Quadrant II – Transcript and Related Materials

Programme   : **B.A.**
Subject   : **Computer Science (GE)**
Course Code   : **CSG107**
Course Title   : **Computer Systems- Desktop Publishing**
Unit   : **III**
Module Name   : **Types of Scanners: Flatbed,Transparency & Drum Scanner**
                      Graphic Input Devices: Graphic Tablets, Digital Camera
Module No   : **09**
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Sensor Array - group of sensors, usually deployed in a certain geometry pattern, used for collecting and processing electromagnetic signals.

Photographic film - strip or sheet of transparent film base coated on one side with a gelatin emulsion containing microscopically small light-sensitive silver halide crystals.

Aspect ratio - The ratio of the image's width to its height which is expressed with two numbers separated by a colon, such as 16:9, sixteen to nine.

Monitor - An output device used for producing soft-copy output. It displays the output on screen.

Lens - Lens allows to control the amount of light that enters camera. Inside each lens is a series of convex and concave optical elements that work together to bend light and refract it into a single sharp focal point.

Diaphragm - camera component within a lens comprised of overlapping metal blades (the iris) that open and close to change the size of the opening (they allow different levels of light to pass through to the sensor) - thus controlling the aperture (or f-number) and depth of field of an image - and the aperture hole of the lens.

Shutter - device that allows light to pass for a determined period, exposing photographic film or a photosensitive digital sensor to light in order to capture a permanent image of a scene.

Megapixel - a pixel is the smallest addressable element in a raster image. A megapixel (MP) is a million pixels. The number of megapixels determines the resolution of an image, and a digital image with more megapixels has more resolution.