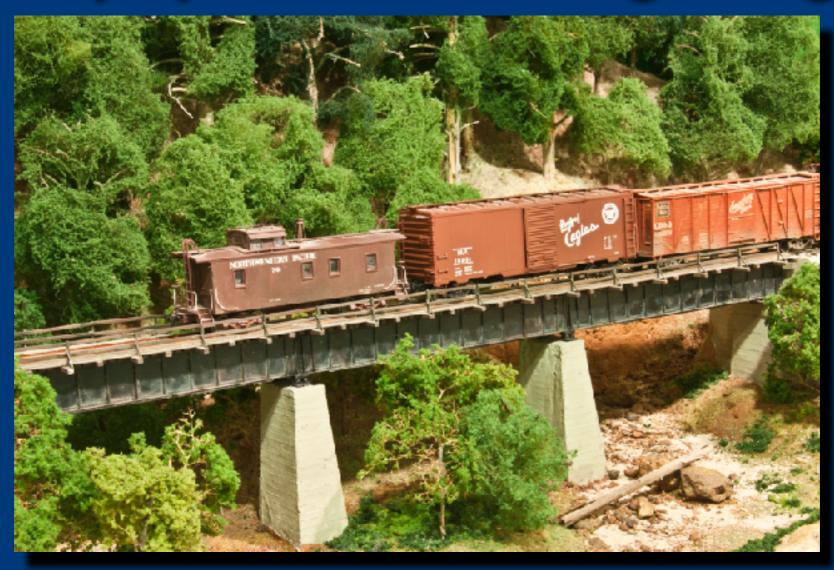
Layout Photography Equipment and Lighting



Ed Merrin
Enduring Rails 2018
PCR Convention
Rohnert Park, California
April 6, 2018

Outline

- What is "Layout Photography?"
- · Composition, choice of angle.
- · Types of Digital Cameras/Pros and Cons.
- Focus, Depth of Field.
- Lighting.
- A Word about Decks.

Types of Model Railroad Photography

- · Bird's eye or Google Earth shots.
- People and their trains (includes Op Sessions).
- · Layout visits "Legacy Pictures."
- · Closeups of individual models or techniques.
- Replicate look of prototype scenes.

Three Basic Guidelines for a Good Photograph

- 1. Theme or focus What's the subject/ purpose?
- 2. Emphasize whatever draws attention to #1
- · 3. Eliminate or minimize what distracts from #1

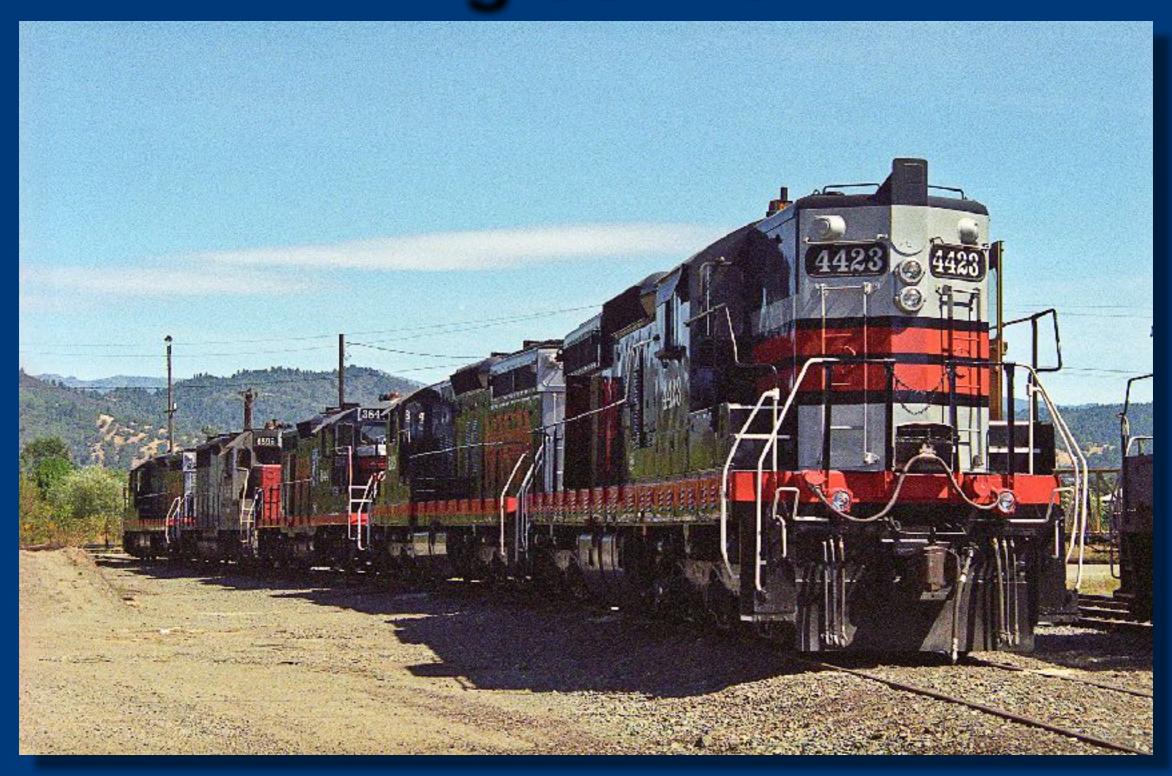
Goals of Layout Photography

- Real life perspective.
- Depth of field.
- Good lighting and exposure.

Technical Challenges

- Depth of Field, Lighting.
- Tight spaces, avoiding distracting eyesores.

Angles: Low



Framing and Lines



What's the Subject?



Mid Angle



High Angle



Composition

- Track produces visual patterns, draws viewers eyes.
- Real trains, not train set: Avoid overcrowding with rail equipment, spaghetti bowel tracks, etc.
- Avoid distractions (e.g., visible edge of layout, misaligned details, white specks in scenery, unweathered figures, ground throws, critter infestations, backdrop/scenery transitions, out of focus objects, etc.).

