

KAM-XM-SERIES

SD SDNR/MPEGAR MODULES

Instruction Manual

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Preface

About This Manual

This manual describes the features of a specific 2000 Series module in the Kameleon Media Processing System. As part of this module family, it is subject to Safety and Regulatory Compliance described in the 2000 Series frame and power supply documentation (see the *Kameleon 2000 Series Frames Instruction Manual*).

KAM-XM-SDNR and MPEGAR SDI Modules

Introduction

This manual covers installation, configuration and operation of the following Kameleon KAM-XM Series modules:

- KAM-XM-SDNR – SDI Noise Reducer
- KAM-XM-MPEGAR – SDI MPEG Artifact Remover

Module functionality is summarized in [Table 1](#).

Table 1. KAM-XM SDI Modules Summary

Functions	KM-XM-SDNR	KM-XM-MPEGAR
User selection of 480i/59.94 and 576i/50 SD SDI formats for noise reduction	X	X
Aspect Ratio Conversion	X	X
Proc Amp Adjustments (for video processing)	X	X
Color Space Conversion	X	
Detail Enhancement	X	X
Spike Filter (Adaptive Median filtering)	X	
Brickwall Filter	X	X
Temporal Recursive Filter (Auto or Manual mode)	X	X
Mosquito filter with selectable strength and motion parameters		X
Advanced Aperture correction filter with selectable horizontal and vertical high frequency cutoff, slope, and coring		X
GPI Control (3 external GPI inputs controlling 10 preset E-MEM registers)	X	X
Re-embeds first two groups of audio into the SDI input stream with compensating delay	X	X
Closed Caption pass-through to SD output stream	X	X

The KAM-XM SDI modules also feature:

- Proprietary Teranex™ PixelMotion™ De-interlacing,
- Support of SD video with embedded audio, including Dolby-E,
- Hot-swap capability,
- Operates in the same frame with other 2000 and Kameleon modules,
- Active loop-through of selected 270 Mb/s input source,
- Two standard-definition SDI video outputs,
- Network control with the Newton Control Panel or web browser control, and
- Support of NetConfig™ configuration tool and NetCentral™ SNMP-based monitoring system.

Module Descriptions

Each KAM-XM module uses the same circuit board with the application software enabled for the particular module type. The module type is identified by a sticker on the circuit board and the Model name is identified in the web page header and on the License web page.

The modules described in this manual include the following:

- KAM-XM-SDNR – designed high-quality noise reduction for SDI sources with embedded audio for pre-compression applications and reducing noise on the SDI signal prior to MPEG encoding. This provides increased efficiency of the compression process and the output image quality.
- KAM-XM-MPEGAR – is a flexible tool for noise reduction, MPEG artifact removal, and pre-compression conditioning of SDI source material. Its noise reduction and artifact removal techniques, including temporal recursive, brickwall, mosquito, and advanced aperture correction, minimize picture noise and MPEG/JPEG artifacts in the SDI video source.

System Requirements

Operation of the KAM-XM modules in 2000 Series frames has the following hardware and software requirements:

- Modules must be installed in a 2000T1DNG or 2000T3DNG Kameleon 2000 Series frame containing a 2000GEN module.
- The frame must have a 2000NET module with assembly number 671-5231-01 or later running software version 3.2.2 or later.

Note These requirements are necessary for proper cooling support and interface to the Newton Control Panel configuration, NetConfig and GUI control, and SNMP monitoring.

Existing Kameleon frames can be upgraded with the necessary modules and software for proper operation. Contact your sales representative for more information.

All KAM-XM module sets require two vertical module slots of frame space. Frame density for the 1 RU frame is two module sets and six module sets for a fully stuffed 3 RU frame. Both dual and single height Kameleon and 2000 modules can be mixed in the frames.

Quick Start Guide

This Quick Start Guide is provided for an overview of installing the KAM-XM modules. Each step gives you a link to a more detailed description of each process.

1. Install the KAM-XM modules in the 2000 Kameleon frame. Install the XM-IO-1 Rear module first, then install the front module in the corresponding front slot (*Module Placement in the 2000 Frame on page 11*).
2. Connect the 2000 frame to the network and navigate the web browser to the frame. This process is described in detail in the 2000NET Instruction Manual available on-line.
3. Navigate to the module you would like to configure and click on the appropriate slot to access the module links (*Links and Web Pages on page 36*).
4. Click on the Slot Config link on the left side of the page (*Slot Config Web Page on page 63*). This page allows you to assign a name to this module. Assigning easily recognizable names will help later in the configuration process.
5. Cable the rear module signal connections (*Cabling on page 15*).
6. Configure the input and output formats on the Format web page (*Format Web Page on page 41*).
7. Configure the Reference source on the Reference web page (*Setup Web Page on page 40*). Select the type of reference from either the input signal or an external reference (2000GEN module installed in the 2000 frame).
8. Continue with module configuration depending on the module type.

Installation

Installation of a KAM-XM module set is a process of:

- Placing the KAM-XM rear module in a frame slot,
- Placing the front media module in the corresponding front slot, and
- Cabling signal ports.

Module Placement in the 2000 Frame

There are twelve slot locations in both the front and rear of a Kameleon 3 RU frame to accommodate KAM-XM modules. A KAM-XM module set consists of a front media module and a dual height rear module that requires two module slots.

Each KAM-XM front media module plugs into the front of the 2000 frame mid-plane. The rear module plugs into the corresponding rear slot to provide the input and output interface connectors.

A 3 RU 2000T3 frame fully stuffed with KAM-XM front and rear modules will accommodate up to six module sets. A 1 RU 2000T1 frame will accommodate up to 2 module sets.

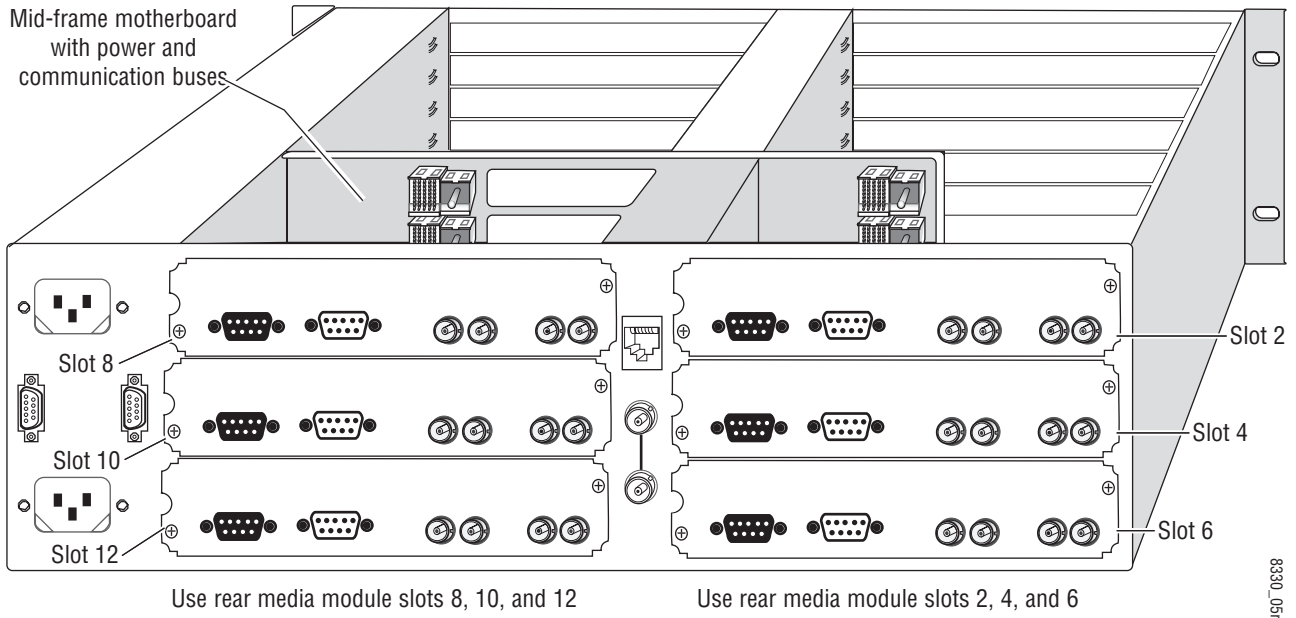
The KAM-XM front and rear module can be plugged in and removed from a Kameleon 2000 Series frame with power on. When power is applied to the module, LED indicators reflect the initialization process (see [Power Up and Module Status on page 17](#)).

To install a KAM-XM module set in a frame:

1. For fully stuffing a 3 RU frame with KAM-XM modules, locate a vacant slot in slot 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, or 12 of the rear of the frame ([Figure 1 on page 12](#)). The rear module uses two slots.

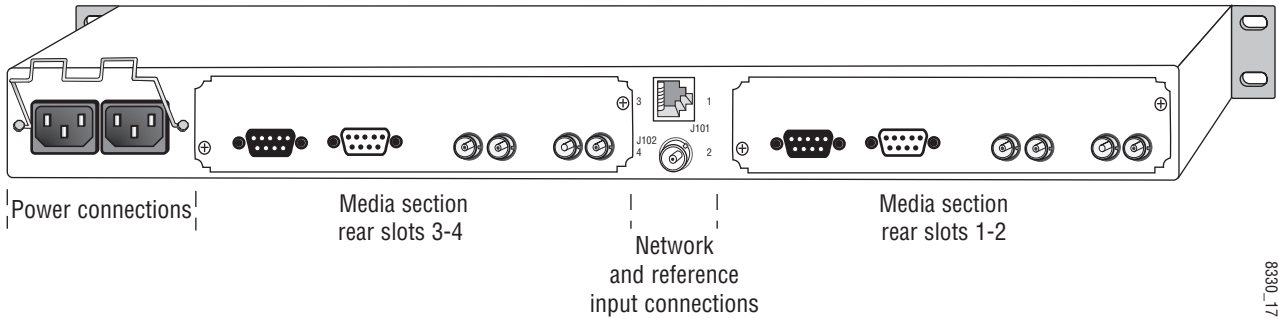
Note This configuration (using slots 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10) is only suggested when fully stuffing the frame with KAM-XM modules. There are no restrictions on which slot to use as long as there is room in the frame. You may use any two slots (odd or even numbered) for a KAM-XM module with any Kameleon or 2000 module combination.

Figure 1. 2000T3NG Frame, Rear View



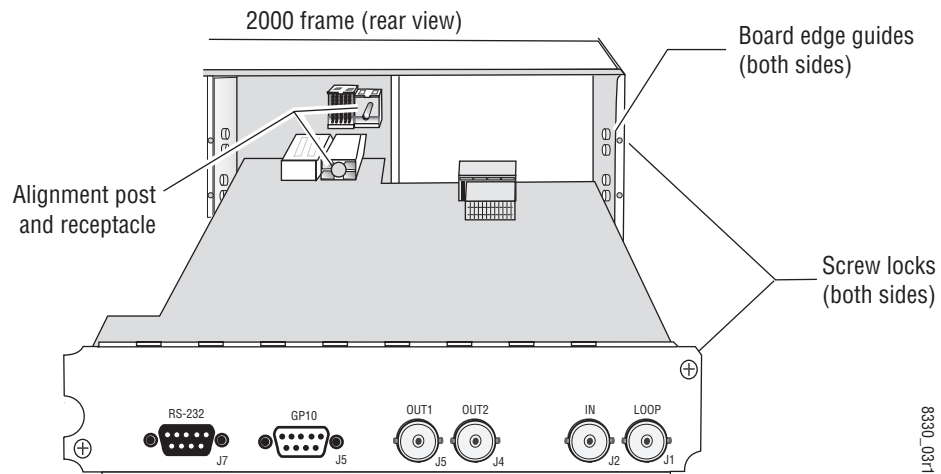
For a 1 RU frame, place the rear module in the lower slot as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2. 2000T1DNG Frame, Rear View



2. Insert the rear module into the vacant rear slot of the frame as illustrated in Figure 3.
3. Verify that the module connector seats properly against the midplane.
4. Using a crossblade screwdriver, tighten the two screw locks to secure the module in the frame.

Figure 3. Installing KAM-XM Rear Module



5. Locate the front slot 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, or 12 in the frame corresponding to the rear module circuit board. The 3 RU frame front view is illustrated in Figure 4 and the 1 RU frame is shown in Figure 5 on page 14.

Note Module slots where the KAM-XM should be installed are highlighted in gray for a fully stuffed 2000T3 frame and for any 2000T1 frame.

