USER'S MANUAL

Gocator 2000 Family

Version 2.2.1.0 Revision: A

Proprietary

Trademarks and Restrictions

Gocator™ is a registered trademark of LMI Technologies, Inc. Any other company or product names mentioned herein may be trademarks of their respective owners.

Information contained within this manual is subject to change.

This product is designated for use solely as a component and as such it does not comply with the standards relating to laser products specified in U.S. FDA CFR Title 21 Part 1040.

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Introduction

The Gocator 2000 Family of laser profiling sensors are designed for 3D measurement and control applications. Gocator sensors are configured using a web browser and can be connected to a variety of input and output devices. This guide describes the installation and use of Gocator sensors.

Notational Conventions

This guide uses the following notational conventions:

⚠	Warning	Follow these safety guidelines to avoid potential injury or property damage.
🗋	Note	Consider this information in order to make best use of the product.

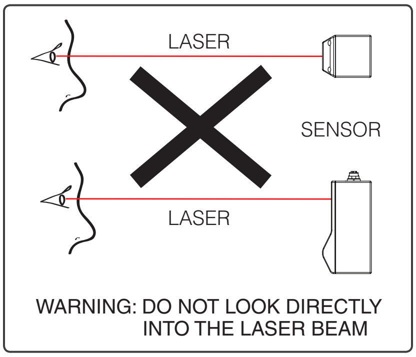
Table of Contents

Safety and Maintenance

Laser Safety

Gocator sensors contain semiconductor lasers that emit visible light and are designated as Class 2M, Class 3R, or Class 3B, depending on the chosen laser option.

Gocator sensors are referred to as *components*, indicating that they are sold only to qualified customers for incorporation into their own equipment. These sensors do not incorporate safety items that the customer is required to provide in their own equipment (e.g. remote interlocks, key control). As such, these sensors do not fully comply with the standards relating to laser products specified in IEC 60825-1 and FDA CFR Title 21 Part 1040.



Use of controls or adjustments or performance of procedures other than those specified herein may result in hazardous radiation exposure.

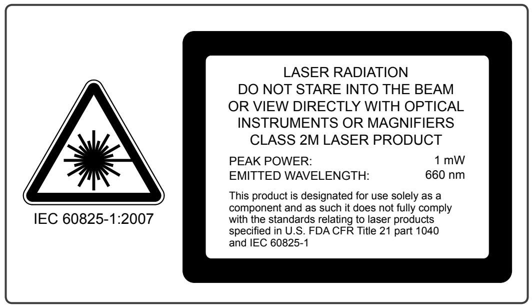
References

1. *International standard IEC 60825-1 (2001-08) consolidated edition*, Safety of laser products – Part 1: Equipment classification, requirements and user's guide.
2. *Technical report 60825-10*, Safety of laser products – Part 10. Application guidelines and explanatory notes to IEC 60825-1.
3. *Laser Notice No. 50*, FDA and CDRH http://www.fda.gov/cdrh/rad-health.html

Laser Classes

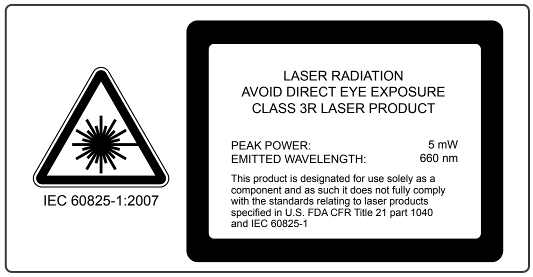
Class 2M laser components

Class 2M laser components would not cause permanent damage to the eye under reasonably foreseeable conditions of operation, provided that any exposure can be terminated by the blink reflex (assumed to take 0.25 seconds). Because classification assumes the blink reflex, the wavelength of light must be in the visible range (400 nm to 700 nm). The Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) for visible radiation for 0.25 seconds is 25 watts per square meter, which is equivalent to 1 mW entering an aperture of 7 mm diameter (the assumed size of the pupil).



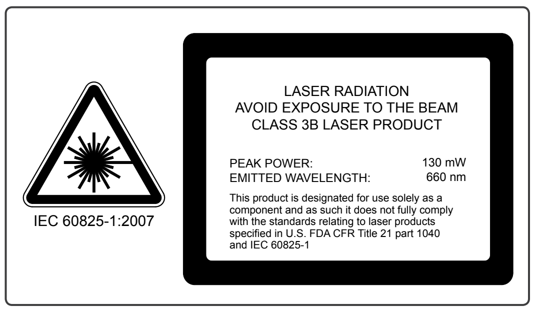
Class 3R laser components

Class 3R laser products emit radiation where direct intrabeam viewing is potentially hazardous, but the risk is lower with 3R lasers than for 3B lasers. Fewer manufacturing requirements and control measures for 3R laser users apply than for 3B lasers.



Class 3B laser components

Class 3B components are unsafe for eye exposure. Usually only ocular protection will be required. Diffuse reflections are safe if viewed for less than 10 seconds.



Labels reprinted here are examples only. For accurate specifications, refer to the label on your sensor.

Precautions and Responsibilities

Precautions specified in IEC 60825-1 and FDA CFR Title 21 Part 1040 are as follows:

Requirement	Class 2M	Class 3R	Class 3B
Remote interlock	Not required	Not required	Required*
Key control	Not required	Not required	Required – cannot remove key when in use*
Power-on delays	Not required	Not required	Required*
Beam attenuator	Not required	Not required	Required*
Emission indicator	Not required	Not required	Required*
Warning signs	Not required	Not required	Required*
Beam path	Not required	Terminate beam at useful length	Terminate beam at useful length
Specular reflection	Not required	Prevent unintentional reflections	Prevent unintentional reflections
Eye protection	Not required	Not required	Required under special conditions
Laser safety officer	Not required	Not required	Required
Training	Not required	Required for operator and maintenance personnel	Required for operator and maintenance personnel

**LMI Class 3B laser components do not incorporate these laser safety items. These items must be added and completed by the customer in their system design.*

Class 3B Responsibilities

LMI Technologies has filed reports with the FDA to assist customers in achieving certification of laser products. These reports can be referenced by an accession number, provided upon request. Detailed descriptions of the safety items that must be added to the system design are listed below.

Remote Interlock

A remote interlock connection must be present in Class 3B laser systems. This permits remote switches to be attached in serial with the keylock switch on the controls. The deactivation of any remote switches must prevent power from being supplied to any lasers.

Key Control

A key operated master control to the lasers is required that prevents any power from being supplied to the lasers while in the OFF position. The key can be removable in the OFF position but the switch must not allow the key to be removed from the lock while in the ON position.

Power-On Delays

A delay circuit is required that illuminates warning indicators for a short period of time prior to supplying power to the lasers.

Beam Attenuators

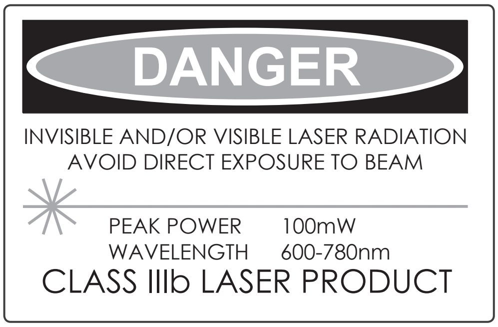
A permanently attached method of preventing human access to laser radiation other than switches, power connectors or key control must be employed. On some LMI laser sensors, the beam attenuator is supplied with the sensor as an integrated mechanical shutter.

Emission Indicator

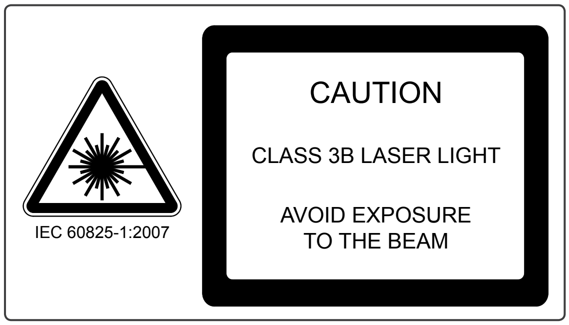
It is required that the controls that operate the sensors incorporate a visible or audible indicator when power is applied and the lasers are operating. If the distance between the sensor and controls is more than 2 meters, or mounting of sensors intervenes with observation of these indicators, then a second power-on indicator should be mounted at some readily-observable position. When mounting the warning indicators, it is important not to mount them in a location that would require human exposure to the laser emissions. User must ensure that the emission indicator, if supplied by OEM, is visible when viewed through protective eyewear.

Warning Signs

Laser warning signs must be located in the vicinity of the sensor such that they will be readily observed. Examples of laser warning signs are as follows:



FDA warning sign example



IEC warning sign example

Systems Sold or Used in the USA

Systems that incorporate laser components or laser products manufactured by LMI Technologies require certification by the FDA.

Customers are responsible for achieving and maintaining this certification.

Customers are advised to obtain the information booklet *Regulations for the Administration and Enforcement of the Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act of 1968: HHS Publication FDA 88-8035*.

This publication, containing the full details of laser safety requirements, can be obtained directly from the FDA, or downloaded from their web site at http://www.fda.gov/cdrh.

Electrical Safety

Sensors should be connected to earth ground

All sensors should be connected to earth ground through their housing. All sensors should be mounted on an earth grounded frame using electrically conductive hardware to ensure the housing of the sensor is connected to earth ground. Use a multi-meter to check the continuity between the sensor connector and earth ground to ensure a proper connection.

Minimize voltage potential between system ground and sensor ground

Care should be taken to minimize the voltage potential between system ground (ground reference for I/O signals) and sensor ground. This voltage potential can be determined by measuring the voltage between *Analog_out-* and *system ground*. The maximum permissible voltage potential is 12 V but should be kept below 10 V to avoid damage to the serial and encoder connections. Refer to the Gocator I/O Connector section (page 175) in this guide for a description of connector pins.

Use a suitable power supply

The +24 to +48 VDC power supply used with Gocator sensors should be an isolated supply with inrush current protection or be able to handle a high capacitive load.

Use care when handling powered devices

Wires connecting to the sensor should not be handled while the sensor is powered. Doing so may cause electrical shock to the user or damage to the equipment.

> **Failure to adhere to the guidelines described in this section may result in electrical shock or equipment damage.**

Environment and Lighting

Avoid strong ambient light sources

The CMOS imager used in this product is highly sensitive to ambient light; stray light may have adverse effects on measurement. Do not operate this device near windows or lighting fixtures that could influence the measurement. If the unit must be installed in an environment with high ambient light levels, a lighting shield or similar device may need to be installed to prevent light from affecting measurement.

Avoid installing sensors in hazardous environments

To ensure reliable operation and to prevent damage to Gocator sensors, avoid installing the sensor in locations;

- that are humid, dusty, or poorly ventilated
- with a high temperature, such as places exposed to direct sunlight
- where there are flammable or corrosive gases
- where the unit may be directly subjected to harsh vibration or impact
- where water, oil, or chemicals may splash onto the unit
- where static electricity is easily generated

Ensure that ambient conditions are within specifications

Gocator sensors are suitable for operation between 0 – 50 °C and 25 – 85% relative humidity (non-condensing). Measurement error due to temperature is limited to 0.015% of full scale per degree C.

The Master 200 is similarly rated for operation between 0 - 50 °C.

Sensor Maintenance

Keep sensor windows clean

Gocator sensors are high-precision optical instruments. To ensure the highest accuracy is achieved in all measurements, the windows on the front of the sensor should be kept clean and clear of debris.

Use care when cleaning sensor windows

Use dry, clean air to remove dust or other dirt particles. If dirt remains, clean the windows carefully with a soft, lint-free cloth and non-streaking glass cleaner or isopropyl alcohol. Ensure that no residue is left on the windows after cleaning.

Turn off lasers when not in use

LMI Technologies uses semiconductor lasers in 3D measurement sensors. To maximize the lifespan of the sensor, turn off the laser when not in use.

Avoid excessive modifications to files stored on the sensor

Settings for Gocator sensors are stored in flash memory inside the sensor. Flash memory has an expected lifetime of 100,000 writes. To maximize lifetime, avoid frequent or unnecessary write operations.

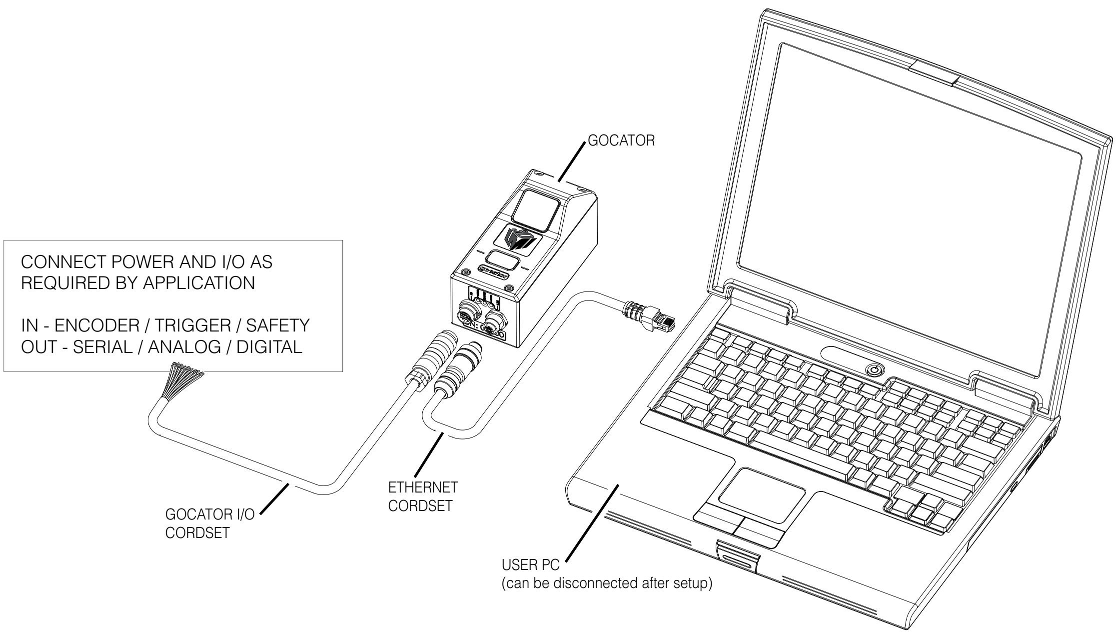
Getting Started

System Overview

Gocator sensors can be installed and used in a variety of scenarios. Sensors can be connected as standalone devices, or connected to a Master 200 for synchronized dual sensor (Main and Buddy) operation, or through a Master 400, 800, 1200, or 2400 for multi-sensor operation.

Standalone System

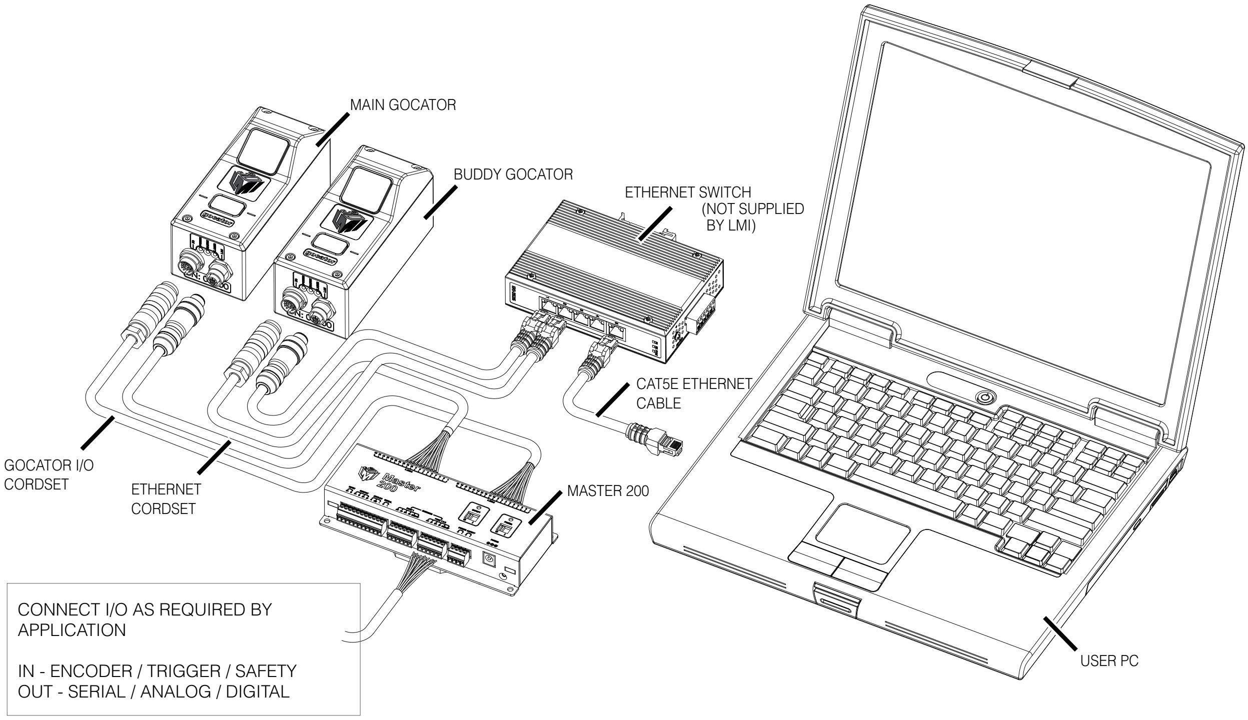
Standalone systems are typically used when only a single Gocator sensor is required. The sensor can be connected to a computer's Ethernet port for setup and can also be connected to devices such as encoders, photocells, or PLCs.



Dual Sensor (Buddy) System

In a dual sensor system, two Gocators work together to perform profiling and output the combined results. The controlling sensor is referred to the main sensor, and the helper is referred to as the Buddy sensor. Gocator's software recognizes three installation orientations – Opposite, Wide and Staggered.

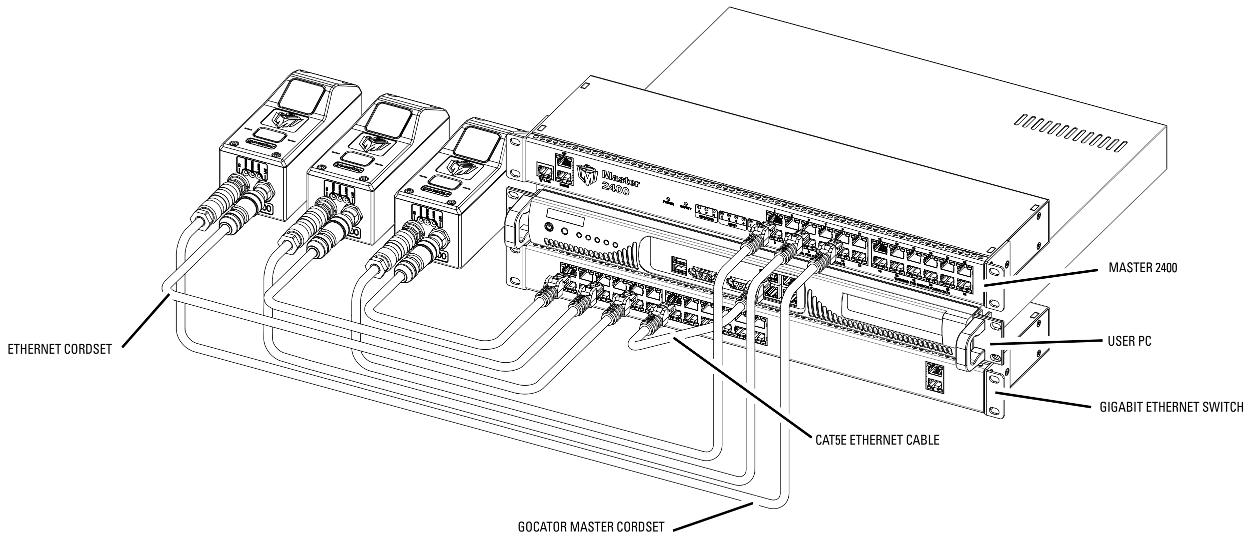
The Master 200 can be used to connect 1 or 2 sensors in a Dual Sensor (Buddy) system. Gocator I/O cordsets are used to connect sensors to the Master 200. The Master 200 provides a single point of connection for system I/O and power. The Master 200 can be used to ensure that the scan timing is precisely synchronized across sensors. Sensors and client computers typically communicate via an Ethernet switch (minimum 100 Mb).



Multi-Sensor System

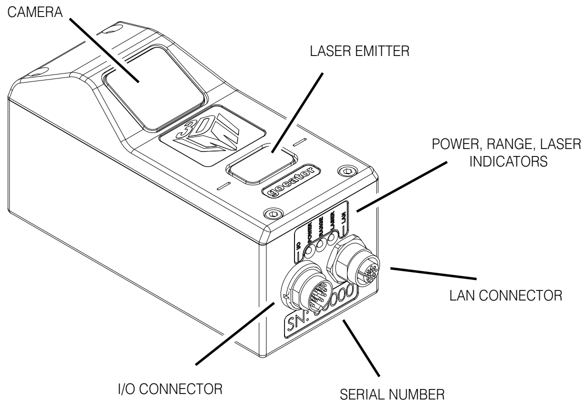
Master 400/800/1200/2400 networking hardware can be used to connect 2 or more sensors into a Multi-sensor system. Gocator Master cordsets are used to connect the sensors to a Master and provides a single point of connection for power, safety, encoder and digital inputs. A Master 400/800/1200/2400 can be used to ensure that the scan timing is precisely synchronized across sensors and client computers typically communicate via an Ethernet switch (minimum 100 Mbaud).

The Master 400/800/1200/2400 are designed to be connected to a control system and unlike the Master 200 does not support digital, serial or analog output.



Hardware

Sensor

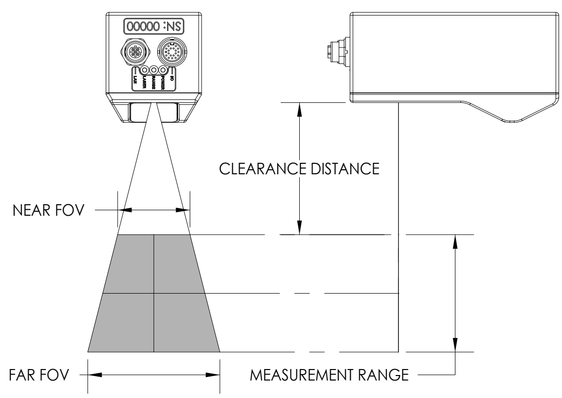


Item	Description
Camera	Observes laser light reflected from target surfaces.
Laser Emitter	Emits structured light for laser profiling.
I/O Connector	Accepts power and input/output signals.
LAN Connector	Connects to 100 Mbit/s Ethernet network.
Power Indicator	Illuminates when power is applied (blue).
Range Indicator	Illuminates when camera detects laser light and is within the target range (green).
Laser Indicator	Illuminates when laser safety input is active (amber).
Serial Number	Unique sensor serial number.

Sensor Models and Options

The table below summarizes the sensor models in the Gocator 2000 Family. Refer to the Specifications section (page 162) or detailed model specifications.

Each individual sensor can be customized by specifying its *laser class* (2M, 3R, 3B) and *profile tools* (advanced measurement functions) at the time of purchase. The Parts and Accessories (page 186) lists the part numbers for each available combination of model and options.

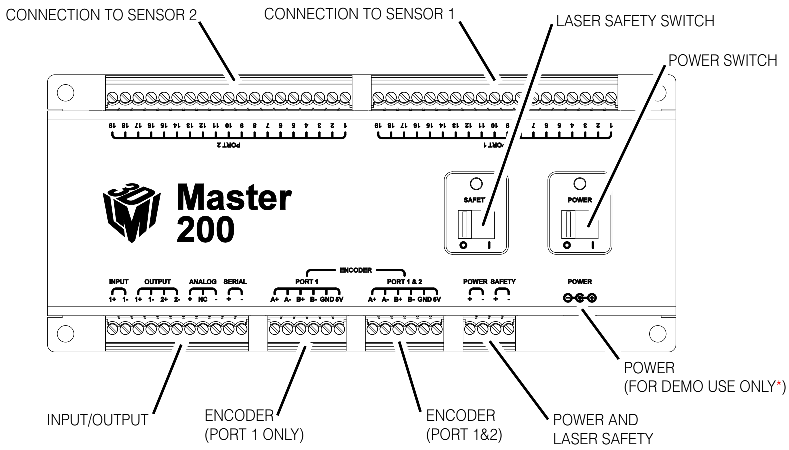


Gocator sensors

	2020-YY	2030-YY	2040-YY	2050-YY	2070-YY	2080-YY
Clearance Distance (mm)	40	90	190	300	400	350
Measurement Range (mm)	25	80	210	400	500	800
Field of View (mm)	19 - 26	47 - 85	96 - 194	158 - 365	308 - 687	390 - 1260

**YY= Indicates Laser Class (2M, 3R, or 3B as chosen at time of purchase)*

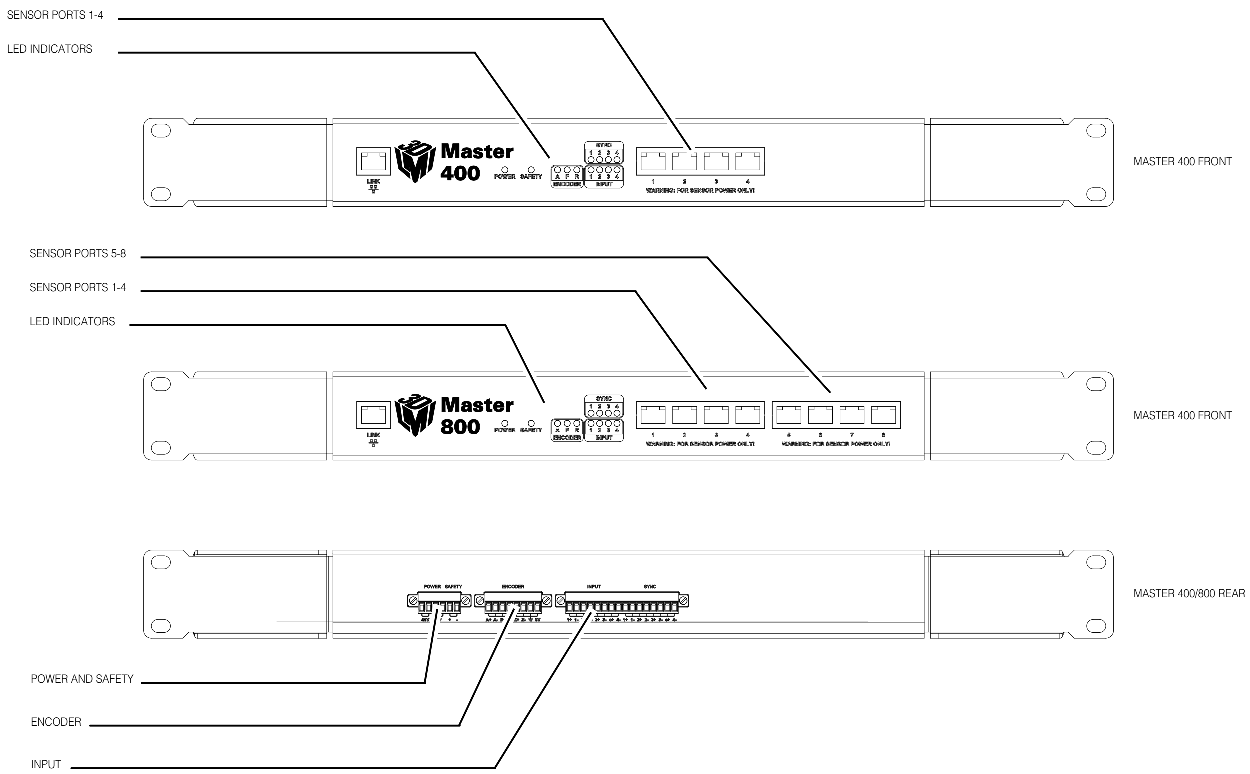
Master 200



Item	Description
Connection to Sensor 2	Gocator I/O connection for Sensor 2 (Buddy).
Connection to Sensor 1	Gocator I/O connection for Sensor 1 (Main).
Laser Safety Switch	Toggles laser safety signal provided to the sensors [O= laser off, I= laser on].
Power Switch	Toggles sensor power.
Input/Output	Accepts digital input and provides digital output, serial output, and analog output.
Encoder (Port 1 only)	Accepts encoder for standalone sensor operation (Main only).
Encoder (Port 1 & 2)	Accepts encoder for Buddy sensor operation (Main and Buddy sensors connected).
Power and Laser Safety	Accepts power (+24 to +48 V at 10 Watts) and laser safety inputs.

Refer to the Master 200 section (page 180) for pinout details.

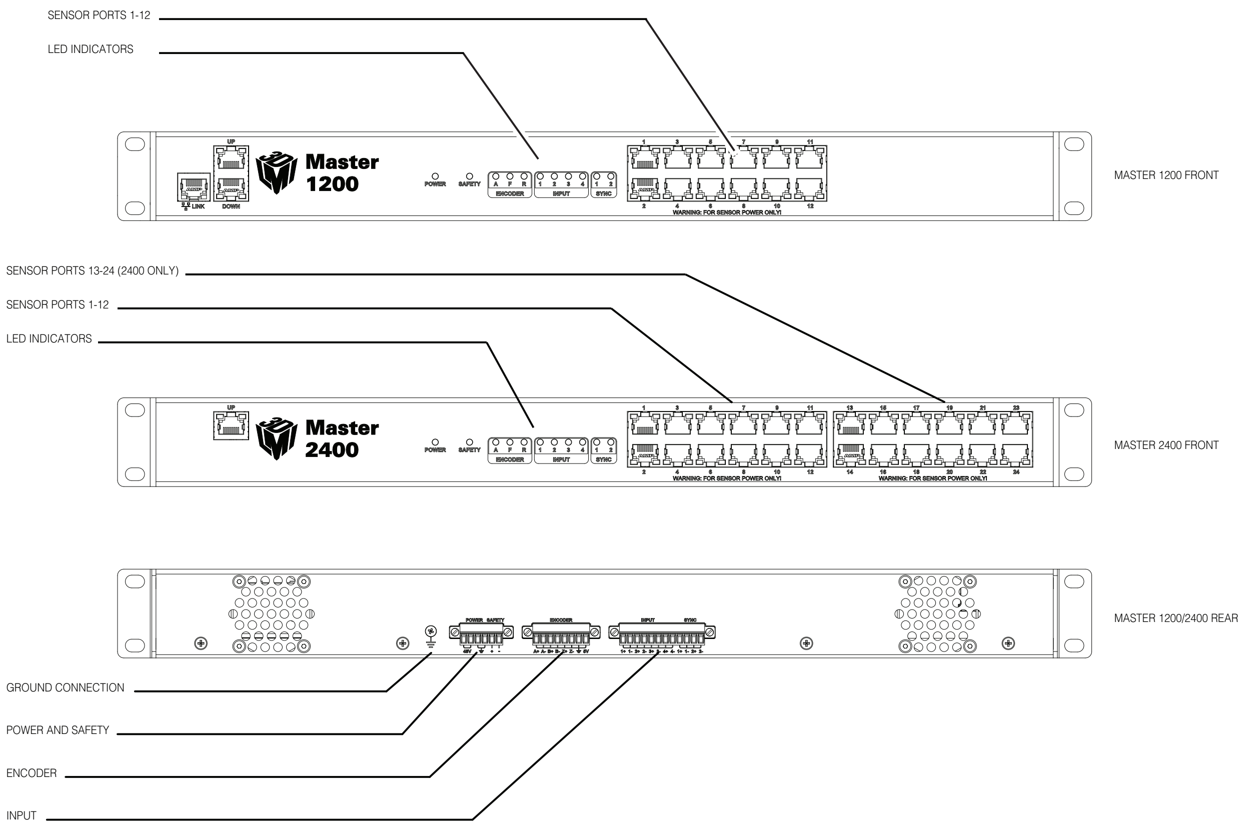
Master 400/800



Item	Description
Sensor Ports	Master connection for Gocators (no specific order required).
Ground Connection	Earth ground connection point.
Laser Safety	Laser safety connection
Encoder	Accepts encoder signal.
Input	Accepts digital input.

Refer to the Master 400/800 section (page 182) for pinout details.

Master 1200/2400

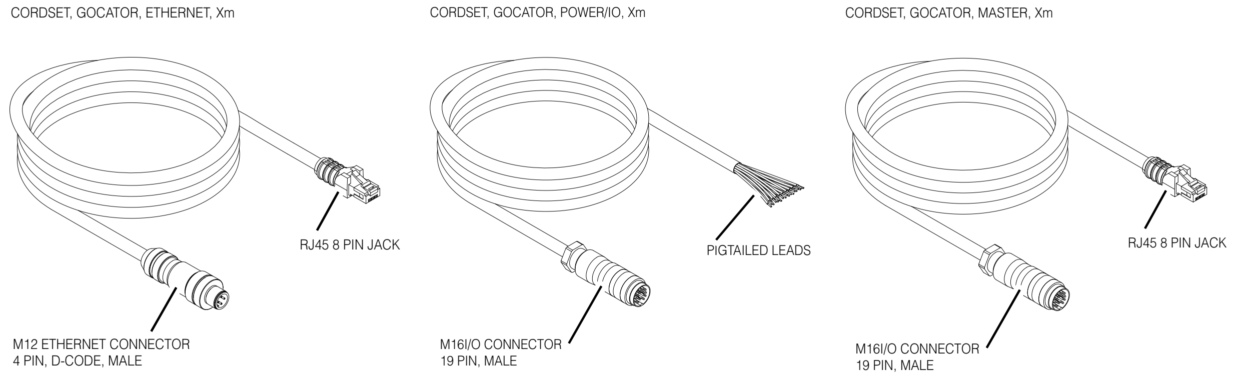


Item	Description
Sensor Ports	Master connection for Gocators (no specific order required).
Ground Connection	Earth ground connection point.
Laser Safety	Laser safety connection
Encoder	Accepts Encoder Signal.
Input	Accepts digital input.

Refer to the Master 1200/2400 section (page 184) for pinout details.

Cordsets

Gocator sensors use three cordsets. The Ethernet Cordset is used for sensor communication via 100 Mbit Ethernet with a standard RJ45 connector. The Gocator I/O Cordset provides power and laser safety interlock to sensors, as well as digital I/O connections, an encoder interface,
RS-485 serial connection, and an analog output. The Gocator Master Cordset provides electrical connection between the sensor and a Master 400/800/1200/2400.

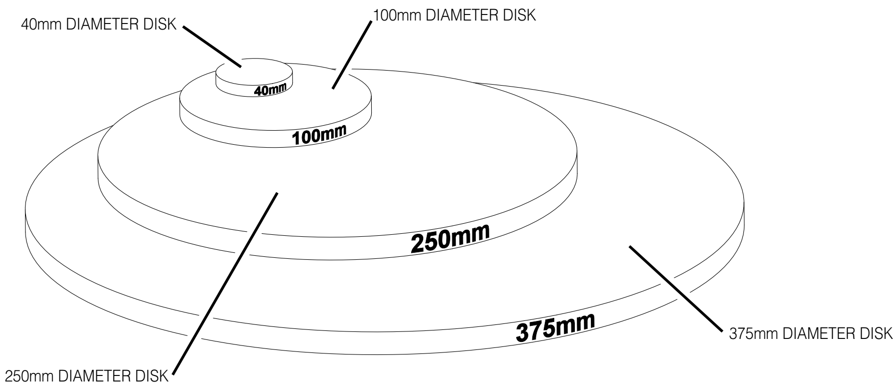


Refer to the Gocator I/O Connector section (page 175) pinout details. Refer to Parts and Accessories (page 186) for cordset lengths and part numbers.

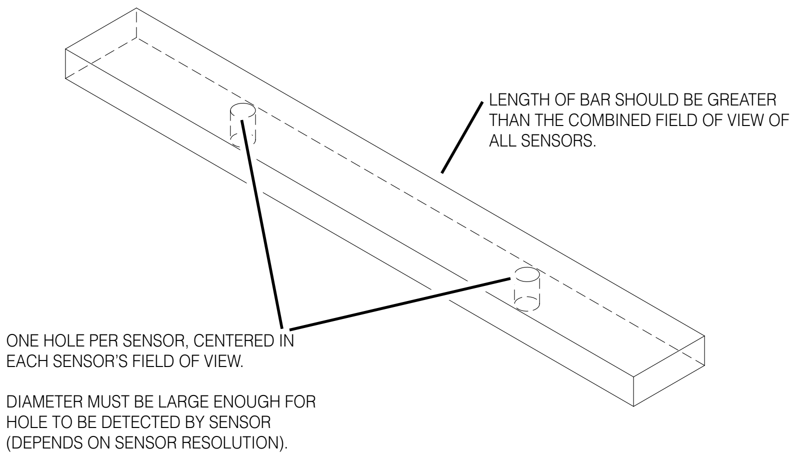
Calibration Targets

Calibration targets are used for *alignment calibration* or *travel calibration*.

Calibration *disks* are typically used with systems containing a single sensor and can be ordered from LMI Technologies. When choosing a disk for your application, select the largest disk that fits entirely within the required field of view. Refer to the Parts and Accessories (page 186) in this guide for calibration disk part numbers.



For wide, multi-sensor systems, calibration *bars* are required to match the length of the system by following the guidelines illustrated below. (LMI Technologies does not manufacture or sell calibration bars.)



Refer to the Calibration section (page 58) for more information on calibration procedures.

Installation

Grounding - Standalone / Master 200

Gocators should be grounded to the earth/chassis through their housings and through the grounding shield of the Power I/O cordset. Gocator sensors have been designed to provide adequate grounding through the use of M5 x 0.8 pitch screws. Always check grounding with a multi-meter to ensure electrical continuity between the mounting frame and the Gocator connectors.

It is imperative that the frame or electrical cabinet that the Gocator is mounted to is connected to earth ground.

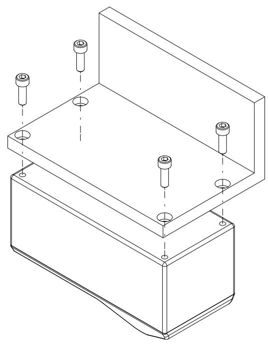
Grounding - Master 400/800/1200/2400

The mounting brackets of all Masters have been designed to provide adequate grounding through the use of star washers. Always check grounding with a multi-meter by ensuring electrical continuity between the mounting frame and RJ45 connectors on the front.

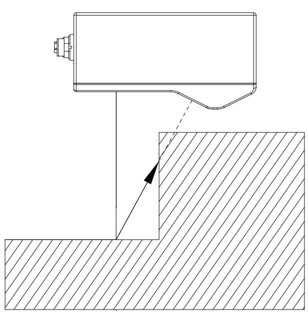
It is imperative that the frame or electrical cabinet that the Gocator is mounted to is connected to earth ground.

Mounting

Sensors should be mounted using four M5 x 0.8 pitch screws of suitable length. The recommended thread engagement into the housing is 8 - 10 mm. Proper care should be taken in order to ensure that the internal threads are not damaged from cross-threading or improper insertion of screws.



Sensors should not be installed near objects that might occlude a camera's view of the laser.



