History of optical devices:

The camera obscura

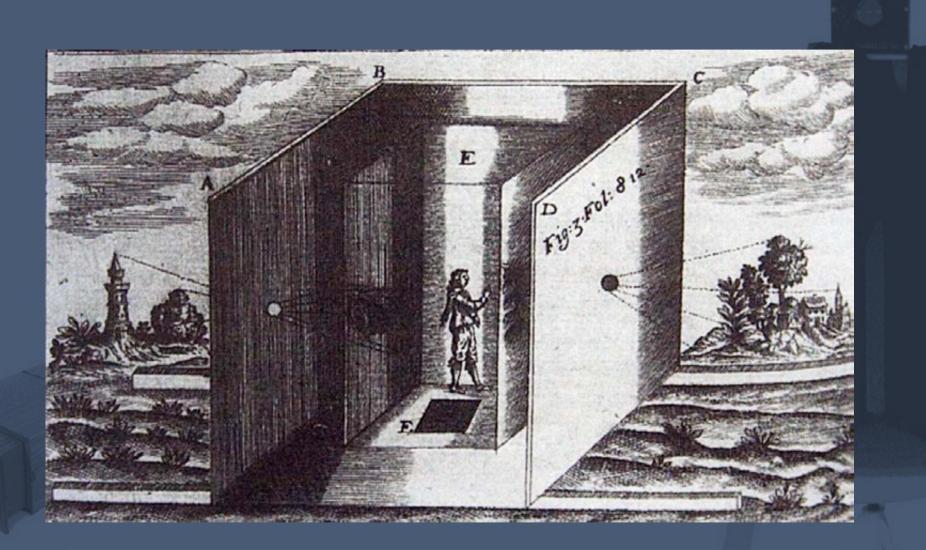
Professor: José Vicente Martín Martínez

Universidad Miguel Hernández de Elche



Replica of a portable camera obscura

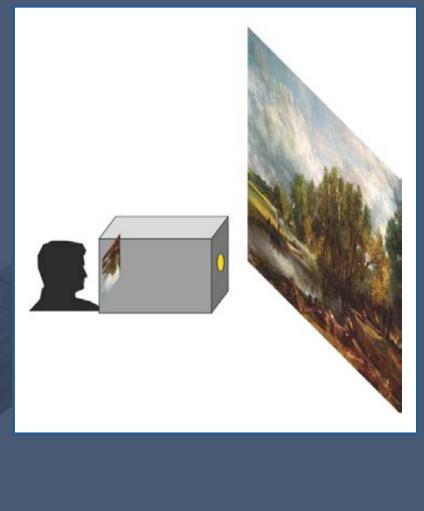




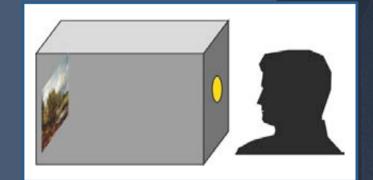
Athanasius Kirchner, Camera obscura in Ars Magna Lvcis Et Vmbrae, 1649.



A. SUBJECT IN FRONT

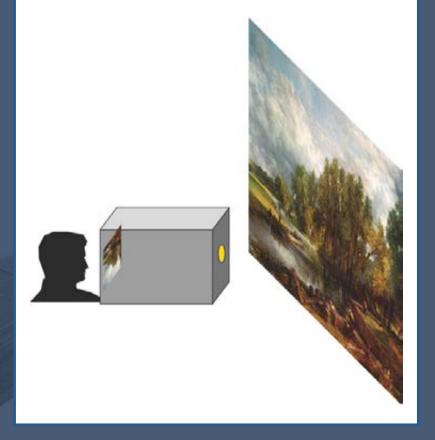


B. IMAGE INSIDE





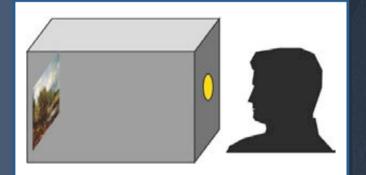
A. SUBJECT IN FRONT



MACHINES OF REPRESENTATION



B. IMAGE INSIDE



MACHINES OF VISUALIZATION

A. SUBJECT IN FRONT

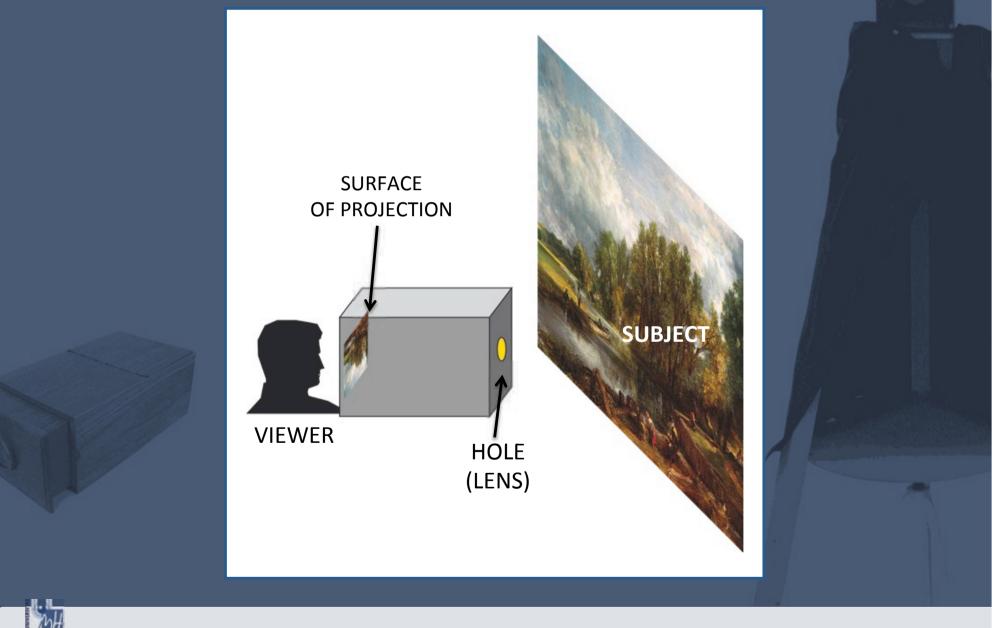


BASED ON THIS STRUCTURE:

VIEWER > SURFACE OF PROJECTION > (OPTIONAL: 45° MIRROR) > HOLE (LENS) > SUBJECT



A. SUBJECT IN FRONT

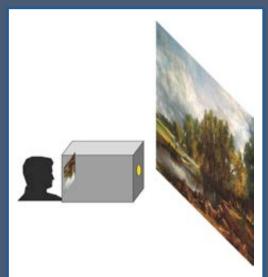


A. SUBJECT IN FRONT

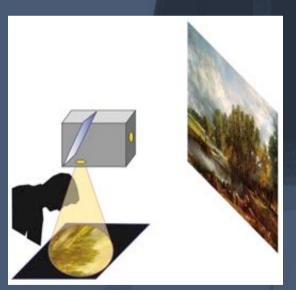
A. SUBJECT IN FRONT



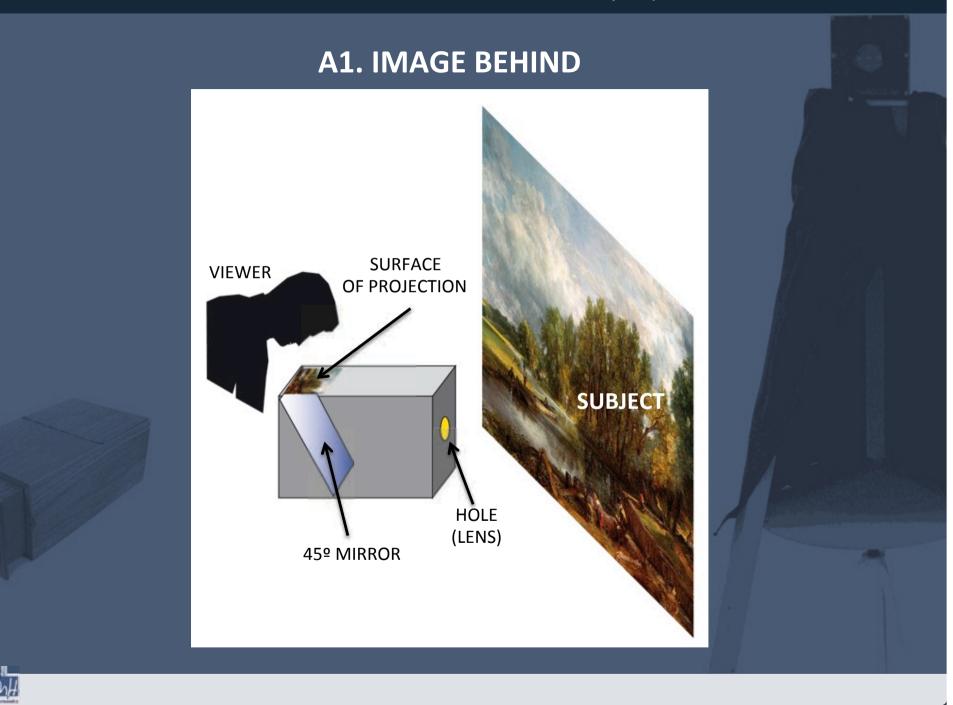




A2. IMAGE OVER





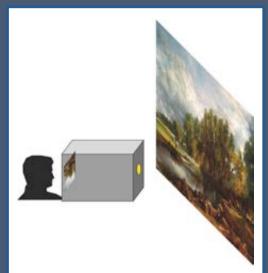


A. SUBJECT IN FRONT

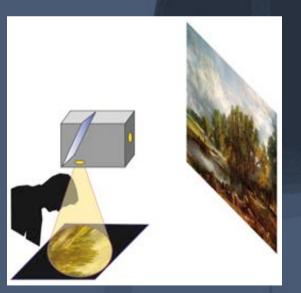
A. SUBJECT IN FRONT







A2. IMAGE OVER





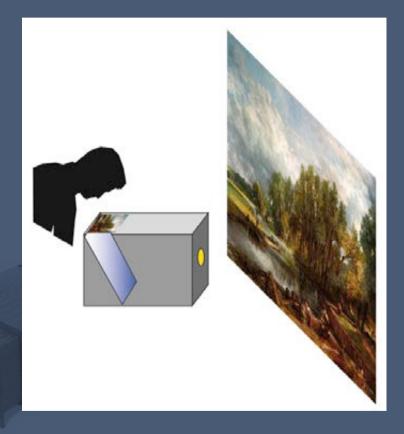
History of optical devices: The camera obscura A2. IMAGE OVER 45º MIRROR HOLE (LENS) VIEWER SUBJECT SURFACE OF PROJECTION

