가천대 회화·조소과 AI 특강

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조형래

A Neural Algorithm of Artistic Style

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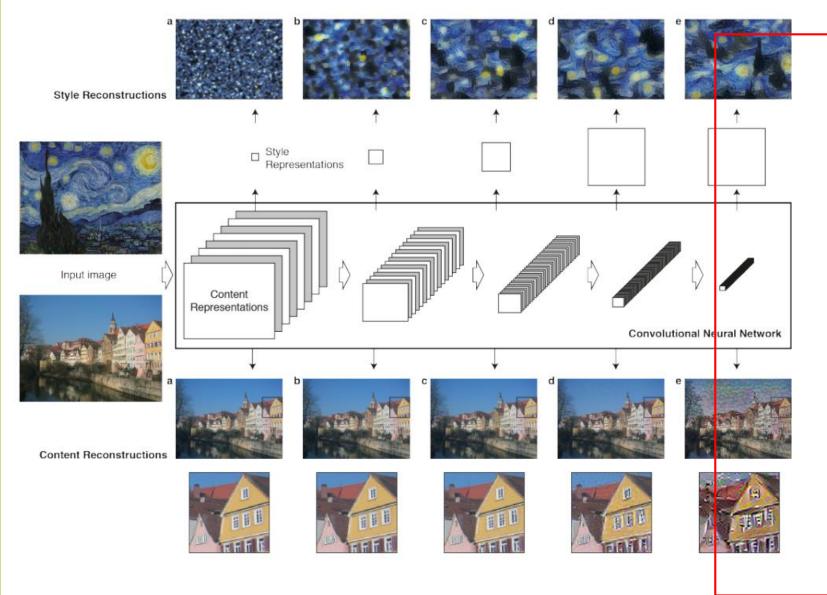
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논문: https://arxiv.org/pdf/1508.06576.pdf

CNN model: feature extraction



- content image(우측 하단 image) 의 경우, layer가 깊어 질수록 원본 대비 detail한 pixel information은 소실되지만 high-level image, 즉 전체적인 윤곽인 건물의 모습은 유지된다.
- style image(우측 상단 Image)의 경우, layer가 깊어 질수록 style image 원본에 가까워지게 된다.
- 이러한 현상이 발생하는 이유는 같은 layer의 feature map의 channel간 correlation(Gram Matrix)으로 정의하였기 때문

Gram Matrix; 한 Conv레이어 안에 있는 모든 피쳐 벡터들의 내적. 하나의 피쳐가 다른 피쳐와 얼마나 비슷하고 다른지를 나타내는 내적공간

A Neural Algorithm of Artistic Style

Content image와 Style image가 주어졌을 때, 윤곽과 형태는 Content image와 유사하게 보존하면서 텍스쳐나 스타일만 원하는 Style image와 유사하게 바꾸는 것

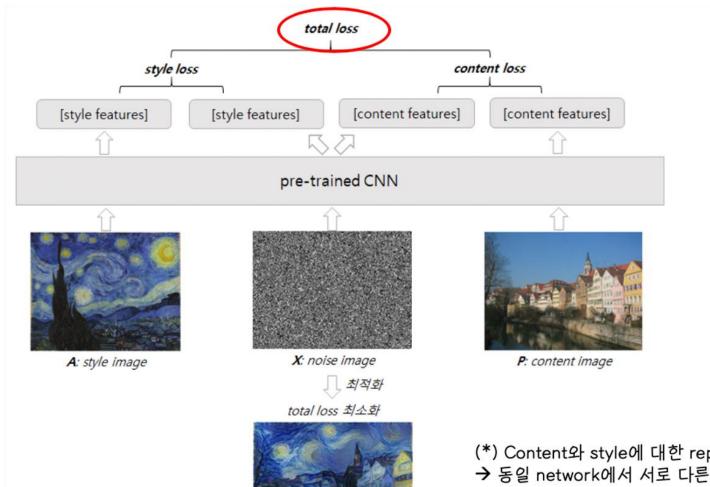


$$x = \arg \max_{x} \alpha \mathcal{L}_{content}(x, A) + \beta \mathcal{L}_{style}(x, B)$$

optimization problem)

- loss function Lcontent(x,A)와 x와 B 간의 style이 얼마나 다른지 표현하는 loss function Lstyle(x,A)를 minimize하는 x를 찾는 것
- Total cost; 기존에 구한 content, style cost에 특정 상수값(alpha, beta)을 곱한 후 더하여 계산한다.

