

# Capture One Essentials

## Week Three

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- Panorama
  - Highlight series of images
  - Right click and select panorama merge
  - You can choose the shape of the end result here, though you will be able to crop later.
  - The final image is a DNG, which is a software's RAW file. This can be edited like any other image.
- HDR merge is similar
  - Highlight the images to merge
  - Right click and select "merge to HDR"
  - I would use auto align to start
  - The finished product is a DNG ready to edit.
- Masks
  - The real power in editing is isolating parts of the frame for individual editing. We do this with what is called a mask. To mask is to isolate part of the frame. This isolated section is called a layer in Capture One.
    - You will want to have a layers tools tab in several of your tool tabs, including adjust and color.
    - You can view and switch between layers with the icon next to the image in the main image viewing panel.
  - Create layer in layer panel
    - Right click layer for options
    - Press "M" on keyboard to view mask options

- You can create an empty layer.
  - Within this you will isolate part of the frame using a tool.
  - Alternatively you can create a filled layer, which you include everything (I use this for exposure and color edits, so that they are not part of the background layer).
  - Create a second layer, copy from an existing layer, and then invert the selection to edit two halves of the image independently.
- Any editing tool will work within your selected layer in exactly the same manner as we have previously explored.
- Click on the mouse tool at the top to see viewing options (greyscale will prove useful for seeing the edges).
- You can pull down the opacity of the masks to make them more subtle.
- Brush
  - Right click for settings, can draw on to a particular mask.
    - Size is the size of the brush.
    - Hardness is how hard the edge of the brush stroke is.
    - Opacity is how well we see through the adjustment.
    - Flow decides if the adjustment is built up over time or applied 100% at once.
    - Airbrush builds up the effect.
    - Pen pressure is for use with a tablet of some kind.

- The link tools link the brush options with this particular layer and the eraser with brush links those tools together as well.
- Automask helps define the edge better.
  - Center dot is the sample.
  - Detects difference to inner circle and stops at the edge.
  - Is a binary mask, in other words there isn't feathering to its adjustments.
  - Click on the refine mask option. This will create a radius of feathering adjustments.
    - Erase tool takes it away.
    - Using the automask feature you can define your subject and then right click on the layer in the layer panel and select "fill mask". This saves a lot of time.
- Magic brush
  - Select part of the frame and Capture One will find all similar pixels and add them to a mask, independent of where they are in the frame.
  - This is additive, so you can click multiple times.
  - You can then erase any parts that we selected accidentally.
- Gradient mask
  - Hold shift to lock horizontal
  - Lines mean 100% opacity, 50%, and 0%. Please note the effect fades as you reach the end of the mask (thus it being a gradient mask).

- If you try to add or subtract from the mask, perhaps with the erase tool, it will rasterize, which means it locks the mask in place.
- You can refine the mask by using the luma range adjustment (make sure to have mask viewing turned on for this). This is oftentimes called a luma mask (or luminosity mask).
  - Needs an extant mask to work with.
  - You can create a new mask and just fill it, or you can work with a selected range.
  - Click on “luma range” and adjust to select the area you want to work with.
- Radial mask
  - Draw an oval to define the space of the adjustment.
  - Right click to define inside or outside the radius.
  - Hover the cursor over the inner circle to rotate.
  - Move the outer circle and inner circles to define the hardness and size.
  - You can refine with the eraser, but it will rasterize when you do so.
- Healing and cloning mask
  - Healing adjusts the pixels by mixing them with nearby areas. You can move the point of reference after creating the spot to be adjusted.
  - Clone will directly copy an area, and you can use this as a brush to remove objects. You must select the cloned area first.

- The clone tool in the refine tool tab allows you to change the tool to one specific to dust removal.
- Exporting
  - You can export by click the export button at the top left of the workspace or going into the file drop down menu. Here you will have choices, but please note that you are really creating a new file (called a variant).
    - Drop down menu allows you to open and edit it with another software for finishing if you need.
    - You can also export the original file if needed.
  - Location
    - Where will the variant go. A downloads folder is always good, but it can be anywhere you like. Different projects also access images from different places.
    - You can designate a subfolder as well.
    - If you have similar existing files Capture One will default to adding a suffix so the old images are not overwritten.
    - You will then get information about the drive where the image is going.
  - Naming
    - This uses the token system from before, but is separate from the original file that you are working with. For instance, you might want images used in a project to have their names reflect their size or how they are going to be used in the project. Alternatively, you probably want to name the actual RAW file something that relates to your search parameters within Capture One.

- Format and size
  - The file format relates to how you will use the image. Some formats allow you alter the color range (8 bit or 10 bit) and some will allow you to alter quality.
  - The ICC profile relates to color space. This is widely misunderstood.
    - ICC stands for international color consortium, a governing body over color in imagery. There are standards for color in image reproduction but not in the sensors or in image creation. Different color spaces hold different amounts of color.
    - ProPhoto RGB is 99% of naturally occurring colors, but almost no printer can reproduce it.
    - AdobeRGB is a large color space, but most monitors and most printing processes do not use it. This is used in large format printing almost exclusively.
    - sRGB is a universal, though small, color space. The internet is programmed in sRGB, as is your monitor, and most types of production.
  - Resolution allows you to decide the pixels per inch in a given print size, but this will not add clarity to the image itself.
  - Scale determines the size print you are anticipating (this ties in with the resolution choice).
  - Lastly you can decide what software should be prioritized for opening the variant in the future.

- Summary
  - This references your choices to make sure they are the way you want.
- You can not click the + button within the export recipe panel, this saves your selection. Now you can simply select the recipe you want to use in the future to get the same results.
- Printing
  - You choose the resolution and sharpening applied to the printed variant. This means you have multiple ways of sharpening an image in Capture One.
  - With color profile you will want to use a downloaded profile specific to your paper on your printer. Or you can create one with a kit from Calibrite.
  - Rendering intent allows us to use the choice of paper and printer to decide what happens with “out of gamut” colors.
    - We need to consider out of gamut colors for our process. How many will there be and what will happen with them?
    - This leads us to soft proofing. Soft proofing and rendering intent are the concepts regarding what happens when there is a color in an image that the reproduction method cannot duplicate. Preview printing, profile for printer and paper will be necessary to preview this.
      - Turn off printer enhancement
      - Relative colormetric (smallest change)
      - Perceptual (no clumping)
      - Absolute colormetric (medical)
      - Saturation (cartography)

- Please remember that accurate variants rely on a calibrated monitor. Monitor calibration software will make sure your monitor is not adding brightness, contrast, or saturation to the way you view your images.