

# Image Editing with Optimization (part II)

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16-726, Spring 2021

# Image Editing with Optimization

$$|\text{Gram}(\hat{y}) - \text{Gram}(y)|$$


optimized output      style image

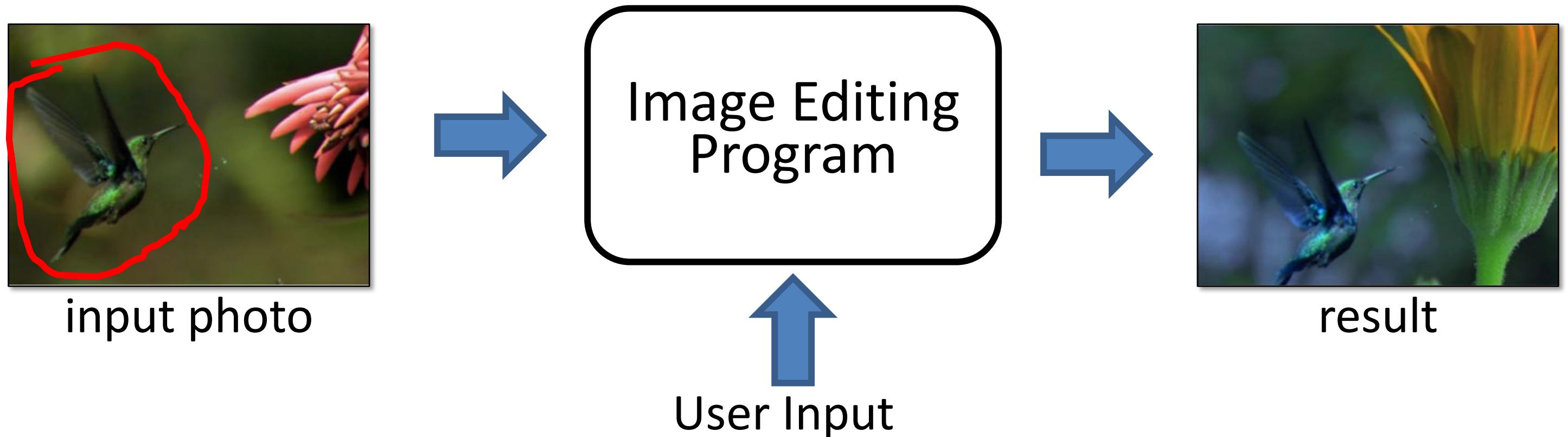
$$+ |\mathcal{F}(\hat{y}) - \mathcal{F}(x)|$$


optimized output      content image

$$\arg \min_{\hat{y}} \mathcal{L}_{\text{style}}(\hat{y}, y) + \lambda \mathcal{L}_{\text{content}}(\hat{y}, x)$$

User input      Input image

# Image Editing with Optimization



$$\arg \min_{\hat{y}} \mathcal{L}_{\text{background\_boundary}}(\hat{y}, y) + \lambda \mathcal{L}_{\text{source\_gradient}}(\hat{y}, x)$$

↑  
result      background      result      object

# Learning Natural Image Manifold

- Deep generative models:  $G(z) : z \rightarrow x$ 
  - Generative Adversarial Network (**GAN**)  
(e.g., DCGAN, StyleGAN2, BigGAN)
  - Variational Auto-Encoder (**VAE**)  
(e.g., VQ-VAE2)
  - Flow-based models (e.g., RealNVP, Glow)...
- ...

# Changing Variables

- Traditional method: Optimizing the image

$$\hat{y}^* = \arg \min_{\hat{y}} \mathcal{L}(x, y, \hat{y})$$

user constraint  
↑  
input      result

- New method: Optimizing the latent code

$$z^* = \arg \min_z \mathcal{L}(x, y, G(z))$$

user constraint  
↓  
input      ↑  
Latent code  
Generator

# Projecting and Editing an Image



original photo

Project



projection on manifold

Editing UI



different degree of image manipulation

Edit Transfer



transition between the original and edited projection

# Projecting and Editing an Image



original photo

Project



projection on manifold

Editing UI



different degree of image manipulation

Edit Transfer



transition between the original and edited projection

# Projecting an Image into GAN Manifold

Input: real image  $x$   
Output: latent vector  $z$

**Optimization**

$$z^* = \arg \min_z \mathcal{L}(G(z), x)$$



Reconstruction loss

Generative model

# Projecting an Image into GAN Manifold

Input: real image  $x$   
Output: latent vector  $z$

**Optimization**

$$z^* = \arg \min_z \mathcal{L}(G(z), x)$$

**Inverting Network**  $z = E(x)$

$$E = \arg \min_E \mathbb{E}_x \underbrace{\mathcal{L}(G(E(x)), x)}_{\text{Auto-encoder}}$$

with a fixed decoder



also see VAE-GAN based image projection  
Neural Photo Editor [Brock et al. ICLR 2017]

# Projecting an Image into GAN Manifold

Input: real image  $x$   
Output: latent vector  $z$

**Optimization**

$$z^* = \arg \min_z \mathcal{L}(G(z), x)$$

**Inverting Network**  $z = E(x)$

$$E = \arg \min_E \mathbb{E}_x \mathcal{L}(G(E(x)), x)$$

**Hybrid Method**  
Use the **network** as initialization  
for the **optimization** problem



# Manipulating the Latent Code



original photo

Project



projection on manifold



different degree of image manipulation

Edit Transfer

Editing UI



transition between the original and edited projection

# Post-Processing (optional)



original photo



different degree of image manipulation

Project



projection on manifold

Editing UI



Edit Transfer



transition between the original and edited projection

# Image Editing with GANs

- Step 1: Image Projection/Reconstruction

$$z_0 = \arg \min_z \mathcal{L}(G(z), x)$$

- Step 2: Manipulating the latent code

$$z_1 = z_0 + \Delta z$$

- Step 3: Generate the edited result

$$G(z_1)$$

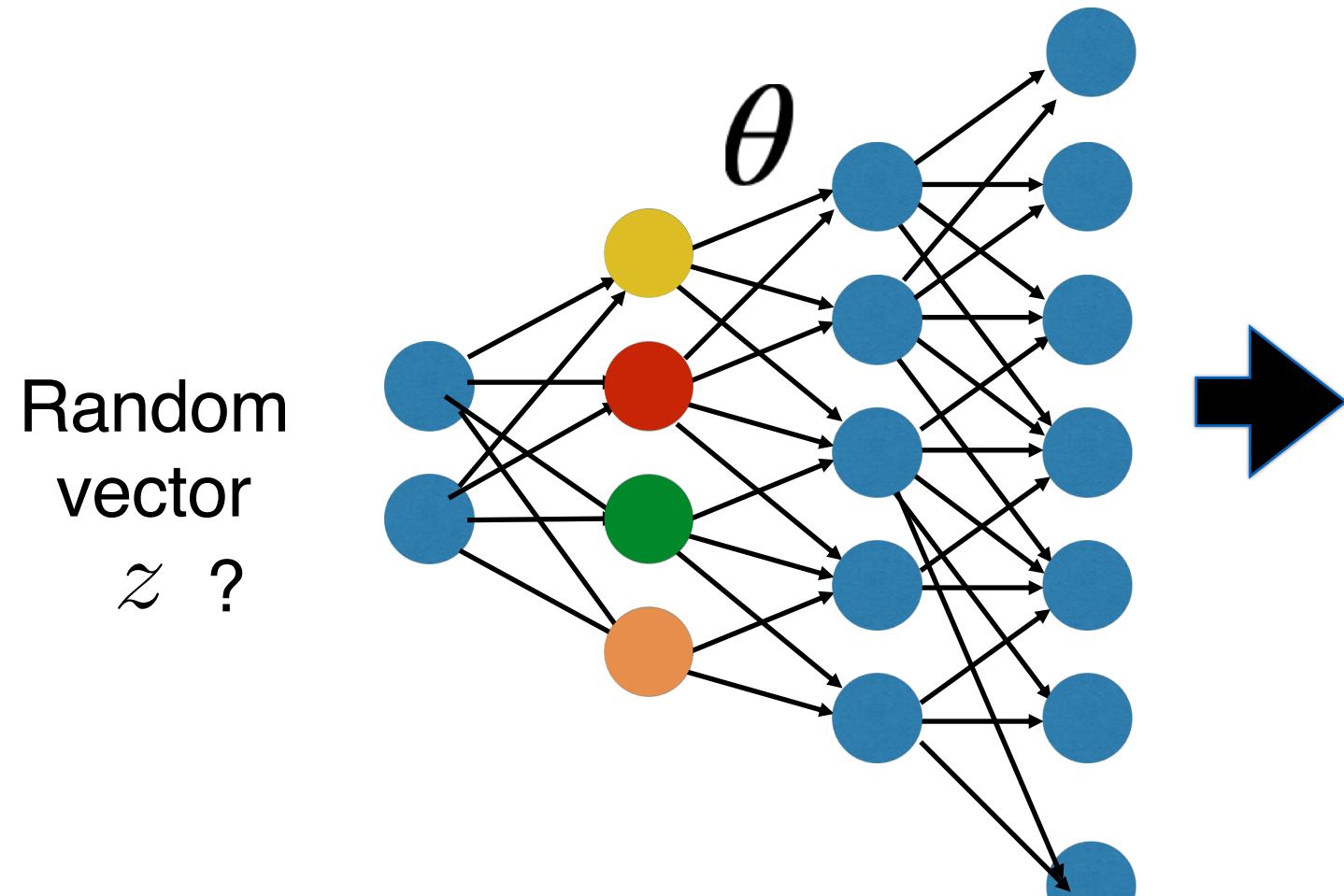
# Image Projection with GANs

# Image Reconstruction (high-res images, Big Models)



Original image  $x$

# Image Reconstruction (high-res images, Big Models)



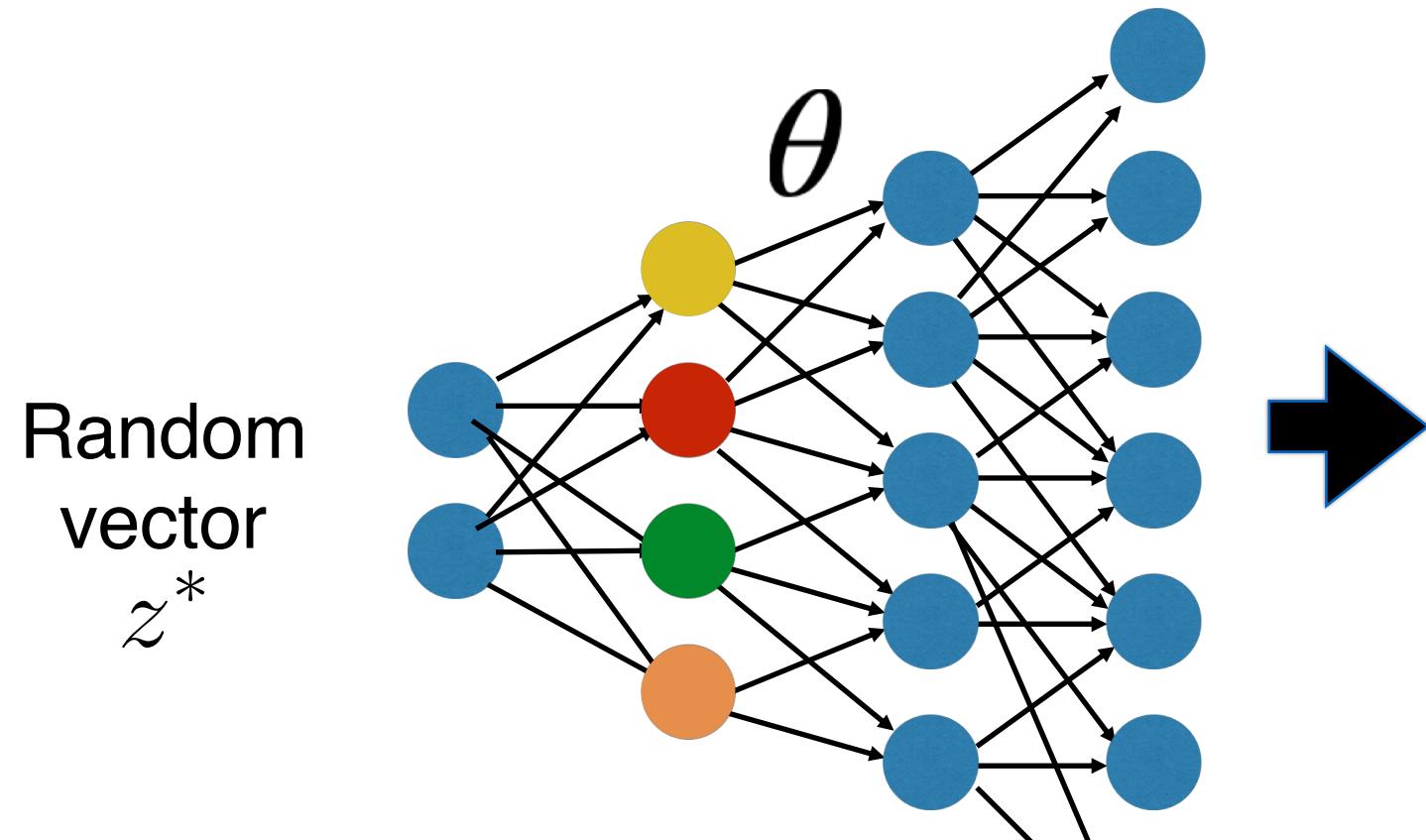
$$z^* = \arg \min_z \mathcal{L}(G(z; \theta), x)$$



Original image  $x$

iGAN [Zhu et al. 2016]

