

Einstellhinweise

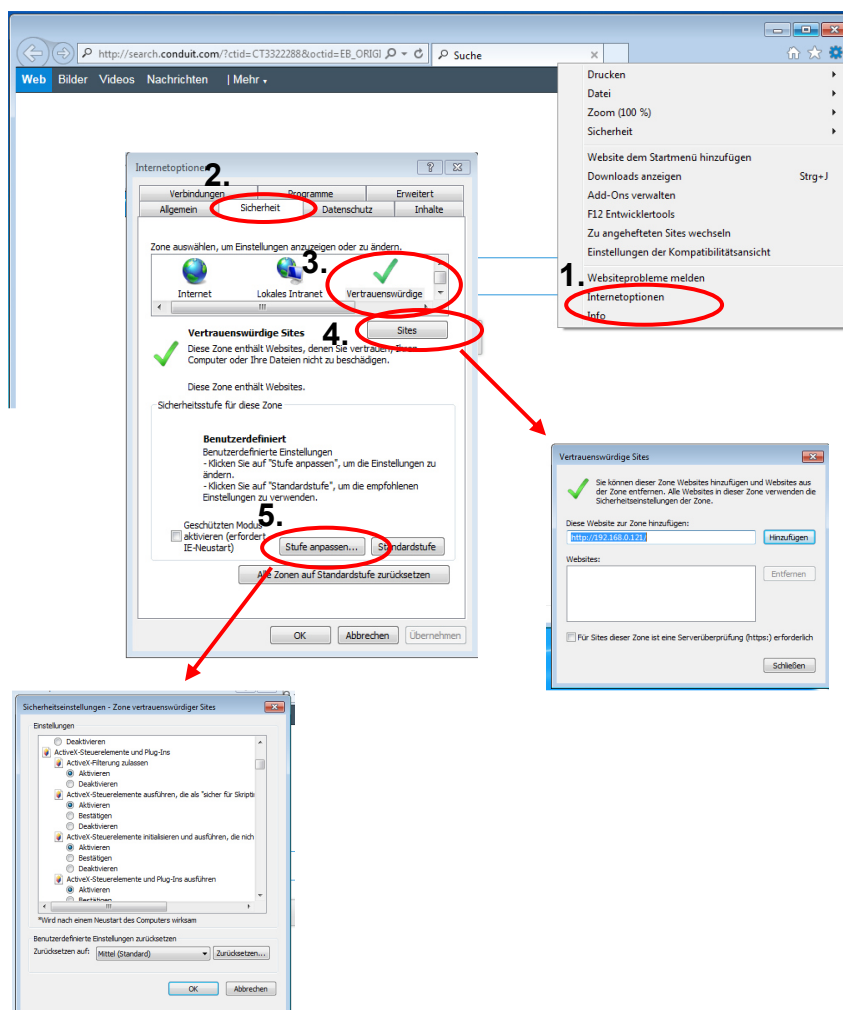
Art. Nr.: 13081

Sollte die Voreinstellung der Kamera nicht Ihren Vorstellungen entsprechen, können Sie mit Hilfe dieser Einstellhinweise das Kamerabild an Ihre Bedürfnisse anpassen!

Installieren Sie bitte das auf der beiliegenden CD enthaltene Programm IP-SEARCH und öffnen dieses. Stellen Sie dann mit dem Internet Explorer über die angezeigte IP-Adresse eine Verbindung zur Kamera her.

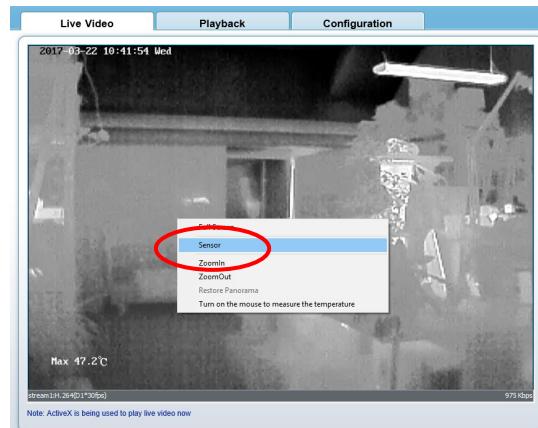
Falls die Verbindung blockiert wird, hängt dies mit den Einstellungen in Ihrem Internet Explorer zusammen.

Fügen Sie die IP-Adresse in den „Internetoptionen (1.)“ unter „Sicherheit (2.)“ den „Vertrauenswürdigen Sites (3./4.)“ hinzu und aktivieren Sie unter „Stufe anpassen (5.)“ alle „ActiveX – Steuerelemente“. Nun sollte eine Verbindung zustande kommen und das Livebild auf dem Bildschirm erscheinen.

