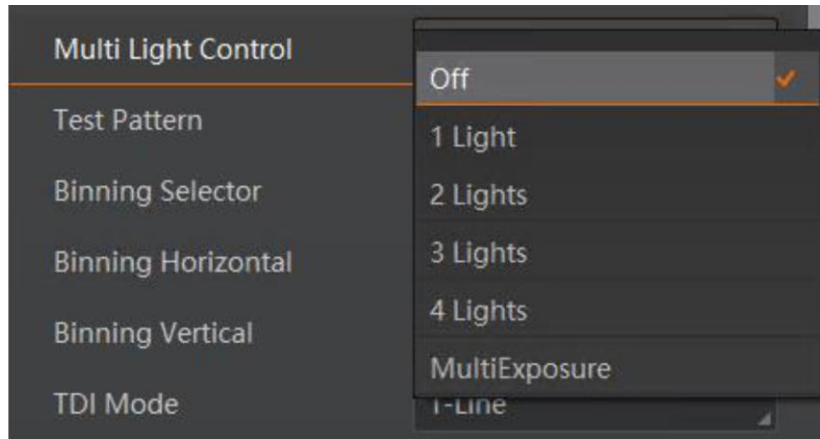


Figure 11-28 Set Multiple Lights Control

The device uses four I/Os (Line 0/1/3/4) to output trigger signals, and light 1 to light 4 are turned on correspondingly. The output pulse diagram of four I/Os is shown below.

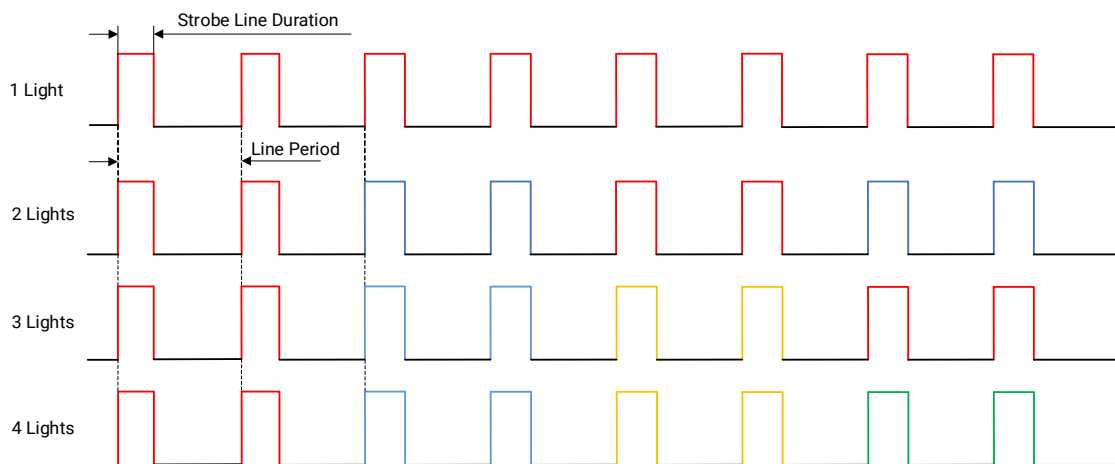


Figure 11-29 Pulse Diagram

Note

- Red, blue, yellow, and green colors represent output pluses by Line 0, Line 1, Line 3, and Line 4 correspondingly.
- You can set **Strobe Line Duration** and **Strobe Line Delay** of **I/O Control** when function of multiple lights control is enabled. The unit of **Strobe Line Duration** and **Strobe Line Delay** is μs .
- The sum of **Strobe Line Duration** and **Strobe Line Delay** should be smaller than or equal to line period time due to the device's limitation. If the sum is larger than line period time, the device will use max. value instead.

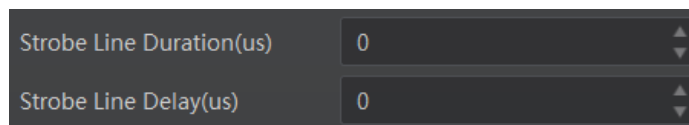


Figure 11-30 Strobe Line Duration and Strobe Line Delay

11.19 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 range of the LUT value is from 0 to 4095. 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.
-

Steps:

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

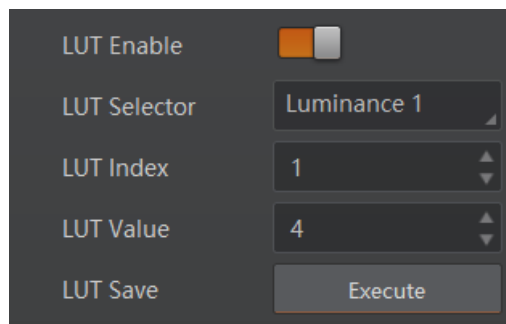


Figure 11-31 Set LUT

11.20 Set Shading Correction

The flat field correction (FFC) includes PRNUC correction and FPNC correction, and they are used to improve the image uniformity that may be impacted by the sensor, light sources, external conditions, etc.

11.20.1 Set FPNC Correction

Steps

1. Click **Shading Correction**, and **User Flat Field Correction** is disabled by default.

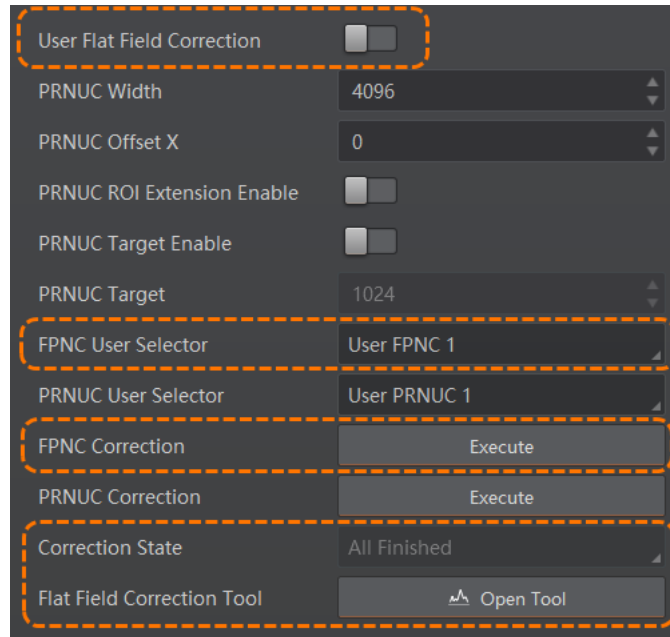


Figure 11-32 Set FPNC Correction

2. Select one **User FPNC** from **FPNC User Selector**.
3. Click **Execute** in **FPNC Correction**, or click **Open Tool** in **Flat Field Correction Tool** and click **Perform FPN Calibration**.

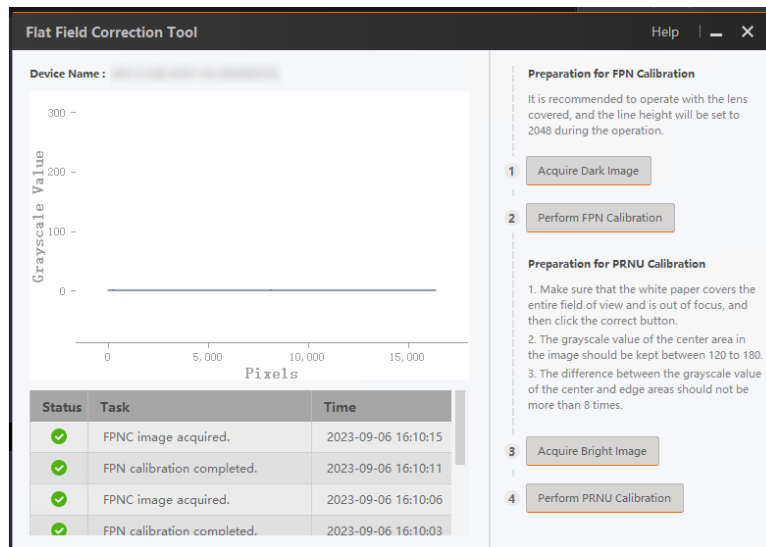


Figure 11-33 Flat Field Correction Tool

Note

Refer to *Flat Field Correction Tool User Manual* for details.

4. Enable **User Flat Field Correction**.

Note

After **User Flat Field Correction** is enabled, you can enable FPNC correction and PRNUC correction at the same time.

The status of FPNC correction process can be viewed via **Correction State**. There are five statuses in total:

- **All Finished**: It means that the correction is done.
 - **Doing Correction**: It means that the correction is executing.
 - **Saving Data**: It means that the correction data is saving.
 - **Transferring Data**: It means that the correction data is sending.
 - **Error**: It means that the correction fails.
-

Note

The status of PRNUC correction process can also be viewed via **Correction State**.

11.20.2 Set PRNUC Correction

The device supports PRNUC (Photo-Response Non-Uniformity Correction) function that eliminates vertical line on the images. Two correction methods are available, including global correction and ROI correction. The effect of PRNUC correction is shown blow.



