

Digital Imaging Group

20th June 2014

Working at the High End

Processing RAW files in

Adobe Camera Raw (ACR)

(and a little about high pixel count cameras later)

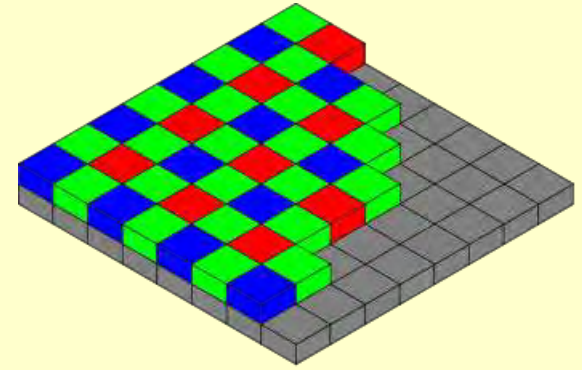
What is RAW?

*The RAW file captures information as recorded by the sensor
(about 50Mb on Nikon D800).*

*A jpeg file is the processed and compressed version of raw data
(about 1.3Mb for basic D800 jpeg).*

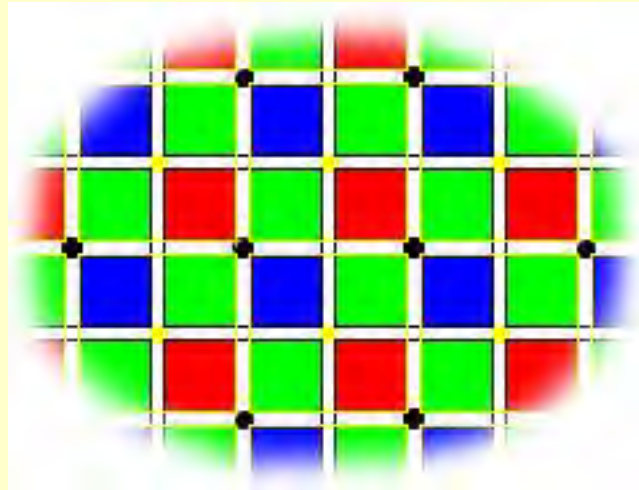
A lot of information is lost in the conversion.

The sensor pixels collect light behind a Bayer filter

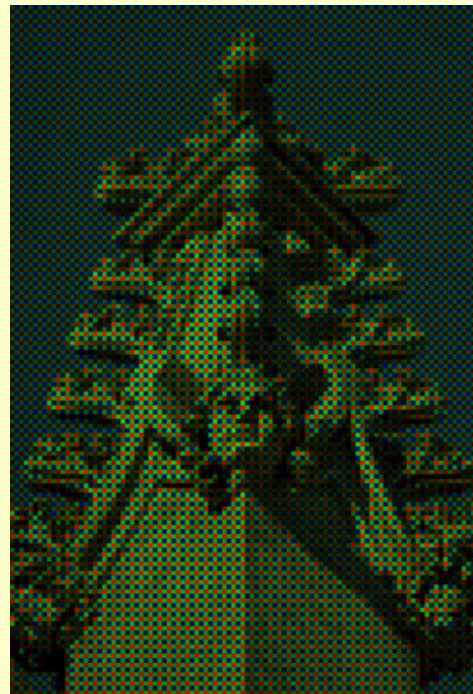


Square groups of 4 pixels define the colour at the centre of each group

Extra resolution is obtained from black square groupings and yellow square groupings offset by one sensor element each way



The picture as seen by sensor behind a Bayer filter



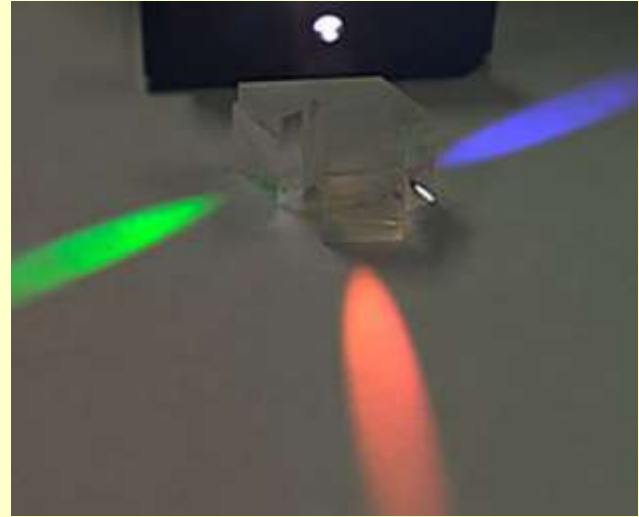
Picture after processing in RAW converter

An aside

*Not all digital cameras use Bayer filters
In 3 ccd camcorders trichroic prisms split light
onto three sensors.*

Advantages:

*Better low light sensitivity as almost no light is lost in prism
Full colour information at each pixel point, no interpolation, better resolution relative
to pixel count.
Colour separation better than with Bayer filter.*



Why use RAW?

*All of sensor information is available to process,
not just the jpeg subset*

RAW files > 16,000 light levels for each colour (14 bit mode)
JPEGs 256 light levels

Highlight and shadow information often lost in JPEGs

sRGB colour space used by JPEGs - limited colour rendition and grading

Adobe colour spaces available via RAW - much finer colour rendition and grading

Colour space, white balance, sharpness, contrast and level of compression are all set by the camera for JPEGs.

The first four of these can be adjusted in the RAW conversion software (Camera Raw in Photoshop, Lightroom or Elements) to give a much better initial image to start manipulation in Photoshop (or Elements / Lightroom).

The camera settings for colour temperature and tint are recorded in the RAW file to provide a starting point.

A complete change from, say, fluorescent to daylight in RAW converter is perfectly possible with no loss of quality but poor results from JPEGs

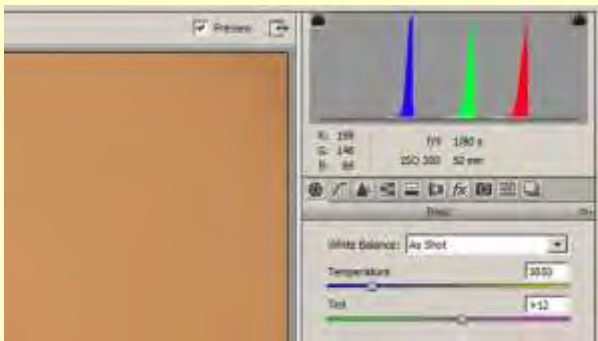
Cameras generally make reasonable choices for white balance but often go awry with fluorescent lighting.

Correct white balance yields amazingly colourful results including from fluorescent.

A grey card, photographed full frame, or, more easily, an Expodisc can be used to set white balance.

White balance settings for colour temperature and tint can be extracted in Camera Raw from the white balance photos.

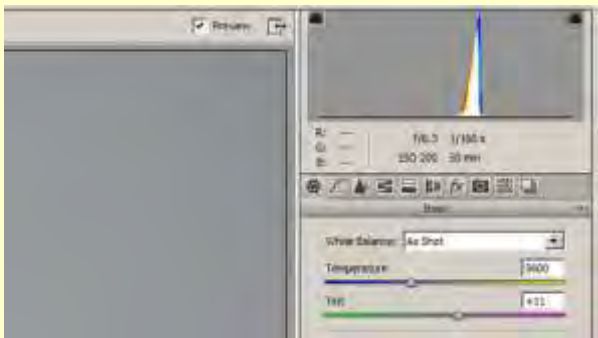
These can be used for future RAW processing for the same lighting conditions.



White balance settings for fluorescent lighting

Colour temperature: 3,850°K

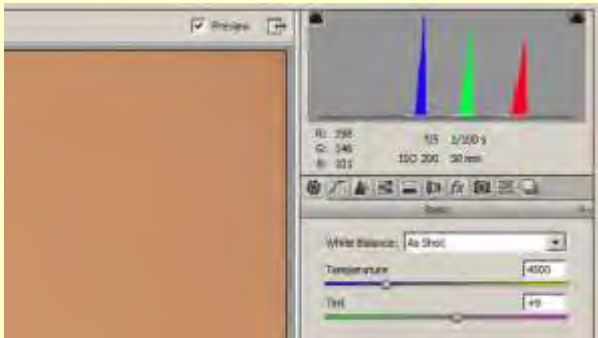
Tint: +12



White balance settings for overcast lighting, midday June

Colour temperature: 5,600°K

Tint: +11



White balance settings for 12watt TCP LED lighting

Colour temperature: 4,500°K

Tint: +9

*If the camera slips up on white balance
shots like these can give a good starting point.*

Three points to remember in using Camera Raw:

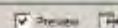
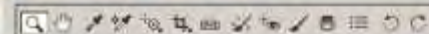
- 1 All the changes are reversible while you are in Camera Raw.*
- 2 Nearly all operations affect the whole frame.*
- 3 You can jump to a previous stage using snapshots.*

*PhotoShop allows 16 bit processing once you leave Camera Raw,
but a few functions are disabled in CS6, and rather more in Elements.*

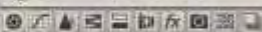
*To start processing the photo I drag the RAW file onto the Photoshop icon,
or into Photoshop if it is already open.*

RAW files automatically open in ACR.

Here is the opening screen:



R: — 1/8 1/150 s
G: — 150 200 50 min
B: —



Basic

White Balance: As Shot

Temperature: 5600

Tint: +22

Auto

Exposure: 0.00

Contrast: 0

Highlights: 0

Shadows: 0

Whites: 0

Blacks: 0

Clarity: 0

Vibrance: 0

Saturation: 0



26.3%

DSC2469.NEF

Save Image


[@8198.38C6.1956-2.1.1.8 bin.7360 by 49.12.136.244/300.pdf](#)

