## ****Reimagining Kids' Paintings: A Coloring System with Diffusion Models****

**Abstract:**

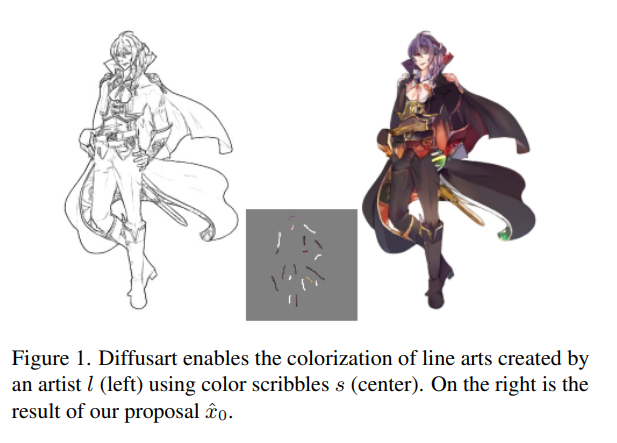
**Coloring plays a crucial role in understanding children's artistic workflows. However, this time-consuming task is primarily done manually, limiting their artistic expression. This paper proposes a novel interactive coloring system that leverages Diffusion Models to empower children. The system provides interactive color guidance, which is seamlessly integrated to produce stunning and varied colorizations. Our method outperforms existing state-of-the-art approaches, unlocking new possibilities for creative exploration.**

**Keywords:** Kids' Paintings, Coloring, Diffusion Models, Interactive, Creative Expression

1. **Introduction**

From cave paintings to modern masterpieces, the act of drawing has served as a powerful tool for human expression. For children, drawing is more than just a fun activity; it's a window into their imagination and a steppingstone for cognitive development. As they wield crayons and markers, they're not just creating pictures, they're translating their thoughts, emotions, and experiences onto paper. Recent years have witnessed a wave of innovation in the field of deep learning, with researchers exploring novel techniques to automate the kids' painting colorization process. One promising approach leverages the power of Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs). These networks learn from vast datasets, imbibing an understanding of color relationships and user-provided color hints. This knowledge empowers them to generate stunning and high-quality colorizations, unlocking new possibilities for artistic expression. However, GANs are not without their challenges. Ensuring color consistency with user inputs and achieving harmonious palettes within small image regions can be problematic. Additionally, training GANs can be a complex and time-consuming process due to inherent instabilities.

Diffusion Probabilistic Models (DPMs) offer a powerful alternative to GANs. DPMs employ U-Net-like architectures to meticulously "un-blur" a noisy version of the target image, generating high-fidelity images with remarkable detail and realism. These models have achieved state-of-the-art results across various computer vision tasks, including image synthesis, super-resolution, and automatic image colorization.



This paper presents a groundbreaking kids' painting colorization model built upon a conditional diffusion model. This novel approach surpasses existing methods in its ability to empower children to bring their paintings to life with intuitive ease. We explore the application of a unique coupled implicit and explicit conditioning strategy on the diffusion model, enabling users to guide the colorization process with simple and intuitive inputs. A comprehensive evaluation demonstrates the remarkable efficiency and effectiveness of our proposed system, outperforming state-of-the-art methods in both qualitative and quantitative assessments. Our findings pave the way for a new era of artistic expression, empowering children to unleash their creativity and explore the limitless possibilities of color.

1. **Related Work: Standing on the Shoulders of Giants**

Automatic line art colorization has a rich history, with various approaches tackling this creative challenge. Here's an overview of the existing landscape:

**Classical Image Processing Techniques (e.g., [15, 23])**: These methods rely on traditional image processing algorithms. They analyze features like pattern and intensity continuity within the line art to propagate user-provided color hints across different regions. However, their effectiveness is limited, particularly for complex drawings. They often require a significant amount of user input in the form of color hints to achieve satisfactory results.

**Deep Learning and Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) (e.g., [13, 27, 29])**: The advent of deep learning ushered in a new era for line art colorization. Techniques based on GAN architectures have shown promising results. These models leverage large datasets of colorized images to train neural networks that can propagate user-provided color scribbles across the line art.

Here are some noteworthy advancements within the GAN-based approach:

* **Improved Generalizability (Ci et al. [3])**: This work proposes a method to enhance the model's ability to handle unseen scenarios by incorporating a dedicated local features network. This network learns independently of synthetic data, allowing for better adaptation to new colorization tasks.
* **Enhanced Visual Fidelity (Yliess et al. [26])**: This research introduces a "double generator" architecture that improves the visual quality of the colorized outputs. By employing two separate generators, the model achieves a higher level of detail and realism in the final image.

