Chromasens Camera-API

CD40082 Version 1.7
## History:

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<th>Release</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<td>0.1</td>
<td>2012/02/01</td>
<td>Sczech</td>
<td>First Draft</td>
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| 1.5     | 2015/06/09    | Sczech | Completed description of encoder settings  
Possibility added to set the path for the configuration files |
| 1.51    | 2016/01/26    | Sczech | Better description about the usage of the configuration directory added. |
| 1.52    | 2016/05/03    | Sczech | Setting of reference number is possible from 0 to 3  
(wave camera only 1-2) |
| 1.53    | 2016/12/21    | Sczech | Master-Slave mode of the camera can now be queried  
Fixed problem setting the master slave configuration inside the IO-signal configuration  
Extended the structure. |
| 1.60    | 2017/03/16    | Sczech | Included settings for the allPIXA wave.  
It is now possible to query the type of the connected camera.  
Several bugs removed. |
| 1.7     | 2018/07/17    | Sczech | Added XLC parameters for the allPIXA wave.  
It is now possible to query the transport speed in the operational values.  
Improved behavior when connecting via virtual com-Port of the frame grabbers.  
CL_BASE_1X3 mode for CameraLink transmission and allPIXA pro is available now.  
Added global master/slave setting  
Added setting of internal frame trigger  
Fixed problem when config files where located in the same directory as the dlls.  
Extended IO-configuration with new master-slave configurations and possibility to use an internally generated frame trigger.  
CS_CAMERA_INFORMATION_STRUCT now contains information about the camera software package. |
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1 Preface

The Chromasens Camera API package is designed specifically for use with Chromasens Cameras. The package supports Microsoft Windows Versions Windows XP and later. The software can be used in 32- and 64-Bit environments. Linux is currently not supported.

The CSAPI can be used by C++ or C#-implementations. The necessary DLLs are provided within this package.

The package consists of:
- Full Application Programming Interface (API) allowing complete camera control including convenience functions such as generation of shading data sets.
- Image acquisition when using the GigE-Interface to the Chromasens cameras
- Set of C++ examples with full source code (Visual Studio 2005 /2010);
- Set of C# examples (Visual Studio 2010)
- Documentation of the camera features and the corresponding API-functions
- Camera setup tool (CST) for communication with the camera.

Notification

To ease the use of the document and to clearly indicate the type of the used data different colors for the different elements are used. Three different colors are used when displaying elements in tables:

Enumerations:
For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CS_WHITE_BALANCING_MODE</th>
<th>Used for choosing the white balancing mode. Currently only one mode is supported.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>enum CS_WHITE_BALANCING_MODE { GAIN_CONTROL_USING_AREA_RANGE=0 }</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements</td>
<td>GAIN_CONTROL_USING_AREA_RANGE : The White balancing will be done in the defined area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Structures:
For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable type</th>
<th>Element name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INT16</td>
<td>firmwareVersion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT16</td>
<td>fpgaVersion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Char</td>
<td>firmwareDescription</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Char</td>
<td>fpgaDescription</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Functions:
For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>get_camera_white_balancing_setup</th>
<th>Retrieves the currently set parameters for the white balancing setup</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>get_camera_white_balancing_setup(CS_WHITE_BALANCE_STRUCT *whiteBalanceSetup, bool bUpdate=false)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters:</td>
<td>whiteBalanceSetup : pointer to a CS_WHITE_BALANCE_STRUCT-structure where the information can be stored to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return value:</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
</tr>
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</table>

1.1 Additional documents

“Chromasens Camera HSI”
Documentation and definition of the Hardware-Software-Interface for Chromasens Cameras. This Document describes the commands for controlling Chromasens cameras. Data structures and values of parameters are defined there.

“Manual allPIXA Camera”
Documentation for Chromasens allPIXA cameras
2 Software Architecture

2.1 Communication concept
The Chromasens API does provide a set of function for communication with Chromasens cameras.

With these functions connection to the camera can be opened and closed via delivered interfaces. Internal working parameters of the cameras can be read and modified.

Convenience functions for calibration of the camera are provided. Calibration is done to adapt to actual illumination surroundings.

Functions for low level communication are implemented in the Chromasens API.

Working with GigE interface image capturing is integrated.
2.2 Internal camera parameter

Chromasens cameras provide a set of working parameters which adapt the behavior of the camera to the suggested customer application.

Well known parameters for digital cameras like “image size”, “integration time”, “camera gain”, “trigger mode”, etc. are implemented.

But there are much more features provided (encoder setup, automatic gain adjustment, etc.) by the Chromasens cameras.

All the provided functions are initialized by a set of working parameters which are held in the camera. These parameters can be read and modified by the Chromasens API.

The different internal parameters have, depending on their functions, different data lengths.

Binary values
Parameters which enable or disable specific functions are implemented as binary values (BIN).

Integer values
Parameters which setup certain values in the camera are implemented as 16 bit short (SHORT) or 32 bit long (LONG) values.

Structured values
Functions which need a set of parameters are implemented as variable structures (VAR).

For detailed definition of camera parameters see documentation “Chromasens Camera HSI”

The complete setup of the camera (called setting) can be stored non-volatile in the camera and can be re-called by the API.

The cameras provides 18 banks (1 .. 18) for storing a complete working set of the camera. Storing and re-calling of a setting is managed by the Chromasens API.

At start-up after power up or after reset of the camera setting no. 1 is activated internally. It is not possible to change this behavior.

Alternatively these settings can be read and modified by the CST-tool provided by Chromasens.

Furthermore calibration data like offset and shading references can be loaded into the cameras. Depending on the available features of the camera common or customized gamma correction tables or filters can be downloaded to the camera.
3 Getting started

3.1 Hardware Requirements

There are different ways to communicate with a Chromasens camera. Depending on the available interfaces different hardware is required.

Standard serial RS232-interface:
Serial interface card for the PC, USB to serial interface adapter or built in RS232-interface

CameraLink:
Standard Frame Grabber and clAllSerial.dll required (usually shipped with the grabber).

GigE:
In order to avoid problems with lost image frames we recommend using interfaces board from the Intel® Gigabit CT series.
Please make sure that the receive buffer sizes of the network adapter are set to the maximum values. We also recommend enabling the Checksum offload functions of the network adapter to minimize CPU load.

Windows 7 and GigE cameras:
A new feature sets the priority of multimedia data to a higher Level. In order to avoid the loss of image data the following registry-entry should be set:
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Multimedia\SystemProfile\NetworkThrottlingIndex = 0xFFFFFFFF.

This disables the Multimedia Class Scheduler Service (MCSS).

3.2 Software

Supported operating systems (32- and 64-bit versions):
Windows XP (Service Pack 3 recommended),
Windows Vista (Service Pack 1 recommended)
Windows 7
Windows 8.1 (Currently under test)

Redistributable for Visual Studio 2010 (x64 or w32).
On Systems with Windows XP also the redistributable for Visual Studio 2005 (x64 or w32) is required.

Development environment:
MS Visual Studio 2005 SP1
MS Visual Studio 2005 SP1 and SP1 Update for Vista (Needed on Vista and Windows 7)
MS Visual Studio 2010 SP1
3.3 Installation

The Chromasens API is provided in a single .zip file: ChromasensAPI_VER_X.XX.zip. This .zip-file will extract into different directories

Following directories exist:

./CS_API Contains all necessary include files. Only "ChromasensCameraIf.h" needs to be included by the application software

./lib/win32 Contains the 32 bit library files to integrate into your solution.

./lib/win64 Contains the 64 bit library files to integrate into your solution.

./bin/win32 The DLLs (32 bit) needed for the communication can be found here.

./bin/win64 The DLLs (64 bit) needed for the communication can be found here.

./bin/config contains all necessary configuration files which need to be included also into your application.

This directory should be put inside the directory where the csapi.dll is located.

./API_Test Example code which demonstrates how to use the single functions of the API.

./csharp_CS_API_Test Example code for C#.

The libraries and DLLs are available for Debug and Release. They can be found in the appropriately named directories.
3.4 The API_Test-program

All functions which are available in the CS-API are demonstrated in the sample program API_Test. The binary version can be found in the directory: ./bin/x64/release/API_Test.exe.

The source code is delivered as well so it is possible for the developer to debug into the program and see what steps need to be done in order to connect to the camera and use the single functions.

There is no graphical user interface. The program will be running in a command-shell with a textual interface.

The program will start as demonstrated above. Please make sure that a camera is connected to your system via RS232 or cameraLink.

By pressing the “0” you will be able to enter the desired connection parameters.

As soon as you have established a connection to the camera, the other menu options will become selectable.

In order to step through the program please open the API_Test solution (./API-Test/API_Test.sln) in your development environment.

The main function of the console program can be found in the API_Test.cpp file. It is called “_tmain”. Please set your first breakpoint inside this function you will then be able to follow the steps necessary for initialization of the API and establishing a connection to the camera.

The file ChromasensApiCalls.cpp contains all the calls to the Chromasens API which are needed to set and get all needed parameters.

The functions available are described on the following pages.
3.5 Programming

In order to work with the Chromasens API and the Chromasens cameras the following steps need to be done.

3.5.1 Initialization of CS-API

The CS-API does need a number of configuration files. These files are usually located in the folder “config” which should be located in the folder of the CS-API-dll. Please use the files provided by the installation in the “bin”-folder.

Initialize the class **CChromasensCamera**

If you use the standard setup where the “config” directory resides inside the dll-directory, use the following code:

```c
CChromasensCamera* camera=NULL;
camera = InitCsCameraIf();
```

Or choose where the configuration files are located:

```c
CChromasensCamera* camera=NULL;
camera = InitCsCameraIf("C:/myDirectory/configFiles");
```

Remark:

A **CChromasensCamera**-object can only handle one connection!

To open multiple connections, create another object.
3.5.2 Open a connection to the camera

There are two possibilities to open a connection:

Use a port with a known identifier
or
let the API display a dialog with the available interfaces and its parameters.

1: display a dialog:

```c
CS_CONNECTION_STRUCT connectInfo;
nReturn = camera->open_control(&connectInfo);
```

This is demonstrated in the Chromasens API-Demo "API_TEST" in the function “connectCamera”.

2: call a specific function for the different connection types

**RS232:**

```c
nReturn = camera->open_RS232_control(nPort, nBaudRate);
```

**CameraLink:**

```c
nReturn = camera->open_CL_control(nPort, nBaudRate);
```

**Ethernet:**

```c
nReturn = open_ETH_control(DEFAULT_IP_ADDRESS, USE_DEFAULT_PORT);
```

In order to check for available interfaces two functions do exist:
The function `get_number_of_available_interfaces` will return the number of available interfaces including serial and CameraLink connections.
To obtain more detailed information about the single interfaces the user has to call the function `get_interface_description`.
The CameraLink connections will be listed at first. To distinguish in between cameraLink and RS232-connections, the number of detected ports can be retrieved by calling: `get_no_of_cameraLink_ports` and `get_no_of_rs232_ports`. The sequence of the ports in the list is always the same: At the beginning of the list the cameraLink-ports are listed (if present). Afterwards you can ind the RS232 ports in the list.
3.5.3 Get current parameters

**Raw HSI-Commands:**

Different types of HSI-parameters do exist. The CS-API offers different functions to retrieve these parameters (TAGs):

- binary tags: get_bin_tag (page 95)
- short tags: get_short_tag (page 95)
- long tags: get_long_tag (page 96)
- var tags: get_var_tag (page 96)

Example for retrieving the gain values (TAG_SET_GAIN, 0x1c0 hex) from the camera:

```c
WORD value[12];
int nReturn = camera->get_var_tag(TAG_SET_GAIN, 12, value, true);
```

This function call will request the VAR-TAG "TAG_SET_GAIN" with 12 contained values from the camera. The received data is written to the array referenced with pointer “value”

**Convenience functions:**

As an example we retrieve the current gain values from the camera. Depending on the type of the camera, 6 or 12 gain values are present (Aleos: 6 gain values, allPIXA 12). The number of valid entries is returned in the parameter returned from the get_gain_values function.

```c
cs_gain_struct gainValues;
get_gain_values(&gainValues, true);
```

Following convenience functions are currently implemented:

- get_gain_values (page 43)
- get_initial_gain_values (page 44)
- get_coarse_gain_values (page 45)
- get_integration_time (page 46)
- get_image_parameters (page 48)
- get_camera_trigger_mode (page 51)
- set_global_master_slave_settings (page 52)
- get_encoder_parameters (page 53)
- get_reference_settings (page 55)
- get_camera_white_balancing_setup (page 56)
- get_current_reference_values (page 58)
- get_brightness_and_contrast (page 59)
- get_image_processing_parameters (page 60)
- get_current_setting_number (page 65)
- get_available_settings (page 65)
- get_available_settings (page 65)
- get_current_setting_number (page 65)
- get_setting_description (page 66)
- get_camLink_properties (page 68)
- get_test_pattern_settings (page 70)
- get_video_output_parameters (page 69)
- get_camera_information (page 71)
- get_camera_operating_values (page 79)
- get_camera_state (page 85)
- get_camera_state (page 85)
- get_error_text (page 85)
- get_trace_mode (page 88)
- get_trace_from_camera (page 88)
3.5.4 Set camera parameters

Raw HSI-Commands:

Different types of HSI-parameters do exist. The CS-API offers different functions to set these parameters (TAGs):

- binary tags: send_bin_tag (page 92)
- short tags: send_short_tag (page 92)
- long tags: send_long_tag (page 93)
- var tags: send_var_tag (page 93)

Example for setting the gain values (TAG_SET_GAIN, 0x1c0 hex) in the camera:

```c
WORD value[12];
bool bSendImmediately = true;
value[0] = 320;
value[1] = 320;
...
value[11] = 300;
int nReturn = camera->send_var_tag(0x1c0, 12, value, bSendImmediately);
```

If the flag bSendImmediately is not set, it is possible to collect several commands and send them all together in order to minimize traffic to the camera.

If using this method you need to call “send_stored_hsi_commands” in order to transfer the stored commands to the camera.

Convenience functions:

As an example we set the actual gain values of the camera. Depending on the type of the camera, 6 or 12 gain values are present (Aleos: 6 gain values, allPIXA 12).

The size of the array with the gain values to set must be given to the function set_gain_value.

```c
cs_gain_struct gainValues;
gain.gain[0] = 200;
gain.gain[1] = 200;
...
gain.no_of_valid_entries = 12;
set_gain_values (gainValues, true);
```

Currently these convenience functions are implemented:
- set_gain_values (page 44)
- set_initial_gain_values (page 44)
- set_coarse_gain_values (page 46)
- set_integration_time (page 47)
- set_image_parameters (page 49)
- set_camera_trigger_mode (page 52)
- set_global_master_slave_settings (page 53)
- set_encoder_parameters (page 54)
- set_reference_settings (page 55)
- set_camera_white_balancing_setup (page 58)
- set_brightness_and_contrast (page 60)
- set_image_processing_parameters (page 62)
- burn_current_setting_to_camera (page 65)
- save_current_setting_2Disk (page 65)
- select_active_setting (page 66)
- set_setting_description (page 66)
- set_video_output_parameters (page 68)
- set_test_pattern_settings (page 70)
- perform_white_balancing (page 86)
- reset_camera (page 86)
- do_tap_balancing (page 86)
- prepare_cam_4reference (page 87)
- set_trace_mode (page 88)
- send_hsi_file_2_camera (page 88)
- calculate_reference (page 89)
- create_reference_internally (page 91)
- set_led_flash_parameters (page 77)

3.5.5 Close the connection to the camera

```c
camera->close_control();
```

3.5.6 Close the Chromasens Camera API (free the allocated memory)

```c
if(camera)
{
    delete camera;
    camera = NULL;
}
```
3.5.7 Constants

Gain control constants

Constants used to set and get the parameters for the gain control of the camera. The allPIXA camera has 12 independent channels for the gain control, Therefore the maximum channel count is set to 12.

Other Chromasens cameras may have only 6 channels. This will be indicated by the entry “no_of_valid_entries” in the CS_CHANNEL_STRUCT-structure.

```c
const int16 MAX_CHANNELS = 12;
const int16 MAX_ANALOG_COARSE_GAIN = 6;
const int16 COLOR_CHANNELS = 3;
const int16 MAX_CAM_CONNECTIONS = 20;
```

Used for parameters belonging to the allPIXA wave camera which usually consist out of a red, green, blue and white(grey) sensor line

```c
const int16 MAX_SENSOR_LINES = 4;
```

This indicates the maximum possible ROIs for an allPIXA wave camera.

```c
const int16 MAX_ROIS = 4;
```

Indicates that this parameter is not used!

```c
const int16 PARAMETER_NOT_USED = -9999;
```

Used in the operational values of the camera. The speed data indicates if the detected speed is too fast regarding the minimum integration speed.

```c
const float SPEED_2_HIGH = 9999.0; // Indicates that the detected speed of the encoder is too high
const float SPEED_2_SLOW = -9999.0; // Indicates that the detected speed of the encoder is too slow
const float SPEED_NO_DATA = -9999.9; // No speed data received
```

Constants used to access the single fields in the channel struct

```c
const int16 RED_ODD = 0;
const int16 RED EVEN = 1;
const int16 GREEN_ODD = 2;
const int16 GREEN EVEN = 3;
const int16 BLUE_ODD = 4;
const int16 BLUE EVEN = 5;
const int16 RED_ODD_REAR = 6;
const int16 RED EVEN_REAR = 7;
const int16 GREEN_ODD_REAR = 8;
const int16 GREEN EVEN_REAR = 9;
const int16 BLUE_ODD_REAR = 10;
const int16 BLUE EVEN_REAR = 11;
```

Constants used to access the single fields in the analog coarse gain struct, the settings for the linear gain or the sensitivity.

```c
const int16 RED = 0;
const int16 GREEN = 1;
const int16 BLUE = 2;
const int16 WHITE = 3;
const int16 RED REAR = 3;
const int16 GREEN REAR = 4;
const int16 BLUE REAR = 5;
```

Connection related constants

The following constants are used for the connection to the camera.

