

StyleCLIPDraw: Coupling Content and Style in Text-to-Drawing Synthesis

Peter Schaldenbrand

Robotics Institute
Carnegie Mellon University
Pittsburgh, PA 15213
pschalde@andrew.cmu.edu

Zhixuan Liu

School of Data Science
The Chinese University
of Hong Kong
Shenzhen, China
zhixuanliu@cuhk.edu.cn

Jean Oh

Robotics Institute
Carnegie Mellon University
Pittsburgh, PA 15213
jeanoh@nrec.ri.cmu.edu

Input
(text & style image)

“A man is watching TV”



“A man is walking the dog”



“A monkey playing guitar”



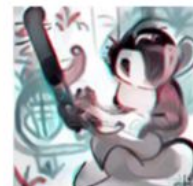
“A teddy bear”



CLIPDraw

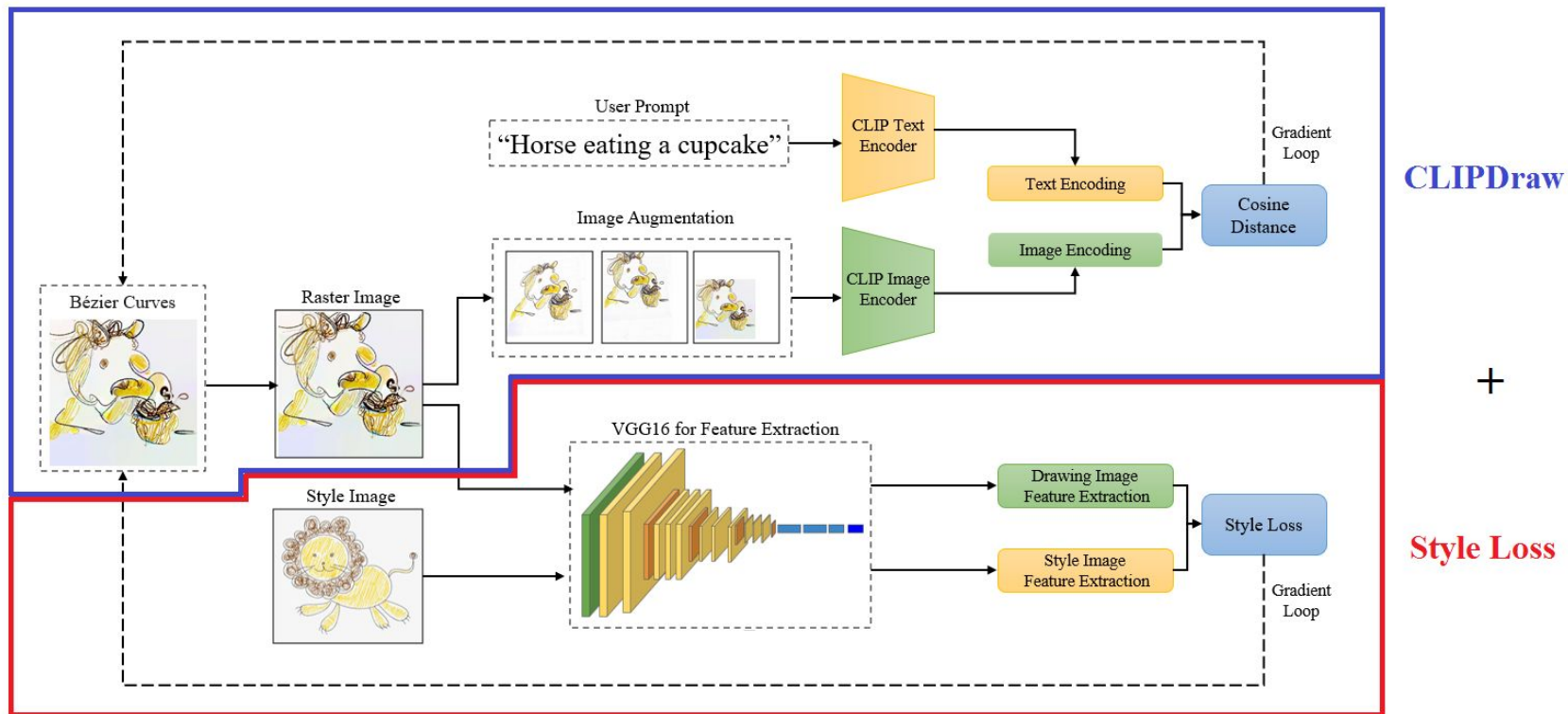


**CLIPDraw then
Style Transfer
(Baseline)**



**StyleCLIPDraw
(Ours)**





The StyleCLIPDraw model architecture

The drawing begins as randomized Bézier curves on a canvas and is optimized to fit the given style and text:

Algorithm 1 CLIPDraw

Input: Description Phrase *desc*; Iteration Count *I*; Curve Count *N*; Augment Size *D*; Pre-trained CLIP model.

Begin:

Encode Description Phrase. $EncPhr = CLIP(desc)$

Initialize Curves. $Curves_{0..N} = RandomCurve()$

for $i = 0$ **to** I **do**

 Render Curves to Pixels. $Pixels = DiffRender(Curves)$

 Augment the Image. $AugBatch_{0..D} = Augment(Pixels)$

 Encode Image. $EncImg = CLIP(AugBatch)$

 Compute Loss. $Loss = -CosineSim(EncPhr, EncImg)$

 Backprop. $Curves \leftarrow Minimize(Loss)$

end for

- The CLIPDraw produces drawings consisting of a series of Bézier curves defined by a list of coordinates, a color, and an opacity.
- The brush strokes are rendered into a raster image via differentiable model.
- The image is augmented to avoid finding shallow solutions to optimizing through the CLIP model.
- The text input and the augmented raster drawing are fed the the CLIP model and the difference in embeddings are compared using cosine distance to compute a loss that encourages the drawing to fit the text input.
- The raster image and the style image are fed through early layers of the VGG-16 model (per the STROTSS style-transfer algorithm) and the difference in extracted features form the loss that encourages the drawings to fit the style of the style image.

