

# EXPOSURE

Basics: calibration, the histogram....

# ISO

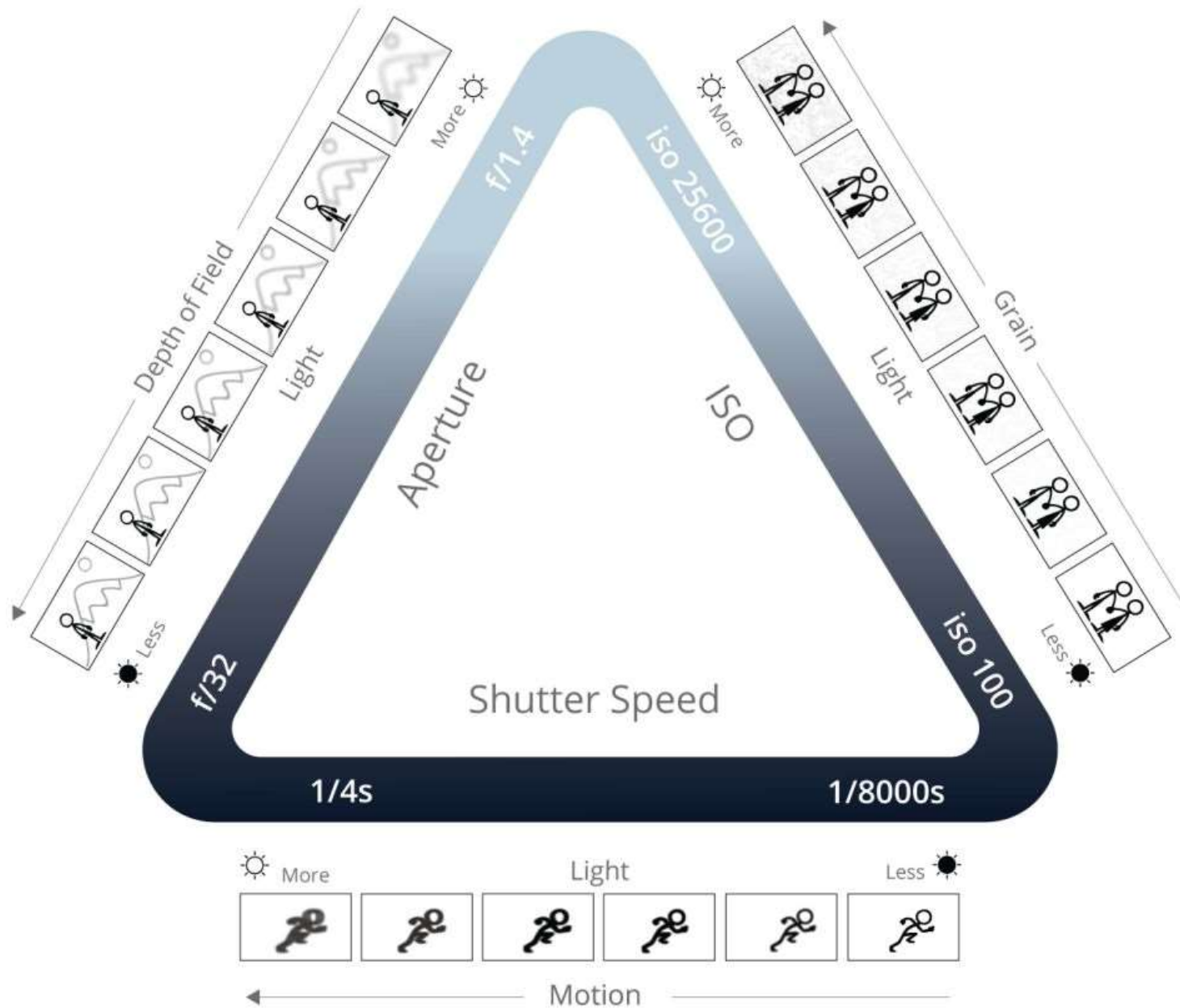
- **ISO is the abbreviation of the International Organization for Standardization**
- **In the photographic context ISO means the sensitivity of the sensor (or the film)**
- **Doubling the ISO number means a doubling of the sensitivity to light**
- **A high ISO number increases the noise of a digital image and reduces the dynamic range**
- **Many cameras have the setting auto ISO, often combined with setting of the limits of the shutter speed.**

# EV Exposure Value

- **Exposure value (EV)** in photography is a value common for all combinations of the shutter speed and the aperture giving the same exposure.
- **EV 0** defines an exposure using the aperture  $f/1$  and the shutter speed of 1 second at the sensitivity ISO 100. The EV value increases if the aperture is reduced or the shutter setting is shorter. Each step upwards means half the the amount of light [” number of photons”] getting into the camera.

