# Dxx 21BF04, Dxx 31BF03, Dxx 41BF02 Using the trigger and the digital I/Os

- Please use any 50 Ohm BNC cable to connect the trigger input
- Please use an appropriate connector for the I/O pin header (16 pins, pitch 2.00 x 2.00 mm, 2-rows)

Connector		Signal	I/O	Remarks	Characteristics			
					Min	Тур	Max	Unit
BNC		Trigger_in	I	Start of exposure (optocoupler)	3.3		12.0	v
I/O pin header	Pin 1	Trigger_in (+)	I	ditto (signal)	3.3		12.0	v
	Pin 2	Trigger_in (-)	I	ditto (ground)	-	-	-	-
	Pin 3	FW_PWR	0	Direct connection to the power supply of the FireWire bus (unfused). Please note that the voltage may vary between 8 and 30 V.				
	Pin 4	FW_PWR	0					
	Pin 5	do not use	-	For future release	-	-	-	-
	Pin 6	Strobe_out	0	Flash control (open drain)			24.0 <sup>1</sup>	v
	Pin 7	GP_out	0	General purpose output (open drain)			24.0 <sup>1</sup>	v
		CD in		General purpose input, $ V_{\mu_i} = \text{High Level input Voltage} \\ V_{\mu_i} = \text{Low Level input Voltage} $	0.6		24.0	V <sub>IH</sub>
	PIN 8	GP_IN	'		-0.3	0	0.2	V
	Pin 9	GND	G	External ground	-	-	-	-
	Pin 10	GND	G	External ground	-	-	-	-
	Pin 11	do not use	-	For future release	-	-	-	-
	Pin 12	do not use	-	For future release	-	-	-	-
	Pin 13	do not use	-	For future release	-	-	-	-
	Pin 14	do not use	-	For future release	-	-	-	-
	Pin 15	GND	G	External ground	-	-	-	-
	Pin 16	GND	G	External ground	-	-	-	-



Please ask if you encounter this layout:



Please note:

<sup>1</sup> max. 0.2 A (I<sub>D</sub>) for open drain MOSFET

I/O pin legend:

G External ground I Input O Output

THE IMAGINGSOURCE TECHNOLOGY BASED ON STANDARDS

EUROPEAN HEADQUARTERS The Imaging Source Europe GmbH Sommerstrasse 36, D-28215 Bremen, Germany

US HEADQUARTERS The Imaging Source, LLC 7257 Pineville-Matthews Road, Charlotte, NC 28226

www.theimagingsource.com/en

All product and company names in this document may be trademarks and tradenames of their respective owners and are hereby acknowledged.

The Imaging Source Europe GmbH cannot and does not take any responsibility or liability for any information con-tained in this document. The source code presented in this document is exclusively used for didactic purposes. The Imaging Source does not assume any kind of warranty expressed or implied, resulting from the use of the content of this document or the source code.

The Imaging Source Company reserves the right to make changes in specifications, function or design at any time and without prior notice.

Last update: March 2005 Copyright © 2005 The Imaging Source Europe GmbH

All rights reserved. Reprint, also in parts, only allowed with permission of The Imaging Source Europe GmbH.

All weights and dimensions are approximate.

# Using the trigger input (Trigger\_in)



## Exposure and image readout timing

The family of The Imaging Source FireWire cameras Dxx 21BF04, Dxx 31BF03 and Dxx 41BF02 offers two different modes of operation:

**Free running:** The cameras generate a stream of 30 or 15 images/s. To considerably reduce the amount of data, the frame rates may be reduced to 7.5 or 3.75 images/s. The exposures length is software adjustable in the range of 100  $\mu$ s to 30 s. Please note, however, that the cameras clock generator determines the actual **moment** of exposure. Thus, it is not controllable externally, but measurable using the strobe output. Therefore, this mode of operation is called "free running".

