Film Photography It's (not) magic

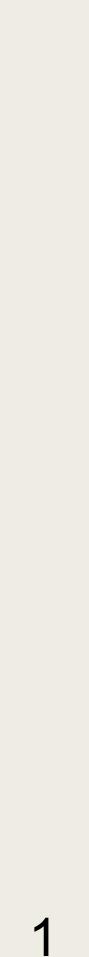
THE BASICS

Yes, we're starting here

What even is film?

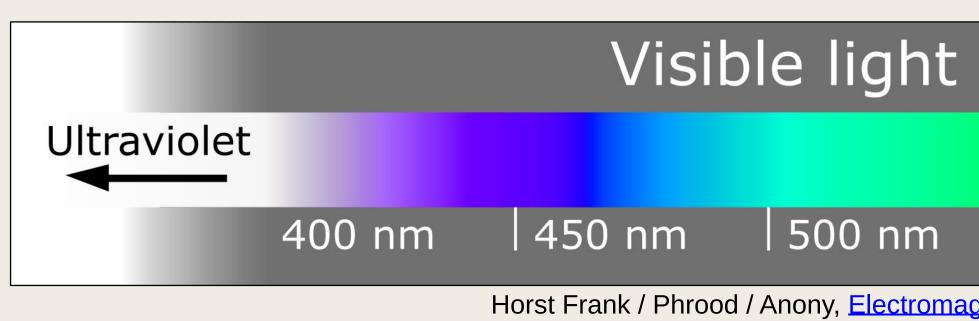
- Technology for capturing light on physical medium
- Light sensitive emulsion on a support material
- Color, Black/White, Infrared

