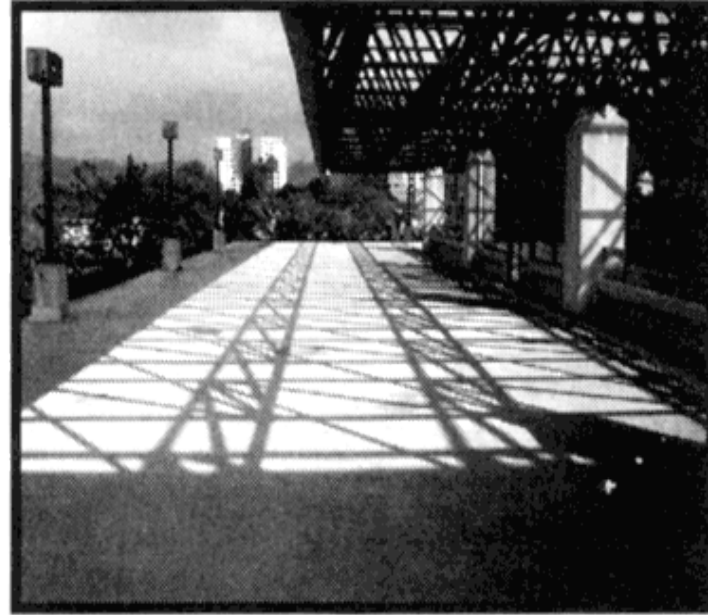
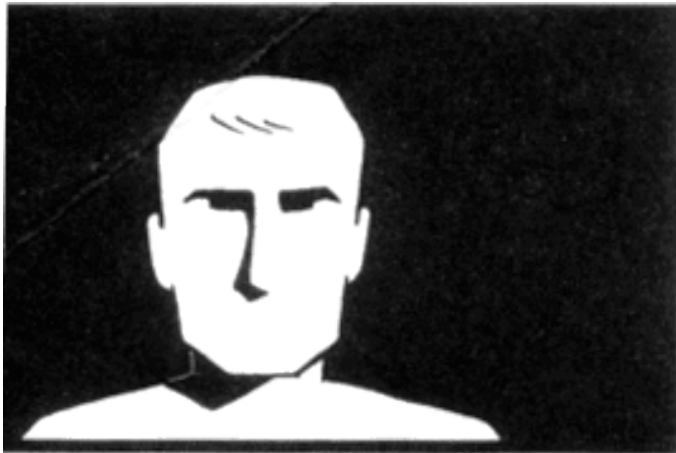


