

Getting the Proper Exposure

3 KEY FACTORS:

Sensor Sensitivity Speed (ISO)

Aperture/f-stops

Shutter Speeds

ISO

The camera sensors sensitivity to light.

Slower/ Less Sensitive	25	50	100	(125)	200	400	800	1600	3200	Faster/ More Sensitive
To Light										To Light
No noise										Noise

Aperture/f-stops (AV- Aperture Priority)

Blades or a diaphragm in the camera lens that can be adjusted to control the amount of light that reaches the sensor. Controls the look of *space* in an image which is called depth of field.

More Light to Film	f/2	f/2.8	f/4	f/5.6	f/8	f/11	f/16	f/22	f/32	Less Light to film
Larger Opening										Smaller Opening
Shallow Depth of Field										Greater Depth of Field
or Shallow Focus										or Deep Focus

Shutter Speed (TV - Shutter Speed Priority)

Shutter speed is the amount of *time* the shutter is open during the taking of a photograph to allow light to reach the sensor. The “click” sound of the camera is the shutter moving to allow the light to expose the sensor. Shutter speed is measured in fractions of seconds and controls the appearance of *motion* in the image.

1s	1/2s	1/4s	1/8s	1/15s	1/30s	1/60s	1/125s	1/250s	1/500s	1/1000s	1/2000s	1/4000s	1/8000s
Slow													Fast
Blurred Motion													Stop Motion

B (for bulb) — keep the shutter open as long as the shutter button is engaged.

T — keep the shutter open until the shutter button is pressed again.

1/60s- the lowest shutter speed you can use without a tripod.

Go to www.Photonhead.com

Simi Cam to see how these exposure controls work together.