

# A Neural Algorithm of Artistic Style

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# A Neural Algorithm of Artistic Style

- Motivation  
What is neural style transfer and why.
- Background  
VGG
- Methods  
Cost function: Content loss and Style loss.

# Arts



Vincent van Gogh The Starry Night  
Saint Rémy, June 1889

Image source: <https://www.moma.org/collection/works/79802>

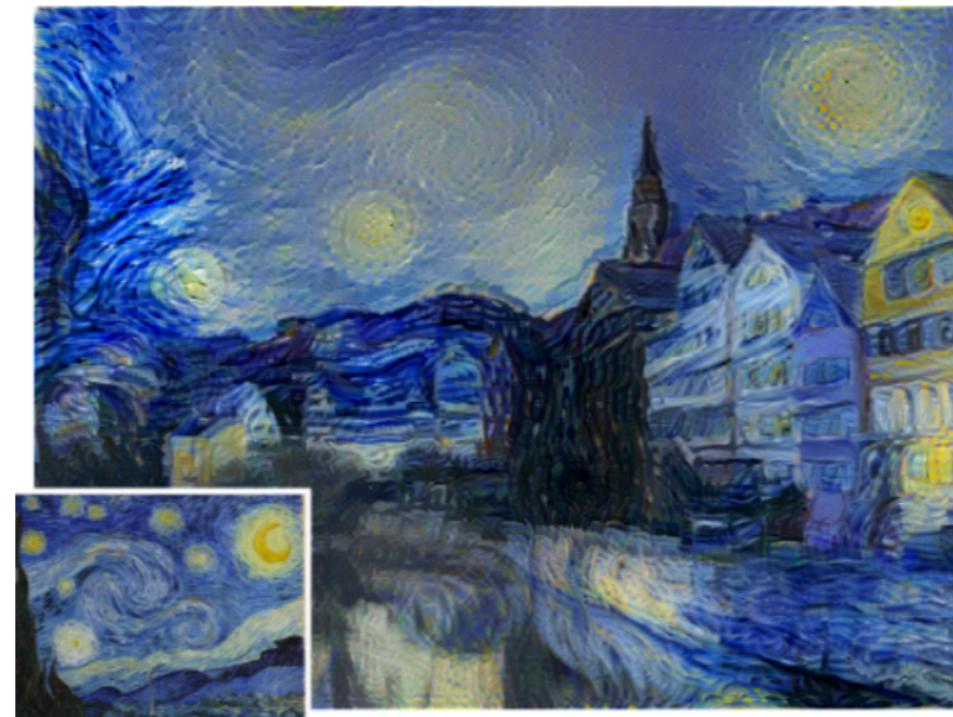
# What is Neural Style Transfer?