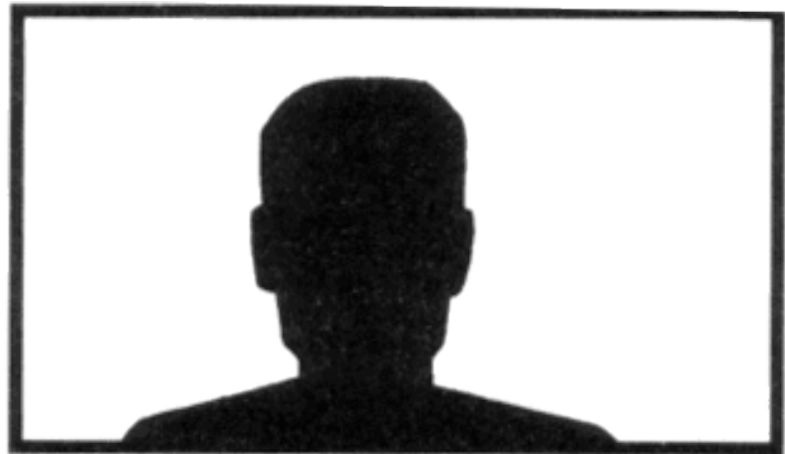
CONTROL BY
ART DIRECTION



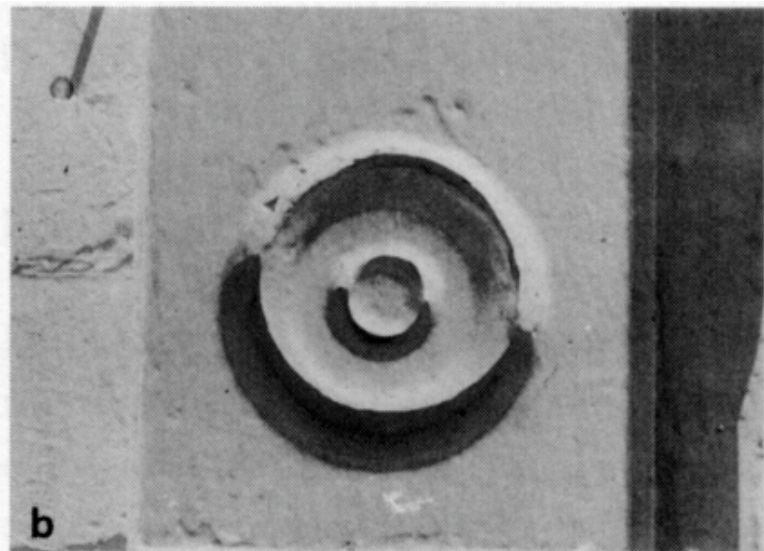
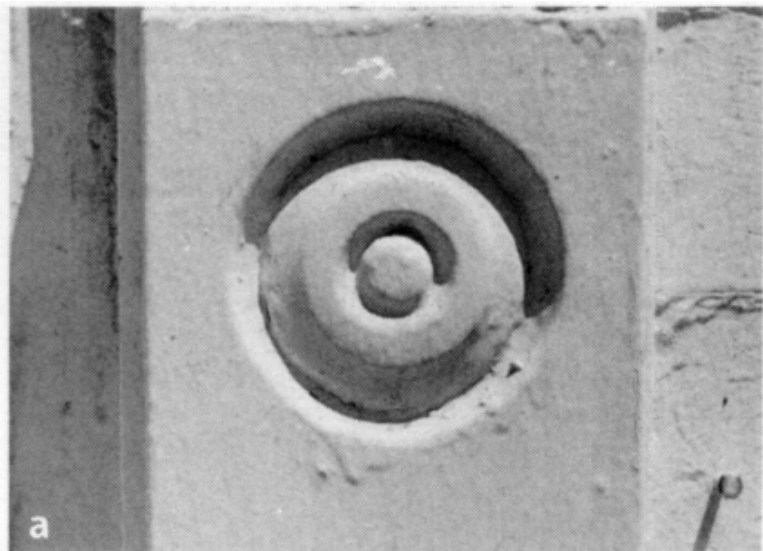
CONTROL BY
LIGHTING

