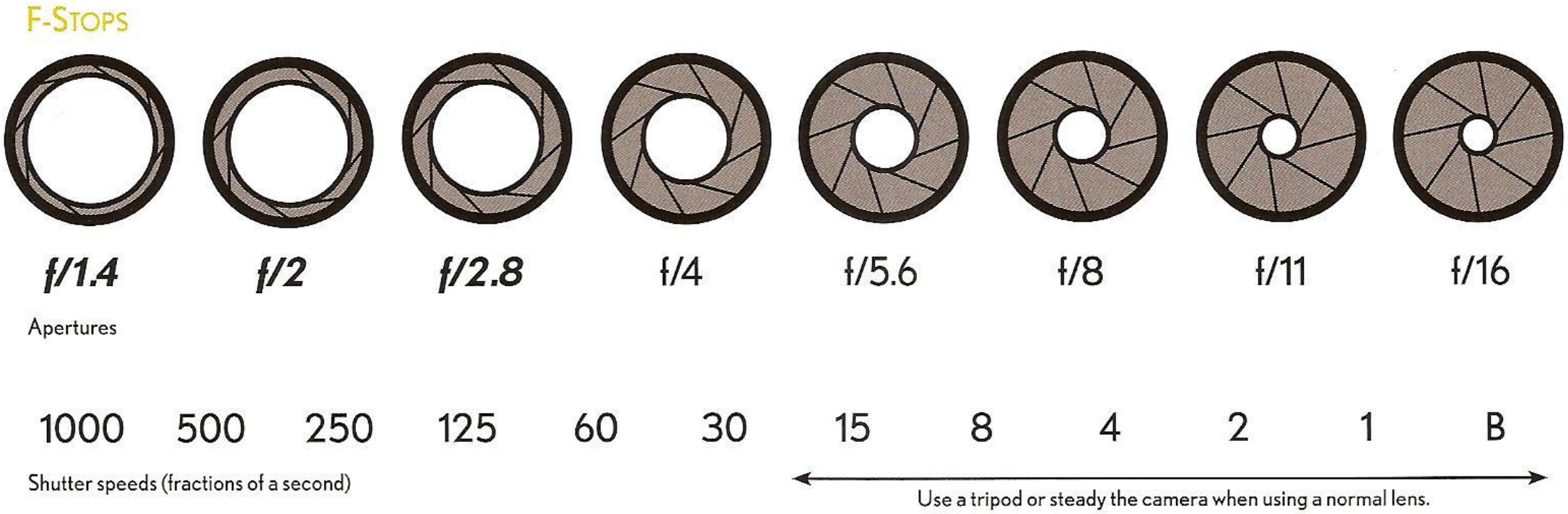
Aperture

The hole in the lens that lets light through to the sensor. The lens aperture, or hole size, is expressed in *f*-stops—*f*2.8, *f*4, *f*5.5, *f*8, and so on.


f/1.8
f/4.0
f/8.0
f/16.0

The lower the *f-stop* number, the wider the aperture, and the more light that passes through. Keep in mind - changing your aperture affects your shutter speed.



Depth of Field

- Aperture controls **Depth of Field.**

- **Depth of Field** is the area or 'zone' of a photograph, from front to back, which is in focus. Depth of field can be shallow or deep.
  - Small/Little (or shallow) depth of field means that only part of the image will be in focus and the rest will be fuzzy.
  - Large or Greater depth of field will result in more sharp detail with most of the image in focus.


1/640 @ f/3.5


1/250 @ f/5.6


1/80 @ f/10


1/15 @ f/22

Small f-stop = Shallow (small) depth of field
Larger f-stop = Deeper (larger) depth of field

