Technical Details

# DZK 33UX250
# Technical Reference Manual

THE IMAGINGSOURCE
TECHNOLOGY BASED ON STANDARDS

# Table of Contents

# 1 Quick Facts

| General | |
|---|---|
| Vision Standard | USB3 Vision |
| Dynamic Range | 12 bit |
| Resolution | 2448x2048 |
| Frame Rate at Full Resolution | 75 |
| Pixel Formats | 8-Bit Polarized Mono<br>12-Bit Polarized Mono Packed<br>16-Bit Polarized Mono |

| Optical Interface | |
|---|---|
| IR-Cut filter | No |
| Sensor Type | Sony IMX250MZR-C |
| Shutter Type | Global |
| Sensor Format | 2/3 inch |
| Pixel Size | 3.45 µm |
| Lens Mount | C/CS |

| Electrical Interface | |
|---|---|
| Interface | USB 3.0 |
| Supply voltage | 4.75 VDC to 5.25 VDC |
| Current consumption | approx 800 mA @ 5 VDC |
| I/O Connector | 12-pin connector for trigger and strobe or general purpose input/output |

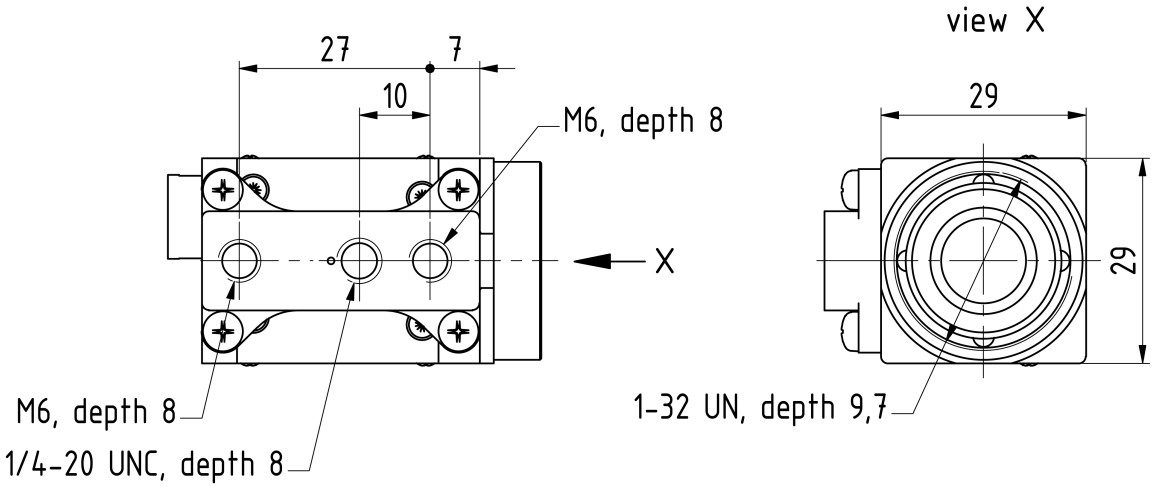
| Mechanical Data | |
|---|---|
| Dimensions | H: 29 mm, W: 29 mm, L: 43 mm |
| Mass | 65 g |

