

Image Style Transfer, Neural Doodles & Texture Synthesis

Dmitry Ulyanov

MIXAR
Moscow, 2016



VGG-style neural networks

- Consist of repeated
 - Convolutions
 - ReLU
 - MaxPool
 - +
 - FC + Softmax at the end
-
- Activations (feature maps)
 - Tensor of size $C \times W \times H$

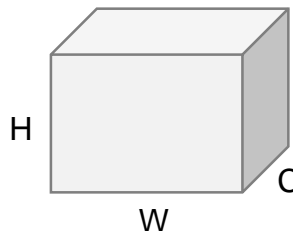


Image credit: [Xavier Giro](#), DeepFix slides

Image generation examples



Mordvintsev, 2015

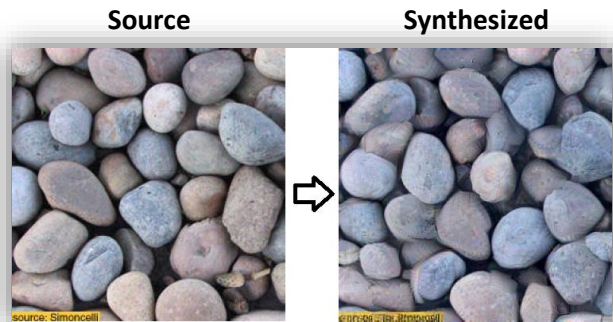


Simonyan et al. 2014

Presentation structure

- General overview:
 1. Texture synthesis
 2. Image style transfer
 3. Neural doodles
- Our work “Texture networks” (ICML 2016):
 - **Fast** texture synthesis
 - **Fast** image style transfer
 - **Fast** neural doodles

