



Technical Details



# DZK 33GX250

## Technical Reference Manual



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## 1 Quick Facts

<b>General</b>	
Vision Standard	GigE Vision
Dynamic Range	12 bit
Resolution	2448x2048
Frame Rate at Full Resolution	24
Pixel Formats	8-Bit Polarized Mono 12-Bit Polarized Mono Packed 16-Bit Polarized Mono

<b>Optical Interface</b>	
IR-Cut filter	No
Sensor Type	Sony IMX250MZR-C
Shutter Type	Global
Sensor Format	2/3 inch
Pixel Size	3.45 $\mu\text{m}$
Lens Mount	C/CS

<b>Electrical Interface</b>	
Interface	GigE
Supply voltage	11 VDC to 13 VDC or POE: 48 VDC to 56 VDC
Current consumption	approx 400 mA @ 12 VDC
I/O Connector	6-pin connector for power supply, trigger and strobe or general purpose input/output

<b>Mechanical Data</b>	
Dimensions	H: 29 mm, W: 29 mm, L: 57 mm
Mass	65 g

<b>Adjustments</b>	
Shutter	20 $\mu\text{s}$ to 30 s
Gain	0 dB to 48 dB

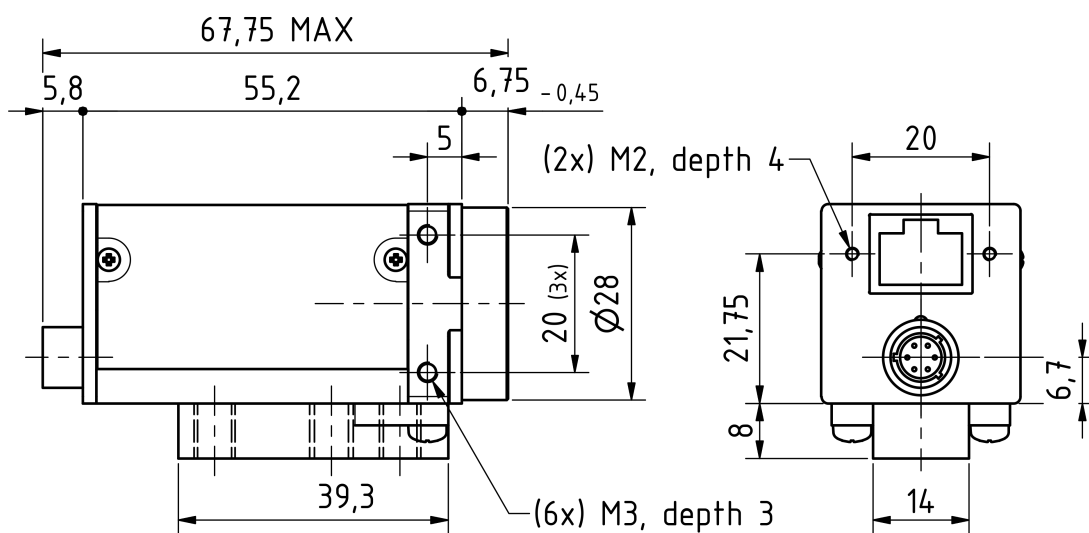
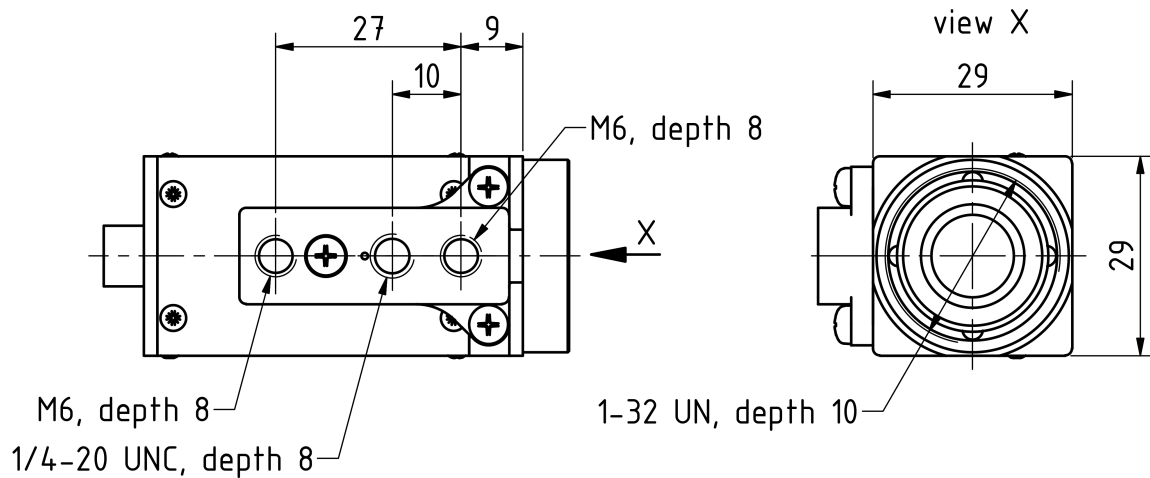


<b>Environmental Conditions</b>	
Housing Temperature (operating)	-5 °C to 50 °C
Temperature (storage)	-20 °C to 80 °C
Humidity (operating)	20 % to 80 % (non-condensing)
Humidity (storage)	20 % to 95 % (non-condensing)

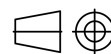


## 2 Dimensional Diagrams

### 2.1 DZK 33GX250 C-Mount with Tripod Adapter

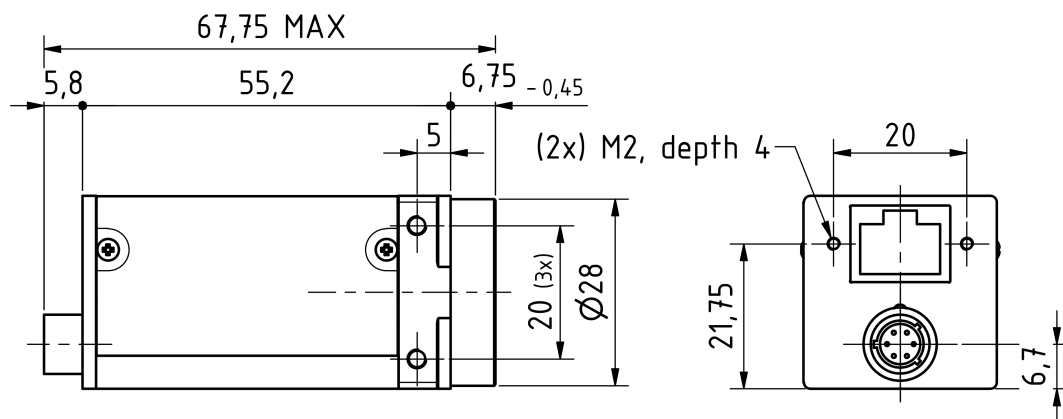
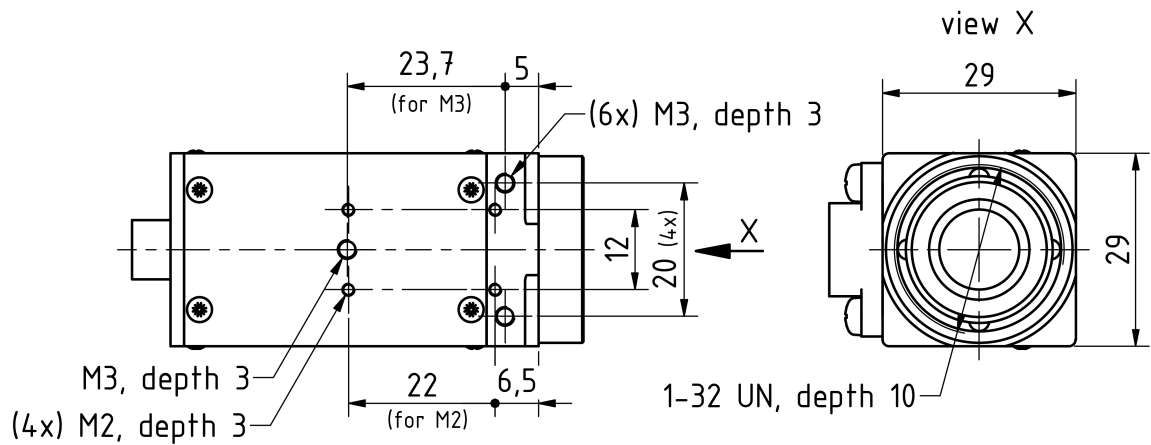