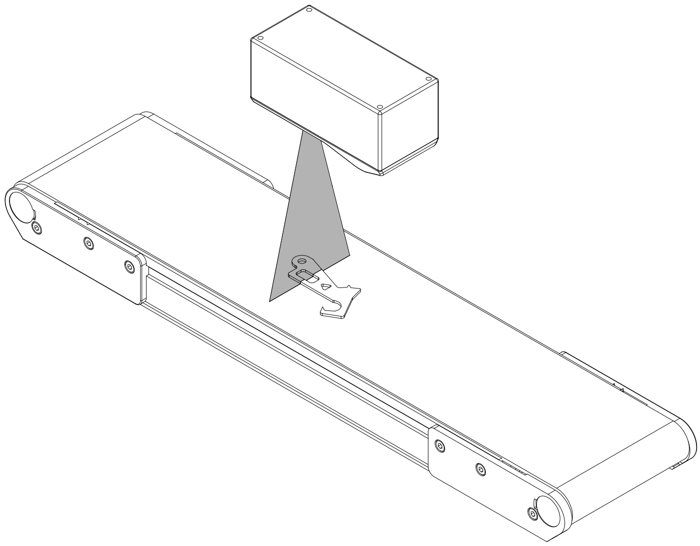
Sensors should not be installed near surfaces that might create unanticipated laser reflections.

Installation Orientations

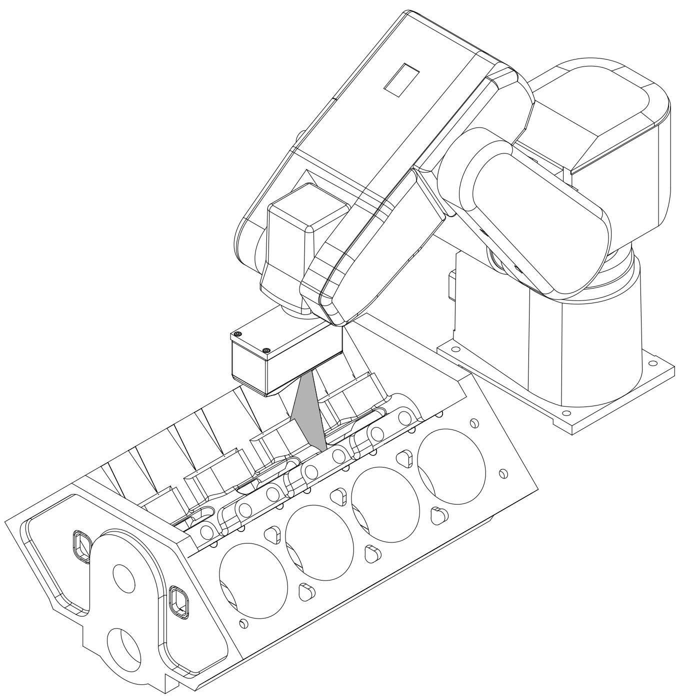
The examples below illustrate a few of the potential uses and orientations.

For more information on orientations, refer to the Dual Sensor Layout section (page 57).

Single Sensor Orientations:

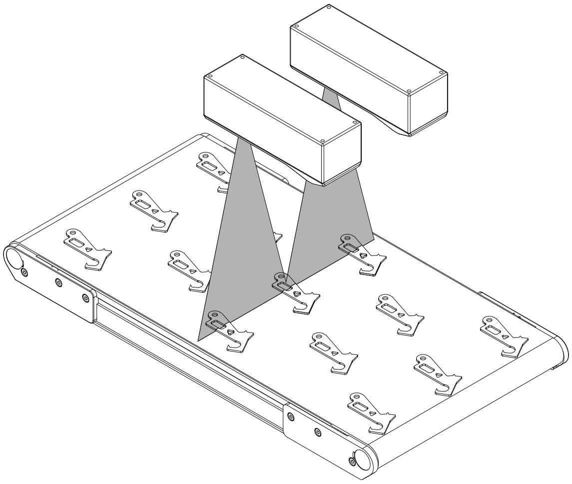


Single sensor above conveyor

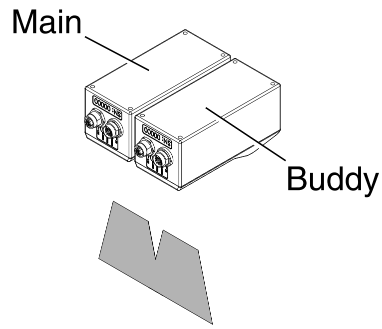


Single sensor on robot arm

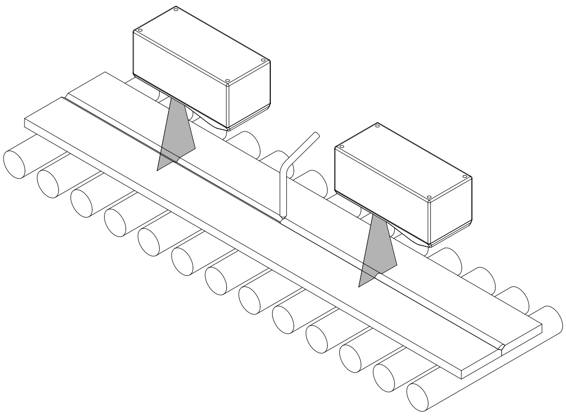
Dual Sensor System Orientations:



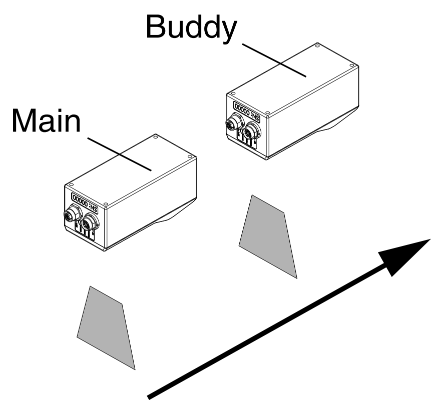
Side-by-side for wide-area measurement (Wide)



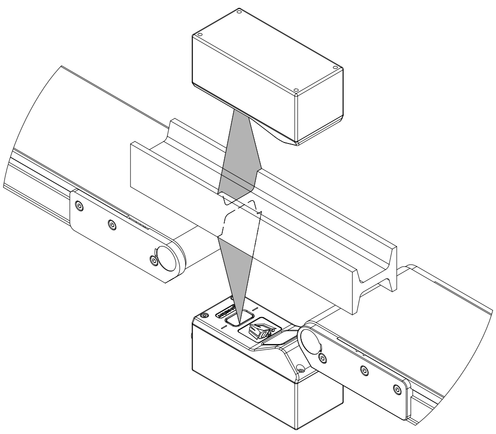
Main must be on the left side (when looking into the connector) of the Buddy (Wide)



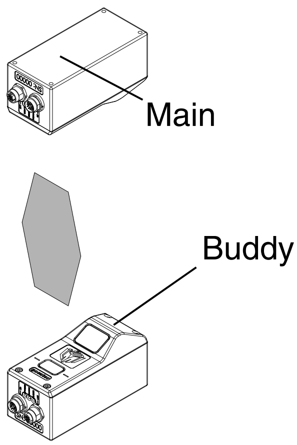
Offset for before/after measurement (Staggered)



Main must be before Buddy in the axis of motion. (Staggered)



Above/below for two-sided measurement (Opposite)

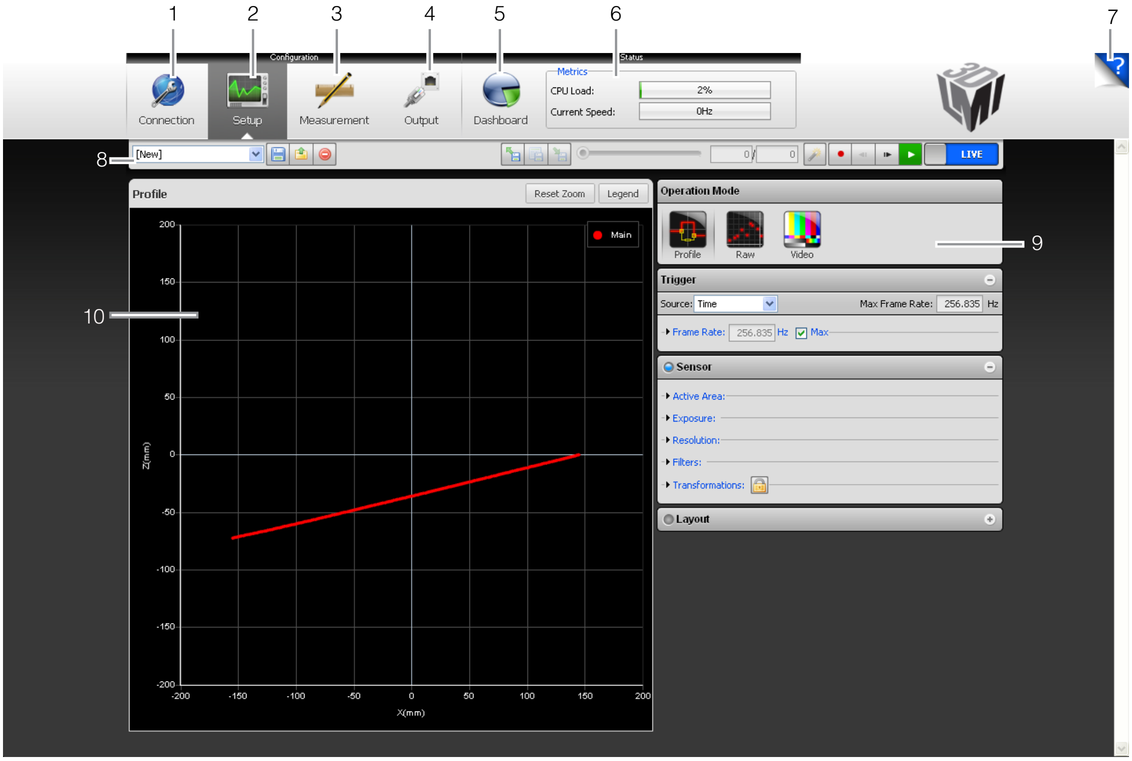


Main must be on the top with Buddy on the bottom (Opposite)

Software

User Interface Overview

Gocator sensors are configured by connecting to a *Main* sensor with a web browser. The Gocator web interface is illustrated below.



	Element	Description
1	Connection Page	For network configuration and maintenance.
2	Setup Page (shown above)	For configuring settings such as trigger source and exposure, and to perform calibration steps.
3	Measurement Page	For configuring profile measurements.
4	Output Page	For configuring measurement result outputs to external devices.
5	Dashboard Page	For viewing performance statistics and results.
6	Metrics Panel	Summarizes important performance statistics.
7	Help	Online help resources, including User Manual, Firmware updates, and SDK.
8	Toolbar	Contains controls to load/save settings, start/stop sensors, and replay saved sensor data. Position the mouse over any toolbar control to see a description of its function.
9	Configuration Area	Provides controls to select video or measurement.
10	Data Viewer	Displays sensor data or video, tool setup, and measurements.

Connecting to a New Sensor

Sensors ship with the following default network configuration:

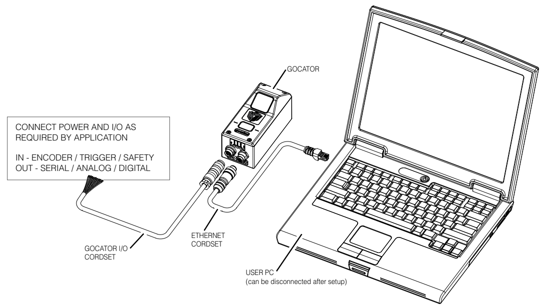
Setting	Default
DHCP	Disabled
IP Address	192.168.1.10
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Gateway	0.0.0.0

All Gocator sensors are configured to 192.168.1.10 as the default IP address. For dual sensor setup, the Main and Buddy sensors must be assigned unique addresses before they can be used on the same network. Prior to proceeding, connect the Main and Buddy sensors one at a time (to avoid an address conflict) and use the steps in the Customizing Network Settings section (page 30) to assign each sensor a unique address.

To connect to a sensor for the first time:

1 Connect cables and apply power.

Sensor cabling is illustrated in the System Overview section (page 13)



2 Change client network settings.

Windows 7:

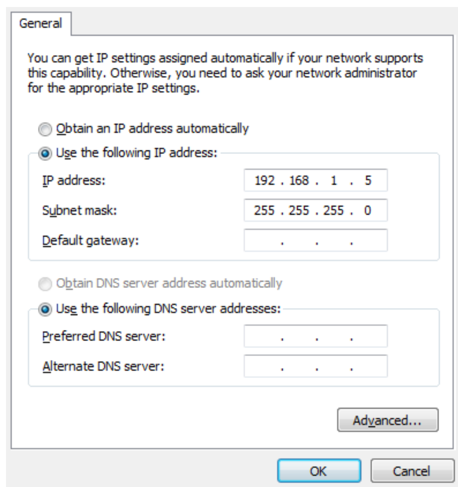
» Open the Control Panel and select Network and Sharing Center, then click Change Adapter Settings.

» Right-click the desired network connection, and then click Properties.

» On the Networking tab, click Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4), and then click Properties.

» Select “Use the following IP address” option.

» Enter IP Address “192.168.1.5” and Subnet Mask “255.255.255.0”, then click OK.

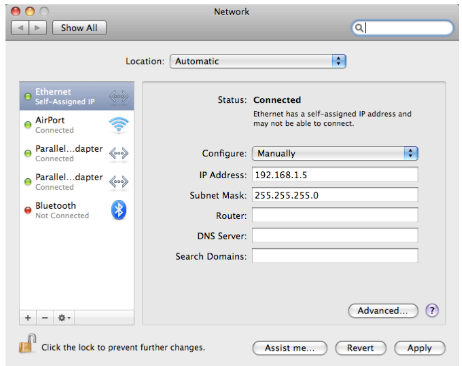


Mac OS X v.10.6:

» Open the Network Pane in System Preferences and select Ethernet.

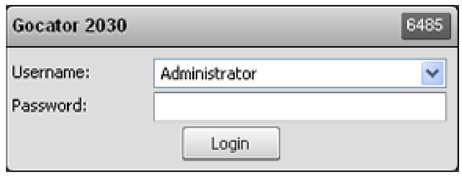
» Set Configure to “Manually”.

» Enter IP Address “192.168.1.5” and Subnet Mask “255.255.255.0”, then click Apply.



3 Enter the sensor address in a web browser.
Firefox 3.5+, Chrome 4.0+, and Internet Explorer 8.0+ are supported. IMPORTANT! The Adobe Flash browser plug-in, version 10.0+, must be installed.

4 Press the Login Button.
The Administrator password is initially blank.



Refer to the Troubleshooting chapter (page 160) if you experience any problems while attempting to establish a connection to the sensor.

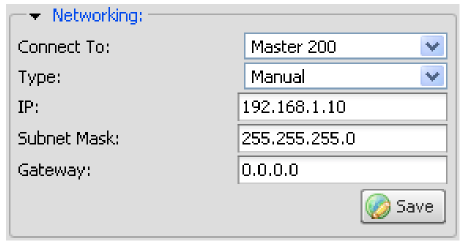
Running a Sensor for the First Time

After connecting, laser profiling can be exercised to verify basic sensor operation.

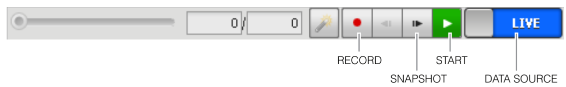
To run a sensor for the first time:

1 Select the Connection Page.

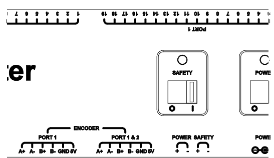
2 Specify the Connect To setting.
The Connect To setting specifies whether the sensor system is standalone, connected to a Master 200 or a Master 400/800/1200/2400. For single sensor operations select Standalone or Master 200.



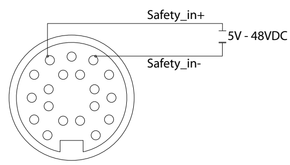
3 Ensure that the Data Source selector is showing LIVE.



4 Ensure that the Laser Safety Switch is enabled or the Laser Safety input is high.



Master 200



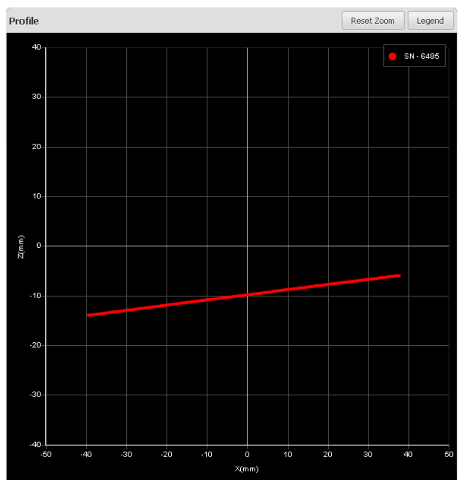
Standalone

5 Select the Setup Page.

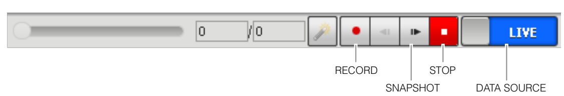
6 Press the Start Button to start the sensor.
The Start Button is used to run sensors continuously, while the Snapshot Button is used to trigger a single profile.

7 Move a target into the laser plane.
If a target object is within the sensor's measurement range, the Data Viewer will display the shape of the target and the sensor's Range Indicator LED will illuminate.

If you cannot see the laser, or if a profile is not displayed in the Data Viewer, refer to the Troubleshooting section (page 160) in this guide.



8 Press the Stop Button.
You should now see the laser turn off.

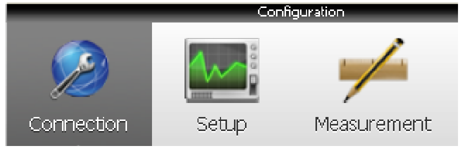


Customizing Network Settings

Each sensor can be assigned a unique IP address, or configured to use DHCP for automatic address assignment.

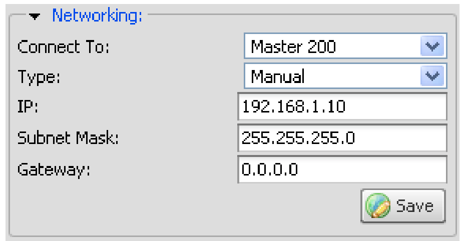
To modify a sensor's network settings:

1 **Go to the Connection Page > Main Panel.**



2 **Modify settings and click the Save Button.**
The sensor can be configured to use DHCP, or assigned a static address.

When you click the Save button, you will be prompted to confirm your selection.



3 **Reset or power-cycle the sensor.**
After changing network configuration, the sensor must be reset or power-cycled before the change will take effect.

The Reset Sensor Button in the Maintenance panel can be used to perform a software reset. Refer to the Management and Recovery (page 103) for information.

Remember to change the network settings of the client computer to match the changes made to the sensors before attempting to reconnect.

In cases where the changes to the IP address or subnet mask are forgotten, please use the Sensor Discovery tool. Refer to Recovering Sensors (page 107) for more information.

Assigning a Buddy

Gocator sensors can control an additional sensor called a *Buddy*. After assigning a Buddy, the Main sensor assumes control of the Buddy sensor. All subsequent configuration steps for both sensors can be performed through the Main sensor's interface.

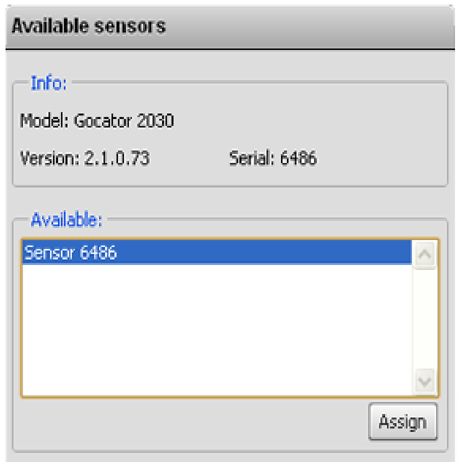
Main and Buddy sensors must be assigned unique addresses before they can be used on the same network. Before proceeding, connect the Main and Buddy sensors one at a time (to avoid an address conflict) and use the steps in the previous section to assign each sensor a unique address.

To assign a Buddy sensor:

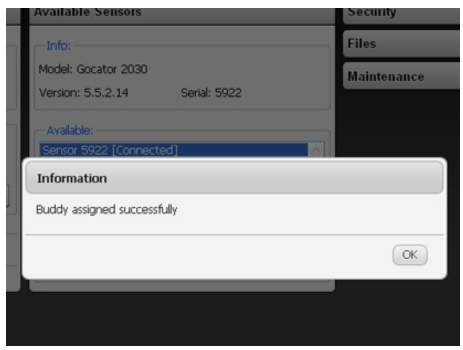
1 **Log in to the Main Sensor.**

2 **Go to Connection Page > Buddy Panel.**
The serial numbers of potential Buddy sensors are listed in the Buddy Panel.

3 **Select a Buddy sensor.**



4 **Click the Assign Button.**
The Buddy sensor will be assigned to the Main sensor and its status will be updated in the Buddy Panel.



The firmware on Main and Buddy sensors must be the same for Buddy assignment to be successful. If the firmware is different, connect the Main and Buddy sensor one at a time and use the steps in the section on Updating Firmware (page 32).

Updating Firmware

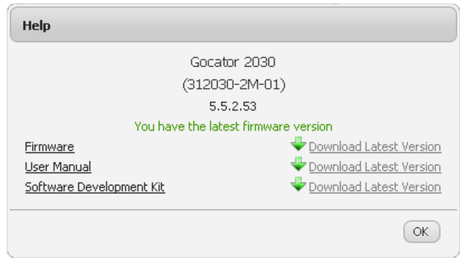
LMI recommends routinely updating firmware to ensure that Gocator sensors always have the latest features and fixes.

To update firmware:

1 **Click on the Help Link.**
*Ensure that the host PC is connected to the Internet.

2 **Determine if an update is required.**
The Help Panel will check the LMI website to determine if the sensor's firmware is up to date.

3 **Download the latest firmware.**
If sensor firmware is not up to date, click the Firmware Link to visit the LMI website and then download the latest firmware.



To update firmware using a PC other than the host PC:

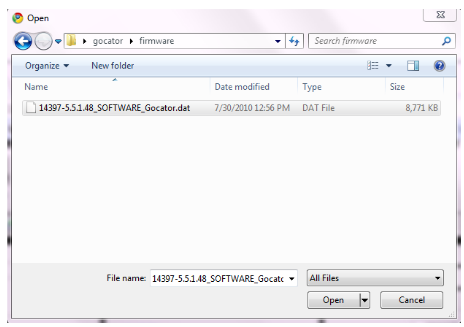
If the client computer is not connected to the Internet, firmware can be downloaded and transferred to the computer hosting the Gocator using another computer by visiting the downloads area of the LMI Technologies website:

http://www.lmi3D.com/support/downloads

1 **Go to Connection Page > Maintenance.**

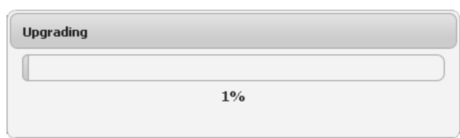
2 **Click the Upgrade Firmware... Button.**

3 **Provide the location of the firmware file.**



4 **Wait for the upgrade to complete.**
After the firmware upgrade is complete, the sensor will self-reset.

If a dual-sensor system has been assigned, it will be automatically upgraded and reset along with the Main sensor.



If the upgrade operation is performed when a Buddy is assigned, the firmware on both Main and Buddy will be updated. Therefore, it is important that users perform the upgrade when the Buddy is connected to the main sensor.

The firmware on Main and Buddy sensors must be the same for the Buddy assignment to be successful. Therefore, the user must ensure the Buddy assignment is active before attempting to upgrade a dual-sensor system. If the firmware is different, connect the Main and Buddy sensor one at a time and refer to the section on Updating Firmware (page 32) for the correct upgrading procedure.

Next Steps

After completing the steps in this chapter, the next tasks in configuring a Gocator measurement system are as follows:

Setup and Calibration

Steps to configure laser profiling are described in Setup (page 34).

Measurement Configuration

Sensors that are equipped with *profile tools* can be programmed to perform measurements. Refer to Measurement (page 62) for more information.

Output Configuration

Profile data, measurements, and Pass/Fail results can be transmitted to external devices for process control or data analysis. Refer to Output (page 94) for more information.

Setup

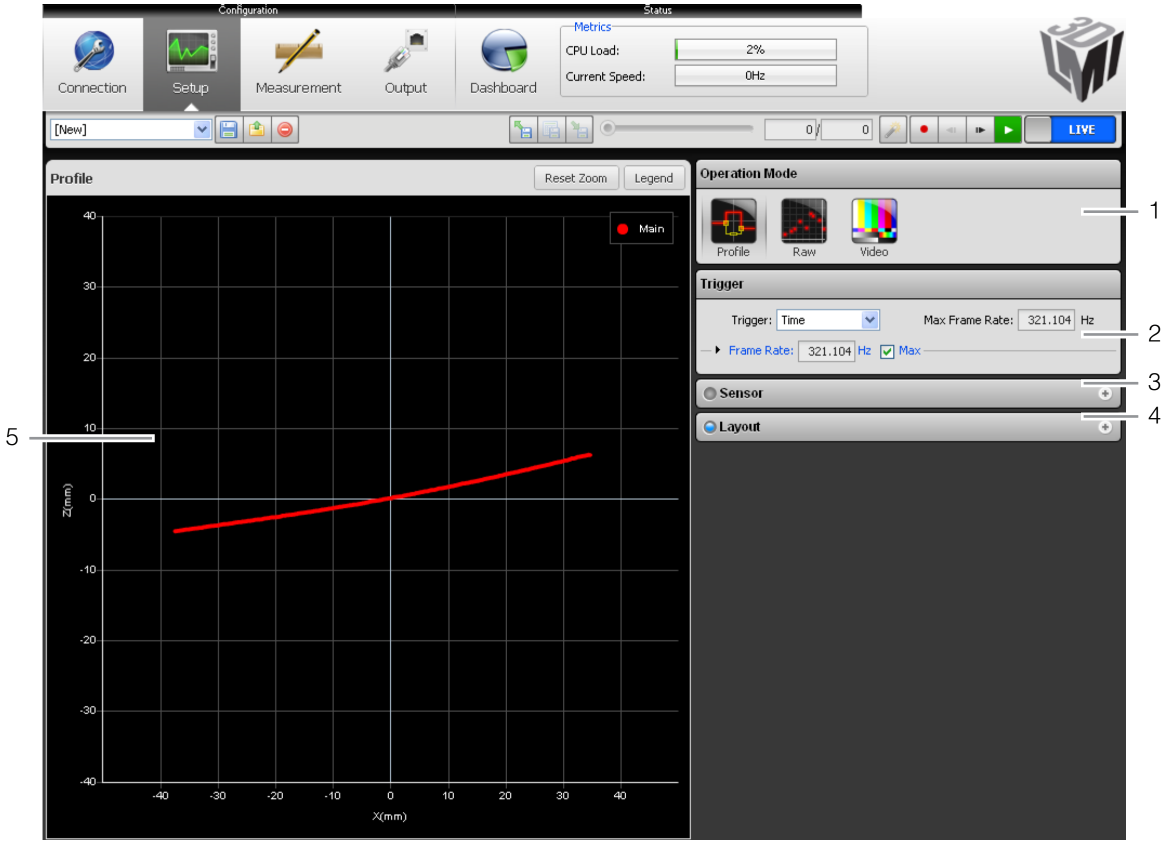
This chapter describes the steps to configure Gocator sensors for laser profiling. Setup and calibration steps should be performed before programming measurements or outputs.

The goals of setup are described below:

	Goal	References
1	Select a trigger source that is appropriate for the application.	Trigger (page 46)
2	Ensure that camera exposure times are appropriate for laser profiling.	Exposure (page 50)
3	Find the right balance between profile quality, speed, and CPU utilization.	Active Area (page 49) Exposure (page 50) Dynamic Exposure (page 53)
4	Specify mounting orientations for systems with Buddy sensors.	Dual Sensor Layout (page 57)
5	Calibrate the system, so that laser profile data can be aligned to a common reference and values can be correctly scaled in the axis of motion.	Alignment Calibration (page 59) Travel Calibration (page 60)

Setup Page

Setup tasks are performed using the Setup Page:



	Element	Description
1	Operation Mode Panel	Used to set the current Operation Mode (Video or Measurement) and other settings.
2	Trigger Panel	Used to specify the Trigger Source and settings for speed and encoder period.
3	Sensor Panel	Used to specify settings for an individual sensor, such as active area or exposure. (Buddy sensor panel is only available when Buddy sensor is assigned.)
4	Layout Panel	Used to configure the dual sensor setup and to perform alignment or travel calibration
5	Data Viewer	Used to view sensor data and adjust regions of interest. Depending on the current operation mode, the data viewer can display video images or profile plots.

Saving and Loading Settings

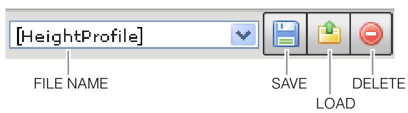
When you change sensor settings using the Gocator user interface, some changes are saved automatically, while other changes are temporary until you take action to save them. The following table summarizes the types of information that can be saved in a sensor.

Saved Information

Information Type	Behavior
Network Address	Network address changes are saved when you click the Save button in Main Panel on the Connection Page. The sensor must be reset before changes take effect.
Configuration	Most of the settings that can be changed in the Gocator's user interface, such as those shown on Setup, Measurement, and Output pages, are temporary until saved in a *configuration* file. Each sensor can have multiple configuration files. If there is a configuration file that is designated as the *default*, it will be loaded automatically when the sensor is reset.
Calibration	*Calibration* files, described in the Calibration section (page 58) in this chapter are saved automatically at the end of the calibration procedure. If a sensor contains a calibration file, it will automatically be loaded when the sensor is reset.
Profile Templates	*Profile templates*, described in the Measurement section (page 62) later in this guide, are temporary until saved. Each sensor can have multiple profile template files. If there is a template file that is designated as the *default*, it will be loaded automatically when the sensor is reset.

Each sensor can have, at most, one network address and one calibration record. But sensors can contain many configuration and template files – the number of files is limited only by the sensor's flash storage capacity.

Because configuration and profile template files are often used together to perform a particular task, the Gocator's user interface provides toolbar commands to load and save these files as a group.



The File name drop down list shows the list of configurations stored in the sensor. The configuration that is currently loaded will be listed at the top. The name will be marked with an asterisk if the live configuration is different from the loaded configuration.

To save a new pair of configuration and template files:

1 **Select [New] in the File Name drop list.**

2 **Enter a name for the file pair.**

3 **Press the Enter Key or click the Save Button.**
The files will be saved to flash memory using the name provided. The saved files will be set as the defaults to be loaded automatically when the sensor is reset.

To overwrite an existing pair of configuration and template files:

1 **Select an existing file name in the File Name drop list.**

2 **Click the Save button.**
The files will be saved to flash memory using the selected name. The saved files will be set as the defaults to be loaded automatically when the sensor is reset.

To load a pair of configuration and template files:

1 **Select an existing file name in the File Name drop list.**

2 **Click the Load button.**
The files are loaded from flash memory. Any unsaved changes to current settings will be overwritten when the files are loaded.

To delete a pair of configuration and template files:

1 **Select an existing file name in the File Name drop list.**

2 **Click the Delete button.**

Commands for managing individual files are provided in the Files Panel on the Connection Page. Refer to the Management and Recovery section (page 103) in this guide for more information.

An asterisk will appear next to the filename if the live configuration is different from the loaded version.

Recording and Playback

Gocator sensors have the ability to record and replay data in Video Mode or Profile Mode. This feature is most often used for troubleshooting measurements, but can also be helpful during setup.

Recording and playback are controlled by using commands in the Gocator toolbar.

Recording and Playback commands when Data Source is Live

Recording and Playback commands when Data Source is Replay

New record data is appended to existing replay data unless the sensor configuration has been modified.

To record live data:

1 **Toggle the Data Source to Live.**

2 **Press the Record Button.**
When the Data Source is set to Live and recording is enabled, the sensor will store the most recent data as it runs. Remember to disable recording if you no longer wish to record live data (press the Record Button again to disable).

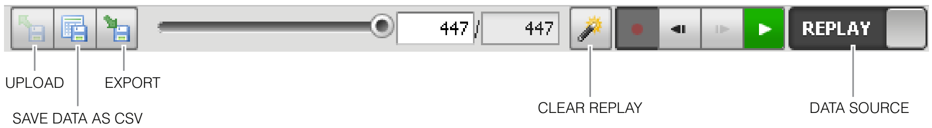
3 **Press the Snapshot Button or Start Button.**
Snapshot will cause a single frame to be recorded. If the Snapshot Button is pressed multiple times, each snapshot will overwrite the previous snapshot. The Start Button will run the sensor continuously and all frames will be recorded, up to available memory. When the memory limit is reached, the oldest data will be discarded.

To replay data:

1 **Toggle the Data Source to Replay.**

2 **Use the Replay Slider, Step Forward, Step Back, or Play buttons to review data.**
The Step buttons advance the current replay location by a single frame. The Play Button advances the replay location continuously, animating the playback. The Pause Button (replaces the Play Button while playing) can be used to pause the replay at a particular location. The Replay Slider (or Replay Position Box) can be used to navigate to a specific replay frame.

Recorded data is not saved or loaded along with other files when you use the Save or Load commands in the Gocator's toolbar. Refer to the Managing Files section (page 105) for information on using the Files Panel to save and load replay files.



To clear recorded data:

1 **Toggle the Data Source to Replay.**

2 **Press the Clear Replay Button.**
This will clear the replay data buffer.

To download Replay Data:

1 **Toggle the Data Source to Replay.**

2 **Press the Download Button.**

3 **Select the directory and file name to store on the local computer.**

To upload Replay Data:

1 **Toggle the Data Source to Replay.**

2 **Press the Upload Button.**

3 **Select the directory and the file name to load from the local computer.**

Gocator sensors have the ability to export the recorded data in Profile Mode to CSV format. This feature is most often used for processing/viewing profile data using 3rd party tools. Recorded data can be exported by using the export command in the Gocator toolbar while in replay mode.

To export recorded data:

1 **Toggle the Data Source to Replay.**

2 **Press the Export Button**

3 **Select the directory and file name to store on the local computer. Press OK.**

Coordinate Systems

The topics in this chapter frequently refer to *sensor coordinates* (pre-calibration) or *system coordinates* (post-calibration). These coordinate systems are described below.

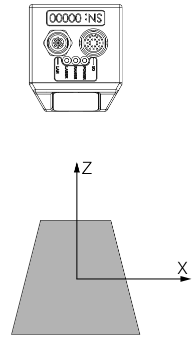
Sensor Coordinates

Prior to calibration, individual sensors use the coordinate system shown here.

The *Z-axis* represents the sensor's measurement range (MR), with the values increasing towards the sensor.

The *X-axis* represents the sensor's field of view (FOV).

The origin is at the center of the MR and FOV.

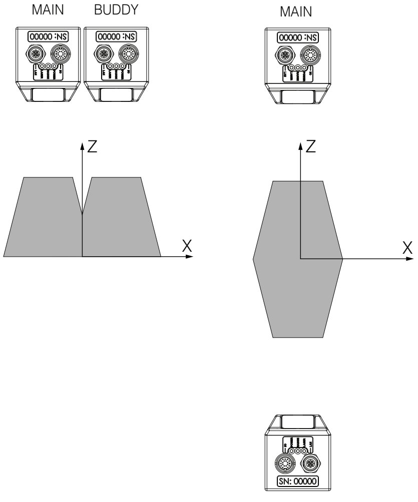


System Coordinates

Alignment calibration or travel calibration can be used to establish a common coordinate system for Main and Buddy sensors. Calibration determines the adjustments to X, Z, and *Tilt* (rotation in the X–Z plane) required to align the data from each sensor.

System coordinates are aligned such that the system x-axis is parallel to the calibration target surface. The system Z-origin is set to the base of the calibration target object.

For Wide, Staggered, and Opposite layouts, profiles and measurements from Main and Buddy sensors are expressed in a unified coordinate system. Isolated layouts express results using a separate coordinate system for each sensor.

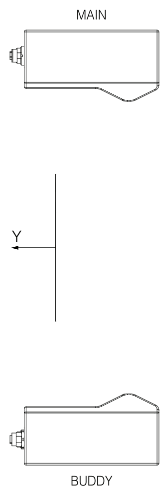


Axis of Motion

For transport-based systems (e.g. robot arm, conveyor), the *Y-axis* represents the axis of motion, which is typically tracked by an encoder.

The Y-axis value will increase for each encoder pulse as a detected object travels though the sensor's area of interest.

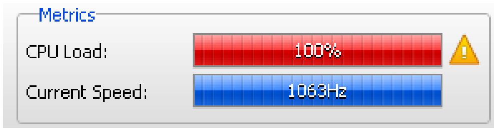
Travel Calibration (page 60) can be used to calibrate distances along the Y-axis.



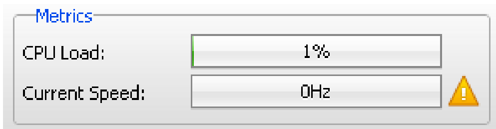
Metrics Panel

Metrics Panel displays two important performance statistics in real-time: CPU Load and Current Frame Rate (Speed).

The CPU LOAD bar in the metrics panel (at the top of the interface) displays how much of the CPU is being utilized. A warning will show up if the sensor drops profiles because CPU is over utilized.

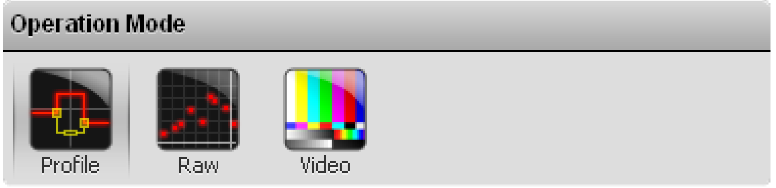


The Speed bar in the metrics panel (at the top of the interface) displays the frame rate of the sensor. A warning will show up if the triggers (external input or encoder) are dropped because the external rate exceeds the maximum.



Operation Modes and Data Viewers

The Gocator user interface supports three *operation modes*: Video, Profile, and Raw. The current mode can be selected in the Operation Mode Panel:

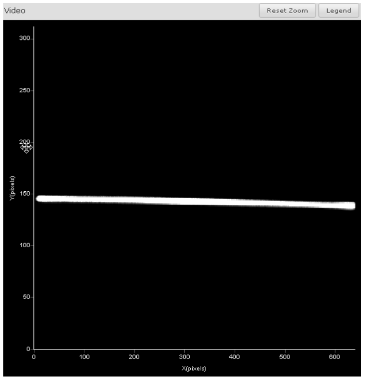


Video Mode

Video Mode is useful for configuring exposure time and troubleshooting stray light or ambient light problems.

In Video Mode, the Data Viewer displays camera images. Select a sensor in the Configuration Panel, then press the Start Button to see live video.

Right-click on the Data Viewer to see options for panning and zooming the display.

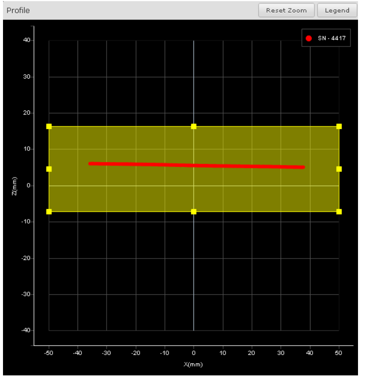


Profile Mode

In Profile Mode, video images are processed internally by the sensor to produce laser profiles and measurements.