Examples: Texture Synthesis



L. A. Gatys, A. S. Ecker, M. Bethge; "Texture Synthesis Using Convolutional Neural Networks"; NIPS 2015

Examples: Image Artistic Style Transfer

Content

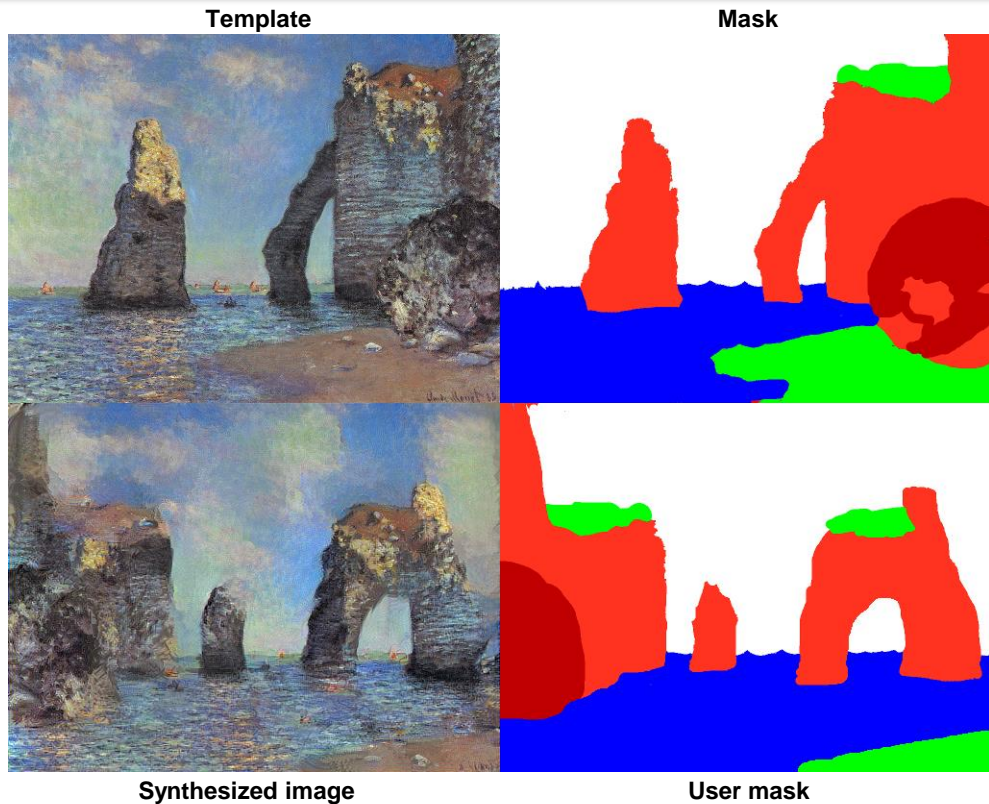
Style

Result



L. A. Gatys, A. S. Ecker, M. Bethge; "Image Style Transfer Using Convolutional Neural Networks"; CVPR 2016

Examples: Neural Doodles

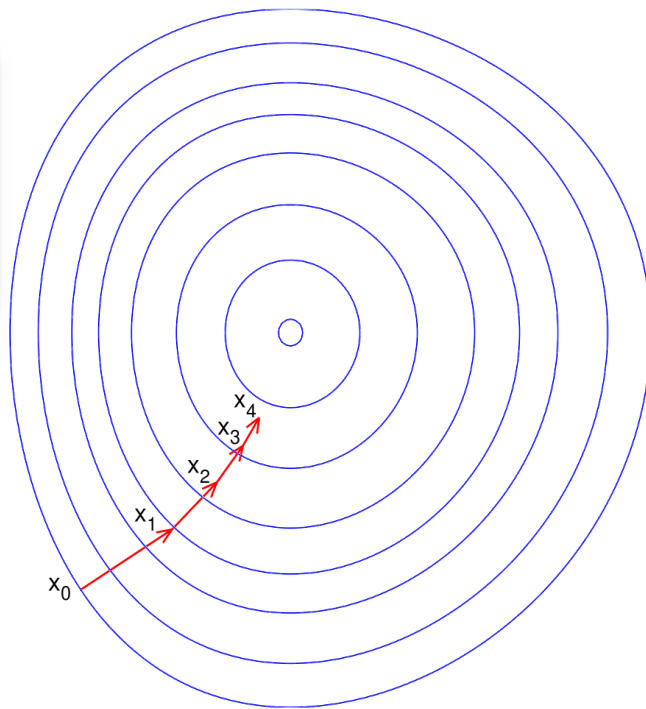
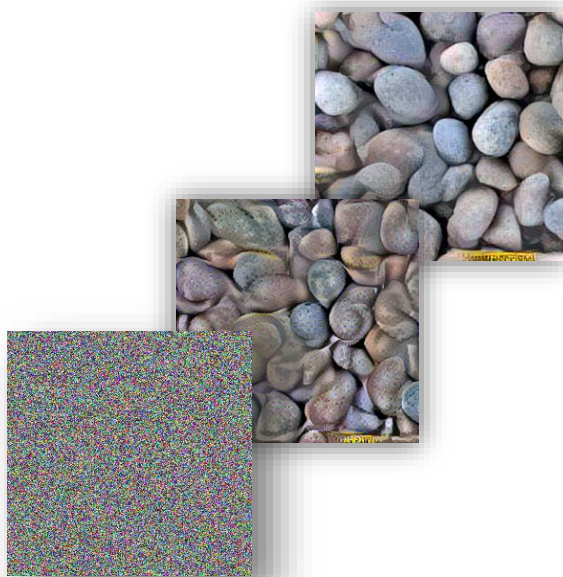


A. J. Champandard. "Semantic Style Transfer and Turning Two-Bit Doodles into Fine Artworks", 2016

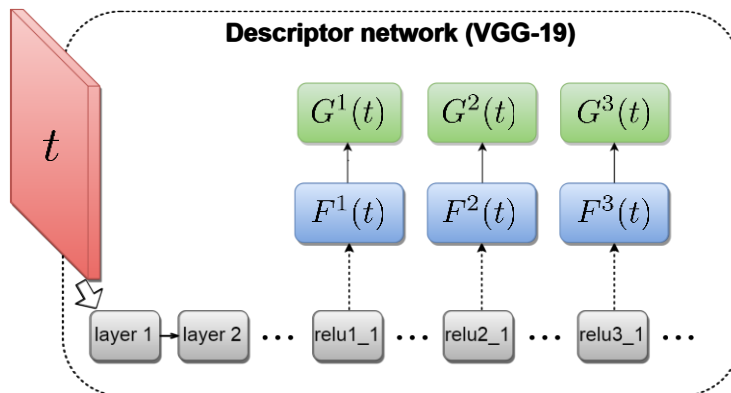
How does it work?

