

VideoSystem



Digital Video Editing System

English Manual

Stand 25.3.2002

CE - Statement

We:

TerraTec Electronic GmbH · Herrenpfad 38 · D-41334 Nettetal

hereby declare that the product:

VideoSystem Cameo 200 DV

to which this declaration refers complies with the following standards or standardizing documents:

1. EN 50081-1
2. EN 50082-1

The following are the stipulated operating and environmental conditions for the said compliance:

Residential, business and commercial environments and small-company environments.

This declaration is based on:

test report (s) of the EMC testing laboratory



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Preface

Thank you for purchasing a product made by TerraTec. You have made a good choice, as the Cameo 200 DV is an impressive piece of "State of the art" technology. This product is one of the most efficient computer devices for video applications. We are convinced, that the Cameo 200 DV will serve you well and you will have a lot of fun, whenever you are using it.

Installation

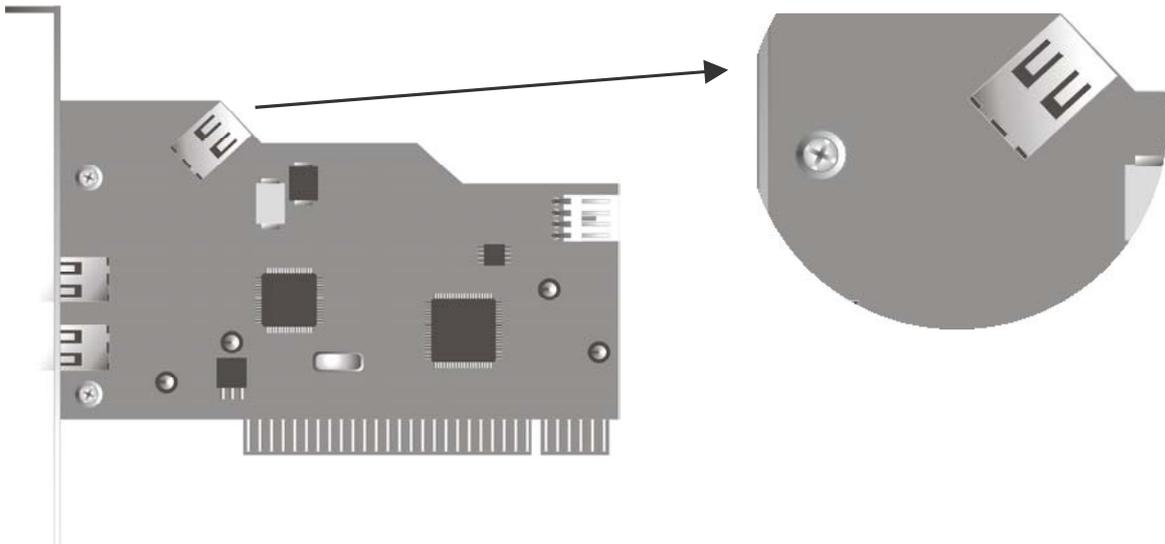
The card's layout

The external IEEE-1394-connectors



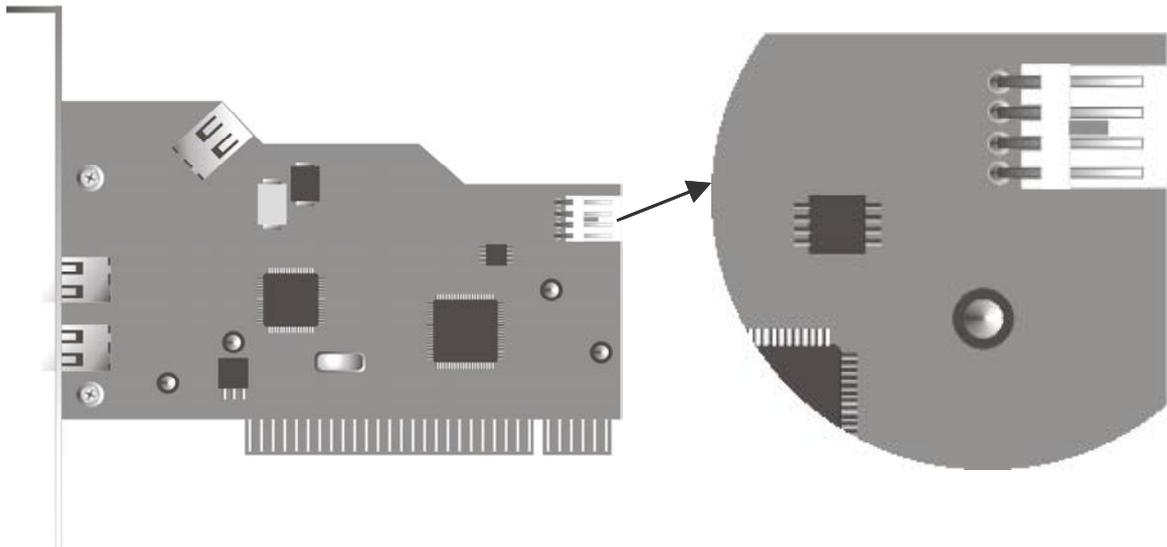
These connectors allow you to connect the Cameo 200 DV to the rest of the world, e.g. to your camcorder.

The internal IEEE-1394-connector



This connection is used to connect internal IEEE-1394 devices with the Cameo 200 DV, such as the 5.25" front module Cameo Connect which is available as an accessory.

The internal power supply



If you wish to connect further IEEE-1394 components, which need to receive their power supply via the Cameo 200 DV, you should connect your computer's power supply directly to the Cameo 200 DV. This way, the power is provided by the power supply, so that the main board, which otherwise conducts the current, will not be overloaded.

Please be careful, when connecting the power adapter to your Cameo 200 DV, as an incorrect connection may damage the product and other components of your system. For more information, please refer to page 8.



Installing the Cameo 200 DV – PCI card

Before installing the Cameo 200 DV into your computer, please pay attention to special features of your computer's configuration. Read the instruction manuals of your computer and other additional cards for information about settings.

If you follow the instructions, the installation should be easy.

If you are experiencing any problems, please carefully read the corresponding sections in the manual once again.

