



Image Editing with Optimization (part II)

Jun-Yan Zhu

16-726, Spring 2021

Image Editing with Optimization

$$|\text{Gram}(\text{optimized output}) - \text{Gram}(\text{style image})|$$

$$+ \left| F(\hat{y}) - F(x) \right|$$

optimized output
content image

$$\arg \min_{\hat{y}} \mathcal{L}_{\text{style}}(\hat{y}, y) + \lambda \mathcal{L}_{\text{content}}(\hat{y}, x)$$

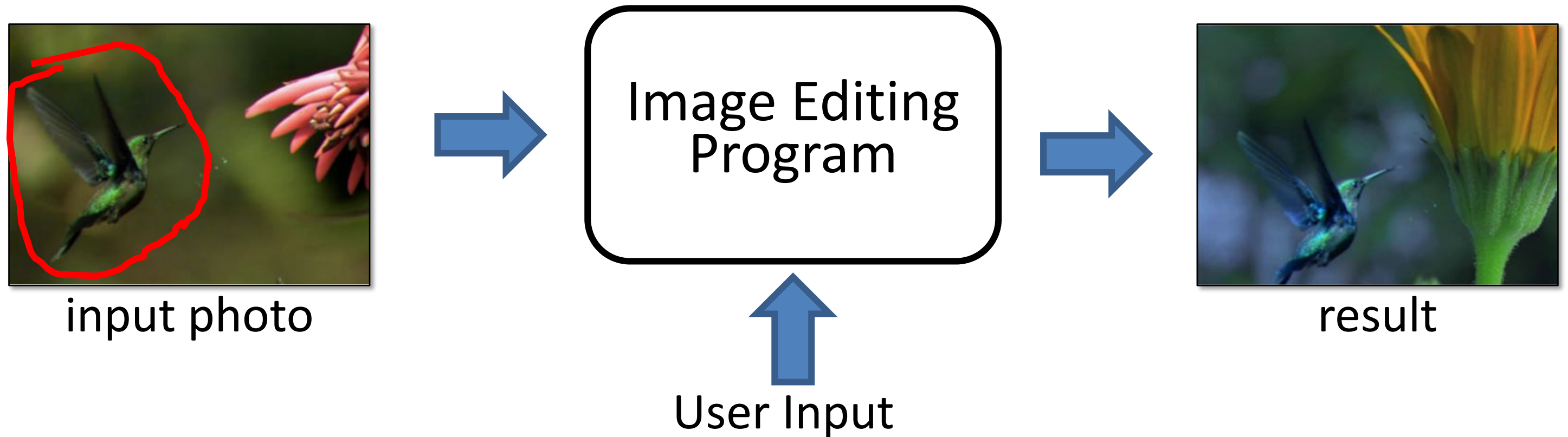
y

User input

x

Input image

Image Editing with Optimization



$$\arg \min_{\hat{y}} \mathcal{L}_{\text{background_boundary}}(\hat{y}, y) + \lambda \mathcal{L}_{\text{source_gradient}}(\hat{y}, x)$$

result background result object

Learning Natural Image Manifold

- Deep generative models: $G(z) : z \rightarrow x$
 - Generative Adversarial Network (**GAN**)
(e.g., DCGAN, StyleGAN2, BigGAN)
 - Variational Auto-Encoder (**VAE**)
(e.g., VQ-VAE2)
 - Flow-based models (e.g., RealNVP, Glow)...
 - ...

Changing Variables

- Traditional method: Optimizing the image

$$\hat{y}^* = \arg \min_{\hat{y}} \mathcal{L}(\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{input}}}{x}, \underset{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{user constraint}}}{y}, \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{result}}}{\hat{y}})$$

- New method: Optimizing the latent code

$$z^* = \arg \min_z \mathcal{L}(\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{input}}}{x}, \underset{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{user constraint}}}{y}, \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Latent code}}}{G(z)})$$

Generator

Projecting and Editing an Image



original photo

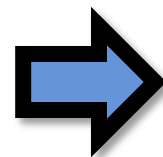


different degree of image manipulation

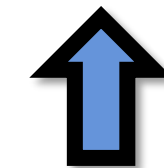
Project



projection on manifold



Editing UI



Edit Transfer



transition between the original and edited projection

Projecting and Editing an Image



original photo

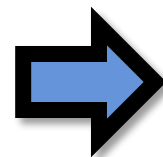


different degree of image manipulation

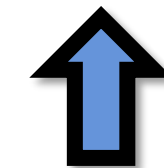
Project



projection on manifold



Editing UI



Edit Transfer



transition between the original and edited projection

Projecting an Image into GAN Manifold

Input: real image x
Output: latent vector z

Optimization
$$z^* = \arg \min_z \mathcal{L}(G(z), x)$$

Reconstruction loss

Generative model



0.196



0.238



0.332

Projecting an Image into GAN Manifold

Input: real image x
Output: latent vector z

Optimization

$$z^* = \arg \min_z \mathcal{L}(G(z), x)$$

Inverting Network $z = E(x)$

$$E = \arg \min_E \mathbb{E}_x \underbrace{\mathcal{L}(G(E(x)), x)}_{\text{Auto-encoder}}$$

Auto-encoder
with a fixed decoder



also see VAE-GAN based image projection
Neural Photo Editor [Brock et al. ICLR 2017]

