

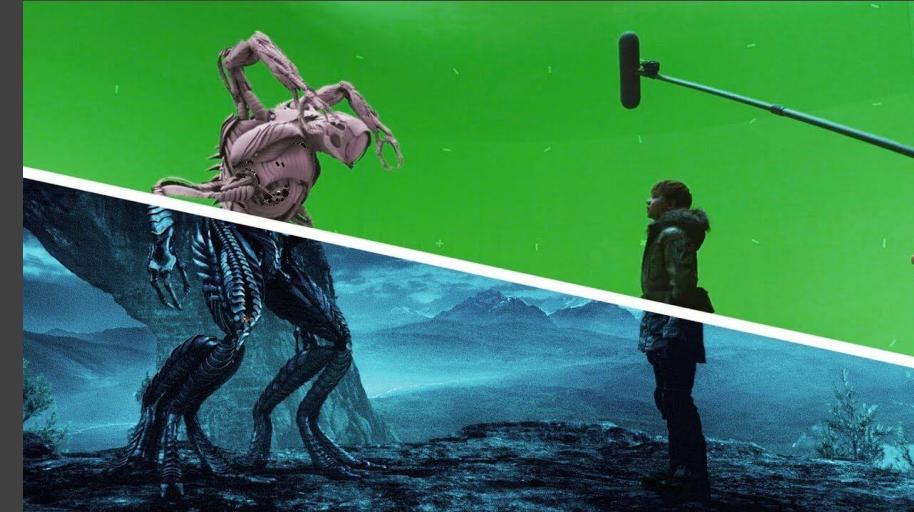
Image Factorization and Manipulation with Generative Regularizations

Zhixiang Wang
PhD candidate
The University of Tokyo



Goal: GenAI + Advanced Cameras for VFX

Reduce actor, time, and money costs



Research Works

Special Hardwares

Polarimetric Camera



Wang et al, CVPR 2019

Infrared Camera



Wang et al, CVPR 2019
Wei, Wang et al, AAAI'23

Rolling Shutter Camera



Wang et al, CVPR 2022
Ji, Wang et al, ICCV 2023

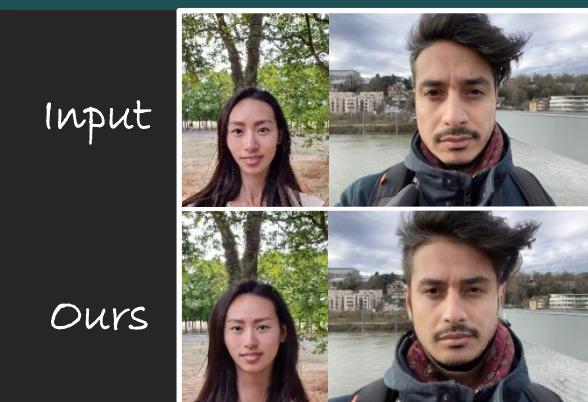
Foggy Scene Understanding



Ma, Wang et al, CVPR 2022

Generative Models

Geometric Distortion Correction



Wang et al, IJCV 2024

Background Replacement



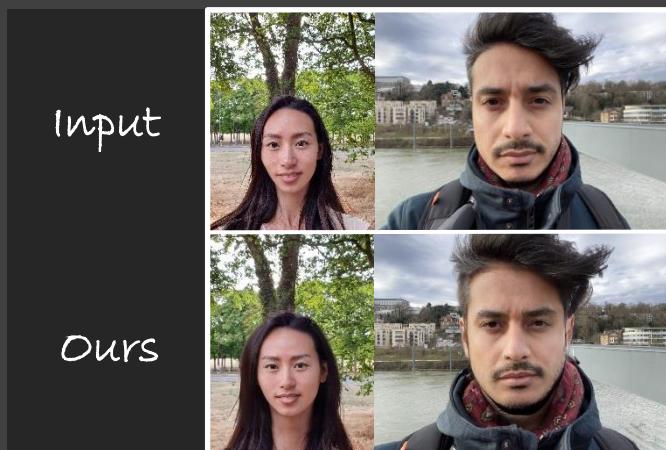
Wang et al, SIGGRAPH 2024

Style Transfer



Chang, Wang et al, ECCV 2020

Viewpoint + Lens



Perspective Distortion Correction

Wang et al, IJCV 2024

Background Background



Matting by Generation

Wang et al, SIGGRAPH 2024

Good Photos are Not Easy to Take

Examples of “bad/undesired” photos,
caused by unwanted imaging factors



Device

Lighting

Viewpoint

Background

Difficulty in Controlling Imaging Factors



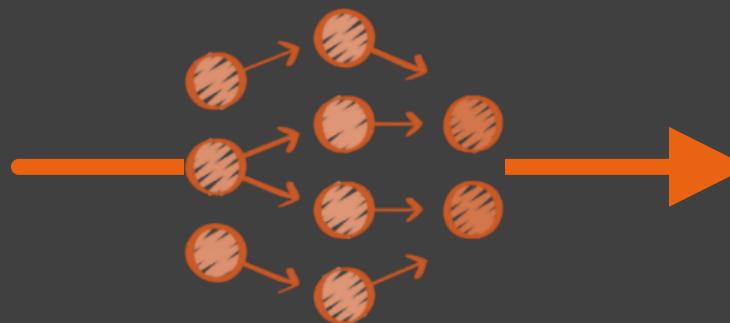
- ▶ Numerous factors
- ▶ Specialized equipment
 - ▶ Inflexible
 - ▶ Expensive
- ▶ Expertise
- ▶ Multiple trials

Simple yet Popular DL-based Solution



Undesired
Samplings

Image-to-Image Transform

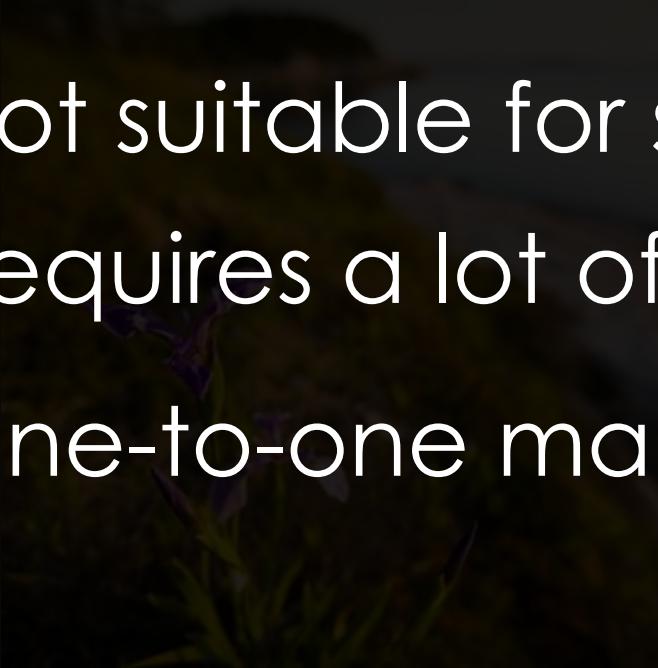


Desired
Samplings

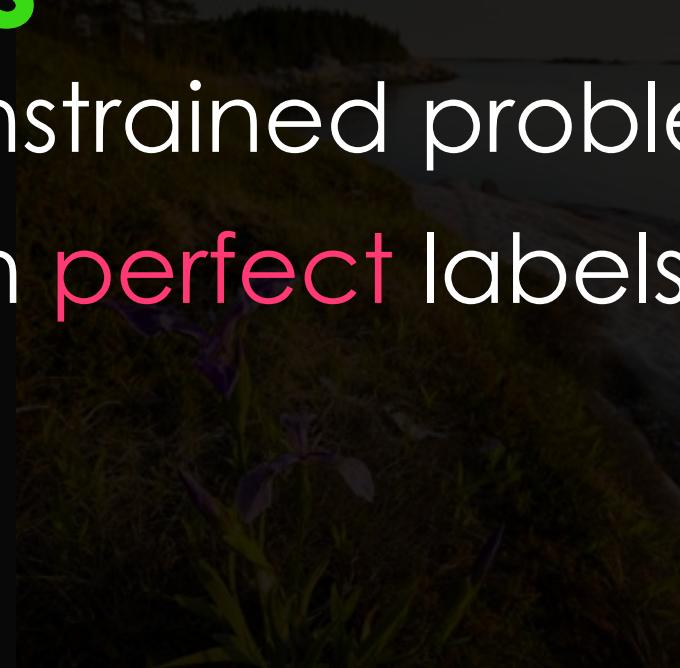
Popular Approaches

Challenges

- Not suitable for severe under-constrained problems
- Requires a lot of **paired** data with **perfect** labels
- One-to-one mapping



Undesired
Samplings



Desired
Sampling

Image Factors and Factorization

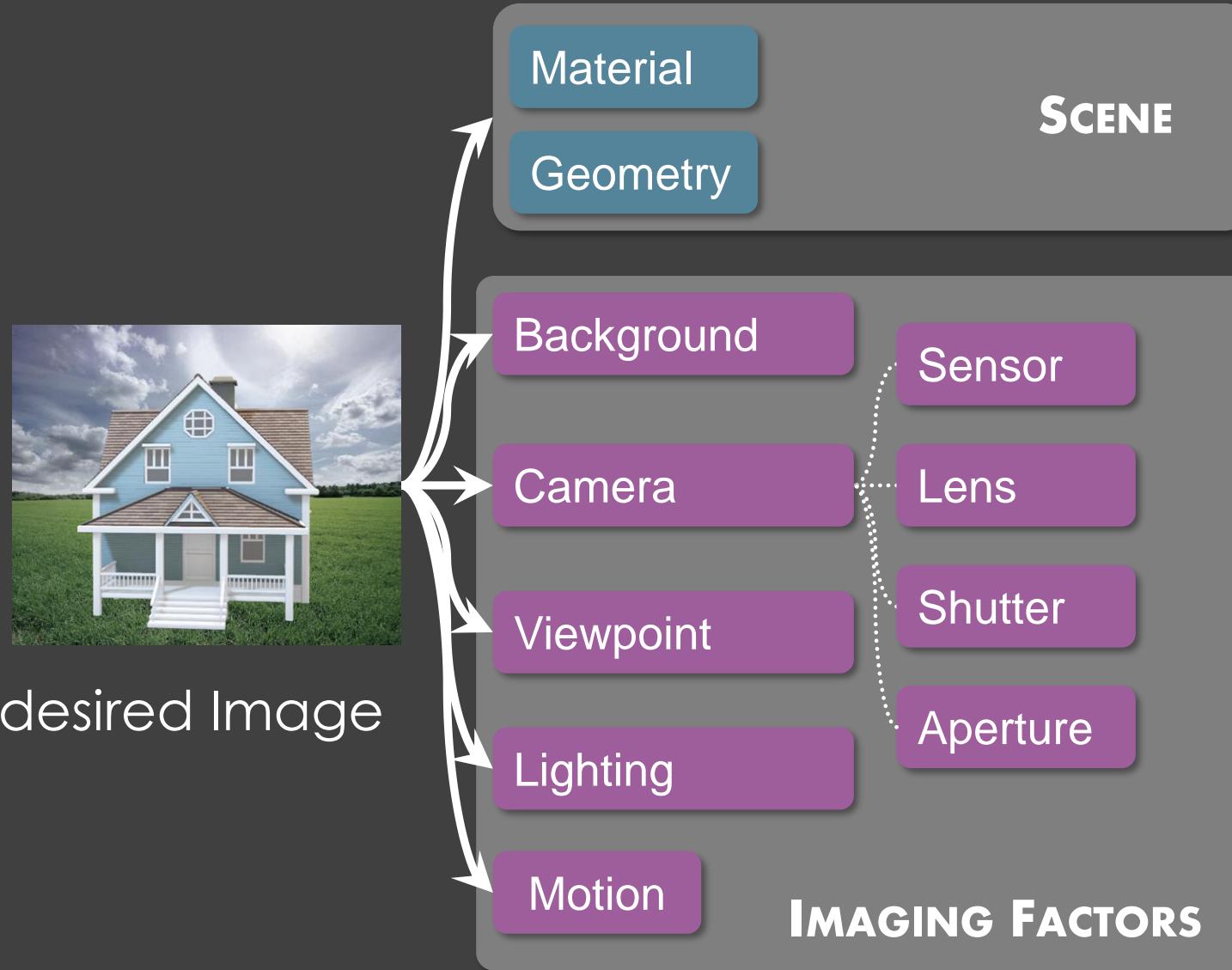
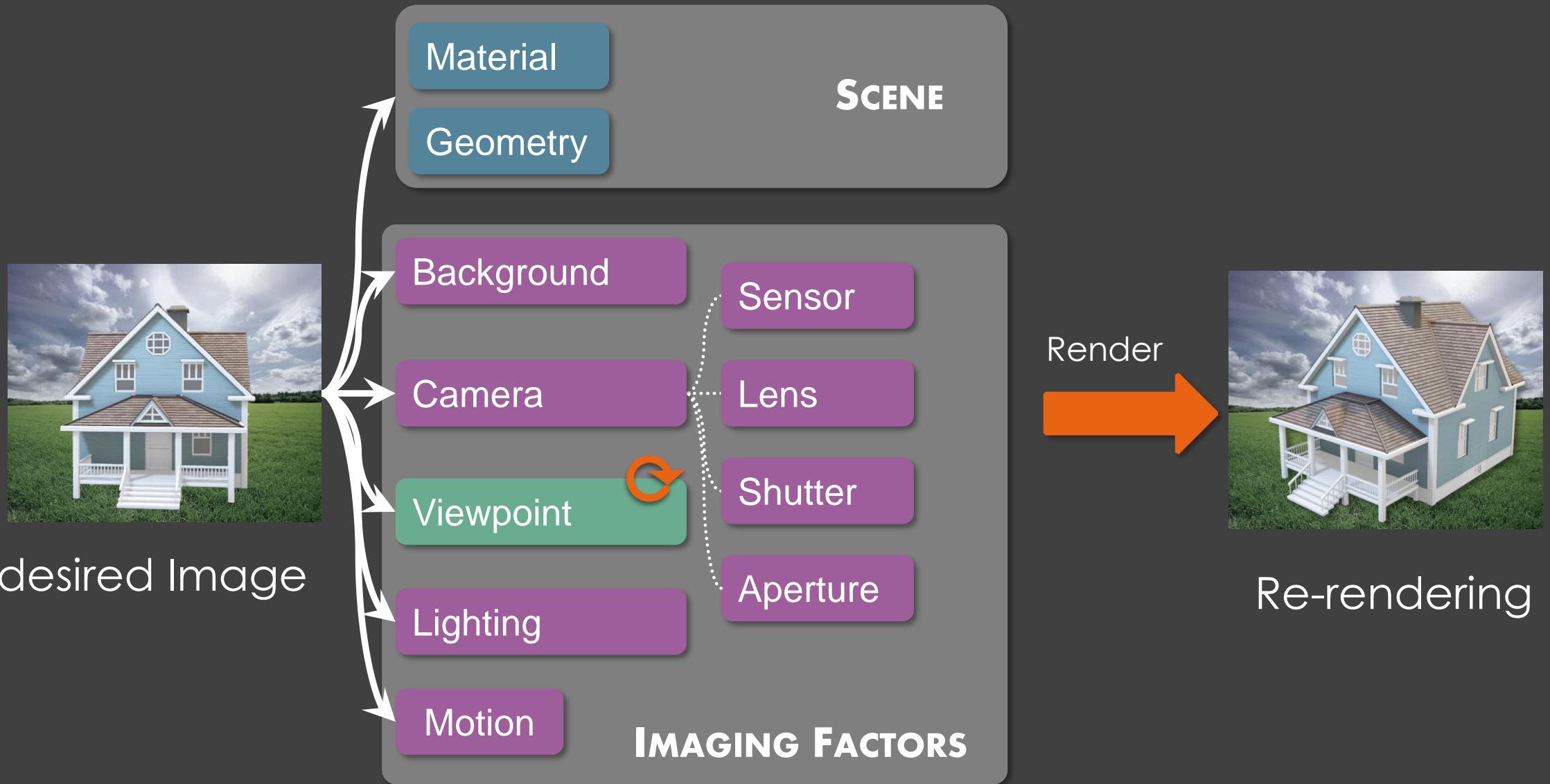


