Twitter Thread by Sagar ■■

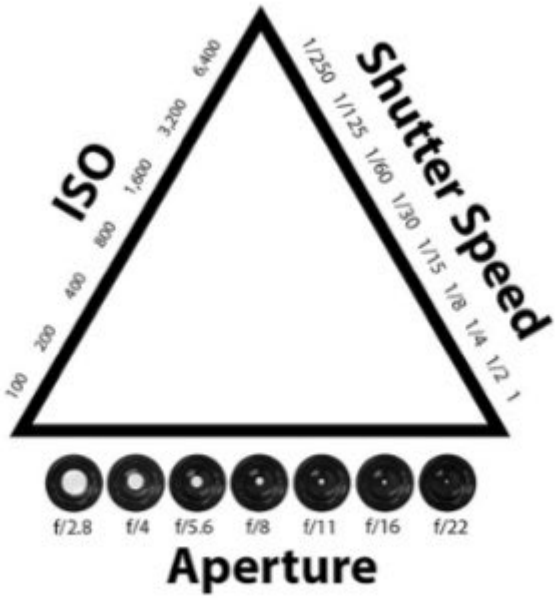
Sagar ■■
@wildontheright

#Thread

Remember- Your first 10000 photos are your worst.

Now lets understand the
Exposure Triangle.

Aperture, shutter speed, and ISO make up the three sides of the exposure triangle. They work together to produce a photo that is properly exposed.



If one variable changes, at least one of the others must also change to maintain the correct exposure. Now, understanding what a stop is, is key to understanding the exposure triangle. A stop refers to the doubling or halving of the amount of light that makes up an exposure.

Each photo that we take requires a certain quantity of light to expose it correctly..Adding a stop of light by doubling the exposure will brighten an underexposed image. Conversely, decreasing an exposure by one stop (halving the amount of light) will darken an overexposed image.

Shutter Speed is the length of time light is allowed to hit the sensor. It is measured in seconds. Shutter speed is probably the easiest of the exposure triangle sides to understand. To double the amount of light, we need to double the length of the exposure.

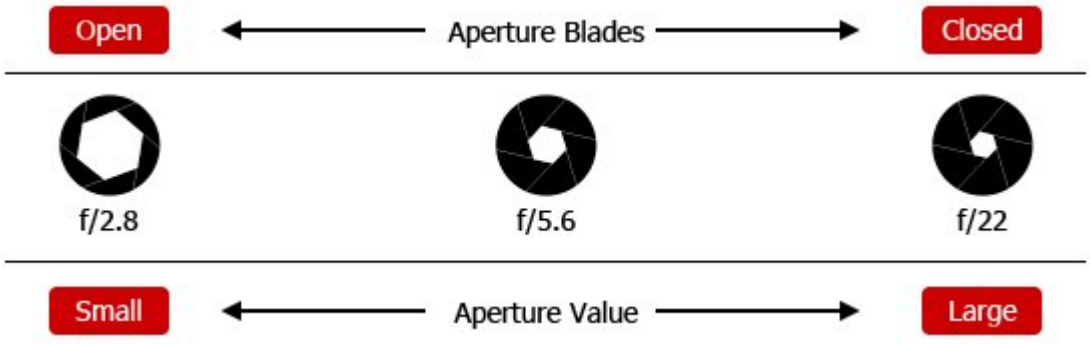
For example, moving from a shutter speed of 1⁄60 s to 1⁄30 s will add a stop of light because the shutter will remain open twice as long. Changing from a shutter speed of 1s to 1/8 s will decrease the exposure by three stops.

Why? From 1s to 1⁄2 s is one stop. Then 1⁄2 s to 1⁄4 s is another stop. Finally, 1⁄4 s to 1⁄8 s is a further halving of the time the shutter remains open or the third stop.

Aperture refers to the size of the circular hole in the lens that lets in light. The bigger the hole, the more light that reaches the sensor. In fact, each time you double the area of that opening, you double the amount of light or increase the exposure by one stop.

On the other hand, if you half the area of the opening, you half the amount of light hitting the sensor.

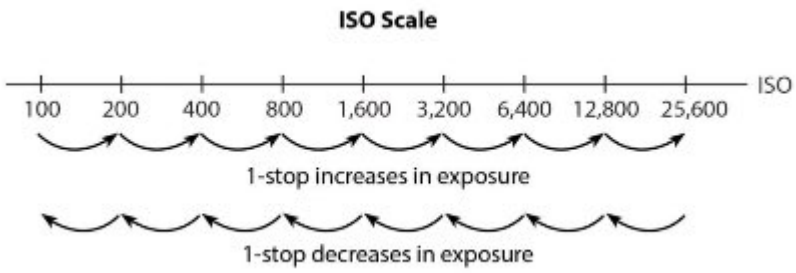
Lower aperture gives a better bokeh(the blur of the background) higher aperture is better for nature and wide angle photos.



ISO

The final variable in the exposure triangle is ISO. You can think of ISO as the sensitivity of the digital sensor (although it is a lot more complicated than that). Higher values of ISO mean that the sensor does not need to collect as much light to make a correct exposure.

Low ISO values mean that the sensor will have to gather more light to make the exposure.



A stop is the doubling or halving of the light that makes up an exposure. We can add or subtract stops by changing the aperture, shutter speed, or ISO. So the next time someone tells you that you need to increase your exposure by a couple of

stops, you will know what to do ■

Now take your cameras out, check the buttons which are meant for SS, ISO and Aperture in your camera and start rolling them and keep shooting till you start getting the desired results. I also suggest watch a few youtube videos.
I repeat- your 1st 10000 photos are your worst.

Do check my gallery on Instagram- https://t.co/mSaQQo5kzz