e2v Bringing life to technology

ELiiXA+® family
Line scan from e2v

THE POWER AND SPEED OF VISION

USER MANUAL

ELIIXA+ 16K/12K CXP MONO HIGH SPEED

CoaXPress

e2v.com/imaging

WE PARTNER WITH OUR CUSTOMERS TO IMPROVE, SAVE AND PROTECT PEOPLE'S LIVES

Table of Contents

1 CAMERA OVERVIEW

1.1 Features

- Cmos Sensor 4x 16384 Pixels, 5 x 5µm
- Multi-Line structure (1, 2 or 4 lines to adapt the sensitivity)
- Interface : CoaXPress® (4x Links)
- Line Rate :
  - 200000 l/s with 11k pixels
  - 140000 l/s with 16k pixels
- Data Rate : Up to 1,6GB/s in CoaXPress®
- CXP-6 : 4x6,25 Gbps
- Bit Depth : 8, 10 or 12bits
- Flat Field Correction
- Look Up Table
- Trigger Line Averaging to avoid Jitter
- High Dynamic Range Acquisition Modes
- Region Of Interest to increase Line rate up to 200kHz
- Low Power Consumption : <18W
- Compliant with Standard Lenses of the Market

1.1 Key Specifications

Characteristics	Typical Value		Unit
Sensor Characteristics at Maximum Pixel Rate			
Resolution	4 x 16384	4 x 11008	Pixels
pixel size (square)	5 x 5	5 x 5	µm
Max line rate	140	200	kHz
Radiometric Performance at Maximum Pixel Rate and minimum camera gain			
Bit depth	8, 10, 12		Bits
Response (at 565 nm)	22/11/5.5		LSB/(nJ/cm²)
Full Well Capacity	47400(*)		electrons
Response non linearity	1		%
PRNU HF Max	3		%
Dynamic range (1S / 2S / 4S mode)	70 / 73 / 71.4(**)		dB

All Values in LSB 8bits

(*) Full Well Capacity achieved in 2S or 4S mode with ½ of Multi-Line Gain

(**) Sensor Dynamic range : calculation made in electrons.

Functionality (Programmable via GenICam Control Interface)		
Analog Gain	Up to 12 (x4)	dB
Offset	-4096 to +4096	LSB
Trigger Mode	Timed (Free run) and triggered (Ext Trig, Ext ITC) modes	
Mechanical and Electrical Interface		
Size (w x h x l)	100 x 156 x 36	mm
Weight	700	g
Lens Mount	M95 x 1	-
Sensor alignment (see chapter 4)	±100	µm
Sensor flatness	±35	µm
Power supply	Power Over CoaXPress : 24	V
Power dissipation (Typ. while grabbing)	< 18	W
General Features		
Operating temperature	0 to 55 (front face) or 70 (Internal)	°C
Storage temperature	-40 to 70	°C
Regulatory	CE, FCC and RoHS compliant	

1.2 Description

e2v's next generation of line scan cameras are setting new, high standards for line rate and image quality. Thanks to e2v's recently developed multi line CMOS technology, the camera provides an unmatched 200 000 lines/s in a 11k pixel (140kHz with 16k pixels) format and combines high response with an extremely low noise level; this delivers high signal to noise ratio even when short integration times are required or when illumination is limited. The 5µm pixel size is arranged in four active lines, ensuring optimal spatial resolution in both scanning and sensor directions with off-the-shelf lenses. An outstanding data rate in excess of 1.6 Gpixels per second, delivered via a new CoaXPress interface, allows for extremely high throughput and opens up an array of new possibilities for the next generation of inspection systems for demanding applications such as flat panel display, PCB and solar cell inspection.

1.3 Typical Applications

- Flat Panel Display Inspection
- PCB Inspection
- Solar Cell Inspection
- Glass Inspection
- Print Inspection

1.4 Models

Part Number	Sensor	Outputs	Max Line Rate
EV71YC4MCP1605-BA1	4x Lines, 16k 5µmx5µm	CoaXPress 4 x 6Gb/s	140 KHz
EV71YC4MCP1205-BA0	4x Lines, 11k 5µmx5µm	CoaXPress 4 x 6Gb/s	200 KHz

2 CAMERA PERFORMANCES

2.1 Camera Characterization

	Unit	Mode 1S (0dB)			Mode 2S (0dB)			Mode 4S (0dB)		
		Min	Typ.	Max	Min	Typ.	Max	Min	Typ.	Max
Camera Gain (1/K)	e-/LSB	-	94	-	-	177	-	-	177	-
Readout Noise	e-	-	7.5	-	-	10.6	-	-	12.7	-
Full Well Capacity	e-	-	23700	-	-	47400	-	-	47400	-
SNR	dB	-	42.5	-	-	45.5	-	-	45.5	-
Peak Response (565nm)	LSB/ (nJ/cm2)	-	5	-	-	10.1	-	-	20.2	-
Non Linearity	%	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Without Flat Field Correction:										
FPN rms	LSB	-	0.26	1	-	0.7	1.5	-	0,8	1.5
FPN pk-pk	LSB	-	2	2.5	-	5	15	-	5.6	15
PRNU hf (3/4 Sat)	%	-	0.1	0.25	-	0.1	0.25	-	0.1	0.25
PRNU pk-pk (3/4 Sat)	%	-	1	3	-	1	3	-	1	3

Test conditions :

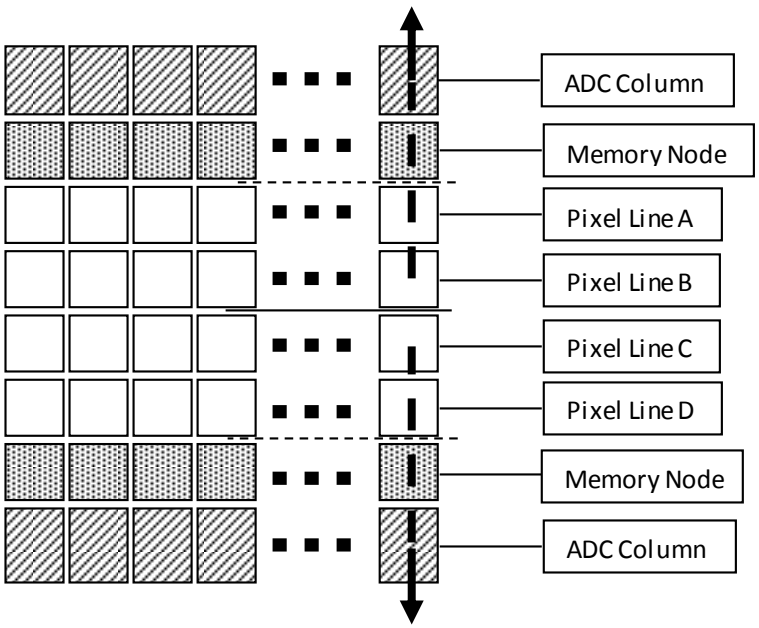
- Figures in LSB are for a 8 bits format.
- Measured at exposure time = 50µs and line period = 50µs in Ext Trig Mode (Max Exposure Time)
- Maximum data rate
- Stabilized temperature 30/40/55 °C (Room/Front Face/Internal)
- SNR Calculated at 75% Vsat with minimum Gain.

2.2 Image Sensor

The Eliixa+ 16k sensor is composed of two pairs of sensitive lines. Each pair of lines use the same Analog to Digital Column converter (ADC Column). An appropriate (embedded) Time delay in the exposure between each line this allows to combine two successive exposures in order to double the sensitivity of a single line.

This Time Delay Exposure is used only in the 4S multi-line modes (4 Lines) as described below.

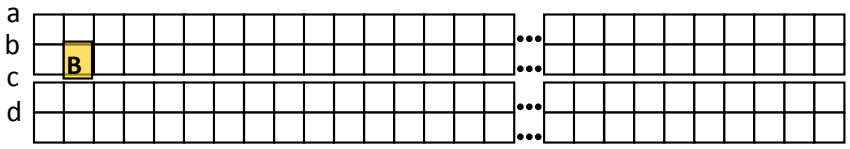
The 16384 Pixels of the whole sensor are divided in 4 blocks of 4096 pixels.



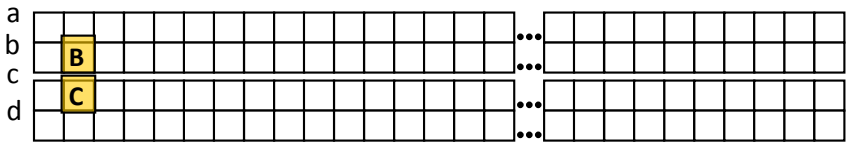
2.3 Multi-Lines modes

Multi-Lines Modes *(16k Pixels Output)*

Mode 1S = B

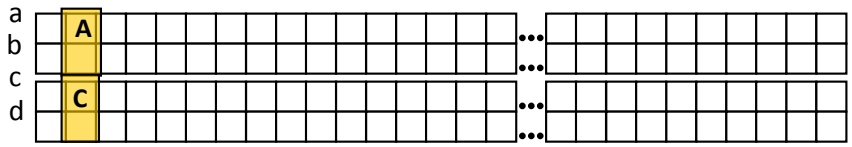


Mode 2S = B+C (FPGA)



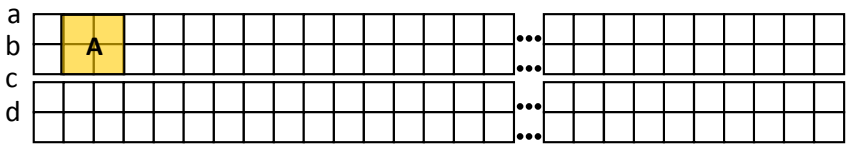
Mode 4S = (A.B)+(C.D)

Note : (A.B) = summation in the sensor

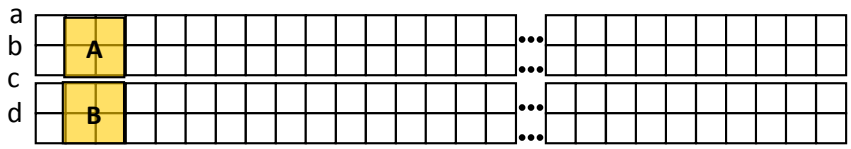


Binning Modes *(8k Pixels Output)*

Mode 1SB = A

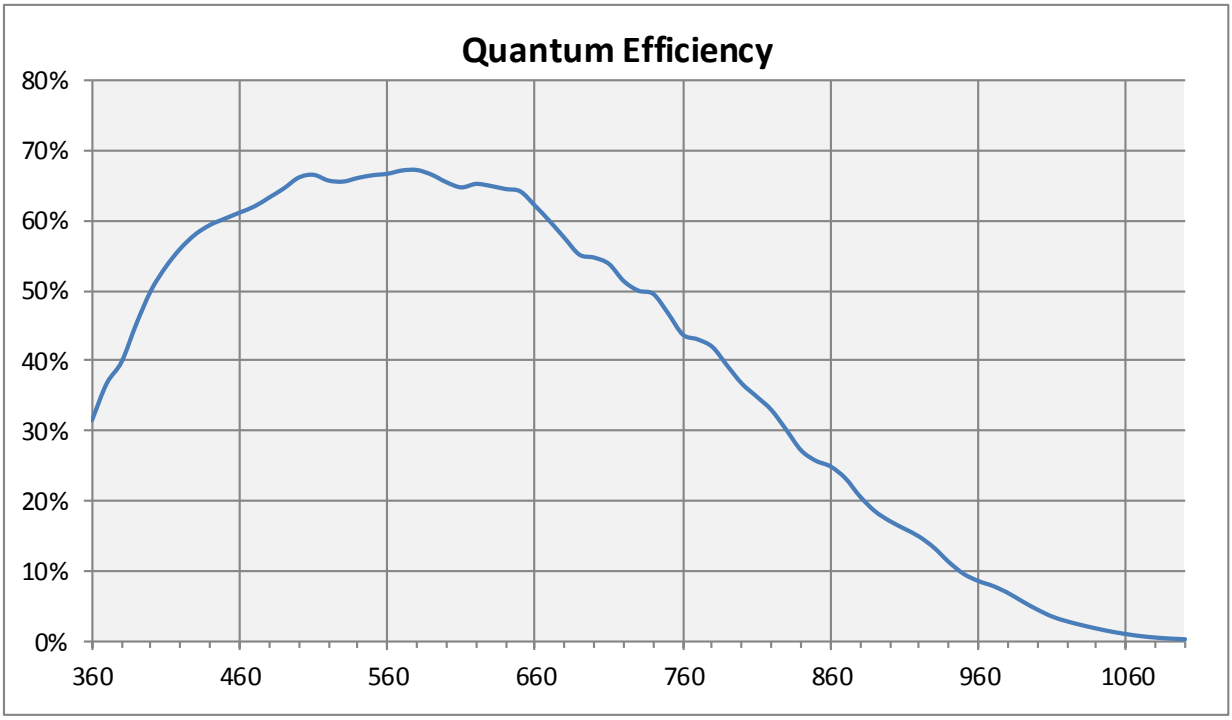


Mode 2SB = (A+B)

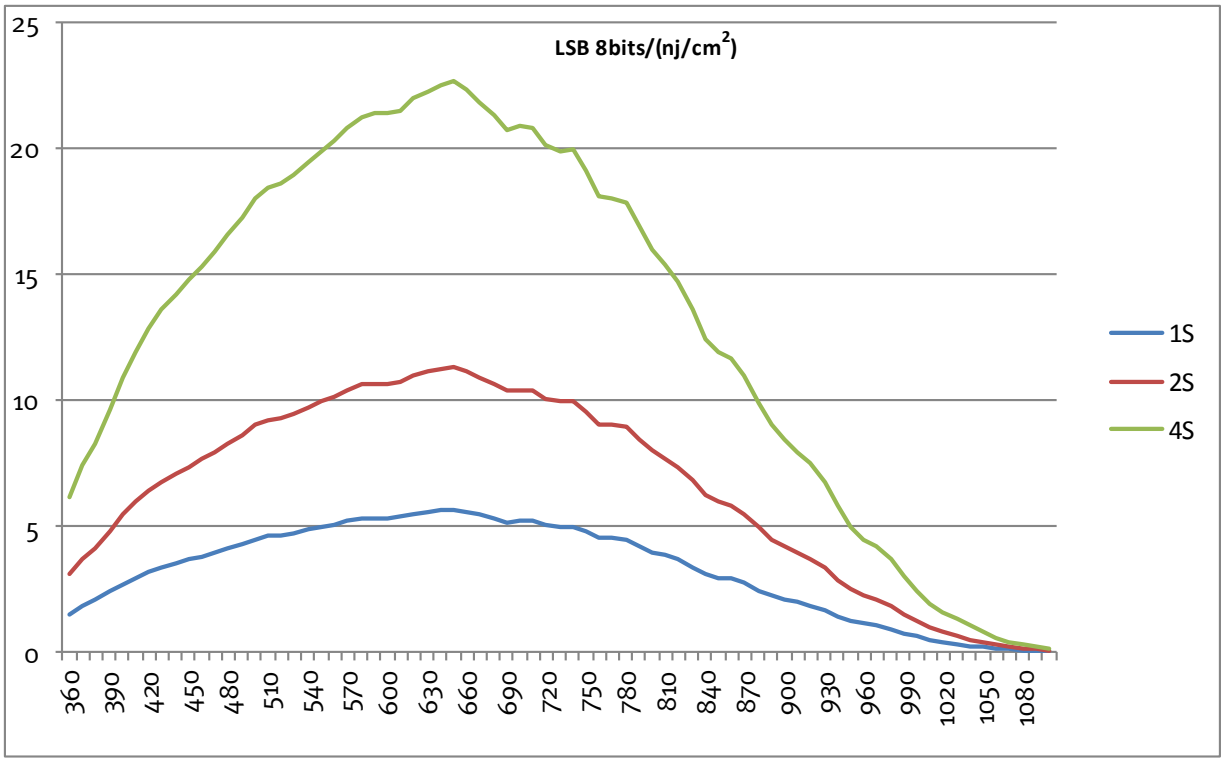


2.4 Response & QE curves

2.4.1 Quantum Efficiency

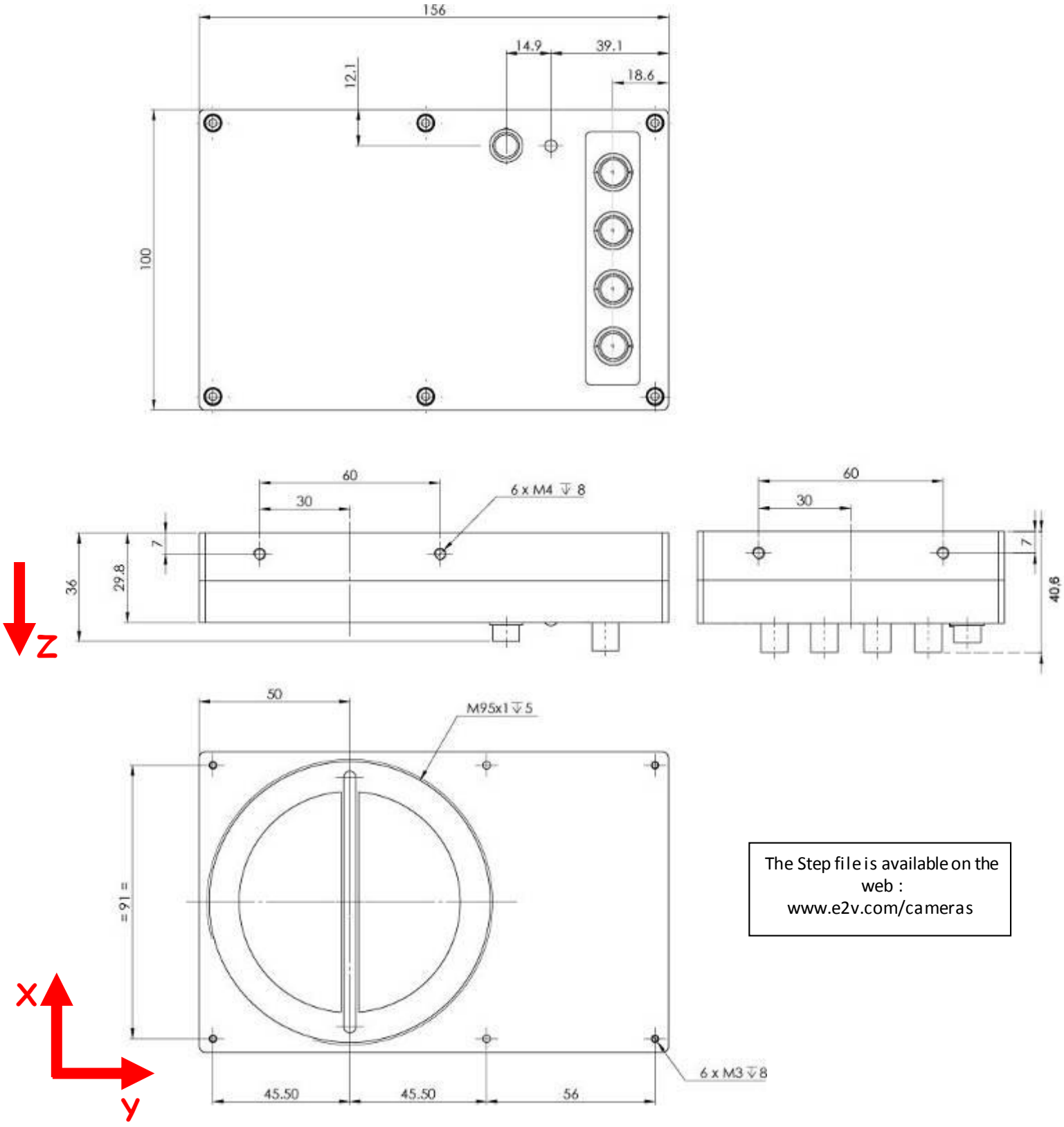


2.4.2 Spectral Response



3 CAMERA HARDWARE INTERFACE

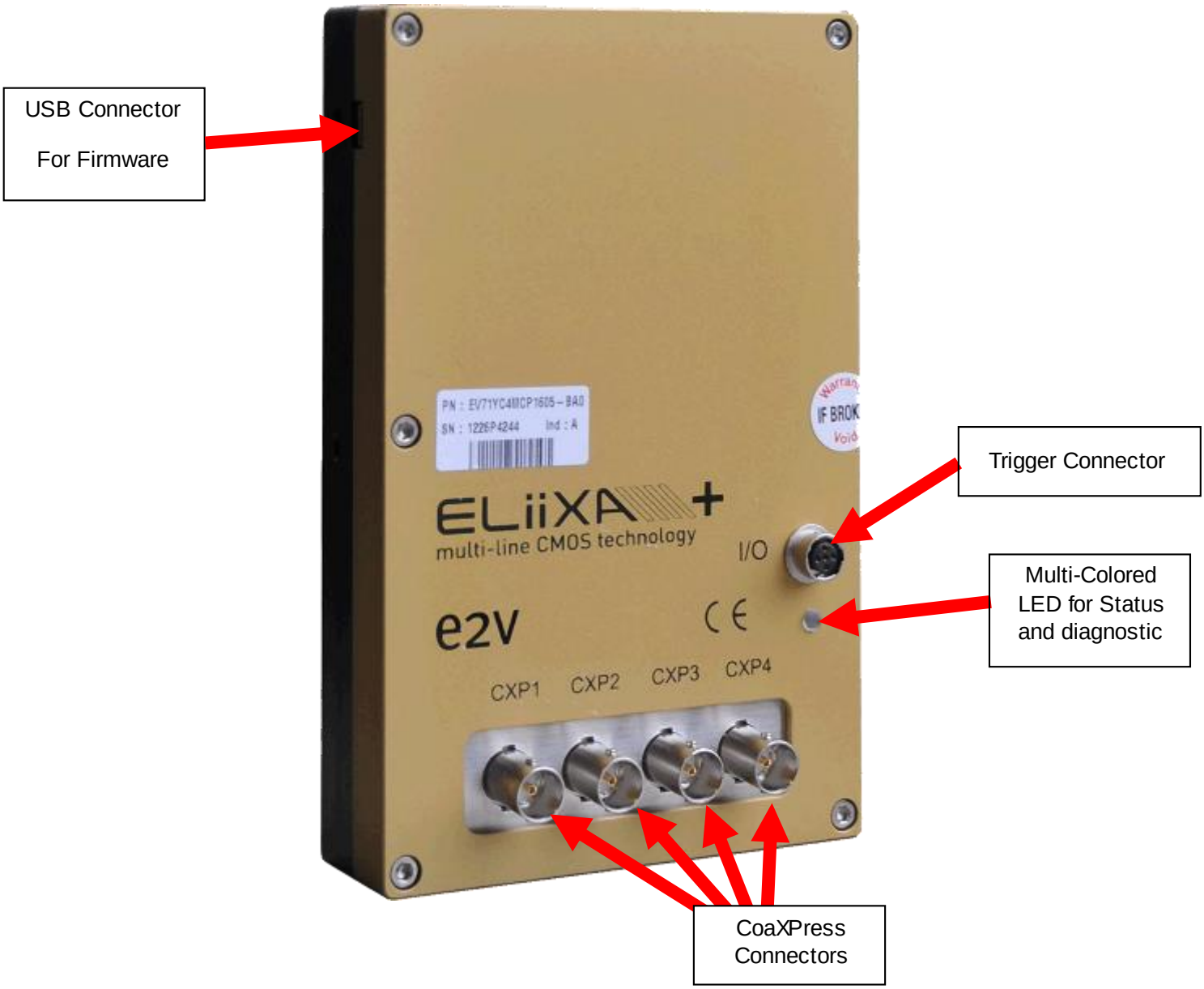
3.1 Mechanical Drawings



The Step file is available on the web :
www.e2v.com/cameras

Sensor alignment	
Z = -9.4 mm	±100µm
X = 9 mm	±100 µm
Y = 50mm	±100 µm
Flatness	±50 µm
Rotation (X,Y plan)	±0,1°
Tilt (versus lens mounting plane)	50µm