Projecting an Image into GAN Manifold

Input: real image x
Output: latent vector z

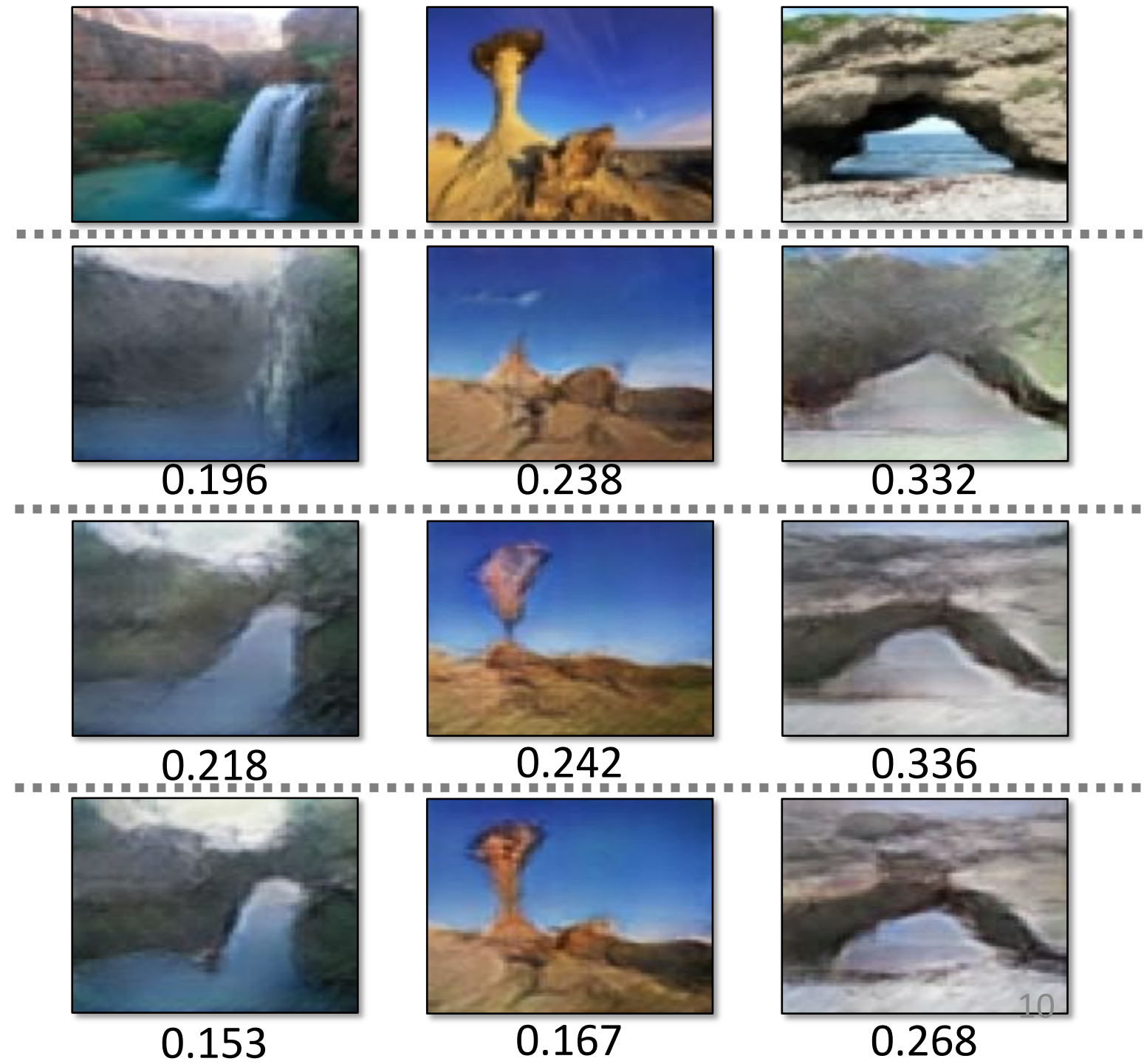
Optimization

$$z^* = \arg \min_z \mathcal{L}(G(z), x)$$

Inverting Network $z = E(x)$

$$E = \arg \min_E \mathbb{E}_x \mathcal{L}(G(E(x)), x)$$

Hybrid Method
Use the **network** as initialization
for the **optimization** problem



Manipulating the Latent Code



original photo

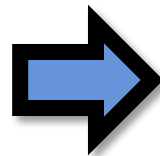


different degree of image manipulation

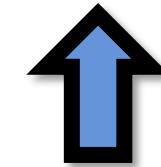
Project



projection on manifold



Editing UI



Edit Transfer



transition between the original and edited projection

Post-Processing (optional)