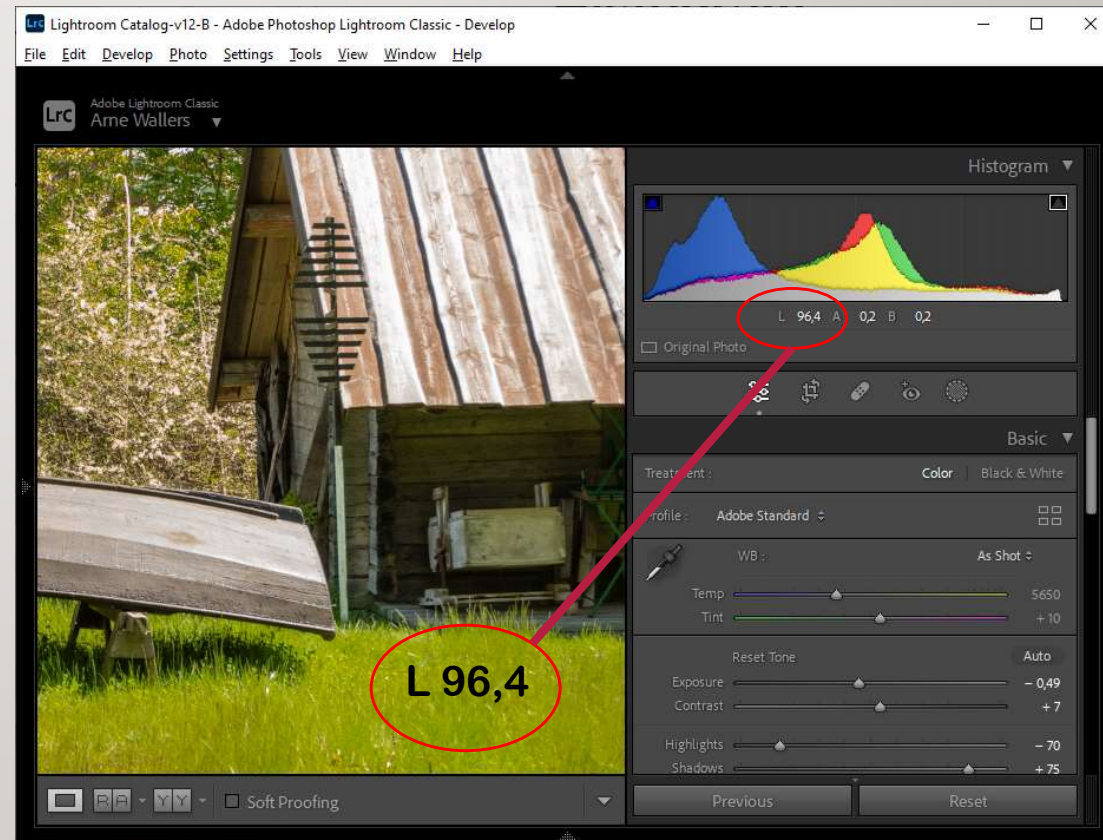
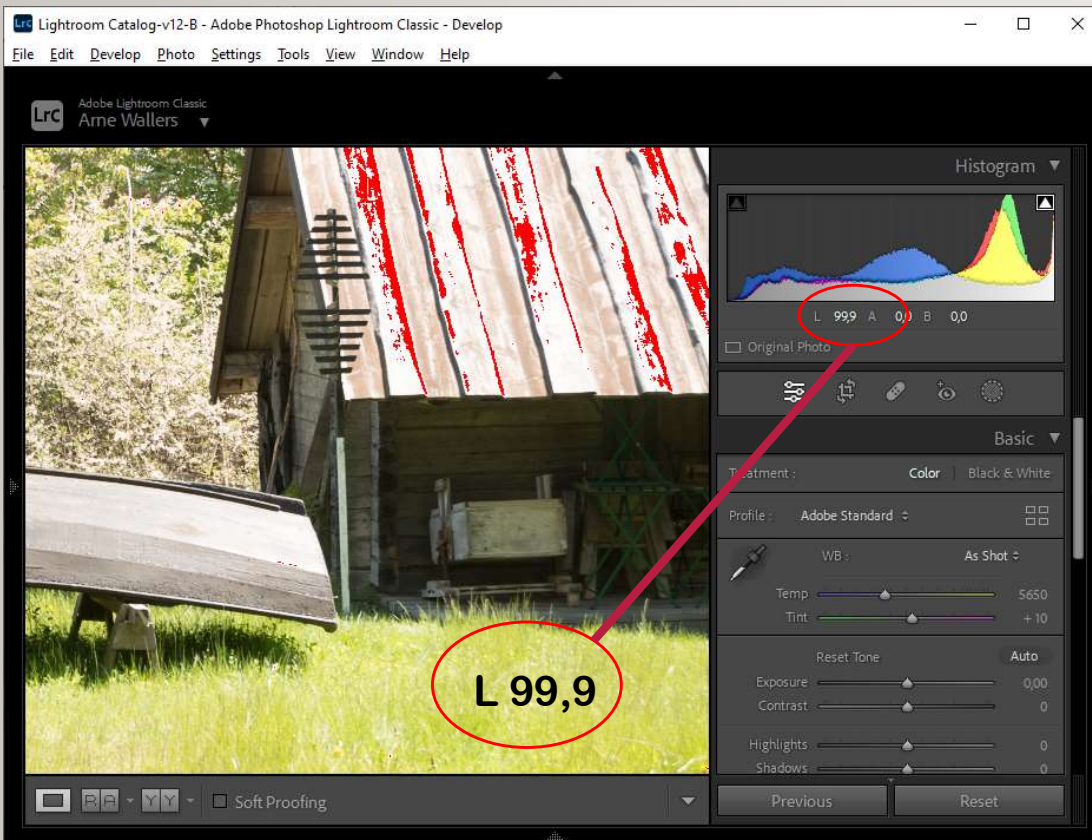
# The photographic triangle