The April, 1937 200 a copy; \$2.00 a year Model Railroader April, 1937 200 a copy; \$2.00 a year Atlantic 00 P133 Platon.

Exclusively Model Railroading

Vol. I. No.

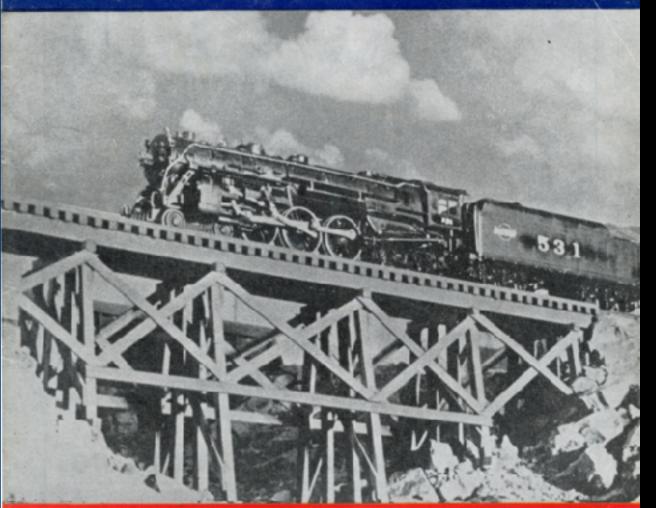


4-4-0 and Old Time Coaches on Bill Lenoir's O Gauge Chicago Great Western.

Plans for a Prairie Type; Minneapolis Model Rails

Model November 25 6 1250 1 1985 Railroader

Exclusively Model Railroading



Northwestern Lines of Earl Hendricks, Oakland, Calif.

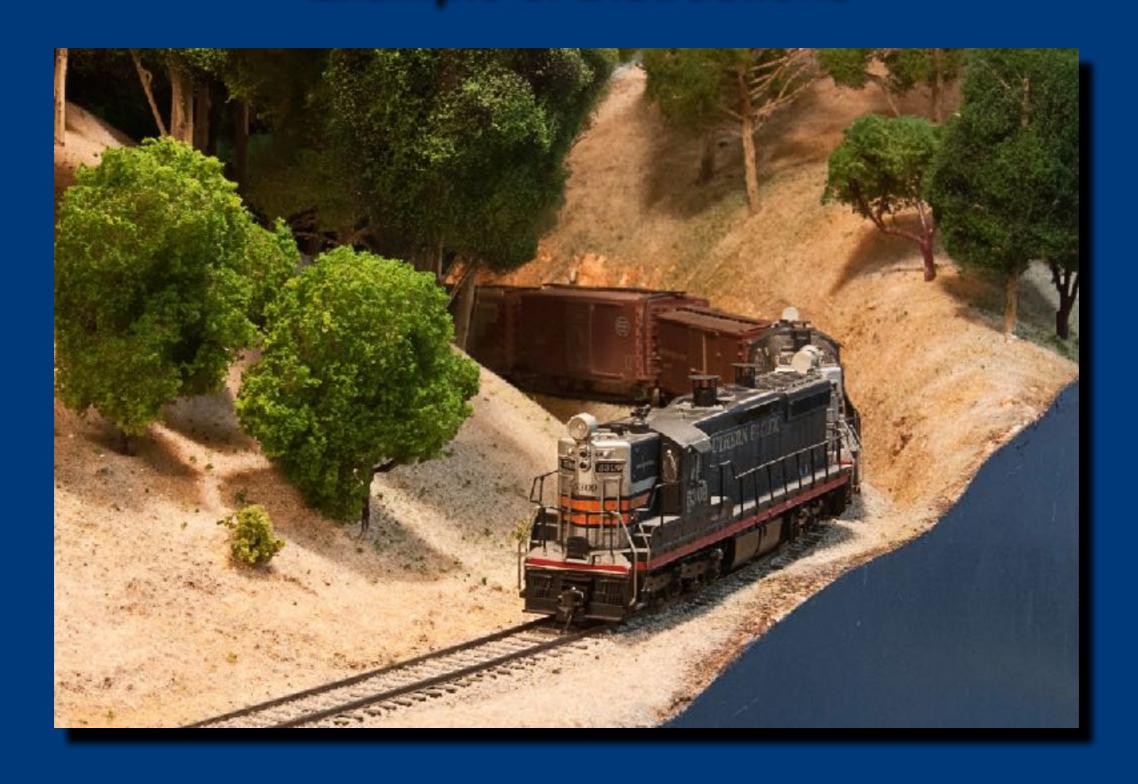
In this ne"

TREES FOR YOUR LAYOUT . BOOMER PETE

CIRCUIT BREAKERS . LOCO DRAWINGS

CARDBOARD BUILDINGS . CLINIC

Example of Distractions



f/32, 1.0 sec, ISO 800

Cameras

- Advantges of Digital Cameras:
 - Low light performance.
 - · Color balance control (automatic or custom).
 - Post processing.
- Types of Digital cameras
 - Fixed Lens





