

# Introduction to Computer Graphics

## – Image Processing (2) –

July 8, 2021

Kenshi Takayama

# Texture Synthesis

# Scenario 1: Removal of objects in images

Original



Mask

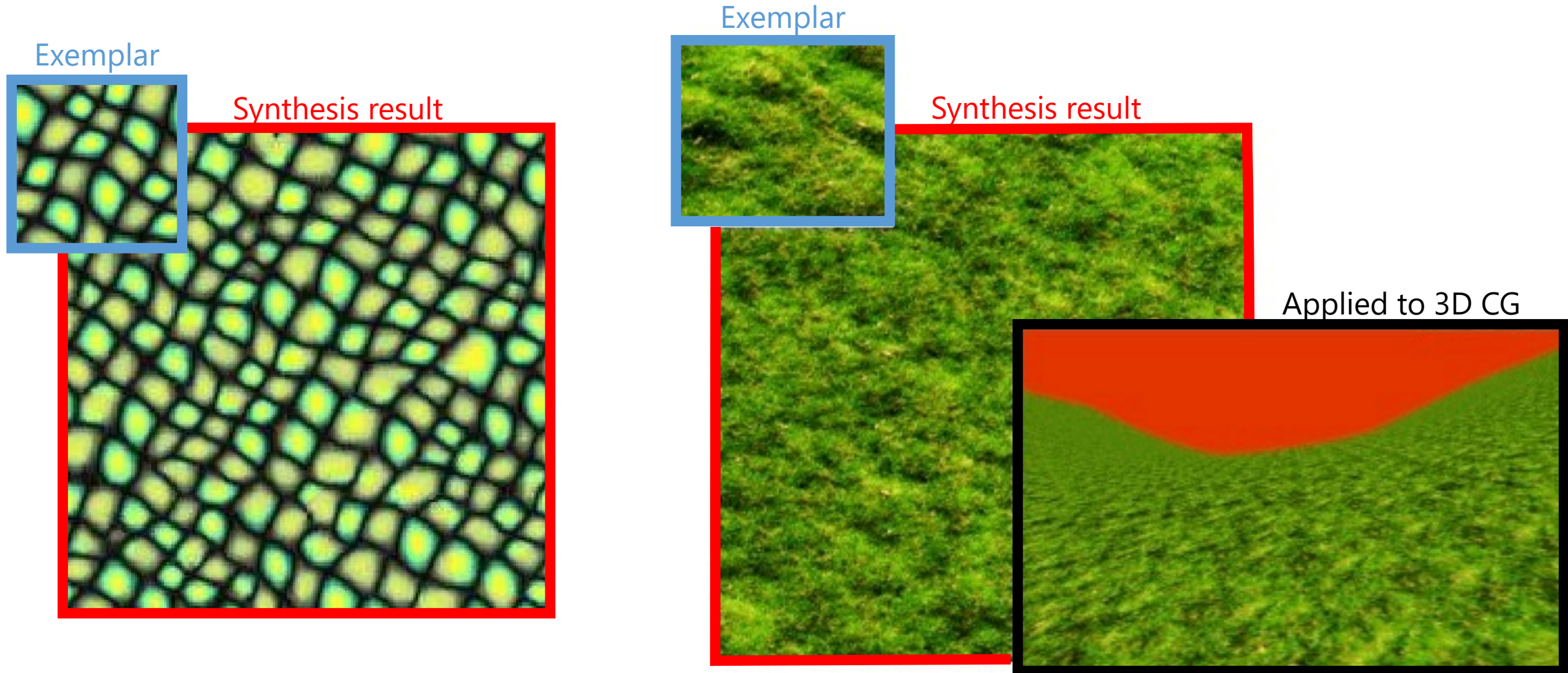


Synthesis result



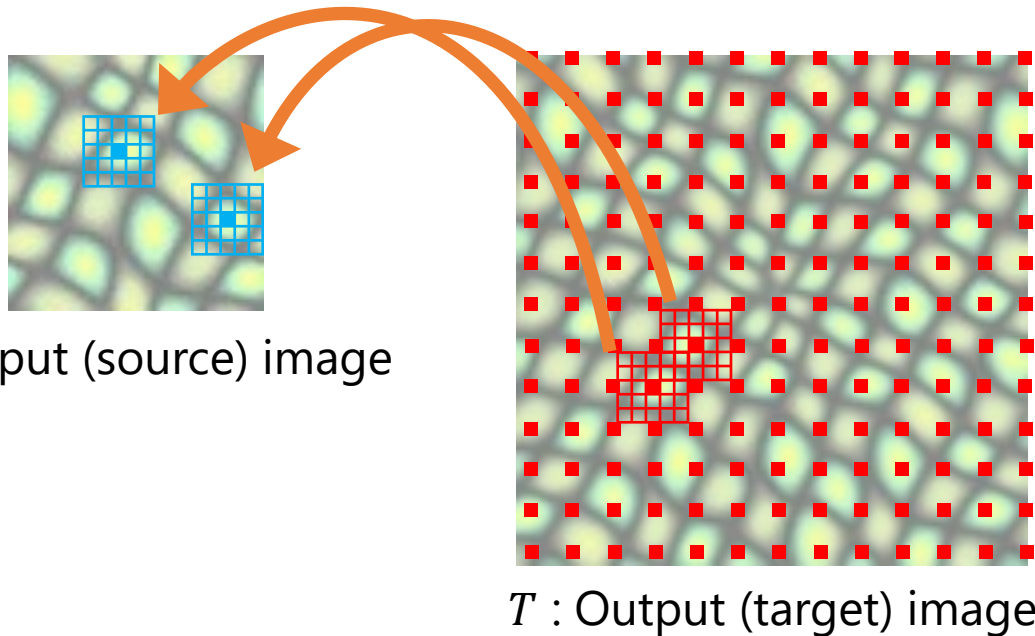
- Bit different problem setting than “image cloning”

# Scenario 2: Synthesis of large texture image



# Similarity between input & output images [Kwatra05]

Look for the most similar patch



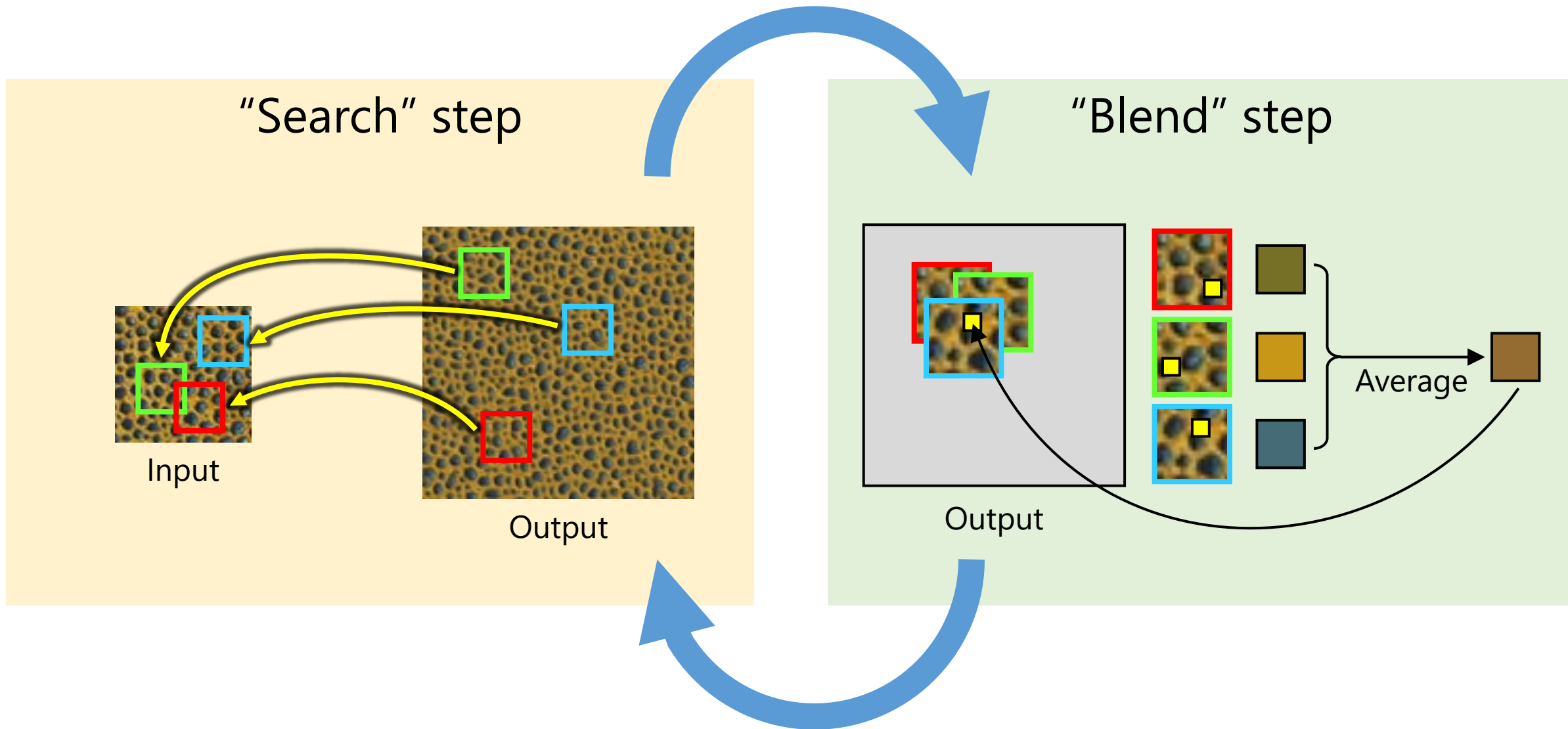
$$D(S, T) = \sum_{t \in T} \min_{s \in S} \|s - t\|^2$$

Sum of per-pixel differences squared

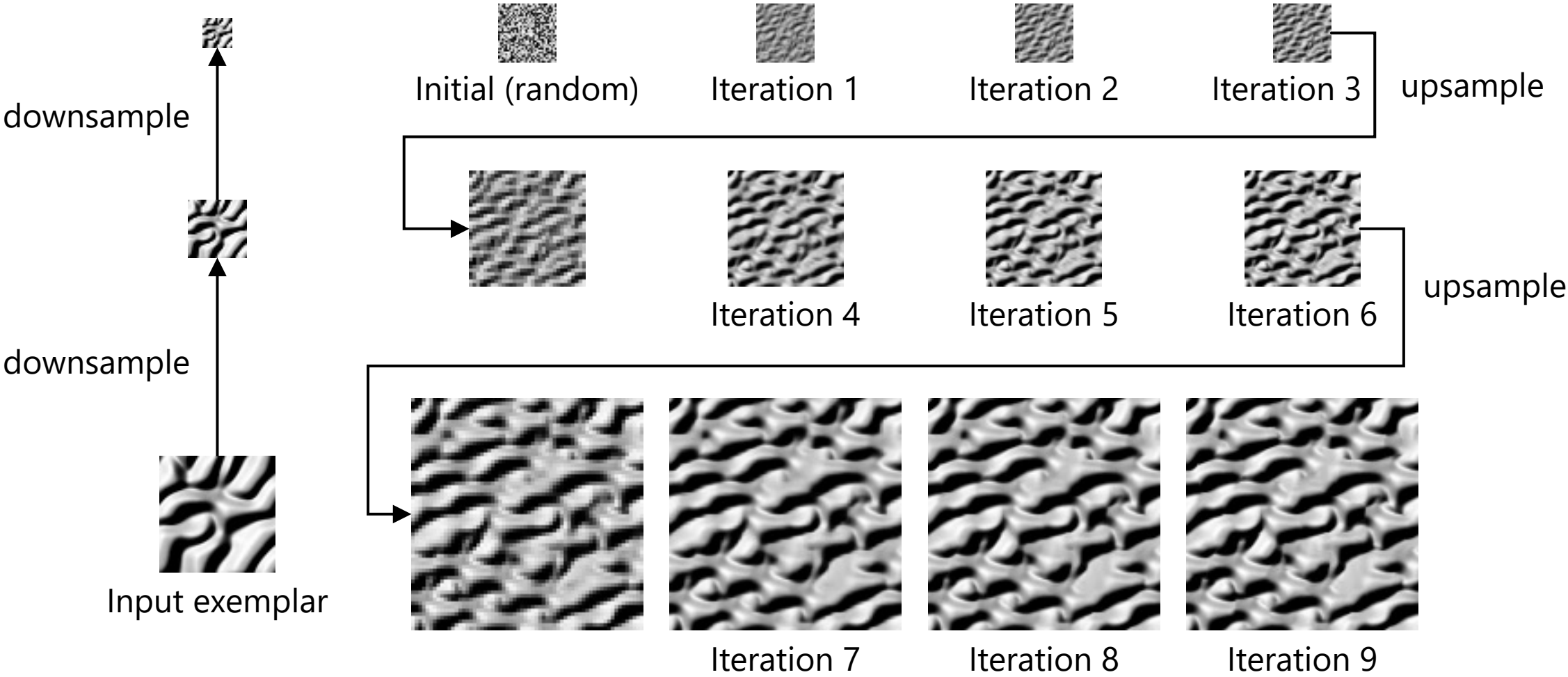
patches

- Want to find  $T$  which minimizes  $D$
- Direct solution seems infeasible  
→ iterative computation

# Optimization by iterative computation [Kwatra05]



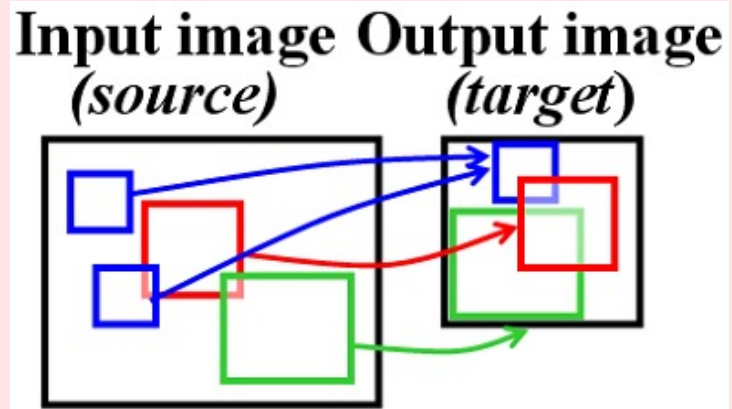
# Multiresolution synthesis



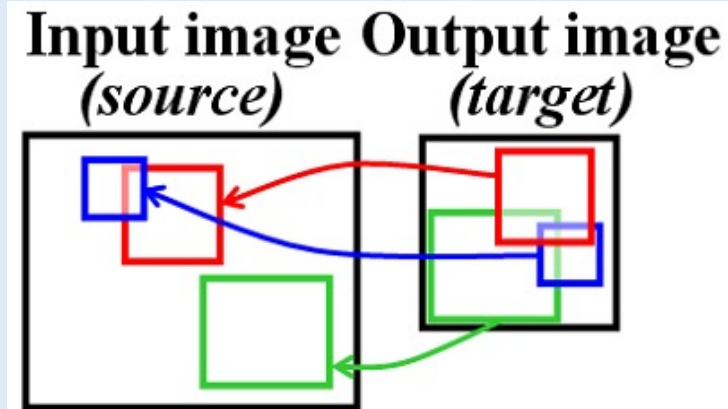
# Bidirectional similarity [Simakov08; Wei08]

$$D(S, T) = \sum_{s \subset S} \min_{t \subset T} \|s - t\|^2 + \lambda \sum_{t \subset T} \min_{s \subset S} \|s - t\|^2$$

