

XTRALIS VIS-IR™ THEORETICAL SPOT SIZE RATIO CALCULATOR USER GUIDE



VIS-IR THERMOGRAPHY DETECTOR

Disclaimer

The contents of this document is provided on an "as is" basis. No representation or warranty (either express or implied) is made as to the completeness, accuracy or reliability of the contents of this document. The manufacturer reserves the right to change designs or specifications without obligation and without further notice. Except as otherwise provided, all warranties, express or implied, including without limitation any implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose are expressly excluded.

Intellectual Property and Copyright

This document includes registered and unregistered trademarks. All trademarks displayed are the trademarks of their respective owners. Your use of this document does not constitute or create a licence or any other right to use the name and/or trademark and/or label. This document is subject to copyright owned by Xtralis. You agree not to copy, communicate to the public, adapt, distribute, transfer, sell, modify or publish any contents of this document without the express prior written consent of Xtralis.

General Warning

This product must only be installed, configured and used strictly in accordance with the General Terms and Conditions, Warranty, User Manual, Third Party Licenses, and product documents available from Xtralis website (www.xtralis.com). All proper health and safety precautions must be taken during the installation, commissioning and maintenance of the product. The system should not be connected to a power source until all the components have been installed. Proper safety precautions must be taken during tests and maintenance of the products when these are still connected to the power source. Failure to do so or tampering with the electronics inside the products can result in an electric shock causing injury or death and may cause equipment damage. Xtralis is not responsible and cannot be held accountable for any liability that may arise due to improper use of the equipment and/or failure to take proper precautions. Only persons trained through an Xtralis accredited training course can install, test and maintain the system.

Liability

You agree to install, configure and use the products strictly in accordance with the User Manual and product documents available from Xtralis.

Xtralis is not liable to you or any other person for incidental, indirect, or consequential loss, expense or damages of any kind including without limitation, loss of business, loss of profits or loss of data arising out of your use of the products. Without limiting this general disclaimer the following specific warnings and disclaimers also apply:

Fitness for Purpose

You agree that you have been provided with a reasonable opportunity to appraise the products and have made your own independent assessment of the fitness or suitability of the products for your purpose. You acknowledge that you have not relied on any oral or written information, representation or advice given by or on behalf of Xtralis or its representatives.

Total Liability

To the fullest extent permitted by law that any limitation or exclusion cannot apply, the total liability of Xtralis in relation to the products is limited to:

- (i) in the case of services, the cost of having the services supplied again; or
- (ii) in the case of goods, the lowest cost of replacing the goods, acquiring equivalent goods or having the goods repaired.

Indemnification

You agree to fully indemnify and hold Xtralis harmless for any claim, cost, demand or damage (including legal costs on a full indemnity basis) incurred or which may be incurred arising from your use of the products.

Miscellaneous

If any provision outlined above is found to be invalid or unenforceable by a court of law, such invalidity or unenforceability will not affect the remainder which will continue in full force and effect. All rights not expressly granted are reserved.

Document Conventions

The following typographic conventions are used in this document.

Convention	Description
Bold	Used to denote: emphasis Used for names of menus, menu options, toolbar buttons
<i>Italics</i>	Used to denote: references to other parts of this document or other documents. Used for the result of an action

Contact Us

www.xtralis.com

Glossary

CNPP	Centre National de Prévention et de Protection (France)
DFOV	Diagonal Field of View
FOV	Field of View
FTD	Failsafe Thermography Detector
HFOV	Horizontal Field of View
IFOV	Instantaneous Field of View
mrad	Milliradian
VFOV	Vertical Field of View

Contents

1	Introduction.....	1
2	Determining the Type and Number of Detectors and Their Location	1
2.1	Data Gathering.....	1
2.2	Understanding the Theoretical Spot Size Calculator	1
2.2.1	Definitions	1
2.2.2	Explanation of the Various Cells.....	2
3	Using the Theoretical Spot Size Calculator	4

1 Introduction

This document is a reference guideline for using the *36224 VIS-IR Theoretical Spot Size Ratio Calculator* spreadsheet. The calculator will assist to determine FOV, distance, lenses and the number of detectors required for the job. It is advised to do so prior to the installation of the VIS-IR series Thermography detectors.