- Aperture, shutter speed and ISO depend on each other!
- Aperture, shutter speed and ISO can be selected for each image in a digital camera



# Histogram

- Almost all histograms are based on jpg-images, in camera or in the computer software
- In Lightroom you can display RGB or Lab values of the image you are editing below the histogram



# Bracketing

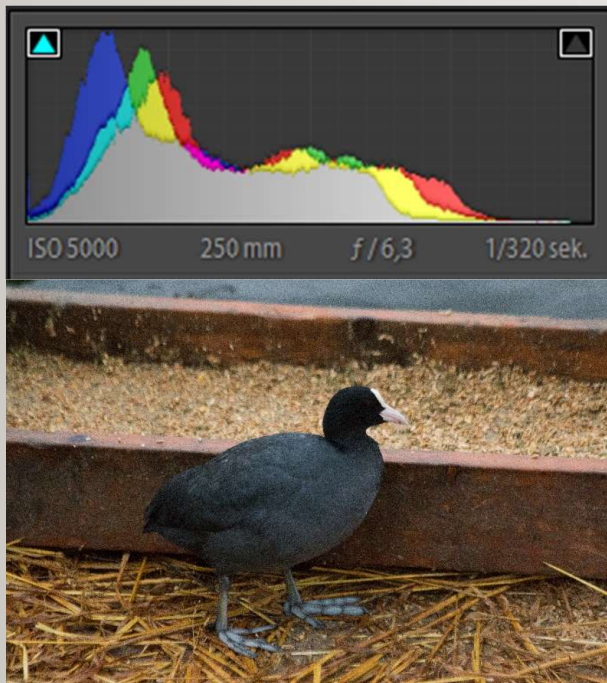
Set the camera for continuous shooting as an example:  $\pm 1 \frac{1}{3}$  EV  
A Canon 70D will then capture 3 images in a row

