

A Variational U-Net for Conditional Appearance and Shape Generation

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Abstract

Deep generative models have demonstrated great performance in image synthesis. However, results deteriorate in case of spatial deformations, since they generate images of objects directly, rather than modeling the intricate interplay of their inherent shape and appearance. We present a conditional U-Net [30] for shape-guided image generation, conditioned on the output of a variational autoencoder for appearance. The approach is trained end-to-end on images, without requiring samples of the same object with varying pose or appearance. Experiments show that the model enables conditional image generation and transfer. Therefore, either shape or appearance can be retained from a query image, while freely altering the other. Moreover, appearance can be sampled due to its stochastic latent representation, while preserving shape. In quantitative and qualitative experiments on COCO [20], DeepFashion [21, 23], shoes [43], Market-1501 [47] and handbags [49] the approach demonstrates significant improvements over the state-of-the-art.

1. Introduction

Recently there has been great interest in generative models for image synthesis [7, 12, 18, 24, 49, 51, 32]. Generating images of objects requires a detailed understanding of both, their appearance and spatial layout. Therefore, we have to distinguish basic object characteristics. On the one hand, there is the shape and geometrical layout of an object relative to the viewpoint of the observer (a person sitting, standing, or lying or a folded handbag). On the other hand, there are inherent appearance properties such as those characterized by color and texture (curly long brown hair vs. buzz cut black hair or the pattern of corduroy). Evidently, objects naturally change their shape, while retaining their inherent appearance (bending a shoe does not change its style). However, the picture of the object varies dramati-

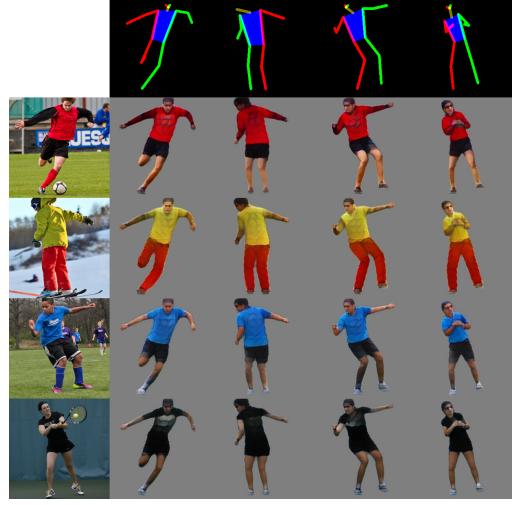


Figure 1: Our model learns to infer appearance from the queries on the left and can synthesize images with that appearance in different poses given in the top row. An animated version can be found at <https://compvis.github.io/vunet>.

cally in the process, e.g., due to translation or even self-occlusion. Conversely, the color or fabric of a dress can change with no impact on its shape, but again clearly altering the image of the dress.

With deep learning, there has lately been great progress in generative models, in particular generative adversarial networks (GANs) [1, 8, 10, 27, 38], variational autoencoders [16], and their combination [2, 17]. Despite impressive results, these models still suffer from weak performance in case of image distributions with large spatial variation: while on perfectly registered faces (e.g., aligned CelebA dataset [22]) high-resolution images have been generated [19, 13], synthesizing the full human body from datasets as diverse as COCO [20] is still an open challenge. The main reason for this is that these generative models directly synthesize the image of an object, but fail to model the intricate interplay of appearance and shape that is pro-

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ducing the image. Therefore, they can easily add facial hair or glasses to a face as this amounts to recoloring of image areas. Contrast this to a person moving their arm, which would be represented as coloring the arm at the old position with background color and turning the background at the new position into an arm. What we are lacking is a generative model that can move and deform objects and not only blend their color.

Therefore, we seek to model both, appearance and shape, and their interplay when generating images. For general applicability, we want to be able to learn from mere still image datasets with no need for a series of images of the same object instance showing different articulations. We propose a conditional U-Net [30] architecture for mapping from shape to the target image and condition on a latent representation of a variational autoencoder for appearance. To disentangle shape and appearance, we allow to utilize easily available information related to shape, such as edges or automatic estimates of body joint locations. Our approach then enables conditional image generation and transfer: to synthesize different geometrical layouts or change the appearance of an object, either shape or appearance can be retained from a query image, whereas the other component can be freely altered or even imputed from other images. Moreover, the model also allows to sample from the appearance distribution without altering the shape.

2. Related work

In the context of deep learning, three different approaches to image generation can be identified. Generative Adversarial Networks [10], Autoregressive (AR) models [39] and Variational Auto-Encoders (VAE) [16].

Our method provides control over both, appearance and shape. In contrast, many previous methods can control the generative process only with respect to appearance. [15, 26, 38] utilize class labels, [42] attributes and [44, 52] textual descriptions to control the appearance.

Control over shape has been mainly obtained in the Image-to-Image translation framework. [12] uses a discriminator to obtain realistic outputs but their method is limited to the synthesis of a single, uncontrollable appearance. To obtain a larger variety of appearances, [18] first generates a segmentation mask of fashion articles and then synthesizes an image. This leads to larger variations in appearances but does not allow to change the pose of a given appearance.

[7] uses segmentation masks to produce images in the context of street scenes as well. They do not rely on adversarial training but directly learn a multimodal distribution for each segmentation label. The amount of appearances that can be produced is given by the number of combinations of modes, resulting in very coarse modeling of appearance. In contrast, our method makes no assumption that the

data can be well represented by a limited number of modes, does not require segmentation masks, and it includes an inference mechanism for appearance.

[28] utilizes the GAN framework and [29] the autoregressive framework to provide control over shape and appearance. However the appearance is specified by very coarse text descriptions. Furthermore, both methods have problems producing the desired shape consistently.

In contrast to our generative approach, [4, 3] have pursued unsupervised learning of human posture similarity for retrieval in still images and [25, 5] in videos. Rendering images of persons in different poses has been considered by [46] for a fixed, discrete set of target poses, and by [24] for general poses. In the latter, the authors use a two-stage model. The first stage implements pixelwise regression to a target image from a conditional image and the pose of the target image. Thus the method is fully supervised and requires labeled examples of the same appearance in different poses. As the result of the first stage is in most cases too blurry, they use a second stage which employs adversarial training to produce more realistic images. Our method is never directly trained on the transfer task and therefore does not require such specific datasets. Instead, we carefully model the separation between shape and appearance and as a result, obtain an explicit representation of the appearance which can be combined with new poses.

3. Approach

Let x be an image of an object from a dataset X . We want to understand how images are influenced by two essential characteristics of the objects that they depict: their shape y and appearance z . Although the precise semantics of y can vary, we assume it characterizes geometrical information, particularly location, shape, and pose. z then represents the intrinsic appearance characteristics.