Figure 4. 2000T3 Frame, Front Slots

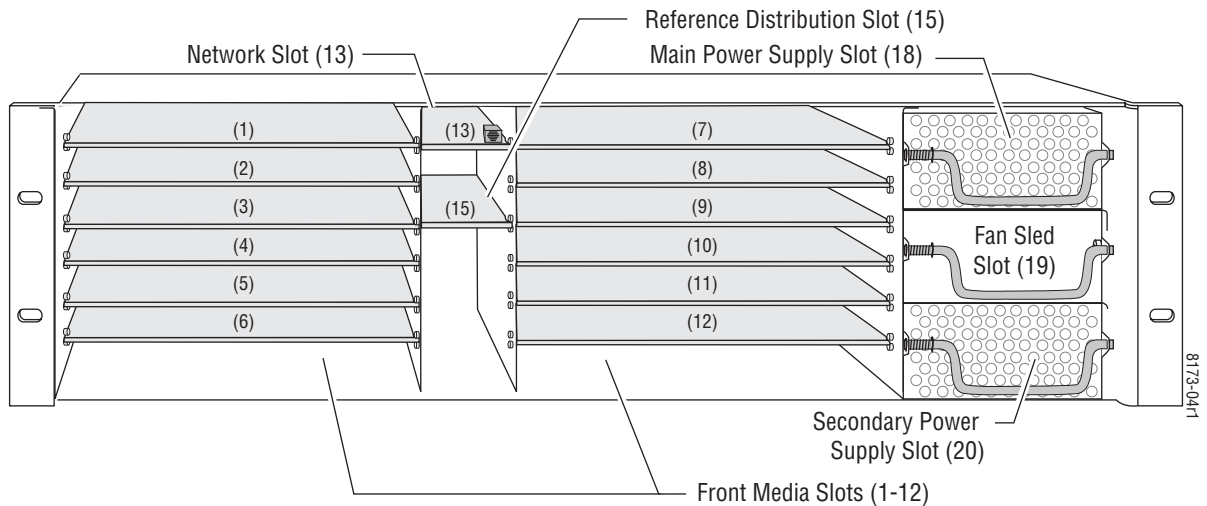
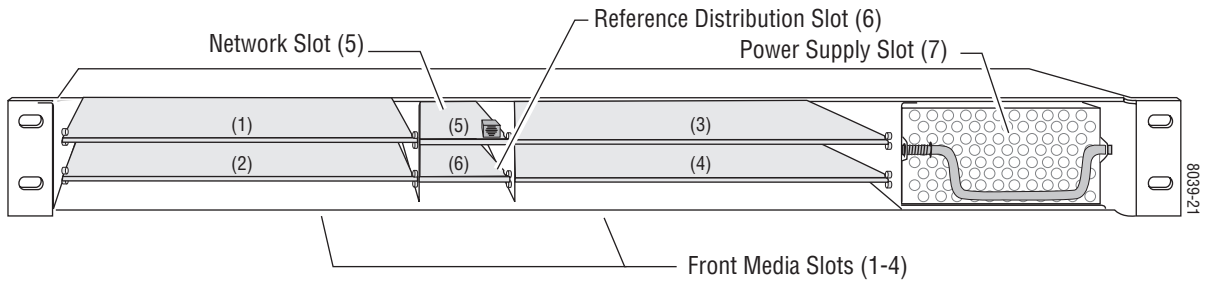
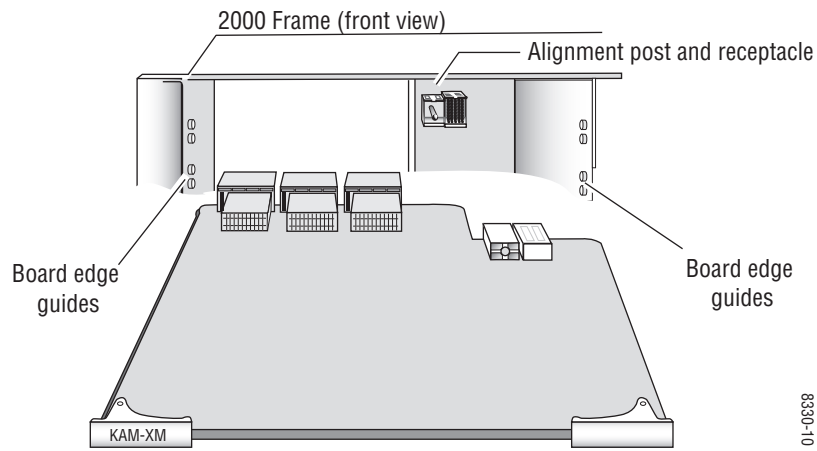


Figure 5. 2000T1 Frame, Front Slots



6. With the component side up, insert the front media module in the corresponding front slot (see [Figure 6](#)).
7. Verify that the module connector seats properly against the midplane and rear module connector.
8. Press firmly on both ejector tabs to seat the module.

Figure 6. Installing Front Media Module



Cabling

All cabling to the KAM-XM module set is done on the corresponding Dual Height KAM-XM-R rear module (XM-IO-1) at the back of the 2000 frame.

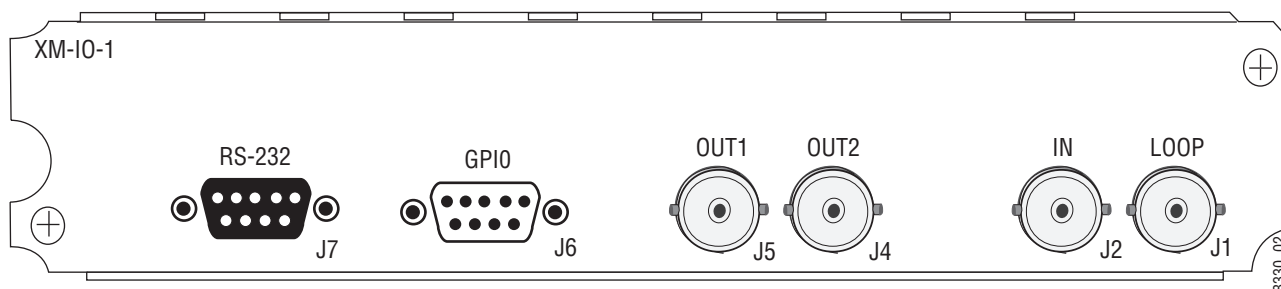
KAM-XM-R Rear Module Connections

Refer to [Figure 7](#) for an illustration of the KAM-XM rear module.

The KAM-XM rear module provides the following input and output and control connections.

- IN (BNC J2)– accepts a serial digital input or decoded source material for filtering and conditioning, depending on front module type.
- LOOP (BNC J1)– provides an output for the input signal to be looped to another destination.
- OUT1 (BNC J4)– one of two serial digital output connections to feed the pre-compressed conditioned video to a downstream device.
- OUT2 (BNC J5)– one of two serial digital output connections to feed the pre-compressed conditioned video to a downstream device.
- RS-232 Port (DB-9, Male, J6) – this serial port allows a direct interface to the module for testing and configuration purposes. This port is not normally used.
- GPIO Port (DB-9, Female, J7) – this port allows connection of external GPI (General Purpose Interface) signals to the module as described in [GPIO Connections for GPI Control on page 16](#).

Figure 7. KAM-XM Rear Module Input/Output Connectors



KAM-XM-SDNR

For a KAM-XM-SDNR, connect an SD signal (with embedded audio) to the IN (J2) BNC. Loop the signal from the LOOP (J1) BNC to another destination if required.

Connect the OUT1 (J5) and OUT2 (J4) BNCs to the downstream device.

KAM-XM-MPEGAR

For a KAM-XM-MPEGAR, connect the SD signal (with embedded audio) to the IN (J2) BNC. Loop the signal from the LOOP (J1) BNC to another destination if required.

Connect the OUT1 (J5) and OUT2 (J4) BNCs to the downstream device.

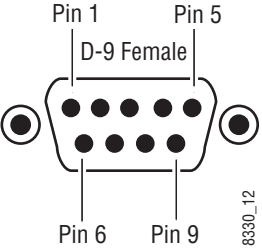
GPIO Connections for GPI Control

The KAM-XM modules can receive up to three General Purpose Interface (GPI) external triggers to automatically activate specific user preset E-MEM registers configured on the GPI (page 56) and E-MEM web pages (page 57). Customer-supplied external GPI triggers are wired through connector J6 (GPIO) on the rear module.

Inputs to the GPI are held high and expect a contact closure to ground to activate the programmed presets. There is a 100 mA maximum sink to ground.

Table 2 provides pinouts for the GPI I/O control port, connector J6.

Table 2. Connector GP10 Wiring for GPI Control

GPIO Control	Pin	Connector J6
	1	GPI Input 1
	2	GPI Input 2
	3	GPI Input 3
	4	Reserved
	5	System Ground
	6	System Ground
	7	Not Connected
	8	Reserved
	9	Reserved

Power Up and Module Status

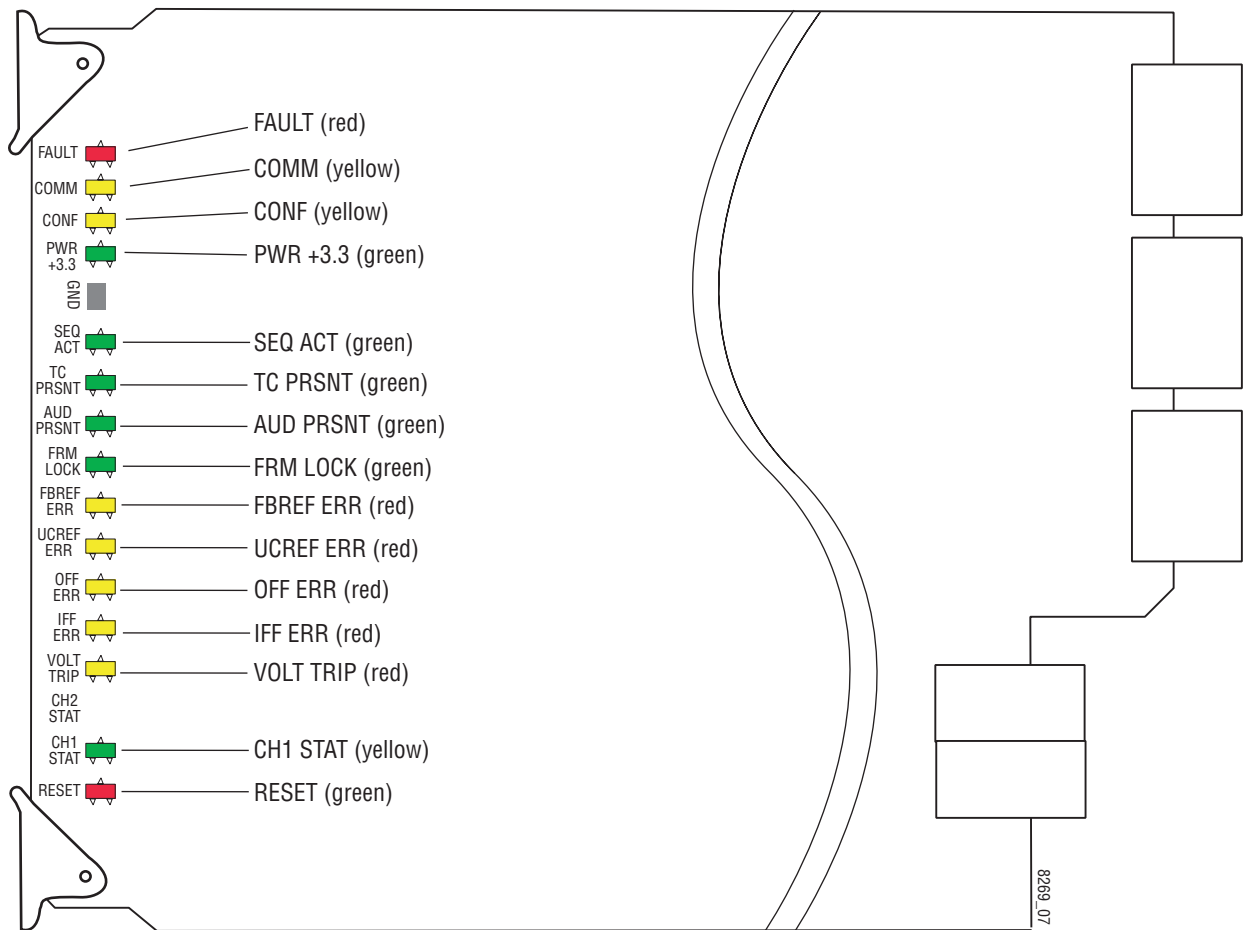
The front LED indicators are illustrated in [Figure 8](#).

Upon power-up, the green PWR LED should light.

Note The KAM-XM module will take approximately 25 seconds to boot up.

Refer to [Table 3 on page 18](#) to see a complete list of possible operating conditions and the resulting indicator status.

Figure 8. Front Edge LEDs Indicators



A red FAULT LED indicates an error situation and, when noted with the other indicator LEDs, can indicate a specific problem area. Table 3 describes signal output and LED indications for the various input combinations and user settings.

Table 3. Indicator LEDs and Conditions Indicated

LED	Indication	Condition
FAULT (red)	Off	Normal operation.
	On continuously	Module has detected an Optic 1 or Optic 2 internal fault from the submodule or a write failure has occurred on the front module.
	Long flash	No input is detected for the input or the input does not match the format selected manually, no rear module is present, or the wrong rear module is present.
COMM (yellow)	Off	No activity on frame communication bus.
	3 Short Flashes	Location Command received by the module from a remote control system.
	Short flash	Activity present on the frame communication bus.
CONF (yellow)	On	Module is initializing, changing operating modes, or updating firmware.
	Off	Module is in normal operating mode.
PWR +3.3 (green)	Off	No power to module, fuse blown, or module's DC/DC converter failed.
	On continuously	Normal operation, module is powered.
SEQ ACT (green)	Off	Input video not detected or PLL unlocked.
	Blinking	Normal operation, Sequencer Active LED should be blinking to Indicate good video input and PLLs locked.
TC PRSNT (green)	Off	No timecode or bad timecode.
	On	Good timecode is detected.
AUD PRSNT (green)	Off	No embedded audio detected.
	On	Embedded audio detected.
FRM LOCK (green)	Off	Input to output frame rates are not locked.
	On	Normal operation, input to output frame rates are locked.
FBREF ERR (yellow)	Off	No FrameBuilder refresh error detected.
	On	FrameBuffer refresh error detected, output could be corrupted such as bad output image.
UCREF ERR (yellow)	Off	No Microcode refresh error detected.
	On	Microcode refresh error detected, Microcode memory could be corrupted.
OFF ERR (yellow)	Off	Normal operation, no Output FIFO underflow/overflow error detected.
	On	Output FIFO underflow/overflow error condition detected.
IFF ERR (yellow)	Off	Normal operation, no input FIFO underflow/overflow error condition detected.
	On	Input FIFO is detecting underflow/overflow error condition.
VOLT TRIP (yellow)	Off	Normal state, no under voltage trip detected.
	On	Under voltage trip detected, one or more supply voltages is below specification.
CH1 STAT (green)	Off	No input detected or bad input.
	On	Normal operation, good input detected.
RESET (red)	Off	Normal operation, board is not in Reset mode.
	On	Module is in reset mode, including FPGA configuration sequence.

Configuration

The KAM-XM modules are configured remotely using the 2000NET network interface GUI and/or a networked Newton Control Panel.

Refer to the following sections for configuration instructions:

- Configuration Summary ([page 19](#))
- Newton Control Panel Configuration ([page 31](#))
- Web Browser Configuration ([page 32](#))

Operation of these control types is explained in detail in their respective sections of this manual.

Before configuration, verify that system requirements have been met as described in [System Requirements on page 9](#).

Configuration Summary

This section provides a summary of all available filters and controls that can be adjusted on the KAM-XM-SDNR module. Use this section for a summary of what adjustments can be made. [Table 4 on page 28](#) provides a summary in table format of all controls and their ranges, default values, and remote and control panel function names and locations for setting each value.

Proc Amp Controls

Proc Amp controls are provided for making adjustments to the output video signal. Each Proc Amp function must be enabled before adjustments can be made.