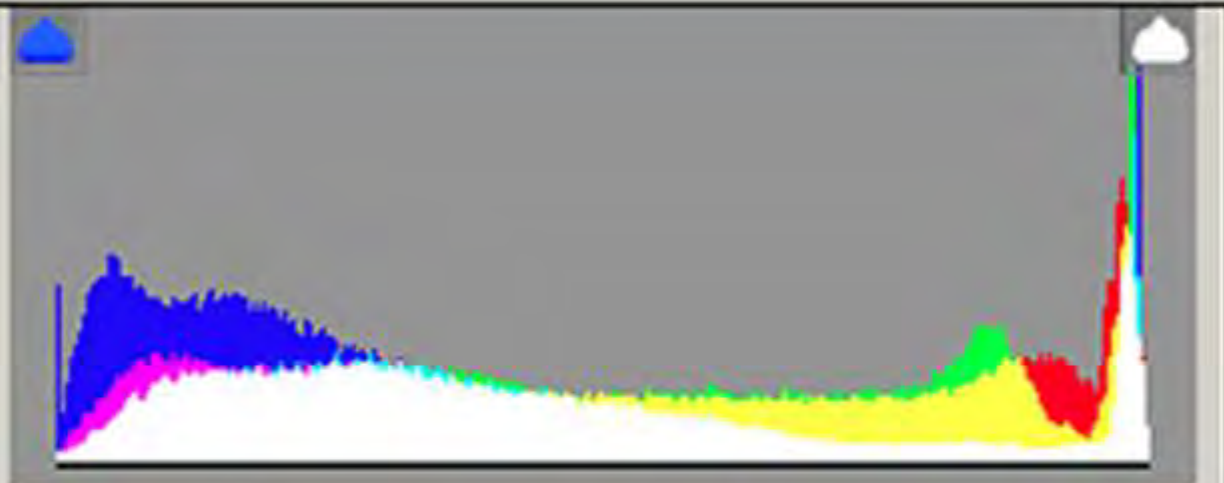
Open Copy

Reset

Done

Top right of screen

☒ Preview 



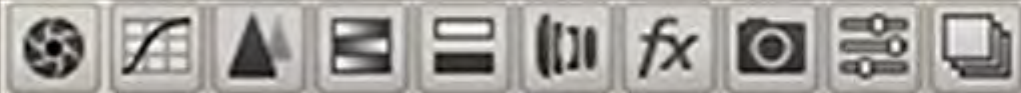
R: ---

G: ---

B: ---

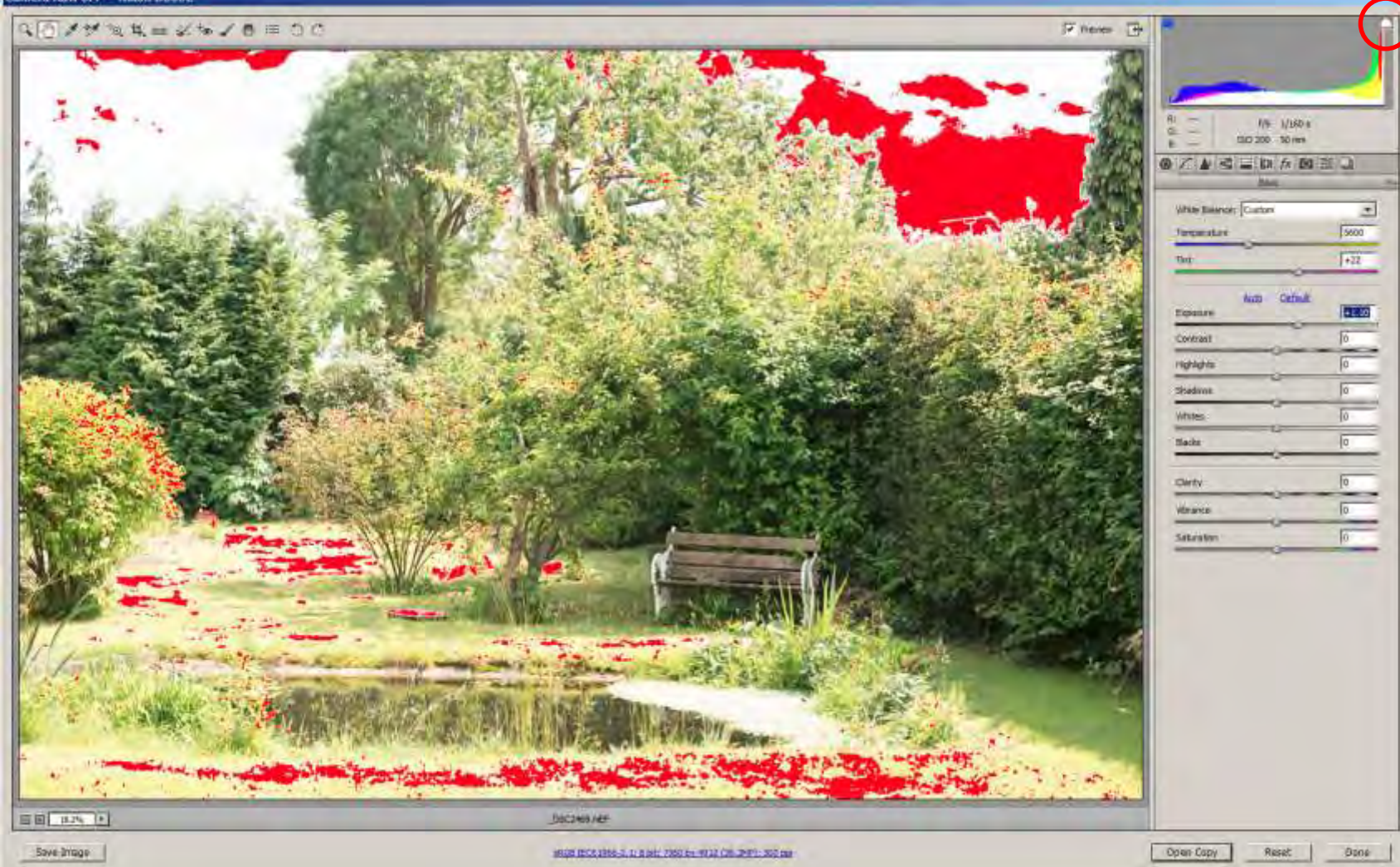
f/9 1/160 s

ISO 200 50 mm



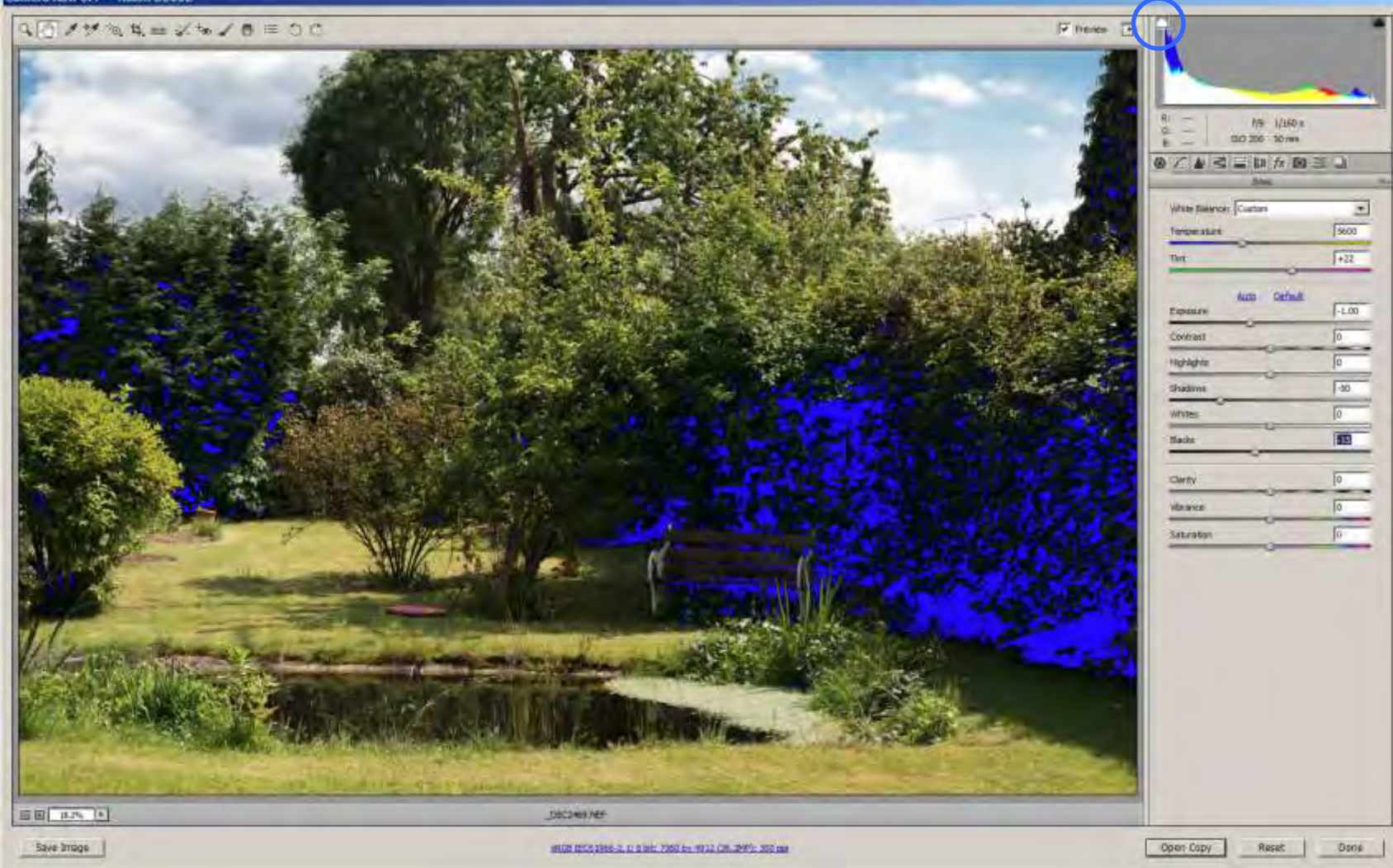
Basic

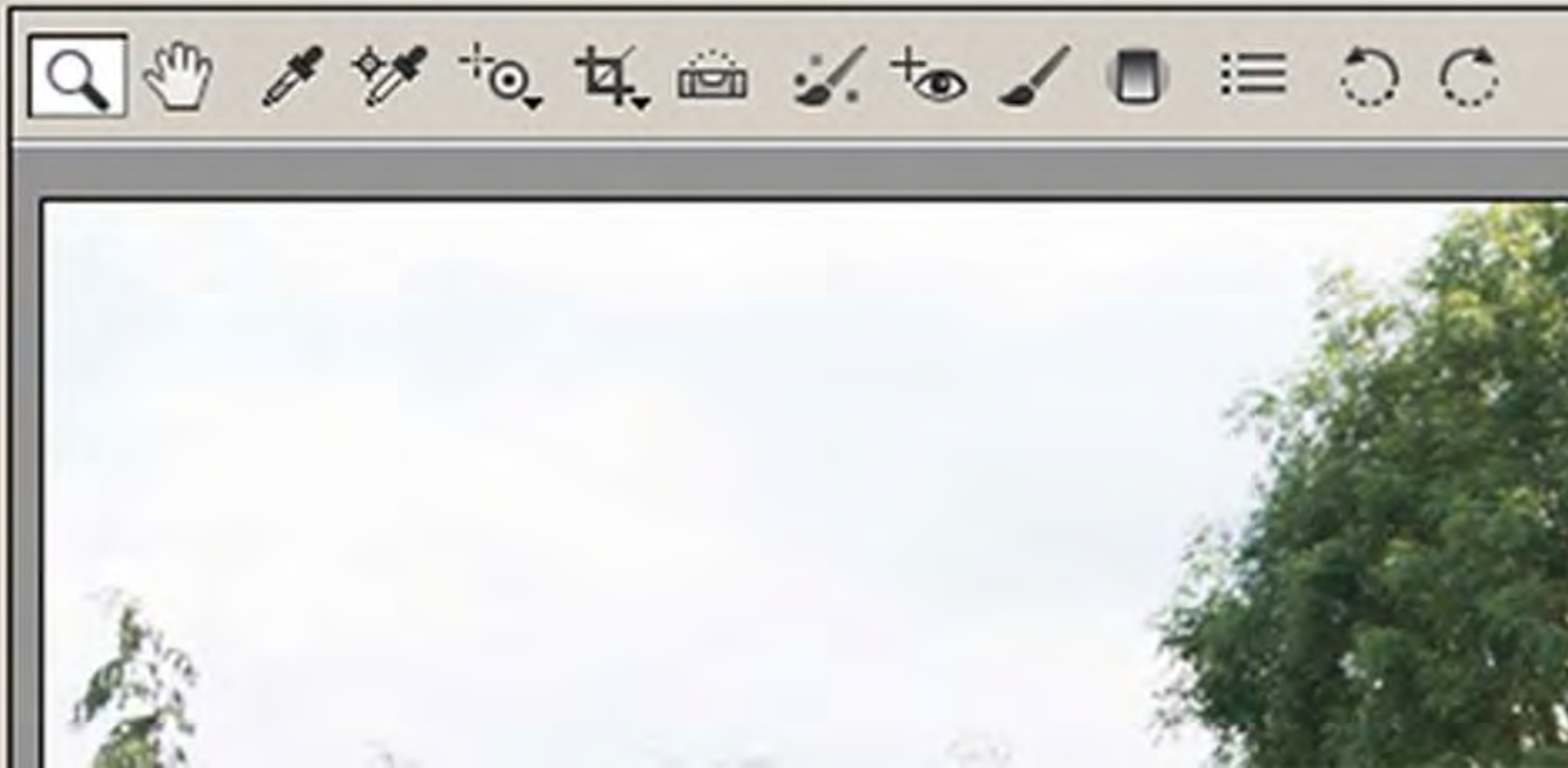


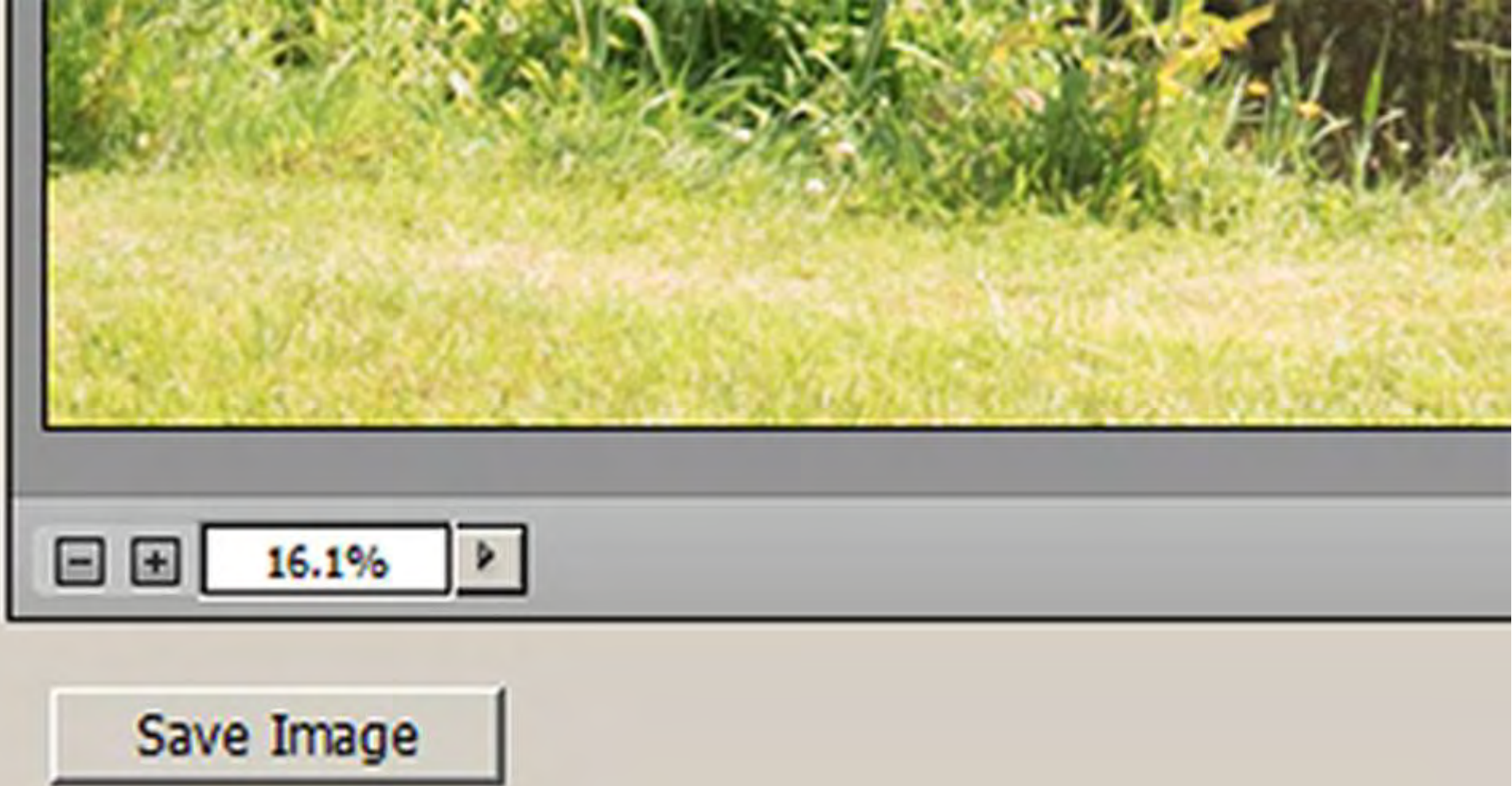


*Click to
show
blown
highlights*

*(has white
border
when on)*







Bottom left of screen



Basic

Under histogram



White Balance: As Shot



Temperature

5600



Tint

+22



Auto

Default



Auto

Default

Exposure

0.00

Contrast

0

Highlights

0

Shadows

0

Whites

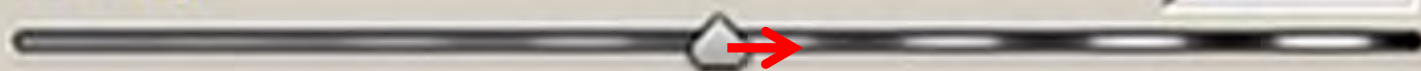
0

Blacks

0

Clarity

0



Vibrance

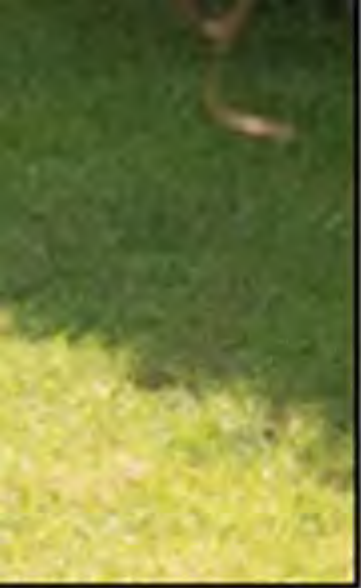
0



Saturation

0





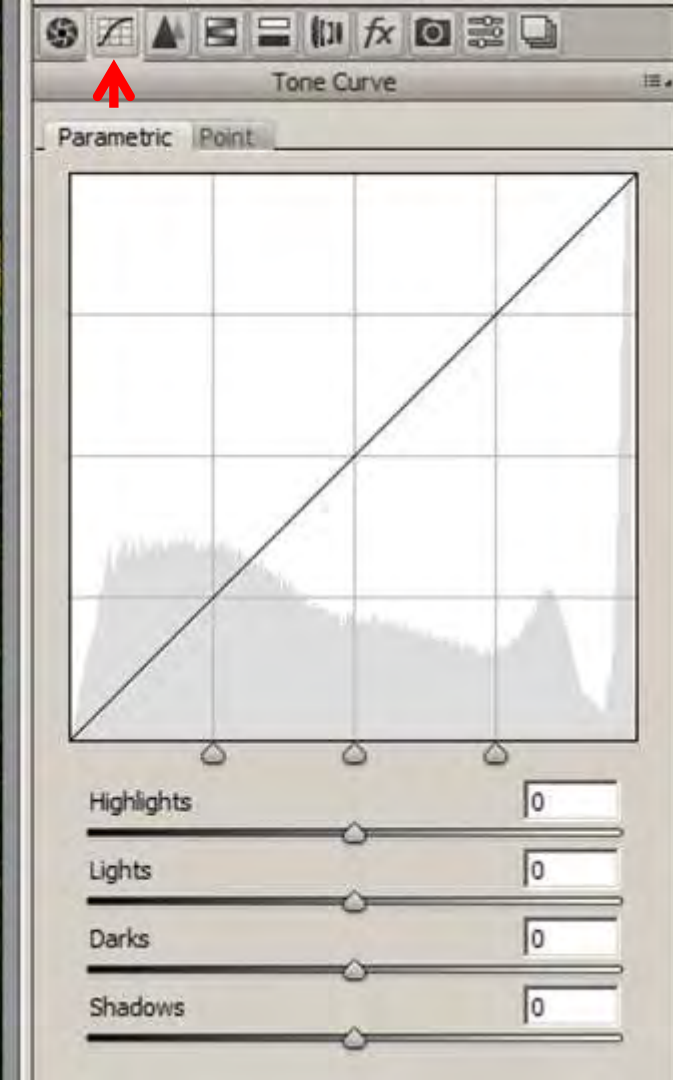
Bottom right of screen

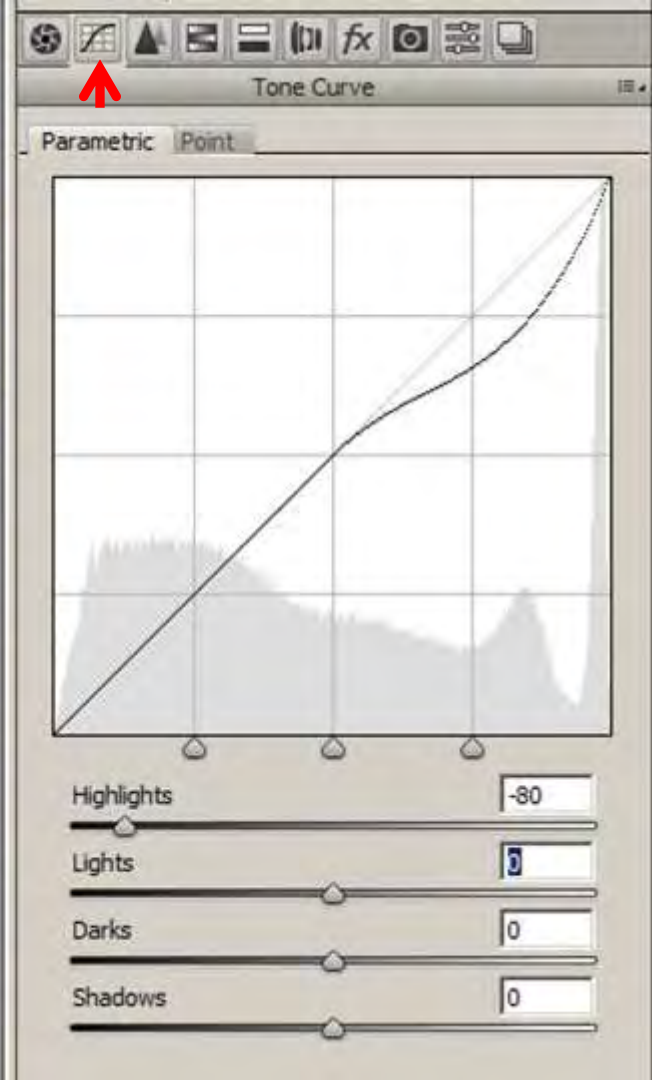
Open Copy

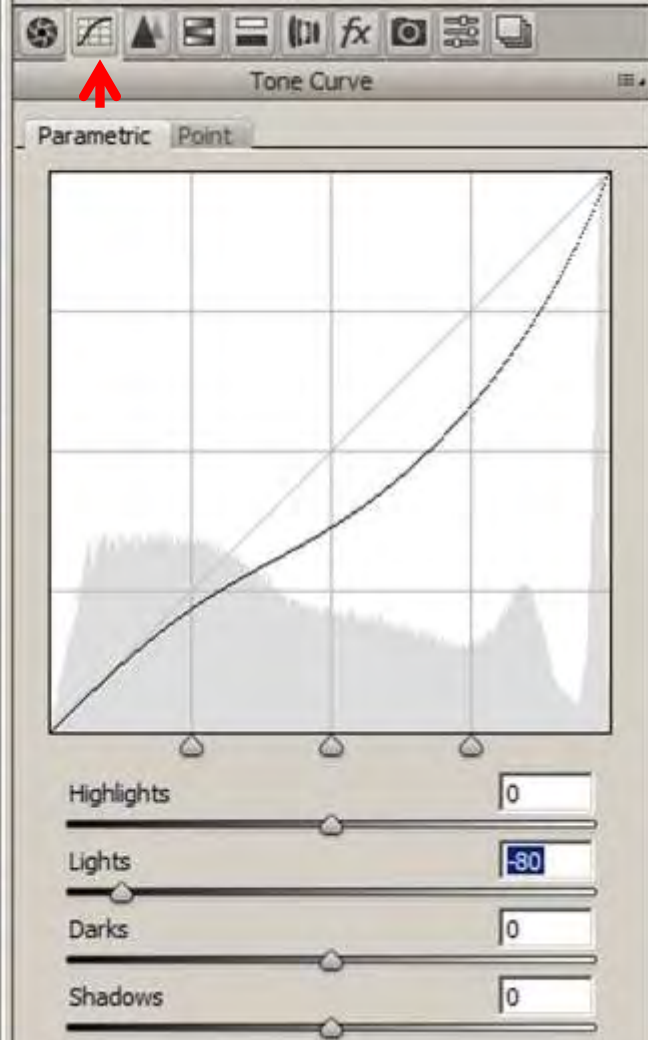
Reset

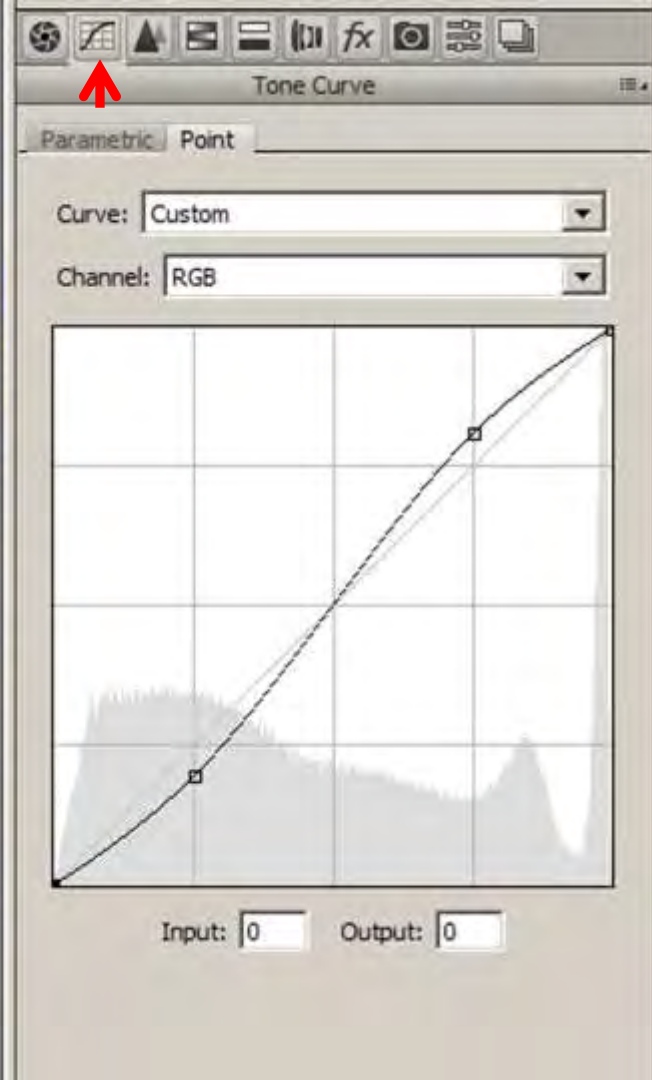
Done


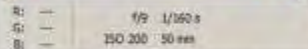












(continued)

Sharpening

Amount: 40

Radius 1.0

Detail 40

Fladong

Noise Reduction

Luminance

Longitude Datum

Copyright Clearance Center

Color 25

