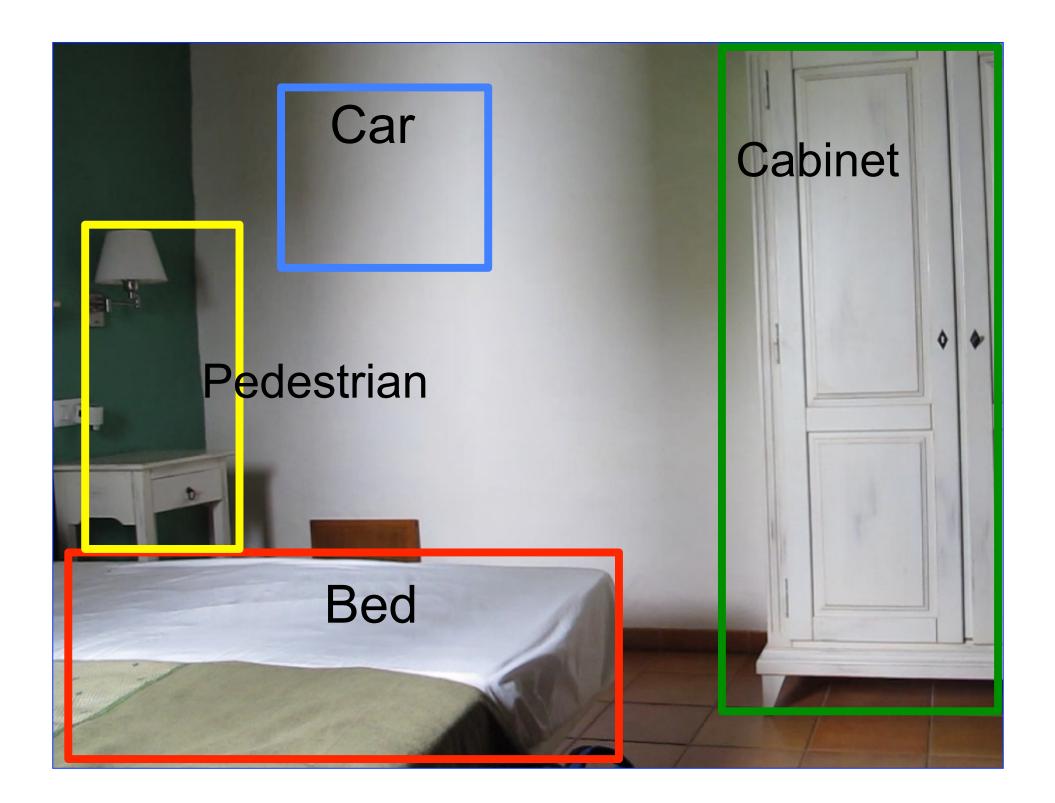
# Accidental pinhole and pinspeck cameras: Revealing the scene outside the picture

