See the possibilities

User's Manual

LT-200CL

3CMOS High Speed Color Line Scan Camera

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1031E-1105

Notice

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Warranty

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

Certifications

CE compliance

As defined by the Directive 2004/108/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, EMC (Electromagnetic compatibility), JAI Ltd., Japan declares that LT-200CL complies with the following provisions applying to its standards.
CISPR Pub.22 (Emission)
CISPR Pub.24 (Immunity)
IEC61000-4-2 Conforming Level 4 (Electrostatic discharge immunity test)

FCC

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

Warning

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

Supplement

The following statement is related to the regulation on “ Measures for the Administration of the control of Pollution by Electronic Information Products “ , known as “ China RoHS “. The table shows contained Hazardous Substances in this camera.

mark shows that the environment-friendly use period of contained Hazardous Substances is 15 years.

重要注意事项

有毒，有害物质或元素名称及含量表

根据中华人民共和国信息产业部『电子信息产品污染控制管理办法』，本产品《 有毒，有害物质或元素名称及含量表 》如下.

部件名称	有毒有害物质或元素					
	铅（Pb）	汞（Hg）	镉（Cd）	六价铬（Cr(VI)）	多溴联苯（PPB）	多溴二苯醚（PBDE）
棱镜	×	○	○	○	○	○
光学滤色镜	×	○	×	○	○	○
镜头座	×	○	○	○	○	○
连接插头	×	○	○	○	○	○
电路板	×	○	○	○	○	○
·····	·····	·····	·····	·····	·····	·····

○：表示该有毒有害物质在该部件所有均质材料中的含量均在SJ/T11363-2006规定的限量要求以下。
×：表示该有毒有害物质至少在该部件的某一均质材料中的含量超出SJ/T11363-2006规定的限量要求。
（企业可在此处、根据实际情况对上表中打“×”的技术原因进行进一步说明。）

环保使用期限
电子信息产品中含有的有毒有害物质或元素在正常使用的条件下不会发生外泄或突变、电子信息产品用户使用该电子信息产品不会对环境造成严重污染或对基人身、财产造成严重损害的期限。
数字「15」为期限15年。

- Contents -

1. General

LT-200CL is a 3CMOS line scan camera using three 2048 pixel line sensors mounted on a prism, for the R, G and B channels. It operates with an 80 MHz pixel clock, resulting in a maximum line rate of 30,383 lines per second.
The camera outputs digital data in 3 x 8 bits or 3 x 10 bits format via Camera Link. The camera is configured by software through the serial communication port of the Camera Link interface, or via RS-232C through a 12-pin Hirose connector.
The camera accepts M52 or F-mount lens.

The latest version of this operation manual can be downloaded from www.jai.com .
The latest camera control tool for the LT-200CL can be downloaded from www.jai.com .

For camera revision history, please contact your local JAI distributor

2. Camera nomenclature

The standard camera composition consists of:

LT-200CL camera body	x 1
Lens mount/sensor protection cap	x 1

The camera is available in the following versions:
LT-200CL-M52/-F
Where **L** stands for "Linear sensor" family, **T** stands for "Tri sensor", **20**0 represents the resolution " 2048 pixels", 20**0** represents variation with the same resolution and **CL** stands for "CameraLink®" interface. **M52** stands for M52 lens mount version and **F** stands for the Nikon F mount version

3. Main features

- 3CMOS line scan camera with 2048 pixel resolution
- Dichroic RGB beam splitter prism
- 30,383 lines per second scan rate
- 80 MHz pixel clock
- 3 x 8 bits or 3 x 10 bits output through Camera Link interface
- Flat-field correction. Pixel-by-pixel compensation on each RGB channel
- Flat shading compensation
- Color shading compensation
- One-push white balance
- Knee correction
- Noise reduction circuit ON/OFF
- Pixel binning
- Sub-sampling readout
- Windowing readout
- Test pattern generator(color bar, gray, white) for set-up and troubleshooting
- Electronic shutter (for shutter selected modes)
- Lens mount is M52 as a standard and F mount as a factory option
- DC input range from +12 V to +24V
- Short ASCII commands for set-up via RS 232C or Camera Link
- Setup by Windows XP/Vista/7 software

4. Locations and functions

4.1. Main unit

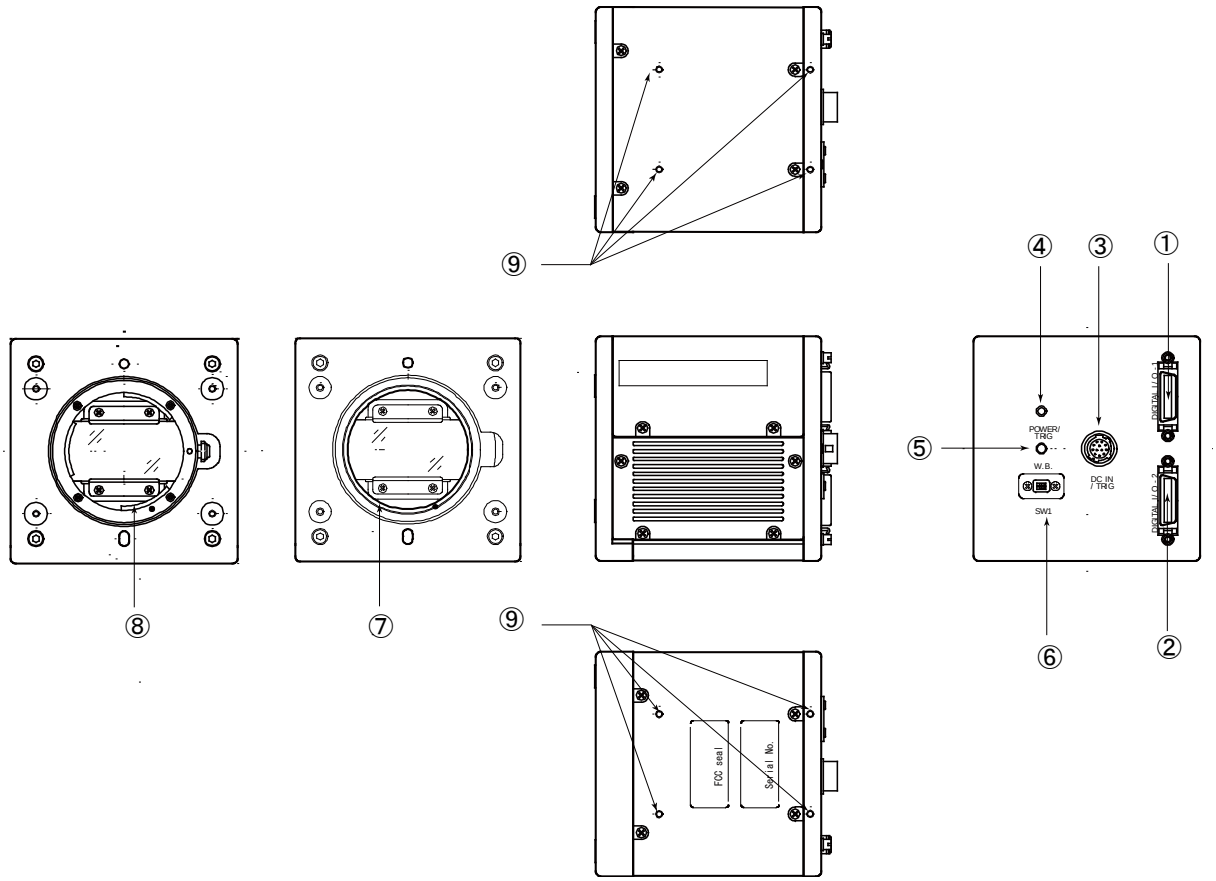


Fig. 1 Location of external features

1 Camera Link base connector (1) (*Note1)
2 Camera Link medium connector (2) (*Note1)
3 12-pin Hirose connector for DC +12, External trigger and RS-232C
4 LED indicator Orange, steady: Initializing or one-push operation
Green, steady: Operating, but not receiving external trigger
Green, flashing: Operating and receiving external trigger
5 One-push auto white balance button
6 SW-1 (refer to chapter 4.2)
7. M52 lens mount (Note 2)
8 Nikon F-Mount lens mount(Note2)
9 Mounting holes 8 x M3, depth 4.5mm (*Note3)

***Note1**: When a Camera Link cable is connected to the camera, please do not excessively tighten screws by using driver. The Camera Link receptacle on the camera might be damaged. For security, the strength to tighten screws is less than 0.291 Newton Meter (Nm).Tightening by hand is sufficient in order to achieve this.*

***Note2**: The rear protrusion of lens should be within 13mm for both M52 mount lens and Nikon-F mount lens.*

***Note3**: The depth of mounting hole is 4.5mm . If the longer screws than 4.5mm are used, they may damage the circuit board inside.*

4.2. Rear Panel and indicators

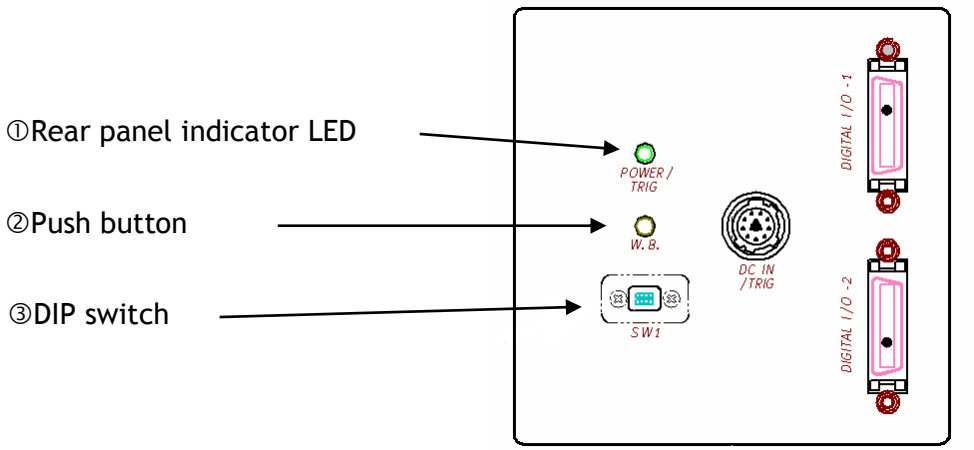


Fig.2 Rear panel

① LED

There is a multi-color LED on the rear panel of the camera. It has the following functions:

- **Green (Steady)**
  Operating, but not receiving external trigger input
- **Green (Flashing)**
  Operating and receiving external trigger input.
  Note that the flashing frequency does not correspond to the frequency of the trigger signal.
  Note: In no-shutter/internal and shutter select/internal modes, this LED does not flash.
- **Orange**
  Initializing or executing one-push white balance

② Push button

This push button is used for gain white balance.

③ DIP switch

SW-1 function

No	Function	Settings	
		ON	OFF
1	Serial communication	Hirose 12Pin	Camera link
2	Termination of External trigger	75 Ω	TTL

Note: Factory default settings for both functions are “OFF”.

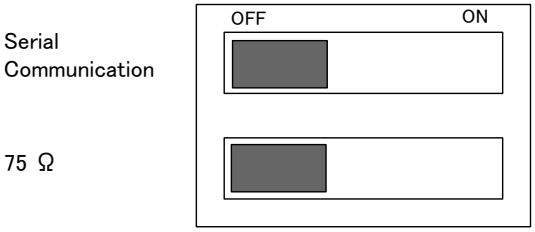
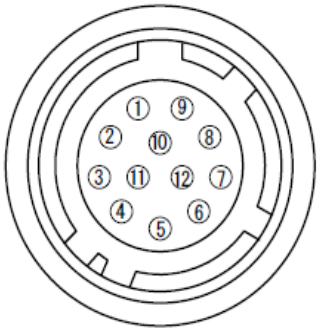


Fig.3 DIP switch

5. Input and output (connectors, signals and circuits)

5.1. 12-Pin Connector (Hirose)

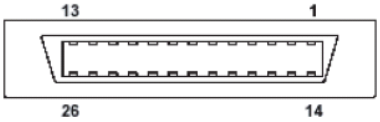
Type: HR10A-10R-12PB(71) Hirose (Male)
Use the part number HR10A-10P-12S for the cable side



Pin No.	Signal	Remarks
1	GND	
2	DC in	+12V to +24V
3	GND	
4	Reserved	Do not connect
5	GND	
6	RxD in	RS-232C
7	TxD out	RS-232C
8	GND	
9	XEEN out	
10	Trigger in	TI=1, or set TI=0 for input via CL
11	–	
12	GND	

Fig.4 12-pin Hirose connector

5.2. Digital Output / Interface Connectors for Camera Link



Type: 26P MRD Connector 3M 110226-1A10PL

Fig. 5 Camera Link connector

This camera can be used with all Camera Link products that comply with the AIA Camera Link standard. Cables, transmission systems and frame grabbers/acquisition boards that do not comply with the Camera Link standard may work with this camera, but JAI Camera Solutions cannot be held responsible for loss in performance or damage of equipment, including the camera.

Recommended cable assembly

3M 14B26-SZLB-XXX-OLC (where XXX is the length of cable)
The applicable cable length is 0.5m to 10m.
14B26-SZ3B-XXX-03V(small diameter type) and 14B26-SZ3B-XXX-04C (high flexion type) can be used but the length will be limited.

Connector 1 (24Bit, 30 Bit)

Pin No	In/Out	Name	Note
1,14		Shield	GND
2(-),15(+)	O	TxOUT0	Data out
3(-),16(+)	O	TxOUT1	
4(-),17(+)	O	TxOUT2	
5(-),18(+)	O	TxClk	Clock for CL
6(-),19(+)	O	TxOUT3	Data out
7(+),20(-)	I	SerTC (RxD)	LVDS Serial Control
8(-),21(+)	O	SerTFG (TxD)	
9(-),22(+)	I	CC1 (Trigger)	Trigger
10(+),23(-)	I	CC2(Reserved)	
11,24		N.C	
12,25		N.C	
13,26		Shield	GND

Connector 2 (Used only for 3 x 10 Bit output)

Pin No	In/Out	Name	Note
1,14		Shield	GND
2(-),15(+)	O	TxOUT0	Data out
3(-),16(+)	O	TxOUT1	
4(-),17(+)	O	TxOUT2	
5(-),18(+)	O	TxClk	Clock for CL
6(-),19(+)	O	TxOUT3	Data out
7(+),20(-)		N.C	
8(-),21(+)		N.C	
9(-),22(+)		N.C	
10(+),23(-)		N.C	
11,24		N.C	
12,25		N.C	
13,26		Shield	GND

The LT-200CL follows the Camera Link standard in all respects.

Please refer to the Camera Link version 1.1 specifications for detailed information on bit assignments of 24-bit RGB and 30-bit RGB output.

5.3. Camera Link output

RD9～RD0 : R Channel Camera Data(RD9=MSB, RD0=LSB)
GD9～GD0 : G Channel Camera Data(GD9=MSB, GD0=LSB)
BD9～BD0 : B Channel Camera Data(BD9=MSB, BD0=LSB)
× : Not in use

Port/Signal	24bit Output	30bit Output	Connector	Pin Name
Port A0	RD0	RD0	1	Tx0
Port A1	RD1	RD1	1	Tx1
Port A2	RD2	RD2	1	Tx2
Port A3	RD3	RD3	1	Tx3
Port A4	RD4	RD4	1	Tx4
Port A5	RD5	RD5	1	Tx6
Port A6	RD6	RD6	1	Tx27
Port A7	RD7	RD7	1	Tx5
Port B0	GD0	RD8	1	Tx7
Port B1	GD1	RD9	1	Tx8
Port B2	GD2	×	1	Tx9
Port B3	GD3	×	1	Tx12
Port B4	GD4	BD8	1	Tx13
Port B5	GD5	BD9	1	Tx14
Port B6	GD6	×	1	Tx10
Port B7	GD7	×	1	Tx11
Port C0	BD0	BD0	1	Tx15
Port C1	BD1	BD1	1	Tx18
Port C2	BD2	BD2	1	Tx19
Port C3	BD3	BD3	1	Tx20
Port C4	BD4	BD4	1	Tx21
Port C5	BD5	BD5	1	Tx22
Port C6	BD6	BD6	1	Tx16
Port C7	BD7	BD7	1	Tx17
Port D0	×	×	2	Tx0
Port D1	×	×	2	Tx1
Port D2	×	×	2	Tx2
Port D3	×	×	2	Tx3
Port D4	×	×	2	Tx4
Port D5	×	×	2	Tx6
Port D6	×	×	2	Tx27
Port D7	×	×	2	Tx5
Port E0	×	GD0	2	Tx7
Port E1	×	GD1	2	Tx8
Port E2	×	GD2	2	Tx9
Port E3	×	GD3	2	Tx12
Port E4	×	GD4	2	Tx13
Port E5	×	GD5	2	Tx14
Port E6	×	GD6	2	Tx10
Port E7	×	GD7	2	Tx11
Port F0	×	GD8	2	Tx15
Port F1	×	GD9	2	Tx18
Port F2	×	×	2	Tx19
Port F3	×	×	2	Tx20
Port F4	×	×	2	Tx21
Port F5	×	×	2	Tx22
Port F6	×	×	2	Tx16
Port F7	×	×	2	Tx17
LVAL 1			1	Tx24
FVAL 1			1	Tx25
LVAL 2			2	Tx24
FVAL 2			2	Tx25
DVAL			1	Tx26
EEN			1	Tx23

5.4. Input and output circuits

5.4.1 Trigger input

The External Trigger signal can be applied either through the Camera Link connector or at pin 10 of the 12-pin Hirose connector. The command to change this setting is TI (Trigger Input). TI=0 for Camera Link connector (factory default) and TI=1 for 12-pin Hirose connector.

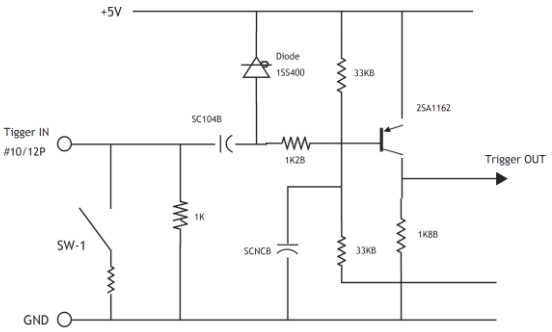


Fig. 6 Trigger input (12-pin Hirose)

The input via the 12-pin Hirose connector is AC coupled.

To allow long pulses, which may be required when using the Pulse Width Control (PWC) trigger mode, the input circuit is designed as a flip-flop circuit. The leading and trailing edges of the trigger pulse activate the circuit.

The trigger input polarity can be changed by the command TP. At the 12-pin Hirose connector the External Trigger input is 4V ± 2V (TTL). It can be changed to 75 ohm termination by a DIP switch setting (SW 1) located on the rear panel.

5.4.2 EEN/XEEN output (Exposure Enable)

This output corresponds to the exposure (accumulation) time of the camera. It works with all operation modes. It is, however, not active when the test pattern function is enabled.

The EEN signal is available at the Camera Link connector and at the 12-pin Hirose connector at the same time.

At the Camera Link connector this signal has positive logic.

At pin 9 of the 12-pin Hirose connector the signal has negative logic, and is therefore named XEEN. The output circuit is a 75 ohm complementary emitter follower. The circuit is powered from the 5V supply, resulting in an output level of more than 4V. It is not terminated.

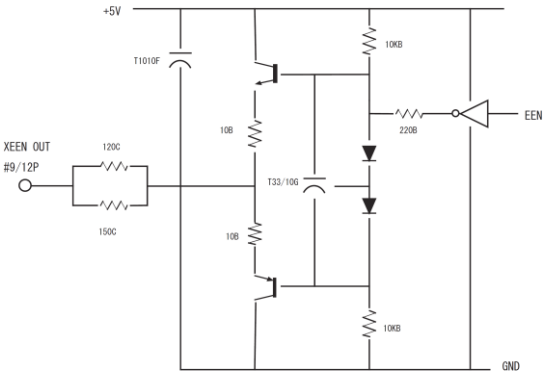


Fig. 7 XEEN Circuit (12-pin Hirose)

6. Functions and Operation

6.1. Basic functions

The LT-200CL is built around three high-performance CMOS line scan image sensors mounted on a prism block, as illustrated in Figure 8.

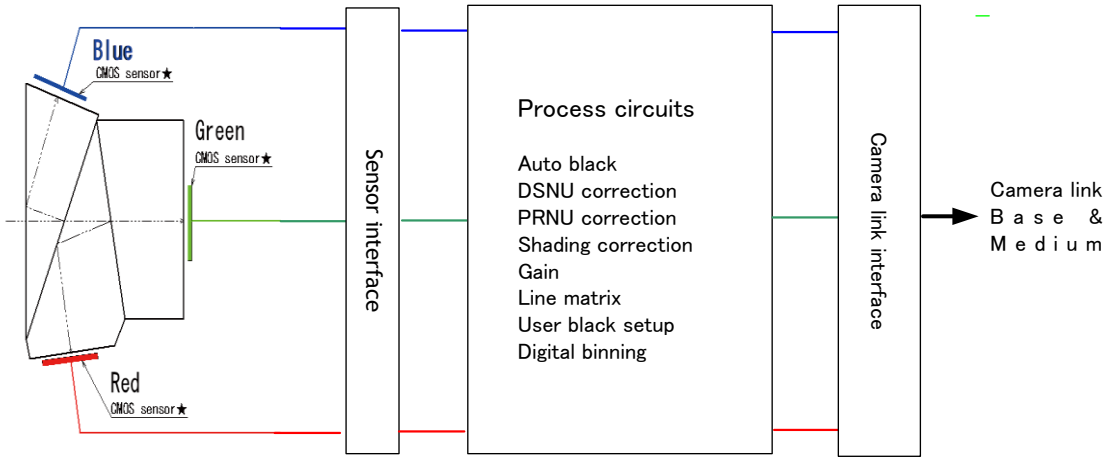


Fig.8 Sensor block diagram

The incoming light is divided into three primary colors, Red, Blue and Green and transmitted to each sensor. The output from each sensor is LVDS and it is converted to parallel digital signals in the sensor interface. Each signal then is transmitted to processing circuits which manipulate in the necessary characteristics and output via the Camera Link interface. The functions in the processing circuits are described in the following sections.