Possible Connection Speeds (not needed when connecting via Ethernet).
If the desired baud rate is set to USE_MAX_BAUD_RATE the API will determine the maximum possible connection speed by itself. This may extend the time needed to connect to the camera but of cause decrease transferring time of commands and responses.

```c
const INT32 BAUD_RATE_19K = 19200;
const INT32 BAUD_RATE_38K = 38400;
const INT32 BAUD_RATE_56K = 57600;
const INT32 BAUD_RATE_115K = 115200;
const INT32 USE_MAX_BAUD_RATE = 0;
```

These parameters are only needed when connecting to an Ethernet camera.

```c
const INT32 USE_DEFAULT_PORT = 0;
const char* const DEFAULT_IP_ADDRESS = "192.168.128.200";
```

PortNumber for an ethernet connection

```c
const INT16 ETHERNET_CONNECTION = 1003;
```

Maximum and minimum setting numbers possible.

```c
const int MAX_SETTING_NO = 18;
const int MIN_SETTING_NO = 1;
```

Maximum setting comment length

```c
const UINT16 MAX_SETTING_COMMENT_LENGTH = 128;
```

Maximum string length for the connection port description

```c
const UINT16 MAX_SETTING_COMMENT_LENGTH = 256;
```

Maximum text length for an error description

```c
const int MAX_ERROR_TEXT_LENGTH = 1000;
```

Maximum length for a camera trace

```c
const int MAX_TRACE_MESSAGE_TEXT_LENGTH = 15000;
```

**General Error Codes**

```c
const INT16 CS_OK = 0;
const INT16 CS_GENERAL_ERROR = -1;
const INT16 CS_POINTER_GIVEN_IS_ZERO = -2;
const INT16 CS_CAM_NOT_CONNECTED = -3;
const INT16 CS_HSI_INTERPRETER_NOT_PRESENT = -4;
const INT16 CS_FILE_OPEN_ERROR = -5;
const INT16 CS_BAUD_RATE_NOT_SUPPORTED = -1000;
const INT16 CS_SERIAL_CONNECTION_OPEN_ERROR = -1001;
const INT16 CS_CAMERA_INTERFACE_MISSING = -1002;
const INT16 CS_DATA_RECEPTION_FROM_CAM_FAILED = 1003;
const INT16 CS_CL_PORT_NOT_PRESENT = -1004;
```

Remarks:
The error code CS_CAMERA_INTERFACE_MISSING will be returned when trying to open a CameraLink-port without the clallSerial-DLL available. This DLL is necessary to open CLPorts independent from the grabber manufacturer. It should get installed by the grabber installer. See Chapter 6 for further information.

**Error codes related to setting and getting camera parameters**

```c
const INT16 CS_ERROR_PARAMETER_OUT_OF_RANGE = -2000;
const INT16 CS_TAG_NOT_SUPPORTED = -2004;
const INT16 CS_ERROR_COMMAND_UNKNOW = -2005;
const INT16 CS_NO_STORED_TAGS_PRESENT = -2006;
```
const INT16 CS_ERROR_RETRIEVING_VALUE = -2007;
const INT16 CS_ERROR_HSI_SEND = -2008;
const INT16 CS_ERROR_INVALID_DATA_LENGTH = -2009;
const INT16 CS_ERROR_INVALID_COMMAND_TYPE = -2010;
const INT16 CS_ERROR_SETTING_NO_OUT_OF_RANGE = -2011;
const INT16 CS_ERROR_IN_CAMERA_RESPONSE = -2012;
const INT16 CS_ERROR_SETTING_NOT_AVAILABLE = -2013;
const INT16 CS_ERROR_TAP_BALANCING_FAILED = -2014;
const INT16 CS_ERROR_WHITE_BALANCING_FAILED = -2015;

const INT16 CS_ERROR_CREATING_REFERENCE_PARAMS = -2200;
const INT16 CS_ERROR_SENDING_REFERENCE_PARAMS = -2201;
const INT16 CS_ERROR_SAVING_REFERENCE_PARAMS = -2202;
const INT16 CS_ERROR_REFERENCE_NO_OUT_OF_RANGE = -2203;
const INT16 CS_ERROR_REFERENCE_MODE_INVALID = -2204;

const INT16 CS_ERROR_SAVING_SETTING_2_DISK = -2210;
const INT16 CS_ERROR_TRIGGER_INPUT_NO_OUT_OF_RANGE = -2211;

const INT16 CS_ERROR_XLC_NOT_FOUND = -2220;
const INT16 CS_NOT_IMPLEMENTED_YET = -9999;
Bit definitions for the image insert mode
const UINT16 INSERT_FIRST_LINE_INFO_BLOCK = 0x01;
const UINT16 INSERT_TEST_RAMP_IN_LAST_LINE = 0x02;
const UINT16 INSERT_CHECKSUM_IN_LAST_LINE = 0x04;
const UINT16 INSERT_INFO_EACH_LINE = 0x08;
const UINT16 INSERT_ACTIVATE_PIX_9_16 = 0x10;
const UINT16 INSERT_CONTRAST_VALUE_SUM = 0x20;

Bit definitions for the camera trace
const UINT16 TRACE_GENERAL_DEBUG_INFO = 0x0001;
const UINT16 TRACE_TRANSPORT_LAYER = 0x0002;
const UINT16 TRACE_TRANSPORT_LAYERDETAILS = 0x0004;
const UINT16 TRACE_WHITE_CONTROL = 0x0010;
const UINT16 TRACE_ENVIRONMENT_VALUES = 0x08;
const UINT16 TRACE_IMAGE COUNTER = 0x0100;

Constants used to set the parameter for the IO configuration struct
const UINT16 ENCODER_ENABLE = 0x80; // encoder function is enabled generally
const UINT16 ENCODER_ENABLE_WITH_CC2 = 0x100; // encoder function is enabled with CC2 input
const UINT16 ENCODER_ENABLE_WITH_CC4 = 0x200; // encoder function is enabled with CC4 input
const UINT16 ENCODER_INVERT_INPUTS = 0x400; // encoder inputs are inverted

const UINT16 ENCODER_INCR0_CC1 = 0x1; // CC1 signal is used as encoder clock 0
const UINT16 ENCODER_INCR0_GPIO_P0_N0 = 0x4; // GPIO_P0/N0 (X5-1/9) is used as encoder clock 0

const UINT16 ENCODER_INCR0_GPIO_P2 = 0x10; // GPIO_P2 (X5-4) signal is used as encoder clock 0
const UINT16 ENCODER_INCR0_LOW = 0x1000; // encoder clock 0 is set to static low
const UINT16 ENCODER_INCR0_HIGH = 0x4000; // encoder clock 0 is set to static high

const UINT16 ENCODER_INCR1_CC2 = 0x2; // CC2 signal is used as encoder clock 1
const UINT16 ENCODER_INCR1_GPIO_P1_N1 = 0x8; // GPIO_P1/N1 (X5-2/10) is used as encoder clock 1

const UINT16 ENCODER_INCR1_GPIO_P2 = 0x10; // GPIO_P2 (X5-4) signal is used as encoder clock 1
const UINT16 ENCODER_INCR1_LOW = 0x2000; // encoder clock 1 is set to static low
const UINT16 ENCODER_INCR1_HIGH = 0x8000; // encoder clock 1 is set to static high

const UINT16 LIGHTBARRIER_CC3 = 0x1; // CC3 is used for LB0 + LB2
const UINT16 LIGHTBARRIER_CC4 = 0x2; // CC4 is used for LB1 + LB2

const UINT16 LIGHTBARRIER_GPIO_P0_N0 = 0x4; // GPIO_P0/N0 (X5-1/9) is used for LB2
const UINT16 LIGHTBARRIER_GPIO_P1_N1 = 0x8; // GPIO_P1/N1 (X5-2/10) is used for LB2 + LB3
const UINT16 LIGHTBARRIER_INTERNAL = 0x10; // Frame trigger will be generated by the camera due to the set image parameters

const UINT16 LIGHTBARRIER_GPIO_P4 = 0x80; // GPIO_P4 (X5-3) is used for LB2 + LB3
const UINT16 SELECT_SCAN_DIR_CC2 = 0x100; // Scan Dir selection via CC2
const UINT16 SELECT_SCAN_DIR_GPIO_P1_N1 = 0x200; // Scan Dir selection via GPIO P1/N1 (X5-2/10)
const UINT16 SELECT_SCAN_DIR_GPIO_P2 = 0x400; // Scan Dir selection via GPIO P2 (X5-4)

const UINT16 SELECT_MASTER_GPIO_4 = 0x01; // GPIO_P4 (X5-3) is used to select the master camera
const UINT16 SELECT_MASTER_CC4 = 0x02; // CC4 signal is used to select the master camera

const UINT16 MASTER_SLAVE_IF_X5_4_12 = 0x800; // Master/Slave signals are transmitted via X5 over Pins 4 and 12 !Only firmware packages <P2.22

const UINT16 MASTER_SLAVE_IF_X5_6_8 = 0x1000; // Master/Slave signals are transmitted via X5 over Pins 6 and 8
const UINT16 MASTER_SLAVE_IF_INTERNAL_X9_1_8 = 0x2000; // Master/Slave signals are internally transmitted via X9 over Pins 1 and 8 ! Only aliPIXA pro
const UINT16 MASTER_SLAVE_IF_INTERNAL_X12_2_4 = 0x4000;  // Master/Slave signals are internally transmitted via X12 over Pins 2 and 4
// Only allPIXA pro
const UINT16 MASTER_SLAVE_IF_HUB_X5 = 0x8000;  // Master/Slave signals are transmitted via X5 over Pins 6-4 and 8-12 possibility to daisy chain cameras (More than 2)! Only allPIXA pro
const UINT16 GENERALFUNCTION_VSY = 0x1;  // GPIO_P2(X5-4) is output and shows frame signal
const UINT16 GENERALFUNCTION_HSY = 0x4;  // GPIO_N2 (X5-12) is output and shows line signal
const UINT16 GENERALFUNCTION_FVAL_WHILE_FLASHING = 0x4000;  // Framing signal transmitted during Flash sequence ! Only allPIXA pro

Constants for the basic HSI-communication
Tag-formats
const UINT16 TAG_BIN0 = 0x0000;
const UINT16 TAG_BIN1 = 0x2000;
const UINT16 TAG_SHORT = 0x4000;
const UINT16 TAG_LONG = 0x6000;
const UINT16 TAG_VAR = 0x8000;
const UINT16 TAG_CONT = 0xA000;

Standard command type for HSI-commands
const char* const STD_HSICMD_TYPE = "MK";
3.5.8 Enumerations

These enumerations must be used by the caller to select functions, settings or certain parameters. It is recommended not to use the specific integer values in order to be compliant with any changes that may be done to the basic values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CS_WHITE_BALANCING_MODE</th>
<th>Used for choosing the white balancing mode. Currently only one mode is supported.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>enum CS_WHITE_BALANCING_MODE {</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GAIN_CONTROL_USING_AREA_RANGE=1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>};</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements</td>
<td>GAIN_CONTROL_USING_AREA_RANGE:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The White balancing will be done in the defined area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CS_AVERAGING</th>
<th>Used for selecting the used averaging mode for the calculation of the white balancing or the encoder averaging.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>enum CS_WHITE_BALANCING_AVERAGING {</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NO_AVERAGING = 0,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USE_2_SAMPLES_FOR_AVERAGING,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USE_4_SAMPLES_FOR_AVERAGING,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USE_8_SAMPLES_FOR_AVERAGING,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USE_16_SAMPLES_FOR_AVERAGING,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USE_32_SAMPLES_FOR_AVERAGING,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>};</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements</td>
<td>The specific entry will determine how many samples will be used to generate a control value for the white balancing process or the averaging of encoder pulses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Please note that 32 Samples averaging is only valid for the white reference averaging!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CS_ENCODER_SYNC_MODE</th>
<th>Used to set the synchronization of the encoder mode. Line Trigger Mode means that for every encoder pulse a line in the camera is captured. If set to STANDARD_ENCODER the encoder settings will determine the behavior of the acquisition.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>enum CS_ENCODER_SYNC_MODE{</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STANDARD_ENCODER = 1,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LINE_TRIGGER = 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>};</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements</td>
<td>STANDARD_ENCODER: Camera will treat the set encoder input as an encoder. Several parameters can be set in this mode: encoder tics per mm, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LINE_TRIGGER: The camera will output a line for each incoming pulse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CS_MULTI_TAP_MODE

**Used for the setting of the multi-tab mode in the reference struct**

**Definition**

```c
enum CS_MULTI_TAP_MODE{
    FRONT_TAP_IS_MASTER = 0,
    REAR_TAP_IS_MASTER,
    INDEPENDENT_WHITE_BALANCING,
    AUTOMATIC_MASTER_DETECTION
};
```

**Elements**

- **FRONT_TAP_IS_MASTER**: White balancing is done only on the front tap. The rear tap follows the front tap
- **REAR_TAP_IS_MASTER**: White balancing is done only on the rear tap. The front tap follows the rear tap
- **INDEPENDENT_WHITE_BALANCING**: White balancing is done only for both tab independent
- **AUTOMATIC_MASTER_DETECTION**: The determination which tap is the master tap is done automatically by the position of the reference. This is the default and recommended setting.

### CS_COARSE_GAIN

**Used for the setting of the analog coarse gain**

**Definition**

```c
enum CS_COARSE_GAIN{
    MINUS_3DB = 0,
    _0_DB,
    _3_DB,
    _6_DB
};
```

**Elements**

- The amount of the coarse gain to set

### CS_CDS_GAIN

**Used for the setting of the CDS gain for the allPIXA wave**

**Definition**

```c
enum CS_CDS_GAIN{
    CDS_X1 = 0,
    CDS_X2
};
```

**Elements**

- The amount of the CDS gain to set (Factor 1 or 2)
### CS_SENSITIVITY

**Definition**

`enum CS_SENSITIVITY{
    HIGH_DYNAMIC,
    HIGH_SENSITIVITY
};`

**Elements**

The amount of the sensitivity to set

### CS_CAMLINK_SPEED

**Definition**

`enum CS_CAMLINK_SPEED {
    CL_STANDARD=0,
    CL_HIGH_SPEED,
    CL_REDUCED_SPEED
};`

**Elements**

- **CL_STANDARD**: reduced pixel clock of the Camera Link transmission is used.  
  - allPIXA camera: 75 MHz
- **CL_HIGH_SPEED**: maximum pixel clock is used.  
  - allPIXA: 85 MHz
- **CL_REDUCED_SPEED**: Slower pixel clock is used  
  - allPIXA: 63 MHz
**CS_CAMLINK_MODE**

Used to set mode of the cameraLink connection.

If CL_BASE_MODE is selected only the first CameraLink connector is used for the transmission of the image data. In the base mode the speed of the camera is limited to the amount of data which can be transmitted via a CameraLink base connection. Be sure that integration time and line length fit these parameters.

**Definition**

```c
enum CS_CAMLINK_MODE{
    CL_BASE_MODE=0,
    CL_MEDIUM_MODE=1,
    CL_MEDIUM_MODE_1X2=2,
    CL_FULL64_1X8=3,
    CL_FULL80_1X8=4,
    CL_FULL80_1X10=5,
    CL_BASE_1X3=6,
    CL_BASE_MODE_WAVE = 0,
    CL_MEDIUM_1X4_MONO_WAVE = 1,
    CL_MEDIUM_1X4_4T_12BIT_MONO_WAVE = 2,
    CL_MEDIUM_1X2_2T_8BIT_RGB_WAVE = 3,
    CL_MEDIUM_1X4_1T_12BIT_RGB_WAVE = 4,
    CL_FULL64_1X8_8T_8BIT_RAW_WAVE = 5,
    CL_FULL80_1X10_10T_8BIT_RAW_WAVE = 6,
    CL_FULL80_1X8_8T_10BIT_RAW_WAVE = 7
};
```

**Elements**

- **CL_BASE_MODE:**
  Only one CL-channel is used for the image transfer

- **CL_MEDIUM:**
  Both CL connectors are used for image data transmission

  2XE geometry is used

  **The following modes are supported only by the allPIXA pro and require both CL connectors:**

- **CL_MEDIUM_MODE_1X2:**
  Camera is used in medium CameraLink mode. 2 Taps are transmitted per clock.

- **CL_FULL64_1X8_RAW:**
  Camera is used in full CameraLink mode. 8 Taps are transmitted per clock in 1X8 raw format.
  If a mono camera is used the Camera is set into 1X8 mode

- **CL_FULL80_1X8:**
  Camera is used in full 80 CameraLink mode. 8 Taps with 10 bits are transmitted per clock.

- **CL_FULL80_1X10:**
  Camera is used in full 80 CameraLink mode. 10 Taps with 8 bits are transmitted per clock.

- **CL_BASE_1X3:**
  Only one CL-channel is used for the image transfer. 3 Pixels are transmitted per cycle. This mode is only available for the grey modes in the allPIXA pro! This enables lower integration times when using base mode.
For more detailed information about the different CameraLink modes please refer to the allPIXA manual or the CameraLink reference.

