

Introduction to Computer Graphics

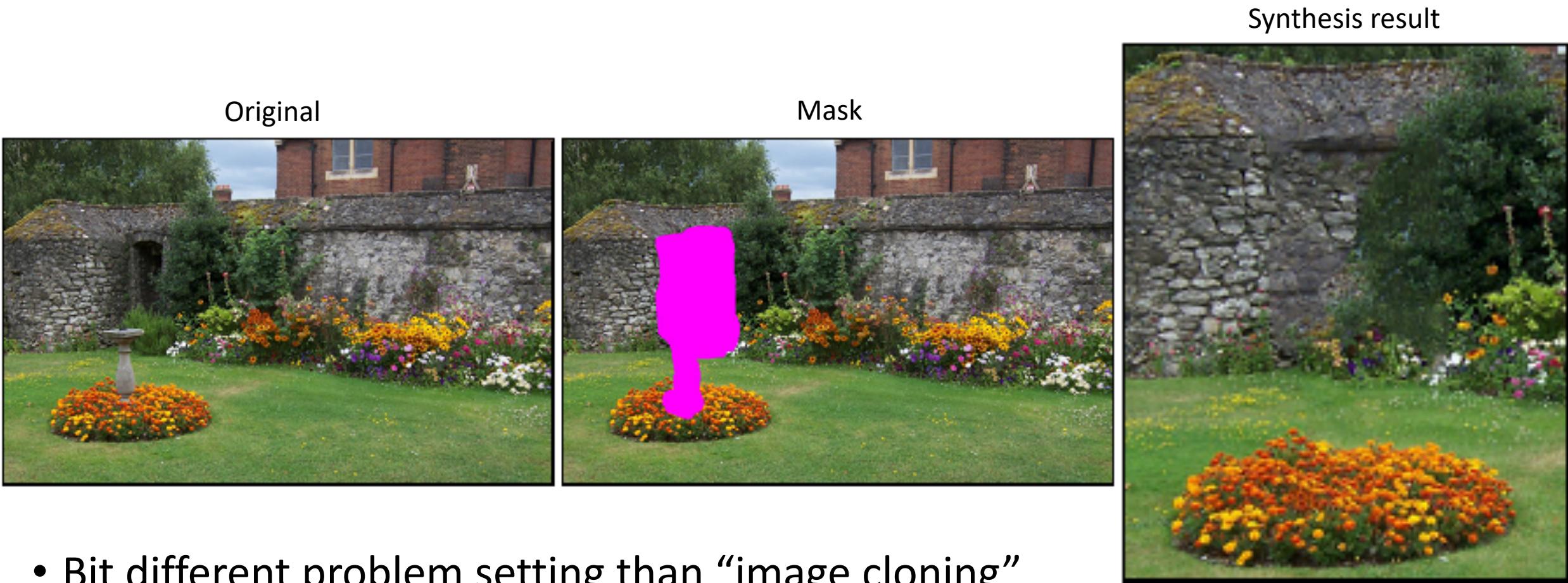
– Image Processing (2) –

June 18, 2020

Kenshi Takayama

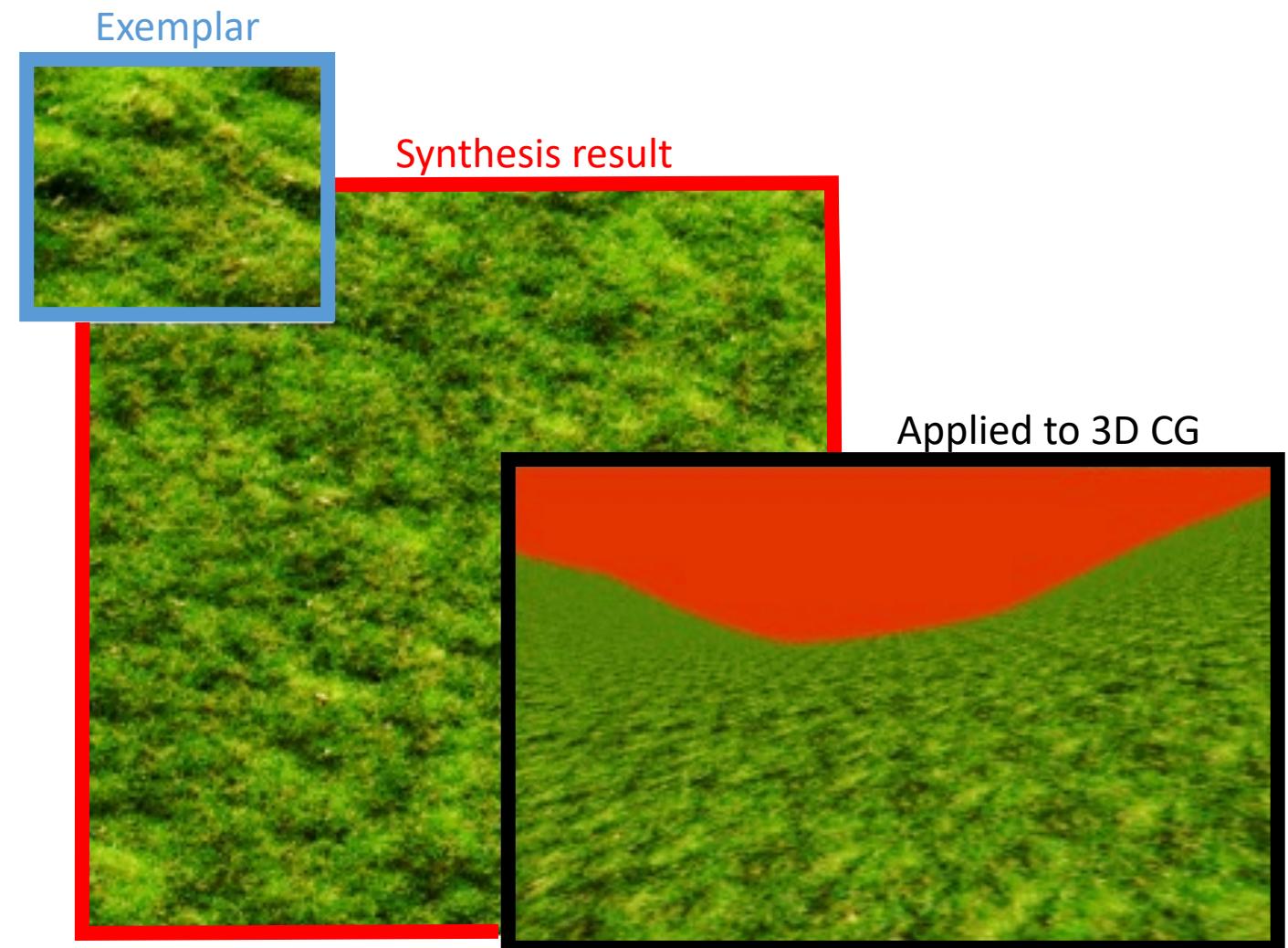
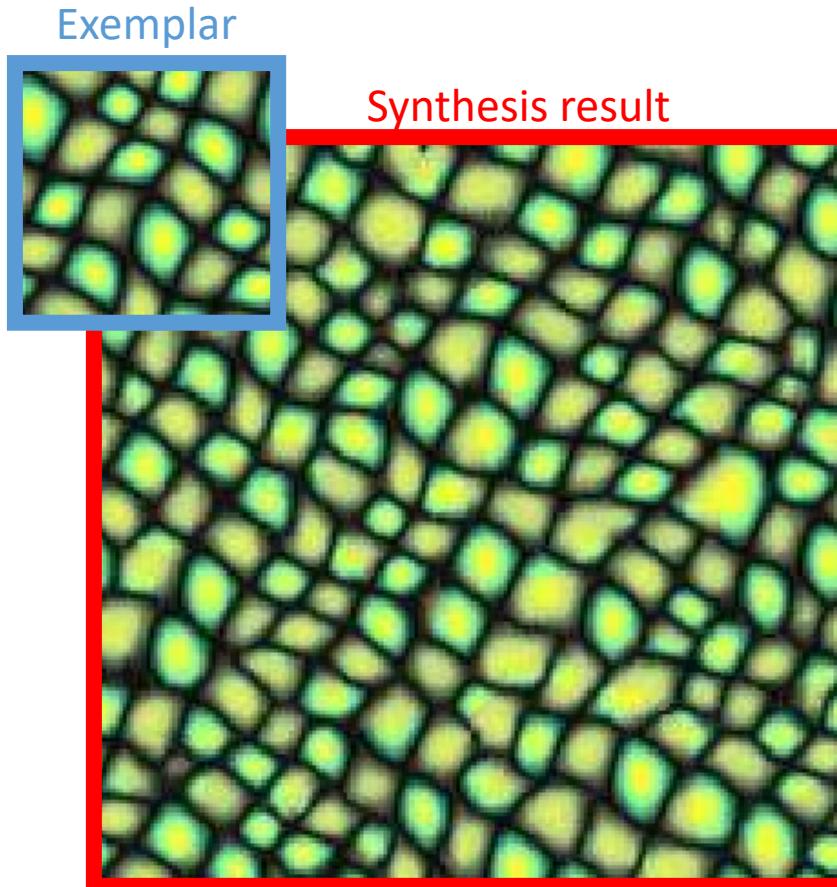
Texture Synthesis

Scenario 1: Removal of objects in images



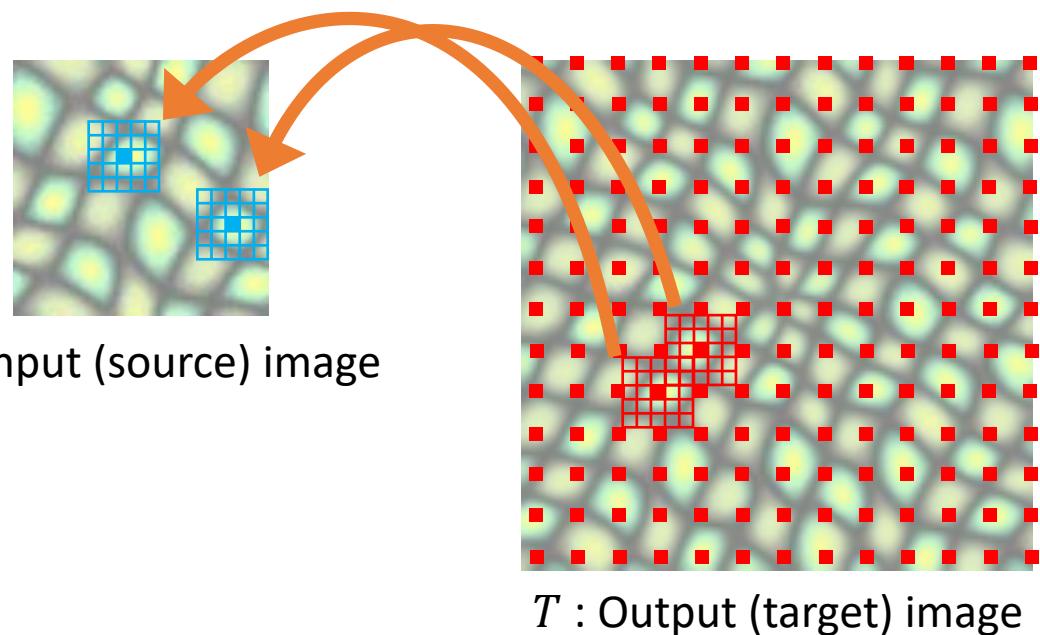
- Bit different problem setting than “image cloning”

Scenario 2: Synthesis of large texture image



Similarity between input & output images [Kwatra05]

Look for the most similar patch



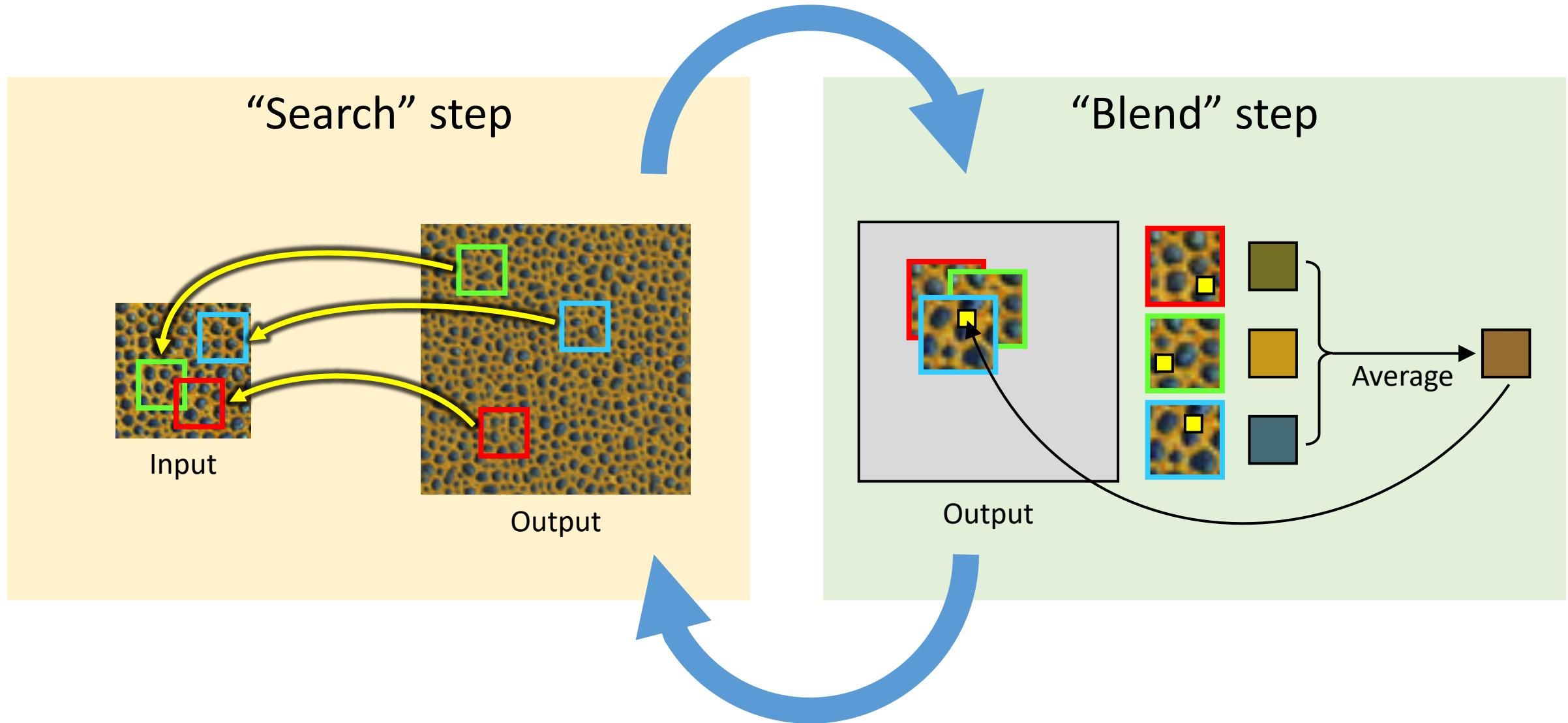
$$D(S, T) = \sum_{t \in T} \min_{s \in S} \|s - t\|^2$$