# Image Reconstruction (high-res images, Big Models)



Reconstructed image  $G(z^*; \theta)$

$$z^* = \arg \min_z \mathcal{L}(G(z; \theta), x)$$

# Find the Differences...



Original image



GAN reconstructed image

# Find the Differences...



Original image

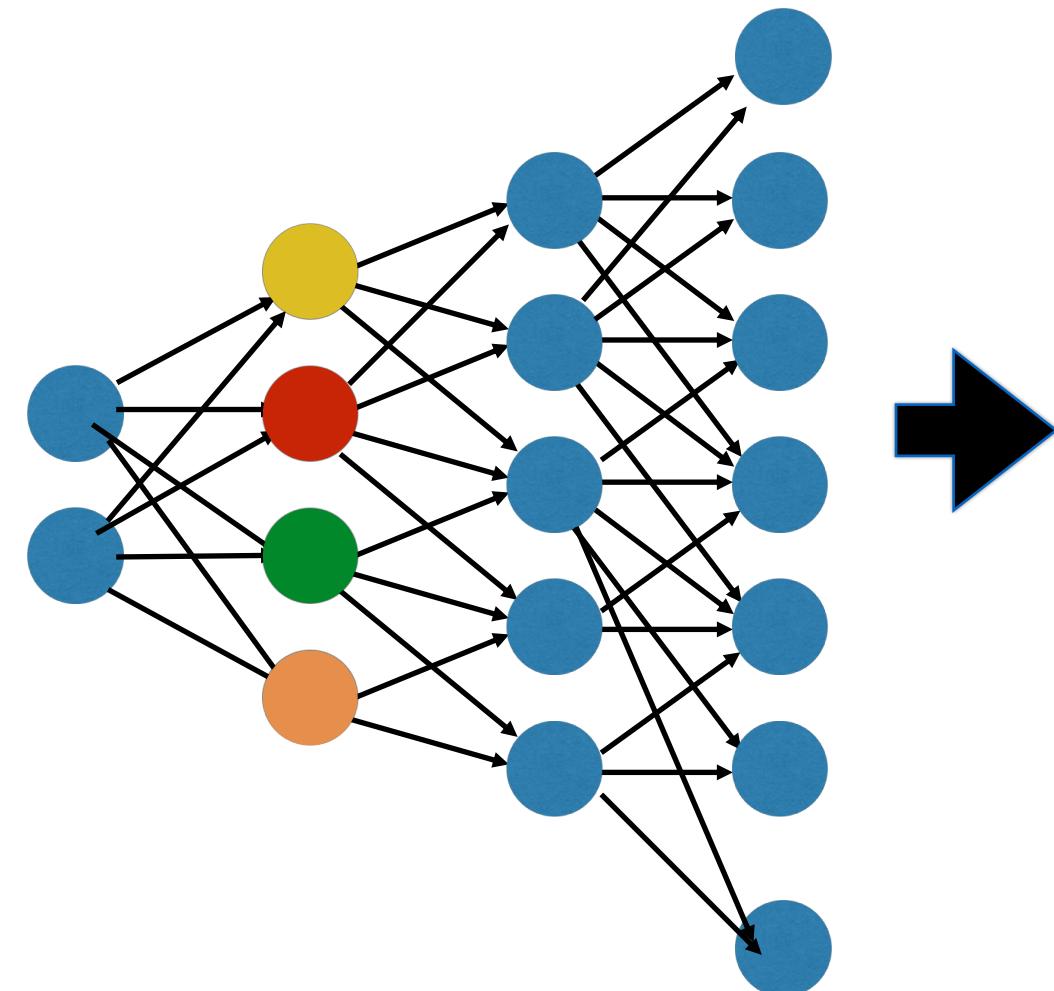


GAN reconstructed image



Original image

Random  
vector  
 $z^*$

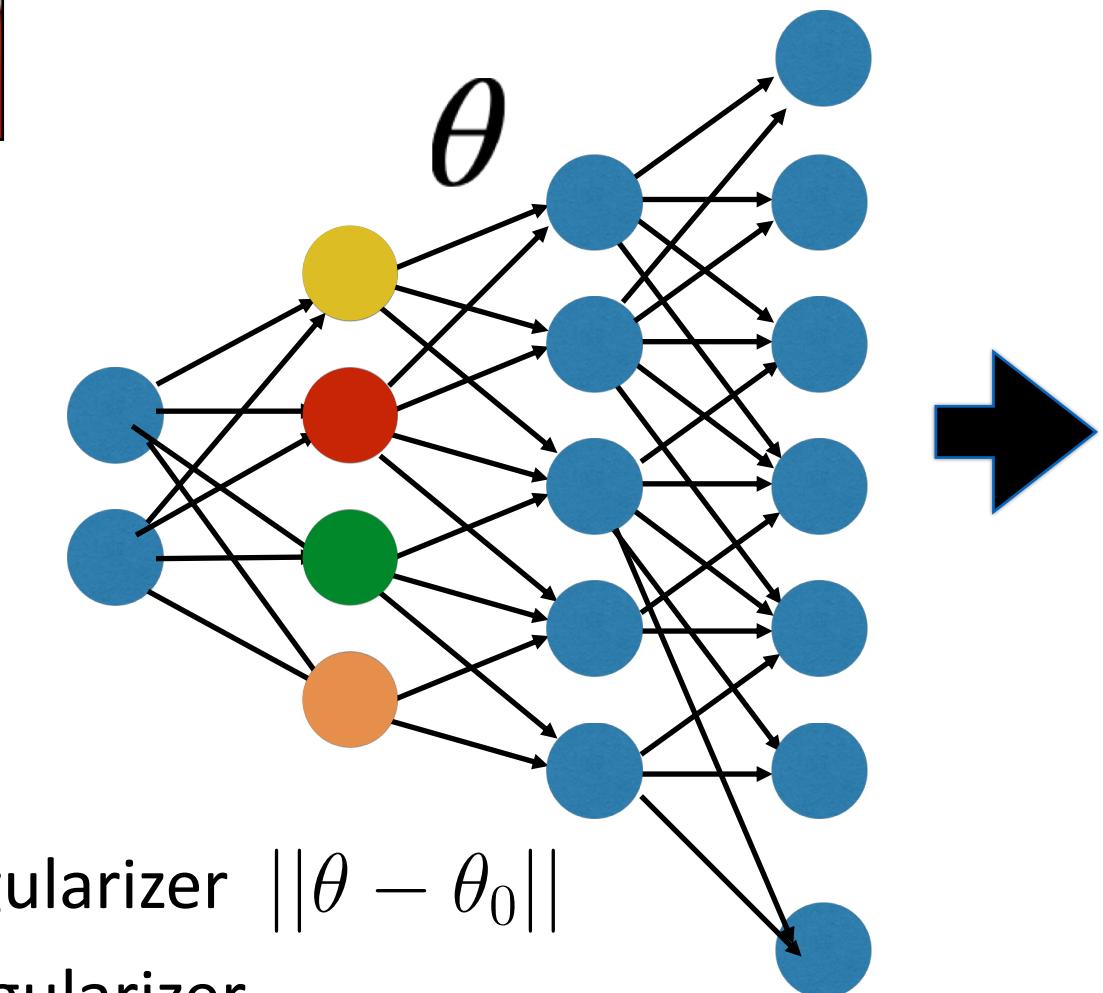


Reconstructed image  $G(z^*; \theta)$

$$z^* = \arg \min_z \mathcal{L}(G(z; \theta), x)$$

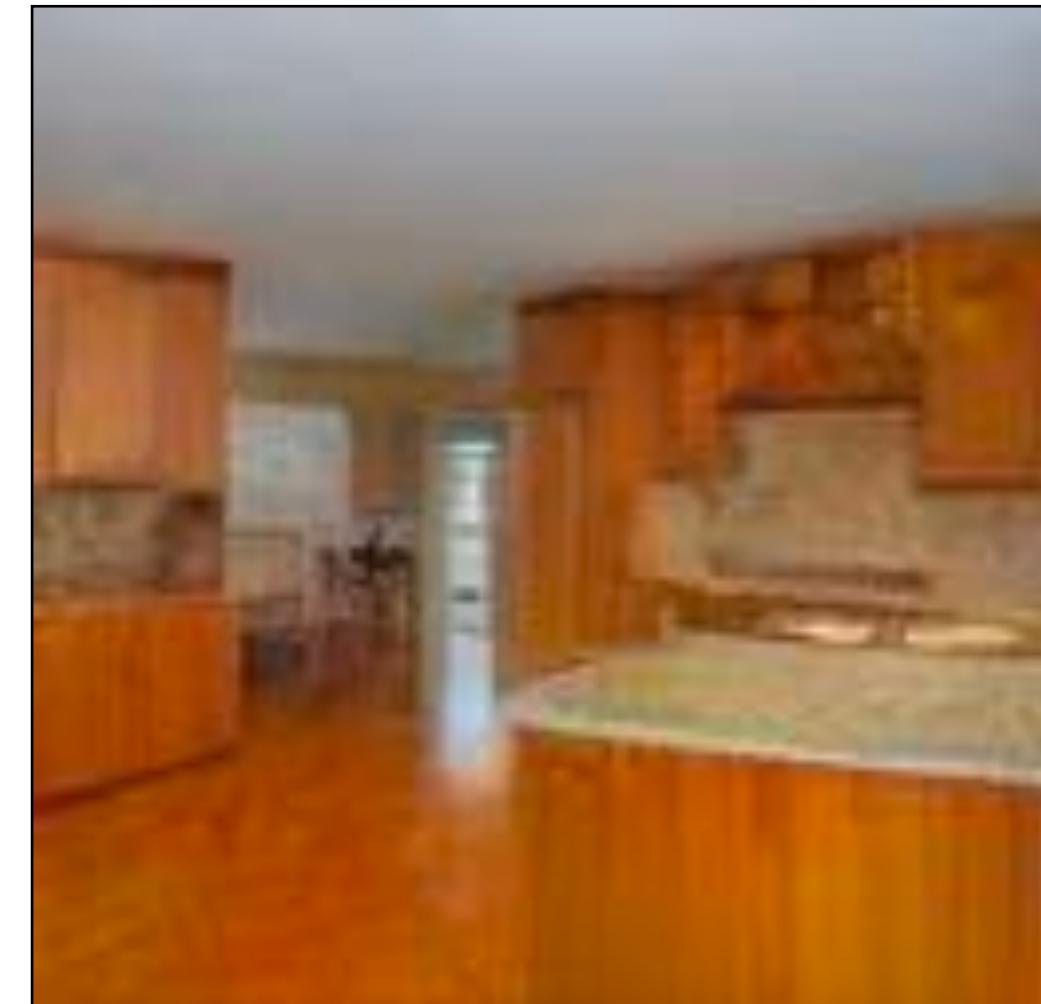


Original image



Weight space regularizer  $\|\theta - \theta_0\|$

Feature space regularizer



Reconstructed image  $G(z^*; \theta)$

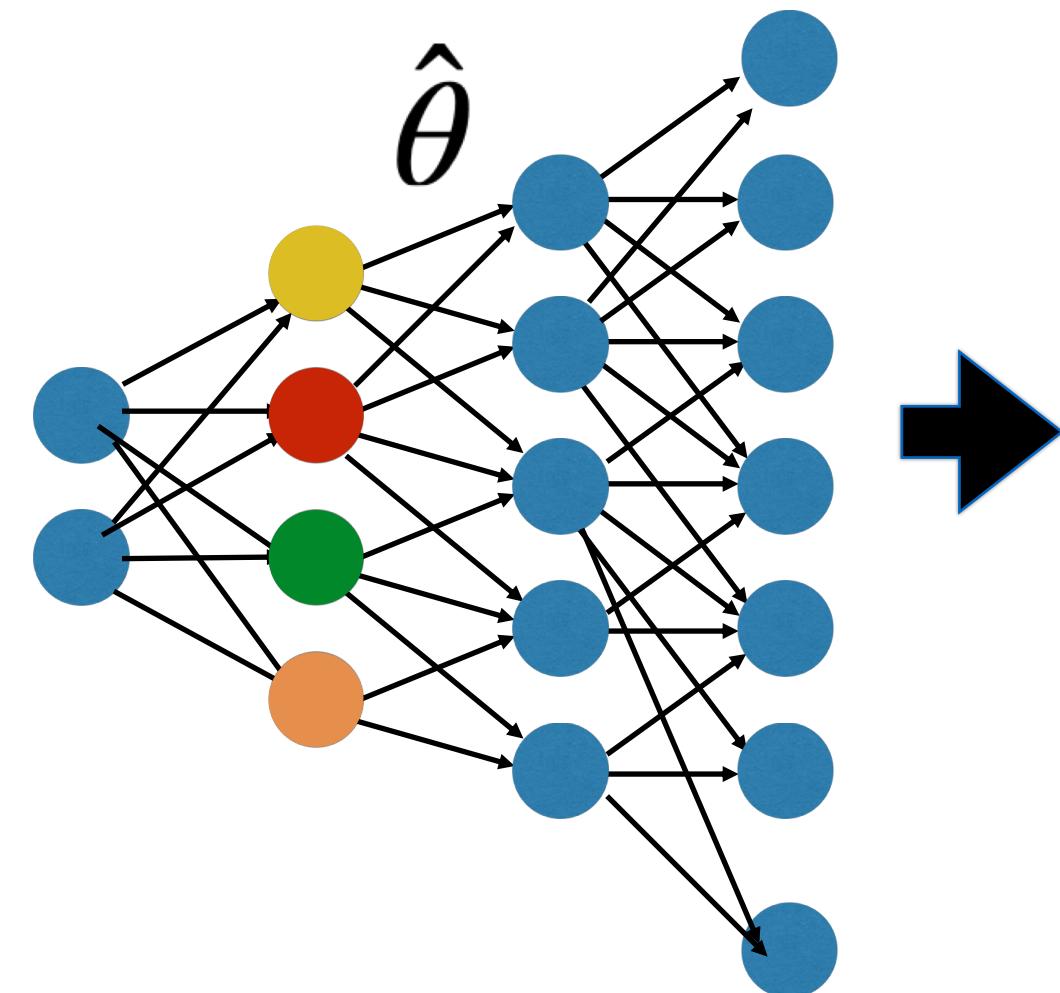
$$z^*, \theta^* = \arg \min_{z, \theta} \mathcal{L}(G(z; \theta), x)$$

← Regularizer



Original image

Random  
vector  
 $z^*$



Reconstructed image  $G(z^*; \theta^*)$

$$z^*, \theta^* = \arg \min_{z, \theta} \mathcal{L}(G(z; \theta), x) + R(\theta) \leftarrow \text{Regularizer}$$

# Reconstructing a Real Photo



Original image



With  $z^*$

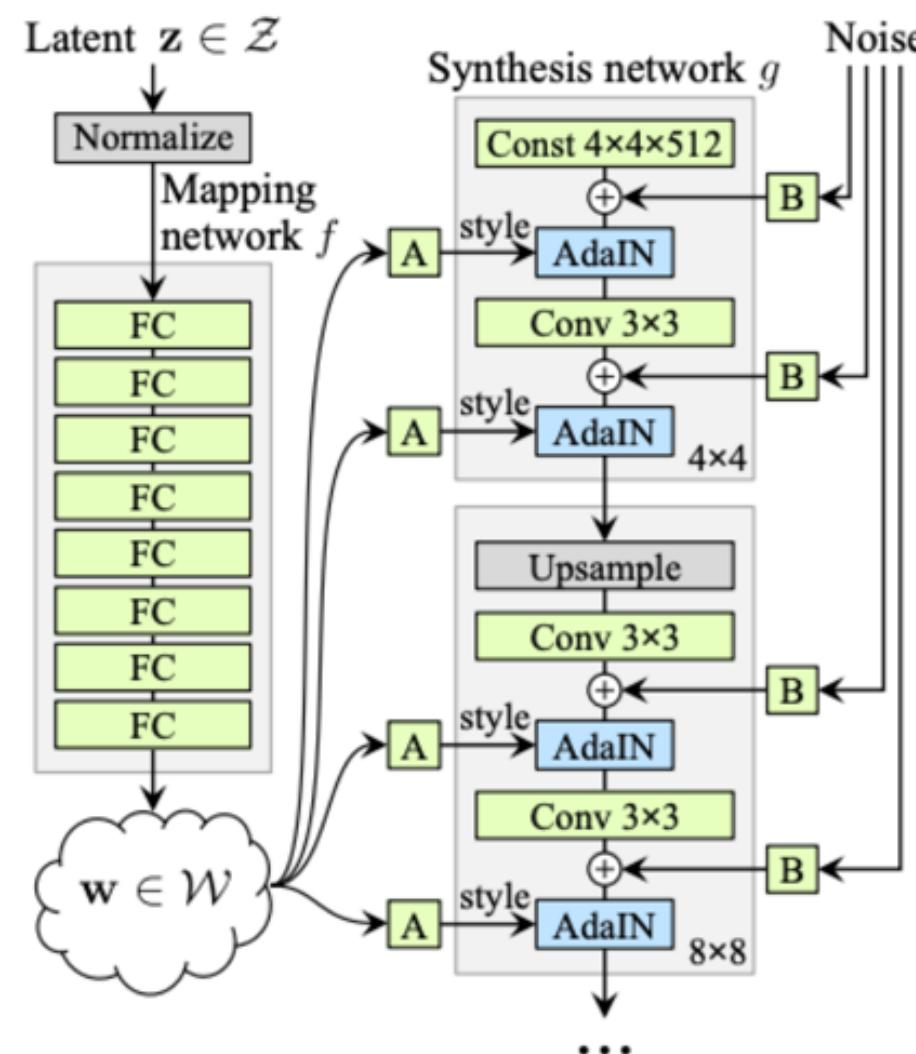


With  $z^*$  and  $\theta^*$

Semantic Photo Manipulation [Bau, Strobelt, Peebles, Wulff, Zhou, Zhu, Torralba, SIGGRAPH 2019]

Inspired by Deep Image Prior [Ulyanov et al.] and Deep Internal learning [Shocher et al.]