First, check if the package is complete.

Minimum contents of package:

1 Cameo DV, PCI-IEEE1394 Controller

1 Installation CD

1 IEEE1394 connection cable 6 Pin to 4Pin for connection to your camcorder

1 Registration card with serial number

1 Instruction manual

Send in your registration card as soon as possible or get registered the via internet on <http://www.terratec.net/register.htm>. This is important for support and hotline.

Safety note:

Disconnect the power cord from your computer's power supply and the electrical socket before opening the enclosure!



And now... step by step:

- Shut down your computer and all connected peripheral components, like printer and monitor. Ensure the power is switched off at the mains supply socket. Leave the power cord connected first, so that your computer is earthed.
- Touch the metal plate on the rear side of your computer to ground yourself and discharge any static electricity. Remove the power cord.
- Remove the cover of your computer.
- Look for a free PCI expansion slot, remove the screw that holds the slot's bracket and remove the bracket. To guarantee the best operation of your Cameo 200 DV, choose a slot that is not next to a card already installed.
- Unpack the Cameo 200 DV – PCI card carefully. Only touch the card's edges, while the other hand should rest on the metal surface of your computer, ensuring that the electrostatic discharge flows into the computer without damaging the card. Never touch the components on the card's surface.
- Adjust the bracket of the Cameo 200 DV to the slot, so that the card's PCI connector exactly fits to the socket of the slot.
- Apply the card to the slot. You may have to use a little force to make sure that it is connected correctly.
- Now attach the Cameo 200 DV with the screw of the PCI slot's bracket.

Connection of a DV – Camcorder



Your camcorder has a female connector, indicated with „DV IN“, „DV IN / OUT“ or „iLink™“ . Apply the smaller connector of the FireWire™ cable to the camcorder's connector and the larger connector to the Cameo PCI card or to the "I/O port" on the front side of the Cameo Connect front module.

Connection of additional FireWire™-components

In addition to DV camcorders, there are other FireWire™-devices that may be operated with a Cameo 200 DV. These are, for example, FireWire™-hard disk drives, - CD-ROM- or DVD drives, - printers etc. You may connect and operate up to 63 of these devices simultaneously.

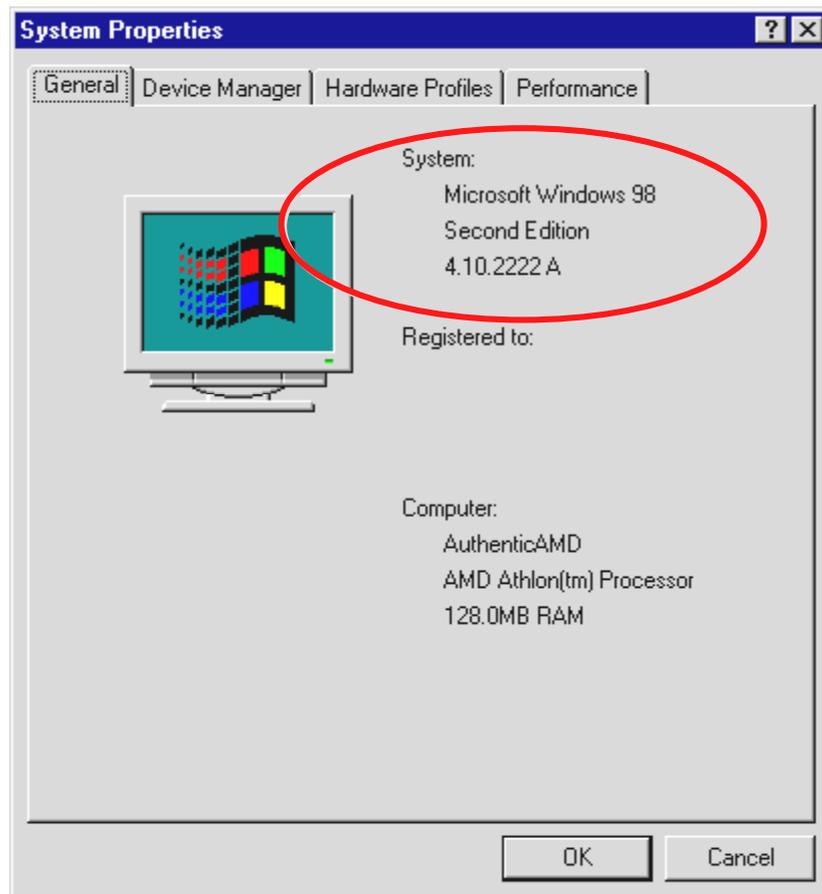
When connecting other FireWire™-components, please refer to the corresponding instruction manuals!

Installation of drivers

If you are using Windows ME, Windows 2000 or Windows XP, you may skip this section and continue reading on page 14 (Windows ME), page 16 (Windows 2000) or page 17 (Windows XP).

Before starting the installation under Windows 98 SE, you should check, whether you are really using the second edition of Windows 98 on your computer. Open the "device manager", proceeding as follows:

Click „Start“ -> „Settings“ -> „Systems Manager“ -> „System“.



Please note that Windows 98 SE has many improvements in comparison to the first version of Windows 98 and is absolutely necessary for editing DVD videos.

If your system runs with the first version of Windows 98, we strongly recommend you to upgrade to Second Edition. Upgrades from Windows 98 to Windows 98 SE are available at your local retailer and will protect you from major problems, in your objective of performing video editing.

Installation using Windows 98 SE

Disconnect your camcorder from the Cameo 200 DV during the driver installation process.

When you have installed the Cameo 200 DV and have started your computer, Windows 98 SE will automatically detect the card as a new hardware device and will display the following screen.



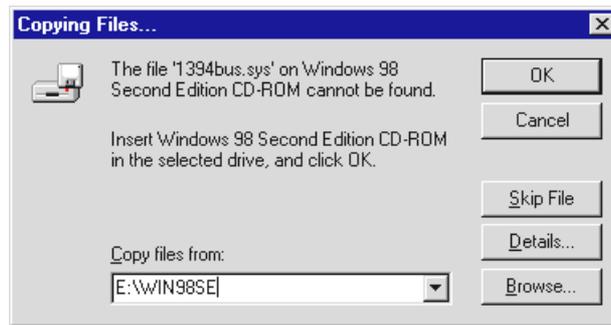
Click "Next". The following message will appear:



Don't choose any of the options and remove all check marks, which may have already been set. Insert the Windows 98 SE installation CD and again click "Next".



