



DELHI COLLEGE OF PHOTOGRAPHY

INTERIOR & ARCHITECTURE PHOTOGRAPHY

Duration: 2 Weeks

Age limit: No Limit

WEEKEND COURSE

Pre-requisite: Foundation Photography

In case you if haven't done foundation course a strong knowledge of digital photography is required to enroll.

Fees: ₹ 15000+GST

Location: Delhi Campus

Architectural photography is taking photographs of buildings and similar structures that are both aesthetically pleasing and accurate representations of the overall space. It could be a monument, real estate, hotel, a cafe or any resort. Interior photography on the other hand is an integral element of architecture photography to depict exactly how any place looks from the inside.

Key topics of the course



-How to find the best angle, light, and composition.



-How to light with flash or strobe lights.



-How to understand and fix bad color.



-How to achieve perfect interior lighting and exterior lighting.



-How to photograph a room in a house, commercial property, or a hotel.



-Compositing an image.



-Post processing the images

Finding the right location (Recce)

Recce is the first step to get good interior architecture photographs. Before we start shooting it is important to learn what kind of lighting does the place gets and what is the best time to shoot during the day. If one has to use any external lights how are they going to be positioned and how to flood light in a huge space are few things. One can be better prepared if they do a proper recce.

Understanding light



There are different kinds of light that is required by different architectures according to their strcure, size, lines, space in and around etc . Light can be utilised to show a structure in its best form. It can glorify the structure and bring life to it, help the photographer to show the palce's granduer both outside and inside. Using external lights to fill light in unevenly lit areas, add more drama and create visually pleasant photographs.

Types of Angles



There are multiple angles a photographer can use in order to show the essence of any space. Finding the right angle isn't a very easy task, to show the whole area in one photograph is the important fact to consider.

Different orientation also plays an important role. Shooting a photo in horizontal orientation helps to show the width of any space while shooting in vertical orientation would show the height of the same space.

Equipments



All Interior and Architecture photographers must have a camera, a wide angle lens and a tripod. Apart from these equipments if they carry a few filters and some external lights they can try interesting and unique ways to shoot the same place but with more drama.

For this course all you would require though is a camera, a wide angle lens and a tripod, noting else. For processing however if you have a laptop it would be an advantage but while you are learning processing techniques you can practice yourself too.

Shooting in low light

The light will not always be perfect while shooting architecture. For Ex. if you are shooting an industry or historical monuments, chances are there that the lighting may not be in your favor.

You will have to use some special techniques like bracketing or filling of light using external sources or may be using composites. These techniques require knowledge of the process and techniques used.

Bracketing



Bracketing is a process in which the photographer takes multiple shots of various exposures (under, over & proper) and use all of them to get the shadows, highlight and midtones in the photographs right.

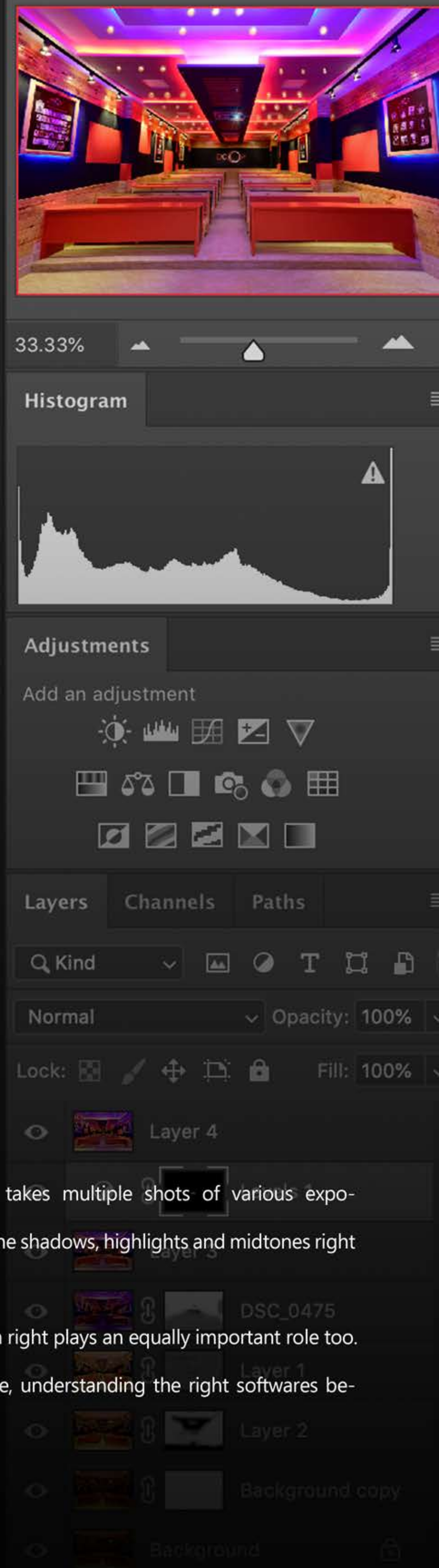
Shooting is major half of the final result but processing them right plays an equally important role too.

Processing of these shots are done in multiple layers hence understanding the softwares is necessary.