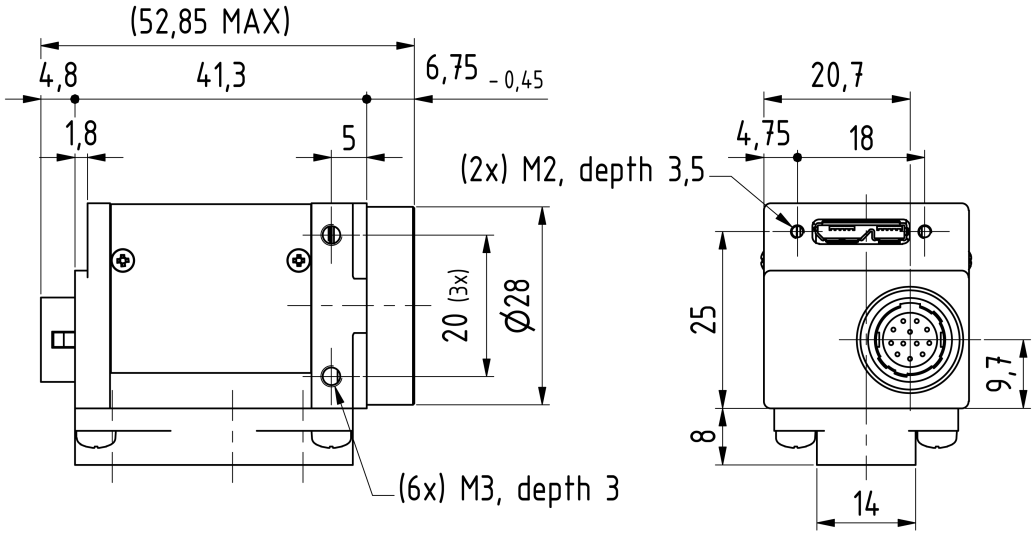
| Adjustments | |
|---|---|
| Shutter | 1 µs to 4 s |
| Gain | 0 dB to 48 dB |

| Environmental Conditions | |
|---|---|
| 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

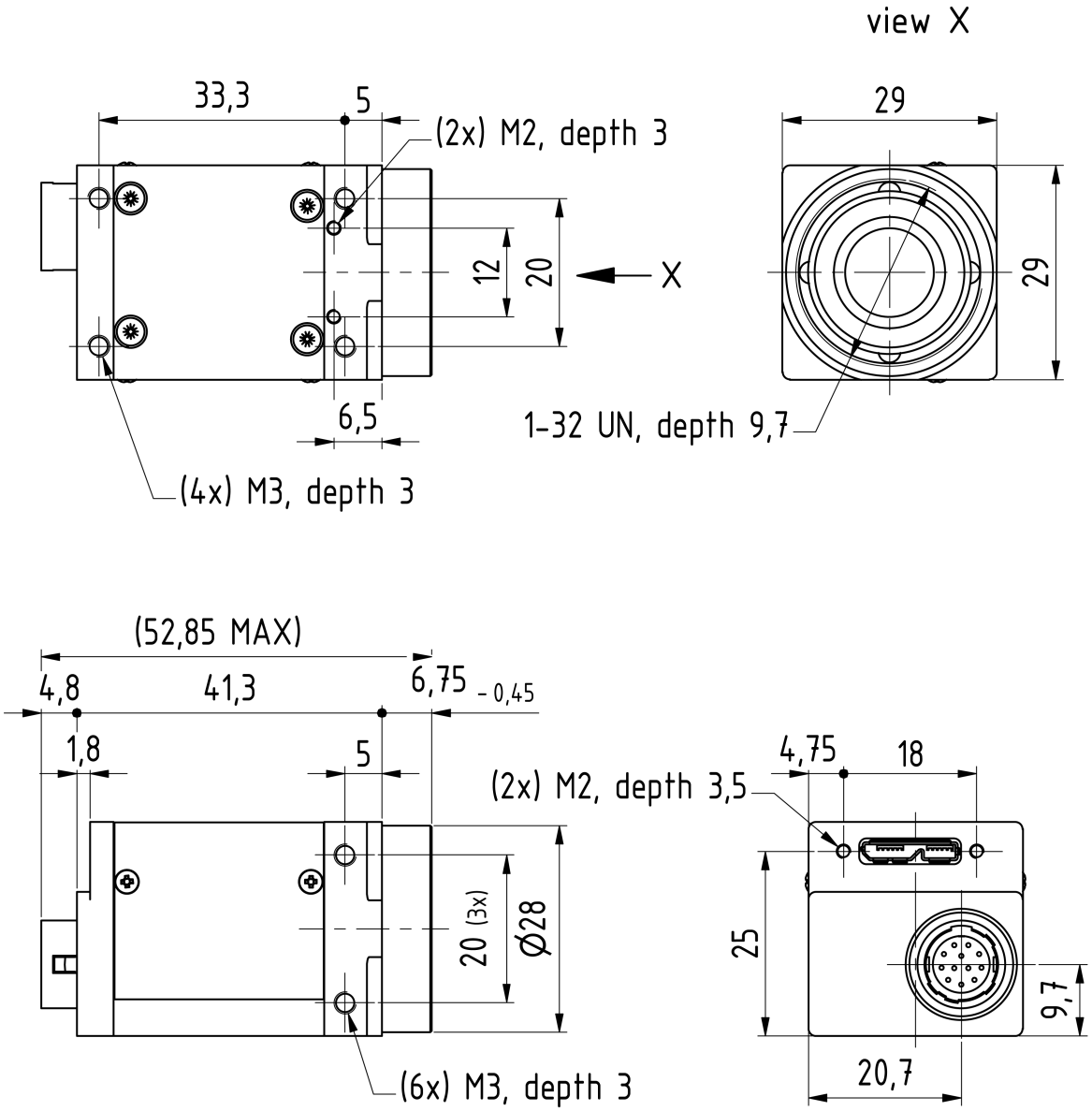
## 2.1 DZK 33UX250 C-Mount with Tripod Adapter



