Spectacolo **P**roject

Light Design Workshop

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Centre of Higher education in **theatre** studies

CINEMA & THEATER

The sensitivity of the camera compared to the sensitivity of our eyes

The sensitivity of the camera and the lenses of the camera is bigger than the human eye

Equipment tailored for film production

HMI Lights

Hydrargyrum Medium-arc Iodide Provides powerful, daylight-balanced light

Tungsten Lights

Produces warm, tungsten-balanced light

skypanel

**LED Panels
Kino Flo Lights
Skypanels
Fresnel Light
Soft boxes and Diffusers
Reflectors**

no diffusion   diffusion

Soft box

Three-Point Lighting

Key Light The main light source.

Fill Light A softer light placed on the opposite side of the key light

Back Light Positioned behind the subject

High Key Lighting

creates a cheerful, open atmosphere.

Low Key Lighting

creating a dramatic, moody atmosphere.

Natural Lighting

creates a realistic and organic look

Motivated Lighting

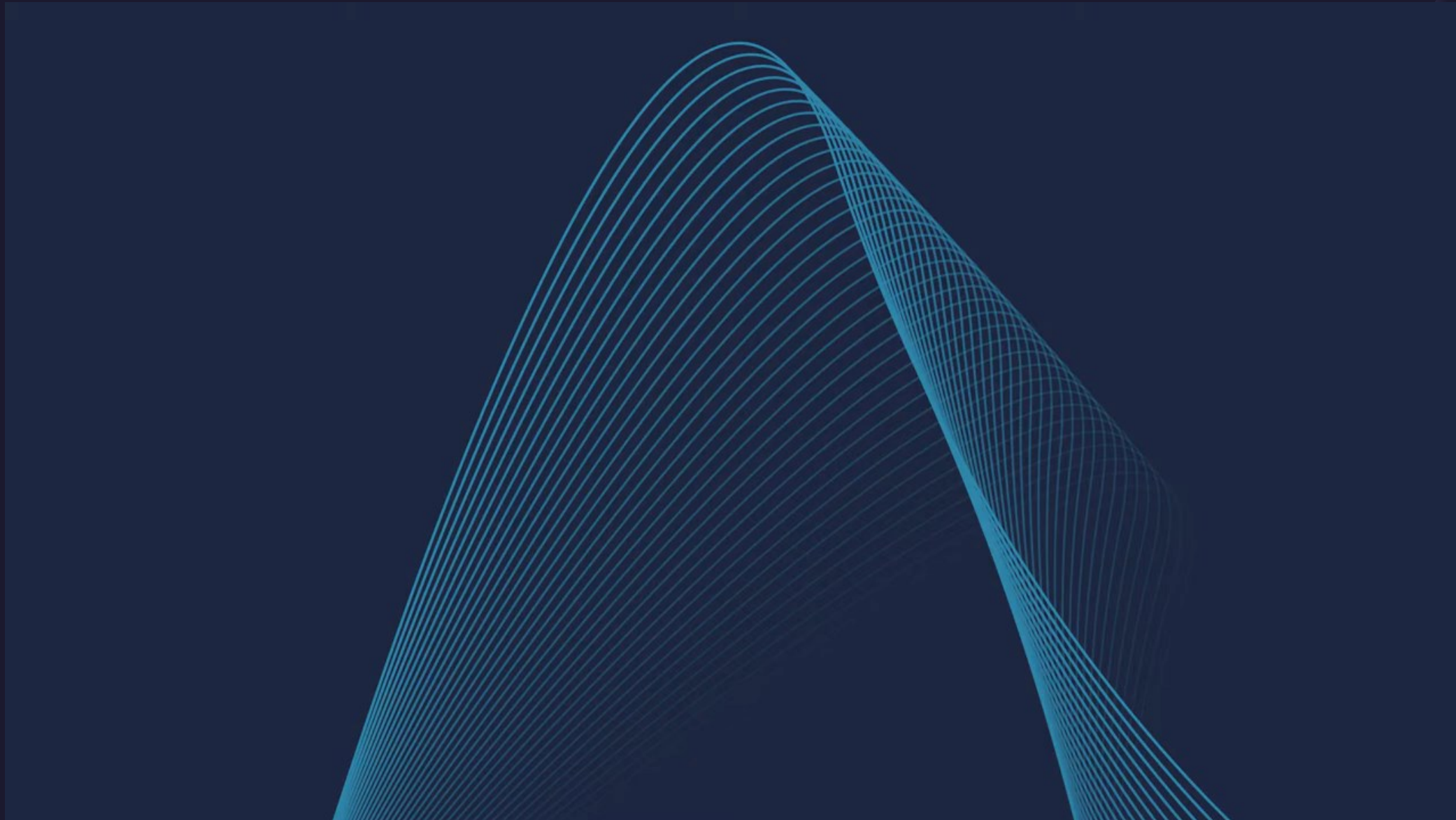Lights that mimic a natural source within

the scene.

