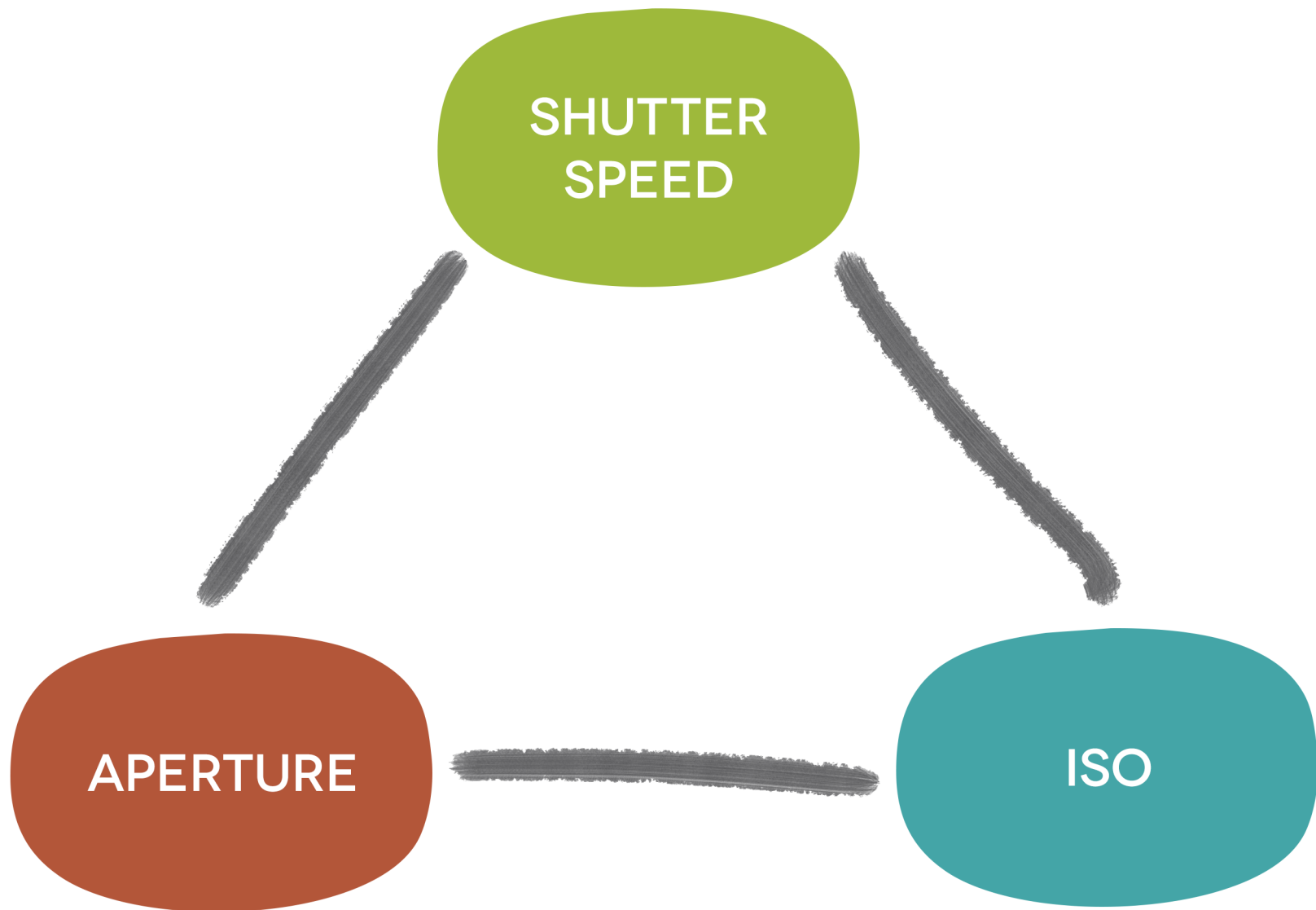


# THE EXPOSURE TRIANGLE



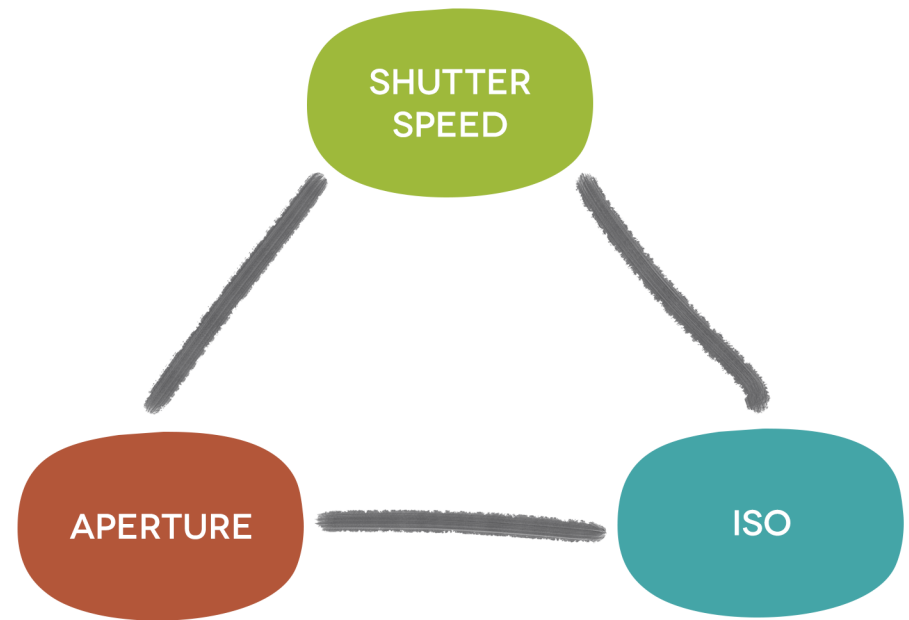


# THE EXPOSURE TRIANGLE

**SHUTTER SPEED** | THE LENGTH OF TIME THE SHUTTER OPENS TO EXPOSE THE SENSOR TO LIGHT

**APERTURE** | THE SIZE OF THE LENS OPENING THROUGH WHICH LIGHT WILL ENTER THE CAMERA

**ISO** | CONTROLS THE SENSITIVITY OF YOUR CAMERA'S SENSOR TO LIGHT



**SHUTTER SPEED**

↑ FASTER  
LESS POSSIBILITY OF MOTION BLUR (1/60 OR FASTER)

↓ SLOWER  
MORE POSSIBILITY OF MOTION BLUR (LESS THAN 1/60)

**APERTURE**

↑ LARGER  
SHALLOW DEPTH OF FIELD (F/1)

↓ SMALLER  
WIDER DEPTH OF FIELD (F/22)

**ISO**

↑ MORE LIGHT  
HIGHER ISO FOR LOW LIGHT CONDITIONS  
MORE GRAIN/NOISE (ISO 6400)

↓ LESS LIGHT  
LOWER ISO IN GOOD LIGHT CONDITIONS  
MINIMAL GRAIN/NOISE (ISO 100)

