

# WHAT LENS?

(THERE'S PLENTY TO CHOOSE FROM)



# CAMERA LENS CHARACTERISTICS

- Focal length

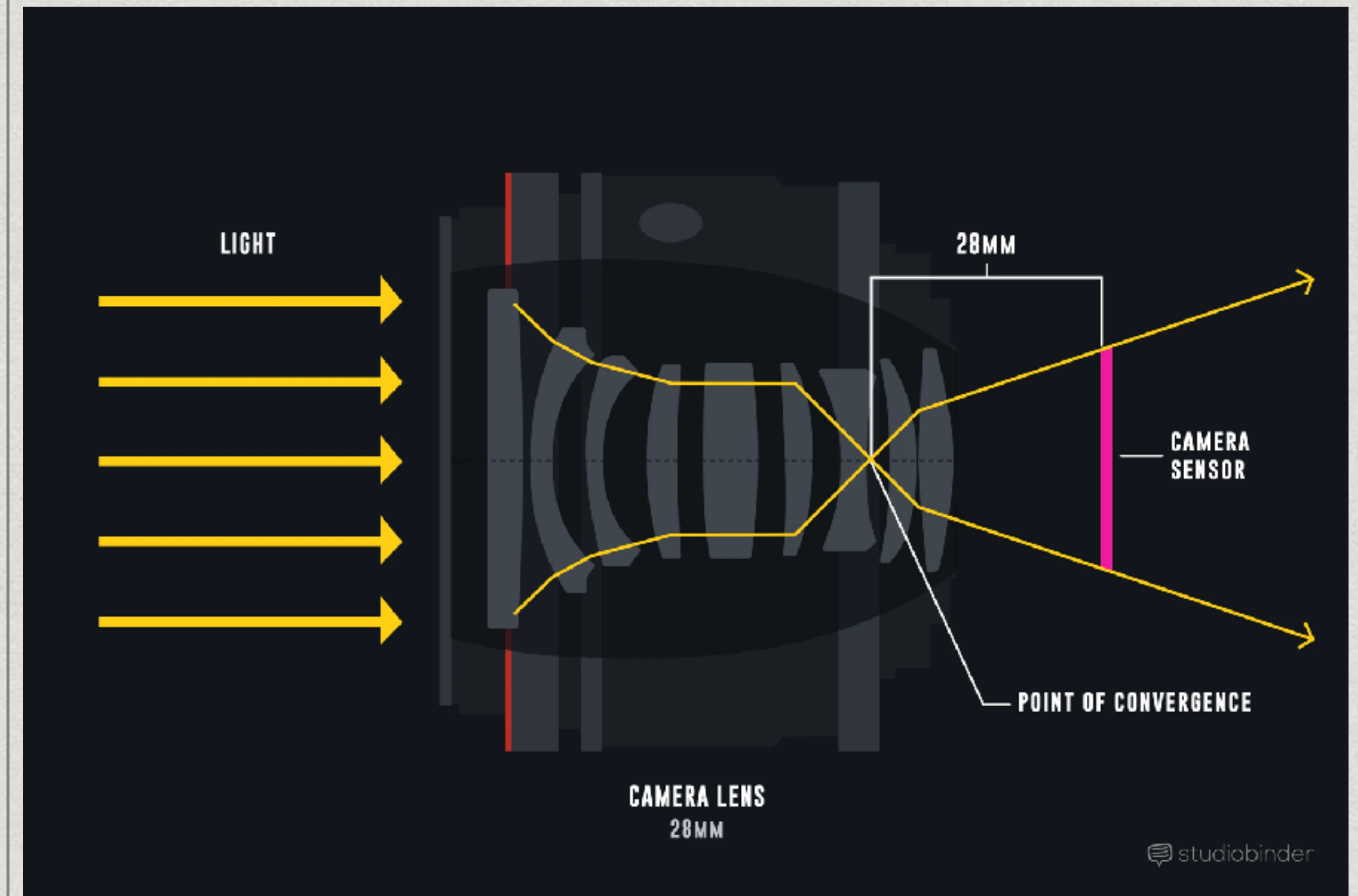


CANON ZOOM LENS EF 16-35mm 1:4 L IS USM

