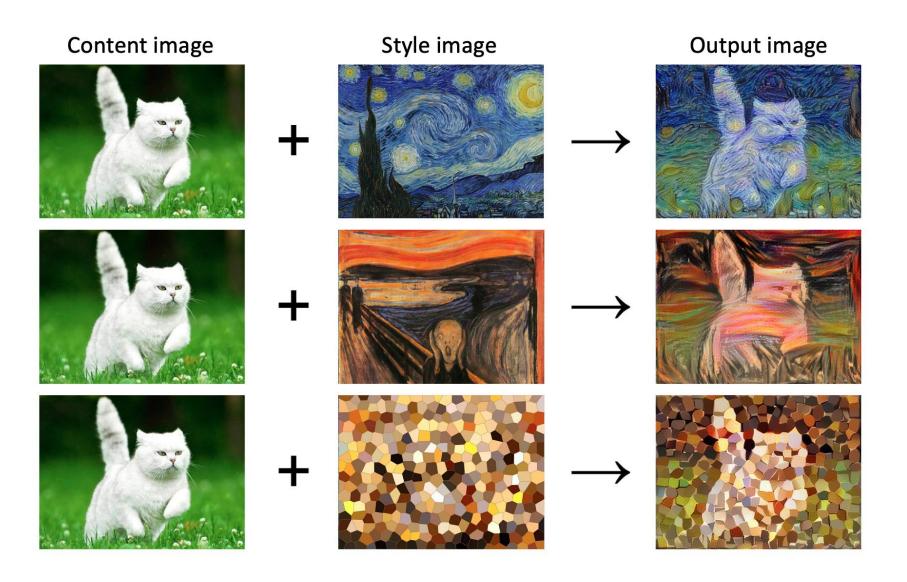


## Style Transfer

By Mehrab Kalantary And Anita Soroush

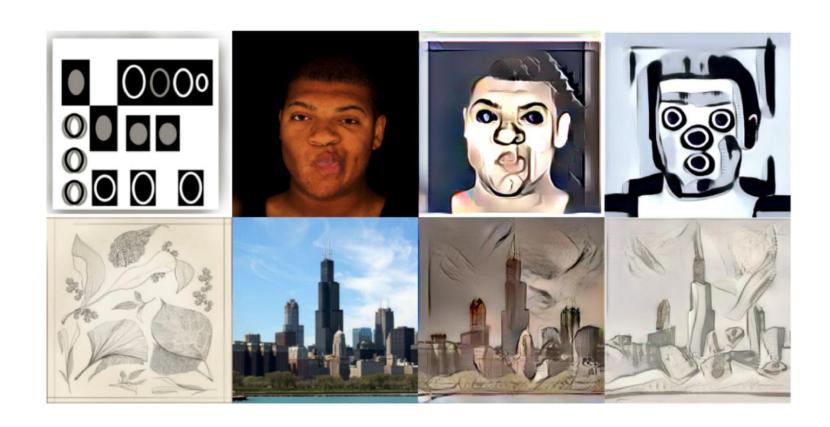
For Neural Network Course

### Style Transfer



### Style Transfer

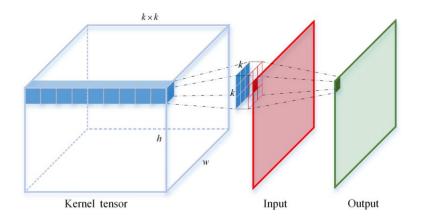
- Style of content image is transferred onto style image.
- Style consists:
  - Statistical properties
  - Geometric structure



### Style Transfer Methods

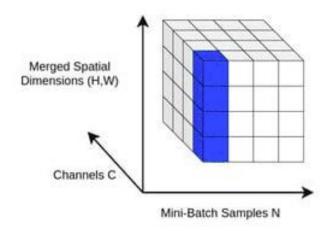
#### Adaptive Convolutions

- A better method
- Both statistical properties and geometric structure
- Based on kernel prediction