Completeness term



Coherence term

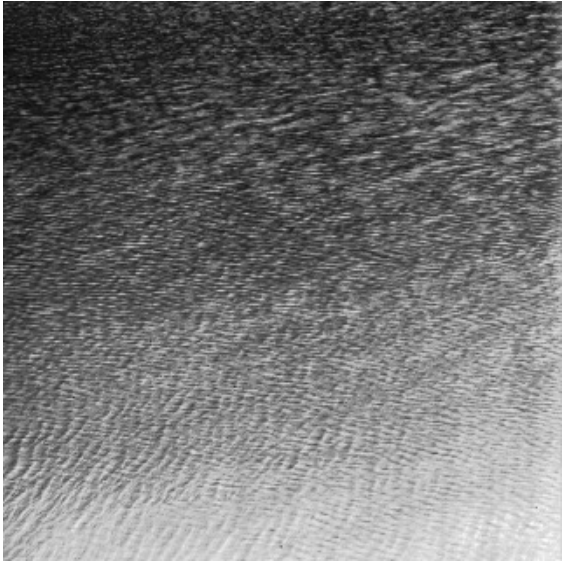




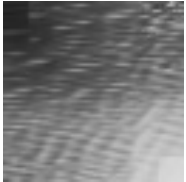
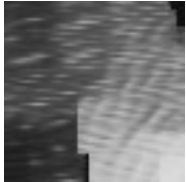
# Effect of Completeness/Coherence terms

problem a.k.a.  
"Image Summarization"

Input image



Output image



Completeness only

Bidirectional

$$\sum_{s \subset S} \min_{t \subset T} \|s - t\|^2$$



Coherence only

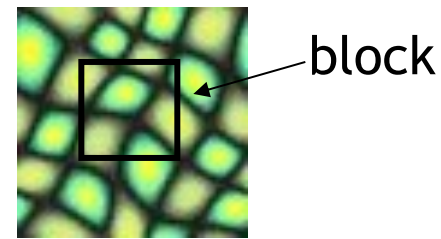
Bidirectional

$$\sum_{t \subset T} \min_{s \subset S} \|s - t\|^2$$

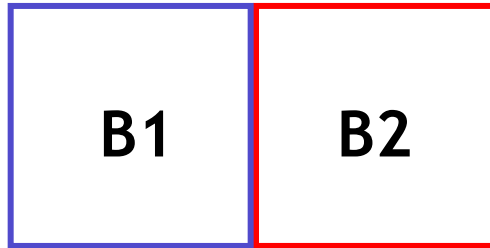
# Texture synthesis via stitching of patches

(briefly)

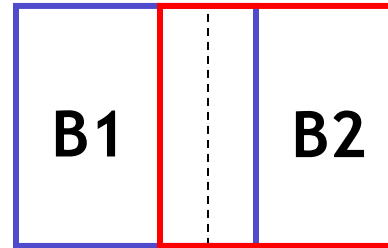
# Image Quilting [Efros01]



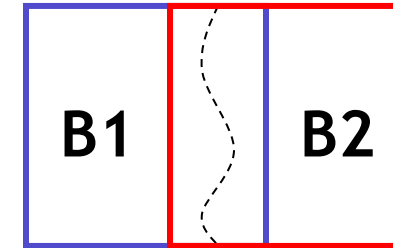
Input texture



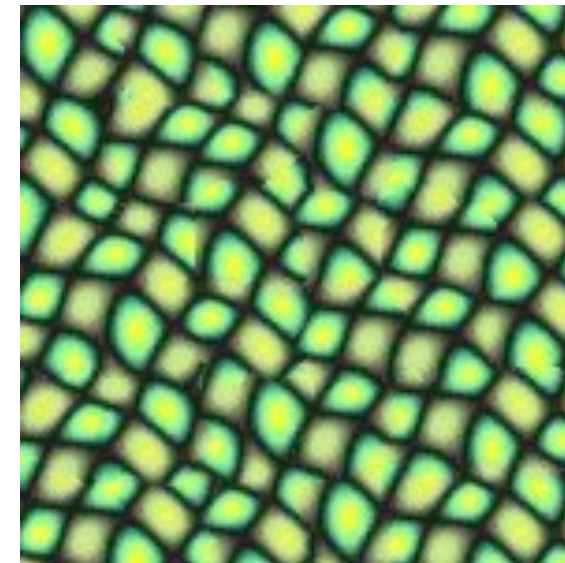
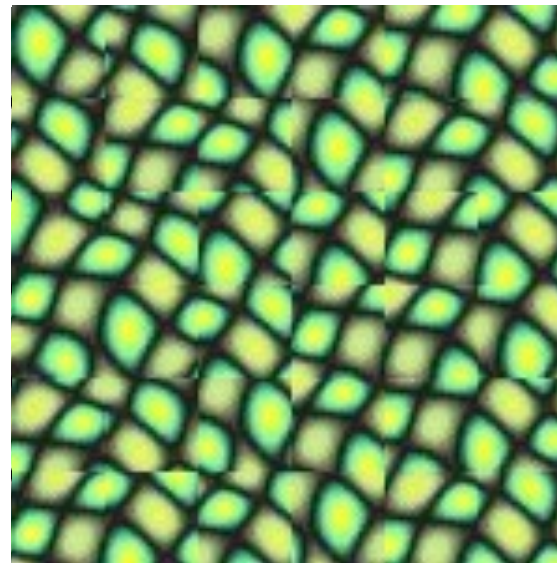
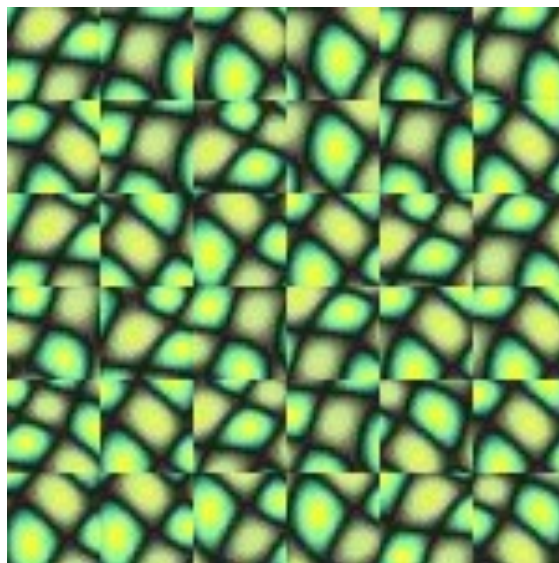
Random placement of blocks



Neighboring blocks constrained by overlap

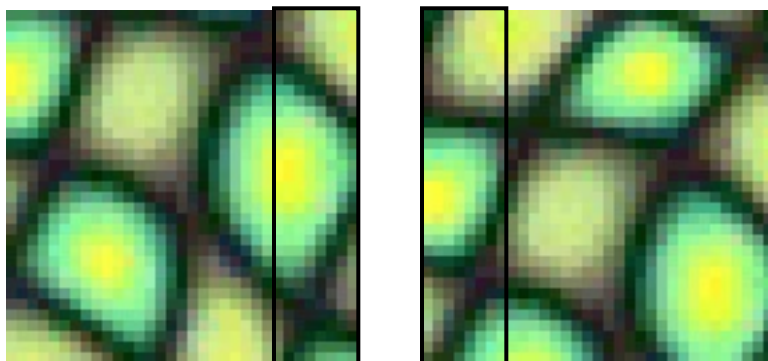


Minimal error boundary cut

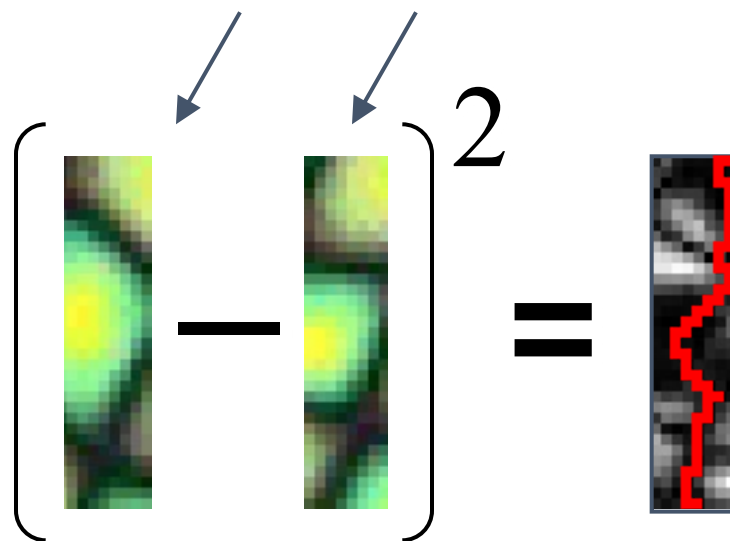
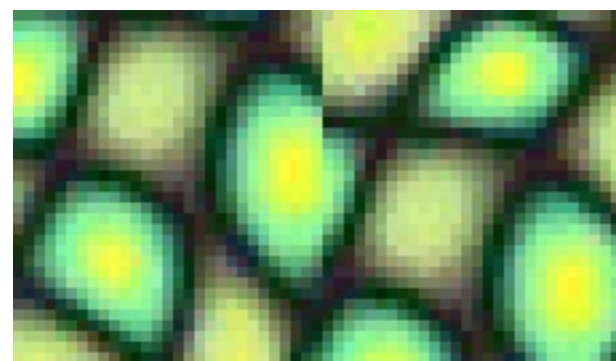


# Image Quilting [Efros01]

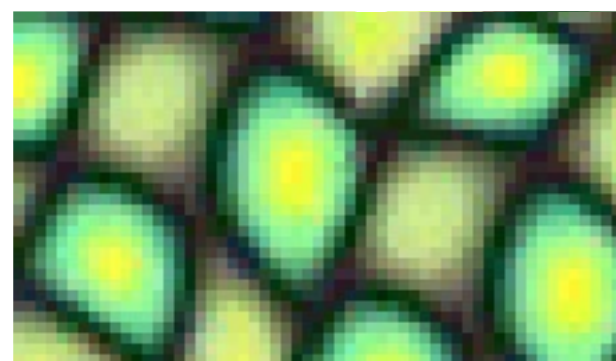
overlapping blocks



vertical boundary

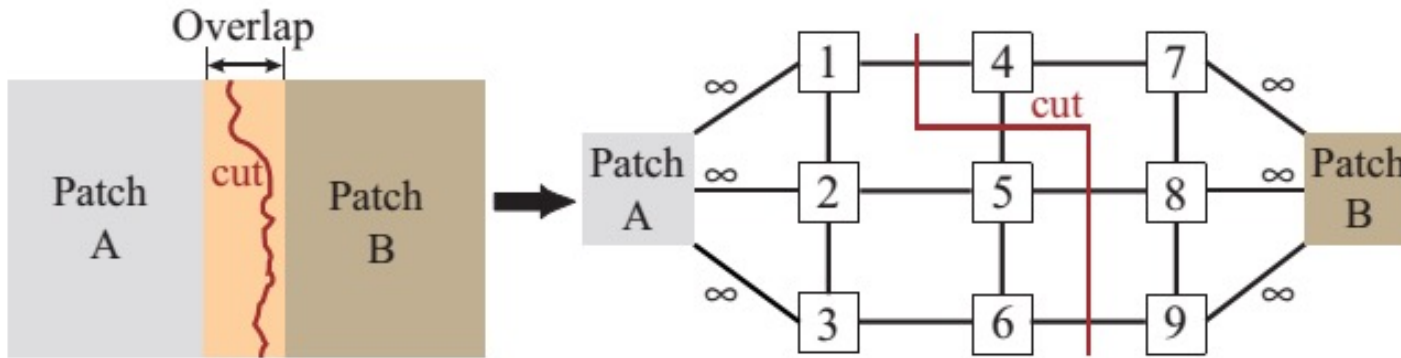


overlap error



min. error boundary

# Graphcut Textures [Kwatra03]



Graphcut Textures:  
Image and Video Synthesis Using Graph Cuts

Vivek Kwatra  
Arno Schödl  
Irfan Essa  
Greg Turk  
Aaron Bobick

GVU Center / College of Computing  
Georgia Institute of Technology  
<http://www.cc.gatech.edu/cpl/projects/graphcuttextures>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ya6BshBH6G4>


- Formulate the best seam between patches as a minimum-cost cut in a graph

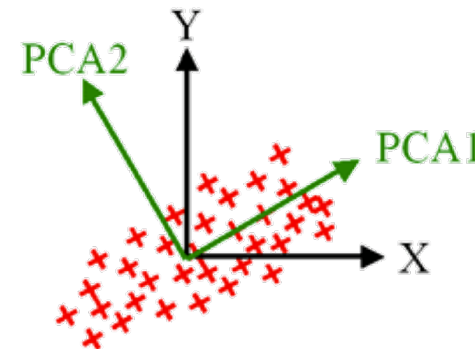
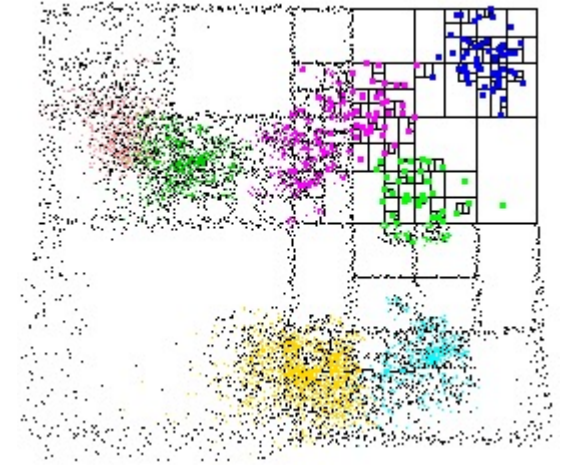
# Graphcut Textures [Kwatra03]