3.2 Input/output Connectors and LED



3.2.1 Power Over CoaXPress

The ELIIXA+ CXP is compliant with the Power Over CoaXPress : There is no Power connector as the power is delivered through the Coaxial Connectors 1 and 2.
In the Standard, the Power Over CoaXPress allows to deliver 13W (under 24V) per Channel.
The ELIIXA+ CXP requires 18W then two connectors are required for the power : The two first are used for this purpose.

If you want to Power ON the Camera you have to connect the Coaxial connector output 1 of the camera to the coaxial connector 1 of the Frame Grabber.

Note 1 : Only the connector 1 position is mandatory. The 3 others connectors can be inverted but the camera still needs the 2 first connectors to get it power and be able to start up.

Note 2 : With some frame grabber you have access to a specific command (from the Frame Grabber interface) for shutting down/up the power of the CoaxPress : This solution, with the complete reboot, is the better solution to ensure a complete power On of the Camera.

3.2.2 Status LED Behaviour

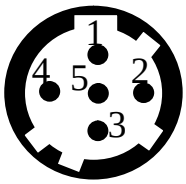
The Power LED behavior detail is the following :

Colour and State		Meaning
Off		No power
Solid orange		System booting
Fast flash green Shown for a minimum of 1s even if the link detection is faster		Link detection in progress
Slow flash alternate red / green		Device / Host incompatible
Slow pulse green		Device / Host connected, but no data being transferred
Slow pulse orange		Device / Host connected, waiting for event (e.g. trigger, exposure pulse)
Solid green whenever data transferred (i.e. blinks synchronously with data)		Device / Host connected, data being transferred
500ms red pulse In case of multiple errors, there shall be at least 200ms green before the next error is indicated		Error during data transfer (e.g. CRC error, single bit error detected)
Fast flash red		System error (e.g. internal error)

3.2.3 Trigger Connector

Camera connector type: Hirose HR10A-7R-5SB or compliant

Cable connector type: Hirose HR10A-7P-5P (male) or compliant, Provided with the Camera

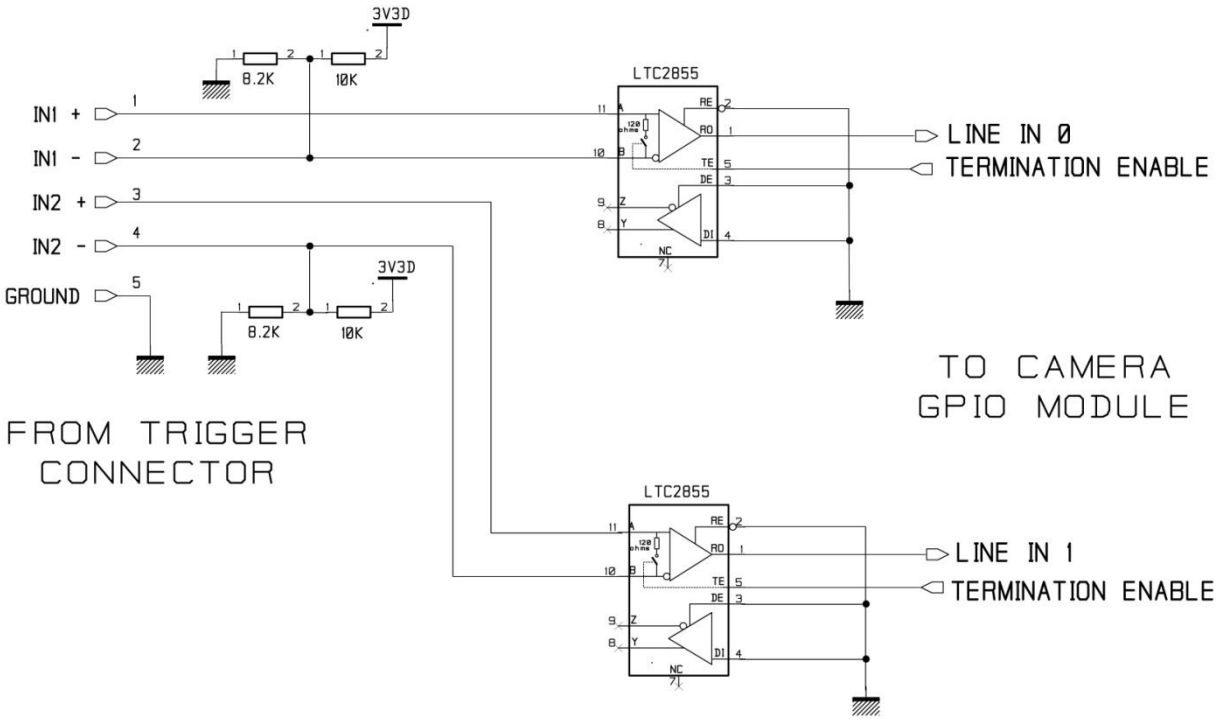


Receptacle viewed from camera back

Signal	Pin
LVDS IN1+ / TTL IN1	1
LVDS IN1-	2
LVDS IN2+ / TTL IN2	3
LVDS IN2-	4
GND	5

IN1/IN2 are connected respectively to Line0/Line1 and allow to get external line triggers or the forward/Reverse "Live" indication.

On the Connector side, the 120Ω termination is validated only if the input is switched in LVDS. The electrical schematic is detailed below :



4 STANDARD CONFORMITY

The ELIIXA+ cameras have been tested using the following equipment:

- A shielded Trigger cable
- A 10m CoaXPress Cable for the data transfer, certified at 6Gb/s

e2v recommends using the same configuration to ensure the compliance with the following standards.

4.1 CE Conformity

The ELIIXA+ cameras comply with the requirements of the EMC (European) directive 2004/108/CE (EN50081-2, EN 61000-6-2) (see next page).

4.2 FCC Conformity

The ELIIXA+ cameras further comply with Part 15 of the FCC rules, which states that: Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- This device may not cause harmful interference, and
- This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation

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

Warning: Changes or modifications to this unit not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate this equipment.

4.3 RoHs Conformity

ELIIXA+ cameras comply with the requirements of the RoHS directive 2011/65/EU.

e2v

Declaration Number: NE31S208701 revC

EU Declaration of Comformity

We,

e2v semiconductors
rue de Rochepleine
38120 Saint-Egrève
France

declare the product(s)

Product Family: ***EliiXA+ Cameras***

Model Identification: **EV71YC4MCL1605-Bxx / EV71YC4MCP1605-Bxx**
EV71YC4CCP1605-Bxx / EV71YC4MCP1205-Bxx

x = 0-9-A-Z

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in conformance with the requirements of the following standards:

EN55022 : ed. 2006, A class

EN61000-6-2 : ed. 2005
- IEC 61000-4-2 : ed.2009
- IEC 61000-4-3 : ed.2006 + A1/2008 +A2/2011
- IEC 61000-4-4 : ed.2004
- IEC 61000-4-5 : ed.2006
- IEC 61000-4-6 : ed.2009
- IEC 61000-4-11 : ed.2004

when used in conformity with the recommended set-up (as per the Product Specification or Data Sheet).

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applicable to: **Information Technology Equipments (I.T.E.)**

This (These) product(s) complies(y) with the requirements of the:
- Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive 2004/108/EC,
- CE Marking European Directive 93/68/EEC

and carry the CE marking accordingly.

Saint-Egrève, France, on April 9th, 2015

Martine WOOLF,
Quality Manager

5 GETTING STARTED

5.1 Out of the box

The contains of the Camera box is the following :

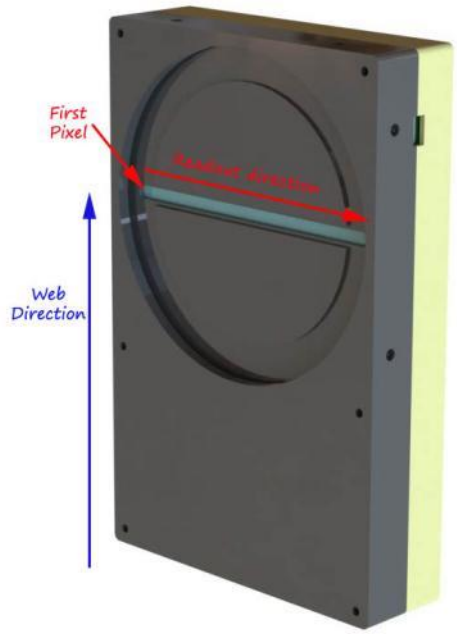
- One Camera ELIIXA+
- Trigger connector (Hirose HR10A-7P-5P-male or compliant)

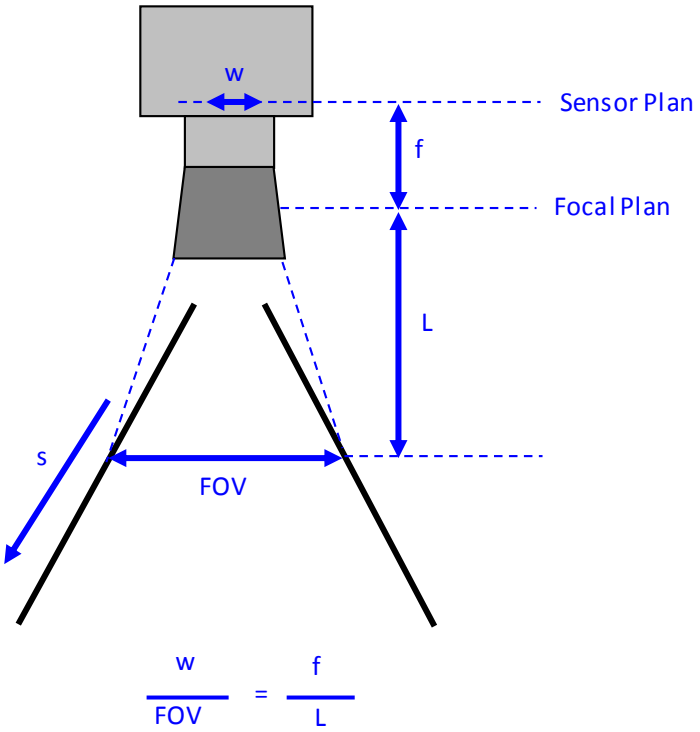
There is no CDROM delivered with the Camera : This User Manual, and any other corresponding documents can be dowlaoded on the Web site.

Main Camera page : **www.e2v.com/cameras**

Select the appropriate Camera Page (ELIIXA+)

5.2 Setting up in the system





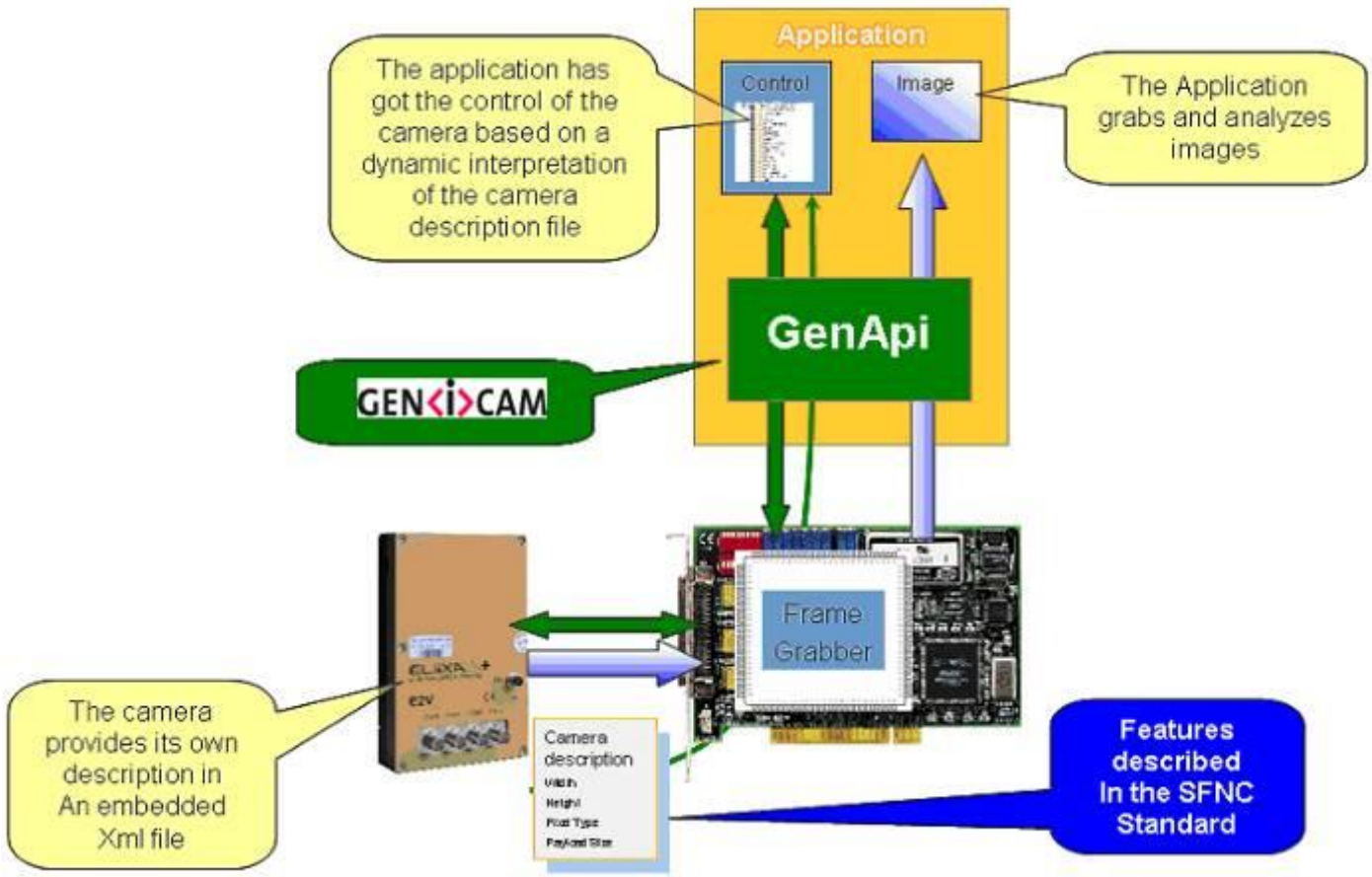
The Compliant Lenses and their accessories are detailed in Appendix E

6 CAMERA SOFTWARE INTERFACE

The ELIIXA+ CoaxPress Camera is compliant with **GenICam 2.1 and the SFNC 1.5** standards.

This means that the Camera embeds its own definition and parameter description in an xml file.

Most of these Parameters are compliant with the SNFC. The specific parameters (non SNFC) are still compliant with GenICam and can be detailed through the GenICam API process to the application.



The Frame Grabber software is supposed to propose a feature Brother, based on GenICam, which lists and allows the modification of the parameters of the Camera.

This feature brother based on GenICam API uploads the xml file of the parameters description embedded in the Camera.

Then the following description of the parameters and commands is based on the GenICam name of these parameters. Behind each parameter is a register address in the Camera memory.

The mapping of these registers is not given in this manual because it can change from one version or the firmware to the next one.