# Using Different Layers



Optimizing the latent code

$$z^* = \arg \min_z \mathcal{L}(G(z), x)$$

Optimizing the style code

$$w^* = \arg \min_w \mathcal{L}(g(w), x)$$

Optimizing the extended style code

$$w_+^* = \arg \min_{w+} \mathcal{L}(g(w_+), x)$$

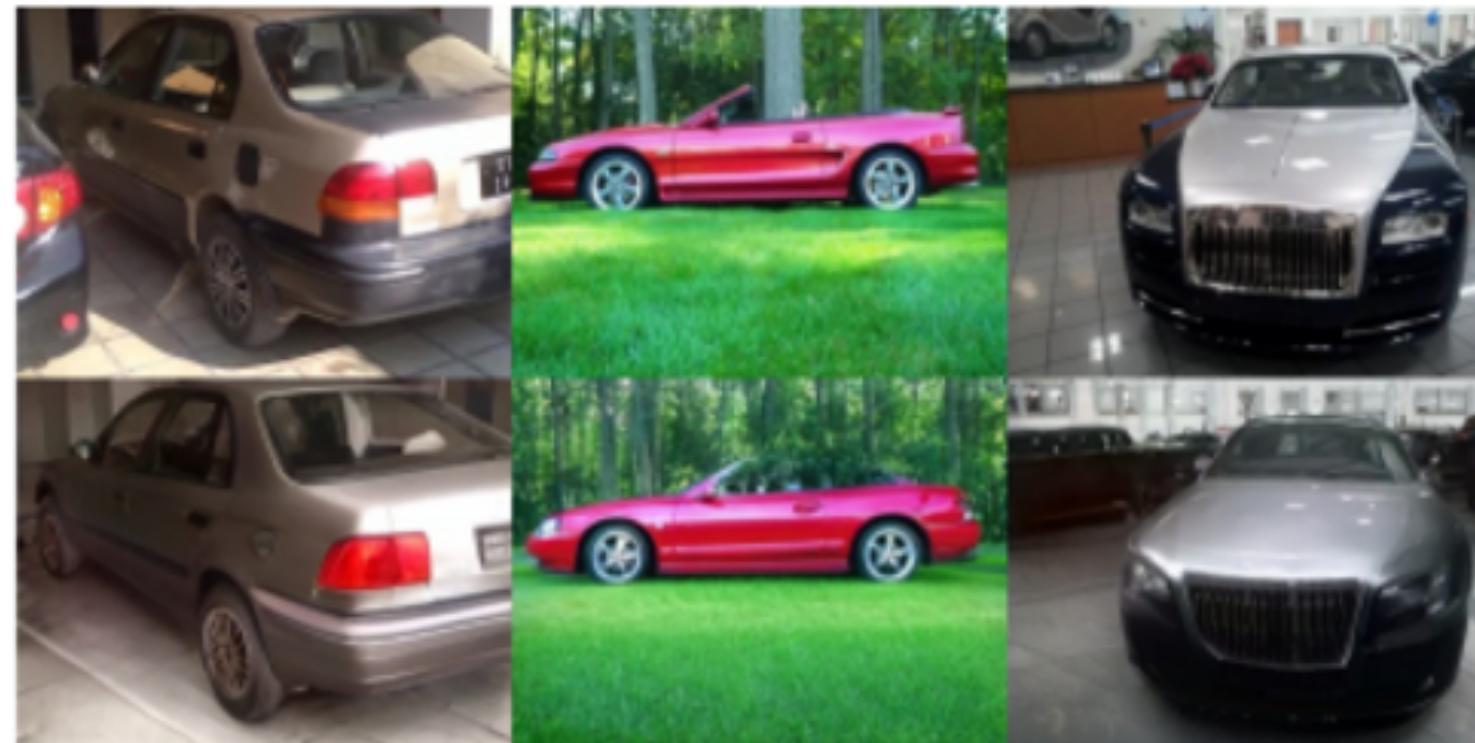
# Using Different Layers: w space



StyleGAN — generated images

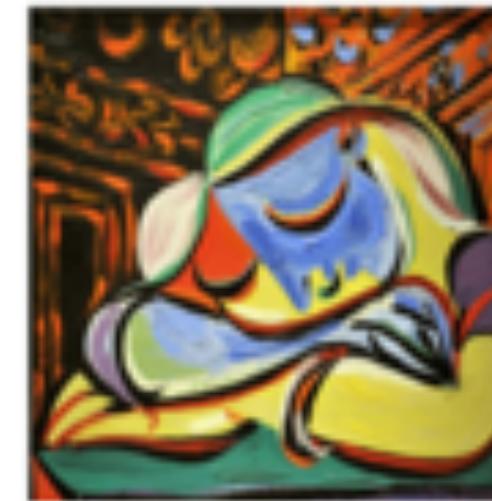
StyleGAN2 — generated images

# Using Different Layers: w space



StyleGAN2 — real images

# Using Different Layers: w+ space



All the results are reconstructed using Face Model

# Reconstruction $\neq$ Editing



Interpolations between two images

# Reconstruction $\neq$ Editing



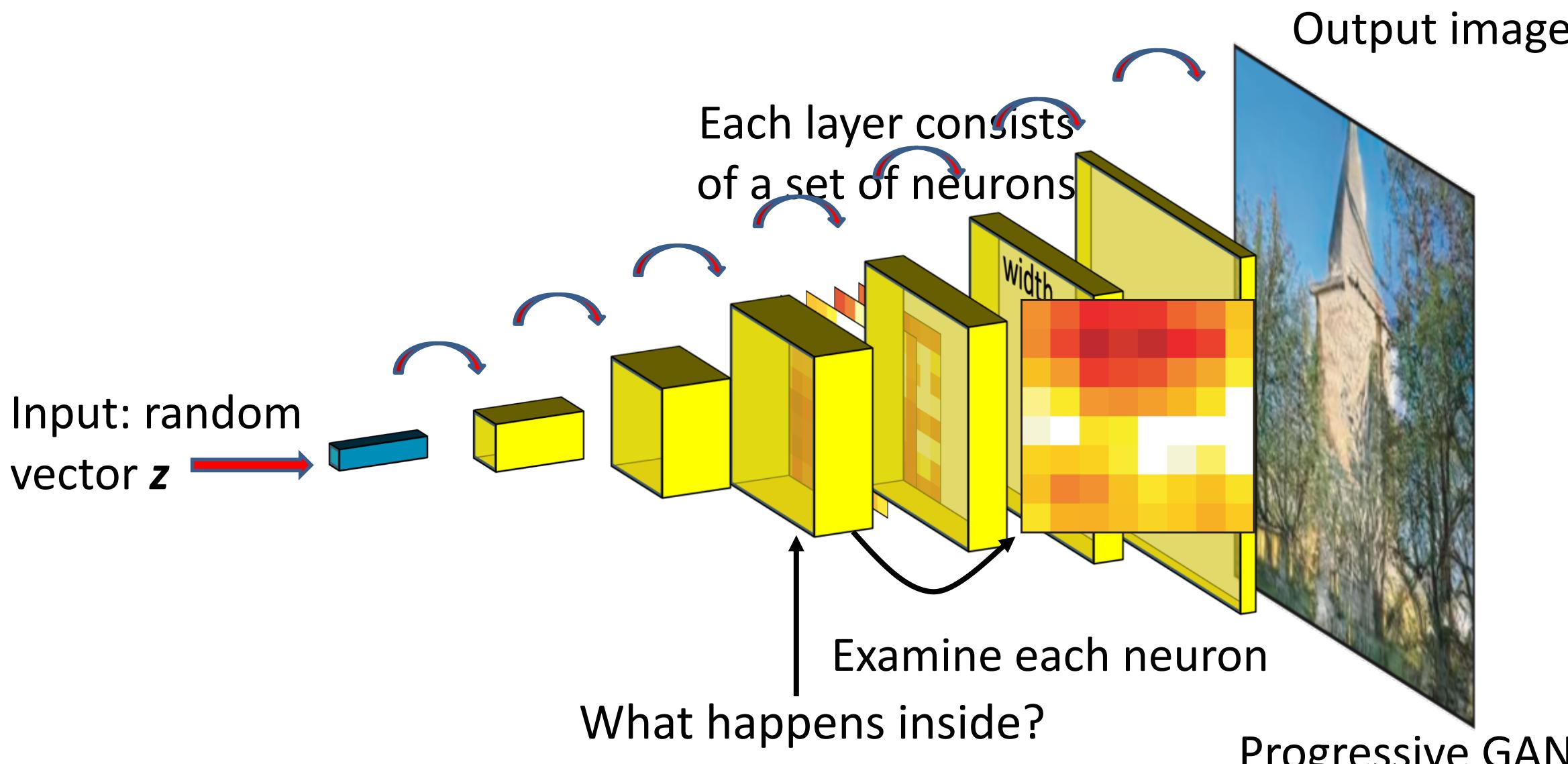
Interpolations between two images

# Manipulating Latent code/layer (channel analysis)

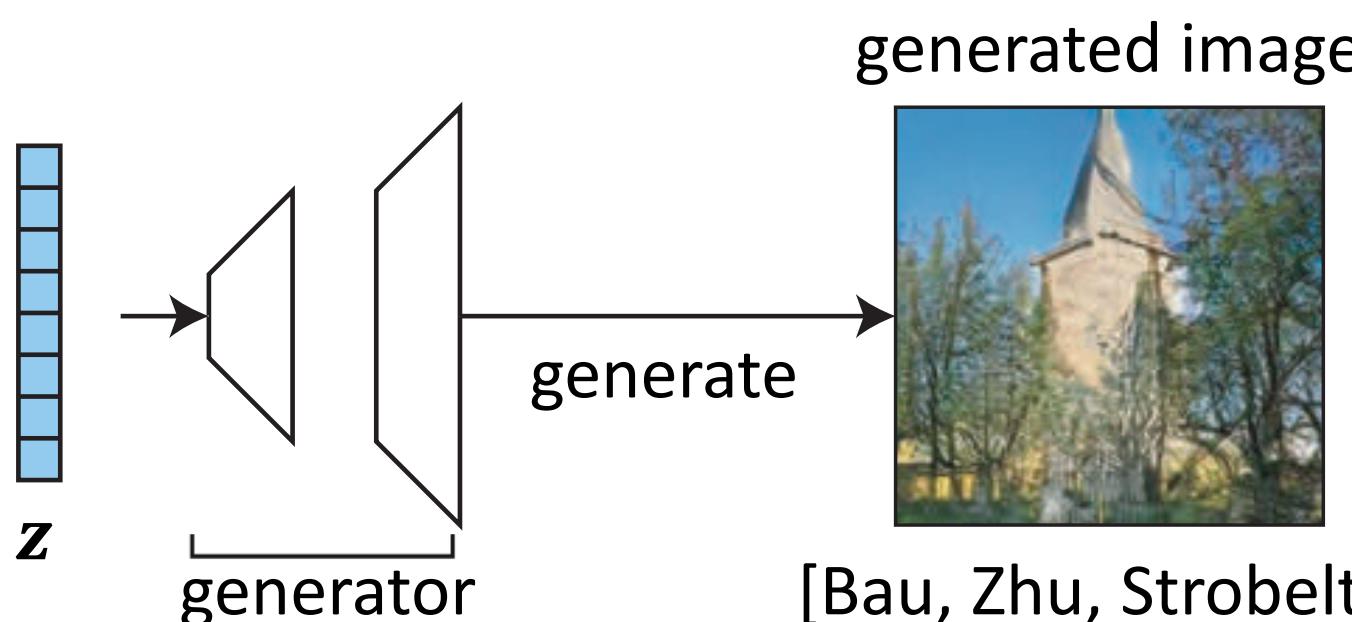
# Understanding a Generator

Each step:

Increases spatial resolution

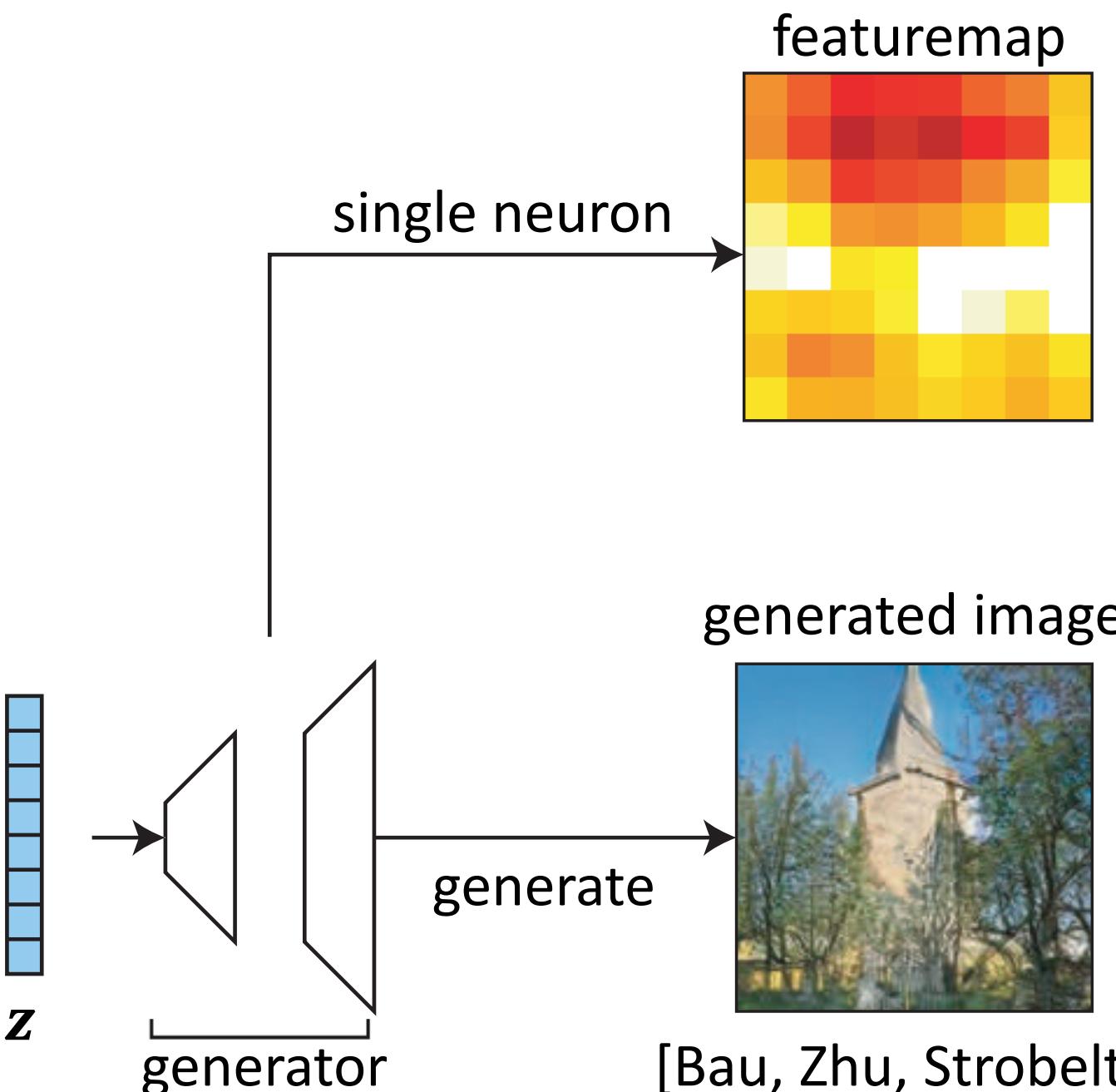


# Which neurons correlate to an object class?



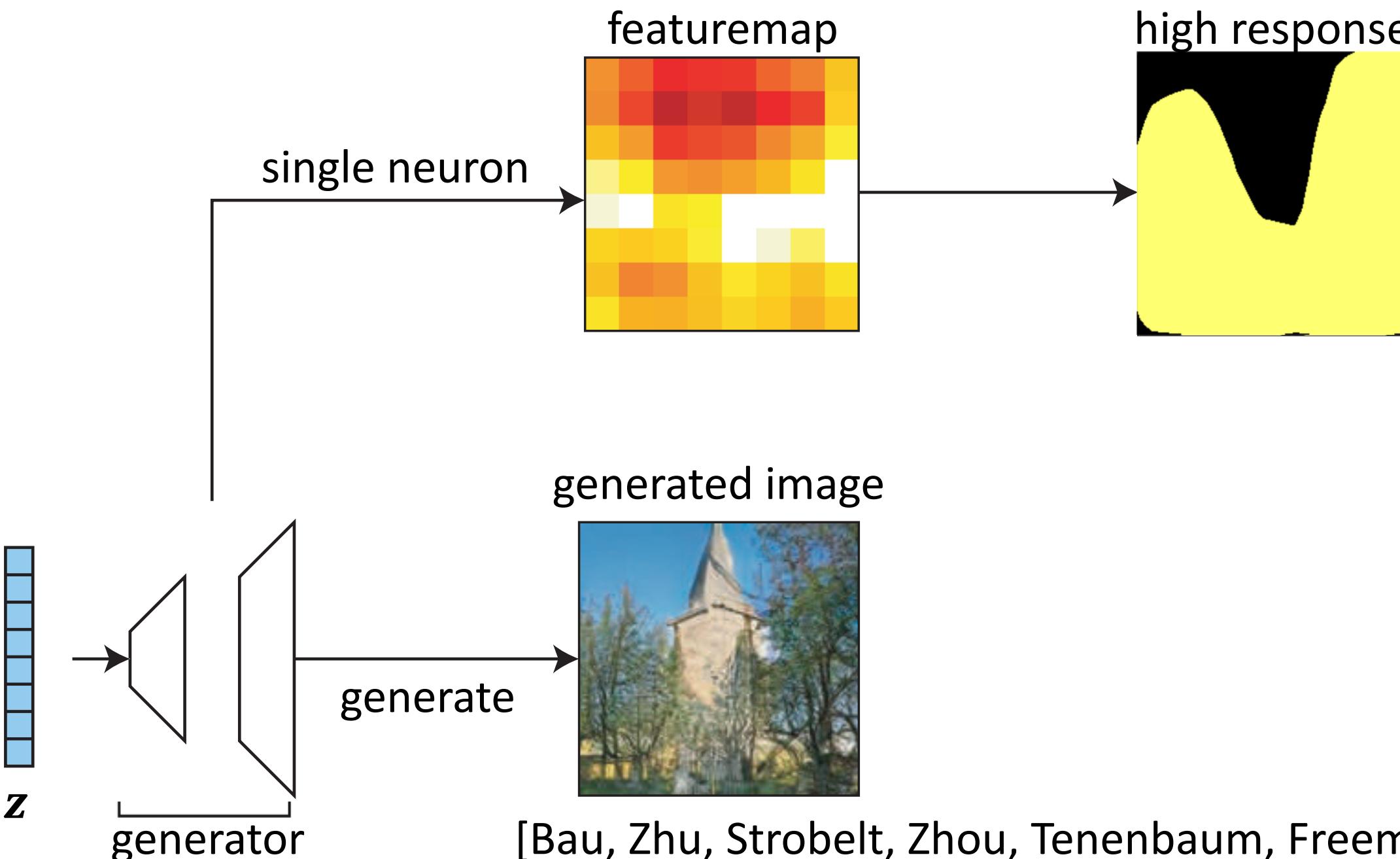
[Bau, Zhu, Strobelt, Zhou, Tenenbaum, Freeman, Torralba. ICLR 2019]