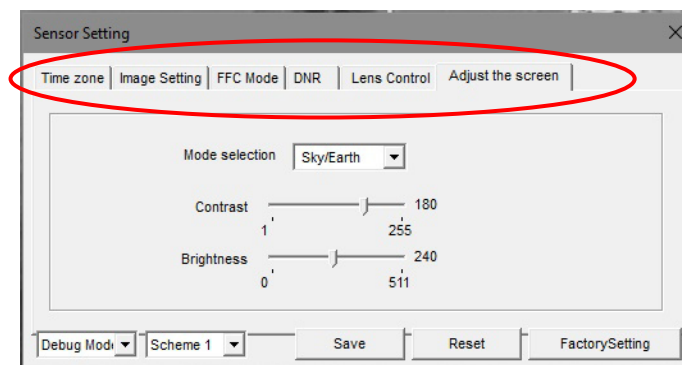


Sobald eine Verbindung zu der Kamera über das Netzwerk besteht können Sie durch einen Rechtsklick in das Livebild verschiedene Einstellungen und Konfigurationen vornehmen.

Öffnen Sie den Menüpunkt „Sensor“.

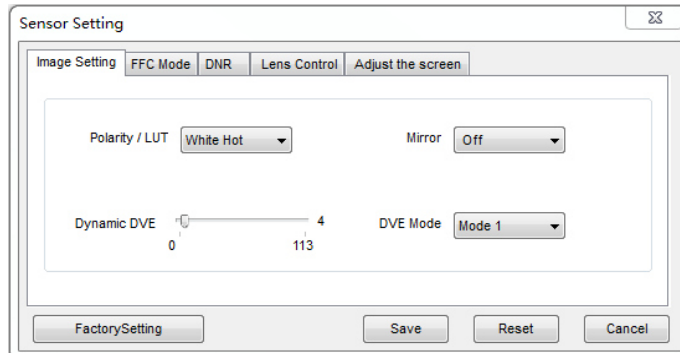


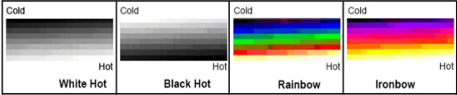
Folgende Oberfläche erscheint über die Reiter lassen sich verschiedene Menüpunkte öffnen, deren Funktion auf den folgenden Seiten beschrieben wird.



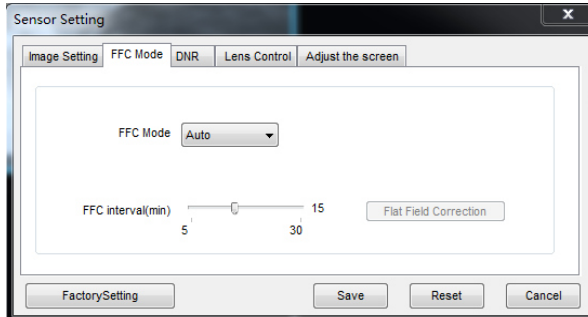
Nachdem Sie alle Einstellungen vorgenommen haben, bestätigen und speichern Sie diese mit „Save“.

1.1 Image Setting



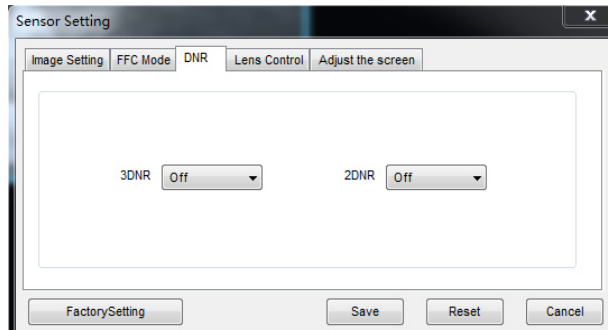
Parameter	Description	Configuration Method
Polarity /LUT	The temperature field of a scenario detected by the thermal imaging camera will be mapped to the value range 0~255 by algorithm processing. In the black/white display mode, this range is converted into tones of grayscale, for example, 0 indicates fully black and 255 indicates fully white. By this grayscale, the temperature field of the scenario is converted into an image. Actually displayed images vary with specific polarity/LUT. The most frequently selected modes are white hot (hot objects are brighter than cold objects) or black hot (hot objects are darker than cold objects). The difference between these two modes is the reversal of relationship between brightness and temperature. Other optional modes include rainbow and ironbow. 	[Configuration method] Select from the drop-down list [Default value] White Hot
DVE Mode	Select a proper DVE mode based on the contrast and detail characteristics of the image shown. Available DVE modes include: • Default • Mode 1 • Mode 2	[Configuration method] Select from the drop-down list [Default value] Default
Dynamic DVE	Sharpness of thermal images is not as good as visible light, so the original image is difficult to identify. By the image enhancement and edge processing technologies, the image can be better identified. The value range of this parameter is 0~112 and users can adjust the value based on requirement.	[Configuration method] Drag the slide bar [Default value] 0
Mirror	Allow users to select image pixel position: • Off: images are not flipped. • Horizontal: image is turned left/right. • Vertical: image is turned up/down. • Horizontal + vertical: image is turned upside down.	[Configuration method] Select from the drop-down list [Default value] Off

