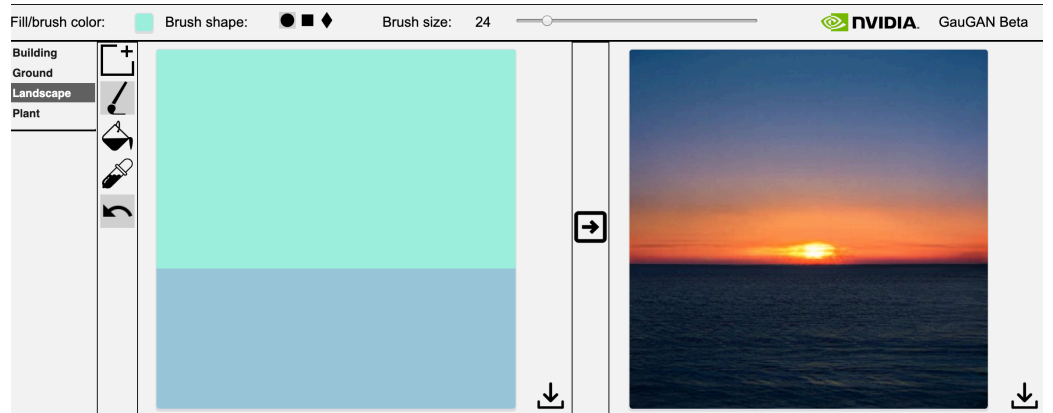
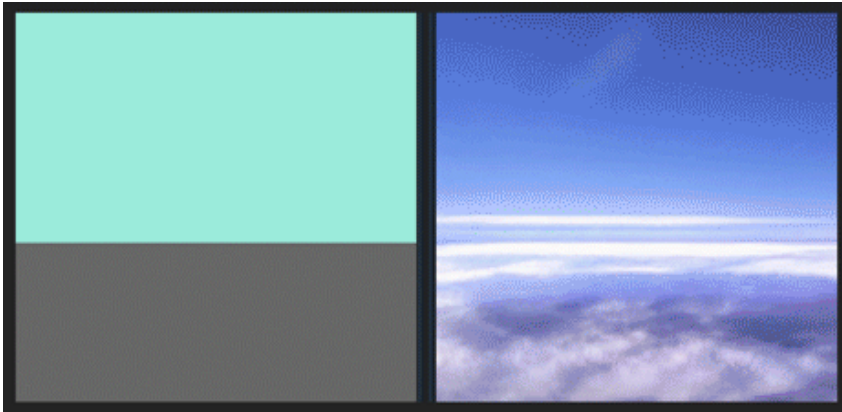


DERIN OGRENMEYLE RESIM SENTEZLEME

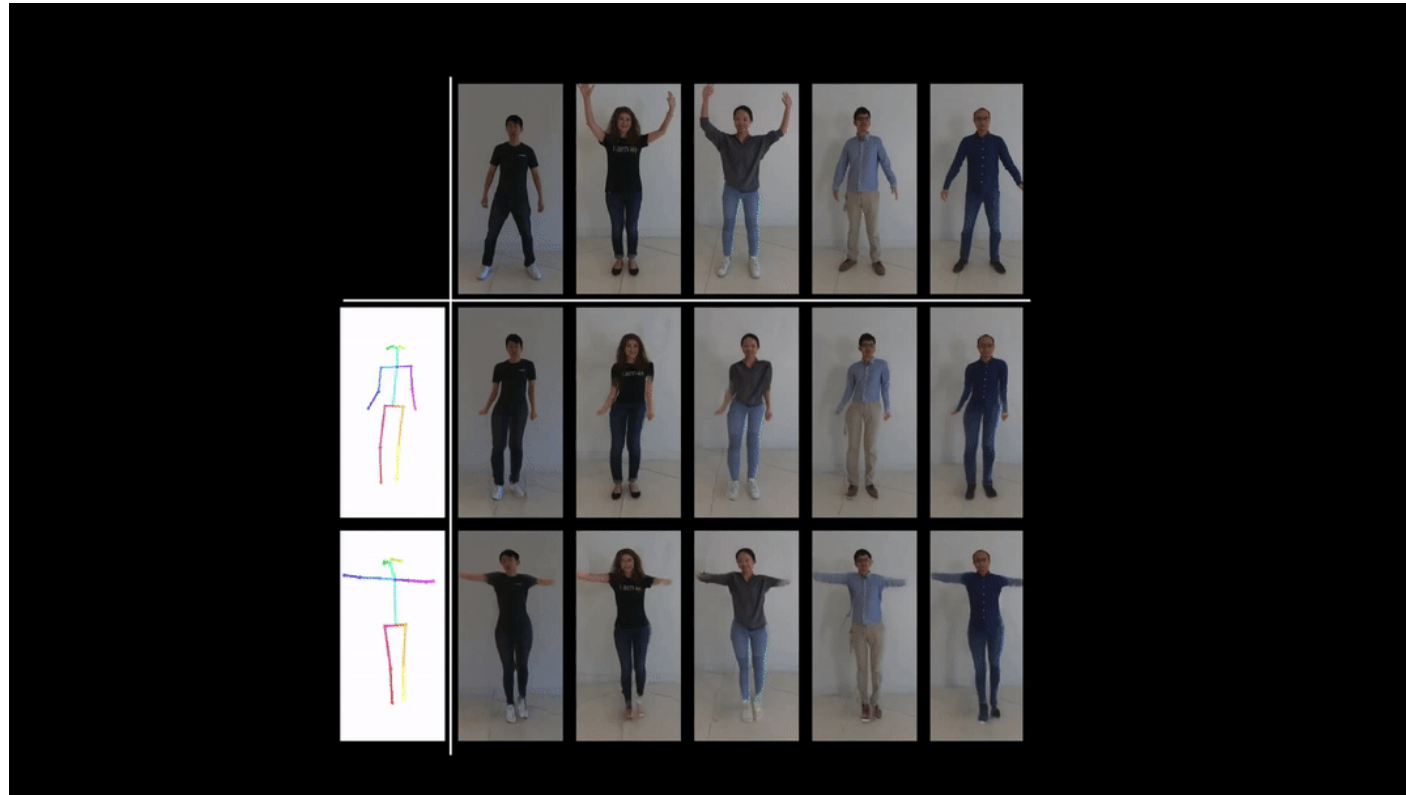
Aysegul Dundar

IMAGE SYNTHESIS



Demo: <https://www.nvidia.com/en-us/research/ai-playground/>

VIDEO SYNTHESIS

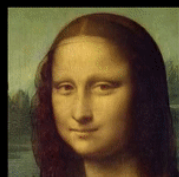


Demo: <https://github.com/NVlabs/few-shot-vid2vid/>

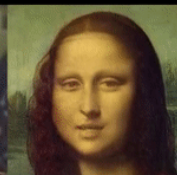
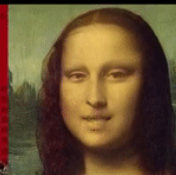
Aysegul Dondar

VIDEO SYNTHESIS

Painting Examples

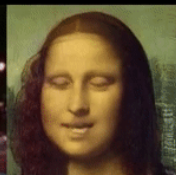


Example image



Input videos

Synthesized results



Input videos

Synthesized results

IMAGE INPAINTING



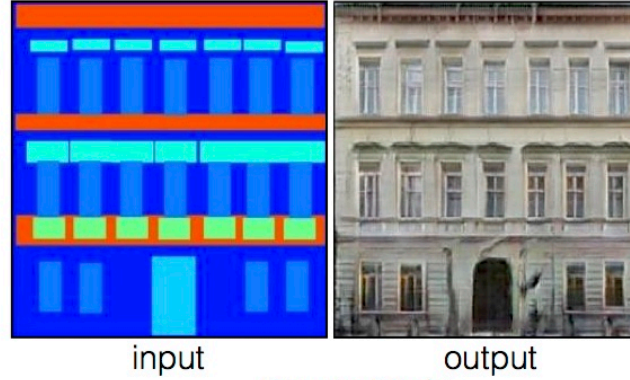
Demo: <https://www.nvidia.com/research/inpainting/>

IMAGE SYNTHESIS

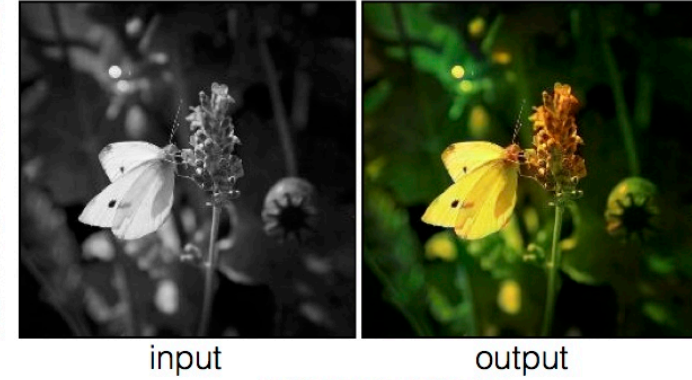
Labels to Street Scene



Labels to Facade



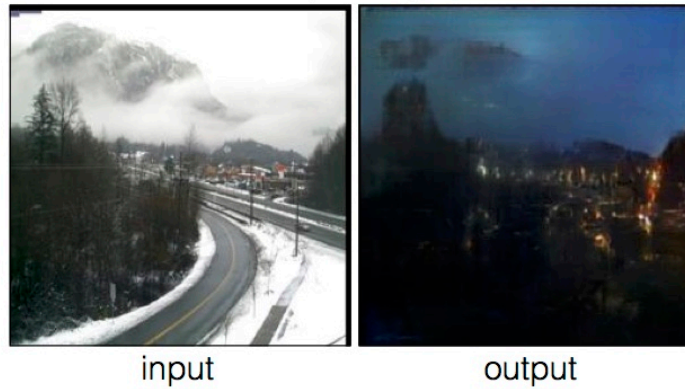
BW to Color



Aerial to Map



Day to Night



Edges to Photo



OUTLINE

- GAN and image synthesis



OUTLINE

- GAN and image synthesis



- Conditional image synthesis



OUTLINE

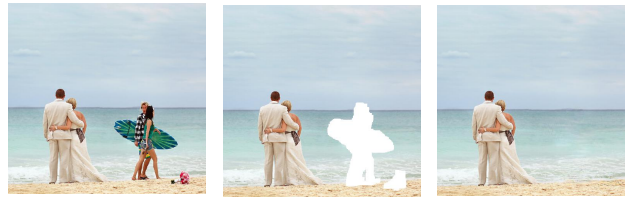
- GAN and image synthesis



- Conditional image synthesis



- Image inpainting



OUTLINE

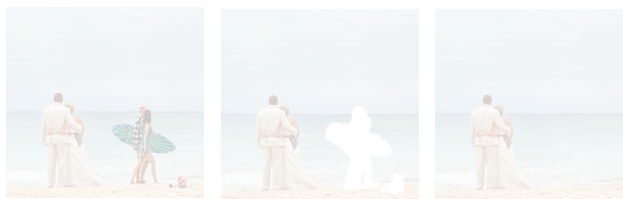
- GAN and image synthesis



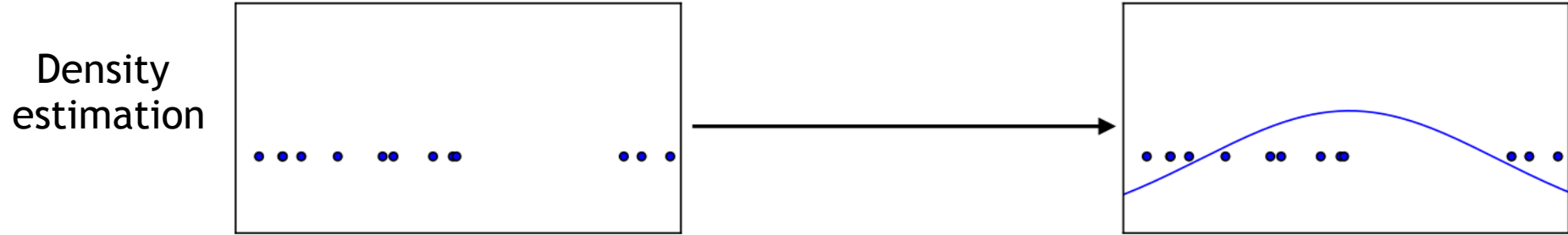
- Conditional image synthesis



- Image inpainting



GENERATIVE MODELS



Top figure: Goodfellow, NIPS 2016 Tutorial: Generative Adversarial Networks
Dataset: <http://mmlab.ie.cuhk.edu.hk/projects/CelebA.html>
Generated faces by: <https://github.com/NVlabs/stylegan>

MANIFOLD ASSUMPTION

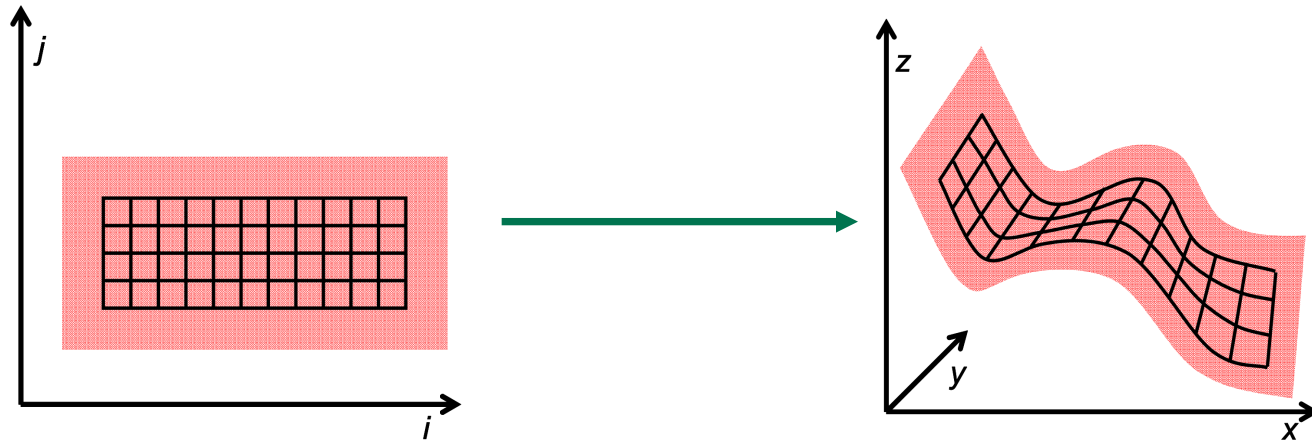
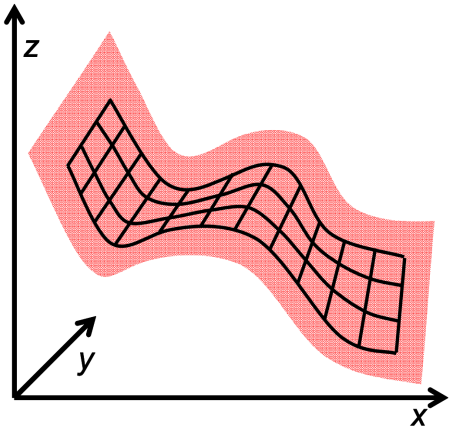
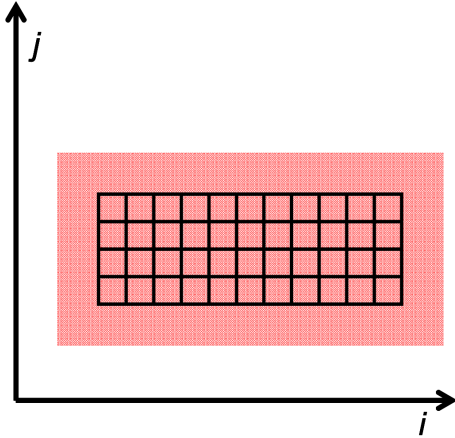


Figure credit: Ward, Aaron D., and Ghassan Hamarneh. "3D surface parameterization using manifold learning for medial shape representation." Medical Imaging 2007: Image Processing. Vol. 6512. International Society for Optics and Photonics, 2007.

Ming-Yu Liu, CVPR 2017 Tutorial: Theory and Applications of Generative Adversarial Networks

MANIFOLD ASSUMPTION



Kingma, Diederik P., and Max Welling. "Auto-encoding variational bayes." ICLR (2014).