# Which neurons correlate to an object class?

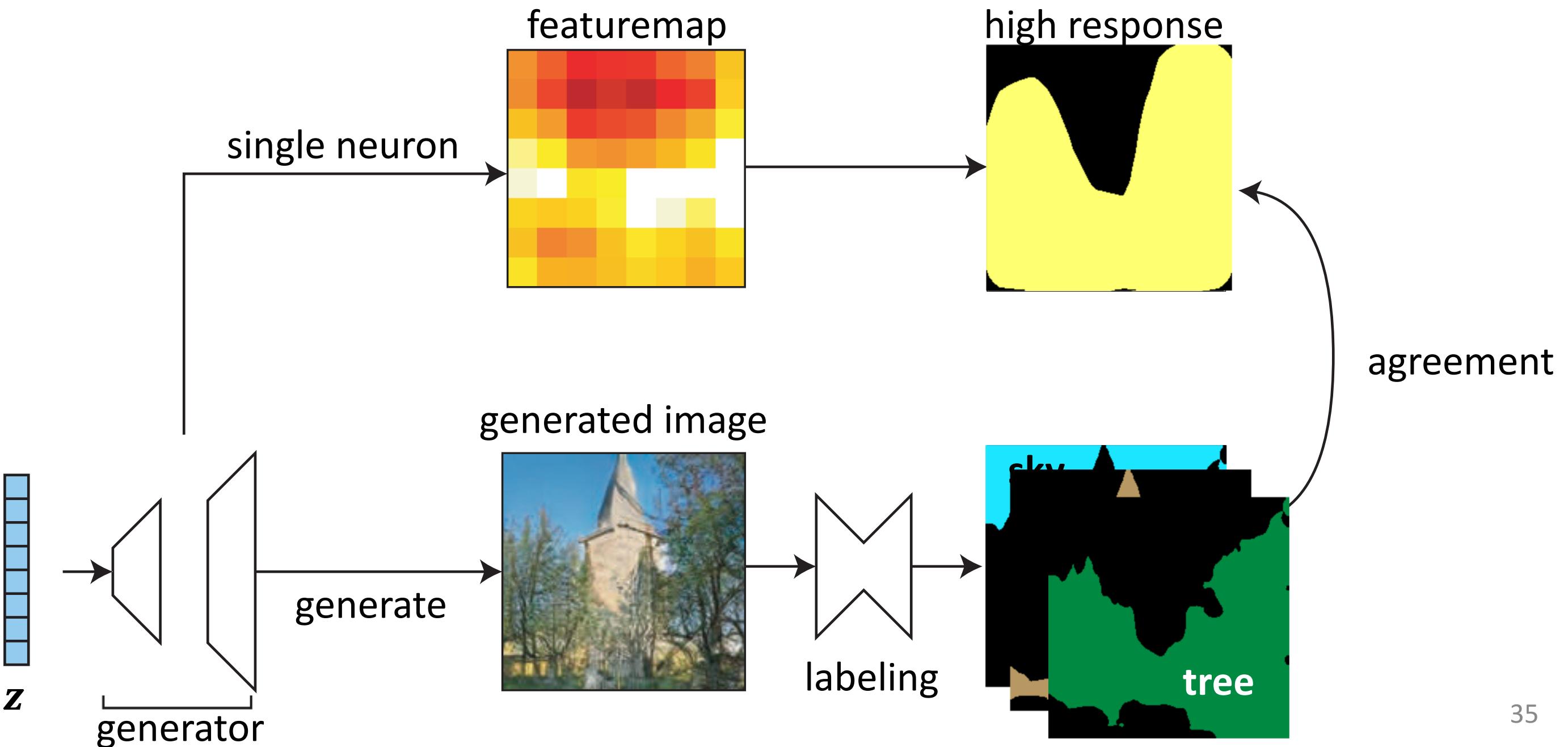


[Bau, Zhu, Strobelt, Zhou, Tenenbaum, Freeman, Torralba. ICLR 2019]