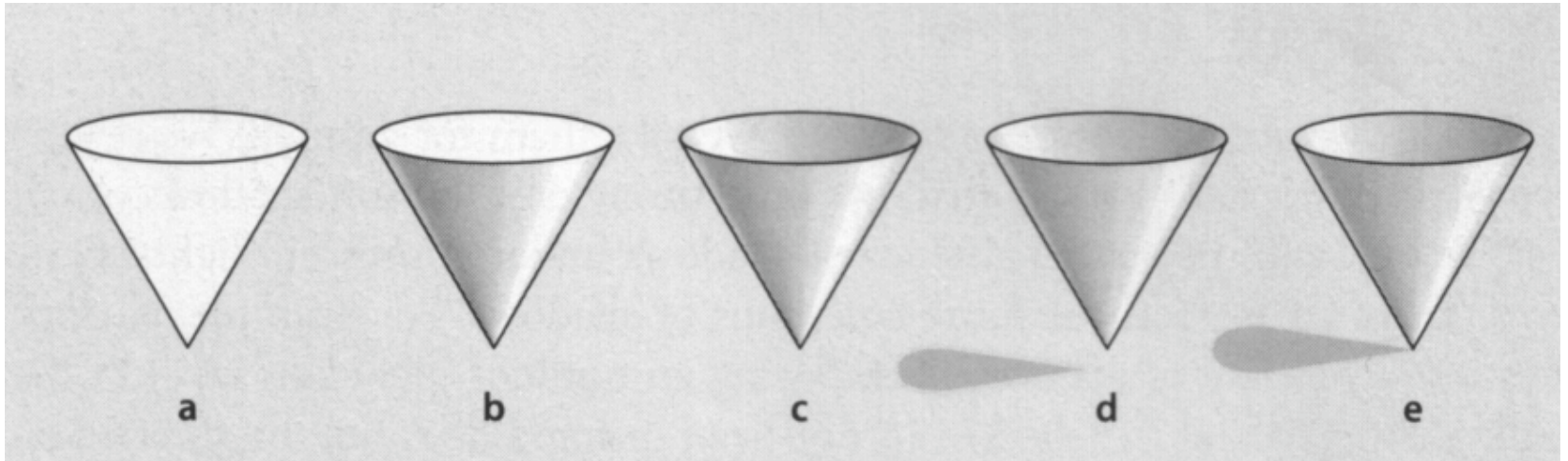


DRAWING #1



DRAWING #2







2.10 Fast Falloff

Spotlights, which have a highly directional beam, produce fast-contrast falloff. Note that the light side and the dark attached-shadow side differ greatly in brightness contrast.



2.11 Slow Falloff

A highly diffused floodlight produces slow falloff. There is little brightness contrast between the illuminated and the shadow sides. The attached shadow has become transparent.



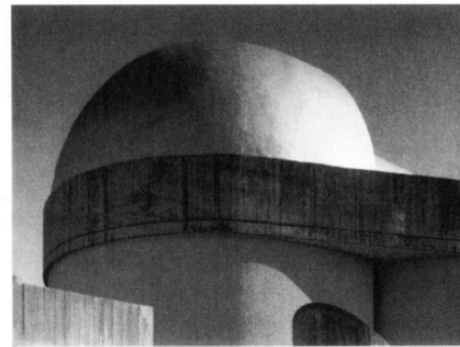
2.12 Elimination of Falloff

When both sides are equally bright, there is no falloff—there is no longer a sharp shadow side, and the picture looks flat.



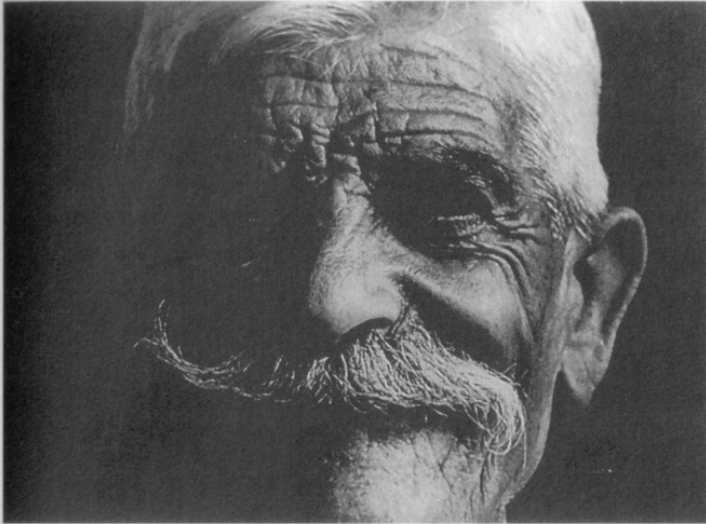
2.13 Fast Falloff: Edge

The lighting on these steps shows fast falloff. The change from light to dark is sudden, and the shadow side is very dark.



2.14 Slow Falloff: Curved Surface

The light on the object surface changes—falls off—gradually into its shadow side.



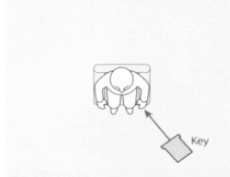
2.17 Fast Falloff: Facial Texture

Highly directional hard spotlights hitting the face from a steep angle create fast falloff. The facial texture—the wrinkles, ridges, and hollows—is accentuated.



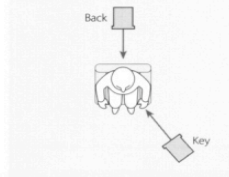
2.18 Slow Falloff: Facial Texture

When you want to show the smooth, wrinkle-free skin we expect from women in our society, you need to reduce, rather than emphasize, facial texture.



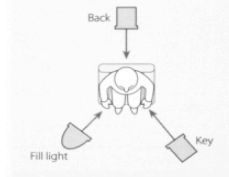
3.1 Standard Lighting Techniques: Key Light

Key light: principal source of illumination (normally a directional spot).