Dimensions: mm  
Tolerances: DIN ISO 2768m

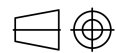




## 2.2 DZK 33GX250 C-Mount without Tripod Adapter



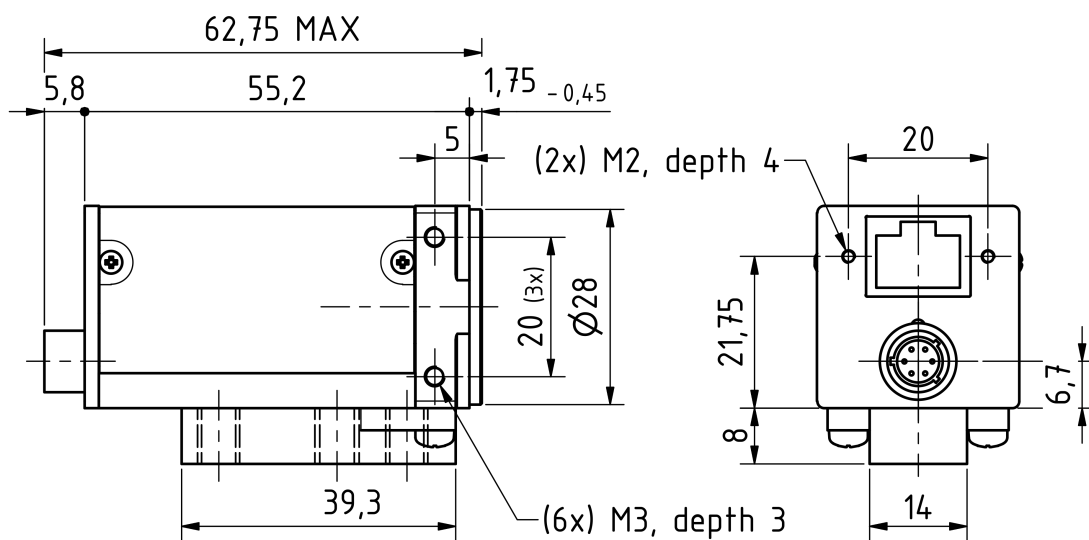
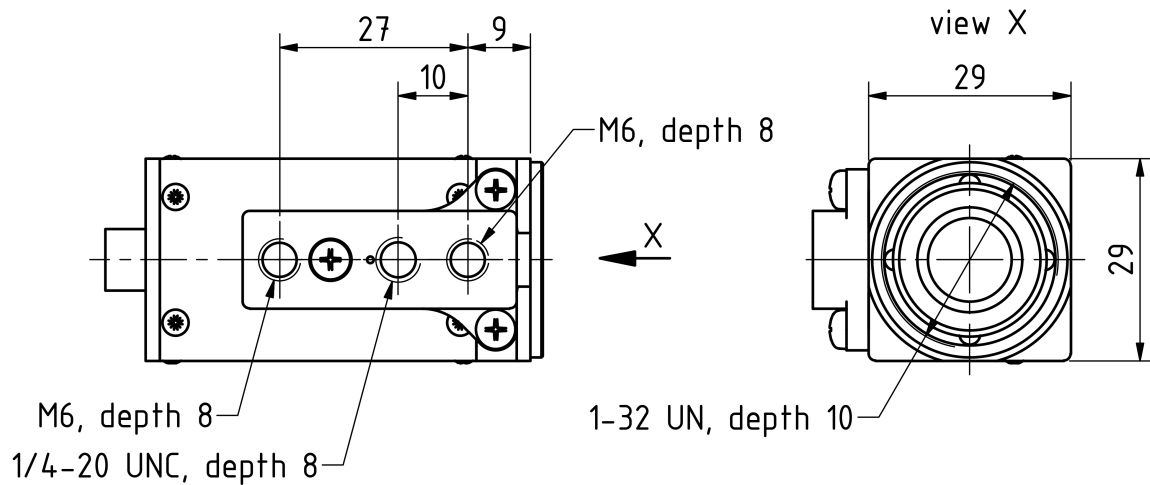
Dimensions: mm  
Tolerances: DIN ISO 2768m



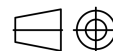




## 2.3 DZK 33GX250 CS-Mount with Tripod Adapter

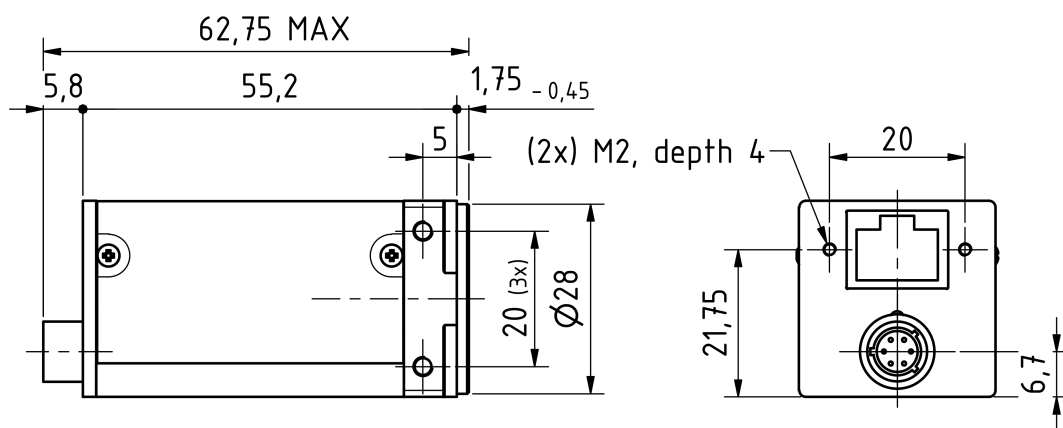
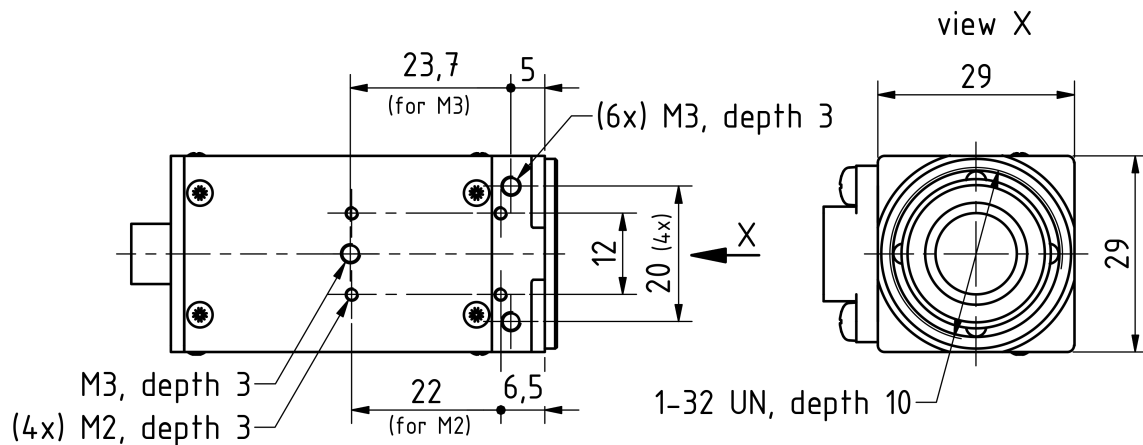


