



TECHNICAL MANUAL FOR DVC-4000A CAMERAS

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1. Introduction

DVC Company, based in Austin, Texas, is a leading manufacturer of high-performance digital cameras. We thank you for purchasing from the DVC-4000A product line.

The DVC-4000A cameras are based on the Kodak KAI-04022 interline CCD, which provides 2048 x 2048 pixel resolution and 7.4 μm square pixels with high quantum efficiency and low noise. The DVC-4000A is offered in both standard and cooled configurations, with a choice of Gigabit Ethernet or Camera Link interface.

Additionally, the DVC-4000A is bundled with the full complement of DVC software.

For end-users, the DVCView imaging application provides full control of up to 8 cameras simultaneously through an intuitive user interface, and it enables the user to acquire, pan, zoom, analyze, and save imagery and metadata. Additionally, DVCView provides direct-to-disk video streaming, time-lapse capture, image averaging, image background subtraction, and flat-fielding.

For developers, DVC also offers a software developer's kit, which includes a comprehensive API to streamline the integration of any DVC camera into your system. After software installation, the SDK can be found in the `/dvcco/docs` directory.

This manual is a functional overview of the camera, and it is meant to be a companion to the DVCView User Manual and the SDK.

2. Receiving and Unpacking

Your DVC-4000A camera was thoroughly tested and carefully packed at the factory. Once the camera shipment is accepted for delivery, the carrier assumes full responsibility for its safe arrival. Should you receive your shipment with any damage—concealed or apparent—please contact the carrier at once. The carrier will instruct you on how to initiate a damage claim. If a visual inspection reveals damage upon receipt, it must be noted on the freight bill or express receipt and the notation signed by the carrier's agent. Failure to do so can result in the carrier refusing to honor the claim.

To return your camera to DVC for service, you must first contact the DVC Customer Service Department in the United States at 512-301-9564 and request a Return Material Authorization (RMA). Returns will not be accepted without an RMA. See Section 8 for details.

3. Equipment Supplied

The following is a list of standard equipment supplied with the DVC-4000A camera:

- DVC-4000A camera
- Camera Link or Gigabit Ethernet host interface board
- Camera Link or Gigabit Ethernet cable
- Regulated power supply
- Line cord with plug for country of service
- DVC software CD

3.1. Important information regarding the power supply

NOTE: Dangerous voltage exists within the power supply. Do not tamper with or open the supply under any circumstances. Doing so may expose lethal voltage to personnel and will void the warranty.

3.2. Optional items

The following items may be ordered from authorized DVC dealers and are *not* typically supplied with the camera:

- Lenses or other optical elements
- Third-party image analysis software.

4. Installation

4.1. Host computer requirements

4.1.1. Operating system:

Windows XP or Windows 2000

4.1.2. Hardware:

At least a 2 GHz Pentium 4 processor or equivalent, 2 GB RAM, 1 GB of free hard drive space, an available slot for the interface board, and a graphics card with at least 128 MB of video RAM and OpenGL™ hardware support.

4.2. Installing the Gigabit Ethernet or Camera Link host interface board

Follow the instructions included with the board

This host interface board contains sensitive electronic devices that can be damaged by static discharge. Use appropriate static control methods when removing the board from the antistatic shipping bag and when installing it into the host computer.

4.3. Installing the Software

Place DVC Software installation CD in the CD or DVD drive. The installer will launch automatically and guide each installation step.

4.4. Installing the camera hardware

This camera contains sensitive electronic devices that can be damaged by static discharge. Use appropriate static control methods when handling the camera. Avoid contact with connector pins when cables and plugs are removed.

- Mount the camera in the desired location
IMPORTANT: To avoid dust accumulation on the CCD sensor, do not remove the protective lens mount cap until ready to mount the camera to the optical system. The cap should be replaced whenever the camera is removed from the optical system
- Connect the 9-pin power supply connector to the back of the camera and secure it with the thumbscrews, finger-tight
- Connect the camera to the host with the supplied Camera Link cable and secure it at both ends with the thumbscrews, finger-tight
- Connect the power supply line cord to the mains
- Switch the power supply on

5. Camera Functions

The DVC-4000A is a versatile, high-performance digital video camera with functions tailored to scientific and industrial markets. The KAI-04022 CCD sensor has two separate readout channels, and the DVC-4000A utilizes each to provide two independent data channels; one channel for high-speed readout (40 MHz pixel rate) and one channel for low noise readout (20 MHz pixel rate). In this manner, the low noise channel is not compromised by the bandwidth demands of the high-speed channel, and the high speed channel is optimized for fast readout with a dedicated, high speed A/D converter and analog signal path.

Regardless of the readout rate, each channel utilizes its own precision, 12-bit analog-to-digital converter. The 12-bit digital image data is available to the host computer via the Camera Link interface. The user can choose the readout channel through software control.

The DVC-4000A has five basic operating modes described in detail below. Each mode can be operated at either 20 or 40 MHz and can support binning and region of interest. Cooled cameras utilize proprietary timing to completely remove “diode glow” from the CCD circuitry during long exposures.

All operational modes are initiated by a trigger signal. In the case of continuous modes, the trigger initiates the stream and the camera continues to run in streaming mode until explicitly disabled. The

edge-triggered, single-frame mode produces one exposure in response to the leading (falling) edge of the trigger signal. Finally, in bulb mode, the camera exposes for the duration of the trigger pulse, beginning on the leading (falling) edge and ending on the trailing edge. Readout occurs immediately after the trailing edge.

The trigger signal can have three different sources: the external, TTL trigger via the auxiliary connector (see appendix B), the software-controlled trigger via a hard-wired Camera Link camera control line, or the software-controlled through camera trigger command, via the Camera Link serial port. Developers should consult the DVC Camera API documentation for further information on the software-controlled triggers.

If the TTL, external trigger is used, the trigger signal must be active-low. The trigger point is the high-to-low (leading edge) of the trigger signal.

5.1. Operating speed

The DVC-4000A is capable of operating at pixel rates of 20MHz and 40MHz via independent channels optimized for the given speed. All camera functions (e.g. exposure mode, binning, ROI, etc.) are operational at either speed, subject to the limitations below.