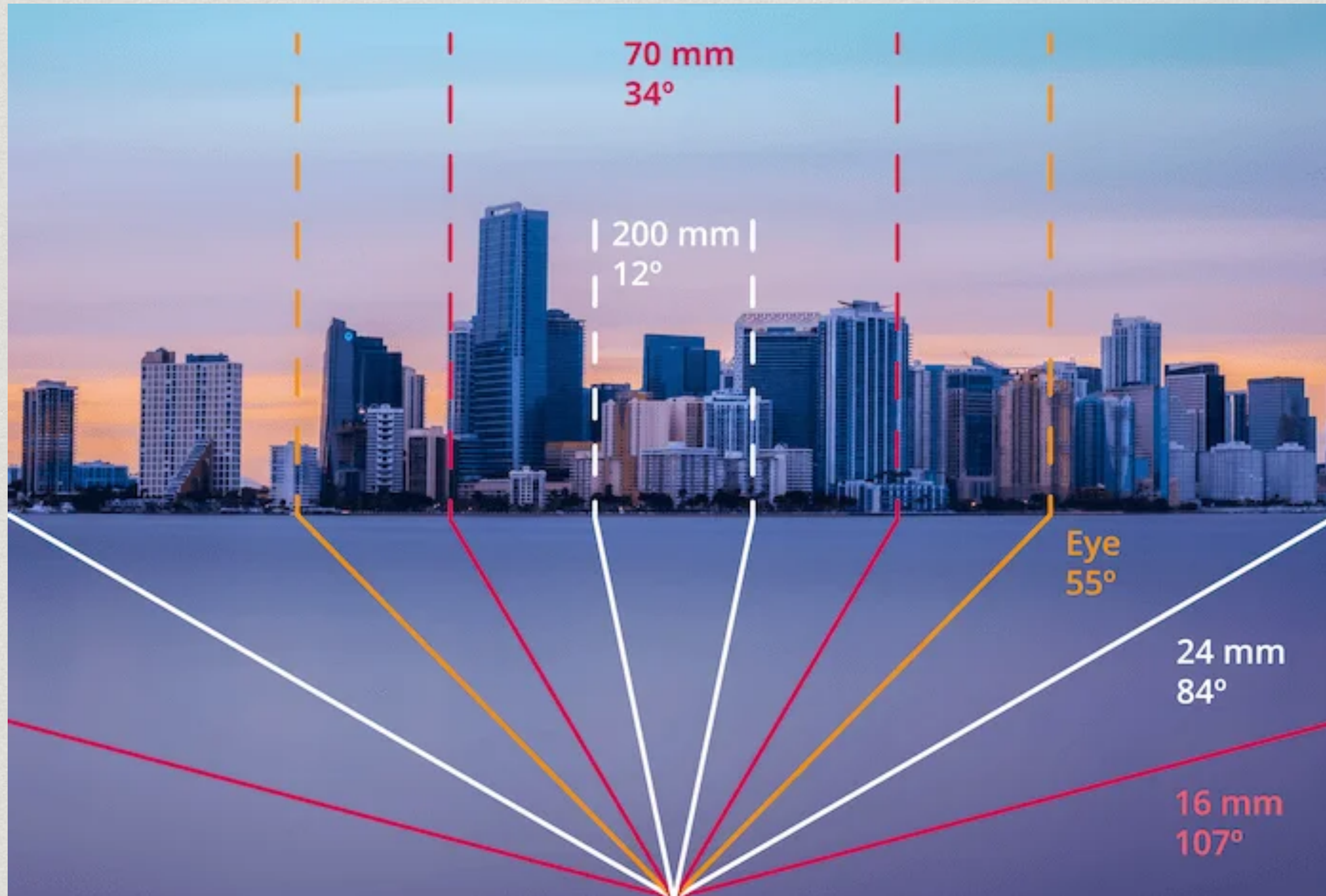
Φ77mm

# WHAT IS FOCAL LENGTH?

Focal length is the distance (measured in millimetres) between the point of convergence of your lens and the sensor recording the image