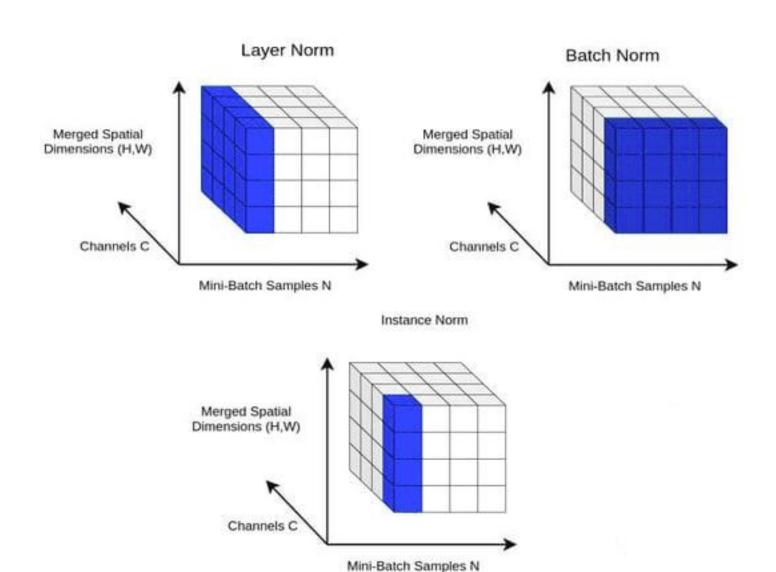


#### Adaptive Instance Normalization

- Frist method
- Just statistical properties
- Based on instance normalization



### **Instance Normalization**



### **Instance Normalization**

- Batch normalization normalizes activations in a network across the mini-batch of definite size.
- Layer normalization normalizes input across the features instead of normalizing input features across the batch dimension in batch normalization.
- Instance normalization normalizes across each channel in each training example.
- Instance normalization formula for instance i:

$$rac{\mathbf{x}_i - \mu(\mathbf{x}_i)}{\sigma(\mathbf{x}_i)}$$

### Adaptive Instance Normalization

• By extending IN formula we can achieve AdaIN formula.

AdaIN
$$(x; a, b) = a\left(\frac{x - \mu_x}{\sigma_x}\right) + b$$

- Where a and b represent the style as scale and bias terms.
- For style transfer, a and b are the mean and standard deviation of the style image features.

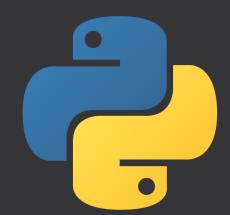
### Adaptive Instance Normalization

- For style transfer, a and b are the mean and standard deviation of the style image features.
- So we can say:

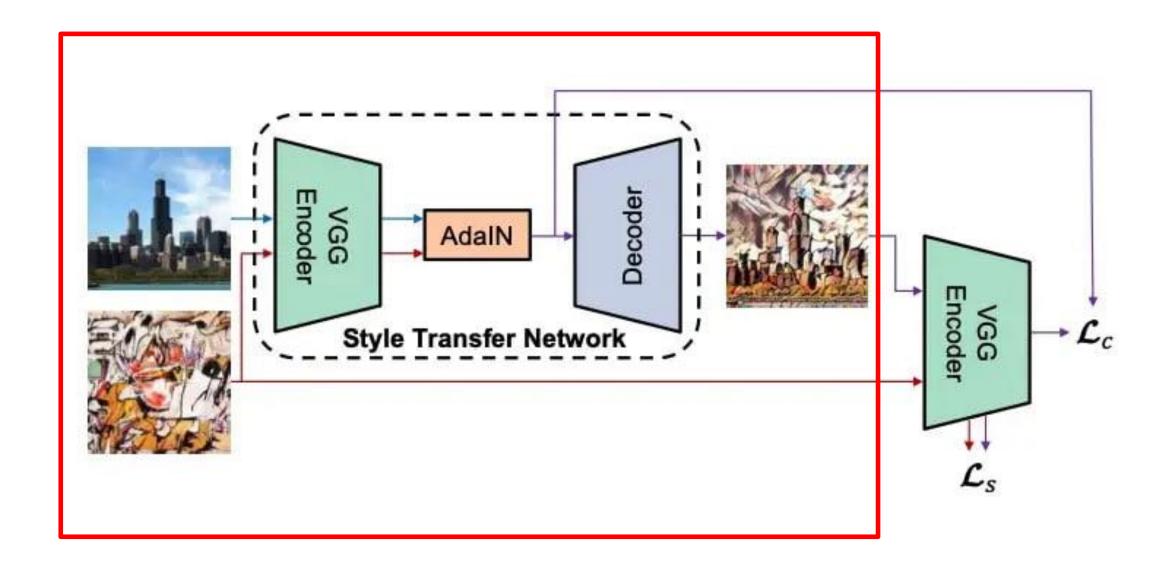
AdaIN
$$(x, y) = \sigma(y) \left( \frac{x - \mu(x)}{\sigma(x)} \right) + \mu(y)$$

Where x is content image and y is style image.