Sum of per-pixel differences squared

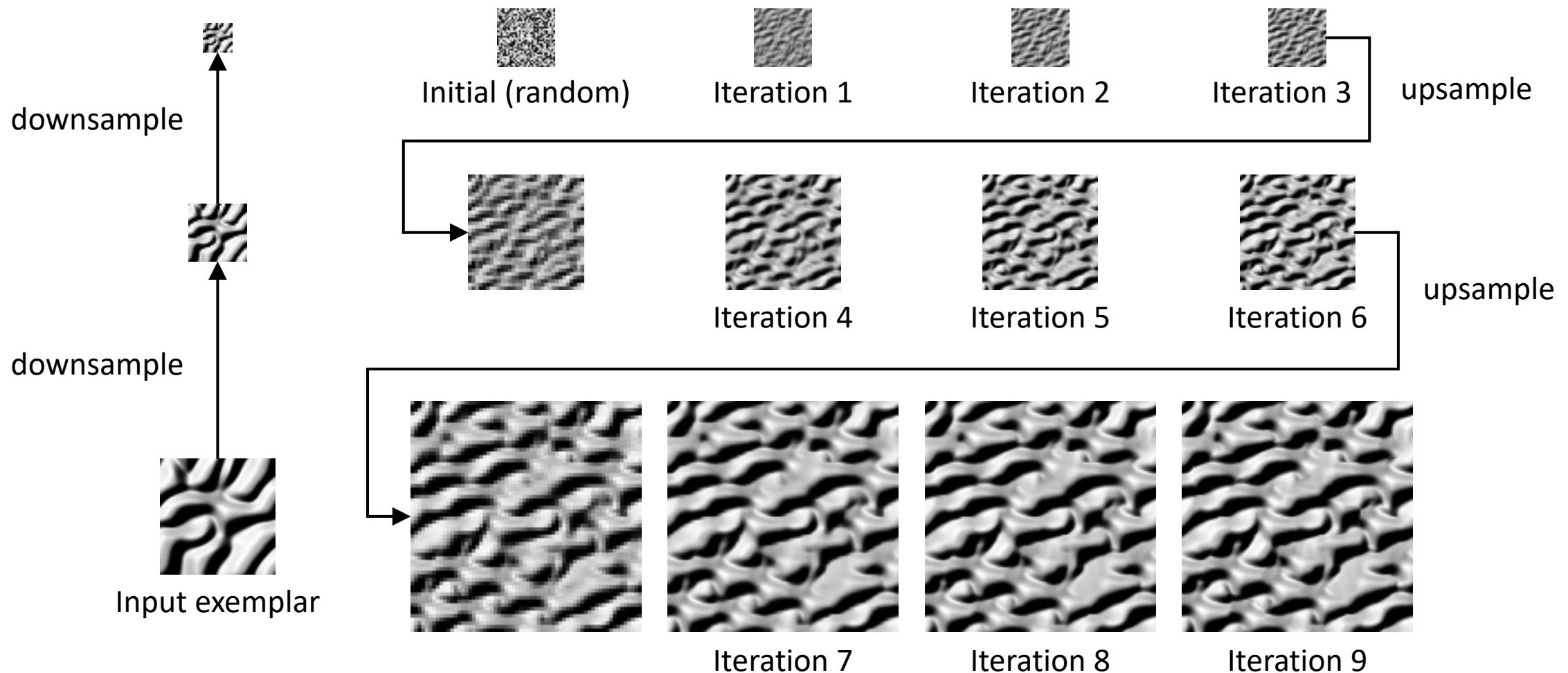
patches

- Want to find T which minimizes D
- Direct solution seems infeasible
→ iterative computation

Optimization by iterative computation [Kwatra05]



Multiresolution synthesis



Bidirectional similarity [Simakov08; Wei08]

$$D(S, T) = \sum_{s \in S} \min_{t \in T} \|s - t\|^2 + \lambda \sum_{t \in T} \min_{s \in S} \|s - t\|^2$$

The equation is split into two parts: the Completeness term (red box) and the Coherence term (blue box). Both terms involve summing squared distances between elements of sets S and T .

Completeness term: $\sum_{s \in S} \min_{t \in T} \|s - t\|^2$

Coherence term: $\lambda \sum_{t \in T} \min_{s \in S} \|s - t\|^2$

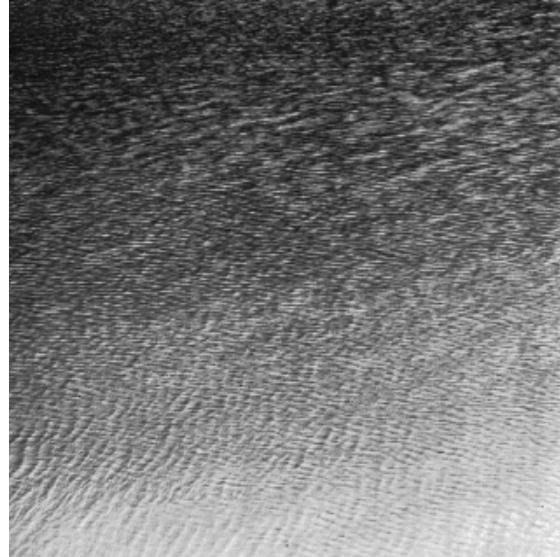
Input image (source) **Output image (target)**

The diagram shows two square boxes representing images. The left box is labeled "Input image (source)" and the right box is labeled "Output image (target)". Inside each box are several colored squares: blue, red, and green. Arrows connect corresponding colored squares between the two boxes, indicating a mapping or comparison. Specifically, blue squares in the source map to blue squares in the target, red squares map to red, and green squares map to green. This visualizes the bidirectional nature of the similarity metric.

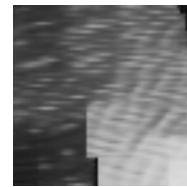
Effect of Completeness/Coherence terms

problem a.k.a.
“Image Summarization”

Input image

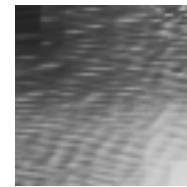


Output image



Completeness only

$$\sum_{s \in S} \min_{t \in T} \|s - t\|^2$$



Bidirectional



Coherence only

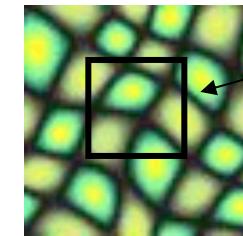
$$\sum_{t \in T} \min_{s \in S} \|s - t\|^2$$



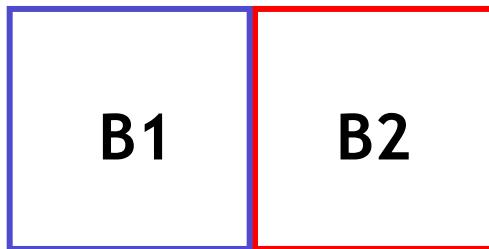
Bidirectional

Texture synthesis via stitching of patches (briefly)

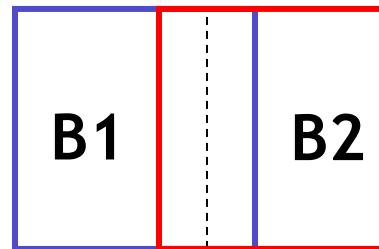
Image Quilting [Efros01]



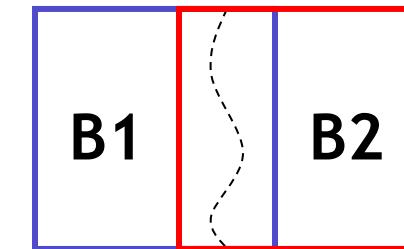
Input texture



Random placement
of blocks



Neighboring blocks
constrained by overlap



Minimal error
boundary cut

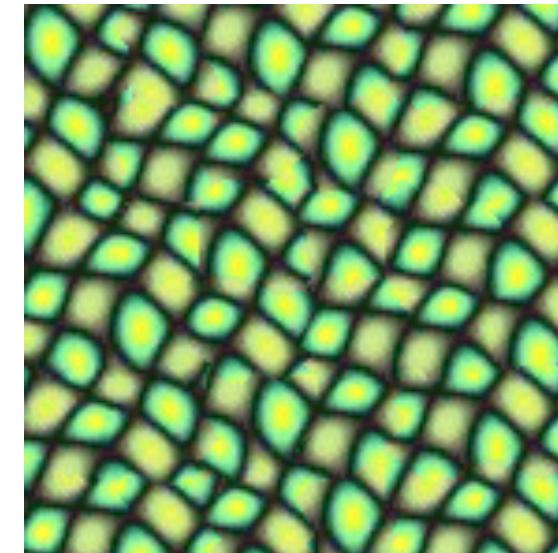
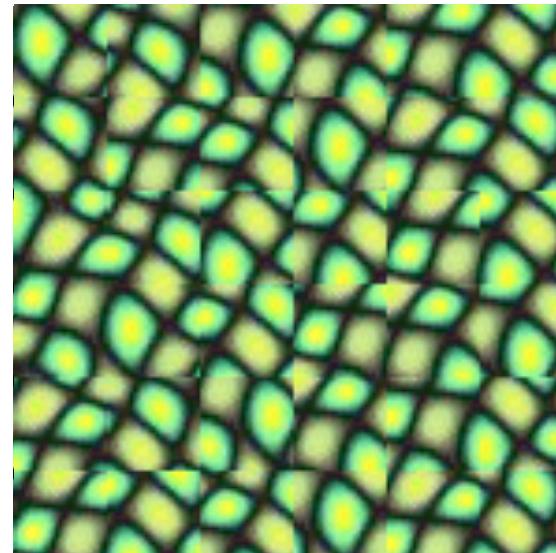
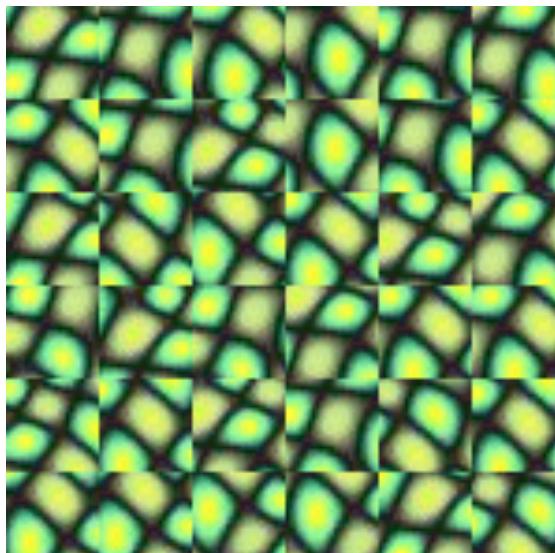
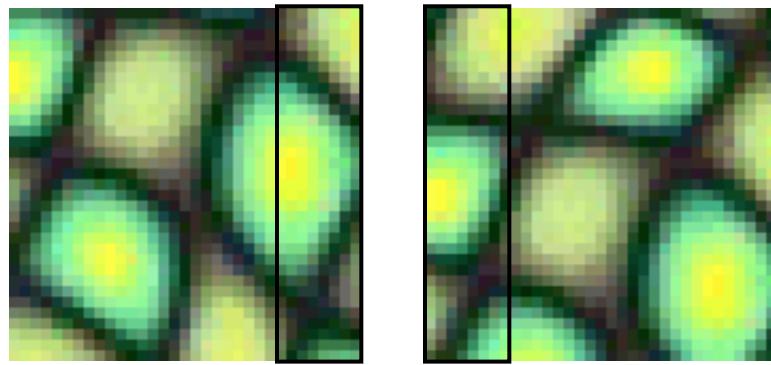
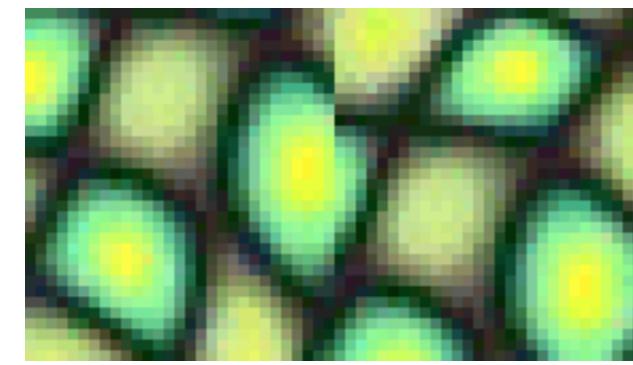


Image Quilting [Efros01]

overlapping blocks



vertical boundary

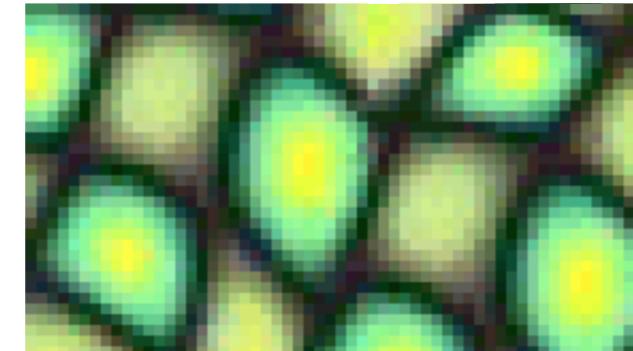


$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{block 1} \\ - \\ \text{block 2} \end{array} \right)^2 = \text{overlap error}$$

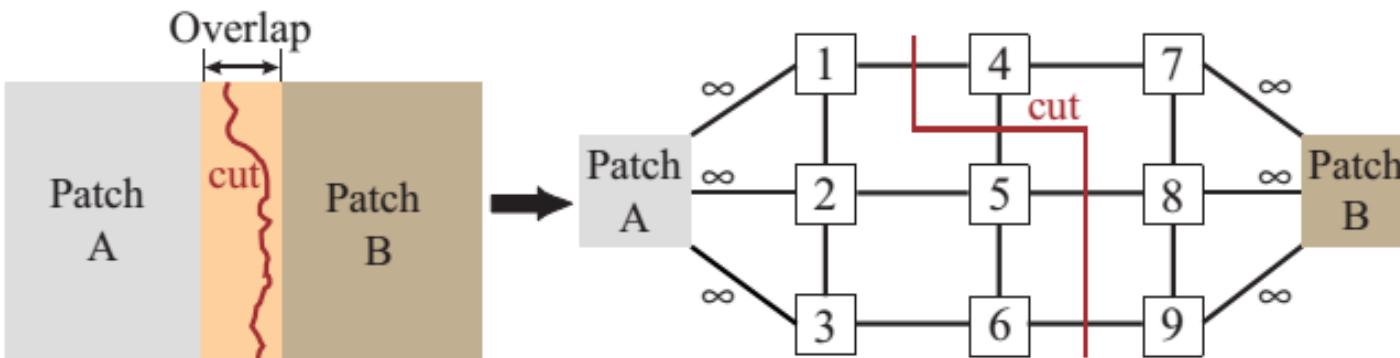
A diagram illustrating the calculation of overlap error. It shows two overlapping blocks of a textured image. A bracket groups the two blocks, with a minus sign between them, followed by a square symbol indicating the squared difference. This result is equated to "overlap error".

overlap error

min. error boundary



Graphcut Textures [Kwatra03]



