Outline

- taxonomy of light sources
- lighting for portraiture
- studio lighting
- special lighting problems
- flash photography
## Taxonomy of light sources

[Langer and Zucker, CVPR 1997]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-ideal example</th>
<th>Ideal model</th>
<th>$h_x$</th>
<th>$h_y$</th>
<th>$h_p$</th>
<th>$h_q$</th>
<th>dimension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>overcast sky</td>
<td>uniform source</td>
<td>∞</td>
<td>∞</td>
<td>∞</td>
<td>∞</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyberware$^{TM}$ scanner</td>
<td></td>
<td>∞</td>
<td>∞</td>
<td>∞</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fluorescent tube</td>
<td>linear source</td>
<td>∞</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>∞</td>
<td>∞</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunlight</td>
<td>point source at infinity</td>
<td>∞</td>
<td>∞</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunlight through small panel light</td>
<td>fan of rays perpendicular to a linear source</td>
<td>∞</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>∞</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small panel light</td>
<td>point source</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>∞</td>
<td>∞</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunlight through crack in doorway</td>
<td>parallel rays in a plane</td>
<td>∞</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rotating spotlight</td>
<td>fan of rays</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>∞</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spotlight or laser</td>
<td>single ray</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
h_x and h_y give spatial extent of light source (zero or infinity, i.e. point or area), and h_p and h_q give angular extent (zero or infinity, i.e. parallel beam or fan beam)
How were these two shots lit?
Leonardo, study of umbra and penumbra
Lighting for portraiture

- conventional studio lighting
- unconventional lighting
- available light
- narrative light
Yousuf Karsh, Winston Churchill, 1941
Yousuf Karsh, Audrey Hepburn
1956
Yousuf Karsh, Peter Lorre, 1946
Yousuf Karsh,
George Bernard Shaw,
1943
Photography in available light

- challenging
- worthwhile
- requires patience and luck
- always carry your camera
Yousuf Karsh,
Georgia O’Keeffe,
1956
Richard Avedon, Oil Field Worker, 1980
Avedon working outdoors

Richard Avedon, Sandra Bennett, 1980
Richard Avedon, for Christian Dior, 1956
Caravaggio, The Calling of St. Matthew, 1599
Studio lighting

- spotlight with reflective umbrella
- floodlight
- lights with diffusers (a.k.a. softbox)
- spotlight
- strobe (Kodak)
Adjustments on studio spotlights

goniometric diagram showing luminous intensity at each angle

barn doors  zoom control  filter holder
Lighting rigs can be large

- soft box
- film view camera with digital light meter
- polaroid preview pictures

1970’s haircut
Basic portrait lighting

(London)

main/key  fill  accent/rim  background
Basic portrait lighting
Alternative lighting arrangements

- main light on side towards camera - broadens narrow faces
- main light on side of face away from camera - most common
- main light directly in front of face - glamour lighting
Alternative names for arrangements

- broad lighting is sometimes called Rembrandt lighting
  • note triangular light on her left cheek (right side of image)

Rembrandt van Rijn, Self Portrait, 1660
key:fill light ratio

- 8:1 means 3 f/stops (3 doublings)
- think about the mood you want to convey
- the color of the key and fill lights can be different...
Maxfield Parrish, Daybreak, 1922
Pixar, Toy Story, 1995
Professional photographic lighting manuals

photographed by
D.W. Mellor

(Kodak)
Professional photographic lighting manuals

- darkfield lighting
- took all day to set up
Special problems: shiny objects

photographed by Fil Hunter
Special problems: food (without breaking FTC laws)

photographed by Richard Fukuhara
Recap

- lighting can be classified by its *spatial spread* (point vrs. line vrs. area) and by its *angular spread* (parallel rays vrs. diffuse)

- point lights (like flash) or parallel rays (like sunlight) create hard shadows, while diffuse area lights create soft shadows (containing both *umbra* and *penumbra*)

- to change its character, lighting can be focused by lenses, diffused by cloth or by reflection from *boards* or *umbrellas*, colored by *gels*, etc.

- portrait lighting is typically divided into *key* and *fill* lights, with varying positions, ratios, & colors, plus *rim* or *background* lights

- special subjects require special treatment, such as *darkfield* lighting, diffuse reflectors, cards, flags, etc.

Questions?
When to use flash?

- freezing the action
- fill-flash
- flash-plus-ambient
- flash as a fill light
- ways to avoid using flash
Lois Greenfield,
dance photography,
1983-1988
Fill-flash (for brightly lit backdrops)

- shorten exposure, then add flash
- could instead use HDR, but that requires multiple shots
Flash-plus-ambient (in low light)

- use flash, and lengthen exposure
- avoids isolating the foreground from its background

standard flash exposure

1/4 second with flash
Flash as a fill light

- golden hour sun + off-camera fill flash
  (Canon 5D Mark II, Speedlite 580EX, orange gel)

as cameras get more sensitive, flash is less frequently needed when the scene is dark, but it’s still useful for changing the light balance or color
How was this shot lit?