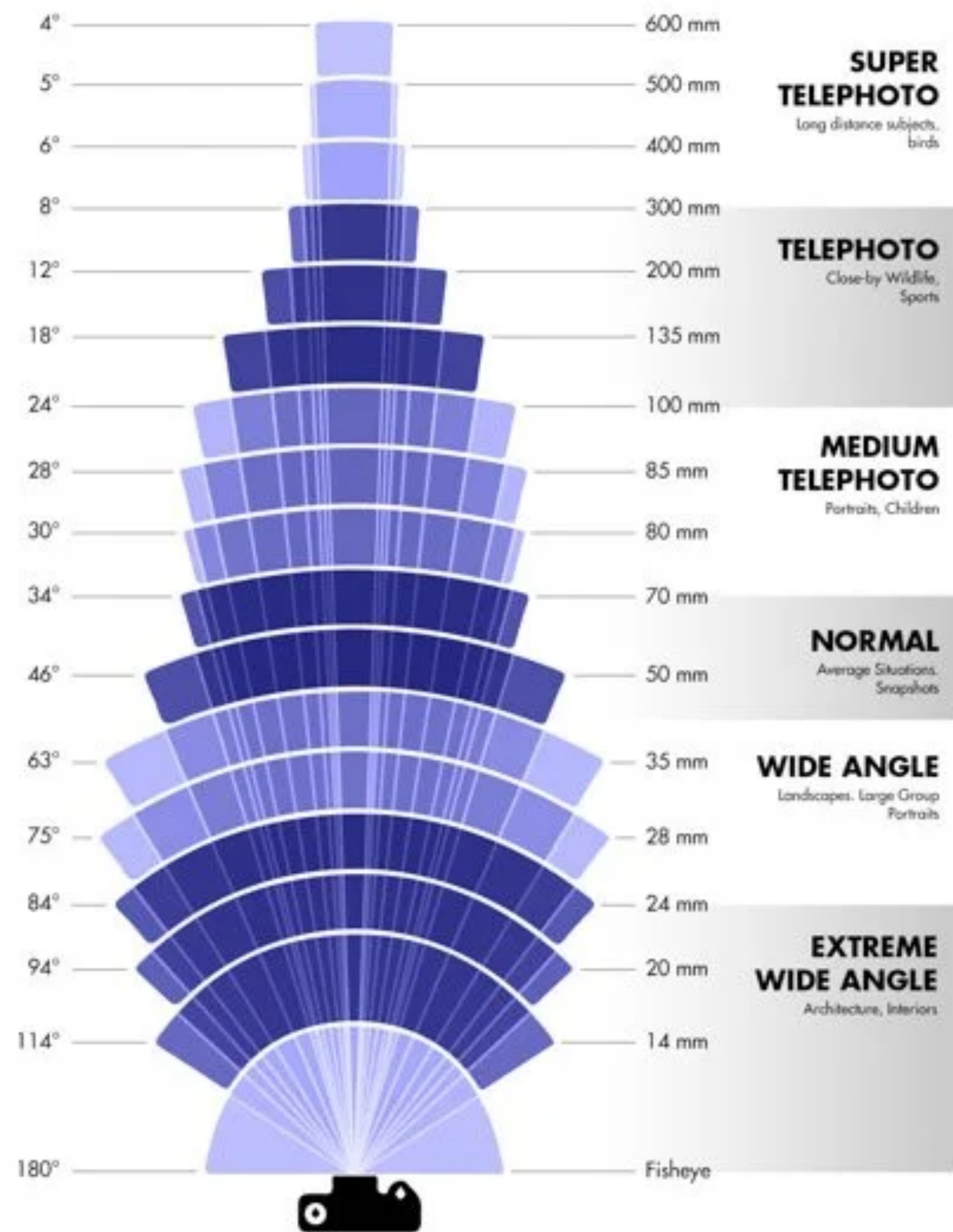


# FOCAL LENGTH V ANGLE