Figure 11-34 Before PRNUC Correction



Figure 11-35 After PRNUC Correction

Global PRNUC Correction

Steps

1. Click **Shading Correction**, and **User Flat Field Correction** is disabled by default.

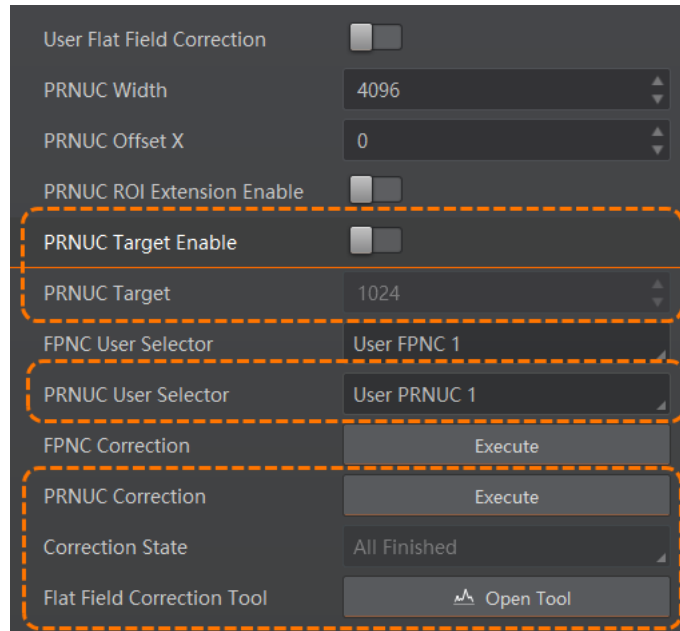


Figure 11-36 Set Shading Correction

2. Select one **User PRNUC** from **PRNUC User Selector**.
3. Set PRNUC target related parameters according to actual demands.
 - Disable **PRNUC Target Enable** if you want to use the device's auto correction standard. At this time, the device compares and corrects the average gray value of each column with the average gray value of the entire image.
 - Enable **PRNUC Target Enable** if you want to manually correct. For mono devices, set **PRNUC Target**. At this time, the device compares and corrects the average gray value of each column with the configured gray value.
4. Click **Execute** in **PRNUC Correction**, or click **Open Tool** in **Flat Field Correction Tool** and click **Perform PRNUC Calibration**.

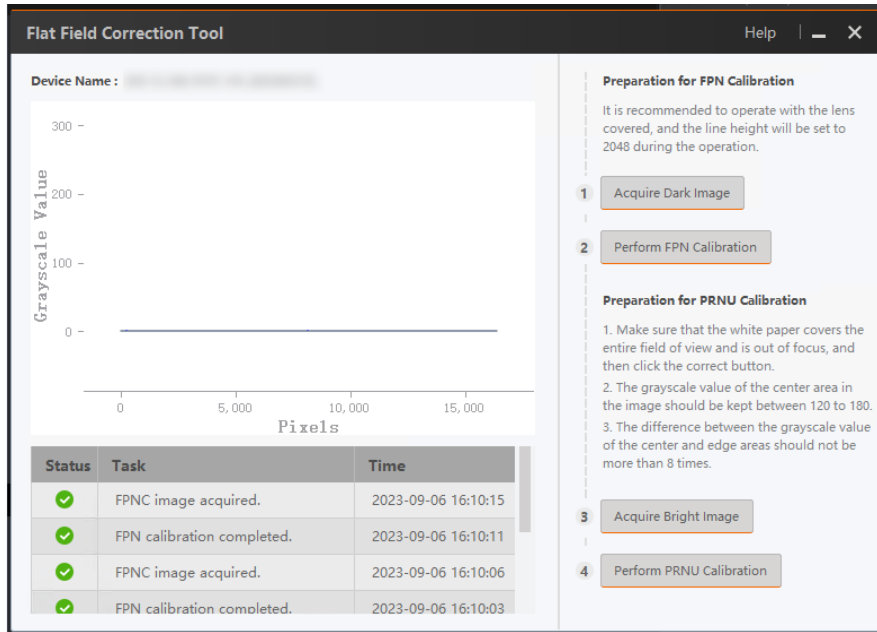


Figure 11-37 Flat Field Correction Tool

Note

Refer to *Flat Field Correction Tool User Manual* for details.

5. Enable User Flat Field Correction.

Note

After **User Flat Field Correction** is enabled, you can enable FPNC correction and PRNUC correction at the same time.

ROI PRNUC Correction

If you want to execute PRNUC correction for specific areas, set **PRNUC Width** and **PRNUC Offset X** to set ROI, and enable **PRNUC ROI Extension Enable** to execute PRNUC Correction out of the ROI.

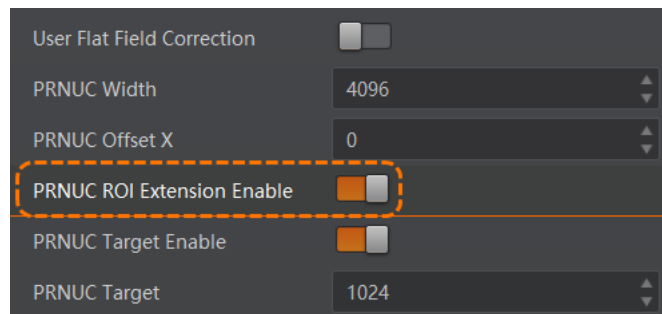


Figure 11-38 ROI PRNUC Correction

Note

Refer to section [Global PRNUC Correction](#) and *Flat Field Correction Tool User Manual* for details of flat field correction tool.

11.21 Set Space Correction

Note

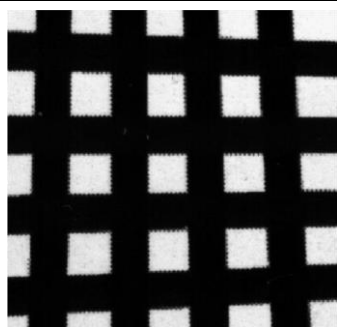
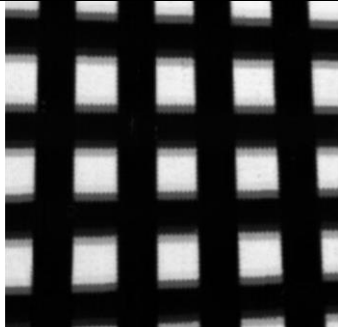
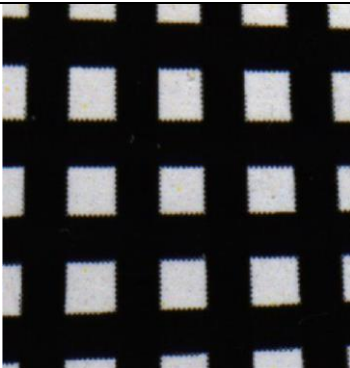
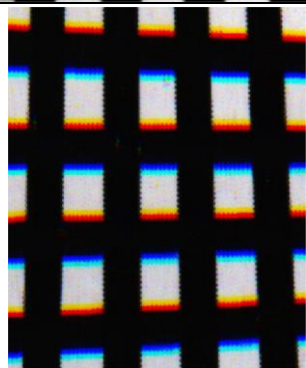
The space correction function may differ by device models.

The space correction (SC) includes line rate deviation correction and parallax deviation correction, and they are used to reduce image details deviation caused by line rate deviation or pixel deviation.

11.21.1 Set Line Rate Ratio

You can go to **Shading Correction**, and set **Line Rate Ratio** according to actual demands. Line rate ratio is used to adjust the ratio between the device's line rate and that of the actual object to adjust the pixel deviation between upper line and lower line in images. Refer to the table below for effect contrast.

Table 11-7 Effect Contrast of Line Rate Ratio

Device Type	Normal Image	Abnormal Image
Mono Device		
Color Device		

- It is recommended to set line rate ratio larger than 1 when the device's line rate is larger

than that of the object.

- It is recommended to set line rate ratio smaller than 1 when the device's line rate is smaller than that of the object.
- It is recommended to set line rate ratio as 1 when the device's line rate is equal to that of the object.

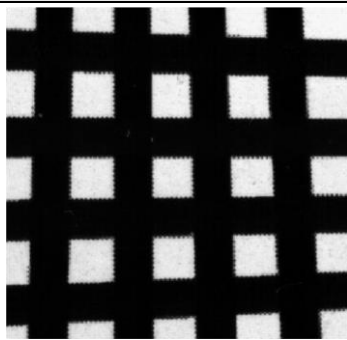
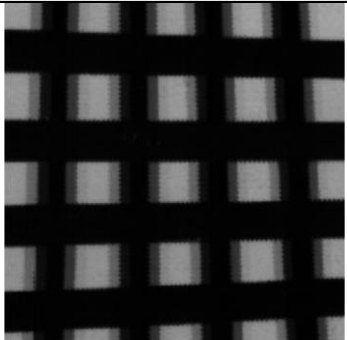
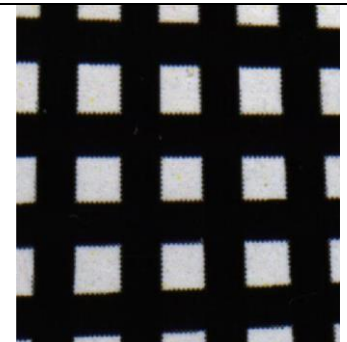
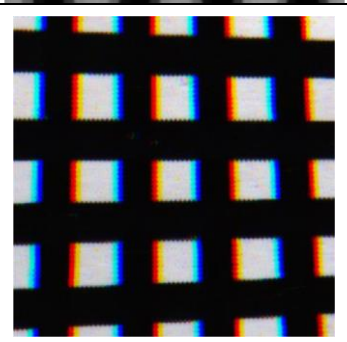
11.21.2 Set Pixel Shift and Parallax Direction

When pixel deviation occurs, images of mono devices are vague and images of color devices are dispersive. If you find the image's edge has pixel deviation via observation, follow steps below to alleviate it. Refer to the table below for effect contrast.

Note

If the overall image has the phenomenon below, it may be caused by lens optical structure deviation.