The histograms show

Too dark

$-1 \frac{1}{3}$  EV

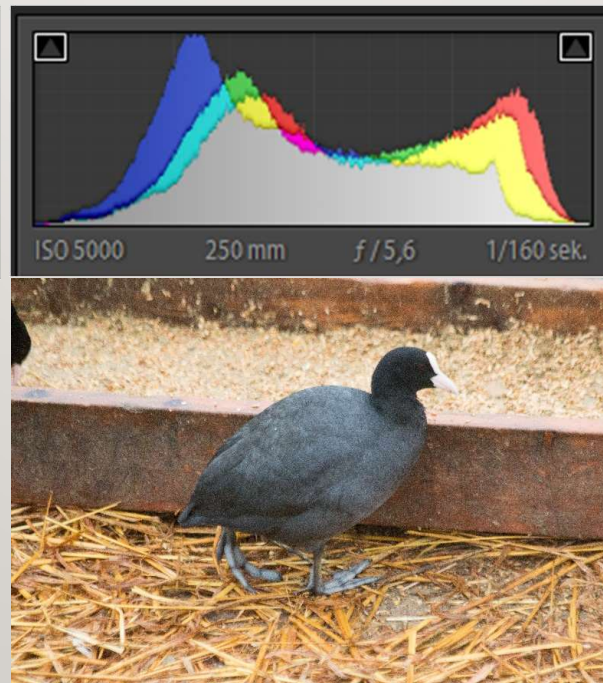
1/320 @ 6,3 @ ISO 5000



Correct

0

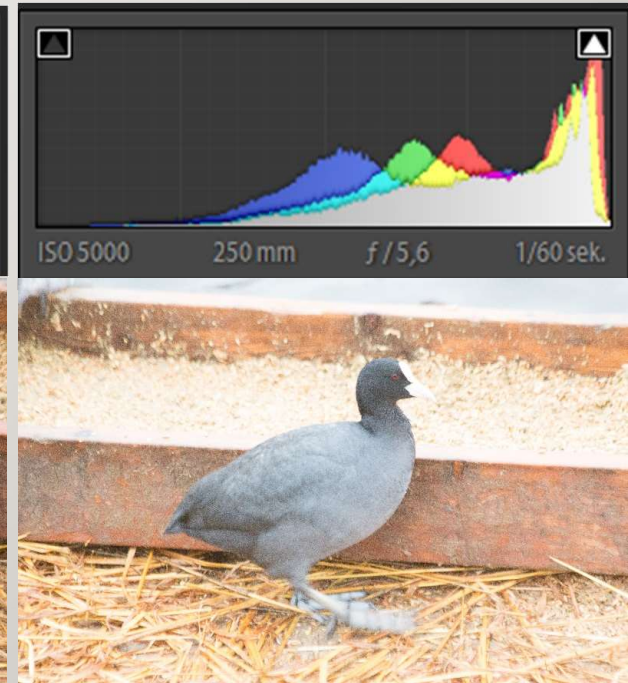
1/160 @ 5,6 @ ISO 5000



Over exposed

$+1 \frac{1}{3}$

1/60 @ 5,6 @ ISO 5000



# The camera sees a gray environment

- When using a smart phone or the green square on the camera, i.e. fully automatic, you lose all possibilities to adapt the image to your wish
- The light measurement is in most cases calibrated for objects that reflect 18 % of the incident light. You don't know the intensity of the incident light, only the reflected light
- You can use a gray card to check the camera calibration
- Dark or bright scenes will not be correctly exposed
- Computer editing can improve an image
- To capture Jpg-files directly in the camera is equivalent to the transparency film of yesterday, you can't change the result
- Raw-files in camera is like negative film, you can improve your images in post.

