

JVC GY-HM150u

- Perfect camera for documenting performances and events
- High quality sound recording
- Very good motion reproduction – CCD sensors
- Image starts to get noisy in low light
- Improvements over GY-HM100u: iris control dial, more intuitive menu, better image quality

JVC GY-HM150u recording times:

Camera comes with two 32 GB cards:

QuickTime/MP4 Quality	SDHC Card			
	4GB	8GB	16GB	32GB
HQ(1080i/720p)	12 m	25 m	50 m	1 h 40 m
SP(1080i)	17 m	35 m	1 h 10 m	2 h 20 m
SP(720P)	22 m	45 m	1 h 30 m	3 h

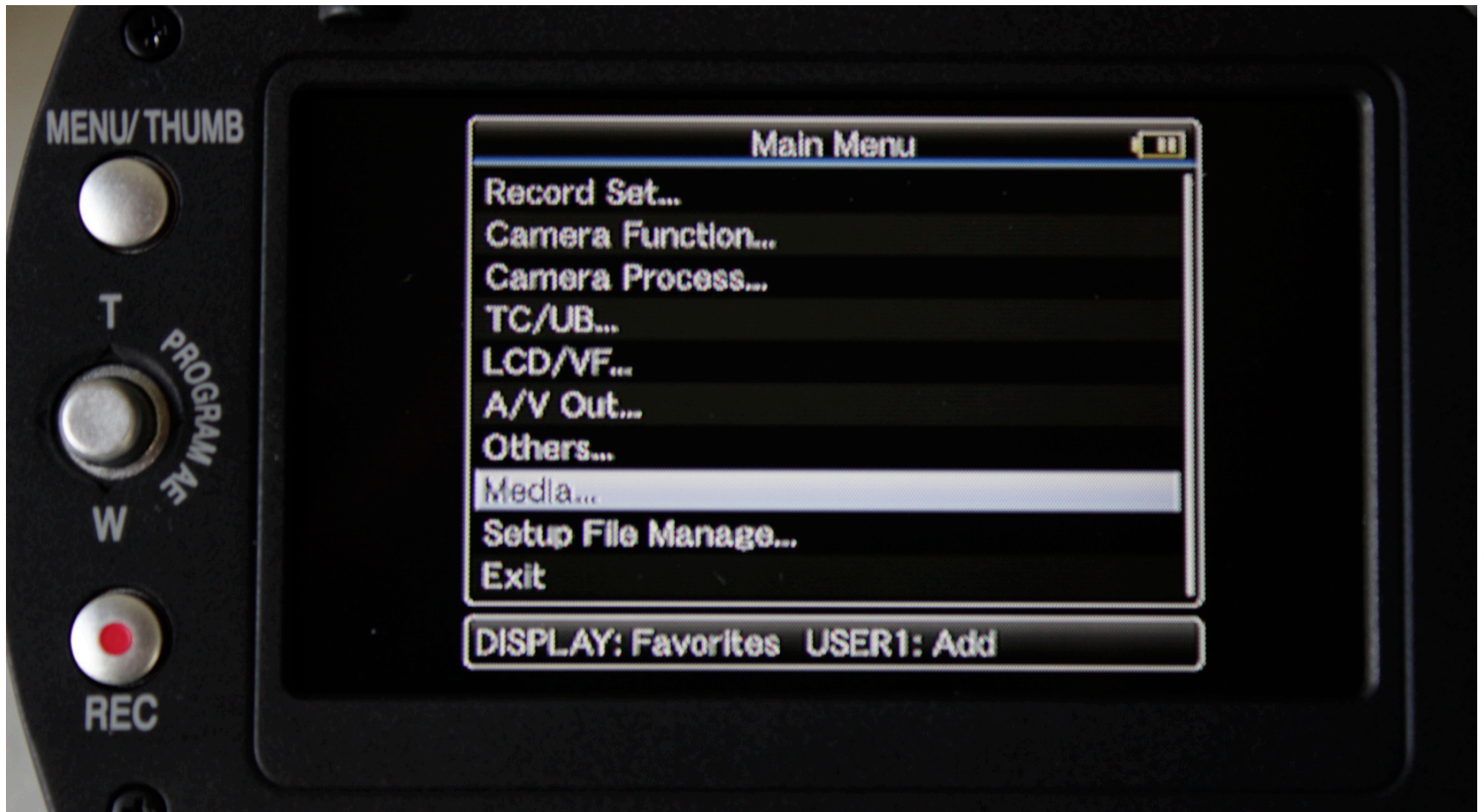
Shooting tips

- Reformat the SD card before you shoot
- always shoot progressive 24p, 30p or 60p
- always shoot with HQ image quality
- camera shake is more more apparent on HD cameras
- use a tripod (with Image Stabilizer Off)
- always delete clips with the internal camera menu- keep the SD card structure intact