Image Manipulation

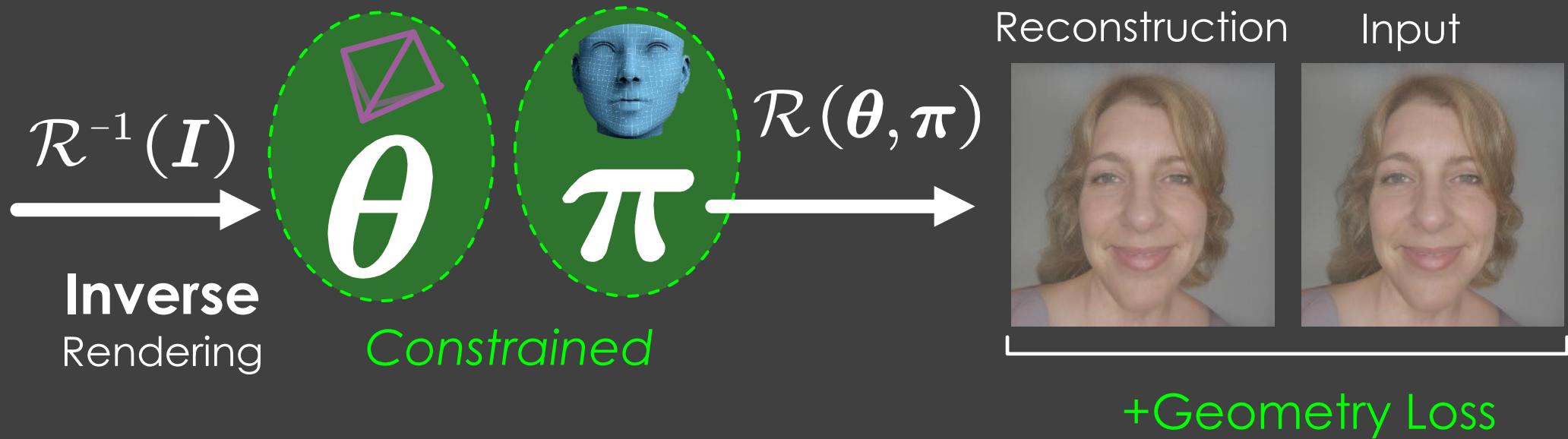


Harness Pre-trained Generative Models

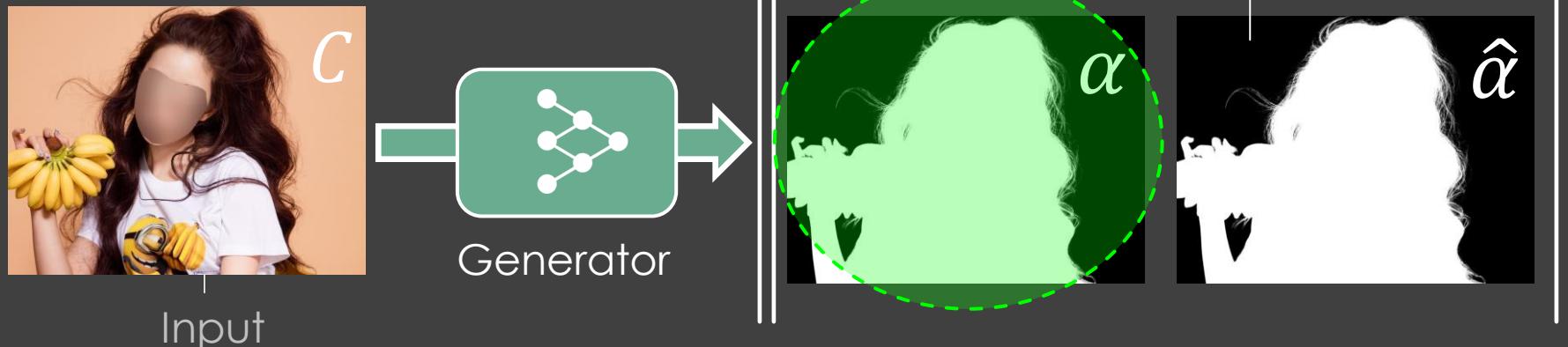
Optimization-based: no labels required



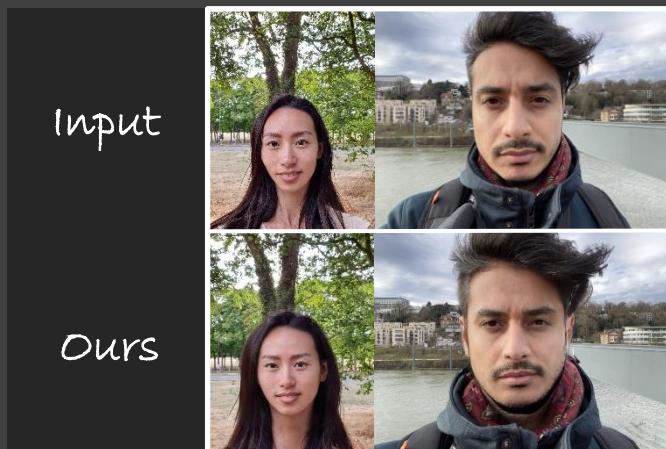
Input



Learning with Labels: imperfect labels



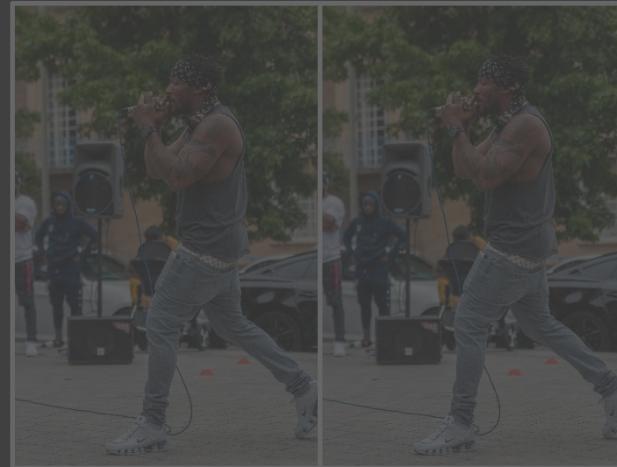
Viewpoint + Lens



Perspective Distortion Correction

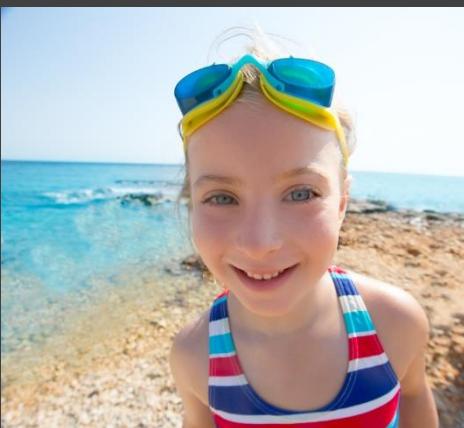
Wang et al, IJCV 2024

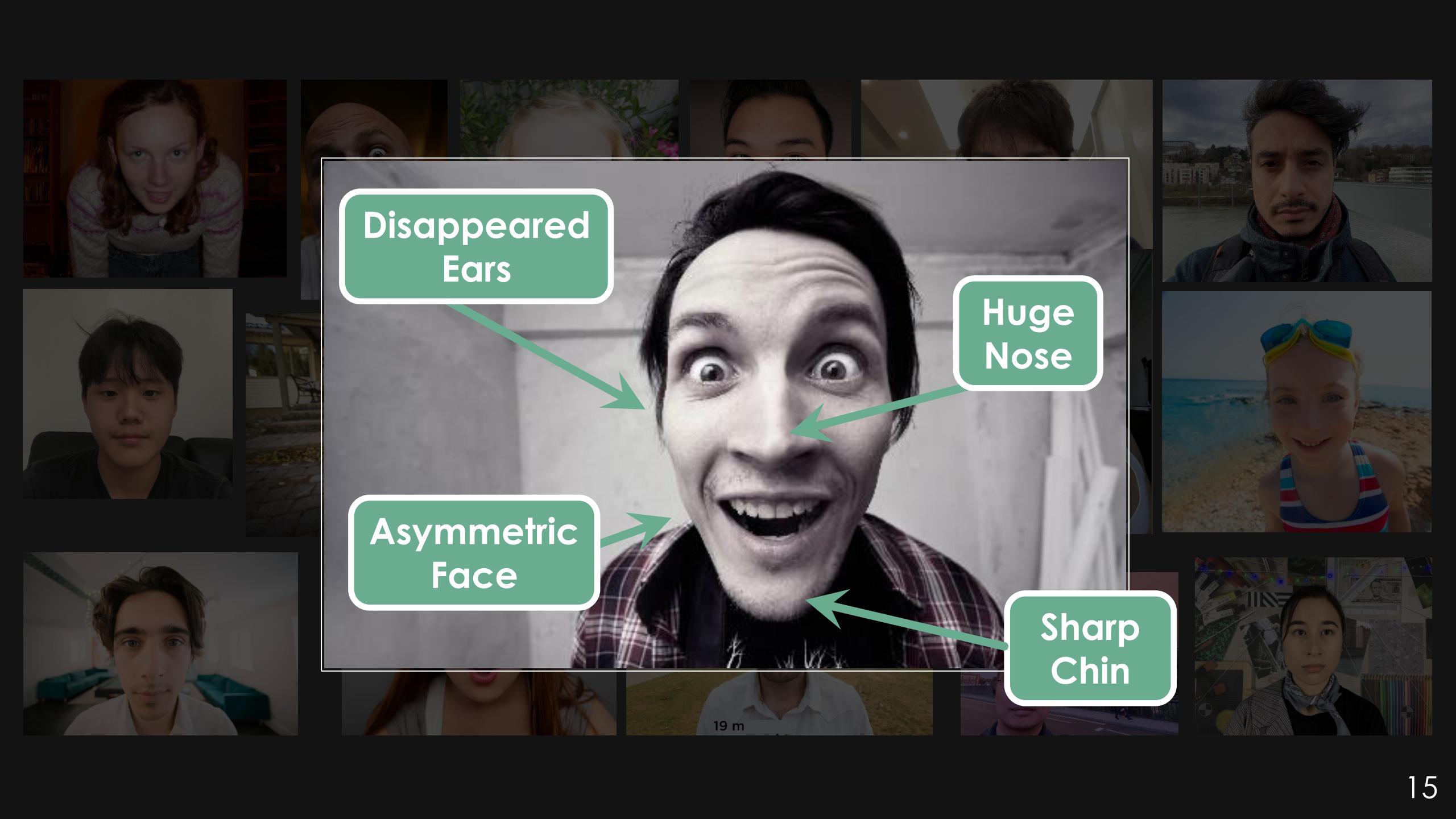
Background Background



Matting by Generation

Wang et al, SIGGRAPH 2024





Disappeared
Ears

Huge
Nose

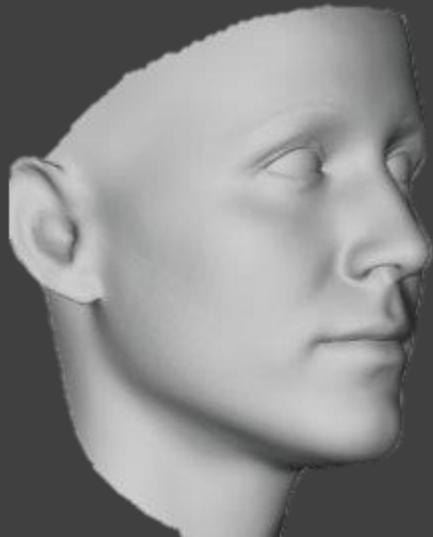
Asymmetric
Face

Sharp
Chin

Short Camera-to-Subject Distance



Perspective Projection

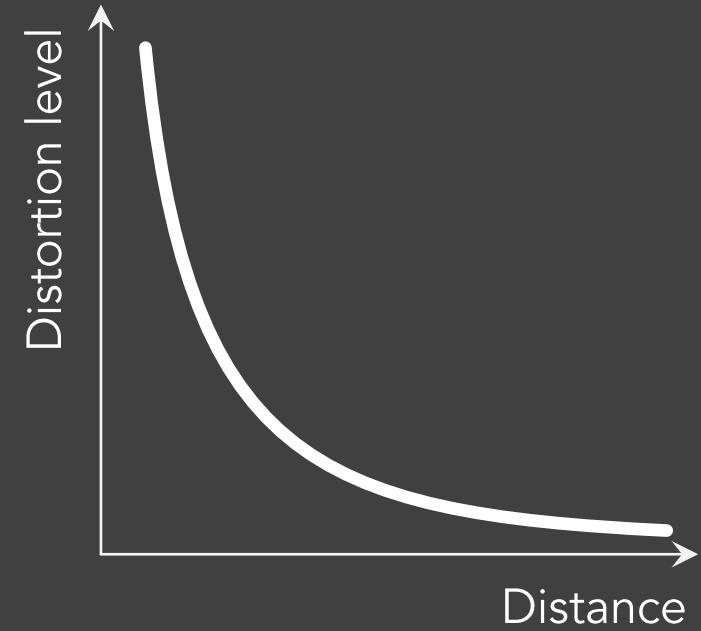


Depth Variation

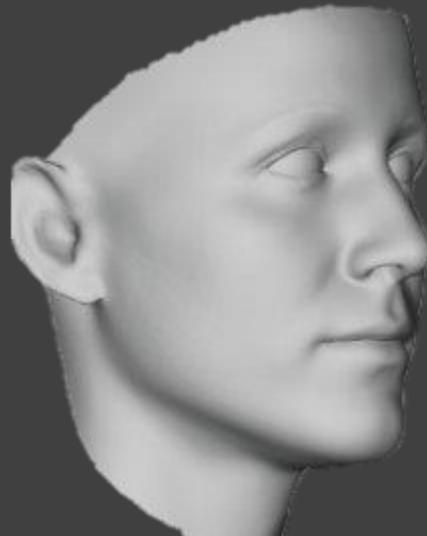
$$\Delta d$$



Perspective



Weak-perspective Projection



Perspective



Weak-perspective



Depth Variation



D_{close}



D_{far}



Camera-to-Subject Distance

$$D_{\text{far}} \gg \Delta d$$



Manipulate Viewpoint and Lens

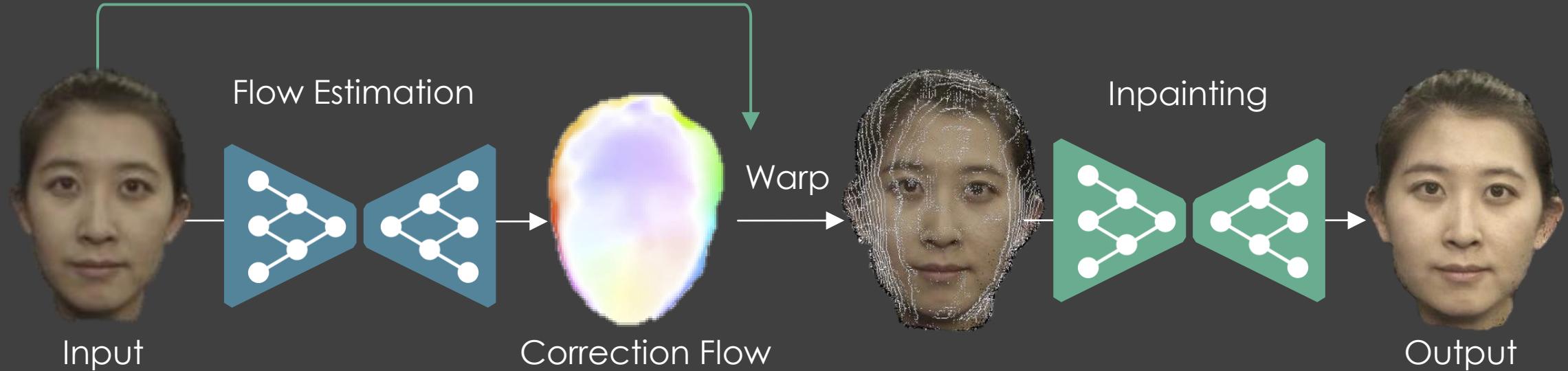
Perspective



Weak-perspective



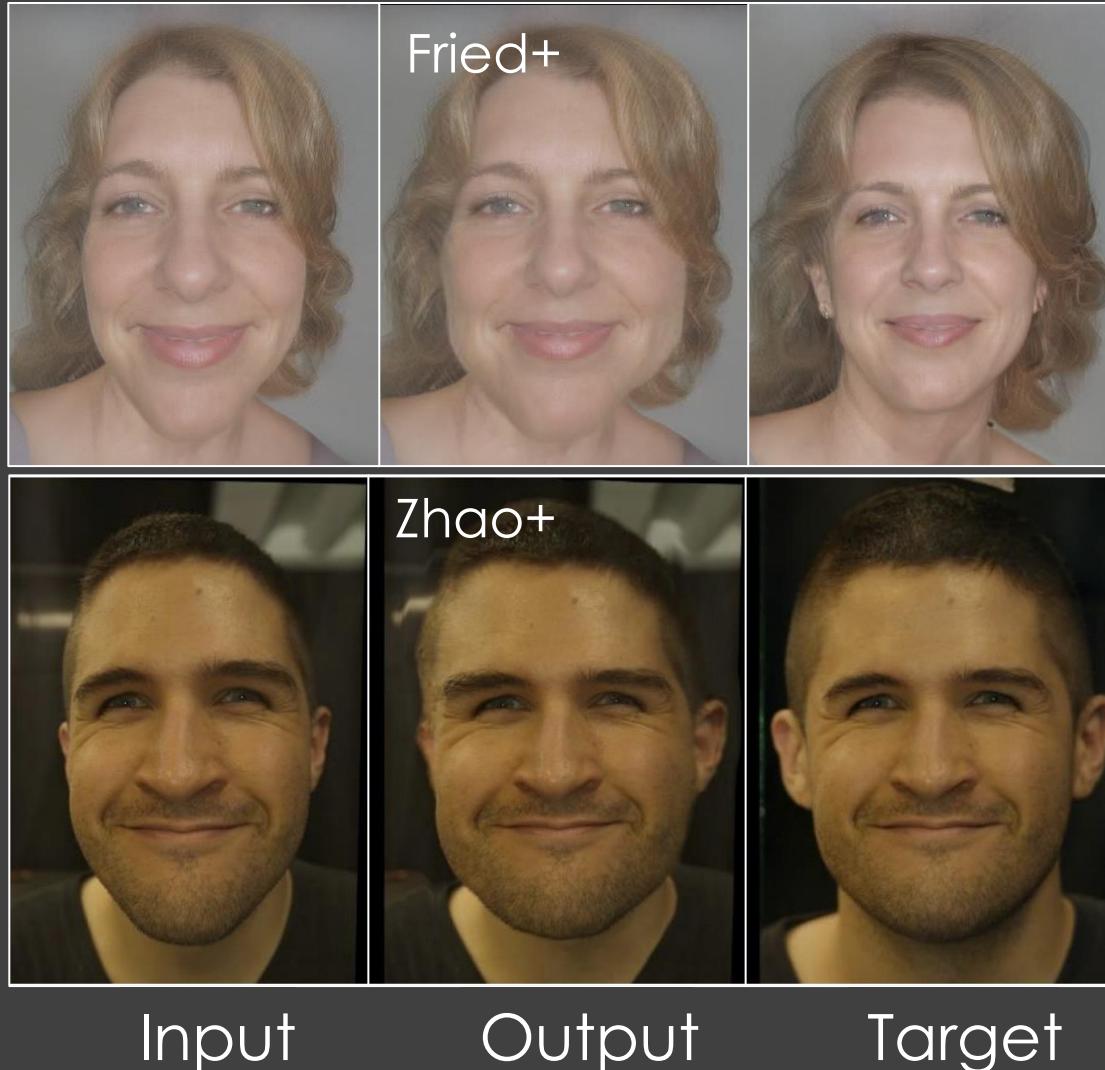
Existing Methods – Warping-based



Fried et al, SIGGRAPH'16

Zhao et al, ICCV'19

Limitations of Existing Methods



- ▶ **Flow warping only repeats existing pixels**
 - ▶ CANNOT reveal occluded regions
 - ▶ Invisible ear, cheek, neck ...
 - ▶ CANNOT deal with serious distortion
 - ▶ When camera-to-face distance is 20–40cm
 - ▶ Not 3D-aware
