



# **Image Style Transfer using Neural Methods**

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# Agenda

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- Motivation
- History
- NST Literature Review
- Empirical Comparison
- Future Direction
- Conclusion

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# What's style transfer?

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content



style



stylized  
image



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# Before NST

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Before the appearance of NST, the related researches have expanded into an area called **non-photorealistic rendering (NPR)**.

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- **Image-based artistic rendering (IB-AR)**: [Rosin *et al.*, 2012], [Kyprianidis *et al.*, 2013]
- **Stroke-Based Rendering (SBR)**: [Hertzmann *et al.*, 2012]
- **Example-Based Rendering (EBR)**. [Hertzmann *et al.*, 2001], [Zhao *et al.*, 2011]

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However, most of these NPR stylisation algorithms are designed for particular artistic styles and cannot be easily extended to other styles.

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# DeepDream

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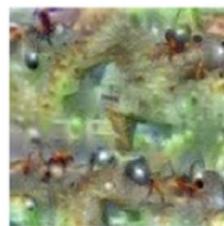
Google's DeepDream is the first attempt to produce artistic images by reversing CNN representations with IOB-IR techniques.



Hartebeest



Measuring Cup



Ant



Starfish



Anemone Fish



Banana



Parachute



Screw

# NST Literature Reviews

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	<b>Image-Optimisation-Based (IOB)</b>	<b>Model-Optimisation-Based (MOB)</b>
<b>Artistic Style Transfer</b>	[Gatys <i>et al.</i> , CVPR'16] (NST) [Li <i>et al.</i> , IJCAI'17]	[Johnson <i>et al.</i> , ECCV'16] (Perceptual Loss) [Huang <i>et al.</i> , ICCV'17] (AdaIN) [Li <i>et al.</i> , NIPS'17] (WCT) [Li <i>et al.</i> , CVPR'19]
<b>Photorealistic Style Transfer</b>	[Luan <i>et al.</i> , CVPR'17] (DPST) [Mechrez <i>et al.</i> , BMVC'17]	[Li <i>et al.</i> , ECCV'18] (PhotoWCT) [Yoo <i>et al.</i> , ICCV'19] (WCT2)

# Artistic Style Transfer

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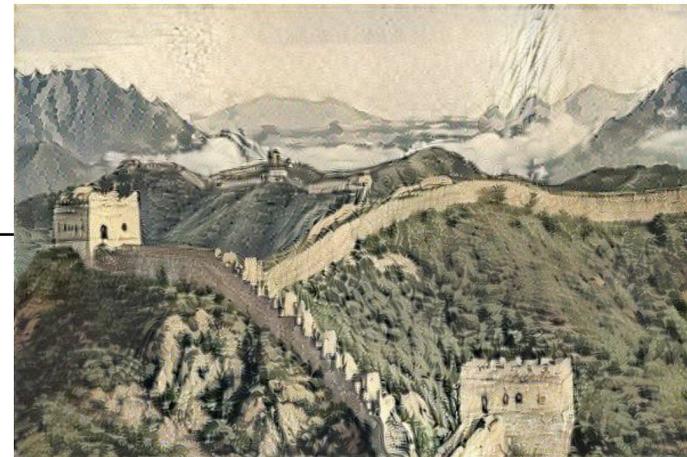