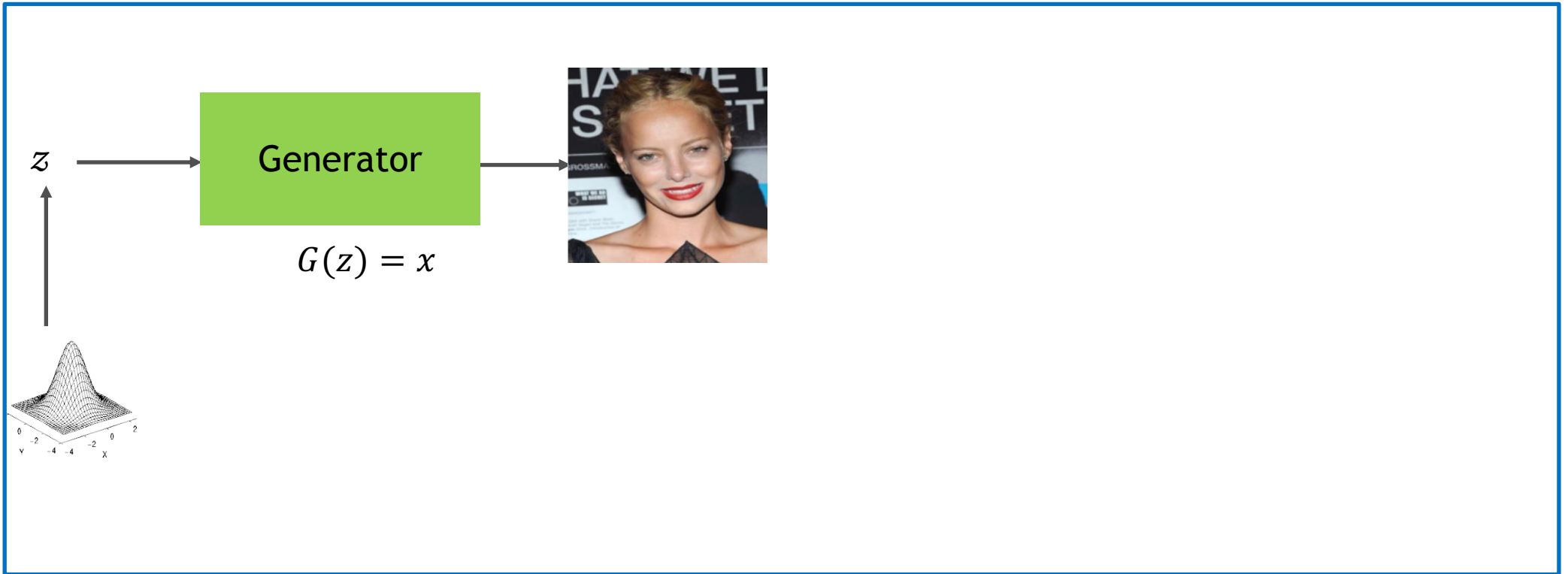
GENERATIVE MODELS

- Generative Adversarial Networks
- Variational Auto Encoders
- Flow-based Generative Model
- Pixel RNN / Pixel CNN
- Hidden Markov Model
- Gaussian Mixture Model
-

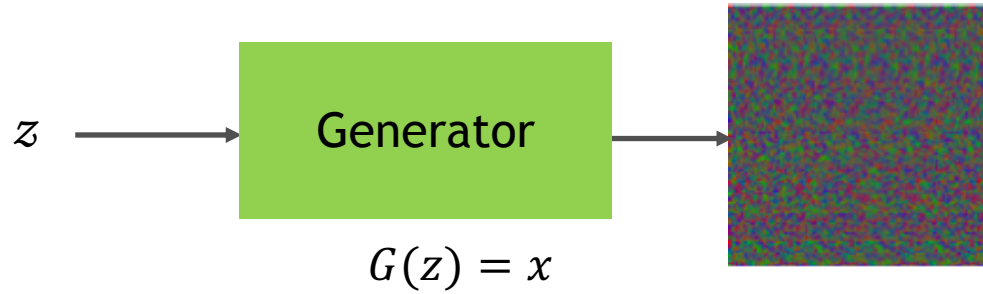
GENERATIVE MODELS

- **Generative Adversarial Networks**
- Variational Auto Encoders
- Flow-based Generative Model
- Pixel RNN / Pixel CNN
- Hidden Markov Model
- Gaussian Mixture Model
-

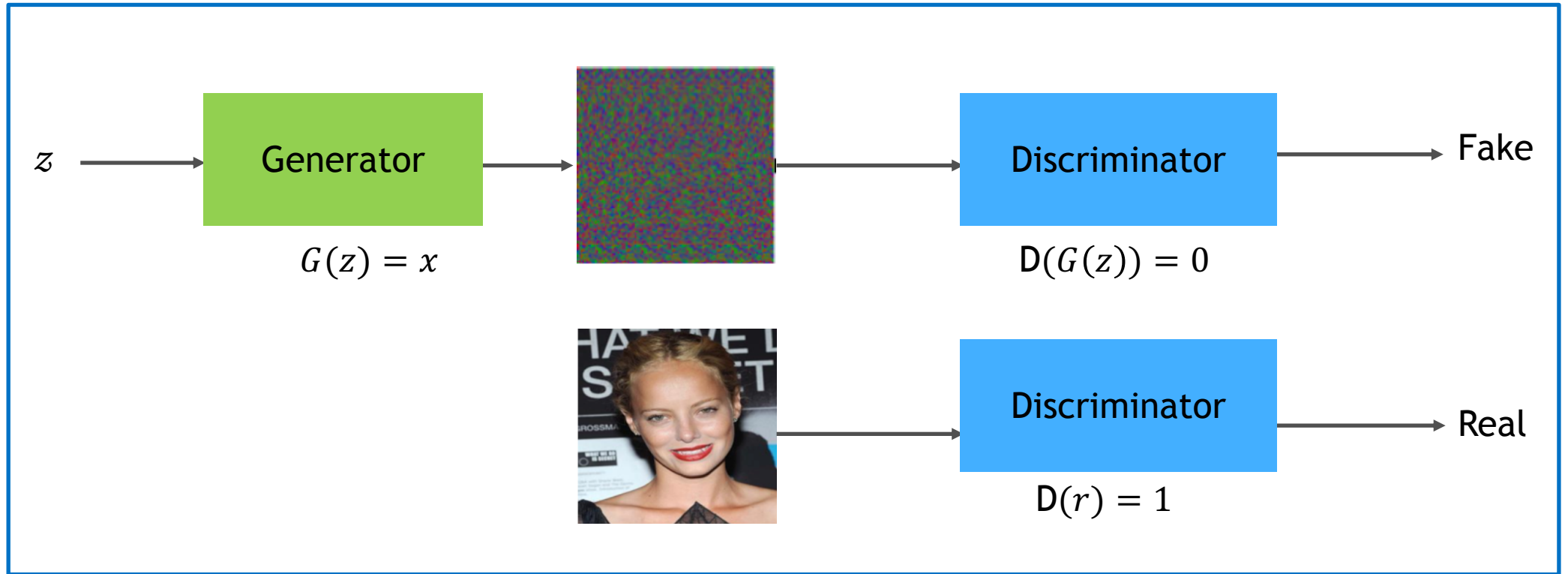
GENERATIVE ADVERSARIAL NETWORKS



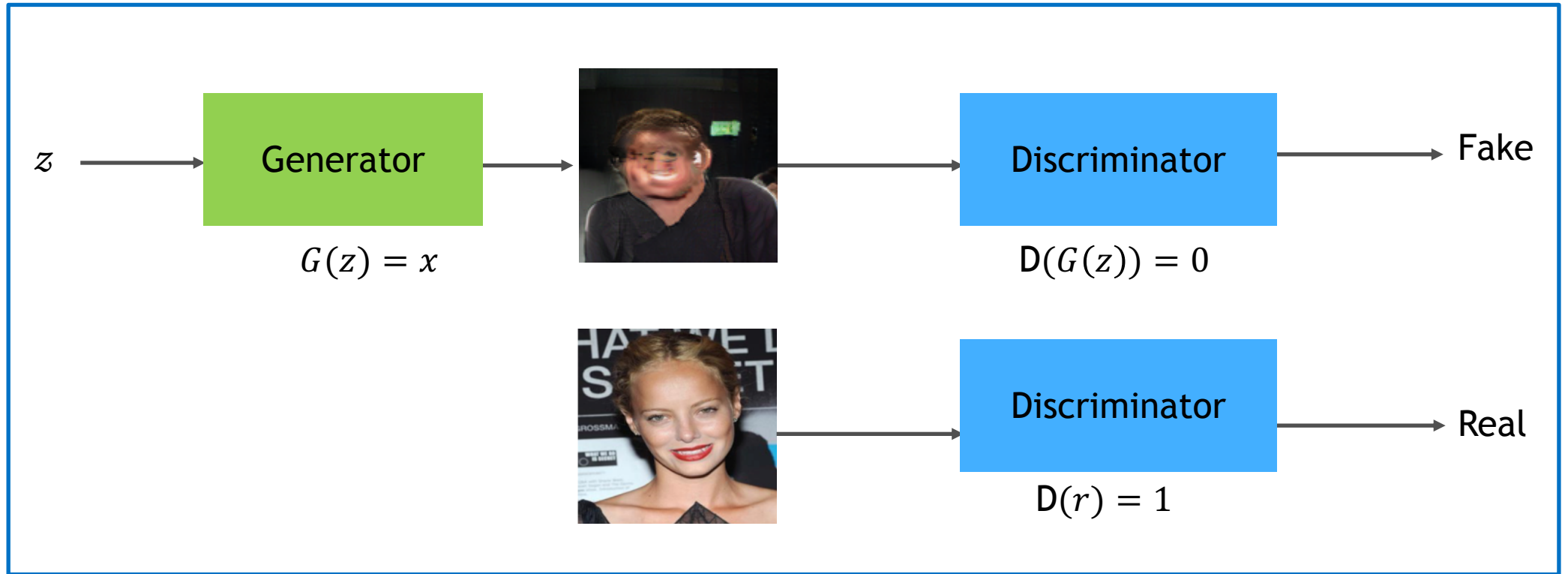
GENERATIVE ADVERSARIAL NETWORKS



GENERATIVE ADVERSARIAL NETWORKS



GENERATIVE ADVERSARIAL NETWORKS



OBJECTIVE FUNCTION

Train jointly in minimax game

$$\min_G \max_D E_{x \sim p_X} [\log D(x)] + E_{z \sim p_Z} [\log(1 - D(G(z)))]$$

OBJECTIVE FUNCTION

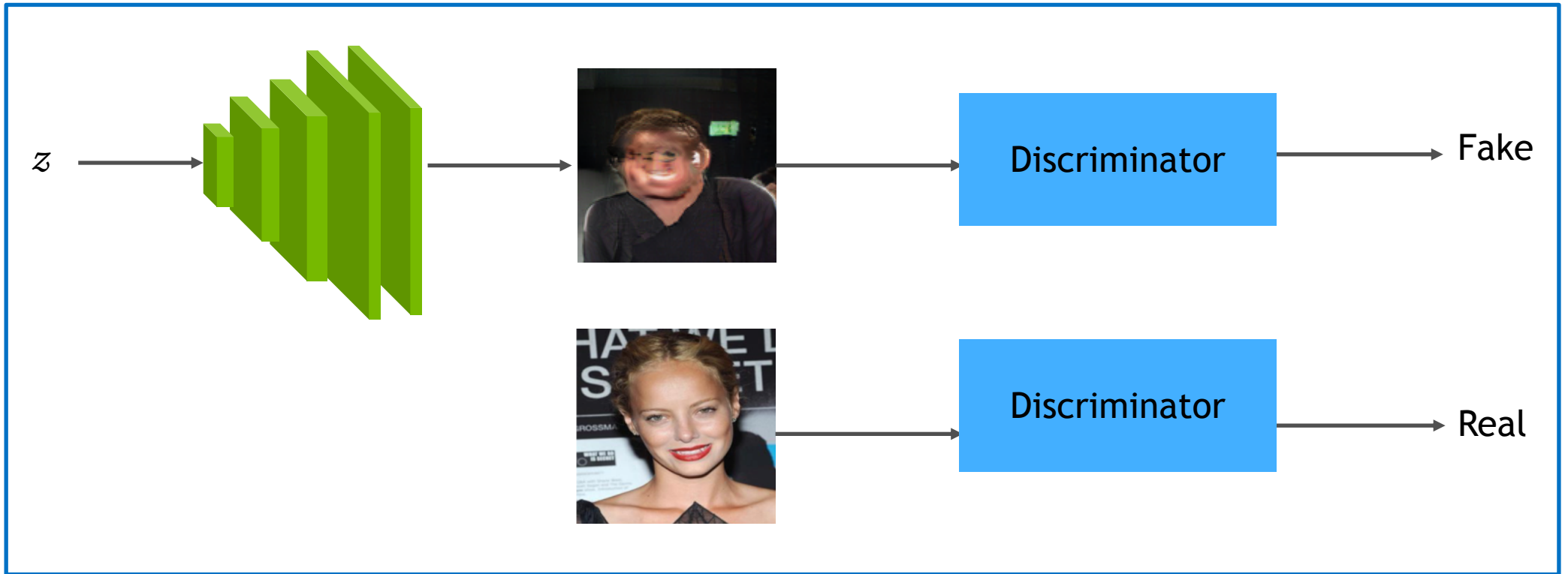
Train jointly in minimax game

$$\min_G \max_D E_{x \sim p_X} [\log D(\boxed{x})] + E_{z \sim p_Z} [\log(1 - D(\boxed{G(z)}))]$$

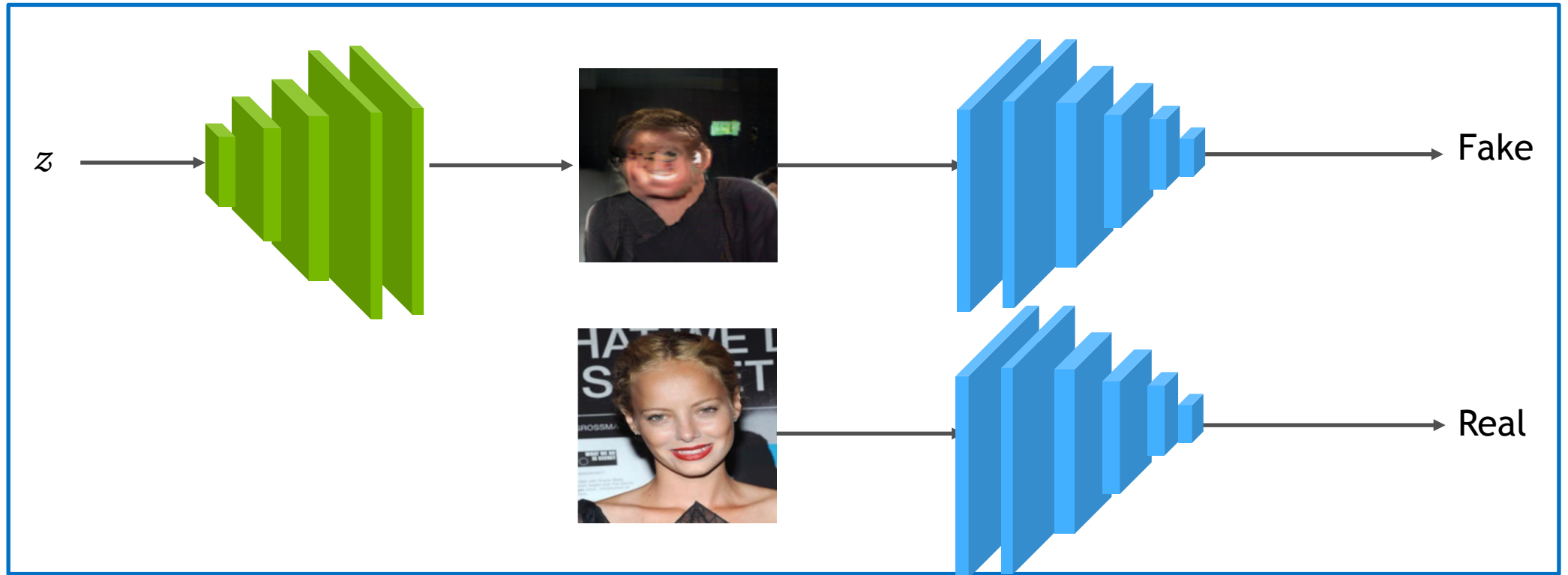
real data fake data

Discriminator maximize objective $\rightarrow D(x) \sim 1$ and $D(G(z)) \sim 0$
Generator minimize objective $D(G(z)) \sim 1$

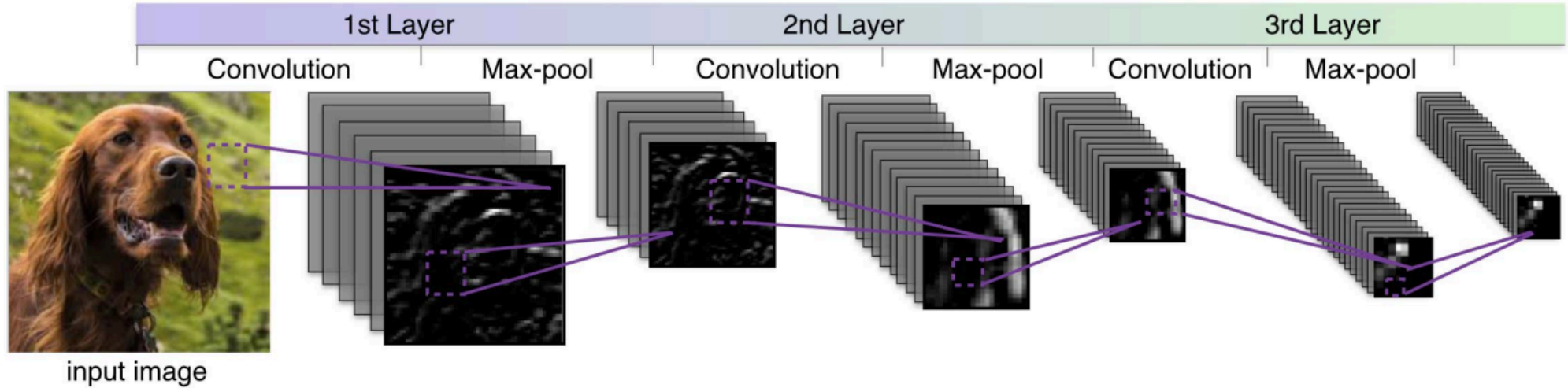
GENERATIVE ADVERSARIAL NETWORKS



GENERATIVE ADVERSARIAL NETWORKS



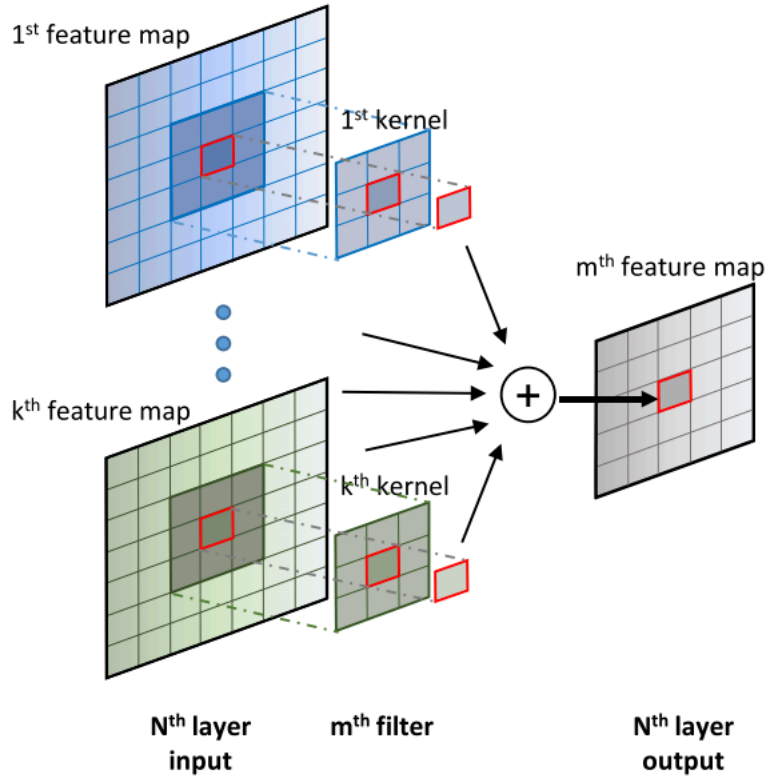
DEEP CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS



Inspired by Hubel & Wiesel 1962

- 1) Simple cells (convolution layer) = Detect local features
- 2) Complex cells (pooling layer) = Pool outputs from neighboring locations

CONVOLUTION OPERATION



Mark C. F. Sousa

Input Image

252	251	246	207	90
250	242	236	144	41
252	244	228	102	43
250	243	214	59	52
248	243	201	44	54

Feature map

Kernel

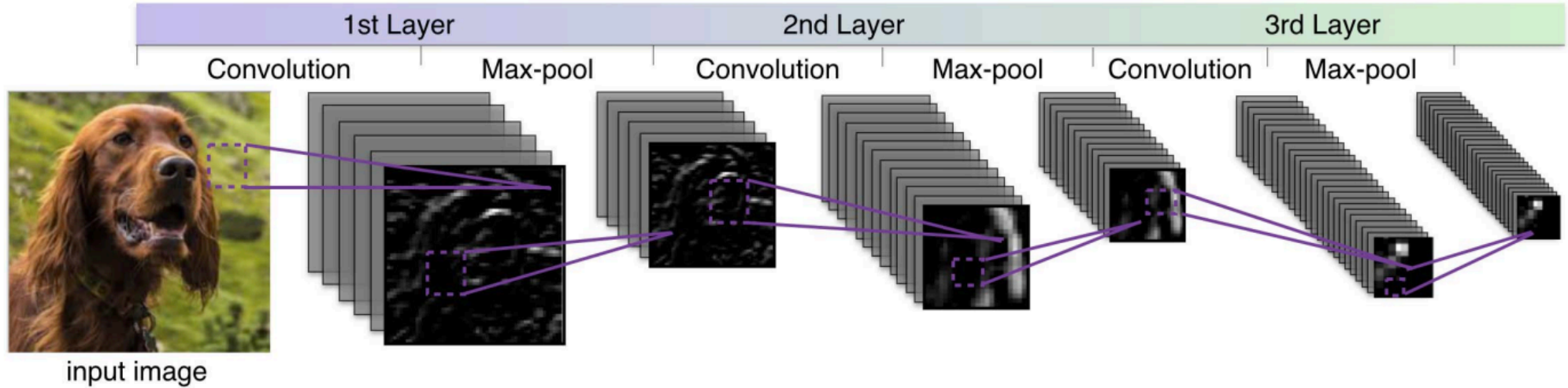
1	0	-1
1	0	-1
1	0	-1

Receptive field

\times

$=$

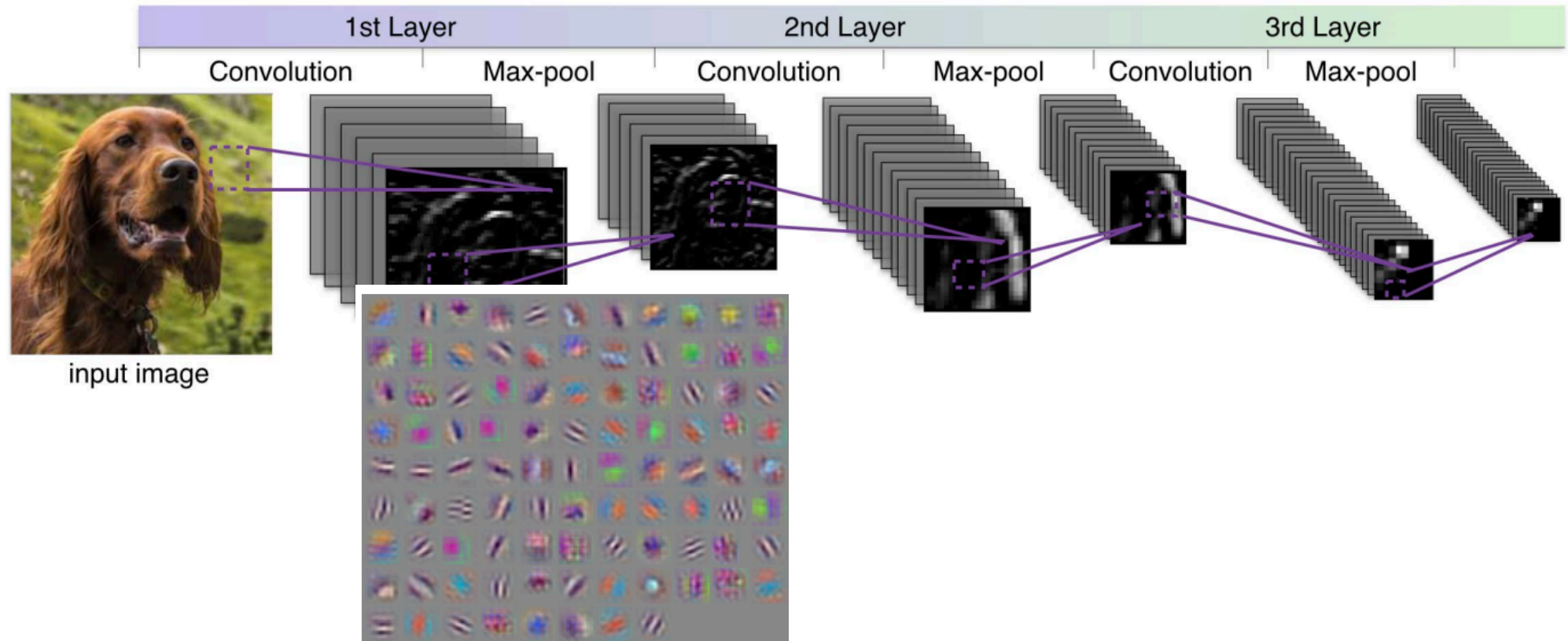
DEEP CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS



Inspired by Hubel & Wiesel 1962

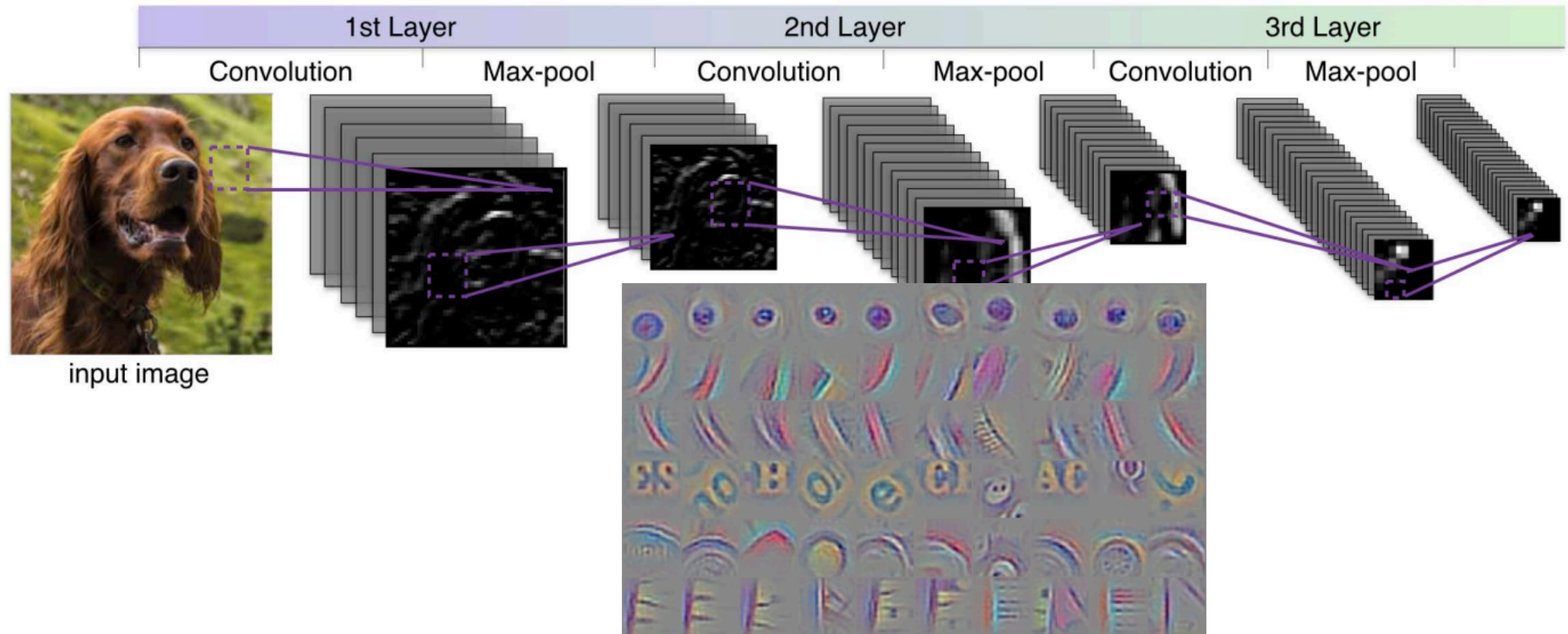
- 1) Simple cells (convolution layer) = Detect local features
- 2) Complex cells (pooling layer) = Pool outputs from neighboring locations

DEEP CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS



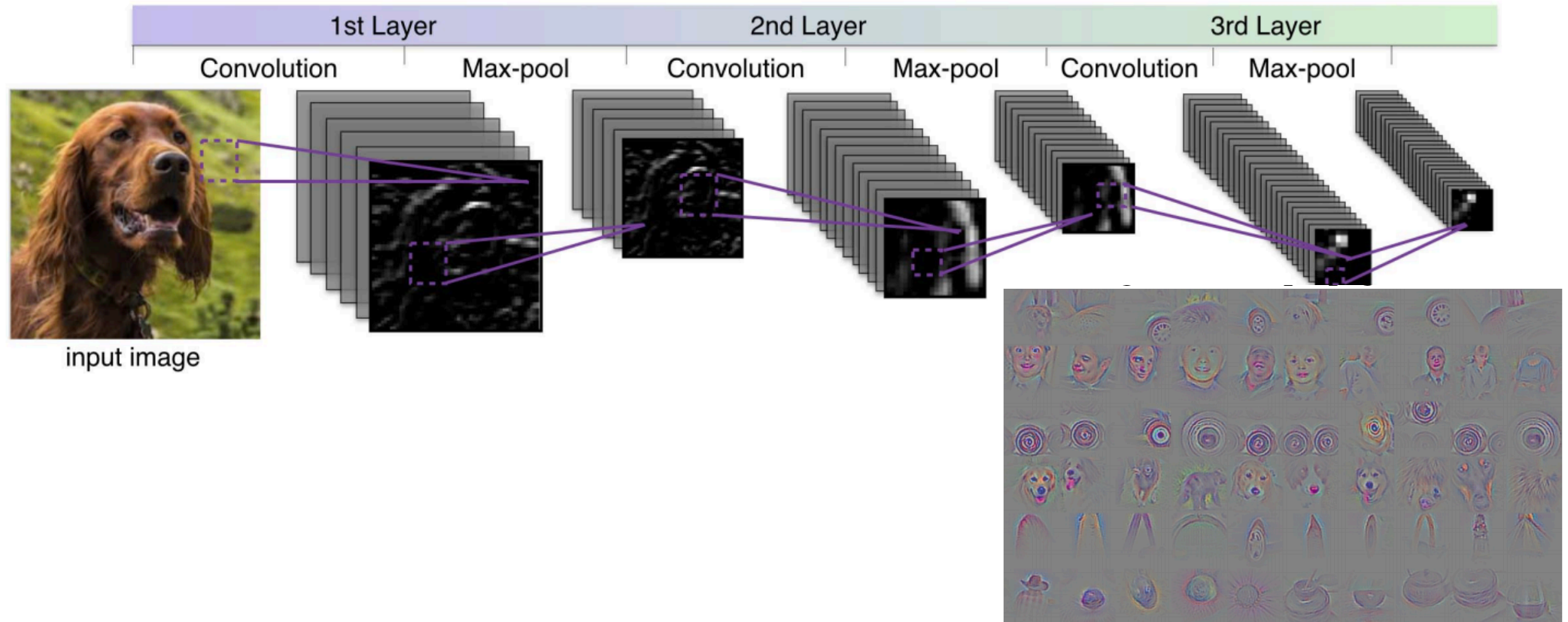
LeCun, Yann, et al. "Backpropagation applied to handwritten zip code recognition." *Neural computation*, 1989.

DEEP CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS



LeCun, Yann, et al. "Backpropagation applied to handwritten zip code recognition." *Neural computation*, 1989.

DEEP CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS



LeCun, Yann, et al. "Backpropagation applied to handwritten zip code recognition." *Neural computation*, 1989.

GENERATIVE ADVERSARIAL NETWORKS

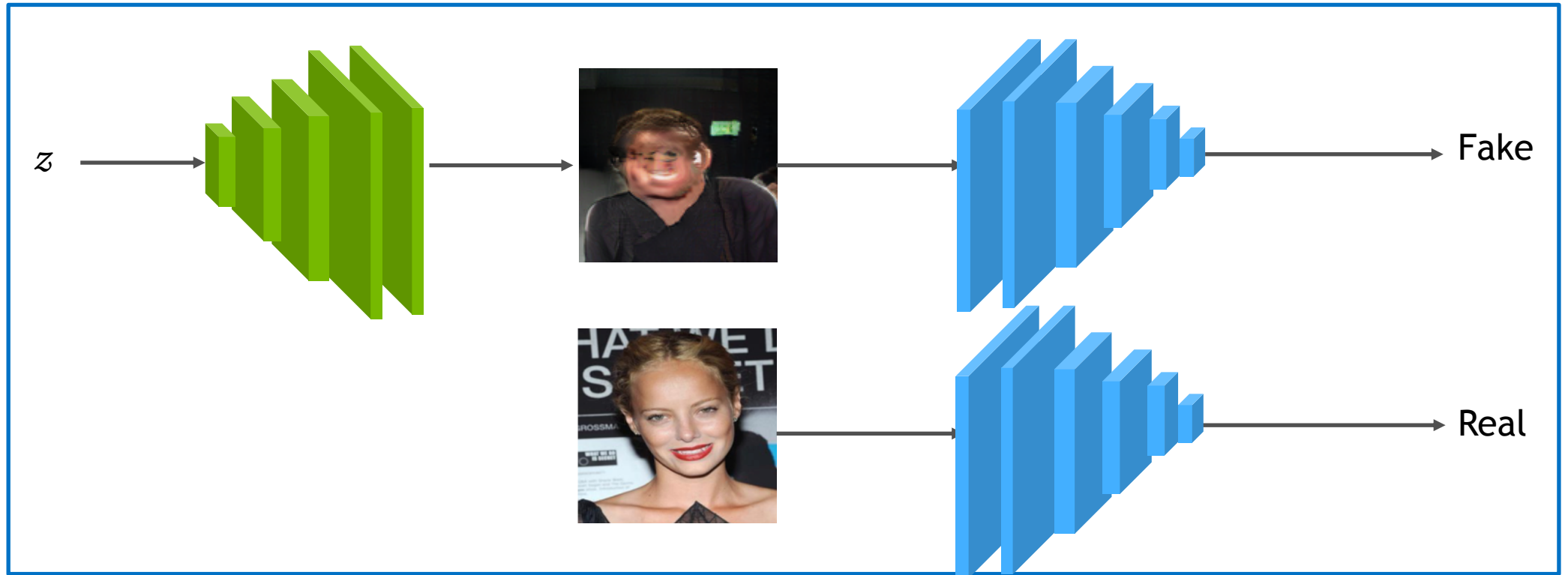


IMAGE SYNTHESIS

StyleGAN 2019



Progressive GAN 2018



DCGAN 2016



GAN 2014



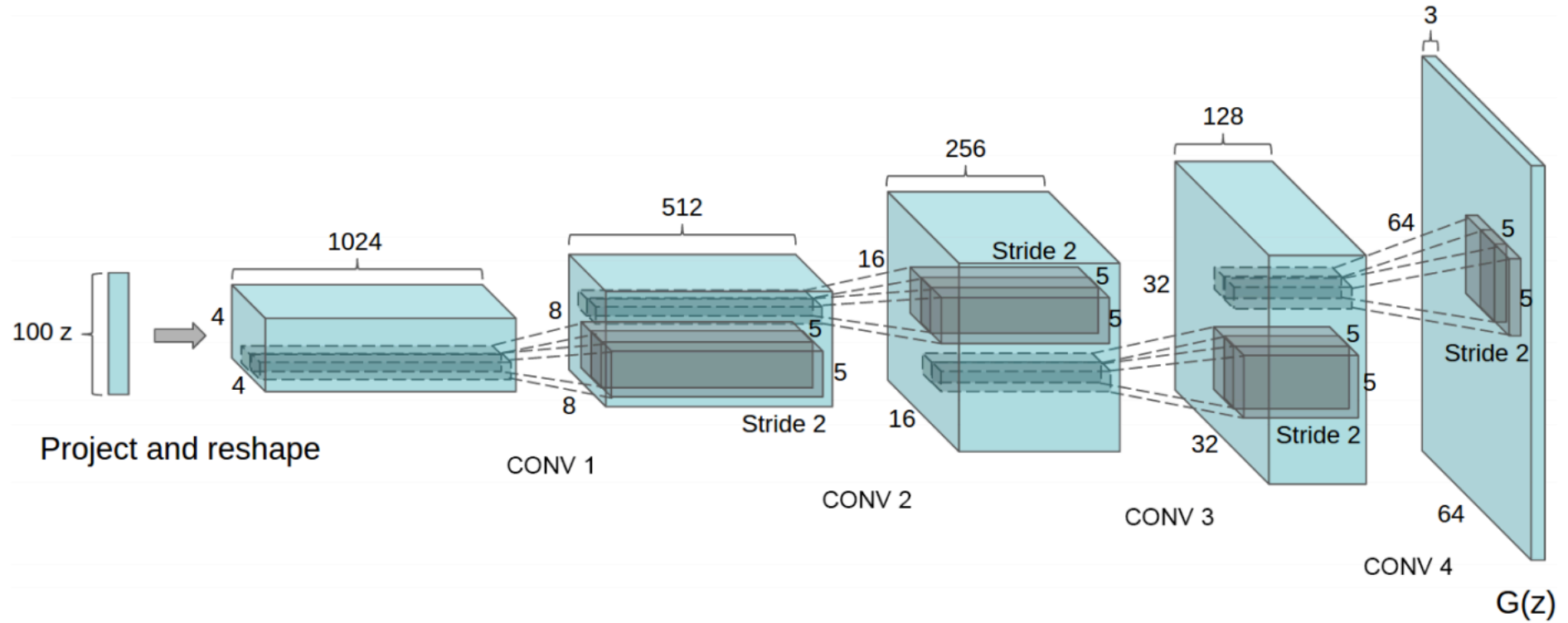
[1] Goodfellow, Ian, et al. "Generative adversarial nets." Neurips. 2014.

