



北京交通大学

TransFill: Reference-guided Image Inpainting by Merging Multiple Color and Spatial Transformations

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CVPR 2021



Kang Liao

Motivation



Photo 1



Photo 2



It's hard to capture all perfect faces in one shot

Motivation



Photo 1



Photo 2



Replace the naughty girl from other frames

Motivation



Photo 1



Photo 2



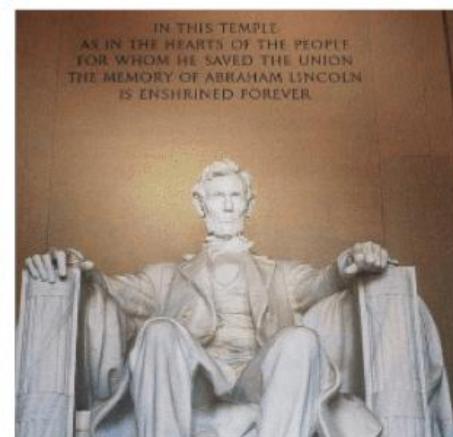
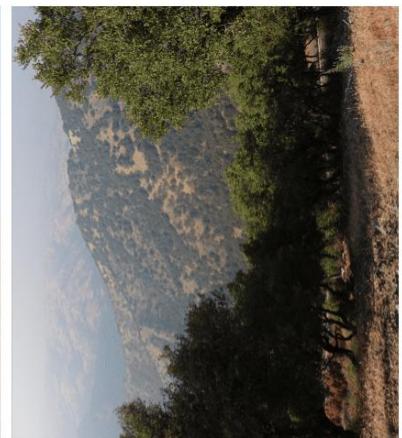
Everybody looks good in one shot



Reference-guided Image Inpainting

Challenges

Reference-guided image inpainting is challenging due to **different views, different lights, different scales, etc.**



Related Technologies

Image
Inpainting



Video
Inpainting



Image
Alignment

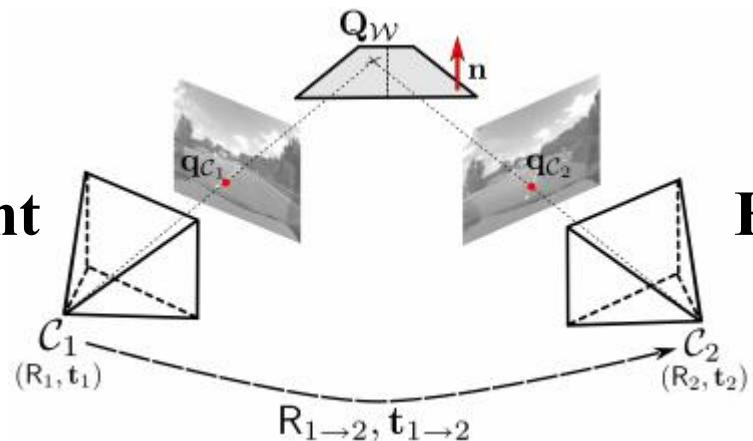
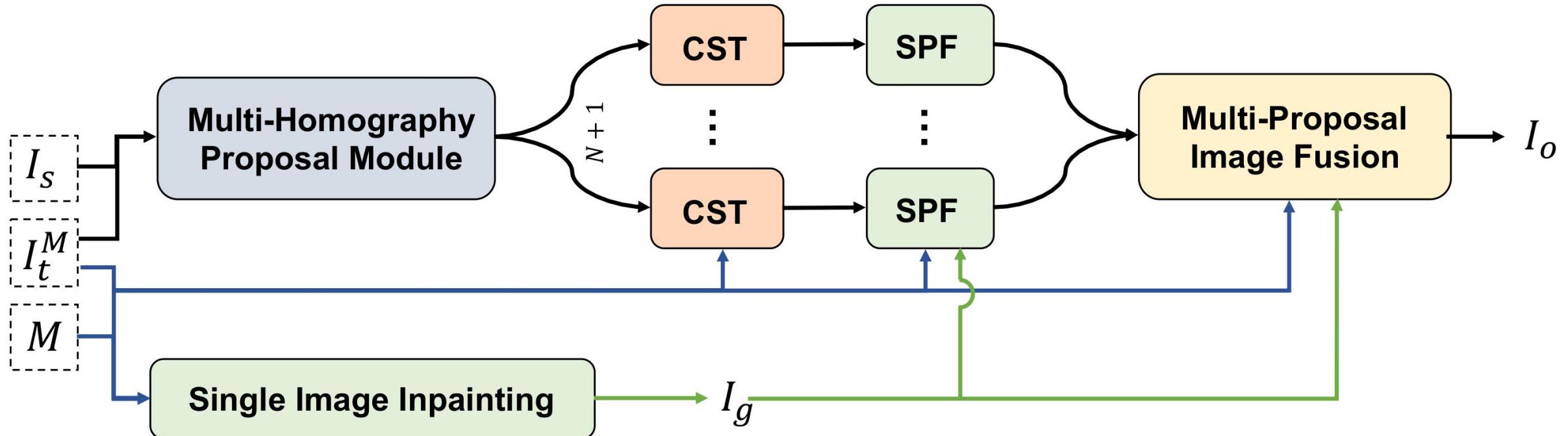


Image
Harmonization



Proposed Framework



I_s Source/Reference Image

I_t^M Target Image with Mask

M Mask

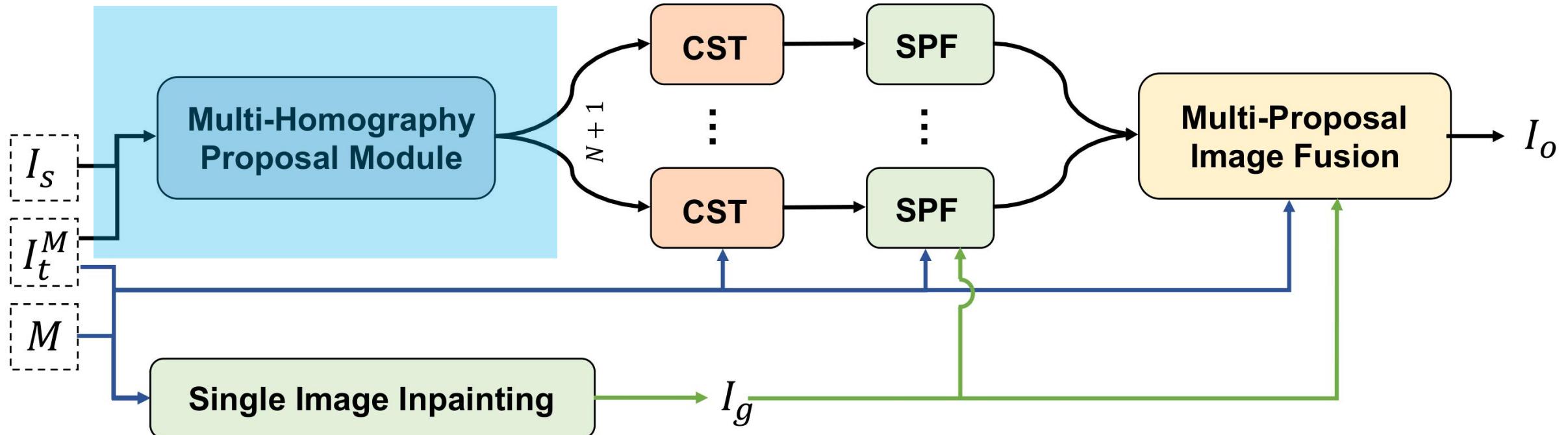


Color-Spatial
Transformer



Single-Proposal
Fusion

Multi-homography Proposal Module



I_s Source/Reference Image

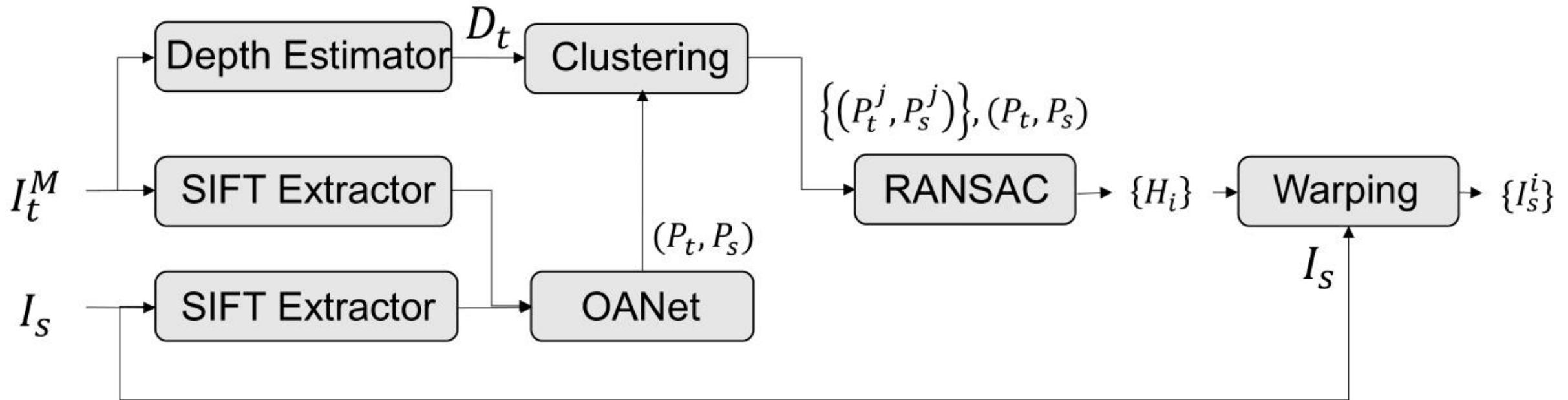
I_t^M Target Image with Mask

M Mask

CST
Color-Spatial
Transformer

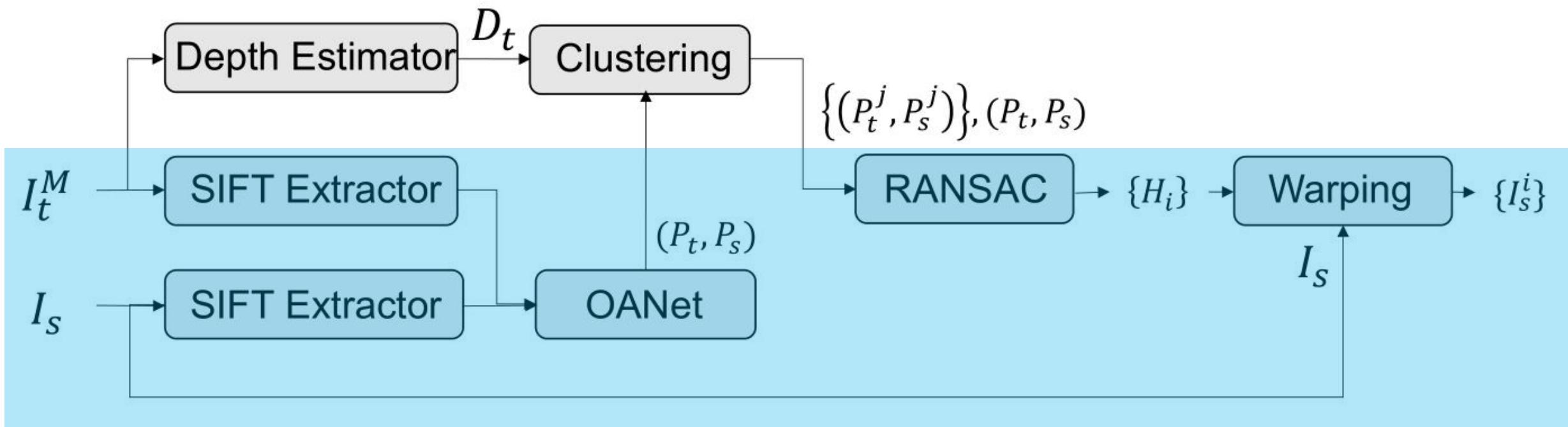
SPF
Single-Proposal
Fusion

Multi-homography Proposal Module

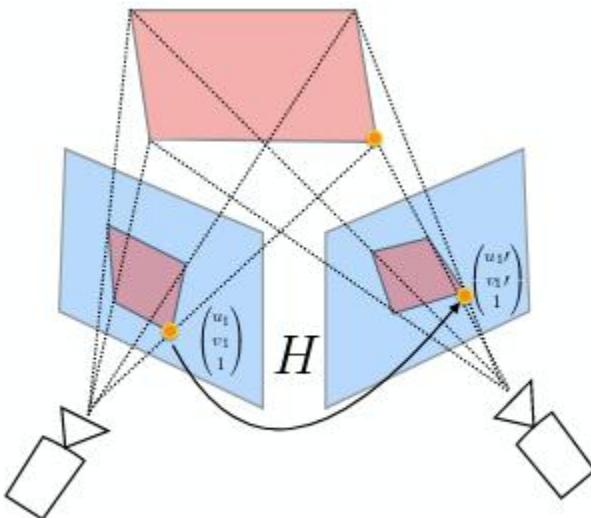


Multi-homography Proposal Module

First, Let's go to a simple case: one homography



Homography Transformation



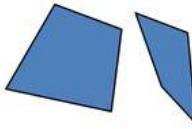
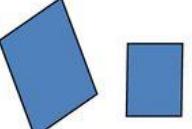
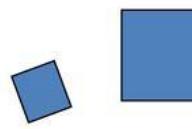
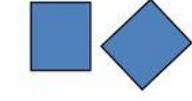
Homography Matrix

$$H_{4point} = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta u_1 & \Delta v_1 \\ \Delta u_2 & \Delta v_2 \\ \Delta u_3 & \Delta v_3 \\ \Delta u_4 & \Delta v_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

