User's Manual

Line Scan Camera

Type : XCM8060/8040/6040SA

CAMERA Link

NIPPON ELECTRO-SENSORY DEVICES CORPORATION

For the customers in U.S.A.

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

Introduction

Thank you for purchasing NED's XCM80 Line Scan Camera. We hope that you will continue to patronize NED products in the future.

For safety use

- For your protection, please read these safety instructions completely before operating the product and keep this manual for future reference.
- The following symbols appear next to important information regarding safe product handling.

 Warning	If product is not handled properly, this may result in serious injury or possible death.
 Caution	If product is not handled properly, this may result in physical injury or cause property damage.

Safety precaution

 Warning

- Never disassemble or modify this product, unless otherwise specified to do so in this manual.
- Avoid handling this product while hands are wet. Do not touch any of the connection cable pins or other metallic components.
- Do not operate this product in an environment that is exposed to rain or other forms of precipitation, hazardous gases or chemicals.
- If product is not to be used for an extended period of time, as a safety precaution, always unplug the connection cable from the camera unit.
- If product installation or inspection must be executed at overhead locations, take necessary measures to prevent the camera unit and its components from accidentally falling to the ground.
- If smoke, abnormal odor or strange noise is emitted from the camera unit, turn OFF power. Then, unplug the cable from the camera unit.
- This product is not intended for use in a system configuration built for critical applications.

Instructions before use

- Operate this product only under the recommended temperature environment.
- Use only the specified power source and voltage rating.
- Do not drop this product. Avoid exposure to strong impact and vibrations.
- Install the camera unit in an environment that is well-ventilated. This is to prevent the inside of the camera from overheating.
- If camera must be installed in an environment containing dust or other particles, take required measures to protect the camera unit from dust adhesion.
- Do not unplug the cable while power is being supplied to the camera unit. To prevent product damage, always shut down the power supply before unplugging the power cable.
- When the surface of the camera window becomes dirty due to dust or grime, black smudges appear in the displayed image. Use an air blower to remove dust particles. Dip a cotton swab into ethanol alcohol and clean the camera window. Be careful not to scratch the glass.
- Use of non-infrared lighting such as daylight fluorescent lamp is recommended. If halogen lighting is employed, always install an infrared filter into your system configuration.
- For stabilized image capturing, turn ON the power supply and execute aging for ten to twenty minutes before actually using the camera unit.
- Do not share the power supply with motor units or other devices that generate noise interference.
- The signal ground (SG) and the frame ground (FG) are connected inside the camera unit. Design the system configuration so that a loop will not be formed by the ground potential differential.
- Do not disconnect camera while rewriting an embedded memory.
- When you change exposure mode that is set at NED factory, input control signal (CC1) from capture board.

Exclusion Clause

- Manufacturer assumes no responsibility for damages resulting from natural disasters, earthquakes, or acts executed by a third party. Warranty excludes any accidents resulting from improper handling or misuse of this product, whether intentional or not, and any camera operations conducted under abnormal conditions.
- Manufacturer assumes no responsibility for any incidental damages (loss of corporate profits, interruption of business, etc.) resulting form use or non-use of this product.
- Manufacturer assumes no responsibility for damages resulting from failure to follow the instructions and procedures indicated in this User's Manual.
- Manufacturer assumes no responsibility for any damages resulting from malfunctions caused by combined use of this product with other peripheral equipment.
- Manufacturer assumes no responsibility for damages resulting from malfunctions caused by non-authorized repair or modifications made to this product.

Table of Contents

1 Product Outline

1.1 Features

- Wide dynamic range (more than 106dB)
- High speed readout（240MH z）
- High resolution（8192pixels）
- On-chip AD conversion
- Easy control of gain / offset / video output (8/10bit) with a software outside the camera.
- Easy connection with a variety of frame grabber boards by adopting Camera Link output standards
- Single power source DC12V to 15 for operation
- Flat-field correction – minimizes lens vignetting, non-uniform lighting and sensor FPN and PRNU

1.2 Application

- Inspection for Transparent panels and PCBs
  - Wide dynamic range prevents the camera from the saturation caused by direct rays and specular reflection rays.
  - High speed inspection by high speed readout
  - High speed inspection by random access
- Inspection for high speed moving objects
- Flat panel display inspection
- Inspection for glass and sheet-like objects
- Printed circuit board inspection
- Application for Intelligent Transportation System
  - Wide dynamic range prevents the camera from the saturation caused by direct rays and specular reflection rays.
  - High speed inspection by high speed readout
  - High speed inspection by random access
- Outdoor surveillance camera

  Wide dynamic range prevents the camera from the saturation caused by direct rays and specular refection rays.

  High speed inspection by high speed readout

An example of Visual Inspection of PCBs is shown in Figure 1-1.

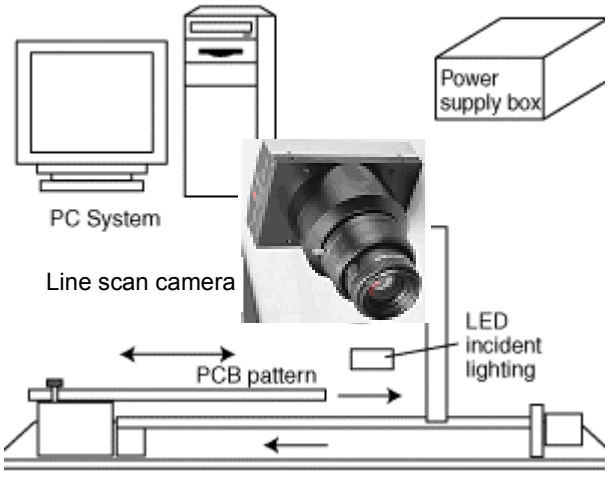


Figure 1-1 Visual Inspection of PCBs

Applicable Work

COB, BGA and MCM printed circuit boards

Performance

1. Maximum board size: 100mm×200mm
2. Resolution: 10μm
3. Inspection time: less than 30 seconds

Unit Configuration

1. Camera: Line scan camera
2. Controller: Dedicated software for PC system
3. Size: L930 x D500 x H500 (mm)

Applicable Fields

Inspection of patterns on film PCBs

1.3 Image Sensor

The camera adopts a CMOS sensor with the maximum data rate of 240MHz (8060SA)・160MHz(8040SA, 6040SA) to acquire high responsibility and superior quality images.

A pixel size is 7μmx7μm each.

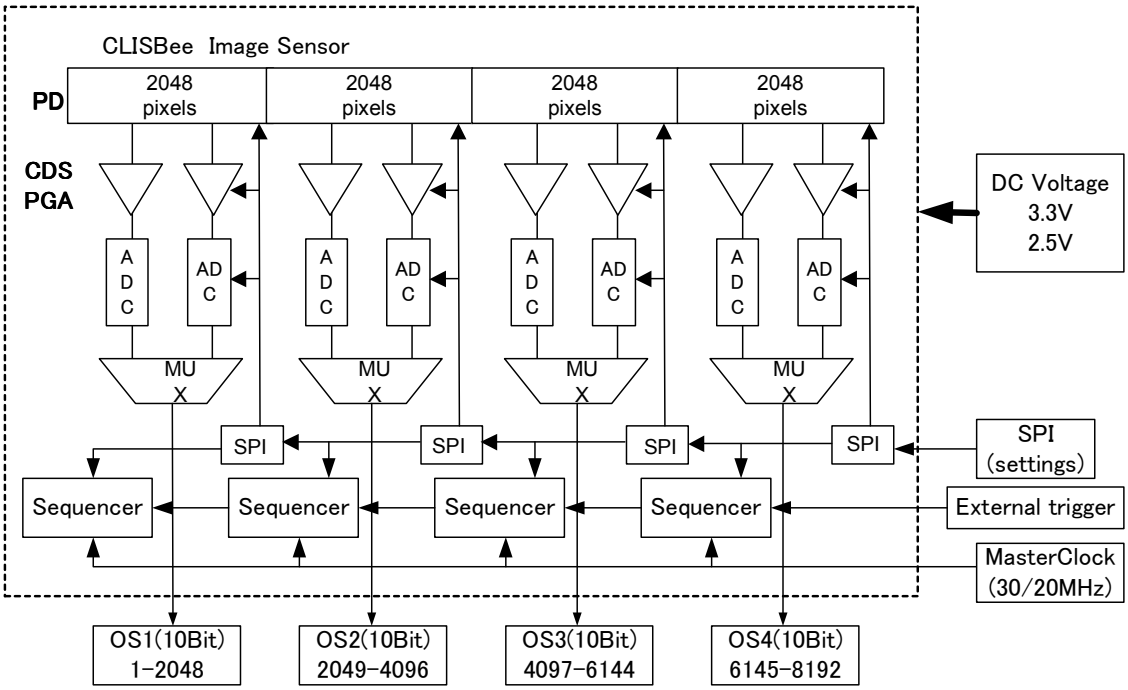
8060SA outputs 8192pixel data through 60MHz-4Tap,

8040SA outputs 8192pixel data through 40MHz-4Tap,

6040SA outputs 6144pixel data through 40MHz-4Tap.

The block diagrams of image sensors are shown in Figure 1-2.

XCM8060/8040SA



XCM6040SA

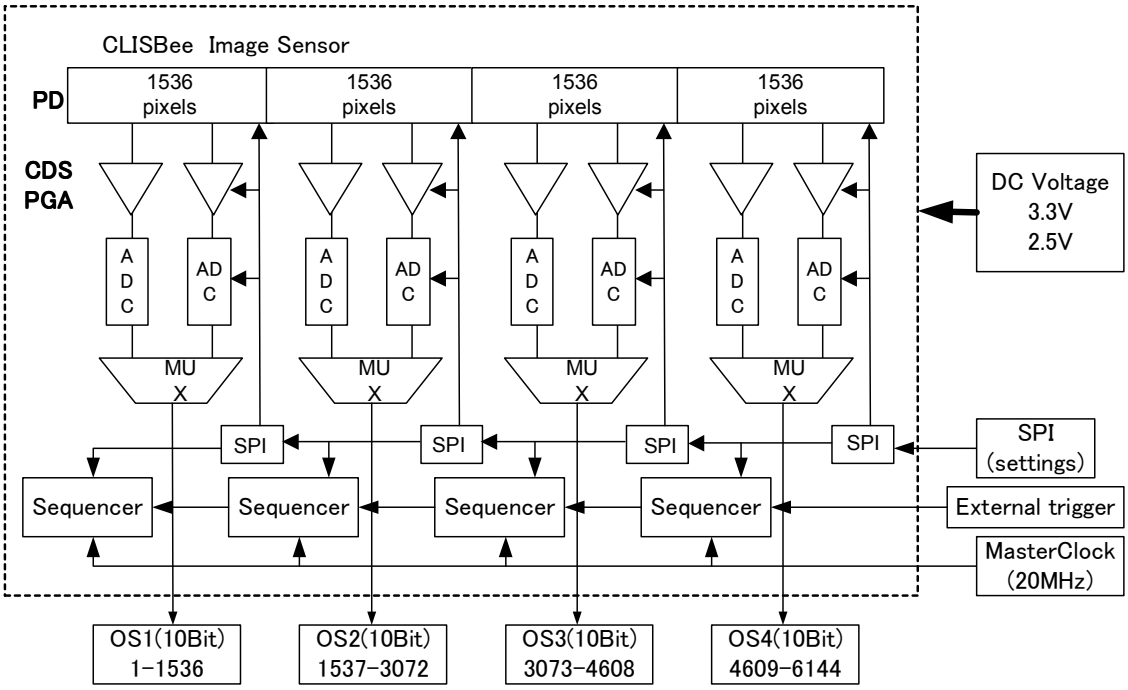


Figure 1-2 Block Diagrams of Image Sensors

1.4 Performance Specifications

The Performance Specifications are shown in Table 1-1. Unless otherwise specified, it shows the data when the camera works at a maximum scan rate.

Table 1-1 Performance Specifications

Items		Specifications	
		8060/8040SA	6040SA
Number of Pixels		8192	6144
Pixel Size H x V (μm)		7 x 7	
Sensor Length (mm)		57.344	43.008
Spectral Responsivity (nm)		400 -1000 (Peak : 625, See Figure 1-3)	
Data Rate (MHz)		240（60 x 4）: XCM8060SA 160（40 x 4）: XCM8040SA	160（40 x 4）
Maximum Scan Rate (μs) / [kHz]		35.73 / [27.99] : XCM8060SA 53.6 / [18.65] : XCM8040SA	40.2 / [24.88]
Saturation Exposure（lx･s）（typically)		0.071[Minimum Gain, Pixel Correction Initial Value, Daylight Fluorescent Light]	
Responsivity（typically）［Minimum Gain, Pixel Correction Initial Value, Daylight Fluorescent Light］ Visible Area（400～700nm）		70(V/[lx･s]） Analog 5V Conversion Sensitivity	
		120（V/[μJ/cm^2]）	
Gain Adjustable Range *Analog Amplifier +Digital		Analog Amplifier： x 1 to x 11.2（21 Steps） Digital： x 1 to x 2（512 Steps）	
Offset Adjustable Range *Digital		Digital：-15 to 15DN (16Steps) 8bit -60 to 60DN (16 Steps) 10bit	
FPN (Fixed Pattern Noise)		Typically 5DN (without correction, at minimum gain) 2DN (with correction, at minimum gain)	
PRNU (Photo Response Non Uniformity)		Typically 20DN (without correction, at minimum gain) 4DN (with correction, at minimum gain)	
Random Noise		Typically 20DN (peak value at minimum gain)	
Video output		Camera Link Medium Configuration (8 or10bit / 4tap)	
Control Input		CC1:External Trigger Signal, CC2-4:Not in use	
Connectors	Data/Controller	3M : MDR26[Camera Link] x 2	
	Power Supply	Hirose：HR10A (4Pin)	

Maximum Cable Length(m) *1)	10	
Lens Mount	M72 x 0.75 Screw	M72 x 0.75 Screw, or Nikon F Mount
Operating Temperature (˚C) No Condensation	0 to 40	
Power Supply Voltage (V)	DC12 to 15 [+/-5%]	
Consumption Current (mA) (typically)	500	
Size W x H x D (mm)	80 x 120 x 65	80 x120 x 65 (M72 x 0.75 Screw) 80 x120 x 79.7 (Nikon F Mount)
Mass (g) (Camera only)	Approx. 600	
Additional Function	1 Output Block Selection 2 Test Pattern Selection 3 Scan Direction Switching	

*1) Confirmed under the following conditions.

i Camera Link Cable :14B26-SZLB-A00-0LC by 3M (Full Configuration 10m)

ii Frame Grabber Board : Matrox : SOL 6M FC by Matrox (Solios : Medium Configuration compatible), or GRAPHIN :IPM-8531CL-M and IPM-8531CL-F

*2) DN : Digital Number (10bit : 0 -1023)

*3) This product is designed and manufactured in accordance with the following standards.

EN 55011:1998+A1:1999+A2:2002 Group 1 Class A

EN 61000-6-2:2005

FCC Part 15 Subpart B:2006 Class A

*4) Measurements were made at room temperature.

The spectral Responsivity is shown in Figure 1-3.

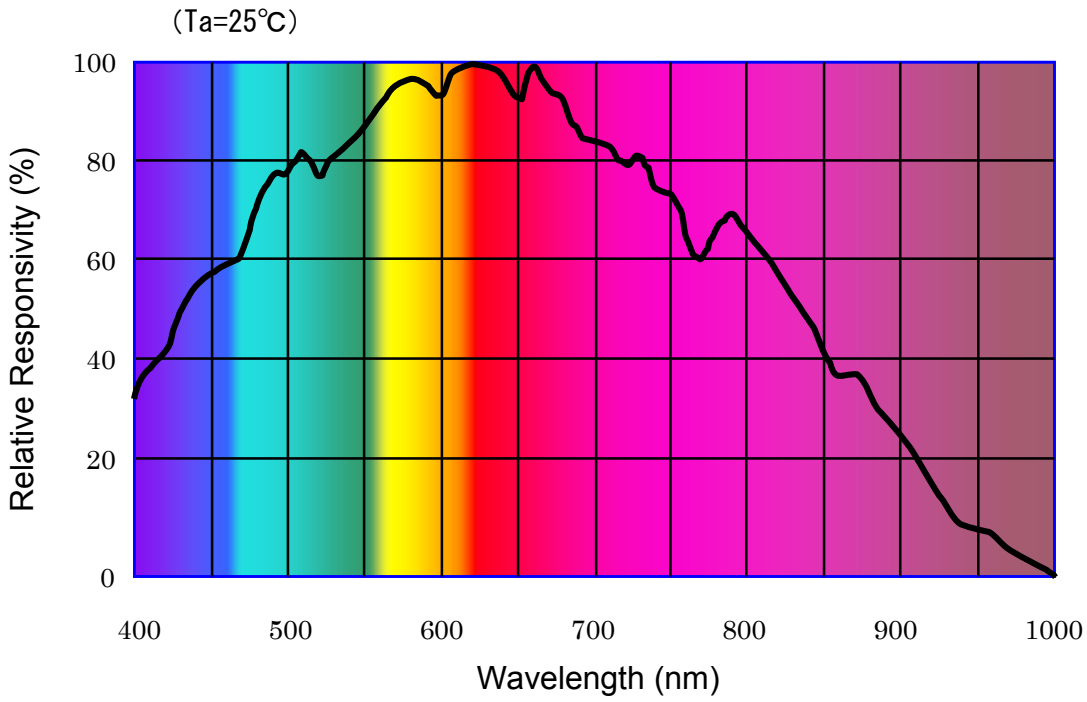


Figure 1-3 Spectral Responsivity

2 Camera Setting and Optical Interface

2.1 Setting Camera

Use the M4 screw holes or the screw hole for a tripod to set the camera. The optional mounting base (sold separately) is available.

2.2 Fixing Camera

- Use the M4 screw holes (4 places at front, 8 places at side) to set the camera.
- Or use the 1/4"-20UNC screw hole for a tripod (1 place at bottom).

◆ If using the front panel M4 mounting holes (6 places at front, 6 places at side), the screw length for fixing the camera at the front should be less than 8mm, and less than 6mm for the side.

◆ No X-, Y-axis orientation and tilt adjustment mechanism is available. Please prepare an adjustment mechanism as necessary.

The dimensions for 72 x 0.75 screw mount cameras are shown in Figure 2-1.

