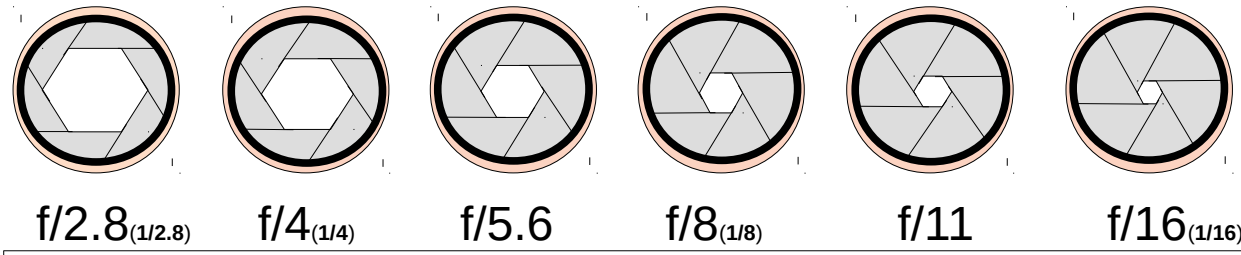
GUIDE TO LOW LIGHT PHOTOGRAPY

Low Light can represent indoors, very overcast, evening or heavy shaded areas.

The below give visuals to the f-stop aperture openings: remember to view as fractions.



f/2.8(1/2.8) f/4(1/4) f/5.6 f/8(1/8) f/11 f/16(1/16)

The above pictures show how the aperture affects the light passing through to the sensor in **day light.** The same results are acquired at night (low light) so f/2.8 would allow more of the night (low light) to pass through to the sensor.

Shutter speed represents **TIME** the shutter is open from seconds to thousandth of seconds.

Decrease shutter speed (time) Increase

1/8sec ⟷ 1/800sec

By decreasing the shutter speed you increase the **TIME** its open. By increasing it you decrease the **TIME** its open

- Use a large aperture: larger aperture lets in more light.
- Slow down the shutter speed: the longer the shutter stays open the more light penetrates the sensor.
- Raise the ISO: try a few levels for test. Be aware of street lighting.
- Put the camera in aperture priority mode: should ensure more control over exposure options
- Use exposure compensation: scale is often -3 to +3 stops in 1/3 increments, try moving from positive to negative, to see how lighter or darker the image becomes.