original photo

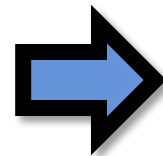


different degree of image manipulation

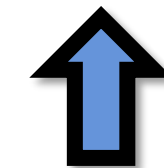
Project



projection on manifold



Editing UI



Edit Transfer



transition between the original and edited projection

Image Editing with GANs

- Step 1: Image Projection/Reconstruction

$$z_0 = \arg \min_z \mathcal{L}(G(z), x)$$

- Step 2: Manipulating the latent code

$$z_1 = z_0 + \Delta z$$

- Step 3: Generate the edited result

$$G(z_1)$$

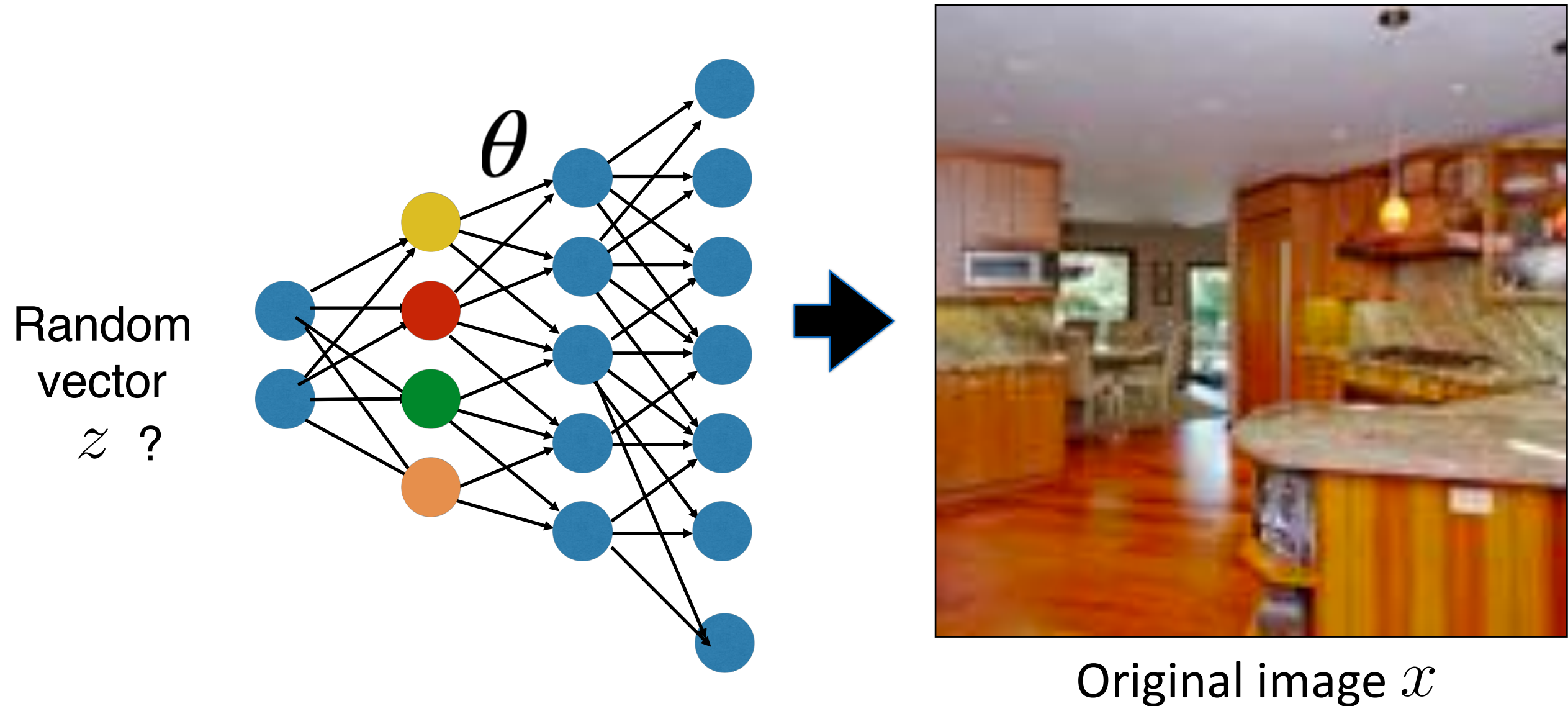
Image Projection with GANs

Image Reconstruction (high-res images, Big Models)