72x0.75 Screw Mount

Unit : mm

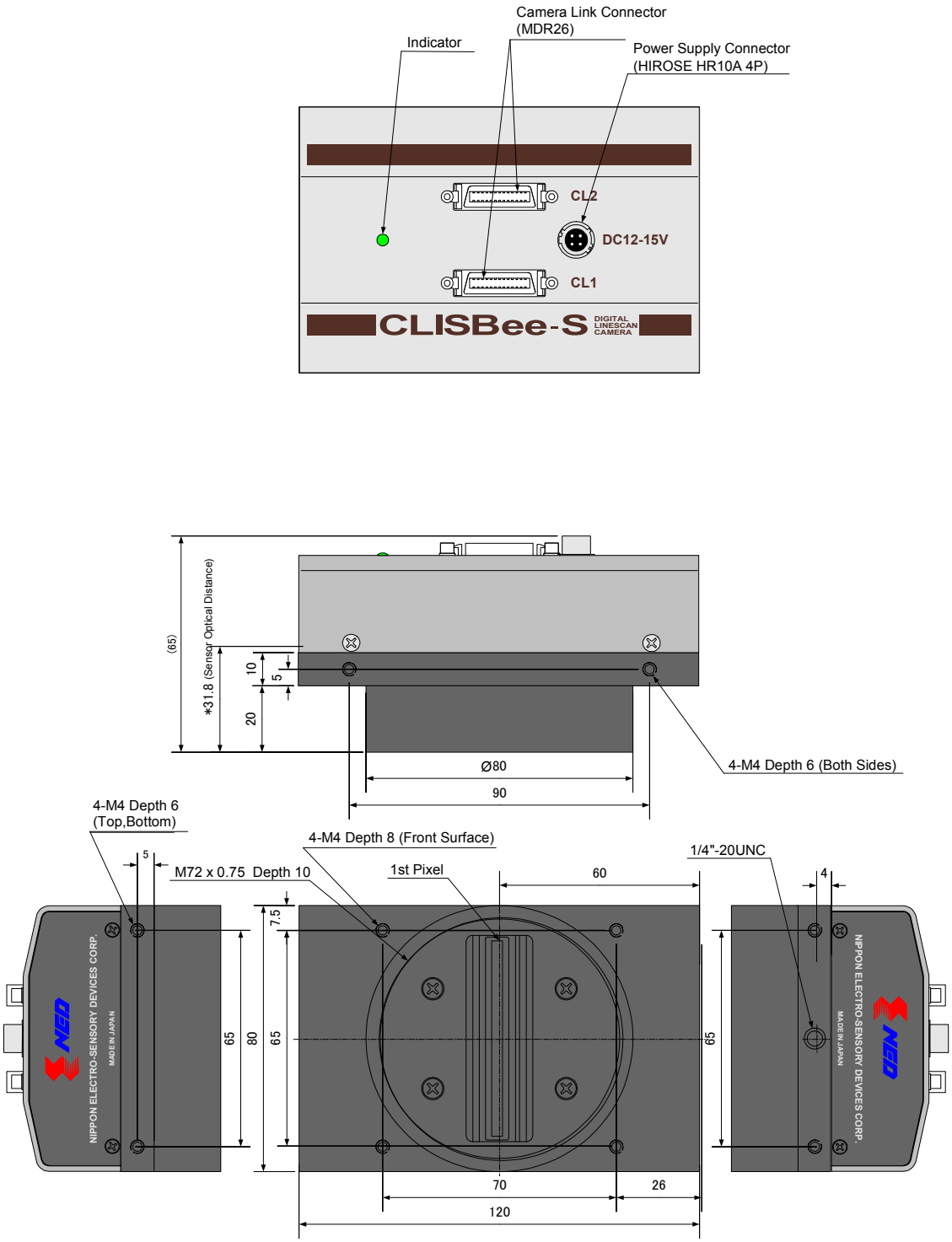


Figure 2-1 Dimensions (72x0.75 Screw Mount)

The dimensions for Nikon F mount cameras are shown in Figure 2-2.

Nikon F Mount

Unit : mm

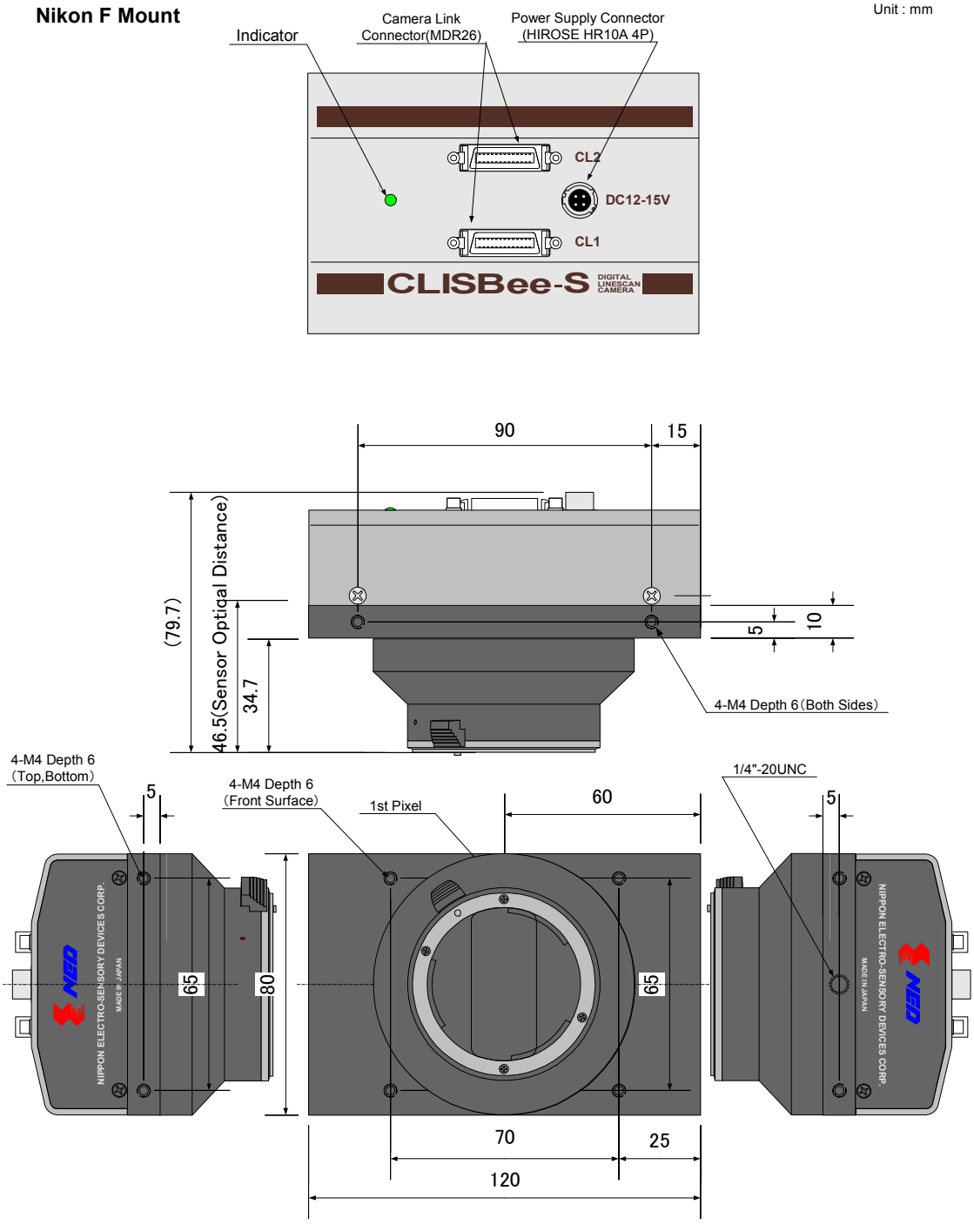


Figure 2-2 Dimensions (Nikon F Mount)

2.3 Optical Interface

Lens mounts depend on the type of cameras.
For 8060/8040SA, M72 × 0.75 screw mount is available.
For 6040SA, M72 × 0.75 screw mount or Nikon F mount is available.

The amount and wavelengths of light required to capture useful images depend on the intended use. Factors include the property, speed, spectral characteristics of objects being imaged, exposure time, light source characteristics, specifications of the acquisition system and so on.

The exposure amount (exposure time x light amount) is most important to get desirable images. Please determine the exposure amount after studying what is most important to your system.

Keep these guidelines in mind when setting up your light source:

- LED light sources are relatively inexpensive, provide a uniform field and longer life span compared to other light sources. However, they also require a camera with excellent sensitivity.
- Halogen light sources generally provide very little blue relative to infrared light (IR).
- Fiber-optic light distribution systems generally transmit very little blue relative to IR.
- Metal halide light sources are very bright but shorter life span compared to other light sources.

Generally speaking, the brighter light sources, the shorter life span.

CMOS image sensors are sensitive to infrared (IR) wavelengths of light. We recommend using such as daylight color fluorescent lamp that has little IR wavelengths of light. If you use a halogen light source, to prevent infrared from distorting the images you scan, use an IR cutoff filter that transmits visible wavelengths but does not transmit wavelengths over 750nm.

3 Hardware

3.1 Camera Connection

(1) Camera Link cables shall be used to connect the camera unit with the frame grabber board.

◆ Use two cables of the same length and the same manufacturer. If you use asymmetric Camera Link cables, connect the camera with the connector labeled as ”Camera side”.

(2) Connect with a power supply.

Use a power cable to connect the camera with the power source for the camera. Insert the plug end of the cable into the camera. Attach the opposite end (loose wires) to the power unit.

◆ Other than those above, a personal computer, a frame grabber board, a taking lens, a lens mount, a light source and an encoder are necessary, depending on the situation。

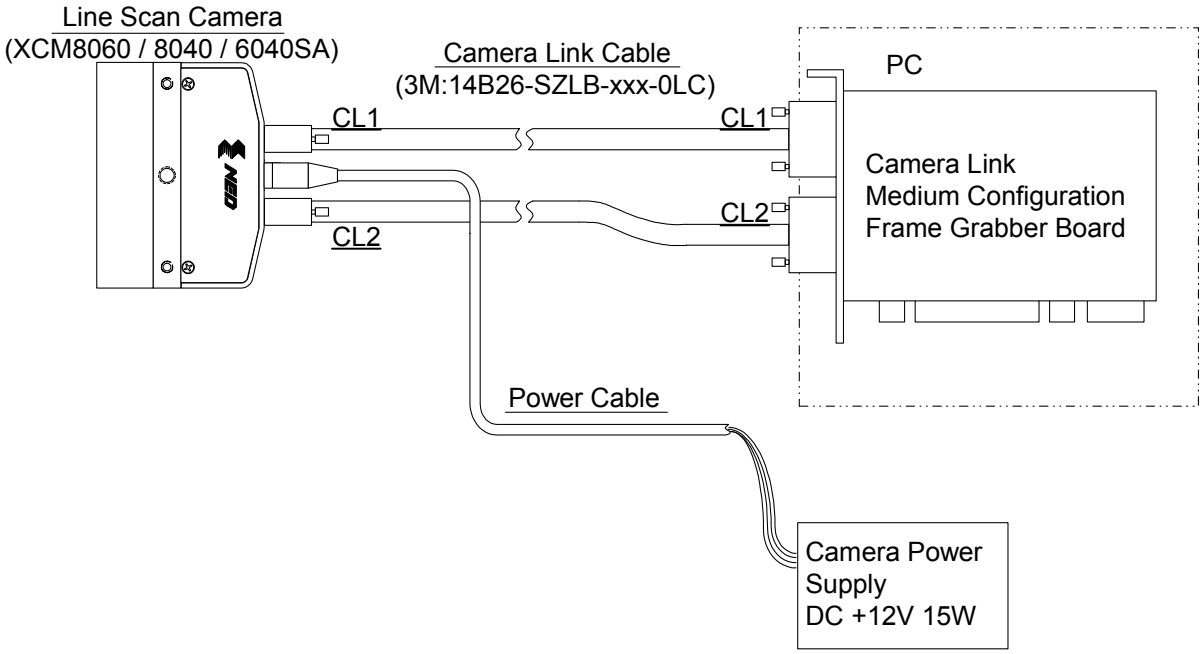


Figure 3-1 Connections between Camera and Frame Grabber Board and Power Supply

◆ There are two connectors available for the Camera Link Medium Configuration board. Always check the frame grabber board specifications before making connections.

3.2 Input / Output Connectors and Indicator

The layout of input /output connecters and an indicator are as follows.

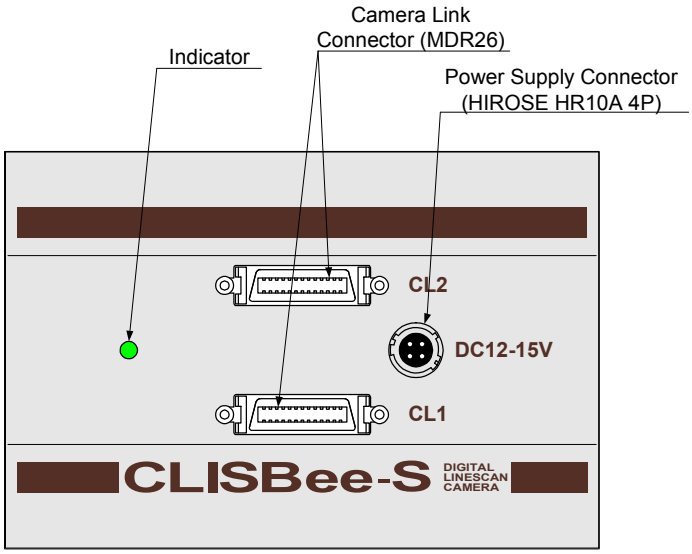


Figure 3-2 Input/Output Connectors and Indicator

3.3 Connectors·Pin Assignments·Cables

This camera adopts Medium Configuration of Camera Link interface standards. Figure 3-3 shows the interface for the camera and a typical implementation for the frame grabber interface.

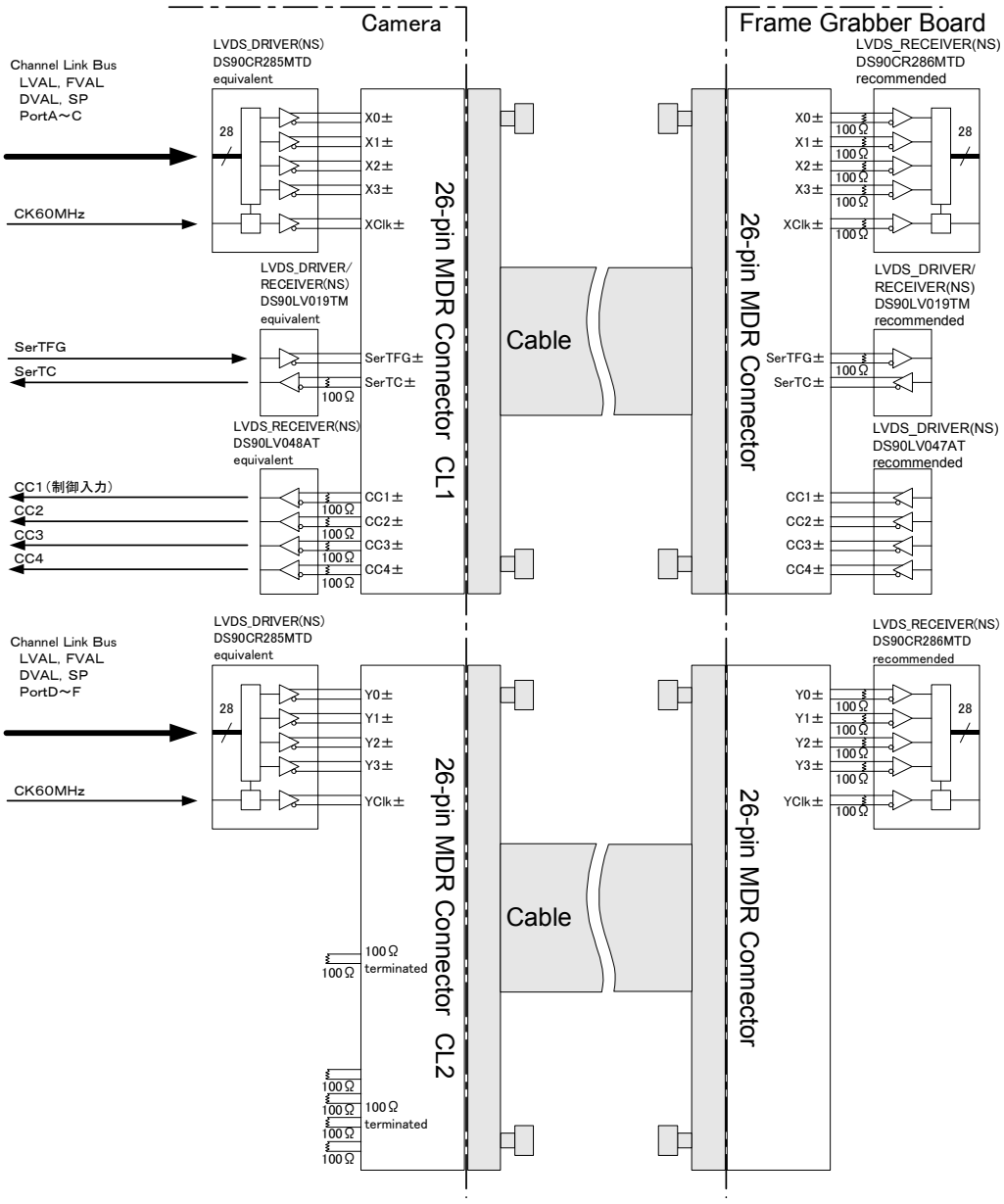


Figure 3-3 Camera / Frame Grabber Interface

- Set the LVDS, Channel Link receiver side to 100 ohm termination.
- With the driver side of LVDS, even if not used, do not make it open but set the logic to H or L.

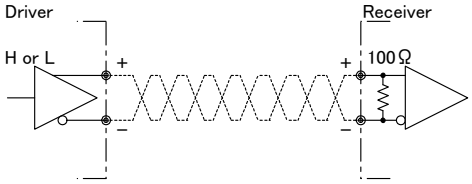


Figure 3-4 Circuit of LVDS

The camera has 26-pin MDR connectors for control signals of Camera Link, data signals and serial communications. The camera also has a 4-pin HIROSE connector for power supply.