↑ 1-to-1 mapping

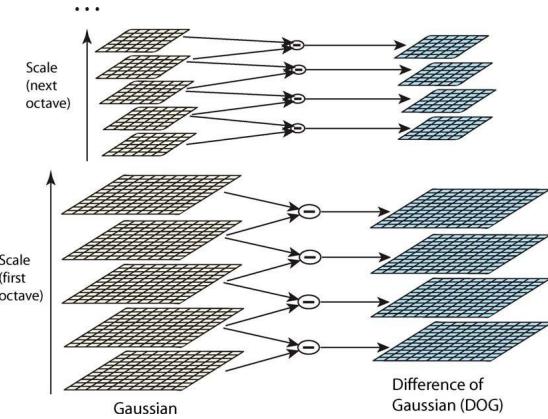
$$H_{matrix} = \begin{pmatrix} H_{11} & H_{12} & H_{13} \\ H_{21} & H_{22} & H_{23} \\ H_{31} & H_{32} & H_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

Homography is most general,
encompasses other transformations

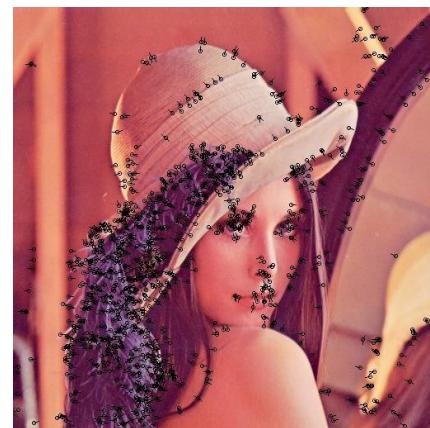
Projective 8 dof $\begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} & h_{13} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} & h_{23} \\ h_{31} & h_{32} & h_{33} \end{bmatrix}$		Views of a plane from different viewpoints, any view of a scene from the same viewpoint.
Affine 6 dof $\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & t_x \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$		Images of a “far away” object under any rotation
Similarity 4 dof $\begin{bmatrix} sr_{11} & sr_{12} & t_x \\ sr_{21} & sr_{22} & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$		Camera looking at an assembly line w/ zoom.
Euclidean 3 dof Computer Vision Pless $\begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & t_x \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$		Camera looking at an assembly line.

Different Transformations

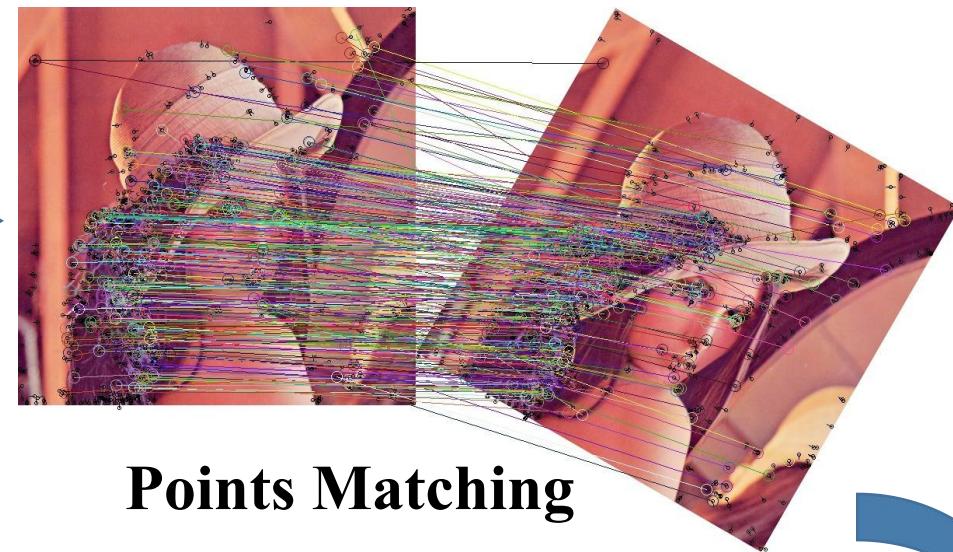
Homography Estimation



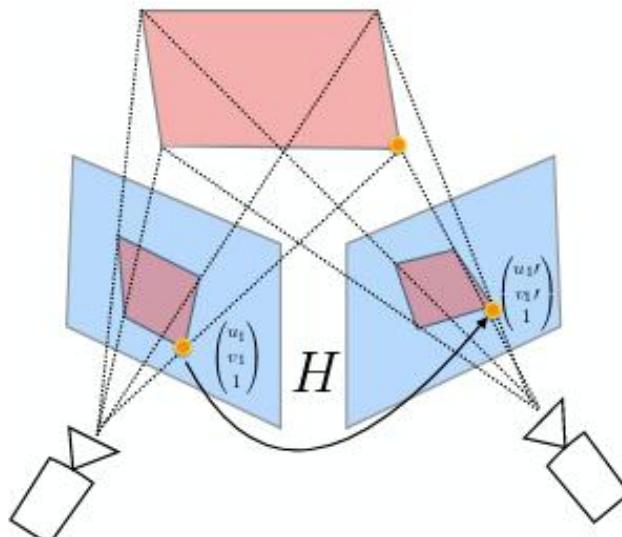
SIFT Detector



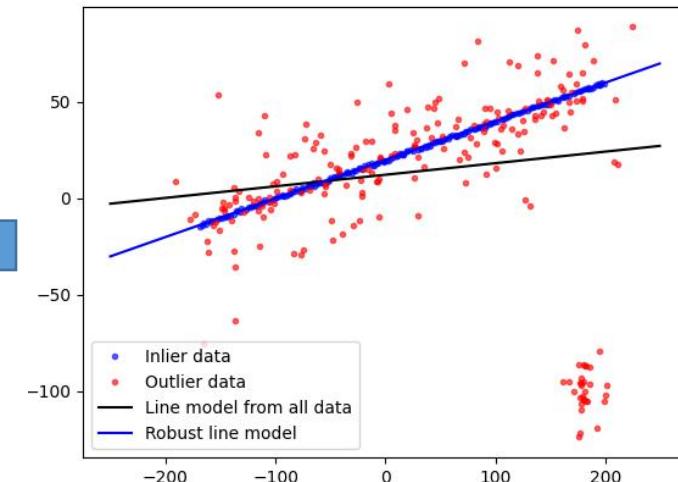
Feature Points



Points Matching

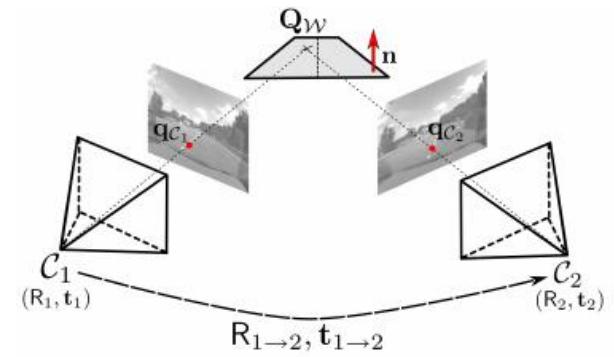


Homography



RANSAC: Control Outlier

Image Alignment



Homography



Warp

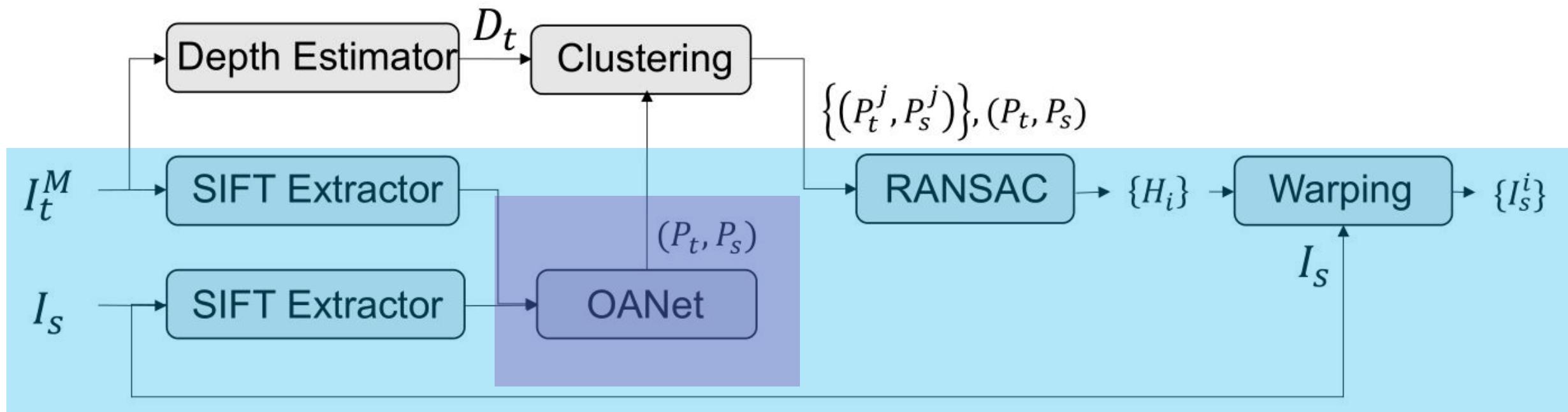
Image Sequences with
Different Views



View Normalization

Multi-homography Proposal Module

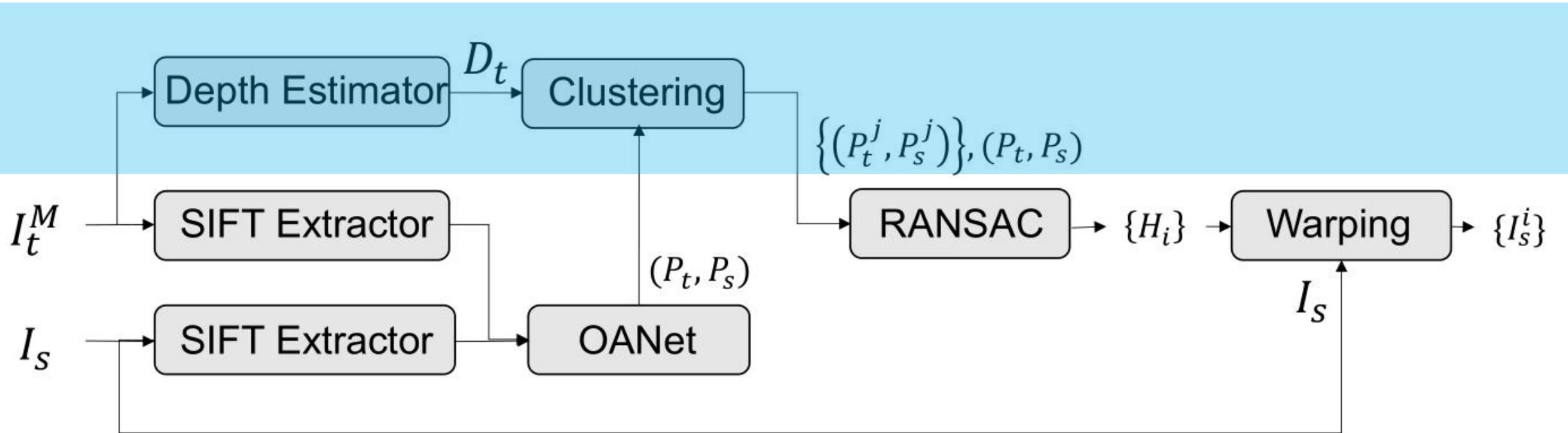
First, Let's go to a simple case: one homography



feed all the extracted feature points and their descriptors into a pre trained OANet for **outlier rejection**