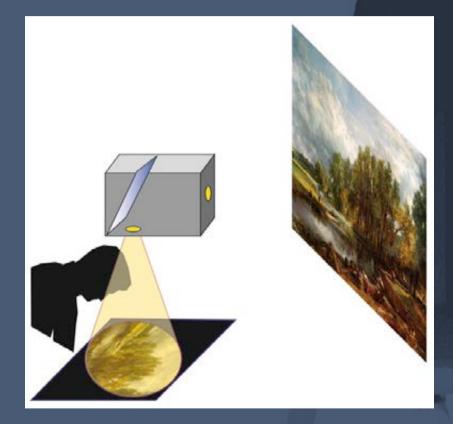


A. MOTIF IN FRONT

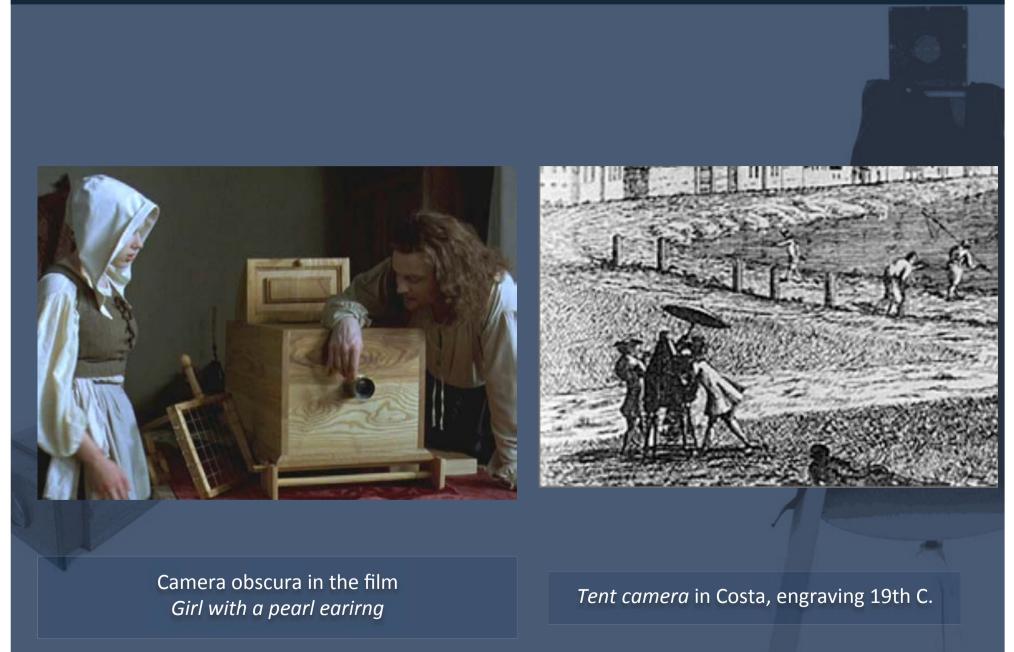
A1. IMAGE BEHIND

A2. IMAGE OVER



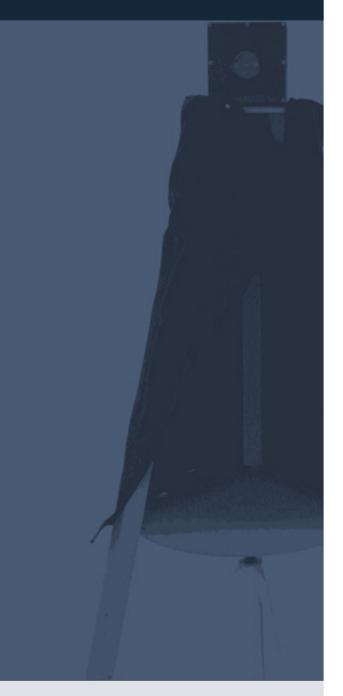








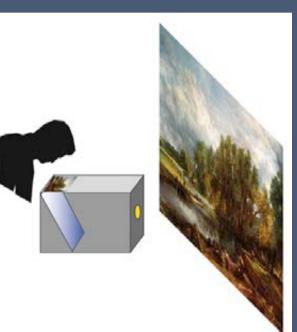








A1. IMAGE BEHIND

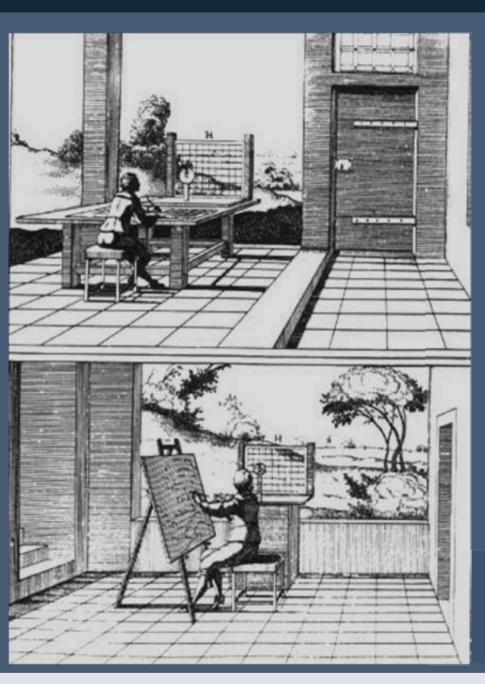




Camera obscura XVIII Century

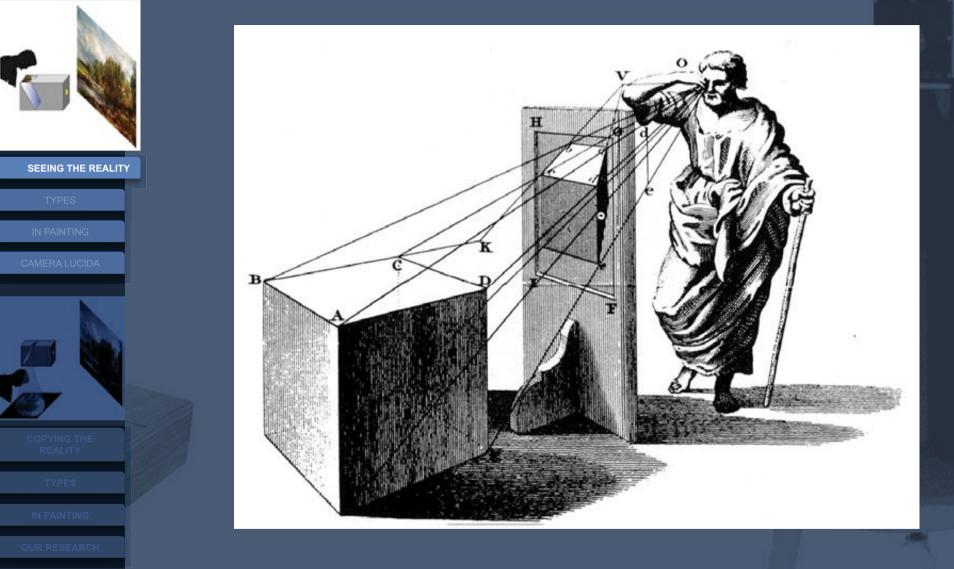






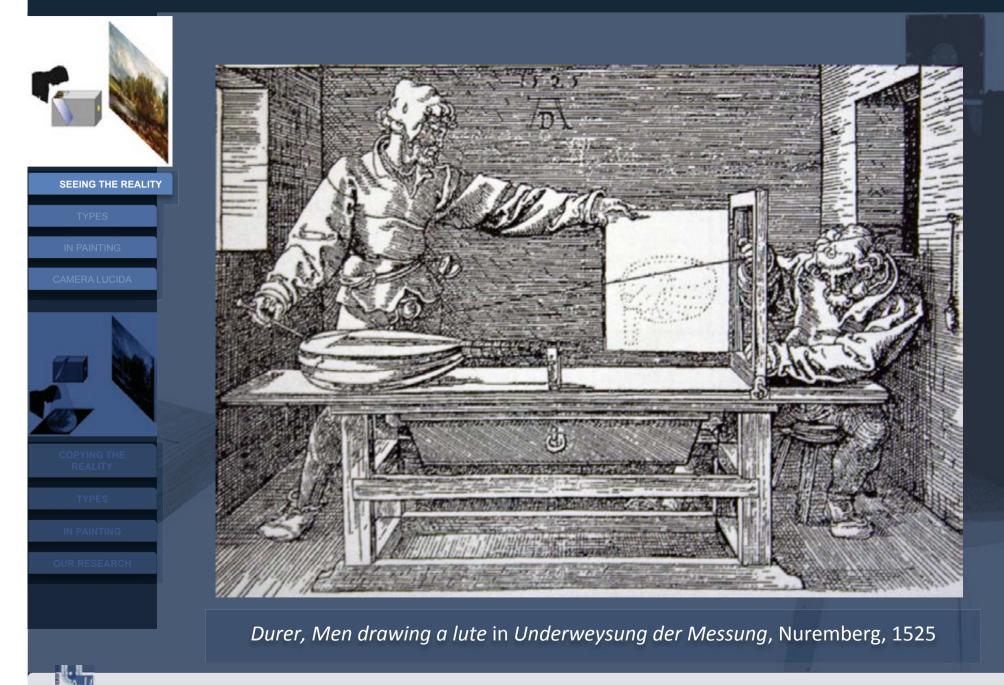
Use of the Alberti's veil, Jean Debreuil, *Le perspective pratique*, 1642



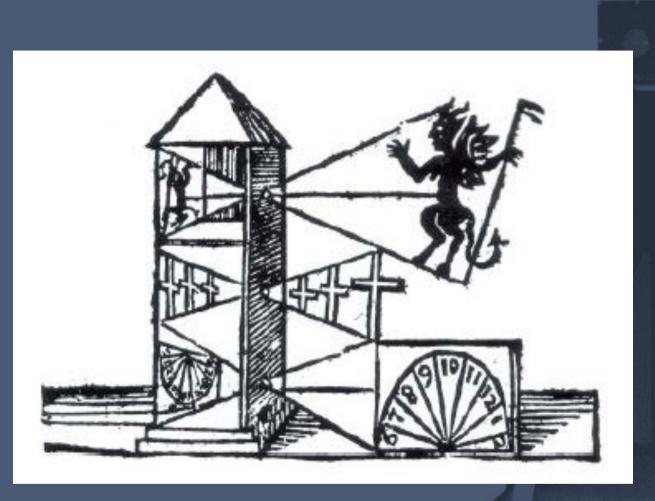


Visual pyramid, Brook Taylor, *New Principle of Linear Perspective* (London, 1719),



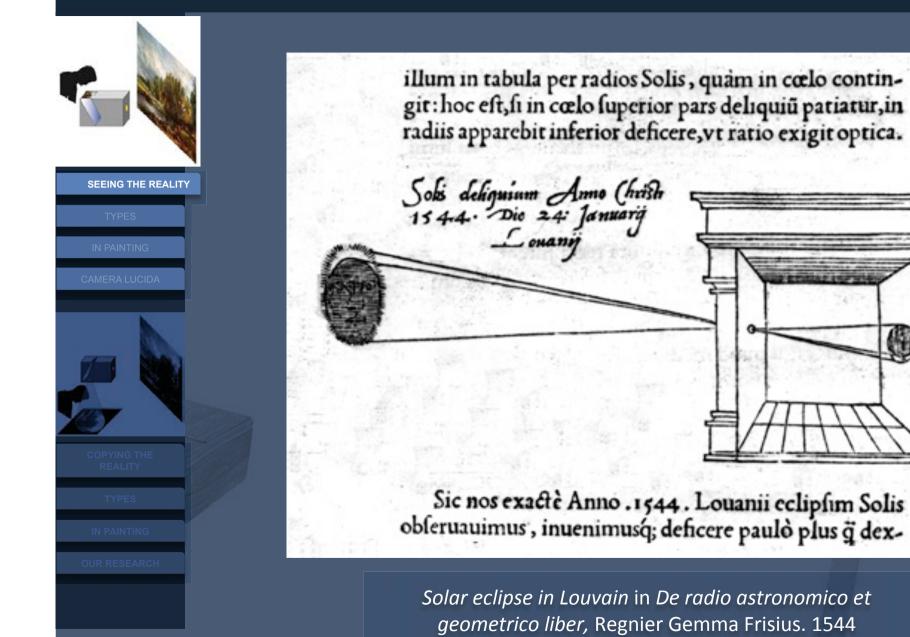




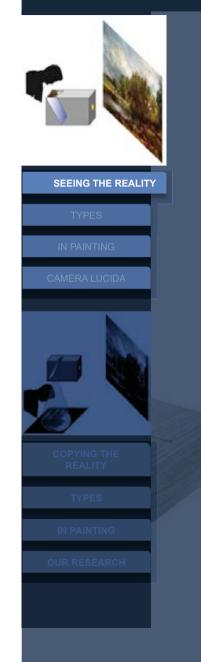


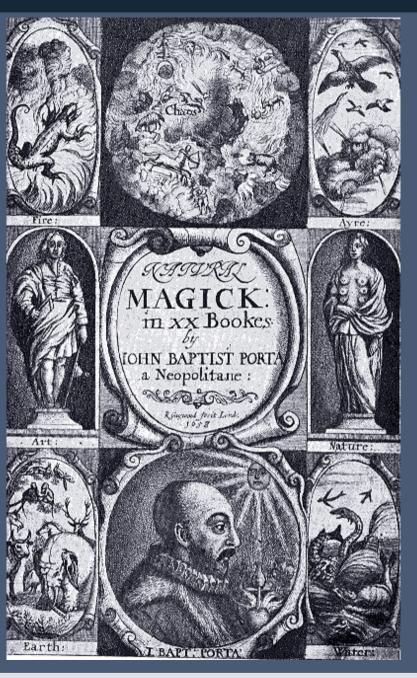
Drawing of the phisical principle of the camera obscura by Roger Bacon (1214-1294)





'nН

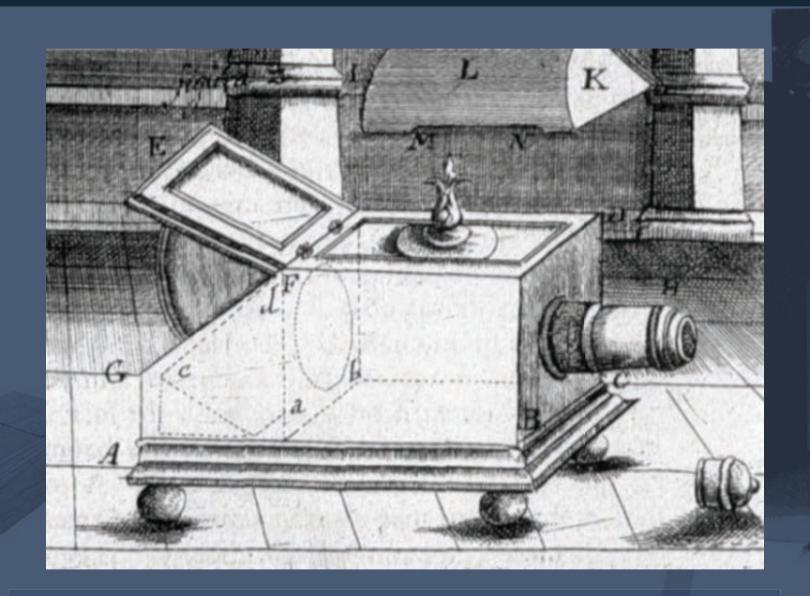




Magiae Naturalis, 1589 Giovanni Battista Della Porta.

Frontispiece of an English translation of *Natural Magick* published in London in 1658





Johann Zahn, Oculus artificialis teledióptricus, 1685

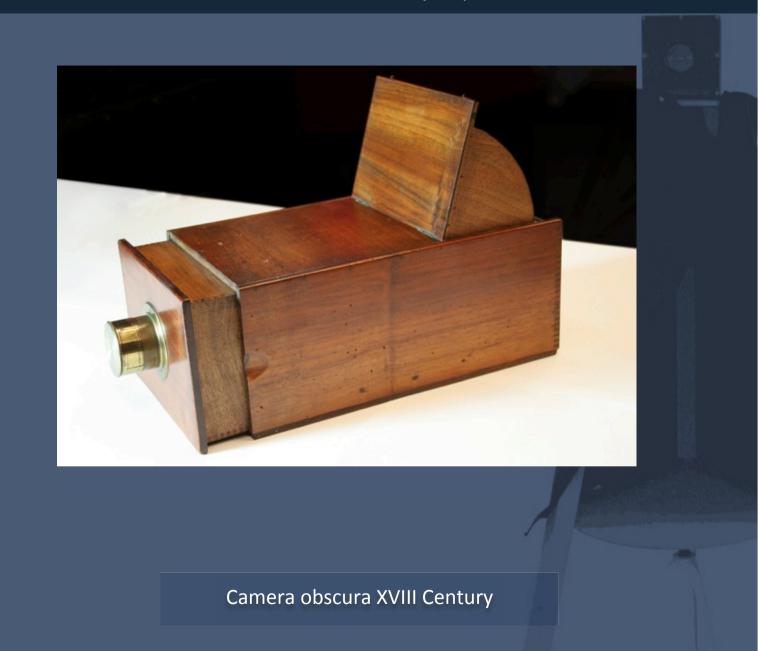






Flier to of a Camera Obscura, London, 1820.

"By this Instrument, persons unacquainted with Drawing, are enabled to take an exact likeness of anything they desire."



