

Cell Phone limitations:

Lack of Viewfinder, Small Sensor Size, Smaller Pixel Count, <u>Fixed Aperture</u>, Fixed Lens,

Tedious Uploading, On-Screen controls are fiddly and sometimes difficult to operate

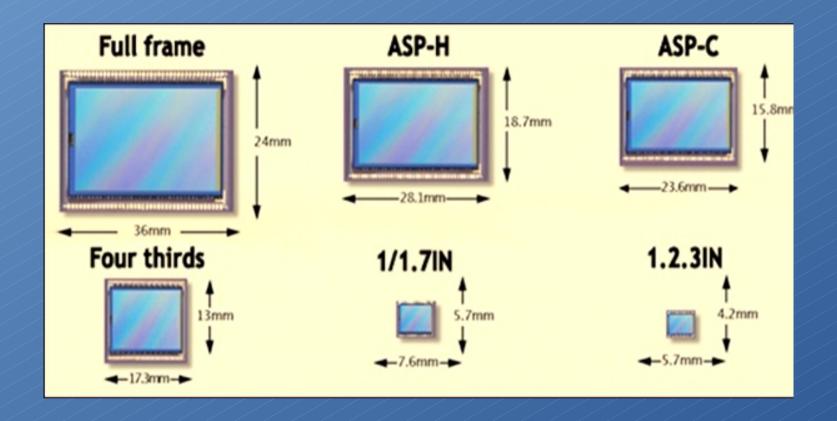


Cell Phone Strengths

Always with you, Weightless, Amazing Images – given its size, Manual Controls, OIS 3rd party creative tools

Reasonably good onboard Editing, Ease of sharing to Social Media





Small Sensors have more noise and sharpening artifacts caused by automatic built-in JPEG sharpening



F= 2.2 to 1.7

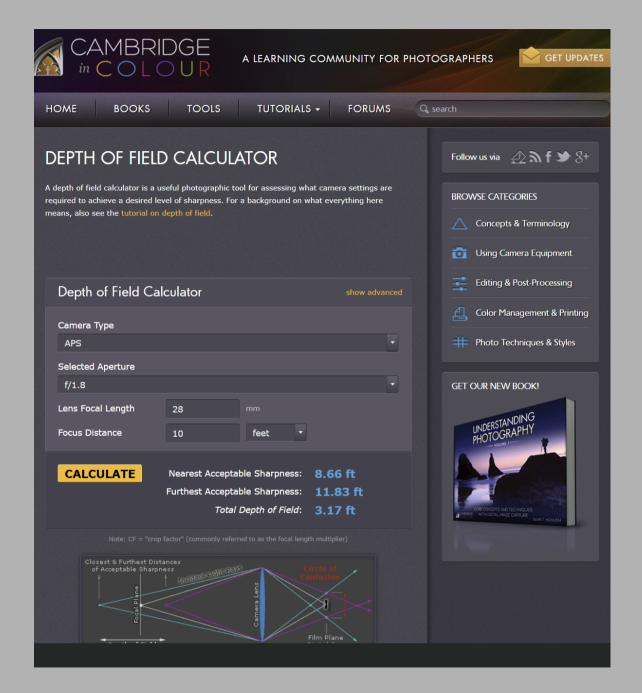
Focal Length = approx 28mm equivalent

DOF at 10' = 3.5' to ∞

New Cams have Dual lens Systems that have a 50 mm equiv Lens and a separate WA Lens

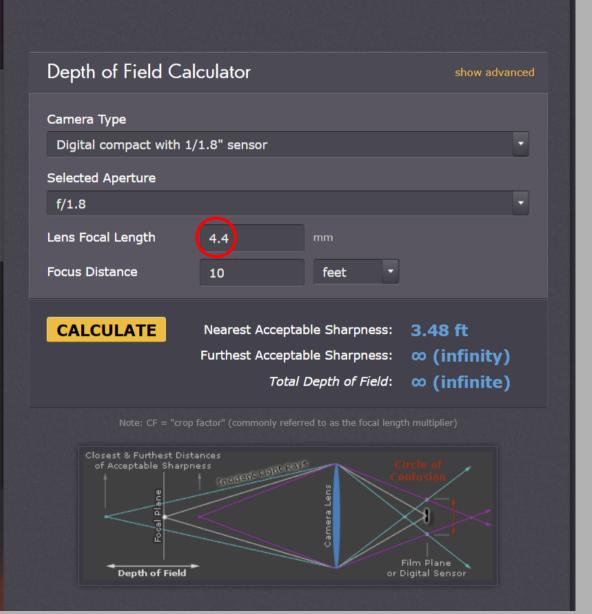
This will allow better blur effects
As well as non-destructive
image zooming