Compositing

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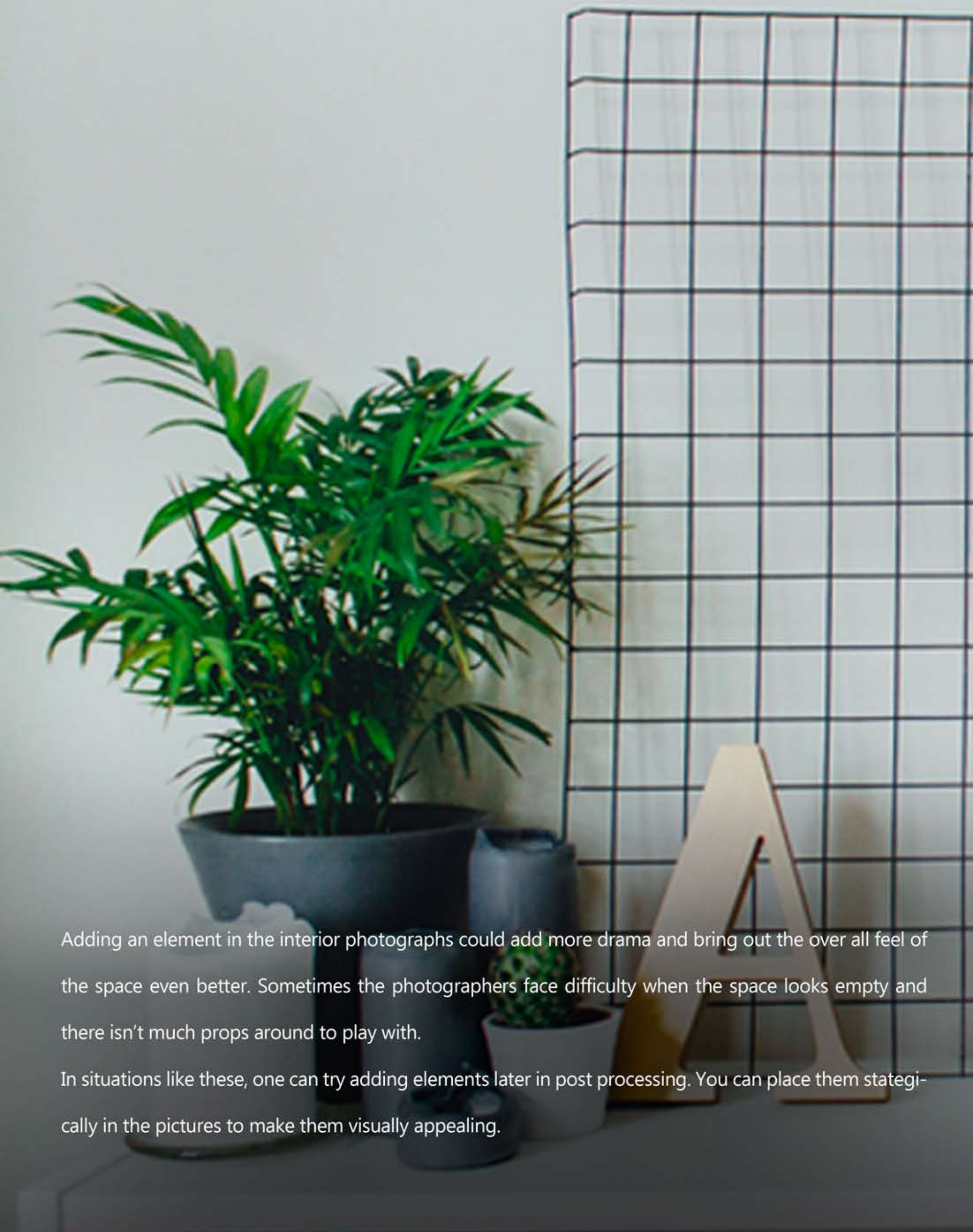


Use of tripod

A tripod is a necessary equipment to be included in the kit of an Interior and architecture photographer. Having a tripod will help you keep the orientation and alignment straight. If you are going to shoot multiple exposures or making a composite, it is almost impossible to get the perspective correct without a tripod.

A tripod helps you in keeping the angles and orientation right as well as making your composition correct. Tripods come with a variety of heads therefore selecting the right head is also very important.

Adding elements



Adding an element in the interior photographs could add more drama and bring out the over all feel of the space even better. Sometimes the photographers face difficulty when the space looks empty and there isn't much props around to play with.

In situations like these, one can try adding elements later in post processing. You can place them strategically in the pictures to make them visually appealing.

HDR



HDR stands for High Dynamic Range. In these kind of photography shooting different kinds of exposures is a common practice. This is done to retain information from the shadows and highlights in different situations.

In HDR three different exposures are taken for any composition, an over exposed, one properly exposed and one under exposed photo is taken for different information in different places. These photos are later merged together to create a photo that looks very sharp and of very high quality.

Depth of Field

In Architecture and Interior photography it is usually preferred to shoot at or beyond the sweet spot of the lens. Photographers usually prefer $f/11$ because post $f/11$ the images have relatively large depth of field and that is sufficient for most of architecture photographs.

If there are elements like some detailing in the design then it is required to be shot with shallow depth of field some times and are added later in the final photos. Hence, depth of field plays an important role when it comes to choosing between the kind of shots required.

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