Studio In Photography

Mr. Martin

Assignment #3

Motion

Both shutter speed and aperture affect the amount of light that enters the camera. To get a correctly exposed negative, you have to find a combination of shutter speed and aperture that will let in the right amount of light for a particular scene and proper film exposure.

Shutter speed and aperture also affect sharpness, but they act quite differently:

* Shutter speed affects the sharpness of moving objects.
* Aperture affects sharpness from near to far.



The shutter controls the amount of light by the length of time it remains open. Each shutter setting is half or double that of the next one and is marked as the denomination of the fraction of a second that the shutter remains open. The B or bulb setting keeps the shutter open for as long as the shutter release button is held down.

The shutter as a controller of motion:

You can control the effect of varying shutter speed and camera movement.

* If the subject moves quickly or if the shutter is open for a long period of time, the moving image will blur or be indistinct. Or the background can be panned, the camera moved in the same direction as the motion, keeping the subject sharp and the background blurred. This will accentuate the feeling of motion.
* If the shutter speed is increased, the blur can be eliminated or frozen. A fast shutter speed can slow a moving object at any given distance – it can freeze a bird in flight or a football player jumping for a pass.

**Blurring Action

Using a slow shutter speed and panning the camera with the moving subject lead to photos that give the viewer a sense of the action.

*Shutter speed* - To achieve this, you want a slow shutter speed (1/30 of a sec. or so) in order to let the blur of fast action register on film.

*Film speed* – Outdoors, a “slower” film such as Pan-X Film with a slower shutter speed will help capture the blur of action. Indoors, you still need a “fast” film (Tri-X) in order to capture action using existing available light.

*Panning for action* – Panning lets you shoot fast-moving objects like runners on a race track and produce a blurred background. Stand alongside the track. Follow the runner’s movement so that the runner stays almost stationary in your viewfinder. Squeeze the shutter as the runner passes directly in front of you. This will keep the runner sharp and clear, while blurring the background.

Shooting assignment

Shoot one roll of film that exhibits experimentation with and control over motion.

To freeze motion, use a faster shutter speed 125 or higher.

To capture blurred motion, set the shutter speed to 30 and follow the moving subject. Squeeze the shutter button while still following the subject.

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