Graphcut Textures:
Image and Video Synthesis Using Graph Cuts

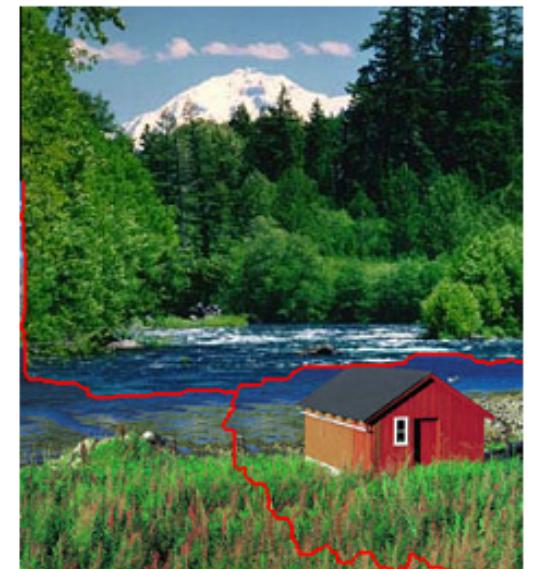
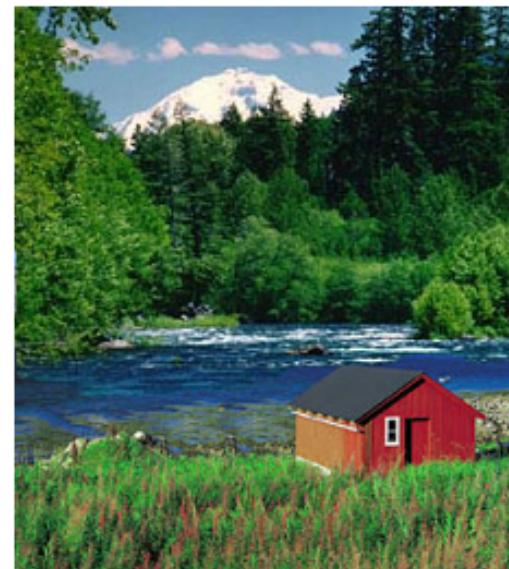
Vivek Kwatra
Arno Schödl
Irfan Essa
Greg Turk
Aaron Bobick

GVU Center / College of Computing
Georgia Institute of Technology
<http://www.cc.gatech.edu/cpl/projects/graphcuttextures>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ya6BshBH6G4>

- Formulate the best seam between patches as a minimum-cost cut in a graph

Graphcut Textures [Kwatra03]



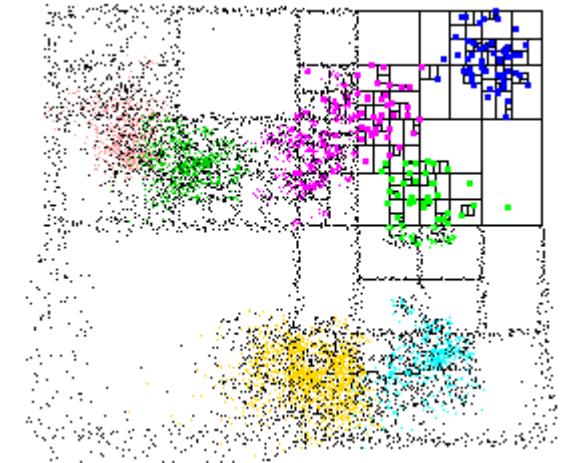
Acceleration techniques for nearest neighborhood search

Technique #1: Spatial data structure + dimensionality reduction

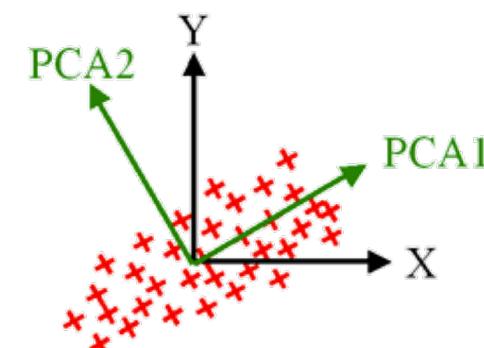
- 5x5 neighbor pixels each with RGB channels
→ 75D vector



- Nearest neighbor search in high dimensional space
→ Acceleration using k-d tree

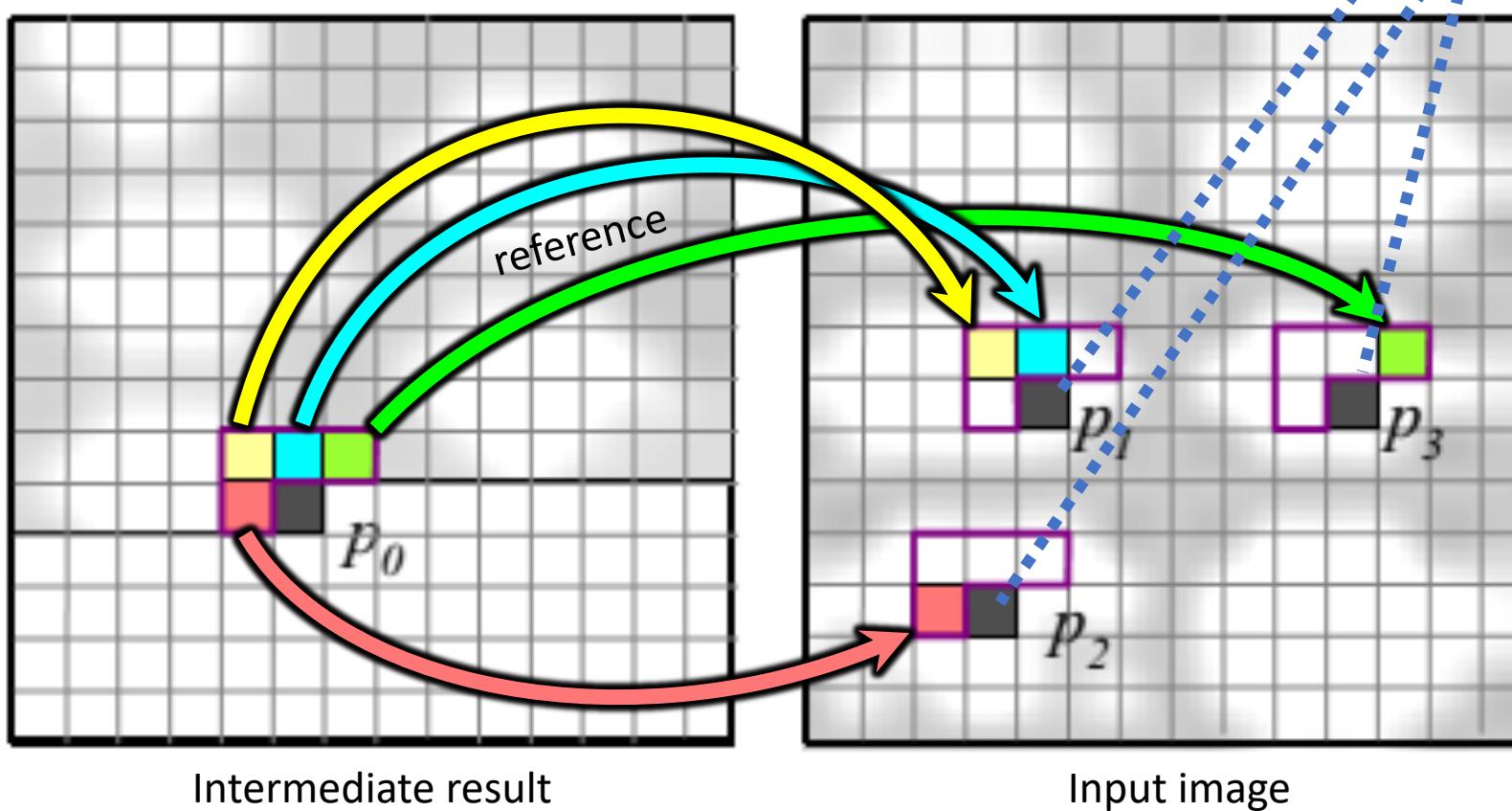


- k-d tree performs poorly when dimensionality is too high
→ Dimensionality reduction using
Principal Component Analysis

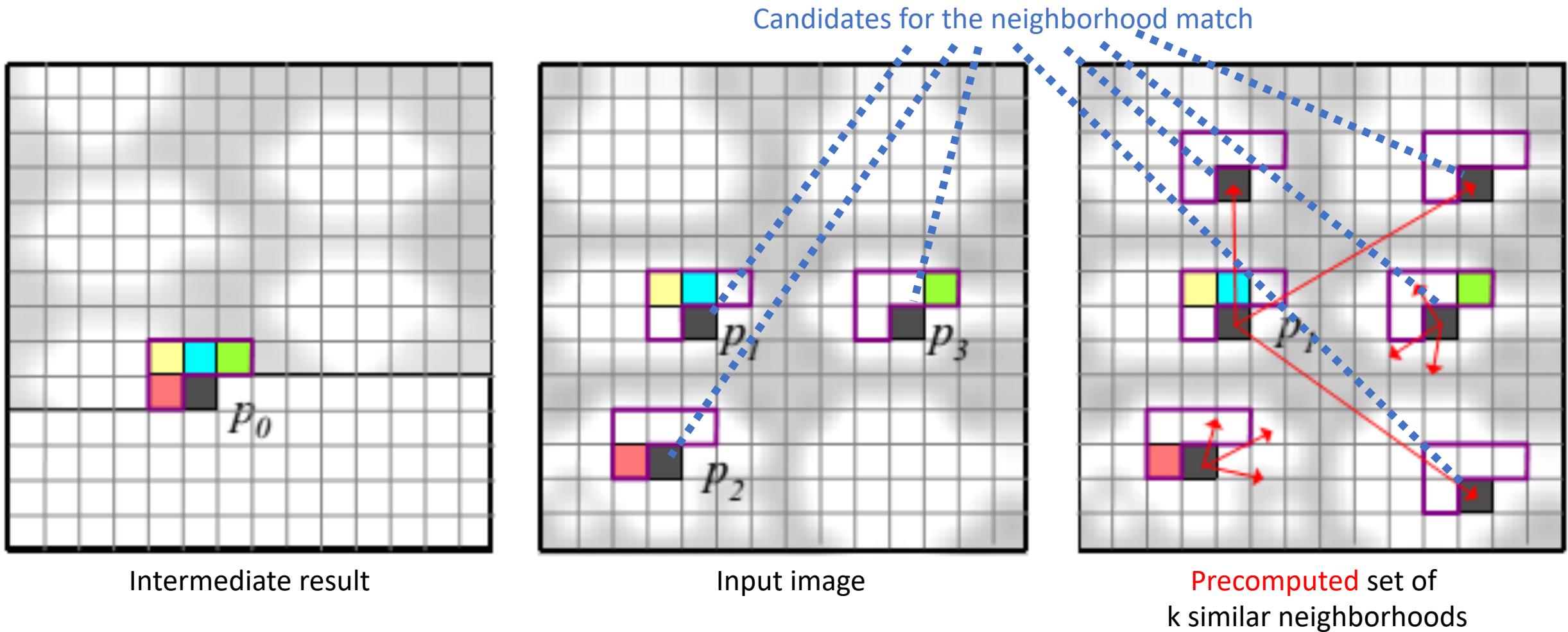


Technique #2: k-coherence [Tong02]

Candidates for the neighborhood match



Technique #2: k-coherence [Tong02]



Best bet: PatchMatch [Barnes09]

PatchMatch: A Randomized Correspondence Algorithm for Structural Image Editing

**Connelly Barnes¹, Eli Shechtman^{2,3},
Adam Finkelstein¹, and Dan B Goldman²**

¹Princeton University

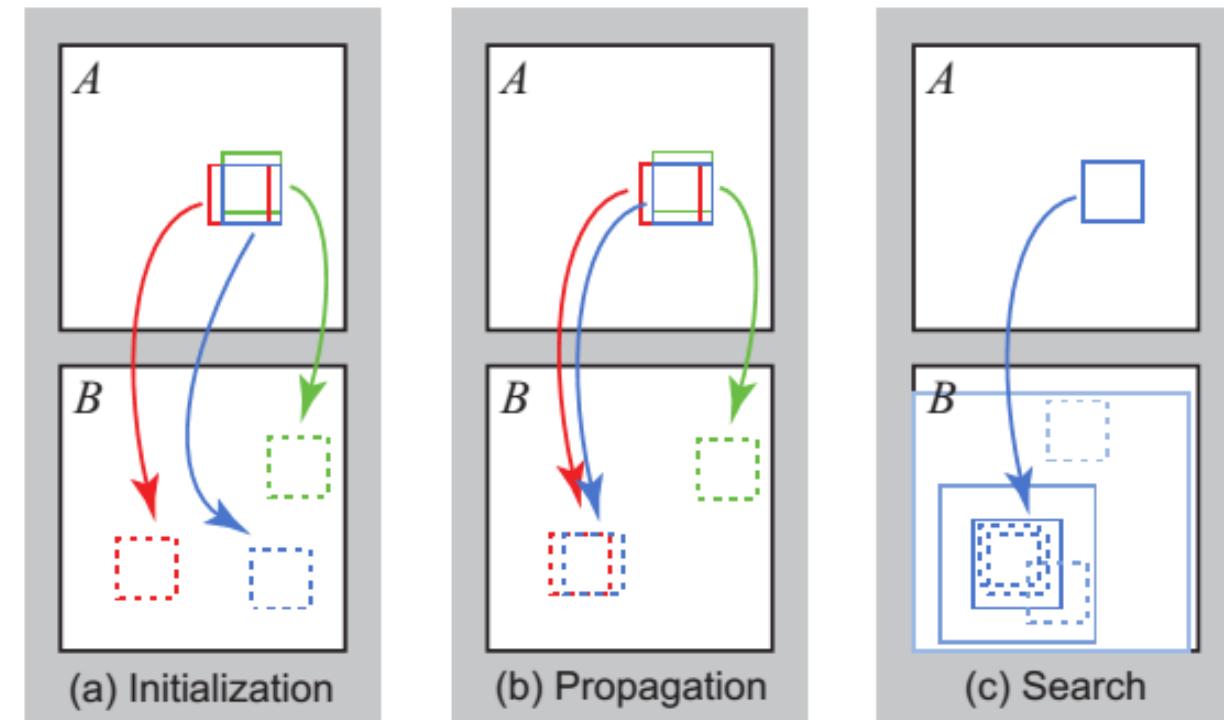
²Adobe Systems

³University of Washington

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dgKjs8ZjQNg>

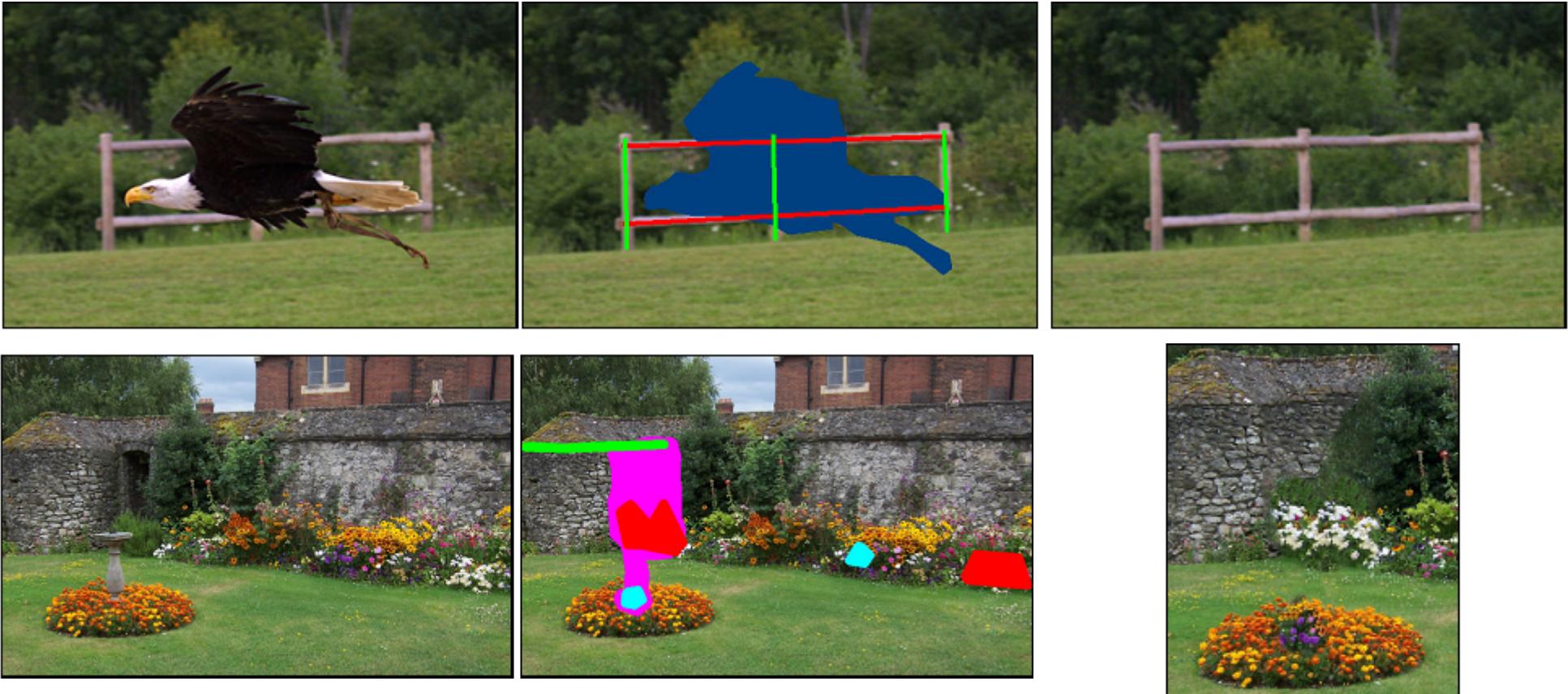
Best bet: PatchMatch [Barnes09]