OF VIEW



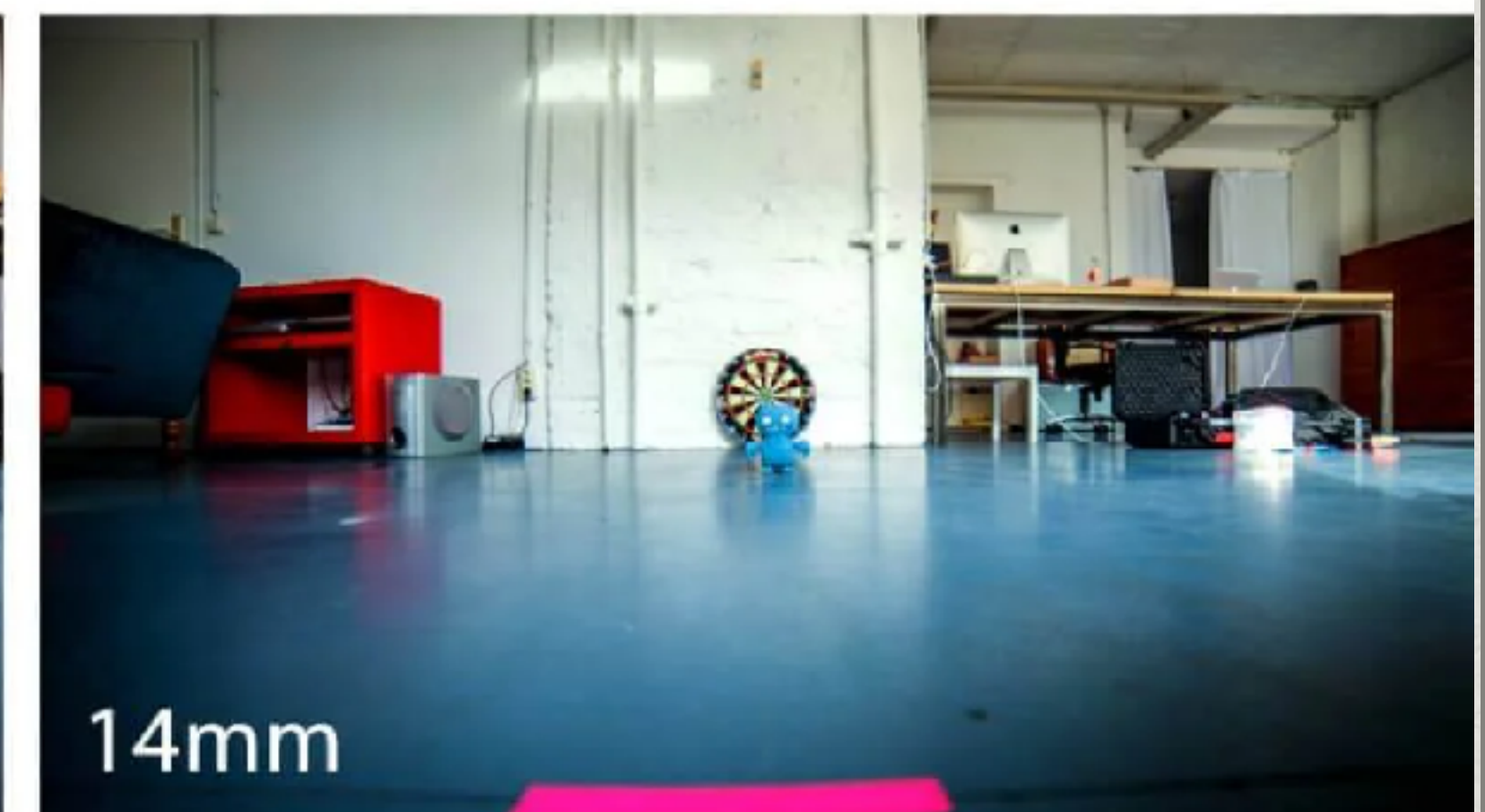