Dimensions: mm  
Tolerances: DIN ISO 2768m





## 2.4 DZK 33GX250 CS-Mount without Tripod Adapter



Dimensions: mm

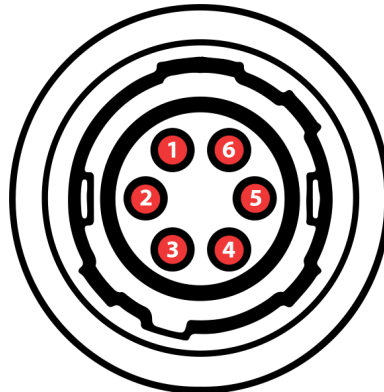
Tolerances: DIN ISO 2768m





## 3 I/O Connector

### 3.1 6-pin I/O Connector



Rear view of camera

Pin	Signal	I/O	Remarks	Characteristics			
				Min	Typ	Max	Unit
1	GigE Power Supply	P <sup>3</sup>		11.0	12.0	13.0	V
2	TRIGGER_IN (+)	I <sup>3</sup>	Optocoupler signal	3.3 <sup>2</sup>	-	24.0 <sup>2</sup>	V
3	TRIGGER_IN (-)	I <sup>3</sup>	Optocoupler ground	-	-	-	-
4	STROBE_OUT	O <sup>3</sup>	Open drain	-	-	24.0 <sup>1</sup>	V
5	GND_I/O	G <sup>3</sup>	External Ground (Open Drain)	-	-	-	-
6	GND_DC	G <sup>3</sup>	External Ground (Power Supply)	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> max. 0.2A (ID) for open drain MOSFET!

<sup>2</sup> min. 3.5 mA driver strength required!

<sup>3</sup> G: Ground O: Output I: Input

The part number of this Hirose connector is HR10A-7R-6P(73). To create an I/O cable you need a Hirose connector HR10A-7P-6S(73).

#### 3.1.1 TRIGGER\_IN

The *TRIGGER\_IN* line can be used to synchronize the start of the exposure time with external events. The [Trigger](#) section describes in detail how the image sensor's behavior can be controlled.

The current input signal can also be read directly through the [General Purpose Input](#) feature.



## 3.1.2 STROBE\_OUT

The *STROBE\_OUT* line's main usage is to indicate the integration time of the image sensor which allows flashes, strobes or other light sources to be synchronized with camera operation. The line's behavior can be controlled through the [Strobe](#) controls.

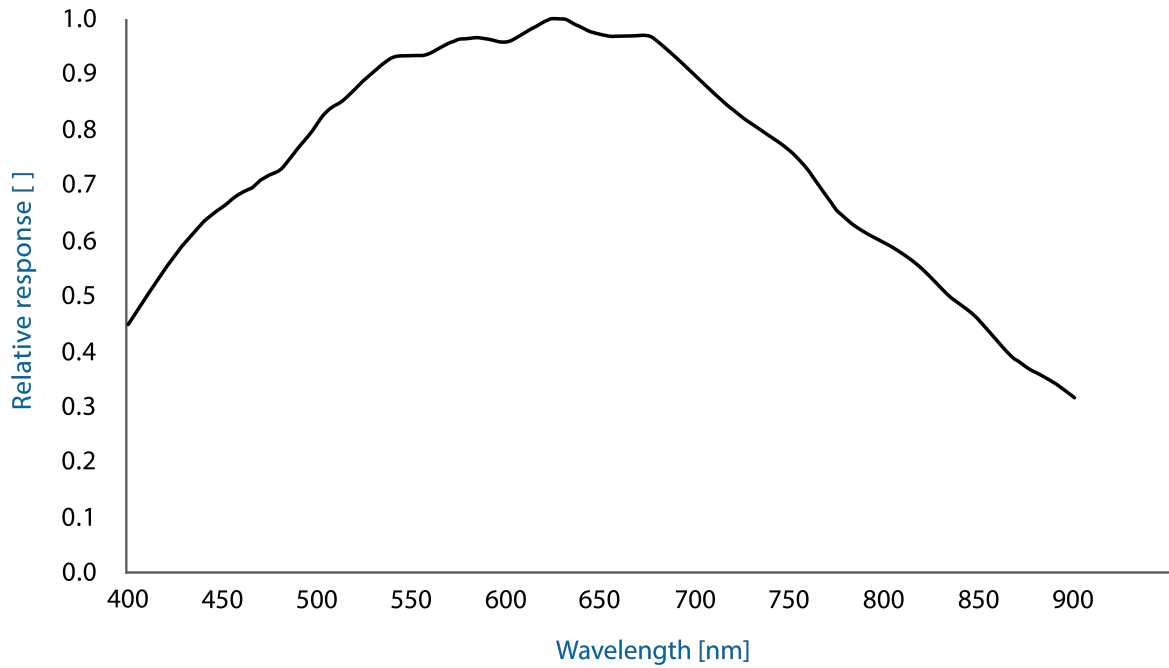
The output signal can also be directly controlled through the [General Purpose Output](#) feature.



## 4 Spectral Characteristics

### 4.1 Spectral Sensitivity - IMX250MZR-C

Sensor: Sony IMX250MZR-C *courtesy of Sony Deutschland GmbH*





## 5 Camera Controls

This section describes the parameters available for the DZK 33GX250 camera.

The actual name of the parameter depends on the driver technology used to access the camera. Parameter names are listed for the most common ways to access the cameras:

- *GigE Vision* (cross platform, via 3rd party driver)
- *IC Imaging Control* (on Windows, via *Device Driver for The Imaging Source GigE Cameras*)

### 5.1 Sensor Readout Control

#### 5.1.1 Pixel Format

The pixel format defines the data type of the pixels transmitted to the computer. The bits per pixel needed for a particular pixel format influence the required bandwidth.

The way the pixel format is controlled varies significantly among the driver technology used to access the camera:

- When using *GigE Vision*, the pixel format is controlled through the `PixelFormat` `GenICam` feature.
- When using *IC Imaging Control*, the pixel format is part of the video format - a parameter which combines pixel format, resolution and readout mode. For more information, refer to the *IC Imaging Control* documentation sections on `VideoFormat` and `VideoFormatDesc`.

The DZK 33GX250 monochrome camera supports multiple pixel formats with variable bits-per-pixel settings. The names of the pixel formats and the way to select them depends on the driver used to control the camera. The following table contains a short overview of all possible formats followed by a more detailed description.

Pixel Format	Bits Per Pixel	GigE Vision	TIS GigE Driver
8-Bit Polarized Monochrome	8	<code>PolarizedMono8</code>	<code>Y800</code> , <code>ADI1</code> , <code>PPM1</code> , <code>RGB32</code>
12-Bit Packed Polarized Monochrome	12	<code>PolarizedMono12Packed</code>	<code>Y16</code> , <code>ADI2</code> , <code>PPM2</code>
16-Bit Polarized Monochrome	16	<code>PolarizedMono16</code>	<code>Y16</code> , <code>ADI2</code> , <code>PPM2</code>

##### 5.1.1.1 8-Bit Polarized Monochrome

This format transmits raw pixel data using one byte for each pixel.

The polarized monochrome sensor's raw data is captured from light passing through polarization filters that are placed in front of the individual pixels with polarization angles of 90°, 45°, 135° and 0°.

*GigE Vision* drivers see this pixel format as `PolarizedMono8`.



The *Device Driver for The Imaging Source GigE Cameras* offers this pixel format as the `Y800` video format.