6.2. Sensor layout and output timing

The LT-200CL uses newly developed CMOS sensors which have 2048 effective pixels. Light received on photodiodes is converted to electronic signals and these signals are handled in a correlated double sampling circuit, analog gain circuit and analog digital converter circuit. After that, digital signals are serialized and output. All those circuits are inside the sensor package. CMOS sensors can provide higher rates and lower power consumption than CCDs of equivalent resolution.

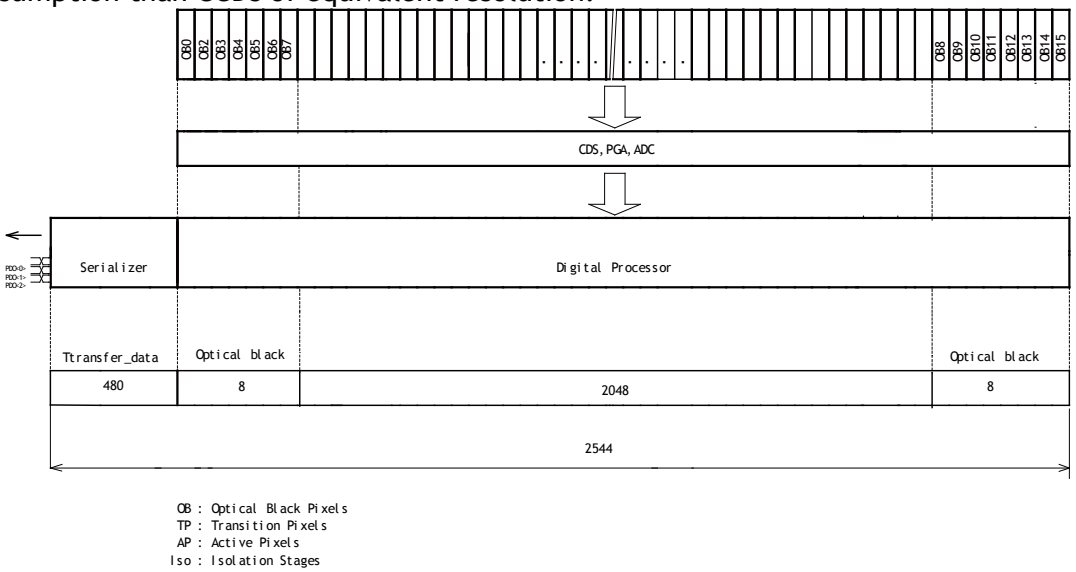


Fig.9 Sensor layout

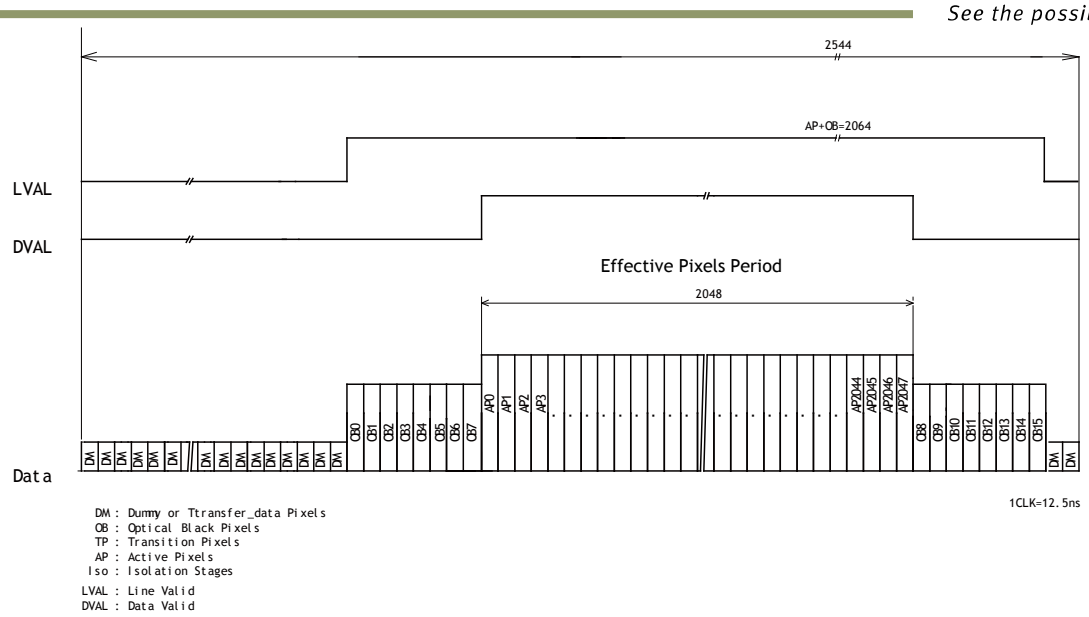


Fig.10 Video output timing

6.3. Key functions

Important note:

LT-400CL has many functions explained in this chapter. In order to use these functions properly and to get proper image, please follow the procedure described below.

Setting procedure:
1. Set the shutter and line rate
2. Set the master gain (refer to the chapter 6.3.5 for the details)
3. Set the white balance (refer to the chapter 6.3.4 for the details)
4. Activate DSNU compensation (refer to the chapter 6.3.9 for the details)
5. Activate PRNU compensation (refer to the chapter 6.3.8 for the details)
6. Activate the shading compensation (refer to the chapter 6.3.10 for the details)

After mentioned setting procedure is completed, adjust black level, lateral chromatic aberration and knee adjustments. For these adjustments, there is no specific order.

6.3.1 Line rate (Command LR)

This function can set the line rate longer than 1L. Accordingly, it is possible to match the camera scan rate with the object running speed, or to boost up the sensitivity by setting a longer exposure time.

- Adjusting range: 32.9125μs(1L) to 16.844ms
- Adjusting unit: 12.5ns
- Operation mode: TG=0 Internal trigger
- Applicable mode: No-shutter/Internal, Shutter select/Internal

The line rate can be automatically configured (one-push auto line set) (Command:AR). This function will calculate and set the line rate of the camera based on the Automatic Line Rate Reference Level (Command :AL) and the scene illumination.

6.3.2 Electronic shutter (Exposure) (Command PER, PEG, PEB)

This function sets the exposure time regardless of line rate setting. The exposure time can be set for red, blue, and green, respectively.

Command PER= 800 to 1056720
PEG= 800 to 1056720
PEB= 800 to 1056720

- Adjusting range: 10μs (800clk) to 13.209ms (1056720clk) (RGB individually)
- Adjusting unit: 12.5 ns (1clock) (RGB individually)
- Operation mode: Shutter select/internal trigger and shutter select/external trigger

Note:
Exposure time can be set as mentioned before. However, if the line rate is shorter than the exposure time, the accumulation time is determined by the line rate. This should be noted especially in external trigger mode.
Line rate > Exposure time

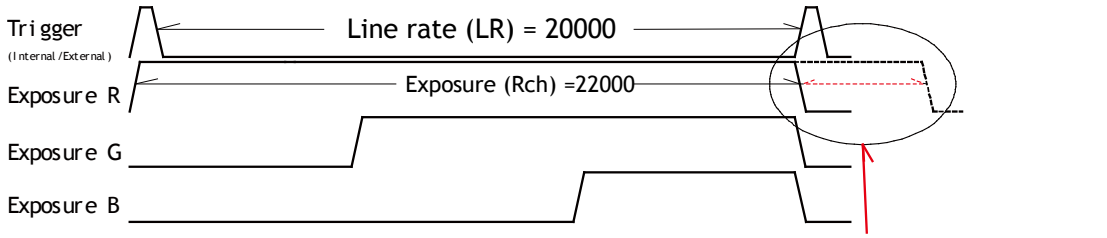


Fig.11 Exposure setting should be less the line rate

6.3.3 EEN (Exposure Enable) function

This function outputs the timing for image accumulation in all operating modes except test pattern output. The output can be through both the Hirose 12-pin and Camera Link connectors. The polarity of this output is negative from the Hirose 12-pin connector and positive from the Camera Link connector. These polarities cannot be changed.

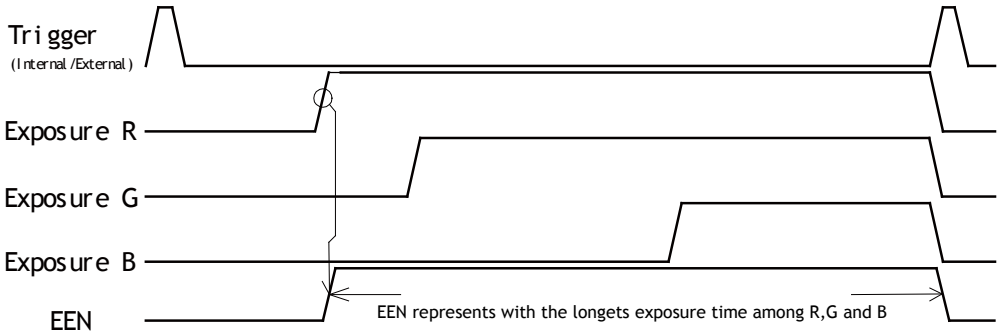


Fig.12 EEN function

6.3.4 White balance

In this function, the green channel video level is used as the reference. Red and blue channel levels are adjusted to match with that of the green channel.
There are two ways to adjust white balance: one is gain white balance and the other is shutter white balance.

White balance	Control tool	Command		Rear panel switch
		WB	AH	
Gain	○	○	×	○
Shutter	○	×	○	×

Gain white balance

Calculates the difference between green and red video levels, and green and blue levels, and adjusts the red and blue channels' video level so that the video level of all three channels becomes equal.

Command	WB=0	Manual/One push AWB
	WB=1	4000K
	WB=2	4600K
	WB=3	5600K

Shutter white balance (only for shutter select and external trigger mode)

Calculates the difference between green and red video levels, and green and blue levels, and adjusts the red and blue channels' shutter speed so that the video level of all three channels becomes equal.

Command	AH=0	Activate One push shutter AWB

Note:
If gain and shutter white balance are used in the external trigger mode, external trigger pulses should be continuously provided while white balance adjustment is executing.

6.3.5 Gain control

The LT-200CL has two ways of setting gain - one for the master tracking and the other for individual channel adjustment. Each setting also has two analog gain modes - one is the GAIN LOW and the other is the GAIN HIGH. When the Gain Low is selected, gain for each channel can be adjusted from -4dB to +6dB against the reference of 0dB which is the default output setting. If the Gain High is selected, the reference level is changed to +6dB and gain for each channel can be adjusted against the reference by -4dB to +6dB.
The following shows the setting procedures and adjustable range.

1. Master tracking mode
   In this mode, the command GA(Master) can controls all three channels, R, G and B. Furthermore, the commands GAR and GAB can control R and B channels respectively.

   Gain Low mode:
   - Reference value: 0dB
   - Master gain control range : 0dB to 8dB
   - R/B Adjusting range :-4dB to +6dB (at the master gain setting value)

   Gain High mode:
   - Reference value: +6dB
   - Master gain control range : 0dB to 8dB
   - R/B Adjusting range :-4dB to +6dB (at the master gain setting value)

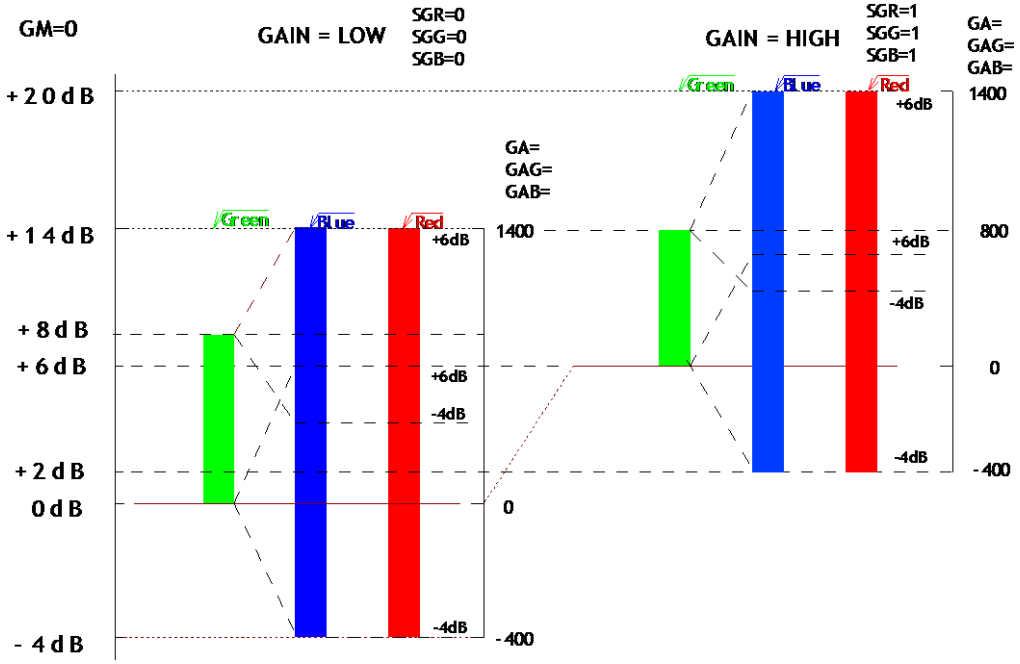


Fig.13 Master gain mode with Gain Low and High

2. Individual gain mode

The commands GA, GAR and GAB control R, G and B channels respectively.

Gain Low mode:

- Reference value: 0dB
- R/G/B Adjusting range :-4dB to +14dB (at the master gain setting value)

Gain High mode:

- Reference value: +6dB
- R/G/B Adjusting range :-4dB to +14dB (at the master gain setting value)

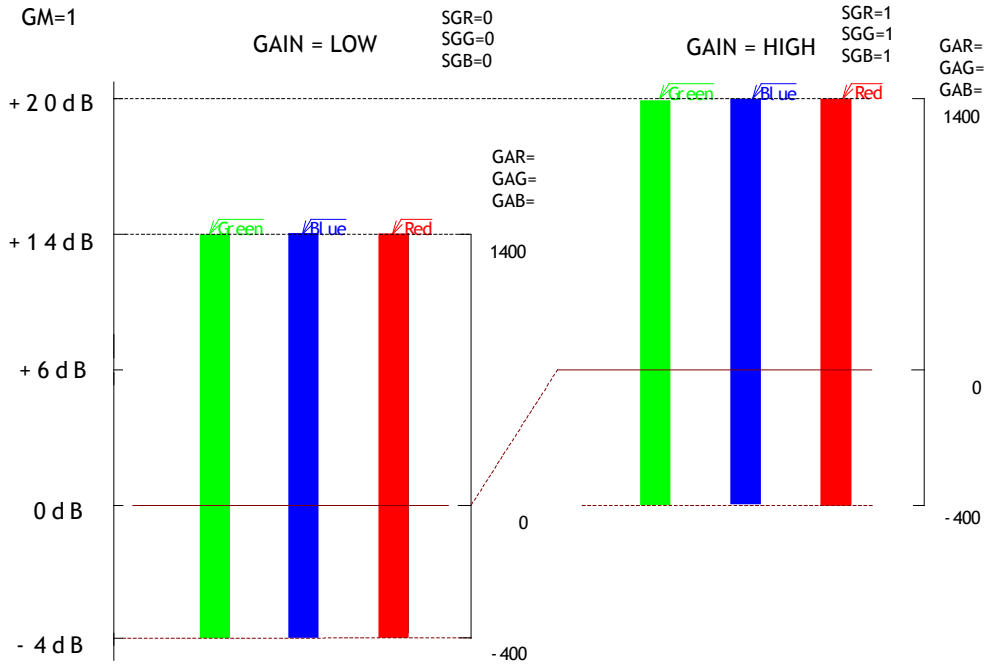


Fig.14 Individual gain mode with gain low and gain high

6.3.6 Setup(Black) level

The optical black level of LT-400CL is set at 8LSB in 24-bit output mode as the factory default setting (32LSB for 10-bit output mode)
If it is necessary to set the optical black level at 0LSB in image processing board, the black level should be set at 0LSB. (Command BL=0). If BL is set at 0, the optical black level for all three, R,G and B are set at 0LSB, but if it is necessary to adjust R,G and B respectively, the black level mode is set at Individual (Command BLM = 1).
The factory default setting is 0 (Master tracking).

Gain Set at Master tracking mode:

- Adjusting range Master(green) : 0LSB to 127LSB
  Red : -64 LSB to +63LSB
  Blue : -64 LSB to +63LSB

Gain Set at Individual mode:

- Adjusting range Red : 0LSB to 127 LSB
  Green : 0LSB to 127 LSB
  Blue : 0LSB to 127 LSB
  Note: Red, green and blue can be adjusted individually

6.3.7 Knee correction

If the relationship of input and output is linear (1:1), the output level will be clipped at a certain input level and cannot reproduce the details in the clipped area. The knee compensation circuit can keep the linear relationship until the knee point, while after the knee point, the output signal is compressed to reproduce the details. This compression area can be set by a knee slope.
The knee point and knee slope can be set individually.

Function	Length	Variable type	Setting range
Knee Point	10bit	Unsigned integer	0LSB ～ 1023LSB
Knee Slope	16bit	Unsigned fixed point	0001h(x0.000015) ～ FFFFh(x1.0000)

The following drawing shows the characteristics of Knee Point 890LSB and Knee Slope 1000h.

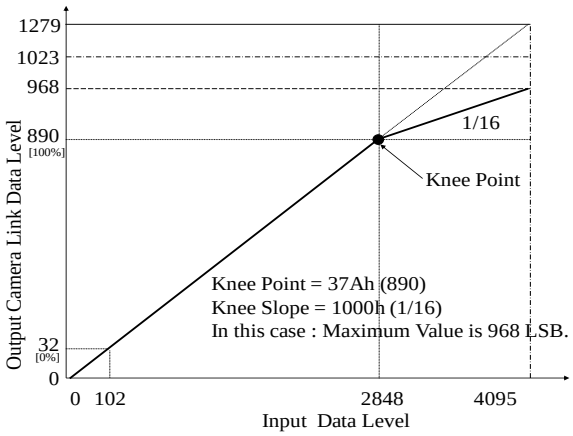


Fig.15 Knee and knee slope characteristics

6.3.8 PRNU (Pixel Response Non-Uniformity) correction

PRNU (Pixel Response Non-Uniformity) is, as the name implies, a non-uniformity of the response of each individual pixel. This means that for a fixed light level each pixel will have a slightly different output level (response).

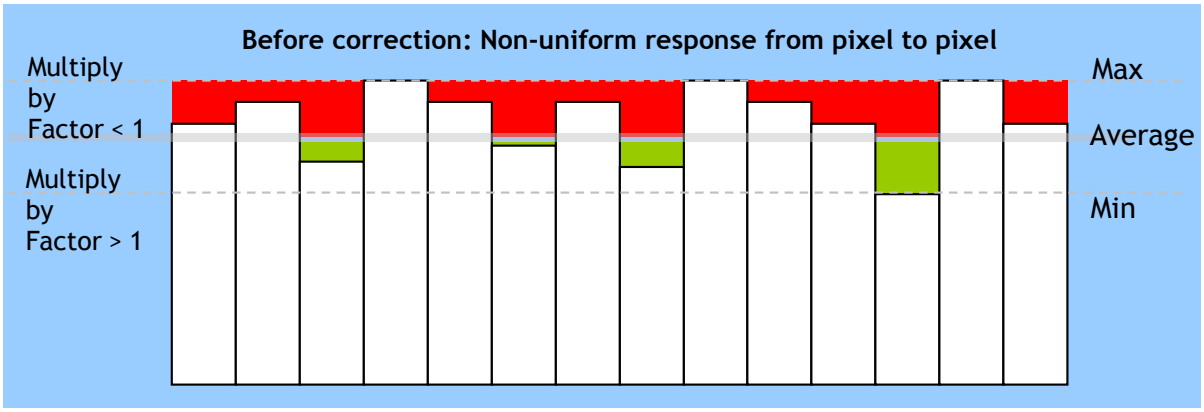


Fig.16 Conceptual drawing for PRNU correction (1)

To correct for PRNU, the camera's internal correction circuit captures one or several lines of data under non-saturated illuminated conditions which are not more than 80% of maximum (recommend level is half of maximum), and the average across the line is calculated. Based on this average, coefficients are then generated for each individual pixel. The coefficient has the function of multiplying the pixel output with a factor greater or less than 1. These coefficients are stored in a non-volatile memory, and are therefore maintained after power down.

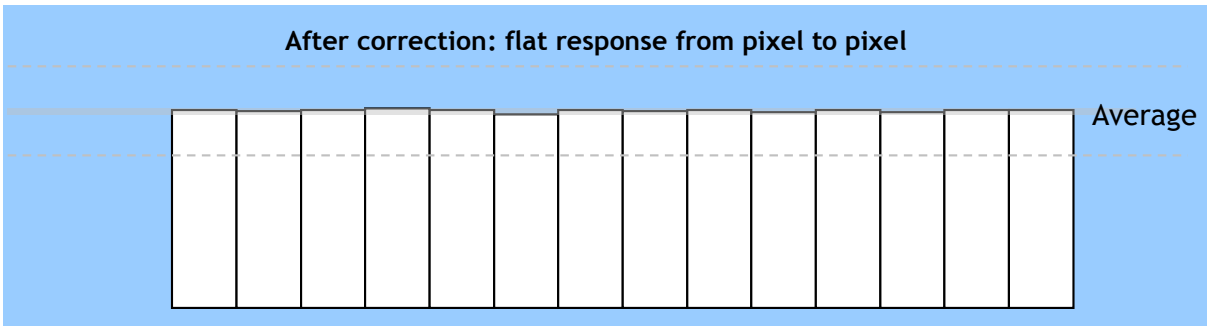


Fig.17 Conceptual drawing for PRNU correction (2)

6.3.9 DSNU (Dark Signal Non-Uniformity) correction

DSNU (Dark Signal Non-Uniformity) is, as the name implies, a non-uniformity of offset level of each pixel, which is ***not*** dependent on the incoming light.