Multi-homography Proposal Module

Then, Why multi-homography



Multi-homography Proposal Module

Then, Why multi-homography

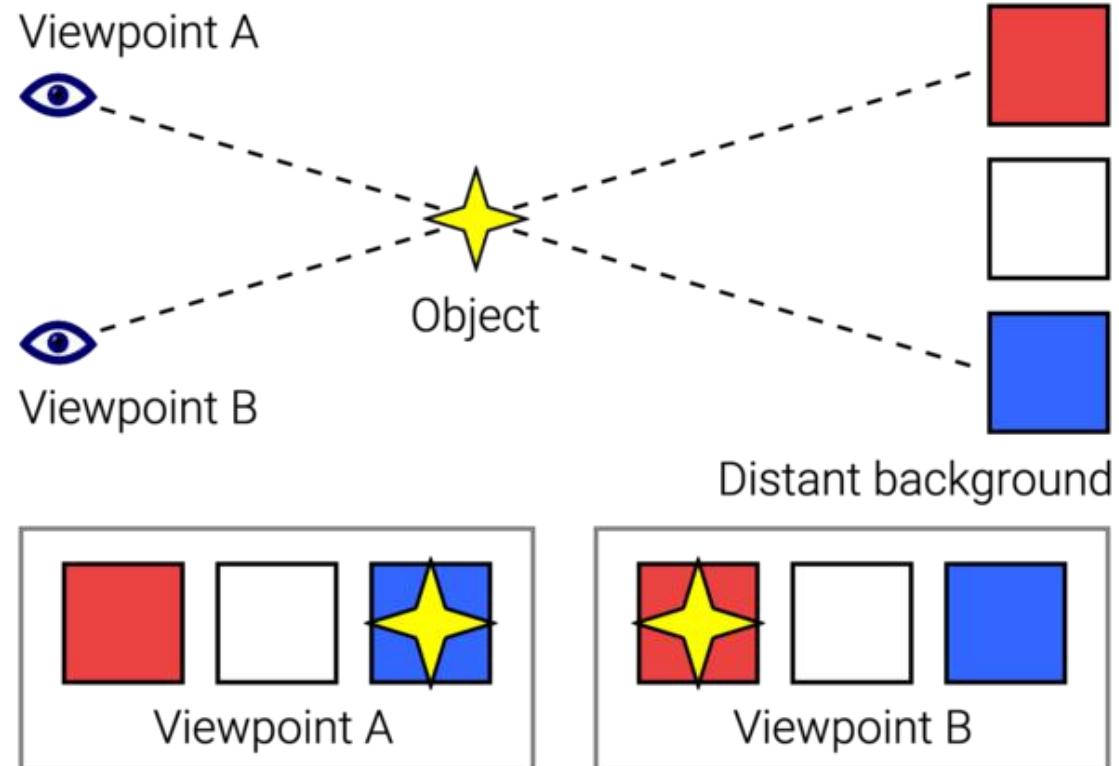


Baseline method with single homography

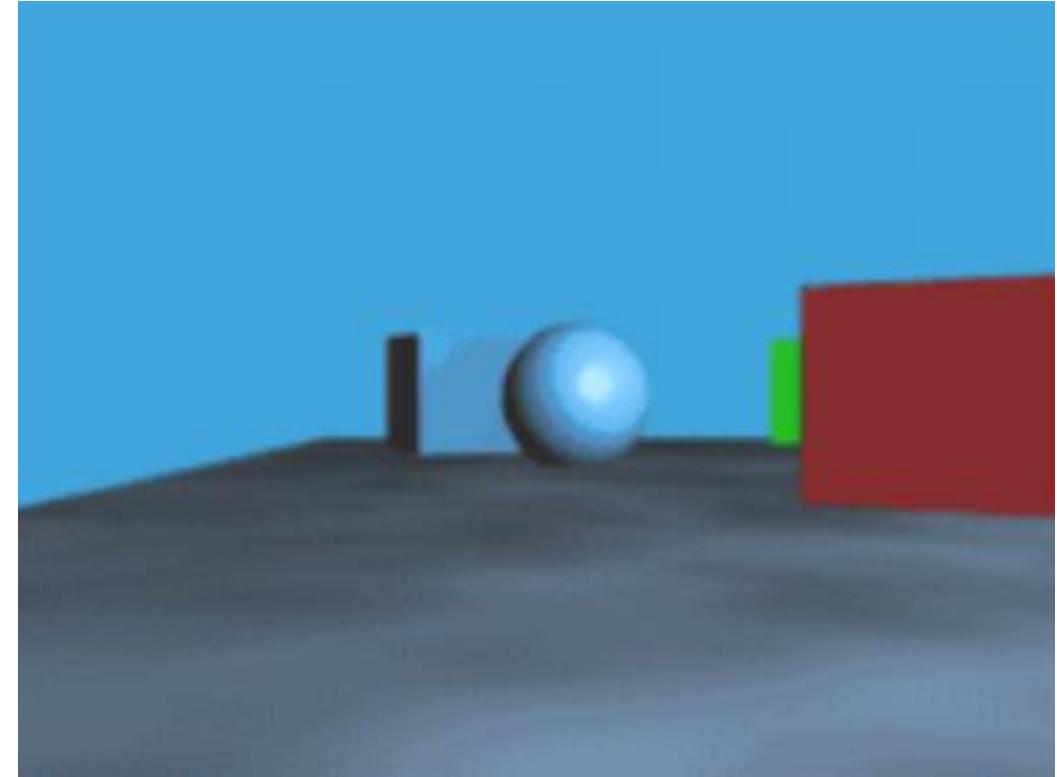


Misalignments

Parallax

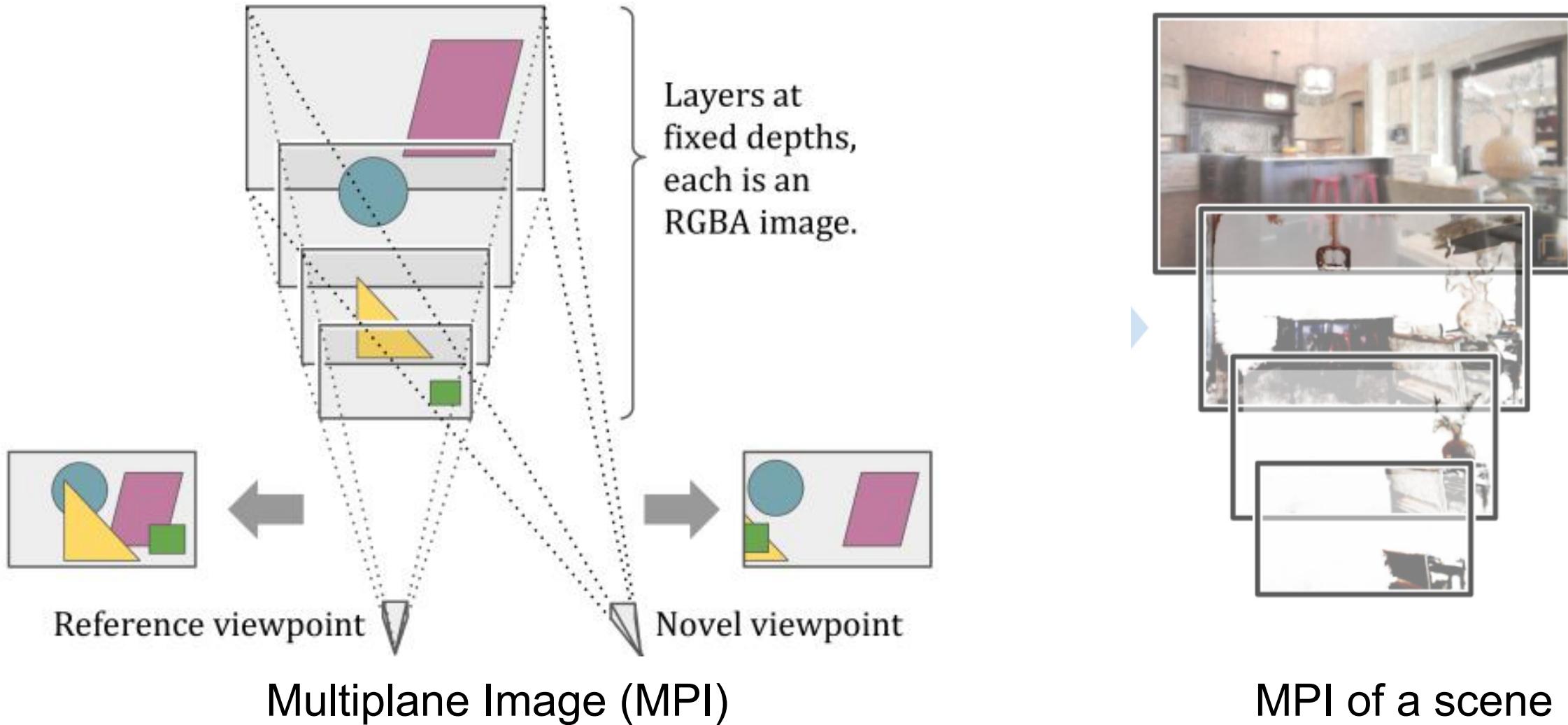


A simplified illustration of the parallax

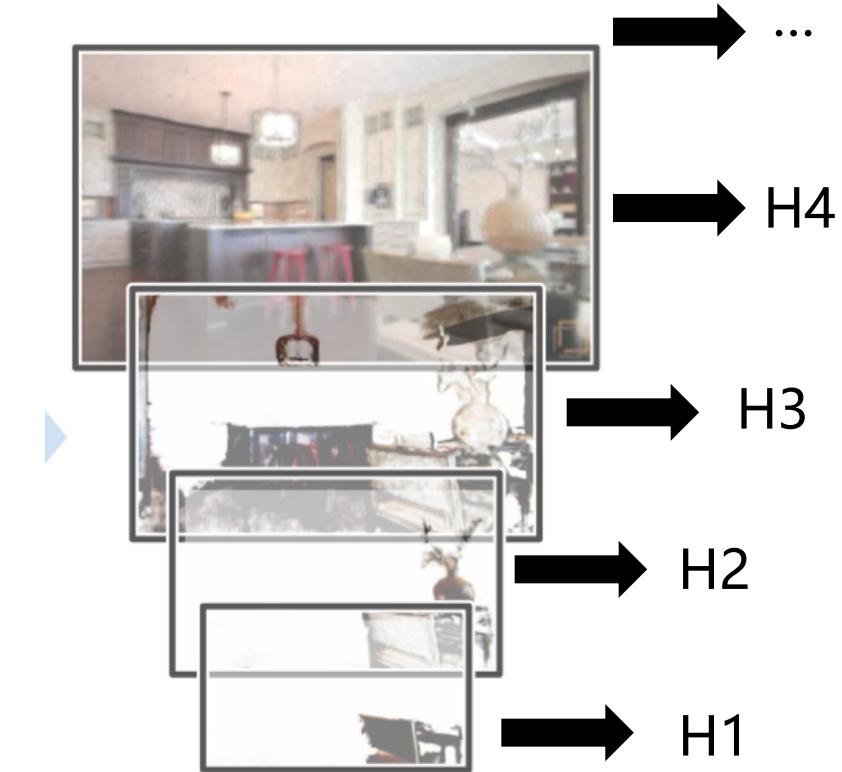
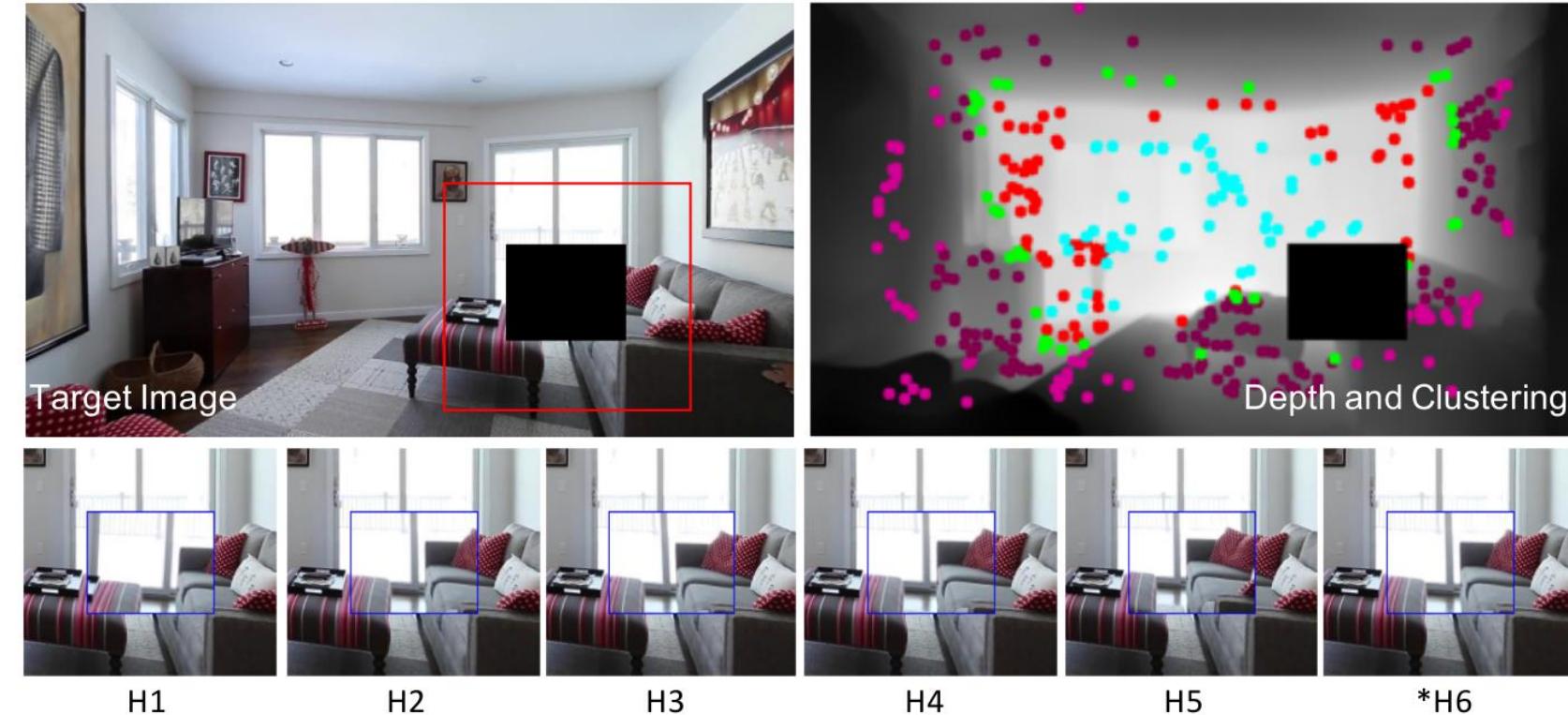