# Gray card





**Practice:  
Capturing flowers during a November evening  
garden society meeting**

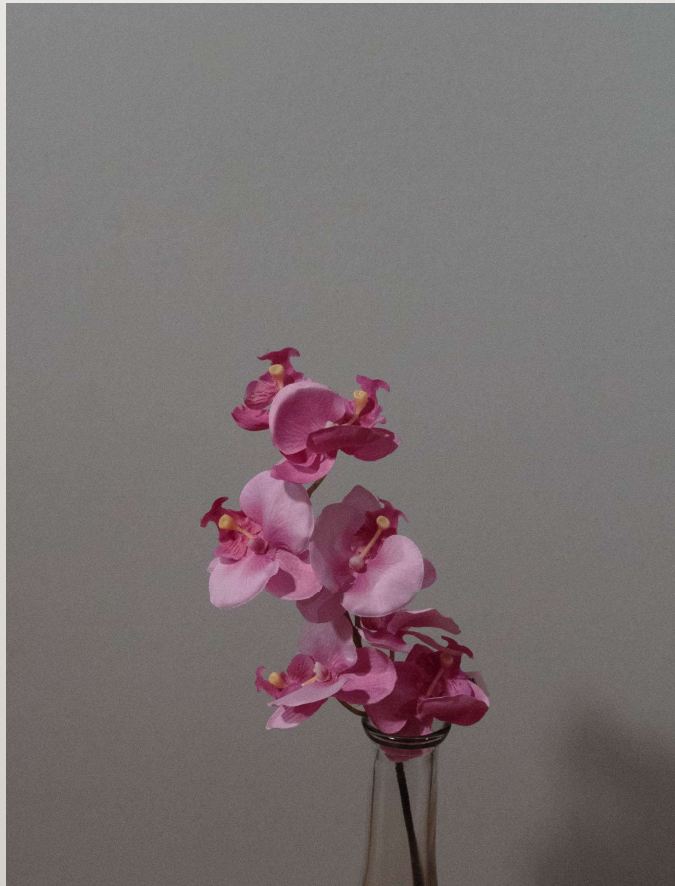


# Impact of the background average measurement like a smartphone

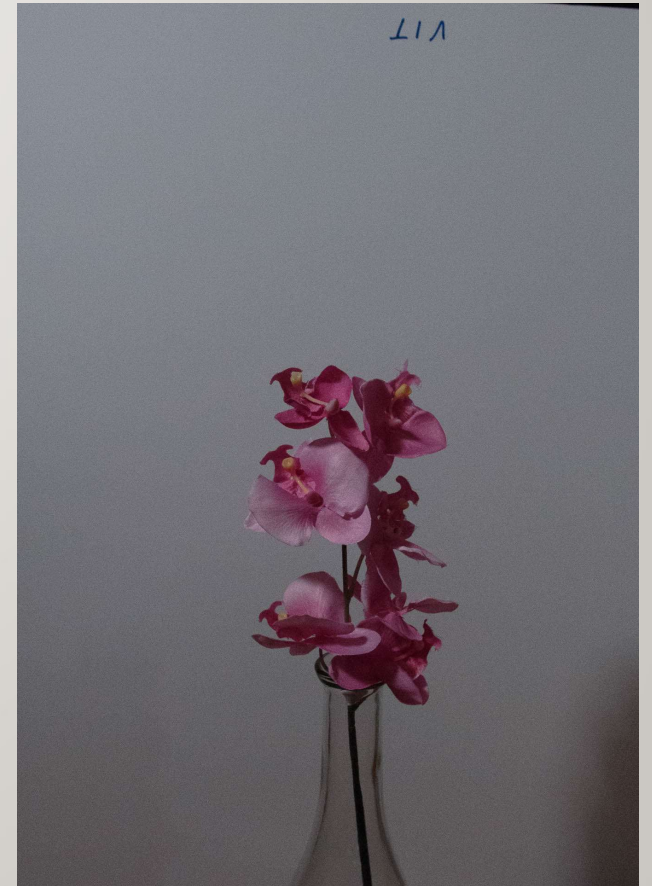
Black, L= 40 - 45



Gray, L= 50 - 55



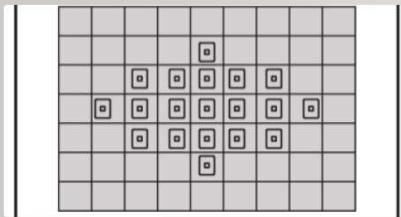
White, L= 50 - 55



# Four measurement modes

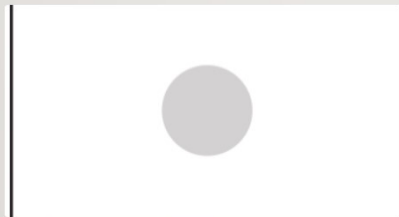
Canon 70D

Inside the gray measurement area, the camera aims to expose 18 % reflexion correctly



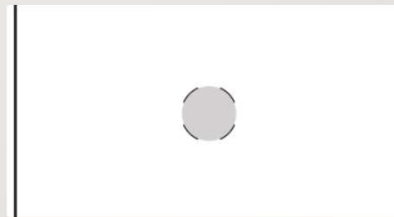
## Evaluative

A general-purpose metering mode suited even for backlit subjects. The camera sets the exposure automatically to suit the scene



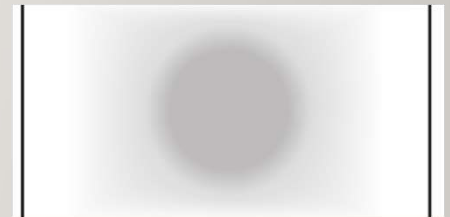
## Partial

Effective when the background is much brighter than the subject due to backlighting, etc. The metering is weighted at the center covering about 7.7% of the viewfinder area.