1.2 FFC Mode



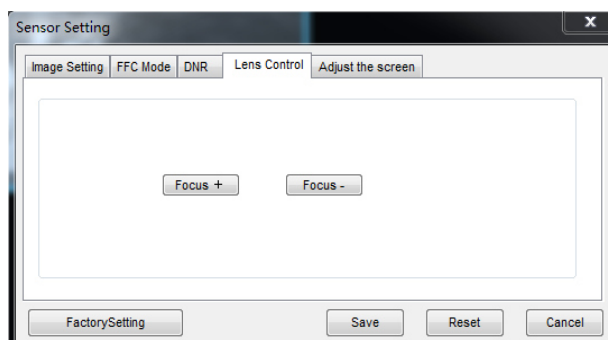
Parameter	Description	Configuration Method
FFC Mode	The thermal imaging camera contains a mechanical correction actuator to periodically improve image quality. This actuator is called flat field correction (FFC). During the control of FFC, the flat field shield blocks the sensor array, enabling each part of the sensor to collect consistent temperature field (flat field). Through FFC, the camera updates the revision coefficient and thus generates more consistent image. In the course of FFC, video image is frozen for two seconds to show a static frame screen and automatically restored after the correction. Repeating FFC will avoid image particulate-like sense and quality deterioration. When camera temperature changes, FFC is of particular importance. For example, when the camera is started up or ambient temperature changes, FFC must be executed immediately. Auto: In auto FFC mode, the camera will automatically execute FFC in case that temperature change exceeds specified amount or the specified time interval expires, whichever is earlier. FFC interval range: 5~30 min. The camera temperature change amount is subject to the set value for the detector collecting internal temperature. During camera startup, camera temperature changes dramatically, so FFC will be performed repeatedly, which is a normal phenomenon. Manual: In manual FFC mode, the camera will not automatically execute FFC in case of temperature change or the specified time interval is up. Select manual FFC and click Trigger Baffle Correction. If image quality is obviously deteriorated but FFC is not automatically executed, manually execute FFC to improve image quality. External: In external FFC mode, the mechanical correction actuator will stop and a unified source (black object) is set in front of the camera. The internal FFC will not resolve image deterioration that is caused by lens or lens base inconsistency. The external FFC function will be very useful. In actual operation, customers find that a hand palm or desk surface with constant temperature can be used as a substitute of the black object to perform external FFC.	[Configuration method] Select from the drop-down list [Default value] Auto
FFC interval (min)	In auto FFC mode, FFC interval range: 5~30 min	[Configuration method] Drag the slide bar [Default value] 15
Trigger baffle correction	In manual or external FFC mode, the camera will not automatically execute FFC in case of temperature change or the specified time interval is up. In this case, click Trigger Baffle Correction .	-

1.3 DNR



Parameter	Meaning	Configuration Method
3D NR	Reduce noise of image.	[Configuration method] Select from the drop-down list [Default value] Off
2D NR	Reduce noise of image.	[Configuration method] Select from the drop-down list [Default value] On

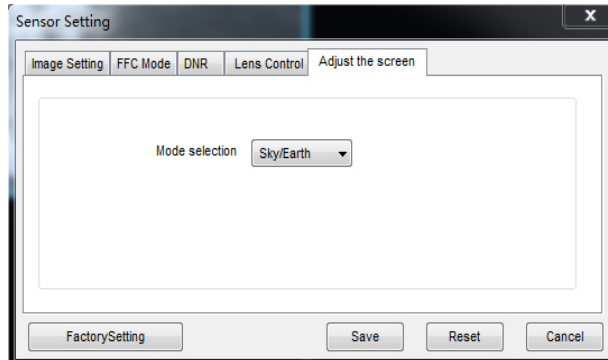
1.4 Lens Control



This interface is used to control focal distance of electrically-controlled lens.

Dieses Menü ist bei dieser Kamera nicht aktiv!

1.5 Adjust the Screen



Parameter	Meaning	Configuration Method
Mode selection	Compared with images generated based on visible light, IR images boast the features of high background and low contrast. In an IR image, background radiation occupies a big part of dynamic display scope and the target object occupies less dynamic display scope. If this object emits weak IR ray, it will be submerged among the dark background and difficult to be identified. To resolve the problem, the IR image must be enhanced and preprocessed. The thermal imaging camera allows an image mode to be preset according to the temperature distribution differences of a specific environment or scenario so as to highlight the object: • Outdoor • Indoor • Sky/Earth • Sea/Sky • Linear • Universal • User-defined	[Configuration method] Select from the drop-down list [Default value] Outdoor