Algorithm Concept



X: synthesized image

Content of Content image Style of Style image Generated image



Pre-trained된 CNN model의 feature 이용

- (*) Content와 style에 대한 representation 분리
- → 동일 network에서 서로 다른 content와 style을 reconstruction하는 것이 가능

Pre-trained CNN model optimization

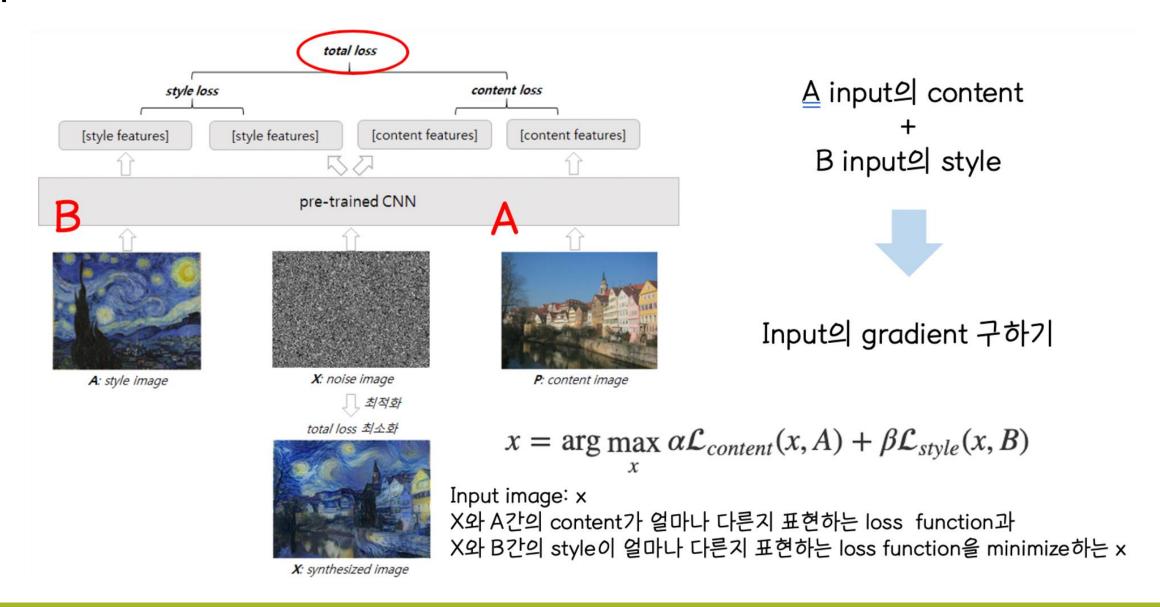
Optimization Problem

content reconstruction 34M (33).

The shape of the shape optimization Ita; and image + input (olulal el parameter el styleit content ol most loss % mínimize objet) input imuje! X 2/2 32 en. 其思。xxxxxcontext对和此中之间是对死 1097 function Liontest (x,A) It x2+ B>2e style-1 Zupt ct22 539 312 loss function Lable (x,A) 老 Minimize 秋光光光登之久

