

PROTON OS

Reference Manual

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1 Introduction

This manual describes the usage of PROTON cameras running the PROTON Operating System (short: PROTON OS).

Details on the general operation of a camera running PROTON OS can be found in chapter 2. Instructions for firmware updates in chapter 3.

PROTON OS uses a custom control protocol, but it is also compatible with the ProVideo protocol from ATOM one cameras via alias functions (see chapter 5.3).

PROTON cameras can be controlled with PROTON Control, an easy-to-use PC and Mac application (see chapter 4.1). If you want to control the device via a terminal application or a custom hardware controller, see chapter 4.2 for tool recommendations and chapters 5 and following for a detailed description of the command protocol.

This manual covers the following PROTON devices:

- PROTON CAM (also its RAIN and FLEX variants)

2 General Operation

The device is connected via two sockets which are either integrated into the housing or detached via cables:

1. Power and control: 6 pin Hirose HR10 connector, see chapter 2.1.
2. SDI video: Mini BNC or Micro BNC connector.

The device will immediately power on when the supply voltage is connected, the boot process takes a few seconds. Once the device is operational the LED on the back side will blink blue. For details on the status LED see chapter 2.2.

The device is controlled via an RS485 half-duplex serial interface. The camera acts as a slave device and will not send data without a request from the host. That makes it possible to connect multiple devices to the same host without data corruption. In this case each device must have a unique device address. For details on how device addressing works, see chapter 5.1.1.1.

To control the device attach it to an RCP (e.g. [CyanView](#)) or connect it to a PC using the bundled RS485 USB dongle.

2.1 Power and Control Connector

For power and control a 6 pin Hirose HR10 connector is used. The pin assignment is as follows:

Table 1: Pinning of the power and control connector.

Pin	Cable Color	Breakout Cable	Function
1	White	White	RS485 A / +
2	Black	Green	RS485 B / -
3			Unused
4			Unused
5	Blue	Black	Ground
6	Brown	Red	Supply Voltage (4.5V to 25V)

2.2 Status LED

On the back of the device is a RGB status LED that indicates the current device state. You can change the brightness of the status LED with the `system status_led` command. The following blink codes are possible:

Table 2: Status LED blink codes.

State	Blink Code	Description
Boot	Blinks cyan, 2.5x per second (200ms on, 200ms off)	Device is booting after power got connected. This state is very short so normally this code is barely visible for a few milliseconds.

State	Blink Code	Description
		If a firmware install is interrupted due to power-loss this state will take longer while the bootloader recovers.
Verify / Upgrade Firmware	Blinks green, 2.5x per second (200ms on, 200ms off)	Device is verifying or installing a firmware. This happens both during normal boot (a few seconds) and during a firmware upgrade (about two minutes).
Boot Error	Flashes red, 1x per second (200ms on, 800ms off)	Device failed to start. This is a critical error that cannot be recovered. Contact PROTON customer support.
Startup	Solid purple	Device is initializing after boot (loading stored settings).
Normal	Blinks blue, 2.5x per second (200ms on, 200ms off)	Device is streaming video and waiting for commands.
Busy	Blinks yellow, 2.5x per second (200ms on, 200ms off)	Device is busy processing a command.
Error	Blinks red, 2.5x per second (200ms on, 200ms off)	Device encountered an error, e.g. while loading settings or processing a command or due to a “previous over temperature” event. This should not happen during normal operation. To get the error log use the <code>system error</code> command. If the error persists, contact PROTON customer support.
Over Temperature	Blinks red long, 1x per second (800ms on, 200ms off)	Device reached critical temperature and is in cooldown mode. For details see chapter 2.3.

2.3 Overtemperature Protection

Since PROTON cameras are optimized for a small form factor, they will reach high temperatures under operation. You can check the current temperature using the `system temp` command. The device also logs the maximum temperature since the last power cycle which can be read using the `system temp max` command.

To protect the device, it will enter a cooldown mode if the critical system temperature of **90°C** is reached. Cooldown mode is signaled by a red status LED which is turned on long (800ms) and off shortly (200ms). In this mode the camera does not output a video signal to reduce the heat output and reach a safe temperature again. The device will still respond to commands, but most camera and video commands will fail or have no effect. This error can be checked remotely using the `system error` command.

Once the system temperature falls below **85°C** video processing is restarted. To make it easier to detect previous over temperature events the LED will continue to blink red (200ms on, 200ms off) and the “previous over temperature” event can be read using the `system error` command.

Every time the camera reaches the critical temperature the over temperature counter is incremented. It can be read using the `system temp count` command. The counter is persistent and is not reset by a power cycle or reboot.

Some camera models come with a cooling fan installed. By default, the fan is configured to turn on once the camera’s temperature reaches **70°C**, it turns off when the temperature has fallen by 10°. The turn-on temperature can be changed with the `system temp fan` command. Regardless of the setting the fan will always turn on once the camera reaches **85°C** to ensure stable operation.

For more details regarding the temperature commands see section 7.3.12.

3 Firmware Update

Firmware updates are performed via the camera’s serial interface. The update is a two-step process:

1. Transfer new firmware to the device.

2. Install and verify new firmware.

3.1 Data Transfer

Before data transfer starts, the camera must be switched to firmware update mode, see `system update` command for details. The update process is robust regarding interruptions and data corruption.

The update speed mainly depends on the configured RS485 baud rate which can be changed before starting the update with the `system rs485 baudrate` command.

3.2 Install and Verify

After the firmware has been transferred successfully the camera is restarted with the `system reboot` command. During boot it will detect the new firmware, install and verify it. This process takes about **two minutes**, while installing the status LED will blink cyan and green. In case the image cannot be verified by the bootloader (wrong image uploaded, data got corrupted) the update will be aborted, and the camera starts with the previous firmware.

After the firmware has been installed and verified the camera continues to boot. During the initialization of the application a self-check is performed. Should the camera not be able to initialize, the status LED will blink red. In this case the camera will revert to the previous firmware when it is power cycled or rebooted with the `system reboot` command.

3.3 PROTON Updater

Firmware updates are performed via the PROTON Updater application which automatically executes the transfer, install and verify steps. The app is supplied with every firmware release and runs under Windows and macOS. It can be downloaded here: <https://proton-camera.com/downloads/>

Note: Instead of the simplified Updater you may also use the fully featured PROTON Control application for firmware updates (see chapter 4.1).

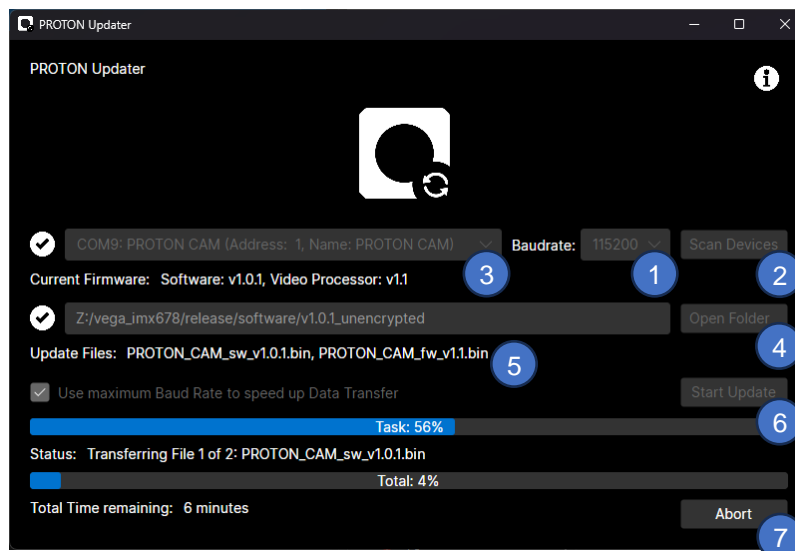


Figure 1: Example for the PROTON Updater application

To install a firmware update with the PROTON Updater GUI, follow these steps:

- Connect your camera to your PC using a USB to RS485 adapter. It is possible to have multiple devices on the same RS485 interface.
- Open the "PROTON Updater.exe" from the firmware release folder.
- Select the baud rate which is currently configured in the camera (1) and click *Scan Devices* (2), the GUI will automatically scan all available COM ports for connected PROTON devices and show them in the drop-down menu besides the *Scan Devices* button.

- If only one camera is connected it will automatically be selected. If you have multiple cameras connected (via separate RS485 dongles or on the same bus) select the camera you want to update from the drop-down list (3).
- Click the *Open Folder* button (4) and navigate to the folder which contains the firmware updates you want to install.
- Verify that the GUI has found the correct update files, they are displayed below the update folder path (5).
- Click *Start Update* (6) The whole process takes about 6 minutes. The upper progress bar will fill several times (once for each update file and finally for the install and verify step). The overall progress and the estimated total time remaining are displayed at the bottom of the window.
- The process can be aborted anytime by clicking the *Abort* button (7). Unless you close the GUI or disconnect the camera, the progress is retained, and you can continue by clicking the *Start Update* button (6) again.
- **Note:** Only after all files have been transferred successfully, is the update made permanent. If the camera is power cycled before all files are transferred, the progress is lost.

4 Control Software

4.1 PROTON Control

All features of the camera can be controlled via the PROTON Control application which runs under Windows and macOS. The app is supplied with every firmware release and can also be downloaded here:

<https://proton-camera.com/downloads/>

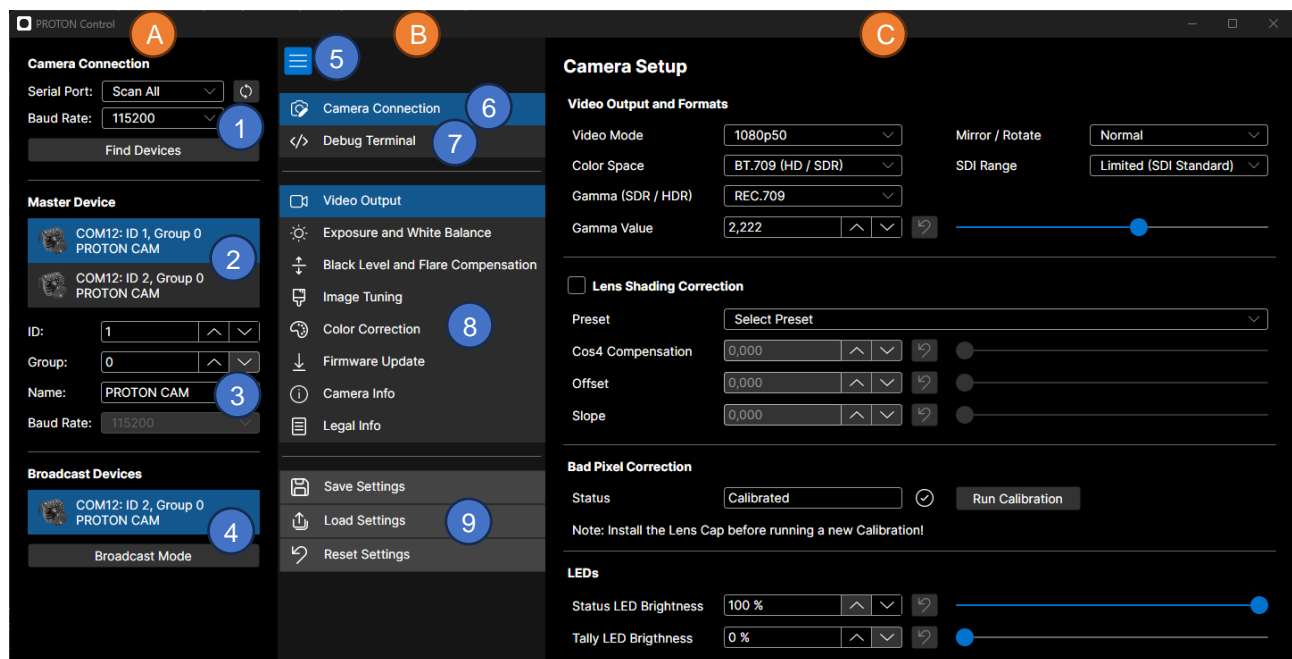


Figure 2: Example for the PROTON Control application

The application is split into three major panes which are marked with orange dots in the figure above. These are, from left to right:

- Camera Connection Pane:** Find and select devices, set up serial port parameters and configure broadcasting.
- Selection Pane:** Select which settings shall be displayed in the control pane and manage settings storage.
- Control Pane:** Control camera settings.

Usage instructions:

- To **list available devices**, select a serial or use “Scan All” to scan on all ports. Choose a baud rate and click the “Find Devices” button **(1)**. The scan may take a few seconds depending on the amount of available serial ports.
- If only a single device is found the application automatically loads the device settings. If multiple devices are found select a master device from the list **(2)**. To **load the device settings**, move the mouse into the control pane **(C)**. For touch displays tap on the control area.
- In section **(3)** you can **change the RS485 settings** of the selected device and assign a new **device name**. Note that changing the baud rate is only supported if this is the only device on the port or all devices are in the same broadcast group and broadcasting is enabled.
- For **broadcast operation** (sending commands to multiple devices on the same port) the same group address must be assigned to all devices. This can easily be done by selecting the desired broadcast devices from the list **(4)** which will add them to the broadcast group of the current master device. To remove a device from the group simply click it again. In the example above the camera with ID 2 is already in the group of the master camera with ID 1. To enable broadcasting, click the “Broadcast Mode” toggle button.
- Click the menu button **(5)** to **expand or close the settings pane**. It is closed by default to make the app more compact.
- Click the “Camera Connection” button **(6)** to **expand or close the camera connection pane** to further decrease the size of the application when it is not needed.
- **Open a debug terminal** at the bottom of the application by clicking the “Debug Terminal” button **(7)**. It can be used to manually send commands to the device. Note that the app will not track the commands sent via the terminal, so changes to the device will not be reflected in the app.
- **Select which controls shall be displayed** in the control pane **(C)** by selecting one of the tabs **(8)**.
- **Save, load and reset settings** on the camera **(9)**. The app will automatically fetch the changed settings as needed.

