



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST ISO 2721:2011

01-julij-2011

Fotografija - Kamere - Avtomatski nadzor ekspozicije

Photography - Cameras - Automatic controls of exposure

Photographie - Appareils de prise de vues - Commandes automatiques de l'exposition

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: ISO 2721:1982

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ICS:

37.040.10	Fotografska oprema. Projektorji	Photographic equipment. Projectors
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International Standard



2721

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Photography — Cameras — Automatic controls of exposure

Photographie — Appareils de prise de vues — Commandes automatiques de l'exposition

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Descriptors : photography, photographic equipment, cameras, exposure, automatic control, specifications.

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been authorized 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 2721 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 42, *Photography*, and was circulated to the member bodies in March 1980.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Romania
Austria	France	South Africa, Rep. of
Belgium	Germany, F. R.	Spain
Canada	Italy	Switzerland
China	Japan	USA
Czechoslovakia	Korea, Dem. P. Rep. of	USSR

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

This International Standard cancels and replaces Technical Report ISO/TR 2721-1975, of which it constitutes a technical revision.

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Photography — Cameras — Automatic controls of exposure

0 Introduction

This International Standard gives the nominal exposure at the focal plane and its tolerance, which are to be taken as reference values in designing and testing automatic cameras.

“Correct” exposure may vary from one photographer to another due to personal preferences and/or type of photograph. For this reason, no “standard” value for the exposure at the focal plane can be given. However, a “normal” focal plane exposure for a film of a particular speed and an average scene can be determined by allocating representative values to the relevant exposure parameters.

The nominal exposure at the focal plane $H = \frac{H_0}{S}$ or $H = \frac{H_0}{10^{(S^0 - 1)/10}}$ given in this International Standard is determined on the above assumption. Long experience has proved that the above value is adequate for most automatic cameras in most situations.

Since with some cameras the use of a different focal plane exposure gives better results when taking pictures outdoors, the nominal focal plane exposure is only to be considered as a reference value. The tolerance ± 1 step ($\pm 1 E_v$) is also a reference value. Experience has proved that this tolerance is satisfactory in most cases. However, a much tighter tolerance, such as $\pm 1/3$ step, is often required by advanced photographers for film such as colour reversal film having limited exposure latitude.

On the other hand, if colour reversal films are not likely to be used in certain kinds of cameras, as in the case of cameras using 110 size colour negative films even an exposure deviation of + 3 steps or – 1 step is acceptable for such cameras.

Therefore, when testing and/or evaluating an automatic camera according to the methods specified in this International Standard, the above-mentioned points must be taken into consideration. A photographic check of the correct exposure is recommended.

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the exposure at the focal plane of cameras for values of two exposure parameters i.e. field luminance and film speed; and also describes methods of evaluating other photometric characteristics, such as the acceptance angles of the photoelectric system.

This International Standard applies to automatic exposure control systems which are built into cameras or coupled with them to regulate the exposure in the focal plane as a function of the several exposure parameters. The mechanism can control either the focal-plane illuminance or the exposure-time interval or both. Pointer (or needle) matching systems are included in this International Standard even though they are not fully automatic.

2 References

ISO 6, *Photography — Determination of ISO speed of monochrome (black-and-white), continuous-tone photographic negative materials for still photography.*¹⁾

ISO 2240, *Photography — Determination of ISO speed of colour reversal films for still photography — Sensitometric exposure and evaluation method.*

ISO 2720, *Photography — General purpose photographic exposure meters (photoelectric type) — Guide to product specification.*

ISO 5800, *Photography — Determination of ISO speed of colour negative films for still photography.*

IEC Publication 68-2-6, *Basic environmental testing procedures — Test Fc : Vibration (sinusoidal).*

IEC Publication 68-2-27, *Basic environmental testing procedures — Test Ea : Shock.*

1) At present at the stage of draft. (Revision of ISO 6-1974.)

