

# How the EXPOSURE TRIANGLE works

Aperture, shutter speed, and ISO are the three basic parts of the exposure triangle. Together, they affect how sharp and bright a photo is. But each one works in a slightly different way. The best aperture and exposure time for a picture depend on what you want from it. If you need to have the background sharp, or if it's OK (or even preferred) for it to be out of focus. And if you want your subject perfectly sharp, or on the contrary you want to leverage motion blurring.



## APERTURE

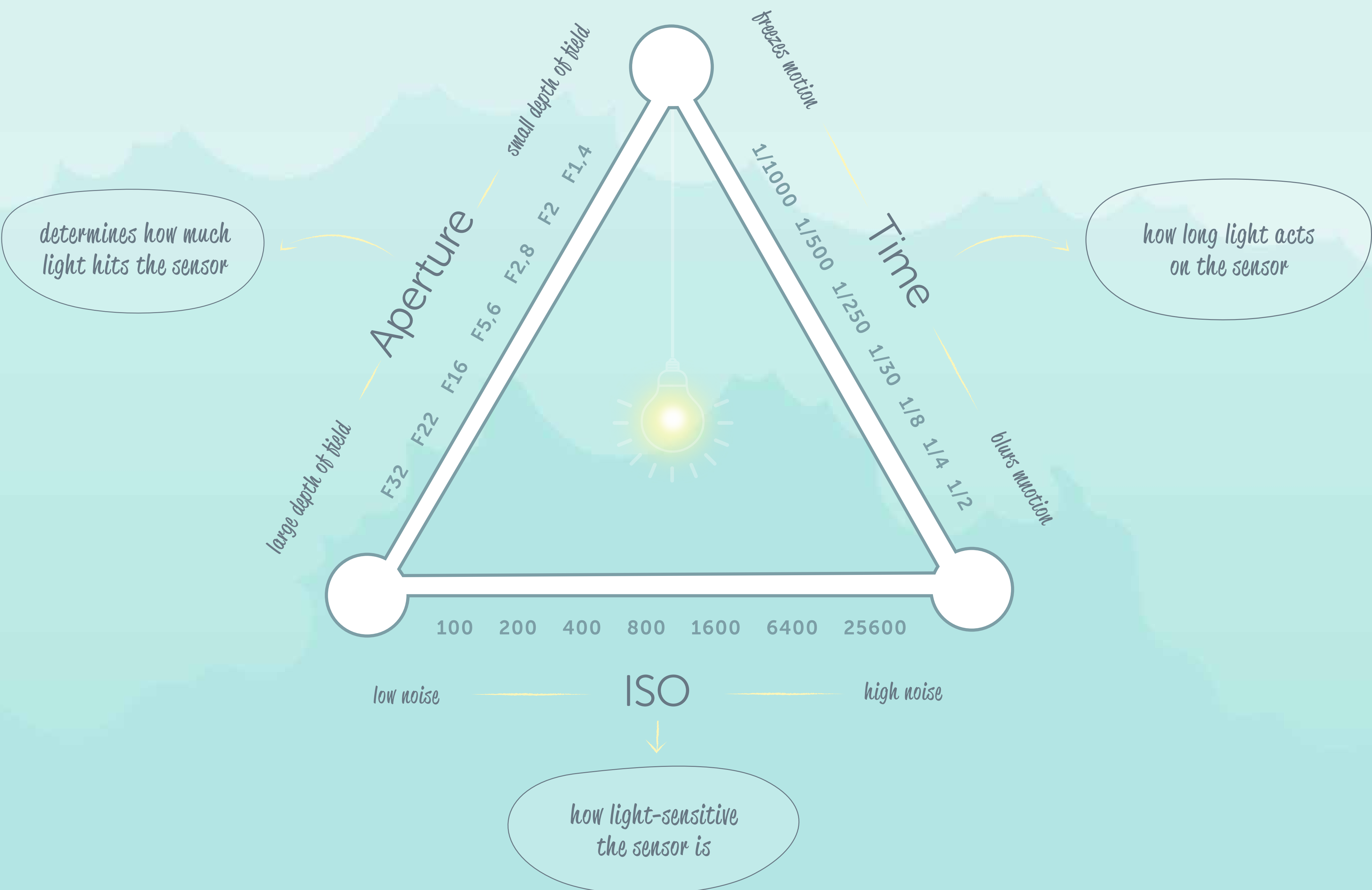
Sets how sharp elements behind and in front of the subject you're focusing on will be. With a low f-stop, more light flows through the lens. The picture is brighter, and the background is blurry. By increasing the f-stop, you get a sharper, but also a darker photo.

## ISO

Sets how strongly the sensor's light-sensitive cells react to the light it receives. The higher the ISO, the brighter the final photo will be. However, it will also have more digital noise.

## TIME

Determines the exposure time, i.e. how long light will fall onto the sensor. The longer the time, the brighter the picture will be. At the same time, however, it's more likely that objects in the photo will be blurred by motion blurring. Reducing the exposure time eliminates this risk.



## Aperture

less light passes through the aperture and the photo is also in focus throughout more of its depth



F16

F11

F8

F5,6

2,8

F2

F1,4



more light passes through the aperture, and the photo has a blurred background



## Time



light acts on the sensor for a shorter time

tripod free telephoto

tripod free

best to use tripod

light acts on the sensor for a longer time

## ISO



100

200

400

800

1600

6400

25600

sensor is the least light-sensitive

sensor is the most light-sensitive

Adapt your settings for the other parameters to your goals. The following examples show how exposure values work together to affect how a photo looks.