# Acceleration techniques for nearest neighborhood search

# Technique #1: Spatial data structure + dimensionality reduction

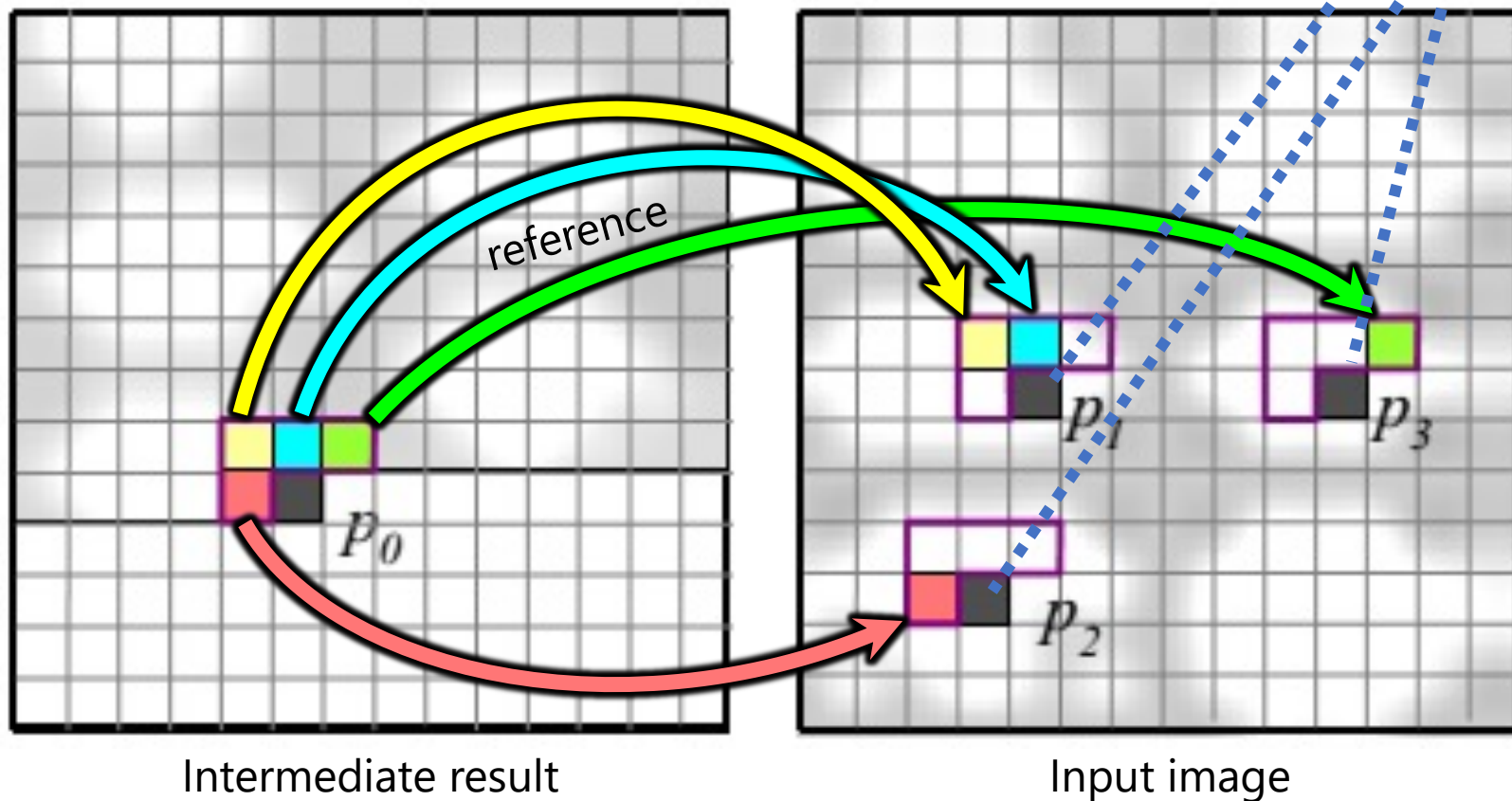
- 5x5 neighbor pixels each with RGB channels  → 75D vector
- Nearest neighbor search in high dimensional space  
→ Acceleration using k-d tree
- k-d tree performs poorly when dimensionality is too high  
→ Dimensionality reduction using **P**roincipal **C**omponent **A**nalysis



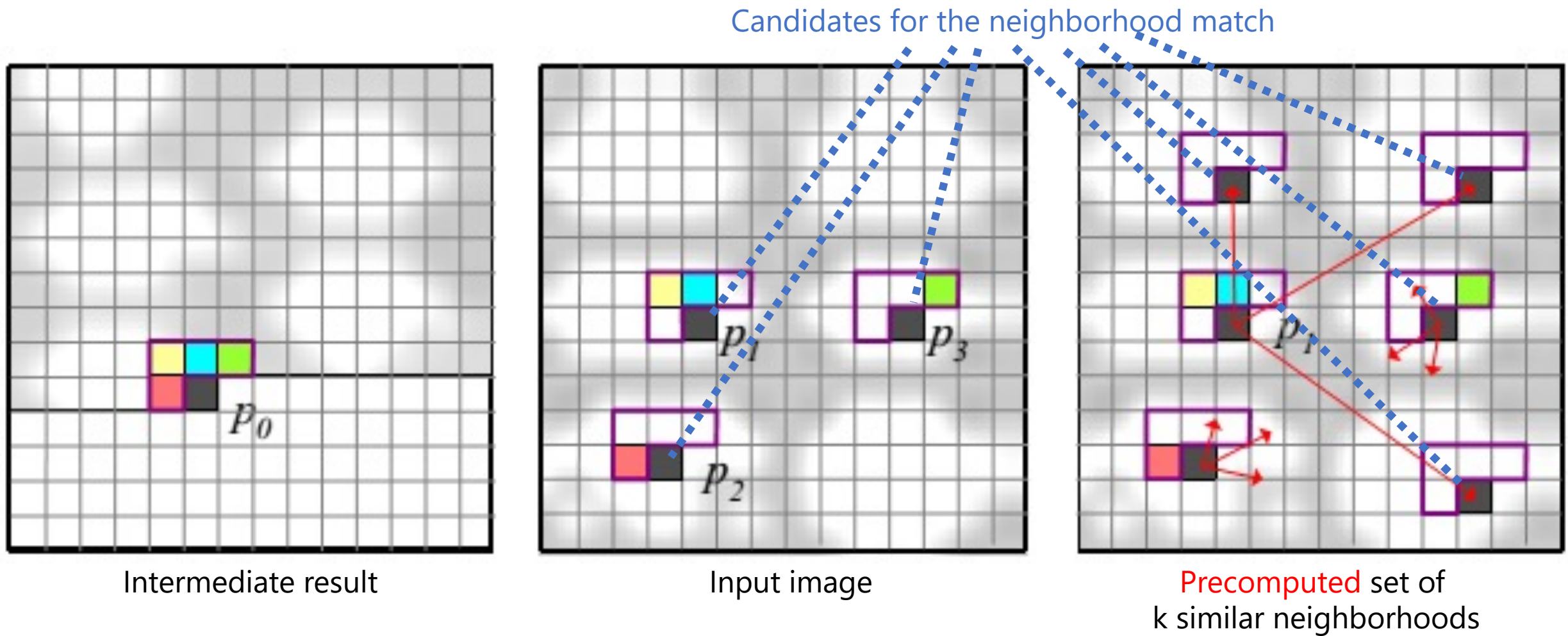


# Technique #2: k-coherence [Tong02]

Candidates for the neighborhood match



# Technique #2: k-coherence [Tong02]



# Best bet: PatchMatch [Barnes09]

## **PatchMatch: A Randomized Correspondence Algorithm for Structural Image Editing**

**Connelly Barnes<sup>1</sup>, Eli Shechtman<sup>2,3</sup>,  
Adam Finkelstein<sup>1</sup>, and Dan B Goldman<sup>2</sup>**

**<sup>1</sup>Princeton University**

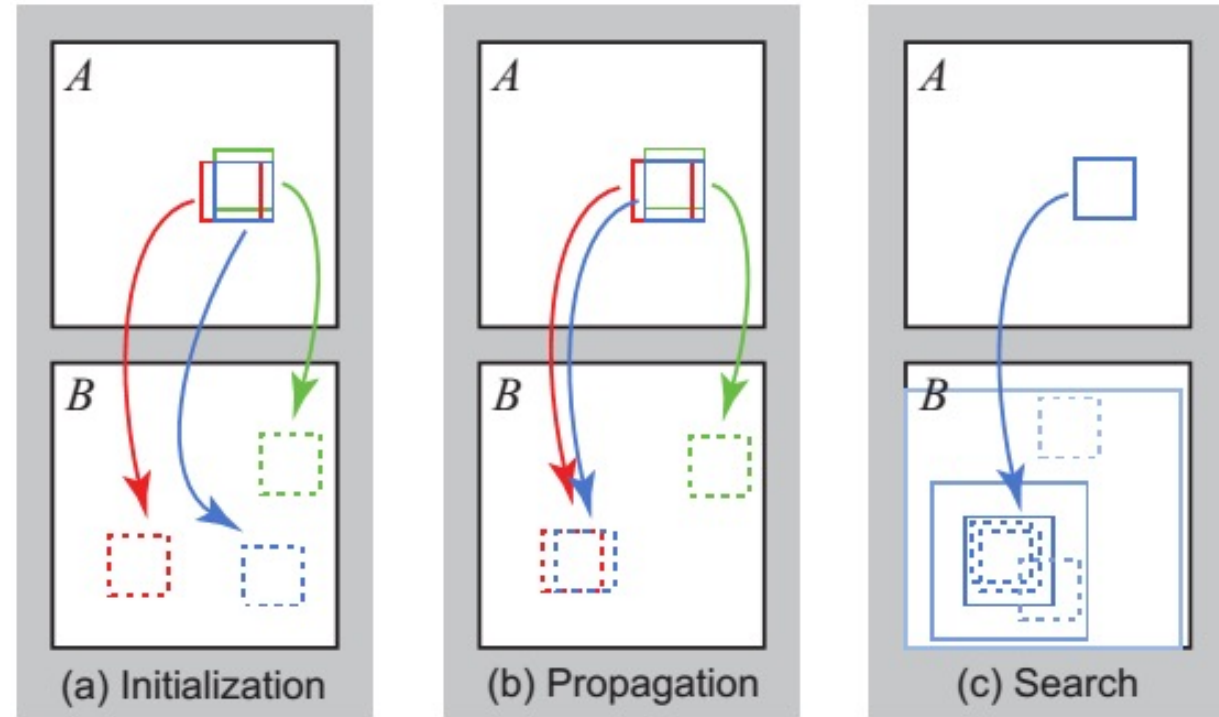
**<sup>2</sup>Adobe Systems**

**<sup>3</sup>University of Washington**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dgKjs8ZjQNg>

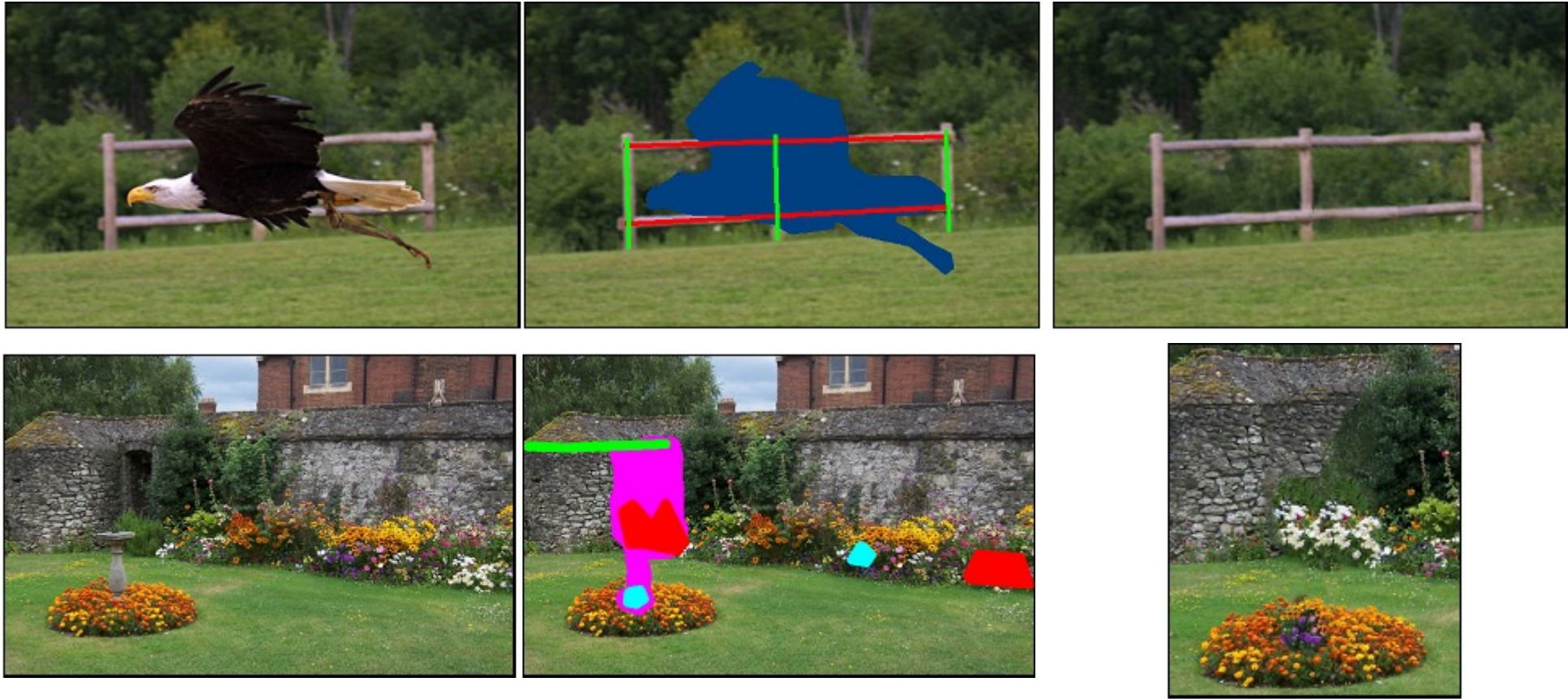
# Best bet: PatchMatch [Barnes09]