[2] Radford, Alec, Luke Metz, and Soumith Chintala. "Unsupervised representation learning with deep convolutional generative adversarial networks." ICLR. 2016

[3] Karras, Tero, et al. "Progressive growing of gans for improved quality, stability, and variation." ICLR. 2018.

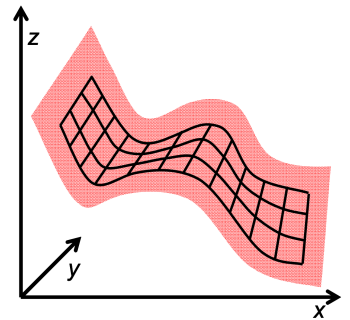
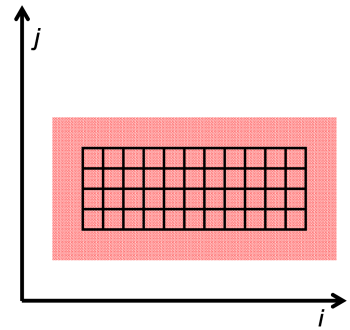
[4] Karras, Tero, Samuli Laine, and Timo Aila. "A style-based generator architecture for generative adversarial networks." CVPR. 2019.

DCGAN



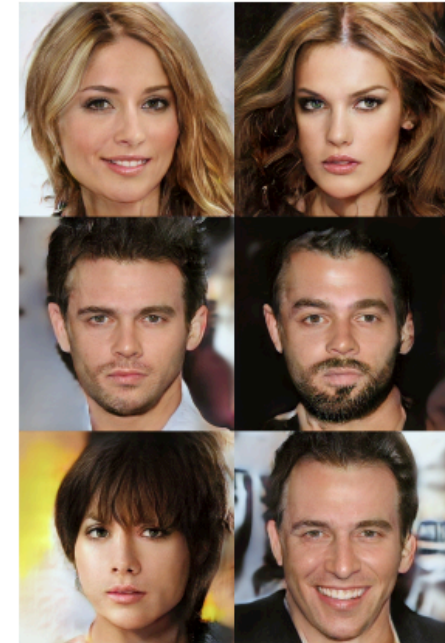
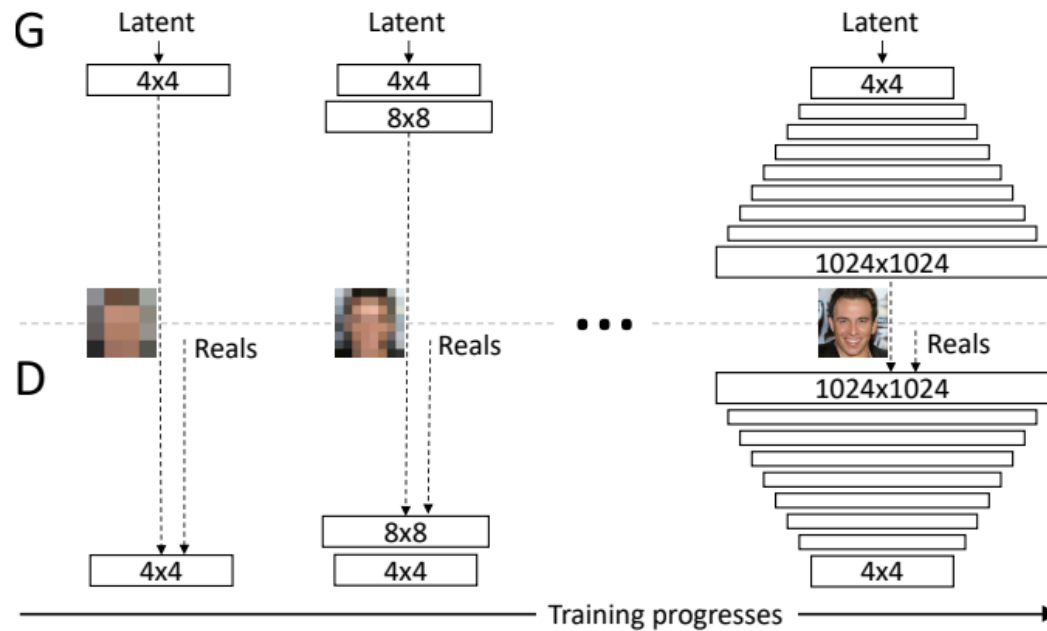
Radford, Alec, Luke Metz, and Soumith Chintala. "Unsupervised representation learning with deep convolutional generative adversarial networks." ICLR. 2016

DCGAN - INTERPOLATION



Radford, Alec, Luke Metz, and Soumith Chintala. "Unsupervised representation learning with deep convolutional generative adversarial networks." ICLR. 2016

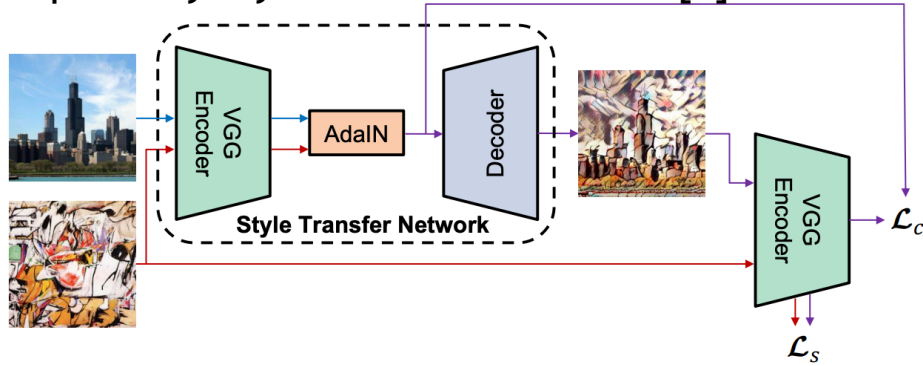
PROGRESSIVE GAN



Karras, Tero, et al. "Progressive growing of gans for improved quality, stability, and variation." ICLR. 2018.

STYLEGAN

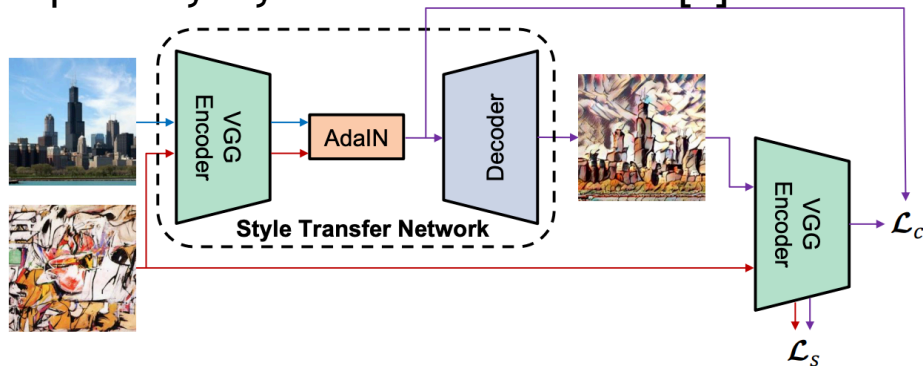
Inspired by style transfer networks [1]



[1] Huang, Xun, and Serge Belongie. "Arbitrary style transfer in real-time with adaptive instance normalization." *ICCV*. 2017.
StyleGAN: Karras, Tero, Samuli Laine, and Timo A. "A style-based generator architecture for generative adversarial networks." *CVPR*. 2019.

STYLEGAN

Inspired by style transfer networks [1]



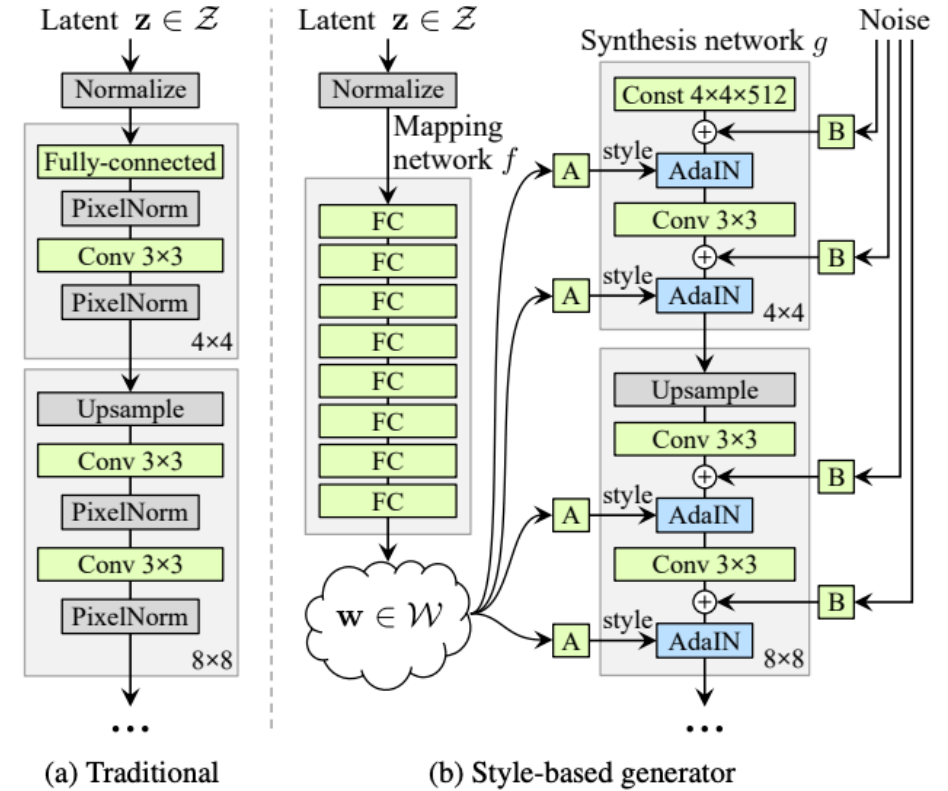
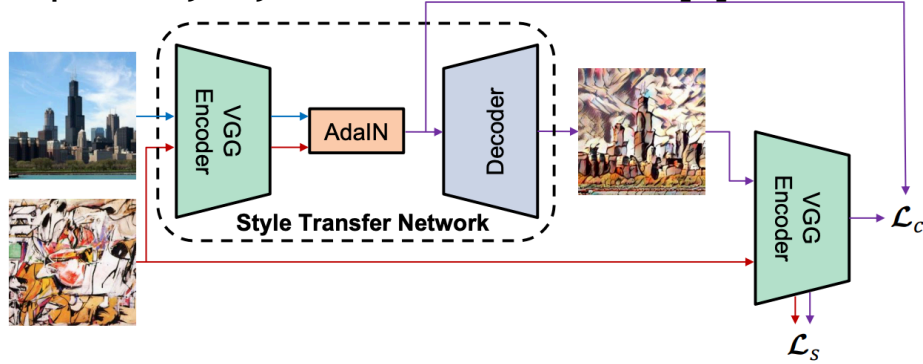
$$\text{AdaIN}(x, y) = \sigma(y) \left(\frac{x - \mu(x)}{\sigma(x)} \right) + \mu(y) \quad (8)$$

in which we simply scale the normalized content input with $\sigma(y)$, and shift it with $\mu(y)$. Similar to IN, these statistics are computed across spatial locations.

[1] Huang, Xun, and Serge Belongie. "Arbitrary style transfer in real-time with adaptive instance normalization." *ICCV*. 2017.
StyleGAN: Karras, Tero, Samuli Laine, and Timo A. "A style-based generator architecture for generative adversarial networks." *CVPR*. 2019.

STYLEGAN

Inspired by style transfer networks [1]



[1] Huang, Xun, and Serge Belongie. "Arbitrary style transfer in real-time with adaptive instance normalization." *ICCV*. 2017.
 StyleGAN: Karras, Tero, Samuli Laine, and Timo A. "A style-based generator architecture for generative adversarial networks." *CVPR*. 2019.

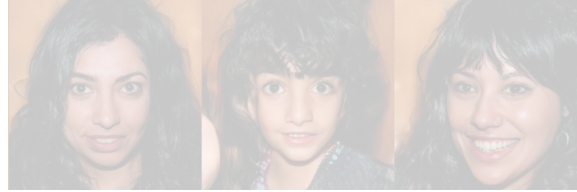
STYLEGAN



Karras, Tero, Samuli Laine, and Timo Aila. "A style-based generator architecture for generative adversarial networks." CVPR. 2019.