The following Proc Amp controls are available:

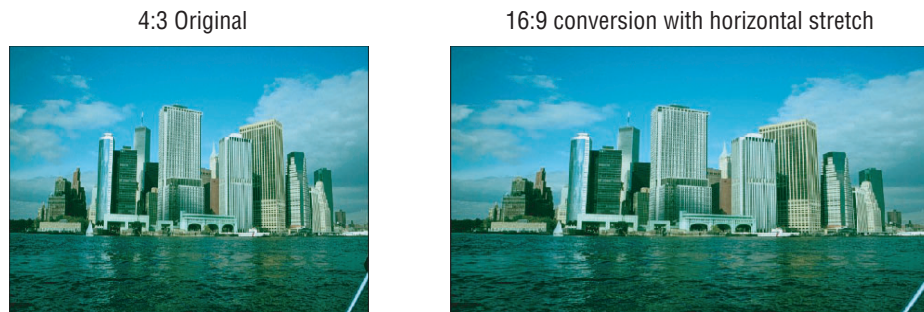
- Video Gain – sets the overall amplitude with a range of ± 6 dB.
- Black Level – adjusts the black level with a range of ± 30 IRE.
- Hue – adjusts the phase with a range of ± 9 degrees.
- Saturation – adjusts the chroma saturation with a range of ± 6 dB.
- RP 177 checkbox – use for applications involving film production material.

Aspect Ratio Modes

Most SD material is in a 4:3 aspect ratio while HD material is 16:9. Aspect ratio in this case refers to the ratio of an image width to height, not related to image size. The effect of aspect ratio in up conversion (4:3 to 16:9) is a process of cropping, stretching, or squeezing the image. To address these issues, the module provides a control for selecting one aspect ratio conversion option:

- **Anamorphic** – this mode is designed to be used with material originally captured with an anamorphic lens. It ensures that the top and bottom edges of the input aspect ratio match the top and bottom edges of the output aspect ratio. When used with standard 4:3 material, it will have the effect of stretching the material horizontally as illustrated in [Figure 9](#). This results in a distortion of the geometry of the image, particularly causing circles to appear as ovals when present in the image.

Figure 9. 16:9 Anamorphic Mode



Note Common Top and Common Sides are not used in this application.

Other aspect ratio controls include the following:

- **Zoom Crop** – when turned on, will zoom the image by 3 pixels and then crop the image by 3 pixels. This corrects issues that arise on the top or bottom edge or on the left or right side of an image.
- **Edge Trim** – this control adjust the amount of border cropping in the X and Y directions. It is adjustable from 0-50 or 0-20 pixels, depending on the conversion currently in use.
- **Fill Shade** – this control is used when input the aspect ratio is smaller than the output aspect ratio and there are areas in the output display that are filled with black. The Fill Shade control adjusts the luminance level (Y) and color (Cb and Cr) of these areas from 64 (digital black) to 940 (digital white).

Detail Enhance Controls

Detail enhancement can be applied to the image to further sharpen the output detail. This process utilizes an industry standard film compositing technique called unsharp masking. The filtering process adds an additional level of image detail by detecting the edges of objects and adjusting the contrast ratio around these objects to help separate them from the background. This edge sharpening filter allows for both positive and negative aperture correction.

The following user adjustable controls are available in Detail Enhance:

- Horizontal – enabling the horizontal control allows the user to soften or sharpen the horizontal detail in the image. The range of this control is ± 7.0 dB.
- Vertical – enabling the vertical control allows the user to soften or sharpen the vertical detail in the image. The range of this control is ± 7.0 dB.

Noise Reduction

The modules covered in this manual provide the noise filtering and reduction controls described below.

Spike Filtering

This is an adaptive median filter that works well in removing random impulse noise. This type of filtering performs spatial processing to determine which pixels in an image have been affected by impulse noise. The adaptive median filter classifies pixels as noise by comparing each pixel in the image to its surrounding neighbor pixels. The size of the neighborhood is adjustable, as well as the threshold for the comparison.

A pixel that is different from a majority of its neighbors, as well as being not structurally aligned with those pixels to which it is similar, is labeled as impulse noise. These noise pixels are then replaced by the median pixel value of the pixels in the neighborhood that have passed the noise labeling test. This results in a prime benefit of not eroding edges or other small structures in the image with repeated application of the adaptive median filter.

This type of filtering provides controls for setting the adaptive threshold of the luminance and the chroma channels. The filter must be enabled to allow processing.

Brickwall Filtering

This is a low pass filter with a sharp cutoff. This type of high-order low pass filter attenuates high frequencies (image detail) while leaving low frequency information unaffected. Impulse and Gaussian noise contain high frequency components and will be diminished with this filter is on.

This filter is primarily intended for pre-compression processing, to attenuate high frequency information that will normally be quantized away in the compression process. When used for pre-compression, it can improve the efficiency and quality of the compression process. By controlling the manner in which the detail is removed, compression artifacts can be minimized. A boost can be applied after the brickwall filter to accentuate the remaining edges in the filtered image.

One of the benefits of removing high frequency noise before compression is that there are more bits to spend when generating the compressed stream since there is less information to compress. In addition, the potential for loss of desirable information due to the compression of small details is decreased, resulting in a more consistent output.

Controls for this filter type include the following:

- Enable – the filter must be enabled.
- Boost – sets the amount of amplitude prior to the cutoff frequency. This boosting of the amplitudes gives the appearance of sharpening in the image to help compensate for blurring that occurs when filtering out high frequency information.
- Cutoff – sets the cutoff frequency so that information greater than this value will be filtered. Information less than the cutoff value will be left alone.
- Direction Control – allows setting the filter to affect both the horizontal and vertical axes or just the horizontal or vertical axis.

Temporal Recursive Filtering

This noise reducer is a motion adaptive temporal recursive filter that works well in removing random and Gaussian noise. Each pixel in the filter process is labeled as motion, no motion, or noise.

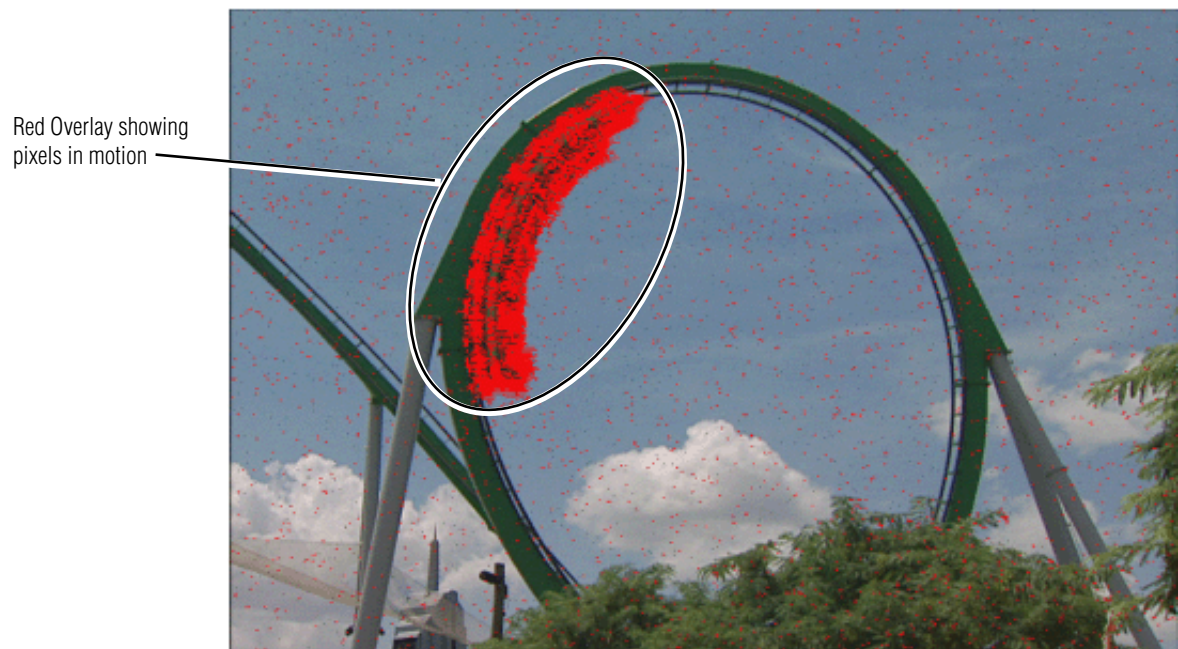
Each of these classes of pixels is treated differently in the noise reduction process as follows:

- For pixels in which there is no motion, low Gaussian noise may be reduced via temporal processing by a weighted averaging over successive frames.
- For pixels labeled as random noise, spatial processing replaces these pixels.
- Pixels labeled as being in motion are left as is to avoid artifacts that may be introduced through temporal processing.

Controls for temporal filtering include the following:

- Enable – the filter must be enabled.
- Red Overlay – when turned on, the filter superimposes a red overlay onto areas in the input image where the temporal recursive filter identifies motion. The red overlay displays what area is not being filtered.
- Auto – when **Auto** mode is turned on, a feedback controller is engaged that dynamically sets the distance, no motion, and motion slider controls based on noise and motion measurements. The pixels determined to be in motion will be shown in red as shown in [Figure 10](#). These pixels will not have any noise reduction applied to them.

Figure 10. Temporal Recursive Filter Red Overlay



- The Bias control in Auto mode adjusts the noise set point in the temporal recursive controller. The higher the bias, the more aggressive the controller is towards the noise in the scene. The lower the bias setting, the more sensitive the controller is towards motion in the scene.
- Manual mode – when **Auto** mode is turned off, the temporal recursive filter is in **Manual** mode. This will activate a number of controls for manual temporal filtering.
- The **Distance** control is set to determine the sensitivity to motion between the current frame and historical frames. This threshold represents a percentage of the current pixel value that the historical pixel value must be within in order to be considered unchanged. Therefore, a setting of zero would detect motion at every pixel, applying no filtering occurring. A setting of 40 would be less sensitive to motion, temporally filtering every pixel which could result in blurring or any objects or areas that are in motion. If the Distance control is set too low, too little filtering may occur, whereas, if set too high, too much filtering will be applied.

The **No Motion** control sets the historical weighting factor for areas in the frame where no motion has been detected. A setting of 100% forces the filter to use only historical data in areas where no motion has been detected. A setting of zero forces the filter to use only current data in areas where no motion has been detected.

The **Motion** control sets the historical weighting factor for areas in the frame where motion has been detected. A setting of 100% forces the filter to use only historical data in areas where motion has been detected. A setting of zero forces the filter to use only current data in areas where motion has been detected.

Artifact Reduction

The KAM-XM-MPEGAR provides two artifact reduction controls outlined below.

Mosquito Filter

The Mosquito filter is designed to minimize the artifacts that are created by modern compression techniques. These artifacts typically show up as blocks of information with sharp differences at the edges of these blocks. This filter will minimize the visibility of these artifacts by adjust for the filtering at the edge of the block, away from the edge of the block, and by determining how to handle areas in motion.

Mosquito filter controls include the following:

- **Strength** – adjust the strength of the Mosquito filter as applied to vertical edges in the image. As the strength is increased, the mosquito artifacts around the edges will decrease. This will also cause the detail in the edges to soften.
- **Motion** – this control determines how the Mosquito filter is applied in areas of motion. As the setting is increased, the filter will be applied more aggressively to moving areas in the image.

Advanced Aperture Correction

The Advanced Aperture controls allow the user to increase perceived picture sharpness and detail by using a number of specialized horizontal and vertical filters. The system provides a wide range of filter selections and bandwidth adjustments, providing the user with a creative tool to enhance the look of the material being processed. The filters are followed by a coring control that can be set to determine how much of the picture detail is affected by the filtering.

The following controls are available for Advanced Aperture in both horizontal and vertical modes:

- **Filter** – this control provides a number of specialized high and low pass and band-pass filters for adjusting gain and bandwidth in conjunction with the cutoff frequency controls. Filter choices are explained below:
 - **Off** – turns the Filter off.
 - **High Boost** – enables a series of high-pass filters that can be used to boost the gain of the signal. The frequencies above the cutoff value selected will be boosted by 6 dB per octave, up to the Nyquist frequency.
 - **High Cut** – enables a series of low-pass filters that can be used to reduce the gain of the signal. The frequencies above the selected cutoff will be reduced by 6 dB per octave.

- **Peak** – enables a set of band-pass filters with a fixed bandwidth of 0.045.
- **Peak with Cut** – enables a series of band-pass filters in conjunction with a high frequency cutoff component.
- **Cutoff** – this control determines the frequency where the filter’s characteristic changes. Operation between modes differs slightly with the type of filter being used.

For SD sources, there are eight possible frequency settings ranging from 1.75 MHz to 5.1 MHz in 0.5 MHz steps.

The following filter settings are available in the Cutoff control:

- **High Boost Filter** – this control determines the cut-off frequency such that anything above the frequency setting is boosted.
- **High Cut Filter** – this control determines the cut-off frequency such that anything above the frequency setting is cut.
- **Peak Filter** – this control selects one of eight possible band-pass center frequencies.
- **Peak w/Cut Filter** – this control selects one of eight possible center frequencies for the filter. Selecting this center frequency also selects the frequency above which frequencies will be rolled off or cut.
- **Slope** – this control varies the slope at the filter’s transition. It varies from a slope of 1 to 5, where 1 is the most gradual slope and 5 is the most aggressive (steep).

The following filter settings are available in the Slope control:

- **High Boost Filter** – this control determines the steepness of the boost of frequencies past the cutoff frequency.
- **High Cut Filter** – this control determines the steepness of the cut of frequencies past the cutoff frequency.
- **Peak Filter** – this control determines the roll-off of frequencies on either side of the selected center frequency.
- **Peak w/Cut Filter** – this control determines the roll-off of frequencies on the low frequency side of the selected center frequency.
- **Coring** – this control determines how much of the picture detail is affected by the filter settings above. After all the filter are applied to the image, this new, filtered, image is combined with an original version of the image. The Coring setting determines how many of the LSBs (Least Significant Bits) of the filtered output are ignored when combining the filter output with the original image.

A setting of 1 will ignore only the least significant bit from the filter output. A setting of 9 will ignore the 9 least significant bits of the filter output.

Color Legalizer

Color legalizer controls are provided to set the upper and lower limits for luma and chroma values to be within legal limits for broadcasting and downstream equipment.