Style Image

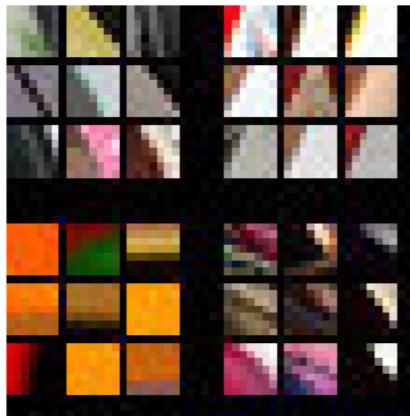


Content Image



Generated Image

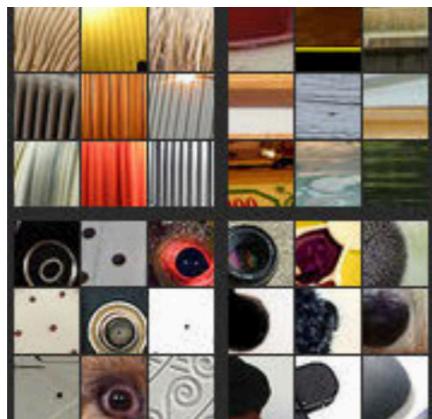
# Background: Visualization of CNN



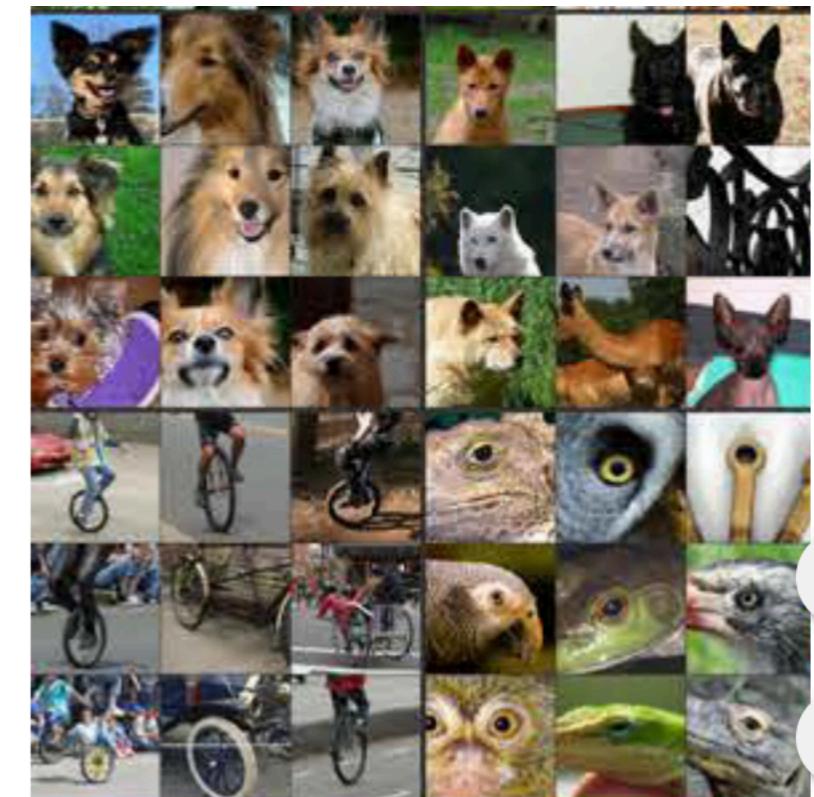
**Layer\_1**



**Layer\_3**



**Layer\_2**



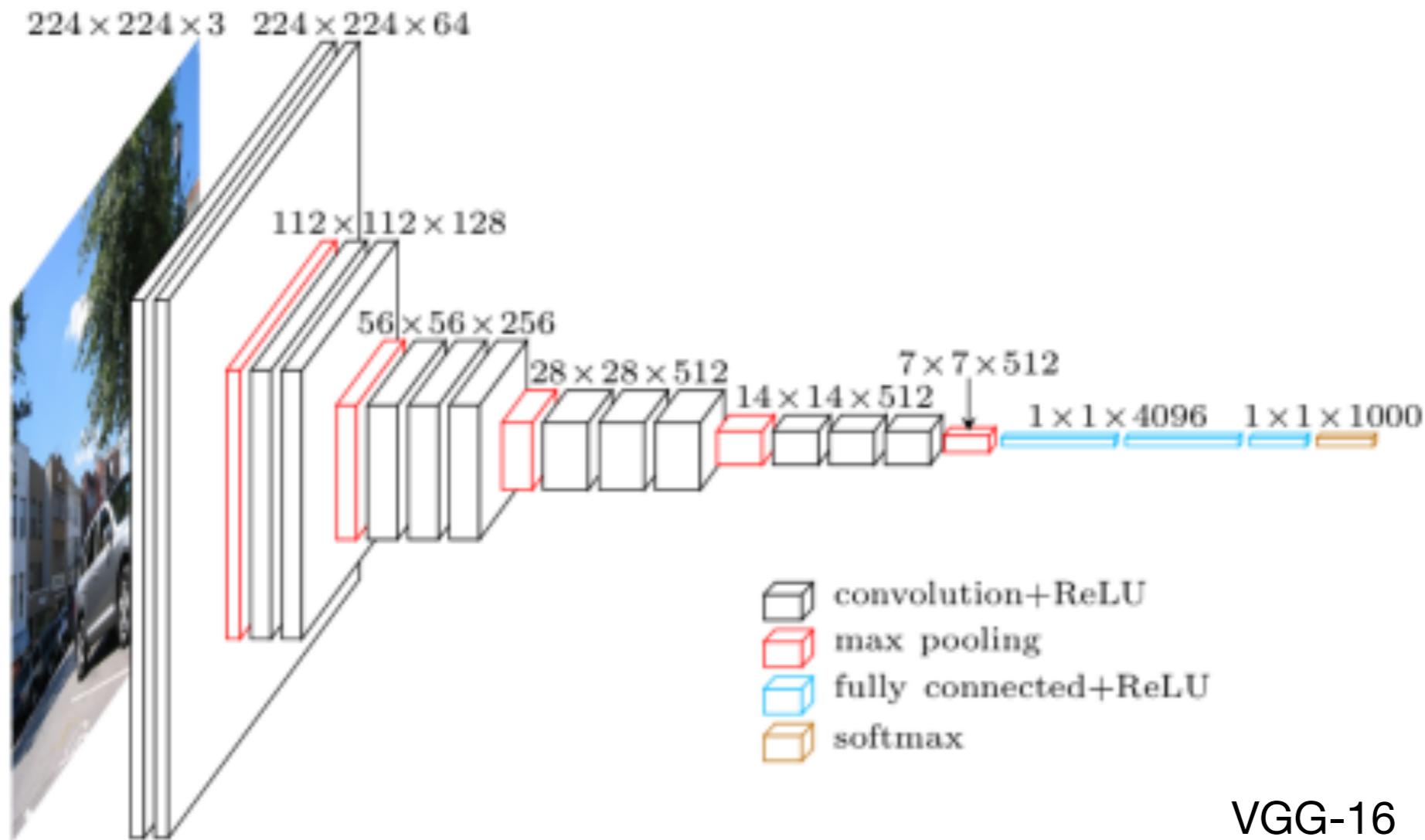
**Layer\_4**

Image from Visualizing and Understanding Convolutional Networks , Matthew D. Zeiler and Rob Fergus

# Background: VGG Network

Designed by: Visual Geometry Group

