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Introduction

SMX-150M USB2.0 Camera is a high speed 1.3 (1280 x 1024) megapixel CMOS camera with USB2.0 interface. It is designed for capturing, streaming and storing high quality digital images and can be used for industrial and scientific imaging applications.

For special applications, the SMX-150M camera is available in three modifications:

- The SMX-150M-E camera with enhanced NIR response (IBIS5-AE-1300 sensor)
- The SMX-150M-W camera with a protection glass lid removed (IBIS5-A-1300 sensor)
- The SMX-150M-E-W camera with enhanced NIR response and a protection glass lid removed (IBIS5-AE-1300 sensor)

The camera has a 2/3" optical sensor and features frame rate of 27.5 fps (40 MHz) at the 1280 x 1024 resolution. Rolling and Global shutters, External Trigger output mode are available.

Capturing of initial live streaming video images and still images is provided via USB 2.0 digital interface - no additional frame grabber is needed.

The camera is provided with the Software Package, all needed drivers and API library, which allows quick integrating of the camera functions into user applications.

Key Features

- High speed: 27.5 fps at full 1280 x 1024 resolution
- USB2.0 interface
- 1280 x 1024 active imaging pixels
- Global and Rolling shutters
- Low image noise
- Small size
- C-Mount
- No external power supply required
- External trigger output mode
- Video and snapshot operations
- Multi-slope integration (Global shutter)
- Double-slope integration (Rolling shutter)
- Selectable pixel data: 8 bit or 10 bit
- Complete SDK
## Specifications

**Table 1-1 Camera Specifications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output video and camera control characteristics</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum resolutions of output window:</td>
<td>1280 x 1024, full resolution mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>640 x 512, decimated by 2 mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame rate at resolution (40MHz)*:</td>
<td>27.5 fps at 1280 x 1024, full resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45 fps at 1024 x 768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>76 fps at 768 x 576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>106 fps at 640 x 480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>182 fps at 400 x 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>494 fps at 220 x 220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output bits per pixel:</td>
<td>Selectable, 8 bits or 10 bits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lookup table:</td>
<td>Downloadable for user selected 8 bits mode: converts 10 bits of imaging chip's ADC to 8 bits of output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pixel rates:</td>
<td>3.33 MHz, 6.66 MHz, 8 MHz, 10 MHz, 12 MHz, 13.33 MHz, 16 MHz, 20 MHz, 24 MHz, 32 MHz, 40 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure range (at resolution 1280x1024), ms:</td>
<td>min: 0.04 (at 40 MHz); max: 437.95 (at 3.33 MHz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pixel gain control:</td>
<td>Programmable (Hardware): 17 gain levels from 0 to 12.4;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output window modes:</td>
<td>View port (from 1280 x 1024 to 8 x 8 with 2 pixels/line step positioning); Frame Decimation (1:1, 1:2); Horizontal mirroring; Vertical flipping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamma, brightness and contrast control:</td>
<td>Programmable with lookup table, hardware gamma correction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Listed frame rate values at the defined resolutions are not the maximal possible. Increasing of frame rate can be done by reducing the current Exposure value (the lower Exposure, the higher frame rate), hiding the active video window from the display, running the camera with a fast speed computer, etc.

