



# CAMERA TECHNIQUES

# PLANNING

- Plan your shots
- Plan your lighting
- Plan your audio
- Plan your edit



# FRAMING



<http://youtu.be/K6N2SpA2XPI>

# SHUTTER AND APERTURE

- The shutter opens to begin an exposure and closes to end it. The shutter speed setting determines how long the shutter opens to expose the image sensor.
- The aperture is the hole through which light enters the camera. The size of the hole can be changed to control the brightness of the light that reaches the image sensor.





AUDIO MON/ADV

BARS

SHUTTER

- SPEED SELECT +

CH1 SELECT  
INTL  
INPUT 1  
INPUT 2

CH2 SELECT  
INTL  
INPUT 1  
INPUT 2

INPUT 1  
ON  
OFF

INPUT 2  
ON  
OFF

AUDIO MIC POWER +48V

COUNTER-RESET/TC SET

ZEBRA

OIS

LCD

EVF DTL

WFM

RING DISP/MODE CHK [AUTO] MAIN

# Aperture Range



Large Aperture

Medium Aperture

Small Aperture

Shallow DOF ————— Depth Of Field ————— Greatest DOF

# DEPTH OF FIELD

- Aperture size. The smaller the size of the lens aperture (the larger the f-number), the greater the depth of field. The larger the aperture, the shallower the depth of field.
- Camera-to-subject distance. As you move farther from the subject you are focused on, you increase depth of field. As you move closer, you decrease it.
- Lens focal length. Zooming out to a wider angle of view increases depth of field. Zooming in decreases it.





# SELECTIVE FOCUS

- Reduce the light on the setup so you can use a wider aperture.
- Zoom the lens in to enlarge the subject.
- Move closer to the subject.
- Switch to aperture-priority mode and select a large aperture such as f/4.
- Focus in front of or behind the subject to waste some depth-of-field.