*If you see the message above, you must tell Windows, where to look for the CD.
If you click "OK", the next window will appear:*



In the section "Copy files from:", enter the path of the Win98SE folder on the installation CD. (E: in the example above refers to the drive letter where your Windows 98 SE CD is inserted). You may also click "Browse" to search for the file.



If Windows has found the necessary files, select "best drivers (recommended)" and click "Next".

To complete the installation you should click "Finish" in the final window.

Windows will now install the drivers for you. This should be all for the moment. However, if you should receive a message, telling you to do something, pressing "Enter" normally is the best thing to do.

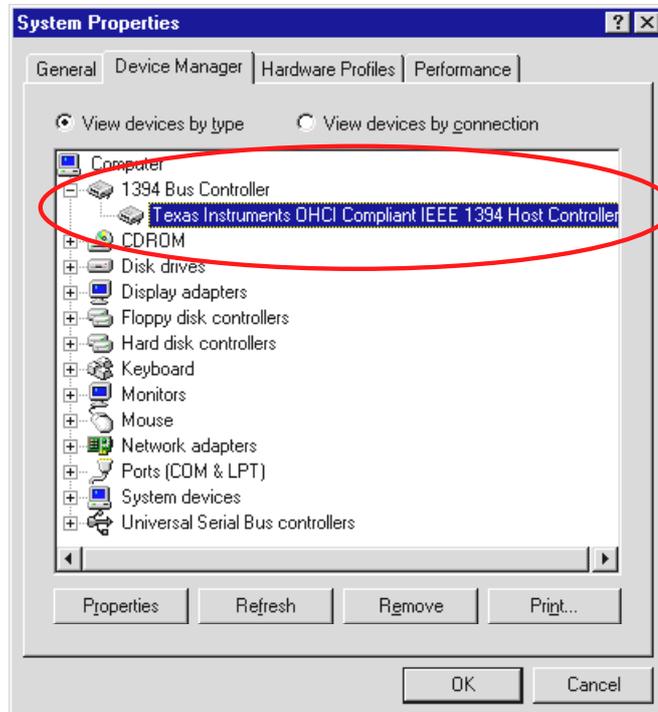
After having completed the installation successfully, we recommend you to install DirectX 8.1.

For more information, read page **Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.**

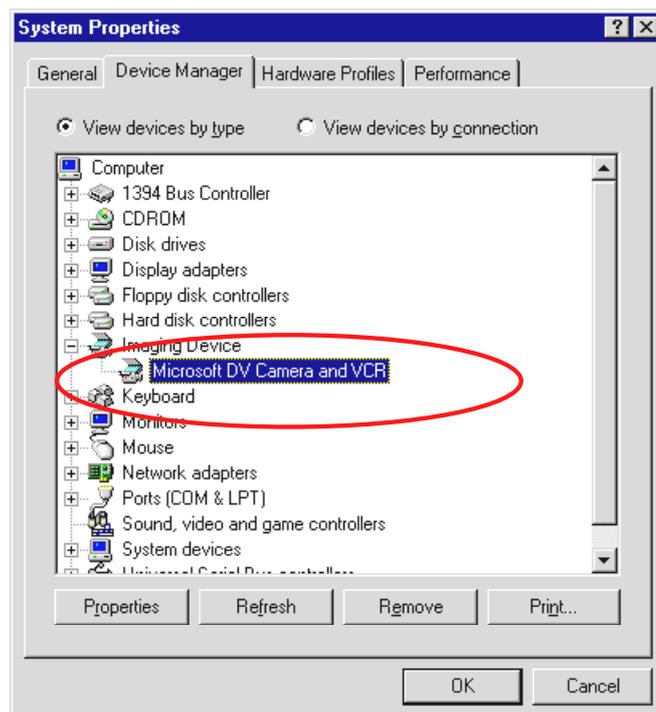


When the drivers are installed.

After having completed the installation successfully, you should check the status of your Windows 98 SE system. Open the device manager to see the installed and detected hardware components of your computer. To open the device manager, select "System" from the control panel and click on "Device Manager"



Once the camera is installed and initialised, the Plug-and-Play function will indicate it in the device manager.



Installation using Windows ME

Disconnect the camcorder from the Cameo 200 DV during the driver installation process.

Once you have installed the Cameo 200 DV PCI card and re-started your computer, Windows ME will automatically detect the card as a new hardware component and display the following window:



Next, this dialog window will appear.



Click "Next" and the following window will be displayed:

To complete the installation, click "Finish".

Windows will now install the drivers for you. This should be all for the moment. However, if you should receive a message, telling you to do something, pressing "Enter" normally is the best thing to do.

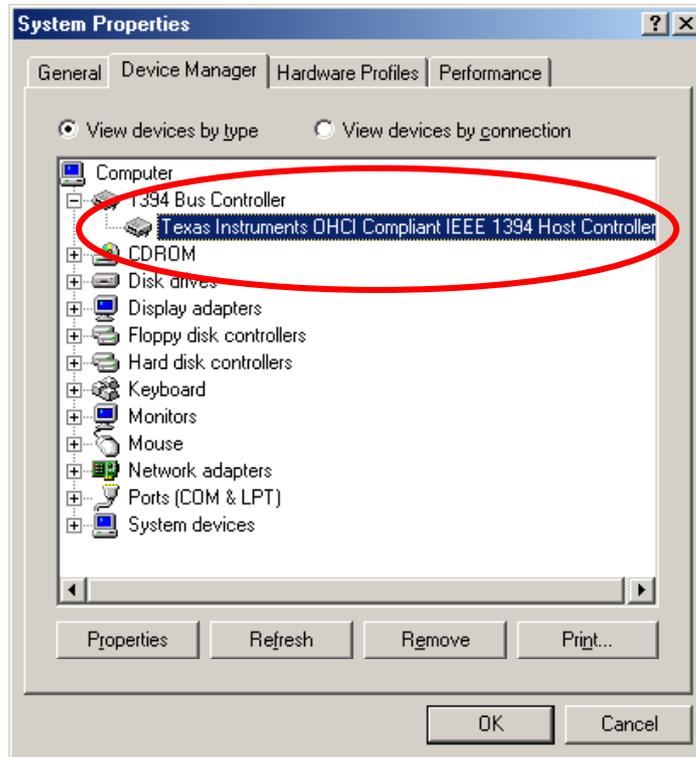
After having successfully completed the driver installation, we recommend you install DirectX 8.1.

