Baumer

User´s Guide

VLXT.I / VLXT.FO cameras (10 Gigabit Ethernet)

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Table of Contents

1. General Information

Thanks for purchasing a camera of the Baumer family. This User´s Guide describes how to connect, set up and use the camera.

Read this manual carefully and observe the notes and safety instructions!

Support

In case of any questions please contact our Technical & Application Support Center.

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Website: www.baumer.com

E-mail: support.cameras@baumer.com

Target group for this User´s Guide

This User's Guide is aimed at experienced users, which want to integrate camera(s) into a vision system.

Intended Use

The camera is used to capture images that can be transferred over a 10 Gigabit Ethernet interface to a PC.

She has a compact housing suitable for industrial use and are designed exclusively for indoor use. The use in wet locations is permissible under consideration of the IP protection class.

Notice

Use the camera only for its intended purpose!

For any use that is not described in the technical documentation poses dangers and will void the warranty. The risk has to be borne solely by the unit´s owner.

Classification of the safety instructions

In the User´s Guide, the safety instructions are classified as follows:

Notice

Gives helpful notes on operation or other general recommendations.

⚠ Caution

Indicates a possibly dangerous situation. If the situation is not avoided, slight or minor injury could result or the device may be damaged.

Disposal

Dispose of outdated products with electrical or electronic circuits, not in the normal domestic waste, but rather according to your national law and the directives 2002/96/EC and 2006/66/EC for recycling within the competent collectors.

Through the proper disposal of obsolete equipment will help to save valuable resources and prevent possible adverse effects on human health and the environment.

The return of the packaging to the material cycle helps conserve raw materials an reduces the production of waste. When no longer required, dispose of the packaging materials in accordance with the local regulations in force.

Keep the original packaging during the warranty period in order to be able to pack the device properly in the event of a warranty claim.

Warranty Notes

If it is obvious that the device is / was dismantled, reworked or repaired by other than Baumer technicians, Baumer Optronic will not take any responsibility for the subsequent performance and quality of the device!

Copyright

1.1 Software Licensing Information

The software in the camera includes the LWIP TCP/IP implementation. The copyright information for this implementation is as follows:

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The software in the camera includes the ptpd implementation. The copyright information for this implementation is as follows:

Copyright (c) 2015	Wojciech Owczarek.
Copyright (c) 2014	Perseus Telecom.
Copyright (c) 2013-2014	Harlan Stenn, George N. Neville-Neil, Wojciech Owczarek, Jan Breuer.
Copyright (c) 2011-2012	George V. Neville-Neil, Steven Kreuzer, Martin Burnicki, Jan Breuer, Wojciech Owczarek, Gael Mace, Alexandre Van Kempen, Inaqui Delgado, Rick Ratzel, National Instruments.

2. General safety Instructions

Caution

Heat can damage the camera. Provide adequate dissipation of heat, to ensure that the temperature does not exceed the value (see Heat Transmission).

As there are numerous possibilities for installation, Baumer recommends no specific method for proper heat dissipation, but suggest the following principle:

- operate the cameras only in mounted condition with free air circulation
- mounting in combination with forced convection may provide proper heat dissipation

Caution

Observe precautions for handling electrostatic sensitive devices!

3. Camera Models

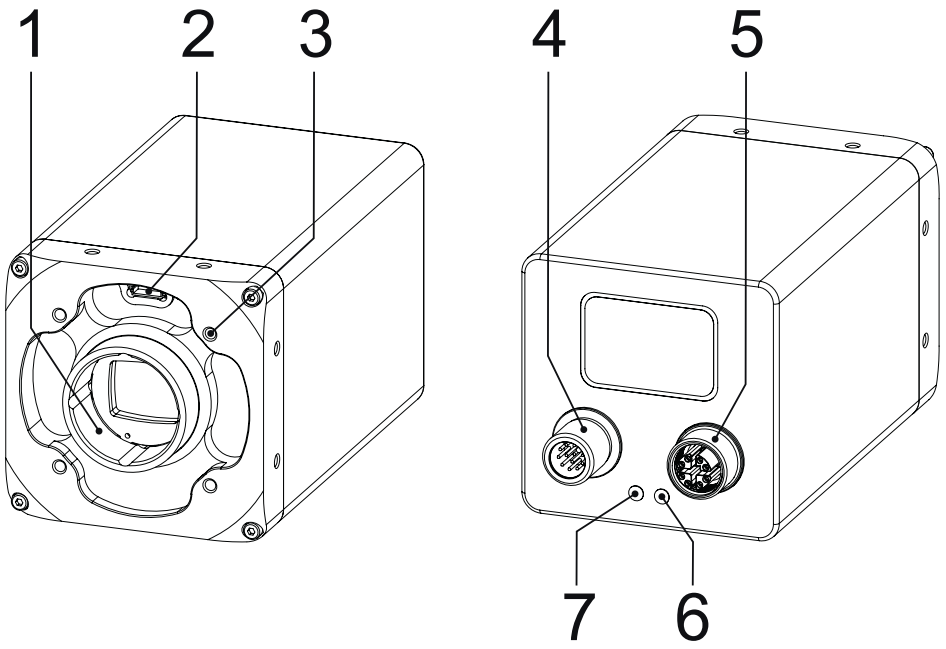
All Baumer cameras of these familiy are characterized by:

High image quality	▪ Global shutter architecture for minimized motion blur ▪ Image data buffer for reliable image transmission
Fast image transfer	▪ 10 Gigabit Ethernet ▪ Reliable transmission up to 10000 Mbit/s
Perfect integration	▪ Flexible generic programming interface (Baumer GAPI) for all Baumer cameras ▪ Powerful Software Development Kit (SDK) with sample codes and help files for simple integration ▪ Baumer Camera Explorer (Baumer GAPI Test Tool) for testing all camera functions ▪ GenICam™ compliant XML file to describe the camera functions ▪ Camera parameter programmable in real-time
Reliable operation	▪ State-of-the-art camera electronics and precision mechanics ▪ Image data buffer for reliable image transmission ▪ Very robust M12 connectors
Supported standards	▪ GigE Vision® 2.0.0 ▪ GenICam SFNC 2.3.0 ▪ IEEE 1588™-2008 (≥ Rel. 2 only)
Conformity	CE: We declare, under our sole responsibility, that the previously described Baumer cameras conform with the directives of the CE. RoHS: All Baumer cameras comply with the recommendation of the European Union concerning RoHS rules. UL: The camera has been tested by UL (Underwriters Laboratories) and complies with the requirements of the standards: ▪ UL 61010-1 Edition 3 - Revision Date: 2016/04/29 ▪ UL 61010-2-201 Edition 2 - Published: 2018/05/14 ▪ CSA C22.2 NO. 61010-1-12 Edition 3 - Update No. 2: 2016/04 ▪ CSA C22.2 NO. 61010-2-201:18 Edition 2 - Published: 2018/02 UR: The camera has been tested by UL (Underwriters Laboratories) and complies with the requirements under specified installation conditions of the standards: ▪ UL 61010-1 Edition 3 - Revision Date: 2016/04/29 ▪ UL 61010-2-201 Edition 2 - Published: 2018/05/14 ▪ CSA C22.2 NO. 61010-1-12 Edition 3 - Update No. 2: 2016/04 ▪ CSA C22.2 NO. 61010-2-201:18 Edition 2 - Published: 2018/02

Release Version

Notice
Identification of Release version • Label on camera ("R2.0" is Release 2.0) • Baumer GAPI 2.x Camera Explorer / Category: *Device Control* → *Device Version* (Release 1: R1.x.x / Release 2: R2.x.x)

3.1 VLXT.I (10GBASE-T)

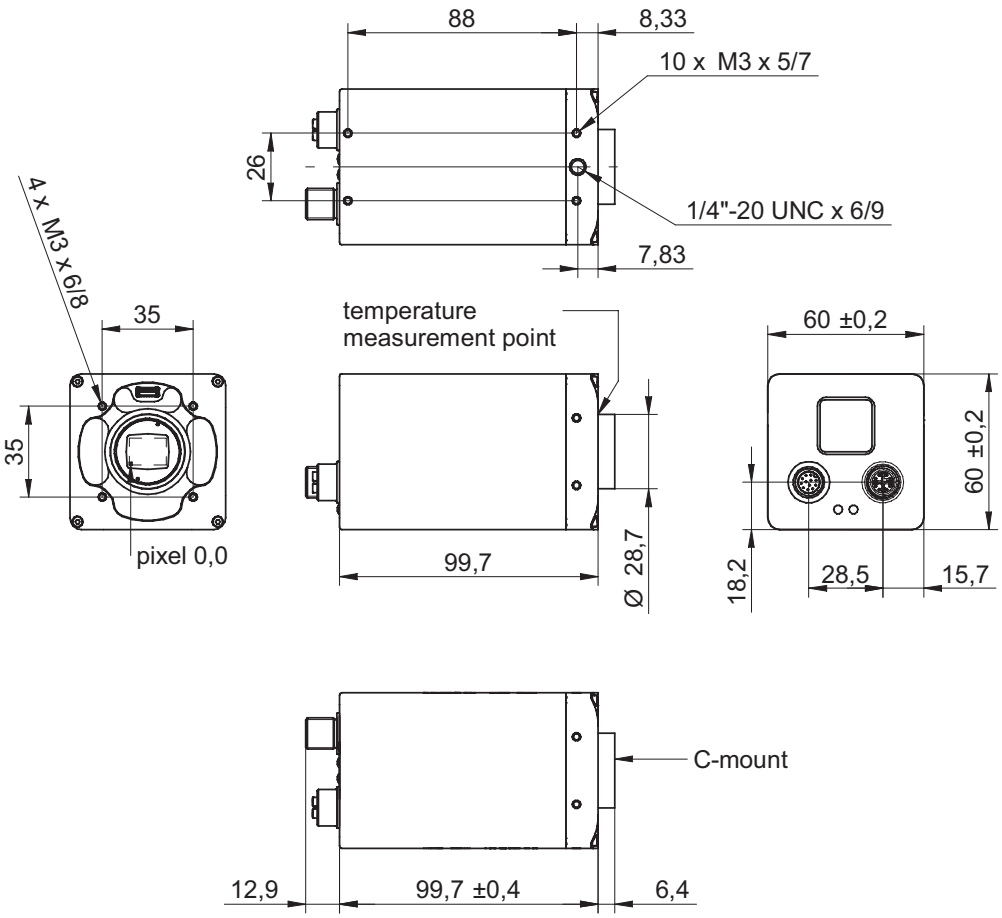


No.	Description	No.	Description
1	Lens mount (C-mount)	**5**	Ethernet Port
2	Lens control (not connected)	**6**	Camera LED
3	4 x Tube Adapter / front mounting threads	**7**	GigE LED
4	Power- and process interface		

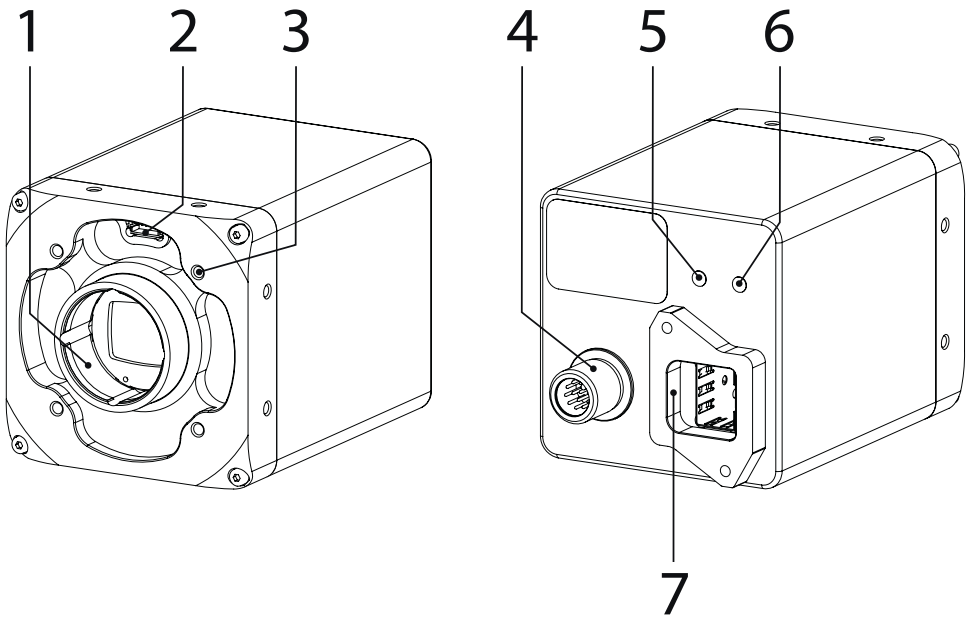
Camera Type	Sensor Size	Resolution	Full Frames[1)] [max. fps]
Monochrome			
VLXT-31M.I	1/1.8"	2048 × 1536	216 ı 216
VLXT-50M.I	2/3"	2448 × 2048	163 ı 163
VLXT-90M.I	1"	4096 × 2160	95 ı 95
VLXT-123M.I	1.1"	4096 × 3000	69 ı 69
Color			
VLXT-31C.I	1/1.8"	2048 × 1536	215 ı 215
VLXT-50C.I	2/3"	2448 × 2048	163 ı 163
VLXT-90C.I	1"	4096 × 2160	95 ı 95
VLXT-123C.I	1.1"	4096 × 3000	69 ı 69

[1)] image acquisition in the camera´s internal memory ı interface (10 GigE)

Dimensions


88
8,33
10 x M3 x 5/7
26
1/4"-20 UNC x 6/9
7,83
4 x M3 x 6/8
35
35
pixel 0,0
temperature
measurement point
99,7
Ø 28,7
60 ±0,2
60 ±0,2
18,2
28,5
15,7
C-mount
12,9
99,7 ±0,4
6,4

3.2 VLXT.FO (10GBASE-SR/LR)

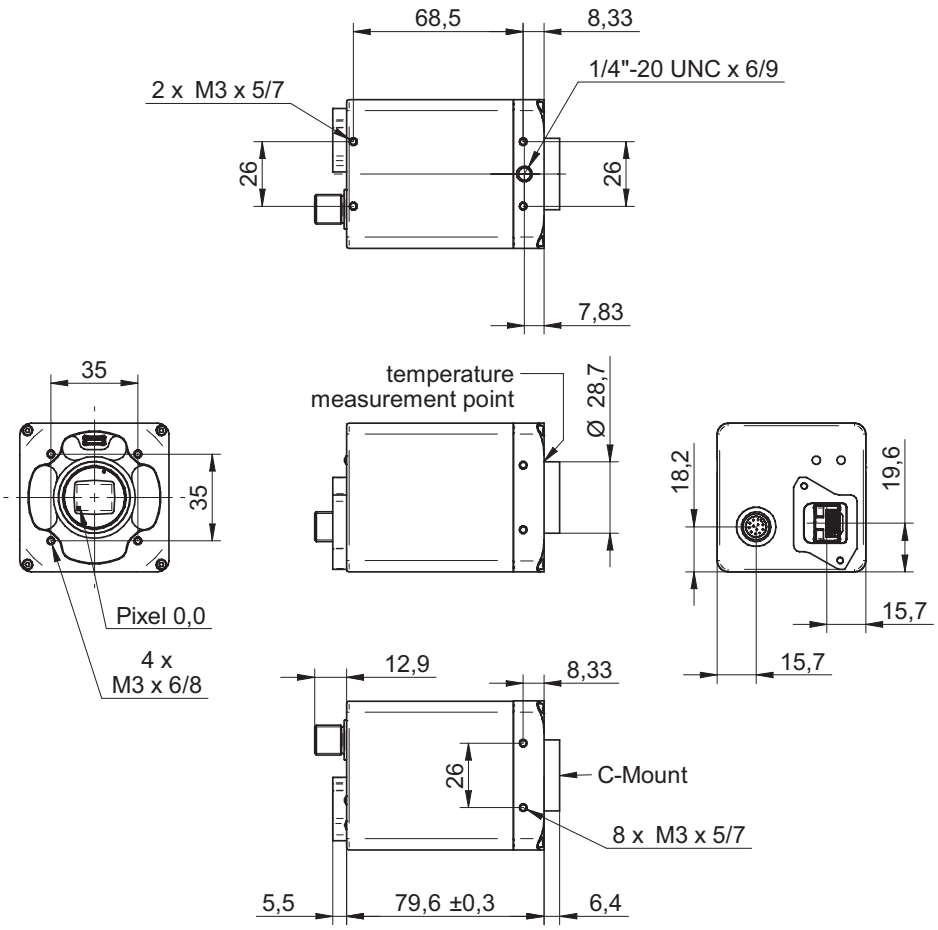


No.	Description	No.	Description
1	Lens mount (C-mount)	**5**	GigE LED
2	Lens control (not connected)	**6**	Camera LED
3	4 x Tube Adapter / front mounting threads	**7**	SFP+ Socket
4	Power- and process interface		

Camera Type	Sensor Size	Resolution	Full Frames[1)] [max. fps]
Monochrome			
VLXT-31M.FO	1/1.8"	2048 × 1536	216 ı 216
VLXT-50M.FO	2/3"	2448 × 2048	163 ı 163
VLXT-90M.FO	1"	4096 × 2160	95 ı 95
VLXT-123M.FO	1.1"	4096 × 3000	69 ı 69
Color			
VLXT-50C.FO	2/3"	2448 × 2048	163 ı 163

[1)] image acquisition in the camera´s internal memory ı interface (10 GigE)

Dimensions


68,5
8,33
1/4"-20 UNC x 6/9
2 x M3 x 5/7
26
26
7,83
35
35
Pixel 0,0
4 x
M3 x 6/8
temperature
measurement point
Ø 28,7
18,2
19,6
15,7
15,7
12,9
8,33
26
C-Mount
8 x M3 x 5/7
5,5
79,6 ±0,3
6,4

4. Installation

4.1 Environmental Requirements

Storage temperature	-10 °C (+14 °F) ... +70 °C (+158 °F)
Operating temperature	+5 °C (41 °F) ... 65 °C (149 °F)
Humidity	10 % ... 90 % non condensing

4.2 Heat Transmission

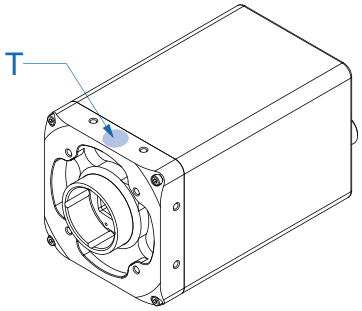
Caution

Heat can damage the camera. Provide adequate dissipation of heat, to ensure that the temperatures does not exceed the values on the table below.

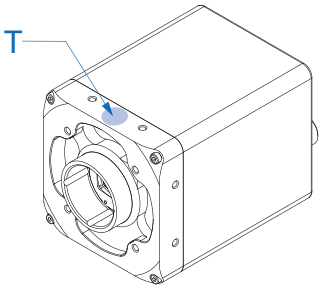
As there are numerous possibilities for installation, Baumer recommends no specific method for proper heat dissipation, but suggest the following principle:

- operate the cameras only in mounted condition with free air circulation
- mounting in combination with forced convection may provide proper heat dissipation

Ambient temperature above 30 °C (+86 °F) requires heat dissipation measures!



VLXT.I



VLXT.FO

Measure Point	Maximal Temperature
T	+65 °C (149 °F)

4.2.1 Emergency shutdown at Overtemperature

To prevent damage on the hardware due to high temperatures, the camera is equipped with an emergency shutdown. The *DeviceTemperatureStatusTransitionSelector* (Category: *Device Control*) feature allows you to select different thresholds for temperatures:

NormalToHigh: freely programmable value

HighToExeeded: fixed value (image recording is stopped if exceeded)

ExeededToNormal: freely programmable value, temperature for error-free re-activation of the camera.

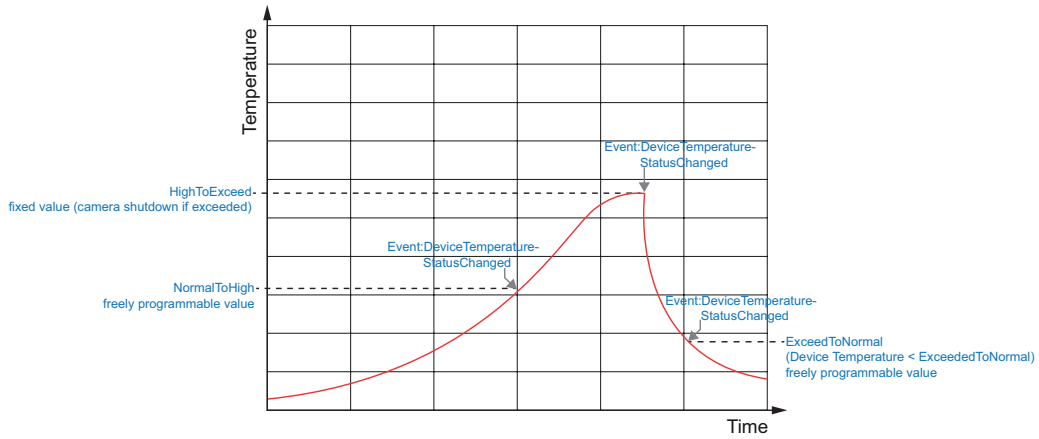
In the *DeviceTemperatureStatusTransition* feature, the temperatures for the programmable temperature transitions are set.

The *Event EventDeviceTemperatureStatusChanged* is always generated when *DeviceTemperatureStatus* changes.

If the temperature rises above the value set at *HighToExceed*, the *DeviceTemperatureExceeded* feature is set to *True*, the image recording is stopped, and the LED is set to orange.

For further use, the camera must disconnected from the power supply after cooling down or a device reset should be carried out.

The sufficient cooling is recognizable when the event *EvenDeviceTemperatureStatusChanged* (Device Temperature < *ExceededToNormal*) is output.



Temperatures for emergency shutdown

When the temperature measurement at the internal temperature sensor gives a temperature exceeding the specified values in the following tables, the *DeviceTemperatureExceeded* feature is set to *True*, the image recording is stopped, and the LED is set to orange.

Camera Type	max. Temperature (internal temperature sensor)
Monochrome / Color	
VLXT-31M(.I) (.FO) / VLXT-31C.I	71 °C (159.8 °F)
VLXT-50M(.I) (.FO) / VLXT-50C(.I) (.FO)	71 °C (159.8 °F)
VLXT-90M(.I) (.FO) / VLXT-90C(.I)	71 °C (159.8 °F)
VLXT-123M(.I) (.FO) / VLXT-123C(.I)	71 °C (159.8 °F)

4.3 Mechanical Tests

4.3.1 VLXT.I (10GBASE-T)

Environmental Testing	Standard	Parameter	
Vibration, broad band	IEC 60068-2-64	Frequency range	5-150 Hz
		Acceleration	0.5 g
		Test duration	300 min (axis) 900 min (total)
Shock	IEC 60068-2-27	Puls time	30 ms
		Acceleration	5 g

4.3.2 VLXT.FO (10GBASE-SR/LR)

Environmental Testing	Standard	Parameter	
Vibration, sinussodial	IEC 60068-2-6	Continuous oscillation	10-2000 Hz
		Amplitude underneath cross-over frequencies	0,75 mm
		Acceleration	1 g
		Test duration	150 min (axis) 450 min (total)
Vibration, broad band	IEC 60068-2-64	Frequency range	10-2000 Hz
		Acceleration	10 g
		Test duration	5 h (axis) 15 h (total)
Shock	IEC 60068-2-27	Puls time	11 ms / 6 ms
		Acceleration	50 g / 100 g
Bump	IEC60068-2-29	Pulse Time	2 ms
		Acceleration	100 g

4.4 Lens mounting

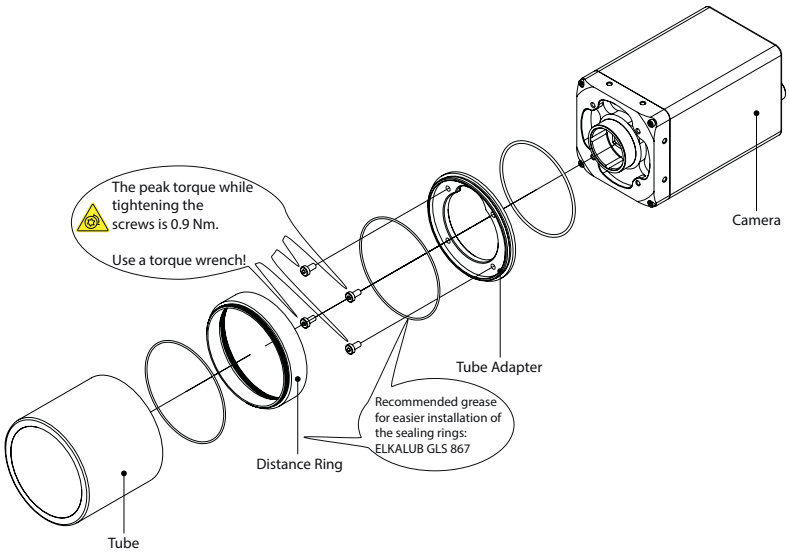
Notice

Avoid contamination of the sensor and the lens by dust and airborne particles when mounting the lens to the device!

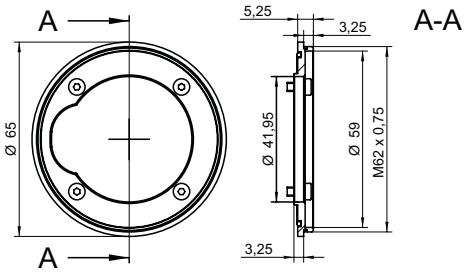
Therefore the following points are very important:

- Install the camera in an environment that is as dust free as possible!
- Keep the dust cover (bag) on camera as long as possible!
- Hold the camera downwards with unprotected sensor.
- Avoid contact with any optical surface of the camera!

4.5 Modular tube system (ordered separately)



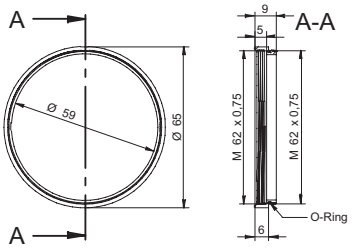
Tube Adapter



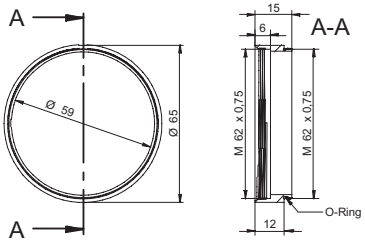
Art. No.: 11193125

Distance Ring

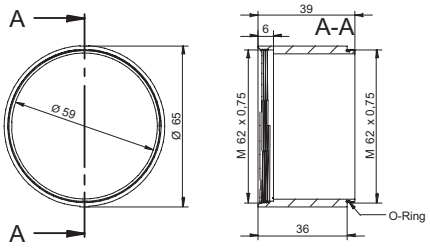
M 62



Art. No.: 11185376

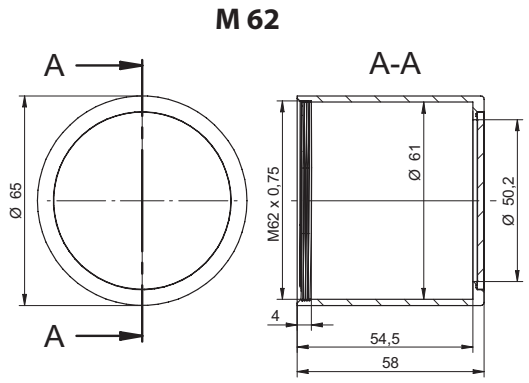


Art. No.: 11185375



Art. No.: 11198906

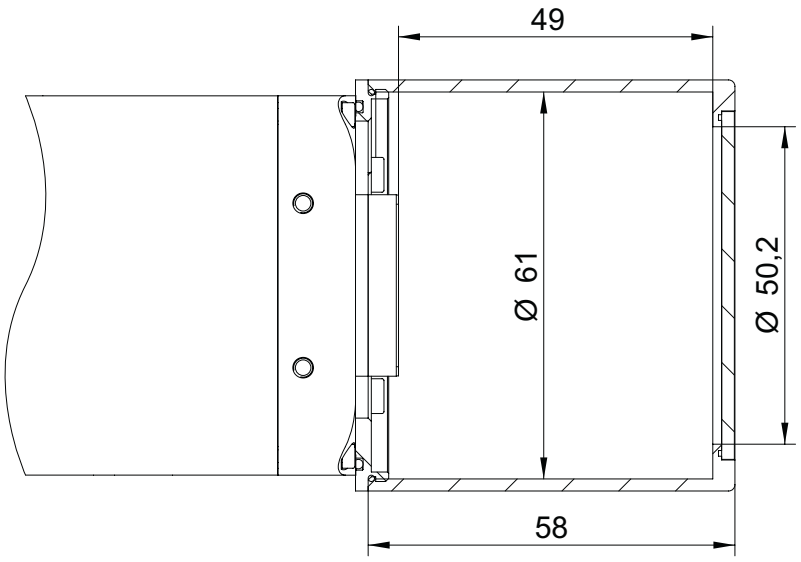
Tube



Art. No.: 11185374 (Cover glass: Acryl)

Art. No.: 11195426 (Cover glass: restistant laminated safety cover glass)

Inner dimensions of the Tube



4.6 IP Protection classes

Notice

Definition IP65 / IP67

IP65 say that the camera housing is dust tight and hose-proof. That means it is protected against water jet that is projected by a nozzle striking the housing from any direction.

IP67 stands for dust tightness besides the protection against submersion into 1 meter deep water for up to 30 minutes. The desired protection level is given as long as the difference in temperature between camera and water is less than 5 K and the water has a temperature of 15 °C (+ 59 °F) ... 35 °C (+ 95 °F).