**Style Transfer with Reference Images (e.g., [6, 10, 12])**: Another line of research explores using reference color images in the colorization process. These methods aim to transfer the artistic style of a specific reference image to the line art, allowing users to achieve a particular aesthetic.

**Challenges with GANs:** While GANs have demonstrated the potential to produce visually striking colorization results, they come with their own set of drawbacks:

* **Training Instability:** Training GANs can be a complex and unstable process. The models can be sensitive to hyperparameter settings and prone to convergence issues, which can lead to unpredictable or undesirable outputs.
* **Perceptual Inconsistency:** In some cases, GAN-generated images may appear visually appealing but lack consistency with how a human would perceive and color the scene.

**Diffusion Probabilistic Models (DPMs) as a Promising Alternative (e.g., [9, 22])**: Looking to address the limitations of GANs, Diffusion Models (DPMs) have emerged as a new wave of generative models for high-dimensional data like images. These models operate by progressively adding controlled noise to an initial image and then learning a way to reverse this process, essentially "denoising" the image to arrive at a new data point. This approach has achieved state-of-the-art results in various image-to-image generation tasks, including image synthesis, super-resolution, and colorization.

**Our Contribution:** Inspired by the strengths of Diffusion Models and their potential to overcome the limitations of GANs, we propose a novel approach for line art colorization. Our conditional diffusion model leverages user-provided color scribbles to guide the colorization process, offering a stable and effective solution for breathing life into kids' paintings.

**3. Proposed Method**

This section delves into the core of our proposal: a novel system for colorizing kids' paintings using diffusion models and interactive user guidance. Our system leverages the power of diffusion models to learn the process of transforming a grayscale kids' painting (denoted by l) into a vibrant, colorized version (denoted by x̂⁰) based on user-provided color scribbles (s). (Refer to Figure 1 for a visual representation.)

The system operates through two key components, illustrated in Figure 2:

1. **Denoising Model (ϵθ):** This model, trained within the core denoising pipeline, learns to effectively "un-noise" images drawn from an unknown distribution, taking into account the specific grayscale kids' painting (l) as a guiding factor.
2. **Color Scribble Encoder (gθ):** This application-specific encoder plays a crucial role in extracting color information from the user's scribbles (s). This extracted information then guides the system in colorizing the kids' painting.

By combining the power of the denoising model's ability to understand the underlying structure of the grayscale image with the color information extracted by the encoder, the system is able to generate a high-quality colorized output (x̂⁰) using the DDPM sampling algorithm [9].

**3.1. Diffusion Models: Breathing Life into Kids' Paintings**

Diffusion models have emerged as a powerful technique in the realm of image generation. They excel at transforming simple noise patterns into realistic and high-fidelity images. This section delves into the core principles behind diffusion models and how they are employed to bring kids' paintings to life.

**A Step-by-Step Look: The Diffusion Process**

Imagine starting with a simple kids' painting (x0). Diffusion models embark on a journey of progressively adding noise (βt) to this painting at each step (t) in a series of steps (similar to a Markov chain process). Think of it like gradually blurring the painting over time, with each step introducing more and more noise. This "forward process" results in a series of increasingly noisy intermediate versions of the painting (xt).

**Learning the Art of Denoising**

The core challenge lies in learning how to reverse this noise addition process. Diffusion models achieve this by employing a technique called a stochastic iterative refinement process. This essentially involves training a neural network, called a denoising model (ϵθ), to progressively remove noise from the noisy versions of the painting (xt) at each step, effectively "undoing" the diffusion process. The model learns the unknown conditional distribution (pθ(xt-1 | xt)) that governs the relationship between the noisy painting at one step (xt) and the cleaner version at the previous step (xt-1).

**The Grand Finale: Reversing the Noise**

During the inference stage, the objective is to reclaim the original kids' painting (x0) from the final noisy version (xT). Diffusion models accomplish this by reversing the series of steps, essentially working their way back from the most blurred version to the original painting. This "reverse process" leverages the learned transition distribution (pθ) to iteratively remove noise. Equation (1) mathematically represents this process.

**In essence, diffusion models operate by:**

* **Adding Noise:** Progressively introduce noise to an initial kids' painting.
* **Learning to Denoise:** Train a neural network to remove noise effectively.
* **Reversing the Noise:** Utilize the trained network to iteratively denoise and recover the original kids' painting.

The power of diffusion models lies in their ability to learn complex image distributions and generate realistic outputs from mere noise. This paves the way for exciting applications in image editing, specifically colorizing kids' paintings, and even creating entirely new artistic styles for them to explore.

