

MIT Student Art Association Spring 2011

# Digital Photography



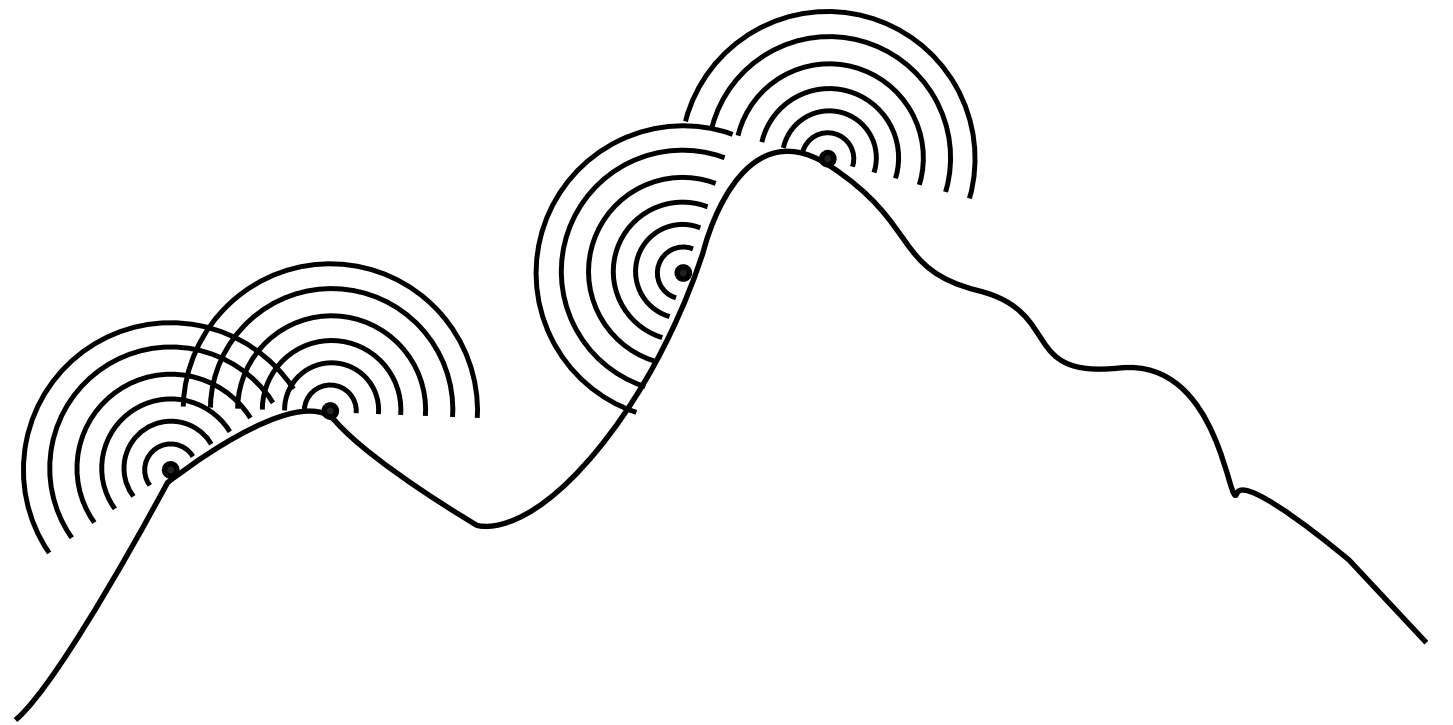
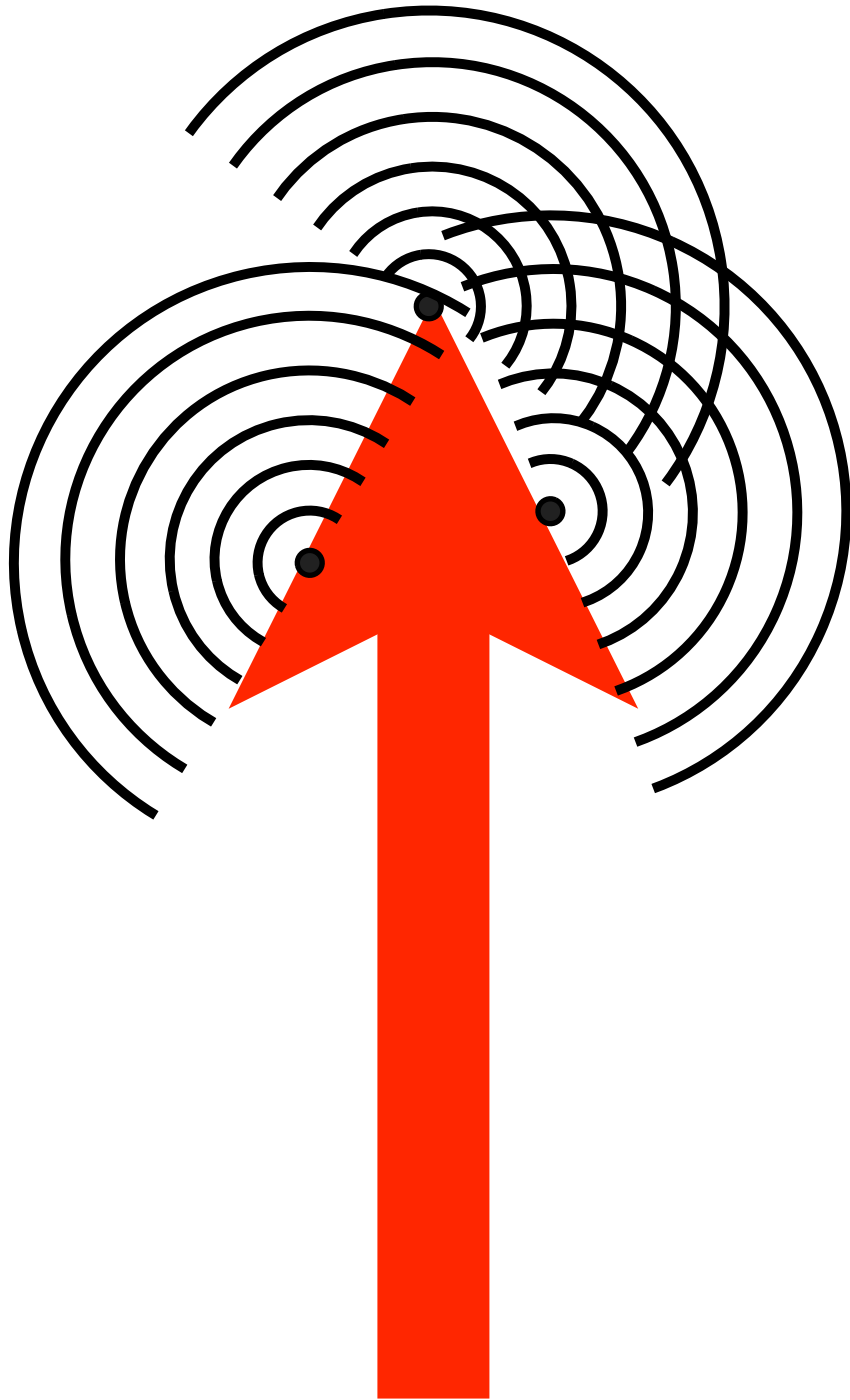






# Huygens' Principle

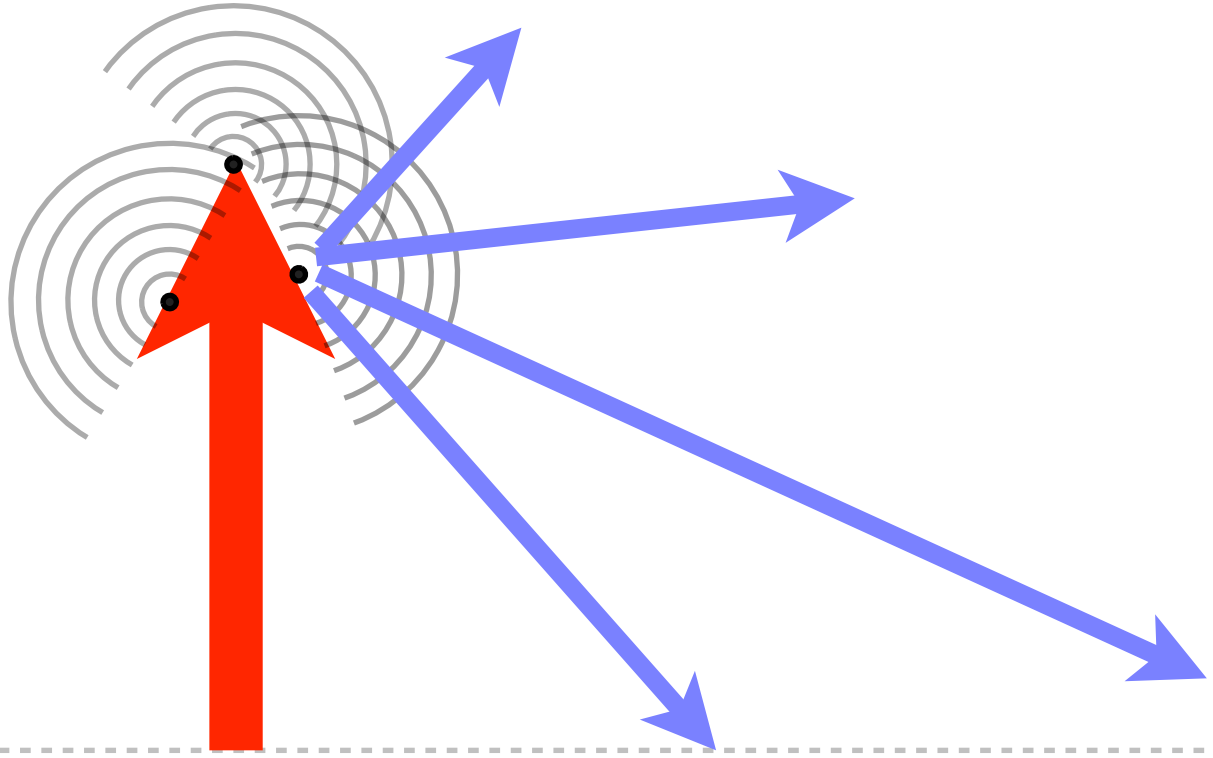
The fundamentals of optics.



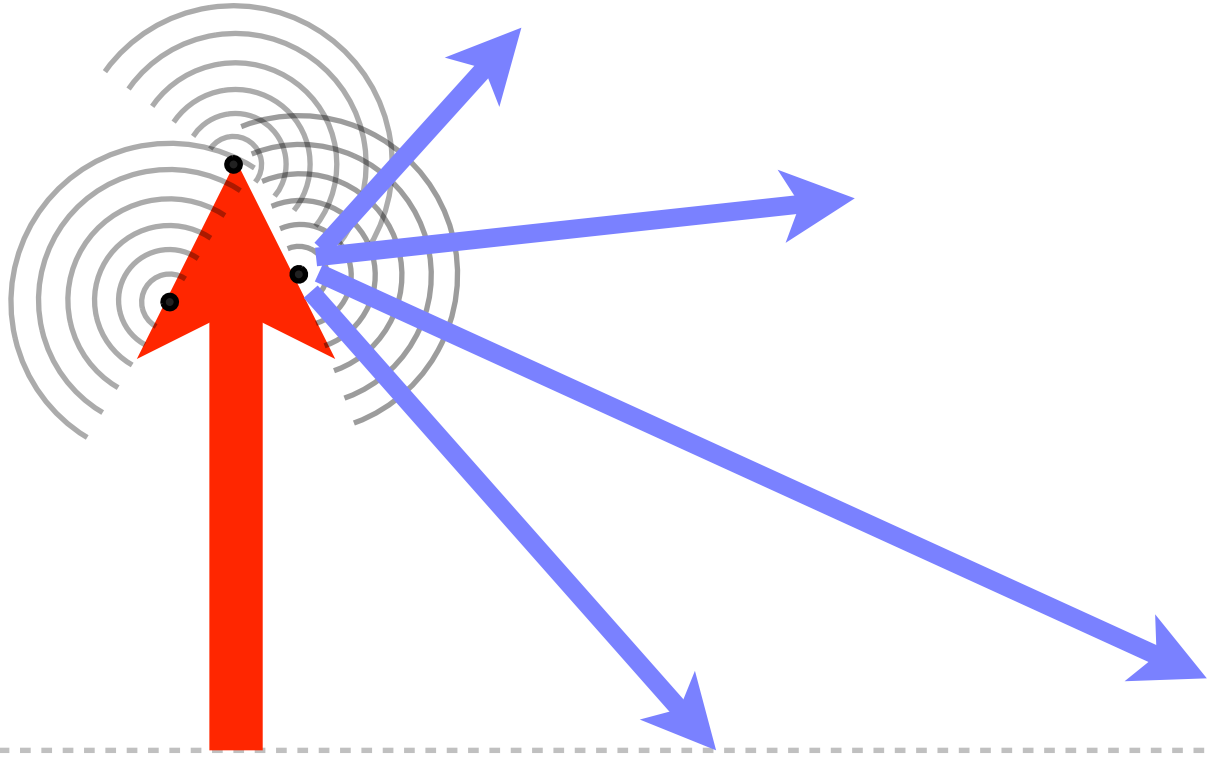


object

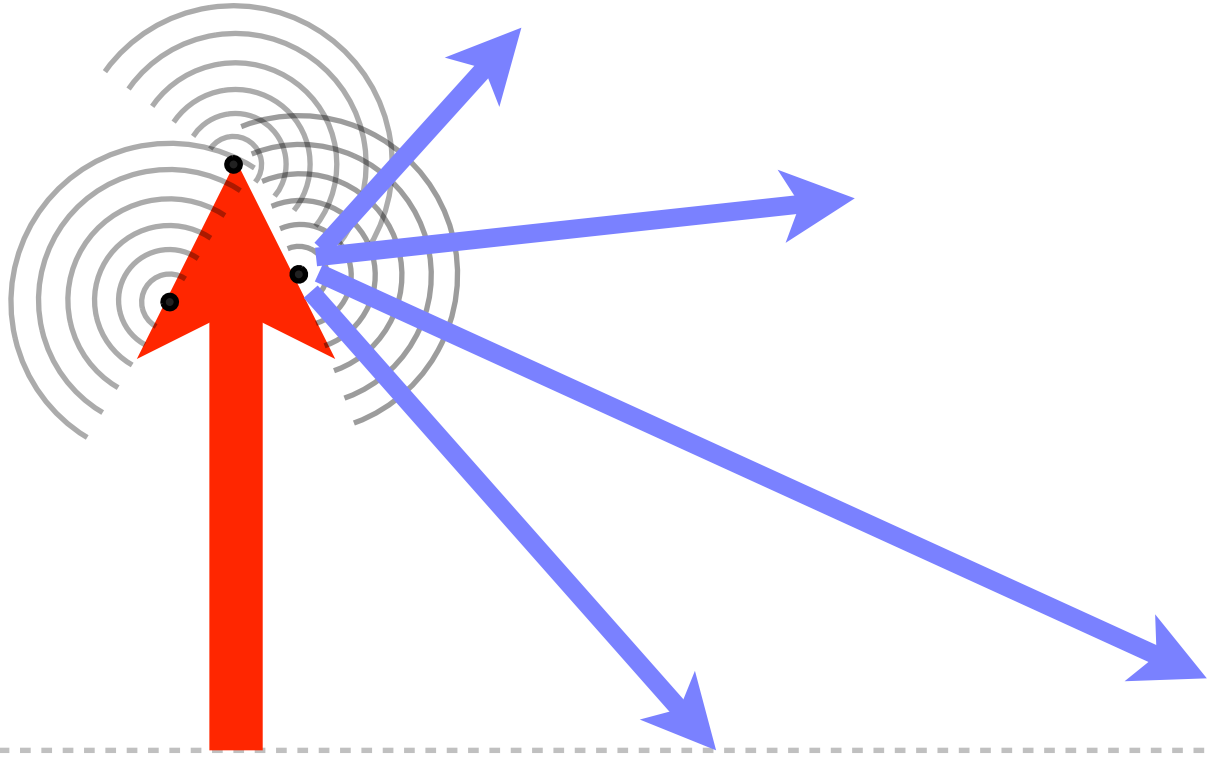




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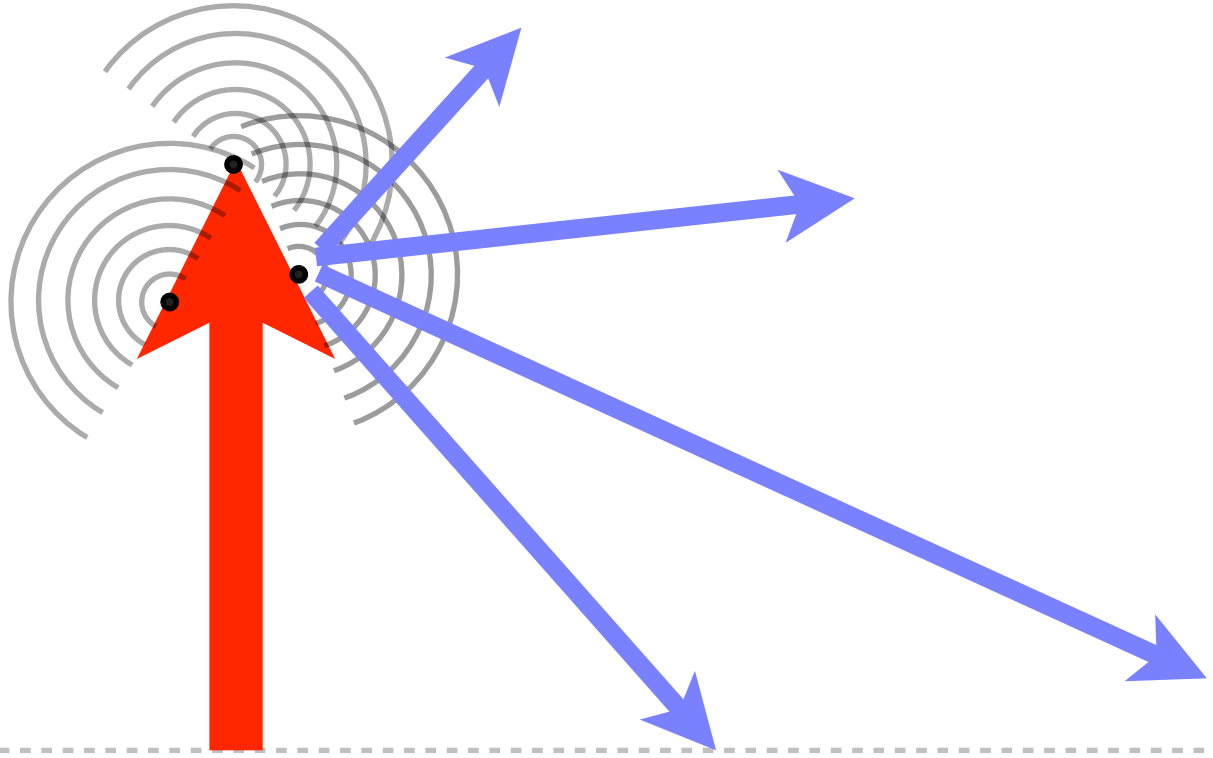