OUTLINE

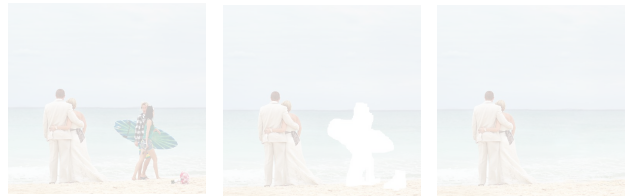
- Image synthesis



- Conditional image synthesis



- Image inpainting

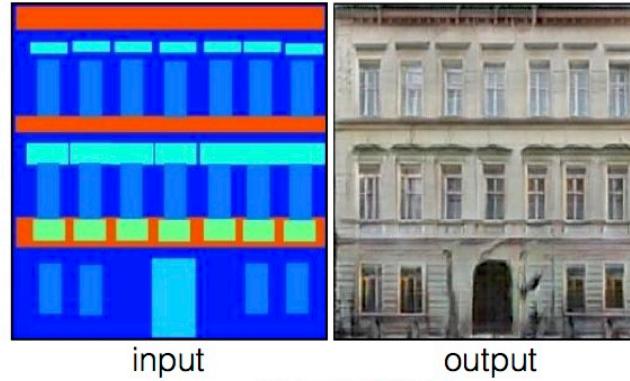


CONDITIONAL IMAGE SYNTHESIS

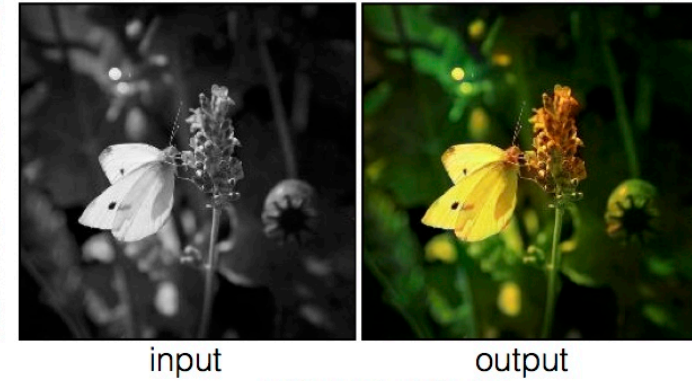
Labels to Street Scene



Labels to Facade



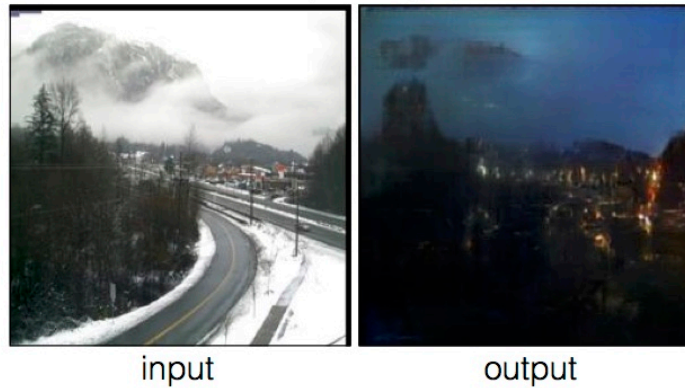
BW to Color



Aerial to Map



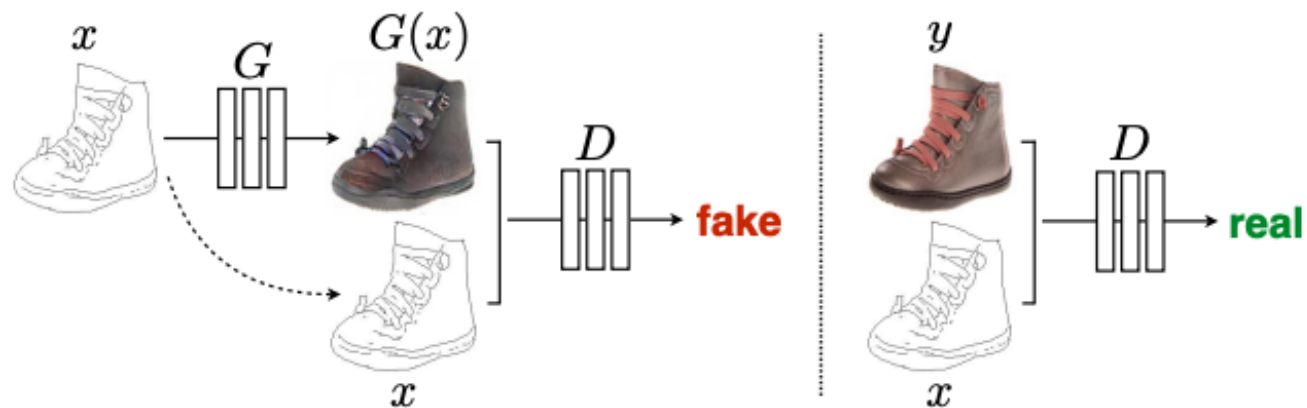
Day to Night



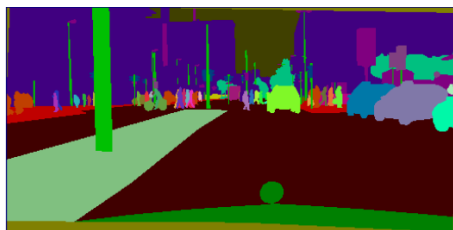
Edges to Photo



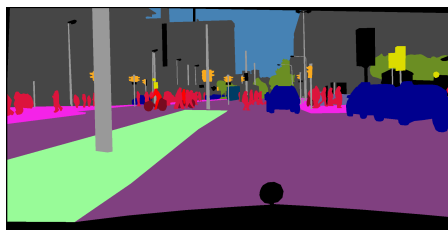
PIX2PIX



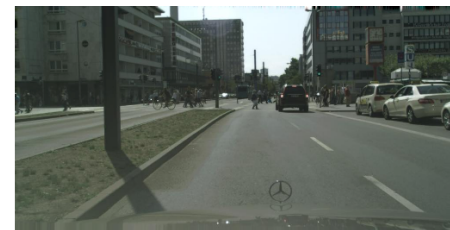
PIX2PIX-HD



Panoptic map

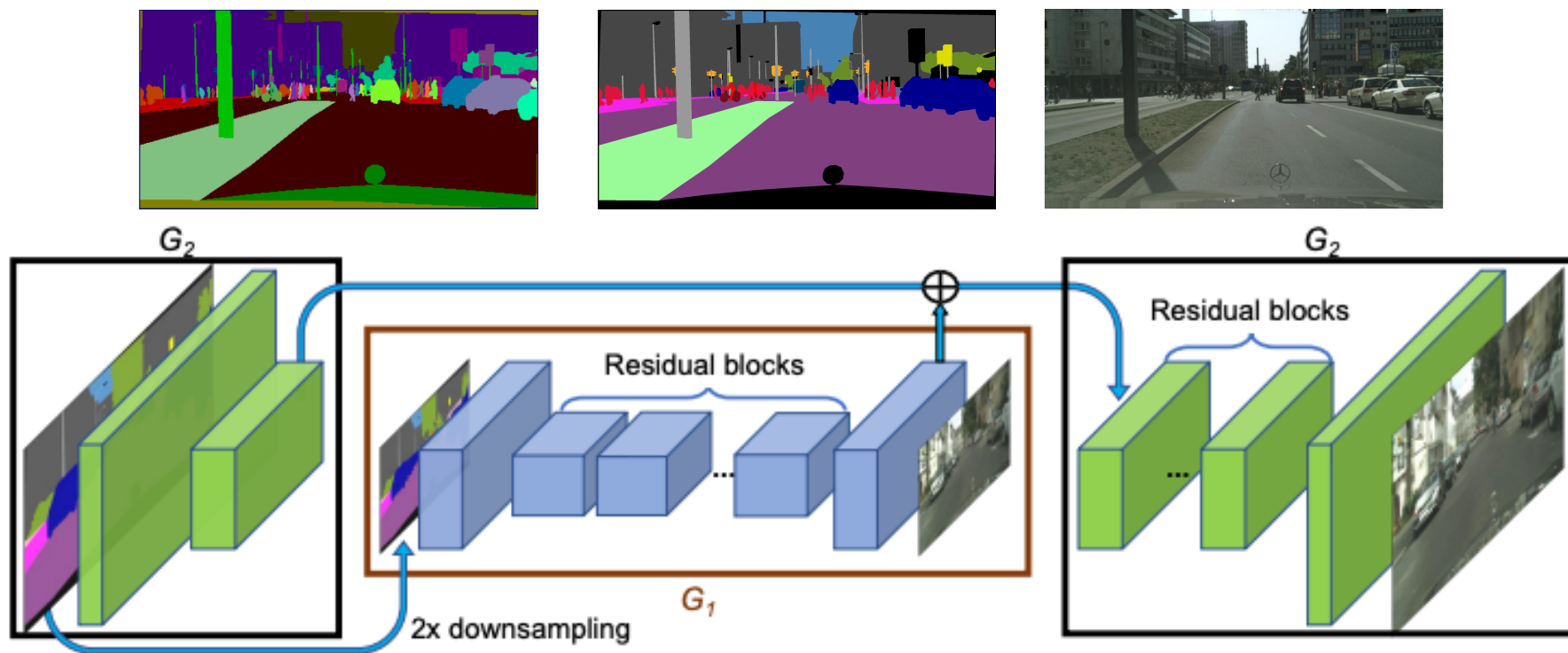


Semantic map

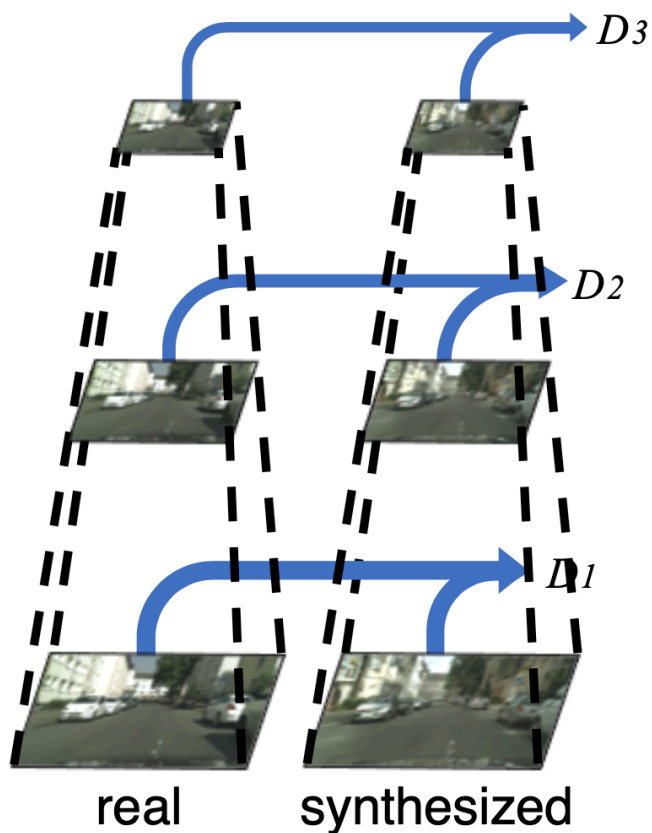


Real image

PIX2PIX-HD



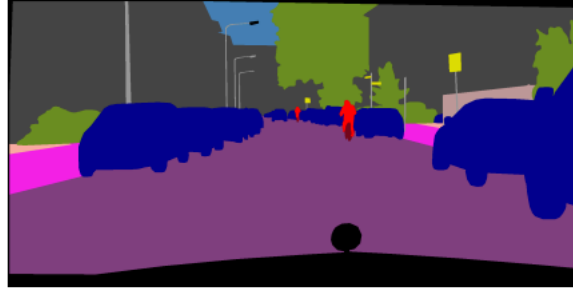
PIX2PIX-HD - DISCRIMINATOR



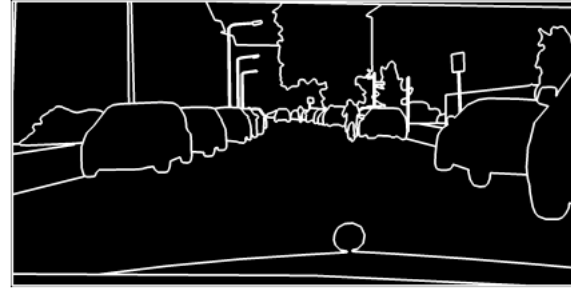
Discriminator outputs multiple scales

Handles global and local features

PIX2PIX-HD



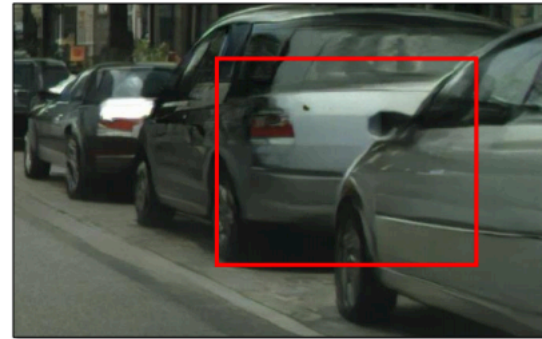
(a) Semantic labels



(b) Boundary map



(a) Using labels only



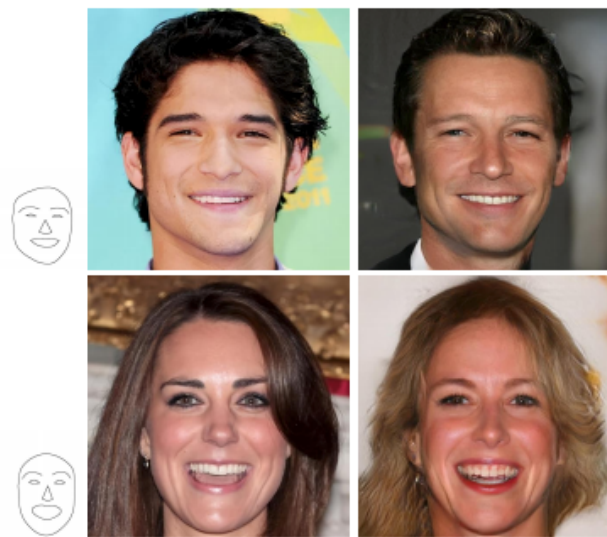
(b) Using label + instance map

PIX2PIX-HD



original

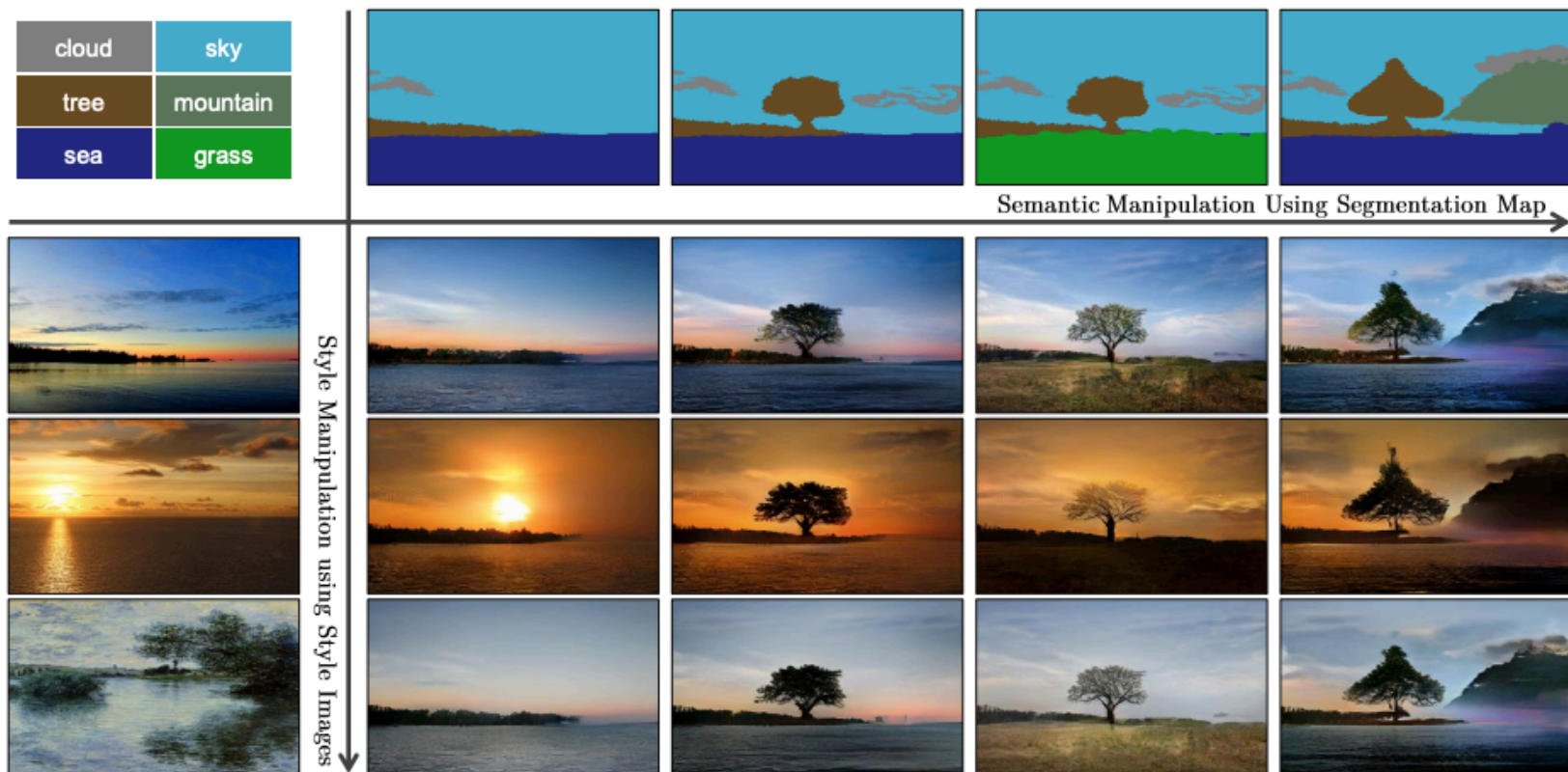
synthesized



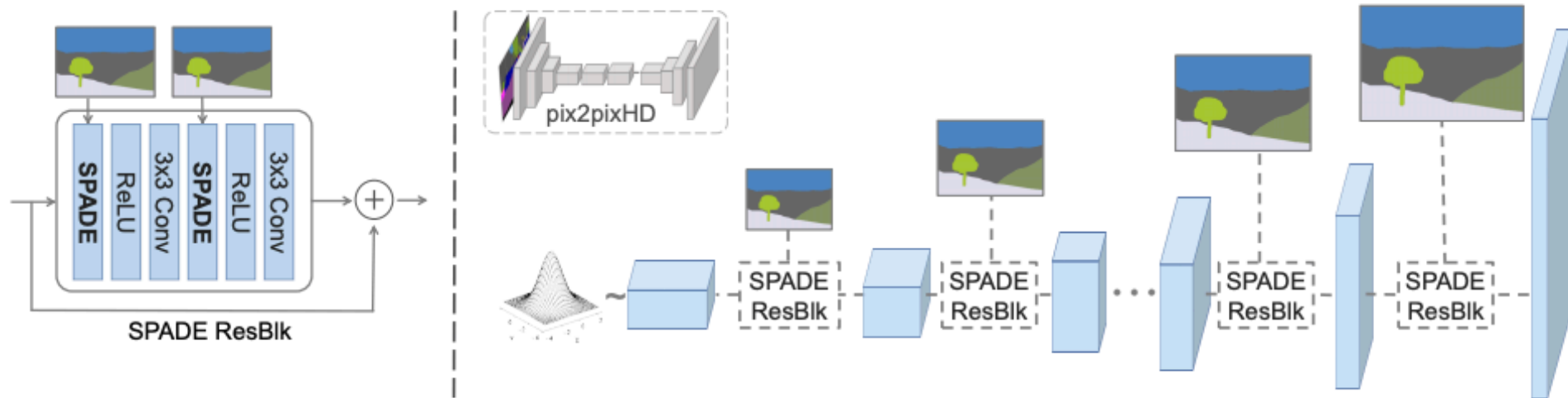
original

synthesized

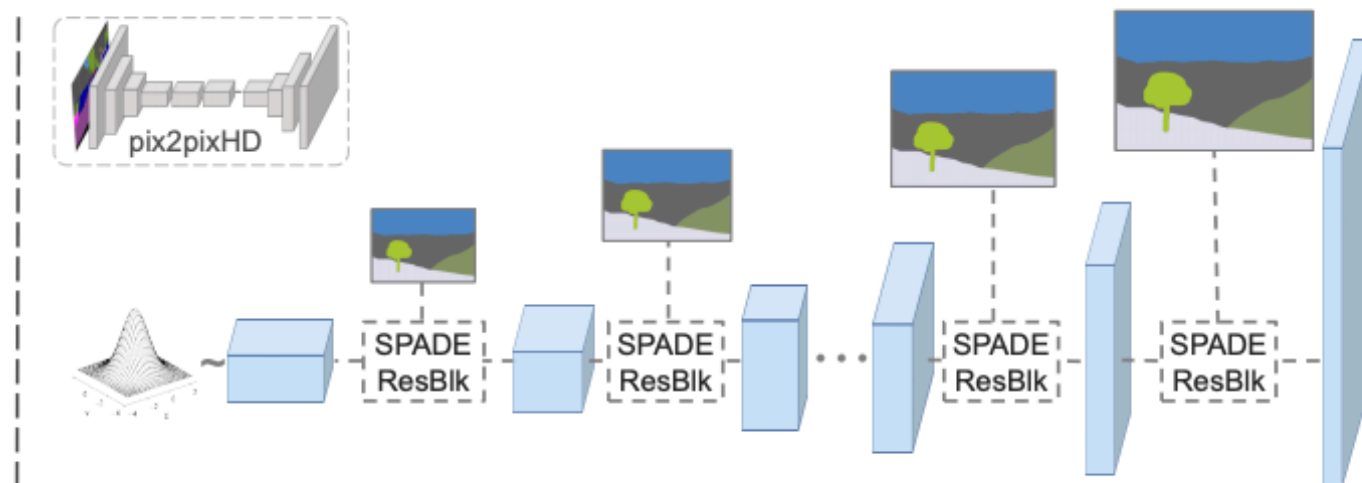
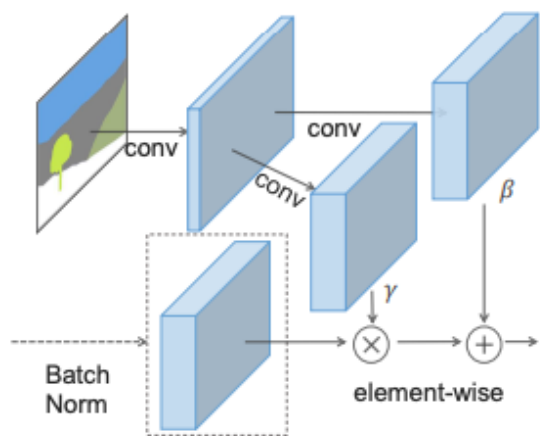
SPADE



