

SER format description version 3

Authors

Heiko Wilkens (version 2)

Grischa Hahn (red = extensions of version 3)

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Overview

Ser format consist of three parts:

- ❖ Header
with fixed size of 178 Byte
- ❖ Image frame data
with variable byte size of:
<BytePerPixel> x <Image width> x <Image height> x <Total amount of Images>
- ❖ Trailer
Optional. Byte size of 8 x <Total amount of Images>

Header

1_FileID

Format: String

Length: 14 Byte (14 ASCII characters)

Content: "LUCAM-RECORDER" (fix)

2_LuID

Format: Integer_32 (little-endian)

Length: 4 Byte

Content: Lumenera camera series ID (currently unused; default = 0)

3_ColorID

Format: Integer_32 (little-endian)

Length: 4 Byte

Content: MONO = 0
BAYER_RGGB = 8
BAYER_GRBG = 9
BAYER_GBRG = 10
BAYER_BGGR = 11
BAYER_CYYM = 16
BAYER_YCMY = 17
BAYER_YMCY = 18

BAYER_MYYC = 19
RGB = 100
BGR = 101

4 LittleEndian

Format: Integer_32 (little-endian)
Length: 4 Byte
Content: 0 (FALSE) for big-endian byte order in 16 bit image data
1 (TRUE) for little-endian byte order in 16 bit image data

5 ImageWidth

Format: Integer_32 (little-endian)
Length: 4 Byte
Content: Width of every image in pixel

6 ImageHeight

Format: Integer_32 (little-endian)
Length: 4 Byte
Content: Height of every image in pixel

7 PixelDepthPerPlane

Format: Integer_32 (little-endian)
Length: 4 Byte
Content: True bit depth per pixel per plane

3_ColorID	NumberOfPlanes
MONO ... BAYER_MYYC	1
RGB, BGR	3

7_PixelDepthPerPlane	BytesPerPixel
1..8	1 * NumberOfPlanes
9..16	2 * NumberOfPlanes

Pixel data organization:

8 bit unsigned integer (7_PixelDepthPerPlane = 1..8)

3_ColorID	Pixel data [Byte]
MONO ... BAYER_MYYC	[M]
RGB	[R] [G] [B]
BGR	[B] [G] [R]

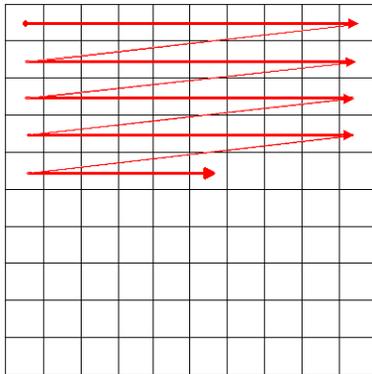
16 bit unsigned integer (7_PixelDepthPerPlane = **9..16**)

3_ColorID	Pixel data [Byte]
MONO ... BAYER_MYYC	[M][M]
RGB	[R][R] [G][G] [B][B]
BGR	[B][B] [G][G] [R][R]

Byte order in 16 bit format (Lo / Hi byte) depends on 4_LittleEndian.

Image data organization:

Start pixel is the upper left pixel of the image.



Data of between 1 and 8 bits should be stored aligned with the most significant bit (MSB). For example:

	MSB ->LSB
1-bit data	b0000000
2-bit data	bb000000
3-bit data	bbb00000
4-bit data	bbbb0000
5-bit data	bbbbb000
6-bit data	bbbbbb00
7-bit data	bbbbbbb0
8-bit data	bbbbbbbb

Data between 9 and 16 bits should be stored aligned with the least significant bit (LSB). For example:

	MSB -> LSB
9-bit data	0000000bbbbbbbb
10-bit data	000000bbbbbbbb
11-bit data	00000bbbbbbbb
12-bit data	0000bbbbbbbb
13-bit data	000bbbbbbbb
14-bit data	00bbbbbbbb
15-bit data	0bbbbbbbb

16-bit data	bbbbbbbbbbbbbbbb
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8_FrameCount

Format: Integer_32 (little-endian)
Length: 4 Byte
Content: Number of image frames in SER file

9_Observer

Format: String
Length: 40 Byte (40 ASCII characters {32...126 dec.}, fill unused characters with 0 dec.)
Content: Name of observer

10_Instrument

Format: String
Length: 40 Byte (40 ASCII characters {32...126 dec.}, fill unused characters with 0 dec.)
Content: Name of used camera

11_Telescope

Format: String
Length: 40 Byte (40 ASCII characters {32...126 dec.}, fill unused characters with 0 dec.)
Content: Name of used telescope

12_DateTime

Format: Date / Integer_64 (little-endian)
Length: 8 Byte
Content: Start time of image stream (local time)
If 12_DateTime <= 0 then 12_DateTime is invalid and the SER file does not contain a Time stamp trailer.

13_DateTime UTC

Format: Date / Integer_64 (little-endian)
Length: 8 Byte
Content: Start time of image stream in UTC

Image Data

Image data starts at File start offset decimal 178
Size of every image frame in byte is: 5_ImageWidth x 6_ImageHeight x BytePerPixel

Trailer in detail

Trailer starts at byte offset: $178 + 8_FrameCount \times 5_ImageWidth \times 6_ImageHeight \times BytePerPixel$.

Trailer contains **Date / Integer_64 (little-endian)** time stamps **in UTC** for every image frame.

According to Microsoft documentation the used time stamp has the following format:

“Holds IEEE 64-bit (8-byte) values that represent dates ranging from January 1 of the year 0001 through December 31 of the year 9999, and times from 12:00:00 AM (midnight) through 11:59:59.9999999 PM. Each increment represents 100 nanoseconds of elapsed time since the beginning of January 1 of the year 1 in the Gregorian calendar. The maximum value represents 100 nanoseconds before the beginning of January 1 of the year 10000.”

According to the findings of Raoul Behrend, [Université de Genève](#), the date record is not a 64 bits unsigned integer as stated, but a 62 bits unsigned integer. He got no information about the use of the two MSB.

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