### 5.1.1.2 12-Bit Packed Polarized Monochrome

This format transmits raw pixel data using 3 bytes for each pair of 2 consecutive pixels.

The polarized monochrome sensor's raw data is captured from light passing through polarization filters that are placed in front of the individual pixels with polarization angles of 90°, 45°, 135° and 0°.

*GigE Vision* drivers see this pixel format as `PolarizedMono12Packed`.

The *Device Driver for The Imaging Source GigE Cameras* offers this pixel format as the `Y16` video format. Since the DZK 33GX250 camera offers both 12-bit packed and 16-bit polarized monochrome pixel formats, the driver will use the 12-bit packed format when the `Y16` video format is selected.

### 5.1.1.3 16-Bit Polarized Monochrome

The sensor of the DZK 33GX250 camera is not capable of providing 16-bit data output. Instead, the pixel data is transmitted in the most significant bits which allows application programs to ignore the sensor-specific data type, and treat the data as if the sensor outputs 16 bits.

The polarized monochrome sensor's raw data is captured from light passing through polarization filters that are placed in front of the individual pixels with polarization angles of 90°, 45°, 135° and 0°.

*GigE Vision* drivers see this pixel format as `PolarizedMono16`.

The *Device Driver for The Imaging Source GigE Cameras* offers this pixel format as the `Y16` video format.

### 5.1.1.4 Processed polarization data format containing AoLP, DoLP and Intensity

The *Device Driver for The Imaging Source GigE Cameras* offers the `ADI1` format to applications to allow image analysis on the polarization information gathered by the sensor.

The `ADI1` format is a 32-Bit format that is downsampled to half the size of the raw image. It contains the angle of linear polarization (AoLP), the degree of linear polarization (DoLP) and the measured intensity at the pixel location.

The data is stored in three unsigned bytes along with one reserved byte.

### 5.1.1.5 Processed 16-Bit polarization data format containing AoLP, DoLP and Intensity

The *Device Driver for The Imaging Source GigE Cameras* offers the `ADI2` format to applications to allow image analysis on the polarization information gathered by the sensor.



The `ADI2` format is a 64-Bit format that is downsampled to half the size of the raw image. It contains the angle of linear polarization (AoLP), the degree of linear polarization (DoLP) and the measured intensity at the pixel location.

The data is stored in three unsigned 16-bit values along with two reserved bytes.

### 5.1.1.6 Packed polarization data

The *Device Driver for The Imaging Source GigE Cameras* offers the `PPM1` format to applications to allow image analysis on the polarization information gathered by the sensor.

The `PPM1` format is a 32-Bit format that is downsampled to half the size of the raw image. It contains the pixel values representing the amount of polarized light filtered through 0°, 45°, 90° and 135° polarization filters at the pixel location.

The data is stored in four unsigned bytes.

### 5.1.1.7 16-Bit Packed polarization data

The *Device Driver for The Imaging Source GigE Cameras* offers the `PPM2` format to applications to allow image analysis on the polarization information gathered by the sensor.

The `PPM2` format is a 64-Bit format that is downsampled to half the size of the raw image. It contains the pixel values representing the amount of polarized light filtered through 0°, 45°, 90° and 135° polarization filters at the pixel location.

The data is stored in four unsigned 16-bit integers.

### 5.1.1.8 Polarization Data Visualization

The *Device Driver for The Imaging Source GigE Cameras* offers the `RGB32` format to visualize the polarization data gathered by the sensor.

The visualization method can be selected from a variety of modes, including

- Intensity
- Angle of Linear Polarization
- Degree of Linear Polarization
- Reduced Reflection

## 5.1.2 Resolution

The DZK 33GX250 allows the user to specify which rectangular region of the image sensor to read out during camera operation. The size of this rectangle determines the number of pixels that have to be transferred for each frame and has a significant influence on the required network bandwidth.

Lowering the resolution also often allows the image sensor to operate at a higher frame rate. Changes in the vertical resolution have more effect on the maximum frame rate than changes in the horizontal direction.





The way the resolution is controlled varies greatly between the driver technology used to access the camera:

- When using *GigE Vision*, the resolution is controlled through the GenICam features Width and Height.
- When using *IC Imaging Control*, the resolution is part of the video format, a parameter that combines pixel format, resolution and readout mode. For more information, refer to the *IC Imaging Control* documentation sections on `VideoFormat` and `VideoFormatDesc`.

Parameter	Horizontal Resolution
Minimum	528
Maximum	2448
GigE Vision: GenICam	Width

Parameter	Vertical Resolution
Minimum	4
Maximum	2048
GigE Vision: GenICam	Height

### 5.1.3 Frame Rate

The frame rate is specified in frames per second and determines the camera's operating speed.

The way the frame rate is controlled depends greatly upon which driver technology is used to access the camera:

- When using *GigE Vision*, the frame rate is controlled through the *GenICam* feature `AcquisitionFrameRate`.
- When using *IC Imaging Control*, the frame rate is selected from a list of available frame rates through APIs such as `Grabber::setFPS` or `ICImagingControl.DeviceFrameRate`.

The range of available frame rates depends upon other camera settings such as well, pixel format, resolution and readout modes.

Parameter	Frame Rate
Minimum	Depending on Pixel Format, Resolution, and Readout Mode
Maximum	Depending on Pixel Format, Resolution, and Readout Mode
GigE Vision: GenICam	<code>AcquisitionFrameRate</code>



The following tables show the maximum frame rate for some combinations of pixel format and resolution.

## 8-Bit Polarized Monochrome

Width	Height	Maximum Frame Rate
2448	2048	24
1920	1080	58
640	480	366

## 12-Bit Packed Polarized Monochrome

Width	Height	Maximum Frame Rate
2448	2048	16
1920	1080	38
640	480	261

## 16-Bit Polarized Monochrome

Width	Height	Maximum Frame Rate
2448	2048	12
1920	1080	29
640	480	195

### 5.1.4 Partial Scan Offset

If the selected resolution is smaller than the sensor size, the part of the sensor that is actually read out can be specified by the *Partial Scan Offset X* and *Partial Scan Offset Y* parameters. By default, the camera automatically positions the offsets so that the center of the sensor is used.

Parameter	Partial Scan Offset X
Minimum	0
Maximum	1920
GigE Vision: GenICam	OffsetX
VCD Property	VCDID_PartialScanOffset \VCDElement_PartialScanOffsetX



Parameter	Partial Scan Offset Y
Minimum	0
Maximum	2044
GigE Vision: GenICam	OffsetY
VCD Property	VCDID_PartialScanOffset \VCDElement_PartialScanOffsetY

If *Partial Scan Offset X* or *Partial Scan Offset Y* is configured to a value that would be invalid with the current setting of [Resolution](#) setting, the camera uses the maximum possible value.

Parameter	Partial Scan Auto Center
On	Automatically configure Partial Scan Offset X/Y so that the center area of the sensor is read out
True	
Off	Control Partial Scan Offset X/Y manually
False	
GigE Vision: GenICam	OffsetAutoCenter
VCD Property	VCDID_PartialScanOffset \VCDElement_PartialScanAutoCenter

## 5.2 Image Sensor Control

### 5.2.1 Exposure Time

The *Exposure Time* parameter defines the time the camera opens its (electronic) shutter when it is taking an image.

Parameter	Exposure Time
Minimum	20 $\mu$ s
Maximum	30 s
Default	auto
GigE Vision: GenICam	ExposureTime
VCD Property	VCDID_Exposure\VCDElement_Value

### 5.2.2 Gain

The *Gain* parameter defines the amplification that is applied to the image at sensor level.



Parameter	Gain
Minimum	0 dB
Maximum	48 dB
Default	auto
GigE Vision: GenICam	Gain
VCD Property	VCDID_Gain\VCDElement_Value

## 5.3 Automatic Exposure and Gain Control

The DZK 33GX250 camera can automatically control gain and exposure time. These automatic functions are enabled by default.

