SMPTE MOTION IMAGING JOURNAL TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

A -ampere
abbreviations -Co., Corp., Inc. (with company name), Ltd., ft, in., hr, min (minute),
sec, St., Rd., Ave.
academic degrees -BA, PhD, etc.
acknowledgment -no e
acronyms, capitalization
-when defining acronyms in text, capitalize as spelled out
 ex.: light-emitting diode (LED), National Broadcasting Co. (NBC)
-define first time with acronym in parentheses; use acronym thereafter
-when acronym appears in abstract, it is not necessary to repeat thereafter
 -company names, set up as above: Bell & Howell (B&H)
AC -alternating current
A/D converter -analog-to-digital converter
ADC -analog to digital converter
ATV -advanced television
AGC -automatic gain control
Ah -amp-hour
ALU -arithmetic and logic unit
AM -amplitude modulation
a.m., p.m.
amperand (&) -no spaces when used with initials (R&D)
 analog (not analogue)
antialiasing -no hyphen
appendixes -place before references, if any
 -number references figures, tables A 1, A2, etc.
ASCII -American Standard Code for Information Interchange
audiocassette
audiotape
audiovisual

author's footnote:

SAMPLE
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Eindhoven, The Netherlands. Copyright @ 1996 by SMPTE.
B
bandpass (filter)
bandlimited
bandwidth
bar code
baseband
BER -bit-error rate (hyphenate)
Betacam -capital “B”
bibliography/references -see Attachment 1
bit(s) -always spell out: bit/mm rate, 20 bits/mm
black and white (n.), black-and-white (adj.)
black burst
bluescreen
breakdown (n.), break down (v.)
British spellings -change to American (do not use colour, analogue, analyse,
    fibre, metre, etc.), except in titles
BSS - broadcast satellite service
buildup (n.), build up (v.)
bullets - indent as for numbered lists
buses
buttons/keys (on a keyboard, machine, etc.) - use small caps
byte(s) -always spell out

C
CAD -computer-aided design
capitalization of titles -capitalize all words except for prepositions, articles, and
    coordinating conjunctions
captions -initial cap first word only
    -use present tense
    -period at end
    -if using (a), (b), etc., use format: Figure 1. Xxxxxxx: (a) xxx; (b) xxx.
CATV - community antenna TV (cable TV)
CCD -charge-coupled device
CCU -camera control unit
CD -compact disc; for optical storage use “c”; for magnetic storage use “k”
Chair -for either sex
Channel 9 (capital C, numeral)
chemical elements and compounds
    -do not italicize in text or equations
    -spell out name with symbol in parentheses first time; thereafter use name
    only
chroma - chrominance (use either)
chroma key (n.), chroma-key (adj.)
CMOS -complementary metal oxide semiconductor
CMT - cascaded modulation transfer
CNR - carrier-to-noise (ratio)
codec - contraction for encoder and decoder
codeword
color burst
color-difference (signal)
comma - use serial comma
- use in compound sentence, but not sentence with compound predicate
- see also “dates”
- follow company’s usage before Inc. and Ltd.
commands (computer) - use small caps
COMSAT - Communications Satellite Corp.
(Cont. on next page) - use Italics 1 pt. smaller than text, flush right, in parentheses
converter
copyedit
CP - channel programming
cross color (n.), cross-color (adj.)
cross luminance (n.), cross-luminance (adj.)
cross section (n.), cross-section (adj.)
crosstalk
CRT - cathode ray tube
CTF - contrast transfer function
cubed measurements - use cu. ft.
cutoff (n. or adj.), cut off (v.)

D
D-1, D-2, etc., - hyphenate
DA - distribution amplifier
D/A converter - digital-to-analog converter
database
dates - 1990s (no apostrophe)
- do not abbreviate to 90s or Nineties
- comma between day and year and after year (May 3, 1996,)
- no comma between month and year or after year (May 1996) unless
- part of normal punctuation (In May 1996, )
DATS - Digitally Assisted Television System
dB - decibel
DBS - direct broadcast(ing) by satellite, or direct broadcast satellite,
    depending on context
DC - direct current
DCT - discrete cosine transfer
decimal numbers - use a zero before the decimal in numbers less than 1 (0.63)
deemphasis
de facto - Roman not Italic
degree - use symbol (°) with numbers for both temperature and angle
Deluxe laboratories (not Deluxe)
dialogue

dimensions - use lower case multiplication sign, with space before and after (8 x 10 filter)

discussions - name of speaker, Roman bold; company affiliation, Italic

disk - for optical storage use “c”; for magnetic storage use “k

DNG -digital newsgathering
downconversion
downflow
downtime
DPCM -differential pulse-code modulation
DPSK -differential phase-shift keying
DRAM -dynamic random access memory
DSB -double sideband
DS3 -no hyphen
DV-digital video
DVE -digital video effects
DVCPRO

