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Australian STANDARD

Photography—Electronic still picture imaging—Vocabulary

STANDARDS Australia

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- Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Australian Industry Group
- Australian Institute of Professional Photographers
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- National ICT Australia
- State Library of New South Wales
- University of New South Wales
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Australian Standard®

Photography—Electronic still picture imaging—Vocabulary

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee MS-065, Photography.

The objective of this Standard is to define terms used in electronic still picture imaging. Only terms related to electronic still picture imaging are defined. These terms are relevant to current tasks or are of general interest in electronic still picture imaging.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from, ISO 12231:2012, *Photography–Electronic still picture imaging—Vocabulary*.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

(a) In the source text 'this International Standard' should read 'this Australian Standard'.

(b) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

References to International Standards should be replaced by references to Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards, as follows:

Reference to International Standard		*Australian Standard*	
ISO 15739	Photography—Electronic still-picture imaging—Noise measurements	AS ISO 15739	Photography—Electronic still-picture imaging—Noise measurements

Only normative references that have been adopted as Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards have been listed.

INTRODUCTION

Electronic still picture imaging concepts are drawn from traditional photography, electronics, video, and information technology. In some cases the concepts are redefined to apply to electronic still picture imaging. For example, unlike traditional photography, measurements cannot be defined in terms of “film” or “sensitized material”, since images acquired by digital image capture devices are stored electronically and are not immediately exposed on film. The meaning of shutter and exposure time is also different for digital image capture devices, because an electronic imaging sensor typically has image acquisition characteristics that are different from those of film.

This International Standard provides a vocabulary which standardizes the use and meaning of terms associated with electronic still picture imaging. It is organized alphabetically and follows natural (English) word order wherever possible. The source documents for most of the definitions provided in this International Standard are International Standards on electronic still picture imaging developed by ISO/TC 42 and ISO/TC 130.

Where possible, users are advised to verify if a more recent edition of the source document has been published, which contains an updated version of the term and definition. Future revisions of this International Standard will include updated terms and definitions consistent with the source documents at the time the revision is prepared.

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

Photography—Electronic still picture imaging—Vocabulary

1 Scope

This International Standard defines terms used in electronic still picture imaging.

Only terms related to electronic still picture imaging are defined. These terms are relevant to current tasks or are of general interest in electronic still picture imaging.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 10918-1, *Information technology — Digital compression and coding of continuous-tone still images: Requirements and guidelines*

ISO 12232, *Photography — Digital still cameras — Determination of exposure index, ISO speed ratings, standard output sensitivity, and recommended exposure index*

ISO 12234-2, *Electronic still-picture imaging — Removable memory — Part 2: TIFF/EP image data format*

ISO 15739, *Photography — Electronic still-picture imaging — Noise measurements*

ISO 21550, *Photography — Electronic scanners for photographic images — Dynamic range measurements*

IEC 61966-2-1, *Multimedia systems and equipment — Colour measurement and management — Part 2-1: Colour management — Default RGB colour space — sRGB*

3 Terms and definitions

3.1
absolute colorimetric coordinates
tristimulus values, or other colorimetric coordinates derived from tristimulus values, where the numerical values correspond to the magnitudes of the physical stimulus

EXAMPLE When CIE 1931 standard colour-matching functions are used, the Y-coordinate value corresponds to the luminance, not the luminance factor (or some scaled value thereof).

[ISO 22028-1:2004, definition 3.1]

3.2
adapted white
colour stimulus that an observer who is adapted to the viewing environment would judge to be perfectly achromatic and to have a luminance factor of unity; i.e. absolute colorimetric coordinates that an observer would consider to be a perfect white diffuser

NOTE 1 The adapted white can vary within a scene.

NOTE 2 See also **adopted white** (3.5).

NOTE 3 This term is also defined in ISO 22028-1 and ISO/TS 22028-3.

[ISO/TS 22028-2:2006, definition 3.1]