In order to optimize image parameters, a region of interest can be specified for automatic functions. Specifying a region of interest enables fine-grained control over the image area for which the image parameters are optimized. A selection of pre-defined area presets is available, but the user can also specify the coordinates of a custom rectangle.

In certain situations, it is desirable to limit the range of the auto-controlled parameters. For example, one might want to avoid high gain settings in order to keep noise levels low. Other applications require limiting the maximum exposure time so that movements do not get blurred. Therefore, the ranges of the gain and exposure parameter can be limited.

If both auto exposure and auto gain are active, the camera tries to lower the gain value in order to reduce noise and improve the image quality.

### 5.3.1 Auto Exposure

Parameter	Auto Exposure
Continuous	Enable Auto Exposure
True	
Off	Disable Auto Exposure
False	
GigE Vision: GenICam	ExposureAuto
VCD Property	VCDID_Exposure\VCDElement_Auto



## 5.3.2 Auto Gain

Parameter	Auto Gain
Continuous	Enable Auto Gain
True	
Off	Disable Auto Gain
False	
GigE Vision: GenICam	GainAuto
VCD Property	VCDID_Gain\VCDElement_Auto

## 5.3.3 Auto Reference Value

The *Auto Reference Value* parameter specifies the target brightness for both auto exposure and auto gain.

Parameter	Auto Reference Value
Minimum	0
Maximum	255
Default	128
GigE Vision: GenICam	ExposureAutoReference
VCD Property	VCDID_Exposure\VCDElement_AutoReference

## 5.3.4 Highlight Reduction

Enabling *Highlight Reduction* lets the auto exposure and auto gain functions reduce overexposed areas in the output image. This feature is particularly useful when using 10/12/16-bit output images and a tone mapping algorithm in post-processing when using higher bit depths as the dark areas still contain a lot of useful information.

Parameter	Highlight Reduction
True	Try to reduce overexposed areas
False	Ignore overexposed areas and focus on matching the image brightness to the selected <a href="#">Auto Reference Value</a> .
GigE Vision: GenICam	ExposureAutoHighlightReduction
VCD Property	VCDID_HighlightReduction\VCDElement_Value



## 5.3.5 Auto Exposure Limits

The *Auto Exposure Lower Limit* parameter determines the minimum possible value that can be set by the auto exposure algorithm.

Parameter	Auto Exposure Lower Limit
Minimum	20 $\mu$ s
Maximum	30 s
GigE Vision: GenICam	ExposureAutoLowerLimit

The *Auto Exposure Upper Limit* parameter determines the maximum possible value that can be set by the auto exposure algorithm.

Parameter	Auto Exposure Upper Limit
Minimum	20 $\mu$ s
Maximum	30 s
GigE Vision: GenICam	ExposureAutoUpperLimit
VCD Property	VCDID_Exposure\VCDElement_AutoMaxValue

If the *Auto Exposure Upper Limit Auto* parameter is enabled, the value of *Auto Exposure Upper Limit* is automatically kept at the maximum possible value for the current frame rate.

Parameter	Auto Exposure Upper Limit Auto
On	Select <i>Auto Exposure Upper Limit</i> automatically
Off	Let the user control <i>Auto Exposure Upper Limit</i>
GigE Vision: GenICam	ExposureAutoUpperLimitAuto
VCD Property	VCDID_Exposure\VCDElement_AutoMaxValueAuto

## 5.3.6 Auto Gain Limits

The *Auto Gain Lower Limit* parameter determines the minimum possible value that can be set by the auto gain algorithm.

Parameter	Auto Gain Lower Limit
Minimum	0 dB
Maximum	48 dB
GigE Vision: GenICam	GainAutoLowerLimit



The *Auto Gain Upper Limit* parameter determines the maximum possible value that can be set by the auto gain algorithm.

Parameter	Auto Gain Upper Limit
Minimum	0 dB
Maximum	48 dB
GigE Vision: GenICam	GainAutoUpperLimit

## 5.4 Trigger

The trigger mode can be used to take images at very specific points in time which are specified by an electrical signal connected to the [TRIGGER\\_IN](#) pin of the I/O connector of the camera.

### 5.4.1 Trigger Mode

The *Trigger Mode* parameter enables the trigger mode.

Parameter	Trigger Mode
On	Enable Trigger Mode
True	
Off	Disable Trigger Mode
False	
GigE Vision: GenICam	TriggerMode
VCD Property	VCDID_Trigger\VCDElement_Value

### 5.4.2 Trigger Polarity

The *Trigger Polarity* parameter controls whether a trigger event is accepted on the rising or falling edge of the signal connected to the TRIGGER\_IN line.

Parameter	Trigger Polarity
RisingEdge	Accept rising edge as trigger signal
True	
FallingEdge	Accept falling edge as trigger signal
False	
GigE Vision: GenICam	TriggerActivation
VCD Property	VCDID_Trigger\VCDElement_Polarity



## 5.4.3 Software Trigger

The *Software Trigger* function can be used to simulate a trigger pulse, in turn causing one image to be exposed and delivered to the host computer.

Parameter	Software Trigger
Execute	Simulate one trigger pulse
GigE Vision: GenICam	TriggerSoftware
VCD Property	VCDID_Trigger\VCDElement_SoftwareTrigger

## 5.4.4 Trigger Burst Count

The *Trigger Burst Count* parameter allows the camera to be configured to take more than one image per trigger pulse. By default, this parameter is set to 1 so that exactly one image is acquired. The images are taken as rapidly as possible given current settings (i.e. as limited by the current exposure time and frame rate settings).

Parameter	Trigger Burst Count
Minimum	1
Maximum	1000
Default	1
GigE Vision: GenICam	AcquisitionBurstFrameCount
VCD Property	VCDID_Trigger\VCDElement_TriggerBurstCount

## 5.4.5 Trigger Source

The *Trigger Source* parameter allows the camera to be configured to only accept trigger signals from a specified source, e.g. only software trigger.

Parameter	Trigger Source
Any	Allow trigger signals from any source
Line1	Allow only hardware trigger
Software	Allow only software trigger
GigE Vision: GenICam	TriggerSource

## 5.4.6 Trigger Overlap

The *Trigger Overlap* feature gives information on when a new trigger pulse is accepted in the trigger -> exposure -> readout sequence.





Parameter	Trigger Overlap
Off	The next trigger pulse is only accepted once the previous frame has been read out from the sensor
Readout	The next trigger pulse is accepted during readout as long as the remaining readout time is shorter than the exposure time
GigE Vision: GenICam	TriggerOverlap
VCD Property	VCDID_Trigger\VCDElement_TriggerOverlap

## 5.4.7 IMX Low-Latency Mode

The *IMX Low-Latency Mode* parameter controls whether the sensor operates in low-latency trigger mode.

Parameter	IMX Low-Latency Mode
True	Delay between trigger input and start of exposure is exactly as configured through the <i>Trigger Delay</i> feature
False	Delay between trigger input and start of exposure is the time configured by the <i>Trigger Delay</i> feature in addition to a random delay depending on resolution, frame rate, and timing relative to the sensor's internal state
GigE Vision: GenICam	IMXLowLatencyTriggerMode
VCD Property	VCDID_Trigger\VCDElement_IMXLowLatencyMode

**Important:** If *IMX Low-Latency Mode* is enabled, *Trigger Overlap* is not allowed and is thereby forced to `Off`.

## 5.5 Trigger Timing Parameters

The 33G series camera series offers several options for dealing with bad trigger signals. By using the *Debounce Time*, *Denoise Time* and *Mask Time* parameters, the camera can be configured to ignore pulses on its [TRIGGER\\_IN](#) line under certain conditions.