⚠ Caution

In order to achieve the mentioned IP protection level, please note the following information:

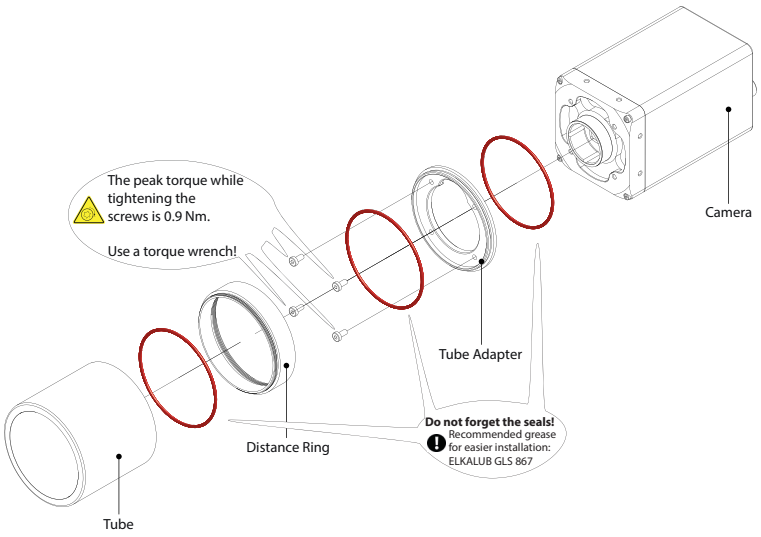
- The tube needs to be screwed on gap-free as shown in the figure on the next page.
- The M12 connectors need to be tightened with a torque value of 0.4 Nm. For that Baumer suggests the use of a torque driver (such as Wiha TorqueVario®-S ESD) in combination with a wrench for assembling sensor/actuator cables with M12 connector (such as Phoenix Contact SAC BIT M12-D15).
- Use a cable that also meets the required IP protection class.

VLXT.FO only

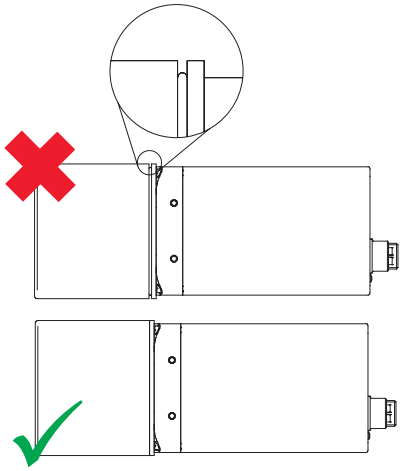
On the SFP+ socket, a Harting Adapter and a corresponding cable must be used.

- Harting Adapter: PushPull SFP XS Receptable short, LC Dup (without screws) (item no.: 09574110501200)
- Compatible cable: PP SSFP XS Assy, XSsh-LCdx 50/125 (item no.: 33262310200018)

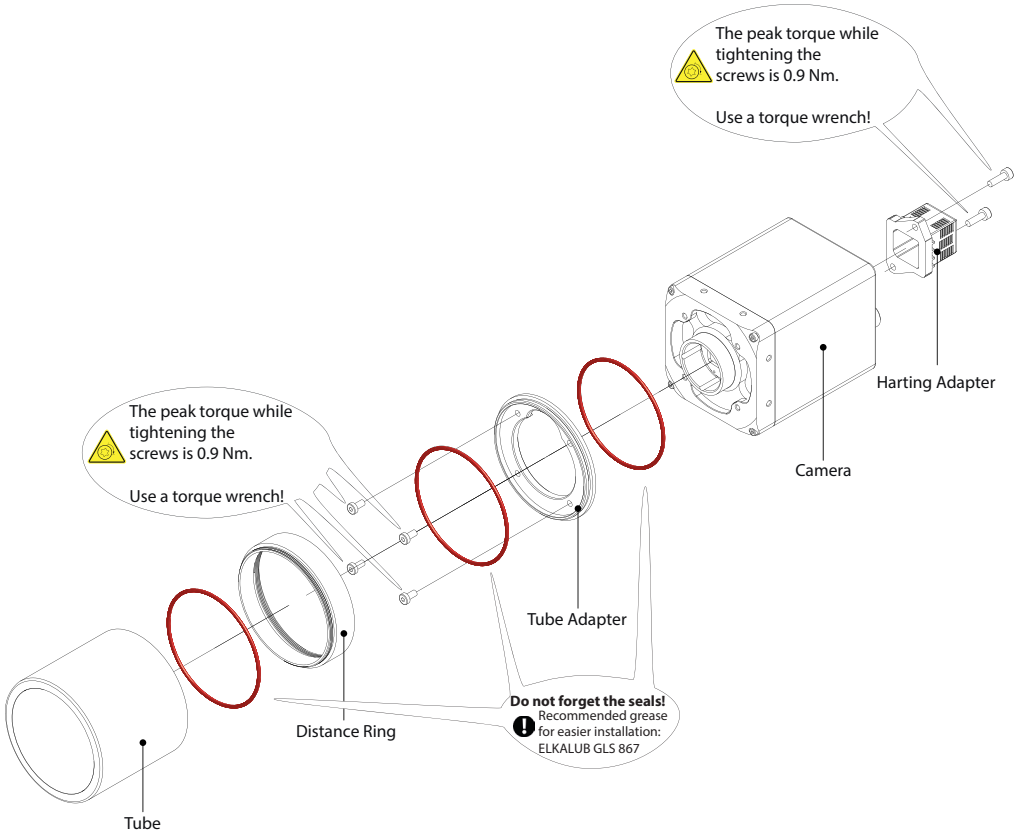
Sealing rings



Gap-free assembly



Sealing rings and Harting Adapter (.FO only)



4.7 Cables

For UL conform installations the cables used must meet the following requirements:

- shielding for optimum electrical noise immunity
- IP67 protection
- UL approval
- dielectric strength according to the operating voltages used
- temperature stability in the specified device temperature range
- minimum cross section of cable suitable for max. output current

4.8 Cleaning

Avoid cleaning if possible. To prevent dust build-ups, follow the instructions under *Installation*.

The device requires cleaning if the recorded images resemble the following example. In order to test the camera, capture a homogenous image (test target could be a white sheet of paper).

Filter / Cover glass

⚠ Caution!
 Use of compressed air during cleaning. Compressed air may force dust into the camera. Never use compressed air to clean the filter / cover glass!

Use a soft, lint free cloth dampened with a small amount of pure methanol to clean the filter glass.

Housing

⚠ Caution!
 Use of volatile solvents for cleaning. Volatile solvents can damage the surface of the camera. Never use volatile solvents (benzene, thinner) for cleaning!

Use a soft, dry cloth to clean the surface of the camera housing. To remove persistent stains, use a soft cloth dampened with a small quantity of neutral detergent, then wipe dry.

5. Pin Assignment / LED-Signaling

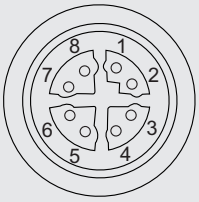
5.1 VLXT.I (10GBASE-T)

5.1.1 Data Interface

Notice

You can also operate the camera on a slower data interface than 10GigE. This reduces the performance.

Ethernet
(SACC-CI-M12FS-8CON-L180-10G)



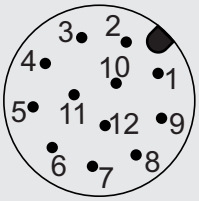
1	MX1+	**5**	MX4+
2	MX1-	**6**	MX4-
3	MX2+	**7**	MX3-
4	MX2-	**8**	MX3+

Notice

The unit is to be connected only to internal Ethernet networks without exiting a facility and being subjected to Telecom Network Voltages (TNVs).

5.1.2 Power and Process Interface

Power supply / Digital-IO
(SACC-CI-M12MS-12CON-L180)
wire colors of the connecting cable* (ordered separately)



1	Power Vcc	brown	**7**	OUT3 (Line6)	black
2	GND (Power)	blue	**8**	RS232 TxD (Line2)	grey
3	IN1 (Line0)	white	**9**	OUT4 (Line7)	red
4	OUT1 (Line4)	green	**10**	RS232 RxD (Line3)	violet
5	IN2 (Line1)	pink	**11**	GND (IO)	grey-pink
6	OUT2 (Line5)	yellow	**12**	Power (IO)	red-blue

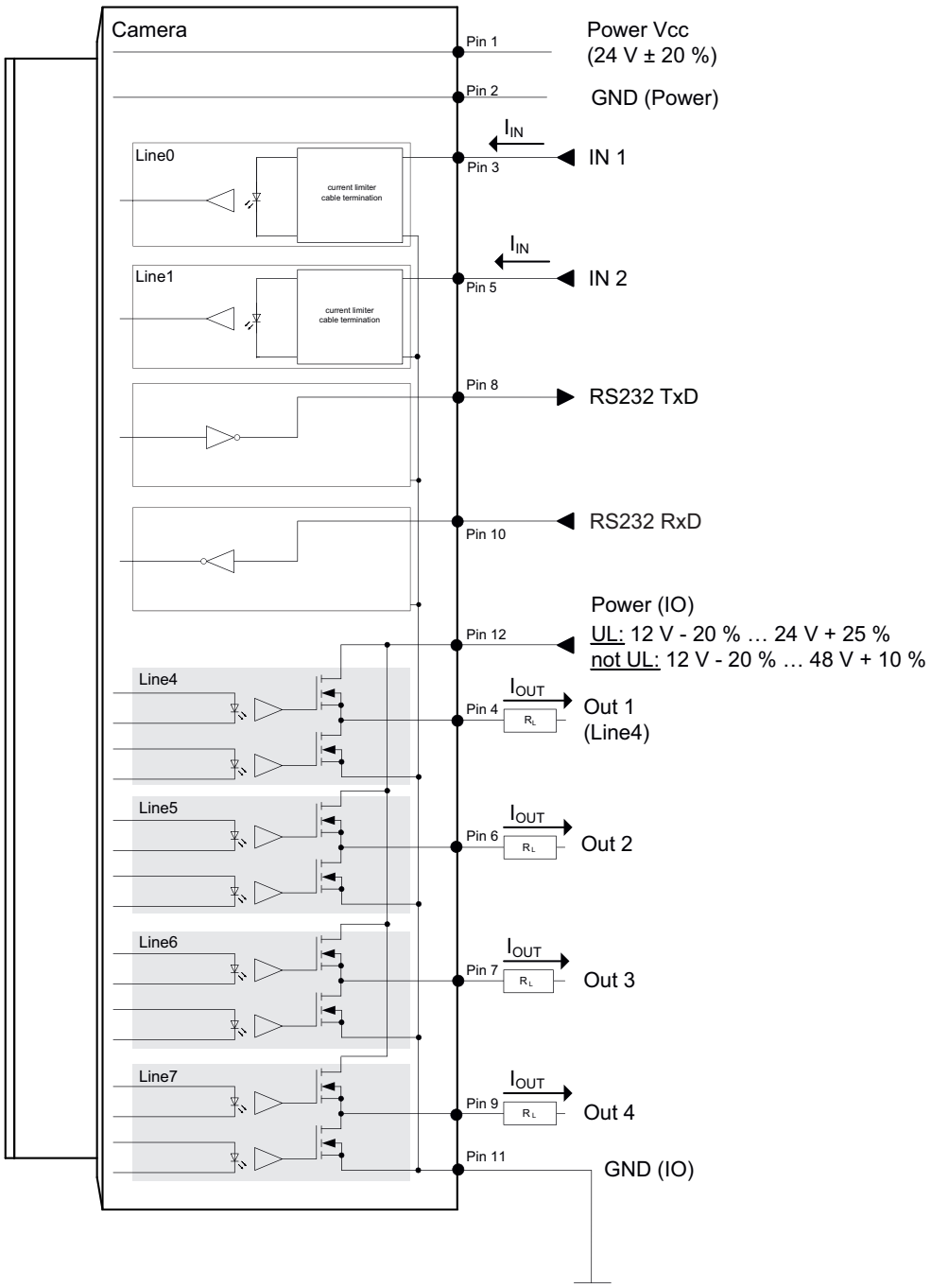
*) shielded cable needs to be used

Power Supply	
Power V_{CC}	24 V ± 20 %
Power (IO)	For UL conform installations:: 12 V - 20 % … 24 V + 25 % For not UL conform installations:: 12 V - 20 % … 48 V + 10 %

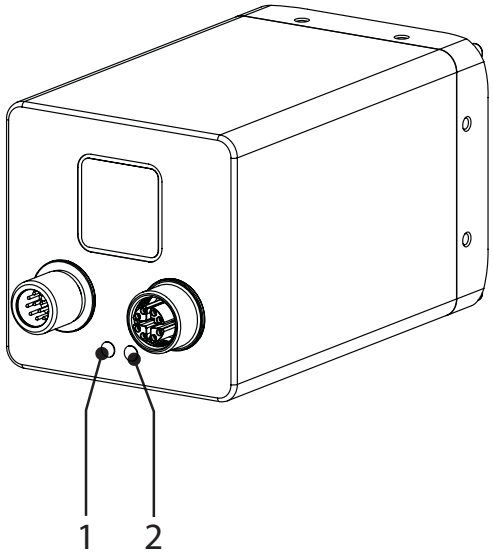
Class 2 per NEC / Protection Class III

The device is intended to be supplied from an isolated Limited Energy Source per UL61010-1, 3rd ed cl. 9.4 or Limited Power Source per UL60950-1 or Class 2 per NEC.

5.1.3 Digital-IO



5.1.4 LED Signaling



			Signal	Meaning
LED	1	GigE LED	green static	link active
			green flash	receiving
	2	Camera LED	yellow static	error
			yellow flash	transmitting
			orange static	overheated

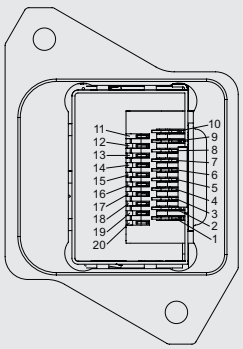
5.2 VLXT.FO (10GBASE-SR/LR)

5.2.1 Data Interface

Notice

The unit is to be connected only to internal Ethernet networks without exiting a facility and being subjected to Telecom Network Voltages (TNVs).

SFP+ Socket



1	VEET	**11**	VEER
2	TX_FAULT	**12**	RD-
3	TX_DISABLE	**13**	RD+
4	SDA	**14**	VEER
5	SCL	**15**	VCCR
6	MOD_ABS	**16**	VCCT
7	RS0	**17**	VEET
8	RX_LOS	**18**	TD+
9	RS1	**19**	TD-
10	VEER	**20**	VEET

5.2.2 Transceiver / Cables

A variety of 10G SFP+ Series Fiber Optic Transceivers and cables available.

Notice

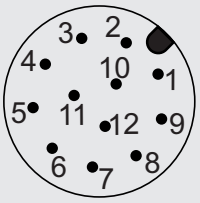
SFP+ modules for GigE (copper) are getting hot and heat the camera.

Only use optical SFP+ modules for the camera!

Please see the compliance list in the member area:

http://vt.baumer.com/int-en/services/member-area/

5.2.3 Power and Process Interface

Power supply / Digital-IO (SACC-CI-M12MS-12CON-L180) wire colors of the connecting cable* (ordered separately)					
					
1	Power Vcc	brown	**7**	OUT3 (Line6)	black
2	GND (Power)	blue	**8**	RS232 TxD (Line2)	grey
3	IN1 (Line0)	white	**9**	OUT4 (Line7)	red
4	OUT1 (Line4)	green	**10**	RS232 RxD (Line3)	violet
5	IN2 (Line1)	pink	**11**	GND (IO)	grey-pink
6	OUT2 (Line5)	yellow	**12**	Power (IO)	red-blue

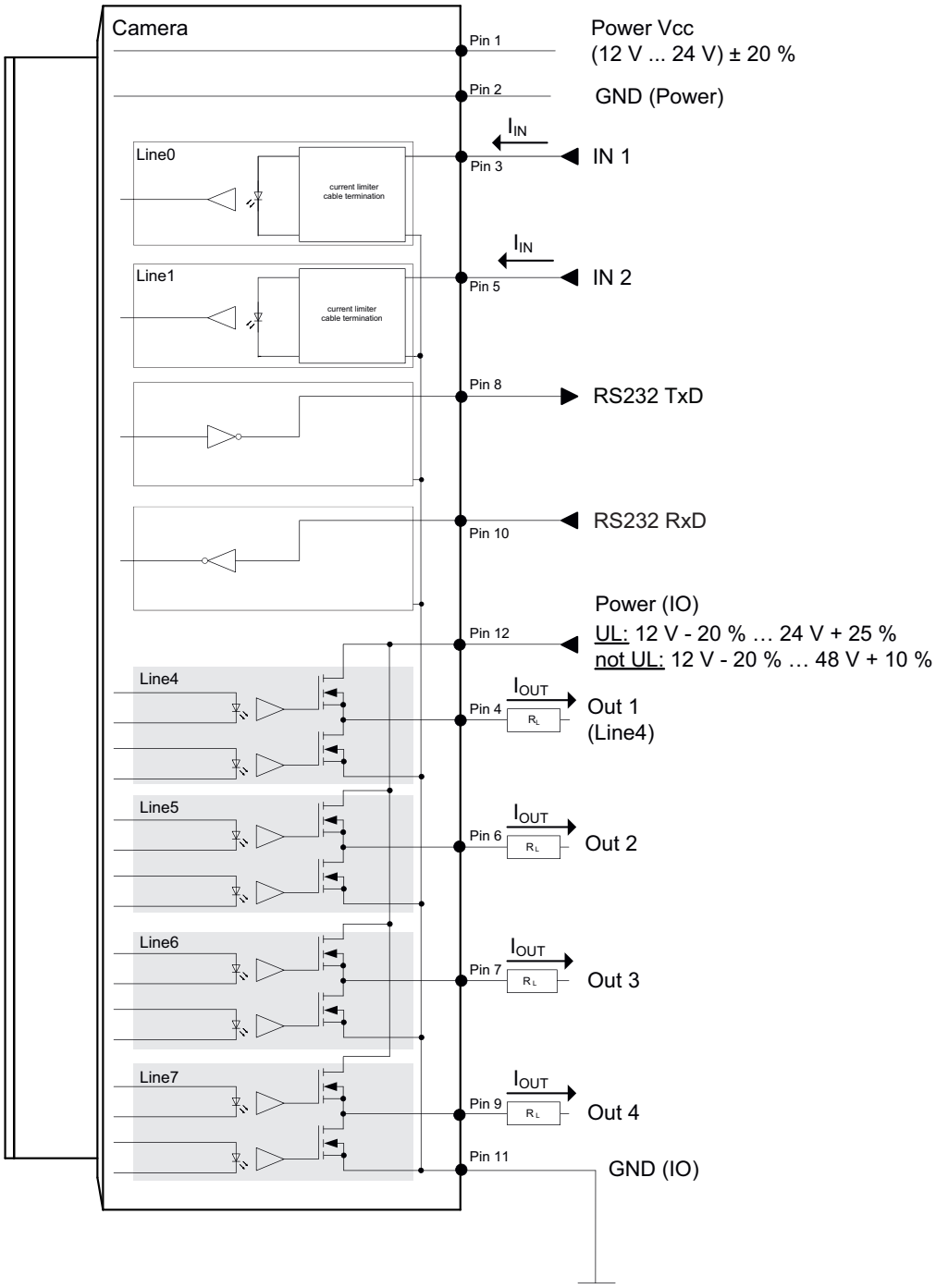
*) shielded cable needs to be used

Power Supply	
Power V_{CC}	(12 V ... 24 V) ± 20 %
Power (IO)	For UL conform installations:: 12 V - 20 % … 24 V + 25 % For not UL conform installations:: 12 V - 20 % … 48 V + 10 %

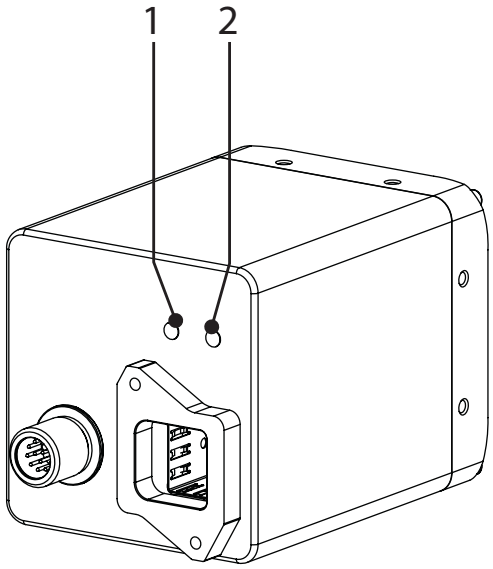
Class 2 per NEC / Protection Class III

The device is intended to be supplied from an isolated Limited Energy Source per UL61010-1, 3rd ed cl. 9.4 or Limited Power Source per UL60950-1 or Class 2 per NEC.

5.2.4 Digital-IO



5.2.5 LED Signaling



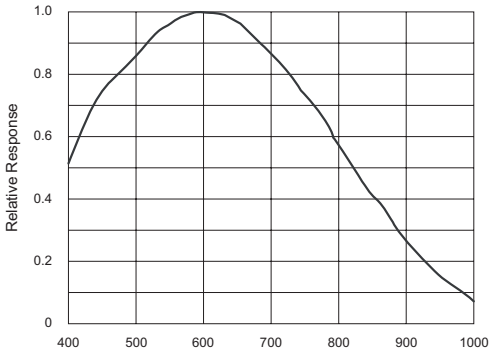
			Signal	Meaning
LED	1	GigE LED	green static	link active
			green flash	receiving
	2	Camera LED	yellow static	error
			yellow flash	transmitting
			orange static	overheated

6. Product Specifications

6.1 Spectral Sensitivity

The following graphs show the spectral sensitivity characteristics of the camera. The characteristic curves forthe sensors do not take the characteristics of lenses and light sources without filters intoconsideration.

Values relating to the respective technical data sheets of the sensor.



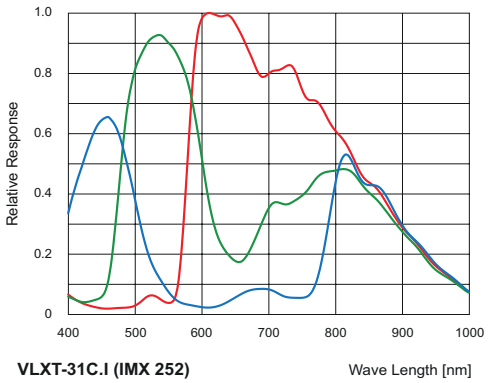
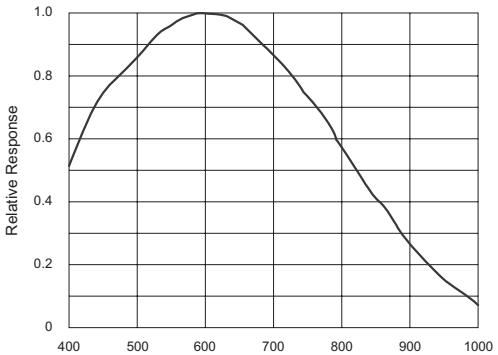


Figure 1: Spectral sensitivities for Baumer cameras with 3.1 MP sensor.



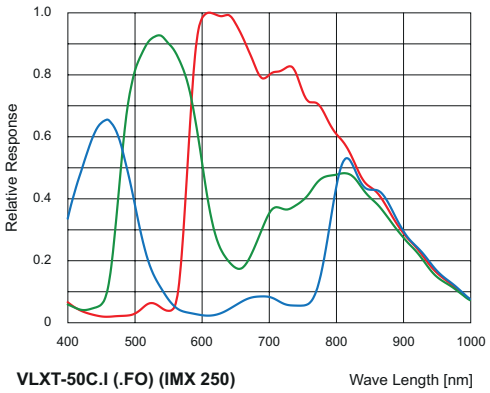
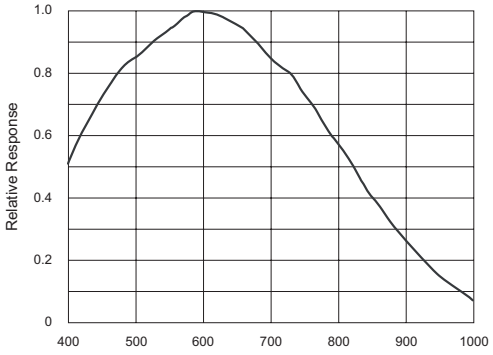


Figure 2: Spectral sensitivities for Baumer cameras with 5.0 MP sensor.



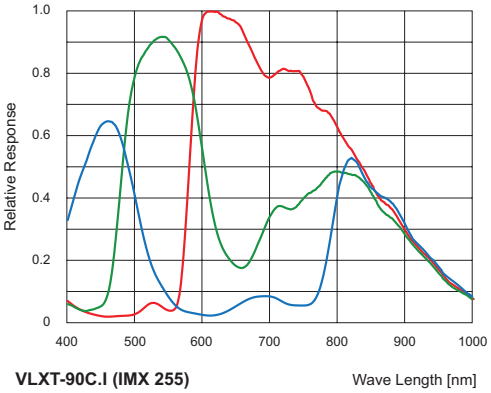


Figure 3: Spectral sensitivities for Baumer cameras with 9.0 MP sensor.

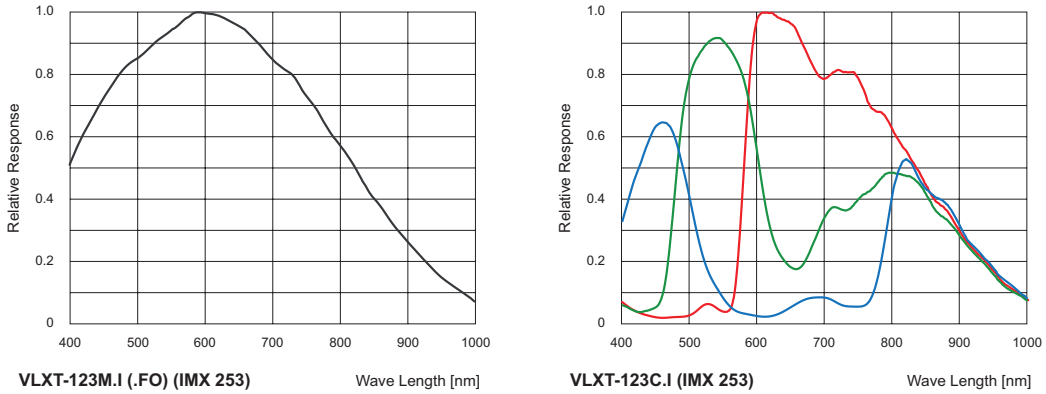
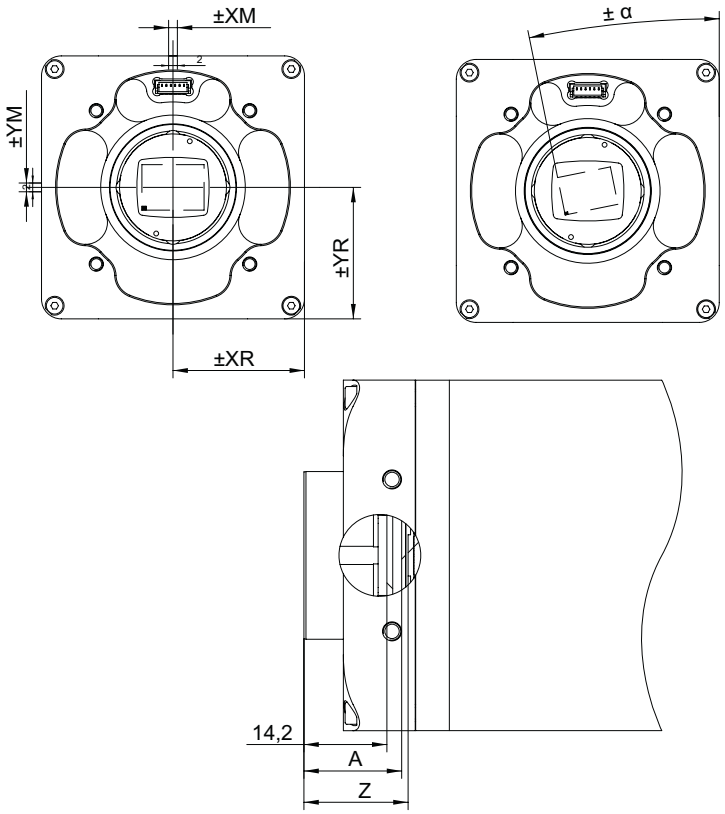


Figure 4: Spectral sensitivities for Baumer cameras with 12.3 MP sensor.

6.2 Sensor position accuracy

The typical accuracy by assumption of the root mean square value is displayed in the figures and the table below:



typical accuracy by assumption of the root mean square value
* C or M

** Dimension D in this table is from manufacturer datasheet

Camera Type	± x_M [mm]	± y_M [mm]	± x_R [mm]	± Y_R [mm]	z_{ttyp} [mm]	± α_{typ} [°]	A [mm]	D** [mm]
VLXT-31*	0,14	0,14	0,15	0,15	17,53 ±0,05	0,5	16,33	0,7
VLXT-50*	0,14	0,14	0,15	0,15	17,53 ±0,05	0,5	16,33	0,7
VLXT-90*	0,1	0,1	0,11	0,11	17,53 ±0,05	0,5	16,33	0,7
VLXT-123*	0,1	0,1	0,11	0,11	17,53 ±0,05	0,5	16,33	0,7

6.3 Software

6.3.1 Baumer GAPI

Baumer GAPI stands for **B**aumer "**G**eneric **A**pplication **P**rogramming **I**nterface". With this API Baumer provides an interface for optimal integration and control of Baumer cameras. This software interface allows changing to other camera models.

It provides interfaces to several programming languages, such as C, C++ and the .NET™ Framework on Windows®, as well as Mono on Linux® operating systems, which offers the use of other languages, such as e.g. C# or VB.NET.

More information can be found at: www.baumer.com/vision/software

6.3.2 3rd Party Software

Strict compliance with the GenICam™ standard allows Baumer to offer the use of 3rd Party Software for operation with cameras of this series.

You can find a current listing of 3rd Party Software, which was tested successfully in combination with Baumer cameras, at: https://www.baumer.com/c/14180

7. Camera Functions

The description of the camera features is based on the GenICam™ compliant XML description file of the camera.

According to the GenICam™ GenTL SFNC standard, all the public features of a GenTL Producer must be included in the corresponding XML description file following the GenTL module hierarchy, and must use the SFNC name and interface type for those features should they exist. Other vendor-specific or specialized features not mapping to existing SNFC features can be included, but must be located in a vendor-specific namespace in the XML description file. They may also use a vendor-specific name.

With the GenTL SFNC, each feature included in a category. The category element defines in which group of features a particular feature will be located.

The category does not affect the functionality of the features, but is used by the GUIs to group the features when displaying them. The main purpose of this is to insure that the GUI can present features in a more organized way. The features within a category are sorted alphabetically.

