Glossary

AAC

- Advanced Audio Codec; Compressed Music Format
- Used by Apple in the popular i-Tunes service

ATSC

- Advanced Television Systems Committee
- Creates Digital TV Broadcast Standards (HDTV & SDTV)
- An ATSC Tuner is a Digital TV Tuner

Advanced Super Cinema Mode

- Adjusting the Iris changes the dynamic range of the picture
- Works with all A/V status modes: Iris is closed down more than "dynamic mode" when in "standard mode"; Iris is closed down most when "theater mode" is selected.
- Via an on-screen menu, the iris function can be adjusted to the user's preference

Aperture/F-Stop

- Defines the iris setting or "light passing" characteristic of a lens assembly.
- Lower "stop" number equals larger iris opening and greater light transmission.
- Each full f/stop allows either twice or half as much light through as the previous one - depending upon which direction you're going. Examples: `f/4 allows half as much light as f/2.8, while f/5.6 allows twice as much light as f/8.
- F1.0 is theoretically perfect, with no restriction to light passing through the lens.

Aspheric Lens

- A lens design that is not spherical in shape.
- Aspheric lenses are smaller, lighter and, in general, better than similar lenses which employ only spherical elements. Use of aspherical components enables reduction in the number of lens elements (and lens surfaces), providing reduced internal reflections.

Audio Delay (adjustable)

- Allows for proper "audio with video" synchronization
- Since video processing can take longer than audio, this allows audio to be delayed in 10ms intervals from 0-100ms. With HDMI, the Audio Delay is adjusted automatically.
- Generally, available only on "upscale" surround sound receivers

Auto Exposure Bracketing

- Automatically captures 3 sequential exposures (-1/3rd f-stop, normal, +1/3rd f-stop) when the shutter is pressed. Ideal for tricky lighting where correct exposure is critical.

Auto Shutter Priority & Aperture Priority Modes

- Allows microprocessor control of exposure, based on user preference.
- **Shutter Priority:** User selects shutter speed; processor determines proper aperture. **Aperture Priority:** User selects lens aperture setting; processor determines proper shutter speed. Examples: SP - "Lock" a shutter speed for sports events; "AP"- For controlling "depth of field" for enhanced scene composition. GZ-MC500, GZ-MG505 & GR-X5 include Shutter Priority & Aperture Priority modes for advanced exposure control.

A/V Compu Link

– Allows one touch operation of compatible JVC video components, such as Televisions, DVD Players & Video Recorders.
– Inserting a DVD or Video Tape powers up the necessary components (including receiver & TV) and the proper source is automatically selected.
– 1/8” mono mini plug cable connection for component to component communication

BBE

– Barcus Berry Electronics, a “household name” in pro-audio and studio applications
– Based on careful analysis of sound wave behavior and the physical characteristics of the human ear, BBE sound processing accurately shapes sound to ensure maximum realism. By providing clear high frequencies and crisp vocals, BBE assures that reproduced sounds are the closet possible to the original recording.

“Banana Plug” Speaker Terminals

– Provides easy connection/disconnection capability for speakers, with higher current transfer capability and lower resistance than most other connection methods.
– Allows for more convenient hook up of heavier gauge, higher performance speaker wires.

Blue-ray

– One of two high definition optical disc formats for recording and playback. Uses new, shorter wavelength blue laser technology for storing more data on a disc.
– Offers the highest storage capacity of the two HD disc formats.
– Capability of producing a 4 layer, 100GB disc has been announced.
– JVC has announced support of Blue Ray “next-generation” HD disc format.

CCD

– Charge Coupled Device
– The number of pixels affects the picture quality of both video & digital stills.
– The number of pixels also effects electronic picture stabilizer performance on models including this feature.

CD-A

– Uncompressed CD-Audio
– State of the art digital audio technology from the early 80’s. No longer state-of-the-art.
– Anti-piracy benefit: Uncompressed files were considered too large to share via internet.

cd/m^2

– Candela per square meter; the standard unit for measuring luminance/brightness.
– Used when comparing display response time, peak brightness, black level, etc.

Clear Motion Drive

– Enhanced high speed LCD display processing technology. Doubles the frame rate, effectively halving the hold time required for each frame.