Color Detail 50

A screenshot of a presentation viewer interface. A red circle highlights the zoom control area, which includes a zoom in icon (a square with a plus sign), a text box displaying '200%', and a zoom out icon (a square with a minus sign).

DSC2463-NEF

9808 JEC61966-2, in 8 bit: 7360 by 49.12 (76.39%) 300 pcy

Open Copy

Reset

Done



Detail

Sharpening

Amount 40

Radius 1.0

Detail 40

Masking 0

Noise Reduction

Luminance 0

Luminance Detail

Luminance Contrast

Color 25

Color Detail 50

Camera Raw 8.4 - Nikon D800E

100% 15.7%

Save Image

©2012 Nikon North America, Inc. All rights reserved. Nikon is a registered trademark of Nikon North America, Inc.

Open Copy Reset Done

Convert to Grayscale

Reds 0
Oranges 0
Yellows 0
Greens 0
Aquas 0
Blues 0
Purples 0
Magentas 0

1/160 s
ISO 200 30 mm



Interface showing the HSL / Grayscale panel with the 'Convert to Grayscale' checkbox checked. Below the checkbox is the 'Grayscale Mix' section, which includes a tabbed interface with 'Auto' and 'Default' options. The 'Auto' tab is selected, displaying sliders for color mixing (Reds, Oranges, Yellows, Greens, Aquas, Blues, Purples, Magentas) with numerical values set to 0.