Table 11-8 Effect Contrast of Pixel Shift

Device Type	Normal Image	Abnormal Image
Mono Device		
Color Device		

Steps

1. Set **Off** as **Parallax Direction** if the image's edge does not have pixel deviation.
2. Set **Parallax Direction** according to actual conditions if the image's edge has pixel deviation.
 - For the mono device, if its upper sensor is closer to the measured objects, and select **Start Line** as **Parallax Direction**. Otherwise, select **End Line** instead.
 - For the color device, if its sensor's B line is closer to the measured objects, and select

Blue as **Parallax Direction**. If its sensor's R line is closer to the measured objects, and select **Red** instead.

3. Set **Pixel Shift** to have a best effect.

11.22 Set Color Abnormal Correction

Note

- The color abnormal correction function may differ by device models.
 - The CAC will be performed only when the edge strength is higher than the configured threshold.
-

The color abnormal correction (CAC) is used to eliminate abnormal color on image edges.

Steps

1. Go to **Shading Correction** → **CAC Enable**, and enable **CAC Enable**.
2. Enter **CAC Edge Threshold** according to actual demands.

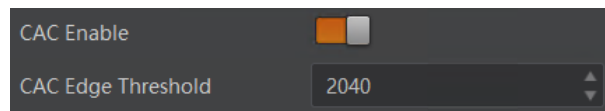


Figure 11-39 Set Color Abnormal Correction

Chapter 12 Other Functions

12.1 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.

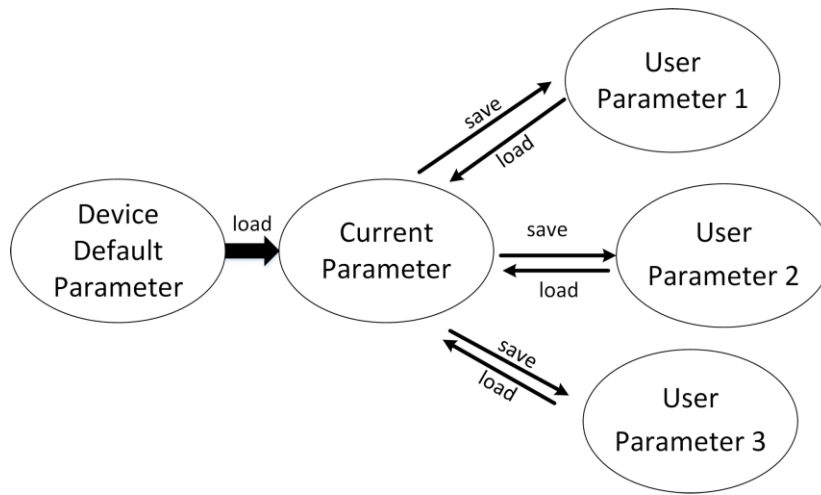


Figure 12-1 Parameter Relation

Note

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

12.1.1 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.

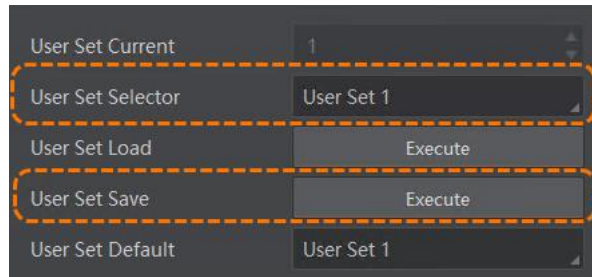


Figure 12-2 Save User Set

12.1.2 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.

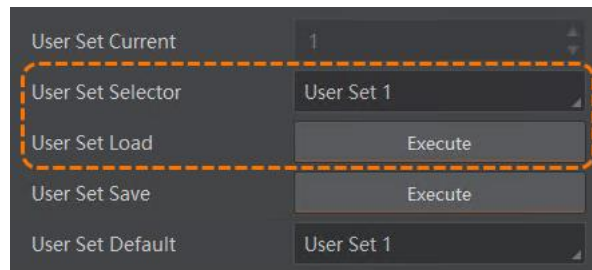


Figure 12-3 Load User Set

12.1.3 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.
-

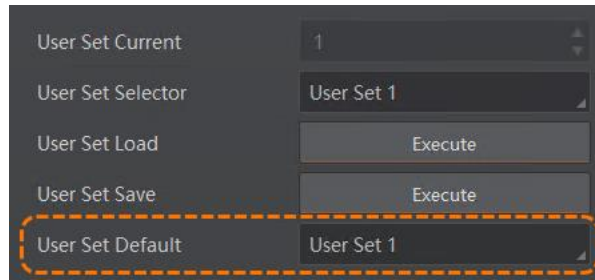


Figure 12-4 Set User Default

12.2 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 Parameter Description

Parameter	Read/Write	Description
Device Scan Type	Read Only	It is the scan type of the device's sensor.
Device Model Name	Read Only	It is the model of the device.
Device Family Name	Read Only	It is the series name of the device.
Device Firmware Version	Read Only	It is the firmware version of the device.
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"> • If User ID is empty, the client software displays the device model. • If you set it, the client software displays the User ID you set.
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.
Device Reset	Write Only	Click Execute to reset the device.
Device Temperature Selector	Read & Write	It selects device component to view its temperature.
Device Temperature	Read Only	It displays the temperature of selected

Parameter	Read/Write	Description
		components in Device Temperature Selector .
Device Clock Selector	Read & Write	It selects the clock frequency to access from the device.
Device Clock Frequency	Read & Write	It sets the frequency of the selected clock. The higher the frequency, the greater the line frequency support.

12.3 Transport Layer Control

You can go to **Transport Layer Control** to view the device's payload size, GEV 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(B)	Read Only	It is the device's load size.
Device Tap Geometry	Read & Write	The value of device sensor geometry in the frame grabber software should be the same with that of Device Tap Geometry. Inconsistent parameters may lead to image exception.
CI Configuration	Read only	It is the configuration mode. It switches automatically in accordance with different tap configuration modes.
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.
Supported Baudrates	Read only	It displays the supported baud rates.

Note

For specific Device Tap Geometry that the device supports, refer to the actual one you got. Here we take Geometry_1X, Geometry_1X2, and Geometry_1X4 as examples.

- When **Device Tap Geometry** is Geometry_1X, the output order of tap is shown below.



Figure 12-5 Geometry_1X

- When **Device Tap Geometry** is Geometry_1X2, the output order of tap is shown below.

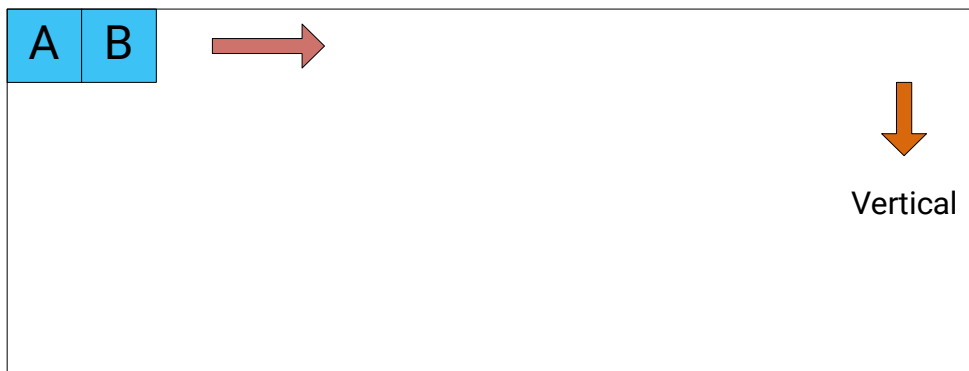


Figure 12-6 Geometry_1X2

- When **Device Tap Geometry** is Geometry_1X4, the output order of tap is shown below.

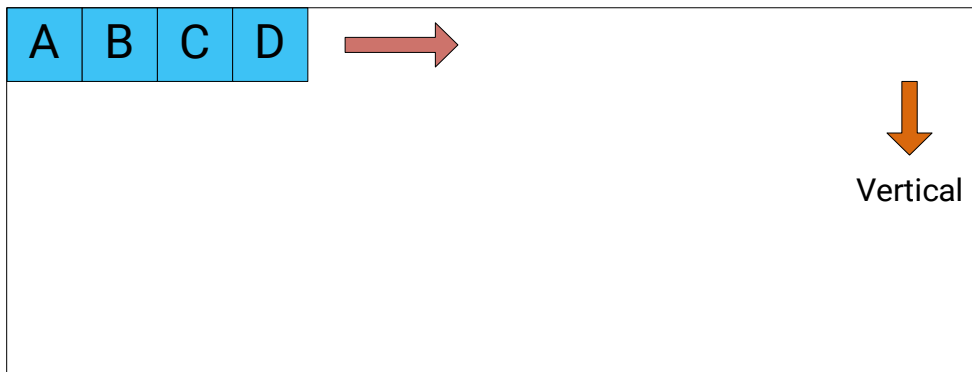


Figure 12-7 Geometry_1X4

12.4 File Access Control

 **Note**

The file access control function may differ by device model.

The file access function can import or export the device's feature files and save them in mfa format. The supported feature files include User Set 1/2/3, LUT Luminance 1/2/3, USER PRNUC 1/2/3, and USER FPNC.