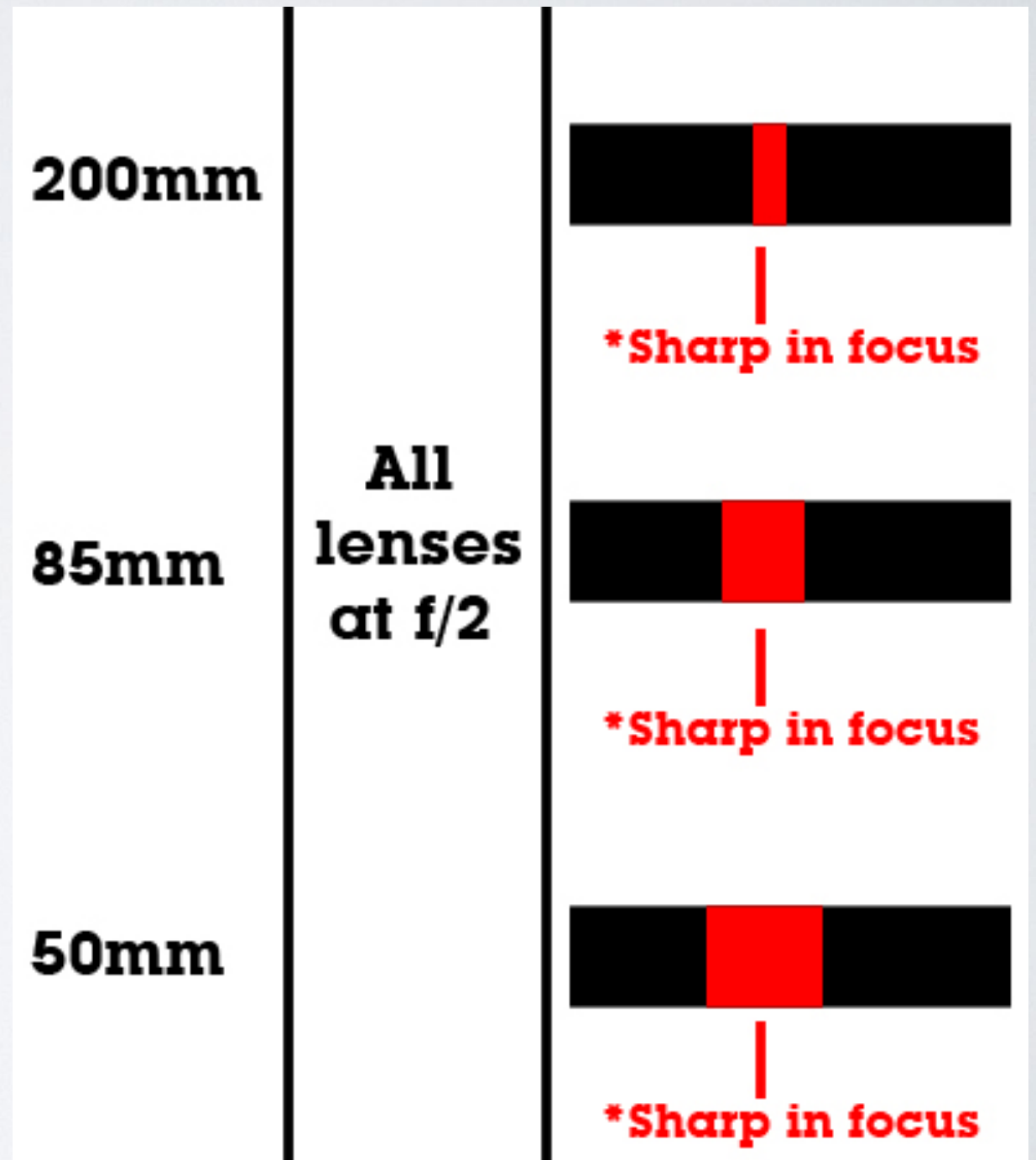
# FOCAL LENGTH

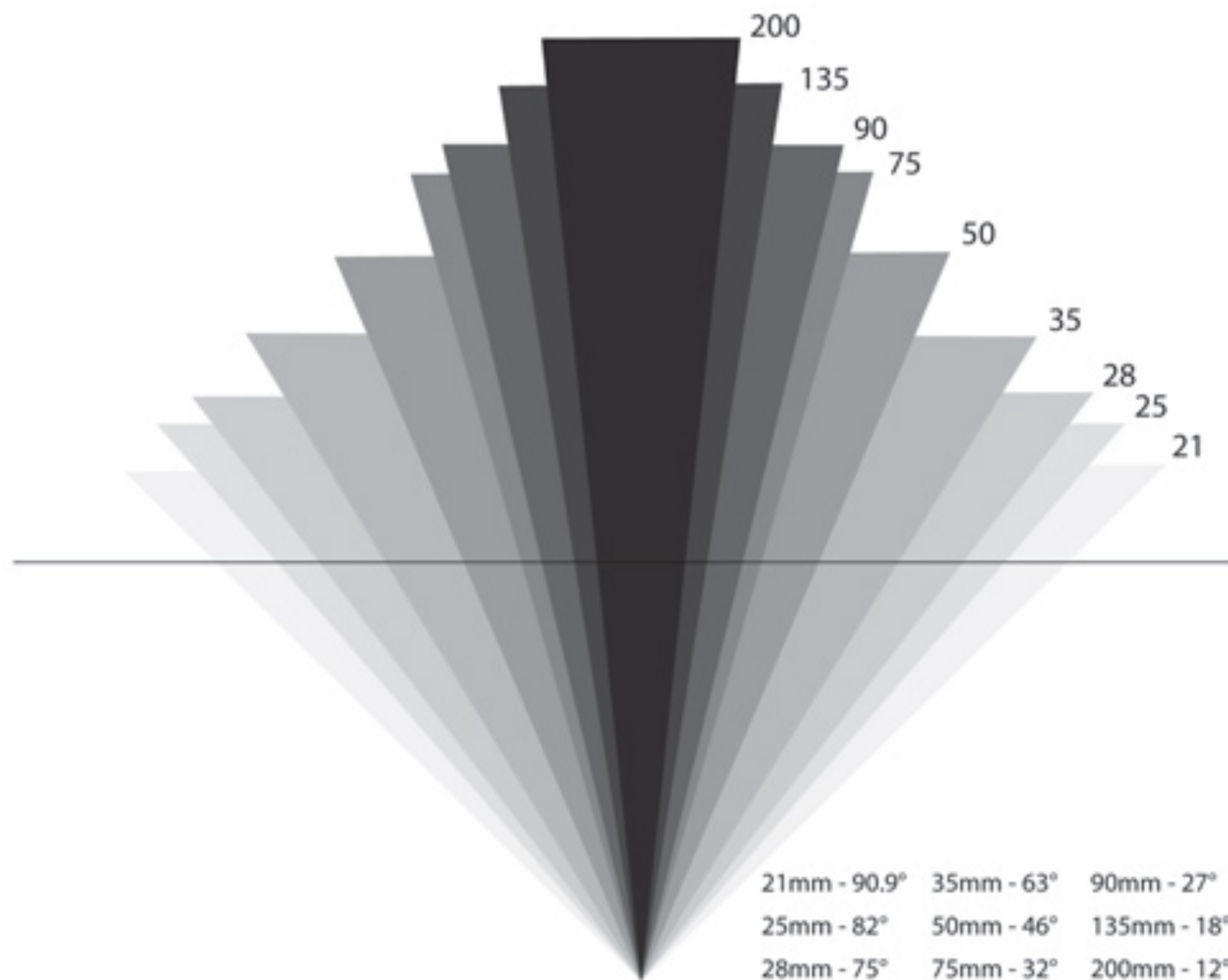
**When you change focal lengths, by zooming a lens or changing lenses, important effects are immediately obvious in the lens' angle of view, its magnifying power, its minimum focus distance, and its maximum shooting distance.**