7.1 Category: AcquisitionControl

This chapter describes all features related to image acquisition, including the trigger and exposure control.

7.1.1 AcquisitionAbort

The acquisition abort process is a special case in which the current acquisition is stopped. If an exposure is running, the exposure is aborted immediately and the image is not read out.

Name	AcquisitionAbort
Category	AcqusitionControl
Interface	ICommand
Access	Write only
Unit	-
Values	-

7.1.2 AcquisitionFrameCount

Number of frames to acquire in MultiFrame Acquisition mode

Name	AcquisitionFrameCount
Category	AcqusitionControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	1 - 65535 (Increment: 1)

7.1.3 AcquisitionFrameRate

Controls the acquisition rate (in Hertz) at which the frames are captured.

Notice
For cameras that use the PTP functionality, the generation of the frame rate is based on the synchronized timestamp. This ensures the synchronous recording of frames. The *PtpServoStatus* feature must be locked to use this functionality.

Name	AcquisitionFrameRate
Category	AcqusitionControl
Interface	IFloat
Access	Read / Write
Unit	Hz
Values	dedends on camera

7.1.4 AcquisitionFrameRateEnable

Enables the acquisition at the framerate specified by AcquisitionFrameRate.

Name	AcquisitionFrameRateEnable
Category	AcquisitionControl
Interface	IBoolean
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)

7.1.5 AcquisitionMode

Sets the acquisition mode of the device. It defines mainly the number of frames to capture during an acquisition and the way the acquisition stops.

Notice
The camera must be stopped before feature can be edited.

Name	AcquisitionMode	
Category	AcqusitionControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Continuous	Frames are captured continuously without external events until stopped with the AcquisitionStop command.
	MultiFrame	In this mode a predefined number of frames will be captured after AcquisitionStart. The AcquisitionFrameCount controls the number of captured frames. Then the acquisition is automatically stopped.
	SingleFrame	In this mode the camera is captured one frame after AcquisitionStart. Then the acquisition is stopped.

7.1.6 AcquisitionStart

Once image acquisition has started, the camera processes the images in three steps:

- Determining the current set of image parameters
- Sensor exposure
- Readout from the sensor.

This process is then repeated until the camera is stopped.

Notice
Certain settings which affect the image format can only be adjusted if the camera is stopped. This includes: ▪ PixelFormat ▪ Region of Interest (OffsetX / OffsetY / Width / Height)

Name	AcquisitionStart
Category	AcqusitionControl
Interface	ICommand
Access	Write only
Unit	-
Values	-

7.1.7 AcquisitionStatus

Reads the state of the internal acquisition signal selected using *AcquisitionStatusSelector*.

Name	AcquisitionStatus	
Category	AcquisitionControl	
Interface	IBoolean	
Access	Read only	
Unit	-	
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)	

7.1.8 AcquisitionStatusSelector

Selects the internal acquisition signal to read using AcquisitionStatus.

Name	AcquisitionStatusSelector	
Category	AcqusitionControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Acquisition Active	Device is currently doing an acquisition of one or many frames.
	Acquisition Trigger Wait	Device is currently waiting for a trigger for the capture of one or many frames.

7.1.9 AcquisitionStop

Stops the Acquisition of the device at the end of the current Frame.

Name	AcquisitionStop
Category	AcqusitionControl
Interface	ICommand
Access	Write only
Unit	-
Values	-

7.1.10 ExposureAuto (≥ Rel. 2 only)

Sets the automatic exposure mode when ExposureMode is Timed. The exact algorithm used to implement this control is device-specific.

Name	ExposureAuto	
Category	AcqusitionControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Continuous	Exposure duration is constantly adapted by the device to maximize the dynamic range.
	Off	Exposure duration is user controlled using Exposure-Time.
	Once	Exposure duration is adapted once by the device. Once it has converged, it returns to the Off state.

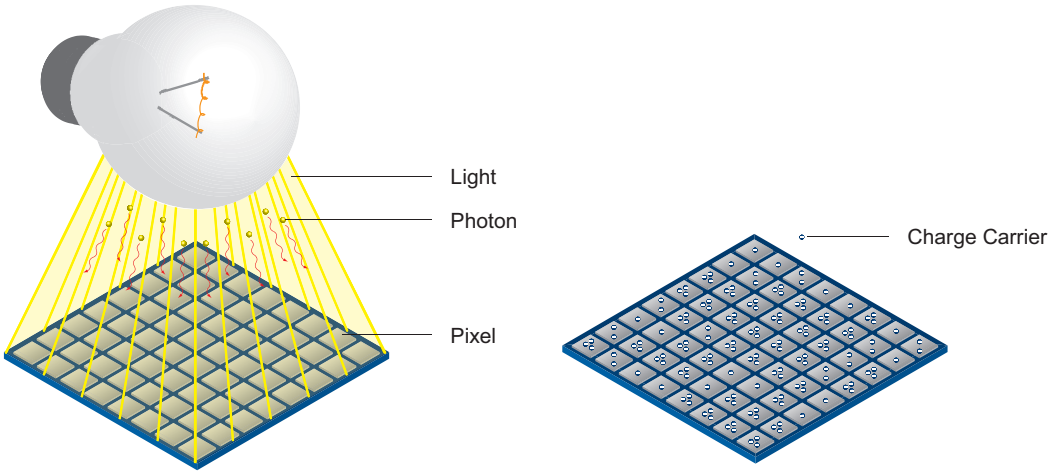
7.1.11 ExposureMode

Sets the operation mode of the Exposure (or shutter).

Name	ExposureMode	
Category	AcqusitionControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Timed	Timed exposure. The exposure duration time is set using the ExposureTime or ExposureAuto features and the exposure starts with the FrameStart or LineStart.

7.1.12 ExposureTime

On exposure of the sensor, the inclination of photons produces a charge separation on the semiconductors of the pixels. This results in a voltage difference which is used to extract the signal.



The signal strength is influenced by the incoming amount of photons. It can be increased by increasing the exposure time ($t_{exposure}$).

Name	ExposureTime
Category	AcqusitionControl
Interface	IFloat
Access	Read / Write
Unit	µs
Values	see table below

Notice

It is not possible to use the *Sequencer* when the feature *Short Exposure Time Enable* is enabled.

Notice

If the feature *ShortExposureTimeEnable* is enabled and the exposure time is changed e.g. from 20 µs to lower than 15 µs, this will change the internal parameters of the sensors and the sensor needs to reinitialize.

This initialization sequence takes about 50 ms. This process is only necessary, if the exposure range is changed. If the new exposure value is within the default exposure range, no initialization is necessary.

Camera Type	$t_{exposure}$ min ExposureTimeDefault | ShortExposureTimeEnable	$t_{exposure}$ max
Monochrome		
VLXT-31M(.I) (.FO)	15 | 1 µs	60 s
VLXT-50M(.I) (.FO)	15 | 1 µs	60 s
VLXT-90M(.I) (.FO)	15 | 1 µs	60 s
VLXT-123M(.I) (.FO)	15 | 1 µs	60 s
Color		
VLXT-31C.I	15 | 1 µs	60 s
VLXT-50C(.I) (.FO)	15 | 1 µs	60 s
VLXT-90C.I	15 | 1 µs	60 s
VLXT-123C.I	15 | 1 µs	60 s

7.1.13 ReadoutMode

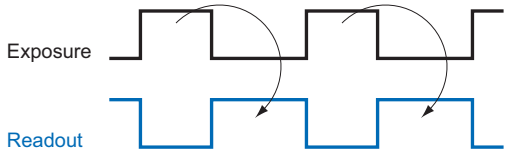
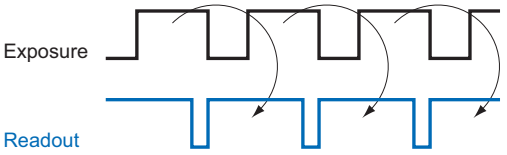
Specifies the operation mode of the readout for the acquisition.

Image acquisition consists of two separate procedures carried out in succession.

Exposing the pixels on the photosensitive surface of the sensor is only the first part of the image acquisition process. Once this first step is completed, the pixels are read out.

The exposure time ($t_{exposure}$) can be adjusted by the user, however, the time needed for the readout ($t_{readout}$) is determined by the particular sensor and image format in use.

The cameras can be operated sequential or overlapped depending on the mode and the combination of exposure and readout times used:

Sequentiell	Overlapped
Here, the time intervals are long enough for the exposure and readout to be processed successively.	In this operation mode, frame (n+1) is exposed whilst frame (n) is being read out.
	

Name	ReadoutMode	
Category	AcqusitionControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Overlapped	Overlapped ReadOutMode
	Sequential	Sequential ReadoutMode

7.1.14 ShortExposureTimeEnable

Controls if short exposure time should be supported.

Notice
It is not possible to use the *Sequencer* when the feature *Short Exposure Time Enable* is enabled.

Name	ShortExposureTimeEnable
Category	AcquisitionControl
Interface	IBoolean
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)

7.1.15 TriggerActivation

Specifies the activation mode of the trigger.

Name	TriggerActivation	
Category	AcqusitionControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	FallingEdge	Specifies that the trigger is considered valid on the falling edge of the source signal.
	RisingEdge	Specifies that the trigger is considered valid on the rising edge of the source signal.

7.1.16 TriggerDelay

Specifies the delay in microsonds (us) to apply after the trigger reception before activating it.

Name	TriggerDelay
Category	AcqusitionControl
Interface	IFloat
Access	Read / Write
Unit	µs
Values	0 - 2,000,000.000000 (Increment: 1.00)

7.1.17 TriggerMode

Controls if the selected trigger is active.

Name	TriggerMode	
Category	AcqusitionControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Off	Disables the selected trigger.
	On	Enable the selected trigger.

7.1.18 TriggerOverlap

Specifies the type trigger overlap permitted with the previous frame.

Name	TriggerOverlap	
Category	AcqusitionControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Read Out	Trigger is accepted immediately after the exposure period..

7.1.19 TriggerSelector

Selects the type of trigger to configure.

Name	TriggerSelector	
Category	AcqusitionControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Frame Start	Selects the type of trigger to configure.

7.1.20 TriggerSoftware

Generates a internal trigger. *TriggerSource* must be set to Software.

Name	TriggerSoftware
Category	AcqusitionControl
Interface	ICommand
Access	Write only
Unit	-
Values	-

7.1.21 TriggerSource

Specifies the internal signal or physical input Line to use as the trigger source. The selected trigger must have its *TriggerMode* set to On.

Name	TriggerSource	
Category	AcqusitionControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Action1	Specifies which Action command to use as internal source for the trigger.
	All	All trigger sources are active.
	Line0	Specifies which physical line (or pin) and associated I/O control block to use as external source for the trigger signal.
	Line1	Specifies which physical line (or pin) and associated I/O control block to use as external source for the trigger signal.
	Off	No trigger source is active.
	Software	Specifies that the trigger source will be generated by software using the TriggerSoftware command.
	Counter1End (≥ Rel. 2 only)	Specifies which of the Counter signal to use as internal source for the trigger.
	Counter2End(≥ Rel. 2 only)	Specifies which of the Counter signal to use as internal source for the trigger.

7.2 Category: Action Control

Category that contains the Action control features.

7.2.1 ActionDeviceKey

Provides the device key that allows the device to check the validity of action commands. The device internal assertion of an action signal is only authorized if the *ActionDeviceKey* and the action device key value in the protocol message are equal.

Name	ActionDeviceKey
Category	AnalogControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Write only
Unit	HexNumber
Values	0 - 4294967295 (Increment: 1)

7.2.2 ActionGroupKey

Provides the key that the device will use to validate the action on reception of the action protocol message.

Name	ActionGroupKey
Category	AnalogControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	HexNumber
Values	0 - 4294967295 (Increment: 1)

7.2.3 ActionGroupMask

Provides the mask that the device will use to validate the action on reception of the action protocol message.

Name	ActionGroupMask
Category	AnalogControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	HexNumber
Values	0 - 4294967295 (Increment: 1)

7.2.4 ActionSelector

Selects to which Action Signal further Action settings apply.

Name	ActionSelector
Category	AnalogControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	1 - 1 (Increment: 1)

7.3 Category: AnalogControl

Features in this chapter describes how to influence the analog features of an image, such as gain, black level, brightness correction and gamma.

7.3.1 BalanceWhiteAuto (color cameras only)

Controls the mode for automatic white balancing between the color channels. The white balancing ratios are automatically adjusted.

Name	BalanceWhiteAuto	
Category	AnalogControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Continuous	White balancing is constantly adjusted by the device.
	Off	White balancing is off.
	Once	White balancing is automatically adjusted once by the device. Once it has converged, it automatically returns to the Off state.

7.3.2 BlackLevel

Controls the analog black level as an absolute physical value. This represents a DC offset applied to the video signal.

Name	BlackLevel
Category	AnalogControl
Interface	IFloat
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	see table below (Increment: 1.00)

Camera Type	Black Level
Monochrome	
VLXT-31M(.I) (.FO)	0 ... 255 DN12
VLXT-50M(.I) (.FO)	0 ... 255 DN12
VLXT-90M(.I) (.FO)	0 ... 255 DN12
VLXT-123M(.I) (.FO)	0 ... 255 DN12
Color	
VLXT-31C.I	0 ... 255 DN12
VLXT-50C(.I) (.FO)	0 ... 255 DN12
VLXT-90C.I	0 ... 255 DN12
VLXT-123C.I	0 ... 255 DN12

7.3.3 BlackLevelSelector

Selects which Black Level is controlled by the various Black Level features.

Name	BlackLevelSelector	
Category	AnalogControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	All	Black Level will be applied to all channels or taps.

7.3.4 Gain

Motion blur is unacceptable in high quality image acquisition. Exposure times are therefore limited. However, this results in low output signals from the camera and dark images. To solve this issue, the signals can be amplified by a user-defined gain factor within the camera.

Notice

Increasing the gain factor also increases image noise.

Controls the selected gain as an absolute physical value.

Name	Gain
Category	AnalogControl
Interface	IIFloat
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	see table below

Camera Type	Gain [db]
Monochrome	
VLXT-31M(.I) (.FO)	0...48
VLXT-50M(.I) (.FO)	0...48
VLXT-90M(.I) (.FO)	0...48
VLXT-123M(.I) (.FO)	0...48
Color	
VLXT-31C.I	0...48
VLXT-50C(.I) (.FO)	0...48
VLXT-90C.I	0...48
VLXT-123C.I	0...48

7.3.5 GainAuto (≥ Rel. 2 only)

Sets the automatic gain control (AGC) mode. The exact algorithm used to implement AGC is device-specific.

Name	GainAuto	
Category	AnalogControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Continuous	Gain is constantly adjusted by the device.
	Off	Gain is User controlled using Gain.
	Once	Gain is automatically adjusted once by the device. Once it has converged, it automatically returns to the Off state. The levelling can take several images.

7.3.6 GainSelector

Selects which gain is controlled by the various gain feature.

Name	GainSelector	
Category	AnalogControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	All	Gain will be applied to all channels or taps.
	Blue	Gain will be applied to the blue channel. (color cameras only)
	GreenBlue	Gain will be applied to the green blue channel. (color cameras only)
	GreenRed	Gain will be applied to the green red channel. (color cameras only)
	Red	Gain will be applied to the red channel. (color cameras only)

7.3.7 Gamma

Controls the gamma correction of pixel intensity. This is typically used to compensate for non-linearity of the display system (such as CRT).

Name	Gamma
Category	AnalogControl
Interface	IFloat
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	0.1 - 2.0 (Increment: 0.10)

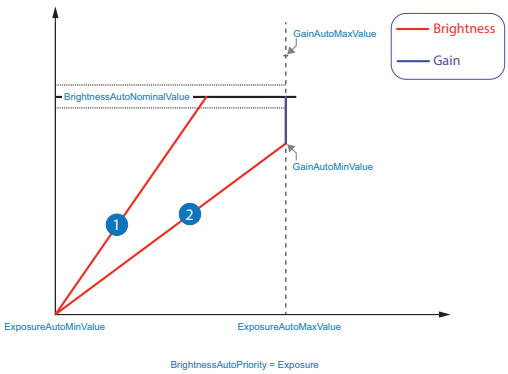
7.4 Category: AutoFeatureControl (≥ Release 2 only)

Category that contains the auto feature control features.

General Information

Various auto features are available to affect the automatic adjustment of image brightness. Two methods are described below.

BrightAutoPriority = ExposureAuto



1 Example 1

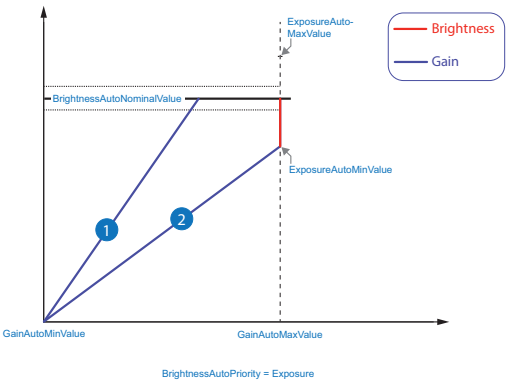
For image 1, increasing the brightness with *ExposureTime* is sufficient to achieve the *BrightnessAutoNominalValue*.

2 Example 2

For image 2, increasing the brightness with *ExposureTime* is not enough to reach the value of *BrightnessAutoNominalValue*.

Therefore, the gain is increased after reaching *ExposureAutoMaxValue*.

BrightAutoPriority = GainAuto



1 Example 1

For image 1, increasing the brightness with *Gain* is sufficient to achieve the *BrightnessAutoNominalValue*.

2 Example 2

For image 2, increasing the brightness with *Gain* is not enough to reach the value of BrightnessAutoNominalValue.

Therefore, the ExposureTime is increased after reaching *ExposureAutoMaxValue*.

AutoFeature ROI - General Information

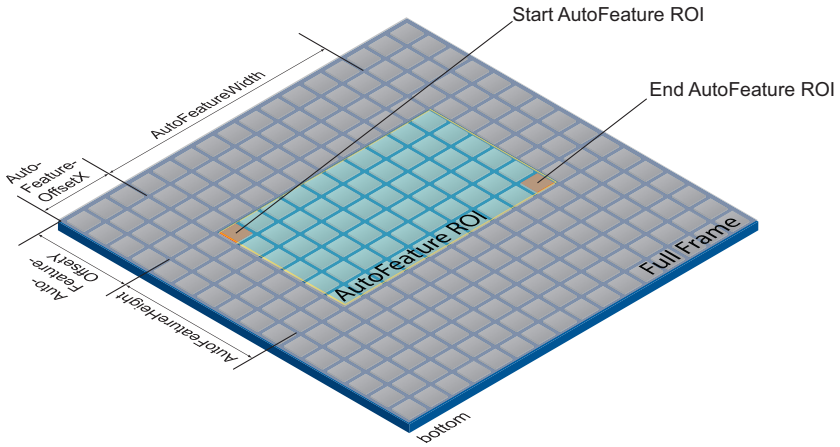
You can use the AutoFeature Region of Interest (ROI) function to predefine a so-called region of interest. This ROI is an area of pixels on the sensor.

This function is used if only the image data (e.g. brightness) of a particular region of the image is of interest. The calculated corrections will be applied to the entire image.

The AutoFeature ROI is specified using four values:

- AutoFeatureOffsetX - x-coordinate of the first relevant pixel
- AutoFeatureOffsetY - y-coordinate of the first relevant pixel
- AutoFeatureWidth - horizontal size of the Region
- AutoFeatureHeight - vertical size of the Region

AutoFeature ROI in Full Frame

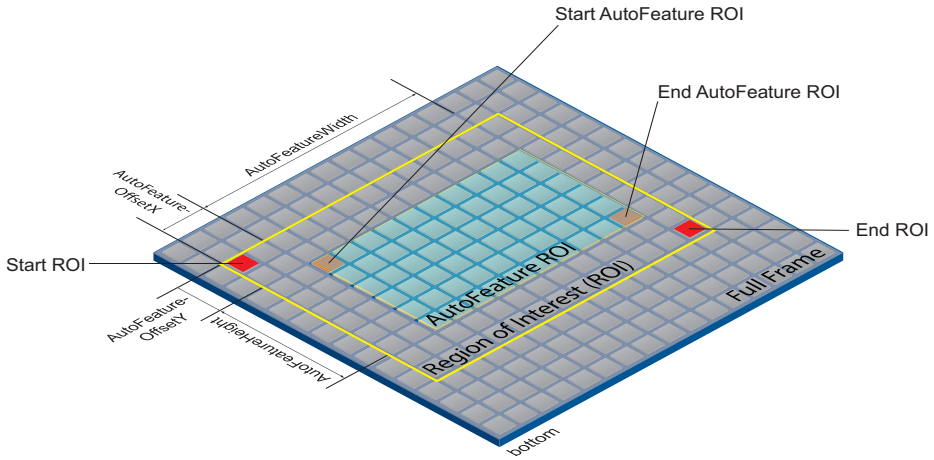


AutoFeature ROI in an ROI

Notice

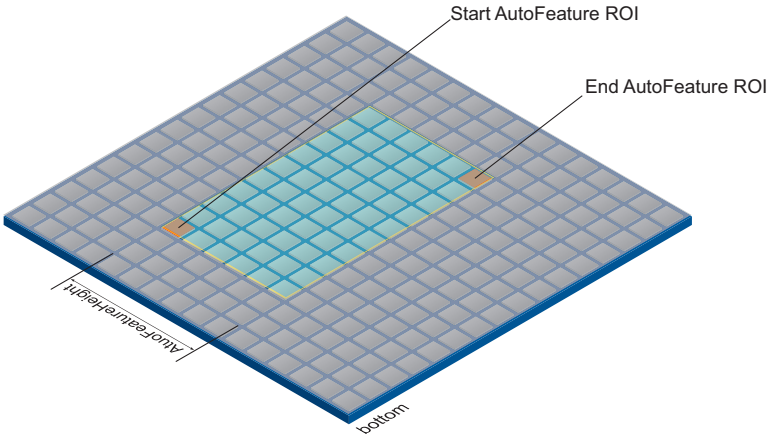
It is possible to set an AutoFeature ROI in an ROI (Category: *ImageFormatControl*). The values that can be set for the AutoFeature ROI are adjusted accordingly.

The starting point for *AutoFeatureOffsetX* and *AutoFeatureOffsetY* is determined by the ROI (Category: *ImageFormatControl*).



7.4.1 AutoFeatureHeight

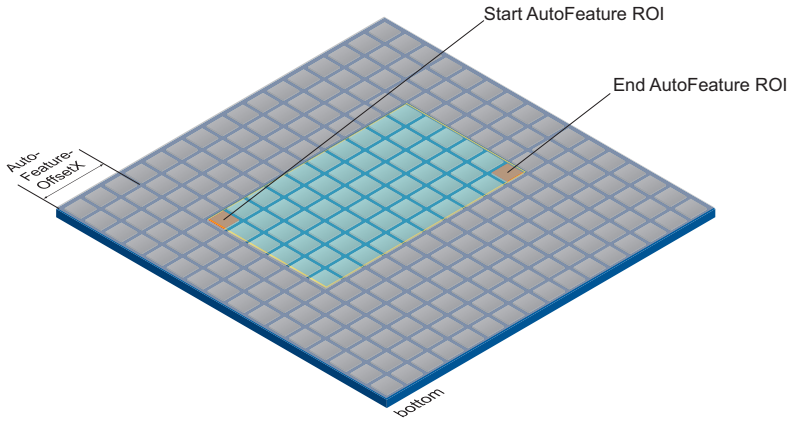
Height of the selected Auto Feature Region (in pixels).



Name	AutoFeatureHeight
Category	AutoFeatureControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	see chapter „7.12.6 Height“ on page 102

7.4.2 AutoFeatureOffsetX

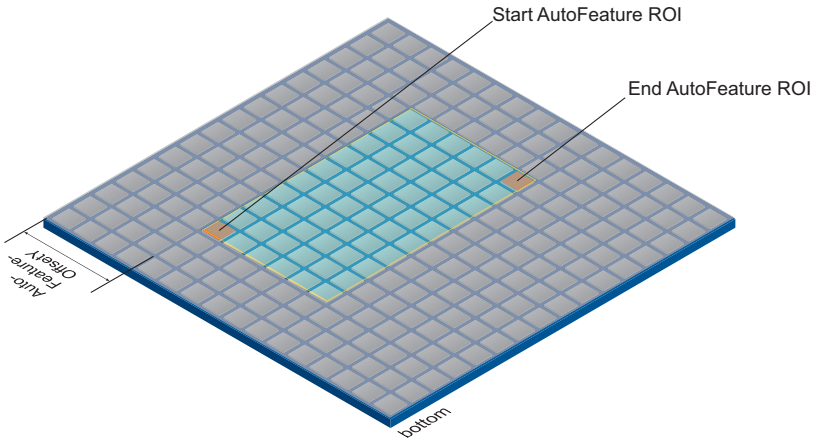
Horizontal offset from the origin to the Auto Feature Region (in pixels).



Name	AutoFeatureOffsetX
Category	AutoFeatureControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	0 - depends on setted *AutoFeatureWidth*

7.4.3 AutoFeatureOffsetY

Vertical offset from the origin to the Auto Feature Region (in pixels).



Name	AutoFeatureOffsetY
Category	AutoFeatureControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	0 - depends on setted *AutoFeatureHeight*

7.4.4 AutoFeatureRegionMode

Controls the mode of the selected Auto Feature Region (AutoFeature ROI).

Notice

The camera must be stopped before this feature can be edited.

Name	AutoFeatureRegionMode	
Category	AutoFeatureControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Off	All settings of the selected AutoFeature ROI are automatically equal to the selected AutoFeatureRegionReference.
	On	The settings of the selected AutoFeature ROI are user defined. The AutoFeature is useable only if the AutoFeature ROI fits into the AutoFeatureregionReference of the AutoFeature.

7.4.5 AutoFeatureRegionReference

The Reference Region of interest. The Auto Feature Region is part of this region and all Auto Feature Region features are refs to this Reference Region.

Name	AutoFeatureRegionReference	
Category	AutoFeatureControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Region0	The selected Auto Feature Region refs to Region 0.

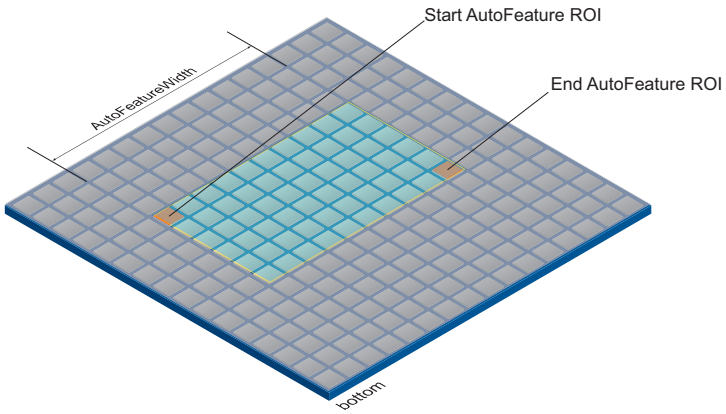
7.4.6 AutoFeatureRegionSelector

Selects the Region of interest to control. The RegionSelector feature allows devices that are able to extract multiple regions out of an image, to configure the features of those individual regions independently.

Name	AutoFeatureRegionSelector	
Category	AutoFeatureControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	BalanceWhite-Auto	Selected features will control the region for Balance-WhiteAuto and ColorTransformationAuto algorithm.
	Brightness-Auto	Selected features will control the region for GainAuto and ExposureAuto algorithm.

7.4.7 AutoFeatureWidth

Width of the selected Auto Feature Region (in pixels).



Name	AutoFeatureWidth
Category	AutoFeatureControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	see chapter „7.12.21 Width“ on page 110

7.4.8 BalanceWhiteAutoStatus

Status of BalanceWhiteAuto.

Name	AutoFeatureRegionSelector	
Category	AutoFeatureControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	ColorGain-sTooHigh	The BalanceWhiteAuto calculation failed since at least one of the calculated color gains exceeds the maximum value.
	Initial	BalanceWhiteAuto has never been started.
	Start	BalanceWhiteAuto is waiting for statistic data.
	Success	The last BalanceWhiteAuto calculation succeeded.
	Underrun	The BalanceWhiteAuto calculation failed since at least one color-channel shows invalid statistic data.

7.4.9 BrightnessAutoNominalValue

Sets the nominal value for brightness in percent of full scale. It will be adjust with consider the setting in BrightnessAutoPriority.

Name	BrightnessAutoNominalValue
Category	AutoFeatureControl
Interface	IFloat
Access	Read / Write
Unit	%
Values	5 - 95 (Increment: 1)

7.4.10 BrightnessAutoPriority

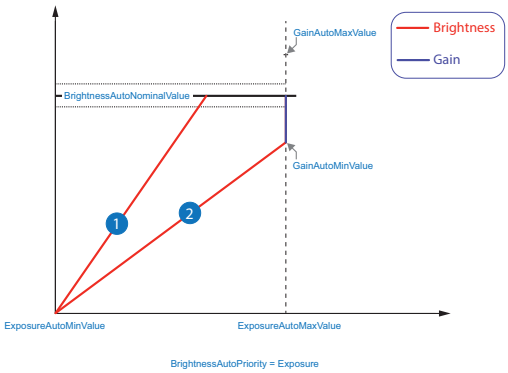
The feature set the highest priority auto feature to adjust the brightness.

Notice

When BrightnessAutoPriority is set to GainAuto, the brightening of the image is first achieved by increasing the gain. This can cause image noise, but the frame rate is not reduced.

Name	BrightnessAutoPriority	
Category	AutoFeatureControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	ExposureAuto	ExposureAuto has highest priority and will be modified first.
	GainAuto	GainAuto has highest priority and will be modified first.

BrightAutoPriority = ExposureAuto



1 Example 1

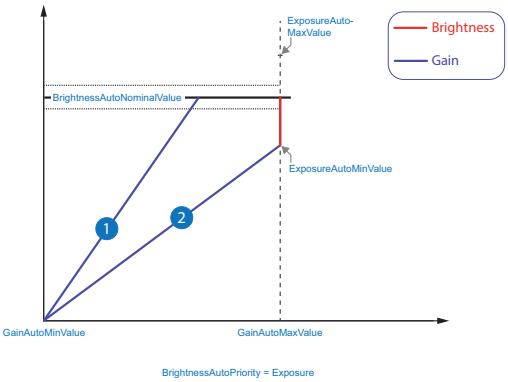
For image 1, increasing the brightness with *ExposureTime* is sufficient to achieve the *BrightnessAutoNominalValue*.