Menu Settings: navigate menu with toggle



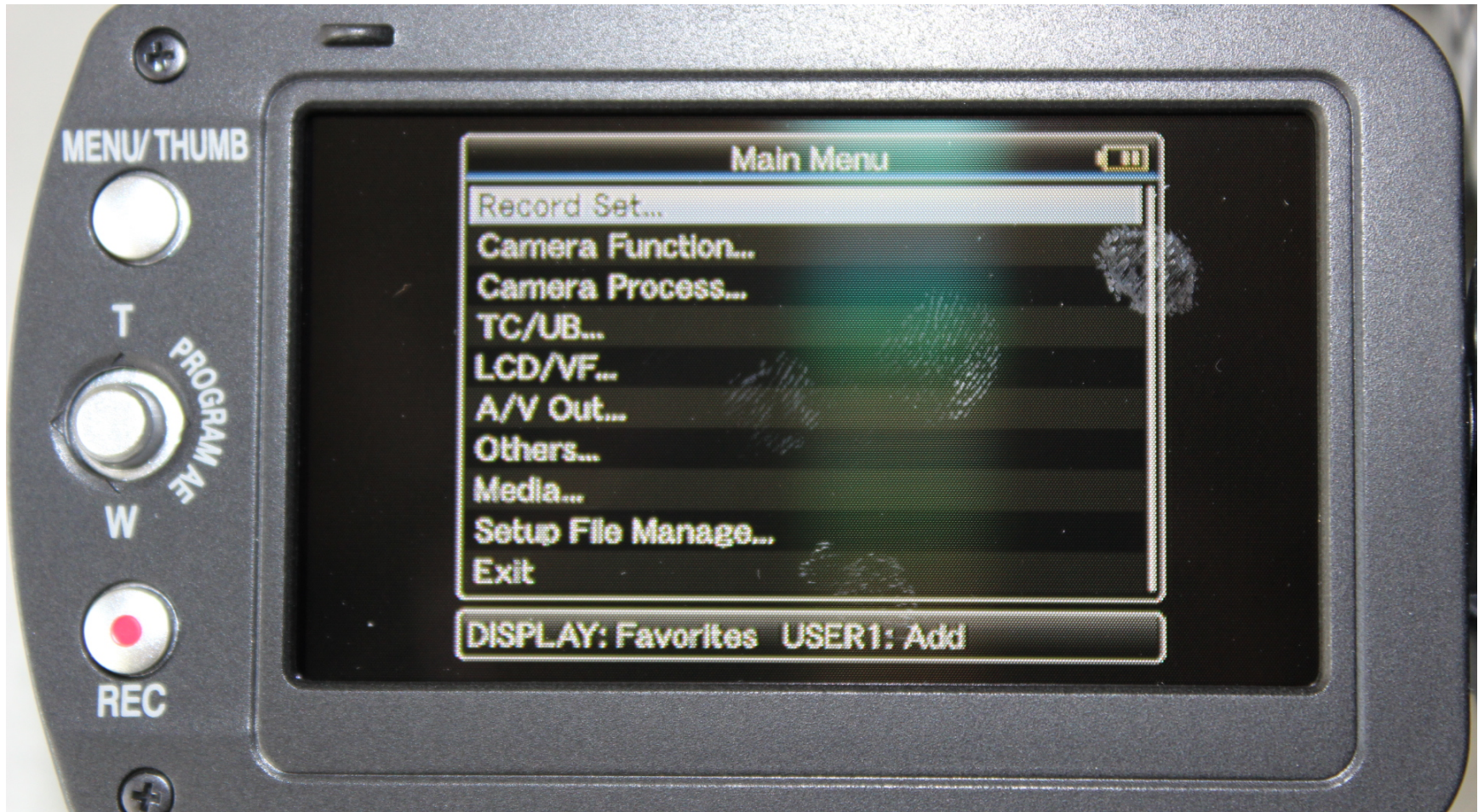
1. Format SD cards



Media/Format Media



2. Record Set/Record Format Menu



Record Set/Record Format Menu



System Definition: HD (MPEG 2)