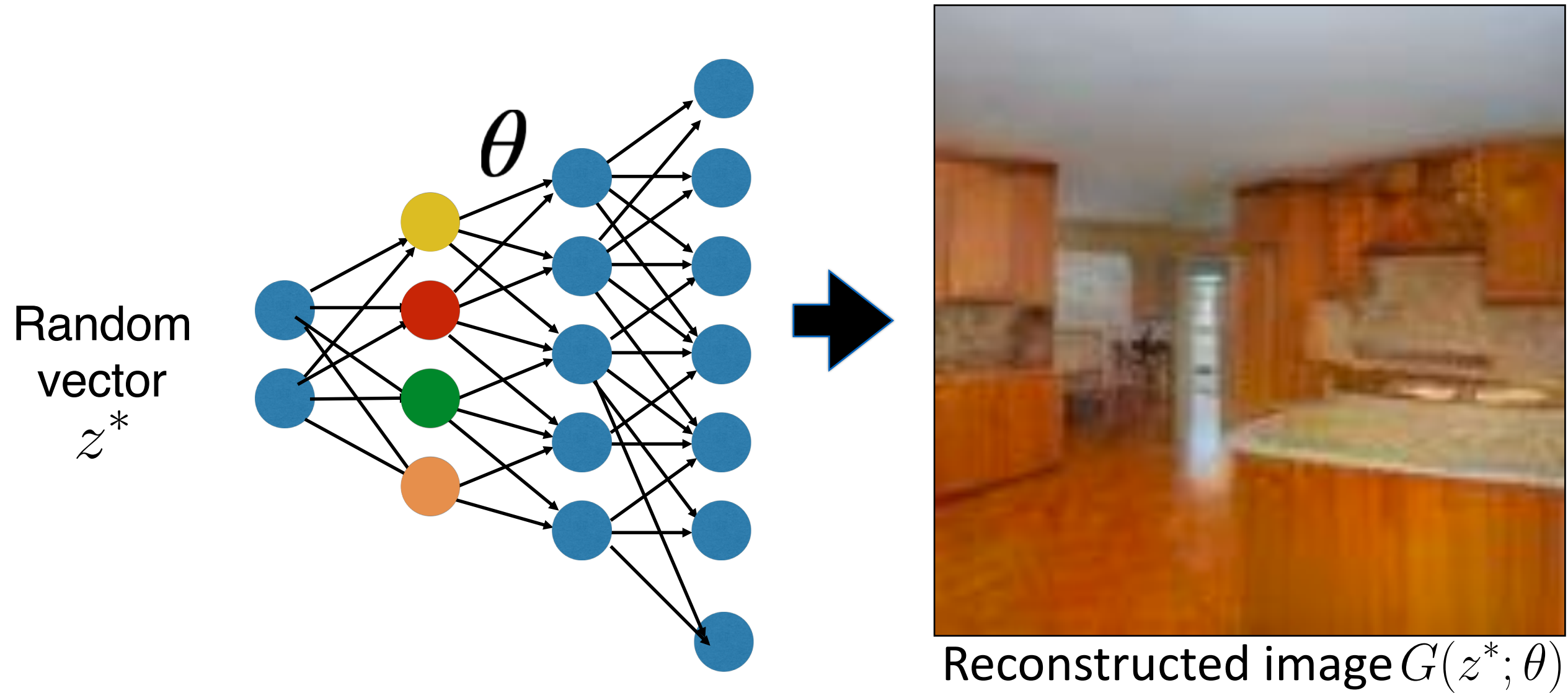
Original image x

Image Reconstruction (high-res images, Big Models)



$$z^* = \arg \min_z \mathcal{L}(G(z; \theta), x)$$

Image Reconstruction (high-res images, Big Models)



$$z^* = \arg \min_z \mathcal{L}(G(z; \theta), x)$$

Find the Differences...



Original image



GAN reconstructed image

Find the Differences...



