VC Series User Manual

VC-17MX-61H / VC-17MX-35H

Revision History

Version	Date	Description
1.0	2021-03-31	Initial Release
1.1	2024-08-01	Changed) Product image

Contents

1　Precautions

General

	• Do not drop, disassemble, repair or alter the device. Doing so may damage the camera electronics and cause an electric shock.
⚠ CAUTION	• Do not let children touch the device without supervision.
	• Stop using the device and contact the nearest dealer or manufacturer for technical assistance if liquid such as water, drinks or chemicals gets into the device.
	• Do not touch the device with wet hands. Doing so may cause an electric shock.
	• Make sure that the temperature of the camera does not exceed the temperature range specified in 5.2 Specifications. Otherwise the device may be damaged by extreme temperatures.

Installation and Maintenance

	• Do not install in dusty or dirty areas - or near an air conditioner or heater to reduce the risk of damage to the device.
⚠ CAUTION	• Avoid installing and operating in an extreme environment where vibration, heat, humidity, dust, strong magnetic fields, explosive/corrosive mists or gases are present.
	• Do not apply excessive vibration and shock to the device. This may damage the device.
	• Avoid direct exposure to a high intensity light source. This may damage the image sensor.
	• Do not install the device under unstable lighting conditions. Severe lighting change will affect the quality of the image produced by the device.
	• Do not use solvents or thinners to clean the surface of the device. This can damage the surface finish.

Power Supply

	• Applying incorrect power can damage the camera. If the voltage applied to the camera is greater or less than the camera's nominal voltage, the camera may be damaged or operate erratically. Please refer to 5.2 Specifications for the camera's nominal voltage.
⚠ CAUTION	※ Vieworks Co., Ltd. does NOT provide power supplies with the device.
	• Make sure the power is turned off before connecting the power cord to the camera. Otherwise damage to the camera may result.

2   Warranty

Do not open the housing of the camera. The warranty becomes void if the housing is opened.

For information about the warranty, please contact your local dealer or factory representative.

3   Compliance & Certifications

3.1   FCC Compliance

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expenses.

3.2   CE: DoC

EMC Directive 2014/30/EU

EN 55032:2012 (Class A), EN 55024:2010

Class A

3.3   KC

KCC Statement

Type	Description
Class A (Broadcasting Communication Device for Office Use)	This device obtained EMC registration for office use (Class A), and may be used in places other than home. Sellers and/or users need to take note of this.

4 Package Component

Package Component

VC-17MX / VC-31MX <F-mount>

5 Product Specifications

5.1 Overview

The VC-17MX-61 H and VC-31MX-35 H, the latest models of the industrial proven VC series, are new 17 and 31 megapixel CoaXPress cameras and based on the latest CMOS image sensor technology (IMX387 and IMX342) from Sony Semiconductor Solutions Corporation. The VC-17MX-61 H offers up to 61.3 frames per second at 5440 × 3076 resolution. For even higher resolution applications, the VC-31MX-35 H offers up to 35.4 frames per second at 6464 × 4852 resolution. Equipped with the Vieworks' innovative technologies proved by world's top FPD manufacturers, the VC-17MX and VC-31MX cameras offer not only highly uniformed images but also high speed image processing capabilities. Featured with high quality image uniformity and high speed, these cameras are ideal for demanding applications such as FPD, PCB and semiconductor inspections.

Main Features

- High Speed 17 / 31 Megapixel CMOS Image Sensor
- Electronic Exposure Time Control (Global Shutter)
- Output Pixel Format: 8 / 10 / 12 bit
- Line Output
- Defective Pixel Correction
- Frame Averaging
- Output Channel: CXP-3 / 6 × 1 / 2 / 4
- CoaXPress Interface up to 61.3 fps / 35.4 fps at 25 Gbps using 4 coax cables
- Power over CoaXPress (PoCXP)
- Gain / Black Level Control
- Test Pattern
- Temperature Monitor
- Field Upgrade
- PRNU Correction
- Flat Field Correction with Sequencer Control
- Hot Pixel Correction
- GenICam Compatible – XML based Control
- VC-17MX-61 H / VC-31MX-35 H Feature Bar

5.2 Specifications

The technical specifications of the VC-17MX and VC-31MX cameras are as follows.

Specifications		VC-17MX-M/C 61 H	VC-31MX-M/C 35 H
Active Image (H × V)		5440 × 3076	6464 × 4852
Sensor		Sony IMX387	Sony IMX342
Sensor Type		Global Shutter CMOS Image Sensor	
Optical Format (Diagonal)		4/3" (21.7 ㎜)	APS-C (27.9 ㎜)
Pixel size		3.45 ㎛ × 3.45 ㎛	
Interface		CoaXPress (CXP-3 / CXP-6)	
Electronic Shutter		Global Shutter	
Max. Frame Rate	8 bit	61.3 fps	35.4 fps
	10 bit	56.5 fps	35.4 fps
	12 bit	40.4 fps	25.8 fps
Pixel Data Format	Mono	Mono 8 / Mono 10 / Mono 12	
	Color	RG Bayer 8 / RG Bayer 10 / RG Bayer 12	
Exposure Time		2.4 ㎲ ~ 60 s	
Partial Scan (Max. Speed)		1724.0 fps at 4 Lines	1464.7 fps at 4 Lines
Binning	Sensor	×1, ×2 (Horizontal and Vertical Dependent)	
Black Level Control		0 ~ 255 LSB at 12 bit	
Gain Control		1× ~ 32×	
Trigger Synchronization		Free-Run, Hardware Trigger, Software Trigger, CXP or User Output0	
External Trigger		3.3 V ~ 24.0 V, 10 ㎃, Logical level input, Optically isolated	
Software Trigger		Asynchronous, Programmable via Camera API	
Dynamic Range		72 ㏈	
Lens Mount		F-mount	
Power	External	11 – 24 V DC	
	Dissipation	Typ. 17.0 W	
	PoCXP	24 V DC, Minimum of two PoCXP cables required	
Temperature		Operating: 0 ~ 40℃, Storage: -40℃ ~ 70℃	
Dimension / Weight		68 ㎜ × 68 ㎜ × 105 ㎜, 550 g (with F-mount)	
API SDK		Vieworks Imaging Solution 7.X	

Table 5.1   Specifications of VC-17MX-61 H / VC-31MX-35 H

5.3   Camera Block Diagram
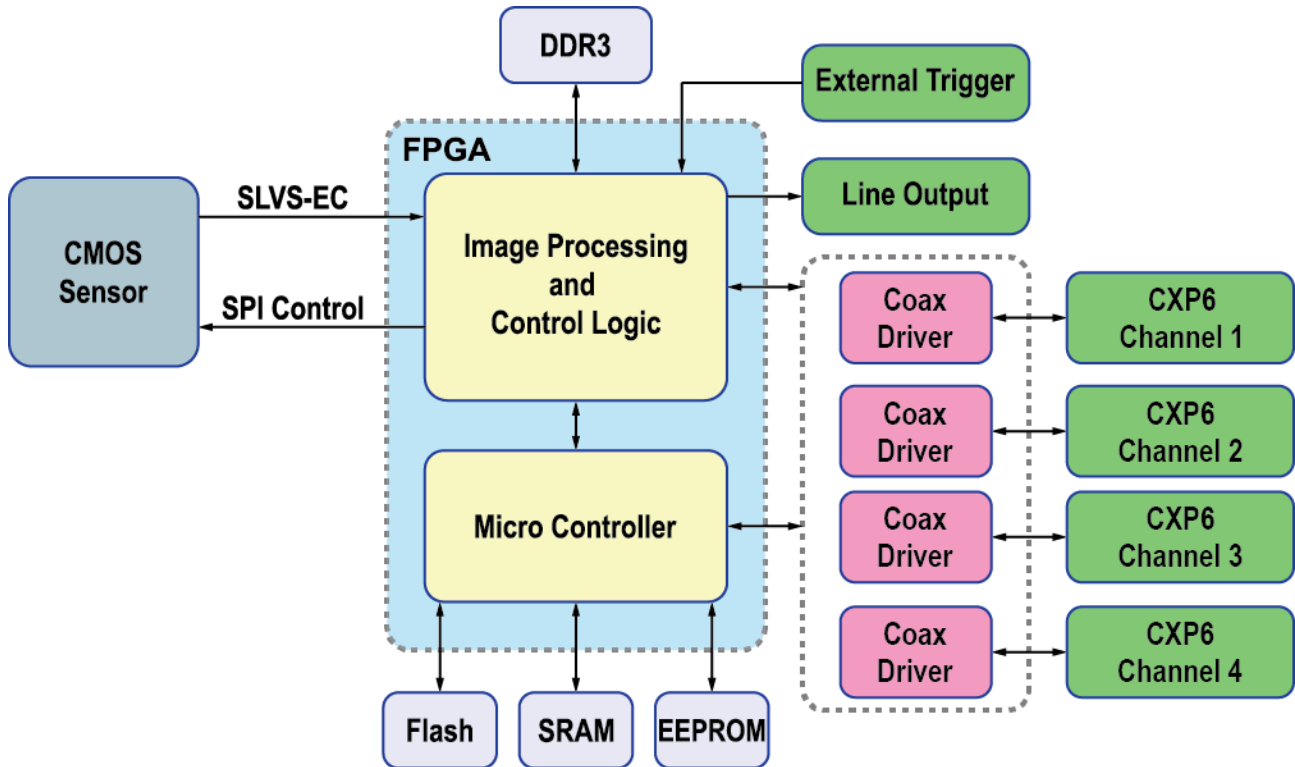
Figure 5.1   Camera Block Diagram

All controls and data processing of the VC-17MX and VC-31MX cameras are carried out in one FPGA chip. The FPGA generally consists of a 32-bit RISC Micro-Controller and Processing & Control logic. The Micro-Controller receives commands from the user through the CoaXPress interface and then processes them. The Processing & Control logic processes the image data received from the CMOS image sensor and then transmits data through the CoaXPress interface. The Processing & Control logic also controls time-sensitive trigger inputs and output signals. Furthermore, Flash and DDR3 are installed outside FPGA. The DDR3 is used to process images and the Flash stores the firmware to operate the Micro-Controller.

5.4   Spectral Response

5.4.1   Monochrome Spectral Response

The following graph shows the spectral response of the VC-17MX monochrome camera.
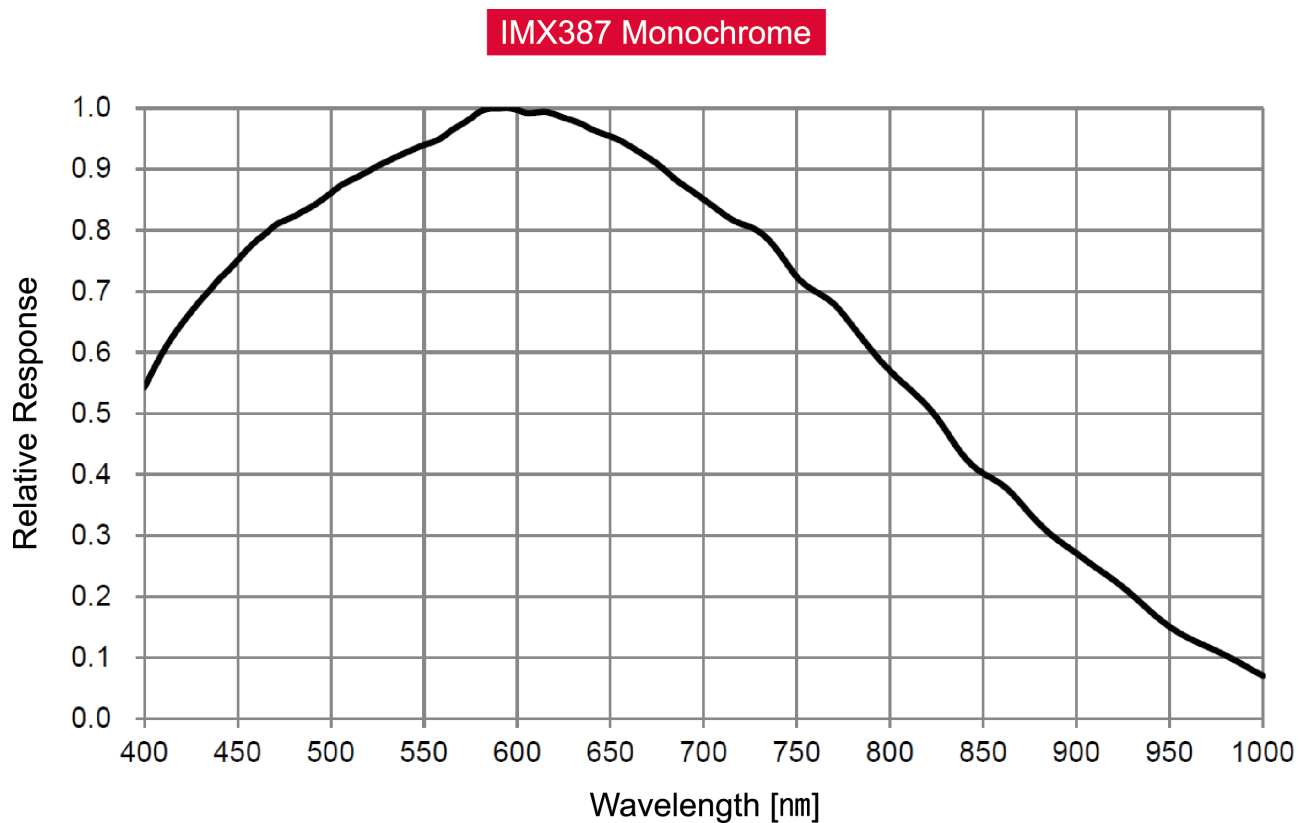
Figure 5.2   VC-17MX-M61 H Spectral Response

The following graph shows the spectral response of the VC-31MX monochrome camera.

IMX342 Monochrome
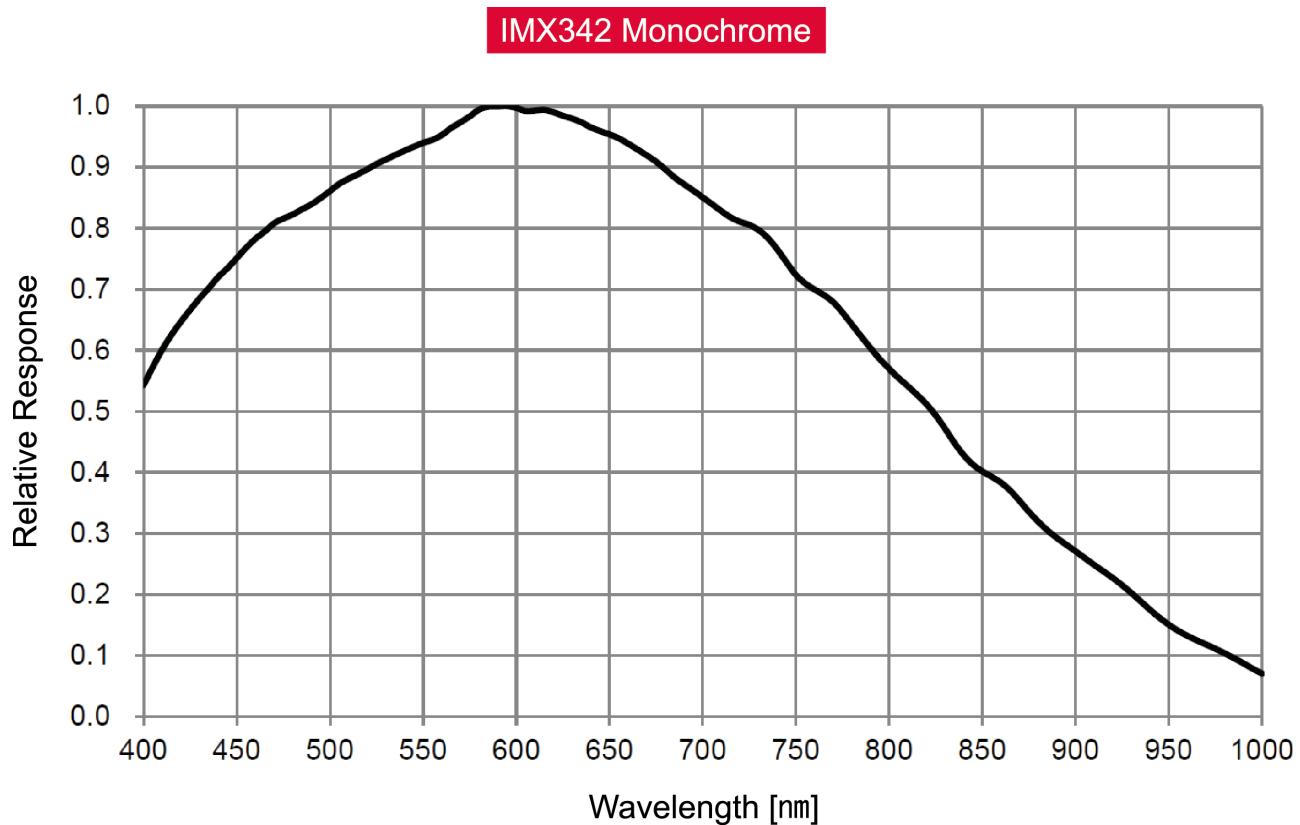
Figure 5.3   VC-31MX-M35 H Spectral Response

5.4.2   Color Spectral Response

The following graph shows the spectral response of the VC-17MX color camera.

IMX387 Color

Red — Green — Blue
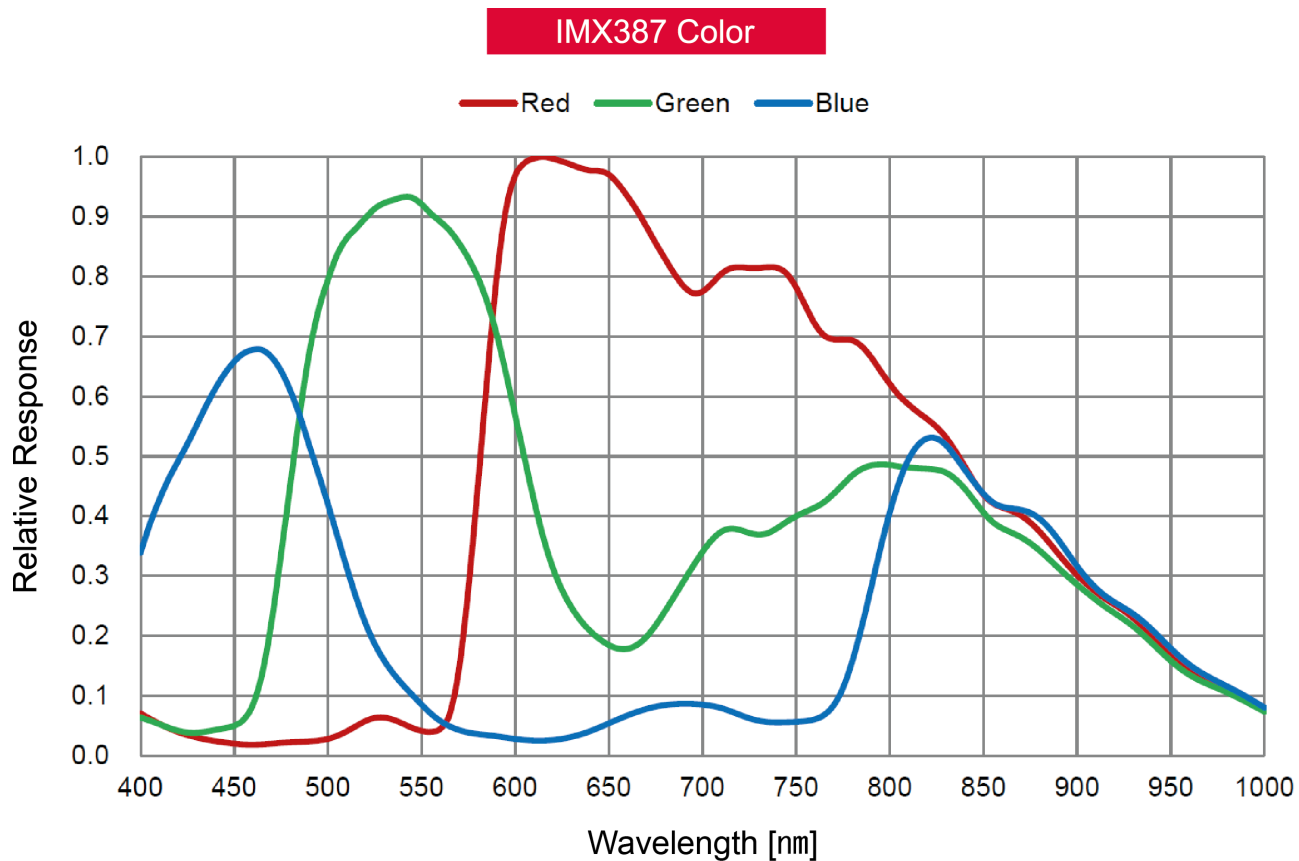
Figure 5.4   VC-17MX-C61 H Spectral Response