Image generation by optimization

$$x^* = \arg \min_x \mathcal{L}(x)$$



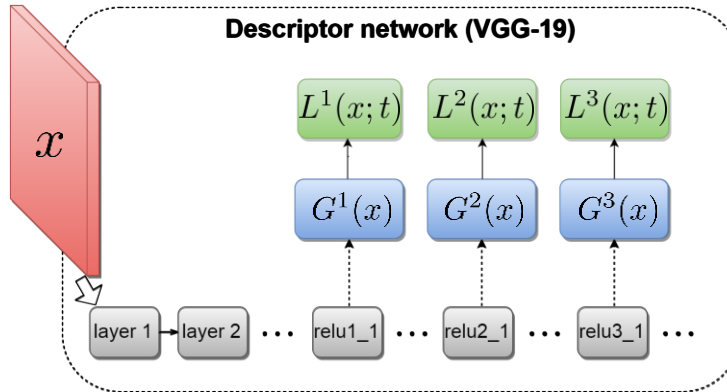
Gatys et. al.: Optimization-based texture synthesis



- Texture: t
- Activations at layer l : $F^l(t)$
- Gram matrix at layer l : $G^l(t)$

$$G_{ij}^l(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{M_l N_l} F_{ik}^l(t) F_{jk}^l(t)$$

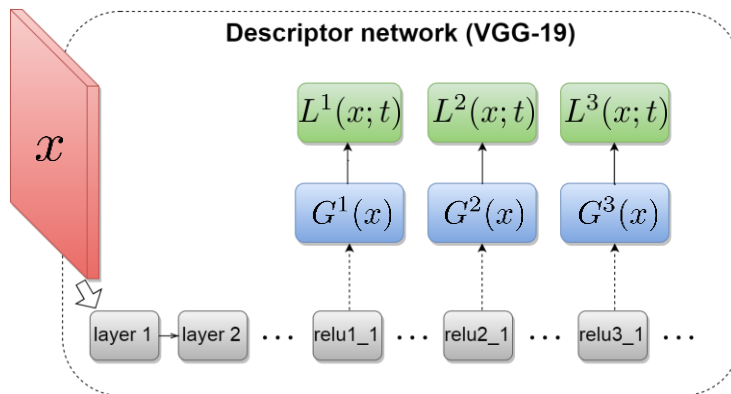
Gatys et. al.: Optimization-based texture synthesis



- Image: x
- Gram matrix at layer l : $G^l(x)$
- Loss at layer l : $L^l(x; t) = ||G^l(t) - G^l(x)||_2^2$

$$\mathcal{L}_{texture}(x; t) = \sum_l L^l(x; t)$$

Gatys et. al.: Optimization-based texture synthesis



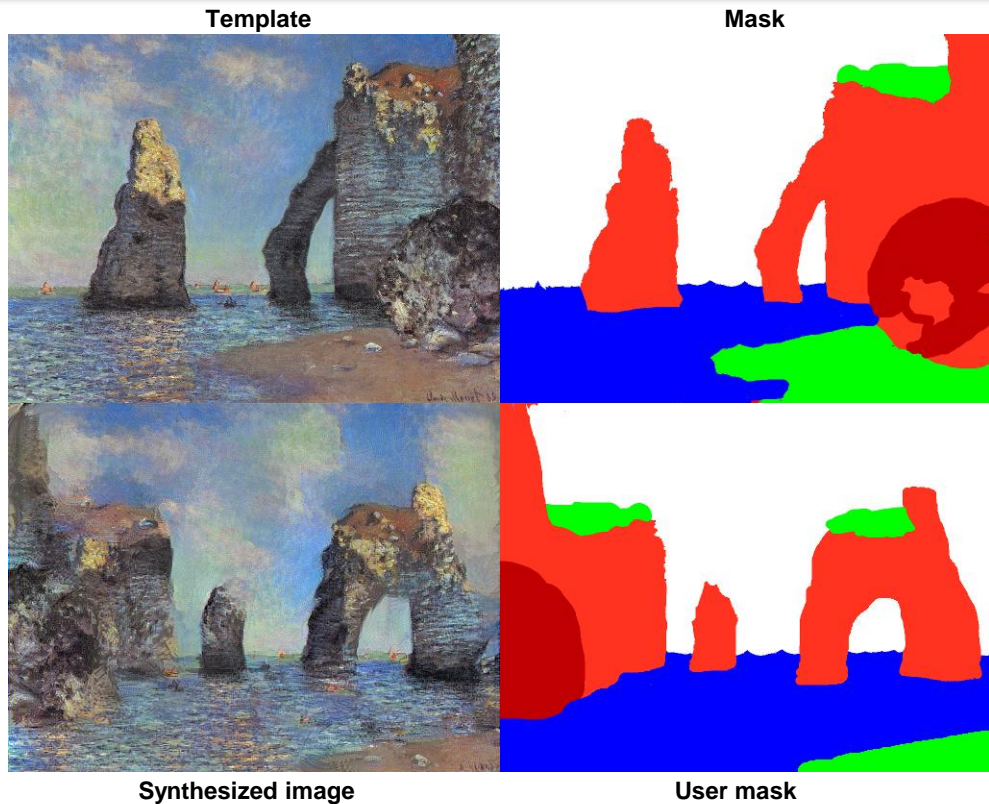
- Loss:
$$\mathcal{L}_{texture}(x; t) = \sum_l \|G^l(t) - G^l(x)\|_2^2$$
- Solve
$$\min_x \mathcal{L}_{texture}(x; t)$$
- By gradient descent
$$x^{k+1} = x^k - \alpha \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(x; t)}{\partial x}$$