The following modes are supported only by the allPIXA wave:

CL_BASE_MODE_WAVE:
Camera is used in base mode: 1x RGB (1 tabs with 8 bits information) RGB (only allPIXA wave)

CL_MEDIUM_1X4_MONO_WAVE:
Camera is used in base mode: 1x4 mono (4 tabs with 8 bits information) gray (only allPIXA wave)

CL_MEDIUM_1X4_4T_12BIT_MONO_WAVE:
Camera is used in base mode: 1x4 mono (4 tabs with 12 bits information) gray (only allPIXA wave)

CL_MEDIUM_1X2_2T_8BIT_RGB_WAVE:
Camera is used in medium mode: 1x2 RGB (2 tabs with 12 bits information), RGB (only allPIXA wave)

CL_MEDIUM_1X4_1T_12BIT_RGB_WAVE:
Camera is used in medium mode: 1x4 RGB (4 tabs with 12 bits information), RGB (only allPIXA wave)

CL_FULL64_1X8_8T_8BIT_RAW_WAVE:
Camera is used in full mode: 1x8 raw (8 tabs each with 8 bits information), RGB or gray (only allPIXA wave)

CL_FULL80_1X10_10T_8BIT_RAW_WAVE:
Camera is used in full mode: 1x10 raw, (10 tabs each with 8 bits information) RGB or gray (only allPIXA wave)

CL_FULL80_1X8_8T_10BIT_RAW_WAVE:
Camera is used in full mode: 1x8 raw, (8 tabs each with 10 bits information) RGB or gray (only allPIXA wave)
### CS_VIDEO_OUTPUT_MODE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Used to set the grey video output mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
enum CS_VIDEO_OUTPUT_MODE {
    _3x8_BIT_COLOR_PARALLEL = 0,
    _2x8_BIT_GREY_FIRST_CL_PORT,
    _2x10_BIT_GREY_FIRST_CL_PORT,
    _2x12_BIT_GREY_FIRST_CL_PORT,
    _2x8_BIT_GREY_CL_DUAL_BASE = 6,
    _2x10_BIT_GREY_CL_DUAL_BASE,
    _2x12_BIT_GREY_CL_DUAL_BASE

    // Definitions for the wave camera
    GREY = 0,
    COLOUR,
    GREY_AND_COLOUR
};
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description of the different modes:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **_3x8_BIT_COLOR_PARALLEL:**
  - CL-MEDIUM, Standard color mode

- **_2x8_BIT_GREY_FIRST_CL_PORT:**
  - CL-BASE: Grey output on the first CL-port with 8Bit data depth

- **_2x10_BIT_GREY_FIRST_CL_PORT:**
  - CL-BASE: Grey output on the first CL-port with 10Bit data depth

- **_2x12_BIT_GREY_FIRST_CL_PORT:**
  - CL-BASE: Grey output on the first CL-port with 12Bit data depth

- **_2x8_BIT_GREY_CL_DUAL_BASE:**
  - CL-MEDIUM, Grey output on both CL-ports with 8Bit data depth

- **_2x10_BIT_GREY_CL_DUAL_BASE:**
  - CL-MEDIUM, Grey output on both CL-ports with 10Bit data depth

- **_2x12_BIT_GREY_CL_DUAL_BASE:**
  - CL-MEDIUM, Grey output on both CL-ports with 12Bit data depth

These definitions are only valid if connected to an aliPIXA wave camera, the other definitions are not used in this case:

- **GREY:**
  - Only the data from the “white” sensor line will be transmitted

- **COLOUR:**
  - Only the data from the “red, green and blue” sensor lines will be transmitted

- **GREY_AND_COLOUR:**
  - data from all four sensor lines will be transmitted
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CS_SETTINGS_FORMAT</th>
<th>Indicates how the data of a camera setting should be saved to disk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>enum CS_SETTINGS_FORMAT {</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FORMAT_BINARY = 0,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FORMAT_XML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>};</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements</td>
<td>FORMAT_BINARY:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Binary data format which will be a HSI command set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FORMAT_XML:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>XML data format which can be read and displayed by common editors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**CS_TEST_PATTERN**

This enumeration is used to set the different test patterns in the camera. The grey ramps will be generated from 0 to 255 grey levels. Increasing by 1 digit per pixel. If set to SEQUENCE_OF_PATTERNS the camera will output alternating the first three test patterns and at last a live image.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enum CS_TEST_PATTERN {</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEST_PATTERN_OFF = 0,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREY_RAMP_IN_CCD_DIR,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREY_RAMP_IN_TRANSPORT_DIR,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INPUT_RAMP_ON_GREEN_CHANNEL,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEQUENCE_OF_PATTERNS,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHANGE_VIDEO_LEVEL_AT_EVERY_PIXEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GREY_RAMP_IN_CCD_DIR:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Values from 0 to 255 in transport direction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| GREY_RAMP_IN_TRANSPORT_DIR: |
| Values from 0 to 255 in transport direction |

| INPUT_RAMP_ON_GREEN_CHANNEL: |
| Values from 0 to 255 in the green channel and fixed values(Test pattern level) in the other channels. |

| SEQUENCE_OF_PATTERNS |
| Four alternating test patterns including 1 live image |

| CHANGE_VIDEO_LEVEL_AT_EVERY_PIXEL: |
| Not supported yet |
### CS_REFERENCE_MODE
This enumeration is used in combination with the function `prepare_cam_4reference`. It sets the parameter to the desired acquisition mode. According to the reference to acquire the camera parameter are set differently to fit the correct reference image.

**Definition**
```cpp
enum CS_REFERENCE_MODE {
    BLACK_LEVEL_CORRECTION = 0,
    SHADING_CORRECTION
};
```

**Elements**
- **BLACK_LEVEL_CORRECTION**: Sets the camera into the correct mode for acquiring a black level reference
- **SHADING_CORRECTION**: Sets the camera into the correct mode for acquiring a shading reference

### CS_CALC_REFERENCE_MODE
This enumeration is used to set the calculation mode for the convenience function `calculate_reference`. The user may choose here if the API should determine a suitable area where to calculate the reference or if the user sets the area manually.

**Definition**
```cpp
enum CS_CALC_REFERENCE_MODE{
    AUTOMATIC_DETECTION=0,
    MANUAL_SETTING
};
```

**Elements**
- **AUTOMATIC_DETECTION**: The parameters for the reference generation will be determined automatically
- **MANUAL_SETTING**: Set the used parameters for the reference generation manually

### CS_REFERENCE_PLANE_DEFINITION
This enumeration is used to set the type of the reference plane that is used for the reference generation. Only needed if single color images are provided to the API.

**Definition**
```cpp
enum CS_REFERENCE_PLANE_DEFINITION{
    RED_REF_PLANE = 0,
    GREEN_REF_PLANE,
    BLUE_REF_PLANE,
    MONOCROME_REF_PLANE,
    SPECIAL_REF_PLANE1,
    SPECIAL_REF_PLANE2,
    SPECIAL_REF_PLANE3,
    SPECIAL_REF_PLANE4,
    SPECIAL_REF_PLANE5,
    SPECIAL_REF_PLANE6,
    SPECIAL_REF_PLANE7,
    SPECIAL_REF_PLANE8,
    SPECIAL_REF_PLANE9
};
```

**Elements**
- **Elements will define the usage of the given single color image for the reference generation. The SPECIAL_REF_PLANEX planes are not yet defined and serve as placeholders**
### CS_REFERENCE_TYPE

This enumeration is used to indicate which kind of reference will be generated. If this is a wave camera, always use CS_ALLPIXA_WAVE_VERSION.

**Definition**

```c
enum CS_REFERENCE_TYPE{
    CS_GENERAL_CAM_REF_VERSION = 0,
    CS_ALLPIXA_WAVE_VERSION = 10
};
```

**Elements**

For all other cameras than the wave camera use the CS_GENERAL_CAM_REF_VERSION type.

### CS_TRIGGER_MODE

The trigger mode enumeration is used in the function `set_camera_trigger_mode`, respectively in the structure `CS_TRIGGER_STRUCT`. It sets the trigger mode of the camera. In “FREE_RUNNING” and “START_CONDITION_ONLY” mode the length of the images is determined by the image parameters. If “START_STOP_CONDITION” is selected the length of the images is determined by the length of the trigger signal.

**Definition**

```c
enum CS_TRIGGER_MODE {
    FREE_RUNNING = 0,
    START_CONDITION_ONLY,
    START_STOP_CONDITION = 3
};
```

**Elements**

- **FREE_RUNNING**: Camera is not waiting for a trigger signal.
- **START_CONDITION_ONLY**: The camera will look for a start condition on the configured input to start outputting image data.
- **START_STOP_CONDITION**: The camera will be in frame mode. The external inputs will be controlling the length of the acquired image.

### CS_TRIGGER_INPUT

The trigger input enumeration is used to select which configured light barrier (digital input) is used to generate the trigger conditions.

**Definition**

```c
enum CS_TRIGGER_INPUT {
    LIGHT_BARRIER_0 = 0,
    LIGHT_BARRIER_1,
    LIGHT_BARRIER_2,
    LIGHT_BARRIER_3
};
```

**Elements**

- **LIGHT_BARRIER_X**: This will select which input will be relevant for the start or stop condition.

### CS_TRIGGER_CONDITION

The trigger condition enumeration will be used to select if the camera will look for a raising or falling edge to set the image.
Definition

```c
enum CS_TRIGGER_CONDITION {
    RAISING_EDGE = 0,
    FALLING_EDGE
};
```

Elements

- **RAISING_EDGE**: The camera will check for a raising edge on the input
- **FALLING_EDGE**: The camera will check for a falling edge on the input

---

**CS_MASTER_SLAVE_OPERATION**

The trigger condition enumeration will be used to select if the camera will look for a raising or falling edge to set the image start or stop.

Definition

```c
enum CS_MASTER_SLAVE_OPERATION {
    USE_SELECTION_FROM_SETTING = 0,
    NO_MASTER_SLAVE_OPERATION = 0,
    CAMERA_IS_MASTER,
    CAMERA_IS_SLAVE,
    SELECT_MASTER_SLAVE_BY_INPUT
};
```

Elements

- **USE_SELECTION_FROM_SETTING**: Used only for global master slave setting. If this is set, the setting from the active setting is used
  - `functions: set_global_master_slave_settings` and `get_global_master_slave_settings`
- **NO_MASTER_SLAVE_OPERATION**: Camera is operating alone
- **CAMERA_IS_MASTER**: The camera is the master and controls all other cameras regarding image acquisition, trigger and integration time
- **CAMERA_IS_SLAVE**: The camera is controlled by another camera
- **SELECT_MASTER_SLAVE_BY_INPUT**: The behavior of the camera is selected by an external IO

---

**CS_GAIN_CONTROL_DISABLED**

The gain control disabled enumeration will be used to get the current state of the white balancing. It must be used to evaluate the state returned in the function `get_camera_operating_values` by the `CS_CAMERA_OPERATING_VALUES`.

Definition

```c
enum CS_GAIN_CONTROL_DISABLED{
    GAIN_CONTROL_RUNNING = 0,
    DISABLED_LIGHT_SWITCHED_OFF_INTERNALLY,
    DISABLED_LIGHT_SWITCHED_OFF_EXTERNALLY,
    DISABLED_BY_GAIN_CONTROL_CONDITION,
    NO_REFERENCES_SET
};
```

Elements

- **GAIN_CONTROL_RUNNING**: Gain control is running
- **DISABLED_LIGHT_SWITCHED_OFF_INTERNALLY**: Gain control stopped because the illumination has been...
| Switched off internally | DISABLED_LIGHT_SWITCHED_OFF_EXTERNALLY  
  Gain control stopped because the illumination has been switched off externally | DISABLED_BY_GAIN_CONTROL_CONDITION:  
  Gain control stopped because the "Gain stop" condition has become true(Must have been activated by the user) | NO_REFERENCES_SET:  
  No reference data have been set by the user |

### CS_OPERATING_STATE

The CS_OPERATING_STATE enumeration is used to indicate the state of different devices of a Chromasens system. Possible devices are the camera itself or attached LED-modules.

**Definition**

```
enum CS_OPERATING_STATE{
    DEVICE_IN_ERROR_STATE,
    DEVICE_IS_READY,
    DEVICE_IS_WARMING_UP
};
```

**Elements**

- **DEVICE_IN_ERROR_STATE:** An error is currently present
- **DEVICE_IS_READY:** Device is ready for operation
- **DEVICE_IS_WARMING_UP:** Device is booting.

### CS_PIXEL_FORMAT

The CS_PIXEL_FORMAT enumeration will indicate how the pixels are organized in the byte array. Currently only BGR (blue, green, red) or RGB (red, green, blue) images are supported.

**Definition**

```
enum CS_PIXEL_FORMAT{
    BGR = 0,
    RGB
};
```

**Elements**

- **BGR:**
- **RGB:**
### CS_LED_FLASH_SYNC

This enumeration is used to select if the camera will output a synchronization signal when the flash function is active.

**Definition**

```c
enum CS_LED_FLASH_SYNC {
    NO_LED_DRIVER_SYNC = 0,
    LED_885KHZ_SYNC,
};
```

**Elements**

- **NO_LED_DRIVER_SYNC:** The camera will not output a synchronization signal when using the LED flash function.
- **LED_885KHZ_SYNC:** The camera will output a 885kHz synchronization signal for LED flashing.

### CS_LED_FLASH

This enumeration is used to enable or disable the LED flash function.

**Definition**

```c
enum CS_LED_FLASH {
    FLASH_DISABLED = 0,
    FLASH_ENABLED,
};
```

**Elements**

- **FLASH_DISABLED:** Do not use the LED flash function.
- **FLASH_ENABLED:** Use the flash function.

### CS_CAMERA_TYPE

This enumeration is used to distinguish in between the single camera types. The type can be obtained by calling the function `determineCameraType`.

**Definition**

```c
enum CS_CAMERA_TYPE {
    ALLPIXA,
    ALLPIXA_PRO,
    ALLPIXA_WAVE,
};
```

**Elements**

- **ALLPIXA:** standard allPIXAClassic-camera
- **ALLPIXA_PRO:** allPIXA pro camera
- **ALLPIXA_WAVE:** allPIXA wave camera (CMOS sensor)

### CS_INTERNAL_LB_ROI_LENGTH

This enumeration is used to set the size of the internal light barrier/frame trigger signal in pixel.

**Definition**

```c
CS_INTERNAL_LB_ROI_LENGTH ( 
    INTERNAL_LIGHT_BARRIER_ROI_LENGTH_32P = 0,
    INTERNAL_LIGHT_BARRIER_ROI_LENGTH_64P,
    INTERNAL_LIGHT_BARRIER_ROI_LENGTH_128P,
    INTERNAL_LIGHT_BARRIER_ROI_LENGTH_256P,
);
```

**Elements**

- **Length of the signal in pixels**
### CS_INTERNAL_LB_COLOR_SELECT

This enumeration is used to set the color channel for the internal light barrier/frame trigger.

**Definition**

```c
CS_INTERNAL_LB_COLOR_SELECT {
    INTERNAL_LIGHT_BARRIER_ALL_COLORS = 0,
    INTERNAL_LIGHT_BARRIER_RED_COLOR,
    INTERNAL_LIGHT_BARRIER_GREEN_COLOR,
    INTERNAL_LIGHT_BARRIER_BLUE_COLOR,
};
```

**Elements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Color channel which is used for the evaluation of the internal light barrier/frame trigger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CS_IMAGE_DATA_TYPE

Defines what kind of data is going to be transmitted when requesting image data from the camera.

**Definition**

```c
CS_IMAGE_DATA_TYPE {
    RAW_PIXEL_VALUES,
    BMP_IMAGE
};
```

**Elements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RAW_PIXEL_VALUES</td>
<td>Only the pixel values will be transmitted in the format BGR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMP_IMAGE</td>
<td>The received data can be stored as is into a file to be displayed in an image viewer such as IrfanView</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CS_XLC4_IDS

This enumeration is used to distinguish in between the single connected XLC controllers.
This is only available when connecting to allPIXA wave cameras.

**Definition**

```c
enum CS_XLC4_IDS {
    XLC_BROADCAST = 0,
    XLC_ID_2 = 1,
    XLC_ID_3,
    XLC_ID_4,
    XLC_ID_5,
    XLC_ID_6,
    XLC_ID_7,
    XLC_ID_8,
    XLC_ID_9,
    XLC_ID_10,
    XLC_ID_11,
    XLC_ID_12,
    XLC_ID_13,
    XLC_ID_14,
    XLC_ID_15
};
```

**Elements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XLC_BROADCAST</td>
<td>Set this ID if you want to transmit data to all connected XLC controllers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLC_ID_XX</td>
<td>ID of the connected XLC controller</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CS_XLC4_CHANNELS

Defines the active channels of the connected XLC controller.
This is only available when connecting to allPIXA wave cameras.

**Definition**

```c
enum CS_XLC4_CHANNELS {
    XLC_CHANNEL_A = 0,
    XLC_CHANNEL_B,
    XLC_CHANNEL_C,
};
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>XLC_CHANNEL_D:</th>
<th>XLC_CHANNEL_X: Bit is set if the channel is active.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
3.5.9 Structures
All structures used in the Chromasens API do follow the same philosophy. They use a constructor in order not to use any random values from memory. They are prefilled with meaningful values which either indicates that the value needs to be filled or that the value should be ignored by the API. The structures are documented together with the functions where they are used.

3.5.10 Error codes
The used error codes are listed above in section “constants” and in the header file “ChromasensCameraIf.h”. 
4 Description of the API functions

4.1 Initialization of the API and the camera:
Before calling any other function a connection to the camera needs to be established by calling one of these open-functions.

Following error codes are returned at initialization functions:

CS_BAUD_RATE_NOT_SUPPORTED:
Wrong baud rate chosen

CS_SERIAL_CONNECTION_OPEN_ERROR:
serial interface could not be opened. One reason for the failure might be that the port is still in use by another program or not existing.

CS_CAMERA_INTERFACE_MISSING:
The camera interface DLL is missing.

CS_DATA_RECEPTION_FROM_CAM_FAILED:
Connection to the camera could be established but the reception of data from the camera failed.

**open_control**

Opens a connection to a camera by providing a connection dialog from which the user can choose the appropriate connection.

**Syntax**

INT16 open_control ( CS_CONNECTION_STRUCT* pConnectInfo )

**Parameters:**

CS_CONNECTION_STRUCT* pConnectInfo:
Pointer to a structure that will contain the chosen connection parameters by the user. If this information is not needed use NULL as parameter.
If a special configuration should already be preselected the given structure should be set to these parameters.

**Return value:**

If successful CS_OK will be returned.
If the user cancelled the dialog or an error an error code will be returned, the value will be < 0
Error codes are defined in the file ChromasensCameraApi.h.

**Comment:**

When calling this function, the API searches for possible connections and displays a dialog where the user can choose the desired connection to the camera.

The structure "CS_CONNECTION_STRUCT"will be filled when calling the "open_control" function with this parameter.

The structure will contain all necessary information about the chosen interface.

```c
struct CS_CONNECTION_STRUCT {
    static const int MAX_CONNECTION_CHARS=200;
    static const int MAX_IP_CHARS = 16;
    INT16 portNumber;
    INT32 baudRate;
    bool doReset;
    char connectionDescription[MAX_CONNECTION_CHARS];
    char ethAddress[MAX_IP_CHARS];
    INT32 ethPort;
```
```c
CS_CONNECTION_STRUCT() {
    portNumber = 0;
    baudRate = BAUD_RATE_115K;
    doReset = false;
    strcpy_s(connectionDescription, MAX_CONNECTION_CHARS, "No descriptions");
    strcpy_s(ethAddress, MAX_IP_CHARS, DEFAULT_IP_ADDRESS);
    ethPort = 0;
}
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable type</th>
<th>Element name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>static const int</td>
<td>MAX_CONNECTION_CHARS</td>
<td>200 chars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>static const int</td>
<td>MAX_IP_CHARS</td>
<td>16 chars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT16</td>
<td>portNumber</td>
<td>port number of selected interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT32</td>
<td>baudRate</td>
<td>Baud rate of RS232 connection, if selected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bool</td>
<td>doReset;</td>
<td>RS232 connection: if true, reset of camera is performed at opening connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char</td>
<td>connectionDescription[MAX_CONNECTION_CHARS];</td>
<td>Sets description string for connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char</td>
<td>ethAddress[MAX_IP_CHARS];</td>
<td>Tcp/IP address, if selected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT32</td>
<td>ethPort</td>
<td>Ethernet port, if selected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**open_RS232_control** Opens a serial connection to a camera via RS232 interface

**Syntax**

```c
INT16 open_RS232_control ( INT32 portNumber,
    INT32 baudRate=USE_MAX_BAUD_RATE,
    bool doReset=false)
```

**Parameters:**

- **portNumber:** the desired com port number to connect to
- **baudRate:** the desired connection speed to use for the connection  
  Use the constants  
  - BAUD_RATE_19K,  
  - BAUD_RATE_38K,  
  - BAUD_RATE_56K,  
  - BAUD_RATE_115K or  
  - USE_MAX_BAUD_RATE  
- **doReset:** If this parameter is set to true a hardware reset is performed upon connection

**Return value:**  
If successful CS_OK will be returned.  
If an error occurred an error code will be returned, the value will be $< 0$  
Error codes are defined in the file ChromasensCameraIf.h.