# Which neurons correlate to an object class?



# Which neurons correlate to an object class?

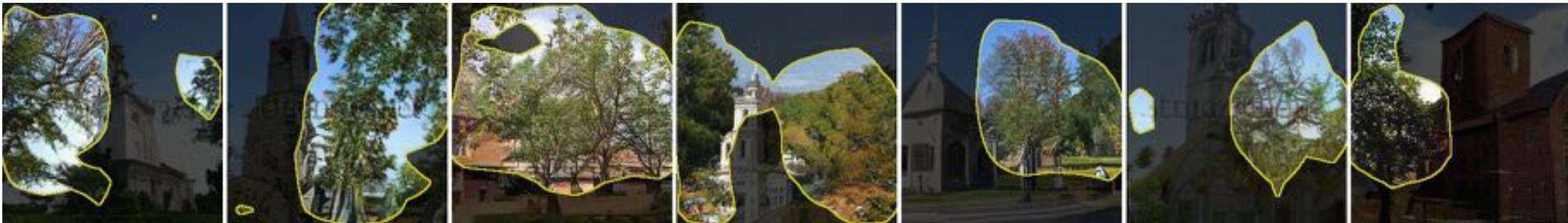


# Which neurons correlate to an object class?

Church samples



Tree  
Neuron



Dome  
Neuron



# Which neurons correlate to an object class?

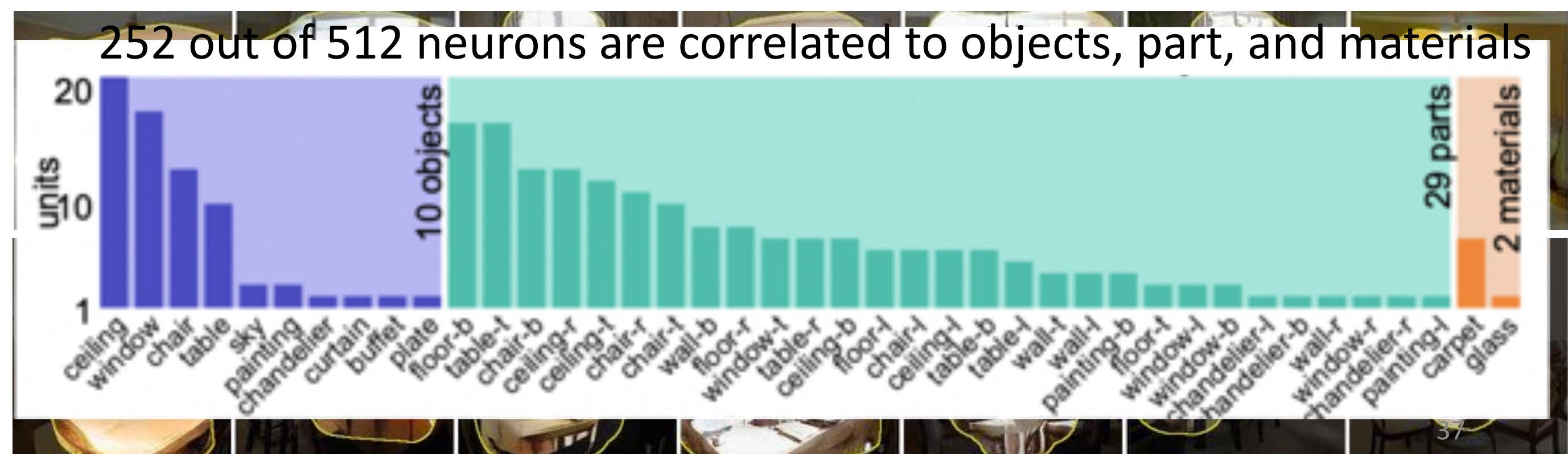
Dining room samples



252 out of 512 neurons are correlated to objects, part, and materials

Window  
Neuron

Table  
Neuron



# Which neurons correlate to an object class?

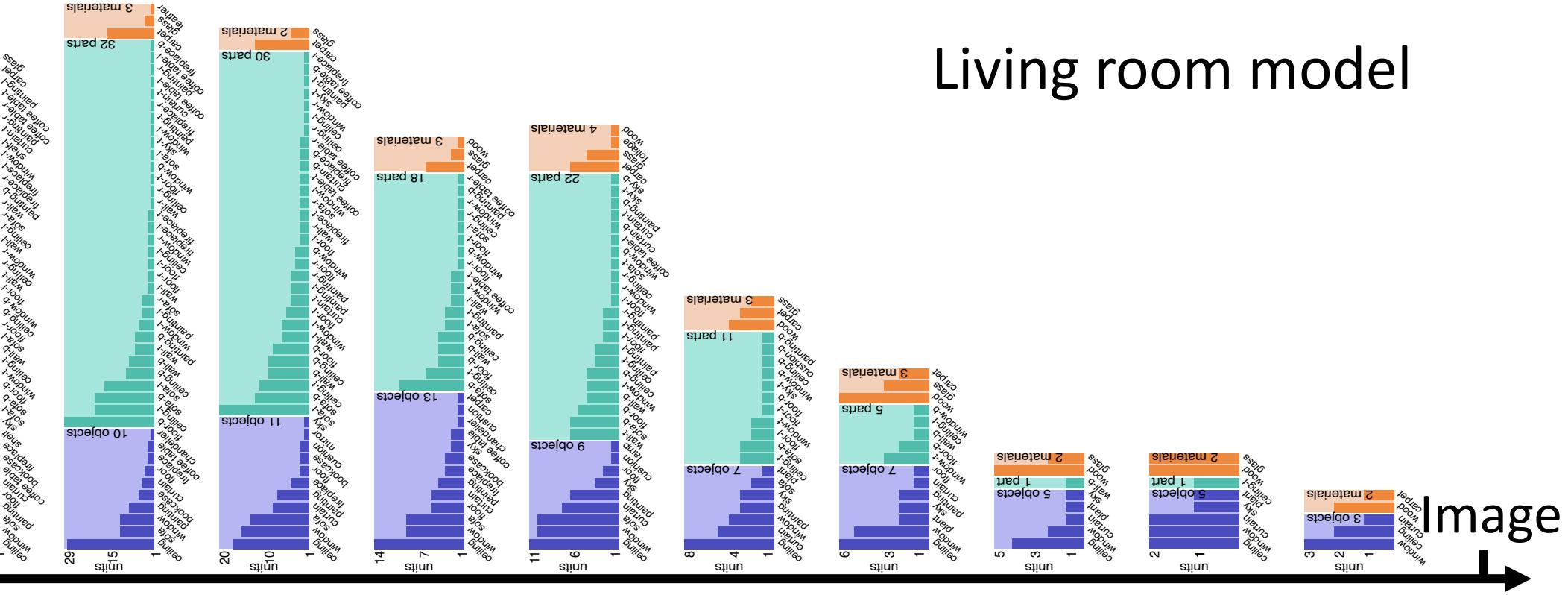
Living room model

Unit class distribution

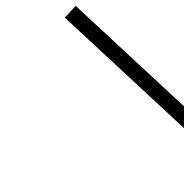
code



Layout



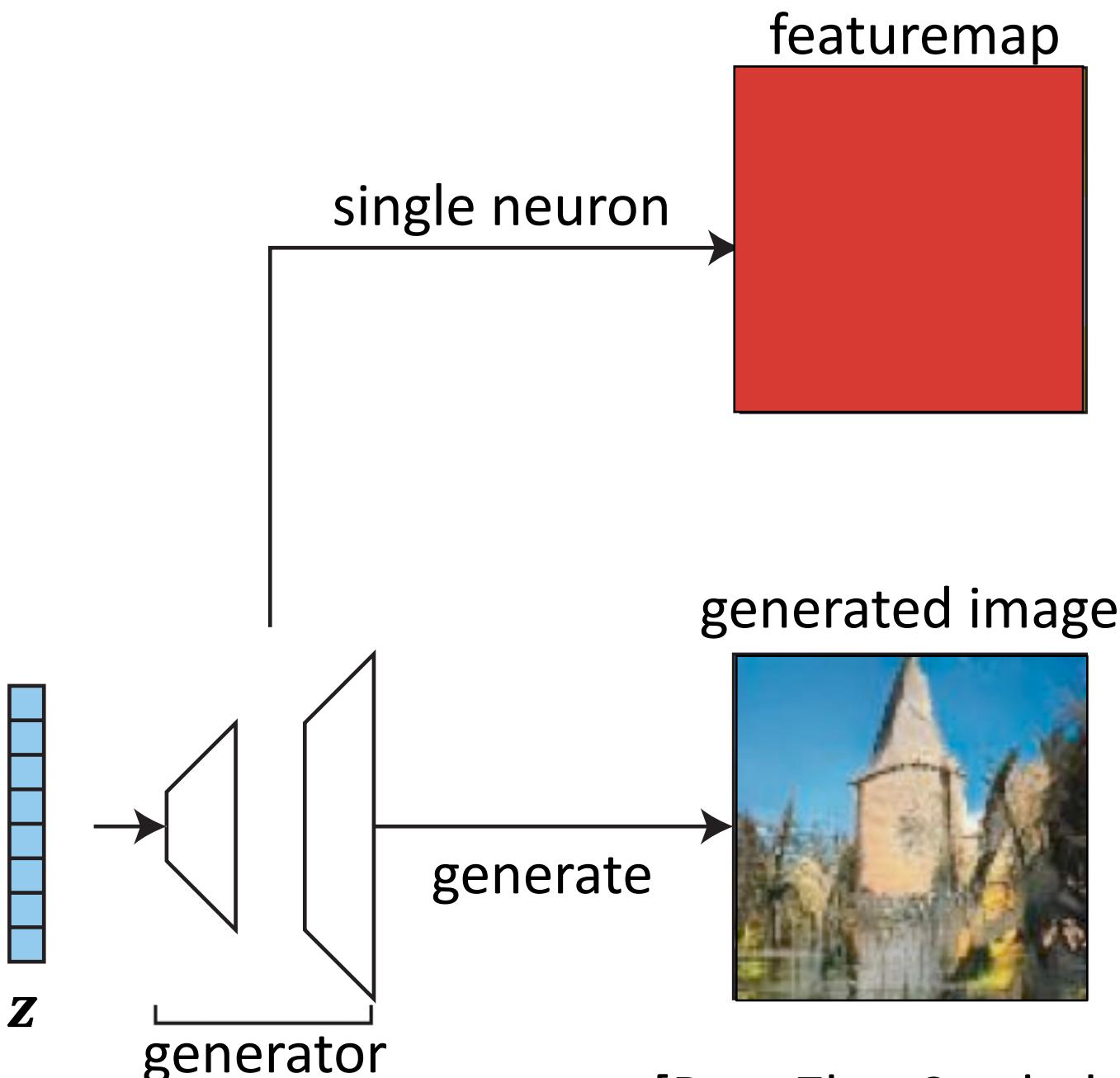
Object and parts



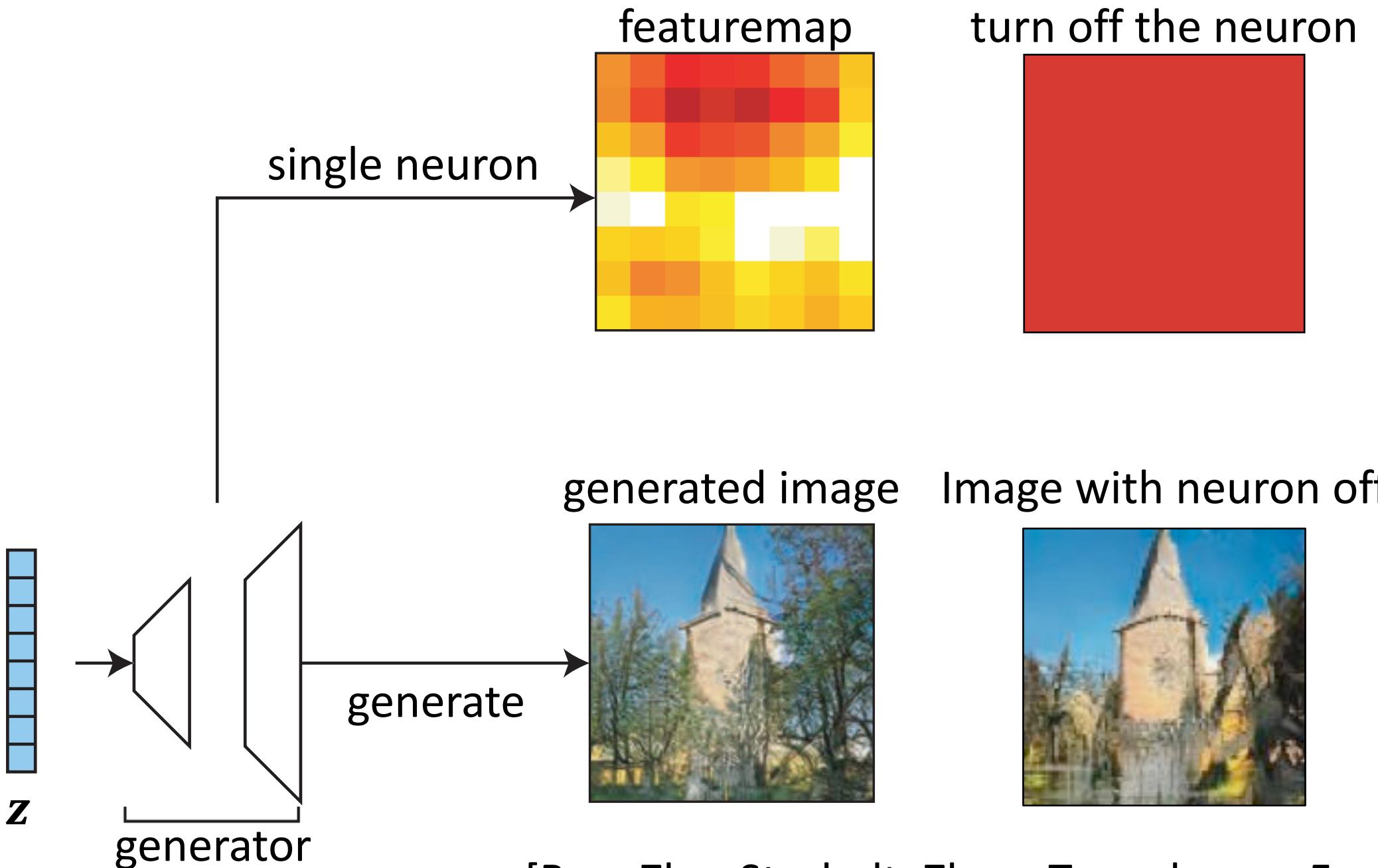
Edges, textures, local structure



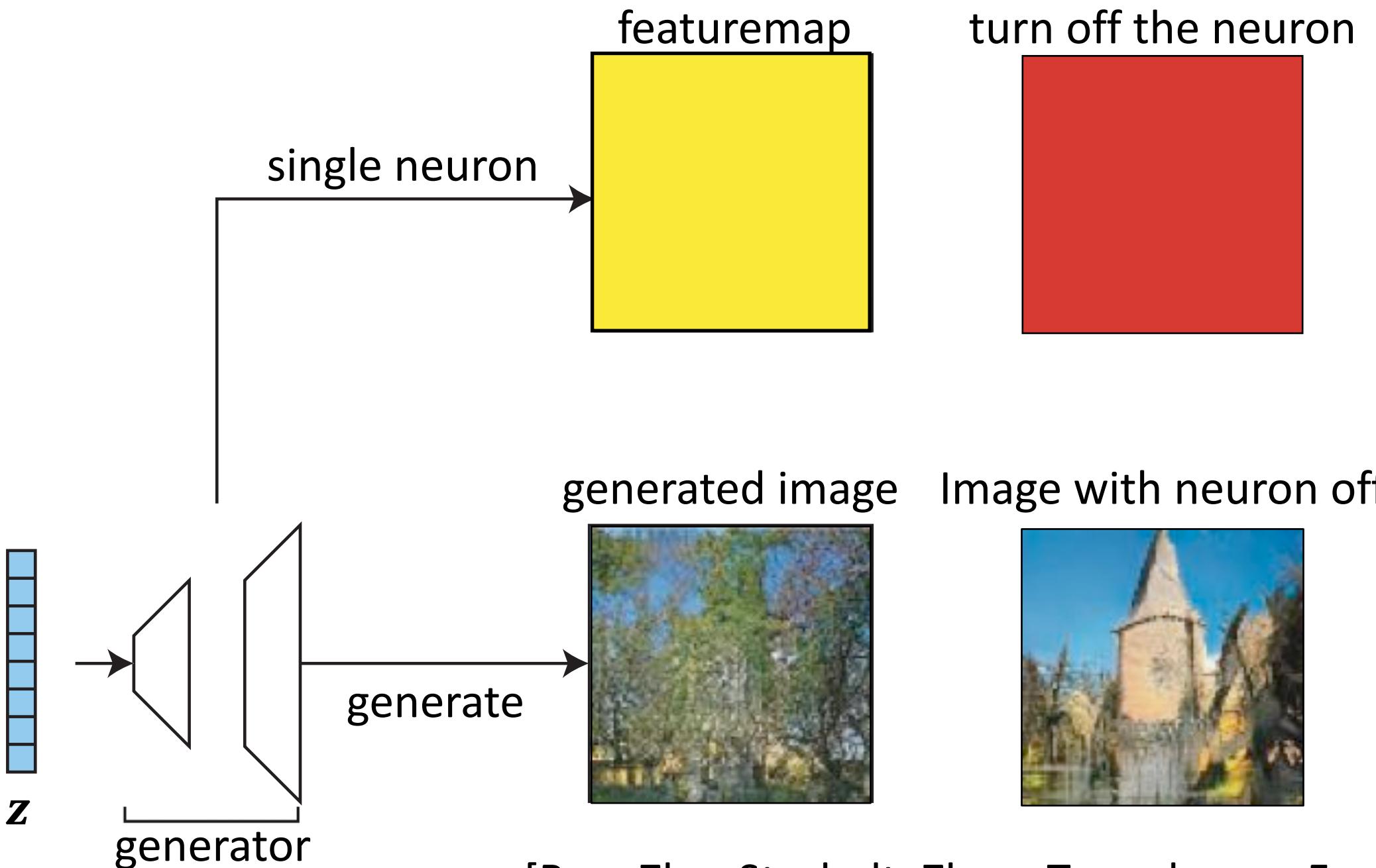
# Which neurons cause an object class?



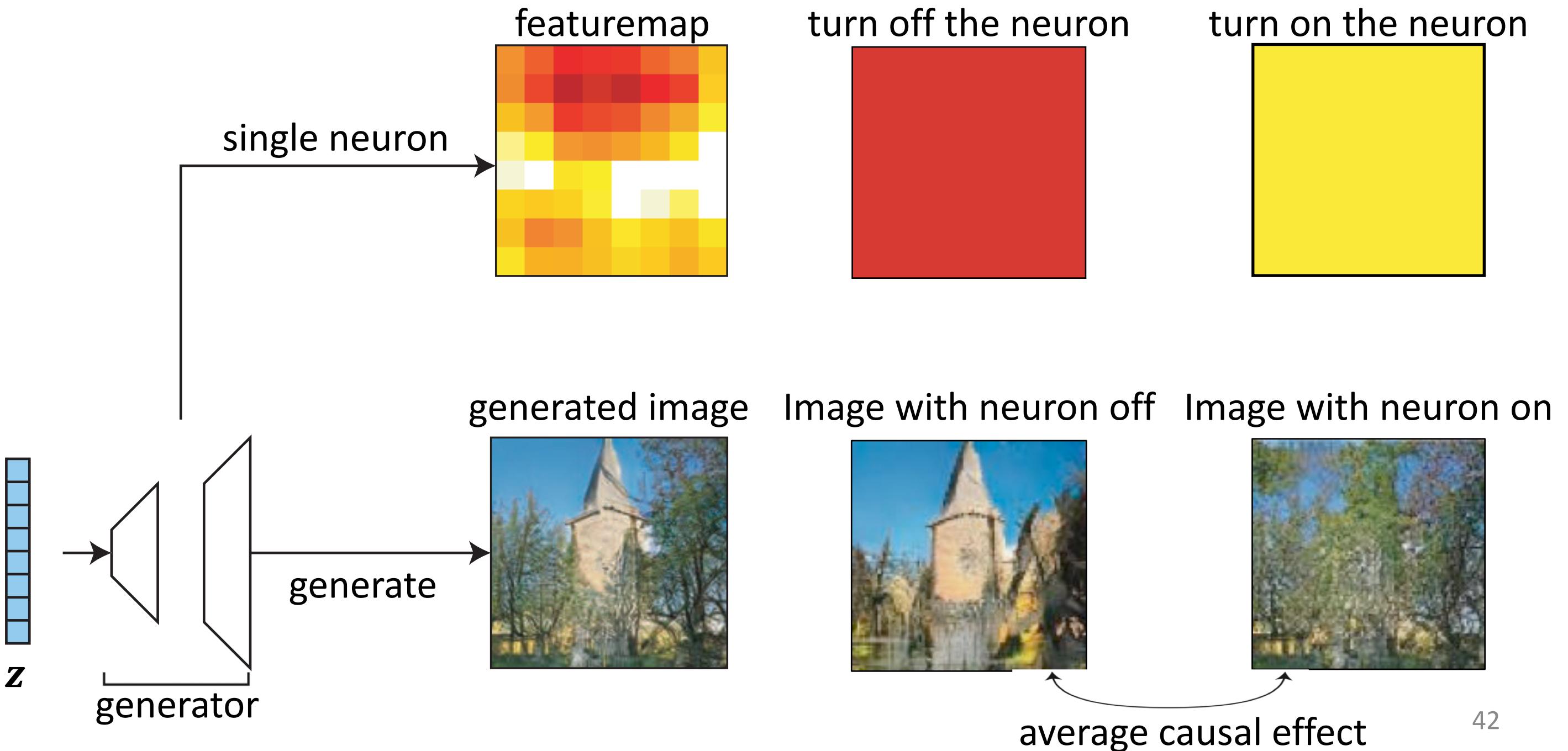
# Which neurons cause an object class?



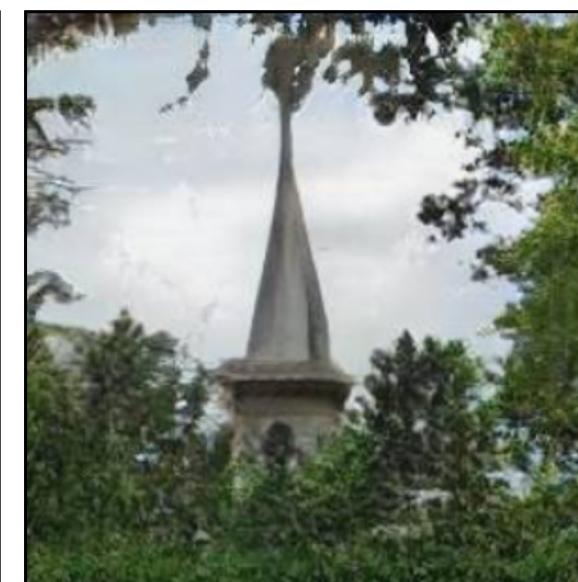
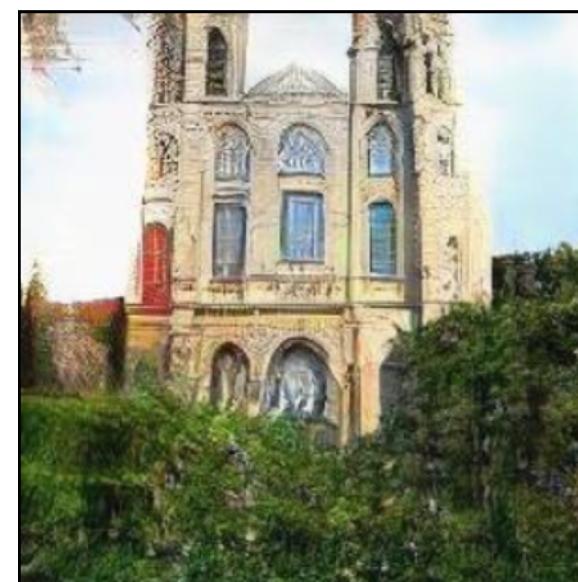
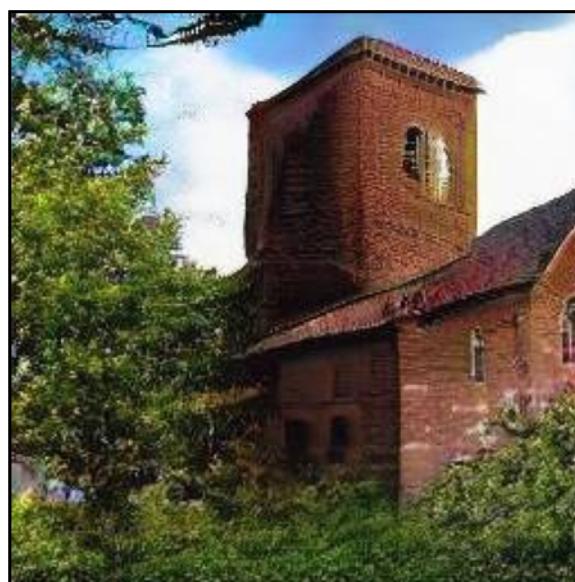
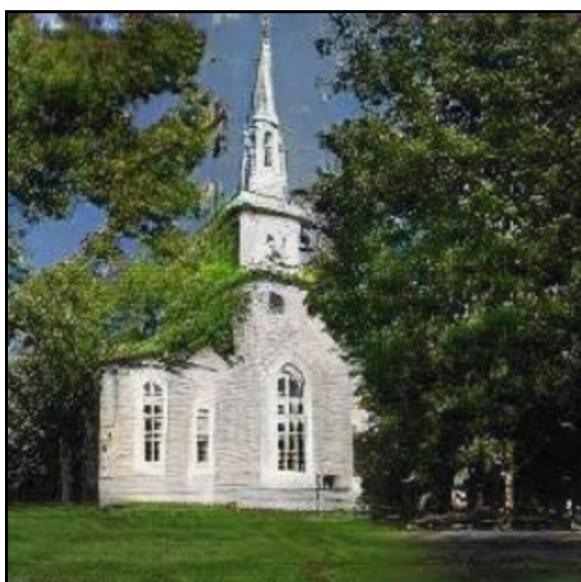
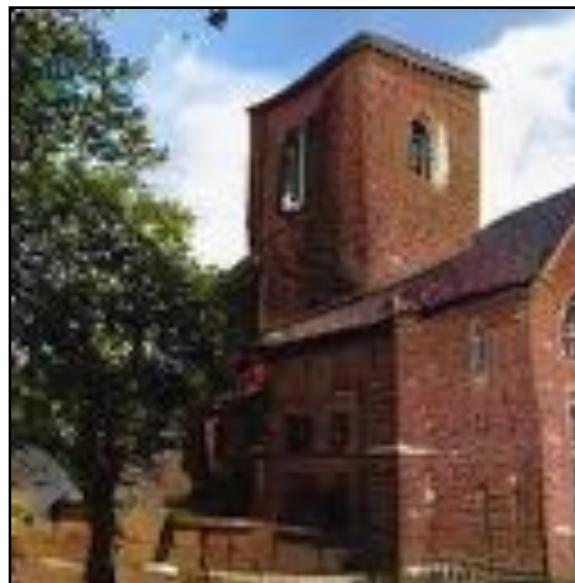
# Which neurons cause an object class?



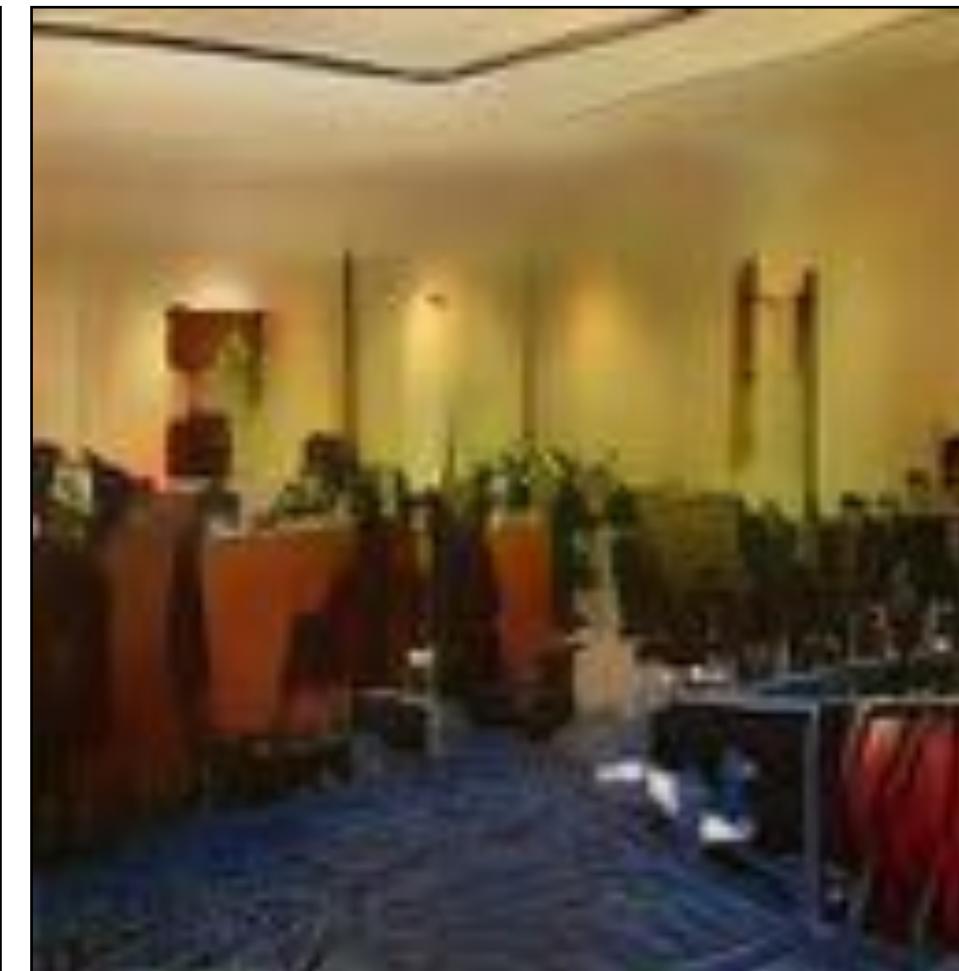
# Which neurons cause an object class?