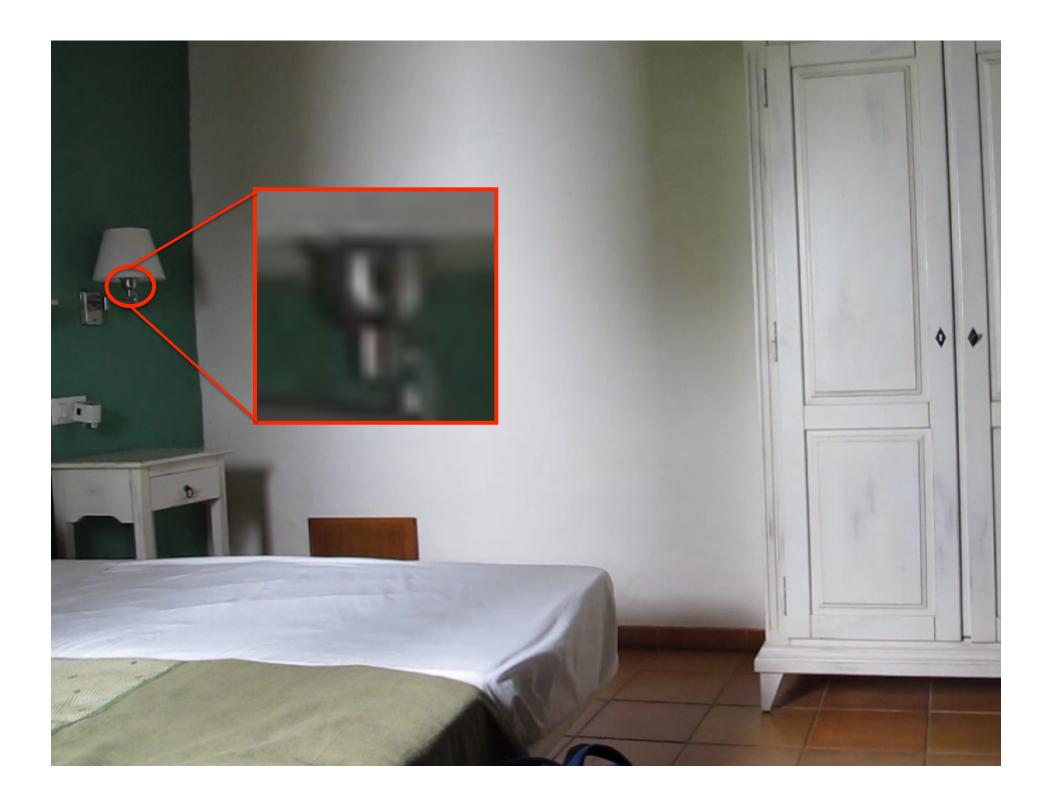
Antonio Torralba William T. Freeman



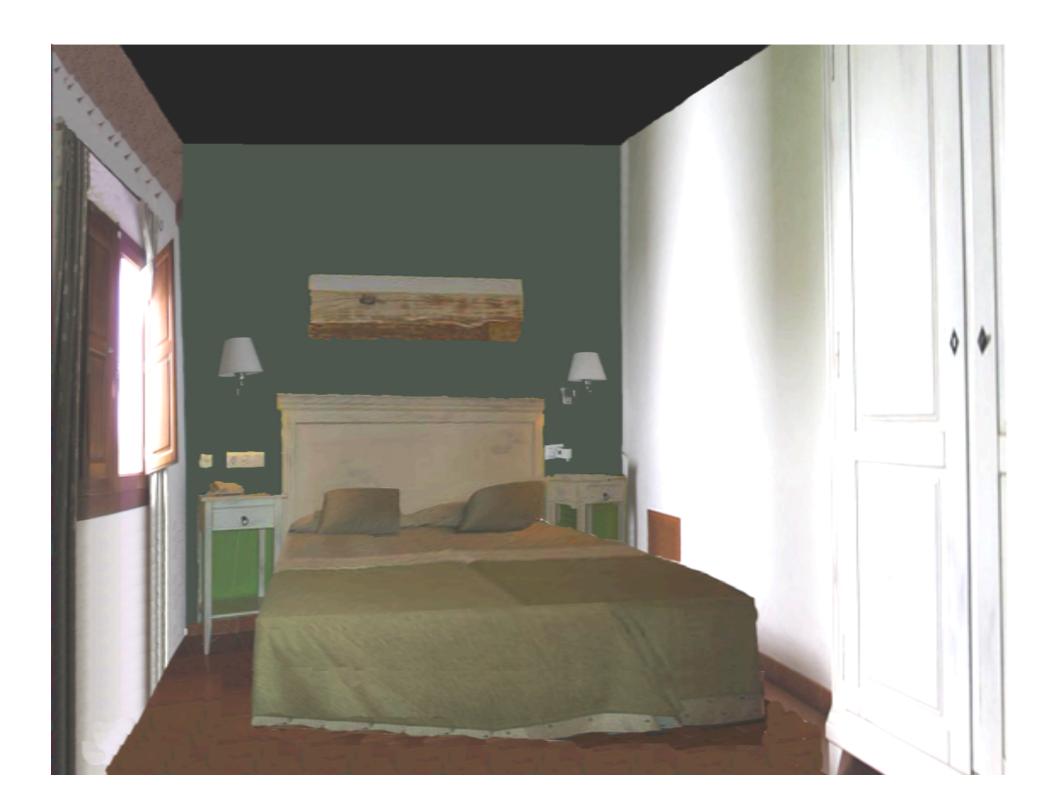
**CVPR 2012** 













## Accidental pinhole camera



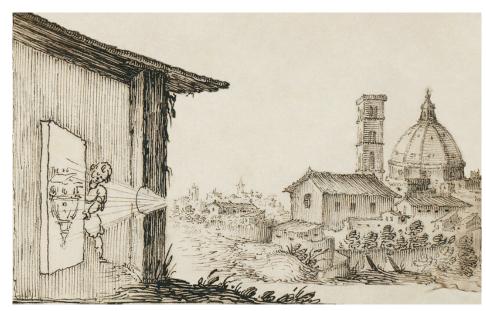




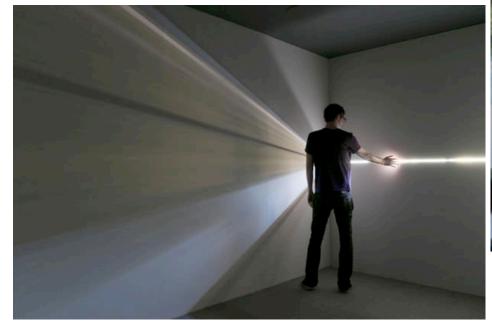
#### Window turned into a pinhole

#### View outside





Source: wikipedia