Steps

1. Select a device in the device list, and click  to open the file access dialogue box.

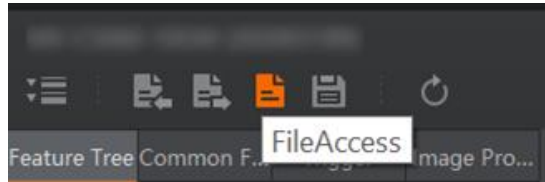


Figure 12-8 File Access

2. Select **Device Feature** and click **Import** or **Export**.

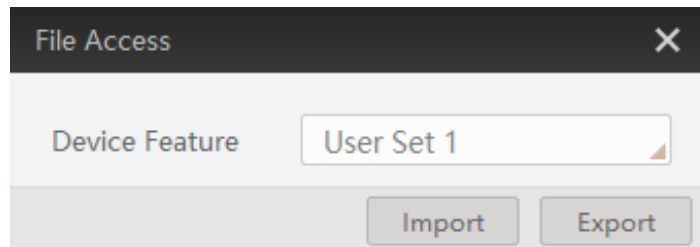


Figure 12-9 Import or Export

3. Select a file in MFA format from local PC to import, or select a saving path and enter file name to save and export.

Note

- If **User Set 1/2/3** is selected as device feature, you need to load the corresponding user set you selected to take effect.
 - If **LUT Luminance 1/2/3** is selected as device feature, and they will take effect only when you select the same parameters in LUT Selector.
 - **USER PRNUC 1/2/3** has the same mechanism with **LUT Luminance 1/2/3** mentioned above.
 - If **USER FPNC** is selected as device feature, and they will take effect immediately when **FPNC User Enable** is enabled.
 - Importing and exporting the device feature among the same model of devices are supported.
-

12.5 Firmware Update

The device supports updating firmware by using Camera Link cable or USB data cable.

Note

- Before updating, make sure power cable and others are properly connected.
-

- You should stop the live view and disconnect the device with the client software before updating the firmware.
 - Use the firmware package of the corresponding device model for updating.
-

Update Firmware via USB Data Cable

Note

- The USB data cable should have data transmission function. If the USB data cable cannot transmit data, the PC will not find the disk.
 - Do not power off the device during firmware updating. If the device is powered off, format disk manually first and then update firmware again.
-

Steps

1. Power on the device, and connect it to the PC via USB data cable.
2. Copy the dav file of the device into the added disk.
3. Restart the device for firmware update.

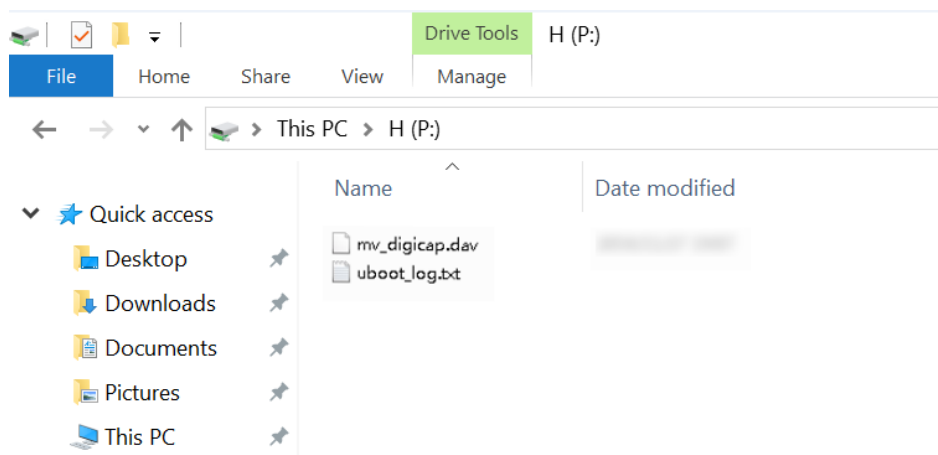


Figure 12-10 Update Firmware via USB Data Cable

Update Firmware via Firmware Upgrade Tool

You can use the **Firmware Upgrade Tool** to update the device's firmware.

Note

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

Steps

1. Go to **Tool** → **Toolkit** to open MVS Tool Kit.
2. Go to **All** → **Configuration Tool** → **Firmware Upgrade Tool** after running MVS Tool Kit.
3. Select **Camera** from **Select Type**.

Chapter 13 Serial Port Tool

Apart from the MVS client software and frame grabber software, the serial port tool can be used to detect the device's status, read and set its parameters.

13.1 View Serial Port Information

After installing the frame grabber, the PC will distribute a serial port to the frame grabber, and the MVS client software configures the device's parameters via this serial port. You can view serial port information via the client software or PC's device manager.

Via Client Software

After connecting the device, the client software displays the serial port information in the device list, as shown below.

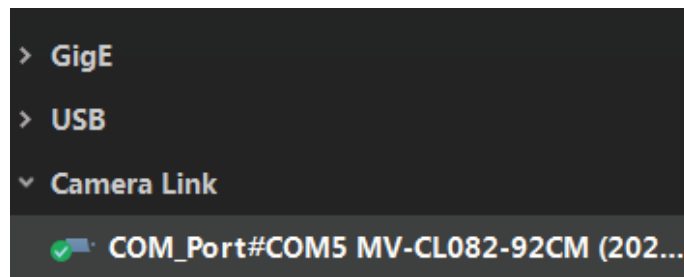


Figure 13-1 COM Port

Via Device Manager

In the PC's device manager, you can check whether the frame grabber driver is installed correctly. If the installation is correct, the device manager will display the installed frame grabber model and the corresponding serial port information. You can use the serial port tool to send commands to the corresponding serial port to check whether the connection is normal. For the specific setting method, refer to the user manual of the corresponding frame grabber.

13.2 Set Serial Port Parameters

You can set the device's parameters by connecting Camera Link serial port cable. When accessing the device or using the terminal in the application software, you are required to set the parameters as follows.

Table 13-1 Serial Port Parameters

Serial Port Parameter	Parameter Value
Baud Rate	9600 bps
Data Bit	8-bit
Parity Bit	None
Stop Bit	1-bit
Stream Control	None

Note

The default value of the device's baud rate is 9600 bps. If the value is edited in the client software, it should be entered according to the actual demands.

The serial port tool can detect the device status, configure a valid serial port for the detected device, and configure parameters for the detected device.

The commands for setting device's parameters via serial port is sent in the format of ASCII code. The commands are sent by user's application. After receiving commands, the device will return a value (success or fail).

The specific command format is **< Command > < Node Name > < Value> <\r>**, and refer to the table below for details.

Table 13-2 Command Description

Reading/Writing Command Example	Return Value
Writing command is configured successfully.	Success! <\r> <\n>
Reading command is configured successfully.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Success! <\r> <\n> <\r> <\n> • get < Note Name >: <Value> <\r> <\n>
Configuring writing or reading command failed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failed! <\r> <\n> <\r> <\n> • Wrong input format. <\r> <\n>

Executing the reading or writing command is as follows.

Table 13-3 Command Example

<p>Command for writing: The following example is to set the exposure as 1000 μs. Command: w ExposureTime 1000 <\r> Returned value: Setting succeeded: Success! <\r> <\n> Setting failed: Failed! <\r> <\n> <\r> <\n> or Wrong input format. <\r> <\n></p>
<p>Command for reading: The following example is to get the exposure as 1000 μs. Command:</p>

r ExposureTime <\r>

Returned value:

Reading succeeded: **Success!** <\r> <\n> <\r> <\n> or **get ExposureTime: 1000** <\r> <\n>

Reading failed: **Failed!** <\r> <\n> <\r> <\n> or **Wrong input format.** <\r> <\n>

 **Note**

- The device's parameters can be set via the client software, frame grabber software, or serial port tool, but you cannot use them at same time.
 - Refer to section [Serial Communication Command List](#) for more details.
-

Chapter 14 FAQ (Frequently Asked Question)

14.1 Why the client software cannot list devices?

Table 14-1 Question 1

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

14.2 Why there is no live view in frame grabber software and the indicator is solid blue?

Table 14-2 Question 2

Possible Cause	Solution
Wrong settings exist in frame grabber software.	Refer to section Frame Grabber Software to check the parameter settings.
The trigger mode is enabled	Disable the trigger mode.

14.3 Why the live view is black?

Table 14-3 Question 3

Possible Cause	Solution
The device's lens aperture is not removed.	Remove the device's lens aperture.

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

Table 14-4 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.

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

Table 14-5 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.

Chapter 15 Revision History

Table 15-1 Revision History

Version	Revision Date	Revision Details
V3.0.0	Sep. 4, 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Add Section On-Site Construction Precautions. ● Add Section Cleaning Instruction. ● Add Section Operating Principle. ● Edit Section Appearance. ● Edit Section Power and I/O Connector. ● Add Section Power Supply and Heat Dissipation. ● Add Section Accessories. ● Edit Section Device Installation. ● Edit Section Basic Operation. ● Edit Section Trigger Input and Output. ● Add Section Adjust Line Rate. ● Add Section Set Black Level. ● Edit Section Set Multiple Lights Control. ● Edit Section Set Shading Correction. ● Edit Section Device Control. ● Edit Section Transport Layer Control. ● Edit Section Firmware Update. ● Edit Section FAQ (Frequently Asked Question). ● Edit Section Appendix A Device Parameter Index. ● Edit Section Appendix B Serial Communication Command List.
V2.3.1	Feb. 4, 2023	Edit Section Serial Communication Command List
V2.3.0	Nov. 4, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Edit Section Appearance. ● Edit Section First Type of Signal Wiring. ● Edit Section Second Type of Signal Wiring. ● Edit Section Serial Communication Command List
V2.2.0	July 14, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Edit Section Appearance. ● Add Section Set Scan Mode. ● Modify Enable Strobe Signal. ● Add Section IO Test Tool.
V2.1.0	Apr. 25, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Edit Section Appearance. ● Edit Section First Type of Pin Definitions.
V2.0.10	Dec. 6, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Edit Section Appearance. ● Edit Section First Type of Pin Definitions. ● Edit Section Set Frame Timeout. ● Edit Section Trigger Activation. ● Edit Section Enable Strobe Signal.