Component Video

– The elements that make up a component video signal are **luminance**, which represents brightness in the image, and **separate red and blue color difference signals** (expressed as either Y R-Y B-Y or Y Pb Pr).
– Component video is superior to both composite and S-video because it provides improved color purity, superior color detail and reduces NTSC artifacts

Component Video/RGB H/V Connection

– Video connections to provide either luminance (Y) & two color difference signals (Pb, Pr), or full bandwidth RGB, each delivered via separate, dedicated cables (RGB H/V includes horizontal and vertical sync signals via separate, dedicated cables, as well).
– High quality analog connectivity, usable for both HD & SD signals.
– On older (Legacy) HDTV Sets, component may be the *only* available HD connection.
– Not copy protected, but very few devices can record from Component Video sources.

Composite Video

– Video signal combining luminance and chrominance, burst and sync signals (horizontal and vertical) all via one connection.
– A direct video connection, typically using a single RCA-type connectors.
– Superior to NTSC RF-type connection, but inferior to S-video or component video.

Continuous Shooting

– Allows camcorders to provide high speed digital stills capturing. Similar to a motor drive function on a still camera, with the ability to capture stills at up to 3 frames per second.

CRT

– Cathode Ray Tube. Used in direct view televisions as well as traditional front & rear projection televisions. Utilizes electron guns & electro-magnetic scan deflection.

D-Sub, 15-Pin Connection

– The industry standard, analog PC input. On current JVC displays, this connection supports resolutions of 1024 x 768 and 640 x 480.

D-ILA

– Direct-Drive Image Light Amplifier, JVC's adaptation of LCoS (Liquid Crystal on Silicon) technology. Although often described as a hybrid of LCD and DLP technologies, in reality it is not. It is a reflective technology (like DLP), but uses liquid crystals (like LCD) instead of moving micro mirrors. D-ILA utilizes vertically aligned liquid crystals applied to a reflective substrate instead of individual micro-mirrors (as in DLP). As the liquid crystals twist and relax to become opaque or transparent, light is either allowed to pass to be reflected from the mirror surface or blocked, thus modulating light to create the image. Unlike DLP, LCoS acts as a true, linear "light valve" at each pixel. Unlike traditional LCD projection, no organic compounds are employed, making issues relating to performance degradation over time non-existent and since light is reflected instead of passing through the device, "screen door effect" is vastly reduced.

DLP

– "Digital Light Processing" is a proprietary imaging technology developed by Texas Instruments. DLP utilizes a reflective surface made up of thousands of tiny mirrors, with each mirror representing a single pixel (except in “wobulated” 1920 x 1080 designs, where each micro-mirror of a 1080 x 960 array “wobbles” to two positions, creating two image pixels instead of one). In a DLP projector, illumination is directed onto the micro-mirror array forming the top surface of the DLP chip. The micro-mirrors have two positions: either reflecting light into the lens path (turning the pixel on), or away from the lens path (turning it off), meaning that DLP designs are incapable of true “light shuttering” at each pixel location. Light modulation is instead achieved by “vibrating” the micro-mirror. High-end DLP projectors utilize three separate chips, one each for the red, green, and blue channels. Consumer DLP projectors (under $20,000) employ a single chip design, requiring either a spinning color wheel or high-speed three-channel LED light source to create images via “sequential colors”, unlike “composited, real-time” color display methodologies such as LCD or LCoS which provide all colors simultaneously.

DTS

– Discrete 5.1 channel surround sound technologies from Digital Theater Systems.

DTS-ES

– Discrete 6.1 and Matrix 6.1 surround sound variations (with back surround) from DTS.

DTS-Neo:6

– 6.1 channel surround from conventional stereo sources.
– Two modes: "DTS NEO:6 Cinema" & "DTS NEO:6 Music"

DVD-Audio

– Audio specifications that far exceed standard CD-A performance.
– Available multi-channel sound
– Advanced interactive options

DVD+/-R

– Blank + & -R DVD Media. Can be recorded once.

DVD+/-R DL (Dual Layer)

– Blank + & -R dual layer DVD Media with nearly double the data capacity of single layer discs (8.5GB vs. 4.7GB). Can be recorded once.

