# **TECHNICAL REFERENCE**

# FLIR BLACKFLY®S BFS-PGE-19S4





Revised 10/18/2019

Copyright O 2015-2019 FLIR Integrated Imaging Solutions Inc. All rights reserved.



The World's Sixth Sense\*

### **FCC Compliance**

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesirable operation.

#### **Korean EMC Certification**

The KCC symbol indicates that this product complies with Korea's Electrical Communication Basic Law regarding EMC testing for electromagnetic interference (EMI) and susceptibility (EMS). This equipment has received a conformity assessment for use in a business environment, and it may cause radio frequency interference if it is used in a home environment.

#### Hardware Warranty

The warranty for the Blackfly S camera is 3 years. For detailed information on how to repair or replace your camera, please see the terms and conditions on our website.

### **Export Control**

The ECCN for this product is EAR099.

#### WEEE

The symbol indicates that this product may not be treated as household waste. Please ensure this product is properly disposed as inappropriate waste handling of this product may cause potential hazards to the environment and human health. For more detailed information about recycling of this product, please contact us.

### Trademarks

Names and marks appearing on the products herein are either registered trademarks or trademarks of FLIR Systems, Inc. and/or its subsidiaries.

#### Licensing

To view the licenses of open source packages used in this product please see What open source packages does firmware use?





# **Table of Contents**

1 Blackfly S Technical Reference
2 Specifications and Frame Rates
2.1 General Specifications 2
2.2 Blackfly S BFS-PGE-19S4M Supported Pixel Formats
2.3 Blackfly S BFS-PGE-19S4M Frame Rate Table 3
2.4 Blackfly S BFS-PGE-19S4C Supported Pixel Formats 4
2.5 Blackfly S BFS-PGE-19S4C Frame Rate Table
3 Acquisition Control
3.1 Acquisition and Frame Rate
3.2 Exposure Time Modes
3.2.1 Trigger Features
3.3 Summary Table
3.4 Acquisition Control Features
3.4.1 Acquisition Mode
3.4.2 Acquisition Start
3.4.3 Acquisition Stop
3.4.4 Acquisition Frame Count
3.4.5 Acquisition Burst Frame Count12
3.4.6 Exposure Mode
3.4.7 Exposure Time
3.4.8 Exposure Auto
3.4.9 Acquisition Frame Rate
3.4.10 Resulting Frame Rate
3.4.11 Acquisition Frame Rate Enable14
3.4.12 Acquisition Line Rate
3.4.13 Trigger Selector
3.4.14 Trigger Mode15
3.4.15 Trigger Software15
3.4.16 Trigger Source
3.4.17 Trigger Activation



3.4.18 Trigger Overlap	
3.4.19 Trigger Delay	
3.4.20 Sensor Shutter Mode	
4 Analog Control	
4.1 Gain	
4.2 Black Level	
4.3 White Balance - Color Mod	lels
4.4 Gamma	
4.5 Sharpening - Color Models	
4.6 Summary Table	
4.7 Analog Control Features	
4.7.1 Gain Selector	
4.7.2 Gain	
4.7.3 Gain Auto	
4.7.4 Gain Conversion	
4.7.5 Black Level Selector .	
4.7.6 Black Level Raw	
4.7.7 Black Level	
4.7.8 Black Level Clamping	Enable
4.7.9 Balance Ratio Selector	
4.7.10 Balance Ratio	
4.7.11 Balance White Auto	
4.7.12 Gamma	
4.7.13 Gamma Enable	
4.7.14 Sharpening Enable .	
4.7.15 Sharpening Auto	
4.7.16 Sharpening	
4.7.17 Sharpening Threshol	d28
5 Image Format Control	
5.1 Region Of Interest	
5.2 Binning/Decimation	
5.2.1 Binning/Decimation Fe	eature Dependency
5.3 Pixel Format	



5.3.1 Single Channel 8-bit and 16-bit Formats	
5.3.2 Single Channel 10-bit Formats	
5.3.3 Single Channel 12-bit Formats	
5.3.4 Multi-Channel Formats - Color Models	
5.3.4.1 YCbCr8 / YUV444Packed	
5.3.4.2 YCbCr422_8 / YUV422Packed	
5.3.4.3 YCbCr411_8 / YUV411Packed	
5.4 ADC Bit Depth	
5.5 Test Pattern	
5.6 Reverse X	
5.7 Reverse Y	
5.8 Summary Table	
5.9 Image Format Control Features	
5.9.1 Sensor Width	
5.9.2 Sensor Height	40
5.9.3 Width Max	41
5.9.4 Height Max	41
5.9.5 Width	
5.9.6 Height	
5.9.7 Offset X	
5.9.8 Offset Y	42
5.9.9 Pixel Format	
5.9.10 Pixel Size	45
5.9.11 Pixel Color Filter	
5.9.12 Pixel Dynamic Range Min	
5.9.13 Pixel Dynamic Range Max	47
5.9.14 ISP Enable	
5.9.15 Binning Selector	47
5.9.16 Binning Horizontal Mode	
5.9.17 Binning Vertical Mode	48
5.9.18 Binning Horizontal	
5.9.19 Binning Vertical	49
5.9.20 Decimation Selector	



	5.9.21 Decimation Horizontal Mode	50
	5.9.22 Decimation Vertical Mode	50
	5.9.23 Decimation Horizontal	51
	5.9.24 Decimation Vertical	51
	5.9.25 Reverse X	52
	5.9.26 Reverse Y	52
	5.9.27 Test Pattern Generator Selector	52
	5.9.28 Test Pattern	53
	5.9.29 Image Compression Mode	53
	5.9.30 ADC Bit Depth	53
	5.9.31 Adaptive Compression Enable	54
	5.9.32 Compression Ratio	54
	5.9.33 Compression Saturation Priority	54
	5.9.34	55
	5.9.35 Current Datarate	55
	5.9.36 Compressed Frame Drop Count	56
6 C	Device Control	57
(	5.1 General Information	57
(	5.2 Bandwidth	57
(	5.3 Timestamp	57
(	5.4 Power Supply	57
(	5.5 Device Reset	57
(	5.6 Summary Table	57
(	5.7 Device Control Features	60
	6.7.1 Device Temperature Selector	60
	6.7.2 Device Scan Type	60
	6.7.3 Device Sensor Chroma	61
	6.7.4 Device Vendor Name	61
	6.7.5 Device Model Name	61
	6.7.6 Sensor Description	62
	6.7.7 Device Manufacturer Info	62
	6.7.8 Firmware Version	62
	6.7.9 Serial Number	63



	6.7.10 User ID	63
	6.7.11 Device TL Type	. 63
	6.7.12 TL Version Major	64
	6.7.13 TL Version Minor	64
	6.7.14 Device Max Throughput	64
	6.7.15 Link Speed	65
	6.7.16 Device Link Throughput Limit	65
	6.7.17 Device Link Bandwidth Reserve	65
	6.7.18 Device Link Current Throughput	66
	6.7.19 Control Packets Reserved Bandwidth	66
	6.7.20 Stream Channel Count	. 66
	6.7.21 Event Channel Count	67
	6.7.22 Character Set	67
	6.7.23 Device Reset	68
	6.7.24 Device Indicator Mode	68
	6.7.25 Registers Endianness	68
	6.7.26 Device Temperature	69
	6.7.27 Timestamp Reset	69
	6.7.28 Timestamp Latch	69
	6.7.29 Timestamp Latch Value	. 70
	6.7.30 Device Power Supply Selector	70
	6.7.31 Power Supply Voltage	70
	6.7.32 Power Supply Current	71
	6.7.33 Device Uptime	. 71
	6.7.34 Link Uptime	. 71
	6.7.35 Enumeration Count	. 71
	6.7.36 Factory Reset	72
	6.7.37 Max Device Reset Time	. 72
7 Tı	ansport Layer Control	73
7	.1 Summary Table	73
7	.2 Transport Layer Control Features	. 73
	7.2.1 Payload Size	73
	7.2.2 GigE Vision	74



7.2.3 Link Error Count	74
7.2.4 Packet Resend Request Count	
7.3 GigE Vision	
7.3.1 Summary Table	75
7.3.2 GigE Vision Features	78
7.3.2.1 Supported Option Selector	79
7.3.2.2 Supported Option	80
7.3.2.3 Interface Selector	80
7.3.2.4 MAC Address	
7.3.2.5 Current IP Configuration LLA	
7.3.2.6 Current IP Configuration DHCP	
7.3.2.7 Current IP Configuration Persistent IP	81
7.3.2.8 Current IP Address	82
7.3.2.9 Current Subnet Mask	
7.3.2.10 Current Default Gateway	82
7.3.2.11 First URL	
7.3.2.12 Second URL	83
7.3.2.13 Number Of Interfaces	83
7.3.2.14 Persistent IP Address	83
7.3.2.15 Persistent Subnet Mask	
7.3.2.16 Persistent Default Gateway	
7.3.2.17 Heartbeat Timeout	
7.3.2.18 Timestamp Tick Frequency	85
7.3.2.19 Pending Acknowledge Enable	
7.3.2.20 Heartbeat Disable	
7.3.2.21 Pending Timeout	
7.3.2.22 IEEE 1588	86
7.3.2.23 IEEE 1588 Status	86
7.3.2.24 IEEE 1588 Mode	87
7.3.2.25 IEEE 1588 Clock ID	
7.3.2.26 IEEE 1588 Dataset Latch	88
7.3.2.27 IEEE 1588 Latch Status	
7.3.2.28 IEEE 1588 Latch Parent ID	



7.3.2.29 IEEE 1588 Latch Offset From Master	
7.3.2.30	89
7.3.2.31	90
7.3.2.32 CCP	
7.3.2.33 MCP Host Port	
7.3.2.34 Message Channel Destination Address	91
7.3.2.35 Message Channel Transmission Timeout	91
7.3.2.36 Message Channel Retry Count	
7.3.2.37 Message Channel Source Port	
7.3.2.38 Stream Channel Selector	92
7.3.2.39 SCCFG Unconditional Streaming	
7.3.2.40 Gev SCCFG Extended Chunk Data	
7.3.2.41 SCP Direction	
7.3.2.42 SCP Interface Index	93
7.3.2.43 SCP Host Port	
7.3.2.44 SCPS Fire Test Packet	94
7.3.2.45 SCPS Do Not Fragment	
7.3.2.46 SCPS Big Endian	95
7.3.2.47 SCPS Packet Size	95
7.3.2.48 Stream Channel Packet Delay	
7.3.2.49 Stream Channel Destination Address	
7.3.2.50 Stream Channel Source Port	
8 Sequencer Control	
8.1 Sequenced Feature Settings	
8.1.1 Sequencer Configuration	98
8.1.2 Sequencer Execution	
8.1.3 Sequencer Usage Example - Simple features change while acquiring images	
8.2 Summary Table	
8.3 Sequencer Control Features	
8.3.1 Sequencer Mode	102
8.3.2 Sequencer Configuration Mode	
8.3.3 Sequencer Configuration Valid	
8.3.4 Sequencer Configuration Reset	104



8.3.5 Sequencer Feature Selector	or104
8.3.6 Sequencer Feature Enable	
8.3.7 Sequencer Set Start	
8.3.8 Sequencer Set Active	
8.3.9 Sequencer Set Selector	
8.3.10 Sequencer Set Valid	
8.3.11 Sequencer Set Save	
8.3.12 Sequencer Set Load	
8.3.13 Sequencer Path Selector	
8.3.14 Sequencer Trigger Source	
8.3.15 Sequencer Trigger Activa	tion107
8.3.16 Sequencer Set Next	
9 Color Transformation Control	
9.1 Summary Table	
9.2 Color Transformation Control F	eatures110
9.2.1 Color Transformation Sele	ctor110
9.2.2 Color Transformation Enab	le111
9.2.3 Color Transformation Valu	e Selector
9.2.4 Color Transformation Valu	e112
9.2.5 RGB Transform Light Source	e
9.2.6 Saturation Enable	
9.2.7 Saturation	
10 Auto Algorithm Control	
10.1 Auto Exposure (AE)	
10.1.1 Auto Exposure Features	
10.1.1.1 Backlight Compensat	ion115
10.1.1.2 Excessive Frontlight	Compensation
10.1.1.3 Normal Lighting	
10.1.1.4 Average Metering	
10.1.1.5 Spot Metering	
10.1.1.6 Partial Metering	
10.2 Auto White Balance - Color M	odels
10.3 Summary Table	



1	0.4 Auto Algorithm Control Features	119
	10.4.1 ROI Selector	119
	10.4.2 ROI Enable	. 119
	10.4.3 ROI Offset X	. 120
	10.4.4 ROI Offset Y	. 120
	10.4.5 ROI Width	. 120
	10.4.6 ROI Height	121
	10.4.7 White Balance Auto Profile	121
	10.4.8 White Balance Auto Lower Limit	. 121
	10.4.9 White Balance Auto Upper Limit	. 122
	10.4.10 White Balance Auto Damping	. 122
	10.4.11 Target Grey Value Auto	122
	10.4.12 Target Grey Value	. 123
	10.4.13 Lighting Mode	. 123
	10.4.14 Metering Mode	124
	10.4.15 Exposure Time Lower Limit	124
	10.4.16 Exposure Time Upper Limit	125
	10.4.17 Gain Lower Limit	. 125
	10.4.18 Gain Upper Limit	. 125
	10.4.19 Target Grey Value Lower Limit	126
	10.4.20 Target Grey Value Upper Limit	126
	10.4.21 EV Compensation	126
	10.4.22 Auto Exposure Damping	127
	10.4.23 Auto Exposure Control Priority	127
11	Defective Pixel Correction	129
1	1.1 Modifying the List of Defective Pixels	. 129
	11.1.1 Example: Adding a location to the Defective Pixel Table	129
1	1.2 Summary Table	. 130
1	1.3 Defective Pixel Correction Features	131
	11.3.1 Defect Correct Static Enable	131
	11.3.2 Defect Correction Mode	131
	11.3.3 Defect Table Pixel Count	131
	11.3.4 Defect Table Index	132



	11.3.5 Defect X Coordinate	132
	11.3.6 Defect Y Coordinate	.132
	11.3.7 Defect Table Apply	.133
	11.3.8 Defect Table Save	133
	11.3.9 Defect Table Factory Restore	133
12 U	ser Set Control	135
12	.1 Types of User Sets	135
12	.2 Start-up User Set	.135
12	.3 User Set Managed Features	135
12	.4 User Set Conversion	135
12	.5 Summary Table	136
12	.6 User Set Control Features	136
	12.6.1 User Set Selector	136
	12.6.2 User Set Load	137
	12.6.3 User Set Save	137
	12.6.4 User Set Default	.137
	12.6.5 User Set Feature Selector	138
	12.6.6 User Set Feature Enable	145
13 Cł	hunk Data Control	146
13	.1 Summary Table	146
13	.2 Chunk Data Control Features	148
	13.2.1 Chunk Mode Active	148
	13.2.2 Chunk Selector	.148
	13.2.3 Chunk Enable	149
	13.2.4 Chunk Image	149
	13.2.5 Image CRC	.150
	13.2.6 Chunk Frame ID	150
	13.2.7 Chunk Offset X	150
	13.2.8 Chunk Offset Y	150
	13.2.9 Chunk Width	151
	13.2.10 Chunk Height	151
	13.2.11 Chunk Pixel Format	.151
	13.2.12 Chunk Exposure Time	152



13.2.13 Chunk Gain Selector	
13.2.14 Chunk Gain	153
13.2.15 Chunk Black Level Selector	153
13.2.16 Chunk Black Level	
13.2.17 Chunk Timestamp	
13.2.18 Chunk Sequencer Set Active	
13.2.19 Chunk Exposure End Line Status All	155
13.2.20	155
13.2.21	155
13.2.22	156
13.2.23 Chunk Serial Data Length	
13.2.24 Chunk Serial Data	
13.2.25 Chunk Serial Receive Overflow	
14 LUT Control	
14.1 Summary Table	
14.2 LUT Control Features	
14.2.1 LUT Selector	
14.2.2 LUT Enable	
14.2.3 LUT Index	
14.2.4 LUT Value	
14.2.5 LUT Value All	
15 Event Control	
15.0.1 Event Features	
15.1 Summary Table	
15.2 Event Control Features	
15.2.1 Event Selector	
15.2.2 Event Notification	162
15.2.3 Event Exposure End Data	
15.2.4 Event Error Data	
15.2.5 Event Serial Port Receive Data	
15.2.6 Event Test Data	163
15.3 Event Exposure End Data	164
15.3.1 Summary Table	



15.3.2 Event Exposure End Data Features	
15.3.2.1 Event Exposure End	164
15.3.2.2 Event Exposure End Timestamp	
15.3.2.3 Event Exposure End Frame ID	
15.4 Event Error Data	
15.4.1 Summary Table	
15.4.2 Event Error Data Features	
15.4.2.1 Event Error	
15.4.2.2 Event Error Timestamp	
15.4.2.3 Event Error Frame ID	166
15.4.2.4 Event Error Code	166
15.5 Event Serial Port Receive Data	
15.5.1 Summary Table	
15.5.2 Event Serial Port Receive Data Features	167
15.5.2.1 Event Serial Port Receive	
15.5.2.2 Event Serial Port Receive Timestamp	
15.5.2.3 Event Serial Data	
15.5.2.4 Event Serial Data Length	
15.5.2.5 Event Serial Receive Overflow	169
15.6 Event Test Data	
15.6.1 Summary Table	
15.6.2 Event Test Data Features	
15.6.2.1 Event Test	
15.6.2.2 Event Test Timestamp	
16 Counter And Timer Control	
16.1 Summary Table	
16.2 Counter And Timer Control Features	
16.2.1 Counter Selector	
16.2.2 Counter Event Source	
16.2.3 Counter Event Activation	
16.2.4 Counter Duration	
16.2.5 Counter Value	
16.2.6 Counter Value At Reset	



	16.2.7 Counter Trigger Source	176
	16.2.8 Counter Trigger Activation	.177
	16.2.9 Counter Reset Source	.178
	16.2.10 Counter Reset Activation	.179
	16.2.11 Counter Status	.179
	16.2.12 Counter Delay	180
17 1	Test Control	181
1	7.1 Summary Table	181
1	7.2 Test Control Features	.181
	17.2.1 Test Event Generate	181
	17.2.2 Test 0001	.181
18 L	ogic Block Control	.183
1	8.1 Summary Table	184
1	8.2 Logic Block Control Features	184
	18.2.1 Logic Block Selector	.184
	18.2.2 Logic Block LUT Selector	.185
	18.2.3 Logic Block LUT Input Selector	.185
	18.2.4 Logic Block LUT Input Source	186
	18.2.5 Logic Block LUT Input Activation	.187
	18.2.6 Logic Block LUT Output Value All	. 187
	18.2.7 Logic Block LUT Row Index	188
	18.2.8 Logic Block LUT Output Value	188
19 C	Digital IO Control	.189
1	9.1 Summary Table	192
1	9.2 Digital IO Control Features	.193
	19.2.1 Line Selector	.193
	19.2.2 Line Mode	.193
	19.2.3 3.3V Enable	194
	19.2.4 Line Inverter	194
	19.2.5 Line Status	.195
	19.2.6 Line Status All	195
	19.2.7 Input filter Selector	195
	19.2.8 Line Filter Width	196



19.2	2.9 Line Source	.96
19.2	2.10 Line Format	.97
19.2	2.11 Exposure Active Mode	.97
19.2	2.12 User Output Selector	.98
19.2	2.13 User Output Value	.98
19.2	2.14 User Output Value All	.99
20 Serial	Port Control	:00
20.1 Se	erial Port2	:00
20.2 Su	ummary Table	00
20.3 Se	erial Port Control Features	01
20.3	3.1 Serial Port Selector	01
20.3	3.2 Serial Port Source	02
20.3	3.3 Serial Port Baud Rate	02
20.3	3.4 Serial Port Data Bits	:03
20.3	3.5 Serial Port Stop Bits	:03
20.3	3.6 Serial Port Parity	.04
20.3	3.7 Transmit Queue Max Character Count	.04
20.3	3.8 Transmit Queue Current Character Count	05
20.3	3.9 Receive Queue Max Character Count	:05
20.3	3.10 Receive Queue Current Character Count	:05
20.3	3.11 Receive Queue Clear2	06
20.3	3.12 Receive Framing Error Count 2	06
20.3	3.13 Receive Parity Error Count2	06
20 File Ac	ccess2	208
20.1 Fil	le Access	208
20.2 Su	ummary Table2	208
20.3 Fil	le Access Features	:09
20.3	3.1 File Selector2	09
20.3	3.2 File Operation Selector2	:09
20.3	3.3 File Operation Execute	10
20.3	3.4 File Open Mode	10
20.3	3.5 File Access Buffer	11
20.3	3.6 File Access Offset2	11



20.3.7 File Access Length	11
20.3.8 File Operation Status	12
20.3.9 File Operation Result	12
20.3.10 File Size	13
21 Transfer Control	14
21.1 Summary Table	15
21.2 Transfer Control Features	15
21.2.1 Transfer Control Mode	16
21.2.2 Transfer Operation Mode	16
21.2.3 Transfer Block Count	16
21.2.4 Transfer Queue Max Block Count21	17
21.2.5 Transfer Queue Current Block Count21	17
21.2.6 Transfer Queue Overflow Count21	17
21.2.7 Transfer Queue Mode	18
21.2.8 Transfer Start	18
21.2.9 Transfer Stop	19
Contacting Us	20



# **Blackfly S Technical Reference**

Welcome to the Blackfly S camera. We offer a number of resources to assist you with the Blackfly S.

- Spinnaker SDK—software development kit that provides GenICam-compliant controls to create applications for the camera. Spinnaker is available for download. Each installation includes API documentation for C, C++, and C#.
- Release Notes—information about the current firmware release including feature additions or changes, bug fixes, and known issues.
- Specifications—information about the camera model as it performs with the current firmware.
- Getting Started—quick start guide for installing the camera and software.
- Installation Guide—information about installing the camera and SDK, the physical interface and mechanical
  properties, troubleshooting and how to get help. This document is available as a PDF for download or as a
  webpage included in the firmware release package.
- Technical Reference—information about the features supported by the camera model with the current firmware, including: image format control, acquisition control, sequencing, binning/decimation, and others. This document is available as a PDF for download or as a webpage included in the firmware release package.
- **Firmware**—programming inserted into the programmable ROM of the camera that can be updated in-field. New firmware packages are available for download and include both the firmware file and documentation.

These resources as well as knowledge base articles and application notes can be found on the Support page for the product.

Blackfly S USB3 Support Articles Blackfly S GigE Support Articles Blackfly S USB3 Resources Blackfly S GigE Resources



# 2 Specifications and Frame Rates

# 2.1 General Specifications

	Blackfly S BFS-PGE-19S4M	Blackfly S BFS-PGE-19S4C		
<b>Firmware Version</b>	1906.0.55.0	1906.0.55.0		
Model Name	Blackfly S BFS-PGE-19S4M	Blackfly S BFS-PGE-19S4C		
Resolution	1616x1240	1616x1240		
Frame Rate	60 FPS	60 FPS		
Megapixels	2.03 MP	2.03 MP		
Sensor	Sony IMX430, CMOS, 1/1.7"	Sony IMX430, CMOS, 1/1.7"		
Readout Method	Global shutter	Global shutter		
Pixel Size	4.5 μm	4.5 μm		
Lens Mount	C-mount	C-mount		
ADC	12-bit	12-bit		
Minimum Frame Rate	um Frame 1 FPS 1 FPS			
Gain Range	0.0 to 47.9943 dB	0.0 to 47.9943 dB		
Exposure Range	14.0 µs to 30.0 S	14.0 μs to 30.0 S		
Acquisition Mode	Continuous, Single Frame, Multi Frame	Continuous, Single Frame, Multi Frame		
Partial Image Modes	Pixel binning, decimation, ROI	Pixel binning, decimation, ROI		
Image Processing	Gamma, lookup table, and sharpness	Color correction matrix, gamma, lookup table, saturation and sharpness		
Sequencer	Up to 8 sets using 6 features	Up to 8 sets using 6 features		
Image Buffer	240 MB	240 MB		
User Sets	2 user configuration sets for custom camera settings	2 user configuration sets for custom camera settings		
Flash Memory	6 MB non-volatile memory	6 MB non-volatile memory		
Opto-isolated I/O	1 input, 1 output	1 input, 1 output		
Non-isolated I/O	1 bi-directional, 1 input	1 bi-directional, 1 input		
Serial Port	1 (over non-isolated I/O)	1 (over non-isolated I/O)		
Auxiliary Output	3.3 V, 120 mA maximum	3.3 V, 120 mA maximum		
Interface	1G PoE	1G PoE		
Power	Power over Ethernet (PoE); or 12 V nominal	Power over Ethernet (PoE); or 12 V nominal (8 -		



	Blackfly S BFS-PGE-19S4M	Blackfly S BFS-PGE-19S4C				
Requirements	(8 - 24 V)	24 V)				
Power Consumption	4.2 W maximum	4.2 W maximum				
Dimensions/Mass	29 mm x 29 mm x 39 mm / 53 g	29 mm x 29 mm x 39 mm / 53 g				
Machine Vision Standard	GigE Vision v1.2	GigE Vision v1.2				
Compliance	CE, FCC, KCC, RoHS, REACH. The ECCN for this product is: EAR099	CE, FCC, KCC, RoHS, REACH. The ECCN for this product is: EAR099				
Temperature	Operating: 0°C to 50°C Storage: -30°C to 60°C	Operating: 0°C to 50°C Storage: -30°C to 60°C				
Humidity	Operating: 20% to 80% (no condensation) Storage: 20% to 95% (no condensation)	Operating: 20% to 80% (no condensation) Storage: 20% to 95% (no condensation)				
Warranty	3 years	3 years				

# 2.2 Blackfly S BFS-PGE-19S4M Supported Pixel Formats

8-bit	10-bit	12-bit	16-bit
mono8	mono10p	mono12p	mono16
		mono12packed	
		mono10packed	

# 2.3 Blackfly S BFS-PGE-19S4M Frame Rate Table

Widt h	Heigh t	Mono 8 (8-bit)	Mono10 p (10-bit)	Mono12 p (12-bit)	Mono1 6 (16-bit)	IS P	Binning Horizontal	Binning Vertical	Decimatio n Horizonta I	Decimatio n Vertical	AD C
1616	1240	60	48	40	26	Of f	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit
800	600	176	176	164	124	Of f	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit
600	800	134	134	134	124	Of f	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit
640	480	216	216	216	190	Of	1xSensor/1xI	1xSensor/1xI	1xSensor	1xSensor	12-



Widt h	Heigh t	Mono 8 (8-bit)	Mono10 p (10-bit)	Mono12 p (12-bit)	Mono1 6 (16-bit)	IS P	Binning Horizontal	Binning Vertical	Decimatio n Horizonta I	Decimatio n Vertical	AD C
						f	SP	SP			bit
480	640	166	166	166	166	Of f	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit
320	240	398	398	398	398	Of f	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit
240	320	311	311	311	311	Of f	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit
1616	1240	59	48	40	30	On	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit
800	600	118	118	118	118	On	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit
600	800	90	90	90	90	On	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit
640	480	145	145	145	145	On	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit
480	640	111	111	111	111	On	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit
320	240	266	266	266	266	On	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit
240	320	208	208	208	208	On	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit
808	620	230	187	157	119	Of f	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor/1xl SP	2xSensor	2xSensor	12- bit
808	620	227	187	157	119	On	1xSensor/1xI SP	1xSensor/1xl SP	2xSensor	2xSensor	12- bit
808	620	59	59	59	59	On	1xSensor/2xI SP	1xSensor/2xI SP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit

# 2.4 Blackfly S BFS-PGE-19S4C Supported Pixel Formats

8-bit	10-bit 12-bit		16-bit	24-bit
bayerrg8	bayerrg10p	ycbcr411_8	ycbcr422_8	bgr8
mono8	mono10p	bayerrg12p	yuv422packed	ycbcr8



8-bit	10-bit	12-bit	16-bit	24-bit
		mono12p	bayerrg16	yuv444packed
		yuv411packed	mono16	rgb8packed
		bayerrg12packed		
		mono12packed		
		bayerrg10packed		
		mono10packed		

# 2.5 Blackfly S BFS-PGE-19S4C Frame Rate Table

Wid th	Heig ht	BayerR G8 (8-bit)	BayerRG 10p (10-bit)	BayerRG 12p (12-bit)	BayerR G16 (16-bit)	BG R8 (24- bit)	IS P	Binning Horizontal	Binning Vertical	Decimati on Horizont al	Decimati on Vertical	AD C
1616	1240	60	48	40	26	N/A	Of f	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit
800	600	176	176	164	124	N/A	Of f	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit
600	800	134	134	134	124	N/A	Of f	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit
640	480	216	216	216	190	N/A	Of f	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit
480	640	166	166	166	166	N/A	Of f	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit
320	240	398	398	398	398	N/A	Of f	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit
240	320	311	311	311	311	N/A	Of f	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit
1616	1240	59	48	40	30	17	O n	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit
800	600	118	118	118	118	84	O n	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit
600	800	90	90	90	90	84	O n	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit
640	480	145	145	145	145	129	O n	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit
480	640	111	111	111	111	111	0	1xSensor/1	1xSensor/1	1xSensor	1xSensor	12-



Wid th	Heig ht	BayerR G8 (8-bit)	BayerRG 10p (10-bit)	BayerRG 12p (12-bit)	BayerR G16 (16-bit)	BG R8 (24- bit)	IS P	Binning Horizontal	Binning Vertical	Decimati on Horizont al	Decimati on Vertical	AD C
							n	xISP	xISP			bit
320	240	266	266	266	266	266	O n	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit
240	320	208	208	208	208	208	O n	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit
808	620	230	187	157	119	N/A	Of f	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor/1 xISP	2xSensor	2xSensor	12- bit
808	620	227	187	157	119	68	O n	1xSensor/1 xISP	1xSensor/1 xISP	2xSensor	2xSensor	12- bit
808	620	59	59	59	59	59	O n	1xSensor/2 xISP	1xSensor/2 xISP	1xSensor	1xSensor	12- bit



# 3 Acquisition Control

# 3.1 Acquisition and Frame Rate

There are three acquisition modes:

Continuous - acquires images continuously. This is the default mode.

