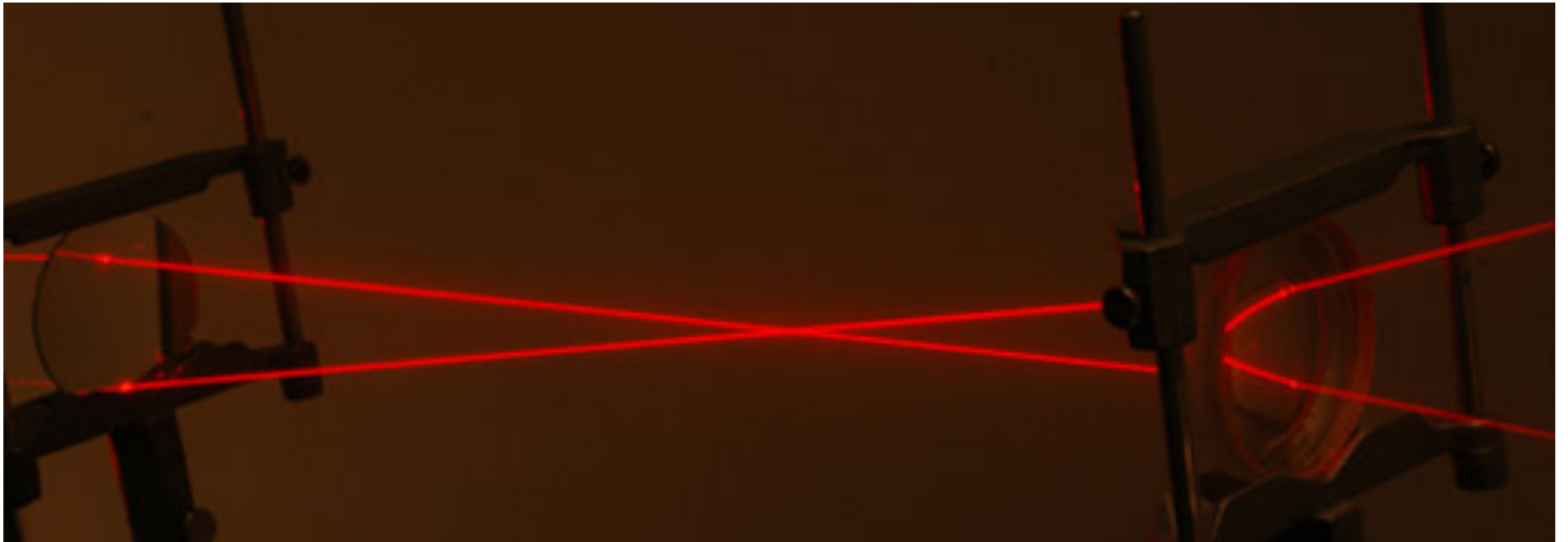


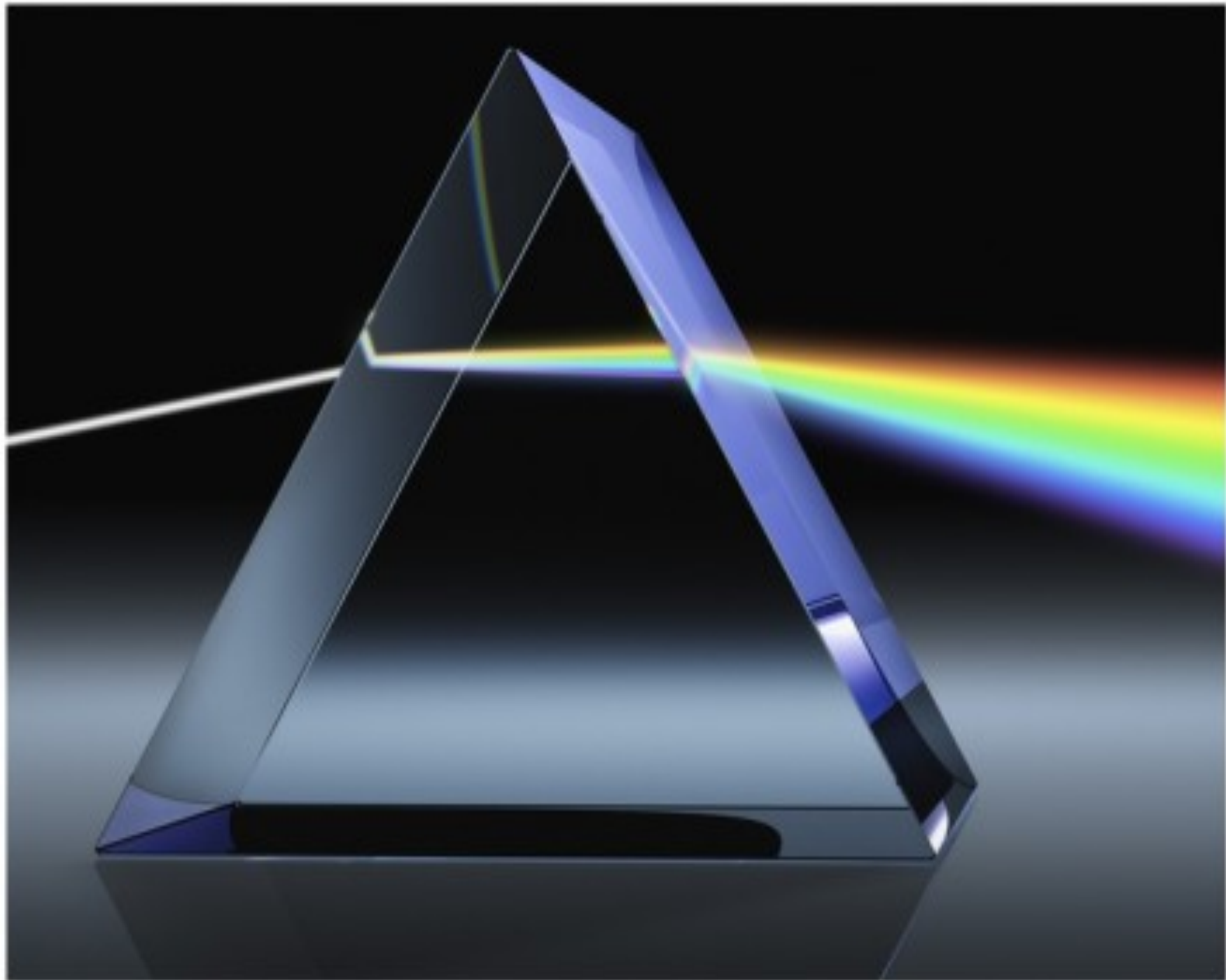
THE LENS