DVD+/-RW

– Blank + & -RW DVD Media. Can choose “Video” mode for best compatibility or “VR” mode for advanced features such as play list editing. Can be erased/rewritten ~1000x.

DVD-RAM-Home Application

– 4.7GB (Single Layer), 9.4GB Dual Layer Capacity
– Re-writable (~100,000x)
– It is possible to begin watching a program before the recording is complete.
– It is possible to watch one program already on the disc while recording another.
– Less Compatible for playback on other systems than other formats.

DVD-RAM Camcorder Format

- 1.4 or 2.8 GB Capacity (Single or Dual sided discs)
- 20 to 60 minutes per disc side, depending on record quality. Dual sided discs are now available which a user can flip over to double the recording capacity.
- In 60 minute mode, resolution is 352 x 480, which is roughly ½ that of Mini DV.
- Cannot be used with standard editing software.
- Expensive Media that may or may not be housed in a carrier "cartridge".

D-VHS

- High capacity digital bit stream recording, based on the VHS magnetic tape format.
- Maximum transfer/recording rate is 28.2 Mbps.
- Up to 50GB data storage on a single DF-480 tape is possible.

DVR

- Digital Video Recorder, also known as PVR (Personal Video Recorder)

D-Theater

- A set of standards for hi-def pre-recorded content, based on D-VHS technology which adds advanced security technologies for the encryption/decryption of recorded signals. Pre-recorded cassettes labeled with the D-Theater logo can be played back only on a D-VHS VCR displaying the D-Theater logo.

Data Battery

- Remaining battery power can be checked by simply touching "Info" button (even before shooting and with the power turned off). Operating time based on remaining battery charge is automatically calculated and displayed.

Digital Amplifier

- Higher performance and efficiency with lower heat generation, when compared with traditional audio amplifiers.
- Allows for much more compact receiver/mini system designs.

Diplexer

- Utilized for advanced home satellite/antenna signals routing. Among the many uses, it allows both off-air antenna signals and satellite signals to coexist on a single cable.
- Can also be used to route different signals in different directions. For example, a single cable could provide a satellite signal from the DISH antenna to the receiver, while at the same time providing a second signal such as an RF TV output to a second zone.

Discrete IR Codes

– Utilized by custom installers to directly access and control specific functions of devices.
– Example: A TV may respond to discrete “on” and “off” codes, a toggled “on/off” code, or both.
– “Discrete” codes are dedicated, separate codes for both the “on” and “off” functions, as opposed to a toggle, which alternates between on and off each time the command is sent. With discrete codes, the installer can achieve predictable operation, as the controller does not need to “know” the current state of the product (on or off, which input, etc).
– Discrete codes can also provide switching directly to a desired input, rather than simply toggling, one at a time, through all available inputs, which can yield highly unpredictable results.

DivX

– An extremely efficient compression format (or codec) that can offer high video quality and a very small file sizes. Using DivX, it is possible to store as many as eight two-hour movies on a standard DVD.

Dolby Digital

– Discrete 5.1 channel surround sound technologies from Dolby Labs
– Part of the HDTV standard for surround sound

Dolby Digital EX

– 6.1 channel surround (5.1 discrete channels, plus matrix-encoded back surround channel)

Dolby Pro Logic II

– 5.1 channel surround (with bass management & excellent separation) from two channel sources
– Includes two operational modes: “Movie" & "Music"

Dolby Pro Logic IIx

– 6.1 or 7.1 channel surround (with bass management & excellent separation) from two channel sources
– Includes two operational modes: “Movie" & "Music"

Dynamic Backlight LCD Monitor

– New LCD monitor technology for camcorder applications
– Provides exceptional viewing capability in any lighting situation, from low light to very bright light. Switchable backlight modes helps to reduce power consumption.
– Instead of “washing out’, monitor performance actually improves in bright light.

Energy Star Compliant

– Energy Star labeled products use minimal energy, saving money on utility bills and helping to protect the environment.