 - ▶ Face shape is flawed
- ▶ **Learning-based method (Zhao+) is worse**
 - ▶ Require a lot of training data
 - ▶ Hard to generalize
 - ▶ CANNOT continuously change

Optimization-based Factorization

Input: I
Single Image



$$\mathcal{R}^{-1}(I)$$

.....
Inverse
Rendering

$$\theta \pi$$

$$\mathcal{R}(\theta, \pi)$$

Forward
Rendering

Reconstruction Input



Optimization-based Factorization

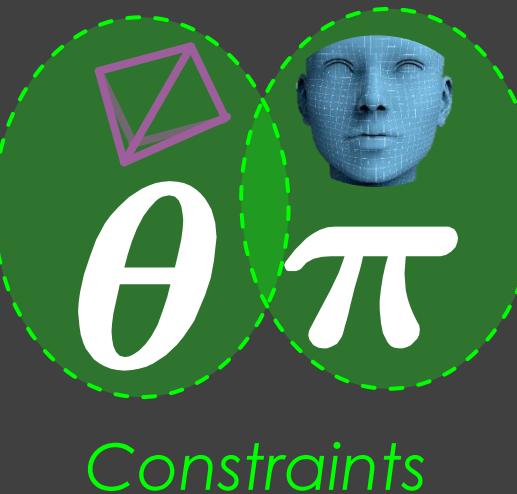
Challenge: ill-posed/unconstrained

Input: I
Single Image



$$\mathcal{R}^{-1}(I)$$

Inverse
Rendering



$$\mathcal{R}(\theta, \pi)$$

Forward
Rendering

Reconstruction Input



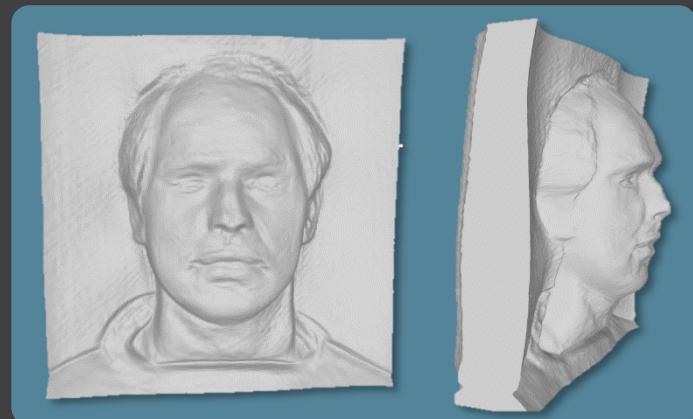
+Geometry Loss

Ambiguity of Parameters

Many **combinations**
resemble input image



...



Face Shape

Flat

Small

Camera-to-Subject Distance

Large



Focal Length

Large



3D GAN Prior as Face Constraint

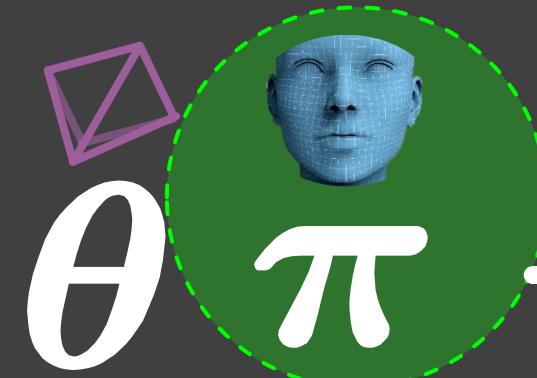
Single Image



$$\mathcal{R}^{-1}(I)$$

I

Inverse
Rendering



$$\mathcal{R}(\theta, \pi)$$

Reconstruction



3D GAN

Random
noise

Generator

Implicit
Representation



Probabilistic Representation

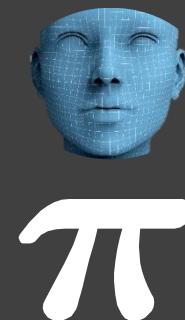
Camera Regularization (CR)

Input: I
Single Image



$$\mathcal{R}^{-1}(I)$$

Inverse
Rendering



Unconstrained

$$\mathcal{R}(\theta, \pi)$$

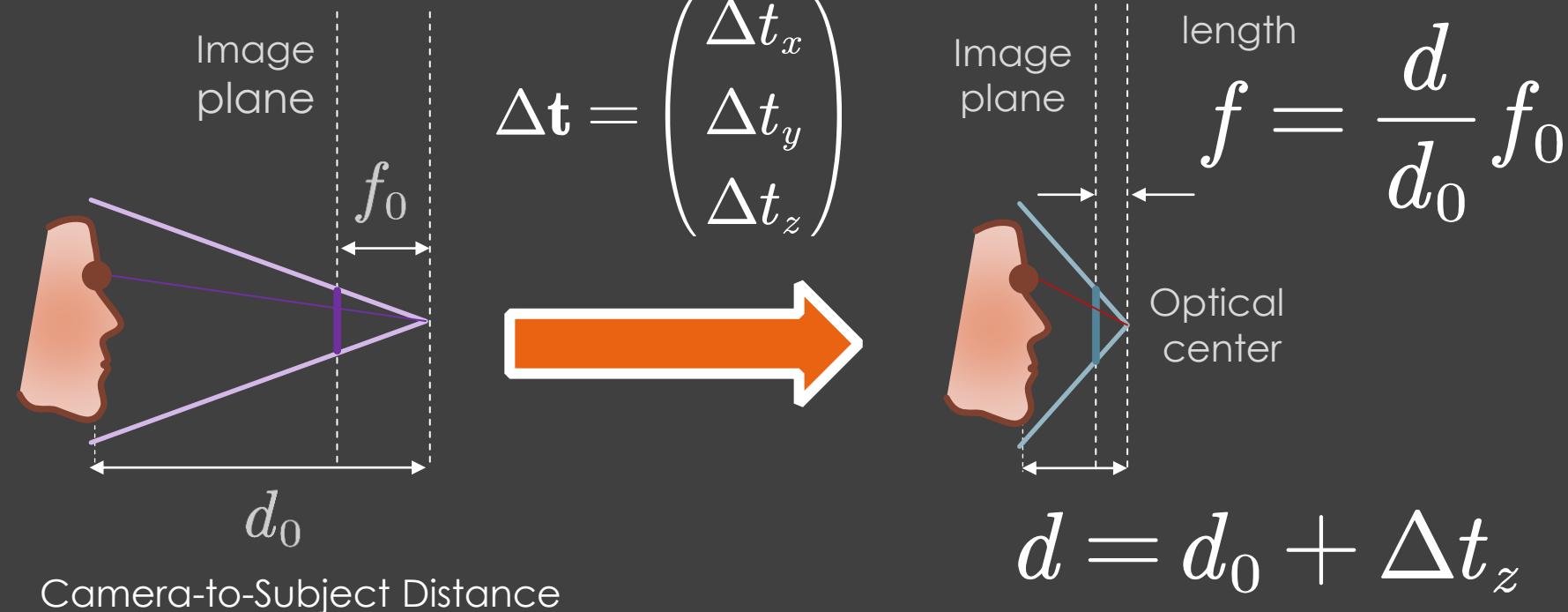
Reconstruction



3 Strategies

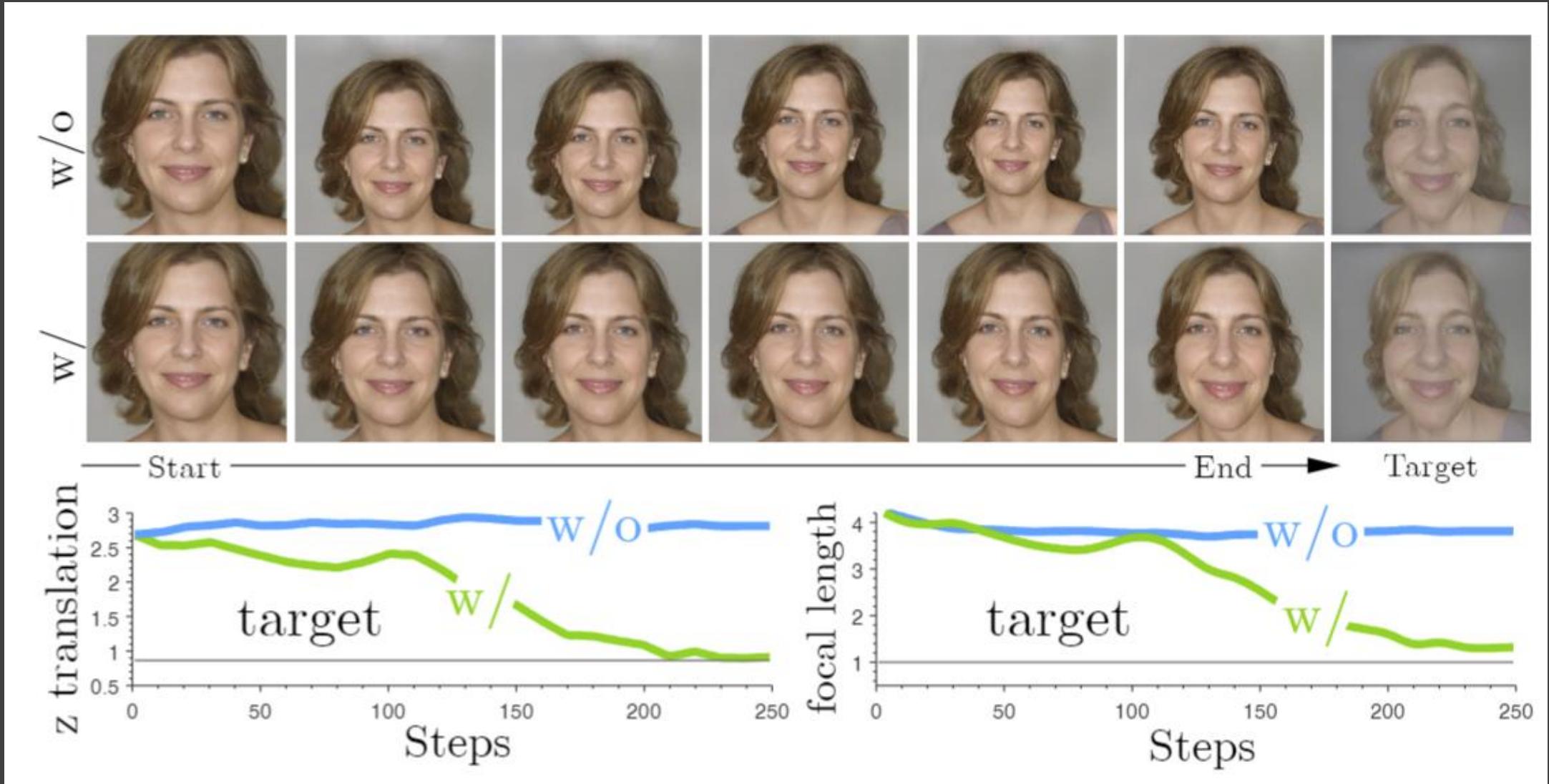
CR 1: Focal Length Re-parameterization

- Focal Length
(simplified approximation)