HSL / Grayscale

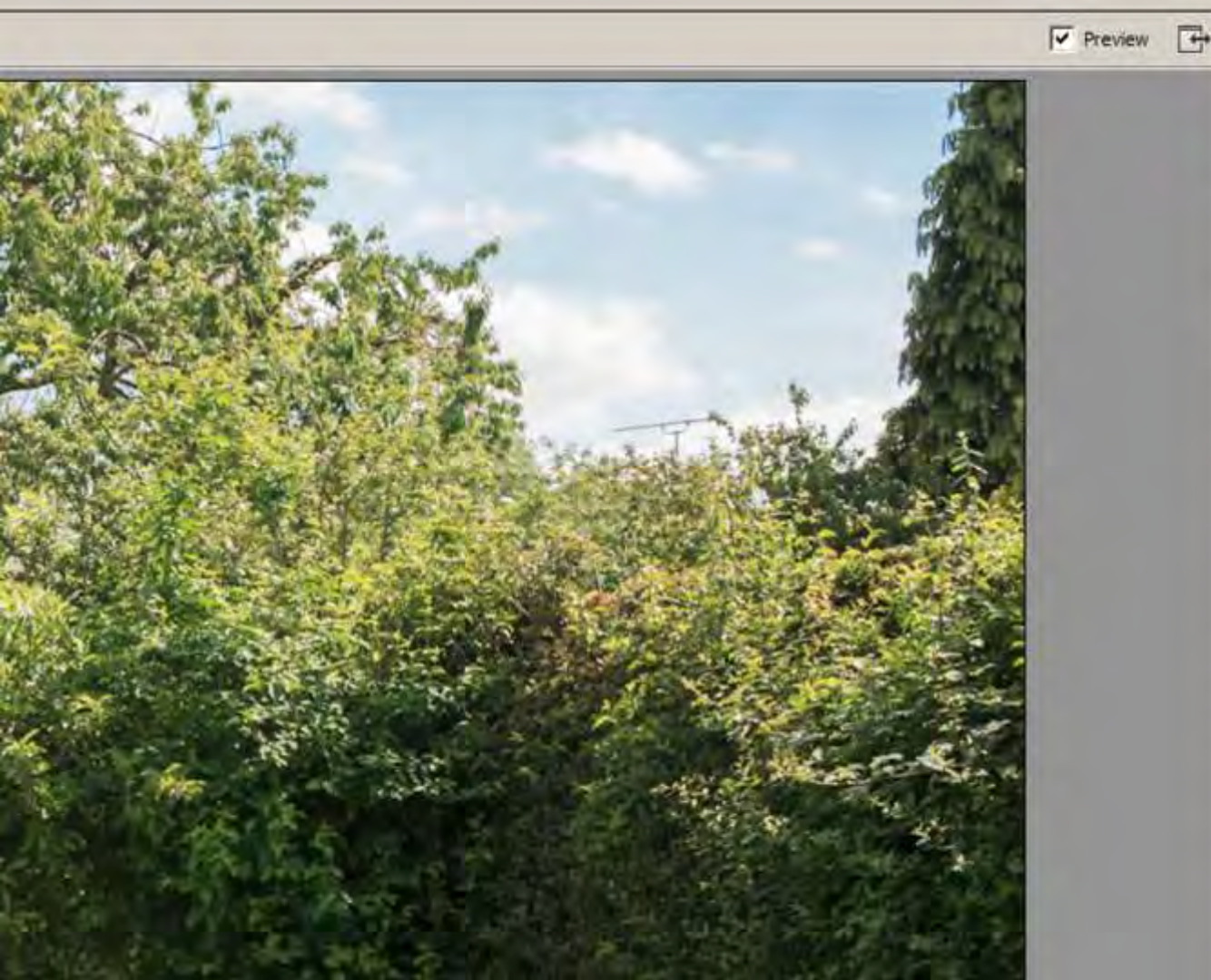
☒ Convert to Grayscale

Grayscale Mix

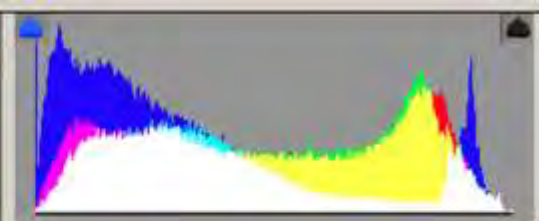
Auto Default

Color	Value
Reds	0
Oranges	0
Yellows	0
Greens	0
Aquas	0
Blues	0
Purples	0
Magentas	0



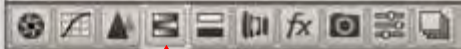


✓ Preview



R: ---
G: ---
B: ---

f/9 1/160 s
ISO 200 50 mm



HSL / Grayscale

☐ Convert to Grayscale

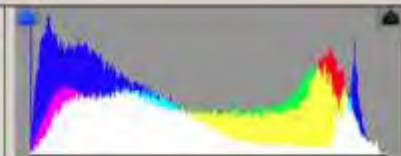
Hue Saturation Luminance

Default

Color	Value
Reds	0
Oranges	0
Yellows	0
Greens	0
Aquas	0
Blues	+100
Purples	0
Magentas	0