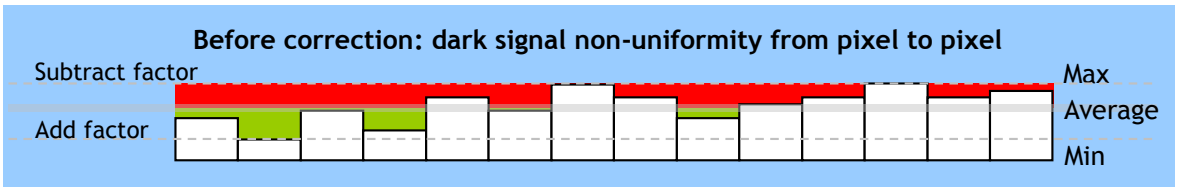


Fig.18 Conceptual drawing of DSNU correction

To correct for DSNU, the camera internal correction circuit captures one or several lines of data under dark conditions (the lens ***must*** be covered by a lens cap), and the average across the line is calculated. Based on the average, coefficients are then generated for each individual pixel. The coefficient has the function of adding or subtracting a value

to the pixel output. These coefficients are stored in a non-volatile memory, and are therefore maintained after power down.

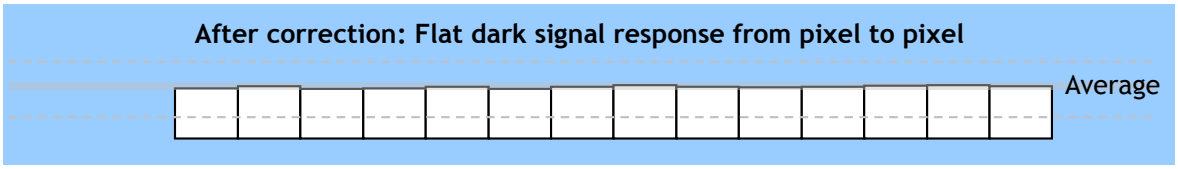


Fig.19 Conceptual drawing of DSNU correction

6.3.10 Shading correction

Shading is caused either by illumination with uneven distribution of light across the surface, or by reductions in the light transmission ratio towards the edges of a lens.
The shading correction incorporated in the camera will compensate for this effect by as much as 20% of the brightest signal.
Shading is not compensated for each individual pixel. The pixel response non-uniformity will be superimposed on the output also after shading correction has been performed. Therefore, it is recommended to perform PRNU correction before shading correction.

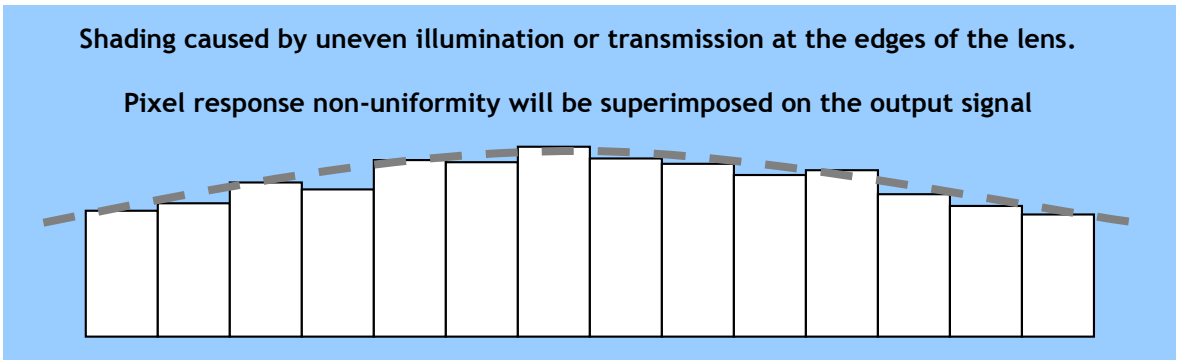


Fig.20 Shading correction

The shading correction has two ways to compensate, flat shading correction and color shading correction.

Flat shading correction(SDR=0) compensates red, blue and green signals to be flat output. The range of compensation is within plus-or-minus 20% as compared the brightest signal level. It may not compensate enough according to the lenses and/or lighting in use.

Color shading correction(SDR=1) compensates red and blue signals to match with green signal characteristics.

The following drawings show the concepts for flat and color shading corrections.

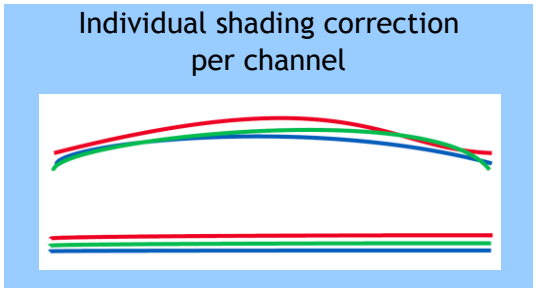


Fig.21 Flat shading correction

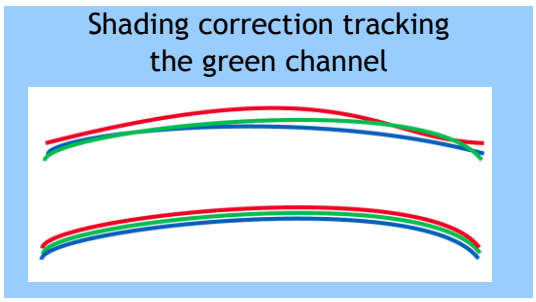
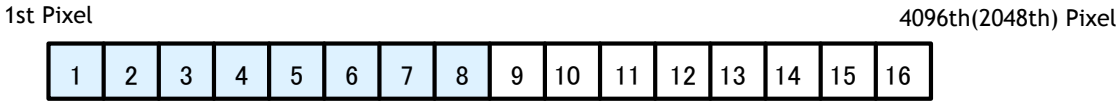


Fig.22 color shading correction

Please note that before adjusting the shading, the white balance must be adjusted.

6.3.11 Lateral chromatic aberration

This function compensates for lateral chromatic aberration of lenses. Lateral chromatic aberration causes different line length for the R, G and B at the focal point. This function enables compensation data for up to three lenses to be stored. The compensation data specifies how many pixels the R and B channels should be stretched or shortened to match the line length of the G channel which is the reference. The range of correction is minus three pixels to plus three pixels.
In order to realize this function, the LT-200CL uses an FIR (finite impulse response) filter for both R and B channels. The filter's response is determined by a set of 7 types of filter coefficients. The 2048 pixels that make up a line are divided in 16 blocks, with each block having 128 pixels.
To compensate lateral chromatic aberration, the 7 types of coefficients are set for each block. In the factory, a default set of 112 data elements (7types x 16blocks) are calculated and stored.



Total pixels of LT-200CL is 2048 on the above drawing.
Pixel number in each block : 128 pixels

Note: Restrictions for this function

In order to adjust properly lateral chromatic aberration, the difference between G and R or B on right and left sides should be equal. Otherwise, the compensation may not be properly executed.

The following screen is used for setting lateral chromatic aberration in the camera control tool.

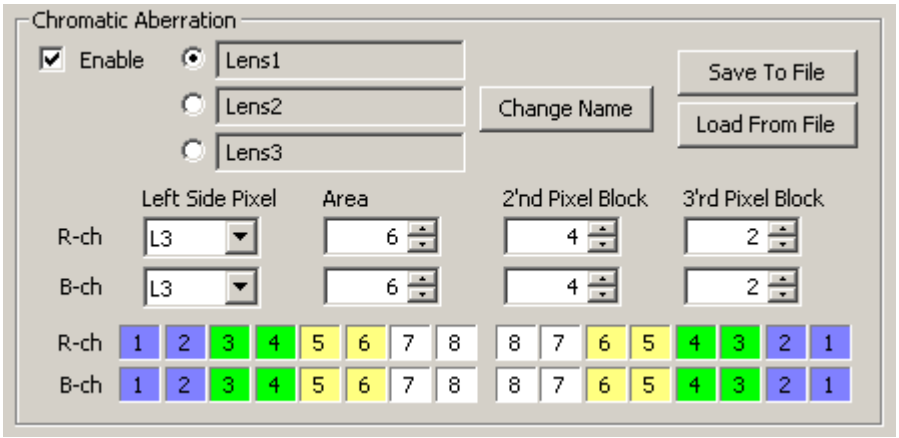


Fig. 23 Setting screen for lateral chromatic aberration

Setting procedure:
Please use the following steps.

1. **Chromatic Aberration Enable**
2. **Select Lens 1, 2 or 3**
3. **Set the left side pixel**
4. **Set the area**
5. **Set the second block pixel**

6. Set the third block pixel

Enable : Set chromatic aberration function ON or OFF.
Command MAV=0(OFF) and MAV=1(ON).

Lens 1,2,3 : Select a data set to use. Data for three lenses can be stored.

Change name : Instead of Lens 1,2 and 3, specific names such as 28mm can be displayed. Max. 16 alpha-numeric characters can be used.

Left side pixel : Specifies by how many pixels the left edge of the image should be shifted. The maximum value is 3 pixels. A negative value extends the image by 1, 2 or 3 pixels. A positive value, narrows the image. Values for the red and blue channels can be the same or different.
Values to set are L3,L2,L1,R1,R2 and R3.
L3 says to shift 3 pixels to the left and R3 says to shift 3 pixels to the right.
In case of Red, CABLR=[User Lens],[Shift value]
On case of Blue, CABLB=[User Lens],[Shift value]
The range of the shift value is -3 to +3.

The following is the result of a negative setting

The following is the result of a positive setting.

Fig. 24 Operation of the compensation

Area : This command specifies the area in which pixel shifting will be applied. The image is divided into 16 blocks, with each block representing 256 pixels. Enter a number from 1 to 8 to specify the inner edge of the pixel shifted area. The value is automatically mirrored on both the left and right sides of the image. If the left side pixel value is +/-1, only Area setting (1 to 6 blocks in fig. 25) is used and all pixels in this area will be shifted by 1 pixel. All pixels outside this area (7 and 8, white blocks) will remain unshifted. If the left side pixel value is +/-2 or +/-3 use the 2nd Pixel Block and 3rd Pixel block fields to define a gradual shift from the edge to the center of the image.

2nd pixel block : If the left side pixel value is 2 or more pixels, enter a number in this field to specify the block where the compensation will transition from a 2-pixel shift to a 1-pixel shift. The value entered is automatically mirrored on both the left and right sides of the image. Blocks 1 to 4 in fing.25, are where the 2 to 1-pixel shift will be applied.

3rd pixel setting : If the left side pixel value is set at +/-3, enter a value in this field to specify the block where the compensation will transition from a 3-pixel shift to a 2-pixel shift. The value entered is automatically mirrored on both the left and right sides of the image. Blocks shown in blue (1 and 2 block) are where the 3-pixel shift will be applied.

Setting example:
Left side = -3 or 3
Area : 6
2nd : 4
3rd : 2

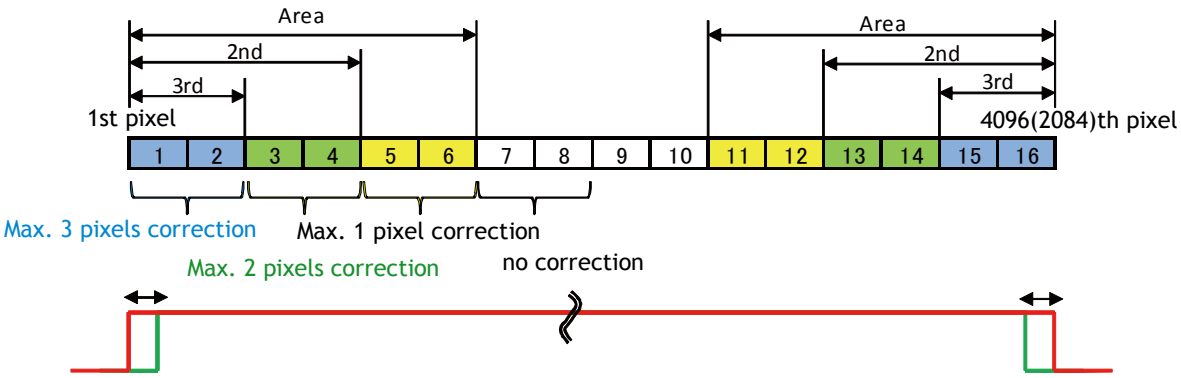


Fig. 25 Setting example

Note: 1) If left side pixel is set at -2 or +2, only area and 2nd can be configured.
3rd cannot be set.
2) If left side pixel is set at -1 or +1, only area can be configured.

Save To File/Load From File: The LT-200CL has default coefficients stored in memory. These coefficients are designed to work together with the settings entered in the Chromatic Aberration window to support the most popular line scan lenses for 3CCD or 3 CMOS cameras. However, in the event that custom made lenses are used with the LT-400CL, customer can use these buttons to import (load) a set of user-calculated coefficients instead of the camera's default coefficient set, or to export (save) the current settings along with the underlying coefficient set to an external application program.
Important note: Load From File and Save To File do not save the current settings in a User Data area. In order to store the settings entered in the Chromatic Aberration window (Fig.23) for reuse later, you must use the command SA, Save Settings.
112 Coefficients are saved to or loaded from the application program. .

Caution on calibration:
The object must be charts or materials which have clear and sharp discrimination of white and black edges. The volume of color difference in peripheral area is measured by using the image analysis software. Check how many pixels of R and B channels are shifted against G channel. In this function, maximum three pixels are compensated.
For instance, if R channel is shifted 1 pixel to the left in the left end of the image, this means "-1" and set the command CABLR to 1.
The compensation for the right side is automatically effected.

6.3.12 Aperture filter
LT-400CL has the circuit for image enhancer in order to improve visible MTF. The compensation coefficient is fixed value and cannot be changed. The factory default for this function is OFF.

6.3.13 Binning
In this mode, a camera combines the charge collected in two adjacent pixels. This halves the effective resolution to 1024 pixels, but doubles the sensitivity. The line rate is not affected by binning.

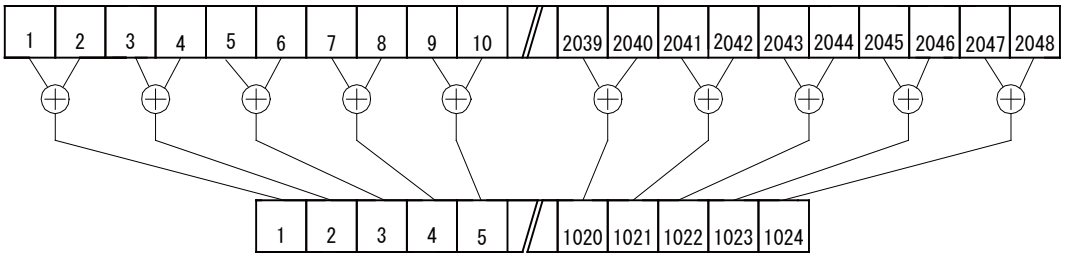


Fig.26 Binning reads out adjacent pixels at the same time

6.3.14 Sub-sampling (SRO=1)
In this mode, every two effective pixels are read out. Accordingly, the read out rate is doubled.
The FOV (Field Of View) is not changed versus full scan mode but the resolution becomes half.

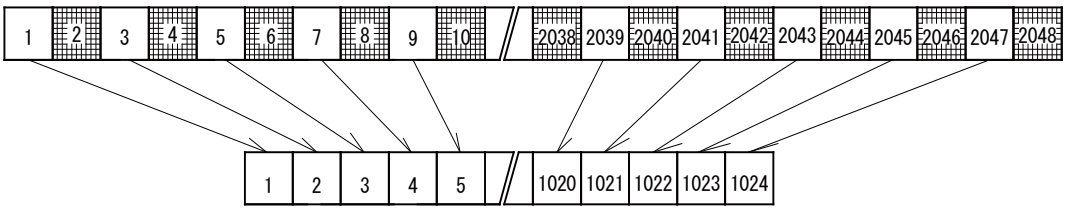


Fig.27 Sub-sampling reads out every two pixels

6.3.15 Windowing (SRO=2)

In this mode, only the effective 1024 pixels in the center portion can be read out and accordingly, the readout rate is doubled. FOV becomes half as compared to the full pixel read out. 1024 pixels are a fixed number and cannot be varied by the user.

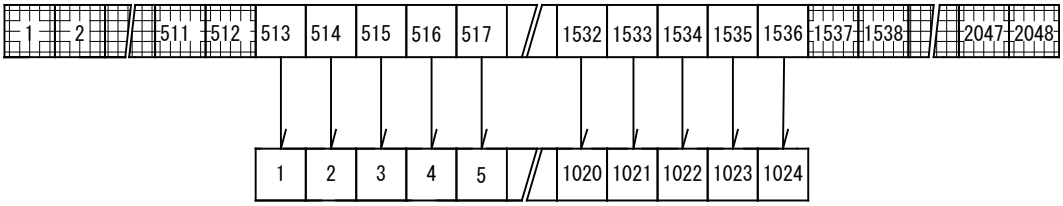


Fig.28 Windowing reads out only 2048 pixels at the center

6.3.16 Test pattern generator

LT-200CL has four test pattern generators.
In the following drawings, figures shown in ( ) are for 8 bits output.

Color bar

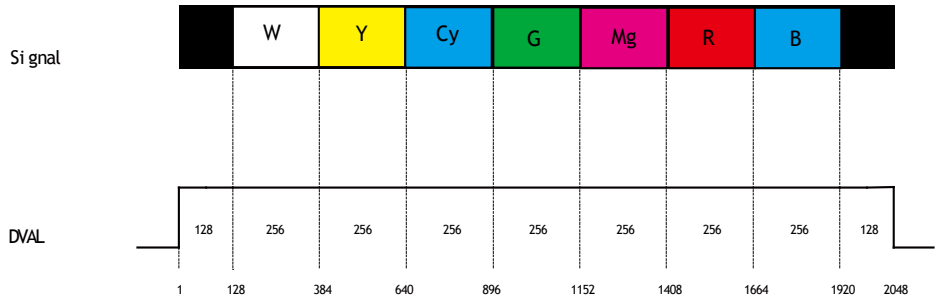


Fig.29 color bar test pattern

Gray 1

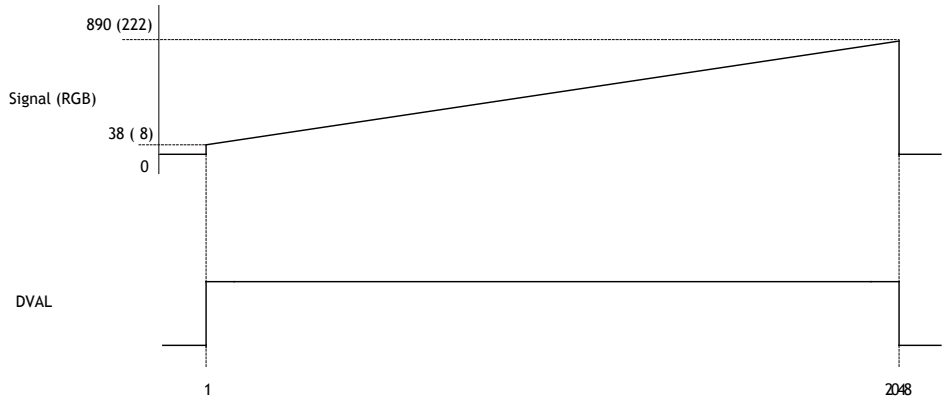


Fig.30 Gradation test pattern

Gray 2

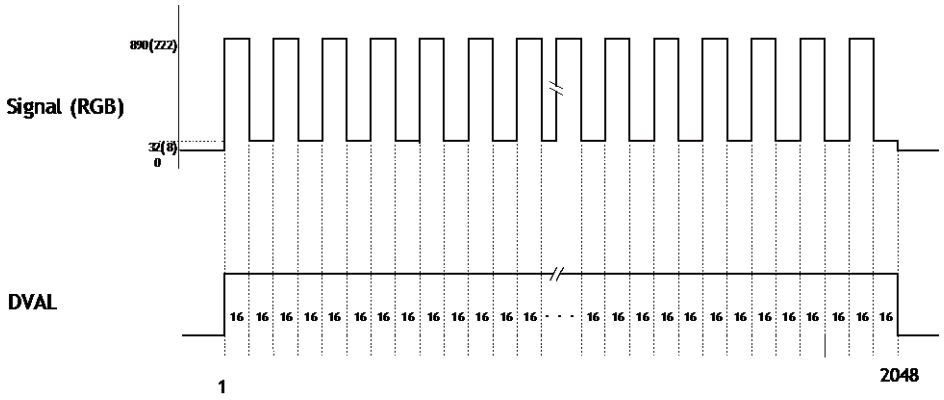


Fig.31 Multi burst test pattern

White

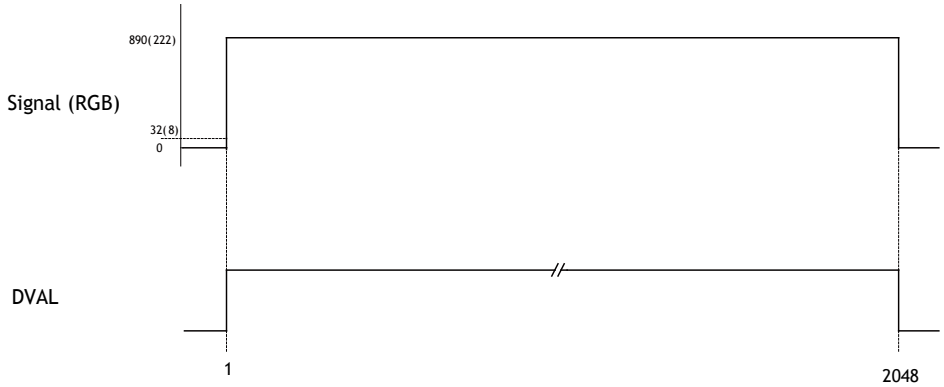


Fig.32 White test pattern

6.4. Operation modes

The LT-200CL has the following operation modes.