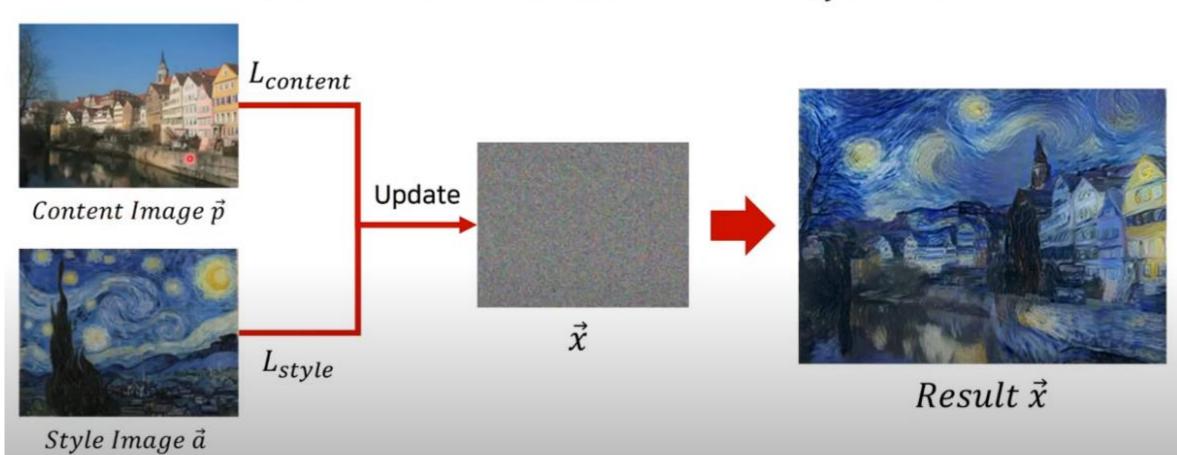
optimization problem: $n = arg \max_{x} (x) L_{content}(x)(x) + (B) L_{style}(x, B)$ $x = arg \max_{x} (x) L_{content}(x)(x) + (B) L_{style}(x, B)$ $x = arg \max_{x} (x) L_{content}(x)(x) + (B) L_{style}(x, B)$ $x = arg \max_{x} (x) L_{content}(x)(x) + (B) L_{style}(x, B)$ $x = arg \max_{x} (x) L_{content}(x)(x) + (B) L_{style}(x, B)$ $x = arg \max_{x} (x) L_{content}(x)(x) + (B) L_{style}(x, B)$ $x = arg \max_{x} (x) L_{content}(x)(x) + (B) L_{style}(x, B)$ $x = arg \max_{x} (x) L_{content}(x)(x) + (B) L_{style}(x, B)$ $x = arg \max_{x} (x) L_{content}(x)(x) + (B) L_{style}(x, B)$ $x = arg \max_{x} (x) L_{content}(x)(x) + (B) L_{style}(x)(x)$ $x = arg \max_{x} (x) L_{content}(x)(x) + (B) L_{style}(x)(x)$ $x = arg \max_{x} (x) L_{content}(x)(x) + (B) L_{style}(x)(x)$ $x = arg \max_{x} (x) L_{content}(x)(x)(x) + (B) L_{style}(x)(x)$ $x = arg \max_{x} (x) L_{content}(x)(x)(x) + (B) L_{style}(x)(x)$ $x = arg \max_{x} (x) L_{content}(x)(x)(x) + (B) L_{style}(x)(x)$ $x = arg \max_{x} (x) L_{style}(x)(x)(x)(x)$ $x = arg \max_{x} (x) L_{style}(x)(x)(x)$ $x = arg \max_{x} (x) L_{style}(x)(x)$ $x = arg \min_{x} (x) L_{style}(x)(x)$ $x = arg \min_{x} (x) L_{style}(x)(x)$ $x = arg \min_{x} (x) L_{style}(x)$ $x = arg \min_{x} (x) L_{style}(x$