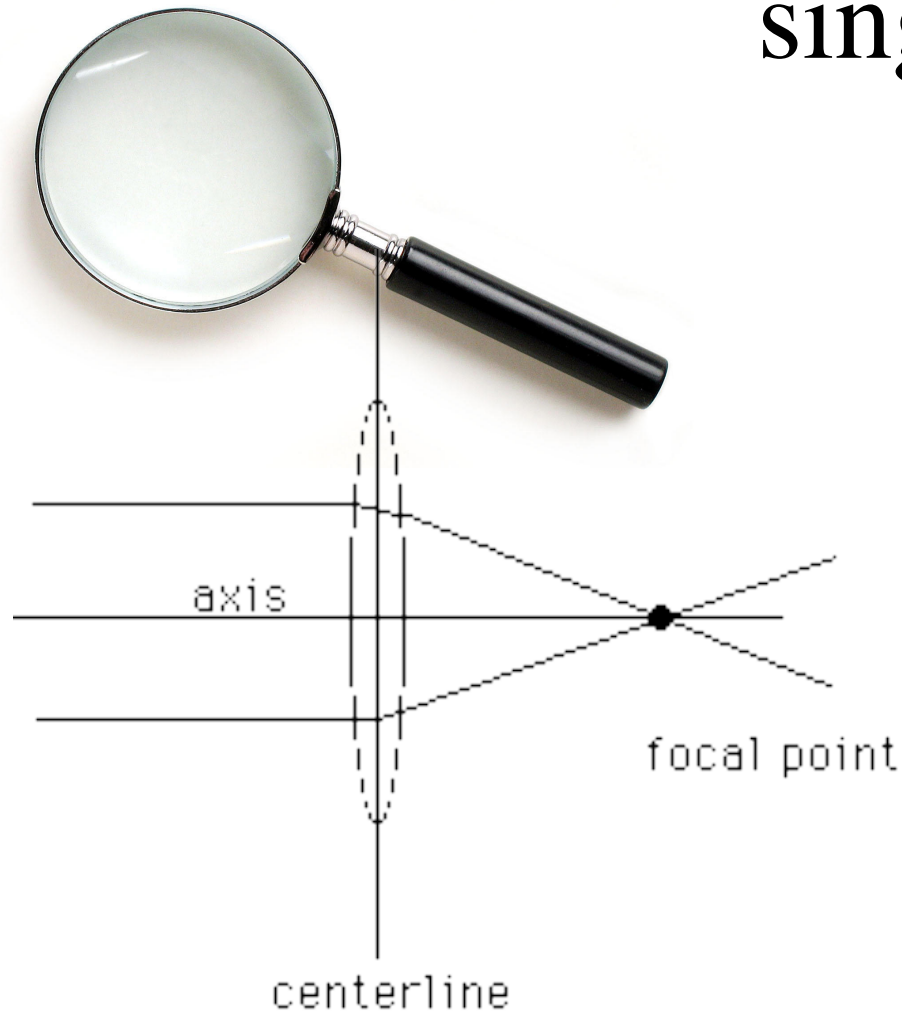
FILMP/MEDP 160 • LEC 03 FALL 2012

Laser light shows how lens bends or
REFRACTS...