Camera Link Line Scan Camera User Manual

Version	Revision Date	Revision Details
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Edit Section I/O Introduction. ● Edit Section Input Wiring for Type I, Type III and Type IV Devices. ● Edit Section Output Wiring for Type I, Type III and Type IV Devices. ● Edit Section Device Control. ● Edit Section Device Parameter Index.
V2.0.7	Feb. 21, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Add Section Set Multiple Lights Control. ● Edit Section Scan Direction. ● Edit Section Serial Communication Command List.
V2.0.6	Sep. 8, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Edit Section Appearance. ● Edit Section Interface and Indicator. ● Edit Section Client Software Layout. ● Add Section Set Scan Mode. ● Add Section Set Line Discard Function. ● Edit Section Select Output Signal. ● Edit Section Enable Strobe Signal. ● Add Section Set Super Palette Control. ● Add Section Set Color Abnormal Correction. ● Edit Section Serial Communication Command List.
V2.0.2	Feb. 3, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Add Section Set Frame Timeout. ● Edit Section Set Trigger Source. ● Add Section Set Free Trigger. ● Edit Section Trigger Related Parameters. ● Edit Section Trigger Activation. ● Edit Section Frame/Line Trigger Cache. ● Edit Section Enable Strobe Signal. ● Add Section I/O Introduction. ● Edit Section I/O Electrical Feature. ● Edit Section Input Wiring. ● Add Section Set Binning. ● Add Section Set Black Level. ● Edit Section Set Gamma Correction. ● Edit Section Set Color Transformation Control. ● Edit Section Set Hue. ● Edit Section Set Saturation. ● Edit Section Set Shading Correction. ● Edit Section File Access Control.
V2.0.1	Dec. 25, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Edit Section Quick Started with Client Software. ● Add Section Set Color Transformation Control. ● Add Section Set Hue. ● Add Section TDI Function.
V1.0.0	Apr. 23, 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 Device Control
Device Vendor Name	
Device Model Name	
Device Manufacturer Info	
Device Family Name	
Device Version	
Device Firmware Version	
Device Serial Number	
Device User ID	
Maximum Device Response Time	
Device Manifest Table Address	
Device SBRM Address	
Device Uptime(s)	
Board Device Type	
Device Command Timeout	
Device Reset	
Device Temperature Selector	
Device Temperature	
Device Clock Selector	
Device Clock Frequency	
Device PJ Number	

A.2 Image Format Control

Table A-2 Image Format Control

Parameters	Section
Width Max	Section Set Resolution and ROI
Height Max	
Region Selector	
Width	
Height	
Offset X	
Offset Y	
Reverse X	Section Set Image Reverse
Direction Source	Section Set Scan Direction
Reverse Scan Direction	
Pixel Format	Section Set Pixel Format
Pixel Size	
Multi Light Control	Section Set Multiple Lights Control
Test Pattern Generator Selector	Section Set Test Pattern
Test Pattern	
Binning Selector	Section Set Binning
Binning Horizontal	
Binning Vertical	
TDI Mode	Section Set TDI Function
TDI Direction	

A.3 Acquisition Control

Table A-3 Acquisition Control

Parameters	Section
Acquisition Burst Frame Count	Section Set Acquisition Burst Frame Count

Parameters	Section
Acquisition Line Rate	Section Set Line Rate
Acquisition Line Rate Control Enable	
Resulting Line Rate	
Resulting Frame Rate	
Scan Mode	Section Set Scan Mode
Trigger Selector	Section Trigger Input
Trigger Mode	
Trigger Software	
Trigger Source	
Trigger Activation	
Line Delay Enable	
Trigger Delay (μ s)	
Trigger Cache Enable	Section Set Trigger Related Parameters
Line Trigger Cache Enable	
Exposure Mode	Section Set Exposure Mode
Exposure Time (μ s)	
Exposure Auto	
Auto Exposure Time Lower Limit (μ s)	
Auto Exposure Time Upper Limit (μ s)	
Frame Timeout Enable	Section Set Frame Timeout
Frame Timeout Time(ms)	
Partial Image Output Mode	
Abnormal Line Enable	Section Set Line Discard Function

A.4 Analog Control

Table A-4 Analog Control

Parameters	Section
Preamp Gain	Section Set Gain

Parameters	Section
Gain (dB)	
Digital Shift	
Digital Shift Enable	
Brightness	Section Set Brightness
Black Level	Section Set Black Level
Black Level Enable	
Balance White Auto	Section Set White Balance
AWB Color Temperature Mode	
Balance Ratio Selector	
Balance Ratio	
Gamma	Section Set Gamma Correction
Gamma Selector	
Gamma Enable	
Auto Function AOI Selector	Section Set AOI
Auto Function AOI Width	
Auto Function AOI Height	
Auto Function AOI Offset X	
Auto Function AOI Offset Y	
Auto Function AOI Usage Intensity	
Auto Function AOI Usage White Balance	

A.5 Color Transformation Control

Table A-5 Color Transformation Control

Parameters	Section
CCM Enable	Section Set Color Transformation Control
Color Transformation Selector	
Color Transformation Enable	
Color Transformation Value Selector	

Parameters	Section
Color Transformation Value	
Hue	Section Set Hue
Hue Enable	
Saturation	Section Set Saturation
Saturation Enable	

A.6 Super Palette Control

Table A-6 Super Palette Control

Parameters	Section
Super Palette Enable	Section Set Super Palette Control
Super Palette Selector	
Super Palette Hue	
Super Palette Saturation	

A.7 LUT Control

Table A-7 LUT Control

Parameters	Section
LUT Selector	Section Set LUT
LUT Enable	
LUT Index	
LUT Value	
LUT Save	

A.8 Encoder Control

Table A-8 Encoder Correction

Parameters	Section
Encoder Selector	Section Set and Execute

Parameters	Section
Encoder Source A	<u>Shaft Encoder Control</u>
Encoder Source B	
Encoder Trigger Mode	
Encoder Counter Mode	
Encoder Counter	
Encoder Counter Max	
Encoder Counter Reset	
Encoder Max Reverse Counter	
Encoder Reverse Counter Reset	

A.9 Frequency Converter Control

Table A-9 Frequency Converter Control

Parameters	Section
Input Source	<u>Section Set and Execute Frequency Converter Control</u>
Signal Alignment	
Trigger Line Rate(Hz)	
PreDivider	
Multiplier	
PostDivider	
Resulting Trigger Line Rate(Hz)	

A.10 Shading Correction

Table A-10 Shading Correction

Parameters	Section
Shading Selector	<u>Section Set Shading Correction</u>
Activate Shading	

Parameters	Section
PRNUC ROI Enable	
PRNUC ROI Extension Enable	
PRNUC Width	
PRNUC Offset X	
FPNC User Enable	
PRNUC User Enable	
PRNUC User Selector	
PRNUC Target Enable	
PRNUC Target	
PRNUC Target R	
PRNUC Target G	
PRNUC Target B	
PRNUC Smooth Enable	
Line Rate Ratio	
Pixel Shift	
Parallax Direction	
CAC Enable	
CAC Edge Control	

A.11 Digital IO Control

Table A-11 Digital IO Control

Parameters	Section
Line Selector	Section Trigger Output
Line Mode	
Line Format	
Line Inverter	
Line Status	

Parameters	Section
Line Status All	
Line Debouncer Time	
Line Source	
Strobe Enable	
Strobe Source Selector	
Strobe Line Duration (μs)	
Strobe Line Delay (μs)	
Strobe Line Pre Delay (μs)	

A.12 Counter and Timer Control

Table A-12 Counter and Timer Control

Parameters	Section
Counter Selector	Section Enable Strobe Signal
Counter Event Source	
Counter Event Activation	
Counter Reset Source	
Counter Reset	
Counter Value	
Counter Current Value	

A.13 File Access Control

Table A-13 File Access Control

Parameters	Section
File Selector	Section File Access Control
File Operation Selector	
File Operation Execute	
File Open Mode	
File Operation Status	

Parameters	Section
File Operation Result	
File Size(B)	

A.14 Transport Layer Control

Table A-14 Transport Layer Control

Parameters	Section
Payload Size(B)	Section Transport Layer Control
Device Tap Geometry	
CI Configuration	
GenCP Version Major	
GenCP Version Minor	
Supported Baudrates	

A.15 User Set Control

Table A-15 User Set Control

Parameters	Section
User Set Current	Section User Set Customization
User Set Selector	
User Set Load	
User Set Save	
User Set Default	

Appendix B Serial Communication Command List

 **Note**

The commands listed below are common ones only. For other commands, please contact technical support for detailed information.