- Point and shoot, compact.
- Smartphone
- Bridge/Superzoom



- Interchangable Lens
 - Mirrorless
 - · DSLR



Smartphone Cameras

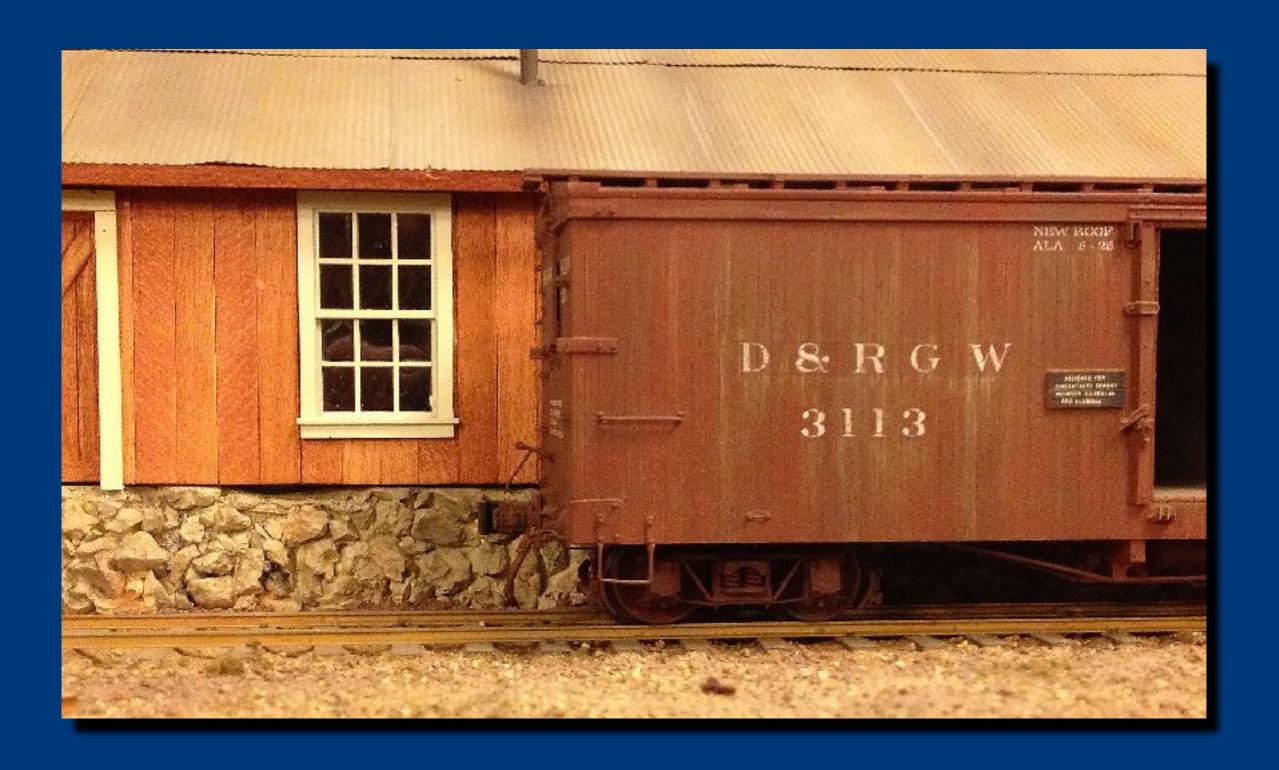
Good News

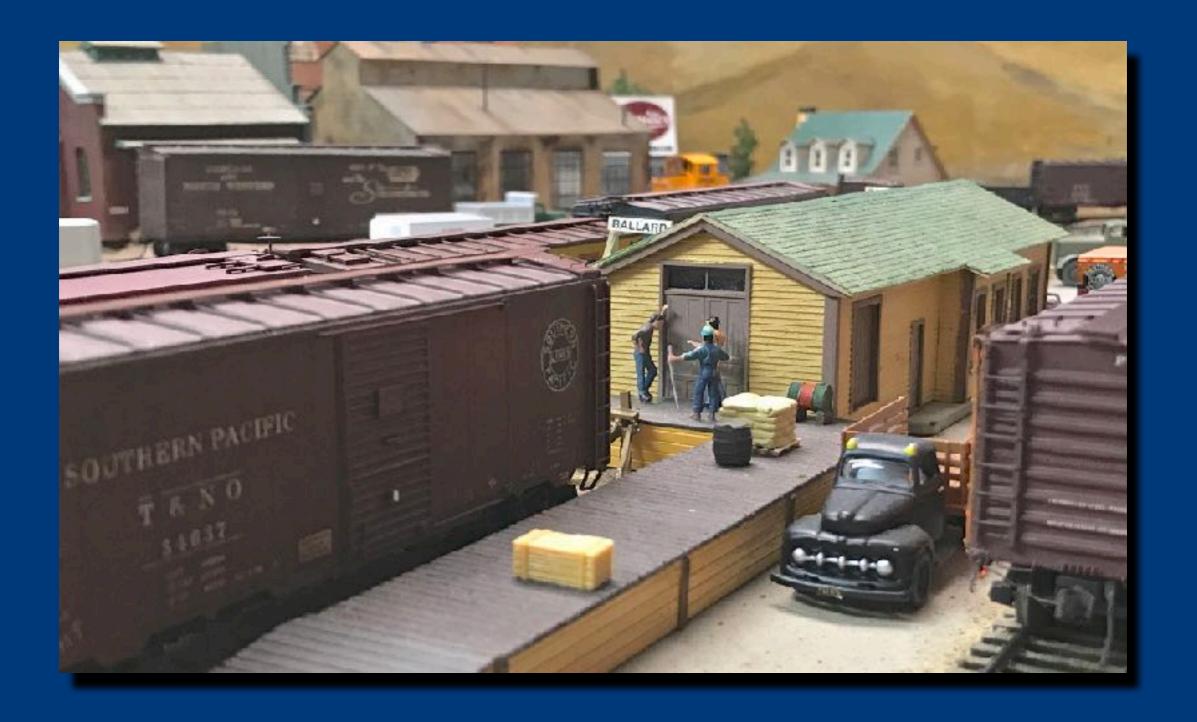
- Small, easy to position on layout surface.
- · Best for closeup, "real," perspective.
- Some control over focal length via "zoom."
- Can choose focus point.
- Close focusing.

Not So Good News

- Very shallow depth of field because of wide apertures.
- No control over exposure.
- No control over aperture.
- No control over color balance.
- · Very small sensor, optics not as good.