The Data Viewer is often used to specify regions of interest. When a setup or measurement step requires an area to be specified, the Data Viewer will display a rectangle that can be moved and resized. Drag the rectangle to move it, and use the handles on the rectangle's border to resize it.

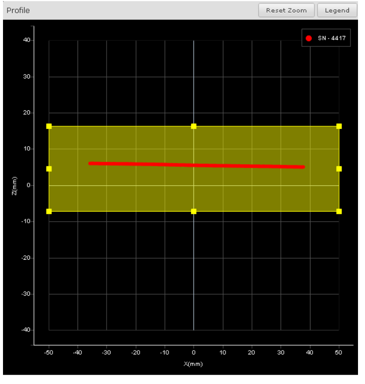
Right-click on the Data Viewer to see options for panning and zooming the display.



Raw Mode

In Raw Mode, video images are processed internally by the sensor in order to produce laser profiles.

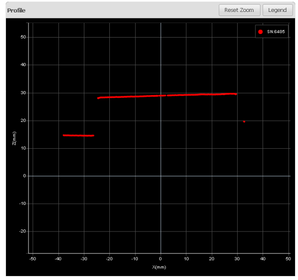
This mode is intended for users who want to extract unprocessed ranges from the Gocator at the highest possible rate. Post-profiling processing and measurements are disabled.



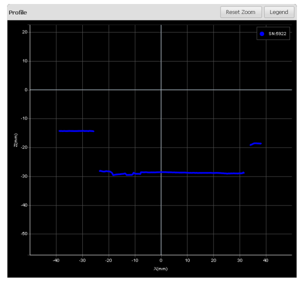
Data Source

In the Setup and Measurement page, the source of displayed video or profile depends on which panel (sensor, layout or measurement) is selected.

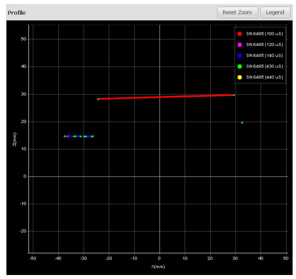
On the setup page, profile from an individual sensor are displayed when the main or buddy sensor panel is selected. When the layout panel is selected, the combined profile is displayed.



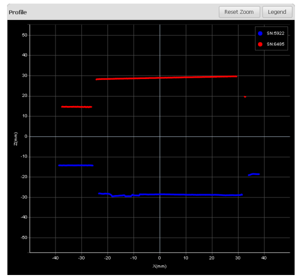
Main sensor's profile



Buddy sensor's profile



Main sensor's profile with multiple exposure enabled

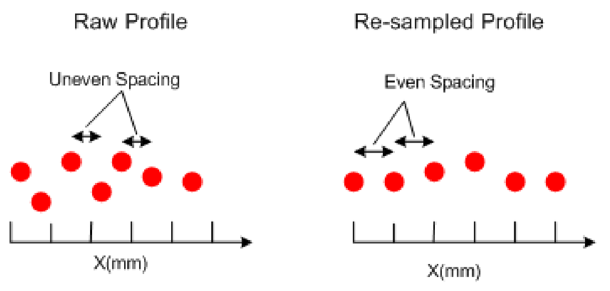


Combined profile (layout)

If the laser line (in either profile or video mode) is not showing in the viewer, ensure the object is within the field of view. If the object is within the field of view and is not showing in the viewer adjust the sensor's exposure. Refer to the Exposure section (page 50) for more information.

Profile Output in Profile and Raw Mode

Profile data produced by Profile Mode and Raw Mode follows different formats. In Profile Mode, the data is re-sampled to an even interval along the laser line (X). The re-sampling divides the X-axis into fixed size "bins" at even intervals. Profile points that fall into the same X-resolution bin will be combined into a single range value (Z).



In the Ethernet data channel, only the range values (Z) are reported and the X values can be reconstructed through the array index at the receiving end (the client).

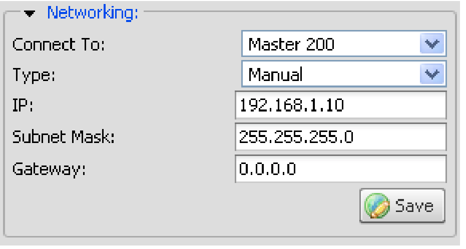
Re-sampling reduces the complexity for downstream algorithms to process the profile data from the Gocator, but at the cost of higher processing load on the sensor's CPU. Re-sampling also reduces the bandwidth requirement by a factor of 2 compared to Raw Mode.

In contrast, in Raw Mode, the profile data is not processed in any way. The data is reported in (X,Z) co-ordinate pairs, freeing up processing resources in the Gocator, but typically requiring more complicated processing on the client side.

All built-in measurement tools in the Gocator operate on re-sampled data in Profile Mode.

Connection Type

The Connection Type (e.g. Standalone, Master 200) must be set in the Connection page>Main panel> Networking setting prior to running the sensor system.



The following options are available:

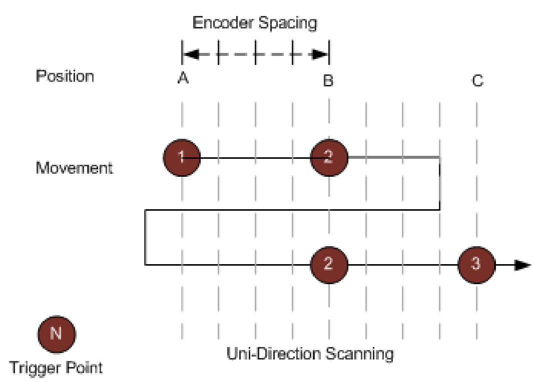
Option	Description
Standalone	Standalone sensor – no Master.
Master 200	1 or 2 sensors connected to a Master 200.
Master 400/800/1200/2400	These models are provided to Gocator customers for applications where two or more sensors are required.

If the connection type is not correctly specified, sensor measurement and communication functions may fail to operate correctly.

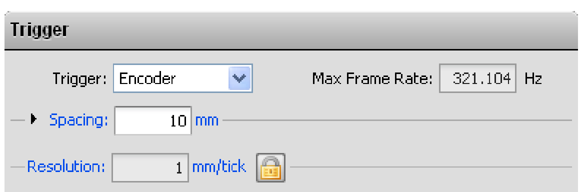
Trigger

A trigger is an event that causes the Gocator to take a single picture. When a trigger is accepted, the laser is strobed and the camera exposes to produce an image. The resulting image is processed inside the sensor to yield a *laser profile* (range/distance information), which can then be used for measurement.

The laser and camera inside a Gocator sensor can be triggered by one of four sources:

Trigger Source	Description
Time	Sensors have an internal clock that can be used to generate fixed-frequency triggers.
Encoder	An encoder can be connected to provide triggers in response to motion. A scan is triggered only when the target object moves forward. If the target object moves backward, it must move forward by at least the distance of one encoder spacing to trigger a scan.  Refer to the Encoder Input section (page 178) for more information on connecting the encoder to Gocator.
External Input	A digital input can provide triggers in response to external events (e.g. photocell). When triggers are received at a frequency higher than the maximum frame rate, some triggers may not be accepted. The *Trigger Drops Indicator* in the Dashboard can be used to check for this condition Refer to Gocator I/O Connector (page 175) for more information on connecting external input to Gocator.
Software	A network command can be used to send a software trigger. Refer to the Ethernet Protocol (page 109) in this guide for more information.

The trigger source is selected using the Trigger panel in the Setup page.



After specifying a trigger source, the Start Button can be used to start the sensor. When the sensor is started, it will accept triggers and generate a laser profile each time that a trigger is received. The Stop

Button can be used to stop the sensor from responding to triggers. A trigger is generated on the rising edge of the external input.

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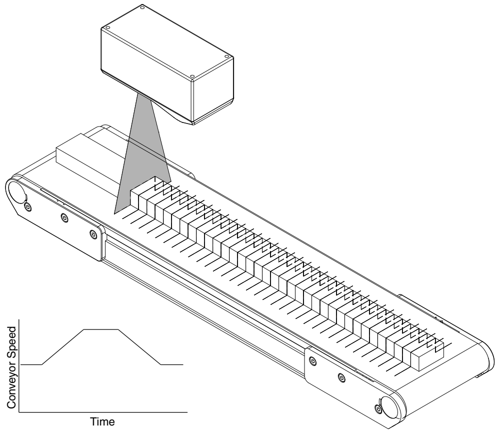
Example: Encoder + Conveyor

Encoder triggering is used to perform profile measurements at a uniform distance.

The speed of the conveyor can vary while the object is being measured; an encoder ensures that the measurement spacing is consistent, independent of conveyor speed.

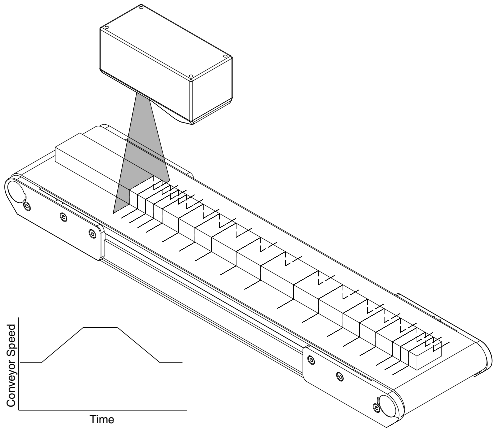


Example: Time + Conveyor

Time triggering can be used instead of encoder triggering to perform profile measurements at a fixed frequency.

Measurement spacing will be non-uniform if the speed of the conveyor varies while the object is being measured.

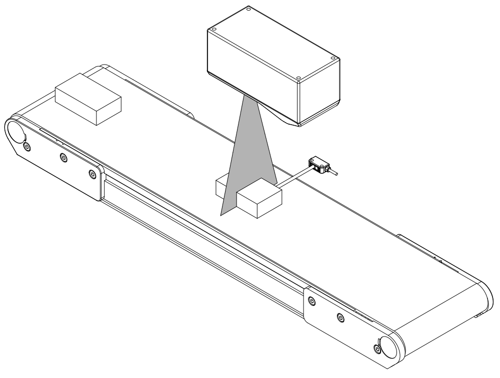
It is strongly recommended to use an encoder with transport-based systems due to the difficulty in maintaining constant transport velocity.



Example: External Input + Conveyor

External Input triggering can be used to produce a snapshot for profile measurement.

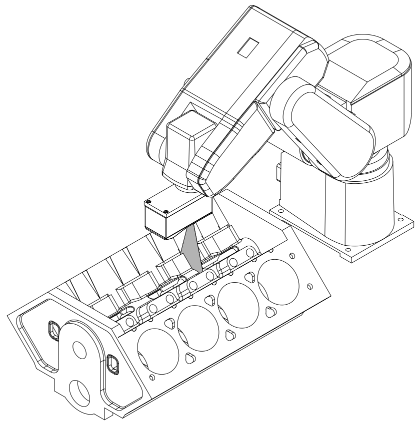
For example, a photocell can be connected as an External Input to generate a trigger pulse when a target object has moved into position.



Example: Software Trigger + Robot Arm

Software triggering can be used to produce a snapshot for profile measurement.

A software trigger can be used in systems that employ external software to orchestrate the activities of system components.



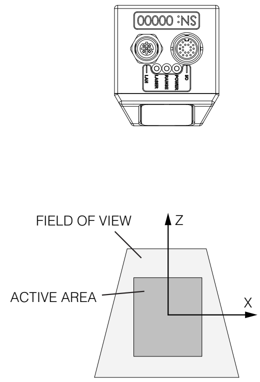
Triggers can be adjusted, within the Trigger Panel to suit application needs by altering the values of the following parameters:

Parameters	Description
Trigger	Selects the trigger source. (Time, Encoder, External Input, or Software)
Max Frame Rate	Reports the maximum frame rate, which is a function of the current Active Area, Exposure, and Resolution settings.
Frame Rate	When Time trigger source is selected, the Frame Rate setting can be used to control the frame rate. Select the Max check box to lock to the maximum frame rate.
Spacing	When Encoder trigger source is selected, the Spacing setting (not shown above) is used to specify the distance between triggers (mm).
Resolution	When Encoder trigger source is selected, the Encoder Resolution (millimeters per tick) provides proper scaling in the Y-axis (axis of motion). The encoder resolution can be calculated automatically by performing Travel Calibration or set manually after clicking on the unlock button. Refer to the Travel Calibration (page 60) in this chapter for more information.
Trigger Delay	When External Input source is selected, the delay can be used to control the time/spacing the sensor wait before a frame after the external input is activated.
Units	When external input or software trigger source is selected, the Domain specifies whether the offset, output delay and output scheduled command operates as time or encoder. The domain is implicitly set to microsecond with Time trigger source, and mm with Encoder trigger source.

Active Area

Active area refers to a region of interest within the sensor's maximum field of view that defines the area used for laser profiling.

By default, the active area covers the sensor's entire field of view. If your application requires the entire field of view, then there is no need to configure the active area. By reducing the active area, the sensor may be able to operate at higher speeds.



Active area is specified in sensor coordinates, rather than system coordinates. Refer to the To clear recorded data: (page 39) in this chapter for more information on sensor and system coordinates.

Active Area can only be set when the sensor is in none calibrated state (reference to calibration state section) and using None layout (or a single sensor system).

To set the active area:

1 **Navigate to the Sensor Panel.**
Active area is specified separately for each sensor.

2 **Click the Select Active Area Button.**
If the Select Active Area button is disabled, then calibration may need to be cleared. Refer to the Calibration section (page 58) in this chapter for information on clearing calibration.

3 **Select Single**

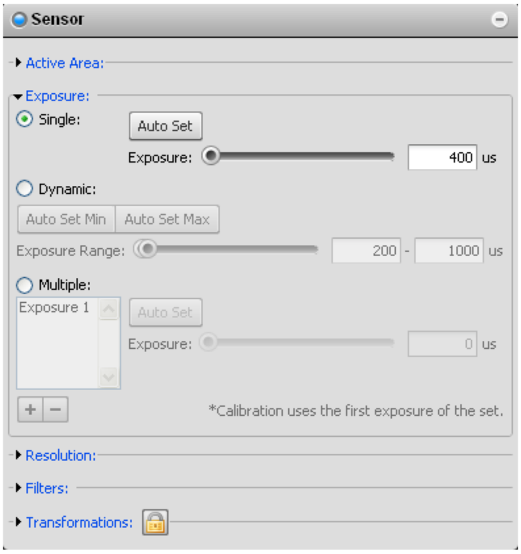
4 **Position the Active Area rectangle shown in the Data Viewer.**

5 **Click the Set Active Area Button.**

Laser profiling devices are usually more accurate at the near end of the measurement range. If your application requires a measurement range that is small relative to the maximum measurement range of the sensor, mount the sensor such that the active area can be specified at the near end of the measurement range.

Single Exposure

Exposure determines the duration of camera and laser on-time. Longer exposures can be helpful to detect laser signals on dark or distant surfaces, but increasing exposure time decreases the maximum speed. Exposure time can be automatically tuned or manually configured.



To automatically tune exposure time:

1 **Place a representative target in view of the sensor.**
The color, texture, and reflectivity of the target surface should be similar to the material that will normally be measured.

2 **Navigate to the Sensor Panel for the main or Buddy sensor.**
Click the arrow to expand the Sensor Panel, if it is collapsed. Use source option to select main or buddy sensor.

3 **Select single.**

4 **Press the Exposure Auto Set Button.**
The sensor(s) will turn on and automatically tune exposure time.

5 **Select Profile Mode and check that laser profiling is satisfactory.**

To manually configure exposure time:

1 **Place a representative target in view of the sensor.**
The color, texture, and reflectivity of the target surface should be similar to the material that will normally be measured.

2 **Navigate to the Sensor Panel for the main or Buddy sensor.**
Click the arrow to expand the Sensor Panel, if it is collapsed.

3 **Select Single.**

4 **Select Video Mode.**
Video mode enables you to see how the laser appears on the camera and to identify any stray light or ambient light problems.

5 **Press the Start Button to start the sensor.**

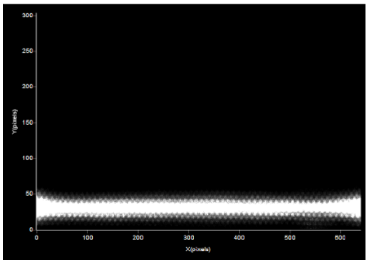
6 **Navigate to the Sensor Panel for the main or Buddy sensor.**
Exposure is specified separately for each sensor.

7 **Edit the exposure setting.**
Exposure is specified in microseconds. Edit by entering the value directly or by moving the slider. The laser line should be clearly visible along the entire length of the viewer. If it is too dim, increase the exposure value, if it is too bright decrease exposure value.

Under exposure

Laser line is not detected.

Increase the exposure value.



Over exposure

Laser line is too bright.

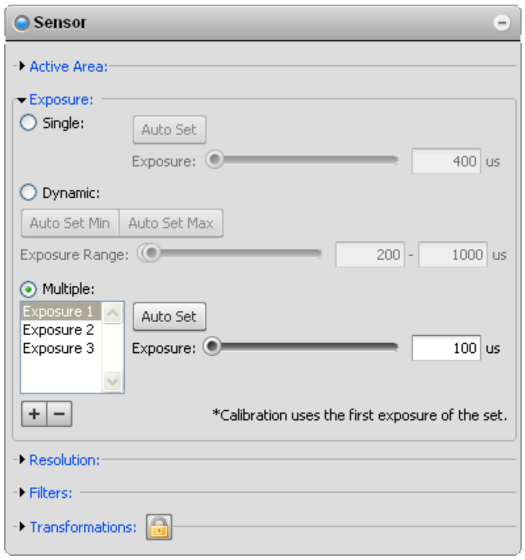
Decrease the exposure value.

8 **Select Profile Mode and check that laser profiling is satisfactory.**

Multiple Exposure

Multiple exposures can be used to increase Gocator's ability to detect light and dark materials that are in the field of view simultaneously. Up to 5 exposures can be defined with each set to a different exposure level. When enabled, the laser profile from each exposure is the combined into a single laser profile (referred to as the composite profile).

For each exposure the sensor will perform a complete scan at the current frame rate making the effective frame rate slower. For example, if two exposures are selected then the Gocator speed will be ½ of the single exposure frame rate. The sensor will perform a complete scan for each external input or encoder trigger.



To enable multiple exposure:

1 **Select Profile Mode.**

2 **Navigate to the Sensor Panel for the Main or Buddy sensor.**
Click the arrow to expand the Sensor Panel if it is collapsed. Use source option to select main or buddy sensor.

3 **Select Multiple.**

4 **Press the + button to add an exposure step.**
Up to a maximum of 5 exposure settings can be added.

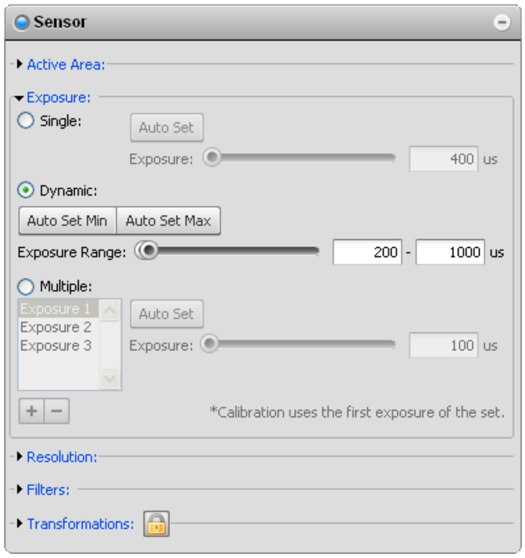
5 **Set the exposure level to make the Gocator less or more sensitive (as required).**
To use the auto-exposure for an exposure step place target material in the field of view and then press the auto-set button. Repeat this procedure for each exposure step.

When combining the data, the sensor will use profile data that is available from the lowest exposure step. It is recommended to use larger exposure for higher numbered step.

6 **Run the sensor and check that laser profiling is satisfactory.**
If not satisfactory, adjust the exposure values.

Dynamic Exposure

Dynamic exposures can be used to increase Gocator's ability to detect light and dark materials When enabled, Gocator uses the past profile information to adjust exposure to yield the best profile.



To enable dynamic exposure:

1 **Select Profile Mode.**

2 **Navigate to the Sensor Panel for the Main or Buddy sensor.**
Click the ▶ to expand the Sensor Panel if it is collapsed. Use source option to select main or buddy sensor.

3 **Select Dynamic.**

4 **Set the minimum and maximum exposure.**
To use the auto-set function to automatically set the exposure, first, place the brightest target in the field of view and press the Auto Set Min button to set the minimum exposure. Then, place the darkest target in the field of view and press the Auto Set Max button to set the maximum exposure.

5 **Run the sensor and check that laser profiling is satisfactory.**
If not satisfactory, adjust the exposure values.

Resolutions

The X Resolution setting can be used to decrease image/profile resolution in order to decrease sensor CPU utilization.* The X Resolution setting works by reducing the number of image columns that are used for laser profiling.

* The CPU LOAD bar at the top of the interface displays how much of the CPU is being utilized.

To configure X resolution:

1 **Navigate to the Sensor Panel.**
X resolution is specified separately for each sensor (click Resolution: ▶ on the panel to expand it). Use source option to select main or buddy sensor.

2 **Select a resolution value.**
X resolution values are expressed as fractions. For example, a resolution value of 1/2 indicates that every second camera column will be used for laser profiling.

3 **Select Profile Mode and check that laser profiling is satisfactory.**
After adjusting the resolution, confirm that laser profiling characteristics are satisfactory.

The Z Resolution setting can be used to decrease image/profile resolution in order to increase speeds or decrease sensor CPU utilization. The Z Resolution setting works by reducing the number of image rows that are used for laser profiling.

To configure Z resolution:

1 **Navigate to the Sensor Panel.**
Z resolution is specified separately for each sensor (click Resolution: ▶ on the panel to expand it).

2 **Select a resolution value.**
Z resolution values are expressed as fractions. For example, a resolution value of 1/2 indicates that every second camera row will be used for laser profiling.

3 **Select Profile Mode and check that laser profiling is satisfactory.**
Decreasing z resolution can reduce laser profiling accuracy. After adjusting the resolution, confirm that laser profiling characteristics are satisfactory. If not satisfactory, adjust the exposure values.

Filtering

The Filtering setting can be used to smooth the profile in order to reduce the random noise in a profile. The Filtering setting works by substituting a profile result with the average value of itself and its neighbors. Data output is the same as with smoothing disabled.

X smoothing works by calculating the average across samples within the same profile.

To configure X smoothing (across the laser line):

1 **Select the Profile Mode.**

2 **Navigate to the Sensor Panel.**
Filtering option is specified for each sensor (click Filtering ► to expand the panel).

3 **Select the window value.**
The window value represents the number of neighbor samples across the laser line used for smoothing and includes the current pixel.

4 **Check that the laser profiling is satisfactory.**

Y smoothing works by calculating the average of a sample from profile to profile at each pixel.

To configure Y smoothing:

1 **Select the Profile Mode.**

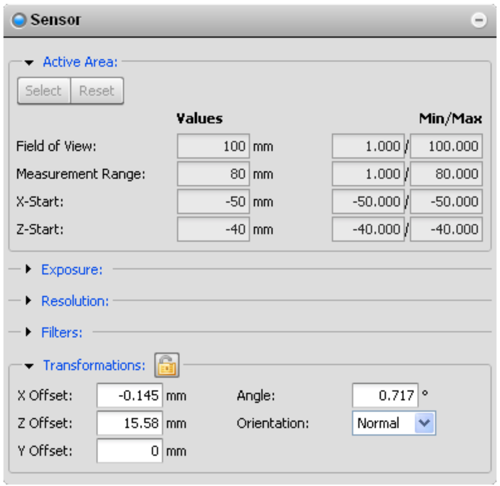
2 **Navigate to the Sensor Panel.**
Filtering option is specified for each sensor (click Filtering ► to expand the panel).

3 **Select the window value.**
The window value represents the number of neighbor samples from scan line to scan line at the same pixel index used for smoothing and includes the pixel on the current profile itself.

4 **Check that the laser profiling is satisfactory.**

Transformations

The transformations settings could be used modify settings related to translating from sensor coordinates to system coordinates.



Element	Description
X Offset	Specifies the shift along the X-axis. With Normal orientation, a positive value shifts profile to the right. With Reverse orientation, a positive value shifts the profile to the left.
Y Offset	Specifies the distance (in direction of travel) between the main and buddy sensor. This value on the main sensor should be left at zero.
Z Offset	Specifies the shift along the Z-axis. A positive value shifts profile up
Angle	Specifies the rotation around the Z-axis. Positive value rotates the profile counter clockwise.
Orientation	Specifies the direction of the X-axis. Setting to Reverse flip the profile horizontally.

To configure translation settings:

1 **Select the Profile Mode.**

2 **Navigate to the Sensor Panel.**
All settings can be configured separately for each sensor (click the ▶ on the Transformations panel to expand).

3 **Click the unlock button to make the fields editable.**

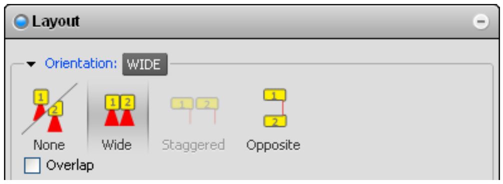
4 **Set the parameter values.**

5 **Check that the transformations is applied correctly after profiling is restarted.**

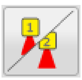
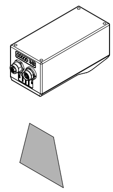
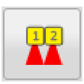
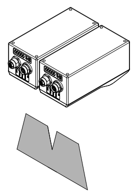
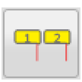
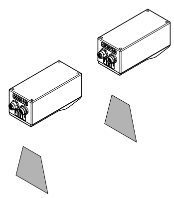
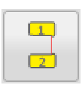
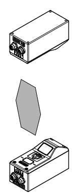
Dual Sensor Layout

For dual sensor (Buddy) systems it is necessary to specify the relative mounting orientations of the sensors. This information allows the Alignment or Travel Calibration procedures to determine the correct system-wide coordinates for laser profiling and measurements. Refer to the Coordinate Systems (page 40) in this chapter for more information on sensor and system coordinates.

To specify the layout, navigate to the Layout Panel on the Setup Page:



Supported Orientations

	Orientation	Example
	**None** Each sensor operates as an isolated device. Measurements are reported in a separate coordinate system for each sensor.	
	**Wide** Sensors are mounted in *Left* (Main) or *Right* (Buddy) positions for a larger combined field of view.	
	**Staggered** Sensors are mounted in *Before* (Main) or *After* (Buddy) positions along a conveyor belt for measurements before and after a manufacturing process. Note that Travel Calibration is required for Staggered systems.	
	**Opposite** Sensors are mounted in *Top* (Main) or *Bottom* (Buddy) positions for a larger combined field of view and the ability to perform Top/ Bottom differential measurements.	

Overlap

If the Main and Buddy sensors are mounted such that the camera from one sensor can detect the laser from the other sensor, then the *Overlap* feature can be used to eliminate laser interference. Overlap creates a time offset for laser exposures and ensures that interfering lasers are not strobed at the same time. Use of the overlap feature reduces the maximum camera speed.

Calibration

Calibration procedures can be used to compensate for sensor mounting inaccuracies, to align multiple sensors into a common coordinate system, and to determine the resolution of an encoder.

Gocator supports two types of calibration procedures: *Alignment Calibration* and *Travel Calibration*. Travel calibration performs essentially the same role as alignment calibration, but calibrates encoder resolution and Y-axis offsets in addition to the corrections provided by alignment calibration.

Once calibration has been completed, the values derived will be saved automatically and reloaded each time the sensor is reset or powered up.

Calibration States

A Gocator can be in one of three calibration states: None, Manual, and Auto.

Calibration States

State	Explanation
None	Sensor has no calibration. Ranges are returned in default sensor coordinates.
Manual	User has manually edited sensors' translation field or encoder resolution.
Auto	Sensor is calibrated using either alignment or travel calibration.

An indicator within the Calibration panel will display CALIBRATED in green if calibrated, or NOT CALIBRATED in red if not.

Alignment vs. Travel Calibration

The table below summarizes the differences between alignment calibration and travel calibration.

Alignment Calibration vs. Travel Calibration

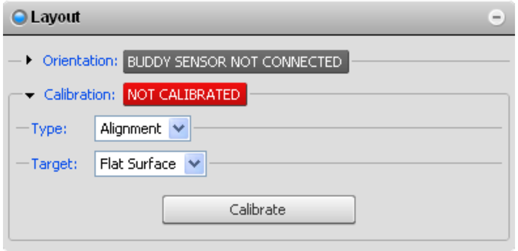
	Alignment Calibration	Travel Calibration
Target Type	Flat Surface or Cal Bar	Cal Disk or Cal Bar
Target/Sensor Motion	Stationary	Linear Motion
Calibrates Tilt	Yes	Yes
Calibrates Z-axis Offset	Yes	Yes
Calibrates X-axis Offset	Yes (Cal Bar Required)	Yes
Calibrates Y-axis Offset	No	Yes (for Staggered orientation only)
Calibrates Encoder	No	Yes

Refer to the To clear recorded data section (page 39) for definitions of coordinate axes. Calibration disks and bars are described in the Calibration Targets (page 21).

The procedures to perform alignment calibration and travel calibration are described in the next sections. After calibration, the coordinate system for laser profiles will change from Sensor Coordinates to System Coordinates.

Alignment Calibration

Alignment calibration can be used to compensate for mounting inaccuracies by aligning sensor data to a common reference surface (often a conveyor belt).



To perform alignment calibration:

1 **Ensure that all sensors have a clear view of the target surface.**
Remove any irregular objects from the sensor's field of view that might interfere with alignment calibration. If using a calibration bar for dual sensors (Buddy), ensure that the lasers are aligned with a reference hole on the calibration bar.

2 **Ensure that Trigger is set to Time.**
Calibration can only be performed with Time-based triggering. Other trigger sources can be selected again after calibration.

3 **Navigate to the Calibration Panel and select Alignment Calibration.**

4 **Clear the previous calibration, if present.**
Press the Clear Calibration Button to remove the existing calibration.

5 **Select a calibration target.**
Select *None* to use the conveyor surface (or other flat surface) as the calibration reference, or *Bar* to use a custom calibration bar. If using a calibration bar, specify the bar dimensions and reference hole layout. Refer to the Calibration Targets section (page 21) in this guide for more information.

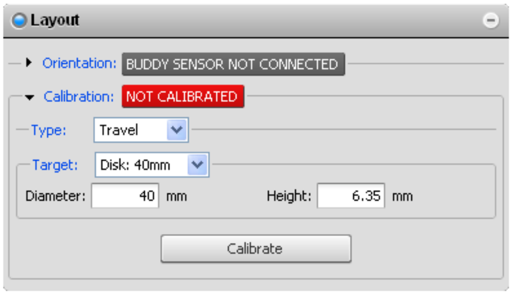
6 **Press the Calibrate Button.**
The sensors will start and the alignment calibration process will take place. Calibration is performed simultaneously for all sensors. If the sensors do not calibrate, check and adjust the exposure settings.

7 **Use Profile Mode to inspect calibration results.**
Laser profiles from all sensors should now be aligned to the calibration target surface. The base of the calibration target (or target surface) provides the origin for the system Z-axis.

Alignment calibration does not automatically calibrate the resolution of the encoder (if present). However, the encoder resolution can be manually entered if desired. Refer to the Trigger section (page 46) for more information.

Travel Calibration

Travel calibration can be used to achieve alignment calibration and motion calibration in a single procedure.



To perform travel calibration:

1 **Place the calibration target prior to the laser plane.**
Remove extraneous objects from the transport system such that the calibration target will be the only object that is scanned.

2 **Ensure that Trigger is set to Time.**
Calibration can only be performed with Time based triggering. Other trigger sources can be selected again after calibration.

3 **Navigate to the Calibration Panel and select Travel Calibration.**

4 **Clear the previous calibration, if present.**
Press the Clear Calibration Button to remove the existing calibration.

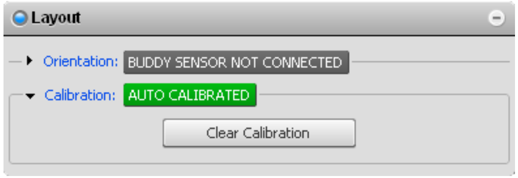
5 **Select a calibration target.**
Select one of the *Disk* options to use a standard disk target or *Bar* to use a custom-made calibration bar. If using a calibration bar, specify the bar dimensions and reference hole layout. Refer to the Calibration Targets section (page 21) in this guide for more information.

6 **Press the Calibrate Button.**
The sensors will start and then wait for the calibration target to pass through the laser plane.

7 **Engage the transport system.**
When the calibration target has passed completely through the laser plane, the calibration process will complete automatically.

8 **Use Profile Mode to inspect calibration results.**
Laser profiles from all sensors should now be aligned to the calibration target surface. The base of the calibration target (or target surface) provides the origin for the system Z-axis.

Clearing Calibration



To clear calibration:

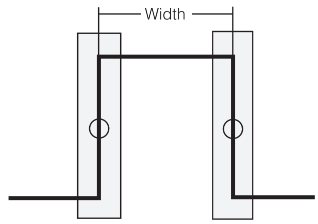
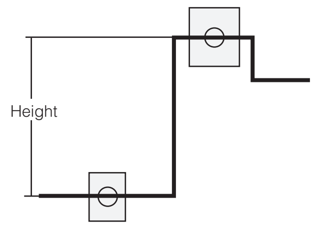
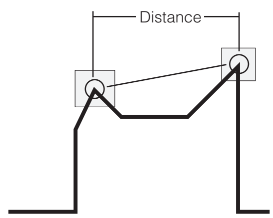
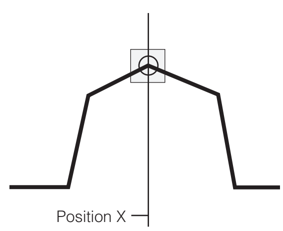
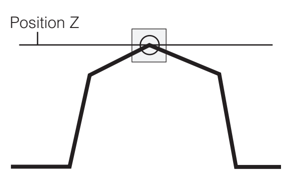
1 **Navigate to the Calibration Panel on the Setup page.**

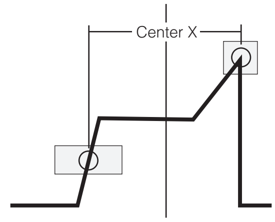
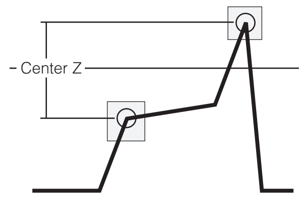
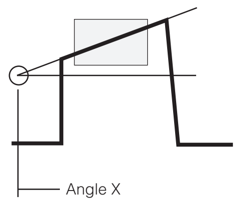
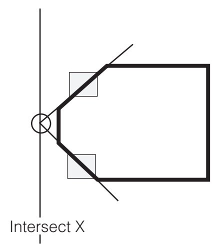
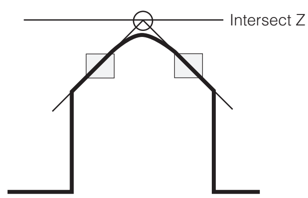
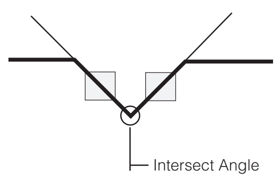
2 **Click the Calibration or Clear Calibration Button.**
If Clear Calibration button is press calibration will be erased and sensors will revert to using Sensor Coordinates.

Measurement

This chapter describes the measurement functions available in Gocator sensors that are equipped with *profile tools*. Profile tools are pre-installed on individual Gocator sensors that are ordered with this option.

Most measurement functions detect and compare *feature points* or *lines* found within laser profile data. Measurement *values* are compared against minimum and maximum thresholds to yield *decisions*.

Measurement	Examples
Width Measures the difference in the x-axis position of two feature points. Refer to the Width section (page 77).	
Height Measures the difference in the z-axis position of two features. Refer to the Height section (page 78).	
Distance Measures the Euclidean distance between two features. Refer to the Distance section (page 79).	
Position X Finds the average x-axis position of a feature. Refer to the Position X section (page 80).	
Position Z Finds the average z-axis position of a feature. Refer to the Position Z section (page 81).	

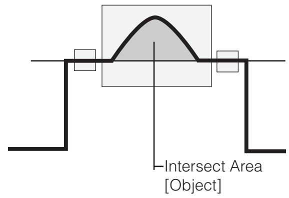
Measurement	Examples
Center X Finds the average location of two features and measures the x-axis position of the average location. Refer to the Center X section (page 82).	
Center Z Finds the average location of two features and measures the z-axis position of the average location. Refer to the Center Z section (page 83).	
Angle X Fits a line to profile points within one or two areas and measures the angle between the fitted line and the x axis. Refer to the Angle X section (page 84).	
Intersect X Finds the intersection between two fitted lines and measures the x-axis position of the intersection point. Refer to the Intersect X section (page 85).	
Intersect Z Finds the intersection between two fitted lines and measures the z-axis position of the intersection point. Refer to the Intersect Z section (page 86).	
Intersect Angle Finds the angle subtended by two fitted lines. Refer to the Intersect Angle section (page 87).	

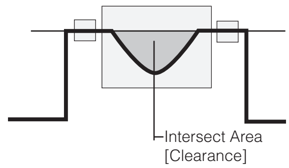
Measurement	Examples

Intersect Area

Measures the cross-sectional area within a region that is above or below a fitted baseline.

Refer to the Intersect Area section (page 88).

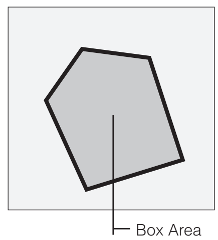




Box Area

Measures the cross-sectional area within a region.

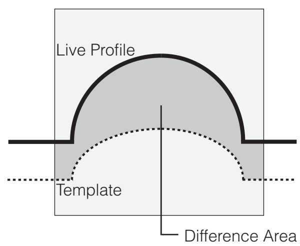
Refer to the Box Area section (page 89).



Difference Area

Measures the difference in cross-sectional area between live profile and the template.

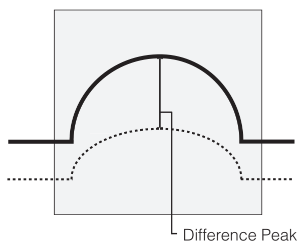
Refer to the Difference Area section (page 90).



