

Visual Mass Communication through Technological Development between Single Lens Reflex Cameras and Mirrless Cameras

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Abstract:

The idea of photography began thousands of years ago, and many theories contributed to the invention of photography. The ancients relied on their creative minds to try to understand the light and its nature. The Greek philosopher **Aristotle** said that light is the activity resulting from what is transparent. And that transparency is a fundamental property of various materials, and when activated by the sun or fire, resulting in light and color. In the fifth century BC, **Impedocles**, a Greek philosopher in the pre-**Socrates** period, assumed that everything consisted of four elements: fire, air, land, and water. He believed that **Aphrodite**, the god of love in Greek mythology, had made the human eye of these four elements, and that it had left the fire in the eye to bring out from the eye the light that made vision possible. If that were true, one would be able to see at night as in the day, so **Imbedocles** assumed that there was an interaction between rays emanating from the eyes and the rays emitted from the source like the sun. In about 400 BC, **Plato** developed the theory of emissions.

The idea of digital imaging technology began since the invention of the television broadcast 1951, where the optical image is converted into a package of digital electrical signals. Television broadcasts were started until the digital cameras developed, specifically in the 1960s, where **NASA** developed the technique and used it to shoot through space. Imaging and sending digital signals to the ground. At that time the computers were in progress and the images were processed, displayed and processed on computers.

In the beginning and mid-1970s, specifically in 1975, Kodak produced the first digital camera, where digital sensors were invented by megapixel camera and the images were displayed on the computer or television and a new era of photography began.

In 2008, Panasonic announced (**Lumix G1**) the first professional **mirrorless** camera in the world. Cameras (Mirror less) are known as the compact system camera or (CSC).

This design for **DSLR** has been in place for a long time and even now. With the addition of some modifications to suit the hand and fit the comfort of the user. This is one of the most important features of **DSLR** when compared to **Mirror less**, which is simpler and easier to use.

As technology continues to evolve, photographic machines have the ability to capture motion pictures (video).

There is no need for a mirror. So that the subject will be reflected in the vision finder. The vision is when the animation is shot through the screen in the back of the camera electronically and not visually. As a result of the absence of the mirror, the weight and size of the camera will be reduced.

Key words:

Mirrorless, Electronic Shutter, Digital Camera, DSLR.