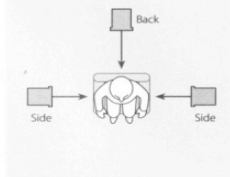
3.2 Standard Lighting Techniques: Back Light

Back light: rims top and separates subject from background (normally a directional spot).



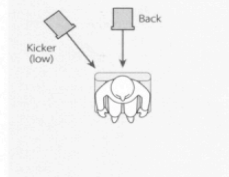
3.3 Standard Lighting Techniques: Fill Light

Fill light: controls falloff (normally a floodlight).



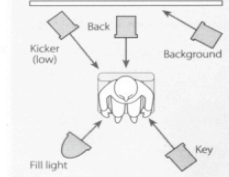
3.4 Expanded Lighting Techniques: Side Light

Side light: directional spotlight coming from the side. In this illustration, key and fill lights are both side lights.



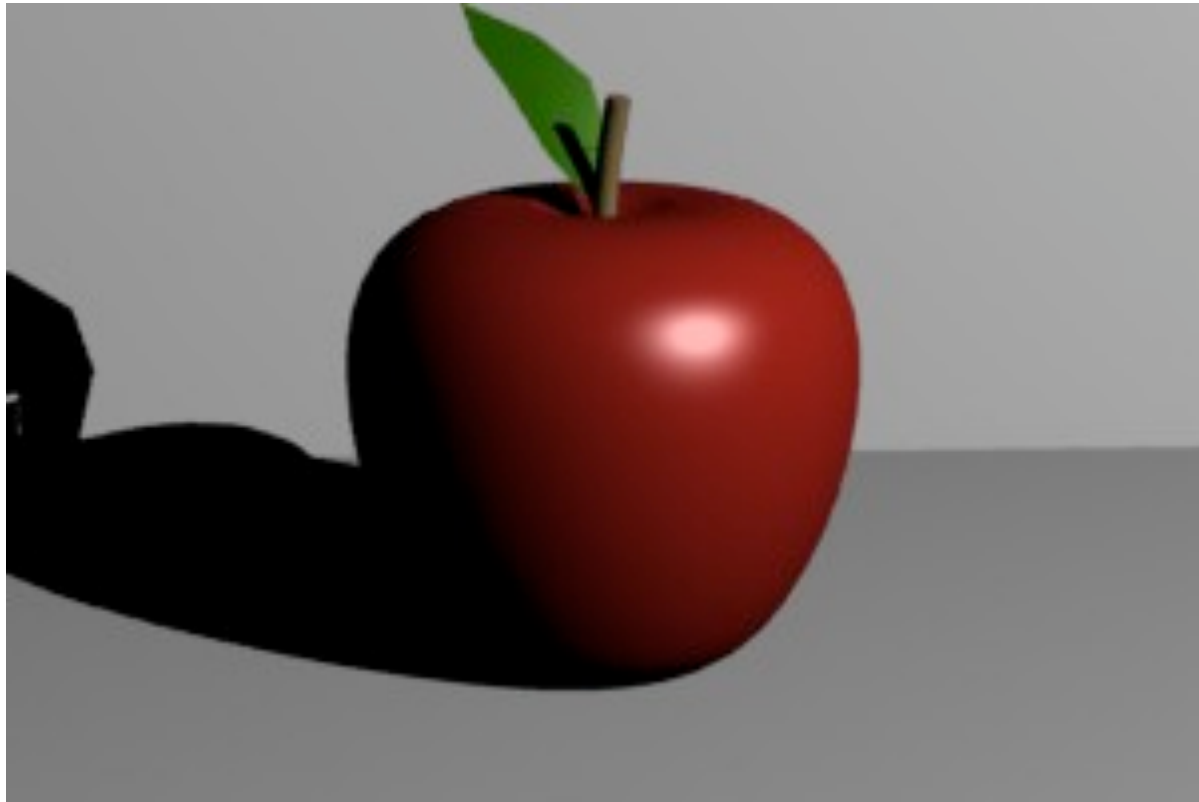
3.5 Expanded Lighting Techniques: Kicker Light

