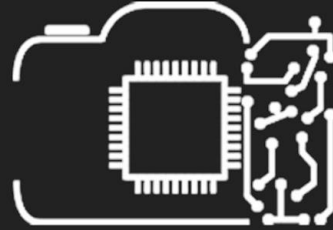
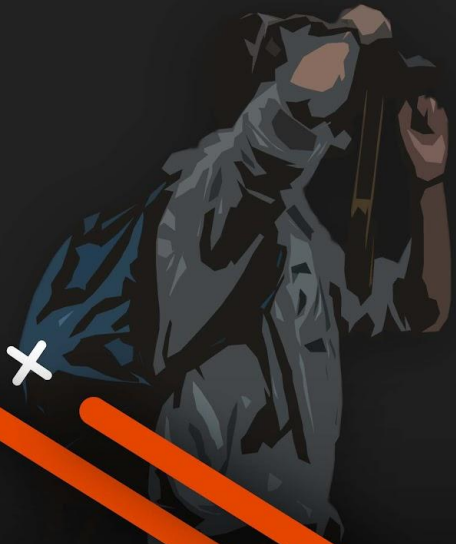


MEET UP



NTUA Photography Club

WELCOME !

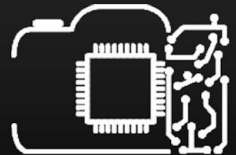


## What are we all about?

NTUA Photography Club is a **team of students**, with passion in photography, that aims to **enable** each and every student to **express themselves** through their hobby and **learn** the technical and artistic intricacies of **photography**.

### We are looking for:

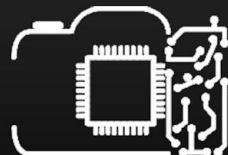
- Experienced photographers
- Passionate hobbyists
- Complete amateurs





Activities!

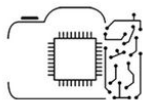
x



Every week, one **photography lesson** will be taking place!

Our **objective** is to learn about:

- **History** of photography, as an artform and as a scientific field
- **Composition**
- Know your **essentials**:
  - Focus & Depth of field
  - Exposure, Metering, Histogram
  - Lenses and their differences



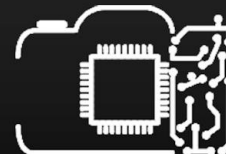
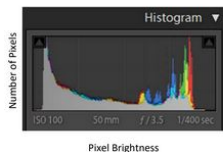
## PHOTO EDITING

MINI SERIES

SESSION #2

### Histogram & Curves

Το **histogram**, αποτελεί έναν εργαλείο προσδιορισμού της έκθεσης (exposure) μιας φωτογραφίας. Σε αντίθεση με την οθόνη της κάμερας, η φωτεινότητα της οποίας συχνά επηρεάζεται από τον φωτισμό του χώρου που βρισκόμαστε, το histogram, καθώς αποτελεί μια γραφική απεικόνιση της φωτεινότητας του κάθε pixel, δεν επηρεάζεται από αντίστοιχους παράγοντες. Έτσι μπορεί να χρησιμοποιηθεί είτε σε συνδυασμό με την ένδειξη της οθόνης, ενώ μετά από κάποια εξοικείωση μπορεί και να την αντικαταστήσει, όσον αφορά στην αξιολόγηση της έκθεσης της φωτογραφίας μας. Η λειτουργία του φαίνεται παρακάτω.

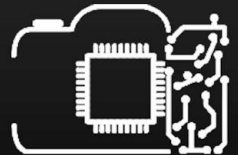


**Every week**, one **photography lesson** will be taking place!

Our **objective** is to learn about:

### **Digital Camera** Techniques

- Introduction & Camera parts
- Get to know your camera's **modes**
- **Shutter Speed, Aperture, ISO**
- White balance & Flash modes



Every week, one photography lesson will be taking place!