For more information, read page **Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.**

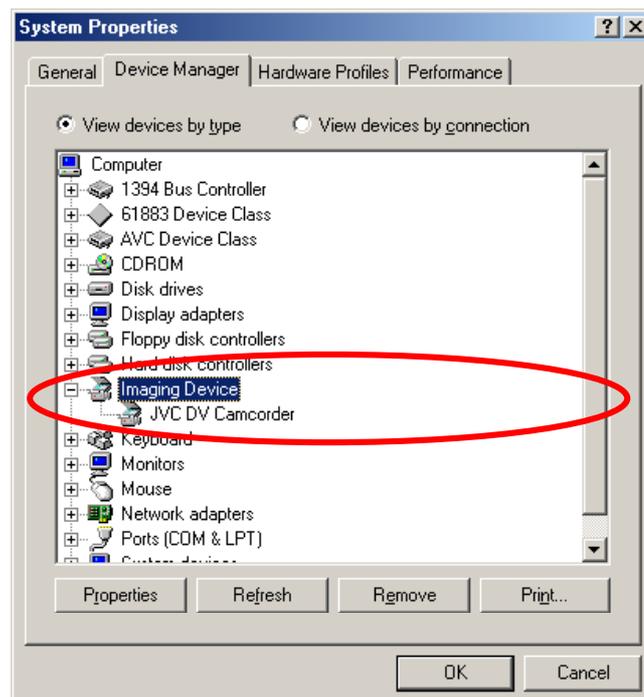


When the drivers have been installed.

After the driver installation has been completed successfully, you should check the status of your Windows ME system. Open the "Device Manager" to see all installed and detected hardware components of your computer. To open the device manager, click "System" at your control panel and select "Device Manager".



Once you have connected and started your camera, the Plug-and-Play function will indicate it in the device manager.



Installation using Windows 2000

Disconnect your camcorder from the Cameo 200 DV during the driver installation process.

Windows 2000 offers the easiest installation, because all components which are necessary for DV editing, are already available. Drivers will be installed automatically without any requests.

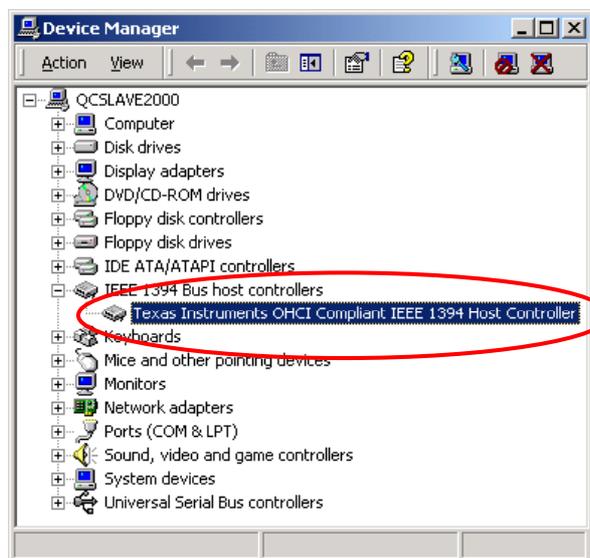
After having completed the driver installation successfully, we recommend you install DirectX 8.1.

For more information, read page **Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.**

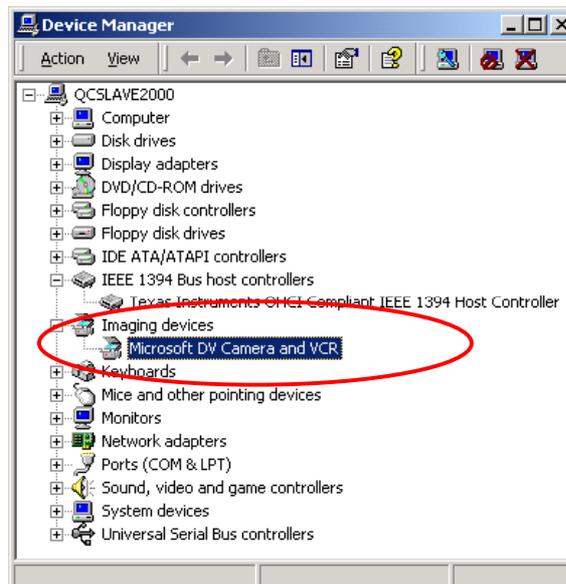


Check the installation once more in the device manager of Windows 2000.

Click "Start ->Settings ->System Manager -> System" and select the registry "Hardware" followed by "Device Manager".



When you have connected the camcorder it will appear in the above list under "Imaging devices"