Original image

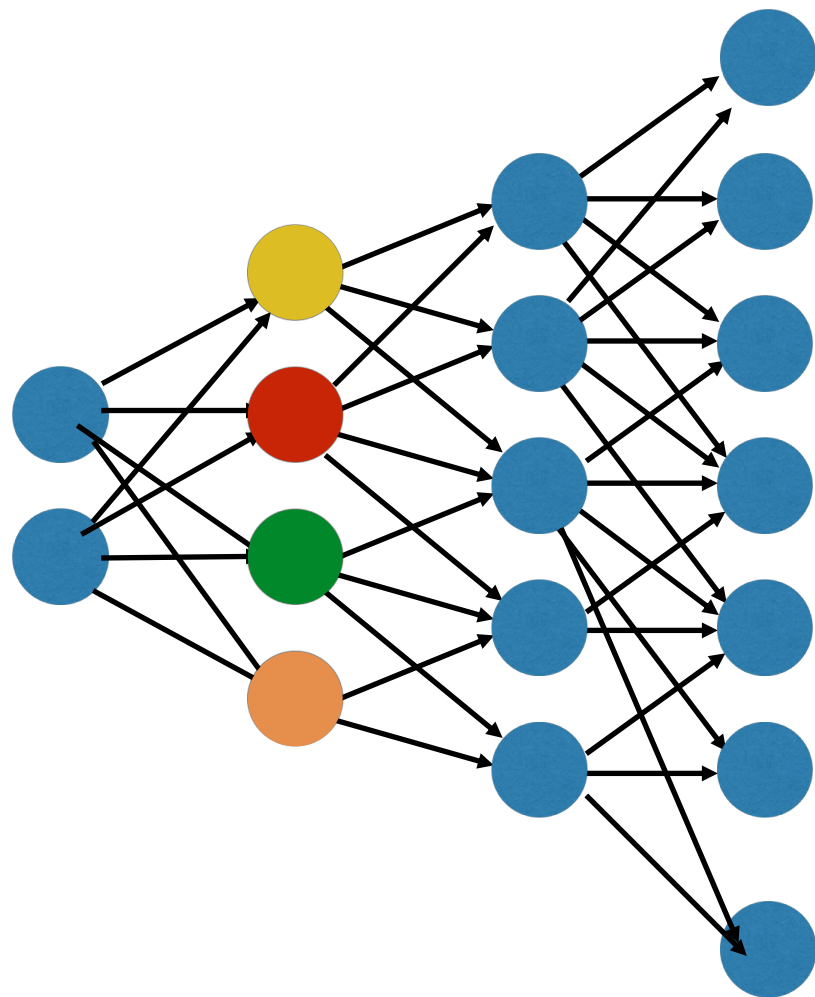


GAN reconstructed image



Original image

Random
vector
 z^*



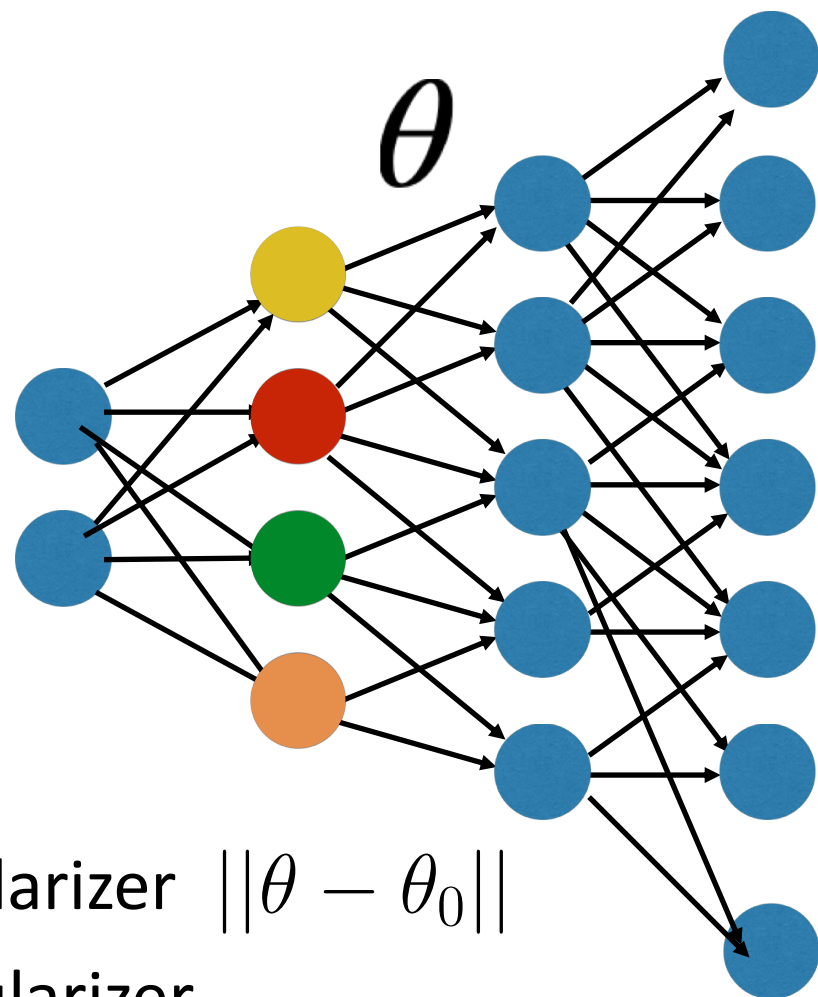
Reconstructed image $G(z^*; \theta)$

$$z^* = \arg \min_z \mathcal{L}(G(z; \theta), x)$$



Original image

Random
vector
 z^*



Weight space regularizer $||\theta - \theta_0||$

Feature space regularizer



Reconstructed image $G(z^*; \theta)$

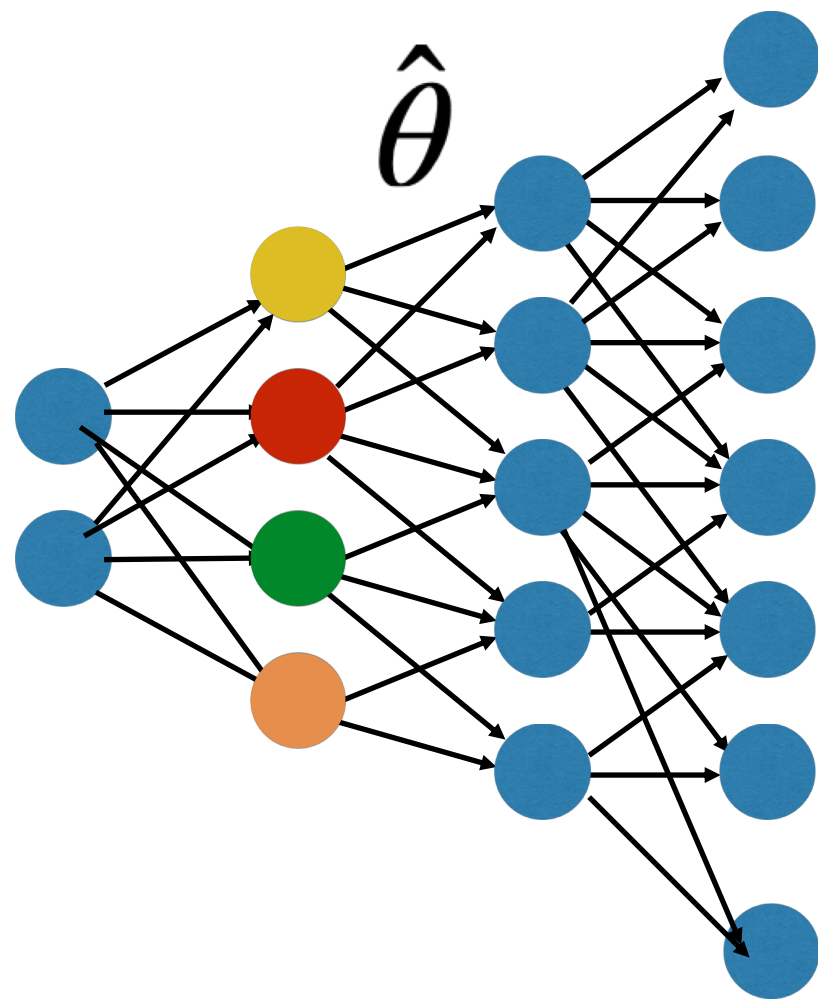
$$z^*, \theta^* = \arg \min_{z, \theta} \mathcal{L}(G(z; \theta), x)$$

← Regularizer



Original image

Random
vector
 z^*



Reconstructed image $G(z^*; \theta^*)$

$$z^*, \theta^* = \arg \min_{z, \theta} \mathcal{L}_{22}(G(z; \theta), x) + R(\theta) \leftarrow \text{Regularizer}$$

Reconstructing a Real Photo



Original image



With z^*



With z^* and θ^*

Semantic Photo Manipulation [Bau, Strobel, Peebles, Wulff, Zhou, Zhu, Torralba, SIGGRAPH 2019]
Inspired by Deep Image Prior [Ulyanov et al.] and Deep Internal learning [Shocher et al.]