object

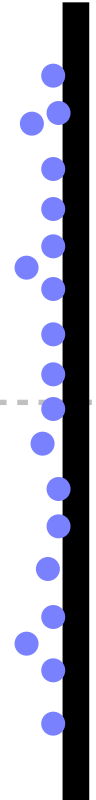


object

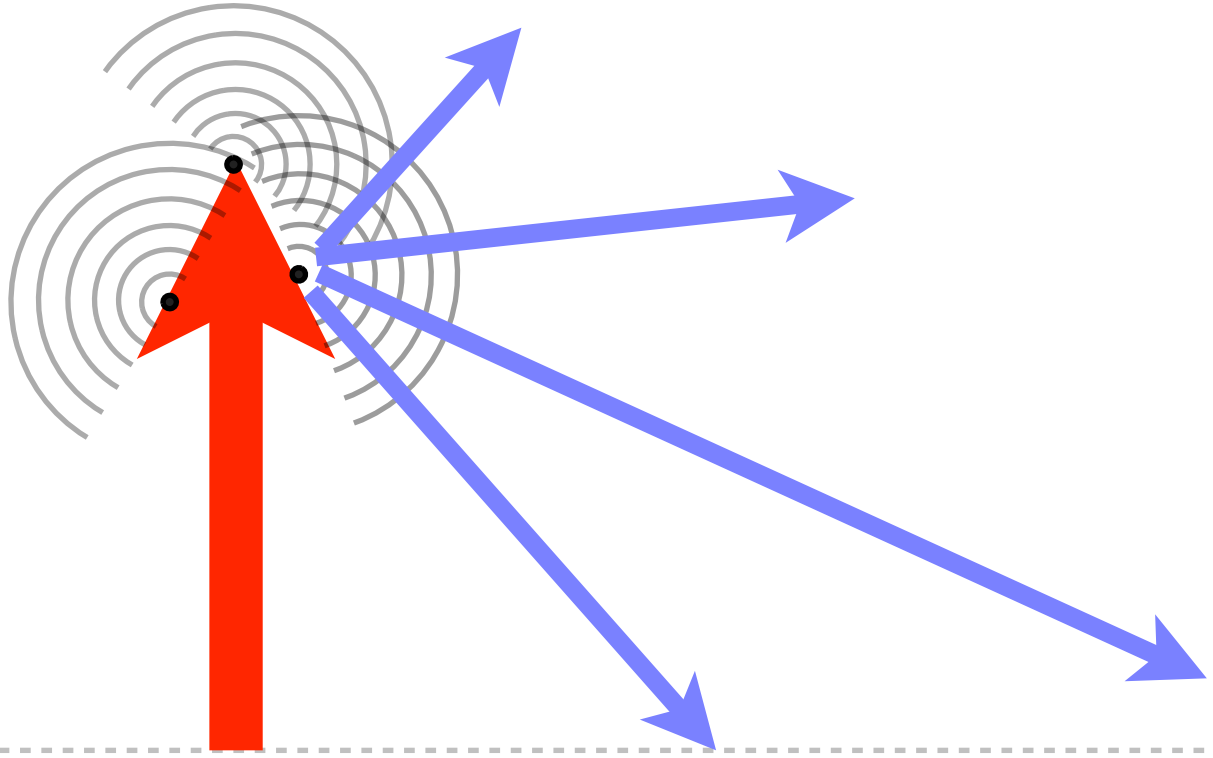




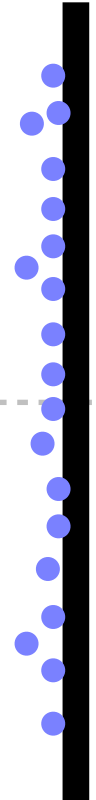
object







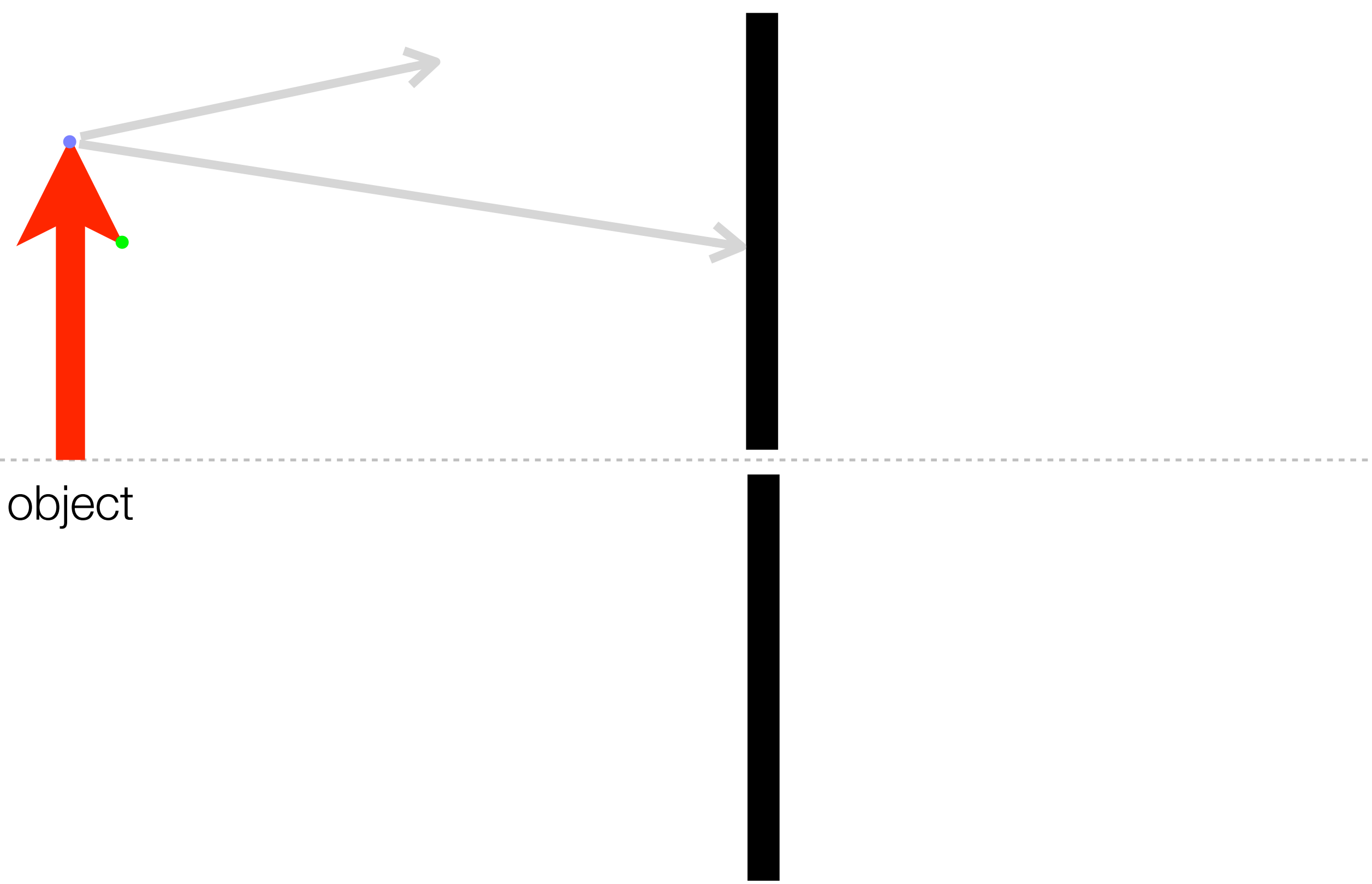
object



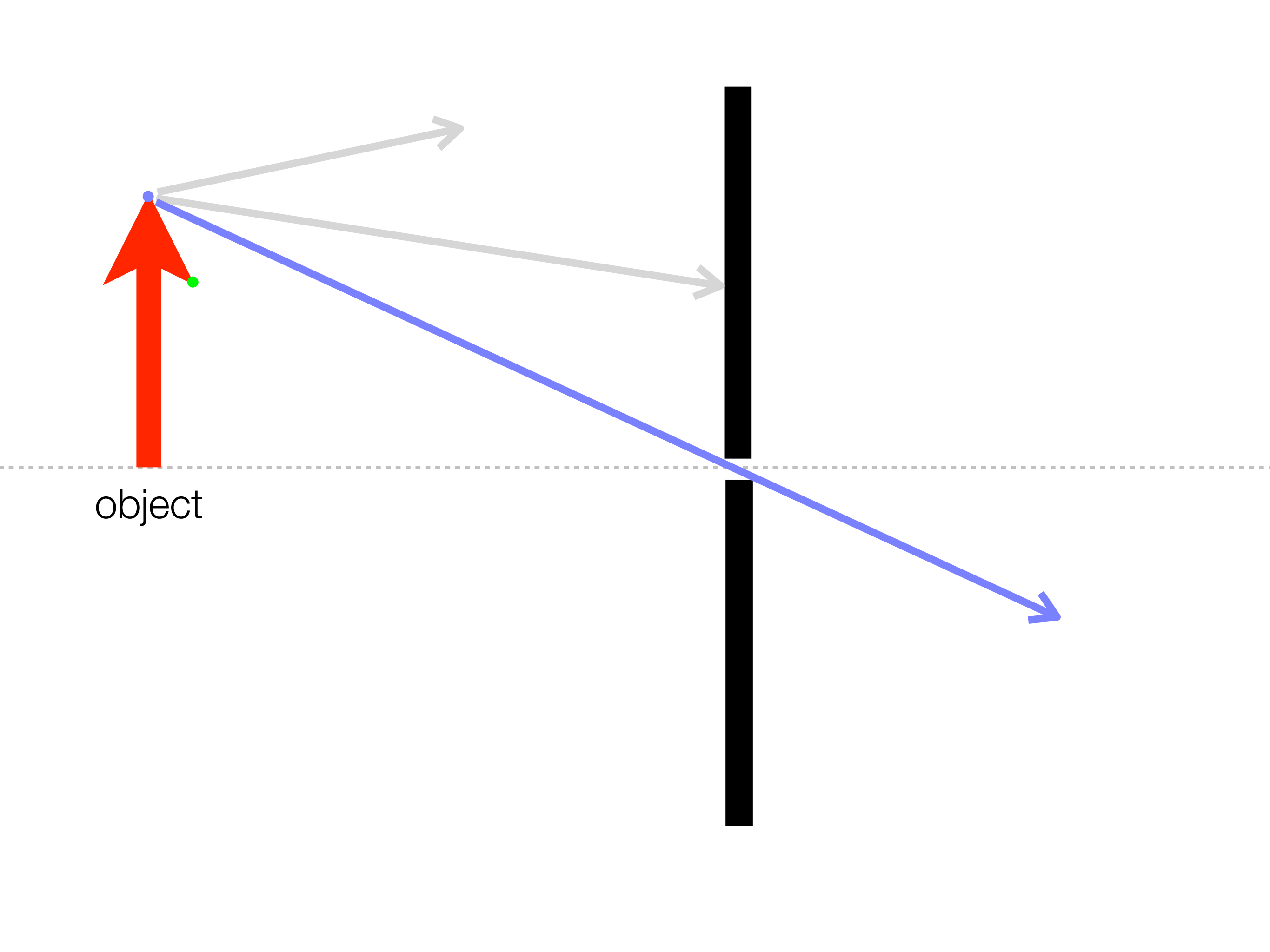
!= image



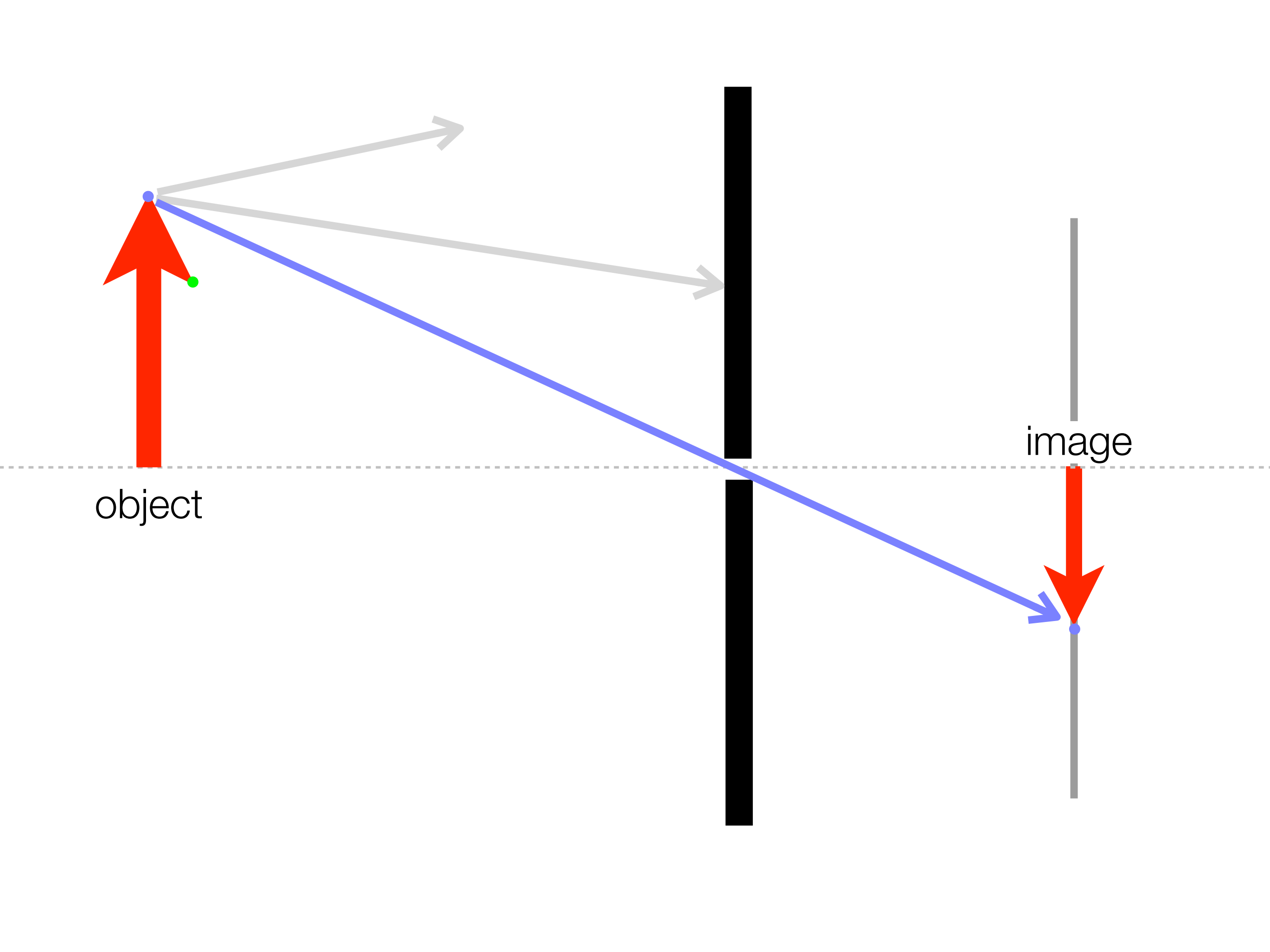
object



object

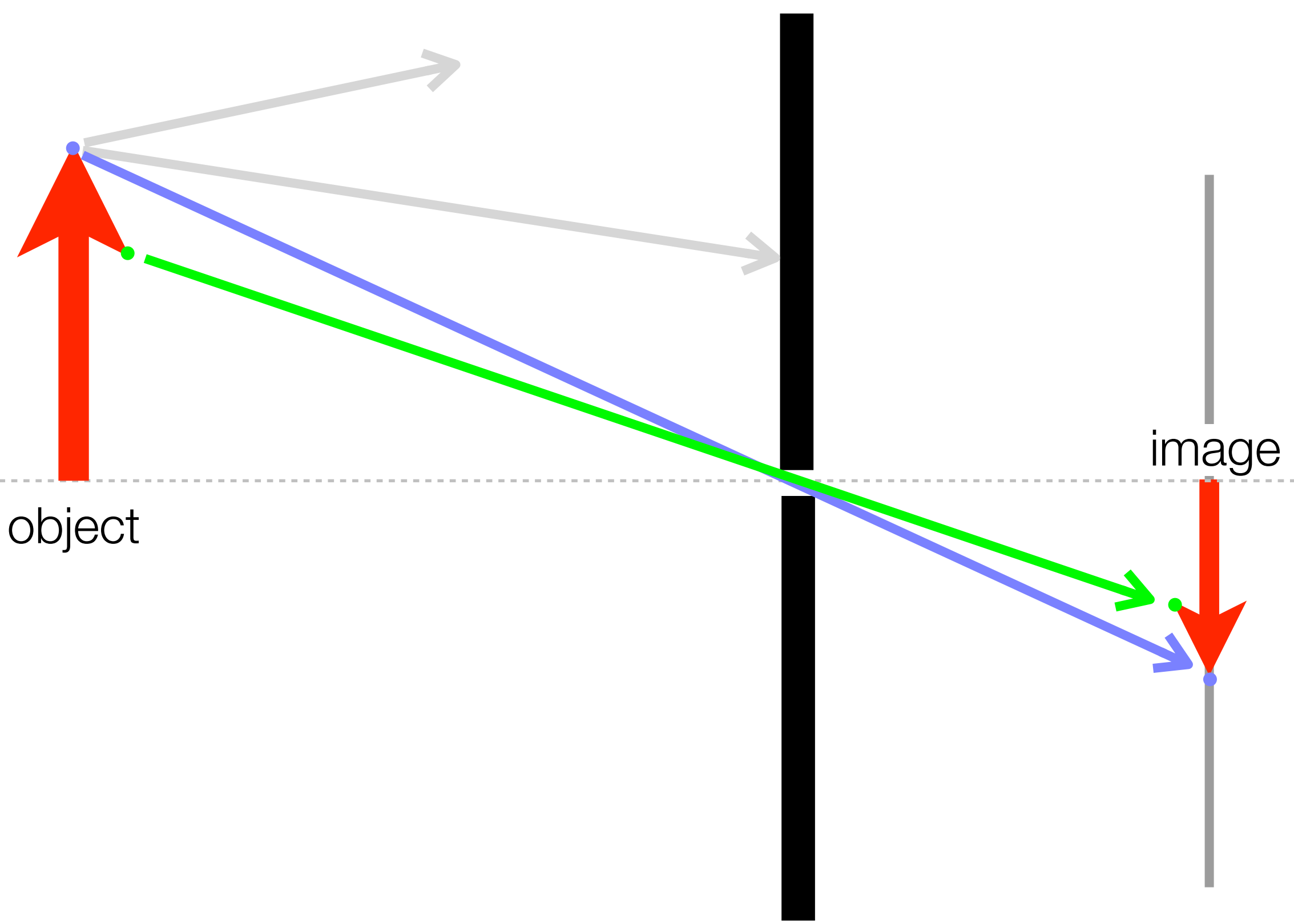


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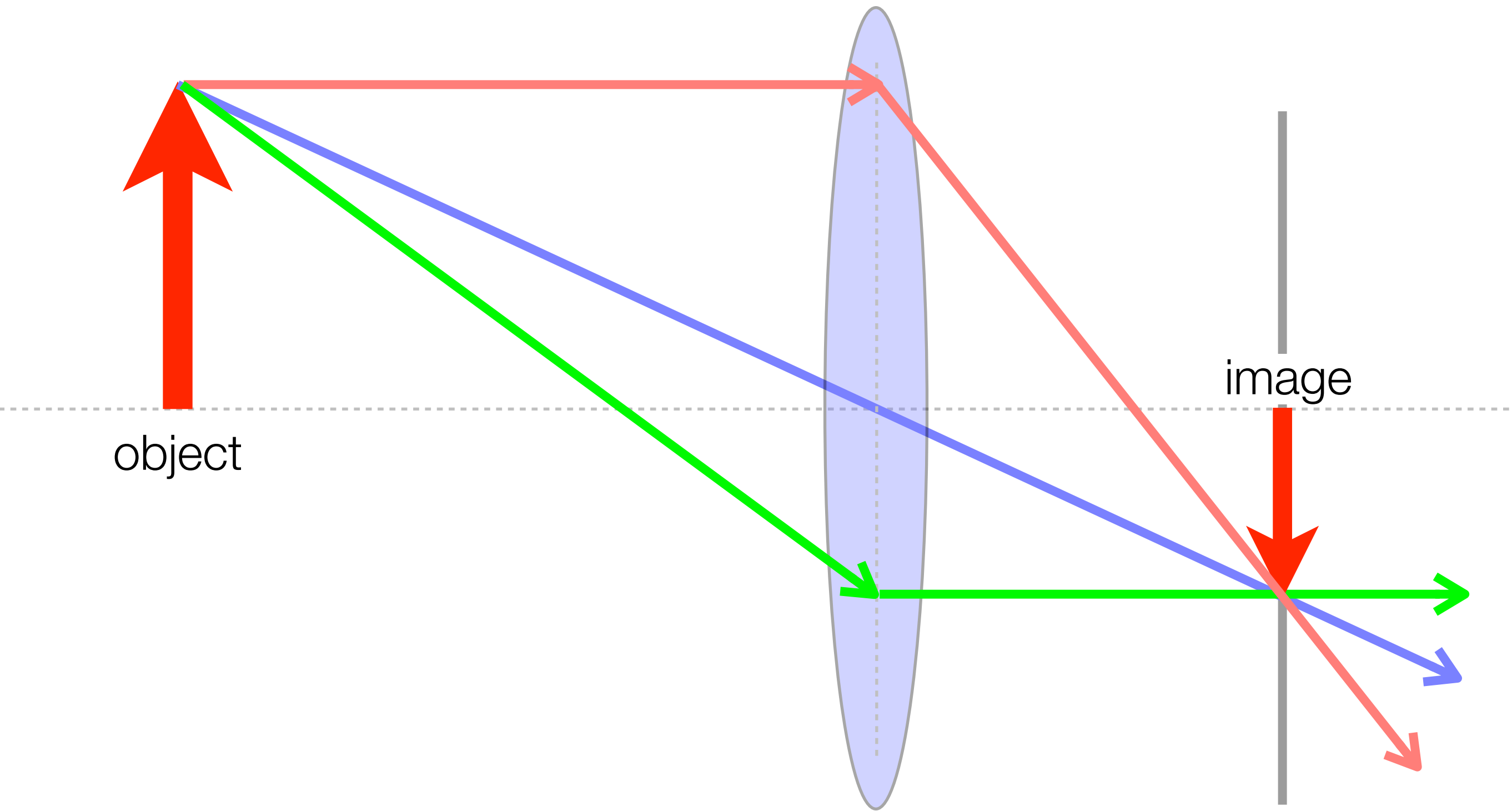