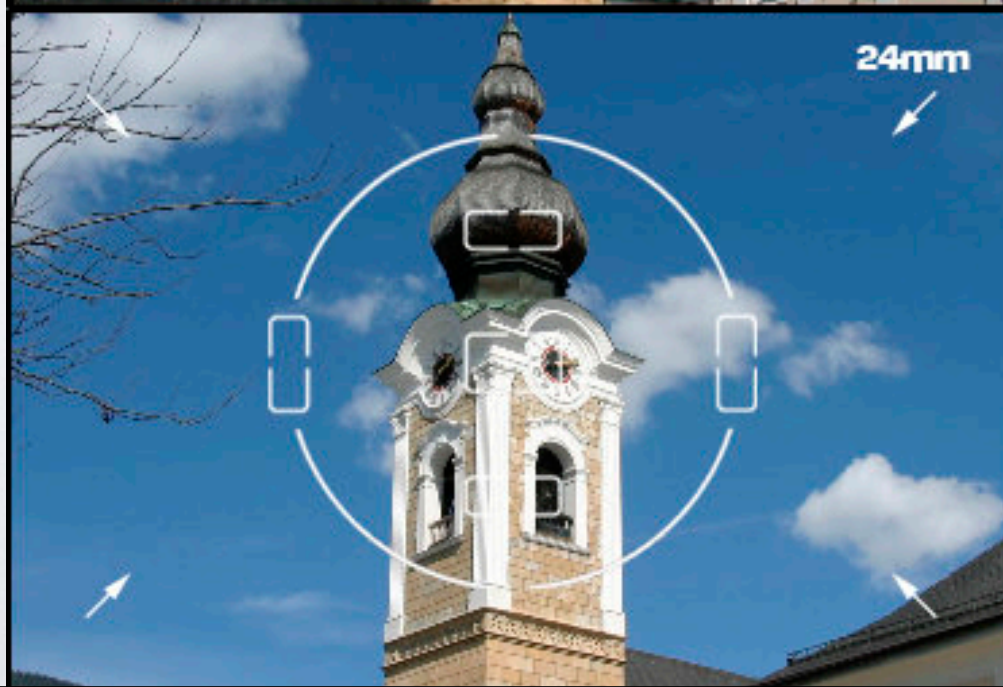
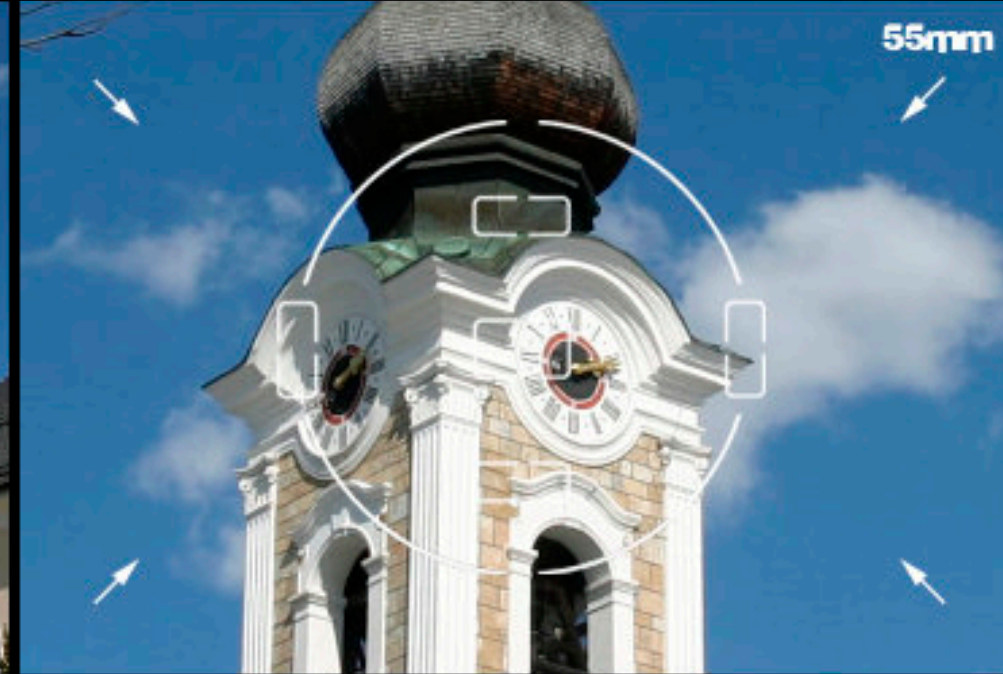
- Angle of view refers to how much of a setup the lens covers. Shorter focal length lenses have a wide-angle view that captures a wide expanse of a setup. As focal length increases, the field of view narrows and you can isolate smaller portions of the setup without moving closer.
- Magnification is related to the lens' angle of view. A short focal length lens includes a wide sweep of the scene, so any object in the setup is reduced to fit into the image. A longer focal length gives a much narrower angle of view, so objects in a setup appear larger in the image.
- Minimum focus distance usually varies with focal length, especially with zoom lenses. The more you zoom out to decrease the lens' focal length, the closer you can get to the subject. If you can't focus, you may be too close for the lens or its current zoom setting.
- Maximum shooting distance refers to how far back you can get from a subject while still filling the image frame. Since getting too close can cause distortion (page 62), this can often be important.