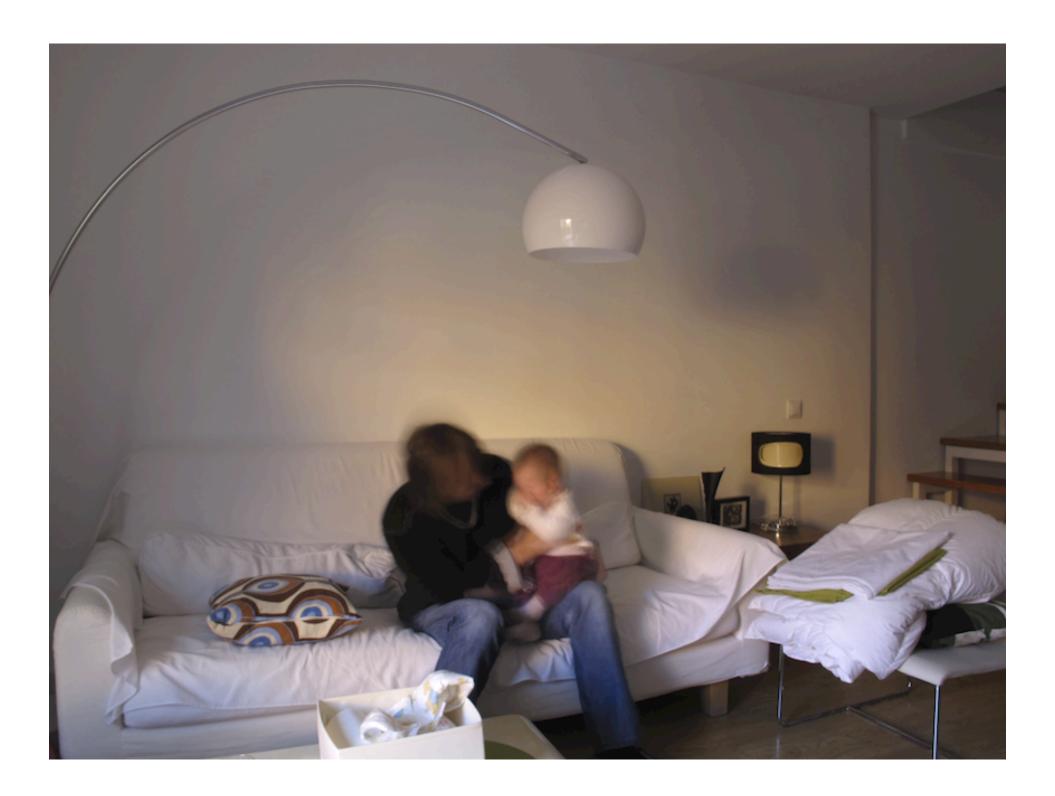


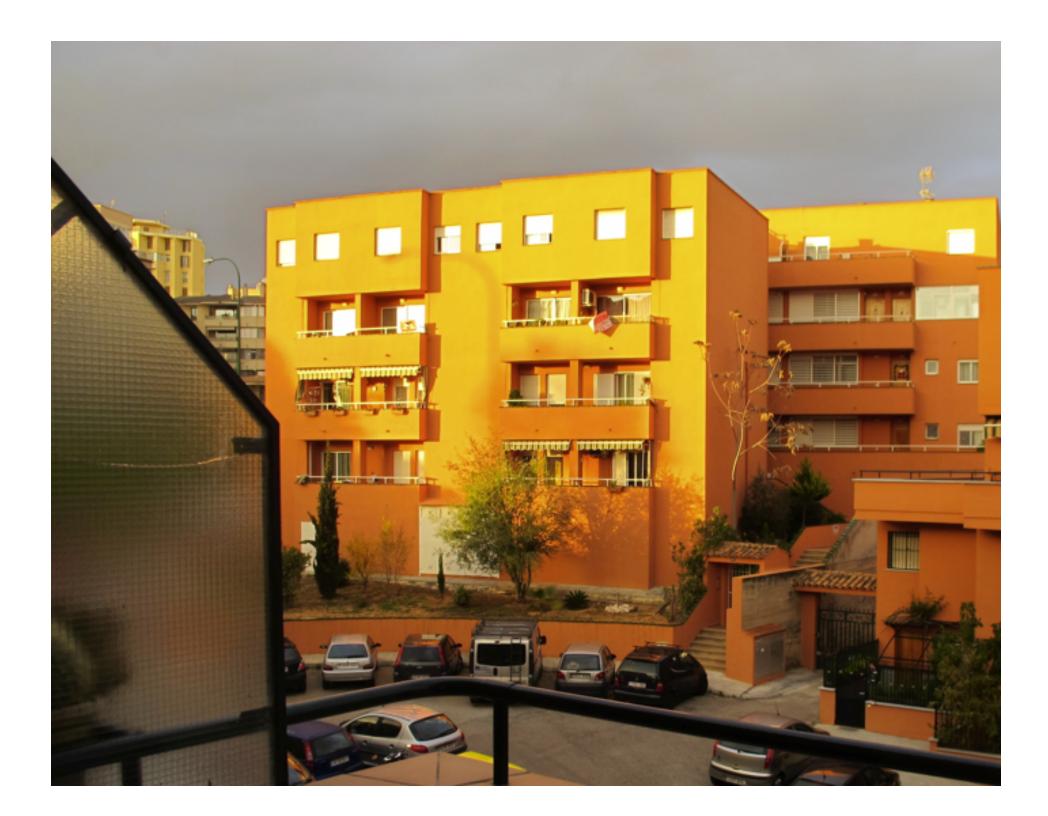
**Chris Fraser** 



"a camera obscura has been used ... to bring images from the outside into a darkened room"

Aberlado Morell





#### Window open

#### Window turned into a pinhole





My hotel room, contrast enhanced.