	Trigger Mode		Trigger origin	
	Command	Description	Command	Description
1	TR=0	No-shutter	TG=0	Internal
2			TG=1	External
3	TR=1	Shutter select	TG=0	Internal
4			TG=1	External
5	TR=2	Pulse width control	TG=1	-

6.4.1 No-shutter mode with internal trigger

In this mode the camera does not accept an external trigger signal, as the line rate is generated from an internal clock (user programmable, command LR). The exposure time is directly proportional to the line rate . This mode is used when there is no external trigger signal available, and the speed of the object is fixed or can be pre-determined. The line rate can be varied from 32.9125µs to 16.844ms in 1 clock (12.5ns) steps. When using this mode, a special function called "one-push auto line rate" is available. This mode automatically maintains a constant output level by changing the line rate. See chapter 7 (configuring the camera) for further details on this function. The line rate is automatically adjusted in order to maintain sensitivity without reducing the S/N ratio.

To use this mode:

Set function	Trigger mode, No-shutter	TR=0
	Trigger origin, internal	TG=0
	Line rate	LR=2633 to 1347584 (32.9125µs to 16.844ms in 12.5ns increments)
Optional functions when using this mode:		
	One-push auto line rate	AR=0
	Auto line rate reference	AL=0 to 1023
	One-push white balance	WB

Important Note

- The "one-push auto line rate" function is not recommended for continuous web applications, as the speed of motion needs to be adjustable in order to maintain the aspect ratio of the image.
- Only gain based one-push white balance functions (WB) are available with this mode.

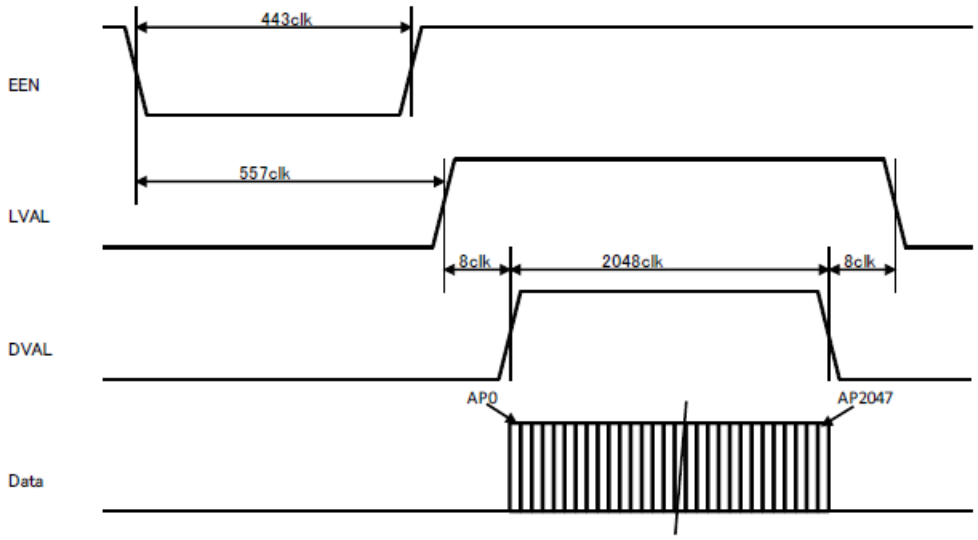


Fig.33 No-shutter / internal trigger mode

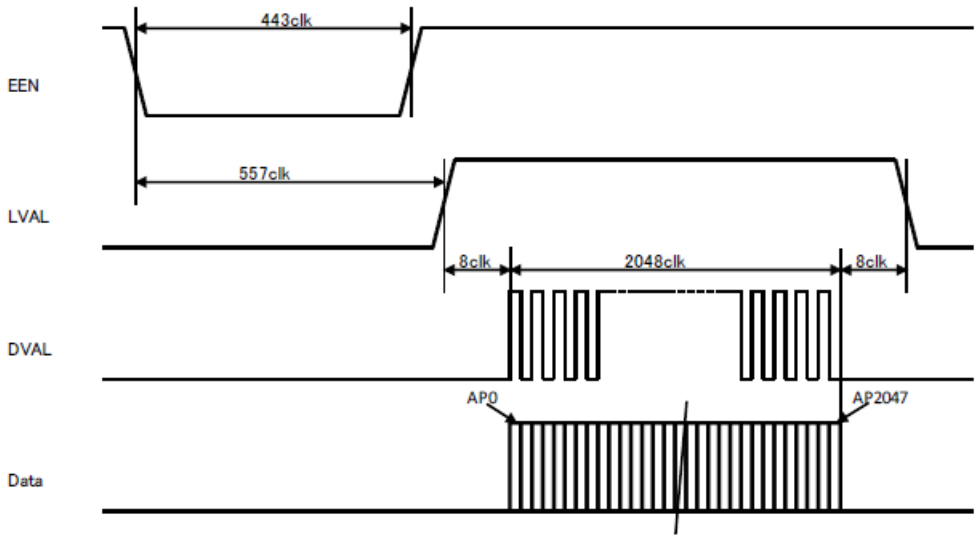


Fig.34 No-shutter mode / Binning/ Internal

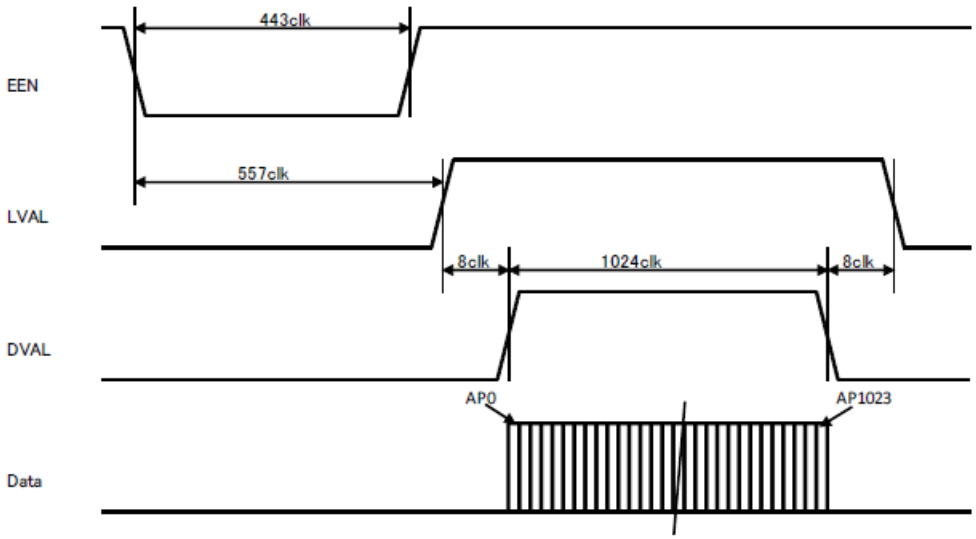


Fig.35 No-shutter /Sub-sampling and Window/ Internal

6.4.2 No-shutter mode with external trigger

In this mode, the exposure time is directly proportional to the line rate. The line rate is generated externally by a trigger signal. This mode is used when an external trigger signal is available, e.g. from an encoder, and the scan rate can be controlled by this signal. The camera can accept an external trigger through the Camera Link connector or though the 12-pin Hirose connector.

To use this mode:

Set function	Trigger mode, No-shutter	TR=0
	Trigger origin, external	TG=1
	Trigger input	TI=0 or 1

Important note:

- When the one-push white balance has been initiated and the rear panel LED shows orange, the camera must receive continuous external trigger pulses corresponding to the frequency and duty cycle used in the application.
- Minimum trigger interval

Scan mode	Trigger input via	Minimum interval (μs)
Full/Binning	Camera link	33.4125
	Hirose 12-pin	37.9125
Sub-sampling/windowing	Camera link	20.6125
	Hirose 12-pin	25.1125

- Minimum trigger pulse width

Trigger input via	Minimum trigger pulse width
Camera link	500 ns
Hirose 12-pin	5μs

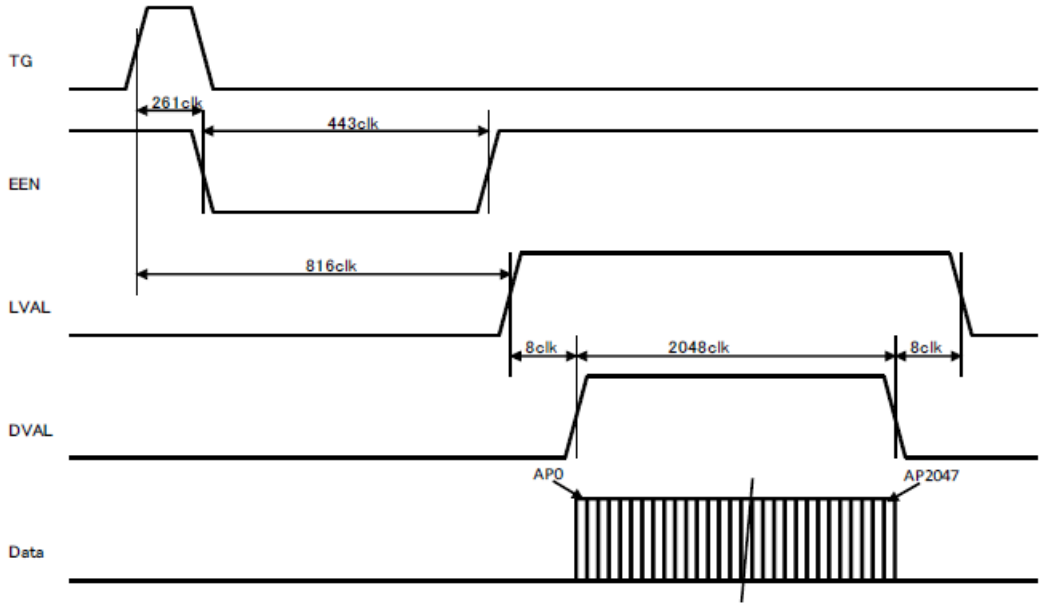


Fig. 36 No-shutter mode with external trigger

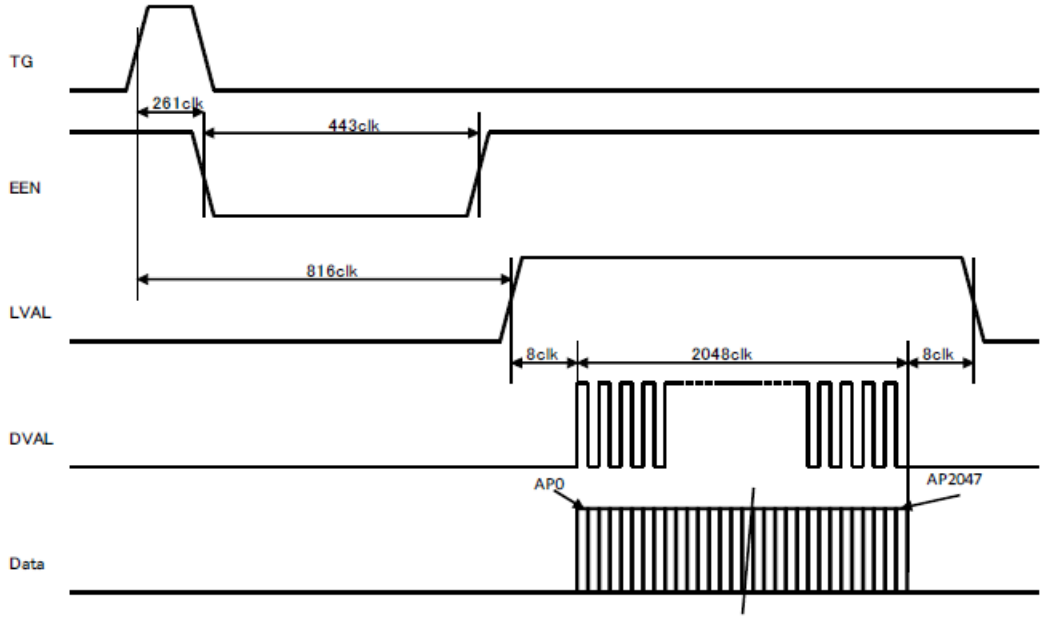


Fig. 37 No-shutter mode /Binning/ External

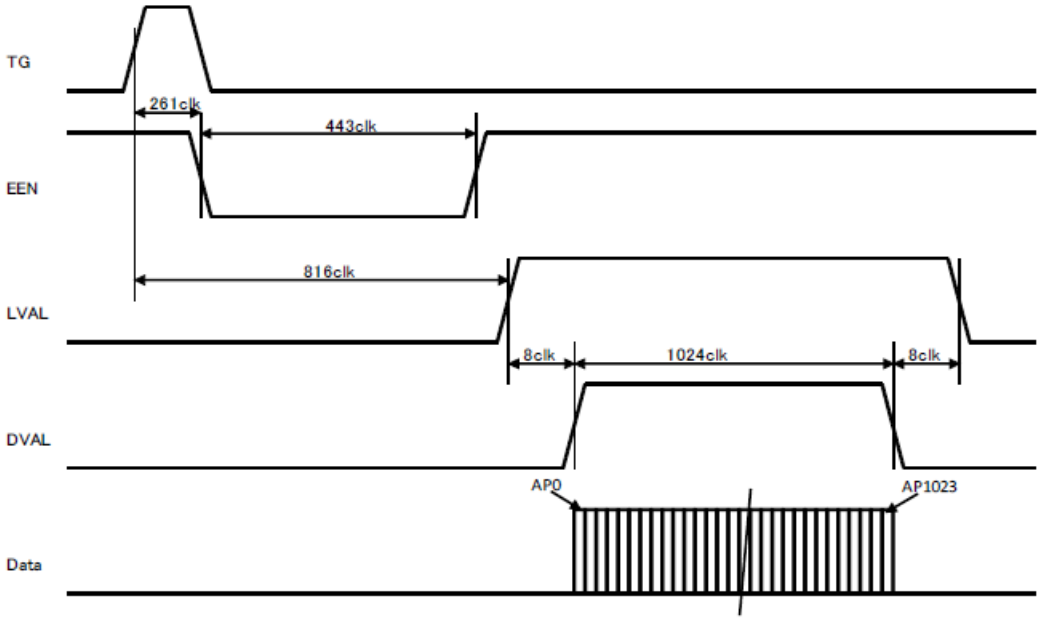


Fig.38 No-shutter mode /Sub-sampling and Window/ External

6.4.3 Shutter-select mode with internal trigger

This mode allows the user to have full control of the line rate and the exposure time individually, by programming separate timing generators. Subsequently the camera does not accept an external trigger signal in this mode.

To use this mode:

Set function	Trigger mode, Shutter-select	TR=1
	Line rate	LR=32.9125µs to 16.844ms
	Trigger origin, internal	TG=0
	Individual R, G and B exposure	EI=0(individual)
		EI=1(tracking with G)
	Programmable exposure	PER/PEG/PEB=800 to 1056720
		(10µs to 13.209ms in 12.5ns steps)

Important note:

- If using individual exposure, the EEN signal represents the channel with the longest exposure time
- The maximum exposure time is the line rate setting.
- For one-push white balance, both shutter gain (AH) and gain (AW) are effective.

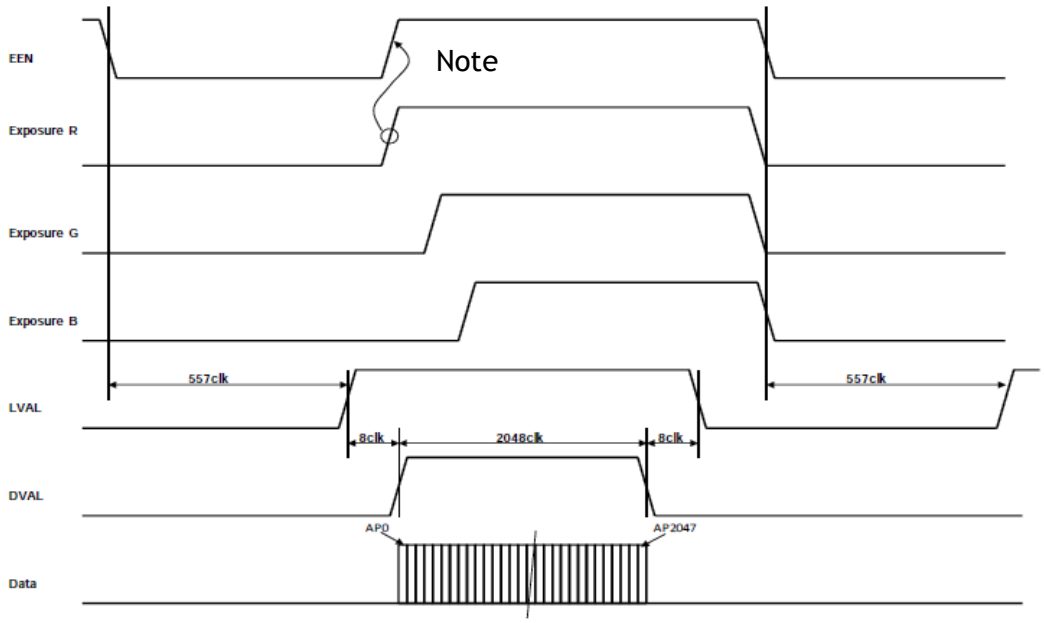


Fig. 39 Shutter-select mode with internal line rate generator (and individual exposure)

Note: The largest exposure time is output as EEN.

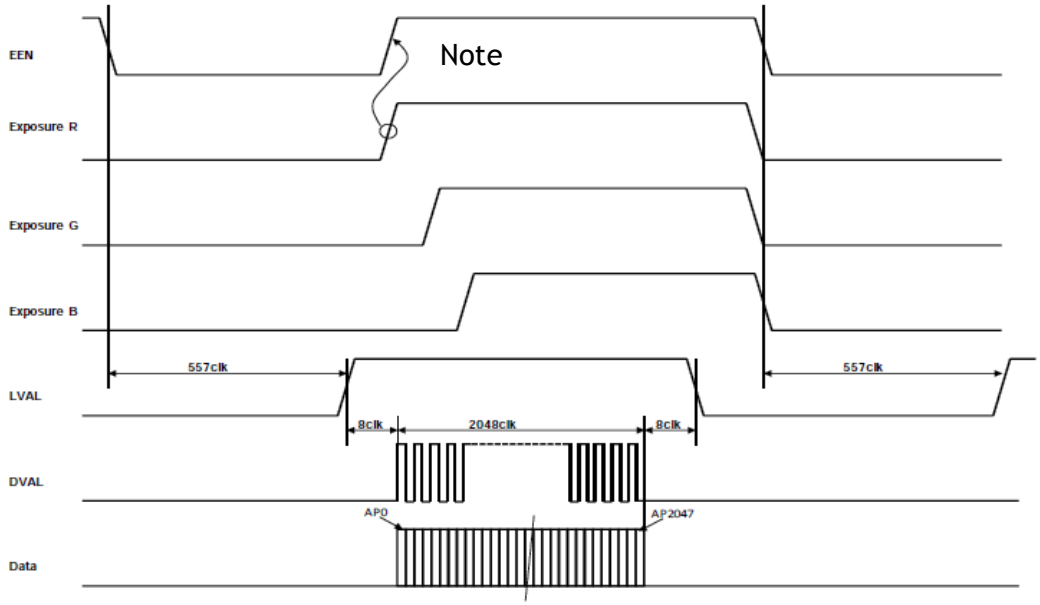


Fig.40 Shutter-select mode /Binning/ Internal

Note: The largest exposure time is output as EEN.

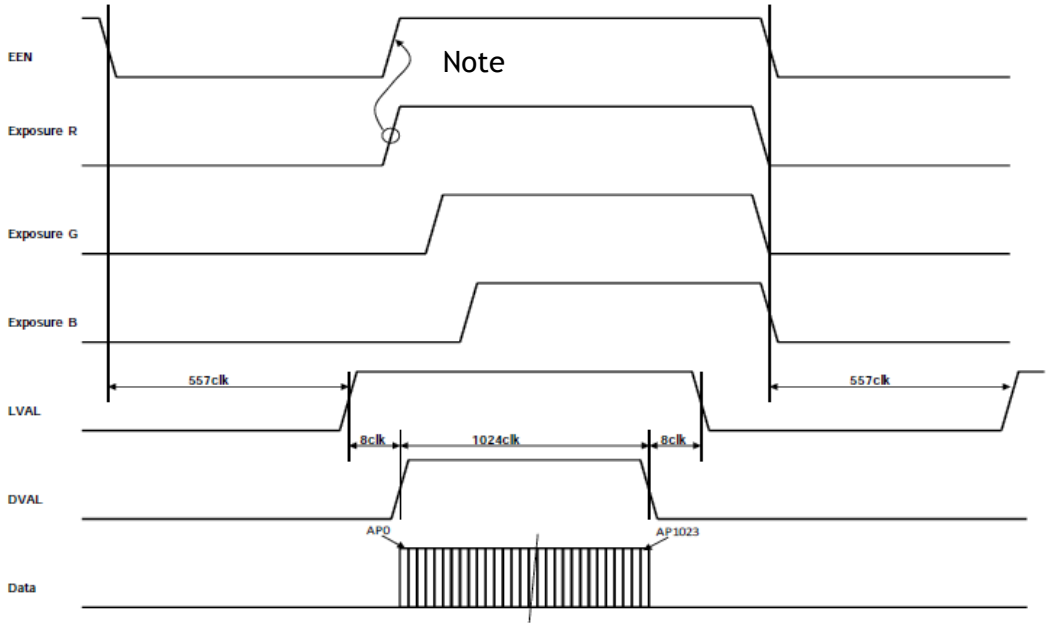


Fig.41 Shutter –select mode/Sub-sampling and Window/ Internal

Note: The largest exposure time is output as EEN.