Each luma and chroma value is a 10-bit value making the minimum limit 0 and the maximum limit 1019. High and low luma and chroma limit controls are provided for setting the upper and lower limits that the module will output. By default, these controls will cut off values outside of the legal range.

GPI and User Controls

Configuration is provided for setting up GPI triggers from external devices. Up to ten different module preset configurations can be defined then assigned to the three external GPIs or recalled on the Preset web page.

Configuration Summary Table

Table 4 provides a complete summary of the KAM-XM functions and a comparison of the functionality available with each control type along with the ranges and default values for each parameter.

Table 4. Summary of KAM-XM Configuration Functions

Function Type	Default	Range/Choices Resolution	Web Page/ Function Name	Newton Panel	Notes/ Conditions
Reference input selection	Input	Input or External	Setup/ Reference pulldown	Ref	All modules.
Ignore bad video control	Don't Ignore	Ignore or Don't Ignore	Setup/ Bad Video Ignore checkbox	–	All modules
Format Conversion Input selection		480i59.94 576i50 720p50 720p59.94 1080i50 1080i59.94	Format/ Input pulldown	InDesired	All modules. HD formats will appear but are not applicable for these SD modules
Current Input Format	480i59.94	See list above	Format/ Current read-only column	InCurrent	All modules.
Input Available	–	Yes or No	Format Conversion/ Available read-only column	InAvailable	
Format Conversion Output		See list above	Format/ Output pulldown	OutDesired	
Current Output Format	480i59.94	See list above	Format/ Current read-only column	OutCurrent	
Output Available	–	Yes or No	Format/ Available read-only column	Available	
Apply format control	–	–	Format/ Apply button	ApplyFmt	
Deinterlace Type selection	Pixel Motion	Pixel Motion or Vert Interpolation	Format/ Deinterlace Type pulldown	–	
Current Aspect selection	Anamorphic	Anamorphic, Common Top, or Common Side	Aspect/ Current Aspect pulldown	Aspect	All modules
Zoom Crop enable	Off	On or Off	Aspect/ Zoom Crop On checkbox	Crop	
Edge Trim – X or Y Trim	0 pixels	0 to 50 pixels 0 to 20 pixels	Aspect/ Edge Trim X or Y Trim control	XTrim YTrim	
Fill Shade – Y/Cb/Cr Channels	64	64 to 940	Aspect/ Fill Shade Y, Cb or Cr control	FillY FillCb FillCr	

Table 4. Summary of KAM-XM Configuration Functions

Function Type	Default	Range/Choices Resolution	Web Page/ Function Name	Newton Panel	Notes/ Conditions
Video Gain Enable	Off	On or Off	ProcAmp/ Video Gain Enabled checkbox	GainEn	All modules. Each control must be enabled,
Video Gain adjustment	0 dB	± 6.0 dB	ProcAmp/ Video Gain control	Gain	
Black Level Enable	Off	On or Off	ProcAmp/ Black Level Enabled checkbox	BlackEn	
Black Level adjustment	0 IRE	± 30 IRE	ProcAmp/ Black Level control	Black	
Hue Enable	Off	On or Off	ProcAmp/ Hue Enabled checkbox	HueEn	
Hue adjustment	0 degrees	± 9.0 degrees	ProcAmp/ Hue control	Hue	
Saturation Enable	Off	On or Off	ProcAmp/ Saturation Enabled checkbox	SaturEn	
Saturation adjustment	0 dB	± 6 dB	ProcAmp/ Saturation control	Satur	
RP 177 enable	Off	On or Off	ProcAmp/ RP 177 On checkbox	–	
Horizontal Detail Enhance Enable	Off	On or Off	Detail Enhance/ Horizontal Enable checkbox	EnhHorEn	All modules. Each control must be enabled
Horizontal Detail Enhance	0 dB	± 7 dB	Detail Enhance/ Horizontal (dB) control	EnhHorDB	
Vertical Detail Enhance enable	Off	On or Off	Detail Enhance/ Vertical Enable checkbox	EnhVerEn	
Vertical Detail Enhance	0 dB	± 7 dB	Detail Enhance/ Vertical control	EnhVerDB	
Spike filter enable	Off	On or Off	Spike/ Enable pulldown	SpikeEn	KAM-XM-SDNR Control must be enabled.
Spike Luma/Chroma control	90%	1 to 100%	Spike/ Luma & Chroma control	SpkLuma SpkChroma	
Brickwall filter enable	Off	On or Off	Brickwall/ Enable pulldown	BrickEn	All modules. Control must be enabled
Brickwall Boost control	0 dB	0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 dB	Brickwall/ Boost control	Boost	
Brickwall Cutoff setting	3.5 MHz	0.9, 1.0, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.0, 2.25, 2.5, 2.75, 3.0, 3.25, 3.5, 3.75, 4.0, 4.25, 4.5, 4.75, 5.0, 5.25, 5.5 MHz	Brickwall/ Cutoff control	Cutoff	
Brickwall direction	Horizontal & Vertical	Horizontal & Vertical Horizontal Vertical	Brickwall/ Direction pulldown	Dir	
Temporal Recursive filter enable	Off	On or Off	Temporal Recursive/ Enable pulldown	RcrsvEn	
Temporal Recursive Red Overlay enable	Off	On or Off	Temporal Recursive/ Red Overlay pulldown	RedOvEn	
Temporal Recursive Auto	On	On or Off	Temporal Recursive/ Auto pulldown	Auto	

Table 4. Summary of KAM-XM Configuration Functions

Function Type	Default	Range/Choices Resolution	Web Page/ Function Name	Newton Panel	Notes/ Conditions	
Temporal Recursive Bias	0	± 6	Temporal Recursive/ Auto pulldown	Bias	Auto mode only	
Temporal Recursive Distance	15%	0 to 40%	Temporal Recursive/ Distance control	Distance	Manual mode only (Auto off)	
Temporal Recursive No Motion	50%	0 to 100%	Temporal Recursive/ No Motion control	Motion (PID 1096)		
Temporal Recursive Motion	0%	0 to 100%	Temporal Recursive/ Motion control	NoMotion		
Mosquito filter enable	Off	On or Off	Mosquito/ Enable pulldown	MsqtoEn	KAM-XM-MPEGAR	
Mosquito filter Strength	0	0 to 100	Mosquito/ Strength control	Strength		
Mosquito filter Motion	0	0 to 100	Mosquito/ Motion control	MsqMotion		
Advanced Aperture Horizontal Filter type	Off	Off, High Boost, High Cut, Peak, or Peak with Cut	Advanced Aperture/ Horizontal Filter pulldown	AA HFilter		
Advanced Aperture Horizontal Cutoff frequency selection	2.75MHz	1.75 MHz 2.25 Mhz 2.75 Mhz 3.25 MHz 3.75 Mhz 4.25 Mhz 4.75 Mhz 5.10 MHz	Advanced Aperture/ Horizontal Cutoff pulldown	AA HCutoff		
Advanced Aperture Horizontal Slope control	2	1 to 5	Advanced Aperture/ Horizontal Slope control	AA HSlope		
Advanced Aperture Horizontal Coring control	0	0 to 9	Advanced Aperture/ Horizontal Coring control	AA HCoring		
Advanced Aperture Vertical Filter enable	Off	See Horizontal Filter	Advanced Aperture/ Vertical Filter pulldown	AA VFilter		
Advanced Aperture Vertical Cutoff frequency selection	2.75MHz	See Horizontal Cutoff Frequency	Advanced Aperture/ Vertical Cutoff pulldown	AA VCutoff		
Advanced Aperture Vertical Slope control	2	1 to 5	Advanced Aperture/ Vertical Slope control	AA VSlope		
Advanced Aperture Vertical Coring control	0	0 to 9	Advanced Aperture/ Vertical Coring control	AAVCoring		
Luma Limit High	4	4 to 1019	Color Legalizer/ Color Legalizer Levels/ Luma Limit High control	LumaLmtH		All modules.
Luma Limit Low	979	4 to 979	Color Legalizer/ Color Legalizer Levels/ Luma Limit Low control	LumaLmtL		
Chroma Limit High	4	4 to 1019	Color Legalizer/ Color Legalizer Levels/ Chroma Limit High control	ChromaLmtH		
Chroma Limit Low	979	4 to 979	Color Legalizer/ Color Legalizer Levels/ Chroma Limit Low control	ChromaLmtL		

Newton Control Panel Configuration

A Newton Control Panel (hard or soft version) can be interfaced to KAM-XM modules in the frame over the local network. Control panel access offers the following considerations for module configuration and monitoring:

- Ability to separate system level tasks from operation ones, minimizing the potential for on-air mistakes.
- Ability to group modular products—regardless of their physical locations—into logical groups (channels) that you can easily manipulate with user-configured knobs.
- Update software for applicable modules and assign frame and panel IP addresses with the NetConfig Networking application.
- Recommended for real-time control of module configuration parameters, providing the fastest response time.

Note Not all module functions are available with the control panel, such as E-MEM and factory default recalls. The available control panel controls for the module are listed in [Table 4 on page 28](#).

An example of the Newton Configurator is shown in [Figure 11](#).

Figure 11. Newton Configurator Example

Label	Description	Type	PID	IID
Ref	Reference Int/Ext	switch	1001	0
GainEn	Enable Video Gain Adjust	switch	1010	0
Gain	Video Gain Value	control	1011	0
BlackEn	Enable Black Level Adjust	switch	1012	0
Black	Black Level Value	control	1013	0
HueEn	Enable Hue Adjust	switch	1014	0
Hue	Hue Value	control	1015	0
SaturEn	Enable Saturation Adjust	switch	1016	0
Satur	Saturation Value	control	1017	0
Apply	Format Apply	switch	1020	0
InAvailable	Desired Input Available	switch	1021	0

Refer to the documentation that accompanies the Newton Modular Control System for installation, configuration, and operation information.

Web Browser Interface

The web browser interface provides a graphical representation of module configuration and monitoring.

Use of the web interface offers the following considerations:

- Provides complete access to all module status and configuration functions, including naming of inputs and outputs, factory parameter and name default recalls, E-MEM functions, slot configuration, and SNMP monitoring controls.
- Web access will require some normal network time delays for processing of information.
- Configuration parameter changes may require pressing the **Apply** button or **Enter**, upload processing time, and a manual screen refresh to become effective.
- Web interface recommended for setting up module signal and slot names, E-MEMS, and reporting status for SNMP and monitoring.

Refer to the Frame Status page shown in [Figure 12 on page 33](#). The Kameleon and 2000 modules can be addressed by clicking either on a specific module icon in the frame status display or on a module name or slot number in the link list on the left.

Note The physical appearance of the menu displays on the web pages shown in this manual represent the use of a particular platform, browser and version of 2000NET module software. They are provided for reference only. Displays will differ depending on the type of platform and browser you are using and the version of the 2000NET software installed in your system. This manual reflects 2000NET software version 4.0.0.

Figure 12. 2000NET GUI

The Links section lists the frame and its current modules. The selected link's Status page is first displayed and the sub-list of links for the selection is opened. The sub-list allows you to select a particular information page for the selected device.

Content display section displays the information page for the selected frame or module (frame slot icons are also active links).

Refresh button for manual update of page

Status

Model: 2000T3N Description: Module Frame
 Frame Location: Modular Lab
 Frame Health Alarm **PASS** Temperature Status **PASS**
 Power Status **PASS** Fan Status **PASS**

Empty	Net Card	Empty	Power Sled
Media Module		Media Module	
Empty	Aux Card	Empty	Fan Sled
Media Module		Media Module	
Empty		Empty	Power Sled
Media Module		Media Module	

Properties
 Vendor Thomson, Grass Valley Software Version 4.0.0
 Media Slots 13

Navigation Menu:
 Bay 2 QA 2000 T3
 Status
 Configuration
 Connections
 Frame Alarm Reporting
 SNMP Reporting
 Power Supply/Demand
 1 Media Slot 1
 2 KAM-XM-UPC
 3 Media Slot 3
 4 KAM-XM-UDC
 5 Media Slot 5
 6 KAM-XM-DNC
 7 Media Slot 7
 8 KAM-XM-UNC
 9 Media Slot 9
 10 KAM-XM-MPEGAR
 11 Media Slot 11
 12 KAM-XM-SDNR
 13 2000NET
 15 2000GEN
 18 Power Sled 18
 19 Fan Sled 19
 20 Power Sled 20

8331_02

Web Page Operations and Functional Elements

Pulldown Menus **Locate Module**

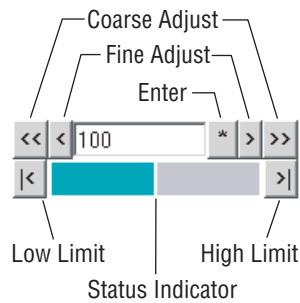


Button — **Default**

Radio button — 525 625

Check box — Report Error

Refresh button —



Entry Field

Name:

Status LED —

8841_13

The following conventions and functional elements (shown at left) are used in KAM-XM web page operations. (The examples shown throughout this manual represent 2000NET software version 4.0.0 or later):

- Pulldown menus are used in many cases to make parameter choices.
- Check boxes are used when a selection can be enabled or disabled.
- A **Refresh** button (circular arrow) is provided for manual refresh of the web page to view recently changed parameters.
- Each numerical adjustment control has a **Coarse** adjust button (left and right outside double arrow) and a **Fine** adjust button (left and right inside single arrow).

To change a value, use the arrow button controls or enter a value into the number field and select the **Apply** button. Enter a number into the number field from a keyboard and hit the **Enter** key to apply the value.

- The Status LED icon reports communication status for the frame slot and is a link to the module Status page where Warnings and Faults are displayed. LED colors indicate:
 - Green = Pass – no problems detected
 - Yellow = Configuration error warning
 - Red = Fault condition detected

Status Header

The status header on every web page gives the following information about the module:

- Model and Description are read-only generated by the module.
- Frame Location is entered in 2000 Series Frame configuration.
- Slot number reports the module's location in the frame.

An example of the Status header is shown in [Figure 13](#) for the KAM-XM-SDNR module and [Figure 14](#) for the KAM-XM-MPEGAR module.

