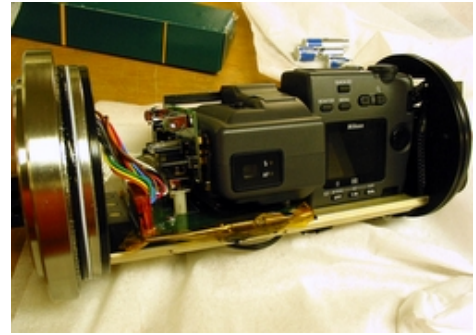


MISO Facility: Deep Sea Cameras and Strobes



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The DSPL DigiSeaCam Camera is based around an intact [Nikon](#) Coolpix 995. The shutter release is triggered autonomously by the DigiSnap controller board (left) manufactured by [Harbortronics](#), which is also the timing circuit.
(Daniel J. Fornari)



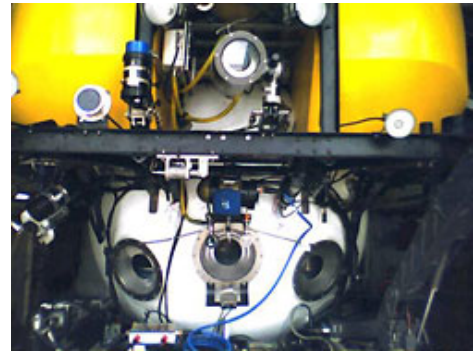
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The Deep Sea Power & Light ([DSPL](#)) camera housing, jointly designed by Mark Olsson of DSPL and Daniel J. Fornari of Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI), is rated to 6000 meters depth. Its unique lens normalizes color and creates little or no geometric distortion.
(Daniel J. Fornari)

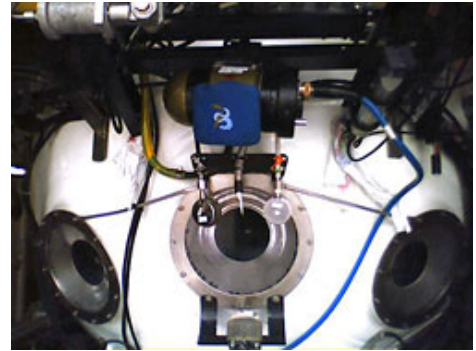


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Twin [Benthos](#) 386 strobe heads (one seen above) provide a total of 600 watt/sec of illumination in the inky depths. They provide adequate lighting at a distance of up to 7 meters from the seafloor.
(Daniel J. Fornari)



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Overview

Deep-sea photography is over 50 years old, having begun with the early technical efforts of Ewing et al. and Edgerton. Photographs of the sea floor provided some of the first clues about the abundance of life in the deep ocean, lava flows on the mid-ocean ridge crest, and evidence for hydrothermal venting. They have further shown important causal links between geologic and biological phenomena on the deep ocean floor; traditional photomosaicing has facilitated seafloor mapping and analysis of relationships among seabed features. These direct observations of the ocean floor are critical to a more complete understanding of the processes occurring there.

The deep sea camera and strobe assembly is an autonomous, self-contained still camera. It was built as a imaging solution for numerous projects: the TowCams, the Time-Lapse Camera, the *Alvin* Down-Looking Camera and others that need high-pressure digital imaging capability.

Camera

The DSPL DigiSeaCam offers a flexible, high-resolution digital photography system that can be applied to a variety of oceanographic imaging applications. The system provides a 6000-meter-depth-rated, 3.3 Megapixel digital camera (Nikon 995 Coolpix) with a 2GB CompactFlash card for internal image storage. The DSPL camera can operate in either attended or unattended modes (for time-lapse photography), and can be programmed to have a delay that permits descent to the seafloor without taking photographs, thereby saving images for the seafloor traverse. The camera utilizes a DigiSnap controller board (currently a DigiSnap Model 2300 with firmware rev. 3.02- manufactured by [Harbortronics](#)). The controller board allows automated control over the interval between photographs. It can be set for intervals between 10 sec to several minutes depending on the use

Housing

The Coolpix 995 is contained in a pressure housing designed by Mark Olsson of [DSPL](#) with collaboration by Daniel J. Fornari. The housing has a corrected dome port midway down its body that generates crisp, wide-angle photographs exhibiting a minimum of geometric distortion. The lens on the housing is a multi-element, pseudo-telecentric, A/R coated corrective lens. The housing also contains the timing circuit responsible for firing the camera and strobe lights.

The housing is also engineered to provide the capability to operate the camera, change time-lapse settings and upload photographs without having to open it.

Strobes

Illumination for the photographs is provided by a [Benthos](#) 383 strobe electronics unit and two Benthos 386 flash heads. Each head provides 300 watt/sec of illumination; total illumination is 600 watt/sec.

The DigiSeaCam's timing circuit, contained in the housing, triggers the flash each time it takes a photograph. Wiring between the camera and strobe system is done in the Power Junction Box (J-box).

Minimum recharge time for the strobe system is 7-8 seconds. To ensure full light output with each flash a minimum interval of ten seconds between each picture has been set.

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