STROSS - Style Transfer by Relaxed Optimal Transport and Self-Similarity



Images are arranged in order of content, output, style

Reimplementation

Neural Style Transfer



content image

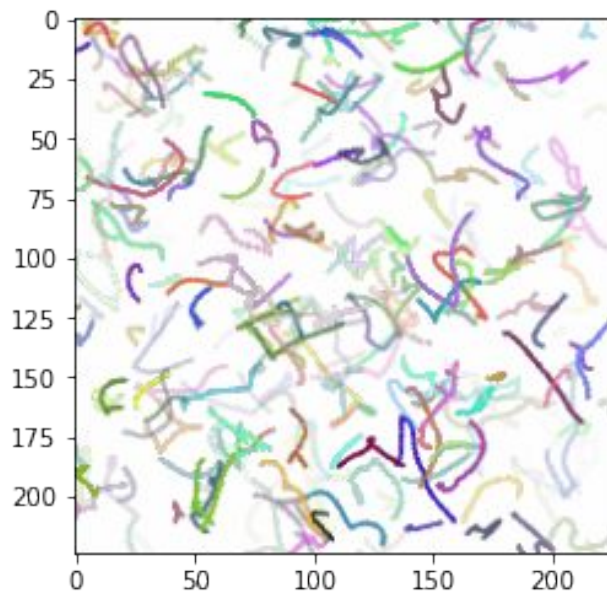


style image

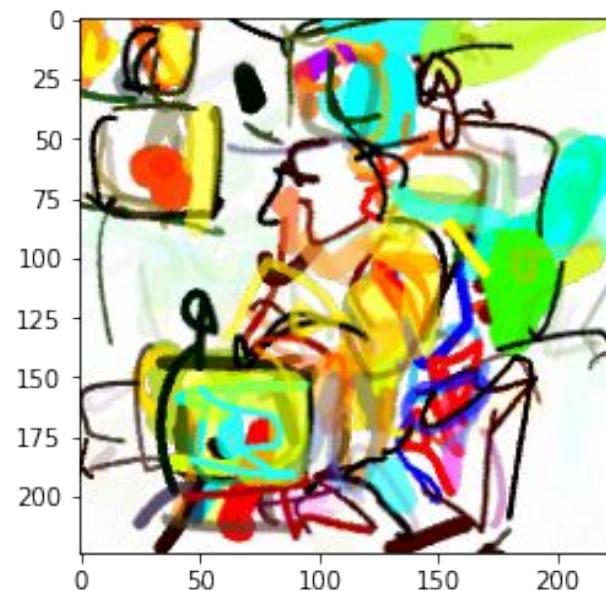


target image

From Bézier curves to final output

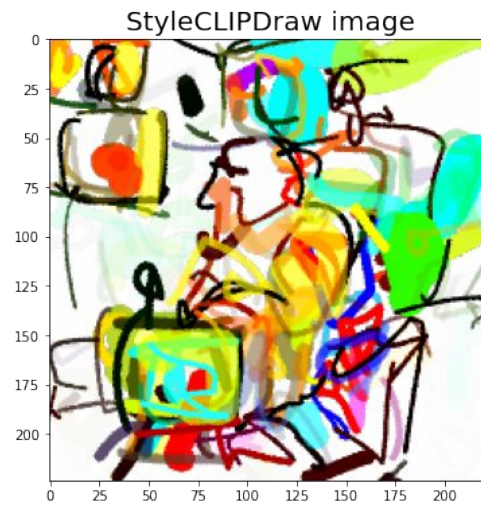
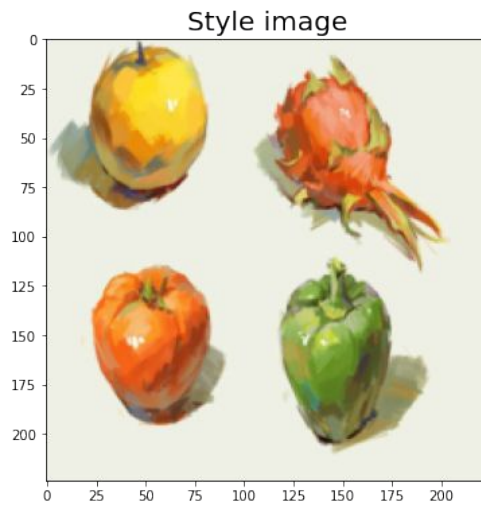
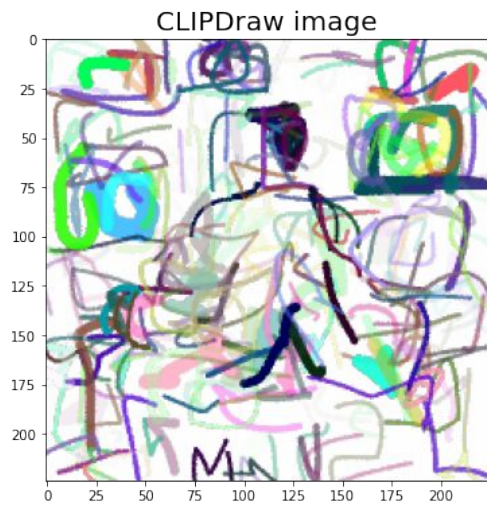