- key flash (on right side of scene) with orange gel & umbrella
- fill flash (extreme left side of scene) with no gel or diffuser
- background flash (pointed at back wall) with blue gel

(Linda Cicero)
How was this shot lit?

- key flash (on right side of scene) with orange gel & umbrella
- fill flash (extreme left side of scene) with no gel or diffuser
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Note slight dutching (rolling) of camera

Citizen Kane, Orson Wells, 1941
Avoiding flash

(Peterson)

straight shot with graduated neutral-density filter
Flash placement

direct flash, on camera

direct flash, off camera

bounce flash, from above

bounce flash, from the side

Look at strobist.com
Flash technology

(Race Gentry)

1880: flash powder
powdered magnesium + potassium chlorate + antimony sulfide

1927: flashbulbs
aluminum foil in oxygen, later tungsten or zirconium filament coated in explosive primer paste

1960s: flashcubes
Electronic flash

- Battery charges up a capacitor (dangerous when disassembled!)
- High-voltage trigger ionizes the gas inside the tube, reducing its resistance to the flow of electricity and causing streamers of ionized gas to form (like “leaders” in lightning)
- The capacitor discharges through the ionized gas, heating it to a plasma state and causing an intense but brief discharge of light
Controlling exposure in flash photography

- the luminous intensity of a particular xenon flash tube is fixed
- flash is briefer than the shutter, so you can’t use shutter speed to control illuminance on sensor
  - you can still use it to control ambient light
- aperture and ISO affects recording of both flash and ambient light
- instead, adjust duration of the flash pulse
Guide numbers

- Flash power is measured in guide numbers
  - Proper aperture size = guide number / distance to subject
  - Varies with focal length for zooming flashes
  - Assumes ISO 100

- Examples
  - Canon 580 EX hot-shoe flash: guide number 58
  - Nikon D40 pop-up flash: guide number 15
  - Canon SD800 point-and-shoot: guide number 4

- For Canon 580EX and a subject 10’ away, use f/5.6
- For Canon 580EX and f/1.4 lens, subject can be 40’ away!

4x distance needs 16x as much light
Metering for flash photography
(Canon E-TTL or Nikon iTTL, including Nikon D40)

- on shutter half-press, focus under ambient light (or AF assist light) and meter for ambient light
- on shutter press, fire weak preflash and record on flash sensor
- compute some combination of aperture, flash duration, and ISO
  - decision uses multi-point metering of ambient light, multi-point autofocusing, shooting mode, etc.
- flip up mirror, open shutter, and fire flash

- drawbacks
  - fooled by specular objects, scenes that fool metering and focusing,...
  - delay between pre-flash and flash is long enough to cause some people to blink, especially if using 2nd curtain sync
Derrick Story, card flip using second-curtain flash
Stanford programmable Frankencamera with 2 flash heads attached

- Canon 430EX (smaller flash) strobed continuously
- Canon 580EX (larger flash) fired once at end of exposure
Color temperature of xenon flash

- broad spectrum, approximates daylight (6500°K, i.e. D65)
- if mixed with ambient tungsten light, flash will look blue if WB is Tungsten, or background will look orange if WB is Flash
  - can compensate with color correction filter on the flash
  - filters are enumerated in °K of correction
  - filters reduce effective flash power

(graphics.cornell.edu)
Other flash features

- flash exposure lock (FEL)
- flash exposure compensation (FEC)
- flash exposure bracketing (FEB)
- strobe modes
- speciality flashes, like ring flash
- wireless master-slave
  - uses light pulses to pass messages
  - radio controls are also available (e.g. Pocket Wizard)

- check out http://photonotes.org/articles/eos-flash/index2.html
Problems with flash

✦ power falls as distance squared
  • subject is too bright
  • background is too dark

✦ in-camera flash is too close to lens
  • no shadows on subject
  • shadow of lens in wide-angle view

✦ red-eye
  • worse with in-camera flash
  • worse in low light (pupils are wide open)
  • pre-flash to shrink pupils, which looks better anyway

✦ shutter speed must be low enough that shutter is completely open
  • 1/90 - 1/250 sec on Canon EOS cameras ("flash synch speed")
  • limits the range of shutter speeds for fill-flash

✦ don’t shoot perpendicularly into glass
Recap

- Flash can be used to freeze the action, as *fill-flash* for bright scenes, as *flash+ambient* for dark scenes, or as a fill light to change the balance or color of the lighting.

- To avoid the deer-in-the-headlights look of on-camera flash (and its lack of shadows, and red eye), use *off-camera flash*, via a cord or remote control, or *bounce flash* off a wall or umbrella.

- To adjust flash intensity, change its pulse duration; to adjust the amount of ambient light in the mix, adjust the shutter speed.

- Flash intensity is specified by a *guide number*:
  - F-number = guide number / distance to subject
  - $2 \times$ distance to subject or $2 \times$ F-number $\rightarrow$ need $4 \times$ illuminance

Questions?
Slide credits

✦ Andrew Adams

✦ for a great tutorial on off-camera flash lighting, see http://strobist.blogspot.com