Multi Frame - acquires a specified number of images before stopping acquisition.

Single Frame - acquires 1 image before stopping acquisition.

Use <u>AcquisitionMode</u> to select your mode. If you select MultiFrame, use <u>AcquisitionFrameCount</u> to specify the number of images to acquire.

Use AcquisitonStart and AcquisitionStop to start and stop acquiring images with the selected mode.

The Acquisition Frame Rate can be manually or automatically controlled. Use <u>AcquisitionFrameRateEnable</u> to set this On (manual control) or Off (automatic control). By default, this is Off. If you select manual control, use <u>AcquisitionFrameRate</u> to specify a frame rate.

The <u>ResultingFrameRate</u> reports the actual frame rate at which the camera is streaming. If this does not equal the Acquisition Frame Rate it is because the Exposure Time is greater than the frame time.

# 3.2 Exposure Time Modes

There are two exposure time modes:

Timed - exposure time is a specified value. This is the default mode.

TriggerWidth - exposure time is controlled by the trigger signal.

Use ExposureMode to make a selection.

When ExposureMode is set to Timed, exposure time can be manually or automatically controlled.

For manual control, set ExposureAuto to Off. Use the ExposureTime control to set the exposure time in microseconds.

For automatic control, set ExposureAuto to Once or Continuous. The camera automatically adjusts the exposure to maximize the dynamic range. Once briefly enables automatic exposure to adapt the device and then sets exposure to manual control (Off). Continuous constantly adapts the device. Continuous is the default setting.

**Note:** For the Auto Exposure feature, gain and/or exposure time must be set to Continuous.

### 3.2.1 Trigger Features

Triggering allows you to acquire images at specific times when an event occurs. Triggering works with the acquisition modes and settings. By default, triggering is set to Off. To enable triggering, set TriggerMode to On.

Trigger Type - three options to control the start of triggering. Use TriggerSelector to select an option.

Acquisition Start - A trigger starts acquisition in the selected AcquisitionMode.



In Single Frame mode, the trigger acquires one image.

In Multi Frame mode, the trigger acquires the specified number of images.

In Continuous mode, the trigger acquires images until you stop acquisition.

Frame Start - A trigger is required for each individual image that is acquired.

In Single Frame mode, the trigger acquires one image. For each subsequent trigger you first must use AcquisitionStart to receive more images.

In Multi Frame mode, the trigger acquires the specified number of images. For each subsequent trigger you first must use AcquisitionStart to receive more images.

In Continuous mode, the trigger acquires one image. You do not have to start acquisition again for subsequent triggers.

**Frame Burst Start** - A trigger acquires a specified number of images. You do not have to start acquisition again for subsequent triggers. This mode is primarily used in Continuous mode, as Single Frame and Multi Frame settings overwrite the burst count. Use <u>AcquisitionBurstFrameCount</u> to specify the number of images to be acquired.

In Single Frame mode, the trigger acquires one image.

In Multi Frame mode, the trigger acquires the number of images specified in AcquisitionFrameCount.

In Continuous mode, the trigger acquires the number of images specified in AcquisitionBurstFrameCount.

**Trigger Source** - Use <u>TriggerSource</u> to specify the source that can signal the acquisition to acquire images. A trigger source can be one of the physical Line Inputs, User Outputs, Counters, Logic Blocks, and Software.

**Trigger Activation** - Use <u>TriggerActivation</u> to specify what voltage level or transition that activates a trigger. Trigger activation can be Level Low, Level High, Falling Edge, Rising Edge, or Any Edge.

**Trigger Overlap** - Use <u>TriggerOverlap</u> to specify whether a trigger responds while the readout of a previously acquired image is still occurring. There are two options: When set to Off, a trigger is disregarded during readout. When set to ReadOut, a trigger acquires another image during readout.

**Trigger Delay** - Use <u>TriggerDelay</u> to specify the time in microseconds between when the camera receives a trigger and when exposure begins for the image.

Trigger Software - If your trigger source is set to Software, use TriggerSoftware to perform a software trigger.

# 3.3 Summary Table

Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Acquisition Mode	lEnumeration		Beginner	Sets the acquisition mode of the device. Continuous: acquires images continuously. Multi Frame: acquires a specified number of images before stopping acquisition. Single Frame: acquires 1 image before stopping acquisition.
Acquisition Start	ICommand		Beginner	This command starts the acquisition of images.
Acquisition	ICommand		Beginner	This command stops the acquisition of images.



Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
<u>Stop</u>				
Acquisition Frame Count	linteger		Beginner	Number of images to acquire during a multi frame acquisition.
Acquisition Burst Frame Count	linteger		Beginner	This feature is used only if the FrameBurstStart trigger is enabled and the FrameBurstEnd trigger is disabled. Note that the total number of frames captured is also conditioned by AcquisitionFrameCount if AcquisitionMode is MultiFrame and ignored if AcquisitionMode is Single.
Exposure Mode	lEnumeration	RW	Beginner	Sets the operation mode of the Exposure.
Exposure Time	IFloat		Beginner	Exposure time in microseconds when Exposure Mode is Timed.
Exposure Auto	lEnumeration		Beginner	Sets the automatic exposure mode
Acquisition Frame Rate	IFloat		Beginner	User controlled acquisition frame rate in Hertz
Resulting Frame Rate	IFloat	RO	Beginner	Resulting frame rate in Hertz. If this does not equal the Acquisition Frame Rate it is because the Exposure Time is greater than the frame time.
Acquisition Frame Rate Enable	IBoolean	RW	Beginner	If enabled, AcquisitionFrameRate can be used to manually control the frame rate.
Acquisition Line Rate	IFloat		Beginner	Controls the rate (in Hertz) at which the Lines in a Frame are captured.
Trigger Selector	lEnumeration	RW	Beginner	Selects the type of trigger to configure.
Trigger Mode [Trigger Selector]	lEnumeration	RW	Beginner	Controls whether or not trigger is active.
Trigger Software [Trigger Selector]	ICommand	WO	Beginner	Generates an internal trigger if Trigger Source is set to Software.



Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
<u>Trigger</u> <u>Source</u> [Trigger Selector]	lEnumeration	RW	Beginner	Specifies the internal signal or physical input line to use as the trigger source.
Trigger Activation [Trigger Selector]	lEnumeration	RW	Beginner	Specifies the activation mode of the trigger.
Trigger Overlap [Trigger Selector]	lEnumeration	RW	Beginner	Specifies the overlap mode of the trigger.
Trigger Delay [Trigger Selector]	IFloat		Expert	Specifies the delay in microseconds ( $\mu$ s) to apply after the trigger reception before activating it.
Sensor Shutter Mode	IEnumeration	RW	Guru	Sets the shutter mode of the device.

# 3.4 Acquisition Control Features

# 3.4.1 Acquisition Mode

Sets the acquisition mode of the device. Continuous: acquires images continuously. Multi Frame: acquires a specified number of images before stopping acquisition. Single Frame: acquires 1 image before stopping acquisition.

Property	Value
Name	AcquisitionMode
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Beginner

#### **Enumeration Values**

Continuous



#### **Enumeration Values**

SingleFrame

MultiFrame

# 3.4.2 Acquisition Start

This command starts the acquisition of images.

Property	Value
Name	AcquisitionStart
Interface	ICommand
Access	
Visibility	Beginner

### 3.4.3 Acquisition Stop

This command stops the acquisition of images.

Property	Value
Name	AcquisitionStop
Interface	ICommand
Access	
Visibility	Beginner

# 3.4.4 Acquisition Frame Count

Number of images to acquire during a multi frame acquisition.

Property	Value
Name	AcquisitionFrameCount
Interface	linteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Beginner



#### Acquisition Burst Frame Count 3.4.5

This feature is used only if the FrameBurstStart trigger is enabled and the FrameBurstEnd trigger is disabled. Note that the total number of frames captured is also conditioned by AcquisitionFrameCount if AcquisitionMode is MultiFrame and ignored if AcquisitionMode is Single.

Property	Value
Name	AcquisitionBurstFrameCount
Interface	linteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Beginner

#### 3.4.6 **Exposure Mode**

Sets the operation mode of the Exposure.

Property	Value
Name	ExposureMode
Interface	lEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Beginner

#### **Enumeration Values**

Timed	
TriggerWidth	

•

### 3.4.7 Exposure Time

Exposure time in microseconds when Exposure Mode is Timed.

Property	Value
Name	ExposureTime
Interface	IFloat



Property	Value
Access	
Unit	us
Visibility	Beginner

# 3.4.8 Exposure Auto

Sets the automatic exposure mode

Property	Value
Name	ExposureAuto
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Beginner

#### **Enumeration Values**

Off	
Once	
Continuous	

# 3.4.9 Acquisition Frame Rate

User controlled acquisition frame rate in Hertz

Property	Value	
Name	AcquisitionFrameRate	
Interface	IFloat	
Access		
Unit	Hz	
Visibility	Beginner	



### 3.4.10 Resulting Frame Rate

Resulting frame rate in Hertz. If this does not equal the Acquisition Frame Rate it is because the Exposure Time is greater than the frame time.

Property	Value
Name	AcquisitionResultingFrameRate
Interface	IFloat
Access	RO
Unit	Hz
Visibility	Beginner

### 3.4.11 Acquisition Frame Rate Enable

If enabled, AcquisitionFrameRate can be used to manually control the frame rate.

Property	Value
Name	AcquisitionFrameRateEnable
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RW
Visibility	Beginner

### 3.4.12 Acquisition Line Rate

Controls the rate (in Hertz) at which the Lines in a Frame are captured.

Property	Value
Name	AcquisitionLineRate
Interface	IFloat
Access	
Unit	Hz
Visibility	Beginner

# 3.4.13 Trigger Selector

Selects the type of trigger to configure.



Property	Value
Name	TriggerSelector
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Beginner

#### **Enumeration Values**

AcquisitionStart

FrameStart

FrameBurstStart

### 3.4.14 Trigger Mode

Controls whether or not trigger is active.

Property	Value
Name	TriggerMode [Trigger Selector]
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Beginner

#### **Enumeration Values**

Off		
On		

# 3.4.15 Trigger Software

Generates an internal trigger if Trigger Source is set to Software.

Property	Value
Name	TriggerSoftware [Trigger Selector]
Interface	ICommand



Property	Value
Access	WO
Visibility	Beginner

# 3.4.16 Trigger Source

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

Property	Value
Name	TriggerSource [Trigger Selector]
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Beginner

#### **Enumeration Values**

Software
Line0
Line1
Line2
Line3
UserOutput0
UserOutput1
UserOutput2
UserOutput3
Counter0Start
Counter1Start
Counter0End
Counter1End
LogicBlock0

#### **Enumeration Values**

LogicBlock1

Action0

# 3.4.17 Trigger Activation

Specifies the activation mode of the trigger.

Property	Value
Name	TriggerActivation [Trigger Selector]
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Beginner

#### **Enumeration Values**

LevelLow	
LevelHigh	
FallingEdge	
RisingEdge	
AnyEdge	

# 3.4.18 Trigger Overlap

Specifies the overlap mode of the trigger.

Property	Value
Name	TriggerOverlap [Trigger Selector]
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Beginner



#### **Enumeration Values**

Off

ReadOut

PreviousFrame

# 3.4.19 Trigger Delay

Specifies the delay in microseconds (µs) to apply after the trigger reception before activating it.

Property	Value
Name	TriggerDelay [Trigger Selector]
Interface	IFloat
Access	
Unit	us
Visibility	Expert

### 3.4.20 Sensor Shutter Mode

Sets the shutter mode of the device.

Property	Value
Name	SensorShutterMode
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Guru

#### **Enumeration Values**

Global



# 4 Analog Control

# 4.1 Gain

Gain is the amount of amplification that is applied to a pixel by the A/D converter. An increase in gain can result in a brighter image but also an increase in noise.

Gain can be manually or automatically controlled.

Use the <u>Gain Selector</u> to choose which gain to control. The All selection is a total amplification across all channels (or taps).

For manual control, set GainAuto to Off. Use the Gain control to set the amplification in dB.

For automatic control, set <u>GainAuto</u> to Once or Continuous. The camera automatically adjusts the gain to maximize the dynamic range. Once briefly enables automatic gain to adapt the device and then sets gain back to manual control (Off). Continuous constantly adapts the device.

Note: For the Auto Exposure feature, gain and/or exposure time must be set to Once or Continuous.

# 4.2 Black Level

The Black Level feature controls the offset applied to the video signal. It determines the image average when there is no light reaching the sensor.

There are two methods of applying black level: **Analog** and **Digital**. The analog black level controls the offset applied during analog-to-digital (A/D) conversion. The digital black level is an offset applied after the image has been digitized.

The sum of the analog and digital black levels can be set and read by setting <u>Black Level Selector</u> to **All** and then using the <u>Black Level</u> feature to enter or view the percentage offset.

Only the total black level (All) can be set by the user. Based on the value of black level All, the analog and digital black levels are automatically set to achieve the requested total black level.

# 4.3 White Balance - Color Models

White balance compensates for color shifts caused by different lighting conditions. White balance is specified as the gains of the **Red** and **Blue** channels relative to **Green**. For example, if the blue balance ratio is set to 1.5 then 50% more gain is applied to the blue channel than the green channel. White balance can be manually or automatically controlled.

For manual control, set <u>White Balance Auto</u> to Off. Use the <u>Balance Ratio Selector</u> to select either the Red or Blue channel. Use the <u>Balance Ratio</u> to specify a value for that channel. To disable white balance, set both red and blue balance ratios to 1.0.

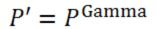
For automatic control, set <u>White Balance Auto</u> to Once or Continuous. The camera automatically adjusts the red and blue balance ratios to achieve good color balance. Once runs for a number of iterations and then sets White Balance Auto to Off. Continuous adjusts the values continually if the algorithm determines that the colors are imbalanced. A number of parameters that affect automatic white balance are available in the AutoAlgorithmControl category.



The white balance can also be modified by selecting a light source with <u>RGB Transform Light Source</u>. Selecting a light source modifies both the red and blue balance ratio values as well as the active RGBtoRGB <u>Color Transformation</u>, to acheive good color for the specified lighting condition.

# 4.4 Gamma

The Gamma feature controls the gamma correction applied to pixel intensity. The equation used is:



where *P* is the input pixel value and *P'* is the pixel value after gamma correction. Note that the value for Gamma is defined as the power applied to the pixel value, and not the gamma of the display. If a display with a gamma of 2.0 is used, the image gamma can be set to 0.5 to compensate. For sRGB output, Gamma should be set to 0.4545 (1/2.2).

If linear output data is required, disable gamma by setting GammaEnable to 0.

Gamma and the Pixel Lookup Table (LUT) can both be used at once. Gamma is applied before the Pixel LUT.

# 4.5 Sharpening - Color Models

The sharpening features control how sharp the image looks.

Sharpening can be enabled (On) or disabled (Off). By default sharpening is disabled. Use <u>Sharpening Enable</u> to switch on or off.

When sharpening is enabled, the remaining sharpening features take effect. When it is disabled, the image is not sharpened.

Sharpening is applied only to an intensity gradient change that is above a specified threshold. This prevents sharpening from amplifying subtle intensity variances in what are otherwise smooth patches, but allows significant edges to be more pronounced.

The threshold is specified as a fraction of the total intensity range, and ranges from 0 to 0.25. A threshold higher than 25% produces little to no difference than 25%. High thresholds sharpen only areas with significant intensity changes. Low thresholds sharpen more areas.

The sharpening threshold can be controlled manually or automatically.

For manual control, set <u>Sharpening Auto</u> to Off. Then set a <u>Sharpening Threshold</u> value to indicate the minimum intensity gradient change to invoke sharpening.

For automatic control, set Sharpening Auto to On. With automatic control, the value of the Sharpening Threshold is set based on the noise level of the camera.

Adjust the sharpening amount with the <u>Sharpening</u> control. This value controls how much to amplify the edges above the Sharpening threshold. A value of 0 does not apply any sharpening. A negative value smooths the image. A positive value amplifies the edges of the image. You can boost by a maximum of 8x, but smoothing is limited to 1x. The default value is 2.0.



# 4.6 Summary Table

Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
<u>Gain</u> Selector	lEnumeration		Beginner	Selects which gain to control. The All selection is a total amplification across all channels (or taps).
<u>Gain [Gain</u> <u>Selector]</u>	IFloat		Beginner	Controls the amplification of the video signal in dB.
<u>Gain Auto</u>	lEnumeration		Beginner	Sets the automatic gain mode. Set to Off for manual control. Set to Once for a single automatic adjustment then return to Off. Set to Continuous for constant adjustment. In automatic modes, the camera adjusts the gain to maximize the dynamic range.
Gain Conversion	lEnumeration		Expert	Selects which gain conversion mode to use.
Black Level Selector	lEnumeration		Beginner	Selects which black level to control. Only All can be set by the user. Analog and Digital are read-only.
Black Level Raw [Black Level Selector]	llnteger		Expert	Controls the offset of the video signal in camera specific units.
Black Level [Black Level Selector]	IFloat		Beginner	Controls the offset of the video signal in percent.
Black Level Clamping Enable	IBoolean	RW	Guru	Enable the black level auto clamping feature which performs dark current compensation. This feature is not supported by rolling shutter sensors.
Balance Ratio Selector	IEnumeration		Expert	Selects a balance ratio to configure once a balance ratio control has been selected.
Balance Ratio [Balance Ratio Selector]	lFloat		Expert	Controls the balance ratio of the selected color relative to green. Used for white balancing.
Balance White Auto	IEnumeration	RW	Expert	White Balance compensates for color shifts caused by different lighting conditions. It can be automatically or manually controlled. For manual control, set to Off. For automatic control, set to Once or Continuous.



Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Gamma	IFloat		Beginner	Controls the gamma correction of pixel intensity.
<u>Gamma</u> <u>Enable</u>	IBoolean		Beginner	Enables/disables gamma correction.
Sharpening Enable	IBoolean	RW	Beginner	Enables/disables the sharpening feature. Sharpening is disabled by default.
Sharpening Auto	IBoolean	RW	Beginner	Enables/disables the auto sharpening feature. When enabled, the camera automatically determines the sharpening threshold based on the noise level of the camera.
<u>Sharpening</u>	lFloat	RW	Beginner	Controls the amount to sharpen a signal. The sharpened amount is proportional to the difference between a pixel and its neighbors. A negative value smooths out the difference, while a positive value amplifies the difference. You can boost by a maximum of 8x, but smoothing is limited to 1x (in float). Default value: 2.0
<u>Sharpening</u> <u>Threshold</u>	lFloat	RW	Guru	Controls the minimum intensity gradient change to invoke sharpening. When "Sharpening Auto" is enabled, this is determined automatically by the device. The threshold is specified as a fraction of the total intensity range, and ranges from 0 to 0.25. A threshold higher than 25% produces little to no difference than 25%. High thresholds sharpen only areas with significant intensity changes. Low thresholds sharpen more areas.

# 4.7 Analog Control Features

# 4.7.1 Gain Selector

Selects which gain to control. The All selection is a total amplification across all channels (or taps).

Property	Value
Name	GainSelector
Interface	lEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Beginner

#### **Enumeration Values**

All



# 4.7.2 Gain

Controls the amplification of the video signal in dB.

Property	Value
Name	Gain [Gain Selector]
Interface	IFloat
Access	
Unit	dB
Visibility	Beginner

# 4.7.3 Gain Auto

Sets the automatic gain mode. Set to Off for manual control. Set to Once for a single automatic adjustment then return to Off. Set to Continuous for constant adjustment. In automatic modes, the camera adjusts the gain to maximize the dynamic range.

Property	Value		
Name	GainAuto		
Interface	IEnumeration		
Access			
Visibility	Beginner		
Enumeration Values			
Off	Off		
Once	Once		
Continuou	Continuous		

# 4.7.4 Gain Conversion

Selects which gain conversion mode to use.

Property	Value
Name	GainConversion



Property	Value
Interface	lEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Expert
Enumer	ation Values
LCG	

HCG

## 4.7.5 Black Level Selector

Selects which black level to control. Only All can be set by the user. Analog and Digital are read-only.

Property	Value
Name	BlackLevelSelector
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Beginner

#### **Enumeration Values**

All	
Analog	
Digital	

## 4.7.6 Black Level Raw

Controls the offset of the video signal in camera specific units.

Property	Value
Name	BlackLevelRaw [Black Level Selector]
Interface	llnteger
Access	



Property	Value
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

## 4.7.7 Black Level

Controls the offset of the video signal in percent.

Property	Value
Name	BlackLevel [Black Level Selector]
Interface	IFloat
Access	
Unit	%
Visibility	Beginner

# 4.7.8 Black Level Clamping Enable

Enable the black level auto clamping feature which performs dark current compensation. This feature is not supported by rolling shutter sensors.

Property	Value
Name	BlackLevelClampingEnable
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RW
Visibility	Guru

# 4.7.9 Balance Ratio Selector

Selects a balance ratio to configure once a balance ratio control has been selected.

Property	Value
Name	BalanceRatioSelector
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	



Property	Value	
Visibility	Expert	
Enum	eration Values	
Red		
Blue		

### 4.7.10 Balance Ratio

Controls the balance ratio of the selected color relative to green. Used for white balancing.

Property	Value
Name	BalanceRatio [Balance Ratio Selector]
Interface	IFloat
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

## 4.7.11 Balance White Auto

White Balance compensates for color shifts caused by different lighting conditions. It can be automatically or manually controlled. For manual control, set to Off. For automatic control, set to Once or Continuous.

Property	Value	
Name	BalanceWhiteAuto	
Interface	lEnumeration	
Access	RW	
Visibility	Expert	
Enumeration Values		
Off		
Once		



Continuous

# 4.7.12 Gamma

Controls the gamma correction of pixel intensity.

Property	Value
Name	Gamma
Interface	IFloat
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Beginner

# 4.7.13 Gamma Enable

Enables/disables gamma correction.

Property	Value
Name	GammaEnable
Interface	IBoolean
Access	
Visibility	Beginner

# 4.7.14 Sharpening Enable

Enables/disables the sharpening feature. Sharpening is disabled by default.

Property	Value
Name	SharpeningEnable
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RW
Visibility	Beginner



### 4.7.15 Sharpening Auto

Enables/disables the auto sharpening feature. When enabled, the camera automatically determines the sharpening threshold based on the noise level of the camera.

Property	Value
Name	SharpeningAuto
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RW
Visibility	Beginner

# 4.7.16 Sharpening

Controls the amount to sharpen a signal. The sharpened amount is proportional to the difference between a pixel and its neighbors. A negative value smooths out the difference, while a positive value amplifies the difference. You can boost by a maximum of 8x, but smoothing is limited to 1x (in float). Default value: 2.0

Property	Value
Name	Sharpening
Interface	IFloat
Access	RW
Unit	
Visibility	Beginner

### 4.7.17 Sharpening Threshold

Controls the minimum intensity gradient change to invoke sharpening. When "Sharpening Auto" is enabled, this is determined automatically by the device. The threshold is specified as a fraction of the total intensity range, and ranges from 0 to 0.25. A threshold higher than 25% produces little to no difference than 25%. High thresholds sharpen only areas with significant intensity changes. Low thresholds sharpen more areas.

Property	Value
Name	SharpeningThreshold
Interface	IFloat
Access	RW
Unit	



Property		Value
Visibility	Guru	

10/18/2019 © 2015-2019 FLIR Integrated Imaging Solutions Inc. All rights reserved.

FLIR Blackfly<sup>®</sup>S Technical Reference for BFS-PGE-19S4



# 5 Image Format Control

# 5.1 Region Of Interest

An image region of interest (ROI) lets you specify a portion of the image so that after each image is acquired only the pixel information from the specified portion is processed.

Use the following features to specify the location and size of the ROI. All values are in pixels.

OffsetX - Horizontal offset from the origin to the ROI.

<u>Width</u> - Width of the image provided by the device. This reflects the current ROI. The maximum value of this feature takes into account horizontal binning, decimation, or any other function changing the maximum horizontal dimensions of the image and is typically equal to <u>WidthMax</u> minus OffsetX.

OffsetY - Vertical offset from the origin to the ROI.

<u>Height</u> - Height of the image provided by the device. This reflects the current ROI. The maximum value of this feature takes into account vertical binning, decimation, or any other function changing the maximum vertical dimensions of the image and is typically equal to HeightMax minus OffsetY.

# 5.2 Binning/Decimation

Binning refers to the act of combining the signal from groups of photo-sensitive cells into a larger logical pixel. This is achieved by either adding (additive), averaging (average), or discarding (discard). Binning may be implemented in analog by the sensor or digitally by the Image Signal Processing engine (ISP).

**Note:** Binning and Decimation cannot operate simultaneously. For one to be active, the other must be inactive. Changes to binning features can only be made while the camera is not streaming.

Use the BinningSelector to choose the binning engine. This affects both horizontal and vertical binning. The choices are:

**All** - the total amount of binning. In this mode, the camera adjusts the sensor/ISP binning to achieve the best image quality with the fastest frame rate.

**Sensor** - the portion of binning implemented in analog by the sensor. Binning done by the sensor usually results in a higher frame rate. Unless otherwise specified, or unsupported, binning is done by the sensor by default.

**ISP** - the portion of binning implemented digitally by the ISP. Unless otherwise specified, binning is done by the ISP if sensor binning is is unsupported or compromises image quality.

Use <u>BinningHorizontalMode</u> and <u>BinningVerticalMode</u> to choose the algorithm to perform the combination. The choices are:

Additive - The response from the combined cells are added, resulting in increased sensitivity (a brighter image).

**Average** - The response from the combined cells are averaged, resulting in increased signal to noise ratio. Some sensors do not support average binning.



Use <u>BinningHorizontal</u> and <u>BinningVertical</u> to set the number of cells to combine. Binning values reduce the resolution of the image by a corresponding factor. A value of 1 indicates no binning. This must be set to 1 for decimation to be active.

Use <u>DecimationSelector</u> to choose the decimation engine. The choices are **All** or **Sensor**. Decimation cannot be done by the ISP.

<u>DecimationHorizontalMode</u> and <u>DecimationVerticalMode</u> indicate the algorithm to perform the reduction. There is only one decimation mode supported: **Discard**.

Use <u>DecimationHorizontal</u> and <u>DecimationVertical</u> to set the number of cells to discard. This value reduces the resolution of the image by only retaining a single pixel within a window whose size is the specified decimation factor. A value of 1 indicates no decimation. This must be set to 1 for binning to be active.

## 5.2.1 Binning/Decimation Feature Dependency

There are many feature dependencies which can affect binning. You can disable the ISP engine which would force all binning to be sensor controlled. However, some pixel formats (such as YUV and RGB) do not allow the ISP to be disabled, as it is required for color interpolation. In addition, not all sensors support average binning.

A simple hierarchical organization of the features means that features higher up have the greatest flexibility. Choices made at the top of the hierarchy adjust features downstream. The camera always attempts to achieve the best possible image quality.

# 5.3 Pixel Format

Format of the pixel provided by the camera. Use <u>PixelFormat</u> feature to select from a list of supported formats. (Not all formats are supported on all cameras.) Once a format is selected, the following values are derived:

PixelSize provides the total size in bits of the image's pixel.

<u>PixelColorFilter</u> is the type of color filter that is applied to the image. This only applies to bayer formats. The value is None for other formats.

<u>PixelDynamicRangeMin</u> is the minimum value that can be returned during the digitization process. This corresponds to the darkest value of the camera. For color cameras, this returns the smallest value that each color component can take.

<u>PixelDynamicRangeMax</u> is the maximum value that can be returned during the digitization process. This corresponds to the brightest value of the camera. For color cameras, this returns the largest value that each color component can take.

**Note:** For color cameras, the bayer pixel format is updated if <u>Reverse X</u> and <u>Reverse Y</u> are changed. For example, if the original pixel format is BayerRG8 and <u>Reverse X</u> is switched from Disabled to Enabled, then the pixel format is updated to BayerGR8.

### 5.3.1 Single Channel 8-bit and 16-bit Formats

8-bit Formats Mono8 8-bit monochrome packed format

BayerGR8 8-bit bayer green red packed format

10/18/2019 © 2015-2019 FLIR Integrated Imaging Solutions Inc. All rights reserved.