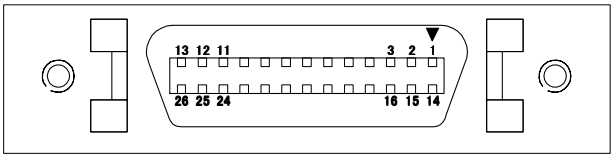


Figure 3-5 Camera Link Connector

- Half pitch (miniature half ribbon) shape
- Locking screw (UNC #4-40) type

Table 3-1 Camera Link Connector (26-pin MDR Connector) pin assignments

CL1 (Base Configuration)

No	NAME	No	NAME	I/O
1	Inner Shield	14	Inner Shield	
2	X0-	15	X0+	Out
3	X1-	16	X1+	Out
4	X2-	17	X2+	Out
5	Xclk-	18	Xclk+	Out
6	X3-	19	X3+	Out
7	SerTC+	20	SerTC-	In
8	SerTFG-	21	SerTFG+	Out
9	CC1-	22	CC1+	In
10	CC2+	23	CC2-	In
11	CC3-	24	CC3+	In
12	CC4+	25	CC4-	In
13	Inner Shield	26	Inner Shield	

CL2 (Medium Configuration)

No	NAME	No	NAME	I/O
1	Inner Shield	14	Inner Shield	
2	Y0-	15	Y0+	Out
3	Y1-	16	Y1+	Out
4	Y2-	17	Y2+	Out
5	Yclk-	18	Yclk+	Out
6	Y3-	19	Y3+	Out
7	100Ω terminated	20	100Ω terminated	
8	Open	21	Open	
9	100Ω terminated	22	100Ω terminated	
10	100Ω terminated	23	100Ω terminated	
11	100Ω terminated	24	100Ω terminated	
12	100Ω terminated	25	100Ω terminated	
13	Inner Shield	26	Inner Shield	

- Explanation of Signals

  Inner Shield : Shield cable (GND)
  X0+,X0-…X3+,X3- : Data output (Channel Link)
  Xclk+,Xclk- : Clock output for above data output synchronization (Channel Link)
  Y0+,Y0-…Y3+,Y3- : Data output (Channel Link)
  Yclk+,Yclk- : Clock output for above data output synchronization (Channel Link)
  SerTC+, SerTC- : Serial data input (LVDS)
  SerTFG+, SerTFG- : Serial data output (LVDS)
  CC1+,CC1- : External synchronous signal input (LVDS)
  CC2+,CC2- : Not in use (LVDS)
  CC3+,CC3- : Not in use (LVDS)
  CC4+,CC4- : Not in use (LVDS)

- Camera Link compatible cable

  3M :14B26 – SZLB – xxx - 0LC by or equivalent

◆ To avoid uncoupling of cable connectors during power on, make sure to clamp them with locking screws.

◆ Do not unplug the cable while power is being supplied to the camera.

The pin assignment of the power supply connector is shown in Figure 3-6 and Table 3-2.

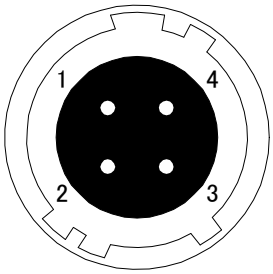


Figure 3-6 Power Supply Connector (HIROSE : HR10A - 7P- 4S)

- Round shape push-pull lock type

Table 3-2 Pin Assignment of Power Supply Connector

No	NAME	Color of Cable
1	12 -15V	White
2	12 -15V	Red
3	GND	Green
4	GND	Black

3.4 Power Supply

The camera requires a single power supply (DC+12 to +15V).

◆ When selecting a power source, choose one with extra capacity to allow for in-rush current. (15W or more recommended)

◆ Insert the cable plug securely until it locks into position. This is to prevent the connector from becoming loose during power transmission.

- Acceptable Cable (Acceptable plug): DGPS -10 (HIROSE : HR10A -7P - 4S)
- Power supply voltage: DC+12 -15V (+/-5%)
- Consumption Current (rated): DC+12V : 500mA

- LED lamp illuminates when +12V to +15V power is being supplied to the camera.

◆ If the lamp fails to illuminate even after power is supplied, turn OFF power immediately. Inspect wiring. Check the voltage and capacity of the supplied power source.

4 Camera Control

The camera can be controlled through the serial communication. Two methods can be used to change the camera's parameters. The first approach is to change parameters using CLISBeeCtrl (Camera control software). (See "8 CLISBeeCtrl".) Or you can also change the parameters directly from your application by using binary read/write commands to set values in the camera register.

The camera can be used without the serial interface after it has been set up correctly.

4.1 Flow of Camera Control

4.1.1 Command Overview

The serial interface uses a simple ASCII-based command.

- Communication begins when the computer sends control commands to the camera.
- The camera receives and interprets the computer commands and then executes control operation accordingly.
- Transmission ends when the camera returns the analyzed results of control commands to the computer.
- ◆ Always allow the previous transmission to end before starting the next transmission. (Only one command can be sent per transmission.)

4.1.2 Camera Receiving Message (PC Sending Command)

- Format 1 CMD CR
- Format 2 CMD□VAL1 CR
- Format 3 CMD□VAL1□VAL2 CR

CMD: Control text (3 Bytes) Use 3 lowercase letters only. No numerals allowed.
CR: Carriage Return (0x0D)
□: Space (0x20) or Comma (0x2C)
VAL: Setting value (decimal, maximum 5 digits)

<Example>

gax□0 CR

4.1.3 Camera Sending Message (PC Receiving Message)

- Format 1 >R CR >[SB] CR EOT
- Format 2 (for “sta” command) >OK CR >[MEM] CR >sta CR EOT

> : Results start text (0×3E)
R: Camera receive command analyzed results
[SB] : Camera receive command send back
[MEM] : Memory data readout value
CR: Separated text (0×0D)
EOT: Send command all text End text (0×04)

<Example>

>OK CR >gax 0 CR EOT

Table 4-1 Error Messages

Camera Response	Meaning
OK	Camera executed command
CMD ERR!	Command is not valid
CMD OVR ERR!	Command text line is too long
VAL ERR!	Parameter accepted was outside of specified
MEM ERR!	Memory error

4.1.4 Camera Control Commands

Table 4-2 shows the list of Camera Control Commands.

Table 4-2 List of Camera Control Commands

Control Item	CMD	VAL1	VAL2	Control Description
Analog Gain	gax	0 to 20		x1.00...x11.22(1.06dB/step) (cf. Table 4-3)
Digital Gain	gdx	0 to 511		x1...x2(x0.003906/step)
Digital Offset	odx	-15to15		-15...15(1DN/step at8bit)-60...60(4DN/step at10bit)
Exposure Mode	inm	0 /1/2		Free Run / Ext Edge / Ext Level
Programmable Exposure Time (Dividing, Counter)	int	0 to 11	61 to1023	32.5～117388.8 μs（8060） 48.8～1676083.2 μs（8040） 36.6～1257062.4 μs（6040） (Dividing=1/16, 1/32...to1/32768,Counter 61to1023)
Output Signal Setting 1	voa	0 /1	0to9	8bit /10bit、Output block selection
Output Signal Setting 2	voc	0 /1		Linear /log
Memory Initializing	rst			Reset to factory settings
Memory Load	rfd			Readout setup data in memory
Memory Save	sav			Store present setup data in memory
Test Pattern	tpn	0 /1		OFF/ON
Pixel Correction Data Save	wht			Store pixel correction data in memory
Pixel Correction Setting	shc	0/1/2	0 to1023	0:Correction OFF /1:Factory white correction /2:Arbitrary white correction, Correction level (10-bit)
Exposure-Readout Time	pad	0 to 50		0 - 81920μs
Operation Status Readout	sta			Returns the current camera settings.
Scanning Direction	rev	0 /1		0 : Forward / 1 : Reverse

Programmable Exposure Time＝VAL2÷{20000000÷(16 x 2 ^ VAL1)}

Exposure-Readout Time＝VAL1÷{20000000÷(16 x 2 ^ VAL1*)}

(VAL* : Dividing of Programmable Exposure Time) (Unit : μs)

4.1.5 Memory Setup Values (Factory Settings)

The memory setup values (factory settings) are shown in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3 Memory Setup Values (Factory Settings)

Control Item	CMD	VAL1	VAL2	Control Description
Analog Gain	gax	0		x1(0dB)
Digital Gain	gdx	0		x1
Digital Offset	odx	0		0DN(8bit)
Exposure Mode	inm	0		Free Run
Programmable Exposure Time	int	0	61	32.5μs (8060) 48.8μs（8040） 36.6μs（6040） (Dividing=1/16、Counter=61)
Output Signal Setting 1	voa	0	0	8bit, 8192pixel
Output Signal Setting 2	voc	0		linear
Test Pattern	tpn	0		OFF
Pixel Correction Setting	shc	1	600	Factory White Correction Correction Level 600DN(10bit)
Exposure-Readout Time	pad	0		0μs
Scanning Direction	rev	0		Forward : 0

4.2 Details on Commands

4.2.1 Setting Analog Gain

Sets analog gain in 21 steps between x1 and x11.2. (See Table 4-9)

- Format 2 CMD□VAL1 CR
- CMD gax
- VAL 0 (x1) –20 (x11.2)

<Example>

gax□5 CR (Setting analog gain 5(x1.84))
>OK
>gax 5

4.2.2 Setting Digital Gain

Sets digital gain in 512 steps between x1 and x2.

- Format 2 CMD□VAL1 CR
- CMD gdx
- VAL 0(x1) - 511(x2)

<Example>

gdx;255 CR (Setting digital gain 255(1023/(1023-255)=x1.33))
>OK
>gdx 5

4.2.3 Setting Digital Offset

Sets digital offset -15 to +15(8bit:1DN/Step), -60 to +60(10bit:4DN/step)

- Format 2 CMD□VAL1 CR
- CMD odx
- VAL -15 to +15

<Example>

odx□5 CR (Setting digital offset 5(8-bit) or 20(10-bit))
>OK
>odx 5

4.2.4 Setting Exposure Mode

Sets the exposure mode.

- Format 2 CMD VAL1 CR
- CMD inm
- VAL 0,1,2

<Example>

inm□0 CR (Setting the exposure mode free run)
>OK
>inm 0

4.2.5 Setting Exposure Time

Sets the exposure time.

- Format 3 CMD□VAL1□VAL2 CR
- CMD int

- VAL1 0 -11 (Setting Dividing)
- VAL2 0 -1023 (Setting Counter value)

<Example>

int□0□120 CR (Setting exposure time 96μs:in case of 8040SA)
>OK
>int 0,120

4.2.6 Setting Output Signals 1 (Setting Data Format)

Sets the data format of output signals.

- Format 3 CMD□VAL1□VAL2 CR
- CMD voa
- VAL1 0,1 (0: 8bit /1: 10bit)
- VAL2 0 – 9 (Selecting output block)

<Example>

voa□0□0 CR (8bit /8k pixel output)
>OK
>voa 0,0

4.2.7 Setting Output Signals 2 (Setting Linear / Log)

Sets the data format of output signals.

- Format 3 CMD□VAL1 CR
- CMD voc
- VAL 0,1 (0:linear output / 1:log output)

<Example>

voc□0 CR (linear output)
>OK
>voc 0

4.2.8 Memory Initializing (Initializing Camera Settings)

Reset the flash memory the factory default.

- Format 1 CMD CR
- CMD rst

<Example>

rst CR
>OK
>Type=XCM8040SA
>Ver.=2.06_0x4063
>Serial=0
>check_code = 20070615
>gax 0
>gdx 0
>odx 0
>inm 0
>int 0,61
>cka 0
>voa 0,0
>voc 0
>tpn 0
>shc 1,600
>pad 0
>rev 0
>rst

4.2.9 Memory Load

Reads out the camera settings from the flash memory.

- Format 1 CMD CR
- CMD rfd

<Example>

rfd CR
>OK
>Type=XCM8040SA
>Ver.=2.06_0x4063
>Serial=0
>check_code = 20070615
>gax 0
>gdx 0
>odx 0
>inm 0
>int 0,61

>cka 0
>voa 0,0
>voc 0
>tpn 0
>shc 1,600
>pad 0
>rev 0
>rfd

4.2.10 Memory Save

Stores current camera settings in the flash memory.

- Format 1 CMD CR
- CMD sav

<Example>

sav CR
>OK
>sav

4.2.11 Generating Test Pattern

Generates test pattern.

- Format 2 CMD□VAL1 CR
- CMD tpn
- VAL 0,1 (0:Image data, 1: Test pattern)

<Example>

tpn□1 CR (Generating test pattern)
>OK
>tpn 1

4.2.12 Saving Pixel Correction Data

Acquires current pixel correction data and save it in the flash memory. One correction data can be saved at each step of analog gain.

- Format 1 CMD CR
- CMD wht

<Example>

wht CR
>OK
>wht

4.2.13 Setting Pixel Correction

Sets pixel correction.

- Format 3 CMD□VAL1□VAL2 CR
- CMD shc
- VAL1 0,1,2 (0:Correction OFF /1:Factory white correction /2:Arbitrary white correction, Correction level (10bit))
- VAL2 0 – 1023 (Setting correction level:10bit)

<Example>

shc□1□600 CR (for Factory white correction, Correction level 600DN(10bit))
>OK
>shc 1,600

4.2.14 Setting Exposure Time - Readout Time

Prolongs the line period without changing the exposure time.

- Format 2 CMD□VAL1 CR
- CMD pad
- VAL1 0 – 50 (XCM8060: 0 - 54613μs, XCM8040/6040: 0-81920μs)

<Example>

pad□10 CR
>OK
>pad 10

The increment of the line period depends on the exposure time setting command “int”. For example, with xCM8060SA, if VAL1 (in “int”)=0 and VAL1 (in “pad”)=1, the increment is 16.6nsx32=0.533μs. If VAL1 (in “int”) = 2 and VAL1 (in “pad”)=1, the increment is 16.6nsx32x(2x2)=2.13μs. With XCM8040/6040SA, If VAL1 (in “int”)=2 and VAL1 (in “pad”)=1, the increment is 25ns x32x(2x2)= 3.2μs.

4.2.15 Returning the Current Camera Settings

Returns the current camera settings.

- Format 1 CMD CR
- CMD sta

<Example>

sta CR
>OK
>Type=XCM8040SA
>Ver.=2.06_0x4063
>Serial=0
>check_code = 20070615
>gax 0
>gdx 0
>odx 0
>inm 0
>int 0,61
>cka 0
>voa 0,0
>voc 0
>tpn 0
>shc 1,600
>pad 0
>rev 0
>sta

4.2.16 Setting Pixel Readout Direction

Sets the pixel readout direction.

- Format 2 : CMD□VAL1 CR
- CMD : rev
- VAL1 : 0,1 (0:Forward, 1:Reverse)

<Example>

rev□1 CR (Reverse)
>OK
>rev 1

4.3 Internal Circuit Configuration Block

The internal circuit configuration block of 8040/8060SA is shown in Figure 4-1.

FPGA receives the digital output (10Bit, 4Taps) from CMOS image sensor, and convert the data into Camera Link Medium Configuration.

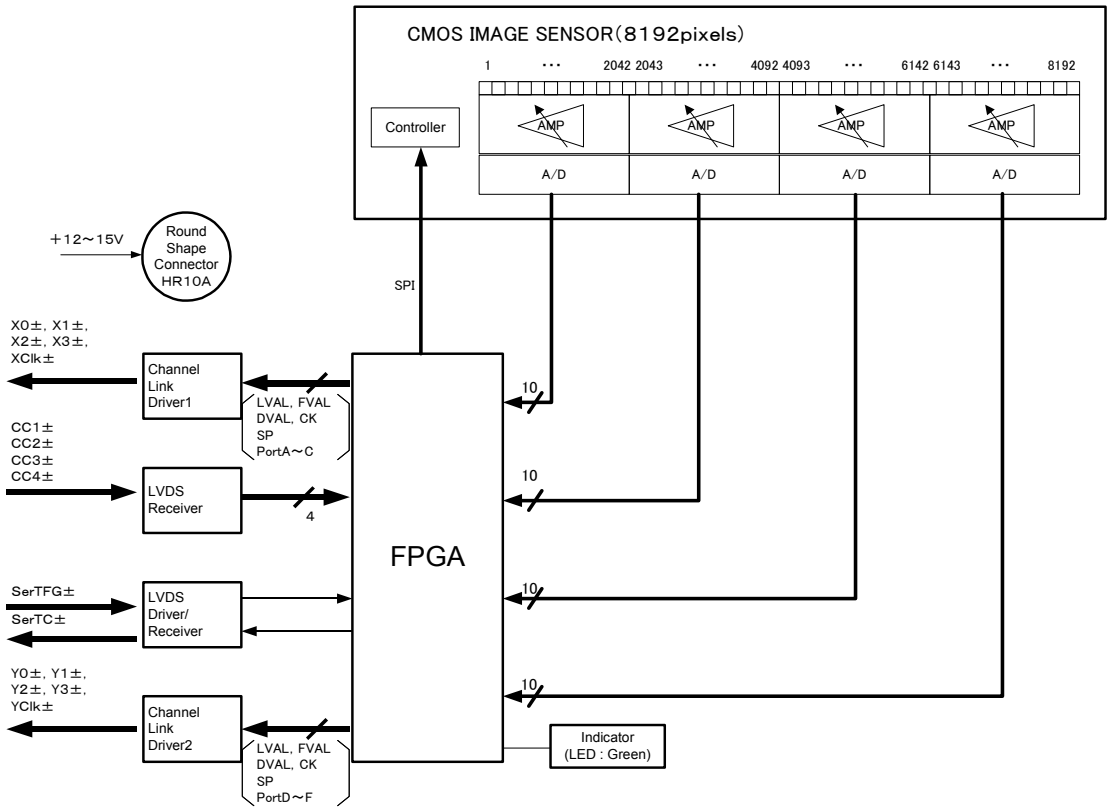


Figure 4-1 Internal Circuit Configuration Block of 8040/8060SA

The internal circuit configuration block of 6040SA is shown in Figure 4-2.

FPGA receives the digital output (10Bit, 4Tap) from CMOS image sensor, and convert the data into Camera Link Medium Configuration.

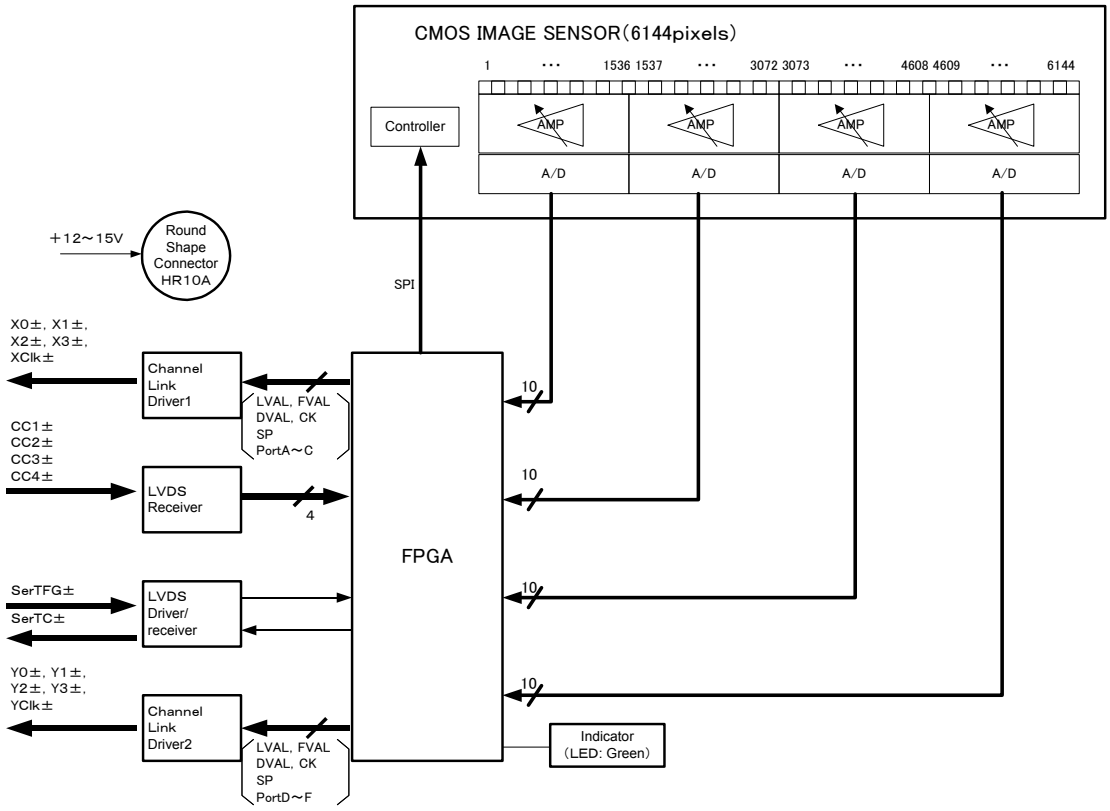


Figure 4-2 Internal Circuit Configuration Block of 6040SA

Digital Processing flow in FPGA

Figure 4-3 shows the digital processing flow in FPGA.

