

Глоссарий терминов по видеокамерам

<http://glossary-of-terms.ru/?do=g&v=326>

Английский

a/d converter

A device that converts analog information (a photograph or video frame) into a series of numbers that a computer can store and manipulate. all digicams use an a/d converter, the higher the bit rate the better the output. modern hi-res digicams employ a 12-bit or 14-bit a/d to increase the dynamic range (range of light from highlight to shadow).

aa filter

1. Most digital slr cameras employ a low pass filter (lpf) or anti-aliasing (aa) filter in front of the imager to help eliminate color aliasing (moire) problems.
2. – most digital slr's have a "low pass filter" (lpf) or aa (anti-aliasing) filter in front of the ccd or cmos sensor. this helps to eliminate colour aliasing problems, or the "moire" effect.

ac power

1. Running your digicam off the wall outlet power rather than by battery power. usually means purchasing optional ac power adapter.
2. – alternating current which is used to operate your digital camera directly from the mains supply rather than a battery. sometimes supplied, but normally requires additional expense.

add-on lens

1. Some lenses have filter threads on the front edge that allow you to mount an auxiliary wide angle or telephoto lens in addition to the standard lens.
2. – some point and shoot digicams have a filter thread on the front of the fixed lens that will enable the attachment of an additional lens. usually wide-angle or telephoto.

ae lock

1. The ability to hold the current exposure settings and allow you to point the camera elsewhere before capturing the image. this is usually accomplished by halfpressing the shutter button and keeping it at that position until you're ready to capture the image.
2. This enables you to lock the current exposure reading and re-frame the shot using the same setting. a half-press of the shutter is normally required to activate this function, fully pressing only when you want to capture the image.

and vibrantly

I.e. the xxxxx printer has a wide color gamut.

aperture priority ae

1. Exposure is calculated based on the aperture value chosen by the photographer. this allows for depth of field (dof: range of focus) control large aperture = shallow dof and a small aperture = deep dof.
2. When using this mode, the user selects the aperture giving control over the depth of field. a large aperture letting more light in gives a small depth of field, meaning not much will be in focus. whereas a small aperture, not letting much light in, will give a greater depth of field or more will be in focus from the front to back of the image.

asynchronous transmission mode

ieee 1394 data transmission mode without a guaranteed data delivery time. used in ieee 1394 cameras for control functions and reports.

back lit

1. The subject is heavily lit from behind which generally causes it to be underexposed unless you use critical spot metering.

2. Meaning the subject is lit from behind which can cause underexposing. is also used for portrait photography for special effects and bringing catchlights to the hair.

backlight

1. The illumination for a color lcd display. early color lcd used high voltage fluorescent lamps, newer lcds now use white leds which are much more energy efficient.
2. The illumination for a colour lcd display on digital cameras or phones.

bayonet mount

Type of camera mount in which there is 38 mm or 48 mm clearance between the lens rear mounting surface and the camera's ccd.

black stretch / black compress control

A function of digital signal processing technology that enables the contrast of the black area of an image to be variable adjusted. the black stretch function emphasizes contrast in the dark areas while black compress enhances or deepens darkness.

blue tooth

The new wireless standard for connecting cameras, pdas, laptops, computers and cell phones. uses very high frequency radio waves. devices when in-range (less than 30 feet) of each other easily establish a connection.

borderless

1. Means a photo print with no border around it. old term for this was fullbleed printing.
2. Quite simply, this means a printed photograph with no border around it.

bracketing

1. See exposure
2. Photographers shooting tricky jobs may make safety exposures above and below the "right" one, generally at 1/2- or 2/3-stop intervals.
3. Bracketing involves taking multiple images of the same scene, usually in 1/3, 1/2, or full-stop increments, to create a choice of exposure options. many cameras offer the option of bracketing as a custom function. an advanced application of bracketing is hdr imaging (high dynamic range) in which several bracketed images are sampled in-camera and selectively combined into a single, optimized image file.
4. Taking a series of images at different exposures or ev. you may see a setting on your camera that says aeb (auto exposure bracketing). this is often used when creating hdr images or in difficult lighting situations where you may want to have a range of exposures from light to dark.
5. Can apply to flash or exposure. it is used to create usually 3 photographs. one photo is exposed by the cameras meter automatically, one under exposed and one overexposed by a predetermined number of stops. also "exposure bracketing".

bulb - this is a long time exposure setting

Bulb this is a long time exposure setting shutter stays open for as long as you keep the shutter release button held down. time exposure mode. similar to bulb mode, only the photographer presses the shutter release once to open the shutter and once again to close it. largely superseded by bulb mode on most cameras, for some reason. odd, as i think t mode is more convenient to use than bulb, and no harder to implement on automated cameras. however, some cameras have a similar function with their electronic shutter releases, even though it isn't called t mode. for example, canon cameras which support the rc-1 infrared remote work like this in bulb mode. one press of the rc-1 shutter release opens the shutter; another press closes it.

burst mode

1. The ability to rapidly capture images as long as the

shutter button is held down.also called continuous frame capture.
2. Also know as continuous mode or "auto wind" on older slr's. however, today's digital slr's have bust modes of up to 8 frames per second. great for sports and action shots.

ccd iris

Special operating mode of the electronic shutter of a ccd camera. the shutter timing is automatically adjusted to maintain the same video output level, irrespective of the scene illumination. can only reduce the camera sensitivity. allows the use of a fixed iris lens under variable lighting conditions. often combined with agc.

cd - compactdisc

Cd compactdisc read only storage media capable of holding 650mb of digital data.

center-weighted

1. A term used to describe an auto exposure system that uses the center portion of the image to adjust the overall exposure value. see also spot metering and matrix metering
2. In a metering scheme, an exposure system that takes most of its information from the center portion of the frame. most center-weighted systems also take additional readings from the surround, but weight the reading towards the center.

ciff

1. Camera image file format, an agreed method of digicam image storage used by many camera makers.
2. Camera image file format. this is an agreed type of image storage used by many camera makers.

cmos - complementary metal oxide semiconductor

Cmos complementary metal oxide semiconductor another imaging system used by digicams. it is not as popular as ccd but the future promises us even better digicams based on cmos sensors due to the lower amount of power consumption versus the typical ccd device.

color balance

1. The accuracy with which the colors captured in the image match the original scene.
2. The color balance of a film refers to the kind of light under which it will faithfully render color without the need for filters. most films are daylight-balanced, which means that in daylight, or with a daylight balanced flash, colors will be true. a tungsten-balanced film can be used under certain types of artificial light to give true colors without filters or special printing techniques.

color copier

Color printing device using electrostatic and cmyk pigments.

color correction

The process of correcting or enhancing the color of an image.

color depth

1. Digital images can approximate color realism, but how they do so is referred to as color depth, pixel-depth, or bit depth. modern computer displays use 24bit true color. it's called this because it displays 16 million colors, about the same number as the human eye can discern.
2. The number of distinct colors that can be represented by a piece of hardware or software. color depth is sometimes referred to as "bit" depth because it is directly related to the number of bits used for each pixel. a 24-bit digital camera, for example, has a color depth of 2 (2 bits of color) to the 24th power, resulting in a dynamic range of 16,777,216 colors. similarly, an inexpensive 8-bit color monitor can only reproduce a total of 256 colors, which is far less than the expansive range of color contained in the digital image files captured by almost all consumer digital cameras.

compactflash

The most common type of digicam flash memory storage. it is removable, small and available in sizes from 4mb up to 1gb. cf type i the original 3.3mm high card cf type ii cards and devices that are 5mm high. type i devices are all solid state but type ii devices include the ibm/hitachi microdrive, a miniature, rotating hard drive. and check here: flash memory cards/readers

continuous autofocus

1. (continuous-af) the autofocus system is full-time and works even before the shutter release is pressed.
2. As it says. the auto focus system is continuously working on focussing on the subject.