FLIR Blackfly<sup>®</sup>S Technical Reference for BFS-PGE-19S4



	BayerRG8	8-bit bayer red green packed format
	BayerGB8	8-bit bayer green blue packed format
	BayerBG8	8-bit bayer blue green packed format
16-bit Formats	Mono16	16-bit monochrome packed format
	BayerGR16	16-bit bayer green red packed format
	BayerRG16	16-bit bayer red green packed format
	BayerGB16	16-bit bayer green blue packed format
	BayerBG16	16-bit bayer blue green packed format

# 5.3.2 Single Channel 10-bit Formats

10-bit pixel formats have two different packing formats as defined by USB3 Vision and GigE Vision. **Note:** the packing format is not related to the interface of the camera. Both may be available on USB3 or GigE devices.

The USB3 Vision method is designated with a p. It is a 10-bit format with its bit-stream following the bit packing method illustrated in Figure 1. The first byte of the packed stream contains the eight least significant bits (lsb) of the first pixel. The two lsb of the second byte contain two msb of the first pixel, and the rest of the second byte is packed with the six lsb of the second pixel. The four msb of the second pixels fill into the four lsb of the third byte. The lsb of the third pixel fill in the rest of the third byte, and the remaining bits of the third pixel fill in the lsb of the fourth byte. The bytes are packed following this pattern. In general, pixels are packed into bytes in sequence from lsb, and four pixels pack into five bytes.

This packing format is applied to: Mono10p, BayerGR10p, BayerRG10p, BayerGB10p and BayerBG10p.

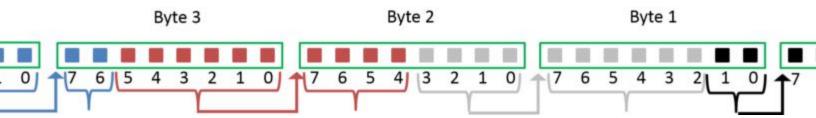


Figure 1. Packing two 10-bit pixels into three bytes.

The GigE Vision method is designated with Packed. It is a 10-bit format with its bit-stream following the bit packing method illustrated in Figure 2. The first byte of the packed stream contains the eight msb of the first pixel. The third byte contains the eight msb of the second pixel. The two lsb of the second byte contains two lsb of the first pixel, and the fifth and the sixth bits of the second byte are packed with the two lsb of the second pixel. The remaining bits in the second bytes are set to null.

This packing format is applied to: Mono10Packed, BayerGR10Packed, BayerRG10Packed, BayerGB10Packed and BayerBG10Packed.



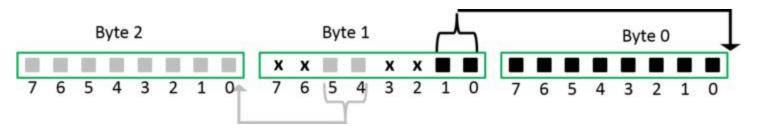


Figure 2. Packing two 10-bit pixels into three bytes.

# 5.3.3 Single Channel 12-bit Formats

12-bit pixel formats have two different packing formats as defined by USB3 Vision and GigE Vision. **Note:** the packing format is not related to the interface of the camera. Both may be available on USB3 or GigE devices.

The USB3 Vision method is designated with a p. It is a 12-bit format with its bit-stream following the bit packing method illustrated in Figure 3. The first byte of the packed stream contains the eight least significant bits (Isb) of the first pixel. The third byte contains the eight most significant bits (msb) of the second pixel. The four Isb of the second byte contains four msb of the first pixel, and the rest of the second byte is packed with the four Isb of the second pixel.

This packing format is applied to: Mono12p, BayerGR12p, BayerRG12p, BayerGB12p and BayerBG12p.

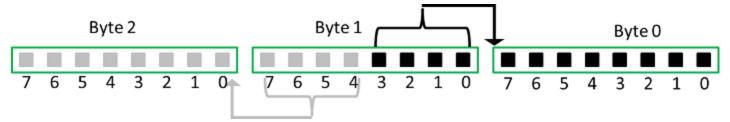


Figure 3. Packing two 12-bit pixels into three bytes.

The GigE Vision method is designated with Packed. It is a 12-bit format with its bit-stream following the bit packing method illustrated in Figure 4. The first byte of the packed stream contains the eight msb of the first pixel. The third byte contains the eight msb of the second pixel. The four lsb of the second byte contains four lsb of the first pixel, and the rest of the second byte is packed with the four lsb of the second pixel.

This packing format is applied to: Mono12Packed, BayerGR12Packed, BayerRG12Packed, BayerGB12Packed and BayerBG12Packed.

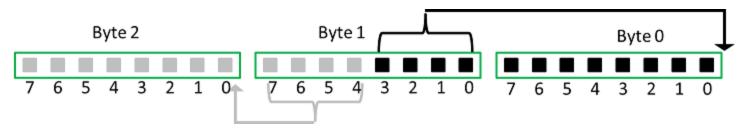


Figure 4. Packing two 12-bit pixels into three bytes.

# 5.3.4 Multi-Channel Formats - Color Models

For the following pixel formats, the color channels are packed in the order indicated:



RGB8Packed 8-bit red-green-blue packed format

BGR8 8-bit blue-green-red packed format

BGRa8 8-bit blue-green-red-alpha packed format

For YCbCr and YUV pixel formats, the RGB to YCbCr transformation follows Equation 1 below:

Y' = 0.299 R' + 0.587 G' + 0.114 B' Cb = -0.16874 R' - 0.33126 G' + 0.5000 B' + 128Cr = 0.5000 R' - 0.41869 G' - 0.08131 B' + 128

### 5.3.4.1 YCbCr8 / YUV444Packed

8-bit Y-Cb-Cr 4:4:4 format (Figure 5). No sub-sampling on Y, Cb or Cr. The values of Y, Cb and Cr cover the full range from 0 to 255 if the input R, G and B values are in the range of [0, 255].

							Y <sub>07</sub>												_					
Y10	Y11	Y12	Y <sub>13</sub>	Y14	Y <sub>15</sub>	Y16	Y <sub>17</sub>	<i>U</i> 10	U11	U12	U <sub>13</sub>	U14	U <sub>15</sub>	U16	U <sub>17</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>1</sub>	$V_1$	11	V <sub>12</sub>	V <sub>13</sub>	V14	V <sub>15</sub>	V <sub>16</sub>	V <sub>17</sub>
Y20	Y21	Y22	Y <sub>23</sub>	Y24	Y <sub>25</sub>	Y <sub>26</sub>	Y <sub>27</sub>	U <sub>20</sub>	U <sub>21</sub>	U <sub>22</sub>	U <sub>23</sub>	U <sub>24</sub>	U <sub>25</sub>	U <sub>26</sub>	U <sub>27</sub>	V2	, V;	21	V22	V <sub>23</sub>	V24	V25	V26	V <sub>27</sub>
Y <sub>30</sub>	Y <sub>31</sub>	Y <sub>32</sub>	Y <sub>33</sub>	Y <sub>34</sub>	Y <sub>35</sub>	Y <sub>36</sub>	Y <sub>37</sub>	U <sub>30</sub>	U <sub>31</sub>	U <sub>32</sub>	U <sub>33</sub>	U <sub>34</sub>	U <sub>35</sub>	U <sub>36</sub>	U <sub>37</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	$v_{i}$	31	V <sub>32</sub>	V <sub>33</sub>	V34	V <sub>35</sub>	V36	V <sub>37</sub>
Y40	Y41	Y <sub>42</sub>	Y <sub>43</sub>	Y44	Y45	Y46	Y47	U <sub>40</sub>	U <sub>41</sub>	U42	U <sub>43</sub>	U <sub>44</sub>	U <sub>45</sub>	U <sub>46</sub>	U <sub>47</sub>	$V_4$		11	V42	V <sub>43</sub>	V44	V45	V46	V47

Figure 5. Y-Cb-Cr 4:4:4 format.

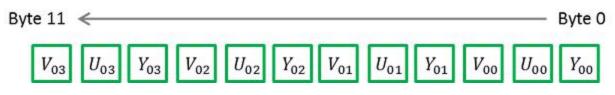


Figure 6. Packing format for YCbCr8.

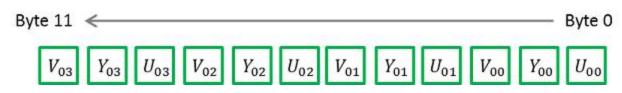


Figure 7. Packing format for YUV444Packed.

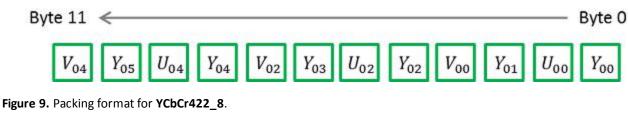
### 5.3.4.2 YCbCr422\_8 / YUV422Packed

8-bit Y-Cb-Cr 4:2:2 format (Figure 8). No sub-sampling on Y. Cb and Cr are sub-sampled by a factor of 2 in the horizontal direction, but no sub-sampling in the vertical direction. The values of Y, Cb and Cr cover the full range from 0 to 255 if the input R, G and B values are in the range of [0, 255].



								<i>U</i> 00										-					
								<i>U</i> 10															
Y <sub>20</sub>	Y21	Y22	Y <sub>23</sub>	Y24	Y <sub>25</sub>	Y <sub>26</sub>	Y <sub>27</sub>	U <sub>20</sub>	U <sub>21</sub>	U <sub>22</sub>	U <sub>23</sub>	U <sub>24</sub>	U <sub>25</sub>	U <sub>26</sub>	U <sub>27</sub>	V20	V21	V22	V <sub>23</sub>	V24	V <sub>25</sub>	V26	$V_{27}$
								U <sub>30</sub>															
Y40	Y41	Y42	Y43	Y44	Y45	Y46	Y47	U <sub>40</sub>	U <sub>41</sub>	U42	U <sub>43</sub>	U44	U <sub>45</sub>	U46	U <sub>47</sub>	V40	V41	V42	$V_{43}$	V44	V45	V46	$V_{47}$

Figure 8. Y-Cb-Cr 4:2:2 format.



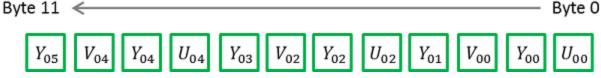
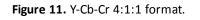


Figure 10. Packing format for YUV422Packed.

### 5.3.4.3 YCbCr411\_8 / YUV411Packed

8-bit Y-Cb-Cr 4:1:1 format (Figure 11). No sub-sampling on Y. Cb and Cr are sub-sampled by a factor of 4 in the horizontal direction, but no sub-sampling in the vertical direction. The values of Y, Cb and Cr cover the full range from 0 to 255 if the input R, G and B values are in the range of [0, 255].

Y <sub>00</sub>	Y <sub>01</sub>	Y <sub>02</sub>	Y <sub>03</sub>	Y <sub>04</sub>	Y <sub>05</sub>	Y <sub>06</sub>	Y <sub>07</sub>	U <sub>00</sub>	U <sub>01</sub>	U <sub>02</sub>	U <sub>03</sub>	U <sub>04</sub>	U <sub>05</sub>	$U_{06}$	U <sub>07</sub>	Voo	<i>V</i> 01	V <sub>02</sub>	V <sub>03</sub>	V <sub>04</sub>	V <sub>05</sub>	V <sub>06</sub>	$V_{07}$
Y <sub>10</sub>	Y <sub>11</sub>	Y12	Y <sub>13</sub>	Y14	Y15	Y16	Y17	<i>U</i> 10	U11	U <sub>12</sub>	U <sub>13</sub>	U14	U15	U16	U <sub>17</sub>	V10	V <sub>11</sub>	V <sub>12</sub>	V <sub>13</sub>	V14	V <sub>15</sub>	V <sub>16</sub>	V <sub>17</sub>
Y <sub>20</sub>	Y21	Y22	Y <sub>23</sub>	Y24	Y25	Y26	Y <sub>27</sub>	U <sub>20</sub>	$U_{21}$	U <sub>22</sub>	U <sub>23</sub>	U <sub>24</sub>	U <sub>25</sub>	$U_{26}$	U <sub>27</sub>	V20	$V_{21}$	V22	V23	V24	V25	V26	$V_{27}$
Y <sub>30</sub>	Y <sub>31</sub>	Y <sub>32</sub>	Y <sub>33</sub>	Y <sub>34</sub>	Y <sub>35</sub>	Y <sub>36</sub>	Y <sub>37</sub>	U <sub>30</sub>	U <sub>31</sub>	U <sub>32</sub>	U <sub>33</sub>	U <sub>34</sub>	U <sub>35</sub>	$U_{36}$	U <sub>37</sub>	V <sub>30</sub>	$V_{31}$	V <sub>32</sub>	V <sub>33</sub>	V34	V <sub>35</sub>	V <sub>36</sub>	$V_{37}$
Y <sub>40</sub>	Y41	Y42	Y <sub>43</sub>	Y44	Y45	Y46	Y47	U <sub>40</sub>	U <sub>41</sub>	U42	U43	U44	$U_{4S}$	$U_{46}$	$U_{47}$	V40	$V_{41}$	V42	V43	V.44	V45	$V_{46}$	$V_{47}$



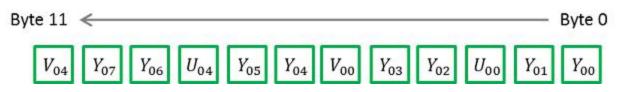


Figure 12. Packing format for YCbCr411\_8.



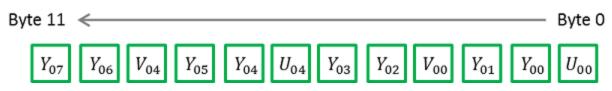


Figure 13. Packing format for YUV411Packed.

# 5.4 ADC Bit Depth

All camera sensors incorporate an analog to digital converter (ADC) to digitize the images.

The camera's ADC is configured to a fixed bit output. This is not the same as pixel size. If the pixel format selected has fewer bits per pixel than the ADC output, the least significant bits are dropped. If the pixel format selected has greater bits per pixel than the ADC output, the least significant bits are padded and can be discarded by the user. Image data is left-aligned across a 2-byte format.

For example, for a 12-bit output, the least significant 4 bits are padded in order to fill 2 bytes (0xFFF0).

A 10-bit conversion produces 1,024 possible values between 0 and 65,472.

A 12-bit conversion produces 4,096 possible values between 0 and 65,520.

A 14-bit conversion produces 16,384 possible values between 0 and 65,532.

Some image sensors support multiple ADC bit depths. A higher ADC bit depth results in better image quality but slower maximum frame rate. Stop acquisition then use the ADC Bit Depth control to make a selection.

# 5.5 Test Pattern

The camera is capable of outputting continuous static images for testing and development purposes.

Use the TestPatternGeneratorSelector feature to choose which test pattern to control.

Sensor produces a test pattern that varies based on the image sensor.

Pipeline Start inserts a test pattern at the start of the camera's image processing pipeline.

Set the TestPattern feature to Off to disable the selected test pattern generator.

When Sensor is selected, create a test pattern by setting the TestPattern feature to Sensor Test Pattern.

When Pipeline Start is selected, create a test pattern by setting the <u>TestPattern</u> feature to Increment or Variable Frame Sequence. The Increment test pattern increases the pixel value by one 8-bit greyscale value at each pixel location, wrapping around to zero after it reaches 255.

The Variable Frame Sequence option generates a sequence of frames containing varying test pattern. The sequence resets at the start of acquisition.

Both test pattern generators can be enabled at the same time, however, the Pipeline Start test pattern overwrites the Sensor test pattern.

Most image processing features (such as <u>Gamma</u>, <u>Balance Ratio</u>, and others) are still available when the test pattern is on and can alter the test pattern image. Some features for controlling the sensor do not affect the test pattern image, such



as Exposure Time, Gain, and analog Black Level. It is recommended to turn Exposure Auto and Gain Auto Off when using a test pattern, as those features do not function properly when the test pattern is on.

Note that the test pattern generators must be set to Off to get the actual image data from the sensor.

# 5.6 Reverse X

When Reverse X is enabled, it horizontally flips the image sent by the camera. The region of interest is applied after flipping.

For color cameras, the bayer pixel format may be changed after flipping. For example, BayerRG16 is changed to BayerGR16.

# 5.7 Reverse Y

When Reverse Y is enabled, it vertically flips the image sent by the camera. The region of interest is applied after flipping.

For color cameras, the bayer pixel format may be changed after flipping. For example, BayerRG16 is changed to BayerGB16.

# 5.8 Summary Table

Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
<u>Sensor</u> <u>Width</u>	llnteger	RO	Expert	Effective width of the sensor in pixels.
<u>Sensor</u> <u>Height</u>	llnteger	RO	Expert	Effective height of the sensor in pixels.
Width Max	linteger		Expert	Maximum width of the image (in pixels). The dimension is calculated after horizontal binning. WidthMax does not take into account the current Region of interest (Width or OffsetX).
Height Max	linteger		Expert	Maximum height of the image (in pixels). This dimension is calculated after vertical binning. HeightMax does not take into account the current Region of interest (Height or OffsetY).
Width	llnteger		Beginner	Width of the image provided by the device (in pixels).
Height	llnteger		Beginner	Height of the image provided by the device (in pixels).
Offset X	llnteger		Beginner	Horizontal offset from the origin to the ROI (in pixels).
<u>Offset Y</u>	llnteger		Beginner	Vertical offset from the origin to the ROI (in pixels).
Pixel Format	IEnumeration		Beginner	Format of the pixel provided by the camera.
Pixel Size	IEnumeration	RO	Expert	Total size in bits of a pixel of the image.



Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Pixel Color Filter	IEnumeration	RO	Expert	Type of color filter that is applied to the image. Only applies to Bayer pixel formats. All others have no color filter.
<u>Pixel</u> Dynamic Range Min	linteger	RO	Expert	Minimum value that can be returned during the digitization process. This corresponds to the darkest value of the camera. For color cameras, this returns the smallest value that each color component can take.
Pixel Dynamic Range Max	linteger	RO	Expert	Maximum value that can be returned during the digitization process. This corresponds to the brightest value of the camera. For color cameras, this returns the biggest value that each color component can take.
ISP Enable	IBoolean	RW	Expert	Controls whether the image processing core is used for optional pixel format mode (i.e. mono).
Binning Selector	IEnumeration		Beginner	Selects which binning engine is controlled by the BinningHorizontal and BinningVertical features.
Binning Horizontal Mode [Binning Selector]	lEnumeration		Expert	
Binning Vertical Mode [Binning Selector]	lEnumeration		Expert	
Binning Horizontal [Binning Selector]	linteger		Beginner	Number of horizontal photo-sensitive cells to combine together. This reduces the horizontal resolution (width) of the image. A value of 1 indicates that no horizontal binning is performed by the camera. This value must be 1 for decimation to be active.
Binning Vertical [Binning Selector]	linteger		Beginner	Number of vertical photo-sensitive cells to combine together. This reduces the vertical resolution (height) of the image. A value of 1 indicates that no vertical binning is performed by the camera. This value must be 1 for decimation to be active.
Decimation Selector	IEnumeration		Beginner	Selects which decimation layer is controlled by the DecimationHorizontal and DecimationVertical features.
Decimation Horizontal Mode [Decimation	IEnumeration		Expert	The mode used to reduce the horizontal resolution when DecimationHorizontal is used. The current implementation only supports a single decimation mode: Discard. Average should be achieved via Binning.



Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Selector]				
Decimation Vertical Mode [Decimation Selector]	IEnumeration		Expert	The mode used to reduce the vertical resolution when DecimationVertical is used. The current implementation only supports a single decimation mode: Discard. Average should be achieved via Binning.
Decimation Horizontal [Decimation Selector]	linteger		Beginner	Horizontal decimation of the image. This reduces the horizontal resolution (width) of the image by only retaining a single pixel within a window whose size is the decimation factor specified here. A value of 1 indicates that no horizontal decimation is performed by the camera. This value must be 1 for binning to be active.
Decimation Vertical [Decimation Selector]	linteger		Beginner	Vertical decimation of the image. This reduces the vertical resolution (height) of the image by only retaining a single pixel within a window whose size is the decimation factor specified here. A value of 1 indicates that no vertical decimation is performed by the camera. This value must be 1 for binning to be active.
<u>Reverse X</u>	IBoolean	RW	Expert	Horizontally flips the image sent by the device. The region of interest is applied after flipping. For color cameras the bayer pixel format is affected. For example, BayerRG16 changes to BayerGR16.
<u>Reverse Y</u>	IBoolean	RW	Expert	Vertically flips the image sent by the device. The region of interest is applied after flipping. For color cameras the bayer pixel format is affected. For example, BayerRG16 changes to BayerGB16.
Test Pattern Generator Selector	lEnumeration			Selects which test pattern generator is controlled by the TestPattern feature.
Test Pattern [Test Pattern Generator Selector]	lEnumeration			Selects the type of test pattern that is generated by the device as image source.
Image Compression Mode	lEnumeration			
ADC Bit Depth	lEnumeration		Beginner	Selects which ADC bit depth to use. A higher ADC bit depth results in better image quality but slower maximum frame rate.



Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Adaptive Compression Enable	IBoolean	RW	Expert	Controls whether lossless compression adapts to the image content. If disabled, a fixed encoding table is used.
Compression Ratio	IFloat		Expert	Reports the ratio between the uncompressed image size and compressed image size.
Compression Saturation Priority	IEnumeration		Expert	
	llnteger	RW	Expert	
Current Datarate	llnteger		Expert	Reports the value of the current datarate tracker.
Compressed Frame Drop Count	linteger		Expert	Reports the count of dropped compressed frames.

# 5.9 Image Format Control Features

# 5.9.1 Sensor Width

Effective width of the sensor in pixels.

Property	Value
Name	SensorWidth
Interface	llnteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert
Value	1632

# 5.9.2 Sensor Height

Effective height of the sensor in pixels.





## 5.9.3 Width Max

Maximum width of the image (in pixels). The dimension is calculated after horizontal binning. WidthMax does not take into account the current Region of interest (Width or OffsetX).

Property	Value
Name	WidthMax
Interface	llnteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

### 5.9.4 Height Max

Maximum height of the image (in pixels). This dimension is calculated after vertical binning. HeightMax does not take into account the current Region of interest (Height or OffsetY).

Property	Value
Name	HeightMax
Interface	llnteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Expert



## 5.9.5 Width

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

Property	Value
Name	Width
Interface	llnteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Beginner

# 5.9.6 Height

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

Property	Value
Name	Height
Interface	llnteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Beginner

# 5.9.7 Offset X

Horizontal offset from the origin to the ROI (in pixels).

Property	Value
Name	OffsetX
Interface	llnteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Beginner

# 5.9.8 Offset Y

Vertical offset from the origin to the ROI (in pixels).





## 5.9.9 Pixel Format

Format of the pixel provided by the camera.

Property	Value
Name	PixelFormat
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Beginner

#### **Enumeration Values**

Mono8
Mono16
RGB8Packed
BayerGR8
BayerRG8
BayerGB8
BayerBG8
BayerGR16
BayerRG16
BayerGB16
BayerBG16



Mono10Packed

BayerGR10Packed BayerRG10Packed

BayerGB10Packed

BayerBG10Packed

Mono12Packed

BayerGR12Packed

BayerRG12Packed

BayerGB12Packed

BayerBG12Packed

YUV411Packed

YUV422Packed

YUV444Packed

Mono10p

BayerGR10p

BayerRG10p

BayerGB10p

BayerBG10p

Mono12p

BayerGR12p

BayerRG12p

BayerGB12p

BayerBG12p

YCbCr8

YCbCr422\_8

YCbCr411\_8

10/18/2019 © 2015-2019 FLIR Integrated Imaging Solutions Inc. All rights reserved.

FLIR Blackfly<sup>®</sup>S Technical Reference for BFS-PGE-19S4



BGR8
BGRa8
Polarized8
Polarized10p
Polarized12p
Polarized16
LLCMono8
LLCBayerRG8

# 5.9.10 Pixel Size

Total size in bits of a pixel of the image.

Property	Value
Name	PixelSize
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RO
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

Bpp1		
Bpp2		
Bpp4		
Bpp8		
Bpp10		
Bpp12		
Bpp14		
Bpp16		



Bpp20	
Bpp24	
Bpp30	
Bpp32	
Bpp36	
Bpp48	
Bpp64	
Bpp96	

# 5.9.11 Pixel Color Filter

Type of color filter that is applied to the image. Only applies to Bayer pixel formats. All others have no color filter.

Property	Value	
Name	PixelColorFilter	
Interface	lEnumeration	
Access	RO	
Visibility	Expert	
Enumeration Values		
None		
BayerRG		
BayerGB		
BayerGR		
BayerBG		

# 5.9.12 Pixel Dynamic Range Min

Minimum value that can be returned during the digitization process. This corresponds to the darkest value of the camera. For color cameras, this returns the smallest value that each color component can take.



Property	Value
Name	PixelDynamicRangeMin
Interface	lInteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert
Value	0

# 5.9.13 Pixel Dynamic Range Max

Maximum value that can be returned during the digitization process. This corresponds to the brightest value of the camera. For color cameras, this returns the biggest value that each color component can take.

Property	Value
Name	PixelDynamicRangeMax
Interface	linteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

## 5.9.14 ISP Enable

Controls whether the image processing core is used for optional pixel format mode (i.e. mono).

Property	Value
Name	IspEnable
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

### 5.9.15 Binning Selector

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



All		
<b>^</b>		
Sensor		
ISP		

# 5.9.16 Binning Horizontal Mode

Property	Value
Name	BinningHorizontalMode [Binning Selector]
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

Sum

Average

# 5.9.17 Binning Vertical Mode

Property	Value
Name	BinningVerticalMode [Binning Selector]
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	



Property	Value	
Visibility	Expert	
	Enumeration Values	
	Sum	
	Average	

# 5.9.18 Binning Horizontal

Number of horizontal photo-sensitive cells to combine together. This reduces the horizontal resolution (width) of the image. A value of 1 indicates that no horizontal binning is performed by the camera. This value must be 1 for decimation to be active.

Property	Value
Name	BinningHorizontal [Binning Selector]
Interface	linteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Beginner

# 5.9.19 Binning Vertical

Number of vertical photo-sensitive cells to combine together. This reduces the vertical resolution (height) of the image. A value of 1 indicates that no vertical binning is performed by the camera. This value must be 1 for decimation to be active.

Property	Value
Name	BinningVertical [Binning Selector]
Interface	llnteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Beginner



### 5.9.20 Decimation Selector

Selects which decimation layer is controlled by the DecimationHorizontal and DecimationVertical features.

Property	Value
Name	DecimationSelector
Interface	lEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Beginner

#### **Enumeration Values**

All		
Sensor		

## 5.9.21 Decimation Horizontal Mode

The mode used to reduce the horizontal resolution when DecimationHorizontal is used. The current implementation only supports a single decimation mode: Discard. Average should be achieved via Binning.

Property	Value
Name	DecimationHorizontalMode [Decimation Selector]
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

Discard

# 5.9.22 Decimation Vertical Mode

The mode used to reduce the vertical resolution when DecimationVertical is used. The current implementation only supports a single decimation mode: Discard. Average should be achieved via Binning.

Property

Value

Name DecimationVerticalMode [Decimation Selector]



Property		Value	
Interface	IEnumeration		
Access			
Visibility	Expert		

Discard

### 5.9.23 Decimation Horizontal

Horizontal decimation of the image. This reduces the horizontal resolution (width) of the image by only retaining a single pixel within a window whose size is the decimation factor specified here. A value of 1 indicates that no horizontal decimation is performed by the camera. This value must be 1 for binning to be active.

Property	Value
Name	DecimationHorizontal [Decimation Selector]
Interface	linteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Beginner

# 5.9.24 Decimation Vertical

Vertical decimation of the image. This reduces the vertical resolution (height) of the image by only retaining a single pixel within a window whose size is the decimation factor specified here. A value of 1 indicates that no vertical decimation is performed by the camera. This value must be 1 for binning to be active.

Property	Value
Name	DecimationVertical [Decimation Selector]
Interface	IInteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Beginner



# 5.9.25 Reverse X

Horizontally flips the image sent by the device. The region of interest is applied after flipping. For color cameras the bayer pixel format is affected. For example, BayerRG16 changes to BayerGR16.

Property	Value
Name	ReverseX
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

# 5.9.26 Reverse Y

Vertically flips the image sent by the device. The region of interest is applied after flipping. For color cameras the bayer pixel format is affected. For example, BayerRG16 changes to BayerGB16.

Property	Value
Name	ReverseY
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

## 5.9.27 Test Pattern Generator Selector

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

Property	Value
Name	TestPatternGeneratorSelector
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	

#### **Enumeration Values**

Sensor

PipelineStart



## 5.9.28 Test Pattern

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

Property	Value
Name	TestPattern [Test Pattern Generator Selector]
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	

#### **Enumeration Values**

Off

Increment

SensorTestPattern

VariableFrameSequence

## 5.9.29 Image Compression Mode

Property	Value
Name	ImageCompressionMode
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	

#### **Enumeration Values**

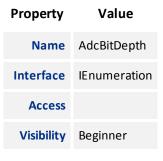
0	ff	
-	•••	

Lossless

# 5.9.30 ADC Bit Depth

Selects which ADC bit depth to use. A higher ADC bit depth results in better image quality but slower maximum frame rate.