4.2 Terminal Applications

For direct control via commands, you can also use any terminal application which supports opening serial ports including:

- Putty: <https://www.putty.org/>
- Tery Term: <https://teratermproject.github.io/index-en.html>
- Serial Monitor for VS Code: <https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=ms-vscode.vscode-serial-monitor>

5 Command Interface

PROTON cameras are controlled via a text-based command interface on the RS485 serial port. All commands consist of human readable ASCII characters.

The interface uses the following settings:

- Default baud rate: 115200 baud (adjustable, see `system rs485 baudrate` command)
- 8-bit data, no parity, 1 stop bit (aka 8BitN1)
- No HW flow control

5.1 Operational Modes

The camera has two operational modes:

1. Controller Mode: Default mode, RS485 addressing is enabled, echo is disabled.
2. Interactive Mode: For testing and debugging, RS485 addressing is disabled, echo is enabled.

These are described in detail below.

To switch between the modes, use the `system rs485 mode` command or the `controller` and `interactive` alias commands.

5.1.1 Controller Mode

This is the default mode. In controller mode the camera uses RS485 addressing (see below) so that multiple cameras can be connected to one host on the same RS485 bus.

In this mode the camera has reduced output to keep the RS485 bus as free as possible:

- No prompt printed at new line.
- No echo output.
- No or reduced help and error messages.

This mode is used when controlling the camera via a HW controller or the GUI.

5.1.1.1 RS485 Addressing

In controller mode each command sent to the camera must be prefixed with the camera's RS485 address. The address is an integer value from 0 to 99 which can be changed using the `system rs485 device_address` command.

When multiple devices are connected to the same RS485 bus each camera must have a unique address, otherwise multiple devices will reply to the same command causing garbage on the bus. You will have to setup each device separately before connecting them to the same bus.

The address 100 is reserved as the fail-safe address. Every device will always reply to commands send on address 100. This can be used if the current device address is unknown but should only be used if only one device is currently connected to the RS485 bus. Exception: To scan the bus for connected devices you can send the `system identify` command to the fail-safe address and all devices will report back in order of their device addresses. For details see the `identify` command description.

5.1.1.2 RS485 Broadcasting

In addition to a unique device address each camera also has a broadcast address. Multiple cameras that have the same broadcast address form a broadcast group. Within each group one camera acts as the broadcast master. Commands which are sent to the broadcast group are processed by all cameras which are part of that group, but only the broadcast master will reply keeping the bus clean.

The Broadcast address can be changed using the `system rs485 broadcast_address` command, valid addresses are values from 0 to 99 but it is not allowed to set it to the same value as the device address. To completely disable broadcasting for this device set the special address -1.

After the broadcast address has been configured select the broadcast master using the `system rs485 broadcast_master` command. The following example shows how to set up the broadcast group 10 which consists of three cameras with device addresses 1, 2 and 3 where camera 3 becomes the broadcast master:

```
→ 1 system rs485 broadcast_address 10
← OK
→ 2 system rs485 broadcast_address 10
← OK
→ 3 system rs485 broadcast_address 10
← OK
→ 10 system rs485 broadcast_master 3
← OK
```

Note that the last OK was sent from camera 3 while camera 1 and 2 processed the command but stayed silent.

5.1.2 Interactive Mode

Interactive mode is intended for **single device operation** (only one camera on the RS485 bus) using a terminal program.

In this mode the camera provides an interactive console (like a UNIX shell) so the local echo must be turned off and the terminal program should support VT100 emulation for the best user experience (see chapter 4.2 for recommended terminal applications). This mode is mainly used for debugging, but it is also a good way to play around with the command interface and get to know the camera.

Interactive mode disables RS485 addressing, so commands must not be prefixed with the device address. Also, the camera produces extended output:

- At the start of each line the prompt `proton-os:~$` is printed.
- Echo is enabled so all characters sent to the device are sent back to the host.
- Extended help and error messages.

Additionally, there are several comfort features enabled which implement a fully featured command shell:

- Command editing: You can navigate in the typed text by using the *Arrow Left* and *Arrow Right* keys, delete text with *Backspace* or *Delete*, insert text with *Insert* and jump to the start or end of the command with the *Home* and *End* keys.
- Tab auto completion: Type only part of a command and hit *Tab* to automatically complete the command. When multiple matches are found all of them are printed.
- Command history: Use the *Arrow Up* and *Arrow Down* keys to quickly scroll through the last typed commands. To print the whole history, use the `history` command.
- Clear: Send the `clear` command to clear the whole screen.
- Resize: Adjust the width of the terminal to your current terminal application's window size with the `resize` command.
- Colored output and cursor control: Messages are colored for better readability (e.g. errors are red, warnings yellow and info messages green) and the cursor is controlled using VT100 commands.
- Extended command output: Some commands (e.g. `video mode list`) will print additional information.

The shell also supports the following meta-keys:

Table 3: Shell Meta-Keys.

Meta-Key	Action
Ctrl + A	Moves the cursor to the beginning of the line.
Ctrl + B	Moves the cursor backward one character.
Ctrl + C	Preserves the last command on the screen and starts a new command in a new line.
Ctrl + D	Deletes the character under the cursor.
Ctrl + E	Moves the cursor to the end of the line.
Ctrl + F	Moves the cursor forward one character.
Ctrl + K	Deletes from the cursor to the end of the line.
Ctrl + L	Clears the screen and leaves the currently typed command at the top of the screen.
Ctrl + N	Moves in history to next entry.
Ctrl + P	Moves in history to previous entry.
Ctrl + U	Clears the currently typed command.
Ctrl + W	Removes the word or part of the word to the left of the cursor. Words separated by period instead of space are treated as one word.
Alt + B	Moves the cursor backward one word.
Alt + F	Moves the cursor forward one word.

5.2 Command Format

A command consists of one or multiple command words followed by no, one, or multiple parameters.

In **controller mode** the general format of a command is:

```
<RS485 address> <command name> <parameters>
```

In **interactive mode** the RS485 address is omitted:

```
<command name> <parameters>
```

The camera stores each received character in an input buffer until a new-line character (Carriage Return (CR) or Line Feed (LF)) is received. Then the command is evaluated and, if valid, executed. During command execution no new commands should be sent to the camera. Once execution is done the camera replies with the commands result (nothing or a string) followed by either **OK** or in case of an error with **FAIL** followed by an error code.

Note: In the following examples the camera has the default RS485 address of 1.

5.2.1 Parameter Data Types

The following parameter data types are supported:

- **Signed Decimals**, e.g.: -2947, 40687
- **Signed Hexadecimals**, e.g.: -0x100, 0x123AF7
- **Strings**, e.g.: plain_text_string
- **Booleans:** For commands that accept a Boolean parameter, like an enable flag, the following values can be used:
 - o 0 or 1
 - o true or false
 - o on or off
 - o enable or disable

For an example the following commands have the same effect:

```
settings auto_save 1
settings auto_save true
settings auto_save on
settings auto_save enable
```

5.2.2 Hierarchical Command Structure

Commands are structured hierarchically, that means a command can have subcommands. A command string is built by concatenating command words starting from the top level. For an example the command to get or set the RS485 baud rate is:

```
system rs485 baudrate
```

It is part of the `system` top-level command group which has the `rs485` subcommand group which provides the `baudrate` command.

5.2.3 Command Types

The following chapter lists the different command types.

5.2.3.1 Setter and Getter Commands

Most of the commands provide two modes, a “Setter” mode to change a setting and a “Getter” mode to retrieve the current value of the setting.

A setter commands takes one or multiple parameters and applies the given values. The reply only consists of either **OK** or **FAIL** <error_code> and no further output.

Example:

```
→ 1 video mode 9
← OK
```

A getter command takes no arguments and replies with the command name followed by one or multiple values and is terminated by either **OK** or **FAIL** <error_code>.

The above `video mode` command can be called without arguments to act like a getter command:

```
→ 1 video mode
```

```

← video mode 9
← OK

```

5.2.3.2 Pure Getter Commands

There are also commands which are pure getters, that means they do not have a setter function, e.g.:

```

→ 1 system runtime
← system runtime 237700
← OK

```

5.2.3.3 Getter Commands with Arguments

These are special getter commands which require one or multiple arguments. Example:

```

→ 1 system temp 0
← system temp 0 43.6 CPU
← OK

```

5.2.3.4 List Commands

Some commands have a `list` subcommand (e.g. `video mode list`) which lists all valid options for this command. Each value is prepended by a hash (#) so that the output cannot be confused with a command ID by other cameras on the bus. Example:

```

→ 1 video mode list
← #4
← #5
← ...

```

In interactive mode a short string is added to the numbers:

```

→ video mode list
← #4 - FHD (1920x1080) p30
← #5 - FHD (1920x1080) p25

```

Some commands always add the info string even if not in interactive mode (e.g. `video lsc preset list`).

5.2.3.5 Special Commands

Some commands combine multiple of the above modes or are completely unique, for an example the `system info` command will only print information but does not have the leading command name and the `video mcc phase` command can be called as a setter, a getter (which lists all MCC phases) or as a getter with arguments (to only list one MCC phase).

These intricacies are described in detail in the following chapters.

5.2.4 Error Codes

The following table lists the most common error codes which can be returned after the `FAIL` keyword:

Table 4: Common command error codes.

Error Code	Description
1	Help message was printed because the command was malformed.
-8	Command not found: The command is unknown and cannot be executed.
-71	Invalid number of parameters: The number of parameters does not match the given command or the
-22 or -34	Invalid parameter value(s): The given parameters are outside the valid value range.
-134	Operation not supported: The requested operation is not supported.
-140	Operation is currently not allowed because the device is in firmware update or over temperature protection mode.

For an example the video mode command expects exactly 1 parameter. If it is called with 2 parameters, the camera replies with error -71:

```
→ 1 video mode 1 2
← FAIL -71
```

5.3 Command Alias and ProVideo Protocol Compatibility

To be compatible with the ProVideo protocol and to support shortened command names a command can have an alias. Instead of using the full command syntax, the alias can be used. For an example the command `system temp max` can also be called by its alias `temp_max`.

For compatibility with the ProVideo protocol, some commands behave slightly differently when called via the alias instead of the full command syntax. This is noted in the respective command description, one example is the `system info` command.

To get a list of all available aliases use the `alias` command. Example:

```
→ 1 alias
← Available command alias:
←   cam_gain -> camera gain
←   cam_exposure -> camera exposure
←   ...
← OK
```

Aliases can also be combined with the normal command syntax. For example, to change the MCC phase setting you can use any of:

```
video mcc phase    (full syntax)
mcc phase          (mcc alias for video mcc)
mcc_set            (alias for video mcc phase)
```

5.4 Built-in Help

PROTON OS includes extensive help messages for all commands. To list general help instructions and a list of all top-level commands, use the `help` command.

To get specific help messages for a command send the command name followed by `-h`. Example:

```
→ 1 video lut -h
← lut - [alias: lut_enable] [getter] [getter with args]
←   Enable gamma LUT (0 = bypass, 1 = enabled)
←   If called via the alias 'lut_enable' this function expects two
←   arguments:
←   Index and enable flag. Since only one LUT is supported, the index is
←   always 0. This is done for compatibility reasons.
←   Usage: lut <enable: [0, 1]>
←           lut_enable <idx: 0> <enable: [0, 1]>
← Subcommands:
←   mode          : [alias: log_mode] [getter]
←                 Set LUT mode. To get supported modes use the 'lut mode
←                 list'
←                 subcommand.
←   ...
← OK
```

The first line of the reply contains some general information about the command (e.g., does it have an alias). It is followed by a detailed description of the command and its usage. Finally, all of the command's subcommands are listed (if it has any).

5.5 Auto Completion

It is possible to call commands without using their full name if the name is unique. For an example the `system rs485 device_address` command could also be called as:

```
→ system rs485 dev
← system rs485 dev 1
← OK
```

But it is not possible to call the `rs485 broadcast_address` command like this:

```
→ system rs485 br
← FAIL -71
```

Because that would be ambiguous with the `broadcast_master` command.

Note: For getter commands the camera always replies with the same command name that was used to query the value, e.g. `system rs485 dev` instead of `system rs485 device_address` for the above example.

Auto completion also works for aliases, for an example you can use `save`, `load` and `reset` instead of the `save_settings`, `load_settings` and `reset_settings` aliases.

Warning: When new commands are added to the camera in the future old commands may become ambiguous. Therefore, it is not recommended to use shortened commands in your controller software!

6 Settings Handling

The device has two types of setting storage:

1. Runtime Storage: Gets reset as soon as the device is rebooted, or power cycled.
2. Persistent Storage: Permanent storage that survives reboot and power-cycle.

By default, all changes made to settings are only stored in the runtime storage. To transfer settings between the two storage types, use the following commands:

- `settings save`: Save all settings to the persistent settings storage.
- `settings load`: Load and apply all settings from persistent storage (restore stored state).

6.1 Reset

The camera can be reset to its default state using the `settings reset` command. When called without parameters it will only reset non-critical settings.

