

AF101 USEFUL TIPS AND TRICKS

A few pointers to get you started with the AF101. Thank you
Nathan Buck (old Teaching Assistant)

RESET MENU SETTINGS

1. Press MENU button.
2. Select OTHER FUNCTIONS>MENU INIT>YES>YES
3. Turn camera off and on again.

ADJUST IRIS

1. Press IRIS button on left side of camera until screen reads MANUAL IRIS.
2. Scroll wheel on front left side of camera.

Notes: Alternatively leave on AUTO IRIS for automatic operation.

ADJUST ISO SETTINGS

Note: Camera must be set to FILM CAM and not VIDEO CAM otherwise you are adjusting GAIN and not ISO. (MENU>SCENE FILE>OPERATION TYPE)

By default the ISO settings are:

Low: 400

Medium: 800

High: 1600

1. Press MENU
2. Select SW MODE
3. Select LOW/MED/HIGH
4. Adjust accordingly.
5. Flick GAIN switch on side of camera to alternate between presets L/M/H.

SHOOT IN 1080/24p

1. Press MENU.
2. Select OTHER FUNCTIONS>SYSTEM FREQUENCY
3. Select 59.94HZ
4. Turn camera off and on again
5. Press MENU
6. Select SCENE FILE>OPERATION TYPE>FILM CAM
7. Select REC FORMAT>PH 1080/24p

CAUTION: Adjusting frequency may cause strobing in certain lighting conditions.

WHITE BALANCE

1. Point camera at white object (white balance card or blank paper)
2. Press AWB button on front of camera.

Note: This camera can also perform BLACK BALANCE when you hold in the AWB button. You should not ever need use this,

but it's nice to know...

ADJUST FRAME RATE

1. Press DIAL SELECT on rear of camera until screen reads DIAL FRAME RATE
2. Scroll SHUTR/F.RATE dial below DIAL SELECT button.
3. Press DIAL SELECT until screen reads DIAL LOCK.

ADJUST SHUTTER SPEED

1. Press DIAL SELECT on rear of camera until screen reads DIAL SHUTTER.
2. Scroll SHUTR/F.RATE dial below DIAL SELECT button.
3. Press DIAL SELECT until screen reads DIAL LOCK.

FACE DETECT

1. Set the iris to 'Auto' by pressing IRIS button on front left side of camera.
2. Set the focus to 'Auto'
3. Select MENU>SW MODE>USER 3>FACE DETECT
4. Press USER 3 button on right hand side of camera to turn on or off.

Notes: Can also be assigned to USER button 1,2 or 3.

Caution: Certain lenses can be 'noisy' when set to auto-focus, especially the Lumix 14-140mm, recommend the Lumix 35-100mm instead.

TURN ON FOCUS ASSIST

Note: Focus assist increases outline detail and allows you to manual focus easier. It DOES NOT adjust the quality of the image.

1. Press the EVF DTL button on the side of the camera.

PLACE ONE MICROPHONE SIGNAL ONTO TWO AUDIO CHANNELS

1. Insert Microphone XLR into INPUT 2 AUDIO IN on right side of camera.
2. Adjust INPUT TO AUDIO IN switch to 'MIC'
3. On left side of camera, turn INPUT 1 to OFF and INPUT 2 to ON to provide Phantom Power to microphone (IF REQUIRED)
4. Change CH1 SEL to INPUT 2.
5. Change CH2 SEL to INPUT 2.
6. Adjust AUDIO LEVEL dials accordingly.

SCENE FILE SETTINGS EXPLAINED

Source: <http://copperpotpictures.com/2012/01/so-thats-what-those-do/>

Detail Level: Makes the image look sharper. Pretty straightforward. This is a great tool, but if it set too high and your project is going to be projected on a large screen (ie. movie theater), the picture will start to have a fake, artificial feel. On small screens (ie. computer monitors, web videos), the end result will look great. Another side effect: if you crank up the Detail Level and your picture is noisy/grainy, then the noise and

grain will get sharpened too and will be more noticeable. -4 is a good start.

V Detail Level: Same idea as Detail Level, makes the image look sharper. It is slightly subtler than using Detail Level.

Detail Coring: Noise controller. The higher it is set, the less noise you'll see in your image. This is great to use in conjunction with Detail Level. The higher you set the Detail Level, the more noise you could get, but Detail Coring can help reduce the noise. Use it sparingly though, the higher you set it, the softer your image could look. Skin textures are especially affected.

Skin Tone: DTL: Helps smooth out imperfections on the skin of your subject. I use this when shooting teenagers (zits!) and also older folks as it smooths out some of the wrinkles. If you have your Detail Level jacked up, you might want to compensate by turning this function on. It might help hide some of those wrinkles and blemishes.

Chroma Level: Controls the saturation of your image. Low setting = less saturation. High setting = more saturation. I'll use this sometimes when shooting exteriors.

Chroma Phase: Works like a tint controller. This is pretty subtle so you can't do any crazy color grading in camera but, when set on the low side the colors will shift towards the yellow/greens, when set on the high side the colors will shift towards the purple/magentas. I don't use this setting very much. I prefer to use gels when lighting to get the overall color I want.

Master Pedestal: Contrast control. The higher the setting the more the blacks or dark items in your shot will blend together. The lower the setting the more the picture will look washed out. I don't usually play around with this setting too much.

Knee: This setting helps with overexposed portions of a shot. It tries to smooth the transition from a properly exposed area to an over exposed area. I usually don't use this setting because I like

to use CINELIKE gamma settings on our AF100 and, on the Panasonic cameras, those settings disable the Knee function. But mess around, see what you think.

Color Temp: I really like playing with this setting. All of you should know about Color Temperature. 5500 degrees Kelvin = Blue, 3200 degrees Kelvin = Orange. Usually, when shooting outside you can expect temperatures in the 5500 range (depending on time of day), indoors (depending on your light source) you can expect around 3200. I love this setting because you can warm up an exterior shot or you can cool off an interior shot. You can tweak this setting to get multiple cameras to match up. You can go crazy and really set a mood and make a scene very cold or very warm. Have you ever shot an exterior that is supposed to be winter but there is no snow on the ground and it's a balmy 55 degrees? Try tweaking this setting so your scene is extra blue. All of a sudden, your shot feels really cold! This feature is very handy.

Matrix: These different settings basically tell the camera to process the colors of your shot in slightly different ways. I tend to use the CINELIKE setting because the colors are the most saturated, but you may also find a use for the FLUO setting, especially if you are shooting under fluorescent lights. This setting compensates for the green color of the light by removing some of the green from the picture.

Further information:

http://outbackphoto.com/CONTENT_2007_01/section_Video_for_Photographers/20110108_AF100/ind ex.html

<http://marvelsfilm.wordpress.com/2011/08/08/panny-af100-af101-flat-picture-style-for-cinematic-look/>

HAPPY FILMING!