**Imaging chip characteristics**

| Type:                                           | Monochrome 1.3 megapixel CMOS sensor with an optical format of 2/3"; manufactured by Cypress (FillFactory) |
| Pixel size:                                     | 6.7 µm x 6.7 µm |
| Image array size:                               | 8.6 mm x 6.9 mm |
### Table 1-1 Camera Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shutter</td>
<td>Rolling shutter; Global Shutter - triggered synchronous shutter with integration and readout separate in time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scanning mode</td>
<td>Progressive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC resolution</td>
<td>10 bits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pixel architecture</td>
<td>4-transistor active pixel sensor; Allows for both rolling and synchronous (snapshot) shutter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity</td>
<td>3.29 V/lux.s Visible band only (180 lux = 1 W/m²); 8.46 V/lux.s Visible + NIR (70 lux = 1 W/m²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic range</td>
<td>Optical, 64dB (1600:1) in single slope operation and 80…100dB in multiple slope operation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Camera electrical characteristics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply voltage</td>
<td>5 V supplied by USB2.0 interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply current</td>
<td>360 mA (at 5.0 V)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum power consumption</td>
<td>1.8 W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Camera interface characteristics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interface Type</td>
<td>USB2.0, 480Mbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connector Type</td>
<td>USB mini-B, 5 pin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating System</td>
<td>Windows XP SP1+/2003/Vista/2008/7 recommended: Windows 7 or XP 1+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processor</td>
<td>Intel P4 or higher recommended: Intel Core 2 Duo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAM</td>
<td>256 MB for XP (512 MB for 2008/Vista) recommended: 512 MB (1024 MB for W7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance</td>
<td>minimum: 300 Mflops recommended: 400 Mflops or higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard Disk Space</td>
<td>About 15 MB for installation plus additional space for captured images</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video</td>
<td>8 MB memory, recommended GeForce 4xxx/Radeon 9xxx or higher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1-1 Camera Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hardware Interface:</strong></td>
<td>USB 2.0 Host Controller: recommended Intel integrated Host Controller (VIA-based USB Controller not recommended) USB 3.0 Host Controller is also supported at least one USB 2.0 port for connection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Camera physical characteristics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating temperature:</td>
<td>0 to +50°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lens mount type:</td>
<td>C-mount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight (without lens):</td>
<td>108 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions (W x L x H):</td>
<td>54.2 x 54.2 x 32.6 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camera housing material:</td>
<td>Duralumin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Camera Mechanicals

![Camera drawing](image)

**Figure 1-1** Camera drawing
External connector pinout

1. External trigger input (Positive)
2. Delayed synchronous shutter start output (Positive)
3. User programmed output
4. External trigger input (Negative)
5. Synchronous shutter start output (Positive)
6. Common (ground)

General Sensor Specifications

**SMX-150M USB2.0 Cameras** use IBIS5A-1300 and IBIS5-AE-1300 sensors manufactured by FillFactory (Cypress).

The IBIS5A-1300 sensor has a 10 bit flash analog digital converter running nominally at 40 Msamples/s. The ADC is electrically separated from the image sensor.

The IBIS5-AE-1300 is a special version of the IBIS5-A-1300 with enhanced NIR response.

Spectral response curve

The curve is measured directly on the pixels. It includes effects of non-sensitive areas in the pixel, e.g. interconnection lines.

The sensor is light sensitive between 400 and 1000 nm. The peak QE * FF is approximately 30% between 500 and 700 nm. In view of a fill factor of 50%, the QE is thus larger than 60% between 500 and 700 nm.
Figure 1-4 shows the spectral response characteristics of both IBIS5-A-1300 and IBIS5-AE-1300 sensors.

The IBIS5-AE-1300 has a superior response in the NIR (Near Infra Red) range (700-900 nm).

Photo-voltaic response curve

Figure 1-5 shows the pixel response curve in linear response mode. This curve is the relation between the electrons detected in the pixel and the output signal. The voltage to electrons conversion gain of the pixel is 17.6 µV/electron.
Features of the IBIS5-AE-1300 sensor

The IBIS5-AE-1300 sensor is processed on a thicker epitaxial Si layer, featuring a superb sensitivity in the NIR (Near Infra Red) wavelengths (700 - 900 nm). The spectral response curves of the two IBIS5-A-1300 image sensors are shown in Figure 1-4. As many machine vision applications use light sources in the NIR, the IBIS5-AE-1300 sensor has a significant sensitivity advantage in the NIR.

A drawback of the thicker epitaxial-layer is a slight performance decrease in MTF (Modular Transfer Function or electrical pixel-to-pixel cross talk) as indicated in the table below.

Table 1-2 MTF comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Wavelength</th>
<th>IBIS5-A-1300</th>
<th>IBIS5-AE-1300</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertical</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertical</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertical</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1-2 *MTF comparison*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Wavelength</th>
<th>IBIS5-A-1300</th>
<th>IBISS-AE-1300</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vertical</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The resulting image sharpness is hardly affected by this decreased MTF value.
Both IBIS5-A-1300 and IBIS5-AE-1300 sensors are fully pin compatible and have an identical timing and biasing.