Our **objective** is to learn about:

- Photo **editing**:
  - Cropping, Exposure, Colours
  - Sharpening, Noise Reduction
- Advanced editing:
  - Layer Selection
  - **Long exposure** NR with stacking
  - **Time Lapse** editing
  - Professional skin retouching



## Photo Editing in Lightroom

Complete Tutorial

Session #3

### Diving into Photo Editing

*(The Develop Module: Color, Split Toning,  
Tone Curve, Detail, Lens Corrections,  
Transform)*

Έχοντας δει το Basic Panel, μπορούμε πλέον να μείνουμε σε πιο «εξειδικευμένα μονοπάτια». Έτσι σε αυτό το session, αρχικά, θα γνωρίσουμε τα HSL/Color και Split Toning panels, μέσω των οποίων μπορούμε να επεξεργαστούμε άμεσα και αποτελεσματικά τα χρώματα της εικόνας μας. Έπειτα θα κλείσουμε το κομμάτι της βασικής επεξεργασίας (άδραση, χρώματα), γνωρίζοντας το Tone Curve και τέλος θα δοούμε πώς μπορούμε να διαβάσουμε ψηφιακές απόψεις στη φωτογραφία μας, βάζοντας ένα μερικής τεχνικής πινελιάς στη φωτογραφία μας!

#### HSL/Color

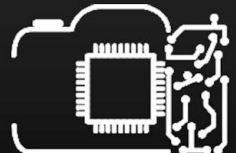
Σε αυτό το μονάκι, επεξεργάζομαι άμεσα τα χρώματα της φωτογραφίας, καθώς μας δίνεται η δυνατότητα να επηρεάσουμε το Hue, Saturation, Luminance, για αυτό χρώματα (σε οποία συνδέουν τα χρώματα όλης της φωτογραφίας). Σημειώνεται ότι το HSL, αποτελεί την παλαιότερη τεχνολογία χρωματισμού, με το Hue να αφορά στην απόχρωση του, το Saturation στην ένταση του και το Luminance στη φωτεινότητά του.



Αρχική Φωτογραφία



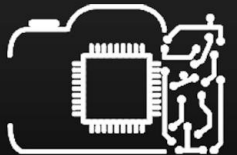
HSL/Color Edited





## What else do we do?

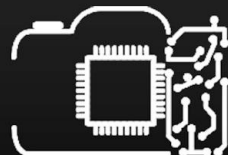
In between the lessons, many **photography excursions** will be taking place, other times we will be inviting special **guests** to share their knowledge however these are only scraping the surface, **wait and see!**



## Sort of a Timeline

By **Christmas**, you will:

- Have a good grasp on your digital camera
  - ◆ All the modes
  - ◆ Use of ISO, Aperture, Shutter Speed
  - ◆ WB, Focus, Depth of Field
  - ◆ A few tricks with the above
- Have “met” and studied several photographers
- Have begun finding your style

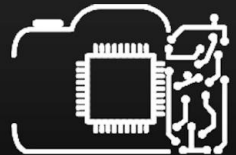




Tell us about **you!**

- Reach to your forms for ideas
- What do you want the team to pursue?
- What parts of photography do you like?
- At what level are you?
- What is your gear?

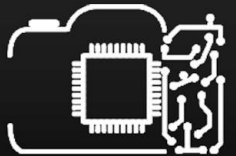
...and **welcome** to the **team!**



**And now ...**

**how about a workshop ?**

x

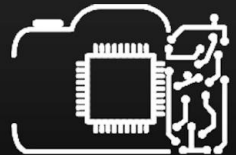
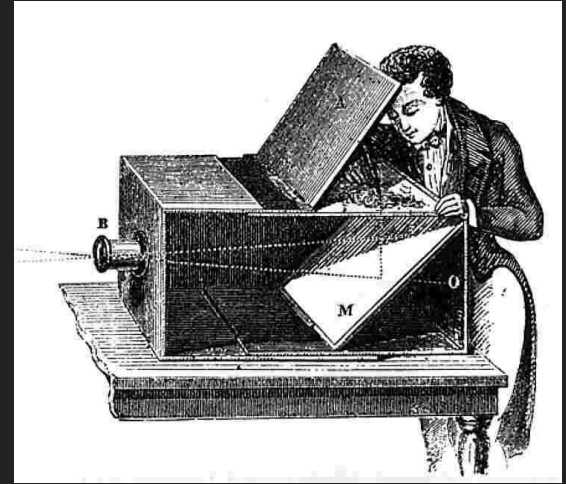


Let's meet...

