#### Module II. Technical

### Video concept course

#### Topic 2. Camera Settings

Activity T2.L3.1. Playing with Aperture

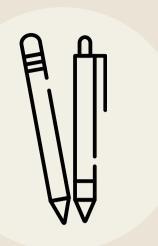






# Camera Settings

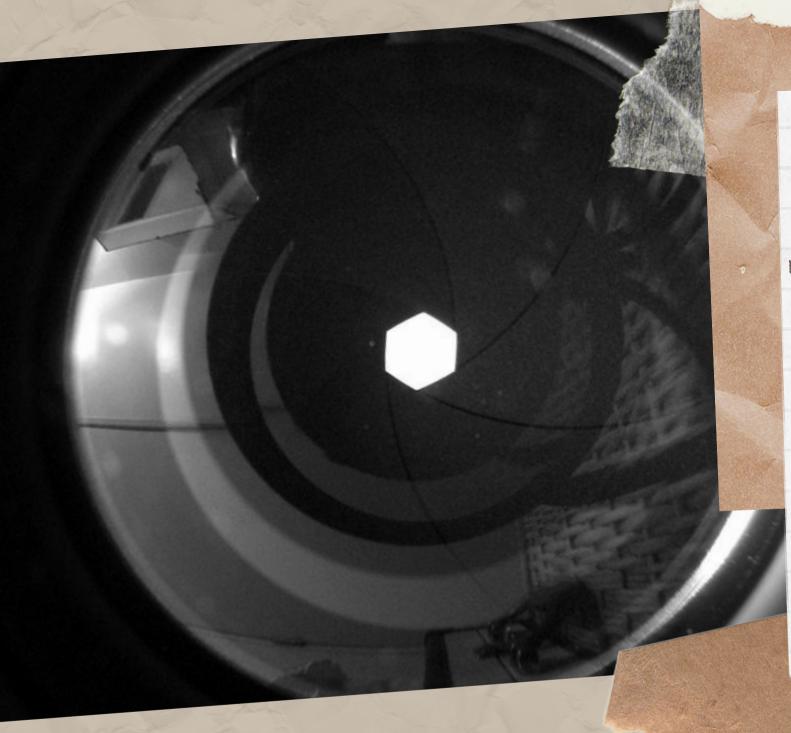






Playing with Aperture





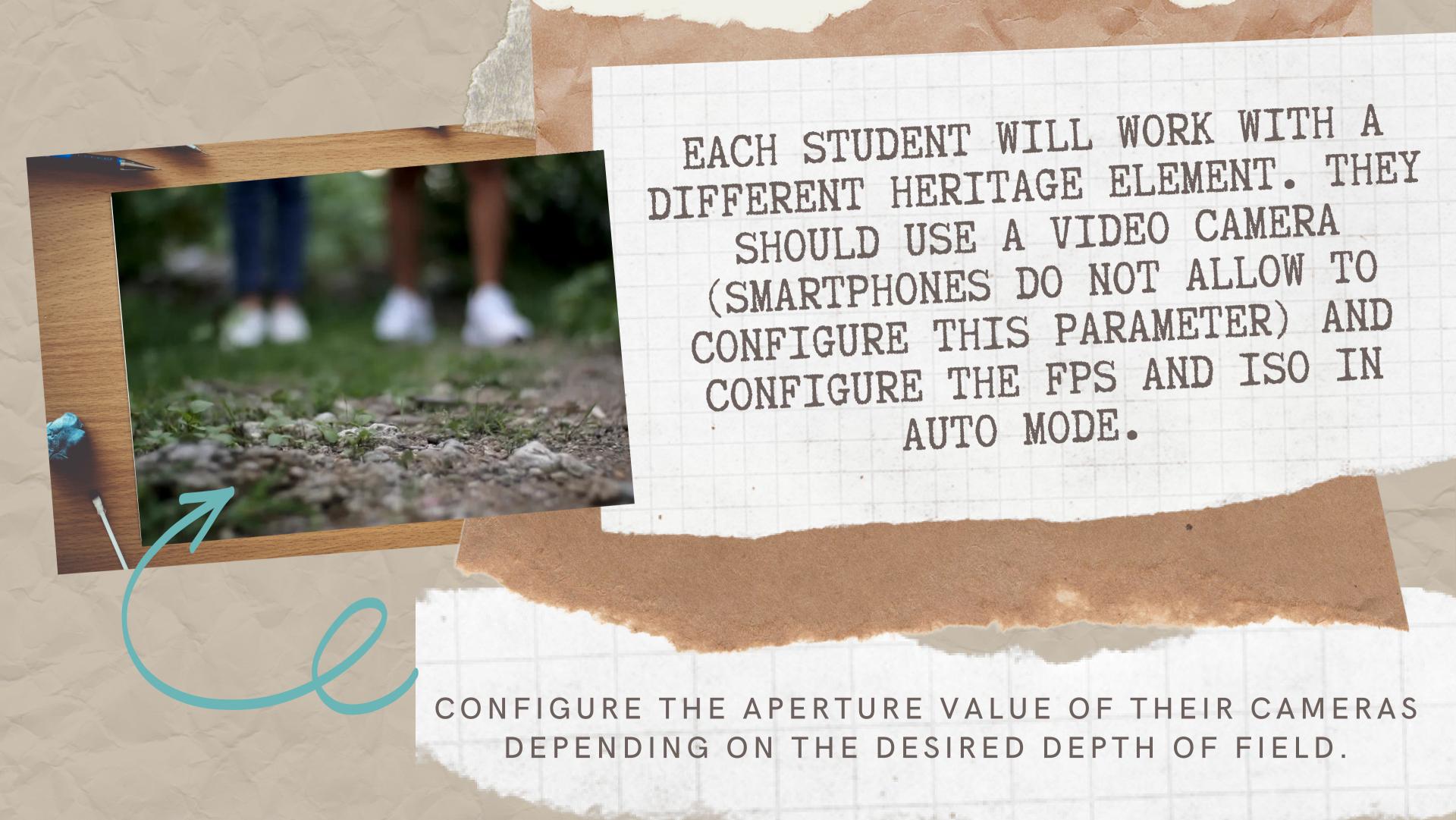
APERTURE IS PART OF THE EXPOSURE TRIANGLE: APERTURE, ISO, SHUTTER SPEED.

CHANGING THE APERTURE, THE ISO AND THE SHUTTER SPEED ARE AFFECTED AS WELL. SO TO PICK THE RIGHT APERTURE FOR YOUR SHOT MEANS TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE WHOLE EXPOSURE TRIANGLE.

FOR EXAMPLE: IF YOU HIGHER YOUR F NUMBER A LOT OF LIGHT WOULD BE LOST, SO FOR THE LIGHTING TO GET BACK TO NORMAL YOU WILL HAVE TO INCREASE YOU ISO SENSITIVITY.

On the other hand, if you lower your f number, you have more light entering your lense so your shutter speed or ISO should be readjusted in order to retrive your light sensitivity.







# Activity

Playing with Aperture:

Students will practice how to configure the aperture value (f) of their cameras by shooting a scene about some natural or cultural heritage with different aperture values.





















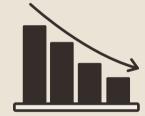




























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Light floods in and less is in focus. Shallow depth of field occurs.



Light funnels in and more is in focus.

Deeper depth of field occurs.

A small aperture makes your photos:

- 1- Darker
- 2- Increases depth of field
- 3- Increases diffraction
- 4- Decreases most lens aberrations Increases the intensity of starbursts



