Introduction to Digital Photography

# Lecture outline

- Lenses
  - Wide angle, "Normal," Telephoto
  - Zoom, Prime
  - Specialty
    - Macro
    - Tilt-shift
    - Pinhole
    - Lensbaby
  - Angle of view
  - Focal length & distortion

- Lenses can be broken down into three main categories based upon focal length
  - Wide angle: lenses between 10.5mm 35mm
  - Normal: lenses between 35mm 85mm
  - Telephoto: lenses over 85mm

- Lenses can also be broken down into two other categories based upon focal length
  - Prime: fixed focal length
  - Zoom: variable focal length

- Prime lens
  - Fixed focallength
  - Goodaperture ="fast" lens,good for lowlight



- Zoom lens
  - Variable focal length
  - @ 17mm,maximumaperture is f 4
  - @ 85mm, maximum aperture is f 5.6
  - Close focusingof .35m / 1.2'



- Zoom lens
  - Variable focal length
  - @ 24mm through 70mm the maximum aperture is f 2.8



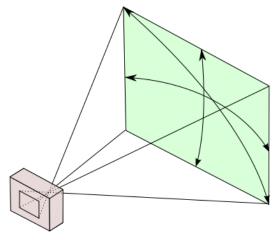
- Tilt shift
  - Tilts focal plane



- Lensbaby
  - Selective focus
  - Fixed aperture rings
  - Interchangeable optics
  - Great for soft focus portraits



Angle of View



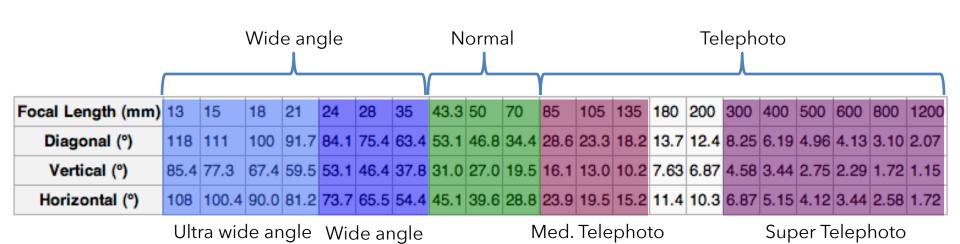
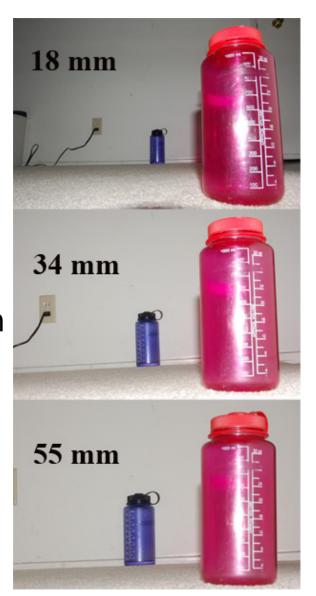


Table from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angle\_of\_view

# Focal Length & Distortion

- Distortion
  - Shorter focal length & larger angle of view increases distortion
  - Primary reason why portraits are taken with at least an 85mm focal length to minimize distortion of face



Fisheye Lens (10.5 mm - Ultra wide angle)

#### Pro:

- very sharp at center of image
- very deep depth of field (image sharp from front to back)
- lens has nearly 180 degree angle of view

#### Con:

 exaggerated distortion along edges due to design of lens elements