6.4.4 Shutter-select mode with external trigger

This mode allows the user to have full control of the exposure time, by programming a timing generator, while the line rate is controlled by an external trigger signal. The camera can accept an external trigger through the Camera Link connector or though the 12-pin Hirose connector.

To use this mode:

Set function	Trigger	TR=1
	Trigger origin, external	TG=1
	Individual R, G and B exposure	EI=0(individual)
		EI=1(tracking with G)
	Programmable exposure	PER/PEG/PEB=800 to 1056720
		(10μs to 13.209ms in 12.5ns steps)

Important note:

- If using individual exposure, the EEN signal represents the channel with the longest exposure time
- The minimum trigger interval

Scan mode	Trigger input via	Minimum interval (μs)
Full/Binning	Camera link	33.4125
	Hirose 12-pin	37.9125
Sub-sampling/windowing	Camera link	20.6125
	Hirose 12-pin	25.1125

- The minimum trigger pulse width

Trigger input via	Minimum trigger pulse width
Camera link	500 ns
Hirose 12-pin	5μs

- The maximum exposure time is the line rate.
- When the one-push white balance has been initiated and the rear panel LED shows orange, the camera must receive continuous external trigger pulses corresponding to the frequency and duty cycle used in the application.

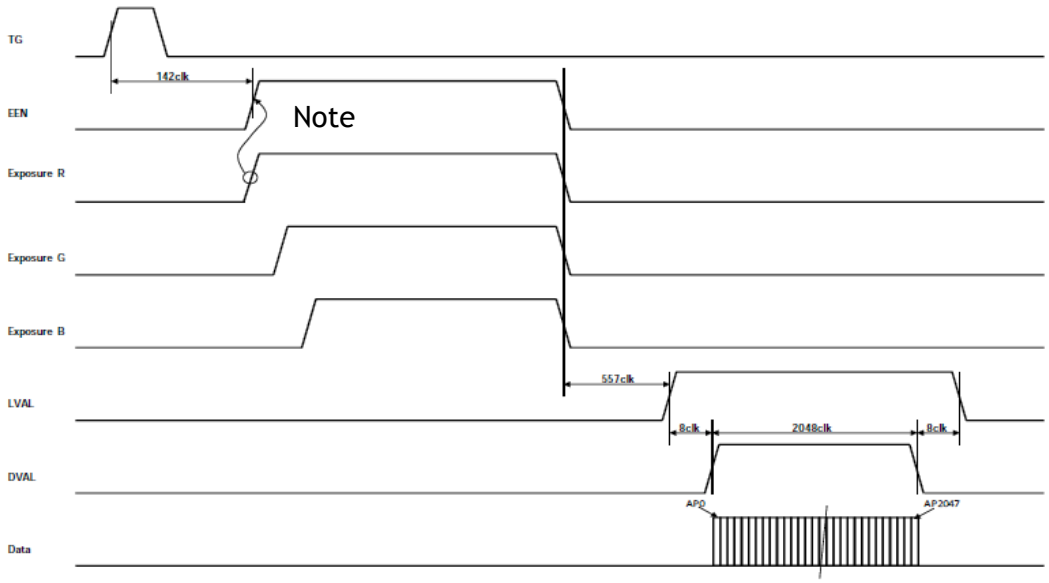


Fig. 42 Shutter-select mode with external trigger (and individual exposure)

Note: The largest exposure time is output as EEN.

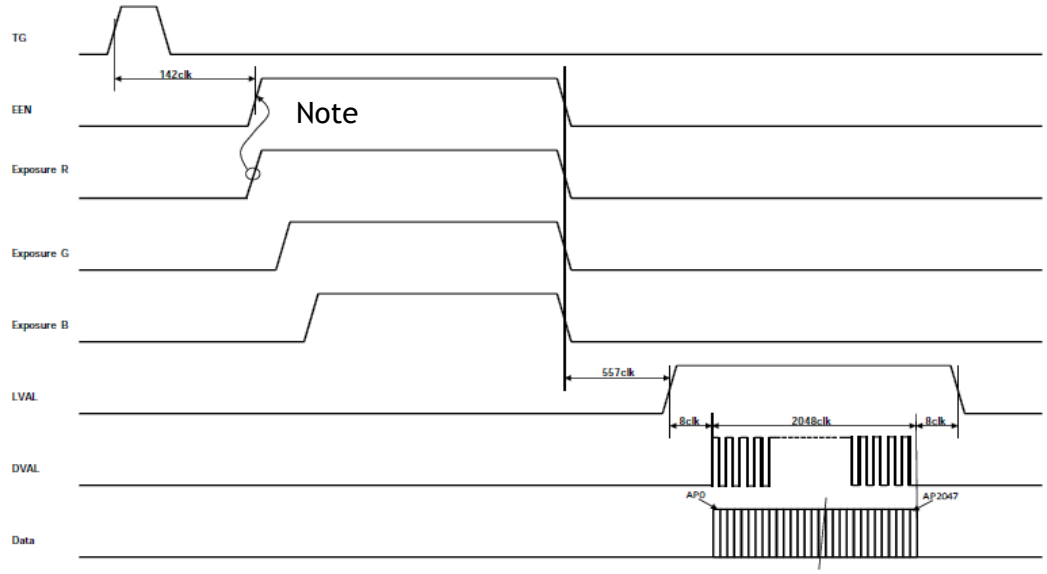


Fig.43 Shutter select mode /Binning /External

Note: The largest exposure time is output as EEN.

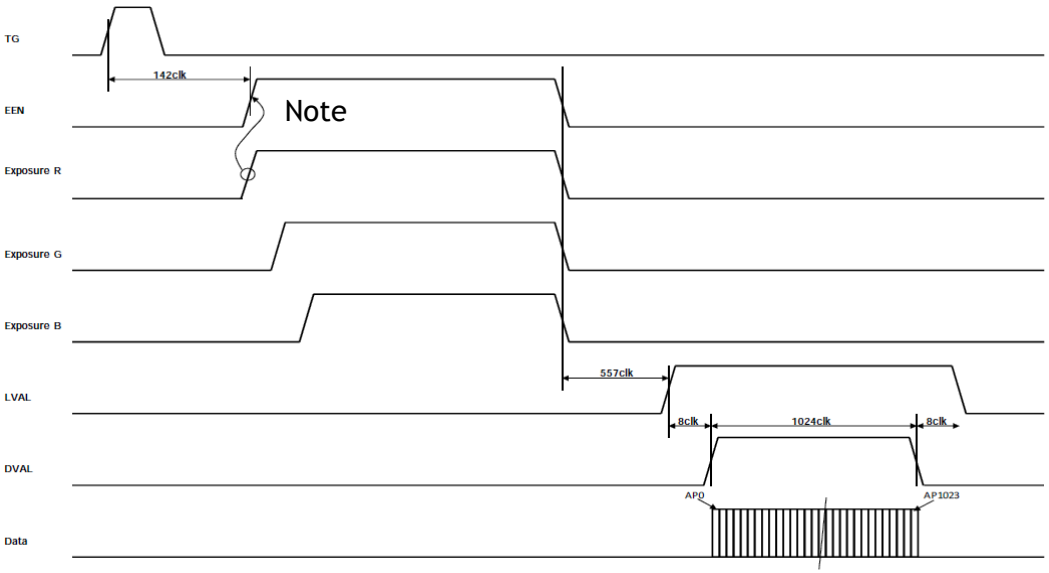


Fig.44 Shutter select mode / Sub-sampling_Windowing/ External

Note: The largest exposure time is output as EEN.

6.4.5 Pulse width control (PWC) mode

In this mode, the user has full control of both the line rate and the exposure time of each line via the External Trigger input.
At the rising edge of the External Trigger signal, the exposure is initiated, and at the falling edge the exposure is terminated and read out. The camera can accept an external trigger through the Camera Link connector or through the 12-pin Hirose connector.

To use this mode:
Set function Trigger mode, PWC TR=2

Important Note:

- The minimum trigger interval

Scan mode	Trigger input via	Minimum interval (μs)
Full/Binning	Camera link	Exposure time + 33.4125
	Hirose 12-pin	Exposure time + 37.9125
Sub-sampling/windowing	Camera link	Exposure time + 20.6125
	Hirose 12-pin	Exposure time + 25.1125

- The minimum trigger pulse width

Trigger input via	Minimum trigger pulse width
Camera link	33.4125μs
Hirose 12-pin	37.9125μs

- One-push white balance by gain setting only.
- When the one-push white balance has been initiated and the rear panel LED shows orange, the camera must receive continuous external trigger pulses corresponding to the frequency and duty cycle used in the application.

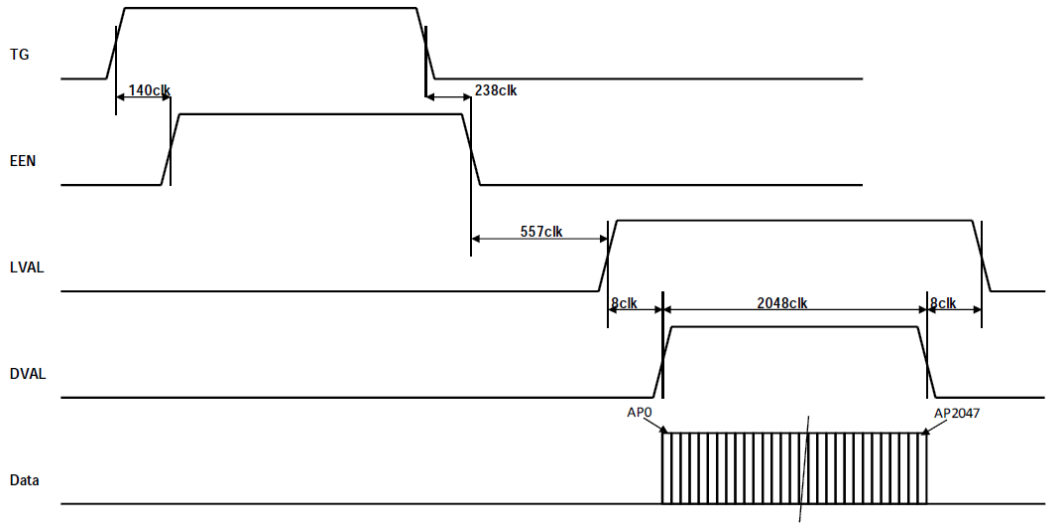


Fig. 45 Pulse Width Control mode

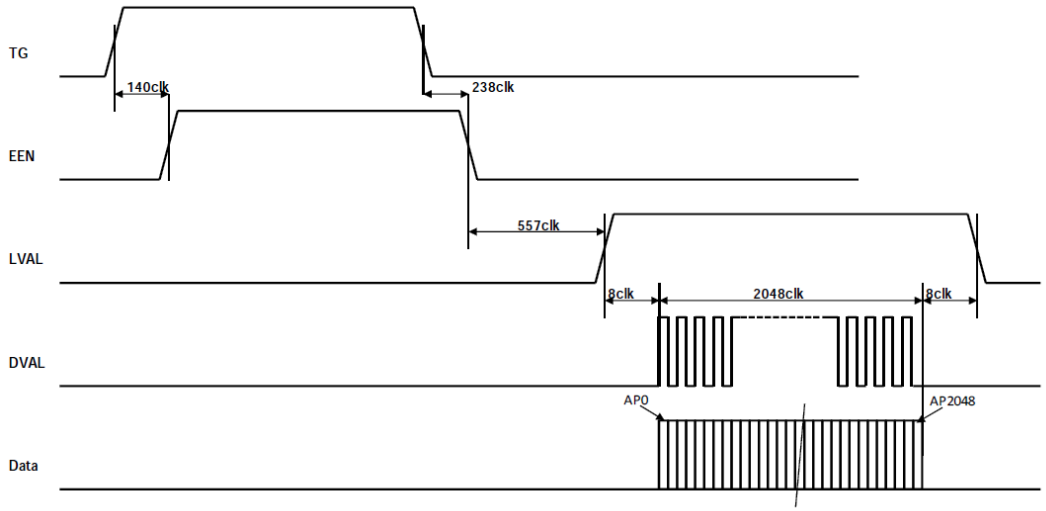


Fig.46 PWC mode /Binning

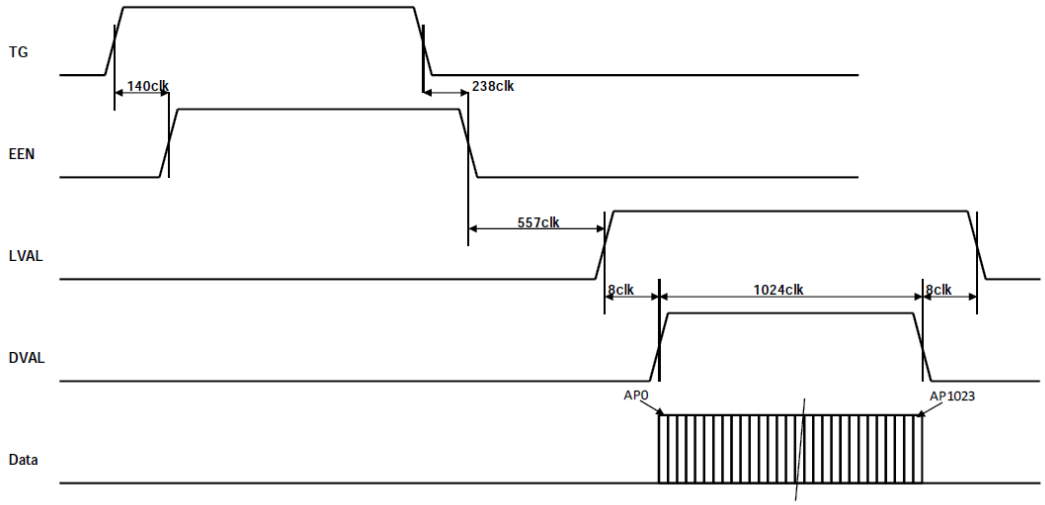


Fig.47 PWC mode /Sub-sampling and Window

6.4.6 Compatibility of trigger modes and functions

Trigger		Image output format				Gain		Offset	
Mode	Origin	Full resolution	Binning	Sub sampling	Windowing	Gain Low	Gain High	Master tracking	Individual
No-Shutter	Internal	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎
	External								
Shutter select	Internal	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎
	External								
PWC	External	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎

Trigger		Shading correction		AWB		Test pattern	Auto Line Rate
Mode	Origin	FLAT	COLOR	Gain	Shutter		
No-Shutter	Internal	◎	◎	◎	×	◎	◎
	External	○	○	○		○	×
Shutter select	Internal	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎
	External	○	○	○	○	○	×
PWC	External	○	○	○	×	○	×

Note: ◎ They can be used together.

○ They can be used together but when the compensation data is acquiring or test signal is displaying, the trigger pulse should be continuously input.

× They cannot be used together.

7. Configuring the camera

All the modes and functions of this camera are controlled by serial communication, via the Camera Link connector or via RS-232C on the Hirose 12-pin connector.
Chapter 7.1 shows the complete list of ASCII commands. Chapter 7.2 describes the commands in detail, in alphabetical order (sorted by the command acronym)

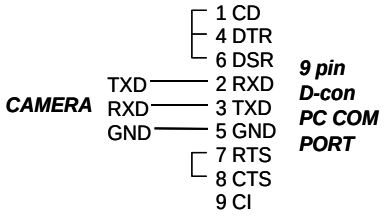
7.1. RS-232C control

All configuration of the LT-200CL camera is done via the RS-232C port on the 12-pin HR connector or via Camera Link. The camera can be set up from a PC running terminal emulator software, or using JAI's camera control software.
Below is the description of the ASCII based short command protocol.

Communication setting

Baud Rate	9600 bps
Data Length	8 bit
Start Bit	1 bit
Stop Bit	1 bit
Parity	None
Xon/Xoff Control	None

RS 232C cable



Protocol.

Transmit setting to camera:
NN=[Parameter]<CR><LF> (NN is any kind of command. Capital or small letters.)
The camera answers:
COMPLETE<CR><LF>

To have all communication visible on the emulator screen, start with:
EB=1<CR><LF>
The camera answers:
COMPLETE<CR><LF>

Transmit request command to camera:
NN?<CR><LF> (NN is any kind of command.)
The camera answers:
NN=[Parameter]<CR><LF>

Transmit the following to have the camera's actual settings:
ST?<CR><LF>
The camera answers:
A complete list of the current settings

Transmit the following to have a command list:
HP?<CR><LF>
The camera answers:
A list with all commands and possible settings

Invalid parameters sent to camera: (99 is an invalid parameter)

SH=99<CR><LF>

The camera answers:

02 Bad Parameters!!<CR><LF>

To see firmware number.

VN?<CR><LF>

To see camera ID. It shows the manufacturing lot number.

ID?<CR><LF>

7.2. LT-200CL Command list

	Command Name	Format	Parameter	Remarks
A – General settings and useful commands.				
1	Echo Back	EB=[Param.]<CR><LF> EB?<CR><LF>	0=Echo off, 1=Echo on	Off at power up
2	Camera Status Request	ST?<CR><LF>		Actual setting
3	Online Help Request	HP?<CR><LF>		Command list
4	Firmware Program Version Request	VN?<CR><LF>		3 digits (e.g.) 100 = Version 1.00
5	FPGA Program Version Request	PV?<CR><LF>		3 digits (e.g.) 100 = Version 1.00
6	Camera ID Request	ID?<CR><LF>		max 10 characters
7	Model Name Request	MD?<CR><LF>		max 10 characters
8	User ID	UD=[Param.]<CR><LF> UD?<CR><LF>		User can save and load free text.(16 or less characters)
B - Trigger mode				
1	Trigger Mode	TR=[Param.]<CR><LF> TR?<CR><LF>	0=No-shutter 1=Shutter select 2=Pulse width control	
2	Trigger Origin	TG=[Param.]<CR><LF> TG?<CR><LF>	0=Internal 1=External	TG=0 is available when TR=0 or TR=1
3	Trigger Input	TI=[Param.]<CR><LF> TI?<CR><LF>	0=Camera-Link 1=Hirose12pin	
4	Trigger Polarity	TP=[Param.]<CR><LF> TP?<CR><LF>	0=Active-Low 1=Active-High	
5	Auto Reset Mode	ARST=[Param.]<CR><LF> ARST?<CR><LF>	0=OFF 1=Auto reset mode 2=Auto internal mode	

C - Line Rate, Exposure				
1	Line Rate	LR=[Param.]<CR><LF> LR?<CR><LF>	Full resolution 2633 to 1347584clocks Sub-sampling/window 1609 to 823296 clocks - 1 clock = 12.5ns	Available when TG=0
2	One-push auto line rate set	AR=[Param.]<CR><LF>	0=Activate one-push auto line rate set	Available when TG=0
3	Auto line rate reference level	AL=[Param.]<CR><LF> AL?<CR><LF>	0 to 1023	At 10Bit
4	RB Exposure interlocked with G	EI=[Param.]<CR><LF> EI?<CR><LF>	0=Off (independent) 1=On (interlocked)	Available when TR=1
5	Programmable Exposure - Red	PER=[Param.]<CR><LF> PER?<CR><LF>	Full resolution: 800 to 1056720clocks Sub-sampling/Windowing 800 to 1056720clocks - 1 clock = 12.5ns	Available when TR=1
6	Programmable Exposure - Green	PEG=[Param.]<CR><LF> PEG?<CR><LF>	Full resolution: 800 to 1056720clocks Sub-sampling/Windowing 800 to 1056720clocks - 1 clock = 12.5ns	Available when TR=1
7	Programmable Exposure - Blue	PEB=[Param.]<CR><LF> PEB?<CR><LF>	Full resolution: 800 to 1056720clocks Sub-sampling/Windowing 800 to 1056720clocks - 1 clock = 12.5ns	Available when TR=1
8	One-push AWB shutter	AH=[Param.]<CR><LF>	0=Activate one-push AWB shutter	Available when TR=1
9	Inquire the status after one-push AWB shutter	AHRS?<CR><LF>	<One of following values will be replied from the camera> 0=AWB not finished yet. 1=Succeeded. 2=Error1 - G image was too bright. 3=Error2 - G image was too dark. 4=Error3 - Timeout-error occurred.	
D - Image format				
1	Binning	BI=[Param.]<CR><LF> BI?<CR><LF>	0=Binning Off, 1=Binning On	
2	Bit allocation	BA=[Param.]<CR><LF> BA?<CR><LF>	0=24bit, 1=30bit	
3	Test Pattern	TS=[Param.]<CR><LF>	0=Off	Off at power up

		TS?<CR><LF>	1=Color Bar 2=Gray Pattern 1 3=Gray Pattern 2 4=White	
4	Sensor read out	SRO＝［Param.］ <CR><LF> SRO？<CR><LF>	0=off 1=Sub-sampling 2=Windowing	
E - Gain, white balance and signal settings				
1	Gain Level - Master	GA=[Param.]<CR><LF> GA?<CR><LF>	0 to 802 (GM=0) -402 to 1404 (GM=1)	100=1dB
2	Gain Level - Red	GAR=[Param.]<CR><LF> GAR?<CR><LF>	-402 to 602 (GM=0) -402 to 1404 (GM=1)	
3	Gain Level - Blue	GAB=[Param.]<CR><LF> GAB?<CR><LF>	-402 to 602 (GM=0) -402 to 1404 (GM=1)	
4	Gain Low / High - Red	SGR=[Param.]<CR><LF> SGR?<CR><LF>	0=Low 1=High	
5	Gain Low / High - Green/Master	SGG=[Param.]<CR><LF> SGG?<CR><LF>	0=Low 1=High	
6	Gain Low / High - Blue	SGB=[Param.]<CR><LF> SGB?<CR><LF>	0=Low 1=High	
7	Gain Mode	GM=[Param.]<CR><LF> GM?<CR><LF>	0=Master tracking 1=Individual	
8	White Balance	WB=[Param.]<CR><LF> WB?<CR><LF>	0=Manual/One push AWB 1=4000K 2=4600K 3=5600K	
9	Activate One-push AWB	AW=[Param.]<CR><LF>	0=Activate one-push AWB	
10	Inquire the status after one-push AWB	AWRS?<CR><LF>	<One of following values will be replied from the camera> 0=AWB has not been finished yet. 1=Succeeded. 2=Error1 – G image was too bright. 3=Error2 – G image was too dark. 4=Error3 – Timeout-error occurred.	
11	Noise reduction	NR [Param.]<CR><LF> NR？<CR><LF>	0=off 1=on	
12	Black Level - Master	BL=[Param.]<CR><LF> BL?<CR><LF>	Master Tracking 0 to 127 Individual 0 to 127	
13	Black Level – Red	BLR=[Param.]<CR><LF> BLR?<CR><LF>	Master Tracking -64 to 63 Individual 0 to 127	