object

image



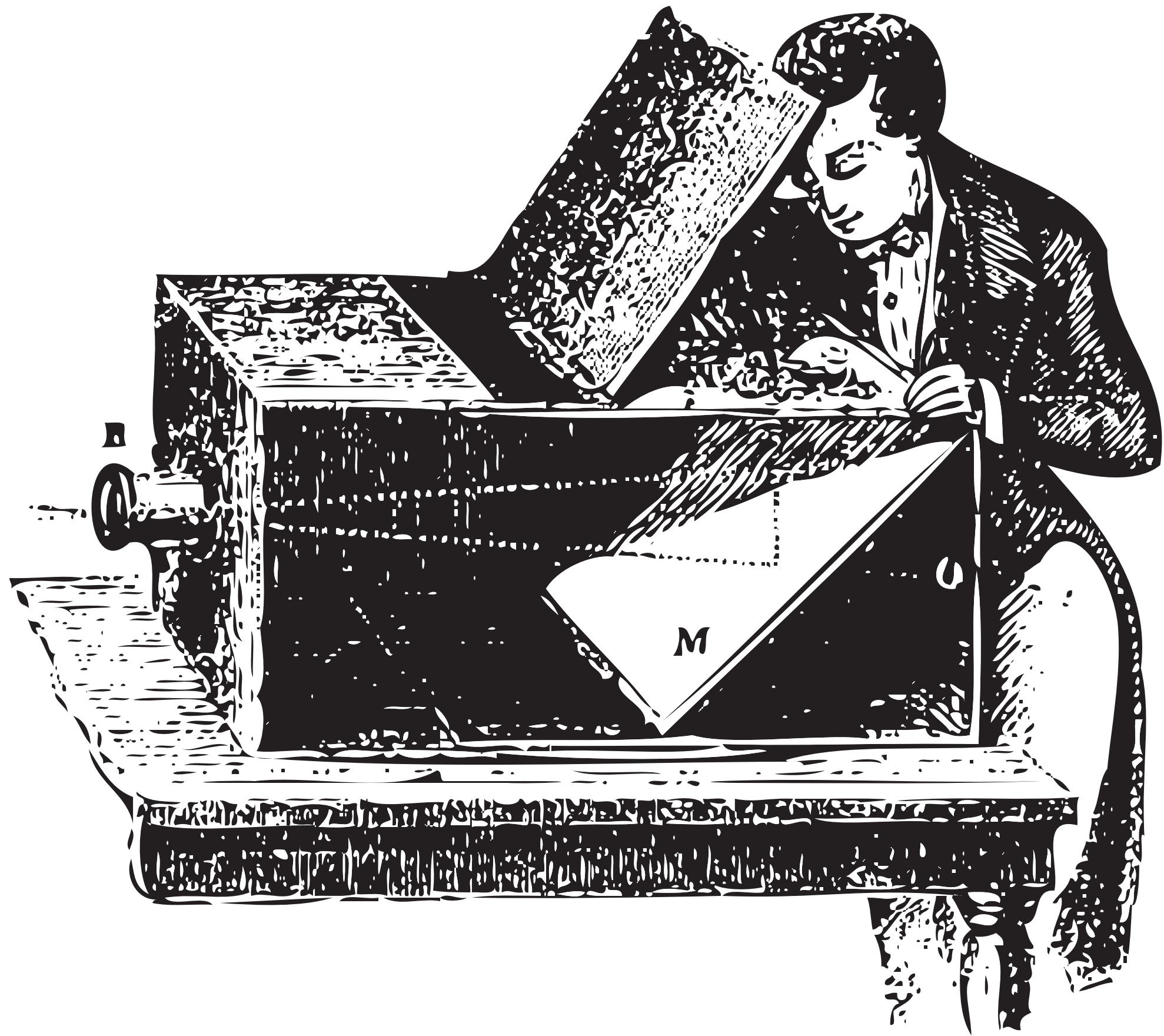




object

image





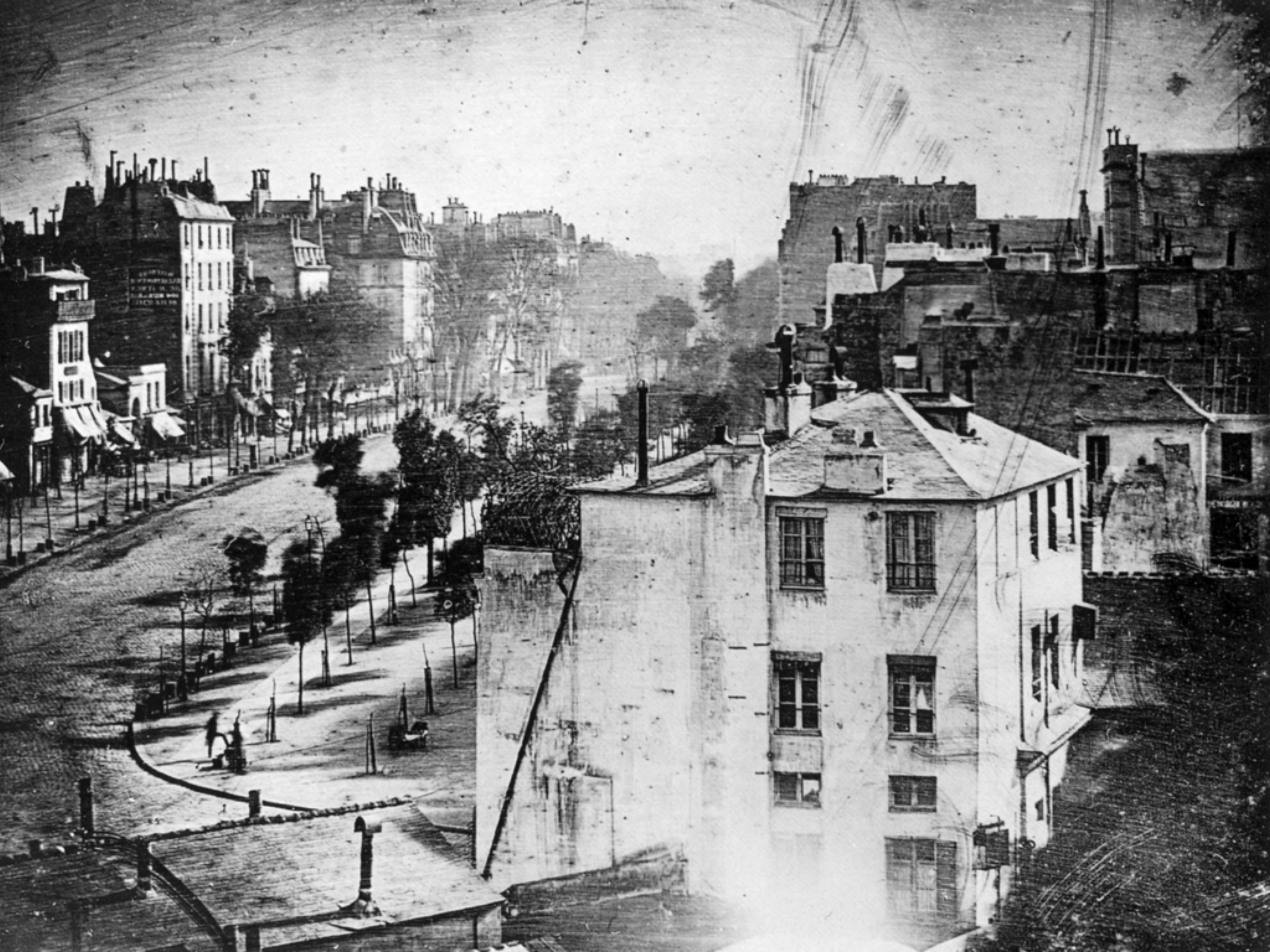
**1790s:** Thomas Wedgwood







**1814:** Joseph Nicéphore Niépce















# EASTMAN KODAK CO<sup>S</sup> BROWNIE CAMERA \$1

## The Brownie Camera

makes pictures 2 1/4 x 2 1/4 inches. Loads in daylight with our six exposure film cartridges, and is so simple that it can be easily

## Operated by any School Boy or Girl.

Fitted with fine Meniscus lenses and our improved rotary shutter for snap shots or time exposures. Strongly made, covered with imitation leather, has nicked fittings and produces the best results.

Forty-four-page booklet giving full directions for operating the camera, together with chapters on "Snap Shots," "Time Exposures," "Flash Lights," "Developing" and "Printing," free with every instrument.

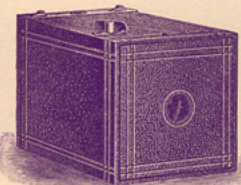
Brownie Camera, for 2 1/4 x 2 1/4 pictures . .	\$1.00
Transparent-Film Cartridge, 6 exposures, 2 1/4 x 2 1/4 . . .	.15
Paper-Film Cartridge, 6 exposures, 2 1/4 x 2 1/4 . . .	.10
Brownie Developing and Printing Outfit . . .	.75



## THE BROWNIE CAMERA CLUB of AMERICA

EVERY boy and girl under sixteen years of age should join the Brownie Camera Club of America. Fifty Kodaks, valued at over \$500.00, will be given to members of the club as prizes for the best pictures made with the Brownie Cameras, and every member of the club will be given a copy of our Photographic Art Brochure. No initiation fees or dues if you own a Brownie. Ask your dealer or write us for a Brownie Camera Club Constitution.

Send a dollar to your local Kodak dealer for a Brownie Camera. If there is no Kodak dealer in your town, send us a dollar and we will ship the camera promptly.



Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.