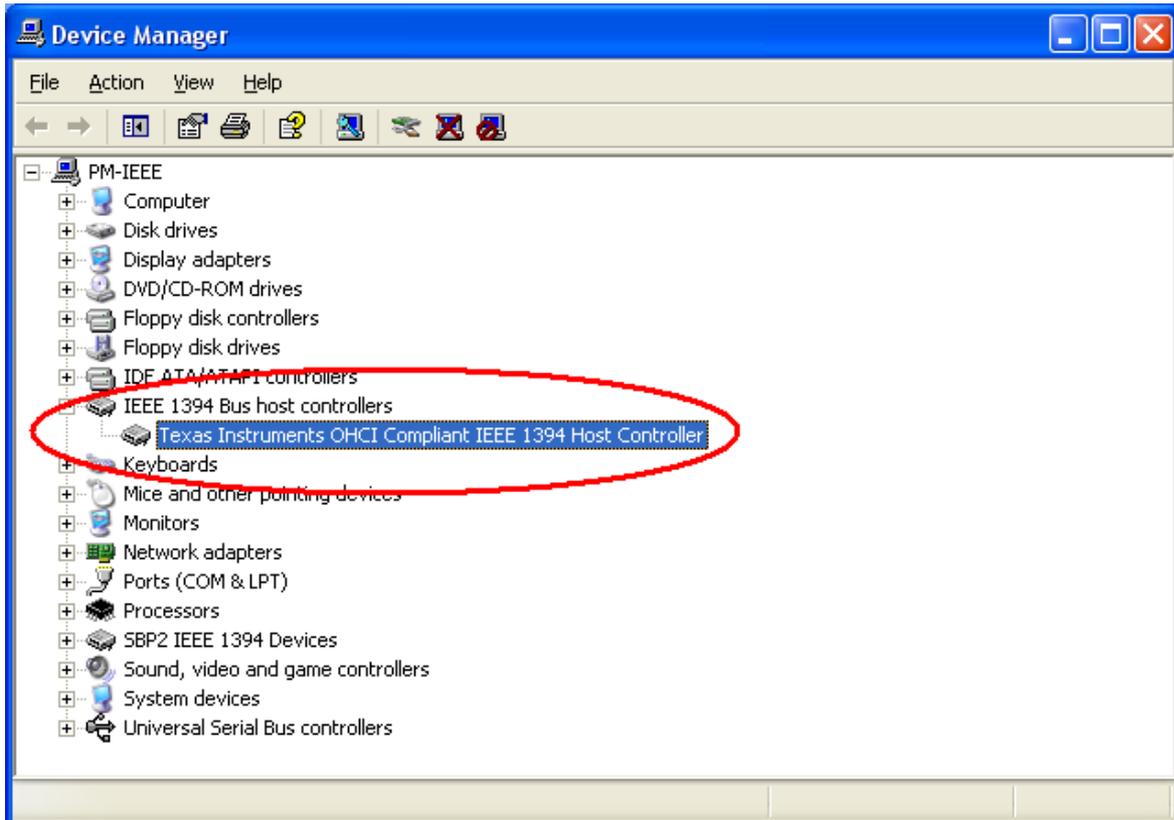
Installation using Windows XP

Disconnect your camcorder from the Cameo 200 DV during the driver installation process.

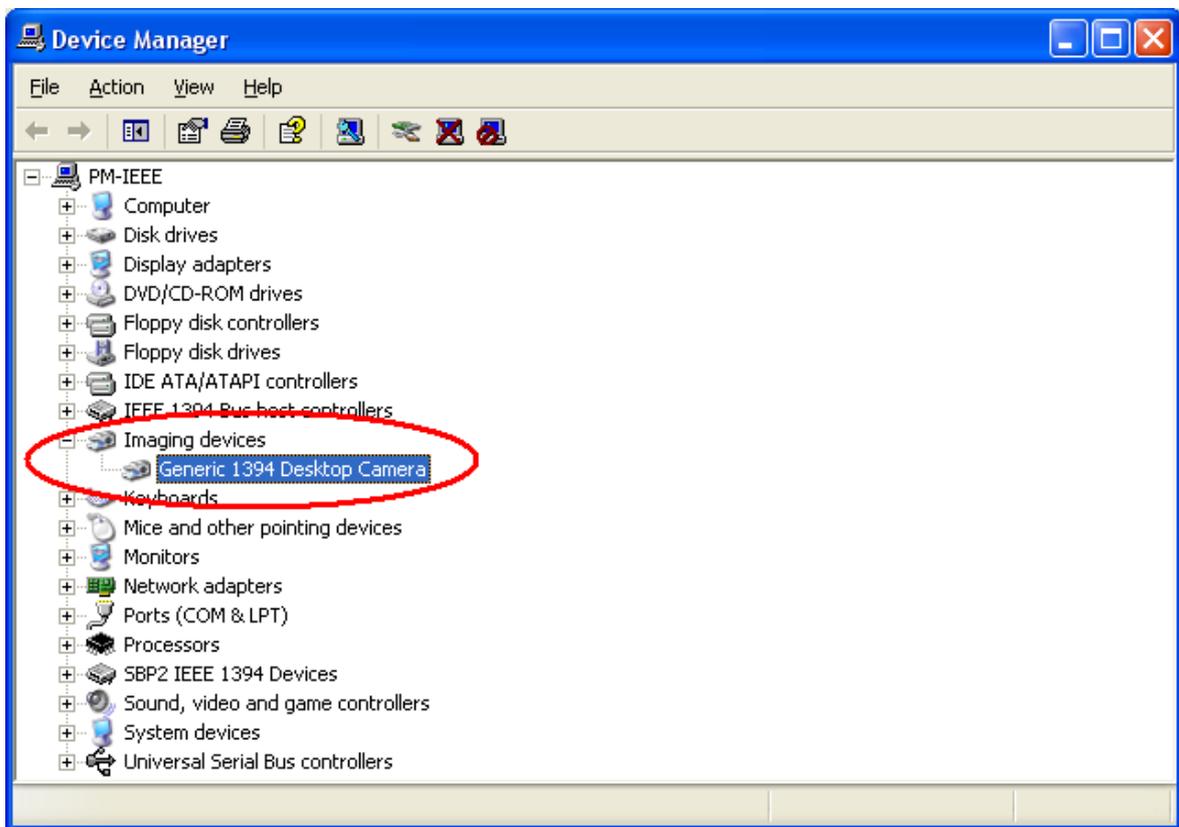
Windows XP offers the easiest installation, because all components which are necessary for DV editing, are already available. Drivers will be installed automatically without any requests.

Check the installation once more in the device manager of Windows XP.

Click "Start ->Settings ->System Manager -> System" and select the registry "Hardware" followed by "Device Manager".



When you have connected the camcorder it will appear in the above list under "Imaging devices"



Software installation

Inserting the "Cameo 200 DV –CD" will automatically start the setup utility. If not, start the program **AUTORUN.EXE** manually in the main folder of the CD.

The setup utility will do a lot of the work for you. However, it cannot all be done automatically. For a complete installation, some points still must be considered.