Objects from different depths have different relative motions. Closer objects provide larger parallax

Multi-homography Proposal Module



Multi-homography Proposal Module

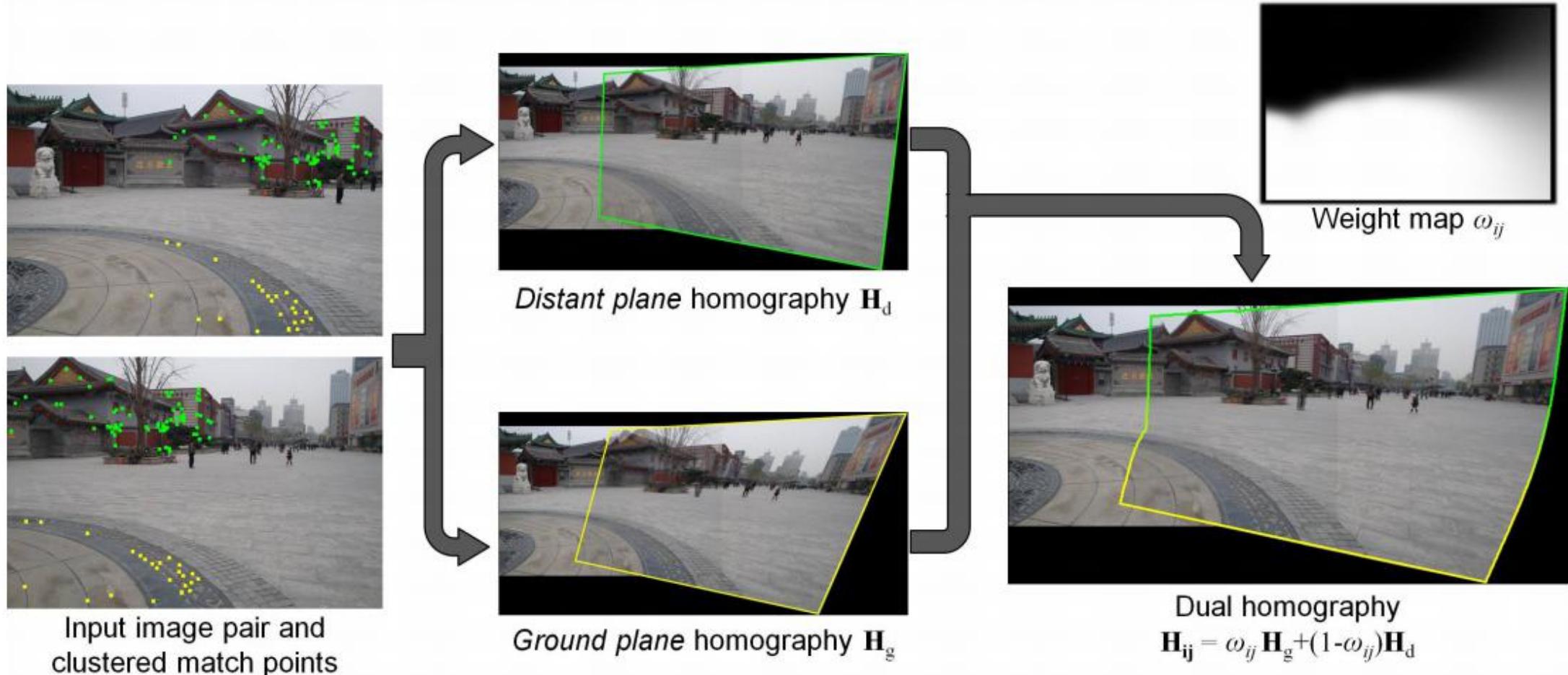


H1-H5: Alignment results from five clustering depths One depth layer for one homography
 (agglomerative clustering method).

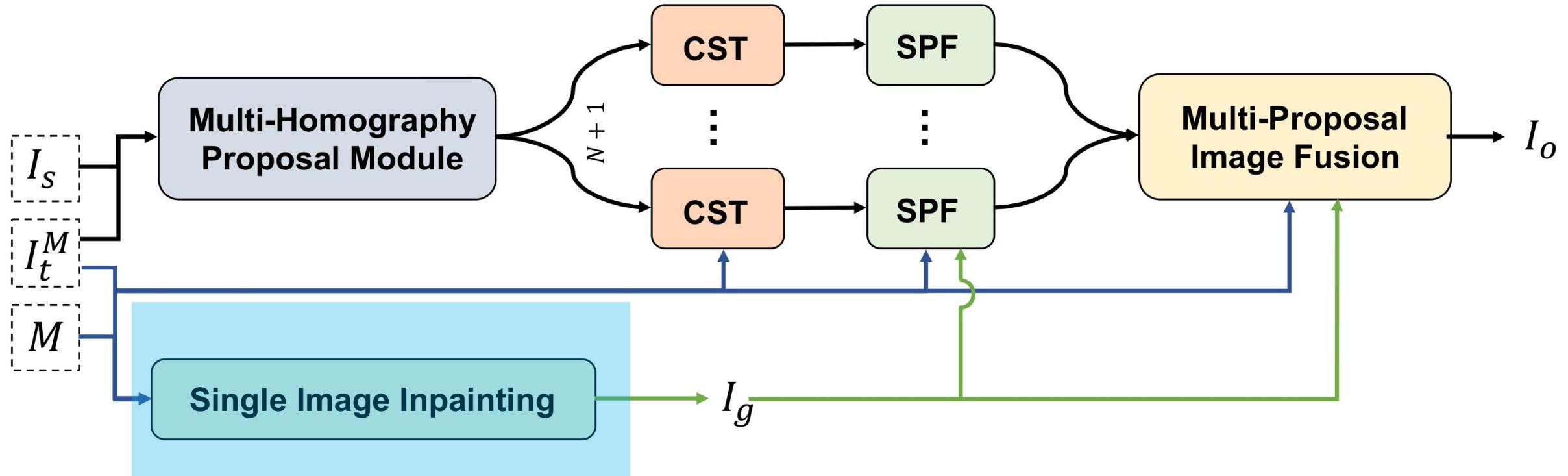
*H6: a homography estimated using all the points

Multi-homography Proposal Module

This strategy is very common in image alignment and image stitching fields



Single Image Inpainting Module



I_s Source/Reference Image

I_t^M Target Image with Mask

M Mask



Color-Spatial
Transformer



Single-Proposal
Fusion

Single Image Inpainting Module

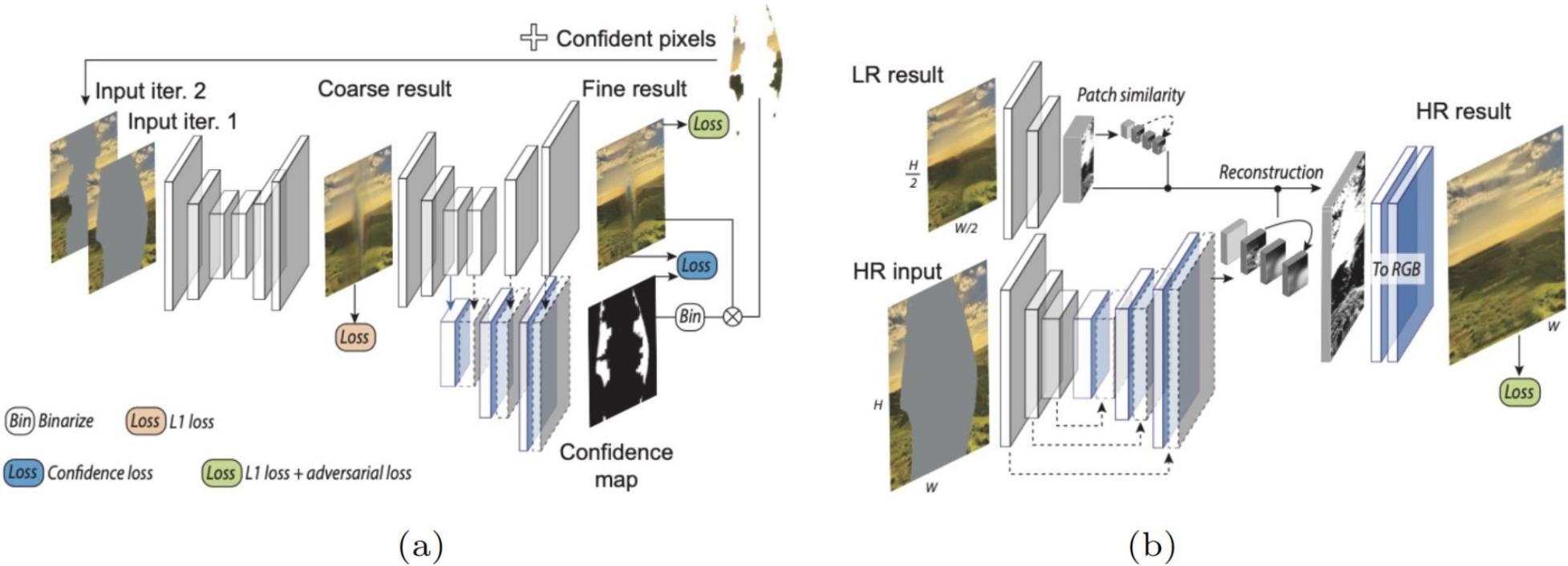
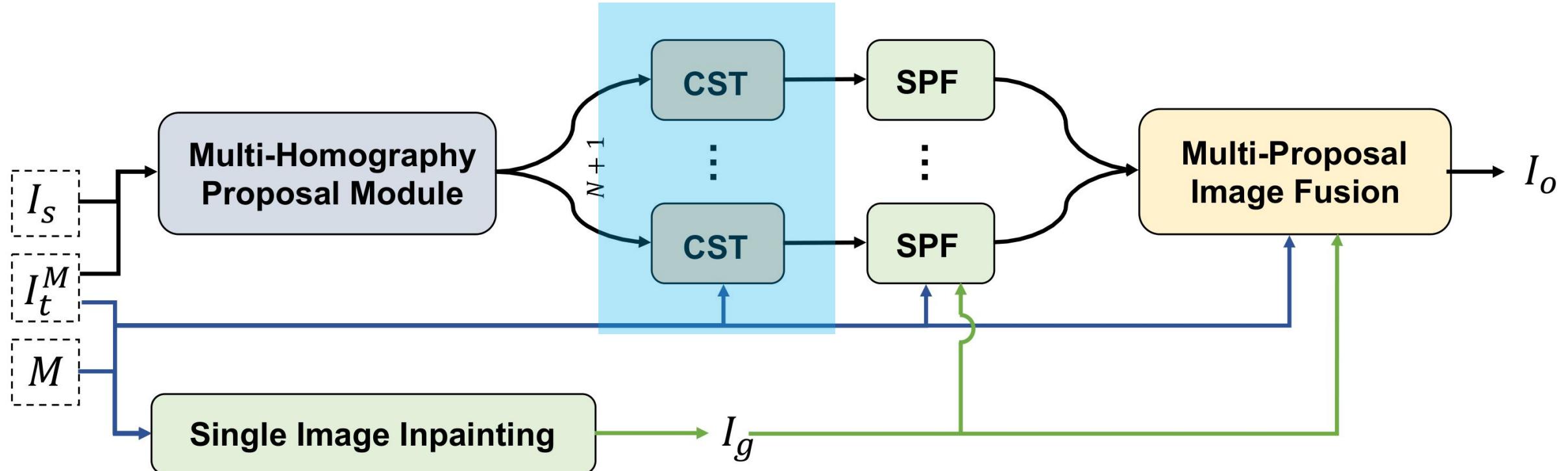


Fig. 3: The overall structure. (a) Iterative inpainting with confidence feedback. (b) Guided upsampling.