Useful values for these parameters are application-specific. They depend on the expected trigger frequency, the exposure time and assumptions about the input signal quality.

The default values for all these parameters is 0  $\mu$ s, assuming perfect signal quality.



## 5.5.1 Trigger Delay

The *Trigger Delay* parameter specifies a time for which the camera waits between receiving a trigger signal and starting the exposure of an image. Simulated trigger pulses generated through the *Software Trigger* function are not delayed by this parameter.

Parameter	Trigger Delay
Minimum	0 s
Maximum	1 s
Default	0 s
GigE Vision: GenICam	TriggerDelay
VCD Property	VCDID_Trigger\VCDElement_TriggerDelay

## 5.5.2 Trigger Debounce Time

The *Trigger Debounce Time* parameter specifies the time for which the trigger input has to be low in order for the next trigger signal to be accepted.

Parameter	Trigger Debounce Time
Minimum	0 s
Maximum	1 s
Default	0 s
GigE Vision: GenICam	TriggerDebouncer
VCD Property	VCDID_Trigger\VCDElement_TriggerDebouncer

## 5.5.3 Trigger Mask Time

The *Trigger Mask Time* parameter specifies the time for which trigger pulses are ignored after accepting a trigger signal.

Parameter	Trigger Mask Time
Minimum	0 s
Maximum	1 s
Default	0 s
GigE Vision: GenICam	TriggerMask
VCD Property	VCDID_Trigger\VCDElement_TriggerMask



## 5.5.4 Trigger Noise Suppression Time

The *Trigger Noise Suppression Time* parameter specifies the time for which trigger input has to be active in order to be accepted as a trigger signal.

Parameter	Trigger Noise Suppression Time
Minimum	0 s
Maximum	1 s
Default	0 s
GigE Vision: GenICam	TriggerDenoise
VCD Property	VCDID_Trigger\VCDElement_TriggerDenoise

## 5.6 Digital I/O

The 33G series has one digital input and one digital output. The digital input can be used as a [Trigger](#) input but the current status can also be examined directly.

The digital output can be configured as a [Strobe](#) output to signal the exact moment when the image sensor is sensitive to light so that external light sources can be synchronized to its operation cycle.

### 5.6.1 General Purpose Input

The *General Purpose Input* parameter allows the current status of the [TRIGGER\\_IN](#) pin.

Parameter	General Purpose Input
True	TRIGGER_IN line status is low
1	
False	TRIGGER_IN line status is high
0	
GigE Vision: GenICam	GPIIn
VCD Property	VCDID_GPIO\VCDElement_GPIORead VCDID_GPIO\VCDElement_GPIOIn

### 5.6.2 General Purpose Output

The *General Purpose Output* parameter controls the status of the [STROBE\\_OUT](#) pin.



Parameter	General Purpose Output
True 1	Drive the STROBE_OUT line high
False 0	Drive the STROBE_OUT line low
GigE Vision: GenICam	GPOut
VCD Property	VCDID_GPIO\VCDElement_GPIOWrite VCDID_GPIO\VCDElement_GPIOOut

## 5.7 Strobe

The strobe function controls the automatic generation of output pulses on the [STROBE\\_OUT](#) pin which is synchronized to the image sensor's exposure time.

### 5.7.1 Strobe Enable

The *Strobe Enable* parameter enables the automatic generation of strobe pulses.

Parameter	Strobe Enable
On True	Strobe enabled
Off False	Strobe disabled
GigE Vision: GenICam	StrobeEnable
VCD Property	VCDID_Strobe\VCDElement_Value

### 5.7.2 Strobe Polarity

The *Strobe Polarity* parameter can be used to invert the strobe pulse output.

Parameter	Strobe Polarity
ActiveHigh True	The STROBE_OUT pin is logically high during the exposure time
ActiveLow False	The STROBE_OUT pin is logically low during the exposure time
GigE Vision: GenICam	StrobePolarity
VCD Property	VCDID_Strobe\VCDElement_StrobePolarity



## 5.7.3 Strobe Operation

The *Strobe Operation* parameter specifies how the length of the strobe pulses are controlled.

Parameter	Strobe Operation
Exposure	Output pulse duration is equal to the current exposure time
True	
FixedDuration	Output pulse duration is specified by <i>Strobe Duration</i>
False	
GigE Vision: GenICam	StrobeOperation
VCD Property	VCDID_Strobe\VCDElement_StrobeMode

## 5.7.4 Strobe Duration

The *Strobe Duration* parameter controls the length of the strobe pulses if *Strobe Operation* is set to use the fixed duration mode.

Parameter	Strobe Duration
Minimum	0 $\mu$ s
Maximum	32767 $\mu$ s
GigE Vision: GenICam	StrobeDuration
VCD Property	VCDID_Strobe\VCDElement_StrobeDuration

## 5.7.5 Strobe Delay

The *Strobe Delay* parameter can be used to add a small delay between the start of exposure and the strobe output pulse.

Parameter	Strobe Delay
Minimum	0 $\mu$ s
Maximum	32767 $\mu$ s
GigE Vision: GenICam	StrobeDelay
VCD Property	VCDID_Strobe\VCDElement_StrobeDelay

## 5.8 Region of Interest for Auto Functions

The 33G series cameras allow for the setting of a region of interest that is used while controlling the [Auto Exposure](#), [Auto Gain](#) and Auto White Balance functions.



## 5.8.1 Auto Functions ROI Enable

The *Auto Functions ROI Enable* parameter allows for the use of a region of interest for auto functions.

Parameter	Auto Functions ROI Enable
True	Auto functions only take a specified part of the image into account
False	Auto functions look at the whole image
GigE Vision: GenICam	AutoFunctionsROIEnable
VCD Property	VCDID_AutoRoi\VCDElement_Value

## 5.8.2 Auto Functions ROI Preset

The *Auto Functions ROI Preset* parameter lets the user select from a list of ROI presets.

Parameter	Auto Functions ROI Preset
Full Sensor	Select the full output image
Center 50%	Select a rectangular area in the center of the output image
Center 25%	Select a small rectangular area in the center of the output image
Bottom Half	Select the bottom half of the output image
Top Half	Select the top half of the output image
Custom Rectangle	Select a custom rectangle for fine-grained control
GigE Vision: GenICam	AutoFunctionsROI_Preset
VCD Property	VCDID_AutoRoi\VCDElement_AutoRoiPreset

## 5.8.3 Auto Functions ROI Custom Rectangle

When *Auto Functions ROI Preset* is set to *Custom Rectangle*, the user can manually set the position and size of the region of interest. The coordinates are relative to the origin of the current video format as specified by [Partial Scan Offset](#).

Parameter	Auto Functions ROI Left
Minimum	0
Maximum	2432
GigE Vision: GenICam	AutoFunctionsROI_Left
VCD Property	VCDID_AutoRoi \VCDElement_AutoRoiLeftRelative



Parameter	Auto Functions ROI Top
Minimum	0
Maximum	2032
GigE Vision: GenICam	AutoFunctionsROITop
VCD Property	VCDID_AutoRoi \VCDElement_AutoRoiTopRelative

Parameter	Auto Functions ROI Width
Minimum	16
Maximum	2448
GigE Vision: GenICam	AutoFunctionsROIWidth
VCD Property	VCDID_AutoRoi \VCDElement_AutoRoiWidthRelative

Parameter	Auto Functions ROI Height
Minimum	16
Maximum	2048
GigE Vision: GenICam	AutoFunctionsROIHeight
VCD Property	VCDID_AutoRoi \VCDElement_AutoRoiHeightRelative

## 5.9 User Sets

The 33G series cameras can store their complete configuration into built-in non-volatile memory. The camera configuration can be saved into and restored from one of two available memory slots upon user's request. Additionally, the camera can be configured to load one of the user's camera configurations at startup.