Preview



R: —
G: —
B: —
f/9 1/160 s
ISO 200 50 mm

HSL / Grayscale

Convert to Grayscale

Hue Saturation Luminance

Default

Reds 100

Oranges 0

Yellows 0

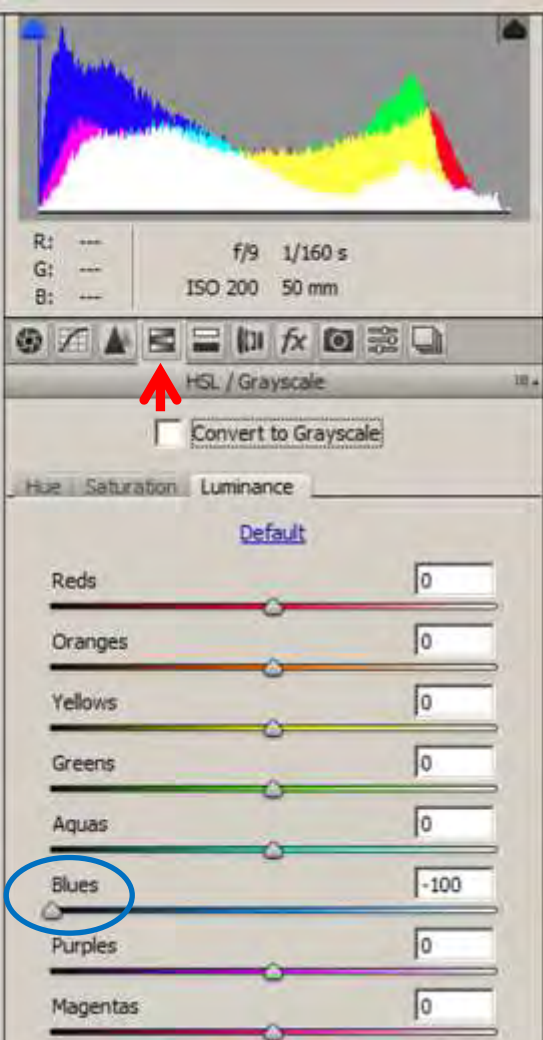
Greens 0

Aquas 0

Blues 0


Purples 0

Magentas 0





Preview



R: — f/9 1/160 s
G: — ISO 200 50 mm
B: —

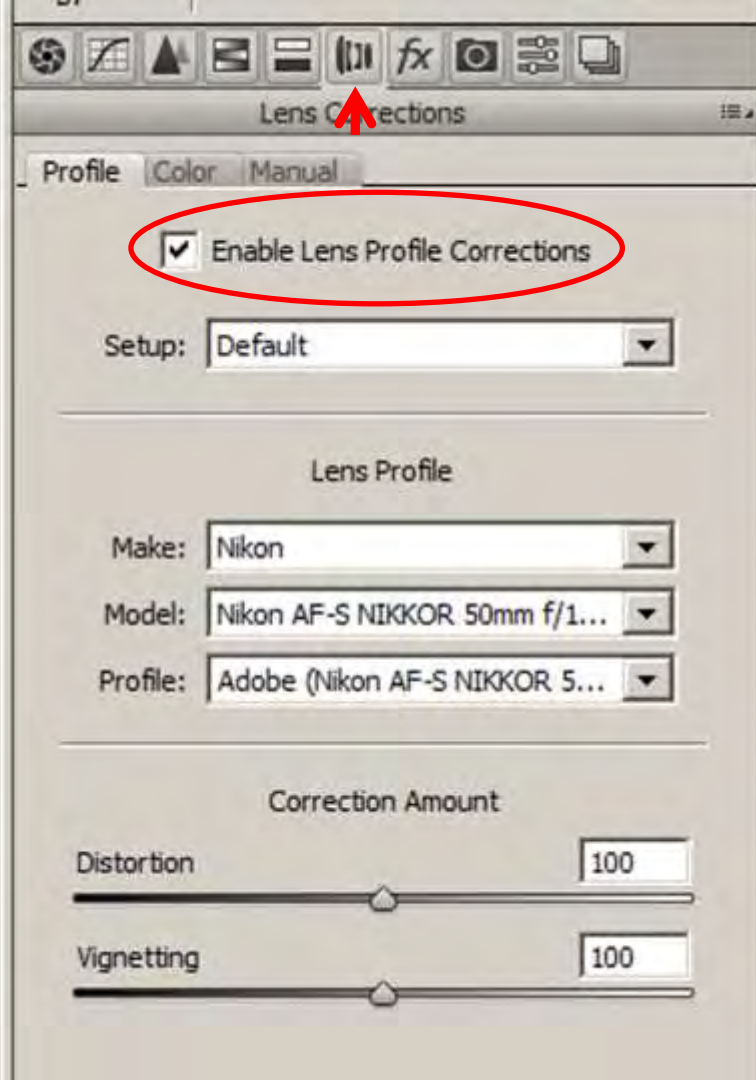
Split Toning


Highlights

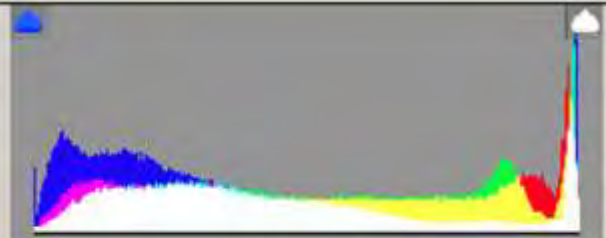
Hue: 0
Saturation: 0
Balance: 0

Shadows

Hue: 12
Saturation: 40

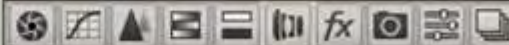


☒ Preview 



R: 87
G: 97
B: 85

f/9 1/160 s
ISO 200 50 mm



Lens Corrections

Profile Color Manual

☐ Remove Chromatic Aberration


Defringe

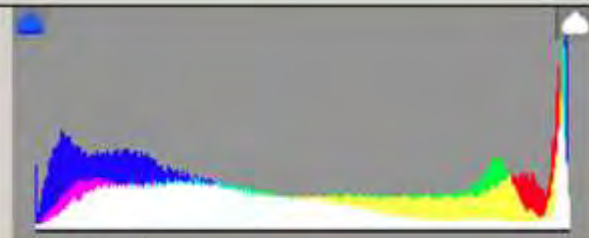
Purple Amount

Purple Hue 30 / 70

Green Amount

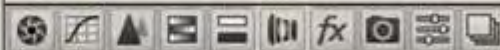
Green Hue 40 / 60

☒ Preview 



R: 90
G: 101
B: 85

f/9 1/160 s
ISO 200 50 mm



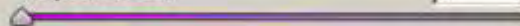
Lens Corrections

Profile Color Manual

☒ Remove Chromatic Aberration

Defringe

Purple Amount



Purple Hue 30 / 70




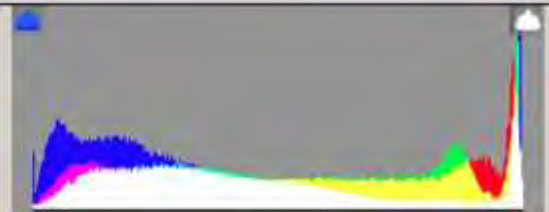
Green Amount



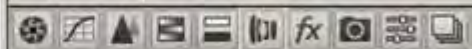
Green Hue 40 / 60



☒ Preview 



R: --- f/9 1/160 s
G: --- ISO 200 50 mm
B: ---



Lens Corrections

Profile Color Manual

Transform

Distortion

Vertical

Horizontal

Rotate

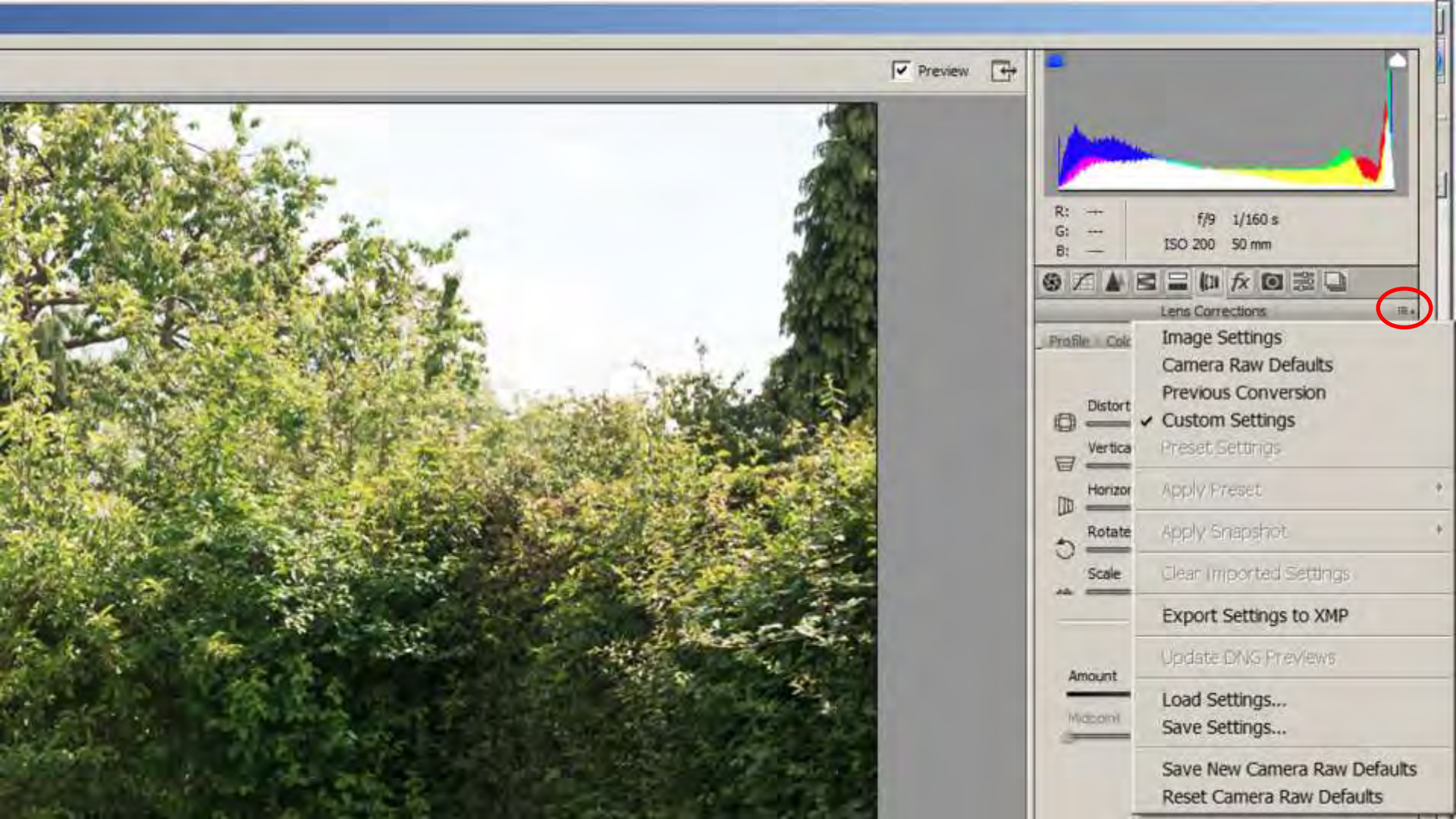
Scale

Lens Vignetting

Amount

Midpoint





✓ Preview



R: ---
G: ---
B: ---

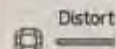
f/9 1/160 s

ISO 200 50 mm

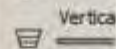


Lens Corrections

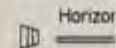
Profile Color



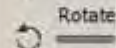
Distort



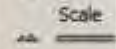
Vertical



Horizontal



Rotate



Scale

Amount

Midpoint

Image Settings

Camera Raw Defaults

Previous Conversion

✓ Custom Settings

Preset Settings

Apply Preset

Apply Snapshot

Clear Imported Settings

Export Settings to XMP

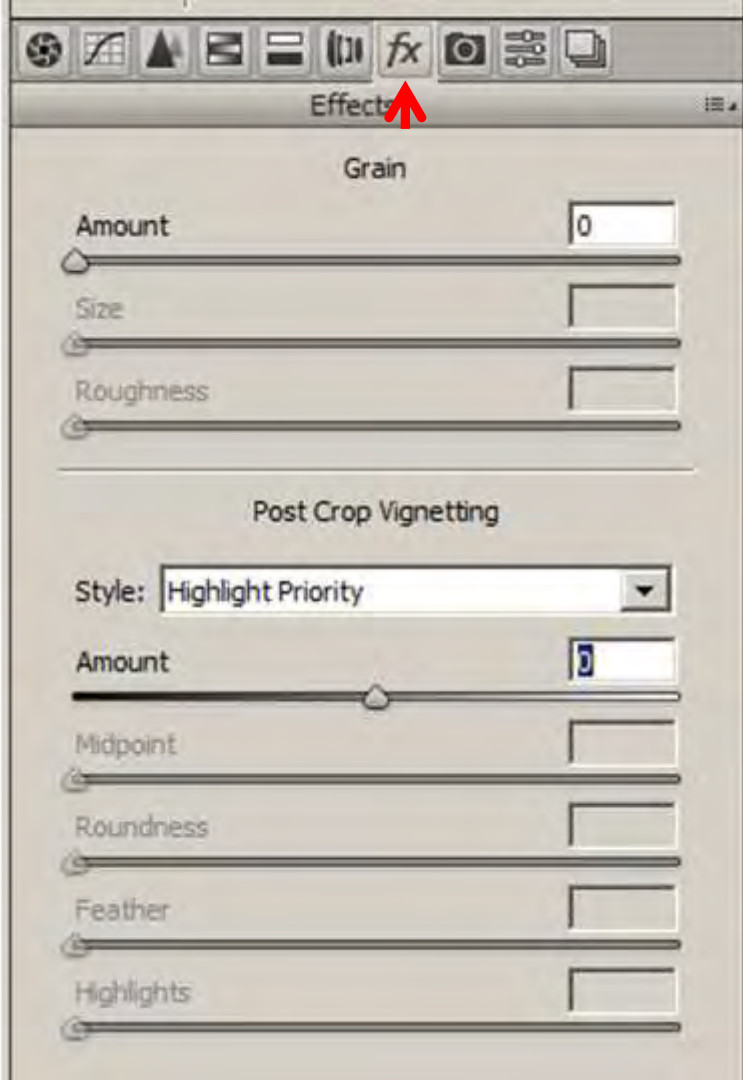
Update DNG Previews

Load Settings...

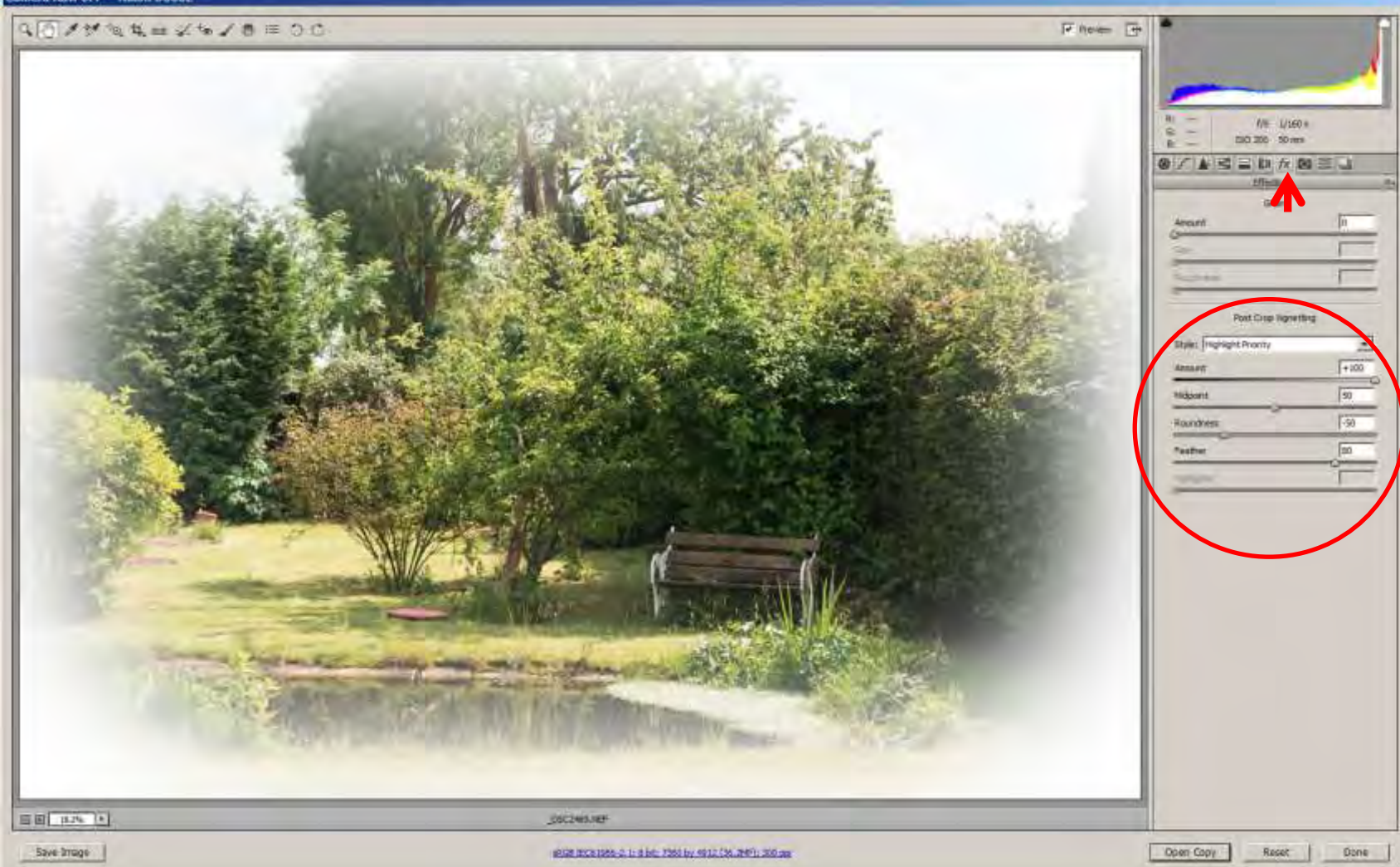
Save Settings...

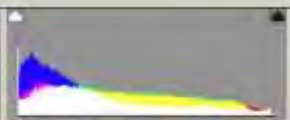
Save New Camera Raw Defaults

Reset Camera Raw Defaults

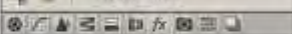








R_1	—	f	1/160 s
G	—	ISO 200	ISO rate
B	—		



10/10

--	--

100	100
-----	-----

Post-Crop Signetting

Style:

100

Subject: 50

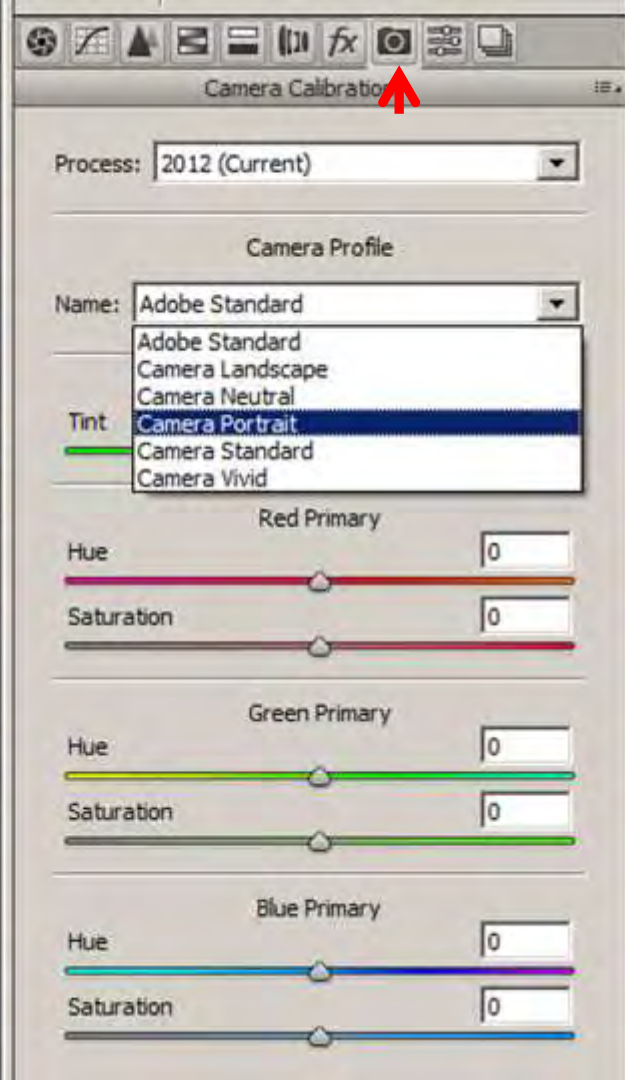
Roundness $\frac{1}{2}$

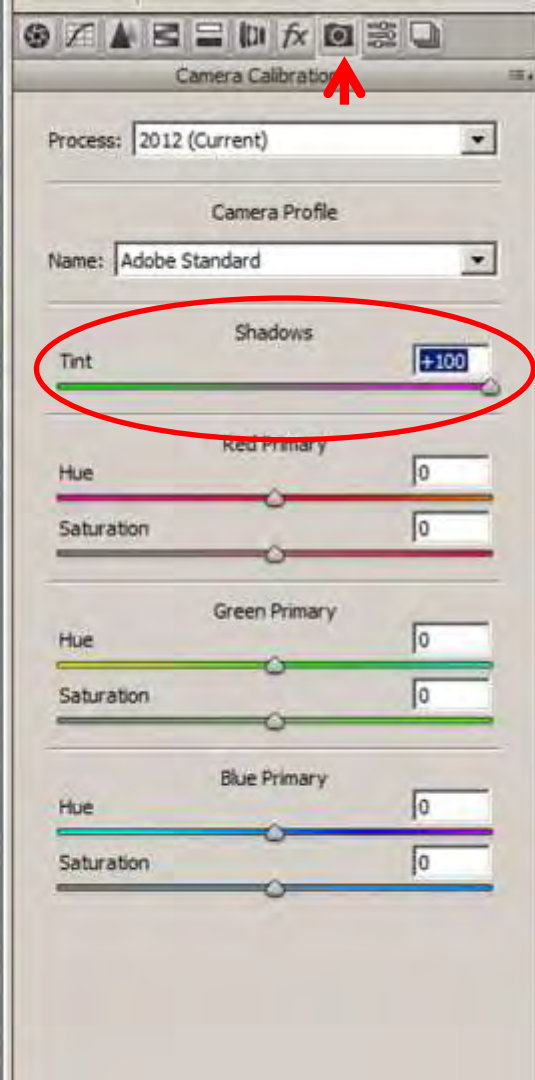
Pepper 0.01

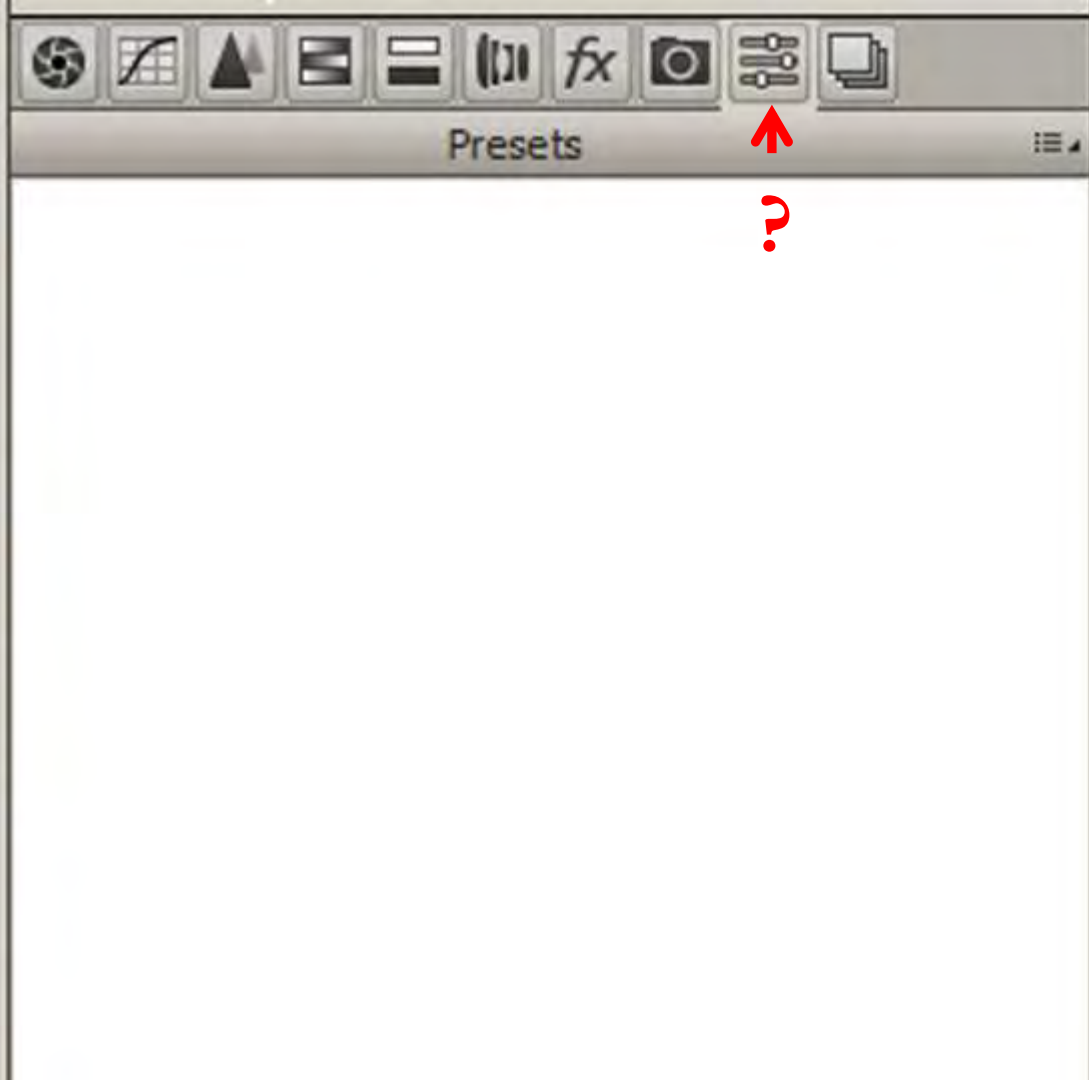
Highlights 0

DOI: 10.1002/anie





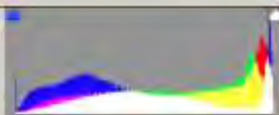




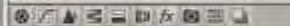




Preview



R: 80 f/8 1/160 s
G: 78 ISO 200 30 mm
B: 55



1-Original
2-Auto-fix
3-Manual-DO



25.7%

DSC1401.NEF

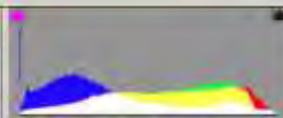
Save Image

HIGHER: 100% 1:1 100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%

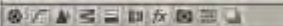
Open Copy

Reset

Done



μ_1	+1	f_{th}	1/160 s
σ_1	41	ISO 200	ISO 400
σ_2	+2		



1-Original
2-auto fix
3-Manual ytd



REC1403-24

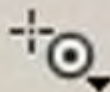
[illegible]

Open Copy

Reset

Done

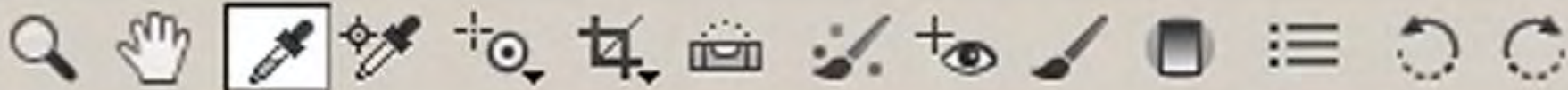
Camera Raw 8.4 - Nikon D800E



Zoom



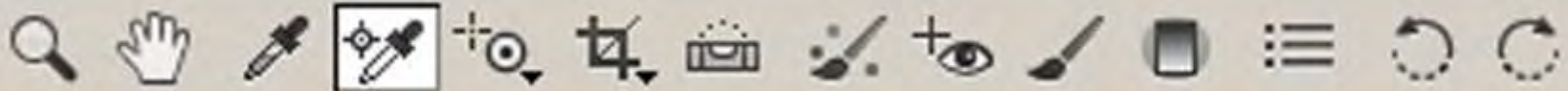
Camera Raw 8.4 - Nikon D800E



*White balance
selector*



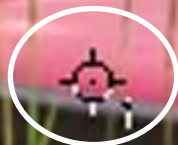
Camera Raw 8.4 - Nikon D800E



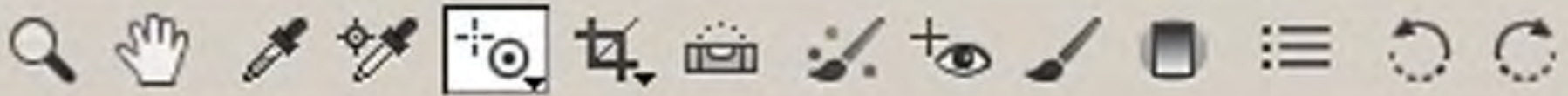
↑ *Colour picker*

#1 R: 218
G: 101
B: 131

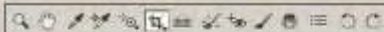
Clear Samplers



Camera Raw 8.4 - Nikon D800E



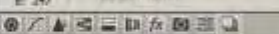
*Targeted
adjustment
tool*



Crop tool



R1: 245	f/9: 1/160 s
G1: 245	ISO 200 30 mm
B1: 243	



- 1-Original
- 2-Auto-fix
- 3-Manual_HDR

18.2%

102929

0028-3360/98 \$10.00 + 0.00 © 1998 by Blackwell Science Ltd

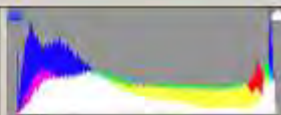
Open Copy

Reset

Done



Level tool



R1 209	f/s 1/160-s
G1 217	
B1 230	ISO 200-30mm

1-Original
2-Auto-fix
3-Manual_HDI

A screenshot of a calculator interface. The display shows the number 18.2%. The interface includes a numeric keypad and several function buttons.

1002009.pdf

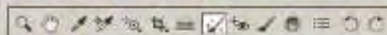
[Save image](#)