Figure 13. KAM-XM-SDNR Status Header



Model: [KAM-XM-SDNR](#) Description: [SD Noise Reducer, Pre Compression Proc](#)
 Frame Location: [Modular Lab](#) , Slot: [12](#)
 Last Recalled E-MEM: [Power On Default](#)

Figure 14. KAM-XM-MPEGAR Status Header



Model: [KAM-XM-MPEGAR](#) Description: [SD MPEG Artifact Remover, Noise Reducer](#)
 Frame Location: [Modular Lab](#) , Slot: [10](#)
 Last Recalled E-MEM: [Power On Default](#)

Links and Web Pages

- [Status](#)
- [License](#)
- [Setup](#)
- [Format](#)
- [Aspect](#)
- [ProcAmp](#)
- [Detail Enhance](#)
- [Spike](#)
- [Brickwall](#)
- [Temporal Recursive](#)
- [Mosquito](#)
- [Advanced Aperture](#)
- [Color Legalizer](#)
- [Grain Insertion](#)
- [GPI](#)
- [E-MEM](#)
- [Slot Config](#)
- [Software Update](#)

The KAM-XM 2000 GUI provides the following links (see graphic at left) to configuration and status web pages for all of the modules covered in this manual unless otherwise specified:

- Status – reports input signal status, warnings, and module information including part number, serial number and software versions ([page 37](#))
- License – reports the module type ([page 39](#))
- Setup – provides controls for selecting the video reference for the module ([page 40](#))
- Format – provides controls for setting input and output format ([page 41](#))
- Aspect – provides aspect ratio conversion options ([page 43](#))
- ProcAmp – provides processing amplifier controls ([page 45](#))
- Detail Enhance – provides horizontal and vertical detail enhancement controls ([page 46](#))
- Spike – (KAM-XM-SDNR module only) provides adaptive median filtering for random noise removal ([page 47](#))
- Brickwall – provides a low pass filter with a sharp cutoff for impulse and gaussian noise conditions ([page 48](#))
- Temporal Recursive – provides a motion adaptive filter for removing random and gaussian noise ([page 49](#))
- Mosquito – (KAM-XM-MPEGAR module only) provides controls for minimizing artifacts created by compression ([page 52](#))
- Advanced Aperture –(KAM-XM-MPEGAR module only) provides controls for setting picture sharpness and detail ([page 53](#))
- Color Legalizer – provides luma and chroma high and low limit controls for setting legal color limits ([page 54](#))
- Grain Insertion – is not available in this application ([page 55](#))
- GPI – enable and assign E-MEM registers to GPI Inputs 1-3 for external recall ([page 56](#))
- E-MEM – provides ten Preset registers for store and recall of module configuration ([page 57](#))
- Slot Config – provides Slot ID and Memory functions, Frame Health reporting and SNMP reporting enable/disable controls ([page 63](#))
- Software Update – gives software update information ([page 67](#))

A summary of all configuration value ranges, defaults, and control types is given in [Table 4 on page 28](#).

Status Web Page

Use
this
link

- [Status](#)
- [License](#)
- [Setup](#)
- [Format](#)
- [Aspect](#)
- [ProcAmp](#)
- [Detail Enhance](#)

The Status web page ([Figure 15 on page 38](#)) provides an overall indication of the health of the system in the following sections:

- Status Header – the same on all KAM-XM configuration pages (see [Web Page Operations and Functional Elements on page 34](#)),
- Color-coded communication status for each component and path,
- Summary of all fault/warning conditions, and
- Identification, Version and Download Status reporting.

Color-coded Status Indicators and Links

Each box on the Status page represents a KAM-XM module. Arrows represent signal paths that may or may not be monitored. These elements act as links when their function is active (indicated by underlined function name).

Color code:

- Green = Pass – operating as expected.
- Yellow = Warning – signal is absent, has errors, or is misconfigured.
- Red = Fault – a component has failed.
- Grey = Not monitored.

Identification

The Identification section lists the following information about the module:

- Part Number
- Serial Number
- Hardware Version
- License Tag

Version

The Version section lists currently loaded Program, Software, and Video and Audio firmware.

Download Status

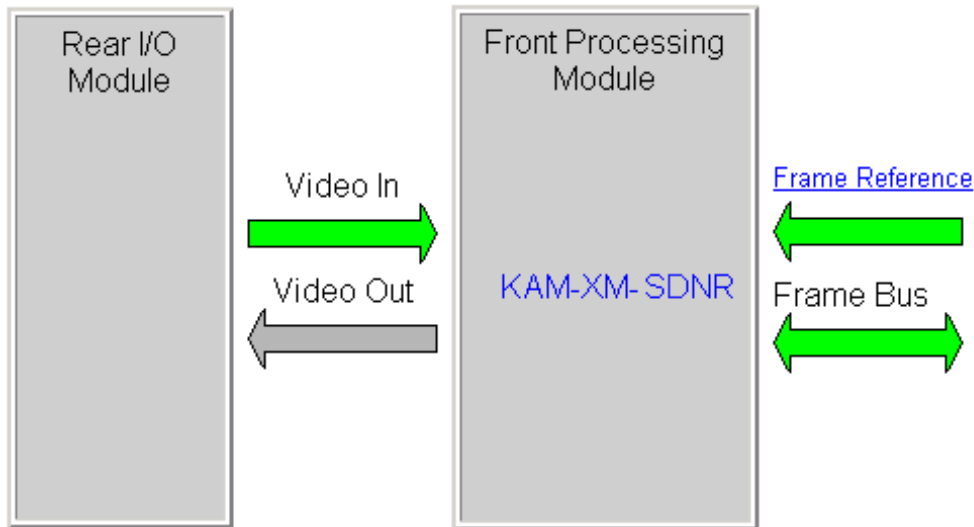
The current software version is listed in the Download Status area for all download components. The version for each of these components should be the same.

Figure 15. KAM-XM Status Web Page



Model: [KAM-XM-SDNR](#) Description: [SD Noise Reducer, Pre Compression Proc](#)
 Frame Location: [Modular Lab](#) , Slot: [12](#)
 Last Recalled E-MEM: [Power On Default](#)

Module Physical Structure



Identification

Part Number	115-0079-25B
Serial Number	G0086
Hardware Version	5
License Tag	63.04.32.52.14.AF

Download Status

Apps	1.4.1
uCode1	1.4.1
uCode2	1.4.1
uCode3	1.4.1
UVC	1.4.1
Firmware	1.4.1

Version

Program	UVC
Software	1.4.1
Video Firmware	1.6.13
Audio Firmware	2.0.2
P4K-MC Firmware	1.2.2

License Web Page

- Use this link
- [Status](#)
 - [License](#)
 - [Setup](#)
 - [Format](#)
 - [Aspect](#)

The License web page (Figure 16) displays read-only values for identifying the License Tag and Key and the type of module in the Licensed Packages area.

Note This information is set at the factory to determine module type and options.

Figure 16. KAM-XM License Web Page

License

Model: [KAM-XM-SDNR](#) Description: [SD Noise Reducer, Pre Compression Proc](#)
 Frame Location: [Modular Lab](#), Slot: [12](#)
 Last Recalled E-MEM: [Power On Default](#)

License Tag	12.06.09.6C.0A.4F
License Key	W5FA9FYCHCPQE59F

Licensed Packages

[IE-SDNR](#)

Module version

Setup Web Page

Use
this
link

- [Status](#)
- [License](#)
- [Setup](#)
- [Format](#)
- [Aspect](#)
- [ProcAmp](#)
- [Detail Enhance](#)

The Setup web page (Figure 17) provides the following controls for the module:

- **Reference** – set the module reference to either **Input** (from the currently selected video input) or **External** (from the 2000GEN module in the frame).
- **Bad Video Input** – when the **Ignore** checkbox is selected, the module will not perform an application restart and will only lose the output for 2 frames. Under normal circumstances if a video switch/error occurs in the input SDI signal, the module will perform an application restart to recover, resulting in a 3 second loss of video output.

Note This mode requires that the source and frame be synchronized via an external reference.

Figure 17. KAM-XM Setup Web Page



Model: [KAM-XM-SDNR](#) Description: [SD Noise Reducer, Pre Compression Proc](#)

Frame Location: [Modular Lab](#) , Slot: [12](#)

Last Recalled E-MEM: [Power On Default](#)

Reference:

Bad Video Input: **Ignore**

Format Web Page

Use
this
link

- [License](#)
- [Setup](#)
- [Format](#)
- [Aspect](#)
- [ProcAmp](#)
- [Detail Enhance](#)
- [Spike](#)

The Format web page (Figure 18) provides the following controls for the module:

- **Format Conversion** – in the Format Conversion display, the **Current** input and output format are displayed. To change the input, use the Input **Desired** pulldown and select the format. If it is available a **Yes** will appear in the **Available** column.

Note All possible input and output values will be listed and can be selected in the pulldowns. If the value does not apply to the application, it will be reported as not available.

Select the **Apply** button to set the values.

Note Changing the input or output format may cause the module to reload the application. This will take approximately 60 seconds and a reloading message will appear during this time. Select the **Refresh** button at the top of the page to see the new settings after this time has elapsed.

Figure 18. KAM-XM Format Web Page.



Model: [KAM-XM-SDNR](#) Description: [SD Noise Reducer, Pre Compression Proc](#)
 Frame Location: [Modular Lab](#) , Slot: [12](#)
 Last Recalled E-MEM: [Power On Default](#)

Format Conversion

	Current	Desired	Available
Input	480i59.94	480i59.94 ▼	Yes
Output	480i59.94	480i59.94 ▼	Yes
<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			

Source Material:

Deinterlace Type:

- **Source Material** – select the type of source material being fed to the module (**Video** or **Auto**). When set to **Auto**, the module will determine if the input material is video or film originated and adjust the filtering accordingly. In some situations, such as broadcast applications, where the input material cannot be as easily interpreted by the module, the user can force the mode to **Video** to prevent artifacts from occurring.
- **Deinterlace Type** – select the type of deinterlacing for the module (**Pixel Motion** or **Vert Interpolation**). Select **Pixel Motion** for video-based material or **Vert Interpolation** for film-based (telecine) material.

Aspect Web Page

Use
this
link

- [Setup](#)
- [Format](#)
- [Aspect](#)
- [ProcAmp](#)
- [Detail Enhance](#)
- [Spike](#)
- [Brickwall](#)

The Aspect web page ([Figure 19 on page 44](#)) provides the following controls for selecting and adjusting the aspect ratio mode for the module:

- **Current Aspect** – the module defaults the **Anamorphic** mode. The **Common Top** and **Common Sides** modes appear in the list but are not used in this application.

Refer to [Aspect Ratio Modes on page 20](#) for an overview for setting the aspect ratio mode.
- **Zoom Crop** – when enabled by checking the **On** checkbox, zooms the image by 3 pixels and then crops the image by 3 pixels. This allows correction of issues that occur on the left and right edges of an image.
- **Fill Shade** – when the input aspect ratio is smaller than the output aspect ratio there are areas in the output display filled with black. The Fill Shade controls adjust the luminance (Y) and color (Cb and Cr) of the black display areas.
- **Edge Trim** – use the X Trim and Y Trim controls to adjust the amount of border cropping in pixels in the X and Y directions performed on the image.

Figure 19. KAM-XM Aspect Web Page



Model: [KAM-XM-SDNR](#) Description: [SD Noise Reducer, Pre Compression Proc](#)
Frame Location: [Modular Lab](#) , Slot: [12](#)
Last Recalled E-MEM: [Power On Default](#)

Current Aspect: ▾

Zoom Crop: On

Fill Shade

Y				
<< <	<input type="text" value="84"/>	*	>	>>
<	<input type="range"/>			>
Cb				
<< <	<input type="text" value="100"/>	*	>	>>
<	<input type="range"/>			>
Cr				
<< <	<input type="text" value="64"/>	*	>	>>
<	<input type="range"/>			>

Edge Trim

X Trim (pixels)				
<< <	<input type="text" value="0"/>	*	>	>>
<	<input type="range"/>			>
Y Trim (pixels)				
<< <	<input type="text" value="0"/>	*	>	>>
<	<input type="range"/>			>

Proc Amp Web Page

- Use this link
- [Format](#)
 - [Aspect](#)
 - [ProcAmp](#)
 - [Detail Enhance](#)
 - [Spike](#)
 - [Brickwall](#)
 - [Temporal Recursive](#)

The Proc Amp web page (Figure 20) provides the controls for adjusting the video processing parameters for the output of the module. Ranges and default values are summarized in Table 4 on page 28.

Each control must be enabled by checking the **Enabled** checkbox.

Use the Proc Amp controls to set the following parameters:

- **Video Gain** – sets the overall amplitude of the output video signal from ± 6 dB.
- **Black Level** – adjusts the black level of the video output signal ± 30 IRE.
- **Hue** – adjusts the phase of the output video signal ± 9 degrees.
- **Saturation** – adjusts the chroma saturation of the output video signal ± 6 dB.

Check the **RP 177 On** checkbox when using material from film production as required.

Figure 20. KAM-XM ProcAmp Web Page



Model: [KAM-XM-SDNR](#) Description: [SD Noise Reducer, Pre Compression Proc](#)
 Frame Location: [Modular Lab](#) , Slot: 12
 Last Recalled E-MEM: [Power On Default](#)

ProcAmp

Video Gain	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled	Video Gain (dB) << < 0.0 * > >> < [teal bar] [grey bar] >
Black Level	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled	Black Level (IRE) << < 0 * > >> < [teal bar] [grey bar] >
Hue	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled	Hue (degrees) << < 0.0 * > >> < [teal bar] [grey bar] >
Saturation	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled	Saturation (dB) << < 0.0 * > >> < [teal bar] [grey bar] >

RP 177: On

Detail Enhance Web Page

- Use this link
- [Aspect](#)
 - [ProcAmp](#)
 - [Detail Enhance](#)
 - [Spike](#)
 - [Brickwall](#)
 - [Temporal Recursive](#)
 - [Mosquito](#)

The Detail Enhance web page (Figure 21) provides the controls for determining the amount of detail enhancement applied to the signal.

Each control must be enabled by checking the corresponding **Enable** checkbox.

Use the following controls to perform detail enhancement:

- **Horizontal** – this control is used to soften or sharpen the horizontal detail in the image (± 6 dB).
- **Vertical** – this control is used to soften or sharpen the vertical detail in the image (± 6 dB).
- **Anti-Alias Filter** – not used in this application (active in modules with down conversion capability only).