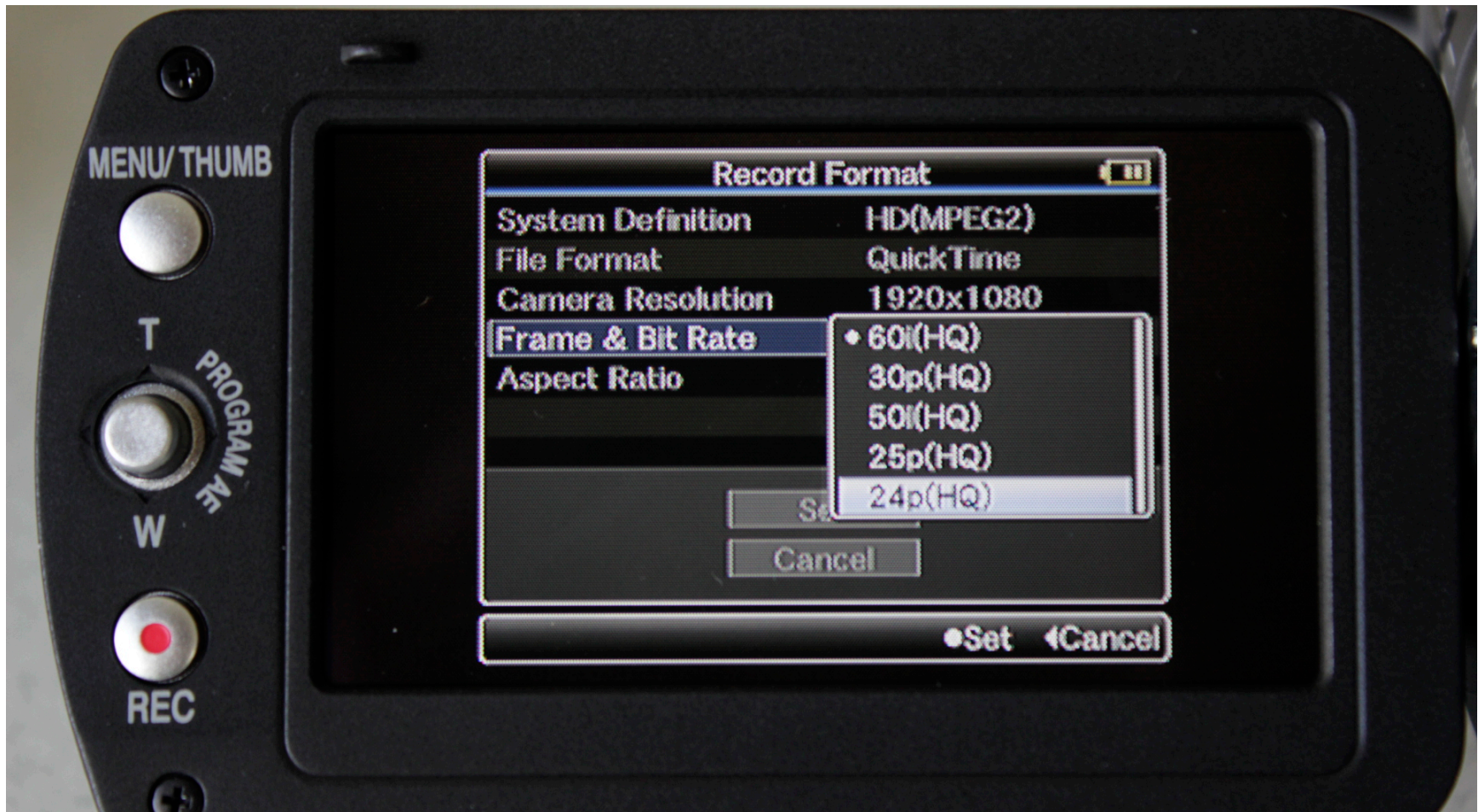
3. File Format: QuickTime



4. Camera Resolution: 1920 x 1080



5. Frame Rate: Choose HQ options



Best Movie Recording Sizes and Frame Rates

1920 x 1080 24p: most common for NTSC displays

1920 x 1080 30p: for more accurate fast motion reproduction

1280 x 720 60p: a smaller image size but useful for a slow motion effect (frame rate will be conformed later in Premiere to 30p or 24p)

All the above changes will need to be Set



Menu Recommendations

- The following are recommendations for setting up the camera in a neutral state
- These suggestions will avoid over saturated colors or excessive contrast but feel free to experiment and explore the limits of the camera

Low Light Situations

- The camera has fixed ISO (800 ISO).
- Use GAIN in low light situations
- GAIN introduces image noise (like high ISO)
- The camera has three GAIN settings that are determined in the menu
- Unless the situation demands constant GAIN, always keep the Low setting on 0 db

Gain: Use Menu to define the Low, Medium and High Gain Switch



Defining GAIN: Switch Set Menu



Switch Set/ GAIN: GAIN L should be 0db



Avoiding Overexposure

- Overexposure in Video can result in image areas being “burned out”: areas of no information
- Avoid this by turning on zebra stripes on the LCD display: zebra stripes indicate overexposure
- Also, use the ND (Neutral Density) filter on the lens if the image is still too bright after exposure adjustment

Switch Set/Zebra/5: choose ZEBRA



Turn on Display. Zebra/5 button will toggle Zebra Stripes.