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

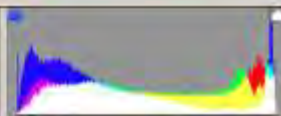
Open Copy

Reset

Done



*Spot
healing
brush*



R: 243
G: 247
B: 251

f/5.6 1/160s
ISO 200 - 30 min

Spot Removal

Type: Heal

Radius: 4

Opacity: 100

66%

DSC0469.NEF

Show Overlay

Clear All

Save Image

NIKON D600 2000-01-18 18:28:17 ISO 200 f/5.6 1/160s

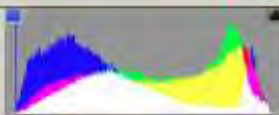
Open Copy

Reset

Done



*Red
eye
removal*



R: 306
G: 221
B: 226

f/5 - 1/400 s
ISO 200 - 30 mm

Red Eye Removal

Radius: 50

Darken: 30

100%

D600E_001.DNG

Show Overlay

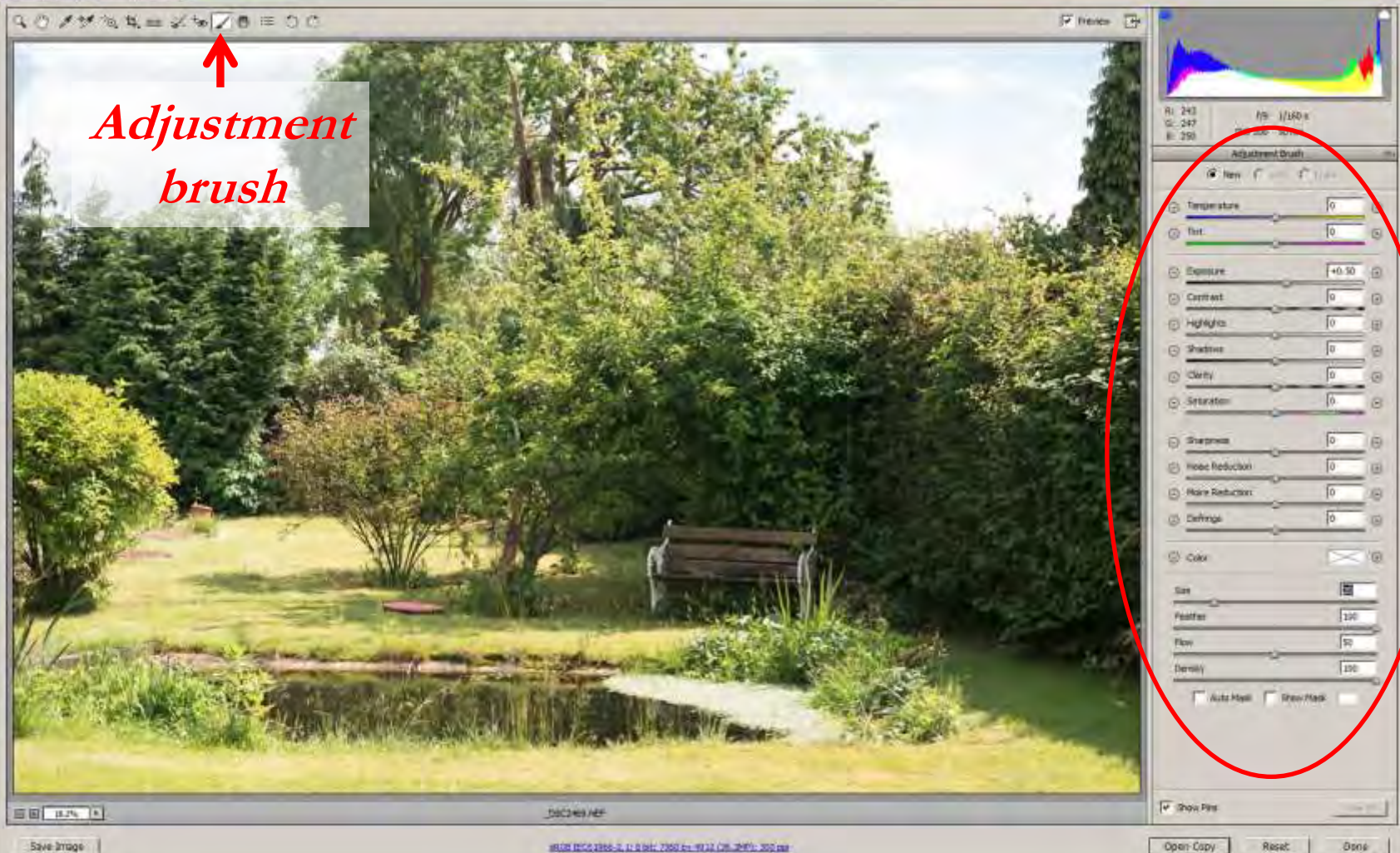
Save Image

NIKON D600E_001.DNG 13.8 MB 13.8 MB 13.8 MB 13.8 MB 13.8 MB

Open Copy

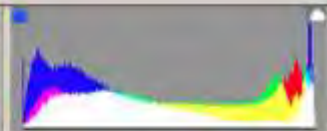
Reset

Done





*Adjustment
brush*



100.00% 100.00% 100.00%

100.00% 100.00% 100.00%

100.00% 100.00% 100.00%

100.00% 100.00% 100.00%

100.00% 100.00% 100.00%

100.00% 100.00% 100.00%

100.00% 100.00% 100.00%

100.00% 100.00% 100.00%

100.00% 100.00% 100.00%

100.00% 100.00% 100.00%

100.00% 100.00% 100.00%

100.00% 100.00% 100.00%

100.00% 100.00% 100.00%

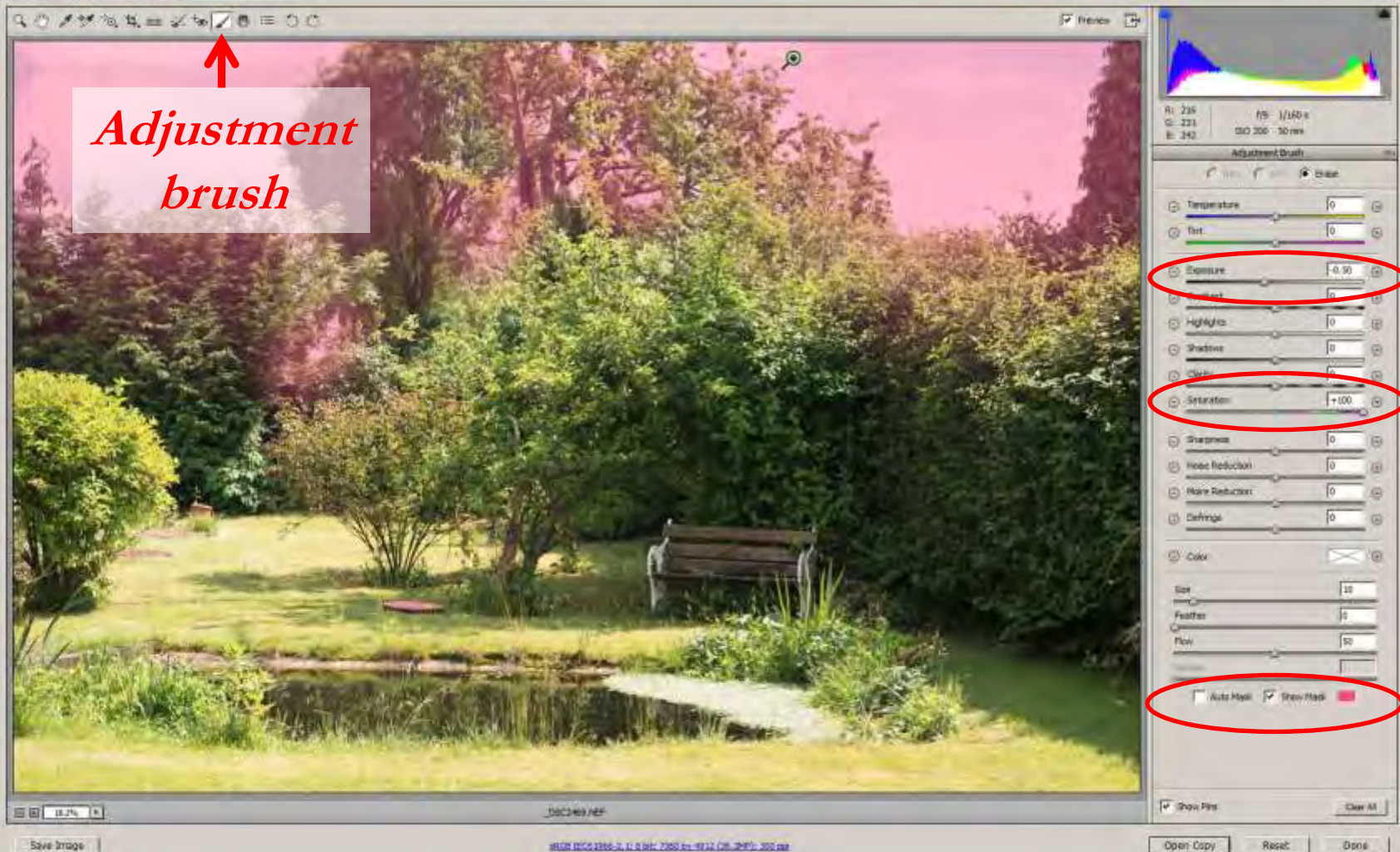
100.00% 100.00% 100.00%

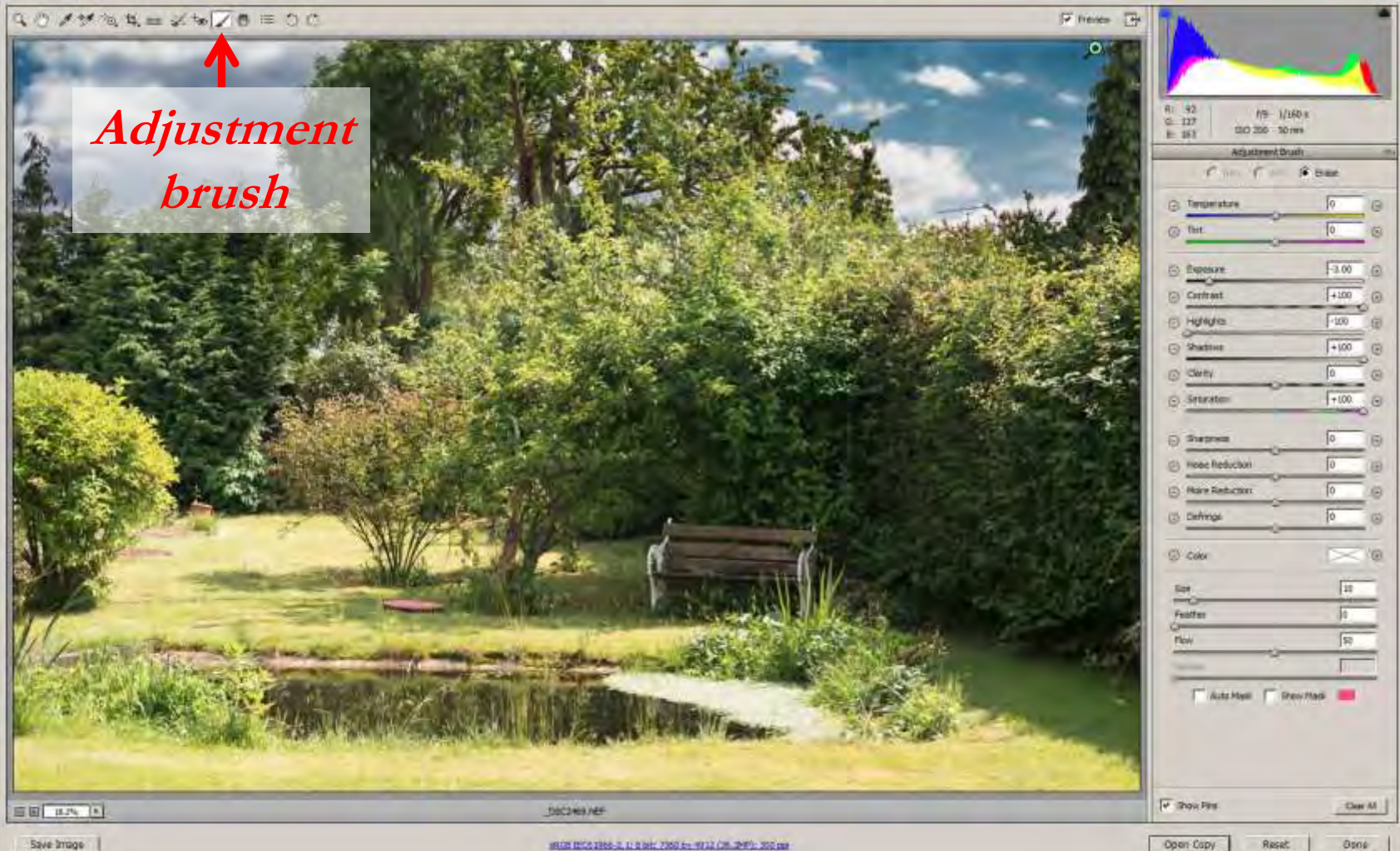
100.00% 100.00% 100.00%

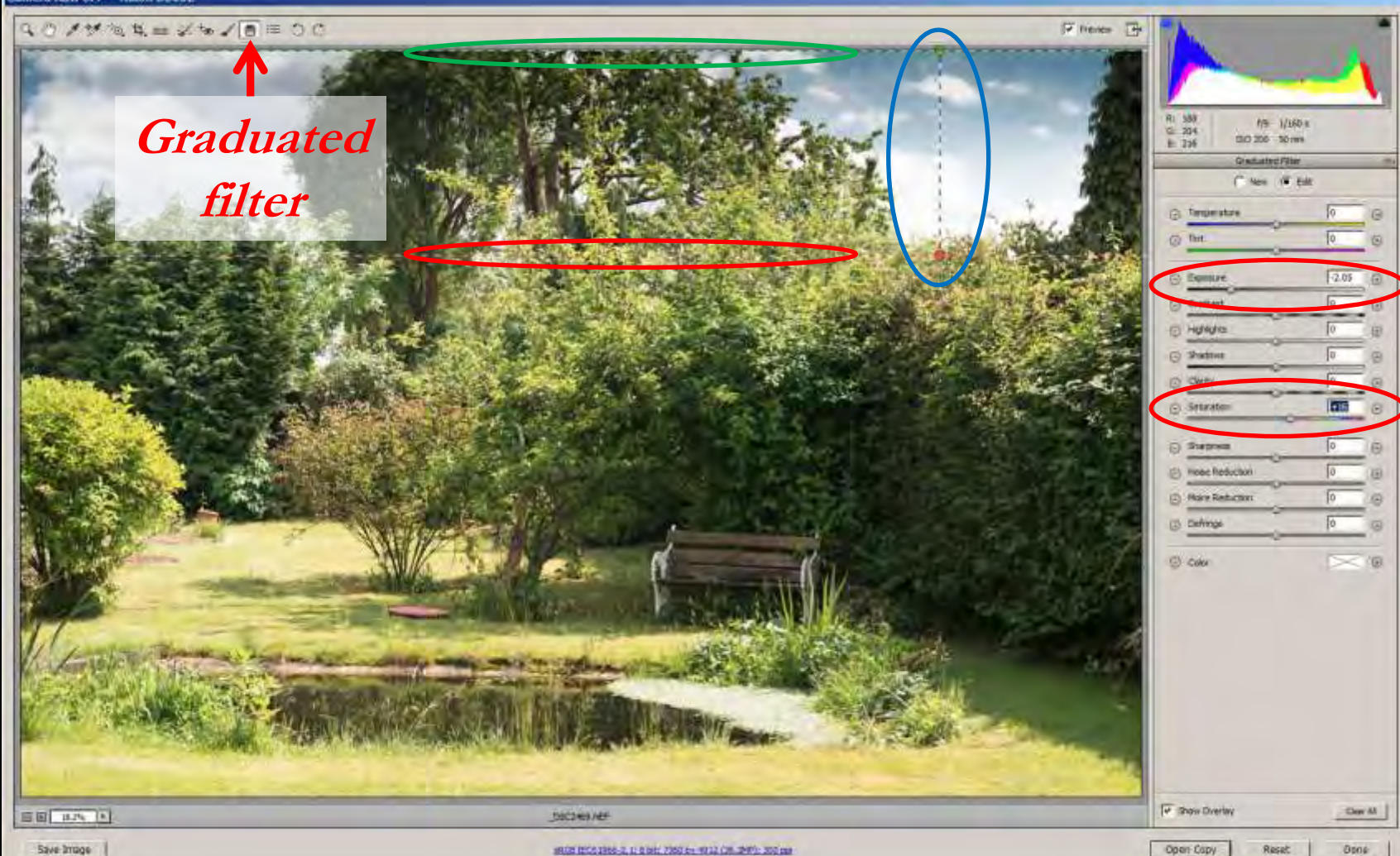
100.00% 100.00% 100.00%

100.00% 100.00% 100.00%

100.00% 100.00% 100.00%







Preferences dialogue

Camera Raw Preferences (Version 8.4.0.199)

General

Save image settings in: Sidecar (Recommended)

Apply sharpening to: All Images

OK

Cancel

Default Image Settings

- ☐ Apply auto tone adjustments
- ☐ Apply auto grayscale mix when converting to grayscale
- ☐ Make defaults specific to camera serial number
- ☐ Make defaults specific to camera ISO setting

