Image Style Transfer论文复现报告

学号: 2112193 姓名: 王可一专业: 物联网工程

论文: Image Style Transfer Using Convolutional Neural Networks (cv-foundation.org)

代码仓库: OBZO/StyleTransfer (github.com)

Image Style Transfer论文复现报告

- 一、论文原理
- 二、复现过程
 - (1) 准备工作
 - (2) 误差计算
 - 1.内容误差
 - 2.风格误差
 - (3) 获取模型
 - (4) 生成图像
- 三、复现结果
 - (1) 原图像
 - 内容图像
 - 风格图像
 - (2) 生成图像

一、论文原理

本文是基于CNN的图像风格迁移,主要过程则是通过对两幅图片分别进行拟合,即拟合前一幅图像的内容,又去拟合后一幅图像的风格。同时在最后将两者结合起来,这需要令优化目标既包含和内容图像的内容误差,又包含和风格图像的风格误差。最后再通过权重的修改,即可实现图像风格迁移。

二、复现过程

(1) 准备工作

先导入所需基本库,并设置运算设备。

```
import torch
import torch.nn.functional as F
import torch.optim as optim
import torchvision.models as models
import torchvision.transforms as transforms
from PIL import Image
device = torch.device('cuda' if torch.cuda.is_available() else 'cpu')
```

对照片进行形状预处理,控制照片形状相同,便于正确计算误差。

```
img_size = (256, 512)

def read_image(image_path):
    pipeline = transforms.Compose(
        [transforms.Resize((img_size)),
            transforms.ToTensor()])

img = Image.open(image_path).convert('RGB')
img = pipeline(img).unsqueeze(0)
return img.to(device, torch.float)
```

保存图像时,只需调用 PIL 的API即可。

```
def save_image(tensor, image_path):
    toPIL = transforms.ToPILImage()
    img = tensor.detach().cpu().clone()
    img = img.squeeze(0)
    img = toPIL(img)
    img.save(image_path)
```

(2) 误差计算

文章中使用的误差全部是基于MSE均方误差的,故可借助 torch.nn.Module 编写误差函数。

1.内容误差

编写内容误差。

```
class ContentLoss(torch.nn.Module):

    def __init__(self, target: torch.Tensor):
        super().__init__()
        self.target = target.detach()

    def forward(self, input):
        self.loss = F.mse_loss(input, self.target)
        return input
```

该类虽未进行运算,但缓存了内容误差值,后续可用于直接调用。

2.风格误差

编写 gram 矩阵的计算方法及风格误差的计算函数。

```
def gram(x: torch.Tensor):
    # x is a [n, c, h, w] array
    n, c, h, w = x.shape

    features = x.reshape(n * c, h * w)
    features = torch.mm(features, features.T) / n / c / h / w
    return features

class StyleLoss(torch.nn.Module):
```

```
def __init__(self, target: torch.Tensor):
    super().__init__()
    self.target = gram(target.detach()).detach()

def forward(self, input):
    G = gram(input)
    self.loss = F.mse_loss(G, self.target)
    return input
```

原理和上诉内容误差相似。

(3) 获取模型

构建模型第一层。

```
class Normalization(torch.nn.Module):

    def __init__(self, mean, std):
        super().__init__()
        self.mean = torch.tensor(mean).to(device).reshape(-1, 1, 1)
        self.std = torch.tensor(std).to(device).reshape(-1, 1, 1)

    def forward(self, img):
        return (img - self.mean) / self.std
```

之后借助 torchvision 中的预训练VGG模型,提取出所需模块并结合误差类的引用,最后得以计算最终误差。

```
default_content_layers = ['conv_4']
default_style_layers = ['conv_1', 'conv_2', 'conv_3', 'conv_4', 'conv_5']
def get_model_and_losses(content_img, style_img, content_layers, style_layers):
    num_loss = 0
    expected_num_loss = len(content_layers) + len(style_layers)
    content_losses = []
    style_losses = []
    model = torch.nn.Sequential(
        Normalization([0.485, 0.456, 0.406], [0.229, 0.224, 0.225]))
    cnn = models.vgg19(weights=VGG19_Weights.DEFAULT).features.to(device).eval()
    i = 0
    for layer in cnn.children():
        if isinstance(layer, torch.nn.Conv2d):
            i += 1
            name = f'conv_{i}'
        elif isinstance(layer, torch.nn.ReLU):
            name = f'relu_{i}'
            layer = torch.nn.ReLU(inplace=False)
        elif isinstance(layer, torch.nn.MaxPool2d):
            name = f'pool_{i}'
        elif isinstance(layer, torch.nn.BatchNorm2d):
            name = f'bn_{i}'
        else:
```

```
raise RuntimeError(
            f'Unrecognized layer: {layer.__class__.__name__}')
   model.add_module(name, layer)
   if name in content_layers:
        # add content loss:
        target = model(content_img)
        content_loss = ContentLoss(target)
        model.add_module(f'content_loss_{i}', content_loss)
        content_losses.append(content_loss)
        num_loss += 1
    if name in style_layers:
        target_feature = model(style_img)
        style_loss = StyleLoss(target_feature)
        model.add_module(f'style_loss_{i}', style_loss)
        style_losses.append(style_loss)
        num_loss += 1
   if num_loss >= expected_num_loss:
        break
return model, content_losses, style_losses
```

(4) 生成图像

准备好输入的噪声图像、模型、误差类实例的引用,并设置好需要优化的参数。

```
input_img = torch.randn(1, 3, *img_size, device=device)
model, content_losses, style_losses = get_model_and_losses(
    content_img, style_img, default_content_layers, default_style_layers)
input_img.requires_grad_(True)
model.requires_grad_(False)
```

声明图片类型,是风格还是内容。

```
style_img = read_image('style.jpg')
content_img = read_image('context.jpg')
```

利用梯度下降实现图像生成,由于得知论文内容,可进行手动约束。

```
optimizer = optim.LBFGS([input_img])
steps = 0
prev_loss = 0
while steps <= 1000 and prev_loss < 100:

def closure():
    with torch.no_grad():
        input_img.clamp_(0, 1)
    global steps
    global prev_loss
    optimizer.zero_grad()</pre>
```

```
model(input_img)
    content_loss = 0
    style_loss = 0
    for 1 in content_losses:
        content_loss += 1.loss
    for 1 in style_losses:
        style_loss += 1.loss
    loss = content_weight * content_loss + style_weight * style_loss
    loss.backward()
    steps += 1
    if steps % 50 == 0:
        print(f'Step {steps}:')
        print(f'Loss: {loss}')
        # Open next line to save intermediate result
        # save_image(input_img, f'result/output_{steps}.jpg')
    prev_loss = loss
    return loss
optimizer.step(closure)
```

最后,保存生成图像。

```
with torch.no_grad():
    input_img.clamp_(0, 1)
save_image(input_img, 'result/output.jpg')
```

三、复现结果

(1) 原图像

内容图像



风格图像



(2) 生成图像

当前状态为 style_weight/content_weight=1e6



当前状态为 style_weight/content_weight=1e4



比重越大,风格越明显,实验基本成功。