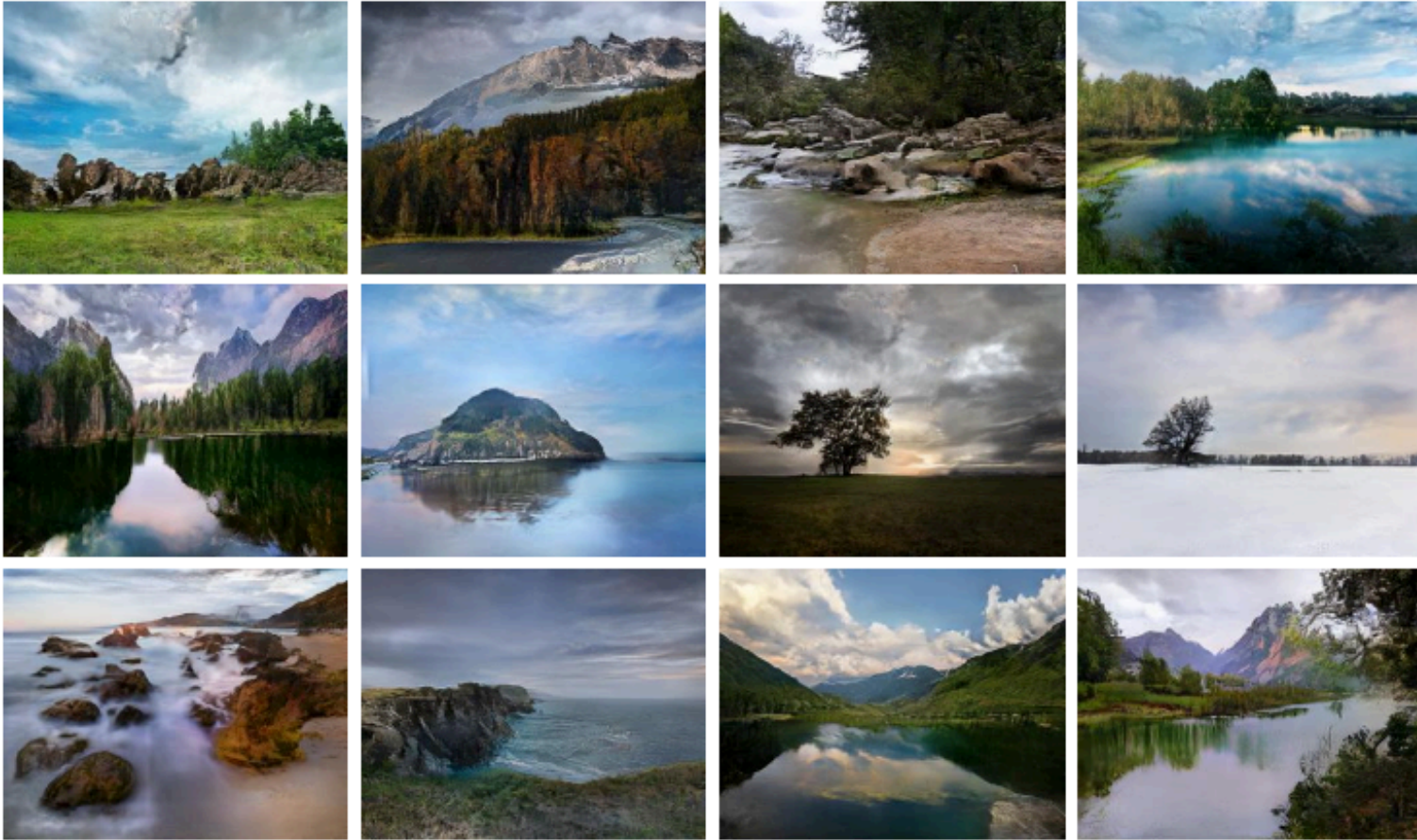
SPADE - SPATIALLY ADAPTIVE NORMALIZATION



ARCHITECTURE



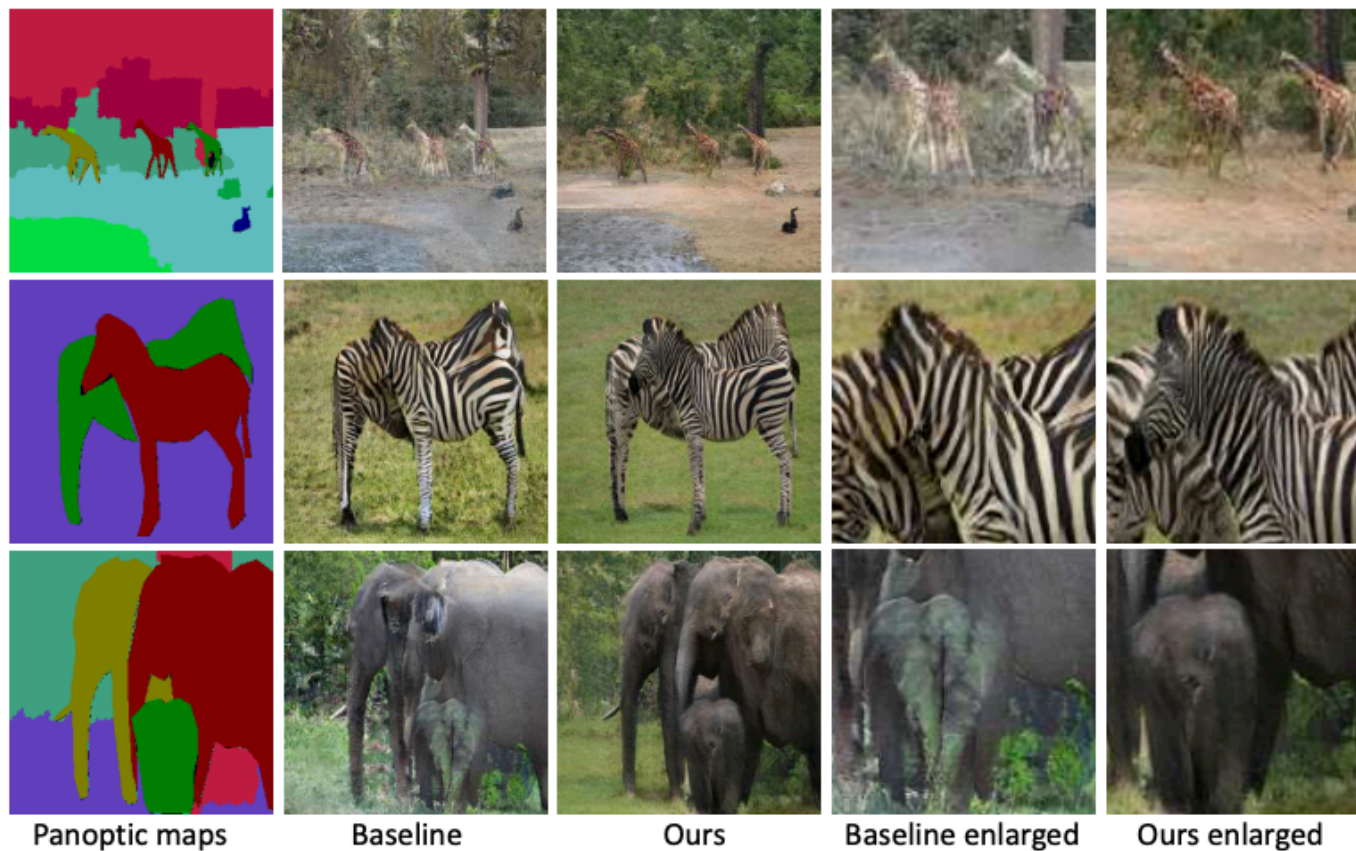
RESULTS



RESULTS

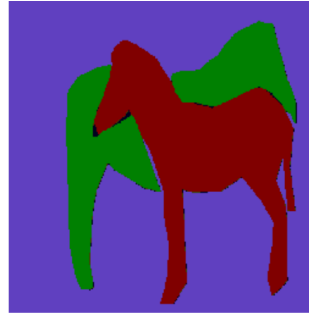


PANOPTIC BASED IMAGE SYNTHESIS



PANOPTIC BASED IMAGE SYNTHESIS

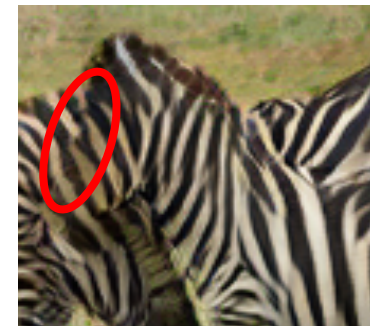
- **Goal:** Synthesizing images given panoptic maps.
- **Limitation of Prior Work:** Conventional convolution layer operate independent of panoptic maps.
- **Proposal:** Use panoptic maps efficiently in convolution layer.



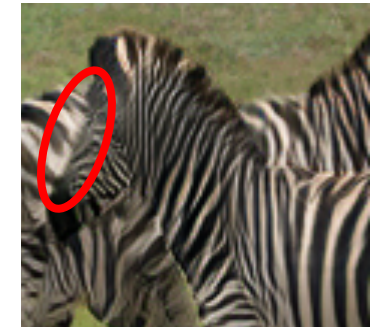
Baseline



Ours

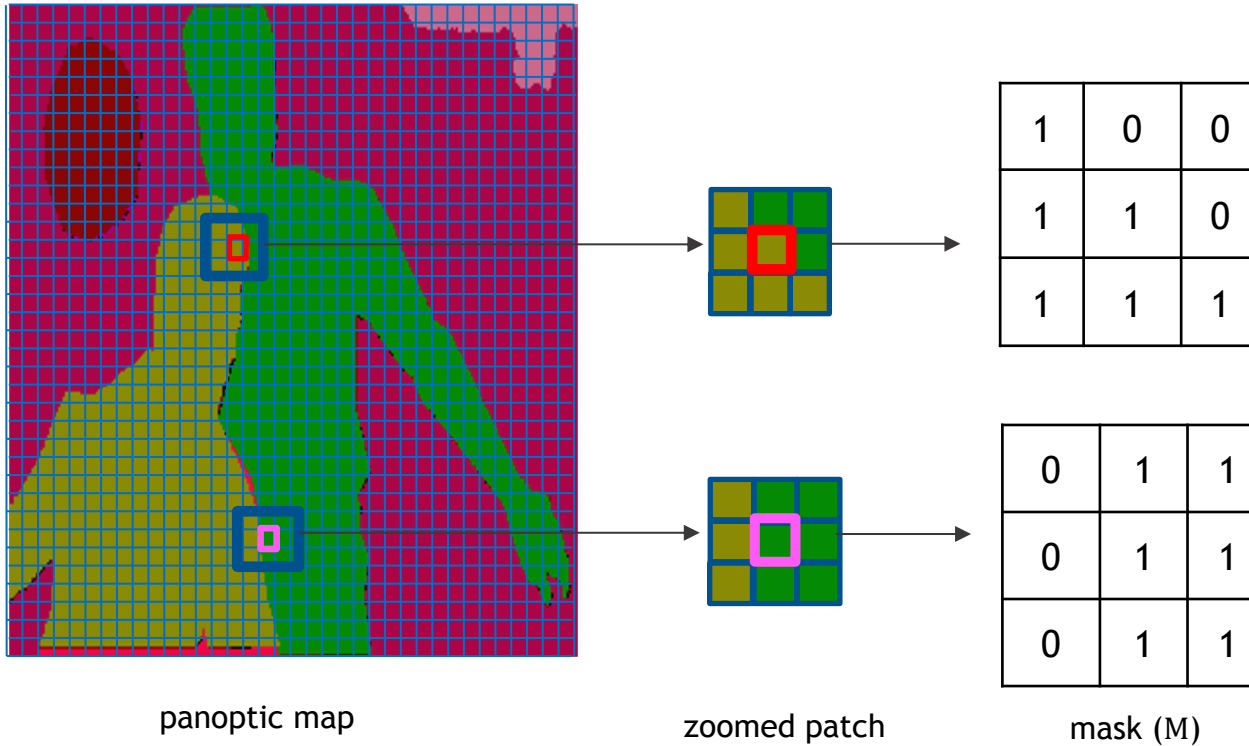


Baseline enlarged



Ours enlarged

PANOPTIC BASED IMAGE SYNTHESIS



masks (M) is reconstructed based on panoptic masks (P)

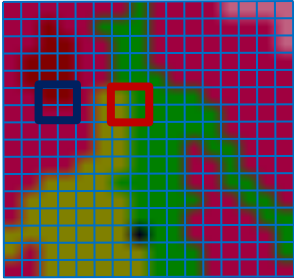
$$m_{(i,j)} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } P_{(i,j)} == P_{(\text{center}, \text{center})} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

masks (M) are used to weight convolution results.

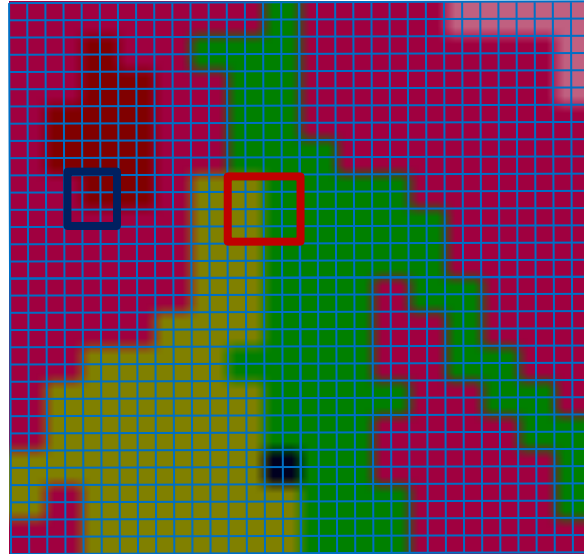
$$x' = \begin{cases} \mathbf{W}^T (\mathbf{X} \odot \mathbf{M}) \frac{\text{sum}(\mathbf{1})}{\text{sum}(\mathbf{M})} + b, & \text{if } \text{sum}(\mathbf{M}) > 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

PANOPTIC BASED IMAGE SYNTHESIS

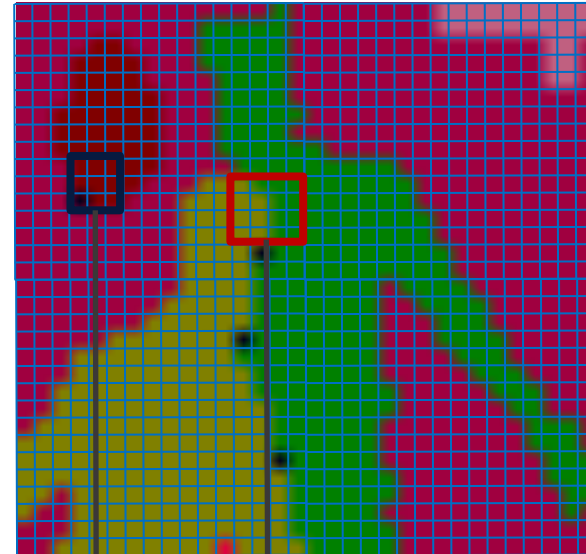
16 x 16 panoptic map



32 x 32 upsampled nearest neighbor



32 x 32 original panoptic map



Misaligned pixels

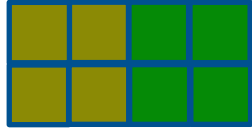
Newly appeared classes

PANOPTIC AWARE UPSAMPLING LAYER

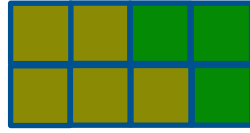
Misaligned pixels



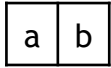
panoptic map



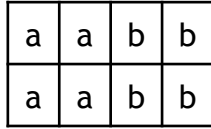
upsampled panoptic map



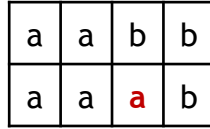
original panoptic map



feature map



upsampled w/
nearest neighbor



upsampled w/
ours

Algorithm 1 Upsampling Alignment Correction.