Hard vs. Soft Light

Hard Light
Creates sharp, well-defined shadows and is used to emphasize texture and detail.
Soft Light
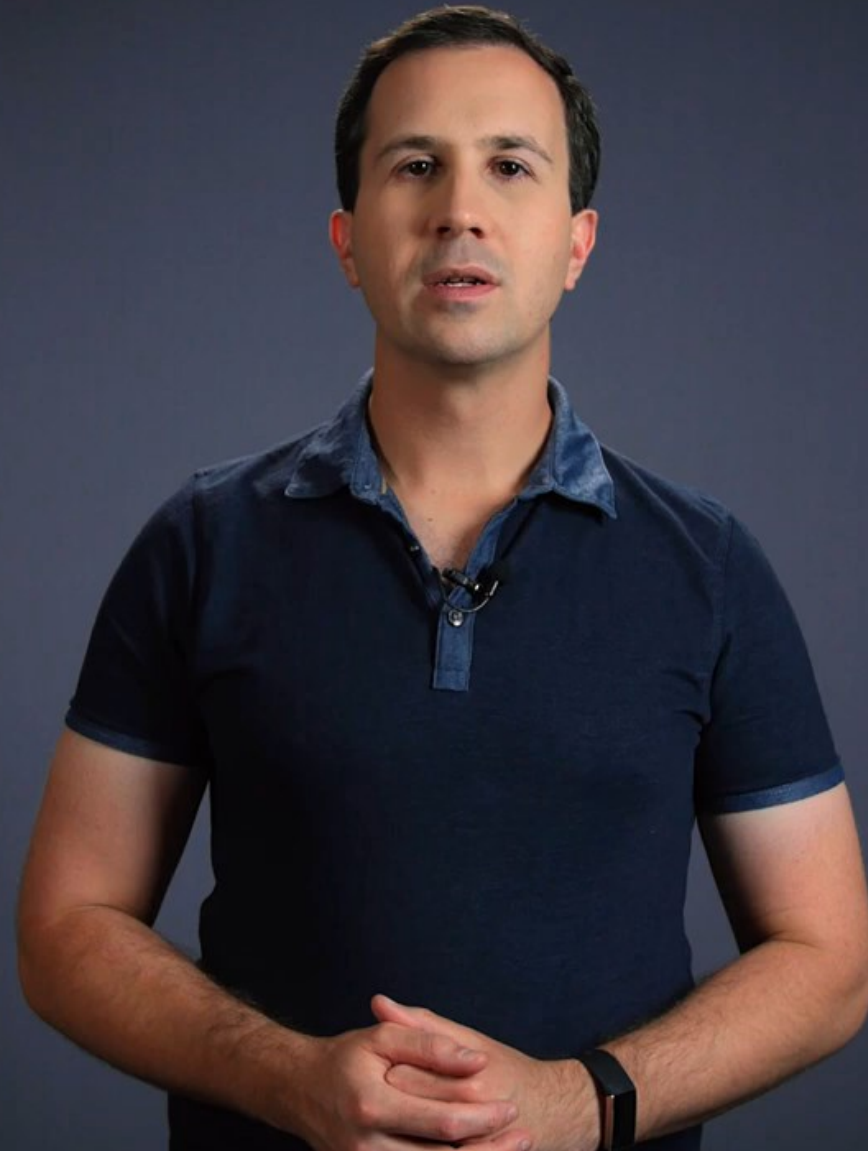Produces diffused, soft shadows and is flattering for close-ups and minimizing imperfections.

© Tom Bol

Color Temperature and Gels

Warm Light: creates a cozy, intimate atmosphere.

Cool Light: creates a more clinical, neutral feel.

Gels: Colored filters placed over lights to change the color

Silhouette Lighting

Placing the light source behind the subject

Practical Lighting

Using lights that are part of the scene

Chiaroscuro

A technique that uses strong contrasts

between light and dark

Bounce Lighting

Reflecting light off a surface

Ambient Lighting

General, non-directional lighting

Co-funded by
the European Union

Special Effects Lighting
Using specialized lights and techniques
Rembrandt Lighting
A portrait lighting technique
Underlighting
Lighting from below

what are the differences

between the theater light design

and the cinema light design

Purpose and Focus

Theater Lighting Design:

To illuminate live performances on stage

Emphasizes visibility, mood, and atmosphere

Cinema Lighting Design:

To enhance the visual storytelling of a film

Concentrates on creating specific visual aesthetics

Technical Aspects

Theater Lighting Design:

Needs to adapt quickly to live

Uses a range of lights

including spotlights, fresnels, ellipsoidals etc

Managed by a lighting designer using a lighting console,

Cinema Lighting Design:

Allows for precise control and repeatability for each shot.

Uses continuous lighting

fixtures such as tungsten, HMI, LED panels,

Greater flexibility in placing lights off-camera

Light Quality and Techniques

Theater Lighting Design:

Requires **broader coverage**
and consistency across the stage
Uses **gobos, gels,**
and shutters to shape and color the light,

Cinema Lighting Design:

Focuses **on creating soft,**
natural, or highly stylized lighting
Relies **heavily on controlled lighting setups**

Environment and Setup

Theater Lighting Design:

Must **cater to a fixed performance space**

Lighting rigs **are usually static once set up,**

with adjustments made through light focusing

and cue programming.

Cinema Lighting Design:

Adaptable **to different locations and sets,**

Highly adaptable, **with lights being moved**