Difference Peak

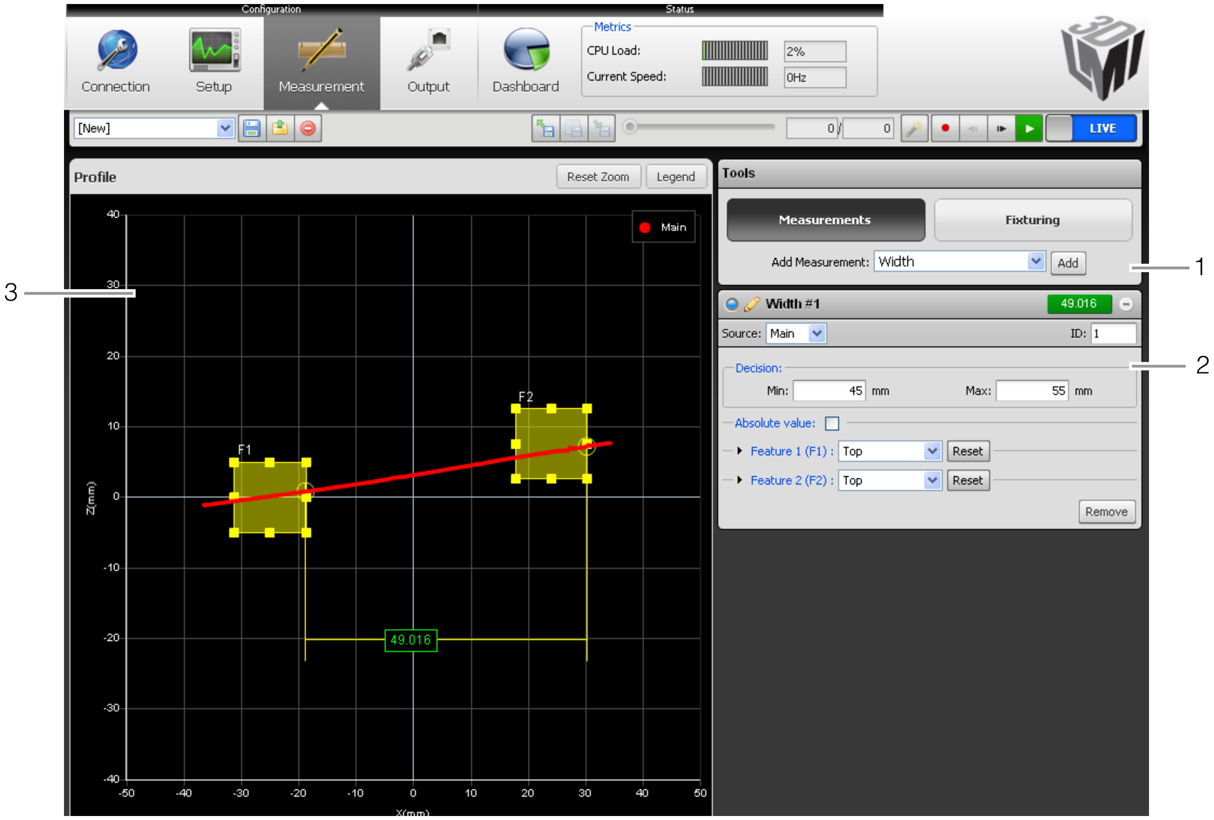
Measures the maximum difference in height between the live profile and the template.

Refer to the Difference Peak section (page 91).



Measurement Page

Measurement configuration tasks are performed using the Measurement Page.



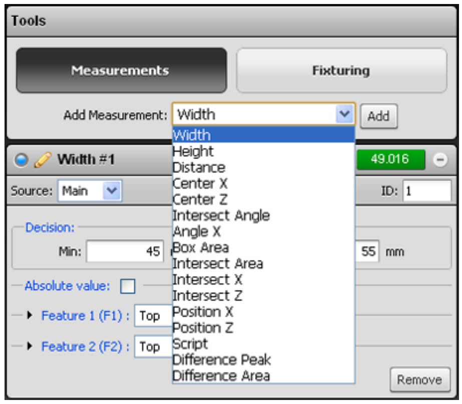
	Element	Description
1	Tools Panel	Use the Tools Panel to add new measurements or to configure fixturing.
2	Measurement Panel	For each measurement that is added, a configuration panel will appear below the Measurements Panel. Use this area to adjust settings for the measurement.
3	Data Viewer	Displays laser profile data, setup tools and result calipers related to the selected measurement.

Adding and Removing Measurements

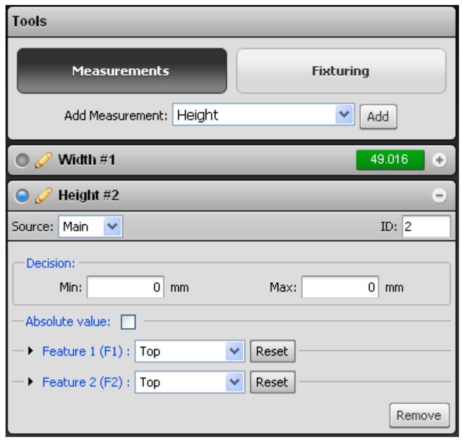
To add a new profile measurement:

1 **Navigate to the Measurement Page.**

2 **Select the desired measurement type.**



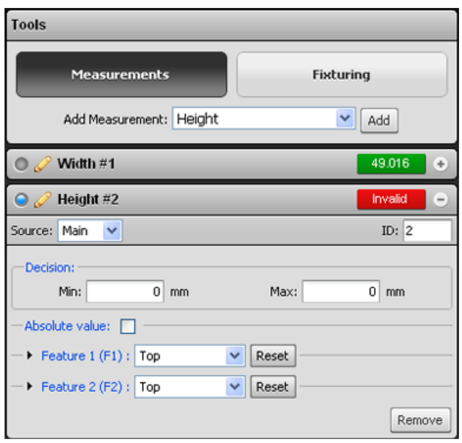
3 **Press the Add Button.**
A configuration panel for the new measurement will be added to the bottom of the stack.



To remove an existing measurement:

1 **Select the desired measurement.**
Click on the name of the measurement to select it.

2 **Click the Remove Button.**
The measurement will be removed from the list of measurements.



If the Add Measurement list contains only the *Distance* measurement, then the sensor is not equipped with profile tools. The Distance measurement is provided in all sensors to demonstrate measurement functions.

Changing a Measurement's Name

Each measurement can be assigned a unique name. This allows multiple measurements of the same type to be distinguished in Gocator's user interface.

To edit a measurement's name:

1 **Double-click on the measurement's name.**

2 **Enter a new name.**

3 **Press the Tab Key.**
The name change will be completed when you press the Tab Key or click outside of the name edit field.

Measurement ID

Measurement ID is used to uniquely identify a measurement in the Gocator protocol. The value must be unique amongst all measurements.

To edit a measurement ID:

1 **Double-click on the measurement ID.**

2 **Enter a new number**

3 **Press the Tab Key.**
The name change will be completed when you press the Tab Key or click outside of the measurement ID edit field.

Profile Sources

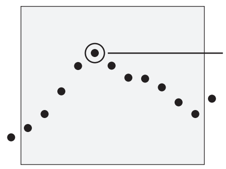
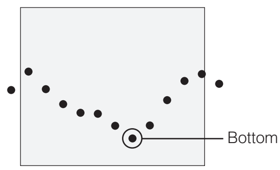
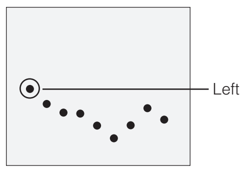
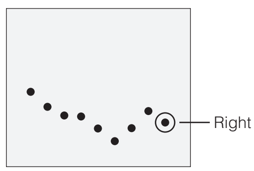
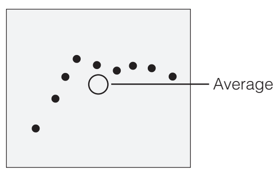
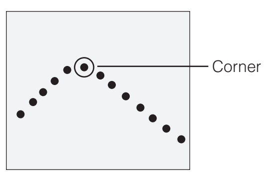
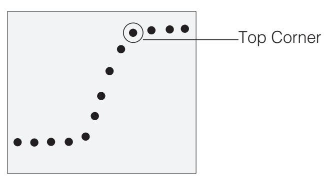
For dual sensor systems that contain Main and Buddy sensors, measurements must specify a *profile source*. The profile source determines the data that will be used for the measurement.

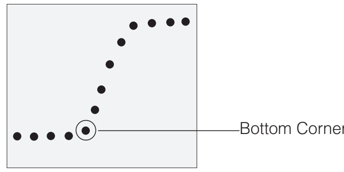
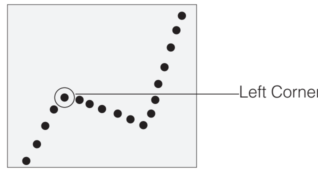
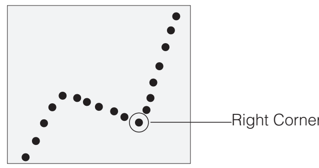
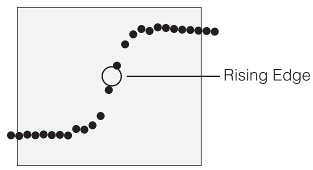
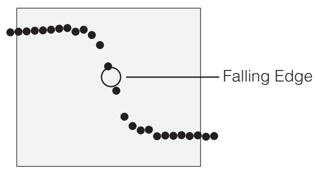
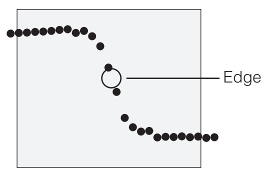
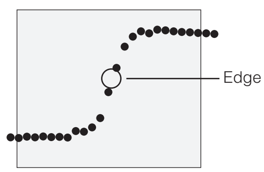
The following options are available:

Profile Source	Description
Main	Profile data is provided by the Main sensor. This is the only option for single sensor systems.
Buddy	Profile data is provided by the Buddy sensor.
Both	Profile data is provided by the Main and the Buddy sensor.

Feature Points

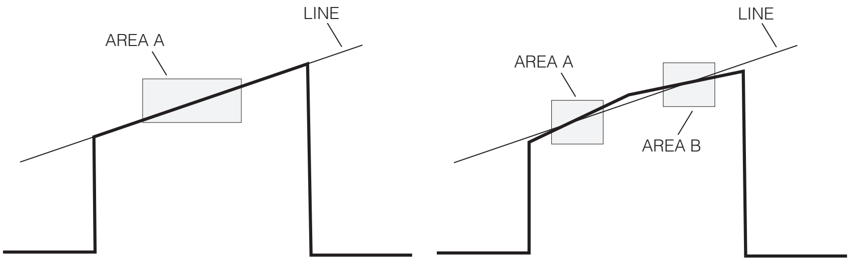
Many profile measurements involve estimating the locations of feature points and then making comparisons between the feature points. The following types of points can be identified.

Point Type	Examples
Top Finds the point with the maximum Z-value within the region of interest.	
Bottom Finds the point with the minimum Z-value within the region of interest.	
Left Finds the point with the minimum X-value within the region of interest.	
Right Finds the point with the maximum X-value within the region of interest.	
Average Determines the average location of points within the region of interest.	
Corner Finds a dominant corner within the region interest, where *corner* is defined as a change in profile slope.	
Top Corner Finds the top corner within the region interest, where corner is defined as a change in profile shape.	

Point Type	Examples
Bottom Corner Finds the bottom corner within the region interest, where corner is defined as a change in profile shape.	
Left Corner Finds the left corner within the region interest, where corner is defined as a change in profile shape.	
Right Corner Finds the right corner within the region interest, where corner is defined as a change in profile shape.	
Rising Edge Finds a rising edge within the region of interest.	
Falling Edge Finds a falling edge within the region of interest.	
Any Edge Finds a rising or falling edge within the region of interest.	

Fit Lines

Some measurements involve estimating lines in order to measure angles or intersection points. A fit line can be determined from data in either one or two fit areas. Refer to the following diagrams:



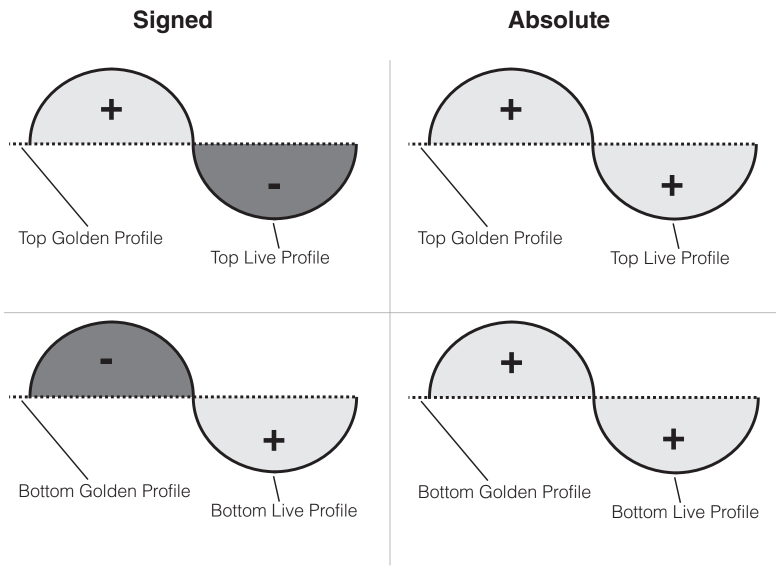
A line can be defined using one or two area. Two areas can be used to bypass discontinuity in the line segment.

Compare Profile

Difference measurements can output absolute or signed results. Signed results are positive when the live profile is closer to the sensors than the template. The illustrations below indicate the region where the results are positive or negative (“+” and “-”).

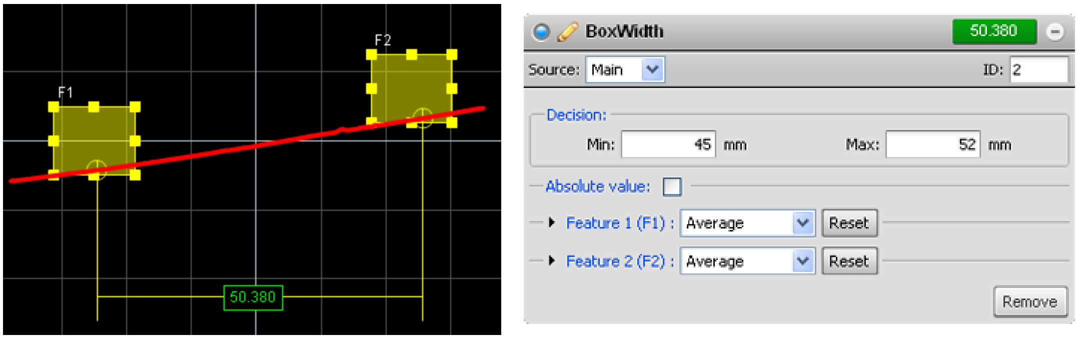
Main sensor in opposite orientation
or either sensor in other orientations

Buddy sensor in opposite orientation

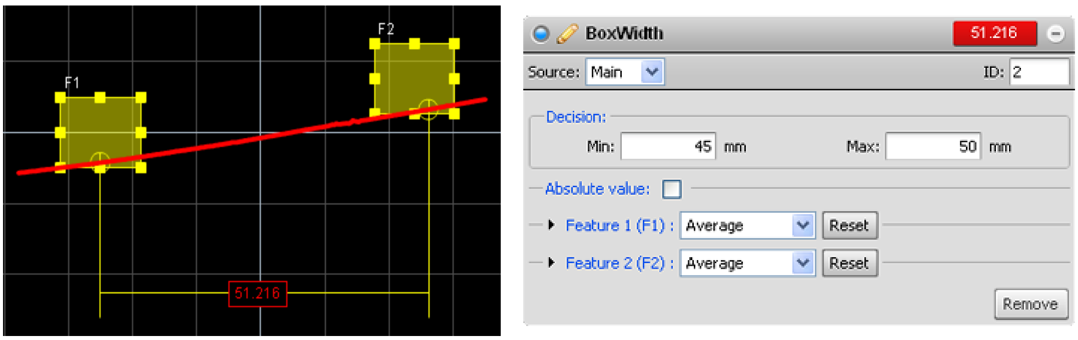


Decisions

Profile measurement *values*, such as width or height, can be compared against minimum and maximum thresholds to generate *pass* / *fail decisions*. If a measurement value is between the minimum and maximum the decision state is *pass* (value displayed in green), otherwise the decision state is *fail* (value displayed in red).



Value (50.380) is within decision thresholds (Min:45, Max:52)
Decision: Pass



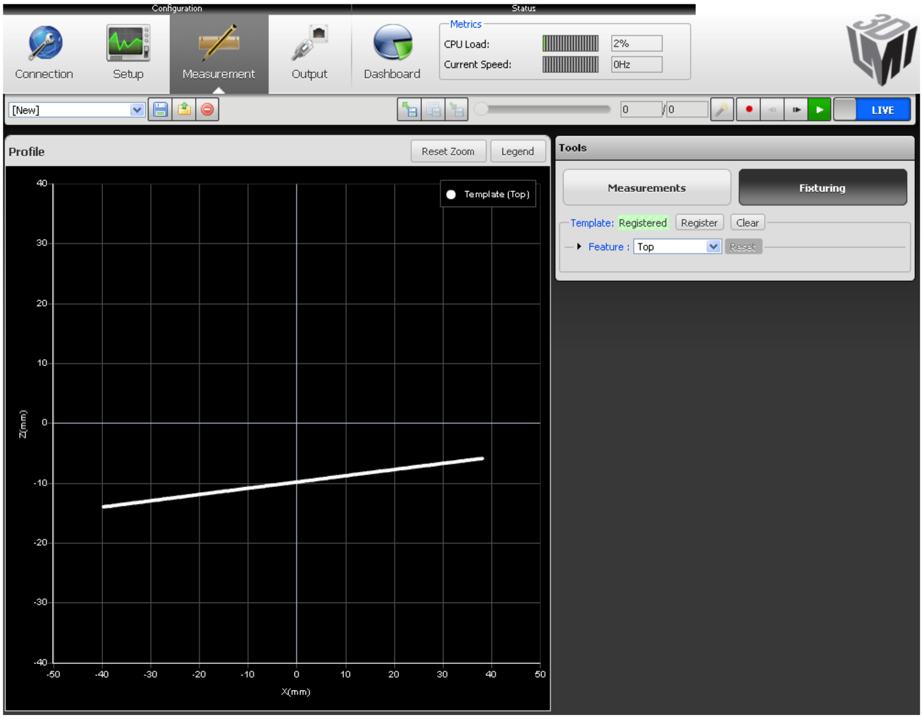
Value (51.216) is outside decision thresholds (Min:45, Max:50)
Decision: Fail

Along with measurement values, decisions can be sent to external programs and devices. In particular, decisions are often used in conjunction with Digital Outputs to trigger an external event in response to a measurement. Refer to the Output (page 94) for more information on transmitting values and decisions.

Profile Fixturing

Profile fixturing can be used to dynamically adjust the *anchor* point for measurement regions. This ensures that the regions-of-interest used to detect features and lines are positioned with respect to the *measurement target* rather than the *sensor field of view*.

Profile fixturing is not required in order to use measurement functions. This is an optional feature intended to make measurements more reliable when the x-position of the target varies from profile to profile.



To set up profile fixturing:

1 Press the Fixturing Button in the Measurements Panel.

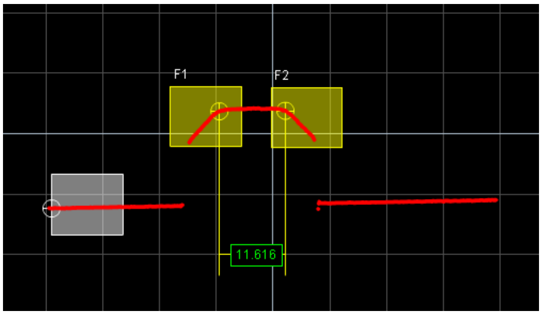
2 Position a representative target object within the field of view.
The target should be similar to the objects that will later be measured. The Start or Snapshot buttons can be used to view live profile data while positioning the target. For profile fixturing in staggered orientation, place the representative object in the main sensor's field of view only.

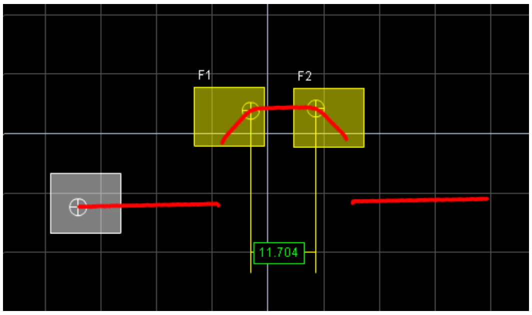
3 Click the Register Button.
A snapshot of the target object will be captured and set as the current profile template. The profile template is shown in white within the Data Viewer.

4 Adjust the anchor rectangle.
Profile data within the anchor rectangle will be used to calculate the anchor point for fixturing.

5 Select an anchor point type.
The point type determines how the anchor point is calculated from the profile data within the anchor rectangle.

When profile fixturing is used, it is more convenient to set up measurement regions while viewing the profile template than viewing the live data. When the sensor is stopped and the user is under the measurement page, the profile template will be automatically reloaded to the data viewer.





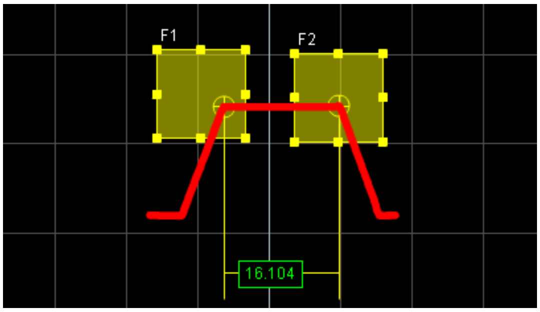
In the example above, the anchor rectangle is shown in grey. When *configuring* measurement regions (yellow rectangles), the regions are specified relative to the *template anchor point*. When *running* the sensor, the measurement regions are applied relative to the *live profile's anchor point* (shown in white, in the right most image). As the live profile shifts left or right the anchor point establishes the profile reference location and updates the measurement region locations to track the profile movement.

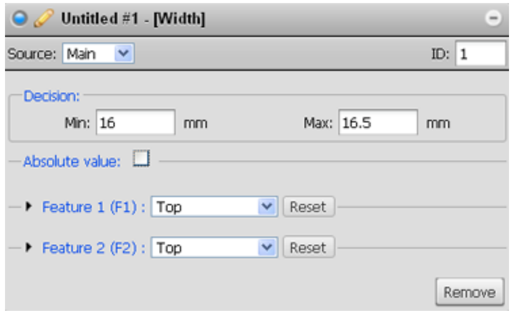
When profile fixturing is used, it is more convenient to set up measurement regions while viewing the profile template than viewing the live data. When the sensor is stopped and the user is under the measurement page, the profile template will be automatically reloaded to the data viewer.

Measurement Types

Width

A width measurement determines the difference along the x-axis between two feature points. The measurement value can be compared with minimum and maximum constraints to yield a decision.





To create or edit a Width measurement:

1 **Add a new Width measurement or select an existing Width measurement.**

2 **Adjust the feature point areas.**
A Width measurement requires two feature points.

3 **Specify the types of feature points to be detected.**
Refer to the Feature Points section (page 70) in this chapter for information on point types.

4 **Provide minimum and maximum constraints for a decision.**
Refer to the Decisions section (page 74) in this chapter for more information on decisions.

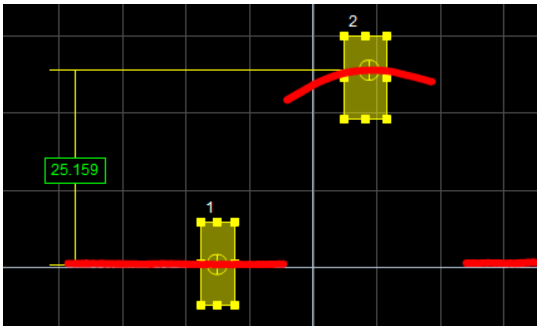
The difference can be expressed as an absolute or signed result (Feature 2 [F2] X value – Feature 1 [F1] X value).

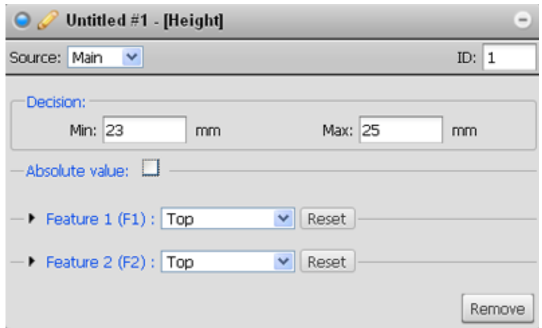
To select absolute or signed result

1 **Check the Absolute box to select absolute difference.**

Height

A height measurement determines the difference along the z-axis between two feature points. The measurement value can be compared with minimum and maximum constraints to yield a decision.





To create or edit a Height measurement:

1. **Add a new Height measurement or select an existing Height measurement.**
2. **Adjust the feature point areas.**
   A Height measurement requires two feature points.
3. **Specify the types of feature points to be detected.**
   Refer to the Feature Points section (page 70) in this chapter for information on point types.
4. **Provide minimum and maximum constraints for a decision.**
   Refer to the Decisions section (page 74) in this chapter for more information on decisions.

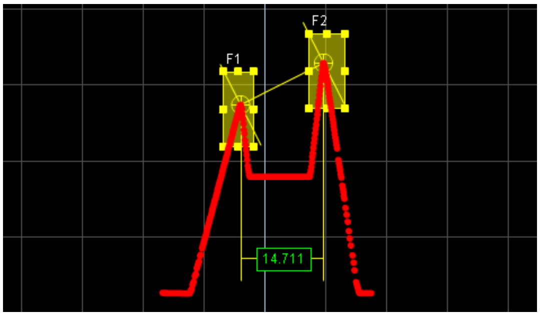
The difference can be expressed as an absolute or signed result (Feature 2 [F2] Z value – Feature 1 [F1] Z value).

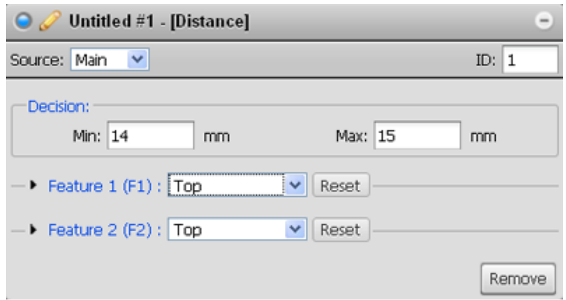
To select absolute or signed result

1. **Check the Absolute box to select absolute difference.**

Distance

A distance measurement determines the Euclidean distance between two feature points. The measurement value can be compared with minimum and maximum constraints to yield a decision.





To create or edit a Distance measurement:

1 **Add a new Distance measurement or select an existing Distance measurement.**

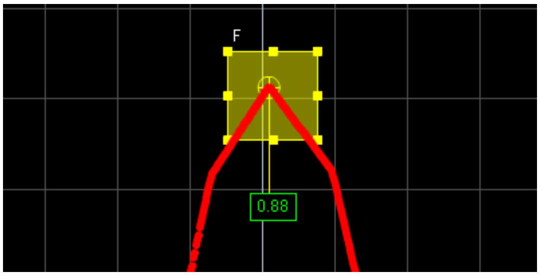
2 **Adjust the feature point areas.**
A Distance measurement requires two feature points.

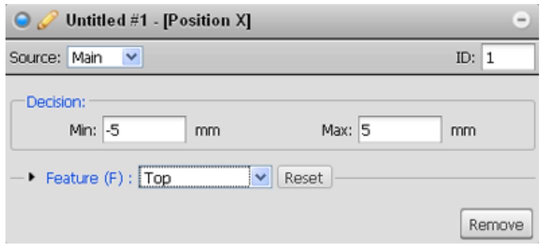
3 **Specify the types of feature points to be detected.**
Refer to the Feature Points section (page 70) in this chapter for information on point types.

4 **Provide minimum and maximum constraints for a decision.**
Refer to the Decisions section (page 74) in this chapter for more information on decisions.

Position X

A Position X measurement finds the x-axis position of a feature point. The measurement value can be compared with minimum and maximum constraints to yield a decision.





To create or edit a Position X measurement:

1 **Add a new Position X measurement or select an existing Position X measurement.**

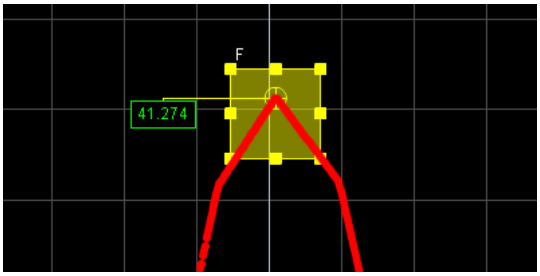
2 **Adjust the feature point area.**
A Position X measurement requires one feature point.

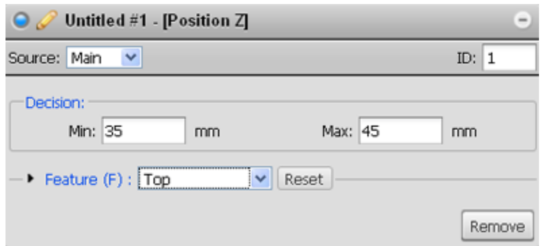
3 **Specify the type of feature to be detected.**
Refer to the Feature Points section (page 70) in this chapter for information on point types.

4 **Provide minimum and maximum constraints for a decision.**
Refer to the Decisions section (page 74) in this chapter for more information on decisions.

Position Z

A Position Z measurement finds the z-axis position of a feature point. The measurement value can be compared with minimum and maximum constraints to yield a decision.





To create or edit a Position Z measurement:

1 **Add a new Position Z measurement or select an existing Position Z measurement.**

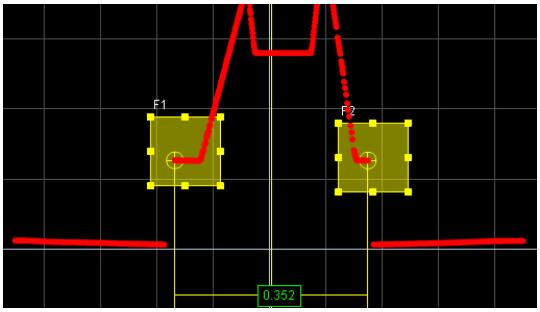
2 **Adjust the feature point area.**
A Position Z measurement requires one feature point.

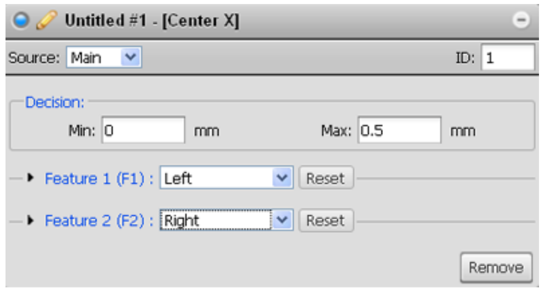
3 **Specify the type of feature to be detected.**
Refer to the Feature Points section (page 70) in this chapter for information on point types.

4 **Provide minimum and maximum constraints for a decision.**
Refer to the Decisions (page 74) in this chapter for more information on decisions.

Center X

A Center X measurement finds the average location of two features points and measures the x-axis position of the average location. The measurement value can be compared with minimum and maximum constraints to yield a decision.





To create or edit a Center X measurement:

1 **Add a new Center X measurement or select an existing Center X measurement.**

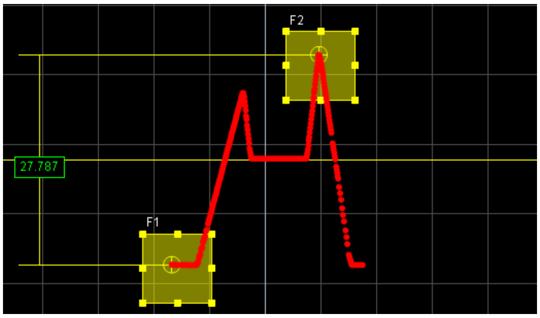
2 **Adjust the feature point areas.**
A Center X measurement requires two feature points.

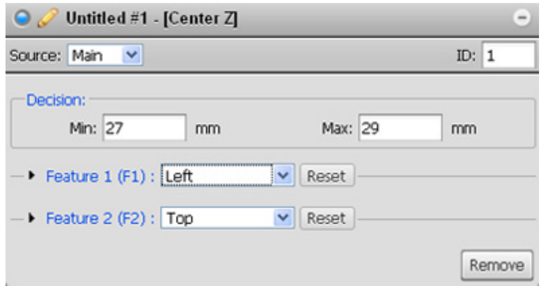
3 **Specify the types of feature points to be detected.**
Refer to the Feature Points section (page 70) in this chapter for information on point types.

4 **Provide minimum and maximum constraints for a decision.**
Refer to the Decisions section (page 74) in this chapter for more information on decisions.

Center Z

A Center Z measurement finds the average location of two features points and measures the z-axis position of the average location. The measurement value can be compared with minimum and maximum constraints to yield a decision.





To create or edit a Center Z measurement:

1 **Add a new Center Z measurement or select an existing Center Z measurement.**

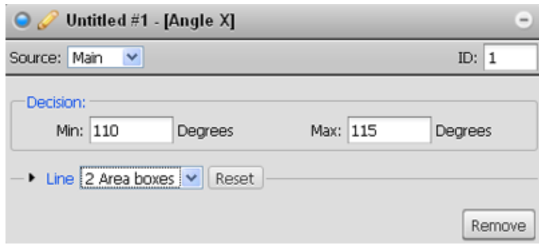
2 **Adjust the feature point areas.**
A Center Z measurement requires two feature points.

3 **Specify the types of feature points to be detected.**
Refer to the Feature Points (page 70) in this chapter for information on point types.

4 **Provide minimum and maximum constraints for a decision.**
Refer to the Decisions section (page 74) in this chapter for more information on decisions.

Angle X

An Angle X measurement determines the angle between a fit line and the x axis. The measurement value can be compared with minimum and maximum constraints to yield a decision.



To create or edit an Angle X measurement:

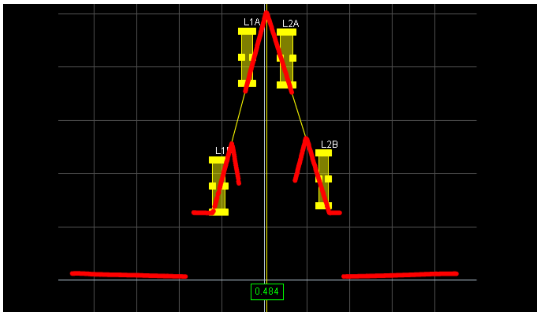
1 **Add a new Angle X measurement or select an existing Angle X measurement.**

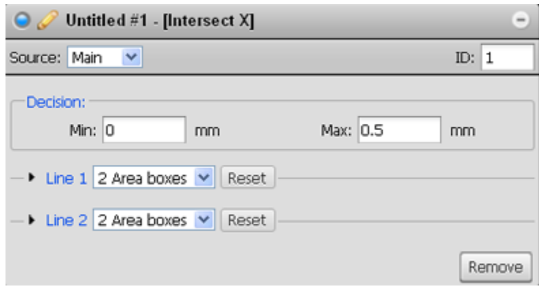
2 **Adjust the fit line area(s).**
An Angle X measurement requires one fit line.

3 **Provide minimum and maximum constraints for a decision.**
Refer to the Decisions section (page 74) in this guide for more information on decisions.

Intersect X

An Intersect X measurement determines the intersection between two fit lines and measures the x axis position of the intersection point. The measurement value can be compared with minimum and maximum constraints to yield a decision.





To create or edit an Intersect X measurement:

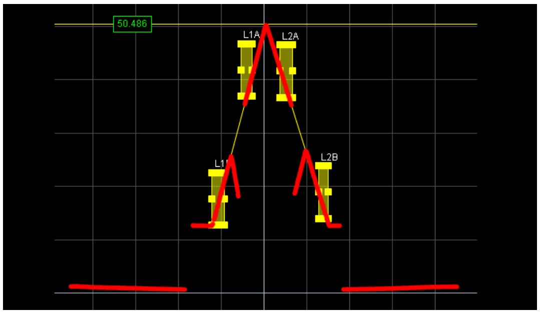
1 **Add a new Intersect X measurement or select an existing Intersect X measurement.**

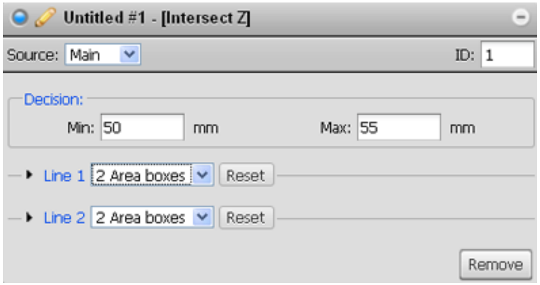
2 **Adjust the fit line areas.**
An Intersect X measurement requires two fit lines.

3 **Provide minimum and maximum constraints for a decision.**
Refer to the Decisions section (page 74) in this chapter for more information on decisions.

Intersect Z

An Intersect Z measurement determines the intersection between two fit lines and measures the z axis position of the intersection point. The measurement value can be compared with minimum and maximum constraints to yield a decision.





To create or edit an Intersect Z measurement:

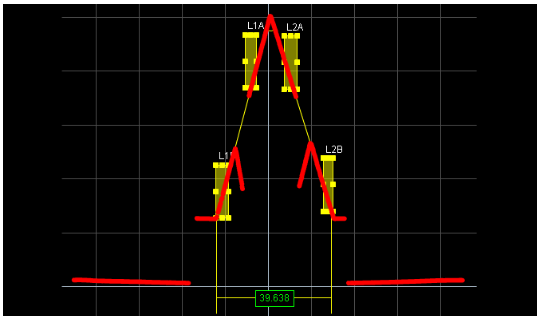
1 **Add a new Intersect Z measurement or select an existing Intersect Z measurement.**

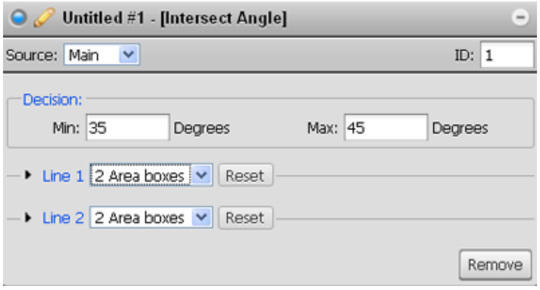
2 **Adjust the fit line areas.**
An Intersect Z measurement requires two fit lines.

3 **Provide minimum and maximum constraints for a decision.**
Refer to the Decisions section (page 74) in this chapter for more information on decisions.

Intersect Angle

An Intersect Angle measurement determines the angle subtended by two fit lines. The measurement value can be compared with minimum and maximum constraints to yield a decision.





To create or edit an Intersect Angle measurement:

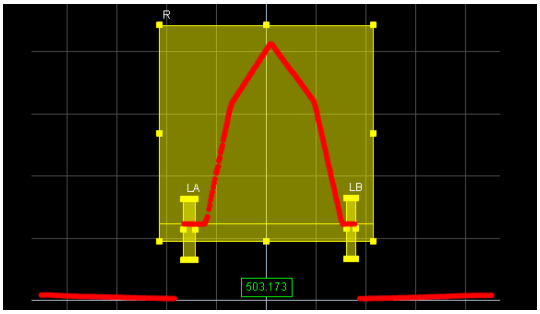
1 **Add a new Intersect Angle measurement or select an existing Intersect Angle measurement.**

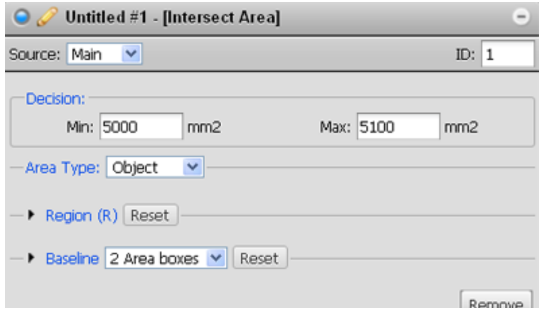
2 **Adjust the fit line areas.**
An Intersect Angle measurement requires two fit lines.