## Spot

This is for metering a specific spot of the subject or scene. The metering is weighted at the center covering approx. 3.0% of the viewfinder area.



## Center-weighted

The metering is weighted at the center and then averaged for the entire scene

**Cameras are different.**

**Check YOUR camera in various lighting conditions!**

# Four measurement modes, one cow-house

Evaluative



Center-weighted average



Partial



Spot



## Are all cats gray?

A scene with a gray center, the white houses are white and the black cat is black

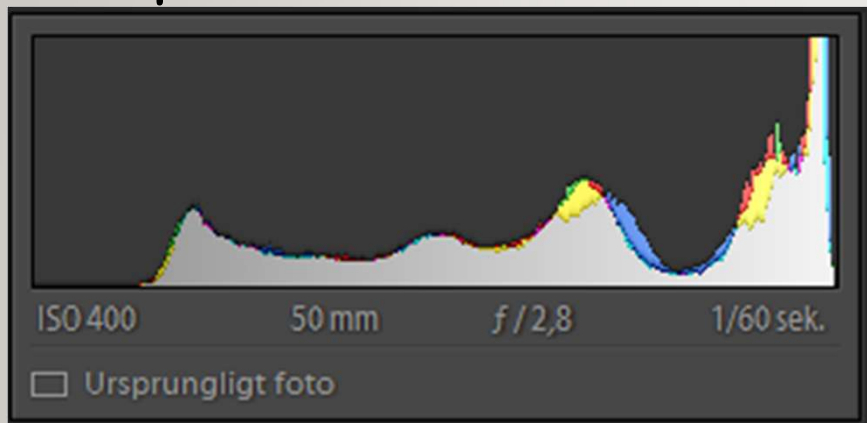


The black cat in the image center is not really black anymore, +3.5 EV

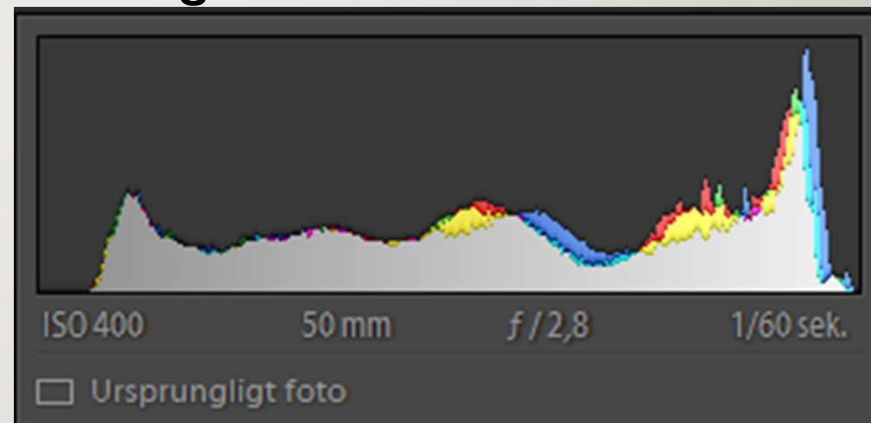


# Black cats may be gray!

As captured



Edit in Lightroom



# Where should I measure the light?



Towards the ground?



Towards the sky?

# **MAXIMIZING THE DYNAMIC RANGE**

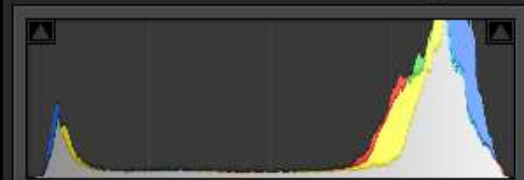
**COURTESY THOMAS EISL (THOMASEISL.PHOTOGRAPHY)**

- **Set the camera in exposure mode Manual**
- **Set the measurement mode to Spot**
- **Measure the brightest area of the image**
- **Adjust the exposure of the brightest area to +2 EV**