To perform a full reset, use the `settings reset all` command, it will also reset the following critical settings:

- Device name
- RS485 configuration:
 - Baud rate
 - Mode (controller / interactive)
 - Device and broadcast addresses
- Auto-save (reset to disable)

Note: The bad pixel table calibration data is never reset. Should you find the data to be incorrect (defect pixels are visible), recalibrate the camera as described in chapter 7.5.6.1.

6.2 Auto-Save

It is also possible to save settings automatically after a change has been made, to do so enable the auto-save feature using the `settings auto_save` command:

```
→ 1 settings auto_save 1
← OK
```

Saving settings is a slow operation, therefore command execution will take a lot longer when auto-saving is enabled. For this reason, auto-saving is disabled by default and manual saving is recommended for a responsive user experience.

Note: For usage with **CyanView RCPs** auto-saving should always be disabled as the RCP manages all settings internally and enabling auto-saving in the camera has no benefit.

7 Command Reference

The following chapters document all commands in detail. Each sub-section describes a command group.

Notes regarding the command tables:

- If a command has no alias, it will be indicated by a forward slash (/)
- Commands that have a “Getter Function” reply with their command name first if they are called with no parameters or the required number of parameters for the getter function. Commands that do not have a getter function either reply with a special string (without sending the command name first) or do not produce any output at all despite the final `OK` / `FAIL` delimiter. See chapter 5.2.3 for details.
- Most commands that change a setting have a Default value. This is the value which the setting is reset to when calling the `settings reset` command.
- In the command syntax parameters are written in angle brackets, e.g. `<parameter name>`, and optional parameters are additionally wrapped in round brackets like `(<optional parameter>)`.

7.1 General Commands

These commands are called without any parent command. They control basic shell functionality or print help messages.

7.1.1 alias

Command	alias		
Alias	/	Getter Function	No
Description	Print a list of all available command alias.		

7.1.2 clear

Command	clear		
Alias	/	Getter Function	No
Description	Clear screen / terminal. Only works in interactive mode.		

7.1.3 help

Command	help		
Alias	/	Getter Function	No
Description	Print the top-level help message which lists basic help instructions and a list of the top-level commands.		

7.1.4 history

Command	history		
Alias	/	Getter Function	No
Description	Print a list of the recently used commands.		

7.1.5 rem

Command	rem		
Alias	/	Getter Function	No

Description	Ignore the following command. Can be used when running a script to comment out single lines. When using this in controller mode, "rem " must be added in front of the address.
--------------------	---

7.1.6 resize

Command	resize	Getter Function	No
Alias	/		
Description	Resize terminal output to current terminal window width. Only works in interactive mode.		

7.2 Settings Commands

These commands control the handling of camera settings. They are called with the `settings` command prefix.

7.2.1 settings save

Command	settings save	Getter Function	No
Alias	save_settings		
Description	Save current device settings to persistent storage.		

7.2.2 settings load

Command	settings load	Getter Function	No
Alias	load_settings		
Description	Load device settings from persistent storage and apply them.		

7.2.3 settings reset

Command	settings reset <all>	Getter Function	No
Alias	reset_settings		
Description	Resets all settings to the default value. To save settings afterwards use the <code>save</code> command (not needed when auto-save is enabled). By default, only non-critical settings are reset. If all settings shall be reset (including RS485 configuration) call the command with <code>all</code> as shown below. For a full list of all critical settings see chapter 6.1. <div> <div>settings reset</div> <div>Reset non-critical settings.</div> </div> <div> <div>settings reset all</div> <div>Reset all settings.</div> </div>		

Note: For a full list of settings that are reset by the `reset all` command, see chapter 6.1.

7.2.4 settings auto_save

Command	settings auto_save <enable>	Getter Function	Yes
Alias	auto_save		
Description	Enable automatic saving of settings after each change. Saving settings is a slow operation, that means commands will take a lot longer to execute with auto-save enabled. This makes interacting with the camera slower, therefore auto-save is disabled by default and manual saving is recommended. Turning auto-save on or off immediately saves the settings.		
Parameter	enable		
Type	Boolean		
Description	Enable or disable auto-save.		
Default	Off		

7.3 System Commands

These commands control basic system functionality like:

- RS485 configuration
- Temperature monitoring
- Audio

- Timecode
- Status LEDs
- ...

They are called with the `system` command prefix.

7.3.1 system info

Command	system info		
Alias	version	Getter Function	No
Description	Get system information. If called via the alias <code>version</code> this command prints the information in a style that can be parsed by ProVideo protocol compatible controllers.		

Example Output:

```
platform           : vega
device name        : Proton Cam
serial number      : DF-61-9C-58-CB-66-51-2A
video processor version : v1.0-253
software version   : v1.0.0+0
resolution mask    : 00000000-000007FF-00000000
```

Example Output when called via the `version` alias:

```
platform           : vega
device name        : Proton Cam
system-id          : DF-61-9C-58-CB-66-51-2A
hw revision        : 00010000000000253
system validity    : LICENSED
feature mask HW    : 00000000
feature mask SW    : 00000000
resolution mask    : 00000000-000007FF-00000000
loader version     : Unknown
sw-release-id      : v1.0.0+0
sw-release-date    : Unknown
sw-build-date      : Unknown
```

As you can see most of the extra fields in the ProVideo compatible output are blank as they are not used / supported by PROTON OS.

Notes on the provided information:

- `platform`: The platform string is unique for each PROTON device. It can be used by a controller to determine which device type it is talking to. It is also included in the `system identify` command.
- `device name`: Can be set by the user with the `system name` command.
- `serial number`: Unique device serial number.
- `video processor version`: Version of the programmable video processor.
- `software version`: PROTON OS version.
- `resolution mask`: Shortened list of all supported video modes where each bit represents one mode, see table below.

Table 5: Resolution Mask.

Bit	HD Modes (Left Block)	FHD / 2K Modes (Middle Block)	UHD / 4K Modes (Right Block)
1	720p60	1080p30	UHDp30
2	720p50	1080p25	UHDp25
3	720p59	1080p24	UHDp24
4		1080p23	UHDp23
5		1080p29	UHDp29

Bit	HD Modes (Left Block)	FHD / 2K Modes (Middle Block)	UHD / 4K Modes (Right Block)
6		1080p50	UHDp50
7		1080p60	UHDp60
8		1080i60	UHDp59
9		1080i50	UHDp48
10		1080i59	UHDp47
11		1080p59	4Kp30
12		2Kp30	4Kp25
13		2Kp25	4Kp24
14		2Kp24	4Kp23
15		2Kp23	4Kp29
16		2Kp29	4Kp50
17		2Kp50	4Kp60
18		2Kp60	4Kp59
19		2Kp59	4Kp48
20		2Kp48	4Kp47
21		2Kp47	

Note: A controller may use the resolution mask to determine which modes are supported by a camera. Alternatively use the `video mode list` command to list all supported video modes.

7.3.2 system name

Command	system name <name string>		
Alias	name	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set device name. The name string may contain up to 5 words which in total and including white spaces have a length of 32 characters.		
Parameter	name string		
Type	String		
Description	Device name to set, max 32 characters.		

7.3.3 system runtime

Command	system runtime		
Alias	runtime	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Print device runtime since boot in seconds. Counter gets reset by a power cycle or reboot.		

7.3.4 system reboot

Command	system reboot		
Alias	reboot	Getter Function	No
Description	Reboot the device.		

7.3.5 system update

Command	system update		
Alias	update	Getter Function	No
Description	Put device into firmware update mode. In update mode the device will respond to firmware update requests. Additionally, video processing is stopped to increase the performance of the update process. The device will respond to commands as usual, but video and camera related commands will fail. Firmware update mode can only be left via a reboot.		

7.3.6 system identify

Command	system identify		
Alias	identify	Getter Function	No
Description	Print essential system information (platform, RS485 configuration, device name) with a delay depending on the RS485 device address.		

	Can be used to quickly identify all devices on an RS485 bus by sending it to the fail-safe address 100. Maximum delay: $99 * 10\text{ms} \approx 1\text{s}$ (99 is the maximum RS485 address). Output: <code>id <platform> <dev_addr> <bc_addr> <is_master> <dev_name></code>
--	---

Example for an RS485 bus with 3 cameras of which the cameras with the device IDs 20 and 21 are part of broadcast group 2 and camera 20 is the broadcast master (has the `is_master` flag set):

```

→ 100 system identify
← id: vega 1 0 0 Camera Left After 10ms
← OK
← id: vega 20 2 1 Wide Angle After 200ms
← OK
← id: vega 21 2 0 Top View After 210ms
← OK
  
```

7.3.7 system error

Command	system error		
Alias	error	Getter Function	No
Description	Print error log. In case no errors are logged it only returns OK. The status LED blinks red when an error was logged.		

7.3.8 system volatile

Command	system volatile <value>		
Alias	volatile	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set a 32 bit runtime variable which will keep its value until a reboot is performed. Can be used by a controller to store arbitrary information or check if camera got rebooted (volatile value got reset to 0).		
Parameter	value		
Description	Volatile value to set.		
Min	0		
Max	4294967295 = 0xFFFFFFFF		
Default	0		

7.3.9 system rs485

Command	system rs485		
Alias	rs485	Getter Function	No
Description	Setup RS485 console interface, see subcommands for details. If called without arguments prints a summary of the current settings.		

7.3.9.1 system rs485 mode

Command	system rs485 mode <mode>		
Alias	prompt	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set RS485 operational mode: 0 = Controller Mode: Shell addressing is enabled to allow multiple devices on the same RS485 bus. Prompt and echo are disabled. 1 = Interactive Mode: Shell addressing is enabled, to allow multiple devices on the same RS485 bus. Prompt and echo are disabled.		
Parameter	mode		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Valid Values	0 = Controller Mode 1 = Interactive Mode		
Alias	controller → system rs485 mode 0 interactive → system rs485 mode 1		
Default	0 = Controller Mode		

7.3.9.2 system rs485 device_address

Command	system rs485 device_address <dev_addr>		
Alias	rs485_addr	Getter Function	Yes

Description	Set RS485 device address. Cannot be identical to broadcast address. The address 100 is the fail-save address, the device will always respond to that address.
Parameter	dev_addr
Type	Unsigned Integer
Description	Device address to set.
Min	0
Max	99
Default	1

7.3.9.3 system rs485 broadcast_address

Command	system rs485 broadcast_address <bc_addr>		
Alias	rs485_bc_addr	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set RS485 broadcast group address. Cannot be identical to the device address. The device will process commands received on the broadcast address but not reply to them unless it is the broadcast master. To disable broadcasting, use the special broadcast address -1.		
Parameter	bc_addr		
Type	Signed Integer		
Description	Broadcast address to set.		
Min	-1		
Max	99		
Default	0		

7.3.9.4 system rs485 broadcast_master

Command	system rs485 broadcast_master <dev_addr>		
Alias	rs485_bc_master	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set RS485 broadcast master. The device with the given address becomes the broadcast master. Should be send to a broadcast group to ensure there is only one active master. Only the master will reply to commands received on the broadcast address, all other devices are silent. To disable the broadcast master, use the special device address -1. When called without arguments this command will not return the address of the current broadcast master but a flag indicating if this device is currently the master.		
Parameter	dev_addr		
Type	Signed Integer		
Description	Device address of the device which shall become master of the broadcast group.		
Min	-1 (disable broadcast master)		
Max	99		
Default	-1 (disabled)		

For an example see chapter 5.1.1.2.

7.3.9.5 system rs485 baudrate

Command	system rs485 baudrate <rate>		
Alias	rs485_baud	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set RS485 baud rate. To get supported rates use the <code>baudrate list</code> subcommand.		
Parameter	rate		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	New RS485 baud rate to set.		
Valid Values	9600, 1440, 19200, 57600, 115200, 230400, 250000		
Default	115200		

7.3.9.5.1 system rs485 baudrate list

Command	system rs485 baudrate list		
Alias	/	Getter Function	No
Description	List all supported baud rates of the RS485 interface.		

Note: Since this command does not print IDs, but explicit values, it does not use the leading hash (#) like other `list` commands.