If y and z capture all variations of interest, the variance of a probabilistic model for images conditioned on those two variables is only due to noise. Hence, the maximum a posteriori estimate $\arg \max_x p(x|y, z)$ serves as an image generator controlled by y and z . How can we model this generator?

3.1. Variational Autoencoder based on latent shape and appearance

If y and z are both latent variables, a popular way of learning the generator $p(x|y, z)$ is to use a VAE. To learn $p(x|y, z)$ we need to maximize the log-likelihood of observed data x and marginalize out the latent variables y and z . To avoid the intractable integral, one introduces an approximate posterior $q(y, z|x)$ to obtain the evidence lower

bound (ELBO) from Jensen’s inequality,

$$\begin{aligned} \log p(x) &= \log \int p(x, y, z) dz dy \\ &= \log \int \frac{p(x, y, z)}{q(y, z|x)} q(y, z|x) \\ &\geq \mathbb{E}_q \log \frac{p(x|y, z)p(y, z)}{q(y, z|x)}. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

As one can see, Eq. 1 contains the prior $p(y, z)$, which is assumed to be a standard normal distribution in the VAE framework. With this joint prior we cannot guarantee that both variables, y and z would be separated in the latent space. Thus, our overall goal of separately altering shape and appearance cannot be met. A standard normal prior can model z but it is not suited to describe the spatial information contained in y , which is localized and easily gets lost in the bottleneck. Therefore, we need additional information to disentangle y and z when learning the generator $p(x|y, z)$.

3.2. Conditional Variational Autoencoder with appearance

In the previous section we have shown that a standard VAE with two latent variables is not suitable for learning disentangled representations of y and z . Instead we assume that we have an estimator function e for the variable y , i.e., $\hat{y} = e(x)$. For example, e could provide information on shape by extracting edges or automatically estimating body joint locations [6, 41]. Following up on Eq. 1, the task is now to infer the latent variable z from the image and the estimate $\hat{y} = e(x)$ by maximizing their conditional log-likelihood.

$$\begin{aligned} \log p(x|\hat{y}) &= \log \int_z p(x, z|\hat{y}) dz \geq \mathbb{E}_q \log \frac{p(x, z|\hat{y})}{q(z|x, \hat{y})} \\ &= \mathbb{E}_q \log \frac{p(x|\hat{y}, z)p(z|\hat{y})}{q(z|x, \hat{y})} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Compared to Eq. 1, the ELBO in Eq. 2 depends now on the (conditional) prior $p(z|\hat{y})$. This distribution can now be estimated from the training data and captures potential interrelations between shape and appearance. For instance a person jumping is less likely to wear a dinner jacket than a T-shirt.

Following [31] we model $p(x|\hat{y}, z)$ as a parametric Laplace and $q(z|x, \hat{y})$ as a parametric Gaussian distribution. The parameters of these distributions are estimated by two neural networks G_θ and F_ϕ respectively. Using the reparametrization trick [16], these networks can be trained end-to-end using standard gradient descent. The loss function for training follows directly from Eq. 2 and has the

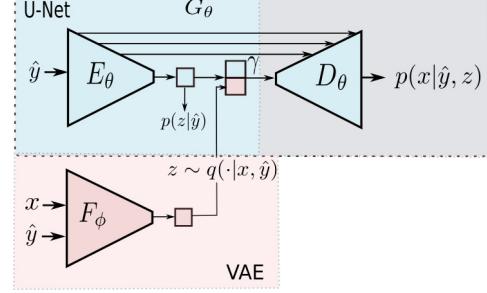


Figure 2: Our conditional U-Net combined with a variational autoencoder. x : query image, \hat{y} : shape estimate, z : appearance.

form:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(x, \theta, \phi) &= -KL(q_\phi(z|x, \hat{y}) || p_\theta(z|\hat{y})) \\ &\quad + \mathbb{E}_{q_\phi(z|x, \hat{y})} [\log p_\theta(x|\hat{y}, z)], \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where KL denotes Kullback-Leibler divergence. The next section derives the network architecture we use for modeling G_θ and F_ϕ .

3.3. Generator

Let us first establish a network G_θ which estimates the parameters of the distribution $p(x|\hat{y}, z)$. We assume further, as it is common practice [16], that the distribution $p(x|\hat{y}, z)$ has constant standard deviation and the function $G_\theta(\hat{y}, z)$ is a deterministic function in \hat{y} . As a consequence, the network $G_\theta(\hat{y}, z)$ can be considered as an image generator network and we can replace the second term in Eq. 3 with the reconstruction loss $\mathcal{L}(x, \theta) = \|x - G_\theta(\hat{y}, z)\|_1$:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(x, \theta, \phi) &= -KL(q_\phi(z|x, \hat{y}) || p_\theta(z|\hat{y})) \\ &\quad + \|x - G_\theta(\hat{y}, z)\|_1. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

It is well known that pixelwise statistics of images, such as the L_1 -norm here, do not model perceptual quality of images well [17]. Instead we adopt the perceptual loss from [7] and formulate the final loss function as:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(x, \theta, \phi) &= -KL(q_\phi(z|x, \hat{y}) || p_\theta(z|\hat{y})) \\ &\quad + \sum_k \lambda_k \|\Phi_k(x) - \Phi_k(G_\theta(\hat{y}, z))\|_1, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

where Φ is a network for measuring perceptual similarity (in our case VGG19 [37]) and λ_k, k are hyper-parameters that control the contribution of the different layers of Φ to the total loss.

If we forget for a moment about z , the task of the network $G_\theta(\hat{y})$ is to generate an image \bar{x} given the estimate \hat{y} of the shape information of an image x . Here it is crucial that we want to preserve spatial information given by



Figure 3: Generating images with only the edge image as input (GT image (left) is held back). We compare our approach to pix2pix on the datasets of shoes [43] and handbags [49]. On the right: sampling from our latent appearance distribution.

\hat{y} in the output image \bar{x} . Therefore, we represent \hat{y} in the form of an image of the same size as x . Depending on the estimate $e : e(x) = \hat{y}$ this is easy to achieve. For example, estimated joints of a human body can be used to draw a stickman for this person. Given such image representation of \hat{y} we require that each keypoint of \hat{y} is used to estimate \bar{x} . A U-Net architecture [30] would be the most appropriate choice in this case, as its skip-connections help to propagate the information directly from input to output. In our case, however, the generator $G_\theta(\hat{y}, z)$ should learn about images by also conditioning on z .