Bit12

### 5.9.31 Adaptive Compression Enable

Controls whether lossless compression adapts to the image content. If disabled, a fixed encoding table is used.

Property	Value
Name	AdaptiveCompressionEnable
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

### 5.9.32 Compression Ratio

Reports the ratio between the uncompressed image size and compressed image size.

Property	Value
Name	CompressionRatio
Interface	IFloat
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

# 5.9.33 Compression Saturation Priority



Property	Value
Name	CompressionSaturationPriority
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Expert

DropFrame

ReduceFrameRate

## 5.9.34

Property	Value
Name	MaxDatarateThreshold
Interface	linteger
Access	RW
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

### 5.9.35 Current Datarate

Reports the value of the current datarate tracker.

Property	Value
Name	CurrentDatarate
Interface	llnteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Expert



# 5.9.36 Compressed Frame Drop Count

Reports the count of dropped compressed frames.

Property	Value
Name	CompressedFrameDropCount
Interface	linteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Expert



# 6 Device Control

Device Control provides you with device information and allows you to control some device parameters.

# 6.1 General Information

Use Device User ID to enter a unique device name. This information is retained over power cycles.

Use Device Indicator Mode to control the status LED. The LED can be active, inactive, or in error mode.

# 6.2 Bandwidth

Information about the bandwidth usage and link speed is provided.

Use <u>Device Link Throughput Limit</u> to specify what bandwidth is used for the streaming of data. This affects the maximum frame rate. This must be less that the Device Max Throughput.

# 6.3 Timestamp

Use Timestamp Latch to capture the current timestamp of the device.

# 6.4 Power Supply

Use the <u>Device Power Supply Selector</u> to choose a power supply, either External or Sensor (Internal). External power is either through the device interface or through GPIO.

# 6.5 Device Reset

Use <u>Device Reset</u> to soft reboot the camera. Use <u>Factory Reset</u> to clear any user tables loaded and perform a soft reboot of the camera.

# 6.6 Summary Table

Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Device Temperature Selector	lEnumeration		Expert	Selects the location within the device, where the temperature will be measured.
Device Scan Type	IEnumeration	RO	Expert	Scan type of the sensor of the device.
Device Sensor Chroma	IEnumeration	RO	Guru	Indicates whether the camera is polarized mono, mono or color.



Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Device Vendor Name	IStringReg		Beginner	Name of the manufacturer of the device.
Device Model Name	IStringReg		Beginner	Model of the device.
Sensor Description	IStringReg		Guru	Returns Sensor Description
Device Manufacturer Info	lStringReg		Beginner	Manufacturer information about the device.
Firmware Version	lStringReg		Beginner	Version of the firmware on the device.
Serial Number	lStringReg		Expert	Device's serial number. This string is a unique identifier of the device.
<u>User ID</u>	IStringReg		Beginner	User-programmable device identifier.
Device TL Type	IEnumeration	RO	Beginner	Transport Layer type of the device.
TL Version Major	llnteger	RO	Beginner	Major version of the Transport Layer of the device.
TL Version Minor	llnteger	RO	Beginner	Minor version of the Transport Layer of the device.
Device Max Throughput	linteger	RO	Expert	Maximum bandwidth of the data that can be streamed out of the device. This can be used to estimate if the physical connection(s) can sustain transfer of free-running images from the camera at its maximum speed.
Link Speed	llnteger	RO	Expert	Indicates the speed of transmission negotiated on the specified Link. (Bps)
Device Link Throughput Limit	linteger	RW	Expert	Limits the maximum bandwidth of the data that will be streamed out by the device on the selected Link. If necessary, delays will be uniformly inserted between transport layer packets in order to control the peak bandwidth.
Device Link Bandwidth Reserve	IFloat	RW	Expert	Percentage of streamed data bandwidth reserved for packet resend.
Device Link Current Throughput	linteger	RO	Expert	Current bandwidth of streamed data.
Control Packets Reserved	linteger	RW	Expert	Reserved device link bandwidth for control data.



Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Bandwidth				
Stream Channel Count	linteger	RO	Expert	Indicates the number of streaming channels supported by the device.
Event Channel Count	llnteger	RO	Expert	Indicates the number of event channels supported by the device.
Character Set	lEnumeration	RO	Guru	Character set used by the strings of the device's bootstrap registers.
Device Reset	ICommand	WO	Guru	This is a command that immediately resets and reboots the device.
Device Indicator Mode	lEnumeration		Expert	Controls the LED behaviour: Inactive (off), Active (current status), or Error Status (off unless an error occurs).
Registers Endianness	lEnumeration	RO	Guru	Endianess of the registers of the device.
Device Temperature [Device Temperature Selector]	IFloat	RO	Expert	Device temperature in degrees Celsius (C).
Timestamp Reset	ICommand	WO	Expert	Resets the current value of the device timestamp counter.
Timestamp Latch	lCommand	WO	Expert	Latches the current timestamp counter into TimestampLatchValue.
Timestamp Latch Value	linteger	RO	Expert	Returns the latched value of the timestamp counter.
Device Power Supply Selector	lEnumeration		Expert	Selects the power supply source to control or read.
Power Supply Voltage [Device Power Supply Selector]	IFloat	RO	Expert	Indicates the current voltage of the selected power supply (V).
Power Supply Current [Device Power Supply Selector]	IFloat	RO	Expert	Indicates the output current of the selected power supply (A).
Device Uptime	llnteger	RO	Expert	Total time since the device was powered up in seconds.
Link Uptime	llnteger	RO	Expert	Time since the last phy negotiation (enumeration).
Enumeration	linteger	RO	Expert	Number of enumerations since uptime.



Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Count				
Factory Reset	ICommand	WO	Guru	Returns all user tables to factory default
Max Device Reset Time	llnteger	RO	Expert	Time to wait until device reset complete (ms).

# 6.7 Device Control Features

## 6.7.1 Device Temperature Selector

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

Property	Value
Name	DeviceTemperatureSelector
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

Sensor

## 6.7.2 Device Scan Type

Scan type of the sensor of the device.

Property	Value
Name	DeviceScanType
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RO
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

Areascan



## 6.7.3 Device Sensor Chroma

Indicates whether the camera is polarized mono, mono or color.

Property	Value
Name	DeviceSensorChroma
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RO
Visibility	Guru

#### **Enumeration Values**

Mono
RGB
NIR
PolarizationMono
PolarizationColor

## 6.7.4 Device Vendor Name

Name of the manufacturer of the device.

Property	Value
Name	DeviceVendorName
Interface	IStringReg
Access	
Visibility	Beginner

## 6.7.5 Device Model Name

Model of the device.

Property	Value
Name	DeviceModelName
Interface	IStringReg



Property	Value
Access	
Visibility	Beginner

# 6.7.6 Sensor Description

**Returns Sensor Description** 

Property	Value
Name	SensorDescription
Interface	IStringReg
Access	
Visibility	Guru

## 6.7.7 Device Manufacturer Info

Manufacturer information about the device.

Property	Value
Name	DeviceManufacturerInfo
Interface	IStringReg
Access	
Visibility	Beginner

## 6.7.8 Firmware Version

Version of the firmware on the device.

Property	Value
Name	DeviceFirmwareVersion
Interface	IStringReg
Access	
Visibility	Beginner



## 6.7.9 Serial Number

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

Property	Value
Name	DeviceSerialNumber
Interface	IStringReg
Access	
Visibility	Expert

## 6.7.10 User ID

User-programmable device identifier.

Property	Value
Name	DeviceUserID
Interface	lStringReg
Access	
Visibility	Beginner

# 6.7.11 Device TL Type

Transport Layer type of the device.

Property	Value
Name	DeviceTLType
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RO
Visibility	Beginner

#### **Enumeration Values**

GigEVision

CameraLink

CameraLinkHS

10/18/2019 © 2015-2019 FLIR Integrated Imaging Solutions Inc. All rights reserved.

FLIR Blackfly<sup>®</sup>S Technical Reference for BFS-PGE-19S4



#### **Enumeration Values**

CoaXPress

USB3Vision

Custom

## 6.7.12 TL Version Major

Major version of the Transport Layer of the device.

Property	Value
Name	DeviceTLVersionMajor
Interface	lInteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Beginner

## 6.7.13 TL Version Minor

Minor version of the Transport Layer of the device.

Property	Value
Name	DeviceTLVersionMinor
Interface	linteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Beginner

## 6.7.14 Device Max Throughput

Maximum bandwidth of the data that can be streamed out of the device. This can be used to estimate if the physical connection(s) can sustain transfer of free-running images from the camera at its maximum speed.

Property	Value
Name	DeviceMaxThroughput

Property	Value
Interface	lInteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

## 6.7.15 Link Speed

Indicates the speed of transmission negotiated on the specified Link. (Bps)

Property	Value
Name	DeviceLinkSpeed
Interface	linteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

## 6.7.16 Device Link Throughput Limit

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

Property	Value
Name	DeviceLinkThroughputLimit
Interface	linteger
Access	RW
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

## 6.7.17 Device Link Bandwidth Reserve

Percentage of streamed data bandwidth reserved for packet resend.



Property	Value
Name	DeviceLinkBandwidthReserve
Interface	IFloat
Access	RW
Unit	%
Visibility	Expert

## 6.7.18 Device Link Current Throughput

Current bandwidth of streamed data.

Property	Value
Name	DeviceLinkCurrentThroughput
Interface	llnteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

## 6.7.19 Control Packets Reserved Bandwidth

Reserved device link bandwidth for control data.

Property	Value
Name	ControlPacketsReservedBandwidth
Interface	llnteger
Access	RW
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

## 6.7.20 Stream Channel Count

Indicates the number of streaming channels supported by the device.



Property	Value
Name	DeviceStreamChannelCount
Interface	linteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

## 6.7.21 Event Channel Count

Indicates the number of event channels supported by the device.

Property	Value
Name	DeviceEventChannelCount
Interface	linteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

## 6.7.22 Character Set

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

Property	Value
Name	DeviceCharacterSet
Interface	lEnumeration
Access	RO
Visibility	Guru

#### **Enumeration Values**

UTF8 ASCII



## 6.7.23 Device Reset

This is a command that immediately resets and reboots the device.

Property	Value
Name	DeviceReset
Interface	ICommand
Access	WO
Visibility	Guru

### 6.7.24 Device Indicator Mode

Controls the LED behaviour: Inactive (off), Active (current status), or Error Status (off unless an error occurs).

Property	Value
Name	DeviceIndicatorMode
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Expert

Enumeration Values
Inactive
Active
ErrorStatus

## 6.7.25 Registers Endianness

Endianess of the registers of the device.

Property	Value
Name	DeviceRegistersEndianness
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RO
Visibility	Guru



#### **Enumeration Values**

Little

Big

## 6.7.26 Device Temperature

Device temperature in degrees Celsius (C).

Property	Value
Name	DeviceTemperature [Device Temperature Selector]
Interface	IFloat
Access	RO
Unit	C
Visibility	Expert

## 6.7.27 Timestamp Reset

Resets the current value of the device timestamp counter.

Property	Value	
Name	TimestampReset	
Interface	ICommand	
Access	WO	
Visibility	Expert	

## 6.7.28 Timestamp Latch

Latches the current timestamp counter into TimestampLatchValue.

Property	Value
Name	TimestampLatch
Interface	ICommand
Access	WO
Visibility	Expert



## 6.7.29 Timestamp Latch Value

Returns the latched value of the timestamp counter.

Property	Value	
Name	TimestampLatchValue	
Interface	linteger	
Access	RO	
Unit		
Visibility	Expert	

## 6.7.30 Device Power Supply Selector

Selects the power supply source to control or read.

Property	Value
Name	DevicePowerSupplySelector
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

External

## 6.7.31 Power Supply Voltage

Indicates the current voltage of the selected power supply (V).

Property	Value
Name	PowerSupplyVoltage [Device Power Supply Selector]
Interface	IFloat
Access	RO
Unit	V
Visibility	Expert



## 6.7.32 Power Supply Current

Indicates the output current of the selected power supply (A).

Property	Value
Name	PowerSupplyCurrent [Device Power Supply Selector]
Interface	IFloat
Access	RO
Unit	A
Visibility	Expert

## 6.7.33 Device Uptime

Total time since the device was powered up in seconds.

Property	Value
Name	DeviceUptime
Interface	llnteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

## 6.7.34 Link Uptime

Time since the last phy negotiation (enumeration).

Property	Value
Name	LinkUptime
Interface	llnteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

## 6.7.35 Enumeration Count

Number of enumerations since uptime.



Property	Value	
Name	EnumerationCount	
Interface	llnteger	
Access	RO	
Unit		
Visibility	Expert	

## 6.7.36 Factory Reset

Returns all user tables to factory default

Property	Value
Name	FactoryReset
Interface	ICommand
Access	WO
Visibility	Guru

## 6.7.37 Max Device Reset Time

Time to wait until device reset complete (ms).

Property	Value	
Name	MaxDeviceResetTime	
Interface	lInteger	
Access	RO	
Unit		
Visibility	Expert	



# 7 Transport Layer Control

The Transport Layer control provides the following information:

Gev IEEE 1588 - Enables IEEE 1588 Precision Time Protocol (PTP) to control the timestamp register.

**Gev IEEE 1588 Clock Accuracy** - The expected accuracy of the device clock when it is the grandmaster or when it becomes the grandmaster.

Gev IEEE 1588 Status - The status of the IEEE 1588 clock.

Gev IEEE 1588 Mode - The mode of the IEEE 1588 clock.

# 7.1 Summary Table

Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Payload Size	linteger		Expert	Provides the number of bytes transferred for each image or chunk on the stream channel.
GigE Vision	lCategory	RO	Beginner	Category that contains the features pertaining to the GigE Vision transport layer of the device.
Link Error Count	lInteger	RO	Expert	Counts the number of error on the link.
Packet Resend Request Count	linteger	RO	Expert	Counts the number of resend requests received from the host.

# 7.2 Transport Layer Control Features

## 7.2.1 Payload Size

Provides the number of bytes transferred for each image or chunk on the stream channel.

Property	Value
Name	PayloadSize
Interface	llnteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Expert



## 7.2.2 GigE Vision

Category that contains the features pertaining to the GigE Vision transport layer of device, including IEEE 1588.

Property	Value
Name	GigEVision
Interface	ICategory
Access	RO
Visibility	Beginner

## 7.2.3 Link Error Count

Counts the number of error on the link.

Property	Value
Name	LinkErrorCount
Interface	llnteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

## 7.2.4 Packet Resend Request Count

Counts the number of resend requests received from the host.

Property	Value
Name	PacketResendRequestCount
Interface	linteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

# 7.3 GigE Vision



Category that contains the features pertaining to the GigE Vision transport layer of device, including IEEE 1588.

# 7.3.1 Summary Table

Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Supported Option Selector	IEnumeration	RW	Expert	Selects the GEV option to interrogate for existing support.
Supported Option [Supported Option Selector]	IBoolean	RO	Expert	Returns if the selected GEV option is supported.
Interface Selector	linteger	RW	Beginner	Selects which logical link to control.
MAC Address [Interface Selector]	linteger		Beginner	MAC address of the logical link.
Current IP Configuration LLA [Interface Selector]	IBoolean	RW	Beginner	Controls whether the Link Local Address IP configuration scheme is activated on the given logical link.
Current IP Configuration DHCP [Interface Selector]	IBoolean	RW	Beginner	Controls whether the DHCP IP configuration scheme is activated on the given logical link.
Current IP Configuration Persistent IP [Interface Selector]	IBoolean	RW	Beginner	Controls whether the PersistentIP configuration scheme is activated on the given logical link.
Current IP Address [Interface Selector]	linteger	RO	Beginner	Reports the IP address for the given logical link.
Current Subnet Mask [Interface Selector]	linteger	RO	Beginner	Reports the subnet mask of the given logical link.
Current Default Gateway [Interface Selector]	linteger	RO	Beginner	Reports the default gateway IP address to be used on the given logical link.



Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
First URL	IStringReg		Guru	The first choice of URL for the XML device description file.
Second URL	lStringReg		Guru	The second choice of URL to the XML device description file.
Number Of Interfaces	llnteger	RO	Expert	Indicates the number of physical network interfaces supported by this device.
Persistent IP Address [Interface Selector]	linteger		Beginner	Controls the Persistent IP address for this logical link.
Persistent Subnet Mask [Interface Selector]	linteger		Beginner	Controls the Persistent subnet mask associated with the Persistent IP address on this logical link.
Persistent Default Gateway [Interface Selector]	linteger		Beginner	Controls the persistent default gateway for this logical link.
Heartbeat Timeout	linteger		Guru	Indicates the current heartbeat timeout in milliseconds.
Timestamp Tick Frequency	llnteger	RO	Expert	Indicates the number of timestamp ticks in 1 second (frequency in Hz).
Pending Acknowledge Enable	IBoolean	RW	Guru	Enables the generation of PENDING_ACK.
Heartbeat Disable	IBoolean	RW	Expert	Disables the GVCP heartbeat.
Pending Timeout	llnteger	RO	Guru	Indicates the longest GVCP command execution time before the device returns a PENDING_ACK in milliseconds.
<u>IEEE 1588</u>	IBoolean	RW	Expert	Enables the IEEE 1588 Precision Time Protocol to control the timestamp register.
IEEE 1588 Status	IEnumeration	RO	Expert	Provides the status of the IEEE 1588 clock.
IEEE 1588 Mode	IEnumeration	RW	Expert	Provides the mode of the IEEE 1588 clock.
IEEE 1588 Clock	llnteger	RO	Guru	IEEE 1588 Clock ID
IEEE 1588 Dataset Latch	ICommand	wo	Expert	Latches the current IEEE 1588 dataset



Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
IEEE 1588 Latch Status	IEnumeration	RO	Expert	IEEE 1588 Latch Status
IEEE 1588 Latch Parent ID	llnteger	RO	Guru	IEEE 1588 Latch Parent ID
IEEE 1588 Latch Offset From Master	linteger	RO	Guru	IEEE 1588 Latch Offset From Master in Nanoseconds
	IEnumeration	RW	Guru	
<u>[]</u>	IBoolean		Guru	
<u>CCP</u>	IEnumeration	RW	Guru	Controls the device access privilege of an application.
MCP Host Port	llnteger	RW	Guru	The port to which the device must send messages
Message Channel Destination Address	linteger	RW	Guru	Controls the destination IP address of the message channel
Message Channel Transmission Timeout	linteger	RO	Guru	Indicates the transmission timeout of the message channel.
Message Channel Retry Count	llnteger	RO	Guru	Indicates the number of retries of the message channel.
Message Channel Source Port	linteger	RO	Guru	Indicates the source port of the message channel.
Stream Channel Selector	llnteger		Expert	Selects the stream channel to control.
SCCFG Unconditional Streaming [Stream Channel Selector]	IBoolean	RW	Guru	Enables the camera to continue to stream, for this stream channel, if its control channel is closed or regardless of the reception of any ICMP messages (such as destination unreachable messages).
Gev SCCFG Extended Chunk Data [Stream Channel Selector]	IBoolean	RW	Guru	Enables cameras to use the extended chunk data payload type for this stream channel.
SCP Direction [Stream Channel Selector]	linteger	RO	Guru	Transmit or Receive of the channel



Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
SCP Interface Index [Stream Channel Selector]	llnteger	RO	Guru	Index of the logical link to use.
SCP Host Port [Stream Channel Selector]	linteger	RW	Guru	Controls the port of the selected channel to which a GVSP transmitter must send data stream or the port from which a GVSP receiver may receive data stream.
SCPS Fire Test Packet [Stream Channel Selector]	IBoolean	RW	Guru	Sends a test packet.
SCPS Do Not Fragment [Stream Channel Selector]	IBoolean	RW	Guru	The state of this feature is copied into the "do not fragment" bit of the IP header of each stream packet.
SCPS Big Endian [Stream Channel Selector]	IBoolean	RW	Guru	Endianess of multi-byte pixel data for this stream.
SCPS Packet Size [Stream Channel Selector]	llnteger	RW	Expert	Specifies the stream packet size (in bytes) to send on this channel.
Stream Channel Packet Delay [Stream Channel Selector]	llnteger	RW	Expert	Controls the delay (in GEV timestamp counter unit) to insert between each packet for this stream channel. This can be used as a crude flow-control mechanism if the application or the network infrastructure cannot keep up with the packets coming from the device.
Stream Channel Destination Address [Stream Channel Selector]	llnteger	RW	Guru	Controls the destination IP address of the selected stream channel to which a GVSP transmitter must send data stream or the destination IP address from which a GVSP receiver may receive data stream.
Stream Channel Source Port [Stream Channel Selector]	IInteger	RO	Guru	Indicates the source port of the stream channel.

# 7.3.2 GigE Vision Features



#### 7.3.2.1 Supported Option Selector

Selects the GEV option to interrogate for existing support.

Property	Value
Name	GevSupportedOptionSelector
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

UserDefinedName

SerialNumber

HeartbeatDisable

LinkSpeed

CCPApplicationSocket

ManifestTable

TestData

DiscoveryAckDelay

DiscoveryAckDelayWritable

ExtendedStatusCodes

ExtendedStatusCodesVersion2\_0

Action

PendingAck

EventData

Event

PacketResend

WriteMem

CommandsConcatenation

**IPConfigurationLLA** 



#### **Enumeration Values**

IPConfigurationDHCP

**IPConfigurationPersistentIP** 

StreamChannelSourceSocket

MessageChannelSourceSocket

### 7.3.2.2 Supported Option

Returns if the selected GEV option is supported.

Property	Value
Name	GevSupportedOption [Supported Option Selector]
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RO
Visibility	Expert

#### 7.3.2.3 Interface Selector

Selects which logical link to control.

Property	Value
Name	GevInterfaceSelector
Interface	linteger
Access	RW
Unit	
Visibility	Beginner
Value	0

#### 7.3.2.4 MAC Address

MAC address of the logical link.

Property	Value
Name	GevMACAddress [Interface Selector]



Property	Value
Interface	llnteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Beginner

### 7.3.2.5 Current IP Configuration LLA

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

Property	Value
Name	GevCurrentIPConfigurationLLA [Interface Selector]
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RW
Visibility	Beginner

### 7.3.2.6 Current IP Configuration DHCP

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

Property	Value
Name	GevCurrentIPConfigurationDHCP [Interface Selector]
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RW
Visibility	Beginner

#### 7.3.2.7 Current IP Configuration Persistent IP

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

Property	Value
Name	GevCurrentIPConfigurationPersistentIP [Interface Selector]
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RW
Visibility	Beginner



#### 7.3.2.8 Current IP Address

Reports the IP address for the given logical link.

Property	Value
Name	GevCurrentIPAddress [Interface Selector]
Interface	IInteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Beginner

#### 7.3.2.9 Current Subnet Mask

Reports the subnet mask of the given logical link.

Property	Value
Name	GevCurrentSubnetMask [Interface Selector]
Interface	llnteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Beginner

### 7.3.2.10 Current Default Gateway

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

Property	Value
Name	GevCurrentDefaultGateway [Interface Selector]
Interface	llnteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Beginner

### 7.3.2.11 First URL

The first choice of URL for the XML device description file.



Property	Value
Name	GevFirstURL
Interface	IStringReg
Access	
Visibility	Guru

#### 7.3.2.12 Second URL

The second choice of URL to the XML device description file.

Property	Value
Name	GevSecondURL
Interface	IStringReg
Access	
Visibility	Guru

#### 7.3.2.13 Number Of Interfaces

Indicates the number of physical network interfaces supported by this device.

Property	Value
Name	GevNumberOfInterfaces
Interface	IInteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

### 7.3.2.14 Persistent IP Address

Controls the Persistent IP address for this logical link.

Property	Value
Name	GevPersistentIPAddress [Interface Selector]
Interface	llnteger



Property	Value
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Beginner

#### 7.3.2.15 Persistent Subnet Mask

Controls the Persistent subnet mask associated with the Persistent IP address on this logical link.

Property	Value
Name	GevPersistentSubnetMask [Interface Selector]
Interface	linteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Beginner

### 7.3.2.16 Persistent Default Gateway

Controls the persistent default gateway for this logical link.

Property	Value
Name	GevPersistentDefaultGateway [Interface Selector]
Interface	IInteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Beginner

#### 7.3.2.17 Heartbeat Timeout

Indicates the current heartbeat timeout in milliseconds.

Property	Value
Name	GevHeartbeatTimeout
Interface	linteger



Property	Value
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Guru

### 7.3.2.18 Timestamp Tick Frequency

Indicates the number of timestamp ticks in 1 second (frequency in Hz).

Property	Value
Name	GevTimestampTickFrequency
Interface	linteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

### 7.3.2.19 Pending Acknowledge Enable

Enables the generation of PENDING\_ACK.

Property	Value
Name	GevGVCPPendingAck
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RW
Visibility	Guru

#### 7.3.2.20 Heartbeat Disable

Disables the GVCP heartbeat.

Property	Value
Name	GevGVCPHeartbeatDisable
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert



### 7.3.2.21 Pending Timeout

Indicates the longest GVCP command execution time before the device returns a PENDING\_ACK in milliseconds.

Property	Value
Name	GevGVCPPendingTimeout
Interface	IInteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Guru

#### 7.3.2.22 IEEE 1588

Enables the IEEE 1588 Precision Time Protocol to control the timestamp register.

Property	Value
Name	GevIEEE1588
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

### 7.3.2.23 IEEE 1588 Status

Provides the status of the IEEE 1588 clock.

Value
GevIEEE1588Status
IEnumeration
RO
Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

Initializing

Faulty



#### **Enumeration Values**

Disabled
Listening
PreMaster
Master
Passive
Uncalibrated
Slave

## 7.3.2.24 IEEE 1588 Mode

Provides the mode of the IEEE 1588 clock.

Property	Value
Name	GevIEEE1588Mode
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

Auto

SlaveOnly

### 7.3.2.25 IEEE 1588 Clock ID

IEEE 1588 Clock ID

Property	Value
Name	GevIEEE1588ClockId
Interface	lInteger
Access	RO
Unit	



### 7.3.2.26 IEEE 1588 Dataset Latch

Latches the current IEEE 1588 dataset

Property	Value
Name	GevIEEE1588DataSetLatch
Interface	ICommand
Access	WO
Visibility	Expert

## 7.3.2.27 IEEE 1588 Latch Status

IEEE 1588 Latch Status

Property	Value
Name	GevIEEE1588StatusLatched
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RO
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

Initializing	
Faulty	

Disabled

Listening

PreMaster

Master

Passive

Uncalibrated



#### **Enumeration Values**

Slave

### 7.3.2.28 IEEE 1588 Latch Parent ID

IEEE 1588 Latch Parent ID

Property	Value
Name	GevIEEE1588ParentClockIdLatched
Interface	llnteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Guru

#### 7.3.2.29 IEEE 1588 Latch Offset From Master

IEEE 1588 Latch Offset From Master in Nanoseconds

Property	Value
Name	GevIEEE1588OffsetFromMasterLatched
Interface	IInteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Guru

### 7.3.2.30

Property	Value
Name	GevGVCPExtendedStatusCodesSelector
Interface	lEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Guru



#### **Enumeration Values**

Version1\_1

Version2\_0

#### 7.3.2.31

Property	Value
Name	GevGVCPExtendedStatusCodes []
Interface	IBoolean
Access	
Visibility	Guru

#### 7.3.2.32CCP

Controls the device access privilege of an application.

Property	Value
Name	GevCCP
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Guru

#### **Enumeration Values**

OpenAccess
ExclusiveAccess
ControlAccess

#### 7.3.2.33 MCP Host Port

The port to which the device must send messages

Property	Value
Name	GevMCPHostPort



Property	Value
Interface	llnteger
Access	RW
Unit	
Visibility	Guru

### 7.3.2.34 Message Channel Destination Address

Controls the destination IP address of the message channel

Property	Value
Name	GevMCDA
Interface	llnteger
Access	RW
Unit	
Visibility	Guru

### 7.3.2.35 Message Channel Transmission Timeout

Indicates the transmission timeout of the message channel.

Property	Value
Name	GevMCTT
Interface	llnteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Guru

#### 7.3.2.36 Message Channel Retry Count

Indicates the number of retries of the message channel.

Property	Value
Name	GevMCRC



Property	Value	
Interface	llnteger	
Access	RO	
Unit		
Visibility	Guru	

#### 7.3.2.37 Message Channel Source Port

Indicates the source port of the message channel.

Property	Value
Name	GevMCSP
Interface	llnteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Guru

#### 7.3.2.38 Stream Channel Selector

Selects the stream channel to control.

Property	Value
Name	GevStreamChannelSelector
Interface	llnteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Expert
Value	0

#### 7.3.2.39 SCCFG Unconditional Streaming

Enables the camera to continue to stream, for this stream channel, if its control channel is closed or regardless of the reception of any ICMP messages (such as destination unreachable messages).



Property	Value
Name	GevSCCFGUnconditionalStreaming [Stream Channel Selector]
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RW
Visibility	Guru

#### 7.3.2.40 Gev SCCFG Extended Chunk Data

Enables cameras to use the extended chunk data payload type for this stream channel.