crw

1. The raw ccd file format used by canon digicams. abbreviated from canonraw.
2. The raw ccd file format used by canon digital cameras. comes from canon raw.

dark frame

1. A noise reduction process whereby a camera takes a second exposure of a black frame after the camera takes a long exposure (1/2-second or longer) image. the image noise is easily identified in the black frame shot and is then electronically removed from the actual image. this helps reduce the amount of hot pixels that normally show up in long exposure shots from digital cameras.
2. A noise reduction process where a camera takes a second exposure of a black frame after the camera takes a long exposure image. the image noise

dedicated flash

1. Describes an electronic flash that is made to be used only with a specific model of camera. canon, nikon, olympus and other cameras have specific electrical contacts in the hot shoe to pass ttl-metering and af range data to/from the flash unit. you can not use a dedicated canon flash on a nikon camera for example.
2. A flash that coordinates with the camera's exposure, and sometimes focusing systems. dedicated flashes may, among other things, automatically pick up the loaded film's iso, set the camera shutter speed to x-sync, and "tell" the camera when its ready to fire. flashes dedicated to autofocus cameras may also vary their angle of flash throw according to the lens in use (even with zoom lenses), and contain autofocus beams that aid focusing in very dim light or even total darkness. for outdoor work, dedicated flashes may provide totally automatic fill-flash exposure. in short, a dedicated flash can be make flash photography as simple as automated natural light photography.
3. An electronic flash unit that is made to be used directly with a specific make or model of a camera. canon, nikon minolta and olympus for example, all have electrical contacts in the hotshoe which passes ttl (through the lens) metering and af range information to and from the flash unit or speedlight. you cannot

diffusion dithering

A method of dithering that randomly distributes pixels instead of using a set pattern.

digital film

1. Term used to describe solid state flash memory cards.
2. Quite simply that. solid state flash memory cards in place of emulsion film.

digital zoom

1. A digital magnification of the center 50% of an image. digital zooms by nature generate less than sharp images because the new zoomed image has been interpolated.
2. Unlike an optical zoom, which is an optically lossless function of the camera's zoom lens, digital zoom takes the central portion of a digital image and crops into it to achieve the effect of a zoom. this means that the existing data is not

<p>enhanced or added to, merely displayed at a lower resolution, thereby giving an illusion of an enlarged image. 3. A digital magnification of the centre 50% of an image. these give less than sharp images because the new zoomed image has been interpolated. don't be swayed by the incredible 500% zooms</p>	
<p>digitization 1. The process of converting analog information into digital format for use by a computer. 2. Оцифровка</p>	<p>digitalización оцифровка</p>
<p>dioptr adjustment Adjusts the optical viewfinder`s magnification factor to suit the eyesight of the user. look for a knob or dial next to or beneath the viewfinder`s eyepiece. not all cameras have this feature.</p>	
<p>donpisha Means immediate in japanese. ccd sensor shuttering technology for asynchronous shooting of fast moving objects without a time delay.</p>	
<p>dpof 1. Digital print order format. allows you to embed printing information on your memory card. select the pictures to be printed and how many prints to make. some photo printers with card slots will use this info at print time. mostly used by commercial photo finishers or those kodak kiosks you find in the mall. 2. Digital print order format. this allows you to embed printing information on your memory card. you just select the photographs that you want printed and how many prints to be made. some photo printers such as pictbridge use this information at print time.</p>	
<p>dram buffer 1. All digicams have a certain amount of fixed memory in them to facilitate image processing before the finished picture is stored to the flash memory card. cameras that have a burst mode have much larger dram buffers, often 32mb or larger. this also makes them more expensive. 2. All digicams have a certain amount of fixed memory to facilitate image processing before the finished picture is saved to the flash memory card. cameras with burst more have a larger buffer of 32mb or bigger to cope with the files however, they are more expensive.</p>	
<p>dye sub 1. Limation is a printing process where the color dyes are thermally transferred to the printing media. dye sub printers use the cmyk (cyan, magenta, yellow, black) color format and have either three ribbons (cyan, magenta and yellow) or high-end printers have four cmy plus a black. the paper is run in and out of the printer four times, once for each color and then a fourth time when a protective overcoat is applied. dye sub is continuous tone printing, it prints tiny square dots each of which is denser in the center and lighter on the edges. these dots can be varied from almost no dot at all to an almost completely solid dot. the dyes are transparent so different colored dots can be printed on top of each other to form any one of 16-million colors. this is known as the subtractive color process. dye sub prints rival conventional photographs in both their color gamut and longevity with water and uv resistant qualities. for the sake of accuracy we must state that most printers today that claim to be dye sub type printers are actually dye diffusion. the complete technical name for this process is dye diffusion thermal or d2t printing. to achieve true sublimation printing requires a laser to vaporize the dye material. the common 4x6 dye sub or the bigger ones that do up to 8x10 prints like the olympus p-400 or kodak pro 8500 heat the dye material with a thermal printhead and use pressure rollers to push the ribbon into contact with the paper and then diffusion occurs.</p>	

2. Dye sublimation is a printing process where the colour dyes are thermally transferred to the printing media. the printers use cmyk colour format. the paper is run in and out of the printer 4 times, once for each colour (c, m and y) and a fourth time when a protective overcoat is applied. dye sub is continuous tone printing, it prints tiny square dots each of which is denser in the centre and lighter on the edges. the dyes are transparent so different coloured dots can be printed on top of each other to form any one of 16 million colours.

dynalatitude process

A unique feature function available when using digital signal processing (dsp) technology. it manages the contrast of each pixel according to a histogram of video signal level distribution in order to utilize the limited dynamic range of the video signal standard. this function is used in the dxc-390/p camera. dynamic contrast control plus (dcc+) a function of digital signal processing (dsp) technology that virtually eliminates hue factor distortion – phenomenon that is particularly obvious in extreme high light conditions. the dcc+ function manages video signal data at three levels – brightness, hue and saturation that results in reproduced images with suitable knee correction while virtually eliminating hue factor distortion. this function is used in the dxc-390/p camera.

e-donpisha

Enhanced asynchronous shutter. available with external and internal synchronization modes. the camera ccd starts to accumulate electrons on receipt of an external trigger pulse. shutter speed is selected by a switch or menu setting.

e-donpisha - ii

Asynchronous shutter mode. available in external sync mode only. timing of accumulation and shutter speed are controlled by the external trigger signal. shutter speed is controlled by the width of the pulse and vd controls the timing for image output.

e-ttl

1. Canon's evaluative-ttl exposure system that uses a brief pre-flash before the main flash to calculate the exposure index.
2. Canon's "evaluative through the lens" exposure system that uses a brief pre-flash before the main flash in order to calculate the correct exposure.

epp - enhanced parallel port

Epp enhanced parallel port the newer hi-speed, bidirectional printer port on modern computers. some older digicams and scanners use the epp port to transfer data.

eri-jpeg

Extended range imaging technology, a new file format used in kodak professional digital cameras. this proprietary technology offers an innovative image file format similar to a jpeg, but with the dynamic range and color gamut information of raw dcr camera files. extended range imaging technology files allow you to easily open, edit, and print jpeg files within your jpeg workflow. your jpeg files are captured directly in the camera. with eri, you'll have the extensive editing, color balance, and color compensation capabilities of raw digital negatives for applying to your jpeg files.

exif print

(exif 2.2) is a new worldwide printer independent standard. under exif 2.2, the digital still camera can record data tags for specific camera settings and functions such as whether the flash was on or off, if the camera was in landscape, portrait or night scene mode, etc. referencing some or all of this information, an compatible application can process digital camera images intelligently based on specific camera settings and the shooting environment. see the -cipa web

page for more info.