2 Example 2

For image 2, increasing the brightness with *ExposureTime* is not enough to reach the value of *BrightnessAutoNominalValue*.

Therefore, the gain is increased after reaching *ExposureAutoMaxValue*.

BrightAutoPriority = GainAuto



1 Example 1

For image 1, increasing the brightness with *Gain* is sufficient to achieve the *BrightnessAutoNominalValue*.

2 Example 2

For image 2, increasing the brightness with *Gain* is not enough to reach the value of BrightnessAutoNominalValue.

Therefore, the ExposureTime is increased after reaching *ExposureAutoMaxValue*.

7.4.11 ExposureAutoMaxValue

Maximal value of ExposureTime calculable by exposure auto algorithm.

Name	ExposureAutoMaxValue
Category	AutoFeatureControl
Interface	IFloat
Access	Read / Write
Unit	µs
Values	Adjustable value depends on the camera. see chapter „7.1.12 ExposureTime“ on page 42

7.4.12 ExposureAutoMinValue

Minimal value of ExposureTime calculable by exposure auto algorithm.

Notice
An activated *ShortExposureTimeEnable* is ignored.

Name	ExposureAutoMinValue
Category	AutoFeatureControl
Interface	IFloat
Access	Read / Write
Unit	µs
Values	Adjustable value depends on the camera. see chapter „7.1.12 ExposureTime“ on page 42

Adjustable value depends on the camera.

7.4.13 GainAutoMaxValue

Maximal value of Gain calculable by gain auto algorithm.

Name	GainAutoMaxValue
Category	AutoFeatureControl
Interface	IFloat
Access	Read / Write
Unit	µs
Values	Adjustable value depends on the camera. see chapter „7.3.4 Gain“ on page 49

7.4.14 GainAutoMinValue

Minimal value of Gain calculable by gain auto algorithm.

Name	GainAutoMinValue
Category	AutoFeatureControl
Interface	IFloat
Access	Read / Write
Unit	µs
Values	Adjustable value depends on the camera. see chapter „7.3.4 Gain“ on page 49

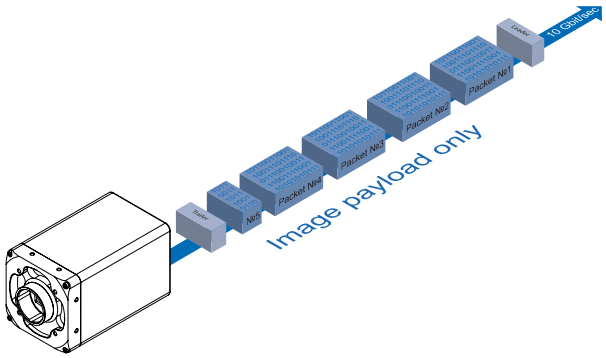
7.5 Category: ChunkDataControl

The chunk is a data packet that is generated by the camera and integrated into the payload (every image), if chunk mode is activated. These data include different settings for the respective image. This integrated data packet contains different image settings. Baumer GAPI can read the Image Info Header (Chunk).

There are three Chunk modes:

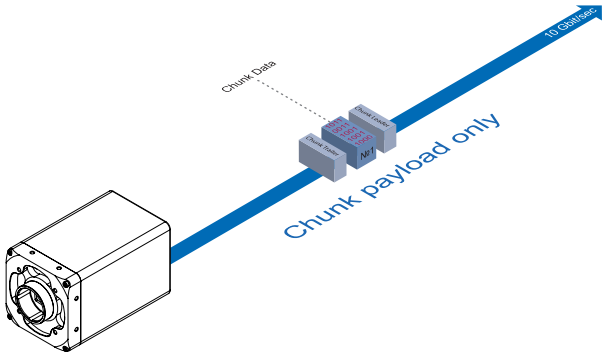
Image Data

Only the image data are transferred, no Chunk data.



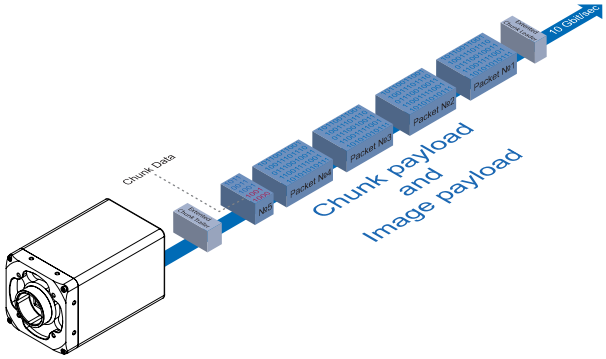
Chunk Data

Only the chunk is transferred, no image data.



Extented Chunk Data

Chunk data and image data are transferred. The Chunk Data are included in the last data packet.



7.5.1 ChunkEnable

Enables the inclusion of the selected chunk data in the payload of the image.

Notice
You can choose the desired chunk under *Chunk Selector*.

Notice
The camera must be stopped before feature can be edited.

Name	ChunkEnable
Category	ChunkDataControl
Interface	IBoolean
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)

7.5.2 ChunkModeActive

Activation the includes of chunk data in the payload of the image.

Notice
The camera must be stopped before feature can be edited.

Name	ChunkModeActive
Category	ChunkDataControl
Interface	IBoolean
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)

7.5.3 ChunkSelector

Selects which chunk to enable or controlled.

Name	ChunkSelector
Category	ChunkDataControl
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	see table below

Feature	Description
Binning (subordinate features only together selectable)	
BinningHorizontal	Number of horizontal photo-sensitive cells to combine together.
BinningHorizontalMode	Sets the mode to use to combine horizontal photo-sensitive cells together when BinningHorizontal is used.
BinningSelector	Selects which binning engine is controlled by the BinningHorizontal and BinningVertical features.
BinningVertical	Number of vertical photo-sensitive cells to combine together.
BinningVerticalMode	Sets the mode used to combine horizontal photo-sensitive cells together when BinningVertical is used.
BlackLevel	Returns the black level used to capture the image included in the payload.
CounterValue (≥ Rel. 2 only)	Returns the current value of the selected Counter.
DeviceTemperature	Device temperature in degrees Celsius (C). It is measured at the location selected by DeviceTemperatureSelector.
ExposureTime	Returns the exposure time used to capture the image.
FrameID	Returns the unique Identifier of the frame (or image) included in the payload.
Gain	Returns the gain used to capture the image.
Height	Returns the height of the image included in the payload.
Image	Transmits the Image data in chunk block.
ImageControl (subordinate features only together selectable)	
DefectPixelCorrection	On/Off the correction of defect pixels.
FixedPatternNoise	On/ Off the Fixed pattern noise correction.
ReverseX	On/Off Flip horizontally the image sent by the device. The Region of interest is applied after the flipping.
ReverseY	On/Off Flip vertically the image sent by the device. The Region of interest is applied after the flipping.
LineStatusAll	Returns the current status of all available Line signals at time of polling in a single bitfield.
OffsetX	Horizontal offset from the origin to the area of interest (in pixels).
OffsetY	Vertical offset from the origin to the area of interest (in pixels).
PixelFormat	Returns the pixel format of the image included in the payload.
SequencerSetActive	Returns the active sequencer set.
Timestamp	Returns the Timestamp of the image included in the payload at the time of the FrameStart internal event.
TriggerID (≥ Rel. 2 only)	Returns the Trigger ID and the Trigger Source. The Trigger ID counts the incoming triggers of the signal selected at *TriggerSource*. When the signal *Action1* is selected, the Request ID and the Source IP of the triggering device are output.
Width	Returns the width of the image included in the payload.

7.6 Category: ColorTransformationControl (color cameras only)

Category that contains the Color Transformation control features.

Oversimplified, color processing is realized by 4 modules.

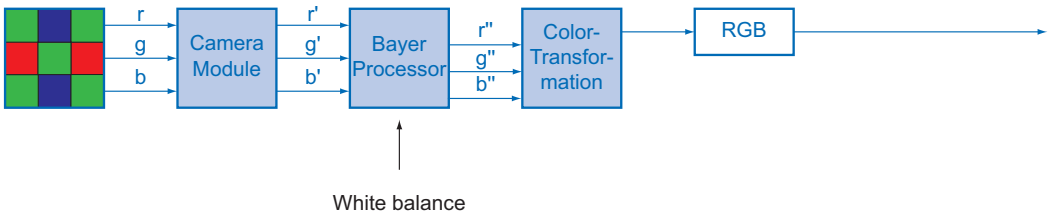


Figure 5: Color processing modules of color cameras.

The color signals r (red), g (green) and b (blue) of the sensor are amplified in total and digitized within the camera module.

Within the Bayer processor, the raw signals r', g' and b' are amplified by using of independent factors for each color channel. Then the missing color values are interpolated, which results in new color values (r'', g'', b'').

The next step is the color transformation. Here the previously generated color signals r'', g'' and b'' are converted to optimized RGB (Color adjustment as physical balance of the spectral sensitivities).

7.6.1 ColorTransformationEnable

Activates the selected Color Transformation module.

Name	ColorTransformationEnable
Category	ColorTransformationControl
Interface	IBoolean
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)

7.6.2 ColorTransformationOutputColorSpace (≥ Release 2 only)

Output the color space of the camera.

Name	ColorTransformationOutputColorSpace
Category	ColorTransformationControl
Interface	IString
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	Color space

7.6.3 ColorTransformationFactoryListSelector

Selects the OptimizedMatrix for the desired color temperature.

Name	ColorTransformationFactoryListSelector	
Category	ColorTransformationControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	OptimizedMatrix-For3000K	Matrix is tuned to the color temperature of 3000K.
	OptimizedMatrix-For5000K (≥ Rel. 2 only)	Matrix is tuned to the color temperature of 5000K.
	OptimizedMatrix-For6500K	Matrix is tuned to the color temperature of 6500K.
	OptimizedMatrix-For9500K (≥ Rel. 2 only)	Matrix is tuned to the color temperature of 9500K.

7.6.4 ColorTransformationResetToFactoryList

Name	ColorTransformationResetToFactoryList
Category	ColorTransformationControl
Interface	ICommand
Access	Write only
Unit	-
Values	-

7.6.5 ColorTransformationValue

Represents the value of the selected Gain factor inside the Transformation matrix.

Name	ColorTransformationValue
Category	ColorTransformationControl
Interface	IFloat
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	-8.0 – 8.0 (Increment: 1.00)

7.6.6 ColorTransformationValueSelector

Selects the Gain factor of the Transformation matrix to access in the selected Color Transformation module.

Name	ColorTransformationValueSelector
Category	ColorTransformationControl
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	▪ Gain00 ▪ Gain01 ▪ Gain02 ▪ Gain10 ▪ Gain11 ▪ Gain12 ▪ Gain20 ▪ Gain21 ▪ Gain22

7.7 Category: CounterAndTimerControl

This chapter lists all features that relates to control and monitoring of Counters and Timers.

7.7.1 CounterDuration

Sets the duration (or number of events) before the CounterEnd event is generated.

When the counter reaches the CounterDuration value, a CounterEnd event is generated, the CounterActive signal becomes inactive and the counter stops counting until a new trigger happens or it is explicitly reset with CounterReset.

Name	CounterDuration
Category	CounterAndTimerControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 65535 (Increment: 1)

7.7.2 CounterEventActivation

Selects the Activation mode Event Source signal.

Name	CounterEventActivation	
Category	CounterAndTimerControl	
Interface	IEumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	RisingEdge	Counts on the Rising Edge of the signal.
	FallingEdge	Counts on the Falling Edge of the signal.
	AnyEdge	Counts on the Falling or rising Edge of the selected signal.

7.7.3 CounterEventSource

Selects the signals that will be the source to reset the Counter.

Name	CounterEventSource	
Category	CounterAndTimerControl	
Interface	IEumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Counter2End	Counts the number of Counter End.
	ExposureActive	Counts all Exposures.
	FrameTransferSkipped	Counts when a frame transfer skipped.
	FrameTrigger	Counts the number of Frame Start Trigger.
	Line0 (≥ Rel. 2 only)	Counts by the chosen I/O Line.
	Line1 (≥ Rel. 2 only)	Counts by the chosen I/O Line.
	Off	Disable the Counter Reset trigger.
	TriggerSkipped	Counts when a Trigger skipped.

7.7.4 CounterReset

Does a software reset of the selected Counter and starts it. The counter starts counting events immediately after the reset unless a Counter trigger is active. CounterReset can be used to reset the Counter independently from the CounterResetSource. To disable the counter temporarily, set CounterEventSource to Off.

Notice

Note that the value of the Counter at time of reset is automatically latched and reflected in the *CounterValueAtReset*.

Name	CounterReset
Category	CounterAndTimerControl
Interface	ICommand
Access	Write only
Unit	-
Values	-

7.7.5 CounterResetActivation

Selects the Activation mode of the Counter Reset Source signal.

Name	CounterResetActivation	
Category	CounterAndTimerControl	
Interface	IEumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	RisingEdge	Resets the counter on the Rising Edge of the signal.
	FallingEdge	Resets the counter on the Falling Edge of the signal.
	AnyEdge	Resets the counter on the Falling or rising Edge of the selected signal.

7.7.6 CounterResetSource

Selects the signals that will be the source to reset the Counter.

Name	CounterResetSource	
Category	CounterAndTimerControl	
Interface	IEumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Counter1End	Resets with the reception of the Counter End.
	Counter2End	Resets with the reception of the Counter End.
	Line0 (≥ Rel. 2 only)	Resets by the chosen I/O Line.
	Line1 (≥ Rel. 2 only)	Resets by the chosen I/O Line.
	Off	Disable the Counter Reset trigger.

7.7.7 CounterSelector

Selects which Counter to configure.

Name	CounterSelector	
Category	CounterAndTimerControl	
Interface	IEumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Counter1	Selects the counter 1.
	Counter2	Selects the counter 2.

7.7.8 CounterValue

Reads or writes the current value of the selected Counter. Writing to CounterValue is typically used to set the start value.

Name	CounterValue
Category	CounterAndTimerControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 65535 (Increment: 1)

7.7.9 CounterValueAtReset

Reads the value of the selected Counter when it was reset by a trigger or by an explicit CounterReset command.

It represents the last counter value latched before reseting the counter.

Name	CounterValueAtReset
Category	CounterAndTimerControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 65535 (Increment: 1)

7.7.10 FrameCounter

The FrameCounter is part of the Baumer Image Info Header (chunk) and is added to every image if chunk mode is activated. It is generated by the hardware and can be used to verify that each of the camera's images is transmitted to the PC and received in the right order.

It is possible to set the FrameCounter to a specific value by write this value to the FrameCounter.

Name	FrameCounter
Category	CounterAndTimerControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 4294967295 (Increment: 1)

7.7.11 TimerDelay

Sets the duration (in microsonds) of the delay to apply at the reception of a trigger before starting the Timer.

Name	TimerDelay
Category	CounterAndTimer
Interface	IFloat
Access	Read / Write
Unit	µs
Values	0 ... 2,000,000.000000 (Increment: 1.00)

7.7.12 TimerDuration

Sets the duration (in microsonds) of the Timer pulse.

Name	TimerDuration
Category	CounterAndTimer
Interface	IFloat
Access	Read / Write
Unit	µs
Values	10.000000 ... 2,000,000.000000 (Increment: 1.00)

7.7.13 TimerSelector

Selects which Timer to configure.

Name	TimerSelector	
Category	CounterAndTimerControl	
Interface	IEumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Timer1	Selects the Timer 1.

7.7.14 TimerTriggerActivation

Selects the activation mode of the trigger to start the Timer.

Name	TimerTriggerActivation	
Category	CounterAndTimerControl	
Interface	IEumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	RisingEdge	Starts counting on the Rising Edge of the selected trigger signal.
	FallingEdge	Starts counting on the Falling Edge of the selected trigger signal.
	AnyEdge	Starts counting on the Falling or Rising Edge of the selected trigger signal.

7.7.15 TimerTriggerSource

Selects the source of the trigger to start the Timer.

Name	TimerTriggerSource	
Category	CounterAndTimerControl	
Interface	IEumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Action1	Starts with the assertion of the chosen action signal.
	ExposureEnd	Starts with the reception of the Exposure End.
	ExposureStart	Starts with the reception of the Exposure Start.
	FrameTransfer-Skipped	Frame Transfer Skipped.
	Line0	Starts when the specidfied TimerTriggerActivation condition is met on the chosen I/O Line.
	Line1	Starts when the specified TimerTriggerActivation condition is met on the chosen I/O Line.
	Off	Disables the Timer trigger.
	Software	Starts when the trigger was generated by the software.
	TriggerSkipped	Starts when a trigger was skipped.

7.8 CustomDataControl (≥ Release 2 only)

The feature contains the category of the custom data related features.

7.8.1 CustomData

The feature holds one byte of custom special data.

Name	CustomData
Category	CustomDataControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	0x0 ... 0xFF (Increment: 1)

7.8.2 CustomDataSelector

The feature selects the index of the custom data byte array.

Name	CustomDataSelector
Category	CustomDataControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 127 (Increment: 1)

7.9 Category: DeviceControl

Device control features provides general information and control for the device and its sensor.

7.9.1 DeviceCharacterSet

Character set used by the strings of the device`s bootstrap registers.

Name	DeviceCharacterSet
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	UTF8 Device use UTF8 character set.

7.9.2 DeviceEventChannelCount

Indicates the number of event channels supported by the device.

Name	DeviceEventChannelCount
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 4294967295 (Increment: 1)

7.9.3 DeviceFamilyName

Identifier of the product family of the device.

Name	DeviceFamilyName
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IString
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	device family name (e.g. VLXT)

7.9.4 DeviceFirmwareVersion

Version of the firmware in the device.

Name	DeviceFirmwareVersion
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IString
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	e.g. CID:000057/PID:11194280

7.9.5 DeviceLinkCommandTimeout

Indicates the current command timeout of the specific Link.

Name	DeviceLinkCommandTimeout
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IFloat
Access	Read only
Unit	µs
Values	200,000.000000 (Increment: 1)

7.9.6 DeviceLinkHeartbeatMode

Activate or deactivate the Link`s heartbeat.

Name	DeviceLinkHeartbeatMode	
Category	DeviceControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	On	Enables the Link heartbeat.
	Off	Disables the Link heartbeat.

7.9.7 DeviceLinkHeartbeatTimeout

Controls the current heartbeat timeout of the specific Link.

Name	DeviceLinkHeartbeatTimeout
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IFloat
Access	Read / Write
Unit	µs
Values	500,000.000000 ... 4,294,967,295,000.000000 (Increment: 1)

7.9.8 DeviceLinkSelector

Selects which Link of the device to control.

Generally, a device has only one Link that can be composed of one or many connections. But if there are many, this selector can be used to target a particular Link of the device with certain features.

Name	DeviceLinkSelector
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 0 (Increment: 1)

7.9.9 DeviceLinkSpeed

Indicates the speed of transmission negotiated on the specified link.

Name	DeviceLinkSpeed
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	Bps
Values	0 ... 9223372036854775807 (Increment: 1)

7.9.10 DeviceLinkThroughputLimit

Limits the maximum bandwidth of the data that will be streamed out by the device on the selected Link. If necessary, delays will be uniformly inserted between transport layer packets in order to control the peak bandwidth.

Name	DeviceLinkThroughputLimit
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	Bps
Values	1250000 ... 125000000 (Increment: 1)

7.9.11 DeviceManufacturerInfo

Manufacturer information about the device.

The content might look as follows:

Firmware (F) / FPGA (C) / BL3-Version (BL)

Name	DeviceManufacturerInfo
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IString
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	e. g. F:00007F9A/C:0180802D/BL3.8:00000081

7.9.12 DeviceModelName

Model of the device.

Name	DeviceModelName
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IString
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	e.g. VLXT-90C.I

7.9.13 DeviceRegistersEndiannes

Endianess of the register of the device.

Name	DeviceRegistersEndianness	
Category	DeviceControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read only	
Unit	-	
Values	Big	Device registers are big Endian.

7.9.14 DeviceReset

The Device Reset feature corresponds with the camera's switched on and switched off states. Using this means it is no longer necessary to disconnect the power supply.

Notice
The execution of this feature may take several sonds.

Name	DeviceReset
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	ICommand
Access	Write only
Unit	-
Values	-

7.9.15 DeviceResetToDeliveryState

By executing this feature, the camera is set to the factory settings. The settings stored in the camera (e.g. *UserSets*) will be lost.

Notice
The execution of this feature takes less time than executing the feature *DeviceReset*.

Name	DeviceResetToDeliveryState
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	ICommand
Access	Write only
Unit	-
Values	-

7.9.16 DeviceSFNCVersionMajor

Major version of the Standard Features Naming Convention that was used to create the device`s GenICam XML.

Name	DeviceSFNCVersionMajor
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 9223372036854775807 (Increment: 1)

7.9.17 DeviceSFNCVersionMinor

Minor version of the Standard Features Naming Convention that was used to create the device`s GenICam XML.

Name	DeviceSFNCVersionMinor
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 9223372036854775807 (Increment: 1)

7.9.18 DeviceSFNCVersionSubMinor

Sub minor version of the Standard Features Naming Convention that was used to create the device`s GenICam XML.

Name	DeviceSFNCVersionSubMinor
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 9223372036854775807 (Increment: 1)

7.9.19 DeviceScanType

Scan type of the sensor of the device.

Name	DeviceScanType
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	Areascan 2D Sensor.

7.9.20 DeviceSensorType

This feature specifies the type of the sensor.

Name	DeviceSensorType
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	CMOS CMOS sensor.

7.9.21 DeviceSerialNumber

Device`s serial number. This string is a unique identifier of the device.

Name	DeviceSerialNumber
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IString
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	e.g. 1117281217

7.9.22 DeviceStreamChannelCount

Indicates the number of streaming channels supported by the device.

Name	DeviceStreamChannelCount
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 4294967295 (Increment: 1)

7.9.23 DeviceStreamChannelEndianness

Endianess of multi-byte pixel data for this stream.

Name	DeviceStreamChannelEndianness	
Category	DeviceControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Little	Endianess of multi-byte pixel data for this stream is little Endian.

7.9.24 DeviceStreamChannelPacketSize

Specifies the stream packet size, in bytes, to send on the selected channel for a Transmitter or specifies the maximum packet size supported by a receiver.

Name	DeviceStreamChannelPacketSize
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	Byte
Values	576 ... 9000 (Increment: 2)

7.9.25 DeviceStreamChannelSelector

Selects the stream channel to control.

Name	DeviceStreamChannelSelector
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 0 (Increment: 1)

7.9.26 DeviceStreamChannelType

Reports the type of the stream channel.

Name	DeviceStreamChannelType	
Category	DeviceControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read only	
Unit	-	
Values	Transmitter	Data stream transmitter channel.

7.9.27 DeviceTLType

Transport Type of the device.

Name	DeviceTLType
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	GigEVision

7.9.28 DeviceTLVersionMajor

Major version of the Transport Layer (GigE Vision® version) of the device.

Name	DeviceTLVersionMajor
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 65535 (Increment: 1)

7.9.29 DeviceTLVersionMinor

Minor version of the Transport Layer (GigE Vision® version) of the device.

Name	DeviceTLVersionMinor
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 65535 (Increment: 1)

7.9.30 DeviceTLVersionSubMinor

Minor version of the Transport Layer (GigE Vision® version) of the device.

Name	DeviceTLVersionSubMinor
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 9223372036854775807 (Increment: 1)

7.9.31 DeviceTemperature

Device temperature in degrees Celsius (C). It is measured at the location selected by *Device Temperature Selector*.

Name	DeviceTemperature
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IFloat
Access	Read only
Unit	°C
Values	-127.0 ... 127.0

7.9.32 DeviceTemperatureExceeded

Returns if the device operates in critical temperature range.

Name	DeviceTemperatureExceeded
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IBoolean
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)

7.9.33 DeviceTemperatureSelector

Selects the location within the device, where the temperature will be measured.

Name	DeviceTemperatureSelector	
Category	DeviceControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	InHouse	Temperature inside the camera housing.

7.9.34 DeviceTemperatureStatus

Returns the current temperature status of the device.

Name	DeviceTemperatureStatus	
Category	DeviceControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read only	
Unit	-	
Values	Exceeded	Device operates in critical temperature range.
	High	Device operates in increased temperature range.
	Normal	Device operates in normal temperature range.

7.9.35 DeviceTemperatureStatusTransition

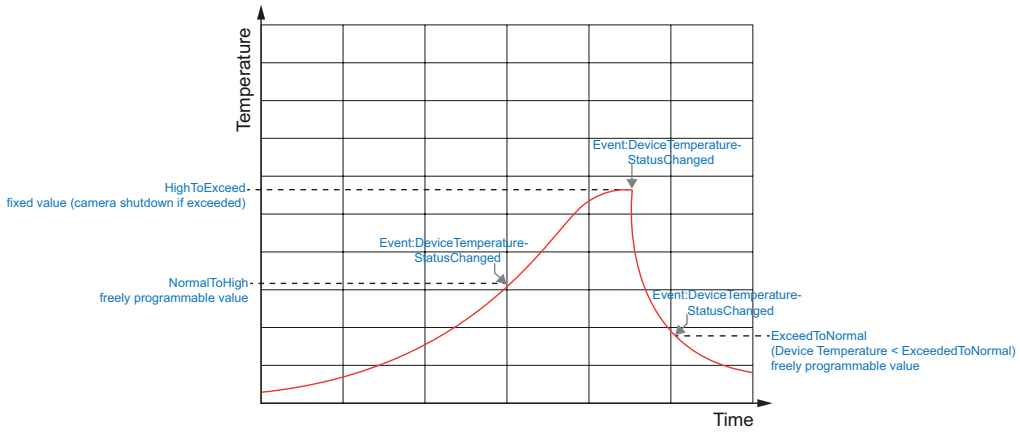
Temperature threshold for selected status transition in degrees Celsius (C).

Name	DeviceTemperatureStatusTransition
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	°C
Values	-126.0 ... 71.0

7.9.36 DeviceTemperatureStatusTransitionSelector

Selects which temperature transition is controlled by the DeviceTemperatureStatusTransition feature.

Name	DeviceTemperatureStatus	
Category	DeviceControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	ExceededToNormal	Temperature threshold for transition from status Exceeded back to status Normal.
	HighToExceeded	Temperature threshold for transition from status High to status Exceeded.
	NormalToHigh	Temperature threshold for transition from status Normal to status High.



7.9.37 DeviceType

Returns the device type.

Name	DeviceType	
Category	DeviceControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read only	
Unit	-	
Values	Transmitter	Data stream transmitter device.

7.9.38 DeviceUserID

User-programmable device identifier.

Name	DeviceUserID	
Category	DeviceControl	
Interface	IString	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	e.g. "camera 1" (max. length 64)	

7.9.39 DeviceVendorName

Name of the manufacturer of the device.

Name	DeviceVendorName
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IString
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	Name of the camera manufacturer

7.9.40 DeviceVersion

Version of the device.

Name	DeviceVersion
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IString
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	e.g. R1.0.0

7.9.41 ReadOutTime

Readout time in µs for current format settings.

Notice

Read Out Time depepends on:
- OffsetY
- Height
- PixelFormat
- SensorBinning

Name	ReadOutTime
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	µs
Values	0 ... 65535 (Increment: 1)

7.9.42 TimestampLatch

Latches the current timestamp counter into *TimestampLatchValue*.

Name	TimestampLatch
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	ICommand
Access	Write only
Unit	-
Values	-

7.9.43 TimestampLatchValue

Returns the latched value of the timestamp counter.

Name	TimestampLatchValue
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	ns
Values	0 ... 9223372036854775807 (Increment: 8)

7.9.44 TimestampLatchValuePtpDays (≥ Rel. 2 only)

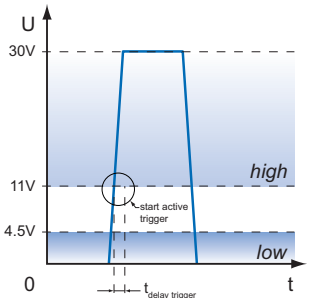
The feature returns the latched value of the Ptp timestamp in days since 01.01.1970 00:00:00.

Name	TimestampLatchValuePtpDays
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 9223372036854775807 (Increment: 1)

7.9.45 TimestampReset

Resets the current value of the device timestamp counter.

Name	TimestampReset
Category	DeviceControl
Interface	ICommand
Access	Write only
Unit	-
Values	-

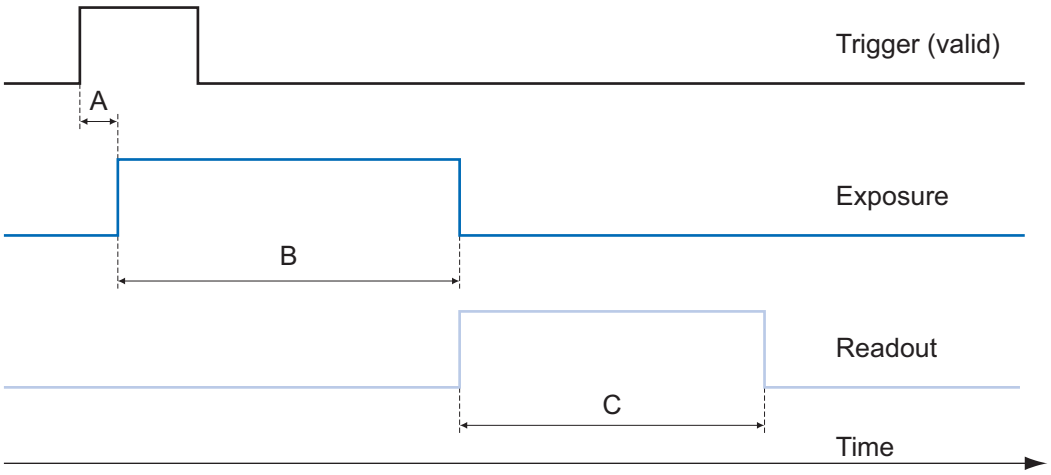


7.10 Category: DigitalIOControl

The Digital I/O chapter covers the features required to control the general Input and Output signals of the device.