5.1.1. 20 MHz operation

20MHz operation gives the user the maximum dynamic range, minimum noise floor, and coolest operation. Dynamic range refers to the maximum signal swing under which the camera meets performance specifications, and it is expressed in the maximum number of captured electrons on the CCD. At 20MHz, the DVC-4000A is capable of approximately 35,000 electrons dynamic range.

5.1.2. 40 MHz operation

40MHz operating speed provides the user with the highest capture frame rates at the expense of slightly higher noise and heat generation and significantly lower dynamic range. Because of amplifier limitations on the KAI-04022 CCD, the DVC-4000A is capable of approximately 20,000 electrons dynamic range at 40 MHz.

5.2. Operational modes

The following section describes the distinct operating modes of the DVC-4000A cameras. Users of DVCView software will find many of these modes seamlessly integrated together to make operation of the camera as easy as possible. However, developers have full control of these modes via the DVC camera API.

Refer to **Appendix A** for exposure timing diagrams.

5.2.1. Continuous, overlapped exposure mode with electronic shuttering

This mode operates the CCD in a “video” mode, in which the previous exposure is being read out while the current exposure is underway. Once initiated via trigger, the camera operates continuously in this fashion until halted by the host computer.

Exposure is controlled using “electronic shuttering.” Depending on the user’s exposure setting, electronic shuttering inhibits the CCD exposure during a specific portion of the readout interval. Referring to the first figure in appendix A, the shorter the desired exposure, the longer the inhibition of exposure during the readout of the previous frame. Regardless of exposure time, frame rate remains constant. The maximum exposure time

in this mode is the time required to read out one frame, and that frame time depends on the pixel rate, ROI, and binning settings.

Exposure range (full-resolution—no binning or ROI):

20MHz Readout: Increments of 111.5 microseconds, ranging from 111.5 microseconds to 235 milliseconds.

40MHz Readout: Increments of 58.5 microseconds, ranging from 58.5 microseconds to 125 milliseconds.

5.2.2. Continuous, overlapped, extended-exposure mode

In this mode, exposure and readout are overlapped, but the exposure ranges from one frame-time (time taken to read out entire frame) to many seconds. This mode is typically used if intermediate exposure times are desired but with the fastest frame rate possible. Once initiated via trigger, the camera operates continuously in this fashion until it is halted by the host computer.

Exposure range (full-resolution—no binning or ROI):

20MHz Readout: Increments of 111.5 microseconds, ranging from 235 milliseconds to 7480 seconds.

40MHz Readout: Increments of 58.5 microseconds, ranging from 125 milliseconds to 3925 seconds.

5.2.3. Continuous, non-overlapped exposure mode

In this mode, the camera alternately exposes and reads out the CCD in a streaming fashion, without any overlap. This mode allows a wider range of exposures within the mode, though frame rate decreases with increasing exposure time. Once initiated via trigger, the CCD operates continuously in this fashion until the camera is stopped.

Exposure range (full-resolution—no binning or ROI):

20MHz Readout: Increments of 111.5 microseconds, ranging from 111.5 microseconds to 7480 seconds.

40MHz Readout: Increments of 58.5 microseconds, ranging from 58.5 microseconds to 3925 seconds.

5.2.4. Edge-triggered exposure (single frame capture) mode

Edge-triggered exposure mode enables the camera to initiate an exposure immediately upon the leading (falling) edge of the external or Camera Link control lines, with an exposure time set by software. Alternatively, the exposure can be initiated by the host via the DVC API. The exposure and readout sequence is the same as the non-overlapped, continuous mode and has the same exposure range, except only one frame is generated. Once the readout of that frame has finished, the camera returns to the armed state, awaiting the next trigger edge.

If subsequent trigger pulses occur faster than the combined exposure and readout time, any trigger received during the exposure or readout time will be ignored, as illustrated in appendix A.

Exposure range (full-resolution—no binning or ROI):

20MHz Readout: Increments of 111.5 microseconds, ranging from 111.5 microseconds to 7480 seconds.

40MHz Readout: Increments of 58.5 microseconds, ranging from 58.5 microseconds to 3925 seconds.

5.2.5. Bulb (pulse-width exposure) mode

The term “bulb” mode is borrowed from photography, denoting a camera setting in which the shutter stays open as long as the shutter button is depressed. Bulb mode in the DVC-4000A is analogous in that the CCD exposes as long as the trigger signal is asserted (a low logic level on the external trigger or a low command on the Camera Link CC1 control line). Upon the rising edge of the trigger signal, readout of the exposure is initiated. Maximum exposure time is indefinite, although dark current will set the practical exposure time limit, depending on the operating temperature and the tolerance of the application to dark current pattern noise.

Exposure range:

20MHz or 40MHz Readout: 10us minimum. Maximum limited by dark current and particular application.

5.3. Binning

Binning is the process of summing adjacent lines and/or pixels in order to increase dynamic range, sensitivity, or both. Binning can either be accomplished on the CCD itself by summing the collected charge (on-chip binning) or in software, after A/D conversion. On-chip binning can result in slightly lower noise relative to software binning, under certain circumstances. Because fewer lines are actually read out when binning vertically, on-chip binning in the vertical direction can produce a significant increase in frame rate with increasing binning ratios. However, because the clocking cannot be accelerated in the horizontal direction, horizontal binning provides no such speed increase.

In all modes of operation, the DVC-4000A is capable of arbitrary on-chip binning (2x, 3x, 4x, 5x...21x,...) in the vertical direction, and 2x, 3x, and 4x on-chip binning in the horizontal direction. As vertical binning increases, antiblooming control decreases, so the user must control image illumination more carefully while binning. However, blooming does not cause any damage to the camera.

As the binning factor increases, the CCD vertical registers are driven faster. This naturally causes more heating of the CCD and driving electronics. Since dark current generation increases with CCD die temperature, a noticeable increase in CCD dark current can occur at very high binning factors.