The appearance z is sampled from the Gaussian distribution $q(z|x, \hat{y})$ whose parameters are estimated by the encoder network F_ϕ . Its optimization requires balancing two terms. It has to encode enough information about x into z such that $p(x|\hat{y}, z)$ can describe the data well as measured by the reconstructions loss in (4). At the same time we penalize a deviation from the prior $p(z|\hat{y})$ by minimizing the Kullback-Leibler divergence between $q(z|x, \hat{y})$ and $p(z|\hat{y})$. The design of the generator G_θ as a U-Net already guarantees the preservation of spatial information in the output image. Therefore, any additional information about the shape encoded in z , which is not already contained in the prior, incurs a cost without providing new information on the likelihood $p(x|\hat{y}, z)$. Thus, an optimal encoder F_ϕ must be invariant to shape. In this case it suffices to include z at the bottleneck of the generator G_θ .

More formally, let our U-Net-like generator $G_\theta(\hat{y})$ consist of two parts: an encoder E_θ and a decoder D_θ (see Fig.2). We concatenate the inferred appearance representation z with the bottle-neck representation of G_θ : $\gamma = [E_\theta(\hat{y}), z]$ and let the decoder $D_\theta(\gamma)$ generate an image from it. Concatenating the shape and appearance features

keeps the gradients for training the respective encoders F_ϕ and E_θ well separated, while the decoder D_θ can learn to combine those representations for an optimal synthesis. Together E_θ and D_θ build a U-Net like network, which guarantees optimal transfer of spatial information from input to output images. On the other hand, F_ϕ when put together with D_θ frames a VAE that allows appearance inference. The prior $p(z|\hat{y})$ is estimated by E_θ just before it concatenates z into its representation. We train all three networks jointly by maximizing the loss in Eq. 5.

4. Experiments

We now proof the advantages of the proposed method by showing the results of image generation in various datasets with different shape estimators \hat{y} . In addition to visual comparisons with other methods, all results are supported by numerical experiments. Code and additional experiments can be found at <https://compvis.github.io/vunet>.

Datasets To compare with other methods, we evaluate on: shoes [43], handbags [49], Market-1501 [47], DeepFashion [21, 23] and COCO [20]. As baselines for our subsequent comparisons we use the state-of-the-art pix2pix model [12] and PG² [24]. To the best of our knowledge PG² is the only one approach which is able to transfer one person to the pose of another. We show that we improve upon this method and do not require specific datasets for training. With regard to pix2pix, it is the most general image-to-image translation model which can work with different shape estimators. Where applicable we directly compare to the quantitative and qualitative results provided by the authors of the mentioned papers. As [12] does not perform experiments on Market-1501, DeepFashion and COCO we train their model on these datasets using their published

method	Market1501				DeepFashion			
	IS		SSIM		IS		SSIM	
	mean	std	mean	std	mean	std	mean	std
real data	3.678	0.274	1.000	0.000	3.415	0.399	1.000	0.000
PG ² G1-poseMaskedLoss	3.326	—	0.340	—	2.668	—	0.779	—
PG ² G1+D	3.490	—	0.283	—	3.091	—	0.761	—
PG ² G1+G2+D	3.460	—	0.253	—	3.090	—	0.762	—
pix2pix	2.289	0.0489	0.166	0.060	2.640	0.2171	0.646	0.067
our	3.214	0.119	0.353	0.097	3.087	0.2394	0.786	0.068

Table 1: Inception scores (IS) and structured similarities (SSIM) of reconstructed test images on DeepFashion and Market1501 datasets. Our method outperforms both pix2pix [12] and PG² [24] in terms of SSIM. As to IS the proposed method performs better than pix2pix and obtains comparable results to PG².

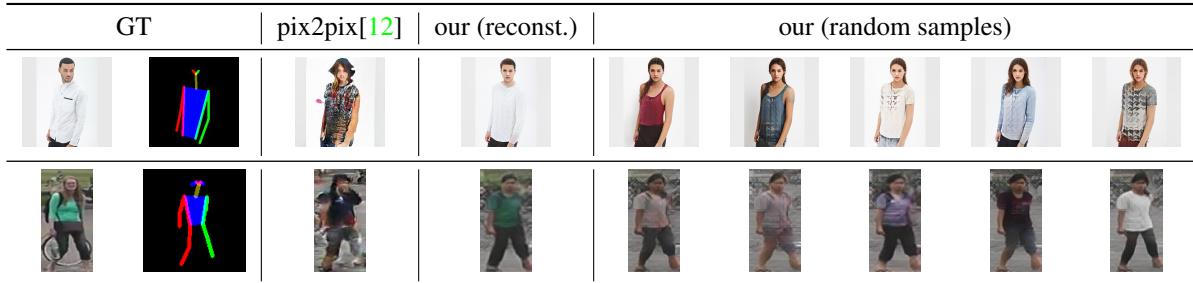


Figure 4: Generating images based only the stickman as input (GT image is held back). We compare our approach with pix2pix [12] on Deepfashion and Market-1501 datasets. On the right: sampling from our latent appearance distribution.

code [50].

Shape estimate In the following experiments we work with two kinds of shape estimates: edge images and, in case of humans, automatically regressed body joint positions. We utilize edges extracted with the HED algorithm [41] by the authors of [12]. Following [24] we apply current state-of-the-art real time multi-person pose estimator [6] for body joint regression.

Network architecture The generator G_θ is implemented as a U-Net architecture with $2n$ residual blocks [11]: n blocks in the encoder part E_θ and n symmetric blocks in the decoder part D_θ . Additional skip-connections link each block in E_θ to the corresponding block in D_θ and guarantee direct information flow from input to output. Empirically, we set the parameter $n = 7$ which worked well for all considered datasets. Each residual block follows the architecture proposed in [11] without batch normalization. We use strided convolution with stride 2 after each residual block to downsample the input until a bottleneck layer. In the decoder D_θ we utilize subpixel convolution [36] to perform the up-sampling between two consecutive residual blocks. All convolutional layers consists of 3×3 filters. The encoder F_ϕ follows the same architecture as the encoder E_θ .

We train our model separately for each dataset using the Adam [14] optimizer with parameters $\beta_1 = 0.5$ and $\beta_2 =$

0.9 for $100K$ iterations. The initial learning rate is set to 0.001 and linearly decreases to 0 during training. We utilize weight normalization and data dependent initialization of weights as described in [35]. Each λ_k is set to the reciprocal of the total number of elements in layer k .

In-plane normalization In some difficult cases, e.g. for datasets with high shape variability, it is difficult to perform appearance transfer from one object to another with no part correspondences between them. This problem is especially problematic when generating human beings. To cope with it we propose to use additional in-plane normalization utilizing the information provided by the shape estimate \hat{y} . In our case \hat{y} is given by the positions of body joints which we use to crop out areas around body limbs. This results in 8 image crops that we stack together and give as input to the generator F_ϕ instead of x . If some limbs are missing (e.g. due to occlusions) we use a black image instead of the corresponding crop.