Smartphone Photos

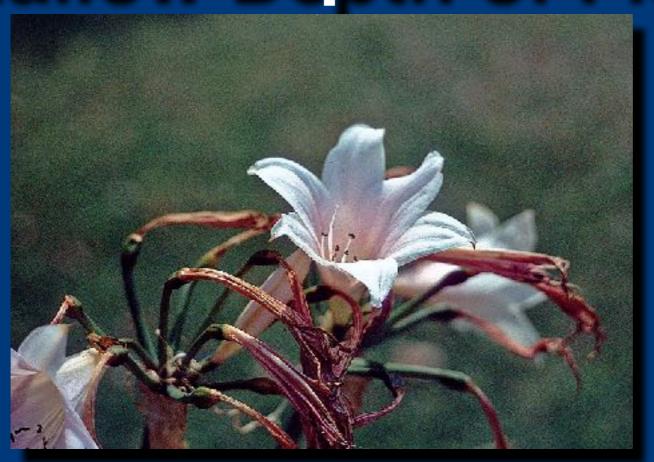




Focus on Focus

- Depth of field maximized by smaller f/stop, shorter focal length, and longer distance from camera to focus point.
- Aperture Priority or Manual Exposure.
- Manual versus auto focusing.
- Focus stacking

Shallow Depth of Field

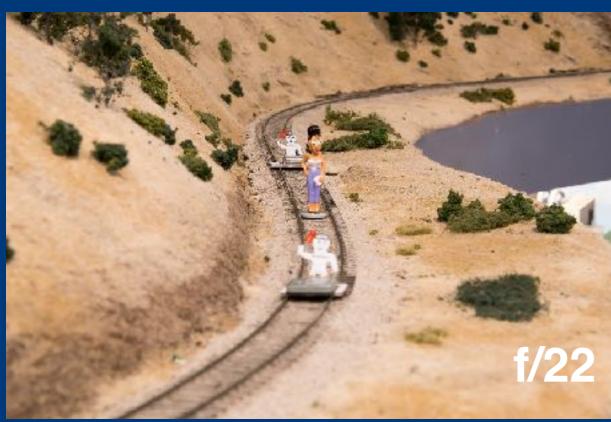




f-stop and Sharpness

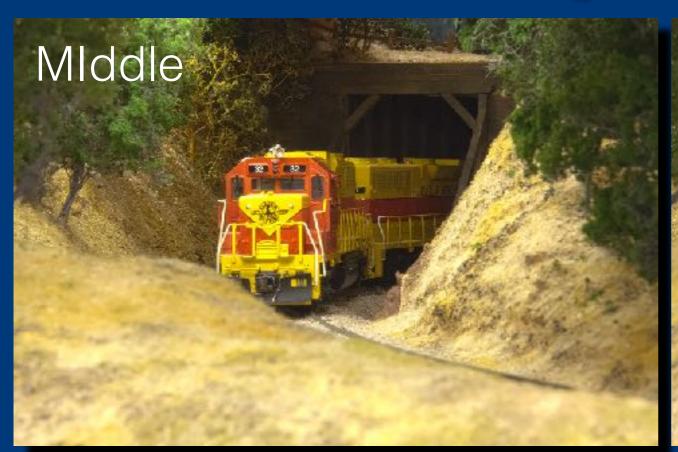








Focus Stacking or Blending w/DSLR











layout by Ron Learn

f/32, 1.0 sec, ISO 1250, focus stack, ambient light



Northern California Free-mo module

iPhone Camera Stats/Features

- Two Cameras (12MP)
 - "Portrait" (f/2.8, focal length 6.6 mm)
 - "Wide Angle" with zoom (f/1.8, focal length 3.9 mm to 6.6 mm).
 - 35 mm equivalent 28 mm-57 mm.
- Image stabilization.
- · HDR in camera.
- jpeg files.
- You control:
 - Composition, focal length
 - Focus Point
- You can't control:
 - ·ISO
 - White Balance.
 - Exposure Mode.
 - Aperture.
 - Shutter speed.

Height of Imaginary Camera in Ground Level Shots (Using iPhone 7 Plus "wide angle")

Approx Height (scale feet)

	<u>O</u>	<u>HO</u>	<u>N</u>
DSLR	7 1/2	13 ½	25 ½
iPhone Portrait	3	5 ½	11 ½
iPhone Wide Angle	1 1/2	2 1/2	6

Phone Camera Caddy



Smartphones and Low Angle Need focus Stacking



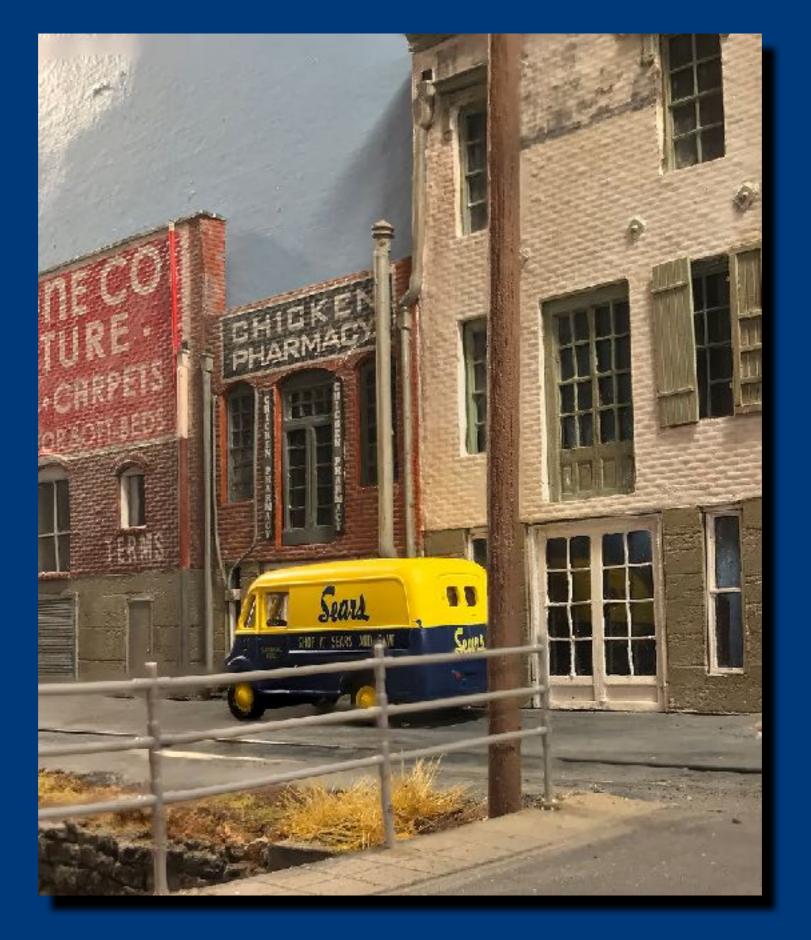
Smartphones and Low Angle With Focus Stacking