ISO 2721-1982 (E)

3 Definitions

3.1 exposure in the focal plane : Denoted by H ,¹⁾ and defined by the equation

$$H = \frac{1}{A} \int_A \int_{t_1}^{t_2} E(r,t) dt dr$$

where

A is the prescribed area for the exposure measurement;

t_1 is the time at which the exposure time begins;

t_2 is the time at which the exposure finishes;

$E(r,t)$ is the illuminance in the focal plane at a point (coordinate r) in the prescribed area at an instant t during the exposure time.

3.2 automatic setting of camera exposure : The action of the automatic exposure control intended to maintain substantially constant exposure at the focal plane for a preset film speed for all values of field luminance within the exposure capabilities of the camera. The film speed setting may be made manually or may be automatically sensed from the film or its container. Operation of the control may require the operator's participation in adjusting an indicator to a fiducial point or condition for set-point recognition, but shall not require him to read light value indications and transfer the information to another mechanism having similar fiducial markings.

3.3 exposure capability of camera : The difference between the maximum exposure value for which the camera can provide nominal focal-plane exposure and the minimum exposure value for which the camera can provide nominal focal-plane exposure, both for the film speed ISO 100/21°. When describing the exposure capability of a camera, the film speed should be indicated.

4 Specific requirements

4.1 Scales

If the camera has scales for f -number, exposure time, exposure value or film speed, the numerical values according to ISO 2720 shall be applied.

4.2 Out-of-range indication

For cameras designed to use colour reversal films, automatic indication, for example by an optical signal in the viewfinder, should be displayed when the field luminance exceeds the exposure capability of the camera by more than $1 E_v$ ($1 \text{ exposure value} = 1 \text{ step}$) in either over-exposure or under-exposure. This indication need only be provided if the

exposure capability of the camera does not cover subject luminance below 4 cd/m^2 and above $4\,096 \text{ cd/m}^2$. Tests are made with a uniform source.

In addition, a long exposure signal should be provided to indicate when the field luminance is such as to result in an exposure longer than approximately $1/30 \text{ s}$. This signal need not be provided if the camera cannot give an exposure longer than $1/30 \text{ s}$ without the photographer being aware of it.

4.3 The sensors of exposure controls

4.3.1 Spectral sensitivity

The spectral sensitivity of the system response in the camera shall manifest no discontinuities within the visible spectrum (380 to 780 nm).

4.3.2 Spectral sensitivity tests

For cameras designed to be used in daylight, tungsten light, and with other artificial sources, the ratio of the responses of the light sensors including optical systems to field luminances of distribution temperature $2\,856 \text{ K}$ compared with those at $4\,700 \text{ K}$ shall be $1.0^{+0.26}_{-0.21}$ (corresponding to $\pm 1/3 E_v$). Not more than 10 % of the total response of the light sensors, including optical systems, should be due to wavelengths longer than 700 nm when the sensors are exposed to a light source of equal energy at all wavelengths. Not more than 10 % of the total response of the sensors should be due to wavelengths shorter than 380 nm when tested in the same manner.

5 Calibration of the exposure controls

5.1 Method of calibration

In this International Standard, the word calibration means the adjustment of the exposure control mechanism so that the measured focal-plane exposure is within the limits described in this International Standard.

The exposure controls of the camera shall be calibrated by actual measurement of the exposure in the focal plane. The exposure shall be measured within a circular area in the focal plane, which is concentric with the lens axis, and of diameter equal to three-quarters of the shorter side of the nominal picture format of the camera. A circular area, whose diameter is smaller than three-quarters of the shorter side of the nominal picture format, may be used for medium and large format cameras.

The exposure is measured by placing a device in the focal plane having a circular aperture of the diameter described above, located in the exact plane of focus of the lens, when the latter is adjusted to focus at a distance of 5 m or more. If a smaller aperture is used, the influence of the size of the measuring area shall be taken into account as in the example of annex B.

1) *International Lighting Vocabulary*, Publication CIE No. 17, 1970 : light exposure H .