The following graph shows the spectral response of the VC-31MX color camera.
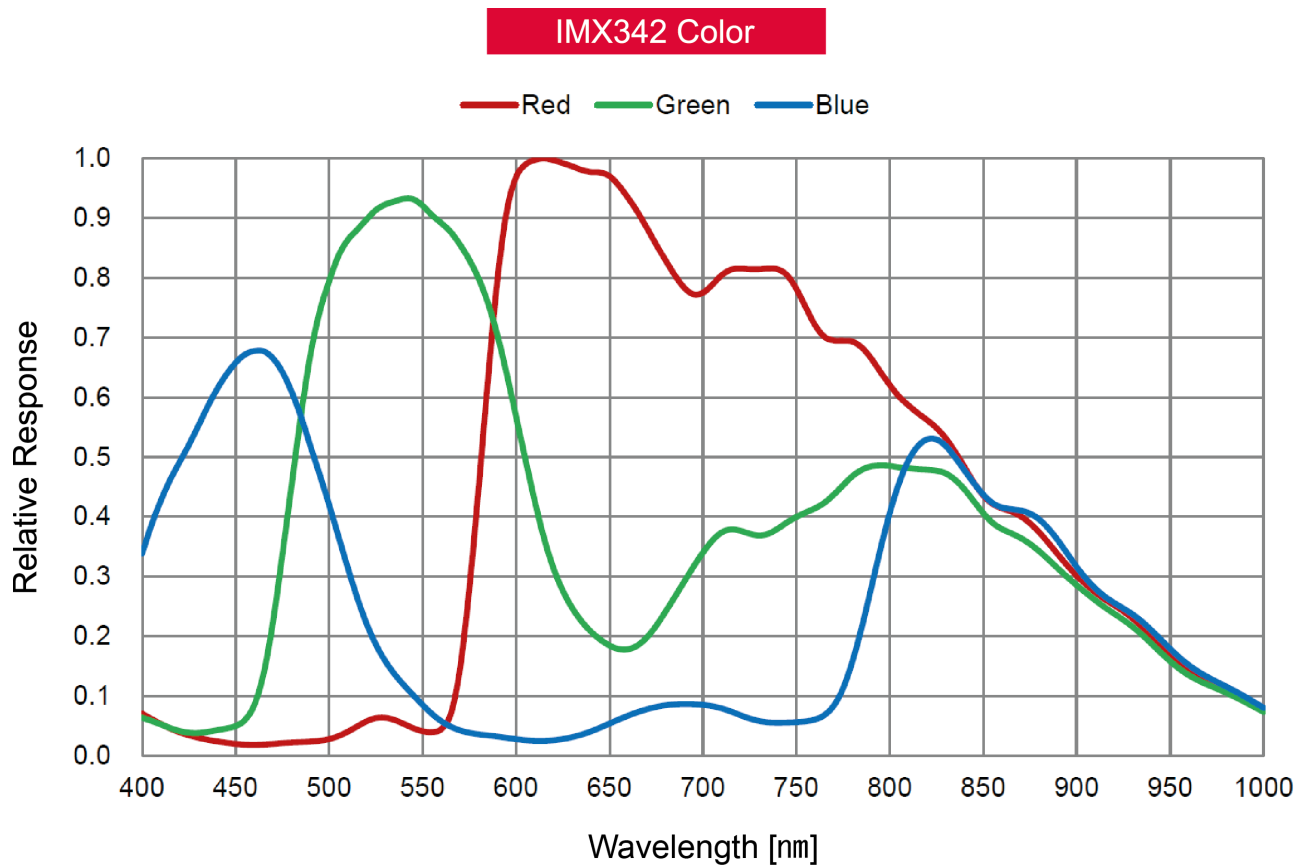
Figure 5.5   VC-31MX-C35 H Spectral Response

5.5   Mechanical Specification

The camera dimensions in millimeters are shown in the following figures.
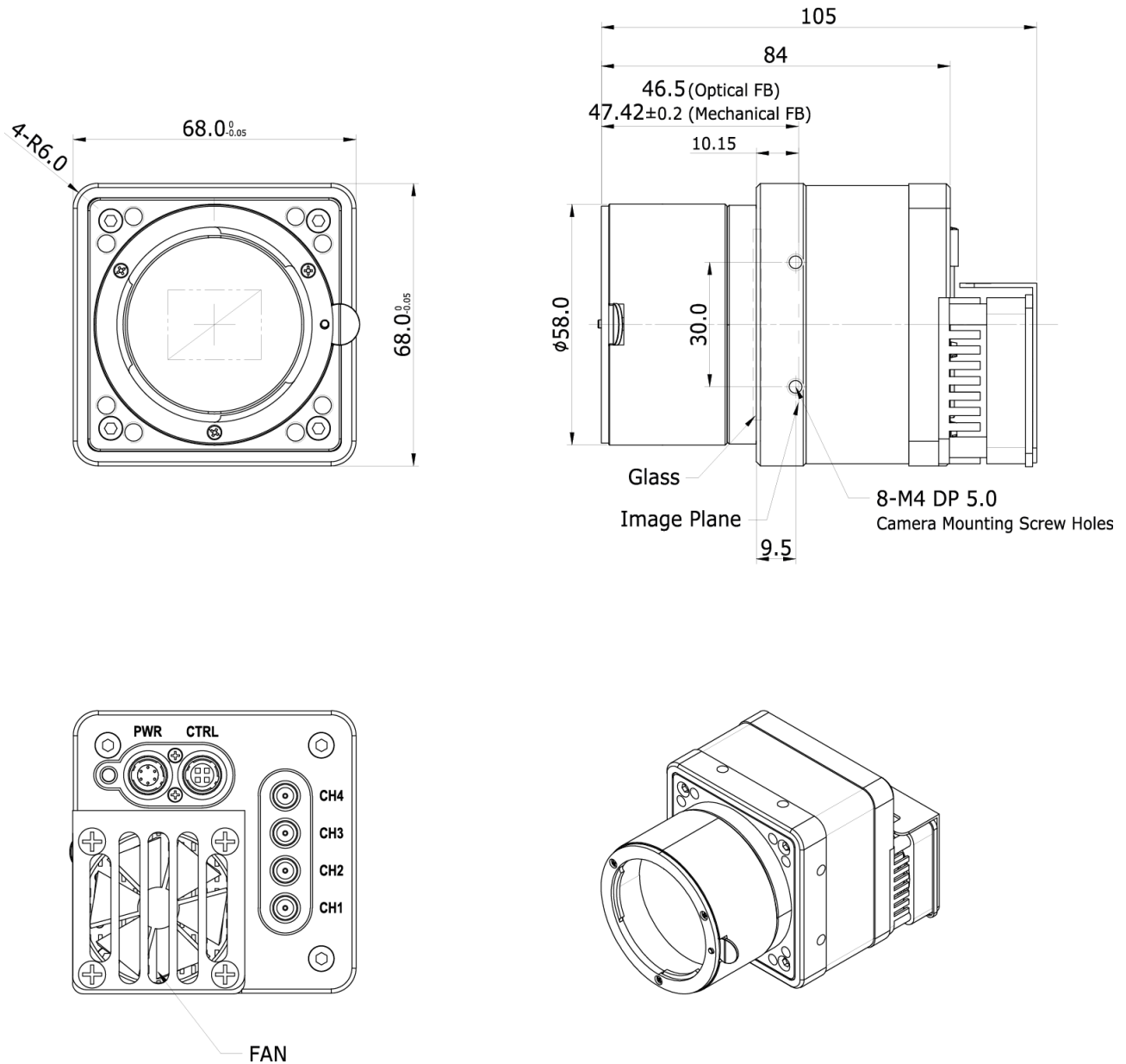
Figure 5.6   Mechanical Dimension for VC-17MX-61 H and VC-31MX-35 H F-mount

5.5.1   Camera Mounting and Heat Dissipation

Camera Mounting Recommendations for Antivibration

When you mount a camera in a poor condition, the fan equipped on the camera may amplify vibrations which can lead to blurry images. Follow the instructions below to prevent and/or reduce vibrations caused by the fan.

- Fix the camera's front or side surface by using at least four screws.
- Prevent ingress of foreign objects between the camera and system surfaces.
- Keep the camera's center of gravity as near as possible to the system's center of gravity.
- If your lens' weight or size is greater than the camera's, make and use proper mounting brackets to support the lens.
- Prevent foreign matters from falling into the fan. This may cause damage to the fan blades.

Camera Mounting Recommendations for Effective Heat Dissipation

- Do not obstruct the air inlets and outlets of the fan.
- If the fan is not available, leave enough space around the heat sink so that heat can be easily dissipated through the heat sink by natural convection.
- If the fan is not available, mount the camera on a metal structure made of high thermal conductive materials (e.g. Aluminum) to properly dissipate the heat generated by the camera.
- The contact surface of the camera must be at least 30% of the camera's Front-Block.

6   Connecting the Camera

The following instructions assume that you have installed a CoaXPress Frame Grabber (hereinafter 'CXP Frame Grabber) in your computer including related software. The procedure below also assumes that you may attempt to configure a link between a camera and CXP Frame Grabber by using four coax cables. For more detailed information, refer to your CXP Frame Grabber user manual.
To connect the camera to your computer, follow the steps below:

1. Make sure that the power supply is not connected to the camera and your computer is turned off.
   □ Go on to step 2 if you are using a power supply.
   □ Go on to step 3 if you are using a Power over CoaXPress (PoCXP) Frame Grabber.

2. **If you are using a power supply:**
   a. Plug one end of a coax cable into the CH1 of the CXP connector on the camera and the other end of the coax cable into the CH1 of the CXP Frame Grabber in your computer. Then, connect the CH2, CH3 and CH4 of the CXP connector on the camera to the CH2, CH3 and CH4 of the CXP Frame Grabber respectively using the other three coax cables.
   b. Connect the plug of the power adapter to the power input receptacle on the camera.
   c. Plug the power adapter into a working electrical outlet.

3. **If you are using a PoCXP Frame Grabber:**
   a. Plug one end of a coax cable into the CH1 of the CXP connector on the camera and the other end of the coax cable into the CH1 of the CXP Frame Grabber in your computer. Then, connect the CH2, CH3 and CH4 of the CXP connector on the camera to the CH2, CH3 and CH4 of the CXP Frame Grabber respectively using the other three coax cables.
   b. You must connect both the CH1 and CH2 channels to power the camera via PoCXP.

4. Verify all the cable connections are secure.

Precautions for using Power over CoaXPress

⚠️ CAUTION	To power a camera via PoCXP Frame Grabber, you must connect both the CH1 and CH2 channels of the camera to their respective connectors on the CXP Frame Grabber.

6.1   Precaution to Center the Image Sensor

•   User does not need to center the image sensor as it is adjusted as factory default settings.

•   When you need to adjust the center of the image senor, please contact your local dealer or the manufacturer for technical assistance.

6.2   Precaution about Blurring Compared to the Center

•   User does not need to adjust the tilt as it is adjusted as factory default settings.

•   If the tilt settings need to be adjusted inevitably, please contact your local dealer or the manufacturer for technical support.

6.3   Installing Vieworks Imaging Solution

You can download the Vieworks Imaging Solution at http://www.vieworks.com. You should perform the software installation first and then the hardware installation.

7   Camera Interface

7.1   General Description

As shown in the following figure, three types of connectors and an LED indicator are located on the back of the camera and have the functions as follows:

- ① Status LED: displays power status and operation mode.
- ② 6 pin Power Input Receptacle: supplies power to the camera (if PoCXP is not used).
- ③ 4 pin Control I/O Receptacle: provides access to the camera's I/O lines.
- ④ CoaXPress Connector: transmits video data and controls the camera.
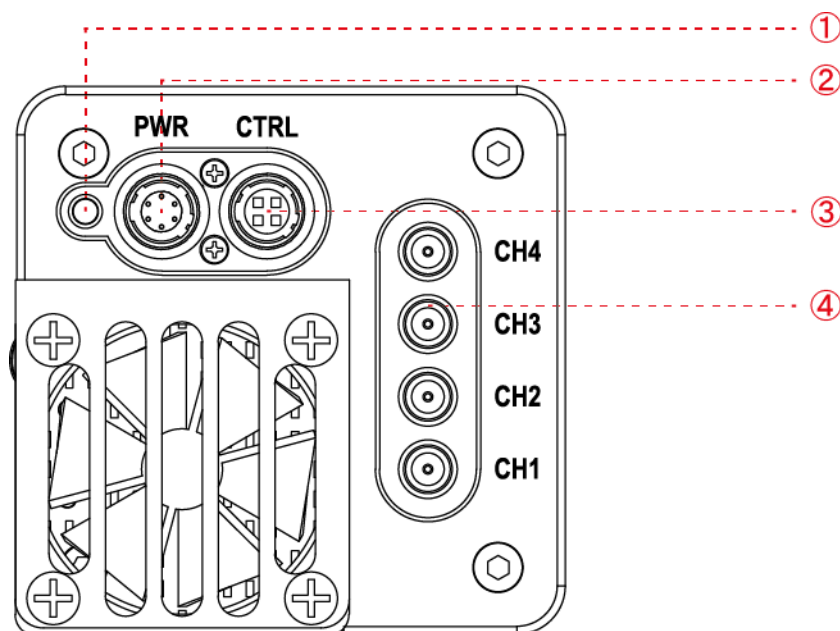
Figure 7.1   VC-17MX-61 H / VC-31MX-35 H with DIN 1.0/2.3-type Connectors

7.2   CoaXPress Connector

CoaXPress protocol includes an automatic link detection mechanism (Plug and Play) to correctly detect the camera to the CXP Frame Grabber connection. The connection between the camera and CXP Frame Grabber uses a coax (also known as 'coaxial') cable and provides up to 6.25 Gbps bit rate per cable. The VC-17MX-61 H and VC-31MX-35 H cameras can be powered over the cable if you are using a PoCXP enabled Frame Grabber.

7.2.1   CoaXPress Connector (75 Ω DIN 1.0/2.3 Receptacle)
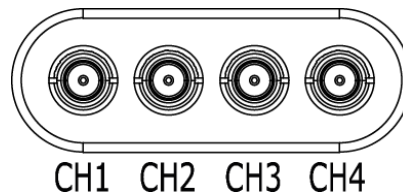
Figure 7.2   CoaXPress DIN 1.0/2.3-type Connectors

The CoaXPress connectors on the VC-17MX-61 H and VC-31MX-35 H cameras comply with the CoaXPress standard and the following table shows the channel assignments.

Channel	Max. Bit Rate per Coax	Type	PoCXP Compliant
CH1	6.25 Gbps	Master Connection	Yes
CH2	6.25 Gbps	Extension Connection	Yes
CH3	6.25 Gbps	Extension Connection	No
CH4	6.25 Gbps	Extension Connection	No

Table 7.1   Channel Assignments for CoaXPress Connectors

⚠️ CAUTION	When you connect a camera to a CXP Frame Grabber using coax cables, make sure to connect the cables to their correct channels. If you connect the CH1 of the CXP connector on the camera to a channel other than CH1 of the CXP Frame Grabber, the camera may not transmit images properly or the communication between the computer and camera may fail.

7.3　Power Input Receptacle

The power input receptacle is a Hirose 6 pin connector (part # HR10A-7R-6PB). The pin assignments and configurations are as follows:
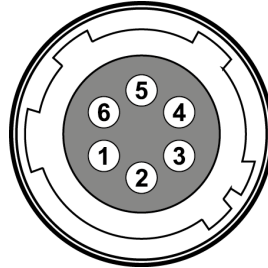
Figure 7.3　Pin Assignments for Power Input Receptacle

Pin Number	Signal	Type	Description
1, 2, 3	+12V DC	Input	DC Power Input
4, 5, 6	DC Ground	Input	DC Ground

Table 7.2　Pin Configurations for Power Input Receptacle

ℹ	• A recommended mating connector for the Hirose 6 pin connector is the Hirose 6 pin plug (part # HR10A-7P-6S) or the equivalent. • It is recommended that you use the power adapter, which has at least 3 A current output at 11 ~ 24 V voltage output (You need to purchase a power adapter separately.).

Precaution for Power Input

⚠ CAUTION	• Make sure the power is turned off before connecting the power cord to the camera. Otherwise, damage to the camera may result. • If the voltage applied to the camera is greater than specified in the specifications, damage to the camera may result.

7.4   Control I/O Receptacle

The Control I/O Receptacle is a Hirose 4 pin connector (part # HR10A-7R-4S) and consists of an external trigger signal input and strobe output ports. The pin assignments and configurations are as follows:
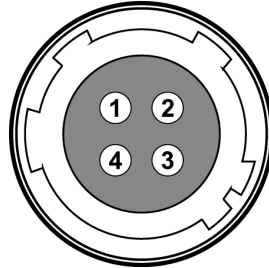
Figure 7.4   Pin Assignments for Control I/O Receptacle

Pin Number	Signal	Type	Description
1	Trigger Input +	Input	3.3 V ~ 24.0 V TTL input
2	Trigger Input -	Input	-
3	DC Ground	-	DC Ground
4	Line1 Output	Output	3.3 V TTL Output Output resistance: 47 Ω

Table 7.3   Pin Configurations for Control I/O Receptacle

> ℹ️ A recommended mating connector for the Hirose 4 pin connector is the Hirose 4 pin plug (part # HR10A-7P-4P) or the equivalent.

7.5 Trigger Input Circuit

The following figure shows trigger signal input circuit of the 4 pin connector. Transmitted trigger signal is applied to the internal circuit through a photo coupler. With the Debounce feature, you can specify the width of input signal to be considered as a valid input signal. An external trigger circuit example is shown below.
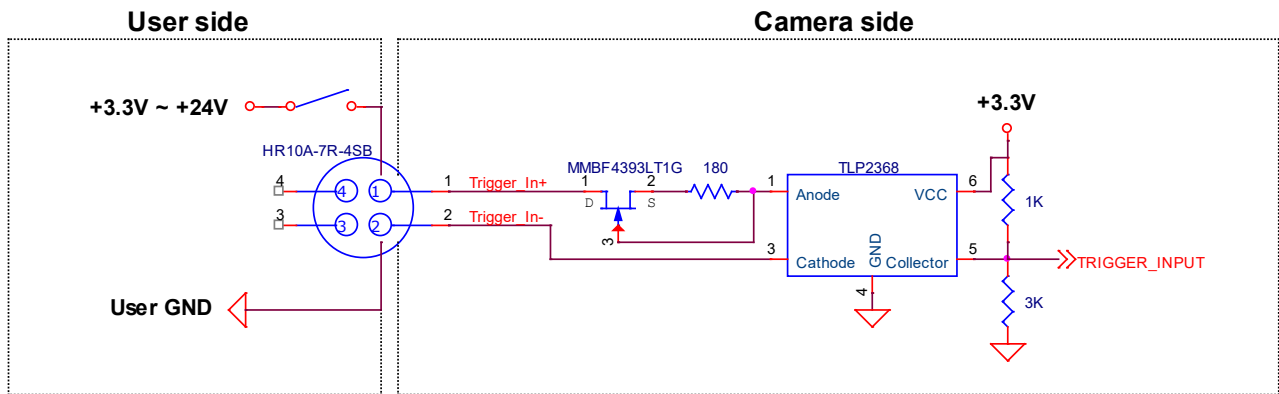
Figure 7.5   Trigger Input Schematic

7.6 Strobe Output Circuit

The strobe output signal comes out through a 3.3 V output level of TTL Driver IC. A pulse width of signal is synchronized with an exposure (shutter) signal of the camera.
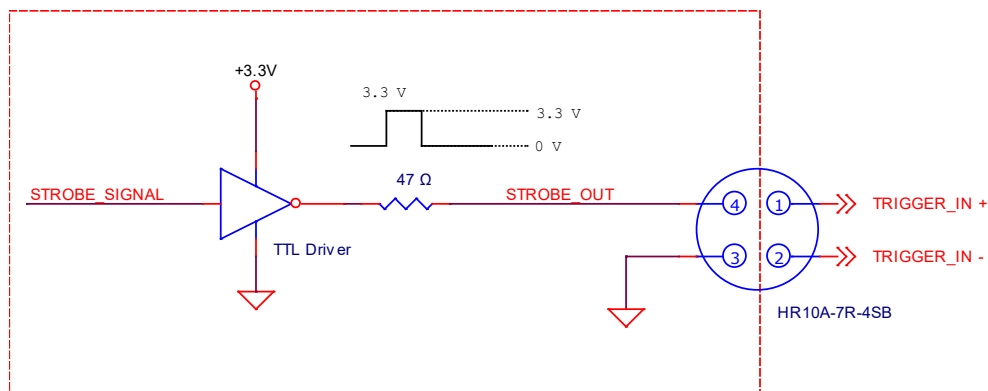
Figure 7.6   Strobe Output Schematic

8   Acquisition Control

This chapter provides detailed information about controlling image acquisition.

- Triggering image acquisition
- Setting the exposure time
- Controlling the camera's image acquisition rate
- Variation of the camera's maximum allowed image acquisition rate according to the camera settings

8.1   Overview

This section presents an overview of the elements involved with controlling the acquisition of images.

Three major elements are involved in controlling the acquisition of images:

- **Acquisition Start** and **Stop** commands and **Acquisition Mode** parameter
- Exposure start trigger
- Exposure time control

i	When reading the explanations in the overview and in this entire chapter, keep in mind that the term **frame** is typically used to mean a single acquired image.

Acquisition Start and Stop Commands and Acquisition Mode

The **Acquisition Start** command prepares the camera to acquire frames. The camera cannot acquire frames unless an **Acquisition Start** command has first been executed.