Property	Value
Name	GevSCCFGExtendedChunkData [Stream Channel Selector]
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RW
Visibility	Guru

#### 7.3.2.41 SCP Direction

Transmit or Receive of the channel

Property	Value
Name	GevSCPDirection [Stream Channel Selector]
Interface	linteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Guru

#### 7.3.2.42 SCP Interface Index

Index of the logical link to use.

Property	Value
Name	GevSCPInterfaceIndex [Stream Channel Selector]
Interface	linteger



Property	Value
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Guru

#### 7.3.2.43 SCP Host Port

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

Property	Value
Name	GevSCPHostPort [Stream Channel Selector]
Interface	IInteger
Access	RW
Unit	
Visibility	Guru

#### 7.3.2.44 SCPS Fire Test Packet

Sends a test packet.

Property	Value
Name	GevSCPSFireTestPacket [Stream Channel Selector]
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RW
Visibility	Guru

#### 7.3.2.45 SCPS Do Not Fragment

The state of this feature is copied into the "do not fragment" bit of the IP header of each stream packet.

Property	Value
Name	GevSCPSDoNotFragment [Stream Channel Selector]
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RW



Property	Value
Visibility	Guru

#### 7.3.2.46 SCPS Big Endian

Endianess of multi-byte pixel data for this stream.

Property	Value
Name	GevSCPSBigEndian [Stream Channel Selector]
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RW
Visibility	Guru

#### 7.3.2.47 SCPS Packet Size

Specifies the stream packet size (in bytes) to send on this channel.

Property	Value
Name	GevSCPSPacketSize [Stream Channel Selector]
Interface	linteger
Access	RW
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

#### 7.3.2.48 Stream Channel Packet Delay

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

Property	Value
Name	GevSCPD [Stream Channel Selector]
Interface	IInteger
Access	RW
Unit	
Visibility	Expert



#### 7.3.2.49 Stream Channel Destination Address

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

Property	Value
Name	GevSCDA [Stream Channel Selector]
Interface	IInteger
Access	RW
Unit	
Visibility	Guru

#### 7.3.2.50 Stream Channel Source Port

Indicates the source port of the stream channel.

Property	Value
Name	GevSCSP [Stream Channel Selector]
Interface	IInteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Guru



# 8 Sequencer Control

The purpose of a sequencer is to allow you to programmatically control the acquisition parameters of an image sequence. You can define not only how the images are captured (i.e. the camera feature settings) but also when the camera transitions from one acquisiton setting to another. This is akin to a state machine diagram where the states correspond to the sequencer set feature settings, and the transition among states corresponds to a particular event that triggers the state machine to move from one state to another.

The features to configure and deploy the sequencer are grouped under the Sequencer Control category.

## 8.1 Sequenced Feature Settings

The feature settings used in a sequence set are a combination of the features specifically configured for the set and what was active when the set was saved. Because many of the camera features are dependently linked to each other, settings may be saved to a set that are outside of the sequencer configuration.

Sequencer features can be classifed as follows:

**Direct** - direct features are those you define as being part of the set with specified values which may vary from one set to another and are independently recorded for each set. Examples include: exposure time, gain, resolution, and offset.

**Implied** - implied features are those that are dependent on the direct features. Their settings are recorded for each set. While you do not define their values as part of the set, they are included so that their values are valid. They can be modified during the configuration of a set, but are locked during sequencer operation.

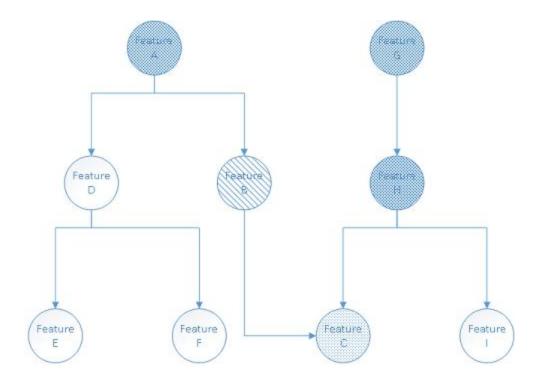
**Fixed** - fixed features are those that are the preconditions to implied or direct features. These settings are recorded to guarantee the sequenced features are valid. Fixed features have a single value for the entire sequence. This is locked during sequencer configuration and operation.

**Forced** - forced features are those whose settings are predefined. These are automatic features that if enabled would control other features and invalidate the settings. They are forced into the Off (manual) mode during sequencer operation. During sequencer configuration, they are modifiable, to allow you to achieve the desired conditions which can then be recorded for later operation.

Non-sequenced - non-sequenced are features that are not controlled or affected by the sequencer.

The following diagram provides an example of a web of features and how they are classified based on the fact that a single feature B has been directly sequenced:





Here is an explanation of how the types of various features are resolved:

- **Direct** Feature B is the only feature you have requested to be sequenced, making it the sole directly sequenced feature.
- Implied The operational range of feature C is directly affected by feature B, hence it must be sequenced but it is implied only.
- Fixed Feature A controls the operational range of feature B, so it must be fixed to guarantee that the recorded feature B value is legal. Feature C depends on feature H, so it must be fixed. Feature H in turn depends on feature G, so it too must be fixed.
- Non-sequenced Features D, E, and I are not included in the sequence.

### 8.1.1 Sequencer Configuration

The configuration of a sequencer can be broken down into a number of distinct steps :

#### 1. Enable the direct features.

Use the <u>SequencerFeatureSelector</u> to select which features to directly sequence and set <u>SequencerFeatureEnable</u> to enabled.

Enabling the direct features must be done prior to entering configuration mode as it determines those features that are defined, implied, fixed, and forced. The enabled features are active for all sequencer sets.

#### 2. Enter configuration mode.

Set <u>SequencerConfigurationMode</u> to On.



When you enter configuration mode, the camera determines those features which are implied and fixed and locks the fixed features from being modified. If any fixed features need to be adjusted, exit configuration mode by setting <u>SequencerConfigurationMode</u> to Off. Make the necessary modifications and enter configuration mode again.

#### 3. Configure the features for each sequencer set.

Use <u>SequencerSetSelector</u> to choose the set to configure. Adjust the features as needed to achieve the desired image. Use the <u>SequencerSetSave</u> command to save the settings to the selected sequencer set.

Once a set is saved, the camera checks that all the settings are valid. <u>SequencerSetValid</u> displays the results of this check. If the sequencer set is not valid, adjust the settings and save the set again.

Note: other previously saved and valid sets may become invalid when a set is saved with a new configuration.

Up to 8 sets can be configured and saved.

Once a sequencer set has been configured and is valid, it can be loaded to the active camera at anytime, just like a <u>User</u> <u>Set</u>. The difference between a User Set and a Sequencer Set is the range of features affected. You can load a sequencer set via <u>SequencerSetLoad</u> at anytime, not just in configuration mode.

Loading is particularly useful when trying to configure multiple sets which may share a similar setup with only minor differences. In that case, you can load an already configured set, select a different set, modify features that are different, and save.

#### 4. Configure the transition between sets.

You must define paths for the sequencer to transition from one set to another. Use <u>SequencerSetSelector</u> to select the set. Then use <u>SequencerPathSelector</u> to select the path. The current implementation only support a single path for each set.

This path defines the event that causes the transition and the next set to which that it transitions. Use <u>SequencerTriggerSource</u> to specify the internal signal or physical input line to use as the trigger source. Use <u>SequencerTriggerActivation</u> to specify the activation mode of the selected trigger source.

Use SequencerSetNext to specify which set follows the transition.

**Note:** The order of steps 3 and 4 is not important, as long as the correct set has been chosen via the SequencerSetSelector.

#### 5. Configure the starting set.

Use SequencerSetStart to define which set begins the sequencer operation when it is executed.

#### 6. Exit configuration mode.

Set SequencerConfigurationMode to Off.

Once you have exited configuration mode, the camera checks that the sequencer configuration is valid. <u>SequencerConfigurationValid</u> displays the results of this check. If the configuration is not valid, enter configuration mode to adjust the settings.

#### 8.1.2 Sequencer Execution

**Note:** Before you can execute a sequencer session, your sequencer configuration must be valid and your camera must not be streaming.

Set <u>SequencerMode</u> to On. This locks all sequenced features (direct, implied, fixed, and forced) and loads the starting set.



Start image acquisition. The sequencer transitions from set to set according to your path definitions. <u>SequencerSetActive</u> displays the current set.

During sequencer execution, all sequenced features (direct, implied, fixed, and forced) are locked as their values are driven by the sequencer. However, you can change any features that are not locked. They behave as per normal operation.

To end the sequencer session, set <u>SequencerMode</u> to Off. The camera is left in the same state as defined by the last sequencer set.

#### 8.1.3 Sequencer Usage Example - Simple features change while acquiring images

In this example, Set 0 and Set 1 are the main sets for the camera to capture images. The directly sequenced features are **Exposure Time, Gain, Width**. Set 0 is defined to acquire full width images with a long exposure and no gain. Set 1 is defined to acquire half-width images with a shorter exposure and higher gain. The transition between the two sets is defined to be triggered by **RisingEdge** of **FrameStart**, meaning that the sequencer should toggle between the two sets grabbing an image based on the feature contents of the corresponding set configuration each time.

Set 0:

- ExposureTime = 4000
- Gain = 1.0
- Width = 1024
- SequencerSetTriggerSource[0] = FrameStart
- SequencerSetTriggerActivation[0] = RisingEdge
- SequencerSetTriggerSource[0] = FrameStart
- SequencerSetNext[0] = 1

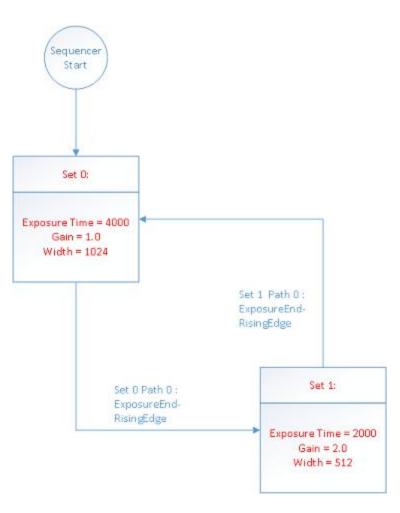
#### Set 1:

- ExposureTime = 2000
- Gain = 2.0
- Width = 512
- SequencerSetTriggerSource[0] = FrameStart
- SequencerSetTriggerActivation[0] = RisingEdge
- SequencerSetTriggerSource[0] = FrameStart
- SequencerSetNext[0] = 0

Sequencer begins execution from Set 0.

The working diagram is shown in the following figure:





# 8.2 Summary Table

Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Sequencer Mode	IEnumeration	RW	Expert	Controls whether or not a sequencer is active.
Sequencer Configuration Mode	IEnumeration	RW	Expert	Controls whether or not a sequencer is in configuration mode.
Sequencer Configuration Valid	IEnumeration	RO	Expert	Display whether the current sequencer configuration is valid to run.
Sequencer Configuration Reset	ICommand	RW	Expert	Resets the sequencer configuration by erasing all saved sequencer sets.
Sequencer Feature Selector	IEnumeration	RW	Expert	Selects which sequencer features to control.
Sequencer Feature Enable [Sequencer Feature Selector]	IBoolean	RW	Expert	Enables the selected feature and makes it active in all sequencer sets.



Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Sequencer Set Start	llnteger	RW	Expert	Sets the first sequencer set to be used.
Sequencer Set Active	llnteger	RO	Expert	Displays the currently active sequencer set.
Sequencer Set Selector	llnteger	RW	Expert	Selects the sequencer set to which subsequent settings apply.
Sequencer Set Valid [Sequencer Set Selector]	IEnumeration	RO	Expert	Displays whether the currently selected sequencer set's register contents are valid to use.
Sequencer Set Save [Sequencer Set Selector]	ICommand	RW	Expert	Saves the current device configuration to the currently selected sequencer set.
Sequencer Set Load [Sequencer Set Selector]	ICommand	RW	Expert	Loads currently selected sequencer to the current device configuration.
Sequencer Path Selector [Sequencer Set Selector]	llnteger	RW	Expert	Selects branching path to be used for subsequent settings.
Sequencer Trigger Source [Sequencer Set Selector] [Sequencer Path Selector]	lEnumeration	RW	Expert	Specifies the internal signal or physical input line to use as the sequencer trigger source.
Sequencer Trigger Activation [Sequencer Set Selector] [Sequencer Path Selector]	lEnumeration	RW	Expert	Specifies the activation mode of the sequencer trigger.
Sequencer Set Next [Sequencer Set Selector] [Sequencer Path Selector]	linteger	RW	Expert	Specifies the next sequencer set.

# 8.3 Sequencer Control Features

### 8.3.1 Sequencer Mode

Controls whether or not a sequencer is active.

Property	Value
Name	SequencerMode
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert



Off On

### 8.3.2 Sequencer Configuration Mode

Controls whether or not a sequencer is in configuration mode.

Property	Value
Name	SequencerConfigurationMode
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

Off			
On			

### 8.3.3 Sequencer Configuration Valid

Display whether the current sequencer configuration is valid to run.

Property	Value
Name	SequencerConfigurationValid
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RO
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

No

Yes



### 8.3.4 Sequencer Configuration Reset

Resets the sequencer configuration by erasing all saved sequencer sets.

Property	Value
Name	SequencerConfigurationReset
Interface	ICommand
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

### 8.3.5 Sequencer Feature Selector

Selects which sequencer features to control.

Property	Value
Name	SequencerFeatureSelector
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

ExposureTime	
Gain	
OffsetX	
OffsetY	
Width	
Height	

### 8.3.6 Sequencer Feature Enable

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

Property	Value
Name	SequencerFeatureEnable [Sequencer Feature Selector]



Property	Value
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

### 8.3.7 Sequencer Set Start

Sets the first sequencer set to be used.

Property	Value
Name	SequencerSetStart
Interface	llnteger
Access	RW
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

### 8.3.8 Sequencer Set Active

Displays the currently active sequencer set.

Property	Value
Name	SequencerSetActive
Interface	linteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

### 8.3.9 Sequencer Set Selector

Selects the sequencer set to which subsequent settings apply.

Property	Value
Name	SequencerSetSelector



Property	Value
Interface	llnteger
Access	RW
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

### 8.3.10 Sequencer Set Valid

Displays whether the currently selected sequencer set's register contents are valid to use.

Value
SequencerSetValid [Sequencer Set Selector]
IEnumeration
RO
Expert

Enumeration Values	
No	
Yes	

#### 8.3.11 Sequencer Set Save

Saves the current device configuration to the currently selected sequencer set.

Property	Value
Name	SequencerSetSave [Sequencer Set Selector]
Interface	ICommand
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

#### 8.3.12 Sequencer Set Load

Loads currently selected sequencer to the current device configuration.



Property	Value
Name	SequencerSetLoad [Sequencer Set Selector]
Interface	ICommand
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

#### 8.3.13 Sequencer Path Selector

Selects branching path to be used for subsequent settings.

Property	Value
Name	SequencerPathSelector [Sequencer Set Selector]
Interface	linteger
Access	RW
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

### 8.3.14 Sequencer Trigger Source

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

Property	Value
Name	SequencerTriggerSource [Sequencer Set Selector] [Sequencer Path Selector]
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

Off

FrameStart

### 8.3.15 Sequencer Trigger Activation

Specifies the activation mode of the sequencer trigger.



Property	Value
Name	SequencerTriggerActivation [Sequencer Set Selector] [Sequencer Path Selector]
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

RisingEdge

FallingEdge

AnyEdge

LevelHigh

LevelLow

### 8.3.16 Sequencer Set Next

Specifies the next sequencer set.

Property	Value
Name	SequencerSetNext [Sequencer Set Selector] [Sequencer Path Selector]
Interface	IInteger
Access	RW
Unit	
Visibility	Expert



# Color Transformation Control

**NOTE:** To access color transformation controls, ISP must be enabled. The ISP enable feature is under the Image Format control (IspEnable). Color transformation is only available on standard color models. It is not available on polarized color models.

A color transformation is a linear operation applied to input red, green, and blue values for each pixel, which are multiplied by a 3x3 matrix and then added to an offset triplet.

The equation, taking input RGB values and producing three output channels (C0, C1 and C2) is given by:

$\begin{bmatrix} C0_{out} \end{bmatrix}$		[Gain00	Gain01	Gain02]	$[R_{in}]$		Offset0 Offset1 Offset2	
C1 <sub>out</sub>	=	Gain10	Gain11	Gain12	$G_{in}$	+	Offset1	
$C2_{out}$		lGain20	Gain21	Gain22	$B_{in}$		Offset2	

There are two available color transformations, **RGB to RGB** and **RGB to YUV**.

The **RGB to RGB** transform takes input in the camera's native RGB color space, which varies based on the properties of the camera and sensor. The RGB to RGB transform is usually used to convert from the camera's native color space to sRGB (standard RGB) color space. This operation is often called a Color Correction Matrix (CCM).

The RGB to RGB transform can be enabled/disabled. Select RGB to RGB with <u>Color Transformation Selector</u> and then set Color Transformation Enable to 0 (disabled) or 1 (enabled).

Use the <u>RGB Transform Light Source</u> to select the active RGB to RGB matrix from a set of pre-calibrated matricies optimized for different lighting conditions.

To set your own RGB to RGB matrix, select Custom <u>RGB Transform Light Source</u>, and then use the features <u>Color</u> <u>Transformation Value Selector</u> and <u>Color Transformation Value</u> to set the Gain/Offset coefficients.

The **RGB to YUV** transform happens after the RGBtoRGB transform and after applying <u>Gamma</u>. It is only available for YUV or YCbCr pixel formats, and it cannot be enabled or disabled, except by changing Pixel Format.

For both RGB to RGB and RGB to YUV, the gain/offset values used can be queried by selecting a value with Color Transformation Value Selector and then reading its Color Transformation Value.

In addition to the RGB to RGB transform, the color of the image can also be adjusted with the <u>Saturation</u> control, when <u>Saturation Enable</u> is set to 1. Increasing <u>Saturation</u> makes the colors in the image more vivid.

## 9.1 Summary Table

Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Color Transformation Selector	IEnumeration		Beginner	Selects which Color Transformation module is controlled by the various Color Transformation features
Color Transformation	IBoolean		Beginner	Enables/disables the color transform selected with



Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Enable [Color Transformation Selector]				ColorTransformationSelector. For RGB to YUV this is read-only. Enabling/disabling RGB to YUV can only be done by changing pixel format.
Color Transformation Value Selector [Color Transformation Selector]	lEnumeration			Selects the Gain factor or Offset of the Transformation matrix to access in the selected Color Transformation module
Color Transformation Value [Color Transformation Selector] [Color Transformation Value Selector]	lFloat			Represents the value of the selected Gain factor or Offset inside the Transformation matrix in floating point precision.
RGB Transform Light Source	lEnumeration		Expert	Used to select from a set of RGBtoRGB transform matricies calibrated for different light sources. Selecting a value also sets the white balance ratios (BalanceRatioRed and BalanceRatioBlue), but those can be overwritten through manual or auto white balance.
Saturation Enable	IBoolean		Beginner	Enables/disables Saturation adjustment.
Saturation	IFloat		Beginner	Controls the color saturation.

# 9.2 Color Transformation Control Features

### 9.2.1 Color Transformation Selector

Selects which Color Transformation module is controlled by the various Color Transformation features

Property	Value
Name	ColorTransformationSelector
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Beginner



RGBtoRGB

RGBtoYUV

### 9.2.2 Color Transformation Enable

Enables/disables the color transform selected with ColorTransformationSelector. For RGB to YUV this is read-only. Enabling/disabling RGB to YUV can only be done by changing pixel format.

Property	Value
Name	ColorTransformationEnable [Color Transformation Selector]
Interface	IBoolean
Access	
Visibility	Beginner

### 9.2.3 Color Transformation Value Selector

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

Property	Value
Name	ColorTransformationValueSelector [Color Transformation Selector]
Interface	lEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	

#### **Enumeration Values**

Gain00	
Gain01	
Gain02	
Gain10	
Gain11	
Gain12	



Gain20	
Gain21	
Gain22	
Offset0	
Offset1	
Offset2	

### 9.2.4 Color Transformation Value

Represents the value of the selected Gain factor or Offset inside the Transformation matrix in floating point precision.

Property	Value
Name	ColorTransformationValue [Color Transformation Selector] [Color Transformation Value Selector]
Interface	IFloat
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	

### 9.2.5 RGB Transform Light Source

Used to select from a set of RGBtoRGB transform matricies calibrated for different light sources. Selecting a value also sets the white balance ratios (BalanceRatioRed and BalanceRatioBlue), but those can be overwritten through manual or auto white balance.

Property	Value
Name	RgbTransformLightSource
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Expert



General

Tungsten2800K

WarmFluorescent3000K

CoolFluorescent4000K

Daylight5000K

Cloudy6500K

Shade8000K

Custom

### 9.2.6 Saturation Enable

Enables/disables Saturation adjustment.

Property	Value
Name	SaturationEnable
Interface	IBoolean
Access	
Visibility	Beginner

### 9.2.7 Saturation

Controls the color saturation.

Property	Value
Name	Saturation
Interface	IFloat
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Beginner



# 10 Auto Algorithm Control

# 10.1 Auto Exposure (AE)

Auto exposure (AE) control is designed to automatically determine the exposure time and gain of the camera so that the resulting image looks as bright as expected. In general, the camera supports various auto exposure features, and these features produce different results in the final image. In addition, the camera allows users to control how fast the exposure and gain get settled.

Note that for AE to work, Exposure Auto and/or Gain Auto must be set to Once or Continuous.

#### 10.1.1 Auto Exposure Features

To enable AE, <u>Exposure Auto</u> and/or <u>Gain Auto</u> must be set to Once or Continuous. AE automatically determines the exposure time and/or gain according to the target image average.

The target image average can be manually or automatically controlled.

For **manual** control, set <u>Target Grey Value Auto</u> to Continuous and then set the desired image average in <u>Target</u> <u>Grey Value</u>. This value is a percentage of the maximum pixel value.

For **automatic** control, set <u>Target Grey Value Auto</u> to Off. The target image average is then automatically determined according to user-defined AE modes and other AE features.

By default, AE uses the full range of exposure time and/or gain and target grey value, but these can be limited.

Exposure Time Lower Limit / Exposure Time Upper Limit - the lower and upper values in microseconds (µs) that the exposure time may reach when exposure is set to Once or Continuous.

<u>Gain Lower Limit</u> / <u>Gain Upper Limit</u> - the lower and upper values in decibels (dB) that the gain may reach when gain is set to Once or Continuous.

Target Grey Value Lower Limit / Target Grey Value Upper Limit - the lower and upper values in percent (%) that the target image average may reach.

<u>Auto Exposure Damping</u> controls how fast the exposure and gain get settled. A small damping value may result in the system being unstable. The range is from 0.0 - 1.0. The default value is 0.5.

If both exposure time and gain are set to Once or Coninuous AE determines which to adjust first by the <u>Auto Exposure</u> <u>Control Priority</u>.

If **gain** priority is selected, the camera sets the gain to 0 dB, and the exposure is adjusted according to the target grey level. If the maximum exposure is reached before the target grey level is hit, the gain starts to change to meet the target. This mode is used to have the minimum noise.

If **exposure** priority is selected, the camera sets the exposure to a small value (default is 5 ms). The gain is adjusted according to the target grey level. If maximum gain is reached before the target grey level is hit, the exposure starts to change to meet the target. This mode is used to capture fast motion.



**AE Lighting Mode** can compensate for strong light sources in front or behind an object. The options are: Backlight, Frontlight, or Normal. The default lighting mode is Normal. Use the <u>Lighting Mode</u> feature to select depending on your conditions.

#### 10.1.1.1 Backlight Compensation

The backlight compensation mode isused when a strong light is coming from the back of the object. For example, people standing in the shade with the bright sky at the back. A regular auto exposure algorithmmakes the object underexposed in such lighting conditions. Backlight compensation is able to properly expose the object when a strong backlight occurs, regardless of the locations of the object relative to the frame.

#### 10.1.1.2 Excessive Frontlight Compensation

The excessive frontlight compensation mode isused when a strong light is shining in the front of the object while the background is dark. For example, a parking spot that has lights on at night while its surrounding areas are very dark. A regular auto exposure algorithm makes the object overexposed in such lighting conditions. Frontlight compensation is able to properly expose the object when a strong front light and a dark background appear, regardless of the locations of the object relative to the frame.

#### 10.1.1.3 Normal Lighting

If the object of interest in the frame is not under backlight or frontlight conditions, then normal lighting should be used. Select Normal lighting mode to make Metering Mode available.

**AE Metering Mode** is available only if <u>Lighting Mode</u> is set to Normal. The options are: Average, Spot, and Partial. The default AE metering mode is Average. Use the <u>Metering Mode</u> feature to select depending on your conditions.

#### 10.1.1.4 Average Metering

This mode measures the light from the entire scene uniformly to determine the final exposure value. Every portion of the exposed area has the same contribution.

#### 10.1.1.5 Spot Metering

This mode measures the light from a small area (about 3%) in the center of the scene while the rest of the scene is ignored. This mode is used when the scene has a high contrast and the object of interest is relatively small.

#### 10.1.1.6 Partial Metering

This mode measures the light from a larger area (about 11%) in the center of the scene. This mode is used when very dark or bright regions appear at the edge of the frame.

A **region of interest** (ROI) can be applied to the auto exposure features. This AE ROI can be equal to or smaller than the area of the captured ROI. To use AE ROI:

- 1. Set the ROI Selector to Auto Exposure.
- 2. Turn on ROI Enable.
- 3. Set the horizontal and vertical offsets (relative to the ROI being captured) with ROI Offset X and ROI Offset Y.
- 4. Set the width and height with **<u>ROI Width</u>** and **<u>ROI Height</u>**.



EV Compensation allows you to adjust the resultant image intensity with one control. Positive EV compensation makes the image brighter while negative EV compensation makes the image darker. The range is from -3 to 3 with a step of 1/3. The default value is 0.

# 10.2 Auto White Balance - Color Models

When <u>White Balance Auto</u> is set to Continuous or Once the camera automatically adjusts the values of <u>Balance Ratio</u> Red and Blue to achieve good color balance. It is used to compensate for color shifts in the image caused by different lighting conditions.

There are two profiles of auto white balance: Indoor and Outdoor. These are selected with White Balance Auto Profile.

In the **Outdoor** profile, the values of the red and blue balance ratios are restricted to a set of expected values for normal outdoor lighting conditions (i.e., daylight).

In the **Indoor** profile, the values of the red and blue balance ratios can take any values within specified limits. This allows auto white balance to compensate for artificial lighting such as fluorescent lights that are more greenish than daylight. The Indoor profile can also be used for outdoor conditions, since it does not place restrictions on the white balance solution.

By default, auto white balance uses the full range of balance ratios, but these can be limited.

White Balance Auto Lower Limit / White Balance Auto Upper Limit - the lower and upper values that auto white balance can set for the red and blue balance ratios.

<u>White Balance Auto Damping</u> controls the speed at which auto white balance adjusts the values of the red and blue balance ratios. The range is from 0 to 1. Higher values of damping result in the white balance changing more gradually.

By default auto white balance examines all of the pixels in the image, but it can also use a region of interest (ROI). A common use for an auto white balance ROI is placing a white object in the image and then specifying the ROI on that object. To use ROI:

- 1. Set the <u>ROI Selector</u> to Auto White Balance.
- 2. Turn on ROI Enable.
- 3. Set the horizontal and vertical offsets (relative to the ROI being captured) with ROI Offset X and ROI Offset Y.
- 4. Set the width and height with <u>ROI Width</u> and <u>ROI Height</u>.