The view from my window

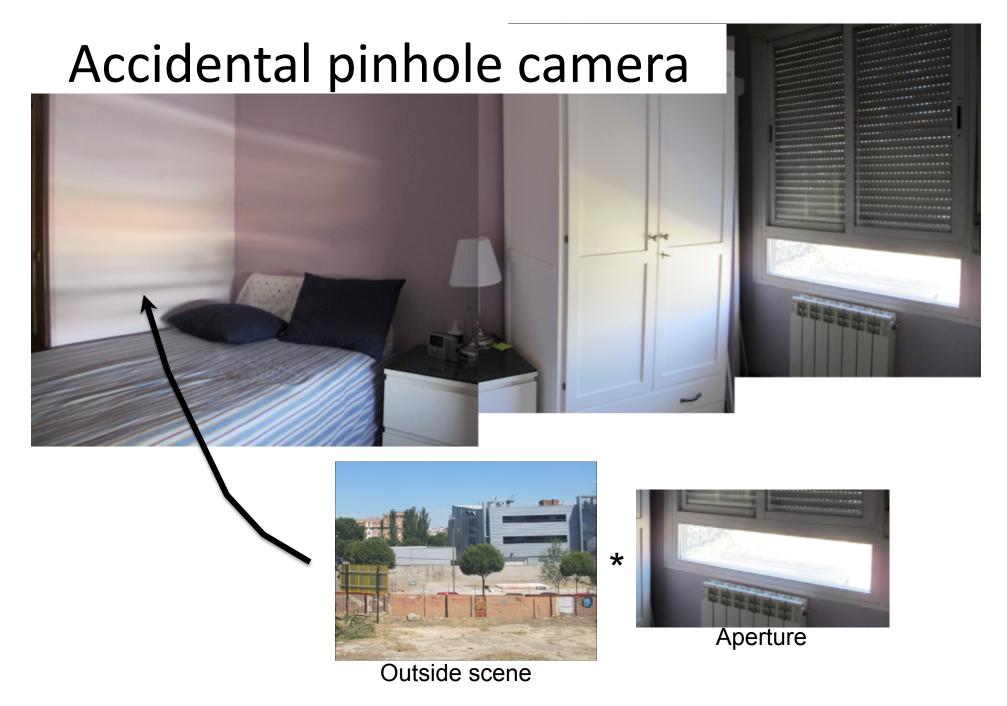




Accidental pinholes produce images that are unnoticed or misinterpreted as shadows

## Accidental pinhole If the window is big then the images recovered are too blurry





See Zomet, A.; Nayar, S.K. CVPR 2006 for a detailed analysis.

### Anti-pinhole or Pinspeck cameras

Adam L. Cohen, 1982

OPTICA ACTA, 1982, VOL. 29, NO. 1, 63-67

#### Anti-pinhole imaging

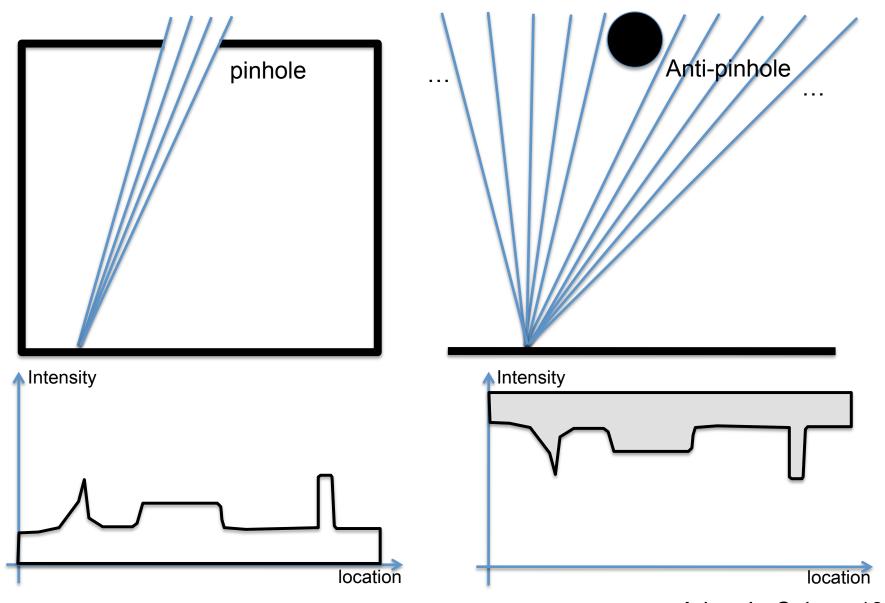
ADAM LLOYD COHEN

Parmly Research Institute, Loyola University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60626, U.S.A.

(Received 16 April 1981; revision received 8 July 1981)

**Abstract.** By complementing a pinhole to produce an isolated opaque spot, the light ordinarily blocked from the pinhole image is transmitted, and the light ordinarily transmitted is blocked. A negative geometrical image is formed, distinct from the familiar 'bright-spot' diffraction image. Anti-pinhole, or 'pinspeck' images are visible during a solar eclipse, when the shadows of objects appear crescent-shaped. Pinspecks demonstrate unlimited depth of field, freedom from distortion and large angular field. Images of different magnification may be formed simultaneously. Contrast is poor, but is improvable by averaging to remove noise and subtraction of a d.c. bias. Pinspecks may have application in X-ray space optics, and might be employed in the eyes of simple organisms.