# Which neurons cause an object class?



# Object-Scene Relationships



Turn off **person** neurons

# Object-Scene Relationships



Turn off **window** neurons

# Object-Scene Relationships



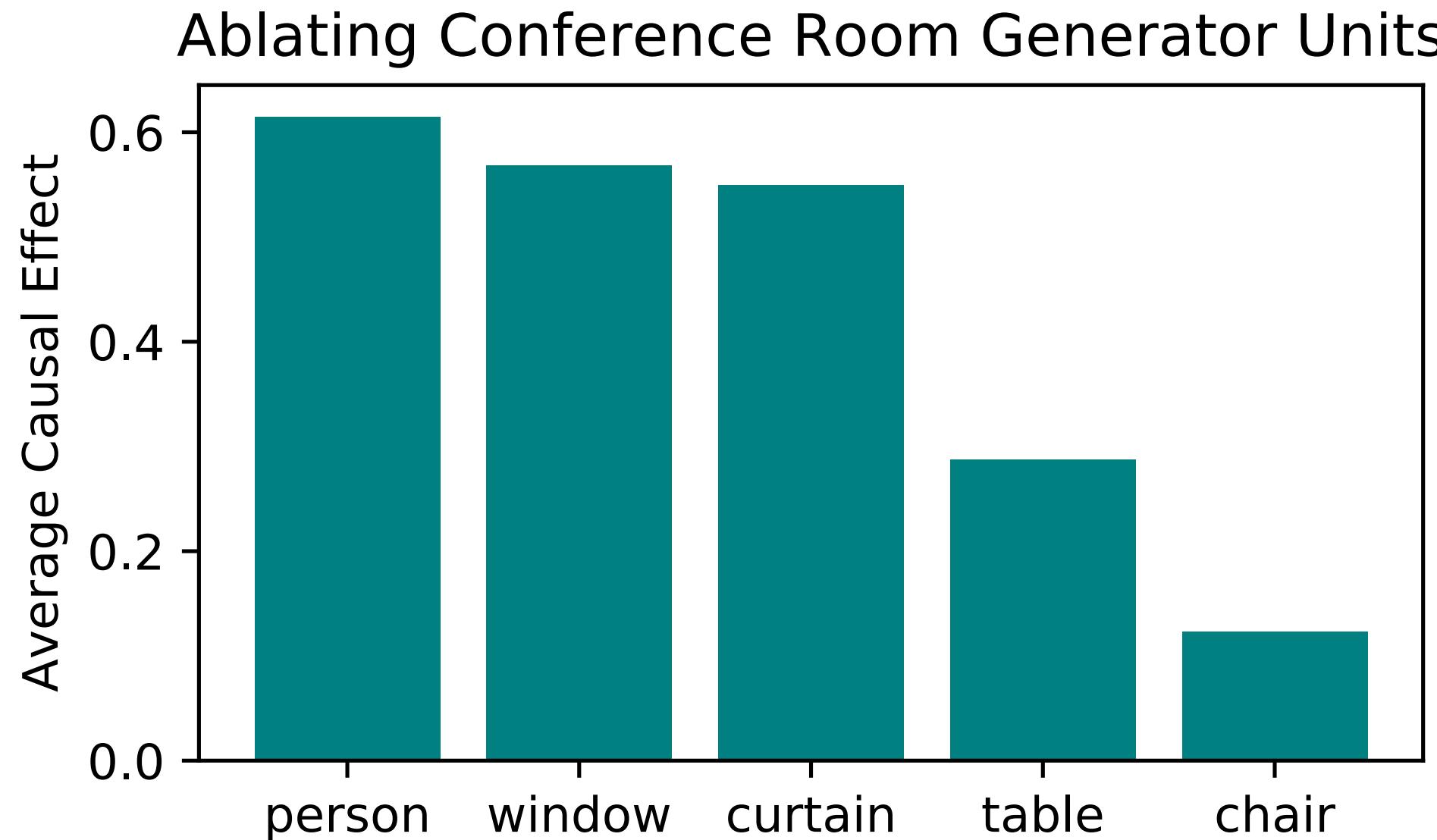
Turn off **table** neurons

# Object-Scene Relationships



Turn off **chair** neurons

# Object-Scene Relationships

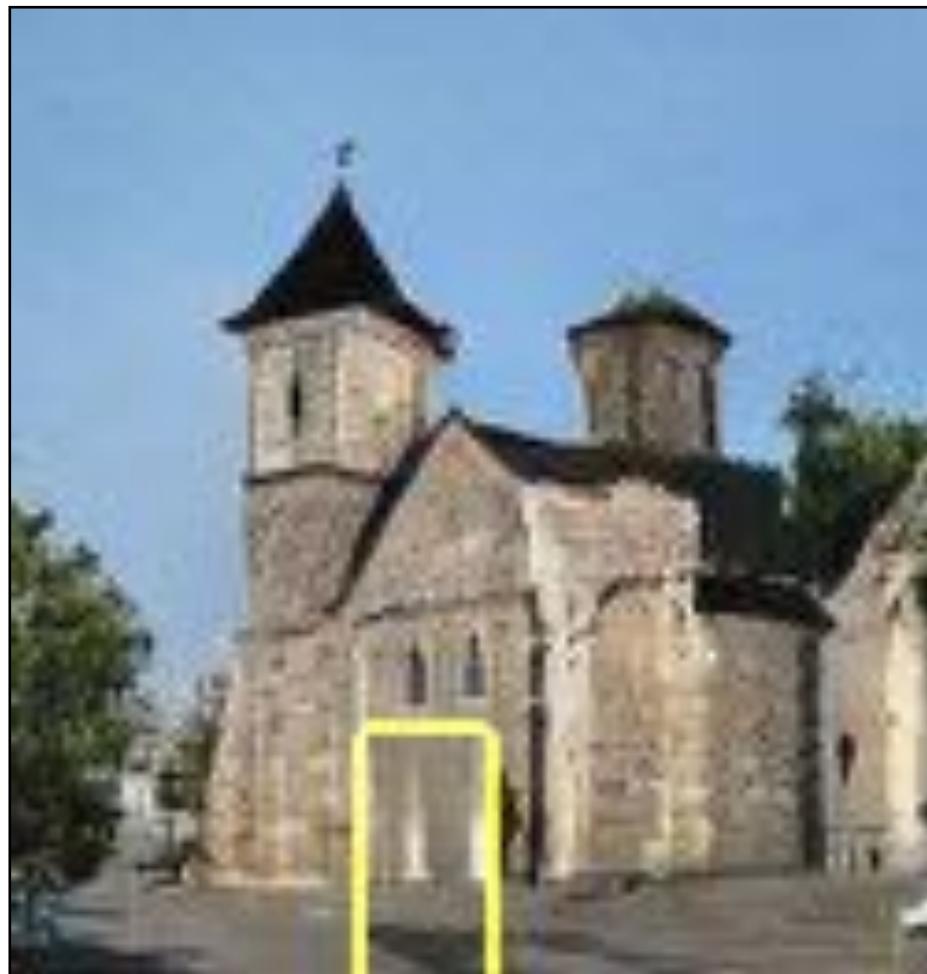


# Object-Scene Relationships



**Yellow box:** highlight every location where we can insert doors

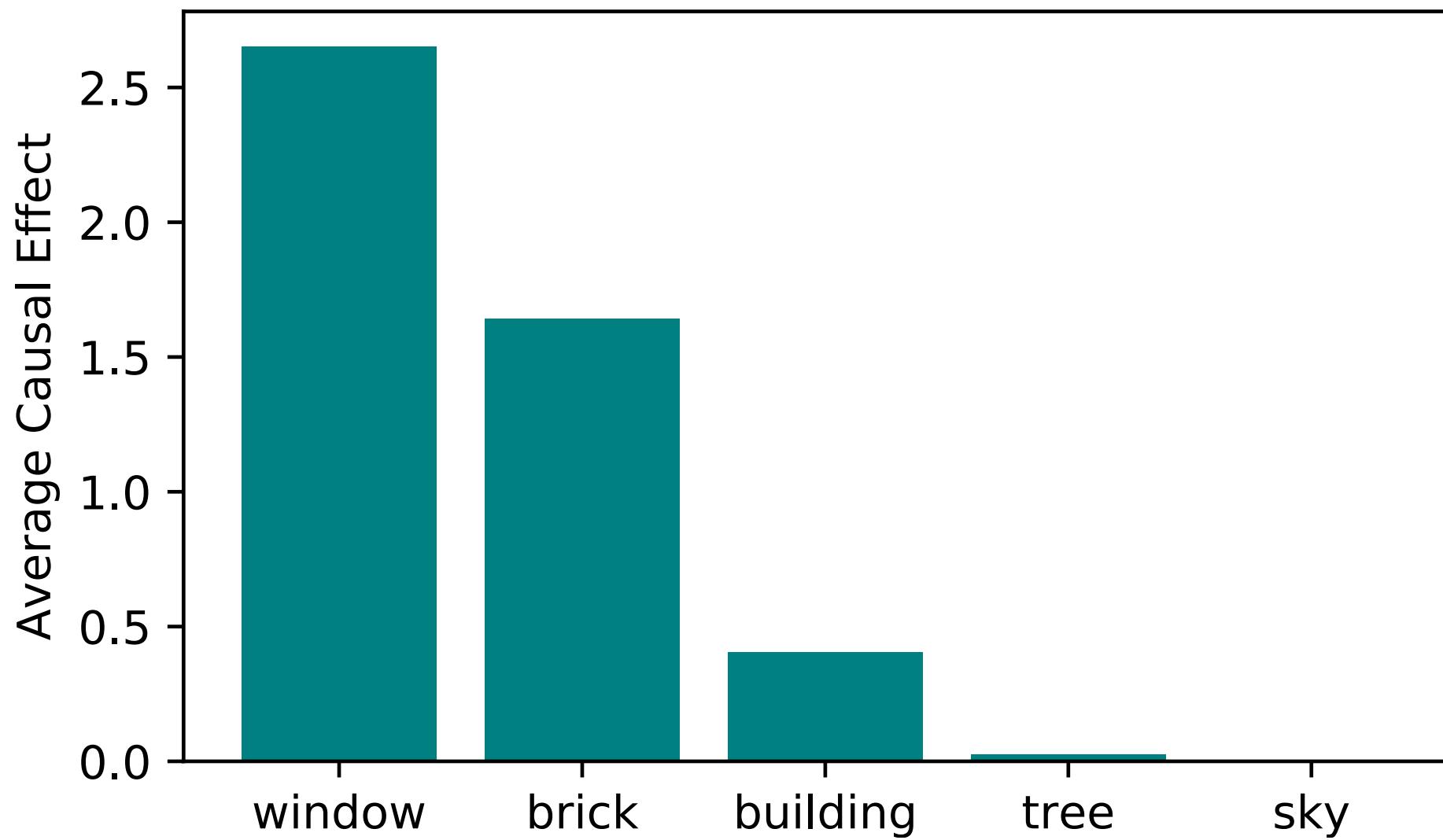
# Object-Scene Relationships



**Yellow box:** highlight every location where we can insert doors

# Object-Scene Relationships

Where Can a Door Go?

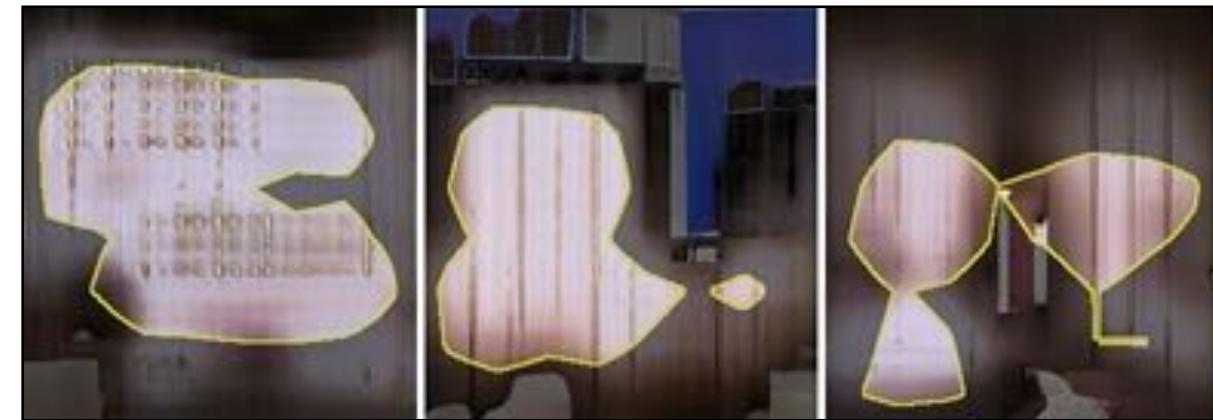


# Debugging and Improving Models

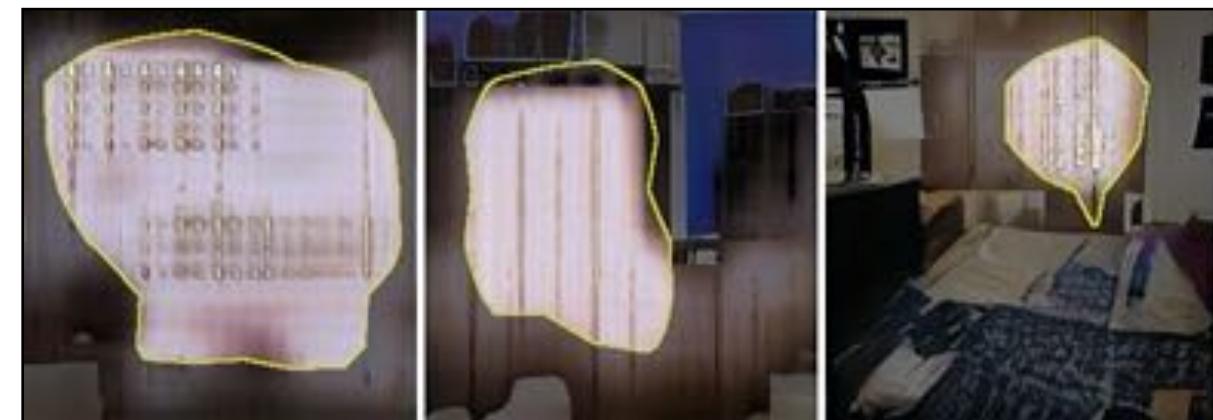


Turning off ~~images with artifacts~~ artifacts

Neuron #63



Neuron #231



Example artifact-causing neurons

# Interactive Painting

Select a feature brush & strength and enjoy painting:

tree

grass

door

sky

cloud

brick

dome

draw remove

undo reset



Online Demo

<http://bit.ly/ganpaint>



# Interactive Painting

Select a feature brush & strength and enjoy painting:

