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Photography — Digital still cameras — Measuring shooting time lag, shutter release time lag, shooting rate, and start-up time

*Photographie — Caméras numériques — Décalage dans le temps
du mesurage de la prise, décalage dans le temps de l'ouverture de
l'objectif, cadence de prise et temps de démarrage*



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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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Introduction

Taking pictures of a moving target was nearly impossible in the early days of digital photography. After pressing the exposure button it took a significant amount of time to capture the image and the chance to preserve the desired moment was gone.

Part of the time between pressing the exposure button and the exposed picture is needed to focus, another part is needed to adjust the exposure, etc. This unwelcome but unavoidable period of time is called **shooting time lag**. This is often mixed with the term **shutter release time lag**, which is also defined in this International Standard. Optimized systems are nowadays able to decrease these time lags.

Capturing the different stages of a fast moving object is sometimes very important especially in areas like sports or people photography. This high **shooting rate** requires a fast image processing within the digital still camera that can be measured according to the method described in this International Standard.

When a photographer decides to capture an image of a changing scene, if his or her digital still camera takes a long time to be ready to shoot once it is turned on, the opportunity to capture the image is lost. This time named **start-up time** is therefore another important value, which can be determined using this International Standard.