Input Content



Input Style

Neural Style Transfer



Output

# Photorealistic Style Transfer

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Input Content



Input Style

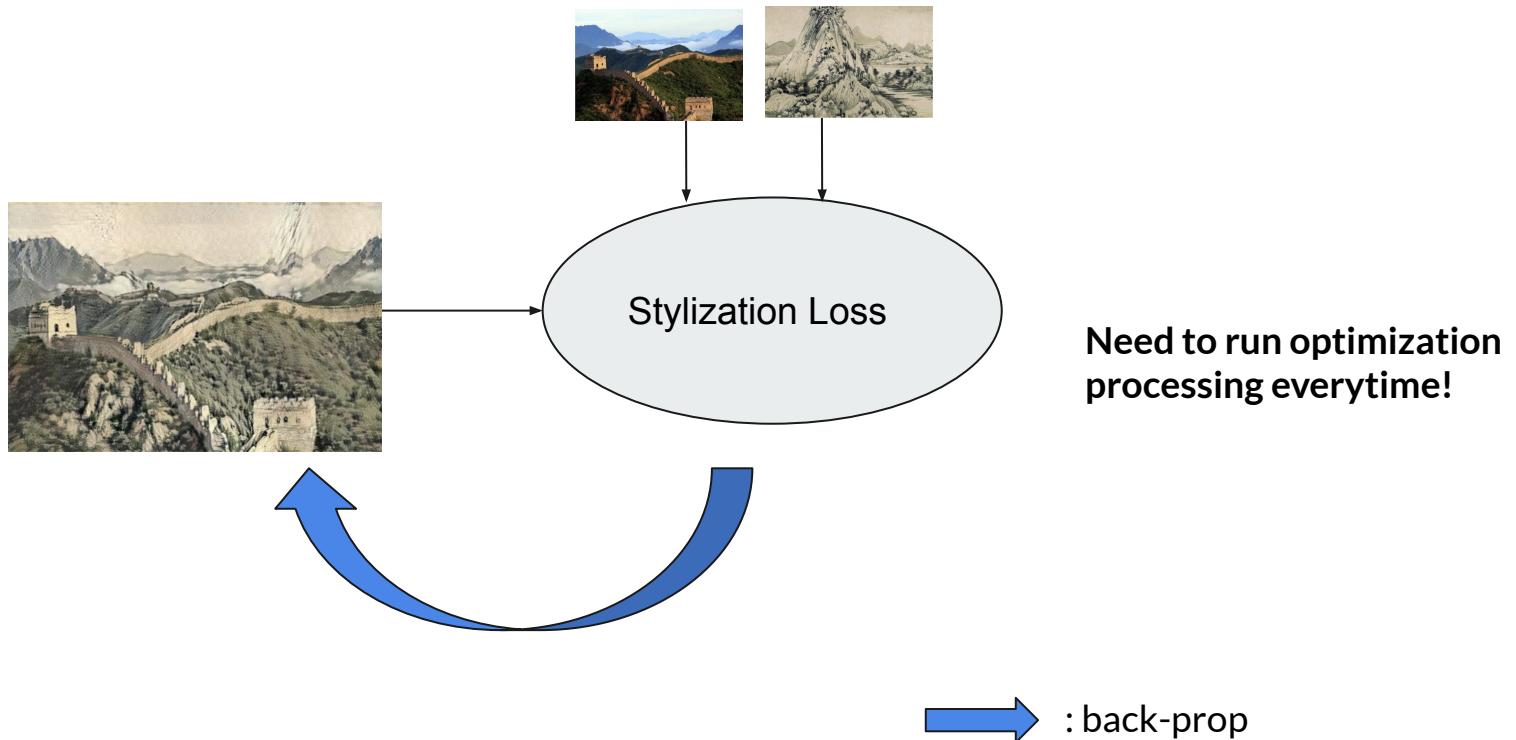
Neural Style Transfer



Output

# Image-Optimization-based (IOB)

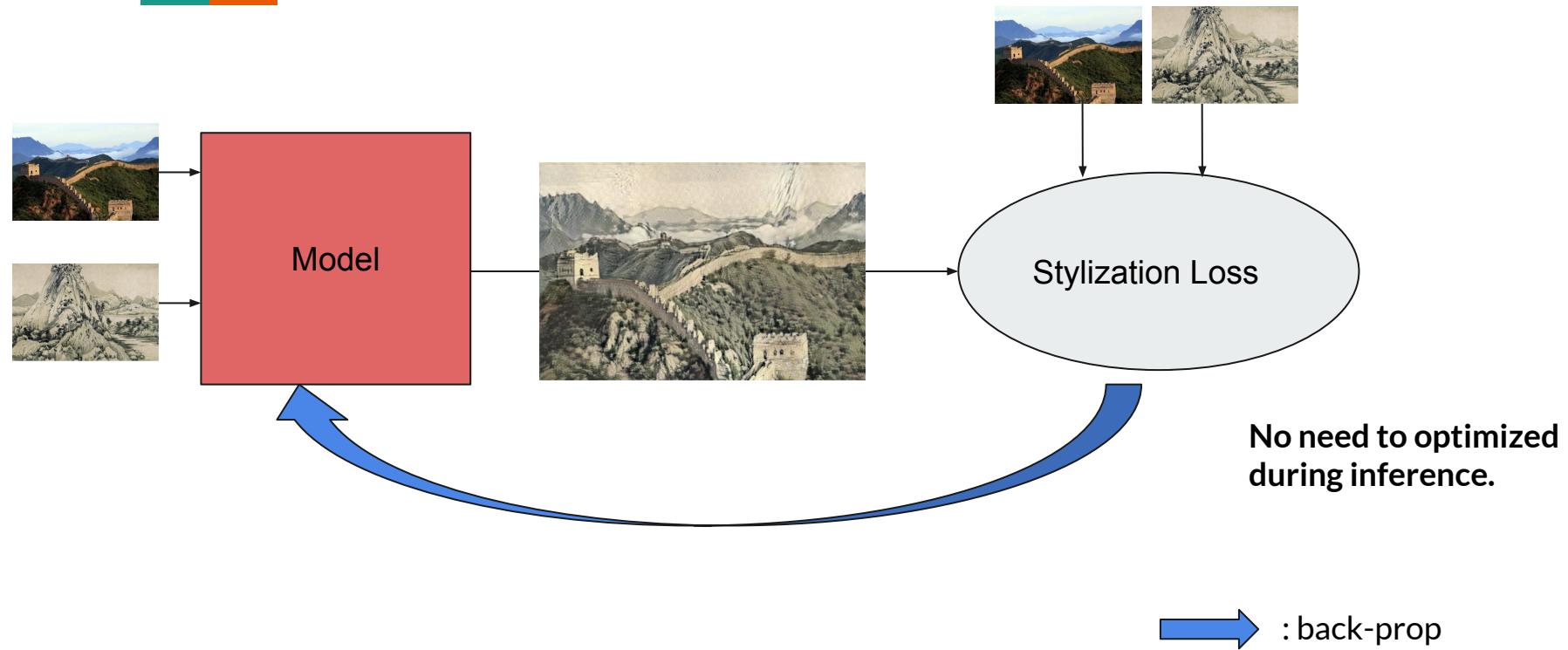
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Need to run optimization  
processing everytime!