- Randomly initialize matches
- Update matches in scanline order
  - **Propagation:**  
Accept either left or above match if it's better than the current match
  - **Random Search:**  
Try a few random matches; accept if it's better than the current match
- Demo



# Extensions & applications

# Synthesis control by limiting the search space



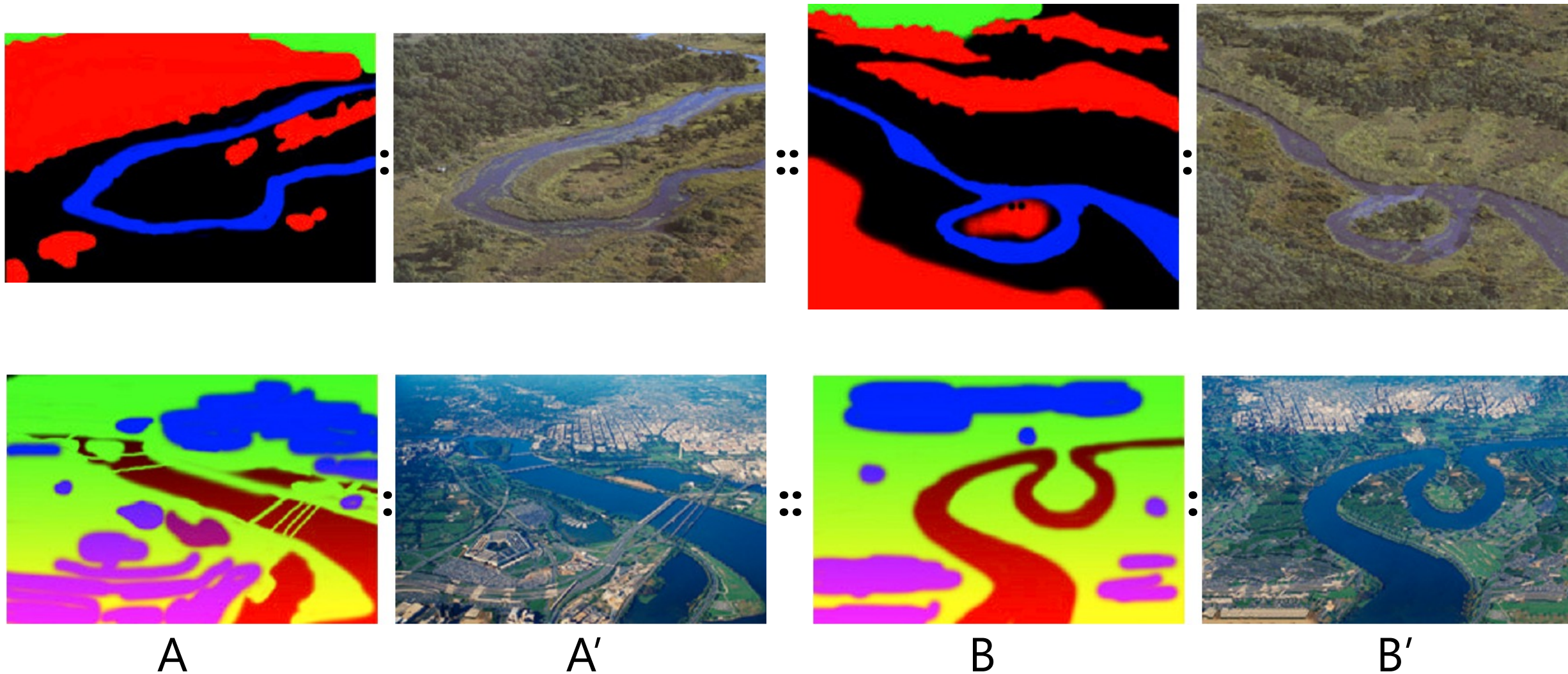
- Output pixels with markers only match with input pixels with the same markers

# Image Analogies [Hertzmann01]



- Simulate arbitrary image filters using texture synthesis
- Variety of applications possible with this formulation

# Image Analogies – Texture by Numbers



A

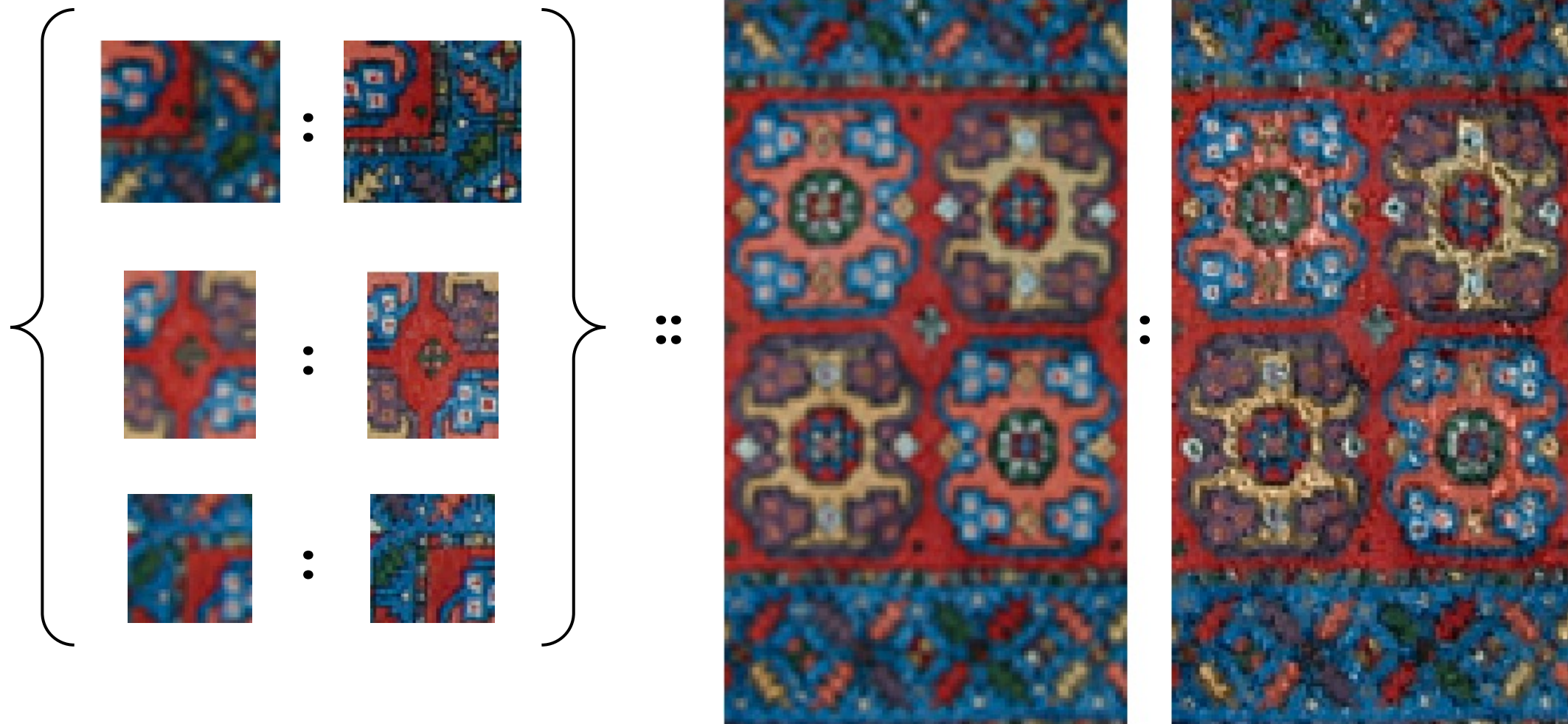
A'

B

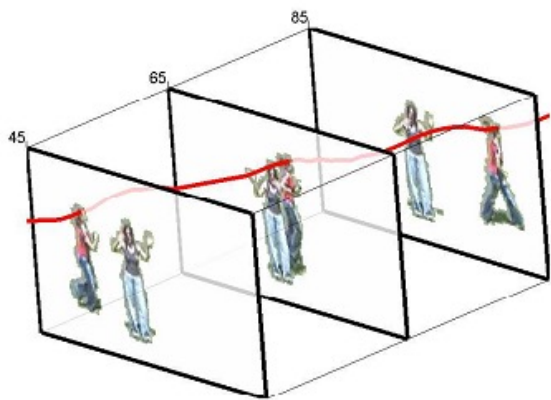
B'



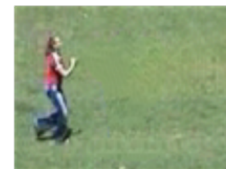
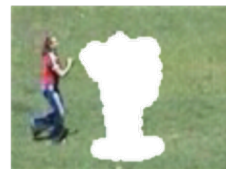
# Image Analogies – Super Resolution



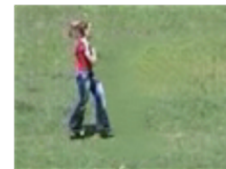
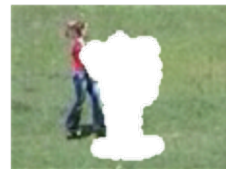
# Removal of objects in videos