7 Camera Commands

7.1 Device Control

These are Identification values of the Camera. They can be accessed in the "Device Control" section

Feature	Description
DeviceVendorName	Get camera vendor name as a string (including '\0')
DeviceModelName	Get camera model name as a string (including '\0')
DeviceFirmwareVersion	Get camera synthetic firmware version (PKG version) as a string (including '\0')
DeviceVersion	Get camera version as a string (hardware version) (including '\0')
DeviceManufacturerInfo	Get camera ID as a string (including '\0')
DeviceUserID	Get device user identifier as a string (including '\0')
DeviceSerialNumber	Read Serial Nb
ElectronicBoardID	Read Electronic Board ID
DeviceSFNCVersionMajor	1
DeviceSFNCVersionMinor	5
DeviceSFNCVersionSubMinor	0
DeviceTemperatureSelector	Device Temperature selector
DeviceTemperature	Read Main board internal temperature (format signed Q10.2 = signed 8 bits, + 2 bits below comma. Value from -512 to +511) in °C
DeviceScanType	Linescan
Standby	**Disable :** Standby mode ("False") **Enable :** Standby mode ("True"), no more video available but save power and temperature

Status Register	
StatusWaitForTrigger	**Bit 0**: true if camera waits for a trigger during more than 1s
Status trigger too fast	**Bit 1**: true if camera trigger is too fast
Reserved for Factory	Bit 2 to 7
StatusWarningOverflow	**Bit 8**: true if a an overflow occurs during FFC calibration or Tap balance (available only for integrator/user mode)
StatusWarningUnderflow	**Bit 9**: true if a an underflow occurs during FFC calibration or Tap balance (available only for integrator/user mode)
Reserved for Factory	Bit 10
Scrolling direction	**Bit 11**: 0 : forward, 1: reverse
StatusErrorHardware	**Bit 16** : true if hardware error detected

7.2 Image Format

Feature	Description
SensorWidth	Get sensor physical width : 16384
SensorHeight	1
WidthMax	Mapped on SensorWidth : 16384 or 8192 in binning mode
HeightMax	1
Width	Set the central ROI for the number of pixels to Output : **From 8192 to 16384 by step of 64**
Height	1
InputSource	Signal source from CMOS sensor, processing chain activated
SensorMode	**1S**: Set sensor mode to DualLine "1S" (outputted line = B). **2S**: sensor mode to MultiLine "2S" (outputted line = B+C)., **4S**: Set sensor mode to QuadriLine "4S" (outputted line = (A+B)+(C+D)). **1SB**: Set sensor mode to MonoLine "1SB" (1S with binning A+B)), **2SB**: Set sensor mode to DualLine "2SB" (2S with binning (A+B)+(C+D)), **HDR** : High Dynamic Range mode (use of 2x exposure to enhance the dynamic). *See Below*
MultiLineGain	**x1**: Set MultiLine gain to "x1" **x1/2**: Set MultiLine gain to "x1/2" (not available if SensorMode = 0 ("1S" mode)
ReverseX	Reverse the output reading direction of the sensor **0ff**: Set reverse reading to "disable" **On**: Set reverse reading to "enable"
PixelFormat	**0x0101**: Mono8 **0x0102**: Mono10 **0x0103**: Mono12
PixelCoding	Mono
PixelSize	Bpp8, Bpp10 or Bpp12 depending on PixelFormat
PixelColorFilter	None
PixelDynamicRangeMin	0
PixelDynamicRangeMin	255, 1023 or 4095 depending on PixelFormat
TestImageSelector	**0ff**: Image pattern disabled **Grey Horizontal Ramp**: Set image pattern to a Grey Horizontal Ramp, **White**: Set image pattern to a full White pattern. **Gray Pattern**: Set image pattern to a gray pattern (Half Dynamic) **Black**: Set image pattern to a full Black pattern, **GreyVerticalRampMoving**: Set image pattern to Grey Vertical Ramp Moving
High Dynamic Range section	
HDRMode	**0**: "SingleLine_L_BottomOnly" **1**: "SingleLine_L_TopOnly" **2**: "SingleLine_HDR" **3**: "DualLine_HDR"
HDRRatio	**0**: Ratio= "Ratio1" **1**: Ratio= "Ratio 2" **2**: Ratio= "Ratio 4" **3**: Ratio= "Ratio 8"
HDRExposureMode	**0**: "Auto" **1**: "Programmed"
HDRExposure	Programmed Exposure value: x20 ns Range: [0 – 255]

7.2.1 Central Region of Interest

The number or pixel to output can be set by the parameter **width** : from 8192 to 16384 Pixels by step of 64

The ROI defined is always centered on the sensor. The size of the ROI (pixels to output) will define the max Line rate of the Camera. The Table below shows some examples:

Pixel Number	<= 11008	12032	12288	16000	16384
Line Period Min	5µs(*)	5.5µs(*)	5.6µs(*)	7.1µs	7.2µs
Line Rate Max	200kl/s(*)	181kl/s(*)	178kl/s(*)	140kl/s	138kl/s

(*) for the 12k model only (EV71YC4MCP1205-BA0)

The default value is 11008 pixels (which is required to achieve 200kl/s)

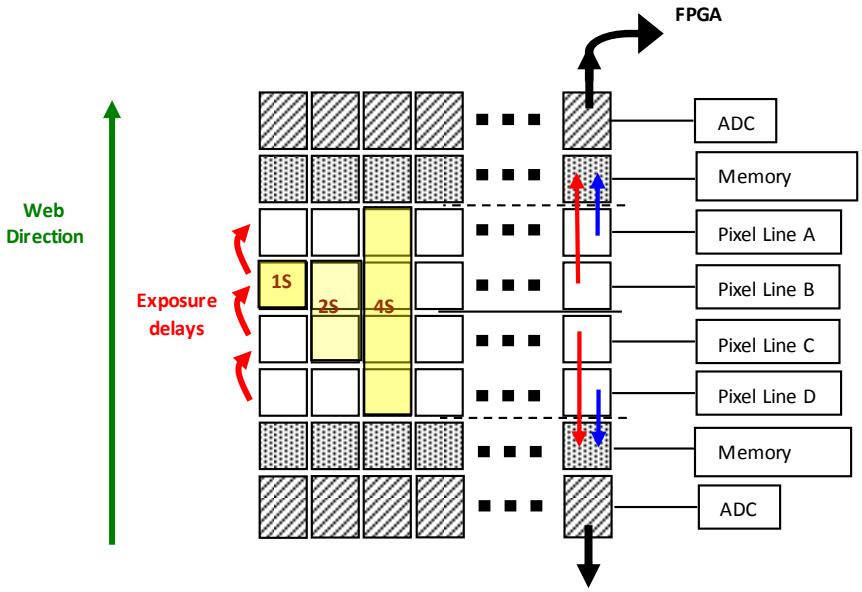
7.2.2 Structure of the Sensor

In 2S Mode, the summation of the two lines is done in the FPGA :

B+C

In 4S Mode, the summation of the two double lines is done in the FPGA :

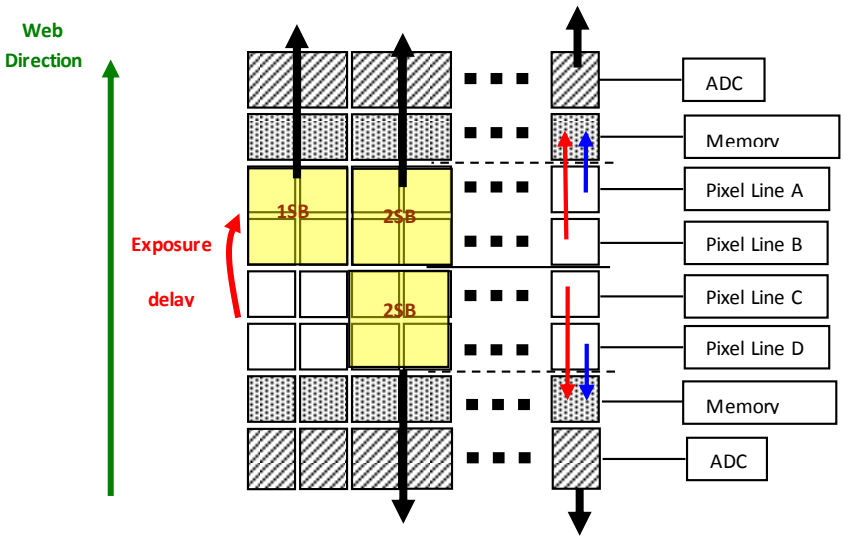
(AB)+ (BC)



7.2.3 Binning modes

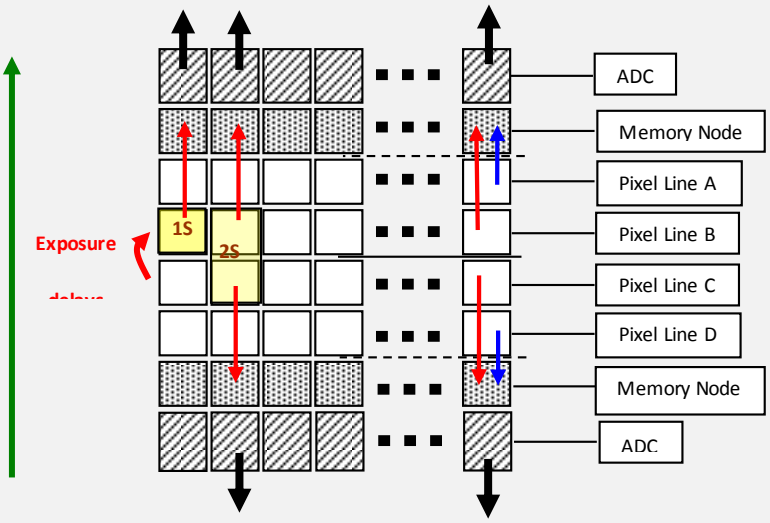
The two binning modes give an output of 8k pixels 10x10µm.

As for the 2S mode, the sensor manages the delay between the exposure necessary for a good acquisition when the double binning (2SB) mode is used.



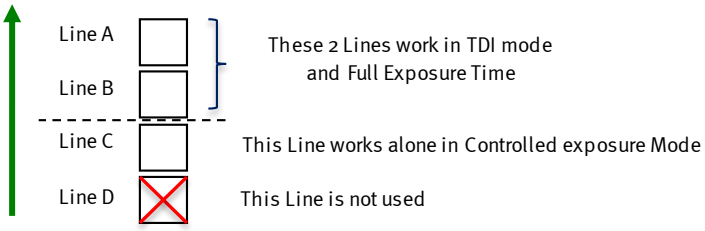
Why Using a Multi-Line Gain of x0,5 ?

When the Light source is enough to use the "1S" mode of the Sensor (one single line), the best is to use 2 lines ("2S" mode) and then to divide the result by two by using the Multi-Line Gain set at "x0,5" :
In this case, the Full Well capacity is multiplied by x2 (two output registers are used) but the noise divided by √2 therefore the SNR is improved by a factor of √2.



7.2.4 HDR modes

The High Dynamic Range Modes are using the top and bottom couple of lines of the sensor in a different way in order to get 2 different exposures that can be combined to give a High Dynamic range result :



There are two kinds of HDR mode available :

- HDR Dual Line Mode : The Camera outputs two lines with different exposure to make one. The reconstruction has to be done in the application.
- HDR Single Line Mode : The Camera grabs two lines with different exposure but outputs only one. The Reconstruction is performed in the camera in the "HDR" bloc.

There are 2 methods to control the difference of Exposure/Dynamic between the 2 lines :

- Exposure Mode Programmed : The User set the exposure time of the single line ; This has to be done in accordance with the Line Period and the relative illumination obtained on the 2x TDI Lines;
- Exposure Mode Automatic : The User Select the ratio (from 1 to 8) of exposure between the single Line and the 2 TDI Lines and the exposure of the single Line is managed by the Camera (1, ½, ¼ or 1/8 of the Line Period)

HDR Single Line Mode

- ⇨ Set The Sensor Mode in “HDR”
- ⇨ Set The HDR Mode in “Single Line HDR”
- ⇨ The Exposure has to be set in Automatic and the User Select the Ratio of exposure required between the low and the high level Lines.
- ⇨ Set the Camera Synchronization Mode in Full Exposure Mode Preset : The choice of the exposure of the single Line is made in Automatic by selecting the Ratio between High and Low Level Lines.

HDR Single Line Top or Bottom Modes

- ⇨ Same as above except that the User can chose to output only the High Level or the Low Level Line for Debug/Test Purpose.

HDR Dual Line Mode

- ⇨ Set The Sensor Mode in “HDR”
- ⇨ Set The HDR Mode in “Dual Line”
- ⇨ Select either Automatic or Programmed for the HDR Exposure Mode and set respectively the ratio or the Exposure programmed in accordance with the line period.
- ⇨ Set the Camera Synchronization Mode in Full Exposure Mode Preset : The choice of the exposure of the single Line is made in the HDR section (If Exposure set in “programmed” mode)
- ⇨ The two lines (High and Low Level) are outputted from the camera (Line Rate max divided by 2) but the User can select also to output only the Low or the High level line for debug/test purpose.

HDR Modes : More details are given in Appendix C

7.2.5 Forward/Reverse

Forward/reverse information has to be set correctly as soon as one of the following modes : "2S", "4S", "2SB" or "HDR" of the sensor is set.

In these modes, the sensor/Camera need to know what is the real order of the lines for the exposure delays.

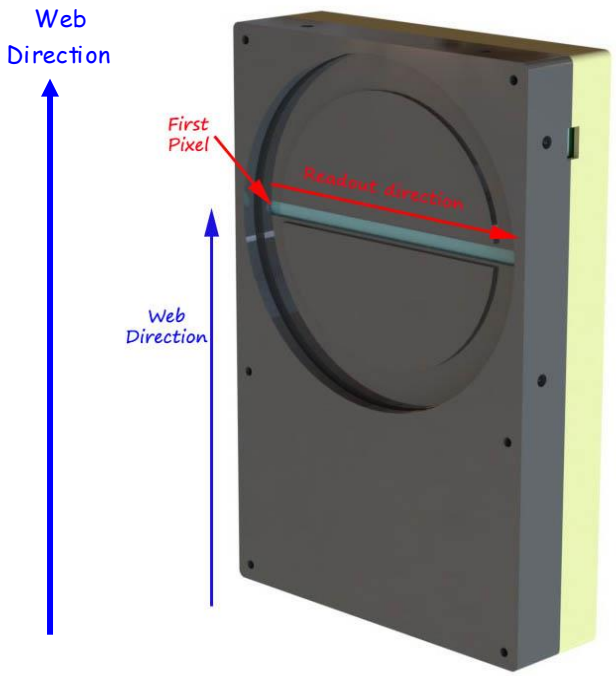
The Forward direction is defined as detailed below :

Note : The minimum delay for the Camera to take in account a change in the ScanDirection value is : **200ms**

If the Camera is in **4S** Sensor mode, after changing of the scanning direction, the 5 first following triggers will be ignored in order to reinitialize the "Full Exposure Control" mode. Then the 3 following lines acquired will be more or less black because in 4S, 4 lines are required for a complete exposure.

In **2S or 2SB** Sensor modes, no Trigger will be lost after the change of scanning direction but the first line acquired will be more or less black as in 2S, 2 lines are required for a complete exposure.

In **1S** or **1SB** modes, nothing is lost an all lines received after the delay are correct.



This positioning takes also in account that the mode "Reverse X" is "Off" (Normal readout direction)

7.2.6 Test Image Pattern Selector

This selection Defines if the data comes from the normal Sensor operation and FPGA Chain or from digital patterns generated at the end of the FPGA. This is mainly useful to detect some interfacing or connection issues.

- To switch to Cmos sensor image
- Grey Horizontal Ramp (Fixed) : **See AppendixA**
- White Pattern (Uniform white image : 255 in 8Bits or 4095 in 12bits)
- Grey Pattern (Uniform middle Grey : 128 in 8bits or 2048 in 12 bits)
- Black Pattern (Uniform black : 0 in both 8 and 12 bits)
- Grey vertical Ramp (moving)

When any of the Test pattern is enabled, the whole processing chain of the FPGA is disabled.

7.3 Acquisition Control

The Acquisition Control section describes all features related to image acquisition, including the trigger and exposure control. It describes the basic model for acquisition and the typical behavior of the device.

An **Acquisition** is defined as the capture of a sequence of one or many **Frame**(s). This Acquisition mode and its command is managed by the Frame Grabber.

A **Frame** is defined as the capture of **Width** pixels x **Height** lines.

As for the Acquisition Mode, the **Frame Management** (Start, stop …) is also manage by the Frame Grabber.

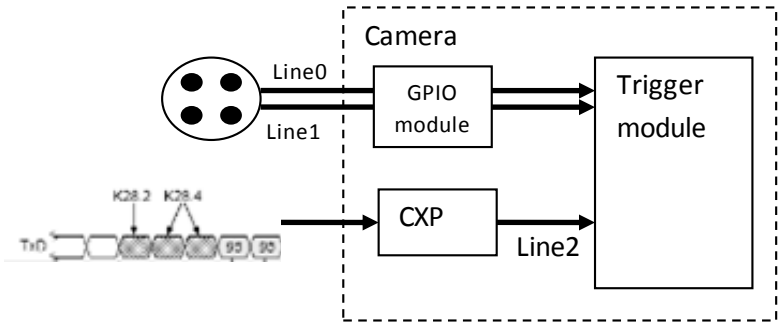
The ELIIXA+ CXP Camera is considered as a LineScan Camera (as in the CameraLink version) then only deals with the Line/Exposure Triggers.

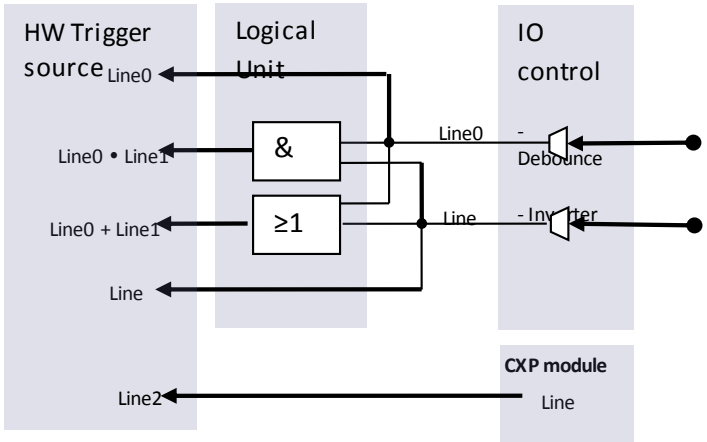
A **Line** starts with an optional **Exposure** period and ends with the completion of the sensor read out.

The Line/Exposure Triggers can be connected :

- Either on the GPIO connector of the Camera (2x Lines Triggers : Line0/1 available if Forward/reverse command is controlled by software)
- Or by the CoaxPess Cable : Only one Trigger available (Line2).

If the single CoaxPress Trigger is used, the Synchronization mode using 2xTriggers can't be used.





7.3.1 External Triggers on GPIO Connector

An External GPIO connector allows the camera to used 2 lines for triggering (Line0 and Line1)

The end-user has the responsibility of the definition of the triggering system.

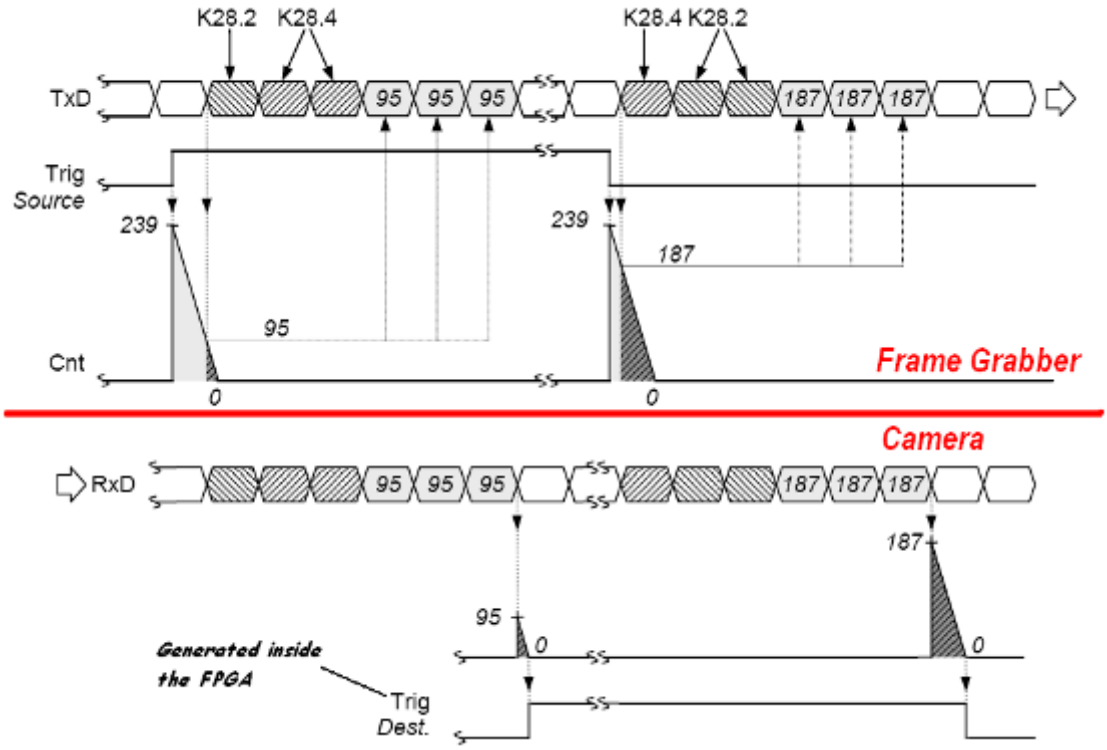
The mapping describes all features available to define a trigger system

7.3.2 CXP Trigger

CXP specification allows the frame grabber to send triggers through the low speed link0 (@20MHz)

The CXP specification describes the behavior of the trigger, where only the edge of the signal and a timer to limit the jitter is described.

For the camera, the CXP trigger is consider to be the "line2". The Frame grabber itself can also manage several lines, timers, counter and finally send this single CXP trigger to the camera.