**Comment:**  
The baud rate and the "doReset" parameter do not need to be set. If not the default settings are used.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Return value</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>open_CL_control</td>
<td>Opens a serial connection to a camera via CameraLink Interface</td>
<td>INT16 open_CL_control ( INT16 portNumber, INT32 baudRate=USE_MAX_BAUD_RATE)</td>
<td>portNumber: the desired port number to connect to. The port number will be the index of the entry displayed in the dialog displayed when calling open_control. The index starts with 0 for the first entry. baudRate: the desired connection speed to use for the connection Use the constants BAUD_RATE_19K, BAUD_RATE_38K, BAUD_RATE_56K, BAUD_RATE_115K or USE_MAX_BAUD_RATE</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. If an error occurred an error code will be returned, the value will be &lt; 0 Error codes are defined in the file ChromasensCameraIf.h.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>open_ETH_control</td>
<td>Opens a connection to a camera via Ethernet interface</td>
<td>INT16 open_ETH_control (const char* ipAddress=DEFAULT_IP_ADDRESS, INT16 portNumber=USE_DEFAULT_PORT)</td>
<td>ipAddress: pointer to a character array that contains the IP-address in the format 123.123.123.123 port: The desired port number for the TCP-connection to the camera will be set here. The camera uses port number 7501 by default for the communication</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. If an error occurred an error code will be returned, the value will be &lt; 0 Error codes are defined in the file ChromasensCameraIf.h.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>close_control</td>
<td>Closes the connection to the camera</td>
<td>INT16 close_control ( void)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. If an error occurred an error code will be returned, the value will be &lt; 0 Error codes are defined in the file ChromasensCameraIf.h.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### `get_number_of_available_interfaces`

**Get number of interfaces in the system**

**Syntax**

```c
INT16 get_number_of_available_interfaces( void)
```

**Parameters:** None

**Return value:** Returns the number of found interfaces in the system

**Comment:** This function will return the number of CameraLink and serial interfaces found in the system.

### `get_number_of_cameraLinkPorts`

**Get number of available cameraLinkPorts in the system**

**Syntax**

```c
INT16 get_no_of_cameraLink_ports( void)
```

**Parameters:** None

**Return value:** Returns the number of found cameraLinkPorts in the system

**Comment:** This function will return the number of CameraLink interfaces found in the system.

### `get_no_of_rs232_ports`

**Get number of RS232 interfaces in the system**

**Syntax**

```c
INT16 get_no_of_rs232_ports( void)
```

**Parameters:** None

**Return value:** Returns the number of found RS232 ports in the system

**Comment:** This function will return the number of serial interfaces found in the system.

### `get_interface_description`

**Get the textual description of a desired interface**

**Syntax**

```c
INT16 get_interface_description( INT16 connectionID, char** pConnectionDescription)
```

**Parameters:**
- `connectionID`: The ID is a number ranging from 0 to maximum interfaces in the system.
- `pConnectionDescription`: Address of a char pointer. The Pointer will be redirected to the internal memory structure.

The char array will have the length

**Return value:**
- If successful CS_OK will be returned.
- If an error occurred an error code will be returned, the value will be < 0

**Error codes are defined in the file ChromasensCameraIf.h.**

**Comment:**
- The lower IDs will contain the CameraLink connections. The order of the CameraLink IDs is determined by the order the clallSerial is returning the Interfaces.
- The IDs for the serial interfaces is determined by the number of the serial port ranging from lower to higher numbers
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>autodetect_cameras</strong></th>
<th>Get the number of connected Chromasens cameras</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Syntax**            | INT16 autodetect_cameras(  
|                       |   bool searchOnCameraLink=true,  
|                       |   bool searchOnRS232=true,  
|                       |   bool searchOnEthernet=true) |
| **Parameters:**       | bool searchOnCameraLink: If set to true, the search will be performed on all available CL interfaces.  
|                       | bool searchOnRS232: If set to true, the search will be performed on all available RS232 interfaces. Disable the search on RS232 for speeding-up the search.  
|                       | bool searchOnEthernet: If set to true, the search will be performed on all available ethernet interfaces. Currently NOT available |
| **Return value:**     | If successful, the number of found cameras will be returned.  
|                       | If an error occurred an error code will be returned, the value will be < 0  
|                       | Error codes are defined in the file ChromasensCameraIf.h. |
| **Comment:**          | Use an index number up to [number of cameras]-1 with get_camera_information to get information about the cameras.  
|                       | Important:  
|                       | If using this function, the clALLSerial.dll shipped with this API should be used! The standard DLL does not support parallel access. We added some synchronization methods to it in order to make it thread safe.  
|                       | The DLL can be found in the directory “clAllSerial” of the package.  
|                       | To figure out where to copy this DLL see chapter 6.1 or the readme-file in this folder. |
4.2 Getting and setting parameters:

**flag “bSend2Camera”**
Parameters can be sent immediately to the camera by setting the “bSend2Camera” = true. In order to reduce communication bandwidth it is also possible to set the parameters at first in memory and then transmit everything to the camera after collecting all parameters. For this set “bSend2Camera” = false.

When setting the last desired parameter, simply set the “bSend2Camera”=true to transmit complete parameters to the camera.

If you want to clear the settings which you prepared in memory, simply request a parameter from the camera and set the “bUpdate”=true. This will get a complete parameter set from the camera and overwrite all changes in memory on the PC done by the set-function.

**flag “bUpdate”**
At startup of the connection the CS-Api reads the complete parameter set from the camera and holds the data in the memory of the system. When changing parameters the values are updated in the camera and the memory of the PC. By this the data structure in the memory keep the actual data like it is present in the camera.

There are some parameter values which might be changed internally by the camera. For example if automatic gain control is active, actual gain values are adapted frequently. Therefore the parameter values inside the camera and in the CS-Api memory may differ.

Using a “get…..” function for reading parameter data with flag bUpdate = true the complete data set in the CS-Api will be updated with the data from the camera.

With bUpdate = false the data held in the CS-Api is returned at “get…” function call. This mechanism is implemented to minimize data traffic on communication interface.

These flags will not be explained any further in the parameter descriptions.
4.2.1 General parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>get_gain_values</th>
<th>Retrieve the gain values from the camera</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>INT16 get_gain_values( CS_CHANNEL_STRUCT * gainValues, bool bUpdate)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parameters:

- **gainValues:** pointer to a structure with an array of the gain values to set and the number of valid entries. To access single entries use the constants like RED_ODD, BLUE_REAR or similar. Since the allPIXA consist of a two tap sensor, the first 6 gain values are used to control the front tap the second 6 values are used to control the rear tap of the sensor.

Return value:

- If successful CS_OK will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

Comment:

- Values are in the 10bit-range (0-1023)
- Supported cameras: allPIXA Classic, allPIXA pro

Structure **"CS_CHANNEL_STRUCT"** is used to get and set values which relate to the setting of the different channels between camera and sensor.

When reading the values from the camera the "no_of_valid_entries" field will be set to indicate if this is a camera with two tabs (12 valid entries) or with a single tab (6 valid entries) e.g. gain, target reference values, etc.

Structure for handling camera channel values:

```c
struct CS_CHANNEL_STRUCT {
    UINT16 no_of_valid_entries;
    UINT16 value[MAX_CHANNELS];
    CS_CHANNEL_STRUCT()
    {
        no_of_valid_entries = 0;
        for(int i = 0; i < MAX_CHANNELS; i++)
            value[i] = 0;
    }
};
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable type</th>
<th>Element name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UINT16</td>
<td>no_of_valid_entries</td>
<td>Number of valid gain channels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT16</td>
<td>value[MAX_CHANNELS]</td>
<td>Gain values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>set_gain_values</strong></td>
<td>Sets the gain values for the camera.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>INT16 set_gain_values(CS_CHANNEL_STRUCT gainValues, bool bSend2Camera);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters:</td>
<td>gainValues: structure with an array of the gain values to set and the number of valid entries. To access single entries use the constants like RED_ODD, BLUE_REAR or similar. Since the allPIXA consist of a two tap sensor, the first 6 gain values are used to control the front tap the second 6 values are used to control the rear tap of the sensor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return value:</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment:</td>
<td>Values are in the 10bit-range (0-1023)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supported cameras:</td>
<td>allPIXA Classic, allPIXA pro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>get_initial_gain_values</strong></td>
<td>Retrieve the initial gain values. These gain values are used as starting values after the camera was started or the setting was loaded. If these gain values are set close to the ones during operation, the camera is able to be faster within the correct operation range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>INT16 get_initial_gain_values(CS_CHANNEL_STRUCT * gainValues, bool bUpdate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters:</td>
<td>gainValues: pointer to a structure with an array of the gain values to be set and the number of valid entries. To access single entries use the constants like RED_ODD, BLUE_REAR or similar. Since the allPIXA consist of a two tap sensor, the first 6 gain values are used to control the front tap the second 6 values are used to control the rear tap of the sensor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return value:</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment:</td>
<td>Values are in the 10bit-range (0-1023)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supported cameras:</td>
<td>allPIXA Classic, allPIXA pro</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>set_initial_gain_values</strong></td>
<td>Set the initial gain values. These gain values are used as starting values after the camera was started or the setting was loaded. If these gain values are set close to the ones during operation, the camera is able to correct the gain values faster to be within the correct operation range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>INT16 set_initial_gainValues(CS_CHANNEL_STRUCT gainValues, bool bSend2Camera)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters:</td>
<td>gainValues: structure with an array of the gain values to set and the number of valid entries. To access single entries use the constants like RED_ODD, BLUE_REAR or similar. Since the allPIXA consist of a two tap sensor, the first 6 gain values are used to control the front tap the second 6 values are used to control the rear tap of the sensor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return value:</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment:</td>
<td>Values are in the 10bit-range (0-1023)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supported cameras:</td>
<td>allPIXA Classic, allPIXA pro</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**get_coarse_gain_values**

Retrieve the analog gain values

**Syntax**

```c
INT16 get_coarse_gain_values( CS_ANALOG_COARSE_GAIN_STRUCT*coarseGainValues, bool bUpdate)
```

**Parameters:**

- `coarseGainValues:`
  - structure which will contain six coarse gain values. The first 3 are used for the front tap and the last three are used for the rear tap.

  To access them in the array, please use the constants RED, GREEN, BLUE, RED_REAR, etc.

- `bUpdate`

**Return value:**

- If successful CS_OK will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

**Comment:**

- Only four settings are allowed. Use the enum CS_COARSE_GAIN for the possible settings.
- A range from -3dB to +6dB is possible

**Supported cameras:**

- allPIXA Classic, allPIXA pro

Structure which is used for the configuration of the analog coarse gain of the allPIXA

The coarse gain is not set individually for odd and even channel.

Use the constants RED, GREEN, BLUE, RED_REAR, GREEN_REAR, BLUE_REAR to access the single values.

```c
struct CS_ANALOG_COARSE_GAIN_STRUCT{
    UINT16 no_of_valid_entries;
    UINT16 value[MAX_ANALOG_COARSE_GAIN];
    CS_ANALOG_COARSE_GAIN_STRUCT() {
        no_of_valid_entries = 0;
        for(int i = 0; i < MAX_ANALOG_COARSE_GAIN; i++)
            value[i] = 0;
    }
};
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable type</th>
<th>Element name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UINT16</td>
<td>no_of_valid_entries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT16</td>
<td>value[MAX_ANALOG_COARSE_GAIN]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### set_coarse_gain_values
Set the analog coarse gain values.

**Syntax**

```c
INT16 set_coarse_gain_values( CS_ANALOG_COARSE_GAIN_STRUCT coarseGainValues, bool bSend2Camera);
```

**Parameters:**

- `coarseGainValues`: structure which will contain six coarse gain values. The first 3 are used for the front tap and the last three are used for the rear tap.
  To access them in the array, please use the constants RED, GREEN, BLUE, RED_REAR, etc.

**Return value:**

- If successful CS_OK will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

**Comment:**

- Only four settings are allowed. Use the enum CS_COARSE_GAIN for the possible settings.
- A range from -3dB to +6dB is possible

**Supported cameras:**

- allPIXA Classic, allPIXA pro

### get_integration_time
Get the currently set parameters for the integration time and the line period.

**Syntax**

```c
INT16 get_integration_time(CS_INTEGRATION_TIME_STRUCT *integrationTime, bool bUpdate=false)
```

**Parameters:**

- `integrationTime`: pointer to a CS_INTEGRATION_TIME_STRUCT-structure where the information can be stored to.

**Return value:**

- If successful CS_OK will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

**Comment:**

- When using an allPIXA wave camera the 'use_line_period' feature is always active and can not be set!

Structure to set the integration time parameters

```c
struct CS_INTEGRATION_TIME_STRUCT{
    UINT32 integration_time_in_ns;
    bool use_line_period_feature;
    UINT32 line_period_in_ns;
    // Initialization of the struct
    CS_INTEGRATION_TIME_STRUCT() {
        integration_time_in_ns = 50000;
        use_line_period_feature = false;
        line_period_in_ns = 50000;
    }
};
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable type</th>
<th>Element name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UINT32</td>
<td>integration_time_in_ns</td>
<td>The used integration time for the sensor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bool</td>
<td>use_line_period_feature</td>
<td>If this feature is used you can set a shorter integration time than the line period</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When using an allPIXA wave camera the 'use_line_period' feature is always active and cannot be set!

| UINT32        | line_period_in_ns          | The line period time. Time from LVAL to LVAL.                               |

**set_integration_time** Sets the parameters regarding the integration time

| Syntax | set_integration_time(CS_INTEGRATION_TIME_STRUCT integrationTime, bool bSend2Camera=true) |

**Parameters:**

- **integrationTime:**
  Sets the parameters regarding the line period and integration time of the camera. If the line period feature is switched off, the line period is equal to the integration time of the camera. If desired, the integration time for line capturing may be selected shorter than the line period. The integration time is entered in ns.

**Return value:**

- If successful CS_OK will be returned.
  An Error is indicated with values < 0

**Comment:**

- Make sure that if you use the line period feature the integration time is always smaller than the line period.

- When using an allPIXA wave camera the 'use_line_period' feature is always active and cannot be set!
**get_image_parameters**

Returns the currently set image parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>INT16 get_image_parameters(CS_IMAGE_PARAMETER_STRUCT*imageParameters, bool bUpdate=false)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parameters:</td>
<td>imageParameters: pointer to a CS_IMAGE_PARAMETER_STRUCT-structure where the information can be stored to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return value:</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment:</td>
<td>Default:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Structure to set the image parameters

```
struct CS_IMAGE_PARAMETER_STRUCT{
    INT16 img_height;
    INT16 img_width;
    INT16 first_scan_line_delay;
    // Initialization of the struct
    CS_IMAGE_PARAMETER_STRUCT() {
        img_height = 500;
        img_width = 500;
        first_scan_line_delay = 0;
    }
};
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable type</th>
<th>Element name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INT16</td>
<td>img_height</td>
<td>Height of the image to acquire. Only used if the camera is not controlled by using external start and stop conditions for the image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT16</td>
<td>img_width</td>
<td>Width of the image to acquire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT16</td>
<td>first_scan_line_delay</td>
<td>only used if in frame scan mode -&gt; delays the start of the image if in frame scan mode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### set_image_parameters

Sets the image related parameters like height and width.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>INT16 set_image_parameters(CS_IMAGE_PARAMETER_STRUCT imageParameters, bool bSend2Camera=true)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parameters:</td>
<td>imageParameters:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This struct contains parameters like width, and height. It is also possible to insert a gap in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>between images if the camera is in frame scan mode by the first_scan_line_delay parameter. The</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>image will start after n lines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Due to the CCD technology it is not possible to read out ROIs. It is only possible to change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the read out width symmetrically to the center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The image width will always be changed symmetrically to the center of the image. For</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>example by reducing the image width to 7096 pixel, the image will be cut by 100 pixels on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>each side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return value:</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment:</td>
<td>Default:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### get_camera_physical_setup

Retrieves the current settings for distance between the 3 color scan lines (RGB) and the scan direction from the camera.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>INT16 get_camera_physical_setup(CS_PHYSICAL_SETUP_STRUCT *physicalSetup, bool bUpdate=false)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parameters:</td>
<td>physicalSetup:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pointer to a CS_PHYSICAL_SETUP_STRUCT-structure where the information can be stored to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return value:</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Structure to set the trigger settings

```c
struct CS_PHYSICAL_SETUP_STRUCT {
    DOUBLE rgb_line_distance;
    UINT16 scan_direction;

    // Initialization of the struct
    CS_PHYSICAL_SETUP_STRUCT (){ |
        rgb_line_distance = 4.0;
        scan_direction = 0;
    }
};
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable type</th>
<th>Element name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>rgb_line_distance</td>
<td>The allPIXA camera has three individual color lines (RGB). The 3 color lines look at different physical positions in transport direction on the target. By this there is a certain shift between the 3 color planes. The camera is able to correct this color shift internally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bool</td>
<td>scan_direction</td>
<td><strong>scan_direction</strong> determines the direction in which the color lines are shifted. Remark: If a two channel encoder is active, the camera determines the direction out of the angle between the two encoder clocks. Then the flag <strong>scan_direction</strong> determines if shift direction is as read from encoder or inverted to this.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**set_camera_physical_setup** Configures the current settings for distance between the 3 color scan lines (RGB) and the scan direction from the camera.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INT16 set_camera_physical_setup(CS_PHYSICAL_SETUP_STRUCT</td>
<td>physicalSetup, bool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bSend2Camera)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Parameters:**

- physicalSetup : structure that contains the settings for physical setup of the camera.

**Return value:**

- If successful CS_OK will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

**Comment:**
Structure to set the trigger settings

```c
struct CS_TRIGGER_STRUCT{
    INT16 trigger_mode;
    INT16 scan_lines_after_stop;
    bool stop_after_max_no_of_scan_lines;
    INT16 max_no_of_scan_lines;
    INT16 no_of_suppressed_lines;
    INT16 trigger_input;
    INT16 start_condition;
    INT16 stop_condition;
    INT16 master_slave_operation
}
```

// Initialization of the struct
```c
CS_TRIGGER_STRUCT(){
    trigger_mode = FREE_RUNNING;
    scan_lines_after_stop = 0;
    stop_after_max_no_of_scan_lines = false;
    max_no_of_scan_lines = 4000;
    no_of_suppressed_lines = 0;
    trigger_input = LIGHT_BARRIER_0;
    start_condition = RISING_EDGE;
    stop_condition = FALLING_EDGE;
    master_slave_operation = NO_MASTER_SLAVE_OPERATION;
}
```

### Variable type | Element name | Description
---|---|---
INT16 | trigger_mode | Use the enumeration CS_TRIGGER_MODE to select if free running or triggered mode is used.
INT16 | scan_lines_after_stop | Will scan additional scan_lines_after_stop after the stop condition is received. Only used if the camera is using the trigger mode START_STOP_CONDITION
bool | stop_after_max_no_of_scan_lines | If switched on the camera acquires a maximum number of max_no_of_scan_lines in the START_STOP_CONDITION mode
INT16 | max_no_of_scan_lines | This will limit the number of acquired lines per image if the camera is using the trigger mode START_STOP_CONDITION and the parameter stop_after_max_no_of_scan_lines is set.
INT16 | no_of_suppressed_lines | Will suppress every n line
INT16 | trigger_input | Sets which trigger input will be used. Use the

---

**get_camera_trigger_mode** Retrieves the current trigger mode settings for the camera.

**Syntax**

```
INT16 get_camera_trigger_mode(CS_TRIGGER_STRUCT *triggerSettings, bool bUpdate=false)
```

**Parameters:**

- `triggerSettings`: pointer to a CS_TRIGGER_STRUCT-structure where the information can be stored to.

**Return value:**

- If successful CS_OK will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

**Comment:**

- Initialization of the struct

```c
CS_TRIGGER_STRUCT(){
    trigger_mode = FREE_RUNNING;
    scan_lines_after_stop = 0;
    stop_after_max_no_of_scan_lines = false;
    max_no_of_scan_lines = 4000;
    no_of_suppressed_lines = 0;
    trigger_input = LIGHT_BARRIER_0;
    start_condition = RISING_EDGE;
    stop_condition = FALLING_EDGE;
    master_slave_operation = NO_MASTER_SLAVE_OPERATION;
}
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>enumeration CS_TRIGGER_INPUT for selecting the correct input.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>start_condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop_condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master_slave_operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### set_camera_trigger_mode
Configures the camera into free running or triggered mode. The trigger input and the desired mode can be selected here.