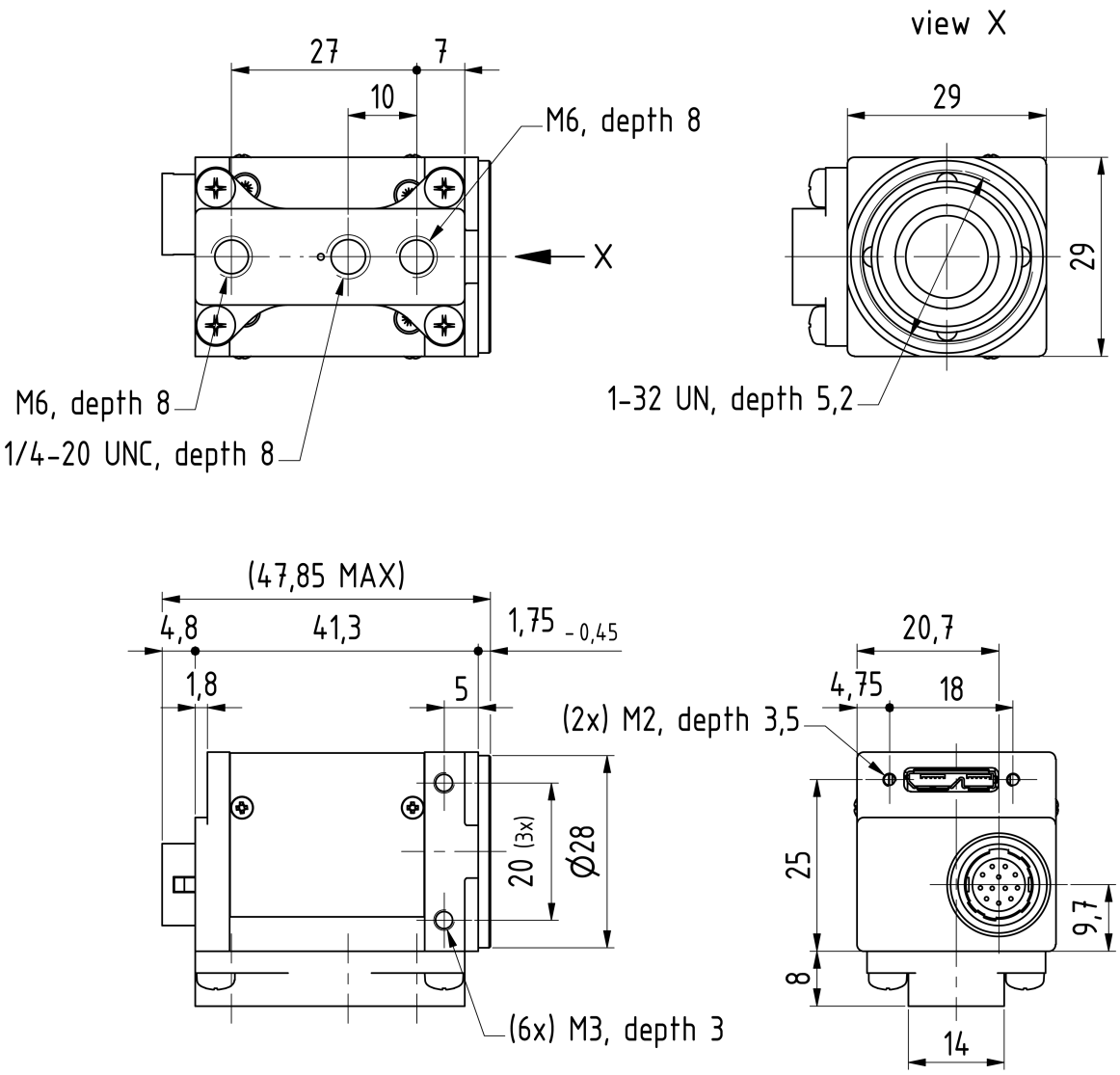

Dimensions: mm
Tolerances: DIN ISO 2768-f

## 2.2 DZK 33UX250 C-Mount without Tripod Adapter



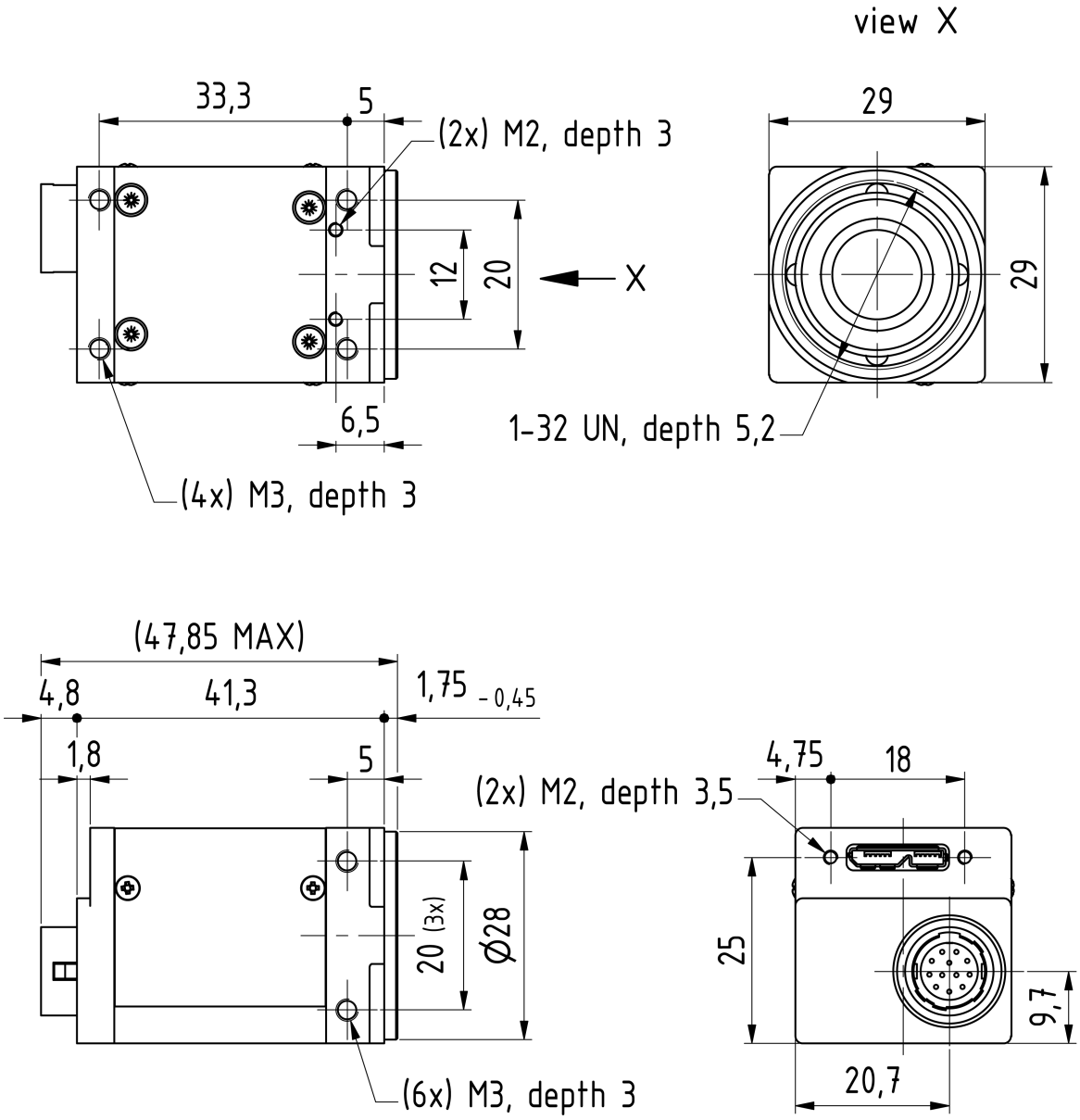

Dimensions: mm
Tolerances: DIN ISO 2768-f

## 2.3 DZK 33UX250 CS-Mount with Tripod Adapter




Dimensions: mm
Tolerances: DIN ISO 2768-f

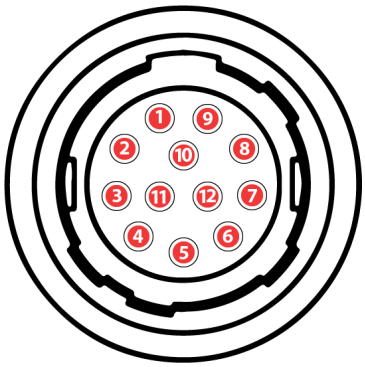
## 2.4 DZK 33UX250 CS-Mount without Tripod Adapter




Dimensions: mm
Tolerances: DIN ISO 2768-f

# 3 I/O Connector

## 3.1 12-pin I/O Connector




Rear view of camera

| Pin | Signal | I/O | Remarks | Characteristics | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| 1 | do not use | | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | do not use | | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | n.c. | | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | n.c. | | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | n.c. | | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | n.c. | | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7 | GND_I/O | G[3] | External Ground | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | n.c. | | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9 | n.c. | | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | STROBE_OUT | O[3] | Open drain | - | - | 24.0[1] | V |
| 11 | TRIGGER_IN (+) | I[3] | Optocoupler signal | 3.3[2] | - | 24.0[2] | V |
| 12 | TRIGGER_IN (-) | I[3] | Optocoupler ground | - | - | - | - |

[1] max. 0.2A (ID) for open drain MOSFET!

[2] min. 3.5 mA driver strength required!

[3] G: Ground O: Output I: Input

The part number of this Hirose connector is HR10A10R-12P(73). To create an I/O cable you need a Hirose connector HR10A-10P-12S(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

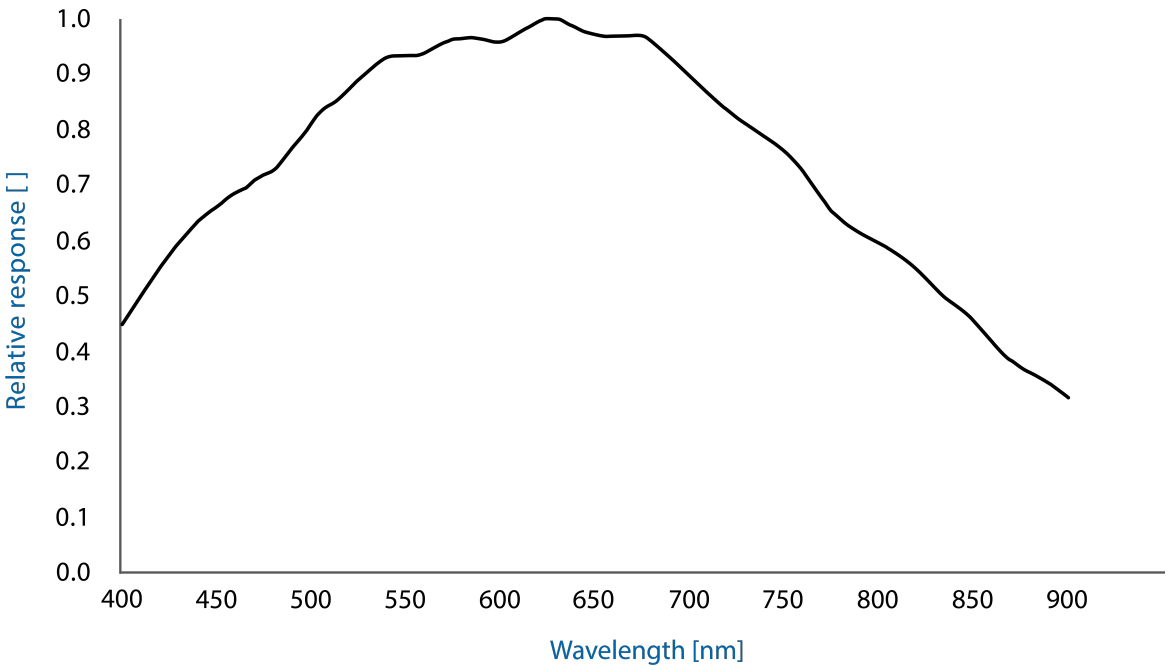
The *STROBE_OUT* line's main usage is to indicate the integration time of the image sensor which allows flashes, strobes or other light sources to be synchronized with camera operation. The line's behavior can be controlled through the Strobe controls.