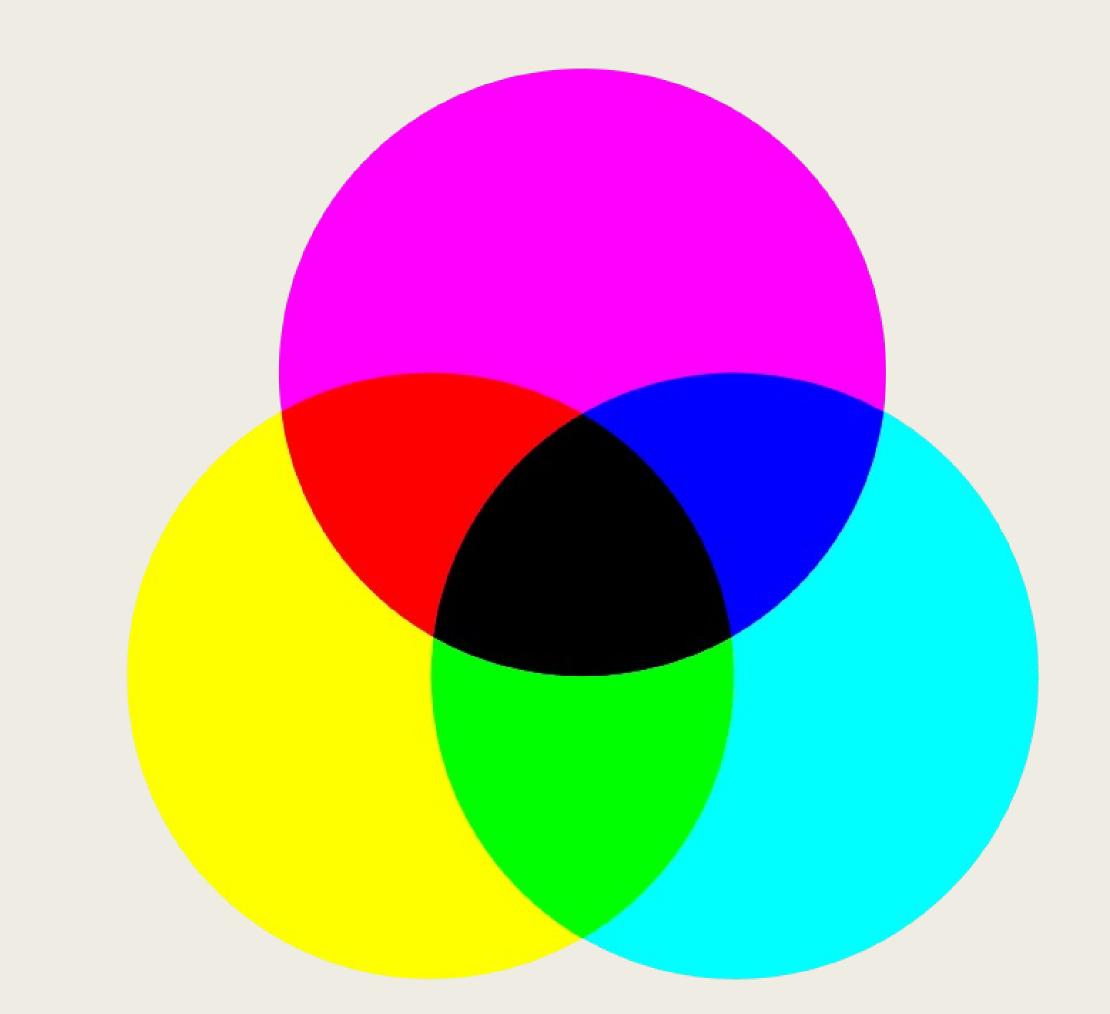




Physics of light

- Substractive color mixing
- Yellow filters blue
- Magenta filters green
- Cyan filters red
- Printers use CMYK





Visible light spectrum (for humans)

Infrared

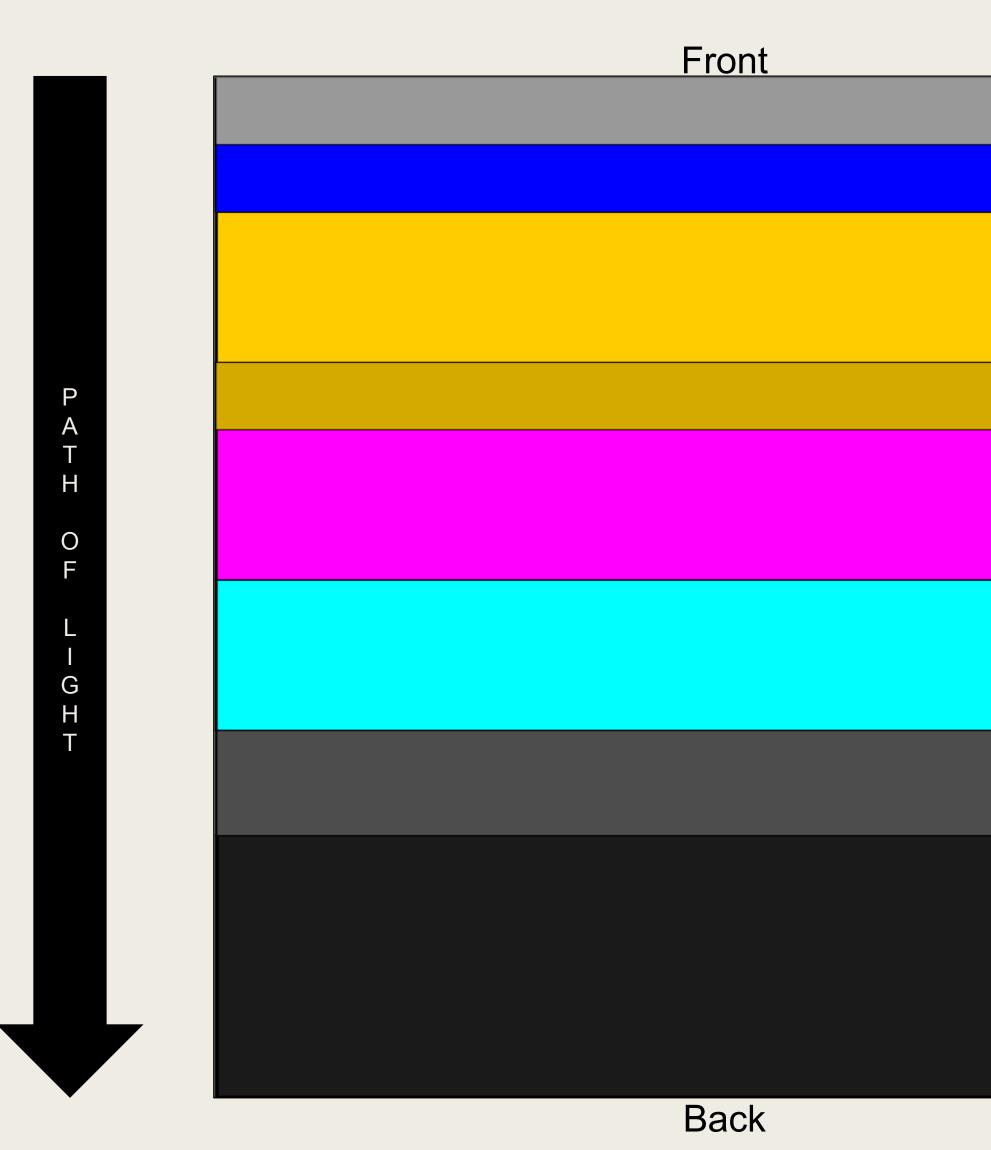
550 nm 600 nm 650 nm 700 nm

Horst Frank / Phrood / Anony, <u>Electromagnetic spectrum -de c</u>, Modified by F1fth, <u>CC BY-SA 3.0</u>





