

新一代在线签证申请数码照片的要求

Digital Image Requirements for New Online US Visa Application

递交的数码照片必须符合以下说明的规格。

合格照片图示

Examples of Well-Composed Images



THE SUBMITTED DIGITAL FACE IMAGE MUST ADHERE TO THE FOLLOWING SPECIFICATIONS.

注意: 如果未能满足以下要求中的任何一条, 将会造成您的照片无法通过照片质量在线测试或人工检查, 导致照片被退回。

IMPORTANT NOTE: Please be advised that failure to comply with any of the following requirements may result in rejection of your image by the online image quality assessment test or by a human reviewer.

照片要求 – 技术规格

IMAGE REQUIREMENTS – TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

获取 - 照片文档必须由数码相机拍摄获取图像产生, 或由扫描仪将纸制照片扫描入电脑产生。

ACQUISITION - The image file may be produced by acquiring an image with a **digital camera** or by digitizing a paper photograph with a **scanner**.

尺寸 - 照片像素尺寸必须按照正方形的比率 (即高度与宽度必须一致)。最小尺寸不得小于 600 像素 (宽) * 600 像素 (高)。最大尺寸不得超过 1200 像素 (宽) * 1200 像素 (高)。

DIMENSIONS - Image pixel dimensions must be in a square aspect ratio (meaning the height must be equal to the width). Minimum acceptable dimensions are **600 pixels (width) — 600 pixels (height)**. Maximum acceptable dimensions are **1200 pixels (width) — 1200 pixels (height)**.

色彩 - 彩照 (24 位/像素) 必须为 sRGB 色空间 (多数数码相机的一般性输出)。

COLOR - Must be in color (24 bits per pixel) in **sRGB** color space (common output of most digital cameras).

文件格式 - 必须为 JPEG 的*.JFIF 文件。

FILE FORMAT - Must be in the Joint Photographic Experts Group (**JPEG**) file interchange format (JFIF).

文件大小 - 必须小于等于 240 千字节。

FILE SIZE - Must be less than or equal to **240 kilobytes**.

压缩 - 照片经过压缩后必须低于最大文件大小的要求。压缩比率小于等于 20: 1。

COMPRESSION - The image may need to be compressed in order for it to be under the maximum file size. The compression ratio used should be less than or equal to 20:1.

扫描时的其他要求

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS IF SCANNING:

打印大小 - 如果用扫描纸制照片形成图像, 该纸制照片的尺寸必须至少为 51mm * 51mm (2 英寸 * 2 英寸)。

PRINT SIZE - If scanning the image from a paper photograph, the size of the paper photograph should be at least 51 mm — 51 mm (2 inches — 2 inches) square.

分辨率 - 打印出的照片应按高于每英寸 300 像素的抽样率进行扫描。

RESOLUTION - Printed photographs should be scanned at a sampling frequency of at least 300 pixels per inch.

照片要求 – 组成

IMAGE REQUIREMENTS COMPOSITION

内容

- 照片必须包含申请人正面的整个面部, 颈部和肩膀。申请人必须双眼睁开, 表情自然中性, 无笑容。拍摄时照相机前面无遮挡物。
- 所有面部特征必须清晰可见无遮挡。
- 不得出现其它无关物品, 其他人或者该申请人肩部以下身体的任何部位, 或其他人造物品。
- 照片必须为申请人 (6 个月内) 近照。

CONTENT

- The image must contain the full face, neck, and shoulders of the applicant in frontal view with a neutral, non-smiling expression and with eyes open and unobstructed and directed at the camera.
- All facial features must be visible and unobstructed.
- No extraneous objects, additional people, parts of the body below the applicant's shoulders, or other artifacts.
- The image must be from a recent (within 6 months) photo of the applicant.