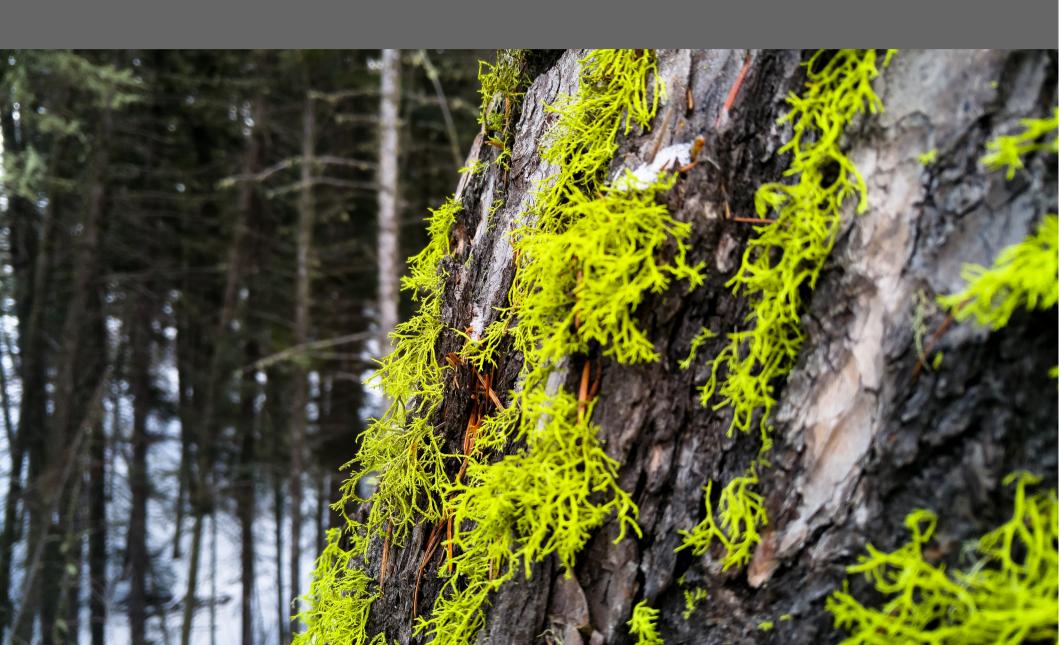


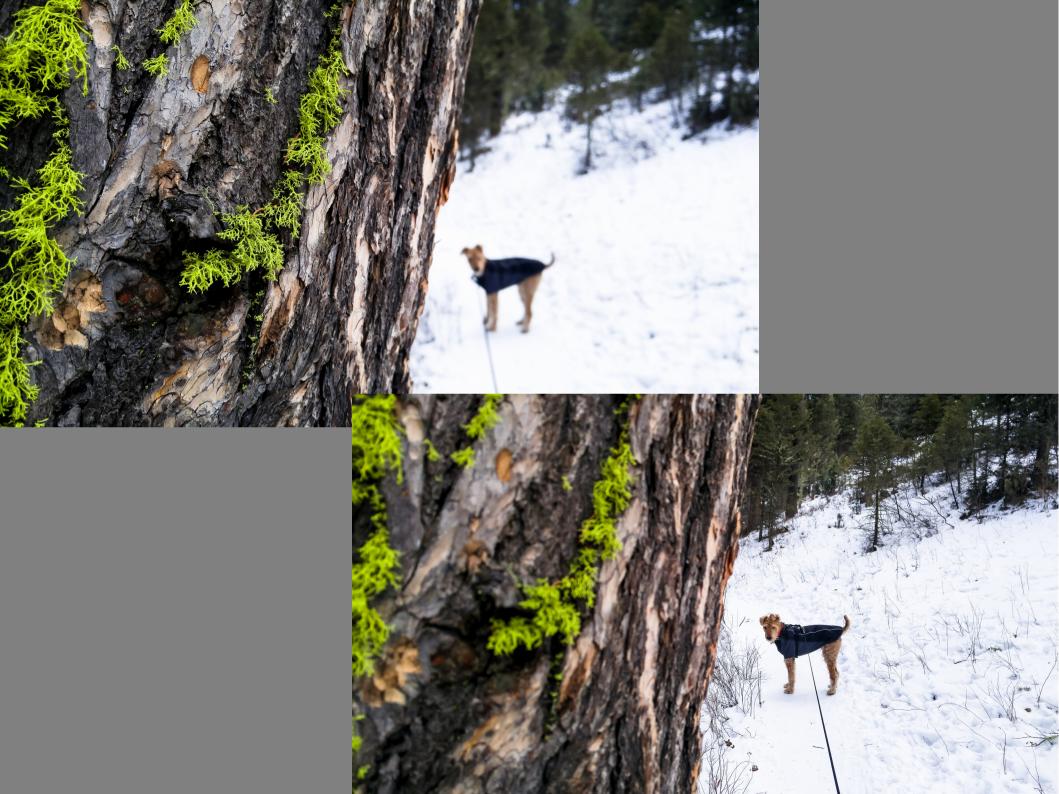
DEPTH OF FIELD CALCULATOR

A depth of field calculator is a useful photographic tool for assessing what camera settings are required to achieve a desired level of sharpness. For a background on what everything here means, also see the tutorial on depth of field.



DOF using close focus





Editing JPEGs is fine for sharing on Social Media and most other Web uses

Realize that rendering or "saving" your edit will re-compress an already Compressed file. OK for sharing – Not OK for printing or additional editing later on

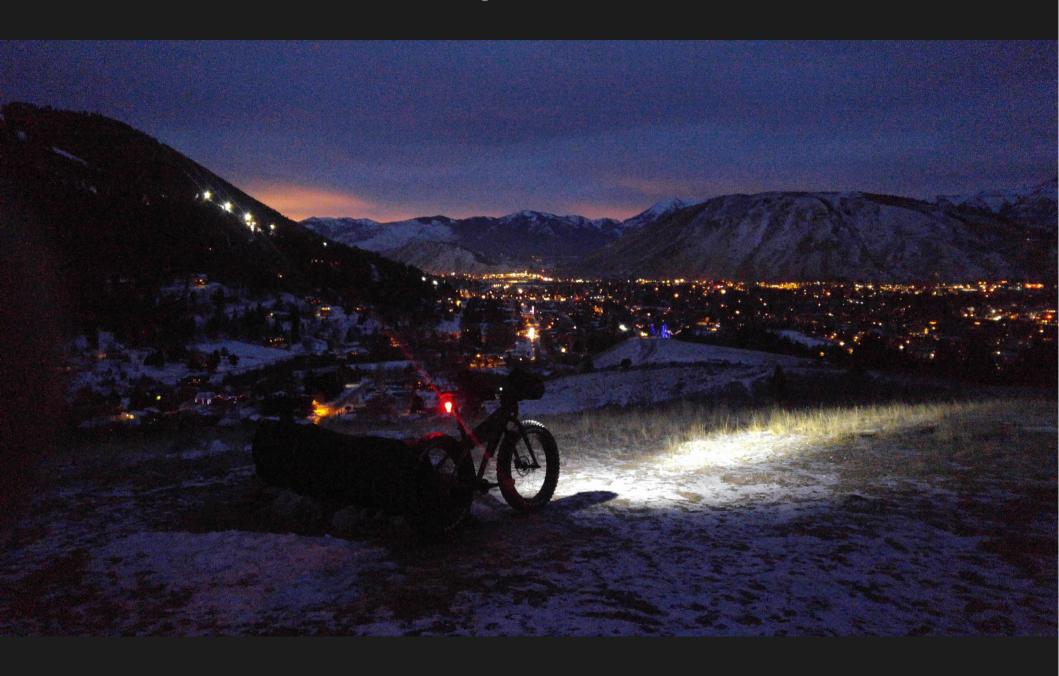
Also – be careful with Sharpening as phone JPEGS are usually highly Sharpened already







Original JPEG



Edited



Final Edit w Vignette to hide Noise in Sky



Unlock your phones potential w 3rd Party Apps!

Raw or DNG Capture

Portrait and background blur

Low light - multi exposure stacking to make a sharp handheld image

HDR

Bracketing

Multi Effects and Filters

Image Editing and Crop

A few Iphone Apps:

Pro Camera

VSCO

Manual <u>Android Apps:</u>

Cortex Cam

Open Camera

Camera MX

Cymera

For fastest start up and shutter release - disable all unwanted computer dependent features such as: Face Detection, Voice Activation, etc.