### Pinhole and Anti-pinhole cameras

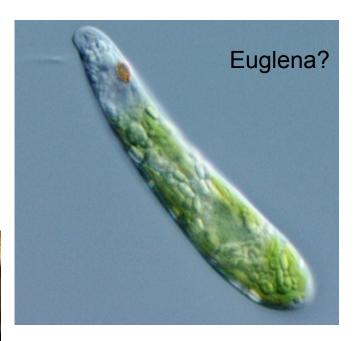


## Natural eyes

Lenses Pinholes Anti-pinholes







## Shadows Accidental anti-pinhole cameras





## Shadows Accidental anti-pinhole cameras





Background image



Input video



Negative
of the
shadow

Background image



Input video



Negative
of the
shadow

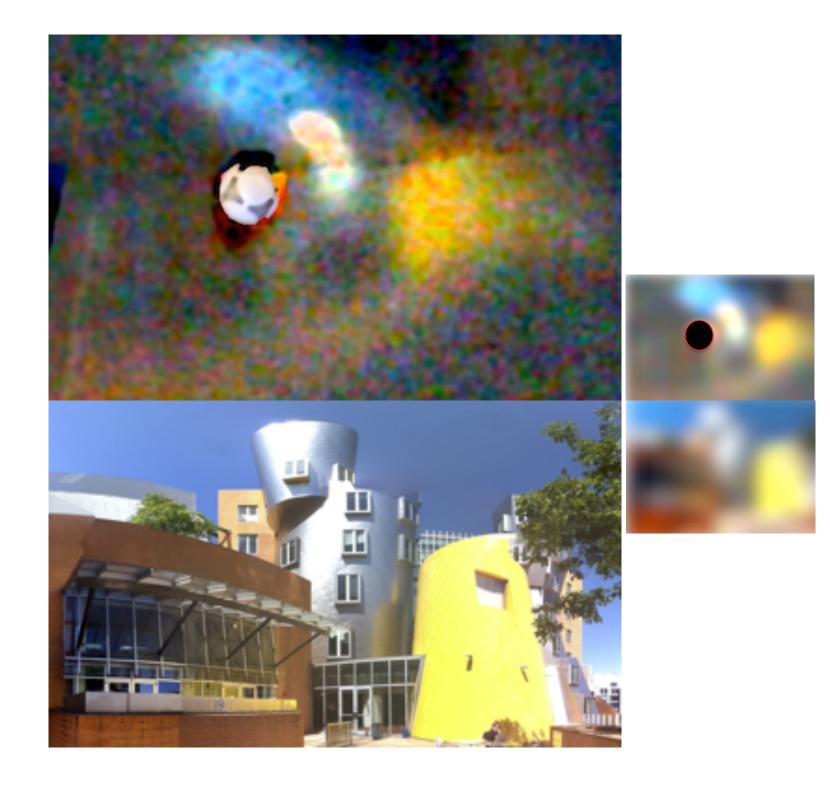




Input video



Negative of the shadow



