Mirrorless Cameras 101

Heard Nature Photographers

Saturday Morning Class, March 9, 2019

Peter Gilbert



"For God's sake, Edwards. Put the laser pointer away."

Agenda

- Mirrorless Defined
- 2. Differences Advantages Disadvantages Vs. DSLRs
- 3. Choosing a Camera/System Considerations
- 4. Accessories
- Lens Choices Considerations
- 6. Learn Your Sweet Spot
- 7. Resources
- 8. Questions (and hopefully, Answers)

Definition of "Mirrorless"

- Concept started in 2004 (Epson), became more popular in 2008 with µ43 (Panasonic)
 - Originally called EVIL cameras (!) "Electronic Viewfinder Interchangeable Lens"
 - EVIL morphed into "CSC" Compact System Camera
 - Generally now called MILC (Mirrorless Interchangeable Lens Camera); or just "Mirrorless"
- Not rangefinder (think: Leica); or P&S; or LF (think: View Cameras); or cell phones
- Not normally including GoPro or Drones, or (dedicated) Video Cameras
- 2013 saw Sony introduce first full-frame mirrorless models

What's Different?

- Well No big swinging mirror!
 - Quieter, less vibration
- No optical viewfinder the EVF (electronic viewfinder) is in essence a small TV monitor
 - So no mirror lock-up feature; not needed
- Focusing and metering made directly off the sensor
- Body can be made smaller and lighter than DSLR, fewer moving parts
 - Lens flange back distance much shorter than DSLR, so thinner body possible

Mirrorless is Growing...



...even as total ILC market is shrinking

Advantages of Mirrorless

- Smaller and lighter body
- Quieter (with electronic shutter)
 - **Less vibration** (especially using electronic shutter option)
 - Focusing more accurate and fast (with newer sensors)
 - "WYSIWYG" metering, white balance, focus can all be seen in real time in EVF or rear LCD
- Better, more convenient for video

Advantages (Continued)

- Short flange distance means off-brand lenses can be used with adapters (some with AF and EXIF features)
- Faster burst rates (frames/second) possible ~ up to 20
- Manual focusing made easy with Focus Peaking feature
- Electronic Lens Contacts enable new features
 - Special features such as **Eye Focus**; Film Simulation; Pixel Shift

Advantages Shooting Video



- Many affordable dedicated "Cine" lenses becoming available
- Light and portable rigs
- EVF is real time view
- Use LCD for touch focus
- Manual focus aids
- "Picture Style"/grading effects in camera

Disadvantages

- Some people prefer optical viewfinder: **EVF** is harder to use in low light
- Shorter battery life (smaller battery; EVF/LCD fulltime)
- Size and weight advantage of mirrorless largely vanishes with longer lenses
- DSLR "Pro" cameras are more rugged and weatherproof
- Smaller bodies are hard to hold for some; and buttons are smaller and closely spaced
- AF-C (or, tracking) in DSLRs is more developed and reliable for the most part for fast-moving subjects
- Newer Mirrorless brands have fewer native lenses available at present (Canon R, Nikon Z, Panasonic-S/SL)

Sensor Sizes Compared





Olympus µ43 Mirrorless



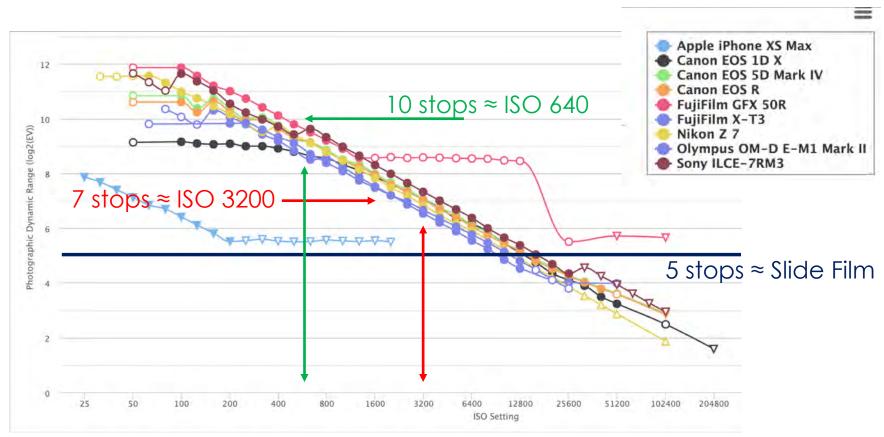
Professional Sports

Everything Else

What Size Sensor Do I Need

- Compare dynamic range
- Ability to crop
- Noise levels/fine details
- MPixels vs sensor size
- Image Stabilization
- Special tricks pixel shifting, internal HDR processing etc.