Motivation: Reduce unknown parameters and decouple

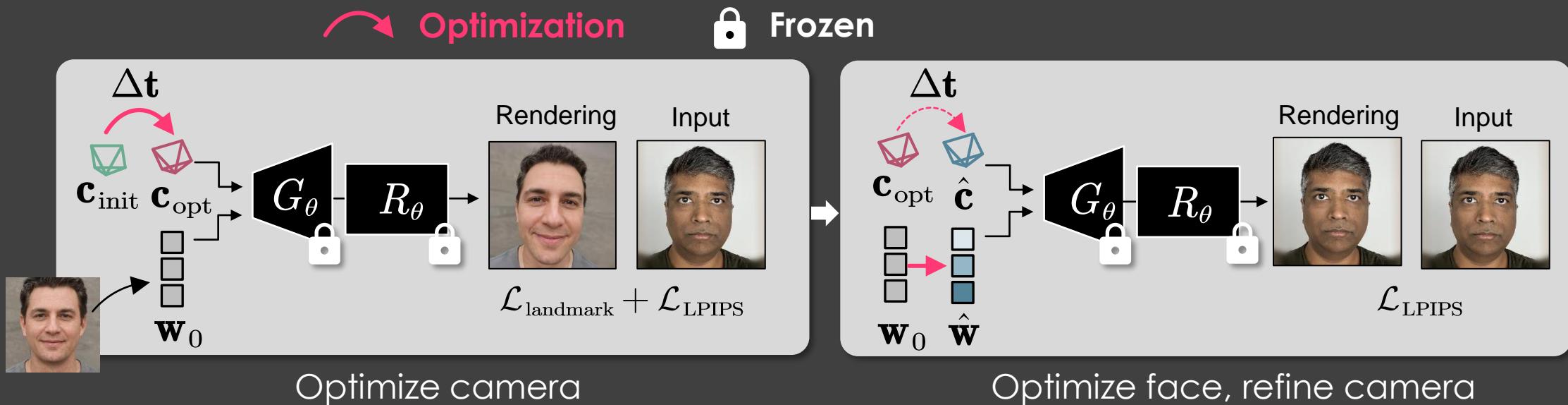
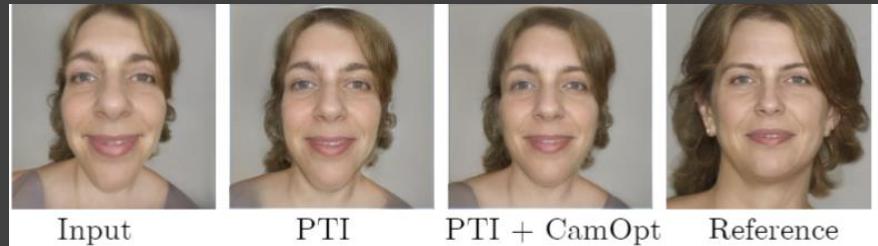
CR 1: Focal Length Re-parameterization



CR 2: Optimization Scheduling

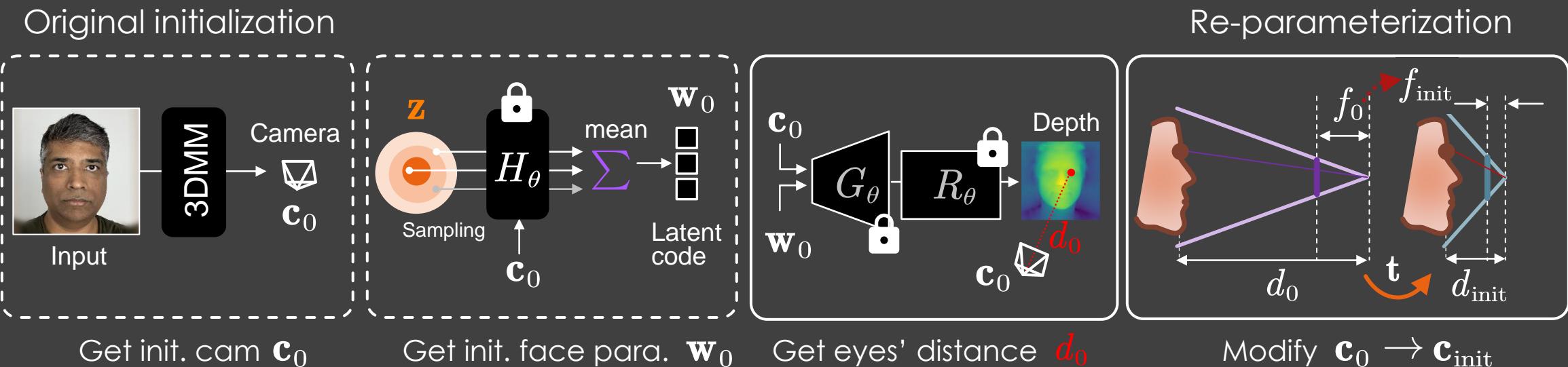


Motivation: Face is **easier** to fall into **sub-optimum** than camera



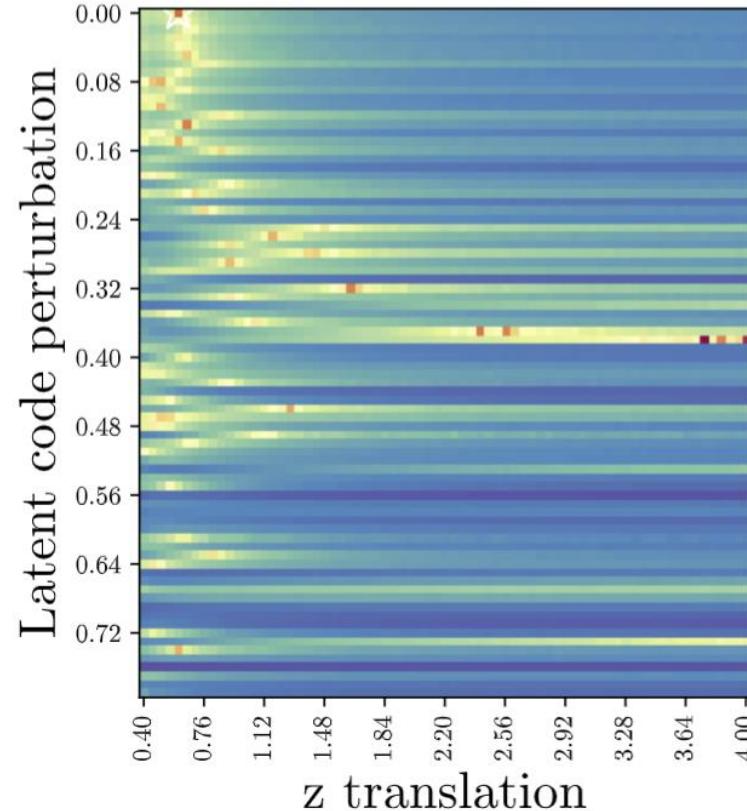
CR 3: Better Initialization

Start from a close-up camera position

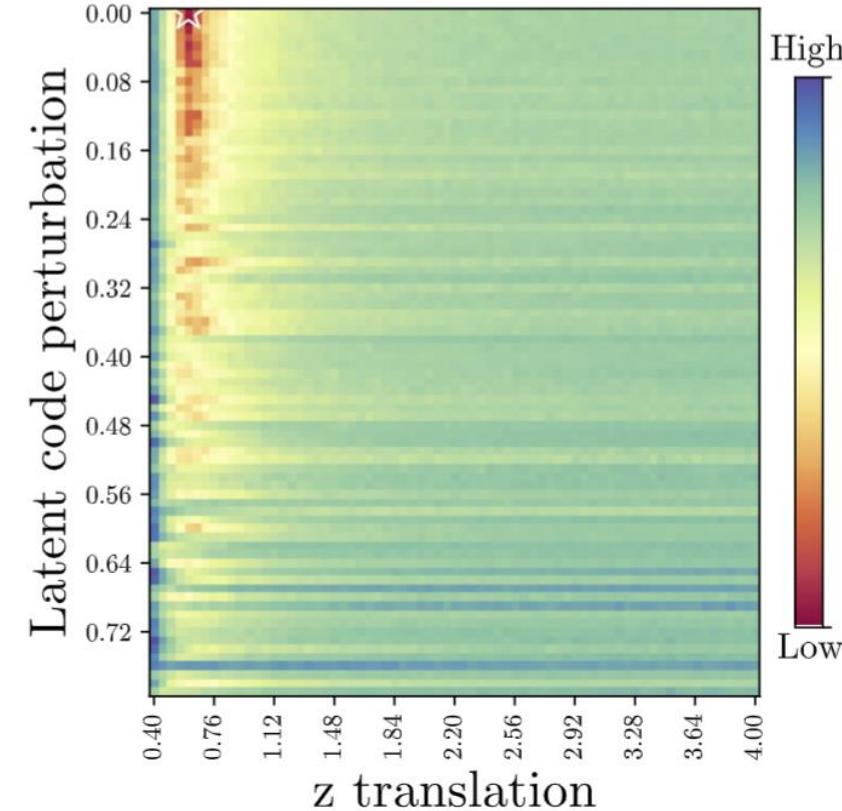


Ambiguity Caused by Loss

Pixel loss is **very sensitive** to pixel change



(a) L_2 loss



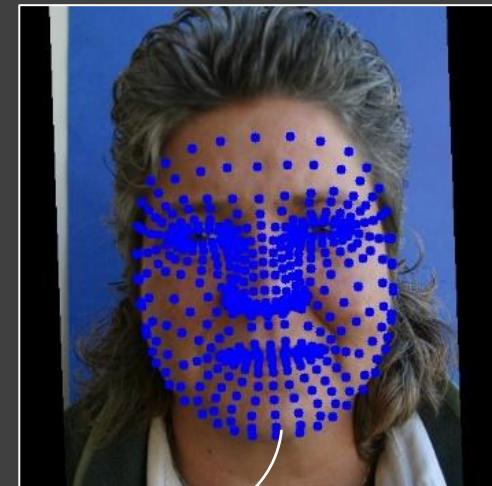
(b) Landmark loss

Geometric Regularization

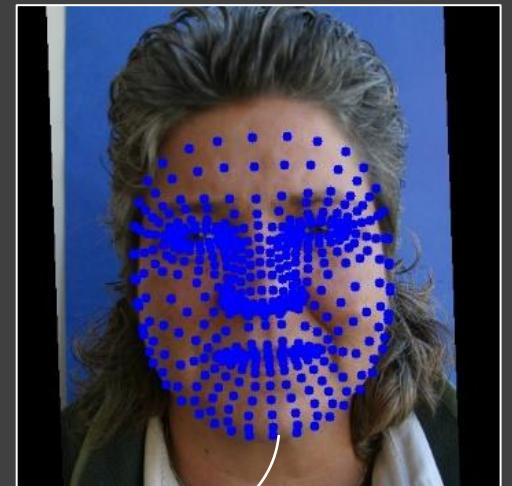
Uncertainty-based Loss

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\|\mathcal{M}\|} \left(\underbrace{\log(\sigma_i^2)}_{\text{Uncertainty term}} + \frac{\|m_i - m'_i\|_2^2}{2\sigma_i^2} \right)$$