Examples: Texture Synthesis



L. A. Gatys, A. S. Ecker, M. Bethge; "Texture Synthesis Using Convolutional Neural Networks"; NIPS 2015

How to: Neural Doodles



github.com/DmitryUlyanov/fast-neural-doodle

Gatys et. al.: Content loss for style transfer

Content c

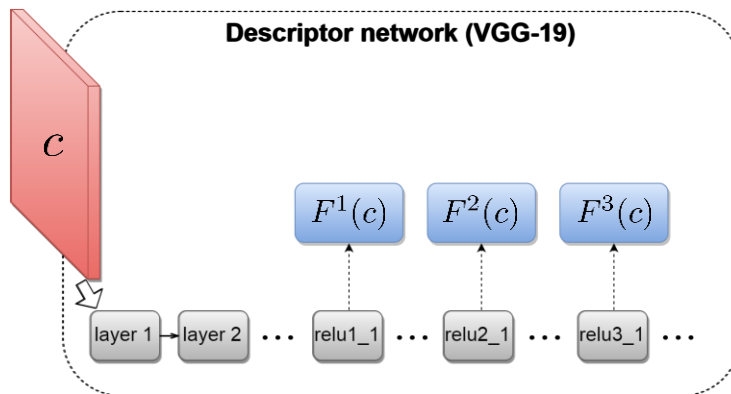
Style t

Result x



- Total loss: $\mathcal{L}(x; t, c) = \mathcal{L}_{texture}(x; t) + \mathcal{L}_{content}(x; c)$
- Texture loss: $\mathcal{L}_{texture}(x; t) = \sum_l \|G^l(t) - G^l(x)\|_2^2$
- Content loss: $\mathcal{L}_{content}(x; c) = ?$

Gatys et. al.: Content loss for style transfer



- Content image: C
- Activations at layer l : $F^l(c)$

Gatys et. al.: Content loss for style transfer

Content c

Style t

Result x



- Total loss: $\mathcal{L}(x; t, c) = \mathcal{L}_{texture}(x; t) + \mathcal{L}_{content}(x; c)$
- Texture loss: $\mathcal{L}_{texture}(x; t) = \sum_l \|G^l(t) - G^l(x)\|_2^2$
- Content loss: $\mathcal{L}_{content}(x; t) = \sum_l \|F^l(t) - F^l(x)\|_2^2$

What else?

The results are excellent, but...

It is slow! Several minutes on a high-end GPU.

Texture Networks:

Feed-forward Synthesis of Textures and Stylized Images

Dmitry Ulyanov^{1,2}, Vadim Lebedev^{1,2}, Andrea Vedaldi³, Victor Lempitsky²

ICML 2016



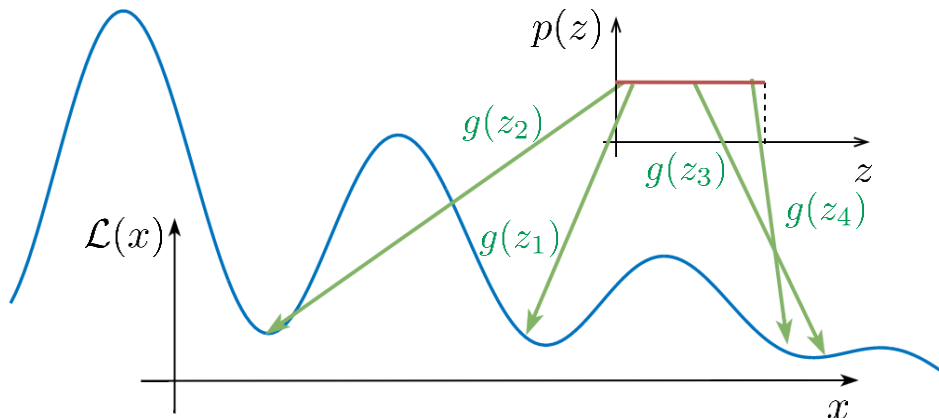
Our method: learn a neural net to generate