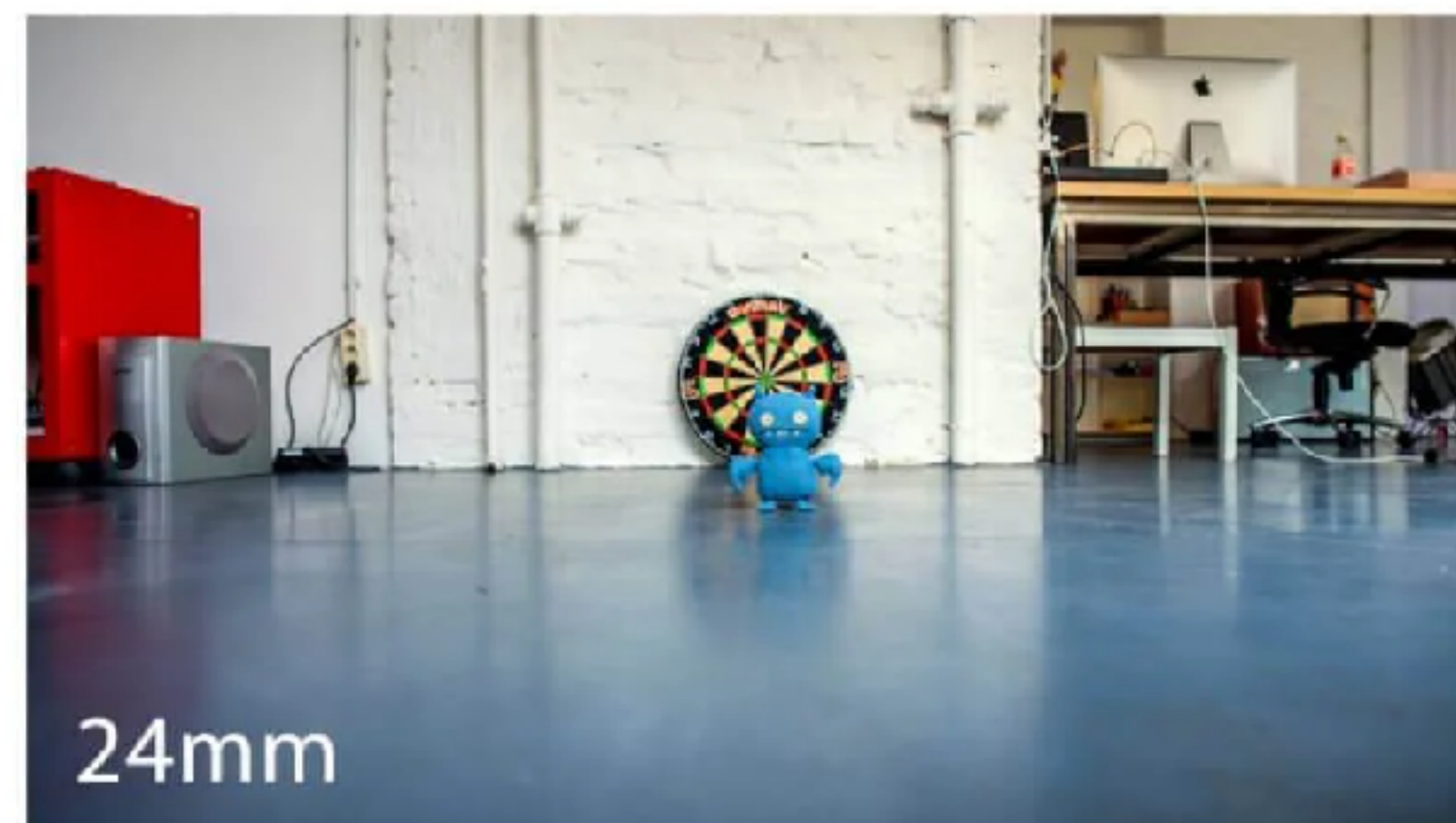
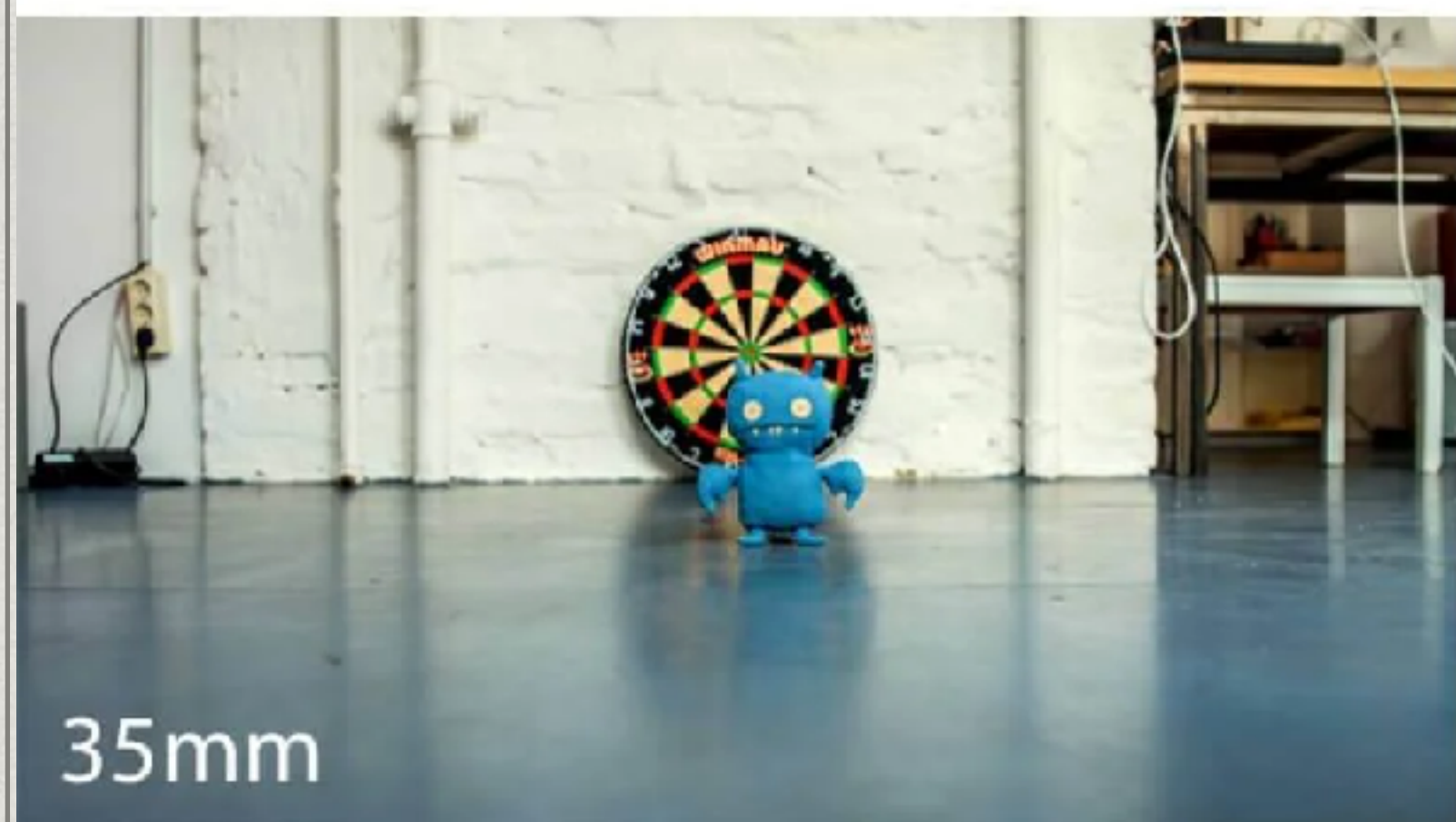