Application: object detection for 1000 object



# Total Loss Function:



Style Image (S)



Content Image (C)



Generated Image (G)

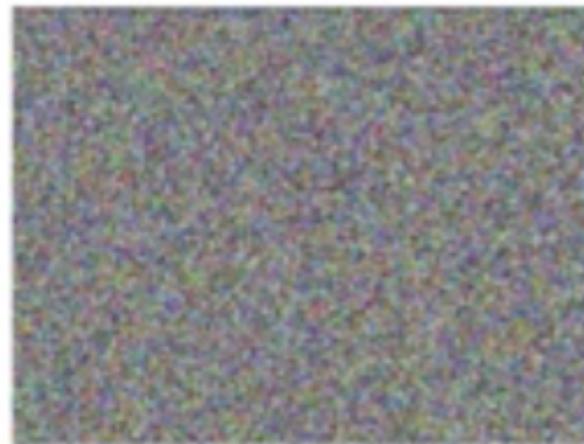
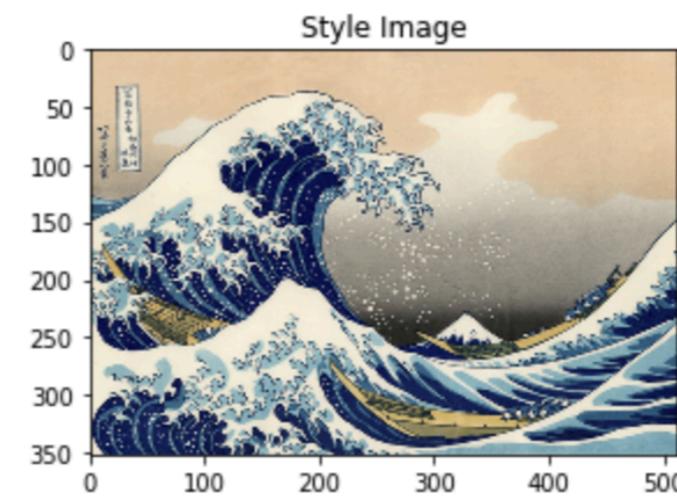
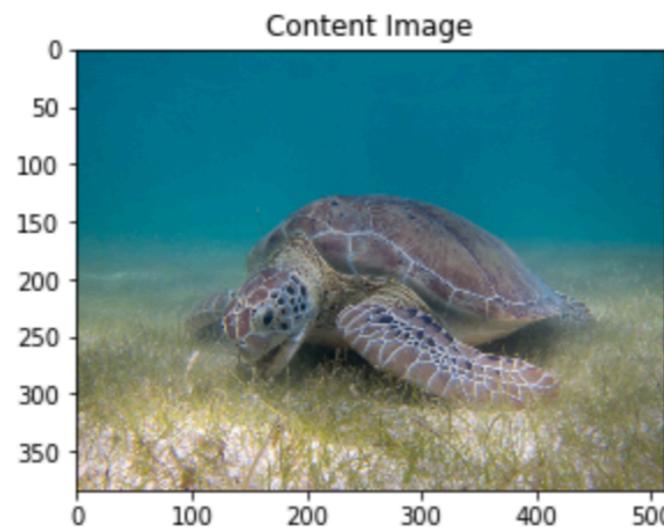
**Loss Function:**  $L_{total}(S, C, G) = L_{content}(C, G) + L_{style}(S, G)$

## Neural Style Transfer Algorithm:

Step 1: Randomly initialize G, for example:  $G = 128 \times 128 \times 3$

Step 2: Minimize  $L_{total}(S, C, G)$  through gradient descent.