Nikon

HP

3

KODAK Professional  
DCS  
DIGITAL CAMERA SYSTEM









# Les Horribles Cernettes



1992

in 1960 **600,000** color photos existed

in 1974 **103 million** color photos existed

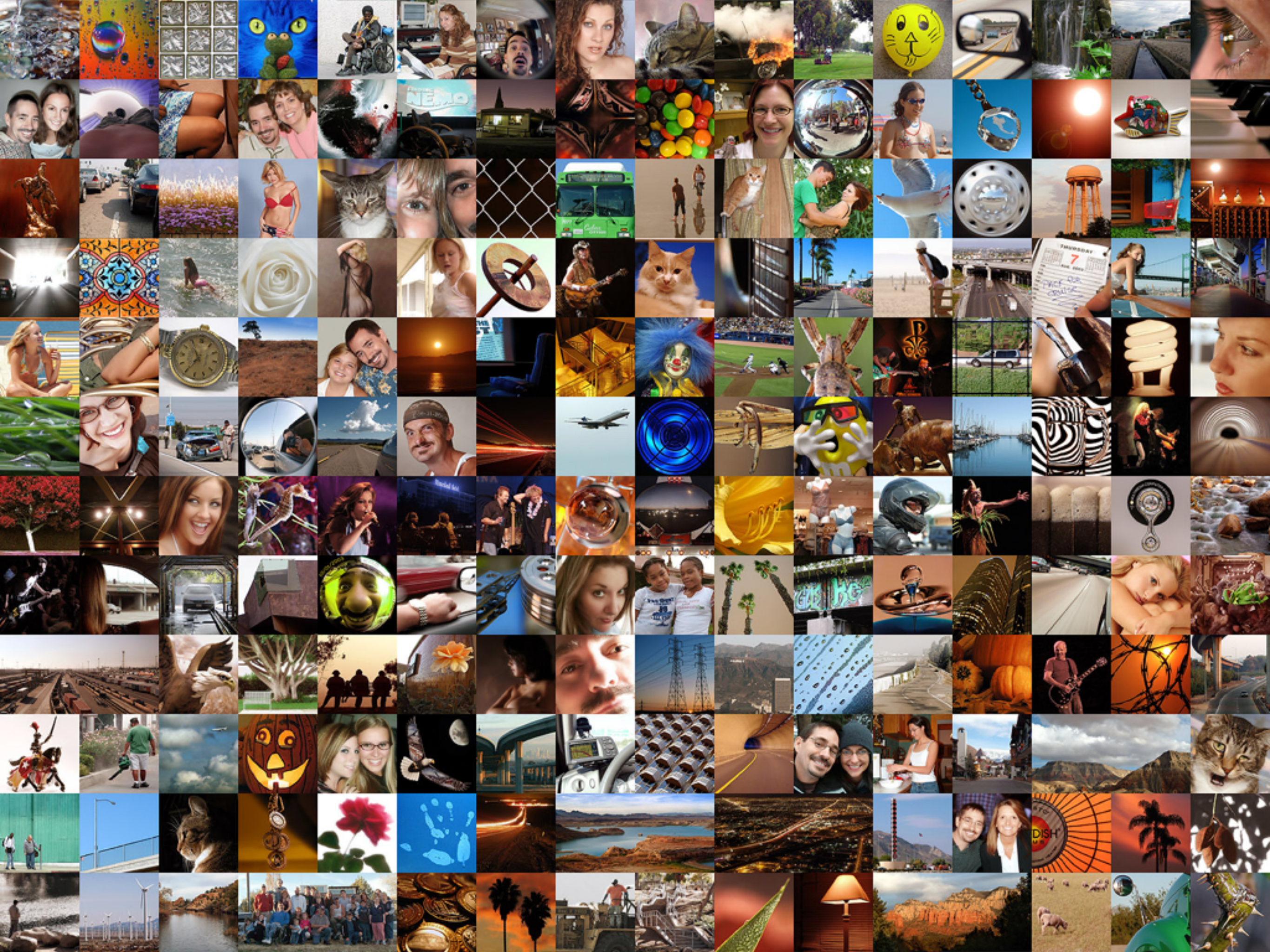


**5 billion+** photos on Flickr

**2.5 billion** photos per *month* uploaded to Facebook

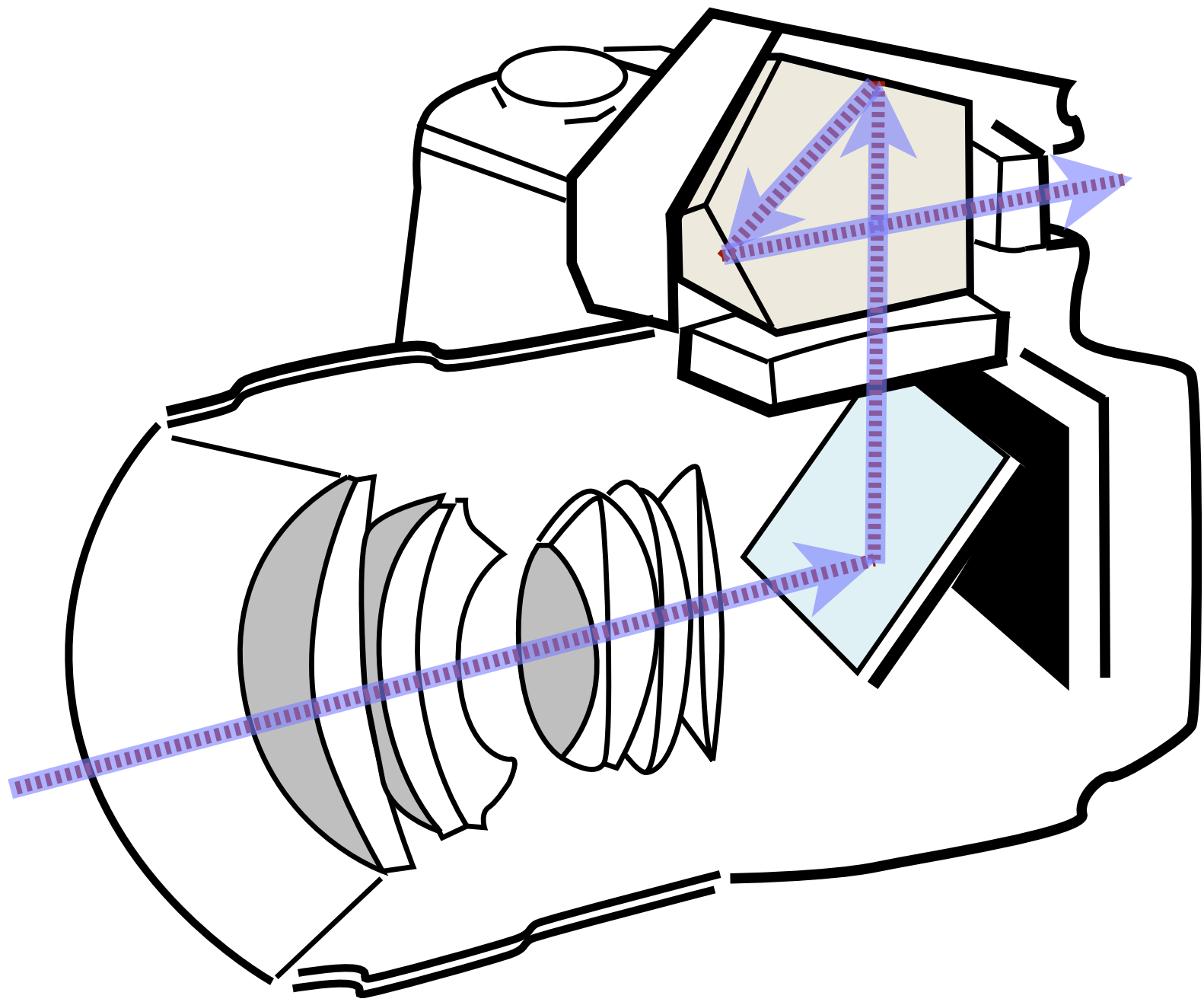
**30 billion** per year

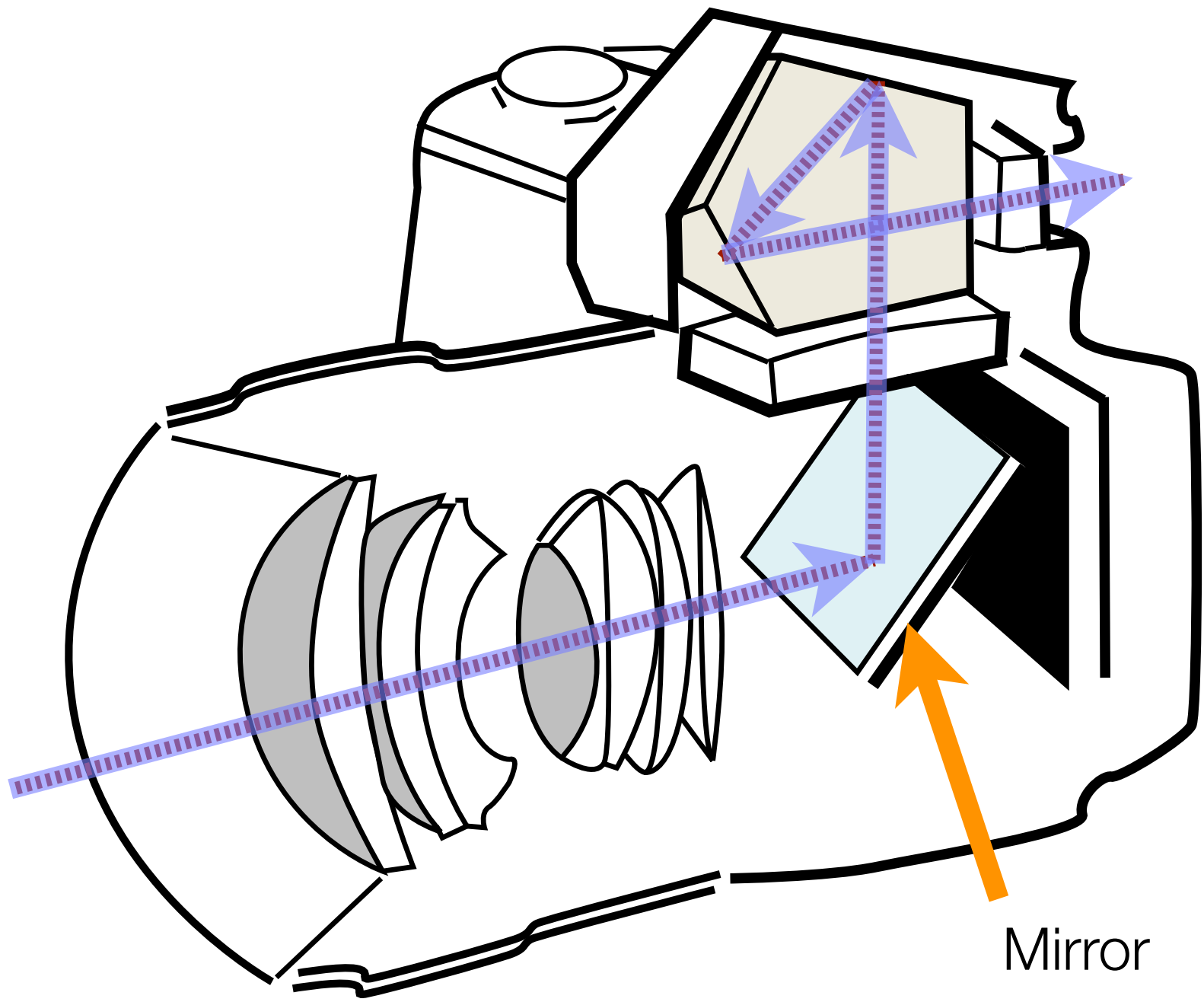


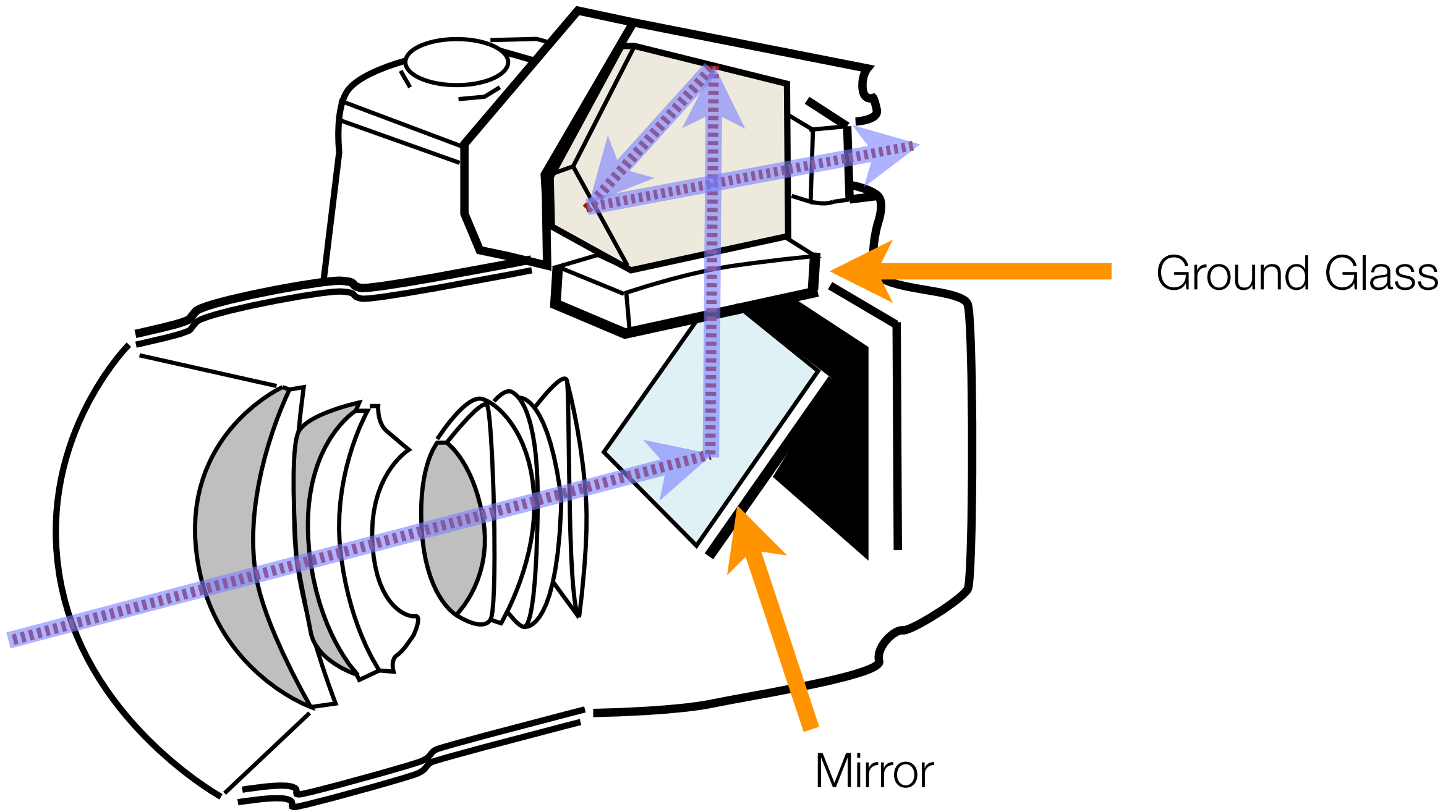




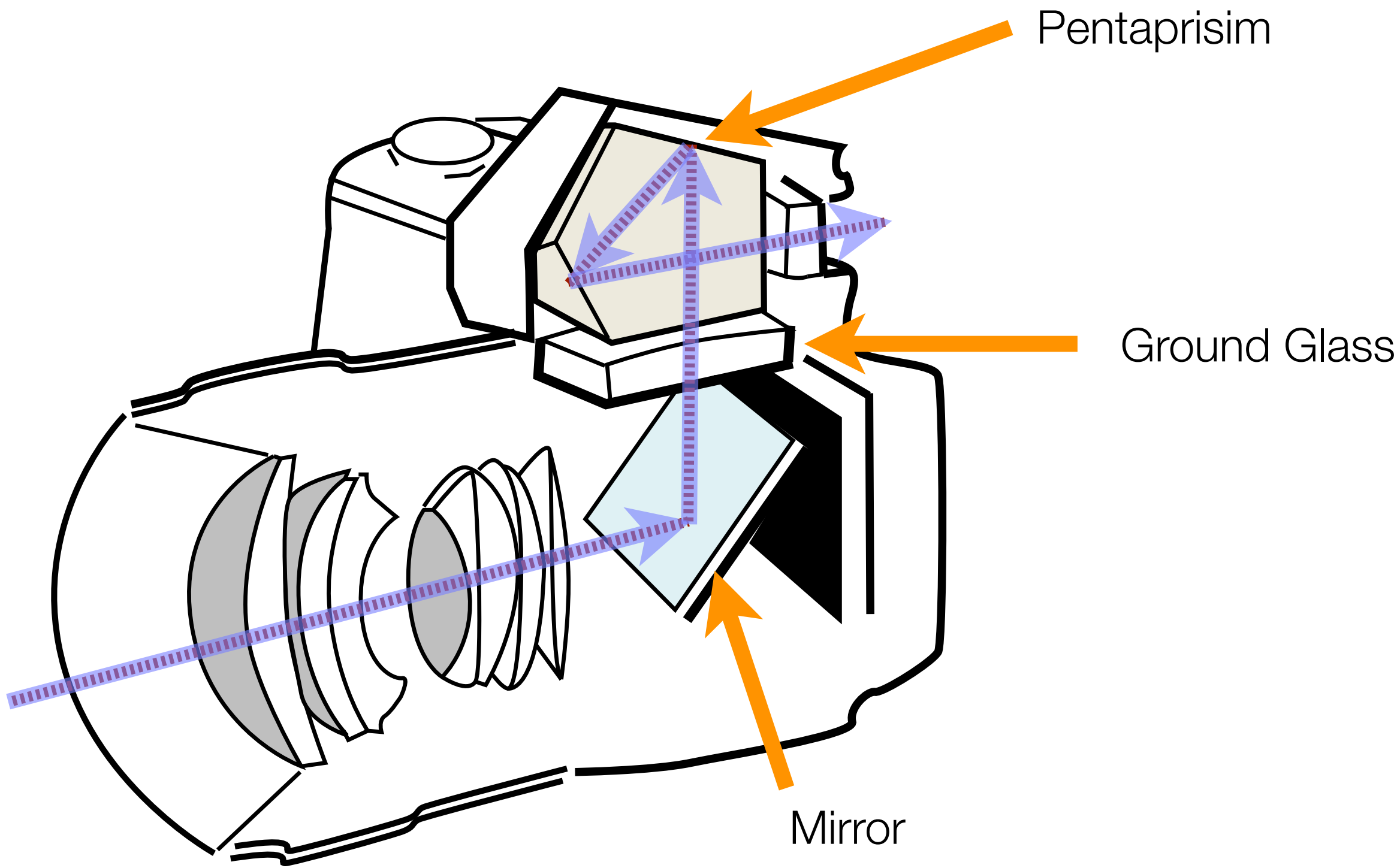
**What is an SLR?**

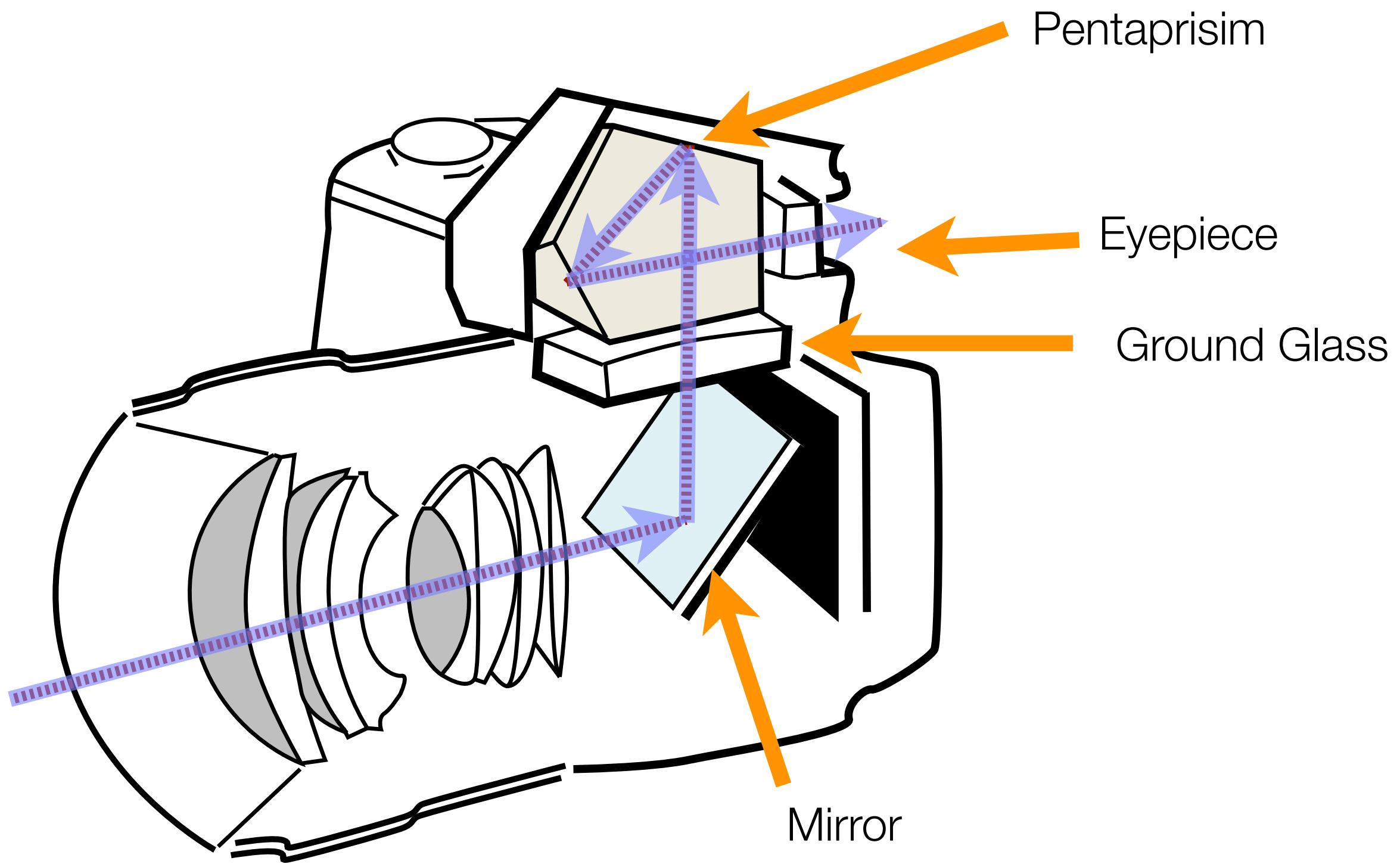


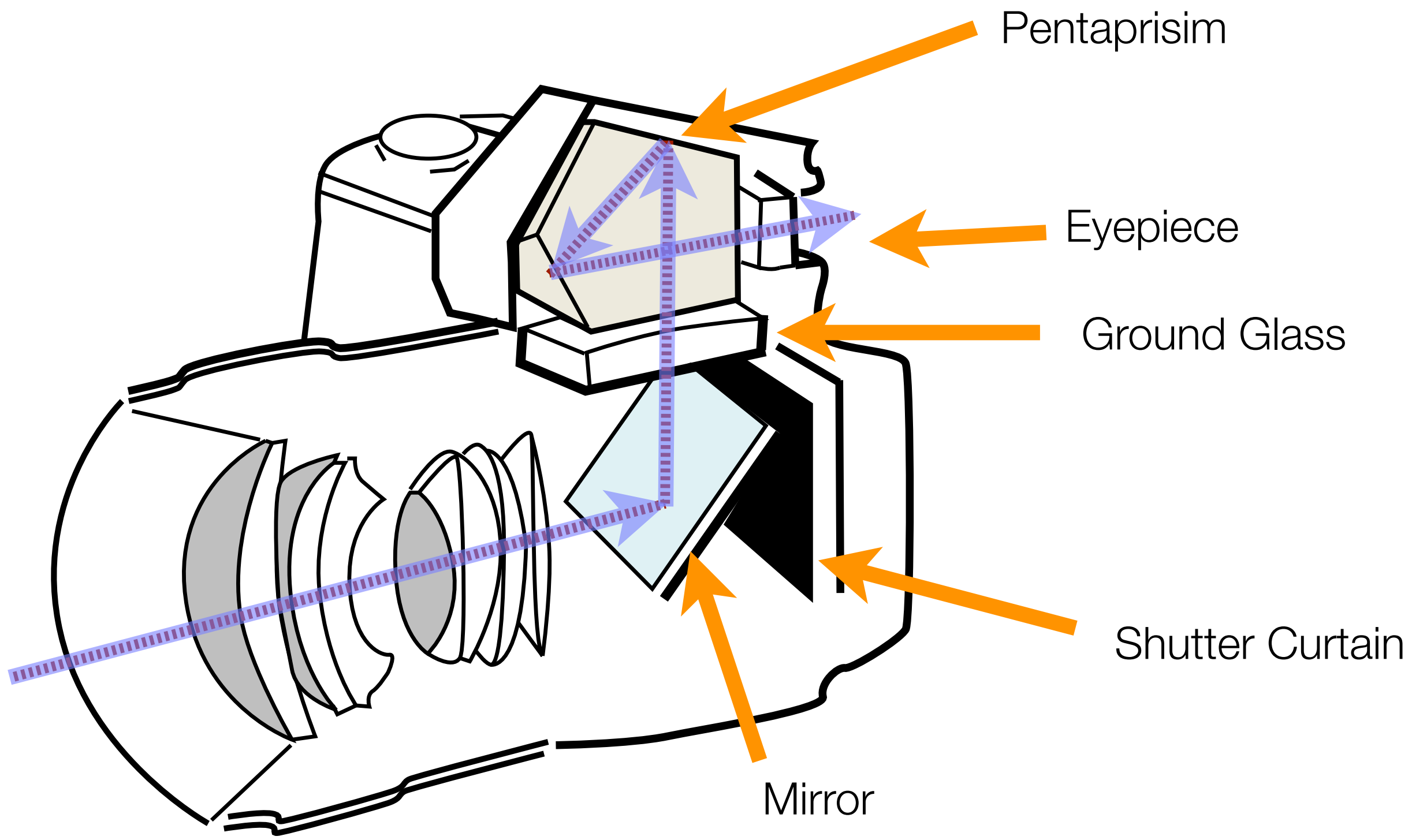












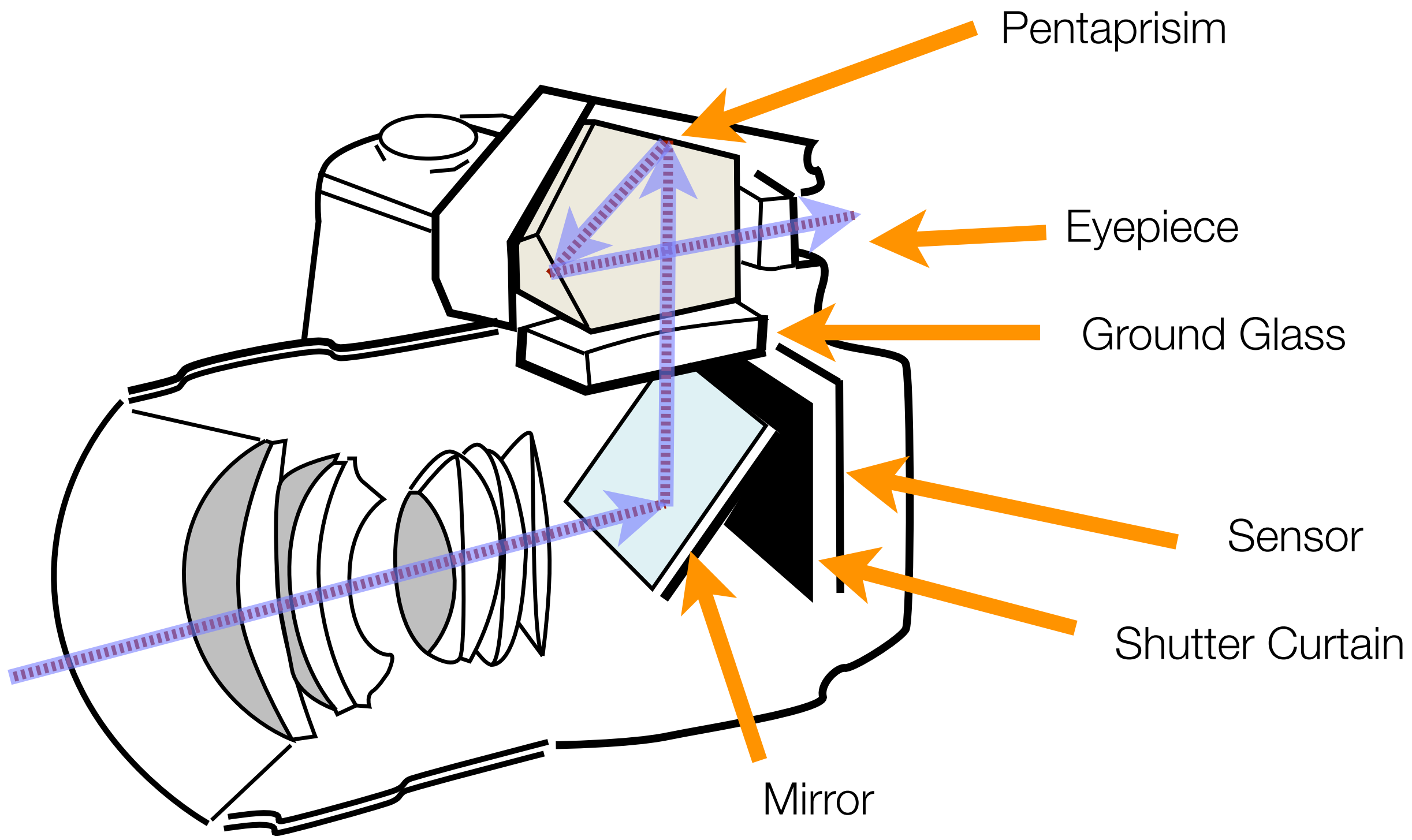
Pentaprism

Eyepiece

Ground Glass

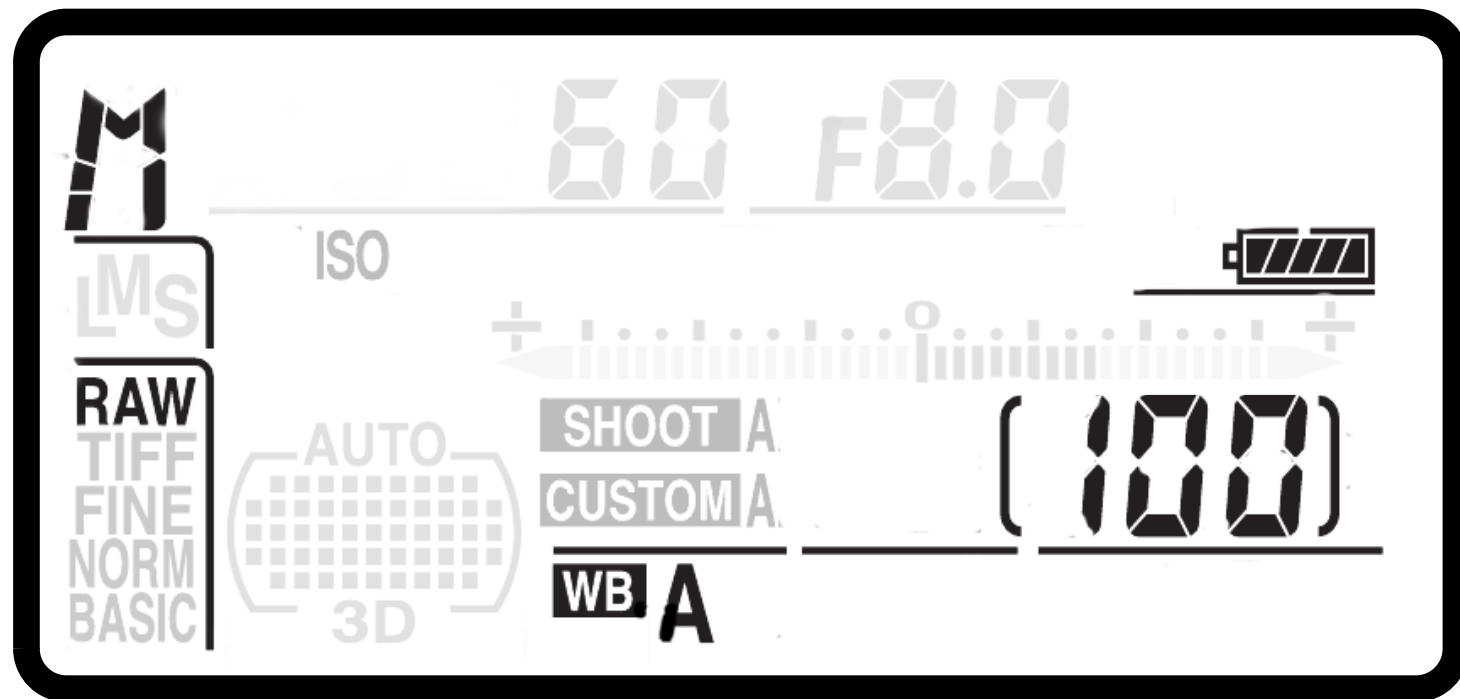
Shutter Curtain

Mirror

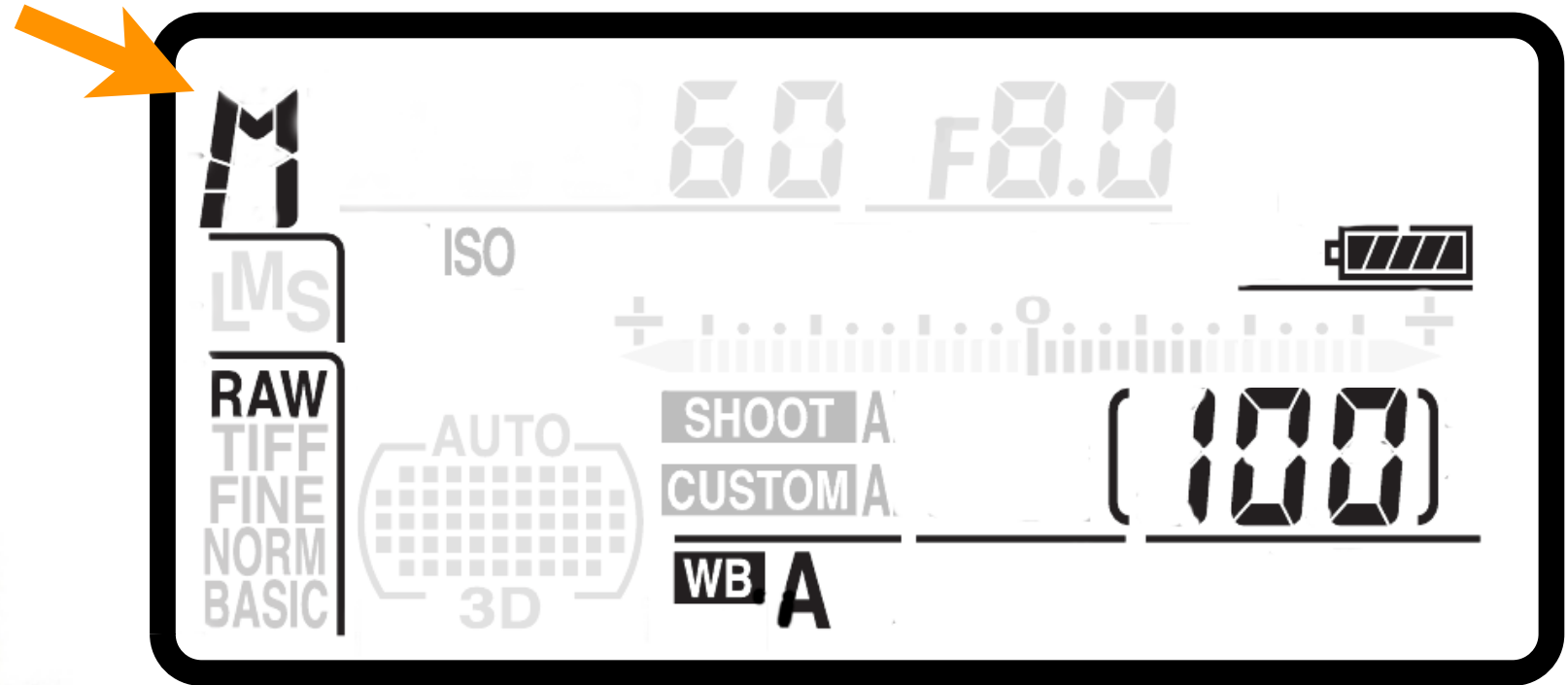


**Before we begin...**

**Shooting Mode:** Manual  
**White Balance:** Auto  
**Quality:** RAW (if you can)



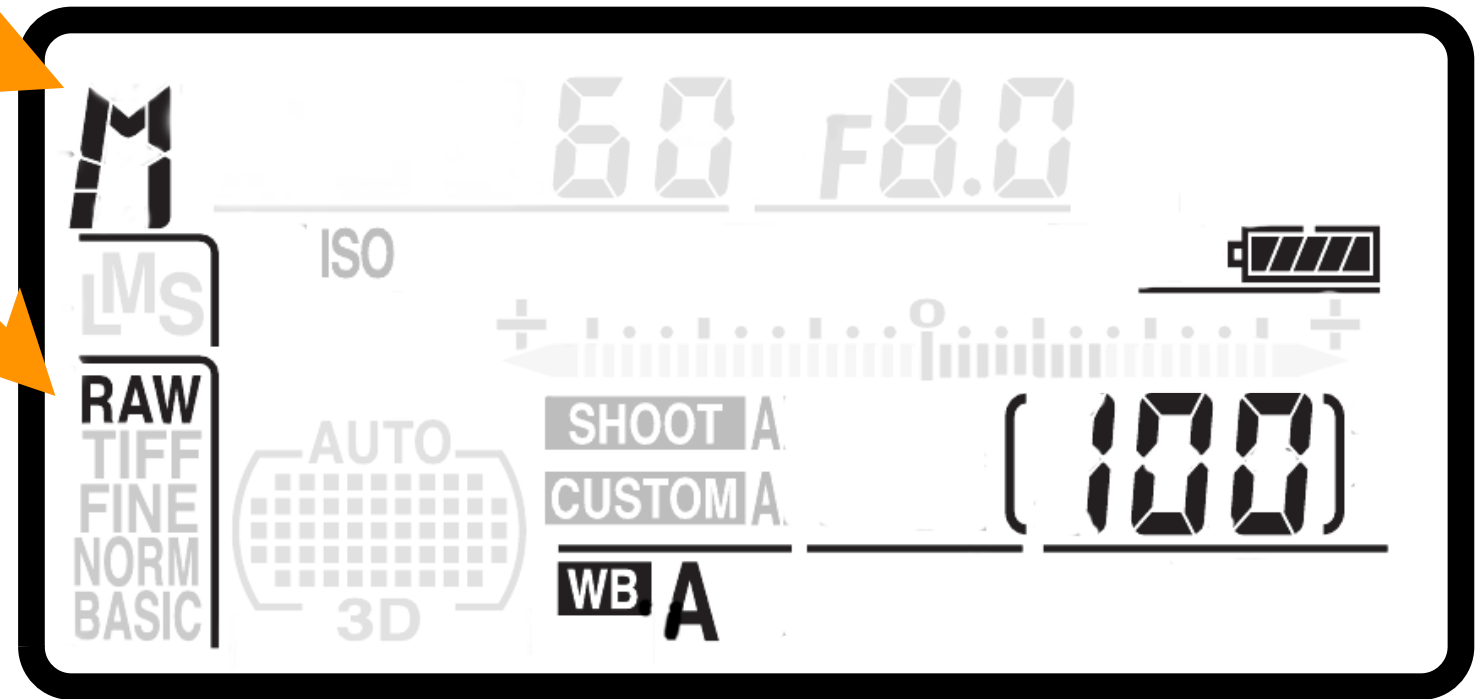
Shooting Mode:  
Manual





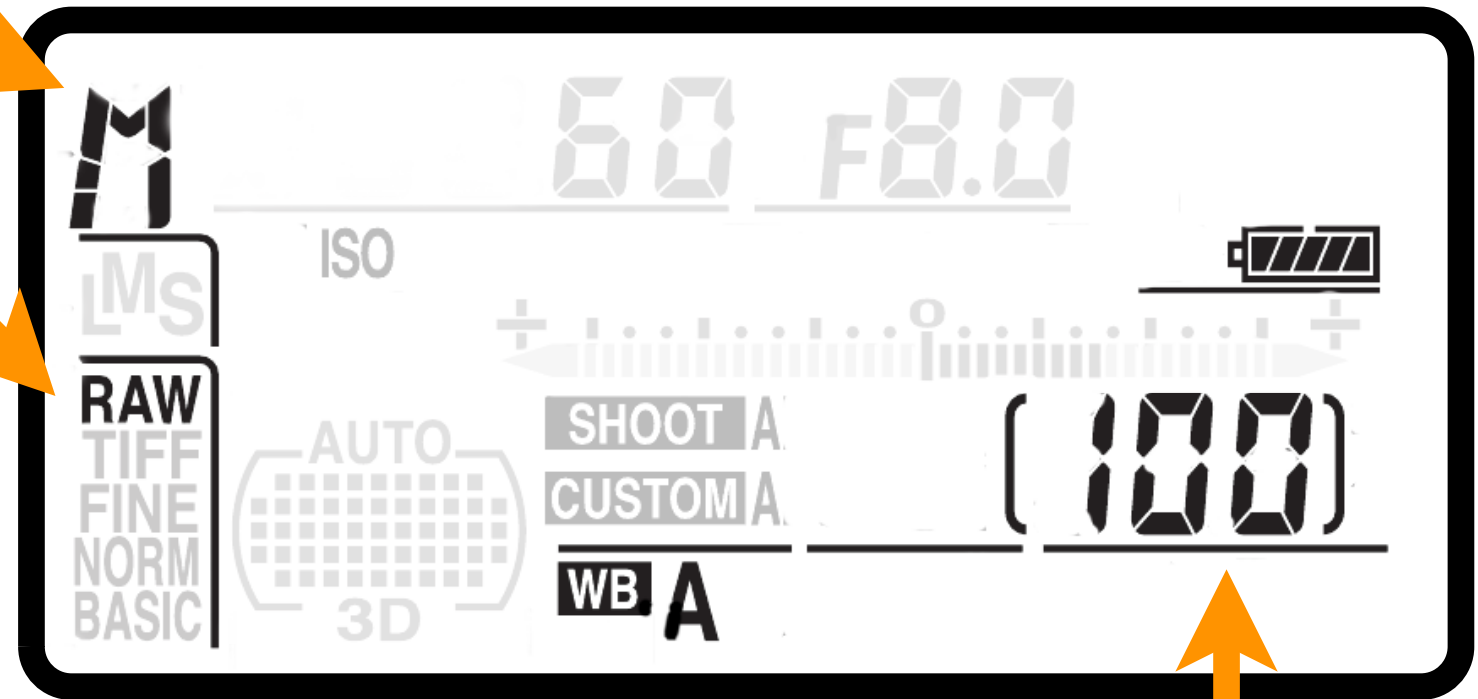
Shooting Mode:  
Manual

Quality: RAW



Shooting Mode:  
Manual