14	Black Level – Blue	BLB=[Param.]<CR><LF> BLB?<CR><LF>	Master Tracking -64 to 63 Individual 0 to 127	
15	Black Level mode	BLM=[Param.]<CR><LF> BLM?<CR><LF>	0=Master Tracking 1=Individual	
16	Knee On/Off	KN=[Param.]<CR><LF> KN?<CR><LF>	0=Off, 1=On	
17	Knee Slope – Red	KSR=[Param.]<CR><LF> KSR?<CR><LF>	0 to 65535	
18	Knee Slope – Green	KSG=[Param.]<CR><LF> KSG?<CR><LF>	0 to 65535	
19	Knee Slope – Blue	KSB=[Param.]<CR><LF> KSB?<CR><LF>	0 to 65535	
20	Knee Point – Red	KPR=[Param.]<CR><LF> KPR?<CR><LF>	0 to 1023	
21	Knee Point – Green	KPG=[Param.]<CR><LF> KPG?<CR><LF>	0 to 1023	
22	Knee Point – Blue	KPB=[Param.]<CR><LF> KPB?<CR><LF>	0 to 1023	
F - Shading correction, pixel gain and pixel black correction				
1	Select shading correction mode	SDC=[Param.]<CR><LF> SDC?<CR><LF>	0=Off (Bypass) 1=Factory area 2=User area	
2	Run shading correction, store to user area	SDR=[Param.]<CR><LF>	0=Run flat shading correction, store to user area 1=Run color shading correction, store to user area	Store in user setting.
3	Inquire the status after shading correction	SDS?<CR><LF>	0=Shading correction has not been finished yet. 1=Succeeded. 2=Error1 – image was too bright. 3=Error2 – image was too dark. 4=Error3 – Timeout-error occurred.	
4	Select pixel gain correction mode	PGC=[Param.]<CR><LF> PGC?<CR><LF>	0=Off (Bypass) 1=Factory area 2=User area	
5	Run pixel gain correction, store to user area	PGR=[Param.]<CR><LF>	0=Run PRNU correction, store to user area	Store in user setting.
6	Inquire the status after pixel gain	PGS?<CR><LF>	0=Pixel gain correction has not been finished yet.	

	correction		1=Succeeded. 2=Error1 – image was too bright. 3=Error2 – Image was too dark ror3 – Timeout-error occurred.	
7	Select pixel black correction mode	PBC=[Param.]<CR><LF> PBC?<CR><LF>	0=Off (Bypass) 1=Factory area 2=User area	
8	Run pixel black correction, store to user area	PBR=[Param.]<CR><LF>	0=Run pixel black correction, store to user area	Store in user setting.
9	Inquire the status after pixel black correction	PBS?<CR><LF>	0=Pixel black correction has not been finished yet. 1=Succeeded. 2=Error1 – image was too bright. 3=Error2 – image was too dark. 4=Error3 – Timeout-error occurred.	
10	Select Cable	SCB=[Param.]<CR><LF> SCB?<CR><LF>	0 to 2	0：1～5m 1：5～10m 2：10～15m
11	Chromatic aberration Select	MAVCG=[Param1]<CR><LF> MAVCG?<CR><LF>	0=User1 Lens 1=User2 Lens 2=User3 Lens	Available when MAV=1
12	Chromatic aberration Red	CABR=[Param.]<CR><LF> CABR?<CR><LF>	-32768 to 32768	All coefficients can be written by 112 times consecutive writing.
13	Chromatic aberration Blue	CABB=[Param.]<CR><LF> CABB?<CR><LF>	-32768 to 32768	All coefficients can be read by 112 times consecutive reading.
14	Chromatic aberration Control	MAV=[Param.]<CR><LF> MAV?<CR><LF>	0=OFF, 1=ON	
15	Chromatic aberration Input Name 1	CABN1=[Param.]<CR><LF> CABN1?<CR><LF>	User1 Lens Data Name e.g. BV28mmLens	Lens Data Name is 16 characters.
16	Chromatic aberration Input Name 2	CABN2=[Param.]<CR><LF> CABN2?<CR><LF>	User2 Lens Data Name e.g. BV28mmLens	Lens Data Name is 16 characters.
17	Chromatic	CABN3=[Param.]<CR>	User3 Lens Data Name	Lens Data Name is

	aberration Input Name 3	<LF> CABN3?<CR><LF>	e.g. BV28mmLens	16 characters.
18	Chromatic aberration Left Side Pixel Red	CABLR=[Param1],[Param2]<CR><LF> CABLR?[Param1]<CR><LF>	Param1:User No. 0 to 2 Param2:-3,-2,-1,1,2,3	Param1 : Applied values set in MAVCG
19	Chromatic aberration Left Side Pixel Blue	CABLB=[Param1],[Param2]<CR><LF> CABLB?[Param1]<CR><LF>	Param1:User No. 0 to 2 Param2:-3,-2,-1,1,2,3	Param1 : Applied values set in MAVCG
20	Chromatic aberration Area No. Red	CABAR=[Param1],[Param2]<CR><LF> CABAR?[Param1]<CR><LF>	Param1:User No. 0 to 2 Param2:1 to 8	Param1 : Applied values set in MAVCG
21	Chromatic aberration Area No. Blue	CABAB=[Param1],[Param2]<CR><LF> CABAB?[Param1]<CR><LF>	Param1:User No. 0 to 2 Param2:1 to 8	Param1 : Applied values set in MAVCG
22	Chromatic aberration 2nd Pixel Red	CABSR=[Param1],[Param2]<CR><LF> CABSR?[Param1]<CR><LF>	Param1:User No. 0 to 2 Param2:1 to 7	Param1 : Applied values set in MAVCG
23	Chromatic aberration 2nd Pixel Blue	CABSB=[Param1],[Param2]<CR><LF> CABSB?[Param1]<CR><LF>	Param1:User No. 0 to 2 Param2:1 to 7	Param1 : Applied values set in MAVCG
24	Chromatic aberration 3rd Pixel Red	CABTR=[Param1],[Param2]<CR><LF> CABTR?[Param1]<CR><LF>	Param1:User No. 0 to 2 Param2:1 to 6	Param1 : Applied values set in MAVCG
25	Chromatic aberration 3rd Pixel Blue	CABTB=[Param1],[Param2]<CR><LF> CABTB?[Param1]<CR><LF>	Param1:User No. 0 to 2 Param2:1 to 6	Param1 : Applied values set in MAVCG
26	HPF_CTRL	HPFC=[Param.]<CR><LF> HPFC?<CR><LF>	0=off 1=on	Aperture Correction
G – Saving and loading data in EEPROM				
1	Load Settings (from Camera EEPROM)	LD=[Param.]<CR><LF>	0=Factory area 1=User area1 2=User area2	Latest used DATA AREA will become default at next power up.
2	Save Settings (to Camera EEPROM)	SA=[Param.]<CR><LF>	1=User area1 2=User area2 Note: the parameter 0 is not allowed.	

3	EEPROM Current Area No. Request.	EA?<CR><LF>	0=Factory area 1=User area1 2=User area2	The camera returns latest used DATA AREA.

Note: To avoid malfunction, do not attempt writing commands not shown in the above list.

8. Functions listed alphabetically by command acronyms

8.1. Command AH – One-push AWB shutter

This command controls a white balance by setting an appropriate shutter speed for each channel.

Settings: 0 to initiate
Applicable modes: TR=1 Shutter select mode
Associated functions: Commands WB,EI,PER,PEG,PEB

Important Note:

- When color temperature of used illumination exceeds the range of adjustment, proper white balance may not be obtained.
- The data can be stored in camera memory for use at next start up.
- This function can work on external trigger mode.
- The S/N ratio of the output will remain constant for all channels

Refer to chapter 6.3.4 White balance for further details.

8.2. Command AHRS – Request status after One-Push AWB

This command returns the status of the One-Push AWB function, with the following parameters:
0=AWB not completed yet
1=Succeeded
2=Error1: Green image too bright
3=Error2: Green image too dark
4=Error3: Timeout occurred

8.3. Command AL – Automatic Line Rate Reference Level

Settings: 0 to 1023(10 bit output)
Applicable modes: No-Shutter with Internal trigger
Shutter select with internal trigger
Associated functions: Command AR

8.4. Command AR – Automatic Line Rate setting

This function will calculate and set the line rate of the camera based on the Automatic Line Rate Reference Level (as set in command AL) and the scene illumination. Please note that the aspect ratio of the scanned object will change as the line rate is changed.

Settings: 0 (activate automatic process)
Applicable modes: No-Shutter with internal trigger
Shutter select with internal trigger
Associated functions: Command AL, Command TG=0

Important note

- The data can be stored in the camera memory for next start up.

8.5 Command ARST – Auto reset mode

In the no-shutter and external trigger mode, if the trigger is input after a long time interruption, more than 52msec , the over exposed signal during the trigger interruption is output after the first trigger. In this case, if ARST mode is ON, LAVL, DVAL and video signal are not output during the trigger interruption and LAVL, DVAL and video signal are output after the second trigger input. In the shutter select mode, the video signal is output with setting exposure time after the first trigger regardless of

ASRT mode is On or OFF.

Command ARST has two modes. This function is OFF as the default setting.

ARST: 0=OFF
1=Auto Reset
2=Auto Interval

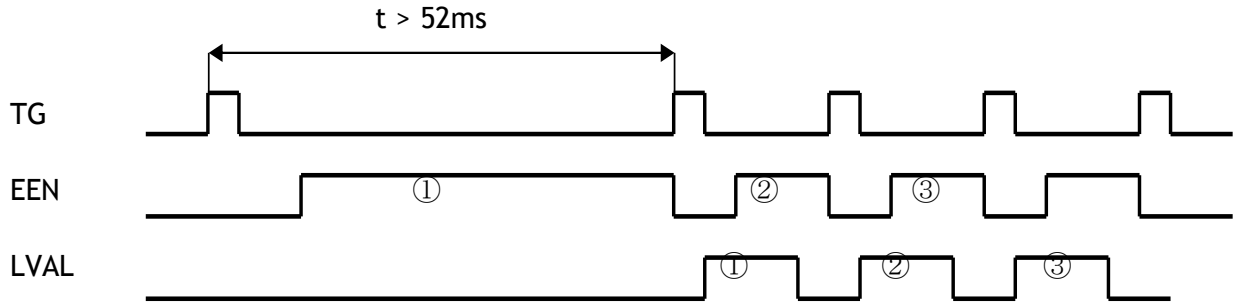
8.5.1 Auto Reset

In No-shutter/External trigger mode, if the trigger is input after long interruption (more than 52msec), the image exposed during the interruption is output by the first trigger input. If Auto Reset is enabled, LVAL, DVAL and the image are not output during the interruption and these signals are output by the second trigger.

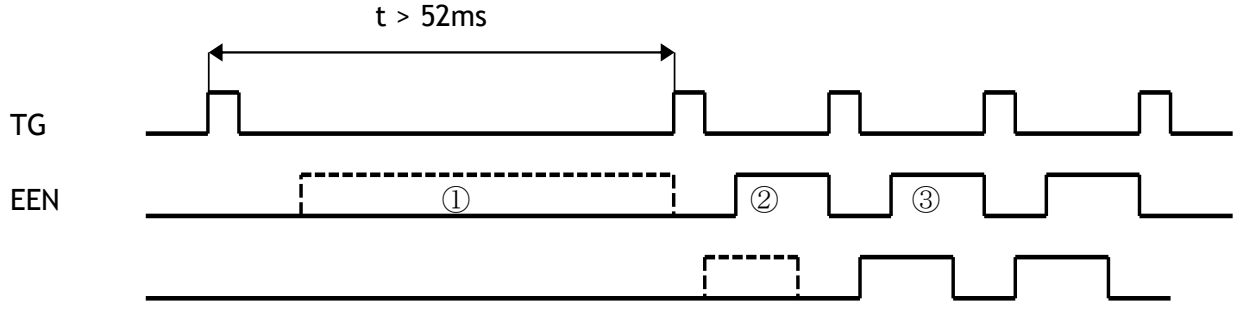
In Shutter Select mode, the exposure can be done during the preset time after the first trigger is input and its image is output regardless of the setting of Auto Reset.

This function can be ON or OFF through communication and the factory default setting is OFF.

Auto Reset OFF



Auto Reset ON

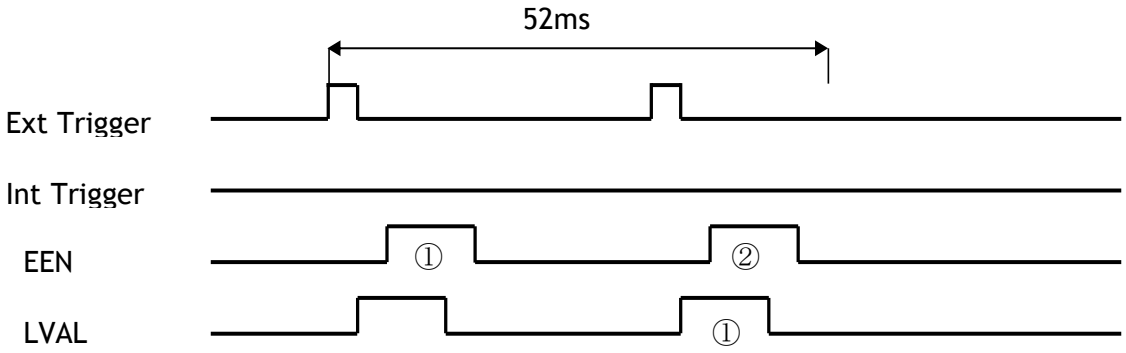


LVAL ① ② ③

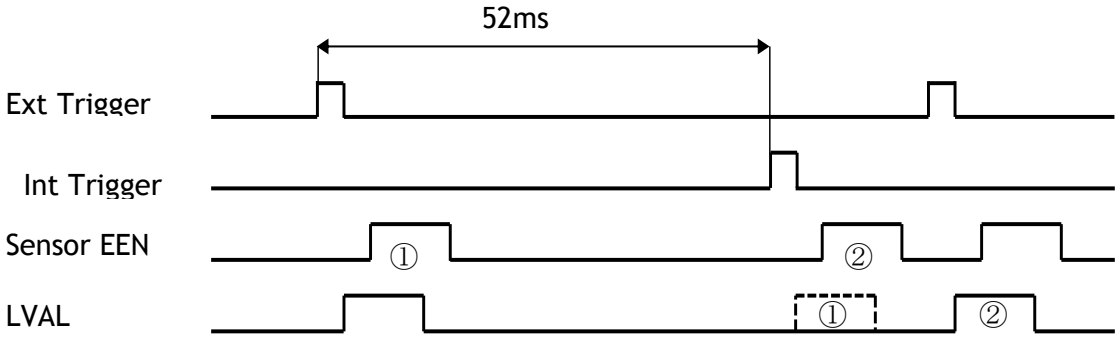
8.5.2 Auto Interval Trigger

In Shutter Select Mode, if the external trigger mode is used and the interval of the trigger is more than 52msec, the signal-to-noise ratio of the image might deteriorate. As the exposure time is fixed, this should not happen, but due to the increase in dark current, etc., it could happen. Auto Interval Trigger mode generates an internal trigger every 52msec and discharges accumulated electrons in order to prevent S/N deterioration.

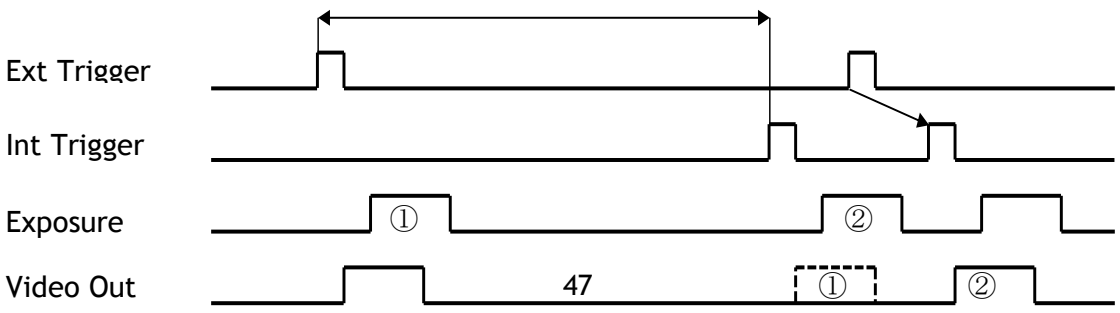
· If the trigger interval is less than 52msec



· If the trigger interval is more than 52msec



· If the timing of External Trigger is overlapped with Internal Trigger, Internal trigger is regenerated as below. In this case, the jitter might be happened.



8.6 Command AW - Activate One-push Auto White Balance (AWB) - Gain

By sending this command via the serial communication, the ***gain based*** One-Push AWB function is activated. This function can also be initiated by pressing the rear panel button. During this time the rear panel LED will show orange.
This function operates in two steps. First the Red-to-Green channel difference and the Blue-to-Green channel difference is calculated separately. Then the gain of the Blue and Red channel is automatically adjusted, to obtain the same output level on all three channels.

Settings:	0 = activate automatic process
Applicable modes:	All
Associated functions:	Command WB (WB=0), Rear panel One-push WB button.

Important Note:

- When color temperature of used illumination exceeds the range of adjustment, proper white balance may not be obtained.
- The data can be stored in camera memory for use at next start up.
- This function can work on external trigger mode.
- The S/N ratio of the output will change as a result of this function.

Refer to chapter 6.3.4 White balance for further details.

8.7 Command AWRS - Inquire the status after one-push AWB

This command returns the status of the one-push AWB function, with the following parameters:
0=Shading correction not completed yet
1=Successful
2=Error 1 – Image was too bright
3=Error 2 – Image was too dark
4=Error 3 - Timeout occurred

8.8 Command BA - Bit Allocation

This function lets the user select whether the video data is presented as 3 x 8 (24)-bit or 3 x 10 (30)-bit on the Camera Link output. The internal processing in the camera is based on a 12 bit A/D signal. The 24-bit and 30-bit function removes the least significant bits from the 12 bit signal.

Settings:	0=24-bit, 1=30-bit
Applicable modes:	All

8.9 Command BI - Binning (Horizontal only)

This function reduces the number of pixels to 256 without affecting the line rate. Two adjacent pixels are combined at the output stage and read out as one pixel. Sensitivity is doubled as a result of binning. Refer to Chapter 6.3.11 Binning for how

it works.

Settings:	1=binning on, 0=binning off
Applicable modes:	All

Important Note:

- Setting data is stored in camera memory for use at next start up
- This function is available for all modes.

8.10 Command BL – Master Black Level

This command is a global black level adjustment for all channels. The adjustable range for master black is 0LSB to 127 LSB.

Settings:	Master tracking	0 to 127
	Individual	0 to 127
Associated functions:	Command BLR - black level for the red channel.	
	Command BLB – black level for the blue channel.	

8.11 Commands BLR and BLB – Black level red and black level blue

In conjunction with Command BL, these commands allow individual setting of the black level in all channels.

Settings:	Master tracking	-64 to 63
	Individual	0 to 127
Associated functions:	Command BL	

Refer to chapter 6.3.6 for further details.

8.12 Command BLM – Black level mode

Select the master tracking mode or the individual mode.

Settings:	0=Master tracking, 1= Individual

8.13 Command CAB – Command for lateral chromatic aberration

Associated commands : MAV, MAVCG

8.14 Command EI – Interlocked R and B exposure with G

When this function enabled (interlocked), exposure time for R and B channels is interlocked with that of G channel. The Red and Blue channels will track the Green channel proportionally, thus maintaining white balance settings.
When this is OFF, all channels are adjusted independently.

Settings:	0= OFF (independent R, G and B settings)
	1= ON(R and B channels interlocked with G channel)
Applicable modes:	TR=1 Shutter-select mode only
Associated functions:	Commands PER, PEG, PEB – Programmable Exposure

Refer to 6.3.2 Electronic shutter (Exposure)(Command PER,PEG,PEB) for further details.

8.15 Command GA - Gain level master / G channel

Adjust the master gain or G channel gain in accordance with gain mode (GM).

GM=0 Master tracking	Adjust as master gain
	Adjusting range is 0 to 802
GM=1 Individual gain	Adjust for G channel
	Adjusting range is -402 to 1404

8.16 Commands GAR and GAB - Red and blue gain levels

In conjunction with the Command SGR, SGG and SGB, Gain Low or Gain High this function allows the individual setting of gain for all channels. It is important to note that increasing the gain will lead to an increased noise level and reduced S/N-Ratio.

Settings:	-402 to 602 (where 100 equals 1dB) (GM=0)
	-402 to 1404 (where 100 equals 1dB) (GM=1)
Associated function:	Commands SGR, SGG, SGB, GM
Applicable modes:	All modes

Refer to chapter 6.3.5 Gain control for further details.

8.17 Command GM - Gain mode

This command sets the master tracking mode or the individual mode.

GM=0 Master tracking
GM=1 Individual mode

8.18 Command HPFC - Aperture filter

This command enables or disables the filter which improves MTF.

HPFC : 0=OFF
1=ON

8.19 Command KN - Knee ON/Off

This command activates Knee correction function.