iPhone 7 Plus, f1.8, 1/25-1/30 sec., ISO 160-200, focus stack, ambient light



iPhone7 Plus, f1.8, 1/15-1/30 sec., ISO 125-200, focus stack, ambient light



iPhone7 Plus, f1.8, 1/30 sec., ISO 32-40, focus stack, ambient light



iPhone7 Plus, f1.8, 1/17-1/30 sec., ISO 125-200, focus stack, ambient light

Similar shot w/ DSLR, 42 mm focal length

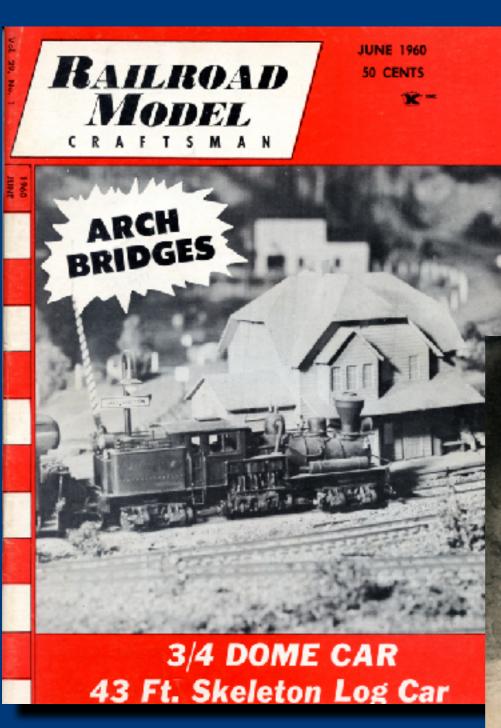


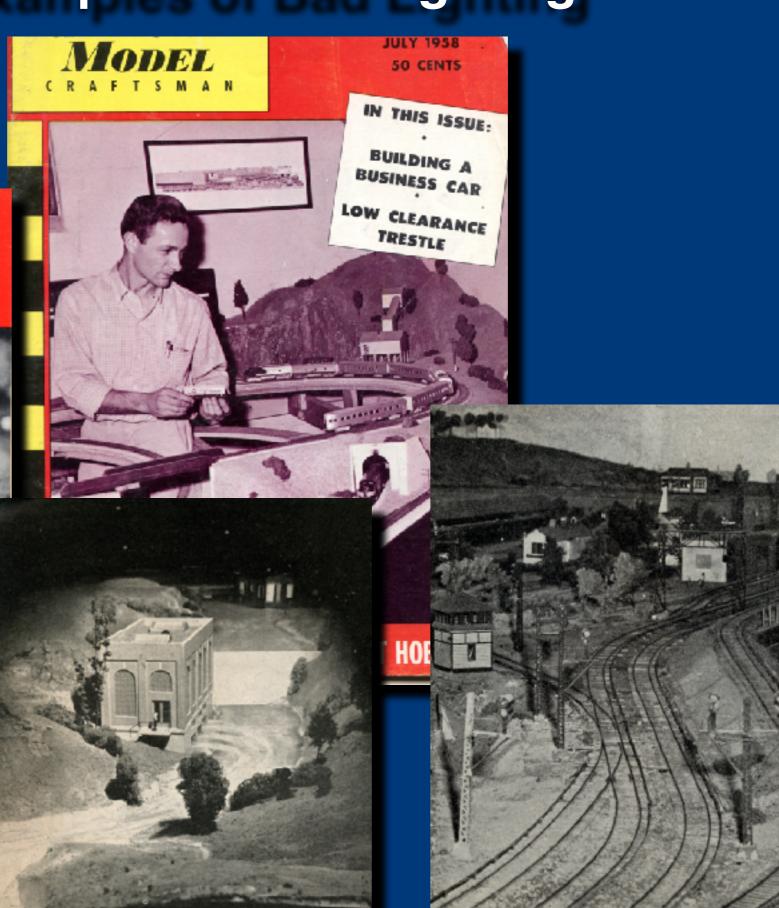
f/4.2 (22), 0.8 (13) sec., ISO 100, focus stack, ambient light

Lighting

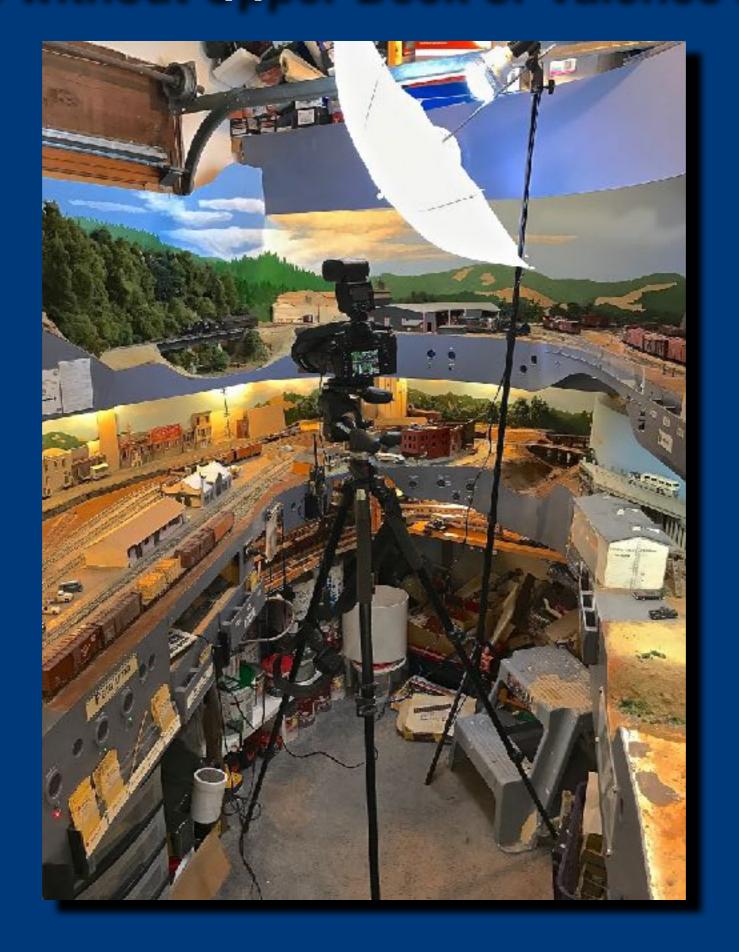
- Light Sources
 - Incandescent
 - Florescent.
 - LED
 - Flash (Strobe)
- Setup
 - Ambient (layout/room) light.
 - Standard single or two light setup.
- · Light Balance Auto, Presets, Custom.

