

PHOTOSHOP TUTORIAL 4 IMAGE SHARPENING, USING THE HIGH PASS FILTER

1. Copy the Background Layer by Left clicking on the layer, holding the left mouse button down and dragging the layer over the Create New Layer icon and letting go.



2. With the copy layer active, select the layer blend mode as **Overlay**. This will be the best mode for sharpening most images, but by all means try out Soft Light for less aggressive sharpening or Hard Light for more aggressive sharpening.



Important Notes:

- (a) Many people suggest sharpening first and judge the amount of sharpening using the grey image in the High Pass Filter dialogue box and then then change the blending mode.
 I find that if the blending mode is changed first the sharpening can be judged much more effectively from the main image itself.
- (b) Always sharpen more than you think, because you can very quickly reduce this later, but if you under-sharpen, you will have to return and do the whole sharpening process from the beginning.

3. Select Filter / Other / High Pass



4. Adjust the Pixel Radius slider until you reach the desired degree of sharpening and click OK.

- (a) As mentioned earlier, because in my method I apply the blending mode first, the sharpness can be accessed from the main image or the grey High Pass dialogue image.
- (b) As previously mentioned, it is better to slightly over sharpen at this stage because we can always reduce it later.





5. Having slightly over-sharpened the image, we can now reduce the amount of sharpening (if we need to) by reducing the Layer Opacity.

6. The choice of Blending Mode used in this sharpening process can slightly saturate the colours, so we need to return the image to its the original colour by de-saturating the sharpening layer.
To do this we make the sharpening layer the active layer then select Image/Adjustments/Desaturate



7. The sharpening is now complete.



Final Notes:

If sharpening haloes are present or you feel that you have over-sharpened the image, lower the sharpening layer opacity to reduce the haloes and the amount of sharpening.

Because this method of sharpening is done on a separate layer, a layer mask can be applied to mask any areas that do not require sharpening.

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