## the **Camera Obscura**

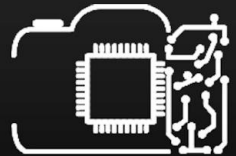
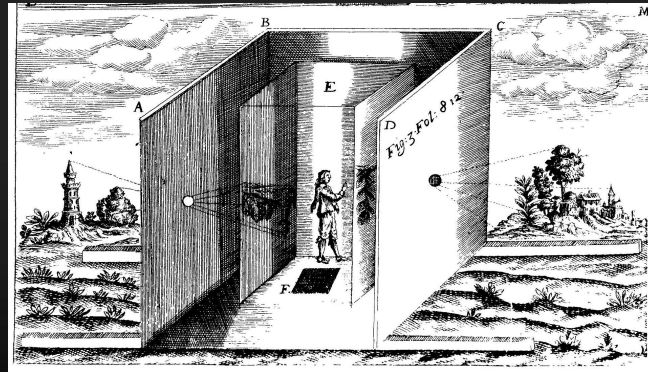
**What** is a Camera Obscura?

A contraption able to project or capture an image! It means literally "Dark Room" and that's what it is! A lens, a dark box and a sheet of paper. In some form it has existed perhaps since 500 BCE and has aided both early photographers, painters and scientists.



Can it get any **simpler**?

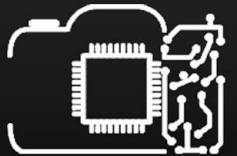
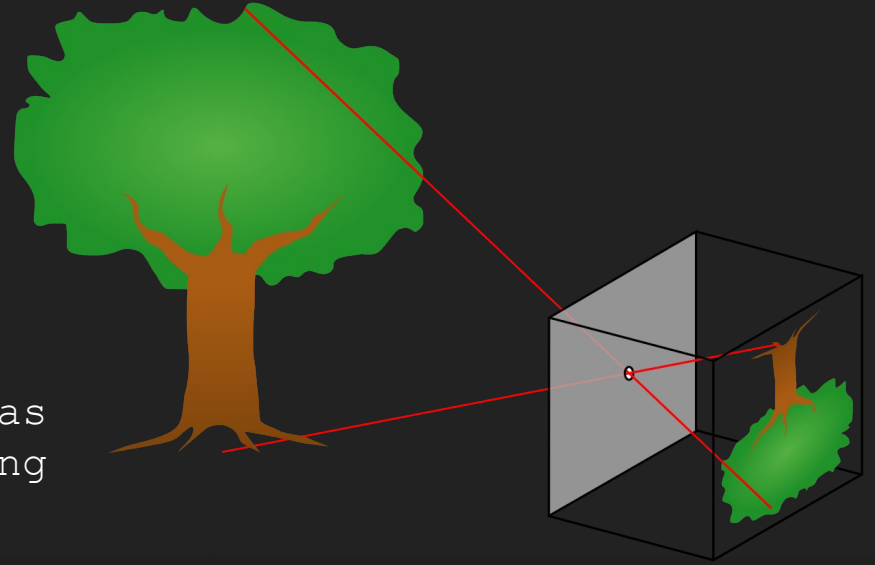
Replace the lens with a tiny hole and there you have it, a **pinhole camera**. Even today it is used by photographers, who totally darken a room and only allow light to enter through a hole in the curtains, making for an amazing result.



x

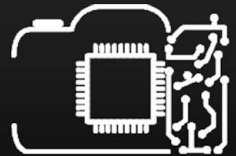
Why do these simple devices produce "images" ?

The small opening, lens or hole, allows for just the "right" light rays to pass through! In detail, since **light rays travel in straight lines**, a small hole (let's call it aperture), ensures that a point of the real object has one and only one point representing it on the image!