Examples of Bad Lighting





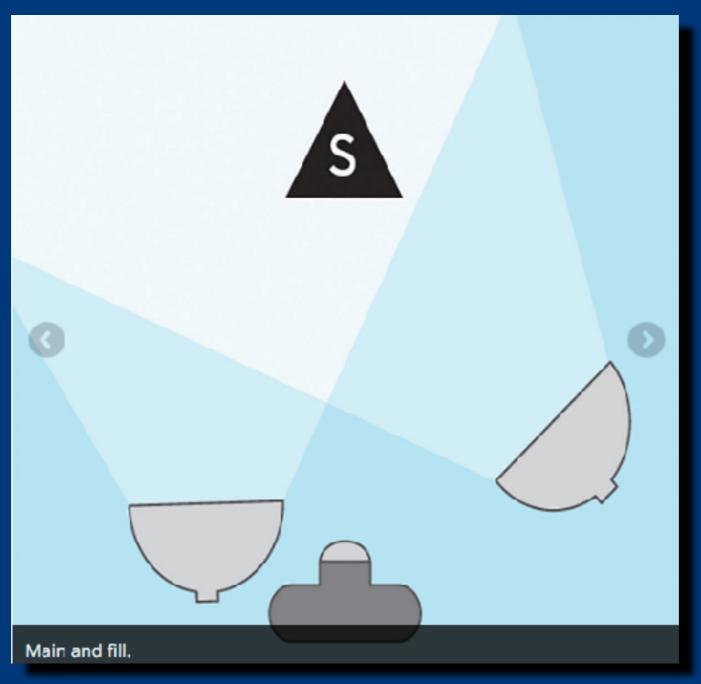
Demo without Upper Deck or Valence Issues