exposure bracketing

1. The camera automatically takes a series of 3 or 5 pictures and slightly varies the ev for each frame. this insures that at least one of the pictures will be as close to perfectly exposed as possible.
2. Camera will take 3 or 5 images and varies the exposure up or down for each photograph ensuring at least one will be well exposed.

exposure compensation

1. Lighten or darken the image by overriding the exposure system. also known as ev compensation.
2. Adding to or subtracting from the "correct" exposure time indicated by the camera's light meter, which results in a final exposure that is either lighter or darker than the recommended exposure time. most cameras allow for exposure compensation in 1/2, 1/3, or full-stop increments. note that the "correct" exposure is not necessarily the "best" exposure.
3. Modifying the shutter speed or aperture from the camera's recommended exposure to create a certain effect (over or under exposing)
4. You can lighten or darken the image by under or over exposing the image. (ev compensation).

exwave had technology

Technology with a nearly gapless ocl (on-chip-lens) located over each pixel of the ccd resulting in more than twice the sensitivity and 1/50 the smear compared to hyper had technology. f stop, f number calibrated measure of lens iris aperture. common f stops are f1.4, f2, f2.8, f4, f5.6, f8, f11, f16, f22. the higher the number, the smaller the iris aperture and the less light falling on the imager.

field / frame integration

Two different pixel readout techniques in ccds designed for interlaced output. refers to the total integration time, field duration (16.6 ms ntsc/eia or 20 ms pal/ccir) or frame duration (33.3 ms ntsc/eia or 40 ms pal/ccir). both modes give the same sensitivity. in field integration, pixels of two adjacent lines are read out together as one. the full ccd is read every field, achieving higher picture refresh rate but lower vertical resolution. mostly used in current applications to achieve optimum capture of movement. adjacent lines are combined differently for odd (1+2, 3+4, . . .) and even field (2+3, 4+5, . . .) outputs. in frame integration, pixels are read out separately. the complete ccd is read after two fields. full vertical resolution is achieved. progressive scan ccds operate only in frame integration.

file format

1. A type of program or data file. some common image file formats include tiff, jpeg, and bmp.
2. The way an image is saved to a digital camera's memory. jpeg, tiff, and raw (dng or other proprietary file formats) are the most common file formats found in digital cameras.
3. Type of program or data file. includes jpeg, tiff and bmp

fill flash

Using the flash to lighten shadow areas or just to provide more overall illumination in situations where you normally wouldn't use the flash. outdoors in bright light you get very stark shadows underneath of people's noses, chins and etc. toggle the flash setting to forced on or fill and the flash will now fire on every shot. it also gives your human subjects that special little sparkle in their eyes.

firewire

1. Also known as ilink and officially designated as the ieee 1394 protocol. a high-speed data interface now being used on digital camcorders and some high-end digital still cameras.

2. Officially known as the IEEE 1394 protocol. a high speed data transfer interface used on digital camcorders and the more expensive digital SLR's.

fixed aperture

1. Normally when a zoom lens goes from wide angle to telephoto the aperture changes. if the camera has an option to fix the aperture value then it remains constant regardless of focal length.
2. Aperture remains constant regardless of the lens' focal length. i.e. the Canon "L" series have a constant fixed aperture when zooming.

fixed focal length

1. A term that describes a non-zoom lens, it is fixed at a given focal length and is not variable.
2. Basically a non zoom lens. 100mm, 50mm, 200mm etc.

flash memory reader

See card readers see: flash memory cards/readers.

flashpath

A device that allows a smartmedia card to be inserted into a regular floppy diskette drive and its data transferred to the computer. there is also now a device for memory stick cards too.

flat bed scanner

1. An optical scanner in which the original image remains stationary while the sensors (usually a CCD linear array) passes over or under it. the scanned material is held flat and scanned using a reflective process.
2. Optical scanner in which the original image remains stationary while the CCD sensors pass over or under it. the scanned image is held flat by the lid hence the name.

floppy disk adapter

A device that resembles a 3-1/2 floppy diskette and allows a smartmedia cards or Sony memory stick modules to be read in a standard 1.44mb floppy disk drive. and check here: [flash memory cards/readers](#)

focus assist

1. Some cameras employ a visible or invisible (infrared) lamp to illuminate the subject so the autofocus can work in low light or total darkness.
2. Cameras with this send out a light, either normal or infrared to light up the subject to assist with the autofocus in low light or darkness.

focus lock

1. Pre-focusing the camera and then moving it to re-compose the image before capturing it. accomplished by half-pressing the shutter button and keeping it held at that position while moving the camera to another point before pressing it all the way to capture the image.
2. In autofocus camera systems, a button, lever, or push-button control that locks focus at a particular distance setting, often used when the main subject is off to the side of the frame or not covered by the autofocus brackets in the viewfinder.
3. Focus lock means pre-focussing the subject and re-framing by moving the camera. this is done by half pressing the shutter to focus and fully pressing to expose. done to ensure crisp, sharp eyes for example.

fov - field of view

Fov field of view the area covered by the lens' angle of view. this is important to those with a digital SLR camera using lenses designed for 35mm film cameras. the manufacturers specify the fov for these lenses when used on a 35mm camera but not when they're used on a modern DSLR camera. see the link below to calculate lens fov's for most Canon, Fuji, Kodak, Nikon, Pentax and Sigma DSLR cameras. [click here to open the lens calculator \(pop-up window\)](#)

fpx - flashpix

Fpx flashpix trade name for a new multi-resolution image file format jointly developed and introduced in June 1996 by Kodak, HP, Microsoft and Live Picture.

full bleed

1. Printing term used when an image or inked area extends to the edge of all four sides of the printed piece. Better known as borderless in today's world of inkjet photo printers.
2. Otherwise known as "borderless" printing. Means the ink limit extends to all 4 edges of a print.

had ccd

Sony's latest CCD imager, had = hole accumulation diode

high rate scanning

Capability of a camera to output less than its maximum number of horizontal lines, but at a higher rate. Unlike partial scanning, the lines output in high rate scanning are symmetrical about the optical sensor center. This means that there is normally no need to re-aim the camera when changing from normal to high rate scanning.

hologram laser af

Sony introduced a new laser-assisted auto focus system on the Cyber-shot DCS-F707 that uses a safe class 1 laser to paint a grid on the subject that makes the auto focus fast and accurate. Also found on the DCS-F717, F828 and V1 cameras.

hot shoe

1. A flash connector generally found on the top of the camera that lets you attach a flash unit and trigger it in sync with the shutter.
2. A "live" accessory shoe, usually located on the top of the camera prism housing, which enables you to mount and trigger an electronic flash or wireless transmitter. Hot shoes can also be used to support external microphones, electronic viewfinders, GPS devices, and field monitors.
3. The mount on the camera body in which electronic flashes are secured. Hot shoes usually contain electrical contact points that signal the flash to discharge when the shutter is fired.
4. A flash connector generally found on the top of the camera that lets you attach an external flash unit and trigger it in sync with the camera's shutter.

hyper had

A derivative of the had sensor that incorporates microscopic lenses mounted over each sensing pixel. Sensors have no perceptible smear and are nearly twice as sensitive as had sensors.

icc profile

1. The International Color Consortium, a group that sets standard guidelines for color management in the imaging world. Click here to read their FAQs about color management and ICC profiles and the like. Most printers, monitors and scanners as well as digital cameras, usually come with a driver disc for Windows and Mac systems that includes ICC profiles for the particular device. Color profiles simply let one piece of hardware or software know how another device or image created its colors and how they should be interpreted or reproduced. IEEE-1284 this is the high-speed bidirectional parallel port specification used on Windows PCs mostly for printers. IEEE-1394 better known as FireWire it's a high-speed input/output bus used by digital video devices, film/flatbed scanners, high-end digital still cameras & PCs.
2. "The International Colour Consortium" is a group that sets the standard guidelines for colour management in the imaging world. Most monitors, printers and scanners (as well as digital cameras), usually come with a driver disc for Windows and Mac systems that includes ICC profiles for that particular device. Colour profiles simply let one piece of