This document describes the theoretical approach.



Note!

Make sure you also carefully read and apply the **Detector Location** section in the *36219 VIS-IR Installation Sheet* and in the *36218 VIS-IR Product Guide*. These sections deal with the practical side of the installation.

2 Determining the Type and Number of Detectors and Their Location

2.1 Data Gathering

Before starting a calculation, several data need to be known/agreed:

- What is the distance of the detector to the target?
- What is the minimum size of the target area above/below the alarm temperature that needs to be detected?
- If no specific target size is requested, is the installation to be CNPP approved (5x5 pixels) or not (3x3 pixels)?

2.2 Understanding the Theoretical Spot Size Calculator

2.2.1 Definitions

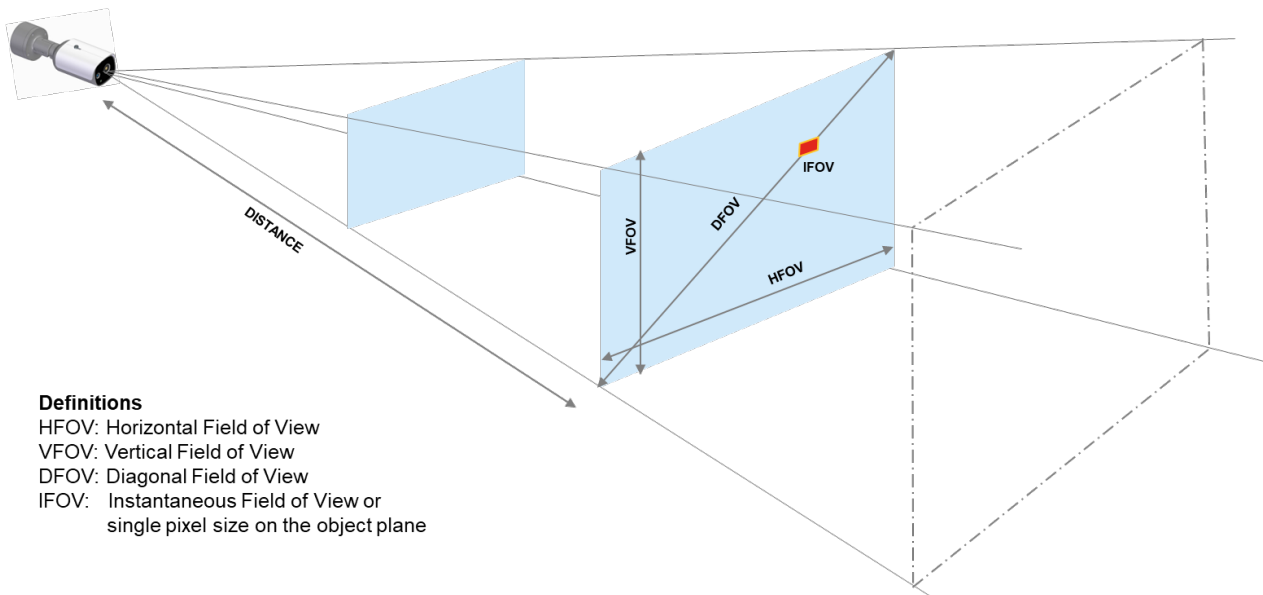


Figure 1: Definition of the various FOV

2.2.2 Explanation of the Various Cells

INPUT		RESULTS	
Detector resolution		IFOV	
Hor	384		# Pixels square
Vert	288		5
FOV		mrاد	
HFOV (°)	22	1.00	5.00
VFOV (°)	16	mm	
Distance		100	50.0
in m	100	Theoretical max. distance (m)	
		100	
		D max	"n" cm
		60	30.0
Horizontal FOV (m)		38.9	
Vertical FOV (m)		28.1	

Figure 2: Overview of the Theoretical Spot Size Calculator

There are two blocks, an **Input** part, and the **Result** part.

The green cells are the only ones that need to be used to get the insight of the installation.

The light grey cells show the generated results.

Other cells are headings or formulas.

Formula cells are blocked but visible in case the formula is to be checked.