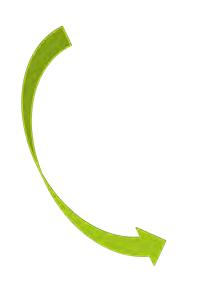
Dynamic Range V^s Sensor Size



"Useful" DR = print or project without losing information or having excess noise



High MP and larger Sensor Provides plenty of scope for Cropping even shooting at High ISO (this handheld 300mm Shot at ISO 12800 with OIS active)







Shot with 85mm Prime lens From a viewpoint. Full Frame Gives you added flexibility when it's impossible to move closer

Newest Canon and Nikon Models (The Empire Strikes Back....)





Canon RP

Mirrorless system camera Canon RF mount lenses

26.2 MP, Full Frame Sensor 4K/30p Video

ISO 100-40000 (50-102400)

Electronic viewfinder (2360k dots)

3.0" LCD, 1040k dots

Swivel touchscreen

5 shutter flaps per second

Not weather sealed

133 x 85 x 70 mm, 485 g

\$1299 body

Nikon Z6

Mirrorless system camera

Nikon Z mount lenses 24.3 MP, Full Frame Sensor

4K/30p Video

ISO 100-51200 (50-204800)

Electronic viewfinder (3690k dots)

3.2" LCD, 2100k dots

Tilting touchscreen

12 shutter flaps per second

In-body stabilization Weathersealed body

134 x 101 x 67 mm, 675 g

\$1995 body

Canon & Nikon Mirrorless Lenses



Canon RP Compared With Sony A7iii





Canon RP Mirrorless system camera

Canon RF mount lenses
26.2 MP, Full Frame Sensor
4K/30p Video
ISO 100-40000 (50-102400)
Electronic viewfinder (2360k dots)
3.0" LCD, 1040k dots
Swivel touchscreen
5 shutter flaps per second

Sony A7 III

Mirrorless system camera
Sony E mount lenses
24 MP, Full Frame Sensor
4K/30p Video
ISO 100-51200 (50-204800)
Electronic viewfinder (2359k dots)
3.0" LCD, 922k dots
Tilting touchscreen
10 shutter flaps per second
In-body stabilization
Weathersealed body
127 x 96 x 74 mm, 650 g

\$1299 body

Not weather sealed 133 x 85 x 70 mm, 485 g

\$1799 body

FF Mirrorless with 24~105mm Lenses (Nikon Z7 with 28~70)



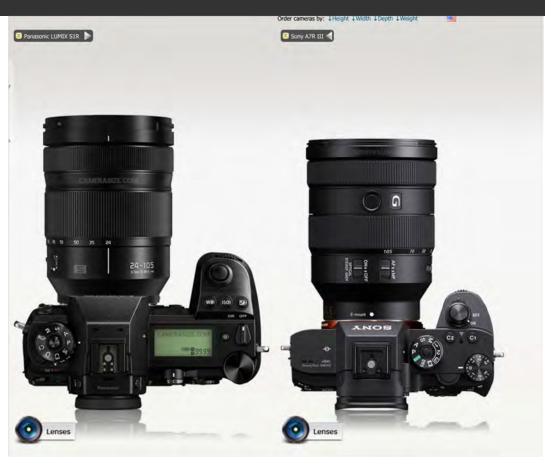
Mirrorless Vs. DSLR with standard zoom (24~70mm eq.)



Fuji: 1.9 lbs Sony: 2.7 lbs Canon: 3.5 lbs

New Panasonic FF Mirrorless





3.75 lbs

2.90 lbs

Mirrorless Vs. DSLR with 100~400mm Lenses

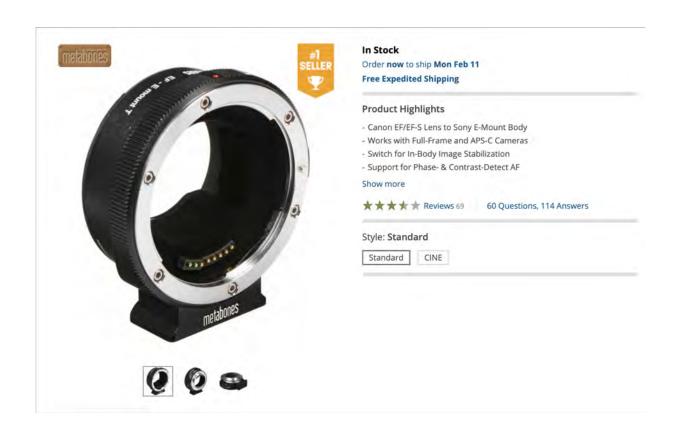


Fuji: 4.2 lbs Sony: 4.5 lbs Canon: 5.3 lbs

Accessories

- Adapters (for off-brand or same-brand legacy lenses)
- Flashes
- Tripods
- Remote Controllers
- Camera Bags
- 3rd-Party Lenses
- Others
- "Backwards" Compatibility of Brand Accessories

Most Popular Smart Adapter for Sony



Canon & Nikon Mount Adapters



..and just announced – this...