Let us now investigate the proposed model for conditional image generation based on three tasks: 1) reconstruction of an image x given its shape estimate \hat{y} and original appearance z ; 2) conditional image generation based on a given shape estimate \hat{y} ; 3) conditional image generation from arbitrary combinations of \hat{y} and z .



Input	pix2pix	Our	Input	pix2pix	Our

Figure 5: Colorization of sketches: we compare generalization ability of pix2pix [12] and our model trained on real images. The task is to generate plausible appearances for human-drawn sketches of shoes and handbags [9].

4.1. Image reconstruction

Given a query image x and its shape estimate \hat{y} we can use the network F_ϕ to infer appearance of the image x . Namely, we denote the mean of the distribution $q(z|x, \hat{y})$ predicted by F_ϕ from the single image x as its original appearance z . Using these z and \hat{y} we can ask our generator G_θ to reconstruct x from its two components.

We show examples of images reconstructed by our methods in Figs. 3 and 4. Additionally, we follow the experiment in [24] and calculate for the reconstructions of the test images in Market-1501 and DeepFashion dataset Structural Similarities (SSIM) [40] and Inception Scores (IS) [34] (see Table 1). Compared to pix2pix [12] and PG² [24] our method outperforms both in terms of SSIM score. Note that SSIM compares the reconstructions directly against the original images. As our method differs from both by generating images conditioned on shape and appearance this underlines the benefit of this conditional representation for image generation. In contrast to SSIM, inception score is measured on the set of reconstructed images independently from the original images. In terms of IS we achieve comparable results to [24] and improve on [12].

4.2. Appearance sampling

An important advantage of our model compared to [12] and [24] is its ability to generate multiple new images conditioned only on the estimate of an object’s shape \hat{y} . This is achieved by randomly sampling z from the learned prior $p(z|\hat{y})$ instead of inferring it directly from an image x . Thus, appearance can be explored while keeping shape fixed.

Edges-to-images We compare our method to pix2pix by generating images from edge images of shoes or handbags. The results can be seen in Fig. 3. As noted by the authors in [12], the outputs of pix2pix show only marginal diversity at test time, thus looking almost identical. To save

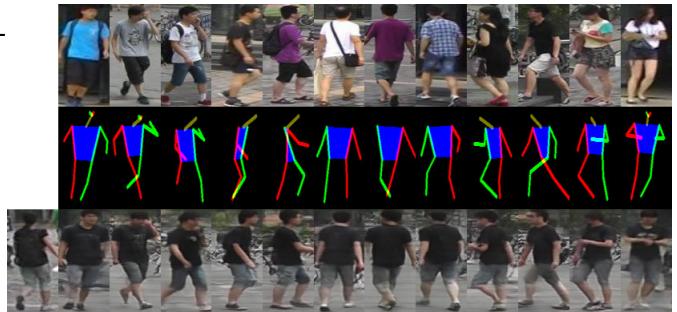


Figure 6: Appearance transfer on Market-1501. Appearance is provided by image on bottom left. \hat{y} (middle) is automatically extracted from image at the top and transferred to bottom.

space, we therefore present only one of them. In contrast, our model generates high-quality images with large diversity. We also observe that our model generalizes better to sketchy drawings made by humans [9] (see Fig. 5). Due to a higher abstraction level, sketches are quite different to the edges extracted from the real images in the previous experiment. In this challenging task our model shows higher coherence to the input edge image as well as less artifacts such as at the carrying strap of the backpack.

Stickman-to-person Here we evaluate our model on the task of learning plausible appearances for rendering human beings. Given a \hat{y} we thus sample z and infer x . We compare our results with the ones achieved by pix2pix on Market-1501 and DeepFashion datasets (see Fig. 4). Due to marginal diversity in the output of pix2pix we again only show one sample per row. We observe that our model has learned a significantly more natural latent representation of the distribution of appearance. Also it preserves the spatial layout of the human figure better. We prove this observation by re-estimating joint positions from the test images generated by each method on all three datasets. For this we apply the same algorithm we used to estimate the positions of body joints initially, namely [6] with parameter kept fixed. We report mean L_2 -error in the positions of detected joints in Table 2. Our approach shows a significantly lower re-localization error, thus demonstrating that body pose has been favorably retained.

4.3. Independent transfer of shape and appearance

We show performance of our method for conditional image transfer, Fig. 7. Our disentangled representation of shape and appearance can transfer a single appearance over different shapes and vice versa. The model has learned a disentangled representation of both characteristics, so that one can be freely altered without affecting the other. This ability is further demonstrated in Fig. 6 that shows a synthesis across a full 360° turn.



method	our	pix2pix	PG^2
COCO	23.23	59.26	—
DeepFashion	7.34	15.53	19.04
Market1501	54.60	59.59	59.95

Table 2: Automatic body joint detection is applied to images of humans synthesized by our method, pix2pix, and PG^2 . The L2 error of joint location is presented, indicating how good shape is preserved. The error is measured in pixels based on a resolution of 256×256 .

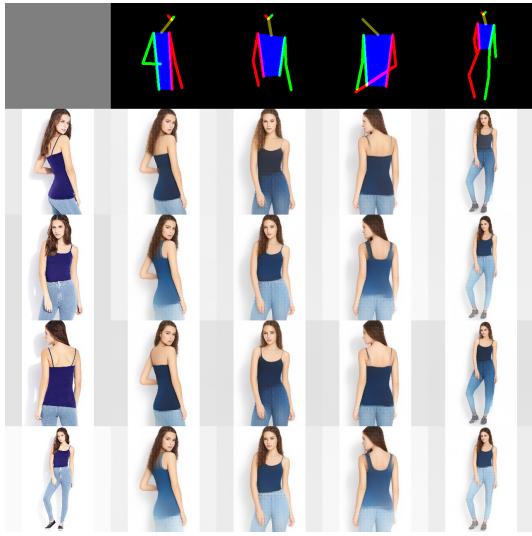


Figure 7: Stability of appearance transfer on DeepFashion. Each row is synthesized using appearance information from the leftmost image and each column is synthesized from the pose in the first row. Notice that inferred appearance remains constant across a wide variety of viewpoints.

dataset	Our		PG^2	
	$\ std\ $	max pairwise dist	$\ std\ $	max pairwise dist
market1501	55.95	125.99	67.39	155.16
deepfashion	59.24	135.83	69.57	149.66
deepfashion	56.24	121.47	59.73	127.53

Table 3: Given an image its appearance is transferred from an image to different target poses. For these synthesized images, the unwanted deviation in appearance is measured using a pairwise perceptual VGG16 loss.