Bézier curves



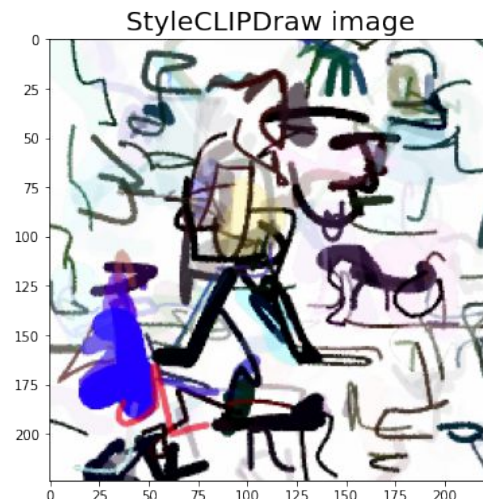
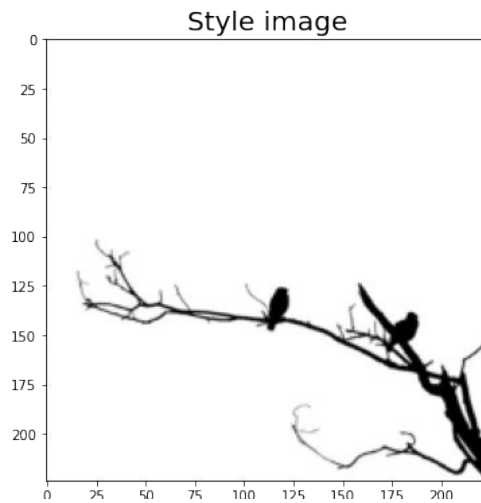
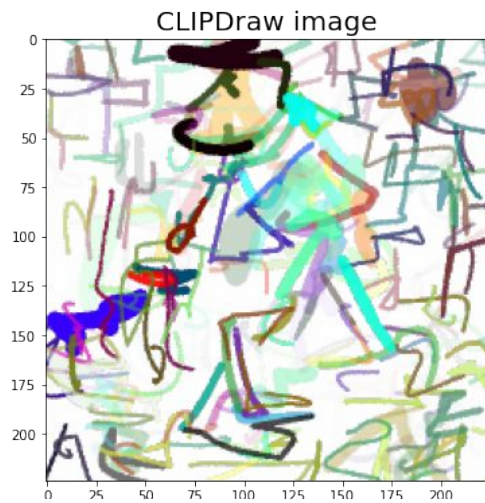
StyleCLIPDraw image

Result



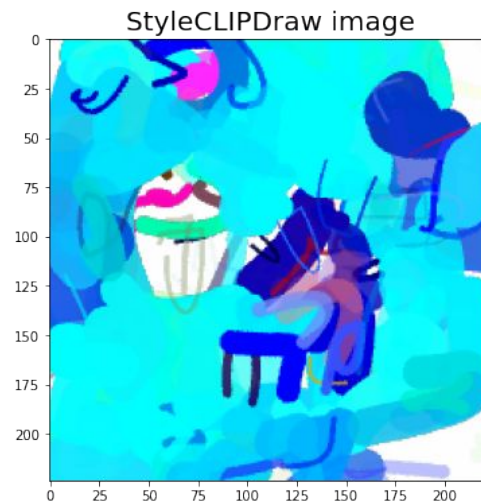
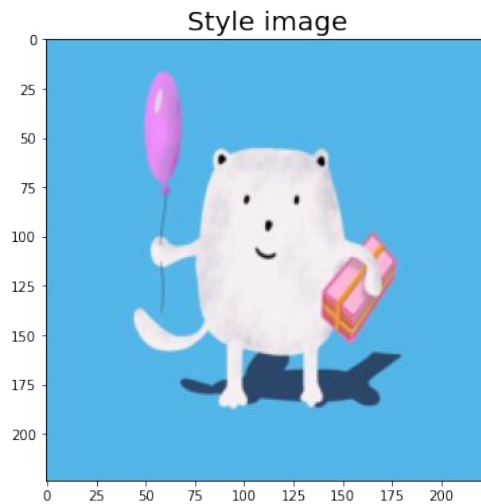
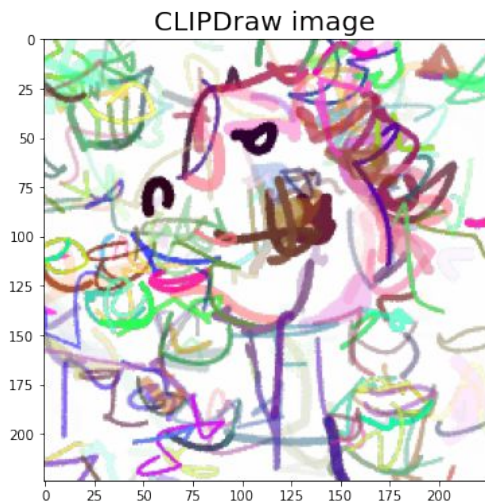
A man is watching TV