- Randomly initialize matches
- Update matches in scanline order
 - **Propagation:**
Accept either left or above match if it's better than the current match
 - **Random Search:**
Try a few random matches; accept if it's better than the current match
- Demo



Extensions & applications

Synthesis control by limiting the search space



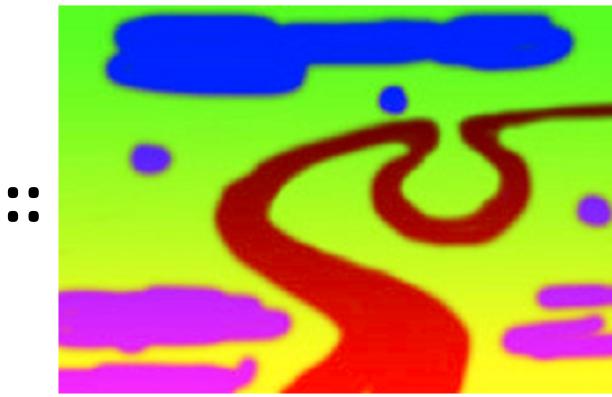
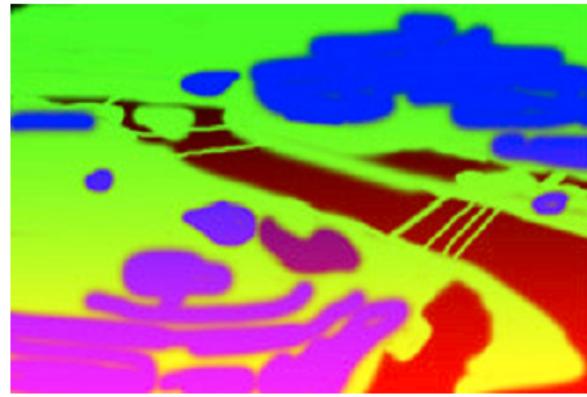
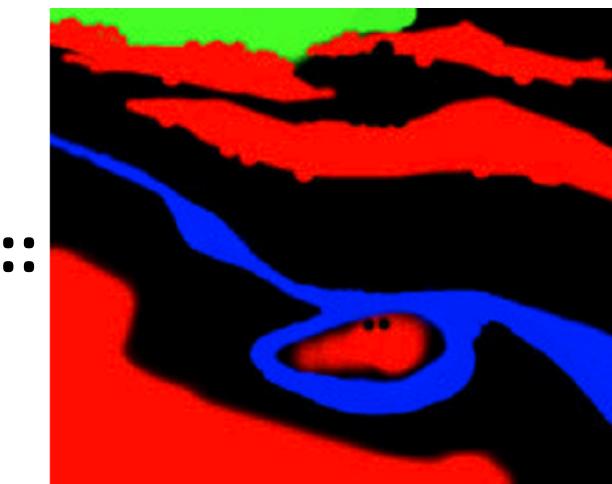
- Output pixels with markers only match with input pixels with the same markers

Image Analogies [Hertzmann01]



- Simulate arbitrary image filters using texture synthesis
- Variety of applications possible with this formulation

Image Analogies – Texture by Numbers



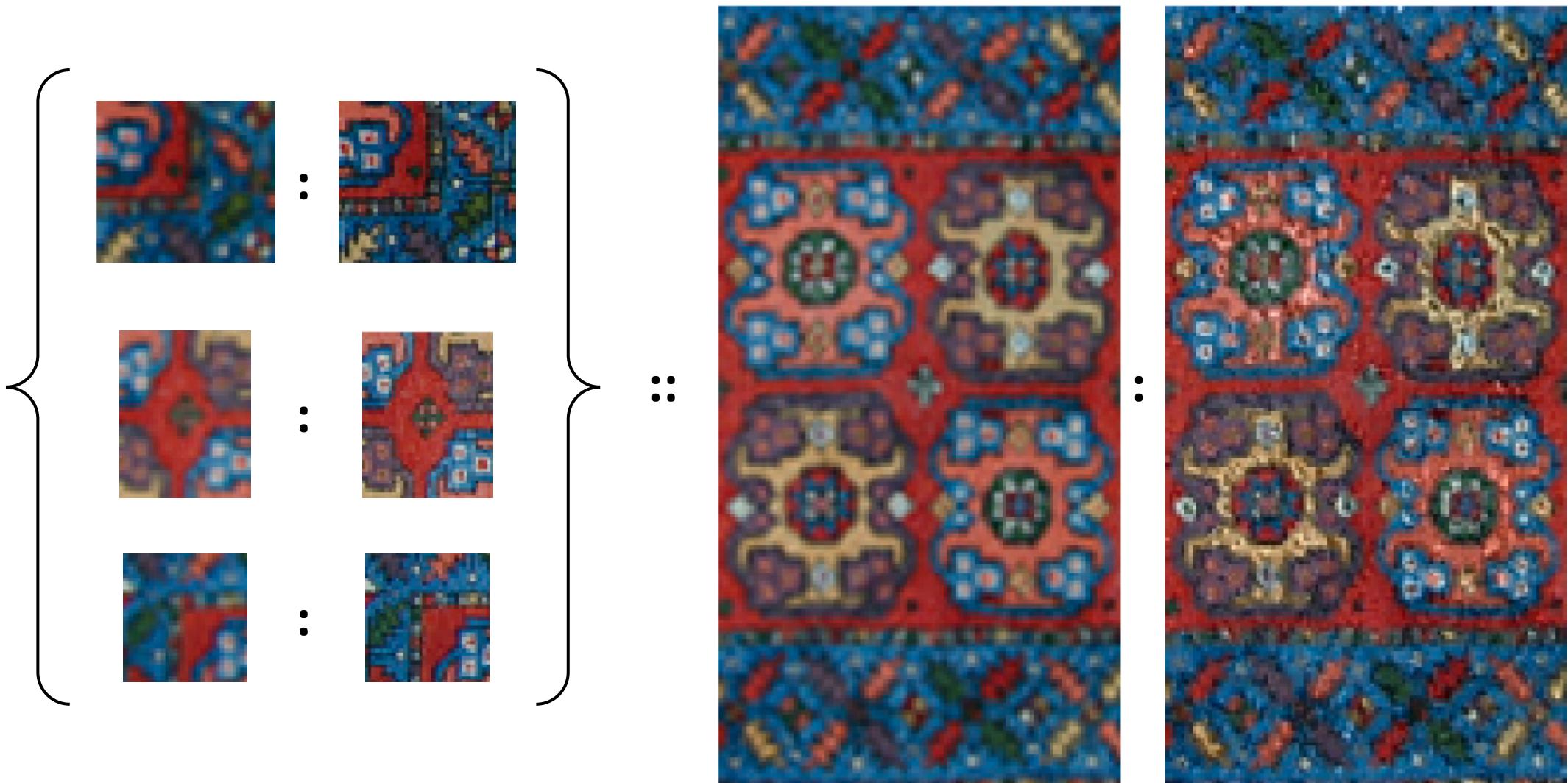
A

A'

B

B'

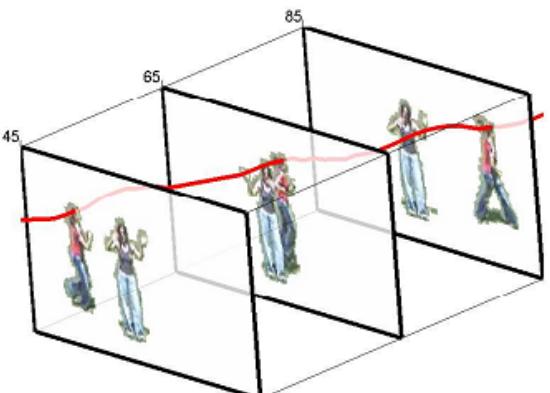
Image Analogies – Super Resolution



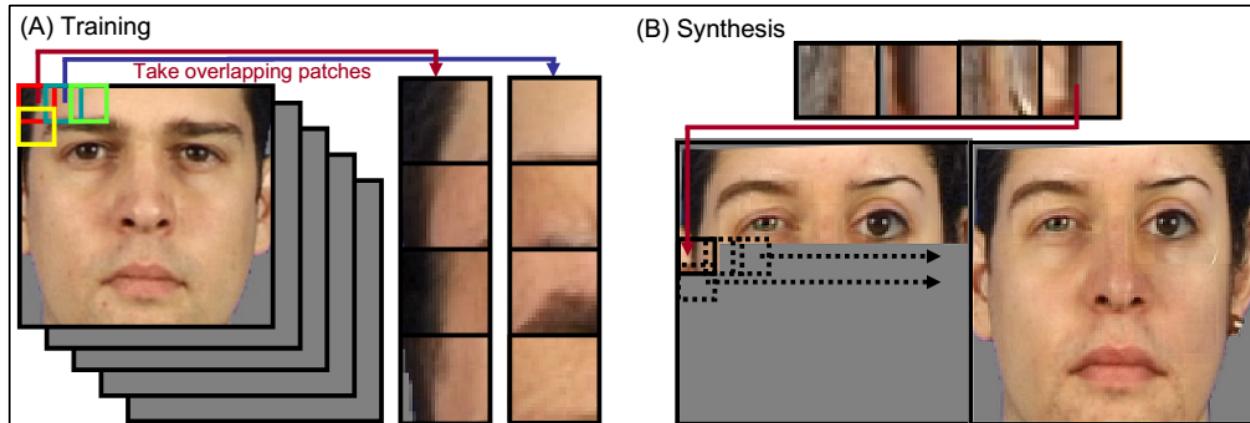
Removal of objects in videos



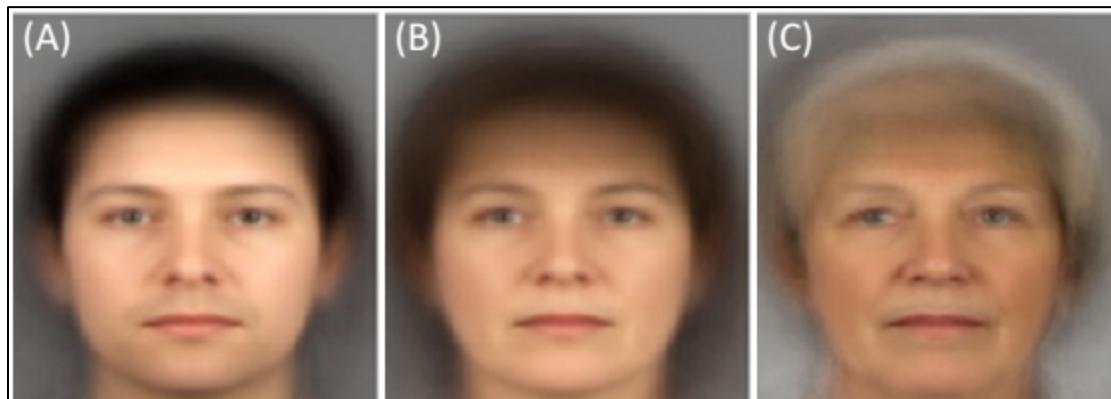
Output Sequence



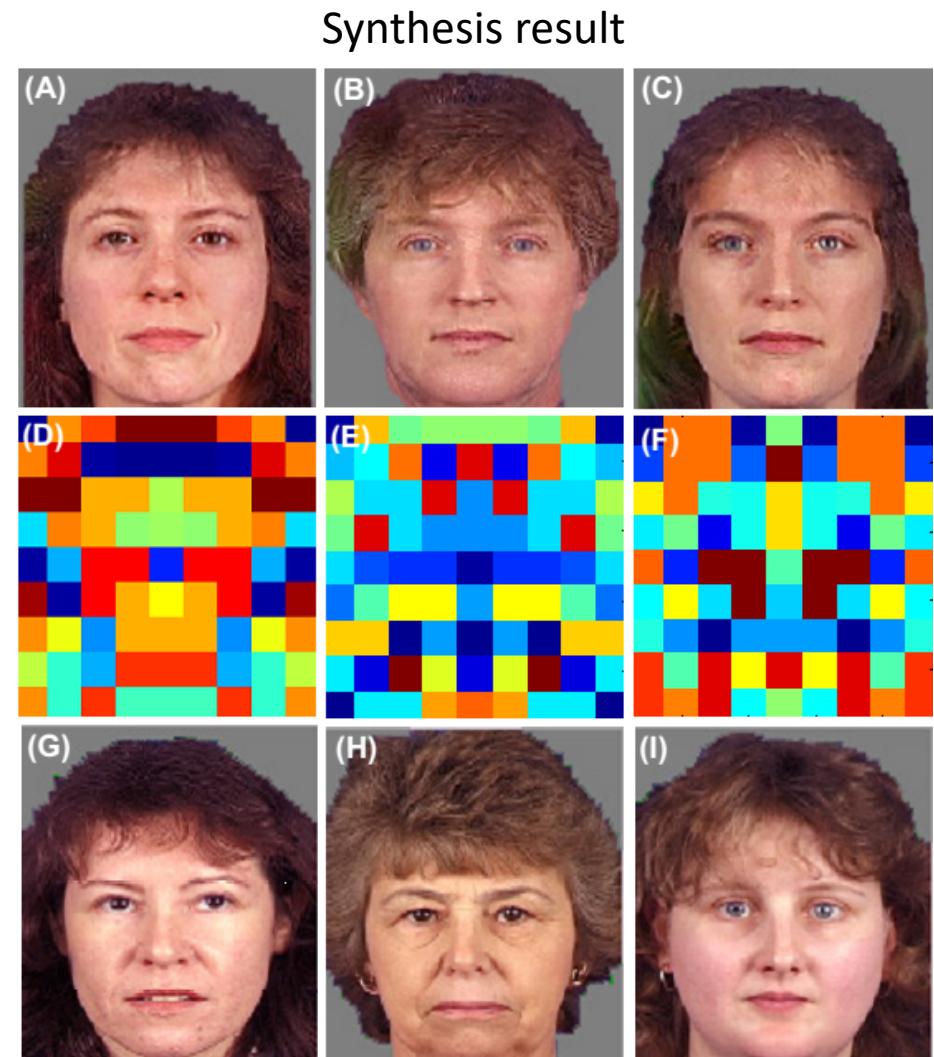
Random synthesis of face images [Mohammed09]