3 **Provide minimum and maximum constraints for a decision.**
Refer to the Decisions section (page 74) in this chapter for more information on decisions.

Intersect Area

An Intersect Area measurement determines the cross-sectional area within a region that is above a baseline. The measurement value can be compared with minimum and maximum constraints to yield a decision.





To create or edit an Intersect Area measurement:

1 **Add a new Intersect Area measurement or select an existing Intersect Area measurement.**

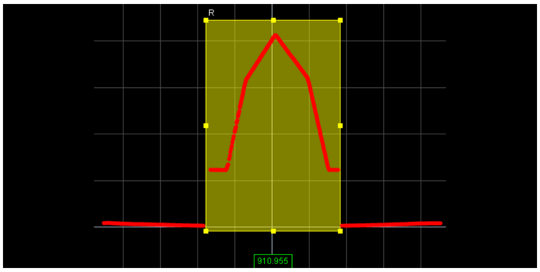
2 **Adjust the measurement region.**
The measurement region defines the zone in which cross-sectional area will be determined.

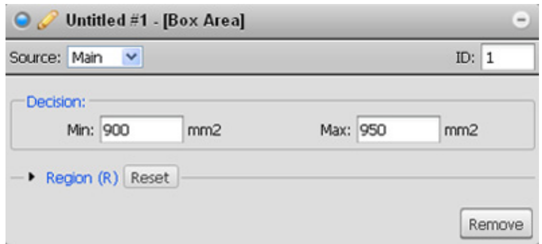
3 **Adjust the fit line areas.**
An Intersect Area measurement uses a fit line to provide a baseline for the measurement region.

4 **Provide minimum and maximum constraints for a decision.**
Refer to the Decisions section (page 74) in this chapter for more information on decisions.

Box Area

A Box Area measurement determines the cross-sectional area within a region. The measurement value can be compared with minimum and maximum constraints to yield a decision.



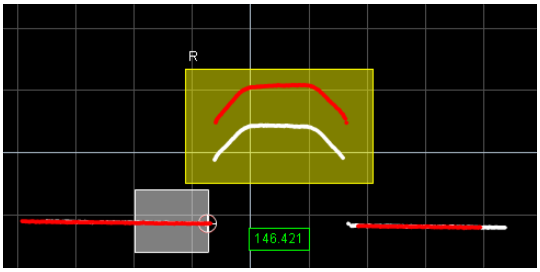


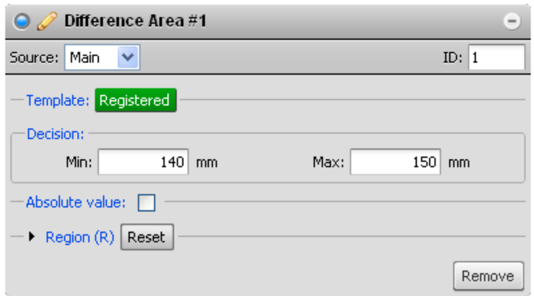
To create or edit a Box Area measurement:

1. **Add a new Box Area measurement or select an existing Box Area measurement.**
2. **Adjust the measurement region.**
   The measurement region defines the zone in which cross-sectional area will be determined.
3. **Provide minimum and maximum constraints for a decision.**
   Refer to the Decisions section (page 74) in this chapter for more information on decisions.

Difference Area

A Difference Area measurement determines the difference in cross-sectional area between live profile and template. The measurement value can be compared with minimum and maximum constraints to yield a decision.





To create or edit a Difference Peak measurement:

1 **Add a new Difference Area measurement or select an existing Difference Area measurement.**

2 **Adjust the measurement region.**
The measurement region defines the zone in which cross-sectional area will be determined.

3 **Provide minimum and maximum constraints for a decision.**
Refer to the Decisions section (page 74) in this chapter for more information on decisions.

The difference can be calculated as an absolute or signed.

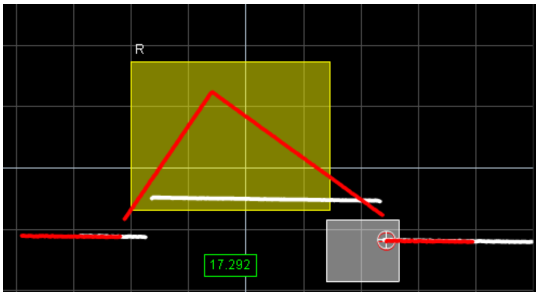
The result is the sum of all the areas within the measurement region.

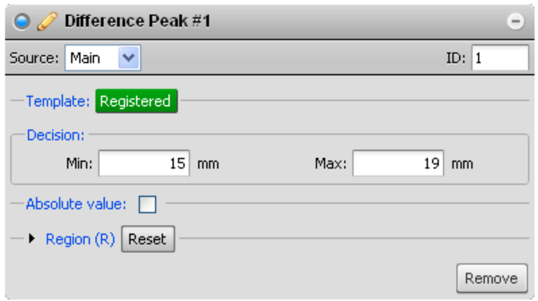
To select absolute or signed result:

1 **Check the Absolute box to select absolute difference.**

Difference Peak

A Difference Area measurement determines the maximum difference in height between the live profile and the template. The measurement value can be compared with minimum and maximum constraints to yield a decision.





To create or edit a Difference Peak measurement:

1 **Add a new Difference Peak measurement or select an existing Difference Peak measurement.**

2 **Adjust the measurement region.**
The measurement region defines the zone in which cross-sectional area will be determined.

3 **Provide minimum and maximum constraints for a decision.**
Refer to the Decisions section (page 74) in this chapter for more information on decisions.

The difference can be calculated as an absolute or signed.

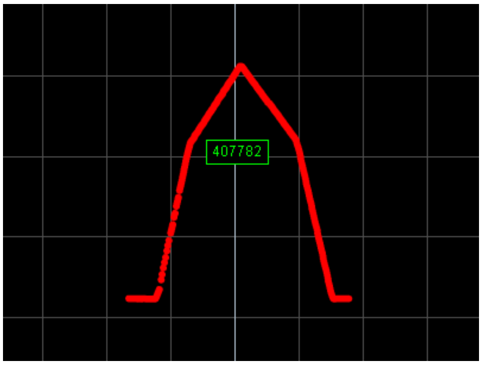
The result is the peak with the largest absolute value within region.

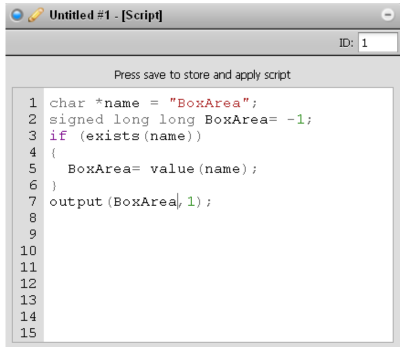
To select absolute or signed result:

1 **Check the Absolute box to select absolute difference.**

Script

A Script measurement can be used to program a custom measurement using a simplified C based syntax. A script measurement can produce a measurement value and a measurement decision.





To create or edit a Script measurement:

1 **Add a new Script measurement or select an existing Script measurement.**

2 **Edit the script code.**
Build up your script by adding one line at a time. The script will be easier to debug if you begin with a few lines (e.g. `output(1, 1);`) and then build it up over a few iterations. Refer to the example below for script syntax.

3 **Click the Save Button to save the script code.**
If there is a mistake in the script syntax, the result will be shown as a “0” with a red border in the Data Viewer when you run the sensor.

Outputs from multiple measurement tools can be used as inputs to the script. A typical script would take results from other measurement tools using the value and decision function, and output the result using the output function. Video and profile cannot be used as inputs to the script. Only one script can be created.

Supported Functions

Script is based on a simplified C-based syntax.

The following are functions are supported:

Syntax

Syntax	Supported
Control Operators	if, while, do, for, switch and return
Data Types	char, int, unsigned int, long long (64-bit integer)
Arithmetic and Logical Operator	Standard C arithmetic operators, except tertiary operator (i.e. “condition? trueValue: falseValue”)
Function Declarations	Standard C function declarations with argument passed by values. Pointers are not supported

Built-in Function

Built-in Function	Descriptions
int exists(char *name)	Tests for the existence of a measurement by name. Parameter: name – Name of a measurement Return: 0 – measurement does not exist 1 – measurement exists
signed long long value (char *name)	Retrieves the value of a measurement by name. Parameter: name - Name of a measurement Return: Value of the measurement 0 – if measurement does not exist
signed long long decision (char *name)	Retrieves the decision of a measurement by name. Parameter: name - Name of a measurement Return: Decision of the measurement 0 – if measurement does not exist
int output(signed long long value, signed long long decision)	Output a value and decision. The only last output value / decision in a script run is kept and passed to the Gocator output. Parameters: value - Value output by the script decision - Decision value output by the script. Can only be 0 or 1 Return: 0 – if not successful 1 – successful

Example: Manhattan distance

The following example demonstrates how to create a custom measurement that is based on the values from other measurements.

```
// Constants for thresholds
signed long long decisionMin = 0;
signed long long decisionMax = 40000;

// Function to compute absolute value
signed long long abs(signed long long a)
{
    if (a > 0) return a;
    else return -a;
}
// Get the values from Width/Height measurements.
// Values are accessed with the ‘value’ function, and
// decisions with the ‘decision’ function.
signed long long width = value("Width");
signed long long height = value("Height");

// Calculate Manhattan Distance value and decision
signed long long manhattan = abs(width) + abs(height);
int result = (manhattan > decisionMin) && (manhattan < decisionMax);

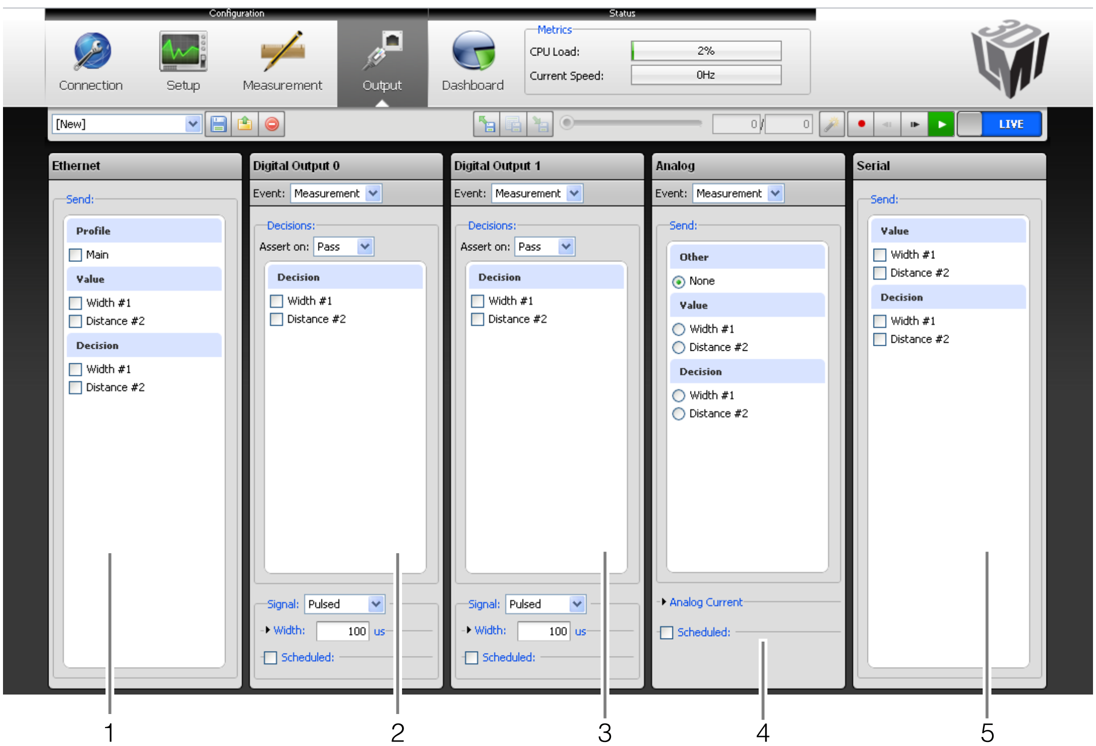
// Emit final value and decision using the ‘output’ function
output(manhattan, result);
```

Output

Gocator sensors can transmit laser profiles and/or measurement results to a variety of external devices using its rich I/O options. This chapter describes the steps to configure each supported output interface.

Output Page

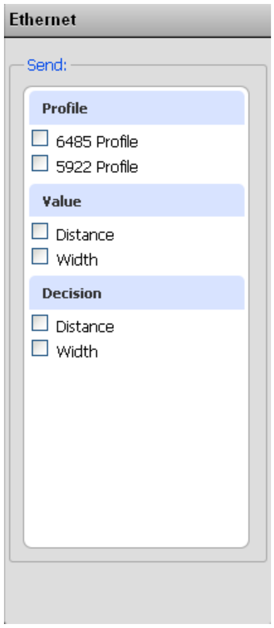
Output configuration tasks are performed using the Output Page.



	Element	Description
1	Ethernet Panel	Use the Ethernet Panel to select the data sources that will be transmitted via Ethernet.
2	Digital Output 1 Panel	Use the Digital Output 1 Panel to select the data sources that will be combined to produce a digital output pulse on Output 1.
3	Digital Output 2 Panel	Use the Digital Output 2 Panel to select the data sources that will be combined to produce a digital output pulse on Output 2.
4	Analog Panel	Use the Analog Panel to convert a measurement value or decision into an analog output signal.
5	Serial Panel	Use the Serial Panel to select the measurements that will be transmitted via RS-485 serial output.

Ethernet Input/Output

Network communication can be used to exchange TCP messages with Gocator sensors via Ethernet. Gocator's user interface can be used to select the video, laser profile, or measurement information that will be transmitted to connected client computers via Ethernet.



To specify Ethernet output:

1. **Navigate to the Ethernet Panel.**

2. **Select the video, profile, value, or decision items to send.**
   To select an item for transmission, place a check in the corresponding check box.

Measurements shown here correspond to measurements that have been programmed using the Measurements Page.

All of the tasks that can be accomplished via the Gocator's user interface (configuration, calibration, receiving data, health information, and software triggering, etc.) can be accomplished programmatically by sending and receiving network messages. Refer to the Ethernet Protocol section (page 109) of this guide for more information on sending and receiving messages via Ethernet.

Digital Outputs

Gocators can convert measurement decisions or software commands to digital output pulses, which can then be used to output to a PLC or control external devices, such as indicator lights or air ejectors.

Gocator's digital output can also act as a measurement valid signal to allow external devices to synchronize to the timing at which measurements results are output. In this mode, Gocator outputs a digital pulse when a measurement result is ready at the output stage of the Gocator.

Each Gocator sensor supports two digital output channels.

To output measurement decisions:

1 **Navigate to the Digital Output 0 or Digital 1 Panel. Select Measurement as Event.**

2 **Specify when to send a digital pulse.**

3 **Select assert mode and decision sources that should be combined to determine the output.**
If multiple decision sources are selected and assert mode is set to pass, the output is activated when all selected measurement decisions pass. Conversely, if assert mode is set to false, the output is activated when any one of the selected measurement decisions is false.

4 **Specify a signal type.**
The signal type specifies whether the digital output is a continuous signal or a pulsed signal. If the signal is continuous its state is maintained until the next transition occurs. If the signal is pulsed, user specifies the pulse width and the delay.

5 **Specify a pulse width.**
The pulse width determines the duration of the digital output pulse, in microseconds.

6 **Specify if the output is scheduled.**
A pulsed digital output can be immediate or scheduled. Immediate output becomes active as soon as the measurement results are available. The output activates after the Gocator finishes processing the data. As a result, the time between the start of Gocator exposes and output activates depends on the processing time, which is reported as the processing latency in the dashboard (and thru health messages).

Scheduled output becomes active after a specified delay from the start of Gocator exposure.

7 **Specify a delay**
The delay specifies the time or spatial location between the start of Gocator exposure and the output becomes active. The delay should be larger than the time needed to process the data inside the Gocator. It should be set to a value that is larger than the processing latency reported in the dashboard and in the health messages.

The unit of the delay is configured in the trigger panel. Refer to Trigger section (page 46) for details.

Refer to the Specifications section (page 162) in this guide for information on wiring digital outputs to external devices.

To output a measurement valid signal:

1 **Navigate to the Digital Output 0 or Digital 1 Panel. Select Measurement as Event.**
Select “Always” in Assert On.

2 **Specify a pulse width.**
The pulse width determines the duration of the digital output pulse, in microseconds.

To respond to software scheduled commands:

1 **Navigate to the Digital Output 0 or Digital 1 Panel. Select Software as Event.**

2 **Specify a signal type.**
The signal type specifies whether the digital output is a continuous signal or a pulsed signal. If the signal is continuous, its state is maintained until the next transition occurs. If the signal is pulsed, user specifies the pulse width and the delay.

3 **Specify a pulse width.**
The pulse width determines the duration of the digital output pulse, in microseconds.

4 **Specify if the output is scheduled.**
A pulsed digital output can become active immediately or scheduled. Immediate output becomes active as soon as the software schedule command is received.

Scheduled output becomes active at a specific target time or position, given by the software schedule command.

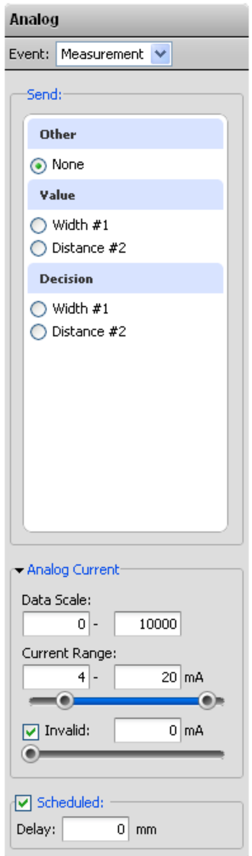
When a digital output is configured as software scheduled output, the delay parameter is ignored. Use “Scheduled Output” command to control the digital output.

Software scheduled command can schedule a digital pulse to output at a specified future time or encoder value, or changes it state immediately. Commands that schedule event in the past will be ignored. An encoder value is in future if the value will be reached by moving in the direction at which travel calibration is performed.

Analog Output

Gocator can convert a measurement result or software commands to analog output. Each Gocator sensor supports one analog output channel.

The Gocator's user interface can be used to configure the translation of measurement values and decisions into analog signals.



To output measurement value or decision:

1 **Navigate to the Analog Panel. Select Measurement as Event.**

2 **Select the value or decision source that should be used for output.**
Only one value or decision can be used for analog output. Measurements shown here correspond to measurements that have been programmed using the Measurements Page.

3 **Specify Data Scale values.**
The values specified here determine how measurement values are scaled to the minimum and maximum current values entered below.

4 **Specify minimum, maximum and invalid current values.**
The values specified here determine the minimum and maximum current values in milliamperes. The invalid current value is used when a measurement value is not valid.

5 **Specify if the output is scheduled.**

An analog output can become active immediately or scheduled. Immediate output becomes active as soon as the measurement results are available. The output activates after the Gocator finishes processing the data. As a result, the time between the start of Gocator exposes and output activates depends on the processing time, which is reported as the processing latency in the dashboard (and thru health messages).

6 **Specify a delay.**
The delay specifies the time or spatial location between the start of Gocator exposure and the output becomes active. The delay should be larger than the time needed to process the data inside the Gocator. It should be set to a value that is larger than the processing latency reported in the dashboard and in the health messages.

The unit of the delay is configured in the trigger panel. Refer to Trigger section (page 46) for details.

Refer to the Specifications section (page 162) in this guide for information on wiring analog output to an external device.

The analog output takes about 75 us to reach 90% of the target value for a maximum change, then another ~40 us to settle completely.

To respond to software scheduled commands:

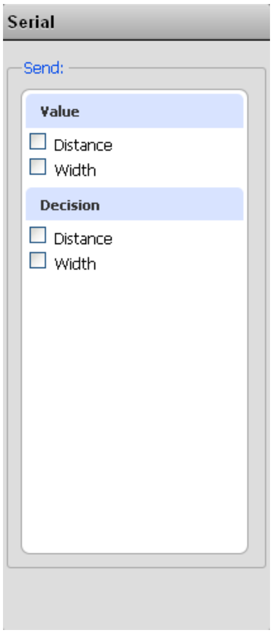
1 **Navigate to the Analog Panel. Select Software as Event.**

2 **Specify if the output is scheduled.**
An analog output value becomes active immediately or scheduled. Immediate output becomes active as soon as the software schedule command is received.

Software scheduled command can schedule an analog value to output at a specified future time or encoder value, or changes its state immediately. Commands that schedule event in the past will be ignored. An encoder value is in future if the value will be reached by moving in the direction at which travel calibration is performed

Serial Output

The Gocator's user interface can be used to select measurement values and decisions to be transmitted via RS-485 serial output. Each Gocator sensor has one serial output channel.



To configure serial output:

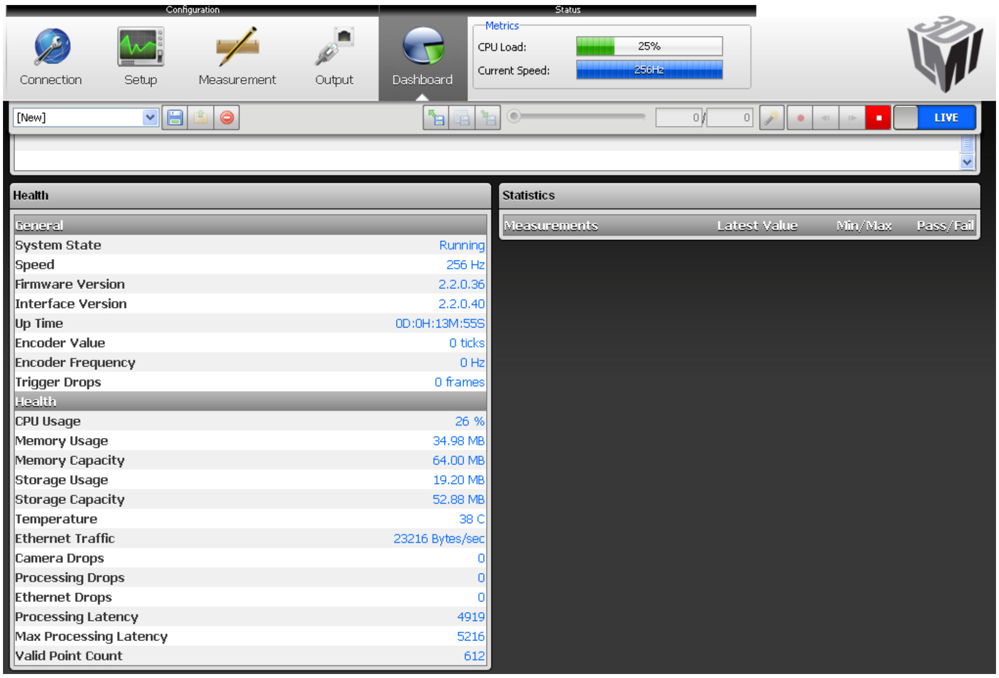
1 Navigate to the Serial Panel.

2 Select the measurement value and decision items to send.
To select an item for transmission, place a check in the corresponding check box. Measurements shown here correspond to measurements that have been programmed using the Measurements Page.

Refer to the Serial Protocol section(page 157) for serial connection parameters and data formats. Refer to the Specifications section (page 162) for information on wiring serial output to an external device.

Dashboard

The Gocator Dashboard Page summarizes logged events, sensor health information, and measurement statistics.



State and Health Information

The following state and health information is available on the Dashboard:

Dashboard Health Values

Name	Description
System State	Current system state (Ready or Running).
Speed	Current laser/camera speed (Hz).
Firmware Version	Gocator firmware version.
Interface Version	Gocator interface version.
Up Time	Length of time since the sensor was power-cycled or reset.
Encoder Value	Current encoder value (ticks).
Encoder Frequency	Current encoder frequency (Hz).
Trigger Drops	Count of camera frames dropped due to excessive trigger speed.
CPU Usage	Sensor CPU utilization (%).
Memory Usage	Sensor memory utilization (MB).
Memory Capacity	Sensor memory capacity (MB).

Name	Description
Storage Usage	Sensor flash storage utilization (MB).
Storage Capacity	Sensor flash storage capacity (MB).
Temperature	Sensor internal temperature (C).
Ethernet Traffic	Network output utilization (Bytes/sec).
Camera Drops	Count of frame drops due to camera errors.
Processing Drops	Count of frame drops due to excessive CPU utilization.
Ethernet Drops	Count of frame drops due to slow Ethernet link.
Processing Latency	Last delay from camera exposure to when results can be scheduled to.
Max Processing Latency	Latency Maximum delay from camera exposure to when results can be scheduled to Rich I/O. Reset on start.
Valid Point Count	Count of valid spots detected in the last frame.

Measurement Statistics

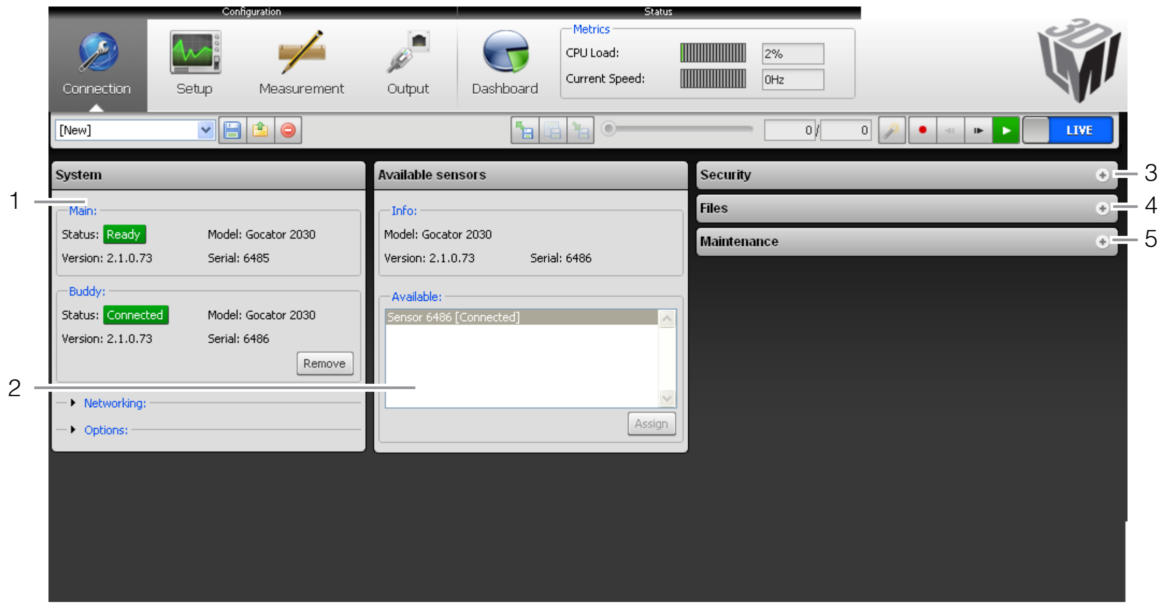
Statistics can be shown for each measurement that has been configured on the Measurement Page. The following information is available for each measurement:

Dashboard Measurement Statistics

Name	Description
Latest Value	The most recent measurement value.
Minimum/Maximum Value	The minimum and maximum measurement values that have been observed.
Pass/Fail Count	The count of pass or fail decisions that have been generated.
Max Spot Count	Maximum number of spots that can be detected.

Management and Recovery

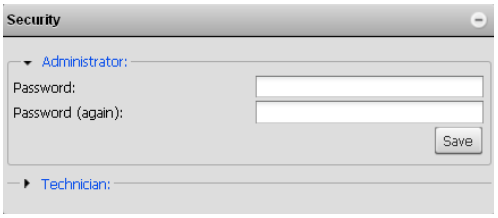
Gocator's security, file and maintenance tasks are performed on the Connection Page:



	Element	Description
1	Main Sensor Panel	Use the Main Sensor Panel to configure main sensor network settings.
2	Available Sensor Panel	Use the Available Sensor Panel to assign or unassign Buddy sensors.
3	Security Panel	Use the Security Panel to change passwords.
4	Files Panel	Use the Files Panel to manage files stored on the main sensor.
5	Maintenance Panel	Use the Maintenance Panel to upgrade firmware, create/restore backups or reset sensors.

Security

Gocator sensors can be secured with passwords to prevent unauthorized access. Each sensor has two accounts: Administrator and Technician.



Gocator Account Types

Account	Description
Administrator	The Administrator account has privileges to view and edit all settings, and to perform setup procedures such as sensor calibration.
Technician	The Technician account has privileges to view the Dashboard Page and to Start or Stop the sensor.

The Administrator and Technician accounts can be assigned unique passwords. By default, passwords are blank (empty).

To set or change the password for the Administrator account:

1 **Log in to the sensor as the Administrator using the current password.**

2 **Navigate to the Security Panel on the Connection Page.**

3 **Enter the new Administrator account password and password confirmation.**

4 **Click the Save Button.**
The new password will be required the next time that an administrator logs in to the sensor.

To set or change the password for the Technician account:

1 **Log in to the sensor as the Administrator.**

2 **Navigate to the Security Panel on the Connection Page.**

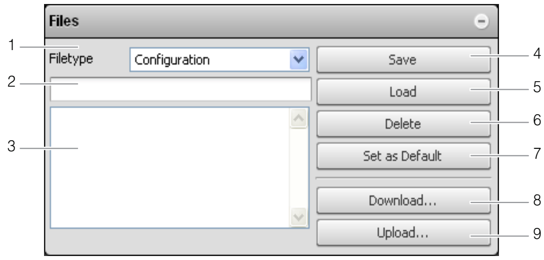
3 **Enter the new Technician account password and password confirmation.**

4 **Click the Save Button.**
The new password will be required the next time that a technician logs in to the sensor.

If the administrator password is misplaced, the sensor can be recovered using a special software tool. Refer to the Recovering Sensors section (page 107) in this guide for more information.

Managing Files

The Files Panel can be used to manage configuration, template, and recording files:



	Element	Description
1	File Type	Specifies the type of files to manage (Configuration, Profile Template, Replay Data).
2	File Name Field	Used to provide a file name when saving files.
3	File List	Displays the files that are currently saved in the sensor's flash storage.
4	Save Button	Saves currently loaded data to file using the name in the File Name Field.
5	Load Button	Loads the file that is selected in the File List.
6	Delete Button	Deletes the file that is selected in the File List.
7	Set as Default Button	Sets the selected file as the default to be loaded at boot time.
8	Download Button	Downloads the selected file to the client computer.
9	Upload Button	Uploads a file from the client computer.

The following types of files can be saved and loaded:

File types

File Type	Description
Configuration	Contains the settings specified in the Setup, Measurement, and Output Pages.
Profile Template	Contains profile template data, used for profile fixturing.

Example: Separate configurations required for different production runs

One set of equipment might be used for different purposes or with different constraints during separate production runs. For example, width decision constraints might be loose during one production run and tight during another depending on the desired grade of the part.

To manage a system with multiple configurations:

1 **Configure settings for the first target object.**
Use the Setup, Measurement, and Output Pages to configure settings for the first target.

2 **Save the first configuration.**

3 **Configure settings for the second target object.**
Use the Setup, Measurement, and Output Pages to configure settings for the second target.

4 **Save the second configuration.**

5 **When production changes, load the desired configuration.**
Select the desired configuration and click the Load Button. The configuration will be loaded and the sensors will ready for production.

Working with Backups

The Maintenance Panel can be used to create sensor backups, restore from a backup, or restore to factory defaults.

Backup files contain all of the information stored onboard a sensor, including configuration, calibration, template, and replay files.

It is recommended that Administrators create a backup file in the unlikely event that a sensor fails and a replacement sensor is needed. In such an event, the new sensor can be restored with the backup file.

To create a backup:

1 **Click the Backup Sensor... Button.**

2 **When prompted, specify a location to save the backup.**
The backup will be saved to the specified location on the client computer. Backups are saved as a single archive that contains all of the files from the sensor.

To restore from a backup:

1 **Click the Restore Sensor... Button.**

2 **When prompted, select a backup file to restore.**
The backup file will be uploaded and then used to restore the sensor. Any files that were on the sensor before the restore operation will be lost.

To restore a sensor to its factory default settings:

1 **Consider making a backup.**
Restoring factory defaults cannot be undone. It is recommended to make a backup before proceeding.

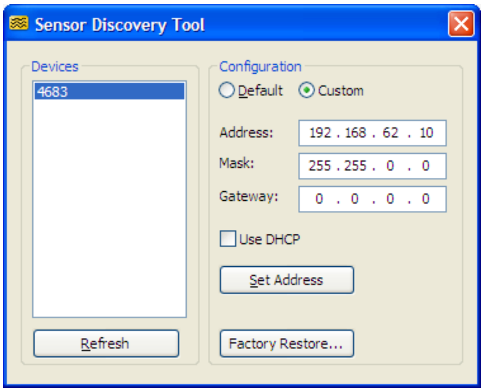
2 **Click the Restore to Factory Button.**

3 **Reset the sensor.**
After restoring factory defaults, it is necessary to reset the sensor before the changes will take effect. Use the Reset Sensor Button or cycle the power to affect a reset.

Recovering Sensors

If a sensor's network address or administrator password is forgotten, the sensor can be discovered on the network and/or restored to factory defaults by using a special software tool called the Sensor Discovery tool. This software tool can be downloaded from the downloads area of LMI's website at www.lmi3D.com:

After downloading the tool package [14405-x.x.x.x_software_go2_tools.zip], upzip the file and run the Sensor Discovery Tool [bin>win32>kDiscovery.exe]:



Any sensors that are discovered on the network will be displayed in the Devices List.

To change the network address of a sensor:

1 **Select the sensor serial number in the Devices List.**

2 **Select the Custom Option.**

3 **Enter the new network address information.**

4 **Press the Set Address Button**

To restore a sensor to factory defaults:

1 **Select the sensor serial number in the Devices List**

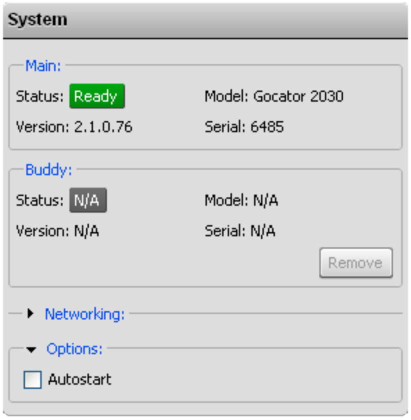
2 **Press the Factory Restore... Button.**

3 **Confirm when prompted.**

The Sensor Discovery tool uses UDP broadcast messages to reach sensors on different subnets. This enables the Sensor Discovery tool to locate and reconfigure sensors even when the sensor IP address or subnet configuration is unknown.

Auto Starting of Sensors

When the Autostart setting is enabled, sensors will power up in a Running State. The Laser will turn-on automatically and any programmed measurements will be performed. This setting is necessary when the sensor will be used without a computer connected.



To enable/disable autostart:

1 **Check/uncheck autostart option box.**

2 **Save configuration.**

Ethernet Protocol

This chapter describes TCP and UDP commands and data formats used by a client computer to communicate with Gocator sensors. Network communication enables the client to:

- Discover Main and Buddy sensors on an IP network and re-configure their network addresses.
- Configure Main and Buddy sensors.
- Send commands to run sensors, provide software triggers, read/write files, etc.
- Receive data, health, and diagnostic messages.
- Upgrade firmware.

The Concepts section in this chapter defines network connection types (Discovery, Control, Upgrade, Data, Health), common data types, and other terminology. Subsequent sections provide details about network commands and data formats.

The Gocator 2000 SDK provides open-source C language libraries that implement the network commands and data formats defined in this chapter. For more information, refer to the Software Development Kit (page 159) in this guide.

Concepts

Discovery

Sensors ship with the following default network configuration:

Setting	Default
DHCP	0 (disabled)
IP Address	192.168.1.10
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Gateway	0.0.0.0 (disabled)

The Get Address and Set Address discovery commands can be used to modify a sensor's network configuration. Discovery commands are UDP broadcast messages:

Destination Address	Destination Port
255.255.255.255	3220

When a sensor accepts a discovery command, it will send a UDP broadcast response:

Destination Address	Destination Port
255.255.255.255	Port of command sender.

The use of UDP broadcasts for discovery enables a client computer to locate a sensor when the senor and client are configured for different subnets. All you need to know is the serial number of the sensor in order to locate it on an IP network.

Command Channels

A client can send commands and receive responses over the Control and Upgrade TCP channels.

Command Channels

Channel	Port	Description
Control	3190	Sensor accepts commands for most operations.
Upgrade	3192	Sensor accepts commands for firmware upgrades.

The Control and Upgrade channels can be connected simultaneously, but the sensor will accept only a single connection on each port. If an additional connection is attempted on a port that is already connected, the previous connection will be closed and the new connection will be accepted.

Result Channels

A client can receive data messages from a Gocator sensor by connecting to the Data or Health TCP channels.

Result Channels

Channel	Port	Description
Data	3196	Sensor sends data messages.
Health	3194	Sensor sends health messages.

Each of the above ports can be connected simultaneously and the sensor will also accept multiple connections on each port.

Modes

A Gocator system can operate in the following modes.

System Modes

Mode	Description
Video	Sends raw video.
AlignCalibrate	Performs alignment calibration.
TravelCalibrate	Performs travel calibration.
ExpCalibrate	Performs automatic exposure adjustment.
ProfileTemplate	Performs profile template registration.
ProfileMeasure	Performs profile measurements (default mode).
Raw	Performs profiling and output raw profile data

Buddy Communication Channels

The peer-to-peer control channels are used by Gocator to communicate amongst each other.

Channel	Port	Description
Discovery	2002, 2005, 2008	Gocator peer discovery port. UDP broadcasts on the subnet is sent once every second.
Command	2002 to 2015	Gocator request and response ports. Gocator uses UDP communications on these ports for configuration and reporting.
Data	2500	Main Gocator listens on this port for TCP traffic from the buddy Gocator. Buddy communicates using a free port available at the time.

States

A Gocator system can be in one of three states: Conflict, Ready, or Running. The Start and Stop commands are sent by the client to change the current state. The sensor can be configured to boot in either the Ready or Running state.

In the Ready state, a sensor can be configured. In the Running state, a sensor will respond to input signals, perform measurements, drive its outputs, and send data messages to the client.

The conflict state indicates that a sensor has been configured with a Buddy but the Buddy is not present on the network. The sensor will not accept some commands until the Change Buddy command is used to remove the configured Buddy.

The state of the sensor is not affected by connecting/disconnecting to command or results channels.

Versions and Upgrades

Upon connection to a Gocator device, the *Get Protocol Version* and *Get System Info* commands can be used to establish protocol and firmware versions.

Versions

Version	Description
Protocol version	Connected sensor protocol version (major, minor).
Firmware version	Sensor firmware version (major, minor, release, build).

The *protocol version* refers to the version of Gocator's protocol supported by the *connected sensor* (the sensor to which a command connection is established), and consists of major and minor parts. The minor part is updated when backward-compatible additions are made to Gocator Protocol. The major part will be updated in the event that breaking changes are made to Gocator Protocol.

The *firmware version* refers to the version of Gocator's firmware installed on each individual sensor. The client can upgrade Gocator's firmware by sending the Upgrade command. Firmware upgrade files are available from the downloads section under the support tab on the LMI web site. Refer to the Updating Firmware section (page 32) in this guide for more information on obtaining the latest firmware.