Optimization Problem



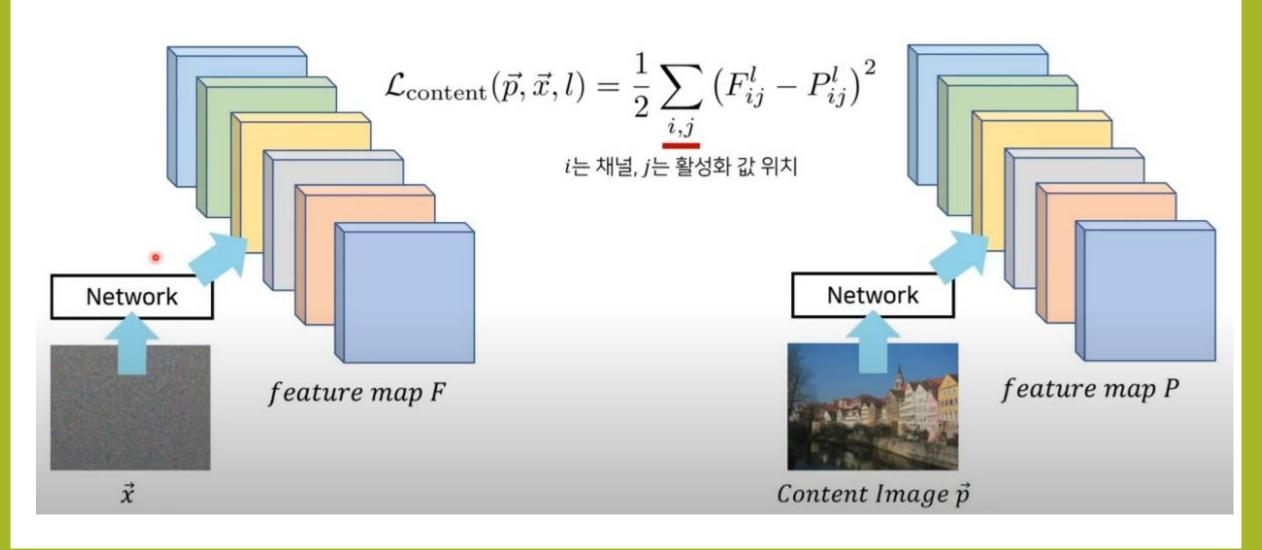
Optimization Problem

$$L_{total}(\vec{p}, \vec{a}, \vec{x}) = \alpha L_{content}(\vec{p}, \vec{x}) + \beta L_{style}(\vec{a}, \vec{x})$$



Content loss

두 이미지의 특징 activation 값이 동일하게 만든다.



Content loss

$$\mathcal{L}_{content}(p,x,l) = rac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} ig(F_{ij}^l - P_{ij}^lig)^2.$$

$$x^l = rg \max_x \mathcal{L}_{content}(p, x, l).$$

$$rac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{content}(p,x,l)}{\partial F_{ij}^l} = (F_{ij}^l - P_{ij}^l)_{ij} ext{ if } F_{ij}^l > 0, ext{ otherwise, } 0.$$

Style loss

$$\mathcal{L}_{style}(\vec{a}, \vec{x}) = \sum_{l=0}^{L} w_l E_l$$

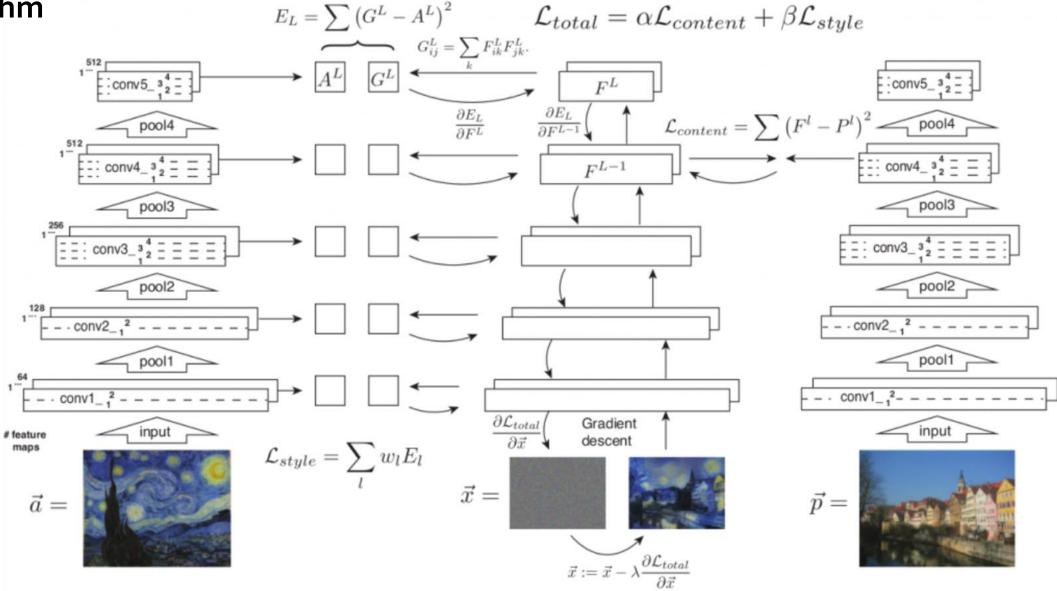
Lable
$$(a,n) = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\text{Life}}_{\text{log}} | a_{\text{log}} | a_{\text{log}}$$

Total loss

$$\mathcal{L}_{total}(\vec{p}, \vec{a}, \vec{x}) = \alpha \mathcal{L}_{content}(\vec{p}, \vec{x}) + \beta \mathcal{L}_{style}(\vec{a}, \vec{x})$$

Total 1045. 义年后日的WW到了极同如外对外个个之什. L total (p.a.n) = L. Lientent (p.n) + BLetyk (a)) イ 30 0 1 で (ONV 1-1, CONV 2-1, CONV 3-1, CONV 5-1, CONV 3-1, CONV 3-1, CONV 3-1, CONV 5-1, CON Layer 流路一卷上,身下的刊型名等 style 200 / 2/cl. Jayar Mn (22, prin 1224 Content 300) 7/2/4