Instead of solving

$$\min_x \mathcal{L}(x)$$

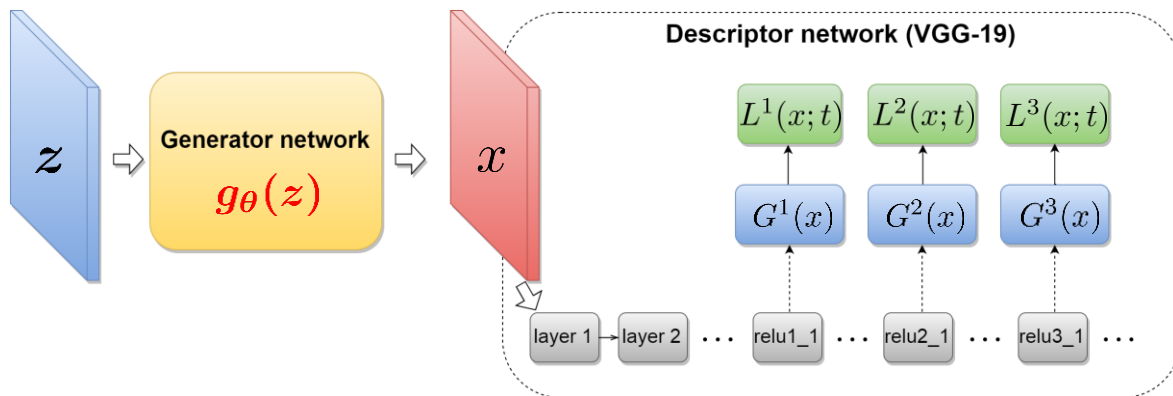
Solve

$$\min_{\theta} \mathbb{E} \mathcal{L}(g_{\theta}(z)) \quad z \sim U(0,1)$$



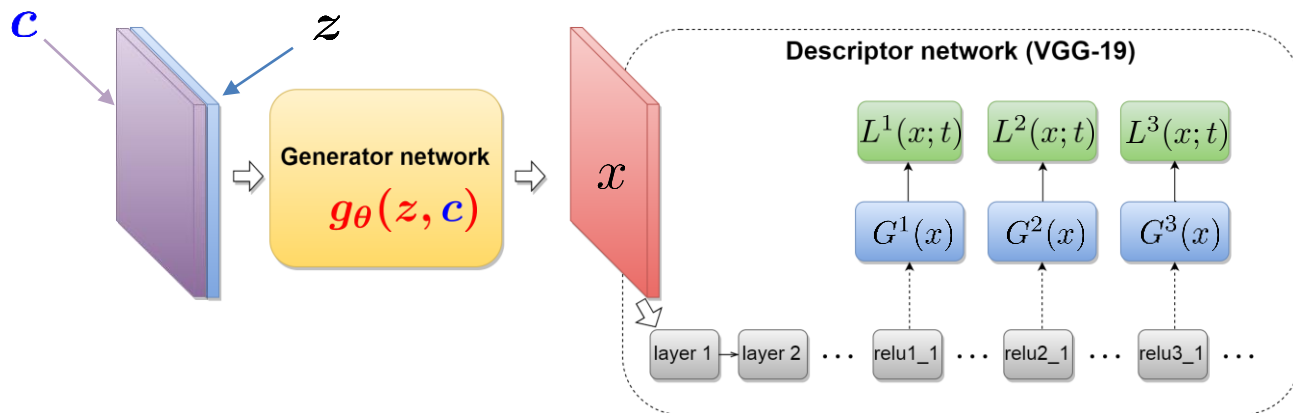
- **Now**
 - Generation requires *a single* $g_{\theta}(z)$ evaluation
- **But**
 - Need to make sure $g_{\theta}(z)$ does not collapse everything into one point

We propose: texture network



- Solve $\min_{\theta} \mathbb{E} \mathcal{L}_{texture}(g_{\theta}(z); t), \quad z \sim U(0, 1)$
- By gradient descent $\theta^{k+1} = \theta^k - \alpha \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(g_{\theta}(z); t)}{\partial \theta}$
- Generate x : $x = g_{\theta}(z), \quad z \sim U(0, 1)$