The only other work we can compare with in this experiment is PG^2 from [24]. In contrast to our method PG^2 was trained fully supervised on DeepFashion and Market-1501 datasets with pairs of images that share appearance (person id) but contain different shapes (in this case pose) of the

same person. Despite the fact that we never train our model explicitly on pairs of images, we demonstrate both qualitatively and quantitatively that our method improves upon [24]. A direct visual comparison is shown in Fig. 8. We further design a new metric to evaluate and compare against PG^2 on the appearance and shape transfer. Since code for [24] is not available our comparison is limited to generated images provided by [24]. The idea behind our metric is to compare how good an appearance z of a reference image x is preserved when synthesizing it with a new shape estimate \hat{y} . For that we first fine-tune an ImageNet [33] pretrained VGG16 [37] on Market-1501 on the challenging task of person re-identification. In test phase this network achieves mean average precision (mAP) of 35.62% and rank-1 accuracy of 63.00% on a task of single query retrieval. These results are comparable to those reported in [48]. Due to the nature of Market-1501, which contains images of the same persons from multiple viewpoints, the features learned by the network should be pose invariant and mostly sensitive to appearance. Therefore, we use a difference between two features extracted by this network as a measure for appearance similarity.

For all results on DeepFashion and Market-1501 datasets reported in [24] we use our method to generate exactly the same images. Further we build groups of images sharing the same appearance and retain those groups that contain more than one element. As a result we obtain three groups of images (see Table. 3) which we analyze independently. We denote these groups with I_i , $i = \{1, 2, 3\}$.

For each image j in the group I_i we find its 10 nearest neighbors $n_{j_1}^i, n_{j_2}^i, \dots, n_{j_{10}}^i$ in the training set using the embedding of the fine-tuned VGG16. We search for the nearest neighbors in the training dataset, as the person IDs and poses were taken from the test dataset. We calculate the mean over each nearest-neighbor set and use this mean m_j as the unique representation of the generated image j . For images j in the group I_i we calculate maximal pairwise distance between the m_j as well as the length of the standard deviation vector. The results over all three image groups I_1, I_2, I_3 are summarized in Table 3. One can see that our method shows higher compactness of the feature representations m_j of the images in each group. From these results we conclude that our generated images are more consistent in their appearance than the results of PG^2 .

Generalization to different poses Because we are not limited by the availability of labeled images showing the same appearance in different poses, we can utilize additional large scale datasets. Results on COCO are shown in Fig. 1. Besides still images, we are able to synthesize videos. Examples can be found at <https://compvis.github.io/vunet>, demonstrating the transfer of appearances from COCO to poses obtained from a video dataset [45].



Figure 8: Comparing image transfer against PG². Left: Results on Market. Right: Results on DeepFashion. Appearance is inferred from the conditional image, pose is inferred from the target image. Note that our method does not require labels about person identity.

4.4. Ablation study

At last we analyze the effect of individual components of our method on the quality of generated images (see Fig. 9).

Absence of appearance Without appearance information z our generator G_θ is a U-Net performing a direct mapping from shape estimate \hat{y} to the image x . In this case, the output of the generator is the mean of $p(x|y)$. Because we model it as a unimodal Laplace distribution, it is an estimate of the mean image over all possible images (of the dataset) with the given shape. As a result the output generations do not show any appearance at all (Fig. 9, second row).

Importance of KL-loss We show further what happens if we replace the VAE in our model with a simple autoencoder. In practice that means that we ignore the KL-term in the loss function in Eq. 5. In this case, the network has no incentive to learn a shape invariant representation of the appearance and just learns to copy and paste the appearance inputs to the positions provided by the shape estimate \hat{y} (Fig. 9, third row).

Our full model The last row in Fig. 9 shows that our full model can successfully perform appearance transfer.

5. Conclusion

We have presented a variational U-Net for conditional image generation by modeling the interplay of shape and appearance. While a variational autoencoder allows to sam-

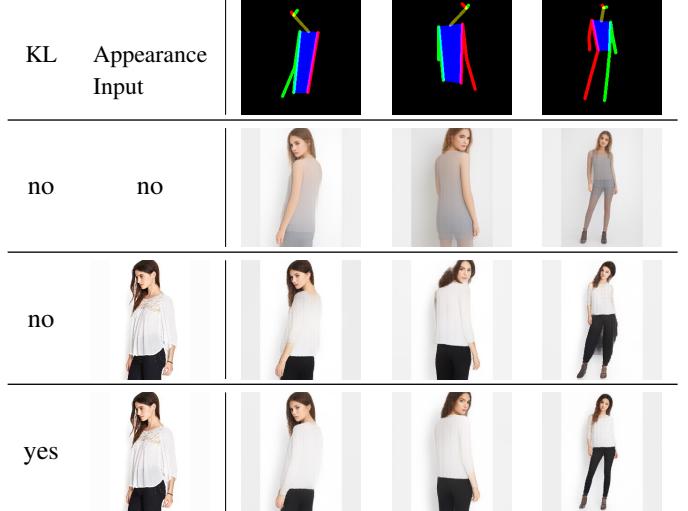


Figure 9: Ablation study on the task of appearance transfer. See Sec. 4.4.

ple appearance, the U-Net preserves object shape. Experiments on several datasets and diverse objects have demonstrated that the model significantly improves the state-of-the-art in conditional image generation and transfer.

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Supplementary materials for Paper Submission 1449: A Variational U-Net for Conditional Appearance and Shape Generation

A. Network structure

The parameter n of residual blocks in the network (see section 4) may vary for different datasets. For all experiments in the paper the value of n was set to 7. Below we provide a detailed visualization the architecture of the model that generates 128×128 images and has $n = 8$ residual blocks.