DNG Advantages

1,024 shades of each primary color, and over a billion possible colors vs 255 shades for JPEGS and "only" 16 million possible colors

At 10 Bits, DNG files will withstand editing better than JPEGS

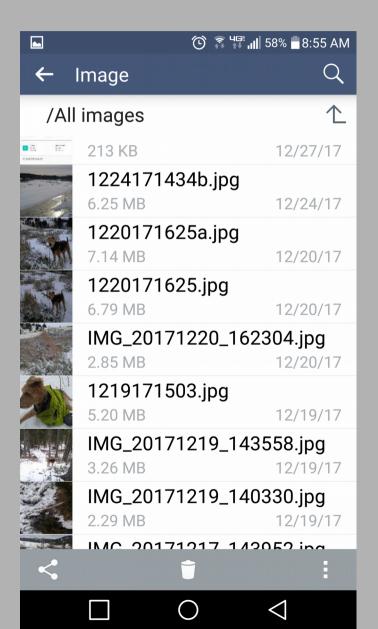
vs **Disadvantages**

DNG files are much larger, cannot be easily shared to social media *and usually do not appear within the phones Image Gallery

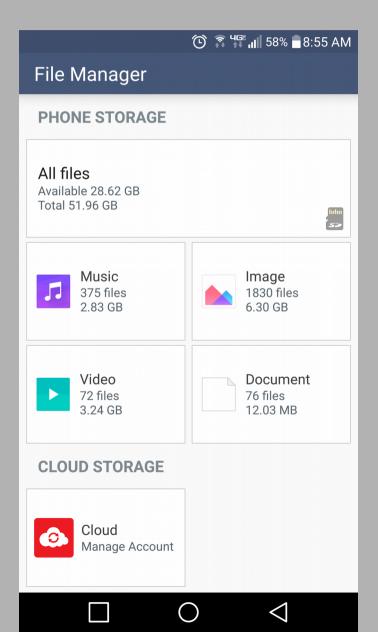
DNG images do not have any associated conversion

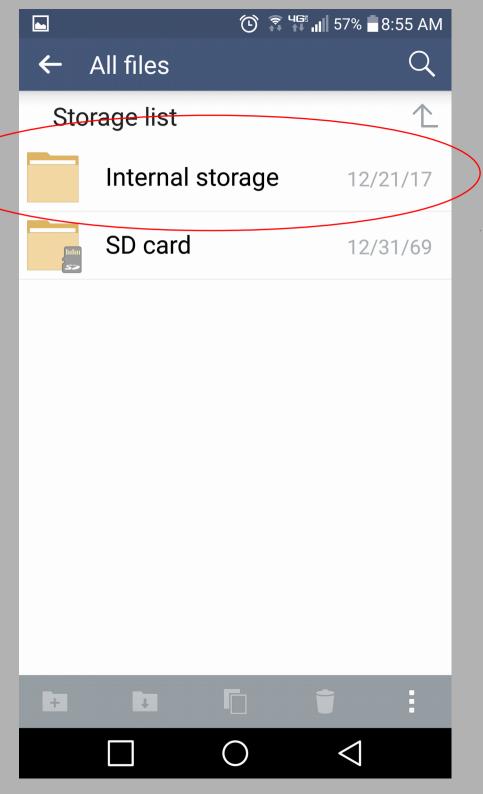
Profiles, often appearing in galleries and editing software with shifted colors
They must be uploaded somehow for editing.

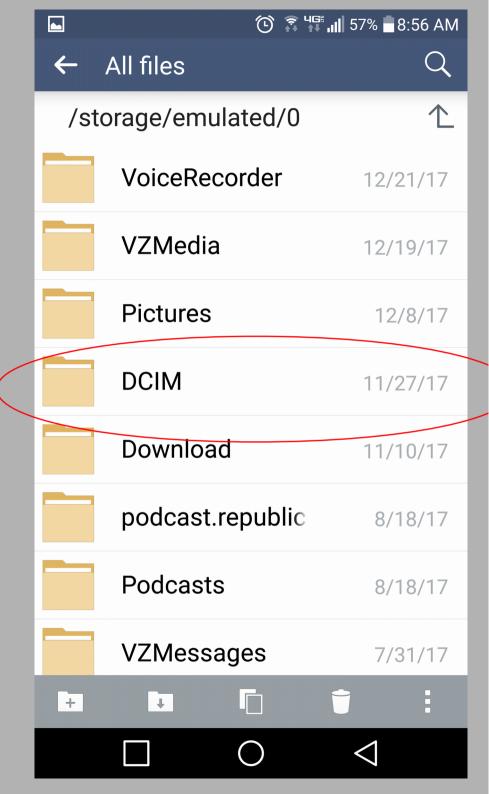
DNG or RAW Files probably Not displayed In stock Gallery