A parameter called the **Acquisition Mode** has a direct bearing on how the **Acquisition Start** command operates.

If the **Acquisition Mode** parameter is set to **Single Frame**, you can only acquire one frame after executing an **Acquisition Start** command. When one frame has been acquired, the **Acquisition Start** command will expire. Before attempting to acquire another frame, you must execute a new **Acquisition Start** command.

If the **Acquisition Mode** parameter is set to **Continuous**, an **Acquisition Start** command does not expire after a single frame is acquired. Once an **Acquisition Start** command has been executed, you can acquire as many frames as you like. The **Acquisition Start** command will remain in effect until you execute an **Acquisition Stop** command. Once an **Acquisition Stop** command has been executed, the camera will not be able to acquire frames until a new **Acquisition Start** command is executed.

Exposure Start Trigger

Applying an exposure start trigger signal to the camera will exit the camera from the *waiting for exposure start trigger* acquisition status and will begin the process of exposing and reading out a frame (see Figure 8.1).

As soon as the camera is ready to accept another exposure start trigger signal, it will return to the *waiting for exposure start trigger* acquisition status. A new exposure start trigger signal can then be applied to the camera to begin another frame exposure. The exposure start trigger has two modes: off and on.

If the **Trigger Mode** parameter is set to **Off**, the camera will generate all required exposure start trigger signals internally, and you do not need to apply exposure start trigger signals to the camera. The rate at which the camera will generate the signals and acquire frames will be determined by the way that you set several frame rate related parameters.

If the **Trigger Mode** parameter is set to **On**, you must trigger exposure start by applying exposure start trigger signals to the camera. Each time a trigger signal is applied, the camera will begin a frame exposure. When exposure start is being triggered in this manner, it is important that you do not attempt to trigger frames at a rate that is greater than the maximum allowed (There is a detailed explanation about the maximum allowed frame rate at the end of this chapter.). Exposure start trigger signals applied to the camera when it is not in a *waiting for exposure start trigger* acquisition status will be ignored.
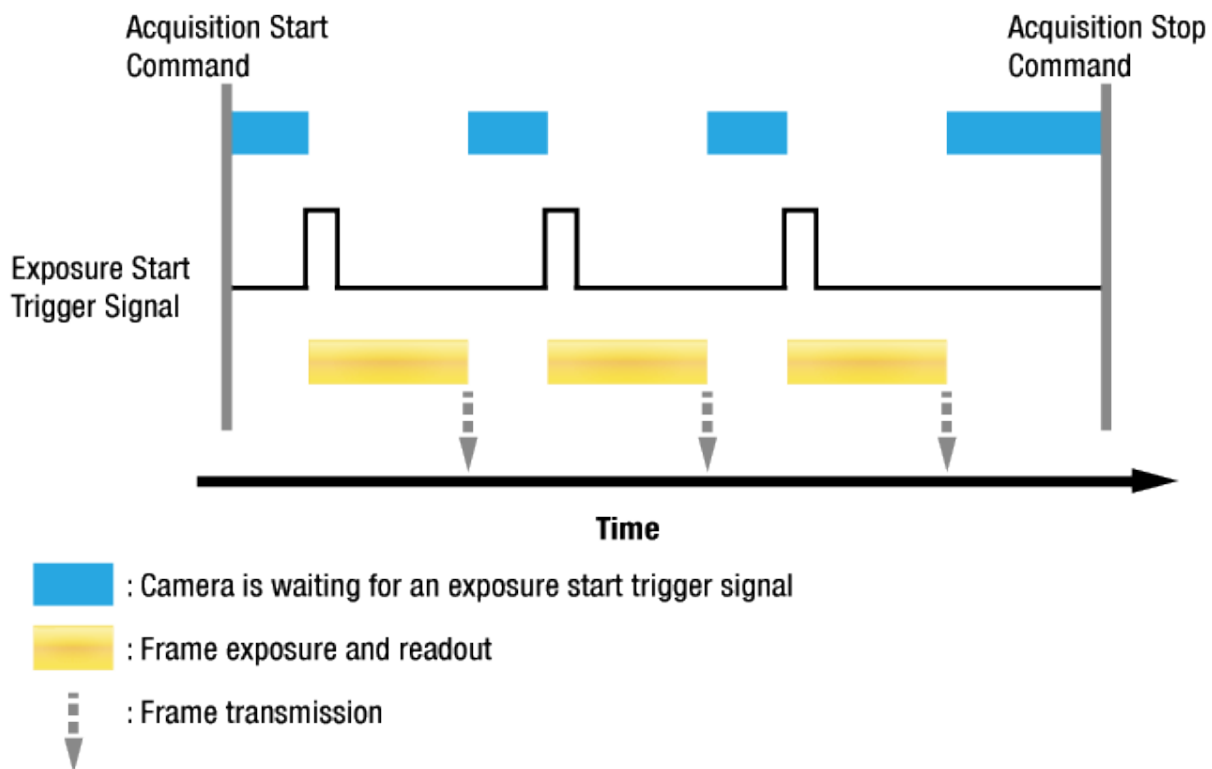

Figure 8.1   Exposure Start Triggering

Applying Trigger Signals

The paragraphs above mention "applying a trigger signal". There are five ways to apply an exposure start trigger signal to the camera: via **Software**, via **User Output0**, via **Link Trigger0**, via **Timer0 Active** or via **Line0** (commonly referred to as hardware).

- To apply trigger signals via **Software**, you must set the **Trigger Source** parameter to **Software**. At that point, each time a **Trigger Software** command is executed, the exposure start trigger signal will be applied to the camera.

- To apply trigger signals via **User Output0**, you must set the **Trigger Source** parameter to **User Output0**. At that point, you can apply an exposure start trigger signal to the camera by switching the **User Output Value** parameter between **On** (rise) and **Off** (fall).

- To apply trigger signals via CH1 of the CXP Frame Grabber, you must set the **Trigger Source** parameter to **Link Trigger0**. At that point, each time a proper CoaXPress signal is applied to the camera by using the APIs provided by a CXP Frame Grabber manufacturer, the exposure start trigger signal will be applied to the camera. For more information, refer to your CXP Frame Grabber user manual.

- To apply trigger signals via the user-defined Timer feature, you must set the **Trigger Source** parameter to **Timer0 Active**. When you set the **Timer Trigger Source** parameter to **Line0** in the **Counter And Timer Control** category, you can apply an exposure start trigger signal to the camera by using a Timer that uses the Line0 signal as the source signal.

- To apply trigger signals via hardware (external), you must set the **Trigger Source** parameter to **Line0**. At that point, each time a proper electrical signal is applied to the camera, an occurrence of the exposure start trigger signal will be recognized by the camera.

Exposure Time Control

When an exposure start trigger signal is applied to the camera, the camera will begin to acquire a frame.
A critical aspect of frame acquisition is how long the pixels in the camera's sensor will be exposed to light during the frame acquisition.

If the **Trigger Source** parameter is set to **Software**, the **Exposure Time** parameter will determine the exposure time for each frame.

If the **Trigger Source** parameter is set to **User Output0**, **Link Trigger0**, **Timer0 Active** or **Line0**, there are two modes of operation: **Timed** and **Trigger Width**.

With the **Timed** mode, the **Exposure Time** parameter will determine the exposure time for each frame.

With the **Trigger Width** mode, the way that you manipulate the rise and fall of the User Output, CoaXPress, Timer or hardware (external) signal will determine the exposure time. The **Trigger Width** mode is especially useful if you want to change the exposure time from frame to frame.

8.2   Acquisition Start/Stop Commands and Acquisition Mode

Executing an **Acquisition Start** command prepares the camera to acquire frames. You must execute an **Acquisition Start** command before you can begin acquiring frames. Executing an **Acquisition Stop** command terminates the camera's ability to acquire frames. When the camera receives an **Acquisition Stop** command:

• If the camera is not in the process of acquiring a frame, its ability to acquire frames will be terminated immediately.

• If the camera is in the process of acquiring a frame, the frame acquisition process will be allowed to finish and the camera's ability to acquire new frames will be terminated.

The **Acquisition Status** parameter allows you to check whether the camera is in the process of acquiring a frame or not. When you read the **Acquisition Status** parameter while the camera is in the process of acquiring a frame, it will return True or the check box will be selected. When you read the **Acquisition Status** parameter while the camera is not in the process of acquiring a frame, it will return False or the check box will not be selected.

ⓘ	When you execute the **Acquisition Start** command while the previous frame acquisition process is still in progress, the command will be ignored. To avoid this, you must wait until the camera completes the frame acquisition process after the execution of the **Acquisition Stop** command. Then, you can safely execute the **Acquisition Start** command again.

The camera's **Acquisition Mode** parameter has three settings: **Single Frame**, **Multi-Frame** and **Continuous**. The use of **Acquisition Start** and **Acquisition Stop** commands and the camera's **Acquisition Mode** parameter setting are related.

If the camera's **Acquisition Mode** parameter is set to **Single Frame**, after an **Acquisition Start** command has been executed, a single frame can be acquired. When acquisition of one frame is complete, the camera will execute an **Acquisition Stop** command internally and will no longer be able to acquire frames. To acquire another frame, you must execute a new **Acquisition Start** command.

If the camera's **Acquisition Mode** parameter is set to **Multi-Frame**, after an **Acquisition Start** command has been executed, exposure start can be triggered as many as specified by the **Acquisition Frame Count** parameter. The camera will continue to react to exposure start trigger signals until the number of exposure start trigger signals it has received is equal to the current **Acquisition Frame Count** parameter setting. At that point, the **Acquisition Start** command will expire. Before attempting to acquire another frame, you must execute a new **Acquisition Start** command.

If the camera's **Acquisition Mode** parameter is set to **Continuous**, after an **Acquisition Start** command has been executed, exposure start can be triggered as desired. Each time an exposure start trigger is applied while the camera is in a *waiting for exposure start trigger* acquisition status, the camera will acquire and transmit a frame. The camera will retain the ability to acquire frames until an **Acquisition Stop** command is executed. Once the **Acquisition Stop** command is received, the camera will no longer be able to acquire frames.

8.3   Exposure Start Trigger

The **Trigger Selector** parameter is used to select a type of trigger and only the **Exposure Start** trigger is available on the VC-17MX-61 H and VC-31MX-35 H cameras. The exposure start trigger is used to begin frame acquisition. Exposure start trigger signals can be generated within the camera or may be applied externally by setting the **Trigger Source** parameter to **Software**, **User Output0**, **Link Trigger0**, **Timer0 Active** or **Line0**. If an exposure start trigger signal is applied to the camera, the camera will begin to expose a frame.

8.3.1   Trigger Mode

The main parameter associated with the exposure start trigger is the **Trigger Mode** parameter.
The **Trigger Mode** parameter for the exposure start trigger has two available settings: **Off** and **On**.

⚠️ CAUTION	You cannot change the **Trigger Mode** parameter after executing the **Acquisition Start** command. Change the **Trigger Mode** parameter after executing the **Acquisition Stop** command.

8.3.1.1   Trigger Mode = Off

When the **Trigger Mode** parameter is set to **Off**, the camera will generate all required exposure start trigger signals internally, and you do not need to apply exposure start trigger signals to the camera.
With the **Trigger Mode** set to **Off**, the way that the camera will operate the exposure start trigger depends on the setting of the camera's **Acquisition Mode** parameter:

- **Single Frame**:   The camera will automatically generate a single exposure start trigger signal whenever it receives an **Acquisition Start** command.

- **Multi-Frame**:   The camera will automatically begin generating exposure start trigger signals as many as specified by the **Acquisition Frame Count** parameter when it receives an **Acquisition Start** command. The camera will continue to generate exposure start trigger signals until the number of exposure start trigger signals it has received is equal to the current **Acquisition Frame Count** parameter setting or until it receives an **Acquisition Stop** command.

ⓘ	When the **Acquisition Mode** parameter is set to **Multi-Frame**, you must set the value of the camera's **Acquisition Frame Count** parameter. The value of the **Acquisition Frame Count** can range from 1 to 255.

- **Continuous**:   The camera will automatically begin generating exposure start trigger signals when it receives an **Acquisition Start** command. The camera will continue to generate exposure start trigger signals until it receives an **Acquisition Stop** command.

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Free Run

When you set the **Trigger Mode** parameter to **Off** and the **Acquisition Mode** parameter to **Continuous**, the camera will generate all required trigger signals internally. When the camera is set this way, it will constantly acquire images without any need for triggering by the user. This use case is commonly referred as "free run".

The rate at which the exposure start trigger signals are generated may be determined by the camera's **Acquisition Frame Rate** parameter.

- If the parameter is set to a value less than the maximum allowed frame rate with the current camera settings, the camera will generate exposure start trigger signals at the rate specified by the parameter setting.
- If the parameter is set to a value greater than the maximum allowed frame rate with the current camera settings, the camera will generate exposure start trigger signals at the maximum allowed frame rate.

Exposure Time Control with Trigger Mode = Off

When the **Trigger Mode** parameter is set to **Off**, the exposure time for each frame acquisition is determined by the value of the camera's **Exposure Time** parameter. For more information, see 8.4 Setting the Exposure Time.

8.3.1.2   Trigger Mode = On

When the **Trigger Mode** parameter is set to **On**, you must apply an exposure start trigger signal to the camera each time you want to begin a frame acquisition. The **Trigger Source** parameter specifies the source signal that will act as the exposure start trigger signal.

The available settings for the **Trigger Source** parameter are:

• **Software**:   You can apply an exposure start trigger signal to the camera by executing the **Trigger Software** command for the exposure start trigger on your computer.

• **User Output0**:   You can apply an exposure start trigger signal to the camera by switching the **User Output Value** parameter between **On** and **Off** on your computer.

• **Link Trigger0**:   You can apply an exposure start trigger signal to the camera via CH1 of the CXP Frame Grabber. For more information, refer to your CXP Frame Grabber user manual.

• **Timer0Active**:   You can apply an exposure start trigger signal to the camera using a user-defined Timer signal. When you set the **Timer Trigger Source** parameter to **Line0** in the **Counter And Timer Control** category, you can specify a delay for the Line0 signal by using the **Timer Delay** parameter. For more information, refer to 9.14 Timer Control.

• **Line0**:   You can apply an exposure start trigger signal to the camera by injecting an externally generated electrical signal (commonly referred to as a hardware or external trigger signal) into the Control I/O receptacle on the camera. Refer to 7.5 Trigger Input Circuit for more information.

You must also set the **Trigger Activation** parameter after setting the **Trigger Source** parameter.

The available settings for the **Trigger Activation** parameter are:

• **Falling Edge**:   Specifies that a falling edge of the electrical signal will act as the exposure start trigger.

• **Rising Edge**:   Specifies that a rising edge of the electrical signal will act as the exposure start trigger.

Exposure Time Control with Trigger Mode = On

When the **Trigger Mode** parameter is set to **On** and the **Trigger Source** parameter is set to **Software**, the exposure time for each frame acquisition is determined by the value of the camera's **Exposure Time** parameter.

When the **Trigger Mode** parameter is set to **On** and the **Trigger Source** parameter is set to **Link Trigger0** or **Line0**, the exposure time for each frame acquisition will be determined by the **Exposure Mode** parameter settings as follows:

- **Exposure Mode = Timed**:   Exposure time can be controlled with the **Exposure Time** parameter.
- **Exposure Mode = Trigger Width**: Exposure time can be controlled by manipulating the external trigger signal.

When the **Trigger Mode** parameter is set to **On** and the **Trigger Source** parameter is set to **Timer0 Active**, the exposure time for each frame acquisition will be determined by the **Exposure Mode** parameter settings as follows:

- **Exposure Mode = Timed**:   Exposure time can be controlled with the **Exposure Time** parameter.
- **Exposure Mode = Trigger Width**: When you set the **Timer Trigger Activation** parameter to **Rising/Falling Edge**, the exposure time is controlled with the **Timer Duration** parameter. When you set the **Timer Trigger Activation** parameter to **Level High/Low**, the exposure time can be controlled by manipulating the external trigger signal.

When the **Trigger Mode** parameter is set to **On** and the **Trigger Source** parameter is set to **User Output0**, the exposure time for each frame acquisition will be determined by the **Exposure Mode** parameter settings as follows:

- **Exposure Mode = Timed**:   Exposure time can be controlled with the **Exposure Time** parameter.
- **Exposure Mode = Trigger Width**: Exposure time can be controlled by switching the **User Output Value** parameter between **On** and **Off**.

8.3.2   Using a Software Trigger Signal

If the **Trigger Mode** parameter is set to **On** and the **Trigger Source** parameter is set to **Software**, you must apply a software trigger signal (exposure start) to the camera to begin each frame acquisition. Assuming that the camera is in a *waiting for exposure start trigger* acquisition status, frame exposure will start when the software trigger signal is received by the camera. Figure 8.2 illustrates frame acquisition with a software trigger signal. When the camera receives a software trigger signal and begins exposure, it will exit the *waiting for exposure start trigger* acquisition status because at that point, it cannot react to a new exposure start trigger signal. As soon as the camera is capable of reacting to a new exposure start trigger signal, it will automatically return to the *waiting for exposure start trigger* acquisition status.

The exposure time for each acquired frame will be determined by the value of the camera's **Exposure Time** parameter.
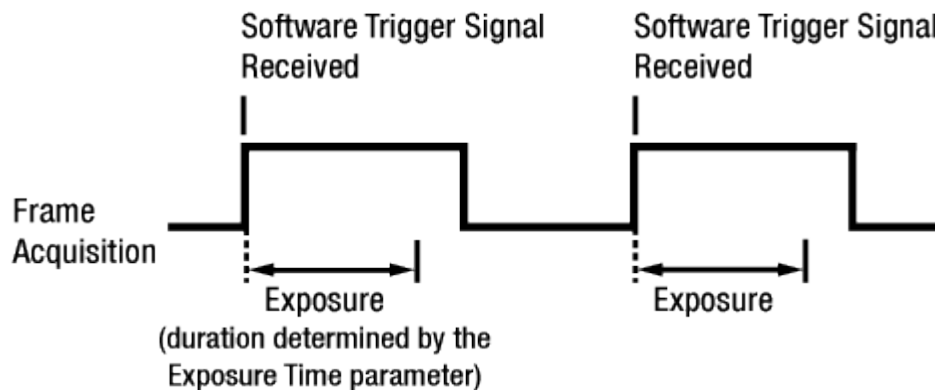
Figure 8.2   Frame Acquisition with Software Trigger Signal

When you are using a software trigger signal to start each frame acquisition, the frame rate will be determined by how often you apply a software trigger signal to the camera, and you should not attempt to trigger frame acquisition at a rate that exceeds the maximum allowed for the current camera settings (There is a detailed explanation about the maximum allowed frame rate at the end of this chapter.). Software trigger signals that are applied to the camera when it is not ready to receive them will be ignored.

8.3.3   Using a CoaXPress Trigger Signal

If the **Trigger Mode** parameter is set to **On** and the **Trigger Source** parameter is set to **Link Trigger0**, you must apply a CoaXPress trigger signal to the camera to begin each frame acquisition. A CoaXPress trigger signal will act as the exposure start trigger signal for the camera. For more information, refer to your CXP Frame Grabber user manual.

A rising edge or falling edge of the CoaXPress signal can be used to trigger frame acquisition. The **Trigger Activation** parameter is used to select rising edge or falling edge triggering.

Assuming that the camera is in a *waiting for exposure start trigger* acquisition status, frame acquisition will start whenever the appropriate edge transition is received by the camera.

When the camera receives a CoaXPress trigger signal and begins exposure, it will exit the *waiting for exposure start trigger* acquisition status because at that point, it cannot react to a new exposure start trigger signal.

As soon as the camera is capable of reacting to a new exposure start trigger signal, it will automatically return to the *waiting for exposure start trigger* acquisition status.

When the camera is operating under control of a CoaXPress signal, the period of the CoaXPress trigger signal will determine the rate at which the camera is acquiring frames:

$$\frac{1}{\text{CoaXPress signal period in seconds}} = \text{Frame Rate}$$

For example, if you are operating a camera with a CoaXPress trigger signal period of 50 ㎳ (0.05 s):

So in this case, the frame rate is 20 fps.

8.3.4   Using an External Trigger Signal

If the **Trigger Mode** parameter is set to **On** and the **Trigger Source** parameter is set to **Line0**, an externally generated electrical signal injected into the Control I/O Receptacle will act as the exposure start trigger signal for the camera. This type of trigger signal is generally referred to as a hardware trigger signal.

A rising edge or a falling edge of the external signal can be used to trigger frame acquisition. The **Trigger Activation** parameter is used to select rising edge or falling edge triggering.

Assuming that the camera is in a *waiting for exposure start trigger* acquisition status, frame acquisition will start whenever the appropriate edge transition is received by the camera.

When the camera receives an external trigger signal and begins exposure, it will exit the *waiting for exposure start trigger* acquisition status because at that point, it cannot react to a new exposure start trigger signal.

As soon as the camera is capable of reacting to a new exposure start trigger signal, it will automatically return to the *waiting for exposure start trigger* acquisition status.

When the camera is operating under control of an external signal, the period of the external trigger signal will determine the rate at which the camera is acquiring frames:

$$\frac{1}{\text{External signal period in seconds}} = \text{Frame Rate}$$

For example, if you are operating a camera with an external trigger signal period of 50 `ms` (0.05 s):

So in this case, the frame rate is 20 fps.