头部大小

- 头部的高度或者面部大小 (从头顶量起, 量到下巴, 包括头发,) 必须为整个照片尺寸高度的 50% 到 69% 之间。
- 眼睛的高度 (从照片底部量起, 量到眼镜的水平高度) 必须在整个照片高度的 56% 到 69% 之间。

HEAD SIZE

- The head height or facial region size (measured from the top of the head, including the hair, to the bottom of the chin) must be between 50% and 69% of the image's total height.
- The eye height (measured from the bottom of the image to the level of the eyes) should be between 56% and 69% of the image's height.

头部朝向

- 必须直视照相机。
- 头部不得向上, 向下, 偏向一边或靠近肩膀。
- 头部必须居中。

HEAD ORIENTATION

- Subject must directly face the camera.
- Head must not be tilted up, down, to the side, or toward the shoulders.
- Head must be centered within frame.

背景 - 必须在纯色，浅色的背景下进行拍摄，不得在拍摄物或背景上出现阴影。

聚焦 - 聚焦点必须对准整个面部，不必过分清晰。

亮度和对比度 - 亮度和对比度必须能够准确表现拍摄物。

色彩

- 必须为彩照（24 位 / 像素）。
- 不能为黑白照片。
- 色彩能真实再现自然肤色。
- 色彩必须为连续图像 – 不得使用多色调分色法。

曝光和闪光

- 照片不得过度曝光或曝光不足。
- 避免面部或背景出现阴影。

分辨率

- 细小面部特征必须可辨别。
- 无可辨别的像素，粒状或点状图案。

压缩 - 照片不得过度压缩（压缩比率必须小于等于 20:1）。

修改

- 不得对照片进行数码改进或其他修改或润色。
- 调整大小时，应预留照片的比率。（不能延展照片）

眼镜

- 拍摄时可以配戴眼镜，但镜片不得有颜色，不得因闪光，阴影或边框/镜架使眼睛模糊不清。通常稍稍抬头或低头可以避免镜片上出现反光。
- 除非因为医学原因需要，否则不得佩戴深色眼镜或非处方有色眼镜。

装饰物

- 不得佩戴太阳眼镜或其它物品遮挡面部。
- 非宗教原因不得戴帽子或覆盖头部的物件，因宗教原因不得不戴者不得影响任何面部特征的辨认。

BACKGROUND

Subject must be surrounded by a plain, light-colored background with no distracting shadows on the subject or background.

FOCUS

The entire face must be in focus and not overly-sharpened.

BRIGHTNESS / CONTRAST

Brightness and contrast should represent subject accurately.

COLOR

- Image must be in color (24 bits per pixel).
- Black and white photos are not acceptable.
- Color should reproduce natural skin tones.
- Color must be continuous tone no posterization.

EXPOSURE / LIGHTING

- Photo may not be over- or under-exposed.
- Avoid shadows on face or background.

RESOLUTION

- Fine facial features should be discernible.
- No discernible pixels/pixelization, graininess, or dot patterns.

COMPRESSION

Image must not be overly compressed (the compression ratio used should be less than or equal to 20:1).

ALTERATION

- Digital enhancement or other alterations or retouching are not permitted.
- When resizing, the aspect ratio of the image must be preserved (no image stretching is allowed).

EYEGLASSES

- Eyeglasses are acceptable in photo only if the lenses are not tinted and there is no glare, shadows, or rims/frames obscuring the eyes. Glare on eyeglasses can usually be avoided by a slight upward or downward tilt of the head.
- Dark glasses or nonprescription glasses with tinted lenses are not acceptable unless you need them for medical reasons.

DECORATIVE ITEMS

- No sunglasses or other items that obscure the face.
- Hats or head coverings are only allowed if worn for religious reasons AND if they do not obscure any facial features.