Installation of DirectX 8.1

Frequently we realize that things don't always go as planned.

With the introduction of DirectX 8.1, Microsoft offers many improvements and bug fixes that are essential for digital video editing. Please install this update first!

If you are using Windows XP, you do not need to install DirectX 8.1.

Installation of Power Director Pro 2.0 DE

Following the installation of DirectX 8.1, please install Power Director Pro 6.0 DE. During the installation, you will be asked to enter registration information and a CD key, which can be found on the cover of the Cameo 200 DV installation CD. For additional information, please consult the online manual of Cyberlink's Power Director Pro 2.0, which can also be found on the Cameo 200 DV installation CD.

Appendix

FAQ – Frequently Asked Questions and their answers

Recording video data from the Media Studio Pro 6.0 VE with your DV-camcorder using Windows 98SE does not work as described in the Chapter "DV reproduction on your camcorder."

1. You probably you haven't activated your camcorder's DV-In feature or you haven't installed DirectX 8.1. DirectX 8.1 is included in the installation CD.
2. Check the DirectX website frequently for updates.

<http://www.microsoft.com/directx>

I heard that the file size of videos is a problem. Is that true?

There are indeed limitations to the file size. One reason is the AVI format itself. The AVI format is supported by older VFW-based Software only to a file size of up to 2GB . Current programs, based on DirectShow, support AVI files up to 4GB. As this also only supports a maximum DV video length of 18 minutes, the format has been enhanced. The current OpenDML-format has no limitations apart from the file size of the corresponding operation system.

- FAT (Windows 98 SE, ME, 2000)

Maximum file size is 2GB (approximately 9 minutes of DV video)

- FAT 32 (Windows 98 SE, ME, 2000)

Maximum file size is 4 GB (approximately 18 minutes of DV video)

NTFS (Windows 2000)

The maximum file size depends on the partition size.

If you wish to edit longer videos, we recommend Windows 2000 as an operating system. Media Studio Pro 6.0 VE of course supports open DML files.

Recorded videos are jumpy and jerky.

Most probably your hard disk drive is too slow and cannot write the transmitted data fast enough. We recommend you de-fragment your hard disk frequently. If you are using an Ultra DMA hard disk, be sure that the Ultra DMA mode is activated in the device manager. Check if there is an IRQ conflict between the Cameo 200 DV and any other component in your PC.

We also recommend you use a separate hard disk drive only for your video material. All temporary folders for Media Studio Pro 6.0 VE should also be installed on this hard disk.

Read the next section too.

Video data is not being recorded and the computer crashes during the recording.

Make sure that there is no IRQ (Interrupt) conflict between the Cameo 200 DV and any other component in your PC. Open the device manager (by clicking on "Start->Settings->System Manager->System. In the device manager, double click on "Computer" to display the IRQ list of your computer.). If there is an IRQ conflict you should try first to operate the device in another PCI slot. This will solve the problem in most cases. Be sure not to operate the Cameo 200 DV in the first PCI slot (next to the AGP slot of your graphic card), as this slot in most cases uses the same IRQ as the AGP slot.

What is the required speed of a hard disk drive to avoid dropouts during recordings or reproductions?

For a seamless transfer of DV video data, you need a hard disk drive with a minimum speed of 3,5 MB/s. We strongly recommend you to use a SCSI- or IDE hard disk drive, which supports the Ultra DMA mode. If you are using an Ultra DMA hard disk drive, be sure to activate this mode in the device manager and to use the updated Ultra DMA drivers for your system.

Can frequent transfers between the computer and the camera reduce the quality of video material?

No! The video material is already available in digital format and doesn't need to be changed anymore. The transmission process between camera and computer can be best compared to a digital copy procedure.

While trying to export a rendered clip, I get the message, that the cassette is write-protected or that a recording is impossible.

Some cameras have problems, indicating their status correctly when they are using a FireWire™ interface. Remove the cassette from the camera and tape the holes on the rear side with two small tape strips.

The perfect computer

Sorry, but the perfect computer hasn't been built yet. Every computer has its advantages and drawbacks and should be conceived for a primary purpose. We have put together a little list to make the choice a little easier for you.

The CPU

For working with DV video data, the processor's speed is secondary, but will be relevant, if you want to create video effects and complex transitions. A faster processor will decrease the effect calculation time and the time you have to wait. For video editing, we recommend Intel Pentium IV, AMD Athlon XP or, of course, faster!

The main memory

If you are editing videos, the video material must be manipulated. When large amounts of data can be held in the memory and don't need to be read from the hard disk drive all the time, the advantages are obvious. Though 64MB Ram is enough, we recommend you use a main memory of 128MB. If you are using Windows 98 SE an extended main memory is useless. For Windows ME, Windows 2000 and Windows XP we recommend 256MB.

The hard disk drive

The most important component for video editing! An up to date hard disk should usually be able to read and write data fast enough. If you are using an IDE hard disk, make sure that it is in DMA mode. We also recommend you to use an additional hard disk, which is only used for video data.

You're not alone ...

We have put together this list of Internet links, which are hopefully of interest.

Links of camcorder Producers:

Canon

- Germany - <http://www.canon.de>
- England - <http://www.canon.co.uk>
- France - <http://www.canon.fr>
- Italy - <http://www.canon.it>
- Spain - <http://www.canon.es>
- Netherlands - <http://www.canon.nl>

JVC

<http://www.jvc-europe.com/JvcCons/>

Panasonic

- Germany - <http://www.panasonic.de>
- England - <http://www.panasonic.co.uk>
- France - <http://www.panasonic.fr>
- Italy - <http://www.panasonic.it>
- Spain - <http://www.panasonic.es>
- Netherlands - <http://www.panasonic.nl>

SONY

- Germany - <http://www.sony.de>
- England - <http://www.sony.co.uk>
- France - <http://www.sony.fr>
- Italy - <http://www.sony.it>
- Spain - <http://www.sony.es>
- Netherlands - <http://www.sony.nl>

The following companies are offering activators for DV camcorders (to enable the DV-in feature):

<http://www.como.com>

Germany

<http://www.dv-in.de>

<http://www.dvcut.de>

<http://www.hifivideofachversand.de>

<http://www.stonehead.de>

Netherlands

<http://www.twintek.nl/dvwidget.html>

<http://enable.dvin.org/>

UK

<http://enable.dvin.org>

Further links for digital video editing:

<http://www.dvfilmmaker.com> (Site in English dealing with DV video topics)

<http://www.mainconcept.com> (Producer of video cutting and composition programs as well as further useful software)

<http://www.videox.net> (Site in German)

<http://www.slashcam.de> (Site in German)

TerraTec service.