We propose: stylization network



- Solve
$$\min_{\theta} \mathbb{E} \mathcal{L}(g_{\theta}(z, c); c, t), \quad z \sim U(0, 1)$$
- By gradient descent
$$\theta^{k+1} = \theta^k - \alpha \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(g_{\theta}(z))}{\partial \theta}$$
- Generate x :
$$x = g_{\theta}(z, c), \quad z \sim U(0, 1)$$

Qualitative evaluation: textures



Texture



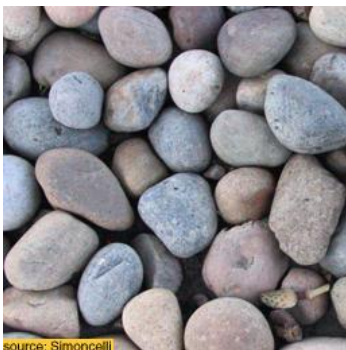
Gatys et. al.
(90 sec.)



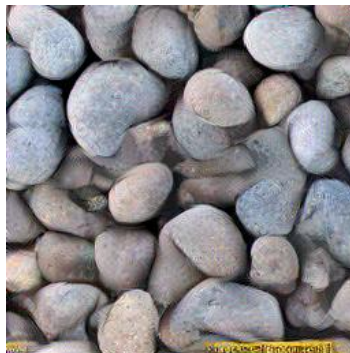
Ours
(0.06 sec.)

Almost similar but ours 500 times faster.

Qualitative evaluation: textures



Texture

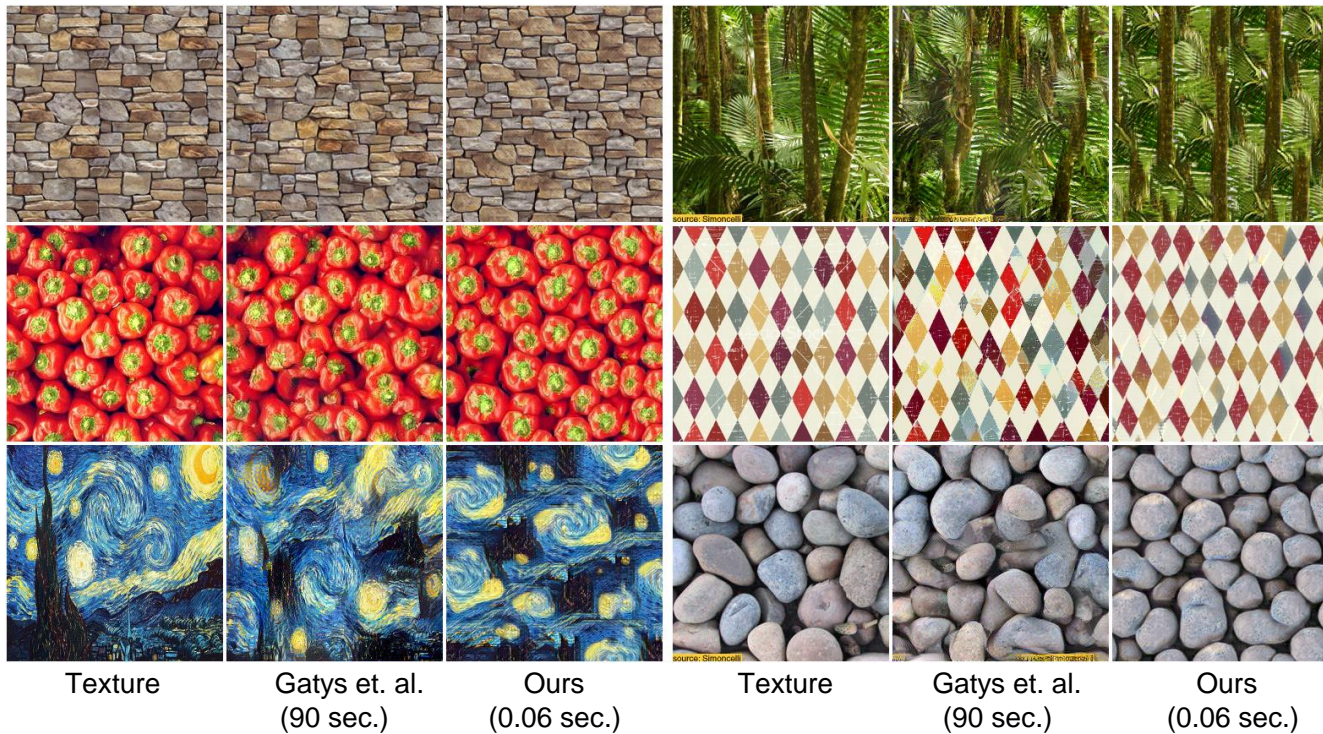


Gatys et. al.
(90 sec.)