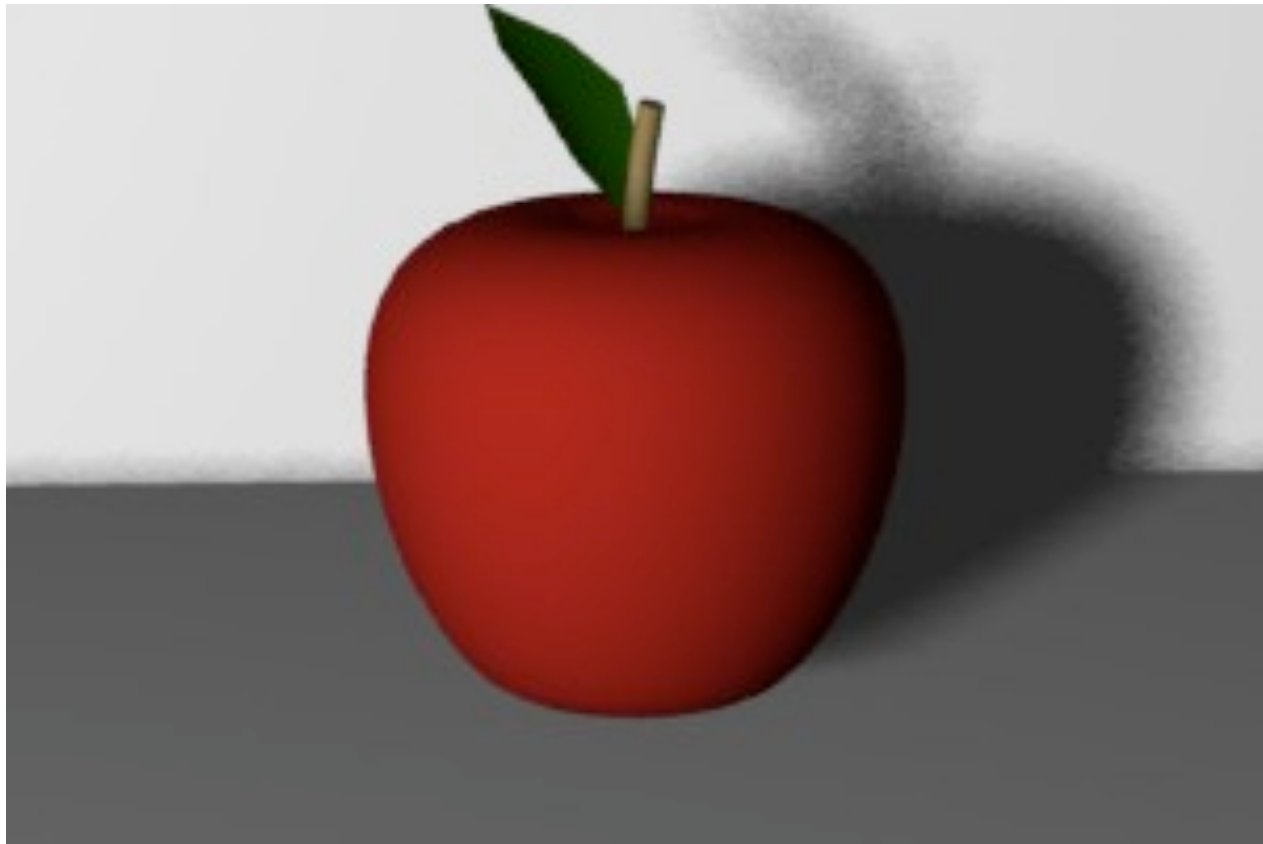
Kicker: directional spot from back, off to one side, usually from below.