EZ Fill

– Allows elimination of any letterboxing, so the picture fills the screen on JVC HD Displays. HD Panorama is used with 4:3 video to eliminate bars on the left & right sides. HD Cinema Zoom is used with wide aspect ratio videos that have bars at the top & bottom.
– JVC's new Slim Mode corrects programs that were inadvertently stretched by the broadcaster to fill a 16:9 frame, making it possible to restore them to the correct 4:3 aspect.

Faroudja DCDi

– JVC Receivers w/ HDMI Switching apply Faroudja DCDi processing to convert 480i to 480p for smoother, higher quality and more "film-like" images.
– DCDi Stands for Directional Correlational Deinterlacing. This Identifies all the moving edges in a scene and adjusts the angle of interpolation at each pixel so that the interpolation always follows the edge instead of crossing it, thereby minimizing or eliminating staircasing & jagged edge artifacts.
– Faroudja received an Emmy Award for this technology in 1999.

FLOPS

– Floating Point Operations per Second. Useful in describing computational power.

Firewire/i-Link/ieee1394

– Bi-directional high speed digital connection for video, audio & control via a single cable.
– AV/C: Basic Firewire control protocol (Play, Stop, FF, Rew, etc.)
– 5C: Digital copy protection technology for Firewire. Traditional content remains recordable. Includes "copy once", "copy never" and "copy freely" modes.
– Selectable Output Control: Firewire output can be completely disabled based on program content. Many people believe this will never be implemented, but the fact remains that it could be done.

G-Sensor

– Drop detection that monitors & calculates the Everio-G's gravitational velocity in 3 dimensions (x,y,z axis), allowing increased HDD protection from vibration & shock.

Genessa CPU

– An exclusive single-chip imaging microprocessor, utilized in many JVC HD Displays.
– Uses fast 32 bit Processing for more accurate scaling, 5 point color management, and motion adaptive dynamic gamma control.

HD-DVD

– One of two high definition optical disc formats for recording and playback.
– Toshiba & RCA have introduced players.

HDMI

– Provides uncompressed digital video & audio via a single user-friendly connector.
– Capable of providing integrated remote & simplified system operation.
– Includes HDCP (High Bandwidth Digital Content Protection).
– Supported by major motion picture producers and other content providers.

HDMI 1.0

– Supports up to 1080P w/ DD or DTS Audio. Used w/ many displays. Introduced 12/02.

HDMI 1.1

– Adds support for DVD-Audio. Introduced 5/04.

HDMI 1.2

– Adds support for 1 bit audio, SACD & better PC connection. Introduced 8/05.

HDMI 1.2A

– Adds CEC Support (Consumer Electronics Control). Introduced 12/05.

HDMI 1.3

– To be finalized by fall of '06. Will add support for over double the bandwidth of previous versions, greater color space, Deep Color Technology, DTS HD, Dolby True HD, automatic audio/video synching capability ("lip sync"), and a miniature connector option for camera applications.

HDV

– Format for HD recording & playback using Mini DV tape. The 720P specifications for HDV are as adopted by JVC in the GR-HD1.

High Definition

– 720P, 1080i & 1080P formats are considered high definition.

Histogram Display

– Graphically shows exposure distribution for the image you are shooting.
– Shows pixel density at all brightness levels. Best exposure & most balanced brightness is usually achieved with highest density in the middle of the range.

Hybrid Feedback Digital Amplifier:

– Digital amplifier design with dual feedback loops (analog & digital) for improved performance.
– JVC exclusive design is highly regarded for excellent performance with a wide range of speaker designs.

JPEG

– Industry standard compressed digital still file format

K2 Interface

– JVC's exclusive digital interface eliminates "ripple" & "jitter" in digital signals.
– Ripple and jitter are totally unrelated to the program content, therefore undesirable. When ripple and jitter are added to the signal, they produce an audible effect (distortion) which can be discerned by the listener.
– Distortion caused by such factors as fluctuations in the power supply, stray capacitance, inductance within the circuits and/or vibration are also eliminated.
– By eliminating these "spurious" components, K2 audibly improves performance.

LCD

– Liquid Crystal Display. Transmissive technology using liquid crystals for each pixel in the display. As light passes through the LCD, individual pixels can be opened to allow light to pass or closed to block the light (as though each pixel were fitted with a venetian blind). This modulates the light, producing the displayed image.