→ : back-prop

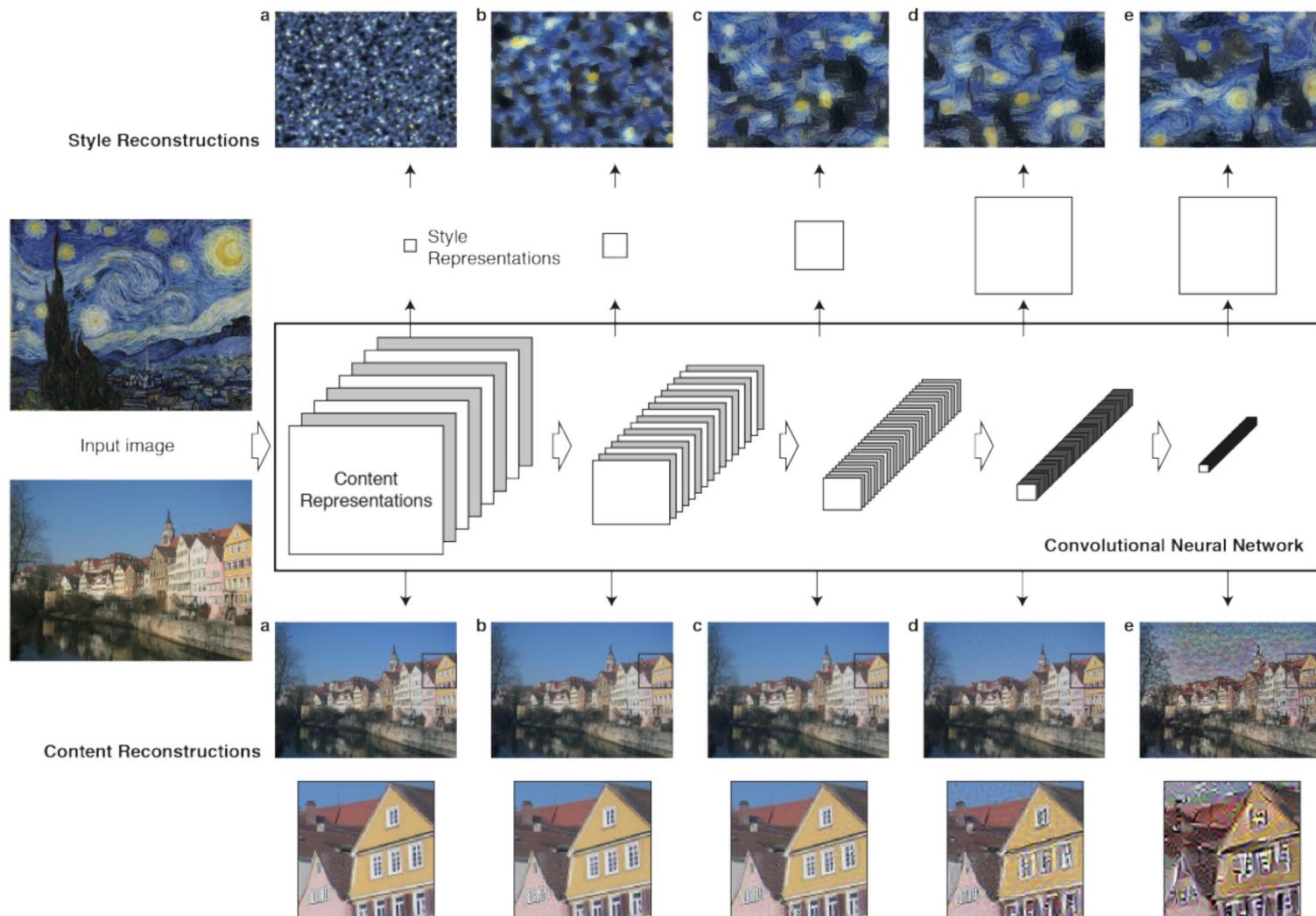
# Model-Optimization-based (MOB)



# NST

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A Neural Algorithm of Artistic Style  
[Gatys *et al.*, CVPR'16]



# NST

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Given a content image  $\mathbf{c}$  and a style image  $\mathbf{s}$ , the NST algorithm tries to seek a stylized image that minimises the following objective:

$$\begin{aligned} I^* &= \arg \min_I \mathcal{L}_{total}(I_c, I_s, I) \\ &= \arg \min_I \alpha \mathcal{L}_c(I_c, I) + \beta \mathcal{L}_s(I_s, I), \end{aligned}$$

content loss    style loss

# NST

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Let  $\mathbf{p}$  and  $\mathbf{x}$  be the original image and the image that is generated and  $\mathbf{P}$  and  $\mathbf{F}$  their respective feature representation in current layer.