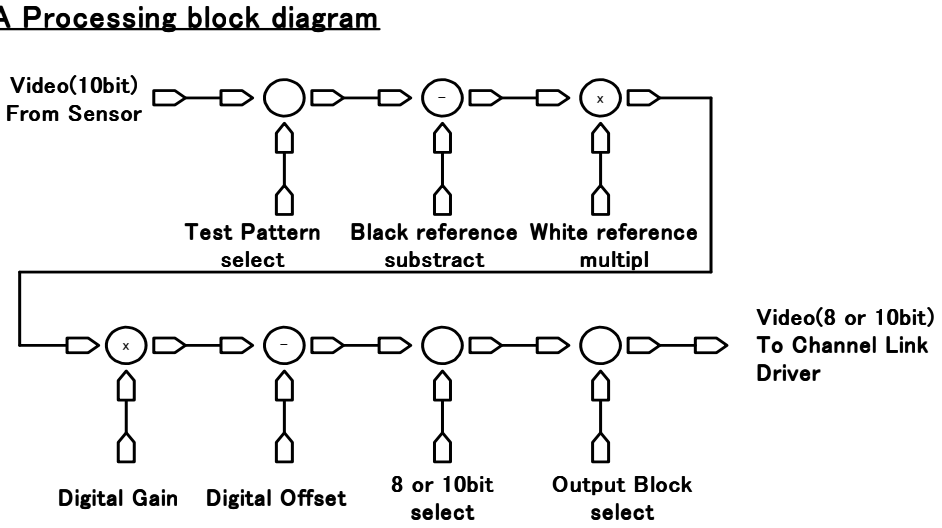


Figure 4-3 FPGA Processing Block Diagram

4.4 Startup

After turning on, the camera run a startup procedure before it starts getting images and outputting data. It takes about four seconds.

The startup procedure is as follows.

(1) The camera initializes the hardware.

(2) Reads out the latest camera settings from the flash memory. (User settings if any or factory default settings)

(3) Set up the camera with the setting value from the flash memory.

After those sequences, the camera is ready to get images and output data.

4.5 Saving and Loading Camera Settings

The data of camera settings is saved in the internal memory (flash memory) and is loaded from the memory when turning on the power supply or loading (sending the “rfd” command).

- The number of times the flash memory can be rewritten will vary depending on actual operational conditions. After turning on the power supply, the camera always checks the memory status. If the data is not within the

designated range due to a malfunction or other type of trouble, the memory will be automatically rewritten into factory settings.

◆ If disconnecting camera power while rewriting the memory, the whole data saved in the memory will be deleted.

As it takes several seconds for rewriting the memory, do not disconnect power supply before receiving the answer from the camera.

Commands for rewriting memory are as follows.

- Reset to factory settings（rst）
- Store present setup data in memory（sav）
- Store pixel correction data in memory (wht)

◆ When changing the factory setting exposure mode, be sure to send the control input signal (CC1) for the frame grabber board. If you do not send CC1 or sending control input signals are out of the designated range, you cannot get images and can not change the setting. See 4.8.2 and 4.8.3.

Table 4-4 Camera Operation Mode and Control Input

Camera operation mode (Exposure mode)	Control input (from frame grabber board)
Free Run (Programmable time setting) **（Factory Setting）**	Not in use
Ext Edge (External trigger edge+ Programmable time setting)	External trigger (CC1) is required
Ext Level (External trigger level time setting)	External trigger (CC1) is required

4.6 Serial Communication Settings

Serial communication is performed through Camera Link Interface

Table 4-5 shows serial communication settings.

Table 4-5 Serial Communication Settings

Parameter Items	Setup Value
Communication Speed (Baud rate)	9600bps
Data Length	8bit
Parity Bit	None
Stop bit	1bit
Flow Control	None

4.7 Video Output Format

The camera outputs 8-bit or 10-bit digital data through 4 taps.

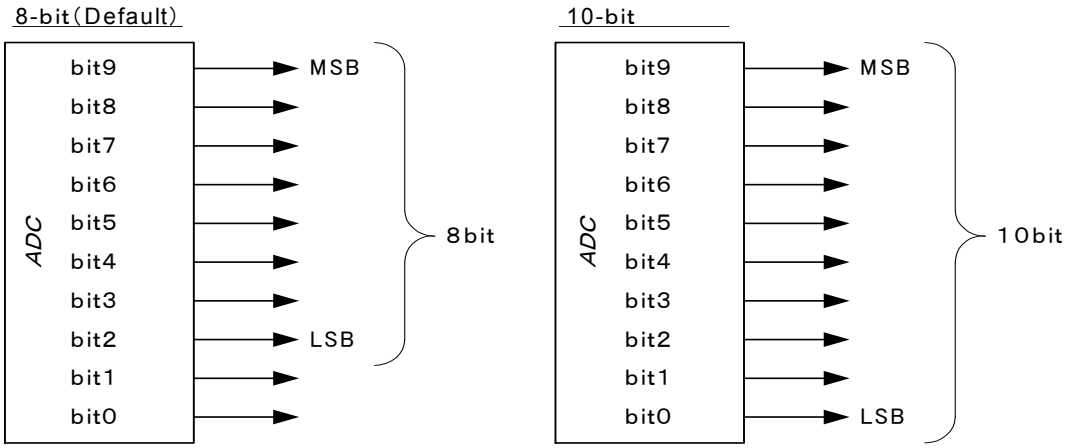


Figure 4-4 Pin Assignments of Digital Data

◆ The A/D converter of the camera has a 10-bit resolution. For 8-bit output, the upper 8-bit signal can be output as a video data.

Following output block patterns of 8060/8040SA are available.

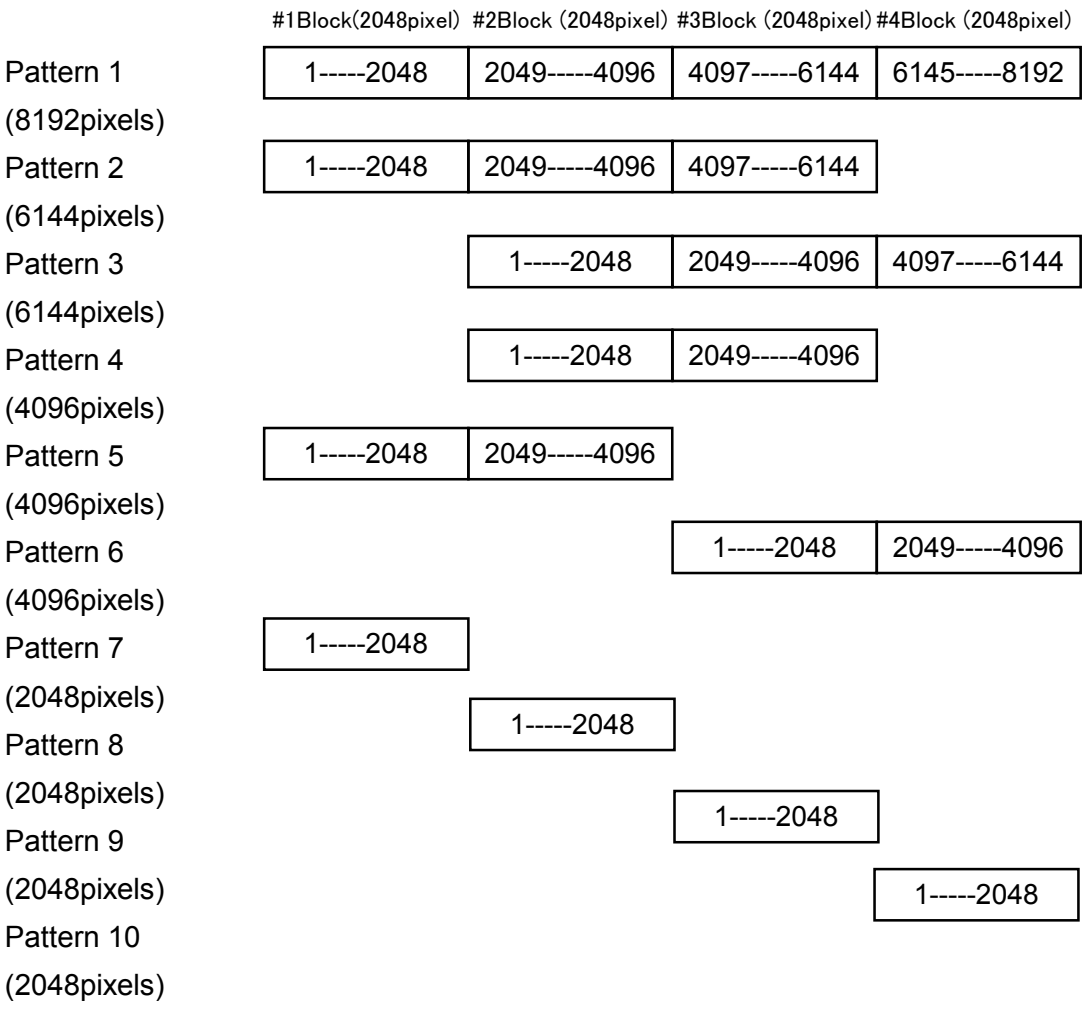


Figure 4-5 Output Block Patterns of 8060/8040SA

- Pattern 1: Medium Configuration
- Pattern 2 and 3 in 10-bit mode: Medium Configuration
- Pattern 2 and 3 in 8-bit mode: Base Configuration
- Pattern 4 - 10: Base Configuration

Following output block patterns of 6040SA are available.

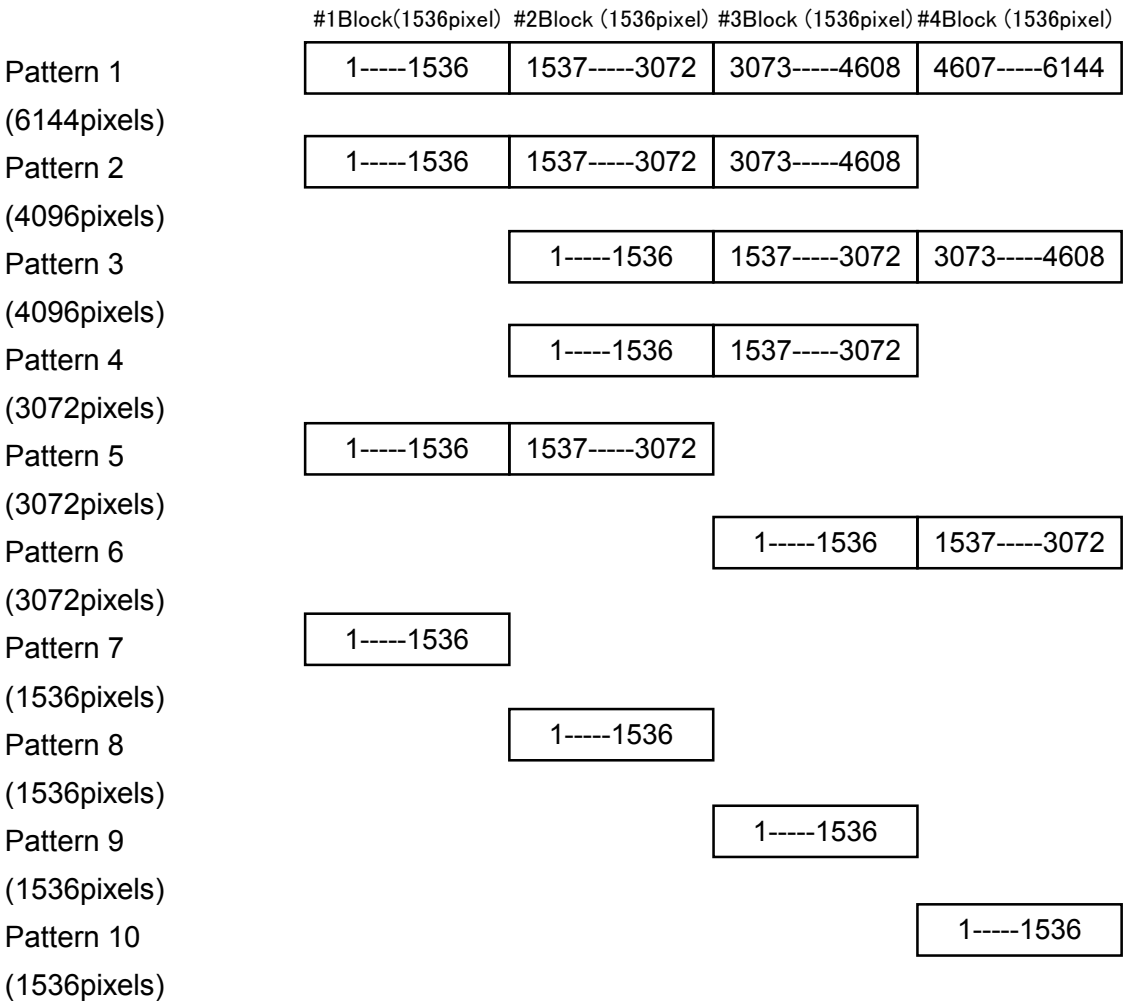
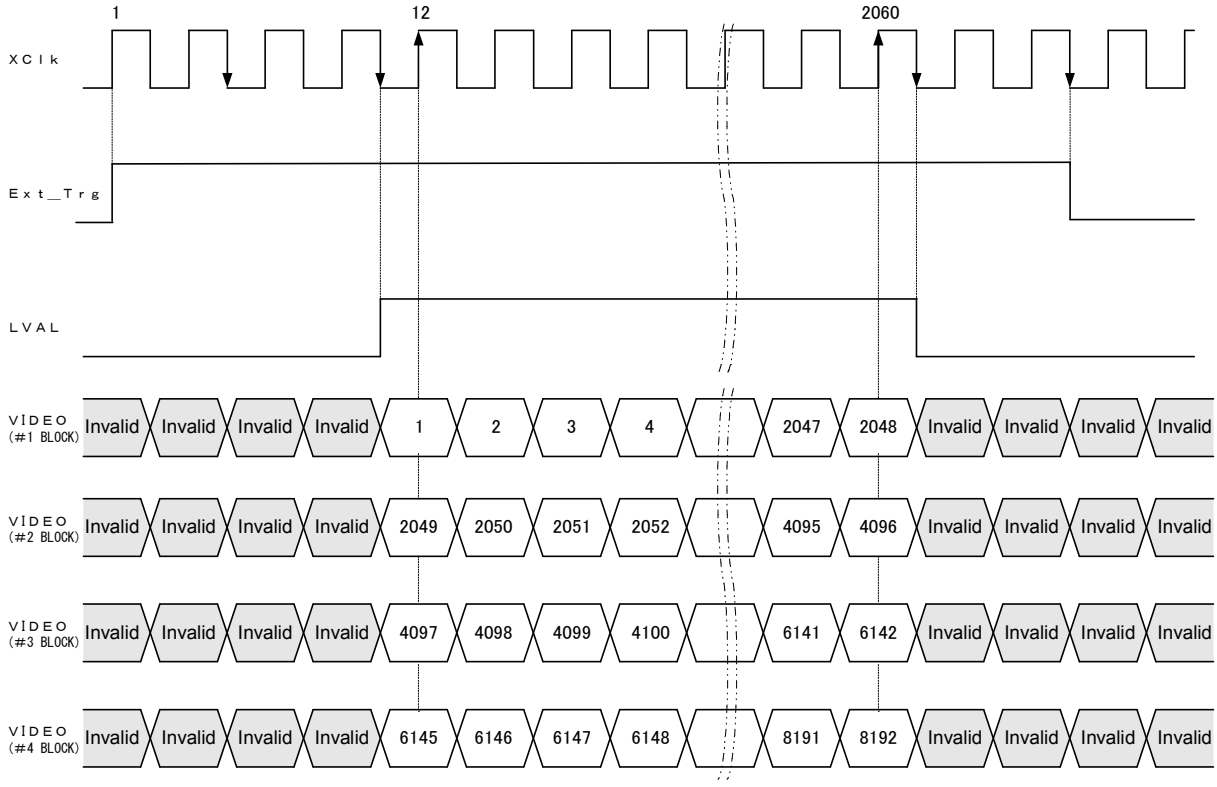


Figure 4-6 Output Block Patterns of 6040SA

- Pattern 1: Medium Configuration
- Pattern 2 and 3 in 10-bit mode: Medium Configuration
- Pattern 2 and 3 in 8-bit mode: Base Configuration
- Pattern 4 - 10: Base Configuration

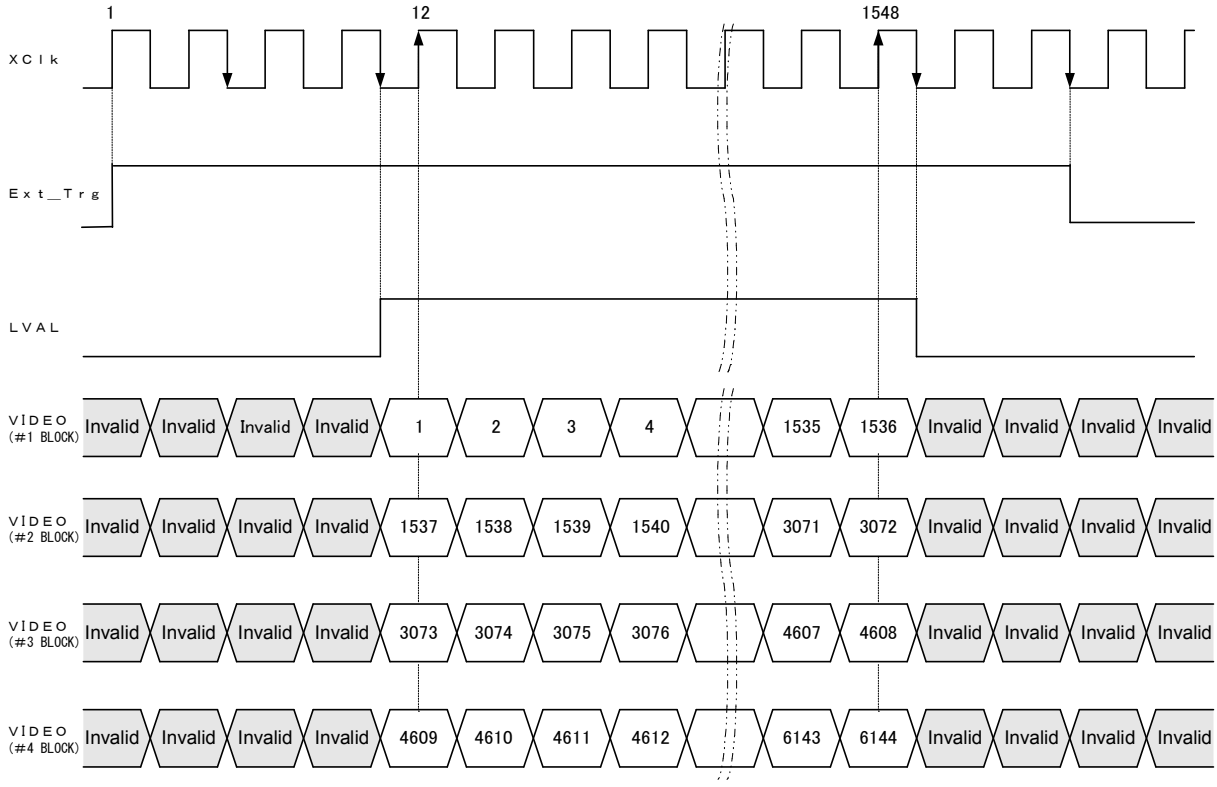
Video output phase of 8060/8040SA is shown in Figure 4-7.



