File:New moon. Snapshot RVB.jpg

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- File

New_moon._Snapshot_RVB.jpg

File information:
New Moon.

This is a phenomenon that takes place a few times a year.

The Moon sporting an earthshine on Friday February 4 twilight.

Earthshine is considered one of the most beautiful astronomical phenomena, and was first explained at the beginning of the 16th century by Leonardo da Vinci.

There was a request to delete my file so I wanted to let it known that this area was extremely thin at the time of filming.

I thought it was good to share this file precisely because of this. This is pretty great data (from a ongoing project since 2018) so I don't think I posted anything useless. This file contains a series of knowledge.

Besides, in the PDF on my web space, we see a galactic view of the crescent and how thin it is at that moment. To obtain the crescent like that and the moon a little visible, therefore the phenomenon, it was not easy. In addition without a tripod.

Optical illusion. (Astronomy)

This snippet shows a light portion very different from what is seen from the ground at the time.
So this is an image that demonstrates two phenomenons, an ash light and, the astronomical optical illusion (which is wide in terms of phenomenons, but here is one

In order to provide additional information on this image: this is a snapshot that is to say a modification of the target volume (capture or a snapshot) which means that its quality is representative and therefore relative to its nature, what I use in my research. Definition of this snapshot: (or storage-snapshot) which can be described as a picture of data stored on a data-storage-system at a specific time.

Concretely, most of the time, it is presented as a set of reference markers or, allowing to follow the modifications made to the data since another snapshot.

The main interest of the snapshot is to allow to restore the data as it was when captured.

The different Audio/Video sources video signals.
RGB corresponds to the additive synthesis carried out between Red, Green and Blue to allow the display of color shades on a screen.
On a screen, everything is different because it is not the visible light coming from the sun which determines the colors by reflection but an artificial light source in the screen. Subtractive synthesis is therefore ineffective. Therefore, it results in a different color representation system which is actually the exact opposite of subtractive synthesis (RGB additive synthesis; a screen does not behave like a white sheet, it does not reflect light, it need to light it up.)

English : RVB becomes RGB (Red, Green, Blue) This of course means exactly the same thing.
To understand the principle of additive synthesis, I will base myself on a technology which is that of CRT screens: a screen is made up of pixels. On a CRT screen, each pixel is made up of three points of light. (luminophors) Each of these three phosphors is able of displaying a different color: Red, Green and Blue.

If no phosphor is on, we therefore have Red = 0, Green = 0 and Blue = 0. In this case, the screen displays no color, only black.

Conversely, if all the phosphors are on, i.e. Red = 255, Green = 255 and Blue = 255, the screen displays white. White light is therefore here the result of the addition of the three colors, hence its name of additive synthesis.

In astronomy, luminosity is the total amount of energy emitted per unit time (radiant flux) by a star, galaxy, or any other celestial object. It is expressed in practice in solar luminosity.
In color video technology, the luminance signal, or luma, is the part of the signal, common with black and white video, which carries information about the brightness of each element of the screen. Luminance is associated with the chrominance signal or chroma, the part of the signal that carries color information.

The technique used is lithography, the origin of which dates back to an old method of black and white printing from limestone on which a pattern is transferred (upside down) using an ink, pattern then transferred by contact on the support to be printed, like Alphonse Poitevin and his process of photolithography on stone, in 1855. There are a large number of derivatives of this method in printing processes, and later a process of this type has been applied to the manufacture of semiconductors, it is photolithography.
Photolithography is the set of operations making it possible to transfer an image (generally present on a mask) to a substrate. This technique is widely used in the semiconductor industry. The patterns of the image thus transferred will subsequently become the different zones of the electronic components (example: contact, drain, etc.) or the junctions between these components.
The steps of the photolithography process begin with the application of a photoresist in the form of a thin film on the surface of a substrate (eg silicon or silicon oxide).
It is then exposed to light radiation. During this step, the use of a mask, formed of opaque and transparent zones, makes it possible to define the pattern that one wishes to reproduce on the wafer.

The principle of this snapshot is the clearly visible result of which I have already been able to speak here thanks to the phenomenon!
source link

Description	**English:** MOON: ASH LIGHT. Everyone can make mistakes
Date	4 February 2022
Source	Own work
Author	VeronicaInDream

	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**00:24, 6 February 2022**		360 × 202 (10 KB)	VeronicaInDream	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

Categories : New moon (–) (±) (↓) (↑)Moon (–) (±) (↓) (↑)Lunar phases (–) (±) (↓) (↑)Earthshine (–) (±) (↓) (↑)Astronomy (–) (±) (↓) (↑)Astronomical Observations (–) (±) (↓) (↑)Astronomical objects (–) (±) (↓) (↑)Crescent moon (–) (±) (↓) (↑)(+)

Update September 3 2022

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phase of the moon

Leonardo da Vinci

VHS

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4 February 2022

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