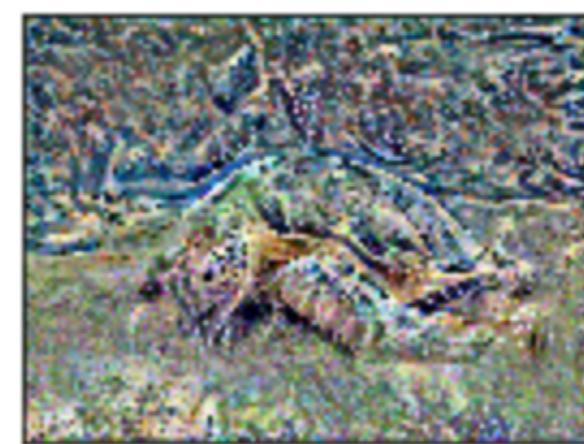
$$\text{Update rule : } G = G - \frac{\partial}{\partial G} L_{total}(S, C, G)$$



**Generated Image**



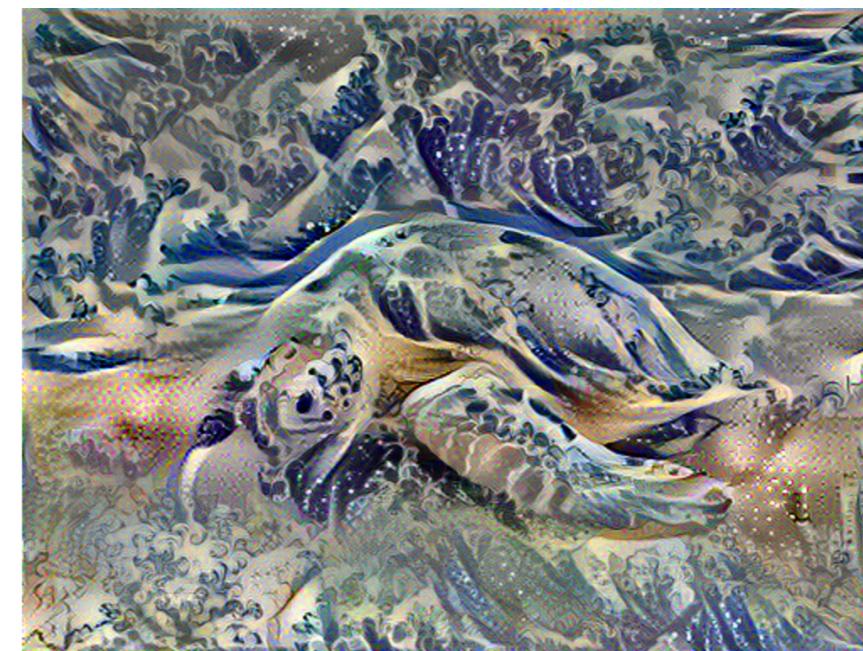
**Iteration 100**



**Iteration 200**



**Iteration 400**



# Content Loss Function

## Content Representation:

- Higher layers capture the high-level content of objects and their arrangement in the image.
- But they do not constrain the exact pixel values of the reconstruction image.