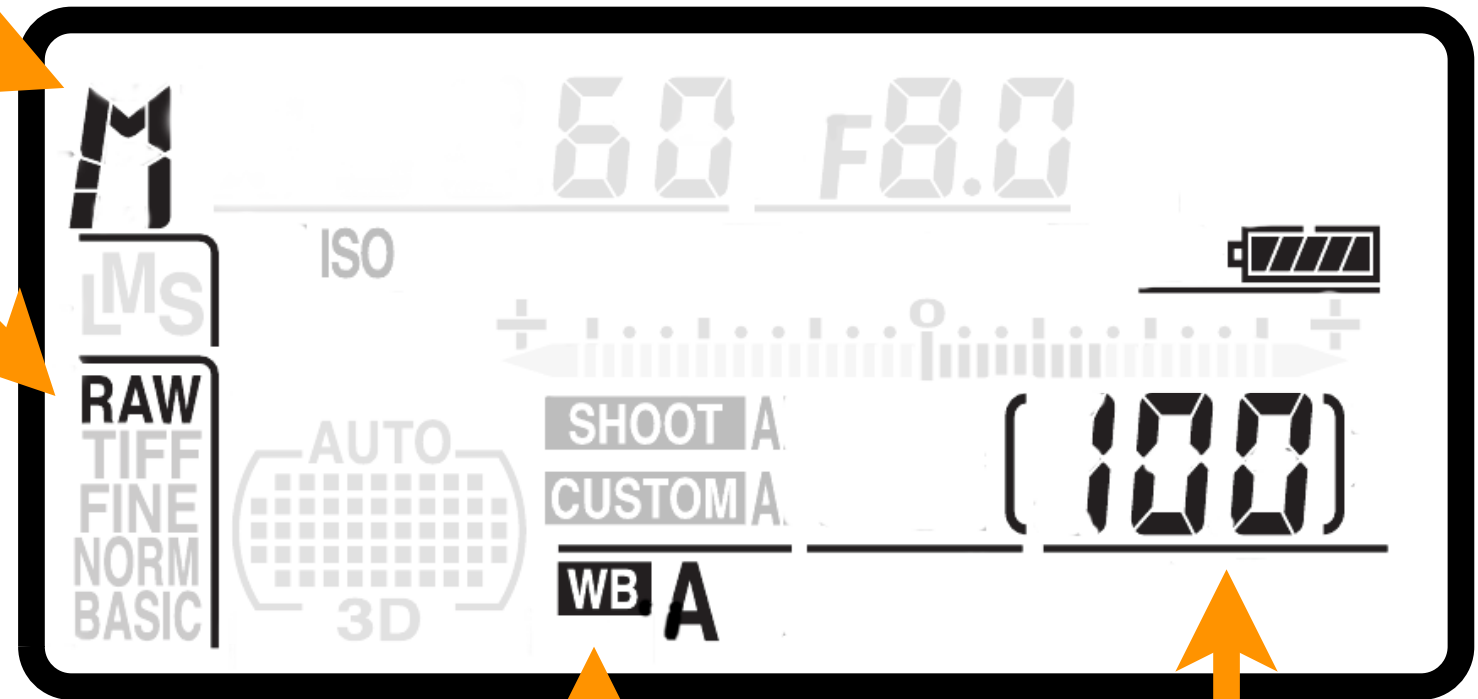
Quality: RAW



Frames  
Remaining

Shooting Mode:  
Manual

Quality: RAW



White  
Balance:  
Auto

Frames  
Remaining





White Balance:  
Auto







White Balance:  
Auto



Frames  
Remaining





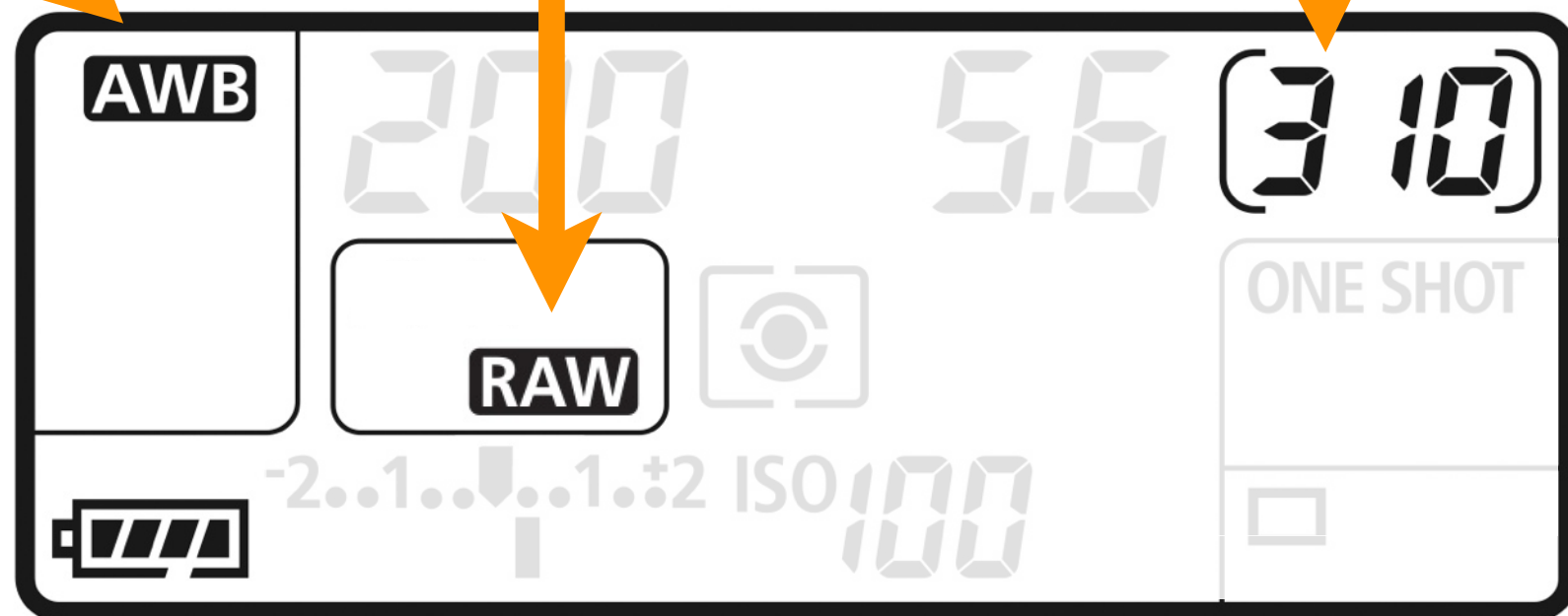
White Balance:  
Auto



Quality:  
RAW



Frames  
Remaining



# exposure

1. The act of presenting a photosensitive surface to rays of light.
2. The total amount of light received by a photosensitive surface or an area of such a surface, expressed as the product of the degree of illumination and the period of illumination.
3. The image resulting from the effects of light rays on a photosensitive surface.

# **exposure**

Shutter Speed + Aperture + ISO

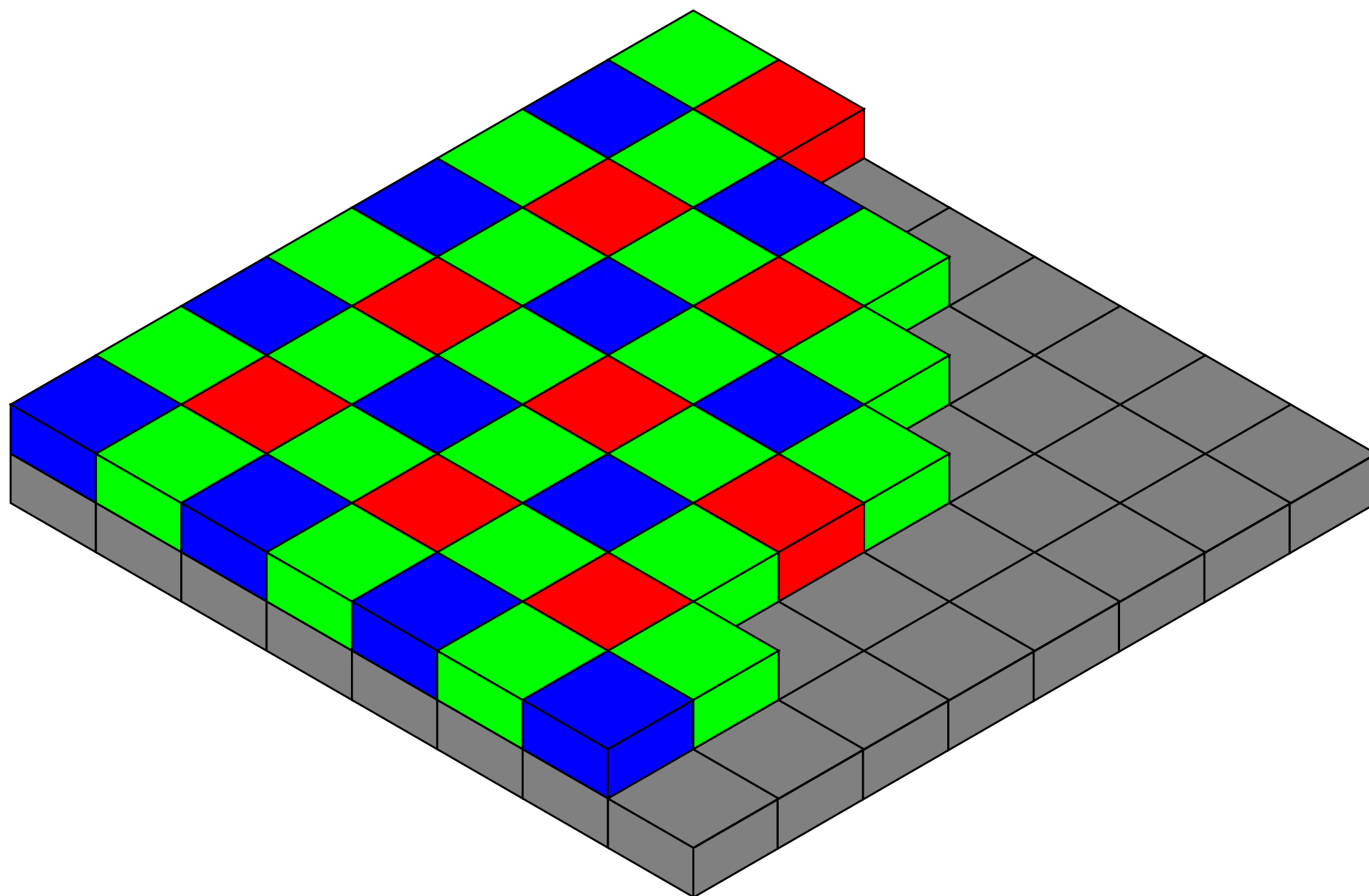
**ISO**

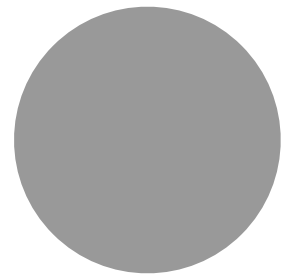




CCD

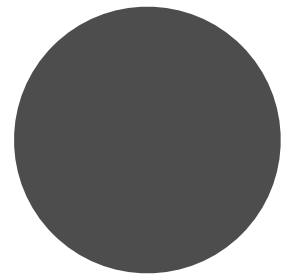
ISO is essentially hardware gain.





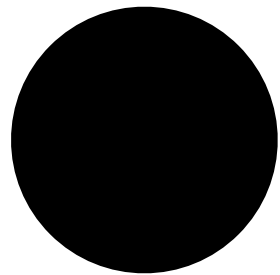
# 200 ISO

- Daylight
- Bright, bright studio lighting



## **400-1600 ISO**

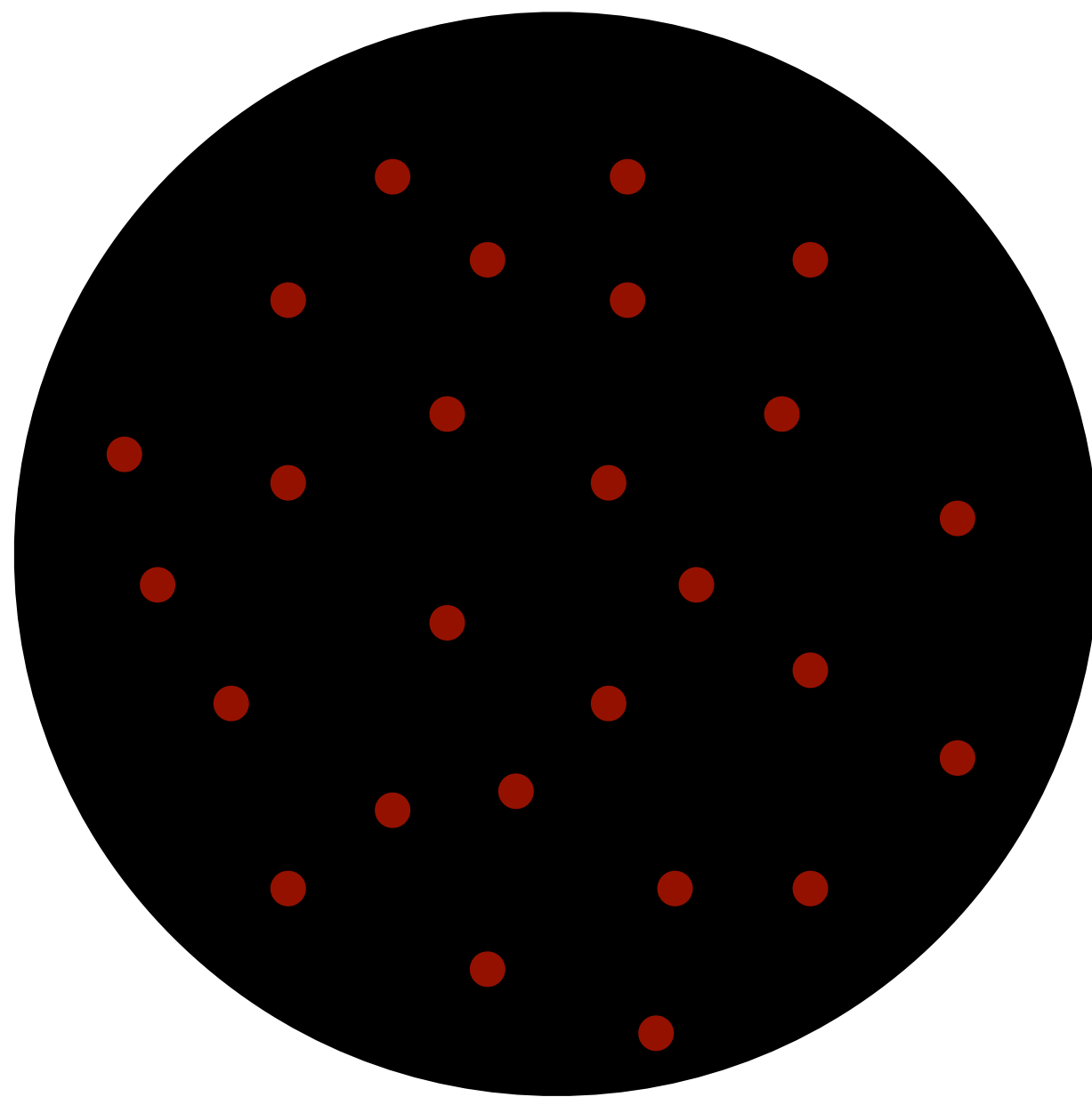
- Outdoors, action shots
- Indoors, adequate lighting
- Shade