Every Gocator sensor contains factory backup firmware. Should a firmware upgrade command fail (e.g. power is interrupted), the factory backup firmware will be loaded when the sensor is reset or re-powered. In this case, the sensors will fall back to the factory default IP address. To avoid IP address conflicts in a multi-sensor system, connect to one sensor at a time and re-attempt the firmware upgrade.

Data Types

The table below defines the data types and associated type identifiers used throughout this document. All values are transmitted in little endian format (least significant byte first) unless stated otherwise.

Data Types

Type	Id	Description
8u	1	8-bit unsigned integer.
8s	2	8-bit signed integer.
16u	3	16-bit unsigned integer.
16s	4	16-bit signed integer.
32u	5	32-bit unsigned integer.
32s	6	32-bit signed integer.
64u	7	64-bit unsigned integer.
64s	8	64-bit signed integer.
byte	9	1 Byte.
char	10	8-bit ASCII-encoded character.
64f	11	64-bit floating point value.
32f	12	32-bit floating point value.

IP addresses are a notable exception to the little endian rule – the bytes in the address "a.b.c.d" will always be transmitted in the order a, b, c, d (big endian).

Profile Sources

Profile data is always associated with a *profile source*. The profile source identifies the scope and nature of the laser profile information.

Profile Sources

Profile Source	Id	Description
Main	0	Data from the main sensor
Buddy	1	Data from the buddy sensor
Combined	100	Combined data from main and buddy sensor (for wide orientation)
Sensor	X	Data from an individual sensor, where X is sensor serial number.

Status Codes

Each reply on the Discovery, Control, and Upgrade channels contains a status code indicating the result of the command. The following status codes are defined.

Status Codes

Label	Value	Description
OK	1	Command succeeded.
Failed	0	Command failed.
Invalid State	-1000	Command is not valid in the current state.
Item Not Found	-999	A required item (e.g. file) was not found.
Invalid Command	-998	Command is not recognized.
Invalid Parameter	-997	One or more command parameters are incorrect.
Not Supported	-996	The operation is not supported.

Command and Reply Formats

Commands and replies that are sent and received on the Control and Upgrade channels each begin with a common header.

Command Header

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size, in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier.

Reply Header

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size, in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier (same as command identifier, unless otherwise noted).
status	64s	Reply status.

Length fields prepended to the beginning of each message refer to the size of the entire message including the length field itself. For example, the value of the length field for a command that consists of only the header (no additional fields) would be 16.

Result Format

Result messages that are received on the Data and Health channels have a common structure. Each result message has a flexible number of attributes in its header followed by a variable number of data blocks after the header. The structure of result messages is defined below.

Result

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Message length, in bytes.
id	64s	Message type identifier.
attributeCount	64s	Count of attributes in this message.
dataCount	64s	Count of data blocks in this message.
attributes[N]	64s	List of attributes specific to a particular message type.
descriptors[M]	Descriptor	List of data block descriptors (one per data block - format defined below).
blocks[M]	-	List of data blocks specific to a particular message type.

Block Descriptor

Field	Type	Description
length0	64s	Length of block dimension 0.
length1	64s	Length of block dimension 1.
length2	64s	Length of block dimension 2.

Field	Type	Description
type	Type	Data type of block elements - refer to Data Types (page 112).

Each data block is an array of primitive values with 1, 2, or 3 dimensions and is described by an accompanying descriptor. The first *length* field that contains a zero determines the dimensionality of the block . For example, the length 2 field will contain zero for a 2 dimensional block. Items in the highest numbered dimension are transmitted sequentially.

Specific result messages, described later in this chapter, are defined by identifying the attributes and data block formats necessary to express the message content.

Configuration Files

Configuration XML files contain settings that govern system behavior in the Running state.

Elements contain three types of values: *settings*, *constraints*, and *properties*. Settings are input values that can be edited. Constraints are read-only limits that define the valid values for settings. Properties are read-only values that provide supplemental information related to sensor setup.

When a configuration file is received from a sensor, it will contain settings, constraints, and properties. When a configuration file is sent to a sensor, any constraints or properties in the file will be ignored.

Changing the value of a setting can potentially affect multiple constraints and properties. After uploading a configuration file, the configuration file can be downloaded again to access updated values.

Configuration Example


```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<Configuration version="4">
  <Setup>
    <StartupState>0</StartupState>
    <StartupMode>ProfileMeasure</StartupMode>
    <SpotDetectionType>0</SpotDetectionType>
    <Trigger>
      <FrameRateMax>280.4711</FrameRateMax>
      <FrameRateMin>0.0342</FrameRateMin>
      <EncoderPeriodMax>1000000</EncoderPeriodMax>
      <EncoderPeriodMin>1</EncoderPeriodMin>
      <TriggerDelayMax>2147483647</TriggerDelayMax>
      <TriggerDelayMin>0</TriggerDelayMin>
      <TriggerSource>0</TriggerSource>
      <SystemDomain>0</SystemDomain>
      <FrameRate>-9223372036762542080</FrameRate>
      <FullFrameRateEnable>1</FullFrameRateEnable>
      <EncoderTriggerMode>0</EncoderTriggerMode>
      <EncoderPeriod>0</EncoderPeriod>
      <TriggerDelayMode>0</TriggerDelayMode>
      <TriggerDelay>0</TriggerDelay>
      <InputCalibrationTriggerEnable>0</InputCalibrationTriggerEnable>
    </Trigger>
    <Layout>
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      <CalibratedZ>-105</CalibratedZ>
      <CalibratedWidth>249.872</CalibratedWidth>
      <CalibratedX>-124.936</CalibratedX>
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      <Overlap>0</Overlap>
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      <AlignmentTarget>0</AlignmentTarget>
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        <Height>10</Height>
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        <HoleDistance>10</HoleDistance>
        <HoleDiameter>5</HoleDiameter>
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          <ActiveAreaZMax>104</ActiveAreaZMax>
```

```
          <ActiveAreaWidthMax>250</ActiveAreaWidthMax>
          <ActiveAreaXMax>124</ActiveAreaXMax>
          <ActiveAreaHeightMin>1</ActiveAreaHeightMin>
          <ActiveAreaZMin>-105</ActiveAreaZMin>
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          <CalibratedWidth>250</CalibratedWidth>
          <CalibratedX>-125</CalibratedX>
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          <CameraY>72</CameraY>
          <CameraWidth>640</CameraWidth>
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          <ZResolutionOptions>1,2</ZResolutionOptions>
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            <YSmoothing>
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              <WindowMin>1</WindowMin>
              <Enable>0</Enable>
              <Window>5</Window>
            </YSmoothing>
          </Filters>
        </Profiling>
      </Sensor>
    </Sensors>
  </Setup>
  <ProfileMeasurement>
    <MeasurementOptions>Width,Height,Distance,CenterX,CenterZ,IntersectAngle,AngleX,BoxArea,I
ntersectArea,IntersectX,IntersectZ,PositionX,PositionZ,Script,DifferencePeak,DifferenceArea</
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```

```
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```
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        </Feature>
      </PositionZ>
      <Script id="14">
        <Name>Script #14</Name>
        <Code>char *name = &quot;Width&quot;;&#x0A;signed long long result = -1;&#x0A;if
(exists(name))&#x0A;{&#x0A;  result = value(name);&#x0A;}&#x0A;output(result,1);</Code>
      </Script>
      <DifferencePeak id="15">
        <Name>Difference Peak #15</Name>
        <Source>0</Source>
        <SourceOptions>0</SourceOptions>
        <DecisionMax>0</DecisionMax>
        <DecisionMin>0</DecisionMin>
        <AbsoluteResult>0</AbsoluteResult>
        <Area>
          <Height>26.25</Height>
          <Z>-13.125</Z>
          <Width>31.25</Width>
          <X>-15.625</X>
        </Area>
      </DifferencePeak>
      <DifferenceArea id="16">
        <Name>Difference Area #16</Name>
        <Source>0</Source>
        <SourceOptions>0</SourceOptions>
        <DecisionMax>0</DecisionMax>
        <DecisionMin>0</DecisionMin>
        <AbsoluteResult>0</AbsoluteResult>
        <Area>
          <Height>26.25</Height>
          <Z>-13.125</Z>
          <Width>31.25</Width>
          <X>-15.625</X>
        </Area>
      </DifferenceArea>
    </Measurements>
  </ProfileMeasurement>
  <Outputs>
    <Ethernet>
```

```
      <VideoOptions />
      <ProfileOptions>0</ProfileOptions>
      <RawProfileOptions />
      <ValueOptions>1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16</ValueOptions>
      <DecisionOptions>1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16</DecisionOptions>
      <Video />
      <Profile>0</Profile>
      <RawProfile />
      <Value />
      <Decision />
    </Ethernet>
    <DigitalOutput id="0">
      <Event>1</Event>
      <SignalType>0</SignalType>
      <ScheduleEnable>0</ScheduleEnable>
      <PulseWidthMax>100000</PulseWidthMax>
      <PulseWidthMin>10</PulseWidthMin>
      <PulseWidth>100</PulseWidth>
      <PassMode>0</PassMode>
      <DecisionOptions>1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16</DecisionOptions>
      <Decision>1</Decision>
      <Delay>0</Delay>
    </DigitalOutput>
    <DigitalOutput id="1">
      <Event>1</Event>
      <SignalType>0</SignalType>
      <ScheduleEnable>0</ScheduleEnable>
      <PulseWidthMax>100000</PulseWidthMax>
      <PulseWidthMin>10</PulseWidthMin>
      <PulseWidth>100</PulseWidth>
      <PassMode>0</PassMode>
      <DecisionOptions>1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16</DecisionOptions>
      <Decision>1</Decision>
      <Delay>0</Delay>
    </DigitalOutput>
    <Analog>
      <Event>1</Event>
      <ScheduleEnable>0</ScheduleEnable>
      <CurrentLimitMax>22</CurrentLimitMax>
      <CurrentLimitMin>0</CurrentLimitMin>
      <CurrentMax>20</CurrentMax>
      <CurrentMin>4</CurrentMin>
      <CurrentInvalidEnable>1</CurrentInvalidEnable>
      <CurrentInvalid>0</CurrentInvalid>
      <DataScaleMax>10000</DataScaleMax>
      <DataScaleMin>0</DataScaleMin>
      <ValueOptions>1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16</ValueOptions>
      <DecisionOptions>1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16</DecisionOptions>
      <Value>1</Value>
      <Decision />
      <Delay>0</Delay>
    </Analog>
    <Serial>
      <ValueOptions>1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16</ValueOptions>
      <DecisionOptions>1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16</DecisionOptions>
      <Value>1</Value>
      <Decision />
    </Serial>
  </Outputs>
</Configuration>
```

Setup

The Setup element contains settings related to system and sensor setup.

Setup Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
StartupState	32s	Setting for the default state of the system at boot time: 0 – Ready. 1 – Running.
StartupMode	String	Setting for the default system mode at boot time.

Trigger

The Trigger element contains settings related trigger source, speed, and encoder resolution.

Trigger Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
TriggerSource	32s	Setting for trigger source. 0 – Time 1 – Encoder 2 – Input 3 – Software
SystemDomain	32s	Setting for units for trigger delay and output scheduling. (Ignored when TriggerSource is Time or Encoder.) 0 – Microseconds 1 – Millimeters
FrameRate	64f	Setting for frame rate (Hz) (Applicable for time-based triggering).
FullFrameRateEnable	32u	Setting to enable or disable full frame rate operation 0 – Use FrameRate setting 1 – Ignore FrameRate setting, run at full frame
EncoderPeriod	64f	Setting for encoder period (ticks). (Applicable for encoder-based triggering)
TriggerDelay	64f	Setting for trigger delay (μs or ticks)
FrameRateMin	64f	Constraint for minimum frame rate (Hz)
FrameRateMax	64f	Constraint for maximum frame rate (Hz)
EncoderPeriodMin	64f	Constraint for minimum encoder period (ticks).
EncoderPeriodMax	64f	Constraint for maximum encoder period (ticks).
TriggerDelayMin	64f	Constraint for minimum trigger delay (μs or ticks)
TriggerDelayMax	64f	Constraint for maximum trigger delay (μs or ticks)

Layout

The Layout element contains settings related to the layout/orientation of the system.

Layout Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
Orientation	32s	Setting for orientation type: 0 – Isolated 1 – Wide 2 – Staggered 3 – Opposite
Overlap	32s	Setting for overlap: 0 – No overlap 1 – Overlap

Element	Type	Description
CalibratedX	64f	Property for system-calibrated active area X position (mm).
CalibratedZ	64f	Property for system-calibrated active area Z position (mm).
CalibratedWidth	64f	Property for system-calibrated active area width (mm).
CalibratedHeight	64f	Property for system-calibrated active area height (mm).

Calibration

The Calibration element contains settings related to alignment and travel calibration.

Calibration Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
AlignmentTarget	32s	Setting for alignment calibration target type: 0 – None 1 – Bar
TravelTarget	32s	Setting for travel calibration target type: 1 – Bar 2 – Disk
Disk/Diameter	64f	Setting for diameter of calibration disk (mm).
Disk/Height	64f	Setting for thickness of calibration disk (mm).
Bar/Height	64f	Setting for height of calibration bar (mm).
Bar/Width	64f	Setting for width of calibration bar (mm).
Bar/Holes	64f	Setting for number of holes on the calibration bar.
Bar/HoleDistance	64f	Setting for distance between calibration bar holes (mm).
Bar/HoleDiameter	64f	Setting for diameter of calibration bar holes (mm).

Sensors / Sensor

Each Sensor element contains settings related to an individual sensor. A Sensor element has an attribute that defines the role (0 – Main, 1 – Buddy) of the sensor:

```
<Sensor role=”0”>
```

Sensors / Sensor / Profiling

Profiling Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
ExposureType	32u	Setting for exposure type 0 – Single exposure 1 – Multiple exposures 2 – Dynamic exposure
ExposureDelay	32u	Setting for an optional delay (μs) between triggering event and the actual start of the exposure. This is used for time multiplexing the sensors in a multi-sensor system.
ExposureStep	Collection	Collection of exposure steps
ExposureStep/Step	32u	Setting for Exposure steps (μs)
Exposure	32u	Setting for exposure (μs).
DynamicExposureMax	32u	Setting for maximum exposure (for dynamic exposure)
DynamicExposureMin	32u	Setting for minimum exposure (for dynamic exposure)
ActiveAreaX	64f	Setting for active area X position (mm).
ActiveAreaZ	64f	Setting for active area clearance distance (mm).

Element	Type	Description
ActiveAreaWidth	64f	Setting for active area field of view (mm).
ActiveAreaHeight	64f	Setting for active area measurement range (mm).
XResolution	32u	Setting for X resolution divider.
ZResolution	32u	Setting for Z resolution divider.
ExposureMin	32u	Constraint for minimum exposure (us).
ExposureMax	32u	Constraint for maximum exposure (us).
ActiveAreaXMin	64f	Constraint for minimum X field of view boundary (mm).
ActiveAreaXMax	64f	Constraint for maximum X field of view boundary (mm).
ActiveAreaZMax	64f	Constraint for maximum Z field of view boundary (mm).
ActiveAreaZMin	64f	Constraint for minimum Z field of view boundary (mm).
ActiveAreaWidthMin	64f	Constraint for minimum field of view width (mm).
ActiveAreaWidthMax	64f	Constraint for maximum field of view width (mm).
ActiveAreaHeightMin	64f	Constraint for minimum field of view height (mm).
ActiveAreaHeightMax	64f	Constraint for maximum field of view height (mm).
XResolutionOptions	String	Constraint for x resolution options – comma delimited list (e.g. “1,2”).
ZResolutionOptions	String	Constraint for z resolution options – comma delimited list (e.g. “1,2”).
CameraX	32u	Property for x position of image ROI (pixels).
CameraY	32u	Property for y position of image ROI (pixels).
CameraWidth	32u	Property for width of image ROI (pixels).
CameraHeight	32u	Property for height of image ROI (pixels).
CalibratedX	64f	Property for sensor calibrated active area X position (mm).
CalibratedZ	64f	Property for sensor calibrated active area Z position (mm).
CalibratedWidth	64f	Property for sensor calibrated active area width (mm).
CalibratedHeight	64f	Property for sensor calibrated active area height (mm).
Filters	Collection	Collection for XSmoothing and YSmoothing settings
XSmoothing\Enable	32u	Setting for enable or disable XSmoothing filter 0 – Enable 1 – Disable
XSmoothing\Window	32u	Setting for XSmoothing filter window (points)
XSmoothing\WindowMin	32u	Constraint for Minimum window size (points)
XSmoothing\WindowMax	32u	Constraint for Maximum window size (points)
YSmoothing\Enable	32u	Setting for enable or disable YSmoothing filter 0 – Enable 1 – Disable
YSmoothing\Window	32u	Setting for YSmoothing filter window (samples)
YSmoothing\WindowMin	32u	Minimum window size (samples)
YSmoothing\WindowMax	32u	Maximum window size (samples)

ProfileMeasurement

The ProfileMeasurement element contains settings that affect profile measurement. Simple child elements in ProfileMeasurement are defined below:

ProfileMeasurement Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
MeasurementOptions	String	Constraint for available measurement types - comma delimited list (e.g. “Width, Distance”).

The ProfileMeasurement element also contains two significant sub-elements: Anchor and Measurements. The Anchor element defines profile anchoring behavior, while the Measurements element contains one sub-element for each requested profile measurement.

The id attribute associated with each measurement defines an identifier that must be unique among all measurements in the configuration file.

e.g. `<Width id=”1001”>`

Most profile measurement elements contain one or more Area, Feature, Line sub-elements. These common structures are described first.

Area

An Area element defines a rectangular area of interest.

Area Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
X	64f	Setting for area x position (mm).
Z	64f	Setting for area z position (mm).
Width	64f	Setting for area width (mm).
Height	64f	Setting for area height (mm).

Feature

A Feature element defines the settings for detecting a feature within an area of interest.

Feature Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
Type	32s	Setting to determine how the feature is detected within the area: 0 – Top 1 – Bottom 2 – Right 3 – Left 4 – Corner 5 – Average 6 – Rising Edge 7 – Falling Edge 8 – Any Edge 9 – Top Corner 10 – Bottom Corner 11 – Left Corner 12 – Right Corner
Area	Area	Element for feature detection area.

Line

A Line element defines measurement areas used to calculate a line

Line Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
Area[2]	Area	2 area elements used for line fitting.

Anchor

An anchor element defines settings for anchoring

Anchor Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
Enable	32s	Setting for enable or disable anchoring
Type	32s	Setting to determine how the feature is detected within the area: 0 – Top 1 – Bottom 2 – Right 3 – Left 4 – Corner 5 – Average 6 – Rising Edge 7 – Falling Edge 8 – Any Edge 9 – Top Corner 10 – Bottom Corner 11 – Left Corner 12 – Right Corner
Area	Area	Area element used for anchoring

Measurements / Width

A Width element defines settings for a profile width measurement.

Width Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
Name	String	Setting for measurement name.
Source	32s	Setting for profile source.
DecisionMin	64f	Setting for decision threshold minimum (mm).
DecisionMax	64f	Setting for decision threshold maximum (mm).
AbsoluteResult	32u	Setting for selecting absolute or signed result 0 – Signed result 1 – Absolute result
Feature[2]	Feature	Elements for feature detection.
SourceOptions	String	Constraint for eligible profile sources (comma-delimited list).

Measurements / Height

A Height element defines settings for a profile height measurement.

Height Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
Name	String	Setting for measurement name.
Source	32s	Setting for profile source.
DecisionMin	64f	Setting for decision threshold minimum (mm).
DecisionMax	64f	Setting for decision threshold maximum (mm).
AbsoluteHeight	32u	Setting for selecting absolute or signed result 0 – Absolute result 1 – Signed result
Feature[2]	Feature	Elements for feature detection.
SourceOptions	String	Constraint for eligible profile sources (comma-delimited list).

Measurements / Distance

A Distance element defines settings for a profile distance measurement.

Distance Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
Name	String	Setting for measurement name.
Source	32s	Setting for profile source.
DecisionMin	64f	Setting for decision threshold minimum (mm).
DecisionMax	64f	Setting for decision threshold maximum (mm).
Feature[2]	Feature	Elements for feature detection.
SourceOptions	String	Constraint for eligible profile sources (comma-delimited list).

Measurements / PositionX

A PositionX element defines settings for a profile x-position measurement.

PositionX Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
Name	String	Setting for measurement name.
Source	32s	Setting for profile source.
DecisionMin	64f	Setting for decision threshold minimum (mm).
DecisionMax	64f	Setting for decision threshold maximum (mm).
Feature	Feature	Element for feature detection.
SourceOptions	String	Constraint for eligible profile sources (comma-delimited list).

Measurements / PositionZ

A PositionZ element defines settings for a profile z-position measurement.

PositionZ Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
Name	String	Setting for measurement name.
Source	32s	Setting for profile source.
DecisionMin	64f	Setting for decision threshold minimum (mm).
DecisionMax	64f	Setting for decision threshold maximum (mm).
Feature	Feature	Element for feature detection.
SourceOptions	String	Constraint for eligible profile sources (comma-delimited list).

Measurements / CenterX

A CenterX element defines settings for a profile center-x measurement.

CenterX Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
Name	String	Setting for measurement name.
Source	32s	Setting for profile source.
DecisionMin	64f	Setting for decision threshold minimum (mm).
DecisionMax	64f	Setting for decision threshold maximum (mm).
Feature[2]	Feature	Elements for feature detection.
SourceOptions	String	Constraint for eligible profile sources (comma-delimited list).

Measurements / CenterZ

A CenterZ element defines settings for a profile center-z measurement.

CenterZ Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
Name	String	Setting for measurement name.
Source	32s	Setting for profile source.
DecisionMin	64f	Setting for decision threshold minimum (mm).
DecisionMax	64f	Setting for decision threshold maximum (mm).
Feature[2]	Feature	Elements for feature detection.
SourceOptions	String	Constraint for eligible profile sources (comma-delimited list).

Measurements / AngleX

An AngleX element defines settings for a profile angle-x measurement.

AngleX Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
Name	String	Setting for measurement name.
Source	32s	Setting for profile source.
DecisionMin	64f	Setting for decision threshold minimum (degrees).
DecisionMax	64f	Setting for decision threshold maximum (degrees).
Line	Line	Element for fit line.
SourceOptions	String	Constraint for eligible profile sources (comma-delimited list).

Measurements / IntersectX

An IntersectX element defines settings for a profile intersect-x measurement.

IntersectX Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
Name	String	Setting for measurement name.
Source	32s	Setting for profile source.
DecisionMin	64f	Setting for decision threshold minimum (mm).
DecisionMax	64f	Setting for decision threshold maximum (mm).
Line[2]	Line	Elements for fit lines.
SourceOptions	String	Constraint for eligible profile sources (comma-delimited list).

Measurements / IntersectZ

An IntersectZ element defines settings for a profile intersect-z measurement.

IntersectZ Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
Name	String	Setting for measurement name.
Source	32s	Setting for profile source.
DecisionMin	64f	Setting for decision threshold minimum (mm).
DecisionMax	64f	Setting for decision threshold maximum (mm).
Line[2]	Line	Elements for fit lines.
SourceOptions	String	Constraint for eligible profile sources (comma-delimited list).

Measurements / IntersectAngle

An IntersectAngle element defines settings for a profile intersect angle measurement.

IntersectAngle Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
Name	String	Setting for measurement name.
Source	32s	Setting for profile source.
DecisionMin	64f	Setting for decision threshold minimum (degrees).
DecisionMax	64f	Setting for decision threshold maximum (degrees).
Line[2]	Line	Elements for fit lines.
SourceOptions	String	Constraint for eligible profile sources (comma-delimited list).

Measurements / IntersectArea

An IntersectArea element defines settings for a profile intersect area measurement.

IntersectArea Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
Name	String	Setting for measurement name.
Source	32s	Setting for profile source.
DecisionMin	64f	Setting for decision threshold minimum (mm).
DecisionMax	64f	Setting for decision threshold maximum (mm).
Area	Area	Element for measurement area.
Line	Line	Element for measurement baseline.
SourceOptions	String	Constraint for eligible profile sources (comma-delimited list).

Measurements / BoxArea

A BoxArea element defines settings for a profile box area measurement.

BoxArea Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
Name	String	Setting for measurement name.
Source	32s	Setting for profile source.
DecisionMin	64f	Setting for decision threshold minimum (mm).
DecisionMax	64f	Setting for decision threshold maximum (mm).
Area	Area	Element for measurement area.

Element	Type	Description
SourceOptions	String	Constraint for eligible profile sources (comma-delimited list).

Difference Area

A difference area element defines settings for difference area measurement.

Difference Area Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
Name	String	Setting for measurement name.
DecisionMin	64f	Setting for decision threshold minimum (mm^2).
DecisionMax	64f	Setting for decision threshold maximum (mm^2).
AbsoluteResult	32u	Setting for selecting absolute or signed result 0 – Signed result 1 – Absolute result
Source	32s	Setting for profile source.
Area	Area	Element for measurement area.

Difference Peak

A difference peak element defines settings for difference peak measurement.

Difference Area Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
Name	String	Setting for measurement name.
DecisionMin	64f	Setting for decision threshold minimum (mm).
DecisionMax	64f	Setting for decision threshold maximum (mm).
AbsoluteResult	32u	Setting for selecting absolute or signed result 0 – Signed result 1 – Absolute result
Source	32s	Setting for profile source.
Area	Area	Element for measurement area.

Measurements / Script

A Script element defines settings for a script measurement.

Script Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
Name	String	Setting for measurement name.
Code	String	Script code.

Outputs

The Outputs element has the following sub-element types: Ethernet, Serial, Analog, and DigitalOutput. Each of these subelements defines the output settings for a different type of Gocator output.

The *Source* identifiers that are used with *Video and profile* outputs are *profile source identifiers*. Refer to the Profile Sources section (page 112) for more information.

The *Source* identifiers that are used with *Value* and *Decision* outputs correspond to the measurement identifiers defined in the ProfileMeasurement element. E.g.

```
<ProfileMeasurement>
  ...
  <Measurements>
    <Width id="1000">
    ...
    <Height id="2000">
...
<Outputs>
  <Ethernet>
    ...
    <Decision>1000,2000</Decision>
    ...
```

Ethernet

The Ethernet element defines settings for Ethernet output.

Ethernet Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
Video	String	Setting for selected video sources (comma-delimited list).
Profile	String	Setting for selected profile sources (comma-delimited list).
RawProfile	String	Setting for selected raw profile sources (comma-delimited list)
Value	String	Setting for selected value sources (comma-delimited list).
Decision	String	Setting for selected decision sources (comma-delimited list).
VideoOptions	String	Constraint for eligible video sources (comma-delimited list).
ProfileOptions	String	Constraint for eligible profile sources (comma-delimited list).
RawProfileOptions	String	Constraint for eligible raw profile sources (comma-delimited list).
ValueOptions	String	Constraint for eligible value sources (comma-delimited list).
DecisionOptions	String	Constraint for eligible decision sources (comma-delimited list).

Serial

The Serial element defines settings for Serial output.

Serial Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
Value	String	Setting for selected value sources (comma-delimited list).
Decision	String	Setting for selected decision sources (comma-delimited list).
ValueOptions	String	Constraint for eligible value sources (comma-delimited list).
DecisionOptions	String	Constraint for eligible decision sources (comma-delimited list).

Analog

The Analog element defines settings for Analog output.

The range of valid measurement values [DataScaleMin, DataScaleMax] is scaled linearly to the specified current range [CurrentMin, CurrentMax].

Only one Value or Decision source can be selected at a time.

Analog Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
CurrentMin	64f	Setting for minimum output current (mA).
CurrentMax	64f	Setting for maximum output current (mA).
CurrentInvalid	64f	Setting for invalid output current (mA).
CurrentInvalidEnable	32u	0 – Output keeps currently value if measurement is invalid. 1 – Outputs CurrentInvalid if measurement is invalid.
DataScaleMin	64f	Setting for measurement value associated with the minimum current.
DataScaleMax	64f	Setting for measurement value associated with the maximum current.
Value	32u	Setting for selected value source.
Decision	32u	Setting for selected decision source.
CurrentLimitMin	64f	Constraint for minimum output current (mA).
CurrentLimitMax	64f	Constraint for maximum output current (mA).
ValueOptions	String	Constraint for eligible value sources (comma-delimited list).
DecisionOptions	String	Constraint for eligible decision sources (comma-delimited list).
Event	32s	Setting for which event control the output 1 – Measurement 2 – Software
ScheduleEnable	32u	Setting for scheduled output mode. When unscheduled, output updates immediately. When scheduled, output updates according to a target value in software command, or a delay 0 – Not scheduled 1 – Scheduled
Delay	64f	Setting for output delay. The delay is measured from exposure (first exposure for multiple exposure) to when output is scheduled. Ignored when ScheduleEnable is 0. The units depends on SystemDomain.

The delay specifies the time or position at which the analog output activates. Upon activation, there is an additional delay before the analog output settles at the correct value.

DigitalOutput

A DigitalOutput element defines settings for a digital output. There are two DigitalOutput elements, each identified by a unique id attribute (0 and 1):

```
<DigitalOutput id="0">
```

DigitalOutput Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
PassMode	32u	Setting to specify how the state of the output is defined: 0 – Pass if decision is true 1 – Pass if decision is false 2 – Pass always
PulseWidth	32u	Setting for digital pulse width (us).
Decision	String	Setting for selected decision sources (comma-delimited list).
PulseWidthMin	32u	Constraint for minimum pulse width (us).
PulseWidthMax	32u	Constraint for maximum pulse width (us).
DecisionOptions	String	Constraint for eligible decision sources (comma-delimited list).
SignalType	32s	Setting for signal type. 0 – Pulsed output 1 – Continuous output

Element	Type	Description
Event	32s	Setting for which event control the output 1 – Measurement 2 – Software
ScheduleEnable	32u	Setting for scheduled output mode. When unscheduled, output updates immediately. When scheduled, output updates according to a target value in software command, or a delay 0 - Not scheduled 1 - Scheduled
Delay	64f	Setting for output delay. The delay is measured from exposure (first exposure for multiple exposure) to when output is scheduled. Ignored when ScheduleEnable is 0. The units depends on SystemDomain.

Calibration File

The calibration file, transform.xml, contains settings that defines the transformation from sensor coordinates to system coordinates, encoder resolution and distance (in direction of travel) between main and buddy sensor (used for staggered orientation)

User can use Read and Write File command to modify the calibration file.

Calibration Example:


```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<SysCal version="1">
  <YDomain>0</YDomain>
  <YResolution>0</YResolution>
  <Entries>
    <Entry id="0">
      <X>-2.3650924829</X>
      <Y>0</Y>
      <Z>123.4966803469</Z>
      <Angle>5.7478302588</Angle>
      <Orientation>0</Orientation>
    </Entry>
    <Entry id="1">
      <X>0</X>
      <Y>0</Y>
      <Z>123.4966803469</Z>
      <Angle>0</Angle>
      <Orientation>0</Orientation>
    </Entry>
  </Entries>
</SysCal>
```

SysCal

The SysCal element contains the calibration record for both main and buddy sensor. The version attribute defines the version of the record format.

```
<SysCal version="1">
```

SysCal Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
YDomain	32s	Reserved. Must be zero
YResolution	64f	Encoder Resolution (mm/tick)

Entries

An Entry element defines the transformation for a sensor. There is one entry element per sensor, identified by a unique id attribute (0 for main and 1 for buddy):