5.4. Region of Interest

Arbitrary, on-chip vertical Region of Interest (ROI) is fully supported on the DVC-4000A cameras. As illustrated below, when ROI is enabled, the regions above and below the region of

interest are “dumped” as fast as the CCD allows. The region of interest itself is read out normally. Dumping unwanted lines outside the ROI can significantly increase the readout rate of the camera. DVCView software provides interactive, graphical ROI selection, and the DVC camera API provides developers with full ROI control. On-chip horizontal ROI is not available. Simultaneous binning and ROI is fully supported.

As in binning, the CCD vertical registers are driven faster when the region of interest is reduced. Dark current can increase during operation with small regions of interest.

6. CCD phenomena

The KAI-04022 CCD is a high-performance image sensor with remarkably ideal behavior over a wide operating range. To be as versatile as possible, the DVC-4000A camera exploits as much of the CCD capability as possible and provides the user a great degree of control over the CCD functions. As a result, it is possible to observe some interesting, low-level CCD phenomena under certain extreme conditions.

6.1. Blooming

Blooming is the result of charge spillover in the vertical transfer regions when the signal greatly exceeds saturation. The DVC-4000A provides anti-blooming control, which suppresses blooming under most imaging conditions. If signal levels are extreme and such high signal levels cover a large percentage of the field of view, blooming may occur. The result is jagged, vertical bright streaks running below such regions.

During binning, it is possible to bloom in the horizontal direction, especially when binning greater than 4x vertically. This is because the horizontal register charge capacity is exceeded, the KAI-04022 horizontal register has no anti-blooming capability and charge spills over during horizontal readout. Therefore, illumination levels must be more carefully controlled as the vertical binning factor is increased.

6.2. Smear

Smear is inherent to interline CCD sensors such as the KAI-04022. It is the result of transferring image charge out of the pixels and into the adjacent vertical charge-transfer registers while photons strike the CCD. Though the vertical charge-transfer registers are covered with a light shield, unwanted signal can be introduced into them either by small amounts of light leaking under the light shield or by signal electrons diffusing into the transfer region from the adjacent pixels.

Smear is typically noticed during very short exposure times, when an extremely high light intensity is incident on the CCD. The result is regions of elevated signal level extending above and below very bright regions. Kodak interline CCDs exhibit very low smear levels, and smear should not be noticeable under normal operating conditions.

7. Maintenance

IMPORTANT WARRANTY INFORMATION

There are no user-serviceable parts inside the camera. Removing the rear cover of the camera without express authorization from DVC Company will void the camera warranty.

DVC professional cameras are manufactured in a clean environment. Before shipping, each camera is tested to assure that it meets stringent specifications for cleanliness and quality.

7.1. Cleaning Guidelines

Frequent lens changes, especially without careful attention to contaminants, can allow debris to accumulate on the infra-red blocking filter and lens surfaces. Therefore, DVC Company provides the following guidelines for cleaning those components.

To minimize the need to clean the optical surfaces, do not remove the protective lens mount cap shipped with the DVC-4000A camera until you are ready to mount the camera to the optical system.

7.1.1. Cleaning the lens or optical assembly

Please follow the lens manufacturer's recommendations for cleaning. DVC Company is not responsible for any damage caused to a lens or optical assembly caused by customer cleaning or misuse.

To ensure optimum image quality with any DVC camera, do not remove the protective lens-mount cap until ready to mount the camera on the application. If the camera is removed from the application, immediately replace the cap. Doing so will keep dust and other contaminants from accumulating on the optical surfaces. In addition, please note the following model-specific guidelines.

7.1.2. Standard (non-cooled) camera precautions

While the lens mounting ring and locking flange allow the user some lens back-focus adjustment, complete removal of the ring will expose the CCD faceplate and will likely cause debris to accumulate on its surface. **Extreme care should be taken to avoid completely removing the lens mounting ring and exposing the CCD faceplate unless absolutely necessary. Fingerprints or other evidence of contact with the CCD faceplate may void the warranty.**

7.1.3. TE-Cooled camera precautions

The DVC Thermoelectrically-cooled cameras contain the CCD in a sealed, gas-filled chamber having an anti-reflective glass window. **Do not, under any circumstances, loosen or remove the inner glass window from a cooled camera.** Doing so will void the warranty. If it is suspected that the seal has been broken or if the window breaks, call DVC Customer Service. Do not apply power to the camera. Moisture will have been introduced into the chamber, and cooling in the presence of moisture will cause condensation and frost on the CCD, which can damage the entire cooling unit.

7.1.4. Cleaning the infra-red filter (Standard and TE-Cooled Cameras)

The infra-red filter is visible when the lens is removed, mounted inside the lens mounting ring. This filter blocks invisible, near-infra-red light from reaching the CCD sensor. This is desirable in most applications where the camera is imaging in the visible spectrum.

7.1.4.1. What must I do before cleaning the infra-red filter?

Do not remove the filter from the camera.

First, remove the lens and carefully examine the filter in a clean location under a strong, direct light. Try to determine if the contaminants are a few dust particles, oily smudge (such as fingerprints) or both.

7.1.4.2. What if the contamination is only a few dust particles?

Use a CLEAN, DRY (preferably brand-new), camel hair lens cleaning brush (such as those used by photographers) to gently wipe the particles off of the filter.

7.1.4.3. What if the contamination includes a smudge?

The filter is a high-quality, coated optical component and should be treated with extreme care. Scratches, chemical contamination, or other damage due to improper cleaning may void the warranty.

- Remove the camera from the optical assembly and bring the camera to a clean, dry location where it is safe to use flammable solvents (please see caution below)
- Carefully loosen the lens mount lock ring using the supplied DVC lock ring wrench.
- Orient the camera so that the lens mount is pointing downward and carefully unscrew the lens mounting ring and integral filter.
- Place the camera face down on a clean, dry surface to prevent particles from accumulating on the CCD faceplate.
- Once the filter is removed, Use a CLEAN, DRY (preferably brand-new), camel hair lens cleaning brush (such as those used by photographers) to gently wipe the particles off of the filter.
- Re-examine the filter after removing the dust. If a smudge is still visible, proceed by dipping a clean, lint-free cotton swab in ethyl or isopropyl alcohol. The swab should be saturated, but not dripping.
- Carefully draw the swab once across the surface, then rotate the swab 180 degrees to expose the fresh surface and draw it across the filter surface again. Be careful not to pool alcohol on the glass surface.
- Re-examine once again and repeat the process once, if necessary.

