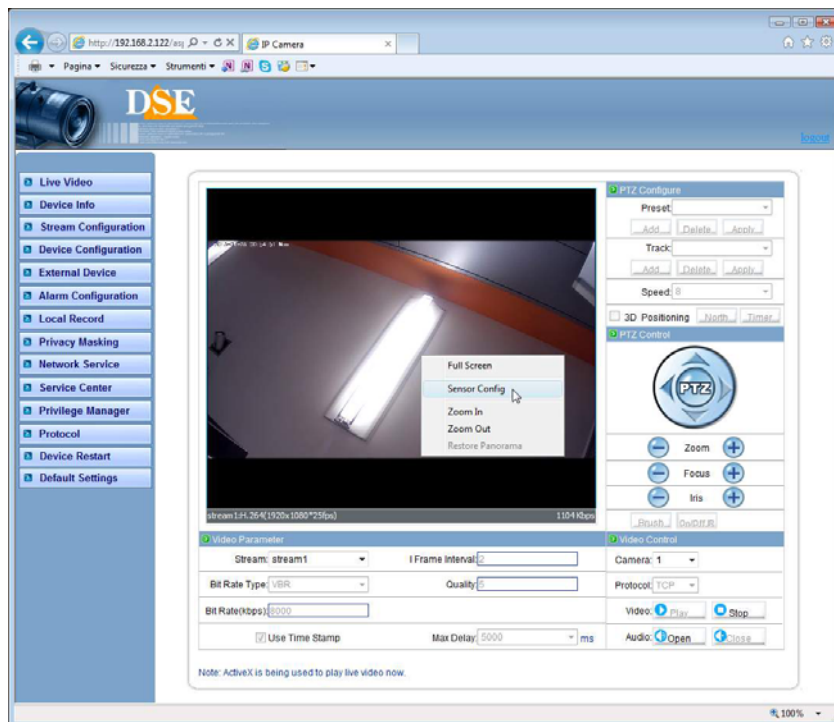




Sensor Configuration C-MOS

RH Series - IP cameras ONVIF





Introduction

The RH Series cameras boast a number of configurable operating options. And it's possible to completely configure the cameras from a PC using any browser (IE, Chrome, Safari etc.), or through the NetVMS supervision software. It's also possible to configure a smartphone with the free DSE Smartlive application. In the configuration manual included on the CD, all the camera setup options are explained.

In this manual, the configuration options of the C-MOS sensor are explained, which enable it to intervene in the camera video output and to cope with non-optimal shooting situations.

This manual refers to access by PC with the browser.

The same options can be found both in the same NetVMS software application DSE Smartlive, which are dedicated to specific content in the CD manual.

Applying changes to the C-MOS sensor configuration must be considered that the camera needs for a certain time to make them operational so you need to wait a few seconds to see on the screen the effects of such changes.