Naïve synthesis from face images with positional alignment



Parametric model for “average faces”



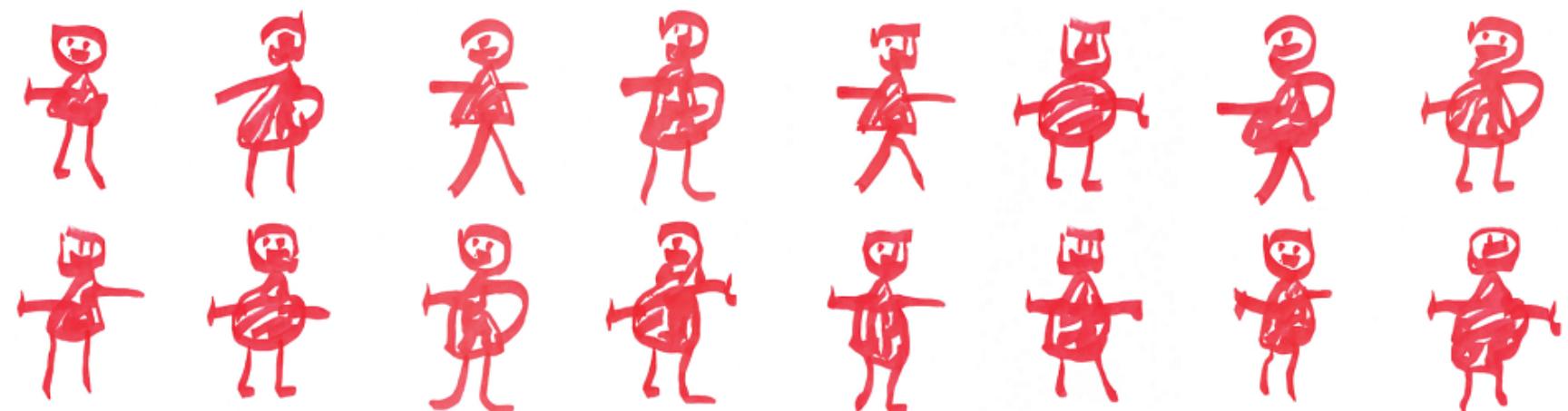
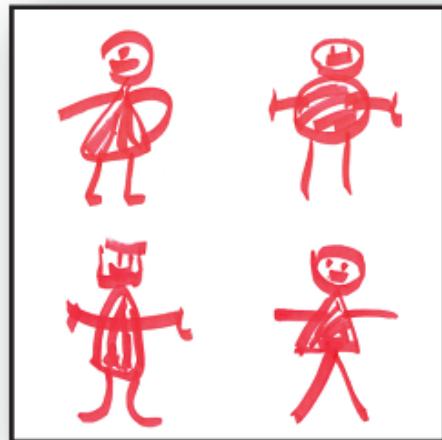
Training images closest to synthesis results

Random synthesis of structured images [Risser10]

pirate

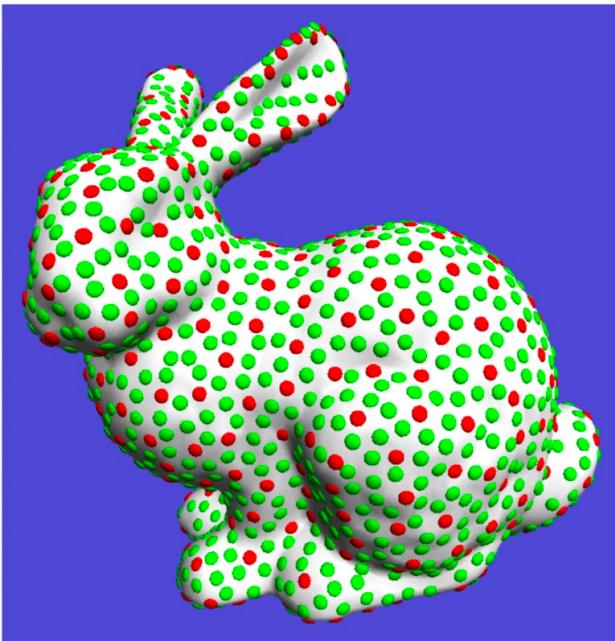


doodle

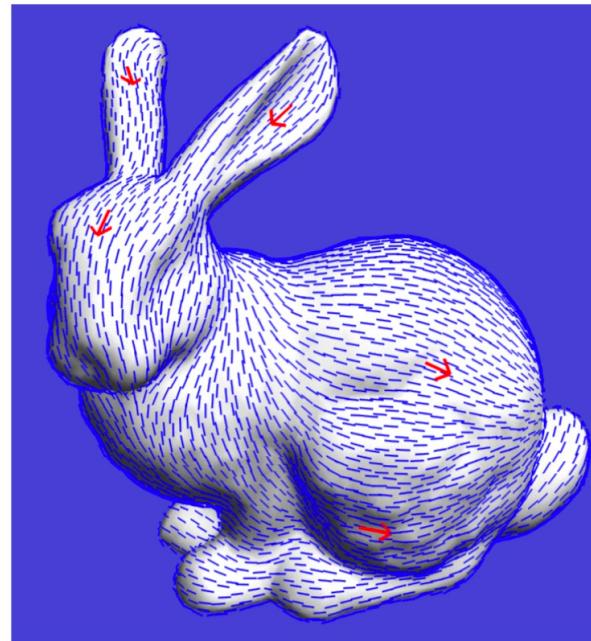


Texture synthesis for 3D graphics

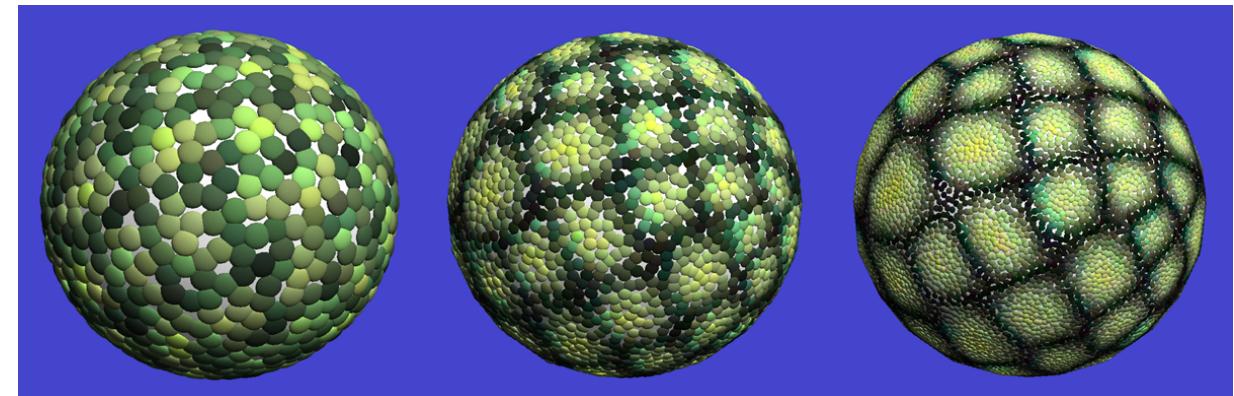
On-surface texture synthesis [Wei01; Turk01]



Uniform sample points

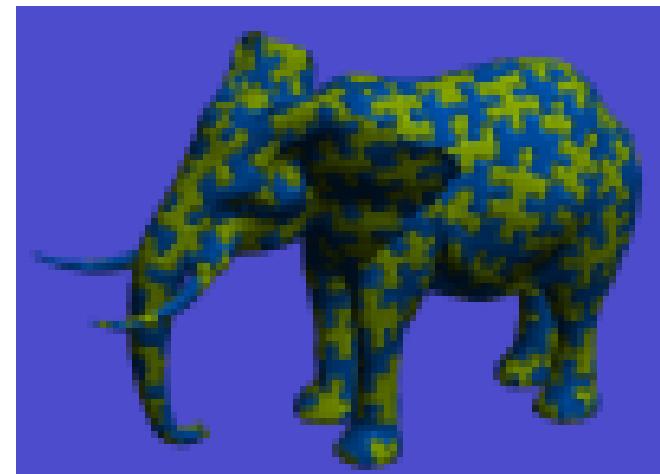
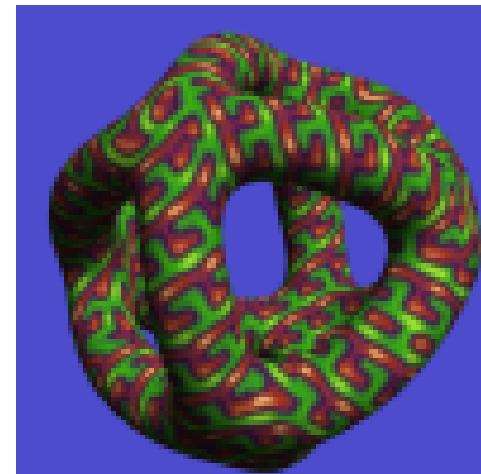


Vector field



Multiresolution synthesis

- Fundamentally equivalent to synthesizing texture images over UV parameter space

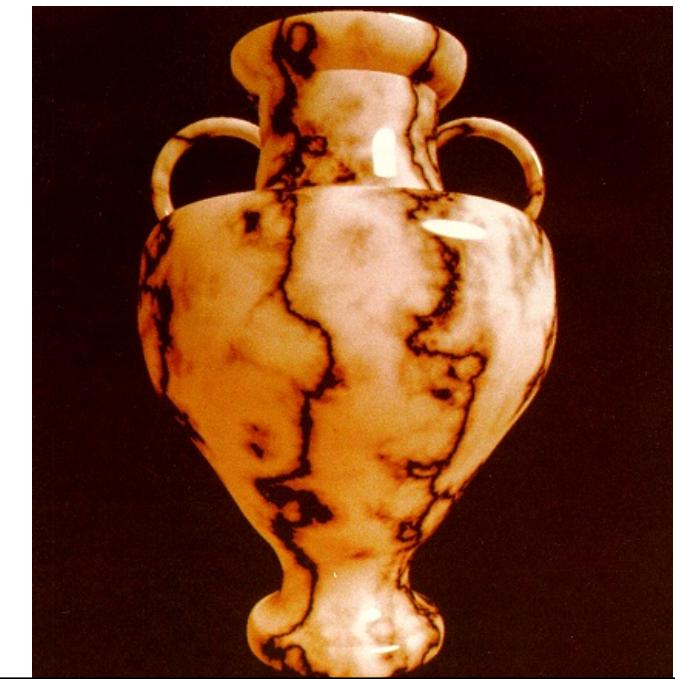
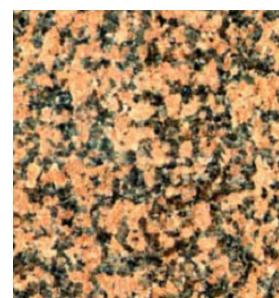


Texture synthesis over arbitrary manifold surfaces [Wei SIGGRAPH01]

Texture synthesis on surfaces [Turk SIGGRAPH01]

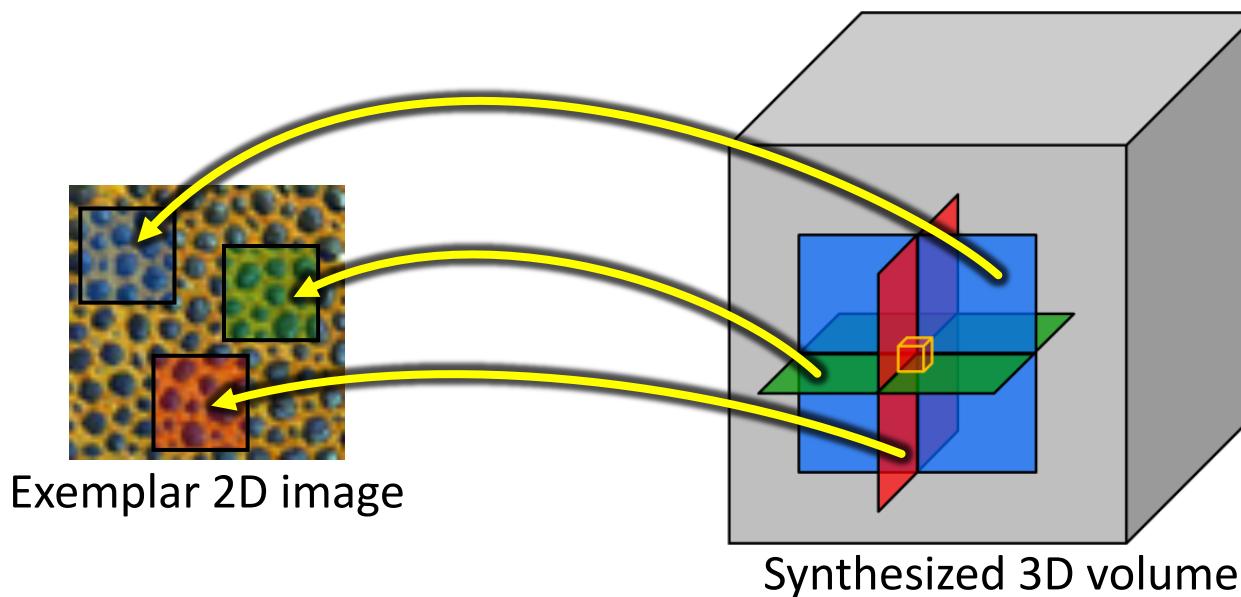
Solid textures

- Represent texture as 3D volume (e.g. voxel) of RGB
 - RGB color directly obtained from XYZ coord
→ easy to use!
- Early methods
 - Combine noise functions, tweak parameters
 - Automatic example-based synthesis using statistical approaches
 - Limited to noise-like textures