ProFill (ECCV 2020)

Color-Spatial Transformer Module



I_s Source/Reference Image

I_t^M Target Image with Mask

M Mask

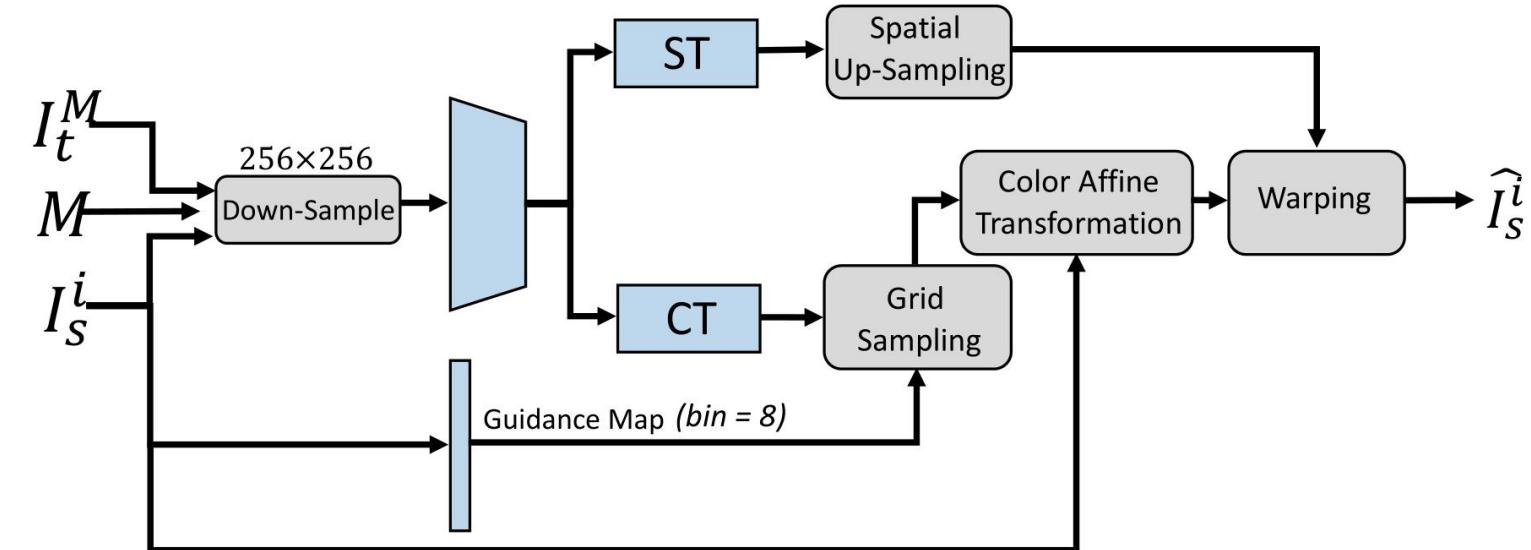


Color-Spatial
Transformer



Single-Proposal
Fusion

Color-Spatial Transformer Module



I_t^M Target Image with Mask

M Mask

I_s^i Aligned source image from
 i homography

CT Color Transformer

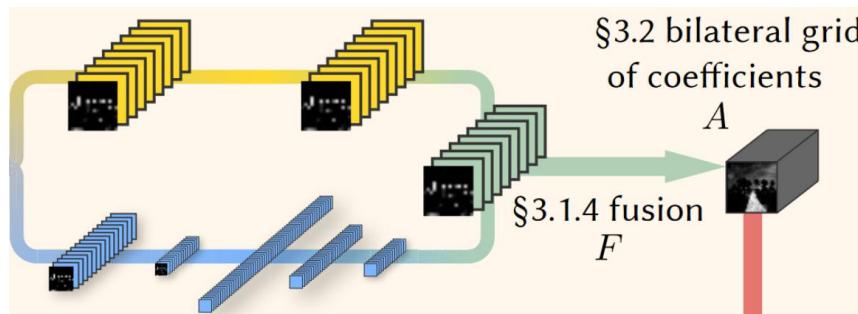
ST Spatial Transformer

Color-Spatial Transformer Module

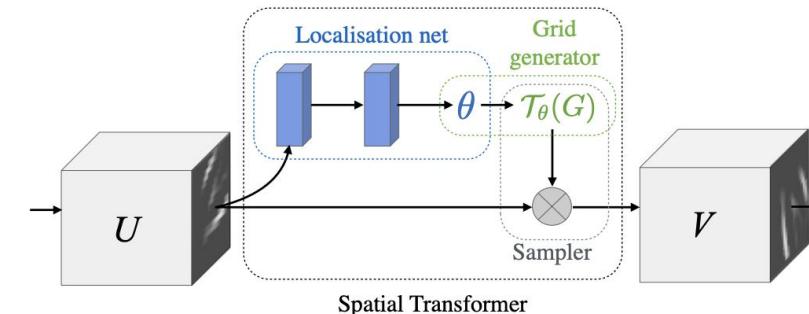


$$I_s^i \odot M + I_t^M \xrightarrow{\text{CT}} \widehat{I}_s^i \odot M + I_t^M$$

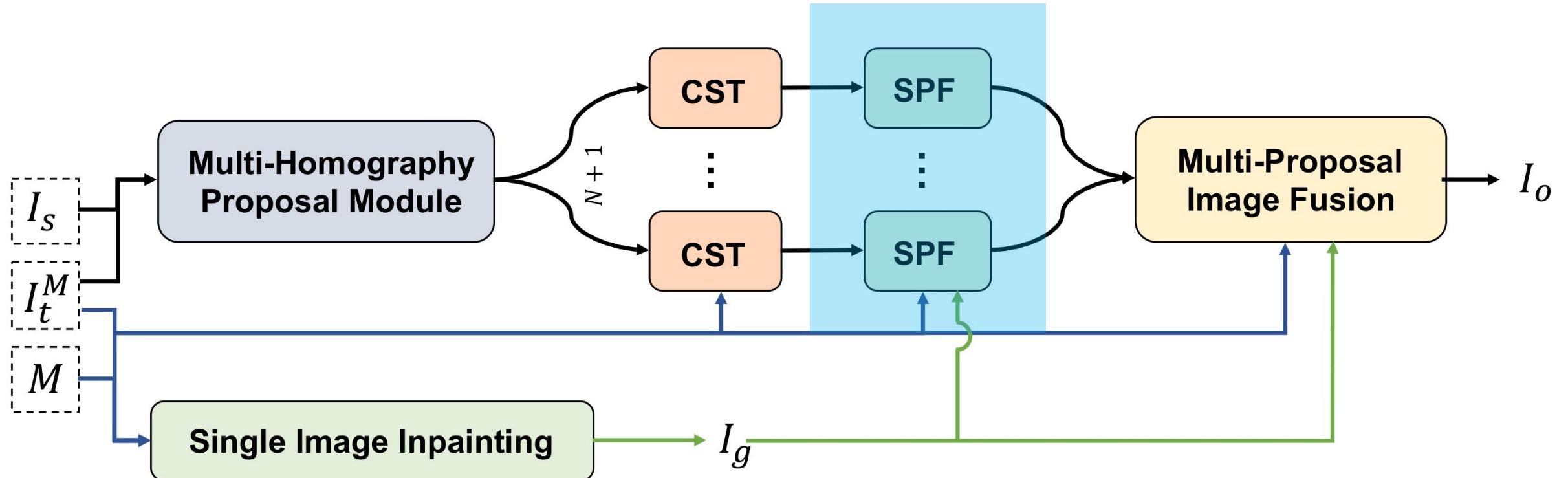
Deep Bilateral Filtering
(Siggraph 2017)



Spatial Transformer Network
(STN, NIPS 2015)