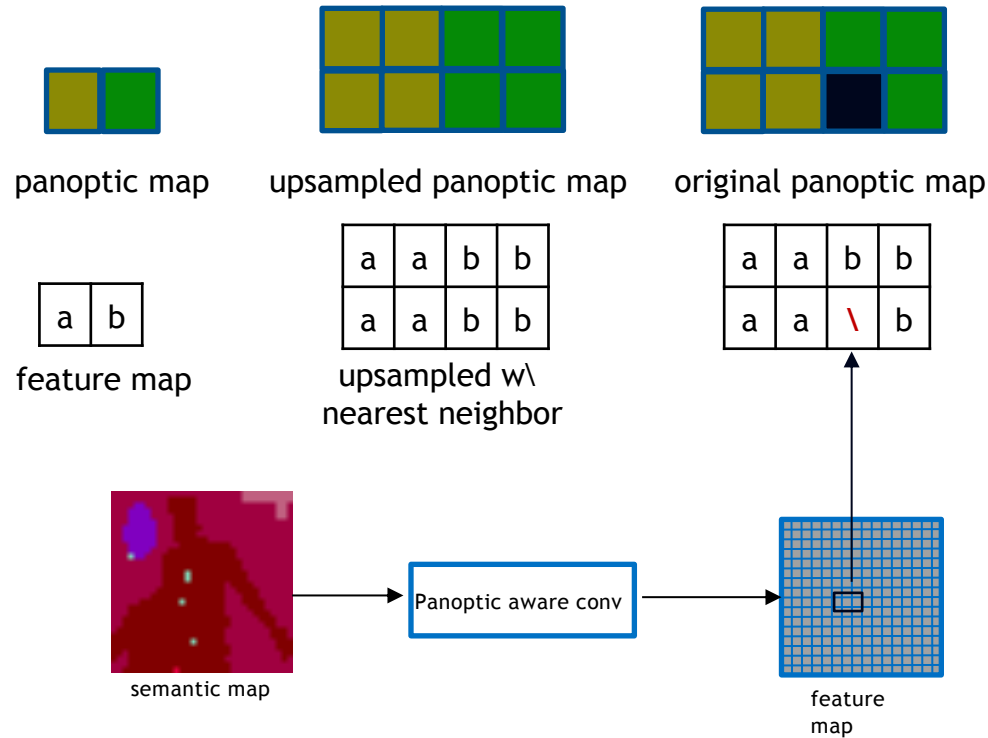
```

Initialize:  $M^{correction} = 0$ ,  $F^{u} = 0$ ,
for  $i \in [0, 2W)$ ;  $j \in [0, 2H)$  do
  if  $P_{i,j}^u == P_{i//2,j//2}^d$  then
     $F_{i,j}^{ru} = F_{i//2,j//2}^d$ 
     $M_{i,j}^{correction} = 1$ 
  end if
end for
for  $i \in [0, 2W)$ ;  $j \in [0, 2H)$  do
  if  $P_{i,j}^u == P_{i//2+1,j//2}^d$  and  $M_{i,j}^{correction} \neq 1$  then
     $F_{i,j}^{ru} = F_{i//2+1,j//2}^d$ 
     $M_{i,j}^{correction} = 1$ 
  end if
end for
for  $i \in [0, 2W)$ ;  $j \in [0, 2H)$  do
  if  $P_{i,j}^u == P_{i//2,j//2+1}^d$  and  $M_{i,j}^{correction} \neq 1$  then
     $F_{i,j}^{ru} = F_{i//2,j//2+1}^d$ 
     $M_{i,j}^{correction} = 1$ 
  end if
end for
for  $i \in [0, 2W)$ ;  $j \in [0, 2H)$  do
  if  $P_{i,j}^u == P_{i//2+1,j//2+1}^d$  and  $M_{i,j}^{correction} \neq 1$  then
     $F_{i,j}^{ru} = F_{i//2+1,j//2+1}^d$ 
     $M_{i,j}^{correction} = 1$ 
  end if
end for

```

PANOPTIC AWARE UPSAMPLING LAYER

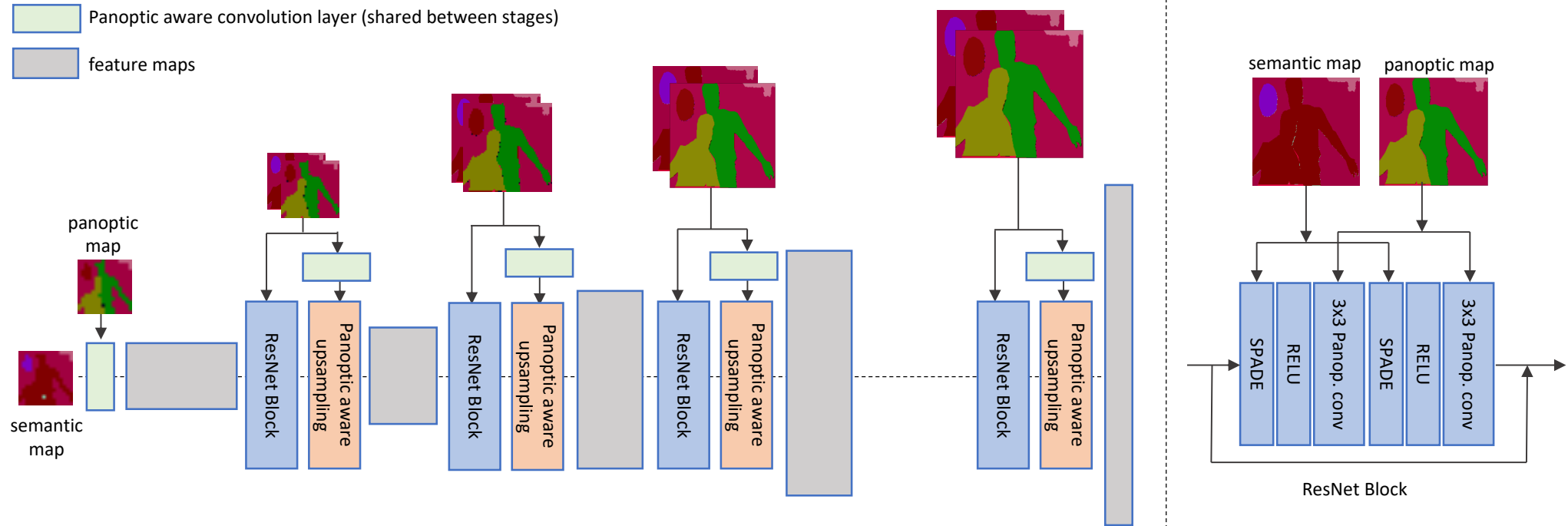
Newly appeared classes



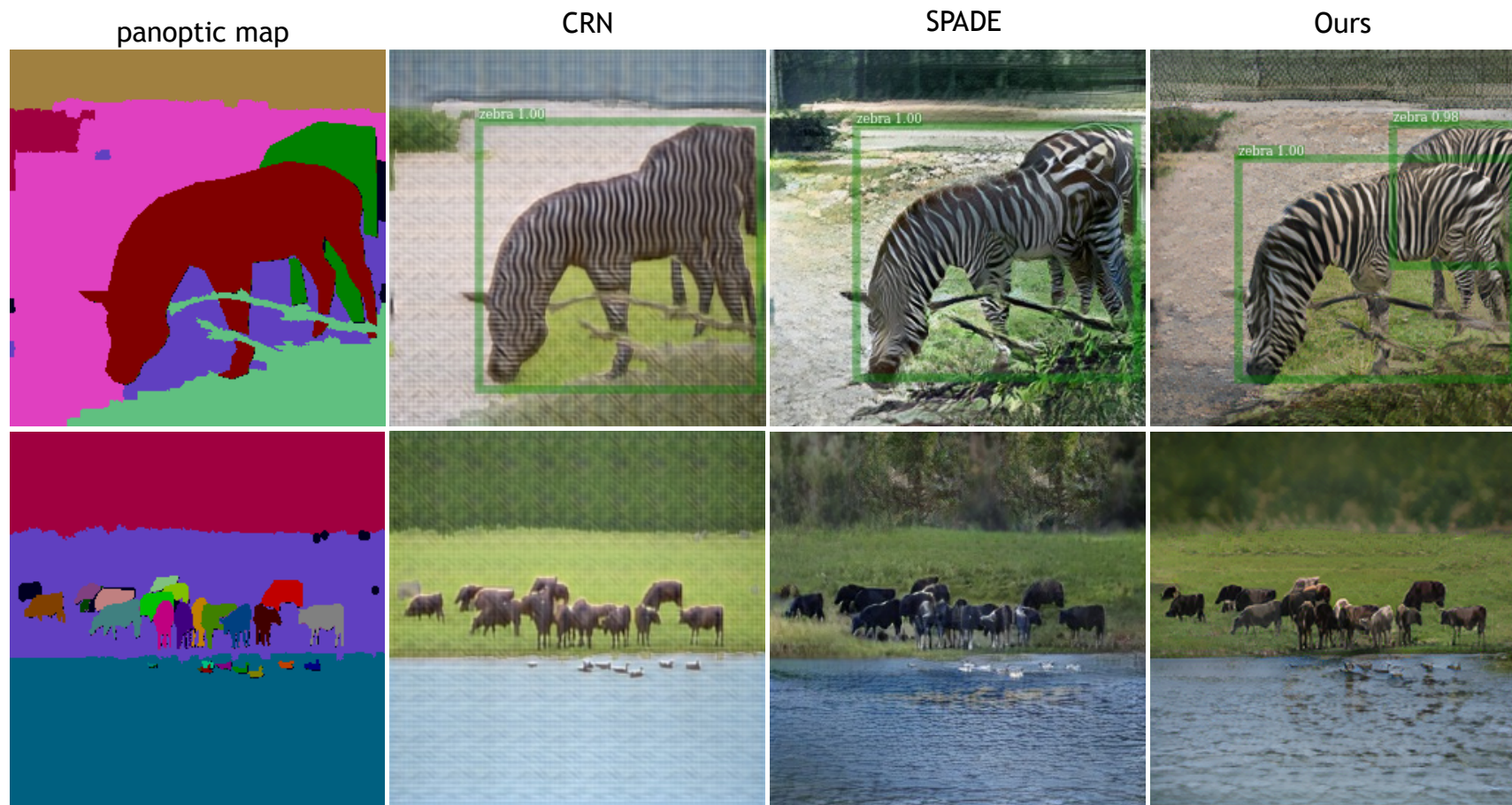
$$F'^u_{(i,j)} = F'^u_{(i,j)} + \underbrace{(1 - M^{correction}_{i,j}) * f_{holefilling}(S^u_{(i,j)})}_{\text{Hole Filling}}$$

$$f_{holefilling} = \text{PanopticAwareConvolution}(S^u)$$

OVERALL ARCHITECTURE

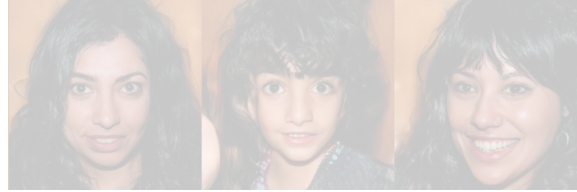


PANOPTIC BASED IMAGE SYNTHESIS



OUTLINE

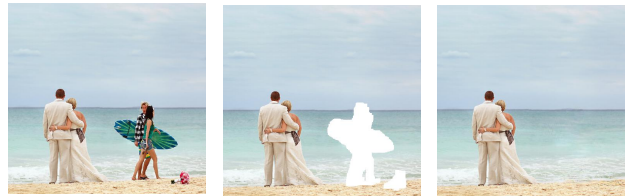
- Image synthesis

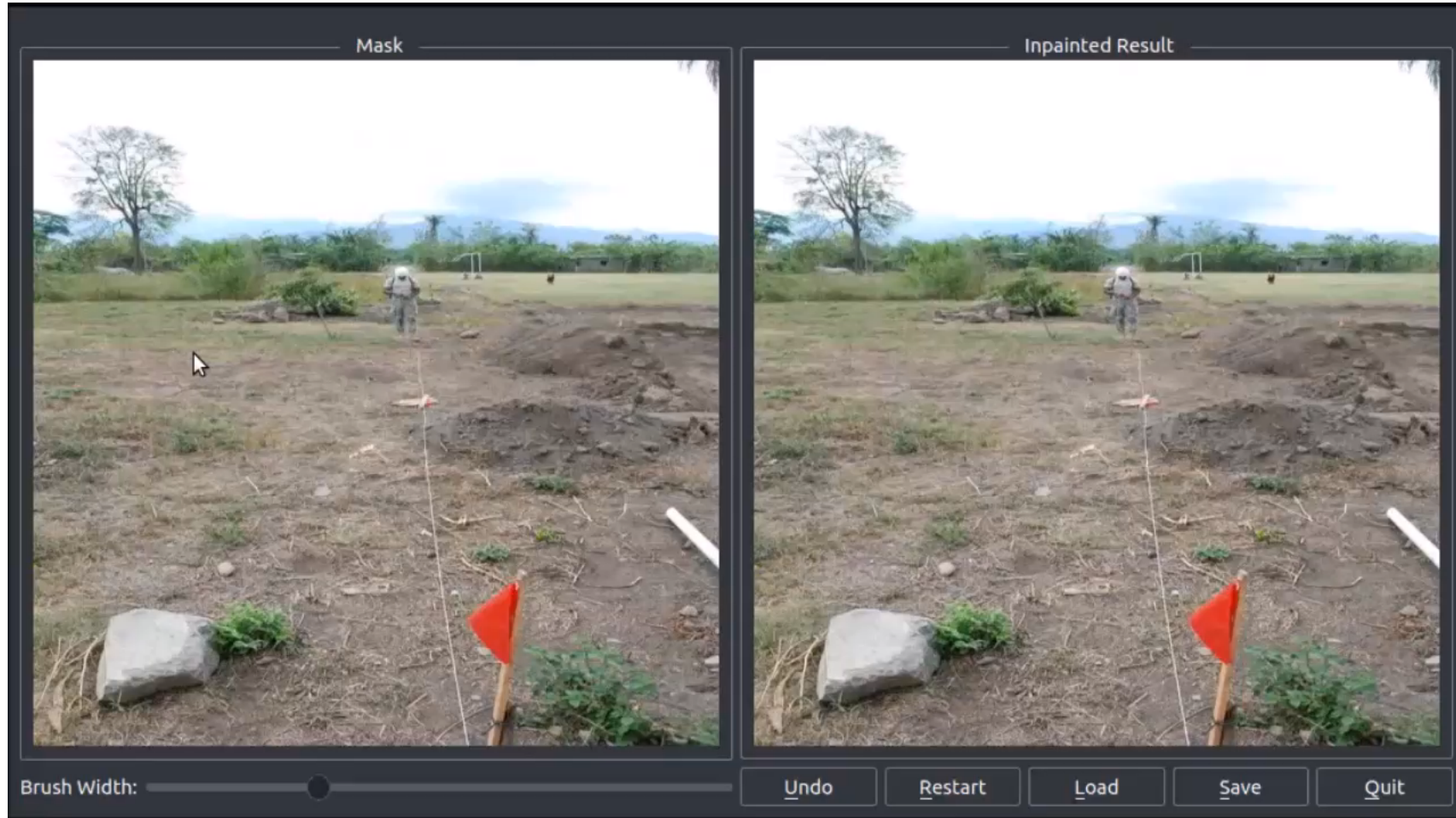


- Conditional image synthesis



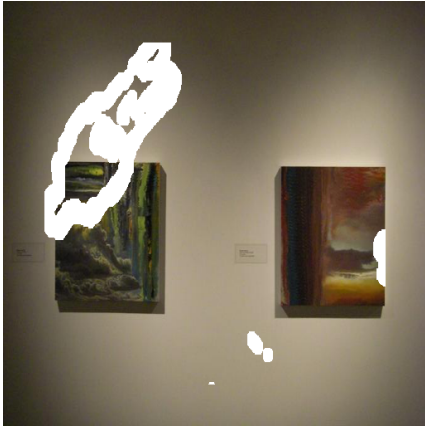
- Image inpainting





online demo: www.nvidia.com/research/inpainting/

EXISTING WORK



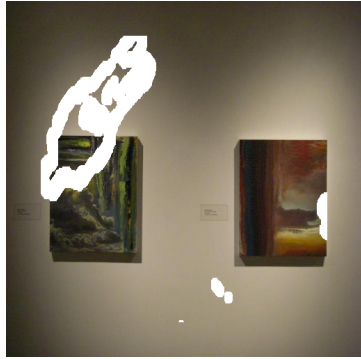
Input



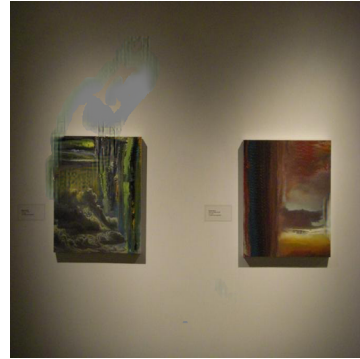
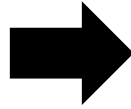
PatchMatch Result

- Adobe Photoshop
- Key idea: fill holes by iteratively searching similar patches
- Can't create novel thing
- Slow

DEEP LEARNING-BASED APPROACH

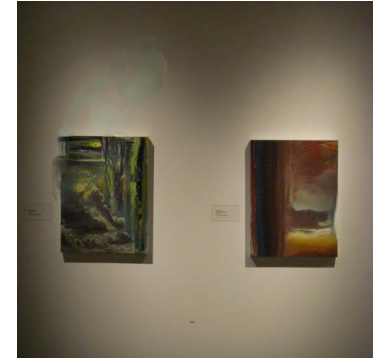
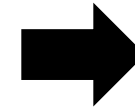
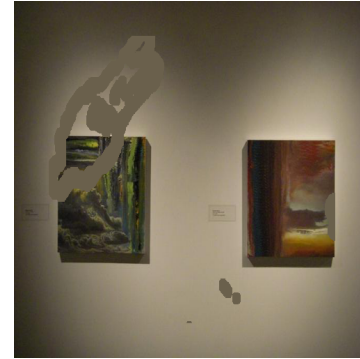


