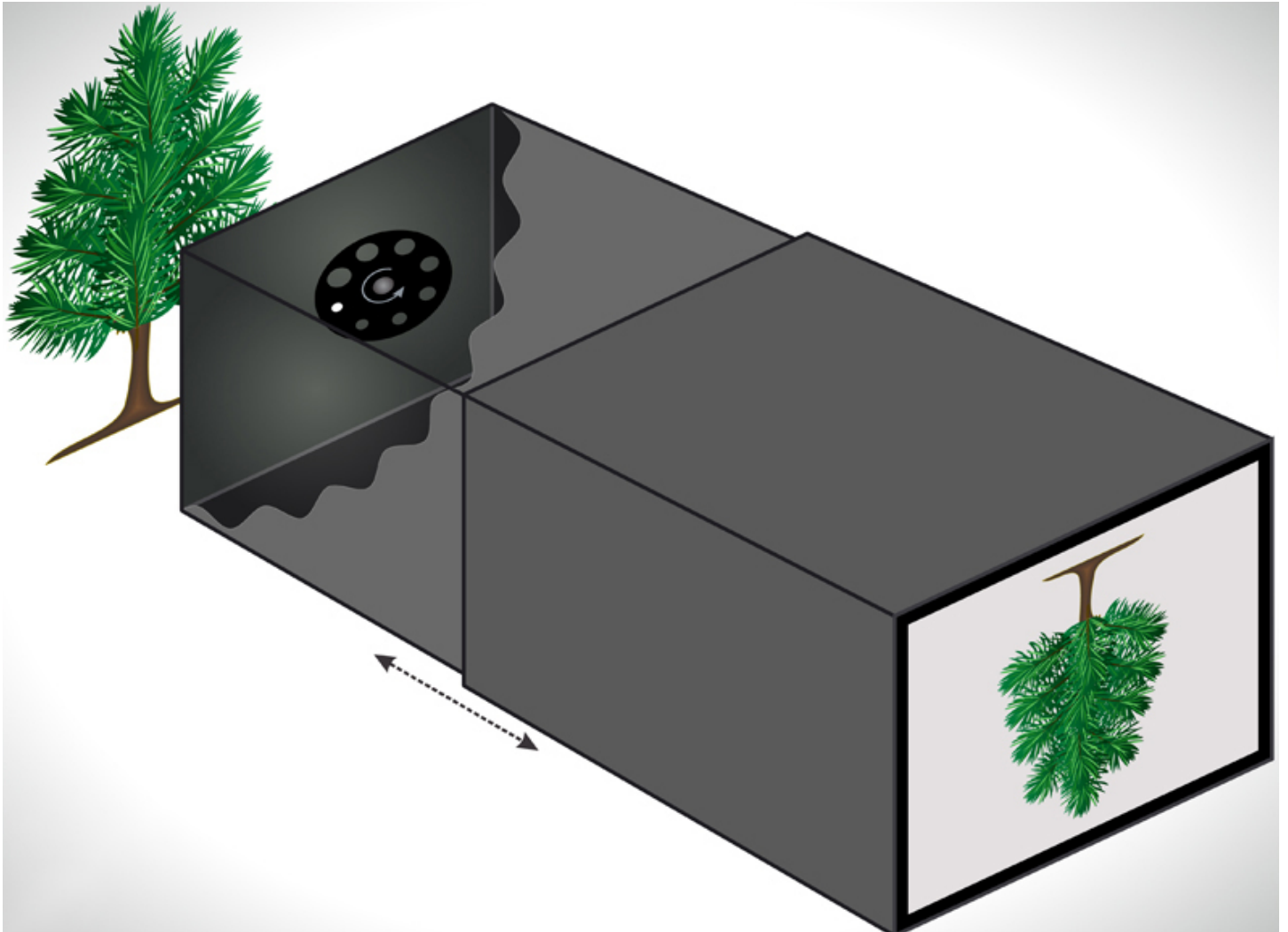


THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAMERA OBSCURA

INTERESTS



THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAMERA OBSCURA



**Camera OBSCURA TRANSLATES FROM
LATIN AS 'DARK ROOM',**

which refers to the darkened room that is necessary in order for the process to work. The camera obscura, or pinhole image, is an optical phenomenon that occurs completely naturally. The process results in an inverted image appearing on the other side of a screen that has been pierced with a small hole.



Camera obscura works in a way that is very similar to the human eye; the image is made by rays of light - that travel in straight lines, and that change according to the objects that they pass through - all travelling through a small opening before forming an image on the surface behind. The rays of light hold information about the scene, such as the colours and levels of brightness of the objects in view, which are collected into an image on the screen in the camera obscura, or on the retina in the human eye.

In the second half of the 16th Century, camera obscuras were often fitted with a lens, and were popular as a drawing aid for artists hoping to achieve a high degree of accuracy. The process of the camera obscura was developed into the photographic camera in the early 19th Century, when light-sensitive materials were placed within the darkened box.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS, VISIT
THE BLOG OF OTHMAN LOUANJLI.

