

DESN 350 Summer 2017 Week 3 Portraiture

1a – 1g. Submit your best **eight portraits** of family members or friends, or another class member, taken in the CEB 125 studio, using only the studio lights provided in the room. You might find this assignment much easier if you work with a partner from the class.

At least two lighting sources, main and fill (or main and reflected fill), should be used in each case (except perhaps e). Of course you will be combining lighting in a couple cases, such as using a background light with a, b, c, or d. Have at least this many examples of the following (eight total images):

- a• Two standard-lighted portraits.
- b• One broad-lighted portrait.
- c• One short-lighted portrait.
- d• One butterfly lighted portrait.
- e• One Paramount lighted portrait.
- f• One dramatic portrait in black and white.
This *could* be chiaroscuro or similar.
- g• At least two of the above with a background light.
- h• At least two of the above with a hair light.

Add a short **caption** to each image indicating the type of lighting used (standard, broad, short, butterfly, background, with hair light, and so on). Crop the images vertically to bust (head and shoulders) or half-length (up from the waist), with appropriate tone and corrected color.

2a – 2d. Submit **four portraits**, taken indoors **with natural soft window light** that is somewhat **directional**. Use two different locations. Produce a "serious but natural" pose, a relaxed-happy pose, a "true-personality-revealing" pose. Don't forget to color-correct that indirect window light.

3. Take one portrait **outdoors**, using natural indirect (soft) light + a reflector for fill. Strive to get it as close to studio quality as possible.

Portrait Assignment Details:

Strive for perfection. Strive for classic portraits.

• Use a tripod • Use a little zoom (85mm?) • Subject should appear relaxed. Try to create portraits that provide an insight into your model's personality. Smiling? Amused? Serious? Thoughtful? Head tilted? Steady gaze? Sparkle? Try them all.

• Portraits should be flattering. Ask the person what they like and don't like about their own looks. For example, sharp facial features can be softened; wide faces not widened further, large noses like Braukmann's de-emphasized, rough skin softened.

• Lighting should appear natural, with *accurate white balance*. Include a gray card in one or all of the images so that it is easy to accurately color correct later; use the custom white balance option on your camera if possible; use RAW if possible.

• All images should be **properly exposed without clipping** in the extreme shadow and highlight ranges. It is strongly suggested you **use bracketing**, either automatically if your camera supports it, or manually, with exposure compensation.

• Edit to eliminate multiple **catchlights** in the eyes (rubber stamp?). Lighten shadow areas if necessary. Touch up blemishes as appropriate, but without leaving any evidence of your work.

4. Retouch the assigned image Woman.jpg. As appropriate, correct skin tone, eyes, wrinkles, etc. Watch out for clipping. Watermark and turn in a jpg.

Tutorial Assignments

5. From chapter 16 Correcting Color - Open the *raw adjustments.cr2* file and correct the white balance as in pp423-424. Also straighten the image. Note that you need to check several different areas of the image to fine an average correct white balance.

6. Adjusting Saturation: open the image fall tree.tif and adjust the Hue/Saturation as in pp 430-433. Add your watermark and remember to save this as a JPG.

7. From Chapter 17 Selective Editing and Masks. pp 448-453 Follow directions to create a simple mask and darken the background while keeping the dog's face bright. Skip step one and simply open the image (dog.jpg) in Photoshop. Watermark and turn in a JPEG image.

8. pp 462-466 Follow directions to use a layer mask to apply Shadows/Highlights to a selected part of the image. Watermark and turn in a JPEG image.

9. pp 476-480 Follow directions to use layer masks to fix the foreground of the image separately from the sky. Watermark and turn in a JPEG image.

Questions from Chapter 17

What is an image mask really?

What does the *quick selection* tool do? What does it look like?

Questions from Class and Portrait Lab

Why would you usually avoid using a shorter focal length lens for portraits?

How far should the camera be from the subject and the subject from the background? Why?

How did we set up – prepare our cameras for portraiture?

Why is flash often used for portraiture?

What are “hot lights”?

How does a “slave” flash unit trigger?

What are the implications for using incandescent lights to take portraits?

How would you use a flat reflector for a portrait taken in the field?

How can a soft box or flash diffuser improve the portrait you are taking?

A snoot is...?

What do umbrellas do to the light?

What is hard light good for in a portrait?

Would you move a soft (diffused) light source *closer* or *further away* from the subject if you wanted to make the light even *more soft*?

Moving the light source *twice as far away* from the subject reduces the intensity of the light on the subject by how much?

What is the recommended ratio of main light intensity to fill-in light intensity in portraits?

Explain the nominal main/fill lighting arrangement.

How is a background light used in a studio?

How is a hair light used in a studio? What is different about the setup of a hair light from a key or fill?

Why would you use a hair light?

Explain a short lighting setup including which way the subject is facing.

What sort of facial shape would benefit from short lighting?

Explain a broad lighting setup including which way the subject is facing.

What sort of facial shape would benefit from broad lighting?

Explain a butterfly lighting setup including which way the subject is facing.

What is the difference between Butterfly and Paramount lighting?

What sort of facial characteristic would benefit from butterfly lighting?

What is Rembrandt lighting?

to the shadow of the cheek

Where is the Rembrandt triangle of light?

What is Paramount lighting?

What is side lighting?

Explain chiaroscuro lighting.

What are catchlights?

Say you have your camera and lights adjusted perfectly for a portrait session. Now what is your next biggest challenge?

Questions from Three Point Lighting Video (Lincostore)

What are the three light directions called?

What is the purpose of each of the three lights?

How can you balance the three lights to create soft forms, or rugged forms?

Questions from Adorama TV Video

What is a "key" light?

Why is the model turned a little, and not facing exactly at the camera?

What is the broad side and the short side of her face?

What is loop lighting all about?

A: A shadow appears under the model's nose, opposite from the key light. It should not connect with the lips.

What is a closed loop light?

A: The shadow under the nose connects across

Questions from Class Editing

What blending mode did we use to change the hair color? *Overlay worked best. Normal is ok.*

What was the secret to creating a glamorous glow? *We used Overlay to blend in a Gaussian blurred version of the image.*

Which channel shows the most skin blemishes, Red Green or Blue?

What is the difference between the patch tool and the healing brush?

What tools did we use to widen the eyes?

What is "content-aware" fill?

What are the secrets to using the liquefy tool effectively?