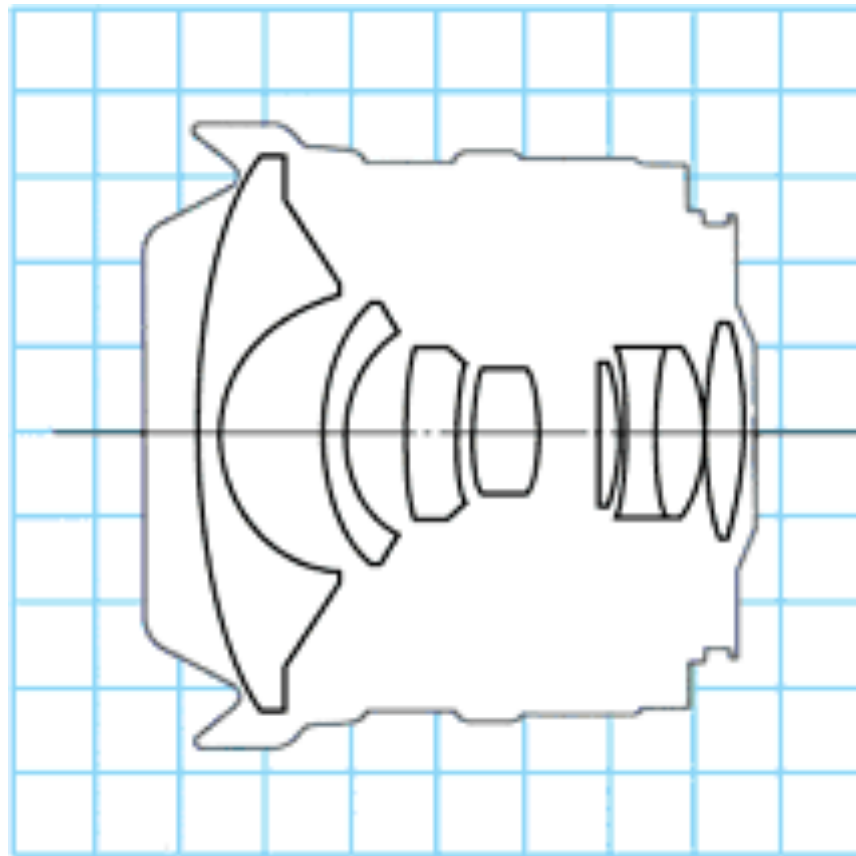


Simple lens = single glass

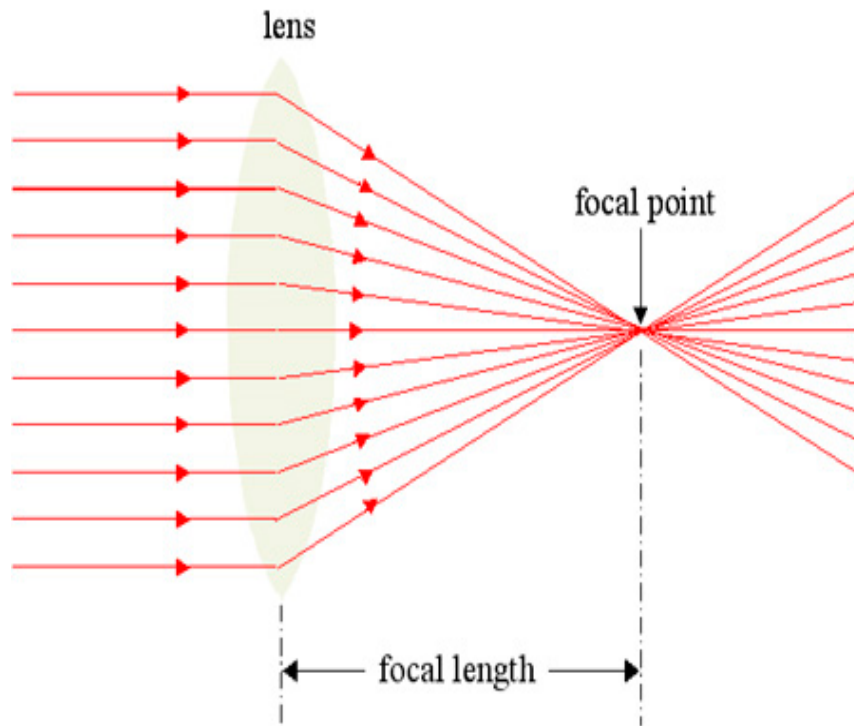


This is a simple
CONVEX lens
It bulges out, and
has the effect of
making light
CONVERGE