◆ FVAL = 0 (low level) fixed

Figure 4-7 Video Output Phase of 8060/8040SA

Video output phase of 6040SA is shown in Figure 4-8.



◆ FVAL = 0 (low level) fixed

Figure 4-8 Video Output Phase of 6040SA

4.8 Exposure Mode and Timing Chart

The camera has three exposure modes. The overview of each mode and the timing are as follows.

4.8.1 Free Run Exposure Mode (Programming time setting)

In free-run exposure mode, the camera generates its own internal control signal based on two programmable parameters, exposure time and readout time.

Table 4-6 Programmable Exposure Time

		8060SA	8040SA	6040SA
p	Programmable exposure time	32.5 – 1,117,389	48.8 – 1,676,083	36.6 – 1,257,062
r	Readout time	34.2	51.2	38.4

(unit : μs)

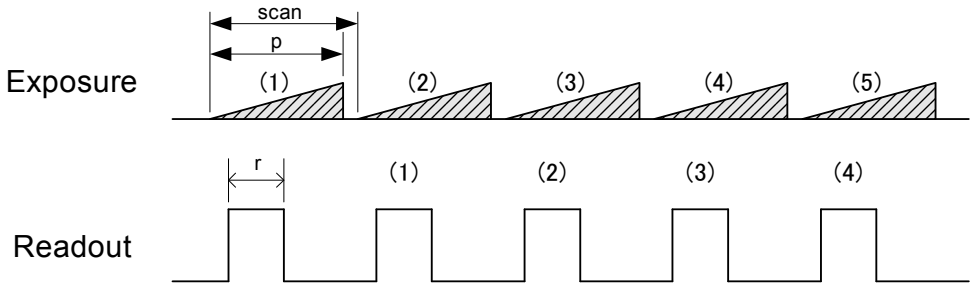


Figure 4-9 Free Run Exposure Mode

◆ The data of Exposure (1) is read out at Readout (1)

4.8.2 External Trigger Exposure Mode (Trigger Edge)

In external trigger exposure mode (Trigger Edge), the exposure time is determined by the setting for the line period parameter, each exposure starts with the rising edge and the line period is determined by the time from rising edge to rising edge of the internal control signal. The range of programmable exposure time is shown in Table 4-7 and the timing chart of the exposure and the readout are shown in Figure 4-10.

Table 4-7 Programmable Exposure Time

		8060SA	8040SA	6040SA
p	Programmable exposure time	32.5 - 1,117,389	48.8 - 1,676,083	36.6 - 1,257,062
r	Readout time	34.2	51.2	38.4
a	Trigger pulse H time	≧1.6		
b	Trigger pulse L time	≧1.6		
c	Trigger pulse cycle	≧35.7	≧53.6	≧40.2

(unit: μs)

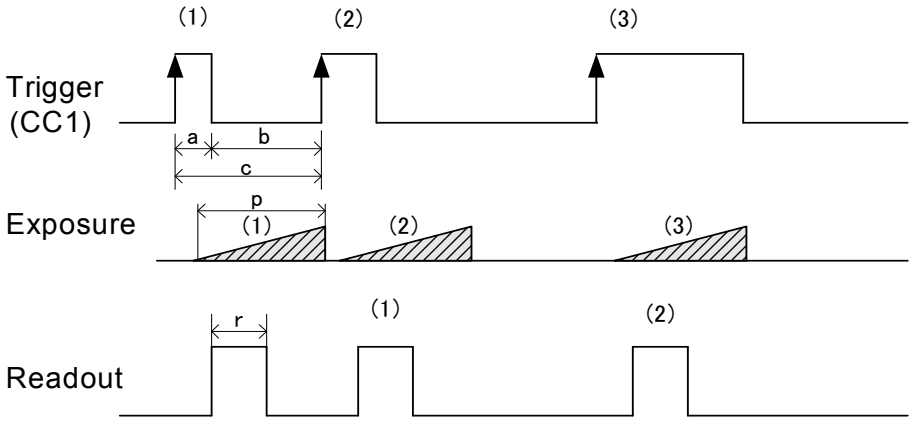


Figure 4-10 External Trigger (Trigger Edge) Exposure Mode

◆ The data of Exposure (1) is read out at Readout (1)

4.8.3 External Trigger Exposure Mode (Trigger Level)

In external trigger exposure mode (Trigger Level), the exposure time is determined by the setting for the line period parameter, each exposure starts with the rising edge and the line period is determined by high trigger pulse time. The range of programmable exposure time is shown in Table 4-8 and the timing chart of the exposure and the readout are shown in Figure 4-11.

Table 4-8 Programmable Exposure Time

		8060SA	8040SA	6040SA
r	Readout time	34.2	51.2	38.4
a	High trigger pulse time	≧32.5	≧48.8	≧36.6
b	Low trigger pulse time	≧1.6		
c	Trigger pulse period	≧35.7	≧53.6	≧40.2

(unit:μs)

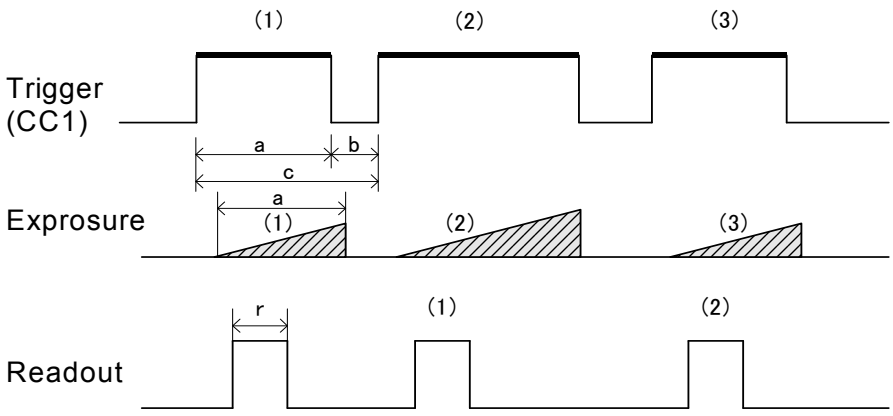


Figure 4-11 External Trigger (Trigger Level) Exposure Mode

◆ The data of Exposure (1) is read out at Readout (1)

4.9 Setting Offset

In Figure 4-12, the horizontal axis indicates the amount of incident and vertical axis indicates the output.

Fs shows the output at saturation. Dd shows the output at darkness. (Both Fs and Dd are digital.) Se shows for the saturation current, or the amount of exposure when the output saturates.

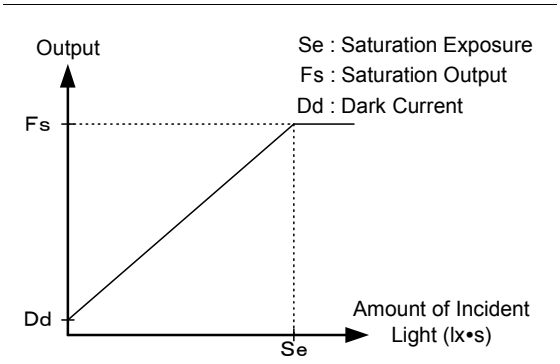


Figure 4-12 Saturation Exposure and Dark Current Output

By setting the offset, you can set the Y-intercept arbitrarily. DF shows the digital offset value. The slopes of lines do not change.

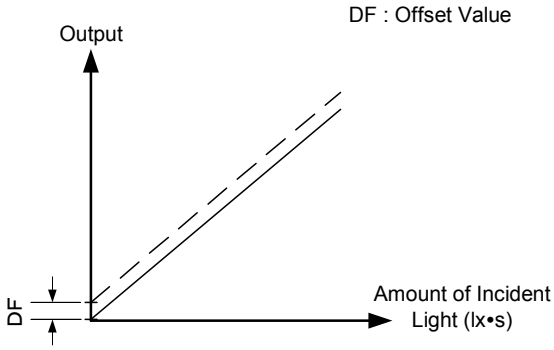


Figure 4-13 Offset Adjustment

◆ Adjust gain and offset to meet your system's requirements.

4.10 Setting Gain

The camera can adjust the analog gain (x1 to X11.2 in 21 steps) and the digital gain. As shown in Figure 4-14, increasing the gain setting increases the slope of the camera's response curve and results in a higher camera output for a given amount of light. Analog gain can be changed by sending the ”gax” command.

Digital gain can be changed by sending the “gdx” command.

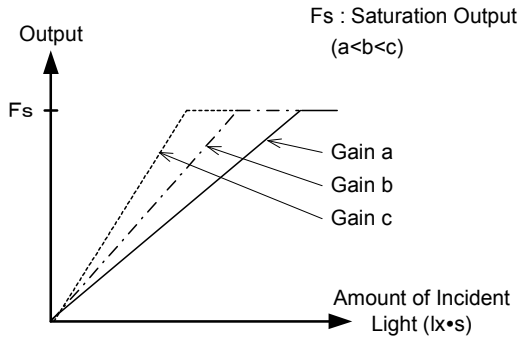


Figure 4-14 PGA Gain Adjustment

- Gain and noise values are proportionally related.
- Adjust amount of gain in accordance with the requirements of your camera system.

Gain-Sensitivity is shown in Table 4-9.

Table 4-9 Gain-Sensitivity

	Analog Amplifier		Sensitivity (V/lx̣s)
1	x1.00	0.00dB	70
2	x1.13	1.06dB	79
3	x1.28	2.12dB	89
4	x1.44	3.18dB	101
5	x1.63	4.24dB	114
6	x1.84	5.30dB	129
7	x2.08	6.36dB	146
8	x2.29	7.20dB	160
9	x2.59	8.26dB	181
10	x2.92	9.32dB	205
11	x3.31	10.40dB	232

	Analog Amplifier		Sensitivity (V/lx̣s)
12	x3.74	11.46dB	262
13	x4.23	12.52dB	296
14	x4.78	13.58dB	334
15	x5.40	14.64dB	378
16	x6.10	15.70dB	427
17	x6.89	16.76dB	482
18	x7.78	17.82dB	545
19	x8.79	18.88dB	615
20	x9.93	19.94dB	695
21	x11.22	20.64dB	785

Digital gain x1, Pixel correction: default, (Factory white correction data, Correction level 600DN)

You can choose A/D Characteristics of the camera's output by sending the "voc" command, Linear mode or Log mode. The characteristics are shown in Figure 4-15.

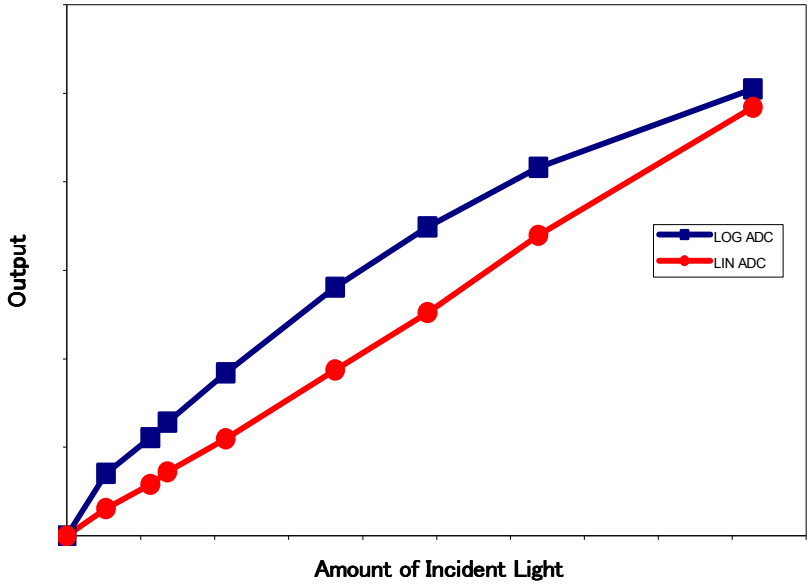


Figure 4-15 A/D Characteristics

4.11 Pixel Correction

Generally speaking, image sensors (CCD, CMOS and so on) have fixed pattern noise and photo response non-uniformity. Lens shadings and light sources also can cause non-uniformity. The camera is shipped after the perfect correction of the offset and the responsivity of each pixel and provides images of high grade.

The camera also has the function of user white correction to cope with a lens shading and non-uniform illumination.

Cal_bl :Output data of each pixel at perfectly dark (digital)
Cal_wh :Output data of each pixel in uniform illumination (digital)
Vin:Input data (digital) Vout:Output data (digital)
The corrected data is expressed in the following equation.
Vout=(Vin-Cal_bl)xCal_wh

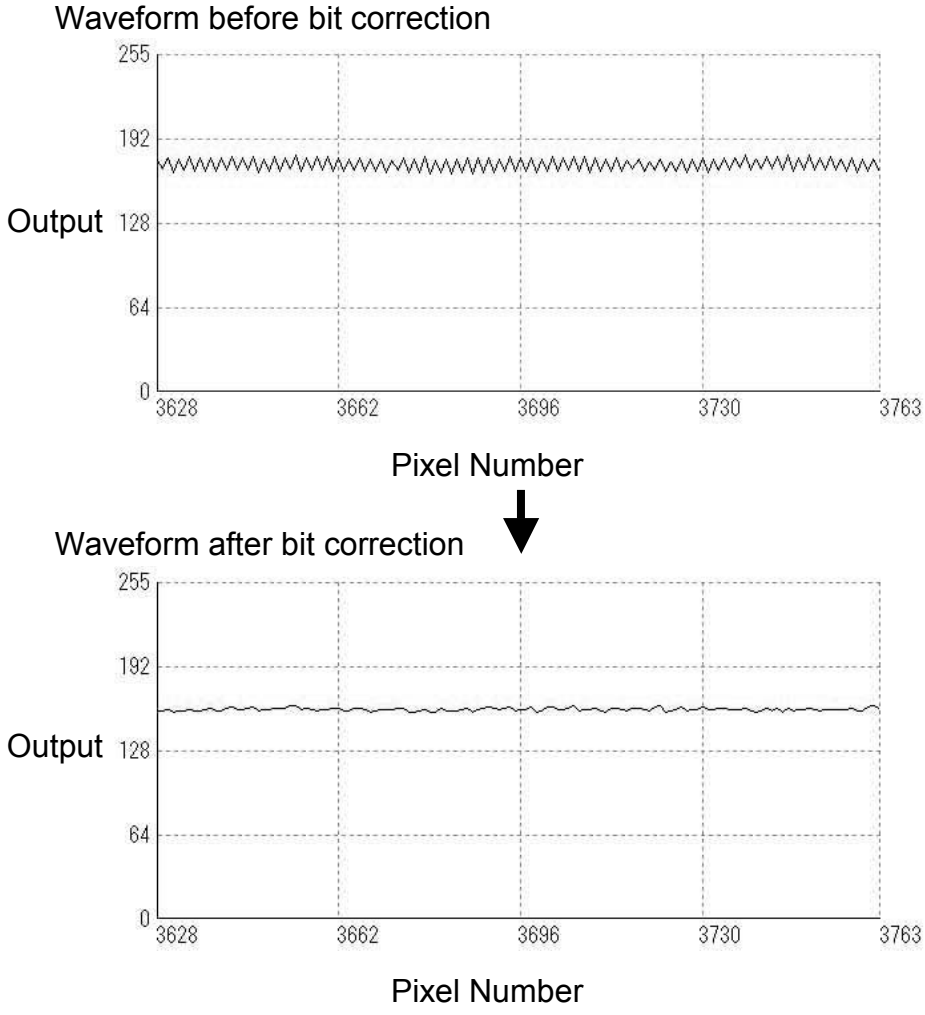


Figure 4-16 Waveform before and after bit correction

4.11.1 Command Settings

Set the correction on or off, acquire arbitrary white correction data by sending commands through serial communication,

The example of command settings

shc 0,600: No correction
shc 1,600: Factory white correction
shc 2,600: Arbitrary white correction
wht: Acquisition of arbitrary white correction data

4.11.2 How to correct

(1) Remove the lens cap and set a white object. Then you can acquire arbitrary white correction data. With a lens, the shading by both a lens and a light source will be simultaneously corrected. At this time, please defocus a little to avoid being affected by the un-uniformity of the object. (2) Send the “wht” command through serial communication.

(3) Confirm that the camera returns “>OK” and “>wht”. Thus arbitrary white correction data is saved and loaded to the camera.

(4) Send the “shc 2 VAL2” command through serial communication. Then the arbitrary white correction will be on and set the correction level as “VAL2”.

4.12 Test Pattern

This camera can generate a test pattern. Use the test pattern to verify the proper timing and connections between the camera and the frame grabber board.

The test pattern of XCM8060/8040SA is as follows.

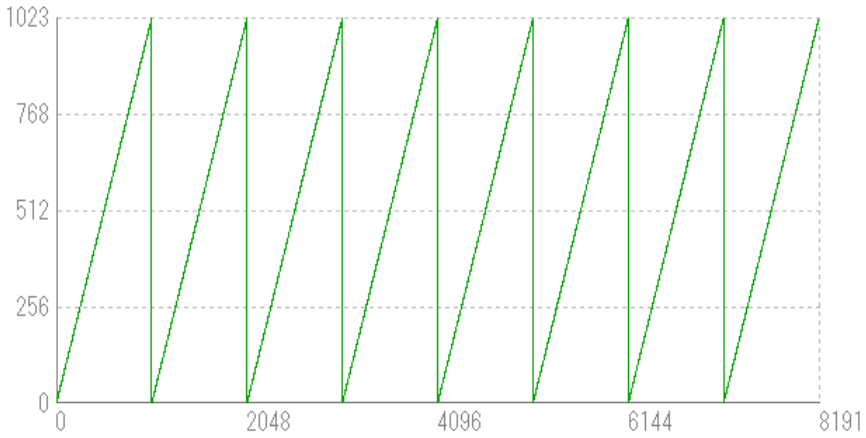


Figure 4-17 Test Pattern of XCM8060/8040SA

Figure 4-18 Test Image of 8060/8040SA

The test pattern is a ramp from 0 to 1023DN in 10-bit mode, and then starts 0 again.