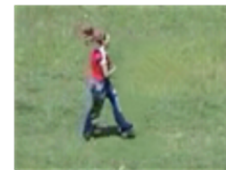
Frame 8



Frame 22



Frame 29



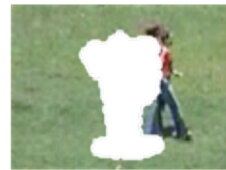
Frame 36



Frame 43



Frame 57

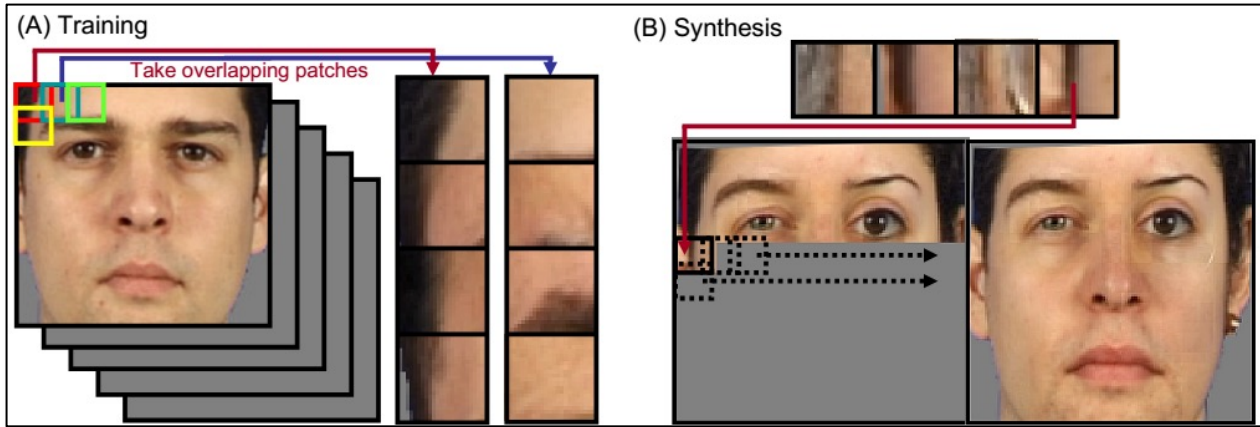


(a) Input sequence

(b) Erasing the occluding person

(c) Spatio-temporal completion

# Random synthesis of face images [Mohammed09]

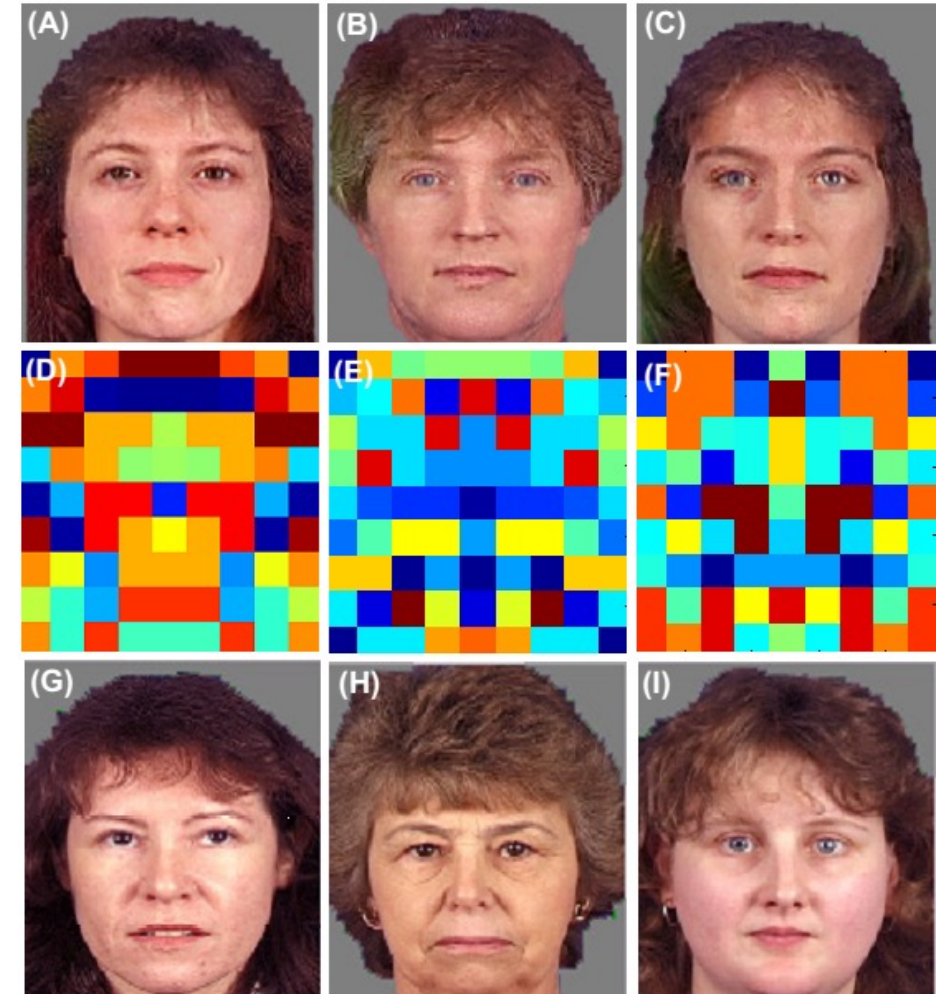


Naïve synthesis from face images with positional alignment



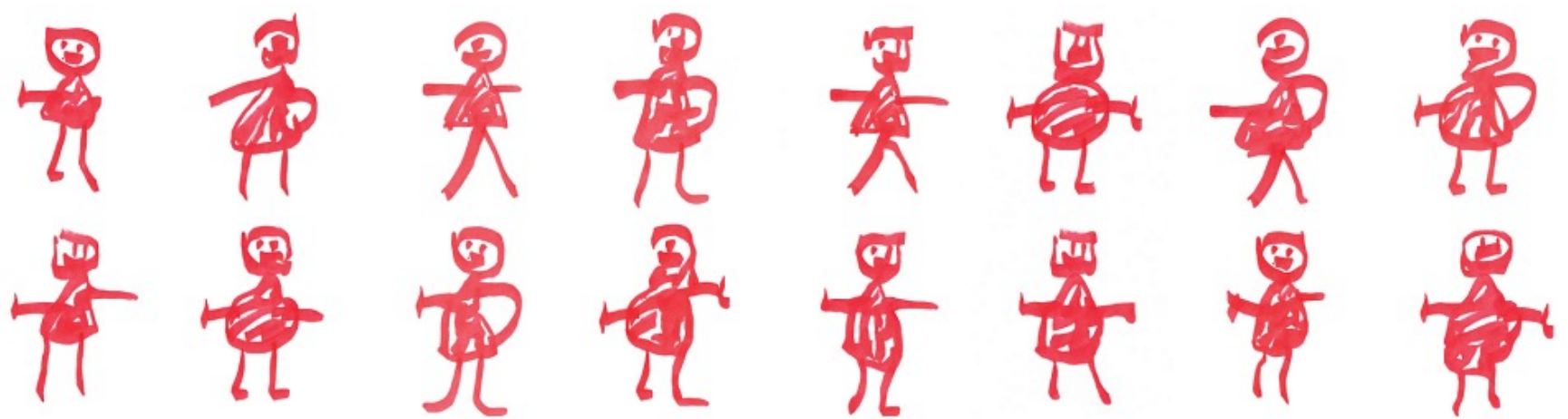
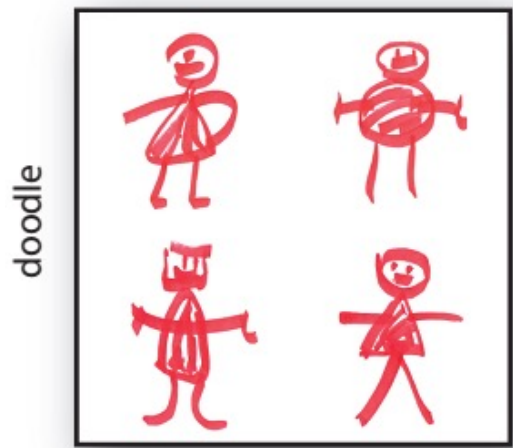
Parametric model for "average faces"

Synthesis result



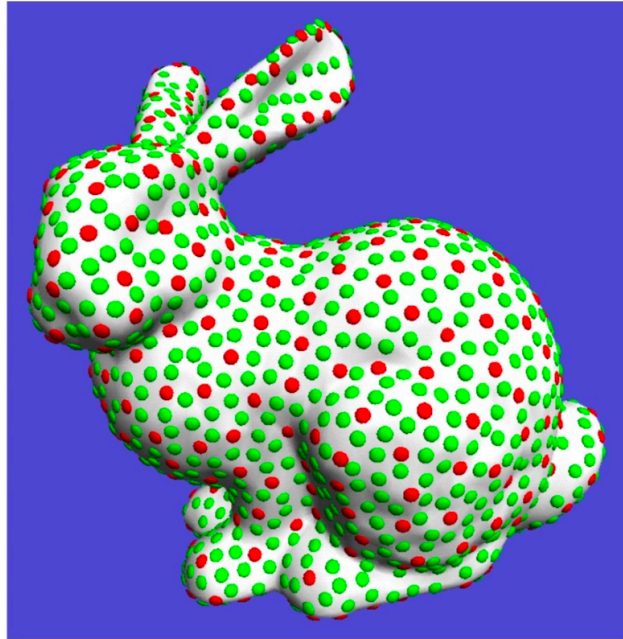
Training images closest to synthesis results

# Random synthesis of structured images [Risser10]

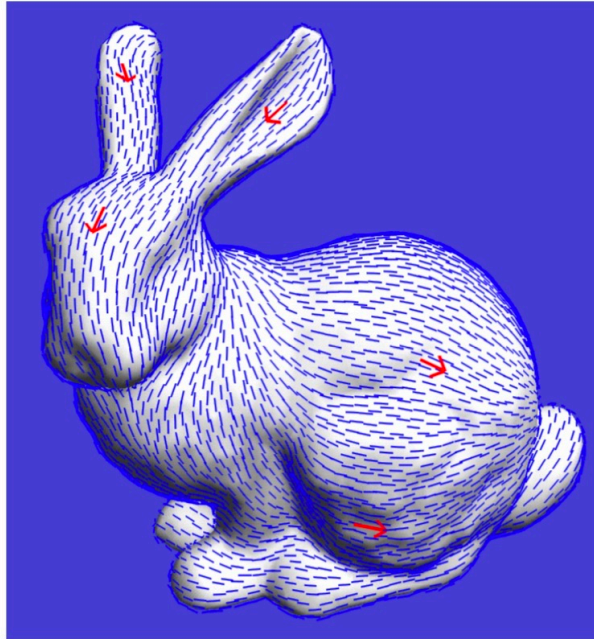


# Texture synthesis for 3D graphics

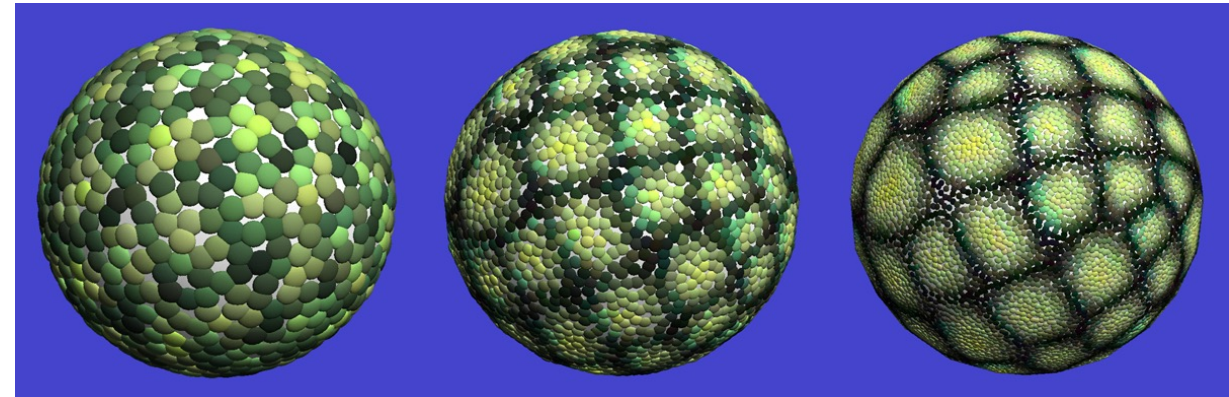
# On-surface texture synthesis [Wei01; Turk01]



Uniform sample points



Vector field



Multiresolution synthesis

- Fundamentally equivalent to synthesizing texture images over UV parameter space

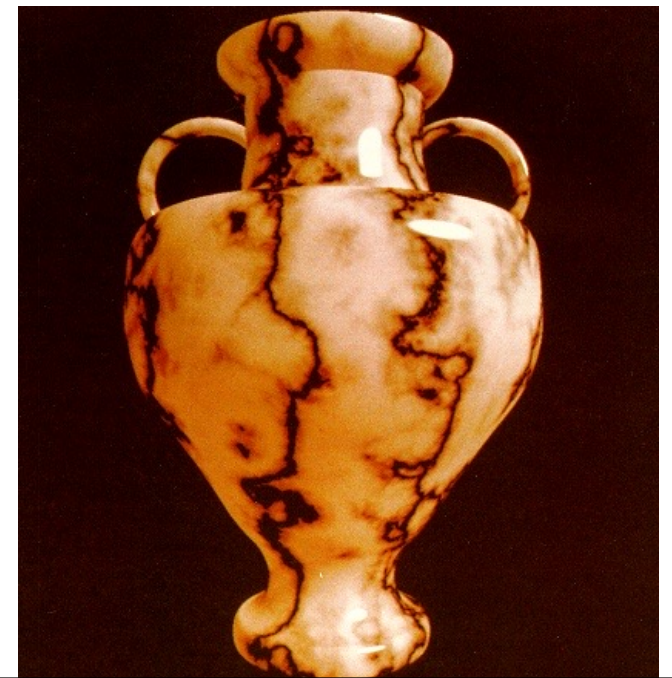


Texture synthesis over arbitrary manifold surfaces [Wei SIGGRAPH01]

Texture synthesis on surfaces [Turk SIGGRAPH01]

# Solid textures

- Represent texture as 3D volume (e.g. voxel) of RGB
  - RGB color directly obtained from XYZ coord  
→ easy to use!
- Early methods
  - Combine noise functions, tweak parameters
  - Automatic example-based synthesis using statistical approaches
    - Limited to noise-like textures

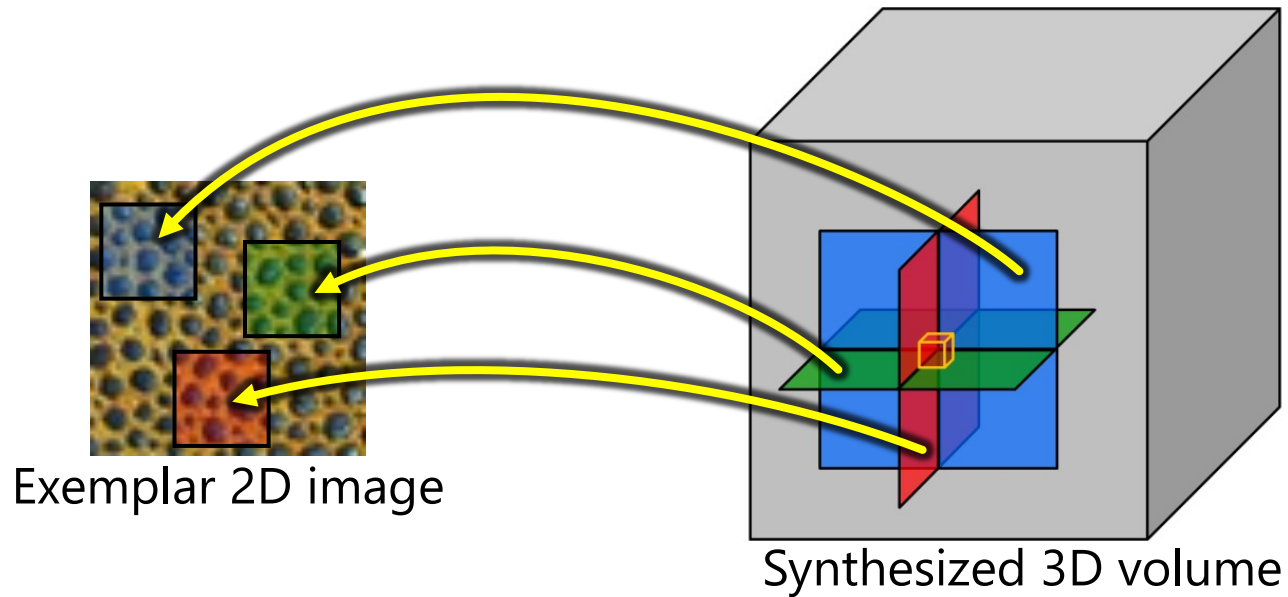


```
marble(x, y, z)  
= colormap(sin(x + noise(x, y, z)))
```



# Solid texture synthesis by optimization

- Almost straightforward generalization of 2D version [Kwatra05] to 3D



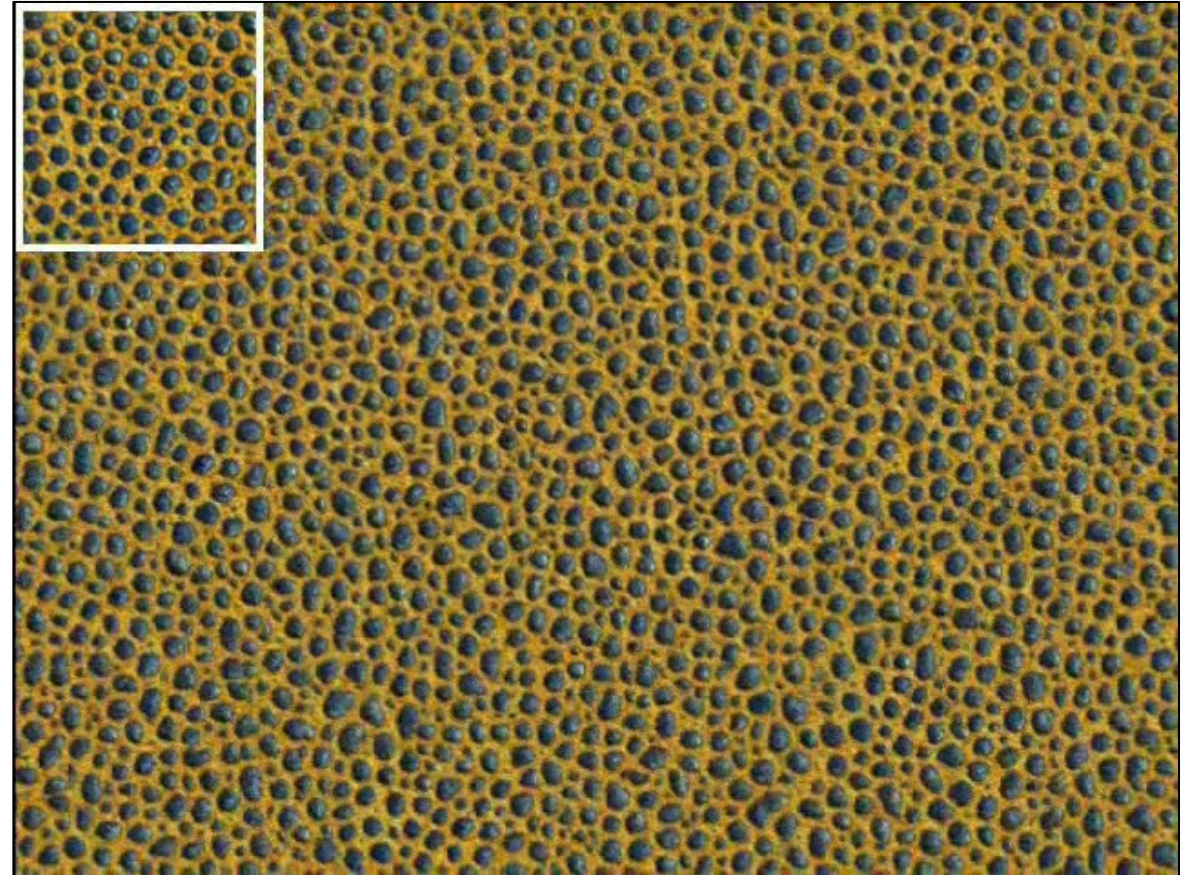
(Some tricks needed for better quality)