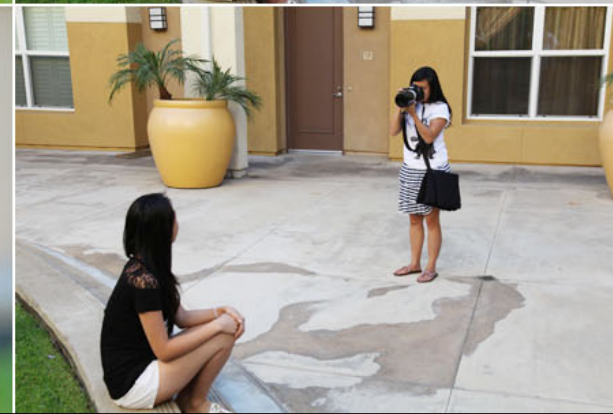
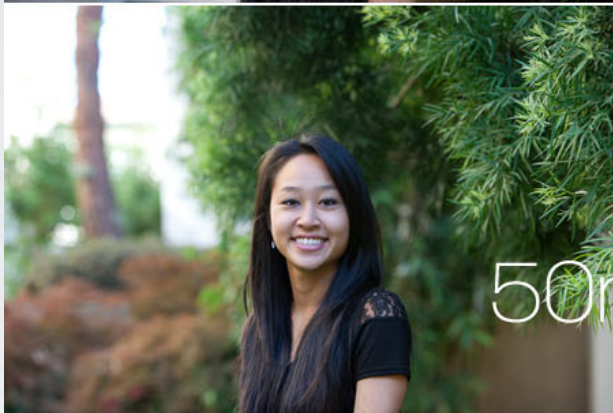
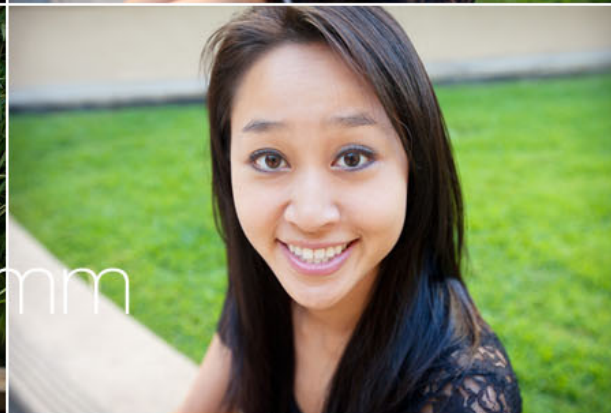
# DISTANCE

- The closer you are to your subject the shallower your depth of field will be. If you're 2 meters from a subject, shooting at  $f/2.8$  with your 50mm lens, you may get 10cm of depth to your focus.
- With the same lens and aperture at 10 meters, you may get 100cm of depth. If you're looking to create soft backgrounds with a less than optimal lens, just get really close to your subject.





