



기술예술

[논문리뷰] Exploiting Deep Generative Prior for Versatile Image Restoration and Manipulation

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Deep Image Prior 논문도 다양한 Image Restoration에 큰 영향이 있었는데, 이를 Image Distribution을 학습하는 GAN을 이용해서 직관적으로 다양하게 쓸 수 있게 되서 좋은 논문 인듯하다. Optimization 방법에 주로 Latent space를 찾게 되는데, 완벽하게 찾지 못하게 될 때이를 조금 유연하게 만들 어줌으로서 그 방법을 해결하였다. 이를 위해, 아깝지만 사용하지 않게 되는 Discriminator를 사용하는 논문으로서도 아이디어가 좋아 보인다.

[Deep Image Prior] (Previous Work)

- 문제: Image Prior(Natural Image들만 갖는 공통된 정보?라 하면 되겠다)가 있으면, Degraded image만으로도 restoration image를 얻을 수 있다.
- 방법: 1) Degraded image를 CNN 통과한 결과는 deep image prior를 갖는다.
2) Optimization을 진행해 Degraded image의 결과와, Result image의 image statistics(image prior)가 같은 값을 같도록.

[Deep Generative Prior]

- 가정: Natural image를 다 만드는 아주 Powerful한 GAN이 있다면, Corrupted Image를 통해 회복 또한 가능.
Suppose \hat{x} is obtained via $\hat{x} = \phi(x)$, where x is the original natural image and ϕ is a degradation transform. *e.g.*, ϕ could be a graying transform that turns x into a grayscale image. Many tasks of image restoration can be regarded as recovering x given \hat{x} . A common practice is learning a mapping from \hat{x} to x , which often requires task-specific training for different ϕ s. Alternatively, we can also employ statistics of x stored in some prior, and search in the space of x for an optimal x that best matches \hat{x} , viewing \hat{x} as partial observations of x .
While various priors have been proposed [30][36][34] in the second line of research, in this paper we are interested in studying a more generic image prior, *i.e.*, a GAN generator trained on large-scale natural images for image synthesis. Specifically, a straightforward realization is a reconstruction process based on GAN-inversion, which optimizes the following objective:

$$\begin{aligned} z^* &= \arg \min_{z \in \mathbb{R}^d} E(\hat{x}, G(z; \theta)), & x^* &= G(z^*; \theta), \\ &= \arg \min_{z \in \mathbb{R}^d} \mathcal{L}(\hat{x}, \phi(G(z; \theta))), \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

where \mathcal{L} is a distance metric such as the L2 distance, G is a GAN generator parameterized by θ and trained on natural images. Ideally, if G is sufficiently powerful that the data manifold of natural images is well captured in G , the above objective will drag z in the latent space and locate the optimal natural image $x^* = G(z^*; \theta)$, which contains the missing semantics of \hat{x} and matches \hat{x} under ϕ . For example, if ϕ is a graying transform, x^* will be an image with a natural color configuration subject to $\phi(x^*) = \hat{x}$. However, in practice it is not always the case.

처음 부분이 Image Restoration을 개괄적으로 잘 정리해서 인상 깊어서 캡처함.

- 이를 어렵게 하는 것들: 1) Latent Space로 Encoding을 해도(GAN-Inversion), 완전히 같을 수 없다. 2) 그정도 Powerful 하기는 어렵다.
- 해결 방법[1]: Relaxed GAN reconstruction을 통해서 [Latent Space]만 찾는데 아니라, [Generator의 Parameter]도 input에 Fine-tune하자.
- 해결 방법[2]: Discriminator-based distance metric
 - 1) 이유: Generator와 Discriminator는 같이 학습하니 well-aligned 되어 있다.
 - 2) 방법: L1 distance in discriminator feature space
- 해결 방법[3]: Progressive Reconstruction
 - 2) 이유: 한 번에 맞추기에는 context가 잘 무시된다.
 - 2) 방법: Low-level to high-level (coarse to fine spirit과 연결)