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 33UX250 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:

- *USB3 Vision* (cross platform, via 3rd party driver)
- UVC/V4L2 (on Linux, via uvcvideo)
- *IC Imaging Control* (on Windows, via *Device Driver for The Imaging Source USB 33U, 37U and 38U 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 bandwith.

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

- When using *USB3 Vision*, the pixel format is controlled through the `PixelFormat` *GenICam* feature.
- When using the *uvcvideo* driver on Linux, the pixel format is defined by video4linux2.
- 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 33UX250 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 | USB3 Vision | UVC | TIS UVC Driver |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8-Bit Polarized Monochrome | 8 | `PolarizedMono8` | `P180` | `Y800, ADI1, PPM1, RGB32` |
| 12-Bit Packed Polarized Monochrome | 12 | `PolarizedMono12p` | `P1Cp` | `Y16, ADI2, PPM2` |
| 16-Bit Polarized Monochrome | 16 | `PolarizedMono16` | `P116` | `Y16, ADI2, PPM2` |

#### 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°.

*USB3 Vision* drivers see this pixel format as `PolarizedMono8`.

UVC drivers see it with the *FourCC* `P180`.

The *Device Driver for The Imaging Source USB 33U, 37U and 38U 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°.

*USB3 Vision* drivers see this pixel format as `PolarizedMono12p`.

UVC drivers see it with the *FourCC* `P1Cp`.

The *Device Driver for The Imaging Source USB 33U, 37U and 38U Cameras* offers this pixel format as the `Y16` video format. Since the DZK 33UX250 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 33UX250 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°.

*USB3 Vision* drivers see this pixel format as `PolarizedMono16`.

UVC drivers see it with the *FourCC* `P116`.

The *Device Driver for The Imaging Source USB 33U, 37U and 38U 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 USB 33U, 37U and 38U 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 USB 33U, 37U and 38U 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 USB 33U, 37U and 38U 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 USB 33U, 37U and 38U 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 USB 33U, 37U and 38U 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 33UX250 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 USB 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 *USB3 Vision*, the resolution is controlled through the GenICam features Width and Height.
- When using the uvcvideo on Linux, the resolution is selected from a list of fixed formats. Dynamic frame sizes are not available.
- 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 | 256 |
| Maximum | 2448 |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `Width` |

| Parameter | Vertical Resolution |
|---|---|
| Minimum | 4 |
| Maximum | 2048 |
| USB3 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 *USB3 Vision*, the frame rate is controlled through the *GenICam* feature `AcquisitionFrameRate`.
- When using uvcvideo on Linux, the frame rate is selected from a list of available frame rates.