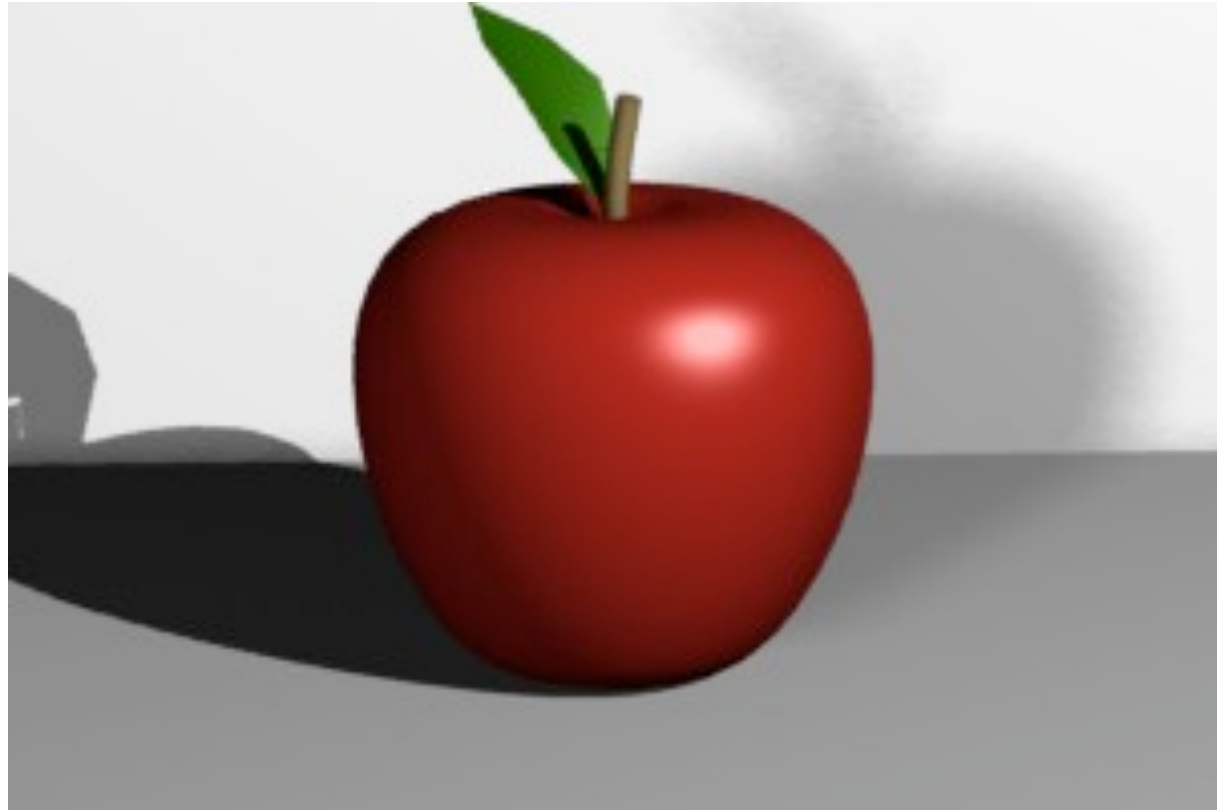


3.6 Expanded Lighting Techniques: Background, or Set, Light

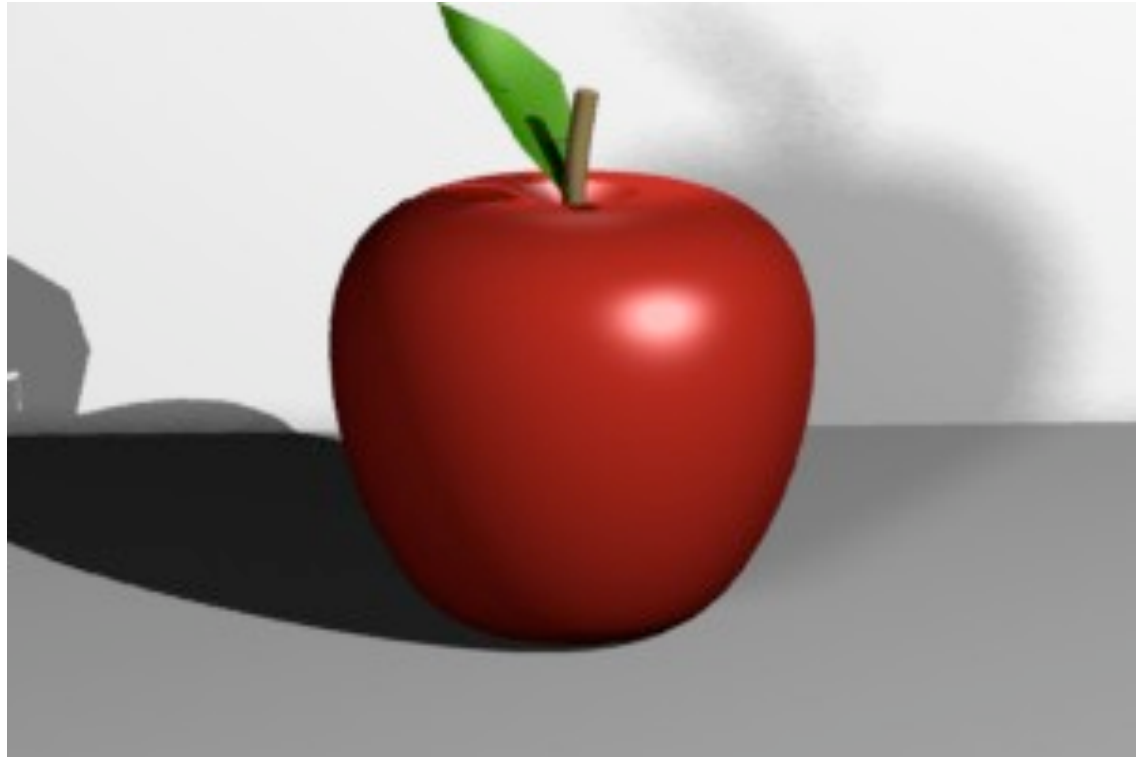
Background light: background or set illumination (often by spots).