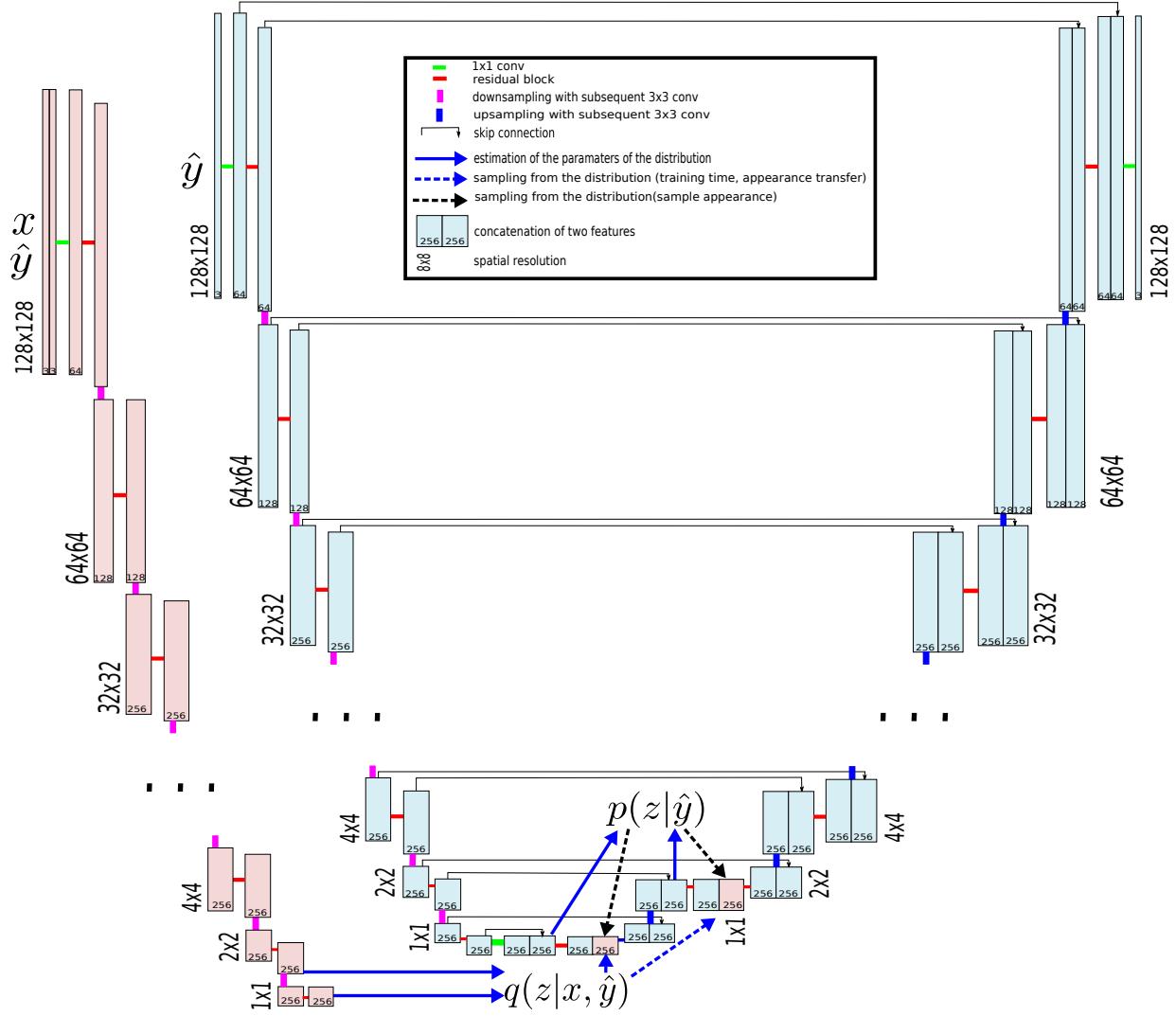


Figure 10: Network architecture with 8 residual blocks for 128×128 images.

B. Examples of appearance sampling in different datasets

We show more examples highlighting the ability of our model to produce diverse samples similar to the results shown in Fig. 3 and 4. In Fig. 11 we condition on edge images of shoes and handbags and sample the appearance from the learned prior. We also run pix2pix multiple times to compare the diversity of the produced samples. A similar experiment is shown in Fig. 12, where we condition on human body joints instead of edge images.

GT		samples					method	
								pix2pix our
								pix2pix our
								pix2pix our
								pix2pix our

Figure 11: Generating images based only on the edge image as input (GT original image and corresponding edge image are held back). We compare our approach with pix2pix [12]. On the right: each odd row shows images synthesized by pix2pix, each even row presents samples generated by our model. Here again our first image (column 2) is a generation with original appearance, whereby for the 5 following images we sample appearance from the learned prior distribution. The GT images are taken from shoes [43] and handbags [49].

GT	samples						method		
									pix2pix
								our	
									pix2pix
								our	
									pix2pix
								our	
									pix2pix
								our	
									pix2pix
								our	
									pix2pix
								our	

Figure 12: Generating images based only on the stickman as input (GT original image and corresponding stickman are held back). We compare our approach with pix2pix [12]. On the right: each odd row shows images synthesized by pix2pix, each even row presents samples generated by our model. Here again our first image (column 2) is a generation with original appearance, whereby for the 5 following images we sample appearance from the learned prior distribution. The GT images are taken from COCO [20], DeepFashion [21, 23] and Market-1501 [47].

C. Transfer of shape and appearance

We show additional examples of transferring appearances to different shapes and vice versa. We emphasize again that our approach does not require labeled examples of images depicting the same appearance in different shapes. This enables us to

apply it on a broad range of datasets as summarized in Table 4.

Figure	Shape Estimate	Appearance Source	Shape Target
Fig. 14	Edges	Handbags	Shoes
Fig. 15	Edges	Shoes	Handbags
Fig. 16	Body Joints	COCO	COCO
Fig. 17	Body Joints	DeepFashion	DeepFashion
Fig. 18	Body Joints	Market	Market
Fig. 13	Body Joints	COCO	Penn Action

Table 4: Overview of transfer experiments.

