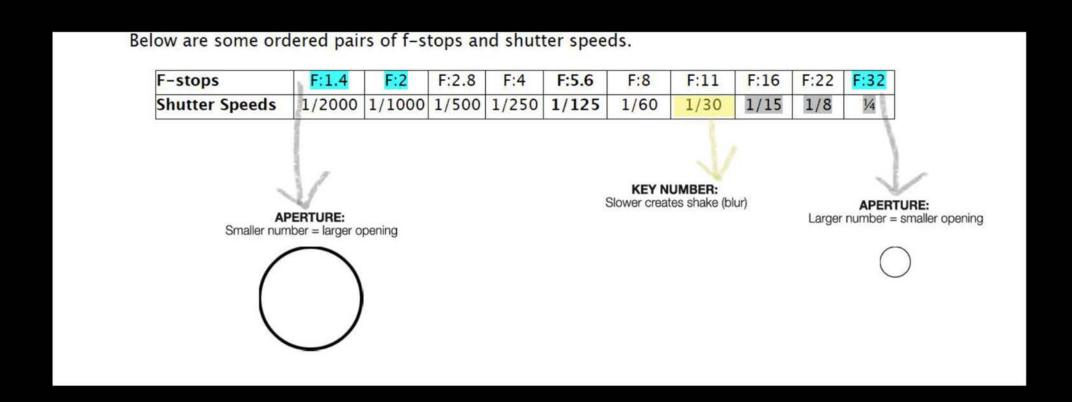
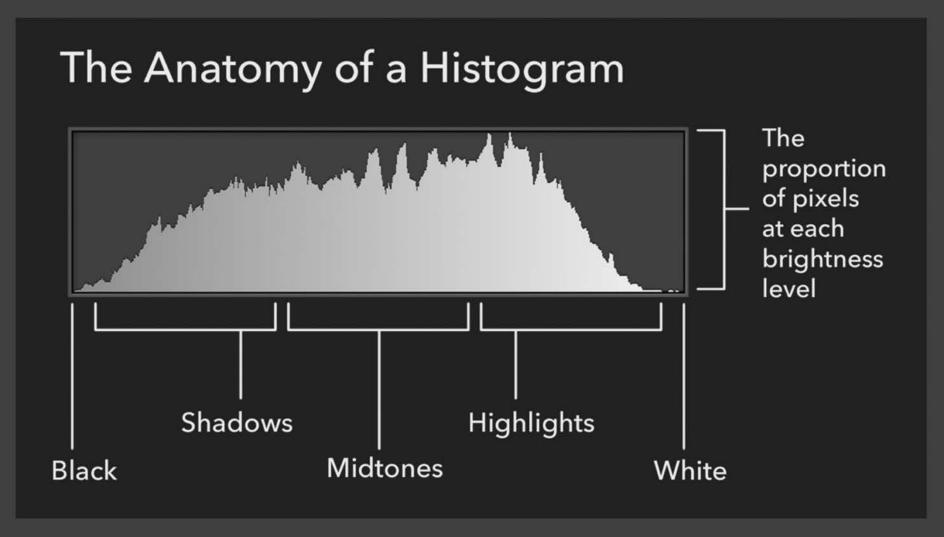
#### INTRO TO DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY

MassArt | Fall 2020 | Rebecca Morrison | Th 6:30-8:30pm

CLASS 2: 9/17/20



The above pairs would create a proper exposure for a particular lighting situation only: in this case, outdoors on a bright but overcast day at around ISO 400



#### **Camera Metering / Silhouetting**



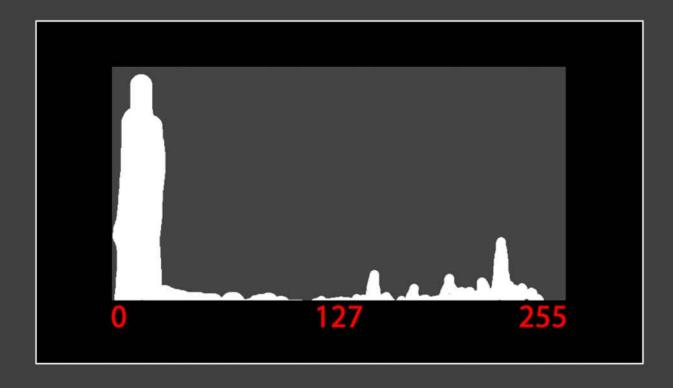
Intro to Digital Photo | Fall 2020 | Rebecca Morrison