Anatomy of a 3-layer color film



Protective layer UV filter Blue light sensitive emulsion Yellow filter Green light sensitive emulsion Red light sensitive emulsion Subbing layer

Support backing



SHOOTING FILM

Hey yeah, I wanna shoot, baby!

The film format

- Cartridge
 - 35*mm*
 - Super 8
- Roll film
 - 120
- Sheet film
 - Instant-Film (Polaroid, Fuji Instax)
 - Single sheets (4x5, 8x10 inch)







Single Lens Reflex (SLR)









- Single Lens Reflex (SLR)
- Twin Lens Reflex (TLR)

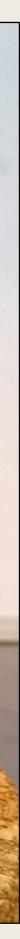






- Single Lens Reflex (SLR)
- Twin Lens Reflex (TLR)
- Viewfinder/Rangefinder

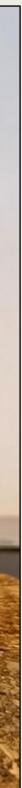






- Single Lens Reflex (SLR)
- Twin Lens Reflex (TLR)
- Viewfinder/Rangefinder
- Point-And-Shoot







- Single Lens Reflex (SLR)
- Twin Lens Reflex (TLR)
- Viewfinder/Rangefinder
- Point-And-Shoot
- Large format/Sheet film







DEVELOPING FILM

Out of the dark! And into the light!

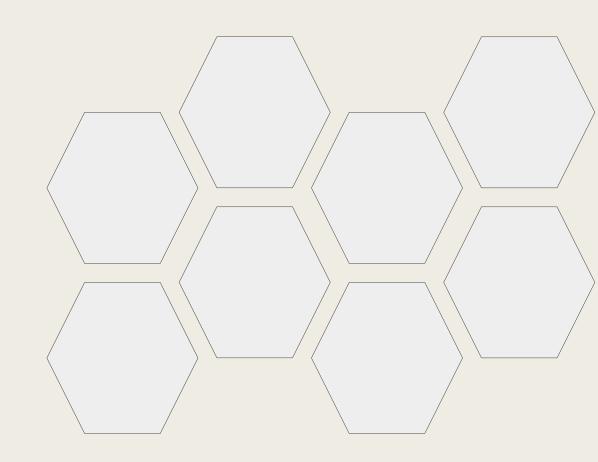
The development process

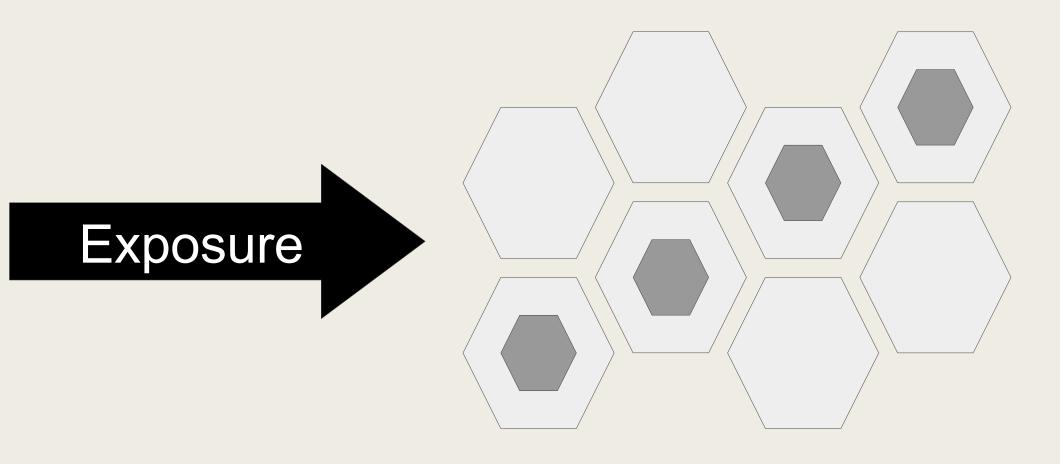
- Total darkness (Darkroom, development tank)
- Process depends on film (B/W, C-41, E-6)
- Some processes are no longer offered