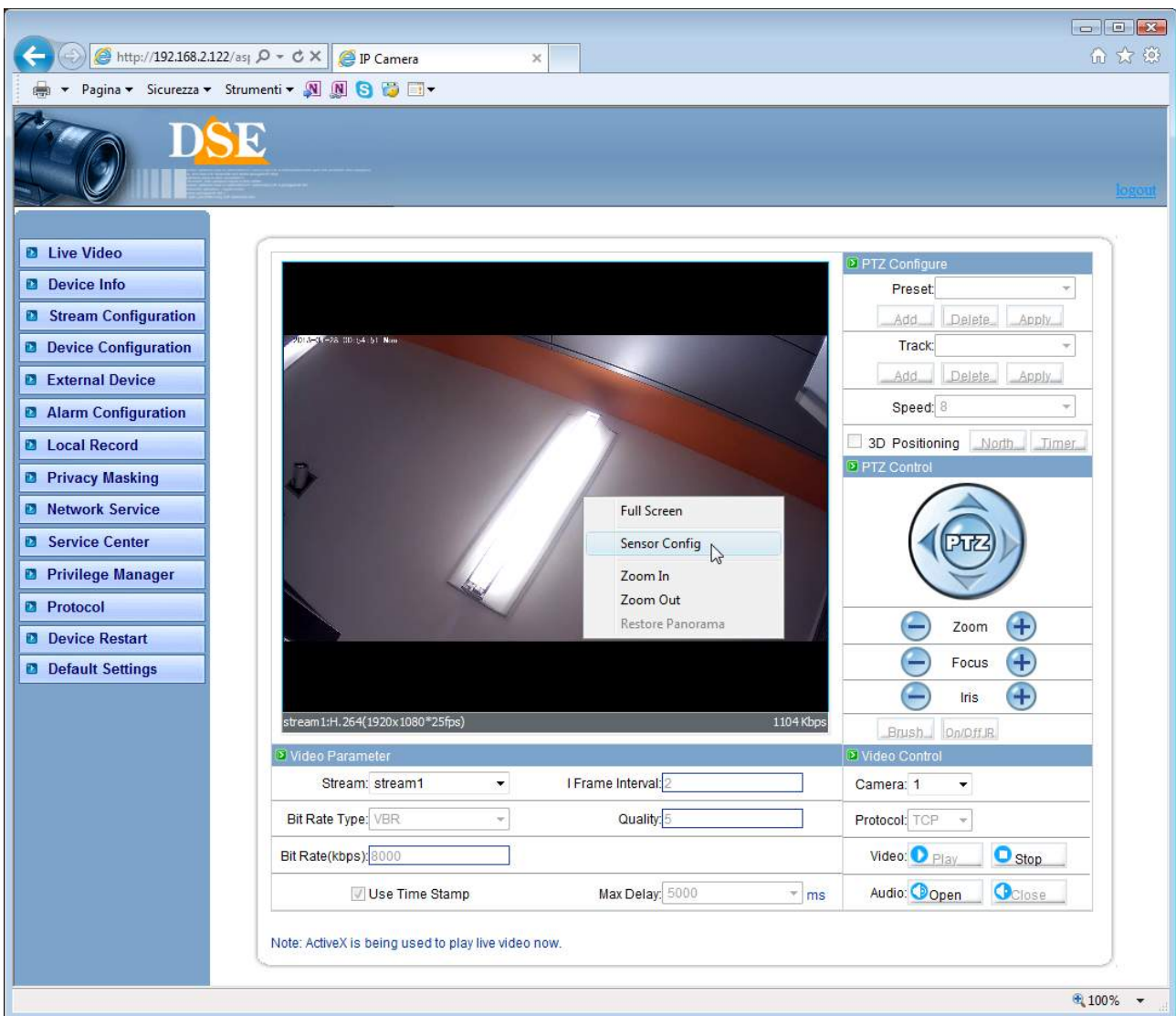
IMPORTANT

The options available in the configuration of the sensor are variable depending on the model. This manual is intended as a general reference guide to the main functions.



sensor Configuration

It is possible to intervene in the camera configuration of the sensor to change the video output. To access the sensor configuration to connect the camera with a browser such as Internet Explorer and live viewing window, click the right button to select the SENSOR SETUP item.



A window opens that contains several folders that we discuss below. CAUTION - The contents of these folders configuration may vary slightly depending on the camera model.

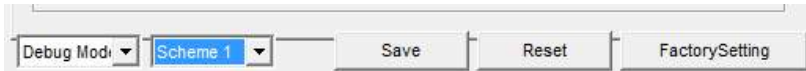
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STANDARD MODE / DEBUG MODE



The adjustment of the CMOS sensor of the parameters can lead to undesirable results. Often setting that gives excellent results in certain conditions is becoming suboptimal in others. To allow you to edit parameters calmly different models in the range include a box of choice where you can choose STANDARD MODE or DEBUG MODE. Standard Mode is the setting

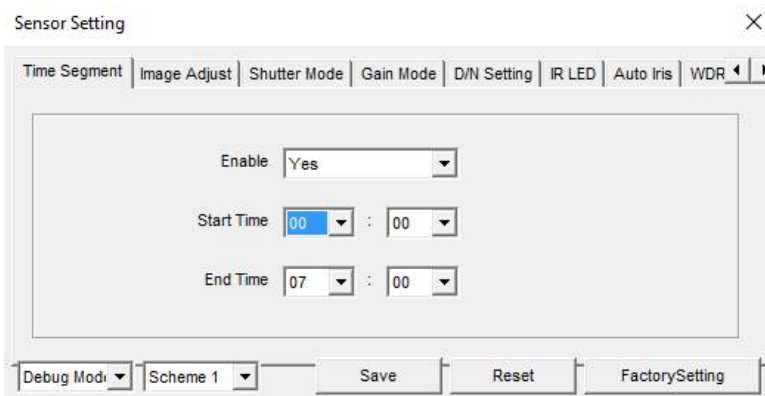
factory where the parameters are not customizable. If you choose DEBUG MODE 4 configurable scenarios become available (SCHEME 1..4) that you can configure to taste.

