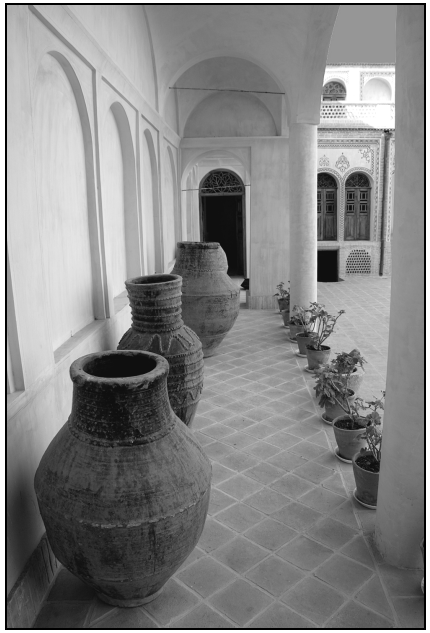

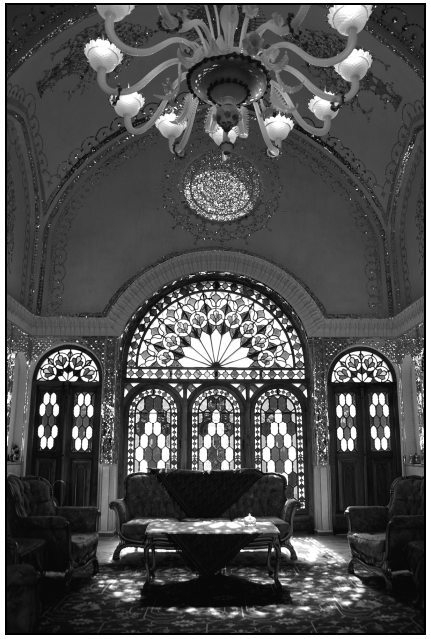

HDR Photography (High Dynamic Range)

Alireza Khavaran

HDR Allows a greater dynamic range of exposures than normal digital imaging techniques, to accurately represent the wide range of intensity levels found in real scenes ranging from direct sunlight to shadows.
HDR images enable photographers to record a greater range of tonal detail than a given camera could capture in a single photo.

When to use:

1- There is a high level of shadows and highlights in the scene.
2- When the scene's brightness distribution can no longer be easily blended using a graduated neutral density (GND) filter.
3- When more details in bright and dark areas needed than ordinary images.

How to take HDR photograph - In field preparation:

1- Mount the camera on a sturdy tripod
2- Fixed focal length
3- Fixed ISO
4- Fixed Aperture (F Number)
5- Take at least three continuous shots (five or more is recommended for optimum accuracy) by changing the shutter speed with increment of 1 to 2 stops. To do so, the best way is to use AEB (Auto Exposure Bracketing) built in your DSLR camera and set the camera in "Aperture Priority".
5-1- The darkest of these exposures includes no blown highlights in areas where you want to capture detail.
5-2- The brightest exposure should show the darkest regions of the image with enough brightness that they are relatively noise-free and clearly visible.
* For better result have static subject matter for you HDR photo.