Feature	Description
AcquisitionMode	Continuous (on Line Scan side)
AcquisitionStart	Start the acquisition
AcquisitionStop	Stop the acquisition
LinePeriod	Set line period, from 10µs to 6553,5µs, by step 0,1µs
LinePeriodMin	Get current line period min : 10µs
ExposureTime	Set exposure time, from 1,5µs to 6553,5µs, by step 0,1µs
Synchronisation Mode (non SFNC)	**These are preset for the Camera Synchronization mode (detailed above) :** **Mode 0** : Internal Line Trigger with Exposure Time internally controlled (*) **Mode 1** : External Line Trigger with Exposure Time internally controlled (**) **Mode 2** : External Line Trigger with maximum Exposure Time **Mode 3** : One External Line Trigger Exposure Time Externally controlled (**) **Mode 4** : Two External Line Trigger Exposure Time Externally controlled (*) **Mode 5** : Internal Line Trigger with maximum Exposure Time
ExposureMode	Operation mode for the exposure control: - Off - Timed - TriggerWidth - TriggerControlled

Triggers	
TriggerSelector	- ExposureStart, - ExposureEnd, - ExposureActive
The 3 following parameters are relative to the selection of the TriggerSelector above	
TriggerMode	Enable the Trigger : - Off - On
TriggerSource	Specifies the source for the trigger : - Software - Line0 - Line1 - Line2 : CoaxPress Trigger - TimerEnd1 - TimerEnd2 - CounterStart1 - CounterStart2 - CounterEnd1 - CounterEnd2 - Line0 OR line1 - Line0 AND Line1 - RescalerLine
TriggerActivation	Specifies the activation mode of the trigger : - RisingEdge - FallingEdge - AnyEdge, - Level High - Level Low
Scanning Direction	
ScanDirectionMode	**Forward**: Set scan direction to "forward" **Reverse**: Set scan direction to "reverse" **Externally controlled**: Set scan direction to Externally controlled direction via the selected Trigger Input (0=forward, 1=reverse)
External Line	Select the Hardware source (Ext Trigger connector) of the Forward/Reverse indication : - Line0 - Line1 Disabled is managed internally (ScanDirectionMode parameter)

(*) ***NOT AVAILABLE WHEN SENSOR MODE IS SET IN "4S" (WHATEVER THE FIRMWARE VERSION)***

(**) ***AVAILABLE WHEN SENSOR MODE IS SET IN "4S" BUT ONLY STARTING AT FIRMWARE VERSION 1.0.13A***

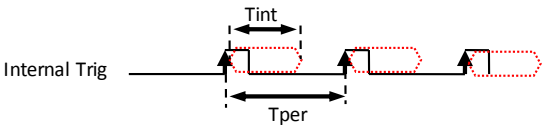
7.3.3 Trigger Presets

Several triggers are pre-defined to help the user to define its trigger configuration.
For external trigger, 5 modes are available (Same than in the Camera Link version) :

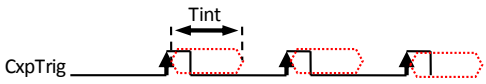
	Exposure Mode	Acquisition Mode	TriggerSelector					
			ExposureActive		ExposureStart		ExposureStop	
Mode 0	Timed	Continuous	TriggerMode	Off	TriggerMode	Off	TriggerMode	Off
			TriggerSource	NA	TriggerSource	NA	TriggerSource	NA
			TriggerActivation	NA	TriggerActivation	NA	TriggerActivation	NA
Mode 1	Timed	Continuous	TriggerMode	Off	TriggerMode	On	TriggerMode	Off
			TriggerSource	NA	TriggerSource	Line0	TriggerSource	NA
			TriggerActivation	NA	TriggerActivation	RisingEdge	TriggerActivation	NA
Mode 2	Off	Continuous	TriggerMode	Off	TriggerMode	On	TriggerMode	Off
			TriggerSource	NA	TriggerSource	Line0	TriggerSource	NA
			TriggerActivation	NA	TriggerActivation	RisingEdge	TriggerActivation	NA
Mode 3	TriggerWidth	Continuous	TriggerMode	On	TriggerMode	Off	TriggerMode	Off
			TriggerSource	Line0	TriggerSource	NA	TriggerSource	NA
			TriggerActivation	LevelLow	TriggerActivation	NA	TriggerActivation	NA
Mode 4	TriggerControled	Continuous	TriggerMode	Off	TriggerMode	On	TriggerMode	On
			TriggerSource	NA	TriggerSource	Line0	TriggerSource	Line1
			TriggerActivation	NA	TriggerActivation	RisingEdge	TriggerActivation	RisingEdge
Mode 5	Off	Continuous	TriggerMode	Off	TriggerMode	Off	TriggerMode	Off
			TriggerSource	NA	TriggerSource	NA	TriggerSource	NA
			TriggerActivation	NA	TriggerActivation	NA	TriggerActivation	NA

For CXP triggers, only one line is available where only the rising and falling edge is defined.

- Mode 0 :



Mode 1 :



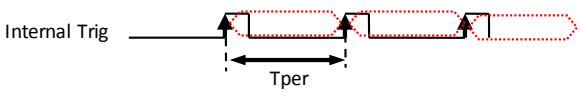
- Mode 2 :

Mode 3 :

- Mode 4 :

Not available because only 1 Trigger CXP

Mode 5 :



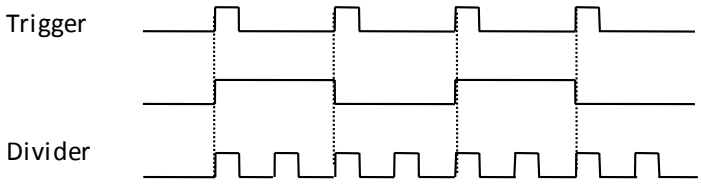
The Timing diagrams associated to each Synchronization mode and the Timing values associated are detailed in the APPENDIX B of this document.

7.4 Rescaler

Rescaler	
TriggerRescalerSource	Selection of the input source of the Rescaler : - Line0 - Line1 - Line 2 (CXP Trigger Line) - Bypass Rescaler
TriggerRescalerMultplier	Multiplier factor : 1 to 4096
TriggerRescalerDivider	Divider factor : 1 to 4096
TriggerRescalerGranularity	- 20 ns - 80 ns - 320 ns - 5120 ns
TriggerRescalerAverage	Set the number of previous triggers used to average the Trigger period value and reduce the Jitter : **1 to 128**
TriggerRescalerCountInt	count_int overflow
TriggerRescalerCountIntOverflow	count_int counter of rescaler bloc count between 2 input trig

The camera has two registers per line which can define a rescaler: a multiplier and a divider.

With these two registers, the end-user can change the frequency of the line.



The generated line has always a 50% duty cycle. With the combination of a multiplier and divider, the system can generate any frequency

The system must sample the input signal to compute its frequency.

Two parameters define the sample settings:

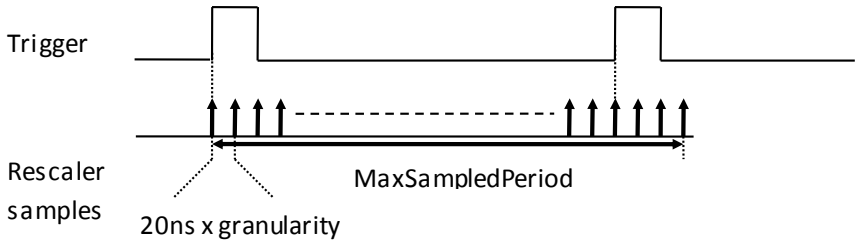
- RescalerSize
- Granularity

The Rescaler Size defines the maximum number of samples. Two values are possible: 12bit (4096 samples) or 16bit (65536 samples).

The Granularity allows the rescaler to generate the sample periodicity. Four values are possible: 1, 4, 16 or 256 system clock cycles.

The system clock period is 20ns. So the time between samples is (Granularity x 20ns)

With these two parameters, the user must determine the best sample range. It is the user responsibility to configure the rescaler.



The MaxSampledPeriod must be as close as possible to the trigger period while still being longer

MaxSampledPeriod = 20ns x granularity x 2^{16}

The array below gives the MaxSampledPeriod in millisecond

Granularity	Max Sample Period (ms)
1	1.31
4	5.24
16	21
256	336

The trigger frequency is calculated at each Trigger pulse.

7.4.1 Trigger Average function

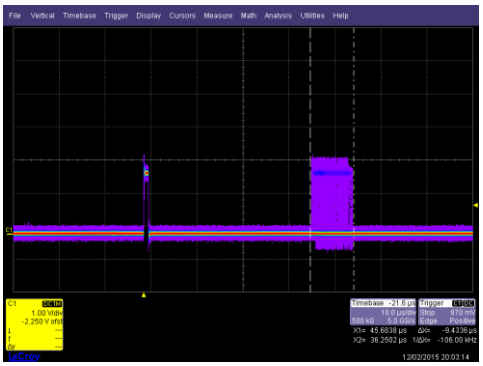
Trigger average function can be used to reduce trigger jitter. This function works with the rescaler for all ratio (including 1/1 ratio).

With average function, the rescaler bloc generates a trigger signal period based on the average of the N previous input trigger period. N=1,2,..128.

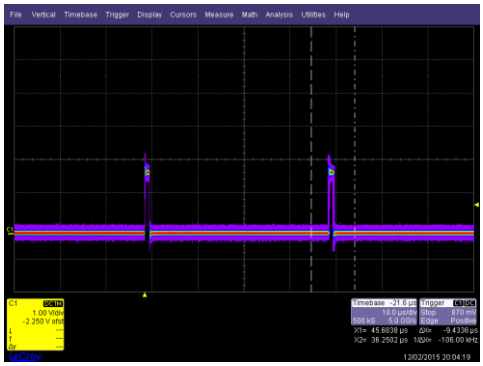
N=1 means no average.

Example : 10µs of Jitter on Trigger input and

Trigger Average function is Off (1)



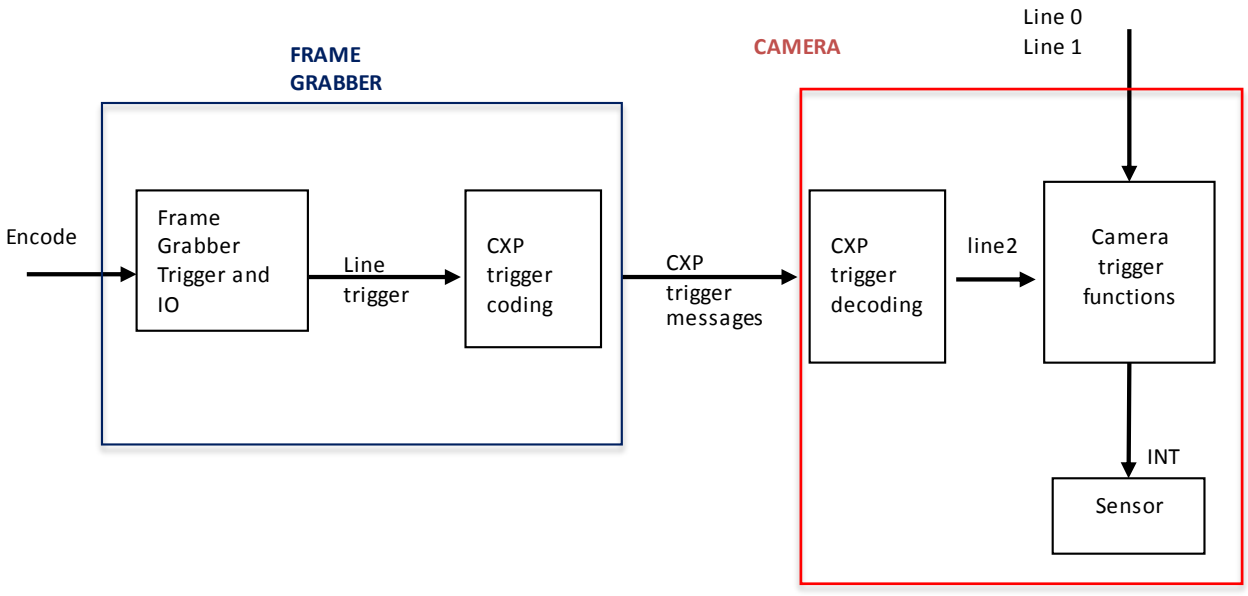
Trigger Average function is On, set at 128



7.5 Digital I/O Control

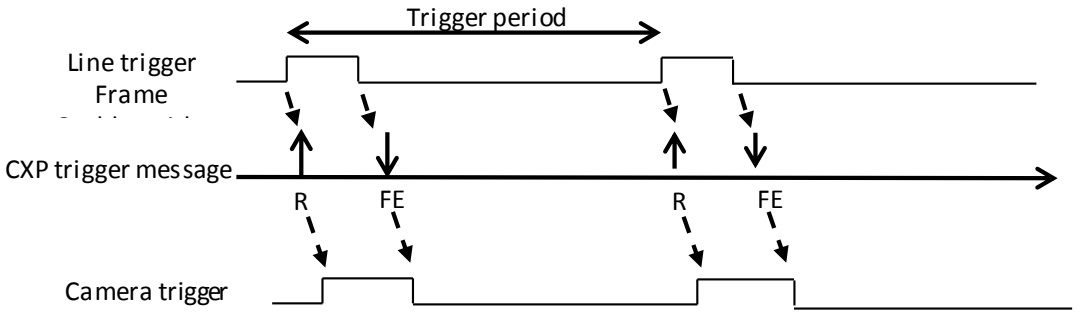
Feature Name	Description
LineStatusAll	Return the current status of all lines (bit0 for Line0, bit1 for Line1, bit2 for Line2)
LineSelector	- Line0 (I/O Connector), - Line1 (I/O Connector), - Line 2 (CXP Trigger)
The 5 following parameters are relative to the selection of the LineSelector above :	
LineMode	Define the physical line as input {Input} - Input - Output
LineInverter	Define the signal inversion: - False - True
LineDebounceFilter	Activate debounce filter - False - True
LineStatus	Return the current status of the selected : - False - True
LineFormat	Select the electrical format of the selected line : - TTL - LVDS - RS422
Line2 Edge Mode (For Line 2 Only)	- Normal - Rising Edge - Dual Edge

7.5.1 CXP Line Trigger



7.5.2 CXP Trigger Working Modes

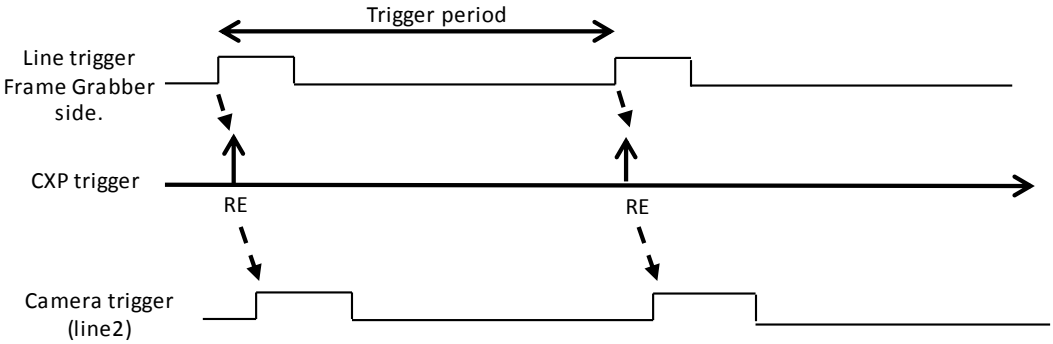
Normal Mode : This method is valid up to 100kl/s maximum



Rising Edge Mode : This method is valid for 200kl/s operation

- ⇨ The Frame Grabber must be set to send Rising Edge only Messages
- ⇨ The Camera must be set to Rising edge Mode for Line 2

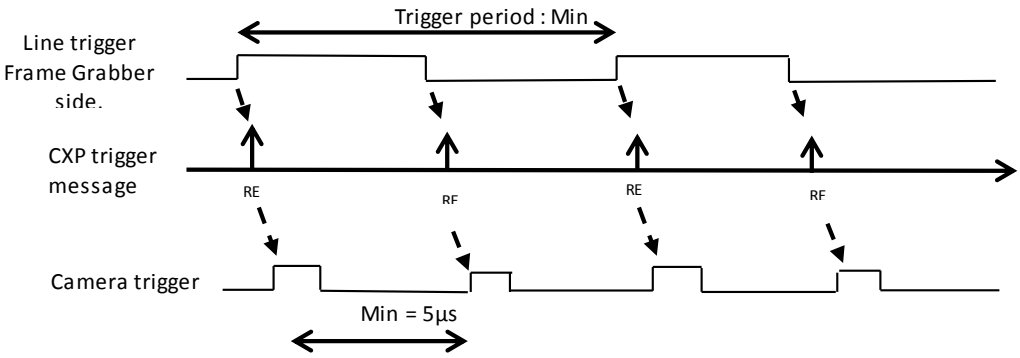
The Exposure Time Controlled by the Trigger is not available for a synchronization Mode



Dual Edge Mode : This method is valid for 200kl/s operation

- ⇨ The Frame Grabber must Divide by 2 The Trigger Frequency. Duty Cycle is 50%
- ⇨ The Camera must be set to Dual Edge Mode for Line 2

The Exposure Time Controlled by the Trigger is not available for a synchronization Mode



7.6 Counters and Timers Control

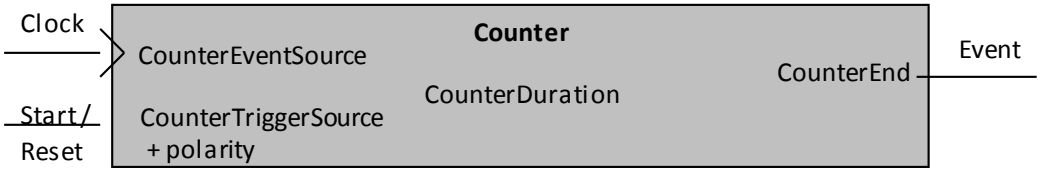
Counters	
CounterSelector	Select which counter to be configured - Counter1, - Counter2
All the following parameters are relative to the selection of the CounterSelector above :	
CounterTriggerSource	Select the signal that start (reset) the counter: **0**: Off **9**: ExposureStart **10**: ExposureEnd **11**: Line0 **12**: Line1 **13**: Line2 **16**: Counter1End **17**: Counter2End **18**: Timer1End **19**: Timer2End
CounterTriggerActivation	Select the type of activation for the trigger to start (reset) the counter : **0**: RisingEdge **1**: FallingEdge **2**: AnyEdge, **3**: LevelHigh **4**: LevelLow
CounterEventSource	Select the event that will be the source to increment the counter : **0**: Off **9**: ExposureStart **10**: ExposureEnd **11**: Line0 **12**: Line1 **13**: Line2 **16**: Counter1End **17**: Counter2End **18**: Timer1End **19**: Timer2End **21**: MissedTrigger
CounterEventActivation	Select the type of activation for the event that increment the counter : **0**: RisingEdge **1**: FallingEdge **2**: AnyEdge, **3**: LevelHigh **4**: LevelLow
CounterStatus	Get counter status : **0**: CounterIdle **1**: CounterTriggerWait **2**: CounterActive, **3**: CounterCompleted **4**: CounterOverflow
CounterDuration	Set the counter duration (or number of events) before CounterEnd event is generated
CounterReset	Reset the selected counter
CounterValue	Read the current value of the selected counter

Counters	
CounterValueAtReset	Read the value of the selected counter, when the counter was reset by a trigger or by an explicit CounterReset.
CounterResetSource	Select the signal that reset the counter: **0**: Off **1**: Software **2**: Line0, **3**: Line1 **4**: Line2
CounterResetActivation	Select the type of activation for the counter reset source : **0**: RisingEdge **1**: FallingEdge **2**: AnyEdge, **3**: LevelHigh **4**: LevelLow

Timers	
TimerSelector	Select which timer to be configured - Timer1, - Timer2
All the following parameters are relative to the selection of the TimerSelector above	
TimerTriggerSource	Select which internal signal will trigger the timer: **0**: Off **9**: ExposureStart **10**: ExposureEnd **11**: Line0 **12**: Line1 **13**: Line2 **16**: Counter1End **17**: Counter2End **18**: Timer1End **19**: Timer2End
TimerTriggerActivation	Select the type of signal that will trig the timer: **0**: RisingEdge **1**: FallingEdge **2**: AnyEdge, **3**: LevelHigh **4**: LevelLow
TimerDelay	Set the delay in µs from the TimerTrigger to the actual Timer pulse output ((0,31/30MHz, step 1/30MHz)
TimerStatus	Get counter status **0**: TimerIdle **1**: TimerTriggerWait **2**: TimerActive, **3**: TimerCompleted
TimerDuration	Set the length of the ouput pulse in µs (0,6553.5, step 0.1)
TimerValue	Return the actual value of the selected timer (0,65535/30MHz, step 1/30MHz)

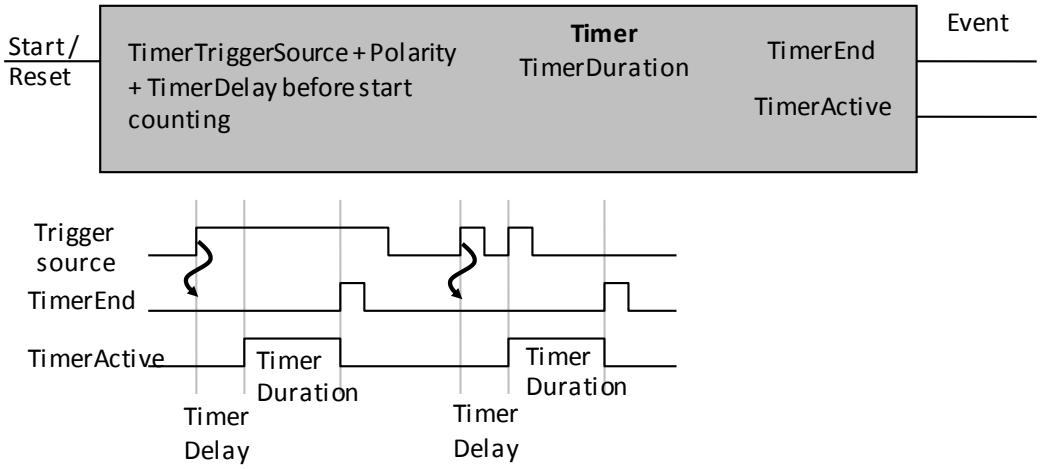
7.6.1 Counters

Here is a following description of the counters :