Zebra Stripes in the Display



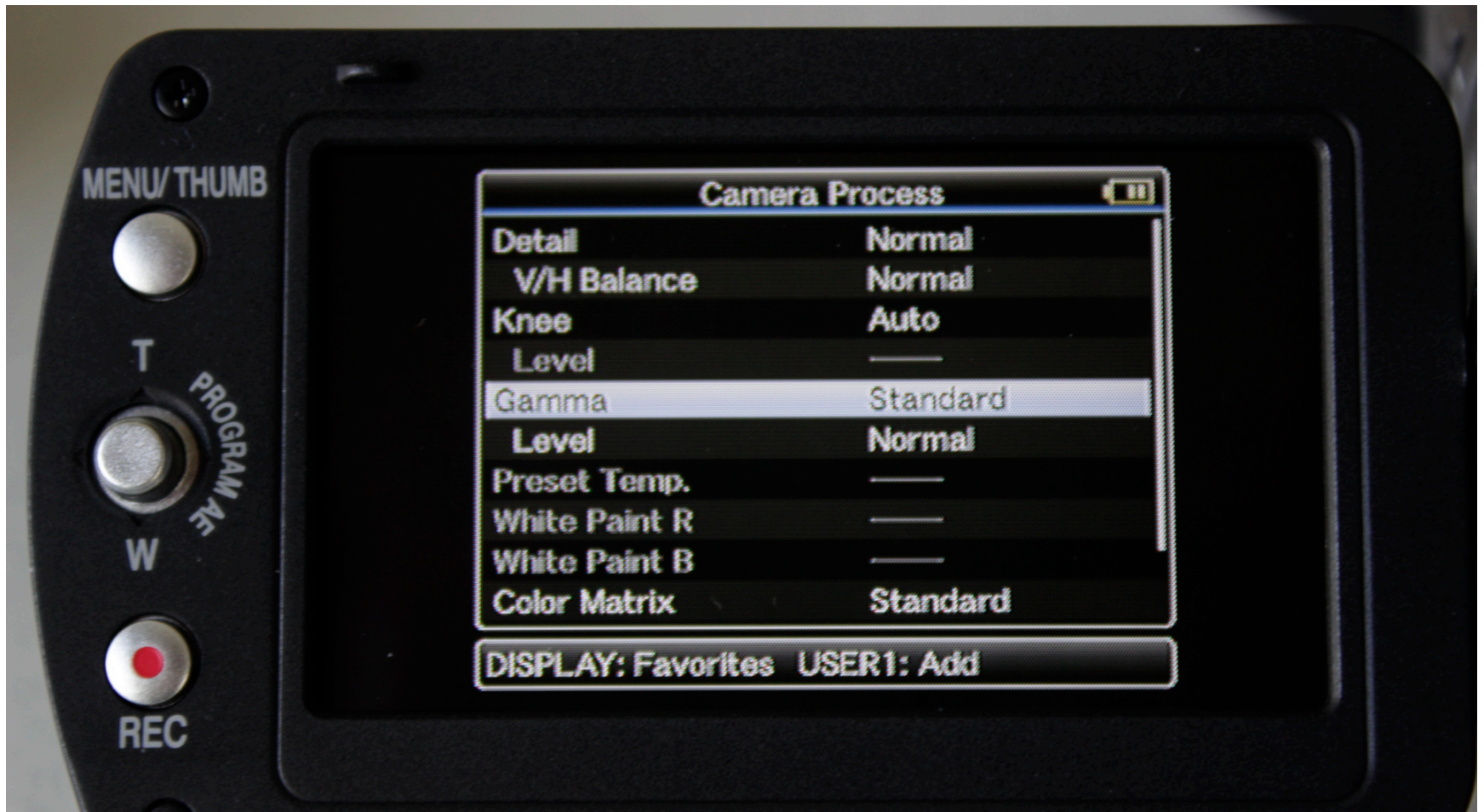
ND Filter switch limits the light entering the lens.



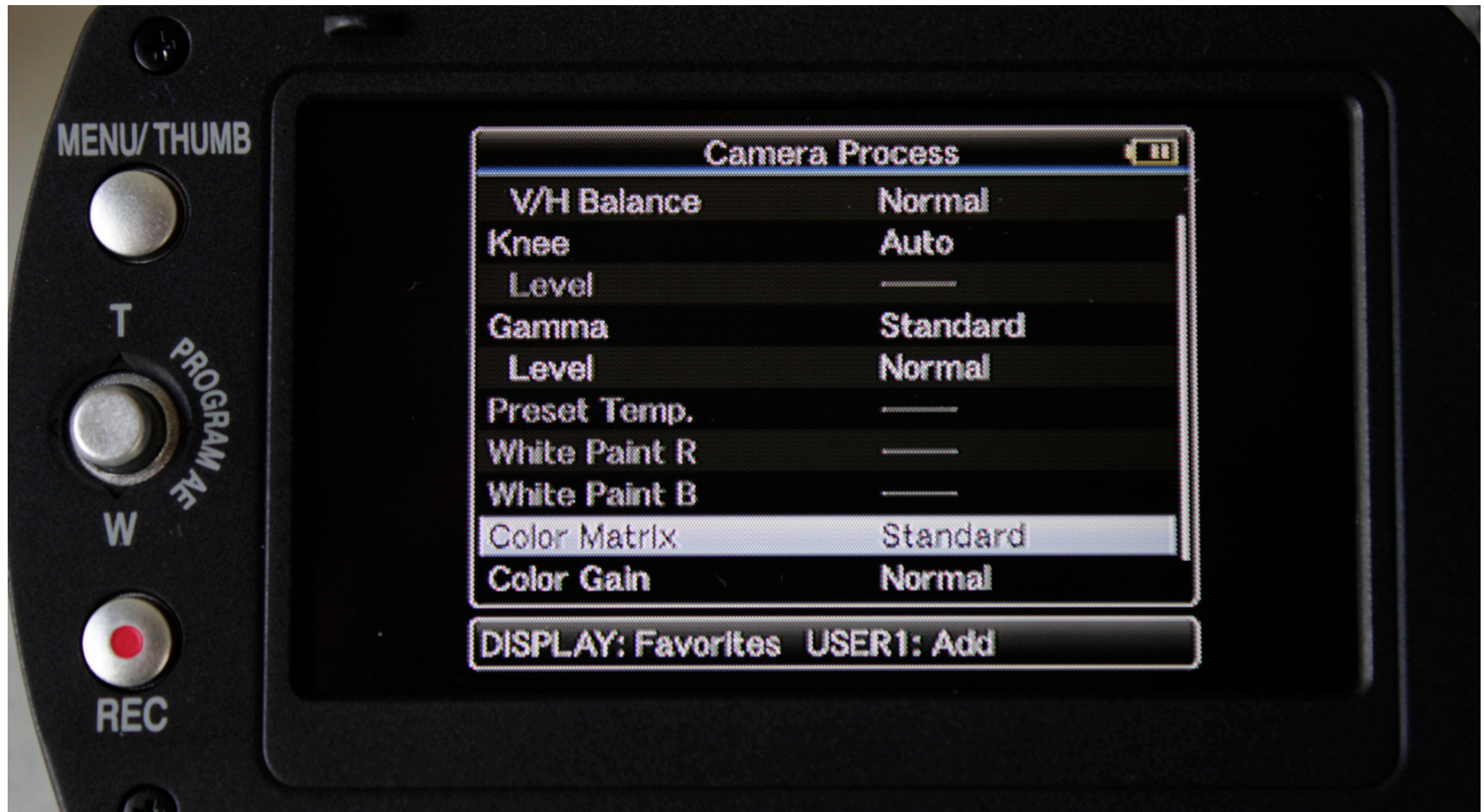
Other menu options:

- The camera has Gamma and Color controls that alter contrast and color saturation.
- I prefer to have a neutral image
- It is much easier to increase saturation and contrast later than to try to eliminate problems caused by an oversaturated or high contrast image
- The following settings will create a neutral image

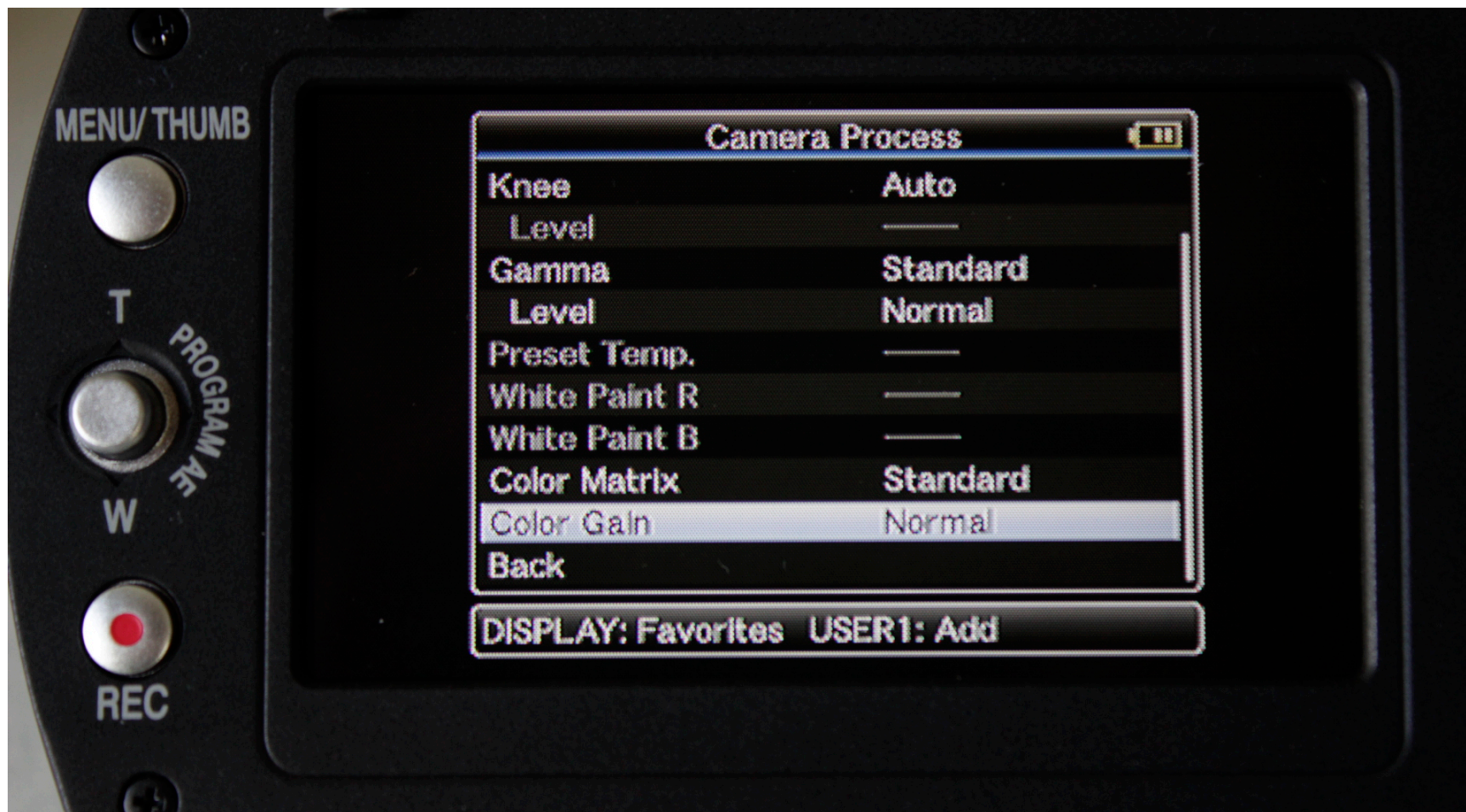
Camera Process Menu/ Gamma: choose Standard