Single-Proposal Fusion Module



I_s Source/Reference Image

I_t^M Target Image with Mask

M Mask

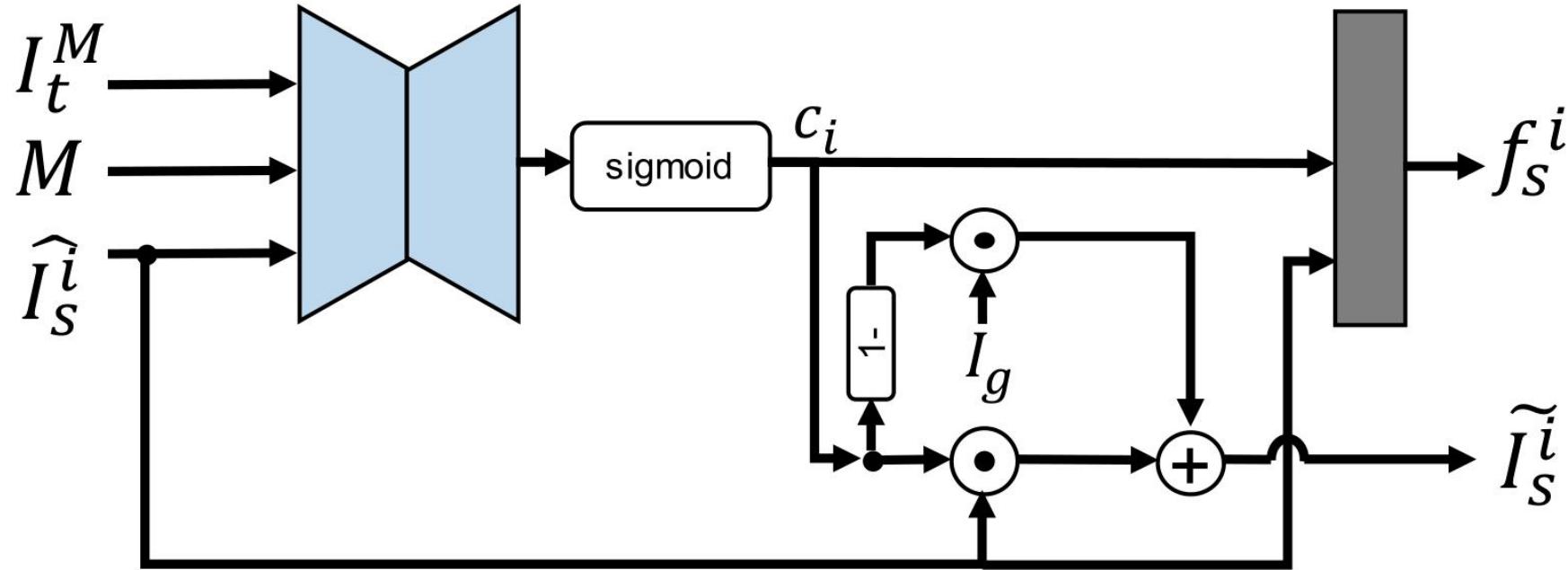


Color-Spatial
Transformer



Single-Proposal
Fusion

Single-Proposal Fusion Module

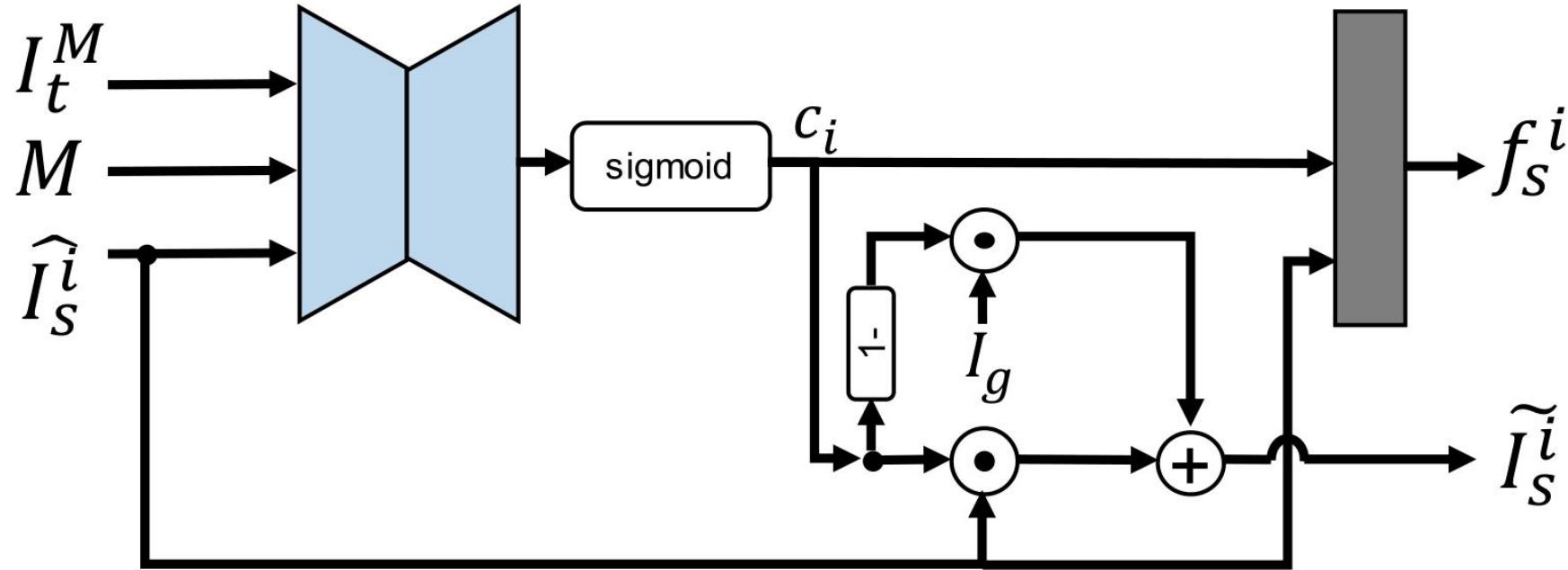


SPF

I_t^M Target Image with Mask M Mask \hat{I}_S^i Refined Source Image I_g Inpainting Result
 from ProFill

c_i Confidence Map \tilde{I}_S^i Merged Refined Source Image f_S^i Packed Features

Single-Proposal Fusion Module



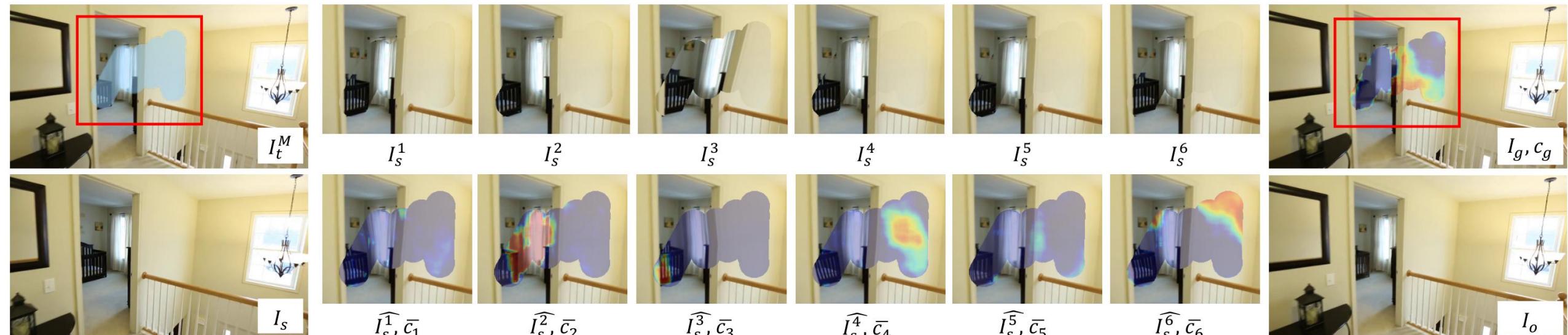
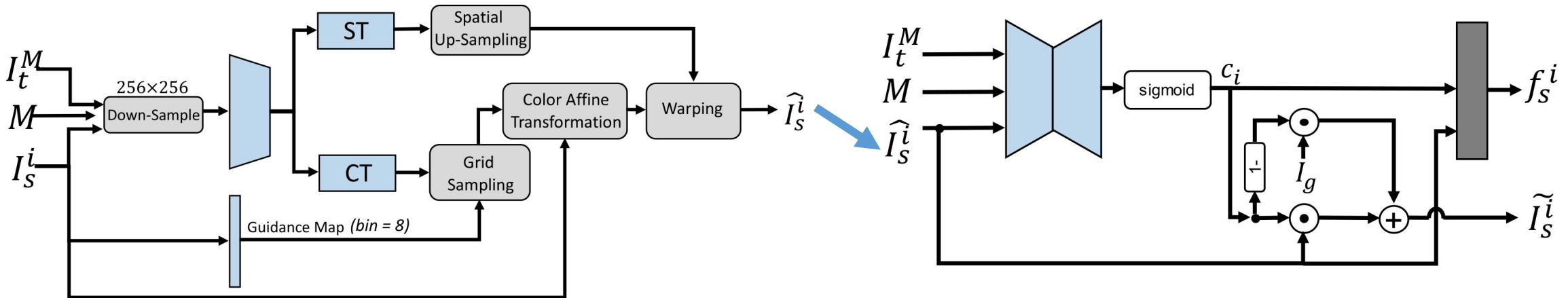
SPF