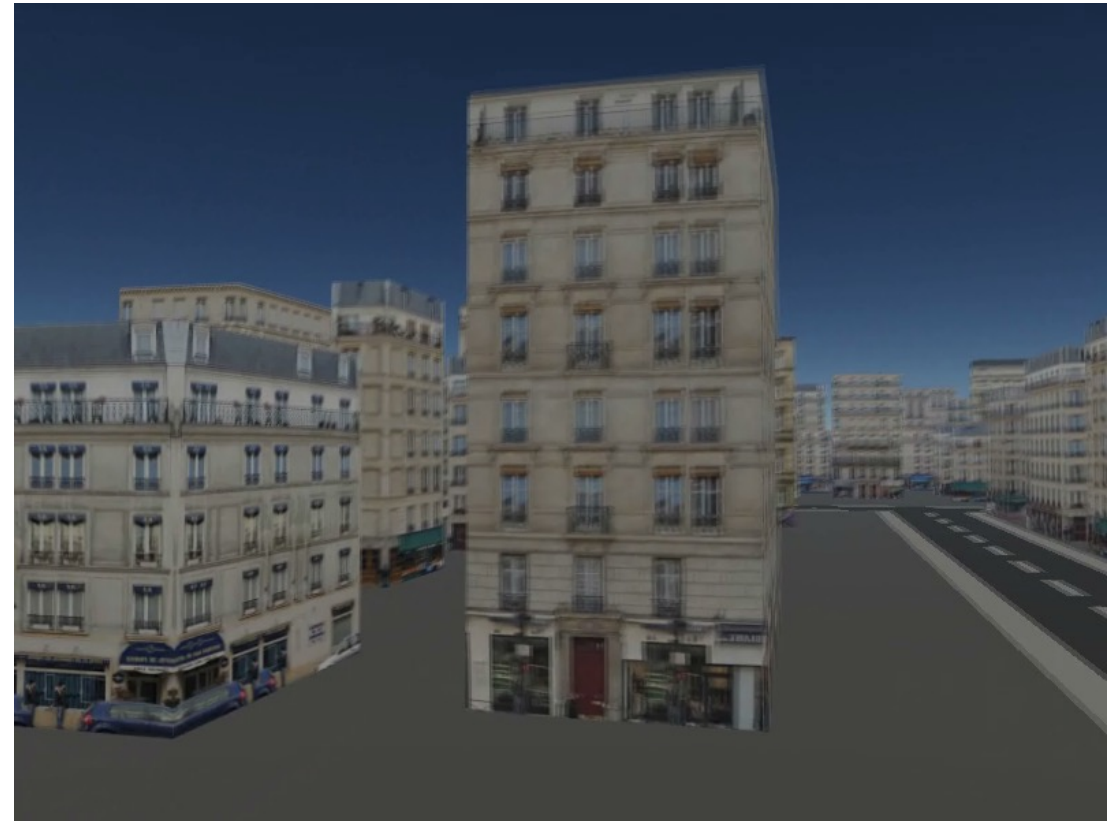
# Fast on-demand synthesis using GPU parallelism [Lefebvre05]

- Basic idea similar to [Kwatra05]
  - Key technique: precomputation + parallel independent processing
- Synthesize only when drawing
  - = Reduced memory consumption
  - suited for games



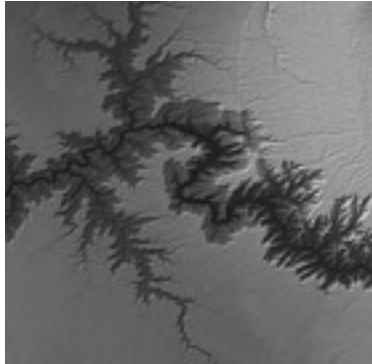
# On-demand synthesis specific to façade images [Lefebvre10]

- Precompute horizontal/vertical seams → combine at runtime on GPU



# Applications of texture synthesis outside image processing

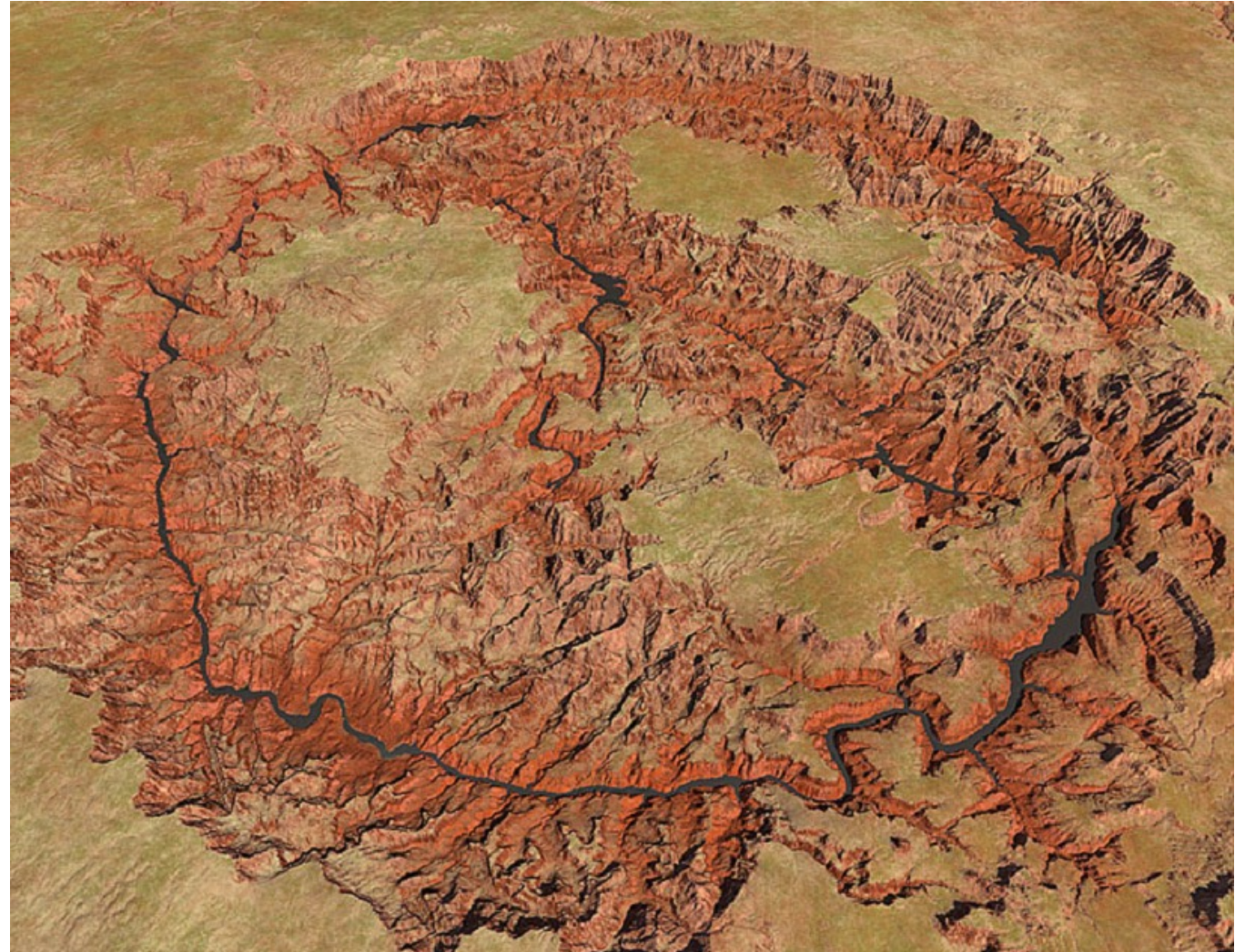
# Terrain (height field) synthesis [Zhou07]