Camera Process/ Color Matrix: Choose Standard



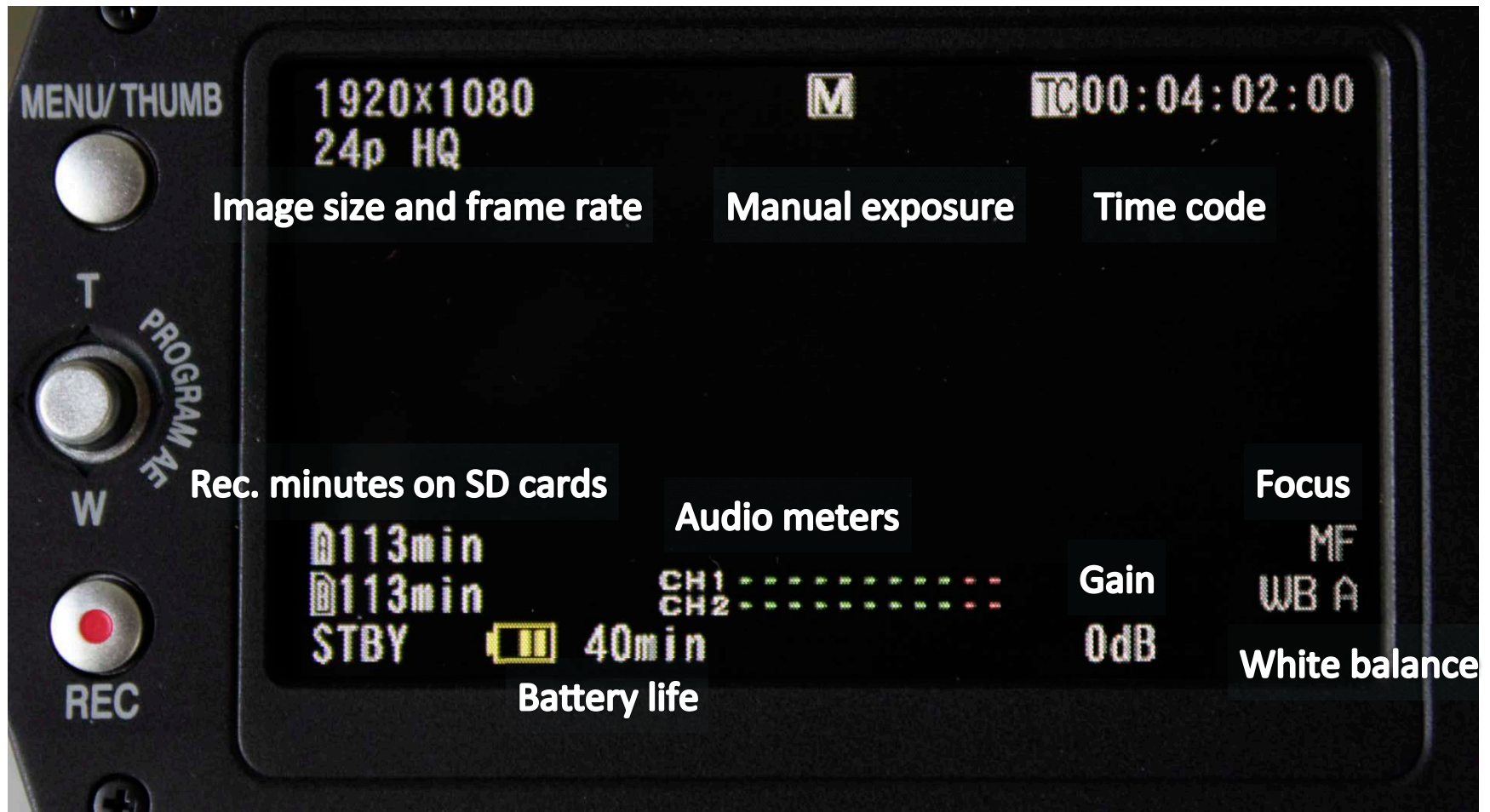
Camera Process/ Color Gain: choose Normal



LCD Display Information



Display Information



White Balance

- The camera has two manual white balance settings (A and B) and a preset setting
- The preset setting is defined in the camera menu
- Always do a manual white balance: place a thick white card or paper in front of the lens, make sure that light is falling on the card, and press the AWB button on the front of the camera

The AWB button



Three White Balance Settings



Auto or Manual Focus

- The camera can auto focus smoothly while shooting
- The object in the centre of the image will be focal point
- Always use manual focus when you don't want the focus to change

