

## High Dynamic Range (HDR) - Set Up Guide

# TUNER PHOTOGRAPHY

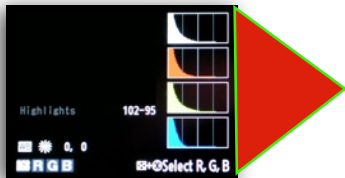
EXPRESS YOURSELF CREATIVELY

### Adaptable Capture Mode

- Mount > camera on the tripod
- Select > **Aperture Priority** Exposure Mode
- Select > **Exposure Compensation** 0.0 setting
- Select > **Aperture Setting** (landscapes = f/8 or higher)
- Select > **NEF (RAW)** image quality
- Press > **Menu** button > **Shooting Menu** > **RAW Image Recording** > **Type** > **14-bit** (skip if you don't have a 14 bit option) > **Active D-Lighting** > **Off**
- Select > **White Balance** preset that is appropriate for the scene
- Select > **Single Release (S)** Mode
- Select > **ISO** setting (ISO 200 preferred - avoid ISO's above 1250)
- Select > **Matrix Metering** Mode
- Frame up the composition and capture a **Test Shot**. **Check** > **Composition, White Balance, Depth of Field & Focus**. Make adjustments where needed. Once you're certain that the subject is **in-focus** > Select > **Manual** focus on the **Focus Mode Selector** switch
- Turn **On** > **Auto Bracketing** > Select > **Number of Frames** and the **Exposure Increment** (1.0 preferred) that will capture the scene brightness range (SBR)
- Check the **Shutter Speed** that's displayed in the read-out panel. This is the fastest shutter speed for this bracketing sequence. If you're shooting a five frame sequence calculate the slowest shutter speed (five full stops slower). If you're hand holding the camera or there is movement in the scene make sure that the slowest shutter speed is fast enough for the capture. If the slowest shutter speed is too slow increase the **ISO** setting to achieve the desired shutter speed. **Note:** Slow shutter speeds could result in motion or background blur.
- Select > **Continuous High (Ch) Release** Mode
- Delete the test images captured earlier in this process
- *At this point the camera is set up and ready to capture the first **HDR sequence**.*

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- Press and hold the **Shutter Release** or **Remote** cable until the camera stops firing
- Confirm the **HDR** sequence by pressing > **Image Play Back** button to display the images. Scroll to the first image in the sequence and check the **RGB histograms**. The histograms should be pulled away from the right side of the **histogram** scale. If the histogram hasn't pulled away from the right side, you don't have an image that has adequate highlight detail. Increase the number of frames (exposures) and reshoot the sequence.
- If the **histograms** for the first image have pulled away from the right and the **histograms** for the last image in the sequence have pulled away from the left side of the histogram, you have captured a complete **HDR** sequence.
- It's always a good idea to capture a second **back up** sequence of the same scene.
- The key to a good HDR sequence is the successful capture of the following three images:



**Highlight Image:** This image has no blown-out highlight detail, good tonal value and hue. The histogram has pulled away from the right side of the scale.



**Mid-tone Image:** This image has a good balance of tones in the mid-range.



**Shadow Image:** This image has no clipped shadow detail, good tonal value and hue. The histogram has pulled away from the left side of the scale.

***Tuner Photography***

Winston C Hall

425-765-1308

winston@tunerphotography.com