The test pattern of XCM6040SA is as follows.

Figure 4-19 Test Pattern of XCM6040SA

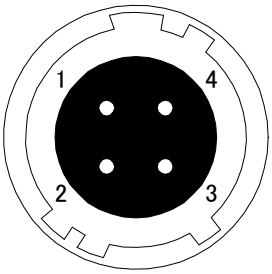
Figure 4-20 Test Image of XCM6040SA

The test pattern is a ramp from 0 to 1023DN, and then from 0 to 511DN in 10-bit mode, then starts 0 again.

5 Confirming Camera Settings

5.1 Before Power-on

(1) Confirm the pin assignment of the power cable.



No	NAME	Color of Cable
1	12 -15V	White
2	12 -15V	Red
3	GND	Green
4	GND	Black

Figure 5-1 Pin Assignment of Power Cable

(2) Confirm the direction and the channel of the cables. Some Camera Link cables are directional.

If one of the connectors says “Camera side”, connect this to the camera.

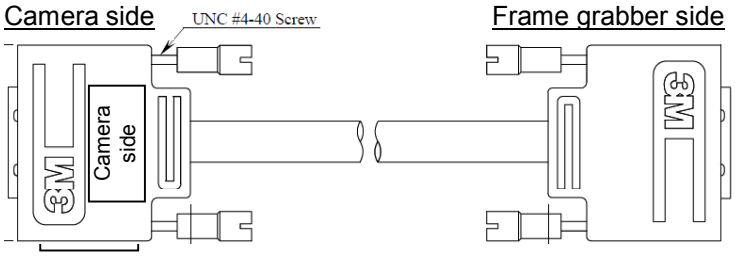


Figure 5-2 Connection Direction of Camera Cable

The connection channel of in case of “Solios”

CL1 = Connecter #0

CL2 = Connecter #1

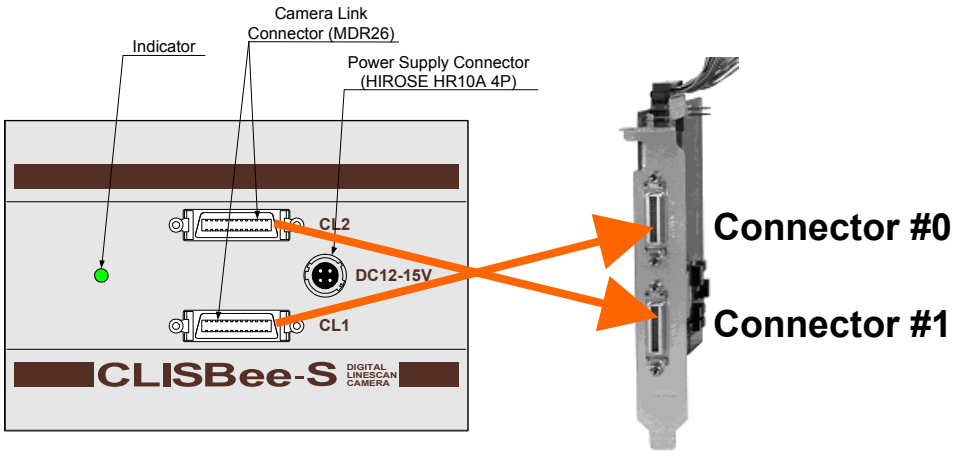


Figure 5-3 Channel of Camera Link Cables

5.2 After Power-on

(1) Confirm sent and received commands using the camera control utility. Launch CLISBeeCtrl, set COM port and connect. Click “Memory Dump” and wait for the response.

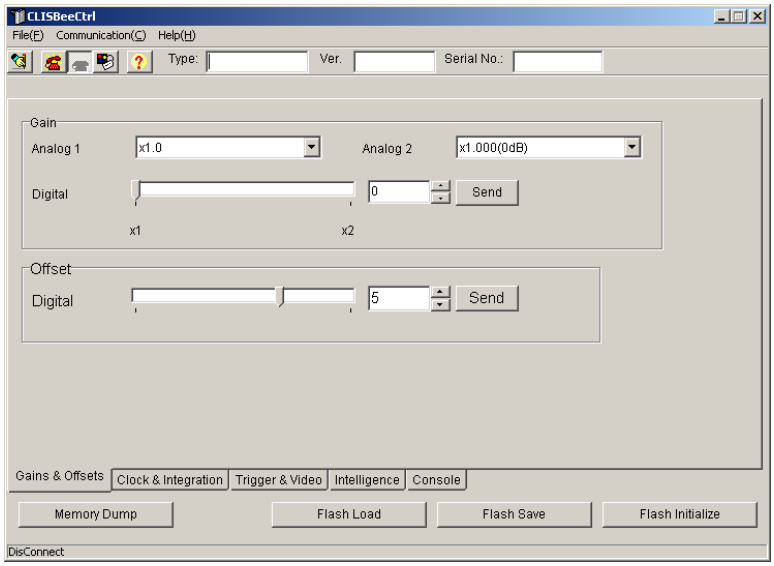
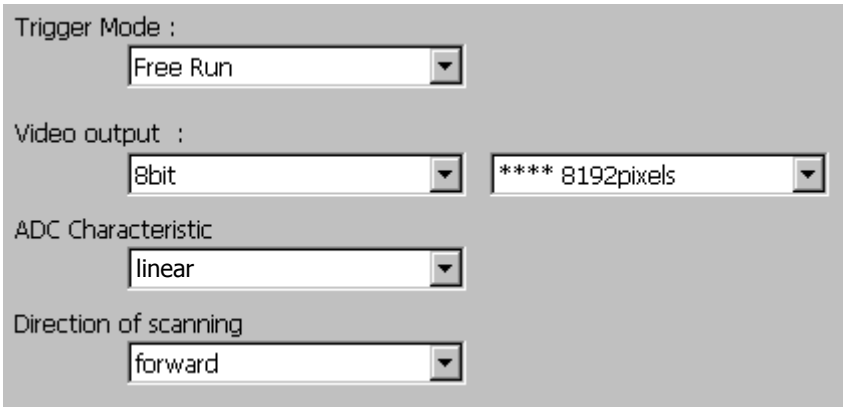


Figure 5-4 Confirmation of Connection

(2) Set a trigger mode and a video output mode with the camera control utility.

Trigger mode = Free run

Video output mode =8bit



◆ If you have your own application to check the images, select suitable settings.

(3) Capture images using a camera interface board utility. In case of Matrox's Solios, it is convenient to use Intellicam.

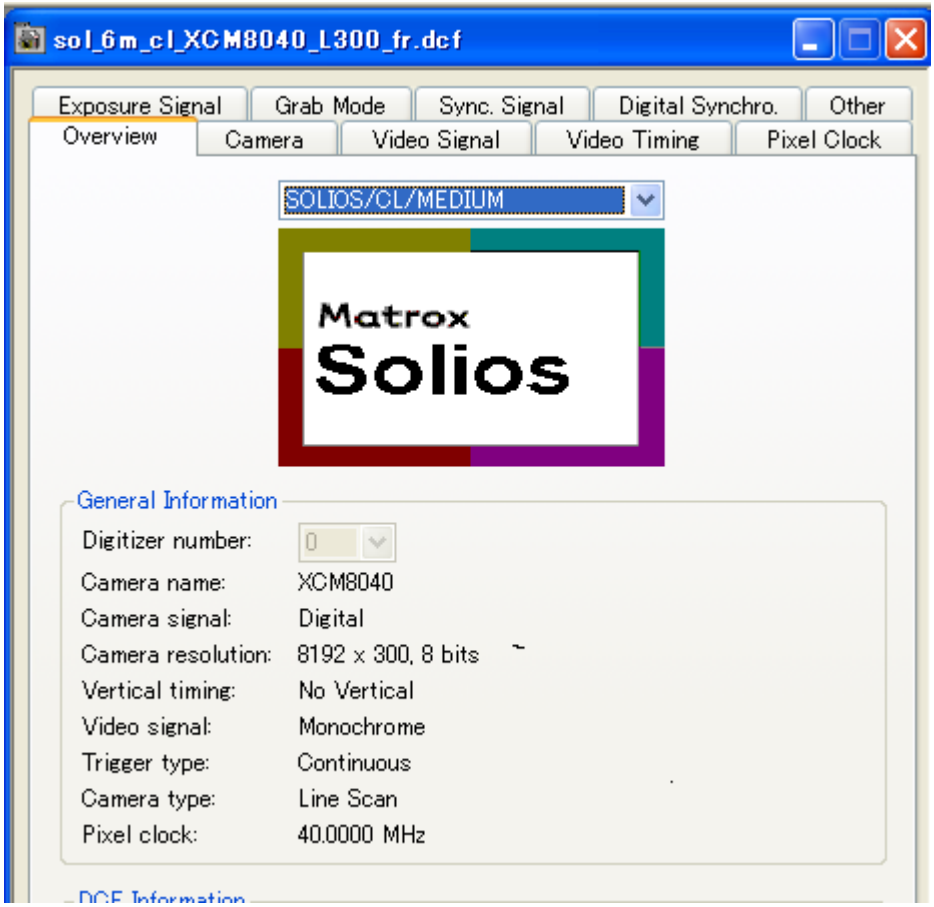


Figure 5-6 Solios Window

5.3 In Operation

(1) Does acquisition time out error occur?

<Cause>

<1> Captured images are too heavy.

If there are many filtering processes, the assignments to the driver may be insufficient.

<2> The cable detachment from the connector

Ensure that the power cable and Camera Link cables are connected to the camera surely

<3> Camera Link cables come under the influence of noises when the cables are laid near a light source inverter line or a power line. The personal computer in use may be reset.

(2) Are there dark lines in the direction of vertical scanning on the image?

<Cause>

<1> Dust on the sensor window

Dust may come on the sensor window from the inside or the outside of the camera. Remove the dust with air or a lens cleaner.

6 Sensor Handling Instructions

6.1 Electrostatic Discharge and the Sensor

CMOS sensors are susceptible to damage from electrostatic discharge and can deteriorate

6.2 Protecting Against Dust, Oil and Scratches

The CMOS sensor window is part of the optical path and should be handled like other optical components with care. If you use the camera in a dusty area, prepare a dust-proof enclosure. Dust can obscure pixels, producing dark lines on the image.

6.3 Cleaning the Sensor Window

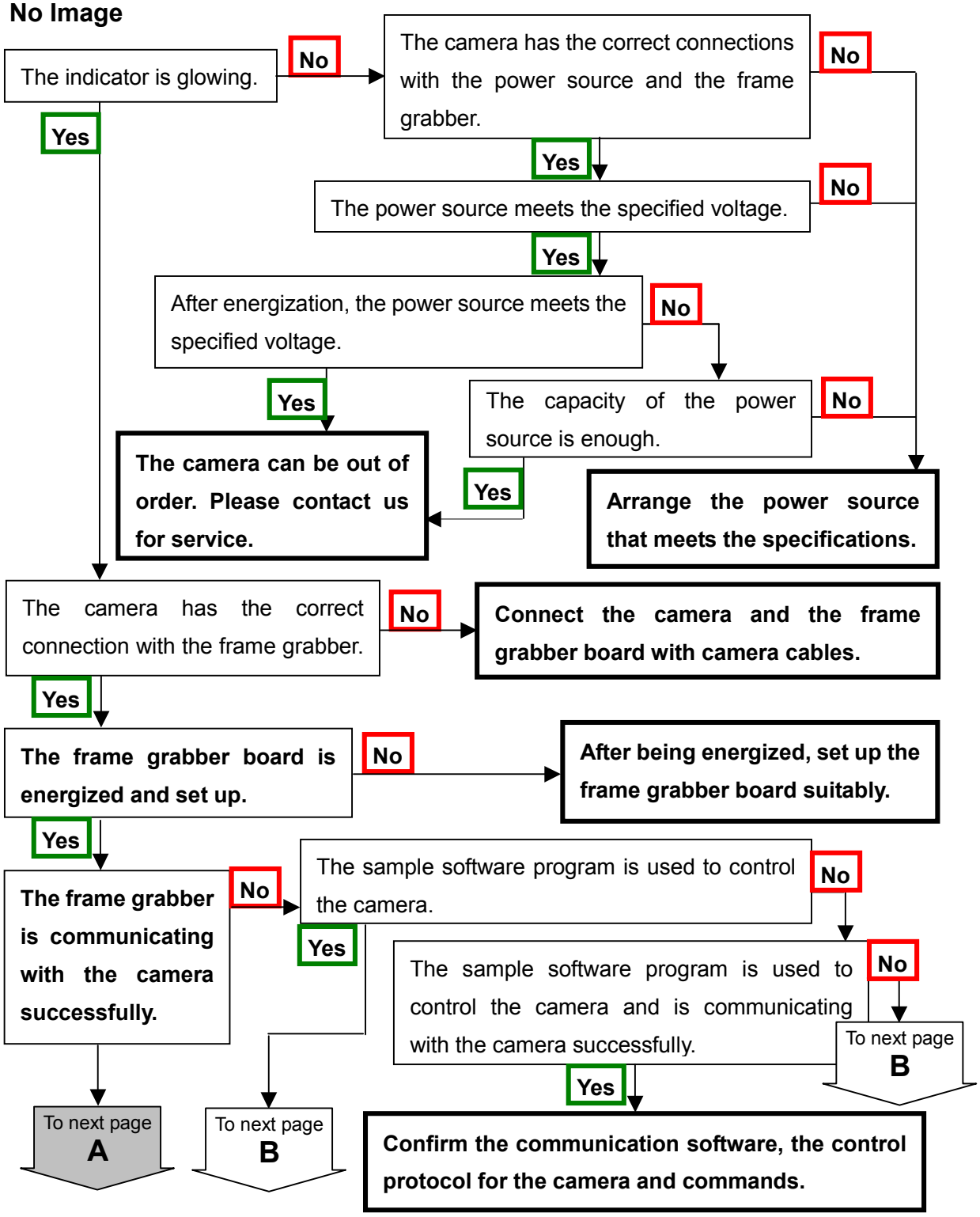
Dust: Can usually be removed by blowing the window surface using a compressed air blower.

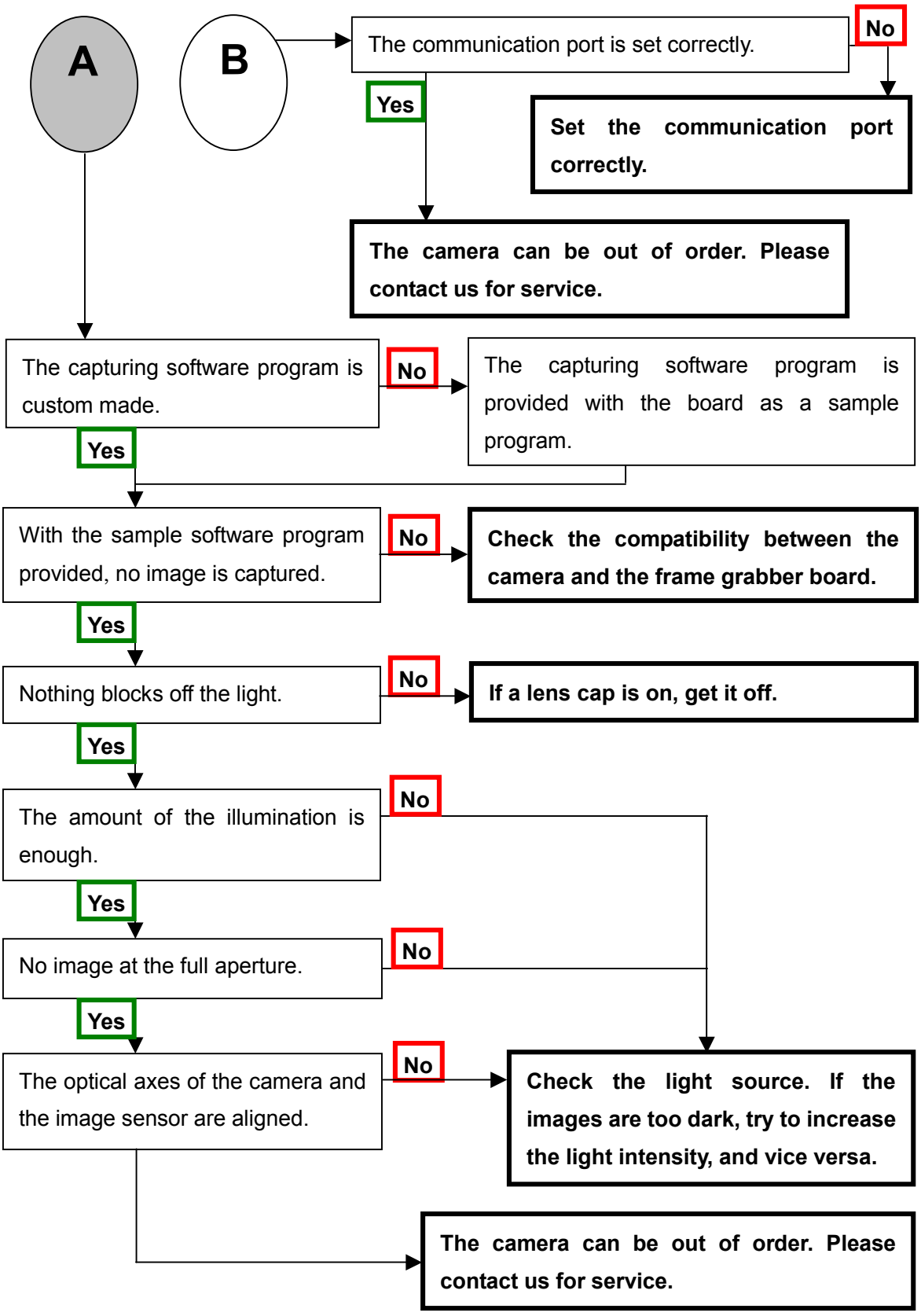
Oil: Wipe the window with a lint-free cloth wiper moistened with ethyl alcohol carefully and slowly.