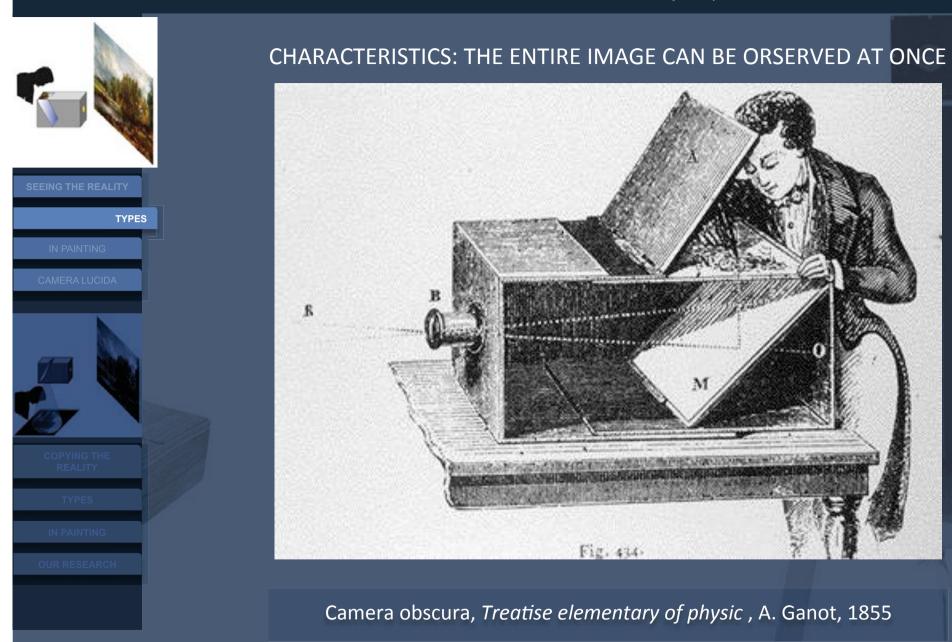




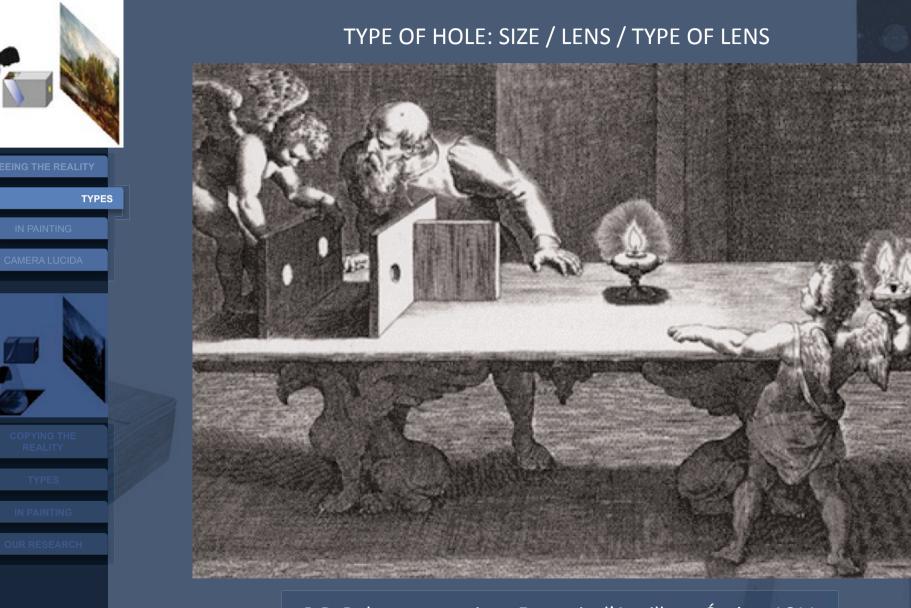
CHARACTERISTICS: PORTABILITY

Camera obscura portable



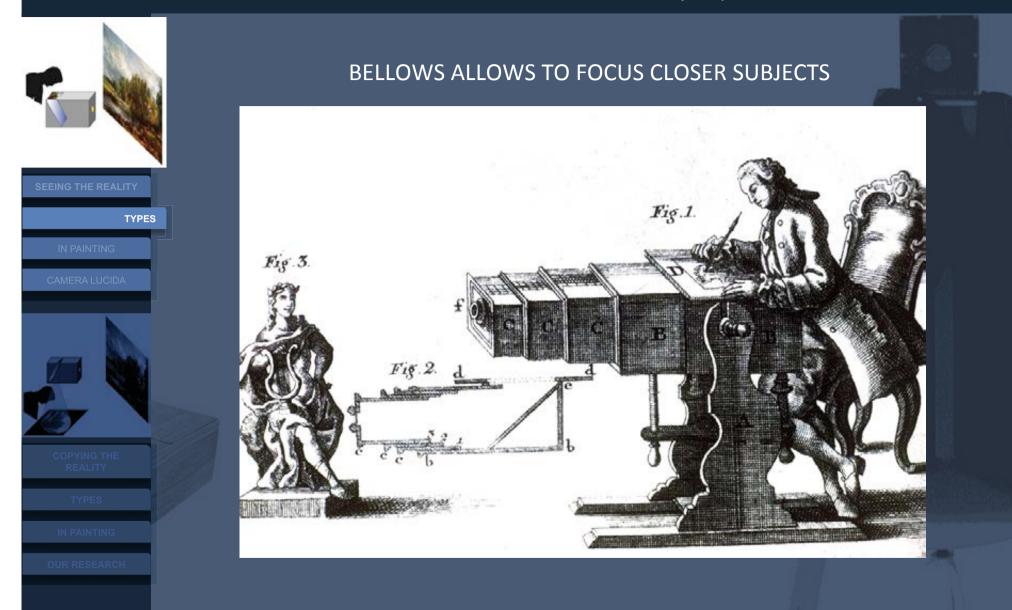






P.P. Rubens engraving, François d'Aguillon, Óptica, 1611

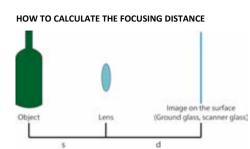




G.F.Brander, Drawing with the help of a camera obscura, 1769







 $(d = 1 + \Delta x = f + \Delta x)$

These are the variables used to calculate the focusing distances.

- s = distance from lens to object (focusing plane)
- d = distance from lens to image
- f = focal length

- Every lens has a focal length expressed in millimeters. If we don't know the focal length of a lens we take the lens, we focus the infinite and project the image on a surface (e.g. a wall) until the image is focused. Then we have to measure the distance between the lens and the wall. That's the focal length expressed in centimeters (we convert to millimeters by multiplying by ten).

- Notice that in a camera obscura with bellows $\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{I} + \Delta \mathbf{x}$, where $\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{f}$ expressed in centimeters. That means that when the lens is in the closest position to the image the infinite is on focus. $\Delta \mathbf{x}$ is the sliding distance of the bellows. It's a variable. If we move the lens backwards or forwards we will focus on different depth planes. These are the two practical formulas to use:

$$s = \frac{f_{\times}(f + \Delta x)}{\Delta x}$$

Α.

В.

We use this formula if we want to calculate where we have to place an object for a given sliding distance. For example, if we have a camera with a lens with a focal distance, f = 200 mm = 20 cm and we move the sliding box, $\Delta x = 10 \text{ cm}$. we get:

$$60 = \frac{20 \times (20 + 10)}{10}$$

(All the figures in centimeters) So the object must be placed 60 centimeters (25,58 inches) away from the lens. With the same formula we can calculate the closest focusing plane if we substitute Δx for the furthest sliding distance.

$$\Delta x = \frac{f \times f}{s - f}$$

We use this formula if we want to calculate how far we have to move the sliding box if we want to focus an object placed at a given distance. For example, if we have a camera with a lens with a focal length, f = 300 mm = 30 cm and we want to focus an object place, s = 150 cm, we get.

$$7,5 = \frac{30 \times 3}{150 - 3}$$

(All the figures in centimeters) So we move the sliding box 7,5 centimeters (2,9 inches) forwards.

NOTE: 1 centimeter = 0,393 inches / 1 inch = 2,54 centimeters





Secret Knowlødge

Rediscovering the Lost Techniques of the Old Masters

David Hockney







Van Loo, The Magic Lantern, 1764



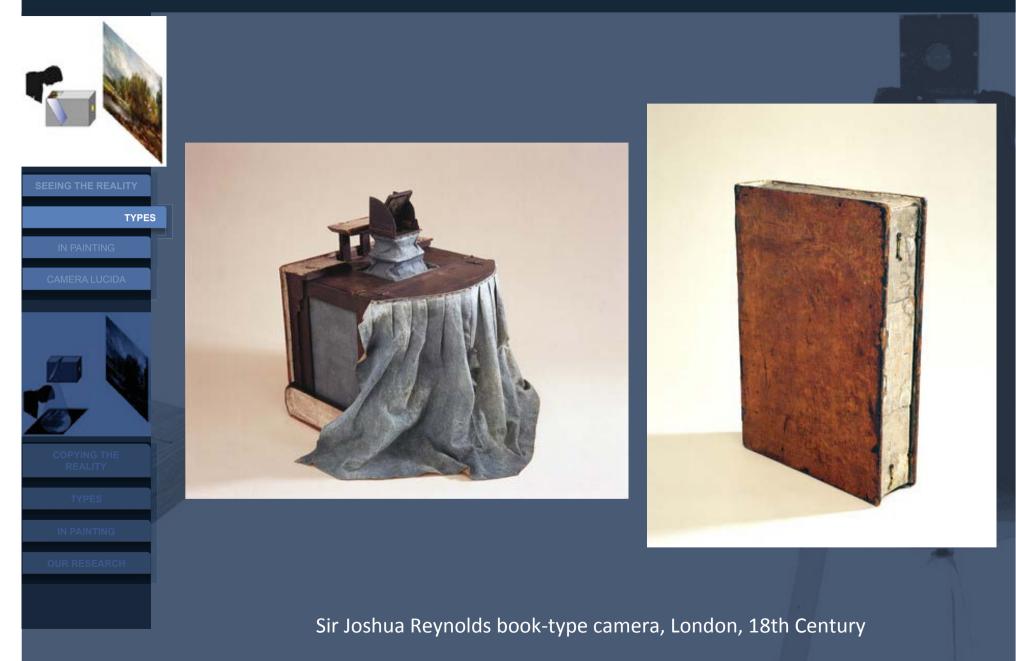




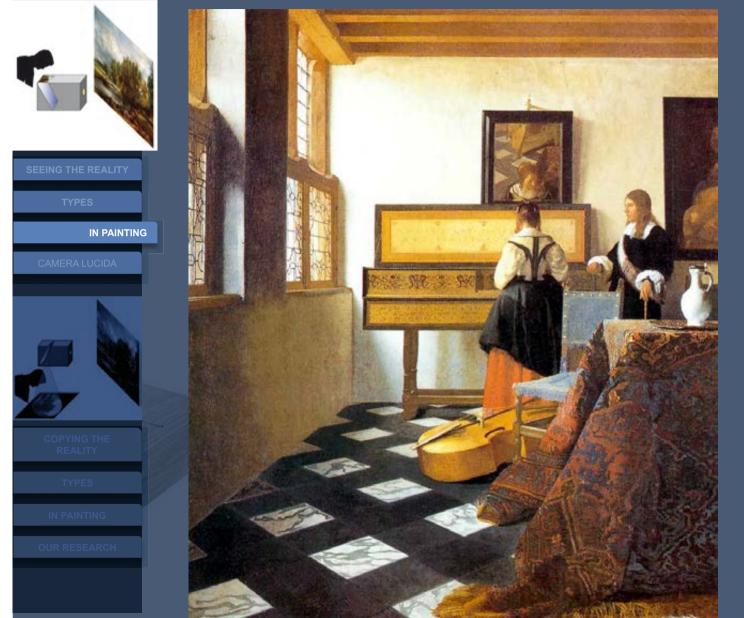


Georges Desmarees (1697 - 1776), Portrait of Joachimus Franciscus Beich with camera obscura, Mid 18th century









Johannes Vermeer. *Music class,* 1662-65.

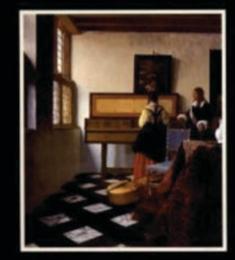




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vermeer's CAMERA

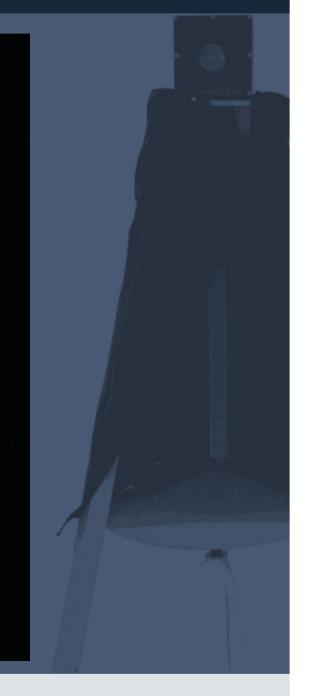
Uncovering the Truth Behind the Masterpieces



'Compulsively readable' Sunday Times

PHILIP STEADMAN

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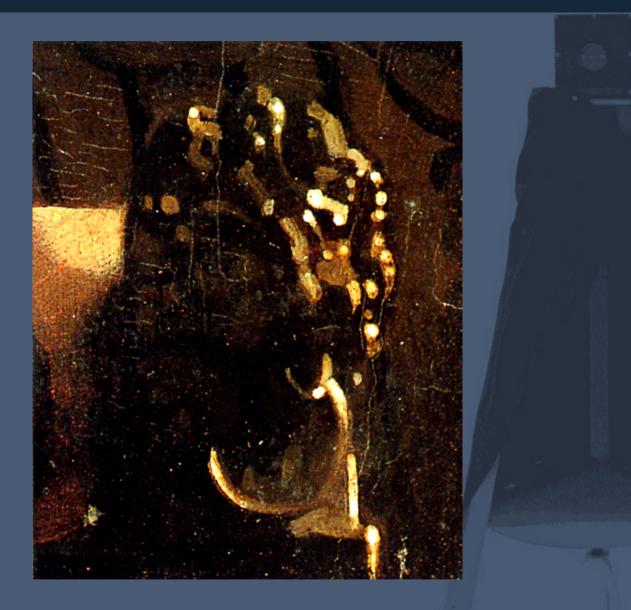






Johannes Vermeer. *Girl with red hat,* 1665. Oil on wooden panel, 22,8 x 18 cm





Johannes Vermeer. *Girl with red hat,* 1665. detail

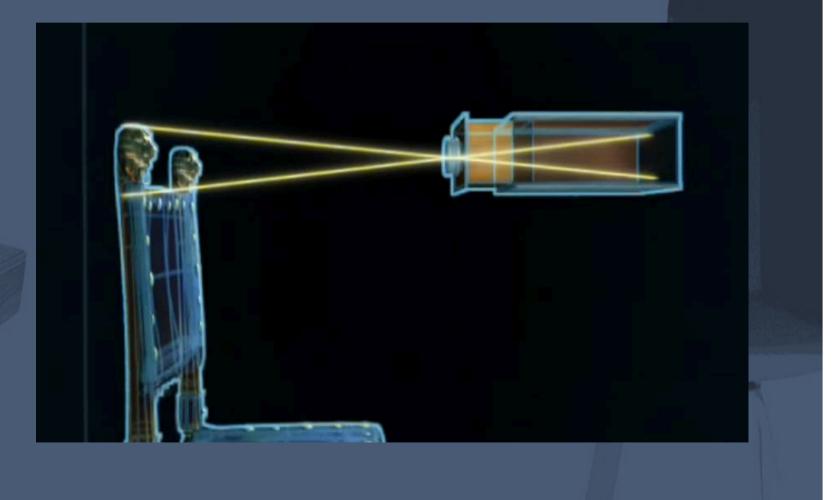




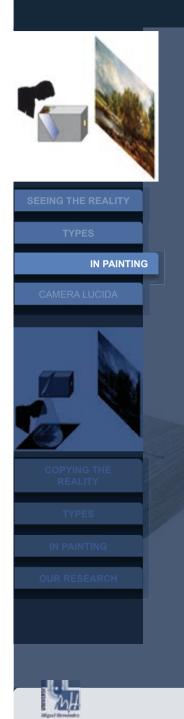
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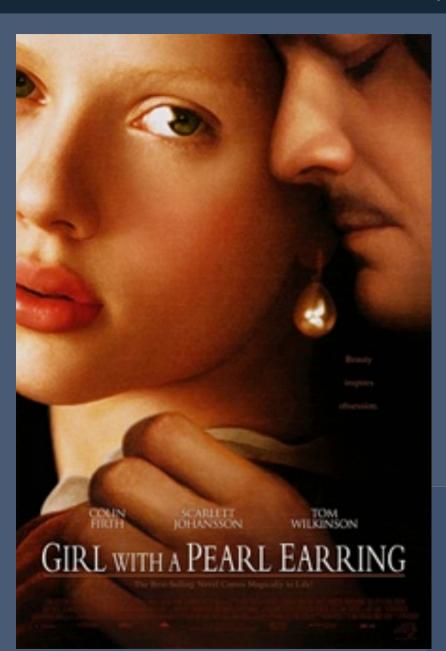
National Gallery of Art. Washington.

Vermeer: Master of Light: Camera Obscura, Part 4. Arthur Wheelock.