## content loss

$$\mathcal{L}_{content}(\vec{p}, \vec{x}, l) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} (F_{ij}^l - P_{ij}^l)^2 .$$

Selected content layers in NST: [conv4\_2]

# NST

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Let  $\mathbf{p}$  and  $\mathbf{x}$  be the original image and the image that is generated and  $\mathbf{P}$  and  $\mathbf{F}$  their respective feature representation in current layer. And let  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{G}$  be their respective style representations (Gram Matrix).

**Gram matrix** is the inner product between the vectorised feature maps:

$$G_{ij}^l = \sum_k F_{ik}^l F_{jk}^l.$$

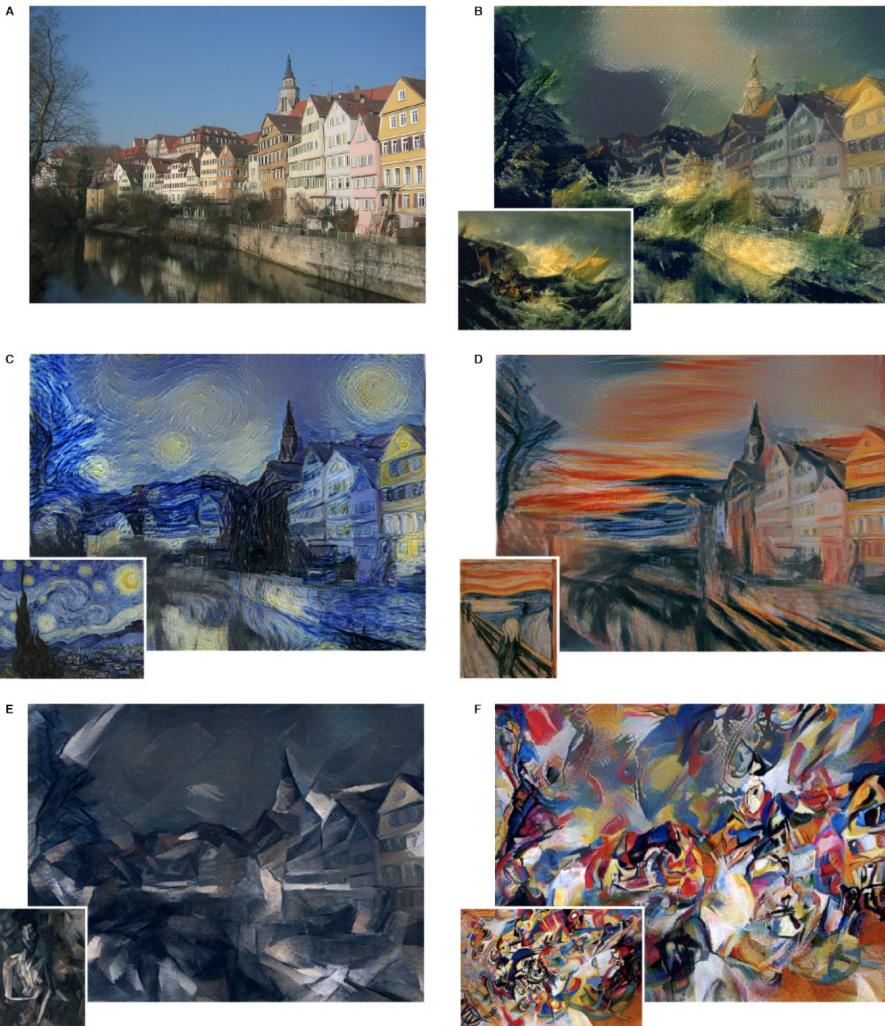
**style loss**

$$E_l = \frac{1}{4N_l^2 M_l^2} \sum_{i,j} (G_{ij}^l - A_{ij}^l)^2$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{style}(\vec{a}, \vec{x}) = \sum_{l=0}^L w_l E_l$$

Style layers:  
[conv1\_1, conv2\_1, conv3\_1,  
conv4\_1, conv5\_1]  
with equal weights.





Content layers: [conv4\_2]

Style layers: [conv1\_1, conv2\_1, conv3\_1, conv4\_1, conv5\_1] with equal weights.