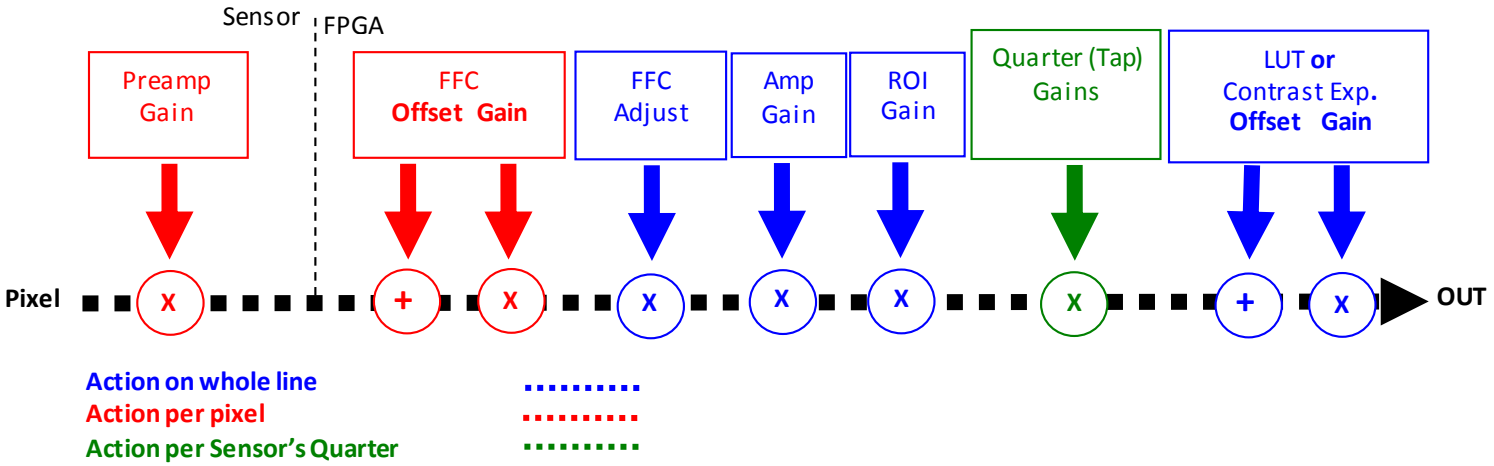


7.6.2 Timers

Here is a following description of the Timers :

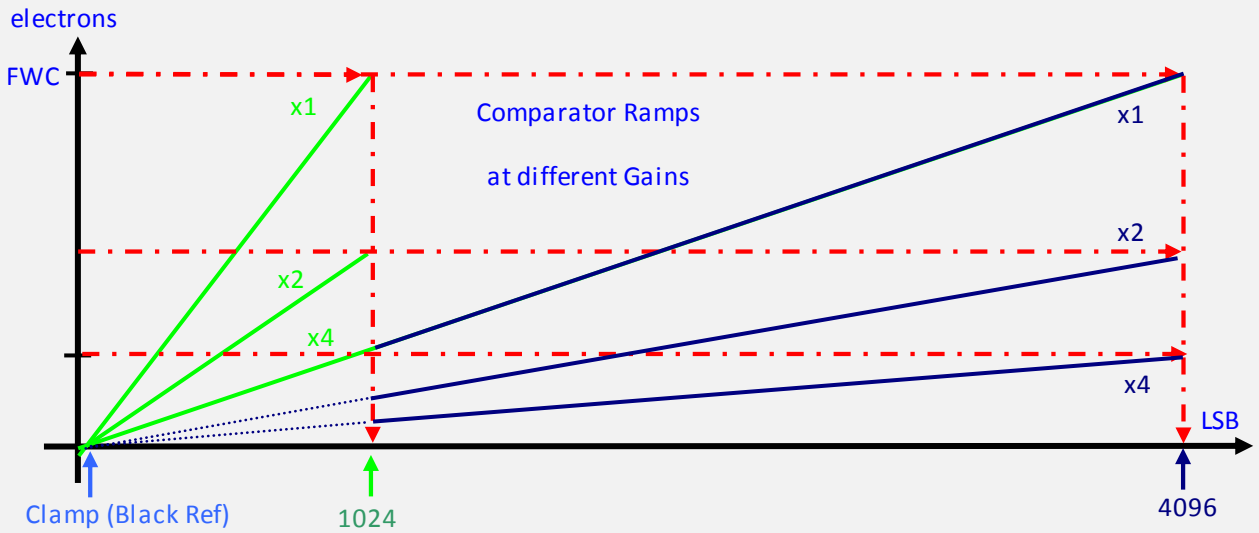


7.7 Gain and Offset



Analog Gain in the ADC

The only analog Gain available in the ELIIXA+ is located at the sensor level, in the ADC converter.
This "Preamp Gain" is in fact a variation of the ramp of the comparator of the ADC.
Then 3 Values are available : x1, x2 and x4. A gain x1 in a 12 bits conversion is equivalent to x4 in 10 bits.



The Contrast Expansion (both Digital Gain & Offset) will be automatically disabled if the LUT is enabled.

Feature	Description
PreampGain	Set pre amplifier gain (analog gain) to: **x1**: (0dB) **x2**: (6dB) **x4**: (12dB)
Gain	Set Adjustment gain from 0dB to +8 dB
Digital Quarter Gain Selector	Select the Quarter Gain (1-4) to be set by Digital Quarter Gain
Digital Quarter Gain	Value of the Quarter Gain selected by the Digital Quarter Gain Selector (-128 to +127)
Quarter Balance Enable	Enables the quarter Gains (0 : Gains disabled).
Digital Gain	Set contrast expansion digital gain from 0dB to +13,95 dB
Offset	Set common Offset from -4096 to 4095
ROI Gain	Set the value of the gain for the define ROI Value from 0 to 1024 (0 to 6dB) Format: U1.10 : (1+coeff/1024) => x1..x1.999877 step 1/1024 Parameter not readable (one shot function)
ROI Set	Defines the ROI for the ROI Gain an applies it : XXXX: start ROI (from 0 to 3FFF in hexa) YYYY: Stop ROI (from 0 to 3FFF in hexa) Parameter not readable (one shot function)

ROI Gain : How does it works ?

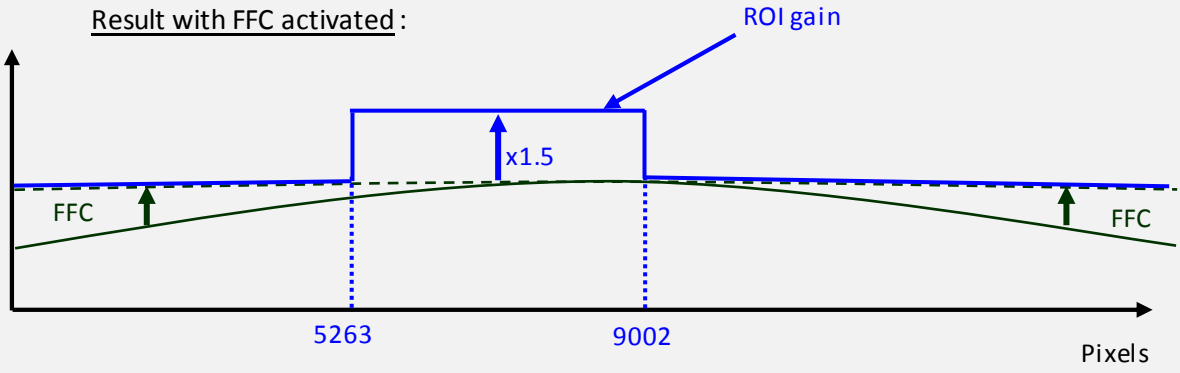
The ROI Gain feature comes in addition with the FFC (it's applied and calculated after).
The maximum complementary Gain ix x2.
It can be applied in 2 commands :

- First set the ROI Gain value : command address is : 0x8624
- Second, set the ROI (Region of Interest) : Command address is 0x8628

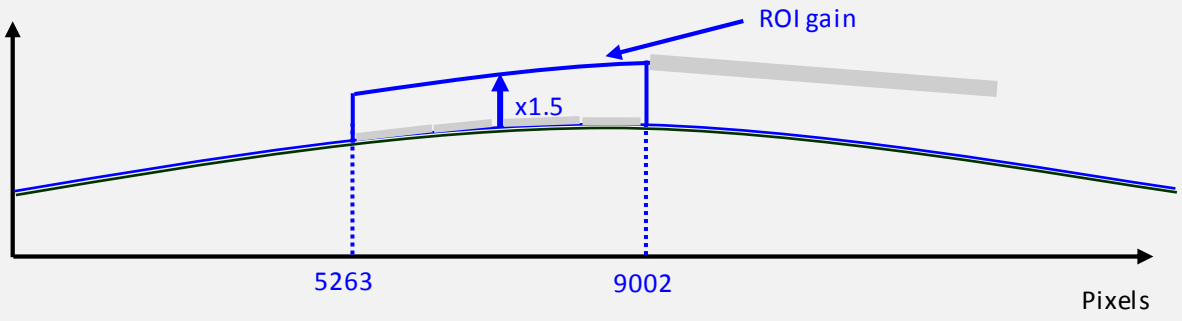
This second command applies the Gain on the ROI in memory and this is immediately activated.
The ROI Gain is a "online" function that can be overlapped but can't be saved.

Here is an example to apply a complementary gain of x1,5 between the pixels #5263 and #9002 (pixels are included). The two commands are :
"w 0x8624 512"
"w 0x8628 0x148F232A"

Result with FFC activated :



Result with FFC not activated :



7.8 Flat Field Correction

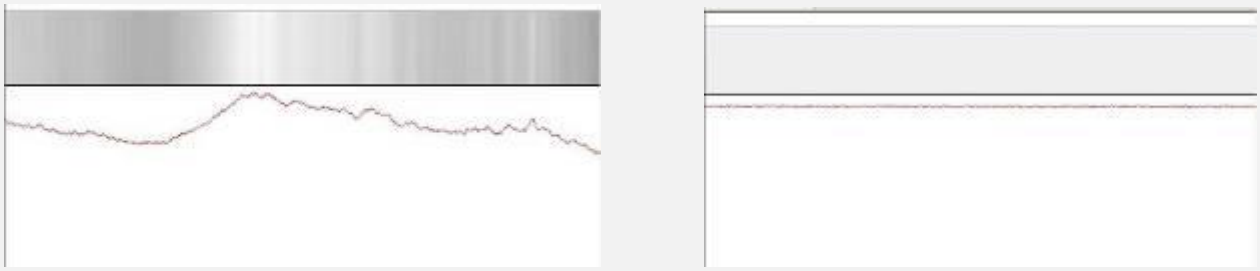
How is performed the Flat Field Correction ?

What is the Flat Field correction (FFC) ?

The Flat Field Correction is a digital correction on each pixel which allows :

- To correct the Pixel PRNU (Pixel Response Non Uniformity) and DSNU (Dark Signal Non Uniformity)
- To Correct the shading due to the lens
- To correct the Light source non uniformity

Before **After**



How is calculated / Applied the FFC ?

The FFC is a digital correction on the pixel level for both Gain and Offset.

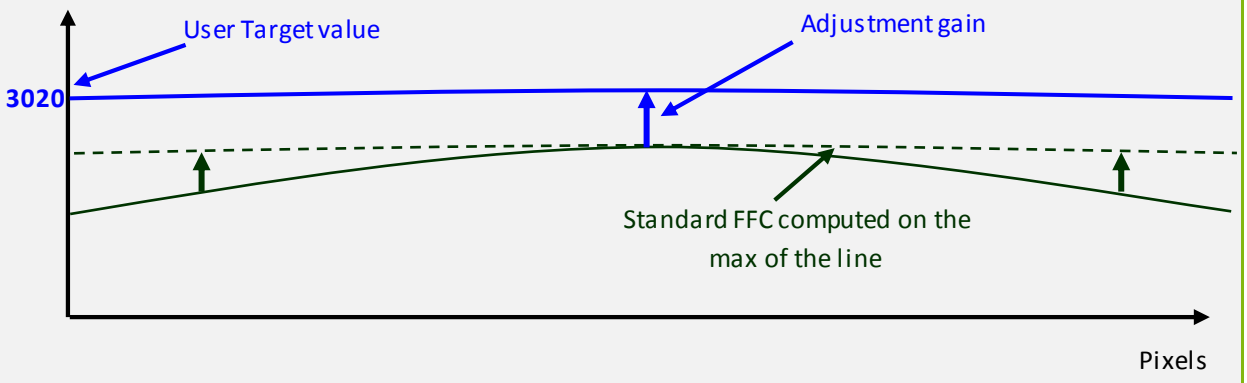
Each Pixel is corrected with :
An Offset on 10 bits (Signed Int S9.1). They cover a dynamic of ±256LSB in 12bits with a resolution of 1/2 LSB 12bits. Offet : the MSB is the sign, the rest of 9bits is from 0 .. 256 with precision of 1/2
A Gain on 12 bits (Unsigned Int U2.12) with a max gain value of x5(*)
The calculation of the new pixel value is : **P' = (P + Off).(1 + Gain/1024(*)).** Gain : 0 to 4095

The FFC processing can be completed with an automatic adjustment to a global target. This function is designed as "**FFC Adjust**". This adjustment to a User target is done by an internal hidden gain which is re-calculated each time the FFC is processed while the FFC adjust function is enabled.

The FFC is always processed with the max pixel value of the line as reference. If enabled, the FFC adjust module (located at the output of the FFC module) calculates the adjustment gain to reach the target defined by the User.

When the FFC result is saved in memory, the adjust gain and target are saved in the same time in order to associate this gain value with the FFC result.

(*) : Before the firmware version 1.0.15B, the Gain resolution was : ***1 + Gain/8192*** *with a range limited at* ***x3***



How to perform the Flat Field Correction ?

FPN/DSNU Calibration

> Cover the lens
> Launch the FPN Calibration : Grab and calculation is performed in few seconds

PRNU Calibration

The User must propose a white/gray uniform target to the Camera (not a fixed paper).
The Gain/Light conditions must give a non saturated image in any Line.
The Camera must be set in the final conditions of Light/ Gain and in the final position in the System.
I f required, set a user target for the FFC adjust and enable it.
White uniform (moving) target. Use The FFC Low Band Filter if the Target can't move.
This will remove the defects of the target itself

> Launch the FFC
> Enable the FFC
> You can save the FFC result (both FPN+PRNU in the same time) in one of the 4 x FFC User Banks.

The user target and Gain are saved with the associated FFC in the same memory.

Advices

The AVIIVA+ Cameras have 8 x FFC Banks to save 8 x different FFC calibrations. You can use this feature if your system needs some different conditions of lightning and/or Gain because of the inspection of different objects : You can perform one FFC to be associated with one condition of Gain/setting of the Camera (4 Max) and recall one of the four global settings (Camera Configuration + FFC + Line Quarters Balance) when required.

Feature	Description
FFCEnable	- Disable Flat Field Correction - Enable Flat Field Correction
FPNReset	Reset FPN coefficients of the RAM memory
PRNUReset	Reset PRNU coefficients of the RAM memory
FPNValueAll	Memory containing FPN Format: S9.1 => -256..+255.5 step ½
FPNValueSize	Integer providing FPN value size in byte
PRNUValueAll	Memory containing PRNU Value from 0 to 4095 Format: U2.12 : (1+coeff/1024) => x1..x4.999877 step 1/1024
PRNUValueSize	Integer providing PRNU value size in byte
FFCCalibrationCtrl	FFC calibration **0** = Abort PRNU calibration by setting it to "Off" (no effect if already stopped) **1** = Launch PRNU calibration by setting it to "Once" (no effect if already launched)
FPNCalibrationCtrl	FPN calibration **0** = Abort FPN calibration by setting it to "Off" (no effect if already stopped) **1** = Launch FPN calibration by setting it to "Once" (no effect if already launched)
FFCAdjust	- Disable FFC adjust - Enable FFC adjust
FFCAutoTargetLevel	Set FFC target adjust level, from 0 to 4095, step 1
FFCGainAdjust	FFC Gain Adjust
LowFrequencyFilterWidth	Set the size of Interval for the calculation of the Low Band FFC Filter **0** = FFC Filter disabled **1 to 255** = Size of the interval : [-nb ; +nb]

FFC Adjust : A good usage.

When there are several Cameras to set up in a system on a single line, the most difficult is to have a uniform lightning whole along the line.
If each Camera performs its own Flat field correction, relative to the max of each pixel line, the result will be a succession of Camera lines at different levels.

The FFC Adjust function allows to set the same target value for all the Cameras in the system and then to get a perfect uniform line whole along the system with a precision of 1 LSB to the Target.

The Maximum correction is x2 the highest value of the line.
The reasonable value for the User Target is not more than around 20% of the max value of the line.

7.8.1 Automatic Calibration

Some Warnings can be issued from the PRNU/FPN Calibration Process as “pixel Overflow” of “Pixel Underflow” because some pixels have been detected as too high or too low in the source image to be corrected efficiently.
The Calculation result will be proposed anyway as it’s just a warning message.
The Status Register is the changed and displayed in Device Control Status section.

7.8.2 Manual Flat Field Correction

The FFC Coefficients can also be processed outside of the Camera or changed manually by accessing directly their values in the Camera : This is the “Manual” FFC.

This will allow the user to upload/download out/in the Camera the FFC coefficients in/from a binary or text file that can be processed externally. Save & Restore FFC

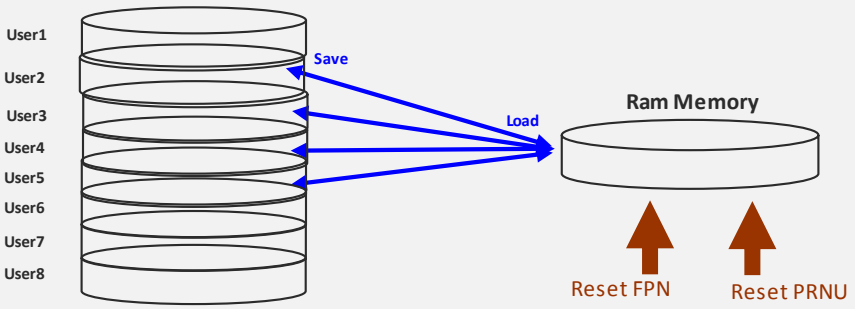
The new-processed FFC values can be saved or restored in/from 8 x User banks.

Both Gains and Offsets in the same time but also the FFC Adjust User target and associated gain.

These functions are available in the Flat Field correction/Save & Restore FFC section :

Feature	Description
FFCSetSelector	FFC bank selector
RestoreFFCFromBank	Restore current FFC (including FPN and FFCGain) from FFC bank number <val>, from 1 to 8; <val> comes from FFC SetSelector **0**: Factory Bank **1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8**: User Bank
SaveFFCToBank	Save current FFC (including FPN and FFCGain) to FFC bank number <val>, from 1 to 8; <val> comes from FFC SetSelector **1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8**: User Bank

FFC User Bank Usage



At the power up :
- Last User Bank used is loaded in RAM

Reset a User bank :
- Reset the RAM (FPN/PRNU individually)
- Save in the bank to reset

7.9 Look Up Table

The User can define an upload a LUT in the Camera that can be used at the end of the processing.
The LUT is defined as a correspondence between each of the 4096 gray levels (in 12 bits) with another outputted value. For example, a “negative” or “reverse” LUT is the following equivalence :

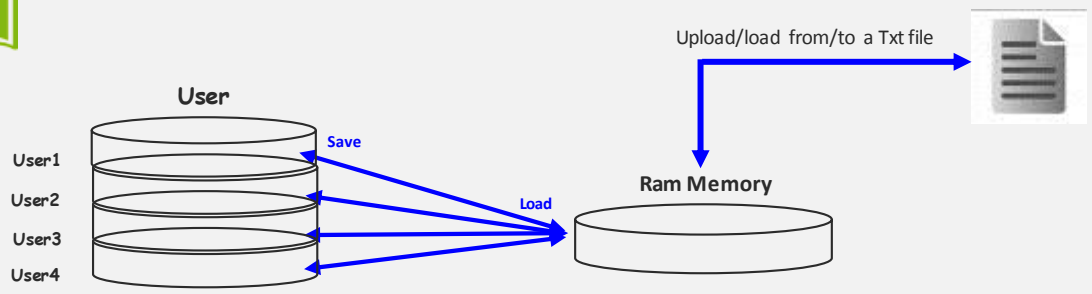
Real value	Output value
0	4095
1	4094
2	4093
...	

Then the size of each value is 12bits but the exchanges with the Application/PC are done on 16 bits :
For 4096 gray levels (from 0 to 4095) the total file size for a LUT is 8Ko.