<p>hardware or software know how another device or image has created its colours and how they should be interpreted or reproduced.</p>	
<p>ilink 1. Sony`s term for iee-1394 firewire data port found on their camcorders. 2. Sony`s term for the iee-1394 firewire data port found on sony camcorders.</p>	
<p>image processing 1. Capturing and manipulating images in order to enhance or extract information. 2. Обработка изображения см. также picture processing</p>	<p>procesamiento de imagen .</p>
<p>image sensor 1. A traditional camera exposes a piece of light-sensitive film, digital cameras use an electronic image sensor to gather the image data. see ccd and cmos as well as interlaced and progressive scan 2. Digital cameras use an electronic image sensor (ccd or cmos), to gather the image data, whereas a traditional camera exposes light to emulsion film, 3. Преобразователь изображения</p>	
<p>infolithium Sony`s smart lithium rechargeable battery pack. it has a chip inside that tells the camera how long (in minutes) it will last at the current discharge rate.</p>	
<p>inkjet 1. A type of printer that sprays dots of ink onto paper to create the image. modern inkjet printers now have resolutions of up to 2880dpi and create true photo-quality prints. 2. A type of printer that “sprays” dots of ink onto paper to create the image rather than paint or laser it on. modern inkjet printers now have resolutions of up to 2880dpi and create excellent photo quality prints.</p>	
<p>interpolated 1. Software programs can enlarge image resolution beyond the actual resolution by adding extra pixels using complex mathematic calculations. see resolution below 2. Most software programs can enlarge image resolution beyond the actual resolution by adding extra pixels. this normally decreases the quality of the image but can be enhanced by a program (or plug in for photoshop) such as lizardtech`s “genuine fractals“.</p>	
<p>interval af Af (auto focus) mode is periodically switched on, then off (fixed focus). the duration of the on and off intervals is separately adjustable.</p>	
<p>interval recording Capturing a series of images at preset intervals. also called timelapse.</p>	
<p>intervalometer 1. Fancy term for time-lapse. capture an image or series of images at preset intervals automatically. 2. (or interval recording) another term for time lapse photography. you can capture an image or images at preset intervals automatically. good quality remote releases have this function built in, meaning you don`t have to stand around pressing the shutter every 5 or 10 seconds.</p>	
<p>isochronous transmission mode IEEE 1394 data transmission mode featuring guaranteed transmission timing and bandwidth. appropriate for just-in-time transmission of video and audio and computer data.</p>	
<p>jaggies 1. Slang term for the stair-stepped appearance of a curved or angled line in digital imaging. the smaller the pixels, and the greater their number the less apparent the jaggies. also</p>	

known as pixelization.

2. Term for the stair-stepped appearance of curved or angled lines in a digital image file. the smaller the pixels and/or the greater their number, the less apparent are the "jaggies." jaggies are most common in photographs captured at lower resolving powers and hello kitty-type digital cameras.

jpeg - joint photographic experts group

Jpeg joint photographic experts group the name of the committee that designed the standard image compression algorithm. jpeg is designed for compressing either full-color or grey-scale digital images of natural, real-world scenes. it does not work so well on non-realistic images, such as cartoons or line drawings. jpeg does not handle compression of black-and-white (1 bit-per-pixel) images or moving pictures. see jpg below. jpeg2000 the new jpeg compression standard that will be used in digital cameras and software starting in 2002 (maybe?). it will feature higher compression but with less image quality loss.

jpg

1. The most common type of compressed image file format used in digicams. it is a lossy type of storage because even in its highest quality mode there is compression used to minimize its size. see the official jpeg home page for even more details

2. This is the most common type of compressed image file format used in modern digicams. it is a "lossy" type of image storage because even in its highest quality mode, there is compression used to minimize its size.

l cdr - compactdisc recordable

L cdr compactdisc recordable a cd that you can write to once that can not be erased but can be read many times, holds 650~700mb of digital data.

l cdrw - compactdisc rewriteable

L cdrw compactdisc rewriteable the newest kind of cd-r that can be erased and re-used many times, holds about 450mb of data.

landscape mode

1. Holding the camera in its normal horizontal orientation to capture the image. see portrait mode.

2. This is when you hold the camera in its normal, horizontal orientation to capture the image. the opposite is "portrait mode".

li-ion

1. Some digicams are packaged with a lithium rechargeable battery pack. lithium batteries are lighter but more costly than nimh or nicd type of rechargeable cells. lithium cells can be recharged regardless of their state of discharge, they're lighter in weight and maintain a charge better in colder temperatures. also holds a charge longer when idle.

2. (lithium ion). some digicams are packaged with a lithium-ion re-chargeable battery pack. lithium ion batteries are lighter but are more costly than ni-mh or ni-cd (nicad) rechargeables. one advantage is that lithium cells can be recharged regardless of the amount of discharge; also, they are lighter and maintain a charge much better in colder temperatures than conventional batteries. li-ion also holds a charge for longer when idle.

long-term integration

Special camera mode similar to the 'b' setting of a photographic camera shutter. the ccd integrates over a long (userdefined) period, providing very high sensitivity. object must be stationary, external camera control and a frame memory are needed.

lossless

1. Storing the image in a non-compressed format, see tiff.
2. Refers to storing an image in a non-compressed format, such as tiff.

matrix metering

1. In most digicams there is a matrix metering option which uses 256 areas of the frame to calculate the best overall exposure value. see also: spot metering and center-weighted
2. Also known as segmented metering, matrix metering takes the total image area and breaks it into sections, which are analyzed by the camera's light meter and compared to the light values of the surrounding sections. the results are then compared to similar lighting situations stored in the camera's memory and a correct exposure is established. this entire process occurs in a few microseconds. for more on this subject, see the explora article, "understanding camera metering modes."
3. Most digicams have a matrix metering option which uses 256 areas of the frame to calculate the best overall exposure value.

md - minidisc

Md minidisc digital recording media like a small floppy disc. this is common for audio data and has been used on several digicams sold in japan and europe but not in the u.s. yet.

memory stick

1. A flash memory card standard from sony. they resemble a stick of gum and currently (09/02) come in sizes from 4mb up to 128mb. also see: flash memory cards/readers
2. A flash memory card type from sony. they resemble a stick of chewing gum and vary in size.

memory stick pro

1. The year 2003 upgrade to sony's memory stick flash cards. the new ms pro cards are available in 256mb, 512mb and 1gb capacities and offer faster read/write times. all of sony's digicams made in 2003 or after can use ms pro cards.
2. The year 2003 upgrade to sony's memory stick flash cards. the new ms pro cards are available in 256mb, 512mb and 1gb capacities and offer faster read/write times. all of sony's digicams made in 2003 or after can use ms pro cards.

microdrive

1. lbm/hitachi miniature hard disk drive for digital cameras and pda devices. packaged in a compactflash type ii housing and available in 170mb, 340mb, 512mb, 1gb, 2gb, 4gb capacities. see my user review
2. lbm/hitachi mini hard disk drive for digital cameras and pda devices. packaged in a compactflash type ii housing and available in 170mb, 340mb, 512mb, 1gb, 2gb, 4gb and above as the years progress!

minicd

1. The small diameter (3-inch) cd discs. -r and -r/w discs are used in the sony mavica cd series (cd200, cd250, cd300, cd400 and cd1000) digicams. their maximum capacity is ~165mb
2. These are small diameter (3 inch) cd discs. mini cd-r and mini cd-r/w discs are used in the sony mavica "cd" series (cd200, cd250, cd300, cd400 and cd1000) digicams.

motion jpeg

1. A video sequence composed of a sequence of jpeg compressed images. abbreviated to mpeg (see meg below).
2. A video clip composed of a sequence of jpeg compressed images. sometimes abbreviated to mpeg (see mpeg below), although they are slightly different. the main difference is that mpeg provides temporal compression, while mjpeg simply provides spatial compression.

movie clip

1. A sequence of motion captured in avi, mov or mpeg format. some digital cameras can capture short movie sequences, some can also record the sound.