Step 0: Exposing

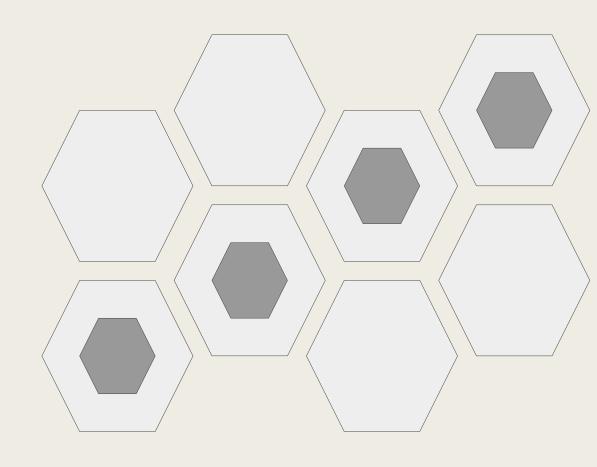
- Emulsion of silver halide crystals (silver salts (AgX), mostly AgBr)
- Light turns small part into metallic silver
- More light = more silver = darker developed film





Step 1: Developing

- Converts halides to elemental silver
- Only crystals with exposed nucleus







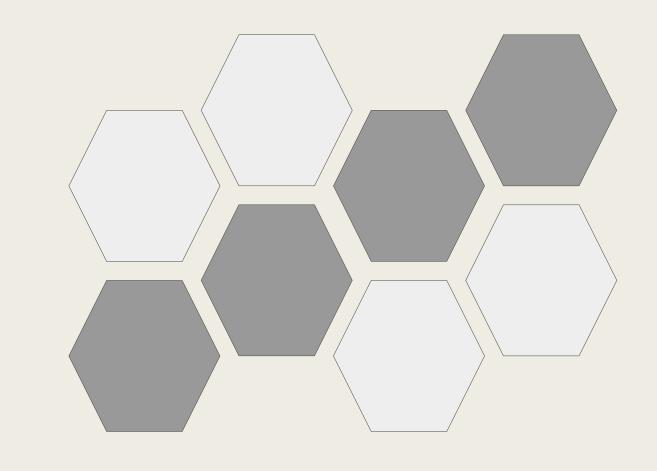
Step 2: Stopping

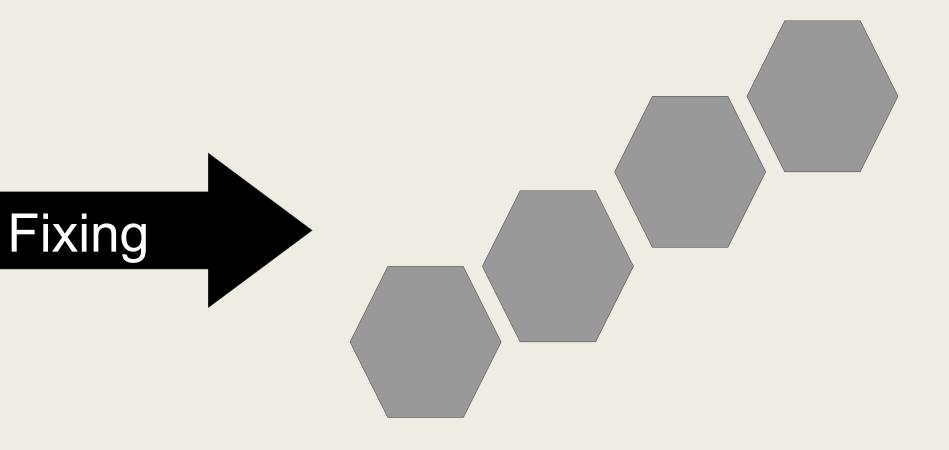
- Stops chemical reaction
- Distilled water works too



Step 3: Fixing

- Remove the remaining silver halide
- Film is no longer light-sensitive







Step 4: Finishing

- Rinsing the film
- Adding a film wetting agent
- Drying
- Scanning





CONCLUSION

It's almost over, don't worry.

A side note on movie-film

- Still common in the industry (e.g. Christopher Nolan, Quentin Tarantino)
- Certain film formats beat digital in resolution
- Difficult to shoot, process, edit, handle \rightarrow expensive
- Processes for creating film lookalikes from digital recordings have been proven to work
 - Steve Yedlin for "Knives Out" (2019) <u>https://www.yedlin.net/OnColorScience/</u>





Why the #!?\$ would anyone do this?