$$\text{marble}(x, y, z) = \text{colormap}(\sin(x + \text{noise}(x, y, z)))$$


Solid texture synthesis by optimization

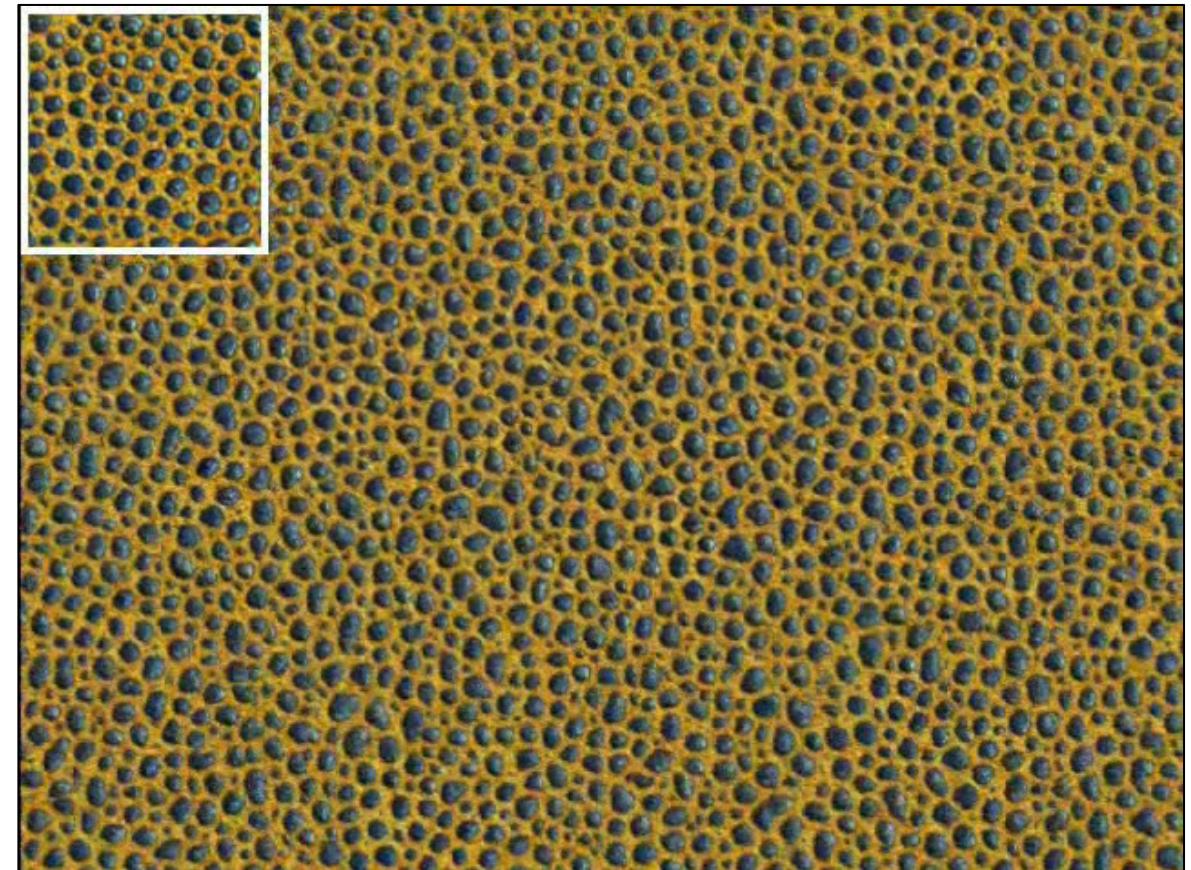
- Almost straightforward generalization of 2D version [Kwatra05] to 3D



(Some tricks needed for better quality)

Fast on-demand synthesis using GPU parallelism [Lefebvre05]

- Basic idea similar to [Kwatra05]
 - Key technique: precomputation + parallel independent processing
- Synthesize only when drawing
= Reduced memory consumption
→ suited for games



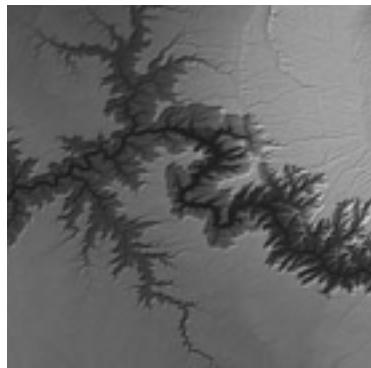
On-demand synthesis specific to façade images [Lefebvre10]

- Precompute horizontal/vertical seams → combine at runtime on GPU



Applications of texture synthesis outside image processing

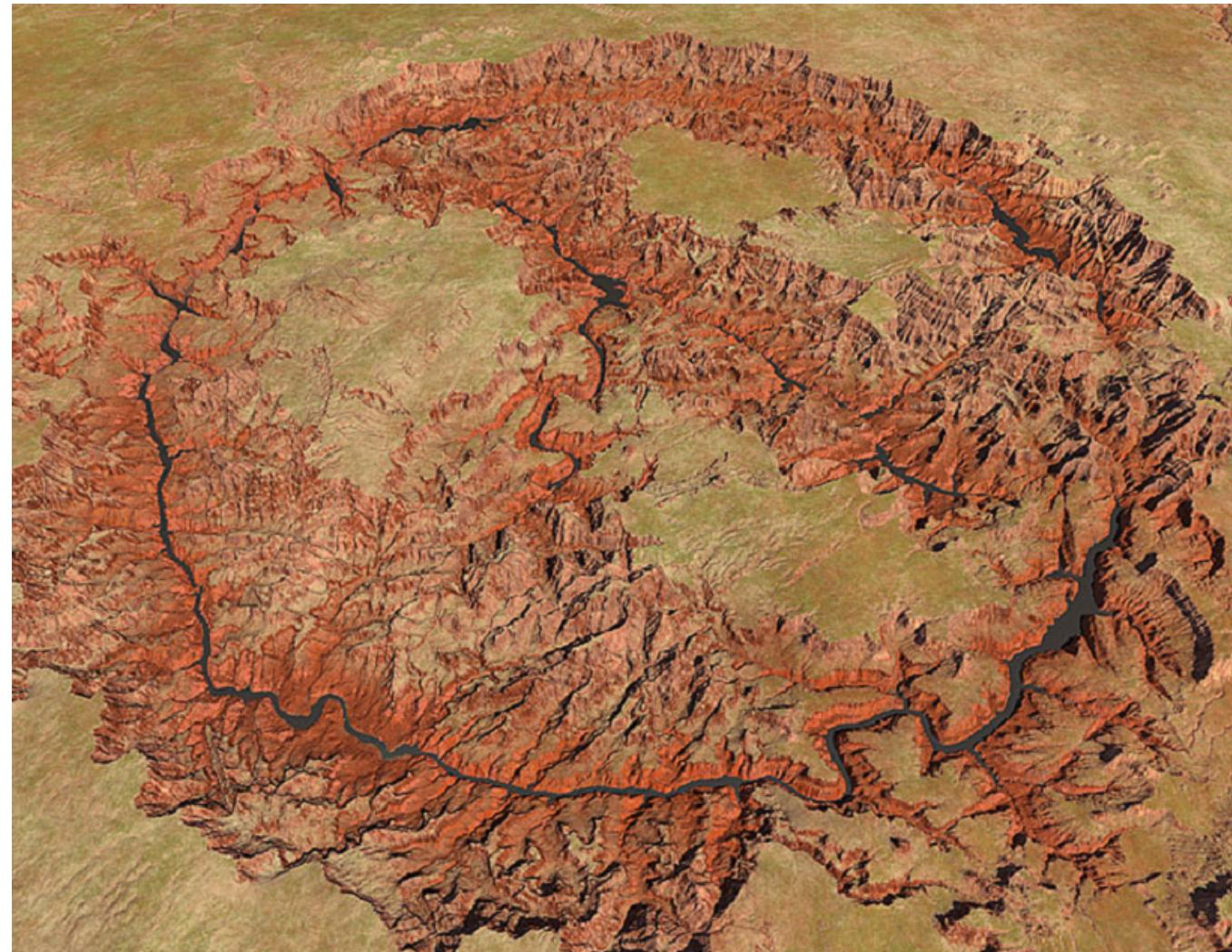
Terrain (height field) synthesis [Zhou07]



Geographical data

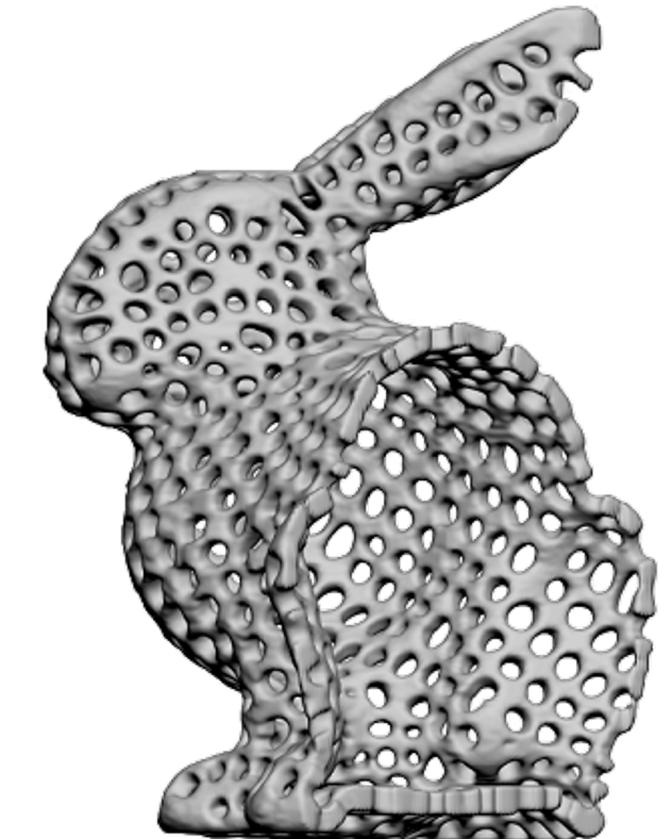
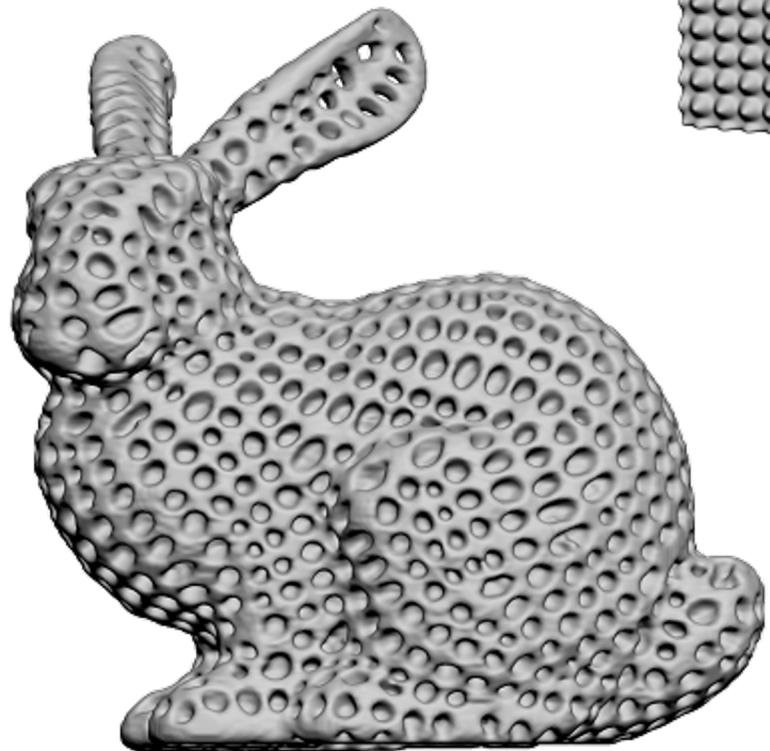
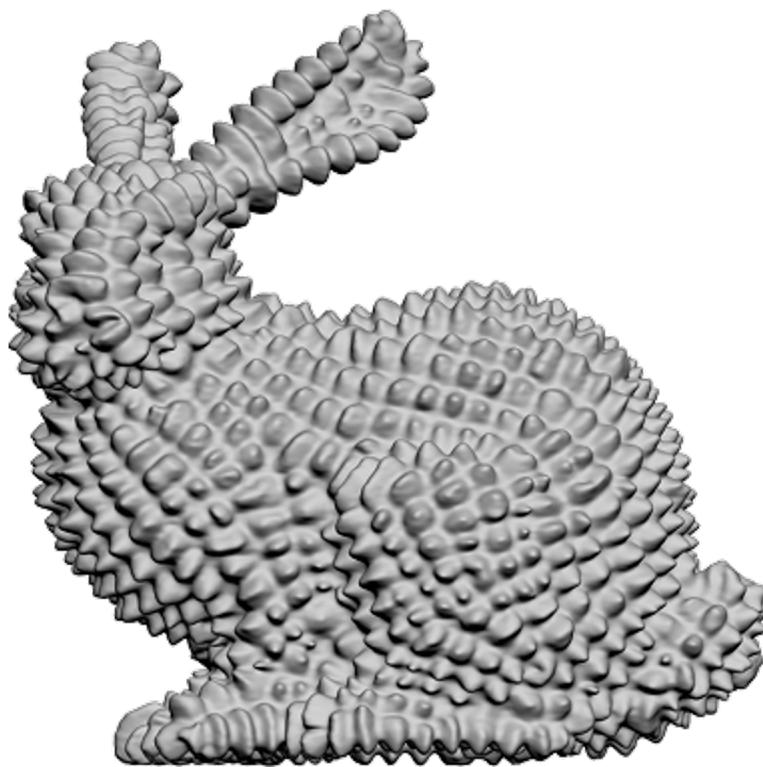