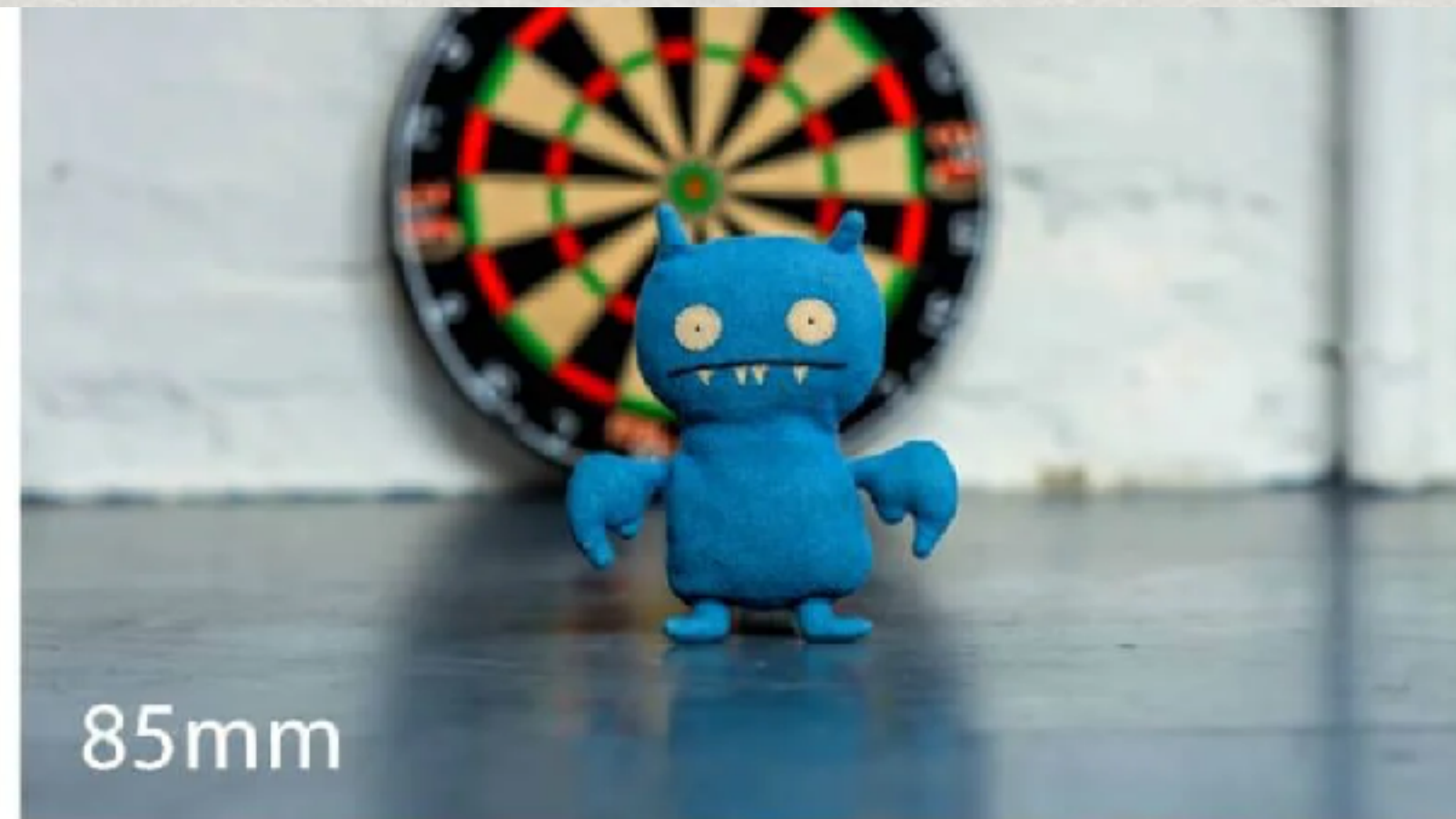
# FOCAL LENGTH