It is easier to understand the SPF
from the formulation

$$\tilde{I}_s^i = c_i \odot \hat{I}_s^i + (1 - c_i) \odot I_g$$

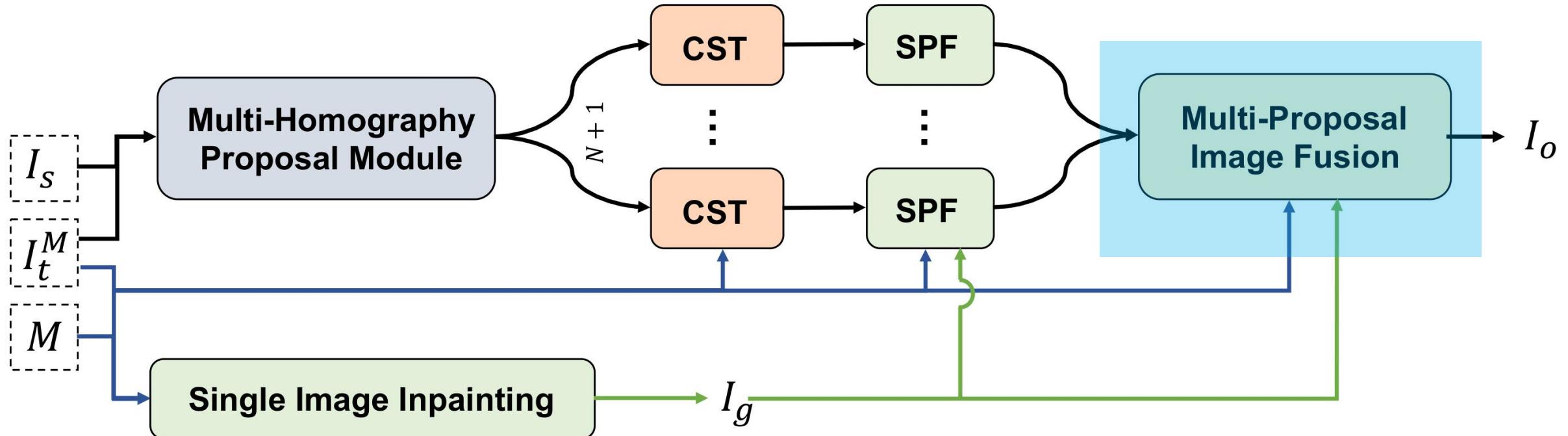
Single-Proposal Fusion Module

Recall



Intermediate Results

Multi-Proposal Image Fusion Module



I_s Source/Reference Image

I_t^M Target Image with Mask

M Mask

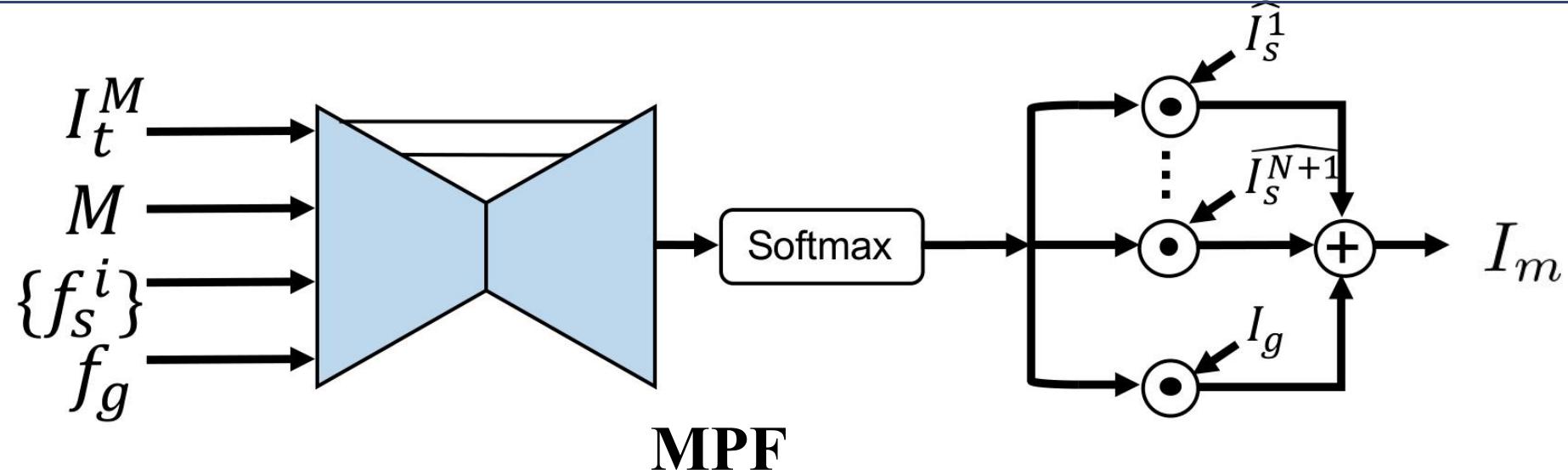


Color-Spatial
Transformer



Single-Proposal
Fusion

Multi-Proposal Image Fusion Module



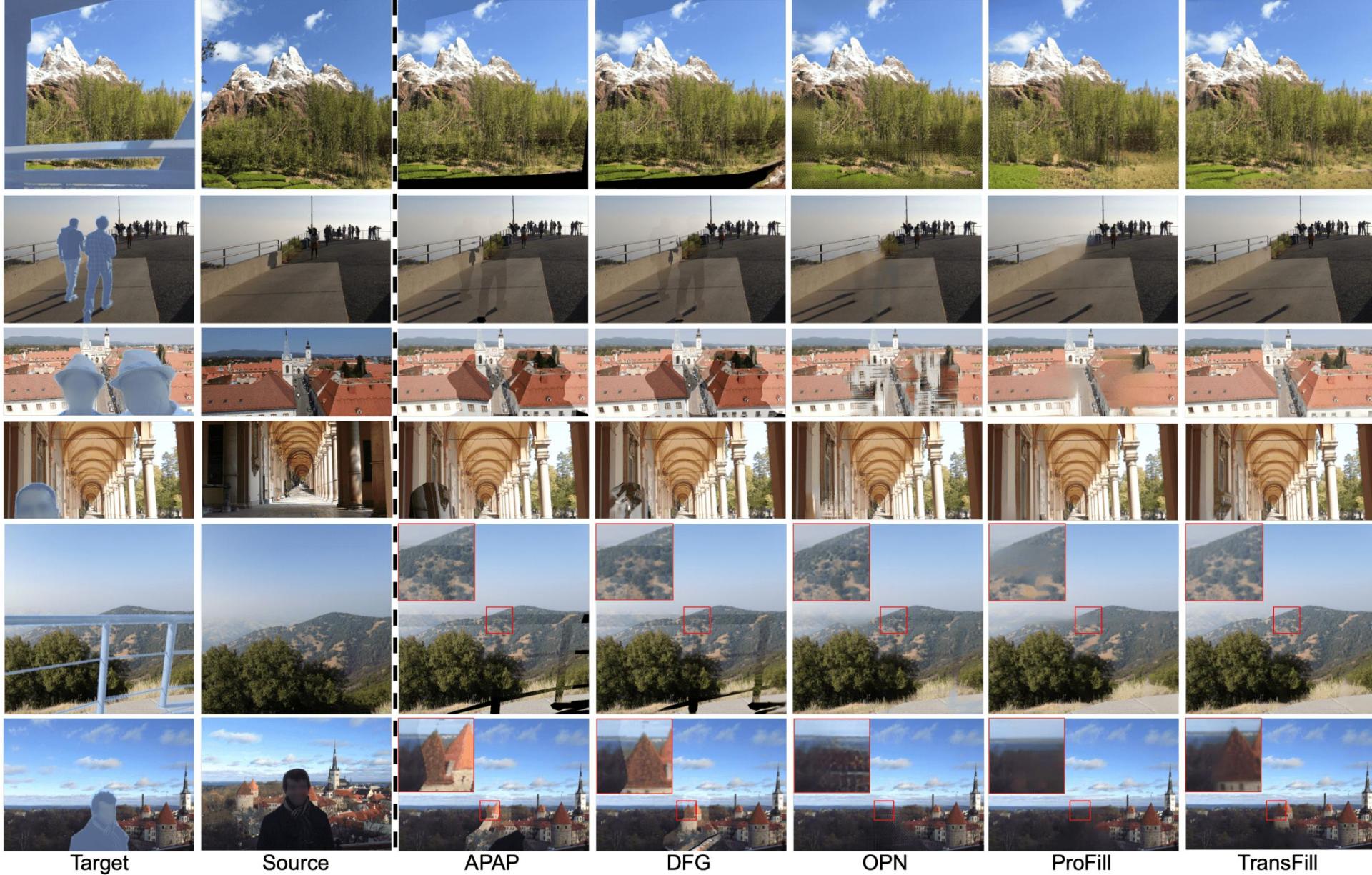
I_t^M Target Image with Mask M Mask \hat{I}_s^i Refined Source Image I_g Inpainting Result from ProFill

f_s^i Packed Features

$$I_m = c_g \odot I_g + \sum_{i=1}^{N+1} \bar{c}_i \odot \hat{I}_s^i$$

Final Result $I_o = I_t^M + M \odot I_m$

Visual Comparison



Ablation Study

Table 2: Ablation Study on Multi-Homography Proposals.

Clustering	N	Outlier Rejection	PSNR↑	SSIM↑	LPIPS↓
Depth	N=5	OANet	37.576	0.9879	0.0164
Depth	N=5	Ratio Test [34]	37.444	0.9876	0.0168
Random	N=5	OANet	37.499	0.9873	0.0166
Spatial	N=5	OANet	37.384	0.9876	0.0169
Depth	N=3	OANet	37.537	0.9878	0.0162
None	N=1	OANet	37.092	0.9868	0.0172

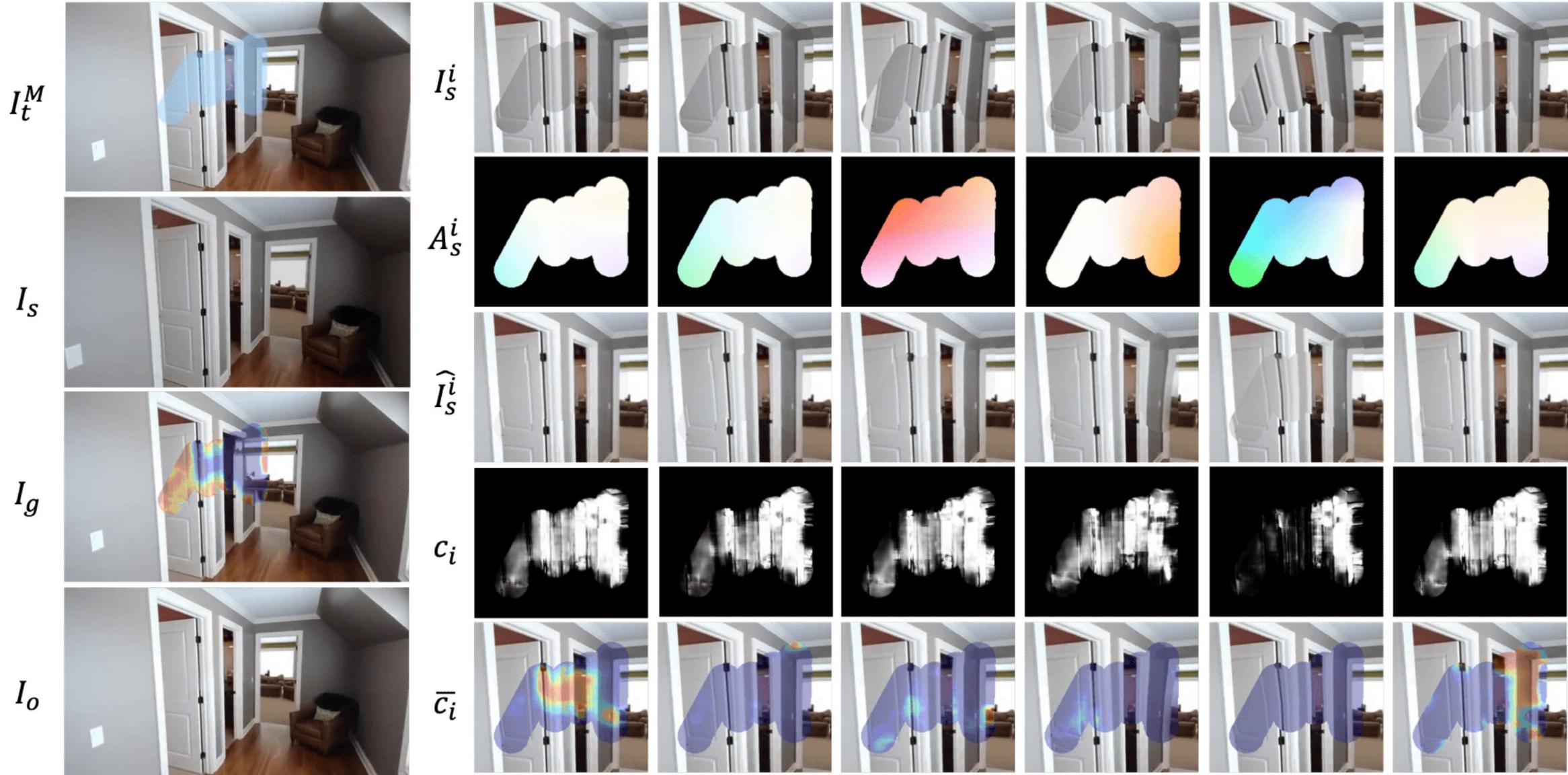
Table 3: Color-Spatial Transformation. **C**: Color, **S**:Spatial

Order	PSNR↑	SSIM↑	LPIPS↓
$C \rightarrow S$	37.576	0.9879	0.0164
$S \rightarrow C$	37.566	0.9879	0.0163
Only S	36.717	0.9866	0.0182
Only C	36.228	0.9849	0.0179

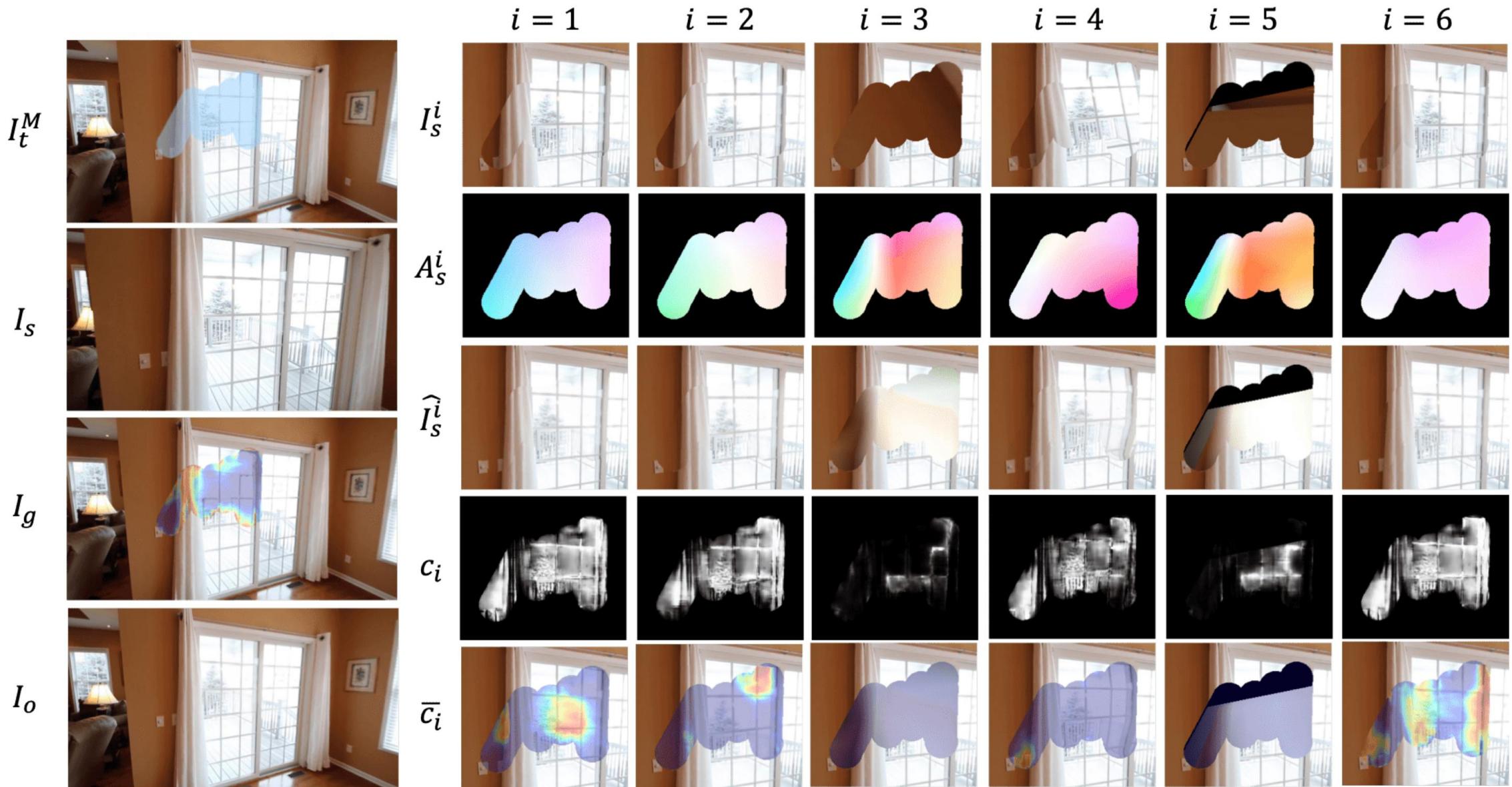
Table 4: Ablation Study on Pipeline Components. **CST**: Color-Spatial Transformer, **SPF**: Single-Proposal Fusion.