Geographical data

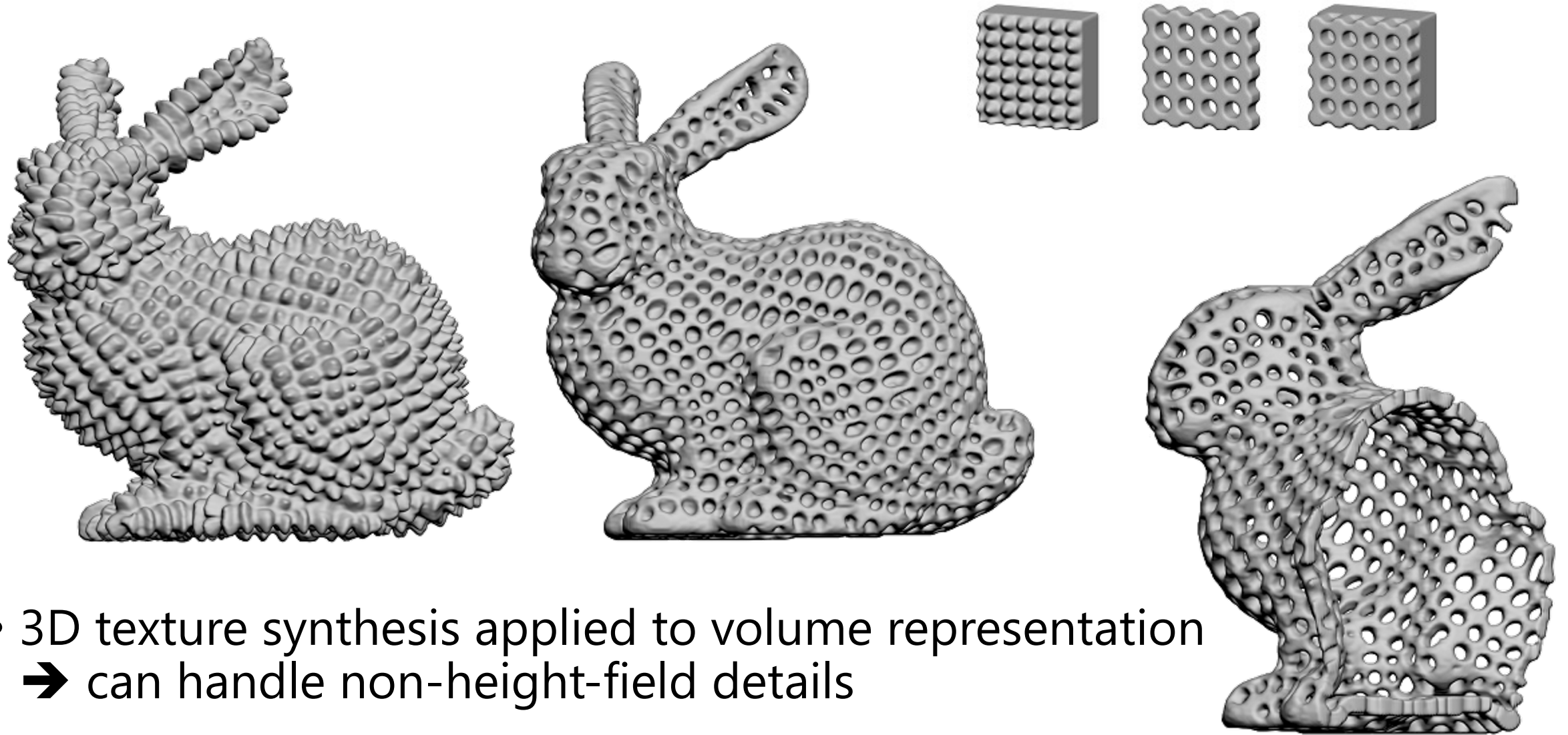


User's sketch



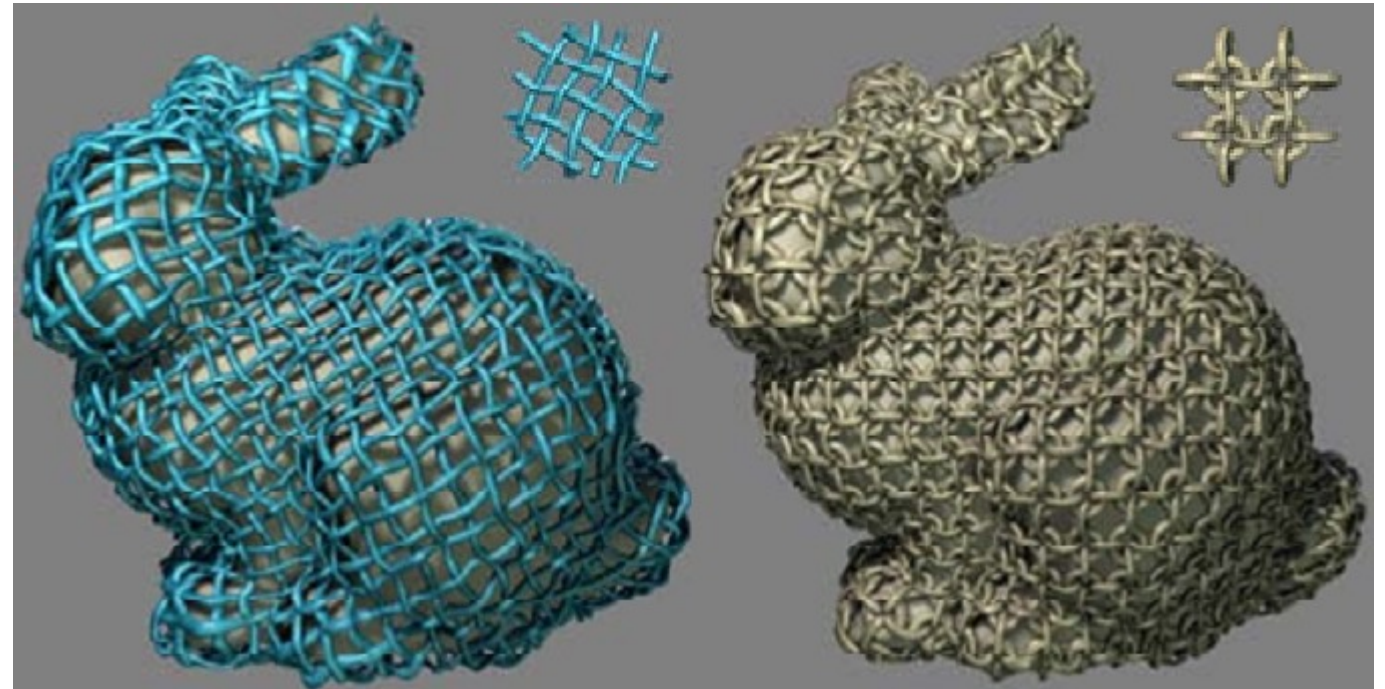
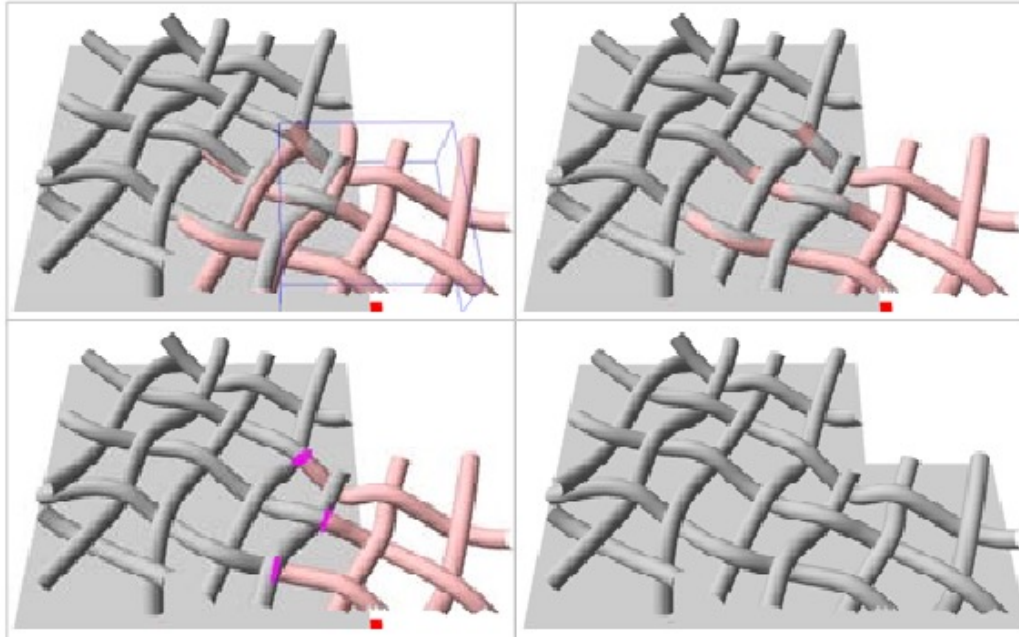
Synthesis result

# Synthesis of surface details [Bhat04]



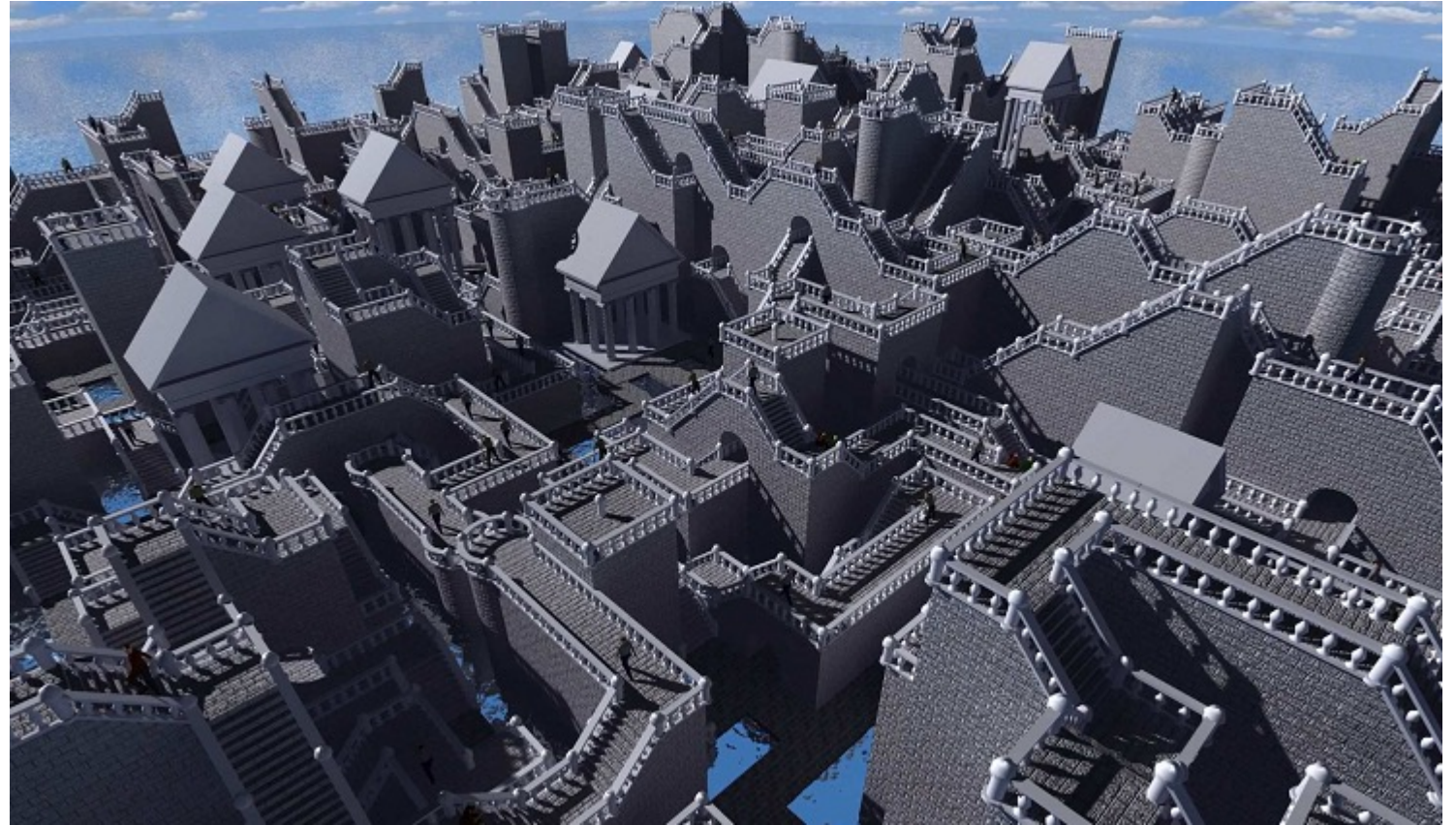
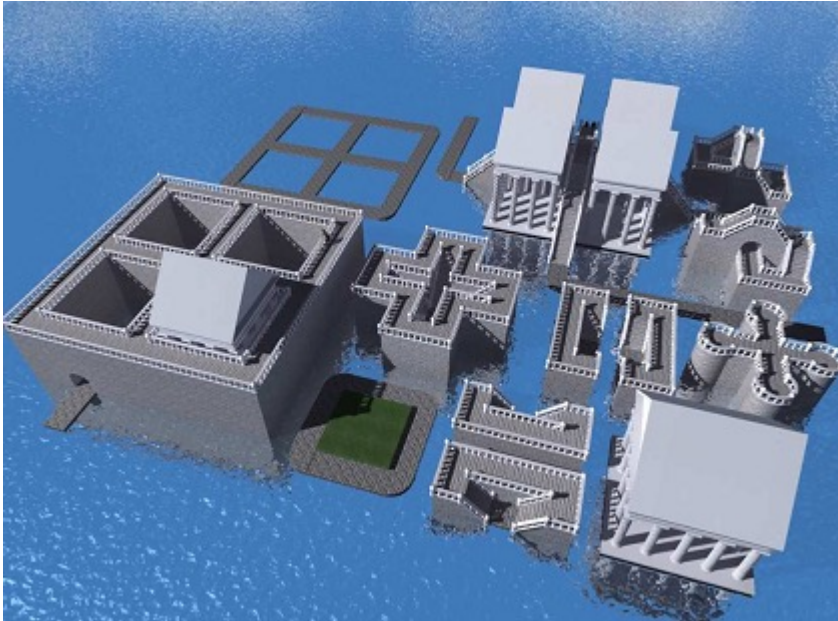
- 3D texture synthesis applied to volume representation  
→ can handle non-height-field details

# Mesh Quilting [Zhou06]

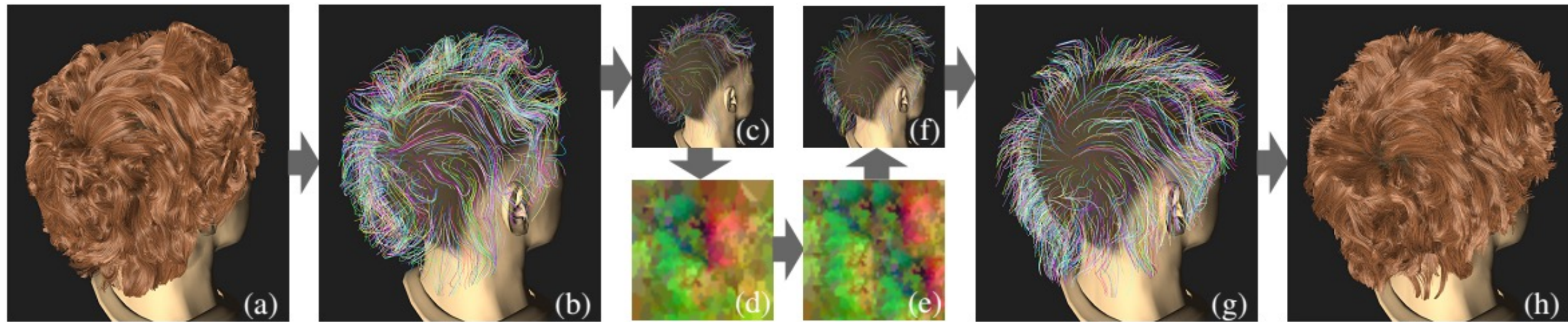


- Careful stitching of neighboring triangle meshes

# Synthesis of architectural models [Merrell07]



# Hair synthesis [Wang09]



- Single hair strand = 3D polyline with  $N$  vertices =  $3N$  dim vector  
→ Regarding this as color, apply texture synthesis

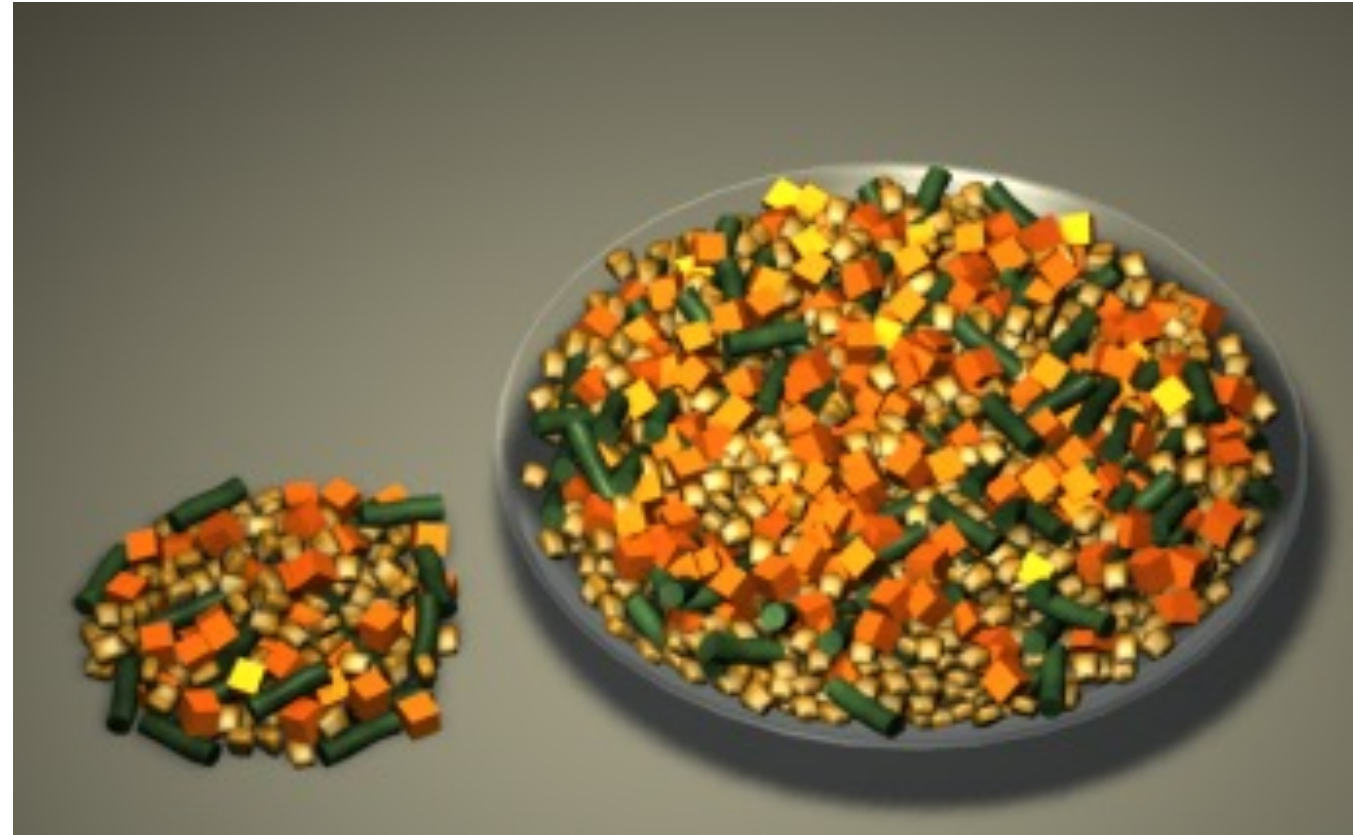
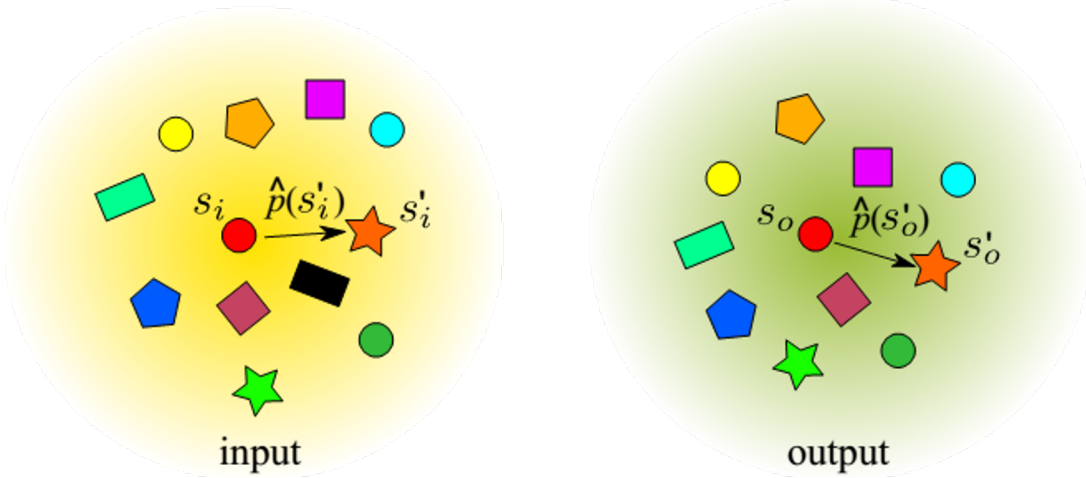