User's sketch



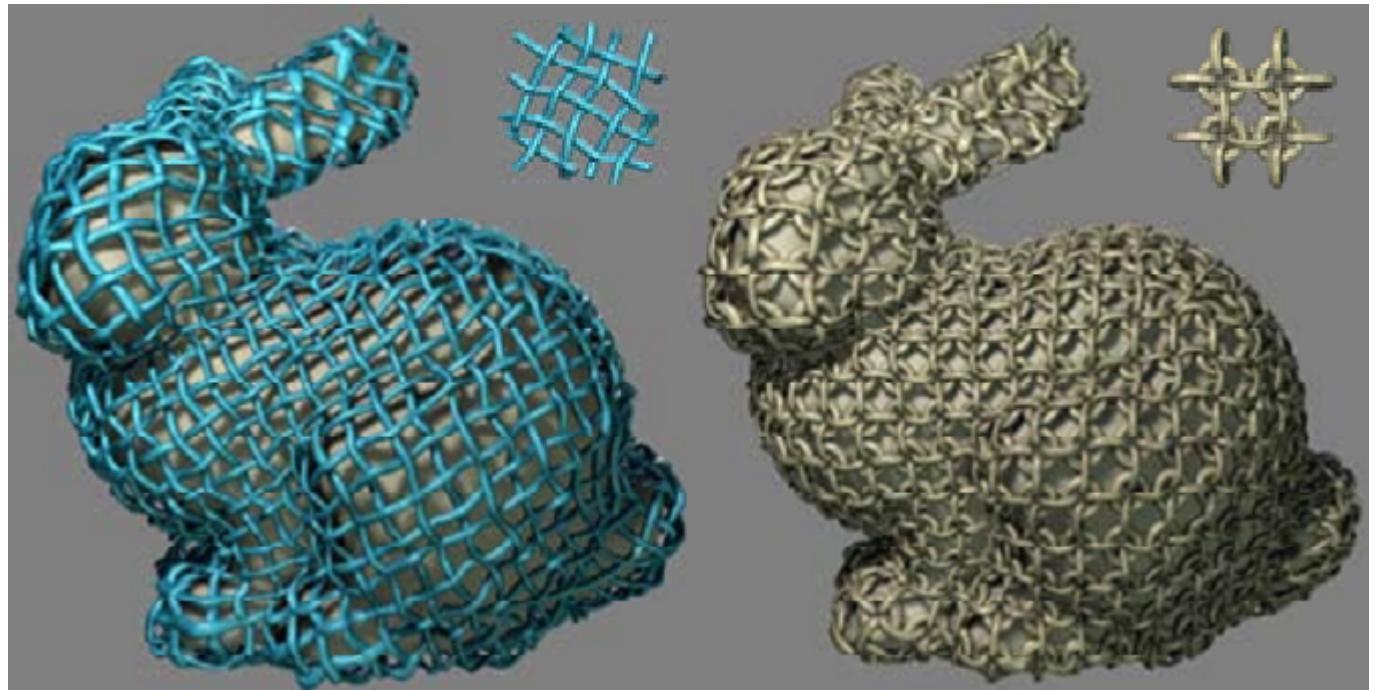
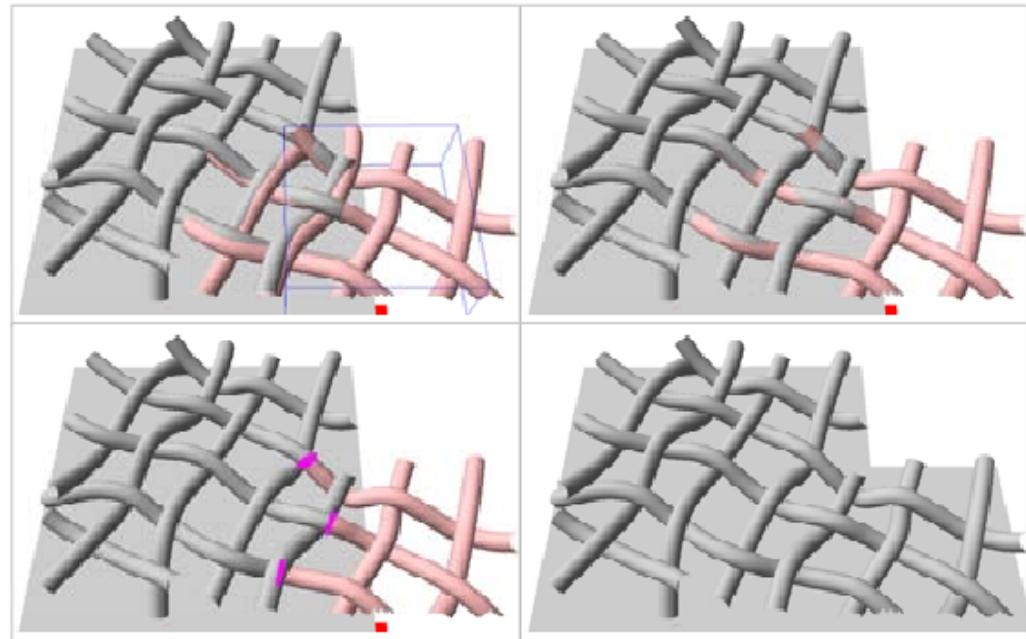
Synthesis result

Synthesis of surface details [Bhat04]



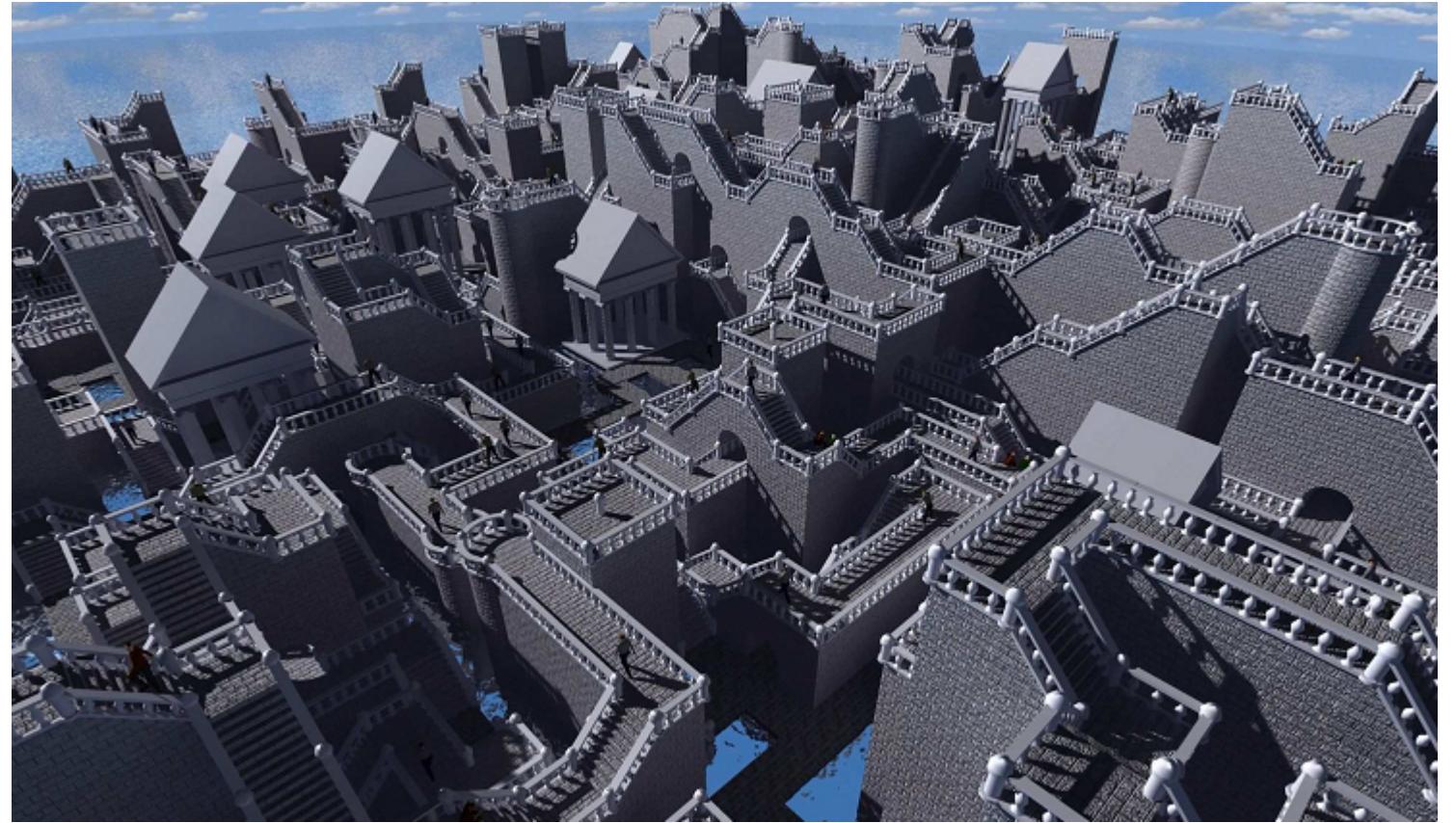
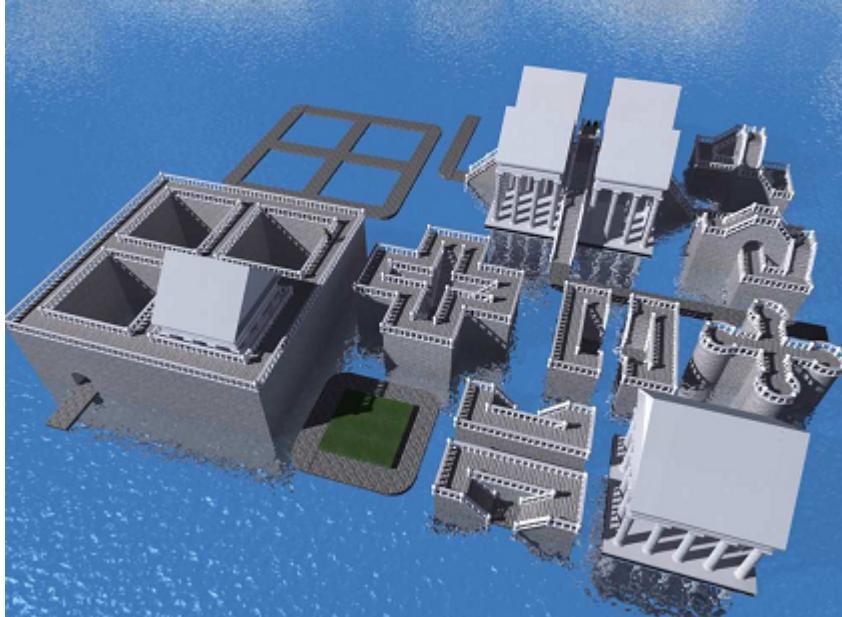
- 3D texture synthesis applied to volume representation
→ can handle non-height-field details

Mesh Quilting [Zhou06]

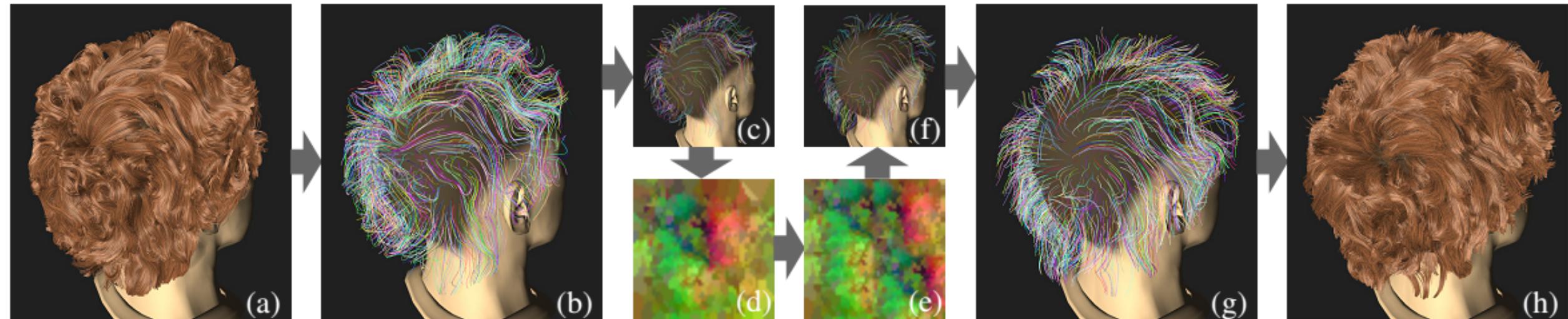


- Careful stitching of neighboring triangle meshes

Synthesis of architectural models [Merrell07]



Hair synthesis [Wang09]



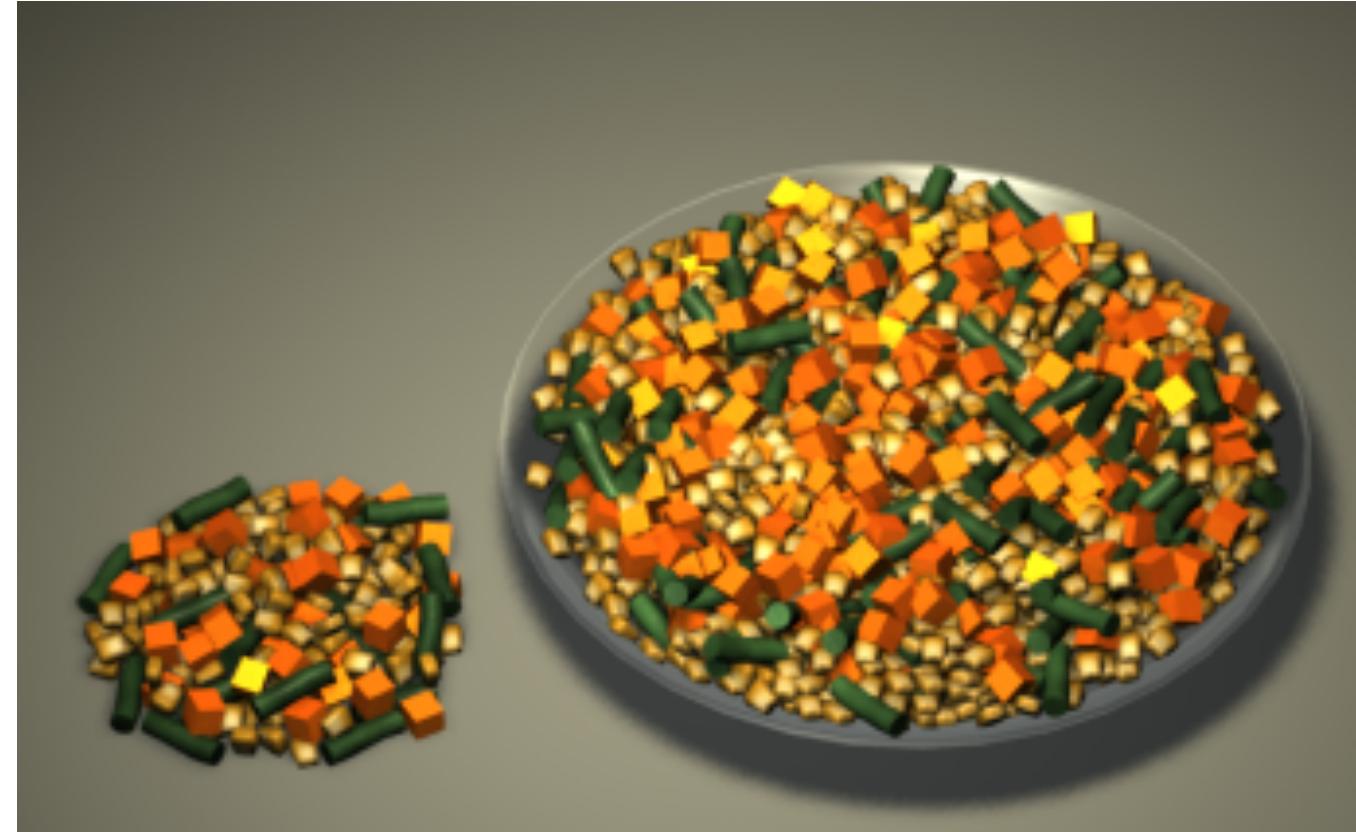
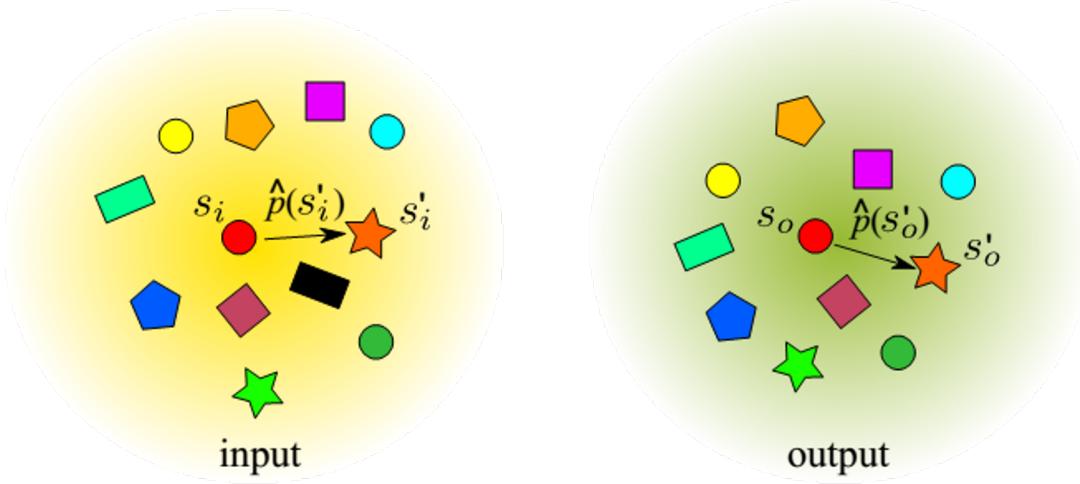
- Single hair strand = 3D polyline with N vertices = $3N$ dim vector
→ Regarding this as color, apply texture synthesis