CST	SPF	PSNR↑	SSIM↑	LPIPS↓
✓	✓	37.576	0.9879	0.0164
✗	✓	35.579	0.9838	0.0183
✓	✗	36.710	0.9861	0.0188
✗	✗	33.484	0.9782	0.0249

More Intermediate Results

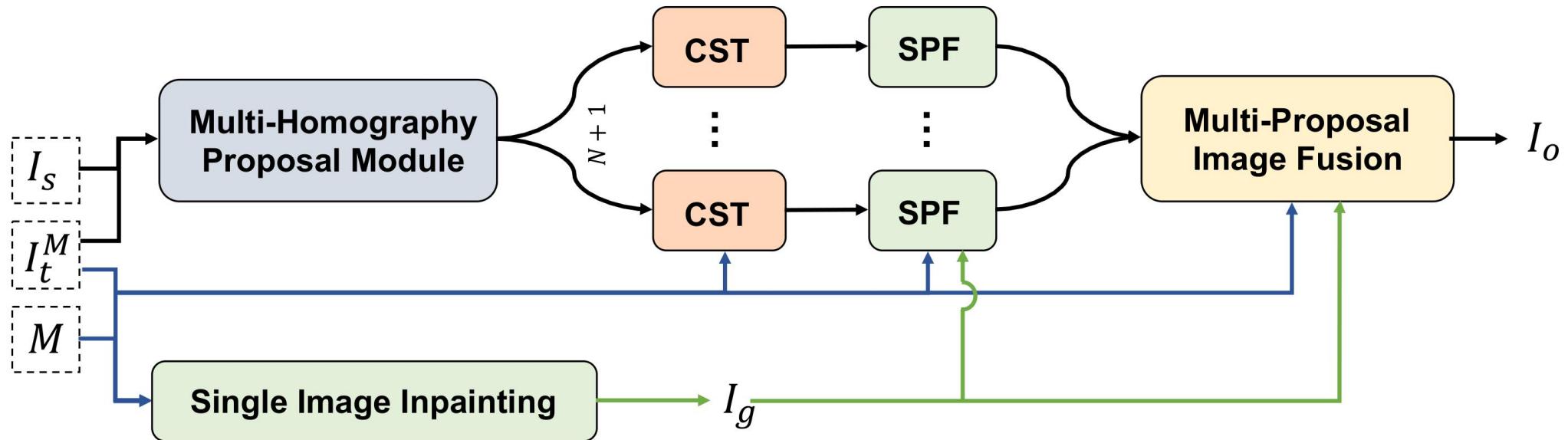


More Intermediate Results



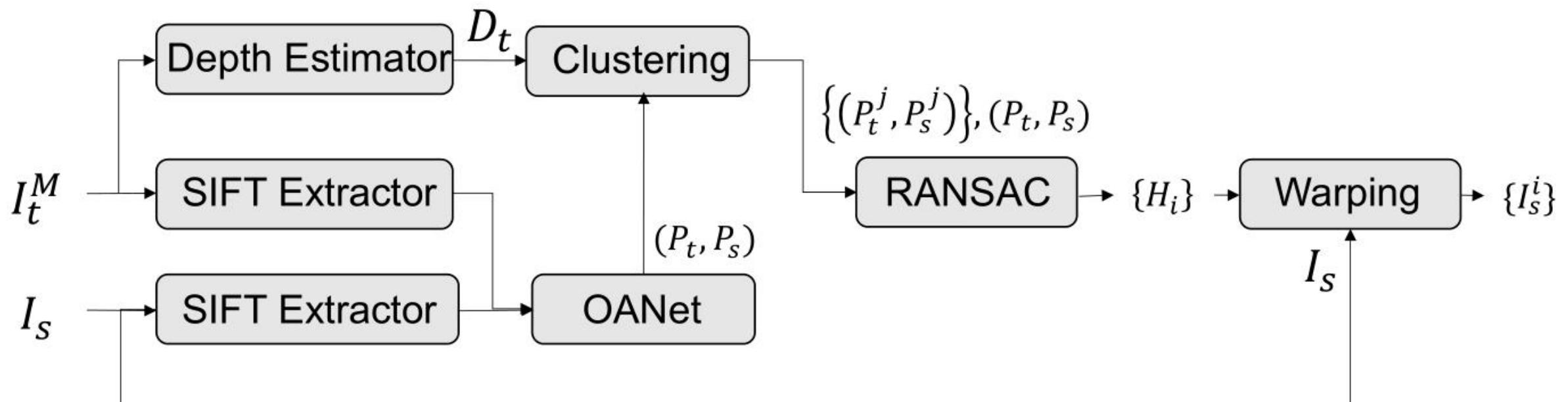
Conclusion

- TransFill, a **multi-homography** estimation pipeline to obtain multiple transformations of the source image, where each **aligns a specific region** to the target image.
- Propose to learn a **color and spatial transformer** to simultaneously perform a color matching and make a per-pixel spatial transformation to **address any residual differences** after the initial alignment.
- Learn weights suitable for **combining all final proposals** with a single image inpainting result



Discussion

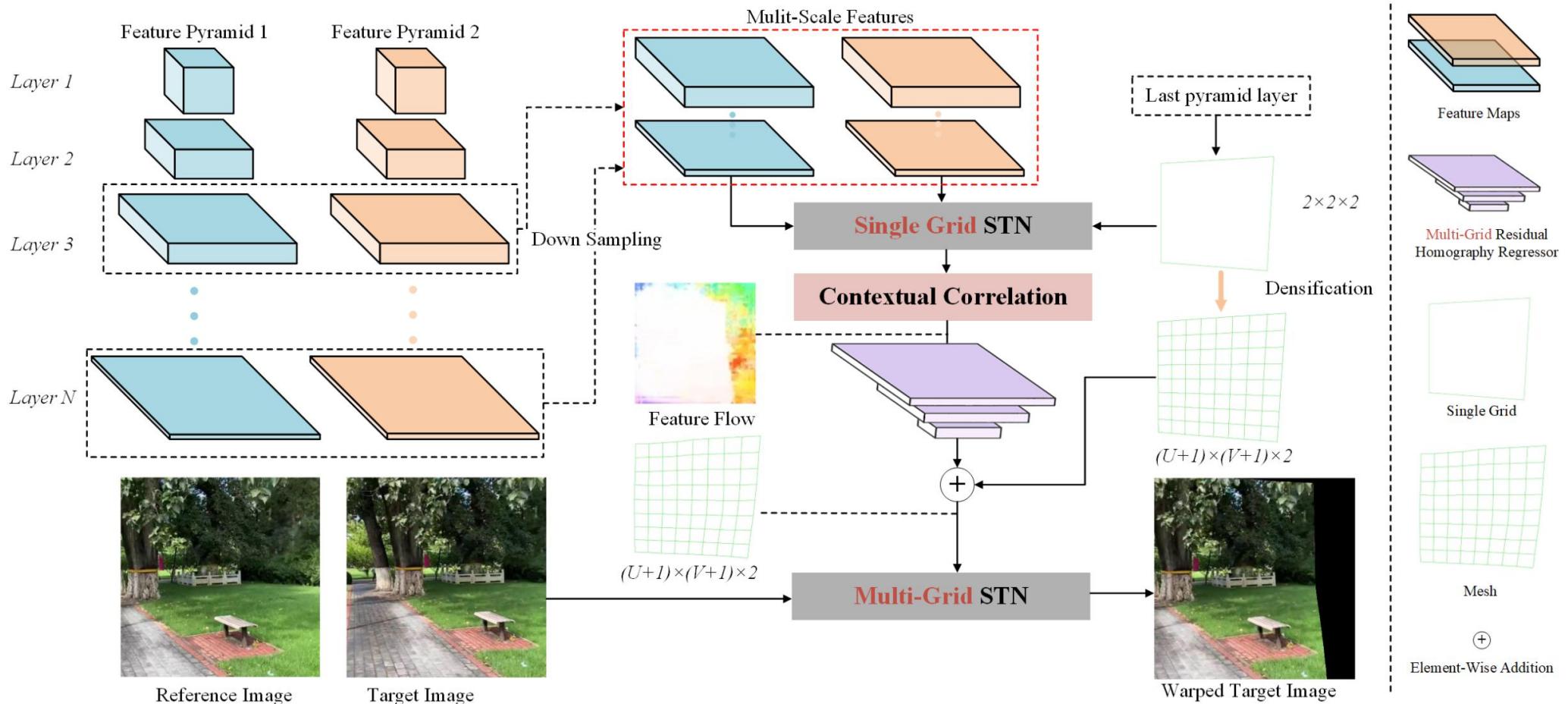
- The model is too large, not very compact, not end-to-end. Used pre-trained models or traditional methods: (1) SIFT, (2) OANet, (3) RANSAC, (4) Agglomerative Clustering Method, (5) MonoDepth Estimation, (6) ProFill, (7) Deep Bilateral Filtering



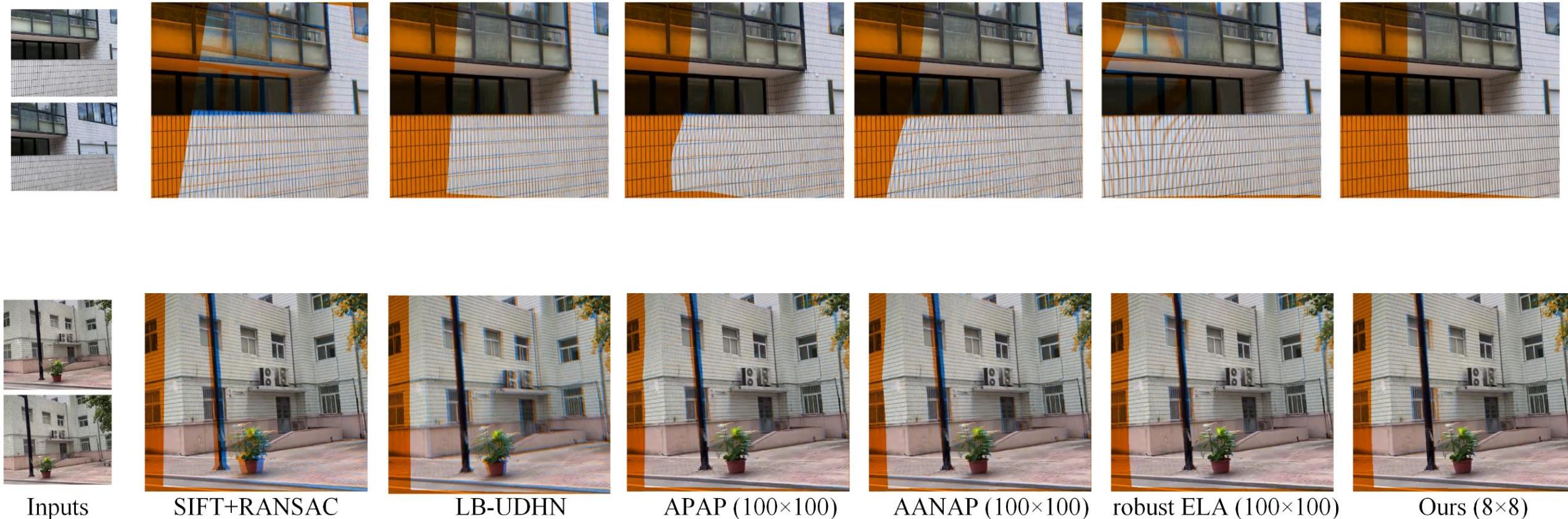
Multi-homography Proposal Module

Discussion

End-to-end, address the parallax using **multi-grid homography**, fast alignment

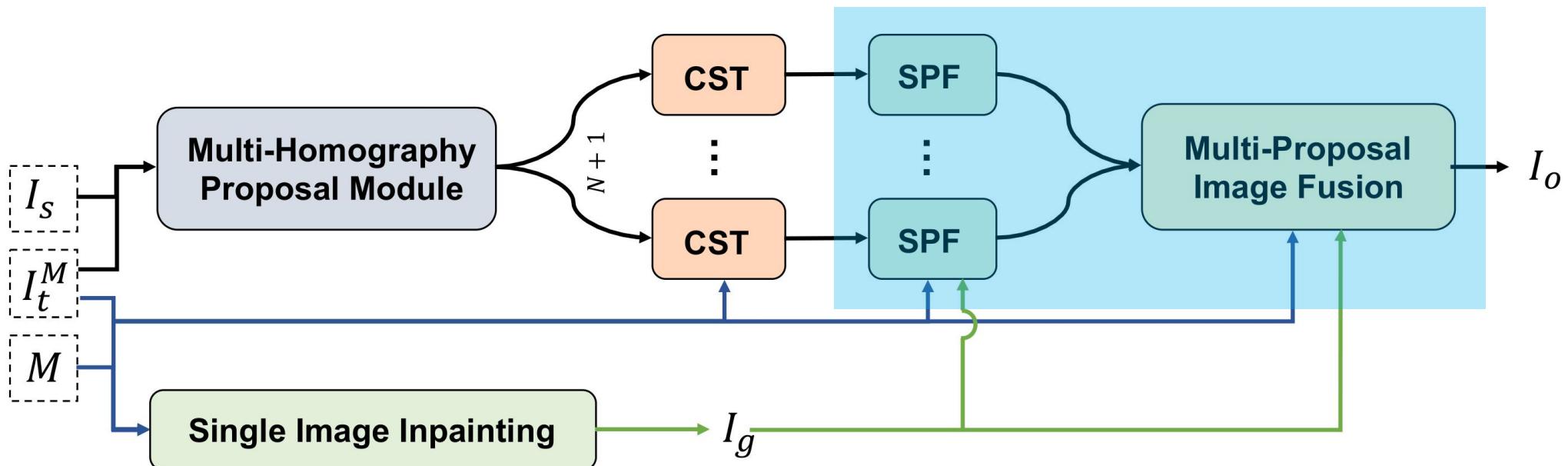


Discussion



Discussion

- Merge the multiple fusion strategies





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Thanks

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