Algorithm



CNN model: VGG19

- CNN 모델로 <u>VGG 19</u>(총 16개의 convolution layer, 5개의 pooling layer, 3개의 fully connected layer로
 구성)네트워크 사용
- 16개의 convolution layer에서 생성되는 feature map을 사용해 style loss와 content loss를 계산한다.
- fully connected layer는 사용하지 않고
- image reconstruction에는 max pooling보다는 average pooling을 사용함으로서 그림이 조금 더 자연스럽고 좋아 보이는 결과로 나오기 때문

ConvNet Configuration					
A	A-LRN	В	С	D	Е
11 weight	11 weight	13 weight	16 weight	16 weight	19 weight
layers	layers	layers	layers	layers	layers
input (224 × 224 RGB image)					
conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64
	LRN	conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64
maxpool					
conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128
		conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128
maxpool					
conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256
conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256
			conv1-256	conv3-256	conv3-256
					conv3-256
maxpool					
conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512
conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512
			conv1-512	conv3-512	conv3-512
					conv3-512
maxpool					
conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512
conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512
			conv1-512	conv3-512	conv3-512
					conv3-512
maxpool					
FC-4096					
FC-4096					
FC-1000					
soft-max					

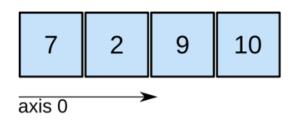
Generated image 얻는 방법

- 1. Content image를 로드
- 2. Style image를 로드
- 3. Generated image를 random 값으로 초기화
- 4. pre-trained된 VGG model을 로드
- 5. VGG model에 입력 이미지로 content image를 입력 및 실행 후(forward-propagation), content cost를 계산
- 6. VGG model에 입력 이미지로 style image를 입력 및 실행 후(forward-propagation), style cost를 계산
- 7. total cost를 계산
- 8. total cost를 minimize하기 위해 optimizer를 정의
- 9. 학습을 최대 iteration만큼 수행하고, 각 iteration별로 generated image를 저장
- 10. 마지막 iteration때 생성된 generated image로 최종 결과를 확인

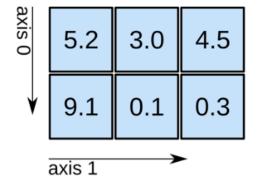
Array(배열)

2D array

1D array

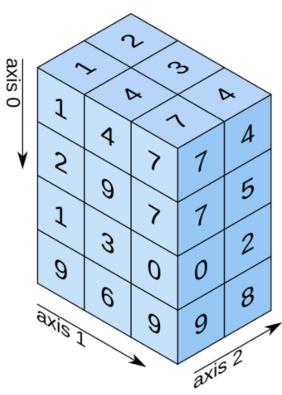


shape: (4,)



shape: (2, 3)

3D array



shape: (4, 3, 2)

실습

Style Image

Content Image







10의 -1승=1/10 10의 -6승=1/1,000,000 10의-2승=1/100

Figure 7. Photorealistic style transfer. The style is transferred from a photograph showing New York by night onto a picture showing London by day. The image synthesis was initialised from the content image and the ratio α/β was equal to 1×10^{-2}

실습

스타일)클레, 모네, 두부

!wget --quiet -P /tmp/nst/ https://img.hani.co.kr/imgdb/resize/2007/1008/04544065_20071008.JPG

!wget --quiet -P /tmp/nst/ https://gonggam.korea.kr/goNewsRes/attaches/2021.01/11/9f1566d2fb982c6b2508792edo6b98ee.jpg

!wget --quiet -P /tmp/nst/ https://src.hidoc.co.kr/image/lib/2020/8/19/1597827889881_0.jpg

content) 시골풍경1, 시골풍경2, 홍콩빌라

!wget --quiet -P /tmp/nst/ https://cdn.crowdpic.net/detail-thumb/thumb_d_634DD73647A7DC190A415272700700F9.jpg

!wget --quiet -P /tmp/nst/ https://i.ytimq.com/vi/h8qliEzDQql/hqdefault.jpq

!wget --quiet -P /tmp/nst/ https://ncache.ilbe.com/files/attach/new/20190913/377678/10047983340/11198785795/8a01e183215b11eb92e84037ef5df4f6_11198785930.jpg

https://github.com/artjow/-AI-/blob/main/ART/Neural_Style_Transfer_with_Eager_Execution_ _(1).ipynb

https://github.com/artjow/-AI-/blob/main/ART/Style_Transfer_Tutorial.ipynb