# Analysis

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	Task Type	Model Type	Arbitrary style?	Speed
NST	Artistic	IOB	Y	Slow

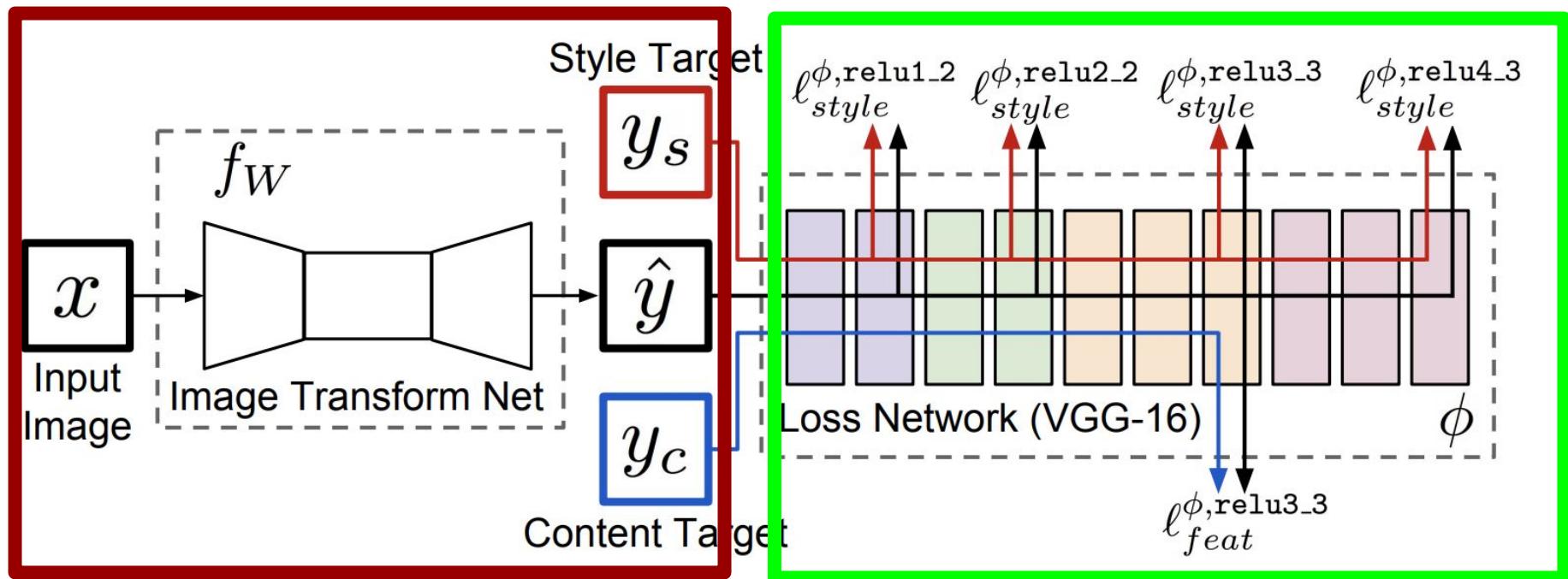


# Perceptual Losses for Real-Time Style Transfer and Super-Resolution

[Johnson *et al.*, ECCV'16]

# Perceptual Loss

PSPM



encoder-decoder

Perceptual loss

**Style**  
*Composition VII*,  
Wassily  
Kandinsky, 1913



**Style**  
*The Great Wave off Kanagawa*, Hokusai,  
1829-1832



content

NST

perceptual loss

content

NST

perceptual loss

# Perceptual Loss

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Image Size	NST			perceptual loss	Speedup		
	100	300	500		100	300	500
256 × 256	3.17	9.52s	15.86s	<b>0.015s</b>	212x	636x	<b>1060x</b>
512 × 512	10.97	32.91s	54.85s	<b>0.05s</b>	205x	615x	<b>1026x</b>
1024 × 1024	42.89	128.66s	214.44s	<b>0.21s</b>	208x	625x	<b>1042x</b>

Runtime comparison.

# Analysis

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	Task type	Model type	Arbitrary style?	Speed
NST	Artistic	IOB	Y	Slow
Perceptual Loss	Artistic	MOB	N (PSPM)	Fast



:



K styles



K models

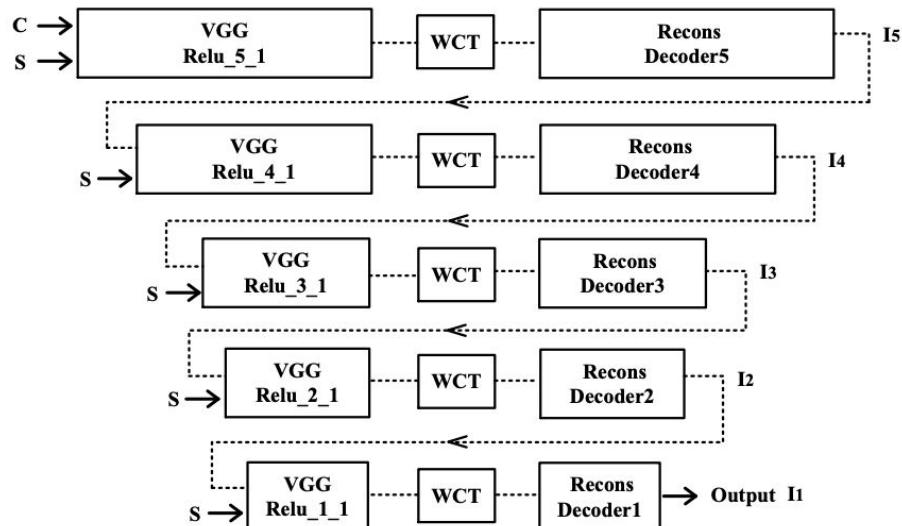
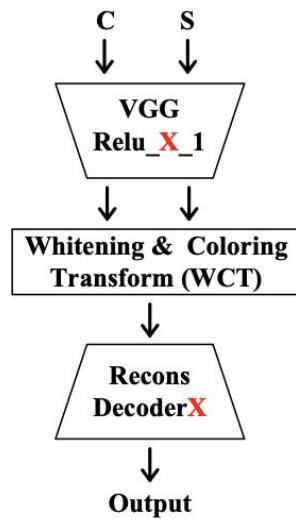
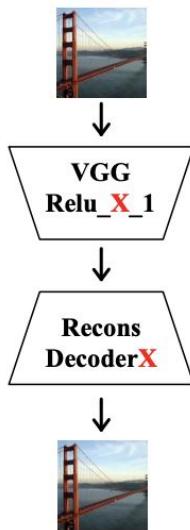
unseen style?