```
<Entry id="0">
```

Entry Child Elements

Element	Type	Description
X	64f	Translation in the X axis (mm)
Y	64f	Distance between main and buddy sensor (mm) in stagger orientation. Must be zero for main sensor
Z	64f	Translation in the Z axis (mm)
Angle	64f	Rotation about Y axis (degrees)
Orientation	32u	Direction of X-axis . 0 – Normal. 1 – Reverse

Discovery Commands

Get Address

The Get Address command is used to discover Gocator sensors across subnets.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size, in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x0001)
signature	64s	Magic number (0x0000504455494D4C).
identifier	64s	Device identifier (serial number) or zero to discover unknown devices.

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size, in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier (0x1001)
status	64s	Reply status.
signature	64s	Magic number (0x0000504455494D4C).
deviceId	64s	Device identifier.
useDhcp	64s	1 if network interface uses DHCP, 0 otherwise.
reserved[4]	byte	Reserved.
address[4]	byte	IP address.
reserved[4]	byte	Reserved.
mask[4]	byte	Subnet mask.
reserved[4]	byte	Reserved.
gateway[4]	byte	Gateway.
reserved[4]	byte	Reserved.
reserved[4]	byte	Reserved.

Set Address

The Set Address command modifies the network configuration of a Gocator sensor. Upon receiving the command, the Gocator will perform a reset. User should wait for 30 seconds before re-connecting to the Gocator.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size, in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x0002).
signature	64s	Magic number (0x0000504455494D4C).
deviceId	64s	Device identifier (serial number).
useDhcp	64s	1 if network interface uses DHCP, 0 otherwise.
reserved[4]	byte	Reserved. Set to 0.
address[4]	byte	IP address.
reserved[4]	byte	Reserved. Set to 0.
mask[4]	byte	Subnet mask.
reserved[4]	byte	Reserved. Set to 0.
gateway[4]	byte	Gateway.
reserved[4]	byte	Reserved. Set to 0.
reserved[4]	byte	Reserved. Set to 0.

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier (0x1002).
status	64s	Reply status.
signature	64s	Magic number (0x0000504455494D4C).
deviceId	64s	Device identifier.

Upgrade Commands

Get Protocol Version

The Get Protocol Version command reports the Upgrade protocol version of the connected sensor.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x0100).

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.
majorVersion	64s	Major version.
minorVersion	64s	Minor version.

Start Upgrade

The Start Upgrade command begins a firmware upgrade for the main sensor and any Buddy sensors. All sensors will automatically reset 3 seconds after upgrade process is complete.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x0000).
fileSize	64s	Upgrade file size – in bytes.
file[fileSize]	byte	Upgrade file.

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.

Get Upgrade Status

The Get Upgrade Status command determines the progress of a firmware upgrade.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x0001).

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.

Field	Type	Description
stage	64s	Current upgrade stage: -1 – Upgrade Failed 0 – Upgrade Completed 1 – Upgrade in Progress
progress	64s	Percentage completed – valid when stage is Upgrade in Progress.

Get Upgrade Log

The Get Upgrade Log command can retrieve an upgrade log in the event of upgrade problems.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x0002).

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.
fileSize	64s	Log file size – in bytes.
file[fileSize]	byte	Log file.

Control Commands

Get Protocol Version

The Get Protocol Version command reports the Control protocol version of the connected sensor.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x4511).

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.
majorVersion	64s	Major version.
minorVersion	64s	Minor version.

Get System Info

The Get System Info command reports information for sensors that are visible in the system.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x4002).

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size - in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.
deviceId	64s	Connected sensor device id (serial number).
firmwareVersion	64s	Connected sensor firmware version.
modelName[32]	char	Connected sensor model name (null-terminated).
role	64s	Connected sensor network role: 0 – Standalone 1 – Main (in a Buddy setup) 2 – Buddy
loginState	64s	Authenticated user: 0 – None 1 – Administrator 2 – Technician
systemState	64s	Current system state: 1 – Conflict 2 – Ready 3 – Running

Field	Type	Description
calibrationType	64s	Current calibration state: 0 – Not calibrated 1 – Auto calibrated 2 – Manual calibrated
hasBuddy	64s	0 – No Buddy assigned
		1 – Buddy assigned
BuddyInfo	BuddyInfo	Assigned Buddy information (not present if hasBuddy is 0)
sensorCount	64s	Count of visible sensors.
sensorInfo[sensorCount]	SensorInfo	Sensor Information (see format below).

BuddyInfo

Field	Type	Description
deviceId	64s	Buddy device id.
state	64s	Sensor Buddy state: 0 – Connected 1 – Missing 2 – Error
modelName[32]	char	Sensor model name.
firmwareVersion	64s	Buddy firmware version.

SensorInfo

Field	Type	Description
deviceId	64s	Sensor device id.
state	64s	Sensor state: 0 – Paired (not set for main sensor) 1 – Available 2 – Unavailable
modelName[32]	char	Sensor model name (null-terminated).
firmwareVersion	64s	Sensor firmware version.

Log In/Out

The Log In/Out command is used to log in or out of a sensor.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x4003).
userType	64s	User account: 0 – None (log out) 1 – Administrator 2 – Technician
password[64]	char	Password (null-terminated; required for log-in only).

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.

Change Password

The Change Password command is used to change log-in credentials for a user.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x4004).
user type	64s	User account: 1 – Administrator 2 – Technician
password[64]	char	New password (null-terminated).

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.

Change Buddy

The Change Buddy command is used to assign or unassign a Buddy sensor.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size - in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x4005).
action	64s	Action to take: 0 – Unassign Buddy. 1 – Assign Buddy.
count	64s	Count of sensors affected by action (must be 1 at present).
deviceId[count]	64s	List of target sensors.

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size - in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.

Get File List

The Get File List command reports the list of available files on the connected sensor.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size - in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x101A).
extension[64]	char	Null-terminated file extension filter, or empty: cfg – Configuration files rec – Record/Playback data files prof – Profile template files xml – XML file

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.
count	64s	Number of file names returned.
name[count][64]	char	List of file names.

Copy File

The Copy File command copies a file from a source to a destination within the connected sensor.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x101B).
source [64]	char	Source file name (null-terminated).
destination [64]	char	Destination file name (null-terminated).

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.

Read File

Downloads a file from the connected sensor.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x1007).
fileName[64]	char	File name (null-terminated).

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.
fileSize	64s	File size – in bytes.
file[fileSize]	byte	File content.

Write File

The Write File command uploads a file to the connected sensor.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x1006).

Field	Type	Description
fileName[64]	char	File name (null-terminated).
fileSize	64s	File size – in bytes.
file[fileSize]	byte	File content.

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.

Delete File

The Delete File command removes a file from the connected sensor.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x1008).
fileName[64]	char	File name (null-terminated).
fileSize	64s	File size – in bytes.
file[fileSize]	byte	File content.

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.

Get Default File

The Get Default File command gets the name of a default file that will be loaded at boot time. Default files can be defined for configuration, calibration, and profile templates (differentiated by extension).

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x4100).
extension[64]	char	Null-terminated file extension: cfg – Configuration files rec – Record/Playback data files prof – Profile template files

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.
fileName[64]	char	File name (null-terminated).

Set Default File

The Set Default File command sets the name of a default file that will be loaded at boot time. Default files can be defined for configuration, calibration, and profile templates (differentiated by extension).

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x4101).
fileName[64]	char	File name (null-terminated).

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.

Get Loaded File

The Get Loaded File command returns the currently loaded (i.e. live) file name and modified status for a file type.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x4512).
extension[64]	char	Extension for the file type. cfg – Configuration files prof – Profile template files

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.
fileName[64]	char	Name of the currently loaded file.
changed	64	Whether or not the currently loaded file has been changed (1: yes; 0: no).

Get Mode

The Get Mode command reports the name of the current system mode.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x1005).

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.
mode[16]	char	Mode name (null-terminated).

Set Mode

The Set Mode command sets the name of the current system mode.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x1004).
mode[16]	char	Mode name (null-terminated).

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.

Get Time

This command retrieves the system clock, in microseconds. All devices in a system are synchronized with the system clock; this value can be used for diagnostic purposes, or used to synchronize the start time of the system.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x100A).

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier (0x100A).
status	64s	Reply status.
time	64u	Current time, in microseconds.

Get Encoder

This command retrieves the current system encoder value.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x101C).

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier (0x101C).
status	64s	Reply status.
encoder	64s	Current encoder value, in ticks.

Start

The Start command starts the sensor system (system enters the Running state).

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x100D).
reserved	64s	Reserved field – set to 0.

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.

Scheduled Start

The scheduled start command starts the sensor system (system enters the Running state) at target time or encoder value (depending on the trigger mode).

The time and encoder targets value should be set by adding a delay to the time and/or encoder tick returned by Get Time and Get Encoder command. The delay should be set such that it covers the command response time of the Scheduled start command.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x101D).
time target	64s	Specify start time target, in microseconds.
encoder target	64s	Specify start encoder target in ticks.

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier (0x101D).
status	64s	Reply status.

Stop

The Stop command stops the sensor system (system enters the Ready state).

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x1001).

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.

Trigger

The Trigger command applies a software trigger to the system. The system must be configured to accept software triggers and must be in the Running State.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x4510).

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.

Scheduled Digital Output

The Scheduled Digital Output command schedules a digital output event. The system must be configured to accept software scheduled command and can be in the Running State.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x4518).
index	64s	Index of the output (starts from 0)
target	64s	Specifies the time (us) or position (encoder ticks) of when the event should happen.
value	64s	0 – Set to low (continuous) 1 – Set to high (continuous) Ignored if output type is pulsed.

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.

Scheduled Analog Output

The Scheduled Analog Output command schedules a analog output event. The system must be configured to accept software scheduled command, and can be in the Running State.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x4519).
index	64s	Index of the output. Must be 0.
target	64s	Specifies the time (us) or position (encoder ticks) of when the event should happen.
value	64s	Output current (nano amperes)

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.

Note that the analog output takes about 75 us to reach 90% of the target value for a maximum change, then another ~40 us to settle completely.

Ping

The Ping command can be used to test the control connection. This command has no effect.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x100E).
reserved	64s	Reserved – set to 0.

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.

Reset

The Reset command reboots the main sensor and any Buddy sensors. All sensors will automatically reset 3 seconds after the reply to this command is transmitted.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x4300).

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.

Backup

The Backup command creates a backup of all files stored on the connected sensor and downloads the backup to the client.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x1013).

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.
fileSize	64s	Size of backup file – in bytes.
file[fileSize]	byte	Backup file content.

Restore

The Restore command uploads a backup file to the connected sensor and then restores all sensor files from the backup.

Note that the sensor must be reset or power-cycled before the restore operation can be completed.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x1014).
fileSize	64s	Size of backup file – in bytes.
file[fileSize]	byte	Backup file content.

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.

Restore Factory

The Restore Factory command restores the connected sensor to factory default settings. This command has no effect on connected Buddy sensors.

Note that the sensor must be reset or power-cycled before the factory restore operation can be completed.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x4301).
resetAddress	64s	Specifies whether network address should be restored to default: 0 – Do not reset address 1 – Reset address

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.

Set Connection Type

The Set Connection Type command sets the type of the master the sensor is connected to.

Note that the master type is saved to non-volatile storage when this command is issued.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x4514).
type	64s	Connection type: 0 – None 1 – Master 100 2 – Master 200 3 – Master 400 4 – Master 800 5 – Master 1200 6 – Master 2400

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.

Get Connection Type

The Get Connection Type command returns to the set connection type.

Command

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Command size – in bytes.
id	64s	Command identifier (0x4515).

Reply

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Reply size – in bytes.
id	64s	Reply identifier.
status	64s	Reply status.
type	64s	Connection type (see Set Connection Type above).

Data Results

A Data Result message adheres to the general structure for result messages as defined in the Result Format section (page 113).

A Data Result contains a variable number of blocks depending on the sources selected for Ethernet output. Each selected source contributes two data blocks (and accompanying data block descriptors): one block for attributes and one block for content such as video pixels or measurement results.

Data Result Header

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Message length – in bytes.
id	64s	Message id (1).
attributeCount	64s	Count of attributes in this message header (7).
dataCount	64s	Count of data blocks in this message (variable).
reserved	64s	Reserved for internal use.
timestamp	64s	Timestamp (microseconds).
encoder	64s	Encoder value (encoder ticks).
frameCount	64s	Frame count.
digitalInputs	64s	Digital input states.
encoderIndex	64s	Encoder value when the last index is triggered
reserved	64s	Reserved for internal use.
descriptors[dataCount]	Descriptor	List of data block descriptors.
data[dataCount]	-	List of data blocks.

The formats of the data blocks contributed from specific data sources are described in the following sections.

Video

Video Attributes

Field	Type	Description
dataType	64s	Data type (0x00).
source	64s	Video source.
width	64s	Image width.
height	64s	Image height.
type	64s	Pixel data type (0x00).
exposure	64s	Exposure (us).
reserved{N]	64s	A variable number of additional attributes may be included.

Video Data

Field	Type	Description
pixels[height][width]	Byte	Image pixels (dimensions and data type given by block descriptor).

Profile

Profile Attributes

Field	Type	Description
dataType	64s	Data type (0x01).
source	64s	Profile source.
xResolution	64s	X resolution (nm).

Field	Type	Description
zResolution	64s	Z resolution (nm).
xOffset	64s	X offset (nm).
zOffset	64s	Z offset (nm).
exposure	64s	Exposure (us). Set to zero if multiple exposure mode is used.
reserved[N]	64s	A variable number of additional attributes may be included.

Profile Data (resampled)

Field	Type	Description
ranges[rangeCount]	16s	Range values (unit is z-resolution, 0x8000 represents null range). Dimensions and data type given by block descriptor.

Profile Data (raw)

Field	Type	Description
ranges[rangeCount][2]	16s	X values and range values (unit are X-resolution and Z-resolution respectively. 0x8000 represents NULL point). Dimensions and data type given by block descriptor.

Alignment Calibration

Alignment Calibration Attributes

Field	Type	Description
dataType	64s	Data type (0x04).
reserved{N]	64s	A variable number of additional attributes may be included.

Alignment Calibration Data

Field	Type	Description
status	64s	Calibration result.

Travel Calibration

Travel Calibration Attributes

Field	Type	Description
dataType	64s	Data type (0x05).
reserved{N]	64s	A variable number of additional attributes may be included.

Travel Calibration Data

Field	Type	Description
status	64s	Calibration result.

Exposure Calibration

Exposure Calibration Attributes

Field	Type	Description
dataType	64s	Data type (0x06).
reserved{N]	64s	A variable number of additional attributes may be included.

Exposure Calibration Data

Field	Type	Description
status	64s	Calibration result.

Measurement

Measurement Attributes

Field	Type	Description
dataType	64s	Data type (0x10, 0x11, 0x12, or 0x20).
measurementType	64s	Measurement type: 0x00 – Width (μm) 0x01 – Height (μm) 0x02 – Distance (μm) 0x03 – Center X (μm) 0x04 – Center Z (μm) 0x05 – Position X (μm) 0x06 – Position Z (μm) 0x10 – Intersect X (μm) 0x11 – Intersect Z (μm) 0x12 – Intersect Angle (millidegrees) 0x13 – Angle X (millidegrees) 0x20 – Intersect Area (0.001 mm^2) 0x21 – Box Area (0.001 mm^2) 0x23 – Difference Area 0x24 – Difference Peak 0x30 – Script (script-specific)
id	64s	Unique id of the measurement – as defined in the configuration.
reserved{N}	64s	A variable number of additional attributes may be included.

Measurement Data

Field	Type	Description
value	64s	Result value.
decision	64s	Result decision: 0 – Fail 1 – Pass

Health Results

A Health Result message adheres to the general structure for result messages as defined in the Result Format section (page 113).

A Health Result contains a single data block for health *indicators*. Each indicator reports the current status of some aspect of the sensor system, such as CPU utilization or network throughput.

Health Result Header

Field	Type	Description
length	64s	Message length, in bytes.
id	64s	Message id (1000).
attributeCount	64s	Count of attributes in this message header (1).
dataCount	64s	Count of data blocks in this message (1).
deviceId	64s	Sensor device id.
descriptors[dataCount]	Descriptor	List of data block descriptors.
data[dataCount]	-	List of data blocks.

The health data block contains a 2 dimensional array of indicator data. Each row in the array has the following format:

Health Indicator Format

Field	Type	Description
id	64s	Indicator identifier (indicators are defined below).
instance	64s	Indicator instance.
value	64s	Indicator value.

The following health indicators are defined for Gocator sensor systems:

Health Indicators

Indicator	Id	Instance	Value
Encoder Value	1003	-	Current system encoder tick.
Encoder Index	1004	-	Current system encoder index.
Encoder Frequency	1005	-	Current system encoder frequency (ticks/s).
Firmware Version	2000	-	Firmware application version.
Temperature	2002	-	Internal temperature (degrees Celsius).
Memory Used	2003	-	Amount of memory currently used (bytes).
Memory Capacity	2004	-	Total amount of memory available (bytes).
Storage Used	2005	-	Amount of non-volatile storage used (bytes).
Storage Capacity	2006	-	Total amount of non-volatile storage available (bytes).
CPU Used	2007	-	CPU usage (percentage of maximum).
Net Out Used	2008	-	Current outbound network throughput (bytes/s).
Net Out Capacity	2009	-	Total available outbound network throughput (bytes/s).
State	2010	-	Current system state.
Camera Errors	2011	-	Number of camera frame errors encountered.
Camera Drops	2012	-	Number of camera frames dropped.
Processing Drops	2015	-	Number of messages dropped before data processing.
Ethernet Drops	2016	-	Number of messages generated but not sent.
Uptime	2017	-	Time elapsed since boot-up or reset (seconds).
Speed	2018	-	Current speed (Hz).
Trigger Drops	2019	-	Number of dropped triggers.
Valid Measurements	20000	-	Number of valid measurements.

Indicator	Id	Instance	Value
Invalid Measurements	20001	–	Number of invalid measurements.
Digital Output Pass	20002	Output index	Number of pass digital output pulses.
Digital Output Fail	20003	Output Index	Number of fail digital output pulses.
Valid Spot Count	20006	–	Number of valid spots that are detected
Processing Latency	20007	–	Last delay from camera exposure to when results can be scheduled to Rich I/O.
Max Processing Latency	20008	–	Maximum delay from camera exposure to when results can be scheduled to Rich I/O. Reset on start.
Max Spot Count	20009	–	Maximum number of spots that can be detected.
Measurement	30000	Measurement id	Measurement value.
Measurement Pass	30001	Measurement id	Number of pass decisions.
Measurement Fail	30002	Measurement id	Number of fail decisions.
Measurement Minimum	30003	Measurement id	Minimum measurement value.
Measurement Maximum	30004	Measurement id	Maximum measurement value.

Additional undocumented indicator values may be included in addition to the indicators defined above.

Serial Protocol

This chapter describes the RS-485 serial communication settings and message formats supported by Gocator sensors.

Gocator's serial communication is unidirectional (output only). While measurement values and decisions can be transmitted to an RS-485 receiver, configuration and control operations must be performed through the Gocator's user interface or Ethernet Protocol.

Refer to the Specifications section (page 162) in this guide for cable pinout information.

Connection Settings

Gocator serial communication uses the following connection settings:

Serial Connection Settings

Parameter	Value
Start Bits	1
Stop Bits	1
Parity	None
Data Bits	8
Baud Rate (b/s)	115200
Format	ASCII
Delimiter	CR (0xD)

Message Format

Measurement information is transmitted in a series of ASCII frames each terminated by a special delimiter (CR – 0x0D). For each measurement message the following frame is transmitted:

M	t_n	,	i_n	,	V	v_n	,	D	d_1	CR

Field	Shorthand	Length	Description
MeasurementStart	M	1	Start of measurement frame
Type	t_n	n	Hexadecimal value that identifies the type of measurement: 0x00 – Width (µm) 0x01 – Height (µm) 0x02 – Distance (µm) 0x03 – Center X (µm) 0x04 – Center Z (µm) 0x05 – Position X (µm) 0x06 – Position Z (µm) 0x10 – Intersect X (µm) 0x11 – Intersect Z (µm) 0x12 – Intersect Angle (millidegrees) 0x13 – Angle X (millidegrees) 0x20 – Intersect Area (0.001 mm^2) 0x21 – Box Area (0.001 mm^2) 0x30 – Script (script-specific)
Id	i_n	n	Hexadecimal value that represents the unique identifier of the measurement.
ValueStart	V	1	Start of measurement value. This field and the following Value field are optional – they will only be present if the measurement value has been selected for transmission.
Value	v_n	n	Measurement value, in hexadecimal. The unit of the value is measurement-specific.
DecisionStart	D	1	Start of measurement decision. This field and the following Decision field are optional – they will only be present if the measurement decision has been selected for transmission.
Decision	d_1	1	Measurement decision: 0 – Pass 1 – Fail
EndFrame	CR	1	Carriage return (0xD), marking end of frame.

Additional message types may be added in future releases. Each message type will begin with a unique letter. For future compatibility, software written to receive serial messages should ignore any messages not beginning with a recognized letter up to the trailing end of frame character (CR).

Software Development Kit

The Gocator Software Development Kit (SDK) includes open-source software libraries and documentation that can be used to programmatically access and control Gocator sensors.

The latest version of the SDK can be downloaded from the downloads section, under the support tab, on the LMI Technologies website:

http://www.lmi3D.com

The following components are included in the SDK.

Component	Description
Gocator API	Gocator API is a C language library that provides support for the commands and data formats used with Gocator sensors.
Gocator Console	Gocator Console is a small console-based application that demonstrates the use of Gocator API.

A pre-built DLL is provided to support 32-bit Windows XP (SP3+) and 32-bit Windows 7. Projects and makefiles are included to support other editions of Windows and Linux.

Example: Configuring and starting a sensor with the Gocator API

```
#include <Go2.h>

void main()
{
    Go2System system = 0;

    //Open the Go2 library.
    Go2Api_Initialize();

    //Construct a Gocator 2000 system object.
    Go2System_Construct(&system);

    //Connect to default sensor IP address, with default password (blank).
    Go2System_Connect(system, GO2_DEFAULT_IP_ADDRESS, GO2_USER_ADMIN, "");

    //Reconfigure system to use time-based triggering.
    Go2System_SetTriggerSource(system, GO2_TRIGGER_SOURCE_TIME);

    //Send the system a "Start" command.
    Go2System_Start(system);

    //Free the system object.
    Go2System_Destroy(system);