## 10.3 Summary Table

Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
ROI Selector	lEnumeration		Beginner	Selects which Auto Algorithm is controlled by the RoiEnable, OffsetX, OffsetY, Width, Height features.
ROI Enable [ROI Selector]	IBoolean		Guru	Controls whether a user-specified ROI is used for auto algorithm that is currently selected by the AutoAlgorithmSelector feature.
ROI Offset X	linteger		Guru	Controls the x-offset of the ROI used by the auto algorithm that



Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
[ROI Selector]				is currently selected by the AutoAlgorithmSelector feature.
ROI Offset Y [ROI Selector]	llnteger		Guru	Controls the y-offset of the ROI used by the auto algorithm that is currently selected by the AutoAlgorithmSelector feature.
ROI Width [ROI Selector]	llnteger		Guru	Controls the width of the ROI used by the auto algorithm that is currently selected by the AutoAlgorithmSelector feature.
ROI Height [ROI Selector]	llnteger		Guru	Controls the width of the ROI used by the auto algorithm that is currently selected by the AutoAlgorithmSelector feature.
White Balance Auto Profile	lEnumeration	RW	Expert	Selects the profile used by BalanceWhiteAuto.
White Balance Auto Lower Limit	IFloat		Expert	Controls the minimum value Auto White Balance can set for the Red/Blue BalanceRatio.
White Balance Auto Upper Limit	IFloat		Expert	Controls the maximum value Auto White Balance can set the Red/Blue BalanceRatio.
White Balance Auto Damping	IFloat		Expert	Controls how quickly 'BalanceWhiteAuto' adjusts the values for Red and Blue BalanceRatio in response to changing conditions. Higher damping means the changes are more gradual.
Target Grey Value Auto	lEnumeration		Beginner	This indicates whether the target image grey level is automatically set by the camera or manually set by the user. Note that the target grey level is in the linear domain before gamma correction is applied.
<u>Target Grey</u> <u>Value</u>	IFloat	RW		This is the user-specified target grey level (image mean) to apply to the current image. Note that the target grey level is in the linear domain before gamma correction is applied.
Lighting Mode	lEnumeration	RW	Beginner	Selects a lighting mode: Backlight, Frontlight or Normal (default). a. Backlight compensation: used when a strong light is coming from the back of the object. b. Frontlight compensation: used when a strong light is shining in the front of the object while the background is dark. c. Normal lighting: used when the object is not under backlight or frontlight conditions. When normal lighting is selected, metering modes are available.
<u>Metering</u> Mode	IEnumeration	RW	Beginner	Selects a metering mode: average, spot, or partial metering. a. Average: Measures the light from the entire scene uniformly to determine the final exposure value. Every portion of the exposed area has the same contribution. b. Spot: Measures a small area (about 3%) in the center of the scene while the rest



Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
				of the scene is ignored. This mode is used when the scene has a high contrast and the object of interest is relatively small. c. Partial: Measures the light from a larger area (about 11%) in the center of the scene. This mode is used when very dark or bright regions appear at the edge of the frame. Note: Metering mode is available only when Lighting Mode Selector is Normal.
Exposure Time Lower Limit	IFloat	RW		The smallest exposure time that auto exposure can set.
Exposure Time Upper Limit	IFloat	RW		The largest exposure time that auto exposure can set.
Gain Lower Limit	IFloat	RW		The smallest gain that auto exposure can set.
Gain Upper Limit	IFloat	RW		The largest gain that auto exposure can set.
<u>Target Grey</u> Value Lower Limit	IFloat	RW		The lowest value in percentage that the target mean may reach.
Target Grey Value Upper Limit	IFloat	RW		The highest value in percentage that the target mean may reach.
EV Compensation	IFloat	RW	Beginner	The EV compensation value used in the exposure compensation. This allows you to adjust the resultant image intensity with one control. A positive value makes the image brighter. A negative value makes the image darker. Range from -3 to 3 with a step of 1/3. Default = 0.
Auto Exposure Damping	IFloat	RW	Beginner	It controls how fast the exposure and gain get settled. If the value is too small, it may cause the system to be unstable. Range is from 0.0 to 1.0. Default = 0.2.
<u>Auto</u> Exposure Control Priority	lEnumeration	RW	Beginner	Selects whether to adjust gain or exposure first. When gain priority is selected, the camera fixes the gain to 0 dB, and the exposure is adjusted according to the target grey level. If the maximum exposure is reached before the target grey level is hit, the gain starts to change to meet the target. This mode is used to have the minimum noise. When exposure priority is selected, the camera sets the exposure to a small value (default is 5 ms). The gain is adjusted according to the target



Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
				grey level. If maximum gain is reached before the target grey level is hit, the exposure starts to change to meet the target. This mode is used to capture fast motion.

# 10.4 Auto Algorithm Control Features

### 10.4.1 ROI Selector

Selects which Auto Algorithm is controlled by the RoiEnable, OffsetX, OffsetY, Width, Height features.

Property	Value
Name	AutoAlgorithmSelector
Interface	lEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Beginner

#### **Enumeration Values**

Awb		
Ae		

### 10.4.2 ROI Enable

Controls whether a user-specified ROI is used for auto algorithm that is currently selected by the AutoAlgorithmSelector feature.

Property	Value
Name	AasRoiEnable [ROI Selector]
Interface	IBoolean
Access	
Visibility	Guru



### 10.4.3 ROI Offset X

Controls the x-offset of the ROI used by the auto algorithm that is currently selected by the AutoAlgorithmSelector feature.

Property	Value
Name	AasRoiOffsetX [ROI Selector]
Interface	llnteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Guru

### 10.4.4 ROI Offset Y

Controls the y-offset of the ROI used by the auto algorithm that is currently selected by the AutoAlgorithmSelector feature.

Property	Value
Name	AasRoiOffsetY [ROI Selector]
Interface	linteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Guru

### 10.4.5 ROI Width

Controls the width of the ROI used by the auto algorithm that is currently selected by the AutoAlgorithmSelector feature.

Property	Value
Name	AasRoiWidth [ROI Selector]
Interface	linteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Guru



### 10.4.6 ROI Height

Controls the width of the ROI used by the auto algorithm that is currently selected by the AutoAlgorithmSelector feature.

Property	Value
Name	AasRoiHeight [ROI Selector]
Interface	llnteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Guru

### 10.4.7 White Balance Auto Profile

Selects the profile used by BalanceWhiteAuto.

Property	Value
Name	BalanceWhiteAutoProfile
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

Indoor	
Outdoor	

### 10.4.8 White Balance Auto Lower Limit

Controls the minimum value Auto White Balance can set for the Red/Blue BalanceRatio.

Property	Value
Name	BalanceWhiteAutoLowerLimit
Interface	IFloat
Access	



Property	Value
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

### 10.4.9 White Balance Auto Upper Limit

Controls the maximum value Auto White Balance can set the Red/Blue BalanceRatio.

Property	Value
Name	BalanceWhiteAutoUpperLimit
Interface	IFloat
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

#### 10.4.10 White Balance Auto Damping

Controls how quickly 'BalanceWhiteAuto' adjusts the values for Red and Blue BalanceRatio in response to changing conditions. Higher damping means the changes are more gradual.

Property	Value
Name	BalanceWhiteAutoDamping
Interface	IFloat
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

### 10.4.11 Target Grey Value Auto

This indicates whether the target image grey level is automatically set by the camera or manually set by the user. Note that the target grey level is in the linear domain before gamma correction is applied.

Property	Value
Name	AutoExposureTargetGreyValueAuto



Property	Value
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Beginner
	Enumeration Values
	Off
	Continuous

### 10.4.12 Target Grey Value

This is the user-specified target grey level (image mean) to apply to the current image. Note that the target grey level is in the linear domain before gamma correction is applied.

Property	Value
Name	AutoExposureTargetGreyValue
Interface	IFloat
Access	RW
Unit	%
Visibility	

### 10.4.13 Lighting Mode

Selects a lighting mode: Backlight, Frontlight or Normal (default). a. Backlight compensation: used when a strong light is coming from the back of the object. b. Frontlight compensation: used when a strong light is shining in the front of the object while the background is dark. c. Normal lighting: used when the object is not under backlight or frontlight conditions. When normal lighting is selected, metering modes are available.

Property	Value
Name	AutoExposureLightingMode
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Beginner



Enumeration Values
AutoDetect
Backlight
Frontlight
Normal

### 10.4.14 Metering Mode

Selects a metering mode: average, spot, or partial metering. a. Average: Measures the light from the entire scene uniformly to determine the final exposure value. Every portion of the exposed area has the same contribution. b. Spot: Measures a small area (about 3%) in the center of the scene while the rest of the scene is ignored. This mode is used when the scene has a high contrast and the object of interest is relatively small. c. Partial: Measures the light from a larger area (about 11%) in the center of the scene. This mode is used when very dark or bright regions appear at the edge of the frame. Note: Metering mode is available only when Lighting Mode Selector is Normal.

Property	v Value
Name	e AutoExposureMeteringMode
Interface	e IEnumeration
Acces	s RW
Visibilit	y Beginner
	Enumeration Values Average Spot Partial CenterWeighted HistgramPeak

### 10.4.15 Exposure Time Lower Limit

The smallest exposure time that auto exposure can set.

#### Property

Value

Name AutoExposureExposureTimeLowerLimit



Property	Value
Interface	IFloat
Access	RW
Unit	us
Visibility	

### 10.4.16 Exposure Time Upper Limit

The largest exposure time that auto exposure can set.

Property	Value
Name	AutoExposureExposureTimeUpperLimit
Interface	IFloat
Access	RW
Unit	us
Visibility	

### 10.4.17 Gain Lower Limit

The smallest gain that auto exposure can set.

Property	Value
Name	AutoExposureGainLowerLimit
Interface	IFloat
Access	RW
Unit	dB
Visibility	

### 10.4.18 Gain Upper Limit

The largest gain that auto exposure can set.



Property	Value
Name	AutoExposureGainUpperLimit
Interface	IFloat
Access	RW
Unit	dB
Visibility	

### 10.4.19 Target Grey Value Lower Limit

The lowest value in percentage that the target mean may reach.

Property	Value
Name	AutoExposureGreyValueLowerLimit
Interface	IFloat
Access	RW
Unit	%
Visibility	

### 10.4.20Target Grey Value Upper Limit

The highest value in percentage that the target mean may reach.

Property	Value
Name	AutoExposureGreyValueUpperLimit
Interface	IFloat
Access	RW
Unit	%
Visibility	

#### 10.4.21 EV Compensation

The EV compensation value used in the exposure compensation. This allows you to adjust the resultant image intensity with one control. A positive value makes the image brighter. A negative value makes the image darker. Range from -3 to 3 with a step of 1/3. Default = 0.



Property	Value
Name	AutoExposureEVCompensation
Interface	IFloat
Access	RW
Unit	
Visibility	Beginner

### 10.4.22 Auto Exposure Damping

It controls how fast the exposure and gain get settled. If the value is too small, it may cause the system to be unstable. Range is from 0.0 to 1.0. Default = 0.2.

Property	Value
Name	AutoExposureControlLoopDamping
Interface	IFloat
Access	RW
Unit	
Visibility	Beginner

### 10.4.23 Auto Exposure Control Priority

Selects whether to adjust gain or exposure first. When gain priority is selected, the camera fixes the gain to 0 dB, and the exposure is adjusted according to the target grey level. If the maximum exposure is reached before the target grey level is hit, the gain starts to change to meet the target. This mode is used to have the minimum noise. When exposure priority is selected, the camera sets the exposure to a small value (default is 5 ms). The gain is adjusted according to the target grey level. If maximum gain is reached before the target grey level is hit, the exposure starts to change to meet the target grey level is hit, the exposure starts to change to meet the target grey level. If maximum gain is reached before the target grey level is hit, the exposure starts to change to meet the target. This mode is used to capture fast motion.

Property	Value
Name	AutoExposureControlPriority
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Beginner



Gain

ExposureTime



# 11 Defective Pixel Correction

The camera supports table-based defective pixel correction, where a list of defective pixel coordinates is specified, and the values of those pixels are replaced based on the values of their neighbors. The camera comes with a list of defective pixels calibrated during manufacturing (the factory default table), but you can update or replace this list.

Defect Correct Static Enable turns table-based defective pixel correction On or Off.

<u>Defect Correction Mode</u> controls the method used for replacing the value of pixels within the table. The options are Average or Highlight. Average replaces defective pixels with the average of their neighbors. Highlight is used for debugging purposes and sets pixels within the table to the maximum possible pixel value to highlight them.

# 11.1 Modifying the List of Defective Pixels

Defect Correct Pixel Count controls the number of defective pixels in the table.

<u>Defect Table Index</u> selects an individual pixel within the table. This is a zero-based index, so if there are *N* pixels in the table, the index range is from 0 to *N*-1. <u>Defect X Coordinate</u> and <u>Defect Y Coordinate</u> define the (X,Y) coordinates of the defective pixel selected by the index. These values can be changed. These (X,Y) coordinates are relative to the full image ROI, when <u>Offset X</u> and <u>Offset Y</u> are both zero.

Changes made to the defective pixel table using these controls do NOT take effect immediately. When you have finished making a series of changes to the table, execute the command <u>Defect Table Apply</u> for the changes to affect images captured by the camera. This writes the table to volatile memory, so changes are lost if the camera loses power.

<u>Defect Table Save</u> saves the table to persistent storage within the camera, so that the modified table is loaded whenever the camera boots up. Saving overwrites the existing table stored in memory.

<u>Defect Table Factory Restore</u> resets the table to its factory default state. This completely overwrites any changes made to the table, both the active table used in images being captured by the camera and the table saved in memory.

Important Note: Because it takes time to download a full defect table, if the camera is streaming when a table is either applied or restored to factory default, the results may appear momentarily corrupted until the complete table is written to the FPGA.

#### 11.1.1 Example: Adding a location to the Defective Pixel Table

These steps illustrate how to add a pixel to the table:

- 1. Set <u>Offset X</u> and <u>Offset Y</u> to zero, and <u>Width</u> and <u>Height</u> at least large enough so that the defective pixel falls within the image ROI.
- 2. Note the X and Y coordinates of the defective pixel under these ROI settings.
- 3. Increase Defect Correct Pixel Count by 1 to add a new defective pixel to the list.
- 4. Set <u>Defect Table Index</u> to the new value of <u>Defect Correct Pixel Count</u> minus 1, to control the last defective pixel in the table, which is the one that was just added.
- 5. Set the values of Defect X Coordinate and Defect Y Coordinate to the coordinates of the pixel being added.

10/18/2019 © 2015-2019 FLIR Integrated Imaging Solutions Inc. All rights reserved.

FLIR Blackfly<sup>®</sup>S Technical Reference for BFS-PGE-19S4



- 6. Click <u>Defect Table Apply</u> to have the change affect images being captured.
- 7. Use <u>Defect Table Save</u> to save the modified table so that it is loaded every time the camera boots up.

# 11.2 Summary Table

Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Defect Correct Static Enable	IBoolean		Guru	Enables/Disables table-based defective pixel correction.
Defect Correction Mode	IEnumeration		Guru	Controls the method used for replacing defective pixels.
Defect Table Pixel Count	linteger		Guru	The number of defective pixel locations in the current table.
Defect Table Index	lInteger		Guru	Controls the offset of the element to access in the defective pixel location table.
Defect X Coordinate [Defect Table Index]	linteger		Guru	Returns the X coordinate of the defective pixel at DefectTableIndex within the defective pixel table. Changes made do not take effect in captured images until the command DefectTableApply is written.
Defect Y Coordinate [Defect Table Index]	llnteger		Guru	Returns the Y coordinate of the defective pixel at DefectTableIndex within the defective pixel table. Changes made do not take effect in captured images until the command DefectTableApply is written.
<u>Defect</u> <u>Table Apply</u>	ICommand	RW	Guru	Applies the current defect table, so that any changes made affect images captured by the camera. This writes the table to volatile memory, so changes to the table are lost if the camera loses power. To save the table to non-volatile memory, use DefectTableSave.
<u>Defect</u> <u>Table Save</u>	ICommand		Guru	Saves the current defective pixel table non-volatile memory, so that it is preserved when the camera boots up. This overwrites the existing defective pixel table. The new table is loaded whenever the camera powers up.
Defect Table Factory Restore	ICommand		Guru	Restores the Defective Pixel Table to its factory default state, which was calibrated during manufacturing. This permanently overwrites any changes made to the defect table.



# 11.3 Defective Pixel Correction Features

#### 11.3.1 Defect Correct Static Enable

Enables/Disables table-based defective pixel correction.

Property	Value		
Name	DefectCorrectStaticEnable		
Interface	IBoolean		
Access			
Visibility	Guru		

#### 11.3.2 Defect Correction Mode

Controls the method used for replacing defective pixels.

Property	Value		
Name	DefectCorrectionMode		
Interface	IEnumeration		
Access			
Visibility	Guru		

#### **Enumeration Values**

Average	
Highlight	
Zero	

## 11.3.3 Defect Table Pixel Count

The number of defective pixel locations in the current table.

Property	Value
Name	DefectTablePixelCount
Interface	linteger



Property	Value
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Guru

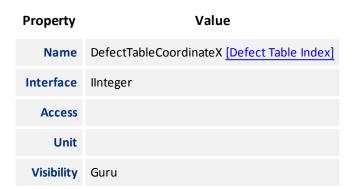
#### 11.3.4 Defect Table Index

Controls the offset of the element to access in the defective pixel location table.

Property	Value	
Name	DefectTableIndex	
Interface	llnteger	
Access		
Unit		
Visibility	Guru	

#### 11.3.5 Defect X Coordinate

Returns the X coordinate of the defective pixel at DefectTableIndex within the defective pixel table. Changes made do not take effect in captured images until the command DefectTableApply is written.



#### 11.3.6 Defect Y Coordinate

Returns the Y coordinate of the defective pixel at DefectTableIndex within the defective pixel table. Changes made do not take effect in captured images until the command DefectTableApply is written.

Property

Value

Name DefectTableCoordinateY [Defect Table Index]



Property	Value
Interface	lInteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Guru

## 11.3.7 Defect Table Apply

Applies the current defect table, so that any changes made affect images captured by the camera. This writes the table to volatile memory, so changes to the table are lost if the camera loses power. To save the table to non-volatile memory, use DefectTableSave.

Property	Value	
Name	DefectTableApply	
Interface	ICommand	
Access	RW	
Visibility	Guru	

## 11.3.8 Defect Table Save

Saves the current defective pixel table non-volatile memory, so that it is preserved when the camera boots up. This overwrites the existing defective pixel table. The new table is loaded whenever the camera powers up.

Property	Value	
Name	DefectTableSave	
Interface	ICommand	
Access		
Visibility	Guru	

#### 11.3.9 Defect Table Factory Restore

Restores the Defective Pixel Table to its factory default state, which was calibrated during manufacturing. This permanently overwrites any changes made to the defect table.



Property	Value		
Name	DefectTableFactoryRestore		
Interface	ICommand		
Access			
Visibility	Guru		

10/18/2019 © 2015-2019 FLIR Integrated Imaging Solutions Inc. All rights reserved.

FLIR Blackfly<sup>®</sup>S Technical Reference for BFS-PGE-19S4



# 12 User Set Control

Features in the User Set Control category allow you to save camera settings to non-volatile memory so that they can be restored to a known state at any time (after the camera has been restarted).

# 12.1 Types of User Sets

You can select which user set to configure, save, or load with the <u>UserSetSelector</u> feature. There are two classes of user sets.

- User-defined settings
- Factory-defined settings. A factory-defined Default user set is always available. It represents a typical use case for the camera.

If the factory-defined settings are not ideal, they can be used as a starting point. From there, only a few features may need to be modified to achieve the desired configuration. The <u>UserSetSave</u> feature saves the current camera settings so that they can be recreated later. Once saved, these new custom settings can be loaded at any time.

The <u>UserSetLoad</u> feature loads the specified user set. Note that one can load a set without first saving. In this situation, the user set contents are the factory-defined default settings.

## 12.2 Start-up User Set

The <u>UserSetDefault</u> feature is used to configure a camera automatically at start-up. This loads the selected user set at start-up time. By default, it applies the factory-defined Default settings. However, you can change it to any user set so that the next time the camera restarts, it comes up with the selected user set.

## 12.3 User Set Managed Features

Due to limited on-board non-volatile memory, not all features are supported by user sets. See <u>UserSetFeatureSelector</u> for the list of all features that are supported. Features that are not listed are either of single session nature or are managed explicitly via other features, such as <u>Defect Table Save</u>.

# 12.4 User Set Conversion

The exact list of features managed by user sets may change between different versions of firmware. Consequently, there may not be a perfect match between the set of features saved to non-volatile memory and the set of features handled by the current version of firmware. In this situation, the camera performs any necessary conversions on all saved user sets. This happens automatically the first time the camera is restarted after a firmware update. The conversion performed depends on the nature of the feature discrepancy:

Obsolete features - Saved features that are no longer supported in the current firmware. These features are
ignored and removed from all subsequently saved user sets.



Missing features - Saved user sets do not have features that are supported in the current firmware. These
missing feature values are filled in using one of the factory-defined sets. If <u>UserSetDefault</u> points to a userdefined set, then the missing feature values are copied from the factory-defined Default set.

# 12.5 Summary Table

Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
User Set Selector	IEnumeration	RW	Beginner	Selects the feature User Set to load, save or configure.
User Set Load [User Set Selector]	ICommand	RW	Expert	Loads the User Set specified by UserSetSelector to the device and makes it active.
User Set Save [User Set Selector]	lCommand	RW	Beginner	Saves the User Set specified by UserSetSelector to the non-volatile memory of the device.
User Set Default	IEnumeration	RW	Beginner	Selects the feature User Set to load and make active by default when the device is restarted.
User Set Feature Selector	IEnumeration	RW	Expert	List of features that are saved to user sets.
User Set Feature Enable	IBoolean	RO	Expert	Whether or not the selected feature is saved to user sets.

# 12.6 User Set Control Features

#### 12.6.1 User Set Selector

Selects the feature User Set to load, save or configure.

Property	Value	
Name	UserSetSelector	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	RW	
Visibility	Beginner	
Enumeration Values		

Default

UserSet0

UserSet1



#### 12.6.2 User Set Load

Property	Value
Name	UserSetLoad [User Set Selector]
Interface	ICommand
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

Loads the User Set specified by UserSetSelector to the device and makes it active.

#### 12.6.3 User Set Save

Saves the User Set specified by UserSetSelector to the non-volatile memory of the device.

Property	Value
Name	UserSetSave [User Set Selector]
Interface	ICommand
Access	RW
Visibility	Beginner

#### 12.6.4 User Set Default

Selects the feature User Set to load and make active by default when the device is restarted.

Property	Value
Name	UserSetDefault
Interface	lEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Beginner

#### **Enumeration Values**

Default UserSet0

UserSet1



#### 12.6.5 User Set Feature Selector

List of features that are saved to user sets.

Property	Value
Name	UserSetFeatureSelector
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

AasRoiEnableAe
AasRoiEnableAwb
AasRoiHeightAe
AasRoiHeightAwb
AasRoiOffsetXAe
AasRoiOffsetXAwb
AasRoiOffsetYAe
AasRoiOffsetYAwb
AasRoiWidthAe
AasRoiWidthAwb
AcquisitionBurstFrameCount
AcquisitionFrameCount
AcquisitionFrameRate
AcquisitionFrameRateEnable
AcquisitionLineRate
AcquisitionMode
AdaptiveCompressionEnable
AdcBitDepth



AutoExposureControlLoopDamping

AutoExposureControlPriority

AutoExposureEVCompensation

AutoExposureExposureTimeLowerLimit

AutoExposureExposureTimeUpperLimit

AutoExposureGainLowerLimit

AutoExposureGainUpperLimit

AutoExposureGreyValueLowerLimit

AutoExposureGreyValueUpperLimit

AutoExposureLightingMode

AutoExposureMeteringMode

AutoExposureTargetGreyValue

AutoExposureTargetGreyValueAuto

BalanceRatioBlue

BalanceRatioRed

BalanceWhiteAuto

BalanceWhiteAutoDamping

BalanceWhiteAutoLowerLimit

BalanceWhiteAutoProfile

BalanceWhiteAutoUpperLimit

BinningHorizontalAll

**BinningHorizontalMode** 

**BinningVerticalAll** 

**BinningVerticalMode** 

BlackLevelAll

BlackLevelClampingEnable



ChunkEnableAll

ChunkModeActive

ColorTransformationEnable

**CompressionSaturationPriority** 

ControlPacketsReservedBandwidth

CounterDelayCounter0

CounterDelayCounter1

CounterDurationCounter0

CounterDurationCounter1

CounterEventActivationCounter0

CounterEventActivationCounter1

CounterEventSourceCounter0

CounterEventSourceCounter1

CounterResetActivationCounter0

CounterResetActivationCounter1

CounterResetSourceCounter0

CounterResetSourceCounter1

CounterTriggerActivationCounter0

CounterTriggerActivationCounter1

CounterTriggerSourceCounter0

CounterTriggerSourceCounter1

DecimationHorizontalAll

DecimationVerticalAll

DefectCorrectStaticEnable

DefectCorrectionMode

**DeviceIndicatorMode** 



DeviceLinkBandwidthReserve

DeviceLinkThroughputLimit

EvCompensationRaw

EventNotificationError

EventNotificationExposureEnd

EventNotificationSerialPortReceive

ExposureActiveMode

ExposureAuto

ExposureMode

ExposureTime

GainAll

GainAuto

GainConversion

Gamma

GammaEnable

GevSCPD

GevSCPSBigEndian

GevSCPSDoNotFragment

GevSCPSPacketSize

Height

IspEnable

LUTEnable

LineFilterWidthLine0Debounce

LineFilterWidthLine0Deglitch

LineFilterWidthLine1Debounce

LineFilterWidthLine1Deglitch



LineFilterWidthLine2Debounce

LineFilterWidthLine2Deglitch

LineFilterWidthLine3Debounce

LineFilterWidthLine3Deglitch

LineInverterLine0

LineInverterLine1

LineInverterLine2

LineInverterLine3

LineModeLine0

LineModeLine1

LineModeLine2

LineModeLine3

LineSourceLine0

LineSourceLine1

LineSourceLine2

LineSourceLine3

LogicBlockLUTInputActivationLogicBlockOInput0 LogicBlockLUTInputActivationLogicBlockOInput1 LogicBlockLUTInputActivationLogicBlockOInput2 LogicBlockLUTInputActivationLogicBlockOInput3 LogicBlockLUTInputActivationLogicBlock1Input0 LogicBlockLUTInputActivationLogicBlock1Input1 LogicBlockLUTInputActivationLogicBlock1Input2 LogicBlockLUTInputActivationLogicBlock1Input2 LogicBlockLUTInputActivationLogicBlock1Input2 LogicBlockLUTInputActivationLogicBlock1Input3



LogicBlockLUTInputSourceLogicBlock0Input2 LogicBlockLUTInputSourceLogicBlock0Input3 LogicBlockLUTInputSourceLogicBlock1Input0 LogicBlockLUTInputSourceLogicBlock1Input1 LogicBlockLUTInputSourceLogicBlock1Input2 LogicBlockLUTInputSourceLogicBlock1Input3 LogicBlockLUTOutputValueAllLogicBlock0Enable LogicBlockLUTOutputValueAllLogicBlock0Value LogicBlockLUTOutputValueAllLogicBlock1Enable LogicBlockLUTOutputValueAllLogicBlock1Value MaxDatarateThreshold OffsetX OffsetY PixelFormat ReverseX **ReverseY** RgbTransformLightSource Saturation SaturationEnable SensorShutterMode SerialPortBaudRateSerialPort0 SerialPortDataBitsSerialPort0 SerialPortParitySerialPort0 SerialPortSourceSerialPort0 SerialPortStopBitsSerialPort0 Sharpening



SharpeningAuto

SharpeningEnable SharpeningThreshold

TestPatternPipelineStart

TestPatternSensor

**TransferBlockCount** 

TransferControlMode

**TransferOperationMode** 

TriggerActivationAcquisitionStart

TriggerActivationFrameBurstStart

TriggerActivationFrameStart

TriggerDelayAcquisitionStart

**TriggerDelayFrameBurstStart** 

TriggerDelayFrameStart

**TriggerModeAcquisitionStart** 

TriggerModeFrameBurstStart

TriggerModeFrameStart

TriggerOverlapAcquisitionStart

TriggerOverlapFrameBurstStart

TriggerOverlapFrameStart

TriggerSourceAcquisitionStart

TriggerSourceFrameBurstStart

TriggerSourceFrameStart

UserOutputValueAll

V3\_3EnableLine0

V3\_3EnableLine1



V3_3EnableLine2	
V3_3EnableLine3	
Width	

## 12.6.6 User Set Feature Enable

Whether or not the selected feature is saved to user sets.

Property	Value
Name	UserSetFeatureEnable
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RO
Visibility	Expert



# 13 Chunk Data Control

Chunk Data allows you the ability to send additional information with the image data. This can be helpful when debugging issues or looking at what settings have been applied to the acquired image.

Use ChunkModeActive to enable chunk data for images.

The following information is available as chunk data:

Image - enabled by default and cannot be disabled. Image CRC - enabled by default and cannot be disabled. FrameID OffsetX OffsetY Width Height Exposure Time Gain Black Level Pixel Format ImageTimestamp Sequencer Set Active

Use <u>ChunkSelector</u> to select a chunk then use <u>ChunkEnable</u> to enable or disable it. Image and ImageCRC cannot be disabled.

Once acquisition has started Chunk data can not be altered. To enable or disable chunks acquisition must be stopped.

## 13.1 Summary Table

Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Chunk Mode Active	IBoolean	RW	Expert	Activates the inclusion of Chunk data in the payload of the image.
Chunk Selector	IEnumeration	RW	Expert	Selects which chunk data to enable or disable.
Chunk Enable [Chunk Selector]	IBoolean	RW	Expert	Enables the inclusion of the selected Chunk data in the payload of the image.
Chunk Image	llnteger	RO	Expert	Returns the image payload.
Image CRC	llnteger	RO	Expert	Returns the CRC of the image payload.



Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Chunk Frame ID	lInteger	RO	Expert	Returns the image frame ID.
Chunk Offset X	llnteger	RO	Expert	Returns the Offset X of the image included in the payload.
Chunk Offset Y	linteger	RO	Expert	Returns the Offset Y of the image included in the payload.
Chunk Width	linteger	RO	Expert	Returns the width of the image included in the payload.
Chunk Height	llnteger	RO	Expert	Returns the height of the image included in the payload.
Chunk Pixel Format	IEnumeration		Expert	Format of the pixel provided by the camera
Chunk Exposure Time	IFloat	RO	Expert	Returns the exposure time used to capture the image.
Chunk Gain Selector	IEnumeration		Expert	Selects which gain to retrieve
Chunk Gain [Chunk Gain Selector]	IFloat	RO	Expert	Returns the gain used to capture the image.
Chunk Black Level Selector	IEnumeration		Expert	Selects which black level to retrieve
Chunk Black Level [Chunk Black Level Selector]	IFloat	RO	Expert	Returns the black level used to capture the image.
Chunk Timestamp	lInteger	RO	Expert	Returns the Timestamp of the image.
Chunk Sequencer Set Active	linteger	RO	Expert	Returns the index of the active set of the running sequencer included in the payload.
Chunk Exposure End Line Status All	linteger	RO	Expert	Returns the status of all the I/O lines at the end of exposure event.
	lInteger	RO	Expert	
	llnteger	RO	Expert	
	IFloat	RO	Expert	
Chunk Serial Data Length	linteger	RO	Expert	Returns the length of the received serial data that was included in the payload.
Chunk Serial Data	IStringReg		Expert	Returns the serial data that was received.
Chunk Serial Receive Overflow	IBoolean	RO	Expert	Returns the status of the chunk serial receive overflow.



# 13.2 Chunk Data Control Features

## 13.2.1 Chunk Mode Active

Activates the inclusion of Chunk data in the payload of the image.

Value
ChunkModeActive
IBoolean
RW
Expert

#### 13.2.2 Chunk Selector

Selects which chunk data to enable or disable.

Property	Value
Name	ChunkSelector
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

Image
CRC
FrameID
OffsetX
OffsetY
Width
Height
ExposureTime
Gain



BlackLevel

PixelFormat

Timestamp

SequencerSetActive

SerialData

ExposureEndLineStatusAll

CompressionMode

CompressionRatio

CurrentDatarate

#### 13.2.3 Chunk Enable

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

Property	Value
Name	ChunkEnable [Chunk Selector]
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

#### 13.2.4 Chunk Image

Returns the image payload.

Property	Value
Name	ChunkImage
Interface	llnteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert



### 13.2.5 Image CRC

Returns the CRC of the image payload.

Property	Value
Name	ChunkCRC
Interface	llnteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

### 13.2.6 Chunk Frame ID

Returns the image frame ID.

Property	Value
Name	ChunkFrameID
Interface	llnteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

### 13.2.7 Chunk Offset X

Returns the Offset X of the image included in the payload.

Property	Value
Name	ChunkOffsetX
Interface	llnteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

## 13.2.8 Chunk Offset Y

Returns the Offset Y of the image included in the payload.



Property	Value
Name	ChunkOffsetY
Interface	llnteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

### 13.2.9 Chunk Width

Returns the width of the image included in the payload.

Property	Value
Name	ChunkWidth
Interface	llnteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

## 13.2.10 Chunk Height

Returns the height of the image included in the payload.

Property	Value
Name	ChunkHeight
Interface	llnteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

#### 13.2.11 Chunk Pixel Format

Format of the pixel provided by the camera



Property	Value
Name	ChunkPixelFormat
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Expert

Mono8
Mono12Packed
Mono16
RGB8Packed
YUV422Packed
BayerGR8
BayerRG8
BayerGB8
BayerBG8
YCbCr601_422_8_CbYCrY

## 13.2.12 Chunk Exposure Time

Returns the exposure time used to capture the image.

Property	Value
Name	ChunkExposureTime
Interface	IFloat
Access	RO
Unit	us
Visibility	Expert

#### 13.2.13 Chunk Gain Selector

Selects which gain to retrieve



Property	Value
Name	ChunkGainSelector
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Expert

All		
Red		
Green		
Blue		

### 13.2.14 Chunk Gain

Returns the gain used to capture the image.

Property	Value
Name	ChunkGain [Chunk Gain Selector]
Interface	IFloat
Access	RO
Unit	dB
Visibility	Expert

## 13.2.15 Chunk Black Level Selector

Selects which black level to retrieve

Property	Value
Name	ChunkBlackLevelSelector
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Expert



All

#### 13.2.16 Chunk Black Level

Returns the black level used to capture the image.

Property	Value
Name	ChunkBlackLevel [Chunk Black Level Selector]
Interface	IFloat
Access	RO
Unit	%
Visibility	Expert

#### 13.2.17 Chunk Timestamp

Returns the Timestamp of the image.

Property	Value
Name	ChunkTimestamp
Interface	linteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

## 13.2.18 Chunk Sequencer Set Active

Returns the index of the active set of the running sequencer included in the payload.

Property	Value
Name	ChunkSequencerSetActive
Interface	linteger
Access	RO
Unit	



Property	Value
----------	-------

Visibility Expert

## 13.2.19 Chunk Exposure End Line Status All

Returns the status of all the I/O lines at the end of exposure event.

Property	Value
Name	ChunkExposureEndLineStatusAll
Interface	linteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

13.2.20

Property	Value
Name	ChunkCompressionMode
Interface	IInteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

## 13.2.21

Property	Value
Name	ChunkCurrentDatarate
Interface	llnteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert



#### 13.2.22

Property	Value
Name	ChunkCompressionRatio
Interface	IFloat
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

### 13.2.23 Chunk Serial Data Length

Returns the length of the received serial data that was included in the payload.

Property	Value
Name	ChunkSerialDataLength
Interface	lInteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

## 13.2.24 Chunk Serial Data

Returns the serial data that was received.

Property	Value
Name	ChunkSerialData
Interface	IStringReg
Access	
Visibility	Expert

## 13.2.25 Chunk Serial Receive Overflow

Returns the status of the chunk serial receive overflow.



Property	Value
Name	ChunkSerialReceiveOverflow
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RO
Visibility	Expert

10/18/2019 © 2015-2019 FLIR Integrated Imaging Solutions Inc. All rights reserved.

FLIR Blackfly<sup>®</sup>S Technical Reference for BFS-PGE-19S4



# 14 LUT Control

Lookup Table (LUT) is a common image processing technique to map a pixel from one value to the other. The camera has an 11-bit input lookup table that produces 9-bit output. When a pixel value is larger than the 11-bit maximum (i.e., 2047), LUT treats it the same as the 2047. The LUT is available for all pixel formats.

- When outputting 8-bit pixel formats, the 9-bit LUT output is rounded down to the 8-bit value.
- When outputting 12-bit pixel formats, the 9-bit LUT output stays as the most significant 9 bits of the 12-bit value and the remaining 3 bits are all zeros.
- When outputting 16-bit pixel formats, the 9-bit LUT output stays as the most significant 9 bits of the 16-bit value and the remaining 7 bits are all zeros.

Therefore, LUT should be used cautiously for 12-bit or 16-bit pixel formats since some of the least significant bits are thrown away.

The factory default LUT is the linear mapping after the camera powers on (P' = P/4).

To customize a LUT:

- Use the <u>LUT Selector</u> to choose which LUT to control. LUT1 is the only lookup table to allow user access and control.
- 2. Use <u>LUT Enable</u> to disable the selected LUT before customizing it. Customizations of the LUT apply immediately, therefore an active LUT that is changed may result in unexpected images.
- 3. Use LUT Index to identify the index (offset) of the coefficient to access.
- 4. <u>LUT Value</u> returns the value at the entry of the LUT Index. Enter the new value.
- 5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 as necessary.
- 6. Enable LUT to have changes take effect.

For coding purposes, <u>LUT Value All</u> provides access to all the LUT coefficients in a single string without using an individual LUT Index.

Since only one LUT is available for users to access and control, in RGB and YUV pixel formats, the same LUT applies to all three channels (i.e., red, green and blue). In monochrome and Bayer formats, there is a single channel, regardless of the color or monochrome image sensor.

**Note** that the customized LUT is not saved into the camera permanently. After power cycling, the LUT returns to the factory default.

# 14.1 Summary Table

Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
LUT Selector	IEnumeration		Expert	Selects which LUT to control.



Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
LUT Enable [LUT Selector]	IBoolean		Expert	Activates the selected LUT.
LUT Index [LUT Selector]	llnteger		Guru	Control the index (offset) of the coefficient to access in the selected LUT.
LUT Value [LUT Selector] [LUT Index]	linteger		Guru	Returns the Value at entry LUTIndex of the LUT selected by LUTSelector.
LUT Value All [LUT Selector]	IRegister		Guru	Accesses all the LUT coefficients in a single access without using individual LUTIndex.

# 14.2 LUT Control Features

#### 14.2.1 LUT Selector

Selects which LUT to control.

Property	Value
Name	LUTSelector
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

LUT1

## 14.2.2 LUT Enable

Activates the selected LUT.

Property	Value
Name	LUTEnable [LUT Selector]
Interface	IBoolean
Access	
Visibility	Expert



#### 14.2.3 LUT Index

Control the index (offset) of the coefficient to access in the selected LUT.

Property	Value
Name	LUTIndex [LUT Selector]
Interface	lInteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Guru

### 14.2.4 LUT Value

Returns the Value at entry LUTIndex of the LUT selected by LUTSelector.

Property	Value
Name	LUTValue [LUT Selector] [LUT Index]
Interface	IInteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Guru

#### 14.2.5 LUT Value All

Accesses all the LUT coefficients in a single access without using individual LUTIndex.

Property	Value
Name	LUTValueAll [LUT Selector]
Interface	IRegister
Access	
Visibility	Guru



# 15 Event Control

#### 15.0.1 Event Features

Events allow you to get notified when the camera has performed something you might find interesting. Events are similar to the asynchronous communication but the difference is the initiator is the device.

Once an event is turned on, it has its own XML area where it outputs the event's ID, timestamp, and any applicable event data.

Use EventSelector to choose an event, then use EventNotification to set the event On or Off.

The possible events to choose are:

**Exposure End** - Event is sent every image when exposure end occurs. Event data includes: the event ID, timestamp, and frame ID.

**Error** - Event is sent every time an error occurs internally in the device. Event data includes: the event ID, timestamp, frame ID, and error code.

In order to verify that events are working, there is a <u>TriggerEventTest</u> command which allows you to trigger the camera to send a test event out.

**Event Test** - Event you can trigger to verify events are working properly. This is always enabled. Event data includes: exposure end ID and exposure end timestamp.

## 15.1 Summary Table

Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Event Selector	IEnumeration	RW	Expert	Selects which Event to enable or disable.
Event Notification [Event Selector]	lEnumeration	RW	Expert	Enables/Disables the selected event.
Event Exposure End Data	lCategory	RO	Expert	Category that contains all the data features related to the Exposure End Event.
Event Error Data	lCategory	RO	Expert	Category that contains all the data features related to the Error Event.
Event Serial Port Receive Data	lCategory	RO	Expert	Category that contains all the data features related to the Serial Port Receive Event.
Event Test Data	lCategory	RO	Expert	Category that contains all the data features related to the Test Event.

## 15.2 Event Control Features



#### 15.2.1 Event Selector

Selects which Event to enable or disable.

Property	Value
Name	EventSelector
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

Error

ExposureEnd

SerialPortReceive

#### 15.2.2 Event Notification

Enables/Disables the selected event.

Property	Value
Name	EventNotification [Event Selector]
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

On		
Off		

#### 15.2.3 Event Exposure End Data

Category that contains all the data features related to the Exposure End Event.



Property	Value
Name	EventExposureEndData
Interface	ICategory
Access	RO
Visibility	Expert

#### 15.2.4 Event Error Data

Category that contains all the data features related to the Error Event.

Property	Value
Name	EventErrorData
Interface	ICategory
Access	RO
Visibility	Expert

#### 15.2.5 Event Serial Port Receive Data

Category that contains all the data features related to the Serial Port Receive Event.

Property	Value
Name	EventSerialPortReceiveData
Interface	ICategory
Access	RO
Visibility	Expert

## 15.2.6 Event Test Data

Category that contains all the data features related to the Test Event.

Property	Value
Name	EventTestData
Interface	ICategory
Access	RO



# Property Value Visibility Expert

## 15.3 Event Exposure End Data

Category that contains all the data features related to the Exposure End Event.

#### 15.3.1 Summary Table

Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Event Exposure End	linteger	RO	Expert	Returns the unique identifier of the Exposure End type of Event.
Event Exposure End Timestamp	linteger	RO	Expert	Returns the Timestamp of the Exposure End Event.
Event Exposure End Frame ID	linteger	RO	Expert	Returns the unique Identifier of the Frame (or image) that generated the Exposure End Event.

### 15.3.2 Event Exposure End Data Features

#### 15.3.2.1 Event Exposure End

Returns the unique identifier of the Exposure End type of Event.

Property	Value
Name	EventExposureEnd
Interface	lInteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert
Value	0x9C43

#### 15.3.2.2 Event Exposure End Timestamp

Returns the Timestamp of the Exposure End Event.



Property	Value
Name	EventExposureEndTimestamp
Interface	linteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

#### 15.3.2.3 Event Exposure End Frame ID

Returns the unique Identifier of the Frame (or image) that generated the Exposure End Event.

Property	Value
Name	EventExposureEndFrameID
Interface	linteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

## 15.4 Event Error Data

Category that contains all the data features related to the Error Event.

## 15.4.1 Summary Table

Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Event Error	lInteger	RO	Expert	Returns the unique identifier of the Error type of Event.
Event Error Timestamp	linteger	RO	Expert	Returns the Timestamp of the Error Event.
Event Error Frame ID	linteger	RO	Expert	Returns the unique Identifier of the Frame (or image) that generated the Error Event.
Event Error Code	lInteger	RO	Expert	Returns the error code for the error that happened

#### 15.4.2 Event Error Data Features



#### 15.4.2.1 Event Error

Returns the unique identifier of the Error type of Event.

Property	Value
Name	EventError
Interface	llnteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert
Value	0x9C40

#### 15.4.2.2 Event Error Timestamp

Returns the Timestamp of the Error Event.

Property	Value
Name	EventErrorTimestamp
Interface	linteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

#### 15.4.2.3 Event Error Frame ID

Returns the unique Identifier of the Frame (or image) that generated the Error Event.

Property	Value
Name	EventErrorFrameID
Interface	linteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

#### 15.4.2.4 Event Error Code

Returns the error code for the error that happened



Property	Value
Name	EventErrorCode
Interface	linteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

# 15.5 Event Serial Port Receive Data

Category that contains all the data features related to the Serial Port Receive Event.

## 15.5.1 Summary Table

Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Event Serial Port Receive	llnteger	RO	Expert	Returns the unique identifier of the Serial Port Receive type of Event.
Event Serial Port Receive Timestamp	llnteger	RO	Expert	Returns the Timestamp of the Serial Port Receive Event.
Event Serial Data	IStringReg		Expert	Returns the serial data that was received.
Event Serial Data Length	llnteger	RO	Expert	Returns the length of the received serial data that was included in the event payload.
Event Serial Receive Overflow	IBoolean	RO	Expert	Returns the status of the event serial receive overflow.

## 15.5.2 Event Serial Port Receive Data Features

#### 15.5.2.1 Event Serial Port Receive

Returns the unique identifier of the Serial Port Receive type of Event.

Property	Value		
Name	EventSerialPortReceive		
Interface	linteger		
Access	RO		



Property	Value
Unit	
Visibility	Expert
Value	0x9C45

#### 15.5.2.2 Event Serial Port Receive Timestamp

Returns the Timestamp of the Serial Port Receive Event.

Property	Value
Name	EventSerialPortReceiveTimestamp
Interface	IInteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

#### 15.5.2.3 Event Serial Data

Returns the serial data that was received.

Property	Value
Name	EventSerialData
Interface	IStringReg
Access	
Visibility	Expert

#### 15.5.2.4 Event Serial Data Length

Returns the length of the received serial data that was included in the event payload.

Property	Value
Name	EventSerialDataLength
Interface	linteger
Access	RO



Property	Value
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

#### 15.5.2.5 Event Serial Receive Overflow

Returns the status of the event serial receive overflow.

Property	Value
Name	EventSerialReceiveOverflow
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RO
Visibility	Expert

## 15.6 Event Test Data

Category that contains all the data features related to the Test Event.

## 15.6.1 Summary Table

Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Event Test	llnteger	RO	Expert	Returns the unique identifier of the Test type of Event.
Event Test Timestamp	llnteger	RO	Expert	Returns the Timestamp of the Test Event.

### 15.6.2 Event Test Data Features

#### 15.6.2.1 Event Test

Returns the unique identifier of the Test type of Event.

Property	Value
Name	EventTest
Interface	llnteger
Access	RO
Unit	



Property	Value
Visibility	Expert
Value	0x4FFF

#### 15.6.2.2 Event Test Timestamp

Returns the Timestamp of the Test Event.

Property	Value
Name	EventTestTimestamp
Interface	linteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert



# 16 Counter And Timer Control

The Counter and Timer control feature allows you to:

Create a function generator

Keep a count of how many times a signal has fired.

Use the CounterSelector to select a counter, either 0 or 1.

Use CounterEventSource to select the event to increment the counter. Possible counter event sources include:

- MHz Tick
- Line Inputs
- User Outputs
- Counter Starts
- Counter Ends
- Logic Block Outputs
- Exposure Start
- Exposure End
- Frame Trigger Wait

When the selected source allows for signal activation, use CounterEventActivation to specify Level Low, Level High, Falling Edge, Rising Edge, or Any Edge.

Use CounterDelay to indicate the maximum number of counts that need to occur before generating the Counter Start event.

Use CounterDuration to indicate the maximum number of counts that need to occur before generating the Counter End event.

**Note:** Only one of CounterTriggerSource or CounterResetSource can be active at a time. Selecting one disables the other.

Use CounterTriggerSource to select the event to start the counter. Possible counter trigger sources include:

- MHz Tick
- Line Inputs
- User Outputs
- Counter Starts
- Counter Ends
- Logic Block Outputs

10/18/2019 ©2015-2019 FLIR Integrated Imaging Solutions Inc. All rights reserved.

FLIR Blackfly<sup>®</sup>S Technical Reference for BFS-PGE-19S4



- Exposure Start
- Exposure End
- Frame Trigger Wait

When the selected source allows for signal activation, use CounterTriggerActivation to specify Level Low, Level High, Falling Edge, Rising Edge, or Any Edge.

Use CounterResetSource to select the event to end the counter. Possible counter reset sources include:

- MHz Tick
- Line Inputs
- User Outputs
- Counter Starts
- Counter Ends
- Logic Block Outputs
- Exposure Start
- Exposure End
- Frame Trigger Wait

When the selected source allows for signal activation, use CounterResetActivation to specify Level Low, Level High, Falling Edge, Rising Edge, or Any Edge.

CounterValue indicates the current counter while CounterStatus indicates the current status. CounterValueAtReset indicates the counter's value when a reset occurred.

## 16.1 Summary Table

Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Counter Selector	IEnumeration		Expert	Selects which counter to configure
Counter Event Source [Counter Selector]	IEnumeration	RW	Expert	Selects the event that will increment the counter
Counter Event Activation [Counter Selector]	IEnumeration	RW	Expert	Selects the activation mode of the event to increment the Counter.
Counter Duration [Counter Selector]	llnteger		Expert	Sets the duration (or number of events) before the CounterEnd event is generated.
Counter Value [Counter Selector]	llnteger	RO	Expert	Current counter value
Counter Value At Reset	llnteger	RW	Expert	Value of the selected Counter when it was reset



Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
[Counter Selector]				by a trigger.
Counter Trigger Source [Counter Selector]	IEnumeration	RW	Expert	Selects the source of the trigger to start the counter
Counter Trigger Activation [Counter Selector]	IEnumeration	RW	Expert	Selects the activation mode of the trigger to start the Counter.
Counter Reset Source [Counter Selector]	IEnumeration	RW	Expert	Selects the signal that will be the source to reset the Counter.
Counter Reset Activation [Counter Selector]	IEnumeration	RW	Expert	Selects the Activation mode of the Counter Reset Source signal.
Counter Status [Counter Selector]	IEnumeration	RO	Expert	Returns the current status of the Counter.
Counter Delay [Counter Selector]	linteger		Expert	Sets the delay (or number of events) before the CounterStart event is generated.

# 16.2 Counter And Timer Control Features

#### 16.2.1 Counter Selector

Selects which counter to configure

Property	Value		
Name	CounterSelector		
Interface	IEnumeration		
Access			
Visibility	Expert		
Enumeration Values			

Counter0

Counter1

#### 16.2.2 Counter Event Source

Selects the event that will increment the counter



Property	Value
Name	CounterEventSource [Counter Selector]
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

Off
MHzTick
Line0
Line1
Line2
Line3
UserOutput0
UserOutput1
UserOutput2
UserOutput3
Counter0Start
Counter1Start
Counter0End
Counter1End
LogicBlock0
LogicBlock1
ExposureStart
ExposureEnd
FrameTriggerWait



#### 16.2.3 Counter Event Activation

Selects the activation mode of the event to increment the Counter.

Property	Value
Name	CounterEventActivation [Counter Selector]
Interface	lEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

Enumeration Values
LevelLow
LevelHigh
FallingEdge
RisingEdge
AnyEdge

## 16.2.4 Counter Duration

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

Property	Value
Name	CounterDuration [Counter Selector]
Interface	IInteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

### 16.2.5 Counter Value

Current counter value

Property	Value
Name	CounterValue [Counter Selector]



Property	Value
Interface	IInteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

## 16.2.6 Counter Value At Reset

Value of the selected Counter when it was reset by a trigger.

Property	Value
Name	CounterValueAtReset [Counter Selector]
Interface	IInteger
Access	RW
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

## 16.2.7 Counter Trigger Source

Selects the source of the trigger to start the counter

Property	Value
Name	CounterTriggerSource [Counter Selector]
Interface	lEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

Off	
Line0	
Line1	



Line2 Line3 UserOutput0 UserOutput1 UserOutput2 UserOutput3 Counter0Start Counter1Start Counter1End Counter1End LogicBlock0 LogicBlock1 ExposureStart ExposureEnd

**Enumeration Values** 

## 16.2.8 Counter Trigger Activation

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

Property	Value
Name	CounterTriggerActivation [Counter Selector]
Interface	lEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

LevelLow



Enumeration Values
LevelHigh
FallingEdge
RisingEdge
AnyEdge

## 16.2.9 Counter Reset Source

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

Property	Value		
Name	CounterResetSource [Counter Selector]		
Interface	IEnumeration		
Access	RW		
Visibility	Expert		

Enumeration Values
Off
Line0
Line1
Line2
Line3
UserOutput0
UserOutput1
UserOutput2
UserOutput3
Counter0Start
Counter1Start
Counter0End



Enumeration Values
Counter1End
LogicBlock0
LogicBlock1
ExposureStart
ExposureEnd
FrameTriggerWait

#### 16.2.10 Counter Reset Activation

Selects the Activation mode of the Counter Reset Source signal.

Property	Value			
Name	CounterResetActivation [Counter Selector]			
Interface	lEnumeration			
Access	RW			
Visibility	Expert			

Enumeration	Values
-------------	--------

LevelLow
LevelHigh
FallingEdge
RisingEdge
AnyEdge

#### 16.2.11 Counter Status

Returns the current status of the Counter.

Property

Value

Name CounterStatus [Counter Selector]

10/18/2019 © 2015-2019 FLIR Integrated Imaging Solutions Inc. All rights reserved.

FLIR Blackfly<sup>®</sup>S Technical Reference for BFS-PGE-19S4



Property	Value		
Interface	IEnumeration		
Access	RO		
Visibility	Expert		
Enumeration Values			
CounterIdle			
CounterTriggerWait			

CounterActive

CounterCompleted

CounterOverflow

## 16.2.12 Counter Delay

Sets the delay (or number of events) before the CounterStart event is generated.

Property	Value
Name	CounterDelay [Counter Selector]
Interface	linteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Expert



# 17 Test Control

Test Control provides functionality to allow certain features to be exercised.

There are two features available in Test Control:

**TestEventGenerate** - This feature allows you to generate test events. Executing sends a single TestEvent, which then populates the Event Test Data selector with the ID and the timestamp of when the event occurred.

**TestPendingAck** - This feature allows you to test the device's pending acknowledge feature. When this feature is written, the device waits for the corresponding time period in milliseconds before acknowledging the write.

Test0001 - This feature is for internal testing only.

If a test fails, an error is produced for the log.

## 17.1 Summary Table

Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Test Event Generate	ICommand	WO	Guru	This command generates a test event and sends it to the host.
<u>Test 0001</u>	lInteger	RW	Expert	For testing only.

# 17.2 Test Control Features

#### 17.2.1 Test Event Generate

This command generates a test event and sends it to the host.

Property	Value
Name	TestEventGenerate
Interface	ICommand
Access	WO
Visibility	Guru

## 17.2.2 Test 0001

For testing only.

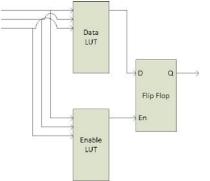
Property	Value
Name	Test0001
Interface	llnteger
Access	RW
Unit	
Visibility	Expert



# 18 Logic Block Control

For more detail, see TAN2016005 Using Logic Blocks

A Logic Block is a collection of combinatorial logic and latches that allows the user to create new, custom signals inside the camera. Each Logic Block is comprised of 2 lookup tables (LUT) with programmable inputs, truth tables and a flip flop output. There is a LUT for both the D input (Value LUT) and the enable input (Enable LUT) of the flip flop. Both LUTs have 3 inputs and thus have 8 configuration bits for their truth table.



To configure the LUTs first select either the Value or Enable LUT using the LogicBlockLUTSelector, then use the LogicBlockLUTInput to configure the different inputs into the LUT - note that the Value and Enable LUT share the inputs so setting the inputs on one will affect the other. The LogicBlockLUTInputSource selects the internal signal to be used and the LogicBlockLUTInputActivation selects what level or edge to be considered a positive input into the LUT. Once the inputs to the LUT have been selected the entries in the truth table can be configure either individually using the LogicBlockLUTRowIndex and LogicBlockLUTOutput or all at once using the LogicBlockLUTOutputValueAll

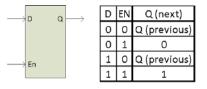
The following truth table show a simple AND of Input1 and Input2 while Input0 is not considered ("DON'T CARE").

Source			
2	1	0	Output
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

To program this function into a LUT write the value of 0xC0 (1100 0000b) to the LogicBlockLUTOutputValueAll.



The details of the output Flip Flop output are shown in the following table. The previous value of the Value LUT will remain on the output until the Enable LUT is set at which point the output will be updated to the new value of the Value LUT. This allows latching of a given signal. To effectively bypass the output latch and pass the Value LUT signal through continuously simple program the Enable LUT truth table to all 1's (LogicBlockLUTOutputValueAll = 0xFF)



# 18.1 Summary Table

Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Logic Block Selector	IEnumeration		Guru	Selects which LogicBlock to configure
Logic Block LUT Selector [Logic Block Selector]	IEnumeration		Guru	Selects which LogicBlock LUT to configure
Logic Block LUT Input Selector [Logic Block LUT Selector]	IEnumeration		Guru	Controls which LogicBlockLUT Input Source & Activation to access.
Logic Block LUT Input Source [Logic Block LUT Input Selector]	IEnumeration	RW	Guru	Selects the source for the input into the Logic LUT.
Logic Block LUT Input Activation [Logic Block LUT Input Selector]	IEnumeration		Guru	Selects the activation mode of the Logic Input Source signal.
Logic Block LUT Output Value All [Logic Block LUT Selector]	llnteger		Guru	Sets the value of all the output bits in the selected LUT.
Logic Block LUT Row Index [Logic Block LUT Selector]	llnteger		Guru	Controls the row of the truth table to access in the selected LUT.
Logic Block LUT Output Value [Logic Block LUT Row Index]	IBoolean		Guru	Controls the output column of the truth table for the selected LogicBlockLUTRowIndex.

# 18.2 Logic Block Control Features

## 18.2.1 Logic Block Selector

Selects which LogicBlock to configure





Property	Value
Interface	lEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Guru

#### **Enumeration Values**

LogicBlock0	
LogicBlock1	

## 18.2.2 Logic Block LUT Selector

Selects which LogicBlock LUT to configure

Property	Value
Name	LogicBlockLUTSelector [Logic Block Selector]
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Guru

#### **Enumeration Values**

Value	
Enable	

### 18.2.3 Logic Block LUT Input Selector

Controls which LogicBlockLUT Input Source & Activation to access.

Property	Value
Name	LogicBlockLUTInputSelector [Logic Block LUT Selector]
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Guru



#### **Enumeration Values**

Input0	
Input1	
Input2	
Input3	

## 18.2.4 Logic Block LUT Input Source

Selects the source for the input into the Logic LUT.

Property	Value
Name	LogicBlockLUTInputSource [Logic Block LUT Input Selector]
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Guru

Enumeration Values
Zero
Line0
Line1
Line2
Line3
UserOutput0
UserOutput1
UserOutput2
UserOutput3
Counter0Start
Counter1Start
Counter0End



Enumeration Values
Counter1End
LogicBlock0
LogicBlock1
ExposureStart
ExposureEnd
FrameTriggerWait
AcquisitionActive

## 18.2.5 Logic Block LUT Input Activation

Selects the activation mode of the Logic Input Source signal.