With SAVE and RESET buttons you can save changes or abandon them back to the last saved settings.

'Also available FACTORY RESET button to reset everything to the factory settings. At the time of the sensor configuration, a message will warn you if you return to the STANDARD NODE or maintain the pattern DEBUG MODE selected at that time. The availability of four configurable settings allows you to set 4 stored can be recalled at will configurations depending on the situation.

E 'can also recall these configuration scenarios based on time of day with the page TIME SEGMENT

TIME SEGMENT



If your camera has the four scenarios DEBUG MODE (see above) you can choose to automatically activate them by setting the start and end on this page.

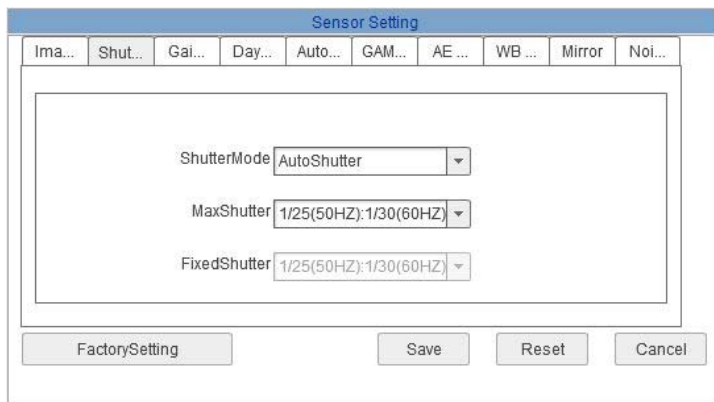
IMAGE ADJUST



Adjusts Brightness, Saturation and Contrast in the image. On some models, further options are available.

These adjustments change the shutter and gain settings that are found in the following pages. Obviously it is necessary that the SHUTTER and GAIN settings allow the automatic adjustment, otherwise the camera may not modify a parameter set as fixed.

SHUTTER CONTROL (or Exposal SETTING)



Adjust the speed of the electronic shutter to be defined depending on the ambient brightness. A slow diaphragm is very bright with little light but is likely to give whitening in case of strong daylight. Instead a quick shutter will be excellent with bright but could give under-exposed images in low light.

By choosing AutoShutter (recommended), the camera automatically adjust the electronic shutter while allowing to set the shutter maximum permissible value. By choosing FIXEDSHUTTER the camera shutter will maintain a constant value that can be defined. Some models may offer additional adjustment options.

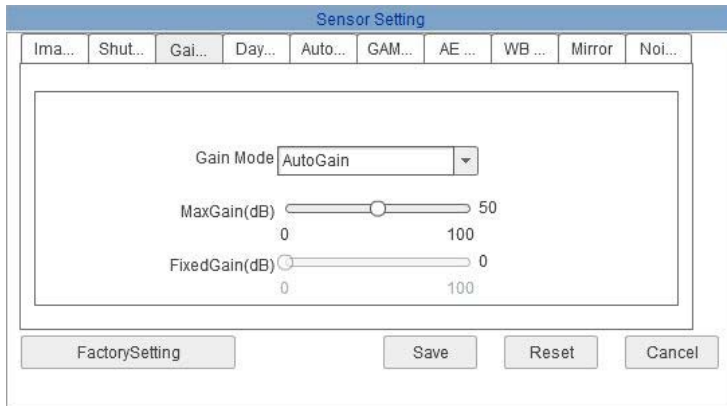
GAIN CONTROL

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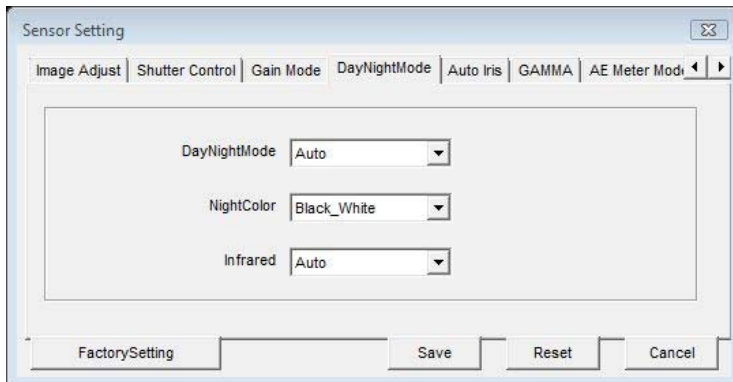


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It allows you to adjust the gain of the sensor. E 'can set an automatic value (with a maximum adjustable threshold) or fixed.