# WCT

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Universal Style Transfer via Feature Transforms  
[Li *et al.*, NIPS'17]

# WCT



(a) Reconstruction (b) Single-level stylization

(c) Multi-level stylization

# WCT

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## Whitening Transform.

$$\hat{f}_c = E_c D_c^{-\frac{1}{2}} E_c^\top f_c ,$$

where  $D_c$  is a diagonal matrix with the eigenvalues of the covariance matrix  $f_c f_c^\top \in \Re^{C \times C}$ , and  $E_c$  is the corresponding orthogonal matrix of eigenvectors, satisfying  $f_c f_c^\top = E_c D_c E_c^\top$ .



# WCT

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## Coloring Transform.

$$\hat{f}_{cs} = E_s D_s^{\frac{1}{2}} E_s^\top \hat{f}_c ,$$

where  $D_s$  is a diagonal matrix with the eigenvalues of the covariance matrix  $f_s f_s^\top \in \mathbb{R}^{C \times C}$ , and  $E_s$  is the corresponding orthogonal matrix of eigenvectors.



(a) Style



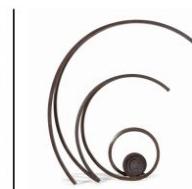
(b) Content



(c) HM



(d) WCT



(e) Style



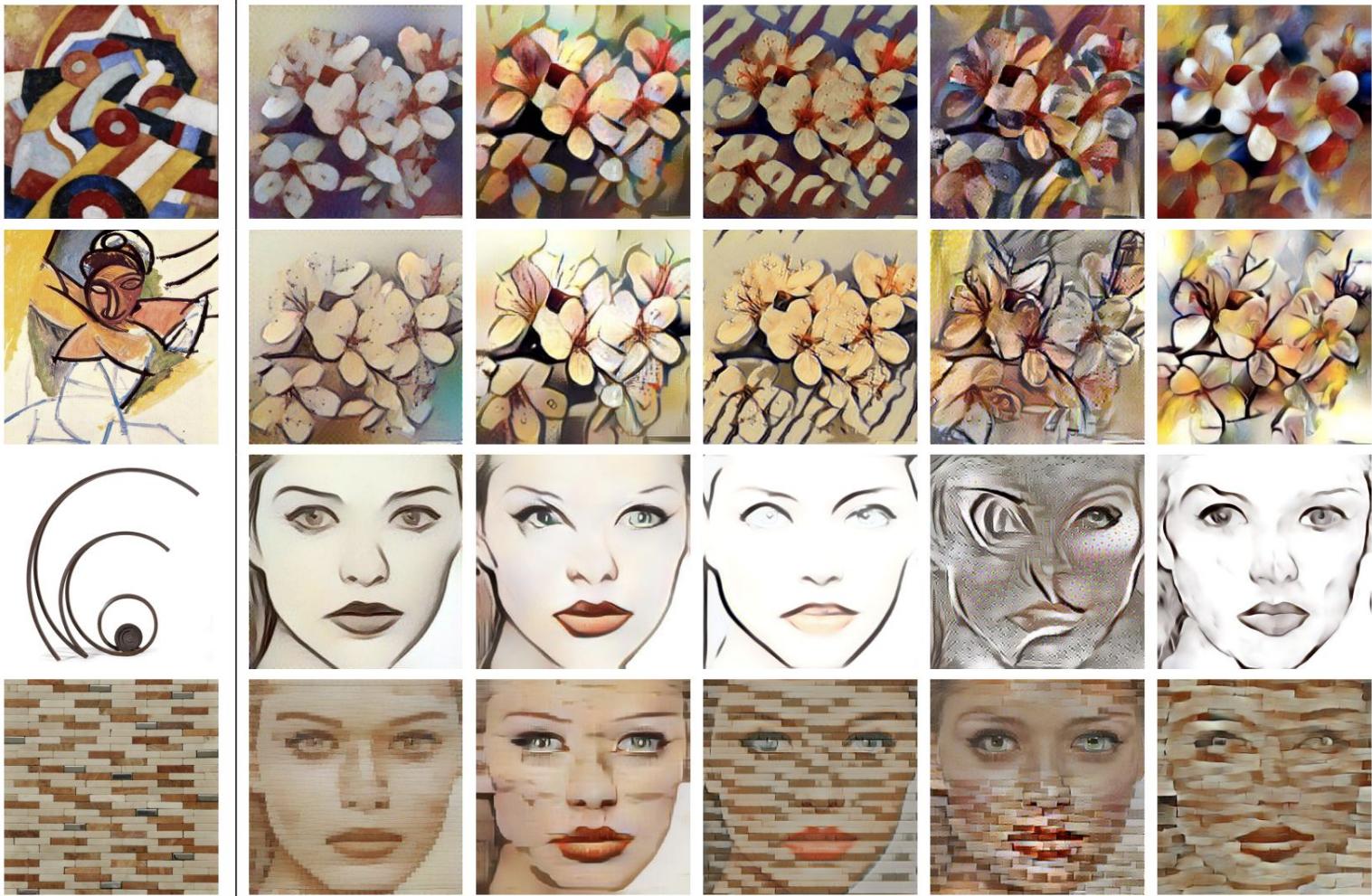
(f) Content



(g) HM



(h) WCT



Style

[Chen et al., Arxiv'16]

AdaIN

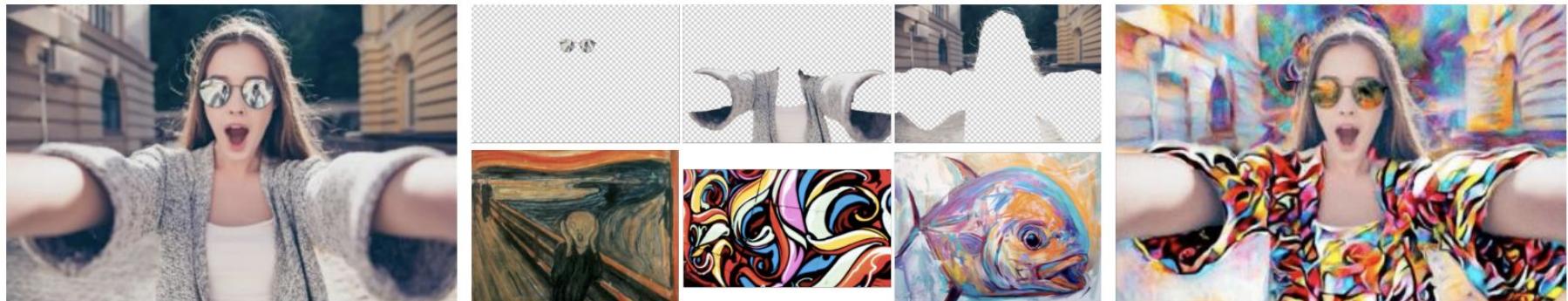
[Ulyanov et al., ICML'16]

Gatys

WCT

# WCT

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(a) Content

(b) Different masks and styles

(c) WCT result