- 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 |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `AcquisitionFrameRate` |

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 | 75 |
| 2048 | 2048 | 89 |
| 1920 | 1080 | 181 |
| 640 | 480 | 608 |

**12-Bit Packed Polarized Monochrome**

| Width | Height | Maximum Frame Rate |
|---|---|---|
| 2448 | 2048 | 50 |
| 2048 | 2048 | 59 |
| 1920 | 1080 | 120 |
| 640 | 480 | 608 |

**16-Bit Polarized Monochrome**

| Width | Height | Maximum Frame Rate |
|---|---|---|
| 2448 | 2048 | 37 |
| 2048 | 2048 | 44 |
| 1920 | 1080 | 90 |
| 640 | 480 | 601 |

### 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 | 2192 |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `OffsetX` |
| Video4Linux2 | `ROI Offset X` |
| VCD Property | `VCDID_PartialScanOffset \VCDElement_PartialScanOffsetX` |

| **Parameter** | **Partial Scan Offset Y** |
|---|---|
| Minimum | 0 |
| Maximum | 2044 |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `OffsetY` |
| Video4Linux2 | `ROI Offset Y` |
| 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` | |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `OffsetAutoCenter` |
| Video4Linux2 | `ROI Auto Center` |
| 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 | 1 µs |
| Maximum | 4 s |
| Default | auto |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `ExposureTime` |
| Video4Linux2 | `Exposure Time (us)` |
| 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 |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `Gain` |
| Video4Linux2 | `Gain (db/100)` |
| VCD Property | `VCDID_Gain\VCDElement_Value` |

## 5.3 Automatic Exposure and Gain Control

The DZK 33UX250 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` | |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `ExposureAuto` |
| Video4Linux2 | `Auto Shutter` |
| VCD Property | `VCDID_Exposure\VCDElement_Auto` |

### 5.3.2 Auto Gain

| Parameter | Auto Gain |
|---|---|
| `Continuous` | Enable Auto Gain |
| `True` | |
| `Off` | Disable Auto Gain |
| `False` | |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `GainAuto` |
| Video4Linux2 | `Auto Gain` |
| 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 |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `ExposureAutoReference` |
| Video4Linux2 | `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 Auto Reference Value. |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `ExposureAutoHighlightReduction` |
| Video4Linux2 | `Highlight Reduction` |
| 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 | 1 µs |
| Maximum | 1 s |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `ExposureAutoLowerLimit` |
| Video4Linux2 | `Exposure Auto Lower Limit` |

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 | 1 µs |
| Maximum | 1 s |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `ExposureAutoUpperLimit` |
| Video4Linux2 | `Exposure Auto Upper Limit` |
| 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 *Auto Exposure Upper Limit* automatically |
| `Off` | Let the user control *Auto Exposure Upper Limit* |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `ExposureAutoUpperLimitAuto` |
| Video4Linux2 | `Exposure Auto Upper Limit Auto` |
| 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 |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `GainAutoLowerLimit` |
| Video4Linux2 | `Gain Auto Lower Limit` |

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 |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `GainAutoUpperLimit` |
| Video4Linux2 | `Gain Auto Upper Limit` |

## 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 | |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | TriggerMode |
| Video4Linux2 | Trigger Mode |
| 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 | |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | TriggerActivation |
| Video4Linux2 | Trigger Polarity |
| 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 |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | TriggerSoftware |
| Video4Linux2 | Software Trigger |
| VCD Property | VCDID_Trigger\VCDElement_SoftwareTrigger |

### 5.4.4 Trigger Exposure Mode

The *Trigger Exposure Mode* parameter sets the way in which the exposure time is controlled in trigger mode. By default, the exposure time is controlled through the Exposure Time

parameter. The exposure time can also be controlled by the time the TRIGGER_IN line is kept in active state.

| Parameter | Trigger Exposure Mode |
|---|---|
| `FrameStart` | The exposure time is controlled by the Exposure Time parameter |
| `Timed` | |
| `ExposureActive` | The exposure time is controlled by the pulse length on the TRIGGER_IN pin |
| `Trigger Width` | |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `TriggerSelector` |
| Video4Linux2 | `Trigger Exposure Mode` |
| VCD Property | `VCDID_Trigger\VCDElement_TriggerExposureMode` |

### 5.4.5 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 | 65535 |
| Default | 1 |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `AcquisitionBurstFrameCount` |
| Video4Linux2 | `Trigger Burst Count` |
| VCD Property | `VCDID_Trigger\VCDElement_TriggerBurstCount` |

### 5.4.6 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 |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `TriggerSource` |

### 5.4.7 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 |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `TriggerOverlap` |
| VCD Property | `VCDID_Trigger\VCDElement_TriggerOverlap` |