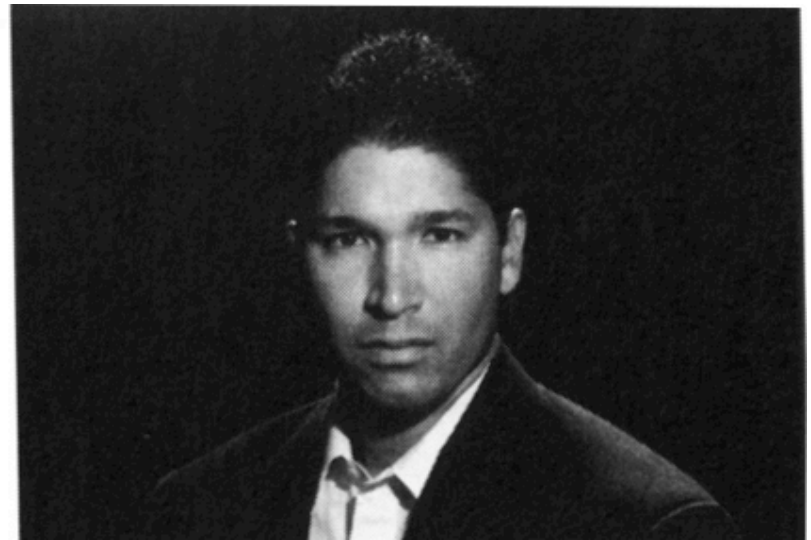










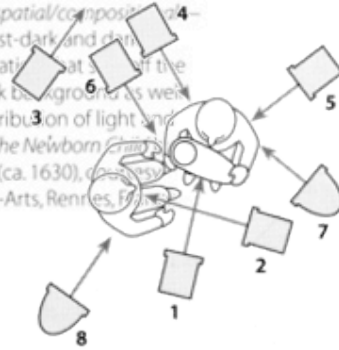






3.8 Functions of Chiaroscuro Lighting

The principal functions of chiaroscuro lighting are clearly identifiable in this reproduction of a La Tour painting: *Organic function*—the light seems to radiate from a single candle hidden behind the left woman's hand; *directional*—our eyes are lead to the women's faces and, ultimately, the newborn child; *spatial/compositional*—note the light-against-dark and dark-against-light illumination that set off the figures from the dark background as well as the balanced distribution of light and dark picture areas. *The Newborn Child* by Georges de La Tour (ca. 1630), oil on canvas, Musée des Beaux-Arts, Rennes, France.