A compound lens is made of
multiple **ELEMENTS**



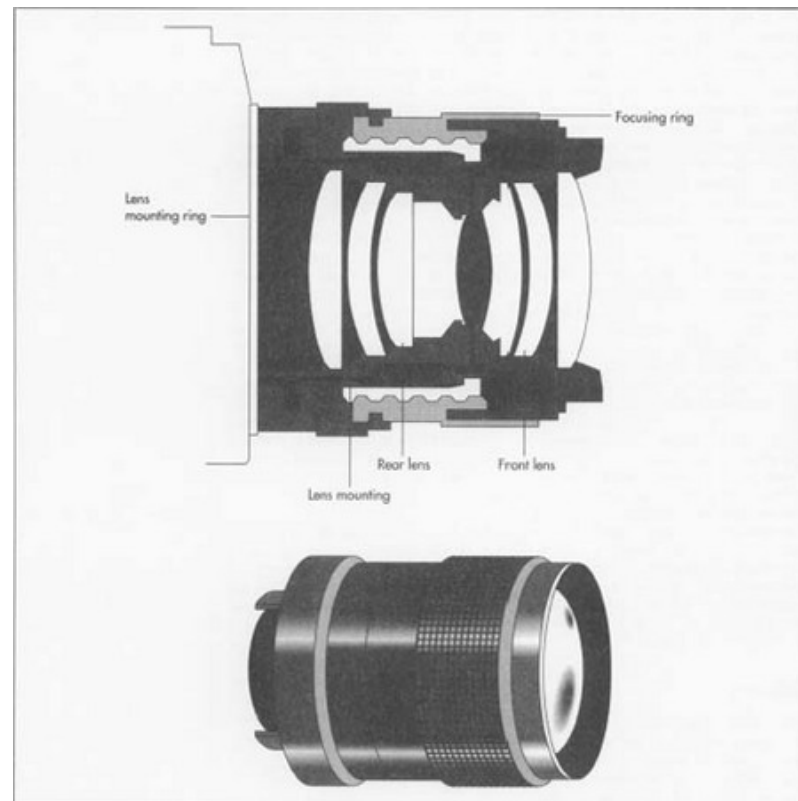
Focal length



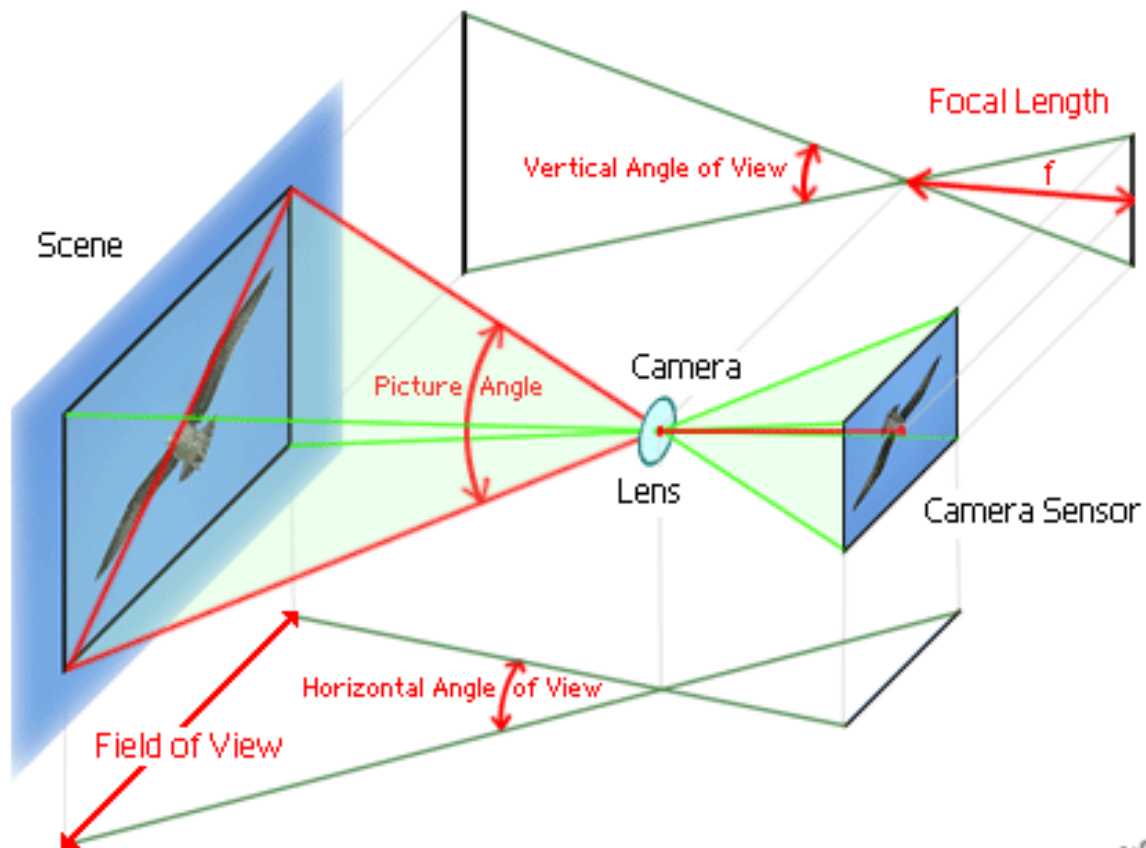
- A key aspect of any lens is its **FOCAL LENGTH**, the distance between its **OPTICAL CENTER** and the **FOCAL POINT** where rays of light from infinity converge.