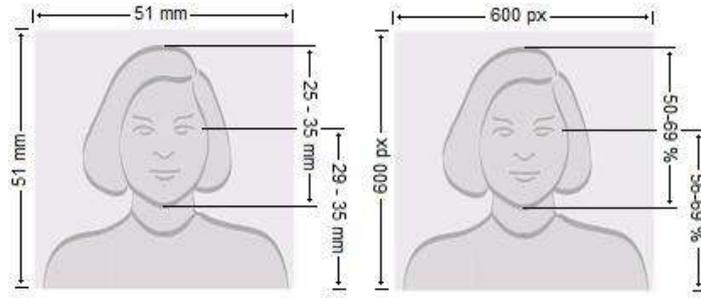
组成部分一览 获得理想照片的七个步骤

COMPOSITION CHECKLIST 7 STEPS TO SUCCESSFUL PHOTO

- 取景框里包括完整的正面面部，保持双眼睁开。
- 照片包含从头顶到下巴的完整头部，头部高度应该在 1 英寸到 25mm 到 35mm 之间（1-3/8 英寸之间）。
- 头部位于取景框内的中央位置。
- 双眼高度从照片底部量起高 1-1/8 英寸到 28 mm 到 35 mm 之间（1-3/8 英寸之间）。
- 拍照时应以纯白或灰白色为背景。
- 调整拍照对象的位置并调好光确保面部或背景不会出现阴影。
- 鼓励拍摄对象表情自然。

- Frame subject with full face, front view, eyes open
- Make sure photo presents full head from top of hair to bottom of chin; height of head should measure 25 mm to 35 mm (1 inch to 1-3/8 inches)
- Center head within frame.
- Make sure eye height is between 28 mm and 35 mm (1-1/8 inches to 1-3/8 inches) from bottom of photo
- Photograph subject against a plain white or off-white background
- Position subject and lighting so that there are no distracting shadows on the face or background
- Encourage subject to have a natural expression

数字图像 DIGITAL IMAGE



头部位置和放置 - 头部大小

HEAD POSITION & PLACEMENT - HEAD SIZE

头部的高度或者面部大小（从头顶量起，量到下巴，包括头发，）必须为整个照片尺寸高度的 50% 到 69% 之间。眼睛的高度（从照片底部量起，量到眼镜的水平高度）必须在整个照片高度的 56% 到 69% 之间。

The **head height** or **facial region size** (measured from the top of the head, including the hair, to the bottom of the chin) must be between 50% and 69% of the image's total height. The **eye height** (measured from the bottom of the image to the level of the eyes) should be between 56% and 69% of the image's height.

照片像素规格必须按照正方形的比率（即高度与宽度必须一致）。最小尺寸不得小于 600 像素（宽）*600 像素（高）。最大尺寸不得超过 1200 像素（宽）*1200 像素（高）。

Image pixel dimensions must be in a square aspect ratio (meaning the height must be equal to the width). Minimum acceptable dimensions are **600 pixels (width) x 600 pixels (height)**. Maximum acceptable dimensions are **1200 pixels (width) x 1200 pixels (height)**.

亮度，对比度和色彩准则

BRIGHTNESS, CONTRAST AND COLOR GUIDELINES

- 亮度和对比度必须调节到能够准确表现拍摄物。
- 未正确调节过对比度或色彩的照片会导致某些特殊的面部特征模糊不清。
- 色彩必须能真实再现自然肤色。
- 使用未进行色彩平衡校正的荧光灯或其他闪光灯可能导致照片上出现不必要的色偏。
- 适配的滤色镜能减小不当的色彩平衡。

- Brightness and contrast should be adjusted to present the subject and background accurately
- Photos without proper contrast or color may obscure unique facial features
- Color should reproduce natural skin tones
- Fluorescent or other lighting with unbalanced color may cause unwanted color cast in the photo
- Appropriate filters can eliminate improper color balance.

照片样本 - PHOTO EXAMPLES



过深或过浅的服装可能导致自动曝光系统过度补偿，从而拍出过深或者过浅的肤色。可以在拍摄前使用一张中性灰色卡片放在一个稳定高度来设置曝光。

Very dark or very light apparel may cause certain auto-exposure systems to overcompensate, resulting in overly dark or light flesh tones. A neutral gray card may be used to set exposure at a consistent level before placing the subject in the scene.



