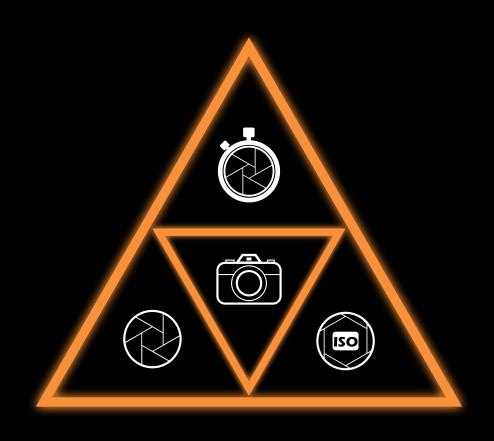
Learn the Exposure Triangle

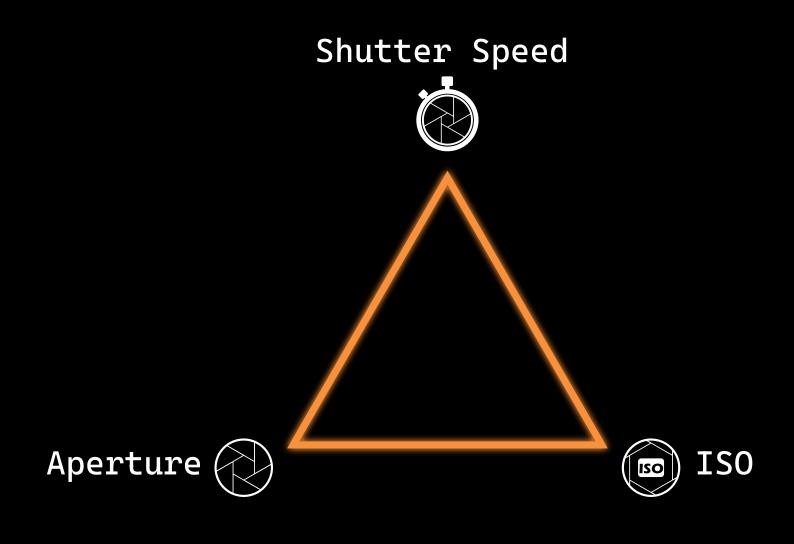




Participant's workbook

Let's switch to manual mode!

The Exposure Triangle





Aperture



Definition:

Aperture refers to the opening in the lens through which light passes to reach the camera's sensor. It is measured in f-stops, which is a ratio of the focal length to the diameter of the aperture.

A larger aperture has a lower f-stop number, and a smaller aperture has a higher f-stop number.

Aperture affects depth of field and image sharpness.

More Light

Less Light













f/2.8

f/4

f/5.6

f/8

f/11

f/16

















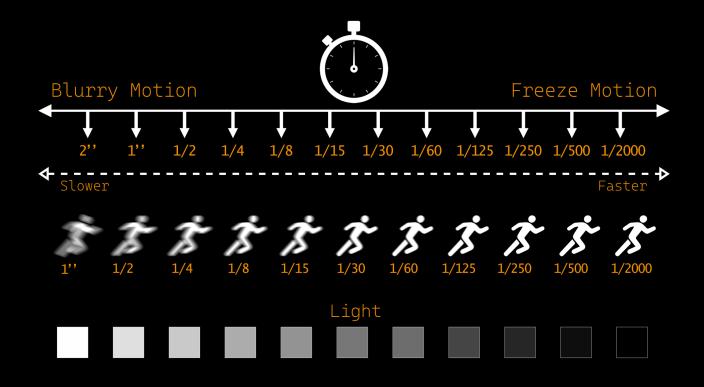


Shutter Speed



Definition:

Shutter speed refers to the amount of time the camera's shutter is open to allow light to reach the camera sensor or film. Shutter speed affects how motion is captured in a photograph. Faster shutter speeds freeze motion, while slower shutter speeds create motion blur.









ISO - Light Sensitivity



Definition:

In photography, ISO refers to the camera's sensitivity to light. A lower ISO value (e.g., 100) means the camera is less sensitive to light, while a higher ISO value (e.g., 1600) means the camera is more sensitive to light.

ISO also increases the amount of digital noise in the image, which can degrade image quality.























Exposure Value (EV)

Definition:

Exposure Value (EV) is simply a way to combine shutter speed and aperture to a single value. Although shutter speed and aperture both carry a lot of "side effects" like motion blur and depth of field, EV doesn't take those into account. EV only relates to exposure.



EV Scale