Example:

```
→ 1 system rs485 baudrate list
← 9600
← ...
← 115200
← OK
```

7.3.10 system status_led

Command	system status_led <brightness>		
Alias	status_led	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set brightness off the status LED from 0 to 10, set to 0 to turn it off.		
Parameter	brightness		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	Status LED brightness.		
Min	0 (off)		
Max	10 (100%)		
Default	10 (100%)		

7.3.11 system tally

Command	system tally <brightness>		
Alias	status_led	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set brightness off the tally light in %, set to 0 to turn it off. The tally light is only controlled by the user, it is not turned on automatically.		
Parameter	brightness		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	Tally light brightness in %.		
Min	0 (off)		
Max	100 (100%)		
Default	0 (off)		

7.3.12 system temp

Command	system temp (<sensor_idx>)		
Alias	temp	Getter Function	Yes
Description	List all supported temperature measurements in °C, the number of temperature sensors varies between camera models. To get a single temperature value specify the optional <code>sensor_idx</code> parameter. For temperature logging see subcommands. Output: <sensor_idx> <temperature> <description>		
Parameter	sensor_idx		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	Optional index of the sensor		
Min	0		
Max	Depends on camera model		

Examples:

```
→ 1 system temp
← system temp 0 63.5 CPU
← system temp 1 57.8 Case
← OK
→ 1 system temp 0
← system temp 0 67.2 CPU
← OK
```

7.3.12.1 system temp max

Command	system temp max		
Alias	max_temp	Getter Function	Yes
Description	<p>Show maximum logged system temperature. It prints the following values:</p> <p>max_temp_user: User resettable maximum temperature in °C since boot. It can be reset with the 'temp reset' command or via a power-cycle or reboot.</p> <p>max_temp: Maximum temperature in °C since boot which can only be reset via power-cycle or reboot.</p> <p>shutdown_temp: Shutdown temperature in °C. When the shutdown temperature is reached, the device enters a safe state and tries to cool down. Video processing is restarted when it is cooled sufficiently.</p> <p>Whenever the shutdown temperature is reached an over temperature event is logged (see temp count command).</p> <p>Output: <max_temp_user> <max_temp> <shutdown_temp></p>		

7.3.12.2 system temp reset

Command	system temp reset		
Alias	max_temp_reset	Getter Function	No
Description	<p>Reset the user resettable maximum logged temperature (see temp max command) to the current system temperature.</p> <p>The temperature is also reset when the camera is power-cycled or rebooted.</p>		

7.3.12.3 system temp count

Command	system temp count		
Alias	over_temp_count	Getter Function	Yes
Description	<p>Show number of logged over temperature events. This is the number of times the device had to shut down because the temperature reached the shutdown temperature (see temp max command).</p> <p>This counter is persistent and cannot be reset.</p> <p>Output: <over_temp_count></p>		

7.3.12.4 system temp fan

Note: This command is only available on devices with a cooling fan.

Command	system temp fan <turn_on_temp>		
Alias	fan_target	Getter Function	Yes
Description	<p>Set fan turn-on temperature in °C. The fan turns on when the configured temperature is reached and turns off again when the temperature is 10° below the turn-on temperature.</p> <p>The default turn-on temperature is 70°C. Setting the temperature to 0° permanently turns on the fan.</p>		
Parameter	turn_on_temp		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	Temperature in °C at which the cooling fan turns on.		
Min	0 (= always on)		
Max	85		
Default	70		

7.3.13 system audio

Note: Audio commands are only available on devices with integrated microphones.

Command	system audio <enable>		
Alias	audio_enable	Getter Function	Yes
Description	<p>Enable stereo audio. If enabled 2 channels of audio will be embedded into the SDI signal. To change audio volume, see subcommands.</p>		
Parameter	enable		
Type	Boolean		
Description	Enable or disable SDI audio.		
Default	On		

7.3.13.1 system audio gain

Command	system audio gain <factor>		
Alias	audio_gain	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set audio gain. Gain is given as a 4.12 fixed point number, range [0.0, 16.0) with a default of 1.0 = 4096. Setting a gain of 0 will mute (but not disable) the audio output.		
Parameter	factor		
Type	Unsigned 4.12 Fixed Point Number		
Description	Audio gain factor to set.		
Min	0.0 = 0		
Max	15.999 = 65535		
Default	1.0 = 4096		

7.3.14 system timecode

Command	system timecode <enable>		
Alias	timecode_enable	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Enable SDI time code insertion. Disabling the time code resets the value to 0. To set or pause the time code, see subcommands.		
Parameter	enable		
Type	Boolean		
Description	Enable or disable SDI time code.		
Default	On		

7.3.14.1 system timecode value

Command	system timecode value <hour> <minute> <second>		
Alias	timecode	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set time code to given value or get current value. New value is applied with the next frame. If time code insertion is currently disabled, setting a value has no effect and the new value is ignored. When setting the time code, the frame counter is always reset to 0.		
Parameter	hour	minute	second
Type	Unsigned Integer	Unsigned Integer	Unsigned Integer
Description	Hour value.	Minute value.	Second value.
Min	0	0	0
Max	23	59	59

7.3.14.2 system timecode pause

Command	system timecode pause <enable>		
Alias	timecode_hold	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Pause time code. While paused the transmitted time code is no longer incremented which can be used to control an external SDI recorder. Internally the counter keeps running so when pause is released the transmitted time code value jumps to the current time. This setting is not stored in the persistent storage, so pause is always disabled when the camera is powered on.		
Parameter	enable		
Type	Boolean		
Description	Pause timecode at current value.		
Default	Disabled		

7.3.14.3 system timecode drop

Command	system timecode drop <enable>		
Alias	timecode_drop	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Enable 'drop frame' mode for fractional video modes. This feature is enabled by default and causes the camera to occasionally skip frame numbers in the frame counter for fractional video modes to ensure that the time runs as close to a real clock as possible. This setting has no effect for non-fractional (integer) video modes.		

Parameter	enable
Type	Boolean
Description	Use 'drop frame' mode for fractional video modes.
Default	Enabled

7.4 Camera Commands

These commands control the image sensor (gain and exposure). They are called via the `camera` command prefix.

7.4.1 camera gain

Command	camera gain <value>		
Alias	cam_gain	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set camera gain as (linear gain * 1000), use <code>info</code> command to get range. To set gain to minimum or maximum value pass <code>min</code> or <code>max</code> as <code>value</code> . Setting the gain is not possible if it is currently being controlled by the auto exposure algorithm.		
Parameter	value		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	Linear gain scaled by 1000 (see examples below).		
Min	1.0 = 1000		
Max	Depends on camera model, use <code>camera info</code> command to get range.		
Default	1.0 = 1000		

This command sets the linear gain scaled by 1000 for fine-grained gain control. Examples:

```
→ 1 camera gain 1000    # Set gain to 1.0
← OK
→ 1 camera gain 5237    # Set gain to 5.237
← OK
```

To convert linear gain to ISO, use the `camera info` command to get the ISO at gain 1.0 and then simply multiply that value with the gain:

$$gain_{ISO} = ISO_{1.0} * gain_{linear}$$

7.4.2 camera exposure

Command	camera exposure <value>		
Alias	cam_exposure	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set camera exposure time in microseconds, use <code>info</code> command to get range. To set exposure to minimum or maximum value pass <code>min</code> or <code>max</code> as <code>value</code> . Setting the exposure time is not possible if it is currently being controlled by the auto exposure algorithm.		
Parameter	value		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	Exposure time in μs .		
Min	Depends on camera model, use <code>camera info</code> command to get range.		
Max	Depends on video mode, use <code>camera info</code> command to get range.		
Default	Maximum value for default video mode.		

7.4.3 camera gain_mode

Command	camera gain_mode <mode>		
Alias	gain_mode	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Switch gain mode to adjust the cameras base sensitivity to the light conditions. This changes the ISO value at gain 1.0 and possibly also the allowed gain range. The updated values can be read using the <code>camera info</code> command. To list supported modes, use the <code>gain mode list</code> subcommand.		

Parameter	mode
Type	Unsigned Integer
Description	Gain mode to set.
Valid Values	0 = Standard 1 = Low-Light
Default	0 = Standard

By default, the camera is configured in Standard mode which results in a good gain range for operation in normally lit environments. For dark environments Low-Light mode can be enabled to boost the base gain of the image sensor (if supported by the camera model).

7.4.3.1 camera gain_mode list

Command	camera gain_mode list		
Alias	/	Getter Function	No
Description	List all supported gain modes.		

The supported modes may vary between camera models, so a controller should check which modes are supported.

Each mode is printed in a separate line. Example:

```
→ 1 camera gain_mode list
← #0
← #1
← OK
```

7.4.4 camera info

Command	camera info		
Alias	cam_info	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Prints the capabilities of the image sensor: gain_min: Minimum gain setting, fixed. gain_max: Maximum gain setting, fixed, may depend on gain_mode setting. exp_min: Minimum exposure setting, fixed. exp_max: Maximum exposure setting, depends on video mode. base_iso: ISO at gain 1.0 (= 1000), depends on gain_mode setting. Output: <gain_min> <gain_max> <exp_min> <exp_max> <base_iso>		

7.4.5 camera auto

Command	camera auto <enable>		
Alias	aec	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Enable or disable automatic exposure control. For setup of the auto exposure mode and other parameters see subcommands. Settings that are currently controlled by the auto exposure (e.g. gain or exposure) cannot be set manually, but you can use their getter functions to check the value that have been applied by the AEC. When called via the aec alias the command behaves according to the ProVideo protocol that means either 1 parameter (enable) or 10 parameters can be passed (see below). The clm_tolerance and cost_apt settings from the ProVideo protocol are not supported and the passed values are ignored. For gain control set cost_gain >0 and cost_tint =0, for exposure control vice versa. If both are enabled or enabled combined gain and exposure control is used. For detailed examples, see below.		
Parameter	enable		
Type	Boolean		
Description	Enable or disable automatic exposure control.		
Default	Enabled		

When called via the full syntax the command is only used to enable or disable the AEC:

Command: camera auto <enable>

→ 1 camera auto 1

← OK

For all other settings, see the subcommands in the following sections.

ProVideo Protocol Compatibility

For ProVideo protocol compatibility the command can also be called via the `aec` alias. In that mode it either supports 1 or 10 parameters. With 1 parameter the behavior is identical to the `camera auto` command and only the enable state is changed:

Command: aec <enable>

→ 1 aec 1

← OK

When called with 10 parameters the ProVideo protocol settings are converted to PROTON OS settings:

Command: aec <enable> <set_point> <speed> <clm_tolerance> <const_gain>
 <cost_tint> <cost_apt> <taf> <max_gain> <use_custom_weights>

ProVideo Paramater	Value Range	Related PROTON OS Command
enable	[0, 1]	camera auto
set_point	[256, 3000]	camera auto target, range gets converted to [0, 1000]
speed	[3, 30]	camera auto speed, range gets converted to [0, 100]
clm_tolerance	[10, 500]	None, value is ignored, getter always returns 50
cost_gain	0 + [250, 8000]	If set greater 0: camera auto mode 0, getter returns 0 when disabled and 8000 when enabled.
cost_exp	0 + [250, 8000]	If set greater 0: camera auto mode 1, getter returns 0 when disabled and 8000 when enabled.
cost_apt	0 + [250, 8000]	None, value is ignored, getter always returns 0
taf	[5000, 20000]	camera auto anti_flicker, if set to 10000: 50 Hz anti-flicker is used, if set to 8333: 60 Hz anti-flicker is used, for all other settings anti-flicker is disabled.
max_gain	Camera specific	camera auto max_gain
use_custom_weights	[0, 1]	camera auto custom

Note: If both `cost_gain` and `cost_exp` are set to 0, or both are enabled (>0), gain control mode is used.

The following example shows the returned default settings:

→ 1 aec

← 1 1170 17 50 8000 8000 0 0 32000 0

← OK

Example to enable AEC in exposure control mode:

→ 1 aec 0 1170 17 50 0 8000 0 0 32000 0

← OK

7.4.5.1 camera auto mode

Command	camera auto mode <mode>		
Alias	aec_mode	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set auto exposure mode:		

	0 = Gain Control: Gain is set automatically; exposure can be set manually using the <code>camera exposure</code> command. The maximum gain used by the algorithm can be limited using the <code>camera auto max_gain</code> command. 1 = Exposure Time Control: Exposure time is set automatically; gain is set manually using the <code>camera gain</code> command. 2 = Combined Control: Both gain and exposure time are set automatically. The algorithm prefers increasing the exposure and tries to minimize the gain to reduce noise in the output image. The maximum gain used by the algorithm can be limited using the <code>camera auto max_gain</code> command. In this mode anti-flicker can be enabled with the <code>camera auto anti_flicker</code> command to limit the exposure time to flicker free values when using artificial light sources. To get supported modes use the <code>mode list</code> subcommand.
Parameter	<code>mode</code>
Type	Unsigned Integer
Description	Auto exposure mode to set.
Valid Values	0 = Gain Control 1 = Exposure Time Control 2 = Combined Control
Default	2 = Combined Control

7.4.5.1.1 camera auto mode list

Command	<code>camera auto mode list</code>		
Alias	<code>/</code>	Getter Function	No
Description	List all auto exposure modes.		

This command is mainly intended for interactive use. A controller can expect all modes to be available for every camera model.

7.4.5.2 camera auto target

Command	<code>camera auto target <brightness></code>		
Alias	<code>aec_target</code>	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set target brightness for the auto exposure algorithm. Valid range [0, 1000] which equals [0.0, 1.0] or [0%, 100%]. The default is 333 = 0.333 = 33.3%.		
Parameter	<code>brightness</code>		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	Relative brightness in percent multiplied by 10 for higher resolution.		
Min	0 = 0%		
Max	1000 = 100%		
Default	333 = 33.3%		

7.4.5.3 camera auto speed

Command	<code>camera auto speed <speed></code>		
Alias	<code>aec_speed</code>	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set auto exposure control speed in range [1, 100] which equals [1%, 100%]. Bigger values result in a faster reaction to scene brightness changes. The default is 50 = 50%.		
Parameter	<code>speed</code>		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	AEC control speed (reaction speed to brightness changes).		
Min	0 = 0%		
Max	100 = 100%		
Default	50 = 50%		

7.4.5.4 camera auto max_gain

Command	<code>camera auto max_gain <value></code>		
Alias	<code>aec_max_gain</code>	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set the maximum gain that the AEC algorithm is allowed to use. The gain range is identical to the <code>camera gain</code> command and can be fetched with the <code>camera info</code> command. To set the maximum gain to the minimum or maximum value pass <code>min</code> or <code>max</code> as value.		

Parameter	value
Type	Unsigned Integer
Description	Maximum linear gain that the AEC algorithm is allowed to use.
Min	1.0 = 1000
Max	Depends on camera model, use <code>camera info</code> command to get range.
Default	Maximum gain.