DAY & NIGHT



In this tab you set the behavior of the day / night function. The window may include more or less options depending on the camera model
in DAY / NIGHT MODE examination - Set to AUTO enables automatic switching to night mode as nightfall approaches. Set to Day or
Night mode force always a COLOR mode (DAY) or B / N (NIGHT) regardless of the ambient brightness. On some models, you can also
define the thresholds of the changeover day night or decide to maintain it on an hourly basis. NIGHTCOLOR - E 'you can define whether
at night mode keep the color vision or switch to B / W for the vision with infrared

INFRARED - Check the lighting IR illuminator (if equipped). AUTO means automatically turn on the illuminator in night mode, while ON
and OFF allow to keep it always on or always off.

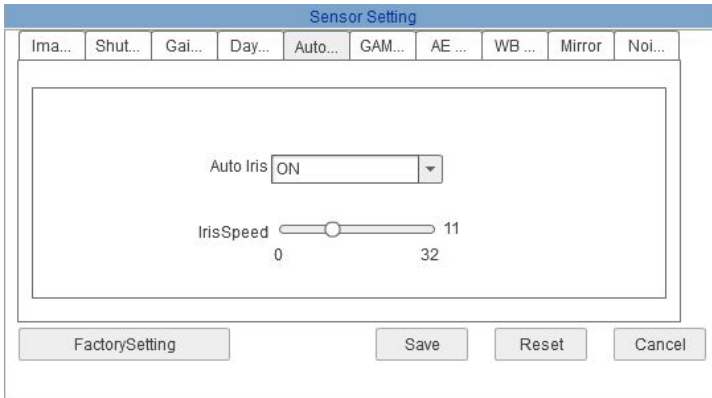
AUTOIRIS

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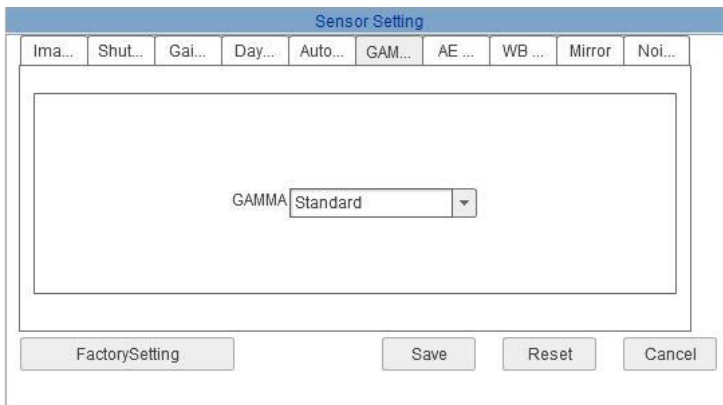


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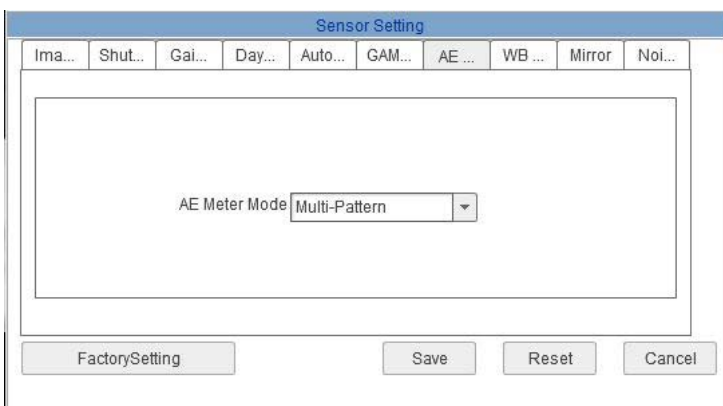
If the camera uses an auto iris lens it is possible to set the drive speed. In the case of fixed lens leave the setting to OFF. In AUTOIRIS OFF mode, the priority of the brightness adjustment is given to the electronic shutter. IRIS SPEED indicates the reaction rate of the lens. Reduce speed if the lens were to open and close continuously giving a flash effect under certain lighting conditions.