8.3.4.1　External Trigger Delay

When you set the **Trigger Source** parameter to **Timer0Active**, you can specify a delay between the receipt of a hardware trigger signal and when the trigger becomes effective.

1. Set the **Timer Trigger Source** parameter in the **Counter And Timer Control** category to **Line0**.
2. Set a delay (in microseconds) by using the **Timer Delay** parameter.
3. Set the **Trigger Source** parameter in the **Acquisition Control** category to **Timer0Active**.
4. Execute the **Acquisition Start** command and inject an externally generated electrical signal into the Control I/O Receptacle. Then, the delay set by the **Timer Delay** parameter expires and the exposure for image acquisition begins.
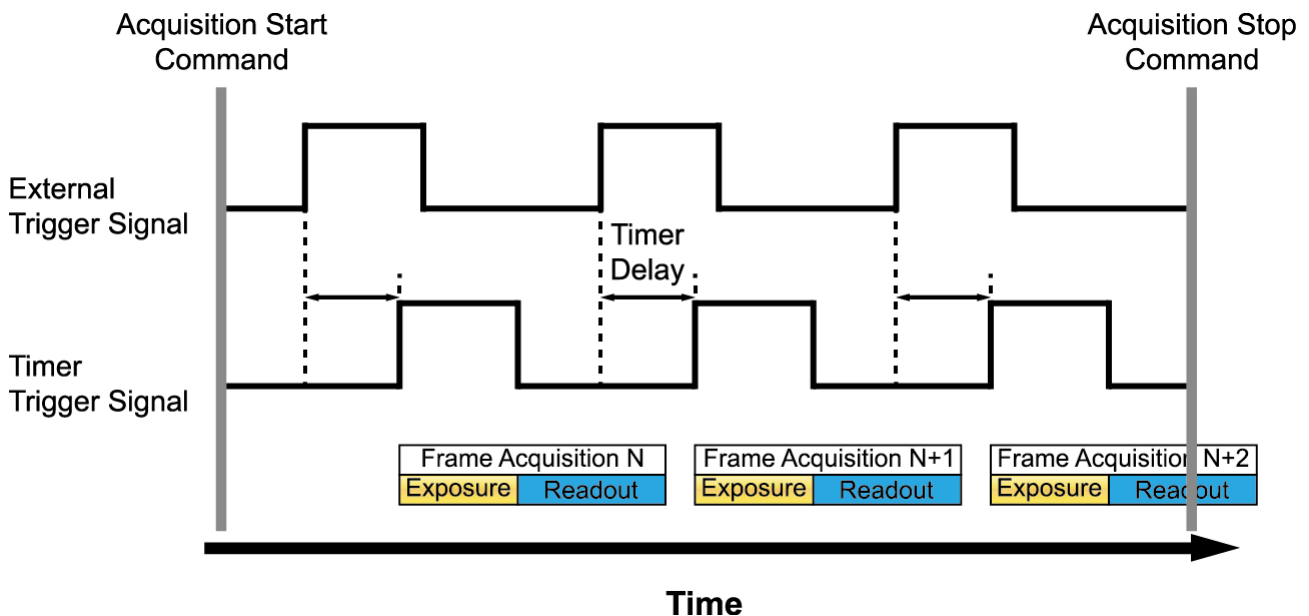
Figure 8.3　External Trigger Delay

8.3.5   Exposure Mode

If you are triggering the start of frame acquisition with an externally generated trigger signal (CoaXPress or External), two exposure modes are available: **Timed** and **Trigger Width**.

Timed Exposure Mode

When the **Timed** mode is selected, the exposure time for each frame acquisition is determined by the value of the camera's **Exposure Time** parameter. If the camera is set for rising edge triggering, the exposure time starts when the external trigger signal rises. If the camera is set for falling edge triggering, the exposure time starts when the external trigger signal falls. The following figure illustrates **Timed** exposure with the camera set for rising edge triggering.
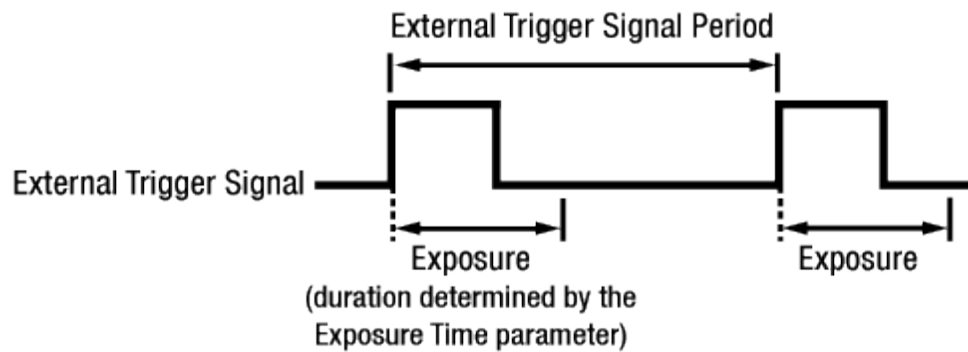
Figure 8.4   Timed Exposure Mode

Note that if you attempt to trigger a new exposure start while the previous exposure is still in progress, the trigger signal will be ignored.
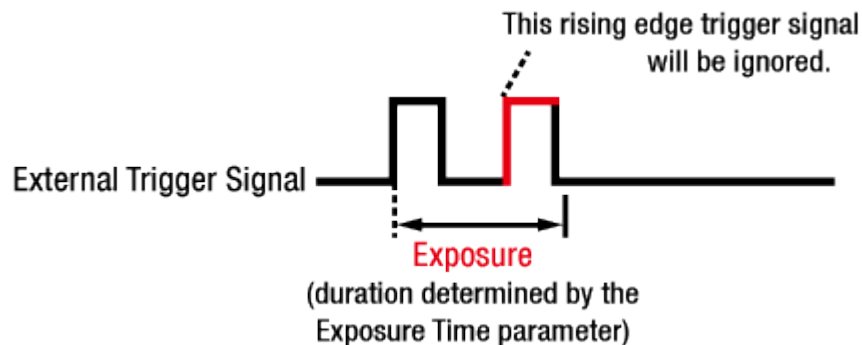
Figure 8.5   Trigger Overlapped with Timed Exposure Mode

Trigger Width Exposure Mode

When the **Trigger Width** exposure mode is selected, the length of the exposure for each frame acquisition will be directly controlled by the external trigger signal (CoaXPress or External). If the camera is set for rising edge triggering, the exposure time begins when the external trigger signal rises and continues until the external trigger signal falls. If the camera is set for falling edge triggering, the exposure time begins when the external trigger signal falls and continuous until the external trigger signal rises. The following figure illustrates **Trigger Width** exposure with the camera set for rising edge triggering.

Trigger Width exposure is especially useful if you intend to vary the length of the exposure time for each frame.
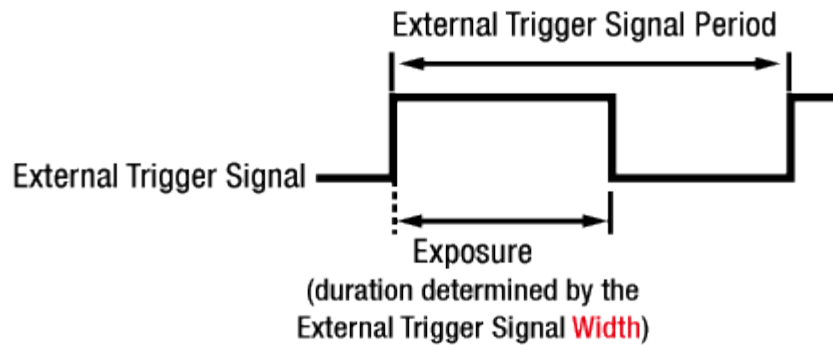
Figure 8.6   Trigger Width Exposure Mode

8.3.6   Short Exposure Mode

The VC-17MX-61 H and VC-31MX-35 H cameras provide the **Short Exposure Mode** which allows you to set a shorter exposure time than the normal Exposure Mode. The available setting range of the exposure time (refer to Table 8.2 Minimum and Maximum Exposure Time Setting) and the Exposure Offset values (Table 8.1 Exposure Offset) vary depending on the **Short Exposure Mode** setting.

- **Short Exposure Mode** = **Off**:   Enables the normal Exposure Mode.
- **Short Exposure Mode** = **Super Short**: Allows you to set a shorter exposure time by adding a shorter Exposure Offset to the exposure time than the normal Exposure Mode.
- **Short Exposure Mode** = **Ultra Short**: Allows you to set the shortest exposure time by adding the shortest Exposure Offset to the exposure time.

ⓘ	**Exposure Mode** - When you set the **Short Exposure Mode** parameter to **Off** or **Super Short**, both the **Timed** and **Trigger Width** exposure mode are available. However, with the **Short Exposure Mode** set to **Ultra Short**, the **Timed** exposure mode is only available. **Short Exposure Mode = Super Short** - Acquiring frames at a rate lower than the maximum allowed frame rate with the **Short Exposure Mode** parameter set to **Super Short** may result in an offset to the pixel values output by the camera.

8.3.7   Exposure Offset

The VC-17MX-61 H and VC-31MX-35 H cameras add an **Exposure Offset** automatically to the exposure time determined by the **Exposure Time** parameter or the width of the external trigger signal.

To acquire an image with the desired exposure time, you must compensate for the Exposure Offset as follows.

1.   Subtract the **Exposure Offset** from the desired exposure time.

2.   Set the **Exposure Time** parameter with the resulting time or use the resulting time as the high or low time for the external trigger signal.

Short Exposure Mode	Exposure Offset
Off (Normal Exposure Mode)	30.06 μs
Super Short	2.80 μs
Ultra Short	0.03 μs

Table 8.1   Exposure Offset

For example, if you want to set an exposure time to about 300 μs, set the Exposure Time parameter to 270 μs (300 − 30.06 = 269.94 ≒ 270) or use 270 μs as the high or low time for the external trigger signal.
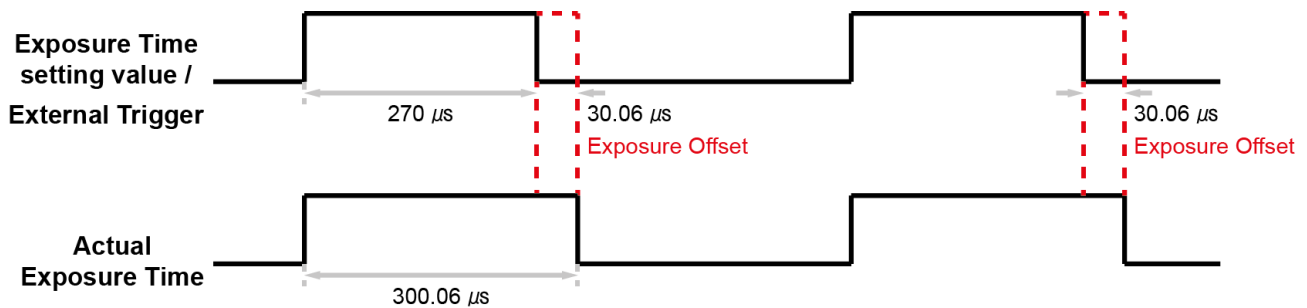
Figure 8.7   Setting Exposure Time to compensate for the Exposure Offset

8.4   Setting the Exposure Time

This section describes how the exposure time can be adjusted manually by setting the value of the **Exposure Time** parameter. If you are operating the camera in any one of the following ways, you must specify an exposure time by setting the camera's **Exposure Time** parameter.

- the **Trigger Mode** is set to **Off**.
- the **Trigger Mode** is set to **On** and the **Trigger Source** is set to **Software**.
- the **Trigger Mode** is set to **On**, the **Trigger Source** is set to **User Output0**, **Link Trigger0**, **Timer0 Active** or **Line0**, and the **Exposure Mode** is set to **Timed**.

The VC-17MX-61 H and VC-31MX-35 H cameras add an **Exposure Offset** (refer to Table 8.1 Exposure Offset) automatically to the exposure time determined by the **Exposure Time** parameter. The **Exposure Time** parameter sets the exposure time in microseconds (*μs*). The minimum and maximum exposure time settings for the cameras are shown in the following table.

Short Exposure Mode	Minimum Exposure Time	Maximum Exposure Time
Off (Normal Exposure Mode)	7.84 *μs*	60,000,000 *μs*†
Super Short	7.84 *μs*	60,000,000 *μs*†
Ultra Short	2.37 *μs*	32.27 *μs*

†: When the **Exposure Mode** is set to **Trigger Width**, the exposure time is controlled by the external trigger signal and has no maximum limit.

Table 8.2   Minimum and Maximum Exposure Time Setting

8.5   Overlapping Exposure with Sensor Readout

The frame acquisition process on the camera includes two distinct parts. The first part is the exposure of the pixels in the image sensor. Once exposure is complete, the second part of the process – readout of the pixel values from the sensor – takes place. In regard to this frame acquisition process, the VC-17MX-61 H and VC-31MX-35 H cameras basically operate with 'overlapped' exposure so that the exposure for a new frame can be overlapped with the sensor readout for the previous frame.

When a new trigger signal is applied to the camera while reading out the previous frame, the camera begins the process of exposing a new frame. This situation is illustrated in the following figure with the **Trigger Mode** set to **On**, the **Trigger Source** set to **Line0** and the **Exposure Mode** set to **Trigger Width**.
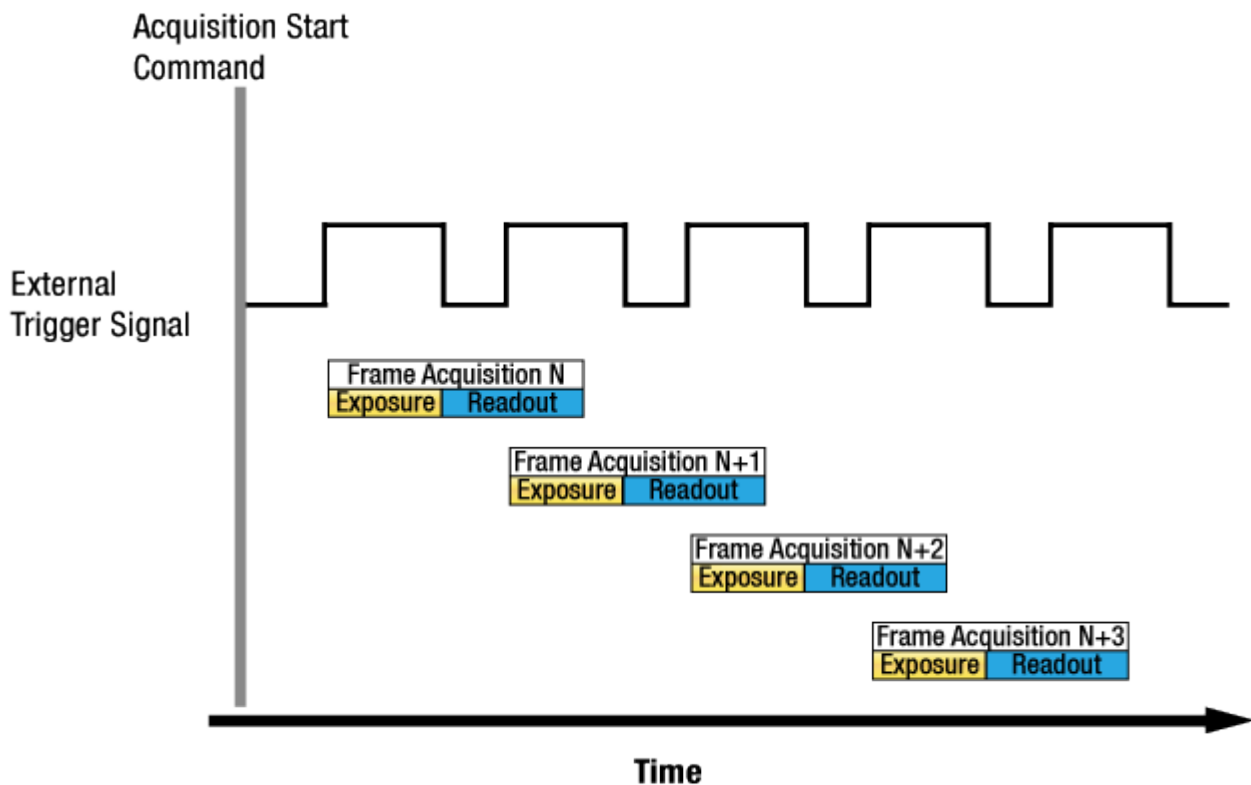
Figure 8.8   Overlapped Exposure and Readout

Determining whether your camera is operating with overlapped exposure and readout is not a matter of issuing a command or changing a setting. Rather a way that you operate the camera will determine whether the exposures and readouts are overlapped or not. If we define the "Frame Period" as the time from the start of exposure for one frame acquisition to the start of exposure for the next frame acquisition, then:

- Overlapped: Frame Period ≤ Exposure Time + Readout Time

Guidelines for Overlapped Exposure

Since the VC-17MX-61 H and VC-31MX-35 H cameras operate with overlapped exposure, there are two important guidelines to keep in mind:

• You must not begin the exposure for a new frame while the exposure for the previous frame is in progress.

• You must not end the exposure for the current frame until the readout for the previous frame is complete.

When you are operating the camera with overlapped exposure and using an external trigger signal to trigger image acquisition, you could use the camera's Exposure Time parameter settings and timing formula to calculate when it is safe to begin each new acquisition.

8.6   Global Shutter

The VC-17MX-61 H and VC-31MX-35 H cameras are equipped with an image sensor that has an electronic shutter. When an exposure start trigger signal is applied to the camera equipped with a global shutter, exposure begins for all lines in the sensor as shown in the figure below. Exposure continues for all lines in the sensor until the programmed exposure time ends or when the exposure start trigger signal ends the exposure time if the camera is using the trigger width exposure mode. At the end of the exposure time, exposure ends for all lines in the sensor. Immediately after the end of exposure, pixel data readout begins and proceeds line by line until all pixel data is read out of the sensor. A main characteristic of a global shutter is that for each frame acquisition, all of the pixels in the sensor start exposing at the same time and all end exposing at the same time. This means that image brightness tends to be more uniform over the entire area of each acquired image, and it helps to minimize problems with acquiring images of object in motion.

The cameras can provide an **Exposure Active** output signal that will go high when the exposure time for a frame acquisition begins and will go low when the exposure time ends.
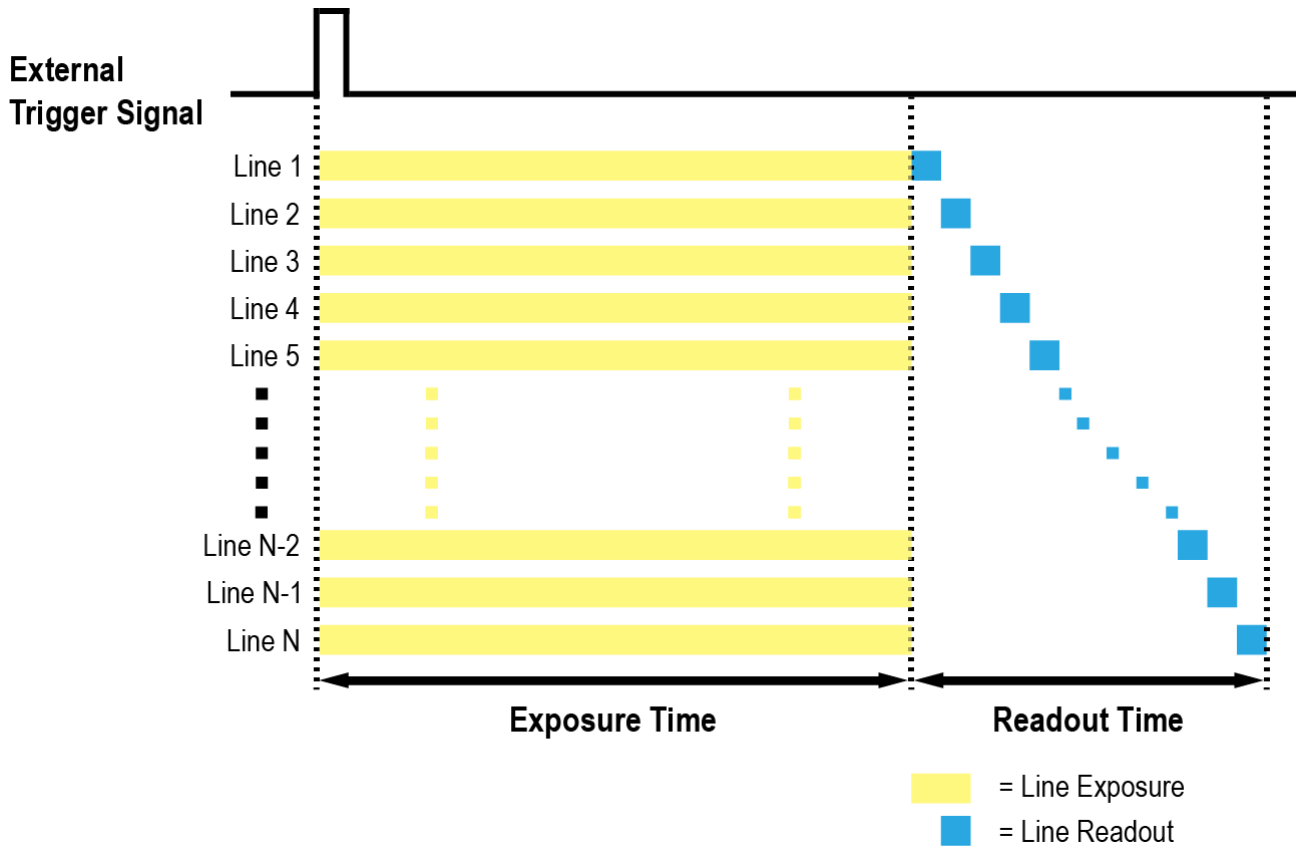

Figure 8.9   Global Shutter

8.7   Maximum Allowed Frame Rate

In general, the maximum allowed acquisition frame rate on the camera may be limited by several factors:

• The amount of time that it takes to transmit an acquired frame from the camera to your computer. The amount of time needed to transmit a frame depends on the bandwidth assigned to the camera.