Figure 21. KAM-XM Detail Enhance Web Page

Detail Enhance

Model: [KAM-XM-SDNR](#) Description: [SD Noise Reducer, Pre Compression Proc](#)

Frame Location: [Modular Lab](#) , Slot: [12](#)

Last Recalled E-MEM: [Power On Default](#)

Detail Enhance

Horizontal	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	<p>Horizontal (dB)</p> <p><< < 0.0 * > >></p> <p> < [Progress Bar] > </p>
Vertical	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	<p>Vertical (dB)</p> <p><< < 0.0 * > >></p> <p> < [Progress Bar] > </p>

Anti-Alias Filter:

Spike Web Page

Use
this
link

- [ProcAmp](#)
- [Detail Enhance](#)
- [Spike](#)
- [Brickwall](#)
- [Temporal Recursive](#)
- [Mosquito](#)
- [Advanced Aperture](#)

The Spike web page (Figure 22) is active only on the KAM-XM-SDNR module.

This web page provides noise reduction with an adaptive median filter that works well in reducing random impulse noise. Refer to *Spike Filtering* on page 21 for a discussion of the Spike filter.

- **Enable** – enable or disable the **Spike** control with the **Enable** pull-down.
- **Luma & Chroma** – sets the adaptive threshold of the filter in the luminance and chrominance channels. This threshold represents a percentage of the central pixel value that surrounding neighbors must be within in order to be considered similar.

Setting the filter to 100 (maximum) forces the filter on for every pixel, resulting in a standard median filter being applied to the entire luminance and chrominance channels.

Figure 22. KAM-XM Spike Web Page



Model: [KAM-XM-SDNR](#) Description: [SD Noise Reducer, Pre Compression Proc](#)

Frame Location: [Modular Lab](#) , Slot: 12

Last Recalled E-MEM: [Power On Default](#)

Enable: ▾

Luma & Chroma

Brickwall Web Page

- Use this link
- [Detail Enhance](#)
 - [Spike](#)
 - [Brickwall](#)
 - [Temporal Recursive](#)
 - [Mosquito](#)
 - [Advanced Aperture](#)
 - [Color Legalizer](#)

The Brickwall web page (Figure 23) provides noise reduction by using a low pass filter with a sharp cutoff to attenuate high frequencies. This type of filter is best for diminishing Gaussian and impulse noise. Refer to *Brickwall Filtering* on page 22 for a discussion on using the Brickwall filter.

Enable the control by selecting **On** in the **Enable** pulldown then use the following controls for the Brickwall filter:

- **Boost** – sets the amount of boosting in dB of amplitudes prior to the cutoff frequency. This gives the appearance of sharpening the image to help compensate for blurring that occurs when filtering out high frequency information.
- **Cutoff** – sets the cutoff frequency in MHz above which information will be filtered while information below the cutoff will be left untouched.
- **Direction** – this control allows the user to set the direction in which the filters above will affect the picture.
 - **Vertical** applies the filters to the vertical axis only.
 - **Horizontal** applies the filters to the horizontal axis only.
 - **Horizontal & Vertical** applies the filters to the both axes.

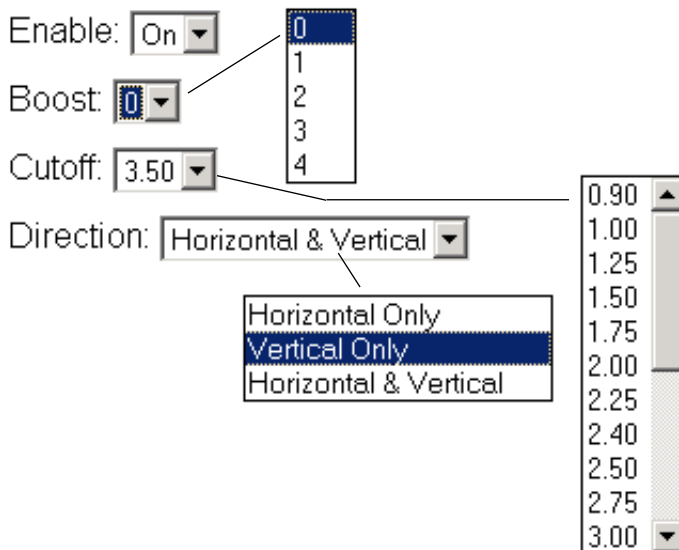
Figure 23. KAM-XM Brickwall Web Page

Brickwall

Model: [KAM-XM-SDNR](#) Description: [SD Noise Reducer, Pre Compression Proc](#)

Frame Location: [Modular Lab](#) , Slot: 12

Last Recalled E-MEM: [Power On Default](#)



Temporal Recursive Web Page

Use
this
link

- [Spike](#)
- [Brickwall](#)
- [Temporal Recursive](#)
- [Mosquito](#)
- [Advanced Aperture](#)
- [Color Legalizer](#)
- [Grain Insertion](#)

The Temporal Recursive web page provides controls for a motion adaptive temporal recursive filter that works well in removing random and Gaussian noise. Refer to *Temporal Recursive Filtering* on page 23 for a discussion on using this filter.

This filter can operate in either Auto or Manual mode.

Auto Mode

Enable the control by selecting **On** in the **Enable** pulldown.

- **Red Overlay** – when enabled (**On**), a red overlay is superimposed onto areas in the input image where the temporal recursive filter identifies motion.
- **Auto** – enabling this mode (**Figure 24**) engages a feedback controller that dynamically sets the Distance, No Motion and Motion control setting available in Manual mode based on noise and motion measurement extracted from the scene.
- **Bias** – is active only in Auto mode. This control adjusts the noise set point in the temporal recursive controller. The higher the bias the more aggressive the controller is towards noise in the scene. The lower the bias setting the more sensitive the controller is towards motion.

Figure 24. KAM-XM Temporal Recursive – Auto Mode

Temporal Recursive

Model: [KAM-XM-SDNR](#) Description: [SD Noise Reducer, Pre Compression Proc](#)

Frame Location: [Modular Lab](#) , Slot: 12

Last Recalled E-MEM: [Power On Default](#)

Enable:

Red Overlay:

Auto:

Bias

Manual Mode

Enable the control by turning **Auto** off. The web page will appear as shown in [Figure 25](#).

- **Red Overlay** – when enabled (**On**), a red overlay is superimposed onto areas in the input image where the temporal recursive filter identifies motion.
- **Auto** – disabling Auto (**Off**) puts the Temporal Recursive filter in Manual mode.

Figure 25. KAM-XM Temporal Recursive – Manual Mode

Temporal Recursive

Model: [KAM-XM-SDNR](#) Description: [SD Noise Reducer, Pre Compression Proc](#)

Frame Location: [Modular Lab](#) , Slot: [12](#)

Last Recalled E-MEM: [Power On Default](#)

Enable:

Red Overlay:

Auto:

Distance	
<< <	<input type="text" value="8"/> * > >>
<	<input type="range" value="8"/> >
No Motion	
<< <	<input type="text" value="50"/> * > >>
<	<input type="range" value="50"/> >
Motion	
<< <	<input type="text" value="0"/> * > >>
<	<input type="range" value="0"/> >

- **Distance** – sets the distance threshold to determine the sensitivity to motion between the current frame and historical frames. The range of this control is from 0 – 40, with the nominal value for the distance threshold at 15. A setting of 0 will detect motion at every pixel, causing no filtering to occur. A setting of 40 will be less sensitive to motion, temporally filtering every pixel, which may result in blurring of any objects/areas in motion. In summary, if the distance is set too low, the module detects everything as moving and applies no filtering. If set too high, no motion is detected, and everything is filtered.
- **No Motion** – sets the historical weighting factor for areas in the frame where no motion has been detected. A high setting forces the filter to use only historical data in areas where no motion has been detected. A low setting forces the filter to use only current data in areas where no motion has been detected.
- **Motion** – sets the historical weighting factor for areas in the frame where motion has been detected. A low setting forces the filter to use only current data in areas where motion has been detected.

Mosquito Web Page

Use
this
link

- [Brickwall](#)
- [Temporal Recursive](#)
- [Mosquito](#)
- [Advanced Aperture](#)
- [Color Legalizer](#)
- [Grain Insertion](#)
- [GPI](#)

The Mosquito web page (Figure 26) is available only on the KAM-XM-MPEGAR module. Refer to *Mosquito Filter* on page 25 for an overview of this control.

Enable the control by selecting **On** in the **Enable** pulldown then use the following controls for the Mosquito filter:

- **Strength** – adjusting the strength of the Mosquito filter affects the mosquito artifacts on the vertical edges of the image. Increasing the strength decreases the artifacts while causing edge detail to soften.
- **Motion** – sets the sets the amount of Mosquito filtering applied to areas of motion. Increasing the setting applies the Mosquito filtering more aggressively to moving areas of the image.

Figure 26. KAM-XM Mosquito Web Page



Model: [KAM-XM-MPEGAR](#) Description: [SD MPEG Artifact Remover, Noise Reducer](#)
 Frame Location: [Modular Lab](#) , Slot: [10](#)
 Last Recalled E-MEM: [Power On Default](#)

Enable:

Strength

Motion

Advanced Aperture Web Page

- Use this link
- [Temporal Recursive](#)
 - [Mosquito](#)
 - [Advanced Aperture](#)
 - [Color Legalizer](#)
 - [Grain Insertion](#)
 - [GPI](#)
 - [E-MEM](#)

The Advance Aperture web page (Figure 27) is available only on the KAM-XM-MPEGAR module. Refer to [Advanced Aperture Correction on page 25](#) for an overview of these controls.

Select the following Advanced Aperture filters for both horizontal and vertical filtering:

- **Filter** – select no filtering, a series of high-pass filters (**High Boost**), a series of low pass filters (**High Cut**), a set of band-pass filters (**Peak**), or a series of band-pass filters in conjunction with a high frequency cutoff component (**Peak w/cut**).
- **Cutoff** – select from one of eight frequency selections to determine the frequency at which the characteristics of the image change.
- **Slope** – select the slope of the filter’s transition from 1 (gradual) to 5 (step).
- **Coring** – use this control to determine how much of the picture detail is affected by the filter settings. The setting determines how many of the LSBs of the filtered image are ignored on the filter output when combining the filter output with the original image.

Figure 27. KAM-XM Advanced Aperture Web Page

Advanced Aperture

Model: [KAM-XM-MPEGAR](#) Description: [SD MPEG Artifact Remover, Noise Reducer](#)
 Frame Location: [Modular Lab](#) , Slot: 10

Advanced Aperture

	Horizontal	Vertical
Filter	<input type="text" value="Off"/>	<input type="text" value="Off"/>
Cutoff	<input type="text" value="2.75 MHz"/>	<input type="text" value="2.75 MHz"/>
Slope	Horizontal Slope	Vertical Slope
	<input type="text" value="2"/> <input type="button" value="2"/> <input type="button" value="3"/> <input type="button" value="4"/> <input type="button" value="5"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/> <input type="button" value="2"/> <input type="button" value="3"/> <input type="button" value="4"/> <input type="button" value="5"/>
Coring	Horizontal Coring	Vertical Coring
	<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="button" value="0"/> <input type="button" value="1"/> <input type="button" value="2"/> <input type="button" value="3"/> <input type="button" value="4"/> <input type="button" value="5"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="button" value="0"/> <input type="button" value="1"/> <input type="button" value="2"/> <input type="button" value="3"/> <input type="button" value="4"/> <input type="button" value="5"/>

Color Legalizer Web Page

Use
this
link

- [Brickwall](#)
- [Temporal Recursive](#)
- [Mosquito](#)
- [Advanced Aperture](#)
- [Color Legalizer](#)
- [Grain Insertion](#)
- [GPI](#)

The Color Legalizer web page (Figure 28) provides the controls for setting the high and low legal limits for the luma and chroma values as described in *Color Legalizer* on page 27.

Use the following controls to set **High** and **Low** limits for Luma and Chroma:

- **Luma** – set the legal limits for the Luma signal with the High and Low controls.
- **Chroma** – set the legal limits for the Chroma signal with the High and Low controls.

Figure 28. KAM-XM Color Legalizer Web Page



Model: [KAM-XM-SDNR](#) Description: [SD Noise Reducer, Pre Compression Proc](#)
 Frame Location: [Modular Lab](#) , Slot: [12](#)
 Last Recalled E-MEM: [Power On Default](#)

Color Legalization Levels

	Luma	Chroma
High	Luma Limit High << < 1019 * > >> < ██████████ >	Chroma Limit High << < 1019 * > >> < ██████████ >
Low	Luma Limit Low << < 4 * > >> < ██████████ >	Chroma Limit Low << < 4 * > >> < ██████████ >

Grain Insertion Web Page

- [Temporal Recursive](#)
 - [Mosquito](#)
 - [Advanced Aperture](#)
 - [Color Legalizer](#)
 - [Grain Insertion](#)
 - [GPI](#)
 - [E-MEM](#)
- The Grain Insertion web page (Figure 29) indicates it is not available on these module types.

Use
this
link

Figure 29. KAM-XM Grain Insertion Web Page



Model: [KAM-XM-SDNR](#) Description: [SD Noise Reducer, Pre Compression Proc](#)

Frame Location: [Modular Lab](#) , Slot: [12](#)

Last Recalled E-MEM: [Power On Default](#)

Not Available

GPI Web Page

- [Mosquito](#)
 - [Advanced Aperture](#)
 - [Color Legalizer](#)
 - [Grain Insertion](#)
 - [GPI](#)
 - [E-MEM](#)
 - [Slot Config](#)
- Use this link →

The GPI web page (Figure 30) allows enabling and selection of E-MEM registers to be recalled by three external GPI inputs (Input 1-3). The E-MEM presets are defined on the E-MEM web page (*E-MEM Web Page* on page 57).

- Select the desired E-MEM register to be recalled from the pulldown list for each GPI input.
- Check the **Enabled** check box to enable the GPI input.

External GPI connection is explained in *GPI0 Connections for GPI Control* on page 16.

Figure 30. KAM-XM GPI Web Page



Model: [KAM-XM-SDNR](#) Description: [SD Noise Reducer, Pre Compression Proc](#)
 Frame Location: [Modular Lab](#) , Slot: [12](#)
 Last Recalled E-MEM: [Power On Default](#)

GPI Inputs

Input 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled	Black Level
Input 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled	Preset 9
Input 3	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled	Preset 10

Trim 625
 Black Level
 Linear Min Value
 Video Proc
 Spike
 Brickwall
 Preset 7
 Preset 8
 Preset 9
Preset 10

E-MEM Web Page

- Use
this
link
- [Advanced Aperture](#)
 - [Color Legalizer](#)
 - [Grain Insertion](#)
 - [GPI](#)
 - [E-MEM](#)
 - [Slot Config](#)
 - [Software Update](#)

The E-MEM web page provides local operations for learning and recalling configurations into E-MEM registers. File operations are also available for saving or loading the learned E-MEM files to and from a hard disk or other accessible media. These registers can be selected in the GPI 1-3 Inputs to be recalled when the GPI is fired (see [GPI Web Page on page 56](#)).