Result



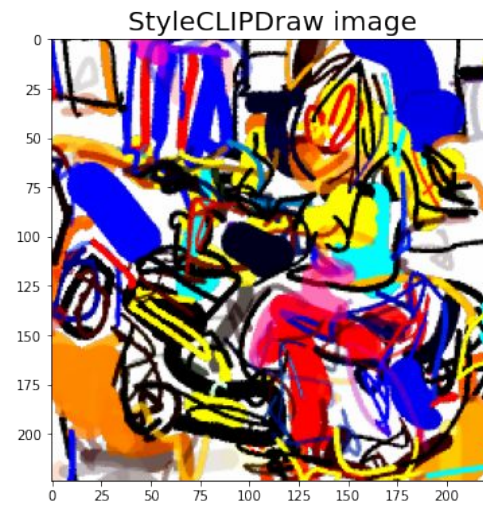
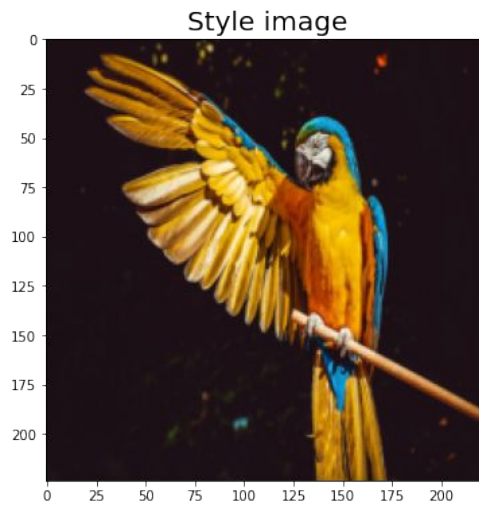
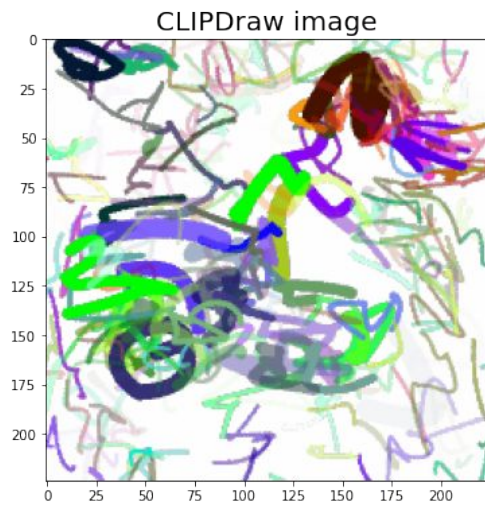
A man is walking the dog

Result



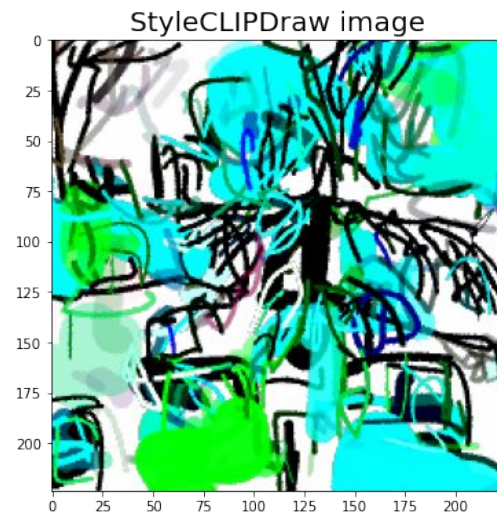
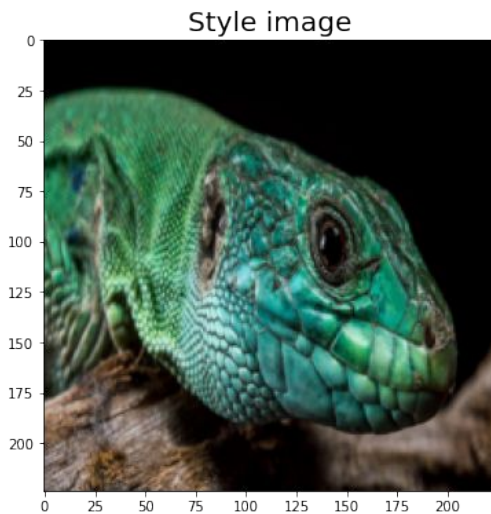
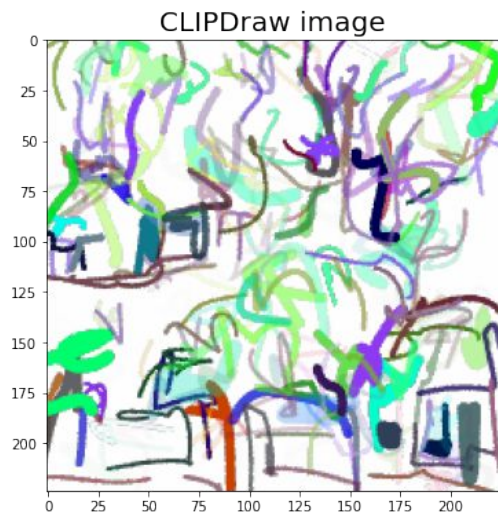
A horse eating a cupcake

