

# AN INTRO TO VIDEO FOR THE PHOTOGRAPHY CLUB

- THE BASICS ARE THE SAME
- CAMERAS THAT SHOOT VIDEO
  - DSLRs, Camcorders, Cinema and more
  - ISO, Exposure, DOF, Lenses
  - Frame Rates
  - Auto vs. Manual, Follow focus
  - 2K, 4K and higher. What are they?
- SHOOTING STILLS AND SHOOTING VIDEO
  - Let's talk MOTION!
  - PUSH THE BUTTON!
  - Run and Gun
  - Composition Choices
  - Available light / ISO
  - Magic Moments / Coverage
  - Tools
- SOUND!
  - Microphones/ Lavaliers/ Booms
  - Settings
  - External Recorders and how they work
  - Music / Where to go for stock
- I SHOT IT. NOW WHAT DO I DO WITH IT?
  - Non Linear Editing Platforms
  - How do I learn to use NLEs/ It's not iMovie
  - Tutorials and where to get them
  - Telling the story

- SPECIAL EFECTS AND COLOR CORRECTION
  - Plug-ins and where to get them
- FINISHING AND EXPORTING
  - What size?
- Q&A

## **CAMERA SETTINGS**

### **Get out of Auto!**

Set camera to M. And set lens to M.

Set Start/ Stop button to Video (Red Camera icon)

Aspect Ratio is 16:9 - Movie record size 1920 @24  
(Default)

Set to All-I (Better quality)

### **ISO- Sensitivity to light**

In old days it was called ASA. That was the film's sensitivity to light. There are similarities between ISO settings during video and stills recording. For example, sticking with lower ISO sensitivity between a range of ISO 100 – 400 will generally produce higher quality results than shooting with ISO 1600 and above.

That's because the ISO control regulates the sensitivity of the sensor's pixels to light by boosting the electrical charge. A higher ISO creates a brighter image but because of the increased electrical signal, the recorded images or video will be covered in digital artifacts, sometimes referred to as "grain" or "noise".

Cameras with larger sensors and cameras designed for video such as the Canon Cine EOS also handle noise better because they have larger pixels. But all things being equal, the lower the ISO, the better the quality of the recorded image.

### **EXPOSURE/APERTURE - F/Stop**

That's the amount of light the image sensor receives. The size of the aperture controls how much light gets to the image sensor. (Film)  
Same as shooting stills. And the relationship between Aperture and ISO is basically the same. Using either one or both together allows you to control Depth of Field. So a wide open lens helps to give you shallow DOF.

## **DOF (Shallow vs Not)**

This is the same as still shooting. It's simply the amount of focus from sharp to the background. If you have a very fast lens then your chances of controlling DOF are better because you don't have to increase ISO which may increase noise or grain.

## **FRAME RATE/SHUTTER SPEED**

That's the amount of light that gets to the image sensor by how fast the shutter opens and closes. The benchmark to know what shutter speed to use is to double the amount of your frame rate. That means that if you set your camera to shoot at 24p (24 frames per second), the shutter speed will be 50th. This will usually produce the smoothest video. That's your benchmark. Shoot at 30p, shutter is double at a 60th.... and so on.

In still photography, faster motion is less blurry if the shutter speed is faster. In video it's essentially the same idea. If you set your camera to shoot at 24p and a 50th you'll get a nice smooth picture. If you shoot at 24p and the shutter is at 400th the image will be choppy, but crisp.

## **PLACES TO GO TO LEARN**

YOU TUBE

LYNDA.COM

MACPROVIDEO.COM

RIPPLE TRAINING

LARRY JORDAN

## **PLACES TO GO FOR MUSIC**

THE MUSIC BED

POND 5

MUSICASE

PREMIUM BEAT

## **PLACES TO GO FOR FX/ PLUG INS**

NOISE INDUSTRIES/ FX FACTORY

FCP EFFECTS

## **PLACES TO GO FOR STOCK FOOTAGE**

FILM SUPPLY

POND5