# How Digital Cameras Work





#### Basics about digital images



A digital image is a long string of 1s and 0s that represent tiny coloured dots (=pixels)

## A common example (7 Feb., 2005)



#### Assembly of digital cameras



## CCD

- CCD = Charge Coupled Device
- Replaces the chemical film
- Light-sensitive silicon diodes

  → more light = more electrical charge

  2-D array of millions of photosites

  → 1 photosite = 1 primary color = 1 Pixel
  (→ interpolation needed)





## Types of digital cameras

- Array-Sensor
  - One-Shot camera (common!)
    - -CCD records red, green and blue simultaneously
    - -Interpolation because there is only one CCD
  - Three-Shot camera
    - -CCD records red, green and blue in succession
    - -No interpolation
  - Three-In-One-Shot camera
    - -CCD records red, green and blue simultaneously
    - -No interpolation, because there are three CCDs
- Row-Sensor
  - Shoots the picture row by row (works like a scanner)

## Outlook on the future of digital cameras

#### • SuperCCD

Photosites have special shapes (honeycomb)

- $\rightarrow$  Higher resolutions
- $\rightarrow$  More light-sensitive
- $\rightarrow$  Better results using interpolation



### • CMOS

Like CCDs this semiconductor works with a photovoltaic reaction

- $\rightarrow$  Only tenth of energy consumption of a CCD
- $\rightarrow$  functions directly on the chip
- $\rightarrow$  small and cheap(!)