Trigger (*Line Selector → Line 0 / Line 1)* (General Information)

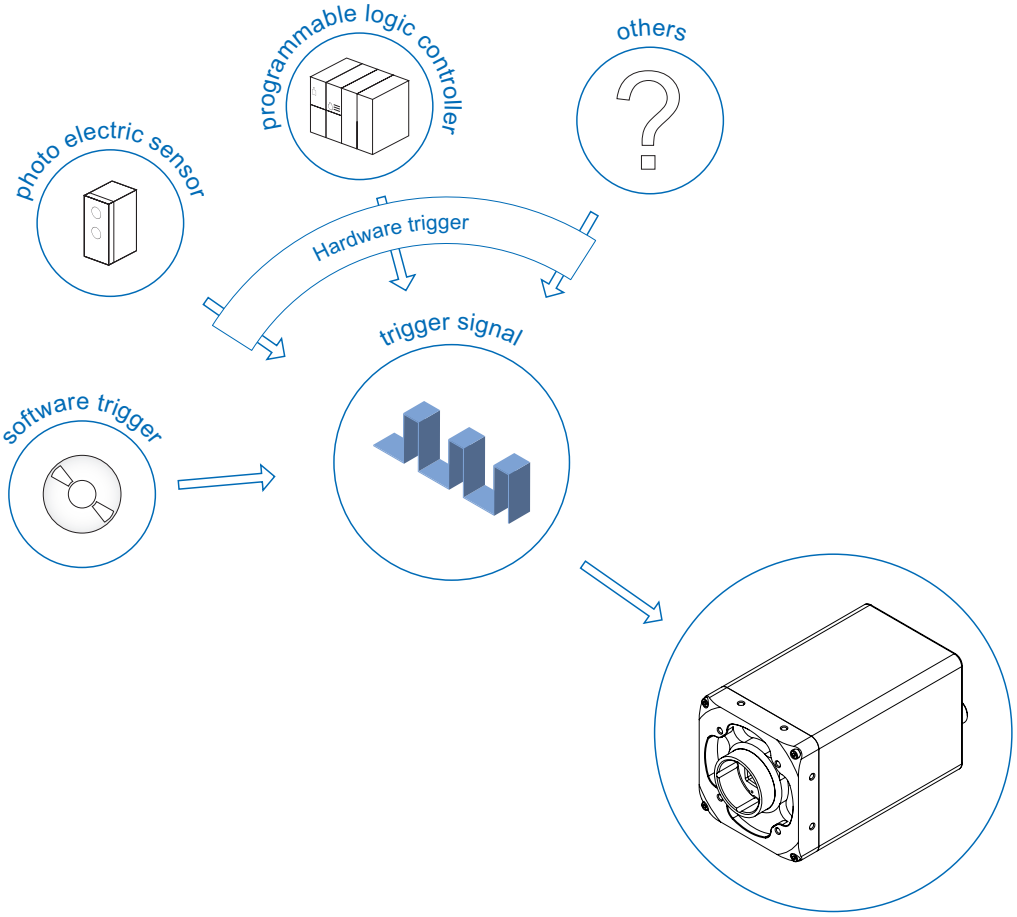
Trigger signals are used to synchronize the camera exposure and a machine cycle or, in case of a software trigger, to take images at predefined time intervals.



A - Trigger delay
B - Exposure time
C - Readout time

Different trigger sources can be used here.

Trigger Source (Examples of possible trigger sources)



Each trigger source must be activated separately. When the trigger mode is activated, the hardware trigger is activated by default.

Trigger Delay:

The trigger delay is a flexible user-defined delay between the given trigger impulse and the image capture. The delay time can be set between 0.0 µs and 2.0 s in increments of 1 µs. Where there are multiple triggers during the delay, the triggers will also be stored and delayed. The buffer is able to store up to 512 trigger signals during the delay.

Your benefits:

- *No need for an external trigger sensor to be perfectly aligned*
- *Different objects can be captured without hardware changes*

Debouncer (LineDebouncerHighTimeAbs / LineDebouncerLowTimeAbs)

The basic idea behind this features was to separate interfering signals (short peaks) from valid square wave signals, which can be important in industrial environments. Debouncing means that invalid signals are filtered out, and signals lasting longer than a user-defined testing time $t_{DebounceHigh}$ will be recognized and routed to the camera to induce a trigger.

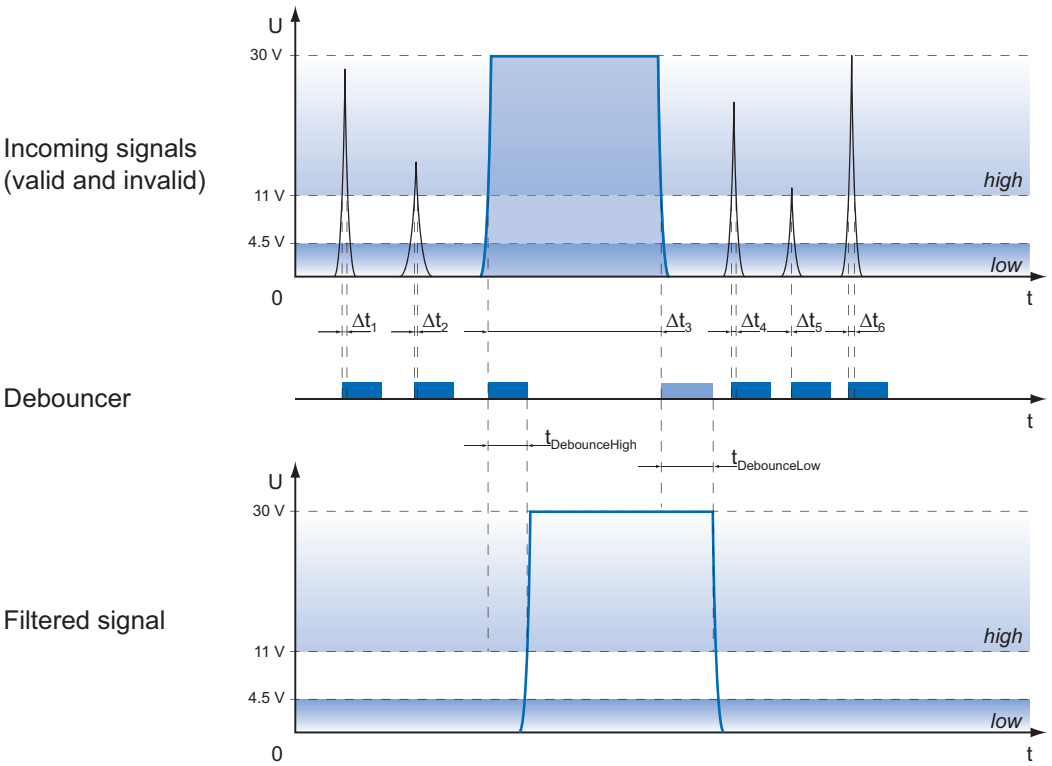
In order to detect the end of a valid signal and filter out possible jitters within the signal, a sond testing time $t_{DebounceLow}$ was introduced. The timing for this can also be adjusted by the user. If the signal value falls to state low and does not rise within $t_{DebounceLow}$, this is recognized as the end of the signal.

The debouncing times $t_{DebounceHigh}$ and $t_{DebounceLow}$ are adjustable from 0 to 5 ms in increments of 1 µs.

Notice

Please note that the edges of valid trigger signals are shifted by $t_{DebounceHigh}$ and $t_{DebounceLow}$!

Depending on these two timings, the trigger signal may be temporally stretched or compressed.



Δt_x - high time of the signal
$t_{DebounceHigh}$ - user-defined debouncer delay for state high
$t_{DebounceLow}$ - user-defined debouncer delay for state low

7.10.1 LineDebouncerHighTimeAbs

Sets the absolute value of the selected line debouncer time in microsonds for switch from low to high.

Name	LineDebouncerHighTimeAbs
Category	DigitalIOControl
Interface	IFloat
Access	Read / Write
Unit	µs
Values	0.000000 - 5,000.000000 (Increment: 1.00)

7.10.2 LineDebouncerLowTimeAbs

Sets the absolute value of the selected line debouncer time in microsonds for switch from high to low.

Name	LineDebouncerLowTimeAbs
Category	DigitalIOControl
Interface	IFloat
Access	Read / Write
Unit	µs
Values	0.000000 - 5,000.000000 (Increment: 1.00)

7.10.3 LineFormat

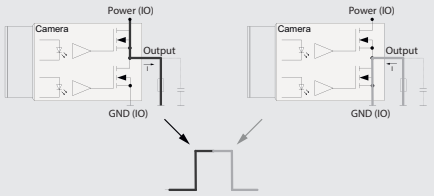
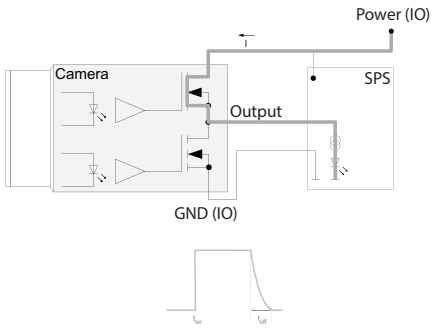
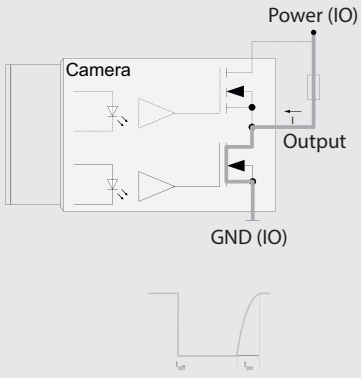
Controls the current electrical format of the selected physical input or output Line.

By switching the LineFormat, the behavior of the outputs can be adapted to the respective installation.

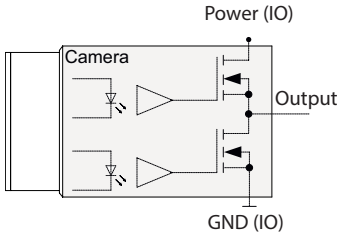
Notice
In all modes the supply voltage for the outputs (Pin 11, 12) must to be connected!

Name	LineFormat
Category	DigitalIOControl
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	see table below

The following line formats are available for each of the 4 outputs (Line 4, 5, 6, 7):

Modes	Description	Circuit
Push-Pull	This mode is used to generate sharp edges for fast switching processes. Advantage: Sharp edges in both directions. Disadvantage: For long cable more susceptible to ground bounce and potential differences.	
Open-Source	Typical applications for this mode are: PLC input, control of illumination connected to ground. Advantage: Stable at long cable lengths and potential differences. Disadvantage: The falling edge has a lower slope due to parasitic capacitances. Switching off is slower due to this lower slope.	
Open-Drain	A typical case of application for this mode is a illumination control connected to plus. Advantage: Stable at long cable lengths and potential differences. Disadvantage: The rising edge has a lower slope due to parasitic capacitances. Switching off is slower due to this lower slope.	

Tri-State	In this mode, the output is disabled.



7.10.4 LineInverter

Controls the invertion of the signal of the selected input or output Line.

Name	LineInverter
Category	DigitalIOControl
Interface	IBoolean
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)

7.10.5 LineMode

Controls if the physical Line is used to Input or Output a signal.

Name	LineMode	
Category	DigitalIOControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read only	
Unit	-	
Values	Input	The selected physical line is used to Input an electrical signal.
	Output	The selected physical line is used to Output an electrical signal.

7.10.6 LinePWMConfigurationMode

Activates the Features *LinePWMMaxDuration* and *LinePWMMaxDutyCycle*.

Name	LinePWMConfigurationMode	
Category	DigitalIOControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Off	Disables the line PWM configuration mode.
	On	Enables the line PWM configuration mode.

With the function *Pulse Width Modulated Outputs (PWM)* it is possible to control an illumination controller or an illumination directly connected to the camera in various ways. The set LineSource is used as a signal for the control.

⚠ Caution

Erroneous settings can destroy the illumination! The outputs of the camera are protected against destruction. Please follow the information in the data sheets for your illumination. Contact the manufacturer of the illumination if you are unsure about admissible parameters.

Setting a output to a specific illumination

1. Set *LinePWMConfigurationMode* to *true*

2. Set at *LinePWMMaxDutyCycle* and *LinePWMMaxDuration* the maximum admissible parameters of your illumination (e.g. Falcon FLDR-i90B-IR24).

LinePWMMaxDutyCycle = 10 %

LinePWMMaxDuration = 10 ms

3. Set *LinePWMConfigurationMode* to *false*.

→ The values set in step 2 are now the max. admissible parameters.

Electrical specifications (Output Line4 ... Line7)	
U_{EXT}:	UL conform applications: 12 V - 20 % … 24 V + 25 %
U_{EXT}:	not UL conform applications: 12 V - 20 % … 48 V + 10 %
I_{OUT}:	- max. 1.5 A permanently in sum or per output individually - Pulse 40 % of the period, max. 2.5 A (t_{ON} max 1 s) - t_{ON} = < 0.2 µs / t_{OFF} = < 0.2 µs - max. Frequency: 500 kHz

Notice

To re-enable the output after an overload, disconnect Power (IO) (pin 12) from the power supply or perform a *DeviceReset*.

7.10.7 LinePWMDuration

Sets the pulse time in µs, with which the illumination is pulsed.

Name	LinePWMDuration
Category	DigitalIOControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	µs
Values	1 - 5000 (Increment: 1)

7.10.8 LinePWMDutyCycle

Sets the duty cycle (ratio of pulse duration to period time duration) in %. This value is specified by the connected illumination.

Name	LinePWMDutyCycle
Category	DigitalIOControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	%
Values	1 - 100 (Increment: 1)

7.10.9 LinePWMMaxDuration

Sets the maximum possible *LinePWMDuration* time in µs. This value is specified by the connected lighting. [Read/Write] (max = 50000 µs)

Name	LinePWMMaxDuration
Category	DigitalIOControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	µs
Values	1 - 50000 (Increment: 1)

7.10.10 LinePWMMaxDutyCycle

Sets the maximum possible *LinePWMDutyCycle* in %. This value is specified by the connected illumination.

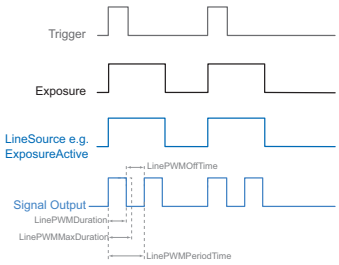
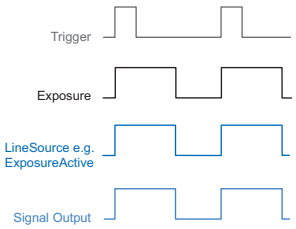
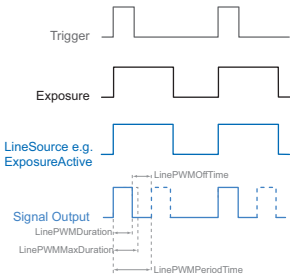
Name	LinePWMMaxDutyCycle
Category	DigitalIOControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	%
Values	1 - 100 (Increment: 1)

7.10.11 LinePWMMode

Selects the PWM mode of the selected output line.

Name	LinePWMMode	
Category	DigitalIOControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Fixed Frequency	The selected output line generate a fixed frequency of pulses starting with every transition from 0 to 1 and stopping with every transition from 1 to 0.
	Off	The PWM Mode is off. The output line acts as a normal output.
	OnePulse	The selected output line generate one pulse with every transition from 0 to 1.

Timing diagrams of the PWMModes:

FixedFrequency	Off	OnePulse
		

7.10.12 LinePWMOffTime

Offers the off time included in the PWM Period in microsonds.

Name	LinePWMMaxDutyCycle
Category	DigitalIOControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	µs
Values	-9223372036854775808 - 9223372036854775808 (Increment: 1)

7.10.13 LinePWMPeriodTime

Readout of the entire period in µs.

Name	LinePWMPeriodTime
Category	DigitalIOControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	µs
Values	depends on PWM settings

7.10.14 LineSelector

Selects the physical line (or pin) of the external device connector to configure.

Name	LineSelector	
Category	DigitalIOControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Line0	Index of the physical line and associated I/O control block to use.
	Line1	Index of the physical line and associated I/O control block to use.
	Line4	Index of the physical line and associated I/O control block to use.
	Line5	Index of the physical line and associated I/O control block to use.
	Line6	Index of the physical line and associated I/O control block to use.
	Line7	Index of the physical line and associated I/O control block to use.

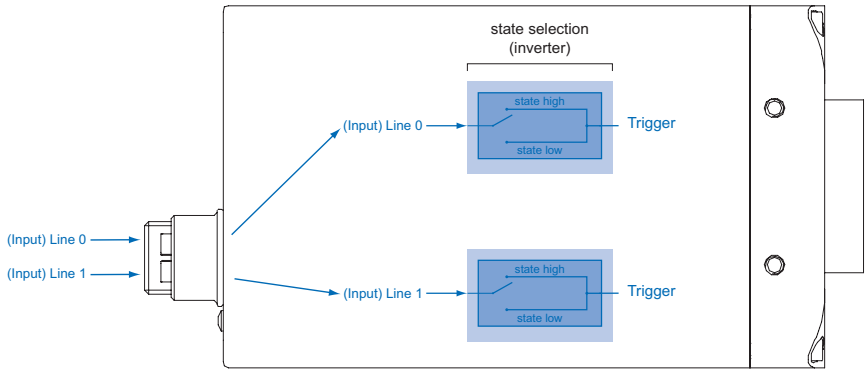
7.10.15 LineSource

Input (*Line Selector → Line 0 / Line 1*)

The wiring of these input connector is left to the user.

Sole exception is the compliance with predetermined high and low levels (0 .. 4.5 V low, 11 .. 30 V high).

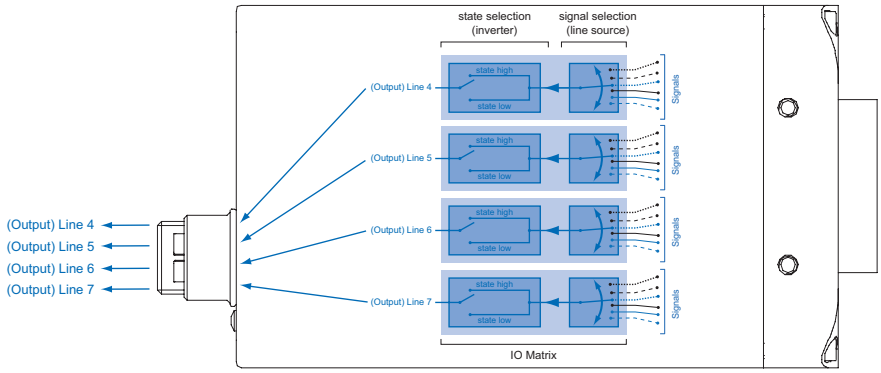
The defined signals will have no direct effect, but can be analyzed and processed on the software side and used for controlling the camera.



Output (*Line Selector → Line 4 / Line 5 / Line 6 / Line 7*)

Selects which internal acquisition or I/O source signal to output on the selected Line.

With this feature, Baumer gives you the option to wire the output connectors to internal signals that are controlled on the software side.



Name	LineSource
Category	DigitalIOControl
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	see table below

Signals	
ExposureActive	Device is doing the exposure of a Frame (or Line).
Line 0	Device is currently waiting for signal of input line 0.
Line 1	Device is currently waiting for signal of input line 1.
Off	Line output is disabled (Tri-State).
ReadoutActive	Device is doing the readout of a Frame.
Timer1Active	The chosen Timer is in active state.
TriggerReady	Device is ready for trigger.
UserOutput1	The chosen User Output Bit state as defined by its current UserOutputValue.
UserOutput2	The chosen User Output Bit state as defined by its current UserOutputValue.
UserOutput3	The chosen User Output Bit state as defined by its current UserOutputValue.
UserOutput4	The chosen User Output Bit state as defined by its current UserOutputValue.

7.10.16 LineStatus

Returns the current status of the selected input or output Line.

Name	LineStatus
Category	DigitalIOControl
Interface	IBoolean
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)

7.10.17 LineStatusAll

Returns the current status of all available Line signals at time of polling in a single bitfield.

Name	LineStatusAll
Category	DigitalIOControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	Devices-Specific (HexNumber)

7.10.18 UserOutputSelector

Selects which bit of the User Output register will be set by UserOutputValue.

Name	UserOutputSelector	
Category	DigitalIOControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	UserOutput1	Selects the bit 0 of the User Output register.
	UserOutput2	Selects the bit 1 of the User Output register.
	UserOutput3	Selects the bit 2 of the User Output register.
	UserOutput4	Selects the bit 3 of the User Output register.

7.10.19 UserOutputValue

Sets the value of the bit selected by *UserOutputSelector*.

Name	UserOutputValue
Category	DigitalIOControl
Interface	IBoolean
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)

7.10.20 UserOutputValueAll

Sets the value of all the bits of the User Output register.

Name	UserOutputValueAll
Category	DigitalIOControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 4294967295 (Increment: 1)

7.11 Category: EventControl

This chapter describes how to control the generation of Events to the host application. An Event is a message that is sent to the host application to notify it of the occurrence of an internal event.

General Information

The asynchronous message channel is described in the GigE Vision® standard and offers the possibility of event signaling. There is a timestamp (64 bits) for each announced event, which contains the accurate time the event occurred. Each event can be activated and deactivated separately.

Each event can be activated and deactivated separately (*EventSelector*).

7.11.1 EventNotification

Activate or deactivate the notification to the host application of the occurrence of the selected Event.

Name	EventNotification	
Category	EventControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Off	The selected Event notification is disabled.
	On	The selected Event notification is enabled.

7.11.2 EventSelector

Selects which Event to signal to the host application.

Name	EventSelector
Category	EventControl
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	see table below

Event	Event-ID	Description
DeviceTemperature StatusChange	0x9030	Status of the internal device temperature has been changed.
EventLost	0x9021	Event was lost in the camera.
ExposureEnd	0x9001	Exposure ended.
ExposureStart	0x9000	Exposure started.
FrameEnd	0x9003	Device just completed the capture of one Frame.
FrameStart	0x9002	Device just started the capture of one Frame.
FrameTransfer-Skipped	0x9019	The event will be generated when the internal camera buffer is overflowed and and image has been lost.
Error	0x9020	Device just detected an error.
GigEVisionHeartbe-atTimeOut	0x9023	Device runs in heartbeat timeout.
Line0FallingEdge	0x9008	Falling Edge is detected on the Line 0.
Line0RisingEdge	0x9007	Rising Edge is detected on the Line 0.
Line1FallingEdge	0x900A	Falling Edge is detected on the Line 1.
Line1RisingEdge	0x9009	Rising Edge is detected on the Line 1.
Line4FallingEdge	0x9010	Falling Edge is detected on the Line 4.
Line4RisingEdge	0x900F	Rising Edge is detected on the Line 4.
Line5FallingEdge	0x9012	Falling Edge is detected on the Line 5.
Line5RisingEdge	0x9011	Rising Edge is detected on the Line 5.
Line6FallingEdge	0x9014	Falling Edge is detected on the Line 6.
Line6RisingEdge	0x9013	Rising Edge is detected on the Line 6.
Line7FallingEdge	0x9016	Falling Edge is detected on the Line 7.
Line7RisingEdge	0x9015	Rising Edge is detected on the Line 7.
PrimaryApplication-Switch	0x0007	For systems where redundancy and fault recovery are required, it is often necessary for a sond application to take control over the camera that is already under the control of a primary application. In order to notify the primary application that a switchover has occurred, send this event before granting access to new primary application.
PtpServoStatus-Changed (≥ Rel. 2 only)	0x9032	The event will be generated when the status of the internal PTP servo has been changed.
PtpStatusChanged (≥ Rel. 2 only)	0x9031	The event will be generated when the status of the internal PTP state machine has been changed. **Notice** There is a possibility that a large number of events *PtpStatusChanged* will be issued as long as *PtpServoStatus ≠ Locked*.
TransferBufferFull	0x9017	The event will be generated when no internal camera buffer is available.
TransferBuffer-Ready	0x9018	The event will be generated when an internal camera buffer is available again.
TriggerOverlapped	0x9005	Trigger Overlapped.
TriggerReady	0x9004	Camera is able to process incoming trigger.
TriggerSkipped	0x9006	Camera reject an incoming trigger signal.

7.11.3 LostEventCounter

Counts lost events.

Name	LostEventCounter
Category	EventControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 9223372036854775807 (Increment: 1)

7.12 Category: ImageFormatControl

This chapter describes how to influence and determine the image size and format.

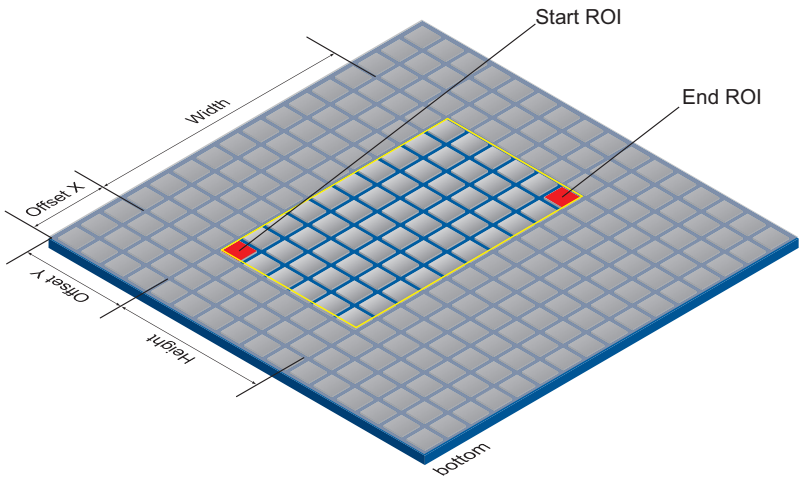
Region of Interest (OffsetX / OffsetY / Width / Height) - General Information

You can use the "Region of Interest" (ROI) function to predefine a so-called region of interest or partial scan. This ROI is an area of pixels on the sensor. When an image is acquired, only the information regarding these pixels is transferred to the PC. Not all of the lines on the sensor are read out, which therefore decreases the readout time ($t_{readout}$). This increases the frame rate.

This function is used if only a particular region of the field of view is of interest. It also reduces the resolution.

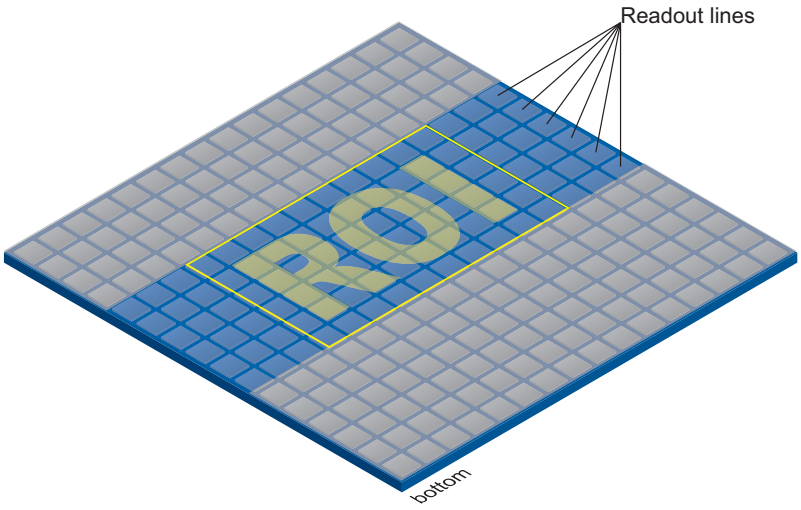
The ROI is specified using four values:

- OffsetX - x-coordinate of the first relevant pixel
- OffsetY - y-coordinate of the first relevant pixel
- Width - horizontal size of the ROI
- Height - vertical size of the ROI



ROI Readout

In the illustration below, the readout time would decrease to 40% of a full frame readout.



7.12.1 BinningHorizontal

Number of horizontal photo-sensitive cells to combine together. This increases the intensity (or signal to noise ratio) of the pixels and reduces the horizontal resolution (width) of the image.

Name	BinningHorizontal
Category	ImageFormatControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	see table below (Increment: 1)

Camera Type	BinningSelector [Region0]	BinningSelector [Sensor]
Monochrome		
VLXT-31M(.I) (.FO)	1 ... 2	1 ... 1
VLXT-50M(.I) (.FO)	1 ... 2	1 ... 1
VLXT-90M(.I) (.FO)	1 ... 2	1 ... 2*
VLXT-123M(.I) (.FO)	1 ... 2	1 ... 2*
Color		
VLXT-31C.I	1 ... 2	1 ... 1
VLXT-50C(.I) (.FO)	1 ... 2	1 ... 1
VLXT-90C.I	1 ... 2	1 ... 1
VLXT-123C.I	1 ... 2	1 ... 1

*) *BinningVertical* is also switched to 2

7.12.2 BinningHorizontalMode

Sets the mode to use to combine horizontal photo-sensitive cells together when Binning-Horizontal is used.

Name	BinningHorizontalMode	
Category	ImageFormatControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Average	The response from the combined cells will be averaged, resulting in increased signal/noise ratio.
	Sum	The response from the combined cells will be added, resulting in increased sensitivity.

7.12.3 BinningSelector

Selects which binning engine is controlled by the BinningHorizontal and BinningVertical features.

Name	BinningSelector	
Category	ImageFormatControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Region0	Selected feature will control the region 0 (FPGA) binning.
	Sensor	Selected features will control the sensor binning.

7.12.4 BinningVertical

Number of vertical photo-sensitive cells to combine together. This increases the intensity (or signal to noise ratio) of the pixels and reduces the vertical resolution (height) of the image.