Ours
(0.06 sec.)

Qualitative evaluation: textures



Qualitative results: stylization



Content



Ours
(0.06 sec.)



Gatys et. al.
(90 sec.)



Style

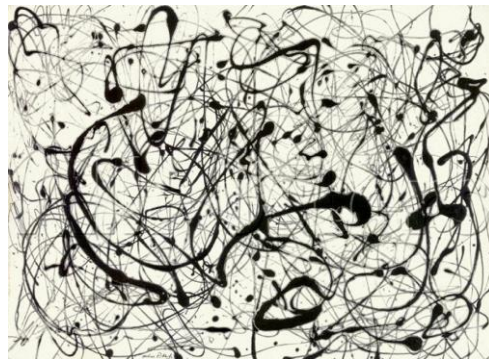


Qualitative results: stylization

Content



Style



Ours



Gatys et. al.

Generator network

- Works good with any fully convolutional architectures.
- Use *Instance normalization* instead of Batch Normalization.

The screenshot shows the arXiv.org page for the paper "Instance Normalization: The Missing Ingredient for Fast Stylization" by Dmitry Ulyanov, Andrea Vedaldi, and Victor Lempitsky. The page is from Cornell University Library. The title is "Instance Normalization: The Missing Ingredient for Fast Stylization". The authors are "Dmitry Ulyanov, Andrea Vedaldi, Victor Lempitsky". The submission date is "(Submitted on 27 Jul 2016)". The abstract states: "In this paper we revisit the fast stylization method introduced in Ulyanov et. al. (2016). We show how a small change in the stylization architecture results in a significant qualitative improvement in the generated images. The change is limited to swapping batch normalization with instance normalization, and to apply the latter both at training and testing times. The resulting method can be used to train high-performance architectures for real-time image generation. The code will be made available at [this https URL](https://github.com/DUyuan/InstanceNorm)". The subjects are "Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (cs.CV)". The citation is "arXiv:1607.08022 [cs.CV]" or "arXiv:1607.08022v1 [cs.CV] for this version". The submission history shows it was submitted by Dmitry Ulyanov on Wed, 27 Jul 2016 10:23:00 GMT (4209kb,D). The right sidebar contains links for downloading the paper (PDF, Other formats), the current browse context (cs.CV, < prev | next >, new | recent | 1607), references & citations (NASA ADS), DBLP - CS Bibliography (listing | bibtex), and a bookmark section.

Cornell University Library

We gratefully acknowledge support from the Simons Foundation and member institutions

arXiv.org > cs > arXiv:1607.08022

Search or Article-id (Help | Advanced search) All papers Go!

Computer Science > Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition

Instance Normalization: The Missing Ingredient for Fast Stylization

Dmitry Ulyanov, Andrea Vedaldi, Victor Lempitsky

(Submitted on 27 Jul 2016)

In this paper we revisit the fast stylization method introduced in Ulyanov et. al. (2016). We show how a small change in the stylization architecture results in a significant qualitative improvement in the generated images. The change is limited to swapping batch normalization with instance normalization, and to apply the latter both at training and testing times. The resulting method can be used to train high-performance architectures for real-time image generation. The code will be made available at [this https URL](https://github.com/DUyuan/InstanceNorm)

Subjects: Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (cs.CV)
Cite as: arXiv:1607.08022 [cs.CV]
(or arXiv:1607.08022v1 [cs.CV] for this version)

Submission history

From: Dmitry Ulyanov [view email]
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Dmitry Ulyanov
Andrea Vedaldi
Victor S. Lempitsky