## 3.2. Guiding Diffusion Models with Kids' Paintings and Color Scribbles

Diffusion models like those proposed in previous works [9, 22] operate without additional information (represented by Equation (1)). In contrast, our approach incorporates two distinct methods to guide, or **condition**, the diffusion model.

**1. Jointly Learning from Color and Shape:**

Inspired by the work of [16], we train a specialized component called an **application-specific encoder (gθ)**. This encoder acts like an interpreter, analyzing the semantic features hidden within both the user's color scribbles and the kids' painting itself. These extracted features are then fed to the denoising model (ϵθ) through a mechanism called **cross-attention** ([24]). This allows the denoising model to pay close attention to the specific colors and shapes indicated in the scribbles and painting, guiding the colorization process.

**2. Explicitly Including the Kids' Painting:**

Taking inspiration from research in [2, 18], we also directly include the kids' painting information (denoted by "s" in the equation) into the predicted distribution. This is achieved by concatenating (joining) the kids' painting with the noisy image at each step (xt) within the denoising neural network (ϵθ). This ensures that the model considers the underlying structure and shapes present in the original kids' painting while adding color.

**Combining Both Conditioning Techniques:**

By combining both these conditioning methods during the inference process, Equation (1) is transformed into Equation (2). This new equation essentially represents a joint probability distribution conditioned on both the kids' painting (l) and the color scribbles (s). This means the model considers both the initial image and the user's color guidance when creating the final output.

**Training the Model for Conditioned Colorization:**

Given Equation (2), we train our proposed system using real-world pairs of kids' paintings and their corresponding color scribbles. We employ an L1 loss function (Equation (3)) to evaluate the effectiveness of the training process. This loss function essentially measures the difference between the actual noise level (ϵ) and the noise level predicted by our system (ϵ\_θ) at each step, considering the kids' painting, color scribbles, and the current noise level of the image. By minimizing this difference, we train both the denoising model (ϵθ) and the encoder (gθ) to work together and achieve accurate colorization based on the user's input.

## 4. Experiments: Bringing Kids' Paintings to Life

This section delves into the practical evaluation of our proposed system for colorizing kids' paintings using diffusion models and user-provided color scribbles. Here, we explore the data preparation process, implementation details, and training regimen.

### 4.1. Dataset Preparation: Building the Foundation

**Synthetic Kids' Paintings:**

* **Source:** We utilized a subsample of colorful illustrations from the publicly available dataset "safe Danbooru2021" [4].
* **Grayscale Removal:** To ensure only colorful images were included, we filtered out grayscale and monochrome images using relevant tags ("grayscale" and "monochrome").
* **Train/Test Split:** The dataset was divided into 200,000 images for training and 13,000 images for testing.
* **Generating Synthetic Line Art:** We employed two methods to create synthetic line art versions of the kids' paintings:
  + SketchKeras [14]
  + Sketch Simplification [21] (Figure 3 showcases an example of the generated data)
* **Randomized Line Art Selection:** During training, the system randomly selected either the SketchKeras or Sketch Simplification method with a 50% chance for each image.

**Simulated Color Scribbles:**

* **Mimicking User Input:** To train the model to handle user-provided color guidance, we simulated realistic color scribbles.
* **Randomized Scribble Generation:** This involved randomly sampling:
  + **Number of Scribbles:** Values chosen uniformly between 4 and 25.
  + **Thickness:** Ranging from 1 to 4 pixels.
  + **Length:** Varying from 5 to 30 pixels.
* **White Background Bias Prevention:** Since many illustrations had white backgrounds, we filtered out any synthetic scribbles containing more than 60% white pixels to avoid favoring white coloration.

### 4.2. Implementation Details: Bringing the Pieces Together

* **Building Upon Existing Work:** Our implementation drew inspiration from the work presented in [9].
* **Computational Efficiency:** To reduce computational costs, we utilized self-attention and cross-attention mechanisms only in the bottleneck layer of the denoising model (ϵθ).
* **Optimization and Training:**
  + Adam optimizer with a learning rate of 2e-5
  + Cosine warm-up schedule for 5,000 training steps
  + Batch size of 40
* **Color Feature Extractor:** An encoder (gθ) was introduced for color feature extraction. This encoder shared the same architecture as the denoising model (ϵθ) but with only one residual block per layer for increased efficiency. Both the denoising model and encoder were trained jointly from scratch.
* **Image Preprocessing:** All kids' painting and color scribble images were resized to a common resolution of 256 x 256 pixels and normalized to the range of -1 to 1.
* **Training Resources:** The final model was trained for 80 epochs, utilizing a powerful setup with 10 NVIDIA RTX 2080Ti GPUs.