E

earth, moon, sun -lower case unless used with other planets
EBR -electron beam recorder
EC - European Community
ECL - emitter-coupled logic
edge code
EDH - error detection and handling
EDL - edit decision list
EDP - electronic data processing
EFM - eight to fourteen modulation (code)
EFP - electronic field production
EIRP - effective isotropic radiated power
END - equivalent neutral density
ENG - electronic news gathering v
EPROM -erasable programmable read only memory
ESbus
e-mail -lower case except at beginning of sentence
equations
   -generally, use open spacing in display equations: a = b + c, unless
closing up would keep it to one line
   -order or parenthese: {[( )]}
   -with display equations: number (10) at right margin
   -reference in text, use Eq. 20 (at beginning of sentence, spell out)
ERP - effective radiated power
et al. -use if more than three authors in reference (Smith et al.)
EVDL -electronically variable delay line
fax - facsimile, use lower case, except at beginning of sentence
fc- footcandle
FCC - frame count cuing; Federal Communications Commission
FDM - frequency division multiplexing
FET - field-effect transistor
fiber optic (n.), fiber-optic (adj.)
FIFO - first-in first-out
film bar code - use Keykode only as a Kodak product
filmmaking
film size – 35-mm (adj.)
film titles - italicize
FIR - finite impulse response (filter)
fl - foot-lambert
FM - frequency modulation
Foley - always capitalize
footnote format - 1pt. smaller type than regular text, preceded by an asterisk
fractions - spell out if not a unit of measurement (two-thirds of the audience)
fps (do not use) - frames/sec
frame store (n.), frame-store (adj.)
Fresnel lens - always capitalize
f_s - sampling frequency (italic “f”)
f_sc - NTSC color subcarrier frequency (italic “f”)
f-stop - f 1.7 (lower case italic “f”)

G
g - gram
Gbit - gigabit
Gbyte - gigabyte
GOP - group of pictures
GPI - general purpose interface
GPU - graphics processing unit
GUI - graphical user interface

H
H, with number, as 1 H - horizontal line display (no Italics)
handheld
HDLC - high-level data link control
HDTV - high-definition television
Hi8
highbank
high- (only high-, not higher, highest)
hr - hour(s)
hookup
HPF - high-pass filter
hyphenation (selected rules)
- see also units of measurement, dimensions
- hyphenate compound modifiers if it will clarify the meaning
- hyphenate only the last item of a group: 60, 80, and 90-bit, unless
  the item is a prefix: pre- and post-production
- do not hyphenate a number with a rate: 30 frame/sec rate

I
IC - integrated circuit
IF - intermediate frequency
IM - intensity modulation
IMA - Interactive Multimedia Association
Imax Corp. - lower case; IMAX equipment or process - upper case
in. - inch
in-depth (adj.)
initials with a name - J. G. (space between J. and G.)
  - other initials, no space (P.O., U.S., U.K., N.Y., etc.)
Institut für Rundfunktechnik (umlaut over u in fur, not fuer)
in./sec (not ips)
internet (I should be lowercase)
IO or I/O - input/output
IR - infrared
Italics - in addition to abstracts and captions use for:
  - book titles
  - miniseries
  - movie titles
  - ship names (but not S.S.)
Italic words within titles, abstracts, captions - do not change to Roman; signals
and other letters that stand alone will be Roman

J
JND - just-noticeable difference
Journal - 1916 through 1929
1930 through 1949
1950 through 1975
1976 through Sept. 2002-
October 2002-
Transactions of the SMPE
J. SMPE (Journal of the SMPE)
J. SMPTE (Journal of the SMPTE)
SMPTE J.
SMPTE Mot. Imag. J.
Journal citations, volume - 63: in Italic, followed by page number(s), date (do not
use No. unless other information is missing); see also Attachment 1
JPEG - Joint Photographic Experts Group
judgment (no e)

K
kb - kilobit (spell kbit)
kB - kilobyte (spell kbyte)
Kell factor (not Kell’s factor)
Kelvin -K, use with degree sign (100°K)
Keykode -Eastman Kodak trademark; others are film bar code
keys -on a keyboard, machine, etc., use small caps
K-factor -not the same as Kell factor
kHz-kilohertz
Ku-band
kWh -kilowatt hour

L
LAN -local area network
large-format camera
laserdisc -one word, spell with a “c”
LCD -liquid crystal display
LED -light-emitting diode
lists - punctuate items with periods if sentences; no punctuation if not sentences, no period at end; use all periods if items are mixes
-use run-on format only if necessary to meaning
LNA -low-noise amplifier
LOC -low-output capacitance
loudspeaker
lowband
low- (only low-, not lower, lowest)
low-pass filter
LSB - least significant bit
LSI - large-scale integration
LMS - least mean square
LTC -longitudinal time code
luma -luminance (use either)