If contamination continues to be a problem, please call DVC Customer Service for assistance.

Caution: ethyl and isopropyl alcohols are highly flammable! Do not use near extreme heat, arcing electrical equipment (such as space heaters) or open flame! Use only with proper ventilation. Follow all safety instructions provided by the manufacturer of the alcohol product.

7.1.5. Infra-red filter removal and installation

If greater near-infra-red sensitivity is desired, the infra-red filter can be removed. It is important to note that removal of the IR filter can allow debris to collect on the CCD faceplate. Please use every precaution to avoid contact with the CCD faceplate and to keep the camera securely mounted to the optical system or capped when not in use.

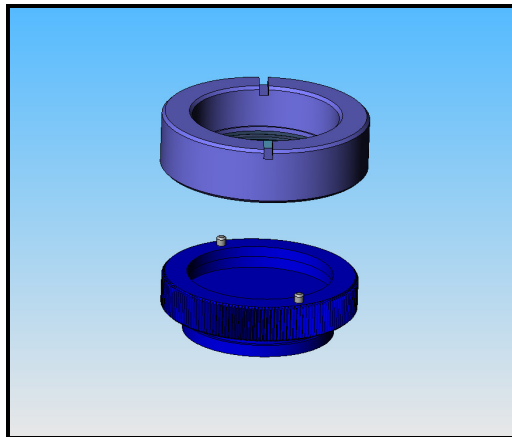
7.1.6. How to remove the IR filter

Caution: This procedure will cause the focus calibration to be lost. Readjustment of the lens back-focus will be required after reassembly

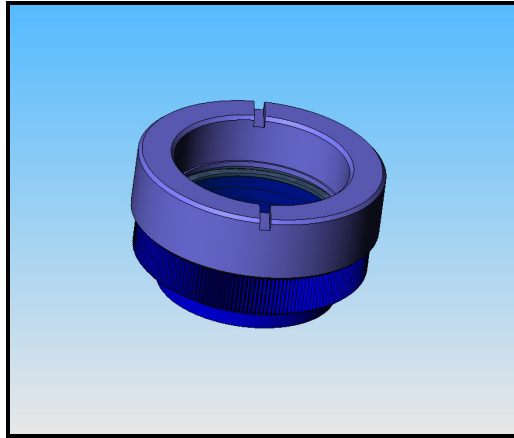
Loosen the lens mount lock ring with the wrench supplied by DVC

Unscrew the lens mount/filter assembly ring from the camera body and remove the lock ring from the lens mount ring

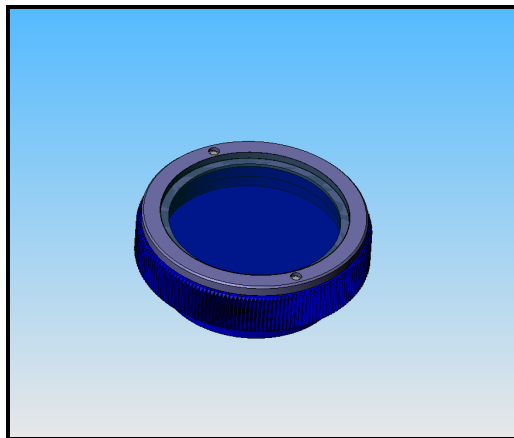
Hold the lens cap with the pins sticking upward in one hand



Lower the lens filter assembly on to the pins with the other hand

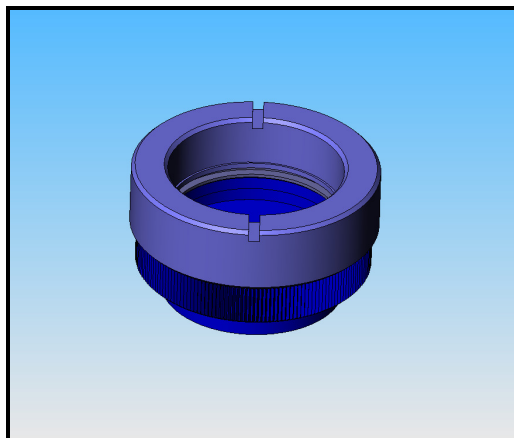


Hold the lens cap and rotate the lens ring anti-clockwise and then remove the lens ring.

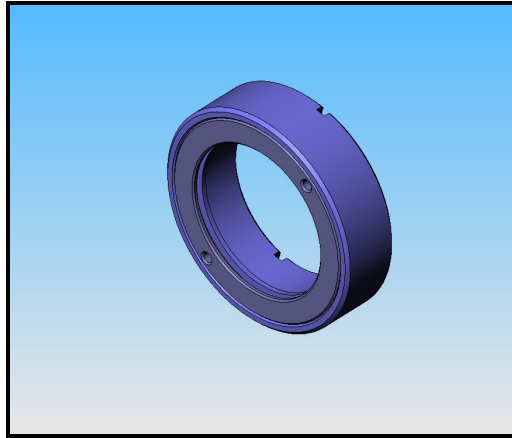


Remove the filter from the filter ring with lens tissue and store in a protective container

Replace the lens ring on to the filter ring and screw on clockwise



Remove the lens ring from the lens cap



Screw the lock ring back onto the lens mount ring and screw both back onto the camera. Adjust focus by loosening the lock ring and rotating the lens mount ring to adjust the lens-to-CCD distance.

To re-install the IR filter or other filters, reverse the above procedure.

7.1.7. Cleaning the CCD faceplate

CAUTION: The CCD faceplate is a high-quality, coated optical surface and should only be cleaned by authorized, DVC personnel.

If contamination of the CCD faceplate is suspected, DVC strongly recommends returning the camera to the factory for professional cleaning. Scratches, chemical contamination, or other damage due to improper cleaning may void the camera warranty.