### 5.9.1 User Set Selector

The *User Set Selector* parameter selects the memory slot on which consecutive load and save commands are executed.



Parameter	User Set Selector
UserSet1	First of the two memory slots for user configurations
UserSet2	Second of the two memory slots for user configurations
Default	A special memory slot that always contains the camera's factory default configuration. It cannot be overwritten
GigE Vision: GenICam	UserSetSelector

## 5.9.2 Load User Set

By using the *Load User Set* command, the user can restore the camera configuration from the memory slot selected by *User Set Selector*.

Parameter	Load User Set
Execute	Restore the camera configuration from the memory slot specified by <i>User Set Selector</i>
GigE Vision: GenICam	UserSetLoad

## 5.9.3 Save User Set

By using the *Save User Set* command, the user can save the camera configuration into the memory slot selected by *User Set Selector*.

Parameter	Save User Set
Execute	Save the current camera configuration into the memory slot specified by <i>User Set Selector</i>
GigE Vision: GenICam	UserSetSave

## 5.9.4 Default User Set

The *Default User Set* parameter controls the camera's startup behavior. It selects which memory slot is used for device initialization when the camera is powered up.

Parameter	Default User Set
UserSet1	Load configuration from the first memory slot
UserSet2	Load configuration from the second memory slot
Default	Load factory default configuration
GigE Vision: GenICam	UserSetDefault





## 5.10 Multi-Frame Output Mode

The 33G series cameras support cycling the exposure time through pre-programmed values from frame to frame in order to form a frame set. In post-processing, sets of frames captured with different exposure times can be used to create images with higher dynamic range than those from single exposure.

The camera can be configured to use 2 or 4 different exposure times.

If required, different gain values can be selected for use along with the configured exposure times.

### 5.10.1 Multi-Frame Output Mode Enable

The *Multi-Frame Output Mode Enable* parameter activates the multi-frame output mode.

Parameter	Multi-Frame Output Mode Enable
True	Cycle through the exposure times specified by Multi-Frame Output Mode Exposure Time
False	Use the exposure time defined by Exposure Time for all frames
GigE Vision: GenICam	MultiFrameSetOutputModeEnable
VCD Property	VCDID_MultiFrameOutputMode \VCDElement_Value

### 5.10.2 Multi-Frame Output Mode Frame Count

The *Multi-Frame Output Mode Frame Count* parameter defines the number of frames in a frame set.

Parameter	Multi-Frame Output Mode Frame Count
2 Frames	Use two different exposure times
4 Frames	Use four different exposure times
GigE Vision: GenICam	MultiFrameSetOutputModeFrameCount
VCD Property	VCDID_MultiFrameOutputMode \VCDElement_MultiFrameCount

### 5.10.3 Multi-Frame Output Mode Exposure Time

The *Multi-Frame Output Mode Exposure Time* parameters control the different exposure times in a frame set.



Parameter	Multi-Frame Output Mode Exposure Time
Minimum	20 $\mu$ s
Maximum	30000000 $\mu$ s
GigE Vision: GenICam	MultiFrameSetOutputModeExposureTime0 MultiFrameSetOutputModeExposureTime1 MultiFrameSetOutputModeExposureTime2 MultiFrameSetOutputModeExposureTime3
VCD Property	VCDID_MultiFrameOutputMode \VCDElement_MultiFrameExposure0 \VCDElement_MultiFrameExposure1 \VCDElement_MultiFrameExposure2 \VCDElement_MultiFrameExposure3

#### 5.10.4 Multi-Frame Output Mode Custom Gain

The *Multi-Frame Output Mode Custom Gain* parameter allows specifying different gain values for each frame in a frame set.

Parameter	Multi-Frame Output Mode Custom Gain
True	Cycle through the gain values specified by Multi-Frame Output Mode Gain
False	Use the gain value defined by Gain
GigE Vision: GenICam	MultiFrameSetOutputModeCustomGain
VCD Property	VCDID_MultiFrameOutputMode \VCDElement_MultiFrameCustomGainEnable

#### 5.10.5 Multi-Frame Output Mode Gain

The *Multi-Frame Output Mode Gain* parameters controls the gain values used to capture the images of the frame set.



Parameter	Multi-Frame Output Mode Gain
Minimum	0 dB
Maximum	48 dB
GigE Vision: GenICam	MultiFrameSetOutputModeGain0 MultiFrameSetOutputModeGain1 MultiFrameSetOutputModeGain2 MultiFrameSetOutputModeGain3
VCD Property	VCDID_MultiFrameOutputMode \VCDElement_MultiFrameGain0 \VCDElement_MultiFrameGain1 \VCDElement_MultiFrameGain2 \VCDElement_MultiFrameGain3

## 5.11 Precision Time Protocol

The 33G series can synchronize its internal clock to other devices via *Precision Time Protocol* (PTP, IEEE 1588).

When multiple PTP devices are connected through the same network, they will synchronize their clocks. This allows the image timestamps to remain comparable between cameras.

A camera running with PTP enabled can also schedule actions to be executed at a specified time point in the future through *Scheduled Actions*.

PTP is enabled by default.

### 5.11.1 PTP Enable

The *PTP Enable* parameter enables or disables the camera's usage of the *Precision Time Protocol*.

Parameter	PTP Enable
True	Use Precision Time Protocol
False	PTP disabled
GigE Vision: GenICam	PtpEnable

### 5.11.2 PTP Status

*PTP Status* is a read-only feature that reports the current status of the *Precision Time Protocol* algorithm.



Parameter	PTP Status
Master	The camera acts as PTP master clock.
Slave	The camera synchronizes its time stamp to a PTP master clock.
Uncalibrated	PTP was recently enabled, or a recent change in the network configuration initiated a resynchronization.
Disabled	PTP is disabled.
GigE Vision: GenICam	PtpStatus

## 5.12 Action Scheduler

When *Precision Time Protocol* is enabled, the action scheduler can be used to plan and run actions at some point in the future.

The only action the camera can perform right now is triggering images.

Action triggers are only accepted when [Trigger Source](#) is set to `Action0` or `Any`.

### 5.12.1 Action Selector

The *Action Selector* feature selects the action that the [Action Scheduler Time](#), [Action Scheduler Interval](#), [Action Scheduler Commit](#) and [Action Scheduler Cancel](#) features act on.

Parameter	Action Selector
0	<code>Action0</code> , which is hard-wired to trigger images
GigE Vision: GenICam	<code>ActionSelector</code>

### 5.12.2 Action Scheduler Time

The *Action Scheduler Time* is the time for when an action is scheduled, specified as a PTP timestamp in nanosecond units.

Scheduling the action to a time in the past will cause the action to be performed immediately.

Scheduling a repeated action to start in the past will ignore missed actions and continue as if it had been scheduled earlier.

Parameter	Action Scheduler Time
GigE Vision: GenICam	<code>ActionSchedulerTime</code>



### 5.12.3 Action Scheduler Interval

The *Action Scheduler Interval* feature allows instructing the action scheduler to repeat the scheduled action in a fixed interval, indefinitely.

If the interval is set to 0, the action is performed once and not repeated.

The interval is specified in microseconds.

Parameter	Action Scheduler Interval
Minimum	0
Maximum	4294967295 us
GigE Vision: GenICam	ActionSchedulerInterval

### 5.12.4 Action Scheduler Commit

Executing the *Action Scheduler Commit* command commits an action to the queue of scheduled actions.

The action is planned to be performed at the time specified by [Action Scheduler Time](#).

If [Action Scheduler Interval](#) has a value other than 0, the action will be repeated with the specified interval indefinitely, or until the [Action Scheduler Cancel](#) command is executed.

There is a finite number of queue slots available, trying to queue too many actions will fail. The maximum length of the queue is reported by the `ActionQueueSize` feature.