过高的对比度通常会导致整个画面光影明显。可以通过对拍摄物的散射光调节获取正确的对比度。这时的闪光会在降低整体对比度的同时增加局部的对比度。

Contrast that is too high is usually due to the overall light and shade in the scene. Correct contrast can be achieved by directing diffused lighting onto the subject. Such lighting increases the local contrast while reducing the total contrast.



照片质量受拍摄时使用的闪光类型的影响。应避免使用白炽灯和荧光灯混合在一起的闪光灯。使用正确的滤色镜可以提高整体闪光质量使传统胶卷或数码相机传感器感应到，从而抵消非自然色彩效果。某些高级数码相机可以使用一张中性白色卡片调节白平衡。

Picture is affected by the type of light used. Avoid mixing incandescent and fluorescent lighting. Corrective filters can improve the overall light that reaches the conventional film or digital camera sensor, and thus remove unnatural color effects. A neutral white card may be used to set the white balance level on some advanced digital cameras.

定义 - DEFINITIONS

人造物品 – 图片上的非自然造成的变形, 缺陷, 噪音或图案。

高宽比 – 图像高度和图像宽度之比(x:y)。

背景 – 拍摄物背后的区域; 必须平坦、无图案, 将不必要的反射率降到最低; 背景应为纯白或灰白色。

位数 – 二进制数字的缩写, 电脑中最小的储存单位。

亮度 – 图片上的亮度和灰暗区域。

居中 – 取景框中面部区域的定位; 嘴巴和鼻梁的中间点的水平位置正好在照片宽度水平线中点的垂直线上; 拍摄者眼睛的水平线处于照片底部向上垂直距离 56%到 69%之间的位置。

色彩平衡 – 照相机如何能真实再现场景色彩; 错误的闪光将导致色彩褪色或不自然。

色偏 – 彩色照片上出现整体偏向一种颜色。

压缩 – 使用特定编译语言用小于编译原先图片的位数编译图像的过程; 通过去除对于图片内容重要性较低的数据来减小文件大小。

压缩比 – 限定用数据压缩算法减小数据表示大小的幅度; 将一个 10MB 的文件压缩成 2MB 大小的压缩比为 10/2 = 5 或 5:1。

连续色调 – 是指拍摄物上的相近色彩变化连接不突兀; 多色调分色的反义词。

对比度 – 一个图片上亮到暗区域的变化范围。

点 – 数码打印机能够打印出的最小单位。

放大 – 图片的修正。

曝光 – 摄影术语上可以解释为闪光强度的产物和光线允许传到胶卷或数码相机传感器上的时间。实际上, 光圈控制光的强度和多少, 快门速度则控制时间。

眼睛高度 – 从护照底部或签证照片到穿过双眼所在的水平线之间的距离; 应在图像高度的 56%到 69%之间。

面部特征 – 被拍摄者面部或部分的妆容或相貌, 包括疤痕, 纹身等。

面部区域大小 – 面部区域从下巴底部量起到头顶(包括头发)应在整个图片高度的 50%到 69%的位置。

文件大小 – 数码相片的大小以千字节(KB), 兆字节(MB)或千兆字节(GB)。文件大小是与其像素大小成正比的; 照片像素越大, 在同一打印尺寸条件下可以反应出更多细节, 但要求更大的磁盘空间储存, 打印速度也更慢。

颗粒状 – 照片出现沙子状或颗粒状的表象。在拍摄速度更快或放大程度越高的情况下颗粒状也更明显。数码成像时, 颗粒状可能会在图片打印时像素分辨率过于粗糙或使用点分辨率过低的打印机时出现。

头部定位 – 被拍摄者头部的定位, 特别是将完整的面部定位在的正面位置, 保持双眼水平和睁开。戴眼镜的被拍摄者应保持正确的头部位置, 这对于避免眼睛拍摄时产生不必要的反光非常重要。在定位被拍摄者头部, 去除可能出现的反光时, 必须注意拍摄时达到本手册上列出的面部区域和面部居中准则。