Auto/Manual Focus Switch



Auto or Manual Exposure

- The camera can adjust exposure smoothly while shooting
- Use manual exposure when you don't want the exposure to change
- Or use manual exposure to have control over the image

Auto/Manual Exposure button



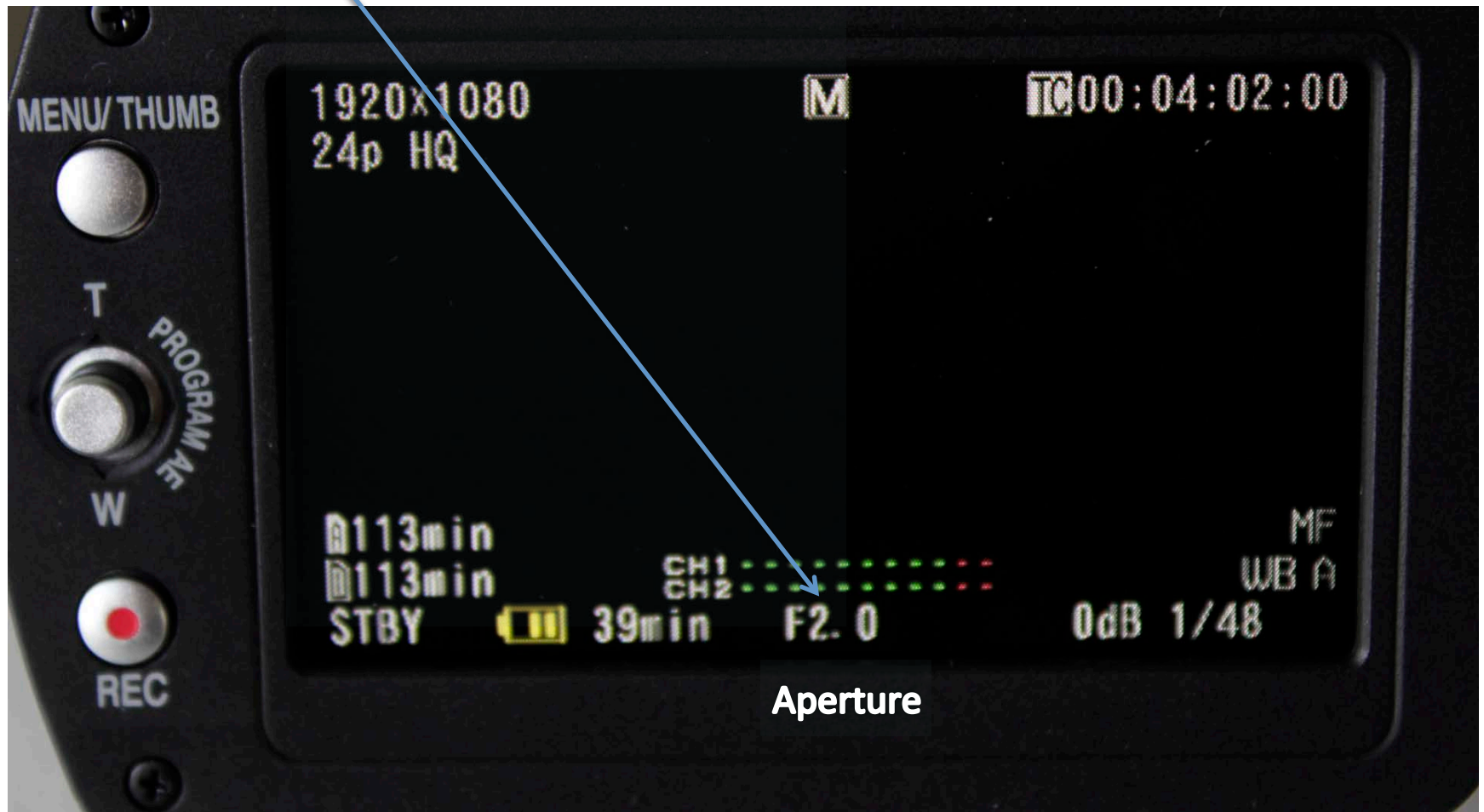
Exposure check list:

- Check for overexposed areas using Zebra Stripes
- Use Gain in Low Light
- Use ND filter in bright light
- Iris (aperture) Change: higher number means less light
- Shutter Speed: normal shutter speed is twice the frame rate – higher shutter number means a shorter exposure (less light)

Exposure Adjustments: Iris (aperture):
Turn the Iris Ring to adjust after switching to Manual



