Digital Photography 101: Camera Basics 4.0: Image files: Size, Pixels, Resolution and Type



Zach Randall Florida Museum of Natural History iDigBio <u>File size</u> – measure of computer processer storage

1 Byte = 8 bits

Kilobytes (KB) thousand: 1000 bytes

Megabyte (MB) million: 1,000,000 bytes

Gigabyte (GB) billion: 1,000,000,000 bytes

Terabyte (TB) trillion: 1,000,000,000,000 bytes

• **<u>Bit</u>**: Binary digit (0 or 1), basic unit of storing digital information



• Standard for digital operation is 8 bits = 1 byte = 256 possible values



• Grayscale image: 1 byte = 8 bits = 256 possible values = 1 pixel



Each number represents the tonal value captured

- Color image:
 - 3 bytes (1 byte per color channel RGB)
 - = 24 bits (or three 8-bit)
 - = 256 X 256 X 256 = 16,777,216 possible color definitions!
 - = 1 pixel



Each number represents the tonal value captured

<u>Pixels</u> - Smallest unit of information that makes up a digital picture



- Number of pixels is equivalent to number of photo sites on camera sensor
- Corresponds to any one value (e.g., 8-bit gray, tonal value between 0-255)
- Value corresponds to the light photon intensity that strikes the sensor



8-bit gray, single value per pixel 0-255



Value: 155



24-bit color, 3 RGB values per pixel 256x256x256



Pixels

- Total number of pixels = coordinate pair of rows and columns in the sensor
- E.g., pixel value of (0)

0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0

How many pixels?

What would the image look like?



16 pixels







Pixels

Horizontal dimension (W) x Vertical dimension (H)

3456W x 5184H

17,915,904 pixels

=

18 Megapixels (MP)

5184 _ pixels

pixels 5184 pixels 3456 pixels

5184

Pixels

 Do not have a fixed size only a fixed number



Resolution = Amount of detail (information) an image contains

• <u>Camera resolution</u> = Megapixels



• <u>Monitor resolution</u> = Pixel dimensions and/or PPI

• <u>Printer resolution</u> = DPI

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Image file resolution How large an image can be reproduced

 Pixel dimensions – original number of pixels in image



W: 5070 pixels

PPI – Pixels per Inch

- Measurement of Pixel density
- Digital camera or display device
- Not the same as DPI, although used interchangeably
- Can be changed in Photoshop, Lightroom, Digital Photo Professional etc.



	✓ Include Video Files:			
Video Format:	•			
Quality:	•			
▼ File Settings				
Image Format:	TIFF	Compression:	LZW	-
Calas Canasa		Dit Darth.	O hite (annual ant	_
Color Space:	skod 🔹	bit Depth:	o bits/component	
▼ Image Sizing				
Resize to Fit:	Dimensions	▼ Don't	Enlarge	
	11 × 14 in	Resoluti	on: 300 pixels per inch	•
l	ightroom		Export	Cancel

Image file resolution

• Pixel dimensions in image / PPI = Document size

300 PPI



W: 5070 pixels / 300 PPI = 16.9" W

Image file resolution

• Pixel dimensions in image / PPI = Document size

10 PPI



W: 5070 pixels / 10 PPI = 209" W



5070W x 2090H Pixels



<u>10 PPI</u> Resulting print size: 209" W 507" H

<u>300 PPI</u>

Resulting print size: 16.9" W 6.97" H

Changing pixel count

Resolution comes down to pixel count!



1727 Pixels

Changing pixel count

Original image

Re-sized image to 3 inches



Changing original width to 3" and keeping same PPI at 300 will reduce pixel dimension!

Re-sized image to 3 inches W (Resample selected)

Original image 15 inches W

Results:

- Same PPI
- Decreased pixel dimensions!

Changing pixel count

Original image

Re-sized image to 3 inches



Changing original width to 3" with "Resample image" selected will keep the original pixel dimensions, increasing the PPI.



DPI – Dots Per Inch = Physical dot density

• Only recognized in software applications designed for preparing print material

Measurement of the image on the printed page

 1 to 1 ratio (1 pixel per printer dot) only applicable to scanners. Modern printers use a blended dot.

Image Requests

- When someone request an image to be 300 DPI they mean PPI!!
- Request largest pixel dimension possible
- Always save an original archival copy when choosing to downsize an image!
- Resize image by unselecting "resample image" in Photoshop



Image resolution and quality

Doesn't only depend on sensor size (i.e. pixel dimensions)

• Proper exposure

• Lens quality

Image file formation post processing

Lossless & Lossy compression

Lossless compression – algorithm that preserves a perfect copy of an original image while reducing file size (e.g., Tiff)

Lossy compression – algorithm that <u>doesn't</u> <u>preserve</u> a perfect copy of original image while reducing file size (e.g., JPEG)

• Smaller file size than lossless compression

Image File Formats - JPEG

- <u>JPEG</u> Joint Photographic Experts Group
 - Lossy format Reduces file size by removing information from the file (e.g., blending image pixels)
 - Small file size, universal file and easy to handle
 - In camera can set quality (pixel dimensions)
 - E.g., 5184x3456 (18MP) or 3456x2304 (10MP) or 2592x1728 (4.5MP)
 - Image file (post processing) can select image quality (size)
 - Low quality = high compression
 - Medium quality = moderate compression
 - High quality = low compression



High compression = 138 KB

Low compression = 368 KB

JPEG





Low compression = 368 KB





JPEG

Lossy format in action

 Resaving JPEG images result in degradation of quality

• E.g. Video of JPEG image being saved 600 times!

https://vimeo.com/3750507

Image File Formats -TIFF

- <u>TIFF</u> Tag Image File Format
 - Usually lossless format No pixels are modified in the image to reduce file size
 - Large file size, Not web browser compatible
 - In camera (not as common) no compression
 - Image file (Post processing) can select option of compression
 - No Compression = Large file size (larger with layers)
 - LZW (lossless) = Quicker save speed, smaller files size (8-bit files, 16-bit files are larger than with no compression)
 - ZIP (lossless) = Longer save speed, smaller file size (16-bit files)
 - <u>JPEG (lossy)</u> = Results in smallest file size but LOSSY (avoid)!

Image File Formats -RAW

- <u>RAW</u> Digital Negative
 - In camera can set quality (pixel dimensions)
 - E.g., 5184x3456 (18MP) or 3456x2304 (10MP) or 2592x1728 (4.5MP)
 - Lossless format Preserves all of original data
 - Large file size
 - Incompatible web browser, Not all software can view files
 - In camera Proprietary e.g., CR2 (Canon), NEF (Nikon)
 - Image file should be converted to other file type
 - DNG = An alternative raw format that is compatible with popular software, generally smaller file size
 - Requires extra step to be rendered into usable file type
 - TIFF = lossless = Editing file
 - JPEG (lossy)
 - Non-destructive editing



Camera output:

 JPEG: Processed by camera software including sharpness, contrast, saturation, and white balance etc.

 RAW: unprocessed image captured from the sensor, all parameters added in post processing at photographers discretion (e.g., Lightroom, Digital Photo Professional)

Questions?



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File size trade off

In camera (8 GB card, 18 MP = 5184x3456 pixels)

- RAW: 319 images
- JPEG: 999 images

File size:

- JPEG: 3-7 MB (18MP), 1-7 MB depending on pixel dimension selected
- RAW:25 MB (18MP), 11-17 MB depending on pixel dimension selected