tree

grass

door

sky

cloud

brick

dome

draw remove

undo reset

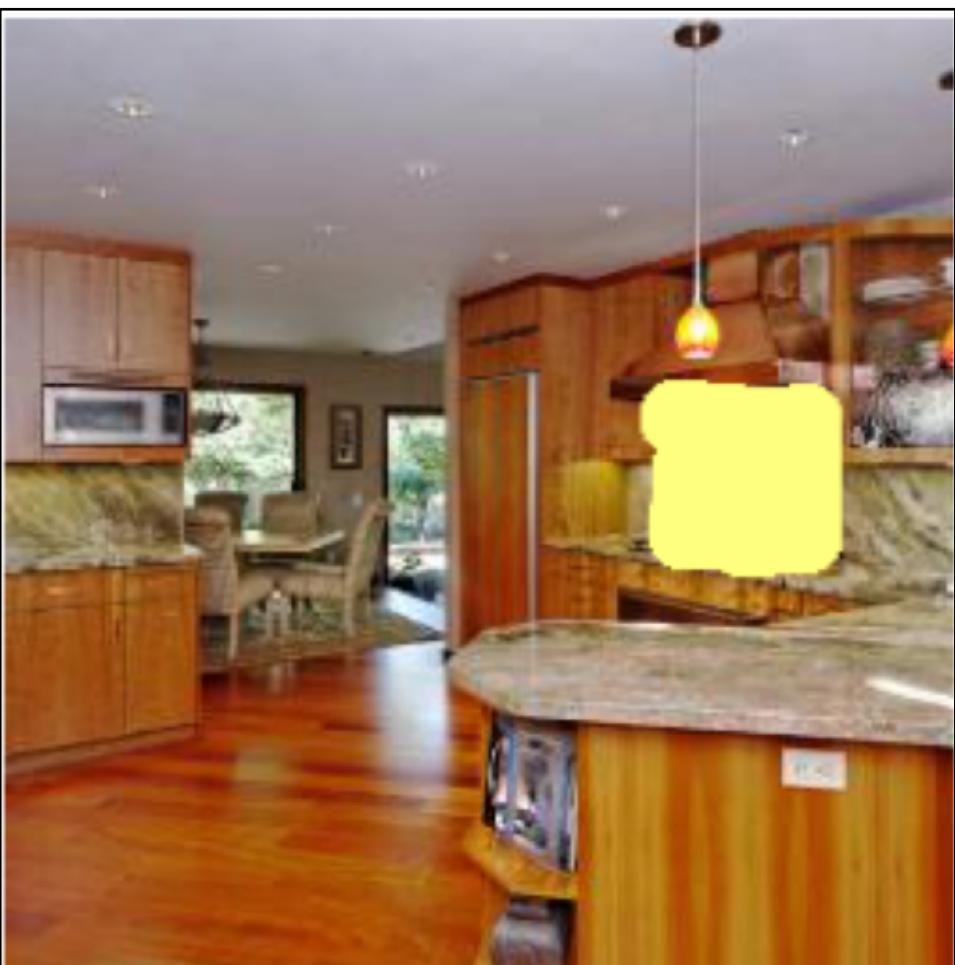


Online Demo

<http://bit.ly/ganpaint>



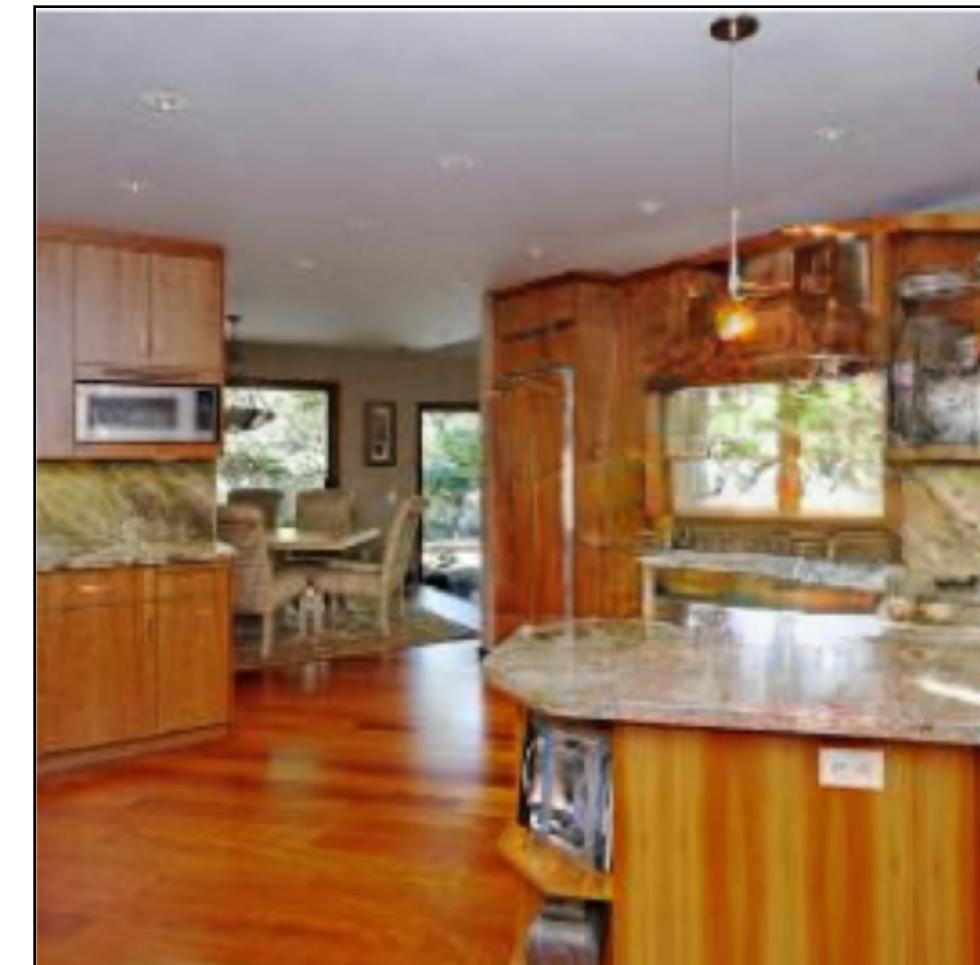
# Manipulating a Real Photo



Original image + edits

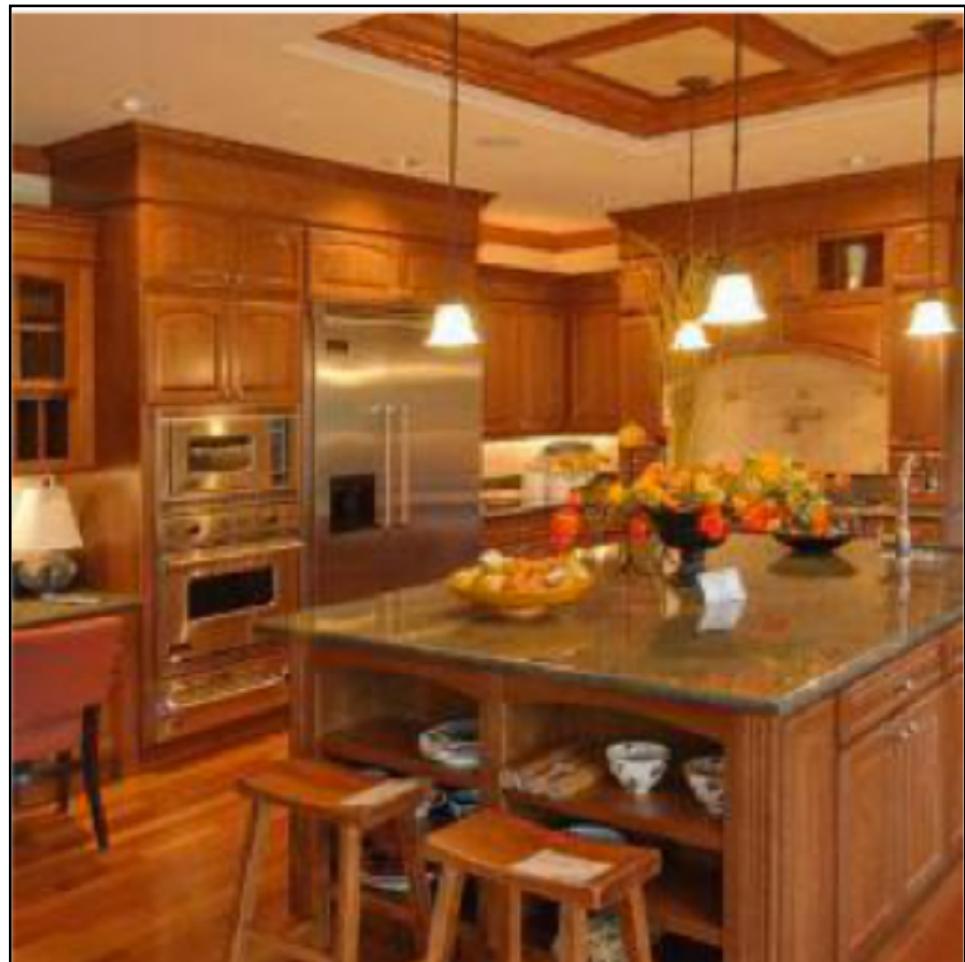


Editing with  $\hat{z}$

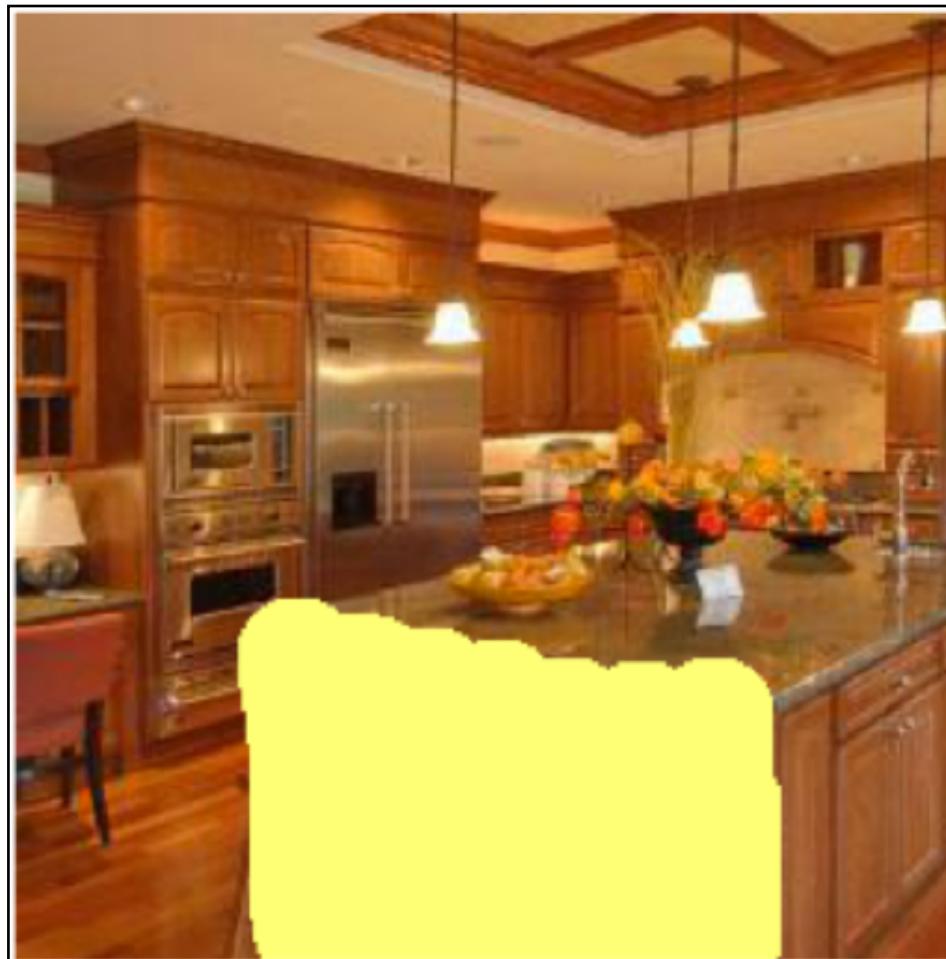


Editing with  $\hat{z}$  and  $\hat{\theta}$

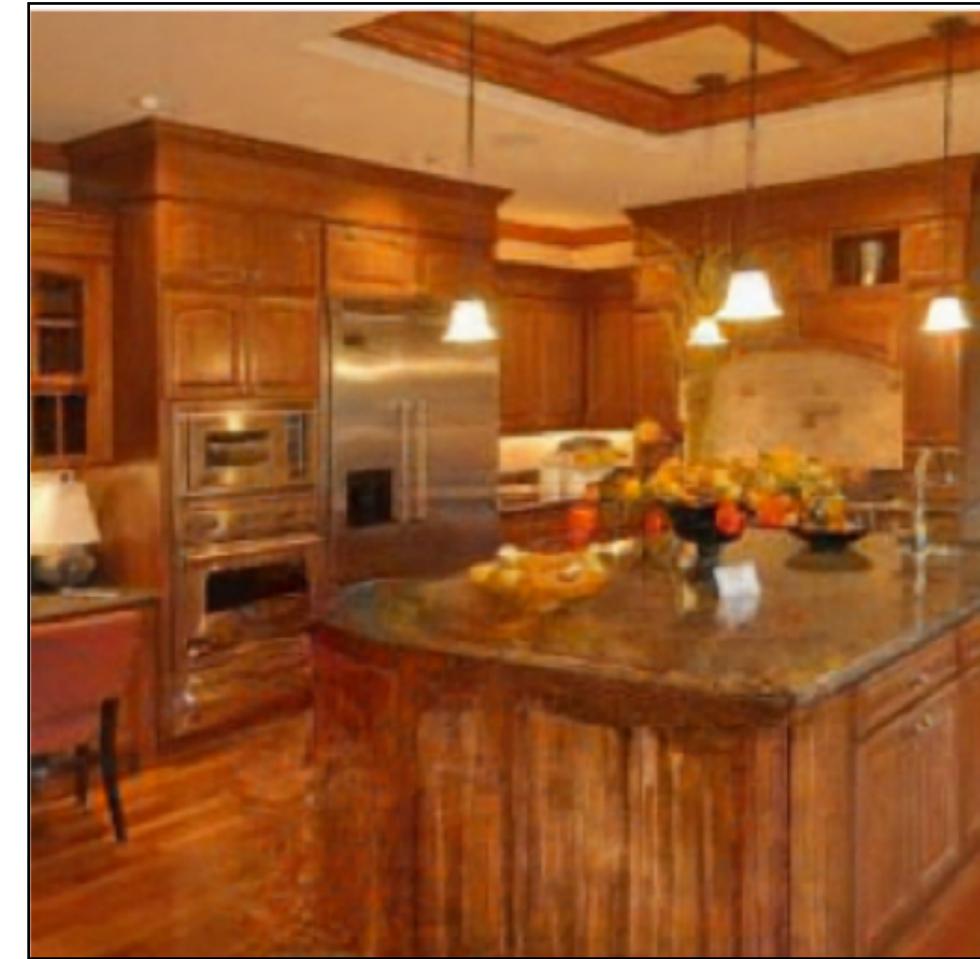
# Manipulating a Real Photo



Input image



Remove chairs



Output result

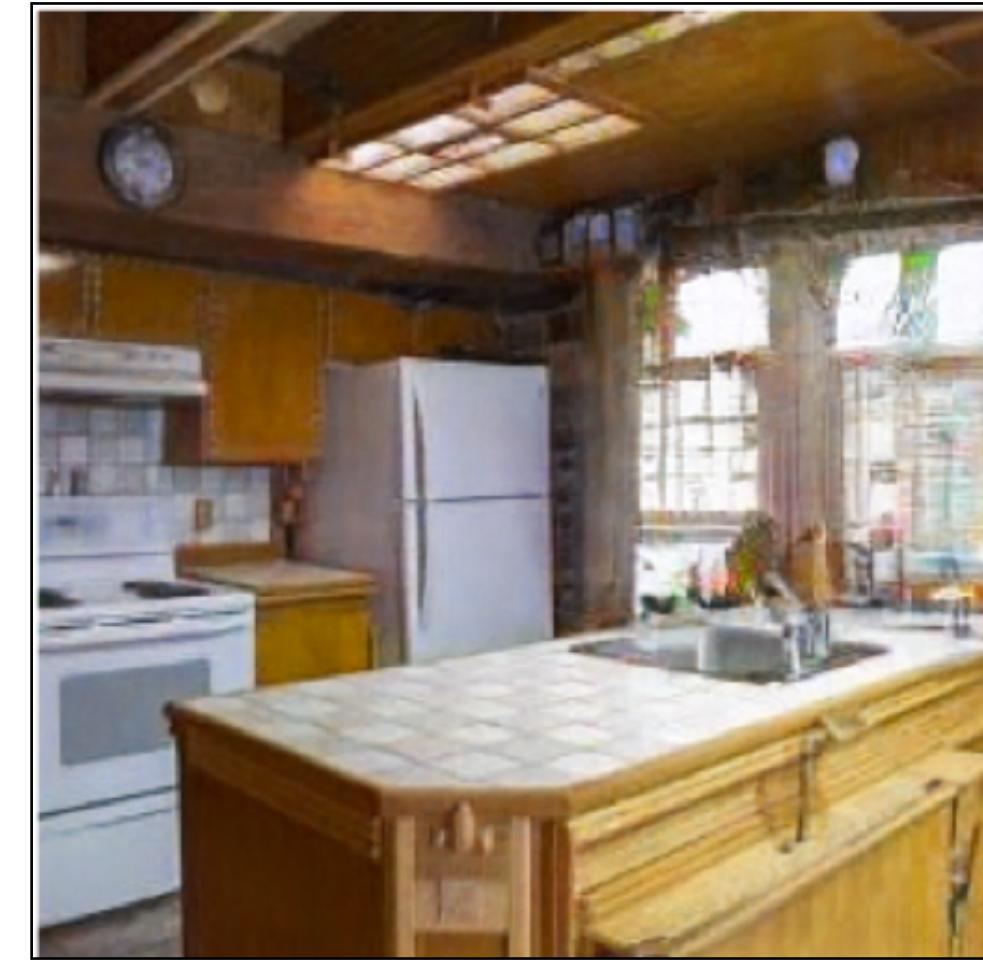
# Manipulating a Real Photo



Input image



Add windows

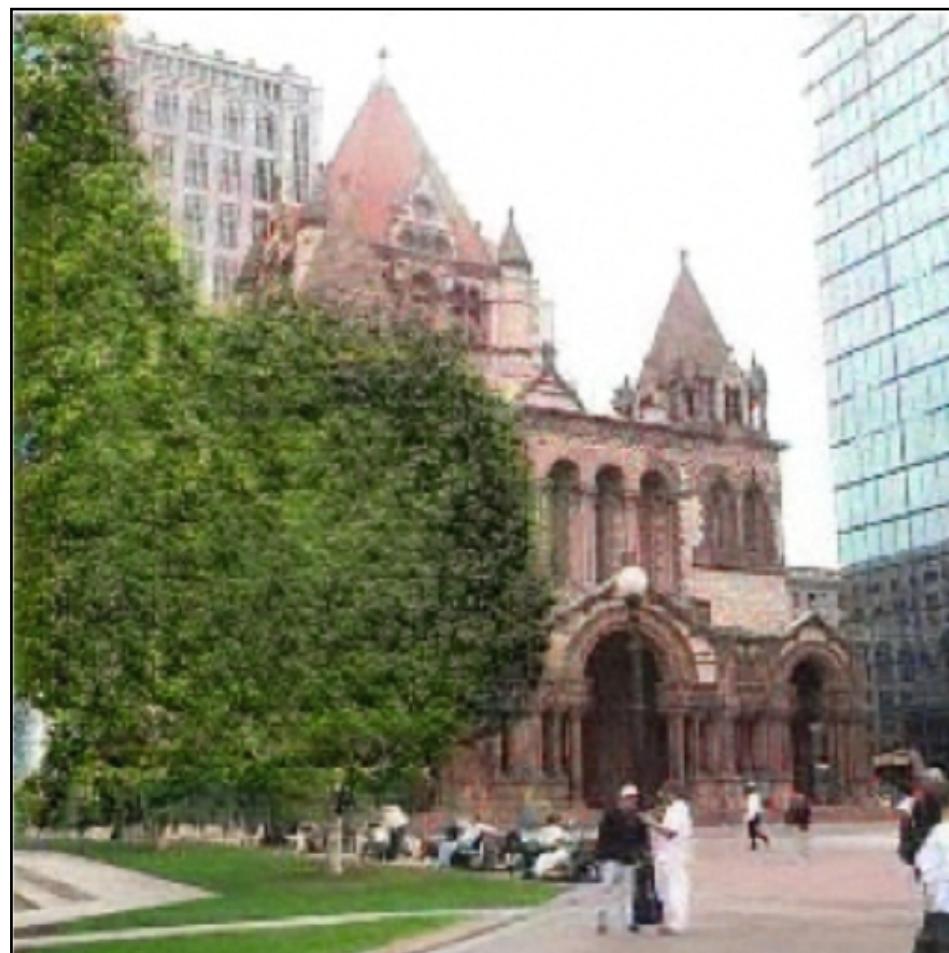


Output result

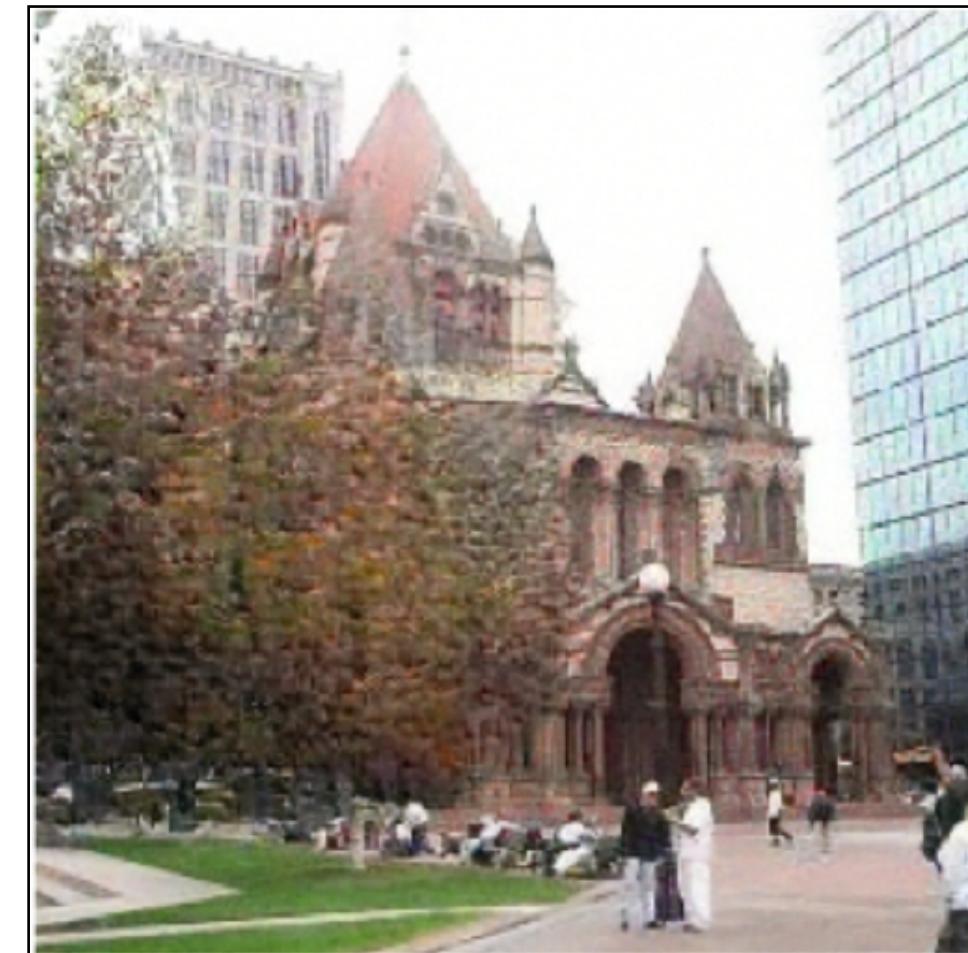
# Manipulating a Real Photo via GAN Dissection



Input image



Restyle trees for spring



Restyle trees for autumn

Upload your image:

Choose File No file chosen

Draw:



grass

door

dome

sky

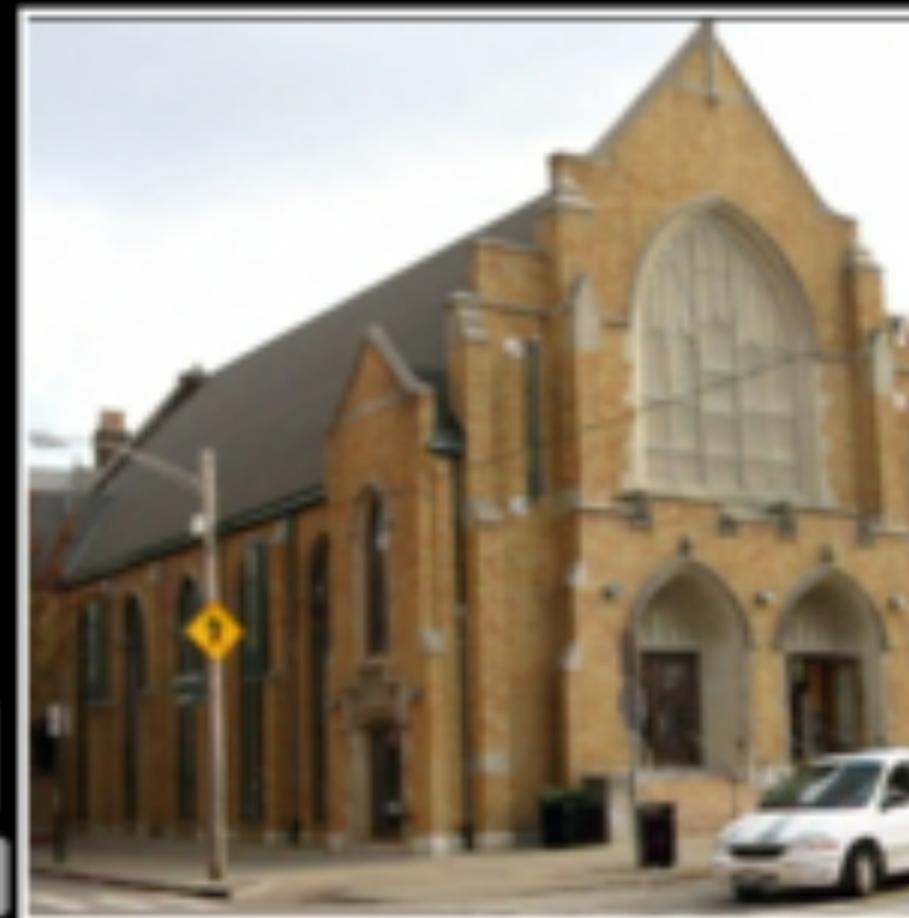
sidewalk



low

med

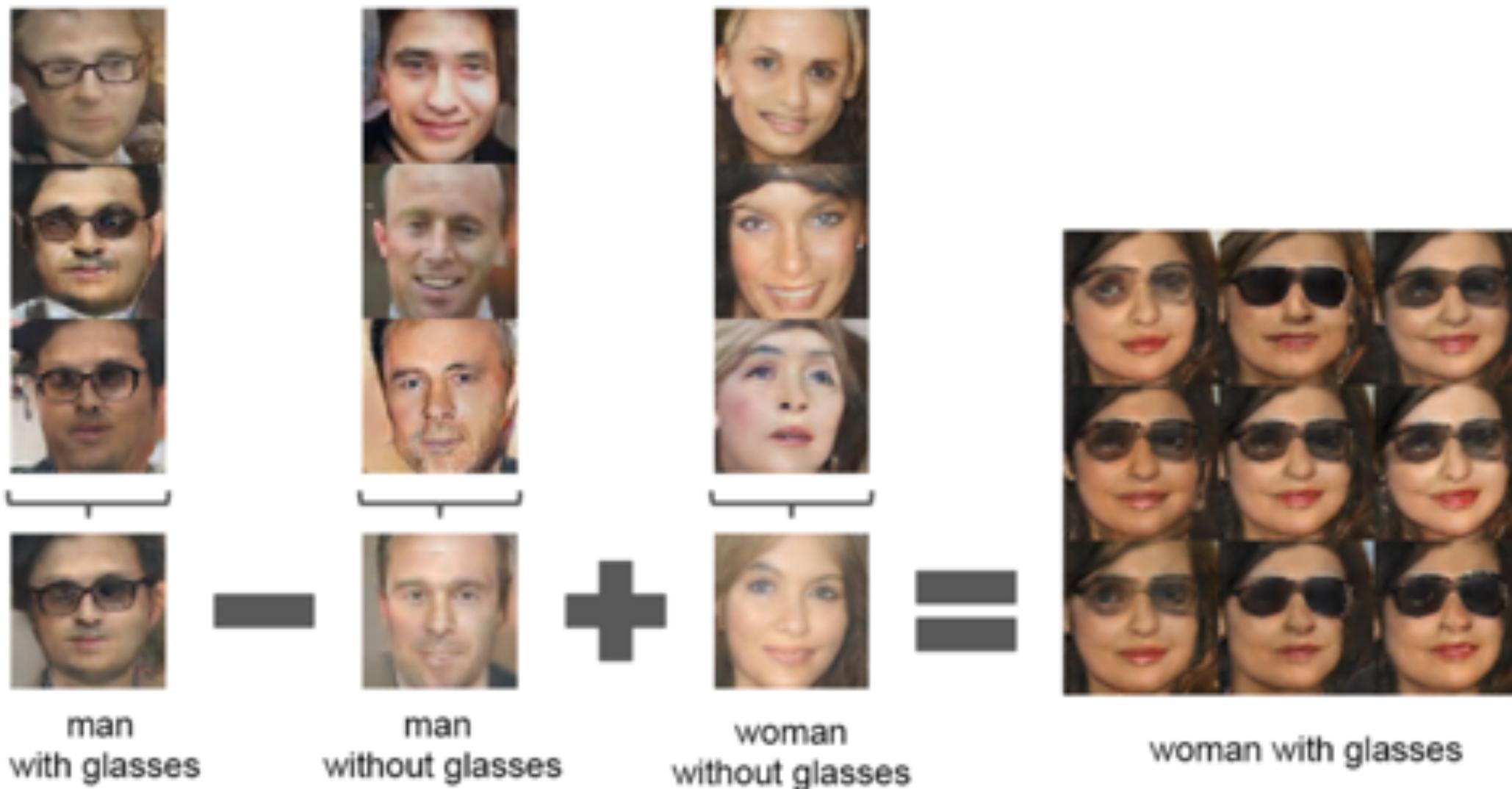
high



undo reset

Manipulating Latent code/layer  
(computing directions offline)

# Compute $\Delta z$



First annotate images, then compute directions

DCGAN [Radford et al. 2016]

# Manipulating Latent code/layer (PCA directions)

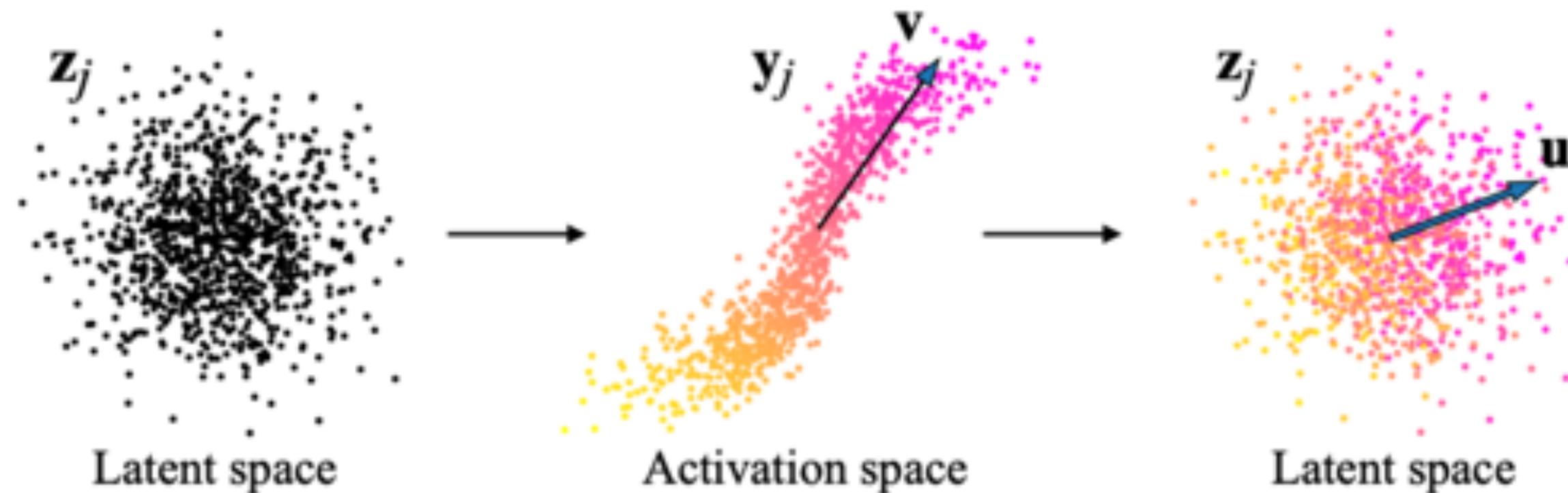
# GANSpace: Discovering PCA directions



First compute potential directions (PCA), then annotate directions

GANspace [Häkkinen et al. 2020]<sup>63</sup>

# GANSpace: Discovering PCA directions



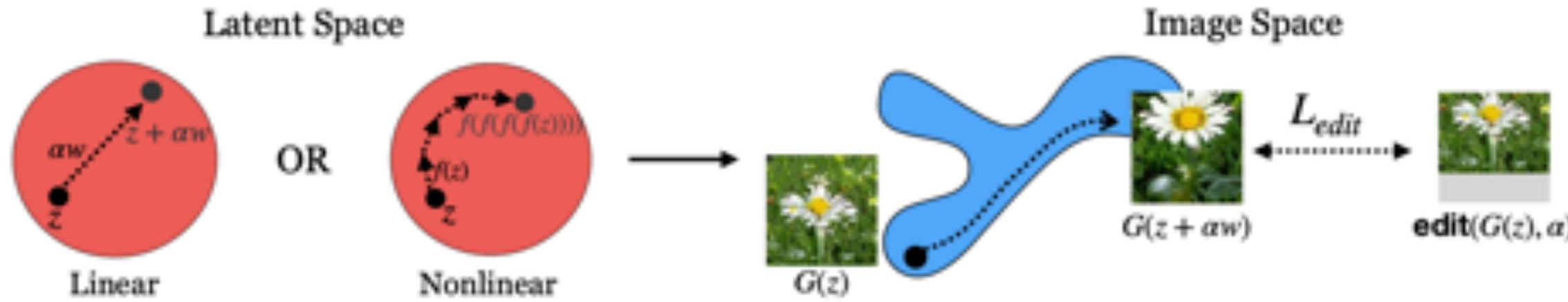