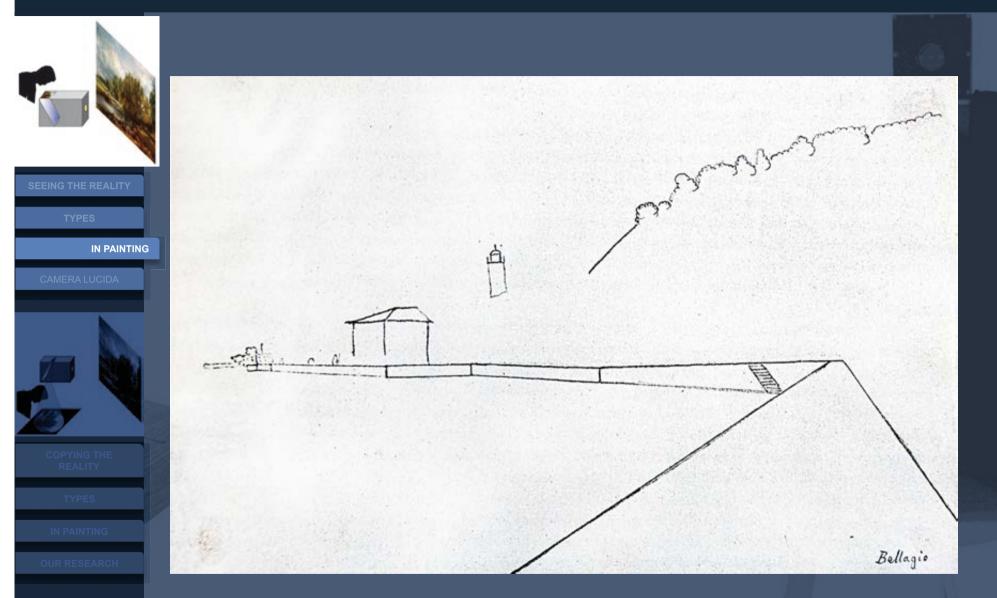






Video

Fragment of the film Girl with a pearl earring, 2003 Directed by Peter Webber

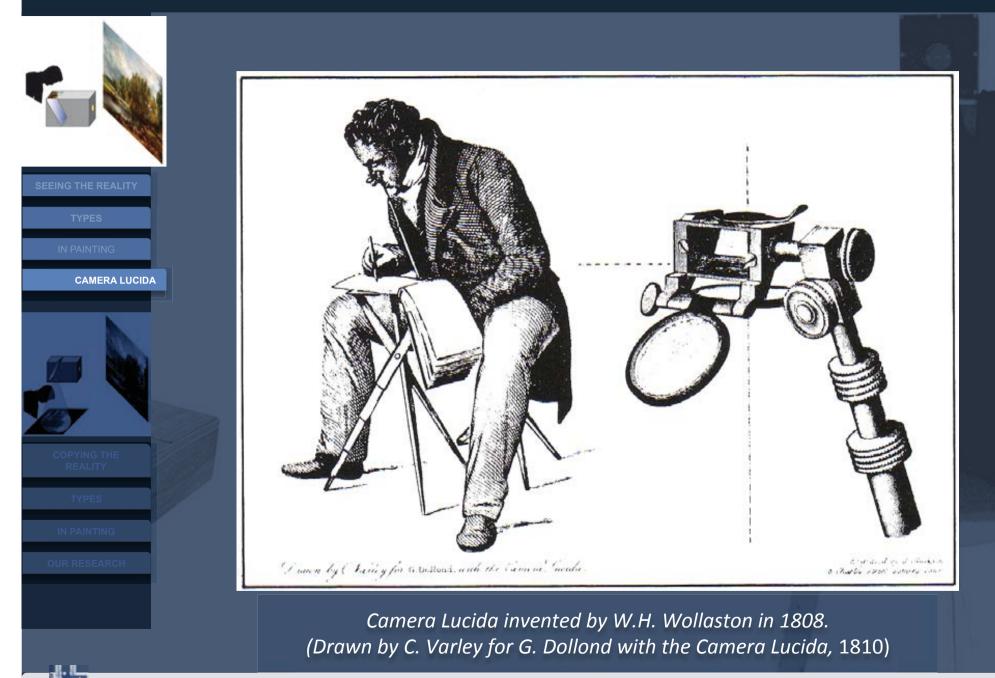


Wiilliam Henry Fox Talbot, Bellagio, Drawing from a camera obscura, 1833

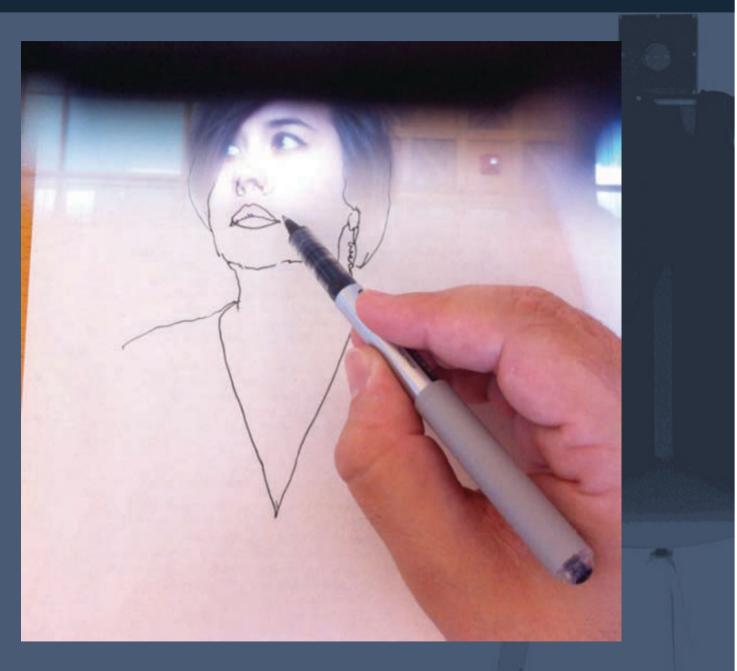




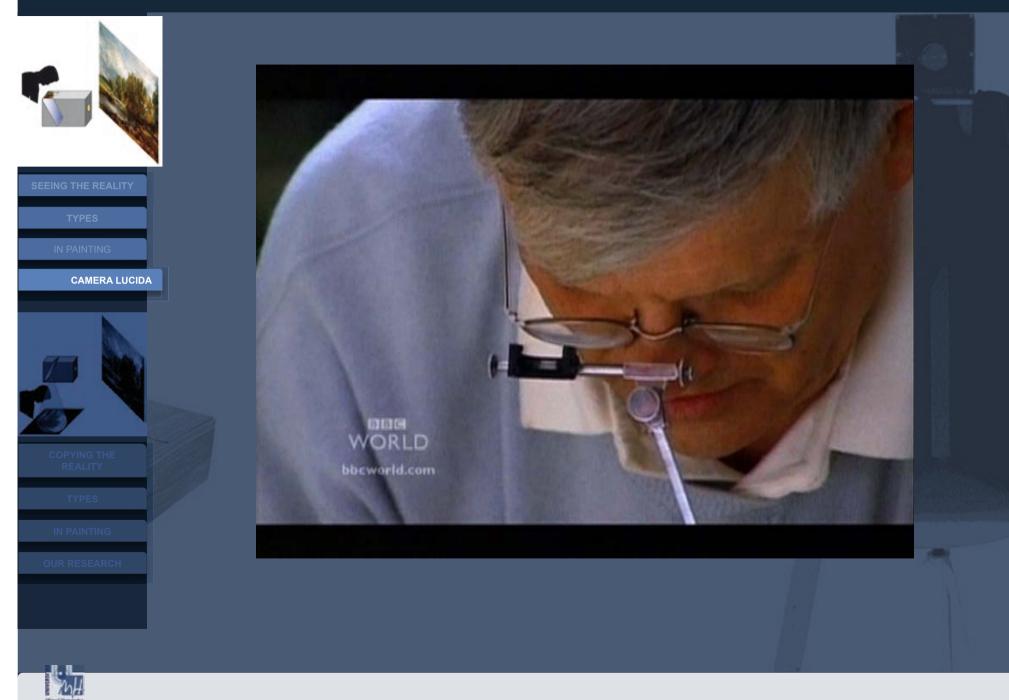


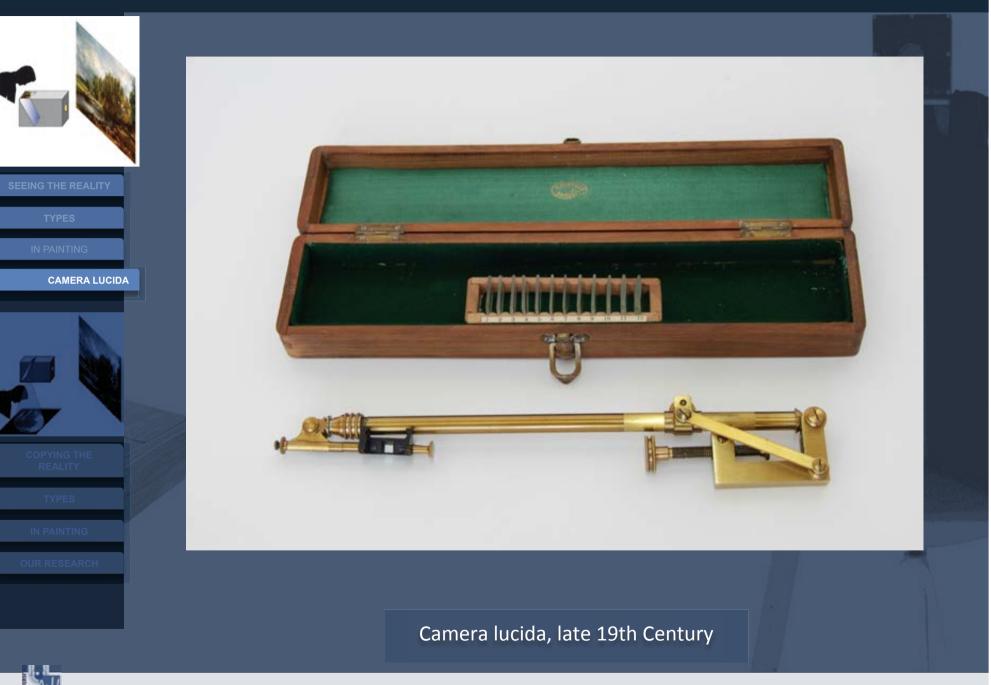


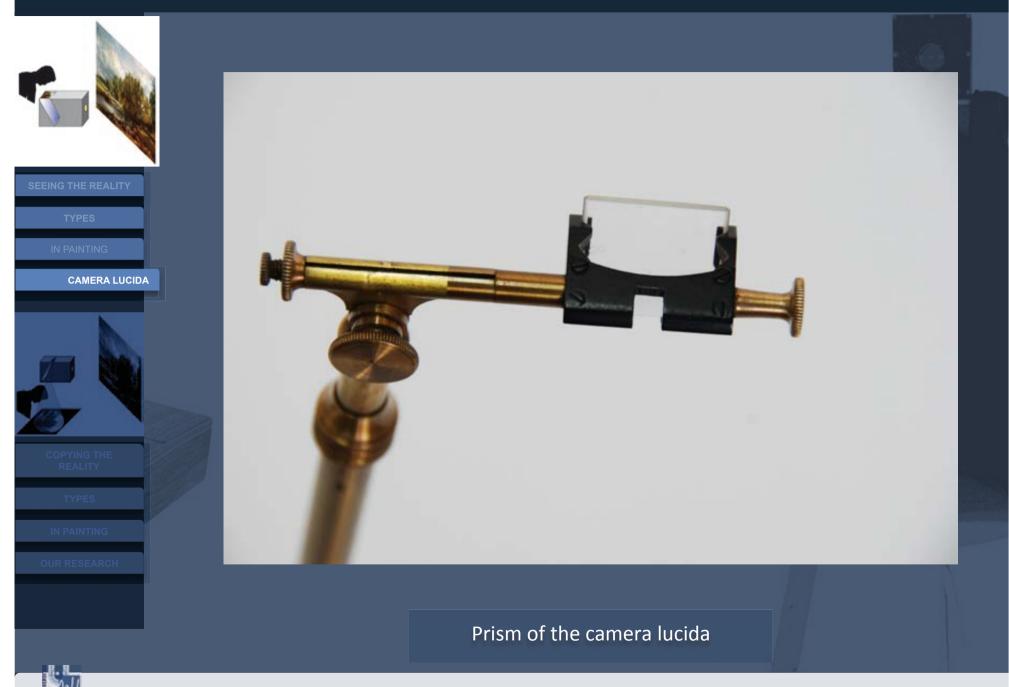








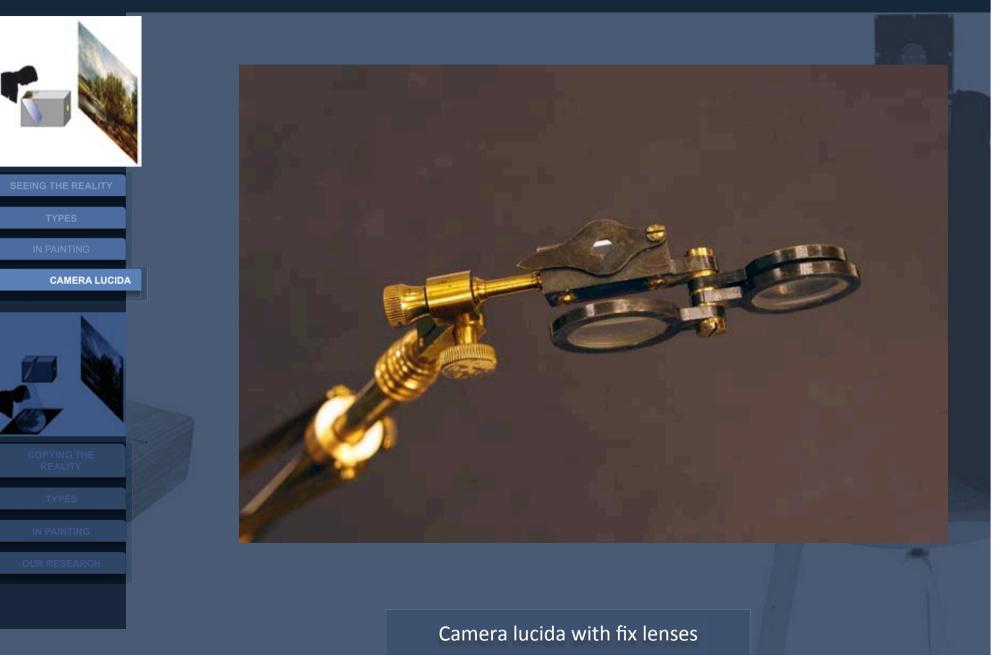




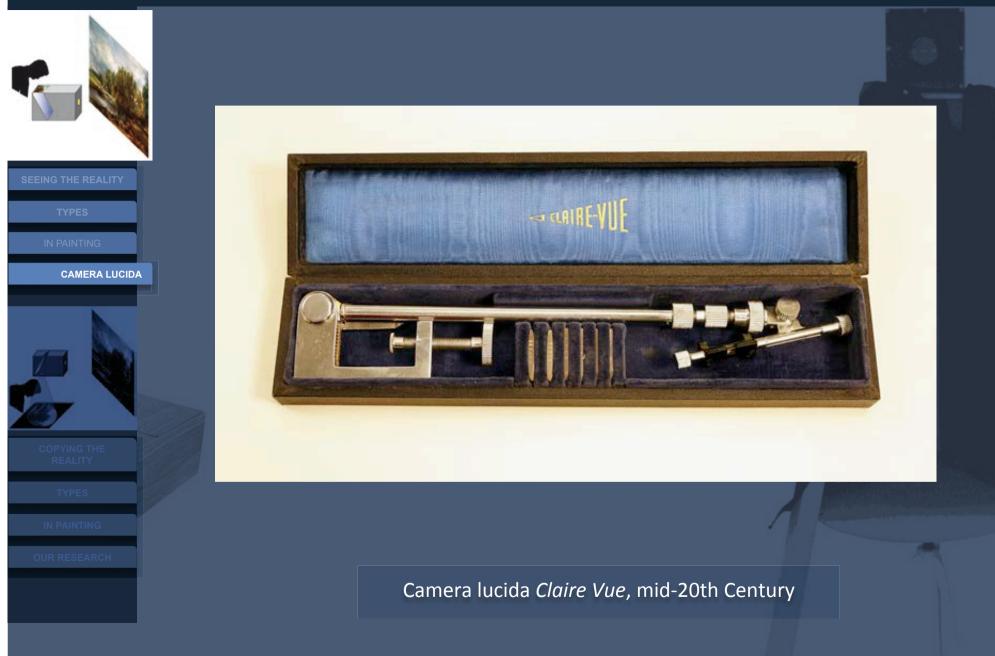


Camera lucida with fix lenses









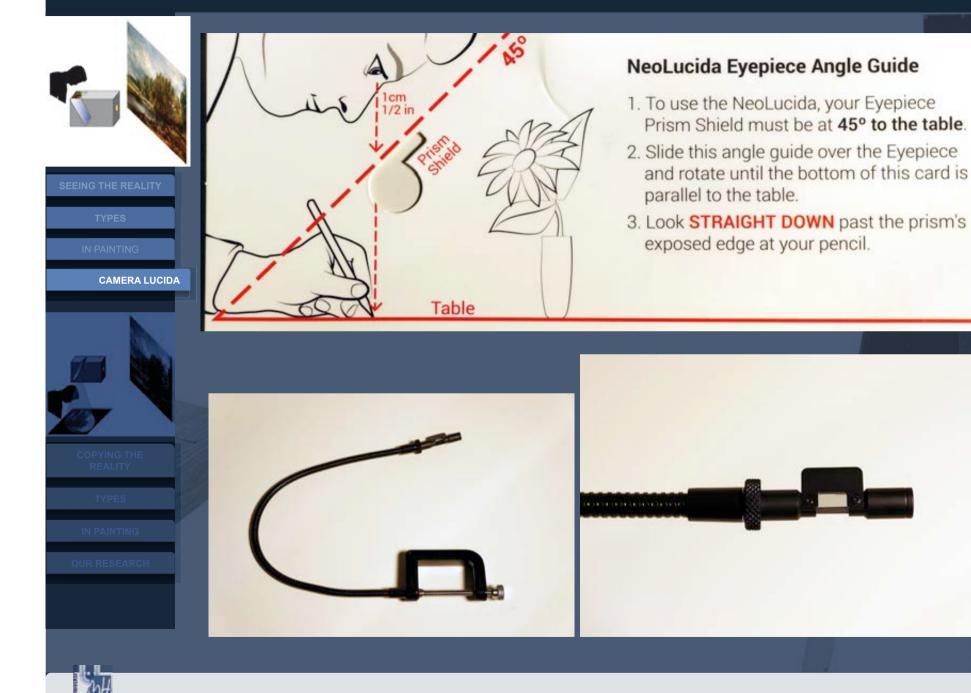




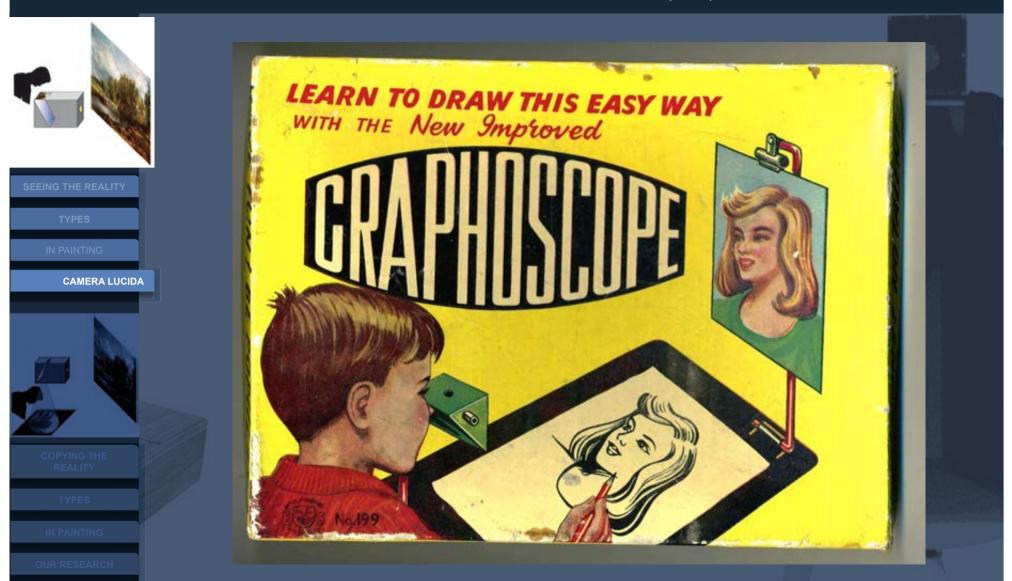
NEOLUCIDA.

Trace what you see—with this authentic, portable camera lucida for the 21st century





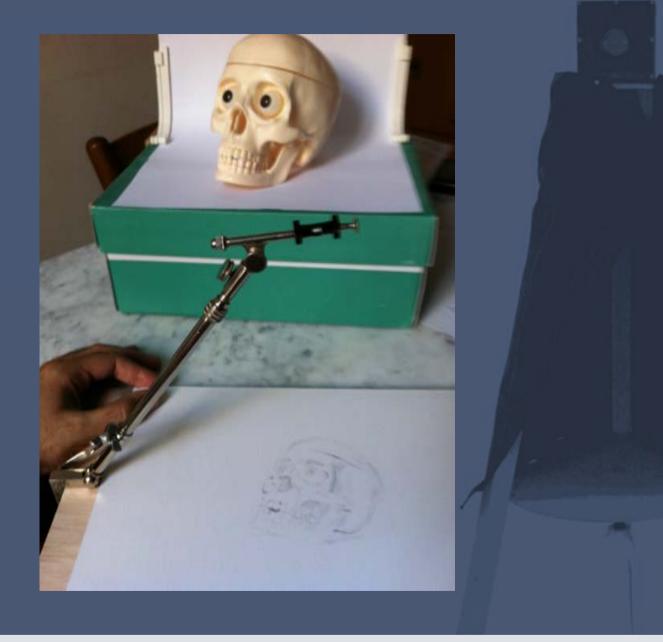




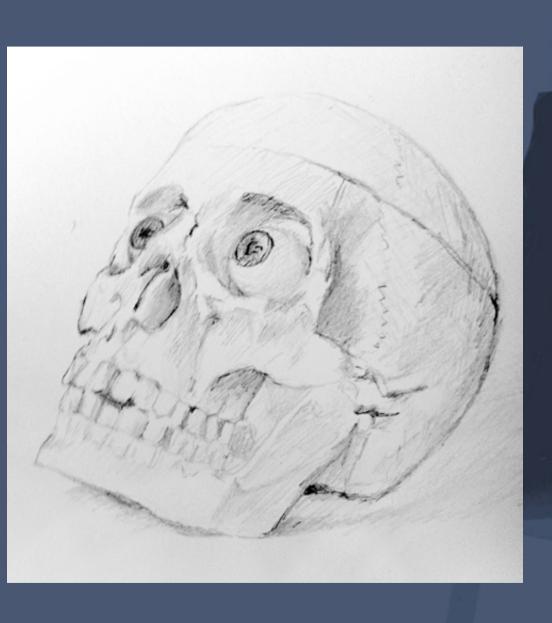