**Syntax**

```c
INT16 set_camera_trigger_mode(CS_TRIGGER_STRUCT triggerSettings, bool bSend2Camera)
```

**Parameters:**
- `triggerSettings`: structure that contains all settings for setup the desired trigger mode of the camera. It can be chosen if the trigger signal only controls the start of the image or if it also controls the end of the image acquisition.

**Return value:**
- If successful CS_OK will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

**Comment:**

### get_global_master_slave_settings
Retrieves the global setting for the master/slave operation

**Syntax**

```c
INT16 get_global_master_slave_settings(const WORD globalMasterSlaveSetting, bool bSend2Camera)
```

**Parameters:**
- `globalMasterSlaveSetting`: Global master slave settings. Parameters are independent of the selected setting. Overrules the locally set master slave behavior.

**Return value:**
- If successful CS_OK will be returned.
### Structure to set the encoder settings

```
struct CS_ENCODER_STRUCT {
  bool enable_encoder;
  DOUBLE um_per_increment;
  DOUBLE vertical_resolution_dpi;
  UINT16 synchronisation_mode;
  UINT16 encoder_channels;
  UINT16 line_trigger_reduction;
  UINT16 averaging;

  CS_ENCODER_STRUCT() {
    enable_encoder = false;
    increments_per_um = 10;
    vertical_resolution_dpi = 300.0;
    synchronisation_mode = LINE_TRIGGER;
    encoder_channels = ONE_CHANNEL_FULL_STEP;
    averaging = NO_AVERAGING;
  }
};
```

If running in encoder mode this formula applies to the calculation of encoder pulses per image line:

```
An Error is indicated with values < 0
```

**set_global_master_slave_settings**

Configure the global setting for the master/slave operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>INT16 set_global_master_slave_settings(WORD* globalMasterSlaveSetting, bool bUpdate)</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Parameters:**
- `globalMasterSlaveSetting`: Global master slave settings, will be saved permanently and setting independent. Overrules the locally set master slave behavior.

**Return value:**
- If successful `CS_OK` will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

**get_encoder_parameters**

Retrieve the currently set encoder parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>INT16 get_encoder_parameters(CS_ENCODER_STRUCT *encoderSetting, bool bUpdate=false)</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Parameters:**
- `encoderSetting`: pointer to a `CS_ENCODER_STRUCT`-structure where the information can be stored to.

**Return value:**
- If successful `CS_OK` will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0
\[
\text{EncoderPulsesPerLine} = \frac{\text{EncoderChannel} \left( \frac{\text{Edges}}{\text{Step}} \right) \times 25.4 \left( \frac{\text{mm}}{\text{inch}} \right) \times 1000}{\text{EncoderResolution} \left( \frac{\text{um}}{\text{Step}} \right) \times \text{VerticalImageResolution} \left( \frac{\text{Dots}}{\text{inch}} \right)}
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable type</th>
<th>Element name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bool</td>
<td>enable_ecoder</td>
<td>If set the encoder mode is active, else encode is unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>um_per_increment</td>
<td>μm per encoder step. This enables you to use e.g. 1.2 encoder tics per image line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>vertical_resolution_dpi</td>
<td>The desired resolution in transport direction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT16</td>
<td>synchronization_mode</td>
<td>The desired synchronization mode. Use the Enumeration CS_ENCODER_SYNC_MODE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LINE_TRIGGER: Each pulse will generate a line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STANDARD_ENCODER: encoder parameter can be set to reach the desired resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT16</td>
<td>encoder_channels</td>
<td>Parameter is only used if synchronization mode is set to STANDARD_ENCODER.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT16</td>
<td>line_trigger_reduction</td>
<td>This parameter will provide a divider in whole numbers, regardless in which encoder mode the camera is running.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT16</td>
<td>Averaging</td>
<td>Values 0-5 are permissible. Averaging will be set to 2^VALUE, e.g. Value of 3 means 2^3=8 times averaging. 0 = averaging off. Please use the CS_AVERAGING-enumeration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**set_encoder_parameters**

Sets all encoder related parameters

**Syntax**

INT16 set_encoder_parameters(CS_ENCODER_STRUCT encoderSetting, bool bSend2Camera=true)

**Parameters:**

encoderSetting:

A CS_ENCODER_STRUCT-structure which contains elements to switch the encoder mode on or off. The encoder resolution or the encoder mode can be set here.

Features like synchronization mode, averaging, line trigger reduction or the type of the connected encoder can be selected.

**Return value:**

If successful CS_OK will be returned.

An Error is indicated with values < 0

**Comment:**
get_reference_settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>get_reference_settings(CS_REFERENCE_PARAMETER_STRUCT\n*referenceParameter,\n  bool bUpdate=true)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parameters:</td>
<td>referenceParameter: pointer to a CS_REFERENCE_PARAMETER_STRUCT-structure where the information can be stored to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return value:</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment:</td>
<td>Structure to set the reference parameters like shading(flat field) or black level compensation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

struct CS_REFERENCE_PARAMETER_STRUCT{
  bool bUseBlackLevelCorrection;
  bool bUseShadingCorrection;
  UINT16 nBlackLevelReferenceNo;
  UINT16 nShadingReferenceNo;
  // Initialization of the struct
  CS_REFERENCE_PARAMETER_STRUCT(){
    bUseBlackLevelCorrection = true;
    bUseShadingCorrection = true;
    nBlackLevelReferenceNo = 0;
    nShadingReferenceNo = 0;
  }
};

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable type</th>
<th>Element name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bool</td>
<td>bUseBlackLevelCorrection</td>
<td>Choose if the clack level correction should be active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bool</td>
<td>bUseShadingCorrection</td>
<td>Choose if the shading correction should be active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT16</td>
<td>nBlackLevelReferenceNo</td>
<td>No of the black level reference to apply: set to 0, 1,2, or 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT16</td>
<td>nShadingReferenceNo</td>
<td>No of the shading reference to apply: set to 0, 1,2, or 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

set_reference_settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>set_reference_settings(CS_REFERENCE_PARAMETER_STRUCT\n*referenceParameter,\n  bool bSend2Camera=true)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parameters:</td>
<td>This structure contains the settings if a black level correction and/or a shading(flat field) correction will be applied to the output image. There is also a possibility to select 4 different references for black level and shading correction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return value:</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment:</td>
<td>Sets the parameters for the references to use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Structure which is used for the configuration of the white reference of the camera

```c
struct CS_WHITE_BALANCE_STRUCT{
    bool enable_white_balancing;
    RECT white_reference_area;
    INT16 frames_for_average;
    INT16 white_balancing_mode;
    bool synchronizeWithFrame;
    bool stopGainControl;
    INT16 multi_tap_mode;
    float gain_control_stop_factor;
    INT16 red_target_value;
    INT16 green_target_value;
    INT16 blue_target_value;
    INT16 white_target_value;
    bool showWhiteReferenceBorders;

    CS_WHITE_BALANCE_STRUCT(){
        enable_white_balancing = false;
        white_reference_area.top = 0;
        white_reference_area.left = 0;
        white_reference_area.right = 10;
        white_reference_area.bottom = 10;
        frames_for_average = NO_AVERAGING;
        white_balancing_mode = GAIN_CONTROL_USING_AREA_RANGE;
        synchronizeWithFrame = false;
        stopGainControl = false;
        multi_tap_mode = AUTOMATIC_MASTER_DETECTION;
        gain_control_stop_factor = 1.0;
        red_target_value = 900;
        green_target_value = 900;
        blue_target_value = 900;
        white_target_value = 900;
        showWhiteReferenceBorders = false;
    }
};
```

### get_camera_white_balancing_setup

Retrieves the currently set parameters for the white balancing setup

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>get_camera_white_balancing_setup(CS_WHITE_BALANCE_STRUCT *whiteBalanceSetup, bool bUpdate=false)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parameters:</td>
<td>whiteBalanceSetup: pointer to a CS_WHITE_BALANCE_STRUCT-structure where the information can be stored to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return value:</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment:</td>
<td>The white target values are only valid for allPIXA wave cameras</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: The white target values are only valid for allPIXA wave cameras.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable type</th>
<th>Element name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bool</td>
<td>enable_white_balancing</td>
<td>Global switch to turn continuous white balancing on or off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECT</td>
<td>white_reference_area</td>
<td>Definition where the reference values will be taken from. Attention: Area for white reference may not touch the tap border of the sensor. If the area is defined in the front tap, the position is mirrored to the rear tap at the tap border and vice versa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT16</td>
<td>frames_for_average</td>
<td>Choose if the reference values should be averaged over a number of frames -&gt; use the CS_AVERAGING enumeration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT16</td>
<td>white_balancing_mode</td>
<td>Choose which mode for the white balancing should be selected. Currently only GAIN_CONTROL_USING_AREA_RANGE is supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bool</td>
<td>synchronizeWithFrame</td>
<td>Select if the camera should do the white balancing only each frame or continuously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bool</td>
<td>stopGainControl</td>
<td>If this parameter is enabled, gain control will stop if (Sum of all current channel values) &lt; gain_control_stop_factor * average of all set point white values. With this parameter it can be avoided that the camera tries to do a white control on dark areas. That would possibly have an influence on the following areas (gain too high).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>float</td>
<td>gain_control_stop_factor</td>
<td>Stops white balancing if stopGainControl is enabled and the described criteria is met</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT16</td>
<td>multi_tap_mode</td>
<td>Defines which tap will be used for white balancing or if this is done independently -&gt; CS_MULTI_TAP_MODE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT16</td>
<td>red_target_value</td>
<td>Red target value for the white balancing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT16</td>
<td>green_target_value</td>
<td>Green target value for the white balancing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT16</td>
<td>blue_target_value</td>
<td>Blue target value for the white balancing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT16</td>
<td>white_target_value</td>
<td>White target value for the white balancing ➔ Only valid or allPIXA wave cameras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bool</td>
<td>showWhiteReferenceBorders</td>
<td>Display the area where the white balancing reference values are measured inside the image. This will be marked with dark blue lines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### set_camera_white_balancing_setup

Sets the parameters for the white balancing of the camera. Determines if the camera uses the front or rear tap as master, if the taps are controlled independently. The position of the white control area is set. It is also set if the capture of the white control values is synchronized with the start of the image frame. The target values for the white control are also set here.

**Syntax**

```
set_camera_white_balancing_setup(CS_WHITE_BALANCE_STRUCT whiteBalanceSetup, bool bSend2Camera=true)
```

**Parameters:**

- **whiteBalanceSetup:** A `CS_WHITE_BALANCE_STRUCT` -structure which contains elements to switch the white balancing on or off. The mode and the working parameters are set here. Features like frame synchronization, reference area, tap mode can be set.

**Return value:**

- If successful CS_OK will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

**Comment:**

By checking these values it is possible to check if the camera is in the correct operating range. Values are in the 10bit-range (0-1023)

### get_current_reference_values

Retrieves the current values of the white control field.

**Syntax**

```
INT16 get_current_reference_values (CS_CHANNEL_STRUCT *referenceValues, bool bUpdate)
```

**Parameters:**

- **referenceValues:** pointer to a structure where the reference values can be stored to.

**Return value:**

- If successful CS_OK will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

**Comment:**

By checking these values it is possible to check if the camera is in the correct operating range. Values are in the 10bit-range (0-1023)
get_brightness_and_contrast  Returns the currently set parameters for brightness, contrast and gamma correction.

| Syntax | INT16 get_brightness_and_contrast ( 
|        |   CS_BRIGHTNESS_CONTRAST_STRUCT
|        |   *brightnessContrast,
|        |   bool
|        |   bUpdate=false) |
| Parameters: | brightnessContrast: pointer to a CS_BRIGHTNESS_CONTRAST_STRUCT -structure where the information can be stored to. |
| Return value: | If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values < 0 |
| Comment: | |

Structure to set the brightness, contrast and gamma correction of the camera

```c
struct CS_BRIGHTNESS_CONTRAST_STRUCT{
    bool useBrightnessAndContrast;
    INT16 brightness[MAX_SENSOR_LINES];
    DOUBLE contrast[MAX_SENSOR_LINES];
    DOUBLE gamma_correction;
    // Initialization of the struct
    CS_BRIGHTNESS_CONTRAST_STRUCT() {
        useBrightnessAndContrast = false;
        for(int i = 0; i < MAX_SENSOR_LINES; i++)
            {
                brightness[i] = 0;
                contrast[i] = 1.0;
            }
        gamma_correction = 1.0;
    }
};
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable type</th>
<th>Element name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bool</td>
<td>useBrightnessAndContrast</td>
<td>If set to “true” the brightness and contrast settings will be applied to the sensor output signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT16</td>
<td>brightness[MAX_SENSOR_LINES]</td>
<td>Digital offset to increase/decrease the brightness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>contrast[MAX_SENSOR_LINES]</td>
<td>Digital factor to increase/decrease the contrast in the image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>gamma_correction</td>
<td>Will apply a gamma correction factor to the acquired images</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Structure to set the image processing parameters

```c
struct CS_IMAGE_PROCESSING_PARAMETER_STRUCT{
    bool mirror_image_horizontally;
    bool use_color_conversion_matrix;
    bool use_linearisation_table;
    bool use_keystone_correction;
    DOUBLE keystone_pixel_shift;
    INT16 keystone_correction_width;
    INT16 select_color_conversion_matrix;
}
```

// Initialization of the struct
```c
CS_IMAGE_PROCESSING_PARAMETER_STRUCT() {
    mirror_image_horizontally = false;
    use_color_conversion_matrix = false;
    use_linearisation_table = false;
    use_keystone_correction = false;
    keystone_pixel_shift = 0.0;
}
```

---

### set_brightness_and_contrast

Sets all parameters belonging to brightness, contrast and gamma correction

**Syntax**

```c
INT16 set_brightness_and_contrast(
    CS_BRIGHTNESS_CONTRAST_STRUCT brightnessContrast,
    bool bSend2Camera=true)
```

**Parameters:**

- brightnessContrast: An additional offset (Brightness) and an additional factor (Contrast) can be added to the video values output by the camera. Also the used value for the gamma correction can be changed in this structure.

**Return value:**

- If successful CS_OK will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

**Comment:**

- Supported cameras: All cameras, allPIXA wave only supports the mirror_image_horizontally flag!

---

### get_image_processing_parameters

Retrieves the currently set parameter for the image processing functions

**Syntax**

```c
INT16 set_image_processing_parameters(
    CS_IMAGE_PROCESSING_PARAMETER_STRUCT imageProcessingParameters,
    bool bSend2Camera=true)
```

**Parameters:**

- imageProcessingParameters: a pointer to a CS_IMAGE_PROCESSING_PARAMETER_STRUCT-structure where the information can be stored to.

**Return value:**

- If successful CS_OK will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

**Comment:**

- Supported cameras: All cameras, allPIXA wave only supports the “mirror_image_horizontally”-flag!
keystone_correction_width = 1;
select_color_conversion_matrix = 0;
}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable type</th>
<th>Element name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bool</td>
<td>mirror_image_horizontally</td>
<td>Mirrors the pixels horizontally in the scan line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bool</td>
<td>use_color_conversion_matrix</td>
<td>Enables the saved color conversion matrix. Can be downloaded to the camera.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bool</td>
<td>use_linearisation_table</td>
<td>Uses a stored linearization table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bool</td>
<td>use_keystone_correction</td>
<td>Enables a keystone correction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT16</td>
<td>keystone_pixel_shift</td>
<td>Sets the amount of the keystone correction. The image above visualizes the impact of the parameter. This parameter treats the red pixel shift. The blue channel will be changed accordingly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT16</td>
<td>keystone_correction_width</td>
<td>Possibility to correct only the border area of the image. The parameter will set the number of unchanged pixels starting from the middle of the image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT16</td>
<td>select_color_conversion_matrix</td>
<td>Selects the conversion matrix, which is used if color conversion is active.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### set_image_processing_parameters

The allPIXA camera contains several image processing functions which can be activated and parameterized here.

#### Syntax

```c
INT16 set_image_processing_parameters (  
    CS_IMAGE_PROCESSING_PARAMETER_STRUCT  
    imageProcessingParameters,  
    bool bSend2Camera=true)
```

#### Parameters:
- `imageProcessingParameters`: structure to activate horizontal mirroring, usage of a color conversion matrix, usage of a linearization table or a keystone correction. The parameters for the keystone correction can be set also in this structure.

#### Return value:
- If successful `CS_OK` will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

#### Comment:

### set_IO_signal_configuration

Sets the assignment of IO functions to certain pins of the camera.

#### Syntax

```c
INT16 set_IO_signal_configuration (  
    CS_IO_CONFIG_STRUCT  
    IOConfiguration  
    bool bSend2Camera=true)
```

#### Parameters:
- `brightnessContrast`: structure to set assignment of available IO functionality to predefined IO pins of the camera

#### Return value:
- If successful `CS_OK` will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

#### Comment:

Structure to set the IO configuration of the camera:

```c
class CS_IO_CONFIG_STRUCT {
    UINT16 encoder_config;
    UINT16 encoder_incr0;
    UINT16 encoder_incr1;
    UINT16 light_barrier;
    UINT16 select_master;
    UINT16 master_slave_interface;
    UINT16 general_functions;

    // Initialization of the struct
    CS_IO_CONFIG_STRUCT () {
        encoder_config = ENCODER_ENABLE;
        encoder_incr0 = ENCODER_INCR0_CC1;
        encoder_incr1 = ENCODER_INCR1_CC2;
        light_barrier = LIGHTBARRIER_CC3;
        select_master = SELECT_MASTER_GPIO_4;
        master_slave_interface = MASTER_SLAVE_IF_X5_4_12;
        general_functions = 0;
    }
};
```
### Variable type  | Element name  | Description |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UINT16</td>
<td>encoder_config</td>
<td>Parameter for enabling encoder functionality. Use the constants defined with “ENCODER_ENABLE” to enable the encoder functionality. ENCODER_INVERT_INPUTS can be set additionally to “ENCODER_ENABLE..” values. Use bitwise OR for combination of the parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT16</td>
<td>encoder_icr0</td>
<td>Parameter for setting up encoder input signal 0 resp. line trigger input. Use the constants defined with “ENCODER_INCR0” to set the parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT16</td>
<td>encoder_incr1</td>
<td>Parameter for setting up encoder input signal 1. Use the constants defined with “ENCODER_INCR1” to set the parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT16</td>
<td>light_barrier</td>
<td>Parameter for setting up light barrier input. Use the constants defined with “LIGHTBARRIER_” to set the parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT16</td>
<td>select_master</td>
<td>Parameter will determine which input for the selection of the master/slave is used. Use the constants defined with SELECT_MASTER_GPIO_ to set the parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT16</td>
<td>master_slave_interface</td>
<td>Parameter will determine which pins are used for transmitting the control data from master to slave camera. Use the constants defined with MASTER_SLAVE_IF_ to set this parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT16</td>
<td>general_functions</td>
<td>Parameter for general function signals. Use the constants defined with “GENERALFUNCTION_” to set the parameter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

#### get_IO_signal_configuration

Returns the currently set parameters for assignment of IO functions to certain pins of the camera.

**Syntax**

```c
INT16 get_IO_signal_configuration (CS_IO_CONFIG_STRUCT *IOConfiguration, bool bUpdate=false)
```

**Parameters:**

- `IOConfiguration`: Pointer to a CS_IO_CONFIG_STRUCT -structure where the information can be stored to.

**Return value:**

- If successful CS_OK will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

**Comment:**

---
### store_data_2_camera_memory
Function stores data into permanent flash memory of the camera

**Syntax**

```c
store_data_2_camera_memory(
    WORD* const data2Store,
    unsigned long dataLength)
```

**Parameters:**
- `data2Store`: pointer to a memory area where the data to transfer is stored
- `dataLength`: Length of the data (number of WORDs)

**Return value:**
- If successful `CS_OK` will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

**Comment:**

### get_data_from_camera_memory
Function retrieves data from permanent flash memory of the camera

**Syntax**

```c
get_data_from_camera_memory (  
    WORD* const dataRead,  
    unsigned long maxDataLength)
```

**Parameters:**
- `dataRead`: pointer to a memory area where the data from the camera memory can be written to.
- `maxDataLength`: Maximum length of the data (number of WORDs)

**Return value:**
- If successful `CS_OK` will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

**Comment:**

### get_image_line_data_from_camera
Retrieve the current image data from the camera

**Syntax**

```c
get_image_line_data_from_camera(
    char* const imageData,  
    const WORD maxDataLength,  
    CS_IMAGE_DATA_TYPE dataType)
```

**Parameters:**
- `imageData`: pointer to a memory area where the image data can be written to.
- `maxDataLength`: Maximum length of the data (number of chars)
- `datatype`: select if raw data or an BMP-image should be received. Use the `CS_IMAGE_DATA-enum` for selection

**Return value:**
- If successful `CS_OK` will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

**Comment:**
- Data is in the order BGR
## 4.2.2 Setting related functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>save_current_setting_2Disk</strong></td>
<td>Saves the current settings of the camera as file to disk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>INT16 save_current_setting_2Disk(char* filename, INT16 settingFormat=FORMAT_BINARY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters:</td>
<td>In order to save the camera settings for backup or to transfer them to another camera the settings can be stored to disk. Two different file formats may be selected: binary or xml. The binary format is basically a HSI-command that is saved directly to disk. The xml format can be read by using a xml viewer. Both file formats can be sent to the camera by using the CST or the Chromasens-API.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return value:</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>burn_current_setting_to_camera</strong></td>
<td>Burns the current setting into non volatile camera memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>INT16 burn_current_setting_to_camera(INT16 settingNo=-1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters:</td>
<td>settingNo: If it is desired to store the current setting into another setting number set this parameter to the desired setting. Values from 1 to 15 are valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return value:</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>get_current_setting_number</strong></td>
<td>Retrieves the currently active setting from the camera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>get_current_setting_number(void)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters:</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return value:</td>
<td>If successful a number from 1 to 19 will be returned. An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>get_available_settings</strong></td>
<td>Returns the available settings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>INT64 get_available_settings(void)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters:</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return value:</td>
<td>If successful the coded value for the available settings will be returned. An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment:</td>
<td>The returned value will code the available settings bitwise. That means that if for instance settings 1 and 3 are available, a value of 0x0A is returned -&gt; 0000 1010. The bits 1 and 3 are set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### select_active_setting

Selects the setting to use

**Syntax**

```c
INT16 select_active_setting(INT16 settingNo)
```

**Parameters:**

- `settingNo`: the setting to load into active memory
  - Values from 1 to 15 are valid.

**Return value:**

- If successful CS_OK will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

**Comment:**

Please mind that only available settings can be selected.
Before selecting a setting you should check with the function "get_available_settings " if the setting exists.

### set_setting_description

Set a comment for the current setting. 128 chars are available for the comment.

**Syntax**

```c
INT16 set_setting_description(char* description, bool bSend2Camera =true)
```

**Parameters:**

- `description`: pointer to a character array where the description is stored

**Return value:**

- If successful CS_OK will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

**Comment:**

For each setting a textual description exists that describes the purpose of it. This might help the user to differentiate the use of the setting. It is also displayed in the CST tool.

### get_setting_description

Returns the currently stored setting description

**Syntax**

```c
INT16 get_setting_description(char* description,
bool bUpdate =true)
```

**Parameters:**

- `description`: Pointer to a character array with the length MAX_SETTING_COMMENT_LENGTH to store the setting comment to

**Return value:**

- If successful CS_OK will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

**Comment:**
4.2.3 Special functions

**set_camLink_properties**  Sets the properties for the cameraLink data transmission

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>INT16 set_camLink_properties(CS_CAMLINK_PROPERTIES  camLinkProperties, bool  bSend2Camera=true)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parameters:</td>
<td>camLinkProperties:&lt;br&gt;contains the mode and the speed to use for the transmission.&lt;br&gt;The camera link mode can be selected between these modes:&lt;br&gt;CL_BASE_MODE:&lt;br&gt;usage of one cameraLink connector&lt;br&gt;(CL_MEDIUM_MODE):&lt;br&gt;usage of two cameraLink connectors.&lt;br&gt;The camera link speed can be selected between standard (CL_STANDARD) and high speed (CL_HIGH_SPEED). Changing this parameter might help to reduce transmission problems when using longer cameraLink cables. Using CL_Standard will lower the pixel clock from 85MHz to 72.5MHz. This can be done without restrictions for all cameras with a 4K sensor or smaller. When using a 7K camera the integration time must be set accordingly.&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;Return value:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment:</td>
<td>When using an allPIXA wave camera the parameter camLinkSpeed is no longer used! The camera itself will choose the best possible transmission parameters!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Structure for the CameraLink settings

```c
struct CS_CAMLINK_PROPERTIES{
    CS_CAMLINK_MODE camLinkMode;
    CS_CAMLINK_SPEED camLinkSpeed;
}
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable type</th>
<th>Element name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>camLinkMode</td>
<td>camLinkMode</td>
<td>Use the enumeration “CS_CAMLINK_MODE” to set this parameter. This will select if the CameraLink “BASE” or “MEDIUM” is used. Remember to check if the integration time is in the correct range to set this parameter to BASE mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camLinkSpeed</td>
<td>camLinkSpeed</td>
<td>Use the enumeration “CS_CAMLINK_SPEED” for setting this variable. If set to CL_STANDARD a slower pixel clock will be used for the data transmission. This might avoid problems when using longer cables. If using a 7K camera please check if the integration time is big enough to use this setting. <strong>This parameter is obsolete when using an allPIXA wave camera!</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**get_camLink_properties**

Returns the currently set cameraLink properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>INT16 get_camLink_properties(CS_CAMLINK_PROPERTIES *camLinkProperties, bool bUpdate=true)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parameters:</td>
<td>camLinkProperties: pointer to a CS_CAMLINK_PROPERTIES-structure where the information can be stored to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return value:</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment:</td>
<td>Default:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**set_video_output_parameters**

Sets the video output mode to color or grey of the camera.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>INT16 set_video_output_parameters(CS_VIDEO_OUTPUT_STRUCT videoOutParams, bool Send2Camera=true)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parameters:</td>
<td>videoOutParams: This structure contains all elements to set the output mode. The video_out_mode should be set by using the enum CS_VIDEO_OUTPUT_MODE. If a grey mode is selected the conversion from RGB to grey can be controlled by the color weights. For the color mode the color channels might be swapped by using the variable swap_color_channels_red_blue. The camera provides the possibility to insert information into the image. By setting the insert_mode variable with a bitwise conjunction of the INSERT_ constants like INSERT_IMAGE_COUNT_VALUE. This information will be written into the image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return value:</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Structure to set the video output parameters

```c
struct CS_VIDEO_OUTPUT_STRUCT{
    INT16 video_output_mode;
    float color_weight_red;
    float color_weight_green;
    float color_weight_blue;
    bool swap_color_channels_red_blue;
    INT16 insert_mode;
    INT16 position_eachline_data;

    // Initialization of the struct
    CS_VIDEO_OUTPUT_STRUCT(){
        video_output_mode = CS_VIDEO_OUTPUT_MODE_3x8_BIT_COLOR_PARALLEL;
        color_weight_red = 1.0;
        color_weight_green = 1.0;
        color_weight_blue = 1.0;
        swap_color_channels_red_blue = false;
        insert_mode = 0;
        position_eachline_data = 0;
    }
};
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable type</th>
<th>Element name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INT16</td>
<td>video_output_mode</td>
<td>This defines the output format of the camera. Please use the &quot;CS_VIDEO_OUTPUT_MODE&quot;-structure to set the desired output format. The different settings for the grey modes are defined according to the CameraLink Standard. <strong>Please note, that the allPIXA wave does use different settings and enums than the allPIXA and allPIXA pro cameras, please see the description of the CS_VIDEO_OUTPUT_MODE-enum</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Float</td>
<td>color_weight_red</td>
<td>The grey modes do not use only one channel, the grey value is composed out of all three color channels. You can set the factor by yourself how much of each color should be used for the generation of the grey value. <strong>Not used in the allPIXA wave camera!</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Float</td>
<td>color_weight_green</td>
<td>See above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Float</td>
<td>color_weight_blue</td>
<td>See above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bool</td>
<td>swap_color_channels_red_blue</td>
<td>Internally swaps the red and the blue channel. Might be useful if the direction of the object to acquire has changed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT16</td>
<td>insert_mode</td>
<td>Use the constants defined with &quot;INSERT_*&quot; to bitwise set the information you want to show in the image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT16</td>
<td>position_eachline_data</td>
<td>Determines position of &quot;Each Line Info&quot; 0: start of line 1: end of line 2: start and end of line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**get_video_output_parameters** Retrieves the currently set video output parameters

**Syntax**

```c
INT16 get_video_output_parameters(CS_VIDEO_OUTPUT_STRUCT *videoOutParams, bool bUpdate=false)
```

**Parameters:**

- videoOutParams: pointer to a CS_VIDEO_OUTPUT_STRUCT-structure where the information can be stored to.

**Return value:**

If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values < 0

**Comment:**
set_test_pattern_settings | Output artificially generated test patterns
---|---
Syntax | set_test_pattern_settings(CS_TEST_PATTERN_STRUCT testPatternSetting, bool bSend2Camera=true)
Parameters: | testPatternSetting: structure in which the desired pattern can be set.
   To select the desired test pattern use the enum CS_TEST_PATTERN. The member nTestPatternLevel is used only when the test pattern is set to INPUT_RAMP_ON_GREEN_CHANNEL. This will set the channels red and blue to the entered value.
Return value: | If successful CS_OK will be returned.
   An Error is indicated with values < 0
Comment: |

Structure for the test pattern settings

```c
struct CS_TEST_PATTERN_STRUCT{
    UINT16 nTestPattern;
    UINT16 nTestPatternLevel;
    CS_TEST_PATTERN_STRUCT(){
        nTestPattern = TEST_PATTERN_OFF;
        nTestPatternLevel = 0;
    }
};
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable type</th>
<th>Element name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| UINT16        | nTestPattern | Use the "CS_TEST_PATTERN"-enumeration to set the desired test pattern.
   Following patterns are possible:
   TEST_PATTERN_OFF:
   Live image data will be output
   GREY_RAMP_IN_CCD_DIR:
   Horizontal grey ramp increasing by one grey level per pixel
   GREY_RAMP_IN_TRANSPORT_DIR:
   Vertical grey ramp increasing by one grey level per pixel
   INPUT_RAMP_ON_GREEN_CHANNEL:
   Ramp in the green channel and a fixed value in the two other channels (nTestPatternLevel)
   SEQUENCE_OF PATTERNS:
   Alternating sequence of the first three patterns and a live image.
   CHANGE_VIDEO_LEVEL_AT_EVERY_PIXEL:
   Video Levels are changed in vertical and horizontal direction.
| UINT16        | nTestPatternLevel | Used when test pattern INPUT_RAMP_ON_GREEN_CHANNEL or the sequence of the test pattern is set for the output of a fixed value in the red and blue channels.
   The value will be according to the 10bit space 0..1023
### get_test_pattern_settings

Retrieves the currently set test pattern settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>get_test_pattern_settings(CS_TEST_PATTERN_STRUCT *testPatternSetting, bool bUpdate=false)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parameters:</td>
<td>testPatternSetting: pointer to a CS_TEST_PATTERN_STRUCT-structure where the information can be stored to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return value:</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### get_camera_information

Retrieves information about the currently opened camera.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>INT16 get_camera_information(CS_CAMERA_INFORMATION_STRUCT *cameraInformation)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parameters:</td>
<td>cameraInformation: pointer to a CS_CAMERA_INFORMATION_STRUCT-structure that contains a textual and numerical description of some basic camera information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return value:</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### get_camera_information

Retrieves information about a camera discovered by autodetect_camera()

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>INT16 get_camera_information(unsigned int index, CS_CAMERA_INFORMATION_STRUCT *cameraInformation)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parameters:</td>
<td>index: camera index between 0 and [camera-count – 1] autodetect_camera() returns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cameraInformation:</td>
<td>pointer to a CS_CAMERA_INFORMATION_STRUCT-structure that contains a textual and numerical description of some basic camera information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return value:</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment:</td>
<td>autodetect_cameras() must be executed before.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Structure for the camera informations

This structure will be filled by the function “get_camera_information”

```c
struct CS_CAMERA_INFORMATION_STRUCT{
    static const int MAX_CAMINFO_TEXT_LENGTH = 42;
    static const int MAX_CAM_SERIAL_TEXT_LENGTH = 12;

    INT16 firmwareVersion[3];
    INT16 fpgaVersion;
    char firmwareDescription[MAX_CAMINFO_TEXT_LENGTH];
    char fpgaDescription[MAX_CAMINFO_TEXT_LENGTH];
    char cameraSerialNumber[MAX_CAM_SERIAL_TEXT_LENGTH];
}```
```c
INT16 packetVersion;
char packetDescription[MAX_CAMINFO_TEXT_LENGTH];
bool packetConsistent;
char fullInterfaceDescription[MAX_CAMINFO_TEXT_LENGTH];
char productType[MAX_CAMINFO_TEXT_LENGTH];
int productTypeId;
int productSerial;
int serialPortNo;
int camLinkPortNo;
char ethAddress[MAX_IP_CHARS];
int ethPort;

// Constructor of camera information struct
CS_CAMERA_INFORMATION_STRUCT()
{
    firmwareVersion[0] = 0x00;
    firmwareVersion[1] = 0x00;
    firmwareVersion[2] = 0x00;
    fpgaVersion = 0x00;
    packetVersion = 0x00;
    packetConsistent = true;
    memset(packetDescription, 0, MAX_CAMINFO_TEXT_LENGTH);
    memset(firmwareDescription, 0, MAX_CAMINFO_TEXT_LENGTH);
    memset(fpgaDescription, 0, MAX_CAMINFO_TEXT_LENGTH);
    memset(cameraSerialNumber, 0, MAX_CAM_SERIAL_TEXT_LENGTH);
    memset(fullInterfaceDescription, 0, MAX_CAMINFO_TEXT_LENGTH);
    memset(productType, 0, MAX_CAMINFO_TEXT_LENGTH);
    productSerial = -1;
    serialPortNo = -1;
    camLinkPortNo = -1;
    productTypeId = -1;
    memset(ethAddress, 0, MAX_IP_CHARS);
    ethPort=-1;
}
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable type</th>
<th>Element name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INT16</td>
<td>fpgaVersion</td>
<td>Version of the currently running FPGA build</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char</td>
<td>firmwareDescription</td>
<td>Short textual description of the microprocessor software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char</td>
<td>fpgaDescription</td>
<td>Short textual description of the FPGA software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char</td>
<td>cameraSerialNumber</td>
<td>Serial number of the camera as text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT16</td>
<td>packetVersion</td>
<td>Version of the camera software packet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char</td>
<td>packetDescription</td>
<td>Detailed description of the camera software packet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bool</td>
<td>packetConsistent</td>
<td>Indicates if the packet is consistent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char</td>
<td>fullInterfaceDescription</td>
<td>Textual description of the interface the camera is connected to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char</td>
<td>productType</td>
<td>Product / CP-number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int</td>
<td>productTypeId</td>
<td>Serial number, first part (product dependent)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Get Camera Operating Values

Retrieves information about the camera operating values like current gain values, voltages and temperatures.

#### Syntax

```
INT16 get_camera_operating_values (CS_CAMERA_OPERATING_VALUES_STRUCT *operatingValues)
```

#### Parameters:
- `operatingValues`: pointer to a CS_CAMERA_OPERATING_VALUES_STRUCT-structure where the information can be stored to.

#### Return Value:
- If successful CS_OK will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

#### Comment:

Structure for the current operating values of the camera.