# Implementation! Let's see python code

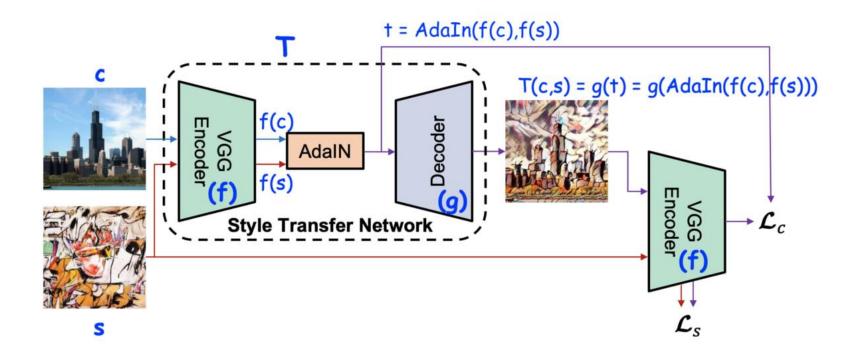


### AdaIN Style Transfer Network

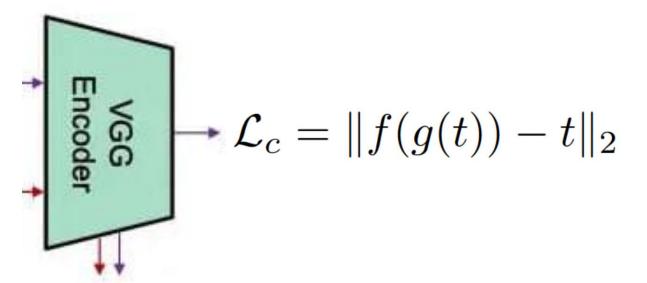


### AdaIN Style Transfer Network

- The AdaIn StyleNet follows an Encoder-Decoder architecture.
- The encoder is the first few pre-trained layers of the VGG-19 network. (The encoder is fixed and not trained)
- The decoder is initialized with random weights and its weights are learned.



### **AdaIN Loss Function**



$$\ell_S = \sum_{i=1}^{L} ||\mu(\phi_i(g(t))) - \mu(\phi_i(t))||_2 + ||\sigma(\phi_i(g(t))) - \sigma(\phi_i(t))||_2$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \ell_C + \lambda \ell_S$$