Result



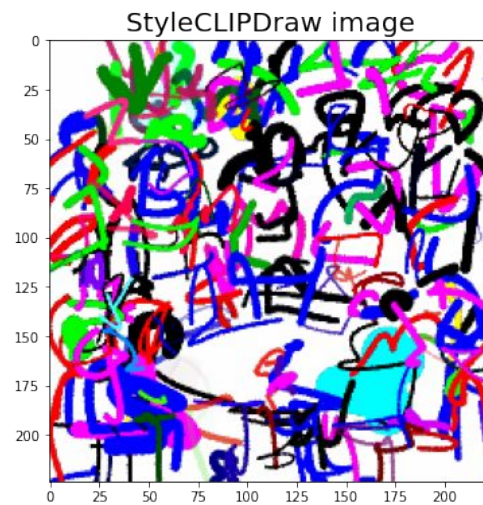
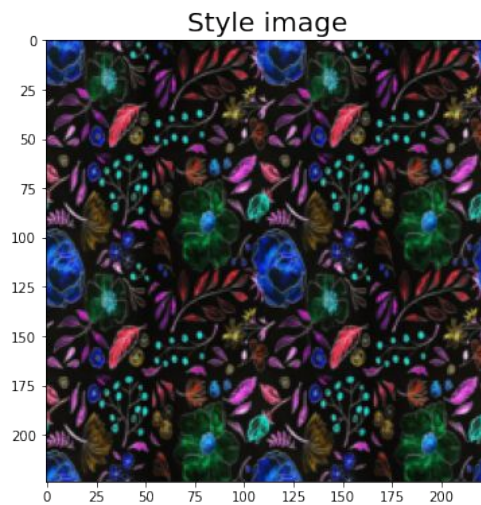
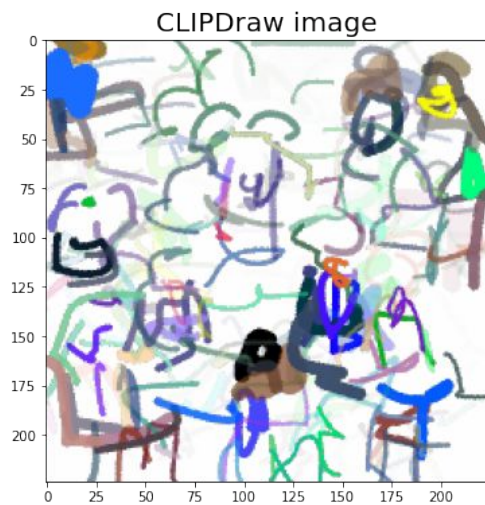
A girl riding a motorcycle