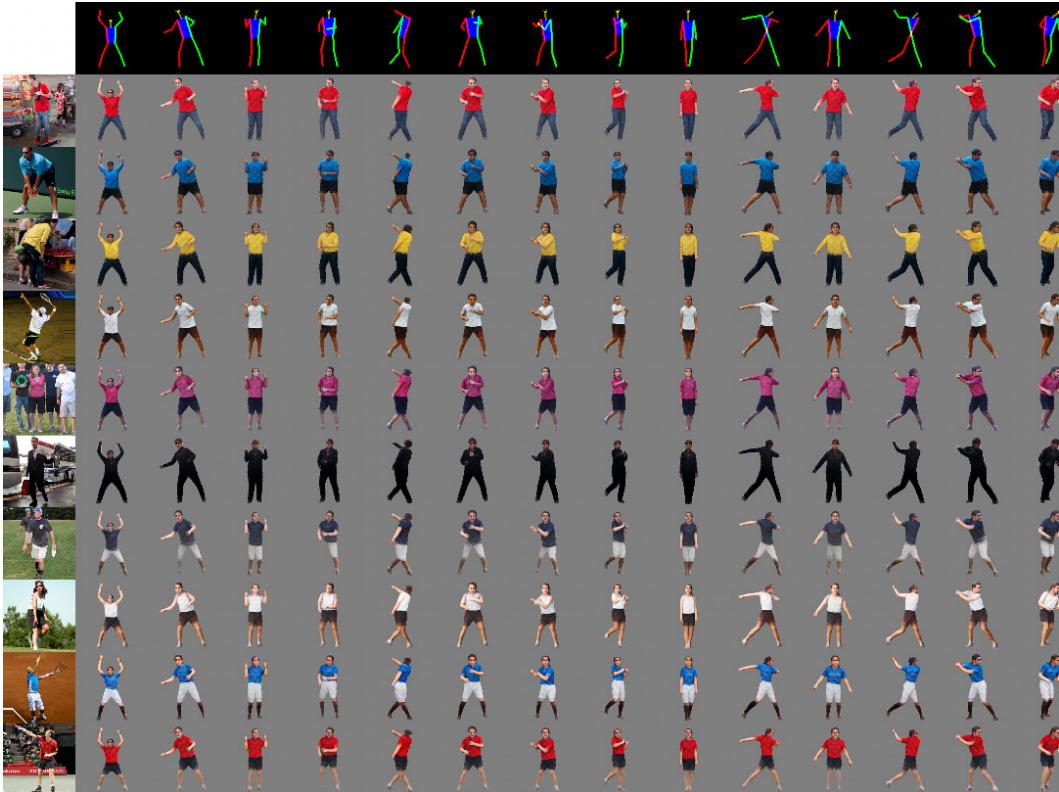


Figure 13: Examples of shape and appearance transfer in video. Appearance is inferred from COCO and target shape is estimated from Penn Action sequences. An animated version can be found at <https://compvis.github.io/vunet>. Note, that we generate the video independently frame by frame without any temporal smoothing etc.



Figure 14: Examples of shape and appearance transfer between two datasets: appearance is taken from the shoes and is used to generate matching handbags based on their desired shape. *On the left*: original images from the shoe dataset. *On the top*: edge images of the desired handbags. *Single row*: transfer of fixed appearance to different shapes. *Single column*: transfer of fixed shape to different appearances.



Figure 15: Examples of shape and appearance transfer between two datasets: appearance is taken from the handbags and is used to generate matching shoes based on their desired shape. *On the left:* original images from the handbags dataset. *On the top:* edge images of the desired shoes. *Single row:* transfer of fixed appearance to different shapes. *Single column:* transfer of fixed shape to different appearances.

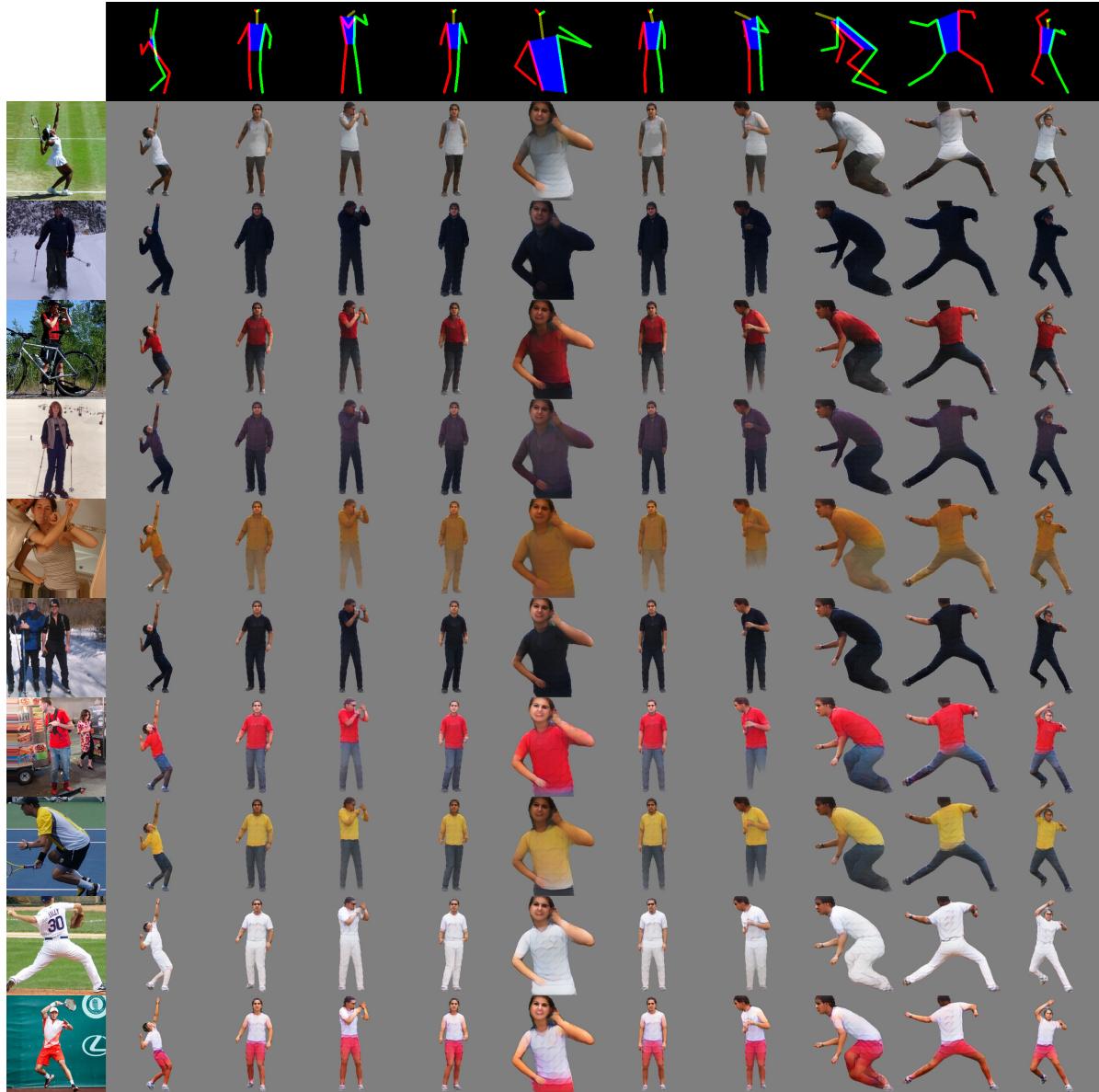


Figure 16: Examples of shape and appearance transfer on COCO dataset. *On the left:* original images from the test split. *On the top:* corresponding stickmen. *Single row:* transfer of fixed appearance to different shapes. *Single column:* transfer of fixed shape to different appearances.