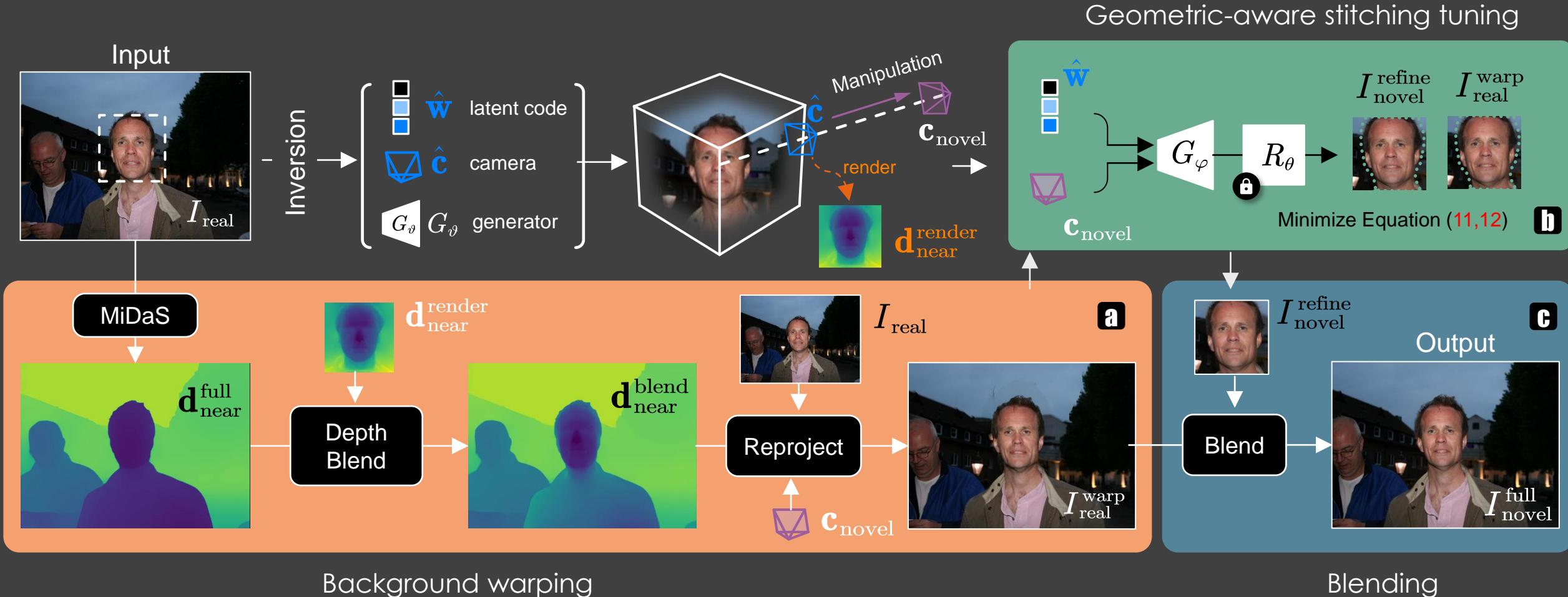
prediction



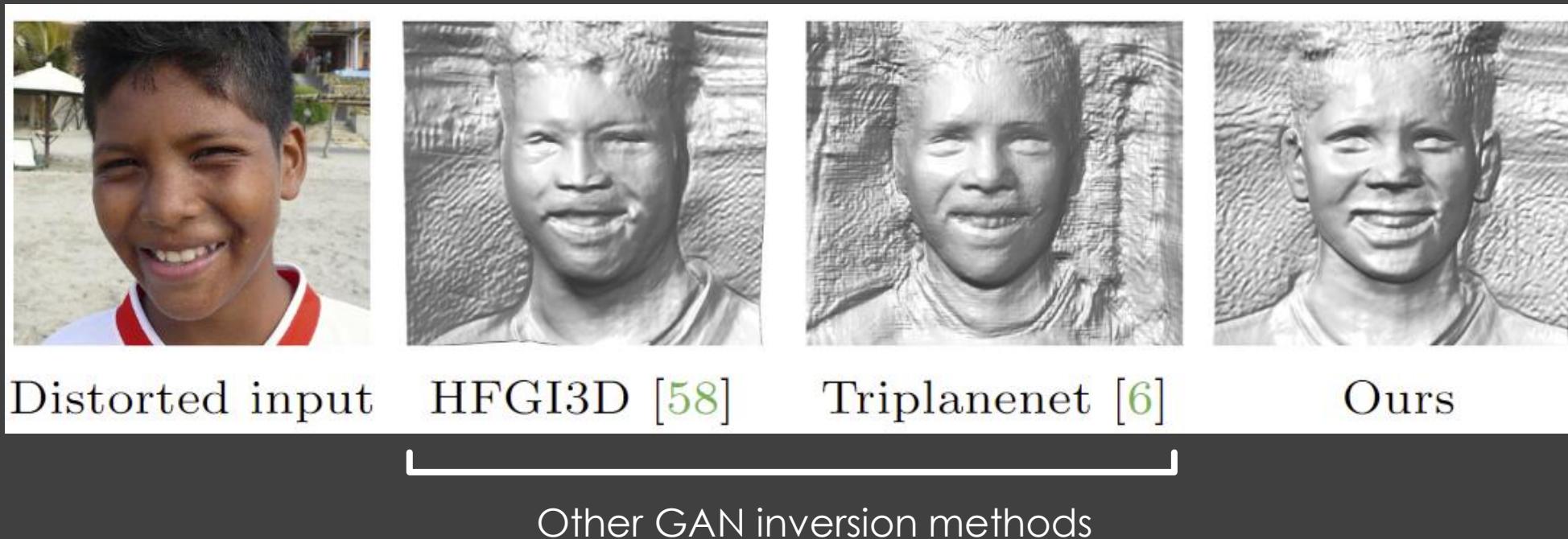
input



Extensions for Full-frame Image



Results – Mesh

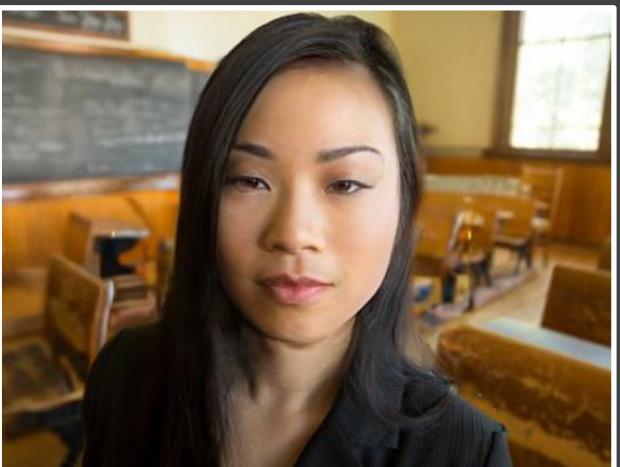


Results

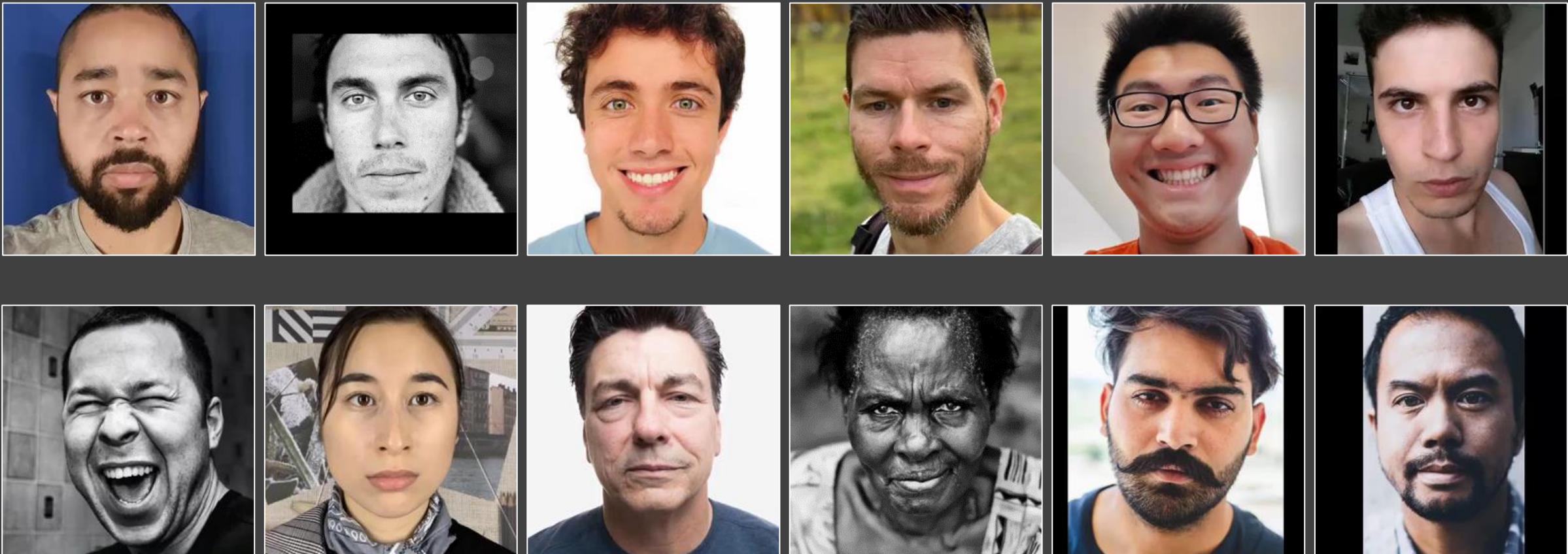
Input



Output



Results – Continuous Manipulation



Results – Comparison

Stretch-like



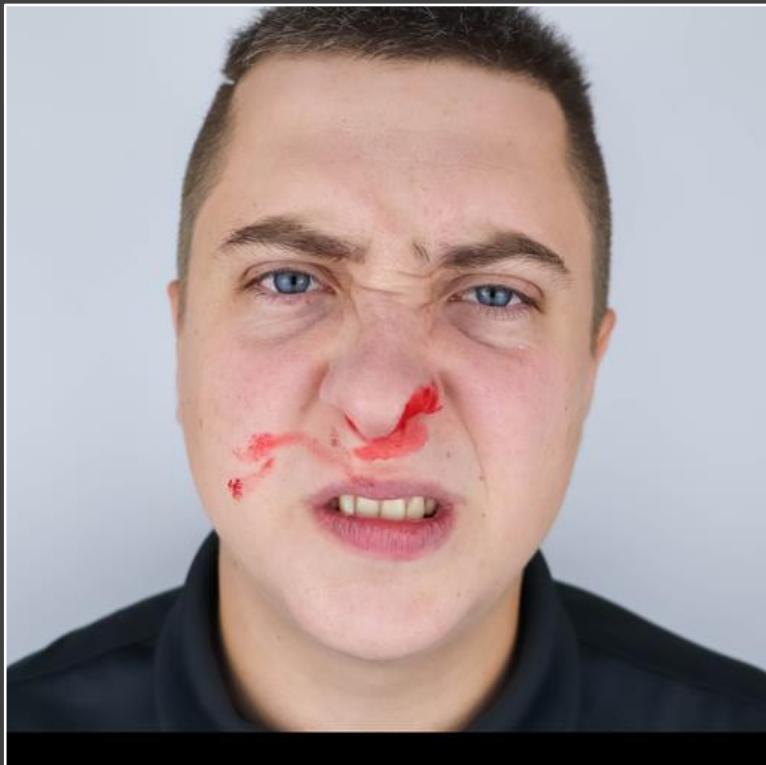
Fried et al, SIGGRAPH'16

3D geometric consistent

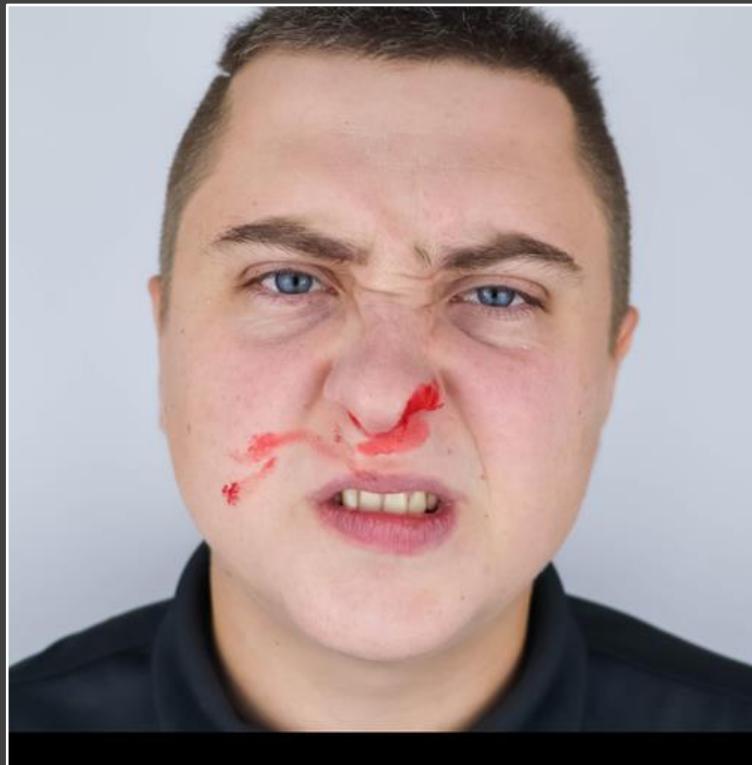


Ours

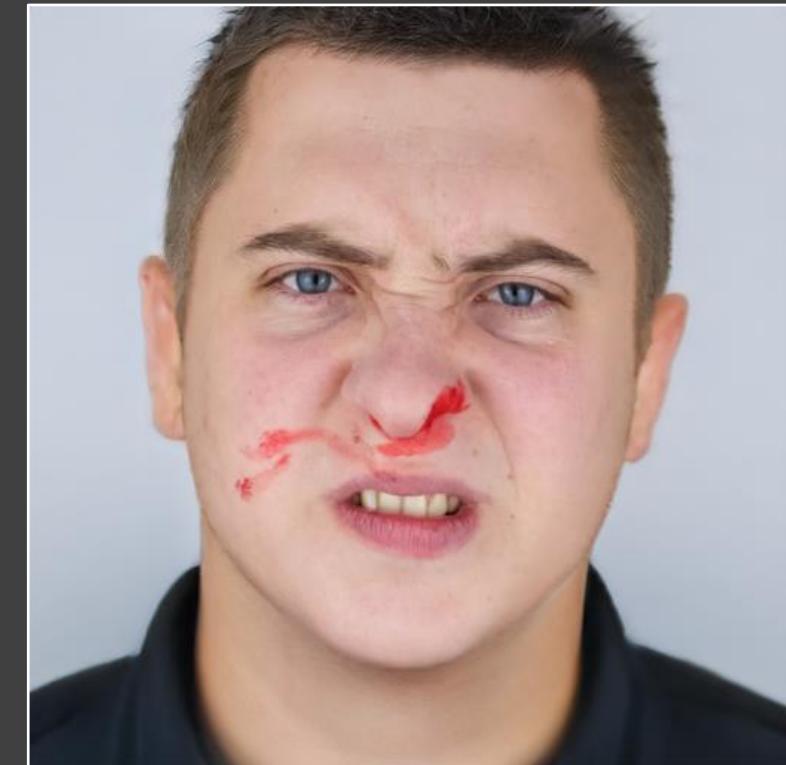
Results – Comparison



Input



Fried et al, SIGGRAPH'16



Ours

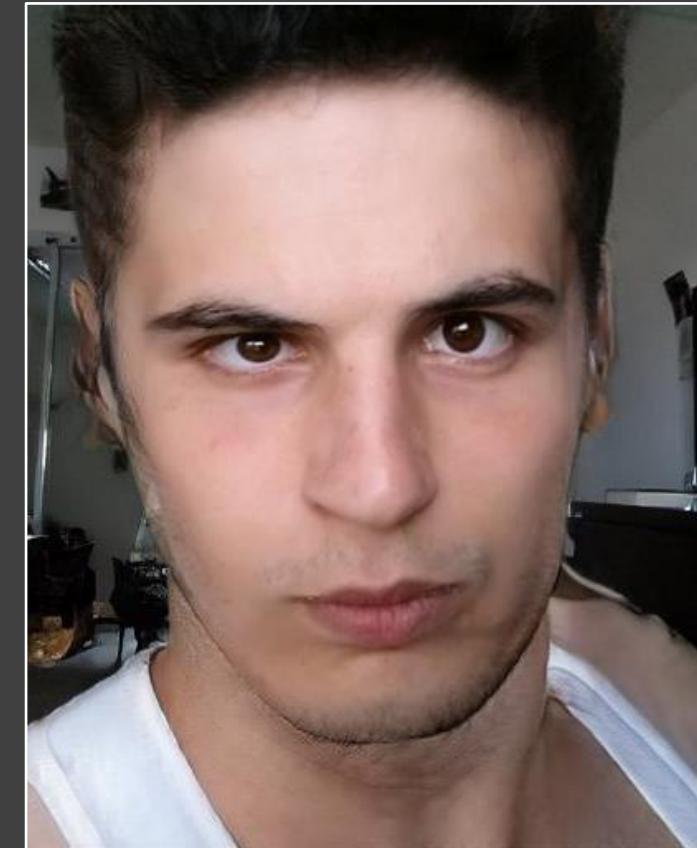
Results – Comparison



Input



Fried et al, SIGGRAPH'16



Ours

Results – Comparison



Input



Fried et al, SIGGRAPH'16



Ours