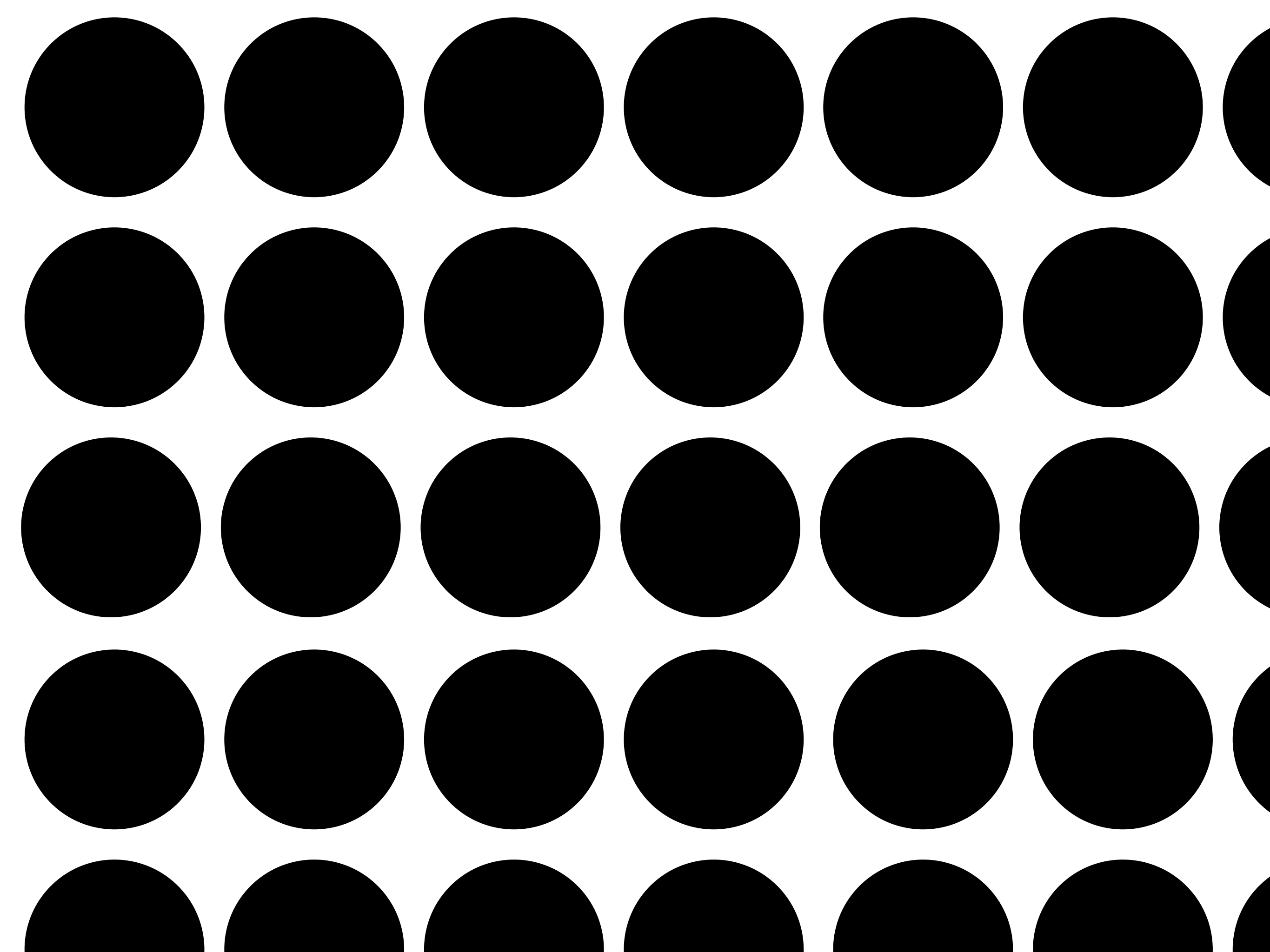
## 3200+ ISO

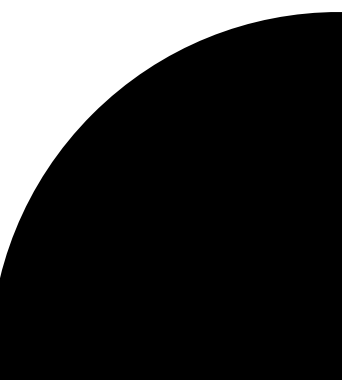
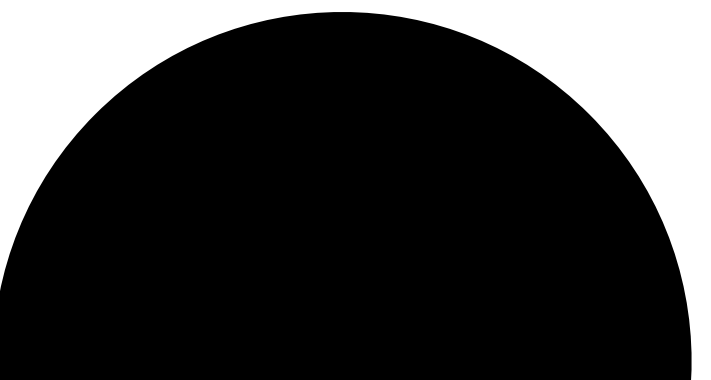
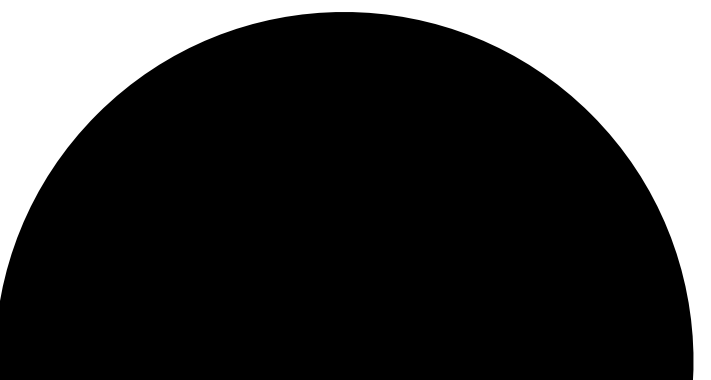
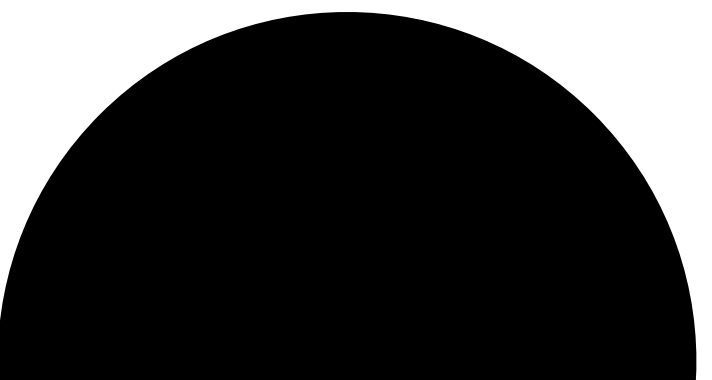
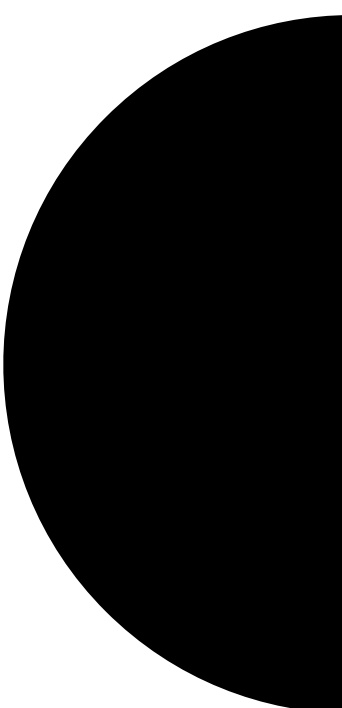
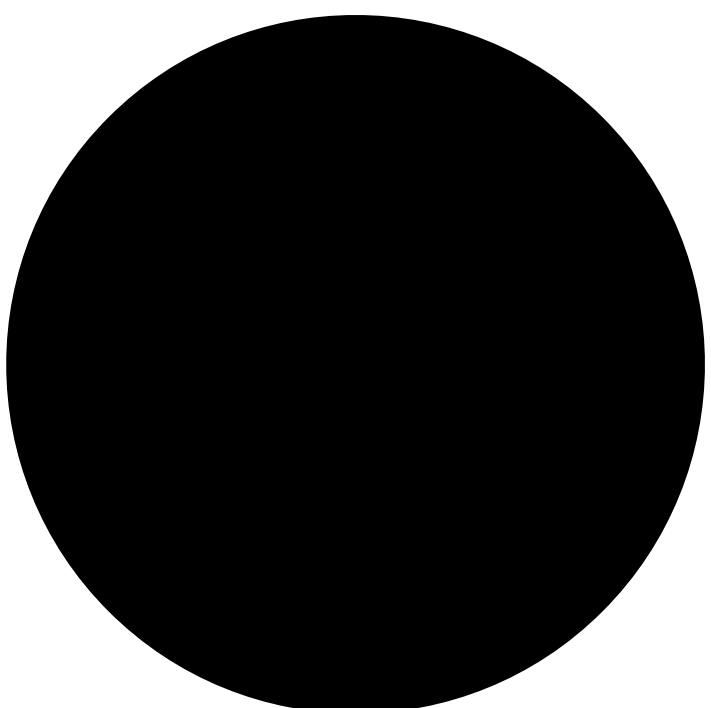
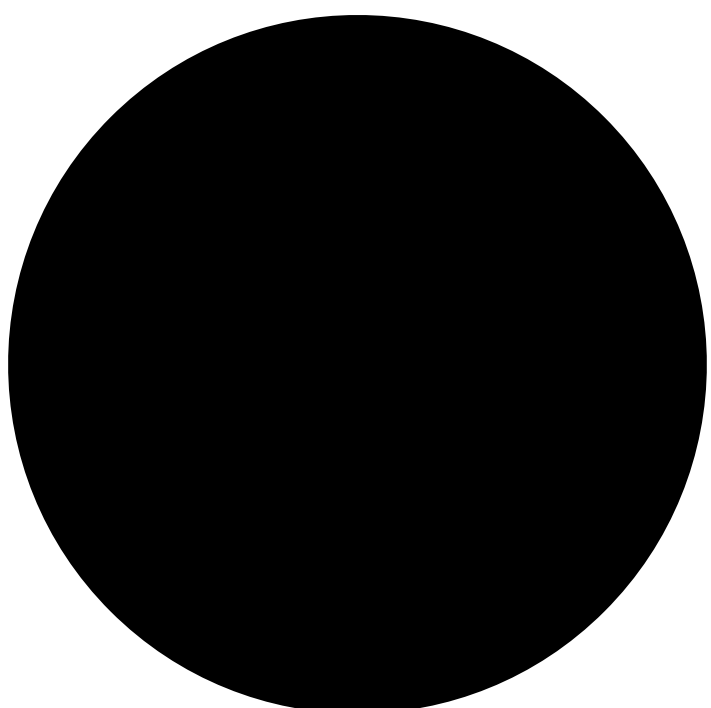
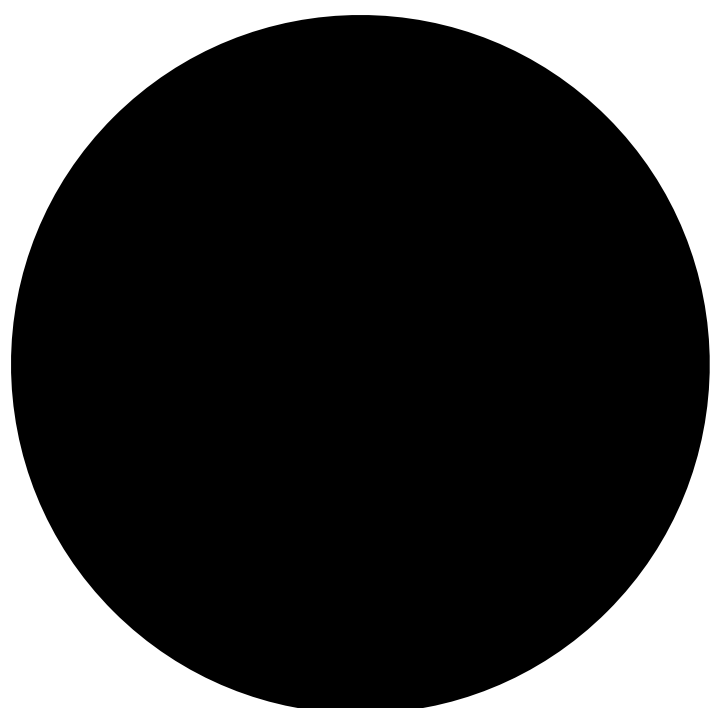
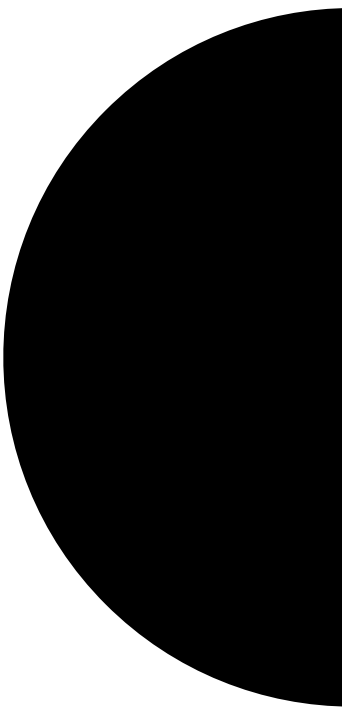
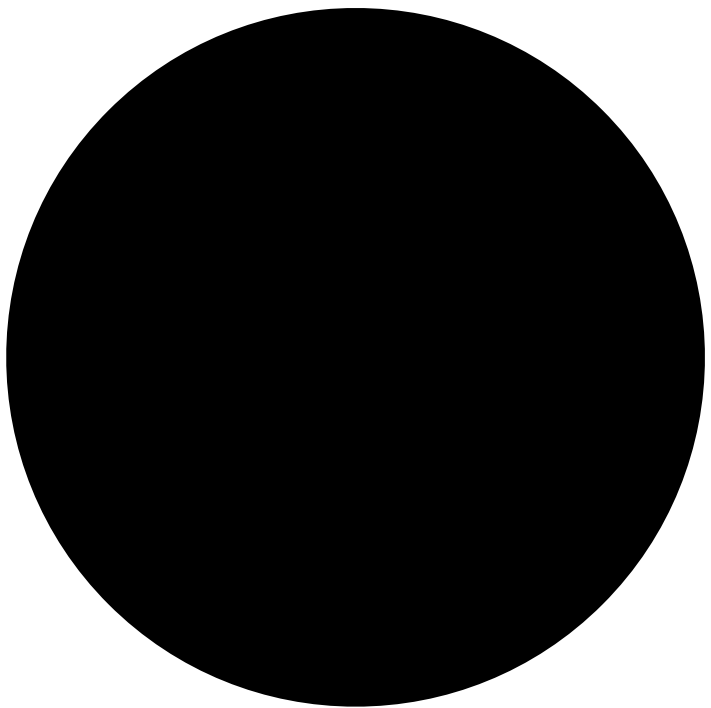
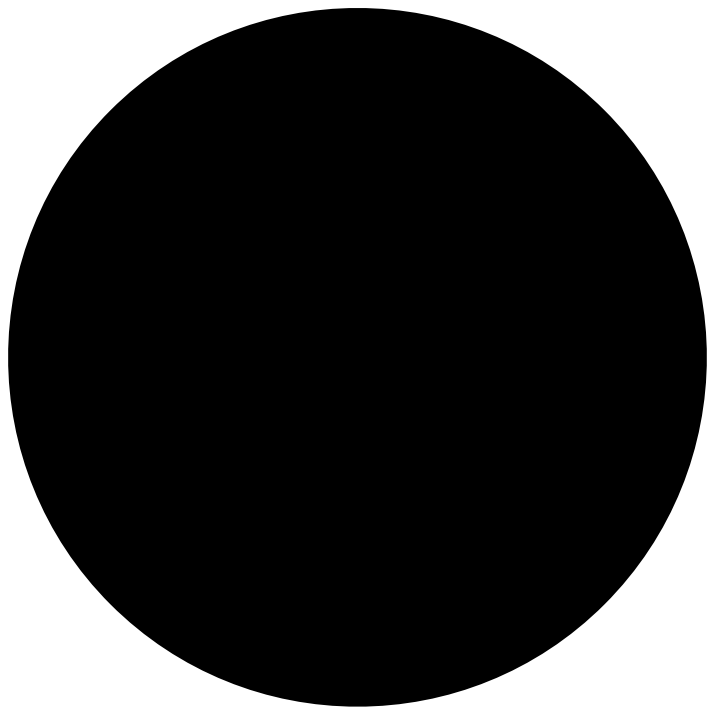
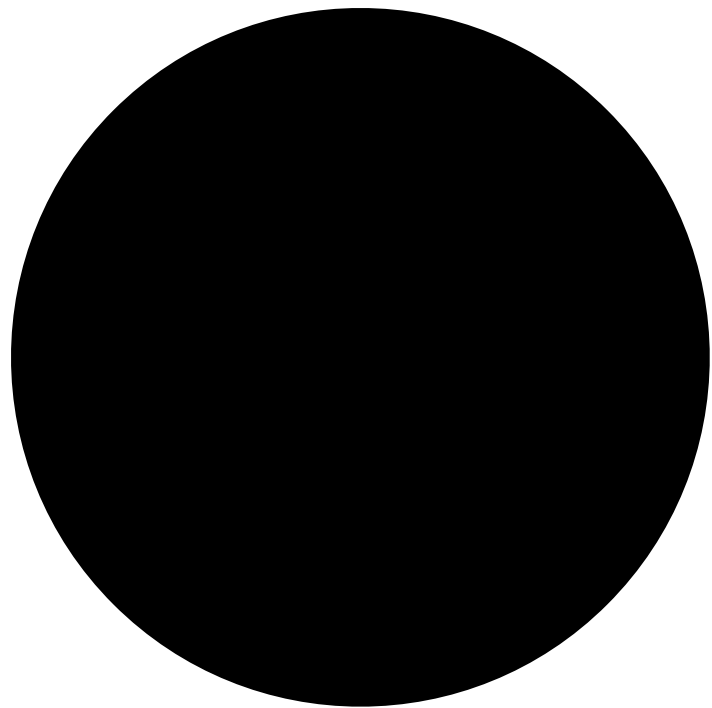
- Indoors, poor lighting
- Indoors, action shots
- Night time (+ some software gain)