7 Troubleshooting

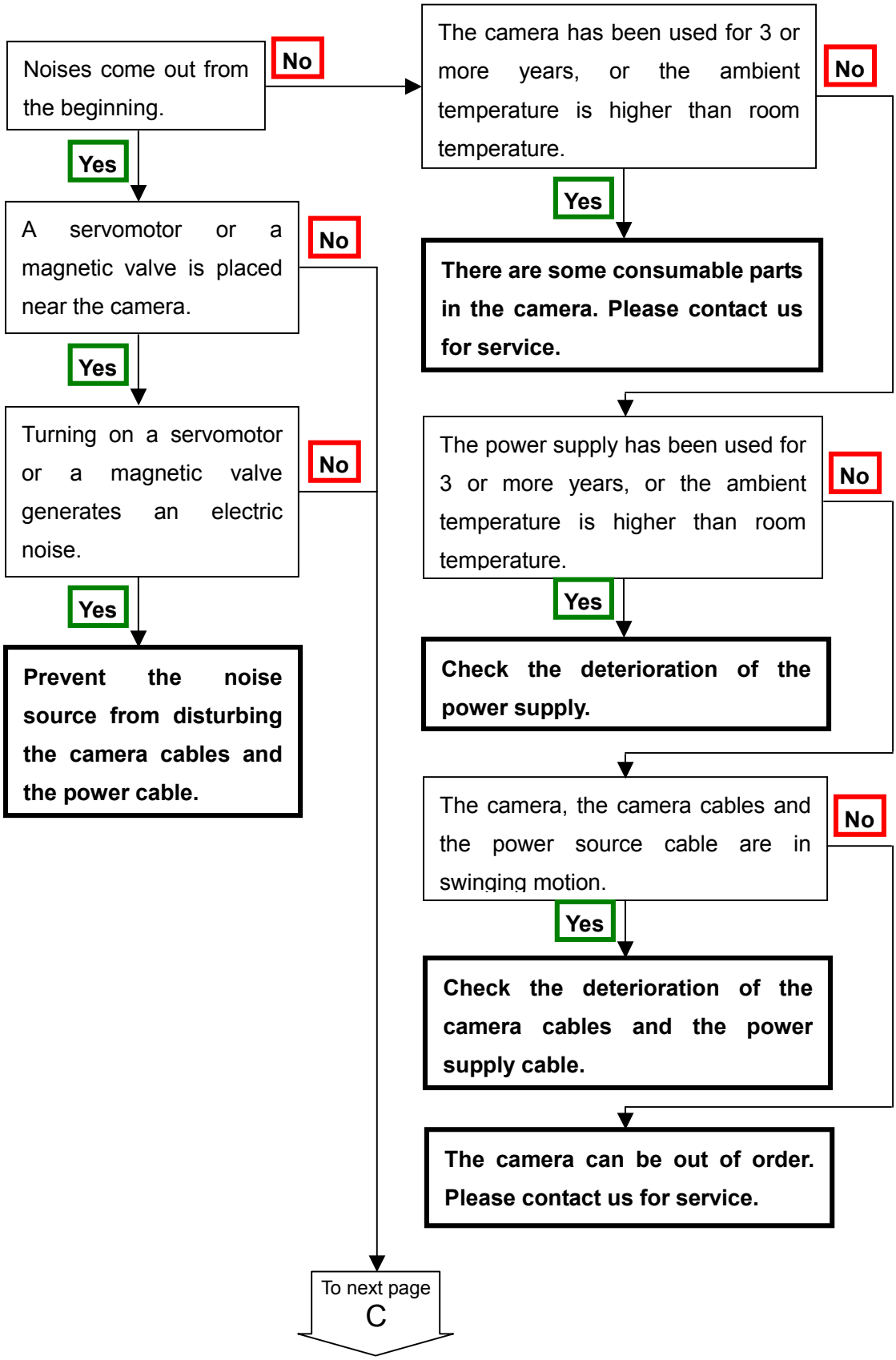
The following pages contain several troubleshooting charts that can help you find the cause of problems user sometimes encounter.

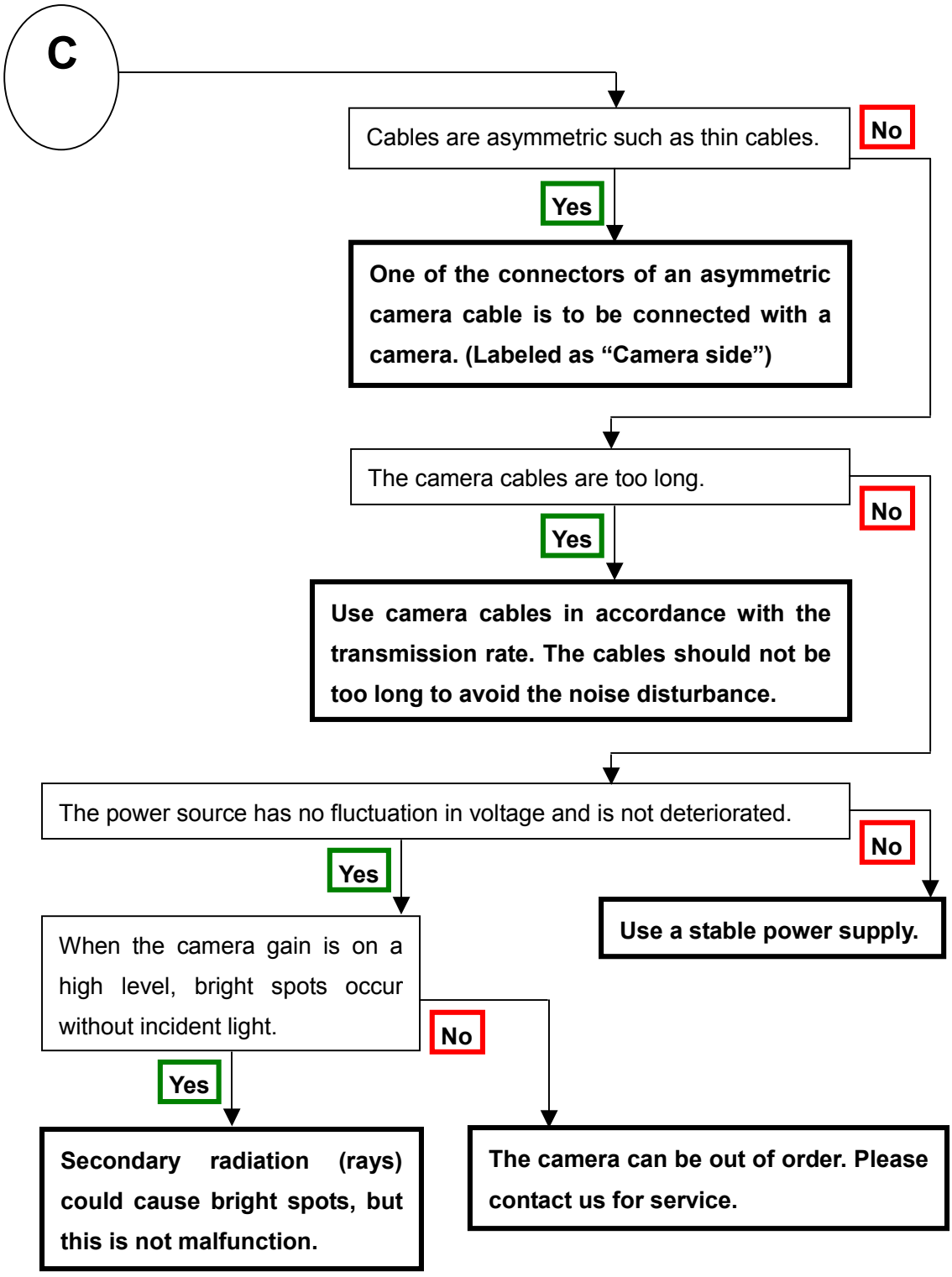
7.1 No Image



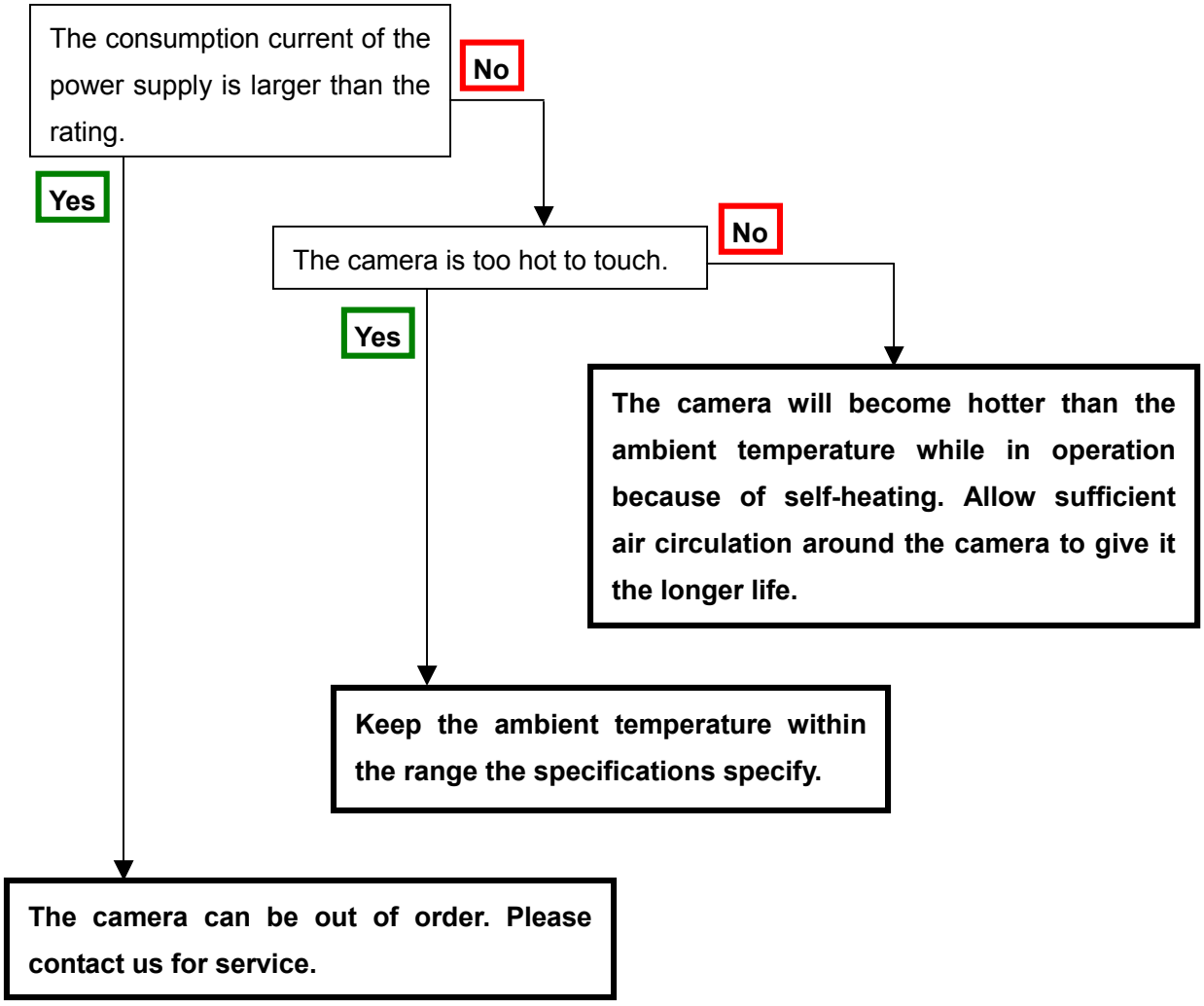

A
B
The communication port is set correctly.
No
Yes
Set the communication port correctly.
The camera can be out of order. Please contact us for service.
The capturing software program is custom made.
No
The capturing software program is provided with the board as a sample program.
Yes
With the sample software program provided, no image is captured.
No
Check the compatibility between the camera and the frame grabber board.
Yes
Nothing blocks off the light.
No
If a lens cap is on, get it off.
Yes
The amount of the illumination is enough.
No
Yes
No image at the full aperture.
No
Yes
The optical axes of the camera and the image sensor are aligned.
No
Check the light source. If the images are too dark, try to increase the light intensity, and vice versa.
The camera can be out of order. Please contact us for service.

7.2 Noise on Image




C
Cables are asymmetric such as thin cables.
No
Yes
One of the connectors of an asymmetric camera cable is to be connected with a camera. (Labeled as “Camera side”)
The camera cables are too long.
No
Yes
Use camera cables in accordance with the transmission rate. The cables should not be too long to avoid the noise disturbance.
The power source has no fluctuation in voltage and is not deteriorated.
No
Yes
Use a stable power supply.
When the camera gain is on a high level, bright spots occur without incident light.
No
Yes
Secondary radiation (rays) could cause bright spots, but this is not malfunction.
The camera can be out of order. Please contact us for service.

7.3 Camera becomes hot



8 CLISBeeCtrl

8.1 Overview

The CLISBeeCtrl is the remote control software for “CLISBee*” camera using “**N**ED **C**amera **C**ontrol **P**rotocol”(NCCP) from PC.

Connectable interfaces are following.

1) Camera Link API

2) Communication Port (COM port, RS232C)

*CLISBee is the nickname for XCM series camera.

8.2 System Requirements

PC : PC/AT compatible

Operating System: Microsoft Windows 2000 or XP. (Windows Vista: not confirmed)

Free disk space: 1-2MB (It may fluctuate with the number of camera parameter files.)

Connection: Camera Link grabber board, Camera Link cables

8.3 Install

Copy the CLISBeeCtrl folder in the media (CD-ROM, etc) which our company provides, to your hard disk.

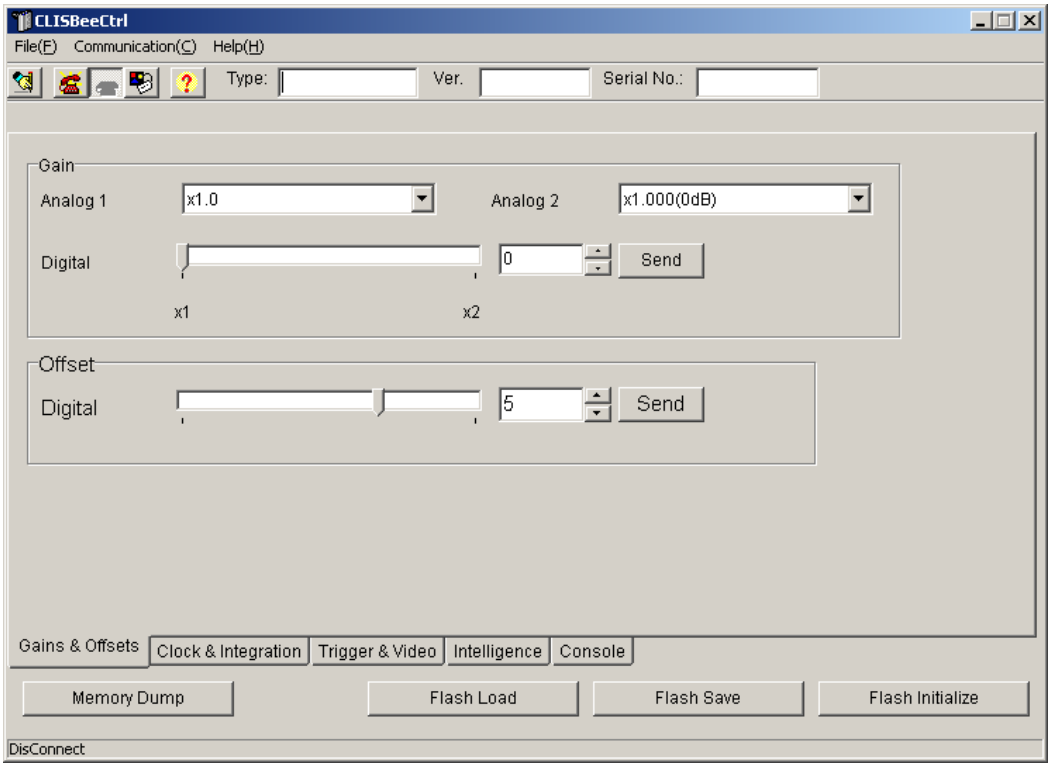
8.4 Uninstall

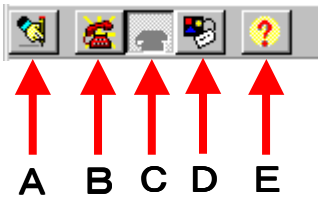
Remove the CLISBeeCtrl folder and all files in CLISBeeCtrl folder.

8.5 Operation

8.5.1 Start Program

Open Windows Explorer and Double-click the “CLISBeeCtrl.exe”.





Buttons in the tool-bar have the following functions.

A: Exporting parameters in the text file format.

B: Connection with the camera.

C: Disconnection.

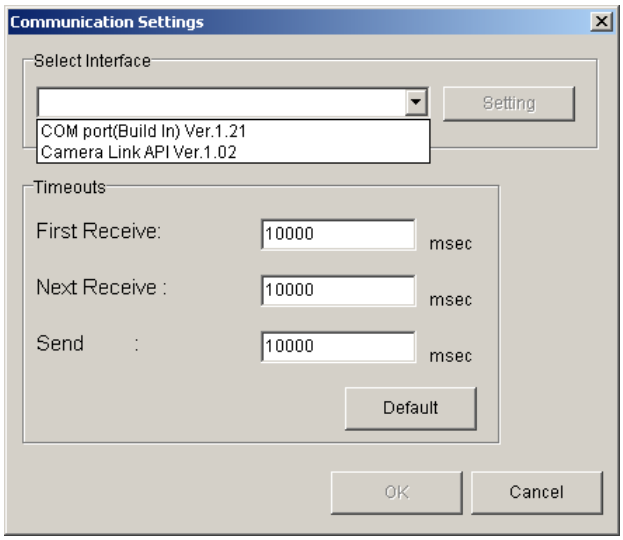
D: Setting Communication.

E: Version Information.

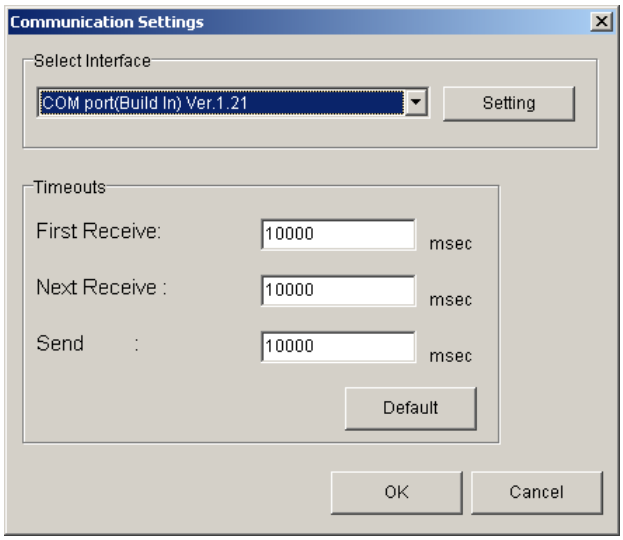
8.5.2 Selecting interface and Timeout setting

8.5.2.1.Selecting interface

1) Click button D.



2) Select the interface in Drop-down-list-box.