This structure will be filled when calling the function “get_camera_operating_values”

```c
struct CS_CAMERA_OPERATING_VALUES_STRUCT{
    static const int MAX_INTERNAL_VOLTAGES = 6;

    // Inputs
    static const int LB_0 = 0x01;
    static const int LB_1 = 0x02;
    static const int LB_2 = 0x04;
    static const int LB_3 = 0x08;

    INT32 inputStatus;  // Light barrier state
    INT32 gainCtrlDisableState;
    INT32 imageCount;
    INT32 nCurrentWhiteRef[MAX_CHANNELS];
    INT32 nCurrentGain[MAX_CHANNELS];
    INT32 cameraState;
    INT32 ledState;
    float currentTransportSpeed;

    INT32 internalVoltage[MAX_INTERNAL_VOLTAGES];

    INT32 voltageLed[5];
    INT32 inputVoltage;
    INT16 temperatureBoard;
    INT16 temperatureLEDController;
    INT16 temperatureSensor;
    INT16 temperatureLed;
}
```
**INT16** masterSlaveMode; // Constructor of operating values struct
CS_CAMERA_OPERATING_VALUES_STRUCT()
{
    inputStatus = 0;
camState = 0;
gainCtrlDisableState = -1;
imageCount = 0;
cameraState = 0;
ledState = 0;
currentTransportSpeed = 0.0;
inputVoltage = 0;
temperatureBoard = 0;
temperatureLed = 0;
temperatureLEDController = 0;
temperatureSensor = 0;

masterSlaveMode = NO_MASTER_SLAVE_OPERATION;
// Only the first three states are possible!
// This entry will show how the camera is currently operating
// NO_MASTER_SLAVE_OPERATION
// CAMERA_IS_MASTER
// CAMERA_IS_SLAVE

for(INT32 i = 0; i < MAX_CHANNELS; i++)
{
    nCurrentWhiteRef[i] = 0;
    nCurrentGain[i] = 0;
}
for(INT32 i = 0; i<5;i++)
{
    voltageLed[i] = 0;
}
};

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable type</th>
<th>Element name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INT32</td>
<td>inputState</td>
<td>The current state of the inputs will be set bitwise in this variable. Please use the constants LB_0 to LIGHT_BARRIER_3 to decode the states.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT32</td>
<td>gainCtrlDisableState</td>
<td>There are some conditions when the gain control will be switched off automatically by the camera. The enumeration CS_GAIN_CONTROL_DISABLED will provide the reasons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT32</td>
<td>imageCount</td>
<td>The number of image frames acquired by the camera since startup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT32</td>
<td>nCurrentWhiteRef[MAX_CHANNELS]</td>
<td>The current levels of the white reference area. Please note that the allPIXA wave camera will only use 4 entries (red, green, blue and white)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT32</td>
<td>nCurrentGain[MAX_CHANNELS]</td>
<td>The currently set gain values. Please note that the allPIXA wave...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT32</td>
<td>cameraState</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use the enumeration CS_DEVICE_STATE to evaluate the state of the camera</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

camera will only use 4 entries (red, green, blue and white)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INT32</td>
<td>ledState</td>
<td>Use the enumeration CSDEVICE_STATE to evaluate the state of possible attached LED modules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>float</td>
<td>currentTransportSpeed</td>
<td>If the camera is set into encoder/line trigger mode the measured speed will be displayed here. If the speed is too high or too low, the value will be SPEED_2_HIGH or SPEED_2_SLOW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT32</td>
<td>internalVoltage[MAX_INTERNAL_VOLTAGES]</td>
<td>This contains the level of different internal voltages. This may differ from camera model to camera model. allPIXA wave: Only 5 internal Voltages are used (0-4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT32</td>
<td>voltageLed[5]</td>
<td>If a LED module is connected, the voltages can be monitored with this variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT32</td>
<td>inputVoltage</td>
<td>External supply voltage to the camera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT32</td>
<td>temperatureBoard</td>
<td>Temperature of the camera board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT32</td>
<td>temperatureLEDController</td>
<td>If attached: temperature of the LED controller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT32</td>
<td>temperatureSensor</td>
<td>Temperature of the images sensor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT32</td>
<td>temperatureLed</td>
<td>If attached: Temperature of the LED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT16</td>
<td>masterSlaveMode</td>
<td>Shows the current master/slave mode of the camera. Use the CS_MASTER_SLAVE_OPERATION-struct to determine which state the camera is currently in. Please note that the state SELECT_MASTER_SLAVE_BY_INPUT will not be a valid state.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
struct CS_LED_FLASH_CONTROL_STRUCT{
    static const int MAX_LED_FLASH_PATTERNS = 4;
    static const int MAX_OUTPUTS = 4;

    UINT16 enableFlashControl;
    UINT16 numberOfLinePatterns;
    double flashSequenceTime;
    double flashDefinitions[MAX_LED_FLASH_PATTERNS][MAX_OUTPUTS];
    UINT16 ledDriverSync;

    // Constructor LED control struct
    CS_LED_FLASH_CONTROL_STRUCT()
    {
        enableFlashControl = FLASH_DISABLED;
        numberOfLinePatterns = 1;
        flashSequenceTime = 1.0;
        ledDriverSync = NO_LED_DRIVER_SYNC;
        for(int i = 0; i < MAX_LED_FLASH_PATTERNS; i++)
        {
            for(int outputs = 0; outputs < MAX_OUTPUTS; outputs++)
            {
                flashDefinitions[i][outputs] = 0.0;
            }
        }
    }
};
**get_led_flash_parameters**  
Retrieve all parameters related to the LED flash function

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>INT16 set_led_flash_parameters(const CS_LED_FLASH_CONTROL_STRUCT* ledFlashParameters, bool bUpdate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parameters:</td>
<td>ledFlashParameters : pointer to a CS_LED_FLASH_CONTROL_STRUCT -structure where the information can be stored to.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Return value: | If successful CS_OK will be returned.  
An Error is indicated with values < 0 |
| Comment: | This function can be used to setup the synchronized triggering of illuminations connected to the camera. |
| Supported cameras: | allPIXA pro |
4.2.4 allPIXA wave functions

The following function must only be used with allPIXA wave cameras. They will throw an error when used with allPIXA or allPIXA pro cameras.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>get_linear_gain_values</th>
<th>Retrieve the gain values from the camera</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>INT16 get_gain_values(CS_LINEAR_GAIN_STRUCT * linearGainValues, bool bUpdate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters:</td>
<td>gainValues: pointer to a structure with an array of the linear gain values to set and the number of valid entries. To access single entries use the constants like RED, GREEN, BLUE or similar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return value:</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment:</td>
<td>Values are in the 10bit-range (0-1023)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supported cameras:</td>
<td>allPIXA wave</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Structure "CS_LINEAR_GAIN_STRUCT" is used to get and set values which relate to the setting of the different linear gain values of the camera.

When reading the values from the camera the "no_of_valid_entries" field will be set to indicate the valid number of linear gain values for this camera.

To distinguish which color belongs to which channel, please use the constants RED, GREEN, BLUE and WHITE.

```c
struct CS_LINEAR_GAIN_STRUCT {
    UINT16 no_of_valid_entries;
    UINT16 value[MAX_SENSOR_LINES];
    CS_LINEAR_GAIN_STRUCT ()
    {
        no_of_valid_entries = 0;
        for(int i = 0; i < MAX_SENSOR_LINES; i++)
            value[i] = 0;
    }
};
```

Structure for handling camera linear gain values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable type</th>
<th>Element name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UINT16</td>
<td>no_of_valid_entries</td>
<td>Number of valid linear gain channels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>value[MAX_SENSOR_LINES]</td>
<td>Linear gain values</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"CSSENSOR_SENSITIVITY_STRUCT" is used to get and set values which relate to the setting of the sensor sensitivity such as cds_gain or the sensitivity(fullwell capacity).

When reading the values from the camera the "no_of_valid_entries" field will be set to indicate the valid number of sensitivity values for this camera.

To distinguish which color belongs to which channel, please use the constants RED, GREEN, BLUE and WHITE.

In order to figure out the meaning of the CDS-gain or the sensitivity use the enums CS_SENSITIVITY or CS_CDS_GAIN

Structure for handling sensor sensitivity values:

```c
struct CSSENSOR_SENSITIVITY_STRUCT {
    UINT16 no_of_valid_entries;
    UINT16 cds_gain[MAXSENSOR_LINES];
    UINT16 sensitivity[MAXSENSOR_LINES];
    CSSENSOR_SENSITIVITY_STRUCT ()
    {
        no_of_valid_entries = 0;
        for(int i = 0; i < MAXSENSOR_LINES; i++)
        {
            value[i] = 0;
            sensitivity[i] = HIGH_DYNAMIC;
            cds_gain[i] = CDS_X1;
        }
    }
};
```
### Variable type | Element name | Description
---|---|---
UINT16 | no_of_valid_entries | Number of valid linear gain channels
UINT16 | cds_gain[MAXSENSOR_LINES] | CDS gain values for the single color channels
UINT16 | sensitivity[MAXSENSOR_LINES] | Sensor sensitivity values for the single color channels (fullwell capacity)

### set_sensor_sensitivity_values
Set the sensor sensitivity values to the camera

**Syntax**

```c
INT16 set_sensor_sensitivity_values(
    CSSENSORSENSITIVITY_STRUCT & sensitivityValues,
    bool bSend2Camera=true)
```

**Parameters:**
- sensitivityValues : pointer to a structure with the cds gain and sensor sensitivities to set

**Return value:**
- If successful CS_OK will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

**Comment:**
- Supported cameras: allPIXA wave

### get_roi_parameters
Retrieve the ROI settings from the camera

**Syntax:**

```c
INT16 get_roi_parameters(
    CSROI_PARAMETER_STRUCT * roiParameters,
    bool bUpdate=true)
```

**Parameters:**
- roiParameters : pointer to a structure where the roi parameters can be stored to

**Return value:**
- If successful CS_OK will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

**Comment:**
- Supported cameras: allPIXA wave

Structure “CSSENSORSENSITIVITY_STRUCT” is used to get and set values which relate to the setting of the sensor sensitivity such as cds_gain or the sensitivity(fullwell capacity).
struct CS_ROI_PARAMETER_STRUCT {
    bool roi_active[MAX_ROIS];
    UINT32 roi_start[MAX_ROIS];
    UINT32 roi_width[MAX_ROIS];
    UINT32 img_height;
    UINT16 first_scan_line;
}

CS_ROI_PARAMETER_STRUCT ()
{
    for(int i = 0; i < MAX_ROIS; i++)
    {
        roi_active[i] = false;
        roi_start[i] = 500;
        roi_width[i] = 500;
    }
    img_height = 500;
    first_scan_line = 0;
}

Structure for handling the ROI parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable type</th>
<th>Element name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bool</td>
<td>roi_active[MAX_ROIS]</td>
<td>Indicates if this ROI is currently used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT32</td>
<td>roi_start[MAX_ROIS]</td>
<td>The start of the ROI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT32</td>
<td>roi_width[MAX_ROIS]</td>
<td>The width of the ROI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT32</td>
<td>img_height</td>
<td>Number of sensor lines used in y direction(same size or all ROIs is used)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT16</td>
<td>first_scan_line_delay</td>
<td>Delay in scan lines starting from the image trigger (Only active if camera is in triggered mode)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

set_roi_parameters  Set the roi parameters of the camera

Syntax:

```
SET_INT16 (CS_ROI_PARAMETER_STRUCT &,  
    bool,  
    roiParameters,  
    bSend2Camera=true)
```

Parameters:

- `roiParameters` : pointer to a structure with the roi parameters to set

Return value:

- If successful CS_OK will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

Comment:

- The total ROI size must not exceed the sensor length!
- The chosen ROIs may overlap

Supported cameras:

- allPIXA wave
struct CS_XLC_PARAMETER_STRUCT {
    WORD current;
    WORD channelSelection4Current;
    WORD channelActive;
    DWORD serialNumber; // Only valid for get function! It is not possible to set the serial number!
    // Initialization of the struct
    CS_XLC_PARAMETER_STRUCT () {
        current = 0;
        channelSelection4Current = 0;
        channelActive =0;
        serialNumber = 0;
    }
} ;

Structure for handling the XLC illumination parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable type</th>
<th>Element name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WORD</td>
<td>current</td>
<td>Current for the selected XLC channels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORD</td>
<td>channelSelection4Current</td>
<td>The current will be set for the activated channels (use a bitwise or by applying the enum CS_XLC4_CHANNELS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORD</td>
<td>channelActive</td>
<td>The bit for the active channels is set here (use a bitwise or by applying the enum CS_XLC4_CHANNELS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWORD</td>
<td>serialNumber</td>
<td>Only used when getting parameters. Contains the serial number of the requested XLC controller</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

set_xlc_parameters  Set the xlc illumination parameters of the connected XLC device

Syntax
INT16 set_xlc_parameters(
    WORD xlcID,
    CS_XLC_PARAMETER_STRUCT &xlcParameters,
    bool bSend2Camera=true);

Parameters:
- xlcID : The ID of the XLC4-controller. Use the enum CS_XLC4_IDS to choose which XLC4 to control.
- Choose “XLC_BROADCAST” to broadcast the set parameters to all connected XLC controllers.
- xlcParameters: struct which contains the parameter to set. Please note that the serial number contained in this structure will be ignored by this function.

Return value:
- If successful CS_OK will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

Comment:
The total ROI size must not exceed the sensor length!
The chosen ROIs may overlap

Supported cameras:
- allPIXA wave
### get_xlc_parameters

Get the xlc illumination parameters of the connected XLC device

| Syntax                                                                 | INT16 get_xlc_parameters(
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------
| WORD xlcID,
CS_XLC_PARAMETER_STRUCT *xlcParameters,
bool bUpdate=false);                                                 |                             |
| Parameters:                                                           | xlcID : The ID of the XLC4-controller. Use the enum CS_XLC4_IDS to choose which XLC4 to control. Choose "XLC_BROADCAST" to broadcast the set parameters to all connected XLC controllers. xlcParameters: struct which contains the parameter to set. Please note that the serial number contained in this structure will be ignored by this function. |
| Return value:                                                        | If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values < 0 |
| Comment:                                                             | The total ROI size must not exceed the sensor length! The chosen ROIs may overlap |
| Supported cameras:                                                   | allPIXA wave |
### 4.3 Camera status and type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>determineCameraType</strong></th>
<th>Get number of interfaces in the system</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Syntax</strong></td>
<td>INT16 determineCameraType( bool bUpdate = true)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parameters:</strong></td>
<td>bUpdate: if set to true, the information will be requested from the camera, otherwise the information will be taken from memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Return value:</strong></td>
<td>Returns the type of the connected camera. To check the type of the camera use the CS_CAMERA_TYPE-enum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comment:</strong></td>
<td>You can use the camera type to decide which functions to use with the camera. In between allPIXA, allPIXA pro and the allPIXA wave significant differences exist. See the parameter &quot;Supported cameras&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>get_error_text</strong></th>
<th>Returns the textual description for a given error number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Syntax</strong></td>
<td>INT16 get_error_text(INT16 nErrorNo, char** pErrorText)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parameters:</strong></td>
<td>nErrorNo: The error number which corresponds to the returned error text pErrorText: Address of a pointer. The pointer will point to the null terminated error string after successful completion of the function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Return value:</strong></td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comment:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>get_camera_state</strong></th>
<th>Returns the current state of the camera</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Syntax</strong></td>
<td>INT16 get_camera_state ( bool bGetLastState=false, char** pErrorText=NULL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parameters:</strong></td>
<td>bGetLastState: If this flag is set the current state will be requested from the camera. If this is not set the state stored during the last calls will be returned. pErrorText: Address of a pointer. The pointer will point to the null terminated error string after successful completion of the function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Return value:</strong></td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comment:</strong></td>
<td>If bGetLastState-flag is set a RS-Request will be sent to the camera. Therefore the current state of the camera will be returned. If an error is present, this will be returned and cleared. The next call will return an OK-state until another error condition will occur.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Camera functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Parameters:</th>
<th>Return value:</th>
<th>Comment:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>do_tap_balancing</strong></td>
<td>The camera automatically sets the internal parameters to straighten the differences in between the two taps.</td>
<td>INT16 do_tap_balancing(bo_bSaveWhiteCalibParams=true)</td>
<td>bSaveWhiteCalibParams: Save all parameters related to the white/tap balancing permanently after success.</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
<td>This function only needs to be called if something in the basic setup has been changed. Otherwise the camera should already have the correct parameters to eliminate any differences in between the two taps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>perform_white_balancing</strong></td>
<td>Performs a white balancing procedure. The camera will alter the gain values in order that the measured white reference values meet the set target values. The function will check if the gain values will stay in a narrow range after meeting the target white reference values. If the values will change too much an error will be returned indicating an unstable operating condition (presumably the lighting is not stable enough).</td>
<td>INT16 perform_white_balancing (bo_bSaveWhiteCalibParams=true)</td>
<td>bSaveWhiteCalibParams: Save all parameters related to the white balancing permanently after success.</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
<td>Make sure that a valid white reference is present in the set field for the white balancing. Otherwise the function will fail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>reset_camera</strong></td>
<td>Resets the camera back into start up state. The microcontroller and the FPGA are reset. This function is needed e.g. after a program shutdown.</td>
<td>INT16 reset_camera (void)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>prepare_cam_4reference</code></td>
<td>Sets the camera into a mode where an image for the generation of a black level or a shading (flat field) reference can be captured.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td><code>INT16 prepare_cam_4reference(REFERENCE_MODE referenceMode)</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters:</td>
<td>referenceMode:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>set this parameter to the desired reference:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BLACK_LEVEL_CORRECTION or SHADING_CORRECTION.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return value:</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment:</td>
<td>After the function returns successfully a reference image can be acquired. All necessary settings are done automatically.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Remember to restore the regular operating settings after finishing the acquisition. This can be achieved by loading the last active setting or resetting the camera.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**4.5 Maintenance functions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>send_hsi_file_2_camera</strong></td>
<td>Download a his file to the camera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td><code>INT16 send_hsi_file_2_camera(char* fileName)</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters</td>
<td><code>fileName</code>: Pointer to the complete filepath to download.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return value</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td>All kind of HSI-files can be downloaded to the camera. This includes new</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FPGA-files, settings or simple HSI-commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Also .set-files from the CST tool can be downloaded by this function.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Function                      | Gets internal trace functions that can be retrieved by calling              |
|-------------------------------| "get_trace_from_camera"                                                    |
| Syntax                        | `INT16 get_trace_mode(UINT16 traceOptions, bool bUpdate=false)`             |
| Parameters                    | `traceOptions`: bit field where different options can be set. The set      |
|                               | options can be decoded bitwise by using the constants defined with the      |
|                               | leading TRACE_ like TRACE_GENERAL_DEBUG_INFO                                 |
| Return value                  | If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values < 0 |
| Comment                       |                                                                             |