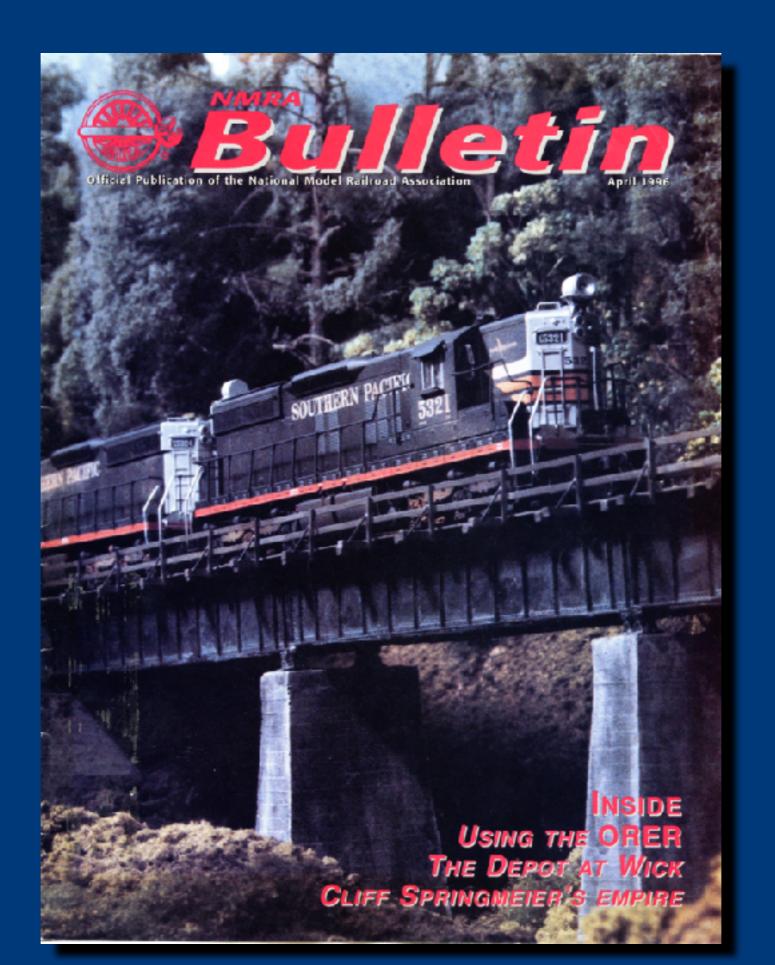
Ambient Light



Standard Two Light Setup



New York Institute of Photography



On Camera Direct Flash



Bounce Flash 45°



Bounce Flash 90°



Off Camera Flash



Diffusion Dome



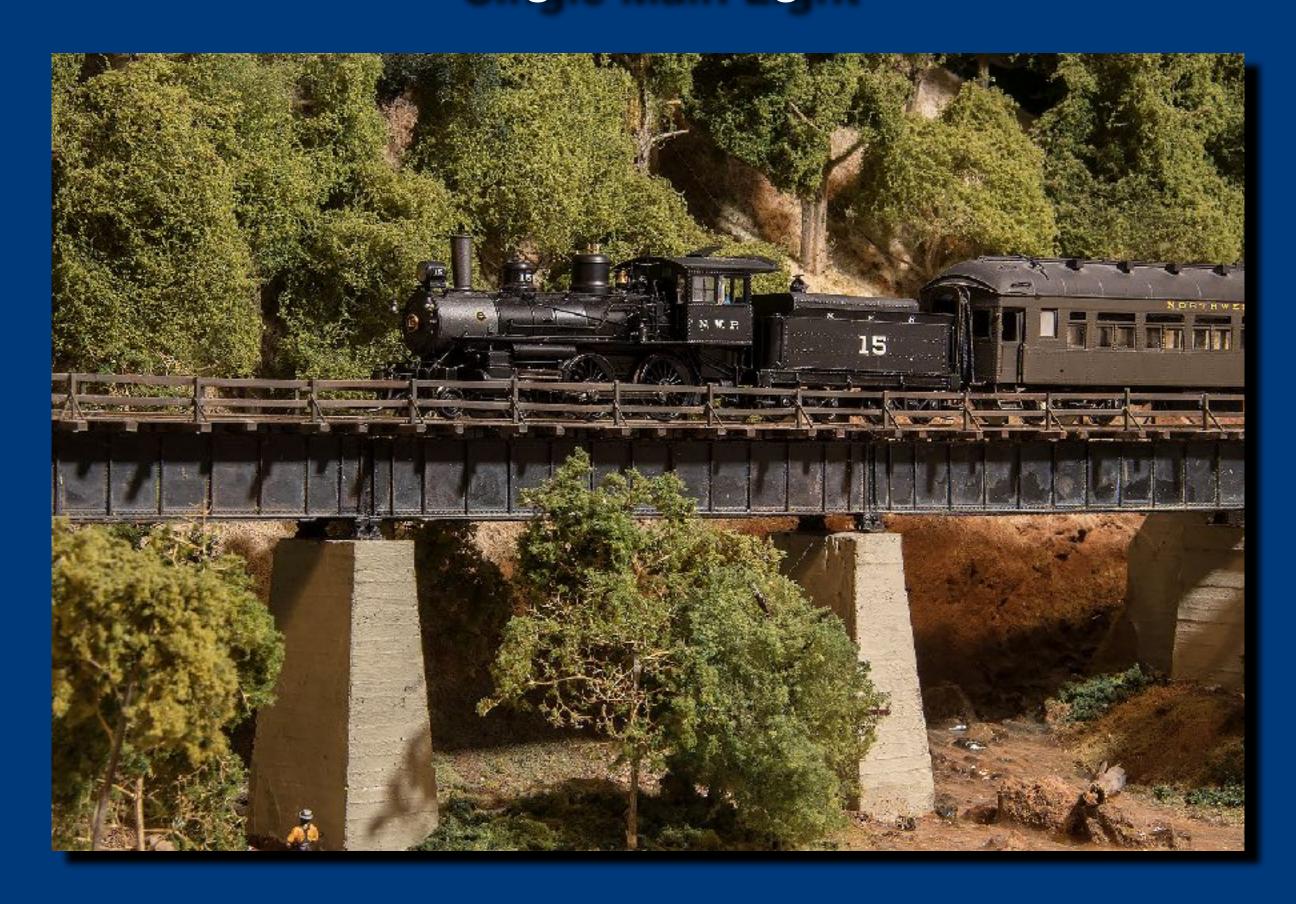
Softbox



Umbrella



Single Main Light



Single Main Light Through Umbrella



Low Angle Spot with Amber Filter



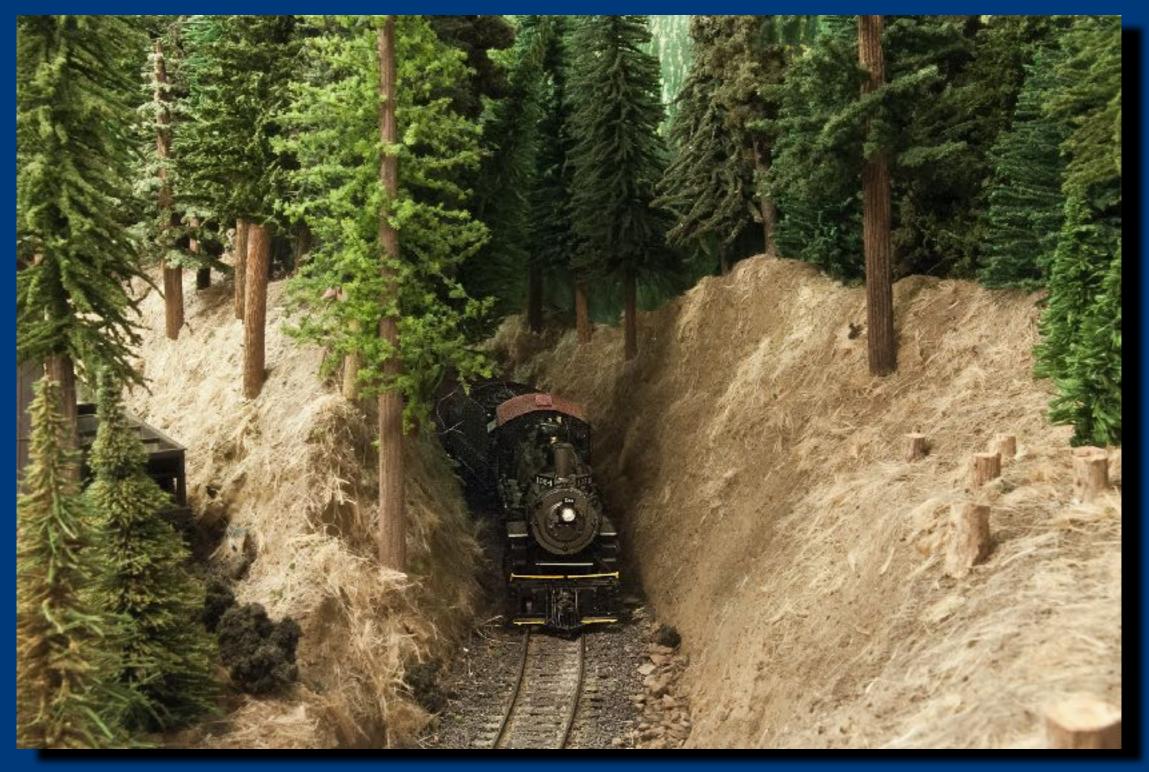
Bounce Flash



layout by Bill Wells

Bounce Flash