**Layer\_1**



**Layer\_2**



**Layer\_3**

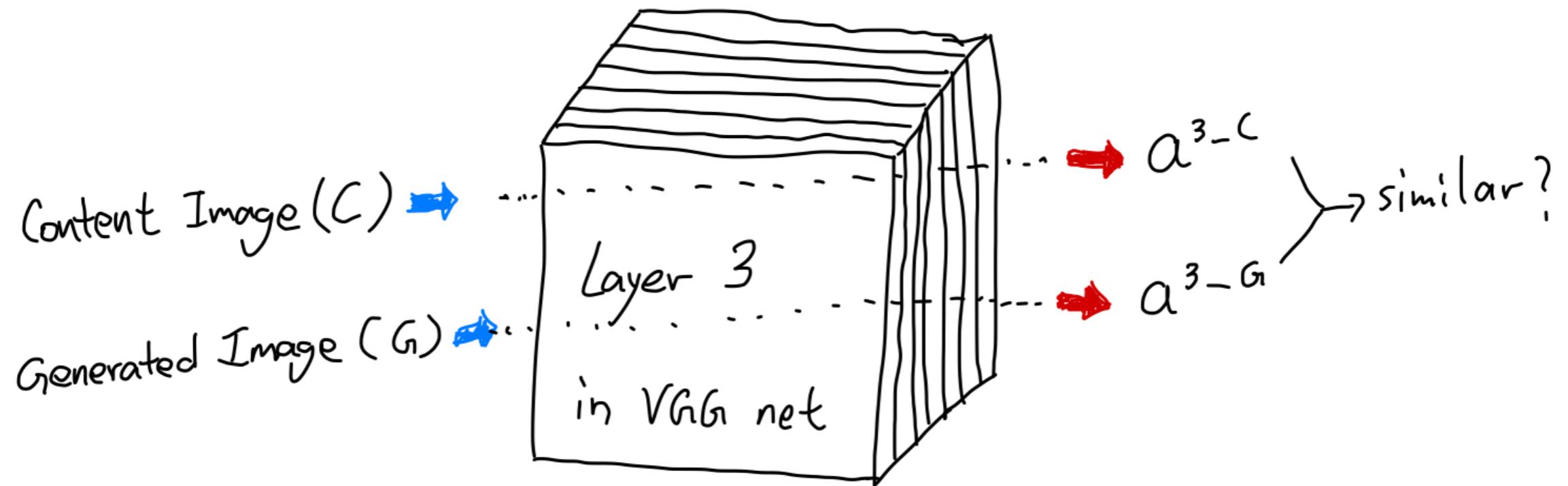


**Layer\_4**



**Layer\_5**

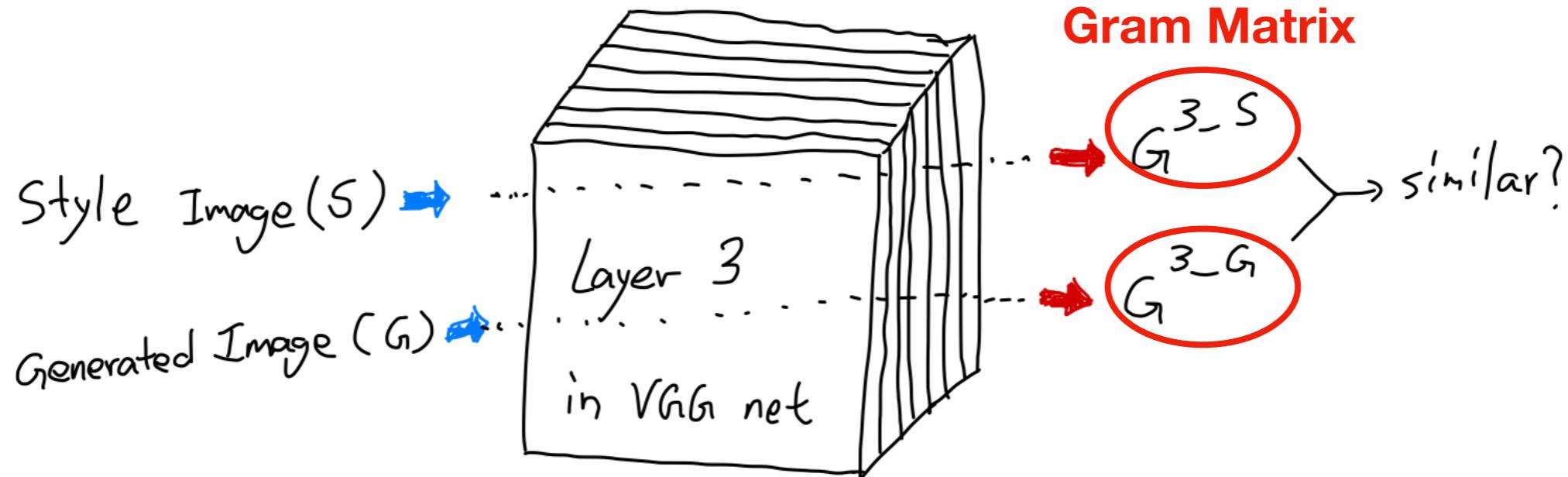
# Content Loss Function