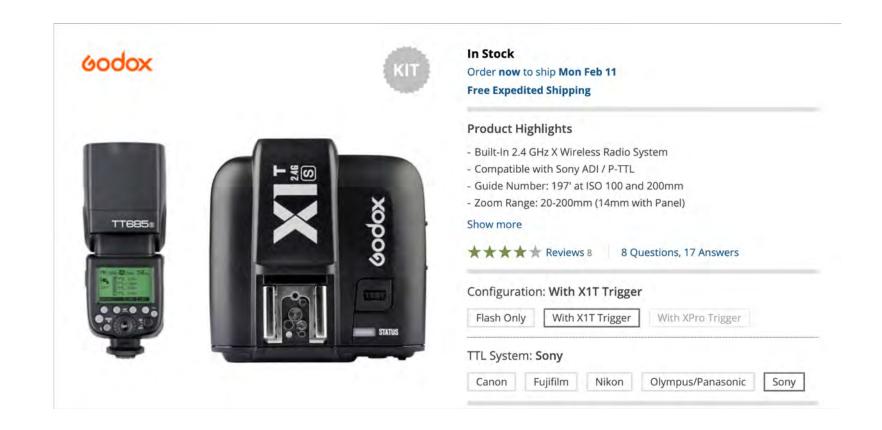


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Canon Lens Mounted on Nikon Z 7



Godox Flashes



Nissin Flashes

Nissin i400 TTL Flash for Fujifilm Cameras B&H # NIND400FJ · MFR # ND400-FJ





Manfrotto BeFree CF Travel Tripod

MFR # MKBFRTC4-BHUS



https://www.bhphotovideo.com/c/product/1408034-REG/manfrotto_mkbfrtc4_bhus_befree_advanced_carbon_fiber.html

Popular 3rd Party Mirrorless Lenses



Prime V^s Zooms

- Primes are generally cheaper, smaller, lighter and faster than zooms
 - Inexpensive primes can be as good or better than expensive zooms
 - Better in low light situations
 - Better for shallow DOF (e.g. portraits)
- Zooms are more flexible several focal lengths in one package
 - But generally larger, heavier and slower (smaller maximum aperture)
 - Many 4x or higher zoom ratio lenses are weaker at the longer end

Primes V^s Zooms

- With 42MP FF and higher sensors now available, you can easily crop from a wide shot made with a good prime.
 - But zooms are still desirable when
 - You can't move physically to recompose a shot
 - You don't want to be changing lenses in dusty/wet conditions
 - You value convenience over ultimate image quality
- Some "Premium" zooms e.g. Sony's "GM" line are as good if not better than corresponding "normal" Prime lenses
 - But they are heavy and expensive

Zoom Versus Prime Lenses



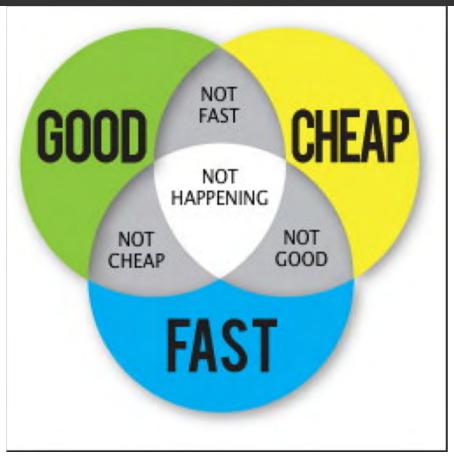
24~70mm/f2.8

25mm/f2

55mm/f1.8

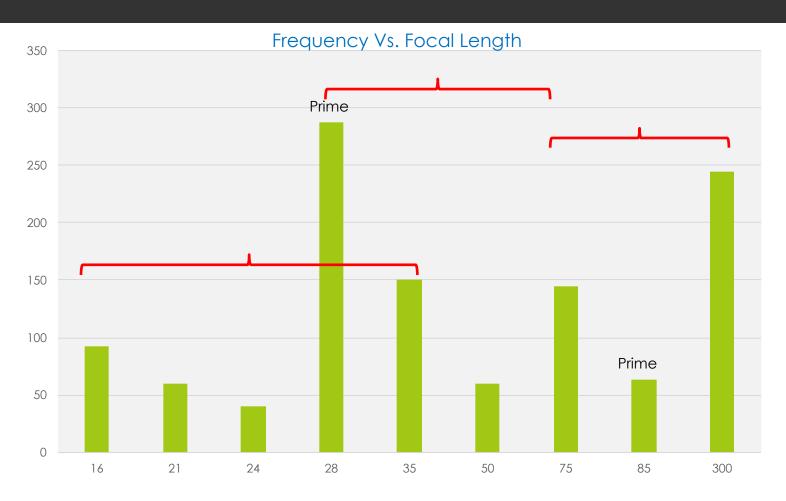
85mm/f1.8

Choosing Lenses



Pick any two

What Focal Lengths do You Prefer?