Table B-1 Serial Communication Command List

Parameter	R/W	Command	Value	Description
DeviceModel Name	R	r DeviceMode IName		
DeviceFirmwa reVersion	R	r DeviceFirm wareVersion		
DeviceSerialN umber	R	r DeviceSerial Number		
DeviceUserID	W	w DeviceReset x	x: Value	E.g., w DeviceUserID abc
DeviceReset	W	w DeviceReset x	x: 1 – restart	E.g., w DeviceReset 1
DeviceClockS elector	R	r DeviceClock Selector	0 – CameraLink	
DeviceClockFr equency	W	w DeviceClock Frequency x	x: 0 – 85 M 1 – 70 M 2 – 60 M 3 – 40 M 4 – 66 M	E.g., w DeviceClockFrequency 1

Camera Link Line Scan Camera User Manual

Parameter	R/W	Command	Value	Description
			5 – 80 M	
	R	r DeviceClock Frequency		
Width	W	w Width x	Value	E.g., w Width 4096
	R	r Width		
Height	W	w Height x	Value	E.g., w Height 2000
	R	r Height		
OffsetX	W	w OffsetX x	Value	E.g., w OffsetX 200
	R	r OffsetX		
OffsetY	W	w OffsetY x	Value	E.g., w OffsetY 200
	R	r OffsetY		
Reverse X	W	w ReverseX x	x: 0 – disable 1 – enable	E.g., w ReverseX 1
	R	r ReverseX		
Direction Source	W	w DirectionSource x	x: 0 – Internal 1 – CC 3	E.g., w DirectionSource 1
	R	r DirectionSource		
Reverse Scan Direction	W	w ReverseScanDirection x	x: 0 – forward direction 1 – reverse direction	E.g., w ReverseScanDirection 1
	R	r ReverseScanDirection		
PixelFormat	W	w PixelFormat	x:	E.g., w PixelFormat

Camera Link Line Scan Camera User Manual

Parameter	R/W	Command	Value	Description
		x	0x1080001 – mono8 0x1100003 – mono10 0x1100005 – mono12 0x02180014 – RGB 8 0x02180014 – BGR 8	0x1080001
	R	r PixelFormat		Note: The returned value is decimal system and it needs to be converted to hexadecimal.
PixelSize	R	r PixelSize		Read pixel size.
MultiLightControl	W	w MultiLightControl x	x: 0 – off 1 – MLC_1_Light 2 – MLC_2_Light 3 – MLC_3_Light 4 – MLC_4_Light	E.g., w MultiLightControl 1
	R	r MultiLightControl		
TestPattern	W	w TestPattern x	x: 0 – off 9 – ColorBar 11 – MonoBar 14 – ObliqueMonoBar 16 – GradualMonoBar 17 – TestImage1	E.g., w TestPattern 14
	R	r TestPattern		
Binning	W	w Binning x	x: 0x20004 (2 stands for vertical and 4 stands for horizontal)	E.g., w Binning 0x20002
	R	r Binning		
TDIMode	W	w TDIMode x	x: 0 – Line_1 1 – TDI_2	E.g., w TDIMode 0

Camera Link Line Scan Camera User Manual

Parameter	R/W	Command	Value	Description
	R	r TDIMode		
AcquisitionBurstFrameCount	W	w AcquisitionBurstFrameCount x	Value	Number of frames to acquire for each FrameBurstStart trigger. E.g., w AcquisitionBurstFrameCount 100
	R	r AcquisitionBurstFrameCount		
AcquisitionLineRate (ControlEnable)	W	w AcquisitionLineRate x or y	<p>x: It refers to the written line rate value and line rate is enabled.</p> <p>y: It refers to the line rate value you want to set (you can write directly, and disable line rate when writing)</p> <p>$x = y + 1073741824$</p>	<p>E.g., w AcquisitionLineRate 1073841824, it means setting line rate as 100000, and enabling line rate.</p> <p>E.g., w AcquisitionLineRate 100000, it means setting line rate as 100000, and disabling line rate.</p>
	R	r AcquisitionLineRate	When value is larger than 10737441824, line rate is enabled.	<p>If line rate is enabled, reading and writing x are available, and line rate is $y = x - 1073741824$.</p> <p>If line rate is disabled, reading value is y.</p>
ResultingLineRate	R	r ResultingLineRate		
ResultingFrameRate	R	r ResultingFrameRate	<p>x = read value</p> <p>y = value shown in client software</p> <p>$y = x/10000$</p>	
ScanMode	W	w ScanMode x	<p>x:</p> <p>0 – FrameScan</p>	E.g., w ScanMode 0

Parameter	R/W	Command	Value	Description
			1 – LineScan	
	R	r ScanMode		
TriggerSelector	W	w TriggerSelector	x: 9 – Line Start 6 – Frame Burst Start	E.g., w TriggerSelector 9
	R	r TriggerSelector		
TriggerMode	W	w TriggerMode x	x: 0 – Disable line trigger and frame trigger 64 – Enable frame trigger mode 512 – Enable line trigger mode 576 – Enable frame trigger and line trigger mode	E.g., First w TriggerMode 64, and then w TriggerMode 576, and frame trigger and line trigger can be enabled at the same time. Note: Frame trigger and line trigger cannot be written at the same time. If w TriggerMode 576 command is used, you should enable frame trigger or line trigger.
	R	r TriggerMode		
TriggerSource	W	w TriggerSource+6 x	x: 0 – Line0 1 – Line1 3 – Line3 5 – Line4 6 – EncoderModuleOut (line trigger supported only)	Set the frame trigger source E.g., w TriggerSource+6 7
		w TriggerSource+9 x	7 – software (frame trigger supported only)	Set the line trigger source E.g., w TriggerSource+9 3

Parameter	R/W	Command	Value	Description
			8 – FrequencyConverter 9 – CC1 11 – CC2 12 – CC3 13 – CC4 25 – anyway	
	R	r TriggerSource+6		Read the frame trigger source.
		r TriggerSource+9		Read the line trigger source.
TriggerActivation	W	w TriggerActivation+6 x	x: 0 – Rising edge	E.g., w TriggerActivation+6 0
		w TriggerActivation+9 x	1 – Falling edge	E.g., w TriggerActivation+9 0
	R	r TriggerActivation+6		
		r TriggerActivation+9		
LineDelayEnable	W	w LineDelayEnable x	x: 0 – Disable 1 – Enable	E.g., w LineDelayEnable 0
	R	r LineDelayEnable		
TriggerDelay	W	w TriggerDela	Value	E.g., w TriggerDelayAbsVal+6 100.

Camera Link Line Scan Camera User Manual

Parameter	R/W	Command	Value	Description
		yAbsVal+6 x		E.g., w TriggerDelayAbsVal+9 100.
		w TriggerDelayAbsVal+9 x		
	R	r TriggerDelayAbsVal+6		
		r TriggerDelayAbsVal+9		
TriggerSoftware	W	w TriggerSoftware x	x: 6	Software trigger once. E.g., w TriggerSoftware 6
TriggerCacheEnable	W	w TriggerCacheEnable x	x: 0 – Off 64 – On	E.g., w TriggerCacheEnable 65
	R	r TriggerCacheEnable		
LineTriggerCacheEnable	W	w LineTriggerCacheEnable x	x: 0 – Off 512 – On	E.g., w TriggerCacheEnable 513
	R	r LineTriggerCacheEnable		
ExposureAuto	W	w ExposureAuto x	x: 1 – Once 2 – Auto 0 – Off	E.g., w ExposureAuto 2
	R	r ExposureAuto		

Camera Link Line Scan Camera User Manual

Parameter	R/W	Command	Value	Description
ExposureTime	W	w ExposureTime	Value	E.g., w ExposureTime 1000
	R	r ExposureTime		
AutoExposureTimeLowerLimit	W	w AutoExposureTimeLowerLimit x	The device supports min. exposure time.	E.g., w AutoExposureTimeLowerLimit 50
	R	r AutoExposureTimeLowerLimit		
AutoExposureTimeUpperLimit	W	w AutoExposureTimeUpperLimit x	The device supports max. exposure time.	E.g., w AutoExposureTimeUpperLimit 100
	R	r AutoExposureTimeUpperLimit		
FrameTimeoutTime	W	w FrameTimeoutTime x	x: 33 – 10000	E.g., w FrameTimeoutTime 34
	R	r FrameTimeoutTime		
Partial Image Output Mode	W	w PartialImageOutputMode x	x: 0 – ImagePending 1 – PartialImageOutput 2 – PartialImageDiscard 3 – PartialImageFilled	E.g., w PartialImageOutputMode 0
	R	r PartialImageOutputMode		

Camera Link Line Scan Camera User Manual

Parameter	R/W	Command	Value	Description
FrameTimeoutEnable	W	w FrameTimeoutEnable x	x: 0 – Disable 1 – Enable	E.g., w FrameTimeoutEnable 0
	R	r FrameTimeoutEnable		
AbnormalLineEnable	W	w AbnormalLineEnable x	x: 0 – Disable 1 – Enable	E.g., w AbnormalLineEnable 1
PreampGain	W	w PreampGain x	Gain multiple value x 1000	E.g., w PreampGain 2700 (set the gain as 2.7 x)
	R	r PreampGain		
DigitalShift (Enable)	W	w DigitalShift y or z	x: The value you want to set y: Write serial port value and disable digital shift z: Write serial port value and enable digital shift $y = (10^{(x/20)}) * 1024$ (rounding) $z = (10^{(x/20)}) * 1024 + 2147483648$ (rounding)	E.g., w DigitalShift 10240. It means setting gain as 20, and disabling digital shift. E.g., w DigitalShift 2147493888. It means setting gain as 20, and enabling digital shift. Note: the range of digital shift is -24 to 24.
	R	r DigitalShift	Enable on state read data is m, take the lower 32-bit data.	If it is enabled, the reading result of the r DigitalShift is m, and the above 0xFFFFFFFF, get z; $x = (\log((z - 2147483648) / 1024)) * 20$. If it is disabled, the reading result of the r DigitalShift is y,