A lens is known by its focal length

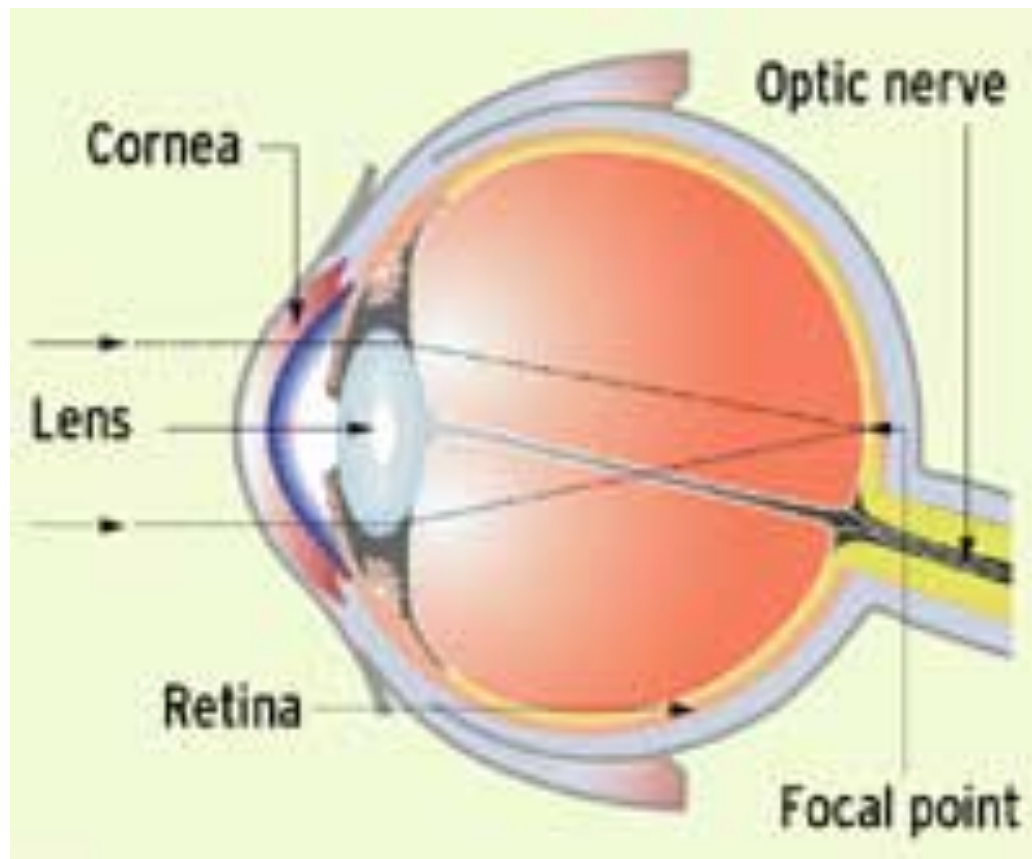
- A wide angle lens on a 35mm camera might be a 25 millimeter focal length lens. A telephoto lens might be 100mm or 200 mm.
- On a 16mm camera, cut these numbers in half.