Detector resolution	
Hor	384
Vert	288

The resolution is fixed, because all VIS-IR-abcd-S detectors have the same imager.

Do not change these cells.

FOV	
HFOV (°)	22
VFOV (°)	16

Select the horizontal and vertical FOV of the specific detector you select. The FOV is determined by the lens.

The horizontal and vertical FOV are captured in the detector code, Hor. = ab, Vert. = cd.

The example used here refers to the VIS-IR-2216-S.

If the detector is to be deployed on its side, i.e. turned 90°, then invert Hor. and Vert. FOV values in the cells.

Distance	
in m	100

Put in the furthest distance between the detector and the target.

IFOV
mrاد
1.00
mm
100

These cells calculate the IFOV (Instantaneous Field of View), used to generate the results.

The formulas are:

$$\text{IFOV (mrad)} = \text{Hor. FOV/Hor. Resolution}^{(1)} \times 3.14 (\text{Pi})/180 \times 1000^{(2)} \text{ mrad}$$

$$\text{IFOV (mm)} = (\text{IFOV (mrad)} /1000) \times \text{Distance to target in mm}$$

Pixels square
5
5.00
50.0

The pixels, 5 in this example, represent the minimum size of an area that can be reliably detected. For CNPP Certified installations, 5 x 5 pixels is the minimum area that needs to be detected. From a detector performance point of view, 3x3 pixels is the minimum acceptable.

The result, 50 cm in this example, means that 50 x 50 cm can be detected at 100m distance with a 22° HFOV lens.

Theoretical max. distance (m)
100

The number represents the maximum allowed distance to detect a 5x5 pixels area with the given lens and imager.

In this particular case we are OK because our selected Distance of 100m is equal or less than the *theoretical max. distance* of 100m.

The is *theoretical max. distance* calculated based on the lens and imager and not affected by the *Distance* number that was put in.

D max	"n" cm
60	30.0

This formula gives a quick calculation of what is the maximum distance, based on the chosen amount of pixels (5), if the customer wants to see a smaller area size, 30 x 30 cm, than the 50x50 cm for a CNPP approved installation. In this case the approved maximum distance will be reduced from 100 m to 60 m.

Horizontal FOV (m)	38.9
Vertical FOV (m)	28.1

This result provides the Hor. and Vert. FOV with the chosen lens (abcd) and at the chosen Distance. This is the area that the detector can cover at the chosen *Distance*.

¹ Use the number of pixels that matches the direction (horizontal/vertical) of the FOV.

² 1 m in mm

Summary sheet

Below is a summary overview of the maximum distances, based on the different lenses at 5x5 and 3x3 pixel selection. There is also an overview of the different FOVs, based on the maximum distances at a 5x5 pixel selection.

	Hor. FOV	Max. distance (m)		Max. distance (ft)	
		5x5 pixels	3x3 pixels	5x5 pixels	3x3 pixels
FTD-2216-S	22°	100	167	328.1	547.9
FTD-4231-S	42°	52	87	170.6	285.4
FTD-8865-S	88°	25	42	82.0	137.8
	@5x5 max D.	HOR FOV Meter	VERT FOV Meter	HOR FOV Feet	VERT FOV Feet
FTD-2216-S	22°	38.9	28.1	127.6	92.2
FTD-4231-S	42°	39.9	28.8	130.9	94.5
FTD-8865-S	88°	48.3	31.9	158.5	104.7

3 Using the Theoretical Spot Size Calculator

1. The selection of the detector is mainly a trade-off between distance and target coverage. Unless the end-user has specific requirements about minimum size of detectable area, start with selecting a 5x5 or 3x3 pixel solution.
2. Next step is to select a detector.
3. The table above gives you a quick feel of what detector is best fit for the job.
4. Now put in the detector's HFOV and VFOV data.
5. Mind that the wider the FOV, the more surface you cover, but at a closer distance.
6. Next, put in the distance target <--> detector, based on where the detector is most likely to be mounted.
7. Now verify that the chosen distance is within *the Theoretical max. distance*.

The *Horizontal FOV (m)* and *Vertical FOV (m)* indicate what surface can be detected.

This determines, based on the total to be supervised area, how many detectors are required.

Obviously, there can be trade-offs on distance and/or minimum detected area.