OGAM CAMERA QUALITY ASSESSMENT LABORATORY – Performance Testing Capabilities

**Standard Dynamic Range:** The difference between the darkest and lightest tones in an image, generally pure black and pure white.

**High Dynamic Range:** The difference between the darkest and lightest tones in an image, generally pure black and pure white. High-dynamic-range imaging (HDR) is a high dynamic range (HDR) technique used in imaging and photography to reproduce a greater dynamic range of luminosity than is possible with standard digital imaging or photographic techniques.

**Colour Accuracy:** The capability of the camera to represent colour information and the measure on which extent the represented colour deviates from the ideal values.

**Colour Constancy:** A feature of the capturing device that mimics the capability of the human colour perception system to ensure that the perceived colour of objects remain relatively constant under varying illumination conditions.

**Sharpness:** The representative power on the amount of details that can be stored in the image.

**Acuteness:** The ability to show represent the transitions clearly at on edges of the image.

**Auto-Focus:** The capability of the optical system to focus on a automatically selected point or an area.

  - **AF Speed:** Amount of time required for the AF to reach steady state.
  - **AF Consistency:** Precision of AF performance results (steady-state) in different iterations.

**Auto-Exposure:** An automated capability of the camera that sets the aperture and/or shutter speed, based on the external lighting conditions in the setting.

  - **AE Speed:** Amount of time required for the AE to reach steady state.
  - **AE Consistency:** Precision of AE performance results (steady-state) in different iterations.

**Auto-White Balance:** A setting in the capturing device that analyses the colours in a scene and neutralizes them automatically.

  - **AWB Speed:** Amount of time required for the AWB to reach steady state.
  - **AWB Consistency:** Precision of AWB performance results (steady-state) in different iterations.
**Chromatic Aberration:** The measure of the extent that a imaging device fails to focus all colors to the same point.

**Camera Noise:** The measure on amount of noise on the luminance or chroma channels (separately) on the acquired image.

**Skin Colour Representation Accuracy:** The capability of the camera to represent skin colour information.