The importance of the size of the occluder



Input video

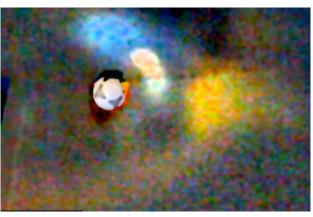


Negative of the shadow

### Size of the occluder

Me Ball







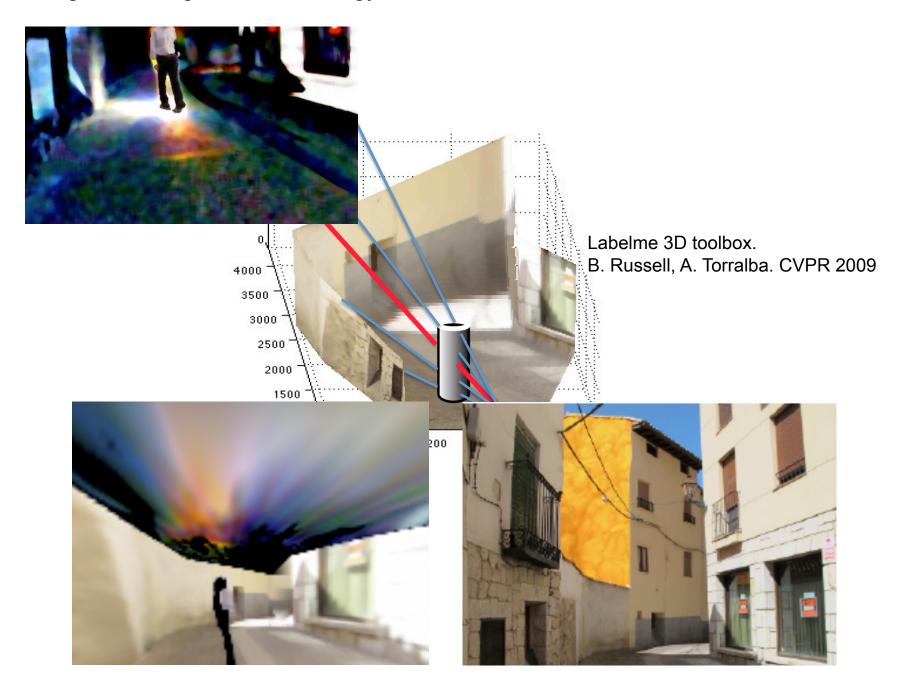
## Input video

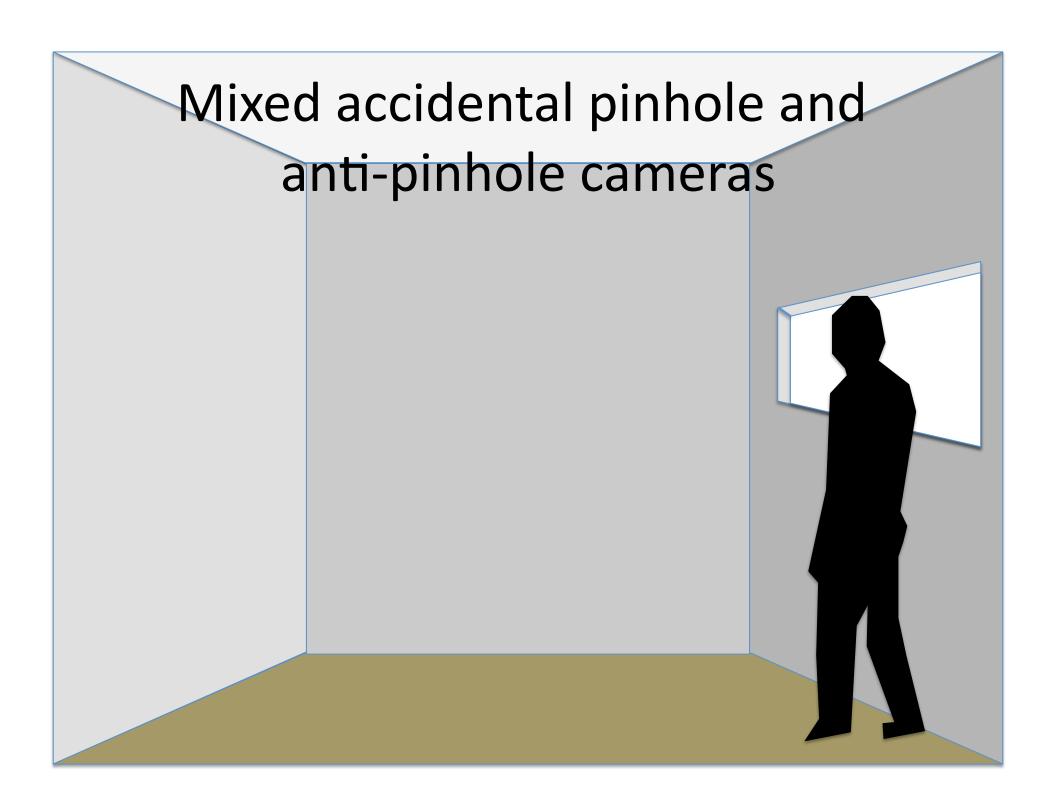


## Negative of the shadow

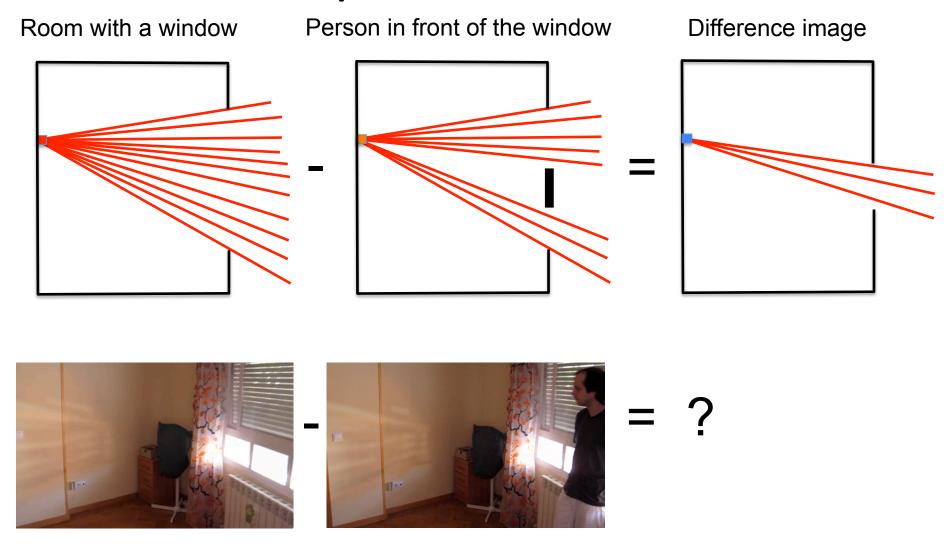


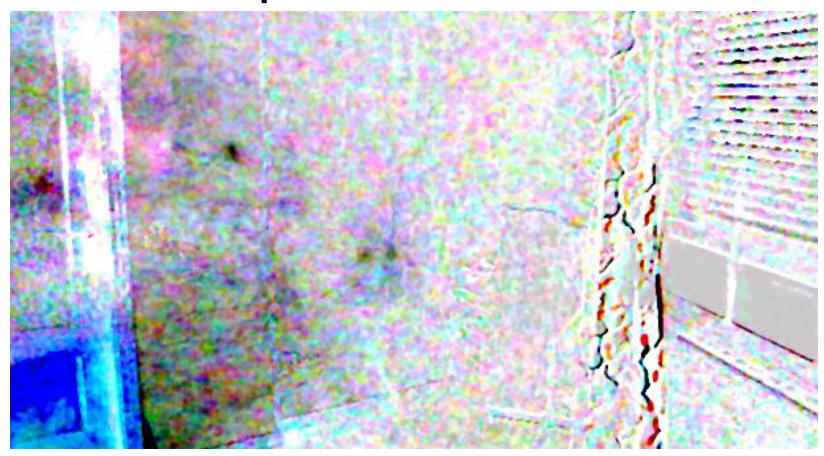
#### Using some single view metrology. A. Criminisi, I. Reid, and A. Zisserman 1999