• The amount of time it takes to read an acquired frame out of the image sensor and into the camera's frame buffer. This time varies depending on the setting for ROI. Frames with a smaller height and/or width take less time to read out of the sensor. The frame height and width are determined by the camera's **Height** and **Width** settings in the **Image Format Control**.

• The CXP Link Configuration. When the camera is set for a CXP Link Configuration that uses more channels, it can typically transfer data out of the camera faster than when it is set for a CXP Link Configuration that uses less channels.

• The exposure time for acquired frames. If you use very long exposure time, you can acquire fewer frames per second.

8.7.1   Increasing the Maximum Allowed Frame Rate

You may find that you would like to acquire frames at a rate higher than the maximum allowed with the camera's current settings. In this case, you must adjust one or more of the factors that can influence the maximum allowed frame rate and then check to see if the maximum allowed frame rate has increased.

• The time that it takes to transmit a frame out of the camera is the main limiting factor on the frame rate. You can decrease the frame transmission time (and thus increase the maximum allowed frame rate) by using the ROI feature. Decreasing the size of the Image ROI may increase the maximum allowed frame rate. If possible, decrease the height and/or width of the Image ROI.

• If you are using a CXP Link Configuration with a low number of channels, consider using a CXP Link Configuration with a high number of channels. This will usually increase the maximum allowed frame rate.

• If you are using normal exposure times and you are using the camera at its maximum resolution, your exposure time will not normally restrict the frame rate. However, if you are using long exposure times, it is possible that your exposure time is limiting the maximum allowed frame rate. If you are using a long exposure time, try using a shorter exposure time and see if the maximum allowed frame rate increases (You may need to compensate for a lower exposure time by using a brighter light source or increasing the opening of your lens aperture.).

ⓘ	A very long exposure time severely limits the camera's maximum allowed frame rate. As an example, assume that your camera is set to use a 1 second exposure time. In this case, because each frame acquisition will take at least 1 second to be completed, the camera will only be able to acquire a maximum of one frame per second.

9   Camera Features

9.1   Image Region of Interest

The Image Region of Interest (ROI) feature allows you to specify a portion of the sensor array. You can acquire only the frame data from the specified portion of the sensor array while preserving the same quality as you acquire a frame from the entire sensor array.

With the ROI feature, you can increase the maximum allowed frame rate by decreasing the **Width** and/or **Height** parameters. The ROI is referenced to the top left corner [origin (0, 0)] of the sensor array as shown below.
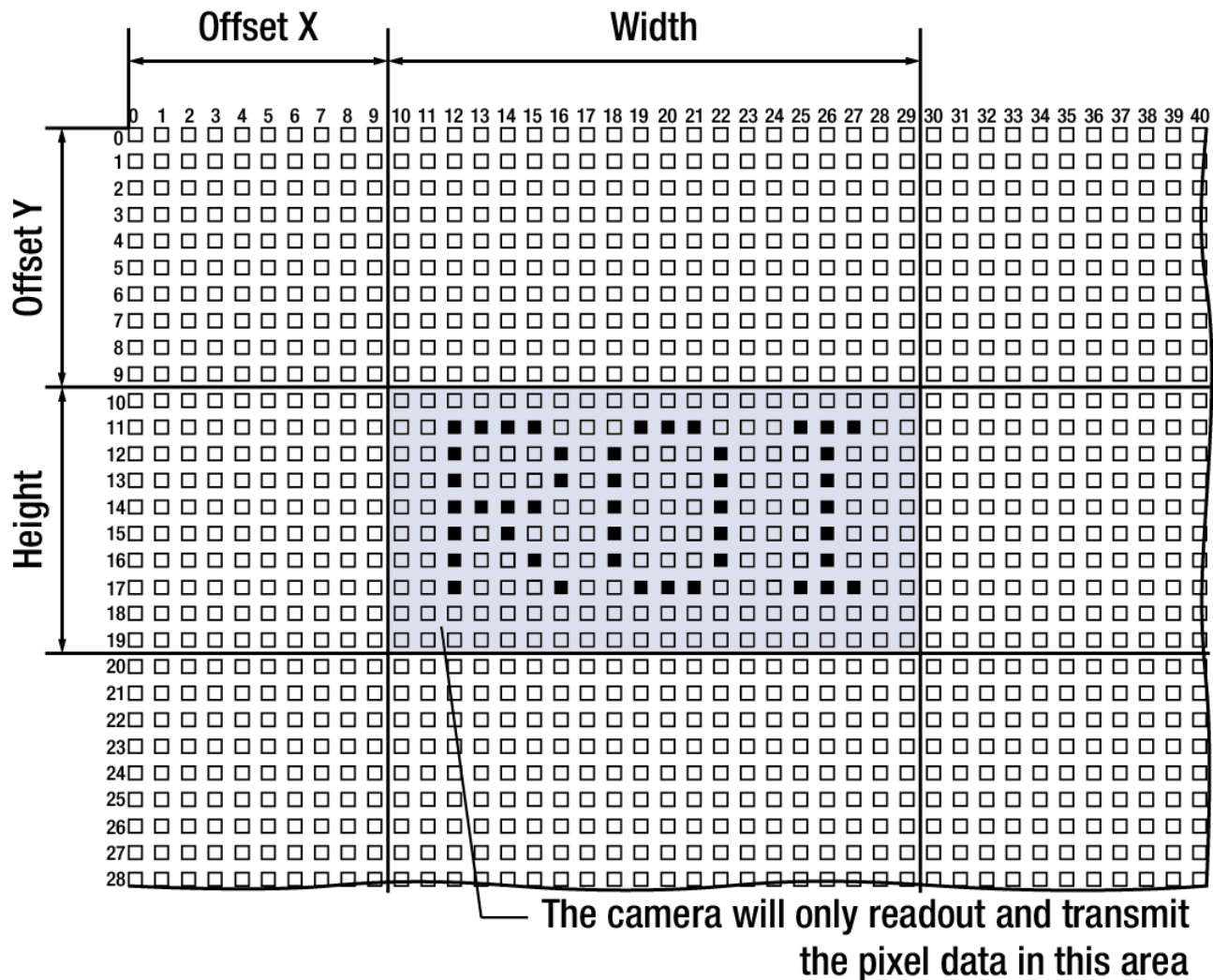

Figure 9.1   Region of Interest

The XML parameters related to ROI are as follows.

XML Parameters		Value	Description
ImageFormatControl	SensorWidth[a]	-	Effective width of the sensor
	SensorHeight[a]	-	Effective height of the sensor
	WidthMax	-	Maximum allowed width of the image with the current camera settings
	HeightMax	-	Maximum allowed height of the image with the current camera settings
	Width[b]	-	Sets the Width of the Image ROI.
	Height[b]	-	Sets the Height of the Image ROI.
	OffsetX[c]	-	Sets the horizontal offset from the origin to the Image ROI.
	OffsetY[c]	-	Sets the vertical offset from the origin to the Image ROI.

The unit for all parameters in this table is pixel.

a: Read only. User cannot change the value.

b: User configurable parameters for setting ROI

c: User configurable parameters for setting the origin of the ROI

Table 9.1   XML Parameters related to ROI

You can change the size of ROI by setting the **Width** and **Height** parameters in the **Image Format Control** category. You can also change the position of the ROI origin by setting the **Offset X** and **Offset Y** parameters. Make sure that the **Width** + **Offset X** value is less than the **Width Max** value, and the **Height** + **Offset Y** value is less than the **Height Max** value. You must set the size of the ROI first, and then set the Offset values since the **Width** and **Height** parameters are set to its maximum value by default.

• On the VC-17MX-61 H and VC-31MX-35 H cameras, the **Width** parameter must be set to a multiple of 16, and the **Height** parameter must be set to a multiple of 4.

The minimum allowed setting values for the ROI Width and Height are shown below.

Minimum Width	Minimum Height
64	4

Table 9.2   Minimum ROI Width and Height Settings

⚠️ CAUTION	When you change the Image ROI settings after executing the **Acquisition Start** command, the camera may acquire abnormal images. Change the Image ROI settings after executing the **Acquisition Stop** command.

On the VC-17MX-61 H camera, the maximum allowed frame rates depending on Horizontal and Vertical ROI changes are shown below.

ROI Size (H × V)	1 Channel	2 Channels	3 Channels
5440 × 4	383.2 fps	766.0 fps	1530.6 fps
5440 × 500	186.8 fps	328.0 fps	328.0 fps
5440 × 1000	102.2 fps	178.1 fps	178.1fps
5440 × 2000	53.6 fps	93.0 fps	93.0 fps
3136 × 3076	61.3 fps	61.3 fps	61.3 fps
4208 × 3076	45.8 fps	61.3 fps	61.3 fps
5440 × 3076	35.4 fps	61.3 fps	61.3 fps

Table 9.3   Maximum Frame Rates by VC-17MX-61 H ROI Changes (@8 bit Pixel Format)

On the VC-31MX-35 H camera, the maximum allowed frame rates depending on Horizontal and Vertical ROI changes are shown below.

ROI Size (H × V)	1 Channel	2 Channels	4 Channels
6464 × 4	351.2 fps	702.1 fps	1403.0 fps
6464 × 1000	86.7 fps	161.6 fps	161.6 fps
6464 × 2000	45.3 fps	84.1 fps	84.1 fps
6464 × 3000	30.6 fps	56.8 fps	56.8 fps
6464 × 4000	23.1 fps	42.9 fps	42.9 fps
3504 × 4852	35.3 fps	35.4 fps	35.4 fps
4512 × 4852	27.4 fps	35.4 fps	35.4 fps
5504 × 4852	22.5 fps	35.4 fps	35.4 fps
6464 × 4852	19.1 fps	35.4 fps	35.4 fps

Table 9.4   Maximum Frame Rates by VC-31MX-35 H ROI Changes (@8 bit Pixel Format)

CAUTION	Your CXP Frame Grabber may place additional restrictions on how the ROI location and size must be set. Refer to your CXP Frame Grabber user manual for more information.

9.2   Multi-ROI

The VC-17MX-61 H and VC-31MX-35 H cameras provide the Multi-ROI feature which allows you to define up to 8 regions of the sensor array. When an image is acquired, only the pixel information from the defined regions will be readout of the sensor. The pixel data read out of the regions will then be combined together and will be transmitted from the camera as a single image.

The XML parameters related to Multi-ROI are as follows.

XML Parameters		Value	Description
MultiROIControl	MultiROISelector	Region0 ~ Region7	Select the ROI to set.
	MultiROIMode	On/Off	Enables / Disables the selected ROI.
	MultiROIWidth	-	Width setting for the selected ROI
	MultiROIHeight	-	Height setting for the selected ROI
	MultiROIOffsetX	-	Horizontal offset from the origin to the selected ROI
	MultiROIOffsetY	-	Vertical offset from the origin to the selected ROI
	MultiROIValid[a]	-	Verifies the validation of the Multi-ROI setting values.
	MultiROIStatus	Active/Inactive	Displays the status of the Multi-ROI feature. • Active: The Multi-ROI feature is in use. • Inactive: The Multi-ROI feature is not in use.

The unit for all parameters in this table is pixel.

a: If the setting values for the Multi-ROI feature are valid, 'True' will be returned or the check box will be selected.

Table 9.5   XML Parameters related to Multi-ROI

It is recommended that you first set the **Multi-ROI Width** parameter, since all of the regions must be the same width. The next step in the setup process is to define each individual region as desired. Up to 8 regions can be set up ranging from 0 through 7. Use the **Multi-ROI Selector** parameter to select which ROI to set and then set the ROI to On / Off by using the **Multi-ROI Mode** parameter. Then, set the **Multi-ROI Offset X**, **Multi-ROI Offset Y** and **Multi-ROI Height** parameters to define each region.

In the figure below, for example, three regions have been set. With these settings, the camera would output an image as follows:

- MultiROI Width × the total height of the three regions (Region0 Height + Region1 Height +Region2 Height)
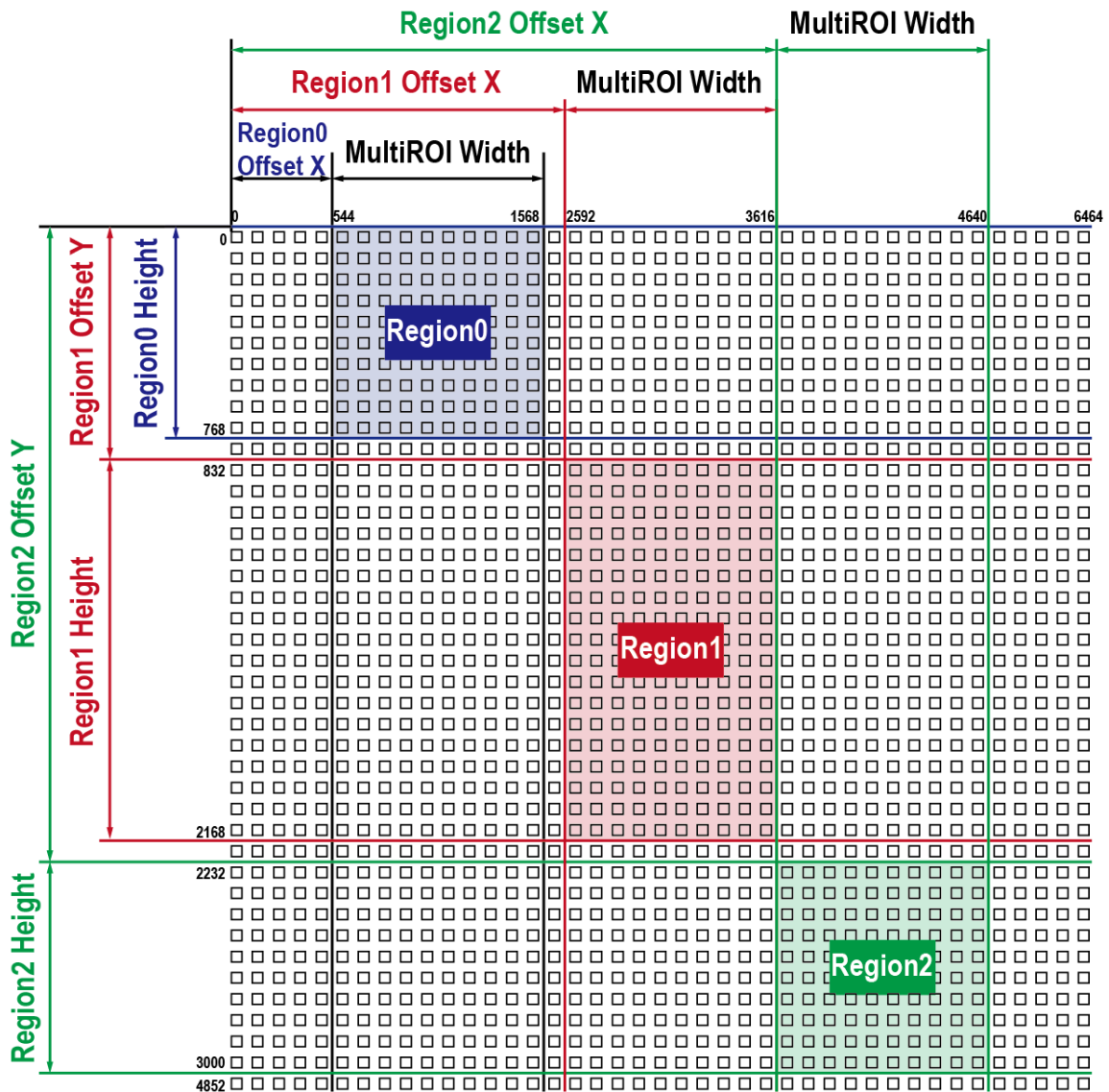
Figure 9.2   Multi-ROI

There are several things to keep in mind when setting the Multi-ROI feature on the VC-17MX-61 H and VC-31MX-35 H cameras:

- The sum of the Multi-ROI Offset X value plus the Multi-ROI Width value must not exceed the width of the camera's sensor.

- The sum of the Multi-ROI Offset Y value plus the Multi-ROI Height value must not exceed the height of the camera's sensor.

- The Multi-ROI Offset X and Multi-ROI Width value must be a multiple of 16.

- The Multi-ROI Offset Y and Multi-ROI Height value must be a multiple of 4.

- You can save the Multi-ROI setting values as a User Set and then load the values to the camera when desired. For more information refer to 9.24 User Set Control.

9.3   Binning (Monochrome Only)

The Binning has the effects of increasing the level value and decreasing resolution by summing the values of the adjacent pixels and sending them as one pixel. The XML parameters related to Binning are as follows.

XML Parameters		Value	Description
ImageFormatControl	BinningSelector	Sensor	Selects the Sensor for the binning engine. Applies the Binning in analog by the image sensor.
		Logic	N/A
	BinningHorizontalMode	Sum	Updated automatically according to the Binning Vertical Mode.
		Average	N/A
	BinningHorizontal	×1, ×2	Updated automatically according to the Binning Vertical.
	BinningVerticalMode	Sum	Adds pixel values from the adjacent pixels as specified in the Binning Vertical, and then sends them as one pixel.
		Average	N/A
	BinningVertical	×1, ×2	The number of vertical pixels to combine together.

Table 9.6   XML Parameters related to Binning

For example, if you set 2 × 2 binning, the camera's resolution is reduced to 1/4. If you set the **Binning Horizontal/Vertical Mode** to **Sum**, the maximum allowed resolution of the image is reduced to 1/2 and the responsivity of the camera is quadrupled. The **Width Max** and **Height Max** parameter, indicating the maximum allowed resolution of the image with the current camera settings, will be updated depending on the binning settings. The **Width**, **Height**, **Offset X** and **Offset Y** parameters also will be updated depending on the binning settings. You can verify the current resolution through the **Width** and **Height** parameters.

To apply the binning feature on the VC-17MX-61 H and VC-31MX-35 H cameras, you need to set the **Binning Vertical Mode** and **Binning Vertical** parameters. According to these values, the **Binning Horizontal Mode** and **Binning Horizontal** parameters will be updated automatically.
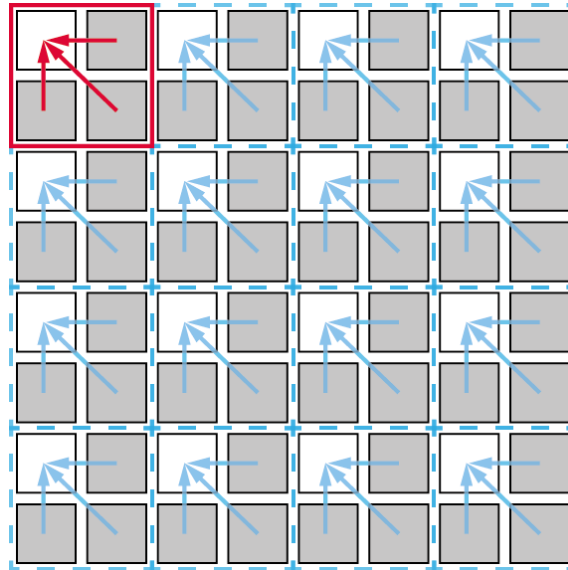

Figure 9.3   2 × 2 Binning

9.4   Frame Averaging

Frame Averaging is a digital image processing technique that is employed to enhance images contaminated by Shot Noise. Shot Noise is the noise associated with the random arrival of photons at an image sensor. It is a fundamental limit on noise performance in image sensors. By averaging a number (N) of frames, the Frame Averaging feature reduces Shot Noise and increases the signal to noise ratio (SNR) by a factor of $\sqrt{N}$. This decreases the frame rate by a factor of N. With the VC-17MX-61 H and VC-31MX-35 H cameras, you can average up to 16 frames, so that the signal to noise ratio will be increased by four times ($\sqrt{16} \equiv 12$ ㏈) and the frame rate will be decreased by a factor of 16.

The XML parameters related to Frame Averaging are as follows.