7.4.5.5 camera auto anti_flicker

Command	camera auto anti_flicker <mode>		
Alias	aec_anti_flicker	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set the anti-flicker mode for the combined (gain and exposure) auto exposure mode. In all other modes this setting has no effect. When anti-flicker is enabled the auto exposure algorithm tries to use only exposure times that allow for a flicker free output image when using artificial light sources. To get supported modes use the <code>anti_flicker list</code> subcommand.		
Parameter	mode		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	Auto exposure anti-flicker mode to set.		
Valid Values	0 = Disabled 1 = 50 Hz (EU) 2 = 60 Hz (US)		
Default	0 = Disabled		

7.4.5.5.1 camera auto anti_flicker list

Command	camera auto anti_flicker list		
Alias	/	Getter Function	No
Description	List all auto exposure anti-flicker modes.		

This command is mainly intended for interactive use. A controller can expect all modes to be available for every camera model.

7.4.5.6 camera auto custom

Command	camera auto custom <enable>		
Alias	aec_custom	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Enable to use custom weights for the 25 measurement areas of the auto exposure algorithm. Weights can be configured with the <code>auto_weight</code> command. If disabled (default), all measurements are weighted equally with a weight of 1.		
Parameter	enable		
Type	Boolean		
Description	Enable or disable usage of custom weights for the measurement areas.		
Default	Disabled		

7.4.5.7 camera auto weight

Command	camera auto weight <index> (<weight>)																											
Alias	aec_weight	Getter Function	Yes																									
Description	<p>The AEC algorithm measures the brightness in an evenly split 5x5 grid. Each area of the grid has a weight which determines how much this area shall influence the algorithm. A higher weight results in a stronger focus on that area, a weight of 0 completely ignores the measurement for that area.</p> <p>The index parameter selects the measurement area for which the weight is set. Index 1 is the top-left measurement area while 25 is bottom-right:</p> <table><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td></tr></table> <p>When the command is called with the index parameter only, the weight for that index is printed. If it is called without parameters all weights are printed.</p>			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	2	3	4	5																								
6	7	8	9	10																								
11	12	13	14	15																								
16	17	18	19	20																								
21	22	23	24	25																								

	These weights are only used if custom weights are enabled with the <code>auto custom</code> command, otherwise all areas are weighted equally.	
Parameter	<code>index</code>	<code>weight</code>
Type	Unsigned Integer	Unsigned Integer
Description	Index of the weight to set.	Weight for selected measurement window.
Min	1	0 = Ignore this area
Max	25	25 = Very strong focus on this area
Default	/	1

7.5 Video Commands

These commands control the video processing features of the camera. They are called with the `video` command prefix.

7.5.1 video mode

Command	<code>video mode <mode></code>		
Alias	<code>video_mode</code>	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set image format of the video pipeline. This will stop video processing, reconfigure for the new format and restart processing. To list supported modes, use the <code>mode list</code> subcommand or evaluate the resolution mask from the <code>system info</code> command. If the current exposure setting is bigger than the maximum of the new mode it will be clipped.		
Parameter	<code>mode</code>		
Description	Video mode ID.		
Valid Values	Depends on camera model, see Table 6 below.		
Default			

The following table lists the supported video modes and the default video mode for each camera model:

Table 6: Supported Video Modes.

ID	Mode	PROTON CAM (also RAIN and FLEX variants)
4	1080p30	✓
5	1080p25	✓
6	1080p24	✓
7	1080p23	✓
8	1080p29	✓
9	1080p50	✓ Default
10	1080p60	✓
11	1080i60	✓
12	1080i50	✓
13	1080i59	✓
14	1080p59	✓

7.5.1.1 video mode list

Command	<code>video mode list</code>		
Alias	/	Getter Function	No
Description	List all supported video modes.		

This command can be used by a controller to check which video modes are supported by the device (instead of evaluating the resolution mask from the `system info` command or hardcoding the values).

Each mode is printed in a separate line. Example:

```
→ 1 video mode list
← #4
← #5
← ...
← #14
← OK
```

7.5.2 video flip

Command	video flip <mode>		
Alias	flip	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Flip output image. To list all modes, use the flip list subcommand.		
Parameter	mode		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	Flip mode to set.		
Valid Values	0 = Normal 1 = Vertical 2 = Horizontal 3 = Rotated (H+V)		
Default	0 = Normal		

7.5.2.1 video flip list

Command	video flip list		
Alias	/	Getter Function	No
Description	List all flip modes.		

This command is mainly intended for interactive use. A controller can expect all modes to be available for every camera model.

7.5.3 video black_sensor

Command	video black_sensor <red/all> (<green> <blue>)		
Alias	black_sensor	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set all sensor black level offsets. All values are 17 bit signed integers with a range of [-65536, 65535]. The offsets are subtracted, that means a negative offset results in an addition. Usually, positive values will be programmed to subtract the sensor black level from the image signal. If only one value is given, all offsets are set to the same value. Otherwise, all three values must be given. Changing the sensor black level is usually not recommended, use the flare compensation or master black level instead. To set a single offset value use the subcommands.		
Parameter	red/all	green	blue
Type	Signed Integer		
Description	Red or all components black level offset.	Optional green offset.	Optional blue offset.
Min	-65536		
Max	65535		
Default	0		

7.5.3.1 video black_sensor red

Command	video black_sensor red <offset>		
Alias	black_red	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set red black level offset as 17 bit signed integer.		
Parameter	factor		
Type	Signed Integer		
Description	Red component black level offset.		
Min	-65536		
Max	65535		
Default	0		

7.5.3.2 video black_sensor green

Command	video black_sensor green <offset>		
Alias	black_green	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set green black level offset as 17 bit signed integer.		
Parameter	factor		
Type	Signed Integer		

Description	Green component black level offset.
Min	-65536
Max	65535
Default	0

7.5.3.3 video_black_sensor_blue

Command	video_black_sensor_blue <offset>		
Alias	black_blue	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set blue black level offset as 17 bit signed integer.		
Parameter	factor		
Type	Signed Integer		
Description	Blue component black level offset.		
Min	-65536		
Max	65535		
Default	0		

7.5.4 video_lsc

Command	video lsc <enable> (<k> <offset> <slope>)			
Alias	lsc	Getter Function	Yes	
Description	Configure lens shading correction. The parameters k, offset and slope are optional and given as 2.30 fixed point numbers. If any of the 3 parameters shall be changed, all 3 must be specified! For details on how to calibrate LSC for a specific lens see below. To set a preset for an officially supported lens use the <code>lsc preset</code> subcommand.			
Parameter	enable	k	offset	slope
Type	Boolean	Unsigned 2.30 Fixed Point Number		
Description	Enable or disable correction.	Natural vignetting correction factor.	Artificial vignetting correction offset.	Artificial vignetting correction slope.
Min	0 (Off)	0.0 = 0	0.0 = 0	0.0 = 0
Max	1 (On)	2.0 = 2147483648	1.0= 1073741824	2.0 = 2147483648
Default	Off	0.0 = 0	0.0 = 0	0.0 = 0

Due to the physical properties of the lenses used in optical imaging a reduction of the luminescence occurs from the middle of the image sensor to its borders. This is commonly known as vignetting. This effect can be separated into natural and artificial vignetting, both can be corrected using the lens shading correction function.

Please note that this is an advanced feature that requires the right measurement equipment to be set up correctly (see setup instructions at the end of this chapter). The lens shading correction uses a correction function to increase the gain in the outer image areas. The parameter `k` configures the natural vignetting compensation (cos4 compensation), a higher value will result in a higher compensation. The parameters `offset` and `slope` configure the artificial vignetting compensation. If the value for `offset` is increased, the radius where the compensation starts will be increased (moved to the image border). The higher the `slope`, the stronger the compensation is.

To set up the lens shading correction, follow these steps:

1. Point the camera at a homogeneous light source.
2. Connect the camera to a wave monitor and select a line in the middle of the image, you should see a decrease in luminescence towards the edges of the image.
3. Enable lens shading correction, start with the parameters `k`, `offset` and `slope` set to 0.
4. Now turn up the `k` factor, this should correct the lens shading in the middle area of the image, the edges will probably still not be ideally illuminated. Make sure to not overcompensate, this will create a wavelike appearance of the luminescence on the monitor.
5. Set the `offset` to 0.5 and set `slope` to a high value like 1.5, you should now clearly see where the compensation starts. Now adjust the `slope` until you hit the point where the luminescence starts decreasing. Finally decrease the `slope` until the result is not overcompensated anymore.

6. Make fine adjustments until you are satisfied with the result. Please note that, depending on the optical lens used, the aperture and focal length have influence on the lens shading, so you should use your default setup for configuring the compensation. Also, it might be helpful to turn of the auto exposure during the setup, see `camera auto` command.

Each PROTON camera comes pre-calibrated for officially supported lenses. To select a calibrated lens preset, use the `lsc preset` command described below.

7.5.4.1 video lsc preset

Command	<code>video lsc preset <idx></code>		
Alias	<code>lsc preset</code>	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Apply preset for selected lens. Setting a preset automatically enables the lens shade correction. Use the <code>preset list</code> subcommand to show all supported lenses and their corresponding indices. When called as a getter the index of the currently configured preset is returned. If a custom LSC configuration is used -1 is returned.		
Parameter	<code>idx</code>		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	LSC preset to set.		
Valid Values	Depend on camera model, use <code>preset list</code> subcommand to get list.		
Default	-1 (no preset configured)		

7.5.4.1.1 video lsc preset list

Command	<code>video lsc preset list</code>		
Alias	<code>/</code>	Getter Function	No
Description	List all available LSC presets.		

The available presets depend on the camera model and new firmware versions may add new calibration presets to the list. It is guaranteed that the index of a preset does not change between firmware releases (that means new entries are always appended to the list, the list is not reordered).

Each entry of the list consists of the preset's index followed by:

- Horizontal angle of aperture in degree
- Focal length in mm
- Aperture in F-stops
- Length of the lens in mm
- The PROTON reference number.

Example:

```
→ 1 video lsc preset list
← #0 - 124 degree: 2.2mm, F/2.2, 24mm length (PCI-LENS-22-22)
← #1 - 110 degree: 2.7mm, F/2.8, 22mm length (PCI-LENS-27-28)
← #2 - 97 degree: 3.2mm, F/2.3, 22.5mm length (PCI-LENS-32-23)
← #3 - 88 degree: 3.9mm, F/2.8, 22.2mm length (PCI-LENS-39-28)
← OK
```

7.5.5 video wb

Command	<code>video wb</code>		
Alias	<code>wb</code>	Getter Function	No
Description	Run auto white balance. This command blocks until the measurement is stable which can take up to 10 frames. Has no effect if continuous auto white balance is currently enabled. Running the white balance resets the <code>user gain</code> settings. For manual white balance and configuration of the auto white balance, see subcommands.		

7.5.5.1 video wb gain

Command	video wb gain <red> <green> <blue>		
Alias	wb_gain	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set RGB white balance gains. All values are in 4.8 fixed point format with a range of [0.0 = 0, 15.999 = 4095] (1.0 = 256). The gain values will be overridden when a color temperature or white balance preset is set. When auto white balance is enabled, this command returns the currently configured gains and setting it is not possible. Instead of specifying the absolute gains you can also use the <code>user gain</code> command to specify user gains which are applied on top of the gains from the selected color temperature or preset. This means that this command also updates the user gains and vice versa. To set a single gain value use the subcommands.		
Parameter	red	green	blue
Type	Unsigned 4.8 Fixed Point Number		
Description	Red gain.	Green gain.	Blue gain.
Min	0.0 = 0		
Max	15.999 = 4095		
Default	Values for color temperature 6500K, depends on camera calibration.		

The RGB white balance gains are linked with the user gains which can be set with the `user gain` command that means if one of them gets changed the other one is updated automatically.

The RGB gains represent the total gains which are programmed in the video processor. They are internally calculated by multiplying the calibrated gains resulting from the selected color temperature (see `wb temp` command) and the user gains:

$$Gain_{min} = \min(R_{calib}, G_{calib}, B_{calib})$$

$$R_{wb} = \frac{R_{calib}}{Gain_{min}} * R_{user}$$

$$G_{wb} = \frac{G_{calib}}{Gain_{min}} * G_{user}$$

$$B_{wb} = \frac{B_{calib}}{Gain_{min}} * B_{user}$$

Note that the calibrated gains are only used internally and are not directly visible to the user (they can be read when all user gains are at their default value of 1.0).

7.5.5.1.1 video wb gain red

Command	video wb gain red <gain>		
Alias	gain_red	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set red white balance gain in 4.8 fixed point format (1.0 = 256).		
Parameter	gain		
Type	Unsigned 4.8 Fixed Point Number		
Description	Red white balance gain.		
Min	0.0 = 0		
Max	15.999 = 4095		
Default	Value for color temperature 6500K, depends on camera calibration.		

7.5.5.1.2 video wb gain green

Command	video wb gain green <gain>		
Alias	gain_green	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set green white balance gain in 4.8 fixed point format (1.0 = 256).		
Parameter	gain		

Type	Unsigned 4.8 Fixed Point Number
Description	Green white balance gain.
Min	0.0 = 0
Max	15.999 = 4095
Default	Value for color temperature 6500K, depends on camera calibration.