    //Close the Go2 library.
    Go2Api_Terminate();
}
```

For more information about programming with the Gocator SDK, refer to the documentation and sample program included in the Gocator SDK.

Troubleshooting

Review the guidance in this chapter if you are experiencing difficulty with a Gocator 2000 sensor system. If the problem that you are experiencing is not described in this chapter, please refer to the Warranty and Return Policy section (page 188) for further assistance.

Mechanical/Environmental

The sensor is warm.

- It is normal for a sensor to be warm when powered on. A Gocator 2000 sensor is typically 15° C warmer than the ambient temperature.

Connection

When attempting to connect to the sensor with a web browser, the sensor is not found (page does not load).

- Verify that the sensor is powered on and connected to the client computer network. The Power Indicator LED should illuminate when the sensor is powered.
- Check that the client computer's network settings are properly configured.
- Ensure that the latest version of Flash is loaded on the client computer.
- Use the LMI Discovery tool to verify that the sensor has the correct network settings. Refer to the Recovering Sensors section (page 107) in this guide for more information.

When attempting to log in, the password is not accepted.

- Refer to the Recovering Sensors section (page 107) in this guide for steps to reset the password.

Laser Profiling

When the Start Button or the Snapshot Button is pressed, the sensor does not emit laser light.

- Ensure that the sticker covering the laser emitter window (normally affixed to new sensors) has been removed.
- The laser safety input signal may not be correctly applied. Refer to the Specifications section (page 162) in this guide for more information.
- The exposure setting may be too low. Refer to the Exposure section (page 50) in this guide for more information on configuring exposure time.
- Use the Snapshot Button instead of the Start Button to capture a laser profile. If the laser flashes when you use the Snapshot Button, but not when you use the Start Button, then the problem could be related to triggering. Review the Trigger section (page 46) in this guide for information on configuring the trigger source.

The sensor emits laser light, but the Range Indicator LED does not illuminate and/or points are not displayed in the Data Viewer.

- Verify that the measurement target is within the sensor's field of view and measurement range. Refer to the Specifications section (page 162) in this guide to review the measurement specifications for your sensor model.
- Check that the exposure time is set to a reasonable level. Refer to the Exposure section (page 50) in this guide for more information on configuring exposure time.

Performance

The sensor CPU level is near 100%.

- Consider reducing the speed. If you are using a time or encoder trigger source, refer to the Trigger (page 46) in this guide for information on reducing the speed. If you are using an external input or software trigger, consider reducing the rate at which you apply triggers.
- Consider reducing the laser profile resolution. Refer to the Multiple Exposures section (page 52) in this guide for more information on configuring laser profile resolution.
- Review the measurements that you have programmed and eliminate any unnecessary measurements.

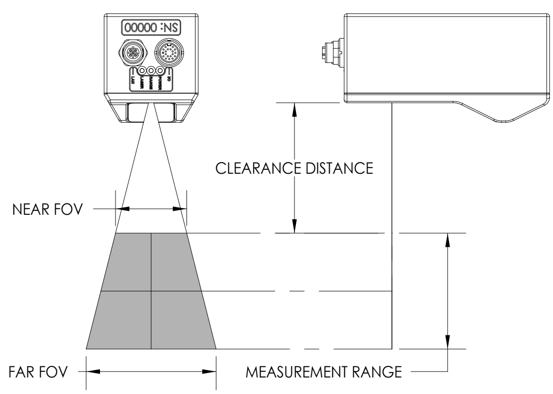
Specification

Gocator sensors

The Gocator Family consists of the sensor models defined below.

Sensor Series Models

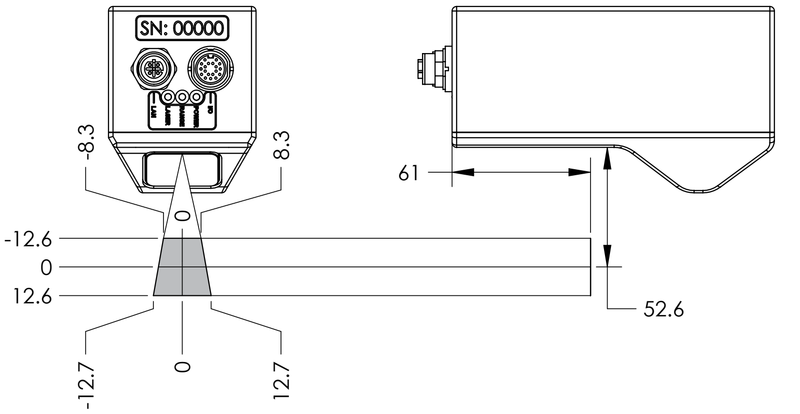
	2020	2030	2040	2050	2070	2080
Frame Rate	Approx. 300 Hz – 5000 Hz					
Z Resolution (mm)	0.003 – 0.011	0.008 – 0.018	0.017 – 0.049	0.025 – 0.092	0.07 – 0.23	0.094 – 0.55
X Resolution (mm)	0.03 – 0.04	0.088 – 0.15	0.19 – 0.34	0.30 – 0.60	0.55 – 1.1	0.75 – 2.2
Clearance Distance (mm)	40	90	190	300	400	350
Measurement Range (mm)	25	80	210	400	500	800
Field of View (mm)	19 – 26	47 – 85	96 – 194	158 – 365	308 – 687	390 – 1260
Interface	100 Mbaud Ethernet					
Inputs	Differential Encoder, Laser Safety Enable, Trigger					
Outputs	2x Digital Output, RS-485 Serial (115 kBaud), 1x Analog Output (4 - 20 mA)					
Input Power	+24 to 48 VDC (10 Watts); Ripple +/- 10%					
Laser	2M	2M	3R	3R	3B	3B
Size (mm)	65 x 82 x 142	65 x 75 x 142	65 x 75 x 197	65 x 75 x 272	65 x 75 x 272	65 x 75 x 272
Weight (kg)	1.00	1.00	1.15	1.45	1.45	1.45
Housing	Gasketed aluminum enclosure, IP 67					



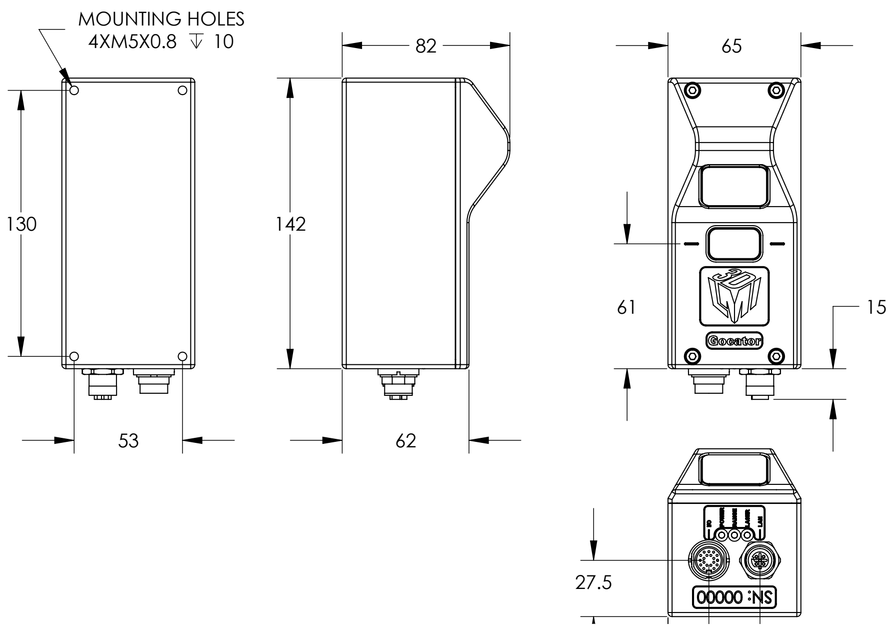
Mechanical dimensions for each sensor model are illustrated on the following pages.

Gocator 2020

Field of View / Measurement Range



Dimensions



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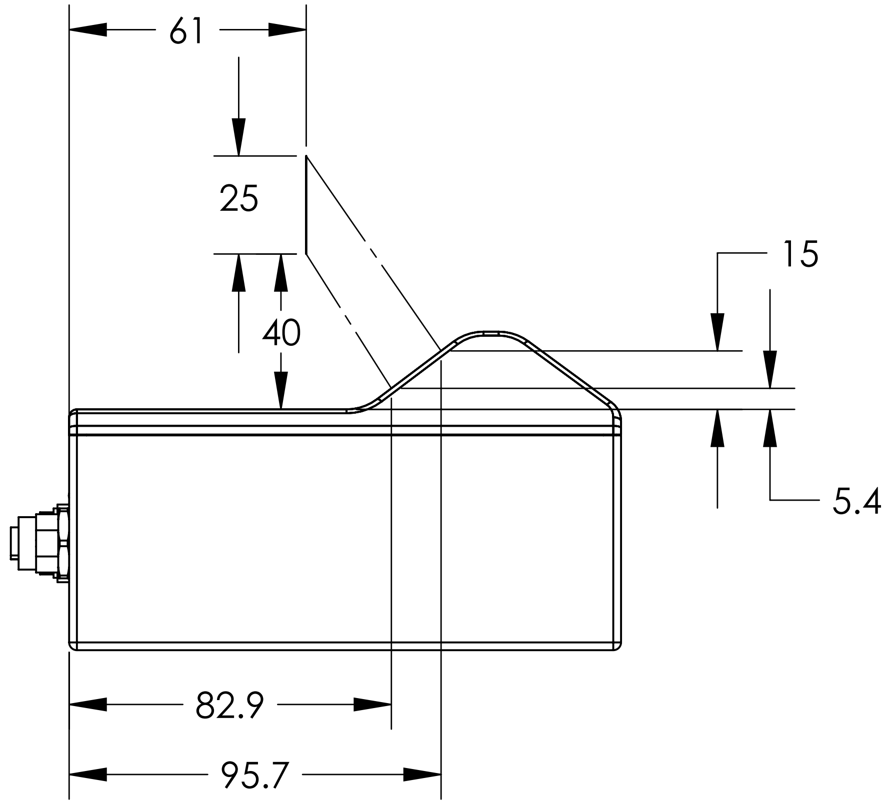
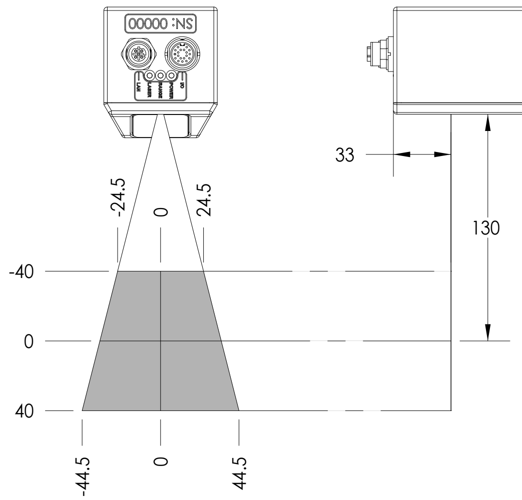


Gocator 2030

Field of View / Measurement Range



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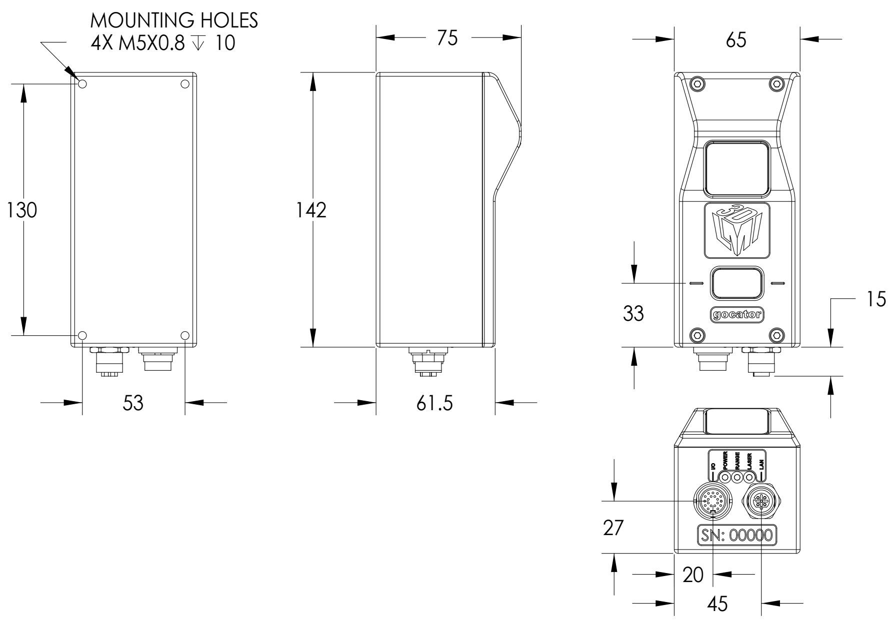

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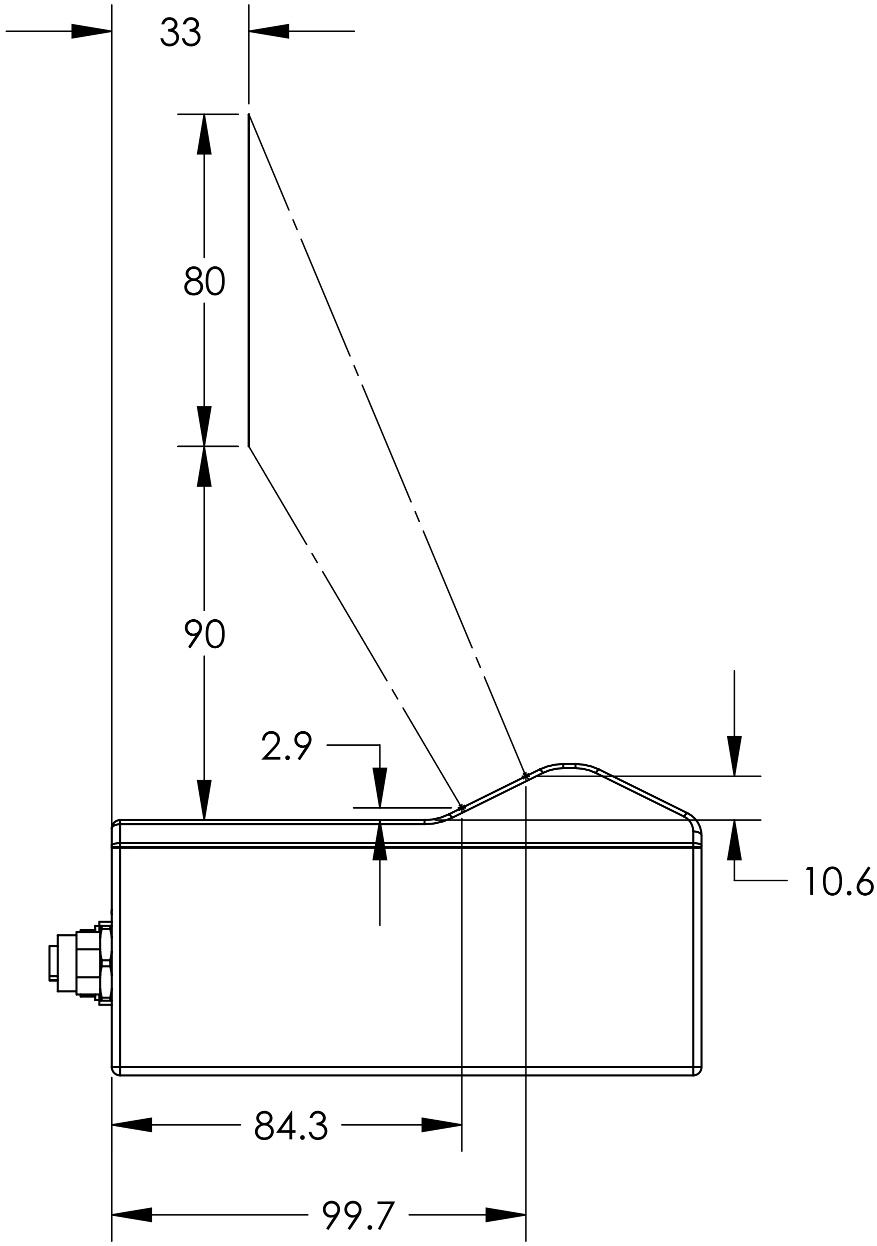
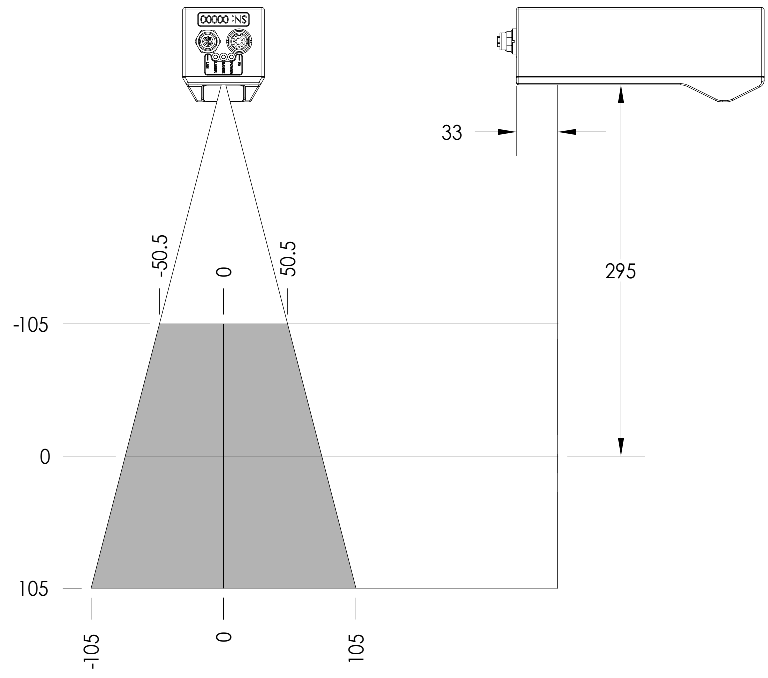


Gocator 2040

Field of View / Measurement Range



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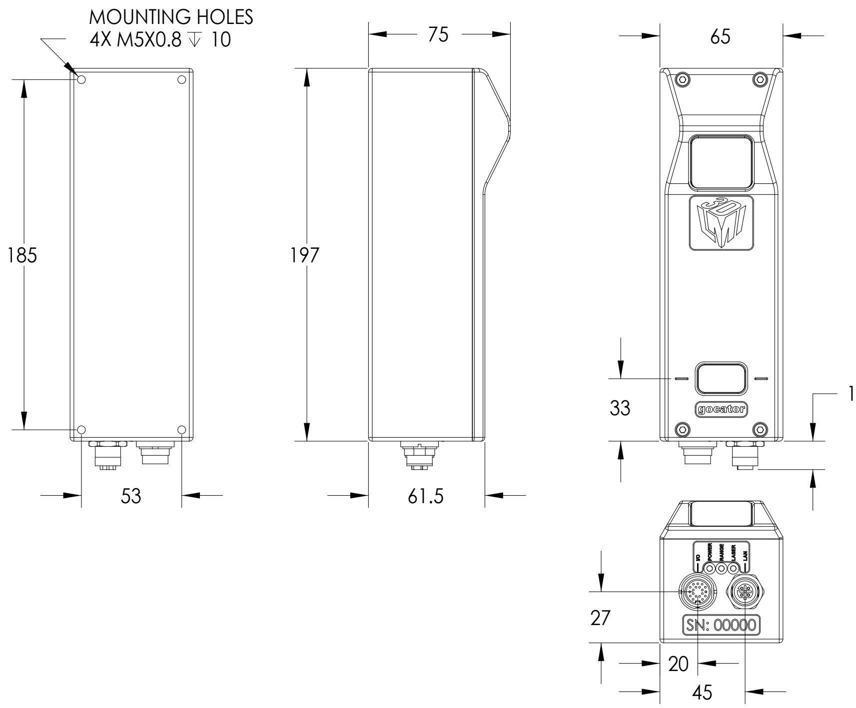

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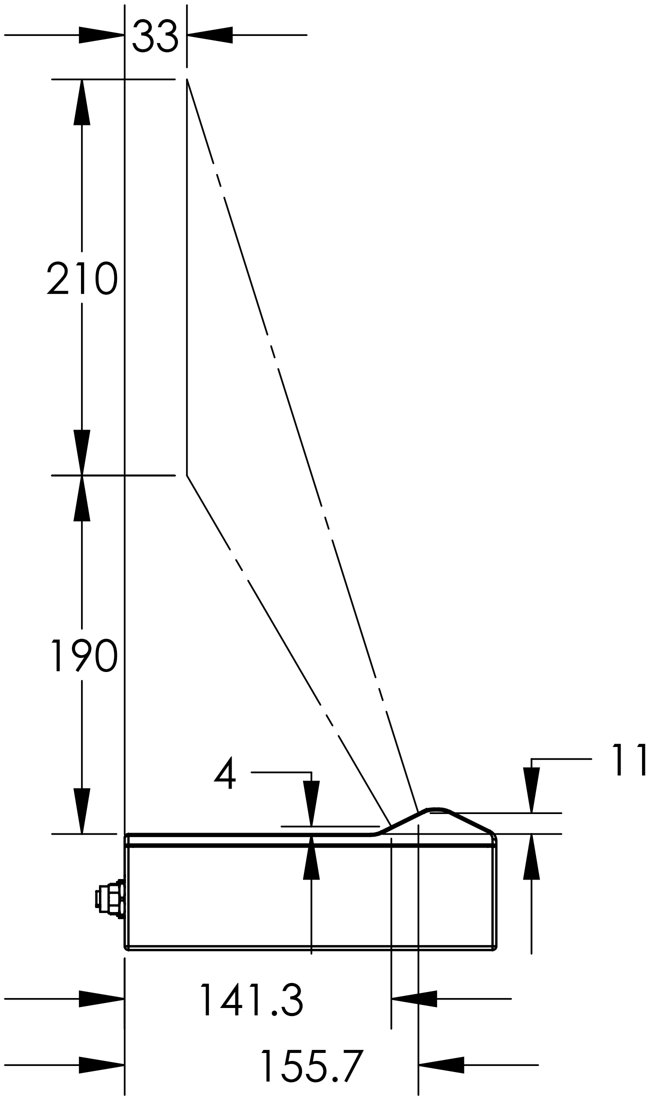
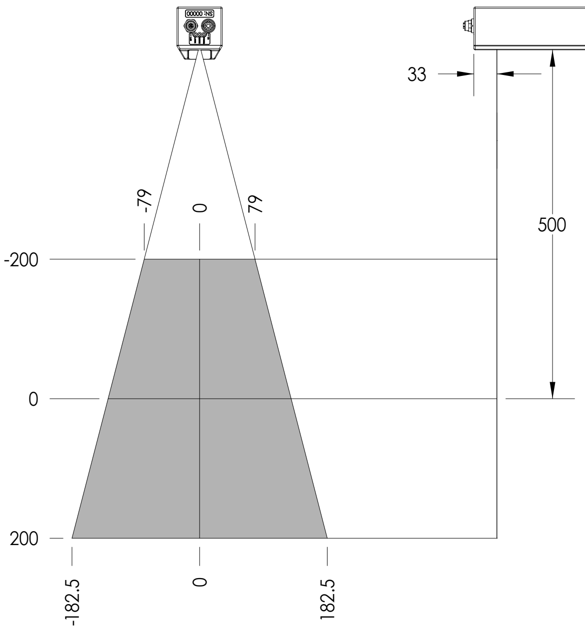
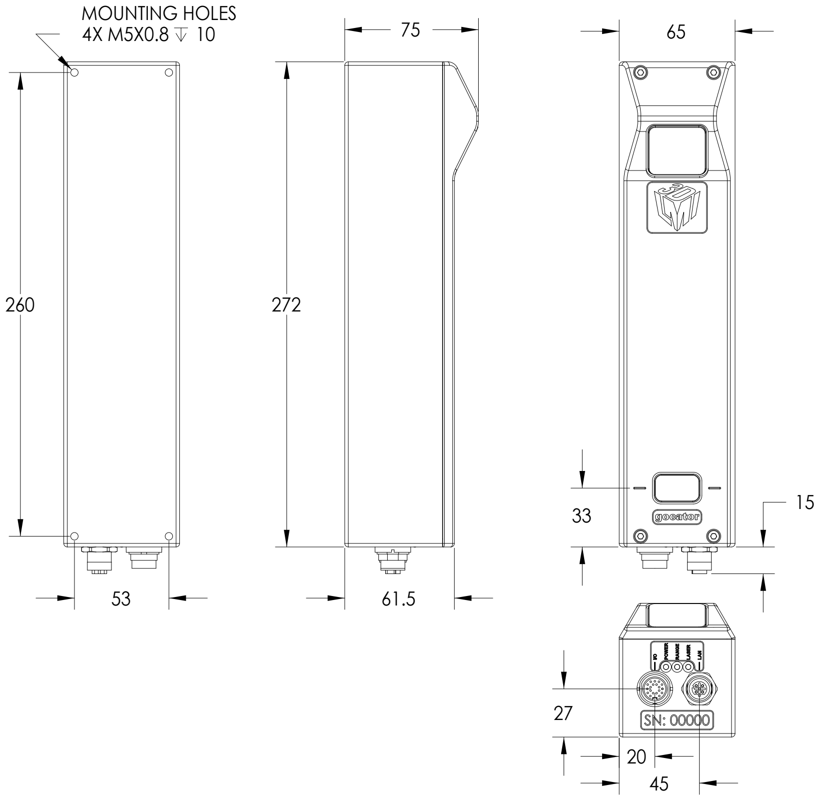


Gocator 2050

Field of View / Measurement Range



Dimensions



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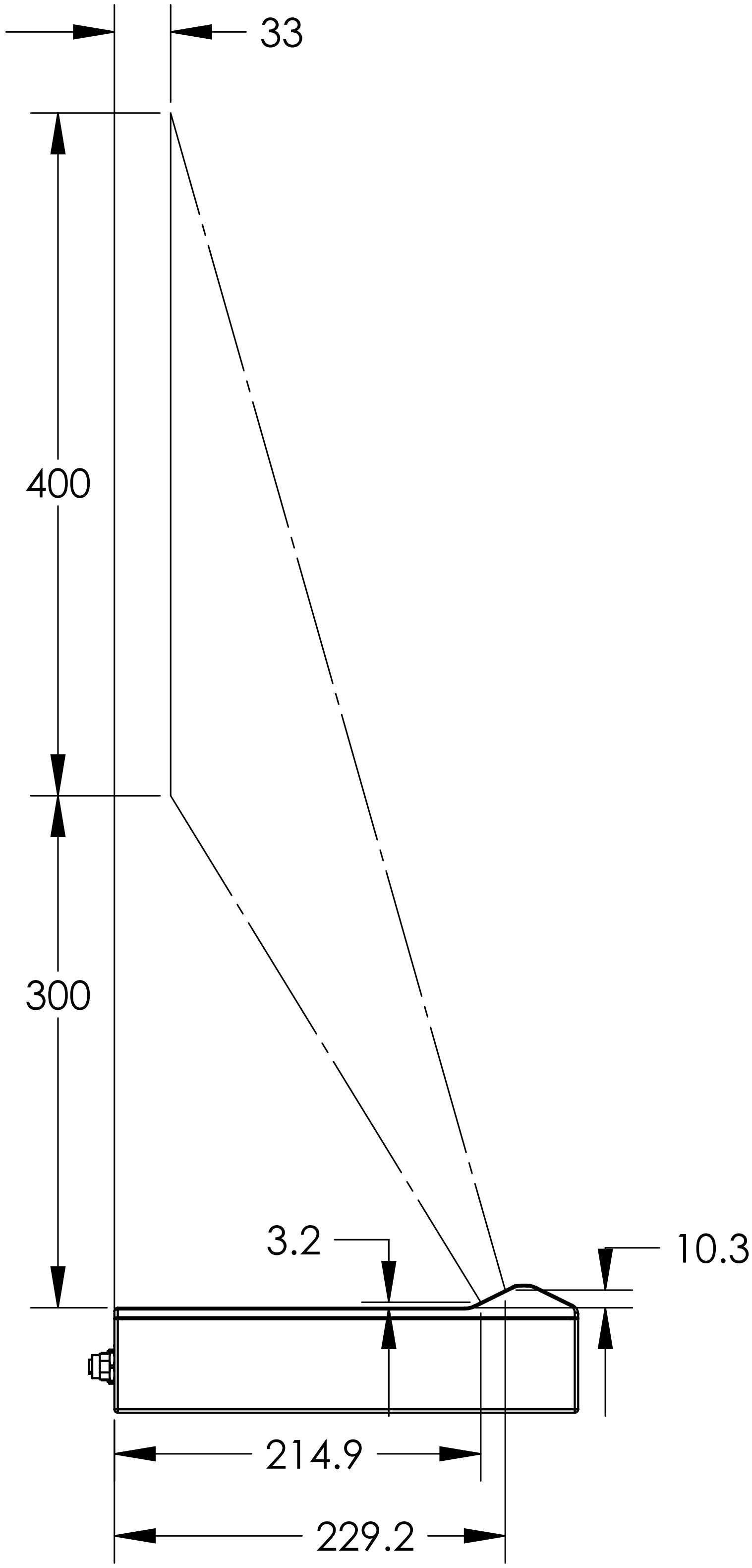
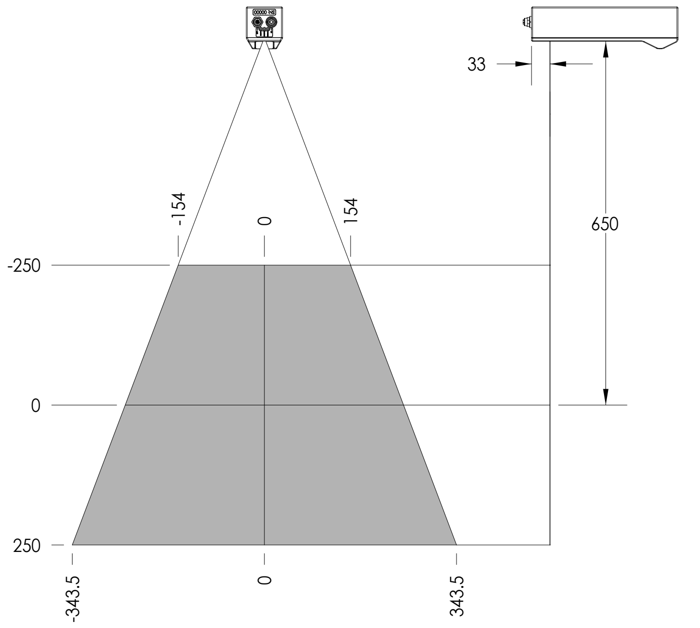


Gocator 2070

Field of View / Measurement Range



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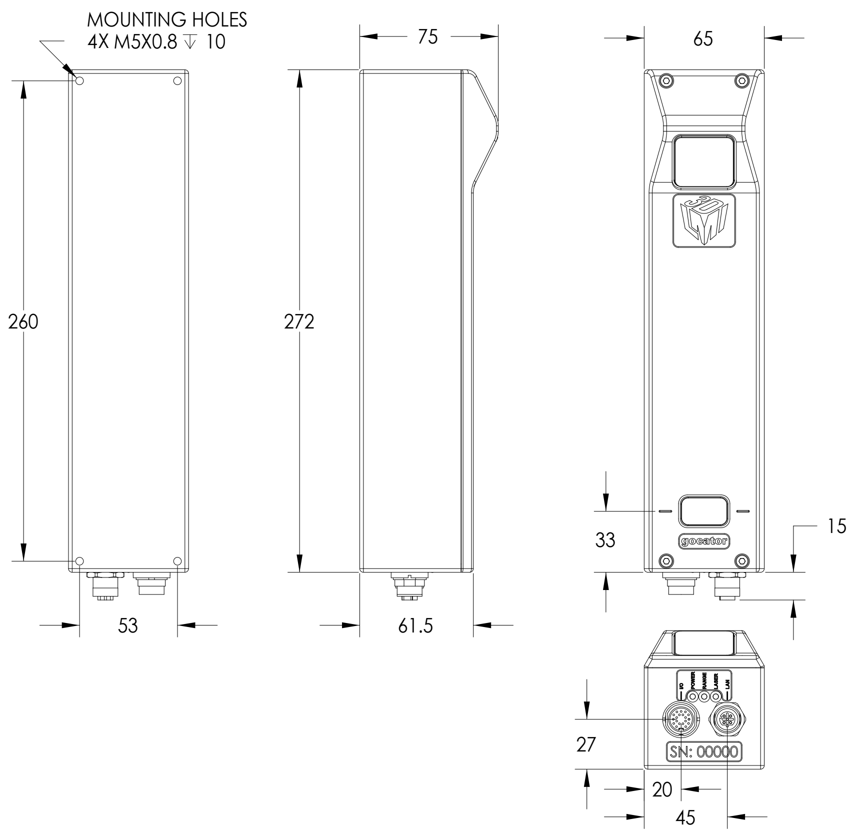
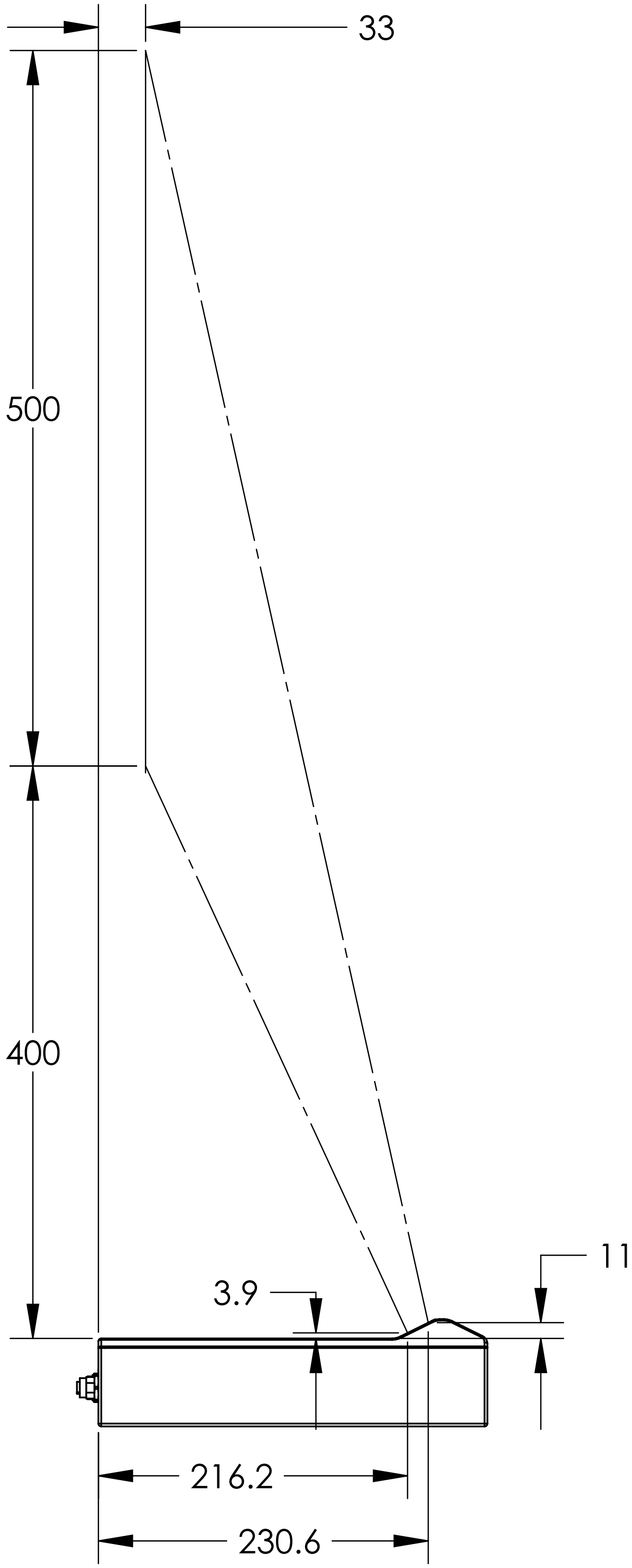
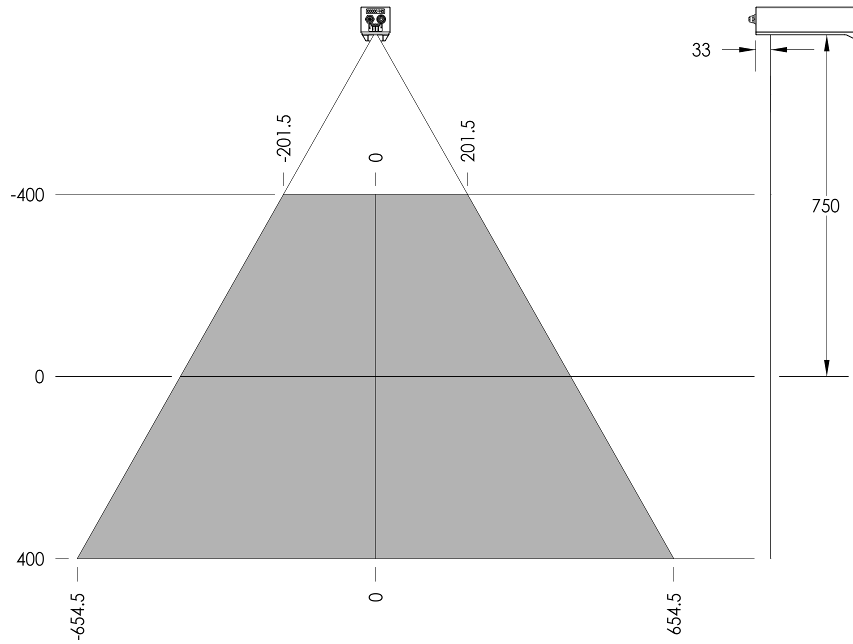


Envelope

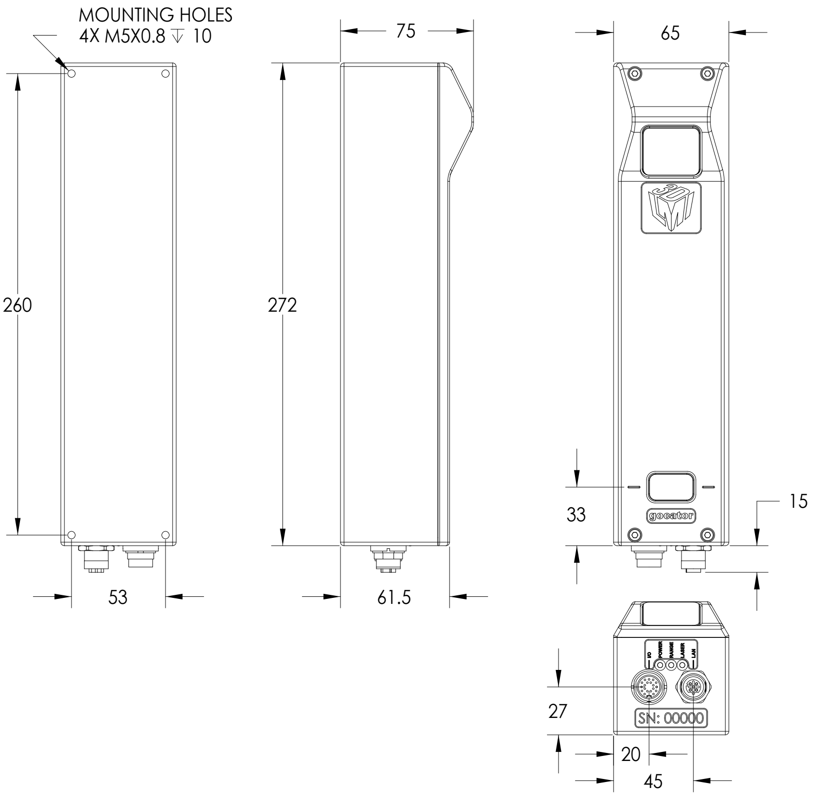


Gocator 2080

Field of View / Measurement Range



Dimensions



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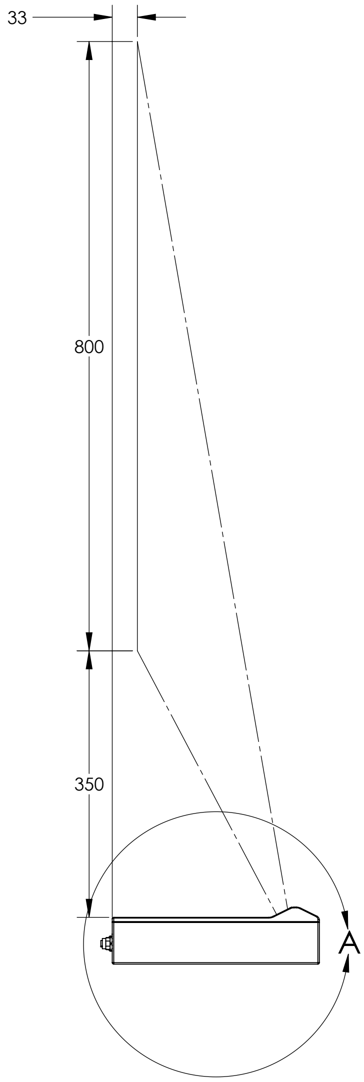
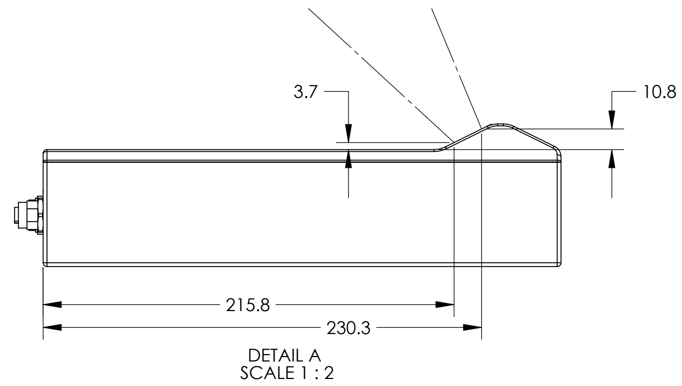




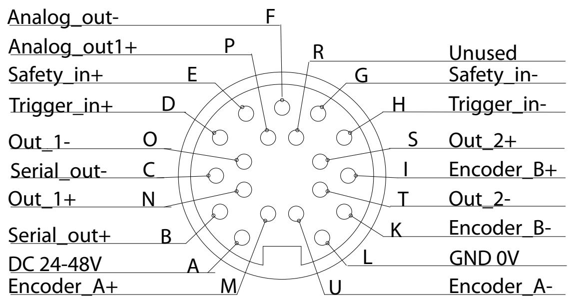
Gocator I/O Connector

The Gocator I/O connector is a 19 pin, M16 style connector that provides power input, laser safety input, digital input, digital output, serial output, and analog output signals.

This section defines the electrical specifications for Gocator I/O Connector pins, organized by function.

Gocator I/O Connector Pins

Function	Pins
DC_24-48V	A
Serial_out+	B
Serial_out-	C
Trigger_in+	D
Safety_in+	E
Analog_out-	F
Safety_in-	G
Trigger_in-	H
Encoder_B+	I
Encoder_B-	K
GND_0V	L
Encoder_A+	M
Out_1+ (Digital Output 0)	N
Out_1- (Digital Output 0)	O
Analog_out1+	P
Unused	R
Out_2+ (Digital Output 1)	S
Out_2- (Digital Output 1)	T
Encoder_A-	U



Grounding Shield

The grounding shield should be mounted to the earth ground.

Power

Positive voltage is applied to DC_24-48V @ 10 Watts and Ground is applied to GND_0VDC.

Power requirements

Function	Pins	Min	Max
DC_24-48V	A	24 V	48 V
GND_0VDC	L	0 V	0 V

Laser Safety Input

The Safety_in+ signal should be connected to a voltage source in the range listed below. The Safety_in- signal should be connected to the ground/common of the source supplying the Safety_in+.

Laser safety requirements

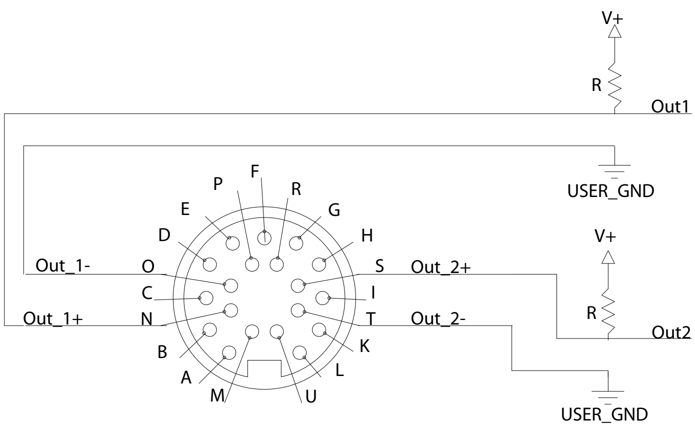
Function	Pins	Min	Max
Safety_in+	E	24 V	48 V
Safety_in-	G	0 V	0 V

Digital Outputs

Each Gocator sensor has two optically-isolated outputs. Both outputs are open collector and open emitter, this allows a variety of power sources to be connected and a variety of signal configurations.

Out_1 (Collector – Pin N and Emitter – Pin O) and Out_2 (Collector – Pin S and Emitter Pin T) are independent and therefore V+ and GND are not required to be the same.

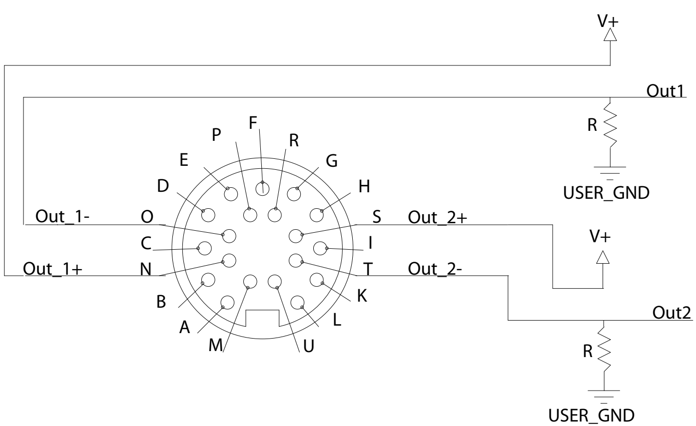
Function	Pins	Max Collector Current	Max Collector –Emitter Voltage	Min Pulse Width
Out_1	N,O	50 mA	80 V	20 us
Out_2	S,T	50 mA	80 V	20 us



The resistors shown above are calculated by R = (V+) / 2.5mA.
The size of the resistors is determined by power = (V+)^2 / R.

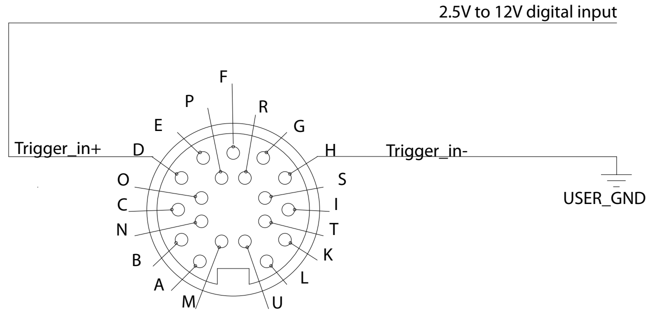
Inverting Outputs

To invert an output, connect a resistor between ground and Out_1- or Out_2- and connect Out_1+ or Out_2+ to the supply voltage. Take the output at Out_1- or Out_2-. The resistor selection is the same as what is shown above.



Digital Inputs

Every Gocator sensor has a single optically-isolated input. To use this input, supply 2.5 - 12 V to Pin D and GND to Pin H.

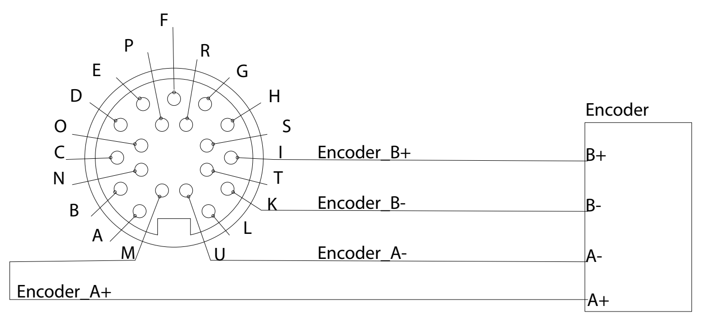


If the supplied voltage is greater than 12 V, connect an external resistor in series to Pin D. The resistor value should be R = [(Vin-1.2V)/10mA]-330.

Function	Pins	Min Voltage	Max Voltage	Min Current	Max Current	Min Pulse Width
Trigger_in	D	2.5 V	12 V	3 mA	50 mA	20 us

Encoder Input

Encoder input is provided by an external encoder and consists of 2 RS-485 signals. These signals are connected to Encoder_A and Encoder_B.

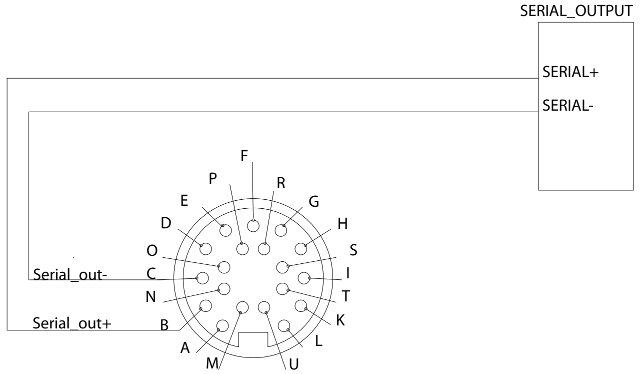


Function	Pins	Common Mode Voltage		Differential Threshold Voltage			Max Data Rate
		Min	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Encoder_A	H, U	-7 V	12 V	-200 mV	-125 mV	-50 mV	1 MHz
Encoder_B	I, K	-7 V	12 V	-200 mV	-125 mV	-50 mV	1MHz

Gocator only supports differential RS485 signalling. Both + and - signals must be connected.

Serial Output

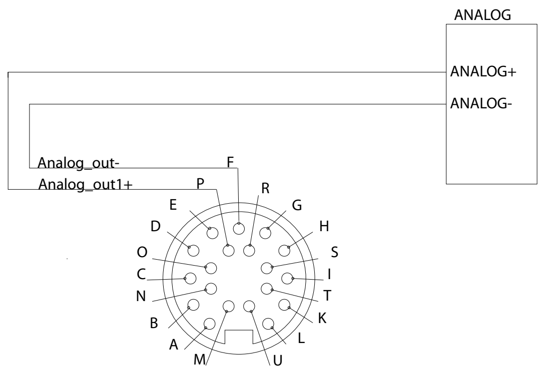
Serial RS-485 output is connected to Serial_out as shown below.



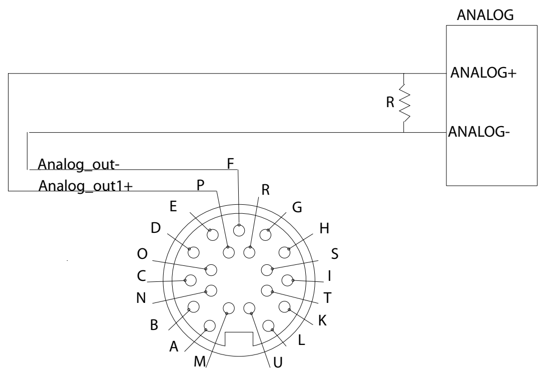
Analog Output

The Sensor I/O Connector defines one analog output interfaces: Analog_out1.

Function	Pins	Current Range
Analog_out1	P, F	4 – 20 mA



Current Mode

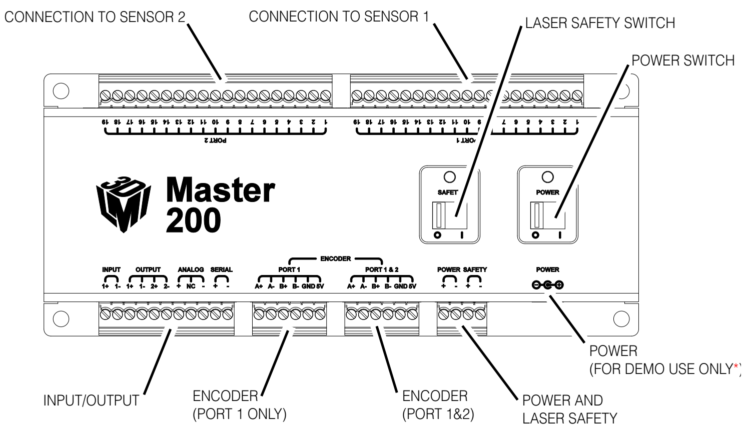


Voltage Mode

To configure for voltage output, connect a 500 Ohm ¼ Watt resistor between Analog_out- and Analog_ out1+ and measure the voltage across the resistor.

Master 200

The Master 200 accepts I/O connections for power, safety, encoder, serial output, analog output, digital output, as well as digital input, and distributes these signals among 1 or 2 connected sensors.



**Contact LMI for information regarding this type of power supply*

When using the Master 200 with a single sensor, connect the sensor to *Sensor Port 1* and connect the encoder to *Encoder (Port 1 Only)*. When using the Master 200 with two sensors, connect the sensors to *Sensor Port 1* and *Sensor Port 2*, and connect the encoder to *Encoder (Port 1&2)*. Note that when two sensors are used, the Sensor 1 and Sensor 2 connections are slightly different (defined below).

Specifications for the Master 200 input, output, analog, serial, encoder, power (using a single sensor), and safety signals are identical to the specifications for the Gocator I/O Connector. Power required for 2 sensors is DC_24-48V @ 20 Watts. Refer to Gocator I/O Connector section (page 175) for more information.

Sensor Port 1 and Port 2 Pins

Gocator I/O Pin	Master Pin	Conductor Color
DC_24-48V	1	(White/Green &Black) and (Green/Black)
GND_0VDC	2	(White/Orange &Black) and (Orange/Black)
Safety_in+	3	Blue/Black
Safety_in-	4	White/Blue & Black
Trigger_in+	5	Grey
Trigger_in-	6	Pink
Out_1+	7	Red
Out_1-	8	Blue
Out_2+	9	Tan
Out_2-	10	Orange
Analog_out1+	11	Green
Unused	12	Maroon
Analog_out-	13	(Yellow) and (Maroon/White)
Encoder_A+	14	White/Brown & Black
Encoder_A-	15	Brown/Black
Serial_out+	16	White
Serial_out-	17	Brown
Encoder_B+	18	Black
Encoder_B-	19	Violet

Input/Output Pins

Function	Pin
Input+	1
Input-	2
Output_1+ (Digital Output 0)	3
Output_1- (Digital Output 0)	4
Output_2+ (Digital Output 1)	5
Output_2- (Digital Output 1)	6
Analog+	7
Unused	8
Analog-	9
Serial+	10
Serial-	11

Power and Safety Pins

Function	Pin
DC_+24 to +48V	1
GND_0VDC	2
Safety+	3
Safety-	4

Encoder (Port 1 Only) Pins

Function	Pin
Encoder_A+	1
Encoder_A-	2
Encoder_B+	3
Encoder_B-	4
Encoder_0V	5
Encoder_5V	6

Encoder (Port 1&2) Pins

Function	Pin
Encoder_A+	1
Encoder_A-	2
Encoder_B+	3
Encoder_B-	4
Encoder_0V	5
Encoder_5V	6

Master 400/800

The Master 400/800 provides sensor power, safety interlock and broadcasts system-wide synchronization information (ie. time, encoder count, encoder index and digital I/O states) to all devices on a sensor network.

Power and Safety (6 pin connector)

Function	Pin
+48VDC	1
+48VDC	2
GND(48VDC)	3
GND(48VDC)	4
Safety Control+	5
Safety Control–	6

The +48VDC power supply must be isolated from AC ground. This means that AC ground and DC ground are not connected.

The Safety Control requires a voltage differential 12VDC to 48VDC across the bin to enable the laser.

Encoder (8 pin connector)

Function	Pin
Encoder_A+	1
Encoder_A-	2
Encoder_B+	3
Encoder_B-	4
Encoder_Z+	5
Encoder_Z-	6
GND	7
+5VDC	8

Digital Input (16 pin connector)

Function	Pin
Input 1	1
Input 1 GND	2
Reserved	3
Reserved	4
Reserved	5
Reserved	6
Reserved	7
Reserved	8
Reserved	9
Reserved	10
Reserved	11
Reserved	12
Reserved	13
Reserved	14
Reserved	15
Reserved	16

This connector does not need to be wired up for proper operation.

Master 400/800 Electrical Specifications

When using a Master 400/800 it is crucial that its chassis be well grounded.

Electrical specifications for Master 400/800:

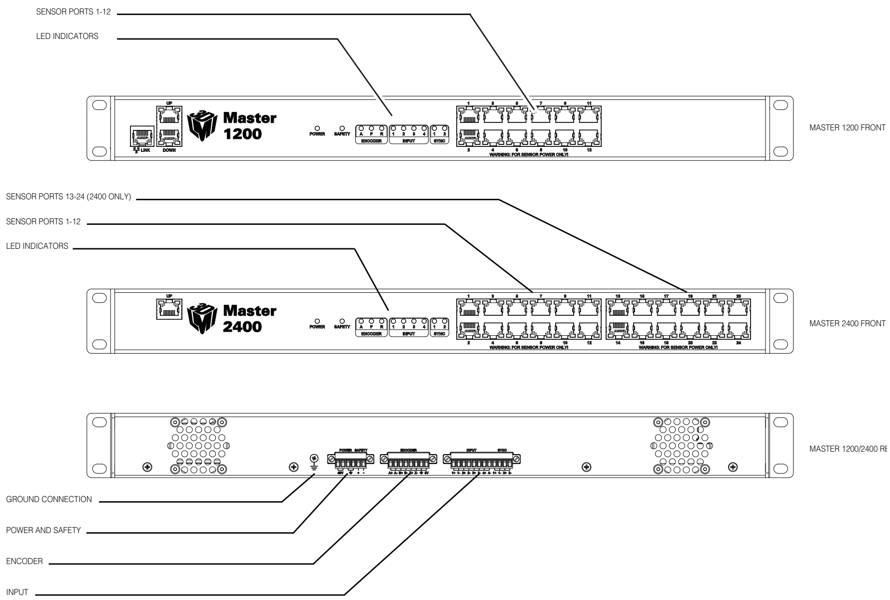
	Master 400	800
Power Supply Voltage	+48VDC	
Power Supply current (Max.)	10A	
Power Draw (Min.)	15W	
Safety Voltage	+12 to +48VDC	
Encoder signal voltage range	RS485 Differential	
Digital input voltage range	Logical LOW: 0 VDC to +0.1VDC Logical HIGH: +11 VDC to +22.5VDC	

The +48VDC power supply must be isolated from AC ground. This means that AC ground and DC ground are not connected.

The Power Draw specification is based on a Master with no sensors attached. Every sensor has it's own power requirements which need to be considered when calculating total system power requirements.

Master 1200/2400

The Master 1200/2400 provides sensor power, safety interlock and broadcasts system-wide synchronization information (i.e. time, encoder count, encoder index, and digital I/O states) to all devices on a sensor network.



Power and Safety (6 pin connector)

Function	Pin
+48VDC	1
+48VDC	2
GND(48VDC)	3
GND(48VDC)	4
Safety Control+	5
Safety Control–	6

The +48VDC power supply must be isolated from AC ground. This means that AC ground and DC ground are not connected.

The Safety Control requires a voltage differential 12VDC to 48VDC across the bin to enable the laser.

Encoder (8 pin connector)

Function	Pin
Encoder_A+	1
Encoder_A-	2
Encoder_B+	3
Encoder_B-	4
Encoder_Z+	5
Encoder_Z-	6
GND	7
+5VDC	8

Digital Input (16 pin connector)

Function	Pin
Input 1	1
Input 1 GND	2
Reserved	3
Reserved	4
Reserved	5
Reserved	6
Reserved	7
Reserved	8
Reserved	9
Reserved	10
Reserved	11
Reserved	12

This connector does not need to be wired up for proper operation.

Master 1200/2400 Electrical Specifications

When using a Master 1200/2400 it is crucial that its chassis be well grounded.

Electrical specifications for Master 1200/2400:

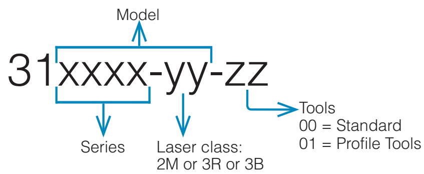
	Master 1200	**2400**
Power Supply Voltage	+48VDC	
Power Supply current (Max.)	10A	
Power Draw (Min.)	15W	
Safety Voltage	+12 to +48VDC	
Encoder signal voltage range	RS485 Differential	
Digital input voltage range	Logical LOW: 0 VDC to +0.1VDC Logical HIGH: +3.5 VDC to +6.5VDC	

The +48VDC power supply must be isolated from AC ground. This means that AC ground and DC ground are not connected.

The Power Draw specification is based on a Master with no sensors attached. Every sensor has it's own power requirements which need to be considered when calculating total system power requirements.

Parts and Accessories

Gocator Part Number Legend



Sensors (Model)

Description	Part Number
Gocator 2030 with Class 2M laser (2030-2M)	312030-2M-00
with Class 3R laser (2030-3R)	312030-3R-00
with Class 3B laser (2030-3B)	312030-3B-00
Gocator 2040 with Class 2M laser (2040-2M)	312040-2M-00
with Class 3R laser (2040-3R)	312040-3R-00
with Class 3B laser (2040-3B)	312040-3B-00
Gocator 2050 with Class 2M laser (2050-2M)	312050-2M-00
with Class 3R laser (2050-3R)	312050-3R-00
with Class 3B laser (2050-3B)	312050-3B-00
Gocator 2070 with Class 2M laser (2070-2M)	312070-2M-00
with Class 3R laser (2070-3R)	312070-3R-00
with Class 3B laser (2070-3B)	312070-3B-00
Gocator 2080 with Class 2M laser (2080-2M)	312080-2M-00
with Class 3R laser (2080-3R)	312080-3R-00
with Class 3B laser (2080-3B)	312080-3B-00
Standard tools	31XXXX-YY-00
Profile tools	31XXXX-YY-01

Masters

Description	Part Number
Master 200 - for networking up to 2 sensors	30704
Master 400 - for networking up to 2 sensors	30680
Master 800 - for networking up to 8 sensors	30681
Master 1200 - for networking up to 12 sensors	30649
Master 2400 - for networking up to 24 sensors	30650

Cordsets

Description	Part Number
5m Gocator Power/IO cordset	30737
10m Gocator Power/IO cordset	30738
5m Gocator Ethernet cordset	30741
10m Gocator Ethernet cordset	30742
5m Gocator Master cordset	30739
10m Gocator Master cordset	30740

Accessories

Description	Part Number
Calibration Disk, 40mm	30727
Calibration Disk, 100mm	30728
Calibration Disk, 250mm	30729
Calibration Disk, 375mm	30730

Warranty and Return Policy

Warranty Policy

The sensor is warranted for one year from the date of purchase from LMI Technologies Inc. Products that are found to be non-conforming during their warranty period are to be returned to LMI Technologies Inc.

The shipper is responsible for covering all duties and freight for returning the sensor to LMI. It is at LMI's discretion to repair or replace sensors that are returned for warranty work. LMI Technologies Inc. warranty covers parts, labor and return shipping charges.

If the warranty stickers on the sensors are removed or appear to be tampered with, LMI will void the warranty of the sensor.

Return Policy

Before returning the product for repair (warranty or non-warranty) a Return Material Authorization (RMA) number must be obtained from LMI. Please call LMI to obtain this RMA number.

Carefully package the sensor in its original shipping materials (or equivalent) and ship the sensor prepaid to your designated LMI location. Please ensure that the RMA number is clearly written on the outside of the package. Inside the return shipment, include the address you wish the shipment returned to, the name, email and telephone number of a technical contact (should we need to discuss this repair), and details of the nature of the malfunction. For non-warranty repairs, a purchase order for the repair charges must accompany the returning sensor.

LMI Technologies Inc. is not responsible for damages to a sensor that are the result of improper packaging or damage during transit by the courier.

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Modified by Lincoln Cooper to add Safari support and only call the callback once during initialization for msie when no initial hash supplied. API rewrite by Lauris Bukis-Haberkorns

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Support

Support

For assistance regarding a component or product, please contact LMI Technologies.

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For more information on safety and laser classifications, please contact:

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