Angle of View depends on FOCAL LENGTH



Fixed focal length...but autofocus



A *fixed* focal length lens is called a *prime* lens in filmmaking

Telephoto (50mm)

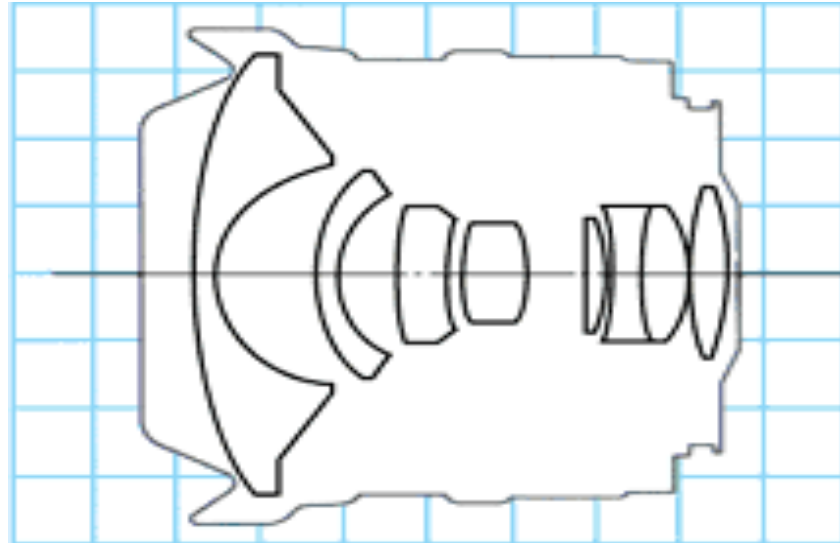
Normal (25mm)

Wide (12mm)



Arri S
With
3 Primes

Zoom lenses have *multiple* focal lengths, typically from wide to telephoto.