7.5.5.1.3 video wb gain blue

Command	video wb gain blue <gain>		
Alias	gain blue	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set blue white balance gain in 4.8 fixed point format (1.0 = 256).		
Parameter	gain		
Type	Unsigned 4.8 Fixed Point Number		
Description	Blue white balance gain.		
Min	0.0 = 0		
Max	15.999 = 4095		
Default	Value for color temperature 6500K, depends on camera calibration.		

7.5.5.2 video wb temp

Command	video wb temp <color_temp>		
Alias	wb_temp	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set white balance temperature in Kelvin. When auto white balance is enabled, this command returns the temperature which is currently set by the auto algorithm and manually setting it is not possible. Changing the color temperature preserves the gains set with the <code>user gain</code> command. To return to a clean state they must manually be reset to 1.0.		
Parameter	color_temp		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	Color temperature in Kelvin.		
Min	3000		
Max	10000		
Default	6500		

7.5.5.3 video wb preset

Command	video wb preset <id>		
Alias	wb_preset	Getter Function	No
Description	Set white balance preset. To get supported presets call command without arguments. This command is for compatibility with the ProVideo protocol, it is recommended to use the <code>wb temp</code> command instead which allows for continuous manual white balance control. Setting a preset is not possible when auto white balance is enabled. Selecting a preset automatically resets the <code>user gain</code> to 1.0.		
Parameter	id		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	White balance preset ID.		
Valid Values	0 = Tungsten 3200 (3200K) 1 = Fluorescent TL84 (4200K) 2 = Flash (5000K) 3 = Daylight D55 (5500K) 4 = Daylight D60 (6000K) 5 = Daylight D65 (6500K) 6 = Shady (7500K) 7 = Cloudy (8500K) 8 = Blue Sky (10000K)		
Default	5 = Daylight D65 (6500K)		

When called without arguments it prints a list of all supported white balance presets:

```
→ 1 wb_preset
← 0= Tungsten 2800 (2800K)
← ...
```

← 9= Blue Sky(10000K)
 ← OK

Note that the command name is not printed (it is not a typical getter command) and that there are no spaces in front of the “=” and between the description and the “(“. This is according to the ProVideo protocol.

7.5.5.4 video wb auto

Command	video wb auto <enable>		
Alias	awb	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Enable continuous auto white balance. The camera will automatically determine the current color temperature and adjust the white balance gains and color cross matrix accordingly. The detected color temperature and resulting settings can be read back using the <code>wb temp</code> and <code>wb gain</code> commands, it is not possible to set them manually while the automatic is enabled. Enabling the AWB resets the <code>user gain</code> settings and they cannot be changed. Use the <code>auto offset</code> command instead to configure a color temperature offset. When auto white balance is switched from on to off the color temperature stays at the last measured value. To configure AWB behavior, see subcommands.		
Parameter	enable		
Type	Boolean		
Description	Enable or disable continuous auto white balance.		
Default	Enabled		

7.5.5.4.1 video wb auto speed

Command	video wb auto speed <speed>		
Alias	awb_speed	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set control speed of the auto white balance algorithm: 0: Slow (default) 1: Medium 2: Fast		
Parameter	speed		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	Auto white balance control speed.		
Allowed Values	0: Slow 1: Medium 2: Fast		
Default	0: Slow		

7.5.5.4.2 video wb auto offset

Command	video wb auto offset <offset>		
Alias	awb_offset	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set color temperature offset in Kelvin which is added to the color temperature which is measured by the auto white balance algorithm. A negative offset results in a blueish output image, a positive offset in a reddish image. The default is 0 (neutral).		
Parameter	offset		
Type	Signed Integer		
Description	Color temperature offset in Kelvin.		
Min	-2000		
Max	2000		
Default	0		

7.5.5.5 video wb tint

Command	video wb tint <value>		
Alias	wb_tint	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set tint value for the white balance temperature calculation. This setting influences both manual white balance via the <code>wb temp</code> or <code>wb preset</code> commands and the <code>auto</code> white balance.		

	The tint value is applied as a gain on the green value which is calculated from the calibration data. It is used to fine-tune the green balance if the white balance calibration does not perfectly match the used lens or lighting conditions. The value is in 1.8 fixed point format with a range of [0.8 = 205, 1.2 = 308] (1.0 = 256).
Parameter	value
Type	Unsigned 1.8 Fixed Point Number
Description	Tint value (green gain)
Min	0.8 = 205
Max	1.2 = 308
Default	1.0 = 256

Setting a tint value other than 1.0 changes the formulas for the gains from chapter 7.5.5.1 as follows:

$$G_{calib,tinted} = G_{calib} * G_{tint}$$

$$Gain_{min} = \min(R_{calib}, G_{calib,tinted}, B_{calib})$$

$$G_{wb} = \frac{G_{calib,tinted}}{Gain_{min}} * G_{user}$$

Where G_{tint} is the configured tint value.

7.5.6 video bpc

Command	video bpc		
Alias	bpc	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Show current bad pixel calibration status: 0: Uncalibrated 1: Calibrated		

PROTON cameras do not have an on-the-fly bad pixel detection mechanism as these typically find a lot of false positives which degrade the image quality. Instead, static calibration is used.

Each camera is calibrated during production. If new defects become visible during operation, you can re-run the calibration anytime using the video bpc calibrate command described below.

7.5.6.1 video bpc calibrate

Command	video bpc calibrate		
Alias	dpc_auto_load	Getter Function	No
Description	Run automatic bad pixel calibration. For correct results this must be done with the lens cap installed! The calibration data is considered critical, so it is not cleared by the settings reset command.		

Caution: For the calibration to work properly it is crucial that the lens cap is installed, otherwise the detected bad pixels will not be correct!

Note: Although dpc would be a legal shorthand of the dpc_auto_load alias (since it is unambiguous) the camera will not accept it to avoid confusion with the dpc command from the ProVideo protocol which is not supported by PROTON OS.

7.5.7 video flare

Command	video flare <red/all> (<green> <blue>)		
Alias	flare	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set RGB flare compensation values. All values are 16 bit unsigned integers with a range of [0, 65535]. If only one value is given, all offsets are set to the same value. Otherwise, all three values must be given. To set a single value use the subcommands.		

Parameter	red/all	green	blue
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	Red or all components compensation value.	Optional green compensation value.	Optional blue compensation value.
Min	0		
Max	65535		
Default	0		

7.5.7.1 video flare red

Command	video flare red <offset>		
Alias	flare_red	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set red flare compensation value as 16 bit integer.		
Parameter	factor		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	Red component flare compensation value.		
Min	0		
Max	65535		
Default	0		

7.5.7.2 video flare green

Command	video flare green <offset>		
Alias	flare_green	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set green flare compensation value as 16 bit integer.		
Parameter	factor		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	Green component flare compensation value.		
Min	0		
Max	65535		
Default	0		

7.5.7.3 video flare blue

Command	video flare blue <offset>		
Alias	flare_blue	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set blue flare compensation value as 16 bit integer.		
Parameter	factor		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	Blue component flare compensation value.		
Min	0		
Max	65535		
Default	0		

7.5.8 video color_space

Command	video color_space <id>		
Alias	color_space	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set color space. To list all color spaces, use the color_space list subcommand. Depending on the color space the RGB-to-YUV color conversion matrix is set.		
Parameter	id		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	Color space to set.		
Valid Values	0 = BT.709 (HD / SDR) 1 = BT.2020 (UHD / HDR)		
Default	0 = BT.709 (HD / SDR)		

7.5.8.1 video color_space list

Command	video color_space list		
Alias	/	Getter Function	No
Description	List all color spaces.		

This command is mainly intended for interactive use. A controller can expect all modes to be available for every camera model.

7.5.9 video sdi_range

Command	video sdi_range <range>		
Alias	sdi_range	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set SDI output range: 0 = Limited or Legal range: SDI standard. Y values are limited to the range [64, 940] and chroma values to [64, 960]. 1 = Full range: Maximum dynamic. Y and chroma values are limited to the range [4, 1019]. Note that the output range is forced to full range if the lut_mode is set to S-Log3 as the standard requires it. You can still change the output range, but the setting will only be applied once S-Log3 mode is deactivated.		
Parameter	range		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	SDI range to set.		
Valid Values	0 = Limited (SDI Standard) 1 = Full (Maximum Dynamic)		
Default	0 = Limited		

7.5.10 video filter

Command	video filter <enable>		
Alias	filter_enable	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Enable detail (sharpening) and denoise post processing filters (0 = bypass, 1 = enabled). To achieve bypass behavior with the filter enabled, the detail level must be set to 10% and the denoise level to 0%.		
Parameter	enable		
Type	Boolean		
Description	Enable or bypass post processing filters.		
Default	On		

7.5.10.1 video filter detail

Command	video filter detail <level>		
Alias	filter_detail	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set detail (sharpening) level of the post processing filter from 0 to 100%.		
Parameter	level		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	Detail level in %.		
Min	0		
Max	100		
Default	10		

7.5.10.2 video filter denoise

Command	video filter denoise <level>		
Alias	filter_denoise	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set denoise level of the post processing filter from 0 to 100%.		
Parameter	level		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	Denoise level in %.		
Min	0		
Max	100		
Default	0		

7.5.11 video mcc

Command	video mcc <enable>		
Alias	mcc	Getter Function	Yes

Description	Enable multi matrix color correction (0 = bypass, 1 = enabled).
Parameter	enable
Type	Boolean
Description	Enable or bypass multi matrix.
Default	Off

For details on how the multi matrix color correction works, see description of the `mcc mode` and `mcc phase` commands below.

7.5.11.1 video mcc mode

Command	video mcc mode <mode>		
Alias	mcc_opmode	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set MCC operating mode which defines the number of active phases. To get supported modes use the <code>mcc mode list</code> subcommand.		
Parameter	mode		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	Set MCC mode which defines number of active phases.		
Valid Values	0 = 12 phases 1 = 16 phases 2 = 24 phases 3 = 32 phases		
Default	2 = 24 phases		

The multi matrix module splits the color of the input image into equally sized parts depending on the hue which we call phases. Below are examples for 12 and 24 phases. The numbers in the segments are the IDs of the according MCC phases.

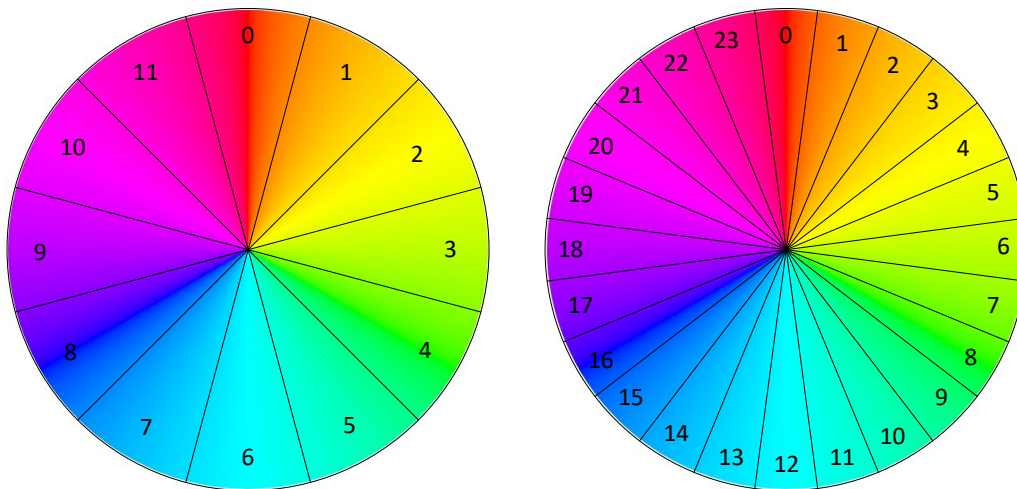


Figure 3: Example of 12 and 24 MCC Phases.

Note that phase 0 is always at the top in the red part of the color circle.

7.5.11.1.1 video mcc mode list

Command	video mcc mode list		
Alias	/	Getter Function	No
Description	List all MCC operational modes.		

This command is mainly intended for interactive use. A controller can expect all modes to be available for every camera model.

7.5.11.2 video mcc phase

Command	video mcc phase <id> (<saturation> <hue>)		
Alias	mcc_set	Getter Function	Yes

Description	Set one phase of the multi matrix consisting of a saturation and a hue value. The number of phases that can be set depends on the currently configured MCC mode. The saturation is an unsigned fixed point integer in 2.14 format, range [0.0 = 0, 3.999 = 35535], default: 1.0 = 16384. The hue is a signed fixed point integer in 1.15 format, range [-1.0 = -32768, 0.999 = 32767], default: 0.0 = 0. When saturation and hue are not specified the phase with the given ID is printed. When no parameter is given all active segments are printed.		
Parameter	id	saturation	hue
Type	Unsigned Integer	Unsigned 2.14 Fixed Point Number	Signed 1.15 Fixed Point Number
Description	ID of the phase to configure.	Saturation factor of given phase.	Hue angle of given phase.
Min	0	0.0 = 0	-1.0 = -32768 → -180°
Max	(Number of Phases) – 1 Example: 23 for 24 phases	3.999 = 65535	0.999 = 32767 → 179.999°
Default	/	1.0 = 16384	0.0 = 0 → 0°

Each phase controls one of the pie segments shown in Figure 3. The number of segments depends on the `mcc mode` setting.