8. Warranty and After-Sale Service

DVC Company warrants equipment manufactured to be free from defects of material and workmanship. Any part or parts will be repaired or replaced when proven by DVC examination to have been defective within two years from the date of shipment to the original purchaser. Any warranty repairs will be performed at the factory or as otherwise authorized by DVC, in writing. Transportation charges to DVC shall be pre-paid by purchaser.

This warranty does not extend to DVC manufactured equipment subjected to misuse, accident, neglect or improper application. Nor does the warranty extend to DVC manufactured equipment that is repaired or altered by anyone other than DVC or those authorized by DVC, in writing. Products manufactured by other companies, but re-sold by DVC such as lenses, optical and electro-optical assemblies, power supplies, cables, image processor boards and software are warranted by the original manufacturer.

This warranty is in lieu of all other warranties expressed or implied. DVC shall not be liable for any collateral or consequential damages.

A Return Material Authorization (RMA) Number must be obtained from DVC prior to returning any item for warranty repair or replacement.

9. Copyright Information

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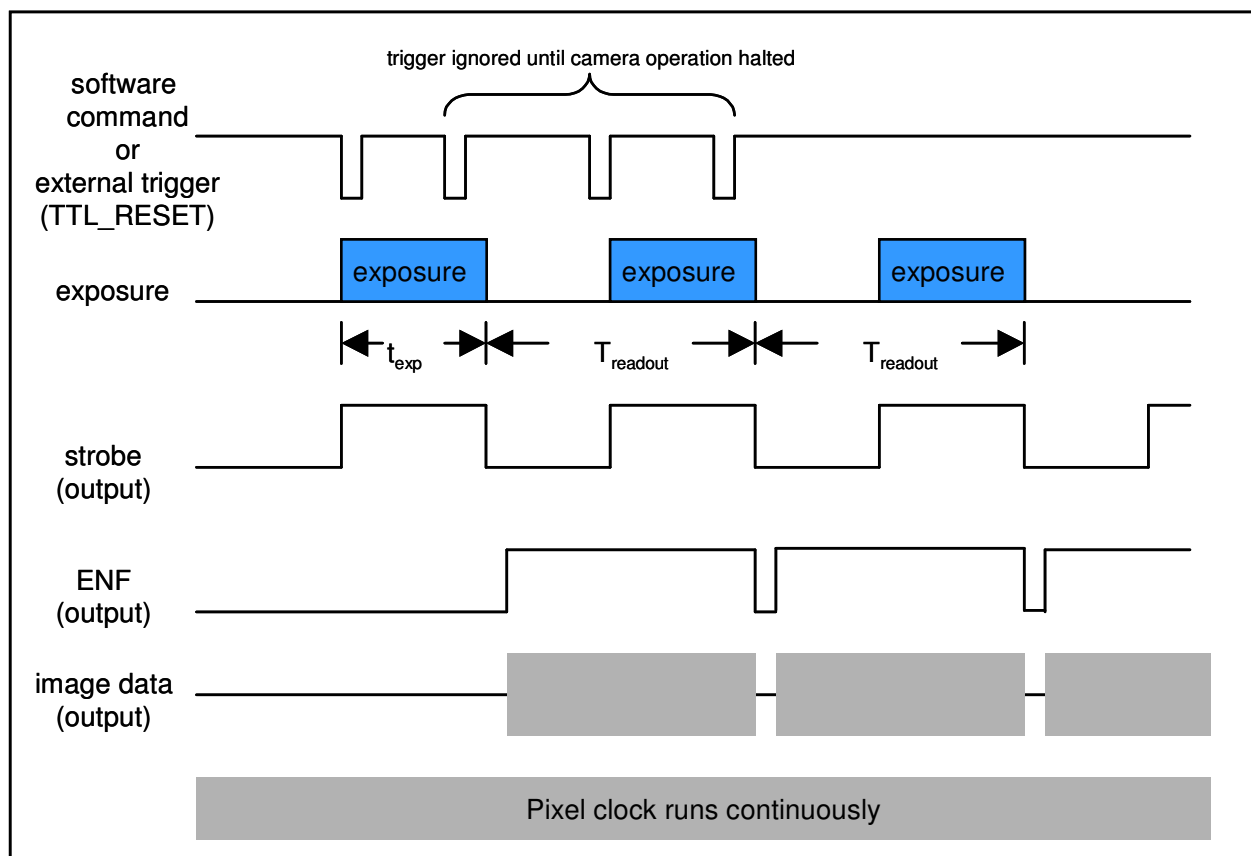
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Appendix A: Exposure Timing Diagrams

Continuous, overlapped exposure mode with electronic shutter

In the continuous, overlapped exposure mode, the camera remains in an idle state until the falling edge of the trigger. A first exposure is made, followed by the typical, interline CCD overlapped exposure/readout cycle. Electronic shuttering allows the exposure to be adjusted via software control without altering the frame rate of the readout. Any further triggers while the camera is operating continuously are ignored. The camera will remain in this continuous operation until disabled through software command. It can then be re-armed for another trigger event.