XML Parameters		Value	Description
FrameAveraging Control	FrameAveragingMode	Off	Disables the Frame Averaging feature.
		Average	Averages a number of frames as specified in the Frame Averaging Count parameter, and then outputs result images.
		Sum	Adds a number of frames as specified in the Frame Averaging Count parameter, and then outputs result images.
	FrameAveragingCount	2 ~ 16	Sets the number of frames to be used for the Frame Averaging feature.
	FrameAveragingReset	-	Resets the Frame Averaging feature and starts it again.
	FrameAveragingStatus	Disabled Idle Busy	Displays the status of the Frame Averaging feature. • Disabled: The Frame Averaging feature is disabled. • Idle: Waits for the first frame. • Busy: The Frame Averaging feature is in use.
	FrameAveraging CurrentCount	-	Displays the number of frames that have been used for the Frame Averaging feature.

Table 9.7   XML Parameters related to Frame Averaging Control

9.5 CXP Link Configuration

The VC-17MX-61 H and VC-31MX-35 H cameras must be connected to a CXP Frame Grabber installed in your computer via CoaXPress interface. CoaXPress interface allows you to connect a CXP Frame Grabber by using simple coax cabling and allows up to 6.25 Gbps data rate per cable. The VC-17MX-61 H and VC-31MX-35 H cameras support one master connection and up to three extension connections to configure a link. In compliance with the CoaXPress standard, the camera includes an automatic link detection mechanism (Plug and Play) to correctly detect the camera to CXP Frame Grabber connections.
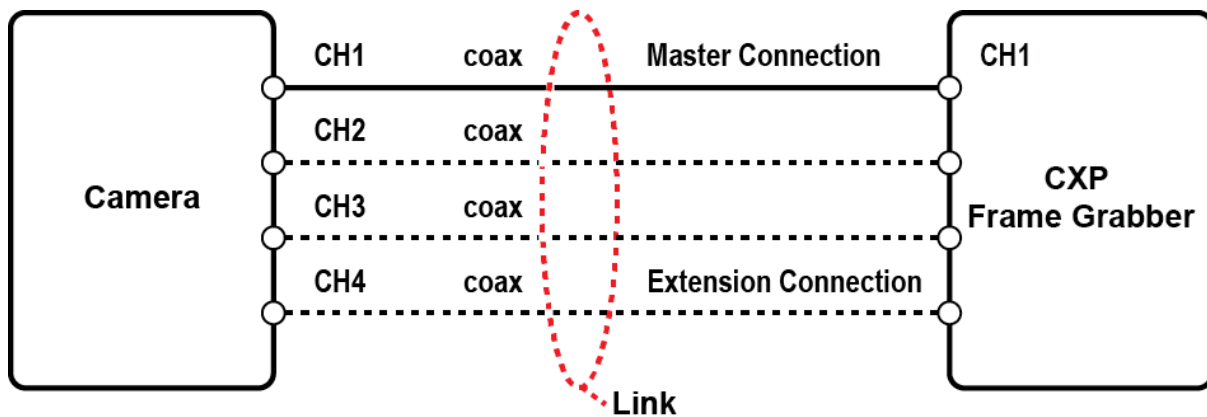

Figure 9.4   CXP Link Configuration

The XML parameters related to the link configuration between the camera and CXP Frame Grabber are as follows.

XML Parameters		Value	Description
CoaXPress	CxpLinkConfigurationPreferred	Read Only	• Displays bit rate and the number of connections to be set for the link configuration between the camera and Host (Frame Grabber) while discovering device. • Saves the current CxpLinkConfiguration value as the CxpLinkConfigurationPreferred value when you execute the User Set Save parameter.
	CxpLinkConfiguration	CXP6_X1 CXP6_X2 CXP6_X4	Sets bit rate and the number of connections for the link configuration. ex) CXP6_X4: Four connections running at a maximum of CXP-6 speed (6.25 Gbps)

Table 9.8   XML Parameters related to CXP Link Configuration

9.6   Pixel Format

You can determine the pixel format (8 bits, 10 bits or 12 bits) of image data transmitted from the camera by using the **Pixel Format** parameter.

The XML parameter related to Pixel Format is as follows.

XML Parameter		Description
ImageFormatControl	PixelFormat	Sets the pixel format supported by the device.

Table 9.9   XML Parameter related to Pixel Format

The available pixel formats on the monochrome and color cameras are as follows.

Mono Sensor	Color Sensor
• Mono 8	• Mono 8
• Mono 10	• Mono 10
• Mono 12	• Mono 12
	• Bayer RG 8
	• Bayer RG 10
	• Bayer RG 12

Table 9.10   Pixel Format Values

ⓘ	Pixels tend to be more over-saturated with the 8 bit Pixel Format than with the 10 or 12 bit Pixel Format. This is true because the saturation capacity with the 8 bit Pixel Format is a quarter of that with the 10 or 12 bit Pixel Format.

9.7   Data ROI (Color Camera)

The White Balance Auto feature provided by the color camera uses the pixel data from a Data Region of Interest (ROI) to adjust the related parameters. The XML parameters related to Data ROI are as follows.

XML Parameters		Value	Description
DataRoiControl	RoiSelector	WhiteBalanceAuto	• Selects a Data ROI used for White Balance Auto. • Only available on color cameras
	RoiOffsetX	–	X coordinate of start point ROI
	RoiOffsetY		Y coordinate of start point ROI
	RoiWidth	–	Width of ROI
	RoiHeight	–	Height of ROI

Table 9.11   XML Parameters related to Data ROI

Only the pixel data from the area of overlap between the Data ROI by your settings and the Image ROI will be effective if you use the Image ROI and Data ROI at the same time. The effective ROI is determined as shown in the figure below.
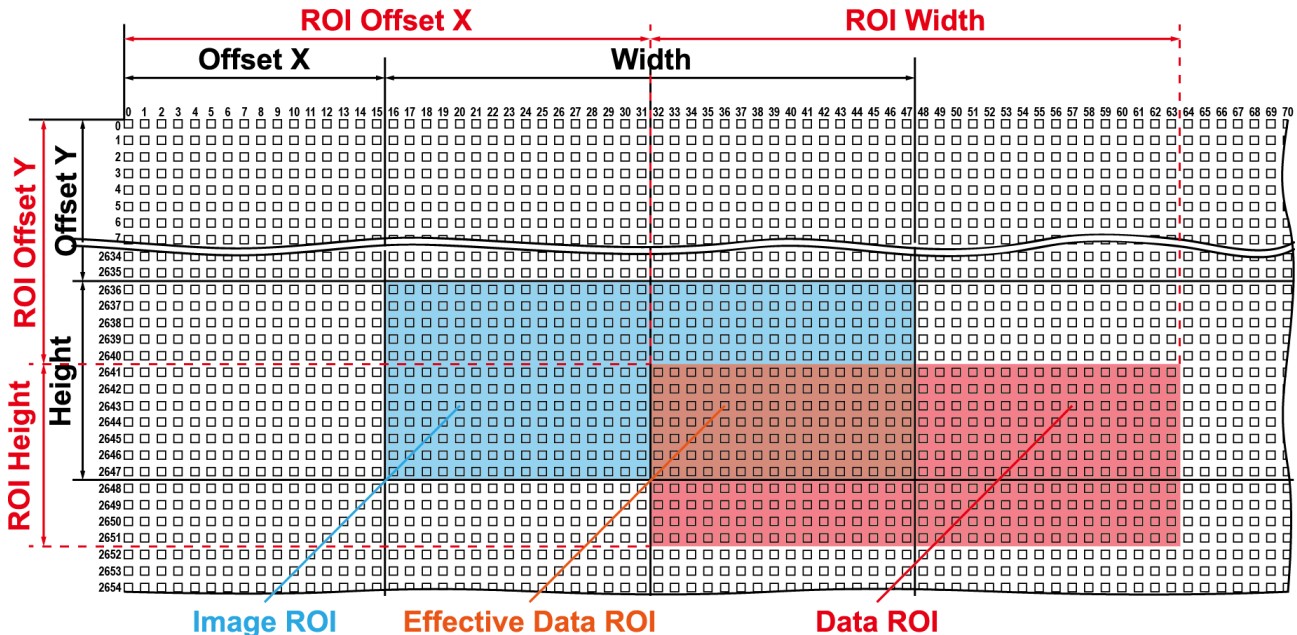

Figure 9.5   Effective Data ROI

9.8   White Balance (Color Camera)

The color camera includes the white balance capability to adjust the color balance of the images acquired from the image sensor. With the white balancing scheme used on the VC-17MX-61 H and VC-31MX-35 H cameras, the Red, Green and Blue intensities can be adjusted individually. You can set the intensity of each color by using the **Balance Ratio** parameter. The Balance Ratio value can range from 1.0 to 4.0. If the **Balance Ratio** parameter is set to 1.0 for a color, the intensity of the color will be unaffected by the white balance mechanism. If the **Balance Ratio** parameter is set to greater than 1.0, the intensity of the color will be proportionally increased to the ratio.

For example, if the Balance Ratio is set to 1.5, the intensity of that color will be increased by 50%.

The XML parameters related to White Balance are as follows.

XML Parameters		Value	Description
AnalogControl	BalanceRatioSelector	Red	A Balance Ratio value will be applied to red pixels.
		Green	A Balance Ratio value will be applied to green pixels.
		Blue	A Balance Ratio value will be applied to blue pixels.
	BalanceRatio	1.0× ~ 4.0×	Adjusts the ratio of the selected color.

Table 9.12   XML Parameters related to White Balance

9.8.1   Balance White Auto

The Balance White Auto feature is implemented on the color camera. It will control the white balance of the image acquired from the color camera according to the GreyWorld algorithm. Before using the **Balance White Auto** feature, you need to set the Data ROI. If you do not set the Data ROI, the pixel data from the Image ROI will be used to control the white balance. As soon as the **Balance White Auto** parameter is set to **Once**, the Balance Ratio values for Red and Blue will be automatically adjusted to adjust the white balance by referring to Green. The XML parameter related to Balance White Auto is as follows.

XML Parameter		Value	Description
AnalogControl	BalanceWhiteAuto	Off	Balance White Auto Off
		Once	White Balance is adjusted once and then Off.

Table 9.13   XML Parameter related to Balance White Auto

9.9   Gain and Black Level

Increasing the **Gain** parameter increases all pixel values of the image. This results in a higher grey value output from the camera for a given amount of output from the image sensor.

1.   Selects the Gain Control (Digital All is only available) to be adjusted by using the **Gain Selector** parameter.
2.   Sets the Gain parameter to the desired value.

Adjusting the **Black Level** parameter will result in an offset to the pixel values output from the camera.

1.   Selects the Black Level Control (Digital All is only available) to be adjusted by using the **Black Level Selector** parameter.
2.   Sets the Black Level parameter to the desired value.

The XML parameters related to Gain and Black Level are as follows.

XML Parameters		Value	Description
Analog Control	GainSelector	Digital All	Applies the Gain value to all digital channels.
	Gain	1.0× ~ 32.0×	Sets a digital gain value.
	BlackLevelSelector	Digital All	Applies the Black Level value to all digital channels.
	BlackLevel	0 ~ 255	Sets a black level value (The setting range is based on the 12-bit pixel format.).

Table 9.14   XML Parameters related to Gain and Black Level

9.10 Defective Pixel Correction

The CMOS sensor may have defect pixels which cannot properly react to the light. The VC-17MX-61 H and VC-31MX-35 H cameras provide a feature to correct the defect pixels to enhance the quality of output images. Defect pixel information of the CMOS used for each camera is saved in the camera during the manufacturing process. If you want to add defect pixel information, it is required to enter the coordinate of new defect pixel into the camera. For more information, refer to Appendix A.

9.10.1 Correction Method

A correction value for a defect pixel is calculated based on valid pixel values adjacent in the same line.
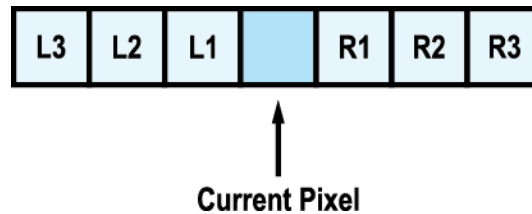

Figure 9.6   Location of Defect Pixel to be corrected

If the Current Pixel is a defect pixel as shown in the figure above, the correction value for this pixel is obtained as shown in the following table depending on whether surrounding pixels are defect pixels or not.

Adjacent Defect Pixel (s)	Correction Value of Current Pixel
None	(L1 + R1) / 2
L1	R1
R1	L1
L1, R1	(L2 + R2) / 2
L1, R1, R2	L2
L2, L1, R1	R2
L2, L1, R1, R2	(L3 + R3) / 2
L2, L1, R1, R2, R3	L3
L3, L2, L1, R1, R2	R3

Table 9.15   Calculation of Defect Pixel Correction Value

9.11 Photo Response Non-uniformity Correction

In theory, when a digital camera acquires images with the camera viewing a uniform light-colored target in bright light, all of the pixel values in the image should be near the maximum grey value and they should be equal.
In practice, however, slight variations in the performance of the pixels in the sensor, variations in the optics, and variations in the lighting will cause some variations in the pixel values output from the camera. This variation is known as Photo Response Non-Uniformity (PRNU). The VC-17MX-61 H and VC-31MX-35 H cameras provide the PRNU correction feature.
The XML parameters related to PRNU are as follows.

XML Parameters		Value	Description
PRNU	PRNUDataSelector	Default	Selects Default as a non-volatile memory location to load PRNU data from.
		Space1 - 3	Selects a user-defined location as a non-volatile memory location to save PRNU data to or load PRNU data from.
	PRNUDataGenerate	−	Generates the PRNU data for the current camera settings.
	PRNUDataSave	−	Saves the generated PRNU data in the non-volatile memory. • The generated data by executing the **PRNU Data Generate** command are saved in the volatile memory so that the data are lost if the camera is reset or if power is turned off. To use the data after the camera is powered on or reset, save it in the non-volatile memory.
	PRNUDataLoad	−	Loads the PRNU data from the non-volatile memory into the volatile memory.

Table 9.16   XML Parameters related to PRNU

9.11.1   Generating and Saving User PRNU Correction Values

To generate and save user-defined PRNU correction values, use the following procedure.

ℹ	• To generate the optimum PRNU data,
	   ▫ set the FFC feature to Off before generating PRNU correction values.
	   ▫ the grey reference image must be acquired at uniform illumination. We strongly recommend that you use a high quality light source to deliver uniform illumination. Standard illumination may not be appropriate.
	• The PRNU correction values stored in Default are optimized for use in typical situations and will provide good camera performance in most cases. Use of the values stored in Default is recommended.

1. To generate PRNU correction values suitable for your operating conditions, set the ROI to the actual settings you will be using during normal operation. We strongly recommend that you use the Default PRNU correction values stored in Default, if you cannot set up the uniform illumination.

2. Without mounting a lens on the camera, place a uniform illumination (e.g. backlight) in the field of view of the camera. Set up the camera as you would for normal operation. We recommend that you make adjustments to achieve the digital output level in a range from 150 to 200 (Gain: 1.00 at 8 bit).

3. Begin acquiring images by setting the camera for the Free-Run mode.

4. Execute the **PRNU Data Generate** command to generate PRNU correction values for the current camera settings.

5. The generated PRNU correction values will be activated and saved in the camera's volatile memory.

6. To save the generated PRNU correction values in the camera's Flash (non-volatile) memory, use the **PRNU Data Selector** parameter to specify a location to save the PRNU correction values, and then execute the **PRNU Data Save** command. The previous PRNU values saved in the memory will be overwritten.
To disregard the generated PRNU correction values and load the existing values in the Flash memory, use the **PRNU Data Selector** parameter to select a desired PRNU correction values, and then execute the **PRNU Data Load** command.

9.12 Flat Field Correction

The Flat Field Correction feature improves the image uniformity when you acquire a non-uniformity image due to external conditions. The Flat Field Correction feature can be summarized by the following equation:

```
IC = (IR × M) / IF


IC: Level value of corrected image

IR: Level value of original image

M:  Target value of image after correction

IF: Level value of Flat Field data
```

Under actual use conditions, generate Flat Field Correction data and save the Flat Field Correction data into the camera's non-volatile memory according to the following procedure.

1. Select **Auto** or **User Set** by using the **Flat Field Target Selector** parameter.
    - □ **Auto**:   The camera automatically adjusts the target value of the image after correction.
    - □ **User Set**: Allows you to set the user-defined target value of the image by using the **Flat Field Target Level** parameter.
2. Execute the **Flat Field Data Generate** parameter.
    After executing the **Flat Field Data Generate** parameter, you must acquire one image to generate the scaled-down Flat Field correction data.
3. Use the **Flat Field Data Selector** parameter to specify a location to save the generated Flat Field correction data.
4. Execute the **Flat Field Data Save** parameter to save the generated Flat Field correction data into the non-volatile memory. The scaled-down Flat Field correction data will be expanded and then applied as shown in the Figure 9.8 when it is used for correction.
    To disregard the generated Flat Field correction data and use the previous Flat Field correction data, execute the **Flat Field Data Load** parameter before executing the **Flat Field Data Save** parameter.
5. Set the **Flat Field Correction** parameter to **On** to apply the Flat Field correction data to the camera.

<table>
<tr><td>

⚠️
CAUTION

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- It is recommended that you enable the **Defective Pixel Correction** feature before generating the Flat Field correction data.
- Before executing the **Flat Field Data Generate** parameter, you must set the camera as follows:
  - ▫ OffsetX, Y: 0
  - ▫ Width, Height: Maximum values
- After executing an **Acquisition Start** command, you need to operate the camera in the free-run mode or apply a trigger signal to acquire an image.

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FFC for the color cameras

When you set the **Pixel Format** parameter to a Bayer pattern (Bayer RG 8/10/12) and enable the Flat Field Correction feature on the color camera, the FFC will be performed for each color pixel (red, green1, green2 and blue) separately. This significantly removes image artifacts to improve pixel to pixel color uniformity.

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</table>

The XML parameters related to Flat Field Correction are as follows.

XML Parameters		Value	Description
FlatField Control	FlatFieldCorrection	Off	Disables the Flat Field Correction feature.
		On	Enables the Flat Field Correction feature.
	FlatFieldDataSelector	Space0 – Space23	Selects a location to save Flat Field data to or load Flat Field data from. • Space0 – Space23: User defined locations
	FlatFieldTargetSelector	Auto	Auto-adjusts the target value of the image after correction.
		User Set	Manually sets the target value of the image after correction.
	FlatFieldTargetLevel	1 - 4095	Sets the target value of the image after correction when **Flat Field Target Selector** is set to **User Set**. • The setting range is based on the 12-bit Pixel Format.
	FlatFieldDataGenerate	-	Generates the Flat Field data.
	FlatFieldDataSave	–	Saves the generated Flat Field correction data in the non-volatile memory. • The data generated by executing the **Flat Field Data Generate** parameter are saved in the volatile memory so that the data are lost if the camera is reset or if power is turned off. To use the data after the camera is powered on or reset, save them in the non-volatile memory.
	FlatFieldDataLoad	–	Loads the Flat Field correction data from the non-volatile memory into the volatile memory.