THE LENGTH OF TIME  
THE SHUTTER OPENS  
TO EXPOSE THE SENSOR  
TO LIGHT

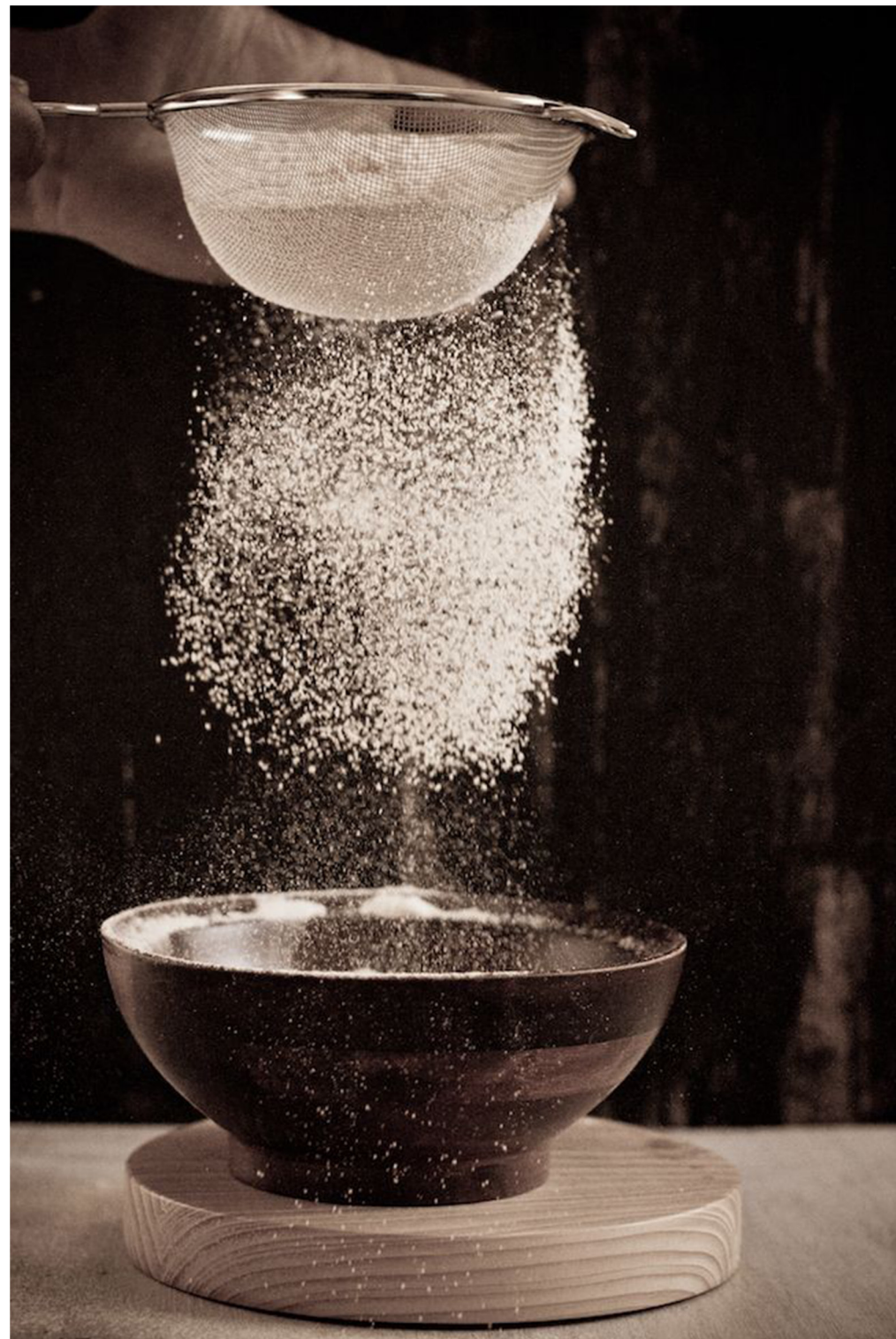
SHUTTER  
SPEED

1/8000 | 1/4000 | 1/2000 | 1/1000 | 1/500 | 1/250 | 1/125 | 1/60 | 1/30 | 1/15 | 1/8 | 1/4 | 1/2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 30





APERTURE F/3.2, SHUTTER 1/8, ISO 100



APERTURE F/2.8, SHUTTER 1/1000, ISO 3200



TWILIGHT LANDSCAPES



THE MOON



NIGHT SKY SCENES (SHORT EXPOSURES)



STAR TRAILS (LONG EXPOSURES)

THE SIZE OF THE LENS OPENING  
THROUGH WHICH LIGHT  
ENTERS THE CAMERA

APERTURE

“FASTER”

“SLOWER”