M
m - meter
MAC - multiplexed analog component
mainframe
math - see equations
matrices (not matrixes)
Mb - megabit (spell Mbit)
MB - megabyte (spell Mbyte)
M/E - mix effects
M format (n.), M-format (adj.)
MHz - megahertz
micrometer - (greek μ/m) μm
micron - (greek μ) μ
microprocessor; MPU -microprocessor unit
min - minute
minicomputer
mm - millimeter
moiré - acute accent over e
MOS - metal oxide semiconductor
motion picture - no hyphen
motion picture names - Italicize
MSB - most significant bit
msec - millisecond
MTF - modulation transfer function
MPEG - Motion Picture Experts Group
MPEG-2 - use digit
M² – DC free Miller code
MII – Panasonic video recording system.
multi words - do not hyphenate, except multi-image
multiplication sign - lower case “x”; space before and after
MUSE - multiple sub-Nyquist subsampling encoding

N
nA - nanoampere
narrowband
news gathering
NiCd - nickel-cadmium (do not use ni-cad except as a tradename)
non words - do not hyphenate, except non-realtime
NRZ – non-return to zero (code)
NRZI - non return to zero inverse (code)
Nsec - nanosecond
numerals – spell out one through ten, except when with unit of measurement
- use numerals for centuries (20th century)
- use numerals if mixed in sentence (5 apples and 17 pears)
- Channel 2, Track 3, Field 1, but line 8
- 4-digit number: use comma in text except in measurements: 6000-W lamp
- 1990s, always use numerals
- spell out when used with “times” (three times greater; except in 3X subcarrier, 3X play speed)
- range of numbers 5 to 10 MHz (not 5-10)
nWb/m - nanowebers/meter
NTL – National Transcommunications Ltd. (U.K.)
NTSC – National Television Systems Committee

0
OB - outside broadcast (vehicle)
Oe - Oersted
Ω - ohm
online
order of technical article parts:
- abstract, body, conclusion, acknowledgment, appendix, references, bibliography,
footnote captions, author bio

**P**
- PAL - phase-alternation line (European color system)
- PAM - pulse-amplitude modulation
- PCB - printed circuit board
- PCM - pulse-code modulation
- PDM - pulse-duration modulation  More commonly PWM pulse-width mod.
- PDM - personal media device, polarization mode dispersion
- pel - picture element (use pixel)
- percent - use symbol with number
- ph - picture height (identify first time)
- pickup (n. or adj.), pick up (v.)
- PLL - phase-locked loop
- Plumbicon - capital “P”
- plurals of acronyms - no apostrophe, lower case “s”
  - of dates - no apostrophe (1960s)
  - of numbers - use apostrophe (1 ’s)
- postfilter
- post-processing
- post-production
- PRBS - pseudorandom binary sequence
- preemphasis
- prefilter
- primetime
- proc amp - processing amplifier (always spell out in papers)
- PROM - programmable read only memory
- pseudo words - no hyphen

**Q**
- QAM - quadrature amplitude modulation
- quadruplex
- quantities - use figure with the abbreviation for unit of measure
  - (3mi, 12V, 7hr, 50lb)
- quotes - use for titles of articles and for TV programs

**R**
- RAM - random access memory
- range of numbers - 5 to 10 MHz (not 5-10), dates - Feb. 5 to 6, 1996, not Feb. 5-6, 1996
- raw stock (film)
- RCU - remote control unit
- R-DAT - rotating head digital audio tape
- readout (n.), read out (v.)
- realtime (one word)
- Reed-Solomon - use hyphen
- references in text
- superscript after punctuation (data²)
- use Ref. 4 if part of a sentence (as shown in Ref. 4)
- if more than three authors, use et al. after first name
- see Attachment 1 for format

RGB - red, green, and blue (signals, channels, etc.; Roman)
rms - root mean square
ROM - read only memory
rpm - revolutions per minute, lower case
RU - rack unit

S
sec - second
SECAM - sequential color and memory (system)
setup (n.), set up (v.)
sideband
self words - hyphenate (except selfless)
semiconductor
shadow mask (n.), shadow-mask (adj.)
ship names - italicize name, but not S.S.
sine wave (n.), sine-wave (adj.)
SMATV - satellite master antenna TV
SMPE - former name of SMPTE
SNR - signal-to-noise ratio
sound track (n.), sound-track (adj.)
spacecraft names - italicize
special effects
spelling - first use spelling in Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary; then
    Webster's Unabridged. Use preferred spelling.
spl - samples per line: use samples/line
split infinitives - avoid if possible, but use when wording would sound awkward if
    infinitive were not split
squared measurements - use sq. ft.
standalone - one word
state - with city in text: New York, N.Y.
    - with zip code: use postal abbreviation, New York, NY 10012
still store (n.), still-store (v.)
STL - studio-transmitter link
STV - subscription TV
subcarrier
subclass
subcommittee
subset
Super 8, Super 16 (film)