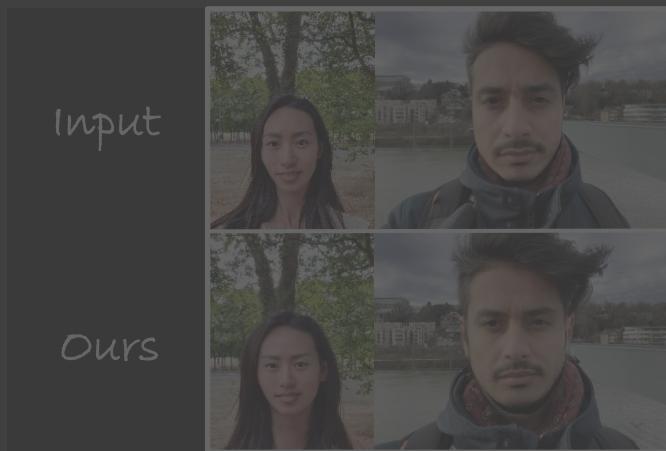
Dolly Zoom



Dolly Zoom



Viewpoint + Lens



Perspective Distortion Correction

Background Background

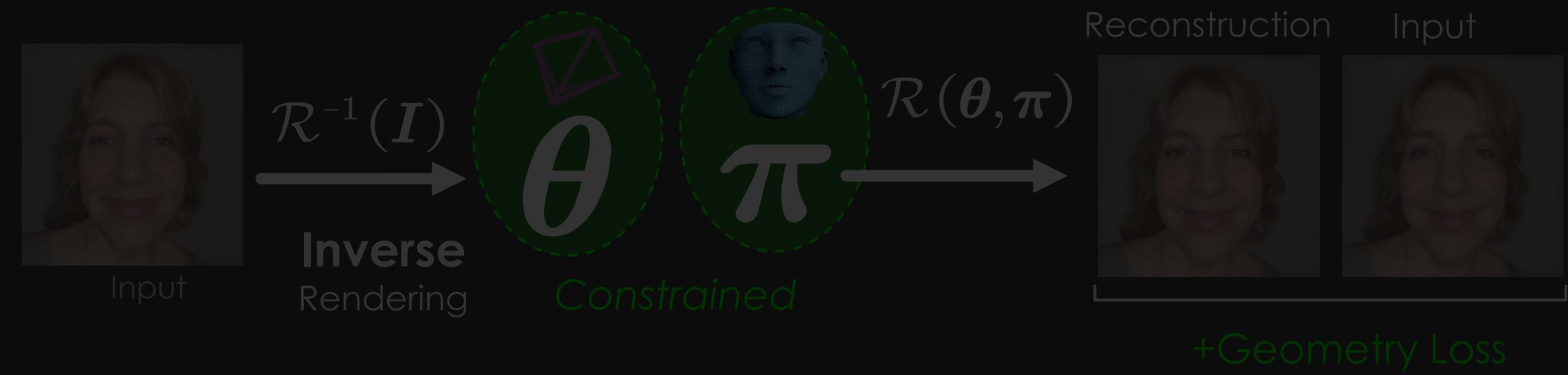


Matting by Generation

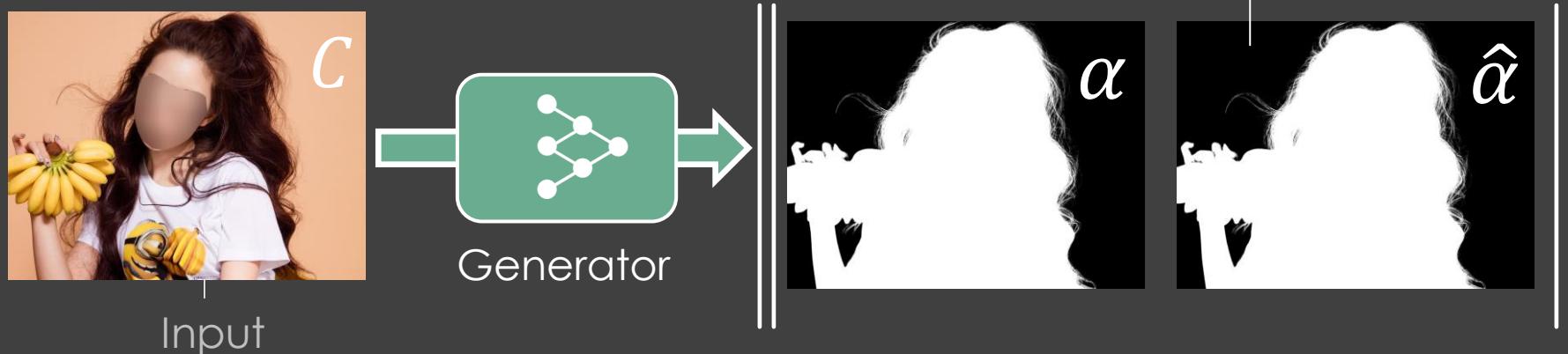
Wang et al, SIGGRAPH 2024

Harness Pre-trained Generative Models

Optimization-based: no labels required



Learning with Labels: imperfect labels



Manipulate Background



Background Gallery

Factorization Problem

Input: I
Single Image



Forward
Rendering



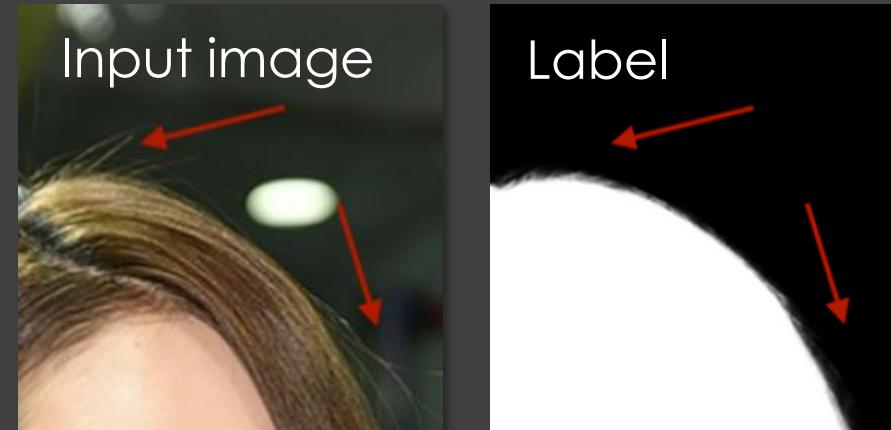
B^*



Re-rendering

$\alpha F + (1 - \alpha)B^*$

Learning with Labels



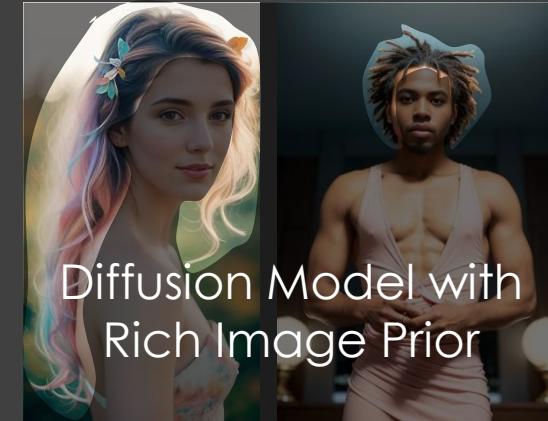
Poor label quality

Limitations of Existing Methods

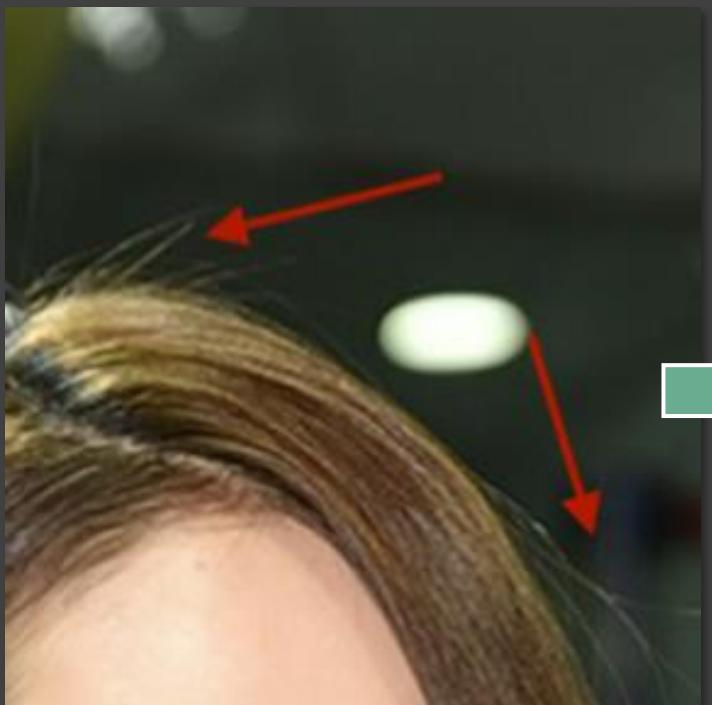