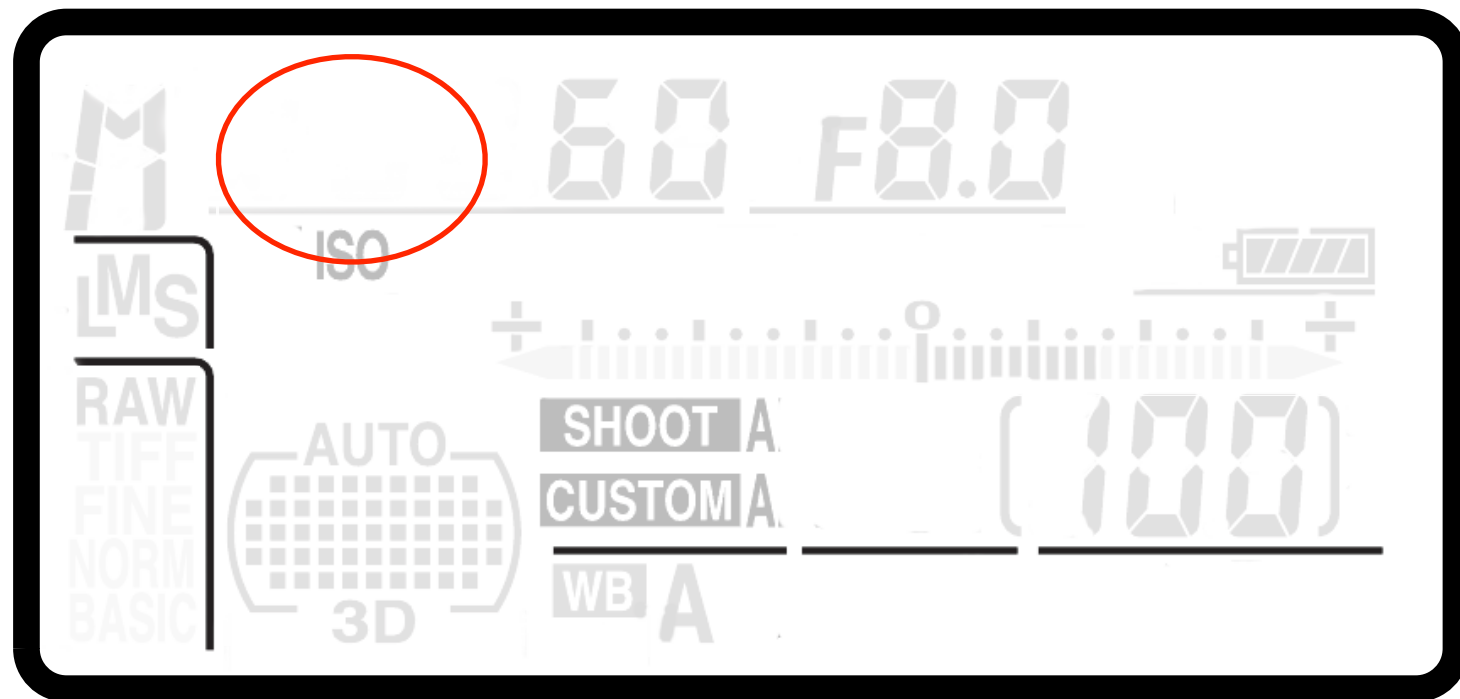




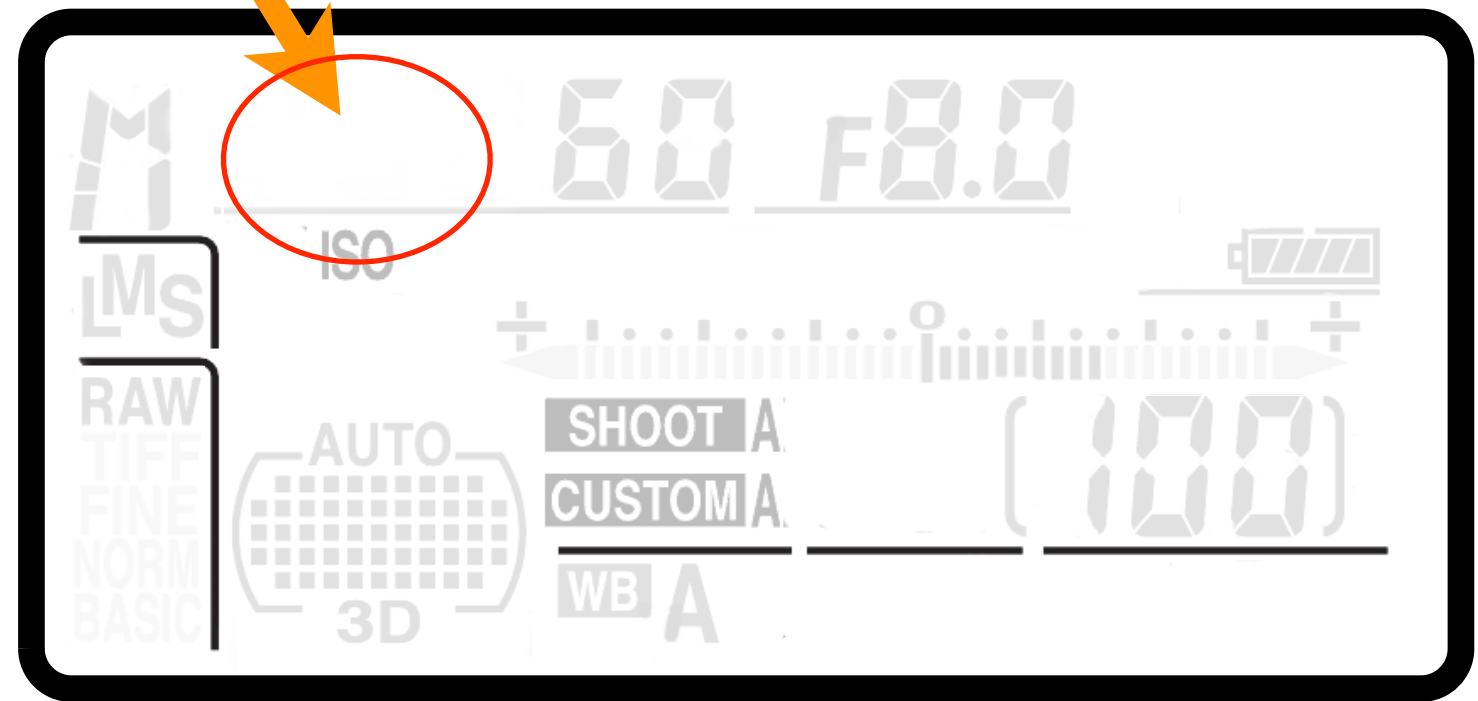


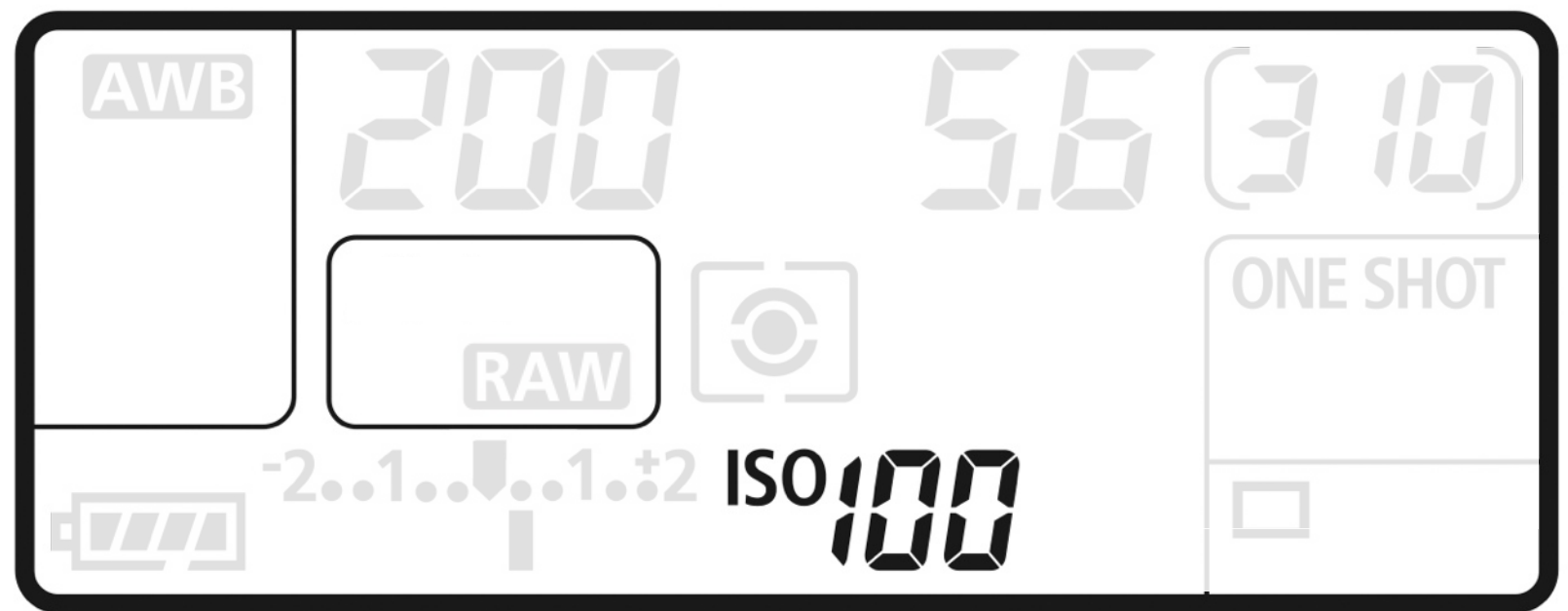


Choose your ISO!