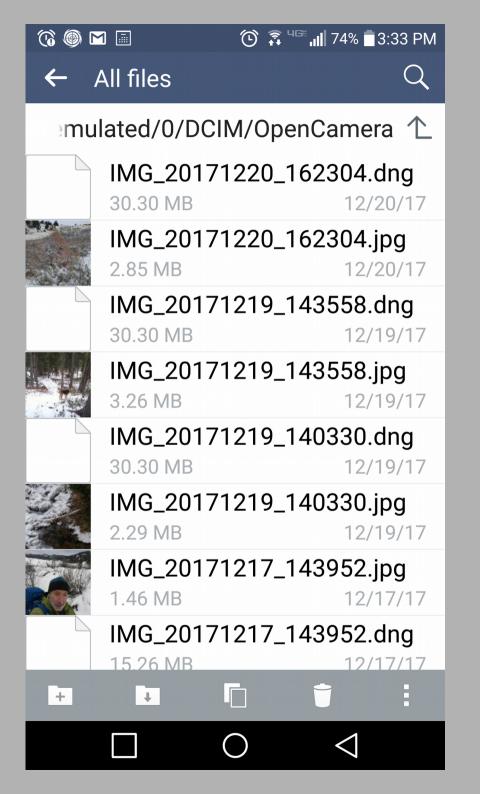


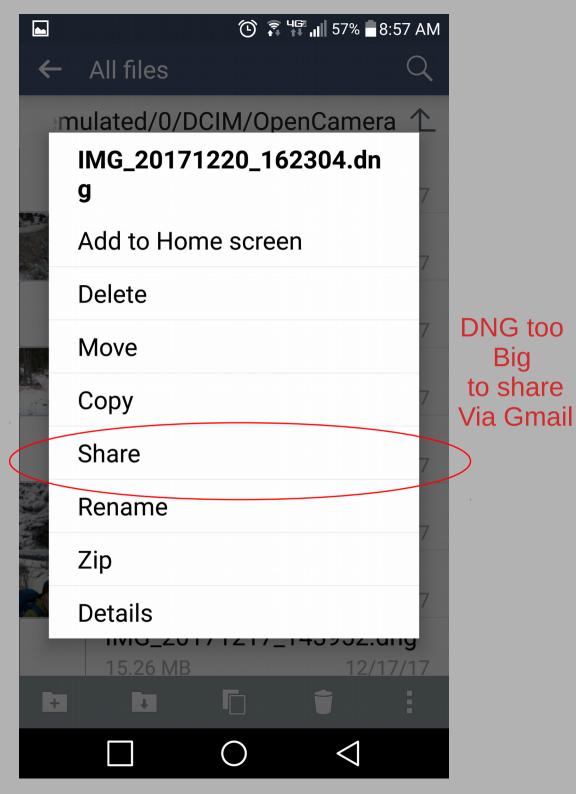
DNG files Must be moved to Computer W / File Mgr - Or opened On device In Lightroom Mobil