F/2

F/2.8

F/4

F/5.6

F/8

F/11

F/16

F/22

LARGE OPENING



SMALL OPENING

MORE LIGHT



LESS LIGHT

SHALLOW DEPTH OF FIELD



LARGE DEPTH OF FIELD

f2



f2.8



f4



f5.6



f8



f11



f16



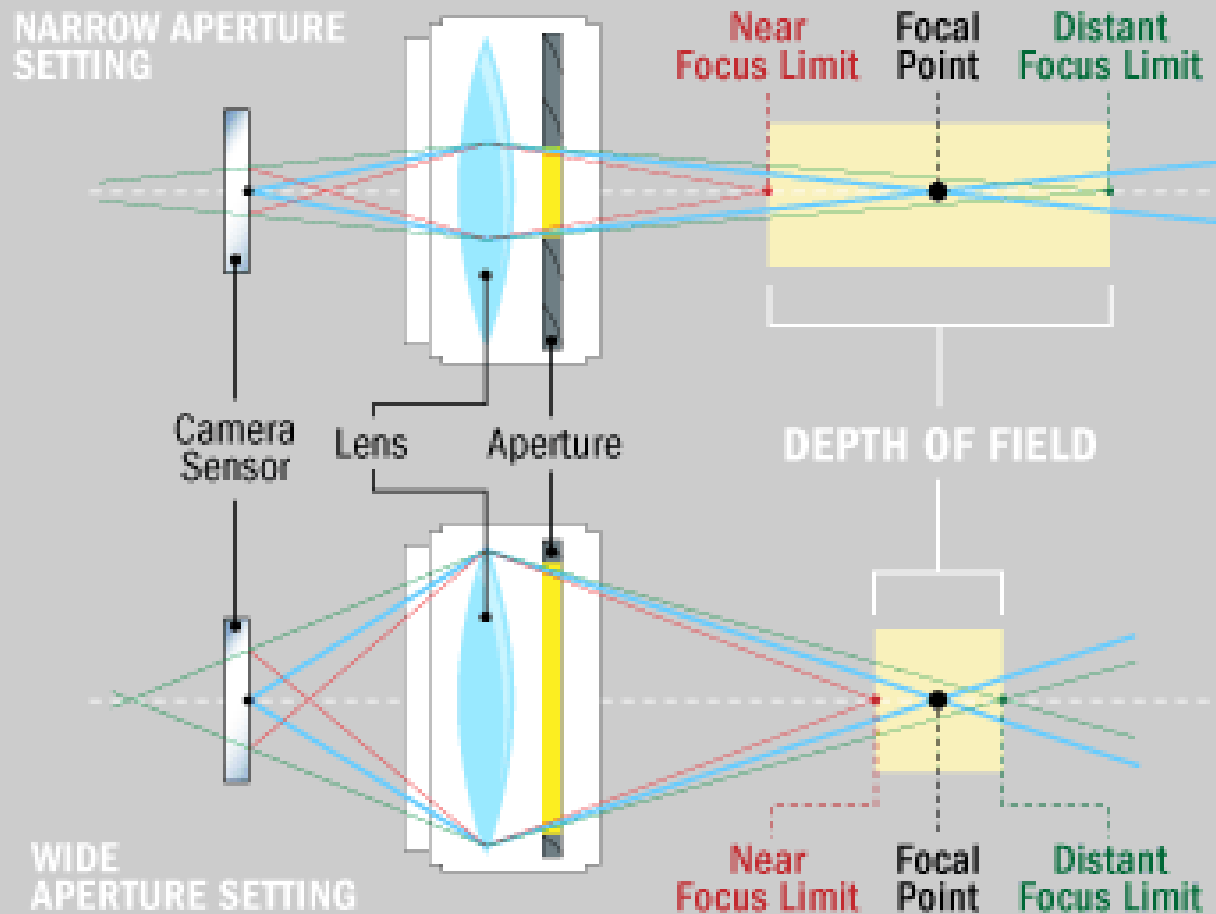
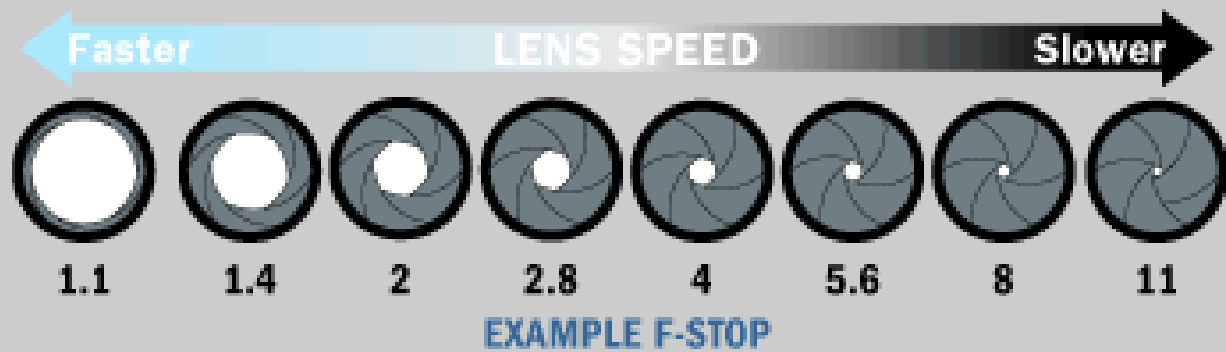
f22



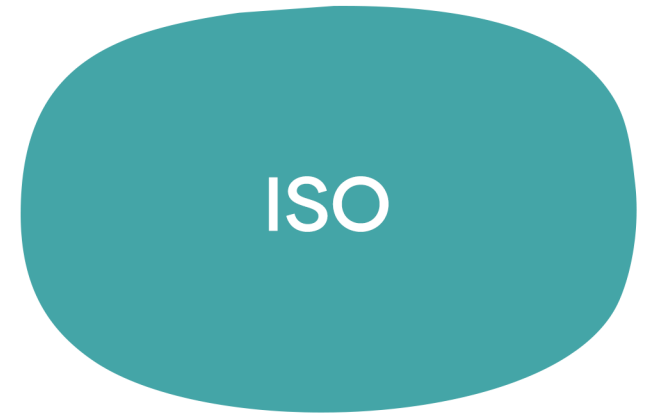


# How Aperture Works

©2011 HowStuffWorks



CONTROLS THE SENSITIVITY  
OF THE CAMERA'S SENSOR  
TO AVAILABLE LIGHT



50 | 100 | 200 | 400 | 800 | 1600 | 3200 | 6400 | 12800 | 25600



# THE EXPOSURE TRIANGLE

**SHUTTER SPEED** | THE LENGTH OF TIME THE SHUTTER OPENS TO EXPOSE THE SENSOR TO LIGHT

**APERTURE** | THE SIZE OF THE LENS OPENING THROUGH WHICH LIGHT WILL ENTER THE CAMERA

**ISO** | CONTROLS THE SENSITIVITY OF YOUR CAMERA'S SENSOR TO LIGHT