| Function                      | Sets internal trace functions that can be retrieved by calling              |
|-------------------------------| "get_trace_from_camera"                                                    |
| Syntax                        | `INT16 set_trace_mode(UINT16 traceOptions, bSend2Camera=true)`              |
| Parameters                    | `traceOptions`: bit field where different options can be set. Use a bitwise |
|                               | conjunction with the constants defined with the leading TRACE_ like TRACE_  |
|                               | GENERAL_DEBUG_INFO                                                          |
| Return value                  | If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values < 0 |
| Comment                       | Parameter traceOption will be stored non-volatile in the camera. Even after |
|                               | reset or switch off the camera the traceOption parameter will remain valid. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Retrieve the last trace messages from the camera.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td><code>INT16 get_trace_from_camera(char** pTraceData, INT16&amp; traceLength)</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters</td>
<td><code>pTraceData</code>: Address to a Pointer. This pointer will point to a character</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>buffer which contains the camera trace. The length of the buffer will be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>returned through the variable traceLength. Simply copy the buffer into</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>local memory. The single entries are divided by a CR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return value</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.6 Convenience functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>calculate_reference</th>
<th>Calculates the reference data for black level or shading (flat field) correction out of the provided image.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>INT16 calculate_reference(CS_CALCULATE_REFERENCE_STRUCT calcRefParams)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters:</td>
<td>calcReferenceParams: this structure contains all information needed to calculate the reference set for the given image (also set in the parameter structure). The user can set the parameters manually or let the API find the best possible parameters. The kind of the reference to calculate must be set manually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return value:</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment:</td>
<td>The provided image should be acquired with the correct parameters set. To do this use the function “prepare_cam_4reference” to let the camera set the correct parameters for the acquisition of the reference image</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Structure to set the parameters for the generation of a reference file for the camera

```c
struct CS_CALCULATE_REFERENCE_STRUCT{
    CS_REFERENCE_MODE referenceType;
    UINT16 referenceNo;
    CS_CALC_REFERENCE_MODE calculationMode;
    BYTE* pixelImage;
    UINT32 height;
    UINT32 width;
    UINT16 pixelFormat;
    UINT16 pixelPitch;
    UINT32 linePitch;
    bool bSend2Camera;
    char* pFileName;
    UINT16 topLine;
    UINT16 numberOfLines;
    bool doExtrapolation;
    UINT16 leftExtrapolationStart;
    UINT16 rightExtrapolationStart;
    UINT16 numberOfColumnsForExtrapolation;
    UINT16 planeType;
    INT16 referenceVersion;
}CS_CALCULATE_REFERENCE_STRUCT();{
    referenceType = BLACK_LEVEL_CORRECTION;
    referenceNo = 0;
    calculationMode = MANUAL_SETTING;
    height = 100;
    width = 100;
    pixelFormat = BGR;
    pixelPitch = 3;
    linePitch = 300;
    bSend2Camera = true;
    pFileName = NULL;
    topLine = 0;
    numberOfLines = 100;
    doExtrapolation = false;
    leftExtrapolationStart = 0;
    rightExtrapolationStart = (UINT16)99999;
    numberOfColumnsForExtrapolation = 100;
}
```

calculate_reference Calculates the reference data for black level or shading (flat field) correction out of the provided image.

Syntax

INT16 calculate_reference(CS_CALCULATE_REFERENCE_STRUCT calcRefParams)

Parameters:

calcReferenceParams: this structure contains all information needed to calculate the reference set for the given image (also set in the parameter structure). The user can set the parameters manually or let the API find the best possible parameters. The kind of the reference to calculate must be set manually.

Return value:

If successful CS_OK will be returned.
An Error is indicated with values < 0

Comment:

The provided image should be acquired with the correct parameters set. To do this use the function “prepare_cam_4reference” to let the camera set the correct parameters for the acquisition of the reference image.
```java
planeType = MONOCHROME_REF_PLANE;
referenceVersion = CS_GENERAL_CAM_REF_VERSION;
```

### Variable type | Element name | Description
--- | --- | ---
CS_REFERENCE_MODE | referenceType | Use the “CS_REFERENCE_MODE”-enumeration to set the reference to calculate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable type</th>
<th>Element name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UINT16</td>
<td>referenceNo</td>
<td>Four different references might be stored into the camera. This is useful if your setup involves different illumination scenarios. Please set the number in the range from 0 to 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS_CALC_REFERENCE_MODE</td>
<td>calculationMode</td>
<td>Use the “CS_CALC_REFERENCE_MODE”-enumeration to set the reference to calculate. If set to “AUTOMATIC_DETECTION” the API determines the suitable parameters for the height and position of the area in the image where to calculate the reference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYTE*</td>
<td>pImage</td>
<td>Pointer to image data in the RGB-Format</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT32</td>
<td>height</td>
<td>Height in pixels of the image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT32</td>
<td>width</td>
<td>Width in pixels of the image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT16</td>
<td>pixelFormat</td>
<td>Indicates in which order the pixels are organized. RGB or BGR order is currently supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT16</td>
<td>pixelPitch</td>
<td>The amount of bytes to move from one pixel to another pixel of the same color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT32</td>
<td>linePitch</td>
<td>Number of pixels to move vertically in the image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bool</td>
<td>bSend2Camera</td>
<td>If this flag is set, the reference will be sent automatically to the camera after the creation of the reference did complete successfully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char*</td>
<td>pFileName</td>
<td>Name of the file where to store the reference. If this pointer is set to NULL no file will be saved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT16</td>
<td>topLine</td>
<td>First line of the reference area in the image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT16</td>
<td>numberOfLines</td>
<td>Number of lines used to generate the reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bool</td>
<td>doExtrapolation</td>
<td>If there is no suitable data at the borders of the image, enable this parameter to calculate the missing data by using linear extrapolation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UINT16 leftExtrapolationStart
- Left position from where an extrapolation should be calculated

UINT16 rightExtrapolationStart
- Right position from where an extrapolation should be calculated

UINT16 numberOfColumnsForExtrapolation
- Number of pixels which should be used to calculate the extrapolation slope

UINT16 planeType
- If only a single color image is used, indicate which color it belongs to. References can be generated separately for each color plane. For RGB images this parameter can be ignored.

UINT16 referenceVersion
- If this reference is meant to be for an allPIXA wave, set this parameter to CS_ALLPIXA_WAVE_VERSION, otherwise use CS_GENERAL_CAM_REF_VERSION

create_reference_internally
- The camera will internally use the currently recorded image data for the generation of the selected reference.

Syntax
INT16 create_reference_internally(const CS_REFERENCE_MODE refType, const UINT refNo, const UINT timeoutInSecconds=60)

Parameters:
- refType: The type of the reference to generate. Use the enumerations BLACK_LEVEL_CORRECTION or SHADING_CORRECTION
- refNo: The number of the reference ranging from 0 or 3
- timeout: the maximum timeout for the function. Useful if a triggered condition for the image acquisition is used.

Return value:
- If successful CS_OK will be returned.
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

Comment:
- This function should be called with the correct parameters of the future use case set. To do this use the function "prepare_cam_4reference" to let the camera set the correct parameters for the acquisition of the reference image. Remember that you should cover the lens for a black level reference and that you need to provide a white sheet in front of the camera for the shading correction.
4.7  Low level communication functions: Sending of HSI-Tags

Please be cautious when using the raw commands together with the high level API functions! After using the raw functions you should retrieve the current camera settings by calling any “get_xxx”-function with the bUpdate parameter set to true. By doing this the internal data structure will represent the current data of the camera again.

4.7.1  Functions which directly send the values to the camera

**send_bin_tag**  Sends a binary value via the explicit HSI-tag to the camera.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>INT32 send_bin_tag (DWORD tagID, bool value, bool sendImmediately=true);</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parameters:</td>
<td>tagID: The ID for the binary tag to send to the camera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>value: Boolean value for the state of the tag to be set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sendImmediately: if this flag is set, the data is immediately transferred to the camera, if set to false, the values are stored into memory. By successive calls to the send function it is possible to store several tags into memory. When sending a larger amount of parameters this will save a significant amount of time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Return value:     | CS_OK: if setting of the parameter was successful                     |
|                   | Values < 0: Error codes for the specific reason: see chapter “Error codes” |
| Comment:          | To send the stored values to the camera (bSendImmediately = false) call the function “send_stored_hsi_tags” |

**send_short_tag**  Sends a short value via the explicit HSI-tag to the camera.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>INT32 send_short_tag (DWORD tagID, WORD value, bool sendImmediately=true);</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parameters:</td>
<td>tagID: The ID for the binary tag to send to the camera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>value: Short value for the value of the tag to be set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sendImmediately: if this flag is set, the data is immediately transferred to the camera, if set to false, the values are stored into memory. By successive calls to the send function it is possible to store several tags into memory. When sending a larger amount of parameters this will save a significant amount of time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Return value:     | CS_OK: if setting of the parameter was successful                         |
|                   | Values < 0: Error codes for the specific reason: see chapter “Error codes” |
| Comment:          | To send the stored values to the camera (bSendImmediately = false) call the function “send_stored_hsi_tags” |
### Container tags:

The handling of container tags is different from the sending of the other tags.

Since this tag contains other tags therefore you need to create a container tag first by calling `create_container_tag`

This will create a tag in memory. After this you need to add the tags contained in the container by calling `send_XX_tag` and set the “sendImmediately” flag to false.

Finally to transfer the container to the camera, call the function “send_stored_hsi_tags”.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>send_long_tag</th>
<th>Sends a long value via the explicit HSI-tag to the camera.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td><code>INT32 send_long_tag (DWORD tagID, DWORD value, bool sendImmediately=true);</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters</td>
<td>tagID: The ID for the binary tag to send to the camera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>value: Long value for the value of the tag to be set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sendImmediately: if this flag is set, the data is immediately transferred to the camera, if set to false, the values are stored into memory. By successive calls to the send function it is possible to store several tags into memory. When sending a larger amount of parameters this will save a significant amount of time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return value</td>
<td>CS_OK: if setting of the parameter was successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Values &lt; 0: Error codes for the specific reason: see chapter “Error codes”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td>To send the stored values to the camera (bSendImmediately = false) call the function “send_stored_hsi_tags”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>send_var_tag</th>
<th>Sends a variant value via the explicit HSI-tag to the camera.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td><code>INT32 send_var_tag (DWORD tagID, WORD length, WORD* pData, bool sendImmediately=true);</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters</td>
<td>tagID: The ID for the binary tag to send to the camera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>length: Length of the elements in the var tag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pData: Pointer to the value array of the tag to be set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sendImmediately: if this flag is set, the data is immediately transferred to the camera, if set to false, the values are stored into memory. By successive calls to the send function it is possible to store several tags into memory. When sending a larger amount of parameters this will save a significant amount of time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return value</td>
<td>CS_OK: if setting of the parameter was successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Values &lt; 0: Error codes for the specific reason: see chapter “Error codes”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td>To send the stored values to the camera (bSendImmediately = false) call the function “send_stored_hsi_tags”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### create_container_tag

**Create a container structure in memory**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>INT32 create_container_tag (DWORD tagID, WORD length);</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Parameters:**
- **tagID:** The ID for the binary tag to send to the camera
- **length:** Length of the contained data

**Return value:**
- **CS_OK:** if creating of the container was successful
- **Values < 0:** Error codes for the specific reason: see chapter “Error codes”

**Comment:**

### send_stored_hsi_commands

**Sends all stored tags by the use of the set-functions to the camera.**
**After this command the stored tags are deleted.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>INT32 send_stored_hsi_commands (bool clearCommands=true);</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Parameters:**
- **clearCommands:** Clear the tags stored in memory after sending the data.

**Return value:**
- **CS_OK:** if setting of the parameter was successful
- **Values < 0:** Error codes for the specific reason: see chapter “Error codes”

**Comment:**
4.7.2 Retrieving raw tags from the camera

Attention: The actual values from the camera are only requested when the update flag is set to true. Otherwise the memory cache of the CS-Api is read out. Usually the user does update the cache with his first call to a get_XXX-function. Then the complete camera parameters are sent to the PC and stored the memory cache. The user may now evaluate this cache by calling the get_XXX-functions with update set to false.

**get_bin_tag**

Gets a binary value via the explicit HSI-tag.

**Syntax**

```c
INT32 get_bin_tag (DWORD tagID, bool &value, bool bUpdate=false);
```

**Parameters:**

- `tagID:` The ID for the binary tag to send to the camera
- `value:` Reference of a boolean value for the state of the tag
- `bUpdate:` If set the current values will be requested from the camera

**Return value:**

- `CS_OK:` if getting the parameter was successful
- `Values < 0:` Error codes for the specific reason: see chapter “Error codes”

**Comment:**

**get_short_tag**

Gets a short value via the explicit HSI-tag.

**Syntax**

```c
INT32 get_short_tag (DWORD tagID, WORD &value, bool bUpdate=false);
```

**Parameters:**

- `tagID:` The ID for the binary tag to send to the camera
- `value:` Reference to a short value for the value of the tag to be set
- `bUpdate:` If set the current values will be requested from the camera

**Return value:**

- `CS_OK:` if getting of the parameter was successful
- `Values < 0:` Error codes for the specific reason: see chapter “Error codes”

**Comment:**
### get_long_tag

**Gets a long value via the explicit HSI-tag.**

**Syntax**

```c
INT32 get_short_tag (DWORD tagID, DWORD value, bool bUpdate=false);
```

**Parameters:**

- **tagID:** The ID for the binary tag to send to the camera
- **value:** Reference to a long value for the value of the tag to be set
- **bUpdate:** If set the current values will be requested from the camera

**Return value:**

- **CS_OK:** if getting of the parameter was successful
- **Values < 0:** Error codes for the specific reason: see chapter “Error codes”

**Comment:**

### get_var_tag

**Gets a variant value via the explicit HSI-tag.**

**Syntax**

```c
INT32 get_var_tag (DWORD tagID, WORD length, WORD* pData, bool bUpdate=false);
```

**Parameters:**

- **tagID:** The ID for the binary tag to send to the camera
- **length:** Length of the elements in the var tag
- **pData:** Pointer to the value array to store the values to
- **bUpdate:** If set the current values will be requested from the camera

**Return value:**

- **CS_OK:** if getting of the parameter was successful
- **Values < 0:** Error codes for the specific reason: see chapter “Error codes”

**Comment:**
5 Logging / Tracing

For analysis and troubleshooting the CS-API generates logging information about internal processes and communication data to the camera.

The way and the amount of generated logging data can be parameterized.

At startup of the API logging parameters are read from registry and are applied to actual processes. The detailed registry entries are described below.

The parameters can be changed with the API function set_logging_parameter().

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>set_logging_parameter</th>
<th>Sets the API internal logging parameter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>INT16 set_logging_parameter (CS_LOGGING_PARAM_STRUCT loggingParams, bStoreToRegistry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters:</td>
<td>loggingParams: this structure contains information to setup API internal logging functions bStoreToRegistry: If set the parameters are stored in the registry and CS-API will use these values at the next start-up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return value:</td>
<td>If successful CS_OK will be returned. An Error is indicated with values &lt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Structure to set the parameters for the API logging.

```c
struct CS_LOGGING_PARAM_STRUCT {
    char* pLogFileName;
    UINT32 OutputToDbgViewer;
    UINT32 LoggingMask;
    UINT32 InterfaceDataLength;
    UINT32 TimeStamp;
}
```

```c
CS_LOGGING_PARAM_STRUCT () {
    char* pLogFileName = NULL;
    OutputToDbgViewer = 0;
    LoggingMask = 0;
    InterfaceDataLength = 0;
    TimeStamp = 0;
}
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable type</th>
<th>Element name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>char*</td>
<td>pLogFileName</td>
<td>Path and file name to store logging data. If set to Null logging data is not output to a file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT32</td>
<td>OutputToDbgViewer</td>
<td>If &gt; 0 logging data is output as debug strings and can be caught with “the DebugViewer”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT32</td>
<td>LoggingMask</td>
<td>Amount and content of logged data can be specified with “LoggingMask”. With the following enums the behavior of the logging is specified. The enums can be combined by OR operation to enable several function levels: LOG_APPCALLS,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LOG_PROCDATA_MIN,  
LOG_PROCDATADETAILS,  
LOG_PROCDATA_SPEC  
LOG_INTERFACEDATA

| UINT32 | InterfaceDataLength | 0: only command type and response type messages are logged  
> 0: number of bytes to be logged for each message  

| UINT32 | TimeStamp | > 0: timestamp for each logging item is added

Registry values:

The logging parameter are stored at

```
Computer\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Chromasens\CS-API\`
```

The items are listed below:

- `RegSZ`  LogFileName:
- `RegDWORD`  OutputToDbgViewer:
- `RegDWORD`  LoggingMask:
- `RegDWORD`  InterfaceDataLength:
- `RegDWORD`  TimeStamp:
- `RegDWORD`  InternalProcessData:

**get_logging_parameter**  Gets the API internal logging parameter

**Syntax**

```
INT16 get_logging_parameter (CS_LOGGING PARAMSTRUCT *loggingParams)
```

**Parameters:**

- `loggingParams`  Pointer to a structure where the current logging parameter will be stored to

**Return value:**

- If successful CS_OK will be returned.  
- An Error is indicated with values < 0

**Comment:**
6 Troubleshooting

6.1 CameraLink related problems

The CSAPI offers connections to the Chromasens Cameras through CameraLink connections. For this connection the CSAPI will use the generic clallSerial.dll. This DLL uses the driver dlls provided by the specific grabber manufacturer. Usually this DLL gets installed by the grabber setup. Some grabber installations do not provide this DLL. If you try to access a camera by using the function open_CL_control you will get an error CS_CAMERA_INTERFACE_MISSING.

How to eliminate this problem:
1. Check if the clallSerial.dll is present:
   - The location can be taken from the following registry entry:
     HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\CameraLink\Serial\CLSERIALPATH
     If the clallserial.dll is not present in this path, please copy it into this directory or install the CST- tool which will do this automatically.
     If the clallserial.dll is present, check if the architecture of the DLL matches the one of the
     operating system (Use the dependency Viewer tool for this)
2. Additional to the clallSerial.DLL you should also find the grabber specific DLLs in this directory.
   Usually the naming of this DLLs should be clserXXX.dll. Meaning e.g. a Matrox interface driver
   would look like this: clsermtx.dll, SISO: clsersis.dll, Matrix Vision: clsermv.dll.
   It is also important that there is no mixture in between the DLL-architectures. Meaning that
   win32 DLLs must not be mixed with x64 DLLs.
   If the grabber DLLs could not be found please contact your grabber manufacturer.
7 FAQs