Graphoscope, drawing toy based on the camera lucida, 1960s

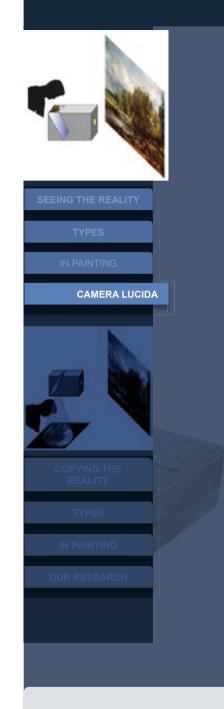


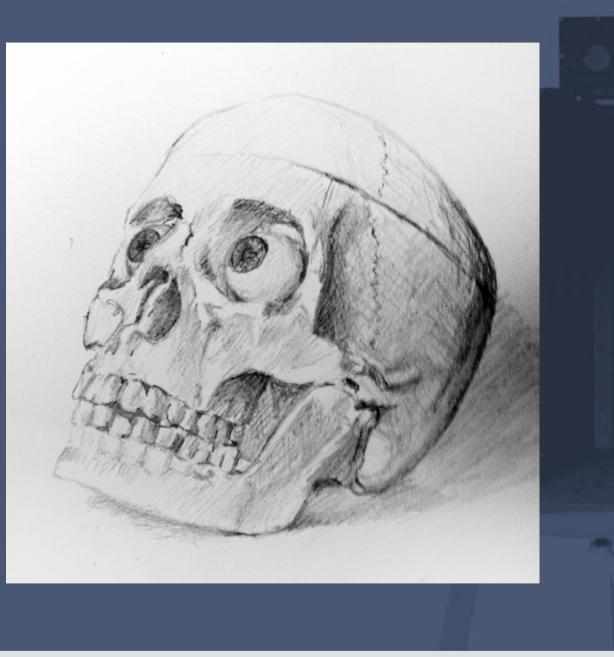




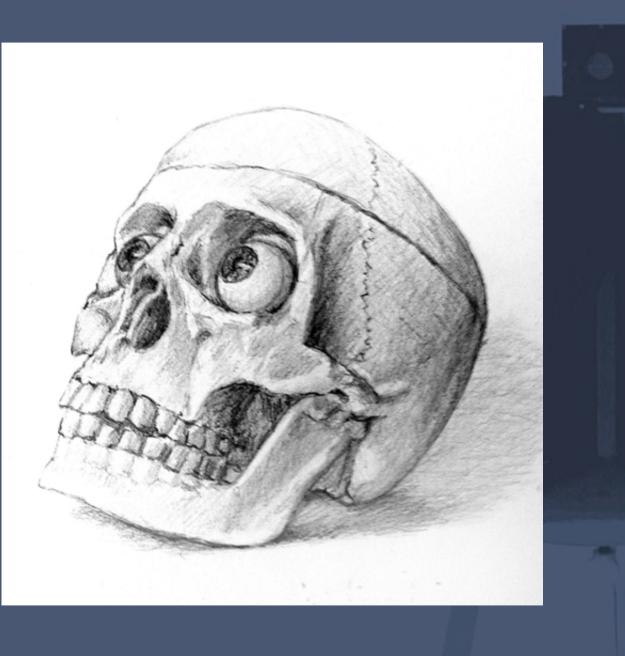








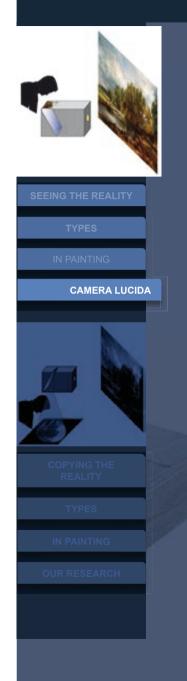








José Vicente Martin, camera lucida drawing, 2014





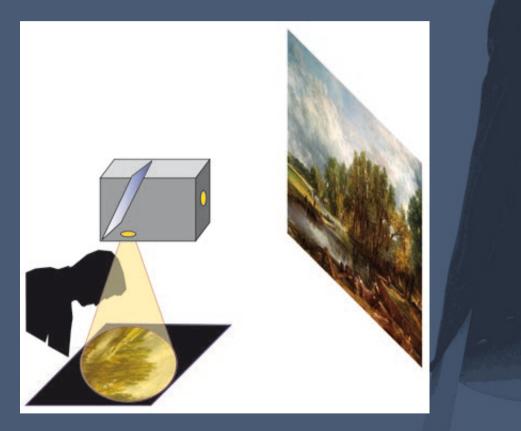
José Vicente Martin, camera lucida drawing, 2014





José Vicente Martin, camera lucida drawing, 2014

A2. IMAGE OVER





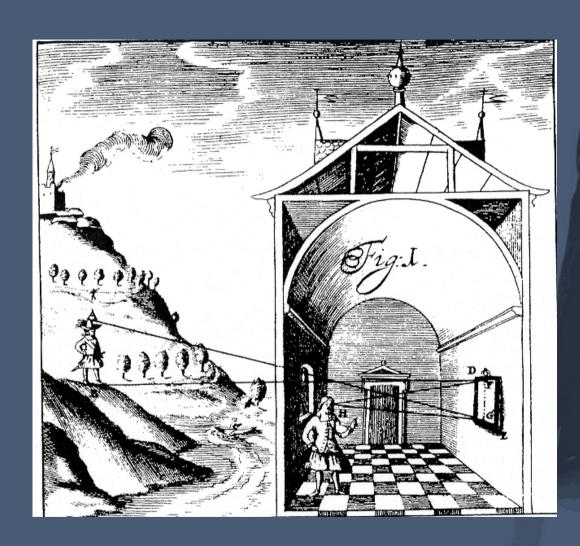
COPYING THE REALITY



Tent camera obscura, Edmund Atkinson, 1875

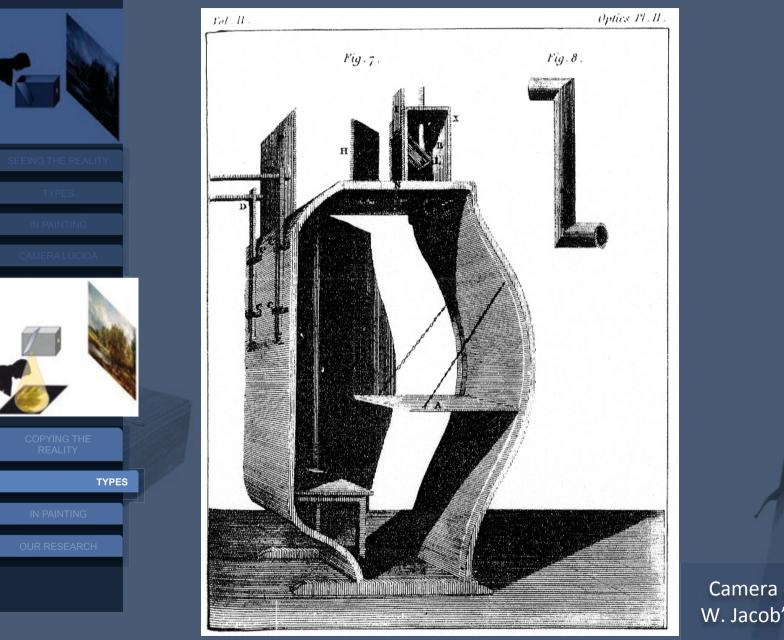






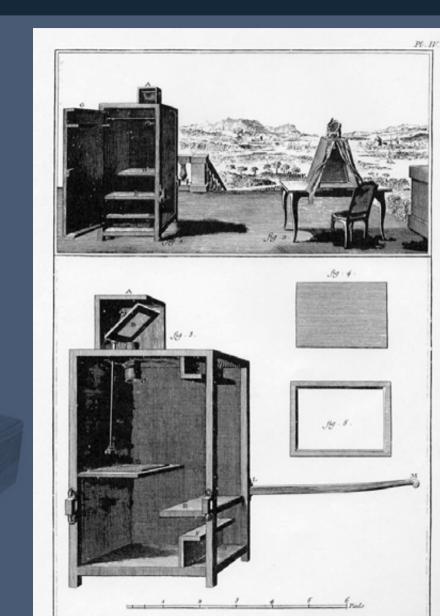
Camera obscura in Magia Universalis by Gaspar Schott, 1657





Camera obscura chair type, W. Jacob's Gravesande, 1711





Dessein, Chambre Obscure.