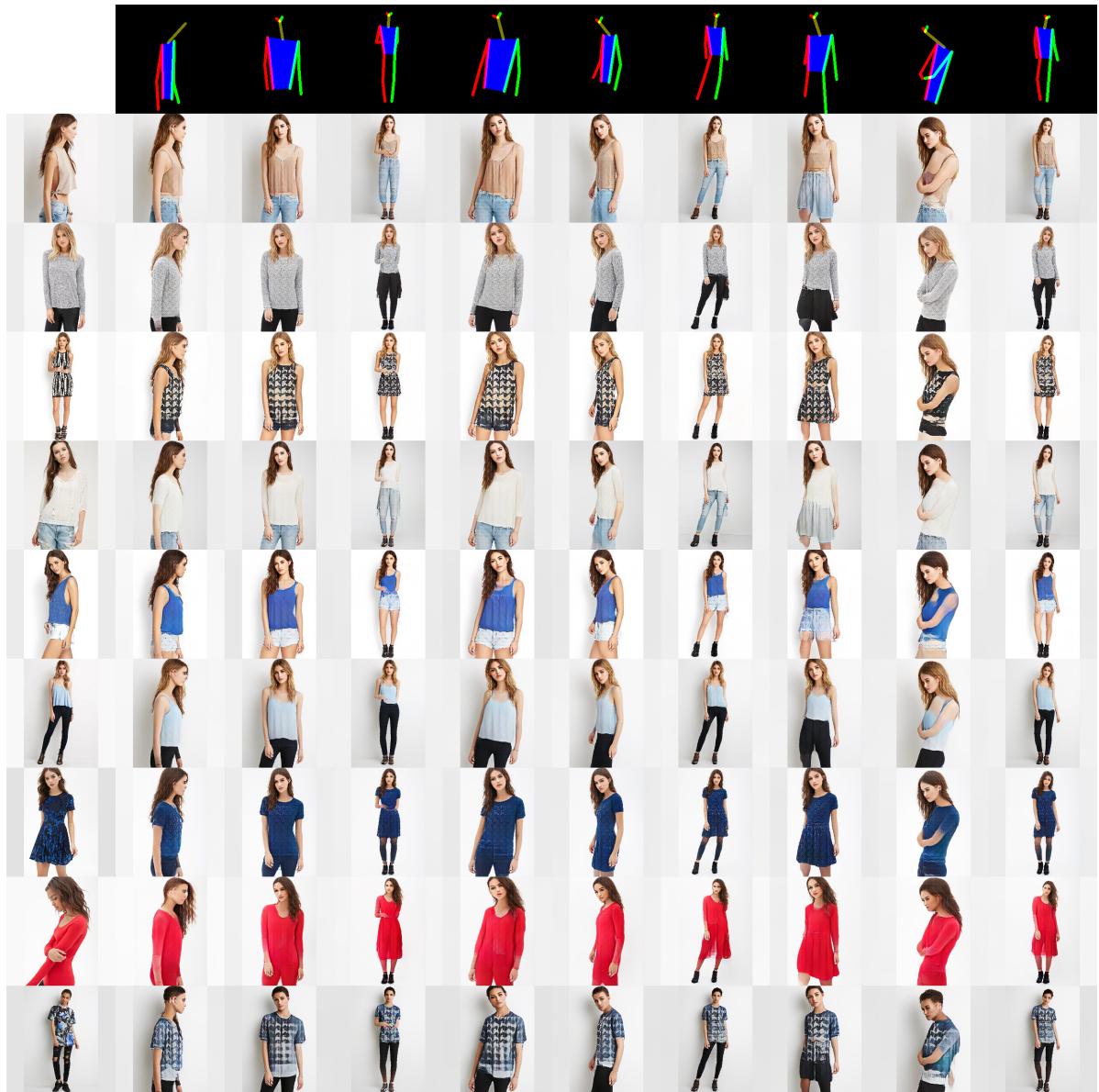


Figure 17: Examples of shape and appearance transfer on DeepFashion dataset. *On the left*: original images from the test split. *On the top*: corresponding stickmen. *Single row*: transfer of fixed appearance to different shapes. *Single column*: transfer of fixed shape to different appearances.



Figure 18: Examples of shape and appearance transfer on Market-1501. *On the left*: original images from the test split. *On the top*: corresponding stickmen. *Single row*: transfer of fixed appearance to different shapes. *Single column*: transfer of fixed shape to different appearances.

D. Quantitative results for the ablation study

We have included quantitative results for the ablation study (see section 4.4) in Table 5. The positive effect of the KL-regularization cannot be quantified by the Inception Score and thus we presented the qualitative results in Fig. 9.

method	Reconstruction		Transfer	
	IS mean	IS std	IS mean	IS std
our (no appearance)	2.211	0.080	2.211	0.080
our (no kl)	3.168	0.296	3.594	0.199
our (proposed)	3.087	0.239	3.504	0.192

Table 5: Inception scores (IS) for ablation study. The positive effect of the KL-regularization as seen in Fig. 9 cannot be quantified by the IS.

E. Limitations

The quality of the generated images depends highly on the dataset used for training. Our method relies on appearance commonalities across the dataset that can be used to learn efficient, pose-invariant encodings. If the dataset provides sufficient support for appearance details, they are faithfully preserved by our model (e.g. hats in DeepFashion, see Fig. 8, third row).

The COCO dataset shows large variance in both visual qualities (e.g. lighting conditions, resolutions, clutter and occlusion) as well as in appearance. This leads to little overlap of appearance details in different poses and the model focuses on aspects of appearance that can be reused for a large variety of poses in the dataset.

We show some failure cases of our approach in Fig. 19. The first row of Fig. 19 shows an example of rare data: children are underrepresented in COCO [20]. A similar problem occurs in Market-1501 [47] where most of the images represent a tight crop around a person and only some contain people from afar. This is shown in the second row which also contains an incorrect estimate for the left leg. Sometimes, estimated pose correlates with some other attribute of a dataset (e.g., gender as in DeepFashion [21, 23], where male and female models use very characteristic yet distinct set of poses). In this case our model morphs this attribute with the target appearance, e.g. generates a woman with definitely male body proportions (see row 3 in Fig. 19). Under heavy viewpoint changes, appearance can be entirely unrelated, e.g. front view showing a white t-shirt which is totally covered from the rear view (see fourth row of Fig. 19). The algorithm however assumes that the appearance in both views is related. As the example in the last row of Fig. 19 shows, our model is confused if occluded body parts are annotated since this is not the case for most training samples.

reason	target shape		target appearance	Ours
	original image	shape estimate		
rare data				
scale/ pose estimation error				
discriminative pose				
frontal/ backward view				
labeled shape despite occlusion				

Figure 19: Examples of failure cases. As most of the errors are dataset specific we show a collection of cases over different datasets.