RANGE



E 'can adjust the gamma correction with several pre-configured options

AE METER MODE



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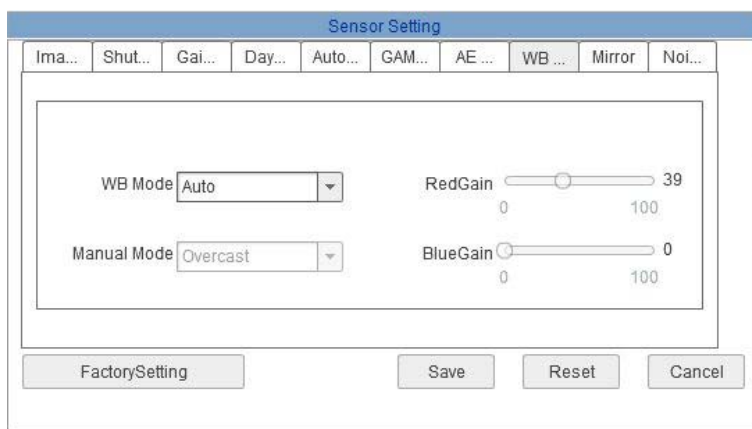


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When the camera measures the brightness of the image to adjust the shutter typically considers all the framed area. However, if the image has areas with different brightness it is possible to indicate which area must have greater importance. MULTI PATTERN - The whole area is considered CENTER - The central area (1/5 of the total) has the prevalence

VERTICAL CENTER - The vertical area in the center (1/2 of the total) has the prevalence HORIZONTAL CENTER - The horizontal area at the center (1/2 of the total) has the prevalence

WB MODE



In this window you define the white balance. The AUTO mode is recommended for most applications.

In cases of particular light and can set the MANUAL mode that offers several options already preconfigured refer to the most common types of lighting and also the possibility to establish the white tone manually.

MIRROR



E 'can flip the image to adjust the vision to the camera location. CLOSE - True vision

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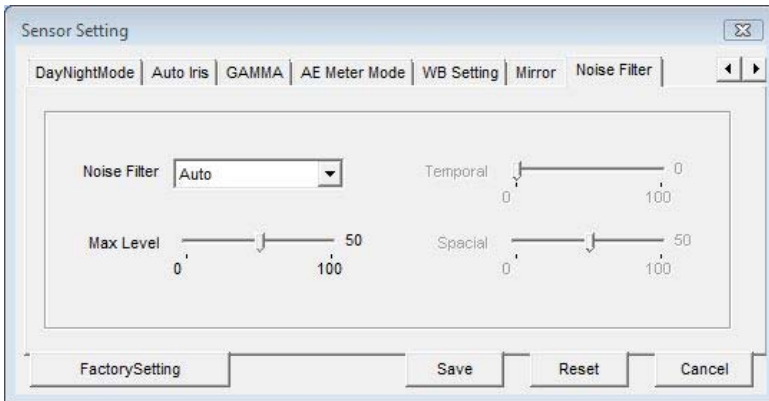


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HORIZONTAL - VERTICAL Flip Horizontal - vertical tilting

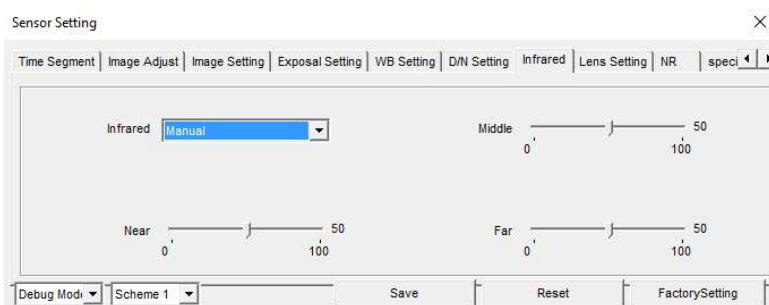
PICTURE FLIP - Horizontal and vertical tilting

NOISE FILTER



It can set the digital video noise reduction automatically so (with a maximum adjustable threshold) or manual (with the threshold of time and space regulation). The spacial setting reduces the noise in the single frame, while the TEMPORAL setting defines the interval of frames. In some models (4MP) you can use two different types of Noise Reduction (2D and 3D)

INFRARED



In some models it is possible to adjust the illumination LED power in order to avoid an excessive whitening in close-ups. In this example (Speed Dome 3MP) There are 3 levels of adjustment for close-ups, medium and long distance depending on the zoom level set.