Generative Diffusion Prior

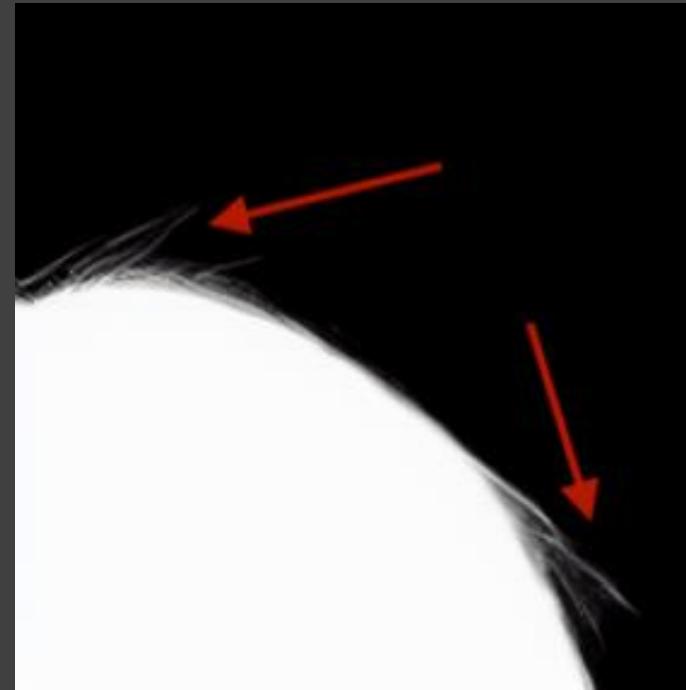
Generative Prior for Regularization



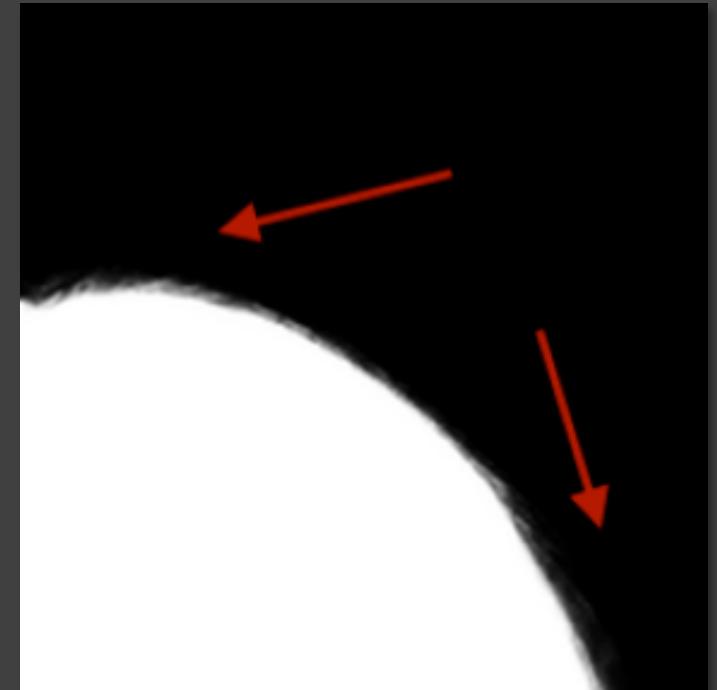
Diffusion Model with Rich Image Prior



Input training image

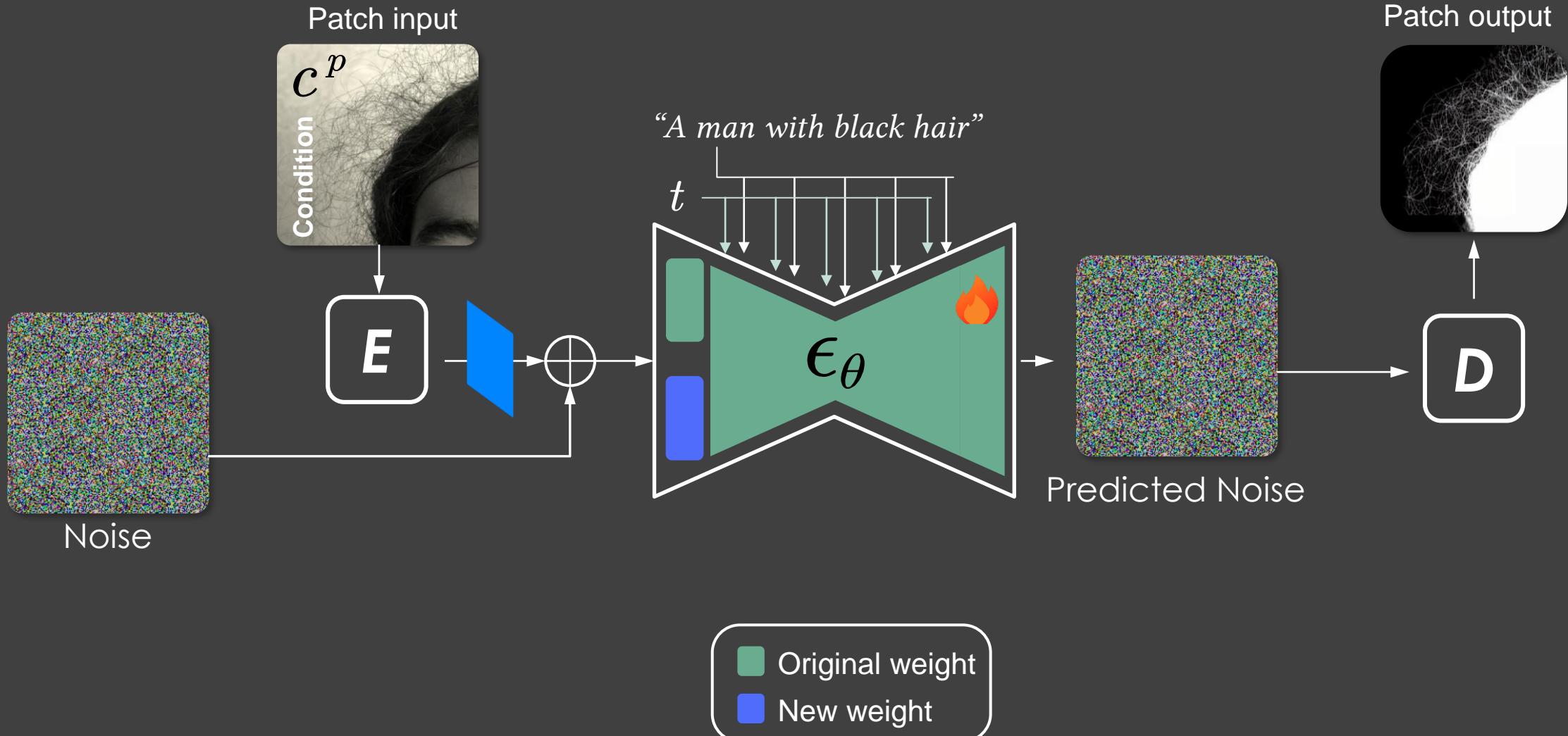


Output

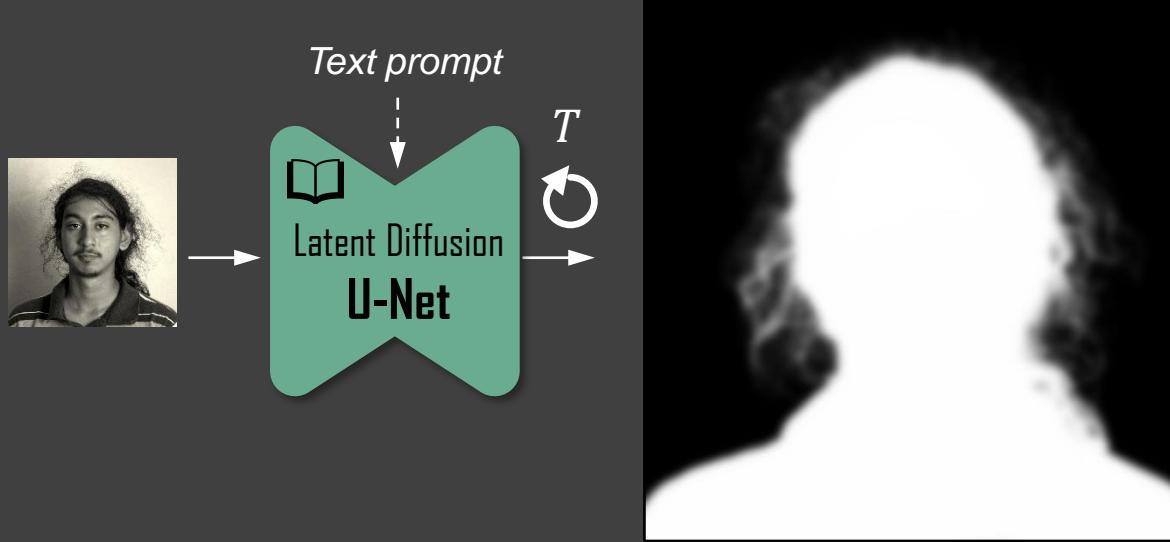


Label

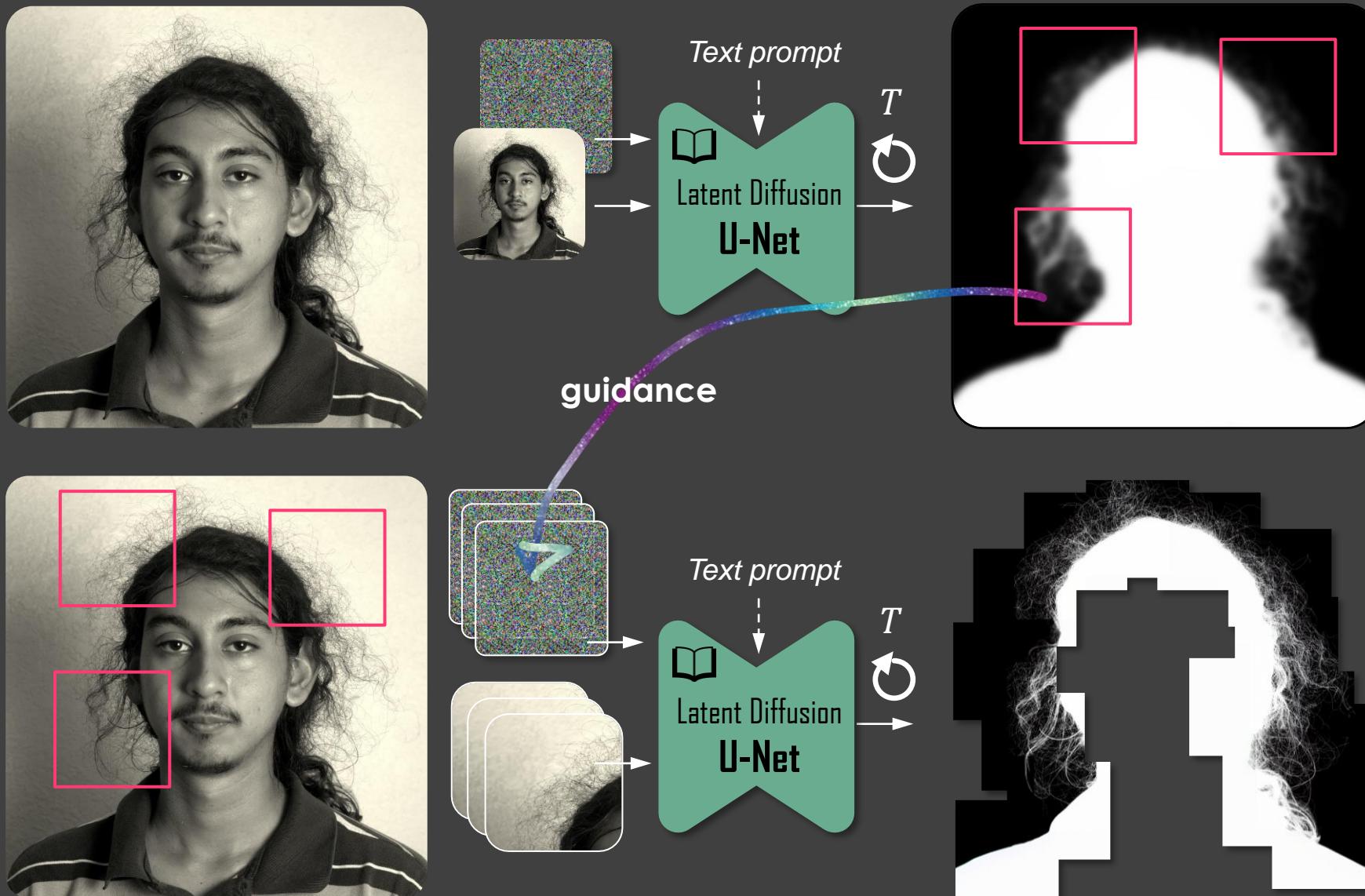
Repurposing Latent Diffusion Model



Challenge of Processing HR Images

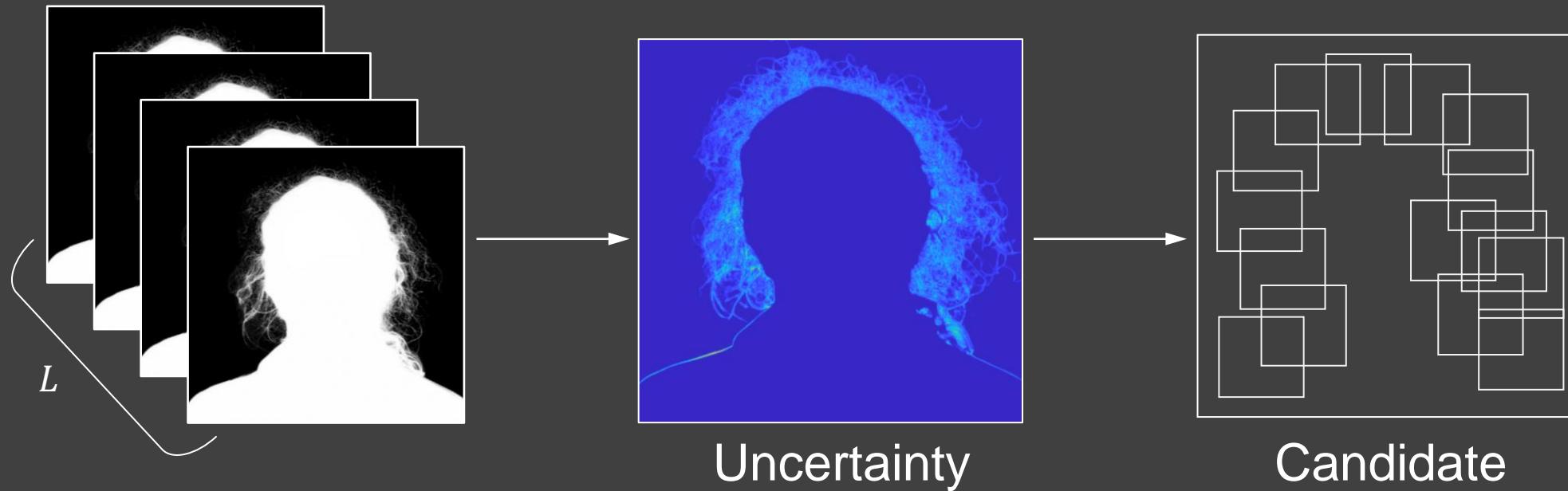


Pipeline for Processing HR Images

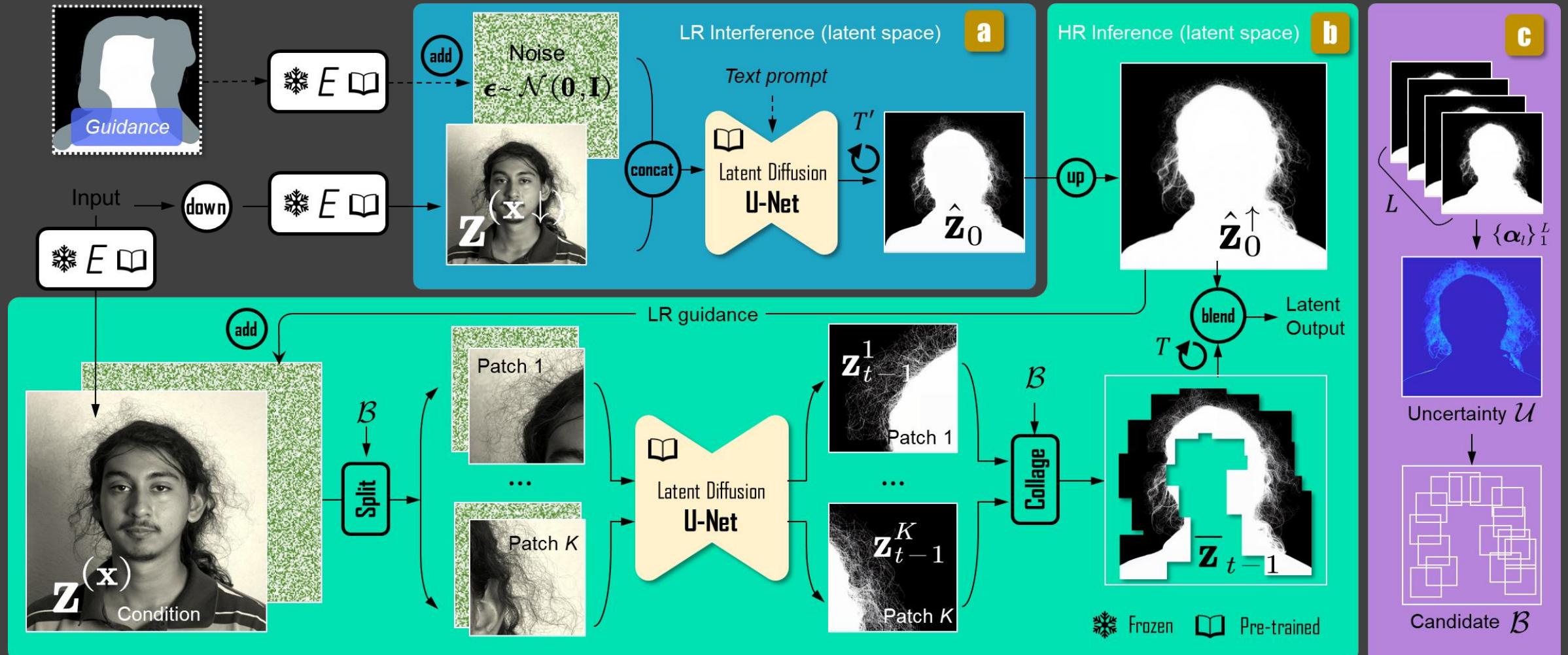


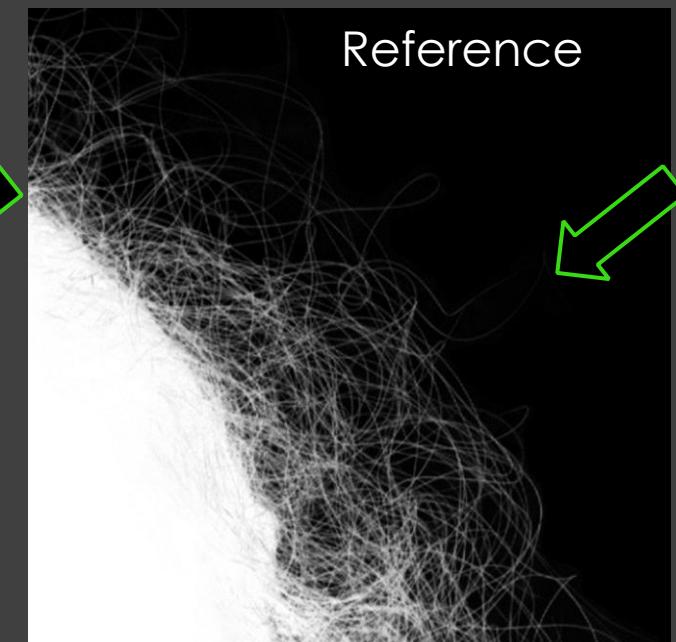
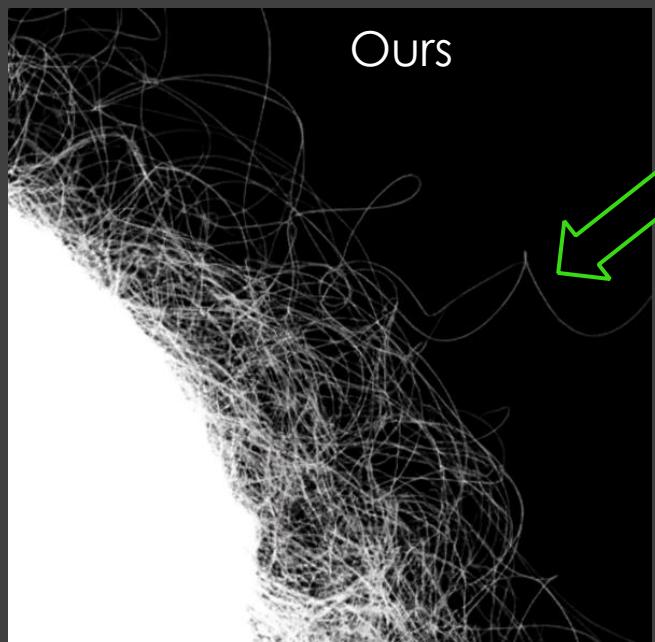
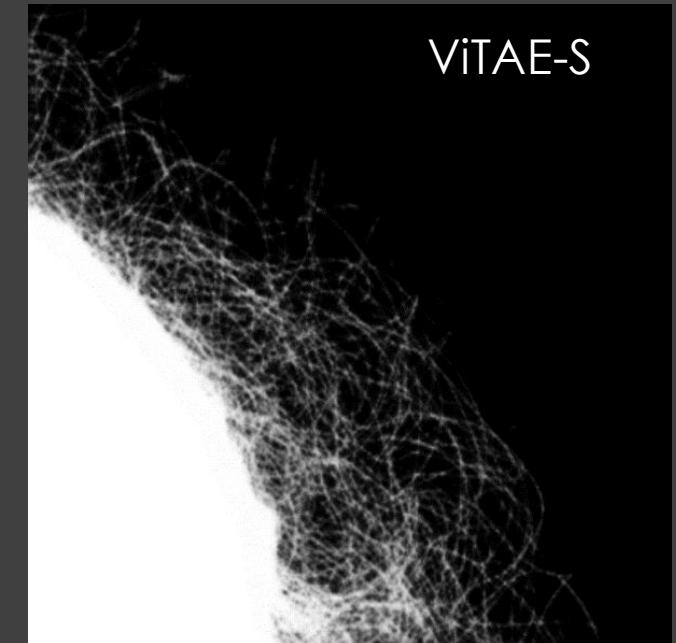
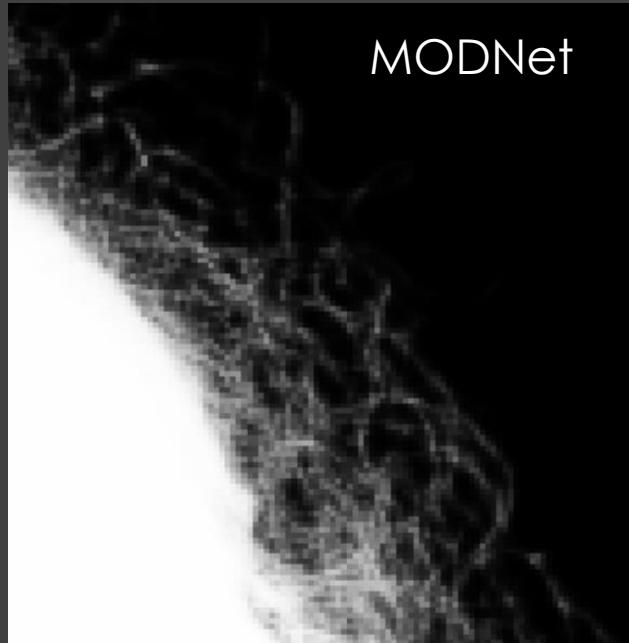
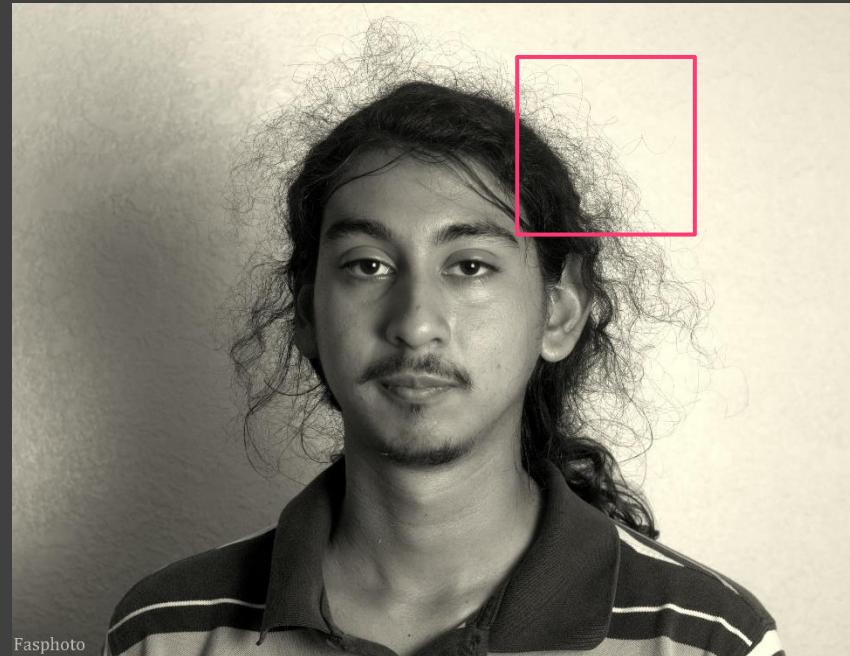
Pipeline for Processing HR Images