# Analysis

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	Task type	Model type	Arbitrary style?	Speed
NST	Artistic	IOB	Y	Slow
Perceptual Loss	Artistic	MOB	N (PSPM)	Fast
WCT	Artistic	MOB	Y(ASPM)	Fast <b>training-free</b>

# Photorealistic: DPST

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Deep Photo Style Transfer  
[Luan *et al.*, CVPR'17]

# DPST

---



content



style

?

# DPST

---



content



style



NST (non-photorealistic)

# DPST

---



content



style



DPST (photorealistic)

**DPST**

Given a content image  $c$  and a style image  $s$ , the NST algorithm tries to seek a stylized image that minimises the following objective:

## NST loss:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{total}} = \sum_{l=1}^L \alpha_l \mathcal{L}_c^\ell + \Gamma \sum_{\ell=1}^L \beta_\ell \mathcal{L}_s^\ell$$

content loss

style loss



## NST result

**DPST**

Given a content image  $c$  and a style image  $s$ , the NST algorithm tries to seek a stylized image that minimises the following objective:

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## DPST loss:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{total}} = \sum_{l=1}^L \alpha_l \mathcal{L}_c^\ell + \Gamma \sum_{\ell=1}^L \beta_\ell \mathcal{L}_{s+}^\ell + \boxed{\lambda \mathcal{L}_m}$$

## photorealistic regularization



NST result

**DPST**

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## photorealistic regularization