Parameter	Action Scheduler Commit
Execute	Schedule the action specified by Action Selector to be performed at a specified time in the future.
GigE Vision: GenICam	ActionSchedulerCommit

### 5.12.5 Action Scheduler Cancel

Executing the *Action Scheduler Cancel* command cancels all scheduled actions of the action type selected by [Action Selector](#).

Parameter	Action Scheduler Cancel
Execute	Cancel all scheduled actions of the type specified by Action Selector.
GigE Vision: GenICam	ActionSchedulerCancel



## 5.13 Events

33G series devices can send asynchronous event packets, notifying the application about certain events during device operation.

To enable a specific event, select the event to enable in [Event Selector](#) and then set [Event Notification](#) to *On*.

The way to receive the event notifications depends on the used camera SDK. In most cases, a notification handler has to be registered on the feature named after the event, e.g. *EventTest* or *EventExposureEnd*. Additional event data can often be queried via additional features with a derived name, e.g. *EventTestTimestamp* or *EventExposureEndFrameID*.

### 5.13.1 Event Selector

The *Event Selector* parameter selects an event to configure.

Parameter	Event Selector
ExposureEnd	Selects the ExposureEnd event
FrameTriggerMissed	Selects the FrameTriggerMissed event
Line1FallingEdge	Selects the Line1FallingEdge event
Line1RisingEdge	Selects the Line1RisingEdge event
Test	Selects the Test event
GigE Vision: GenICam	EventSelector

### 5.13.2 Event Notification

The *Event Notification* parameter enables or disables the event selected by [Event Selector](#).

Parameter	Event Notification
On	Enables notifications for the selected event
Off	Disables notifications for the selected event
GigE Vision: GenICam	EventNotification

### 5.13.3 Event Exposure End

The *Event Exposure End* feature is notified when the camera completes the exposure of an image.

It can be useful to synchronize camera exposure with real-world events, e.g. moving parts in front of the camera.

The value of this feature has no meaning and should not be read.



Parameter	Event Exposure End
GigE Vision: GenICam	EventExposureEnd

The *Event Exposure End Timestamp* parameter identifies the point in time when the current exposure end event occurred.

Please refer to the documentation of your camera SDK on how to safely read the timestamp associated with the current event when a notification is received.

Parameter	Event Exposure End Timestamp
GigE Vision: GenICam	EventExposureEndTimestamp

The *Event Exposure End Frame ID* parameter the frame number of the frame whose exposure was completed.

Please refer to the documentation of your camera SDK on how to safely read the timestamp associated with the current event when a notification is received.

Parameter	Event Exposure End Frame ID
GigE Vision: GenICam	EventExposureEndFrameID

## 5.13.4 Event Frame Trigger Missed

The *Event Frame Trigger Missed* feature is notified when the camera receives a trigger pulse, but the sensor was not in a state where a new exposure could be started.

The value of this feature has no meaning and should not be read.

Parameter	Event Frame Trigger Missed
GigE Vision: GenICam	EventFrameTriggerMissed

The *Event Frame Trigger Missed Timestamp* parameter identifies the point in time when the current frame trigger missed event occurred.

Please refer to the documentation of your camera SDK on how to safely read the timestamp associated with the current event when a notification is received.

Parameter	Event Frame Trigger Missed Timestamp
GigE Vision: GenICam	EventFrameTriggerMissedTimestamp

## 5.13.5 Event Line1 Falling Edge

The *Event Line1 Falling Edge* feature is notified when the input on Line1 changes from high to low.



The value of this feature has no meaning and should not be read.

Parameter	Event Line1 Falling Edge
GigE Vision: GenICam	EventLine1FallingEdge

The *Event Line1 Falling Edge Timestamp* parameter identifies the point in time when the current line1 falling edge event occurred.

Please refer to the documentation of your camera SDK on how to safely read the timestamp associated with the current event when a notification is received.

Parameter	Event Line1 Falling Edge Timestamp
GigE Vision: GenICam	EventLine1FallingEdgeTimestamp

### 5.13.6 Event Line1 Rising Edge

The *Event Line1 Rising Edge* feature is notified when the input on Line1 changes from high to low.

The value of this feature has no meaning and should not be read.

Parameter	Event Line1 Rising Edge
GigE Vision: GenICam	EventLine1RisingEdge

The *Event Line1 Rising Edge Timestamp* parameter identifies the point in time when the current line1 rising edge event occurred.

Please refer to the documentation of your camera SDK on how to safely read the timestamp associated with the current event when a notification is received.

Parameter	Event Line1 Rising Edge Timestamp
GigE Vision: GenICam	EventLine1RisingEdgeTimestamp

### 5.13.7 Event Test

The *Event Test* feature is notified when a test event occurs.

To generate a test event, use the *Test Event Generate* command.

The value of this feature has no meaning and should not be read.

Parameter	Event Test
GigE Vision: GenICam	EventTest

The *Event Test Timestamp* parameter identifies the point in time when the current test event occurred.





Please refer to the documentation of your camera SDK on how to safely read the timestamp associated with the current event when a notification is received.

Parameter	Event Test Timestamp
GigE Vision: GenICam	EventTestTimestamp

The *Test Event Generate* command can be used to generate a test event.

Parameter	Test Event Generate
Execute	Generate one test event
GigE Vision: GenICam	TestEventGenerate

## 5.14 Chunk Data

Some 33G series devices can send chunk data alongside the capture images, containing additional information about the captured frames.

To enable the transmission of chunk data, [Chunk Mode Active](#) has to be enabled.

To enable specific information to be included as part of the chunk data, select the chunk to enable in [Chunk Selector](#) and then enable [Chunk Enable](#). Please note that certain chunkdata parts can be stuck to always-on.

The way to receive the chunk depends on the used camera SDK. In most cases, a received frame has to be attached to the device's property interface. After that, the chunk's values are readable like other device properties.

### 5.14.1 Chunk Mode Active

The *Chunk Mode Active* parameter enables the transmission of chunk data alongside the image data.

Please note that enabling chunk data changes the transmitted image data format. The chunk format is not necessarily supported by all GigE Vision drivers.

Parameter	Chunk Mode Active
True	Enable chunk data transmission
False	Disable chunk data transmission
GigE Vision: GenICam	ChunkModeActive

### 5.14.2 Chunk Selector

The *Chunk Selector* parameter selects a chunkdata item to configure.



Parameter	Chunk Selector
ExposureTime	Selects ExposureTime chunk
Gain	Selects Gain chunk
GigE Vision: GenICam	ChunkSelector

### 5.14.3 Chunk Enable

The *Chunk Enable* parameter enables or disables the chunkdata item selected by *Chunk Selector*.

Parameter	Chunk Enable
True	Enables the selected chunkdata part
False	Disables the selected chunkdata part
GigE Vision: GenICam	ChunkEnable

### 5.14.4 Chunk Exposure Time

The *Chunk Exposure Time* parameter contains the exposure time used when capturing the image.

Parameter	Chunk Exposure Time
Minimum	20 $\mu$ s
Maximum	30 s
GigE Vision: GenICam	ChunkExposureTime

### 5.14.5 Chunk Gain

The *Chunk Gain* parameter contains the gain value used when capturing the image.

Parameter	Chunk Gain
Minimum	0 dB
Maximum	48 dB
GigE Vision: GenICam	ChunkGain



## 6 Revision History

Date	Version	Description
2019/09/09		Initial release of this document
2020/03/05	Firmware 2494	Add IEEE1588 PTP support
2023/07/19		Update environmental section in quick facts chapter
2023/07/26	Firmware 2966	Add ChunkExposureTime, ChunkGain features
2023/07/26	Firmware 2966	Add EventExposureEnd, EventFrameTriggerMissed, EventLine1RisingEdge, EventLine1FallingEdge features



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