3.9 Lighting Setup for La Tour's *The Newborn Child*

Lighting instruments and major functions:

- 1 Key light for woman A
- 2 Key light for woman B
- 3 Background light to set off woman B
- 4 Kicker to rim head and shoulder of A
- 5 Kicker to rim right shoulder and arm of A
- 6 Back spot to rim hand and illuminate child
- 7 Soft fill to slow falloff on A
- 8 Soft fill to slow falloff and reveal some detail on back of B





2.21 Indoor Lighting: Day



2.22 Indoor Lighting: Night



2.23 Cast Sha



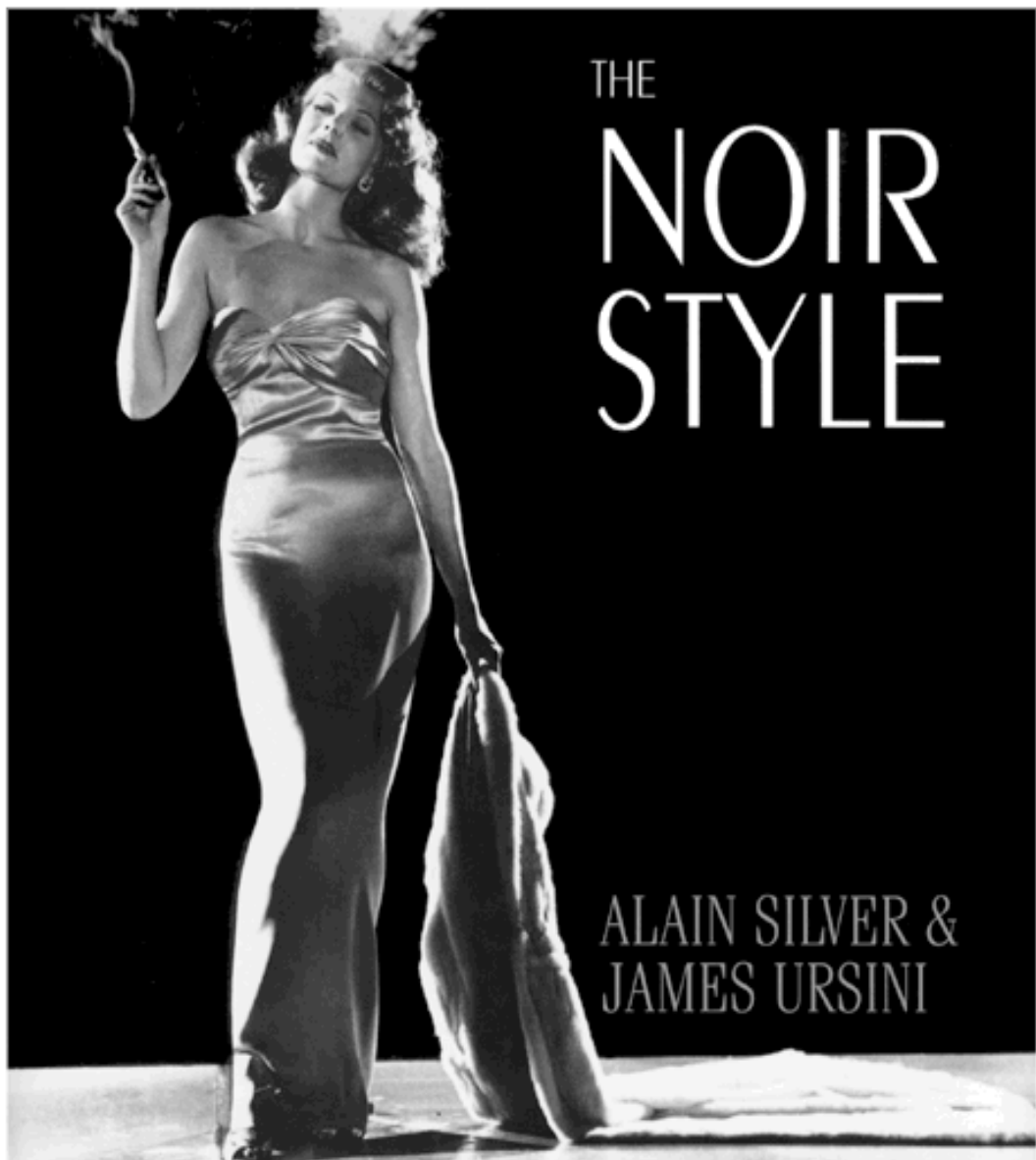












THE
NOIR
STYLE

ALAIN SILVER &
JAMES URSINI