LCoS

– Liquid Crystal on Silicon. Although often described as a hybrid of LCD and DLP technologies, in reality it is not. It is a reflective technology (like DLP), but uses liquid crystals (like LCD) instead of moving micro mirrors. LCoS utilizes liquid crystals applied to a reflective substrate instead of individual micro-mirrors (as in DLP). As the liquid crystals twist and relax to become opaque or transparent, light is either allowed to pass to be reflected from the mirror surface or blocked, thus modulating light to create the image. Unlike DLP, LCoS acts as a true, linear "light valve" at each pixel. Unlike traditional LCD projection, no organic compounds are employed, making issues relating to performance degradation over time non-existent and since light is reflected instead of passing through the device, "screen door effect" is vastly reduced.

MIPS

– Million Instructions per Second. Useful in describing computational power.

MP3

– The MPEG (Moving Picture Experts Group) compression system includes a subsystem to compress sound, called MPEG Audio Layer-3. We know it by its abbreviation, MP3.
– 128 Kbps is considered good quality that is close to CD with 1/10 the file size.
– 192 Kbps has higher fidelity, but larger file size.

MP3PRO

– Compressed Music Format
– ½ the file size of Regular MP3

MPEG

– Moving Picture Experts Group
– A family of digital video compression standards & file formats.
– MPEG achieves high compression rate by storing only the changes from one frame to another, instead of each entire frame.

MPEG1

– Moving Picture Experts Group Level 1
– The most common implementations of the *MPEG-1* standard provide a video resolution of 352-by-240 at 30 frames per second (fps). This produces video quality slightly below the quality of conventional VHS.

MPEG2

– Moving Picture Experts Group Level 2
– Used in DVDs, Satellite Transmission & High Definition applications.
– Industry standard compression method for coding high definition audio/video content.
– Formats include 720 x 480P, 1280 x 720P & 1920 x 1080i

MPEG4

– Moving Picture Experts Group Level 4
– Wide ranging applications from small file size up to true high definition.

Made for iPod

– Any JVC product with the “Made for iPod” logo can control basic functions on a compatible iPod, including Play, Stop and Skip. The iPod will also recharge automatically when connected to the JVC. Requires an iPod with a standard 30-Pin connector. Does not work with the iPod Shuffle.

Megabrid Engine

– For upgraded camcorder performance with higher quality video and digital stills.
– Applies separate, optimized processing to moving and still images. Video is processed for high sensitivity and a high signal-to-noise ratio, even in low-light conditions. Still images are optimized for highest resolution to deliver beautiful, high quality prints.
– RGB based processing assures rich and realistic color.

Mini DV

– Popular, mainstream digital camcorder format

Multi-Switch

– Used for distributing the signal from a DISH satellite antenna and/or off-air antenna to multiple receivers.

Native Aspect

– Aspect mode option on JVC LCD displays. Allows the picture to be displayed without any overscan.

NTSC

– National Television Systems Committee
– Analog TV Broadcast Signal
– An NTSC Tuner is an Analog TV Tuner

Overscan

– Extra image area around the four edges of a video image that is not normally seen by the viewer. It exists because TV sets in the 1930's through 1970s were highly variable in how the video image was framed within the CRT.

P.E.M. D.D. Converter

– JVC’s exclusive Pulse Edge Modulation Differential-Linearity-Errorless D/A Converter.
– Considered to be one of the most accurate and musical 1-bit D/A converters available.
– The delicacy and subtlety of the music can be heard at all levels as it was meant to be.

PictBridge

– Facilitates simple connection from a camcorder or digital still camera directly to a printer, via USB, without the need for a personal computer for printing.

Plasma

– “Electricity Illuminating a Gas.” Extremely thin flat panel displays. Very bright & long lasting, flicker-free images with wide viewing angle.

Playlist

– With an Everio G camcorder, a playlist is a group of scenes that can be arranged in any order and given a name that makes them easy to recall. The playlist can either be used for simple playback, or it can become a chapter on a DVD when using the Share Station. When creating a DVD, the name of the playlist becomes the name of the chapter on the DVD.

"Plays for Sure"

– Microsoft initiative to insure compatibility between portable audio devices and music services.