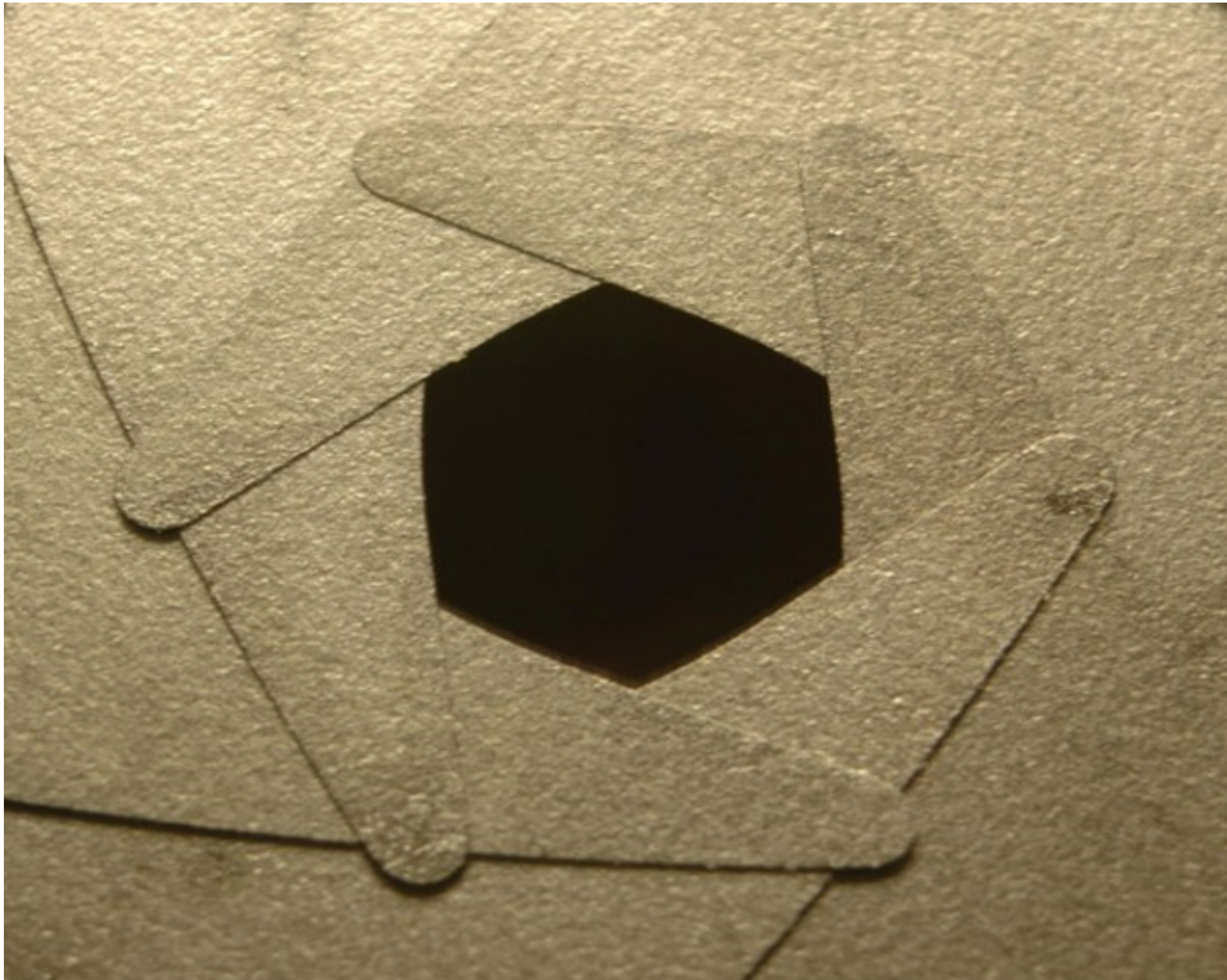
Fixed vs. Variable Focal Length

- Fixed = 'prime'
- Usually better optical quality
- Usually 'faster' i.e. lower f -stop
- Variable = zoom
- More flexible for spontaneous shooting.
- Usually 'slower' i.e. higher f -stop
- Can push in/pull out on a shot.

Exposure Control

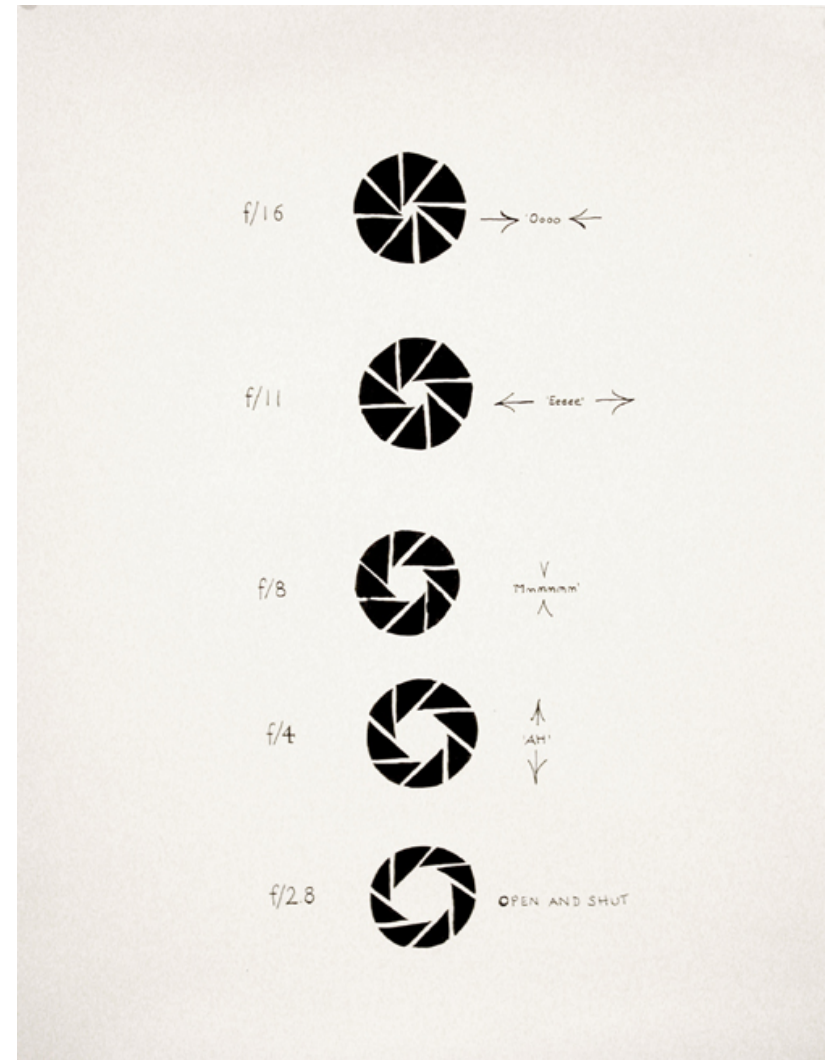


- The amount of light entering the lens is controlled by the *iris*.