Result



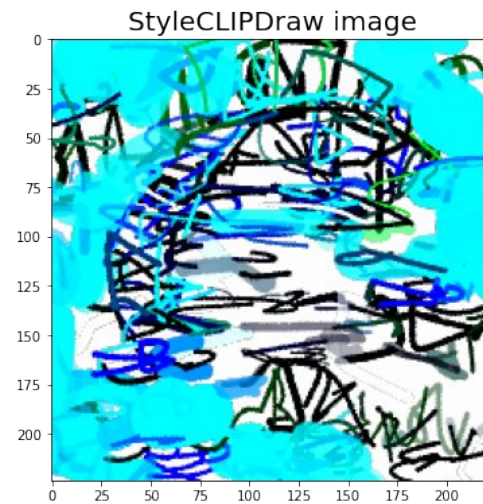
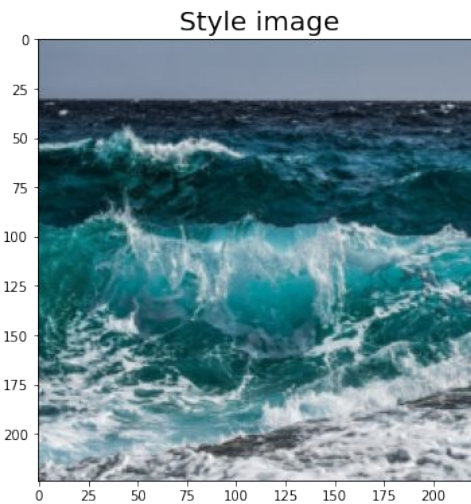
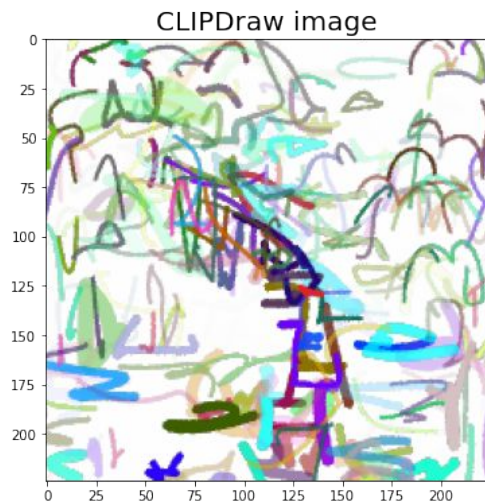
The trees across the street

Result



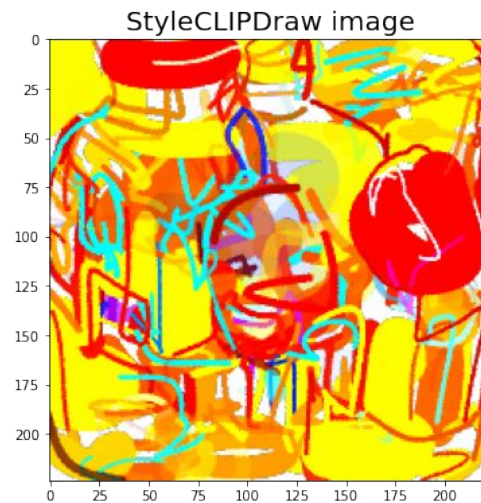
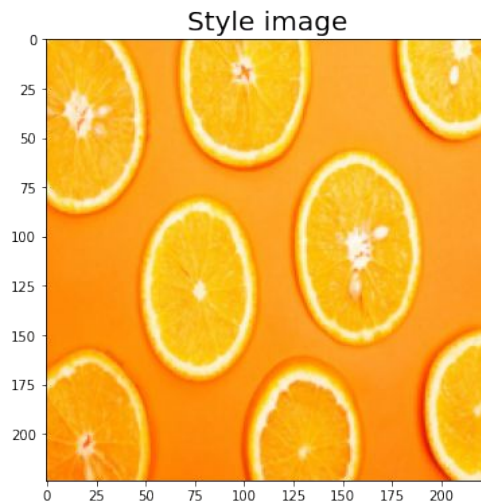
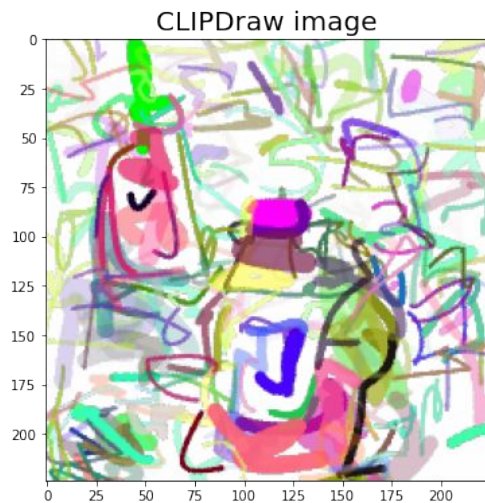
A group of people at the meeting

Result



A bridge over the lake

Result



A bottle of juice

Thank you for your attention!