T
table title format - boldface; no period, use 1-m dash; capitalize as in title format
tabletop
TBC - time base corrector
TCM - time compression multiplexing, Trellis Code Modulation,

TCMPT - Technical Council of the Motion Picture Television
TDM - time division multiplexing
teletext
television program titles - Roman and quotes	hat (not theatre, unless a proper name)
3D - three-dimensional (use 3D only when related to stereoscopy; spell out
when referring to three other dimensions)
time code - no hyphen
times sign - in text, use lower case x (space before and after)
-in equations, use * (asterisk)
titles - capitalize only when part of a name: President Chandler
exception: capitalize SMPTE officers)
- identify all people by company the first time
(list in this order: SMPTE title, name, company)
trade or registered symbol should not be included in text
TTL - transistor-to-transistor logic
TVL - television lines
TVI - television interface, television interference
Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.
Type-C format ( Type-M); hyphen only if adj.

U
UHF - ultrahigh frequency
U.K.
ultrahigh-speed (adj.)
U matic (Sony trade name)
under way - in progress
underway - while in motion, as on the sea
units of measurement with numbers (examples):
- 5-ft wall
- 5 ft high wall
- 5 ft 3-in. wall
- 5 ft 3 in. high wall
- 5 ft 3-in. x 5 ft 3-in. square
-always use singular form for abbreviated units (in., sec, lb). For units
that are whole words (frame, bit), use plural (n.) but singular (adj.),
e.g., ...at 30 frames/sec; ...at a 30 kbit/sec rate
university - spell out, except in names of university presses
(Univ. of South Carolina Press)
upconversion, upconvert
uplink
U.S.
USP - U.S. patent

V
VAC - volts alternating current (all caps)
VCO - voltage-controlled oscillator
VCR - videocassette recorder
VDU - visual display unit
versus - spell out in text, but use vs. in tables, figures, and heads
very - when used with compound modifier, no hyphenation (very high frequency signal)
VFL - variable focal length
VGA - video graphic array
VHF - very high frequency
VHS - video home system
VID - vertical interval data
videotape - trademark Ampex Corporation
videocassette
videodisc - use c not k
videotex
VITC - vertical-interval time code
VITS - vertical-interval test signal
VLSI - very large scale integration (of circuitry)
V - volt
Vp-p - volts peak-to-peak
VSB - vertigial sideband
VSP - video signal processing
VTR - video tape recorder
VU - volume unit

W
W - watt
WAN - wide area network
WDM - wavelength division multiplexing
well (or ill, better, best, little, etc.) compounds
   - hyphenate before a noun unless expression has another modifier
     (well-known man, but very well know man); do not hyphenate as a predicate adjective (he is well known)
wideband
widescreen
workprint
workstation
worldwide

X
X ray (n.), X-ray (adj. or v.)
Z
zip codes
- England: numbers before country name
- Canada: numbers after country name

ATTACHMENT 1-SMPTE MOTION IMAGING JOURNAL STYLESHEET
Format for Reference and Bibliography Entries

Bibliography entries are in alphabetical order; references, in numerical order
according to their citations in text. In bibliographies, the last name is listed first; if
there is no author, the entries begin with "Anon." and are alphabetized by title. In
references, the listing is as in the examples below. If more than three authors are
listed, use the first name followed by et al. The following are examples of format
for various types of publications or non published documents. Use standard
abbreviation for journal articles when known (see AIP Style Manual, p. 41);
otherwise, spell out.

Journal Articles
M. C. Gruszka, “Bumps on the All-Digital Road,” TV Technology, 12:12-39, June
1994.

Articles Published in Proceedings

Books

Chapter in a Book
P. E. Wilcock, “Analog Components,” in Video Pictures of the Future, SMPTE:
Scarsdale, N.Y., 1983.

Unpublished Paper
W. E. Glenn, J. Marcinka, and R. Dhein, “Subband Coding Compression System
for Program Production,” presented at the 136th SMPTE Technical Conference,

Dissertation or Thesis
T. L. Gilbert, “Rate of Decay of Auditory Sensation,” Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. of
Chemistry, University of Massachusetts, 1984.

Standards
SMPTE 259M, “Television -10-Bit 4:2:2 Component and 4fsc NTSC Composite
Patents