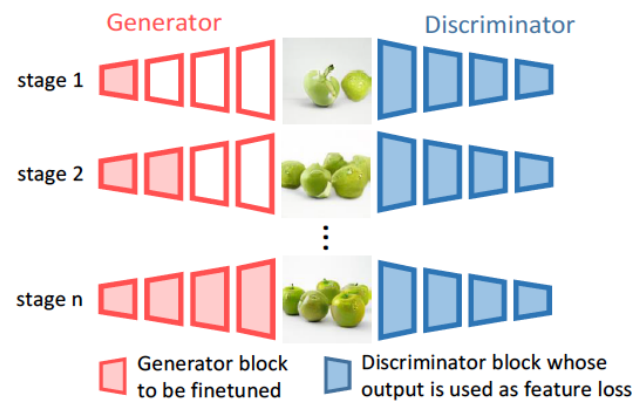


Fig. 4. Progressive reconstruction of the generator can better preserves the consistency between missing and existing semantics in comparison to simultaneous fine-tuning on all the parameters at once

구체적 방법 [1] [2] [3] 요약

Goal: $z^* = \arg \min_{z \in \mathbb{R}^d} E(\hat{x}, G(z; \theta)), \quad x^* = G(z^*; \theta),$
 $= \arg \min_{z \in \mathbb{R}^d} \mathcal{L}(\hat{x}, \phi(G(z; \theta))),$

Relaxed GAN Construction
 $\theta^*, z^* = \arg \min_{\theta, z} \mathcal{L}(\hat{x}, \phi(G(z; \theta))), \quad x^* = G(z^*; \theta^*).$

Code:

```

self.z_optim.zero_grad()
if self.update_G:
    self.G.optim.zero_grad()
    x = self.G(self.z, self.G.shared(self.y), use_in=self.use_in[stage])
    # apply degradation transform
    x_map = self.pre_process(x, False)

    # calculate losses in the degradation space
    ftr_loss = self.criterion(self.ftr_net, x_map, self.target)
    mse_loss = self.mse(x_map, self.target)
    # nll corresponds to a negative log-likelihood loss
    nll = self.z**2 / 2
    nll = nll.mean()
    l1_loss = F.l1_loss(x_map, self.target)
    loss = ftr_loss * self.config['w_D_loss'][stage] + \
           mse_loss * self.config['w_mse'][stage] + \
           nll * self.config['w_nll']
    loss.backward()

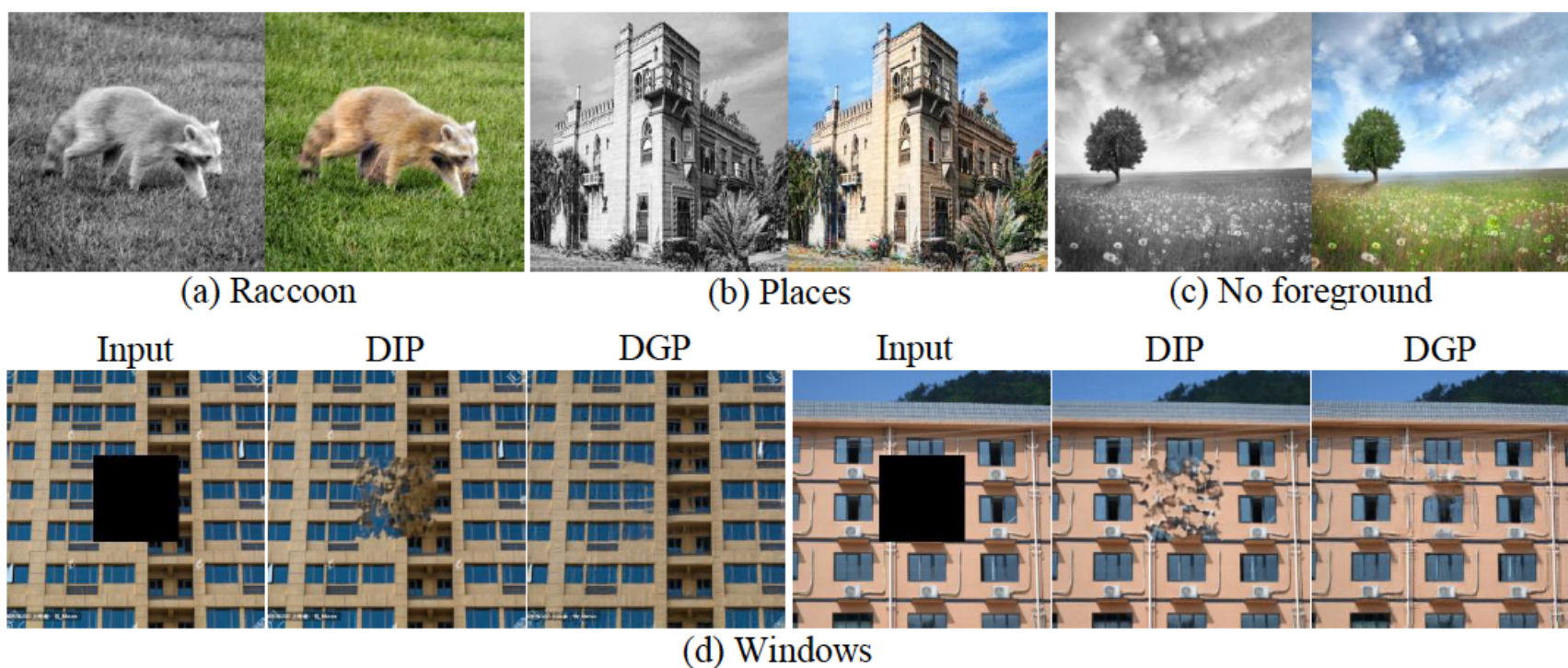
self.z_optim.step()
if self.update_G:
    self.G.optim.step()