- initialization for hole pixels (pixels with missing values)
- set initial values for holes, e.g. 0 or median values (127.5)
- treat original non-hole pixels and initial hole pixels equally -> confuse the network



initialize using median value

corresponding output



initialize using mean values

corresponding output

PARTIAL CONVOLUTION FOR INPAINTING



X : input

1	1	1
1	0	0
1	0	0

M : mask
(1 means nonhole,
0 means hole)

Principles

- Ignore pixels in the hole
- Only use non-hole pixels

Mask/hole-aware convolution

- Re-normalize result using mask size
- Update mask as receptive field becomes larger

PARTIAL CONVOLUTION FOR INPAINTING



X : input

1	1	1
1	0	0
1	0	0

M : mask
(1 means nonhole,
0 means hole)

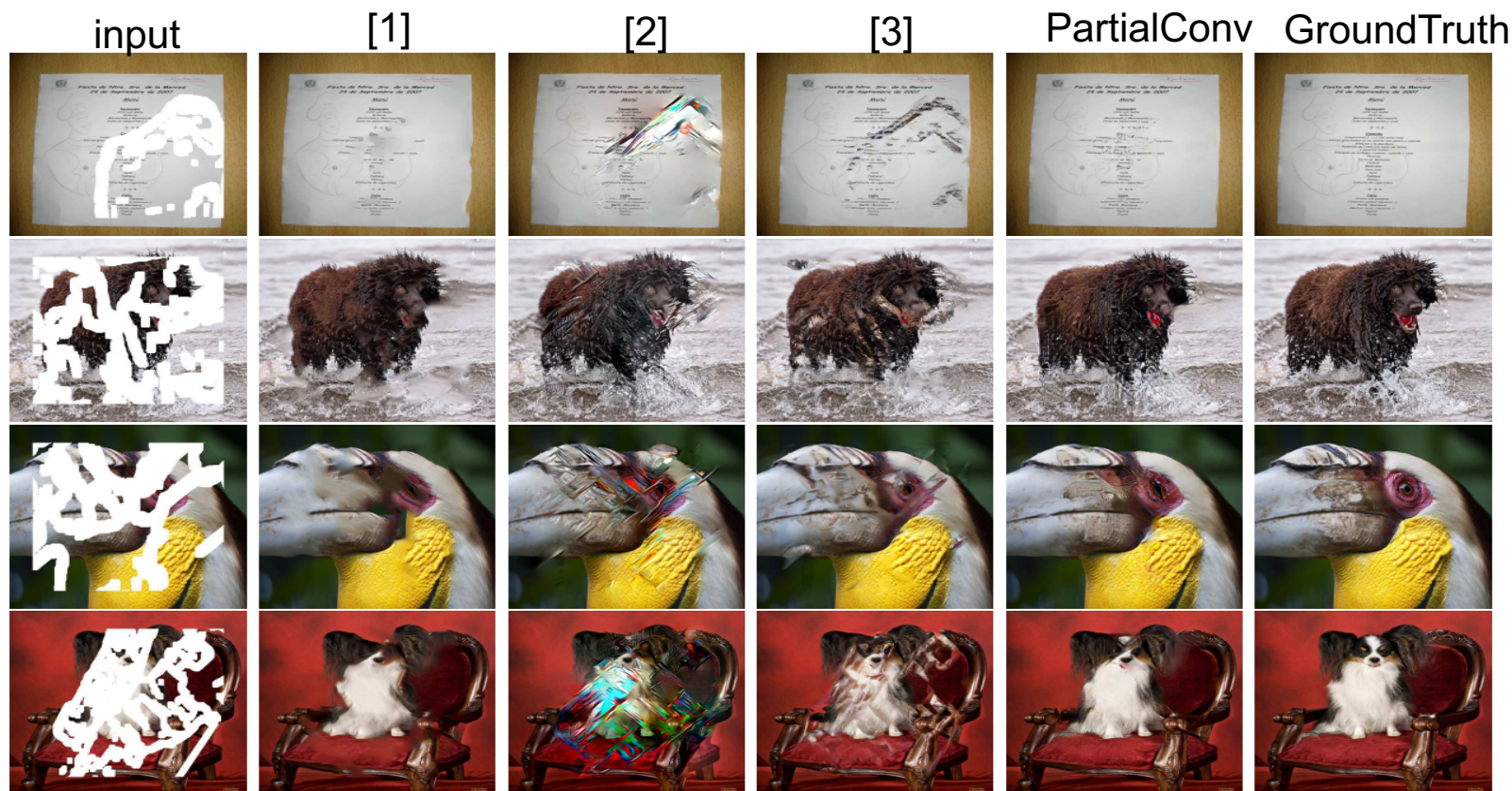
$$\text{pixel update : } X'_i = W^T (X \circ M) \cdot \frac{K^2}{\text{sum}(M)} + b$$

$$\text{mask update : } M'_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \text{sum}(M) > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } \text{sum}(M) = 0 \end{cases}$$



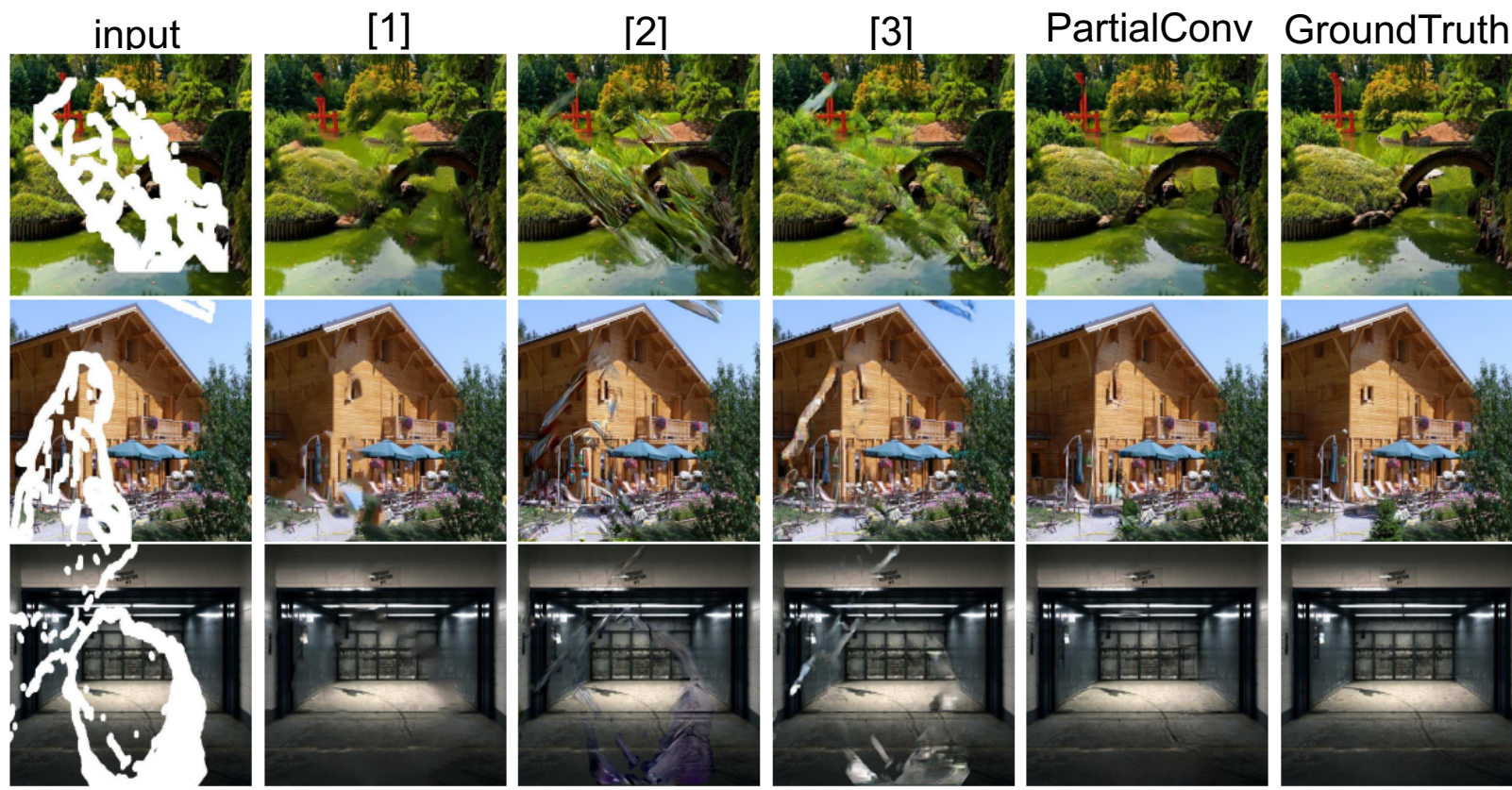
mask updating after several partial conv layers
As the receptive field becomes larger, M will all become 1

RESULTS



1. Barnes, C. et al: A randomized correspondence algorithm for structural image editing. TOG 2009. (PatchMatch)
2. Iizuka, S., Simo-Serra, E., Ishikawa, H.: Globally and locally consistent image completion. TOG 2017.
3. Yu, J., Lin, Z., Yang, J., Shen, X., Lu, X., Huang, T.S.: Generative image inpainting with contextual attention. CVPR 2018.
4. Liu, Guilin, et al. "Image inpainting for irregular holes using partial convolutions." ECCV. 2018.

RESULTS



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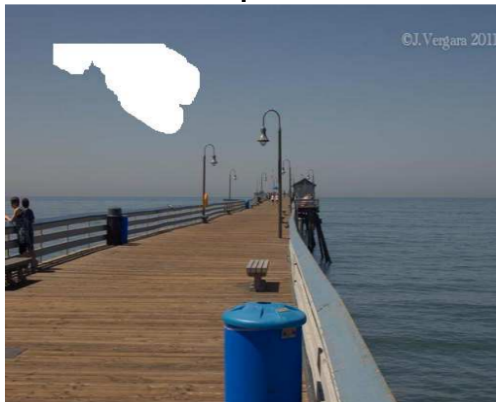
RESULTS



1. Yu, J., Lin, Z., Yang, J., Shen, X., Lu, X., Huang, T.S.: Generative image inpainting with contextual attention. CVPR 2018.
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COMPARE WITH TYPICAL CONVOLUTION

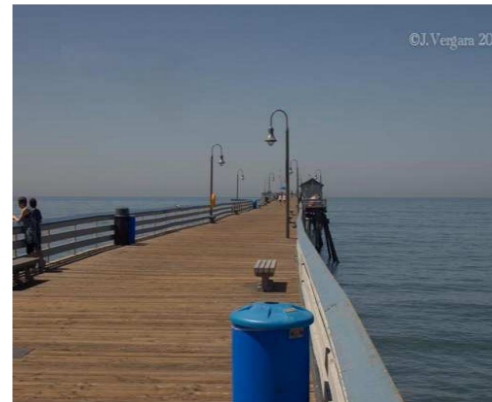
input



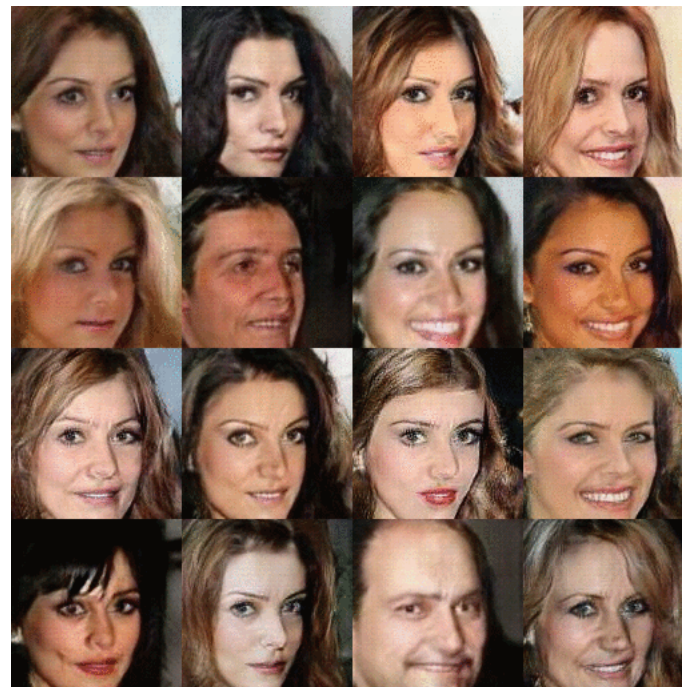
Conv



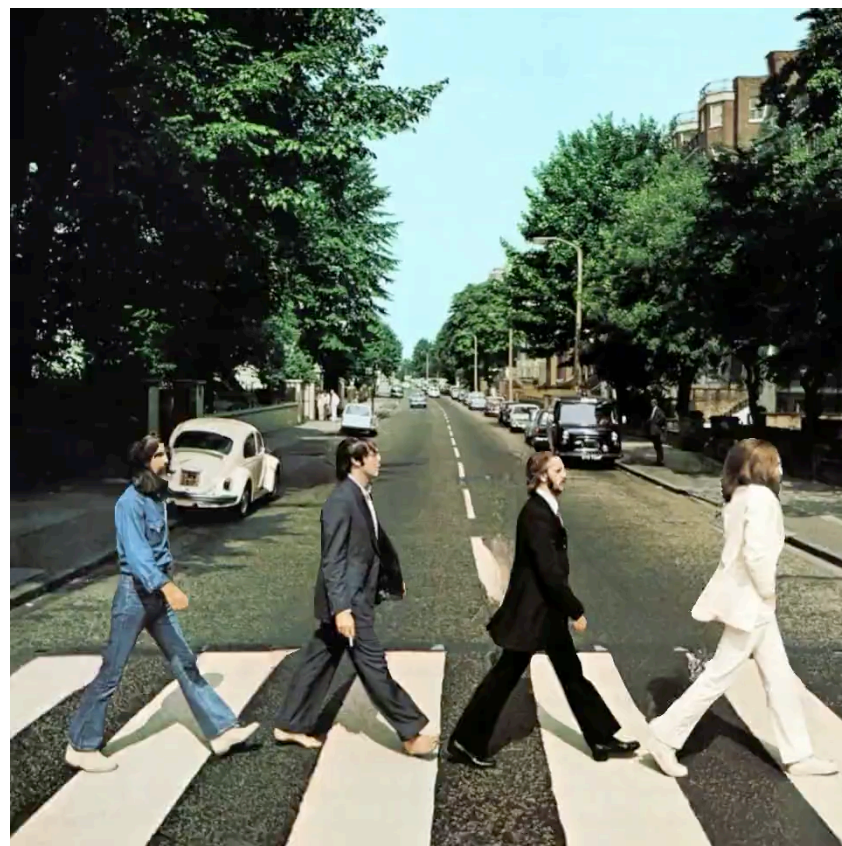
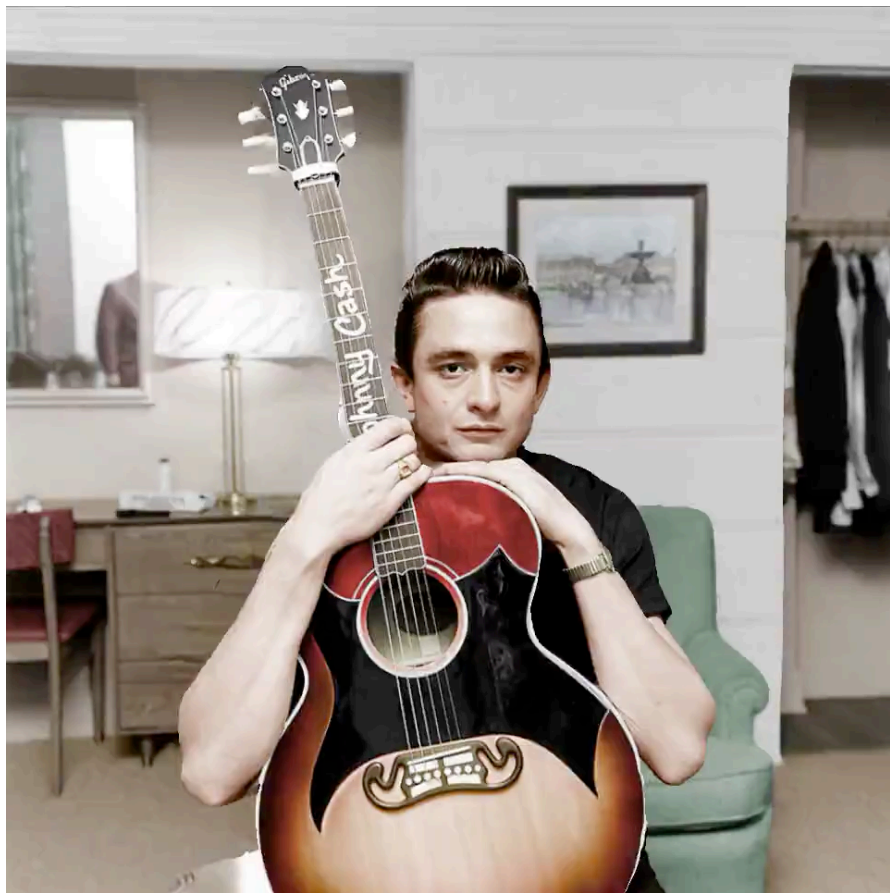
PartialConv



FUTURE DIRECTIONS



FUTURE DIRECTIONS



Shih, Meng-Li, et al. "3D Photography using Context-aware Layered Depth Inpainting." CVPR. 2020.

Aysegul Dundar

THANK YOU