The Look The Feel The Inconvenience





The Look

Film stock defines colours

Kodak Gold 200 \rightarrow Kodak Portra 160 $\rightarrow \rightarrow$









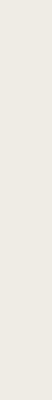
The Look

- Film stock defines colours
- Image texture/grain
- Digital noise != film grain





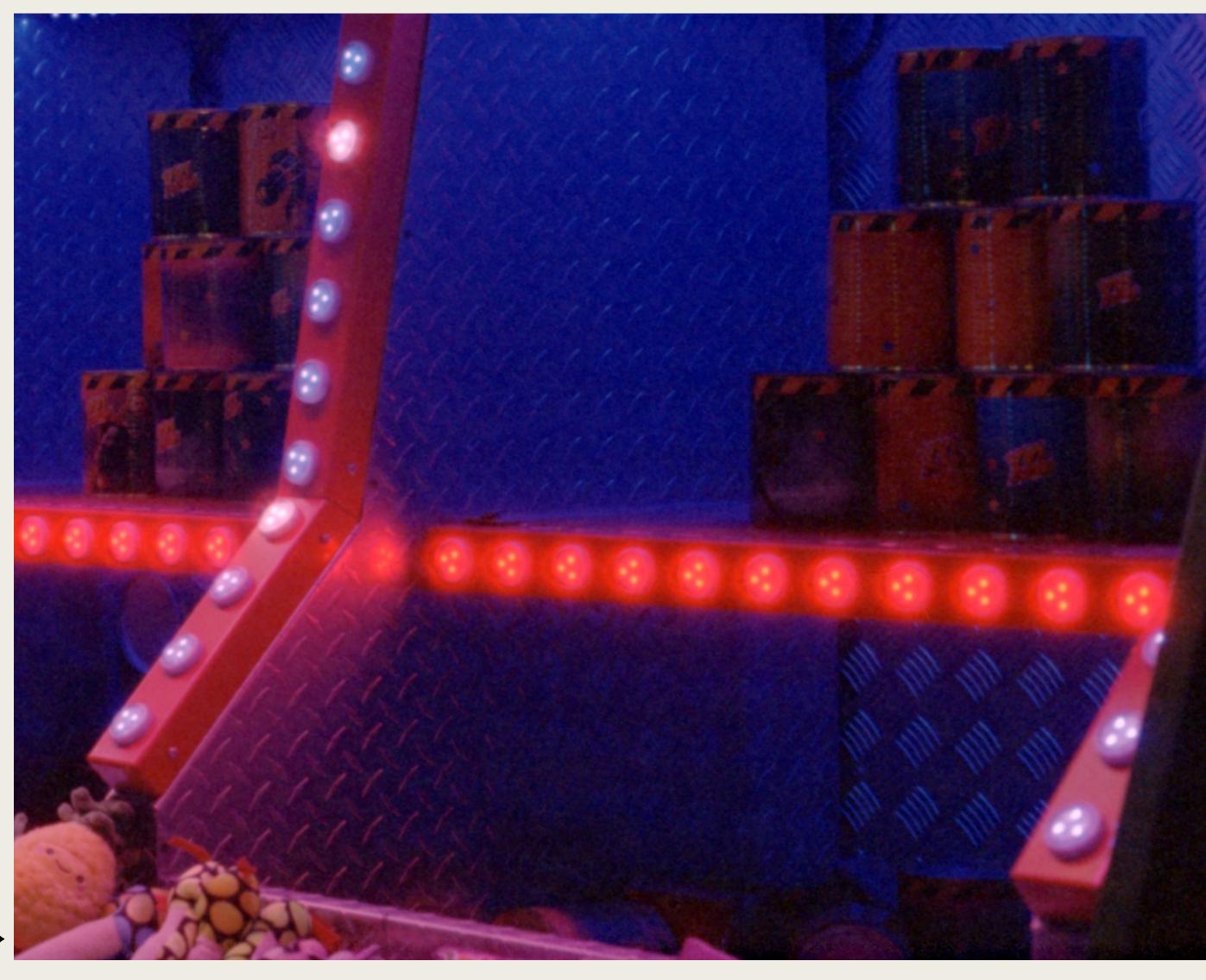




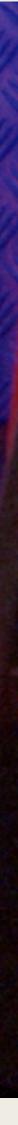


The Look

- Film stock defines colours
- Image texture/grain
- Digital noise != film grain
- Lens imperfections
- Light artifacts (halation)







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The Feel

- Working with physical film feels different
- Actual image in your hand
- Mechanical satisfaction of film cameras





The Inconvenience

- Shutter release to final image takes time and work
- Limited amount of exposures on a roll forces you to make decisions
- Thinking about the image builds your style
- Mistakes are rarely correctable, so you will learn quicker