Camera Link Line Scan Camera User Manual

Parameter	R/W	Command	Value	Description
				$x = (\log(y / 1024)) * 20.$
BalanceWhiteAuto	W	w BalanceWhiteAuto	x: 0 – Off 1 – Continue 2 – Once	E.g., w BalanceWhiteAuto 2
	R	r BalanceWhiteAuto		
BlackLevel	W	w BlackLevel x	x: 0 – 4095	E.g., w BlackLevel 5
	R	r BlackLevel		
BlackLevelEnable	W	w BlackLevelCtrl x	x: 0 – Disable 1 – Enable	E.g., w BlackLevelCtrl 1
	R	r BlackLevelCtrl		
GammaAbsVal	W	w GammaAbsVal x×100+y	x: Game value y: 0x20000 – represents sRgb 0x10000 – represents User	E.g., w GammaAbsVal 2 × 100+0 × 10000
	R	r GammaAbsVal		X = Read value/100
GammaEnable	W	w GammaCtrl x	x: 0 – Off 1 – On	E.g., w GammaCtrl 1
	R	r GammaCtrl		
Brightness	W	w Brightness x	x:	E.g., w Brightness 66

Parameter	R/W	Command	Value	Description
			0 – 255	
	R	r Brightness		
BalanceRatio	W	w BalanceRatio+x y	x: 0 – Red 1 – Green 2 – Blue y: 1 – 16376	E.g., w BalanceRatio+1 800
	R	r BalanceRatio+x		E.g., r BalanceRatio+1
AutoFunction AOIWidth	W	w AutoAOIWidth x	x: 32 – 1024	E.g., w AutoAOIWidth 1024
	R	r AutoAOIWidth		
AutoFunction AOIHeight	W	w AutoAOIHeight x	x: 64 – 5000	E.g., w AutoAOIHeight 240
	R	r AutoAOIHeight		
AutoFunction AOIOffsetX	W	w AutoAOIOffsetX x	x: 0	E.g., w AutoAOIOffsetX 0
	R	r AutoAOIOffsetX		
AutoFunction AOIOffsetY	W	w AutoAOIOffsetY x	x: 0 – 4760	E.g., w AutoAOIOffsetY 100
	R	r AutoAOIOffsetY		
AutoFunction AOIUsageInte	W	w AutoAOIUsage	x:	E.g., w AutoAOIUsage 0x80000001

Camera Link Line Scan Camera User Manual

Parameter	R/W	Command	Value	Description
nsity		ge x	1 – Off 0x80000001 – On	
	R	r AutoAOIUsage		
AutoFunction AOIUsageWhiteBalance	W	w AutoAOIUsage+1 x	x: 0 – Off 0x04000000 – On	E.g., w AutoAOIUsage+1 0x04000000
	R	r AutoAOIUsage+1		
CCMEnable	W	w CCMEnable x	x: 0 – Off 1 – On	E.g., w CCMEnable 1
	R	r CCMEnable		
ColorTransformationEnable	W	w ColorTransformationEnable x	x: 0 – Off 1 – On	E.g., w ColorTransformationEnable 1
	R	r ColorTransformationEnable		
ColorTransformationValue	W	w ColorTransformationValue x	y: Desired value x=y*1024	E.g., w ColorTransformationValue 855
	R	r ColorTransformationValue		
HueCtrl	W	w HueCtrl x	x: 0 – Off 0x1000000 – On	E.g., w HueCtrl 0x1000000

Camera Link Line Scan Camera User Manual

Parameter	R/W	Command	Value	Description
	R	r HueCtrl		
HueAbsVal	W	w HueAbsVal x	x: 0 – 255	E.g., w HueAbsVal 128
	R	r HueAbsVal		
SaturationAbsVal	W	w SaturationAbsVal x	x: 0 – 255	E.g., w SaturationAbsVal 128
	R	r SaturationAbsVal		
SaturationCtrl	W	w SaturationCtrl x	x: 0 – Off 0x10000 – On	E.g., w SaturationCtrl 0x10000
LUTEnable	W	w LUTEnable x	x: 0 – Off 1 – On	E.g., w LUTEnable 1
	R	r LUTEnable		
LUTSelector	W	w LUTSelector x	x: 0 – Luminance1 1 – Luminance2 2 – Luminance3	E.g., w LUTSelector 0
	R	r LUTSelector		
LUTSave	W	w LUT Save x	x: 1 – save	E.g., w LUT Save 1
Encoder Source A	W	w EncoderSourceA x	x: 0 – line0; 1 – line1; 2 – line2; 3 – line3; 128 – NA	E.g., w EncoderSourceA 3
	R	r EncoderSou		

Camera Link Line Scan Camera User Manual

Parameter	R/W	Command	Value	Description
		rceA		
Encoder Source B	W	w EncoderSourceB x	x: 0 – line0; 1 – line1; 2 – line2; 3 – line3; 128 – NA	E.g., w EncoderSourceB 0
	R	r EncoderSourceB		
EncoderOutputMode	W	w EncoderOutputMode x	x: 0 – AnyDirection 1 – ForwardOnly 2 – BackwardOnly	E.g., w EncoderOutputMode 1
	R	r EncoderOutputMode		
Encoder Counter Mode	W	w EncoderCounterMode x	x: 0 – IgnoreDirection 1 – FollowDirection 2 – BackwardDirection	E.g., w EncoderCounterMode 1
	R	r EncoderCounterMode		
Encoder Counter	R	r EncoderCounter		
Encoder Counter Max	W	w EncoderCounterMax x	x: 0 – 32767	E.g., w EncoderCounterMax 1 Note: For some device models, the max. vaule can be 4294967295.
	R	r EncoderCounterMax		
Encoder Counter Reset	W	w EncoderCounterReset x	1	E.g., w EncoderCounterReset 1

Parameter	R/W	Command	Value	Description
Encoder Max Reverse Counter	W	w EncoderMaxReverseCounter x	x: 0 – 32767	E.g., w EncoderMaxReverseCounter 1
	R	r EncoderMaxReverseCounter		
Encoder Reverse Counter Reset	W	w EncoderReverseCounterReset x	x: 1	E.g., w EncoderReverseCounterReset 1
Input Source	W	w InputSource x	x: 0/1/3 – Line0/1/3 7 – EncoderModuleOut 8/9/10/11 – CC1/2/3/4 128 – NA	E.g., w InputSource 7
	R	r InputSource		
Signal Alignment	W	w SignalAlignment x	x: 0 – RisingEdge 1 – FallingEdge	E.g., w SignalAlignment 1
	R	r SignalAlignment		
Trigger Line Rate (Hz)	R	r TriggerLineRate		
PreDivider	W	w PreDivider x	x: 1 – 128	E.g., w PreDivider 1
	R	r PreDivider		

Camera Link Line Scan Camera User Manual

Parameter	R/W	Command	Value	Description
Multiplier	W	w Multiplier x	x: 1 – 32	E.g., w Multiplier 1
	R	r Multiplier		
PostDivider	W	w PostDivider x	x: 1 – 128	E.g., w PostDivider 1
	R	r PostDivider		
Resulting Trigger Line Rate (Hz)	R	r ResultingTriggerLineRate		
ShadingSelector	W	w ShadingSelector x	0 – FPNCCorrection 1 – PRNUCCorrection	E.g., w ShadingSelector 1 Note: Some device models do not support editing.
	R	r ShadingSelector		
ActivateShading	W	w ActivateShading+xy	x: 0 – FPNCCorrection 1 – PRNUCCorrection y: 1 – Enable	E.g., activate PRNUC correction, w ActivateShading+1 1
PRNUCROIEnable	W	w PRNUCROIEnable x	x: 0 – Disable 1 – Enable	E.g., w PRNUCROIEnable 1
	R	r PRNUCROIEnable		
PRNUCROIExtensionEnable	W	w PRNUCROIExtensionEnable	x: 0 – Disable	E.g., w PRNUCROIExtensionEnable 0

Camera Link Line Scan Camera User Manual

Parameter	R/W	Command	Value	Description
		ble x	1 – Enable	
	R	r PRNUCROIE xtensionEna ble		
PRNUCWidth	W	w PRNUCWidt h x	x: 32 – 4096	E.g., w PRNUCWidth 4096 Note: It may differ by device models.
	R	r PRNUCWidt h		
PRNUCOffset X	W	w PRNUCOffs etX x	x: 0 – 3896	E.g., w PRNUCOffsetX 0 Note: It may differ by device models.
	R	r PRNUCOffs etX		
FPNCUserEna ble	W	w FPNCUserE nable x	x: 0 – Disable 1 – Enable	E.g., w FPNCUserEnable 1
PRNUCUserEn able	W	w PRNUCUser Enable x	x: 0 – Disable 1 – Enable	E.g., w PRNUCUserEnable 1
	R	r PRNUCUser Enable		
PRNUCUserSe lector	W	w PRNUCUser Selector x	x: 0 – UserPRNUC1 1 – UserPRNUC2 2 – UserPRNUC3	E.g., w PRNUCUserSelector 0

Camera Link Line Scan Camera User Manual

Parameter	R/W	Command	Value	Description
	R	r PRNUCUser Selector		
PRNUCTarget Enable	W	w PRNUCTarg etEnable x	x: 0 – With correction standard 1 – Set correction manually	E.g., w PRNUCTargetEnable 1
	R	r PRNUCTarg etEnable		
PRNUCTarget (Mono Camera)	W	w PRNUCTarg et x	x: 0 – 4095	E.g., w PRNUCTarget 2048
	R	r PRNUCTarg et		
PRNUCTarget R/G/B (Color Camera)	W	w PRNUCTarg etR/G/B x	x: 0 – 4095	E.g., w PRNUCTargetR 2048
	R	r PRNUCTarg etR/G/B		
PRNUCSmoot hEnable	W	w PRNUCSmo othEnable x	x: 0 – Disable 1 – Enable	E.g, w PRNUCSmoothEnable 1
	R	r PRNUCSmo othEnable		
LineRateRatio	W	w LineRateRat io x	y: Configured value (0 – 1.99) x=y*1024	E.g., w LineRateRatio 1024
	R	r LineRateRat		