In this International Standard H is referred to as "exposure".

The sensor used for calibration shall have, for cameras having sensors as described in 4.3.2, a photopic response in accord with the spectral luminous efficiency for the CIE standard photometric observer $V(\lambda)$ (see International Lighting Vocabulary, CIE Publication No. 17, 1970) or a correlatable spectral sensitivity.

The sensor shall be large enough to receive all of the flux transmitted by the circular aperture of the measuring device.

For methods of measuring the exposure in the focal plane, see annex A.

5.2 Light source for calibration

The light source used for calibration of the exposure control shall approximate a uniformly diffusing (Lambertian) surface source that subtends a field angle at least 25 % larger in diameter than the photometric field of the exposure control and of the measuring device in the focal plane. The source shall provide a continuous spectrum throughout the visible range, and shall be uniform in luminance within ± 4 %. The distribution temperature shall be $4\,700 \pm 200$ K. The spectral radiance shall not vary by more than ± 26 % from that of a full radiator of 4 700 K at wavelengths from 420 to 1 050 nm.

The luminance of the source at an angle of 60° from the optical axis shall be at least 85 % of that on the optical axis; each measurement being made in an area around the same point of the source.

The range of luminance of the calibration source should be adjustable over the range of the exposure capability of the camera plus the over-range indication increments if applicable.

5.3 General test conditions

The camera shall be calibrated with the optical axis horizontal, or in the position of normal use if designed for special purposes.

The ambient temperature shall be 23 ± 3 °C, and relative humidity of (65 ± 20) %.

Stray light, such as reflections from the camera, shall be eliminated.

If adjustment of the camera parts is required to obtain the exposure setting, the set point should be approached from both directions to determine the "hysteresis" or lost motion in the mechanism. Readings may be taken for both conditions, and the average value used in computing the calibration accuracy. The amount of the "hysteresis" shall also be stated.

When the field luminance is changed, a time interval of at least 3 s may be allowed before the exposure setting is made or measured.

5.4 Exposure in the focal plane

The nominal exposure H in the focal plane for a film of ISO speed S (arithmetic) or S° (logarithmic) and with a luminance range of from 4 to 4 096 cd/m² (corresponding approximately to exposure values $E_v = 5$ to $E_v = 15$ for ISO 100/21° film) should be :

$$H = \frac{H_0}{S} \quad \text{or} \quad H = \frac{H_0}{10^{(S^\circ - 1)/10}}$$

with the constant $H_0 = 10$ lx.s.

The nominal exposure may have other values for certain special cameras; in this case, the nominal aim value shall be stated on the camera or in the instruction booklet or in the service manual.

The nominal exposure in the focal plane may be increased to 1,26 times the amount (corresponding to $1/3 E_v$) for 8 mm and Super 8 cine-cameras.

For cameras designed to use colour reversal films, the measured value of the exposure in the focal plane of a camera shall not differ from the nominal or the indicated value H by more than the difference which corresponds to $1 E_v$ i.e. it shall lie between $0,5 H$ and $2 H$ (manufacturing tolerance).

6 Acceptance angles of the photoelectric system

The sensitivity of the photoelectric system depends on the direction of incidence of light. This directional dependence is described by the size of the acceptance angles in different directions.

6.1 Specific acceptance angle

For infinity objects, specific acceptance angles are the angles subtended at the centre of the camera lens between the camera lens axis and the directions at which the sensitivity to light of the light receptor is reduced to one half of its maximum value.

6.2 Oblique acceptance angle

Oblique acceptance angles are the angles subtended at the centre of the camera lens between the camera lens axis and the directions at which the sensitivity to light of the light receptor is reduced to one sixteenth of its maximum value.

NOTE — Specific and oblique acceptance angles are defined by the direction of measurement with respect to the lens axis, "left", "right", "up" or "down". The acceptance angle is denoted "up" when the light source is above the lens axis of the camera, etc.