Precise Surround Setup

– The receiver generates test tones from each speaker and analyzes them via the dedicated earphone type microphone (the microphone picks up the test tones and provides them to the receiver for analysis).
– Adjusts the following in less than one minute: Speaker Size, Speaker Distance, Speaker Output Level, Crossover Frequency; Checks for Correct Speaker Polarity.
– Sound Adjustment function enables: Auto Setup + Frequency Characteristic Adjustments. Optimized frequency response can then be engaged (on or off) by the user.
– Advantages vs. Competitors: Shorter set up time and uses a Biphonic Headset/Microphone for precise calibration.

Quick Speaker Setup

– The easiest way to get your home theater set-up.
– Simply dial in the number of speakers and the room size and you are done.

RS-232C

– Commonly referred to in computer applications as "serial connection", but used by AMX, Crestron, Xantech & others to provide hard-wired A/V control functions.
– Hard-wiring provides greater reliability than IR control methods.
– Commonly used with advanced "Touch Panel" system controllers.
– JVC offers full RS-232C Control technical details via our web site (www.jvc.com)

Record Link

– Makes scheduled "external source recording" simple.
– Works in conjunction Cable or DBS STB's internal timers for automated recording.
– Turns on and sets the DVD Recorder to record mode when an input signal from the Cable or DBS tuner is present.
– Turns the DVD Recorder off at the end of the event (when the signal is no longer present).

Response Time

– A specification used to compare one performance aspect of LCD displays. The lower the number, the better. Measures how quickly liquid crystals can twist and then untwist to either pass or block light. Response time is instrumental in determining whether or not LCDs can clearly show full-motion video without "smearing" or "ghosting".

Simplay HD

– A new program that tests HDMI-enabled products for operational compatibility.
– Provides a listing of verified products and guarantees compatibility.

Smart Input

– A feature on selected JVC HD Displays that allows Component Video, S-Video & Composite Video to be simultaneously connected to input #1. The display constantly scans those inputs for the active signal and automatically switches to that input.
– Provides simplified operation.

Smart Picture

– Monitors average peak brightness level.
– Brightens dark images and keeps bright images from “washing out”.

Smart Sensor

– Automatically adjusts LCD’s screen brightness, based on the room’s ambient light level.
– Reduces eye strain and energy consumption.
– Sensor Effect level can be displayed on-screen.

Smart Surround Setup V3

– Auto setup feature available on the RX-D702 Home Theater Receiver.
– Provides simple Multi-Channel audio setup and automatically adjusts critical settings.
– Simple operation requires only pushing one button on the remote & clapping hands.
– The built-in microcomputer detects each speaker's distance from viewing position and automatically sets ideal speaker levels and delay times.

Splitter (RF)

– Allows the RF output from a single device, such as a satellite receiver, to be distributed to multiple devices.

Super Audio CD

– Provides audio performance far exceeding the capability of conventional CD players.
– Available multi-channel sound
– Limited interactive options
– Hybrid SACD Discs can also be played on standard CD Players (however, providing only standard CD performance).

Super Cinema Mode

– Shutters HD-ILA lamp’s light output to provide optimum performance in a wide variety of room lighting conditions.
– Using the Iris to reduce light output also improves Black Level and Contrast Ratio performance.

THX

– A set of specifications and standards set forth by Lucasfilm, Ltd, encompassing all aspects of performance in a home or movie theater. Allows the audience to hear & see movies rendered as closely as possible to the content creator’s ideals.
– “Home THX” is optimized for home theater. It takes into consideration the spatial and acoustical differences between home & movie theaters and compensates via digital processing systems.

THX Music Mode

– Provides optimized “back sound field” with levels and tones best suited for music playback applications (Using 6.1 or 7.1 Speaker System).

THX Select

– THX Quality at a Lower Price Point
– Optimized for Home Theaters up to 2,000 cubic feet in size.

THX Surround EX

– A THX mode optimized for reproducing Dolby Digital EX content when using a 6.1 or 7.1 speaker setup.

THX Ultra

– Previous Top-of-the-line THX Specification
– Optimized for Home Theaters up to 3,000 cubic feet in size.