Camera Raw Cache

Maximum Size: 1.0 GB

Purge Cache

Select Location... C:\Users\Tony\AppData\Local\Adobe\CameraRaw\Cache\

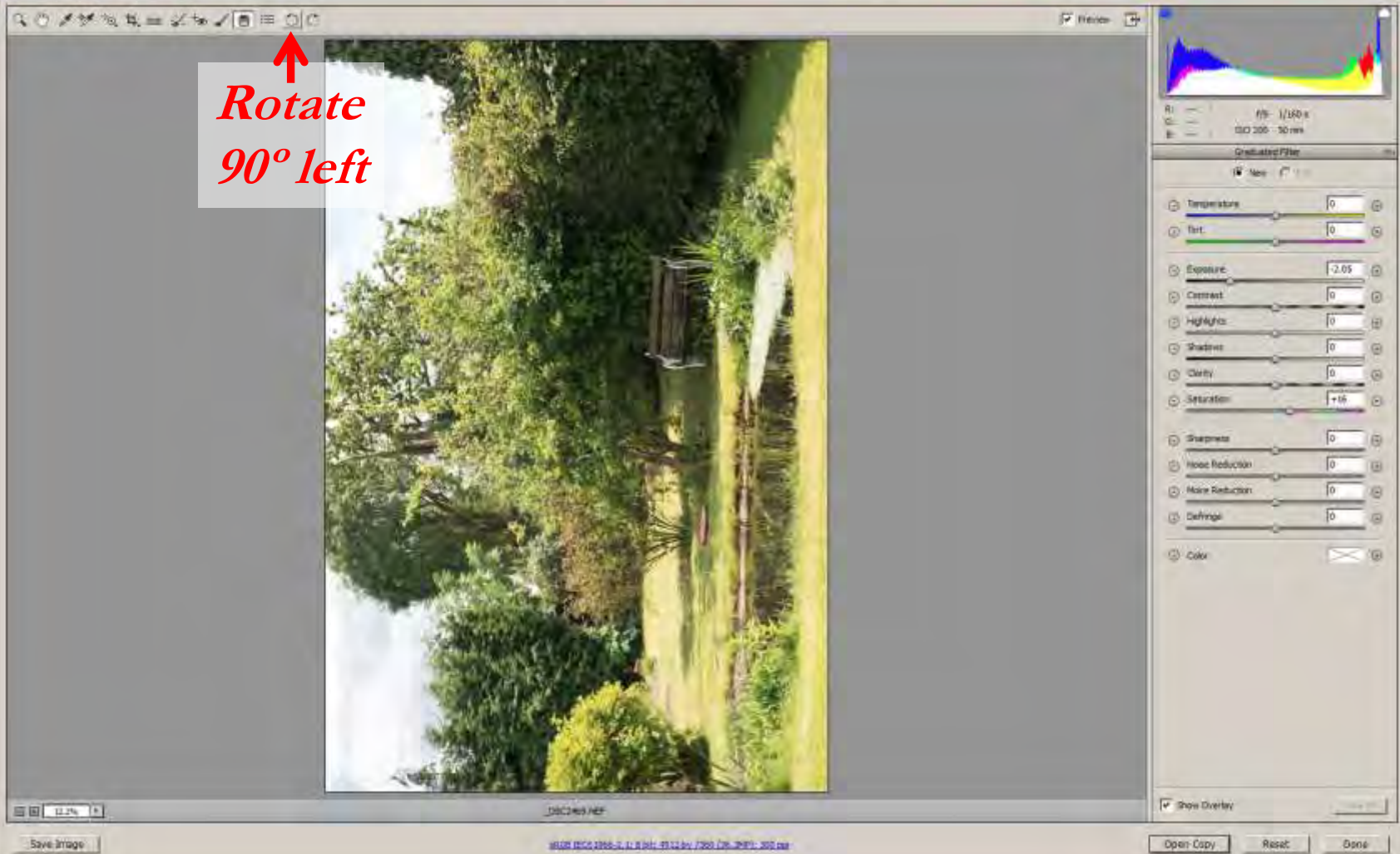
DNG File Handling

- ☐ Ignore sidecar ".xmp" files
- ☐ Update embedded JPEG previews: Medium Size

JPEG and TIFF Handling

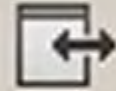
JPEG: Automatically open JPEGs with settings

TIFF: Automatically open TIFFs with settings

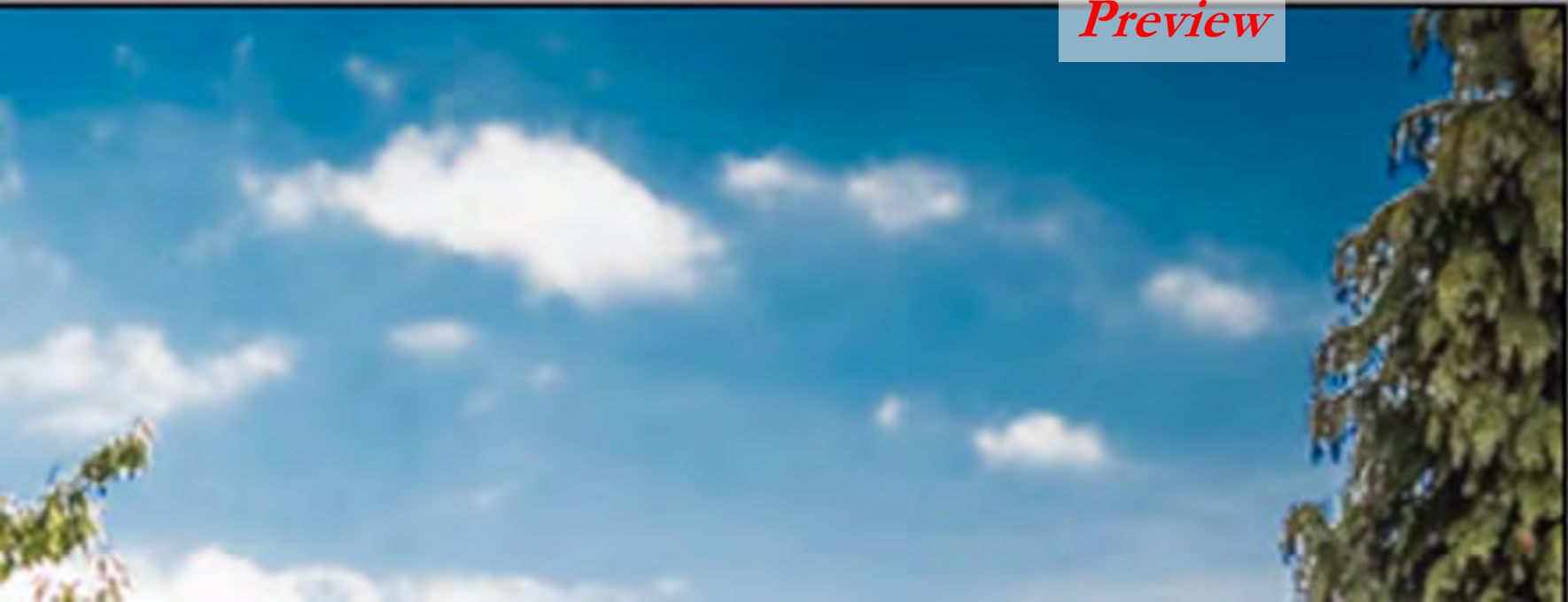




Preview



Preview



Save Options

Destination: Save in Same Location

Select Folder...

C:\Data\U3A\Digital imaging\2014\2014_06-talk\RAW\

Save

Cancel

File Naming

Example: ACR snapshot1.dng

ACR snapshot

+

1

+

Begin Numbering:

File Extension: .dng

Format: Digital Negative

Compatibility: Camera Raw 7.1 and later

JPEG Preview: Medium Size

☐ Embed Fast Load Data

☐ Use Lossy Compression: Preserve Pixel Values

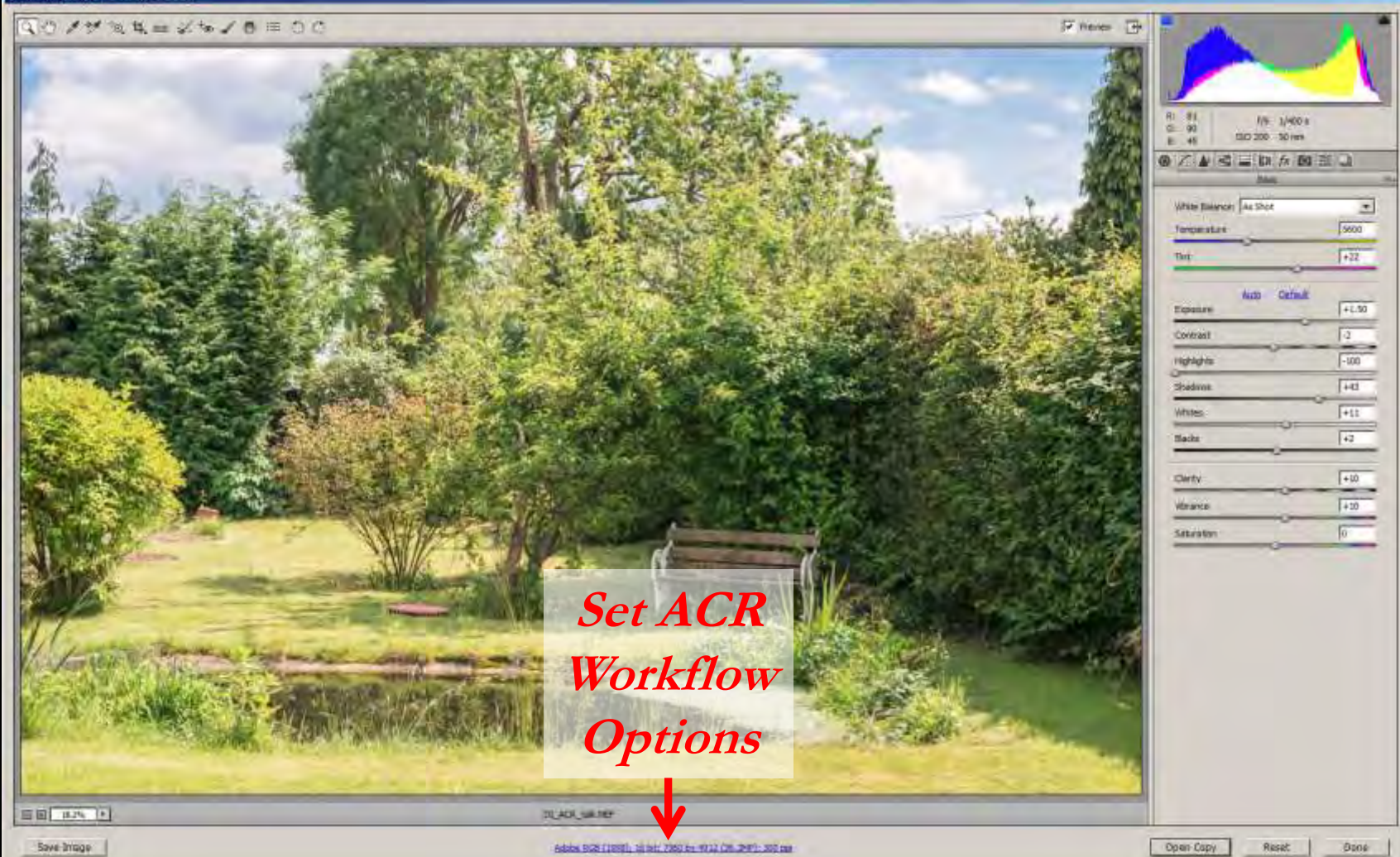
☐ Embed Original Raw File

*Save
image*



Save Image...

RGB (PCs3956-2.1; 8 bit, 7360 by 4913 (36.2MP); 300 dpi)



The screenshot displays the Adobe Camera Raw 6.4 interface. The main area shows a landscape photograph of a garden with a wooden bench. The right-hand panel contains various adjustment sliders. At the top of this panel is a histogram. Below it, camera metadata is shown: Aperture (f/8), Shutter Speed (1/400 s), ISO (200), and White Balance (As Shot). The 'Basic' tab is selected, showing sliders for Temperature (5600), Tint (+22), Exposure (+1.50), Contrast (-3), Highlights (-100), Shadows (+43), Whites (+11), Blacks (+2), Clarity (+10), Vibrance (+20), and Saturation (0). A red arrow points from the text 'Set ACR Workflow Options' to the 'Workflow' dropdown menu at the bottom of the interface.

*Set ACR
Workflow
Options*

Workflow: **Standard**

Save Image Open Copy Reset Done



A quick reminder

*at any intermediate stage
the results up to that point
can be saved in **snapshot**
by clicking this icon*

***Proceed
to
Photoshop***



Open Copy

Reset

Done

Why do I use RAW?

In my youth I enjoyed developing black and white film and enlarging using my condenser enlarger.

I still enjoy the processing side of photography and Camera Raw gives me many tools that enhance photos before finishing in Photoshop.



*I hope that some of you who have shied away from RAW will give it a try. A few moves of **Basic** panel sliders in Camera Raw will work wonders.*

A brief mention of my Nikon D800E camera



Special features

1 *high pixel count* $7,360 \times 4,912 = 36 \text{ Mpx}$

2 *anti aliasing is cancelled to sharpen pictures (but risks Moiré fringing)*

Advantages of high pixel count

- 1 Larger sharp prints can be produced;*
- 2 Alternatively, cropping extends the effective focal length of lenses.*

Compared with a 9Mp× camera the effective focal length is doubled such that a fast 200mm lens becomes an equally fast 400mm lens without any increase in weight (or cost).

It also effectively becomes a telephoto with twice the angle of view.

*Heavy cropping amplifies camera shake and poor focus,
Use precautions, as for use of the longer effective focal length
such as;*

higher shutter speed and firm camera support.

*The 36Mpx sensor matches the resolution of high quality optics
so cropping will reveal any deficiencies in lens quality.*

*A high pixel count camera can be worthwhile as it saves money (and weight)
on fast supertelephoto lenses,
or, alternatively, if you wish to achieve better sharpness in large prints.*

In most cameras an anti-alias filter is placed in front of the sensor to reduce the risk of Moiré patterns but this also reduces resolution.

In the D800E an extra filter is added to cancel the anti-alias filter and thereby increase sharpness, especially useful for heavy cropping (or extra large prints).

I have only encountered Moiré patterns a couple of times, once deliberately when snapping a TV screen and when photographing the Shard through the roof of London Bridge Station where roof shutters nearly matched pixel spacing.

*The **adjustment brush** in Camera RAW allows removal of Moiré patterning in selected brushed areas.*

*taken with 70-200mm F2.8
zoom lens at 200mm
lens weight 1½kg*





*cropped to 400mm
equivalent lens
(still F2.8)*

*new 400mm F2.8
costs £6,600 and
weighs 4.6kg*



*cropped to 800mm
equivalent lens
(still F2.8!)*

*new 800mm F5.6
costs £14,000 and
weighs 4.6kg*



*cropped to 1,600mm
equivalent lens
(still F2.8!)*



*cropped to 3,200mm
equivalent lens (still F2.8!)*

*(taken late in day at ISO 1,250 so
would've been better at ISO 200)*

*This crop covers 1/256
of area of original photo
but
might not win any RPS
wildlife photography awards*