**Trigger:** The cameras offer a trigger input to determine the **moment** of exposure. The exposure begins 4.8  $\mu$ s after the occurrence of a trigger pulse. The exposures length is software adjustable from 100  $\mu$ s to 30 s. The duration of the image readout is the reciprocal of the current frame rate. Once the image readout has finished, the cameras is able to accept a new trigger pulse at any time.



### Programming examples with IC Imaging Control

Below are brief examples in Visual Basic to give you an idea of how to use IC Imaging Control. You can learn more about IC Imaging Control and download sample source code at www.imagingcontrol.com. Additionally, our support department (support@imagingcontrol.com) has some more detailed programming examples available for you.

#### Using the trigger

The program begins by assigning the video Device (in this case the FireWire camera DMK 21BF04), defines a VideoFormat and sets the camera's operation mode to DeviceTrigger.

After the command LiveStart, the camera is ready to shoot: the camera now waits for a trigger pulse. MemorySnapImage instructs IC Imaging Control to put the next image (which has been captured due to the trigger pulse) into a buffer (Memory) for further processing. Take as an example MemorySaveImage, which saves the content of this buffer to Triggered.bmp.

```
Private Sub Form_Load()
    ICImagingControll.Device = "DMK 21BF04"
    ICImagingControll.VideoFormat = "Y800 (640x480)"
    ICImagingControll.DeviceTrigger = True
    ICImagingControll.LiveStart
    ICImagingControll.MemorySnapImage
    ' Do something with the image - for instance:
    ICImagingControll.MemorySaveImage "Triggered.bmp"
End Sub
```

#### Activating the strobe output

FireWire cameras typically have a set of properties - such as "exposure time" or "gain". IC Imaging Control makes these properties available in the class VCDSimpleProperty. The program begins by defining the variable VCDProp that will later contain these properties.

Secondly, the video Device is assigned (in this case the FireWire camera DMK 21BF04) and then we define a VideoFormat. The function GetSimplePropertyContainer assings the properties of the opened camera to the variable VCDProp.

The command VCDProp.Switch(VCDID\_Strobe) = True activates the strobe output. Therefore, after having started the camera with LiveStart, pin 6 (see page 1) indicates the CCDs exposure.

```
Private Sub Form_Load()
   Dim VCDProp As VCDSimpleProperty
   ICImagingControll.Device = "DMK 21BF04"
   ICImagingControll.VideoFormat = "Y800 (640x480)"
   Set VCDProp = GetSimplePropertyContainer(ICImagingControll.VCDPropertyItems)
   VCDProp.Switch(VCDID_Strobe) = True
   ICImagingControll.LiveStart
End Sub
```

#### Reading the digital input

The first three program lines are similar to those of the preceeding example (Activating the strobe output). The main difference is to be found at the programs end: The command VCDProp.OnePush VCDElement\_GPIORead reads the digital inputs state, while Debug.Print VCDProp.RangeValue (VCDElement GPIOIn) indicates this state in terms of a debug output.

```
Private Sub Form_Load()
    Dim VCDProp As VCDSimpleProperty
    ICImagingControl1.Device = "DMK 21BF04"
    Set VCDProp = GetSimplePropertyContainer(ICImagingControl1.VCDPropertyItems)
    VCDProp.OnePush VCDElement_GPIORead
    Debug.Print VCDProp.RangeValue(VCDElement_GPIOIn)
End Sub
```

#### Setting the digital output

The first three program lines are similar to those of the preceeding example (Reading the digital input). The main difference is to be found at the programs end: The command VCDProp.RangeValue sets the variable VCDElement\_GPIOOut to 0, whereupon VCDProp.OnePush VCDElement\_GPIOWrite copies the content of this variable (0 in our case) to the digital output.

```
Private Sub Form_Load()
   Dim VCDProp As VCDSimpleProperty
   ICImagingControl1.Device = "DMK 21BF04"
   Set VCDProp = GetSimplePropertyContainer(ICImagingControl1.VCDPropertyItems)
   VCDProp.RangeValue(VCDElement_GPIOOut) = 0
   VCDProp.OnePush VCDElement_GPIOWrite
End Sub
```