THX Ultra II

– THX Ultra2 is the latest, highest standard surround specification, optimized for use with 7.1ch speaker systems.

THX Ultra II-Cinema Mode

– Provides increased ambience & sound localization both beside & behind listeners when playing 5.1 channel sources when using 6.1 or 7.1 channel speaker arrays.

Texas Instruments Aureus™ Floating-Point DSP

– Up to 2,000MIPS (RX-D411/412) at 250MHz clock speed processing power
– The world's fastest, highest-performing DSP chip
– Replaces two conventional DSP chips
– Decodes all surround modes
– Controls Digital Acoustics Processing, 3D-PHONIC & 3D-Headphone modes, DSP Digital Equalizer, Dynamic Range and Bass Management.

USB

– Universal Serial Bus. An industry standardized computer connection used with camcorders, cameras, music players and a wide range of other computer peripherals.

USB 2.O (High Speed)

– The current USB specification. Offers a higher data transfer rate than the previous specification which was known as USB 1.1 (up to 480Mbps vs. 12Mbps).

USB Host

– Available on many JVC audio devices. Allows connection of music players, cameras and other flash memory devices for playback of music, still pictures and movies. Functionality varies, based on the model.

VESA Mount

– Industry standard flat panel display mounting adapters. Many different VESA mount sizes are available for different display sizes. Common sizes include VESA 75, VESA 100, VESA 100x200, VESA 200x200 and VESA 200x400.

VHS Progressive

– Uses line doubling, time base correction, 3D noise reduction and a variety of other technologies to improve video performance and creates a 480p output from a VHS tape.

Video Navigation

– Menu based access to chapters on pre-recorded D-VHS movies
– Also makes it possible to locate VHS/S-VHS/D-VHS recordings starting points.
– Finding the program is made easy by allowing you to sort from the database (approx. 2000 programs max.) three different ways: Tape Number, Record Date and Category.

WMA

– Windows Media Audio, a compressed digital audio format
– Considered equal in sound quality to MP3 files but requiring only ½ the file size.
– Incorporates advanced Digital Rights Management for content protection.

WM9

– The most recent Microsoft digital media platform for audio & video. Supports music & movies playback at multiple compression levels. Applicable with high definition video & 5.1 channel surround sound.
– Incorporates advanced Digital Rights Management for content protection.
A limited selection of HD movies have been released in this format, including Terminator II & Standing In the Shadows of Motown.

XM Ready

– Ability to receive XM satellite broadcasts with use of optional “Connect & Play” or “Passport” accessory, both of which contain the XM receiver and XM antenna in a single, compact device.

3 CCD

– Upgraded camcorder imaging system utilizing a CCD for each elementary color (R,G,B).
– Uses Dichroic Mirrors instead of conventional color filters found in single CCD cameras.
– Benefits include better color fidelity & saturation, wider video dynamic range (better contrast) and reduced noise for enhanced image clarity.

3D/YC Digital Comb Filter

– Provides enhanced color purity by reducing dot crawl and moiré patterns, accomplished by separating the chrominance and luminance video signal components within the digital domain.
– Our 3D YC comb filter converts analog signals to digital. By using digital signal processing and frame memory technologies, compares the picture vertically and horizontally with that of adjacent frames, leading to better separation of color and black & white signals information. The result is a clear, sharp images without flicker by virtually eliminating dot-crawl and color interference problems.

4K2K:

– Ultra high definition format with 4096 x 2160 resolution. JVC is an industry leader in the development of this extremely high-resolution format. Displays have 8.85 million pixels per chip.

8K4K:

– Ultra high definition format with 16384 x 8640 resolution. JVC is an industry leader in the development of this “ultra” format, first demonstrated in 2005.

480p

– A progressive signal format with 720 x 480 resolution, displayed at 60 frames per second.

720p

– A progressive signal format with 1280 x 720 resolution. Can be displayed at 24, 30 or 60 frames per second.

1080i

– An interlaced signal with 1920 x 1080 resolution. Displays 60 interlaced fields per second.

1080p

– A progressive signal with 1920 x 1080 resolution. Can display at 24 or 30 frames per second. Please note that 1080/60p is not currently part of the ATSC standard.