### 5.4.8 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 *Trigger Delay* feature |
| `False` | Delay between trigger input and start of exposure is the time configured by the *Trigger Delay* feature in addition to a random delay depending on resolution, frame rate, and timing relative to the sensor's internal state |
| USB3 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 33U 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 µs, 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 |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `TriggerDelay` |
| Video4Linux2 | `Trigger Delay` |
| 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 |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `TriggerDebouncer` |
| Video4Linux2 | `Trigger Debounce Time (us)` |
| 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 |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `TriggerMask` |
| Video4Linux2 | `Trigger Mask Time (us)` |
| 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 |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `TriggerDenoise` |
| Video4Linux2 | `Trigger Noise Suppression Time` |
| VCD Property | `VCDID_Trigger\VCDElement_TriggerDenoise` |

## 5.6 Digital I/O

The 33U 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 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 | |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | GPIn |
| Video4Linux2 | GPIN |
| VCD Property | VCDID_GPIO\VCDElement_GPIORead<br>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 | Drive the STROBE_OUT line high |
| 1 | |
| False | Drive the STROBE_OUT line low |
| 0 | |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | GPOut |
| Video4Linux2 | GPOUT |
| VCD Property | VCDID_GPIO\VCDElement_GPIOWrite<br>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 | Strobe enabled |
| True | |
| Off | Strobe disabled |
| False | |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | StrobeEnable |
| Video4Linux2 | Strobe Enable |
| 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 | The STROBE_OUT pin is logically high during the exposure time |
| True | |
| ActiveLow | The STROBE_OUT pin is logically low during the exposure time |
| False | |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | StrobePolarity |
| Video4Linux2 | Strobe Polarity |
| 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 *Strobe Duration* |
| False | |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | StrobeOperation |
| Video4Linux2 | Strobe Exposure |
| 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 µs |
| Maximum | 32767 µs |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `StrobeDuration` |
| Video4Linux2 | `Strobe Duration` |
| 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 µs |
| Maximum | 32767 µs |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `StrobeDelay` |
| Video4Linux2 | `Strobe Delay` |
| VCD Property | `VCDID_Strobe\VCDElement_StrobeDelay` |

## 5.8 Region of Interest for Auto Functions

The 33U 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 |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `AutoFunctionsROIEnable` |
| Video4Linux2 | `Auto Functions ROI Enable` |
| 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 |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `AutoFunctionsROIPreset` |
| Video4Linux2 | `Auto Functions ROI 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 | 2576 |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `AutoFunctionsROILeft` |
| Video4Linux2 | `Auto Functions ROI Left` |
| VCD Property | `VCDID_AutoRoi \VCDElement_AutoRoiLeftRelative` |

| Parameter | Auto Functions ROI Top |
|---|---|
| Minimum | 0 |
| Maximum | 2032 |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | AutoFunctionsROITop |
| Video4Linux2 | Auto Functions ROI Top |
| VCD Property | VCDID_AutoRoi \VCDElement_AutoRoiTopRelative |

| Parameter | Auto Functions ROI Width |
|---|---|
| Minimum | 16 |
| Maximum | 2592 |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | AutoFunctionsROIWidth |
| Video4Linux2 | Auto Functions ROI Width |
| VCD Property | VCDID_AutoRoi \VCDElement_AutoRoiWidthRelative |

| Parameter | Auto Functions ROI Height |
|---|---|
| Minimum | 16 |
| Maximum | 2048 |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | AutoFunctionsROIHeight |
| Video4Linux2 | Auto Functions ROI Height |
| VCD Property | VCDID_AutoRoi \VCDElement_AutoRoiHeightRelative |

## 5.9 User Sets

The 33U 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 |
| USB3 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 *User Set Selector* |
| USB3 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 *User Set Selector* |
| USB3 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 |
| USB3 Vision: GenICam | `UserSetDefault` |

# 6 Revision History

| Date | Version | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 2019/09/19 | | Initial release of this document |
| 2023/07/19 | | Update environmental section in quick facts chapter |

# DZK 33UX250 Technical Reference Manual



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All weights and dimensions are approximate. Unless otherwise specified, the lenses shown in the context of cameras are not shipped with these cameras.

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