If this LUT is enables, the “Contrast Expansion” feature (digital Gain and Offset) will be disabled

Feature	Description
LUTEnable	**0**: Disable LUT (“False”) **1**: Enable LUT (“True”)
LUTValueAll	Memory containing LUT on 12 bits Size=2^{12} x 2
LUTValueSize	Integer providing LUT value size in byte

LUT User Bank Usage



At the power up :
- Last User Bank used is loaded in RAM

7.10 Statistics and Line Profile

This function allows the User to get some statistics on a pre-defined ROI. On request, the Camera acquires and then calculates some key values as the min, the max, the average or the standard deviation in this Region of Interest.

The grab and calculation command and also the collection of the results is not performed in real time as it is done through the serial connection.

This function and the results are available in the "Line Profile Average" Section :

The Calculated values are detailed as following :

- **Pixel average Value** (*PixelROIMean*) : Average gray level value calculated on whole Region of interest
- **Pixel Standard deviation** (*PixelROIStandardDeviation*) : standard deviation of all the pixel gray level values of Region of interest
- **Pixel Min value** (*PixelROIMin*) : Minimum gray level pixel value on the whole region of interest.
- **Pixel Max Value** (*PixelROIMax*) : Maximum gray level pixel value on the whole region of interest

Feature	Description
LineAverageProfile	Launches the Line Profile calculation on the selected ROI **0** = Abort the Line Average Profile **1** = Run the Line Average Profile
PixelAccessLineNumer	Set the number of line to accumulate - <val> : 1,256,512,1024
PixelRoiStart	Roi start for pixel statistic computing (0 to SensorWidth -1-1)
PixelRoiWidth	Roi width for pixel statistic computing (1 to SensorWidth)
PixelROIMean	Get ROI Mean, Unsigned format value : U12.4
PixelROIStandardDeviation	Get ROI Stand deviation, Unsigned format value : U12.4
PixelROIMin	Get ROI Min, Unsigned format value : U12.4
PixelROIMax	Get ROI Max , Unsigned format value : U12.4

7.11 Privilege Level

There are 3 privilege levels for the camera :

- Factory (0) : Reserved for the Factory
- Integrator (1) : Reserved for system integrators
- User (2) : For all Users.

The Cameras are delivered in Integrator mode. They can be locked in User mode and a specific password is required to switch back the Camera in Integrator mode. This password can be generated with a specific tool available from the hotline (hotline-cam@e2v.com)

Feature	Description
PrivilegeLevel	Get camera running privilege level - In Read Mode: **0** = Privilege Factory **1** = Privilege Advanced User **2** = Privilege User - In Write Mode: **1** = Lock camera o “Advanced User” **2** = Lock camera to “User” **other values** = Unlock camera privilege depending on <val> (min=256; max=2^{32}-1)

7.12 Save & Restore Settings

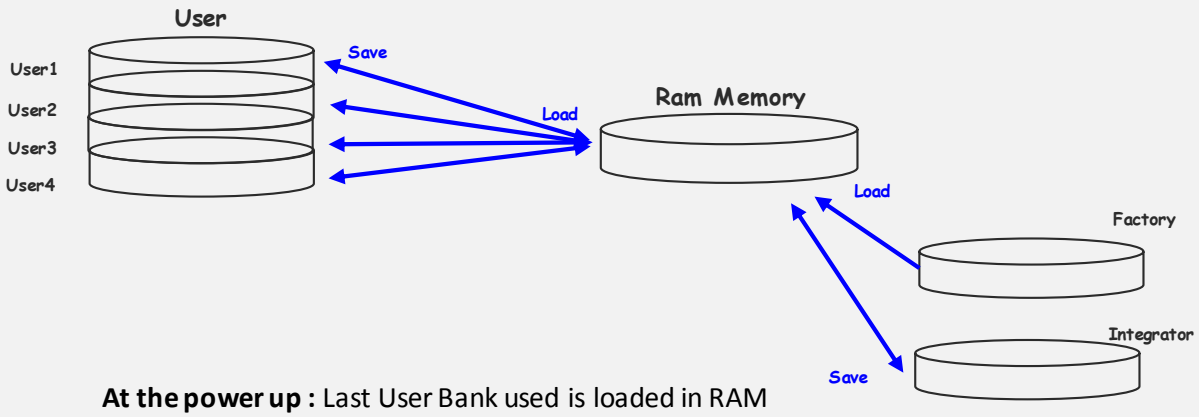
The settings (or Main configuration) of the Camera can be saved in 4x different User banks and one Integrator bank. This setting includes also the FFC and LUT enable parameters

This function is available in the User Set Control section :

Feature	Description
UserSetSelector	User bank selector
UserSetLoad	Restore current UserSet from UserSet bank number <val>, from 0 to 5; <val> comes from UserSetSelector **Default**: Factory Bank **User Set1,2,3,4**: User Banks **User Set5**: Integrator Bank
UserSetSave	Save current UserSet to UserSet bank number <val>, from 1 to 5; <val> comes from UserSetSelector **User Set1,2,3,4**: User Bank **User Set5**: Integrator Bank (Not available in User Mode)

The integrator bank (User Set5) can be written only if the Camera is set in integrator mode (Privilege level = 1). This integrator bank can be used as a « Factory default » by a system integrator.

Configuration Bank Usage



At the power up : Last User Bank used is loaded in RAM

"Integrator" Bank (5) can be locked by switching the Camera in "User" mode (cf : Privilege feature). Then it can't be saved any more without switching back the Camera in "Integrator" Mode.

APPENDIX

Appendix A. Test Patterns

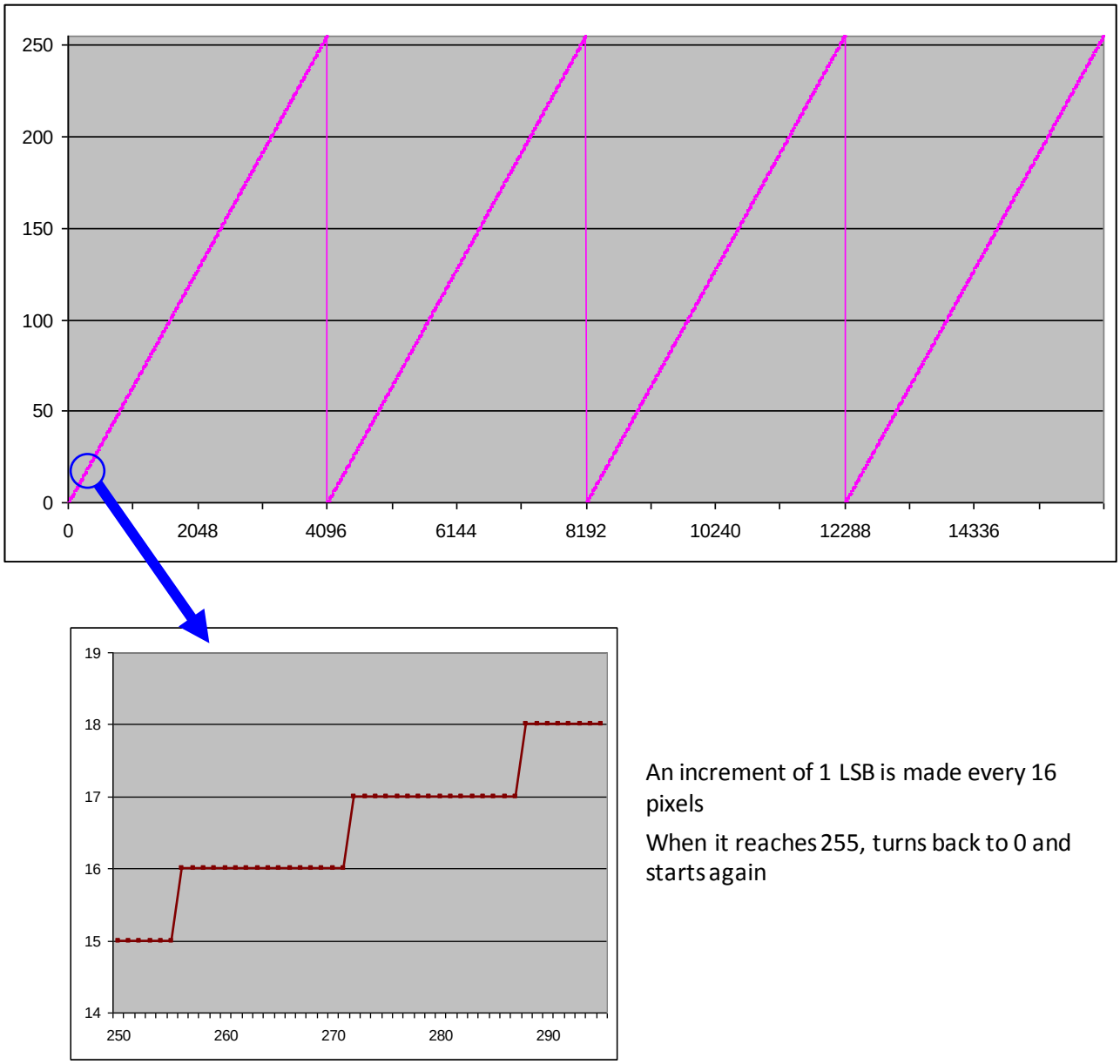
A.1 Test Pattern 1: Vertical wave

The Test pattern 1 is a vertical moving wave : each new line will increment of 1 gray level in regards with the previous one.

- In 12 bits the level reaches 4095 before switching down to 0
- In 8 bits the level reaches 255 before switching down to 0

A.2 Test Pattern 2: Fixed Horizontal Ramps

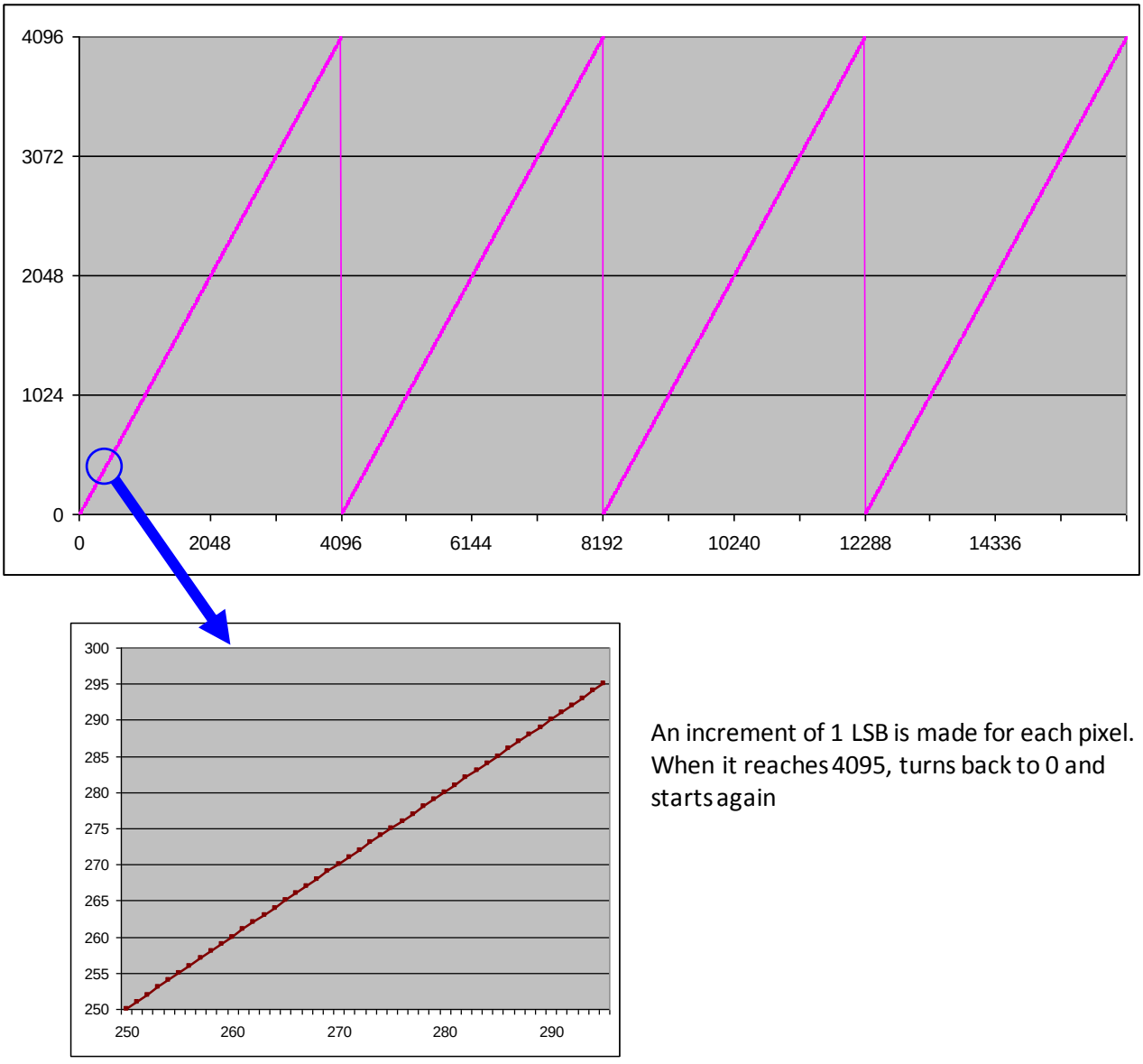
In 8 bits (Full) format – No Binning (16384 pixels)



An increment of 1 LSB is made every 16 pixels

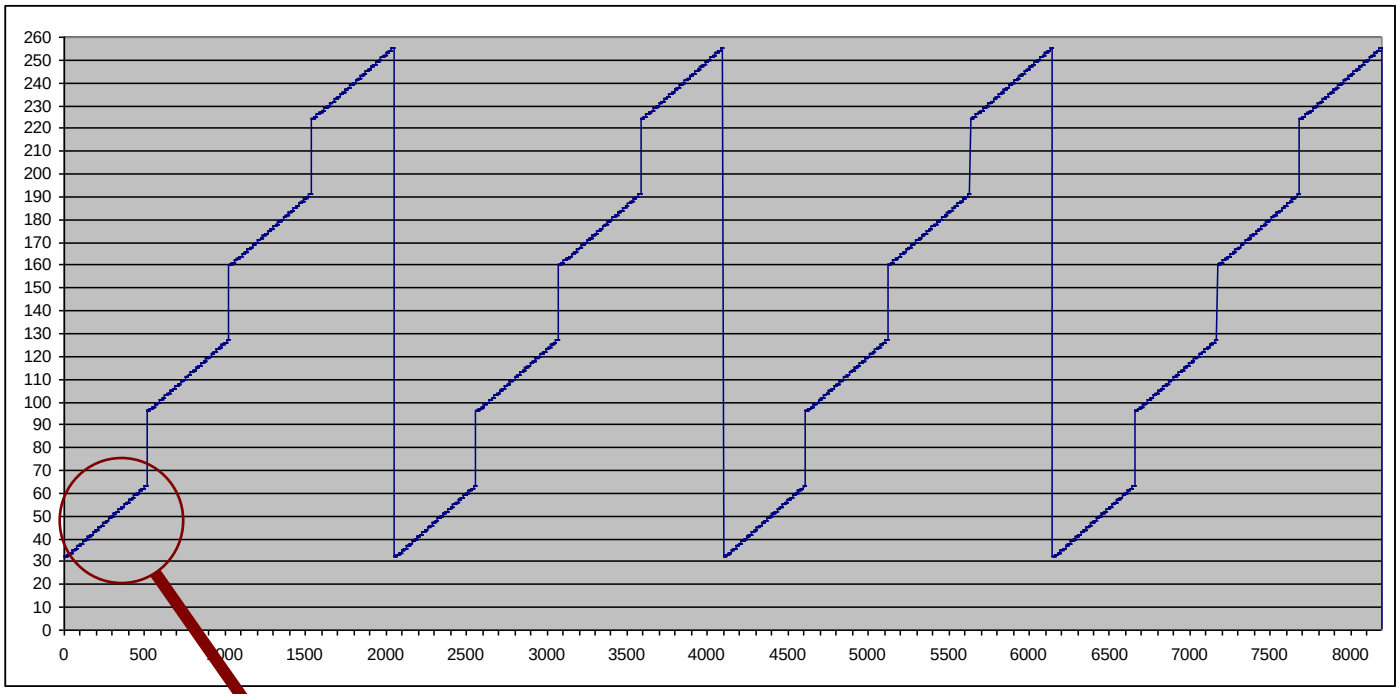
When it reaches 255, turns back to 0 and starts again

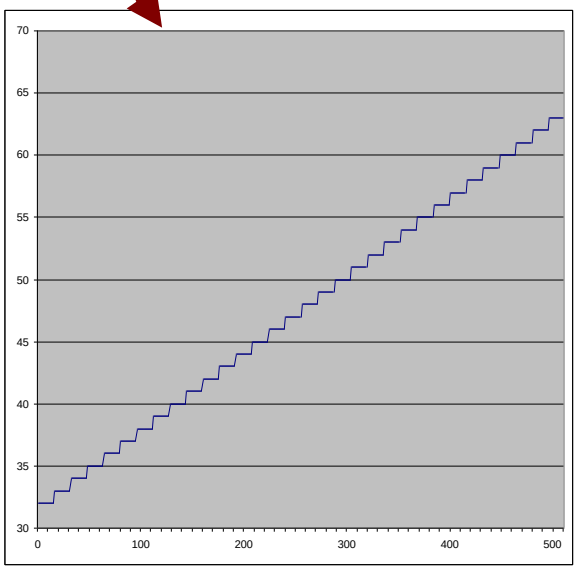
In 12 bits (Medium) format – No Binning (16384 pixels)



An increment of 1 LSB is made for each pixel. When it reaches 4095, turns back to 0 and starts again

In 8/12 bits Full/Medium format with Binning (8192 Pixels)

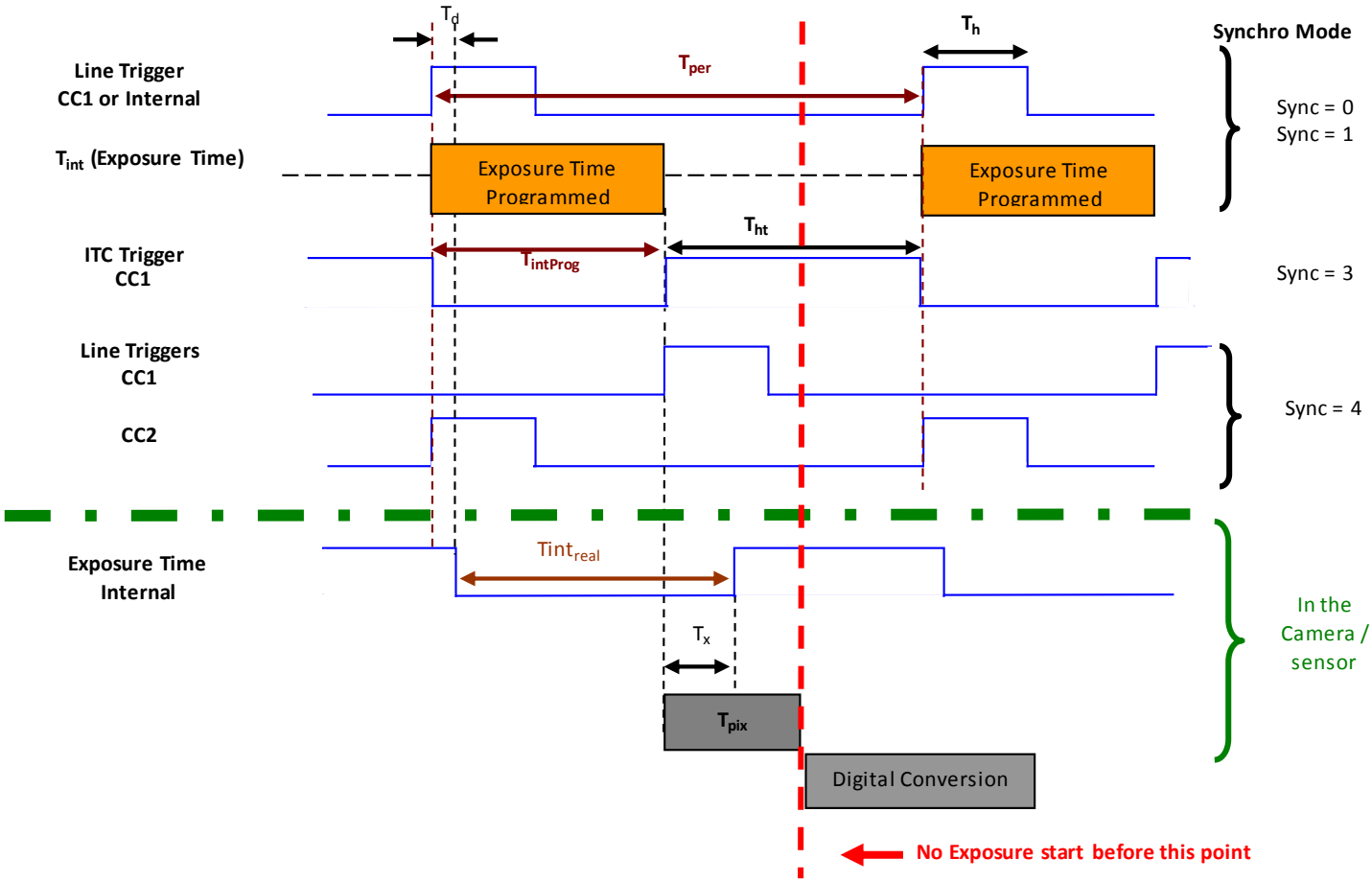




Pixel 0 : 32
Pixel 1 : 32
…
Pixel 15 : 32
Pixel 16 : 33
Pixel 17 : 33
…
Pixel 31 : 33
Pixel 32 : 34
…
Pixel 511 : 63
Pixel 512 : 96
Pixel 513 : 96
…
Pixel 2047 : 255
Pixel 2048 : 32
…

Appendix B. Timing Diagrams

B.1 Synchronization Modes with Variable Exposure Time



T_{pix} : Timing Pixel. During this uncompressible period, the pixel and its black reference are read out to the Digital converter. During the first half of this timing pixel (read out of the black reference), we can consider that the exposure is still active.