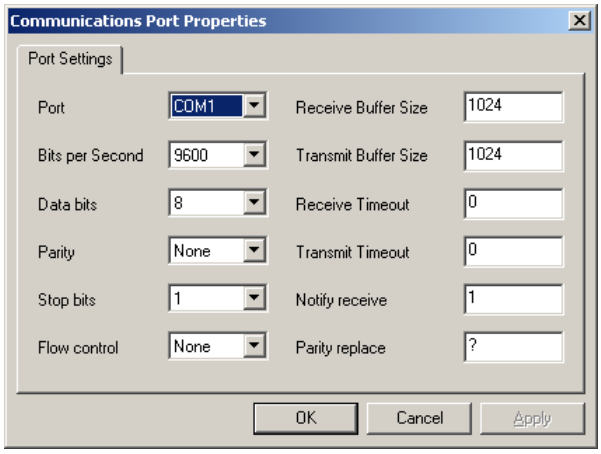
3) Click “Setting” button to set the interface. (See 8.5.2.2. and 8.5.2.3.)

4) Click “OK” button.

Click “Cancel” button when stopping setup.

Note: The camera can be used without this operation after it has been set up correctly.

8.5.2.2 Setting Communication port



1) Set up each item as follows. (NED standard)
However, when the setup which differs to the camera to connect is shown, follow there.

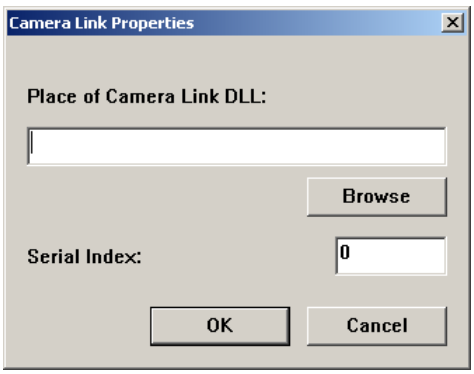
(1) Port: Select connecting port.
(2) Bits per Second: 9600
(3) Data bits: 8
(4) Parity: None
(5) Stop bits: 1
(6) Flow control: None

Note: Other parameters are not used.

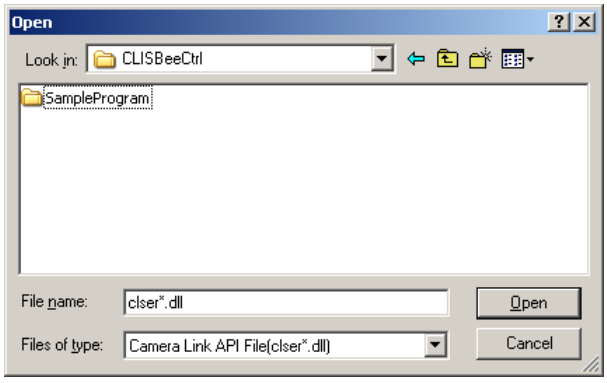
2) Click “OK” button.
Click “Cancel” button when stopping setup.

Note: The camera can be used without this operation after it has been set up correctly.

8.5.2.3 Setting Camera Link



1) Input the DLL file name for Camera Link API by edit-box,
Or click “Browse” button and select this file.

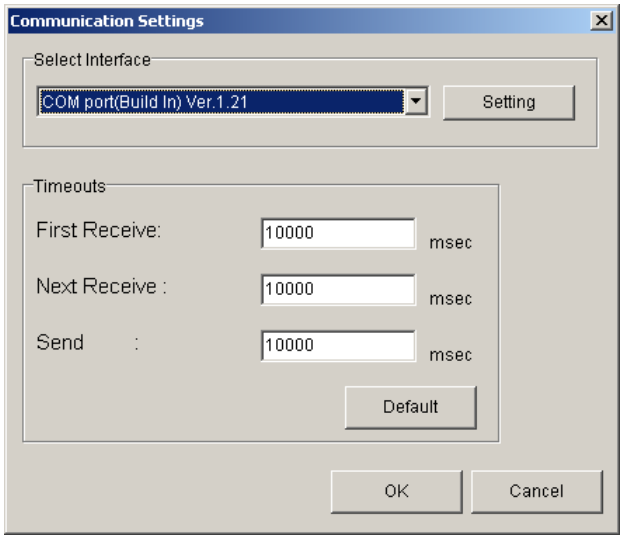


2) Input value corresponding to the position of Camera Link cable to connect, into “Serial Index” column.

3) Click “OK” button.
Click “Cancel” button when stopping setup.

Note: The camera can be used without this operation after it has been set up correctly.
Note: DLL for Camera Link API is provided by the manufacturer of the grabber board.
Grabber board connecting to communication port of PC also exists. (DLL is not provided.) In this case, select interface to the communication port (COM port, RS232C). Please contact the manufacturer of the grabber board for detail.

8.5.2.4 Setting Timeout



1) Input each timeout value in the edit-box.(unit :ms)
Click “Default” when initialize values in the edit-box.
The meanings of each timeout are as follows.

First Receive:	The maximum time from sending a command to receiving the first data.
Next Receive:	The maximum time between a letter and the next one.
Send:	The maximum time until finishing sending a command.

2) Click “OK” button.
Click “Cancel” button when stopping setup.

Note: The camera can be used without this operation after it has been set up correctly.

8.5.3.Connect

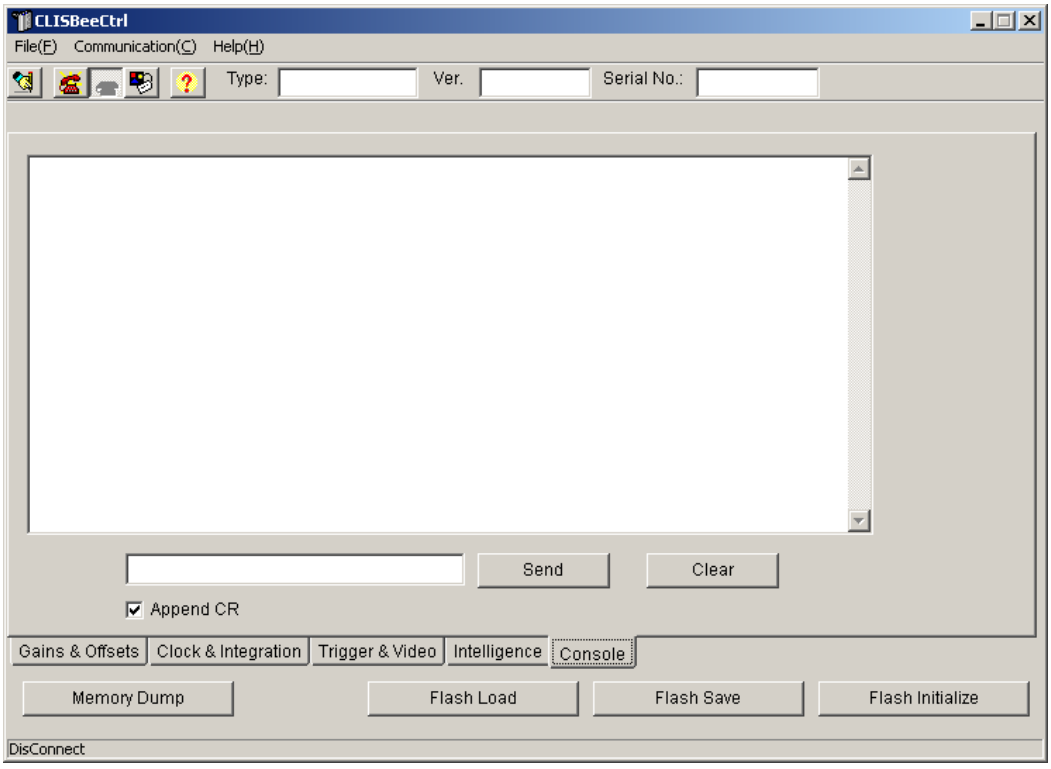
Click button B. Then you can control the camera. (See “8.6.Control”)

8.5.4.Disconnect and end program

Click button C. Then click “X” button in the upper right of the window.

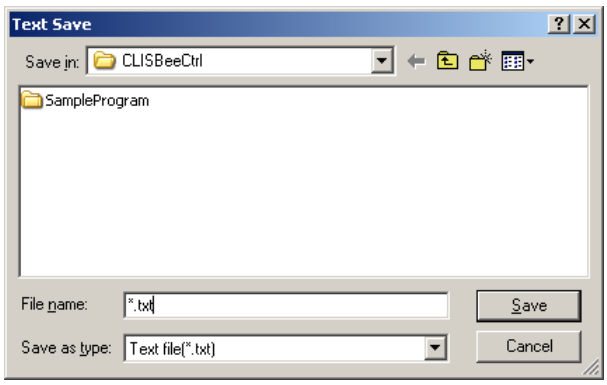
8.5.5.Check of the contents of communication

Click "Console" tag at the lower of a window.



8.5.6.Export Parameters to text file

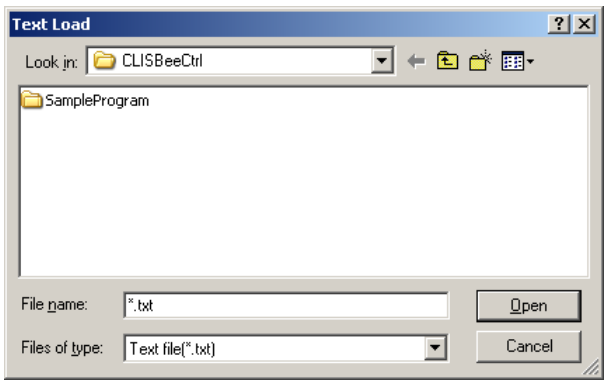
1) Click button A.



2) Input file name and click “Save” button. Present setting value of each control is saved by text format.

8.5.7.Import Parameters from text file

1) Select menu “File” – “Text Load”

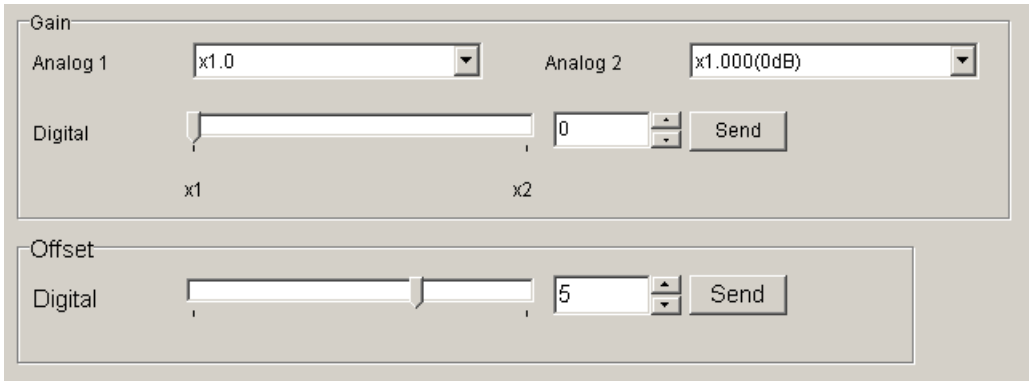


2) Input file name and click “Open” button.

Each command preserved in the text file is issued one by one.

8.6 Control

8.6.1 Gains and Offsets



< Gain >

Analog 1 / **Analog 2** :

The signal will be sent to the camera every time you choose the menu in the drop-down-list-box.

Note: XCMx0x0SA does not use ‘Analog 2’.(Included to ‘Analog 1’)

Digital :

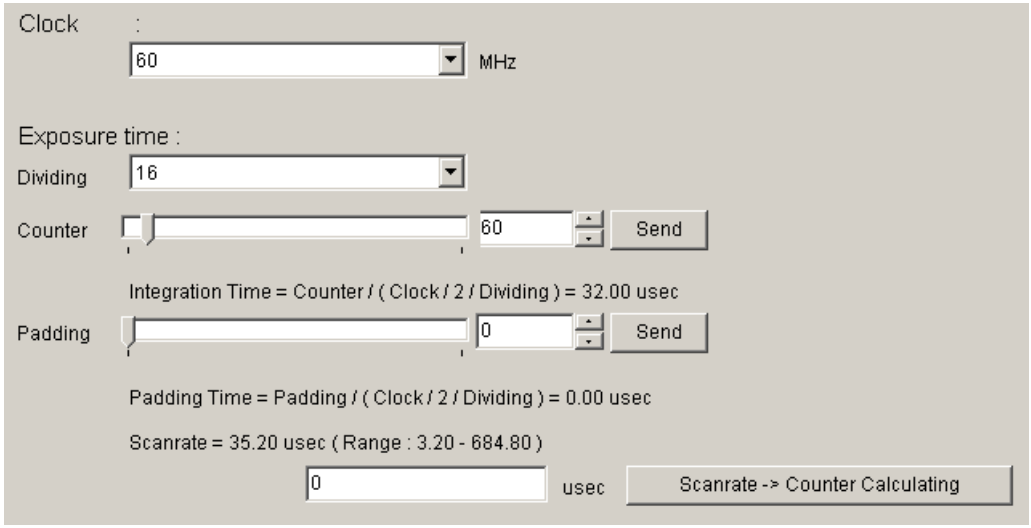
Set a value with the slider, the edit-box or the spin-button. Then, click “Send” button.

< Offset >

Digital :

Set a value with the slider, the edit-box or the spin-button. Then, click “Send” button.

8.6.2 Clock & Integration



Clock :

Shows the camera internal clock frequency.

(**Read Only**)

Dividing / **Counter** :

Setting integration time.

First, choose a dividing clock from the drop-down-list-box.

Next, set a counter value with the slider, edit-box or the spin-button. Then, click “Send” button.

Integration Time :

Shows the calculated value of integration time. (unit : μs)

Padding :

Set a value with the slider, the edit-box or the spin-button. Then, click “Send” button.

Padding Time :

Shows the calculated value of padding time. (unit : μs)

Scanrate :

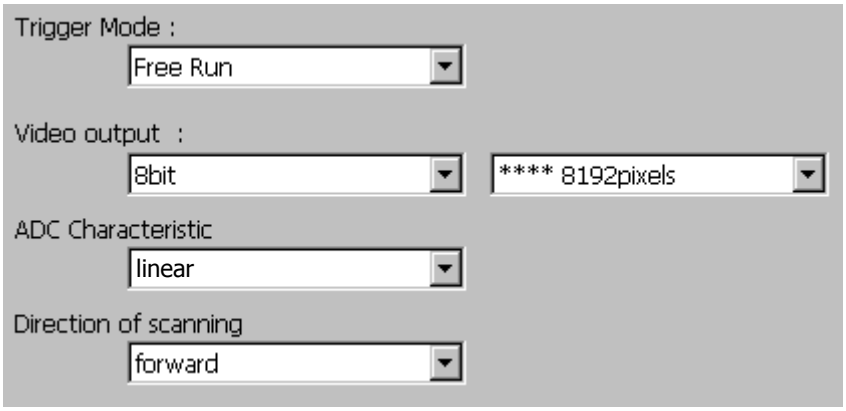
Shows the calculated value of the scan rate. (unit : μs)

Scanrate -> Counter Calculating :

Set the value in the edit-box. Then, click this button.

Put the desirable scan rate value, then the counter value will be calculated automatically with the present values of clock, dividing and padding.

8.6.3 Trigger & Video



The signal will be sent to the camera every time you choose the menu in the drop-down-list-box.

Trigger Mode :

The selection of Free Run Exposure mode and External Trigger Exposure mode.

Video output :

The selection of the number of the output bit and the output block.

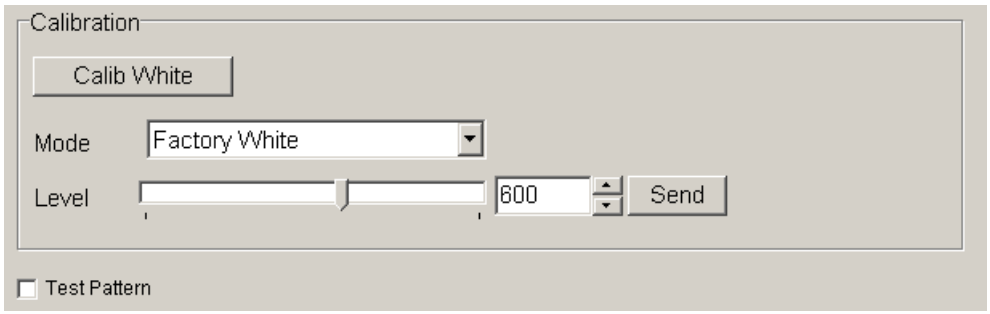
ADC Characteristic :

The selection of the A/D characteristics.

Direction of scanning :

The selection of the scan direction.

8.6.4 Intelligence



< Calibration >

Calib White :

Acquisition of white data and saving the calibration data to camera's flash memory.

Mode / **Level** :

First, choose the mode from the drop-down-list-box.

Next, set a value with the slider, the edit-box or the spin-button. Then, click "Send" button.

Test Pattern :

The signal will be sent to the camera every time you choose the menu in the drop-down-list-box.

8.6.5 Memory in camera

Memory Dump :

Read the data from the camera's work memory.

Flash Load :

Loading the data from the camera's flash memory.

Flash Save :

Saving the data in the camera's flash memory.

Flash Initialize :

Initializing the camera's flash memory with the factory standard data.

8.7 Upgrade

When allowed to carry out offer of the newest software from our company,
Please perform in the following procedure.

1) Check the CLISBeeCtrl has not started.
2) Uninstall the old version software. (See “8.4.Uninstall”)
3) Install new version software. (See “8.3.Install”)

8.8 How to Program

Please refer sample programs in CLISBeeCtrl¥SampleProgram folder.

8.9 Attention on use

1) Reproducing and distributing without notice the part or all of this software and this book refuses firmly.
2) Reverse engineering, decompiling, disassembling and modifying without notice the part or all of this software refuses firmly.
3) The specification of this software and the contents of this book may be changed without announcement in future.

9 Others

9.1 Notice

- No part of this document may be reproduced in any form, in whole or in part, without the expressed written consent of NED.
- Contents of this document are subject to change without prior notice.
- Every care has been taken in the preparation of this User's Manual. If you should discover any errors or omissions, please notify your nearest NED representative.

9.2 Contact for support

Nippon Electro-Sensory Devices Corporation

Head Office
2-5-12, Itachibori, Nishi-ku, Osaka 550-0012, Japan
Phone +81-6-6534-5300
Fax +81-6-6534-6080

Tokyo Branch
Jiburaruta Seimei Oi BLDG., Room No.402
1-45-2, Oi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 140-0014, Japan
Phone +81-3-5718-3181
Fax +81-3-5718-0331

Nishi-Nippon Branch
4-3-34 Yoshizuka, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka 812-0041, Japan
Phone +81-92-612-5577
Fax +81-92-612-5578

URL
http://ned-sensor.co.jp/

E-Mail
sales@ned-sensor.com

9.3 Product Support

If there is a problem with your camera after checking it in accordance to the troubleshooting, turn off power and call your NED representative.

Revision History

Revision Number	Date	Changes
01	28 Nov 2008	Initial release

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