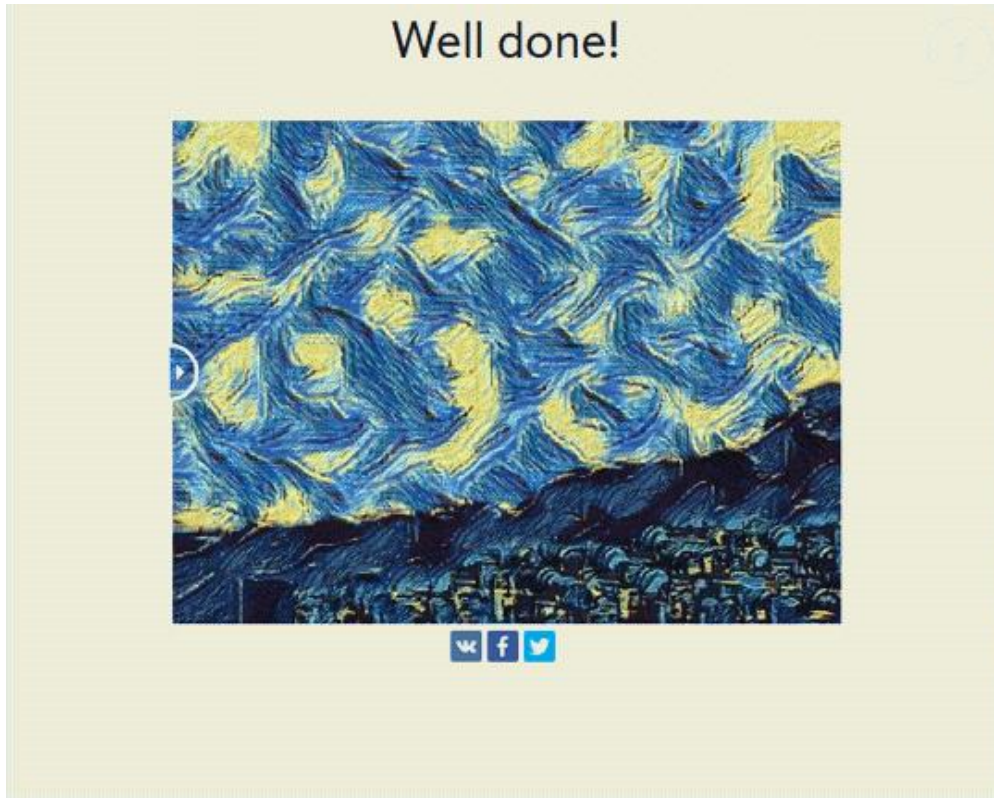
Bookmark

(what is this?)

Was the technology used somewhere?

Yes!

Online neural doodles: *likemo.net*

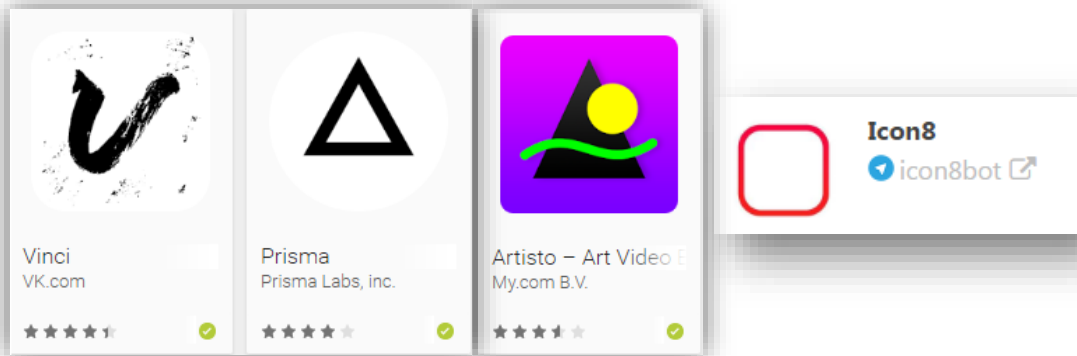


GIF: prostheticknowledge-online-neural-doodle

Code: github.com/DmitryUlyanov/online-neural-doodle

Fast stylization

- Made possible many stylization apps for mobile devices



Source code is open at

<https://github.com/DmitryUlyanov/>

The last slide

Thank you!

Related work

Feed-forward generator

- **Generative Adversarial Networks** (*Goodfellow et. al., NIPS 2014*): a neural network aims to produce samples that are indistinguishable from real examples

Similar concurrent work

- **Perceptual Losses for Real-Time Style Transfer and Super-Resolution**, (*Johnson et. al., ECCV 2016*): very similar approach fast stylization approach.
- **Precomputed Real-Time Texture Synthesis with Markovian Generative Adversarial Networks** (*Li & Wand, ECCV 2016*): similar patch-based style transfer acceleration approach.