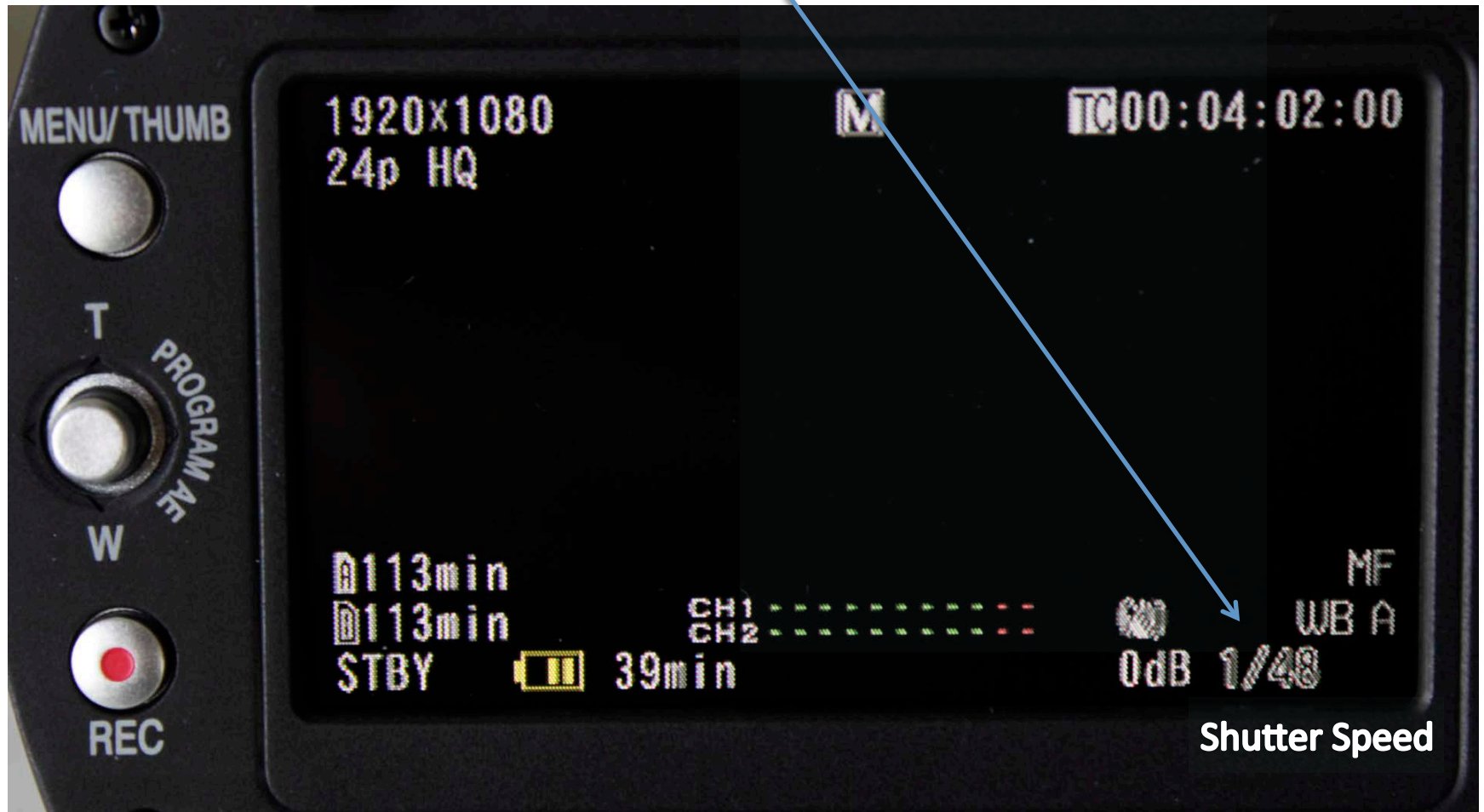
Aperture appears at bottom of display



Shutter Speed Adjustment: use dial



Shutter Speed Adjustments



Shutter Speed Adjustments

- Normal shutter speed for video is twice the frame rate, ex: 24p (24 frames per second) uses a shutter speed of $1/48^{\text{th}}$ of a second
- Shooting with a higher shutter speed than double the frame rate gives you less motion blur (objects appear more arrested and static)
- Shooting with a lower shutter speed than double frame rate will give you more motion blur to the point where entire image will blur

Exposure Compensation: turn dial



Image Stabilizer: toggle on and off



Audio

- The camera has two microphones: one on top of the lens – this is a stereo microphone that is good quality but omnidirectional – it will pick up room noise
- A directional microphone can be mounted onto the top handle- when this is plugged in the other microphone does not function
- The directional microphone only picks up what is in front of the camera

Directional Microphone in Input 1



Settings for Directional Microphone:
CH-2 Input on Input 1
Input 1 requires Phantom Power (MIC +48V)
Audio Select: AUTO



Audio Levels in LCD Display



Use Headphones



Reviewing Video Clips

- The camera uses XDCAM video compression that is owned and licensed by Sony
- Video clips can be previewed in the camera
- You will not be able to see the clips on a computer unless you have video software installed (Premiere, Final Cut, Avid or Vegas)
- Or there is a Sony XDCAM viewer on the Sony Professional website

Backing up Clips

- If you shot using the Quick Time format, simply mount the SD card onto your computer (plug the camera via USB or use a card reader) and drag the .MOV files onto your hard drive
- If you shot using the MP4 format, copy the entire SD card onto a folder on your hard drive and be sure to import into Premiere using the Media Browser

Deleting Clips

- Always delete your clips before returning the camera
- Always use the internal camera Media menu to delete video clips or simply reformat the SD card to delete all clips