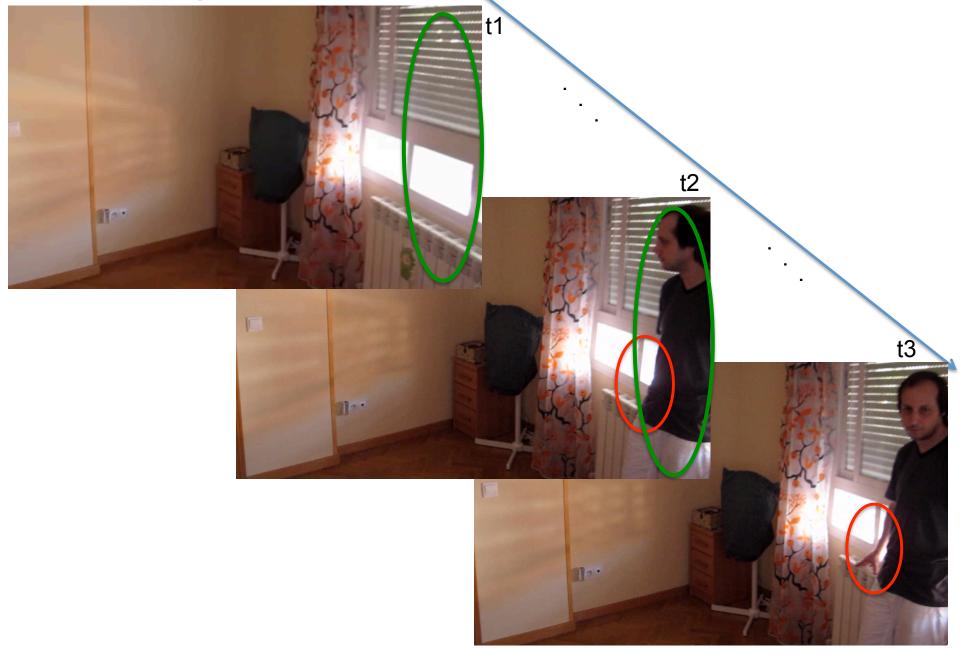
Body as the occluder



View outside the window



Looking for a small accidental occluder

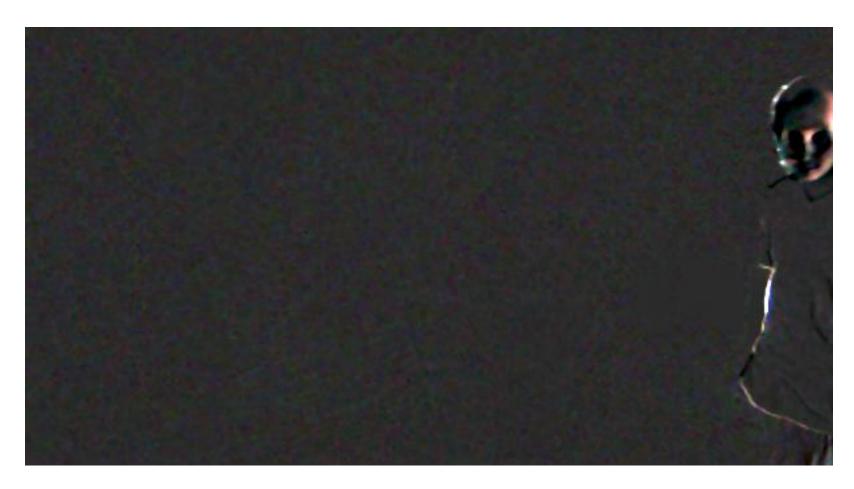


Reference



Video





## Looking for a small accidental occluder

Body as the occluder



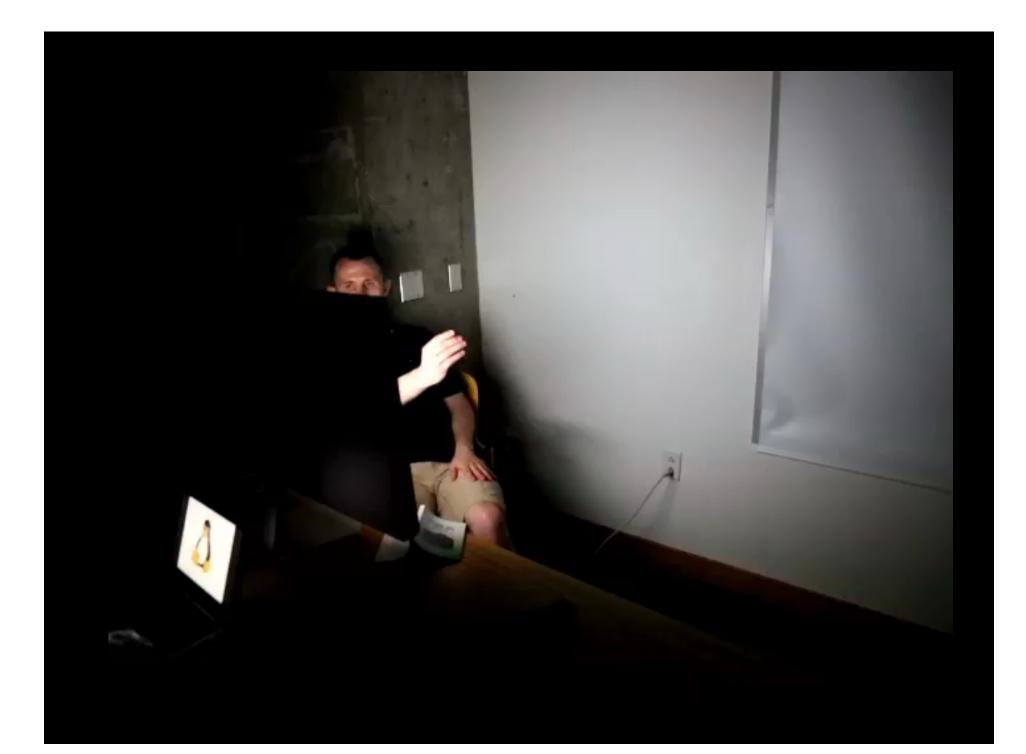
Hand as the occluder

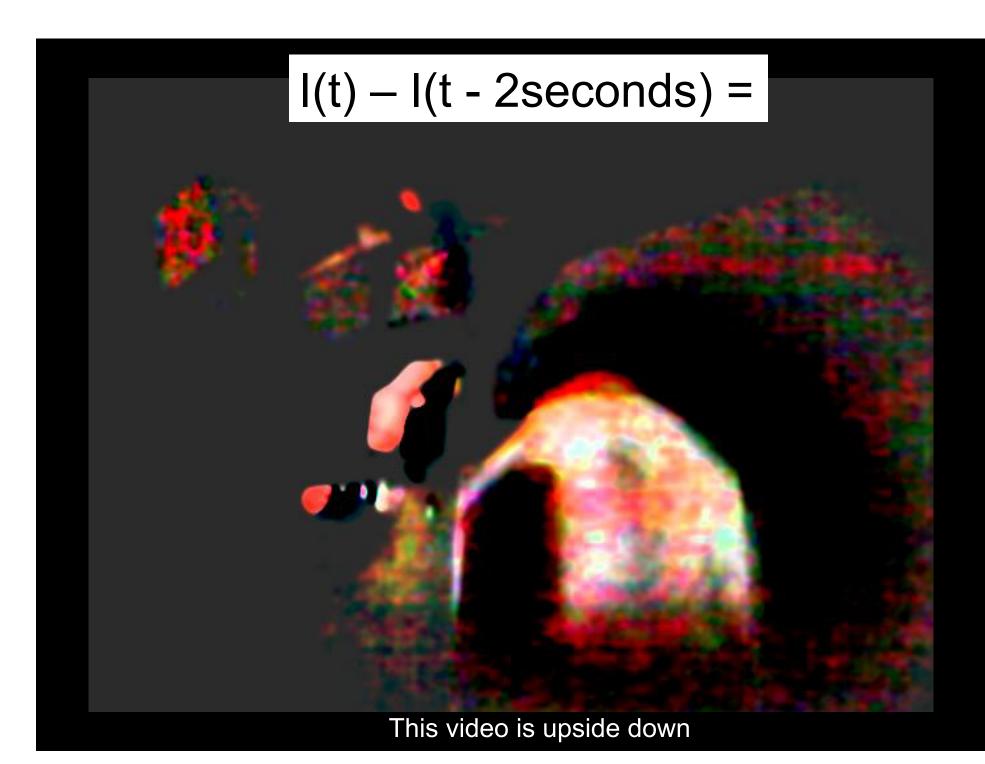


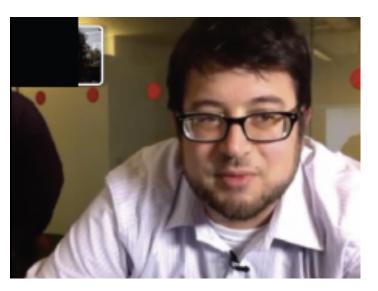
View outside the window

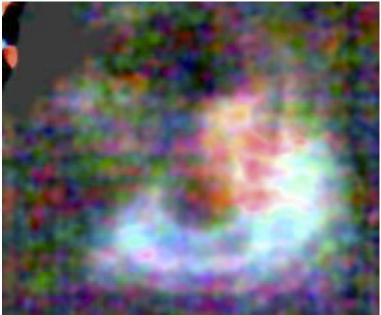


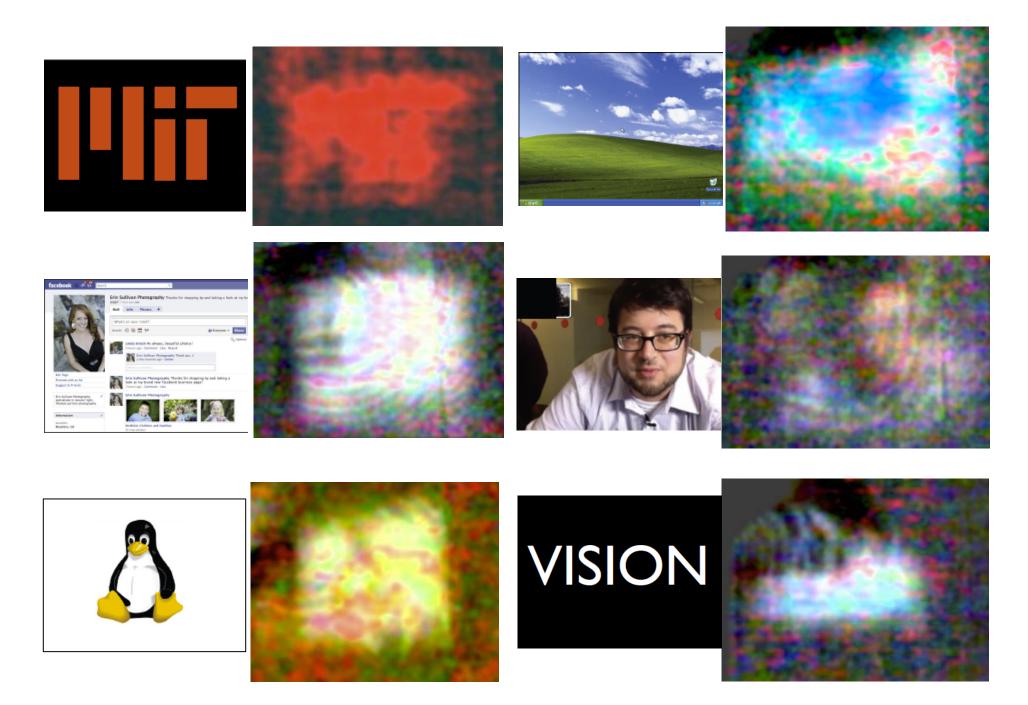












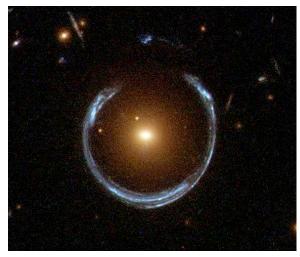
Thanks to Tomasz for suggesting this application

# Accidental cameras reveal parts of the scene not directly visible Mirrors Pinholes



Nishino and Nayar, IJCV 2006

### Lenses



Gravitational lensing

### Anti-pinholes







### Conclusion

Shadows and apertures produce accidental images that are unnoticed most of the time. Accidental cameras can reveal the scene outside the picture.

#### Applications:

- Image forensics (J. O'Brian & H. Farid, 2012)
- Computer graphics providing better light models





Funding for this work was provided by NSF Career award 0747120 to A.T, and NSF CGV 1111415 and NSF CGV 0964004 to W.T.F.