Factory default settings for all channels can be recalled by selecting the **Recall factory settings** button. To return the module to the factory signal names (such as the signal inputs), select the **Recall factory names** button.

There are two E-MEM view selections: **Standard** and **Advanced**.

In Standard view ([Figure 31 on page 58](#)), any one of ten learned E-MEMs can be recalled by selecting the corresponding **Recall** button in the Local Operations window. This will place the configuration learned into that E-MEM into the module. This change will occur immediately upon recall.

To learn an E-MEM, select the **Advanced** button in the View Selection section. This will open the Advanced view ([Figure 32 on page 59](#)).

Note The existing configuration of the module is also saved automatically to an internal module register called Preset 0 once a minute. This feature of KAM-XM models only, allows the module to recover from a power cycle to the same configuration it had when powered down. This is not the same as Slot Memory on the 2000NET module as explained on [page 64](#).

The Advanced View ([Figure 32 on page 59](#)) includes a File Operations section to Learn a configuration into E-MEM (**Learn**), save a file to a disk location (**Save to...**) or load a file from a disk location (**Load from...**).

To learn an E-MEM:

1. Open the **Advanced** view.
2. When the configuration is complete for the module, type a descriptive name for the configuration into an unused E-MEM register (or overwrite an existing one).

Learn the E-MEM to memory by selecting the corresponding **Learn** button. All module parameters are learned at once and stored in the same register. This register is now learned and ready for recall.

Figure 31. KAM-XM E-MEM Web Page – Standard View



Model: [KAM-XM-SDNR](#) Description: [SD Noise Reducer, Pre Compression Proc](#)

Frame Location: [Modular Lab](#) , Slot: [12](#)

Last Recalled E-MEM: [Power On Default](#)

E-MEM®

View Selection: Standard Advanced

	Local Operations	
E-MEM 1:	Trim 625	<input type="button" value="Recall"/>
E-MEM 2:	Black Level	<input type="button" value="Recall"/>
E-MEM 3:	Linear Min Value	<input type="button" value="Recall"/>
E-MEM 4:	Video Proc	<input type="button" value="Recall"/>
E-MEM 5:	Spike	<input type="button" value="Recall"/>
E-MEM 6:	Brickwall	<input type="button" value="Recall"/>
E-MEM 7:	Preset 7	<input type="button" value="Recall"/>
E-MEM 8:	Preset 8	<input type="button" value="Recall"/>
E-MEM 9:	Preset 9	<input type="button" value="Recall"/>
E-MEM 10:	Preset 10	<input type="button" value="Recall"/>

Recall factory settings Recall factory names

Figure 32. KAM-XM E-MEM Web Page – Advanced View



Model: [KAM-XM-SDNR](#) Description: [SD Noise Reducer, Pre Compression Proc](#)

Frame Location: [Modular Lab](#) , Slot: [12](#)

Last Recalled E-MEM: [Power On Default](#)

E-MEM®

View Selection: Standard Advanced

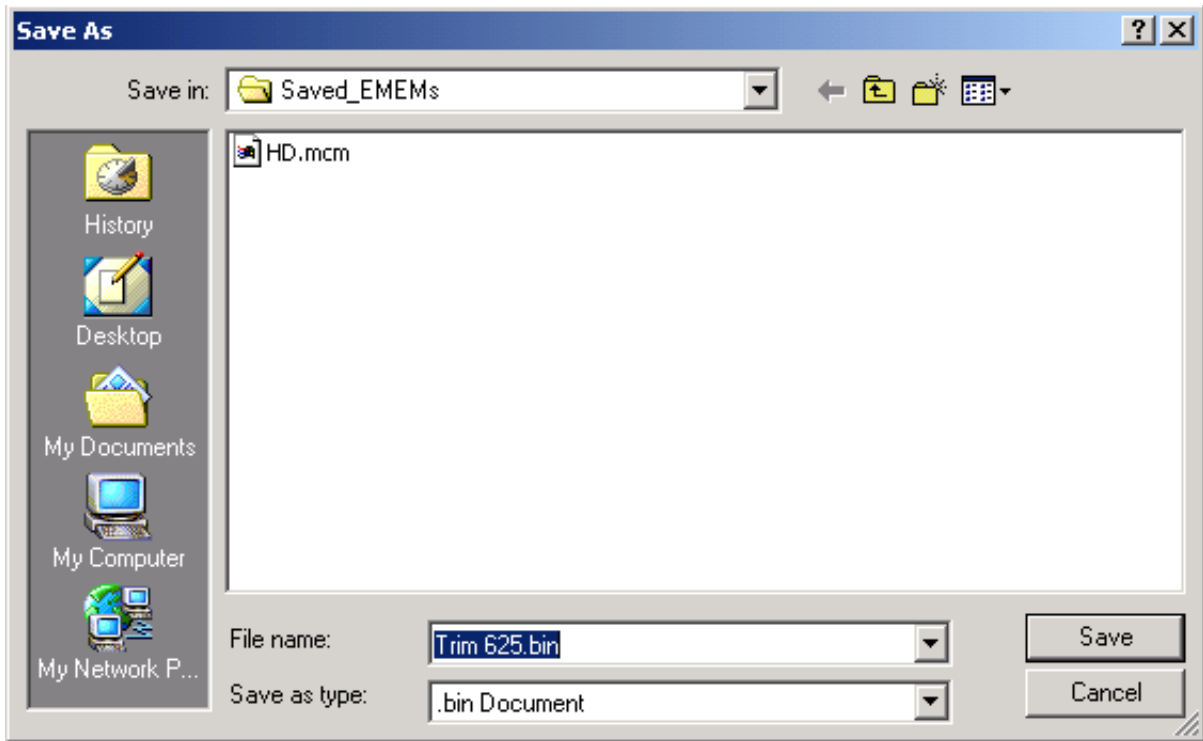
	Local Operations			File Operations	
E-MEM 1:	<input type="text" value="Trim 625"/>	<input type="button" value="Recall"/>	<input type="button" value="Learn"/>	<input type="button" value="Save to..."/>	<input type="button" value="Load from..."/>
E-MEM 2:	<input type="text" value="Black Level"/>	<input type="button" value="Recall"/>	<input type="button" value="Learn"/>	<input type="button" value="Save to..."/>	<input type="button" value="Load from..."/>
E-MEM 3:	<input type="text" value="Linear Min Value"/>	<input type="button" value="Recall"/>	<input type="button" value="Learn"/>	<input type="button" value="Save to..."/>	<input type="button" value="Load from..."/>
E-MEM 4:	<input type="text" value="Video Proc"/>	<input type="button" value="Recall"/>	<input type="button" value="Learn"/>	<input type="button" value="Save to..."/>	<input type="button" value="Load from..."/>
E-MEM 5:	<input type="text" value="Spike"/>	<input type="button" value="Recall"/>	<input type="button" value="Learn"/>	<input type="button" value="Save to..."/>	<input type="button" value="Load from..."/>
E-MEM 6:	<input type="text" value="Brickwall"/>	<input type="button" value="Recall"/>	<input type="button" value="Learn"/>	<input type="button" value="Save to..."/>	<input type="button" value="Load from..."/>
E-MEM 7:	<input type="text" value="Preset 7"/>	<input type="button" value="Recall"/>	<input type="button" value="Learn"/>	<input type="button" value="Save to..."/>	<input type="button" value="Load from..."/>
E-MEM 8:	<input type="text" value="Preset 8"/>	<input type="button" value="Recall"/>	<input type="button" value="Learn"/>	<input type="button" value="Save to..."/>	<input type="button" value="Load from..."/>
E-MEM 9:	<input type="text" value="Preset 9"/>	<input type="button" value="Recall"/>	<input type="button" value="Learn"/>	<input type="button" value="Save to..."/>	<input type="button" value="Load from..."/>
E-MEM 10:	<input type="text" value="Preset 10"/>	<input type="button" value="Recall"/>	<input type="button" value="Learn"/>	<input type="button" value="Save to..."/>	<input type="button" value="Load from..."/>

Recall factory settings Recall factory names

To save an E-MEM configuration to a file on a hard drive or other accessible media:

1. Select the corresponding **Save to...** button in the File Operations section.
2. This will bring up a File Download screen (not shown), select **Save to** to bring up the Save As screen shown in [Figure 33](#).

Figure 33. E-MEM Save to Operation



3. In the Save As dialog box, the file name will default to the E-MEM name. Browse to the folder where you want to save the configuration and select **Save**. The KAM-XM module files save as a .bin file type. Other Kameleon module types save as a .mcm file type.

Note You may rename the file during the Save process but the E-MEM name entered into the Local Operations window will not change on the web page to match the Save As name. Best practice is to leave the Save As file name the same as the E-MEM name.

To load a saved E-MEM from a location:

1. Select the **Load from ...** button in the File Operations section.
2. This will bring up the Load E-MEM page (Figure 34).

Figure 34. Load E-MEM Page

Load E-MEM 1

Model: [KAM-XM-SDNR](#) Description: [SD Noise Reducer, Pre Compression Proc](#)

Frame Location: [Modular Lab](#) , Slot: [12](#)

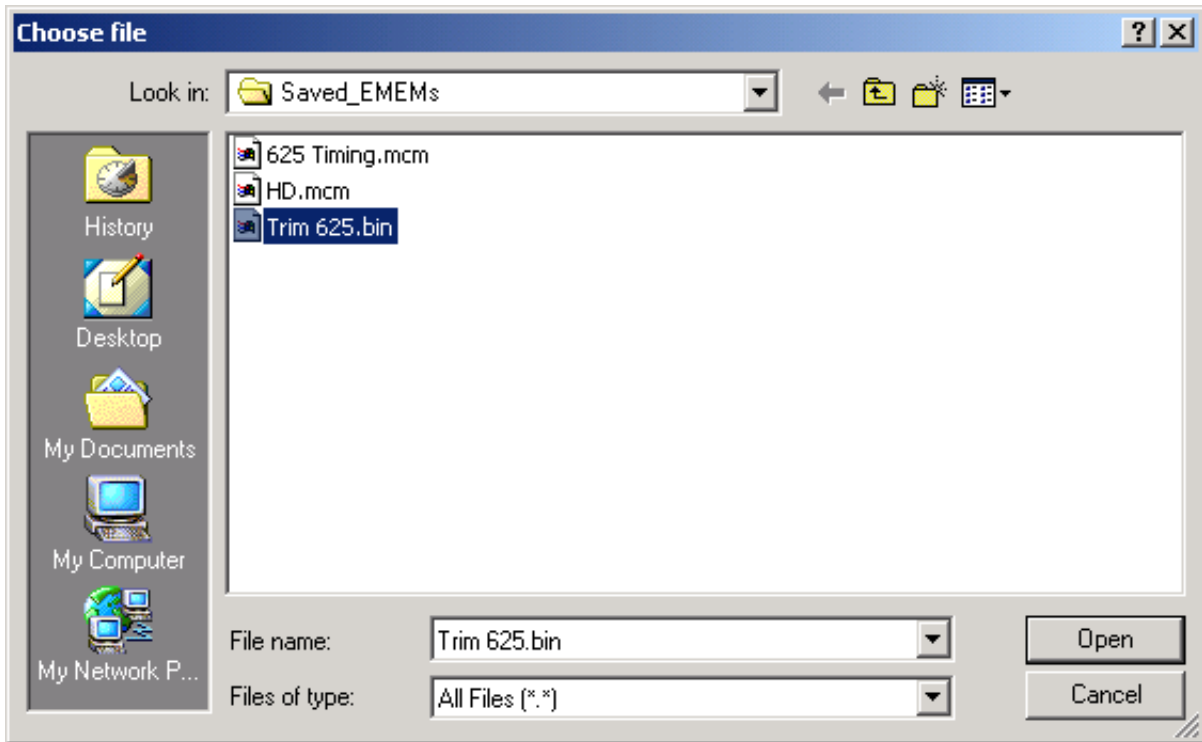
Last Recalled E-MEM: [Power On Default](#)

Load file Into E-MEM1...

Enter filename:

3. Select **Browse** to open the Choose File window (Figure 35). Browse to the location of the file you wish to load and select the .bin file then the **Open** button to load the file or enter the filename and path in the Enter filename box.

Figure 35. Choose File Window



4. Once the correct path and filename is loaded, select the **Load** button on the Load E-MEM page.
5. This should place the recalled E-MEM file into the corresponding E-MEM window.
6. Select the corresponding **Recall** button to invoke this configuration.

Slot Config Web Page

- [Color Legalizer](#)
- [Grain Insertion](#)
- [GPI](#)
- [E-MEM](#)
- [Slot Config](#)
- [Software Update](#)

Use
this
link

Use the Slot Config web page (Figure 36) to perform the following functions on the module:

Slot Identification

You may identify the module by typing a specific name in the **Name** field. The assigned name is stored on the 2000NET module and travels with the 2000NET module if it is moved to another frame. Select **Default** to enter the factory default module name.

Locate Module

Selecting **Flash** from the **Locate Module** pulldown flashes the yellow COMM and CONF LEDs on the front of the module so it can be located in the frame.

Figure 36. Slot Config Web Page



Model: [KAM-XM-SDNR](#) Description: [SD Noise Reducer, Pre Compression Proc](#)
 Frame Location: [Modular Lab](#) , Slot: [12](#)

Slot Identification

Name:

Locate Module

▾

Slot Memory

Restore upon Install

[Frame Health Reports](#)

[SNMP Trap Reports](#)

Slot Memory

The slot configuration for each media module is automatically saved periodically (once an hour) to the 2000NET module in that frame. You may also select the **Learn Module Config** button at any time to save the current configuration for this slot. The configuration is saved on the 2000NET module. If the 2000NET module is removed or powered down, the stored configurations are not saved.

When the **Restore upon Install** box has been checked, the current configuration saved to this slot is saved as slot memory. When the current module is removed and another module of the same type and software version is installed, the configuration saved to the 2000NET module will be downloaded to the new module. The box must be checked before the current module with the saved configuration is removed.