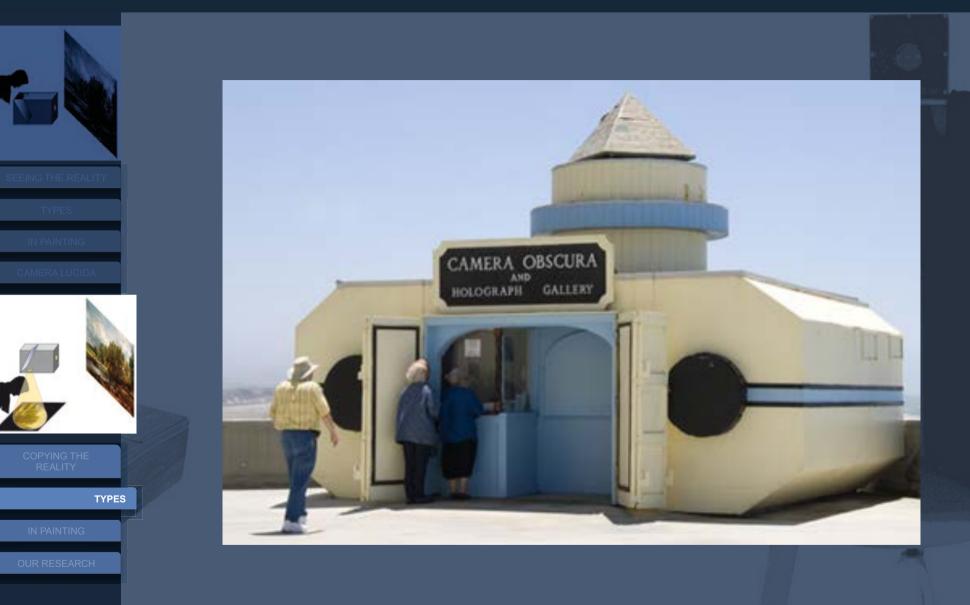
Cameras obscura , Enciclopedy of Diderot and D'Alembert, 1750

Anard Int .



TYPES

MARY A



Giant Camera obscura over image, San Francisco, USA



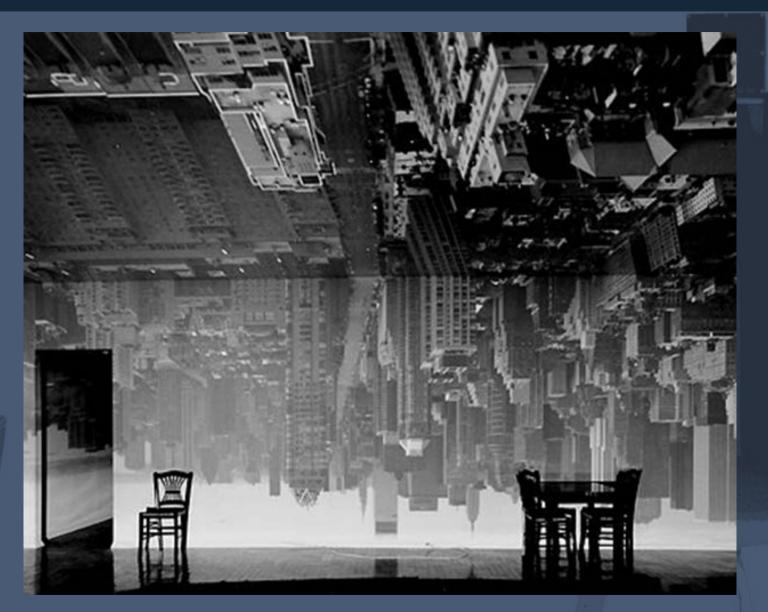












Abelardo Morell, Camera obscura: Manhattan South, 2010



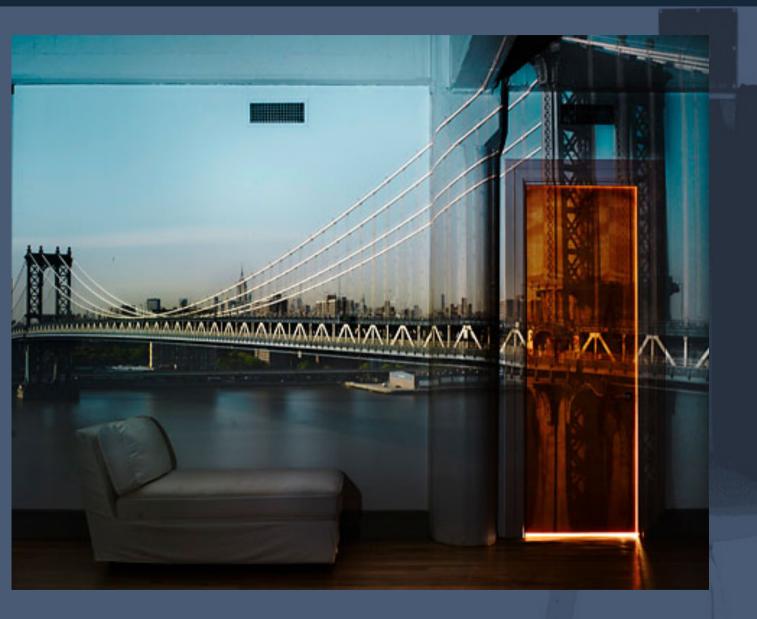




Abelardo Morell, *Camera obscura: View of the Brooklyn Bridge in Bedroom*, 2009

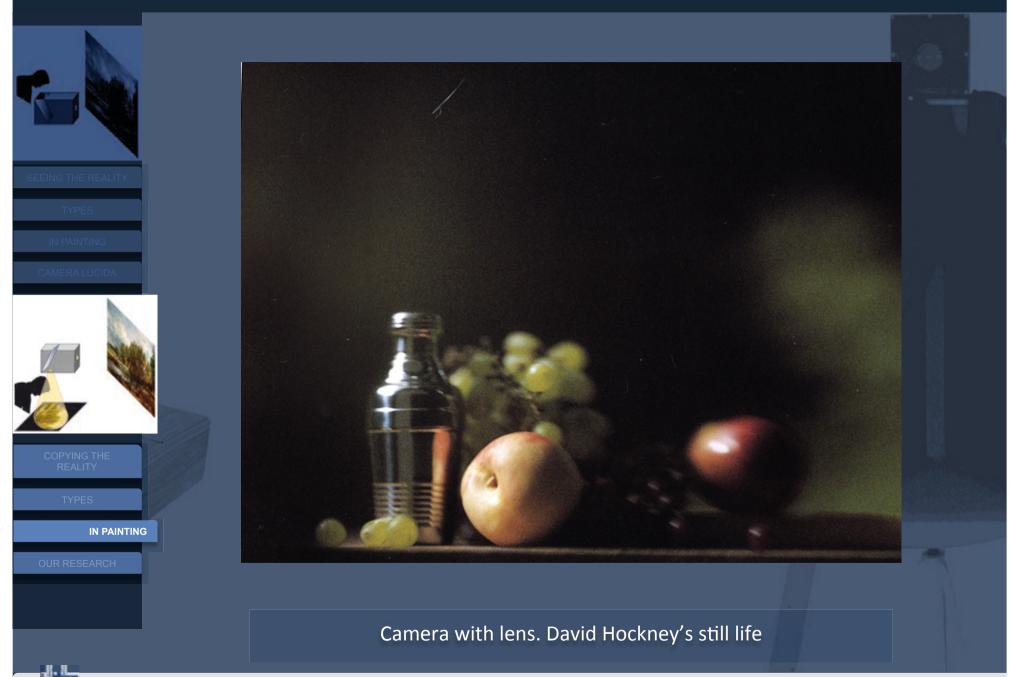


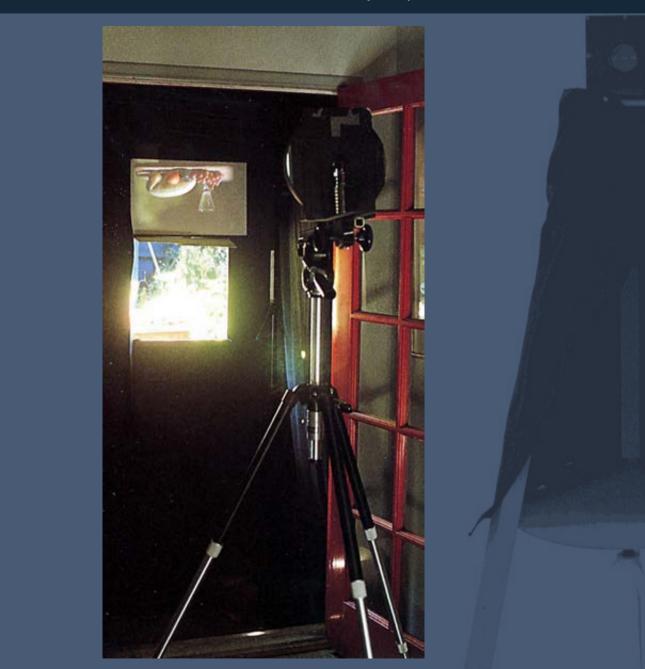




Abelardo Morell, Camera obscura: View of the Manhattan Bridge, 2010

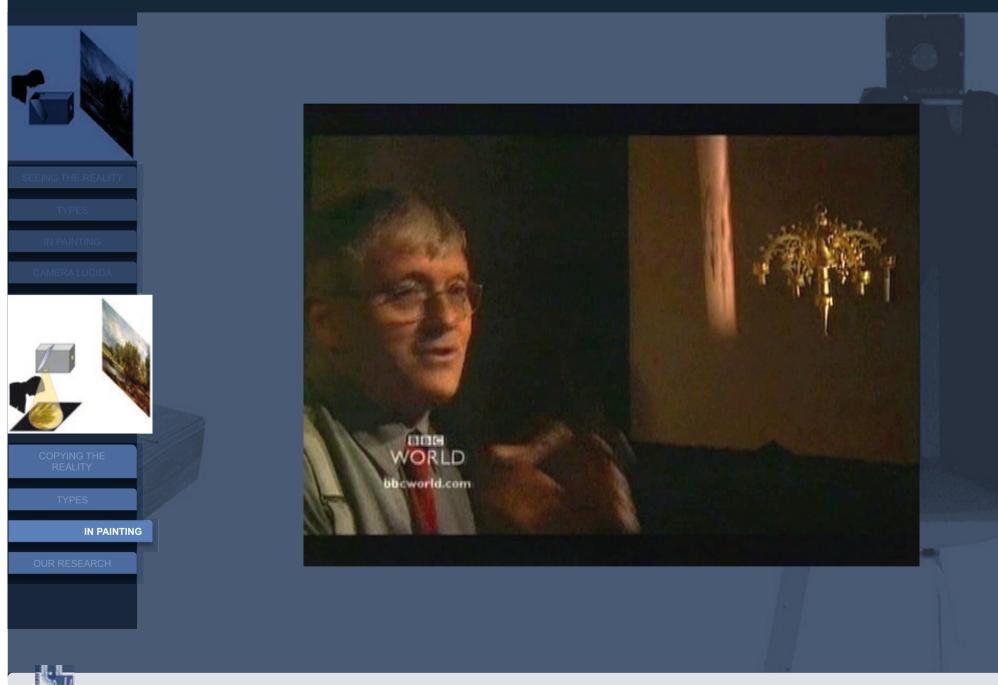










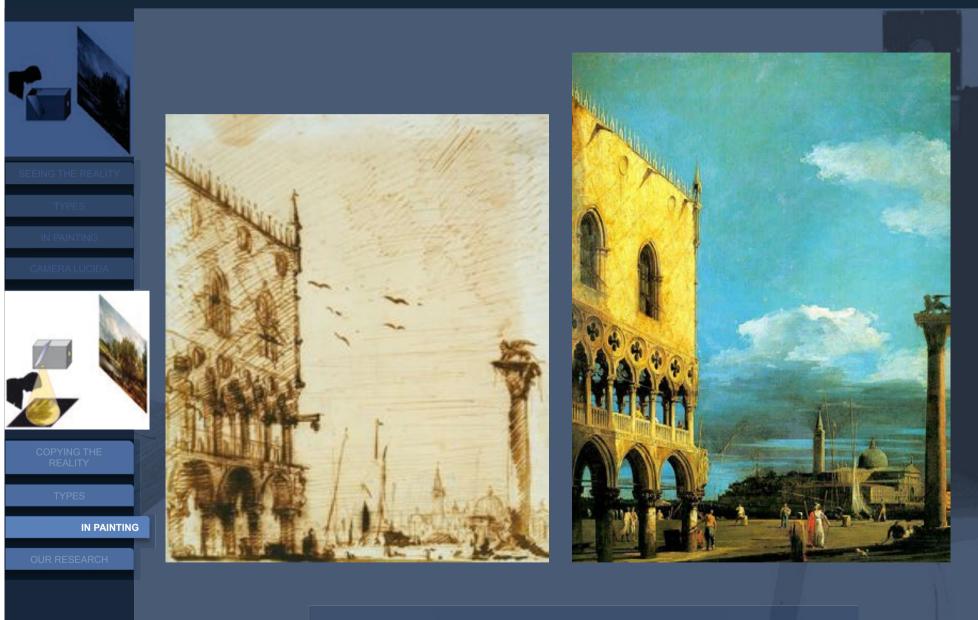




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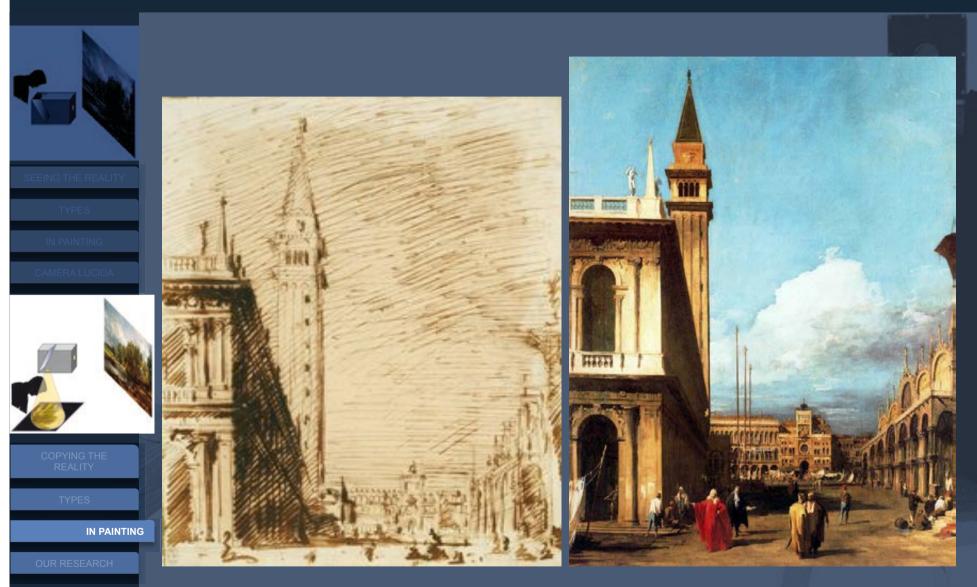