& ANGLE OF VIEW



# LENS TYPES

THE CAMERA IS POSITIONED THE SAME DISTANCE FROM THE SUBJECT AND DIFFERENT LENSES ARE USED





# LENS FOCAL LENGTH V CAMERA FOCAL LENGTH

Because cameras feature a variety of sensor sizes, not all models will tell you the true focal length of a lens. Lens focal length is based on a 35mm sensor size, based on 35mm film. Most full frame camera sensors are the equivalent of 35mm, so a 100mm lens will actually have a 100mm focal length

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Nikon's crop sensor cameras have a 1.5x magnification, so that same 100mm lens will be the equivalent of 150mm. Some cameras have even smaller sensors, so the magnification will be larger



NIKON D800 + NIKON 24-70MM F/2.8 @ 44MM

# CAMERA LENS CHARACTERISTICS

- Focal length
- Aperture

# APERTURE



# APERTURE

*f/1.4*



*f/2.0*



*f/2.8*



*f/4.0*



*f/5.6*



*f/8.0*



# CAMERA LENS CHARACTERISTICS

- Focal length
- Aperture
- Maximum Aperture

# MAXIMUM APERTURE

Canon EF 50mm lens



f 1.8

Weight: 159g

RRP: £130



f 1.4

Weight: 290g

RRP: £410



f 1.2

Weight: 590g

RRP: £1630



## Aperture and depth of field

Large aperture/dilated pupil

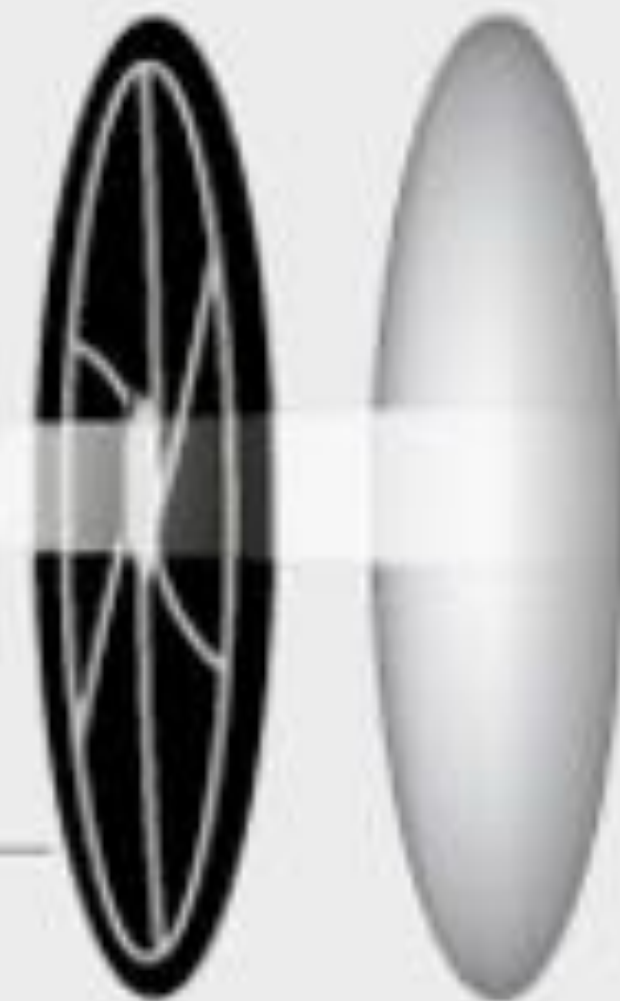


A dot of light  
from the subject



Small aperture/ constricted pupil

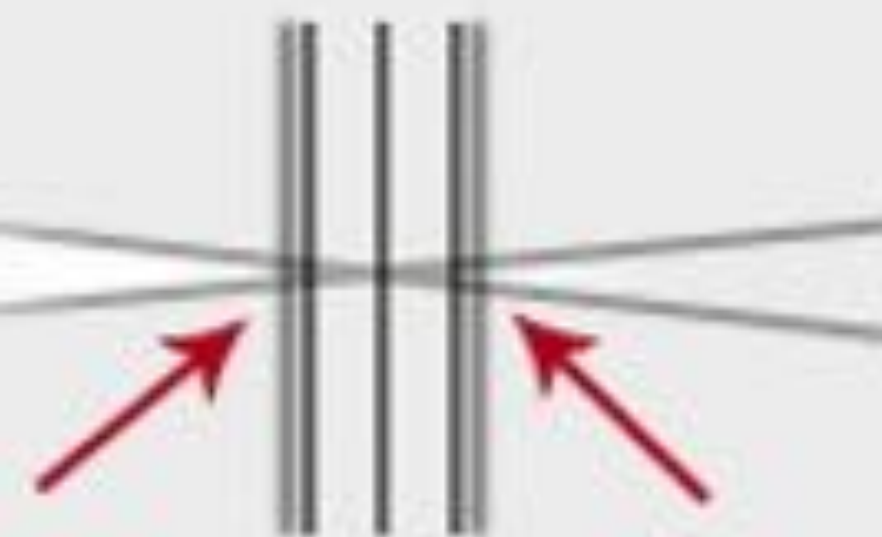
Lens



Light sensor / retina



Narrow depth of field.  
Focus is on subject but  
foreground and  
background are blurry.



Good depth of field.  
Sharp focus extends from in  
front of to past the subject.

# CAMERA LENS CHARACTERISTICS

- Focal length
- Aperture
- Maximum Aperture
- Depth of Field

# WHAT IS DEPTH OF FIELD?

**Depth of field (DOF)** is the term used to describe the *size of the area* in your image where objects appear acceptably sharp. The area in question is known as the *field*, and the size (in z-space) of that area is the *depth* of that field. DOF is governed by the angle at which light rays enter the lens

# Three ways to affect depth of field

How aperture, focus distance and focal length change what will appear sharp in a scene

## 1 Changing the aperture

The wider the aperture you use, the less depth of field you capture. This isn't always a disadvantage, as it enables you to throw distracting elements out of focus.

**Aperture: f/8**  
Focused at 10m with zoom setting of 70mm.

**Aperture: f/22**  
Focused at 10m with zoom setting of 70mm.

**Aperture: f/2.8**  
Focused at 10m with zoom setting of 70mm.

**Lens focused on subject at 1m**  
Camera set to an aperture of f/8 with a lens setting of 70mm.

**Lens focused on subject at 5m**  
Camera set to an aperture of f/8 with a lens setting of 70mm.

**Lens focused on subject at 20m**  
Camera set to an aperture of f/8 with a lens setting of 70mm.

## 2 Changing the focus distance

The closer you are to the subject you're focusing on, the less depth of field you'll capture on camera.