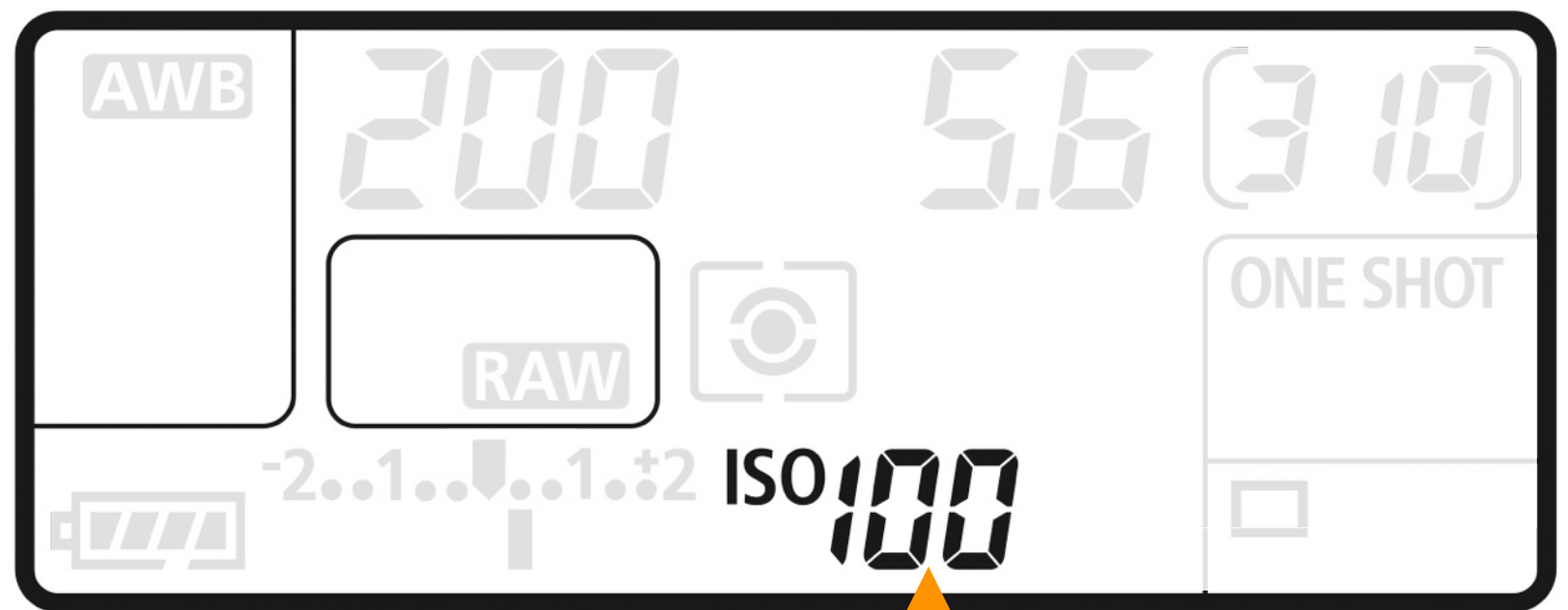


ISO number  
shows here





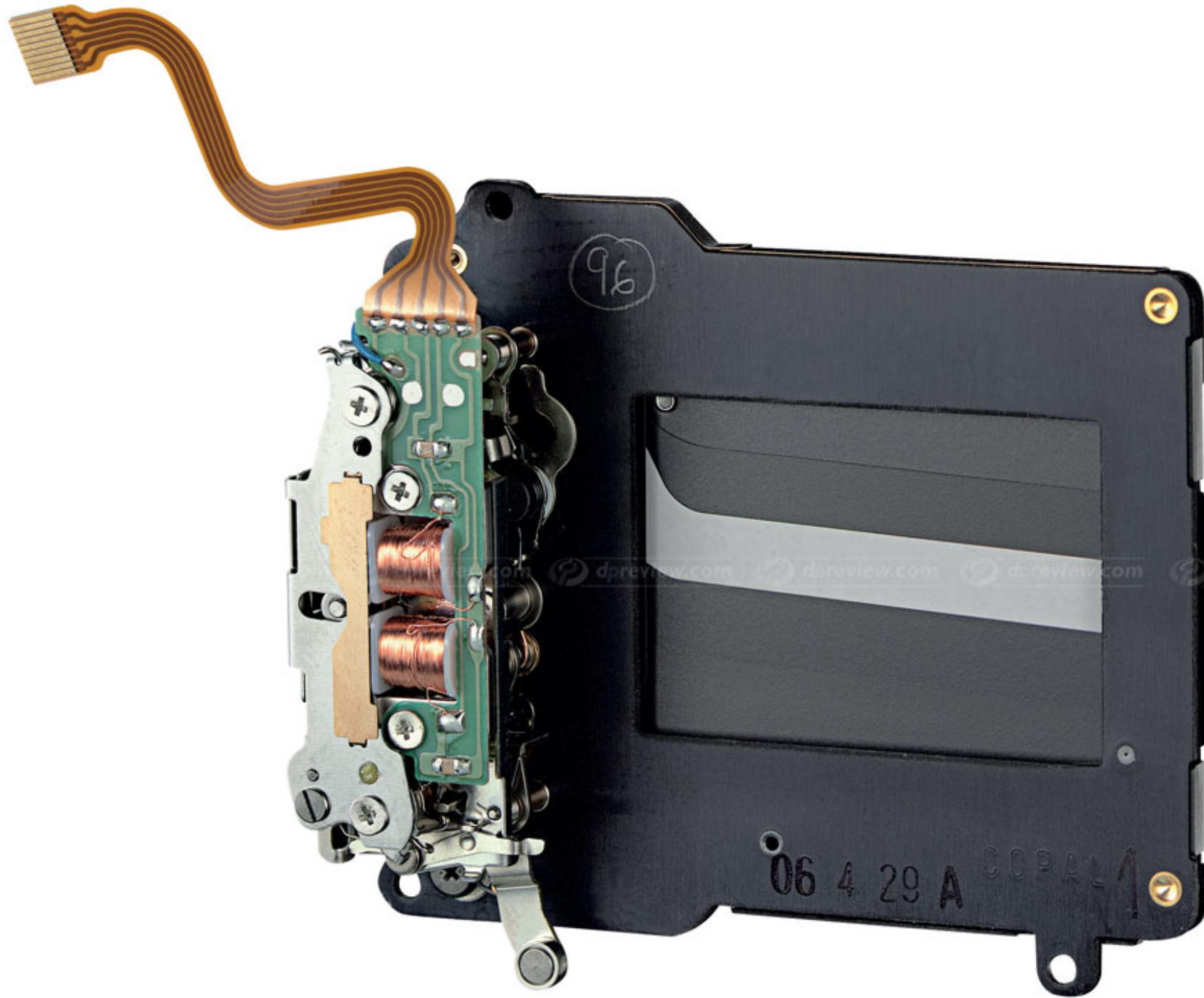


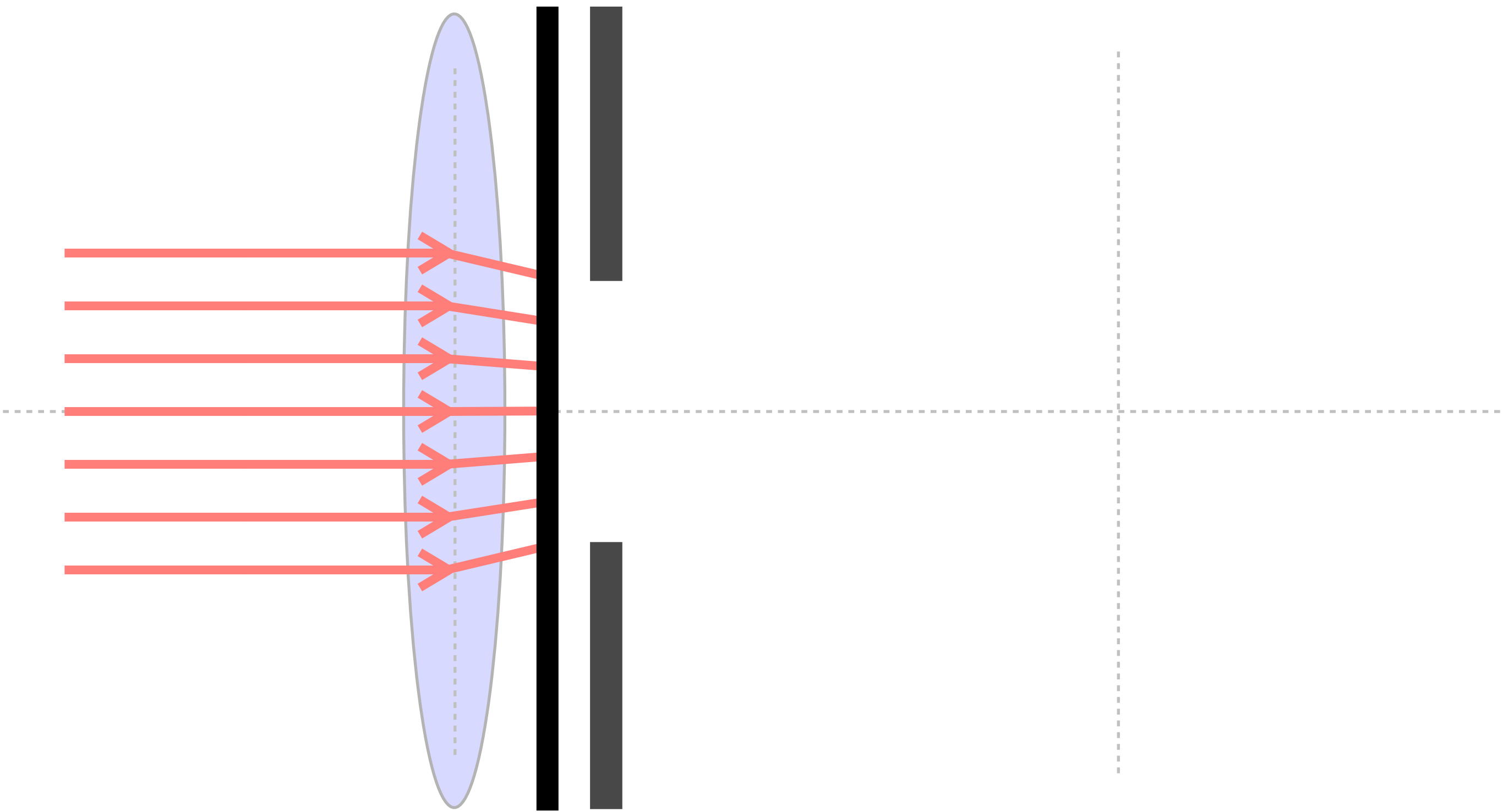


↑  
ISO

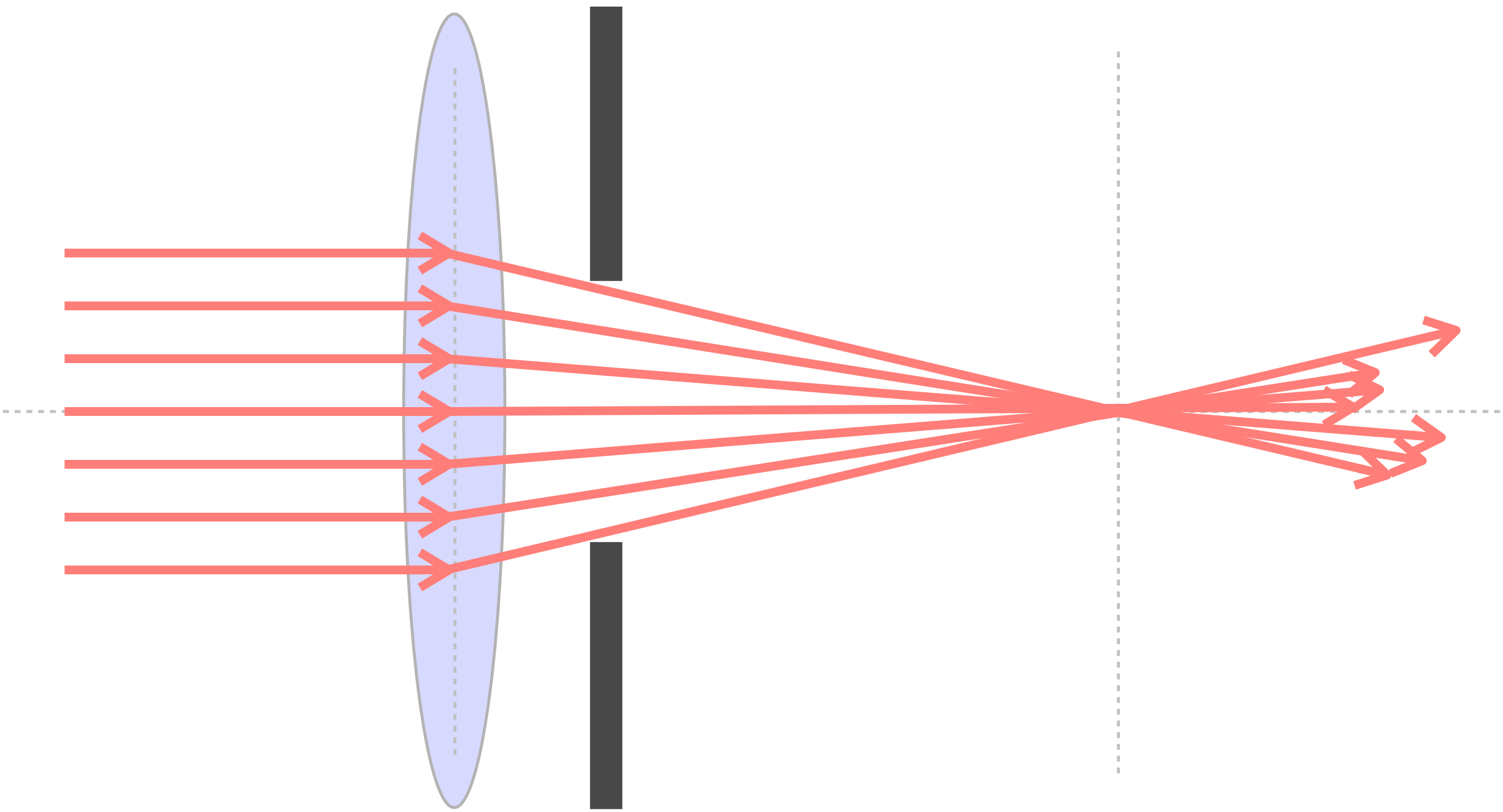
**SHUTTER**

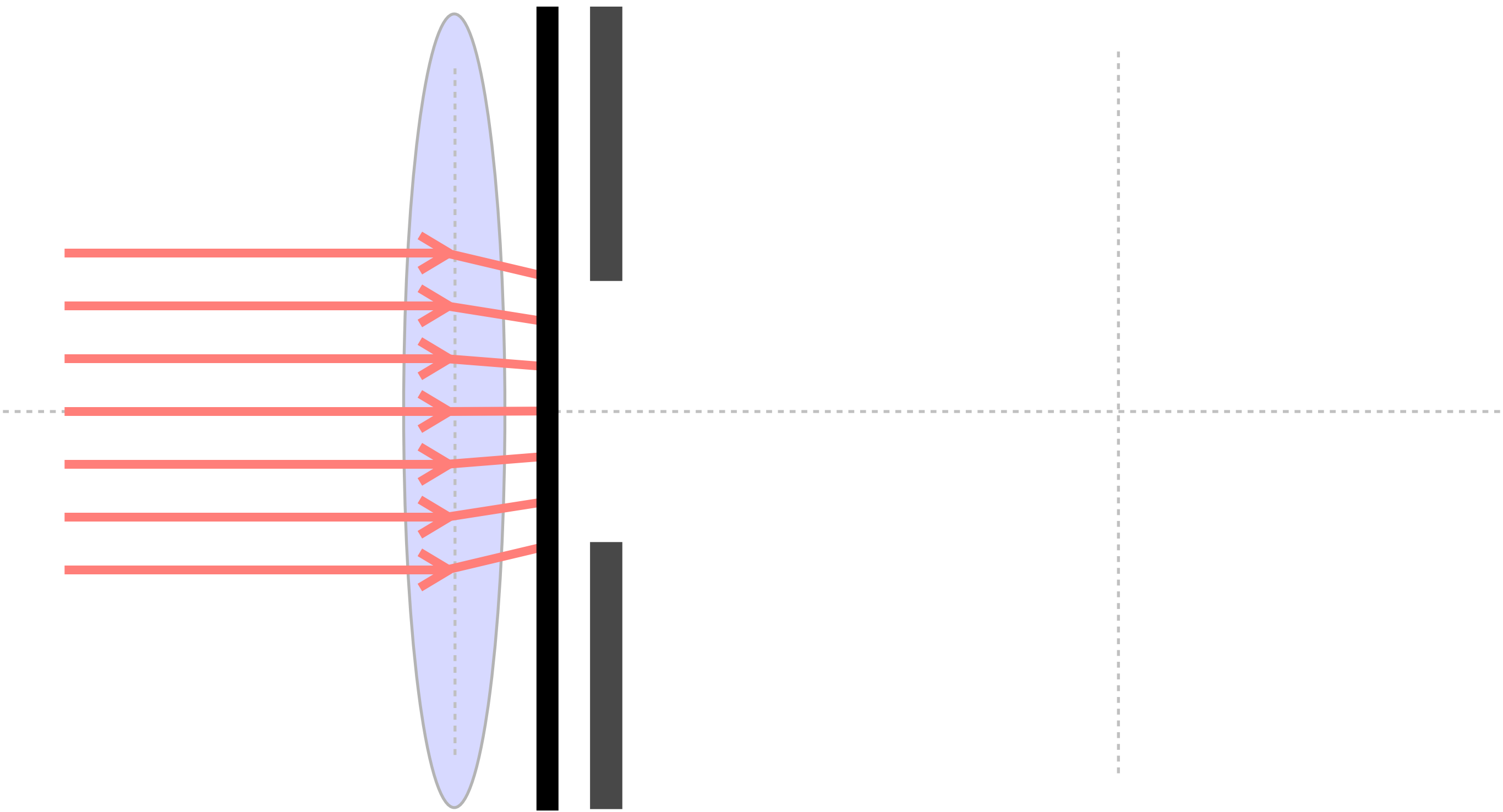
**SPEED**











**1/1000 s**

**1/500 s**

**1/250 s**

**1/125 s**

**1/60 s**

**1/30 s**

**1/15 s**

**1/8 s**

**1/4 s**

**1/2 s**

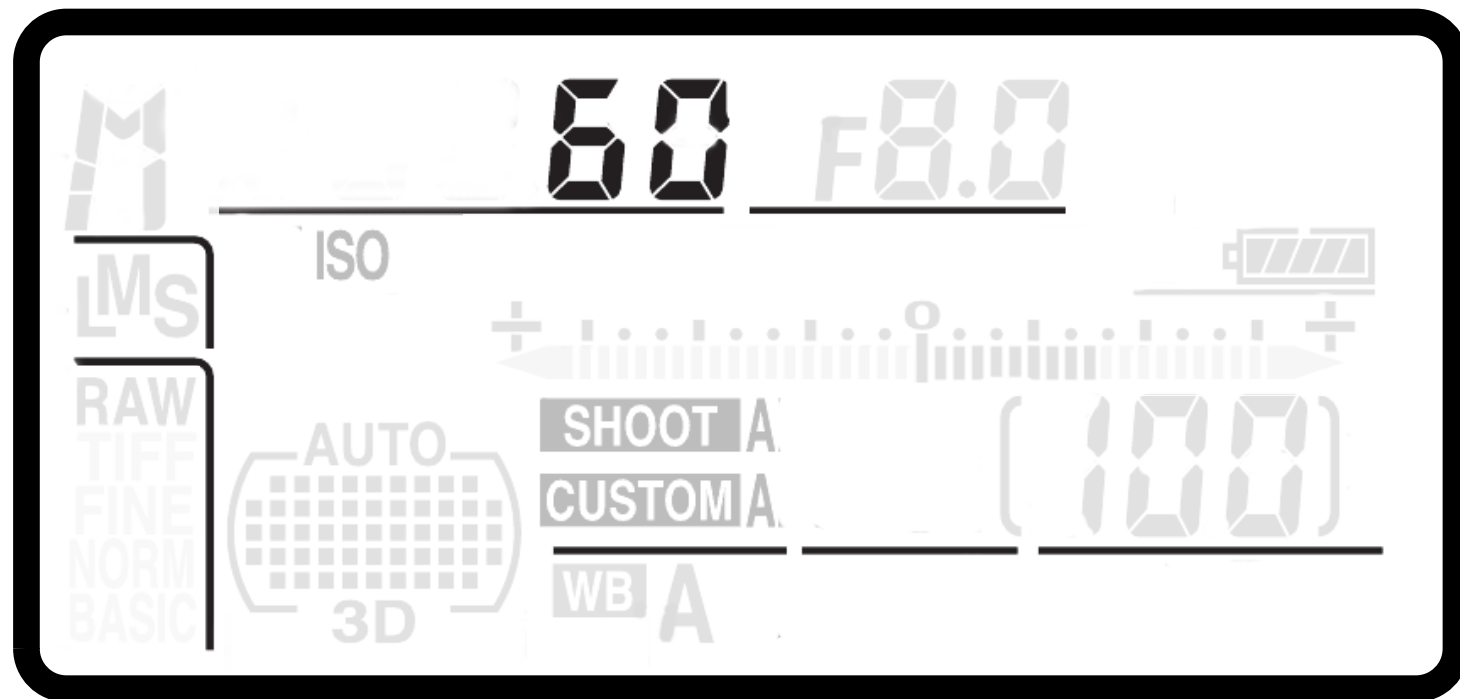
**1 s**

less light

**more light**

change your shutter speed!











Shutter Speed



**APERATURE**



# Aperture

The valve for light.



*f/2*

# Aperture

The valve for light.



*f/2.8*

# Aperture

The valve for light.



*f/4*

# Aperture

The valve for light.



*f/5.6*

# Aperture

The valve for light.



*f/8*

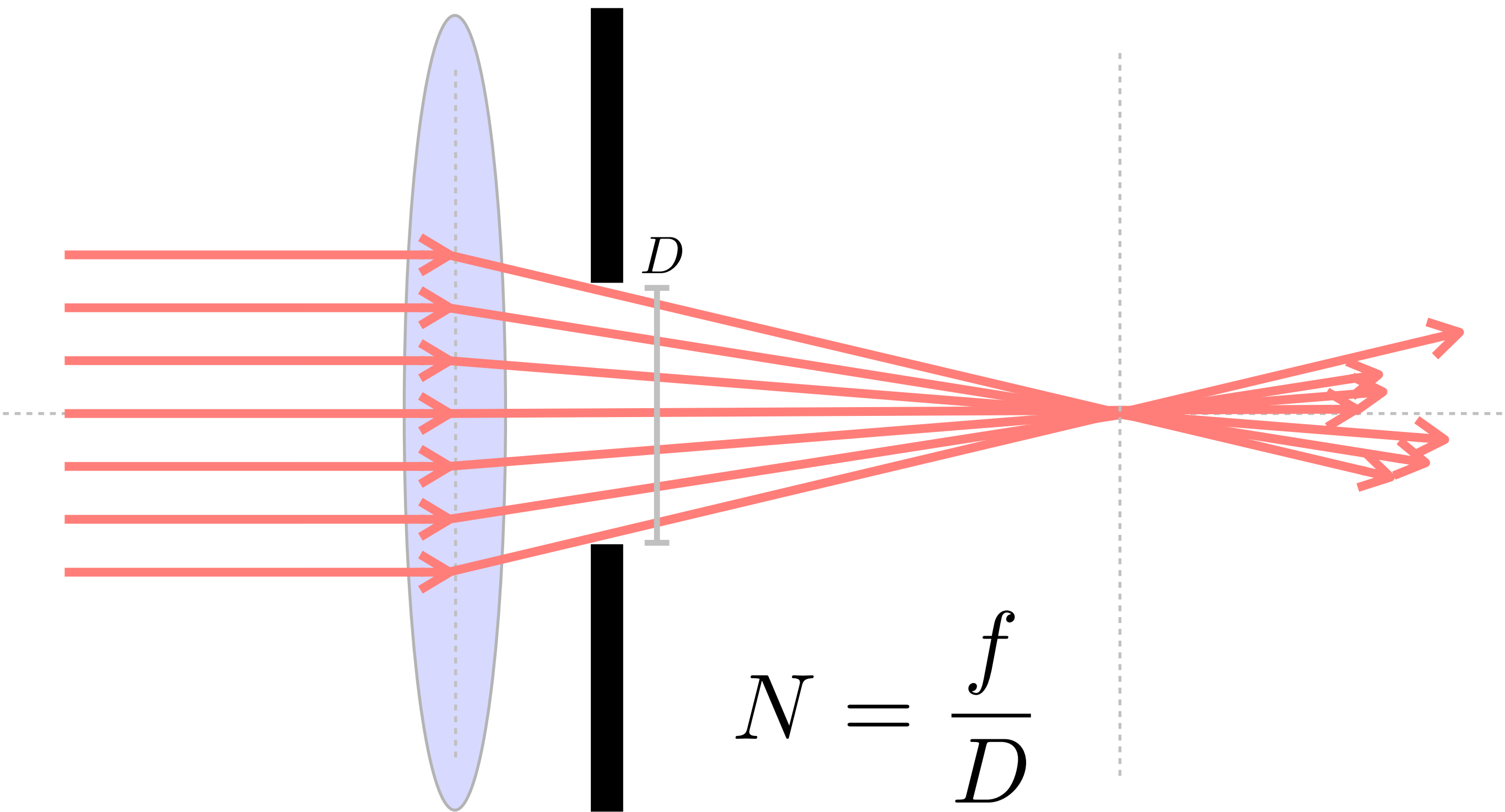


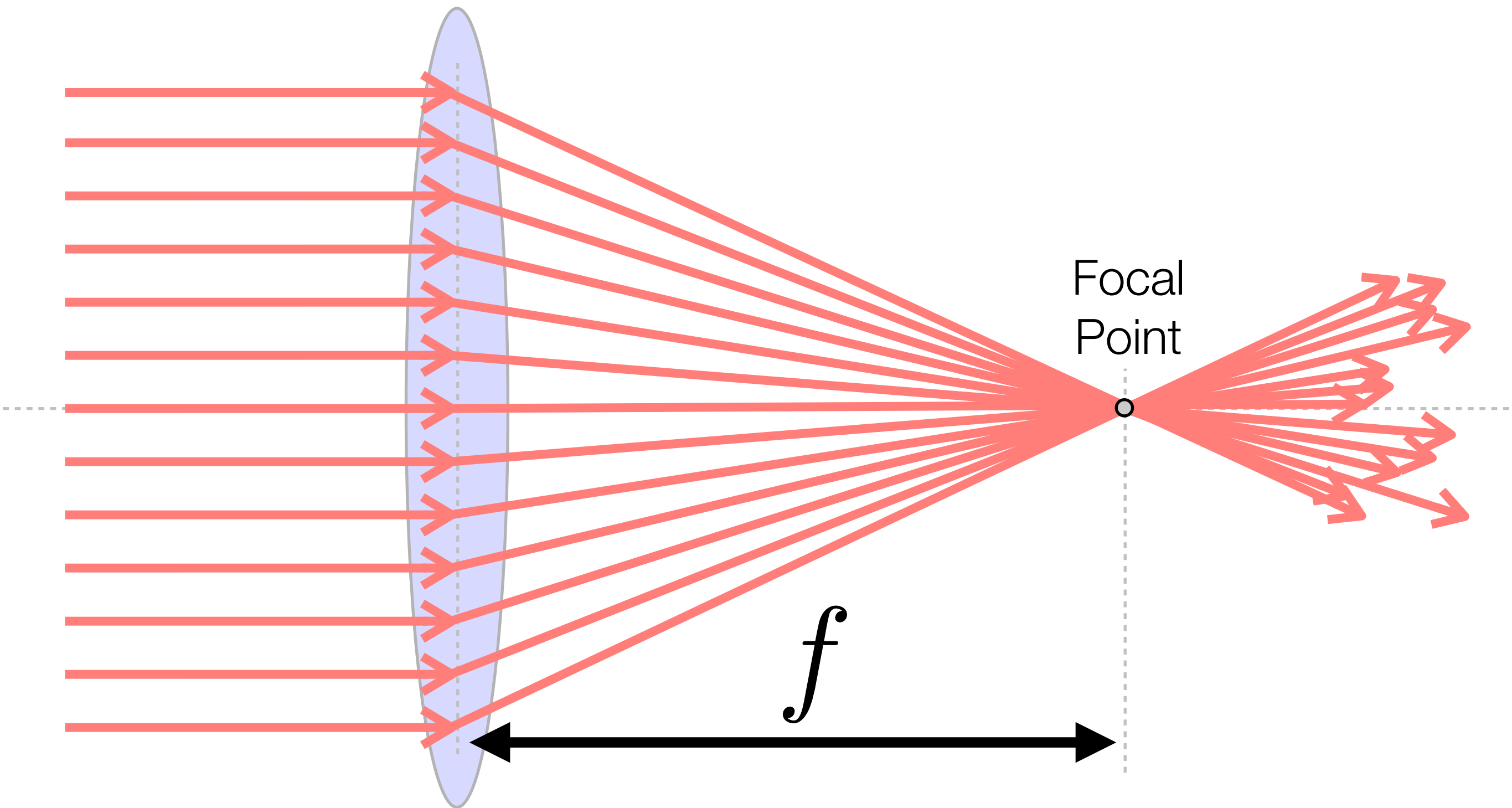
# Aperture

The valve for light.

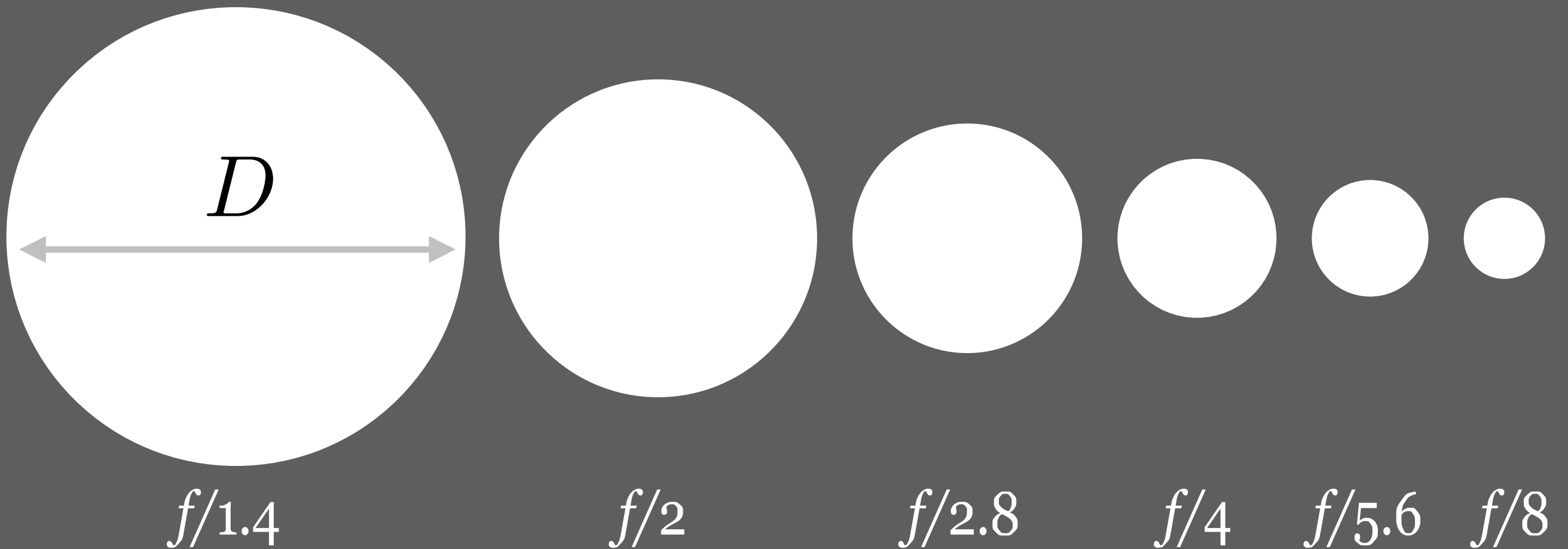


*f/22*

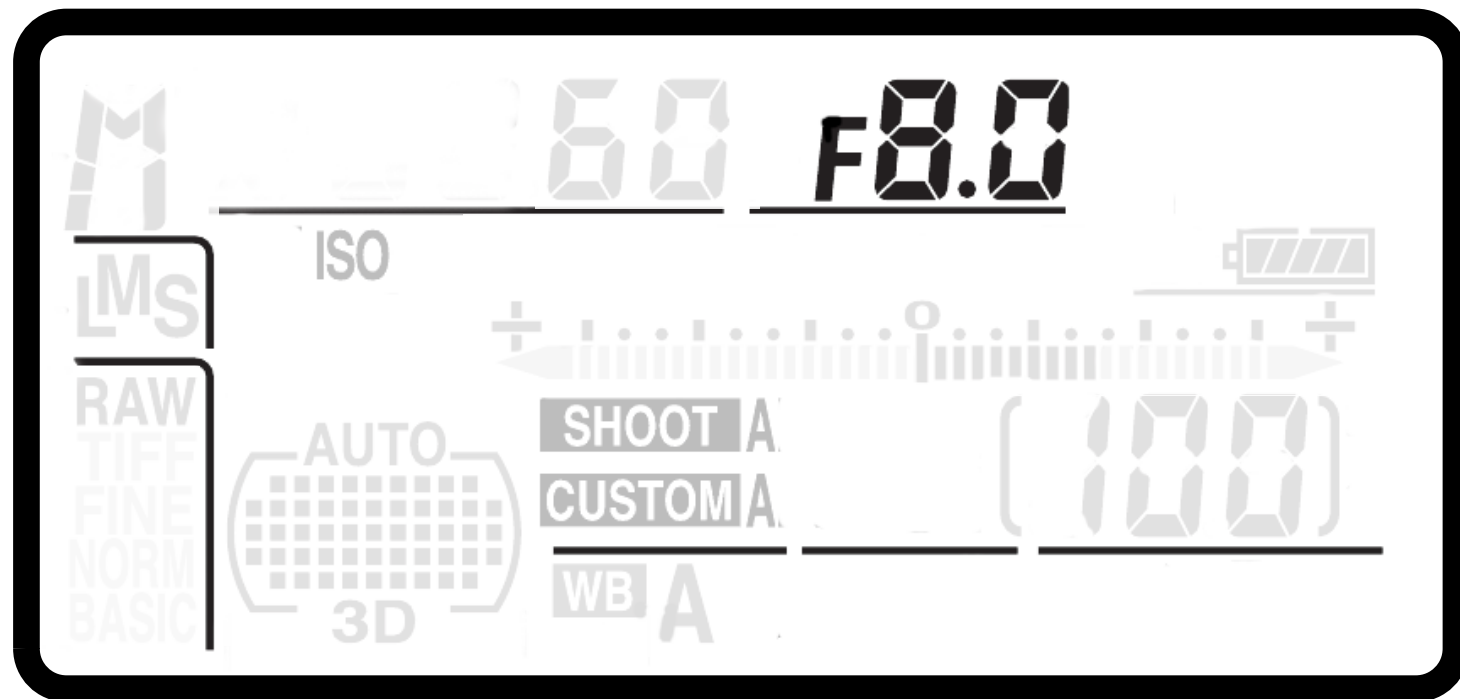




$$N = \frac{f}{D} \quad \text{or, typically...} \quad D = \frac{f}{N}$$

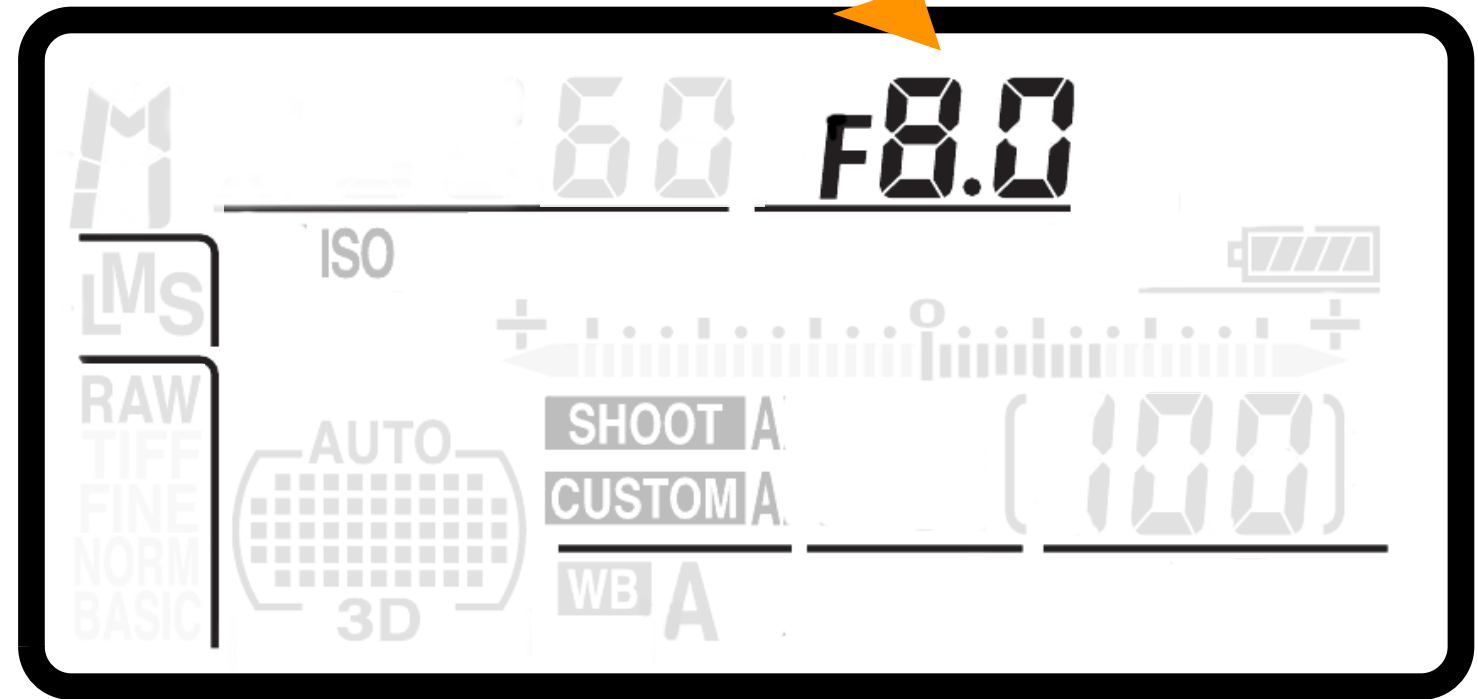


**1/2 the area for each “stop”**





# F-Number / F-Stop







F-Number / F-Stop



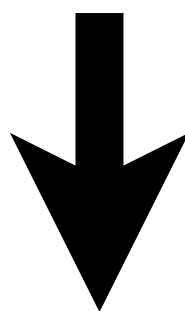
Finding a proper exposure.

The meter.





**Spot on**



**+** Over exposed

**-** Under exposed



← over exposure

under exposure →



# Aperture + Shutter Speed

A relationship of stops.



*f/2*

**1/1000 s**



# Aperture + Shutter Speed

A relationship of stops.



***f/2.8***  
1/2 light

**1/500 s**  
2x time

# Aperture + Shutter Speed

A relationship of stops.



***f/4***

$(1/2)^2$  light

***1/250 s***

$2^2$  x time

# Aperture + Shutter Speed

A relationship of stops.



***f/5.6***

$(1/2)^3$  light

***1/125 s***

$2^3$  x time

# Aperture + Shutter Speed

A relationship of stops.



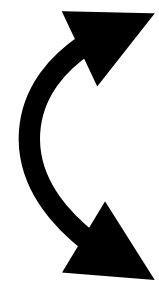
***f/8***

$(1/2)^4$  light

***1/60 s***

$\sim 2^4$  x time

1. What ISO?

 2. Meter

3. Shutter + Aperture

**EXPOSURE**