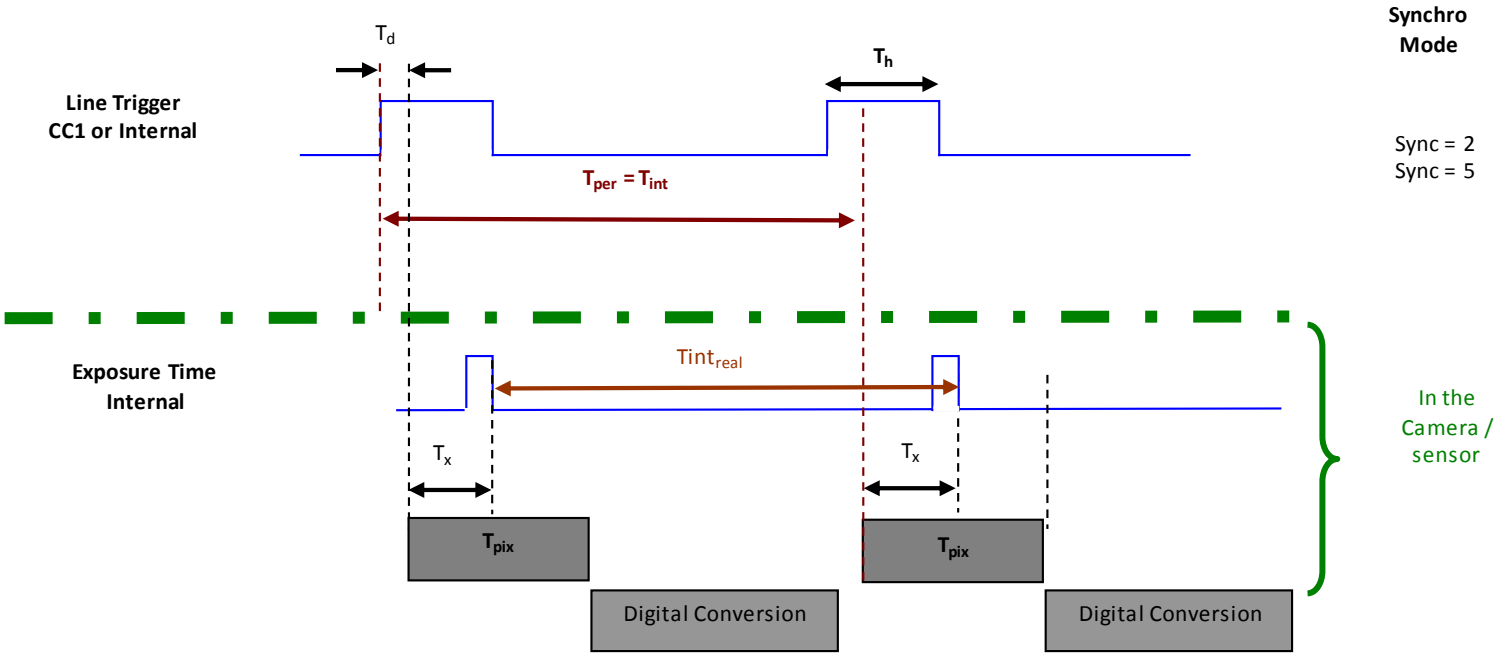
Digital Conversion : During the conversion, the analog Gain is applied by the gradient of the counting ramp (see next chapter : Gain & Offset) : Conversion Time = **2.3µs**

This conversion is done in masked time, eventually during the next exposure period.

T_d : Delay between the Start exposure required and the real start of the exposure.

If T_{per} is the Line Period (internal or external coming from the Trigger line), in order to respect this line Period, the Exposure Time as to be set by respecting : ***$T_{int} + T_{pix} <= T_{per}$***
Then, the real exposure time is : ***$Tint_{real} = T_{int} + T_x - T_d$***.
In the same way, The high level period of the Trig signal in sync=3 mode, ***$T_{ht} >= T_{pix}$***
For a Line Period of *LinePer*, the maximum exposure time possible without reduction of line rate
is : **$Tint_{max} = T_{per} - T_{pix}$** ($T_{pix}$ is defined above) but the effective Exposure Time will be about
$Tint_{real} = T_{int} + T_x - T_d$

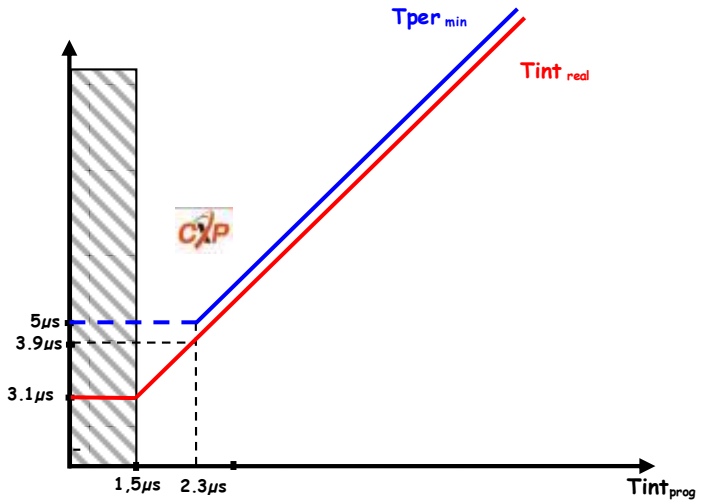
B.2 Synchronisation Modes with Maximum Exposure Time



In these modes, the rising edge of the Trigger (internal or External) starts the readout process (T_{pix}) of the previous integration. The Real exposure time ($Tint_{real}$) is finally equal to the Line Period (T_{per}) even if it's delayed from ($T_x + T_d$) from the rising edge of the incoming Line Trigger.

B.3 Timing Values

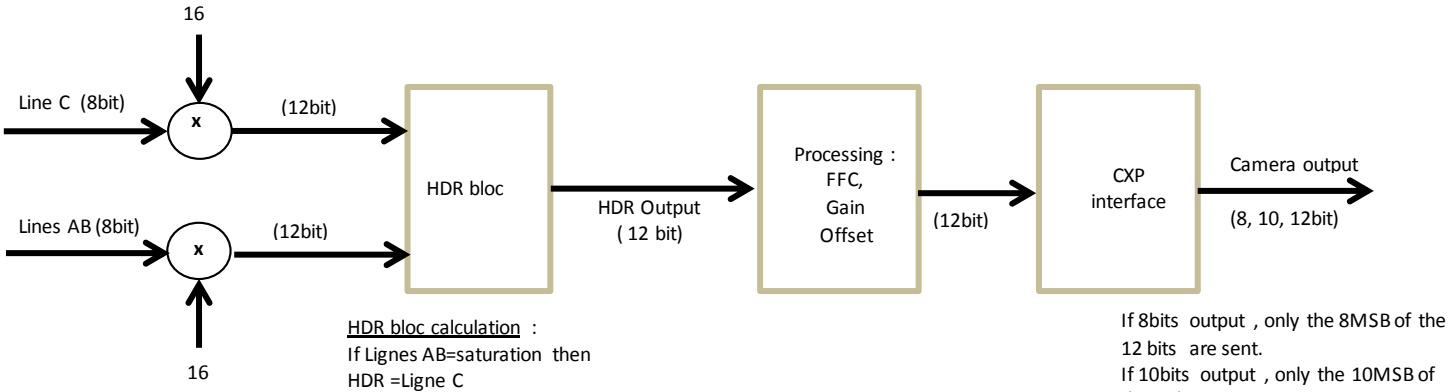
Label	Min	Unit
T_{pix}	2.7	µs
T_x	1.62	µs
T_h	0,120	µs
T_{ht}	T_{pix}	µsec
T_d	0.7	µs



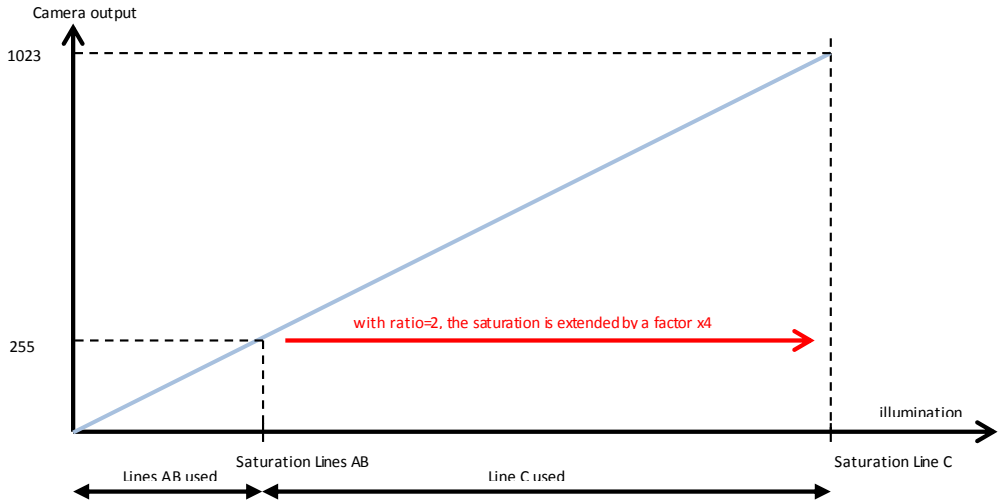
Appendix C. HDR Modes

C.1 HDR Block : HDR Single Line

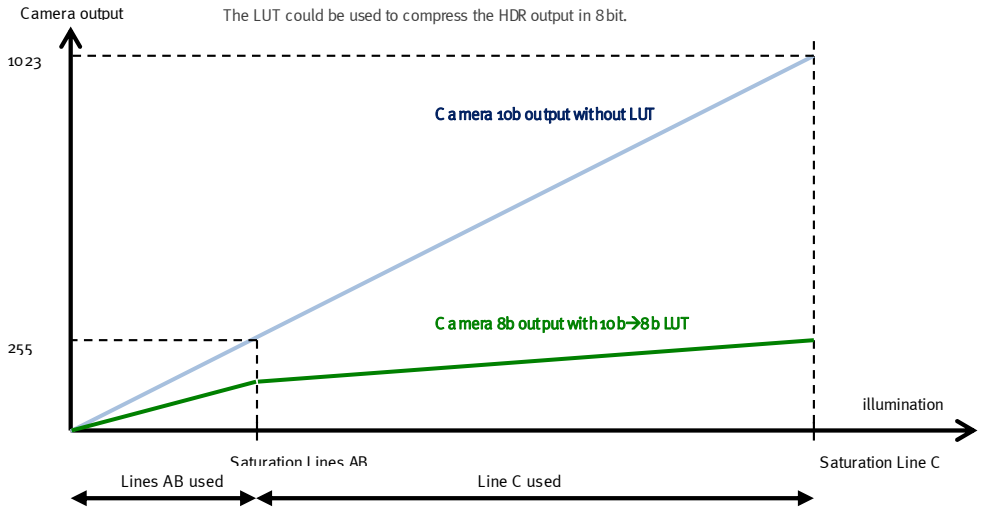
With the HDR Single Line Mode, the "HDR" is calculated in the camera as following :



C.2 Example with Ratio 2 and 10bits output



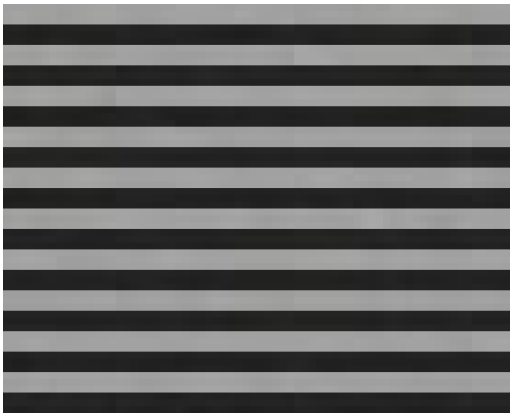
C.3 HDR With LUT 10bits => 8bits

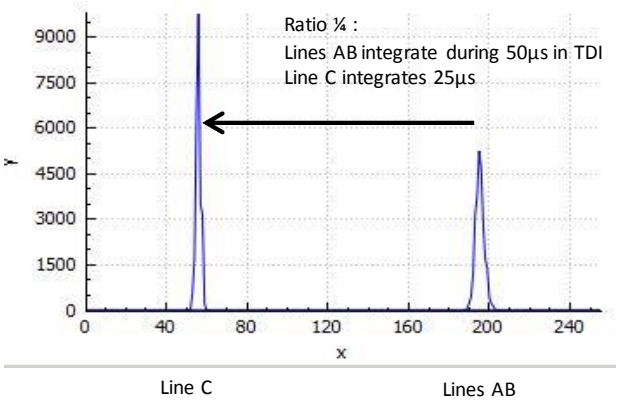


C.4 HDR Dual Line

Example of an HDR Dual Line output :

Trigger speed : 50µs Line period
Line C exposure set to 25us





Appendix D. Data Cables

- CXP cables and the separate lanes of a CXP-multi-cable shall be coaxial with a characteristic impedance of 75Ω ± 4 Ω. When a series connection of CXP-cables is considered, all of the BNC connectors used have to be of the 75Ω type, including any inline couplers.
- A CXP cable and the separate lanes of a CXP-multi-cable shall have a return loss better than or equal to :

Frequency Range	Return Loss
0-500MHz	-20dB
500MHz – 3.2GHz	-15dB

- The maximum length of a CoaXPress cable is the lowest figure from three different requirements: power supply voltage drop, high speed link requirements and low speed link requirements.
  - Power Supply Voltage Drop : A CXP cable and the separate lanes of a CXP multi-cable shall each have a total DC roundtrip resistance of less than 4.98Ω for each of the coax cables.
  - High Speed Link Requirement : A CXP cable and the separate lanes of a CXP-multi-cable that are specified for a given bit rate shall have an attenuation that is less or equal to the following attenuation at its corresponding frequency (example with Belden 1694A Cable) :

Bit Rate (Gbps)	Maximum Attenuation (dB)	@ Frequency (GHz)	Belden 1694A (m)
1.250	-21.2	0.625	130
2.500	-26	1.25	110
3.125	-26.8	1.5625	100
5.000	-20.9	2.5	60
6.250	-15.8	3.125	40

  - Low Speed Link Requirement : A CXP cable and the separate lanes of a CXP-multi-cable shall have a signal attenuation at 30 MHz of less than, or equal to, -4.74dB.
- Cable Current Capacity : A CXP cable and the separate lanes of a CXP-multi-cable shall each be designed to carry 1A in normal operation.
- A CXP-cable and the separate lanes of a CXP-multi-cable shall have attenuation versus frequency characteristic exhibiting cable-like behaviour over the frequency ranges as indicated in the table below. A series connection of cables shall also fulfil this requirement as if it is one cable including all of its connectors and inline couplers.

Cable Rating (Gbps)	Frequency Range	
	From	To
1.250	1	0.625
2.500	1	1.25
3.125	1	1.5625
5.000	1	2.5
6.250	-15.8	3.125

Appendix E. Lenses Compatibility

QIOPTICS (LINOS)				
	Nominal Magnification	**Magnification Range**	**M95 Focus tube Reference**	**Lens Reference Part number**
Inspec.x. L 5.6/105	0,33 X	0,25 – 0,45 X	2408-012-000-41	0703-085-000-20
Inspec.x. L 5.6/105	0,5 X	0,4 – 0,65 X	2408-012-000-41	0703-084-000-20
Inspec.x. L 5.6/105	0,87 X	0,6 – 0,9 X	2408-012-000-43	0703-083-000-20
Inspec.x. L 5.6/105	1 X	0,85 – 1,2 X	2408-012-000-43	0703-082-000-20
Inspec.x. L 4/105	3 X	2,8 – 3,3 X	2408-012-000-46	0703-104-000-20
Inspec.x. L 4/105	3,5 X	3,3 – 3,7 X	2408-012-000-44	0703-095-000-21
Inspec.x. L 3.5/105	5 X	4,8 – 5,2 X	2408-012-000-45	0703-102-000-20

SCHNEIDER KREUZNACH				
	Nominal Magnification	**Magnification Range**	**Working Distance (at nom. Mag.)**	**Reference Part number**
SR 5.6/120-0058	1 X	0,88 – 1,13 X	212 mm	1002647
SR 5.6/120-0059	0,75 X	0,63 – 0,88 X	252 mm	1002648
SR 5.6/120-0060	0,5 X	0,38 – 0,63 X	333 mm	1002650
SR 5.6/120-0061	0,33 X	0,26 – 0,38 X	453 mm	1004611
Accessories	V mount 25mm macro-extension tube		Necessary to combine the whole lens system	20179
	V mount to Leica adapter			20054
	Unifoc 76			13048
	Adapter M58x0.75 – M95x1			1062891
	Extension tube M95x1, 25mm		To be combined to reach the appropriate magnification	1062892
	Extension tube M95x1, 50mm			1062893
	Extension tube M95x1, 100mm			1062894

MYUTRON			
	Nominal Magnification	**Working Distance**	
XLS03-E	x0,3	477mm	M95 Custom Mount available Aperture (∞) : 4.7
XLS53-E	x0,5	324mm	
XLS75-E	x0,75	246mm	
XLS010-E	x1	197mm	
XLS014-E	x1,4	170mm	
XLS203-E	x2	146mm	

EDMUND OPTICS			
	Nominal Magnification	**Working Distance (at nom. Mag.)**	**Reference Part number**
TechSpec F4	1 X	151 mm	NT68-222
TechSpec F4	1,33 X	158,5 mm	NT68-223
TechSpec F4	2,0 X	129 mm	NT68-224
TechSpec F4	3,0 X	110 mm	NT68-225
Accessories	Large Format Tip/Tilt Bolt Pattern Adapter, 2X		NT69-235
	Large Format Focusing Module		NT69-240
	Large Format Adapter Set		NT69-241

NIKON			
Rayfact F4	0,05 X – 0,5 X	1820,4mm – 230,3mm	Rayfact ML90mm F4

Appendix F. Commands Summary

F.1 Device Control

Feature	CXP @	Size in bytes	Description	By default
DeviceVendorName	0x02000 **Boostrap**	32	Get camera vendor name as a string (including '\0')	"e2v"
DeviceModelName	0x02020 **Boostrap**	32	Get camera model name as a string (including '\0')	
DeviceFirmwareVersion	0x02090 **Boostrap**	32	Get camera synthetic firmware version (PKG version) as a string (including '\0')	"1.0.0"
DeviceVersion	0x02070 **Boostrap**	32	Get camera version as a string (hardware version) (including '\0')	
DeviceManufacturerInfo	0x02040 **Boostrap**	48	Get camera ID as a string (including '\0')	
DeviceUserID	0x020C0 **Boostrap**	16	Get device user identifier as a string (including '\0')	"camera identification for user purpose"
DeviceID	0x020B0 **Boostrap**	16	Read Serial Nb	
ElectronicBoardID	0x08000	32	Read Electronic Board ID	
ElectronicBoardTestStatus	0x08020	16	Read Electronic board status	
DeviceSFNCVersionMajor	Xml			1
DeviceSFNCVersionMinor	Xml			5
DeviceSFNCVersionSubMinor	Xml			0

F.2 Image Format

Feature	CXP @	Size in bytes	Description	By default
Width	0x07000	4	Set the Output ROI : From 8182 to 16384 by step of 64	
Height	0x07004	4	1	
AcquisitionMode	0x07008		**1:** Continuous	
AcquisitionStart	0x0700C		**0:** Start the acquisition	
AcquisitionStop	0x07010		**0:** Stop the acquisition	
PixelFormat	0x07014	4	**0x0101**: Mono8 **0x0102**: Mono10 **0x0103**: Mono12	0
SensorWidth	0x08200	4	Get sensor physical width.	Given by the sensor
SensorHeight	Xml			
WidthMax	Map on SensorWidth			Value of SensorWidth
HeightMax	Xml			