The Piazzetta , Canaletto, 1725





The Piazzetta, looking toward the Clock Tower by Canaletto, 1726-1728





Iván Albalate at the Museum of cinema , Girona, Spain



OUR RESEARCH

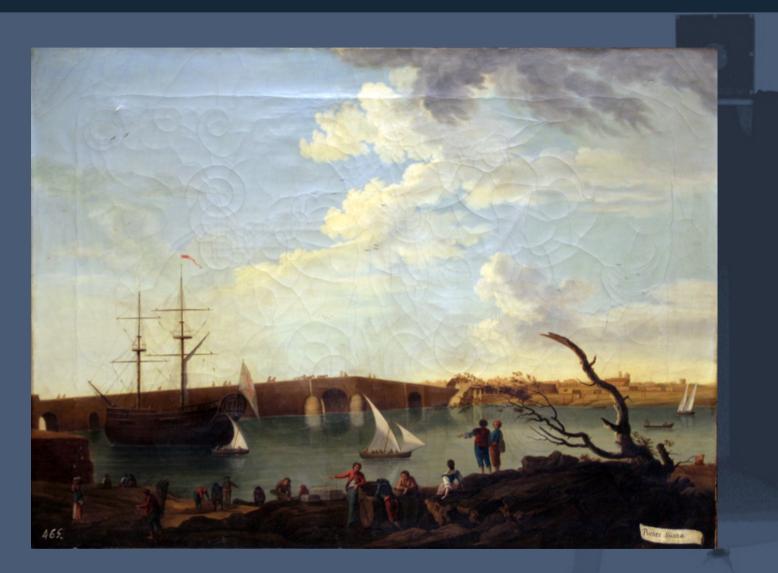




Mariano Sánchez, Channel of Trocadero from Puntales, 1782







Mariano Sánchez, Suazo bridge, 1782









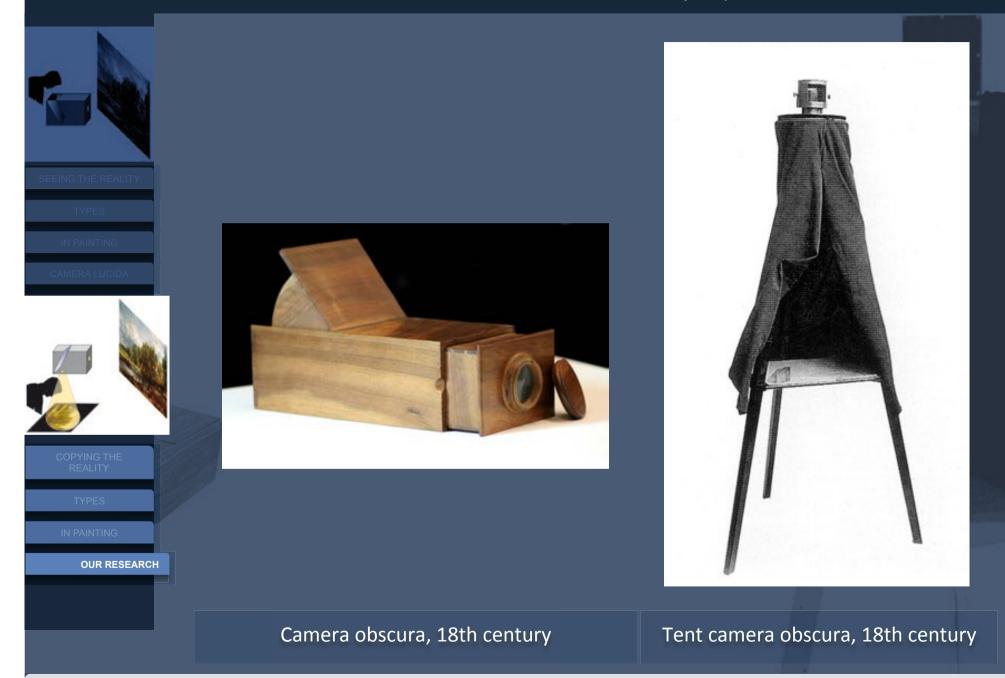
N PAINTING

OUR RESEARCH



Mariano Sánchez, Málaga, 1785

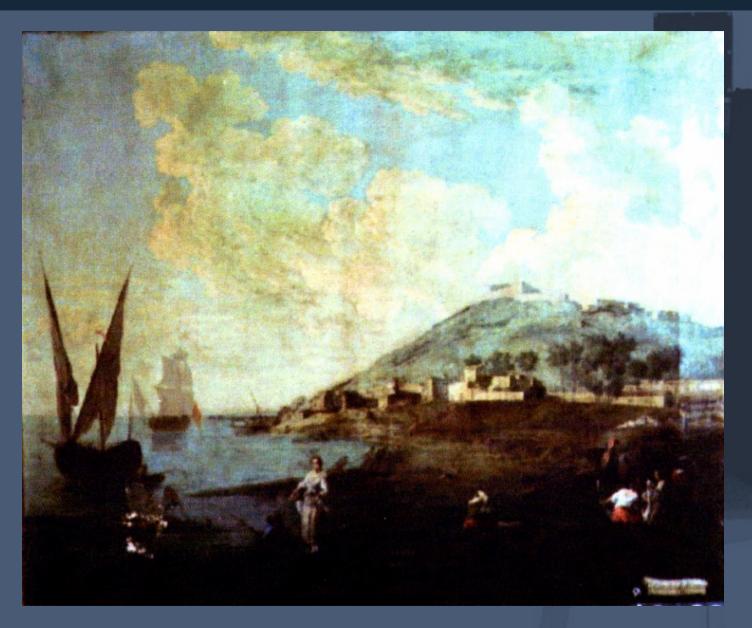






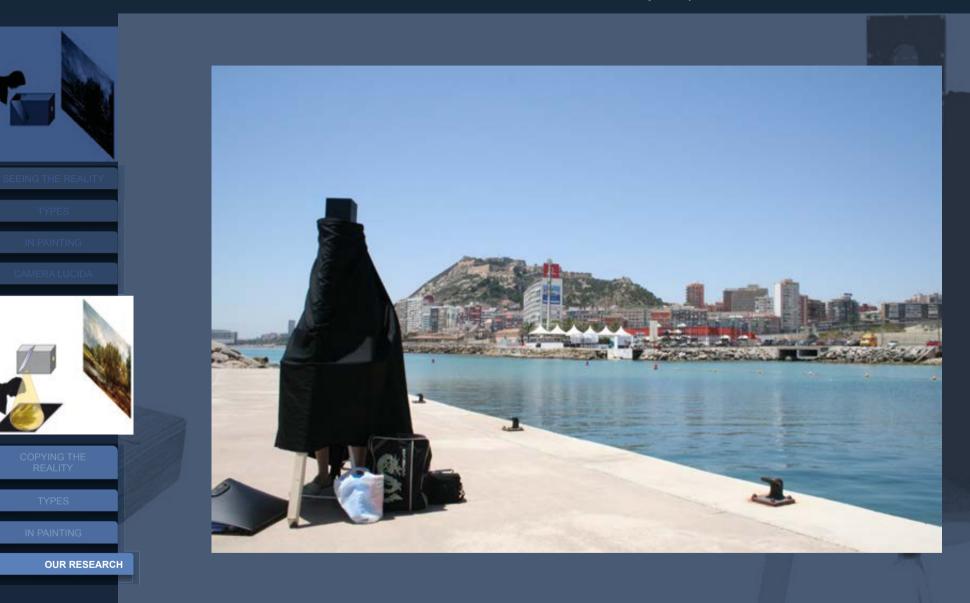






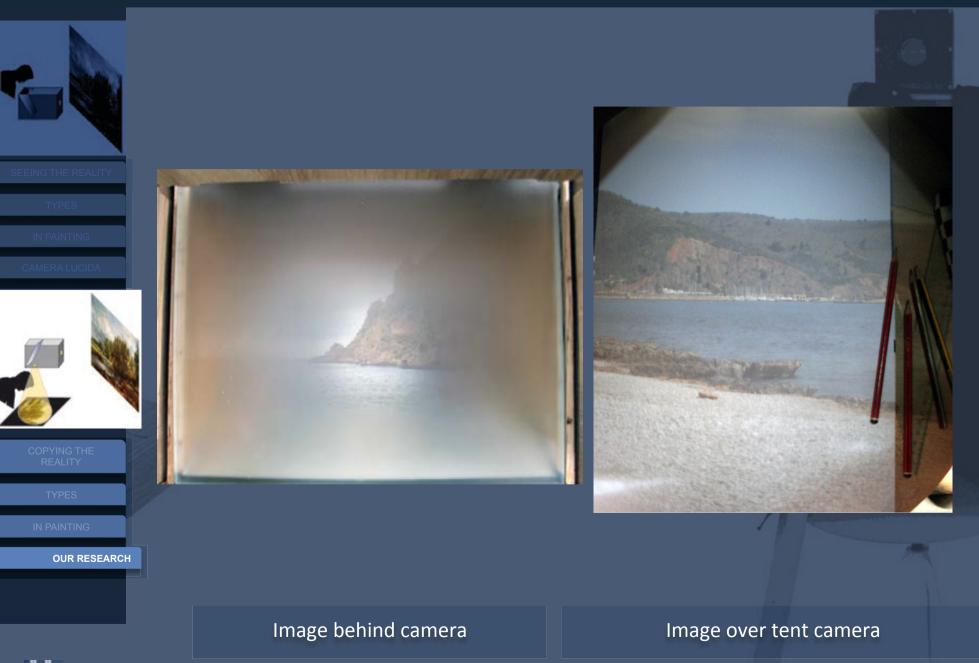
Mariano Sánchez, Castle of Alicante, 1785