Even the best systems may experience problems or breakdowns. In this case, the TerraTec team will be pleased to help you.

Hotline, Mailbox, Internet.

In case of bigger problems, that cannot be solved alone, with the help of your retailer or this manual, contact us directly.

The Internet is the first way to look for help: Visit <http://www.terratec.net/> , where you find current answers to frequently asked questions (FAQ's) as well as up to date drivers, all available in our mailbox system. Phone numbers are: **+49- (0) 2157-8179-24** (Analog) and **+49- (0) 2157-8179-42** (ISDN).

If this still doesn't help you, please refer to our telephone hotline. You may also contact us online, visiting this page: <http://www.terratec.net/support.htm> . In both cases, keep the following information available:

- Your registration number,
- This instruction manual,
- A printout of your configuration files,
- The manual of your motherboard,
- A printed screenshot of your BIOS configuration.

It would also be good for you to sit next to your computer while calling our technicians, in order to try out some of the hints immediately. We strongly recommend you to note the name of the technician, when contacting our support team. You need this name, if your card is defective and must be returned.

Broken?!

Contact us, before your card is returned to us, note the name of the support technician and pay attention to the following points:

- Fill out the service card that comes with your product, completely and explicitly. The more detailed you describe the problem, the quicker it can be handled. Contributions without a description of the problem cannot be forwarded and will be returned at your expense.
- We strongly recommend you also send in a copy of the receipt or bill (not the original). If there is no copy included, we assume that the guarantee time has run out and will repair the card at your expense.
- Please use a safe and appropriately protective package. Goods damaged in transit cannot be repaired by us under warranty. Experience has shown, that the original package serves best for this purpose. Remember that your card is a fragile and sensitive electronic part.
- Put an appropriate postage on the package, just as we do, when returning your card..

General service regulations

1. General

With the purchase and the receipt of the product you accept our general service regulations

2. Proof of guarantee

To verify your proof of guarantee, we recommend you send in the receipt, bill or delivery note. Without any proof of guarantee we will repair the product at your expense.

3. Description of problem

Contributions without a description or with an incomplete description ("defect" or "to be repaired") will be returned and a fee will be charged as, this additional complication could have been avoided.

4. Invalid returns

In case of Invalid returns (no fault found, probably operational error), we will return the product and charge a fee.

5. Package

Please use the original package, when returning the product to us. Improper packing will endanger the warranty claim. Damages resulting from poor packaging during transport will invalidate the warranty claim.

6. Foreign manufactured products

Products that have not been manufactured or distributed by TerraTec Electronic GmbH, will be returned and a fee will be charged.

7. Repairs liable to your expense

Repairs out of the warranty period are liable to your expense.

8. Transportation costs

The sender is responsible for the costs for transportation and insurance of products sent to TerraTec Electronic GmbH. In case of warranty, TerraTec is responsible for the costs of returning the product to the customer. Packages with no postage will be returned due to organizational reasons.

9. Final regulation

General service regulations of TerraTec GmbH are subject to changes without notice.

In all other respects the general trading conditions of TerraTec GmbH are considered as accepted.

Glossary

Activation – Due to the European customs regulations, the import of digital video recorders is more expensive than the import of digital video playback devices. For this reason, manufacturers of camcorders have started to modify their products for the European market by disabling the DV input. Some smart developers didn't take long to find ways to remove this limitation. This procedure is called "Activation". This activation is required to transfer video material from external sources to a DV camcorder. Activators are available for almost all types of camcorders, and can be bought legally at your retailer.

AVI – A Windows video format.

Bitrate – Indicates the amount of a data transferred per second. The higher the bit rate, the better the quality. There are two types of bit rates: Constant (e.g. for -> VCD) and variable (e.g. ->SVCD and -> DVD). In contrast to the constant bit rate, the variable bit rate is aligned to picture material.

Blue Screen – A Variation of -> Chroma Keying

Capture – Another word for recording.

Chroma Keying – Chroma keying uses a mono colored surface, to record , for example, an actor in front of it. When the recorded video is edited, the mono colored surface may be replaced by another background.

Chrominance – Chrominance indicates the color signal in ->YUV, which consists of two color components. U is the balance between red and cyan, while V is the balance between yellow and blue.

Clip – A small piece of video material.

Color saturation – Indicates the amount of color in a picture.

Composite Video – Composite Video is a transmission process used in the consumer section. It is processed over a cinch connector and is often used with TV sets. In this procedure, all signals (chrominance and luminance) are transmitted with only one cable. The Composite Video's quality is worse than, for example, in -> S-Video, where chrominance and luminance are transmitted separately.

CPU – Central Processing Unit. The part of your computer that actually calculates (I. E. Pentium or Athlon)

D8 – Digital 8 is the successor of Hi8 or the VHS-C format for camcorders. Though it is still recorded on Hi8 or D8 cassettes, it uses a digital DV format.

Data flow rate – see Data transfer rate

Data transfer rate – the data transfer rate indicates, how fast your hard disk drive can read or write continuously. The data transfer rate is measured in megabytes per second, e.g. 7 MB/s.

Device control – Indicates the possibility to control your DV camcorder from the computer.

DirectDraw – DirectDraw is a graphical standard initiated by Microsoft. Among other features it enables data to be written directly to the graphic card's memory space, to allow e.g. a seamless video display.

Dropped Frames – these are missing pictures in the video data flow, mainly caused by slow hard disk drives.