Name	BinningVertical
Category	ImageFormatControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	see table below (Increment: 1)

Camera Type	BinningSelector [Region0]	BinningSelector [Sensor]
Monochrome		
VLXT-31M(.I) (.FO)	1 ... 2	1 ... 1
VLXT-50M(.I) (.FO)	1 ... 2	1 ... 1
VLXT-90M(.I) (.FO)	1 ... 2	1 ... 2*
VLXT-123M(.I) (.FO)	1 ... 2	1 ... 2*
Color		
VLXT-31C.I	1 ... 2	1 ... 1
VLXT-50C(.I) (.FO)	1 ... 2	1 ... 1
VLXT-90C.I	1 ... 2	1 ... 1
VLXT-123C.I	1 ... 2	1 ... 1

*) *BinningHorizontal* is also switched to 2

7.12.5 BinningVerticalMode

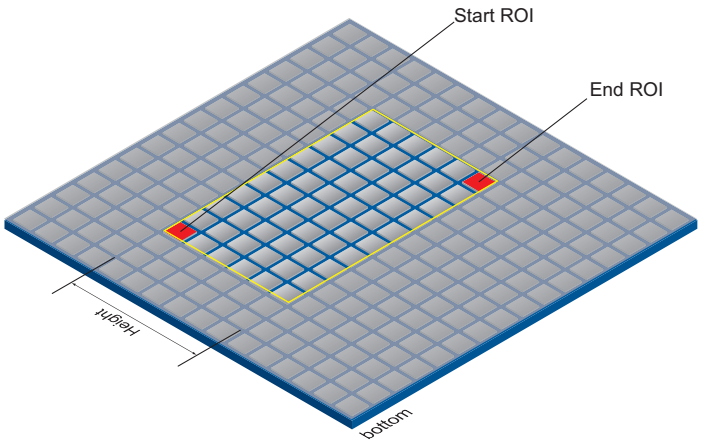
The response from the combined cells will be averaged, resulting in increased signal/ noise ratio.

Name	BinningHorizontalMode	
Category	ImageFormatControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Average	The response from the combined cells will be averaged, resulting in increased signal/noise ratio.
	Sum	The response from the combined cells will be added, resulting in increased sensitivity.

7.12.6 Height

Height of the image provided by the device (in pixels). The selected value changes with the change of *Binning.*

Notice
The sum of *Offset Y* and *Height* must be smaller or equal than *Height Max*.



Name	Height
Category	ImageFormatControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	see table below

Camera Type	
Monochrome	
VLXT-31M(.I) (.FO)	1*ı 2 ... 1536 (Increment: 1*ı 2)
VLXT-50M(.I) (.FO)	1*ı 2 ... 2048 (Increment: 1*ı 2)
VLXT-90M(.I) (.FO)	1*ı 4 ... 2160 (Increment: 1*ı 4)
VLXT-123M(.I) (.FO)	1*ı 4 ... 3000 (Increment: 1*ı 4)
Color	
VLXT-31C.I	2*ı 4 ...1536 (Increment: 2*ı 4)
VLXT-50C(.I) (.FO)	2*ı 4 ... 2048 (Increment: 2*ı 4)
VLXT-90C.I	2*ı 4 ... 2160 (Increment: 2*ı 4)
VLXT-123C.I	2*ı 4 ... 3000 (Increment: 2*ı 4)

*) ≥ Release 2

7.12.7 HeightMax

Maximum height of the image (in pixels). This dimension is calculated after vertical binning, decimation or any other function changing the vertical dimension of the image.

Name	HeightMax
Category	ImageFormatControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	see table below

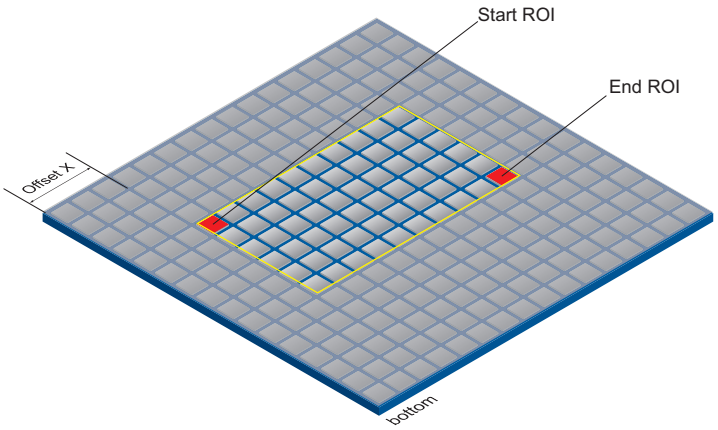
Camera Type	
Monochrome	
VLXT-31M(.I) (.FO)	1536
VLXT-50M(.I) (.FO)	2048
VLXT-90M(.I) (.FO)	2160
VLXT-123M(.I) (.FO)	3000
Color	
VLXT-31C.I	1536
VLXT-50C(.I) (.FO)	2048
VLXT-90C.I	2160
VLXT-123C.I	3000

7.12.8 OffsetX

Horizontal offset from the origin to the region of interest (in pixels).

Notice

The sum of *OffsetX* and *WidthMax* must be smaller or equal than *WidthMax*.

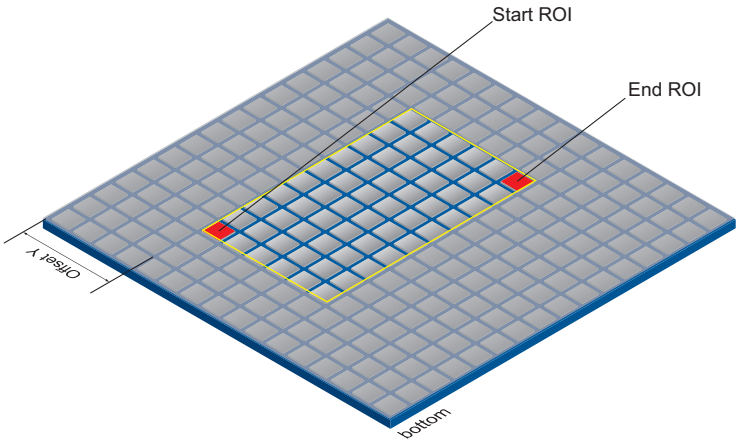


Name	OffsetX
Category	ImageFormatControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	0 - depends on setted *Width* (Increment: 32)

7.12.9 OffsetY

Vertical offset from the origin to the region of interest (in pixels).

Notice
The sum of *OffsetY* and *Height* must be smaller or equal than *HeightMax*.



Name	OffsetY
Category	ImageFormatControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	0 - depends on setted *Height* (Increment: 4)

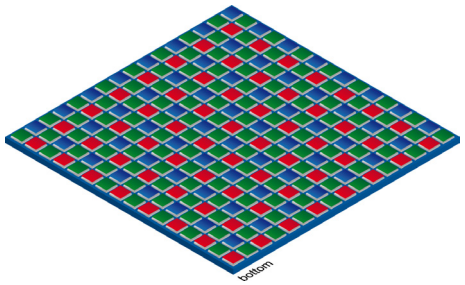
7.12.10 PixelFormat

Format of the pixels provided by the device. It represents all the information provided by PixelCoding, PixelSize, PixelColorFilter combined in a single feature.

General Information

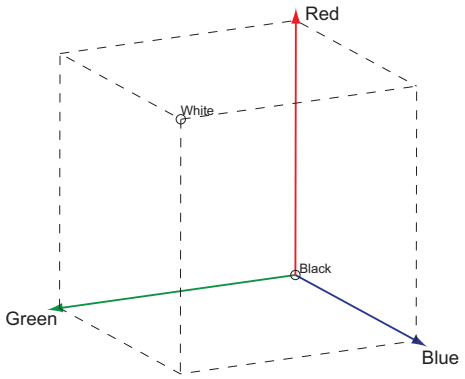
RAW: Raw data format. Here the data are stored without processing.

Bayer: Raw data format of color sensors.
Color filters are placed on these sensors in a checkerboard pattern, generally in a 50% green, 25% red and 25% blue array.



Mono: Monochrome. The color range of mono images consists of shades of a single color. In general, shades of gray or black-and-white are synonyms for monochrome.

RGB: Color model, in which all detectable colors are defined by three coordinates, Red, Green and Blue.



The three coordinates are displayed within the buffer in the order R, G, B.

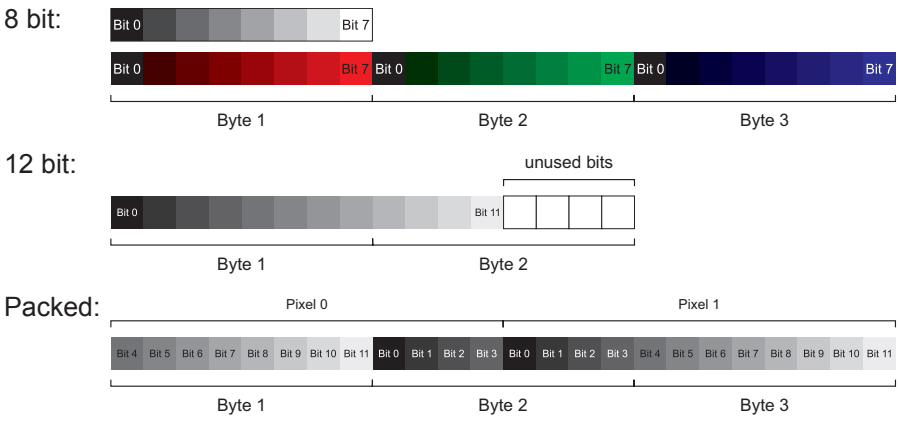
BGR: At BGR the interface of the camera mirrors the order of transmission of the color channels from RGB to BGR.

This can save processing power on the computer, because these data can be processed by the graphic card without conversion.

Pixel depth: In general, pixel depth defines the number of possible different values for each color channel. Mostly this will be 8 bit, which means 2^8 different "colors".

For RGB or BGR these 8 bits per channel equal 24 bits overall.

Two bytes are needed for transmitting more than 8 bits per pixel - even if the sond byte is not completely filled with data. In order to save bandwidth, the packed formats were introduced to Baumer cameras. In this formats, the unused bits of one pixel are filled with data from the next pixel.



Notice

The camera must be stopped before PixelFormat can be set.

Name	PixelFormat
Category	ImageFormatControl
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	see next tables

Camera Type	Mono8	Mono10	Mono12	Mono12p	Bayer RG8	Bayer RG10	Bayer RG12	Bayer RG12p	RGB8	BGR8
Monochrome										
VLXT-31M(.I) (.FO)	■	■	■	■	□	□	□	□	□	□
VLXT-50M(.I) (.FO)	■	■	■	■	□	□	□	□	□	□
VLXT-90M(.I) (.FO)	■	■	■	■	□	□	□	□	□	□
VLXT-123M(.I) (.FO)	■	■	■	■	□	□	□	□	□	□

Camera Type	Mono8	Mono10	Mono12	Mono12p	Bayer RG8	Bayer RG10	Bayer RG12	Bayer RG12p	RGB8	BGR8
Color										
VLXT-31C.I	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
VLXT-50C(.I) (.FO)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
VLXT-90C.I	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
VLXT-123C.I	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

7.12.11 ReverseX (only mono cameras / pixel formats)

Flip horizontally the image sent by the device. The Region of interest is applied before the flipping.

Notice
The camera must be stopped before this feature can be set.

Name	ReverseX
Category	ImageFormatControl
Interface	IBoolean
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)

7.12.12 ReverseY (only monochrome cameras / pixel formats)

Flip vertically the image sent by the device. The Region of interest is applied before the flipping.

Notice
The camera must be stopped before this feature can be set.

Name	ReverseY
Category	ImageFormatControl
Interface	IBoolean
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)

7.12.13 SensorADDigitization

The feature controls the sensors AD digitization in bits per pixels.

Notice
The camera must be stopped before this feature can be set.

Name	SensorADDigitization	
Category	ImageFormatControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Bpp10	The sensors AD digitization is 10 bit per pixel.
	Bpp12	The sensors AD digitization is 12 bit per pixel.
	Bpp8	The sensors AD digitization is 8 bits per pixel

7.12.14 SensorHeight

Effective height of the sensor in pixels.

Name	SensorHeight
Category	ImageFormatControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 65535 (Increment: 1)

7.12.15 SensorName (≥ Release 2 only)

Product name of the imaging Sensor.

Name	SensorName
Category	ImageFormatControl
Interface	IString
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	e. g. IMX255

7.12.16 SensorPixelHeight (≥ Release 2 only)

Physical size (pitch) in the y direction of a photo sensitive pixel unit.

Name	SensorPixelHeight
Category	ImageFormatControl
Interface	IFloat
Access	Read only
Unit	um
Values	0.000000 ... 255.000000 (Increment: 1)

7.12.17 SensorPixelWidth (≥ Release 2 only)

Physical size (pitch) in the x direction of a photo sensitive pixel unit.

Name	SensorPixelWidth
Category	ImageFormatControl
Interface	IFloat
Access	Read only
Unit	um
Values	0.000000 ... 255.000000 (Increment: 1)

7.12.18 SensorWidth

Effective width of the sensor in pixels.

Name	SensorWidth
Category	ImageFormatControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 65535 (Increment: 1)

7.12.19 TestPattern

Selects the type of test pattern that is generated by the device as image source.

Name	TestPattern
Category	ImageFormatControl
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	see table below

The following values are possible:

GreyDiagonalRamp	Image is filled diagonally with an image that goes from the darkest possible value to the brightest.
GreyDiagonalRampWith-LineMoving	Image is filled diagonally with an image that goes from the darkest possible value to the brightest with moving lines.
GreyHorizontalRamp	Image is filled horizontally with an image that goes from the darkest possible value to the brightest.
HorizontalAndVerticalL-ineMoving	Image is filled with moving horizontal and vertical lines.
HorizontalLineMoving	Image is filled with moving horizontal lines.
Off	Image is coming from the sensor.
VerticalLineMoving	Image is filled with moving vertical lines.

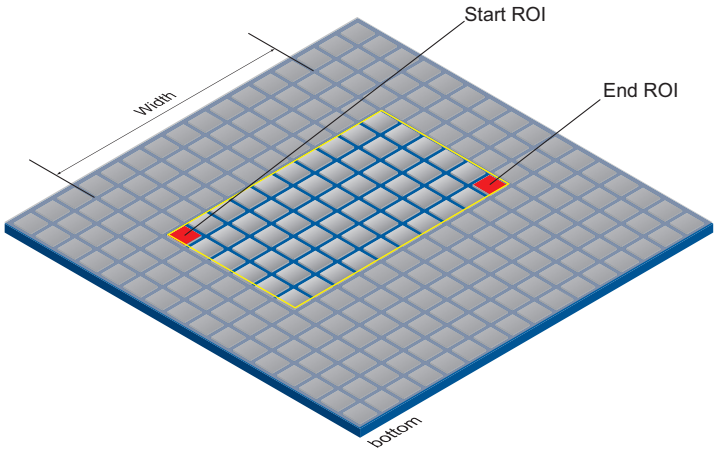
7.12.20 TestPatternGeneratorSelector

Selects which test pattern generator is controlled by the *TestPattern* feature.

Name	TestPatternGeneratorSelector	
Category	ImageFormatControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	ImageProcessor	TestPattern feature will control the image processor.
	Sensor Processor	TestPattern feature will control the sensor processor.

7.12.21 Width

Width of the image provided by the device (in pixels).



Name	Width
Category	ImageFormatControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	see table below

Camera Type	
Monochrome	
VLXT-31M(.I) (.FO)	32 ... 2048 (Increment: 16)
VLXT-50M(.I) (.FO)	32 ... 2448 (Increment: 16)
VLXT-90M(.I) (.FO)	64 ... 4096 (Increment: 32)
VLXT-123M(.I) (.FO)	64 ... 4096 (Increment: 32)
Color	
VLXT-31C.I	32 ... 2048 (Increment: 16)
VLXT-50C(.I) (.FO)	32 ... 2448 (Increment: 16)
VLXT-90C.I	64 ... 4096 (Increment: 32)
VLXT-123C.I	64 ... 4096 (Increment: 32)

7.12.22 WidthMax

Maximum width of the image (in pixels). The dimension is calculated after horizontal binning, decimation or any other function changing the horizontal dimension of the image.

Name	WidthMax
Category	ImageFormatControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	Resolution of the sensor in X-direction.

Camera Type	
Monochrome	
VLXT-31M(.I) (.FO)	2048
VLXT-50M(.I) (.FO)	2448
VLXT-90M(.I) (.FO)	4096
VLXT-123M(.I) (.FO)	4096
Color	
VLXT-31C.I	2048
VLXT-50C(.I) (.FO)	2448
VLXT-90C.I	4096
VLXT-123C.I	4096

7.13 Category: LUTControl

Features in this chapter describe the Look-up table (LUT) realated features. For LUT relateted features, certain values are stored in the camera. This includes the coordinates of defective pixels so that they can be corrected.

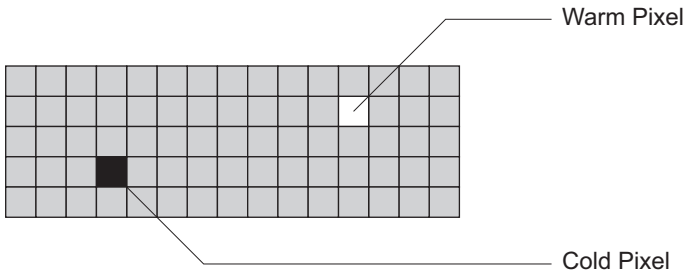
General information (Pixel Correction)

There is a certain probability of abnormal pixels – so-called defect pixels – occurring within sensors from all manufacturers. The charge quantity of these pixels is not linearly dependent on the exposure time.

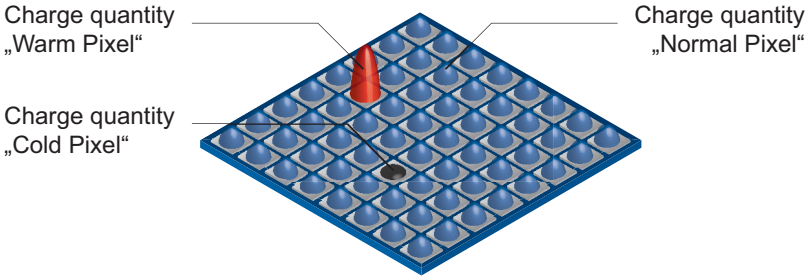
The occurrence of these defect pixels is unavoidable and intrinsic to the manufacturing and aging process of the sensors.

The operation of the camera is not affected by these pixels. They only appear as brighter (warm pixel) or darker (cold pixel) spots on the recorded image.

Distinction of "hot" and "cold" pixels within the recorded image.



Charge quantity of "hot" and "cold" pixels compared with "normal" pixels:



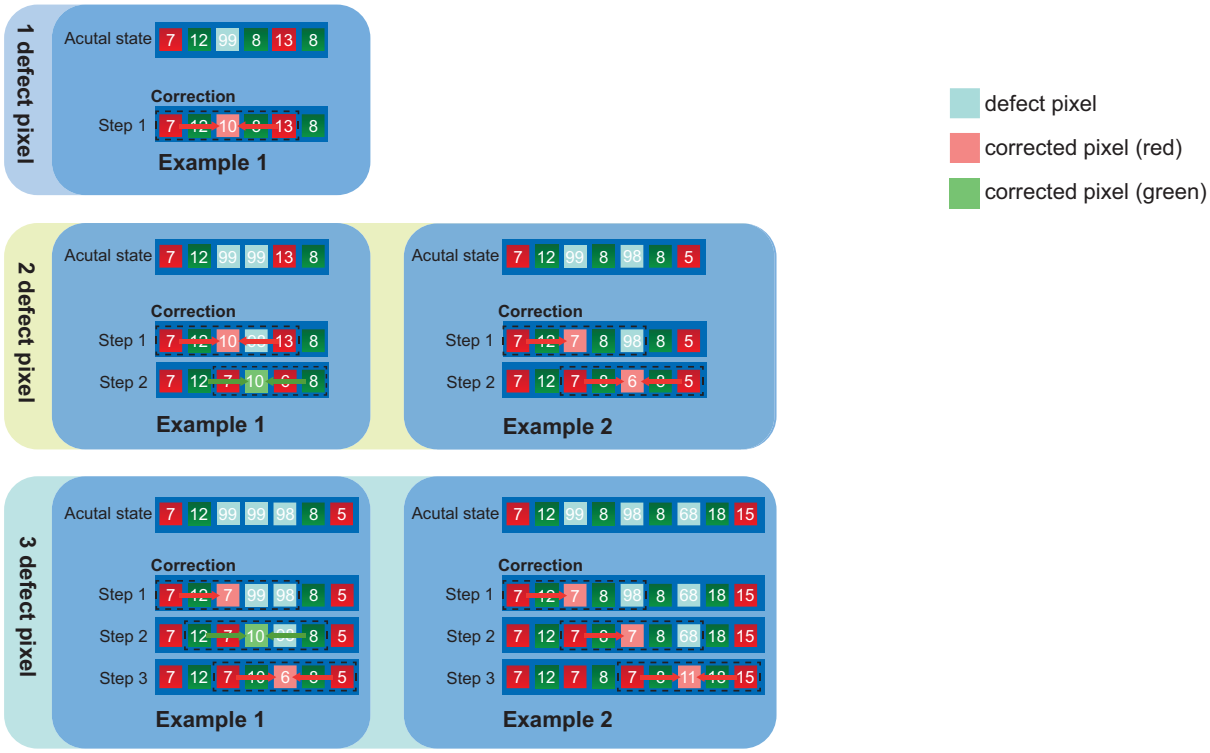
Correction Algorithm (Pixel Correction)

On Baumer cameras the problem of defect pixels is solved as follows:

- Possible defect pixels are identified during the production process of the camera.
- The coordinates of these pixels are stored in the factory settings of the camera.

- Once the sensor readout is completed, correction takes place:
  - Before any other processing, the values of the neighboring pixels on the left and the right side of the defect pixels, will be read out. (within the same bayer phase for color)
  - Then the average value of these 2 pixels is determined to correct the first defect pixel
  - Finally, the value of the sond defect pixel is is corrected by using the previously corrected pixel and the pixel of the other side of the defect pixel.

Examples for the correction of defect pixels



General Information (Defect Pixel List)

As stated previously, this list is determined during the camera's production and stored in the factory settings.

Additional hot or cold pixels can develop during the lifecycle of a camera. If this happens, Baumer gives you the option to add their coordinates to the defect pixel list.

You can determine the coordinates*) of the affected pixels and add them to the list. Once the defect pixel list is stored in a user set, pixel correction is carried out for all coordinates on the defect pixel list.

Notice
There are defect pixels, which occur only under certain environmental parameters. These include temperatures or exposure settings. Complete defect pixels that occur in your application.

*) Position in relation to full frame format (raw data format)

Add Defect Pixel to Defect Pixel List with Baumer Camera Explorer

Notice
The addition of defect pixels must be done in FullFrame (without *Binning*, without *Width* / *Height* / *OffsetX* / *OffsetY*), in raw data format and without activated color calculation.

1. Start the *Camera Explorer*. Connect to the camera. Select the profile *GenICam Guru*.
2. Open the category *LUT Control*.
3. Locate an empty *Defect Pixel List Index*.

   Defect Pixel List Entry PosX = 0

   Defect Pixel List Entry PosY = 0

   Avoid using existing coordinates!
4. Determine the coordinates of the defect pixel. Keep the mouse pointer over the defect pixel. The coordinates of the defect pixel is displayed in the status bar.

   For simplification, you can enlarge the image.
5. Enter the determined coordinates for X (*Defect Pixel List Entry PosX*) and Y (*Defect Pixel List Entry PosY*).
6. Activate the registered *Defect Pixel List Index* (*Defect Pixel List Entry Active* = *True*).
7. Stop the camera and start them again to take over the updated coordinates.

7.13.1 DefectPixelCorrection

Enable the correction of defect pixels.

Name	DefectPixelCorrection
Category	LUTControl
Interface	IBoolean
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)

7.13.2 DefectPixelListEntryActive

Determines if the pixel correction is active for the selected entry.

Name	DefectPixelListEntryActive
Category	LUTControl
Interface	IBoolean
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)

7.13.3 DefectPixelListEntryPosX

X position of the defect pixel.

Name	DefectPixelListEntryPosX
Category	LUTControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	0 ... Resolution of the sensor in X-direction. (Increment: 1)

7.13.4 DefectPixelListEntryPosY

Y position of the defect pixel.

Name	DefectPixelListEntryPosY
Category	LUTControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	0 ... Resolution of the sensor in Y-direction. (Increment: 1)

7.13.5 DefectPixelListIndex

Index to the pixel correction list.

Name	DefectPixelListIndex
Category	LUTControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 511 (Increment: 1)

7.13.6 DefectPixelListSelector

Selects which Defect Pixel List to control.

Name	DefectPixelListSelector	
Category	LUTControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Pixel	Selects Defect Pixel List for defect pixels.

7.14 Category: Memory Management

Category to support the cameras buffer management in memory.

7.14.1 MemoryFreeBlocks

Count of free memory blocks for configuration. It depends on partial scan features, pixelformat and selected acquisition format.

Name	MemoryFreeBlocks
Category	MemoryManagement
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	-2147483648 ... 2147483647 (Increment: 1)

7.14.2 MemoryMaxBlocks

Maximum count of available memory blocks.It depends on partial scan features, pixelformat and selected acquisition format.

Name	MemoryMaxBlocks
Category	MemoryManagement
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 4294967295 (Increment: 1)

7.15 Category: SequencerControl

Category for the Sequencer Control features.

The Sequencer enables the possibility of image series recording including automated re-parameterization of the camera based on different events and signals. Therefore the desired camera settings for each step are stored in so called sequencer sets.

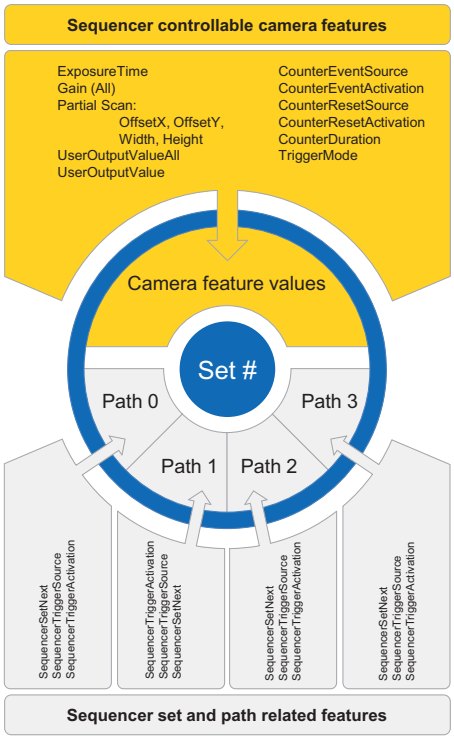
Stringing together a number of these sequencer sets results in a sequence. The connection of sequences is done by using different paths. Alongside the camera features the path related features are also part of a sequencer set.

Sequencer sets

Sequencer sets combine camera features – comparable with a user set – and sequencer (set and path) related parameters.

Settings for several camera features such as:
- Exposure time
- Gain
- Region of Interest (OffsetX / OffsetY / Width / Height)
- User output
- Counter

can be controlled by the sequencer and thus stored to a sequencer set as well as information for the set switch-over via four different paths.



Each path involves:
- the destination for the set switch-over that is mapped by the SequencerSetNext feature
- the signal, whose change of state is used for triggering the set switch-over and that is mapped as SequencerTriggerSource
- the change of state triggering the set switch-over and that is mapped as ‘SequencerTriggerActivation’

As with user sets the camera’s current settings are overwritten once a sequencer set is loaded and the sequencer is activated.

Sequencer configuration

In order to avoid overwriting current camera settings while configuring a sequencer, the camera needs to be set to the sequencer configuration mode.

Once the camera is set to the sequencer configuration mode, the individual sequencer sets can be selected via the SequencerSetSelector, configured and saved by executing SequencerSetSave.

Starting the configured sequence requires to switch the sequencer configuration mode off and to enable the sequencer mode.

7.15.1 SequencerConfigurationMode

Controls if the sequencer configuration mode is active.

Name	SequencerConfigurationMode	
Category	SequencerControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	On	Enables the sequencer configuration mode.
	Off	Disables the sequencer configuration mode.

7.15.2 SequencerFeatureEnable

Enables the selected feature and make it active in all the sequencer sets.

Name	SequencerFeatureEnable
Category	SequencerControl
Interface	IBoolean
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)

7.15.3 SequencerFeatureSelector

Selects the camera features that are controlled by the sequencer.

Name	SequencerFeatureSelector	
Category	SequencerControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	CounterDuration	Sets the duration (or number of events) before the CounterEnd event is generated.
	CounterEventActivation	Selects the Activation mode Event Source signal.
	CounterEventSource	Select the events that will be the source to increment the Counter.
	CounterResetActivation	Selects the Activation mode of the Counter Reset Source signal.
	CounterResetSource	Selects the signals that will be the source to reset the Counter.
	ExposureMode	Sets the operation mode of the Exposure (or shutter).
	ExposureTime	Returns the exposure time used to capture the image.
	Gain	Controls the selected gain as an absolute physical value.
	Height	Height of the image provided by the device (in pixels).
	OffsetX	Horizontal offset from the origin to the region of interest (in pixels).
	OffsetY	Vertical offset from the origin to the region of interest (in pixels).
	TriggerMode	Controls if the selected trigger is active.
	UserOutputValue	Sets the value of the bit selected by UserOutputSelector.
	UserOutputValueAll	Sets the value of all the bits of the User Output register.
	Width	Width of the image provided by the device (in pixels).

7.15.4 SequencerMode

Controls if the sequencer mechanism is active.

Notice

To use this feature, the camera must be stopped and the features *BalanceWhiteAuto* (only color cameras) and *SequencerConfigurationMode* must be off.

Name	SequencerMode	
Category	SequencerControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	On	Enables the sequencer.
	Off	Disables the sequencer.

7.15.5 SequencerPathSelector

Selects the path that contains the settings coming afterward.

Name	SequencerPathSelector
Category	SequencerControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 3 (Increment: 1)

7.15.6 SequencerSetActive

Contains the currently active sequencer set.

Name	SequencerSetActive
Category	SequencerControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 127 (Increment: 1)

7.15.7 SequencerSetLoad

Loads the sequencer set selected by SequencerSetSelector in the device.

Name	SequencerSetLoad
Category	SequencerControl
Interface	ICommand
Access	Write only
Unit	-
Values	-

7.15.8 SequencerSetNext

Specifies the next sequencer set.

Name	SequencerSetNext
Category	SequencerControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 127 (Increment: 1)

7.15.9 SequencerSetSave

Saves the current device state to the sequencer set selected by the SequencerSetSelector.

Name	SequencerSetSave
Category	SequencerControl
Interface	ICommand
Access	Write only
Unit	-
Values	-

7.15.10 SequencerSetSelector

Selects the sequencer set to which further feature settings applies.