Using Different Layers

Optimizing the latent code

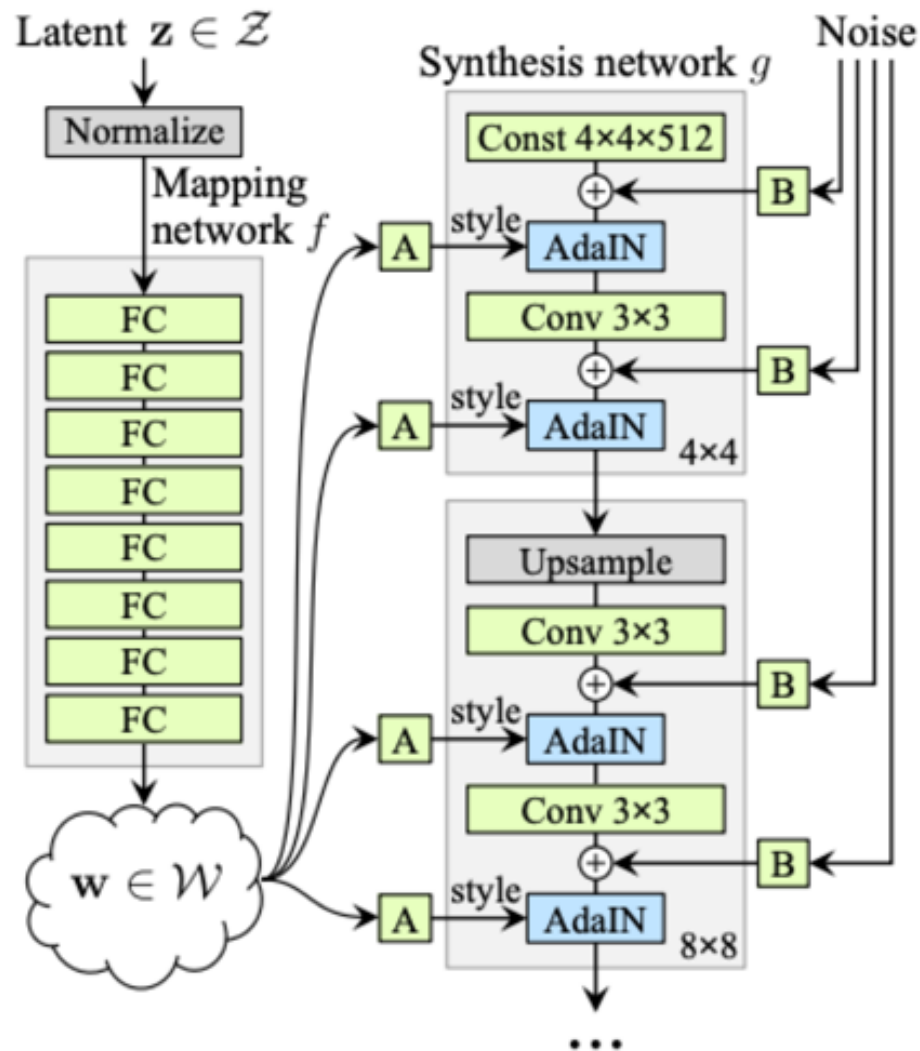
$$z^* = \arg \min_z \mathcal{L}(G(z), x)$$

Optimizing the style code

$$w^* = \arg \min_w \mathcal{L}(g(w), x)$$

Optimizing the extended style code

$$w_+^* = \arg \min_{w_+} \mathcal{L}(g(w_+), x)$$



Using Different Layers: w space



StyleGAN — generated images



StyleGAN2 — generated images

Using Different Layers: w space



StyleGAN2 — real images

Using Different Layers: w+ space



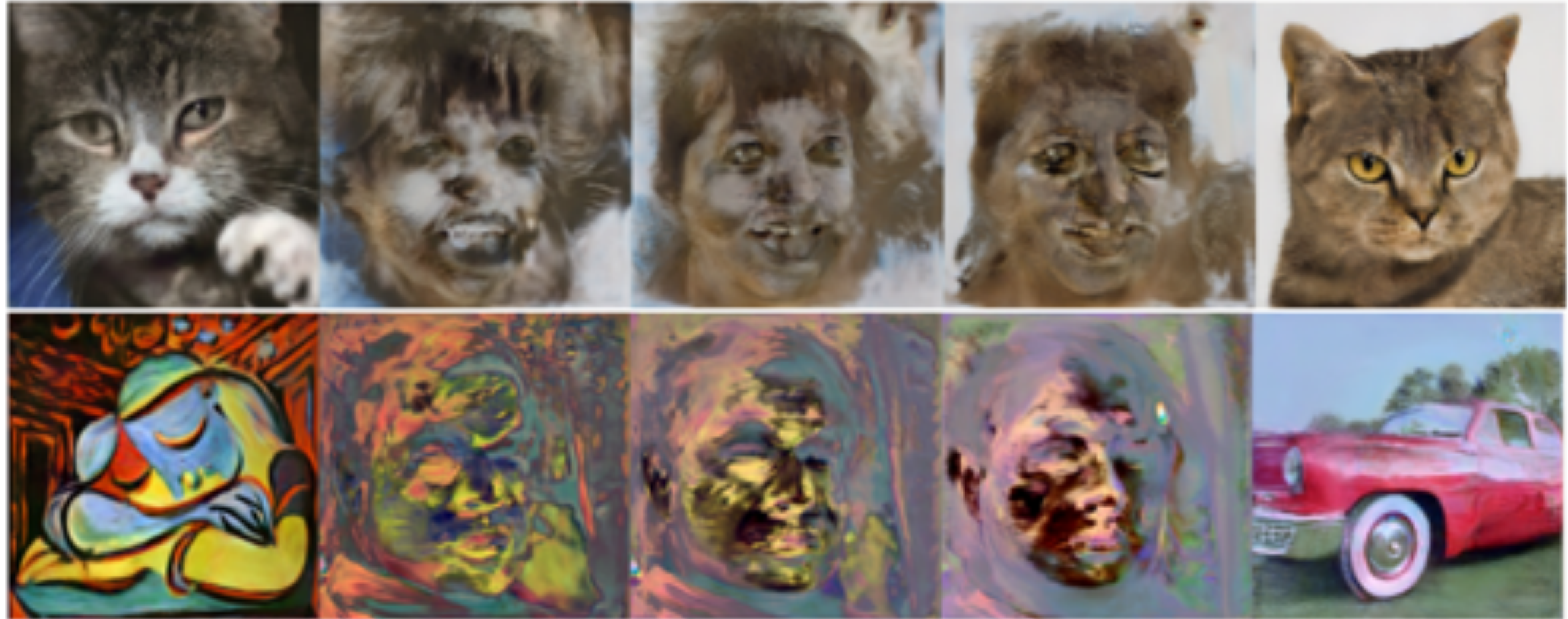
All the results are reconstructed using Face Model