Also see “Editing in Style: Uncovering the Local Semantics of GANs”, Collins et al., CVPR 2020  
“Closed-Form Factorization of Latent Semantics in GANs”, Shen and Zhou. CVPR 2021

# GANSpace: Discovering PCA directions



# Manipulating Latent code/layer (offline optimization)

# Offline optimization



Given a pre-defined function **edit** and a pre-trained generator **G**

Linear case:  
(w is a vector)

$$\arg \min_w \mathbb{E}_{z,\alpha} [\mathcal{L}(G(z+\alpha w), \text{edit}(G(z), \alpha))]$$

Non-linear case:  
(f is a function)  
apply it n times

$$\arg \min_f \mathbb{E}_{z,n} [||G(f^n(z)) - \text{edit}(G(z), n\epsilon)||],$$

# Offline optimization

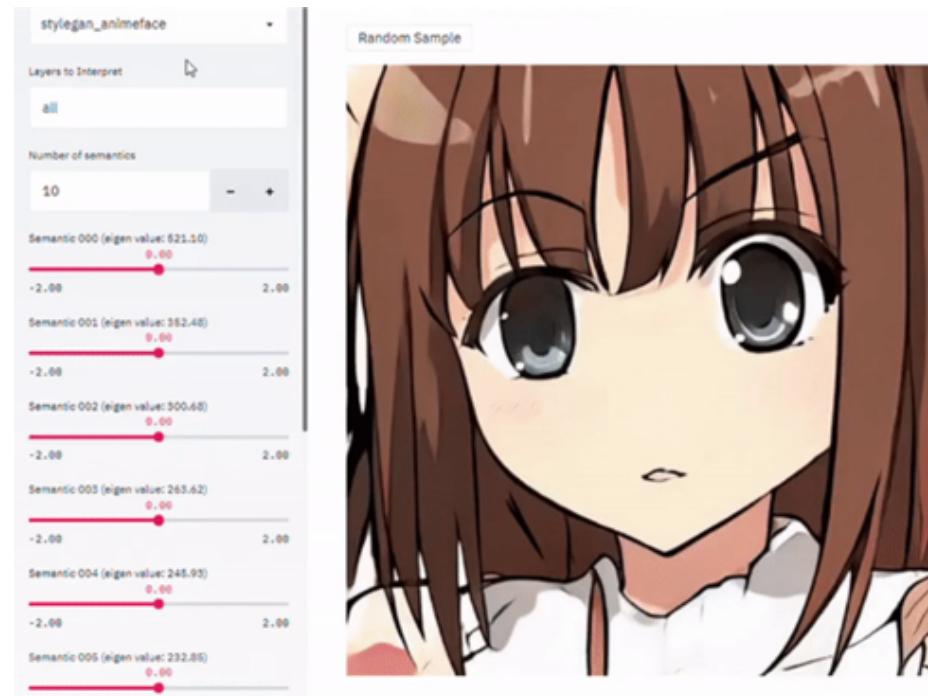


Requirement: A known **edit** function

# Different Ways of Using Networks

- Train a network to produce images (instead of hand-crafted filters)
  - Image-to-Image Translation, Fast Neural Style Transfer, Image Super-resolution
- Define a Loss function based on a network (instead of pixel loss)
  - Perceptual Loss, Adversarial Loss, Contrastive Learning loss
- Using networks' features (instead of pixels, edges, or wavelets)
  - Gram matrix, Deep Image Analogy
- Optimizing the latent code of a generative model (instead of raw pixels)
  - GAN Projection (iGAN, Image2StyleGAN), Latent vector editing
- Optimizing the weights of a network
  - Deep Image Prior, GANPaint

# Thank You!



16-726, Spring 2021

<https://learning-image-synthesis.github.io/>