Name	SequencerSetSelector
Category	SequencerControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 127 (Increment: 1)

7.15.11 SequencerSetStart

Sets the initial/start sequencer set, which is the first set used within a sequencer.

Name	SequencerSetStart
Category	SequencerControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 127 (Increment: 1)

7.15.12 SequencerTriggerActivation

Defines the signals edge that triggers the sequencer.

Name	SequencerTriggerActivation	
Category	SequencerControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	AnyEdge	Specifies that the trigger is considered valid on the falling or rising edge of the source signal.
	FallingEdge	Specifies that the trigger is considered valid on the falling edge of the source signal.
	LevelHigh (≥ Rel. 2)	Specifies that the trigger is considered valid as long as the level of the source signal is high.
	LevelLow (≥ Rel. 2)	Specifies that the trigger is considered valid as long as the level of the source signal is low.
	RisingEdge	Specifies that the trigger is considered valid on the rising edge of the source signal.

7.15.13 SequencerTriggerSource

Specifies the internal signal or physical input line to use as the sequencer trigger source.

Name	SequencerTriggerSource	
Category	SequencerControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Counter-1End	Starts with the reception of the Counter End.
	Counter-2End	Starts with the reception of the Counter End.
	Exposure-Active	Starts with the reception of the Exposure Active.
	Line0	Specifies Line 0 as external trigger source.
	Line1 (≥ Rel. 2)	Specifies Line 1 as external trigger source.
	Off	Disables the sequencer trigger.
	ReadOutAc-tive	Starts with the reception of the Read Out Active.
	Timer1End	Starts with the reception of the Timer End.

7.16 Category: TransferControl

Category for the data Transfer Control features.

7.16.1 TransferStart

Starts the streaming of data blocks out of the device.

If the TransferStart feature is not writable (locked), the application should not start the transfer and should avoid using the feature until it becomes writable again.

Name	TransferStart
Category	TansferControl
Interface	ICommand
Access	Write only
Unit	-
Values	-

7.16.2 TransferStatus

Reads the status of the Transfer module signal selected by *TransferStatusSelector*.

Name	TransferStatus
Category	TansferControl
Interface	IBoolean
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)

7.16.3 TransferStatusSelector

Selects which status of the transfer module to read.

Name	TransferStatusSelector	
Category	TansferControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Stopped	Data block transmission is stopped.
	Streaming	Data blocks are transmitted when enough data is available.

7.16.4 TransferStop

Stops the streaming of data Block(s). The current block transmission will be completed.

Name	TransferStop
Category	TansferControl
Interface	ICommand
Access	Write only
Unit	-
Values	-

7.17 Category: TransportLayerControl

This chapter provides the Transport Layer control features.

7.17.1 EnergyEfficientEthernetEnable (≥ Release 2 only)

Controls whether the Energy Efficient / Green Ethernet mode (802.3az) in the PHY is activated or not.

Notice

A device reboot is needed for changes to take effect.

Name	EnergyEfficientEthernetEnable
Category	TansportLayerControl
Interface	IBoolean
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)

7.17.2 Category: GigEVision

Category that contains the features pertaining to the GigE Vision transport layer of the device.

7.17.2.1 GVSPConfigurationBlockID64Bit

Enables the 64 bit block ID length.

Name	GVSPConfigurationBlockID64Bit
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IBoolean
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)

7.17.2.2 GevCCP

Controls the device access privilege of an application.

Name	GevCCP	
Category	GigEVision	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	OpenAccess	Open Access.
	ExclusiveAccess	Exclusive Access.
	ControlAccess	Control Access.

7.17.2.3 GevCurrentDefaultGateway

Reports the default gateway IP address to be used on the given logical link.

Name	GevCurrentDefaultGateway
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	IP address

7.17.2.4 GevCurrentIPAddress

Reports the IP address for the given locical link.

Name	GevCurrentIPAddress
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	IP address

7.17.2.5 GevCurrentIPConfigurationDHCP

Controls whether the DHCP IP configuration scheme is activated on the given logical link.

Name	GevCurrentIPConfigurationDHCP
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IBoolean
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)

7.17.2.6 GevCurrentIPConfigurationLLA

Controls whether the Link Local Address IP configuration scheme is activated on the given logical link.

Name	GevCurrentIPConfigurationLLA
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IBoolean
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)

7.17.2.7 GevCurrentIPConfigurationPersistentIP

Controls whether the PersistentIP configuration scheme is activated on the given logical link.

Name	GevCurrentIPConfigurationPersistentIP
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IBoolean
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)

7.17.2.8 GevCurrentSubnetMask

Reports the subnet mask of the given logical link.

Name	GevCurrentSubnetMask
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	IP address

7.17.2.9 GevFirstURL

Indicates the first URL to the GenICam XML device description file. The First URL is used as the first choice by the application to retrieve the GenICam XML device description file.

Name	GevFirstURL
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IString
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	URL

7.17.2.10 GevGVCPExtendedStatusCodes

Enables the generation of extended status codes.

Name	GevGVCPExtendedStatusCodes
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IBoolean
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)

7.17.2.11 GevGVCPExtendedStatusCodesSelector

Selects the GigE Vision version to control extended status codes for.

Name	GevGVCPExtendedStatusCodesSelector	
Category	GigEVision	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Version1_1	Version1_1.
	Version2_0	Version2_0.

7.17.2.12 GevGVCPPendingAck

Enables the generation of PENDING_ACK.

Name	GevGVCPPendingAck
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IBoolean
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)

7.17.2.13 GevIPConfigurationStatus

Reports the current IP configuration status.

Name	GevGVCPExtendedStatusCodesSelector	
Category	GigEVision	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read only	
Unit	-	
Values	None	None.
	PersistentIP	Persistent IP.
	DHCP	DHCP.
	LLA	LLA.
	ForceIP	Force IP.

7.17.2.14 GevInterfaceSelector

Selects which logical link to control.

Name	GevInterfaceSelector
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	≥ 0

7.17.2.15 GevMACAddress

MAC address of the logical link.

Name	GevMACAddress
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	≥ 0

7.17.2.16 GevMCDA

Controls the destination IP address for the message channel.

Name	GevMCDA
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	≥ 0

7.17.2.17 GevMCPHostPort

Controls the port to which the device must send messages.

Name	GevMCPHostPort
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	≥ 0

7.17.2.18 GevMCRC

Controls the number of retransmissions allowed when a message channel message times out.

Name	GevMCRC
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	≥ 0

7.17.2.19 GevMCSP

This feature indicates the source port for the message channel.

Name	GevMCSP
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	≥ 0

7.17.2.20 GevMCTT

Provides the transmission timeout value in millisonds.

Name	GevMCTT
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	ms
Values	≥ 0

7.17.2.21 GevNumberOfInterfaces

Indicates the number of logical links supported by this device.

Name	GevNumberOfInterfaces
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	≥ 0

7.17.2.22 GevPAUSEFrameReception

Controls whether incoming PAUSE Frames are handled on the given logical link.

Name	GevPAUSEFrameReception
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IBoolean
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)

7.17.2.23 GevPersistentDefaultGateway

Controls the persistent default gateway for this logical link. It is only used when the device boots with the Persistent IP configuration scheme.

Name	GevPersistentDefaultGateway
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	≥ 0

7.17.2.24 GevPersistentIPAddress

Controls the Persistent IP address for this logical link. It is only used when the device boots with the Persistent IP configuration scheme.

Name	GevPersistentIPAddress
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	≥ 0

7.17.2.25 GevPersistentSubnetMask

Controls the Persistent subnet mask associated with the Persistent IP address on this logical link. It is only used when the device boots with the Persistent IP configuration scheme.

Name	GevPersistentSubnetMask
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	≥ 0

7.17.2.26 GevPrimaryApplicationIPAddress

Returns the address of the primary application.

Name	GevPrimaryApplicationIPAddress
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	≥ 0

7.17.2.27 GevPrimaryApplicationSocket

Returns the UDP source port of the primary application.

Name	GevPrimaryApplicationSocket
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	≥ 0

7.17.2.28 GevPrimaryApplicationSwitchoverKey

Controls the key to use to authenticate primary application switchover requests.

Name	GevPrimaryApplicationSwitchoverKey
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IInteger
Access	Write only
Unit	-
Values	≥ 0

7.17.2.29 GevSCDA

Controls the destination IP address of the selected stream channel to which a GVSP transmitter must send data stream or the destination IP address from which a GVSP receiver may receive data stream.

Name	GevSCDA
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	≥ 0

7.17.2.30 GevSCFTD

This feature indicates the delay (in timestamp counter unit) to insert between each block (image) for this stream channel.

Name	GevSCFTD
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 4294967295 (Increment: 1)

7.17.2.31 GevSCPD

Controls the delay (in timestamp counter unit) to insert between each packet for this stream channel. This can be used as a crude flow-control mechanism if the application or the network infrastructure cannot keep up with the packets coming from the device.

Name	GevSCPD
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 4294967295 (Increment: 1)

7.17.2.32 GevSCPHostPort

Controls the port of the selected channel to which a GVSP transmitter must send data stream or the port from which a GVSP receiver may receive data stream. Setting this value to 0 closes the stream channel.

Name	GevSCPHostPort
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 65535 (Increment: 1)

7.17.2.33 GevSCPInterfaceIndex

Index of the logical link to use.

Name	GevSCPInterfaceIndex
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	0 ... 3 (Increment: 1)

7.17.2.34 GevSCPSDoNotFragment

The state of this feature is copied into the "do not fragment" bit of IP header of each stream packet. It can be used by the application to prevent IP fragmentation of packets on the stream channel.

Name	GevSCPSDoNotFragment
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IBoolean
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)

7.17.2.35 GevSCPSFireTestPacket

Sends a test packet. When this feature is set, the device will fire one test packet.

Name	GevSCPSFireTestPacket
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IBoolean
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)

7.17.2.36 GevSCPSPacketSize

Specifies the stream packet size, in bytes, to send on the selected channel for a GVSP transmitter or specifies the maximum packet size supported by a GVSP receiver.

Name	GevSCPSPacketSize
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	Byte
Values	576 ... 16110 (Increment: 2)

7.17.2.37 GevSCSP

Indicates the source port of the stream channel.

Name	GevSCSP
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	≥ 0

7.17.2.38 GevSondURL

Indicates the sond URL to the GenICam XML device description file. This URL is an alternative if the application was unsuccessful to retrieve the device description file using the first URL.

Name	GevSondURL
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IString
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	URL

7.17.2.39 GevStreamChannelSelector

Selects the stream channel to control.

Name	GevStreamChannelSelector
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	≥ 0

7.17.2.40 GevSupportedOption

Returns if the selected GEV option is supported.

Name	GevSupportedOption
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IBoolean
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)

7.17.2.41 GevSupportedOptionSelector

Selects the GEV option to interrogate for existing support.

Name	GevSupportedOptionSelector
Category	GigEVision
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	see table below

Action	PacketResend
CCPApplicationSocket	PendingAck
CommandsConcatenation	PrimaryApplicationSwitchover
DiscoveryAckDelay	ScheduledAction
DiscoveryAckDelayWritable	SerialNumber
DynamicLAG	SingleLink
Event	StandardIDMode
EventData	StaticLAG
ExtendedStatusCodes	StreamChannel0AllInTransmission
ExtendedStatusCodesVersion2_0	StreamChannel0BigAndLittleEndian
HeartbeatDisable	StreamChannel0ExtendedChunkData
IEEE1588	StreamChannel0IPReassembly
IPConfigurationDHCP	StreamChannel0MultiZone
IPConfigurationLLA	StreamChannel0PacketResendDestination
IPConfigurationPersistentIP	StreamChannel0UnconditionalStreaming
LinkSpeed	StreamChannelSourceSocket
ManifestTable	TestData
MessageChannelSourceSocket	UnconditionalAction
MultiLink	UserDefinedName
PAUSEFrameGeneration	WriteMem
PAUSEFrameReception	

7.17.2.42 InterfaceSpeedMode

Show the interface speed mode as string.

Name	GevGVCPExtendedStatusCodesSelector	
Category	GigEVision	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read only	
Unit	-	
Values	Ethernet100Mbps	Operation at 100 Mbps.
	Ethernet10Gbps	Operation at 10 Gbps.
	Ethernet1Gbps	Operation at 1 Gbps.
	Ethernet2_5Gbps	Operation at 2.5 Gbps.
	Ethernet5Gbps	Operation at 5 Gbps.

7.17.3 PayloadSize

Provides the number of bytes transferred for each image or chunk on the stream channel at the current settings. This includes any end-of-line, end-of-frame statistics or other stamp data. This is the total size of data payload for a data block.

Name	PayloadSize
Category	TransportLayerControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	Byte
Values	0 ... depends on current settings (Increment: 1)

7.17.4 Category: TransportLayerControl → PtpControl (≥ Release 2 only)

Category that contains the features related to the Precision Time Protocol (PTP) of the device.

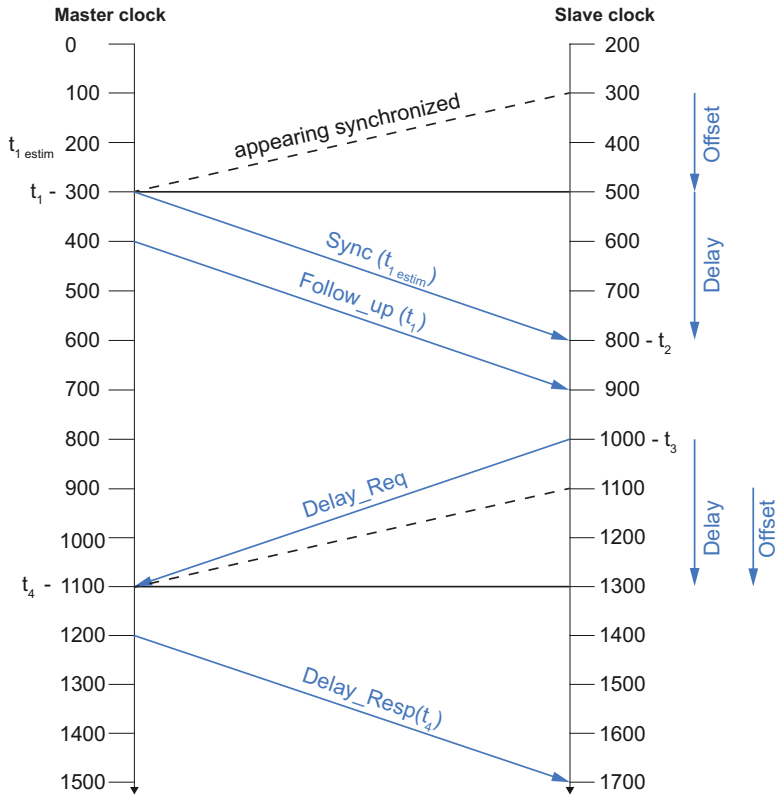
General Information

IEEE 1588 **P**recision **T**ime **P**rotocol (PTP) manages clock synchronization of multiple devices across an Ethernet network. On a local area network, it achieves clock accuracy in the sub-microsecond range, making it suitable for measurement and control systems.

PTP was designed to improve on existing clocksynchronization methods such as Network Time Protocol (NTP) and Global Positioning System (GPS). NTP suffers from poor accuracy, often quoted to be several milliseconds using a fast Ethernet network. GPS provides nanosecond precision using atomic clock and satellite triangulation; however, it is an expensive component to incorporate into a camera.

PTP provides microsecond precision without increasing component cost, providing better accuracy than NTP at a lower cost than GPS.

The diagram below shows the steps taken to synchronize the slave clock to that of the master.



PTP synchronization

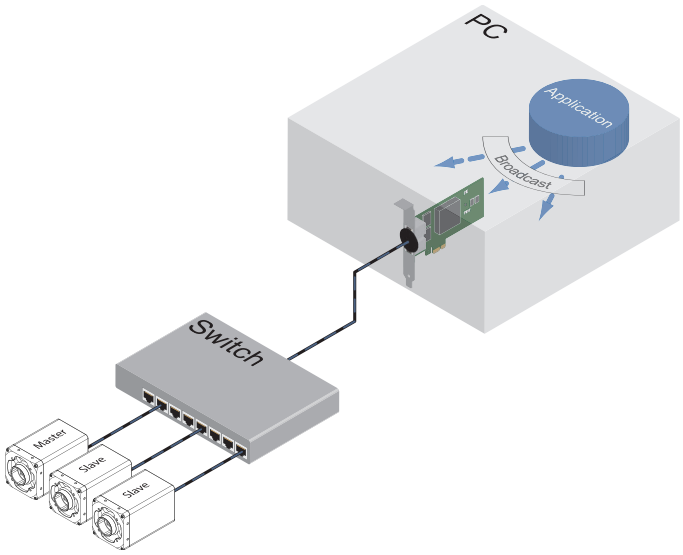
Synchronization begins when the device configured as the Master PTP clock transmits a *Sync* telegram using multicast messaging. Devices configured as Slave PTP clocks calculate the time difference between their clock and the Master PTP clock, and adjust accordingly.

Slave clock frequencies are constantly adjusted, through follow up and delay messages, to keep their clock value as close as possible to the master clock. While all Slave clocks are within 1 µs of the master, PTP sync is achieved.

Network Topology without GPS Glock

Achieving PTP synchronization between multiple cameras requires all cameras to be on the same network/subnet. The IEEE 1588 best master clock algorithm will select a camera as the master clock. Each camera will synchronize to this master clock.

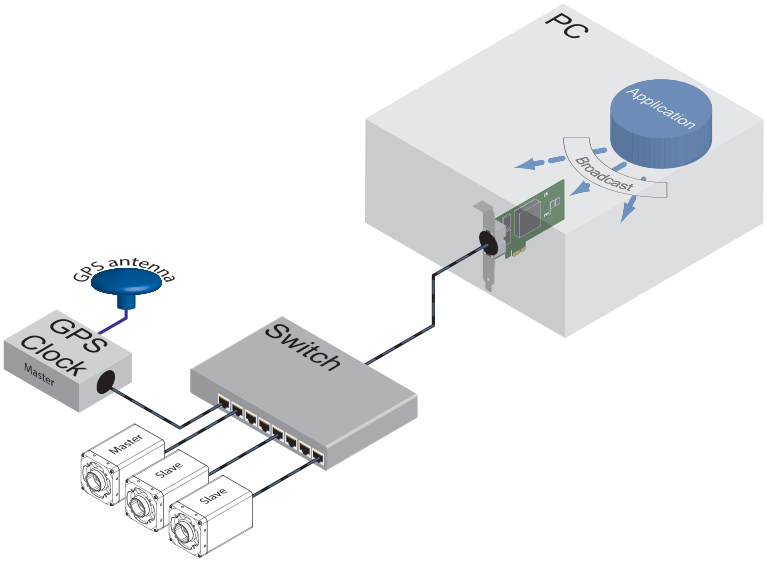
This restriction is due to the current inability of any network card hardware to forward PTP sync multicast packets between ports within the 1 µs requirement.



Network Topology with GPS Clock

The cameras can be synchronized to a GPS timer, allowing “real world time” synchronization. Configure *PtpMode* on all of the cameras to *Slave* or *Auto*. In Auto, the IEEE 1588 best master clock algorithm will elect the GPS clock as the master. Each camera will synchronize to the GPS master clock.

Notice
To ensure a reliable synchronization, the GPS master clock must be configured with a Sync interval between 0.5 s and 2 s (according to the Default PTP profile for use with the delay request-response mechanism).



7.17.4.1 PtpClockAccuracy

Indicates the expected accuracy of the device PTP clock when it is the grandmaster, or in the event it becomes the grandmaster.

Name	PtpClockAccuracy	
Category	TansportLayerControl → PtpControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read only	
Unit	-	
Values	Within1us	
	Within2p5u	

7.17.4.2 PtpClockID

Returns the latched clock ID of the PTP device. PTP Parent Clock ID.

Notice
Byte 0 of the IEEE ClockIdentity field is mapped to the MSB.

Name	PtpClockID
Category	TansportLayerControl → PtpControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	MacAdress
Values	80-00-00-00-00-00 ... 7F-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF (Increment: 1)

7.17.4.3 PtpDataSetLatch

Latches the current values from the device's PTP clock data set.

Name	PtpDataSetLatch
Category	TansportLayerControl → PtpControl
Interface	ICommand
Access	Write only
Unit	-
Values	-

7.17.4.4 PtpEnable

Enables the Precision Time Protocol (PTP).

Notice
To write this feature, set `TLParamsLocked = 0`.

Name	PtpEnableEnable	
Category	TansportLayerControl → PtpControl	
Interface	IBoolean	
Access	Read/Write	
Unit	-	
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)	

7.17.4.5 PtpGrandmasterClockID

Returns the latched grandmaster clock ID of the PTP device. The grandmaster clock ID is the clock ID of the current grandmaster clock.

Notice
Byte 0 of the IEEE ClockIdentity field is mapped to the MSB.

Name	PtpGrandmasterClockID	
Category	TansportLayerControl → PtpControl	
Interface	IInteger	
Access	Read only	
Unit	MacAdress	
Values	80-00-00-00-00-00 ... 7F-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF (Increment: 1)	

7.17.4.6 PtpMode

Selects the PTP clock type the device will act as.

Name	PtpMode	
Category	TansportLayerControl → PtpControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read/Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Auto	The device uses the IEEE 1588 best master clock algorithm to determine which device is master, and which devices are slaves. In case the device is not the best master, it will act as a PTP slave.
	Slave	The device's clock will act as a PTP slave only to align with a master device's clock.

7.17.4.7 PtpOffsetFromMaster

Returns the latched offset from the PTP master clock in nanoseconds.

Name	PtpOffsetFromMaster
Category	TansportLayerControl → PtpControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	ns
Values	-9223372036854775808 ... 9223372036854775808 (Increment: 1)

7.17.4.8 PtpParentClockID

Returns the latched parent clock ID of the PTP device. The parent clock ID is the clock ID of the current master clock.

Notice
Byte 0 of the IEEE ClockIdentity field is mapped to the MSB.

Name	PtpParentClockID
Category	TansportLayerControl → PtpControl
Interface	IInteger
Access	Read only
Unit	MacAdress
Values	80-00-00-00-00-00 ... 7F-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF (Increment: 1)

7.17.4.9 PtpServoStatus

Notice
PTPServoStatus may change temporarily when changing the IP address.

Returns the latched state of the clock servo.

When the servo is in a locked state, the value returned is ‘Locked’. When the servo is in a non-locked state, a device-specific value can be returned to give specific information. If no device-specific value is available to describe the current state of the clock servo, the value should be ‘Unknown’.

Name	PtpServoStatus	
Category	TansportLayerControl → PtpControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read only	
Unit	-	
Values	Unknown	
	Locked	

7.17.4.10 PtpStatus

Returns the latched state of the PTP clock.

Name	PtpStatus	
Category	TansportLayerControl → PtpControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read only	
Unit	-	
Values	Disabled	PTP is disabled.
	Faulty	The fault state of the protocol.
	Initializing	PTP is being initialized.
	Listening	Device is listening for other PTP enabled devices.
	Master	Device acting as master clock.
	Passive	If there are 2 or more devices with PtpMode = Master, this device has an inferior clock and is not synchronized to the master.
	Pre_Master	The port shall behave in all respects as though it were in the MASTER state except that it shall not place any messages on its communication path except for Pdelay_Req, Pdelay_Resp, Pdelay_Resp_Follow_Up, signaling, or management messages.
	Slave	PTP synchronization between this device and master is achieved.
	Uncalibrated	PTP synchronization not yet achieved.

7.18 Category: UserSetControl

Category that contains the User Set control features. It allows loading or saving factory or user-defined settings.

Loading the factory default User Set guarantees a state where a continuous acquisition can be started using only the mandatory features.

These user sets are stored within the camera and can be loaded, saved and transferred to other cameras.

By using *User Set Default* one of these four user sets can be set as the default, which means that the camera starts up with these adjusted parameters.

7.18.1 UserSetDefault

Four user sets are available for this camera. *User Set 1*, *User Set 2*, *User Set 3* are user-specific and can contain user-definable parameters.

Selects the feature *UserSet* to load and make active by default when the device is reset. The factory settings are stored in the user set *Default*. This is the only user set that cannot be edited.

Notice
All saved user sets can be set as default.

Name	UserSetDefault	
Category	UserSetControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Default	Select the factory setting user set.
	User Set 1	Select the User Set 1 (available when saved).
	User Set 2	Select the User Set 2 (available when saved).
	User Set 3	Select the User Set 3 (available when saved).

7.18.2 UserSetFeatureEnable

Enables the selected feature and make it active in all the UserSets.

Name	UserSetFeatureEnable
Category	UserSetControl
Interface	IBoolean
Access	Read only
Unit	-
Values	true = 1 (On) false = 0 (Off)

7.18.3 UserSetFeatureSelector

Selects which individual UserSet feature to control.

Name	UserSetFeatureSelector
Category	UserSetControl
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	Read / Write
Unit	-
Values	see table below

Parameter		
AcquisitionFrameCount	DeviceTemperature-StatusTransition	PixelFormat
AcquisitionFrameRate	EventNotification	PtpEnable (≥ Rel. 2)
AcquisitionFrameRate-Enable	ExposureAuto (≥ Rel. 2)	PtpMode (≥ Rel. 2)
AcquisitionMode	ExposureAutoMaxValue (≥ Rel. 2)	ReadoutMode
ActionDeviceKey	ExposureAutoMinValue (≥ Rel. 2)	ReverseX
ActionGroupKey	ExposureMode	ReverseY
ActionGroupMask	ExposureTime	SensorADDigitization
AutoFeatureHeight (≥ Rel. 2)	FrameCounter	SensorShutterMode (≥ Rel. 2)
AutoFeatureOffsetX (≥ Rel. 2)	Gain	SequencerSetNext
AutoFeatureOffsetY (≥ Rel. 2)	GainAuto (≥ Rel. 2)	SequencerSetStart
AutoFeatureRegion-Mode (≥ Rel. 2)	GainAutoMaxValue (≥ Rel. 2)	SequencerTrigger-Activation
AutoFeatureRegion-Reference (≥ Rel. 2)	GainAutoMinValue (≥ Rel. 2)	SequencerTrigger-Source
AutoFeatureWidth (≥ Rel. 2)	Gamma	ShortExposureTimeEn-able
BalanceWhiteAuto	GevSCFTD	TestPattern
BinningHorizontal	GevSCPD	TimerDelay
BinningHorizontalMode	Height	TimerDuration
BinningVertical	LUTContent	TimerTriggerActivation

BinningVerticalMode	LUTEnable	TimerTriggerSource
BlackLevel	LUTValue	TransferStart
BrightnessAutoNominalValue	LineDebouncerHighTimeAbs	TransferStop
BrightnessAutoPriority	LineDebouncerLowTimeAbs	TriggerActivation
ChunkEnable	LineInverter	TriggerDelay
ChunkModeActive		TriggerMode
ColorTransformationAuto	LinePWMDuration	TriggerSource
CounterDuration	LinePWMDutyCycle:	UserOutputValue
CounterEventActivation	LinePWMMaxDuration	UserOutputValueAll
CounterEventSource	LinePWMMaxDutyCycle	Width
CounterResetActivation	LinePWMMode	
CounterResetSource	LineSource	
DefectPixelCorrection	OffsetX	
DeviceLinkThroughputLimit	OffsetY	

7.18.4 UserSetLoad

Loads the *UserSet* specified by *UserSetSelector* to the device and makes it active.

Notice
Loading a *UserSet* requires the stop of the camera.

Name	UserSetLoad
Category	UserSetControl
Interface	ICommand
Access	Write only
Unit	-
Values	-

7.18.5 UserSetSave

Save the User Set specified by *UserSetSelector* to the non-volatile memory of the device

Notice
The factory settings are stored in the user set *Default*. This is the only user set that cannot be edited. Select at *UserSetSelector UserSet1, UserSet2* or *UserSet3.*

Name	UserSetSave
Category	UserSetControl
Interface	ICommand
Access	Write only
Unit	-
Values	-

7.18.6 UserSetSelector

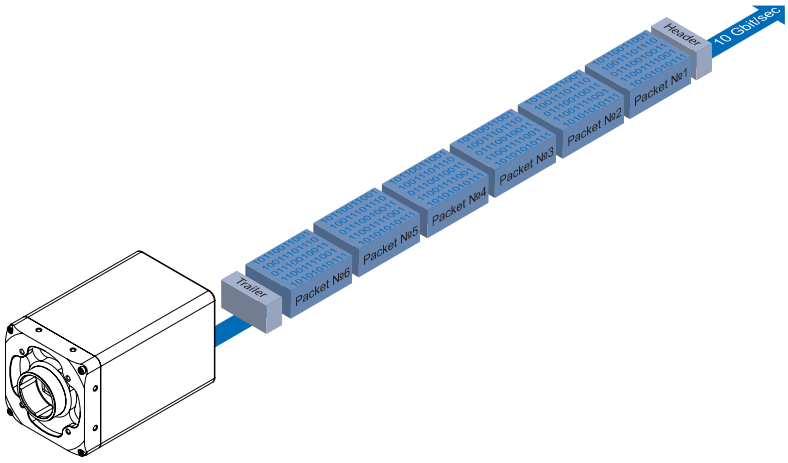
Selects the Feature User Set to load, save or configure. The factory settings are stored in the user set *Default*. This is the only user set that cannot be edited.

Name	UserSetSelector	
Category	UserSetControl	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	Read / Write	
Unit	-	
Values	Default	Select the factory setting user set.
	User Set 1	Select the User Set 1.
	User Set 2	Select the User Set 2.
	User Set 3	Select the User Set 3.

8. Interface Functionalities

8.1 Device Information

By using GigE all data packets are sequentially transmitted over one cable. At the beginning of a frame will transmitted a Leader and at the end will transmitted a Trailer.



8.2 Packet Size and Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU)

Network packets can be of different sizes. The size depends on the network components employed. When using GigE Vision®- compliant devices, it is generally recommended to use larger packets. On the one hand the overhead per packet is smaller, on the other hand larger packets cause less CPU load.

The packet size of UDP packets can differ from 576 Bytes up to the MTU.

The MTU describes the maximal packet size which can be handled by all network components involved.