# Synthesis of artistic vortices for fluids [Ma09]

- Synthesize detailed vortex velocity field along input low-res velocity field
  - Regarding 2D/3D velocity vector as colors, apply texture synthesis



# Synthesis of element arrangement [Ma11]



- Define similarity between distributions of sample points
- Optimization algorithm similar to [Kwatra05]

# Pointers

- Existing implementations

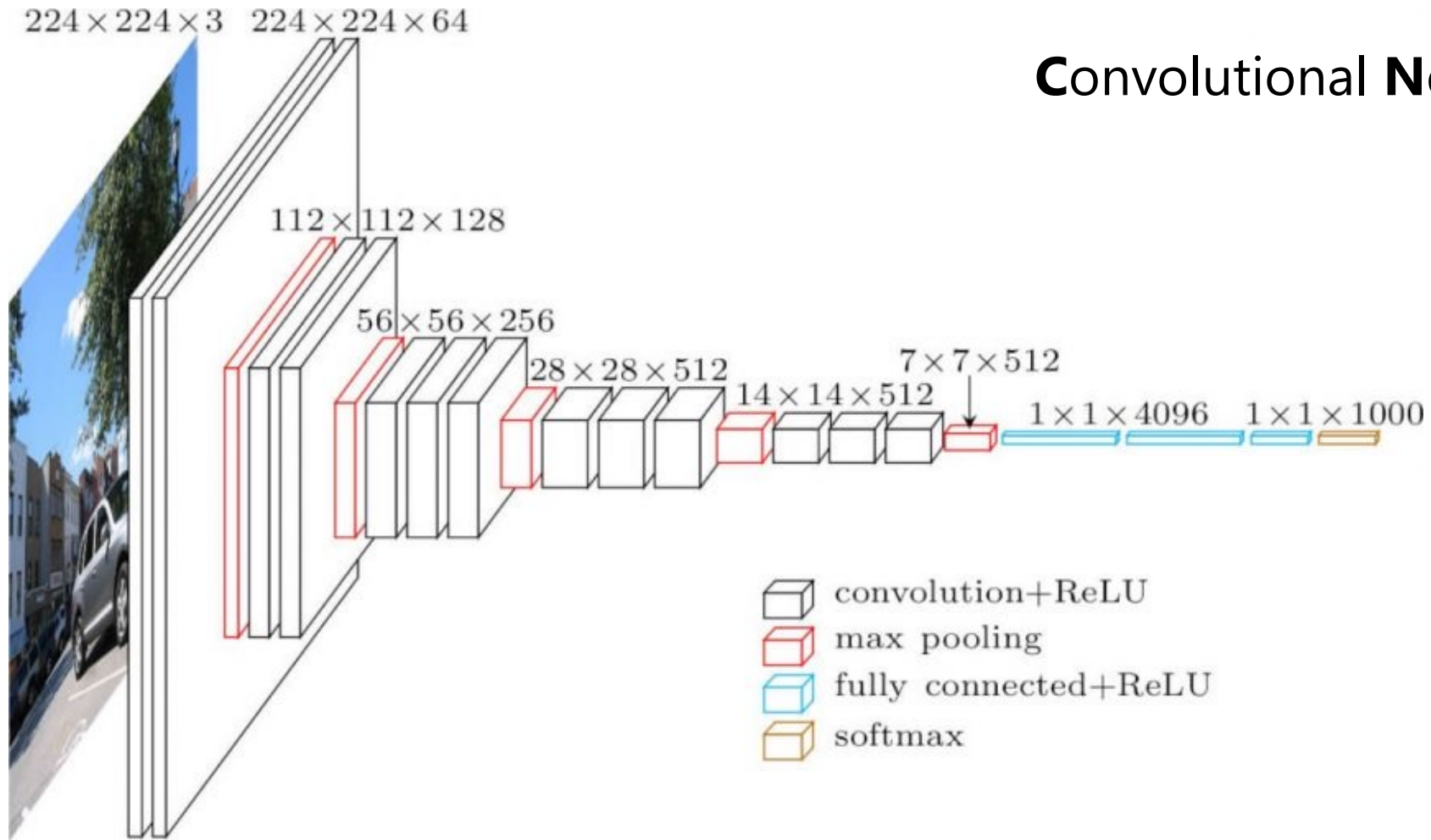
- <https://www2.mta.ac.il/~tal/ImageCompletion/>
- [http://www.cs.princeton.edu/gfx/pubs/Barnes\\_2009\\_PAR/patchmatch-2.1.zip](http://www.cs.princeton.edu/gfx/pubs/Barnes_2009_PAR/patchmatch-2.1.zip)
- <https://github.com/haxelion/patchmatch>
- <http://research.nii.ac.jp/~takayama/cggems12/cggems12.zip>

- Surveys

- State of the art in example-based texture synthesis [Wei EG09STAR]
- Solid-Texture Synthesis; A Survey [Pietroni CGA10]

Extra:  
Texture synthesis based on **deep learning**

# (Basics) VGG: CNN-based image classifier



Convolutional **N**eural **N**etwork

<https://neurohive.io/en/popular-networks/vgg16/>

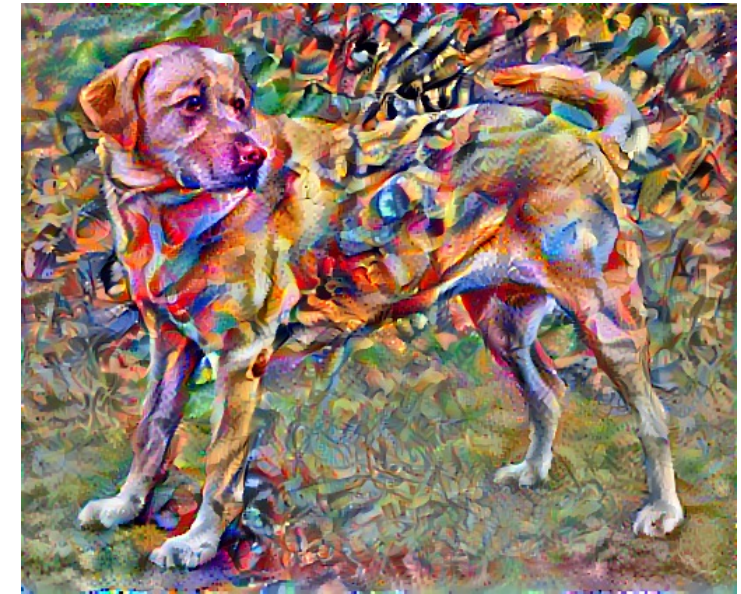
# (Basics) Neural style transfer



Content



Style

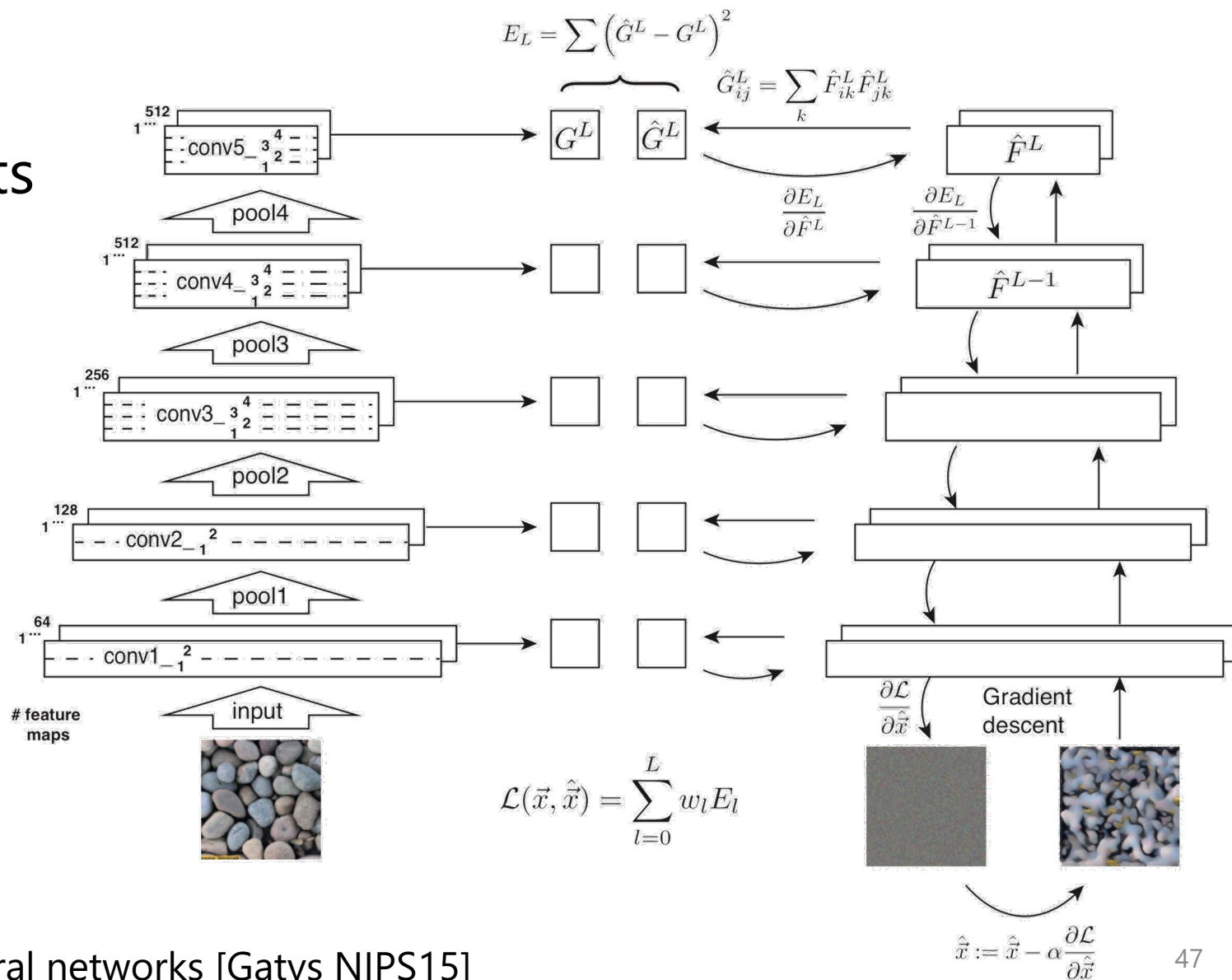


[https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/generative/style\\_transfer](https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/generative/style_transfer)

- Gram matrix: correlation between different feature channels output by VGG
- Start with noise, update pixels (with gradient descent) s. t. its feature responses will be close to those of the Content image, while its Gram matrices will be close to those of the Style image

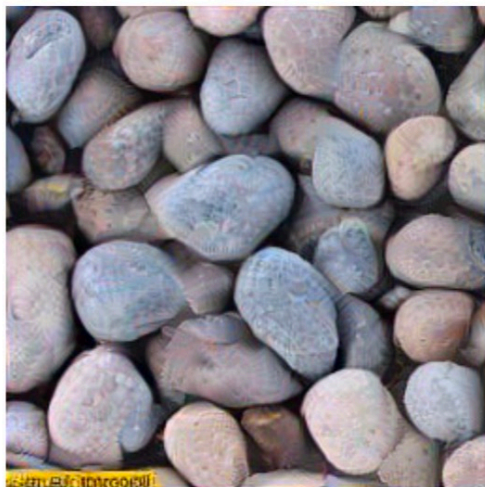
# Texture synthesis based on CNN

- Optimize s. t. the Gram matrix of the output gets closer to that of the exemplar

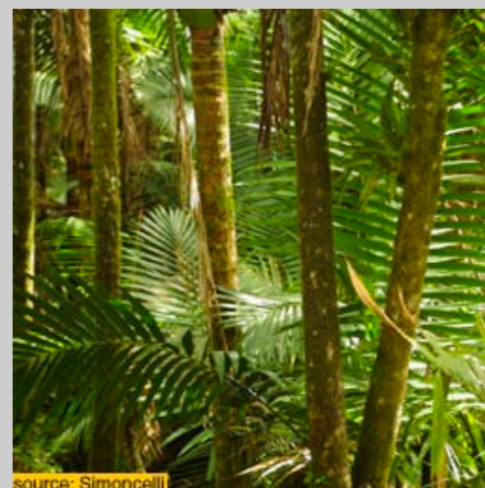
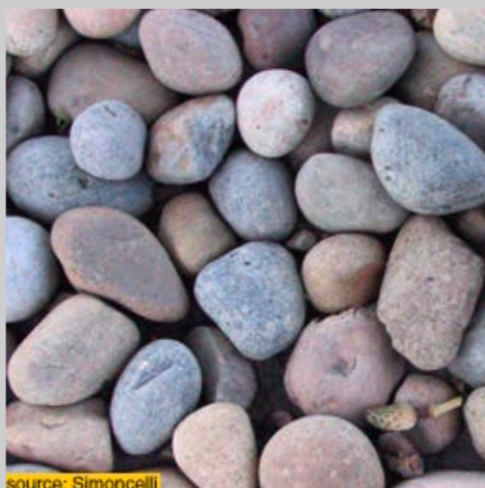


# Texture synthesis based on CNN

pool4



original





# Deep Learning intro for CG people

- Deep learning: a crash course (by Andrew Glassner)
  - SIGGRAPH 2018/2019 Courses
  - <https://dl.acm.org/doi/abs/10.1145/3305366.3328026>
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r0Ogt-q956I>