Parameter	R/W	Command	Value	Description
		io		
PixelShift	W	w PixelShift x	y: Configured value (0 – 63.99) x=y*1024	E.g., w PixelShift 1024
	R	r PixelShift		
ParallaxDirection	W	w ParallaxDirection x	x: 0 – Off; 1 – Red; 2 – Blue; 3 – StartLine; 4 – EndLine	E.g., w ParallaxDirection 0
	R	r ParallaxDirection		
LineMode	W	w LineMode+x y	x: 0 – Line0 1 – Line1 3 – Line3 4 – Line4 y: 0 – In 8 – Strobe	E.g., w LineMode+0 0 (Set Line0 as input)
	R	r LineMode+x		

Parameter	R/W	Command	Value	Description
LineFormat	W	w LineFormat +x y	x: 0 – Line0 1 – Line1 3 – Line3 4 – Line4 y: 0 – SingleEnded 2 – Differential	E.g., w LineFormat +1 0
	R	r LineFormat +x		
LineInverter	W	w LineInverter x	x: 0 – Enable Line0 only 1 – Enable Line1 only 2 – Enable Line2 only 3 – Enable Line3 only 4 – Enable Line4 only 12 – Enable Line5 only 13 – Enable Line6 only 14 – Enable Line7 only 15 – Enable Line8 only 9 – Enable Line9 only 10 – Enable Line10 only 11 – Enable Line11 only 5 – Enable CC1 only 6 – Enable CC2 only 7 – Enable CC3 only	E.g., w LineInverter 2 (enable Line2's inverter).

Parameter	R/W	Command	Value	Description
			8 – Enable CC4 only	
	R	r LineInverter		
LineStatusAll	R	r LineStatusAll	Device input/output signal status: 1 level high, 0 level low Bit[0]: Line0 input Bit[1]: Line3 input Bit[4]: Line1 input Bit[5]: Line4 input Bit[8]: Line1 output Bit[9]: Line4 output Bit[12]: Line0 output Bit[13]: Line3 output Bit[20]: CC1 input Bit[21]: CC2 input	The value read is 514 in decimal and 0x202 in hexadecimal, and it can be converted to 10 0000 0010 in binary, which means line 3 configured as input and line 4 as output (unidirectional I/O).
LineSource	W	w LineSource+ x y	x: 1 – Line1 3 – Line3 4 – Line4 y: 0 – ExposureStartActive 5 – SoftTriggerActive 6 – HardTriggerActive	E.g, w LineSource+1 0
	R	r LineSource+ x	x: 0 – ExposureStartActive 5 – SoftTriggerActive	

Camera Link Line Scan Camera User Manual

Parameter	R/W	Command	Value	Description
			6 – HardTriggerActive	
LineStrobe	W	w LineStrobe x	x: 0 – Disable all 2 – Enable Line1 only 8 – Enable Line4 only	E.g., w LineInverter 2 (enable Line1's inverter)
	R	r LineStrobe		
StrobeSource Selector	W	w StrobeSourceSelector+ x y	x: 1 – Line1 3 – Line3 4 – Line4 y: 0 – LineMode 2 – FrameMode	E.g., w StrobeSourceSelector+1 0
	R	r StrobeSourceSelector+ x		E.g., r StrobeSourceSelector+1
StrobeLineDuration	W	w StrobeLineDuration+ x y	x: 3 – Line3	E.g., w StrobeLineDuration +3 100
	R	r StrobeLineDuration+ x	y: 0 – 10000	E.g., r StrobeLineDuration+3
StrobeLineDelay	W	w StrobeLineDelay+ x y	x: 3 – Line3	E.g., w StrobeLineDelay +3 200
	R	r StrobeLineDelay+ x	y: 0 – 10000	E.g., r StrobeLineDelay+3

Camera Link Line Scan Camera User Manual

Parameter	R/W	Command	Value	Description
StrobeLinePreDelay	W	w StrobeLinePreDelay+ x	x: 0 – 5000	E.g., w StrobeLinePreDelay+300
	R	r StrobeLinePreDelay		E.g., r StrobeLinePreDelay
LineDebouncerTimeNs	W	w LineDebouncerTimeNs+ x y	x: 0 – Line0 3 – Line3 5 – CC1 y: value	E.g., w LineDebouncerTimeNs+5 100
	R	r LineDebouncerTimeNs+ x		E.g., r LineDebouncerTimeNs+3
CounterSelector	W	w CounterSelector x	x: 0 – Counter 0	E.g., w CounterSelector 0
CounterEventSource	W	w CounterEventSource x	x: 0 – Off 11/12/15/20 – line 0/1/3/4 14/16/17/18 – cc 1/2/3/4	E.g., w CounterEventSource 0
Counter Event Activation	W	w CounterEventActivation x	x: 0 – Rising Edge 1 – Falling Edge	E.g., w CounterEventActivation 0
	R	r CounterEventActivation		E.g., r CounterEventActivation
CounterResetSource	W	w CounterResetSource x	x: 0 – Off 3 – Software	E.g., w CounterResetSource 0
CounterReset	W	w CounterReset x	x: Execute	It resets counter and it can be executed when selecting Software as Counter Reset

Parameter	R/W	Command	Value	Description
				Source.
CounterValue	W	w CounterValue x	x: 1 – 4294967295	E.g., w CounterValue 500
CounterCurrentValue	R	r CounterCurrentValue		
SuperPaletteEnable	W	w SuperPaletteEnable x	x: 0 – Off	
SuperPaletteSelector	W	w SuperPaletteSelector x	x: 0 – Red 1 – Green 2 – Blue 3 – Cyan 4 – Magenta 5 – Yellow	The related node is controlled by XML, and you do not need to set the device.
SuperPaletteHue	W	w SuperPaletteHue+xy	x: SuperPaletteSelector y: 0 – 255	
SuperPaletteSaturation	W	w SuperPaletteSaturation x	x: SuperPaletteSelector y: 0 – 255	
CACEnable	W	w CACEnable x	x: 0 – Off	E.g., w CACEnable 0
CACEdgeThreshold	W	w CACEdgeThreshold x	x: 0 – 2040	E.g., w CACEdgeThreshold 200
PayloadSize	R	r PayloadSize		

Parameter	R/W	Command	Value	Description
DeviceTapGeometry	W	w DeviceTapGeometry x	x: 0x01020181 – Geometry_1X2 0x02010181 – Geometry_2X 0x04010181 – Geometry_4X 0x08010181 – Geometry_8X 0x0a010181 – Geometry_10X	E.g., w DeviceTapGeometry 0x02010181
	R	r DeviceTapGeometry		
CIConfiguration	R	r CIConfiguration x	x: 0 – Base 1 – Medium 2 – Full 3 – DualBase 4 – EightyBit	
SupportedBaudrates	R	r SupportedBaudrates		
UserSetSelector	W	w UserSetSelector x	x: 0 – Default 1 – userset1 2 – userset2 3 – userset3	E.g., w UserSetSelector 2
	R	r UserSetSelector		
UserSetLoad	W	w	Execute	

Parameter	R/W	Command	Value	Description
		UserSetLoad 1		
UserSetSave	W	w UserSetSave 1	Execute	
UserSetDefaultSelector	W	w UserSetDefaultSelector x	x: 0 – Default 1 – userset1 2 – userset2 3 – userset3	E.g., w UserSetSelector 2
	R	r UserSetDefaultSelector		

Appendix C Frame Grabber Software

When connecting third-party frame grabber to the Camera Link line scan camera, you need to install the frame grabber software and set related parameters.

Note

It is recommended to use the frame grabber sold by our company, and you can refer to the user manual of the corresponding frame grabber for details.

C.1 Install Frame Grabber Software

The frame grabber software is used to set frame grabber parameters, view and set the device's parameters, and acquire images.

Steps

1. Get the installation package of the frame grabber software from frame grabber supplier.
2. Install the frame grabber software and its drivers.

Note

- If the frame grabber driver is not installed accordingly, the frame grabber cannot be identified properly or acquire image normally.
 - Refer to the user manual of the frame grabber you purchased for details.
-

C.2 Set Frame Grabber Software

After installing the device, you are required to set frame grabber parameters via the frame grabber software. Incorrect parameters or not setting parameters may make the device fail to output images. Here we take Dalsa and Matrox frame grabbers as examples.

Note

- The specific parameter names may differ by frame grabbers.
 - Refer to the user manual of the frame grabber you purchased for more operations.
-

Table C-1 Parameters of Dalsa Frame Grabber

Frame Grabber Parameters	Device Parameters
Pixel Clock Input Frequency	Pixel Clock
Camera Link configuration	Configuration Mode
# of Segment per Line(TAPS)	Tap Number

Frame Grabber Parameters	Device Parameters
Camera Sensor Geometry Setting	Tap Geometry

Table C-2 Parameters of Matrox Frame Grabber

Frame Grabber Parameters	Device Parameters
Pixel Clock Frequency	Pixel Clock
Camera Link config	Configuration Mode
Taps	Tap Number
Device Tap Configuration	Tap Geometry



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