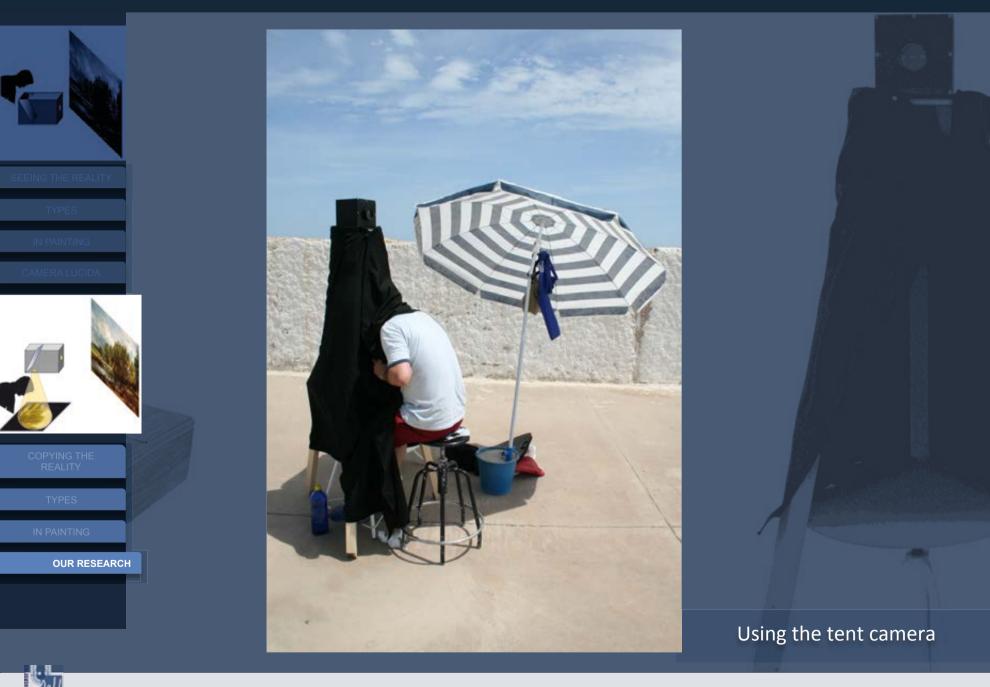


Using the tent camera

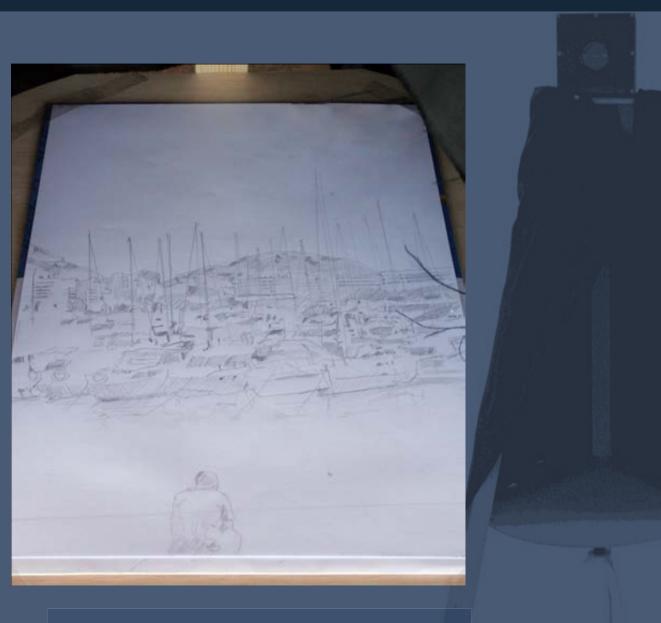






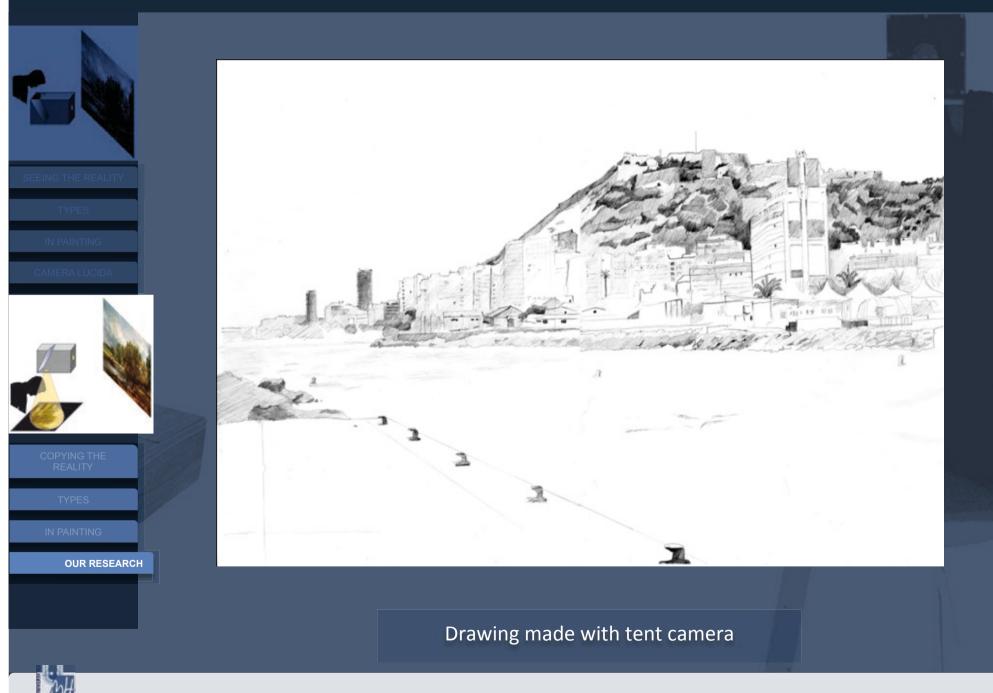


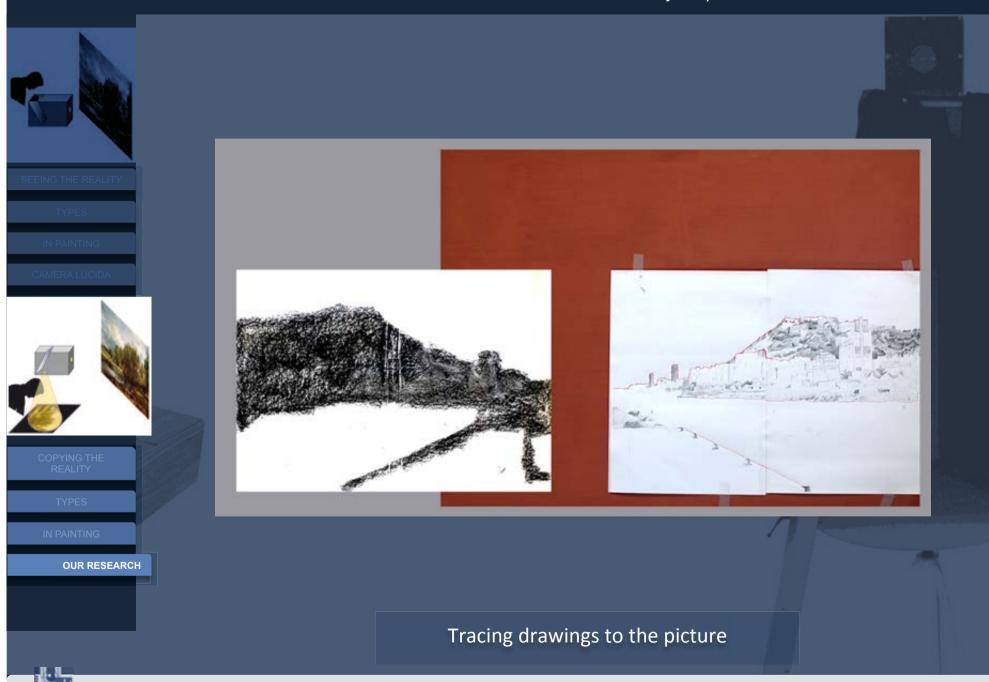




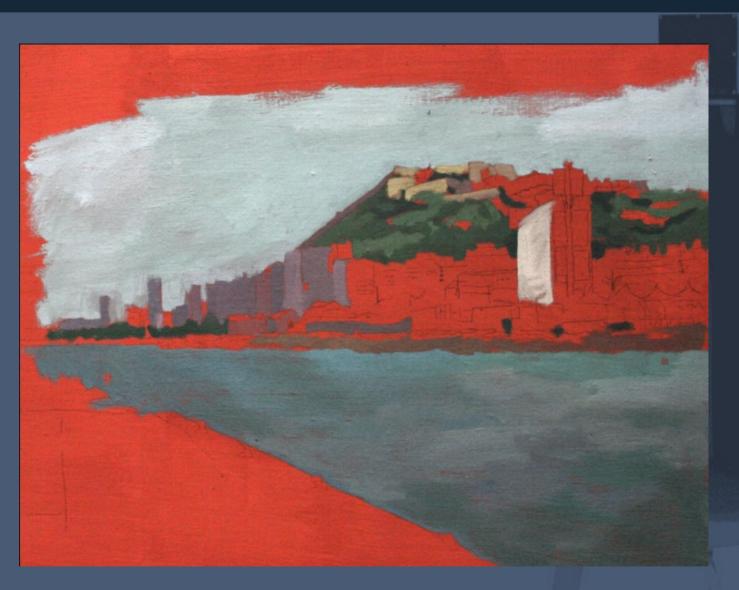
Drawing made with tent camera







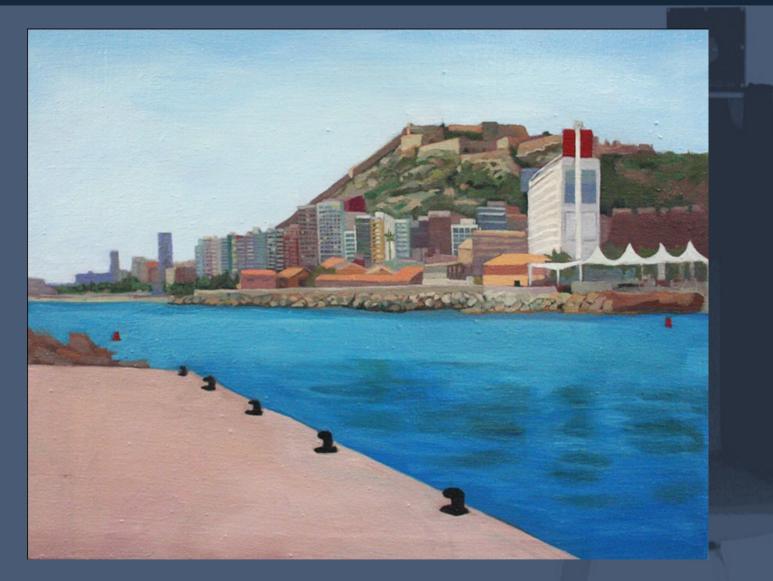




First layer in painting process







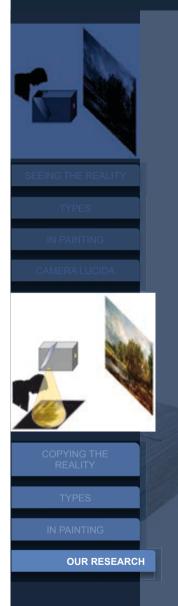
Final result of the painting

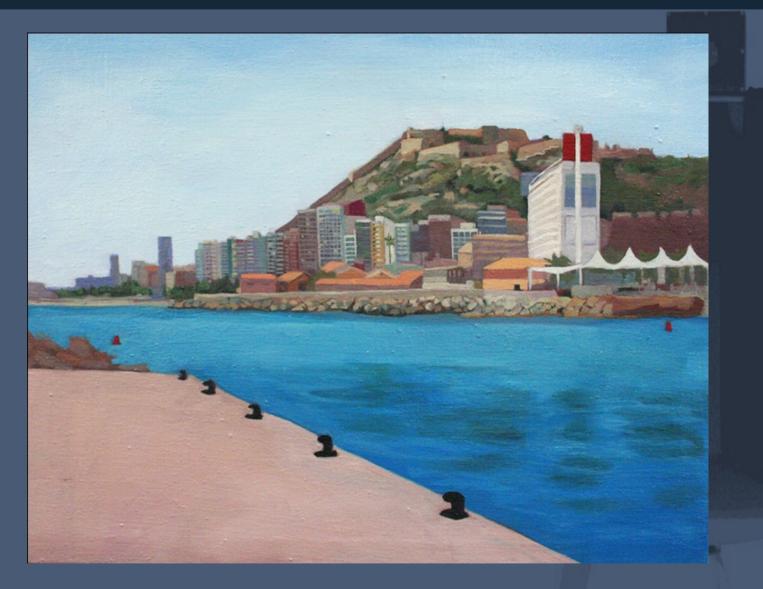






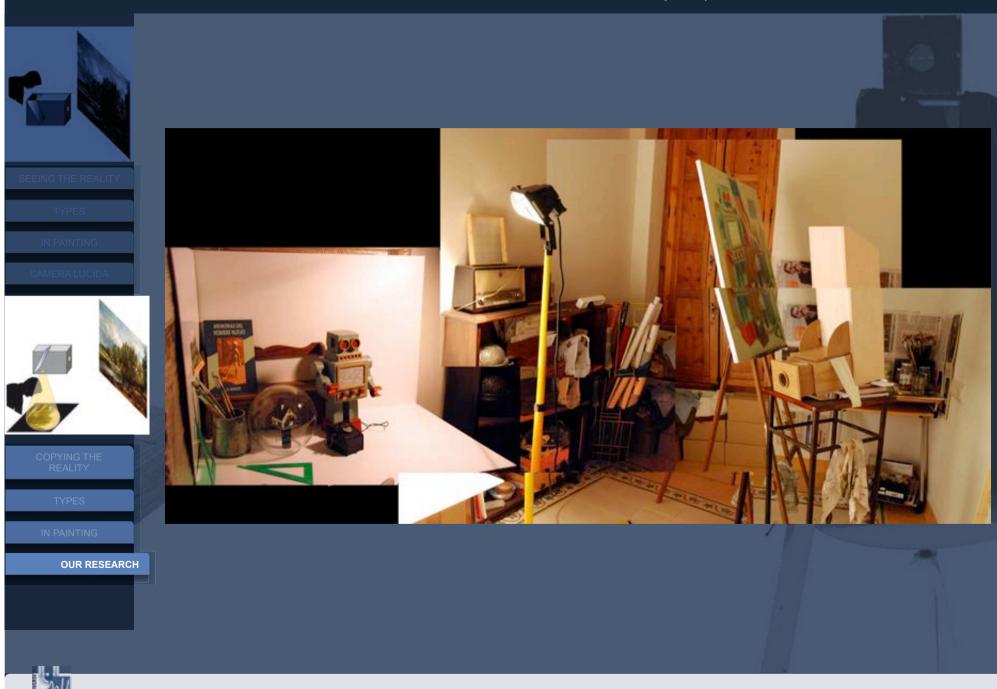


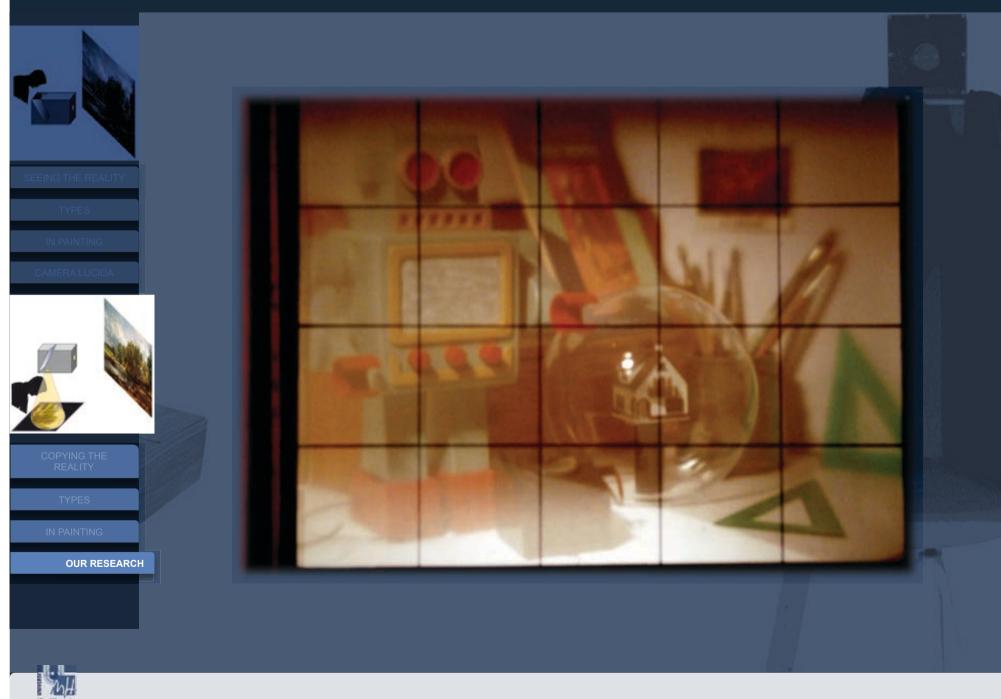




Iván Albalate, after Mariano Sánchez.



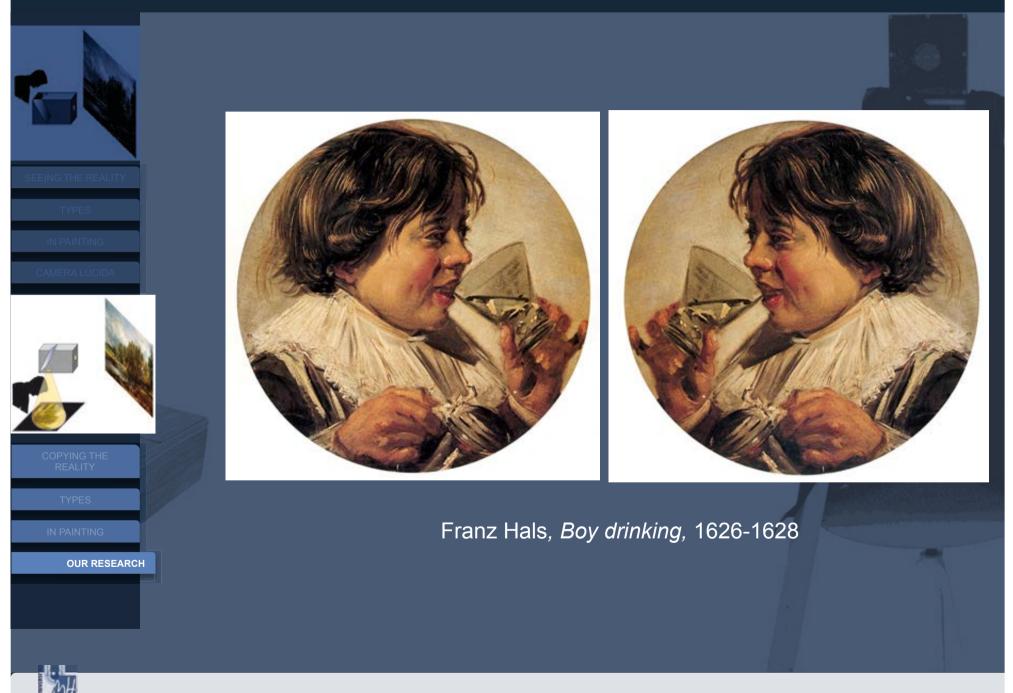






José Vicente Martín, Memories of the New Man, 2014. Oil on canvas.











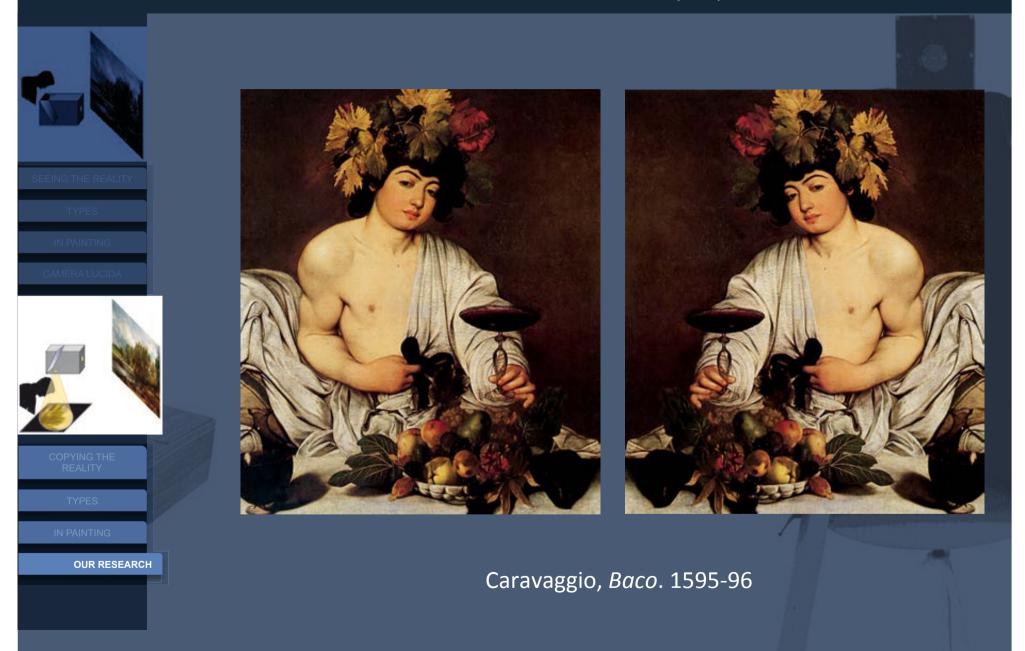
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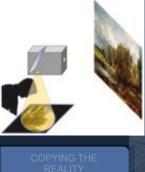
Franz Hals, Boy drinking, 1626-1628









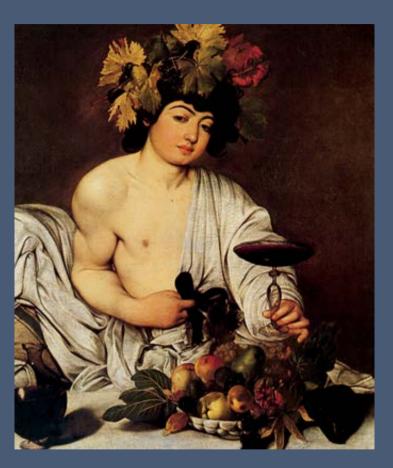




TIFES

IN PAINTING





Caravaggio, Baco. 1595-96