Get potential areas by uncertainty



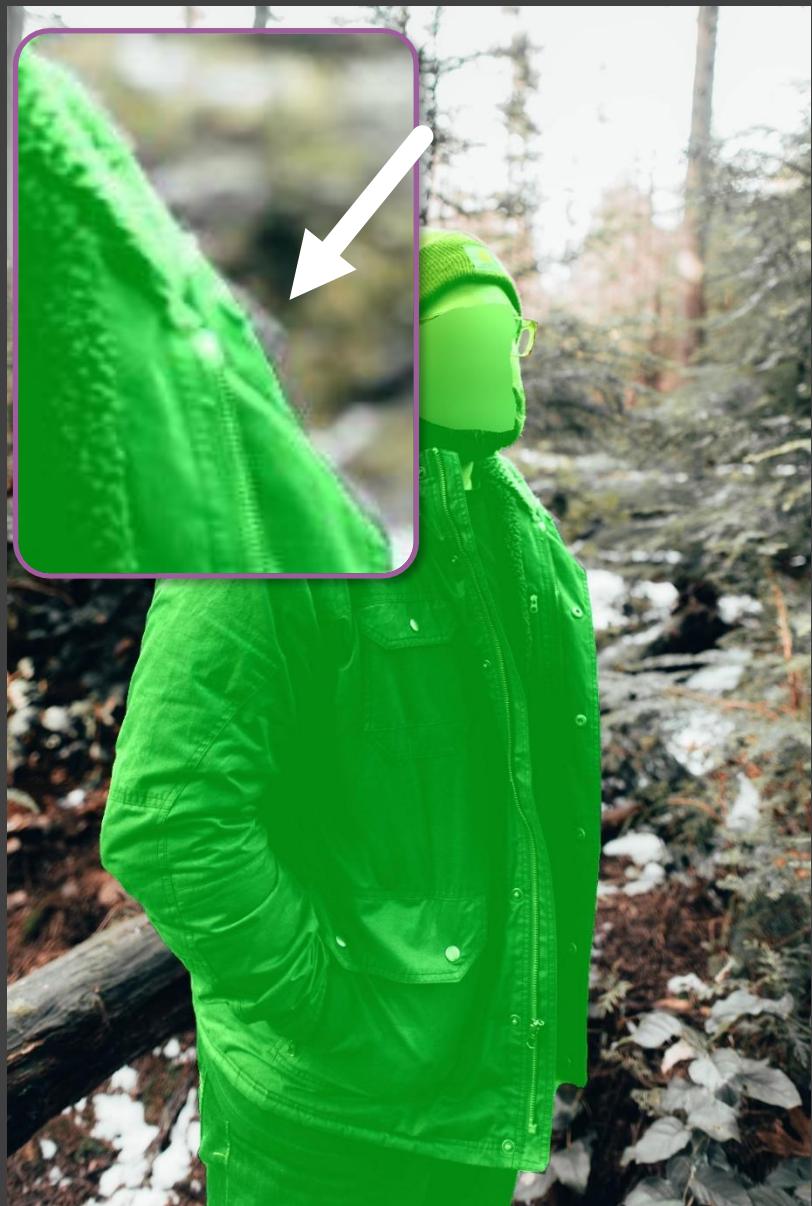
Full Pipeline



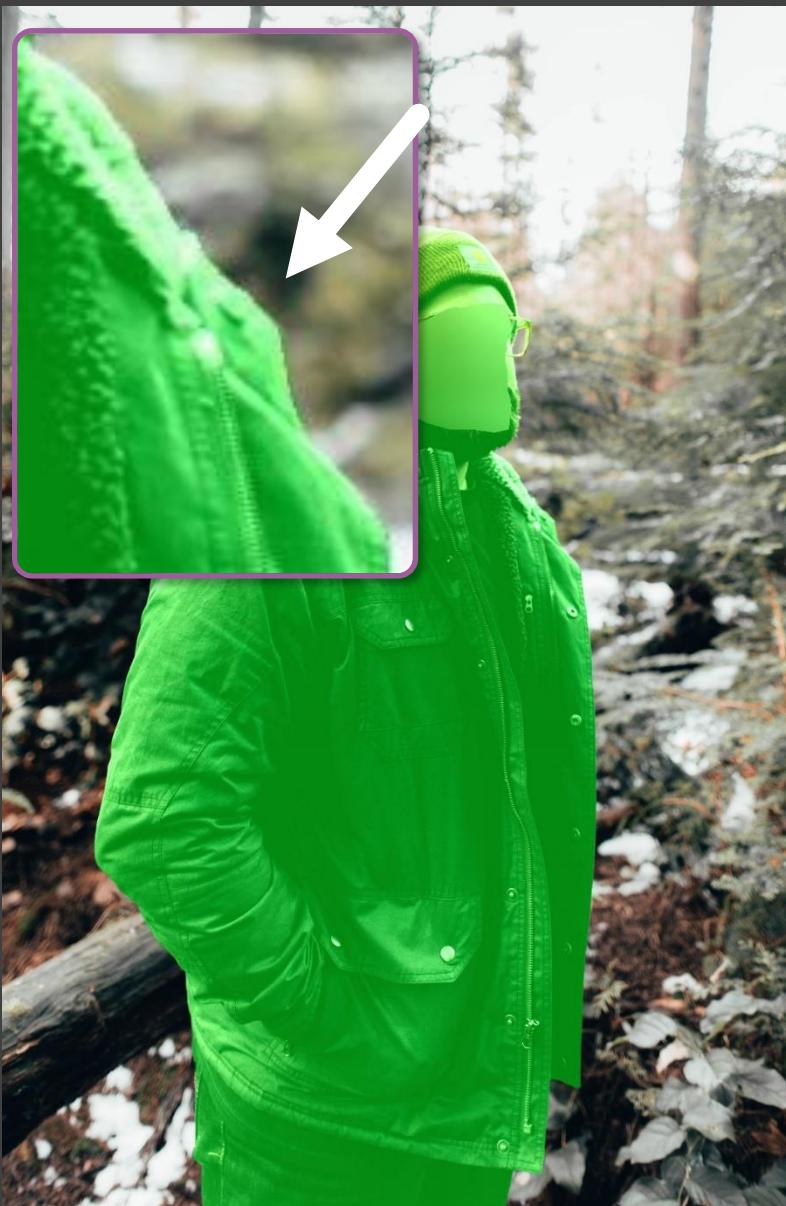


Ke et al, MODNet, AAAI'22
Li et al, P3M, MM'22
Ma et al, ViTAE-S, IJCV'23

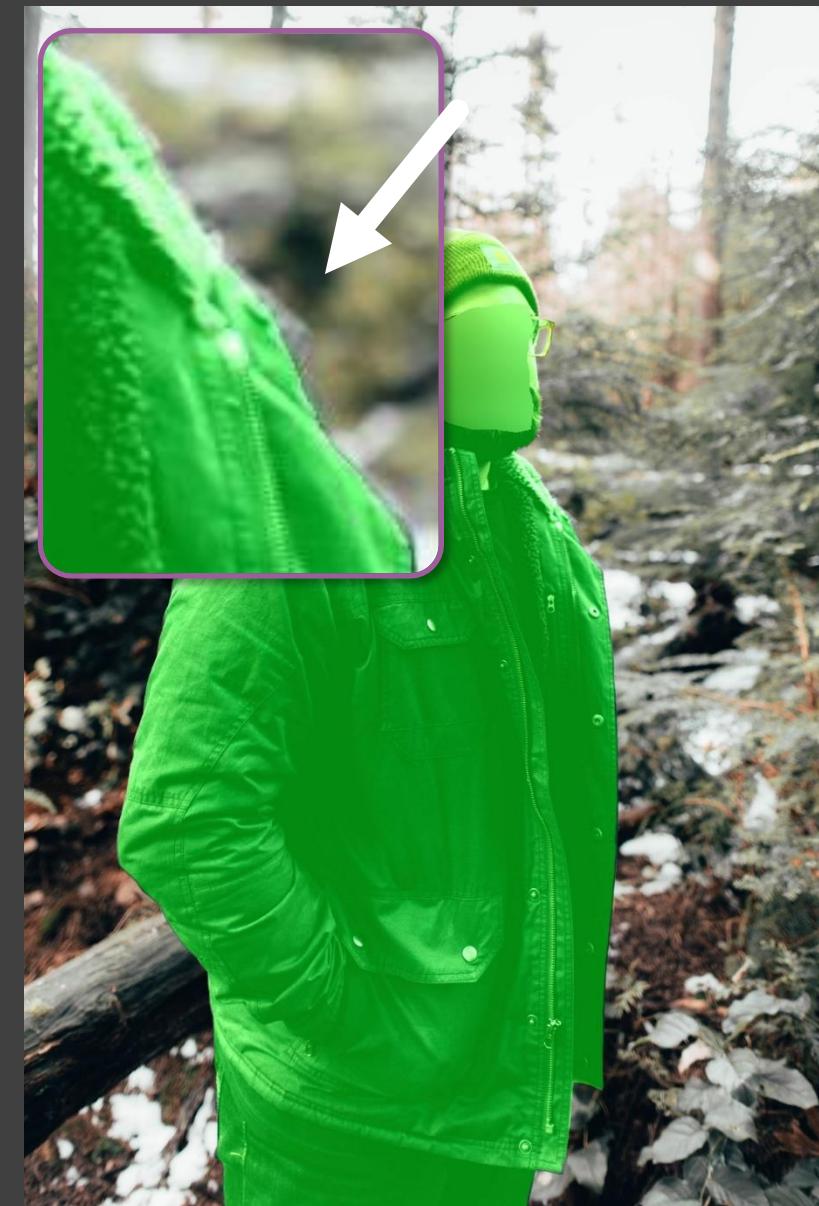
DiffMat



Ours



Human Annotation



Input



Ours



Human Annotation



Input



Ours



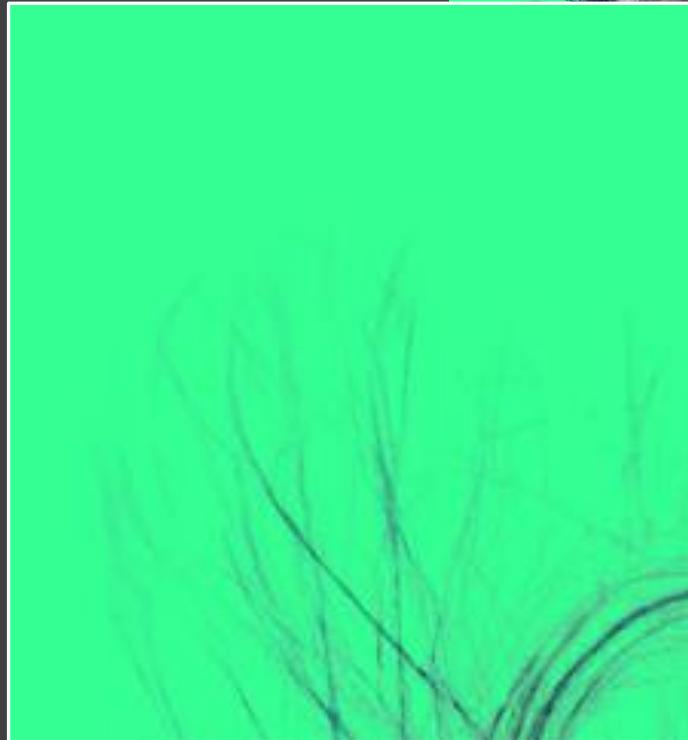
Human Annotation



ViTAE-S



Ours



Input



ViTAE-S



Ours



Input



ViTAE-S



Ours



ViTAE-S



Ours

Out-of-Distribution Matting

Input



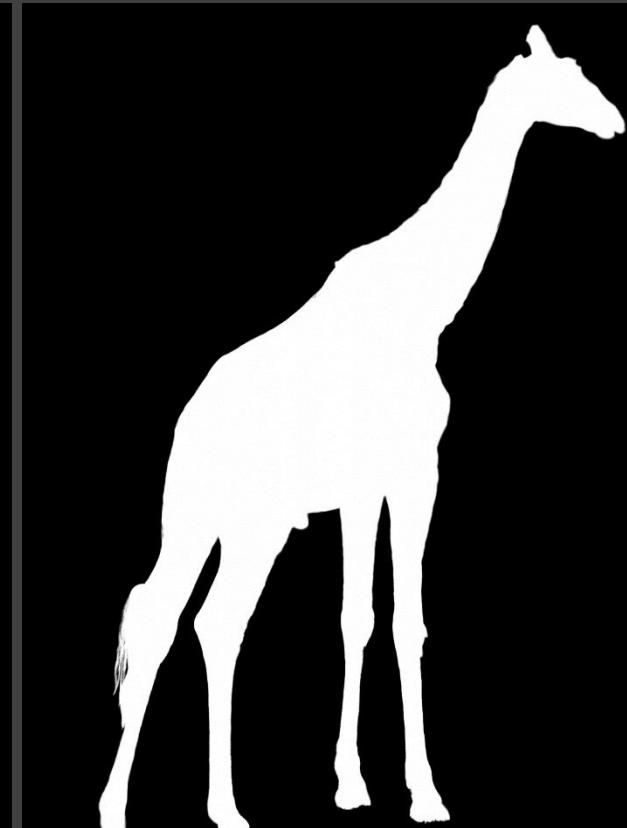
SAM-based



ViTAE-S



Ours



Matting with Additional Guidance



Input



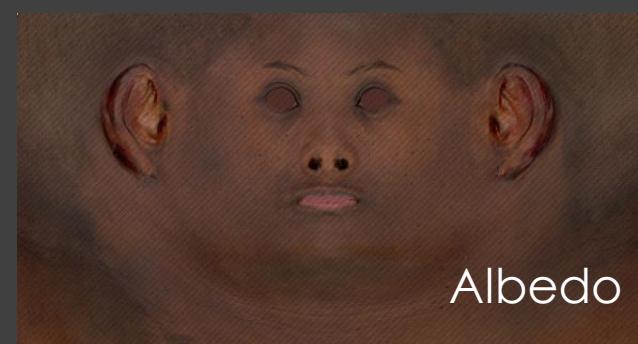
w/o guidance



w/ guidance

Beyond Matting

- ▶ Other **image-like** intermediate parameters without accurate label / real date
 - ▶ Single Image Normal Map (Single Image)
 - ▶ Albedo (Single Image)
 - ▶ Depth Estimation (Single Image)



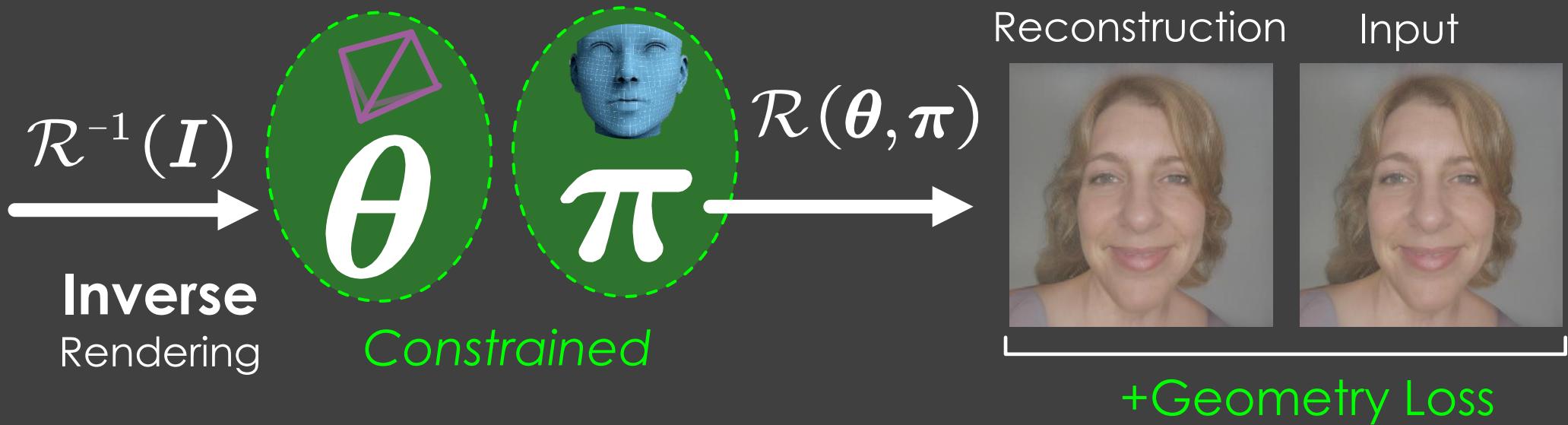
marigold, CVPR'24

Factorization-based Methods

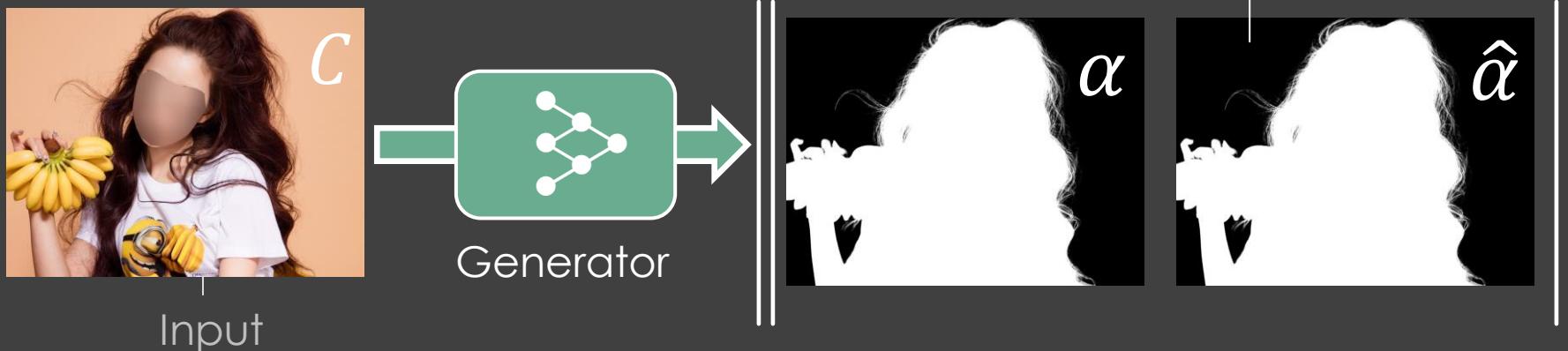
Optimization-based: no labels required



Input



Learning Factorization with Labels: imperfect labels



**Thank you!
Questions or Comments?**