Reconstruction \neq Editing



Interpolations between two images

Reconstruction \neq Editing

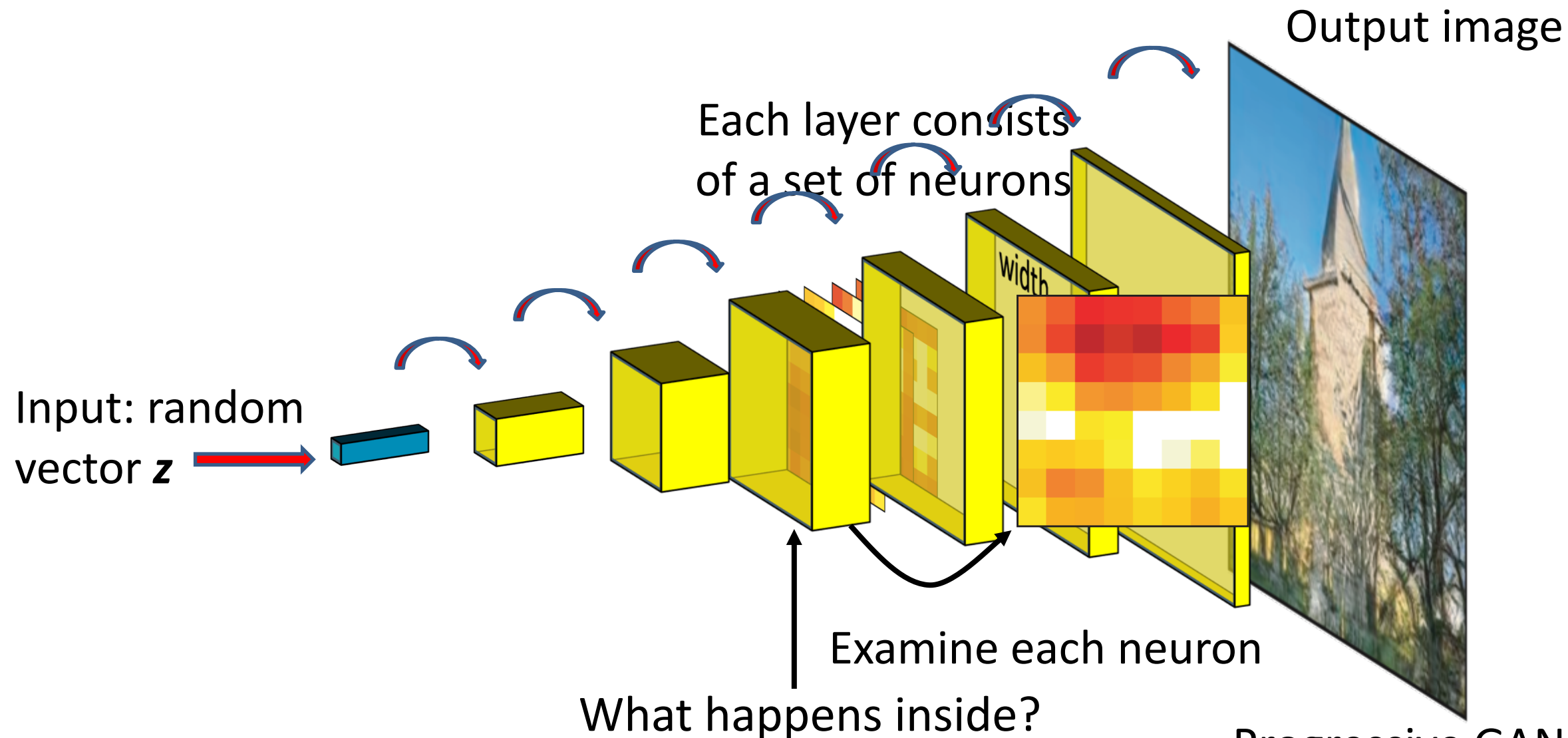


Interpolations between two images

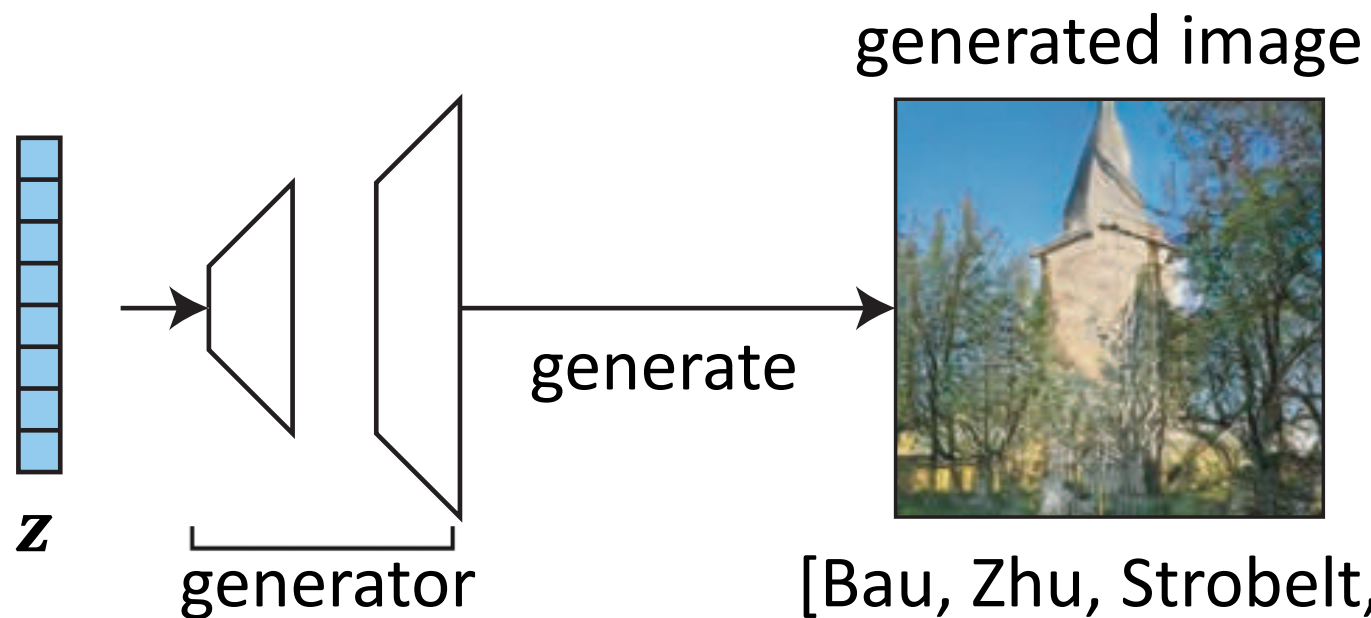