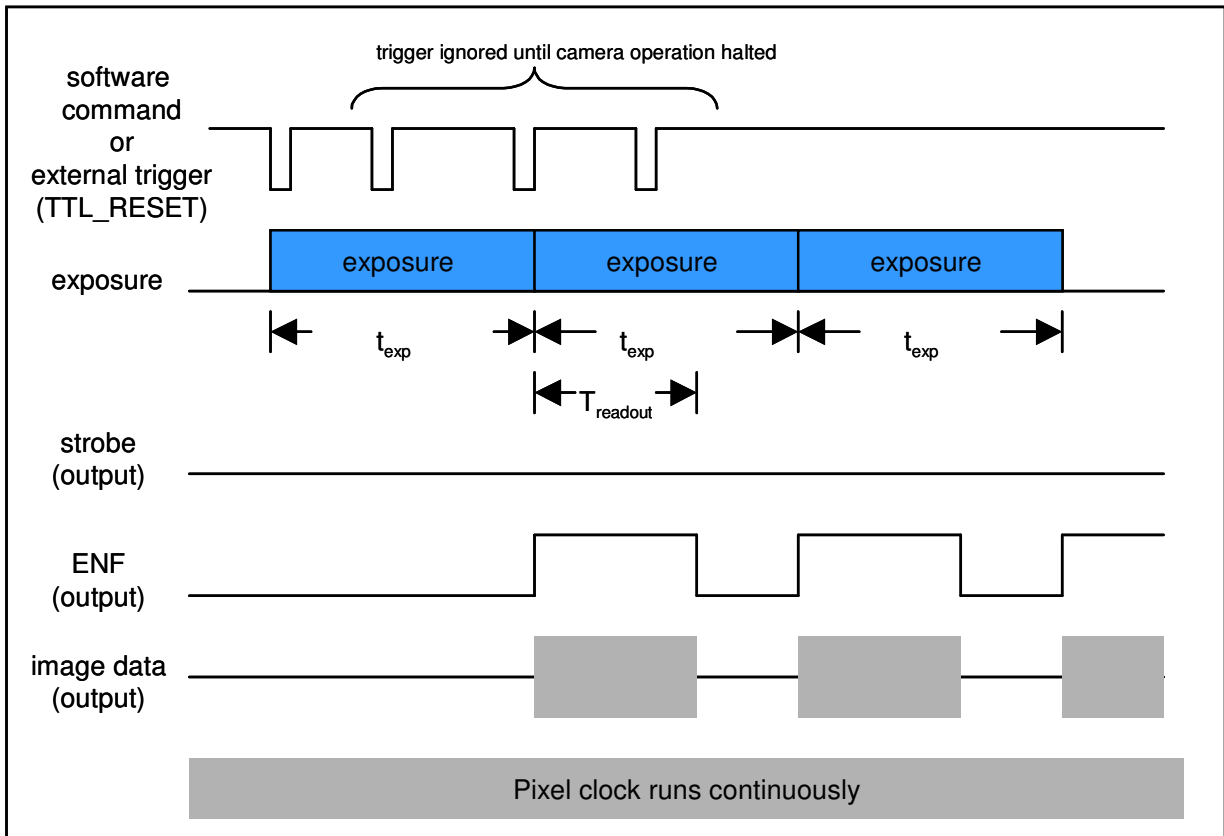


Continuous, overlapped exposure mode with electronic shutter. Strobe pulse occurs only if enabled.

Continuous, overlapped, extended-exposure mode

This mode is similar to the overlapped, electronic-shuttered exposure mode except that the electronic shutter is not enabled and the exposure times are greater than one readout cycle (frame time). As a result, readout frame rate will decrease as exposure time is increased, but the overlapping exposure and readout provide the maximum frame rate for a given exposure time. This mode also offers much longer integration times than overlapped, electronic-shuttered exposure mode.

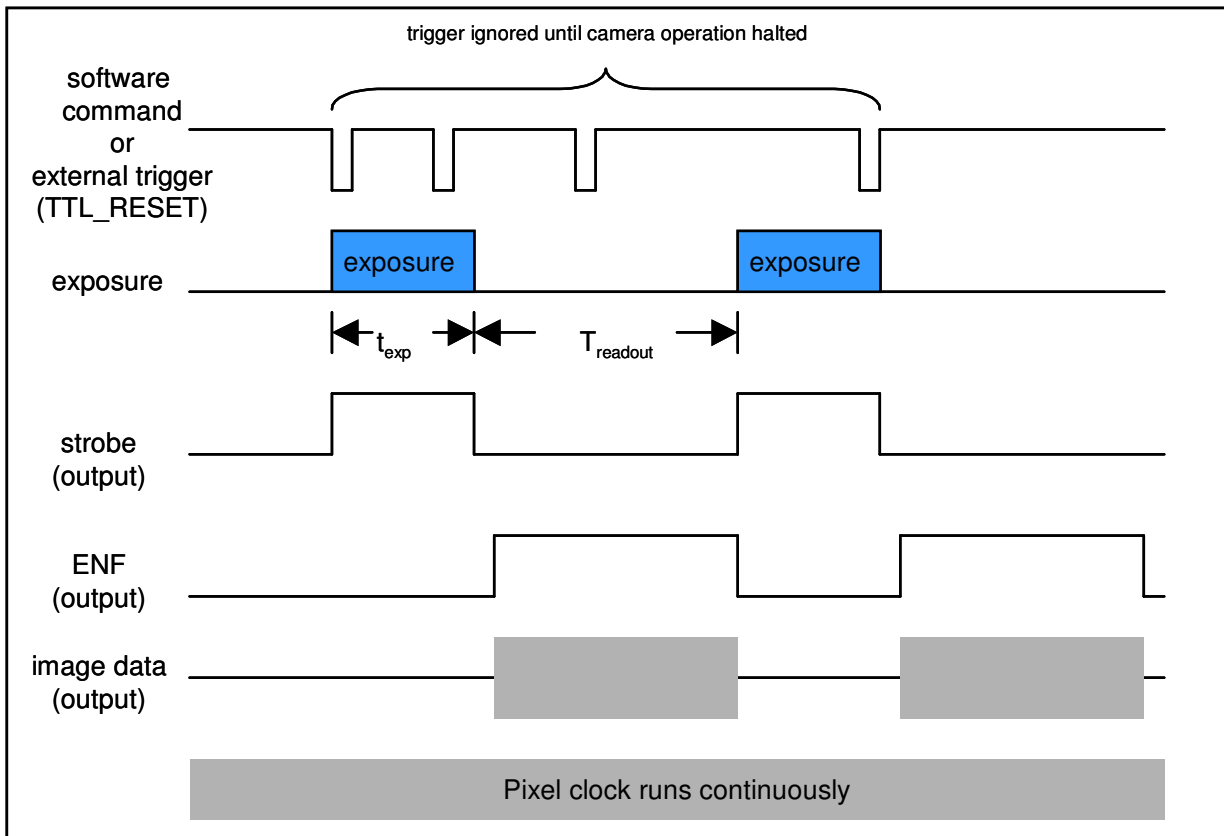
Any further triggers while the camera is operating continuously are ignored. The camera will remain in this continuous operation until disabled through software command. It can then be re-armed for another trigger event.