If a different type of module is installed in this slot, a warning message will state that the original module type has been replaced with another module type. In this case, a **Clear** button will appear allowing you to clear the stored configuration from the previous module.

Note Uncheck the **Restore Upon Install** button before downloading new software.

Frame Health Reports Link

This link will appear only on a module installed in a 2000T3 (3 RU) frame. Select the Frame Health Reports link to open the 2000NET module Frame Alarm Reporting web page. This web page allows configuration of what alarms and warnings are reported to the external Frame Health Alarm connector on the rear of the frame.

Note This page is only present on the 2000T3 frame. The 2000T1 frame does not have an external Frame Health alarm.

This web page contains the following sections:

- **Hardware Switch Status** – the Hardware Switch Status section of this web page displays the current settings of the alarm and warning configuration DIP switches, S1 and S2, on the 2000NET circuit board in this frame. These switches allow enabling and disabling of what overall status reporting information is provided to the external Frame Alarm.
- **Output Format for Warnings** – set the Output Format for Warnings on the external RS-232 Frame Alarm output on the rear of the frame. When the **Open** radio button is selected, warnings are not reported to the external frame alarm. Selecting the **Closed** radio button, causes warnings to be reported in the same manner as alarms.

- **Frame Health Reporting** – this section provides a table showing the presence and status of all frame devices such as modules, power supplies, and fans and other frame functions such as Module Health and Frame Bus status. Use the corresponding **Report** checkboxes to indicate which alarms and warnings should be reported to the Frame Health alarm for the following conditions:
 - Faults
 - Signal Loss
 - Reference Loss
 - Config Error

SNMP Trap Reports Link

Select the SNMP Trap Reports link to open the 2000NET SNMP Reporting web page. This link will only be present when SNMP Agent software has been installed on the 2000NET module. This web page allows configuration of what alarms and warnings are reported to the SNMP management software.

- **Hardware Switch Status** – the Hardware Switch Status section of this web page displays the current settings of the alarm and warning configuration DIP switches, S1 and S2, on the 2000NET circuit board in this frame. These switches allow enabling and disabling of what overall status reporting information is provided to the SNMP traps.

Note Slot SNMP traps can be enabled only when the hardware switches for Module Fault reporting and Asynchronous Status reporting are in enabled on the 2000NET module (dipswitch S1 segment 7 and dipswitch S2 segment 1).

- **SNMP Trap Reporting** – this section provides a table showing the presence and/or status of all frame devices such as modules, power supplies, power and fan sleds and other frame functions such as fan and Frame Bus status.

Use the corresponding **Report** checkboxes to indicate what trap warnings and alarms should be reported to the SNMP manager for the following conditions:

- Faults
- Devices removed
- Signal Loss
- Reference Loss
- Config Error

The enabled SNMP traps will be reported to any SNMP manager that is identified as an SNMP Report Destination in 2000NET configuration. Trap severity is read-only hard-coded information that is interpreted and responded to by the SNMP Manager software configuration.

Refer to the *2000NET Instruction Manual* for complete details on using the 2000NET web pages.

Software Update Page

- [Color Legalizer](#)
 - [Grain Insertion](#)
 - [GPI](#)
 - [E-MEM](#)
 - [Slot Config](#)
 - [Software Update](#)
- Use this link

The Software update page (Figure 37) appears only when the frame has a 2000NET module running software version 3.2.2 and earlier.

The preferred method for updating software is done using the NetConfig PC application option available from Grass Valley. Refer to *Software Updating With NetConfig* on page 68 or the *NetConfig Networking Application Instruction Manual* available with the application or on-line.

Updating with this method requires the use of an ftp server application also available from the Grass Valley web site. Refer to the *2000NET Network Interface Instruction Manual* for instructions for installing and using the ftp server application.

Note Uncheck the **Restore Upon Install** button on the Slot Config page before downloading new software.

Figure 37. Software Update Web Page

Software Update

Model: [KAM-XM-SDNR](#) Description: [SD Noise Reducer, Pre Compression Proc](#)

Frame Location: [Modular Lab](#) , Slot: [12](#)

Software Version: [1.4.1](#)

[Enter Username, Password and File to Initiate Update](#)

	selection	current setting
FTP Server Address:	<input type="text" value="10.16.23.56"/>	10.16.23.56
File Path:	<input type="text" value="Enter Filename Here"/>	Enter Filename Here
FTP UserName:	<input type="text" value="modular"/>	modular
FTP Password:	<input type="password"/>	
	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>	

Acquiring the Latest Software

The latest software for the module is available from the Thomson Grass Valley FAQ web site at the following URL:

<http://gvg.custhelp.com>

This will take you to the Grass Valley Customer Service FAQ data base. The information provided here is the most up-to-date. You may also subscribe to software updates through the FAQ site. This is recommended so that when new versions of software are released, you are notified by email.

To download the latest Kameleon HD software for either the FTP or Net-Config methods, do the following:

1. Navigate to the FAQ site and click on the first FAQ, DOWNLOAD THE LATEST SOFTWARE?
2. Select the 2000 Series link.
3. Select the link to the latest Kameleon module software.
4. Follow the instructions to download the files to your PC.

Software Updating With NetConfig

To use this method, your 2000NET module must be running version 4.0.0 or later and you must have the NetConfig Networking Application option running on a networked PC on the same subnet as the frame with the 2000NET module. Two files are required for updating software, an .fld and an .sw2 for the module being updated. For acquiring software, refer to *Acquiring the Latest Software*.

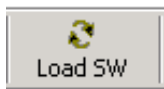
To use NetConfig for software updating, follow the steps below:

1. Locate the PC directory in which the NetConfig application has been installed. The default location is C:\Program Files\Grass Valley Group\NetConfig.

If this is not where NetConfig was installed, right-click on the Net-Config desktop shortcut and select **Properties**, click on the **Shortcut** tab and note the location of the installation in the **Start In** field.

2. Copy the .sw2 file for the module update into the main NetConfig directory.
3. Create a subdirectory named **modular** (if one does not already exist) in the main NetConfig directory.

4. Copy the .fld file for the update into this modular subdirectory.
5. Open NetConfig and click on the **Load SW** icon on the top toolbar (shown at left).
6. The NetConfig Update Devices window will open showing the software files available (Figure 38).



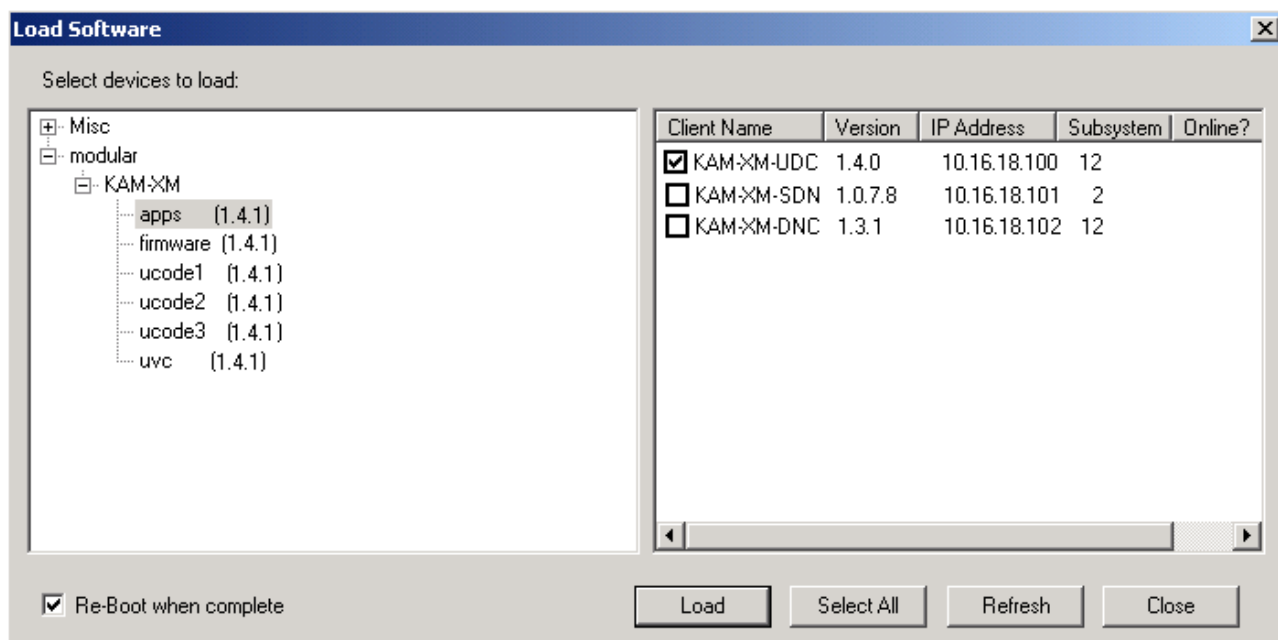
These device types and versions represent the .sw2 and .fld files loaded in the NetConfig main directory and the modular subdirectory. These files must be present on the PC running NetConfig for them to appear in the Device Type list.

7. Select the Device Type you wish to update. In the example in Figure 38, the KAM-XM module Device Type has been selected and will be highlighted. All of the modules of this type accessible on the network will appear in the window on the right under the **Client Name** heading as shown.

The current software loaded on each module will be listed as well as the IP address and other information for the module client.

8. Check the corresponding **Client Name** boxes to upgrade the modules or use the **Select All** button to update all modules of this type present on the network.
9. Press the **Load** button to perform the update to all the selected modules.
10. Once the loading is complete, select the **Refresh** button to make sure all selected modules have updated to the correct software version which will be reported in the window.

Figure 38. NetConfig Update Devices Window



For more information on using NetConfig, refer to the *NetConfig Networking Application Instruction Manual* which is included with the option, available on the Thomson Grass Valley web site, and may also be present in the NetConfig directory during some NetConfig installations (Newton Control Panel installation is one example).

Specifications

Table 5. KAM-XM-SDNR Series Specifications

Parameter	Value
SDI Video Input	
Standard	SMPTE 259C (270 Mb/s)
Number of inputs	1 with active loop-through
Connector	BNC per IEC 60169-8 Amendment 2
Equalization	Automatic to 300 m @ 270 Mb/s with Belden 1694 or equivalent cable
Return Loss	> 15 dB @ 270 Mb/s
Active Input Loop-through Output	
Standard	SMPTE 259C (270 Mb/s)
Number of outputs	1
Connector	BNC per IEC 60169-8 Amendment 2
DC offset	0 V \pm 0.5 V
Rise and fall time	750 ps nominal for SD
Overshoot	< 10% of amplitude
Return loss	> 15 dB @ 270 Mb/s
Wideband jitter	< 0.2 UI
Serial Video Output	
Standard	SMPTE 259C (270 Mb/s)
Number of outputs	2
Connector	BNC per IEC 60169-8 Amendment 2
DC offset	0 V \pm 0.5 V
Rise and fall time	750 ps nominal for SD
Overshoot	< 10% of amplitude
Return loss	> 15 dB @ 270 Mb/s
Wideband jitter	< 0.2 UI
Input to Output Processing Delay	
Video delay	5 frames
Audio delay	Delayed and re-embedded in time with the output video
Electrical	
Power	27 W
EMI/RFI	Complies with FCC Part 15 Class A, EU EMC Directive
Physical	
Number of slots	2, installation in even numbered frame slots recommended for maximum frame density
Environmental	
Operating temperature range	See specifications for Kameleon 2000 frame
Non-operating Temperature	-10 to 70 ° C
Operating Humidity Range	10 to 90% non condensing

Service

The KAM-XM modules make extensive use of surface-mount technology and programmed parts to achieve compact size and adherence to demanding technical specifications. Circuit modules should not be serviced in the field unless as directed by Grass Valley Customer Service.

Power-up Diagnostics Failure

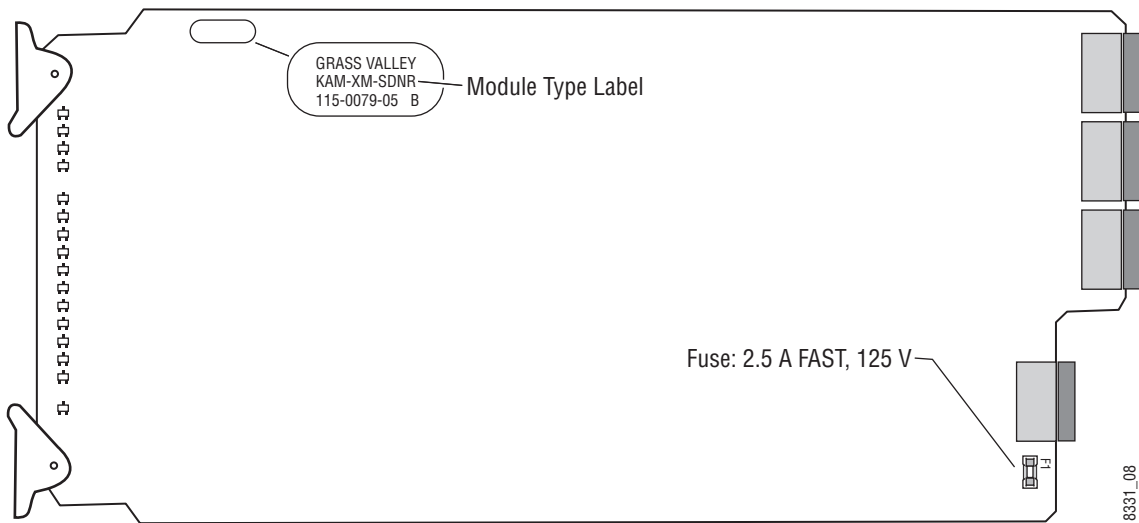
If the module has not passed self-diagnostics, do not attempt to troubleshoot. Return the unit to Grass Valley (see [Module Repair](#)).

Troubleshooting

If your module is not operating correctly, proceed as follows:

- If module power is not present, check fuse F1 (see [Figure 39](#)).
- Check for presence and quality of input signals.
- Verify that source equipment is operating correctly.
- Check cable connections.

Figure 39. KAM-XM Voltage Testpoints and Fuse Location



Module Repair

If the module is still not operating correctly, replace it with a known good spare and return the faulty module to a designated Grass Valley repair depot. Call your Grass Valley representative for depot location. Refer to [Contacting Grass Valley](#) at the front of this document for the Grass Valley Customer Service Information number.

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