JFIF – JPEG 文件交换格式, 图像文件格式标准。

JPEG – 联合摄影专家组, 一种常用的照片压缩方式。

照明布置图 – 被拍摄者照明的布置图包含至少三个平衡照明点; 两个照明点应处于被拍摄者面部任意一边的大约 45 度的位置, 第三个照明点应该处在能够均匀照亮背景的位置。

表情自然 – 被拍摄者的表情应该自然, 双眼睁开。请参考本网页上的拍摄部分了解可被接受的面部表情。

过度曝光 – 是指胶卷或数码相机的传感器因为太亮或应用时间过长而接收过多光的情况, 导致拍出的照片过亮。

像素 – 图像元素的缩写; 数码照片或显示图像的单个的像素。所有的数百万的像素放在一起组成网格呈现图像的内容。

马赛克 – 像素相对于图片大小来说太大时图片上出现的颗粒状图案。

多色调分色 – 当照片显示或打印时色彩过少或带有灰色阴影时产生的效果; 连续色调的反义词。

PPI – 每英寸表达的像素数目的缩写(图片分辨率所使用的单位); 显示或打印数码相片分辨率的测量单位。

打印 – 是指包括彩色或黑白的打印在相片纸上的曝光胶卷图片。在数码成像时, 是指使用数码打印机在数码纸存储器上打印数码相片。护照/签证照片必须为 2 英寸*2 英寸(51 mm x 51 mm)。

分辨率 – 是指在图片上能够看到的细节的度量; 分辨率越高, 能够看到的细节越精细。

修版 – 使用诸如喷枪之类的工具对打印相片进行修改。

采样频率 – 每单位(如英寸)的采样数(如像素)。

锐度 – 是指图片焦点是否对准。

sRGB – 是指标准默认的 RGB 色空间。此独立色空间用于消除特定装置上的图片中的任何色偏现象。

拉伸 – 在一个维度(例如 Y)上拉伸图片, 与另一维度不成比例(例如 X)。

目标定位 – 被拍摄物相对于相机来说的位置; 被拍摄物应置于背景的中部, 面部到相机镜头的距离应大于 120cm。

曝光不足 – 是指胶卷或数码相机因为光线不足或者应用时间过短而导致获取的光过少, 造成拍出的照片过暗。

ARTIFACTS – unnatural distortion, defects, noise, or patterns in the image.

ASPECT RATIO – image width divided by image height (x:y).

BACKGROUND – the area behind the subject; it should be smooth, flat, and non-patterned to minimize unwanted reflectance; the background should be plain white or off-white.

BIT – short for binary digit, which, in a computer, is the smallest unit of storage.

BRIGHTNESS – the amount of light and dark areas in an image.

CENTERING – the orientation of the facial region within the frame; head should be positioned such that the approximate horizontal mid-points of the mouth and bridge of nose lie on a vertical line at the horizontal center of the photo width; and a horizontal line through the center of the subject's eyes can be located between 56% and 69% from the vertical bottom of the photo.

COLOR BALANCE – how a camera reproduces the colors of a scene; using the wrong lighting can cause the colors to appear washed out or unnatural.

COLOR CAST – the overall bias towards one color in a color image.

COMPRESSION – the process of encoding an image using fewer bits than an unencoded representation would use through the use of specific encoding scheme; file size reduction by the removal of data determined by an algorithm to be of lesser importance to the content of an image.

COMPRESSION RATIO – quantifies the reduction in data-representation size produced by a data compression algorithm; a representation that compresses a 10MB file to 2MB has a compression ratio of 10/2 = 5, or 5:1.

CONTINUOUS-TONE – refers to an image where like colors in the subject and scene do not change abruptly; the opposite of posterization.

CONTRAST – the range of difference in the light to dark areas of an image.

DOT – the smallest element that can be printed by a digital printer.

