



Report on the HOBBY CLUBS-NECN event

1	Name of the Activity/Event	PHOTOGRAPHY COMPETITION	
2	Date of Activity/Event	19 th MAY 2022	
3	Organized by/Name of the committee	Chithra Club, HOBBY CLUBS, NEC Nellore	
4	Place of Activity/event	Visweswaraya Auditorium, Faradays Block	
5	Type of activity/Event	A seminar	
6	Activity/Event objectives	To encourage the students to be exposed to photography	
7	Participation	Students	Total Participation
		10	12
8	General remarks	-	
9	Suggested Improvements	-	
10	Enclosures	1. Circular to students 2. Report	
11	Signature of In charge/convener		

Narayana Engineering College has always encourages students towards their hobbies, as a part of this Narayana Engineering college started “**Hobby Clubs**” to motivate the students to show their talents hidden in their hobbies.

Photography is the result of combining several technical discoveries, relating to seeing an image and capturing the image. The discovery of the camera obscura ("dark chamber" in Latin) that provides an image of a scene dates back to ancient China. Greek mathematicians Aristotle and Euclid independently described a camera obscura in the 5th and 4th centuries BCE. In the 6th century CE, Byzantine mathematician Anthemius of Tralles used a type of camera obscura in his experiments.

The Arab physicist Ibn al-Haytham (Alhazen) (965–1040) also invented a camera obscura as well as the first true pinhole camera. The invention of the camera has been traced back to the work of Ibn al-Haytham. While the effects of a single light passing through a pinhole had been described earlier, Ibn al-Haytham gave the first correct analysis of the camera obscura including the first geometrical and quantitative descriptions of the phenomenon, and was the first to use a screen in a dark room so that an image from one side of a hole in the surface could be projected onto a screen on the other side. He also first understood the relationship between the focal point and the pinhole, and performed early experiments with afterimages, laying the foundations for the invention of photography in the 19th century.

Photography is the art, application, and practice of creating durable images by recording light, either electronically by means of an image sensor, or chemically by means of a light-sensitive material such as photographic film. It is employed in many fields of science, manufacturing (e.g., photolithography), and

business, as well as its more direct uses for art, film and video production, recreational purposes, hobby, and mass communication.

Typically, a lens is used to focus the light reflected or emitted from objects into a real image on the light-sensitive surface inside a camera during a timed exposure. With an electronic image sensor, this produces an electrical charge at each pixel, which is electronically processed and stored in a digital image file for subsequent display or processing. The result with photographic emulsion is an invisible latent image, which is later chemically "developed" into a visible image, either negative or positive depending on the purpose of the photographic material and the method of processing. A negative image on film is traditionally used to photographically create a positive image on a paper base, known as a print, either by using an enlarger or by contact printing.

Leonardo da Vinci mentions natural camera obscura that are formed by dark caves on the edge of a sunlit valley. A hole in the cave wall will act as a pinhole camera and project a laterally reversed, upside down image on a piece of paper. Renaissance painters used the camera obscura which, in fact, gives the optical rendering in color that dominates Western Art. It is a box with a hole in it which allows light to go through and create an image onto the piece of paper.

The birth of photography was then concerned with inventing means to capture and keep the image produced by the camera obscura. Albertus Magnus (1193–1280) discovered silver nitrate, and Georg Fabricius (1516–1571) discovered silver chloride,¹ and the techniques described in Ibn al-Haytham's *Book of Optics* are capable of producing primitive photographs using medieval materials.

Daniele Barbaro described a diaphragm in 1566. Wilhelm Homberg described how light darkened some chemicals (photochemical effect) in 1694. The fiction book *Giphantie*, published in 1760, by French author Tiphaigne de la Roche, described what can be interpreted as photography.

Around the year 1800, British inventor Thomas Wedgwood made the first known attempt to capture the image in a camera obscura by means of a light-sensitive substance. He used paper or white leather treated with silver nitrate. Although he succeeded in capturing the shadows of objects placed on the surface in direct sunlight, and even made shadow copies of paintings on glass, it was reported in 1802 that "the images formed by means of a camera obscura have been found too faint to produce, in any moderate time, an effect upon the nitrate of silver." The shadow images eventually darkened all over.

Hobby clubs NEC Nellore, has organized Photography competition " on 19th of May 2022 for all enthusiastic participants at Visweswaraya Auditorium, Faradays Block. In the competition 10 students participated actively.

PHOTOS

STUDENTS PARTICIPATED IN THE COMPETITION



BANNER OF THE PROGRAM

Take Beautiful Pictures of

NATURE & SPACE with your Mobiles

(Pets Too)

Venue: Visweswaraiah Auditorium



Organised by

Hobby Club | Chithra Club



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NARAYANA
ENGINEERING COLLEGE
NELLORE (AUTONOMOUS)



19th May, 2022

Take Beautiful Pictures of
NATURE & SPACE with your Mobiles

Venue: Visweswaraiah Auditorium



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Electronics and Communication

PRIZE WINNERS

1.P.S.LAHARI

2.SK.AMZAD AHAMAD

3.A.CYRIL DAVID

FACULTY INCHARGE

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