2. A sequence of motion captured in avi, mov or mpeg formats. more and more digital cameras can now capture short movie clips, many can also record the sound.

mpeg-ex

Motion jpeg movie file created by sony cameras. this was the first motion video recording sequence mode that was limited in length only by the amount of available storage space.

mpeg-hqx

1. Motion jpeg movie file created by year 2002 sony cameras that incorporates the mpeg-hq (high quality, full-screen) and the unlimited recording capability of mpeg-ex in 320x240 resolution.
2. Motion jpeg movie file created by sony in 2002, whose cameras incorporate the mpeg-hq (high quality, full-screen) and the unlimited recording capability of mpeg-ex in 320x240 resolution.

mpeg-vx

1. Motion jpeg movie file created by year 2003 sony digicams. it is vga resolution (640x480) at 16fps with audio and the length is limited only by available storage space. vx fine is 30fps, very high quality.
2. Motion jpeg movie file created by sony digicams in 2003. its vga resolution (640x480) at 16fps with audio and the length is limited only by available storage space. vx fine is 30fps or very high quality.

multi zone focusing

1. Many digital cameras now offer multi zone focusing. the camera will automatically determine which zone (center, left, right, upper, lower) to use to perform the auto focusing. you no longer have to make sure that your subject is deadcenter to be properly focused.
2. Many digital cameras now offer multi zone focusing. the camera will automatically determine which zone (centre, left, right, upper or lower) to use to perform the auto focusing. you no longer have to make sure that your subject is in the centre of the viewfinder in order to be correctly focused.

multi-pattern metering

1. Exposure is determined by reading many different zones in the frame. this yields a more optimum exposure than those cameras using only a central zone metering system.
2. Exposure is determined by reading many different zones in the frame. this gives a more optimum exposure than those cameras using just a central zone metering system.

multi-point focusing

1. The autofocus systems uses several different portions of the image to determine the proper focus.
2. The autofocus systems uses several different portions of the image to determine the correct focus.

nf mount

Type of camera mount in which there is 12 mm clearance between the lens rear mounting surface and the camera's ccd.

nicd

1. Nickel cadmium (aka nicad), a type of rechargeable battery. nicad was the original type of rechargeable battery and has been pretty much replaced by the nimh type.
2. Nickel cadmium (nicad). a type of rechargeable battery. nicad was the original type of rechargeable battery and has been all but replaced by the nimh type.

nimh

1. Nickel-metal hydride, a type of rechargeable battery. is the more modern type of rechargeable battery and has been touted as having no memory effect as is common with nicad type batteries when they are charged before they have been fully discharged. may also be called nihy by

some folks. and check here: batteries/chargers
2. (nickel-metal hydride). a type of rechargeable battery. nimh is the more modern type of rechargeable battery and has been touted as having no memory effect as is common with nicad type batteries when they are charged before they have been fully discharged.

oled - organic light emitting diode

Oled organic light emitting diode newly developed display technology that could replace lcd. oled does not require a backlight like lcd displays and therefore is more energy efficient which is important to battery-operated portable devices. it also offers increased contrast and a better viewing angle which means it can be more easily viewed in bright (sunlight) conditions.

optical zoom

1. Means that the camera has a real multi-focal length lens, this is not the same as a digital zoom which magnifies the center portion of the picture.
2. Another name for a zoom lens, which is a lens that enables the user to change the magnification ratio, i.e., focal length of the lens, either by pushing, pulling or rotating the lens barrel. unlike variable focal length lenses, zooms are constructed to allow a continuously variable focal length, without disturbing focus.
3. Means that the camera has a real multi focal length lens, this is not the same as a "digital zoom" which magnifies the centre portion of the picture. optical zoom gives better quality than a digital zoom.

orf

1. Olympus raw format. the unprocessed image format created by olympus e10, e20 and c-5050 zoom cameras.
2. (olympus raw format). the un-processed image format created by modern olympus digital slr's and high end digicams.

orientation sensor

1. A special sensor in some cameras that knows when you turn the camera in portrait orientation to take a vertical shot and tells the camera to display it that way later when viewed on the tv screen during playback.
2. A special sensor in some cameras that can tell when you turn the camera round to portrait orientation to take a vertical shot. it also tells the camera to display it that way later when viewed on a monitor or tv screen during playback.

overexposure

1. An image that appears too light. all the highlights and colors are totally lost and usually unrecoverable even by software.
2. The result of recording too much light when taking a picture, which results in a lighter image. in digital imaging, overexposure can usually be corrected to a certain extent by the use of image-editing software, depending on the degree to which an image is overexposed. raw files offer more latitude than jpegs and tiffs for correcting overexposure.
3. In exposure, when too much lighting strikes the film for a proper rendition of the scene. minor overexposure may cause a loss of details or texture in the scene highlights; severe overexposure will cause a serious deterioration of picture quality in color and black and white print film, and a complete loss of picture information with slide films.
4. This is an image that appears much too bright. the highlights and colours are totally lost and usually unrecoverable even by top software. either the shutter speed was too long or the aperture was too wide.

panorama

1. Capturing a series of images to create a picture wider than what you could capture in a single image. requires special stitching software to combine and blend the images

into one finished image.

2. This means capturing a series of images to create a picture wider than what you could capture in a single image, by "stitching" the photographs together. needs special software to allow and help you do this.

3. A building containing an exhibit of an extended pictorial representation of landscape or some event of note; usually depicted of a large, wide area. pantheon 1. a temple dedicated to all the gods. 2. (cap.) the rotunda in rome, formerly a temple to all the gods, now a church. 3. the pantheon in paris, the former church of sainte- genevieve, now a shrine to national heroes.

partial enhance

An advanced function of the digital signal processing (dsp) technology that allows a particular color to be selected and its hue, saturation and detail altered. this function gives the subject a pleasing complexion with a softer image while maintaining the sharpness of other areas, and vice versa. the designated active area of partial enhance can be set with the digital circuits by simply adjusting the area detect cursor.

pc card

1. Refers to a credit card-sized device which can be a flash memory card, a network card, a modem or even a hard drive. comes in two flavors: type i/ii which is a single slot height and type iii which requires a double-height card slot.
2. Refers to a credit card sized device which can be a flash memory card, a network card, a modem or even a hard drive. comes in two types; the type i/ii which is a single slot height and type iii which requires a double height card slot.

photo cd

Kodak's professional service where they process your film and then scan the images using a very expensive drum scanner and output these images to a cd. you get several different sized resolution images of each of your film pictures, from small to very large. photocd is multi-session which means more than one roll of pictures may be put on each photocd disc.

pict

1. A graphics file format used primarily on macintosh computers. files can contain both object-oriented and bit-mapped graphics. there are two types: i and ii. ii is the current standard and supports color up to 24-bit.
2. The pict format was originally developed by apple computer, in the mid-1980s. this format supports rgb files with a single alpha channel, and indexed-color, grayscale, and bitmap files without alpha channels. the pict format is especially effective at compressing images with large areas of solid color.