ENHANCEMENT – the modification of an image.

EXPOSURE – in photographic terms is the product of the intensity of light and the time the light is allowed to act on the film, or digital camera sensor. In practical terms, the aperture controls intensity or amount of light and shutter speed controls the time.

EYE HEIGHT – the distance from the bottom of a passport or visa photo to a horizontal line going through both eyes; should measure between 56% and 69% of the image's height.

FACIAL FEATURES – the makeup or appearance of a subject's face or its parts, including scars, tattoos, etc.

FACIAL REGION SIZE – the facial region, as measured from the bottom of the chin to the top of the head (including hair), should be between 50% to 69% of the image's height.

FILE SIZE – the size of an image in digital photography, measured in kilobytes (KB), megabytes (MB), or gigabytes (GB). File size is proportional to its pixel dimensions; images with more pixels may produce more detail at a given printed size, but they require more disk space to store and are slower to print.

GRAININESS – the sand-like or granular appearance of an image. Graininess becomes more pronounced with faster film and the degree of enlargement. In digital imaging, graininess may occur as a result of printing an image, the pixel resolution of which is too coarse, or as a result of using a printer with poor dot resolution.

HEAD ORIENTATION – the positioning of the subject's head, specifically positioning the face to the full frontal position, eyes level and open. For those individuals that wear glasses, proper head orientation is crucial in avoiding unwanted glare from glasses. Even so, care should be taken to meet the required facial area and face centering guidelines outlined in this brochure when positioning the subject's head to remove the potential glare.

JFIF – JPEG File Interchange Format, image file format standard.

JPEG – Joint Photographic Experts Group, a common method of compression in photographic images.

LIGHTING ARRANGEMENT – the lighting arrangement for subject illumination which should consist of a minimum of 3 point balanced illumination; two (2) points of illumination should be placed at approximately 45 degrees on either side of the subject's face, the third point should be placed so as to illuminate the background uniformly.

NATURAL EXPRESSION - The subject's expression should be natural, with both eyes open. Please refer to the photographs found on this website for acceptable facial expressions.

OVER-EXPOSURE - refers to a condition where too much light reaches the film or digital camera sensor, either because it is too bright or has been applied too long, resulting in a very light photograph.

PIXEL - short for picture element; a single picture element of a digital photo or displayed image. Taken together, all of the millions of pixels form a grid that represents the content of the image.

PIXELIZATION - the graininess in an image that results when the pixels are too big, relative to the size of the image.

POSTERIZATION - the effect produced when a photographic image is displayed or printed with too few colors or shades of gray; the opposite of continuous-tone.

PPI - short for pixels per inch; the measurement of resolution for displaying or printing digital images.

PRINT - refers to an exposed film picture that is printed on photographic paper, in color or black and white. In digital imaging, a print is the result of printing the digital image on photographic-quality paper stock using a digital printer. For passport/visa photographs, the resulting print should measure 2 inches x 2 inches (51 mm x 51 mm).

RESOLUTION - refers to a measure of the detail that can be seen in an image; the higher the resolution, the finer the detail that can be seen.

RETOUCHING – the alteration of a printed photograph using tools such as an airbrush.

SAMPLING FREQUENCY – the number of samples (e.g., pixels) per unit (e.g., inch).

SHARPNESS - refers to whether an image appears to be in focus.

SRGB - refers to a standard default RGB color space. This is a device-independent color space designed to remove any color-bias from the representation of an image on the specified device.

STRETCHING – Lengthening the image in one dimension (e.g., y) disproportionately to the other dimension (e.g., x).

SUBJECT POSITIONING - the position of the subject with respect to the camera; the subject should be placed in front of the background such that the focal distance from the camera's lens to the subject's face should be no closer than 120 cm.

UNDER-EXPOSURE - refers to a condition where too little light reaches the film or digital camera sensor, either because the light is not sufficient or it hasn't been applied long enough; it results in a very dark photograph.