### **AdaIN Review**

$$AdaIN(x; a, b) = a\left(\frac{x - \mu_x}{\sigma_x}\right) + b$$

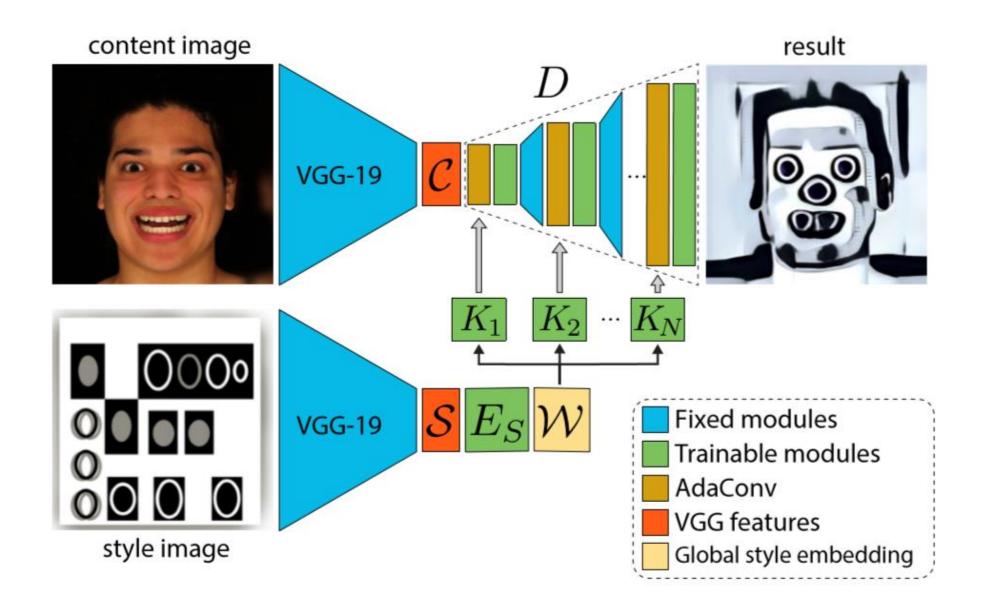
### AdaConv: Step 1

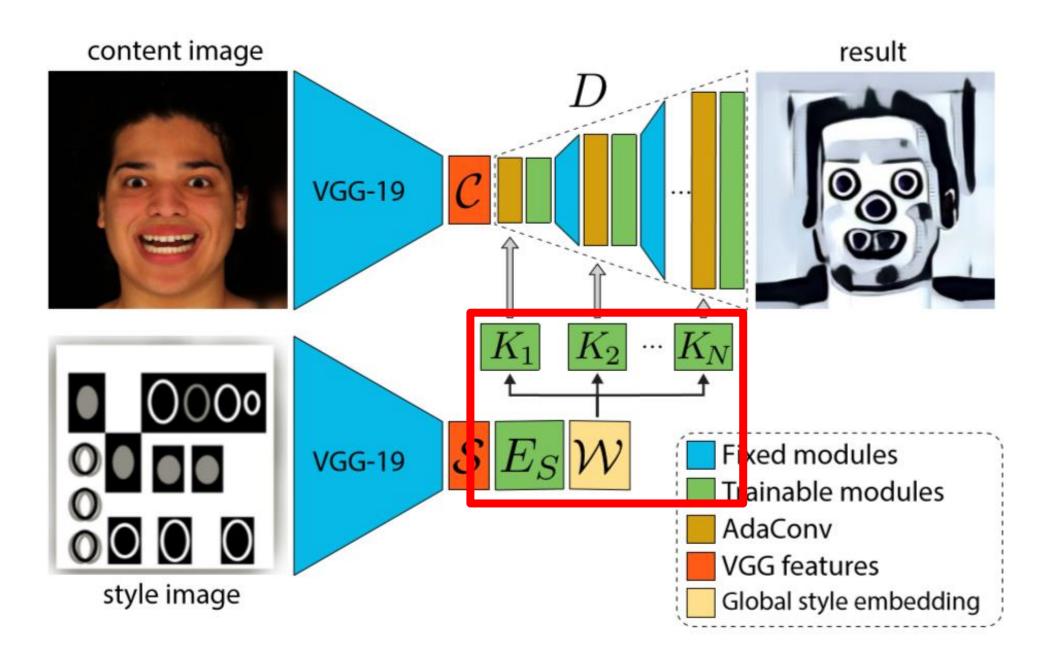
$$AdaConv_{dw}(x; \mathbf{f}, b) = \sum_{x_i \in \mathcal{N}(x)} f_i \left( \frac{x_i - \mu_x}{\sigma_x} \right) + b$$
$$= \sum_{x_i \in \mathcal{N}(x)} AdaIN(x; f_i, b).$$

### AdaConv: Step 2

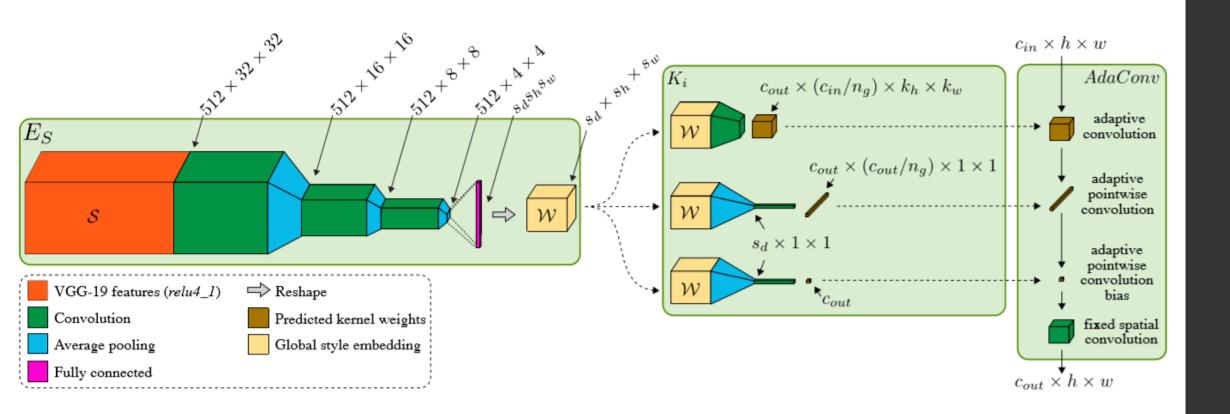
$$AdaConv(x; \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{b}) = \sum_{c} p_c AdaConv_{dw}(x_c; \mathbf{f}_c, b_c)$$

### AdaConv Structure





### AdaConv Structure



# Implementation! Let's see python code

