Durham Photography Club

Video Photography

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Objectives:

♦ To introduce video including resources for further review.

♦ To warn you about video pitfalls and how to avoid them.

♦ To provide an overview of the entire process from concept to final video

Where did we come from:

♦ Attributes of home movies from the 60's
  – Most people did not want to watch them
  – No sound
  – Most had poor lighting
  – Most were shaky

Where are we today:

♦ All of our cameras can take some kind of video but what does it take to get good looking video

Broadcast resolutions

Resolution	Name	Pixels (WxH)	Mega Pixels
480i		640x480	0.33
720p	HD	1024x720	1
1080p	FHD	1920x1080	2
4K	UHD	3840x2160	8.3
8K		7680x4320	33
16K…			

Media	Frame Rate	Shutter Speed
Cinematic	24 fps	1/50 sec
Broadcast TV	30 fps	1/60 sec
HDTV Monitors	60 fps	1/125 sec

For 4K video use U3 class memory cards – they're faster than class 10

Focus:

- ♦ DSLRs focus best when the mirror is down and hence have limitations with changing focus during a video scene.

Stabilization:

- ♦ Tripods: 2-way (pan/tilt) don't need rotation
- ♦ Fluid heads with counter balance
- ♦ Sliders (tracks)
- ♦ Handheld Stabilizers
- ♦ Some can be done in post

Color Balance:

- ♦ Will be much more important for multiple scenes and if shot with multiple cameras
- ♦ Ideally use a color passport and in-camera custom color balance
- ♦ Do not use auto white balance because it may change as the scene changes

Audio: Music

♦ Increases viewer satisfaction

♦ Sets tone

♦ Hides minor audio abnormalities

♦ Emphasizes points

♦ Remember Intellectual Property Rights

Audio: Recording

♦ Avoid talking over someone else

♦ In-camera microphones are terrible and in-camera recorders aren't much better

Microphones

♦ Directional/Shotgun (Rode)

♦ Omnidirectional

♦ Use windscreens

♦ Use a normal voice; Talk over mic

Audio: Recording Sample Rates

♦ CD's 44.1 kHz

♦ Professional standard 48kHz

♦ Studio & DVD 96kHz (twice standard)

♦ Blu-ray 192 kHz (four times standard)

Lighting:

♦ <u>Continuous</u>

♦ <u>LED</u> should have a CRI (Color Rendering Index) greater than 92

♦ <u>Tungsten</u>

<u>Avoid</u>

♦ Fluorescent unless specifically designed for photography

Post Processing:

♦ Windows – Movie Maker (Free download)

♦ Apple – iMovie

♦ YouTube

♦ Vimeo

♦ Adobe

– Audio: Audition

– Video: Lightroom; Photoshop; Premier Pro; After Effects; Premier Photoshop Elements

File Types:

♦ MOV – Most universal but large files

♦ MP4 – Compressed video files using H.264

♦ M4V – Apple equivalent to MP4 plus DRM

Use a H.264 encoder, it is used for MP4, M4V, Blu-ray, Vimeo and YouTube

Transitions:

♦ 6 seconds is a good length for a clip

♦ Shoot at least 30-second clips

♦ Cross dissolve is the most common

Sample video:

Short video Advantages:

♦ Increased visibility in Facebook posts
♦ Easier to produce

Examples:

♦ Blowing out candles at a birthday party

What's in Howard's Bag:

♦ Lumix DMC-GX8 w 12-60mm F3.5-5.6
     Sony A6300 w 16-50mm F3.5-5.6
♦ Sony UWP-D11 wireless Lavalier
  – Sony UTX-B03 Transmitter
  – Sony Microphone
  – Transcam DR-60D PCM Recorder
♦ Pilotfly H2 Handheld Gimbal Stabilizer

Summary:

♦ Start with a plan

♦ Make sure you are telling a story

♦ Keep scenes short

Reference Material:

♦ Book: <u>How to Shoot Video that Doesn't Suck</u> by Steve Stockman

♦ Royalty-Free Music:
    http://triplescoopmusic.com/

♦ Free Music
    YouTube

HSykesPhoto.com