Settings:	0=OFF, 1=ON

8.20 Commands KSR, KSG and KSB - Knee slope for R, G and B

See command KN for description of this function

Settings:	0 to 65535
Associated functions	Command KN, Commands KPR, KPG and KPG

8.21 Commands KPR, KPG and KPG - Knee point for R, G and B

See command KN for description of this function

Settings:	0 to 1023

Associated functions: Command KN, Commands KSR, KSG and KSB
Refer to chapter 6.3.7 Knee correction for further details.

8.22 Command LR - Line Rate (Scan Rate)

This function is used only when there is no external trigger pulse (e.g. from an encoder) available. It allows the user to program the line rate, in order to match the speed of the object being scanned. In the No-Shutter mode, the exposure time is directly proportional to the line rate (T_{exp} = 1/line rate)

Settings:	2633 to 1347584,	
	32.9125µs to 16.844ms in 12.5ns increments	
Associated functions:	Trigger origin, TG=0	
Applicable modes:	No-Shutter with internal line rate generator	(TR=0)
	Shutter-Select with internal line rate generator	(TR=1)

Important note

- The data can be stored in the camera memory for next start up.

Refer to chapter 6.3.1 Line rate (Command LR) for further details

8.23 Command MAV and MAVCG - Commands for Lateral Chromatic Aberration

Command MAV enables or disables the lateral chromatic aberration function.
MAV: 0=OFF
1=ON

MAVCG can store the data for three types of lens.
0 = User 1 Lens
1 = User 2 Lens
2 = User 3 Lens

Commands, CABN1, CABN2 and CABN3 can give a name to eachlens such as 28mm.

8.24 Command NR - Noise reduction

This command activates noise reduction circuit.

Settings: 0=OFF, 1=ON

8.25 Command PBC - Select pixel black correction mode

This command enables (or disables) the “pixel black level” correction function, which compensates for Dark Signal Non Uniformity (DSNU / FPN) for individual pixels.

Settings:	0 = Off (Bypass) (Default)
	1 = Factory setting
	2 = user area
Associated functions:	Command PBR

Applicable modes: All

8.26 Command PBR – Run pixel black correction and store to user area

This command initiates the "pixel black level" correction function, and stores the settings in the user area. When this function is activated, lens must be capped.

Settings: 0 = Run this function
Associated functions: Command PBC must be set to 2

Important note:

- This function requires that no light reaches the image sensors. The lens must therefore be covered by a lens cap, or put the F-mount protective cover on the camera, when executing this function.
- As the black level is influenced by the exposure time (especially for long exposure time, at slow scan rates) it is recommended to perform the pixel black correction at the exposure time and line rate at which the camera will be operated.

8.27 Command PBS – Inquire the status of after pixel black correction

This command returns the status of the pixel black correction, with the following parameters:

0=Shading correction not completed yet
1=Successful
2=Error 1 – Image was too bright
3=Error 2 – Image was too dark
4=Error 3 - Timeout occurred

8.28 Command PER – Programmable exposure – Red

This command allows individual setting of the exposure time of the Red channel. It is only valid for the Shutter select mode.

Settings: 800 to 1056720 clocks,
10 µs to 13.209ms in 12.5ns steps
Applicable mode: TR=1 Shutter select mode
Associated functions: EI (R and G exposure interlocked with G)

8.29 Command PEG – Programmable exposure – Green

This command allows individual setting of the exposure time of the Green channel. It is only valid for the Shutter select mode.

Settings: 800 to 1056720 clocks,
10µs to 13.209ms in 12.5ns steps
Applicable mode: TR=1 Shutter select mode
Associated functions: EI (R and G exposure interlocked with G)

8.30 Command PEB – Programmable exposure – Blue

This command allows individual setting of the exposure time of the Blue channel. It is only valid for the Shutter select mode.

Settings:	800 to 1056720 clocks, 10 µs to 13.209ms in 12.5ns steps
Applicable mode:	TR=1 Shutter select mode
Associated functions:	EI (R and G exposure interlocked with G)

Refer to chapter 6.3.2 Electronic shutter (Exposure) for further details.

8.31 Command PGC – Pixel gain correction mode

This command enables (or disables) the "pixel gain" (flat-field) correction function, which compensates for Pixel Response Non Uniformity (PRNU) for individual pixels.

Settings:	0=Off (Bypass) (Default) 1=Factory Setting 2=User area
Associated functions:	Command PGR
Applicable modes:	All

8.32 Command PGR – Run pixel gain correction and store in user area

This command initiates the flat-field correction function, and stores the settings in the user area.

Settings:	0= Run PRNU correction and store to user area
Associated functions:	Command PGC must be set to 2

Important note:

- The image sensors must not be saturated when executing this function.
- When executing this function, the exposure time and line rate should be the same as when the camera is operated in the application.

Refer to chapter 6.3.8 PRNU (Pixel Response Non-Uniformity) correction for further details.

8.33 Command PGS – Inquire the status after pixel gain correction

This command returns the status of the pixel gain correction, with the following parameters:
0=Shading correction not completed yet
1=Successful
2=Error 1 – Image was too bright

3=Error 2 – Image was too dark
4=Error 3 - Timeout occurred

8.34 Command SCB – Cable select

Select according to used cable length.

Settings : 0＝1～5m
1＝5～10m
2＝10～15m

8.35 Command SDC – Select shading correction mode

This function enables (or disables) the shading correction.

Settings: 0 = off (Bypass) (Default)
1 = Factory setting
2 = User area

Associated functions: Command SDR

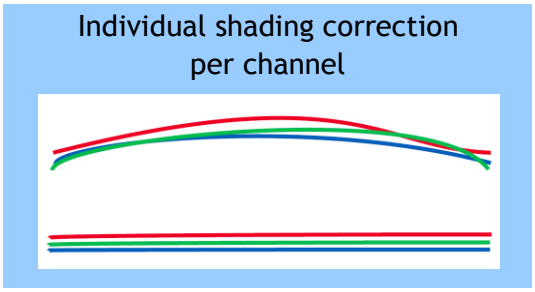
8.36 Command SDR – Run shading correction

This function initiates automatic shading correction, and stores the result to the user area. This function should be used together with the flat-field correction (commands PGC and PGR). There are two types of shading correction: Individual R, G and B channel correction and chromatic shading correction.

Settings: 0=Run flat shading correction and store to user area
1=Run color shading correction and store to user area

(A) Flat shading correction (SDR=0)

Shading is calculated and individually compensated for R, G and B channels respectively. The calculation is based on the average value of 8 consecutive pixels. The maximum deviation that can be compensated is -20% of the highest signal level (brightness) of the line.



Important note:

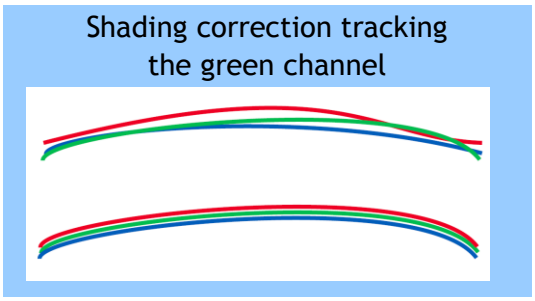
- Depending on the optics and/or illumination used together with the camera, it may not be possible to fully compensate for shading.

Operating procedure for individual R, G and B channel shadings correction:

1. Before making adjustment, approximately 30 minutes warming up is required.
2. Make sure the output signal is not saturated (80% of full output is recommended)
3. Set command PGC=2 and SDC=2.
4. Set command SDR to 0 to initiate shading correction.
5. If desired, set command PGR to 0 to activate pixel gain correction to correct for pixel response non-uniformity.
6. Again set SDR=0 after running the pixel gain correction

(B) Color shading correction (SDR=1)

In this mode, shading correction of R and B signals is referenced to the G signal which is the reference. When the Green channel detects "undulating" or "parabolic" type shading, R and B channels are compensated to follow the same curve.



Important Note:

- For this function, no reference value is stored in the camera.

Operating procedure for color shadings correction:

1. Before making adjustment, approximately 30 minutes warming up is required.
2. Make sure the output signal is not saturated (80% of full output is recommended)
3. Set command PGC=2 and SDC=2.
4. Set command SDR to 1 to initiate shading correction.
5. If desired, set command PGR to 0 to activate flat-field (pixel gain) correction to correct for pixel response non-uniformity.
6. Again set SDR=1 after running the flat-field (pixel gain) correction

Refer to chapter 6.3.10 Shading correction for further details.

8.37 Command SDS - Request status after executing shading correction command

This command returns the status of the shading correction function, with the following parameters:

0=Shading correction not completed yet

1=Successful
2=Error 1 – Image was too bright
3=Error 2 – Image was too dark
4=Error 3 - Timeout occurred

8.38 Commands SGR,SGG,SGB - Gain Low, High

These commands select the reference level, low or high for red, green and blue.

Settings 0=Low
1=High

Refer to chapter 6.3.5 Gain control for further details.

8.39 Command SRO – Sensor read out

This command selects output format.

Settings: 0=OFF
1=Sub-sampling
2=Windowing

Refer to chapter 6.3.12 Sub-sampling and 6.3.13 Windowing for how they work.

8.40 Command TG – Trigger Origin

Selects whether an external signal or an internal clock generator is used as a trigger source.

Settings: 0=Internal clock generator
1=External signal
Associated commands: TI,TP

8.41 Command TI – Trigger input

Selects whether the External Trigger input signal is taken from the Camera Link connector, or from the 12-pin Hirose connector.

Settings: 0=Camera Link connector
1=12-pin Hirose connector

8.42 Command TP – Trigger polarity

Settings: 0=Active Low (factory default)
1=Active High

8.43 Command TR – Trigger Mode

Selects the trigger mode of the camera. Depending on the mode used, it allows the scan rate to either be programmed by an internal timing generator or by an external trigger pulse.

Settings: 0=No-Shutter mode
1=Shutter-Select mode

	2=Pulse Width Control (PWC) mode
Associated functions:	Command TG (trigger origin)
	Command TI (trigger input)
	Command TP (trigger polarity)

8.44 Command TS – Test pattern

This allows the camera to output a number of test patterns for set-up and troubleshooting.

Settings:	0=off
	1=Color bar
	2=Gray wedge
	3=Gray bars
	4=White (890LSB)

Refer to chapter 6.3.14 Test pattern generator for further details.

8.45 Command WB – White Balance

The white balance function can be used for manual setting, One-Push automatic white balance (AWB) and fixed color temperatures (3 selections)

Settings:	0=Manual / On-Push AWB
	1=4000K
	2=4600K
	3=5600K
Applicable modes:	All
Associated functions:	Command AW (Gain)

Refer to chapter 6.3.4 White balance for further details.

9. Camera Control Tool for LT-200CL

A Camera Control Tool for Windows XP/Vista/7 can be downloaded from www.jai.com.

9.1. Software Install

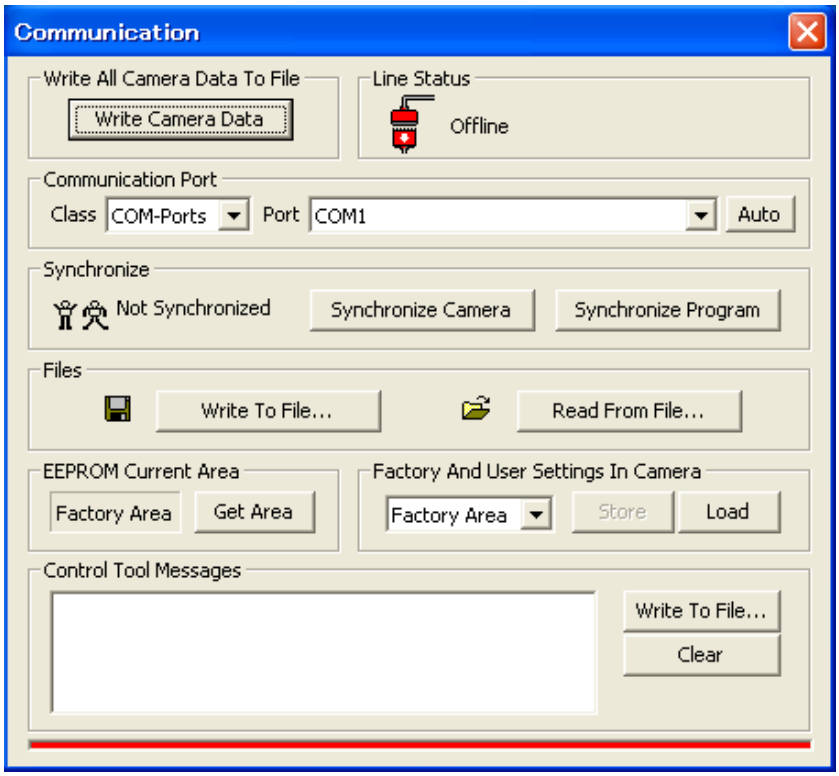
Execute LT-400CL_Ver.XXX.exe in the downloaded file. The setup program starts and continues according to the screen instructions.

9.2. Open the Control Tool

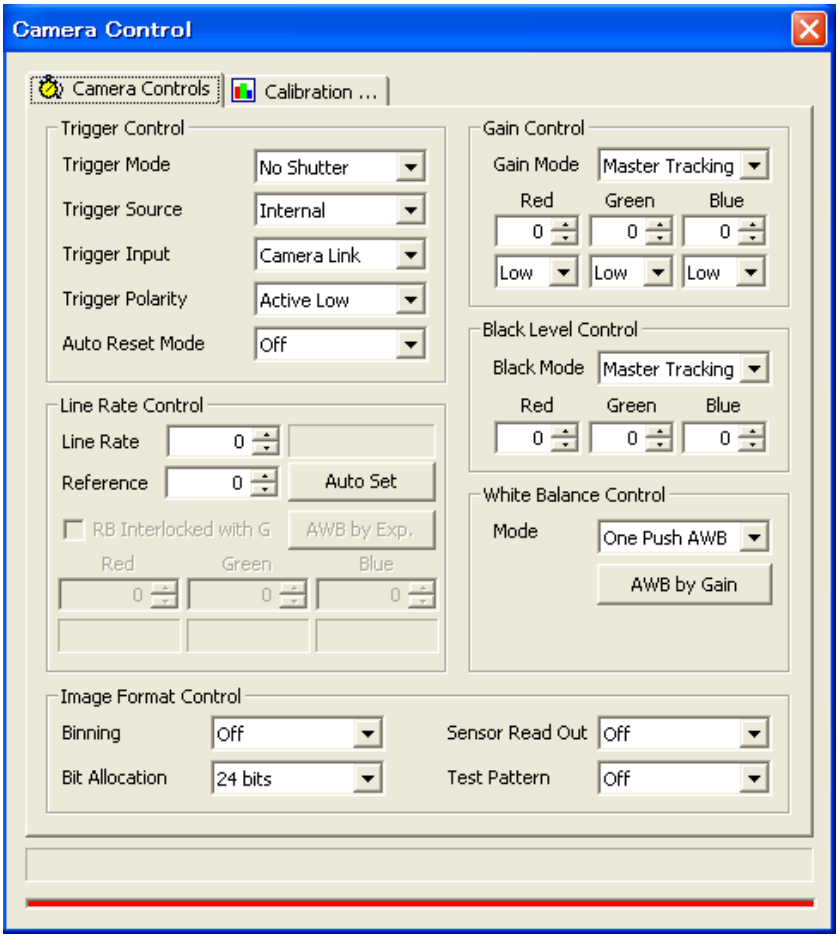
Connect the camera to the PC on which the software is installed and set the power ON. Then select “All programs” in the Windows start menu, select “JAI A-S” and click “LT-400CL control tool”. LT-400CL Camera Control Tool Bar will open.

Click icon and each window will open.

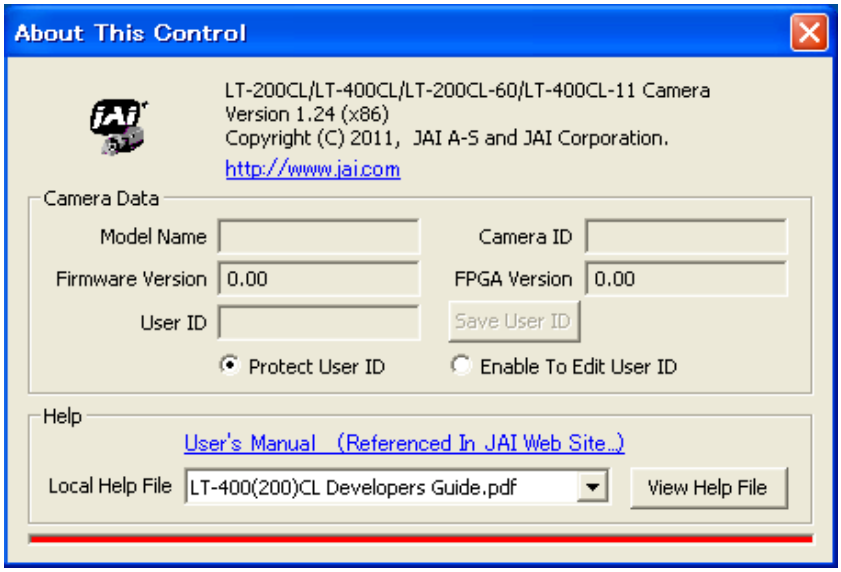
Communication window



Camera Control Window



About window



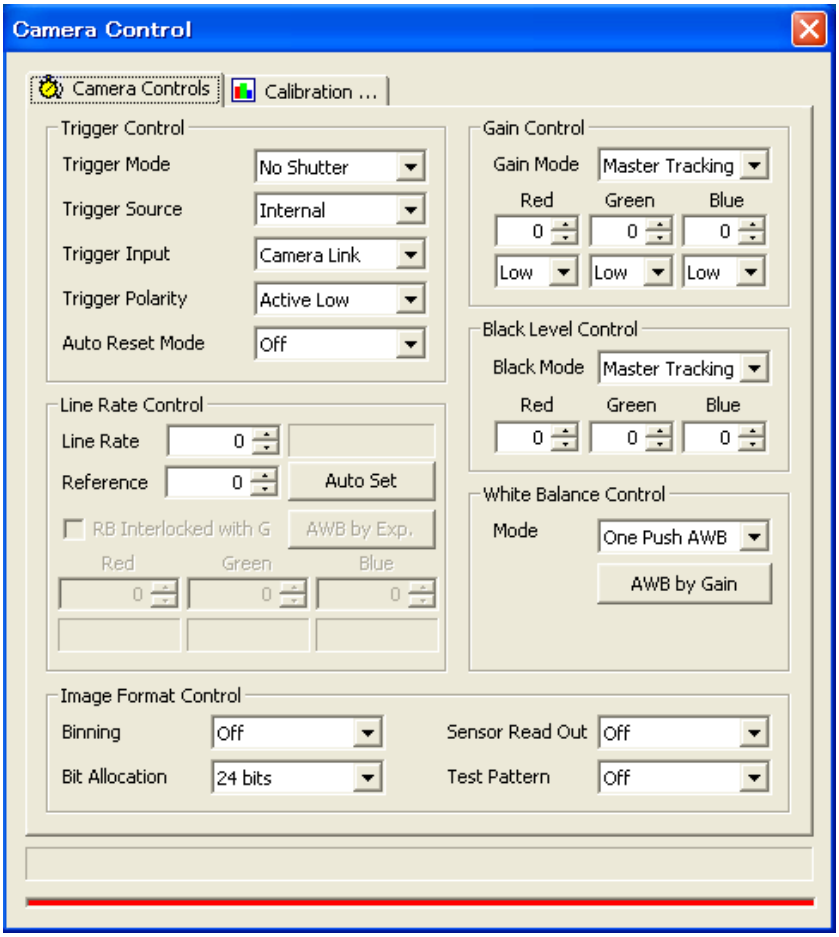
If the Communication window does not open, click “Help” in the Download menu of “Camera Control Tool” and click “Communication”.

9.3. Connect a camera

If the frame grabber board is already installed in the connected PC, it will appear in the “Category” box in the “Communication port” pane. Click it if it is the appropriate one.
If the frame grabber board is not used, select the COM port to which the camera is connected, and click “OK”. After the connection is established, the RED Off-line icon changes to GREEN and the RED bar in the bottom changes to GREEN.

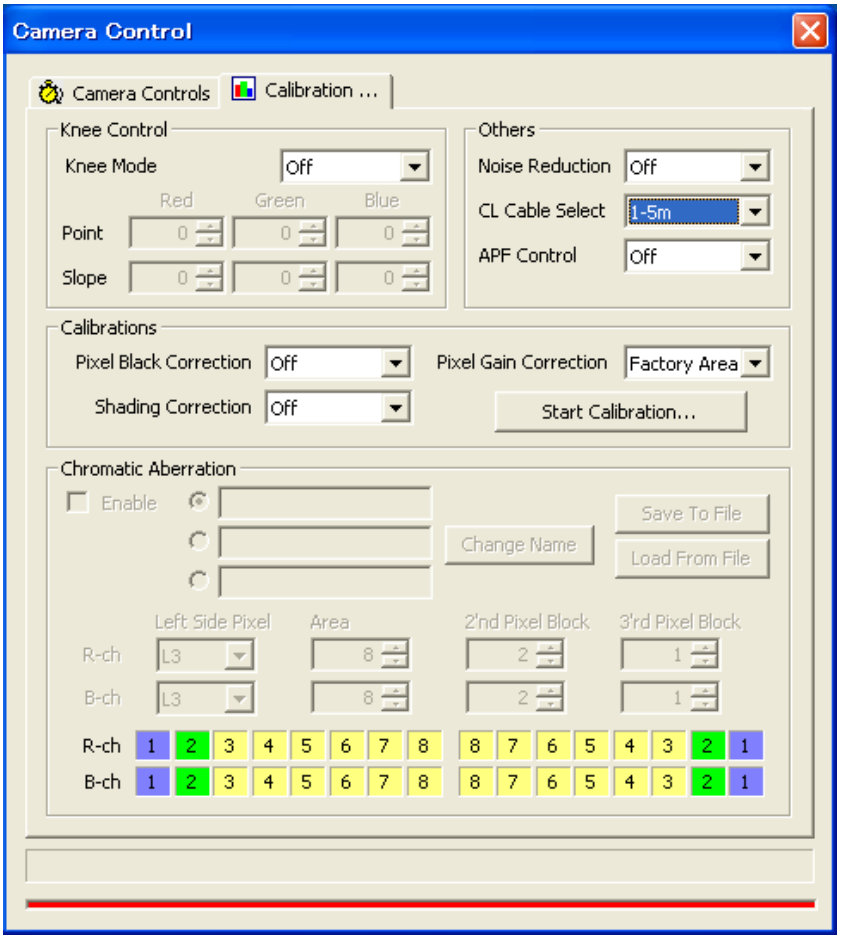
9.4. Camera control window

When the connection between camera and PC is completed, the camera control tool shows the current camera settings.