## DPST result

# DPST

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{total}} = \sum_{l=1}^L \alpha_l \mathcal{L}_c^\ell + \Gamma \sum_{\ell=1}^L \beta_\ell \mathcal{L}_{s+}^\ell + \boxed{\lambda \mathcal{L}_m}$$

photorealistic regularization

$$\mathcal{L}_m = \sum_{c=1}^3 V_c[O]^T \mathcal{M}_I V_c[O]$$



(a) Input and Style

(b)  $\lambda = 1$

(c)  $\lambda = 10^2$

(d)  $\lambda = 10^4$

(e)  $\lambda = 10^6$

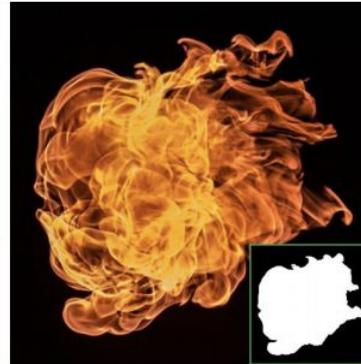
(f)  $\lambda = 10^8$

# DPST

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(a) Input



(b) Reference style



(c) DPST



(d) Input



(e) DPST

Compare to other NST methods:



(a) Input image

(b) Reference style image

(c) Neural Style

(d) CNNMRF

(e) DPST

# Analysis

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DPST	Photorealistic	IOB	Y	Slow

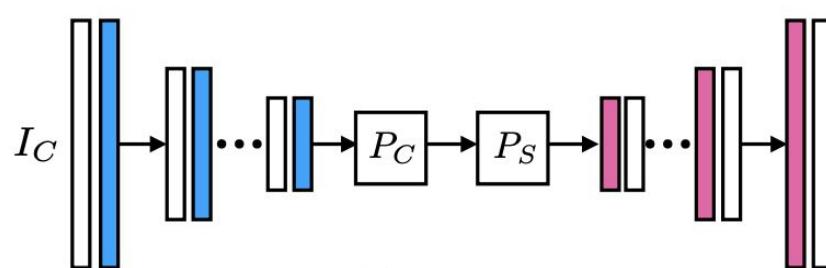
# PhotoWCT

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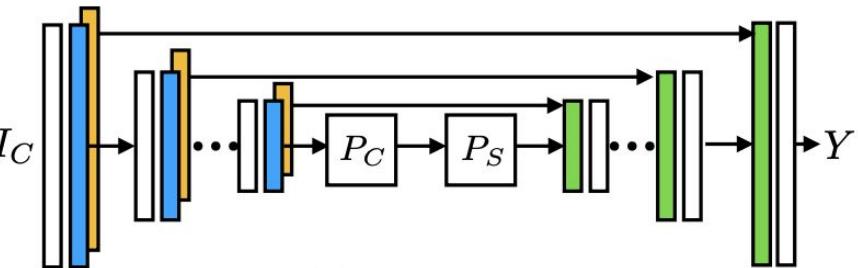
A Closed-form Solution to Photorealistic Image  
Stylization  
[Li *et al.*, ECCV'18]

# PhotoWCT

■ Convolution ■ Max pooling ■ Upsampling ■ Unpooling ■ Max pooling mask



(a) WCT



(b) PhotoWCT

# PhotoWCT

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(a) Style



(b) Content



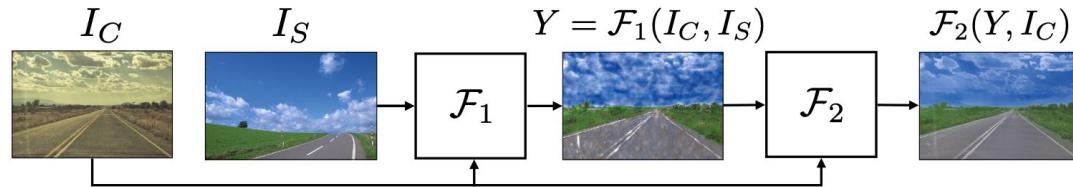
(c) WCT [10]



(d) PhotoWCT

# PhotoWCT

Post-processing:



PhotoWCT



PhotoWCT + smoothing

# PhotoWCT

---



Style



Content



Reinhard et al. [1]



Pitié et al. [2]



Luan et al. [9]



PhotoWCT + smoothing

# PhotoWCT

---



Style



Content



Reinhard et al. [1]



Pitié et al. [2]



Luan et al. [9]



PhotoWCT + smoothing

# PhotoWCT

---



(a) Style

(b) Content

(c) Gatys et al. [8]



(d) Huang et al. [22]



(e) WCT [10]



(f) Reinhard et al. [1]



(g) Pitié et al. [2]



(h) Luan et al. [9]



(i) Ours

# Comparison

---

	Task type	Model type	Arbitrary style?	Speed
DPST	Photorealistic	IOB	Y	Slow
PhotoWCT	Photorealistic	MOB	Y	Fast <b>training-free</b>

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WCT	Artistic	MOB	Y	Fast <span style="color:red">training-free</span>
DPST	Photorealistic	IOB	Y	Slow
PhotoWCT	Photorealistic	MOB	Y	Fast <span style="color:red">training-free</span>

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# Future Direction

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- High-resolution stylization? E.g. 12 megapixels, a typical resolution for modern smartphone cameras.

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**Thank you!**

# Reference

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