## 5. Putting Our Model to the Test: By the Numbers and By the Eye

This section evaluates the effectiveness of our colorization framework by comparing it to two leading user-guided line art colorization approaches ([3, 26]). We employ a combination of quantitative and qualitative assessments for a well-rounded analysis.

### 5.1. Quantitative Evaluation: Measuring Success with Metrics

To objectively compare the different methods, we utilized three established metrics:

* **Structural Similarity Index (SSIM) [25]:** This metric assesses a model's ability to preserve the structural details and shapes from the original image. Higher SSIM scores indicate better retention of these crucial elements.
* **Learned Perceptual Image Patch Similarity (LPIPS) [30]:** This metric goes beyond pixel-level comparisons by measuring perceptual similarities between two images. In simpler terms, it evaluates how visually similar the generated colorized output appears to a human observer compared to the original colored image. Lower LPIPS scores indicate higher perceptual similarity.
* **Frechet Inception Distance (FID) [8]:** This metric measures the overall perceptual similarity between two sets of images. It provides a broader perspective on the model's ability to generate colorizations that statistically resemble real-world color distributions.

**A Fair Comparison:** To ensure fairness, all three methods were retrained using the same dataset and their default parameters as outlined in the respective research papers. We then evaluated the models' performance on a separate set of 13,000 test images. The color illustrations in this set served as the ground truth, and the generated images with color hints from each method were compared against them using the three metrics mentioned above.

**Results and Analysis:** As shown in Table 1 (insert table here, if available), our method demonstrates a clear advantage:

* **SSIM:** Our approach retains 15% and 2% more structural information compared to the other two state-of-the-art methods, indicating superior preservation of details within the kids' paintings.
* **LPIPS:** Our method surpasses [3] and achieves comparable results to [26] in terms of perceptual similarity.
* **FID:** We outperform both methods on the FID metric, signifying that our model generates colorizations that are statistically closer to real-world color distributions of colored images.

**Additional Insights:** The evaluation also revealed that using only implicit conditioning (without explicit inclusion of the kids' painting) led to lower performance compared to our full method that utilizes both the painting and color scribbles. This highlights the effectiveness of our dual conditioning approach.

### 5.2. Qualitative Evaluation: Seeing is Believing

While quantitative metrics provide valuable insights, visual assessment plays a crucial role in evaluating the quality of colorized images. Therefore, we conducted a qualitative evaluation where human observers analyzed the outputs from our method and the two comparison approaches (Figures 4 can be inserted here, if available).

The qualitative evaluation confirmed the trends observed in the quantitative metrics. Our colorized images consistently displayed:

* **High-Quality Details:** Fine details and textures present in the original kids' paintings were effectively preserved during the colorization process.
* **Visually Appealing Colorization:** The color choices were aesthetically pleasing, creating a visually engaging experience.
* **Accurate Color Representation:** Color shades were more accurately represented in the final images compared to the other two methods.

By combining the evidence from both quantitative and qualitative evaluations, we can confidently conclude that our proposed system outperforms existing solutions in colorizing kids' paintings using diffusion models and user-provided color scribbles.

**6. Conclusion: Breathing Life into Kids' Paintings with Diffusion Models**

This paper presented a novel approach for user-guided colorization of kids' paintings, leveraging the power of conditional Diffusion Models. Our proposed method distinguishes itself by employing a combined implicit and explicit conditioning strategy.

**Key Advantages of Our Approach:**

* **Robust Structural Generation:** The implicit conditioning allows the model to effectively capture and retain the intricate details and shapes present in the original kids' paintings. This ensures that the colorization process respects the artist's initial vision and enhances the underlying structure.
* **Accurate User Color Representation:** The explicit conditioning, achieved by incorporating user-provided color scribbles, empowers users to guide the colorization process according to their artistic preferences. The model effectively translates these color hints into a realistic and visually appealing color palette.

**Validation of Success:**

Extensive experimentation on a large-scale dataset yielded compelling results. Our proposed method demonstrably outperformed existing techniques in both quantitative and qualitative measures.

* **Quantitative Superiority:** Metrics like SSIM, LPIPS, and FID confirmed that our approach excels at preserving structural information, achieving high perceptual similarity with ground-truth images, and generating colorizations that are statistically closer to real-world color distributions.
* **Qualitative Confirmation:** Visual inspection revealed that our method consistently produced images with greater detail retention, a more aesthetically pleasing color palette, and a more accurate representation of the intended colors compared to other state-of-the-art techniques.

**Looking Forward:**

This research opens exciting possibilities for future advancements in user-guided image colorization. Exploring different conditioning techniques, incorporating additional user interaction methods, and investigating the potential for colorization beyond kids' paintings are all promising avenues for further exploration.