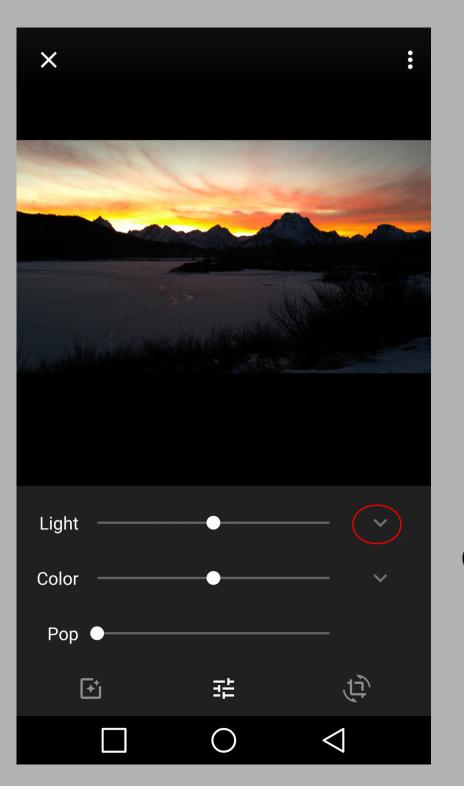




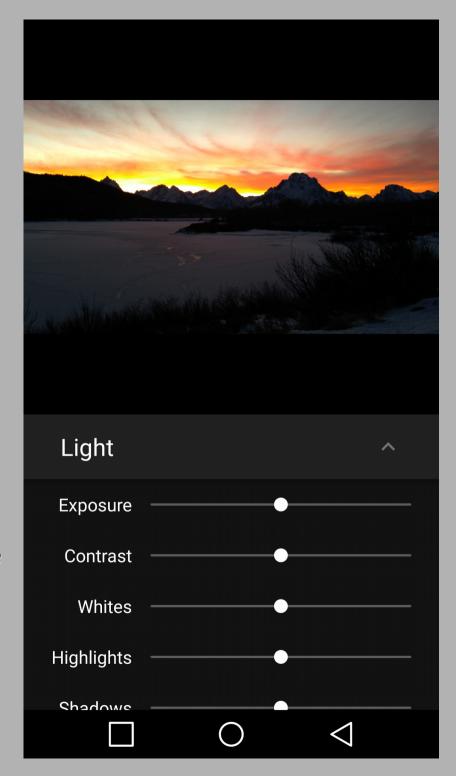


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Google Photo Editor



In Adequate light, DNG captures are surprisingly good. With little noise and good detail They can take a fair amount of appropriate Sharpening One noticeable defect is Chromatic Aberration that LR can effectively minimize.



Sharpening and Noise Reduction Must be applied To DNG or RAW Files for printing

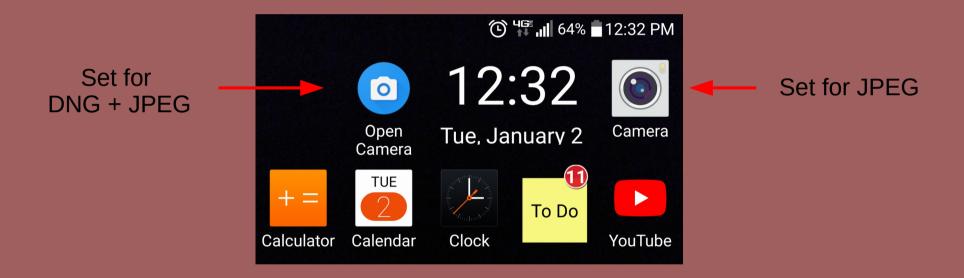
CA appears on Backlit trees and Edges - can be Reduced in Lens Corrections

A partially cropped 16 MP sensor image has enough pixels to nearly fill 13x19 Photo Paper without Rezing up .

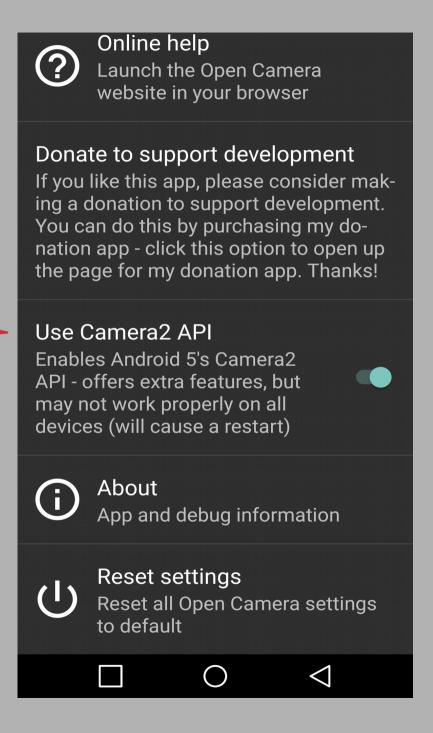




For fast and easy access to both JPEG or DNG Keep the stock camera app and 3rd party app on your Home Screen



On Android Camera Apps, - Activate this feature!



Before anything else

Lens Cleaning!