DV – DV is the abbreviation of Digital Video. The DV standard has a compression procedure of 5:1, which corresponds to a data rate of 3,125 MB/s and therefore can be handled by almost every hard disk drive. The DV quality standard is very high and is often used in professional productions. There are two types of DV cassettes, which differ in size and maximum play length, while their video data is compatible to one another. Mini DV is mostly used in the consumer section and offers tapes with a length of up to one hour. The DV format for professional use offers play lengths of up to three hours.

DVD – DVD is the abbreviation of Digital Versatile Disk. The diameter is the same as of a standard CD-ROM. At the moment, memory capacities from 4,7GB (DVD-5) to 17GB (DVD-18) and data rates from 600 to 1300KByte/s are specified.

In addition there are various formats, like DVD-Video, DVD-Audio, DVD-ROM, DVD-R, DVD-RW and DVD-RAM.

DV-In – The DV connector of a camcorder usually is able to transfer video data in both directions – in and out of the camcorder. However, many of the European camcorders do not provide the DV input option. See also -> Activation

FireWire™ – Apple's name for -> IEEE-1394

Framerate – Indicates the number of pictures in specific time. Often measured in FramesPerSecond.

Half pictures – To avoid flickering when reproducing video signals on a TV screen, 50 half pictures per second are transmitted in stead of 25 whole pictures (in PAL standard. Half pictures are either the uneven lines (transmitted first) or the even lines, displayed on the screen.

Hi8 – Analog video recording system, transmitting color and illumination separately, allowing a better quality as in example VHS-C.

Hosiden connector – A small connector with 4 poles to transmit ,in example, -> S video signals.

IEEE-1394 – Originally a Universal Bus system for digital data transfer, developed by Apple. Devices may be connected by cables with a length of up to 4,5 m. This system offers data transfer rates of up to 400 Mbits/s. As there's is no specified data format for this system yet, a homogenous standard for video data is still missing. Sony has filled the gap with the "normative strength of the actual", by integrating FireWire™ connectors into their own digital recorders. FireWire™ and the Sony protocol have finally achieved seamless video editing.

Ilink – Sony's name for -> IEEE-1394

Interlacing – see half pictures.

Linear Editing – see Linear video cut

Linear video cut – The linear video cut originates in analogue video. Original video data is mostly available in the same order as edited video clips. A simple way of linear cutting is, for example, the transmission from an analogue video camera to a video recorder and the simultaneous erasure of some clips. If you wish to insert, for example, a new video clip at the middle, all following clips must be cut again.

Luma Keying – In opposition to Chroma Keying, in Luma Keying the video transparence is determined by the illumination.

Luminance – Luminance indicates illumination in -> YUV. (Y)

Main memory – See RAM

MiniDV – the consumer version of the DV-format. See also -> DV.

MiniDVD – Indicates a procedure, where -> DVD data with a corresponding registry structure and a navigation menu is copied to conventional CD. Due to the small memory space, a MiniDVD can only store 18 minutes of video data. Unfortunately, only a few DVD players can play MiniDVD, so that for the creation of a MiniDVD, a reproduction on a computer is recommended.

MJPEG – Motion JPEG is a compression procedure, where every picture in the video data stream is compressed individually.

MPEG – The Motion Picture Experts Group is a consortium of leading manufacturers and developers of video technology, setting new standards like MPEG-1 or MPEG-2.

Non-linear Editing – see Non Linear Video Cut

Non-linear video cut – In contrast to the -> linear video cut, this procedure allows you to edit video clips without influencing the following clips. The non-linear video cut enables you, for example, to shorten a clip at the beginning of a video project without having to edit the following video clips again.

NTSC – NTSC is a video standard which is used, for example in Japan or the USA. NTSC offers a higher frame rate than PAL (30 pictures or 60 -> half pictures per second, but uses a lower resolution (525 lines, of which 480 are visible). The color display in the NTSC standard is indicated in ->YIQ.

Overscreening – Indicates the soft effective transition from one video clip to another.

PAL – PAL is the most common video standard in Europe. The frame rate of PAL is 25 pictures per second (or 50 ->half pictures. The color display in PAL is indicated in ->YUV.

Preview – the preview offers you a practical overview of your work. The final quality is usually better than the quality of a preview.

RAM – Random Access Memory is your computers main memory. Video editing with the use of effects requires a lot of main memory, so: The more RA M you have, the better it is.

Rendering – Indicates the re-calculation of video and audio clips, after having changed them, for example, by using filters or effects.

RGB Color space – In the RGB color space, every visible pixel consists of the three components R(ed), G(reen) and B(lue).

Saturation – see Color saturation

Screen – see Overscreening

Storyboard – In contrast to -> Timeline, the Storyboard offers a topical overview of your video project's order. Individual scenes can be identified easily, with the lack of a relation to the real length of a project.

SVCD – Abbreviation for Super Video CD. SVCD resembles a ->VCD with the advantage, that the data is available in a MPEG2 format with a -> variable bit rate. In addition, the resolution of 480 x 576 pixels exceeds the resolution of a VCD. A SVCD can usually store 45 to 50 minutes of video. The bit rate (audio and video) of a SVCD must not exceed 2,6 Mbps. Most pure DVD players can replay the SVCD.

S-Video – In contrast to -> Composite Video, chrominance and luminance of the video signal are being transferred separately and therefore offer a higher quality.

Timeline – Timeline is a time axis on which you edit and position your video clips

Transition – See Overscreening

Trim – Indicates the cutting of a video at the beginning or end

VCD – Abbreviation for Video CD. A Video CD offers a PAL resolution of 352 x 288 pixels and uses the MPEG1 format for saving video and audio data. The VCD uses a constant bit rate of 1,15 Mbps for video and 224 kbps for audio data. Almost every DVD player can replay a VCD.

Video filter – Video filters allow you to edit your video material in many ways. You may, for example, use video filters to change colors and use complex filters to decrease the quality of your best videos and let them look like an old silent movie.

Video for Windows – A video concept for Windows, aged, but still frequently used.

YIQ – YIQ is a color space related to -> YUV. It is equally determined by an illumination component -> Luminance (Y), but by different color components, called I (Cyan Orange Balance) and Q (Magenta Green Balance). YIQ is, for example, used with -> NTSC.

YUV – A color space, that is determined by an illumination component (-> Luminance-Y) and two color components (-> Chrominance- U,V).