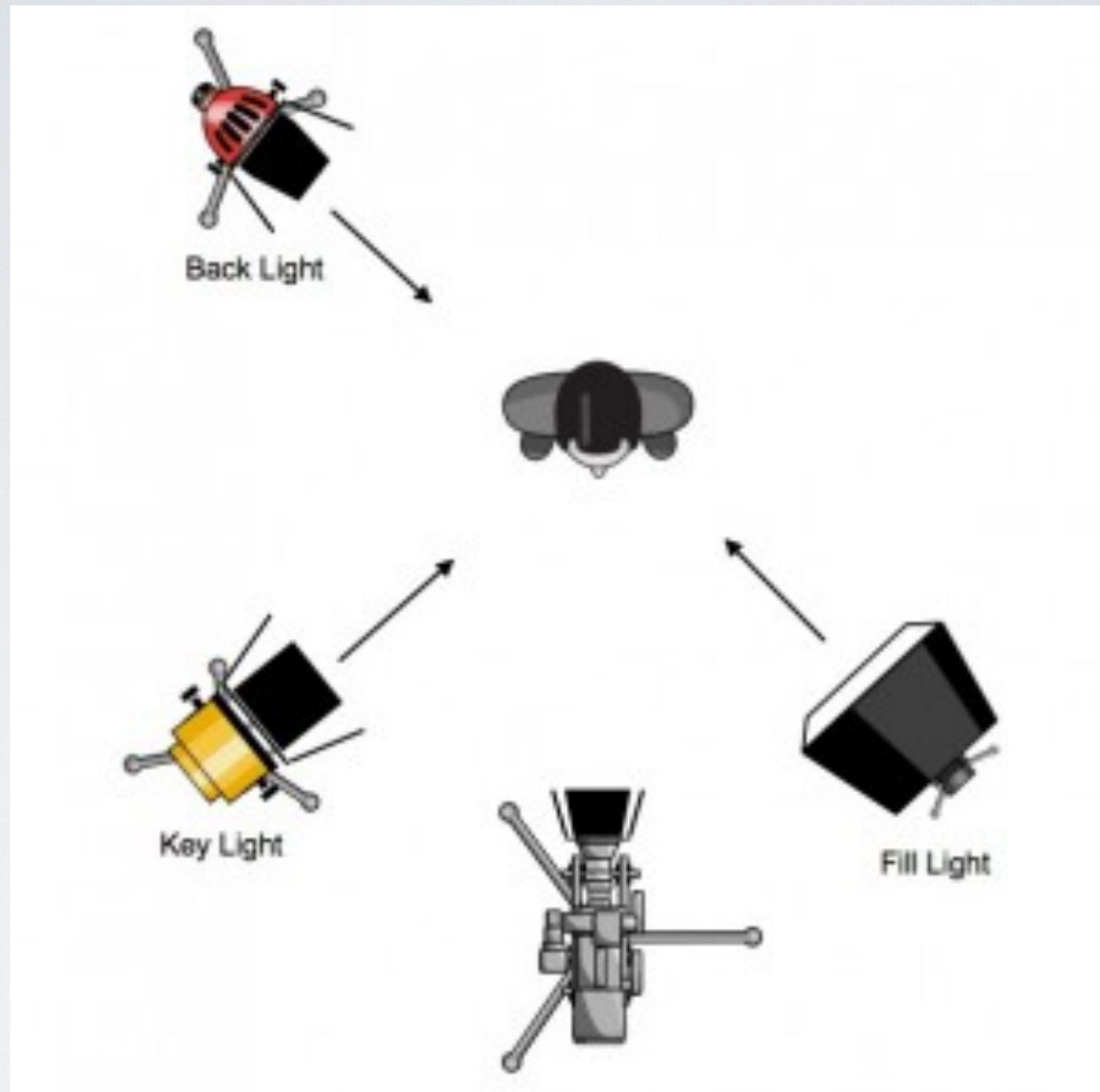








LIGHTING



<http://youtu.be/OKo8geTeG2E>



USE A "PRACTICAL"









# CREATIVE LIGHTING

<http://youtu.be/RVKXILjosNU>

# INCLUDE YOUR TEST SHOTS IN YOUR PRODUCTION FOLDER

Document your production process with video or  
photographs of the shoot.