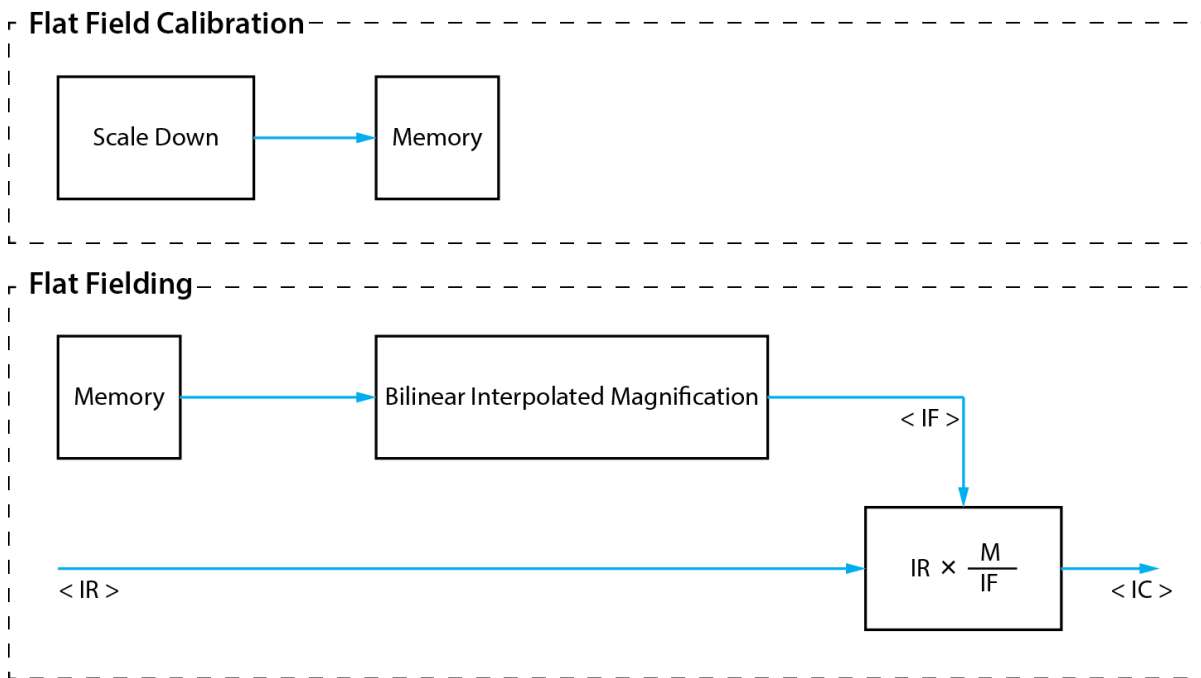**Table 9.17   XML Parameters related to Flat Field Correction**

Flat Field Calibration

Scale Down → Memory

Flat Fielding

Memory → Bilinear Interpolated Magnification

< IF >

< IR >

$$IR \times \frac{M}{IF}$$

< IC >

Figure 9.7   Generation and Application of Flat Field Data

copied   copied   copied   copied

Magnified Image
Boundary

block of pixels

block of pixels

scaled down data

copied

copied

Magnified Image
Boundary
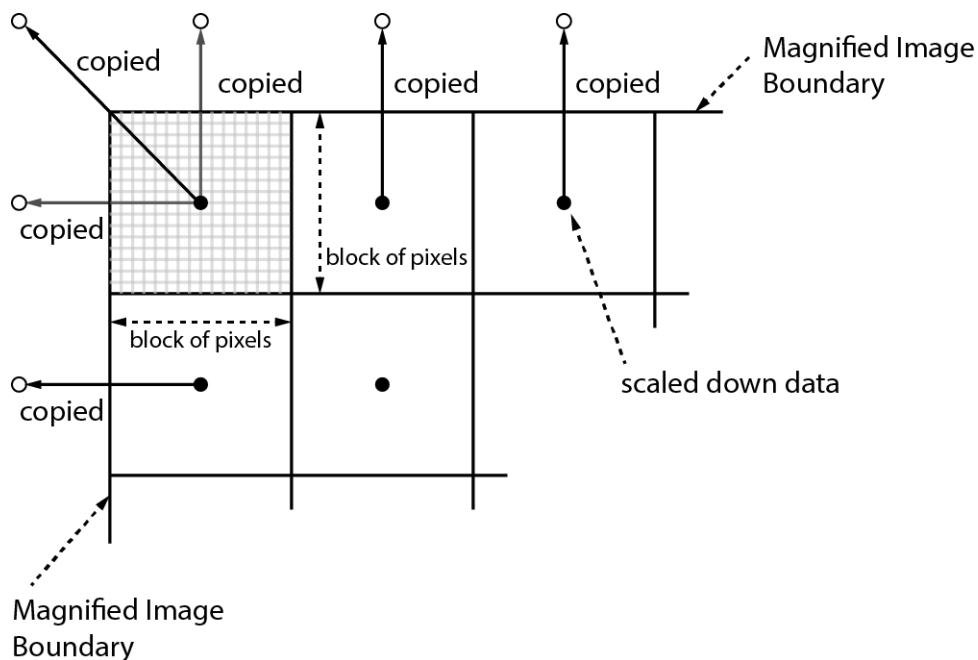
Figure 9.8   Bilinear Interpolated Magnification

9.12.1   Flat Field Data Selector

As mentioned above, the generated Flat Field correction data are stored in the camera's volatile memory and the data are lost if the camera is reset or powered off. To use the generated Flat Field correction data after the camera is powered on or reset, you need to save them in the camera's non-volatile memory. The VC-17MX-61 H and VC-31MX-35 H cameras provide 24 reserved locations in the camera's non-volatile memory available for saving and loading the Flat Field correction data. You can use the **Flat Field Data Selector** parameter to select a location as desired.
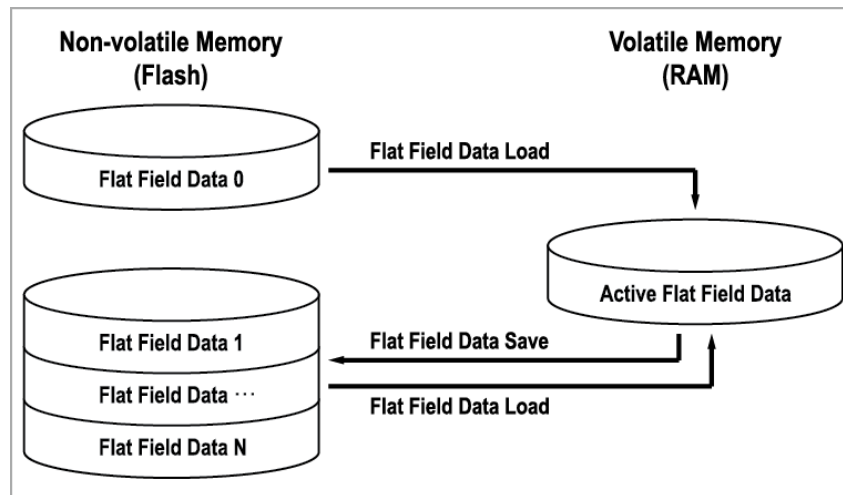
Figure 9.9   Flat Field Data Selector

Saving Flat Field Data

In order to save the active Flat Field data into a reserved location in the camera's Flash memory, follow the procedure below.

1.   Use the **Flat Field Data Selector** parameter to specify a location to save the active Flat Field data.
2.   Execute the **Flat Field Data Save** parameter to save the active Flat Field data to the selected location.

Loading Flat Field Data

If you saved Flat Field correction data into the camera's non-volatile memory, you could load the saved Flat Field correction data from the camera's non-volatile memory into the camera's active Flat Field data location.

1.   Use the **Flat Field Data Selector** parameter to specify a reserved location whose Flat Field correction data will be loaded into the camera's active Flat Field data location.
2.   Execute the **Flat Field Data Load** parameter to load the selected Flat Field correction data into the active Flat Field data location.

9.13 Digital I/O Control

The Control I/O receptacle of the camera can be operated in various modes.

The XML parameters related to Digital I/O Control are as follows.

XML Parameters		Value	Description
DigitalIOControl	LineSelector	Line0	Selects the number 1 pin of the camera's Control I/O receptacle as an input line.
		Line1	Selects the number 4 pin of the camera's Control I/O receptacle as an output line.
	LineMode	Input	Sets the Line Mode of the selected physical line (1) to Input.
		Output	Sets the Line Mode of the selected physical line (4) to Output.
	LineInverter	FALSE	Disables inversion on the output signal of the line.
		TRUE	Enables inversion on the output signal of the line.
	LineSource	Off	Disables the line output.
		ExposureActive	Outputs pulse signals indicating the current exposure time.
		FrameActive	Outputs pulse signals indicating a frame readout time.
		UserOutput0	Outputs pulse signals set by User Output Value.
		Timer0Active	Outputs user-defined Timer signals as pulse signals.
	UserOutputValue	FALSE	Sets the bit state of the line to Low.
		TRUE	Sets the bit state of the line to High.
	DebounceTime	0 – 1,000,000	Sets a Debounce Time in microseconds (Default: 0.5 μs).

Table 9.18　XML Parameters related to Digital I/O Control

When you set the **Line Source** to **User Output0**, you can use the user setting values as output signals.
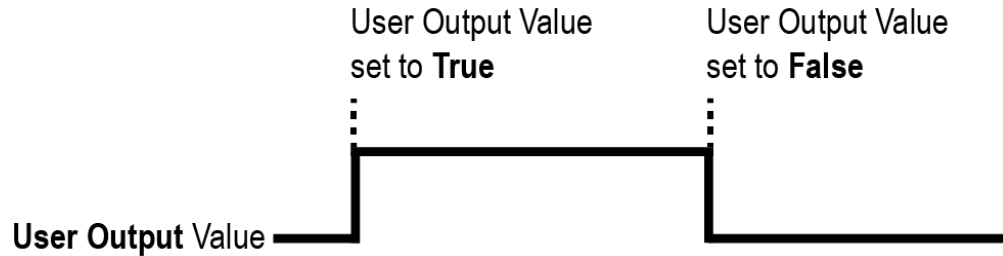

Figure 9.10   User Output

The camera can provide an Exposure Active output signal. The signal goes high when the exposure time for each frame acquisition begins and goes low when the exposure time ends as shown in the figure below. This signal can be used as a flash trigger and is also useful when you are operating a system where either the camera or the object being imaged is movable. Typically, you do not want the camera to move during exposure. You can monitor the Exposure Active signal to know when exposure is taking place and thus know when to avoid moving the camera.
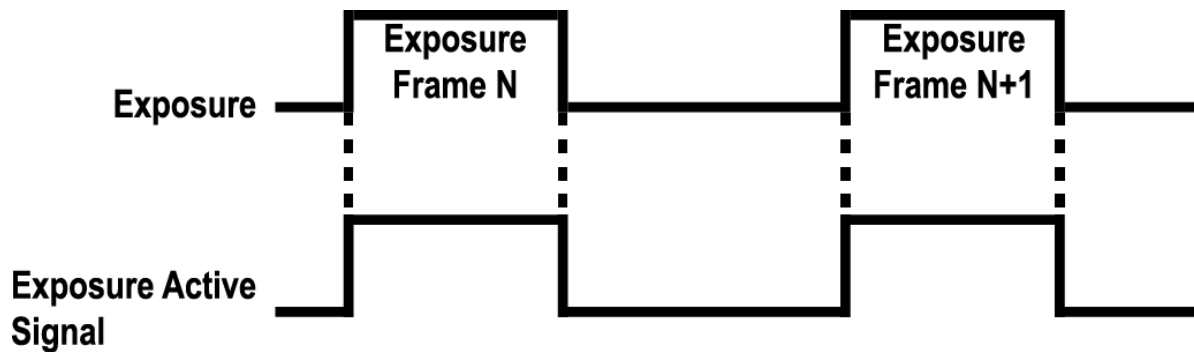

Figure 9.11   Exposure Active Signal

9.13.1   Debounce

The Debounce feature of the VC-17MX-61 H and VC-31MX-35 H cameras allows to supply only valid signals to the camera by discriminating between valid and invalid input signals. The **Debounce Time** parameter specifies the minimum time that an input signal must remain High or Low in order to be considered as a valid input signal. When you use the Debounce feature, be aware that there is a delay between the point where the valid input signal arrives and the point where the signal becomes effective. The duration of the delay is determined by the Debounce Time parameter setting value. When you set the **Debounce Time** parameter, High and Low signals shorter than the setting value are considered invalid and ignored as shown in the figure below.
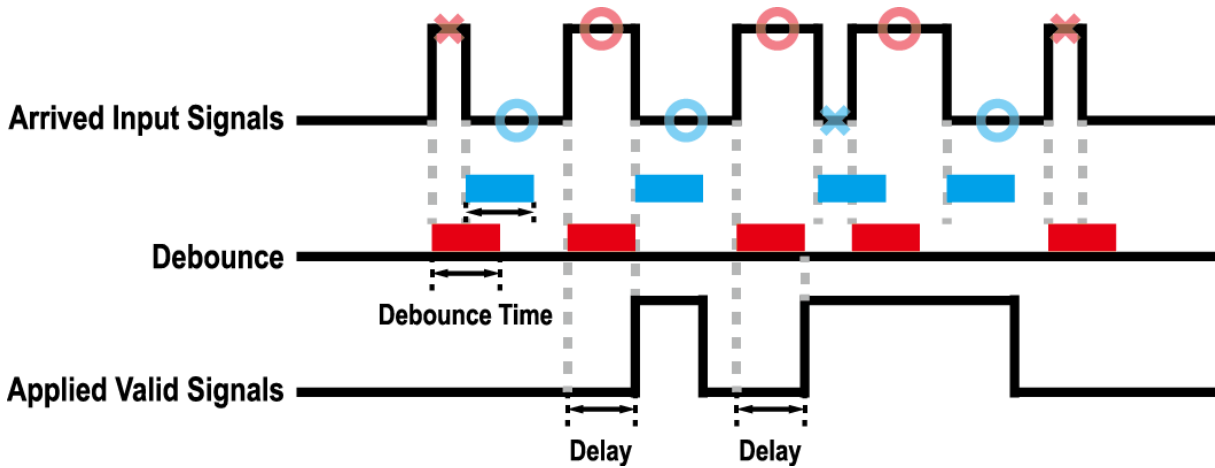

Figure 9.12   Debounce

The XML parameter related to Debounce Time is as follows.

XML Parameter		Value	Description
DigitalIOControl	DebounceTime	0 – 1,000,000 μs	Sets a Debounce Time in microseconds. (Default: 0.5 μs)

Table 9.19   XML Parameter related to Debounce Time

9.14 Timer Control

When the **Line Source** parameter is set to **Timer0Active**, the camera can provide output signals by using the Timer. On the VC-17MX-61 H and VC-31MX-35 H cameras, the Frame Active, Exposure Active event or external trigger signal is available as Timer source signal.
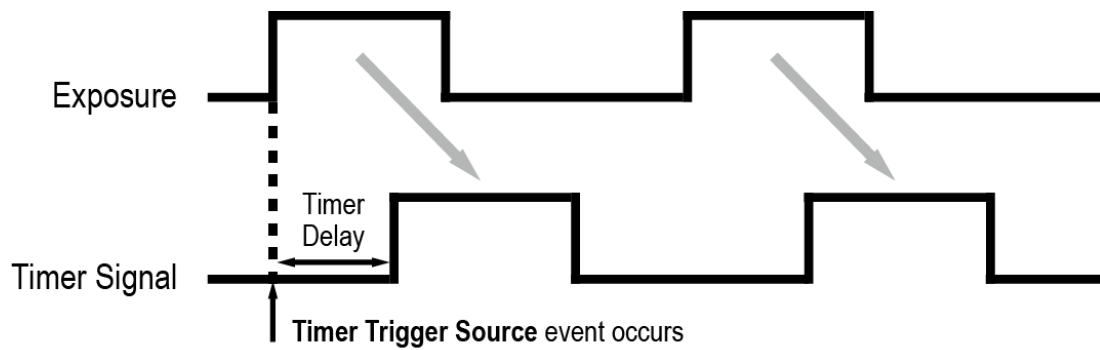
The XML parameters related to Timer are as follows.

XML Parameters		Value	Description
CounterAnd TimerControl	TimerDuration	1 – 60,000,000 μs	Sets the duration of the Timer output signal when the Timer Trigger Activation is set to Falling/Rising Edge.
	TimerDelay	0 – 60,000,000 μs	Sets the delay time to be applied before starting the Timer.
	TimerReset	-	Resets the Timer and starts it again.
	TimerStatus	TimerIdle	Indicates that the Timer is in idle state.
		TimerTriggerWait	Indicates that the Timer is waiting for a trigger signal.
		TimerActive	Indicates that the Timer is in active state.
	TimerTrigger Source	Off	Disables the Timer trigger.
		ExposureActive	Sets the Timer to use the current exposure time as the source signal.
		FrameActive	Sets the Timer to use a frame readout time as the source signal.
		Line0	Sets the Timer to use the external trigger signal as the source signal.
	TimerTrigger Activation	RisingEdge	Specifies that a rising edge of the selected trigger signal will act as the Timer trigger.
		FallingEdge	Specifies that a falling edge of the selected trigger signal will act as the Timer trigger.
		LevelHigh	Specifies that the Timer output signal will be valid as long as the selected trigger signal is High.
		LevelLow	Specifies that the Timer output signal will be valid as long as the selected trigger signal is Low.

Table 9.20   XML Parameters related to Timer Control

For example, when the Timer Trigger Source is set to Exposure Active and the Timer Trigger Activation is set to Level High, the Timer will act as follows:

1. When the source signals set by the Timer Trigger Source parameter are applied, the Timer will start operations.
2. The delay set by the Timer Delay parameter begins to expire.
3. When the delay expires, the Timer signal goes high as long as the source signal is high.

Figure 9.13   Timer Signal

9.15 Cooling Control

A fan is installed on the rear panel of the camera to radiate heat. You can set the fan to turn on or off. You can also set the fan to turn on when a specified internal temperature is reached.

The XML parameters related to Cooling Control are as follows.

XML Parameters		Value	Description
CoolingControl	TargetTemperature	-10℃ - 80℃	Sets the temperature to operate the fan when the FanOperationMode is set to Temperature.
	FanOperationMode	Off	Turns off the fan.
		On	Turns on the fan.
		Temperature	Turns on the fan when the internal temperature exceeds the value set in the TargetTemperature parameter.
	FanSpeed	-	Displays the current Fan RPM.

Table 9.21   XML Parameters related to Cooling Control

9.16 Temperature Monitor

The camera has an embedded sensor chip to monitor the internal temperature.

The XML parameters related to Device Temperature are as follows.

XML Parameters		Value	Description
DeviceControl	DeviceTemperatureSelector	Mainboard	Sets a temperature measuring spot to the mainboard.
	DeviceTemperature	-	Displays device temperature in Celsius.

Table 9.22   XML Parameters related to Device Temperature

9.17 Status LED

A LED is installed on the rear panel of the camera to inform the operation status of the camera. LED status and corresponding camera status are as follows:

Status LED	Description
Steady Red	The camera is not initialized.
Slow Flashing Red	A CXP Link is not configured.
Fast Flashing Orange	The camera is checking a CXP Link configuration.
Steady Green	A CXP Link is configured.
Fast Flashing Green	The camera is transmitting image data.

Table 9.23   Status LED

9.18 Test Pattern

To check whether the camera operates normally or not, it can be set to output test patterns generated in the camera, instead of image data from the image sensor. Four types of test patterns are available; images with different values in horizontal direction (Grey Horizontal Ramp), images with different values in diagonal direction (Grey Diagonal Ramp), moving images with different values in diagonal direction (Grey Diagonal Ramp Moving) and images with different values in horizontal direction output from the image sensor (Sensor Specific).
The XML parameter related to Test Pattern is as follows.

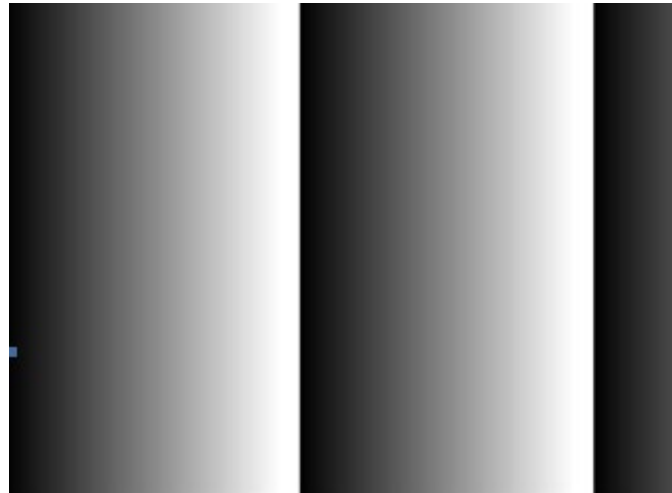| XML Parameter		Value	Description
ImageFormatControl	TestPattern	Off	Disables the Test Pattern feature.
		GreyHorizontalRamp	Sets to Grey Horizontal Ramp.
		GreyDiagonalRamp	Sets to Grey Diagonal Ramp.
		GreyDiagonalRampMoving	Sets to Grey Diagonal Ramp Moving.
		SensorSpecific	Sets to the Test Pattern generated by the image sensor.

Table 9.24   XML Parameter related to Test Pattern

Figure 9.14   Grey Horizontal Ramp

Figure 9.15   Grey Diagonal Ramp
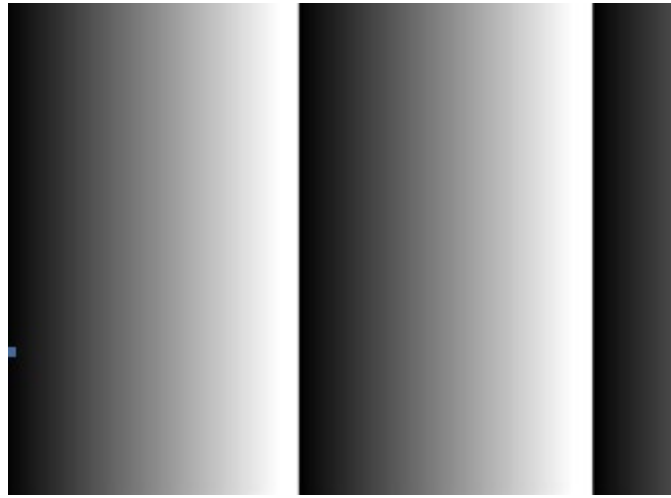

Figure 9.16   Grey Diagonal Ramp Moving

Figure 9.17   Sensor Specific

| ⚠️ CAUTION	The test pattern may look different because the region of the test pattern may vary depending on the camera's resolution settings.

9.19 Reverse X

The Reverse X feature lets you flip images horizontally. This feature is available in all operation modes of the camera. The XML parameter related to Reverse X is as follows.

XML Parameter		Value	Description
ImageFormatControl	ReverseX	FALSE	Disables the Reverse X feature.
		TRUE	Flips images horizontally.

Table 9.25   XML Parameter related to Reverse X

Figure 9.18   Original Image
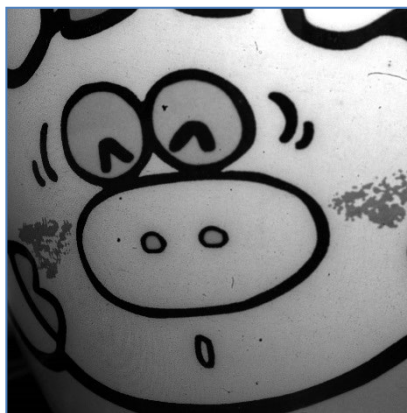
Figure 9.19   Reverse X Image

9.20 Reverse Y

The Reverse Y feature lets you flip images vertically. This feature is available in all operation modes of the camera. The XML parameter related to Reverse Y is as follows.