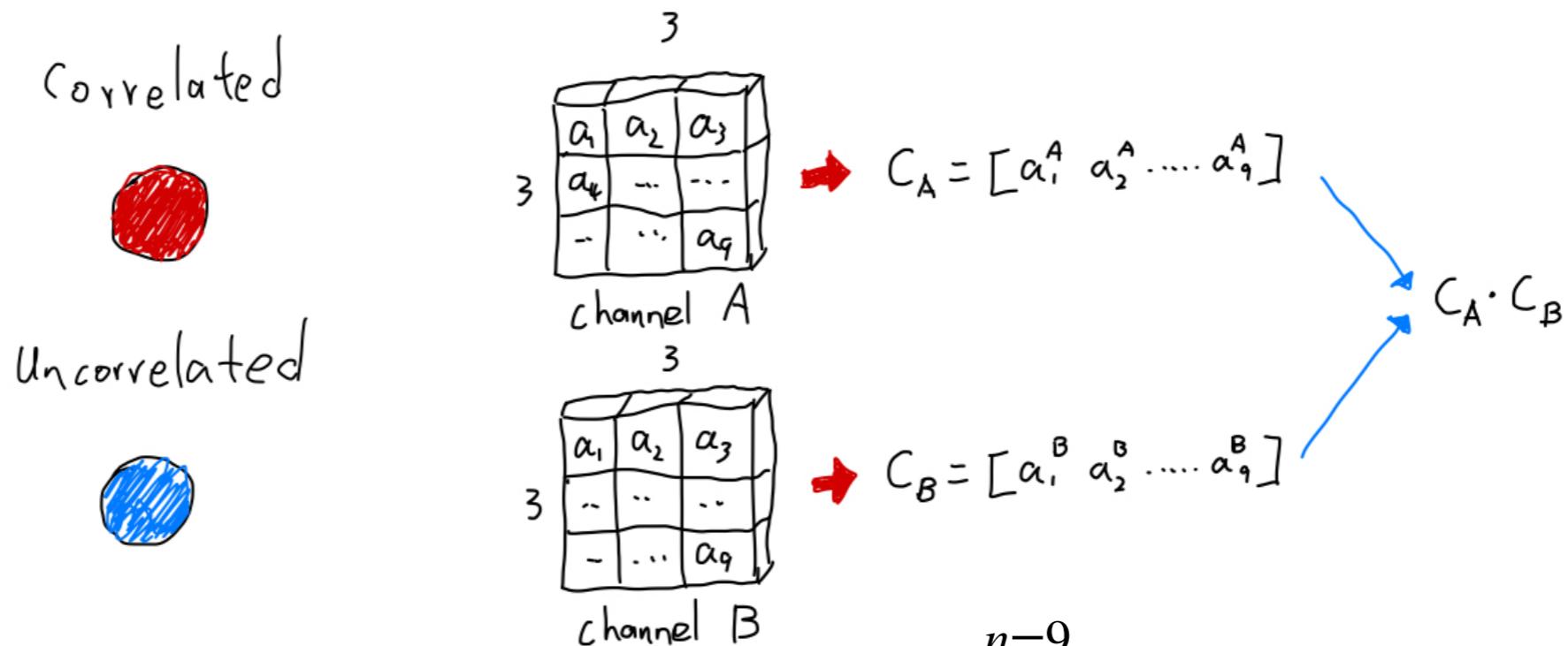
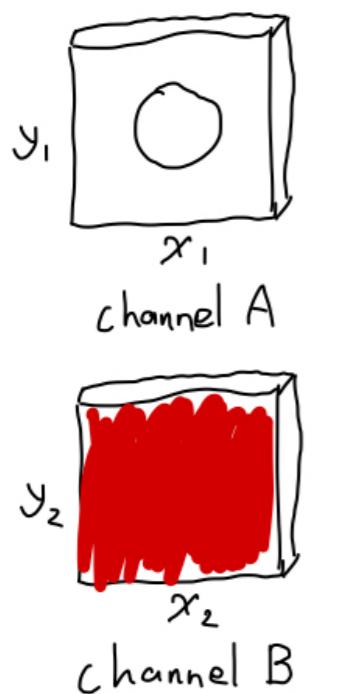
$$L_{content}(C, G) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} (a_{ij}^{l-C} - a_{ij}^{l-G})^2$$