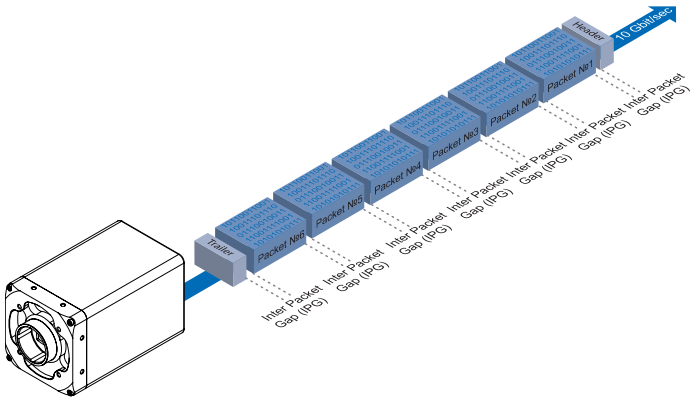
In principle modern network hardware supports a packet size of 1518 Byte, which is specified in the network standard. However, so-called "Jumbo frames" are on the advance as Gigabit Ethernet continues to spread. "Jumbo frames" merely characterizes a packet size exceeding 1500 Bytes.

Baumer VLXT cameras can handle a MTU of up to 16384 Bytes.

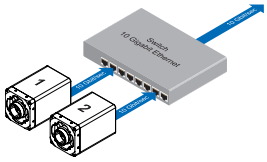
8.3 Inter Packet Gap (IPG)

To achieve optimal results in image transfer, several Ethernet-specific factors need to be considered when using Baumer cameras.

Upon starting the image transfer of a camera, the data packets are transferred at maximum transfer speed (1 Gbit/s / 10 Gbit/s). In accordance with the network standard, Baumer employs a minimal separation of 12 Bytes between two packets. This separation is called "Inter Packet Gap" (IPG). In addition to the minimal PD, the GigE Vision® standard stipulates that the PD be scalable (user-defined).



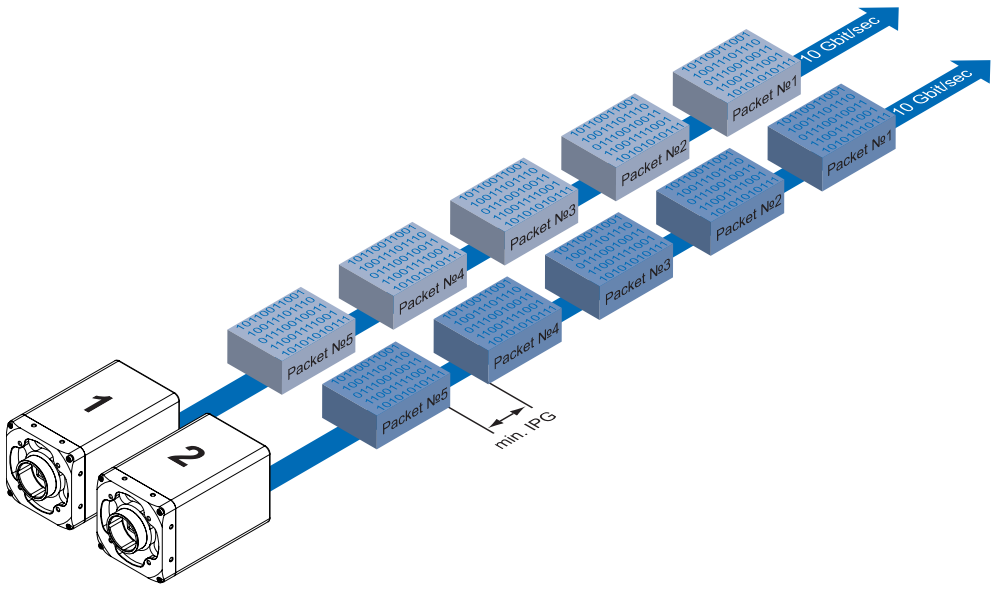
8.3.1 Example 1: Multi Camera Operation – Minimal IPG



Operation of two cameras employing a Ethernet switch.
Data processing within the switch is displayed in the next two figures.

Setting the IPG to minimum means every image is transfered at maximum speed. Even by using a frame rate of 1 fps this results in full load on the network. Such "bursts" can lead to an overload of several network components and a loss of packets. This can occur, especially when using several cameras.

In the case of two cameras sending images at the same time, this would theoretically occur at a transfer rate of 2 Gbits/s. The switch has to buffer this data and transfer it at a speed of 1 Gbit/s afterwards. Depending on the internal buffer of the switch, this operates without any problems up to n cameras (n ≥ 1). More cameras would lead to a loss of packets. These lost packets can however be saved by employing an appropriate resend mechanism, but this leads to additional load on the network components.



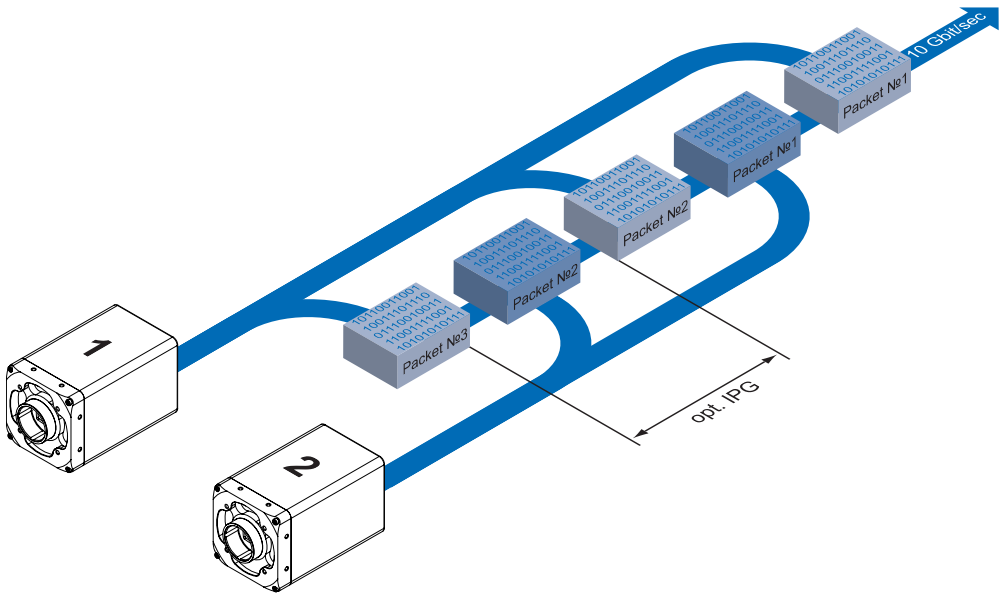
8.3.2 Example 2: Multi Camera Operation – Optimal IPG

A better method is to increase the IPG to a size of

optimal IPG = packet size + 2 × minimal IPG

In this way both data packets can be transferred successively (zipper principle), and the switch does not need to buffer the packets.

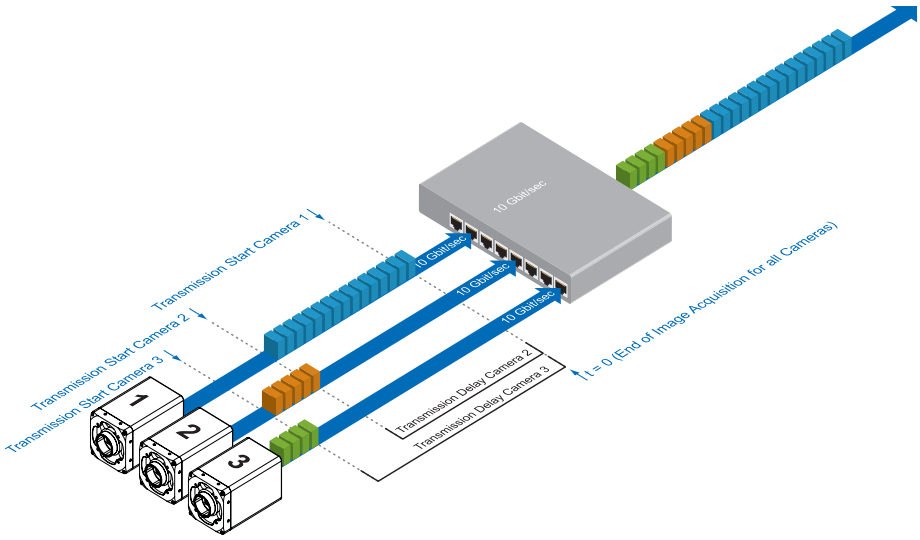
Max. IPG:
On the Gigabit Ethernet the max. IPG and the data packet must not exceed 1 Gbit. Otherwise data packets can be lost.



8.4 Frame Delay

Another approach for packet sorting in multi-camera operation is the so-called Frame Delay. Due to the fact, that the currently recorded image is stored within the camera and its transmission starts with a predefined delay, complete images can be transmitted to the PC at once.

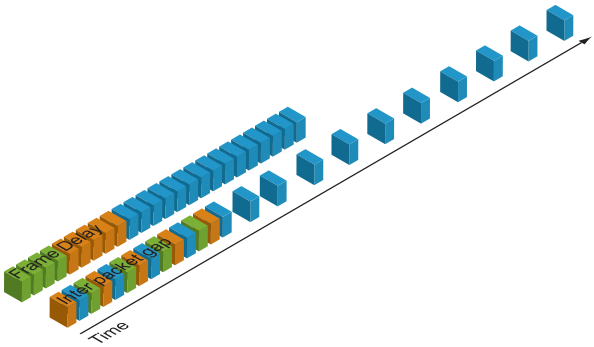
The following figure should serve as an example:



Due to process-related circumstances, the image acquisitions of all cameras end at the same time. Now the cameras are not trying to transmit their images simultaniously, but – according to the specified transmission delays – subsequently. Thereby the first camera starts the transmission immediately – with a transmission delay "0".

8.4.1 Time Saving in Multi-Camera Operation

As previously stated, the Frame delay feature was especially designed for multi-camera operation with employment of different camera models. Just here an significant acceleration of the image transmission can be achieved:



For the above mentioned example, the employment of the transmission delay feature results in a time saving – compared to the approach of using the inter paket gap – of approx. 45% (applied to the transmission of all three images).

8.4.2 Configuration Example

For the three used cameras the following data are known:

Camera Model	Sensor Resolution	Pixel Format (Pixel Depth)	Data Volume	Readout Time	Exposure Time	Transfer Time
	[Pixel]	[bit]	[bit]	[ms]	[ms]	[ms]
VLXT-31	2048 × 1536	8	25165824	4.6	15	≈ 11.72
VLXT-50	2448 × 2048	8	40108032	6	15	≈ 18.67
VLXT-90	4096 × 2160	8	70778880	10.4	15	≈ 32.96

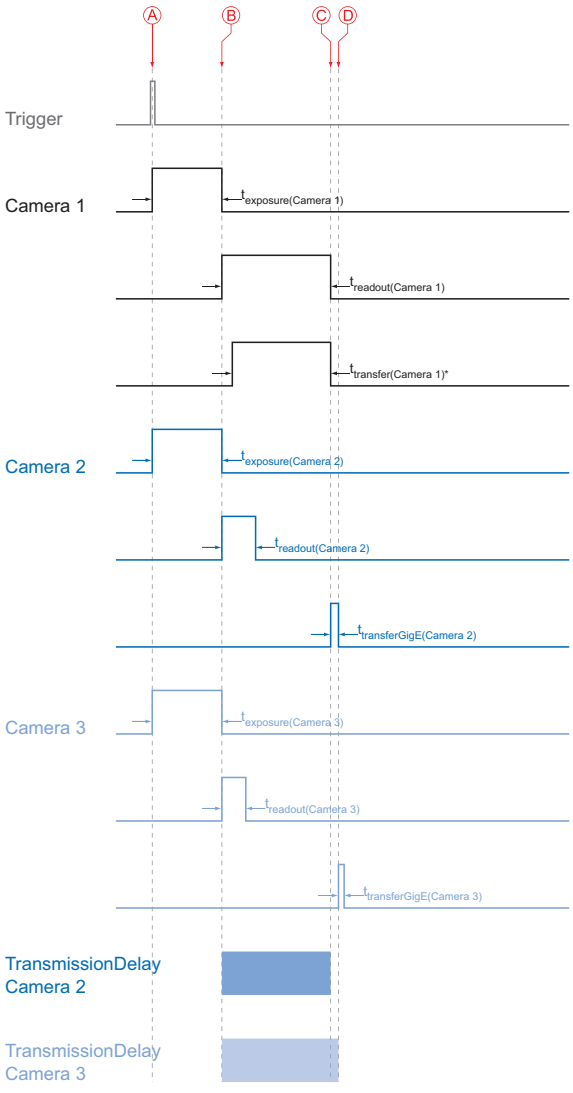
- The sensor resolution and the readout time ($t_{readout}$) can be found in the respective Technical Data Sheet (TDS). For the example a full frame resolution is used.
- The exposure time ($t_{exposure}$) is manually set to 15 ms.

- The resulting data volume is calculated as follows:
  Resulting Data Volume = horizontal Pixels × vertical Pixels × Pixel Depth

- The transfer time ($t_{transferGigE}$) is calculated as follows:
  Transfer Time = Resulting Data Volume / 1024^3 × 500 [ms]

All the cameras are triggered simultaniously.

The transmission delay is realized as a counter, that is started immediately after the sensor readout is started.



Timings:

A - exposure start for all cameras
B - all cameras ready for transmission
C - transmission start camera 2
D - transmission start camera 3

** Due to technical issues the data transfer of camera 1 does not take place with full speed.*

In general, the transmission delay is calculated as:

$$t_{TransmissionDelay(Camera\ n)} = t_{exposure(Camera\ 1)} + t_{readout(Camera\ 1)} - t_{exposure(Camera\ n)} + \sum_{n\geq 3}^{n} t_{transferGigE(Camera\ n-1)}$$

Therewith for the example, the transmission delays of camera 2 and 3 are calculated as follows:

$$t_{TransmissionDelay(Camera\ 2)} = t_{exposure(Camera\ 1)} + t_{readout(Camera\ 1)} - t_{exposure(Camera\ 2)}$$

$$t_{TransmissionDelay(Camera\ 3)} = t_{exposure(Camera\ 1)} + t_{readout(Camera\ 1)} - t_{exposure(Camera\ 3)} + t_{transferGige(Camera\ 2)}$$

Solving this equations leads to:

$t_{TransmissionDelay(Camera\ 2)}$ = *15 ms + 4.6 ms - 15 ms*

= *4.6 ms*

= *4600000 ticks*

$t_{TransmissionDelay(Camera\ 3)}$ = *15 ms + 4.6 ms - 15 ms + 18.67 ms*

= *23.27 ms*

= *23270000 ticks*

Notice

In Baumer GAPI the delay is specified in ticks. How do convert microsonds into ticks?

1 tick = 1 ns

1 ms = 1000000 ns

1 tick = 0.000001 ms

ticks= $t_{TransmissionDelay}$ *[ms] / 0.000001 =* $t_{TransmissionDelay}$ *[ticks]*

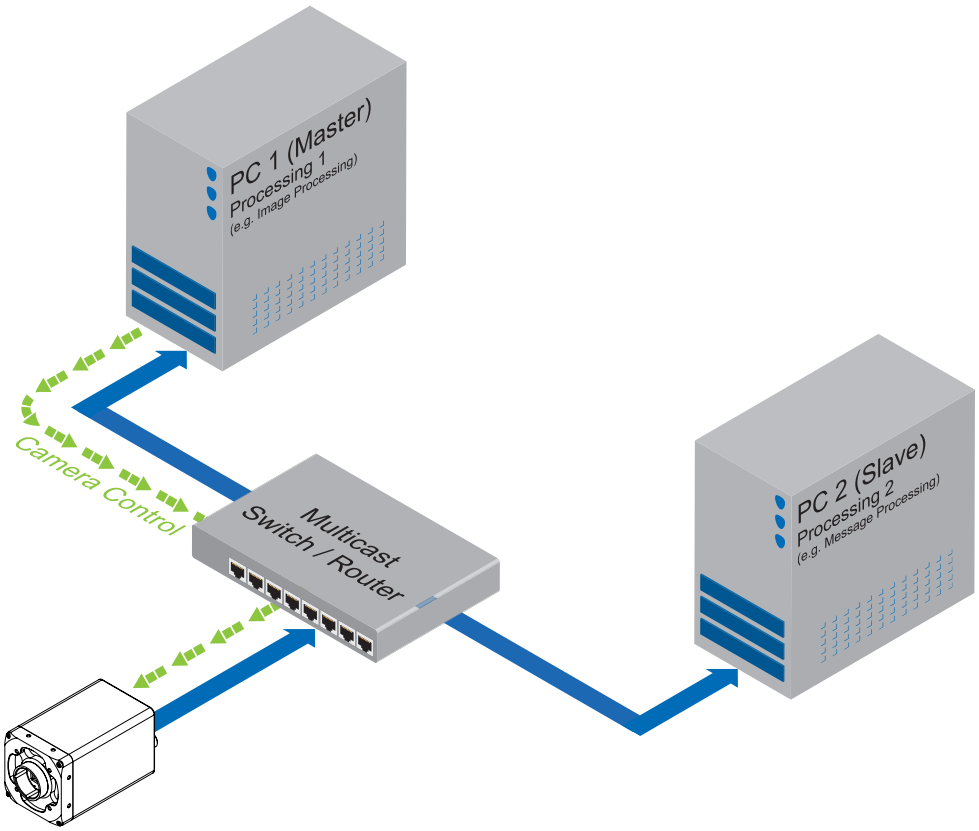
8.5 Multicast

Multicasting offers the possibility to send data packets to more than one destination address – without multiplying bandwidth between camera and Multicast device (e.g. Router or Switch).

The data is sent out to an intelligent network node, an IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol) capable Switch or Router and distributed to the receiver group with the specific address range.

In the example on the figure below, multicast is used to process image and message data separately on two differents PC's.

Multicast Addresses:
For multicasting Baumer suggests an adress range from 232.0.1.0 to 232.255.255.255.



Internet Protocol:
On Baumer cameras IP v4 is employed.

8.6 IP Configuration

8.6.1 Persistent IP

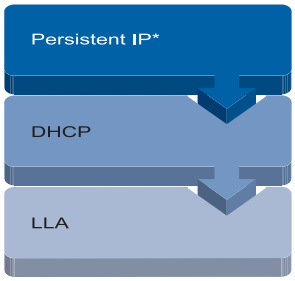
A persistent IP adress is assigned permanently. Its validity is unlimited.

Notice

Please ensure a valid combination of IP address and subnet mask.

IP range:	Subnet mask:
0.0.0.0 – 127.255.255.255	255.0.0.0
128.0.0.0 – 191.255.255.255	255.255.0.0
192.0.0.0 – 223.255.255.255	255.255.255.0

These combinations are not checked by Baumer GAPI, Baumer GAPI Viewer or camera on the fly. This check is performed when restarting the camera, in case of an invalid IP - subnet combination the camera will start in LLA mode.



▲ Connection pathway for Baumer Gigabit Ethernet cameras:
The device connects step by step via the three described mechanisms.

* This feature is disabled by default.

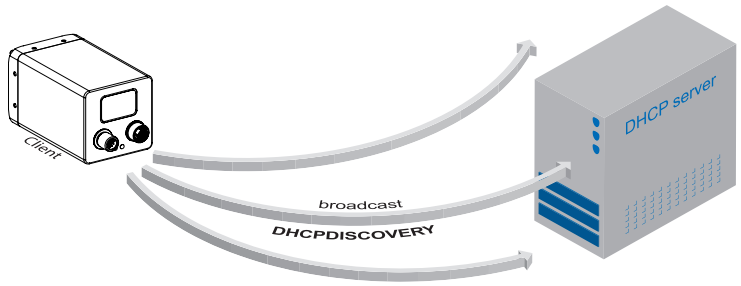
8.6.2 DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)

The DHCP automates the assignment of network parameters such as IP addresses, subnet masks and gateways. This process takes up to 12 s.

Once the device (client) is connected to a DHCP-enabled network, four steps are processed:

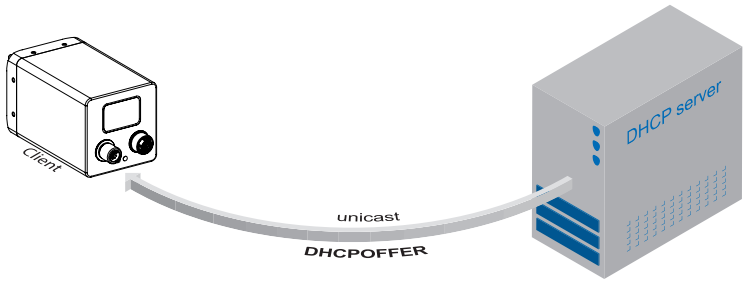
- **DHCP Discovery**
  In order to find a DHCP server, the client sends a so called DHCPDISCOVER broadcast to the network.

DHCP:
Please pay attention to the DHCP Lease Time.

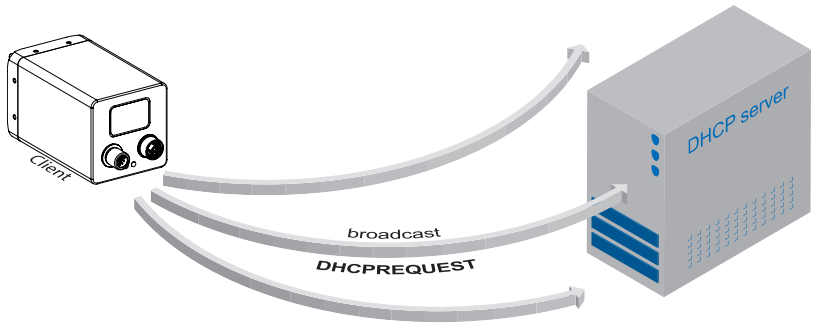


- **DHCP Offer**
  After reception of this broadcast, the DHCP server will answer the request by a unicast, known as DHCPOFFER. This message contains several items of information, such as:

Information for the client	MAC address
	offered IP address
Information on server	IP adress
	subnet mask
	duration of the lease

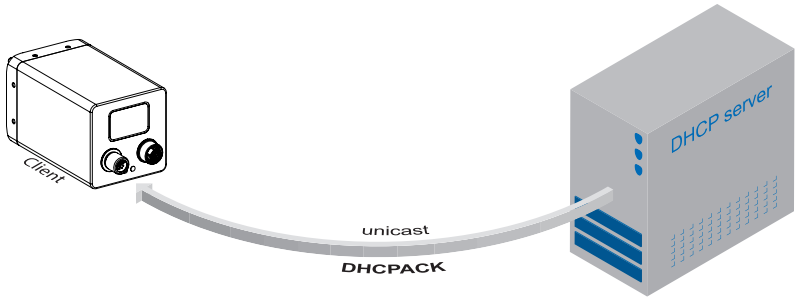


- **DHCP Request**
  Once the client has received this DHCPOFFER, the transaction needs to be confirmed. For this purpose the client sends a so called DHCPREQUEST broadcast to the network. This message contains the IP address of the offering DHCP server and informs all other possible DHCPservers that the client has obtained all the necessary information, and there is therefore no need to issue IP information to the client.



- **DHCP Acknowledgement**
  Once the DHCP server obtains the DHCPREQUEST, a unicast containing all necessary information is sent to the client. This message is called DHCPACK.
  According to this information, the client will configure its IP parameters and the process is complete.

DHCP Lease Time:
The validity of DHCP IP addresses is limited by the lease time. When this time is elapsed, the IP configuration needs to be redone. This causes a connection abort.



8.6.3 LLA

LLA (Link-Local Address) refers to a local IP range from 169.254.0.1 to 169.254.254.254 and is used for the automated assignment of an IP address to a device when no other method for IP assignment is available.

LLA:
Please ensure operation of the PC within the same subnet as the camera.

The IP address is determined by the host, using a pseudo-random number generator, which operates in the IP range mentioned above.

Once an address is chosen, this is sent together with an ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) query to the network to check if it already exists. Depending on the response, the IP address will be assigned to the device (if not existing) or the process is repeated. This method may take some time - the GigE Vision® standard stipulates that establishing connection in the LLA should not take longer than 40 sonds, in the worst case it can take up to several minutes.

8.6.4 Force IP*)

Inadvertent faulty operation may result in connection errors between the PC and the camera. In this case "Force IP" may be the last resort. The Force IP mechanism sends an IP address and a subnet mask to the MAC address of the camera. These settings are sent without verification and are adapted immediately by the client. They remain valid until the camera is de-energized.

*) In the GigE Vision® standard, this feature is defined as "Static IP".

8.7 Packet Resend

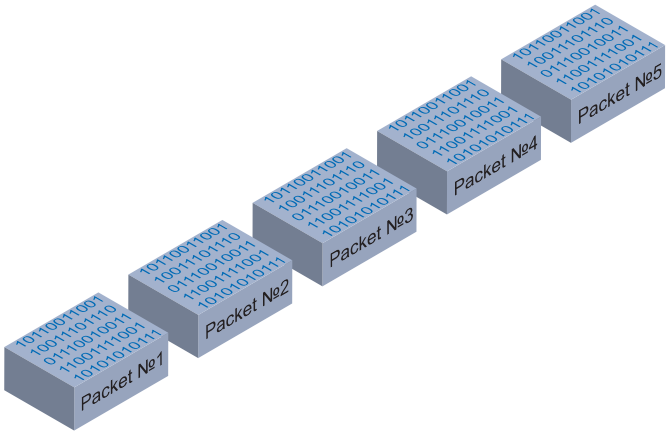
Due to the fact, that the GigE Vision® standard stipulates using a UDP – a stateless user datagram protocol – for data transfer, a mechanism for saving the "lost" data needs to be employed.

Here, a resend request is initiated if one or more packets are damaged during transfer and – due to an incorrect checksum – rejected afterwards.

On this topic one must distinguish between three cases:

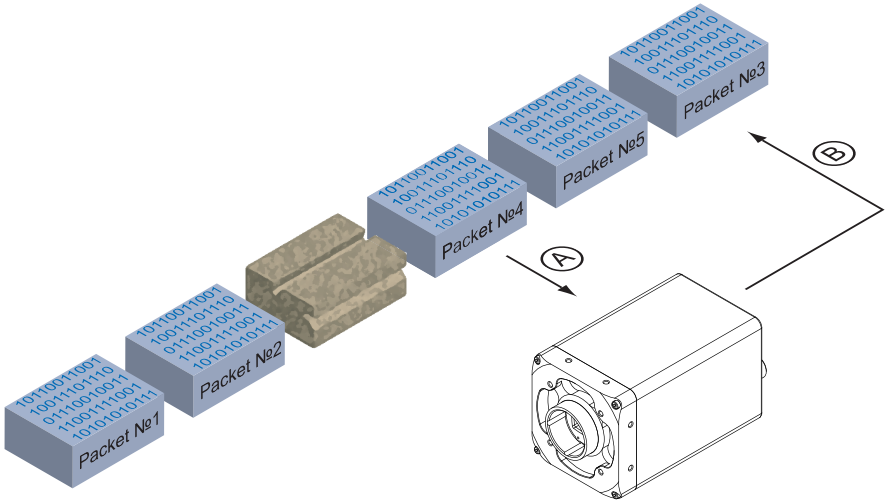
8.7.1 Normal Case

In the case of unproblematic data transfer, all packets are transferred in their correct order from the camera to the PC. The probability of this happening is more then 99%.



8.7.2 Fault 1: Lost Packet within Data Stream

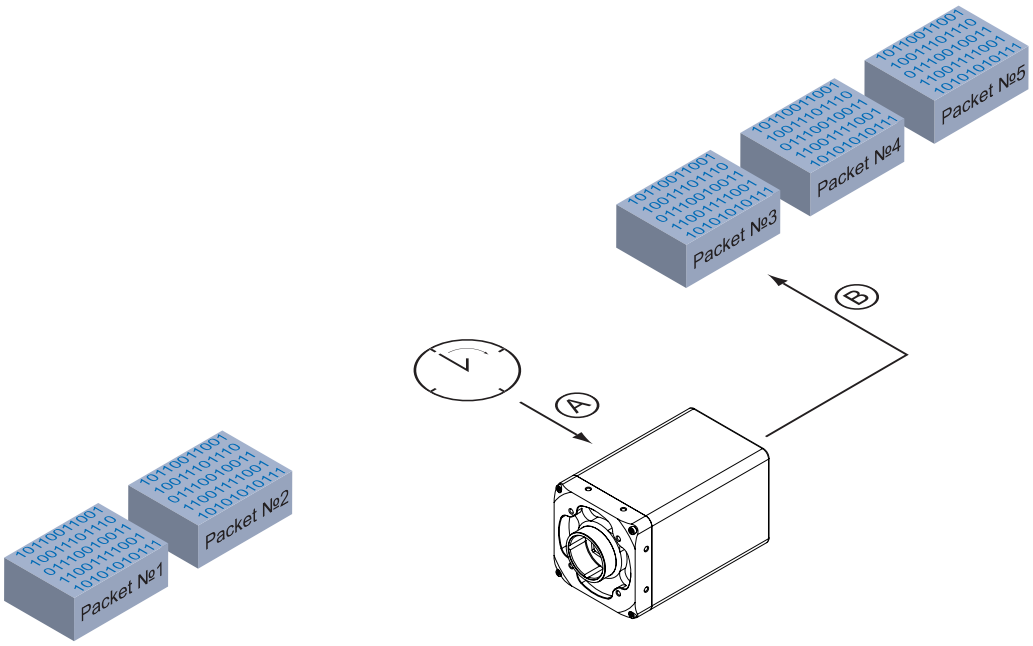
If one or more packets are lost within the data stream, this is detected by the fact, that packet number n is not followed by packet number (n+1). In this case the application sends a resend request (A). Following this request, the camera sends the next packet and then resends (B) the lost packet.



In our example packet no. 3 is lost. This fault is detected on packet no. 4, and the re-send request triggered. Then the camera sends packet no. 5, followed by resending packet no. 3.

8.7.3 Fault 2: Lost Packet at the End of the Data Stream

In case of a fault at the end of the data stream, the application will wait for incoming packets for a predefined time. When this time has elapsed, the resend request is triggered and the "lost" packets will be resent.



In our example, packets from no. 3 to no. 5 are lost. This fault is detected after the predefined time has elapsed and the resend request (A) is triggered. The camera then resends packets no. 3 to no. 5 (B) to complete the image transfer

8.7.4 Termination Conditions

The resend mechanism will continue until:

- all packets have reached the pc
- the maximum of resend repetitions is reached
- the resend timeout has occured or
- the camera returns an error.

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