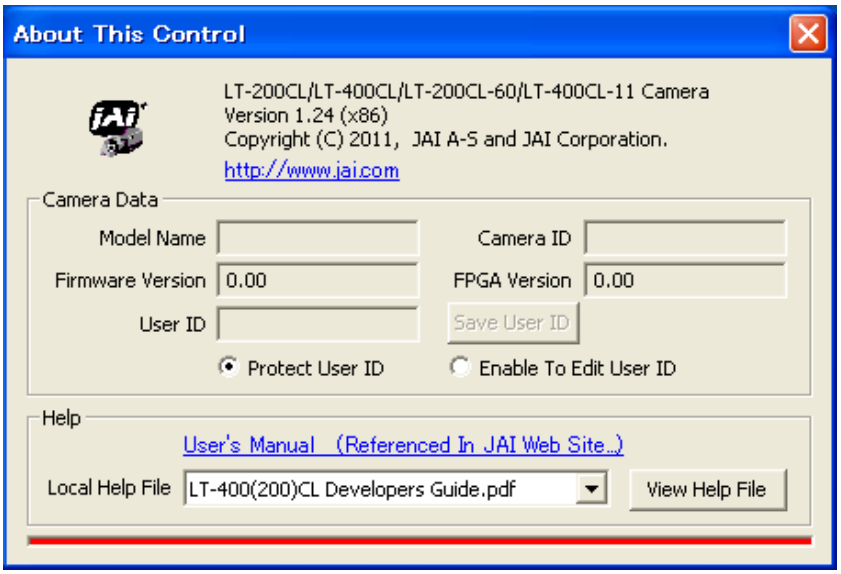


9.4.1 Calibration tab

This is a screen for calibration of various adjustments.
The chromatic aberration will be effective if the camera has this function. For the details, refer to chapter 6.3.11 Lateral chromatic aberration.



9.5. About this control



10. External appearance and Dimensions

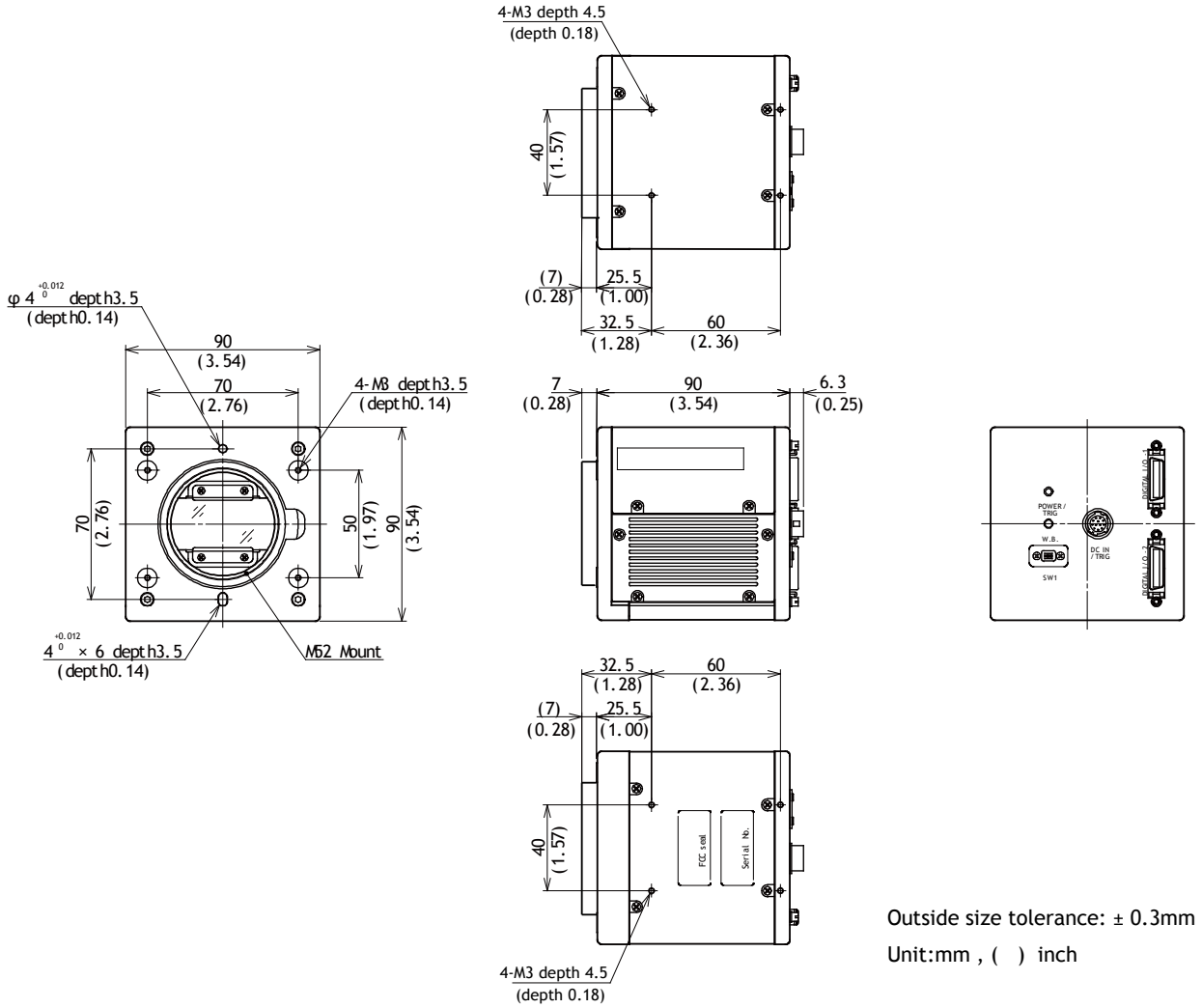
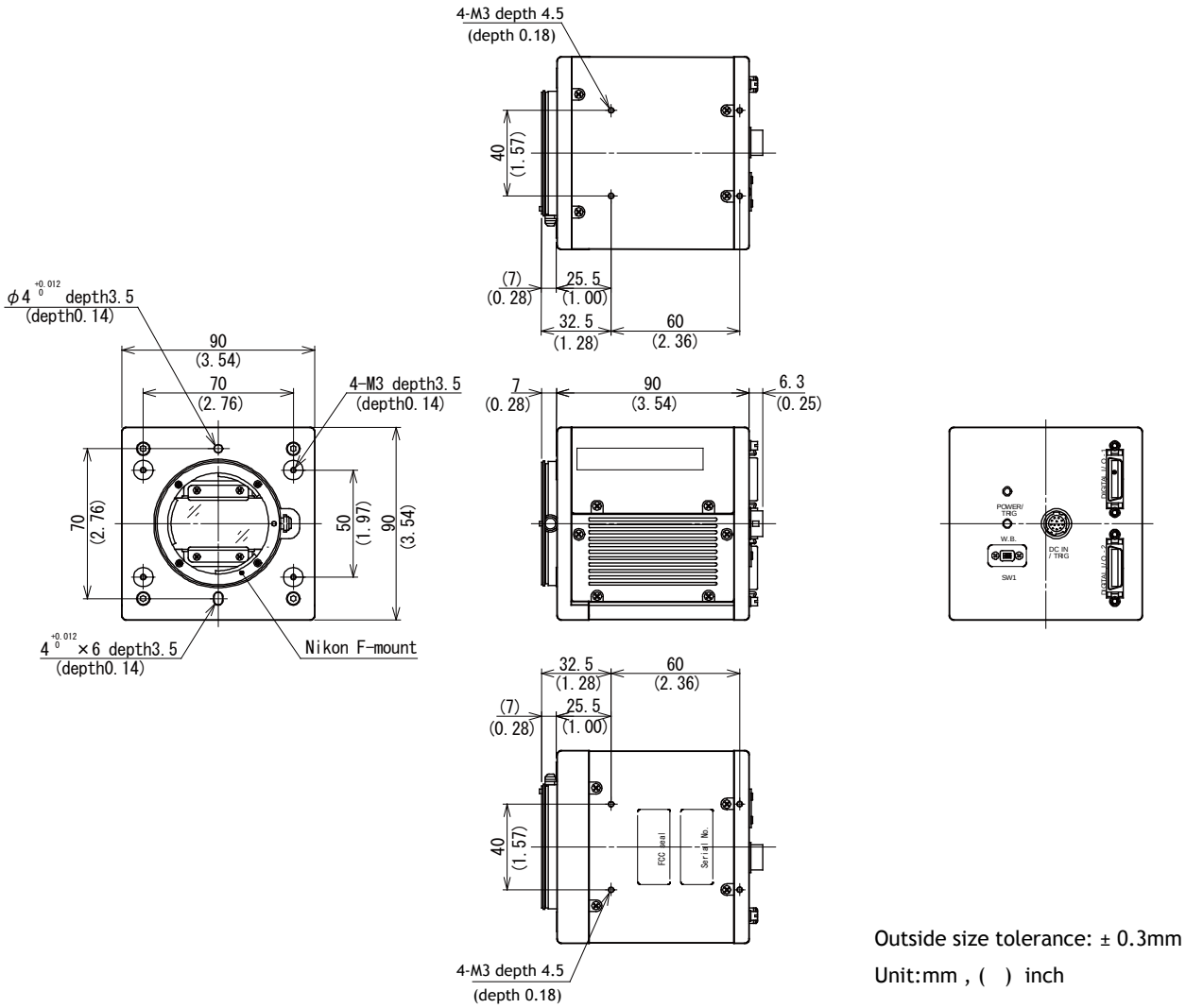


Fig.48 External appearance and dimensions (M52 mount)



Outside size tolerance: ± 0.3mm

Unit:mm , ( ) inch

Outside size tolerance : ±0.3mm

Fig.49 External Appearance and Dimensions (Nikon F mount)

11. Specifications

11.1 Typical data

Scanning system	Line Scan
Synchronization	Internal
Image Sensor	3 prism-mounted custom CMOS sensors Effective pixels : 2048 pixels per sensor Pixel Size : 14.0μm ×14.0μm Effective image length : 28.672 mm
Pixel clock	80.00 MHz
Total clock	Full resolution/Binning 2633clk (Internal trigger)
	Sub-sampling / Windowing 1609clk (Internal trigger)
Line Rate	Full resolution/Binning 32.9125μs (Internal trigger)
	Sub-sampling / Windowing 20.1125μs (Internal trigger)
Line rate adjustable range	Adjustable range : 32.9125μs to 16.844ms Adjustment increments : 12.5ns
Line frequency	Full resolution/Binning 30.383KHz (Internal trigger)
	Sub-sampling/Windowing 49.720KHZ (Internal trigger)
Sensitivity of sensor	Radiometric: 21nJ / cm^2
Sensitivity on sensor (Standard)	2800 lux (7800K, Line rate=1100μs, Gain=Low, G=0dB, Shutter =OFF, Iris=F2.8, 100% video)
S/N	57dB (Green channel, Gain=0dB)
Video output	Digital 8-Bit x 3 or 10-Bit x 3 (Camera link)
Video output format	Full resolution Binning (digital accumulation) Sub-sampling Windowing
Gain range	① Master tracking mode Analog Gain =Low(0dB): Master : 0dB to +8dB Red/ Blue : - 4dB to +6dB (against the master value) Analog Gain =High(+6dB): Master : 0dB to +8dB Red/ Blue : - 4dB to +6dB (against the master value) ②Individual mode Analog Gain =Low(0dB): Red/Green/Blue : - 4dB to +14dB Analog Gain =High(+6dB): Red/Green/Blue : 2dB to +20dB
Black level	Master tracking mode: Master(Green) : 0 to 127LSB Red/Blue : ± 64LSB (against the master value) Individual mode: Red/Green/Blue : 0 to 127LSB

White balance	Adjustable range : 4000K to 9000K Standard color temperature : 7800K
Knee control	Knee point : 0 to 1023 Knee slope: x0.000015 to x 1.0000
Flat field correction	PRNU within ±5% after correction (at 100% output)
	DSNU within ±5% after correction (at 0% output)
Shading correction	1. Flat shading correction 2. Color shading correction
Electronic shutter	Available for Shutter-select mode Adjustable range :10μs to 13.209ms Adjustment increments : 12.5ns(1 clk)
Operation mode	No-shutter (Internal/External trigger) Shutter-select (Internal/External trigger) Pulse Width Control (PWC)
Trigger input	Hirose12-pin: 4.0±2.0Vp-p TTL or Camera Link: LVDS (CC1) Possible to change Negative Logic or Positive Logic
Sync output (open termination)	Camera Link LVAL, DVAL, EEN Hirose 12-pin XEEN (Negative logic) 4.0 Vp-p (no termination)
Test pattern gen.	Color bar, gray 1, 2 and white, 890 LSB
Communication interface	Via Camera Link connector or RS-232C (Hirose 12-pin connector) Baud rate: 9600bps,19200bps,38400bps,57600bps,115200bps Camera Link and Hirose 12P cannot be used at the same time.
Power	DC +12V-10% to +24V + 10% Typical: 520mA (No-shutter/internal, lens cap on) Max.: 600mA (No-shutter/internal, at saturation level)
Lens mount	LT-200CL-M52 M52 lens mount (Standard) LT-200CL-F Nikon F-Mount (Factory option) Maximum allowed rear protrusion on lenses: 13 mm
Flange back distance	M52 mount/Nikon F-Mount : 46.5mm tolerance: 0 ～ -0.05mm
Optical axis	Center ±0.1mm(Max)
Operating temperature /Humidity	- 5°C to +45°C / 20 to 80% (non-condensing)
Storage temperature /humidity	-25°C to +60°C, 20 to 80% (non-condensing)
Vibration	3G (20Hz to 200Hz XYZ direction)
Shock	50G
Regulation	CISPR Pub.22 (EN55022)(Emission), CISPR Pub.24(Immunity) IEC61000-4-2 Conforming to Level 4 (Note 1) FCC Part15 Class B, RoHS

Dimensions	90(W) x 90(H) x 90(D) mm (without connector and lens mount protrusion)
Weight	830 g
Connectors	Camera Link: 110226-1A10PL x2 Hirose 12-Pin: HR10A-10R-12PB(71)

Note1: This specification can be satisfied when the recommended connector and cable are used.
Note2: The above specifications are subject to change without notice.

11.2 Spectral sensitivity

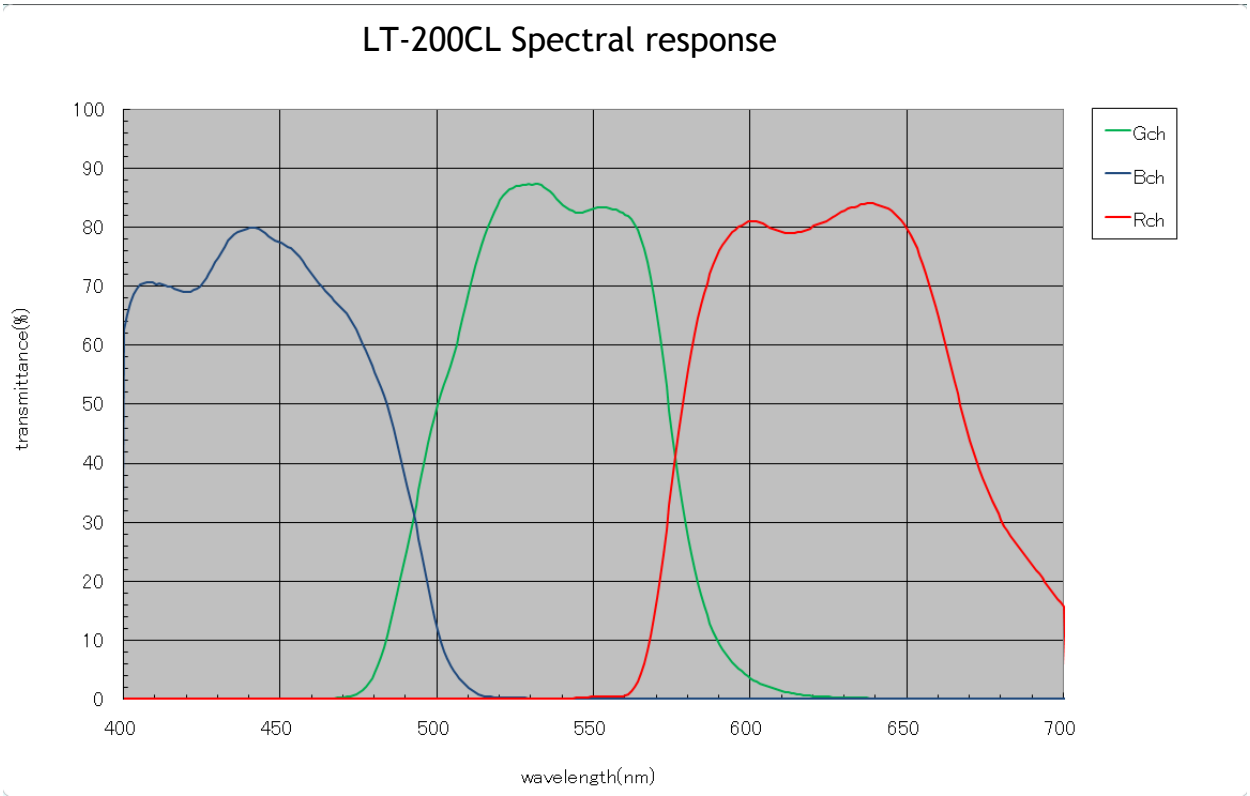


Fig.50 Spectral response including prism and sensors

Appendix

1. Precautions

Personnel not trained in dealing with similar electronic devices should not service this camera. The camera contains components sensitive to electrostatic discharge. The handling of these devices should follow the requirements of electrostatic sensitive components.
Do not attempt to disassemble this camera.
Do not expose this camera to rain or moisture.
Do not face this camera towards the sun, extreme bright light or light reflecting objects.
When this camera is not in use, put the supplied protective cap on the lens mount.
Handle this camera with the maximum care.
Operate this camera only from the type of power source indicated on the camera.
Remove power from the camera when changing switch settings.

2. Typical Sensor Characteristics

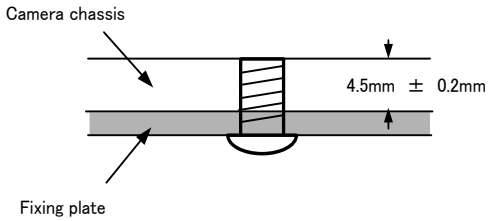
The image sensors used in the LT-200CL are CMOS type and have been chosen for their superior performance. There may, however, always be artifacts visible in the scanned image originating from pixel imperfections in the camera. The Pixel Gain and Pixel Black correction functions will allow the user to compensate for such artifacts, producing an essentially “flat” image.

3. Caution when mounting a lens on the camera

When mounting a lens on the camera dust particles in the air may settle on the surface of the lens or the image sensor of the camera. It is therefore important to keep the protective caps on the lens and on the camera until the lens is mounted. Point the lens mount of the camera downward to prevent dust particles from landing on the optical surfaces of the camera. This work should be done in a dust free environment. Do not touch any of the optical surfaces of the camera or the lens.

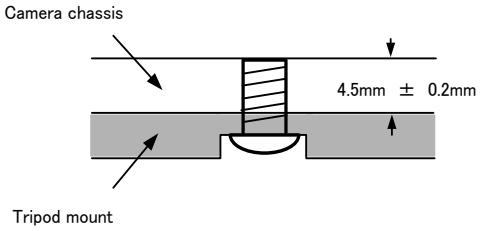
4. Caution when mounting the camera

When you mount the camera on your system, please make sure to use screws of the recommended length described in the following drawing. Longer screws may cause serious damage to the PCB inside the camera.



Mounting the camera to fixing plate

If you mount the tripod mounting plate, please use the provided screws.



Attaching the tripod mount

5. Exportation

When exporting this product, please follow the export regulation of your own country.

6. References

1. This manual for LT-200CL can be downloaded from www.jai.com
2. Datasheet for LT-200CL can be downloaded from www.jai.com
3. The camera control software can be downloaded from www.jai.com

Change History

Month/Year	Revision	Changes
May 2011	1.0	New release
July 2012	1.1	Add new functions, Lateral chromatic aberration compensation, Aperture filter. Correct Electronic shutter range. Delete the caution for power supply. Revised Protocol List
Nov. 2012	1.2	Chapter 6.3 , 6.3.6 and 6.3.11 Add more descriptions for adjustment procedure.
Dec. 2012	1.3	Correct the power consumption
Feb. 2013	1.4	Correct sensor sensitivity
Dec. 2014	1.5	Correct default setting for PBC. PGC and SDC

User's Record

Camera type: **LT-200CL**

Revision: **……..**

Serial No. **……..**

Firmware version. **……..**

For camera revision history, please contact your local JAI distributor.

User's Mode Settings.

User's Modifications.

Europe, Middle East & Africa	*Asia Pacific*	*Americas*
Phone +45 4457 8888	*Phone +81 45 440 0154*	*Phone (toll-free) +1 800 445 5444*
Fax +45 4491 3252	*Fax +81 45 440 0166*	*Phone +1 408 383 0300*

See the possibilities

Visit our web site at www.jai.com

See the possibilities