- L2 Norm of element wise subtraction between these two activation matrices

# Style Representation



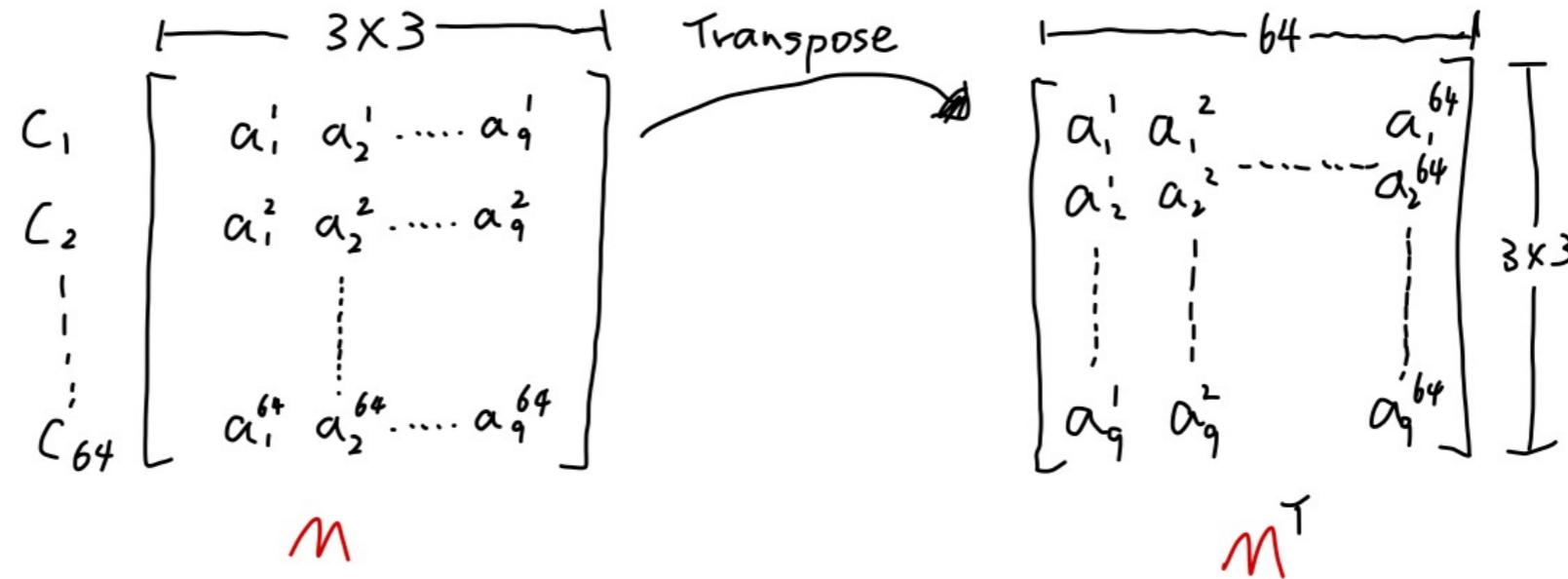
We define the style as the correlation between activations across channels.



$$C_A \cdot C_B = a_1^A a_1^B + a_2^A a_2^B + \dots + a_9^A a_9^B = \sum_{i=1}^{n=9} a_i^A a_i^B$$

# Gram Matrix Example:

Layer 3:  
size 3x3  
64 channels



$$C_1 \cdot C_2 = a_1^1 a_1^2 + a_2^1 a_2^2 + \dots + a_9^1 a_9^2$$

$$G = M \cdot M^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & \dots & C_{164} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & \dots & C_{264} \\ \vdots & & & \\ C_{641} & C_{642} & \dots & C_{6464} \end{bmatrix}$$

**Feature correlations(Gram Matrix):**

$$G_{ij}^{l\_S} = \sum_k a_{ik} a_{jk'}$$

$$G_{ij}^{l\_G} = \sum_k a_{ik} a_{jk'}$$

Note: Gram matrix is the matrix of all possible inner products of the activations.

# Style Loss Function

**The contribution of layer l:** 
$$E_l = \frac{1}{4N_l^2 M_l^2} \sum_{ij} (G_{ij}^{l-S} - G_{ij}^{l-G})^2$$

Where  $N_l$  : number of feature maps,  $M_l$  is the height times the width of the feature map.