Synthesis of artistic vortices for fluids [Ma09]

- Synthesize detailed vortex velocity field along input low-res velocity field
 - Regarding 2D/3D velocity vector as colors, apply texture synthesis



Synthesis of element arrangement [Ma11]



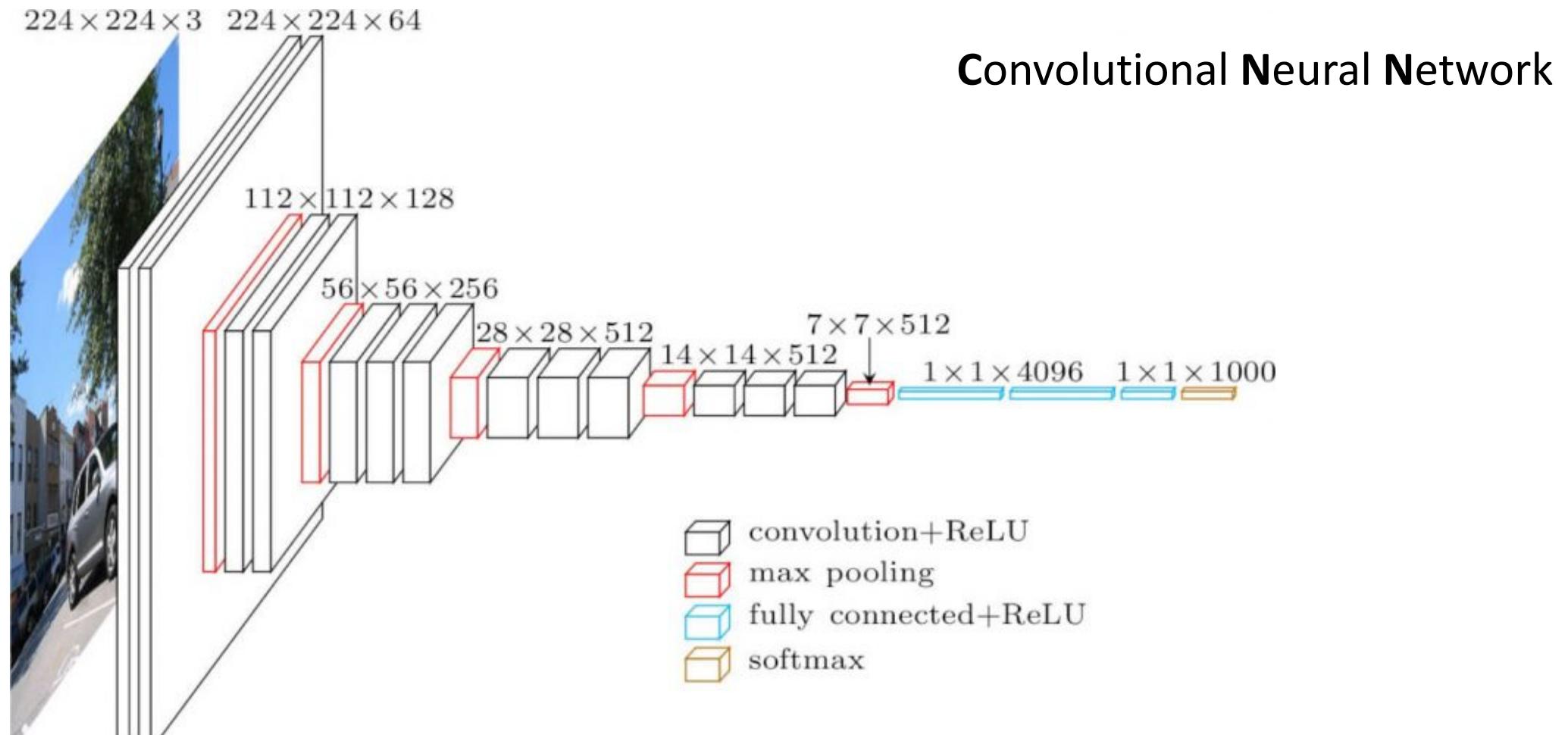
- Define similarity between distributions of sample points
- Optimization algorithm similar to [Kwatra05]

Pointers

- Existing implementations
 - <http://www2.mta.ac.il/~tal/ImageCompletion/ImageCompletion1.01.zip>
 - http://www.cs.princeton.edu/gfx/pubs/Barnes_2009_PAR/patchmatch-2.1.zip
 - <http://research.nii.ac.jp/~takayama/cggems12/cggems12.zip>
- Surveys
 - State of the art in example-based texture synthesis [Wei EG09STAR]
 - Solid-Texture Synthesis; A Survey [Pietroni CGA10]

Extra: Texture synthesis based on **deep learning**

(Basics) VGG: CNN-based image classifier



<https://neurohive.io/en/popular-networks/vgg16/>

(Basics) Neural style transfer



Content



Style

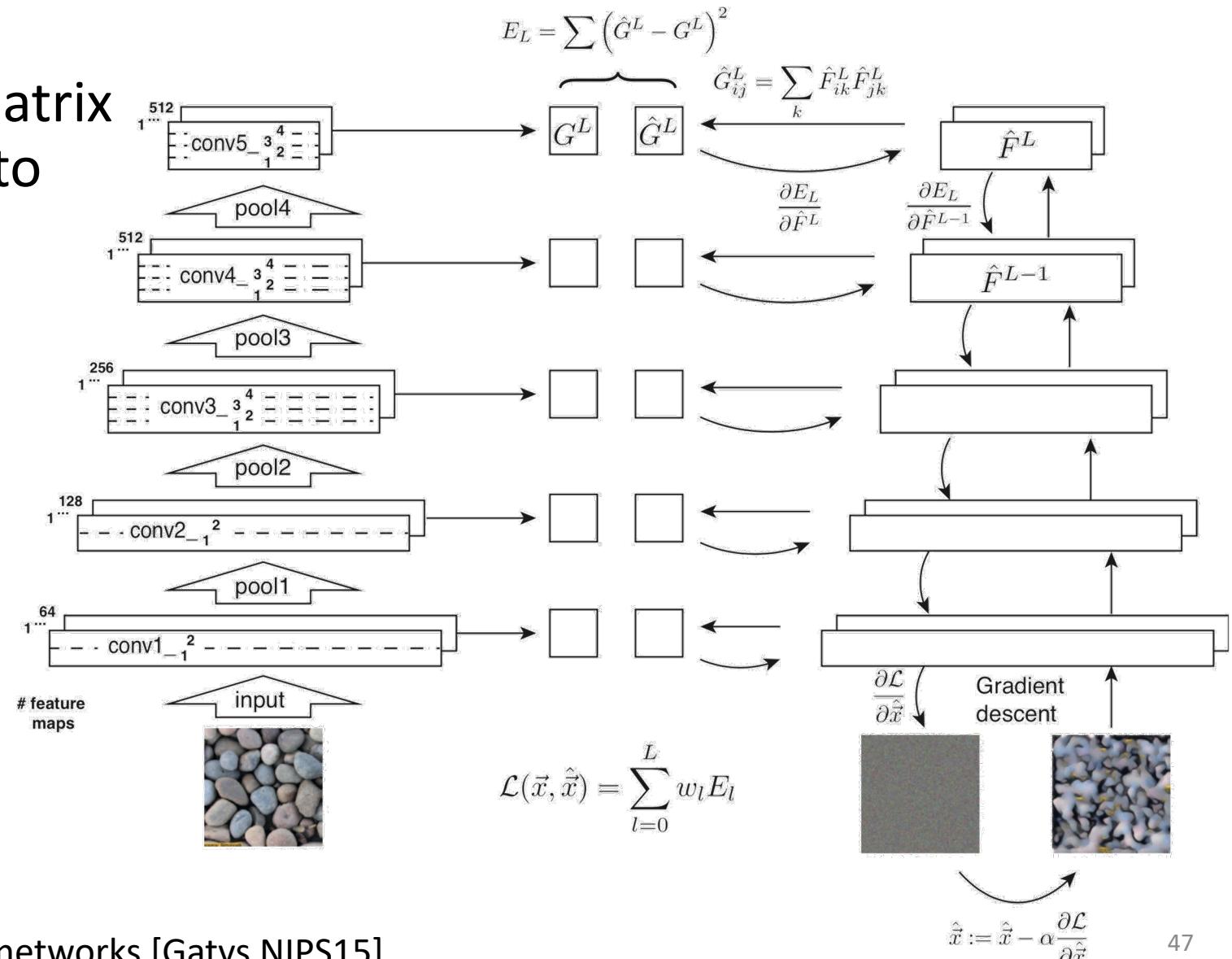


https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/generative/style_transfer

- Gram matrix: correlation between different feature channels output by VGG
- Start with noise, update pixels (with gradient descent) s. t. its feature responses will be close to those of the Content image, while its Gram matrices will be close to those of the Style image

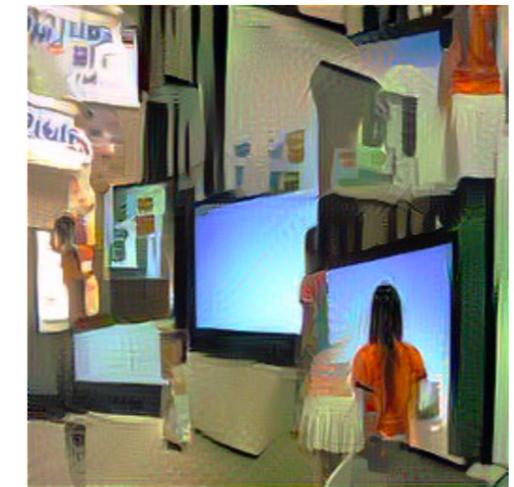
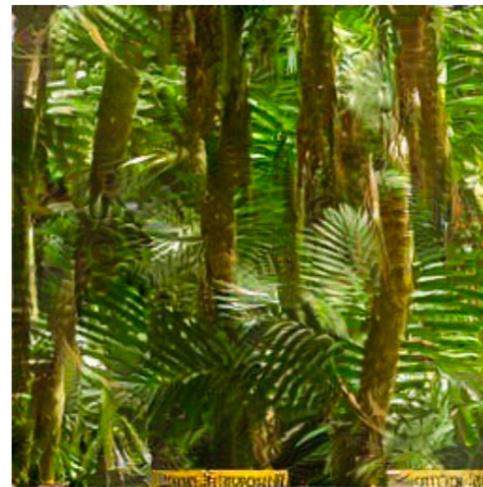
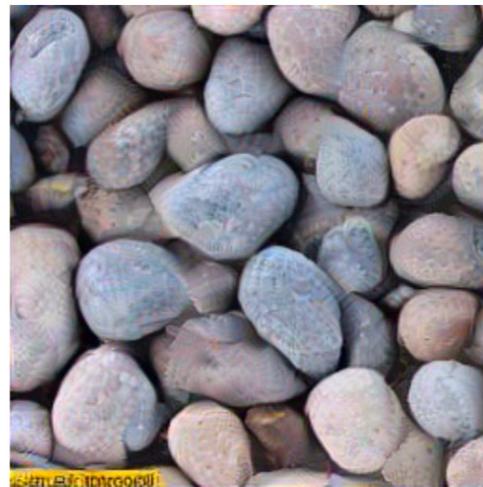
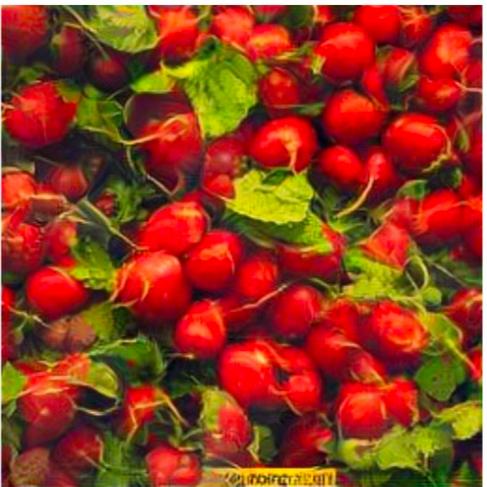
Texture synthesis based on CNN

- Optimize s. t. the Gram matrix of the output gets closer to that of the exemplar

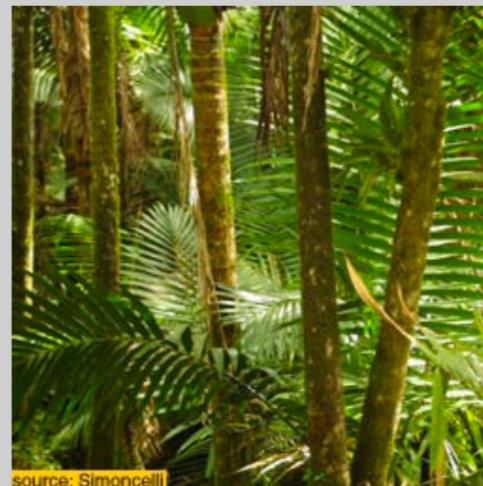
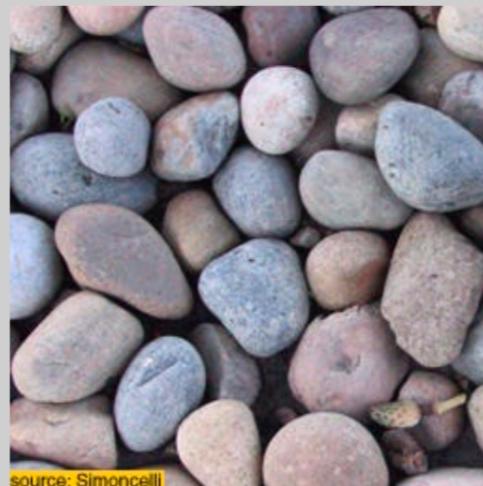
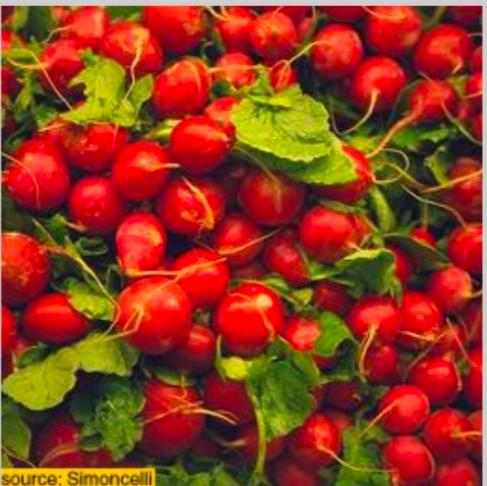


Texture synthesis based on CNN

pool4



original



Deep Learning intro for CG people

- Deep learning: a crash course (by Andrew Glassner)
 - SIGGRAPH 2018/2019 Courses
 - <https://dl.acm.org/doi/abs/10.1145/3305366.3328026>
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rO0gt-q956I>