```

$G(z; \theta)$ ←
 $\phi(G(z; \theta))$ ←
Discriminator Feature
 $\mathcal{L}(x_1, x_2) = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \|D(x_1, i), D(x_2, i)\|_1,$ ←
 $\mathcal{L}(\hat{x}, \phi(G(z; \theta)))$

구체적 방법 [1] [2]의 코드 수준에서의 요약

- 결과



[개인 의견]

1. Deep Image Prior도 그렇고, 실험을 할때는 Initialize에 사용된 Reference Image가 있어야 되는거 아닌가?
DIP도 그렇고, Image Statistics가 Image Prior에서 중요한 Initialization 요소인데 이를 안보여준 사진들은 좀 아쉽다.
2. Degradation Operation이 Fixed되고 알아야 이 방법을 통해서 해결 가능하다는 점이 한계점인듯 하다.
3. Deep Image Prior에 따르면, 학습하지 않은 네트워크도 Image Statistics를 잘 반영하는데, 그렇다면 Discriminator의 Feature가 큰 상관 없이 있을 수도 있다는 것 아닌가? 아무 네트워크를 통해서도 L2 Distance를 구하면 되지 않나?

[Reference]

논문: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2003.13659>
코드: <https://github.com/XingangPan/deep-generative-prior>

공감

구독하기

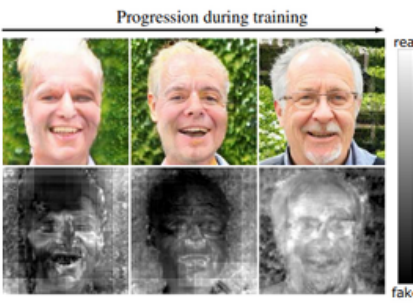
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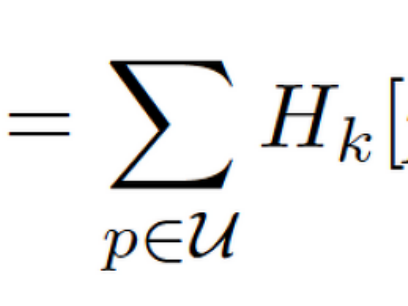
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☐ Secret

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댓글달기