pictbridge

1. Is a new standard for direct usb printing from digital cameras to inkjet and dye sub photo printers without the use of a computer. to get more information please go to the cipa web page.
2. This is a new standard for direct usb printing from digital cameras to inkjet and dye sub photo printers. it does not need the use of a computer.

picturecd

Kodak's amateur service of putting your camera images (1,534-by-1,024) onto a cd disc. 35mm or aps camera pictures can be put on the discs for about \$8.95 \$10.95 on top of regular processing fees. one roll per .

pim - print image matching

Pim print image matching epson's new standard of embedded color and printing information for digital cameras. many of the camera manufacturers have joined with epson and now embed the pim information in the exif header of the jpeg images created. epson just announced at pma 2002

<p>the new exif 2.2 standard incorporating their pim info. see the epson pim web site.</p>	
<p>pin-cushioning 1. A common geometric lens distortion causing an acquired image to pucker toward the center, usually found at telephoto focal lengths. see examples of it at andromeda's lensdoc page. 2. This is a common geometric lens distortion causing an acquired image to pucker toward the centre of the image, usually found at telephoto focal lengths.</p>	
<p>pixelization 1. The stair-stepped appearance of a curved or angled line in digital imaging. the smaller the pixels, and the greater their number, the less apparent the pixelization of the image. also known as the jaggies. 2. The breakup of a digital image file that has been scaled up (enlarged) to a point where the pixels no longer blend together to form a smooth image. pixelization can also appear in the form of step-like or choppy curves and angled lines (also known as the jaggies). as a rule, the greater the number of pixels contained in an image, the less likely it will be to experience pixelization in the image. 3. The stair stepped appearance of a curved or angled line in digital imaging. the smaller the pixels, and the greater their number, the less apparent the "pixelization" of the image. also known as the "jaggies". 4. Разбиение изображения на элементы</p>	<p>разбиение изображения на элементы дискретизация и</p>
<p>plug-n-play 1. An automated installation process used in ms windows to connect peripherals to a computer. when new devices are plugged into the computer the computer recognizes the device and prompts the user to choose setup options and finish installation. 2. This is an automated installation process used in microsoft windows to connect peripherals to a computer. when new devices are plugged into the computer the computer automatically recognizes the device and prompts the user to choose setup options and finish installation.</p>	
<p>point and shoot 1. A term used for a simple, easy to use camera with a minimum of user controls. generally the user turns the camera on, aims it at the subject and presses the shutter button. the camera does everything automatically. 2. Term used for a simple, easy to use camera with a minimum of user controls. the camera does everything automatically so you literally just point and shoot.. ppi</p>	
<p>polarizer A photographic filter for eliminating glare and reflections. just like your polarized sunglasses get rid of annoying glare, the polarizer filter does the same for your digicam. however there are 2 types, linear and circular. linear is for film only, it screws up most auto focus systems on digicams. therefore be sure you use a circular polarizer filter. it can also be used to darken skies.</p>	<p>поляризатор , устройство, создающее поляризованный свет. действие поляризатора основано на поляризации волн при их отражении и преломлении, на дихроизме и двойном лучепреломлении (см. поляризация света).</p>
<p>polarizing filter 1. A filter than helps eliminate light reflections by limiting the angle of light that reaches the lens. there are two types: linear and circular. linear type filters should not be used with digicams as they hinder the auto focus system. the circular type filters can be rotated to adjust to the light angle needed. 2. A filter that transmits light waves vibrating in one direction, used to deepen blue sky with color film, tame contrast in very bright scenes, and to ``see`` through reflective surfaces, such as water and glass.</p>	<p>filtro polarizador</p>
<p>powerhad Is further improvement of the hyper had ccd technology, where the microscopic lenses focus more light onto the light</p>	

sensors thus increased sensitivity and reduced smear.

ppi - pixels per inch

Ppi pixels per inch a measurement to describe the size of a printed image. the higher the number the more detailed the print will be.

pre-flash

1. Some digicams use a low-power flash before the main flash to set the exposure and white balance. this does not allow the use of a normal photo slave strobe as it will be triggered by the pre-flash.
2. Some digicams use a low power flash before the main flash to automatically set the exposure and white balance.

programmed ae

1. The camera picks the best shutter speed and aperture automatically, also called automatic or point-n-shoot mode.
2. The camera chooses the best shutter speed and aperture automatically.

prosumer

1. Refers to more expensive semi-professional digicams costing \$1,000 and up. the average digicam is made for the consumer market and costs well under \$1,000.
2. Refers to more expensive semi-professional digicams aimed at a consumer market.

quicktime

1. A motion video standard created by apple. they have an entire web site to explain it. video sequences can contain an audio track and are stored as .mov files.
2. Apple's multimedia extension to its system 7 operating software for the macintosh. it is a time-based management system for combining text, graphics, sound, still images, animations and video. the software incorporates its own compression technology so that digitized movies can be stored and played off of a computer hard disk. glossary/71 r
3. A motion video standard created by apple. quicktime video sequences can contain an audio track and are stored as .mov files.

qvga

1. Refers to a quarter-vga resolution (320 x 240) motion video sequences.
2. Refers to quarter vga resolution (320 x 240) motion video sequences.

raw - raw files store the unprocessed image data

Raw raw files store the unprocessed image data at 12 bits per channel from the camera's imaging chip to its memory storage device. lossless compression is applied to reduce filesize slightly without compromising any quality. raw image files must be processed with special software before they can be viewed or printed. the advantage is that you have the ability to alter the white balance, exposure value, color values, contrast, brightness and sharpness as you see fit before you convert this data into the standard jpeg or tiff format. professional digi-photographers import raw image data directly into photo-editing programs like photoshop cs (which comes with a camera raw import module that works with most popular raw formats.)

red-eye

1. An effect caused by an electronic flash reflecting off of the human eye and making it look red. compact cameras with the flash located close to the lens suffer the worst from this problem. pro photographers use a bracket to hold an external flash unit above and off to the side of the lens to eliminate red-eye.
2. The red-retina reflection seen in the center of the eyes when portraits are lit by a flash positioned too close to the lens axis.
3. Red-eye is the term used to describe the reddened pupils of a subject's eyes that sometimes occurs when photographing people or pets with an electronic flash. this

effect often occurs when the pupil of the eye is dilated, usually in a low-light environment. the red color appears as a result of the light from the flash striking the rear portion of the eye and illuminating the blood vessels. red-eye can often be avoided by placing the flash farther than 6" from the camera lens.

4. An effect caused by an electronic flash reflecting off the retina at the back of the eye making it look red. compact cameras with the flash located close to the lens suffer the worst from this problem. professional photographers use a bracket to hold an external flash unit above and off to the side of the lens to eliminate red-eye. it can also be easily reduced using most post-editing software.

red-eye reduction mode

1. A special flash mode whereby a pre-flash or a series of low-powered flashes are emitted before the main flash goes off to expose the picture. this causes the pupil in the human eye to close and helps eliminate red-eye.

2. A special flash mode whereby a pre flash or a series of low powered flashes are emitted before the main flash goes off. this causes the iris of the eye to contract meaning less light gets in the eye, therefore reducing red eye.

restart / reset

Special mode in which the ccd readout cycle is stopped and restarted in synchronization with an external event. in the stop mode, the ccd still accumulates picture information. rs-232c serial data transmission standard for computers which can also be used to control camera functions.

rf - range finder

Rf range finder a type of camera viewfinder that uses one lens to frame your subject and another lens to capture the image. see slr for the other type.

s-donpisha

Asynchronous shutter mode used with external hd/vd sync. ccd starts to accumulate electrons when the external trigger pulse is received and stops when the vd pulse is received. therefore the accumulation time (shutter speed) is decided by the length of time between the trigger pulse and vd input.

scalable scanning

Capability of a camera to output a picture corresponding to an user defined sub-zone of the sensor. applied in ieee 1394 digital cameras featuring the format_7 output option (xcd-x700, xcd-sx900).

scanner - an optical device that converts images - such as photographs

Scanner an optical device that converts images such as photographs into digital form so they can be stored and manipulated on computers. different methods of illumination transmit light through red, green and blue filters and digitize the image into a stream of pixels.

scene modes

1. Many digicams now have an exposure mode called scene where the user selects the best pre-programmed scene to suit the current shooting conditions. the camera will automatically change many settings to capture the best possible image.