**Pixel architecture**

The pixel architecture used in the IBIS5A-1300 sensor is 4-transistor pixel as shown in Figure 1-6.

![Architecture of the 4T-pixel](image)

**Cover glass**

D263 glass is used as protection glass lid on top of the IBIS5A-1300 monochrome sensors. Figure 1-7 shows the transmission characteristics of the D263 glass.
Multiple slope integration

The Exposure modes are provided to extend the dynamic range by integrating long and short frame exposure. Multiple Slope Exposure is done for Global shutter. Double and Single Slope modes are done for Rolling shutter.

Double slope integration

Double slope is a method to extend the dynamic range of a normally linear-transfer imager, by combining the images taken with a long integration time (dark areas of a scene) and a short integration time (bright areas of a scene) into one image. The resulting electro-optical transfer curve is bi-linear. Multiple slope is an extension of it, resulting in a multi-linear transfer curve with multiple knee points.
Non-linear and linear conversion mode - "gamma" correction

The non-linear (exponential) ADC conversion is intended for gamma-correction of the images. It increases contrast in dark areas and reduces contrast in bright areas. For the SMX-150M cameras the hardware gamma correction is integrated.

Figure 1-10 shows the ADC transfer characteristics.
SMX-150M Software Package

The SMX-150M USB2.0 Cameras go with the camera software package. The camera software package includes:

- Standard Application
- Drivers
- User Guide
- SDK (API, examples, documentation)

The Standard Application provides control of set-up commands demonstrating cameras performance.

API allows full control of all camera features and along with examples and documentation enables easy integration of the camera into the customers' applications.
Drivers

- WDM compatible
- Twain included
- Linux (upcoming)

System requirements

- Windows 7 or XP 1 and higher

For more information, see “System requirements” on page 7.

API function categories

- Get camera info
- Get/Set camera features
- Video stream controls (Start/Stop)
- Image grabbing
- Image correction controls (brightness, contrast, and gamma)
● Snapshot controls (Exposure)
● Open/Close camera

**Camera application controls**

● Image correction (Brightness, Contrast, Gamma)
● Viewport
● Image capture
● Video capture
● Global shutter video mode
● Selectable Exposure, Gain and Frequency (sensor controls)
● Decimation (1:1 and 1:2)
● Histogram
● Software zoom
● Selectable (8 bits or 10 bits) mode output
● Multiple slope mode (Global shutter)
● Double slope mode (Rolling shutter)
● Auto Exposure
● Frame rate control
● ADC timing - selectable
● Black Level (Amplifier DAC raw offset) - auto and selectable
● Column balancing (Amplifier DAC fine offset) - auto and selectable
● Sensor voltage control - selectable
● Horizontal and Vertical flipping
● Averaging frames

The set of examples included into SDK serves as a tutorial in developing new applications.

**Third-Party IDE/Software Compatibility**

The SMX-150M USB2.0 Cameras are compatible with the following programming environments and software:

● Delphi/Builder C++ (SDK)
● C# (SDK)
- C# 2003, 2008
- C++ Net
- HALCON (SDK) (upcoming)
- LabVIEW (SDK)
- MATLAB (SDK)
- Streampix (SDK)
- Visual Basic 6.0 (SDK)

**Assistance and Help**

Our developers are ready to advise and assist with integration of SDK into relevant applications.

**Camera Customization**

Sumix Corporation offers hardware and software customization services to meet customers' specific needs. Recent camera custom development examples:

- Camera case mechanical modification
- External trigger output mode customization
- Unique sensor modification
Camera Accessories

The **SMX-150M USB2.0 Cameras** usually go with:

1. Tripod adapter. The lightweight duralumin adapter allows quick and easy camera fixing to the tripod, offering additional protection of the camera
2. USB A to Mini B cable, 1.75 m long

3. 6 pin Hirose trigger connector (without a cable)

Sample Images

Use of Multi Slope with Global shutter. The pictures below show the image from the SMX-150M camera before and after Multi Slope use:
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