For each phase / segment the saturation and hue can be adjusted independently. The saturation value is a factor by which the saturation is either increased (if >1.0) or decreased (if <1.0). The hue specifies the angle by which the color in the selected phase is shifted. Negative values shift the color counterclockwise, positive values clockwise. A value of +1.0 or -1.0 results in a +/- 180° rotation. The example below shows how the hue works for phase 0:

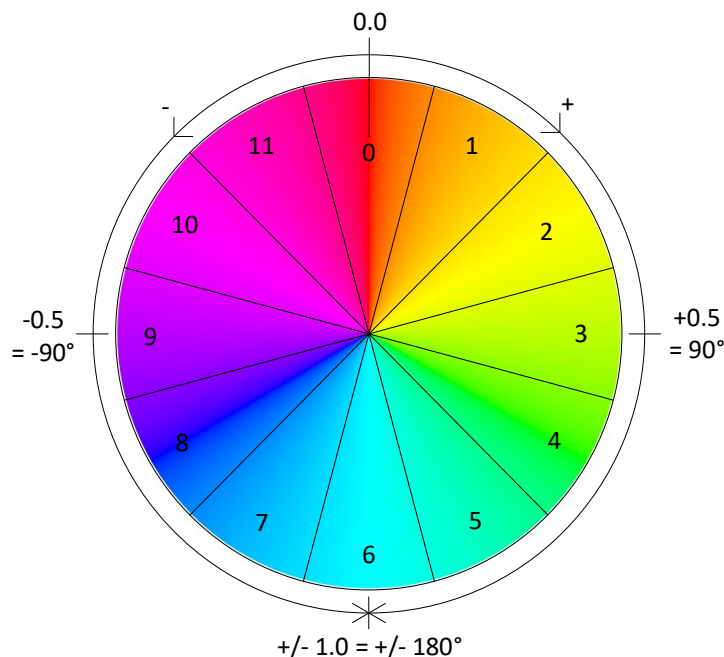


Figure 4: Hue Example for Phase 0.

7.5.11.3 video mcc blink

Command	video mcc blink <mask> (<period>)		
Alias	mcc_blink	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Toggle blinking of masked multi matrix phases. Can be used to highlight areas in the image affected by certain phases. The mask parameter is a bit-mask where each bit represents one phase of the multi matrix. The optional period parameter defines the blink period in ms. The blink state will toggle every (period / 2) ms. If no period is specified, the default of 1s will be used, the minimum period is 100ms, the maximum 10s.		

	This setting is not saved, that means after a reboot or power cycle blinking will always be disabled!	
Parameter	mask	period
Type	Unsigned Integer	Unsigned Integer
Description	Each bit selects one phase for blinking.	Optional blinking period in ms.
Min	0x00000000	100
Max	Depends on number of active phases: 12 phases: 0x00000FFF 16 phases: 0x0000FFFF 24 phases: 0x00FFFFFF 32 phases: 0xFFFFFFFF	10000
Default	0	1000

7.5.12 video_black_master

Command	video_black_master <red/all> (<green> <blue>)		
Alias	black_master	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set all master black offsets. All values are 12 bit signed integers with a range of [-2048, 2047]. The offsets are added, that means positive values increase the black level and negative values decrease the black level. If only one value is given, all offsets are set to the same value. Otherwise, all three values must be given. To set a single offset value use the subcommands.		
Parameter	red/all	green	blue
Type	Signed Integer		
Description	Red or all components master black offset.	Optional green offset.	Optional blue offset.
Min	-2048		
Max	2047		
Default	0		

7.5.12.1 video_black_master red

Command	video_black_master red <offset>		
Alias	black_master_red	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set red master black offset as 12 bit signed integer.		
Parameter	factor		
Type	Signed Integer		
Description	Red component master black offset.		
Min	-2048		
Max	2047		
Default	0		

7.5.12.2 video_black_master green

Command	video_black_master green <offset>		
Alias	black_master_green	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set green master black offset as 12 bit signed integer.		
Parameter	factor		
Type	Signed Integer		
Description	Green component master black offset.		
Min	-2048		
Max	2047		
Default	0		

7.5.12.3 video_black_master blue

Command	video_black_master blue <offset>		
Alias	black_master_blue	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set blue master black offset as 12 bit signed integer.		
Parameter	factor		
Type	Signed Integer		

Description	Blue component master black offset.
Min	-2048
Max	2047
Default	0

7.5.13 video knee

Command	video knee <enable> (<point> <slope>)		
Alias	knee	Getter Function	Yes
Description	<p>Configure knee function for highlight limiting defined by the starting point in percent and the slope in degree.</p> <p>Until the starting point a 1:1 mapping of input to output value is used. After the starting point a root function is used. For a slope of 45° it also has a 1:1 mapping which equals bypass behavior. For angles <45° highlights get limited, for angles >45° highlights get boosted.</p> <p>If either point or slope shall be changed both must be specified, if only enable shall be changed both can be omitted.</p>		
Parameter	enable	point	slope
Type	Boolean	Unsigned Integer	Unsigned Integer
Description	Enable or bypass knee module.	Knee starting point as percentage.	Knee angle in degree.
Min	0 = Bypass	0	0
Max	1 = Enable	100	90
Default	0 = Bypass	85	45

The following figure visualizes how the knee function works:

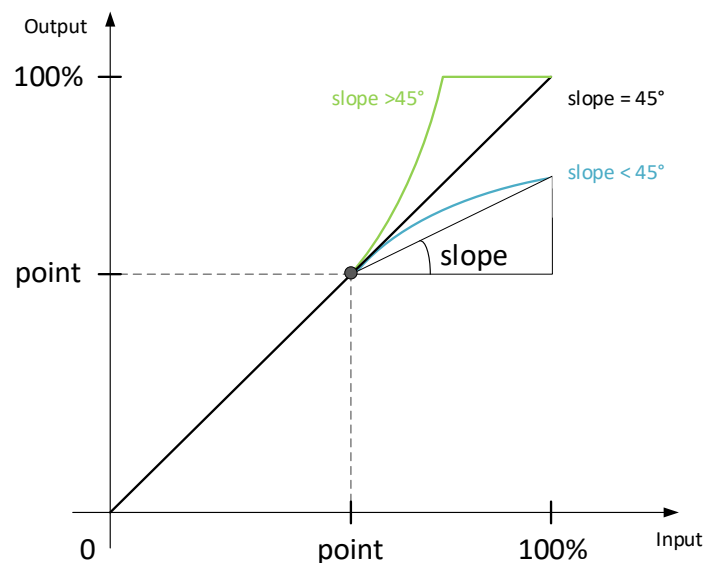


Figure 5: Knee Function Diagram.

Up to the knee `point` the output function is linear with a 1:1 mapping. From there on the function depends on the `slope` which describes the opening angle of the triangle that connects the knee point and output value at 100% input value.

- For a `slope` of 45° the output stays linear with a 1:1 mapping causing bypass behavior.
- The blue line shows a `slope` <45° which limits highlights and reduces the maximum output value.
- The green line shows a `slope` >45° which boosts highlights and causes big input values to get clipped to white.

Typical values for the knee `point` range from 60% to 90% while the `slope` is usually set to 20° to 40° for highlight limiting.

7.5.14 video lut

Command	video lut (<index>) <enable>		
Alias	lut_enable	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Enable gamma LUT (0 = bypass, 1 = enabled). The gamma LUT transforms the linear RGB signal into the gamma space that is expected by a monitor or recorder. If called via the alias <code>lut_enable</code> this function expects two arguments: Index and enable flag. Since only one LUT is supported, the index is always 0. This is done for compatibility with the ProVideo protocol.		
Parameter	index	enable	
Type	Unsigned Integer	Boolean	
Description	Optional LUT index for compatibility with ProVideo protocol.	Enable or bypass gamma LUT.	
Valid Values	0	0 / 1	
Default	/	1 = On	

Examples with and without the optional index that are functionally identical:

```
→ 1 video lut 1
← OK
→ 1 lut_enable 0 1
← OK
```

7.5.14.1 video lut mode

Command	video lut mode <mode>		
Alias	log_mode	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set LUT mode. To list all modes, use the <code>lut mode list</code> subcommand. Note that in S-Log3 mode the SDI output range (see <code>video sdi_range</code> command) is forced to full range as this is required by the standard. When a different mode is selected the previous SDI range setting is restored.		
Parameter	mode		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	Gamma LUT mode.		
Valid Values	0 = REC.709 1 = BT.2100 HLG 2 = BT.2100 PQ 3 Sony S-Log3		
Default	0 = REC.709		

For **SDR content** the default REC.709 gamma curve is used. For **HDR productions** you can select from HLG, PQ or S-Log3 gamma curves which have a higher dynamic compression.

While the HLG curve is fixed you can make adjustments in the other modes:

- REC.709: Adjust gamma value (`lut gamma` subcommand).
- PQ: Set maximum display brightness (`lut max_brightness` subcommand).
- S-Log3: Set master gain (`lut master_gain` subcommand).

7.5.14.1.1 video lut mode list

Command	video lut mode list		
Alias	/	Getter Function	No
Description	List all LUT operational modes.		

This command is mainly intended for interactive use. A controller can expect all modes to be available for every camera model.

7.5.14.2 video lut gamma

Command	video lut gamma <value>		
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Alias	lut_fast_gamma	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Only applicable if lut_mode is set to 0 = REC.709. Set gamma value of gamma curve. The value includes the scaling factor 1000 which results in a range of [1100, 3000] which equals [1.1, 3.0] in floating point numbers. The default is 2222 = 2.222 which results in a gamma curve according to the REC.709 standard. A bigger value results in a steep gamma curve, a smaller value in a flat curve.		
Parameter	value		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	REC.709 gamma value.		
Min	1.1 = 1100		
Max	3.0 = 3000		
Default	2.222 = 2222		

7.5.14.3 video lut max_brightness

Command	video lut max_brightness <value>		
Alias	pq_max_brightness	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Only applicable if lut_mode is set to 2 = PQ. Set maximum display brightness of the PQ curve in cd/ m ² . Valid range [100, 10000], default: 1000. The PQ curve uses an absolute mapping of output value to display brightness, that means the full SDI code range will be used for the maximum setting of 10000 cd/ m ² . For lower settings the curve will be compressed so that highlights are mapped to the desired maximum brightness (which does reduce the used SDI code range!).		
Parameter	value		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	Maximum display brightness in cd/m ²		
Min	100		
Max	10000		
Default	1000		

7.5.14.4 video lut master_gain

Command	video lut master_gain <value>		
Alias	slog3_master_gain	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Only applicable if lut_mode is set to 3 = S-Log3. Set master gain of the S-Log3 curve in dB. Valid range [-6, 12], default: 0. The master gain compresses (or expands) the gamma curve to decrease or increase the output code values. The full SDI code range will be used for 10 dB but most workflows use 0 or -3 dB. For everything >10 dB highlights will be clipped.		
Parameter	value		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	S-Log3 master gain in dB.		
Min	-6		
Max	12		
Default	0		

7.5.14.5 video lut mode_compat

Command	video lut mode_compat <mode>		
Alias	lut_mode	Getter Function	Yes
Description	This command is only for compatibility with the ProVideo protocol to provide the lut_mode alias. The only allowed mode is '1' which is equal to "fast gamma" mode in the ProVideo protocol.		
Parameter	mode		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	ProVideo LUT mode for compatibility.		
Valid Values	1 = Fast Gamma		
Default	1 = Fast Gamma		

7.5.15 video post

Command	video post		
Alias	post	Getter Function	No
Description	Configure post processing, see subcommands for details.		

This command has no functionality, it is only used to group the post-processing subcommands (see below).

7.5.15.1 video post brightness

Command	video post brightness <value>		
Alias	post_bright	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set post processing brightness value in signed 1.7 fixed point format. Valid range [-128, 127] = [-1.0, 1.0), default (neutral) is 0 = 0.0. Instead of changing the brightness during post processing it is recommended to change exposure or gain for improved image quality. This setting has no effect if the device is in HDR mode (video lut mode is set to > 0 = REC.709).		
Parameter	value		
Type	Signed 1.7 Fixed Point Number		
Description	Brightness factor.		
Min	-1.0 = -128		
Max	0.999 = 127		
Default	0.0 = 0		

7.5.15.2 video post contrast

Command	video post contrast <value>		
Alias	post_cont	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set post processing contrast value in unsigned 1.7 fixed point format. Valid range [0, 255] = [0.0, 2.0), default (neutral) is 128 = 1.0. Instead of changing the contrast during post processing it is recommended to turn on the flare compensation for improved image quality. This setting has no effect if the device is in HDR mode (video lut mode is set to > 0 = REC.709).		
Parameter	value		
Type	Unsigned 1.7 Fixed Point Number		
Description	Contrast factor.		
Min	0.0 = 0		
Max	1.999 = 255		
Default	1.0 = 128		

7.5.15.3 video post saturation

Command	video post saturation <value>		
Alias	post_sat	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set post processing saturation value in 1.7 fixed point format. Valid range [0, 255] = [0.0, 2.0), default (neutral) is 128 = 1.0.		
Parameter	value		
Type	Unsigned 1.7 Fixed Point Number		
Description	Saturation factor.		
Min	0.0 = 0		
Max	1.999 = 255		
Default	1.0 = 128		

7.5.15.4 video post hue

Command	video post hue <value>		
Alias	post_hue	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set post processing hue value in signed 1.7 fixed point format. Valid range [-128, 127] = [-1.0, 1.0) = [-90°, 90°), default (neutral) is 0 = 0.0 = 0°.		
Parameter	value		
Type	Signed 1.7 Fixed Point Number		

Description	Brightness factor.
Min	-1.0 = -128 → -90°
Max	0.999 = 127 → 90°
Default	0.0 = 0 → 0°

7.5.16 video osd

Command	video osd <mode>		
Alias	osd	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set on-screen display mode. To get a list of supported modes use the <code>osd list</code> subcommand.		
Parameter	mode		
Type	Unsigned Integer		
Description	Gamma LUT mode.		
Valid Values	0 = Disabled 1 = Show PROTON logo in top-right corner		
Default	0 = Disabled		

Note that while the command syntax is identical to the ProVideo protocol, the available OSDs modes differ.