Histogram ▾



L 3,6 A 0,3 B -0,2

Ursprungligt foto ⚡



Grundläggande ▾

Hantering: Färg | Svartvitt

Profil: Adobe Färg ▾ □□

VB: Som fotograferat ▾

Temperatur 5650

Färgton +10

Återställ Ton Automatisk

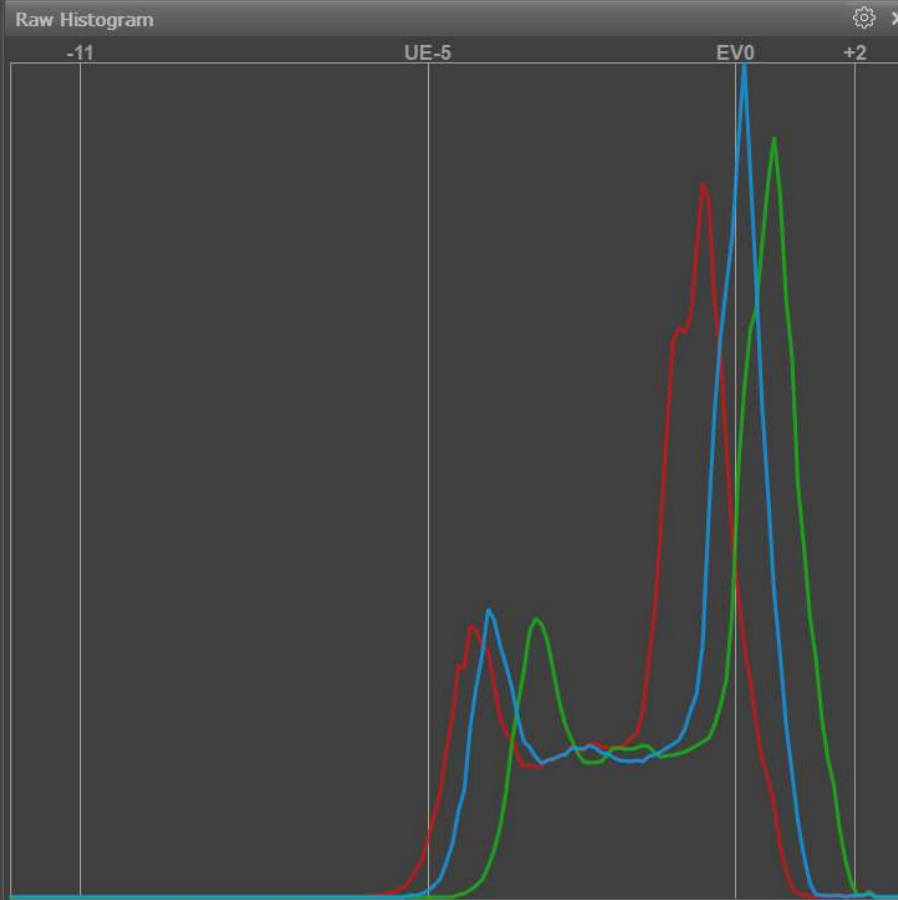
Exponering 0,00

Kontrast 0

Högdragar 0

Skuggor 0

# Fast Raw Viewer calculates the histogram from the raw data!

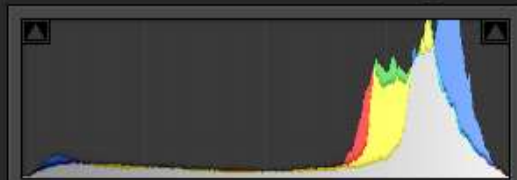


Exposure Stats

	UnExp	OvExp
R	0.015%	0%
G	0%	0%
B	0%	0%



Histogram ▾



L 28,8 A 4,0 B -11,0

Ursprungligt foto



Mättnad  +2

Tonkurva ◀ ▶

NML / Färg ◀ ▶

Färggradering ◀ ▶

Detalj ◀ ▶

Objektivkorrigeringar ◀ ▶

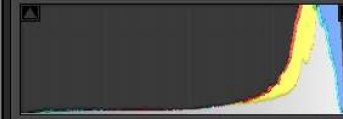
Omforma ◀ ▶

Effekter ◀ ▶

Kalibrering ◀ ▶



Histogram



ISO 100 24 mm f/9.0 1/100 sec

Original Photo



White Balance

WB: As Shot  
Temp: 5650  
Tint: +10

Reset Tone Auto

Exposure: -0.69  
Contrast: +7

Highlights: -70  
Shadows: +55  
Whites: +1  
Blacks: +76

Reset Presence

Texture: +30  
Clarity: +15  
Dehaze: 0  
Vibrance: +11  
Saturation: +2

Tone Curve

HSL / Color

Color Grading

Detail

Lens Corrections

Transform

Effects

Calibration

Soft Proofing

Previous

Reset