XML Parameter		Value	Description
ImageFormatControl	ReverseY	FALSE	Disables the Reverse Y feature.
		TRUE	Flips images vertically.

Table 9.26   XML Parameter related to Reverse Y

Figure 9.20   Original Image

Figure 9.21   Reverse Y Image

⚠️ CAUTION	• When you use the **Reverse Y** feature, you must generate camera's FFC data again. • When the **Pixel Format** parameter is set to **Bayer** and the **Reverse Y** feature is enabled on the color camera, the alignment of the color filter will be changed.

9.21 Device User ID

You can input user-defined information up to 16 bytes.

The XML parameter related to Device User ID is as follows.

XML Parameter		Description
DeviceControl	DeviceUserID	Input user-defined information (16 bytes).

Table 9.27   XML Parameter related to Device User ID

9.22 Device Reset

Resets the camera physically to power off and on.

The XML parameter related to Device Reset is as follows.

XML Parameter		Description
DeviceControl	DeviceReset	Resets the camera physically.

Table 9.28   XML Parameter related to Device Reset

9.23 Field Upgrade

The camera provides a feature to upgrade the Firmware and FPGA logic through the CoaXPress interface without disassembling the camera in the field. Refer to Appendix B for more details about how to upgrade.

9.24 User Set Control

You can save the current camera settings to the camera's internal Flash memory. You can also load the camera settings from the camera's internal Flash memory. The camera provides two setups to save and three setups to load settings.

The XML parameters related to User Set Control are as follows.

XML Parameters		Value	Description
UserSetControl	UserSetSelector	Default	Selects the Factory Default settings.
		UserSet1	Selects the User Set1 settings.
		UserSet2	Selects the User Set2 settings.
	UserSetLoad	-	Loads the User Set specified by User Set Selector to the camera.
	UserSetSave	-	Saves the current settings to the User Set specified by User Set Selector. • The Default is a Factory Default settings and allowed to load only.
	UserSetDefault	Default	Applies the Factory Default settings when reset.
		User Set1	Applies the User Set1 settings when reset.
		User Set2	Applies the User Set2 settings when reset.

Table 9.29   XML Parameters related to User Set Control

The camera settings stored in the Default can be loaded into the camera's workspace but cannot be changed. The settings set in the workspace will be lost if the camera is reset or powered off. To use the current setting values in the workspace after a reset, you must save the settings to one of the user spaces.
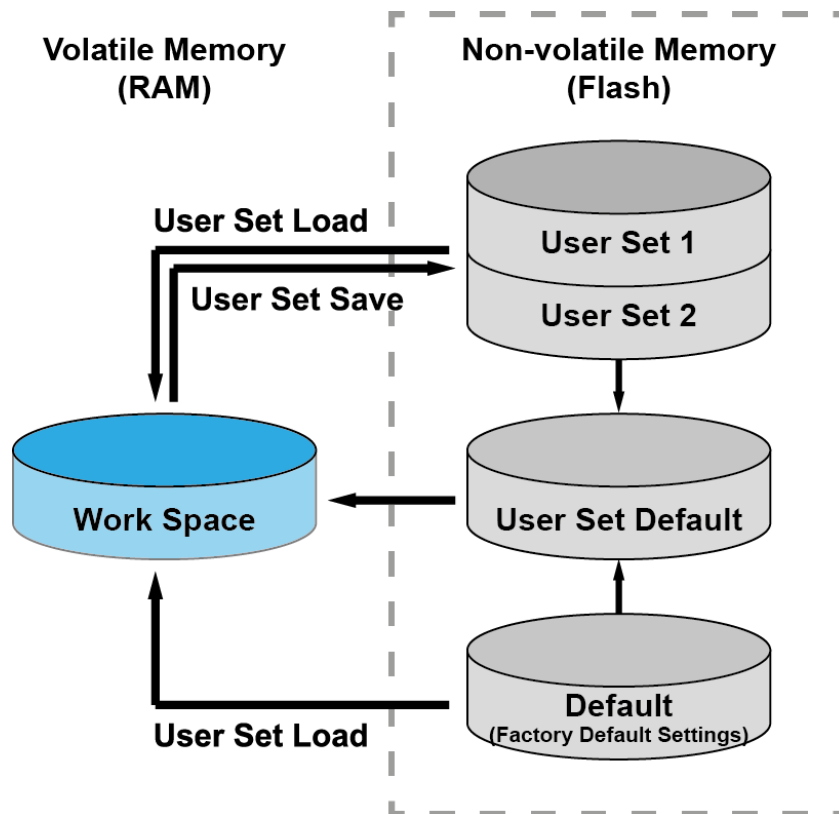

Figure 9.22   User Set Control

9.25 Sequencer Control

The Sequencer Control provided by the VC-17MX-61 H and VC-31MX-35 H cameras allows you to apply different sets of parameter setting, called 'Sequencer Set', to a sequence of image acquisitions. As the camera acquires images, it applies one Sequencer Set after the other. This allows the camera to respond quickly to changing imaging requirements. For example, changes in illumination conditions influence the imaging requirements.

With the User Set Control feature, you can save user defined Sequencer Sets in the camera's non-volatile memory. Then after the camera is powered on or reset, the Sequencer Sets are available according to the **User Set Default** parameter. Each Sequencer Set is identified by an index number ranging from 0 to 31. Accordingly, you can define up to 32 different Sequencer Sets.

On the VC-17MX-61 H and VC-31MX-35 H cameras, only the Flat Field correction data can be configured for Sequencer Sets. The XML parameters related to Sequencer Control are as follows.

XML Parameters		Value	Description
SequencerControl	SequencerMode	Off	Disables the Sequencer.
		On	Enables the Sequencer.
	SequencerConfigurationMode	Off	Disables the Sequencer Configuration Mode.
		On	Enables the Sequencer Configuration Mode.
	SequencerSetSelector	0 – 31	Selects an index number of a Sequencer Set to be configured.
	SequencerSetActive	-	Displays the index number (0 – 31) of the Sequencer Set that is currently active.
	SequencerSetCount	1 – 32	Sets the number of Sequencer Sets to be applied.
	SequencerReset	-	Returns to Sequencer Set 0.

Table 9.30   XML Parameters related to Sequencer Control

⚠️ CAUTION	To apply Sequencer Sets, you must first set the **Trigger Mode** parameter to **On**.

Use Case – Applying Four Different Flat Field Correction Data to Sequencer Sets

For example, assume that four different Flat Field correction data optimized for White, Green, Red and Blue pixels are applied to four different Sequencer Sets to inspect LCD panels.

1. Set the **Sequencer Mode** parameter to **Off**.
2. Set the **Sequencer Configuration Mode** parameter to **On**.
3. Set the **Sequencer Set Selector** parameter to **0** and set the **Flat Field Data Selector** parameter to **0**. Then, set the **Sequencer Set Selector** parameter to **1**, **2** and **3**, and then set the **Flat Field Data Selector** parameter to **1**, **2** and **3** respectively.
4. Set the **Sequencer Set Count** parameter to **4**.
5. Set the **Sequencer Configuration Mode** parameter to **Off**, and then set the **Sequencer Mode** parameter to **On**.
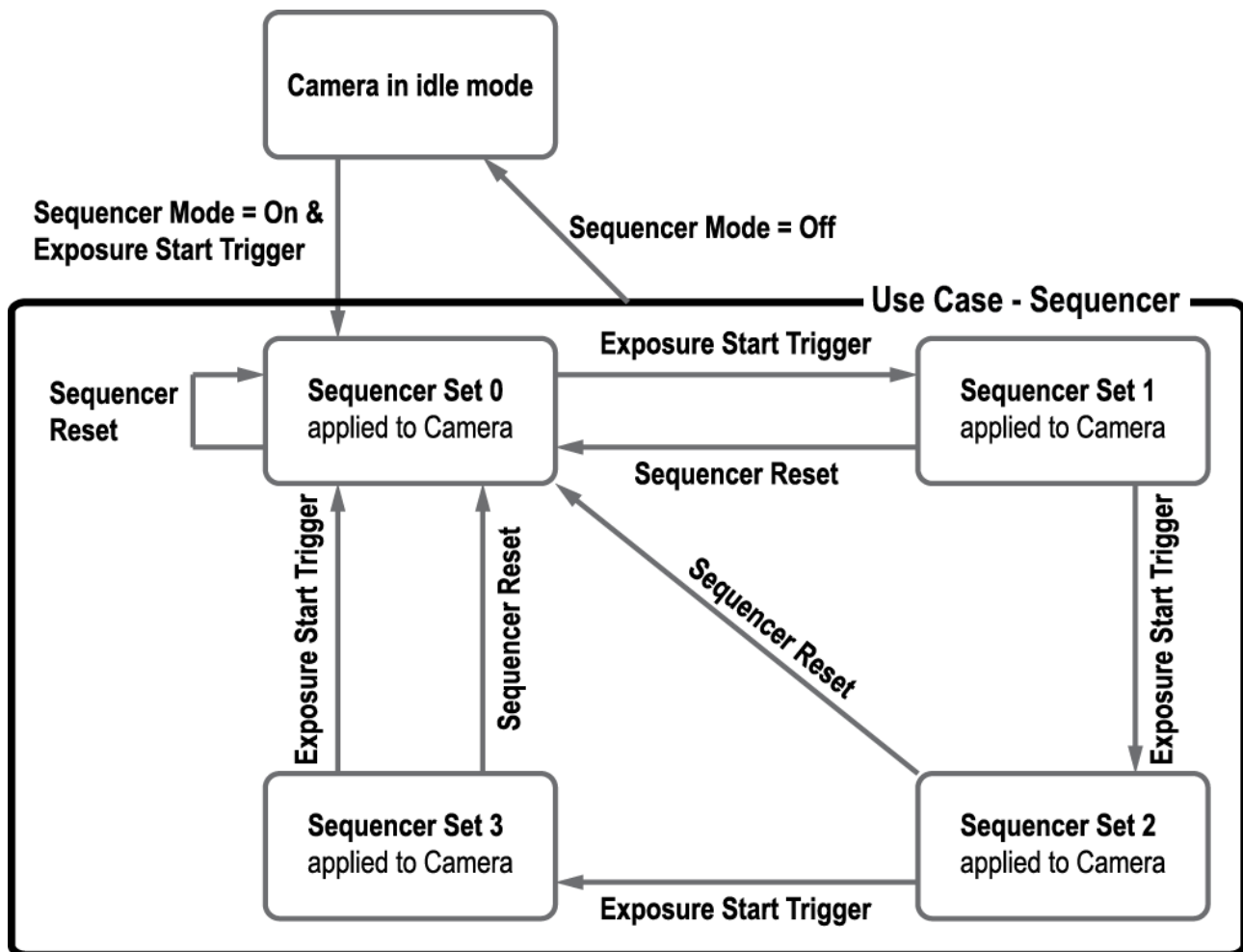
Figure 9.23   Sequencer Diagram (Use Case)

| ⓘ	• You can save the user defined Sequencer Sets in the camera's non-volatile memory by using the **User Set Control** feature. For more information, refer to 9.24 User Set Control. • Executing the **Sequencer Reset** parameter allows to return to the **Sequencer Set 0** status at any time while cycling through the Sequencer.

10 Troubleshooting

When you have a problem with a Vieworks camera, please check the following:

- If no image is displayed on your computer,
  - Ensure that all cable connections are secure.
  - Ensure that the power supply is properly connected.
  - Ensure that trigger signals are applied correctly when you operate the camera with trigger signals.

- If images are not clear,
  - Ensure the camera lens or glass is clean.
  - Check the lens aperture is adjusted properly.

- If images are dark,
  - Ensure the camera lens is not blocked.
  - Check the exposure time is set properly.
  - Check the aperture is opened properly.
  - Check the Gain value is not set to small.

- If you identify abnormal operation or overheating sign,
  - Ensure the power supply is properly connected.
  - Stop using the camera when you notice smoke or abnormal overheating.

- If you have a problem using the Trigger Mode,
  - Ensure that the Software related settings are configured correctly.
  - Ensure that the trigger related parameters on your CXP Frame Grabber are configured correctly when you set the Trigger Source parameter to Link Trigger0.
  - Ensure that cable connections are secure when you set the Trigger Source parameter to Line0.

- If there is a communication failure between the camera and user's computer,
  - Ensure coax cables are connected properly.
  - Ensure that you have configured a CXP Frame Grabber in your computer correctly and the camera is connected properly to the CXP Frame Grabber.

# Appendix A Defective Pixel Map Download

1.   Create a Defective Pixel Map data in Microsoft Excel format as shown in the left figure below and save as a CSV file (*.csv). The figure in the right shows the created Excel file opened with Notepad. The following rules need to be applied when creating the file.

   ▫   Lines beginning with ':' or '—' are considered as comments.

   ▫   You must enter the horizontal value first and then the vertical value for coordinates of each defect pixel.

   ▫   Coordinate values for each pixel can be placed in any order.
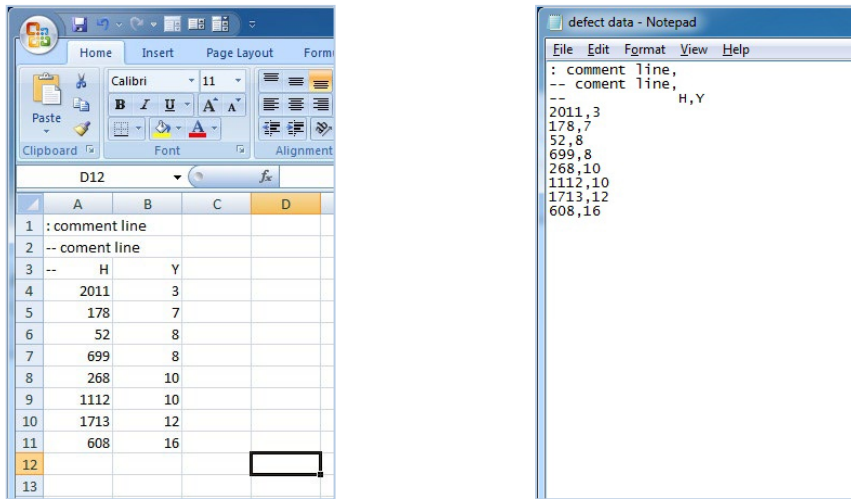
2.   Run Vieworks Imaging Solution 7.X and click the **Configure** button to display the window as shown below. Select the **Defect** tab, click the **File Path** button, select the defective pixel map (*.csv), and then click the **Download** button.
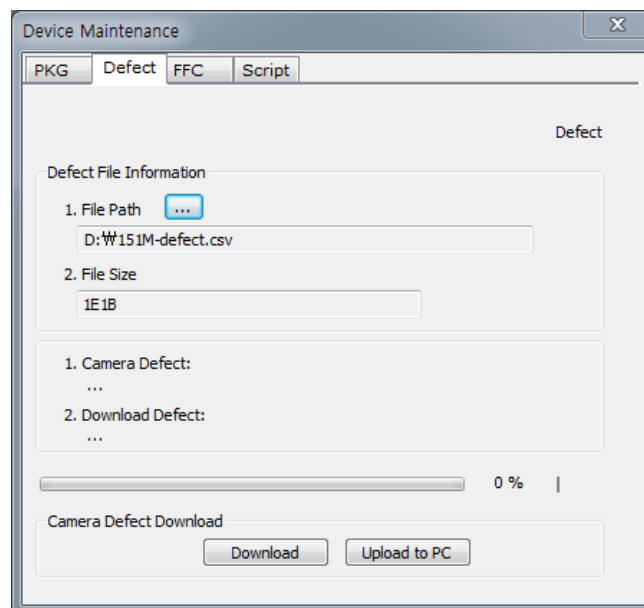
3. Once the download is complete, the saving process will begin. During the saving process, make sure not to disconnect the power cord.
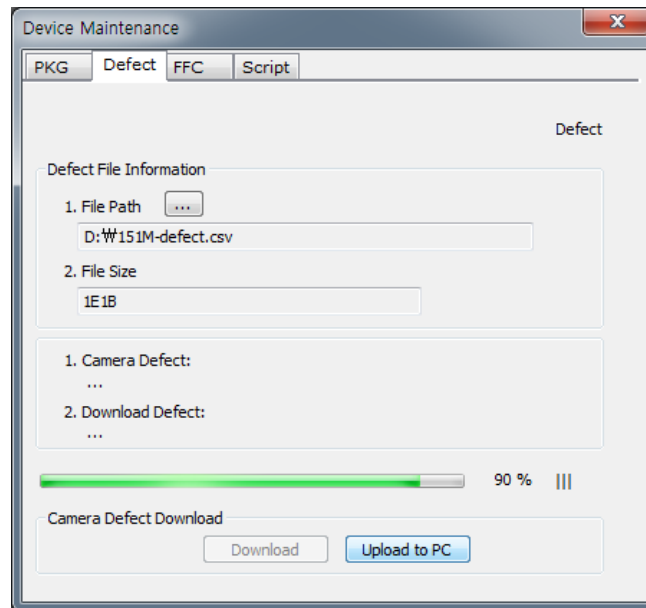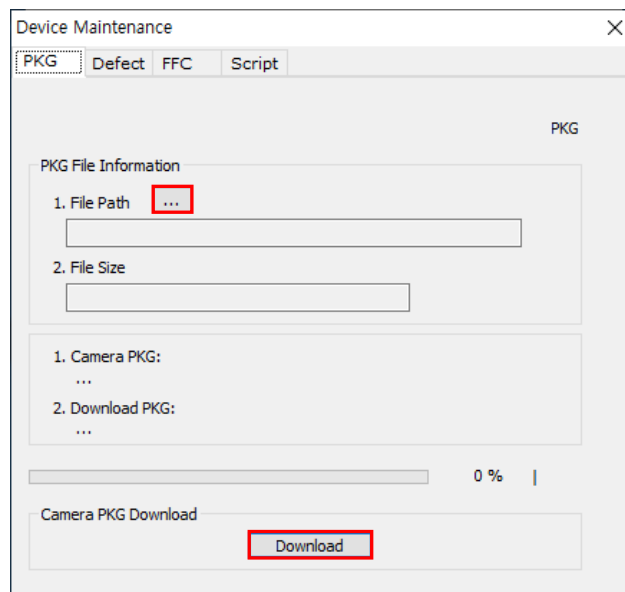

4. After completing the download, click the **OK** button to close the confirmation.
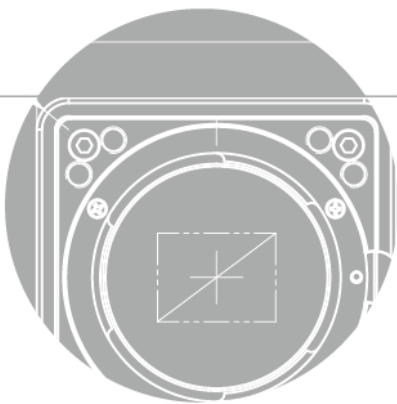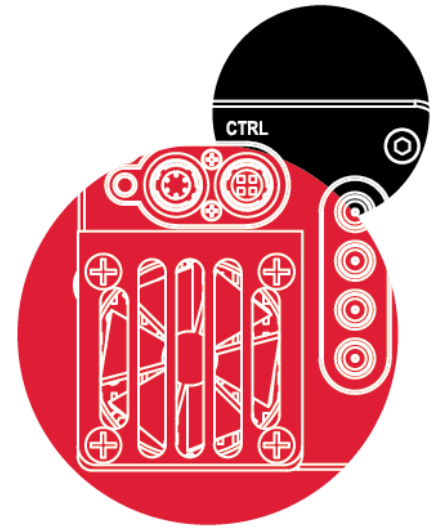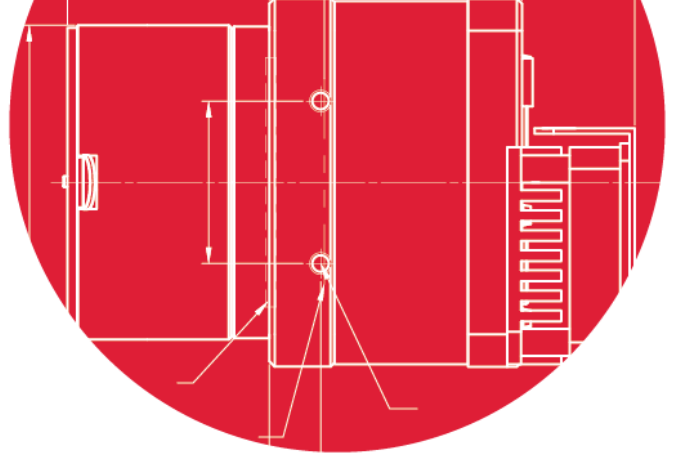
Appendix B   Field Upgrade

You can upgrade the MCU, FPGA and XML file of the camera by following the procedure below.

1.   Run Vieworks Imaging Solution 7.X and click the **Configure** button to display the window as shown below.

2.   Select the **PKG** tab, click the **File Path** button, select the MCU, FPGA or XML upgrade file, and then click the **Download** button.

3.   The camera begins downloading the upgrade file and the downloading status is displayed at the bottom of the window.

4.   After completing the download, click the **OK** button to close the confirmation.