2. Many digicams now have an exposure mode called scene

screen mode

Partial see-through mode on hmd allowing the user to view the surrounding environment by adjusting the transparency of the screen in the area only around the picture.

secure digital

. see sd above.

self timer

1. Preset time delay (2, 5 or 10 seconds) before the shutter fires. allows the photographer to get into the picture without

using a cable release or remote control. it is also great for taking macro shots as you don't touch the camera to trip the shutter and thus eliminates any camera shake.

2. Preset time delay (e.g. 2, 5, 3, 5 or 10 seconds) before the shutter fires automatically. this allows the photographer be in the picture without using a long cable release or remote control. it is also great for taking macro or night shots as by not touching the camera, you eliminate the chances of camera shake. is also good to use the "mirror lock up" function if you have it.

serial port

Same as rs-232 above.

shutter lag

1. The time between pressing the shutter and actually capturing the image. this is due to the camera having to calculate the exposure, set the white balance and focus the lens.

2. Every camera has a slight delay from the time you press the shutter button to the time it actually fires and opens. in dslr's it is minimal and almost unnoticeable. in smaller point and shoot cameras the delay is more pronounced such that it may actually cause a missed shot of a fast moving subject.

3. The time between pressing the shutter and actually capturing the image. this is due to the camera having to calculate the exposure, set the white balance and focus the lens. is worse with smaller digicams whereas the better dslr's now have little or no shutter lag, like the better film slr's.

shutter priority ae

1. The user chooses a shutter speed and the aperture is automatically determined by lighting conditions. shutter speed priority is used to control motion capture. a fast shutter speed stops fast action, a slow shutter speed blurs a fast moving subject.

2. This is where the user chooses a shutter speed and the aperture is automatically determined by lighting conditions. shutter speed priority is used to control motion capture. a fast shutter speed stops fast action, a slow shutter speed blurs a fast moving subject. it is good to use shutter priority for sports or wildlife photography.

skylight filter

1. This is an ultraviolet absorbing filter that helps overcome the abundance of blue in outdoor photographs. not really necessary in digital photography as the camera's white balance system adjusts for the color temperature of the scene. we do use them to protect the camera's lens from scratching, fingerprints or dirt.

2. This is an ultra violet absorbing filter that helps overcome the abundance of blue in outdoor photographs. not really necessary in digital photography as the camera's white balance system adjusts for the colour temperature of the scene. you can also use them to protect the camera's lens from scratching, fingerprints or dirt.

slow shutter

Shutter mode with an integration time longer than 1/50 s (pal) or 1/60 s (ntsc). like long-term integration, the slow shutter function increases camera sensitivity when shooting slow-moving or fixed subjects. unlike long-term integration, continuous normal video is output in slow shutter mode by use of a built-in video memory. the output picture is compatible with normal monitors and recorders.

slow sync

1. A flash mode in some digicams that opens the shutter for a longer than normal period and fires the flash just before it closes. used for illuminating a foreground subject yet allowing a darker background to also be rendered. good for night time shots of buildings with people in the foreground. often called night scene or night portrait mode.

2. A flash mode in some digicams that opens the shutter for a longer than normal period and fires the flash just before it closes. is used for illuminating a foreground subject, but allowing a darker background to also be well exposed. good for night time shots of buildings with people in the foreground.

slr - single lens reflex

Slr single lens reflex means the camera has a viewfinder that sees through the lens (ttl) by way of a 45°-angled mirror that flips up when the shutter fires and allows the light to strike the image sensor (or film).

smartmedia

1. (aka ssfdc), a flash memory card that consists of a thin piece of plastic with laminated memory on the surface and uses a gold contact strip to connect to the camera. cards are available from 4mb up to 128mb in size. for more info see flash memory cards/readers

2. (ssfdc). a flash memory card that consists of a thin piece of plastic with laminated memory on the surface and uses a gold contact strip to connect to the camera. smartmedia cards are available in various sizes.

spot metering

1. The camera's auto exposure system is focused on a very small area in the center of the viewfinder to critically adjust the overall exposure value only for that area. see also: center-weighted and matrix metering

2. Spot metering is the measurement of very small portions of the total image area. older cameras, as well as less-expensive digital cameras, only offer a single, centrally located measuring point, usually between 1 to 5 degrees in coverage. many newer cameras offer a selection of 3, 5, 7, 11 or more reference points for selective metering, which enable you to selectively measure important areas of the photograph, including areas that are off-center to the frame. spot metering is a very effective way to take readings of backlit subjects.

3. Taking an exposure reading from a very select portion of the frame. cameras with built-in spot metering indicate this portion with a circular ring in the viewfinder screen. some spot meters have coverage as broad as 8-degrees (this might also be called selective field metering) or, with a handheld spotmeter, as narrow as 1-degree. many incident meters now have spot metering options. spot metering is always a reflected light reading, thus is subject to that type of meter's failures.

4. The camera's auto exposure system is focused on a very small area in the centre of the viewfinder to adjust the overall exposure value just for that area.

square pixel

Used to qualify a ccd sensor where the centers of the pixels are equally spaced horizontally and vertically. pictures captured from this type of non-square pixel sensor need to be software corrected in order to achieve the correct picture geometry.

ssfdc - solid state floppy disc card

Ssfdc solid state floppy disc card see smartmedia above

statements like

Equipped with a full-speed usb 2.0 interface which unfortunately means that it's really just a usb 1.1 interface that will transfer data at up to 12mb/s with newer usb 2.0 computer interfaces. what you should look for is a statement that says equipped with a highspeed usb 2.0 interface. the specification for a high-speed usb 2.0 interface is data transfer up to 400mb/s.

strobe synchronization

This function is designed to capture fast moving, full frame images by firing a strobe light in a dark lighting condition. the camera synchronizes the timing of the external trigger