Property	Value
Name	LogicBlockLUTInputActivation [Logic Block LUT Input Selector]
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Guru

#### **Enumeration Values**

LevelLow
LevelHigh
FallingEdge
RisingEdge
AnyEdge

## 18.2.6 Logic Block LUT Output Value All

Sets the value of all the output bits in the selected LUT.

#### Property

Value

Name LogicBlockLUTOutputValueAll [Logic Block LUT Selector]



Property	Value
Interface	linteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Guru

## 18.2.7 Logic Block LUT Row Index

Controls the row of the truth table to access in the selected LUT.

Property	Value
Name	LogicBlockLUTRowIndex [Logic Block LUT Selector]
Interface	linteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Guru

## 18.2.8 Logic Block LUT Output Value

Controls the output column of the truth table for the selected LogicBlockLUTRowIndex.

Property	Value
Name	LogicBlockLUTOutputValue [Logic Block LUT Row Index]
Interface	IBoolean
Access	
Visibility	Guru

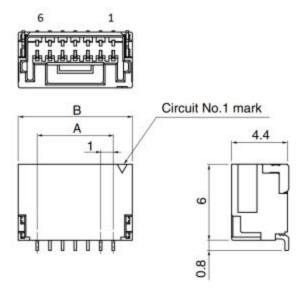


# 19 Digital IO Control

The camera is equipped with a 6-pin GPIO connector on the back of the case. The connector is a Hirose HR10A-7R-6PB, the mating connector is a Hirose HR10A-7P-6S(73).

Diagram	Color	Pin	Line	Function	Description
	Green	1	3	Power / Input	+12 V DC Camera Power / Non-isolated input
	Black	2	0	Opto Input 1	Opto-isolated input
	Red	3	2	NC / +3.3 V / GPIO	+3.3 V output. Current 120 mA (nominal) Firmware enabled / Non- isolated I/O
	White	4	1	Opto Output 1	Opto-isolated output
	Blue	5	N/A	Opto GND	Ground for opto-isolated I/O, not connected to camera ground
	Brown	6	N/A	GND	DC camera power ground

The camera is equipped with a 6-pin GPIO connector. The connector is a JST BM06B-NSHSS-TBT (LF)(SN), the mating connector is a JST NSHR-06V-S.



Note: Diagram is for reference only. Actual number of pins is 6.



Color	Pin	Line	Function	Description	Parameters	Min	Max	Unit
					Input Low Level	0	1.4	V
					Input High Level	2.6	24	V
Orange	1	0	GPIO0	Non-isolated Input/Output	Propagation Delay		1	μs
					Output Low Current		25	mA
						0	24	V
					Input Low Level	0	1.4	V
					Input High Level	2.6	24	V
Black	2	1	GPIO1	Non-isolated Input/Output	Propagation Delay		1	μs
					Output Low Current		25	mA
				Output High Level	0	24	V	
					Input Low Level	0	1.4	V
				Non-isolated Input/Output	Input High Level	2.6	24	V
White	3	2	2 GPIO2		Propagation Delay		1	μs
					Output Low Current		25	mA
					Output High Level	0	24	V
					Input Low Level	0	1.4	V
				O3 Non-isolated Input/Output	Input High Level	2.6	24	V
Green	4	3	GPIO3		Propagation Delay		1	μs
					Output Low Current		25	mA
						0	24	V
Green	4	N/A	Vext	Camera Power Input	Input Voltage	4	5.5	V
Brown	5	N/A	GND	Camera Power Ground				
Red	6	N/A	Vout	Camera Power Output	Output Voltage	3.05	3.35	V
neu	0	IN/A	vout	Camera rower Output	Output Current		120	mA

This section describes how to configure the camera's general purpose digital input and outputs (sometimes referred to as GPIO).

Use <u>LineSelector</u> to choose which of the 4 lines to configure. All the features listed beneath it are controllable on a per line basis.



Use Line Mode to control the direction - either Input or Output - of the selected I/O line.

Use <u>3.3V</u> Enable to supply external circuits with power. This is different than standard logic outputs in that it is comparatively slow to switch but can supply a more significant amount of power. This is only available on some pins.

Use LineInverter to control a logic inverter on the selected line.

<u>LineStatus</u> indicates the current status of the selected line. A checked status (enabled) indicates logic high. An unchecked status (disabled) indicates logic low. Since this node must be polled to get its status it should not be used as a real time control for reading internal signals.

<u>LineStatusAll</u> is a hexadecimal representation of all the line status bits (Line 0 status corresponds to bit 0, Line 1 status with bit 1, etc). This allows simultaneous reading of all line statuses at once.

Use the <u>LineInputFilterSelector</u> to choose a filter. Filters are unique per line. Use <u>LineFilterWidth</u> to set the width of the filter in microseconds. There are two choices of filter:

**Deglitch** - designed to filter out any noise or other spurious signals on the line, it does not consider the state to have transitioned until after the Filter Width time has expired. This means that Deglitch introduces a delay in the signal.

**Debounce** - designed to filter out rapid connecting and disconnecting common in mechanical switches. This means that Debounce considers the first edge as valid and won't allow a subsequent change of state until after the debounce time has elapsed.

**Note:** The Deglitch filter is applied before Debounce filter.

Use LineSource to control what signal is output on the line when the Line Mode is set to output. The choices are:

Other Lines - creates a loop back

User Outputs - outputs user controllable internal signals

Counter Active - shows when a counter is in use

Logic Blocks - drives the lines

**Exposure Active** - indicates when the image sensor is exposing

Frame Trigger Wait - indicates when the camera is ready to accept a new Frame Start trigger

If a User Output is selected as a Line Source, use <u>UserOutputSelector</u> to select which bit to use as internal signals within the camera. Use <u>UserOutputValue</u> to set the selected user output to logic high (enabled) or logic low (disabled).

<u>UserOutputValueAll</u> is a hexadecimal representation of all the user output bits (User Output 0 corresponds to bit 0, User Output 1 with bit 1, etc). Reading or writing User Output Value All allows simultaneous setting or reading of all user outputs at once.

LineFormat is read only and indicates what type of circuit the selected line has. The options for Line Format are:

Tri State - indicates the line is not driven. This is typical for digital inputs.

**Opto Coupled** - indicates that an opto isolator is being used to isolated the external circuitry from the internal camera electronics.

**Open Drain** - indicates there is an internal MOSFET that will pull the pin low but requires an external pull up resistor to produce a logic level high signal. This is typical for digital outputs.



# 19.1 Summary Table

Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Line Selector	IEnumeration		Expert	Selects the physical line (or pin) of the external device connector to configure
Line Mode [Line Selector]	IEnumeration		Expert	Controls if the physical Line is used to Input or Output a signal.
3.3V Enable [Line Selector]	IBoolean	RW	Guru	Internally generated 3.3V rail. Enable to supply external circuits with power. This is different than standard logic outputs in that it is comparatively slow to switch but can supply a more significant amount of power. This is only available on some pins.
Line Inverter [Line Selector]	IBoolean	RW	Expert	Controls the inversion of the signal of the selected input or output line.
Line Status [Line Selector]	IBoolean	RO	Expert	Returns the current status of the selected input or output Line
Line Status All	linteger	RO	Expert	Returns the current status of all the line status bits in a hexadecimal representation (Line 0 status corresponds to bit 0, Line 1 status with bit 1, etc). This allows simultaneous reading of all line statuses at once.
Input filter Selector [Line Selector]	IEnumeration		Expert	Selects the kind of input filter to configure: Deglitch or Debounce.
Line Filter Width [Input filter Selector]	IFloat		Expert	Filter width in microseconds for the selected line and filter combination
Line Source [Line Selector]	lEnumeration		Expert	Selects which internal acquisition or I/O source signal to output on the selected line. LineMode must be Output.
Line Format [Line Selector]	lEnumeration	RO	Expert	Displays the current electrical format of the selected physical input or output Line.
Exposure Active Mode	IEnumeration	RW	Expert	Control sensor active exposure mode.



Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
User Output Selector	IEnumeration		Expert	Selects which bit of the User Output register is set by UserOutputValue.
User Output Value [User Output Selector]	IBoolean	RW	Expert	Value of the selected user output, either logic high (enabled) or logic low (disabled).
User Output Value All	linteger		Expert	Returns the current status of all the user output status bits in a hexadecimal representation (UserOutput 0 status corresponds to bit 0, UserOutput 1 status with bit 1, etc). This allows simultaneous reading of all user output statuses at once.

# 19.2 Digital IO Control Features

## 19.2.1 Line Selector

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

Property	Value
Name	LineSelector
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Expert
Enumera Line0	tion Values

Line1		
Line2		
Line3		

## 19.2.2 Line Mode

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



Property	Value
Name	LineMode [Line Selector]
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

Output

Input

#### 19.2.3 3.3V Enable

Internally generated 3.3V rail. Enable to supply external circuits with power. This is different than standard logic outputs in that it is comparatively slow to switch but can supply a more significant amount of power. This is only available on some pins.

Property	Value
Name	V3_3Enable [Line Selector]
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RW
Visibility	Guru

#### 19.2.4 Line Inverter

Controls the inversion of the signal of the selected input or output line.

Property	Value
Name	LineInverter [Line Selector]
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert



### 19.2.5 Line Status

Returns the current status of the selected input or output Line

Property	Value
Name	LineStatus [Line Selector]
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RO
Visibility	Expert

#### 19.2.6 Line Status All

Returns the current status of all the line status bits in a hexadecimal representation (Line 0 status corresponds to bit 0, Line 1 status with bit 1, etc). This allows simultaneous reading of all line statuses at once.

Property	Value
Name	LineStatusAll
Interface	llnteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

#### 19.2.7 Input filter Selector

Selects the kind of input filter to configure: Deglitch or Debounce.

Property	Value
Name	LineInputFilterSelector [Line Selector]
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Expert

**Enumeration Values** 

Deglitch



#### **Enumeration Values**

Debounce

## 19.2.8 Line Filter Width

Filter width in microseconds for the selected line and filter combination

Property	Value
Name	LineFilterWidth [Input filter Selector]
Interface	IFloat
Access	
Unit	us
Visibility	Expert

## 19.2.9 Line Source

Selects which internal acquisition or I/O source signal to output on the selected line. LineMode must be Output.

Property	Value
Name	LineSource [Line Selector]
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

Off
Line0
Line1
Line2
Line3
UserOutput0
Oseroulpulo



Enumeration ValuesUserOutput1UserOutput2UserOutput3Counter0ActiveCounter1ActiveLogicBlock0ExposureActiveFrameTriggerWaitPPSSignalSerialPort0

#### 19.2.10 Line Format

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

Property	Value
Name	LineFormat [Line Selector]
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RO
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

TriState
OptoCoupled
OpenDrain

## 19.2.11 Exposure Active Mode

Control sensor active exposure mode.



Property	Value
Name	ExposureActiveMode
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

Line1

AnyPixels	
AllPixels	

## 19.2.12 User Output Selector

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

Property	Value
Name	UserOutputSelector
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

UserOutput0
UserOutput1
UserOutput2
UserOutput3

#### 19.2.13 User Output Value

Value of the selected user output, either logic high (enabled) or logic low (disabled).



Property	Value
Name	UserOutputValue [User Output Selector]
Interface	IBoolean
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

### 19.2.14 User Output Value All

Returns the current status of all the user output status bits in a hexadecimal representation (UserOutput 0 status corresponds to bit 0, UserOutput 1 status with bit 1, etc). This allows simultaneous reading of all user output statuses at once.

Property	Value
Name	UserOutputValueAll
Interface	linteger
Access	
Unit	
Visibility	Expert



# 20 Serial Port Control

## 20.1 Serial Port

The serial port can be used to transmit and receive serial data through the device using the transport layer. The serial data can be sent through the transport layer in image data (via the SerialData Chunk Data), in control data (via the File Access Control), or in event data (via the SerialPortReceive Event).

The serial port to configure is selected using the <u>SerialPortSelector</u>. The physical line on which to receive serial data is set using the <u>SerialPortSource</u>. The physical line on which to transmit serial data is set using the LineSource in the Digital IO Control. The serial port settings for both the receive and transmit can be set using the <u>SerialPortBaudRate</u>, <u>SerialPortDataBits</u>, <u>SerialPortStopBits</u>, and <u>SerialPortParity</u>.

Serial data can be transmitted and received through the File Access Control. Once the serial port file is opened, data can be transmitted via Write operations and received via Read operations. Received serial data can also be obtained through the SerialPortReceive Event which will be generated when data is available or through the SerialData Chunk Data which is appended into each image payload.

The total number of characters in the serial port transmit and receive queues can be monitored using the <u>SerialTransmitQueueMaxCharacterCount</u> and the <u>SerialReceiveQueueMaxCharacterCount</u>. The current number of characters in the queues can be monitored using the <u>SerialTransmitQueueCurrentCharacterCount</u> and <u>SerialReceiveQueueCurrentCharacterCount</u>. The <u>SerialReceiveQueueCurrentCharacterCount</u> and <u>SerialReceiveQueueCurrentCharacterCount</u>. The <u>SerialReceiveQueueCurrentCharacterCount</u> reports the maximum number of characters that can be obtained using the File Access Control. The receive queue can be emptied by executing the <u>SerialReceiveQueueClear</u>.

Serial port framing and parity errors are reported using the <u>SerialReceiveFramingErrorCount</u> and the <u>SerialReceiveParityErrorCount</u>. Overflow errors are reported within the SerialData Chunk Data, the SerialPortReceive Event, or in the FileOperationStatus after executing a Read.

## 20.2 Summary Table

Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Serial Port Selector	IEnumeration	RW	Expert	Selects which serial port of the device to control.
Serial Port Source [Serial Port Selector]	IEnumeration	RW	Expert	Specifies the physical input Line on which to receive serial data.
Serial Port Baud Rate [Serial Port Selector]	IEnumeration	RW	Expert	This feature controls the baud rate used by the selected serial port.
Serial Port Data Bits [Serial Port Selector]	linteger	RW	Expert	This feature controls the number of data bits used by the selected serial port. Possible values that can be used are between 5 and 9.
Serial Port Stop Bits [Serial Port Selector]	IEnumeration	RW	Expert	This feature controls the number of stop bits used by the selected serial port.



Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Serial Port Parity [Serial Port Selector]	IEnumeration	RW	Expert	This feature controls the parity used by the selected serial port.
Transmit Queue Max Character Count [Serial Port Selector]	linteger	RO	Expert	>Returns the maximum number of characters in the serial port transmit queue.
Transmit Queue Current Character Count [Serial Port Selector]	linteger	RO	Expert	Returns the number of characters currently in the serial port transmit queue.
Receive Queue Max Character Count [Serial Port Selector]	linteger	RO	Expert	>Returns the maximum number of characters in the serial port receive queue.
Receive Queue Current Character Count [Serial Port Selector]	linteger	RO	Expert	Returns the number of characters currently in the serial port receive queue.
Receive Queue Clear [Serial Port Selector]	lCommand	WO	Expert	This is a command that clears the device serial port receive queue.
Receive Framing Error Count [Serial Port Selector]	linteger	RO	Expert	Returns the number of framing errors that have occurred on the serial port.
Receive Parity Error Count [Serial Port Selector]	linteger	RO	Expert	Returns the number of parity errors that have occurred on the serial port.

## 20.3 Serial Port Control Features

## 20.3.1 Serial Port Selector

Selects which serial port of the device to control.

Property	Value
Name	SerialPortSelector
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert



#### **Enumeration Values**

SerialPort0

## 20.3.2 Serial Port Source

Specifies the physical input Line on which to receive serial data.

Property	Value
Name	SerialPortSource [Serial Port Selector]
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

Line0		
Line1		
Line2		
Line3		
Off		

## 20.3.3 Serial Port Baud Rate

This feature controls the baud rate used by the selected serial port.

Property	Value
Name	SerialPortBaudRate [Serial Port Selector]
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

**Enumeration Values** 

Baud300



**Enumeration Values** 

Baud600
Baud1200
Baud2400
Baud4800
Baud9600
Baud14400
Baud19200
Baud38400
Baud57600
Baud115200

## 20.3.4 Serial Port Data Bits

This feature controls the number of data bits used by the selected serial port. Possible values that can be used are between 5 and 9.

Property	Value
Name	SerialPortDataBits [Serial Port Selector]
Interface	IInteger
Access	RW
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

## 20.3.5 Serial Port Stop Bits

This feature controls the number of stop bits used by the selected serial port.

Property	Value
Name	SerialPortStopBits [Serial Port Selector]
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW



Property	Value	
Visibility	Expert	
	Enumeration Values	
	Bits1	
	Bits1AndAHalf	
	Bits2	

## 20.3.6 Serial Port Parity

This feature controls the parity used by the selected serial port.

Property	Value
Name	SerialPortParity [Serial Port Selector]
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

#### **Enumeration Values**

None	
Odd	
Even	
Mark	
Space	

## 20.3.7 Transmit Queue Max Character Count

>Returns the maximum number of characters in the serial port transmit queue.

Property	Value			
Name	SerialTransmitQueueMaxCharacterCount [Serial Port Selector]			
Interface	linteger			



Property	Value
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

## 20.3.8 Transmit Queue Current Character Count

Returns the number of characters currently in the serial port transmit queue.

Property	Value					
Name	SerialTransmitQueueCurrentCharacterCount [Serial Port Selector]					
Interface	linteger					
Access	RO					
Unit						
Visibility	Expert					

## 20.3.9 Receive Queue Max Character Count

>Returns the maximum number of characters in the serial port receive queue.

Property	Value					
Name	SerialReceiveQueueMaxCharacterCount [Serial Port Selector]					
Interface	IInteger					
Access	RO					
Unit						
Visibility	Expert					

## 20.3.10 Receive Queue Current Character Count

Returns the number of characters currently in the serial port receive queue.

Property	Value
Name	SerialReceiveQueueCurrentCharacterCount [Serial Port Selector]



Property	Value
Interface	linteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

### 20.3.11 Receive Queue Clear

This is a command that clears the device serial port receive queue.

Property	Value			
Name	SerialReceiveQueueClear [Serial Port Selector]			
Interface	ICommand			
Access	WO			
Visibility	Expert			

## 20.3.12 Receive Framing Error Count

Returns the number of framing errors that have occurred on the serial port.

Property	Value				
Name	SerialReceiveFramingErrorCount [Serial Port Selector]				
Interface	IInteger				
Access	RO				
Unit					
Visibility	Expert				

## 20.3.13 Receive Parity Error Count

Returns the number of parity errors that have occurred on the serial port.

Property	Value
Name	SerialReceiveParityErrorCount [Serial Port Selector]



Property	Value
Interface	linteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert



# 20 File Access

## 20.1 File Access

The file access interface allows access to the cameras file system.

It provides access to the cameras user set files, LUT files and a user definable file.

Usage of the file access features and registers should not be attempted directly. Instead access the file system through the file access interface of the host application.

The user set files are treated differently than the other files in the system. These file when uploaded will modify the user set setting within the camera. If the user set file is from an older version of the camera or a different model, the user sets with in the file will be converted to the appropriate user sets for the new firmware. The file will then be replaced with the updated user set file. If the file contains user sets that are not appropriate for the firmware version on the camera, they will be ignored and discarded. If the file has been modified in any way, the file will be discarded and regenerated.

While a file is open within the file access interface, the camera will not be able to start acquisition. Also, the FileAccessExecute command will be disabled when the camera is in acquisition mode. Care should be taken to not leave any file open within the camera's file system as it will disable the start acquisition register without any feedback as to why.

Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
File Selector	lEnumeration	RW	Guru	Selects which file is being operated on. This must be set before performing any file operations.
File Operation Selector	lEnumeration	RW	Guru	Sets operation to execute on the selected file when the execute command is given.
File Operation Execute	ICommand	wo	Guru	This is a command that executes the selected file operation on the selected file.
File Open Mode	IEnumeration	RW	Guru	The mode of the file when it is opened. The file can be opened for reading, writting or both. This must be set before opening the file.
File Access Buffer	IRegister	RW	Guru	Defines the intermediate access buffer that allows the exchange of data between the device file storage and the application.
File Access Offset	linteger	RW	Guru	Controls the Offset of the mapping between the device file storage and the FileAccessBuffer.
File Access	linteger	RW	Guru	Controls the Length of the mapping between the device file

## 20.2 Summary Table



Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Length				storage and the FileAccessBuffer.
File Operation Status	IEnumeration	RO	Guru	Represents the file operation execution status.
File Operation Result	linteger	RO	Guru	Represents the file operation result. For Read or Write operations, the number of successfully read/written bytes is returned.
File Size	lInteger	RO	Guru	Represents the size of the selected file in bytes.

## 20.3 File Access Features

### 20.3.1 File Selector

Selects which file is being operated on. This must be set before performing any file operations.

Property	Value
Name	FileSelector
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Guru
Enumera	tion Values
UserSetDe	efault
UserSet0	
UserSet1	
UserFile1	
SerialPort	0

## 20.3.2 File Operation Selector

Sets operation to execute on the selected file when the execute command is given.



Property	Value
Name	FileOperationSelector
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Guru

#### **Enumeration Values**

Open		
Close		
Read		
Write		
Delete		

## 20.3.3 File Operation Execute

This is a command that executes the selected file operation on the selected file.

Property	Value
Name	FileOperationExecute
Interface	ICommand
Access	wo
Visibility	Guru

## 20.3.4 File Open Mode

The mode of the file when it is opened. The file can be opened for reading, writting or both. This must be set before opening the file.

Property	Value
Name	FileOpenMode
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW



Property	Value
Visibility	Guru
Enumera	ation Values
Read	
Write	
ReadWrit	te

## 20.3.5 File Access Buffer

Defines the intermediate access buffer that allows the exchange of data between the device file storage and the application.

Property	Value
Name	FileAccessBuffer
Interface	IRegister
Access	RW
Visibility	Guru

### 20.3.6 File Access Offset

Controls the Offset of the mapping between the device file storage and the FileAccessBuffer.

Property	Value
Name	FileAccessOffset
Interface	llnteger
Access	RW
Unit	
Visibility	Guru

## 20.3.7 File Access Length

Controls the Length of the mapping between the device file storage and the FileAccessBuffer.



Property	Value
Name	FileAccessLength
Interface	linteger
Access	RW
Unit	
Visibility	Guru

## 20.3.8 File Operation Status

Represents the file operation execution status.

Property	Value
Name	FileOperationStatus
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RO
Visibility	Guru

Enumeration Values	5
Success	
Failure	
Overflow	

## 20.3.9 File Operation Result

Represents the file operation result. For Read or Write operations, the number of successfully read/written bytes is returned.

Property	Value
Name	FileOperationResult
Interface	linteger
Access	RO
Unit	



Property	Value
Visibility	Guru

## 20.3.10 File Size

Represents the size of the selected file in bytes.

Property	Value
Name	FileSize
Interface	llnteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Guru



# 21 Transfer Control

The Transfer Control category contains features that control the transferring of image data to the host.

An acquisition generates frames that are optionally processed and may have extra data appended (chunk data) before being placed in the transfer queue for transmission out of the device. Once the image data has gone through any processing and had the appropriate data appended it is referred to as a block. These blocks are then handed to the transfer module to be sent out of the device on data streams. The transfer module then transmits these blocks externally on stream channels.

This can be manually or automatically controlled. Use the <u>Transfer Control Mode</u> to select the control method. There are three options: **Basic**, **Automatic**, and **User Controlled**.

In both **Basic** and **Automatic** mode the camera starts transmitting data as soon as there is enough data to fill a link layer packet. This reduces the latency between when the image was acquired and when it is available to the user. As long as the link layer is able to transfer data blocks faster than they are being generated the camera continuously sends one image after another on the stream channel.

There is a Transfer Queue which starts to fill up if the link slows down.

The Transfer Queue Max Block Count indicates the transfer queue's maximum capacity.

The Transfer Queue Current Block Count indicates the number of blocks currently in the transfer queue.

The <u>Transfer Queue Overflow Count</u> indicates the number of blocks that have been lost before being transmitted.

The <u>Transfer Queue Mode</u> indicates the mechanism for transmitting and overwriting blocks in the transfer queue. It is First In First Out, which means the oldest block in the queue is always sent next on the stream channel.

Once the transfer queue is full the camera overwrites the oldest block in the queue with the new block arriving from the acquisition and processing modules that has not already begun being transmitted. At this point the Queue Overflow is incremented. Once the image that is currently being transmitted finishes, the transmission module transmits the next oldest image in the transfer queue.

In **User Controlled** mode you can directly control the transfer of blocks. Use the Transfer Operation Mode to select an operation mode. There are two options: **Continuous** and **Multi Block**.

**Continuous** sends images without stopping in the same manner as Basic/Automatic, but you can use <u>Transfer</u> Start and Transfer Stop to control the streaming while acquisition runs independently.

**Multi Block** transmits a specified number of blocks and then stops. Use the <u>Transfer Block Count</u> to specific the number of blocks. Use the <u>Transfer Start</u> command to initiate a multi block transfer.

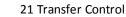
**Note:** Acquisition can be started and stopped without affecting the transfer queue or transfer state however closing the stream channel clears both the queue and any pending transmissions.



## 21.1 Summary Table

Name	Interface	Access	Visibility	Description
Transfer Control Mode	IEnumeration	RW	Expert	Selects the control method for the transfers. Basic and Automatic start transmitting data as soon as there is enough data to fill a link layer packet. User Controlled allows you to directly control the transfer of blocks.
Transfer Operation Mode	lEnumeration	RW	Expert	Selects the operation mode of the transfer. Continuous is similar to Basic/Automatic but you can start/stop the transfer while acquisition runs independently. Multi Block transmits a specified number of blocks and then stops.
<u>Transfer</u> <u>Block Count</u>	linteger	RW	Expert	Specifies the number of data blocks (images) that the device should stream before stopping. This feature is only active if the Transfer Operation Mode is set to Multi Block.
Transfer Queue Max Block Count	linteger	RO	Expert	Returns the maximum number of data blocks (images) in the transfer queue
Transfer Queue Current Block Count	linteger	RO	Expert	Returns number of data blocks (images) currently in the transfer queue.
Transfer Queue Overflow Count	linteger	RO	Expert	Returns number of images that have been lost before being transmitted because the transmit queue hasn't been cleared fast enough.
Transfer Queue Mode	lEnumeration	RW	Expert	Specifies the operation mode of the transfer queue.
<u>Transfer</u> <u>Start</u>	ICommand	WO	Expert	Starts the streaming of data blocks (images) out of the device. This feature is available when the Transfer Control Mode is set to User Controlled.
Transfer Stop	ICommand	WO	Expert	Stops the streaming of data block (images). The current block transmission is completed. This feature is available when the Transfer Control Mode is set to User Controlled.

## 21.2 Transfer Control Features





## 21.2.1 Transfer Control Mode

Selects the control method for the transfers. Basic and Automatic start transmitting data as soon as there is enough data to fill a link layer packet. User Controlled allows you to directly control the transfer of blocks.

Property	Value	
Name	TransferControlMode	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	RW	
Visibility	Expert	
Enumeration Values		
Basic		
Automatic		

### 21.2.2 Transfer Operation Mode

Selects the operation mode of the transfer. Continuous is similar to Basic/Automatic but you can start/stop the transfer while acquisition runs independently. Multi Block transmits a specified number of blocks and then stops.

UserControlled

Property	Value	
Name	TransferOperationMode	
Interface	IEnumeration	
Access	RW	
Visibility	Expert	
Enumeration Values		
Continuous		
MultiBlock		

### 21.2.3 Transfer Block Count

Specifies the number of data blocks (images) that the device should stream before stopping. This feature is only active if the Transfer Operation Mode is set to Multi Block.



Property	Value
Name	TransferBlockCount
Interface	linteger
Access	RW
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

## 21.2.4 Transfer Queue Max Block Count

Returns the maximum number of data blocks (images) in the transfer queue

Property	Value
Name	TransferQueueMaxBlockCount
Interface	linteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

## 21.2.5 Transfer Queue Current Block Count

Returns number of data blocks (images) currently in the transfer queue.

Property	Value
Name	TransferQueueCurrentBlockCount
Interface	IInteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

## 21.2.6 Transfer Queue Overflow Count

Returns number of images that have been lost before being transmitted because the transmit queue hasn't been cleared fast enough.



Property	Value
Name	TransferQueueOverflowCount
Interface	linteger
Access	RO
Unit	
Visibility	Expert

## 21.2.7 Transfer Queue Mode

Specifies the operation mode of the transfer queue.

Property	Value
Name	TransferQueueMode
Interface	IEnumeration
Access	RW
Visibility	Expert

# Enumeration Values

## 21.2.8 Transfer Start

Starts the streaming of data blocks (images) out of the device. This feature is available when the Transfer Control Mode is set to User Controlled.

Property	Value
Name	TransferStart
Interface	ICommand
Access	WO
Visibility	Expert



## 21.2.9 Transfer Stop

Stops the streaming of data block (images). The current block transmission is completed. This feature is available when the Transfer Control Mode is set to User Controlled.

Property	Value
Name	TransferStop
Interface	ICommand
Access	WO
Visibility	Expert



# **Contacting Us**

For any questions, concerns or comments please contact us via the following methods:

Email	General questions
Support Ticket	Technical support
Chat	Go to the Support Page for any product on the FLIR machine vision page and click the chat icon
Website	Find specifications, support articles, downloads on the product page at <u>FLIR machine vision</u>