Continuous, overlapped, extended exposure mode. Strobe pulse is disabled due to continuous nature of exposure

Continuous, non-overlapped exposure mode

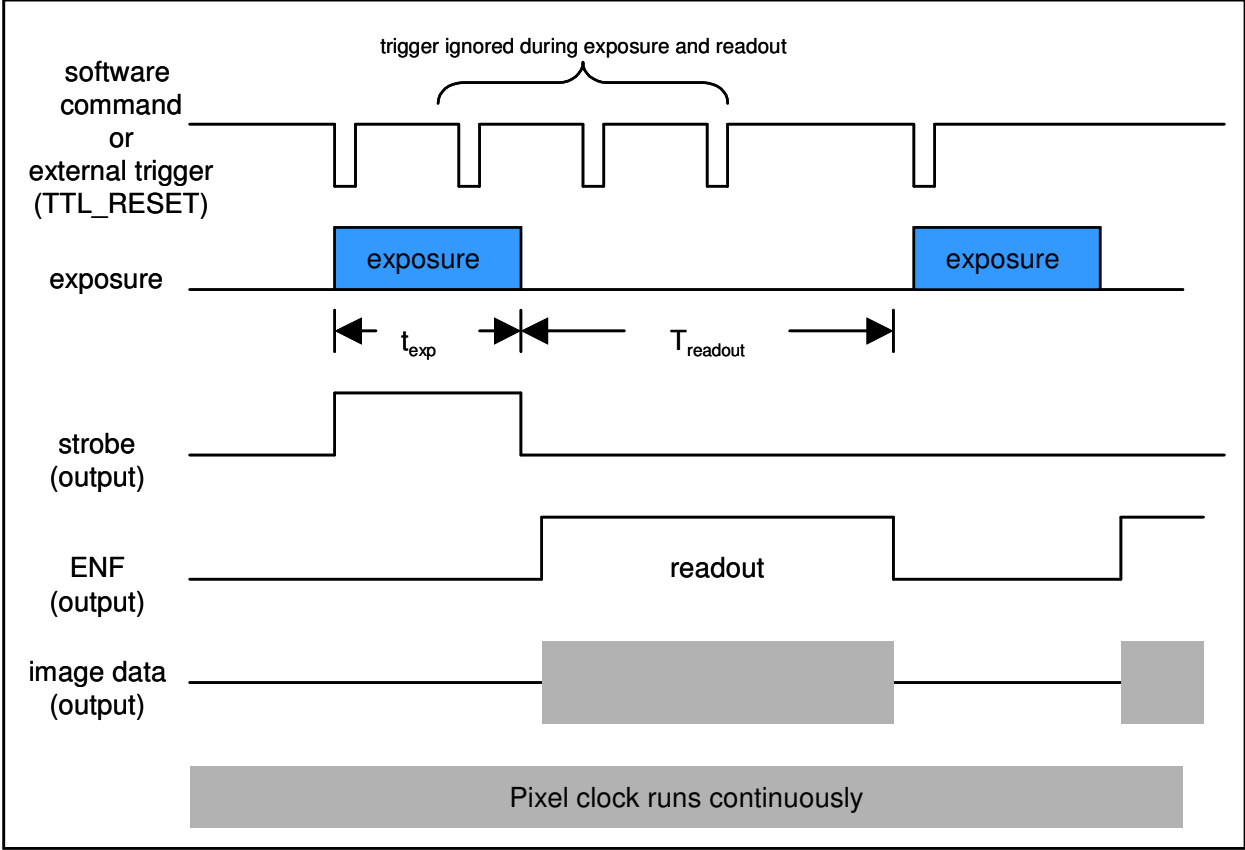
This mode is similar to the overlapped exposure mode except that the exposure and readout periods are separate and do not overlap. As a result, for a given exposure time, readout frame rates will be lower than that of overlapped exposure and will also decrease as exposure time is increased. Any further triggers while the camera is operating continuously are ignored. The camera will remain in this continuous operation until disabled through software command. It can then be re-armed for another trigger event.



Continuous, non-overlapped exposure mode. Strobe pulse occurs only if enabled.

Edge-triggered exposure (single frame capture) mode

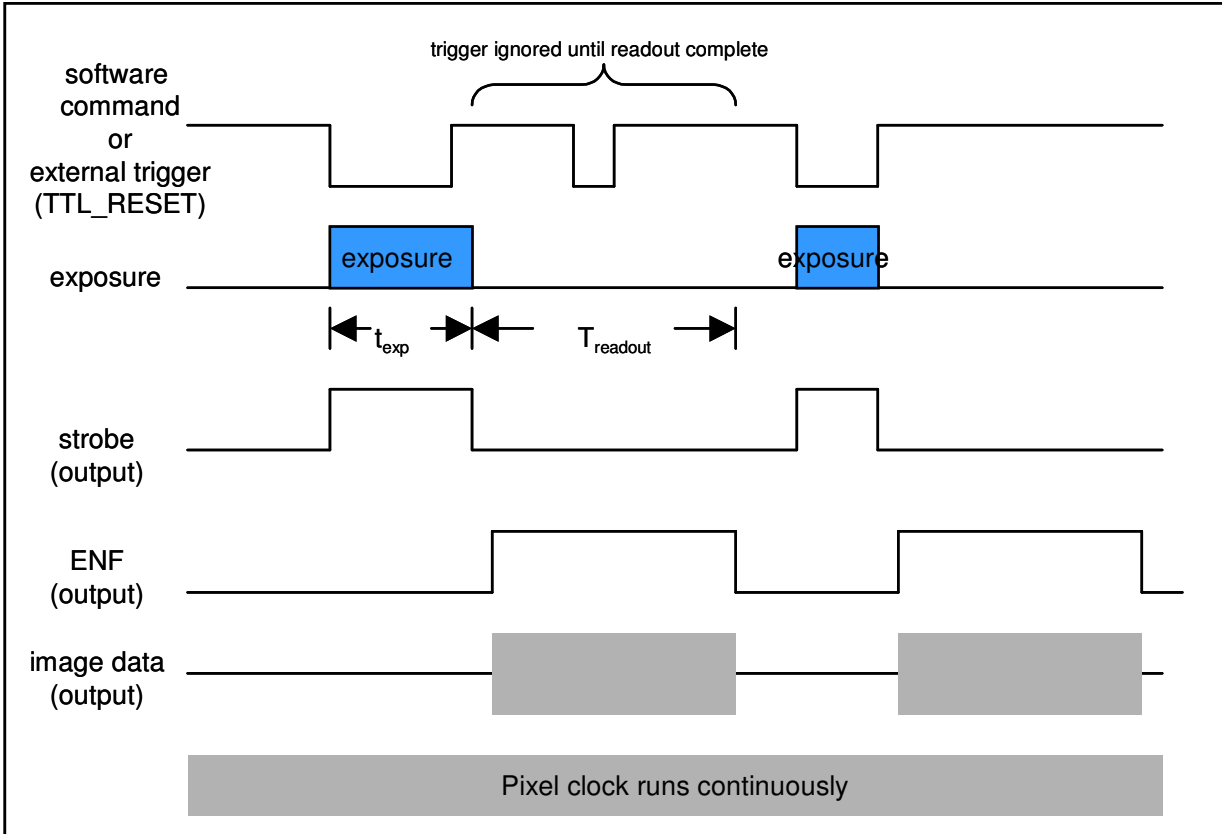
Edge-triggered exposure mode operates almost identically to the first frame of the non-overlapped continuous mode except that instead of continuing to run, the camera returns to the armed state, waiting for another trigger. Exposure is controlled by software.