Deep/Large Depth of Field, *f*-16

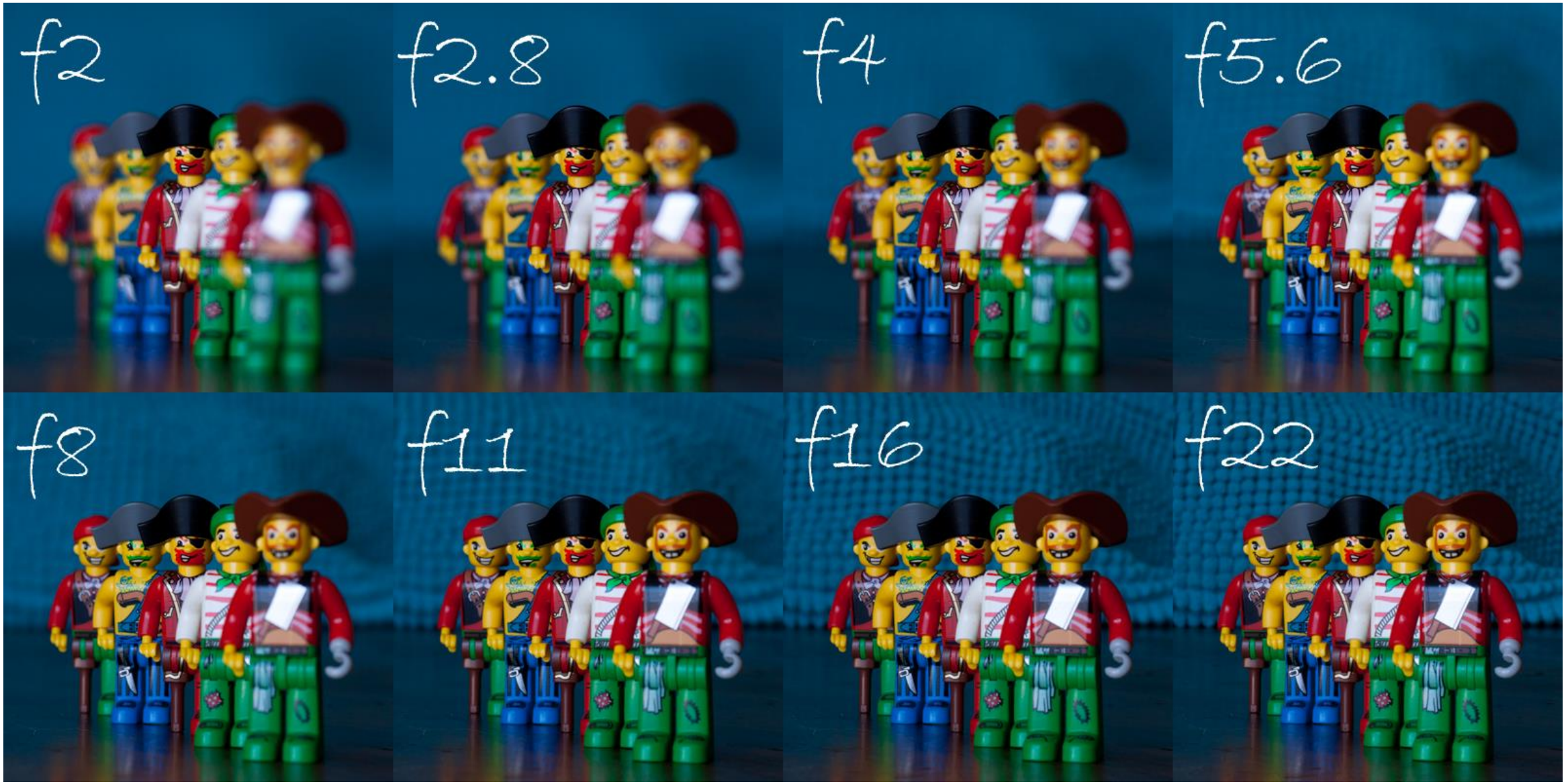
Shallow/small Depth of Field, *f*5.6

f/2 f/2.8 f/4 f/5.6 f/8 f/11 f/16 f/22

MORE LIGHT ---------- LESS LIGHT

LARGE OPENING ---------- SMALL OPENING

SHALLOW DEPTH OF FIELD ---------- DEEP DEPTH OF FIELD


f2
f2.8
f4
f5.6
f8
f11
f16
f22

Video:

- http://www.lynda.com/Photography-Cameras-Gear-tutorials/What-exposure/71923/78465-4.html