Feature	CXP @	Size in bytes	Description	By default
SensorMode	0x08204	4	**0**: Set sensor mode to DualLine "1S" **1**: sensor mode to MultiLine "2S" **2**: Set sensor mode to QuadriLine "4S" **3**: Set sensor mode to Binning MonoLine "1SB" **4**: Set sensor mode to Binning DualLine "2SB	1
MultiLineGain	0x08208	4	**0**: Set MultiLine gain to "x1" **1**: Set MultiLine gain to "x1/2" : not available if SensorMode = 0 ("1S" mode)	0
ReverseReading	0x08210	4	**0**: Set reverse reading to "disable" **1**: Set reverse reading to "enable"	0
TestImageSelector	0x08214	4	**0**:Set test (output FPGA) image pattern to "Off", processing chain activated **1**: Set test (output FPGA) image pattern to "GreyHorizontalRamp", processing chain disabled **2**: Set test (output FPGA) image pattern to "White pattern", processing chain disabled **3**: Set test (output FPGA) image pattern to "gray pattern", processing chain disabled **4**: Set test (output FPGA) image pattern to "Black pattern", processing chain disabled **5**: Set test (output FPGA) image pattern to "GreyVerticalRampMoving", processing chain disabled	0
InputSource	0x08218	4	**0**: Set signal source to CMOS sensor, processing chain activated	0
HdrMode	0x08230	4	0: "SingleLine_L_BottomOnly" 1: "SingleLine_L_TopOnly" 2: "SingleLine_HDR" 3: "DualLine_HDR"	2
HdrRatio	0x08234	4	0: Ratio= "Ratio1" 1: Ratio= "Ratio 2" 2: Ratio= "Ratio 4" 3: Ratio= "Ratio 8"	1
HdrExposureMode	0x08238	4	0: "Auto" 1: "Programmed"	0
HdrExposure	0x0823C	4	Programmed Exposure value: x20 ns Range: [0 – 255]	10

F.3 Synchro and Acquisition modes (@0x8400 => 0x85FF)

Feature	CXP @	Size in bytes	Description	By default
LinePeriod	0x08400	4	Set line period, from from 1 (0,1µs) to 65535 (6553,5µs), step 1 (0,1µs)	500
LinePeriodMin	0x08404	4	Get current line period min (0..65535 step 0,1µs)	Depends on Sensor mode
AcquisitionLineRate	Xml		= 1 / LinePeriod en Hertz	
ExposureTime	0x08408	4	Set exposure time, from 1 (0,1µs) to 65535 (6553,5µs), step 1 (0,1µs)	500
TriggerPreset	0x0840C	4	**0**: Set trigger preset mode to Free run timed mode, with exposure time and line period programmable d **1**: Set trigger preset mode to Triggered mode with exposure time settings **2**: Set trigger preset mode to Triggered mode with maximum exposure time **3**: Set trigger preset mode to Triggered mode with exposure time controlled by one signal **4**: Set trigger preset mode to Triggered mode with exposure time controlled by two signals **5**: Set trigger preset mode to Freerun mode, with max exposure time and programmable line period	5

F.4 GenICam Trigger

Feature Name	CXP @	Size bytes	Bit field	Description	By default
ExposureMode	0x08414	4	[31-30]	Operation mode for the exposure control: **0**: Off **1**: Timed **2**: TriggerWidth **3**: TriggerControlled	Timed
TriggerSelector	Not a register			Select the trigger to control - ExposureStart, - ExposureEnd, - ExposureActive	ExposureStart
TriggerSelector = ExposureActive					
TriggerMode	0x08420	4	[31]	Specifies the operation mode of the trigger for the acquisition : **0**: Off **1**: On	Off
TriggerSource			[30-26]	Specifies the source for the trigger : **0**:Software **1**: Line0 **2**: Line1 **3**: Line2 **4**: TimerStart1 **5**: TimerStart2 **6**: TimerEnd1 **7**: TimerEnd2 **8**: CounterStart1 **9**: CounterStart2 **10**: CounterEnd1 **11**: CounterEnd2 **17**: Line0 OR line1 **18**: Line0 AND Line1 **19**: RescalerLine	Software
TriggerActivation			[25-23]	Specifies the activation mode of the trigger : **0**: RisingEdge **1**: FallingEdge **2**: AnyEdge, **3**: LevelHigh **4**: LevelLow	RisingEdge
Reserved			[22-21]	Set to 0	
TriggerDelayAbs			[20-16]	Specifies the absolute delay in µs to apply after the trigger reception before effectively activating it (0,31/30MHz,step 1/30MHz µs)	
Reserved			[15-0]	Set to 0	
TriggerSoftware	0x08424	4		Generate a software trigger to start the acquisition when trigger mode is active and trigger source is software	
TriggerSelector = ExposureEnd					
TriggerMode, …	0x08430	4		Same as above	
TriggerSoftware	0x08434	4			

Feature Name	CXP @	Size bytes	Bit field	Description	By default
TriggerSelector = ExposureStart					
TriggerMode, …	0x08440	4		Same as above	
TriggerSoftware	0x08444	4			

F.5 Scan Direction

Feature	CXP @	Size in bytes	Description	By default
ScanDirectionMode	0x0820C	4	**0**: Set scan direction to "forward" **1**: Set scan direction to "reverse" **2**: Set scan direction to "Externally controlled direction via CC3 Camera Link (CC3=0 forward, CC3=1 reverse)"	0
ExternalLine	0x08570	4	**0**: Line0 **1**: Line1	0

F.6 Digital IO Control

Feature Name	CXP @	Size bytes	Bit field	Description	By default
LineStatusAll	0x08460	4		Return the current status of all lines (bit0 for Line0, bit1 for Line1, bit2 for Line2)	
LineSelector	Not a register			Select which physical line of the external device connector to configure {Line0, Line1, Line2 }	Line0
LineSelector = Line0					
LineMode	0x08470	4	[31]	Define the physical line as input {Input} **0**: Input **1**: Output	Input
LineInverter			[30]	Define the signal inversion: **0**: False **1**: True	False
LineDebounceFilter			[29]	Activate debounce filter {True, False}	False
LineStatus			[28]	Return the current status of the selected : **0**: False **1**: True	
LineFormat			[25-24]	Select the electrical format of the selected line (line0 or line1): **0**: TTL **1**: LVDS **2**: RS422	TTL
					Off
LineSelector = Line1					
LineMode	0x08480			Same as above	
LineInverter				Same as above	
LineDebounceFilter				Same as above	
LineStatus				Same as above	

Feature Name	CXP @	Size bytes	Bit field	Description	By default
LineFormat				Same as above	
LineSelector = Line2					
LineMode	0x08490			Same as above	
LineInverter				Same as above	
LineDebounceFilter				Same as above	
LineStatus				Same as above	
LineFormat				Same as above	
Line2 Edge Mode	0x08494			**0**: NormalMode **1**: RisingEdge **2**: DualEdge	

F.7 Counters

Feature Name	CXP @	Size bytes	Bit field	Description	By default
CounterSelector	Not a register			Select which counter to configure {Counter1, Counter2}	Counter1
CounterSelector = Counter1					
CounterTriggerSource	0x084B0	4	[31-27]	Select the signal that start (reset) the counter: **0**: Off **9**: ExposureStart **10**: ExposureEnd **11**: Line0 **12**: Line1 **13**: Line2 **16**: Counter1End **17**: Counter2End **18**: Timer1End **19**: Timer2End	
CounterTriggerActivation			[26-24]	Select the type of activation for the trigger to start (reset) the counter : **0**: RisingEdge **1**: FallingEdge **2**: AnyEdge, **3**: LevelHigh **4**: LevelLow	RisingEdge
CounterEventSource			[23-19]	Select the event that will be the source to increment the counter : **0**: Off **9**: ExposureStart **10**: ExposureEnd **11**: Line0 **12**: Line1 **13**: Line2 **16**: Counter1End **17**: Counter2End **18**: Timer1End **19**: Timer2End **20**: TimeStampTick **21**: MissedTrigger	Off

Feature Name	CXP @	Size bytes	Bit field	Description	By default
CounterEventActivation			[18-16]	Select the type of activation for the event that increment the counter : **0**: RisingEdge **1**: FallingEdge **2**: AnyEdge, **3**: LevelHigh **4**: LevelLow	RisingEdge
CounterStatus			[15-13]	Get counter status : **0**: CounterIdle **1**: CounterTriggerWait **2**: CounterActive, **3**: CounterCompleted **4**: CounterOverflow	
CounterDuration	0x084B4	4	[31-0]	Set the counter duration (or number of events) before CounterEnd event is generated	100
CounterReset	0x084B8	4		Reset the selected counter	
CounterValue	0x084BC	4	[31-0]	Read the current value of the selected counter	
CounterValueAtReset	0x084C0	4	[31-0]	Read the value of the selected counter, when the counter was reset by a trigger or by an explicit CounterReset.	
CounterResetSource	0x084C4	4	[31-27]	Select the signal that reset the counter: **0**: Off **1**: Software **2**: Line0, **3**: Line1 **4**: Line2	
CounterResetActivation			[26-24]	Select the type of activation for the counter reset source : **0**: RisingEdge **1**: FallingEdge **2**: AnyEdge, **3**: LevelHigh **4**: LevelLow	RisingEdge
CounterSelector = Counter2					
CounterTriggerSource	0x084D0	4		Same as above	
CounterTriggerActivation				Same as above	
CounterEventSource				Same as above	
CounterEventActivation				Same as above	
CounterStatus				Same as above	
CounterDuration	0x084D4	4		Same as above	
CounterReset	0x084D8	4		Same as above	
CounterValue	0x084DC	4		Same as above	
CounterValueAtReset	0x084E0	4		Same as above	
CounterResetSource	0x084E4	4		Same as above	
CounterResetActivation				Same as above	

F.8 Timers

Feature Name	CXP @	Size bytes	Bit field	Description	By default
TimerSelector	Not a register			Select which timer to configure {Timer1, Timer2}	Timer1
TimerSelector = Timer1					
TimerTriggerSource	0x08500	4	[31-27]	Select which internal signal will trigger the timer: **0**: Off **9**: ExposureStart **10**: ExposureEnd **11**: Line0 **12**: Line1 **13**: Line2 **16**: Counter1End **17**: Counter2End **18**: Timer1End **19**: Timer2End	Off
TimerTriggerActivation			[26-24]	Select the type of signal that will trig the timer: **0**: RisingEdge **1**: FallingEdge **2**: AnyEdge, **3**: LevelHigh **4**: LevelLow	RisingEdge
TimerDelay			[23-19]	Set the delay in µs from the TimerTrigger to the actual Timer pulse output ((0,31/30MHz, step 1/30MHz)	0
TimerStatus			[18-17]	Get counter status **0**: TimerIdle **1**: TimerTriggerWait **2**: TimerActive, **3**: TimerCompleted	
TimerDuration	0x08504	4	[31-0]	Set the length of the ouput pulse in µs (0,6553.5, step 0.1)	100
TimerValue	0x08508	4	[31-0]	Return the actual value of the selected timer (0,65535/30MHz, step 1/30MHz)	
TimerSelector = Timer2					
TimerTriggerSource	0x08510	4		Same as above	
TimerTriggerActivation				Same as above	
TimerDuration	0x08514	4		Same as above	
TimerDelay				Same as above	
TimerValue	0x08518	4		Same as above	

F.9 Rescaler

Feature Name	CXP @	Size bytes	Bit field	Description	By default
TriggerRescalerSource	0x08540	4	[31-30]	Rescaler Source 00: line0 selected for rescaler 01: line1 selected for rescaler 10: line2 selected for rescaler 11: Bypassed	
TriggerRescalerMultplier			[29-18]	multiplier factor for rescaler function Rescaler will create "mult" pulse between input trig	
TriggerRescalerDivider			[17-6]	div factor for rescaler function Rescaler will take 1 pulse each "div" pulse	
TriggerRescalerGranularity			[5-4]	0: 1 *20 = 20 ns 1: 4 *20 = 80 ns 2: 16 *20 = 320 ns 3: 256 *20 = 5120 ns	
TriggerRescalerAverage			[3-1]	average trigger delay computed with: 0: 1 previous trigger delay 1: 2 previous trigger delay 2: 4 previous trigger delay 3: 8 previous trigger delay 4: 16 previous trigger delay 5: 32 previous trigger delay 6: 64 previous trigger delay 7: 128 previous trigger delay	
TriggerRescalerCountInt	0x08544		[31-16]	count_int overflow	
TriggerRescalerCountIntOverflow			[15]	count_int counter of rescaler bloc count between 2 input trig	

F.10 Gain & Offset

Feature	CXP @	Size in bytes	Description	By default
GainAbs GainSelector= AnalogAll	0x08600	4	Set pre amplifier gain to: **0**: (-12dB) **1**: (-6dB) **2**: (0dB) (analog gain) Change balances and compensation	0
GainAbs GainSelector= gainAll	0x08604	4	Set gain from 0dB(0) to +8 dB (6193)	0
Gain Abs GainSelector=DigitalAll	0x08608	4	Set contrast expansion digital gain from 0 (0 dB) to 255 (+14 dB), step 1 (TBD dB)	0
BlackLevelRaw BlackLevelSelector=All	0x0860C	4	Set common black from -4096 to 4095, step 1	0
GainAbs GainSelector=QuarterGain<j>	0x08610 to 0x0861C	4 * 4	tap<j> digital gain from -128 to 127 by step 1 (0.0021dB). Dynamically updated on AnalogAll gain changes	0
Quarter Gain enable	0x08620	4	Enable the QuarterGain<j>	0

Feature	CXP @	Size in bytes	Description	By default
ROIGainR	0x08624	4	Set the value of the gain for the define ROI Value from 0 to 1024 (0 to 6dB) Not readable (one shot function)	0
ROIGainR	0x08628	4	Defines the ROI for ROI Gain an applies it : XXXX: start ROI (from 0 to 3FFF in hexa) YYYY: Stop ROI (from 0 to 3FFF in hexa) Parameter : "XXXXYYYY" Not readable (one shot function)	0

F.11 Flat Field Correction

Feature	CXP @	Size in bytes	Description	By default
FFCEnable	0x08800	4	**0**: Disable Flat Field Correction ("False") - In user/integrator mode : the factory FFC bank is written into the FPGA and the FFC stays enabled **1**: Enable Flat Field Correction ("True")	0
FPNReset	0x08804	4	**0**: Reset FPN coefficients	
PRNUReset	0x08808	4	**0**: Reset PRNU coefficients	
FPNValueAll	0x10000	32K	Memory containing FPN Format: 9bits signed coded on 16bits each Value S9.1 => -256..+255.5 step ½ Size=CCDSize*2	
FPNValueSize	Xml	2	Integer providing FPN value size in byte	
PRNUValueAll	0x20000	32K	Memory containing PRNU Format: 12bits unsigned coded on 16bits each value : U.2.12 => 0-4095 : (1+Value/1024) => x1..x4.999 by step of 1/1024 Size=CCDSize*2	
PRNUValueSize	Xml	2	Integer providing PRNU value size in byte	
FFCCalibrationCtrl	0x0880C	4	FFC calibration - In Read Mode: **0** = finished **1** = running - In Write Mode: **0** = Abort PRNU calibration by setting it to "Off" (no effect if already stopped) **1** = Launch PRNU calibration by setting it to "Once" (no effect if already launched)	0
FPNCalibrationCtrl	0x08810	4	FPN calibration - In Read Mode: **0** = finished **1** = running - In Write Mode: **0** = Abort FPN calibration by setting it to "Off" (no effect if already stopped) **1** = Launch FPN calibration by setting it to "Once" (no effect if already launched)	0

Feature	CXP @	Size in bytes	Description	By default
FFCAdjust	0x08814	4	**0**: Disable ffc adjust **1**: Enable ffc adjust	0
FFCAutoTargetLevel	0x08818	4	Set FFC target adjust level, from 0 to 4095, step 1	3000
FFCGainAdjust	0x0881C	4	FFC Gain Adjust	
LowFrequencyFilterWidth	0x8820	4	Configure windows (width) around the pixel (+/- val) 0 : filter is disable 1-255 : nb pixels around the pixel to filter	0

F.12 LUT

Feature	CXP @	Size in bytes	Description	By default
LUTEnable	0x08A00	4	**0**: Disable LUT ("False") **1**: Enable LUT ("True")	0
LUTValueAll	0x30000	8K	Memory containing LUT on 12 bits Size=2^12 * 2	
LUTValueSize	Xml	2	Integer providing LUT value size in byte	

F.13 Save and restore User Configurations

Feature	CXP @	Size in bytes	Description	By default
UserSetLoad	0x08C00	4	Restore current UserSet from UserSet bank number <val>, from 0 to 5; <val> comes from UserSetSelector **0**: Factory Bank **1,2,3,4**: User Bank **5**: Integrator Bank	0
UserSetSave	0x08C04	4	Save current UserSet to UserSet bank number <val>, from 1 to 5; <val> comes from UserSetSelector **1,2,3,4**: User Bank **5**: Integrator Bank (Not available in User Mode)	
UserSetControl	Xml		User bank selector	
RestoreLUTFromBank	0x08C08	4	Restore current LUT from LUT bank number <val>, from 1 to 4; <val> comes from LUTSetSelector **1,2,3,4**: User Bank	1
SaveLUTToBank	0x08C0C	4	Save current LUT to LUT bank number <val>, from 1 to 4; <val> comes from LUTSetSelector **1,2,3,4**: User Bank	
LUTSetSelector	Xml		LUT bank selector	
RestoreFFCFromBank	0x08C10	4	Restore current FFC (including FPN and FFCGain) from FFC bank number <val>, from 1 to 8; <val> comes from FFC SetSelector **1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8**: User Banks	1
SaveFFCToBank	0x08C14	4	Save current FFC (including FPN and FFCGain) to FFC bank number <val>, from 1 to 8; <val> comes from FFC SetSelector **1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8**: User Banks	
FFCSetSelector	Xml		FFC bank selector	

F.14 Camera Status

Feature	CXP @	Size in bytes	Description	By default
PrivilegeLevel	0x08E00	4	Get camera running privilege level - In Read Mode: **0** = Privilege Factory **1** = Privilege Advanced User **2** = Privilege User - In Write Mode: **1** = Lock camera o "Advanced User" **2** = Lock camera to "User" **other values** = Unlock camera privilege depending on <val> (min=256; max=2^{32}-1)	NA
DeviceTemperature	0x08E04	4	Read Main board internal temperature (format signed Q10.2 = signed 8 bits, plus 2 bits below comma. Value from -512 to +511) in °C	
DeviceTemperatureSelector	Xml		Device Temperature selector	
Standby	0x08E08	4	**0** :Disable standby mode ("False") **1** :Enable standby mode ("True"), no more video available but save power and temperature	0
StatusWaitForTrigger	0x08E0C	4	Bit 0: true if camera waits for a trigger during more than 1s	
Status trigger too fast			Bit 1: true if camera trigger is too fast	
StatusSensorConnexion			Bit 2: true if sensor pattern checking has failed	
Status3V7			Bit 3: true if 3V7 failure	
Status3V3			Bit 4: true if 3V3 failure	
Status1V0			Bit 5: true if 1V0 failure	
Status1V8			Bit 6: true if 1V8 failure	
Status1V8ANA			Bit 7: true if 1V8ANA failure	
StatusWarningOverflow			Bit 8: true if a an overflow occurs during FFC calibration or Tap balance (available only for integrator/user mode)	
StatusWarningUnderflow			Bit 9: true if a an underflow occurs during FFC calibration or Tap balance (available only for integrator/user mode)	
Status2V5			Bit 10: true if 2V5 failure	
CC3 Scrolling direction			Bit 11: 0 : forward, 1: reverse	
StatusErrorHardware			Bit 16 : true if hardware error detected	

F.15 Line Profile Average

Feature	CXP @	Size in bytes	Description	By default
LineAverageProfile	0x09000	4	Camera running privilege level - In Read Mode: **0** = finished **1** = running - In Write Mode: **0** = Abort the Line Average Profile **1** = Run the Line Average Profile	0
PixelAccessLineNumer	0x09004	4	Set the number of line to accumulate - <val>: 1,256,512,1024	1
PixelValueAll	0x40000	32K	Pixel Values Size=SensorWidth * 2	
PixelRoiStart	0x09008	4	Roi start for pixel statistic computing (0 to SensorWidth -1-1)	0
PixelRoiWidth	0x0900C	4	Roi width for pixel statistic computing (1 to SensorWidth)	SensorWidth
PixelROIMean	0x09010	4	Get ROI Mean (format U12.4)	0
PixelROIStandardDeviation	0x09014	4	Get ROI Stand deviation (format U12.4)	0
PixelROIMin	0x09018	4	Get ROI Min (format U12.4)	0
PixelROIMax	0x0901C	4	Get ROI Max (format U12.4)	0

Appendix G. Revision History

Manual Revision	Comments / Details	Firmware version
Rev A	First release	1.0.0
Rev B	Documentation Template Rescaler / Average Trigger for Line 2	1.0.3