The f -Stop

- The f stop is a *ratio* between the diameter of the iris opening and the focal length of the lens.
- Each change in f -stop means doubling or halving the light. $f/8$ gives you twice the light of $f/11$.

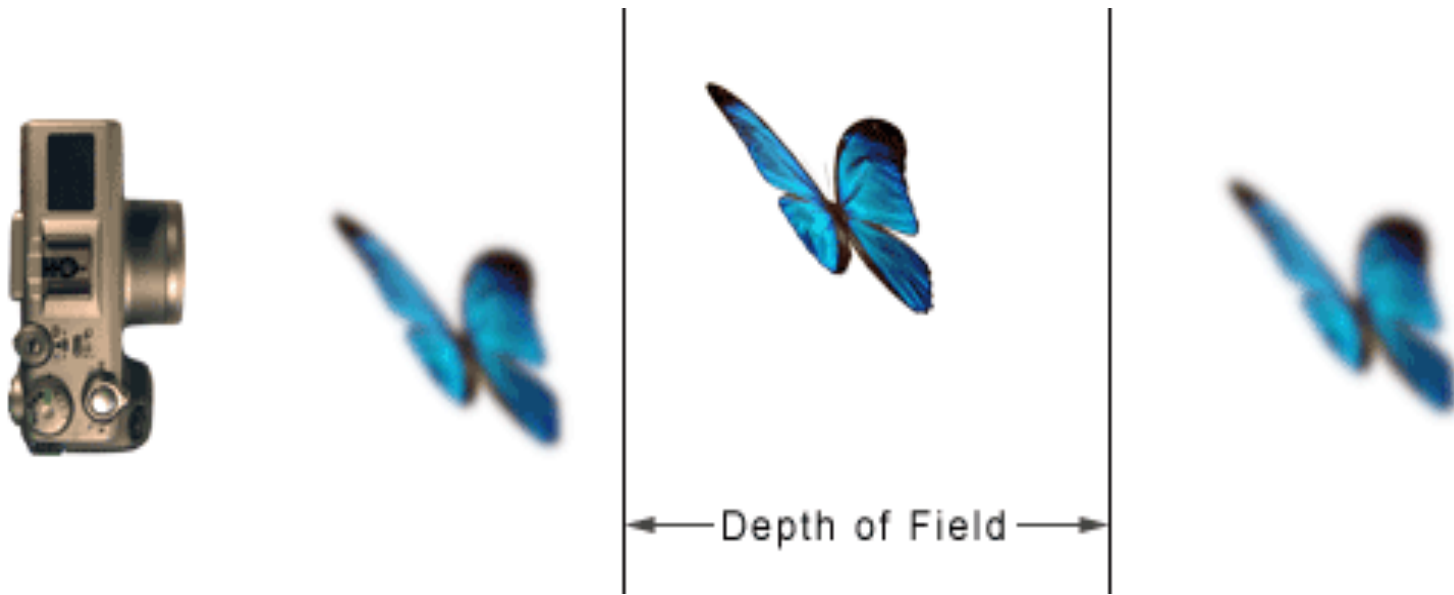


What's in an f -stop?

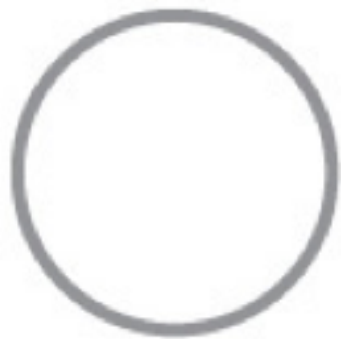


- A lens with a low f -stop like $f/2$ or $f/1.4$ lets in more light and is typically more expensive.
- The f stop number is *COUNTER-INTUITIVE*.
- A **low** number, like $f/2.0$ means the lens is ‘wide open’, letting in a lot of light, while a **high** number like $f/16$ means only a tiny pinhole is letting light through.

Depth of Field



Telephoto lenses have a shallow or narrow depth of field, While wide-angle lenses have a broad depth of field.



f2.8

more light



f5.6



f8.0



f11

less light



Narrow



Wide

Why is Depth of Field affected by the f stop?



- f/32



F/2.8

Depth of Field in exterior





Depth of
field
In an
Interior
as
Jean
Harlow
Takes the
foreground.

Deep focus and shallow field