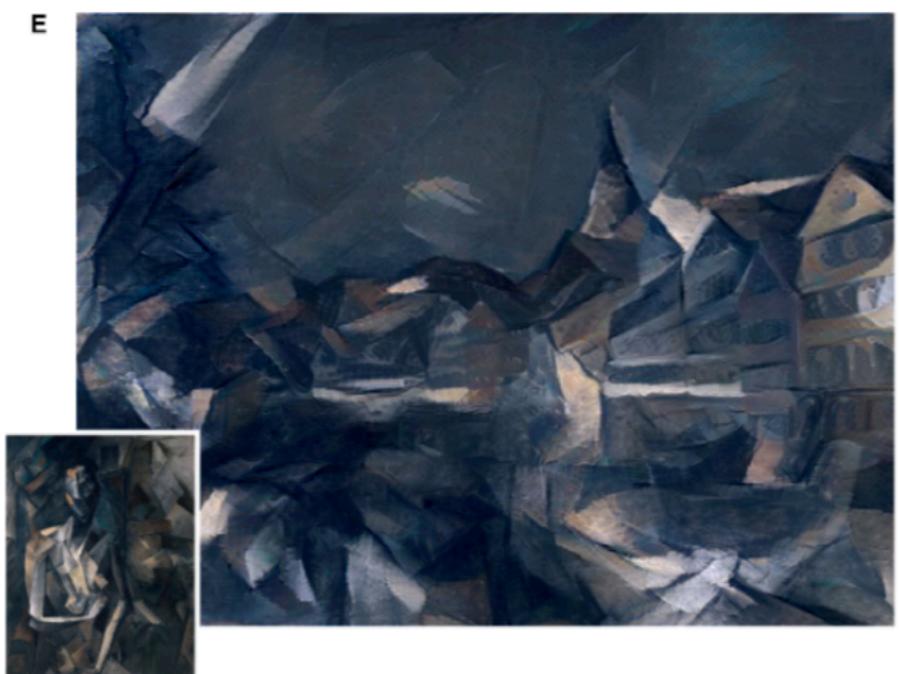
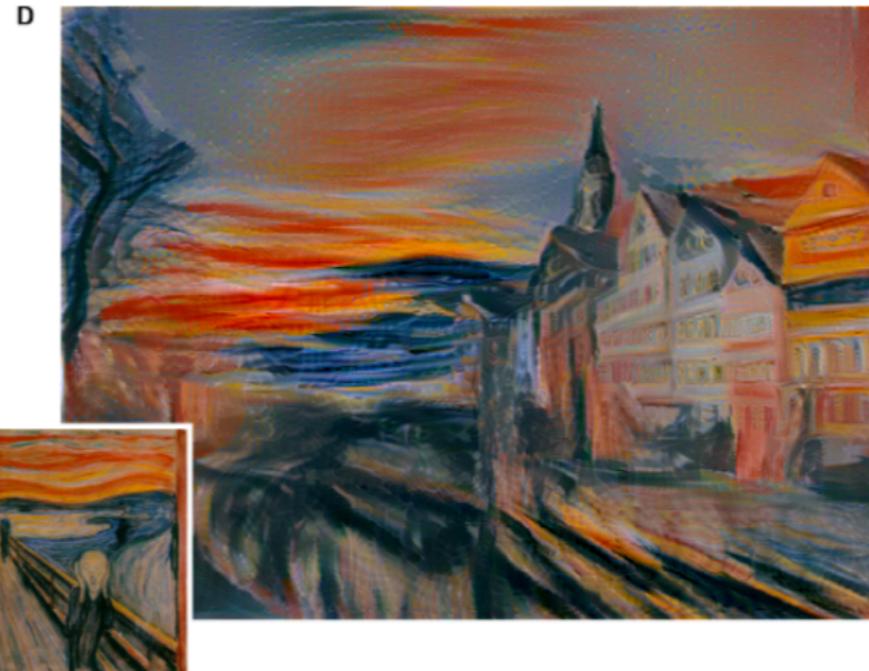
**Total style loss:**

$$L_{style}(S, G) = \sum_l w_l E_l$$

**Total loss:**

$$L_{total}(S, C, G) = \alpha L_{content}(C, G) + \beta L_{style}(S, G)$$

# Generated Image:



# Re-cap:

$$L_{total}(S, C, G) = \alpha L_{content}(C, G) + \beta L_{style}(S, G)$$

Key findings of the paper:

- The representations of content and style in the Convolutional Neural Network are separable.
- We can manipulate both representations independently to produce new, perceptually meaningful images.

For my project:

- Train using style loss from one layer at a time.
- Train using content loss from one layer at a time.
- Train using different sizes of style image

# References:

- <https://gaussian37.github.io/vision-concept-gram-matrix/>
- <https://www.moma.org/collection/works/79802>
- <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1508.06576.pdf>
- <https://towardsdatascience.com/neural-networks-intuitions-2-dot-product-gram-matrix-and-neural-style-transfer-5d39653e7916>