## 3 Changing the focal length

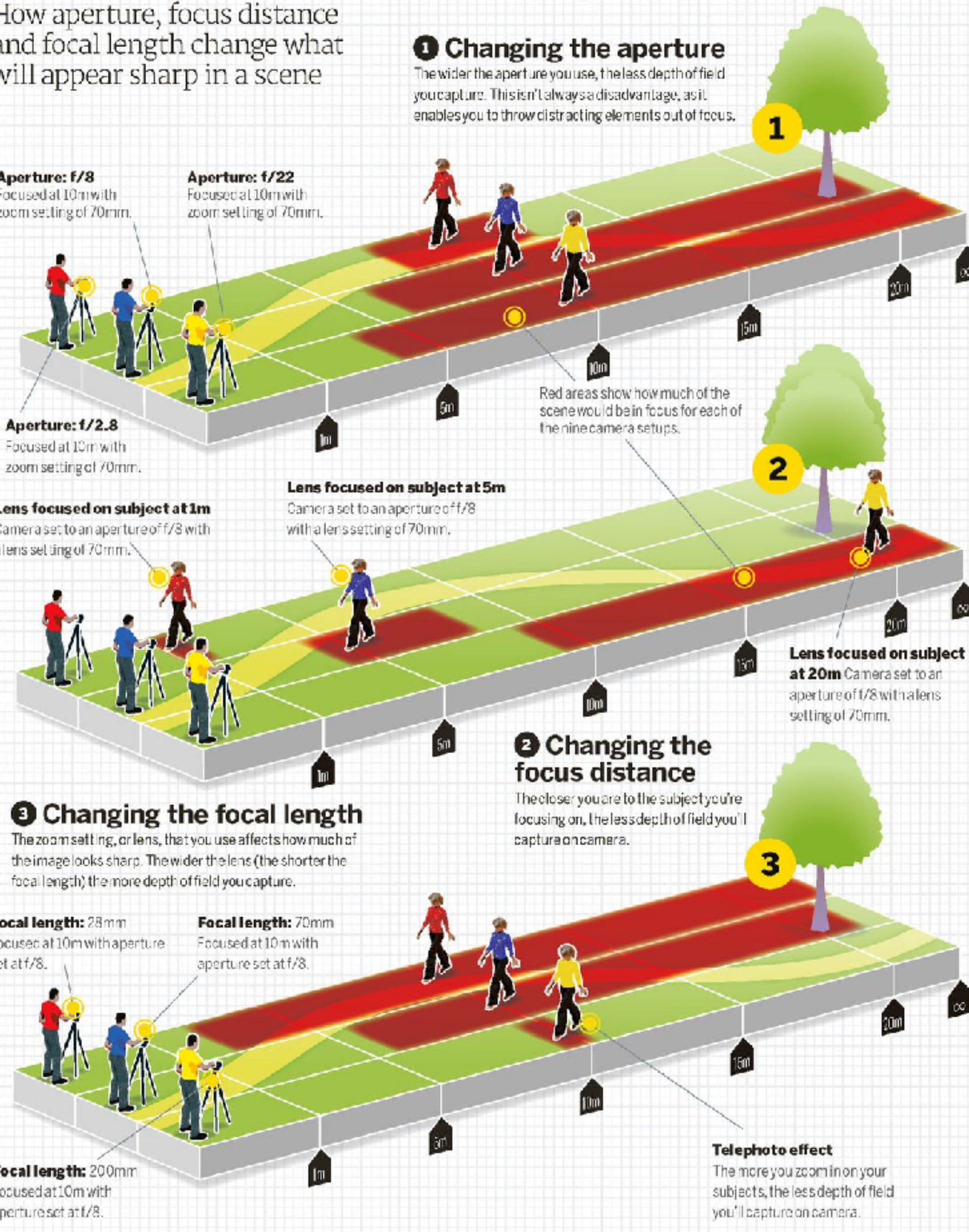
The zoom setting, or lens, that you use affects how much of the image looks sharp. The wider the lens (the shorter the focal length) the more depth of field you capture.

**Focal length: 28mm**  
Focused at 10m with aperture set at f/8.

**Focal length: 70mm**  
Focused at 10m with aperture set at f/8.

**Focal length: 200mm**  
Focused at 10m with aperture set at f/8.

**Telephoto effect**  
The more you zoom in on your subjects, the less depth of field you'll capture on camera.



# PRIME & ZOOM LENSES

## Prime Lens

- A prime lens has a fixed focal length
- Fewer moving parts = lighter and cheaper
- Often has a wider maximum aperture

but:

- Is less versatile (more legwork)
- Likely to change lens more often

# PRIME & ZOOM LENSES

## Zoom Lens

- A zoom lens has a variable focal length (within a range)
- Versatile - can cover a range of photo options
- Provides greater access without moving your feet

but:

- Is heavier
- Often has smaller maximum aperture
- Usually more expensive

# LENS TYPES

- \* Fisheye lens
- \* Wide-Angle lens
- \* Standard lens
- \* Short Telephoto lens
- \* Telephoto lens
- \* Super-Telephoto lens
- \* Macro lens
- \* Tilt-Shift lens

# LENS TYPES

- \* Fisheye lens





Fisheye Lens



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Super Telephoto Lens



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Tilt-Shift Lens



<b>Focal Length</b>	<b>Type of Lens</b>	<b>What is it used for?</b>
4mm - 14mm	Fisheye	Abstract, creative
14mm - 35mm	Wide angle	Landscape, architecture
35mm - 85mm	Standard	Street, travel, portrait
85mm - 135mm	Short telephoto	Street photography and portraits
135mm+	Telephoto	Sports, wildlife, action
300mm+	Super telephoto	Sports from a distance, nature and astronomy
35mm - 200mm	Macro	Close
Various	Tilt - shift	Architecture, panorama, creative

# What's best for you?

'Horses for courses'

Consider the 'Holy Trinity'

i.e. 3 x zoom lenses - ultra-wide, standard and telephoto

NEXT TIME

WHAT ELSE (1)?