Edge-triggered exposure mode. Strobe pulse occurs only if enabled.

Bulb (pulse-width exposure) mode

Bulb mode allows the camera exposure to be controlled by the external trigger signal. The leading edge of the trigger signal initiates the exposure, and the camera will continue to expose until the trailing edge of the trigger, as shown. The readout sequence begins immediately after the trigger signal trailing edge, and at the end of readout, the camera returns to the armed state, awaiting the next trigger. Any trigger activity during the readout sequence is ignored.



Bulb (pulse-width exposure) mode. Strobe pulse occurs only if enabled.

Appendix B: description of DVC-4000A auxiliary and power supply connectors

Auxiliary connector

The auxiliary connector on the DVC-4000A camera allows the user access certain camera control and internal status signals. The following section describes each signal.

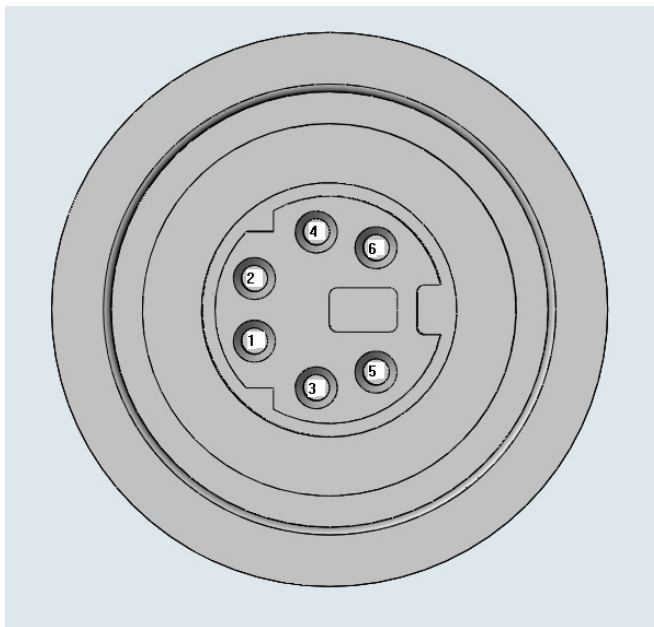


Illustration of the auxiliary connector on the rear of the DVC-4000A camera

Auxiliary Connector Pin Signal list:

Pin #	Signal
1	ENL (Output)
2	DIFF_RESET_OUT (Output)
3	TTL_RESET (Input)
4	GND
5	ENF (Output)
6	STROBE/INT-PULSE (Output)

Pin 1, ENL

ENL refers to “Enable Line.” It is an active-high TTL signal and is asserted during the valid pixel period on each line, as shown in the diagrams in Appendix A. It returns low during the inter-line period between each line and during the inter-frame period between each frame.

Pin 2, DIFF_RESET_OUT

This pin is an active-low TTL signal that is the buffered version of the Camera Link CC1 signal. The CC1 signal, driven from the host, is one of the software-controlled

trigger signals for the camera as described in Appendix A. The CC1 signal is brought out of the camera as DIFF_RESET_OUT to allow users to trigger other devices. DIFF_RESET_OUT is labeled INPUT_1 on older DVC cameras and on the Mini-DIN-to-BNC cable accessory sold by DVC.

Pin 3, TTL_RESET

TTL_RESET is a TTL input used to trigger exposures. It functions identically to the Camera Link CC1 signal. TTL_RESET is also labeled VRST_INT on older DVC cameras and on the Mini-DIN-to-BNC cable accessory sold by DVC.

Pin 4, GND

This is the electrical ground for the camera.

Pin 5, ENF

ENF refers to Enable Frame and is a TTL output that is high during active readout lines. EN_FRAME remains high throughout the active readout and returns low between frames.

Pin 6, STROBE (and programmable output)

STROBE is a TTL output that, if enabled, is high during the actual sensor exposure time in certain modes. Refer to the diagrams in Appendix A for details on STROBE operation with respect to the exposure interval in each mode. STROBE is typically used to synchronize an external flash lamp or other device with the camera.. The STROBE signal can also be configured as a programmable output that can be set high or low from the host computer. Refer to the DVC API documentation for details.

Power supply connector pin assignments

The power supply connector is a standard, DB-9 male connector with the following pin assignments:

Pin No.	Signal Name	Signal Name	Pin No.
6	GND	+5 VDC, 250mA	1
7	Reserved	+5 VDC, 1250mA	2
8	GND	-15 VDC, 250mA	3
9	Reserved	Reserved	4
		+15 VDC, 250mA	5