

## DEPTH OF FIELD...NO PROBLEM

Depth of field controls the range of sharp focus in an image. This is done by varying the aperture of the iris in the camera lens. The apertures are referred to as "f stops".

The **smaller** the f number, the **larger** the hole (aperture), therefore **more** light gets in, and less time is required to imprint an image on film or digital image sensor. Also there is **less** in sharp focus.

### Conversely..

The **larger** the f number, the **smaller** the hole therefore **less** light gets in and more time is required to imprint an image on film or digital image sensor. The **smaller** the hole, the **greater** amount of the image will be in sharp focus.

**Some examples** .....these are a rough "guesstimate" for ISO 100

Lens Aperture Shutter speed

f 2.8..... 1/500<sup>th</sup> of sec **These all give the**

f 5.6..... 1/250<sup>th</sup> of sec **same exposure.**

f8..... 1/125<sup>th</sup> of sec **It is just the depth of field which**

f11..... 1/60<sup>th</sup> of sec **varies.**

f16..... 1/30<sup>th</sup> of sec

A telephoto wide angle lens has a more restricted depth of field than a wide angle lens

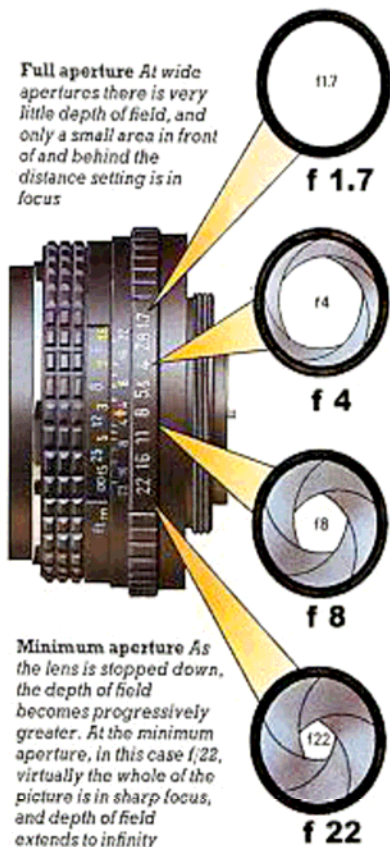
The simple way to make use of **DEPTH OF FIELD**

1. for **all** the image to be in focus use a **small** aperture ie a **large** f stop eg f 22

2. for **selective** focus use a **large** aperture ie a **small** f stop eg f2.8

In between the narrowest and the widest f stops there will be varying depths of field. It is up to you to judge the way you want your image to appear and to be able to use depth of field to your advantage.

### The depth of field scale



f 2.8



f 22