<p>and can output a full frame image. using an external frame memory synchronized with the input of external trigger signal, the write enable (wen) pulse is output. the use of the wen pulse allows for easy capture of full frame still images. this function requires a frame grabber board.</p>	
<p>subtractive color Photographs and objects of nature create color by subtracting or absorbing certain wavelengths of color while reflecting other wavelengths back to the viewer. this is called subtractive color. example the common apple, it is seen as red by the human eye or a digital camera. the apple really has no color (light energy of its own), it merely reflects certain wavelengths of white light that cause us to see red and absorbs most other wavelengths. color paintings, color photography and all color printing processes use the subtractive process to reproduce color. in these cases, the reflective substrate is canvas (paintings) or paper (photographs, prints), which is usually white.</p>	
<p>superccd 1. Fujifilm's image sensor used in their line of digital cameras. for more information, read their press release. 2. Fujifilm's image sensor used in their line of digital cameras.</p>	
<p>svcd 1. Super video compact disc a cd-rom disc that contains high quality video and audio. typically, a can hold about 35-45 minutes (650mb) of video and stereo-quality audio (depends on the data rate used for encoding). the video and audio are stored in mpeg-2 format, much like a dvd. video has better quality than vhs video. video parameter settings frame size: 480x480 (ntsc) or 480x576 (pal) frame rate: 29.97frames/second (ntsc) or 25 frames/second (pal) video data rate: variable bit rate up to 2600 kbps audio settings: 32-384 kbps mpeg-1 layer 2 audio bit rate 2. (super video compact disc). a cd-rom disc that contains high quality video and audio. normally, a svcd can hold about 35-45 minutes (650mb) of video and stereo quality audio. the video and audio are stored in mpeg2 format, much like a dvd. svcd video has better quality than vhs video.</p>	
<p>thermal dye sublimation Please see dye sub</p>	
<p>thumbnail 1. A small, low-resolution version of a larger image file that is used for quick identification or speedy editing choices. 2. A small, low resolution version of a larger image file, which is used for quick identification or speedy editing choices.</p>	
<p>tiff - tagged image file format Tiff tagged image file format an uncompressed image file format that is lossless and produces no artifacts as is common with other image formats such as jpg.</p>	
<p>time-lapse 1. Capturing a series of images at preset intervals. also called interval recording or intervalometer. 2. Capturing a series of images at preset intervals. also known as interval recording or intervalometer.</p>	<p>fotografía de tiempo acelerado</p>
<p>transreflective This is a type of lcd display that uses ambient light as well as a backlight to illuminate the pixels. can be seen easier in bright outdoor conditions.</p>	
<p>true color Color that has a depth of 24-bits per pixel and a total of 16.7 million colors.</p>	
<p>twain 1. Protocol for exchanging information between applications and devices such as scanners and digital cameras. makes it</p>	<p>ТВЕН (twain) марк (наст . имя сэмиуэл ленгхорн клеменс, clemens) (1835-1910), американский</p>

possible for digital cameras and software to talk with one another on pcs. the word is the abbreviation of technology without an industry name.

2. An "acquire" or import interface, developed as a standard for communications between scanners, imaging devices, digital cameras and the computer software. twain allows you to import (acquire) an image into your software. this is generally the interface of choice for the windows platform.

3. (technology without an industry name). protocol for exchanging information between applications and devices such as scanners and digital cameras. twain makes it possible for digital cameras and software to communicate with each other on pcs.

писатель. рассказы 60-70-х гг. - комическое, подчас гротескное описание провинциальной америки (сборник "знаменитая скачущая лягушка из калавераса", 1867). сатирический роман "позолоченный век" (1873; совместно с ч. уорнером) о финансово-политической коррупции; лирико-биографическая книга "жизнь на миссисипи" (1883). роман "приключения гекльберри финна" (1884) знаменует зрелый социальный критицизм, открытие той америки, в которой поэтическое (жизненная крепость, дерзкий юмор, душевная отзывчивость) соседствует с бесчеловечной утилитарностью и жестокостью. мир социальной иерархии отвергается в фантастической повести "янки из коннектикута при дворе короля артура" (1889). поздние произведения проникнуты сарказмом и скепсисом (повесть "таинственный незнакомец", опубликована 1916). произведения о мальчишках (в т. ч. "приключения тома сойера", 1876) стали классикой детской литературы.

u and v

The names given to the two video color difference signals (r-y and b-y) in their coded form in the pal or ntsc color systems. see also y/r-y/b-y.

ultra mount

Type of camera mount in which there is 6.7 mm clearance between the lens rear mounting surface and the camera's ccd. vbs (video + burst + sync) the composite video signal, including color information.

underexposure

1. A picture that appears too dark because insufficient light was delivered to the imaging system. opposite of overexposure.

2. The result of recording too little light when taking a picture, which results in a dark image. in digital imaging, underexposure can be corrected to a certain extent by the use of image-editing software, depending upon how underexposed your image is. raw files offer more latitude than jpegs and tiffs for correcting underexposure.

3. Failure to expose correctly because not enough light has struck the film or sensor to faithfully render the color and brightness values. underexposed pictures are dark; the more the underexposure the darker they become. color also suffers when film is underexposed, although a slight amount of underexposure can be used to increase color saturation in certain color slide films.

unsharp masking

1. A process by which the apparent detail of an image is increased; generally accomplished by the input scanner or through computer manipulation.

2. (unsharp mask). the process by which the apparent detail and sharpness of an image is increased. generally accomplished by the input scanner or through computer manipulation using editing software.

usb - universal serial bus

Usb universal serial bus the data i/o port on most digicams and found on modern pc and mac computers. faster than the serial port. up to 12mb/s with v1.1 interfaces. usb 2.0 the newest usb standard, close in throughput speed to firewire now. up to 400mb/s. it's important to note that many manufacturers are now duping the buying public by using

uv filter

1. This is an ultraviolet absorbing filter that helps overcome the abundance of blue in outdoor photographs. not really necessary in digital photography as the camera's white

filtro ultravioleta

balance system adjusts for the color temperature of the scene. we do use them to protect the camera's lens from scratching, fingerprints or dirt.

2. A clear, colorless filter that stops most ultraviolet rays from recording on film. handy for shooting distant landscape shots, as it eliminates the bluish haze that might otherwise veil the picture.

3. This is an ultra violet absorbing filter that helps overcome the abundance of blue in outdoor photographs. not really necessary in digital photography as the camera's white balance system adjusts for the colour temperature of the scene. can be used to protect the camera's lens from scratching, fingerprints or dirt.

uxga

Refers to an image resolution size of 1600 x 1200 pixels.

v-lock sync

See genlock. vs (video + sync) the composite monochrome video signal commonly used as the genlock signal in b/w systems.

video out

1. Means the digicam has the ability to output its images on television screens and monitors using either ntsc or pal format.

2. This means that the digicam has the ability to output its images on television screens and computer monitors using either ntsc or pal format.

vignetting

1. A term that describes the darkening of the outer edges of the image area due to the use of a filter or add-on lens. most noticeable when the zoom lens is in full wideangle.

2. The loss of light through an optical element when the entire bundle of light rays does not pass through; an image or picture that shades off gradually into the background.

3. Darkening of the edges of a photographic image due to the inability of a lens to evenly distribute light to the corners of the frame. while correctable with filtration using on-camera, center-weighted neutral density filters, or electronically in photoshop, vignetting is often valuable as a creative device to direct the eye back to the center of the frame.

4. The term that describes the darkening of the outer edges of the image area due to the use of a filter or add-on lens. most noticeable when the zoom lens is in full wide-angle. it is also sometimes used as a special effect in the photo editing stage of development.

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wide angle

1. The focal length that gives you the widest angle of coverage. x3 image sensor foveon's new image sensor for digital cameras that captures red, green and blue data at every pixel. read the x3 press release for full details.

2. The focal length that gives you the widest angle of view. i.e. 10mm, 16mm, 24mm etc.

xd-picture card

1. A new flash memory card standard that was co-developed by fujifilm and olympus in mid-2002. rumored to be replacing smartmedia which has stalled at 128mb. xd is scheduled to go as large as 8gb in a form factor the size of a postage stamp. for more info click here.

2. A new flash memory card standard that was co-developed by fuji film and olympus in mid 2002. rumoured at the time, to be replacing smartmedia which had stalled at 128mb. xd is scheduled to go as large as 8gb (at the time of writing), in a form the size of a postage stamp.

y/r-b-y

Three signals, luminance (y) and two color difference signals r-y (red minus luminance) and b-y (blue minus luminance) which together carry the brightness and color information of color images. color difference signals have no light intensity information, and cannot be displayed separately from y. compared to rgb signals, they can travel over longer cables lengths without significant resolution loss, and allows different spatial resolutions for luminance and color. typically used for high-end visual applications. also known as component signals. see also u and v signals.

zlr

Zoom lens reflex, a term coined by olympus to describe their fixed mount lens slr type cameras. an slr camera has interchangeable lenses, a has a nonremoveable zoom lens.

zoom triggered af

The camera is normally in fixed focus mode, but af (auto focus) is temporarily switched on each time the zoom ratio of the camera lens is changed.

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