#### **Camera Metering / "Blowing Out" Highlights**

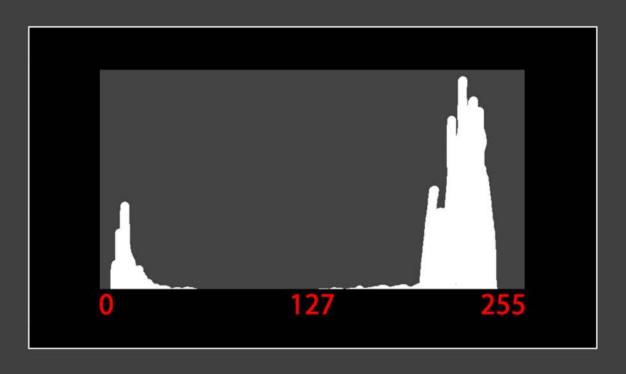


#### **HOW YOUR CAMERA "SEES"**

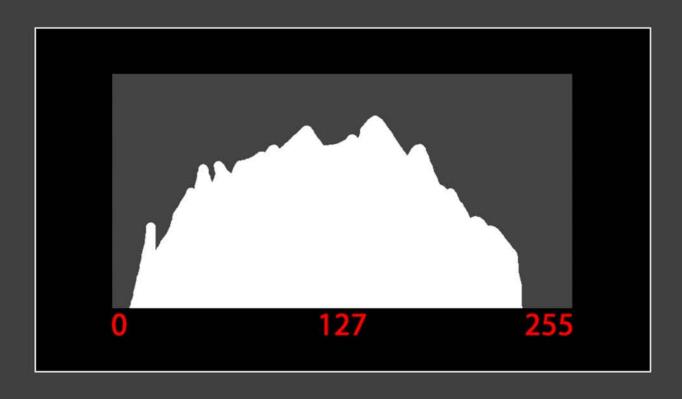












# DEPTH OF FIELD

The amount of the image, from foreground to background (depth) that is in *relatively sharp focus*.

\*not to be confused with the FOCUS POINT.

#### THERE ARE 3 MAJOR FACTORS THAT CONTROL Dof:

#### 1. Aperture

(the smaller the aperture opening [large f:stop number], the more DoF) (the wider the aperture opening [small f:stop number], the less DoF—more *selective focus / bokeh*)

#### 2. Focal Length of the lens

(the wider the focal length of the lens ["Zoomed out"] the more DoF) (the longer the focal length of the lens ["Zoomed in"], the less DoF—more *selective focus*)

#### 3. Distance of camera to subject

(the further away the subject, the more DoF)
(the closer the subject, the less DoF —more *selective focus*)

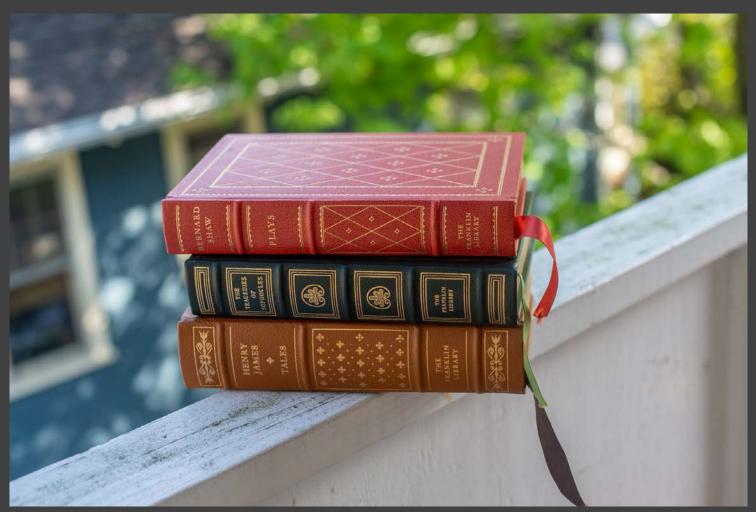
# **DoF: Aperture**

F1.4: Minimum DoF



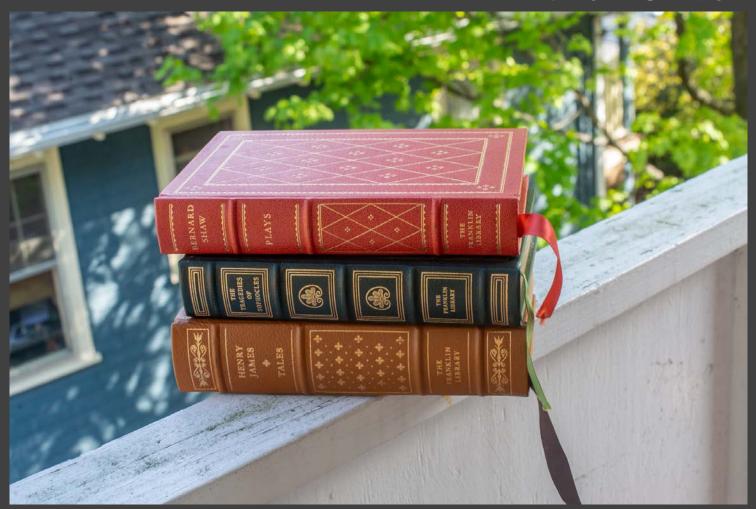
# **DoF: Aperture**

F5.6: More DoF



# **DoF: Aperture**

F11: Even **MORE** DoF



14mm wide-angle prime lens, f:2.8



50mm **normal** prime lens, f:2.8



180mm **telephoto** prime lens, f:2.8







14mm wide angle





50mm normal





180mm telephoto

50mm **normal** prime lens, f:2.8 – at approximately 8 ft. away



50mm **normal** prime lens, f:2.8 – at approximately 5 ft. away



50mm **normal** prime lens, f:2.8 – at approximately 2 ft. away