7.5.16.1 video osd list

Command	video osd list		
Alias	/	Getter Function	No
Description	List all OSD modes.		

This command is mainly intended for interactive use. A controller can expect all modes to be available for every camera model.

7.5.17 video user

Command	video user		
Alias	user	Getter Function	No
Description	Configure user settings which override or tune the camera calibration. See subcommands for details.		

This command has no functionality, it is only used to group the user subcommands (see below).

7.5.17.1 video user gain

Command	video user gain <red> <green> <blue>		
Alias	user_gain	Getter Function	Yes
Description	<p>Use the user gains to fine tune the RGB white balance gains. The user gains are multiplied with the gain values which result from the selected white balance temperature or preset. The resulting total gains can be read and set with the 'wb gain' command. Note that changing the total gains also updates the user gains. All values are in signed 5.8 fixed point format with a range of 0.0 = 0, 15.999 = 4095] (1.0 = 256).</p> <p>To use the original (calibrated) values, set all user gains to the default value of 1.0 = 256 (see usage example below).</p> <p>The user gains are preserved when changing the color temperature with the <code>wb temp</code> command but they are reset to 1.0 when a preset is selected using the <code>wb preset</code> command or if the auto white balance is run.</p> <p>The gains cannot be changed while auto white balance is enabled.</p> <p>To set a single gain value use the subcommands.</p>		
Parameter	red	green	blue
Type	Unsigned 4.8 Fixed Point Number		
Description	Red gain.	Green gain.	Blue gain.
Min	0 = 0		
Max	15.999 = 4095		
Default	1.0 = 256		

The user gains are linked with the RGB white balance gains which can be set with the `wb gain` command that means if one of them gets changed the other one is updated automatically. For details see chapter 7.5.5.1.

To reset the user gains to neutral settings, they must be set to 1.0:

```
→ 1 video user gain 256 256 256
← OK
```

7.5.17.1.1 video user gain red

Command	video user gain red <gain>		
Alias	user_gain_red	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set user defined red gain in unsigned 4.8 fixed point format (1.0 = 256).		
Parameter	gain		
Type	Unsigned 4.8 Fixed Point Number		
Description	Red user gain.		
Min	0 = 0		
Max	15.999 = 4095		
Default	0.0 = 0		

7.5.17.1.2 video user gain green

Command	video user gain green <offset>		
Alias	user_gain_green	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set user defined green gain in unsigned 4.8 fixed point format (1.0 = 256).		
Parameter	gain		
Type	Unsigned 4.8 Fixed Point Number		
Description	Green user gain.		
Min	0 = 0		
Max	15.999 = 4095		
Default	0.0 = 0		

7.5.17.1.3 video user gain blue

Command	video user gain blue <offset>		
Alias	user_gain_blue	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set user defined blue gain in unsigned 4.8 fixed point format (1.0 = 256).		
Parameter	gain		
Type	Unsigned 4.8 Fixed Point Number		
Description	Blue user gain.		
Min	0 = 0		
Max	15.999 = 4095		
Default	0.0 = 0		

7.5.17.2 video user matrix

Command	video user matrix <c0> ... <c8>		
Alias	user_matrix	Getter Function	Yes
Description	Set a user defined RGB color matrix. The matrix consists of 9 coefficients which are in signed 4.12 fixed point format with a range of [-8.0 = -32768, 8.0 = 32767] (1.0 = 4096). To reset the matrix to neutral, program the identity matrix (see usage examples below)		
Parameter	c0 ... c8		
Type	Signed 4.12 Fixed Point Number		
Description	User matrix coefficients.		
Min	-8.0 = -32768		
Max	7.999 = 32767		
Default	Identity matrix, see below.		

To reset the matrix to neutral, the identity matrix must be programmed (diagonal values set to 1.0):

```
→ 1 video user matrix 4096 0 0 0 4096 0 0 0 4096
← OK
```


8 Alias Reference

This chapter lists all the available command alias which also provide compatibility with the ProVideo protocol. Note that some aliases are not part of the ProVideo protocol but have been added for convenience.

The list below can also be generated by the camera with the `alias` command.

Table 7: Command alias overview.

Alias	Full Command Name	ProVideo Command	Different Behavior when called via Alias
cam_gain	camera gain	Yes	No
cam_exposure	camera exposure	Yes	No
gain_mode	camera gain_mode	No	No
cam_info	camera info	Yes	No
aec	camera auto	Yes	Yes
aec_mode	camera auto mode	No	No
aec_target	camera auto target	No	No
aec_speed	camera auto speed	No	No
aec_max_gain	camera auto max_gain	No	No
aec_anti_flicker	camera auto anti_flicker	No	No
aec_custom	camera auto custom	No	No
aec_weight	camera auto weight	Yes	No
save_settings	settings save	Yes	No
load_settings	settings load	Yes	No
reset_settings	settings reset	Yes	No
auto_save	settings auto_save	Yes	No
version	system info	Yes	Yes
name	system name	Yes	No
runtime	system runtime	Yes	No
reboot	system reboot	Yes	No
update	system update	No	No
identify	system identify	Yes	No
error	system error	No	No
volatile	system volatile	Yes	No
rs485	system rs485	No	No
prompt	system rs485 mode	Yes	No
controller	system rs485 mode 0	No	No
interactive	system rs485 mode 1	No	No
rs485_addr	system rs485 device_address	Yes	No
rs485_bc_addr	system rs485 broadcast_address	Yes	No
rs485_bc_master	system rs485 broadcast_master	Yes	No
rs485_baud	system rs485 baudrate	Yes	No
status_led	system status_led	No	No
tally	system tally	No	No
temp	system temp	Yes	No
max_temp	system temp max	Yes	No
max_temp_reset	system temp reset	Yes	No

Alias	Full Command Name	ProVideo Command	Different Behavior when called via Alias
over_temp_count	system temp count	Yes	No
fan_target	system temp fan	Yes	No
audio_enable	system audio	Yes	No
audio_gain	system audio gain	Yes	No
timecode_enable	system timecode	No	No
timecode	system timecode value	Yes	No
timecode_hold	system timecode pause	Yes	No
timecode_drop	system timecode drop	No	No
video_mode	video mode	Yes	No
flip	video flip	Yes	No
black_sensor	video black_sensor	No	No
black_red	video black_sensor red	Yes	No
black_green	video black_sensor green	Yes	No
black_blue	video black_sensor blue	Yes	No
lsc	video lsc	Yes	No
lsc_preset	video lsc preset	No	No
wb	video wb	Yes	No
wb_gain	video wb gain	No	No
gain_red	video wb gain red	Yes	No
gain_green	video wb gain green	Yes	No
gain_blue	video wb gain blue	Yes	No
wb_temp	video wb temp	No	No
wb_preset	video wb preset	Yes	No
awb	video wb auto	Yes	No
awb_speed	video wb auto speed	Yes	No
awb_offset	video wb auto offset	No	No
bpc	video bpc	No	No
dpc_auto_load	video bpc calibrate	Yes	No
flare	video flare	Yes	No
flare_red	video flare red	No	No
flare_green	video flare green	No	No
flare_blue	video flare blue	No	No
color_space	video color_space	Yes	No
sdi_range	video sdi_range	Yes	No
filter_enable	video filter	Yes	No
filter_detail	video filter detail	Yes	No
filter_denoise	video filter denoise	Yes	No
mcc	video mcc	Yes	No
mcc_opmode	video mcc mode	Yes	No
mcc_set	video mcc phase	Yes	No
mcc_blink	video mcc blink	Yes	No
black_master	video black_master	Yes	No
black_master_red	video black_master red	No	No

Alias	Full Command Name	ProVideo Command	Different Behavior when called via Alias
black_master_green	video black_master green	No	No
black_master_blue	video black_master blue	No	No
knee	video knee	Yes	No
lut_enable	video lut	Yes	Yes
log_mode	video lut mode	Yes	No
lut_fast_gamma	video lut gamma	Yes	No
pq_max_brightness	video lut max_brightness	Yes	No
slog3_master_gain	video lut master_gain	Yes	No
lut_mode	video lut mode_compat	Yes	No
post	video post	No	No
post_bright	video post brightness	Yes	No
post_cont	video post contrast	Yes	No
post_sat	video post saturation	Yes	No
post_hue	video post hue	Yes	No
osd	video osd	Yes	No
user	video user	No	No
user_gain	video user gain	No	No
user_gain_red	video user gain red	No	No
user_gain_green	video user gain green	No	No
user_gain_blue	video user gain blue	No	No
user_matrix	video user matrix	No	No

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Appendix B: Document Revision History

Revision	Date	Chapter	Changes
v1.0.0	29. May. 2024	All	Initial release.
v1.0.1	14. Jun. 2024	3	Reworked firmware update chapter for usage of the new PROTON Updater GUI which is now described in the new chapter 3.3.
		6.1	Updated list of critical settings.
		6.2, 7.2	Updated auto-save chapter and descriptions for the <code>settings reset</code> and <code>auto_save</code> commands: Auto-save is now done immediately after changing a setting.
		7.3	Updated command descriptions for the <code>system runtime</code> , <code>temp max</code> , <code>temp reset</code> , <code>temp count</code> , and <code>error</code> commands: Runtime and temperature logging are no longer persistent.
		7.3.5	Added <code>system update</code> command description.
		7.3.13.1	Updated default <code>audio gain</code> from 1.0 to 0.5.
		8	Updated alias reference.
v1.1.0	11. Jul. 2024	2.3	Updated maximum temperature, is now 100°C.
		3.3	Updated firmware update GUI chapter.
		7.4.5	Added chapter for new auto exposure control commands.
		7.5.5	Added auto white balance commands in section 7.5.5.4 and updated <code>wb</code> , <code>wb temp</code> , <code>wb gain</code> , <code>wb color_cross</code> and <code>wb preset</code> commands descriptions.
		7.3.9.5	Added new supported baud rates: 230400 and 250000 baud.
		7.3.13.1	Changed default <code>audio gain</code> from 0.5 to 1.0.
		8	Updated alias reference.
v1.1.1	22. Jul. 2024	2.2	Improve description of error state.
		3	Updated firmware update chapter.
		5.2.4	Added description of error code “-140”.
		7.3.5	Updated description of <code>system update</code> command.
		7.5.4	Added <code>lsc preset</code> command to LSC chapter.
		8	Updated alias reference.
v1.1.2	16. Aug. 2024	All	Fixed typos, no major changes.
v1.2.0	10. Sep. 2024	2.2	Improved description of error state.
		2.3	Improved description of the over temperature protection. New shutdown temperature is 90°C, restart temperature is 85°C.
		7.4.3, 7.4.4	The <code>low_light</code> command has been replaced with the <code>gain_mode</code> command. Changing the gain mode may also change the maximum gain value, so the <code>camera info</code> command description has been updated.
		7.4.5.1	Added missing description of combined auto exposure mode and improved description of other modes.
		7.5.3	Removed <code>black_sensor auto</code> command, it is no longer supported.
		7.5.5	Added new <code>wb gain offset</code> and <code>wb color_cross offset</code> commands and updated description of the other white balance commands accordingly. Note: The minimum color temperature of the <code>wb temp</code> command has been increased from 2400 to 3000 Kelvin and the 2800 Kelvin preset has been removed from the <code>wb preset</code> command.
		8	Updated alias list.
v1.3.0	25. Oct. 2024	2.1	Updated power/control connector table.
		4.1	Replaced ProVideo GUI with PROTON Control.

		5.1.1.2, 7.3.9.3	Broadcasting can now be disabled by using the broadcast address -1.
		5.2.3.4 7.5.4.1.1	Added description of list commands. The elements of the list are now always prefixed with a hash (#) so that other cameras on the same bus do not interpret them as device IDs. Updated all <code>list</code> commands so that the examples now include the hash.
		7.3.13.1	Corrected default audio gain which is 1.0 and not 0.5.
		7.4.1, 7.4.2, 7.4.5.1	Improved <code>camera gain</code> , <code>camera exposure</code> and <code>camera auto mode</code> command descriptions.
		7.5.5	Updated <code>wb</code> command description, manual white balance now runs up to 10 frames. Removed <code>wb color_cross</code> command and moved <code>wb gain offset</code> and <code>wb color_cross offset</code> commands to new <code>video user</code> commands (with slightly different functionality). Updated related commands accordingly.
		7.5.11.3	Fix typo in command string of <code>mcc blink</code> command.
		7.5.17	Added new user command section which includes the <code>user gain</code> and <code>user matrix</code> commands.
		8	Updated alias list.
v1.3.1	04. Nov. 2024	2.3, 7.3.12.4	Added new <code>system temp fan</code> command to control fan turn-on temperature on supported devices.
		7.3.13	Added note that audio commands are only available on supported devices.
		7.5.5.2, 7.5.5.5	Updated formulas in <code>video wb gain</code> command description and added description of new <code>video wb tint</code> command.
		7.5.15.1, 7.5.15.2	Added note that <code>video post brightness</code> and <code>video post contrast</code> commands have no effect in HDR mode.