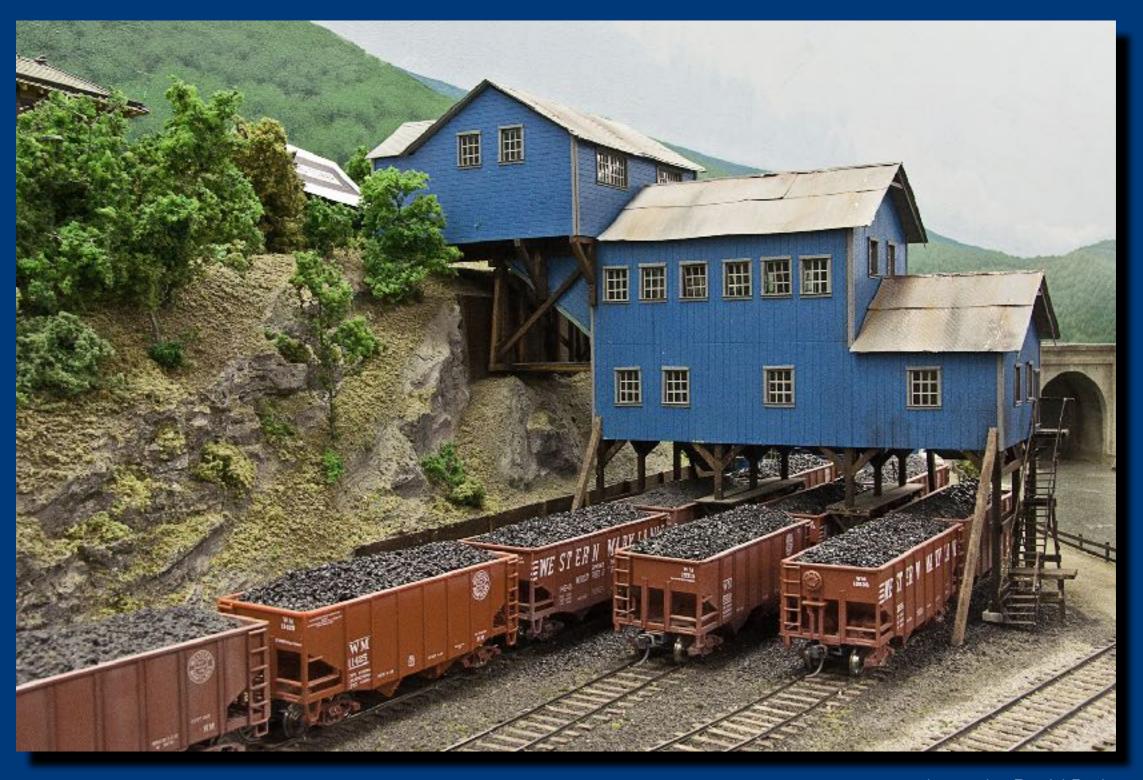


layout by Verne Alexander

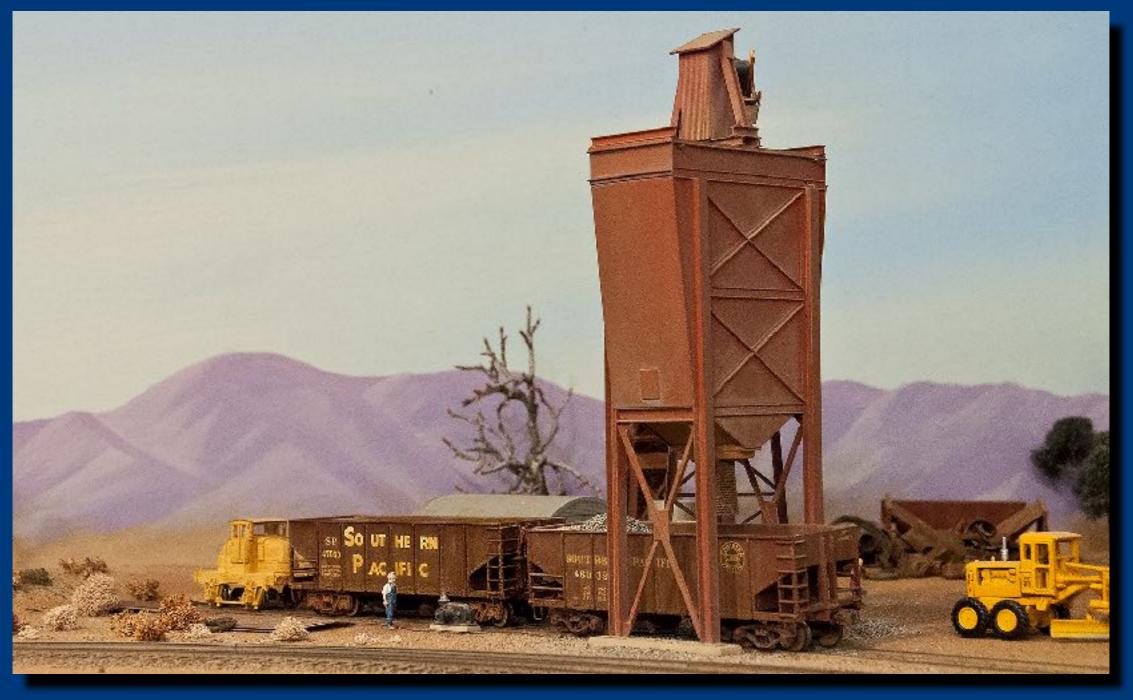


layout by Harold Mentzer

f/22, 1/6, ISO 3200



layout by David Parks



layout by Bruce Petty



Multi Deck Challenges

- · Limits on angles, space for equipment.
- Hotspots.
- Backdrop Shadows.
- · Blemishes.
- The Search for Best Lighting Setup.

Unwanted Detail on Backdrop



Fix by Adjusting Focus Point and Depth of Field, Adding Blur, Healing Brush



Shadows