# Lens vs Pinhole

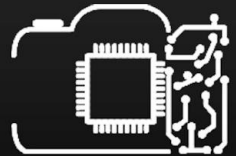
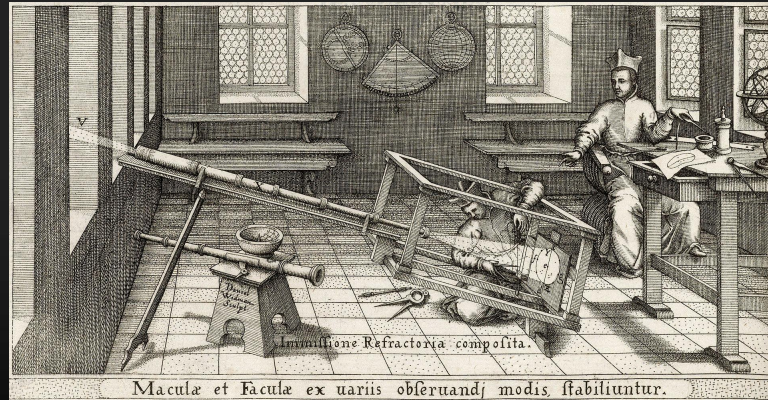
When using a pinhole camera, we expect to see **sharp** images, as there is an **infinite depth of field**. It requires long exposures, since too little light is coming through (very small aperture). It will therefore produce good images of **stationary objects**, or it will **blur** out the **moving parts** of the images, something we urge you to explore!





# Lens vs Pinhole

When using a lens, you can achieve much larger apertures, since the lens allows for both **sharpness** and **brightness**. There is however the necessity to "focus", which must be considered when designing a camera obscura. More **versatile**, since it can be used in more situations, especially when using a varying aperture (hybrid pinhole camera).

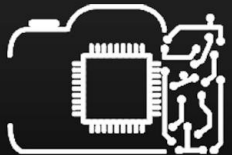
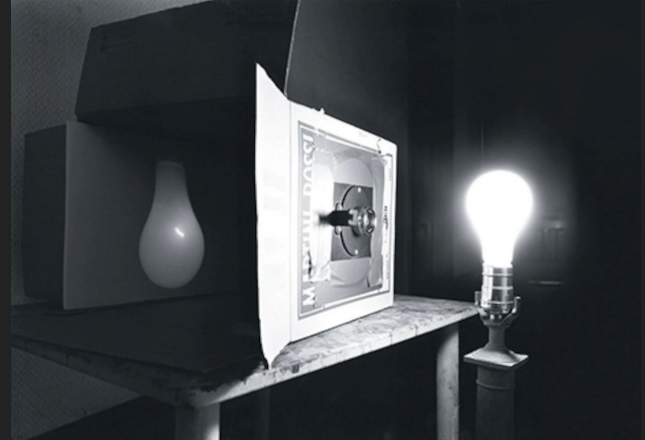


x

# Focus your camera!

Every lens has a **focal length**. Find it by measuring the distance a sharp image appears on a **sheet of paper**, when viewing a bright object (**candle**), through your lens, in a **dark room**.

The distance between your paper (think camera sensor) and the lens, should be equal to the focal length.



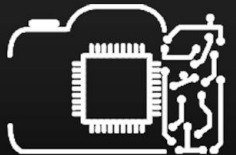
x

# Build your camera!

You will need:

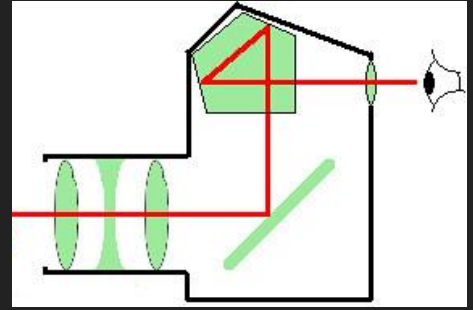
- A magnifying lens
- A cardboard box, longer or equal to your focal length
- Waxed paper or rice paper or light sensitive paper(!)

You're good to go!



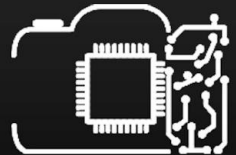
# Final notes

- All the previous were actually ways to **observe** an image, albeit an **inverted** one, on some surface.
- In order to **capture** the image, you only need some **photo sensitive paper (film)**.
- Turn your dslr into a pinhole camera, by opening a hole in your camera cap !
- Use on pentaprism to reverse your image.

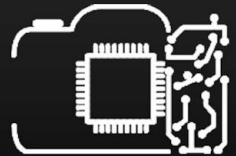


Check out:

[Abelardo Morell](#), [Photo](#)



Time for some first-hand  
**experience !**



x