All-in-One Lens Solution (approx. 28~200mm equivalent)



2.5 lbs 2.3 lbs 3.1 lbs

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Camera Vs. Camera System

- Canon & Nikon offering "smart" adapters so existing DSLR lenses can be used (more weight and bulk though)
 - Specialty lenses and older Nikon F lenses might have only limited compatibility
- Existing Canon & Nikon flashes can be used (iTTL Nikon flashes work with Z6 and Z7 SB800 and newer)
- Sony E (FE) has a large number of lenses available now both branded and 3rd Party
 - B&H lists 162 FE (full-frame) and 95 E (APS-C crop) lenses for Sony
- Fuji has a well-developed and excellent lens line
 - B&H lists 142 Fuji X (and some 3rd Party) lenses
- µ43 system (Olympus & Panasonic) lenses interchangeable but not all lens features always available
 - B&H lists 170 µ43 lenses in total

Your Camera & Lens Choice(s)

- ☐ The best camera is the one you carry with you
 - Do you normally drive or hike to each shooting location? How far can you hike?
- The best lenses are the ones you take with you
 - How much are you willing/capable of carrying, and for how long?
- The latest technology is nice but not always needed.
 - Will you use all the bells & whistles?
 - How important to you are AF features like fast AF-C (Tracking) & Eye-AF?
- Do you like to shoot at night or low light?
 - What is your tolerance for image noise at higher ISO settings?
- What do you intend to do with your images?
 - Print them? What size?
 - Web only?

What is Your Sweet Spot?

- For you there is a right combination of
 - Sensor Size
 - Size/Weight (body, lenses, accessories)
 - Cost (body, lenses, accessories)
 - AF (and MF too!) Features & Performance
 - Noise/Dynamic Range

Prioritize these items

"Never give up something without getting a commensurate benefit" – Thom Hogan (sansmirror.com)

OK... So What's the Answer?

You value small size/light weight



µ4/3 Oly/Pana

You value highest IQ & low light capabilities



You want





APS-C Fuji

** Go with your existing brand if you want to use your lenses

New AF Features.... "Real-Time Tracking"

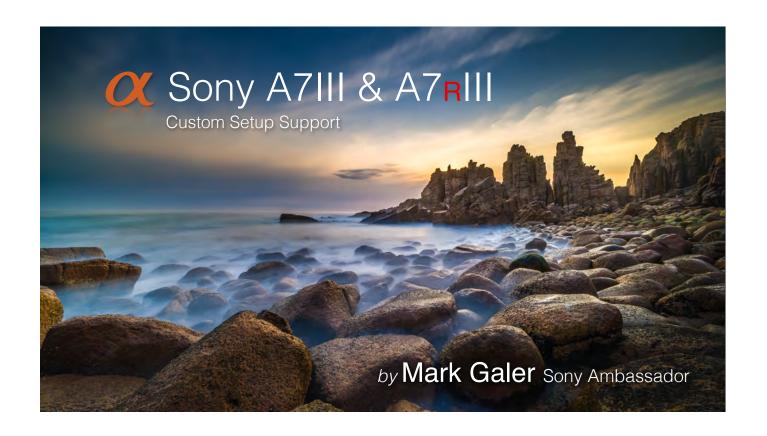


"Automatic" Auto Focus

Resources Available

- YouTube Tutorials
- Printed Books
- E-Books
- Friends and Fellow Photographers
- And failing all else the Camera Manual!

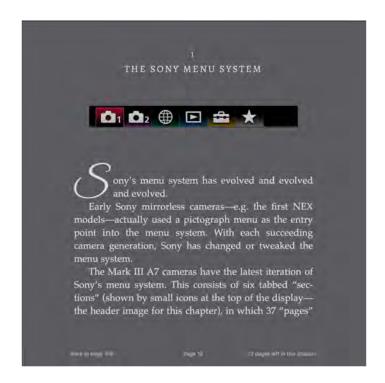
Free YouTube (or Author Website) Tutorials – Sony Example



Thom Hogan Books (Print & e-Book)









Questions & Answers

Process Fuji X RAW Files (.RAF)