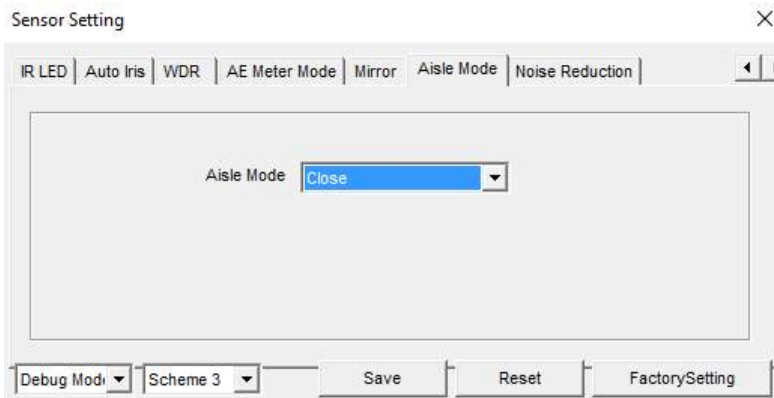
AISLE / CORRIDOR MODE

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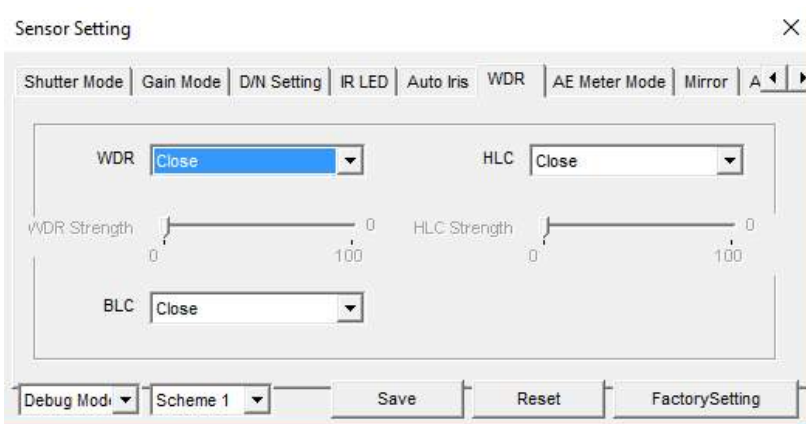
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In some models it is possible to enable the corridor mode that allows to change the resolution of the camera using the greater value on the vertical side rather than horizontally.

This type of recovery can be effective when shooting a long and narrow area such as a corridor.

WDR



In some models is available the function WDR (Wide Dynamic Range) that allows to resume in a better way scenes with different brightness present in the visual field. WDR - Use in the second half if there are more dark areas and more illuminated, for example in surveillance under a portico.

BLC - Use the shooting a dark subject with a very bright background, such as in the case of a store entrance where the person entering is underexposed compared to the background illumination. E 'can define the location of the subject in the frame. HLC - Use to avoid glare from strong light sources such as car headlights.

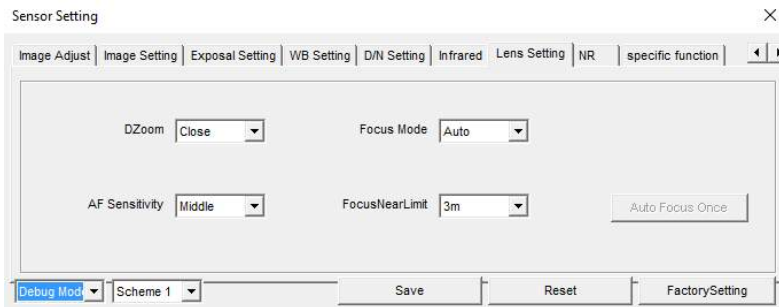
LENS SETTING

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Cameras with motorized lens are used to set the operation of the lens DZOOM - Enable or disable the digital zoom is activated after reaching the maximum optical zoom.

FOCUS MODE - Allows you to enable the autofocus or use the manual focus AF SENSITIVITY - Sensitivity autofocus

FOCUS NEAR LIMIT - Minimum focus distance