Manipulating Latent code/layer (channel analysis)

Understanding a Generator

Each step:
Increases spatial resolution

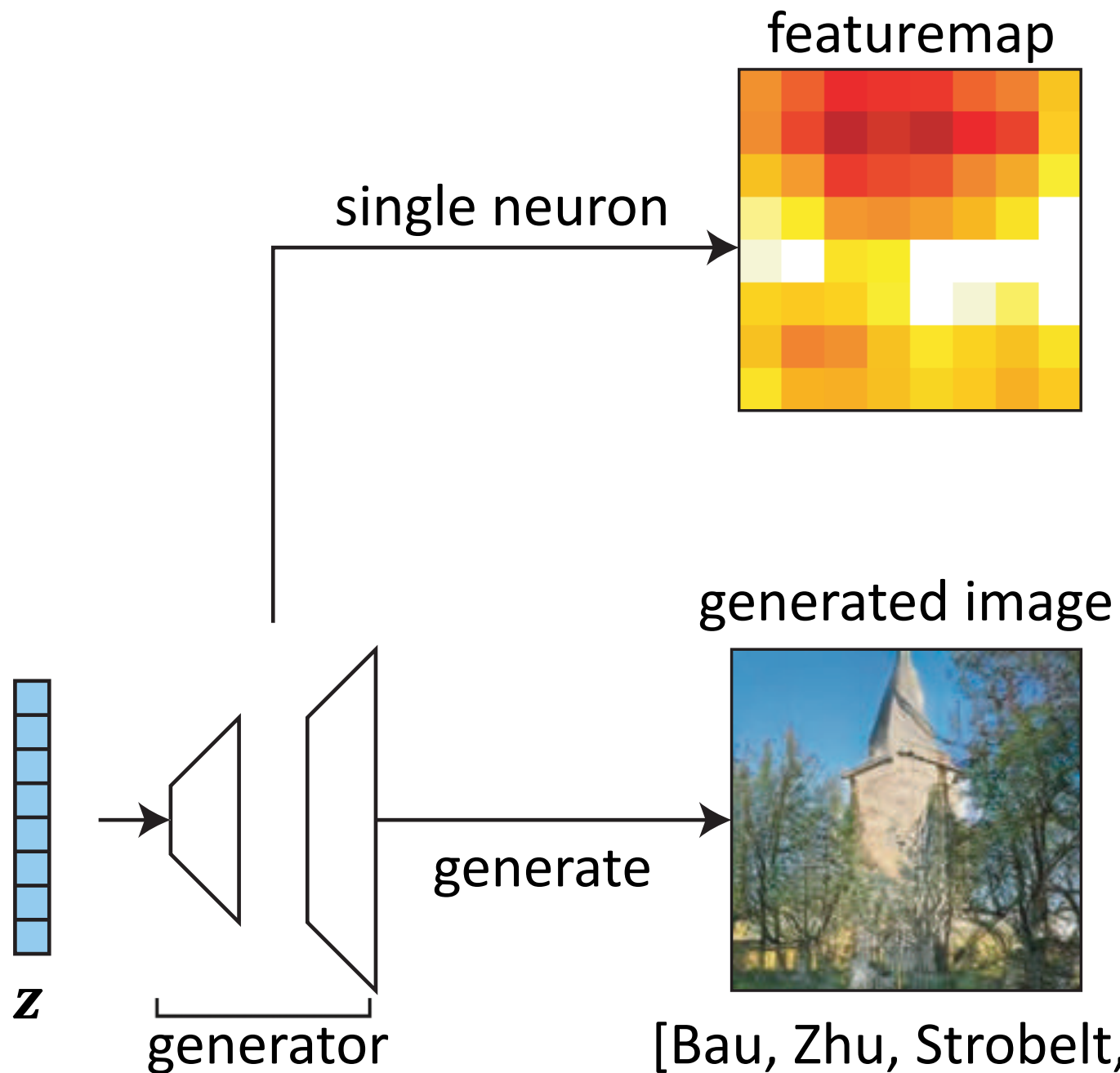


Which neurons **correlate** to an object class?

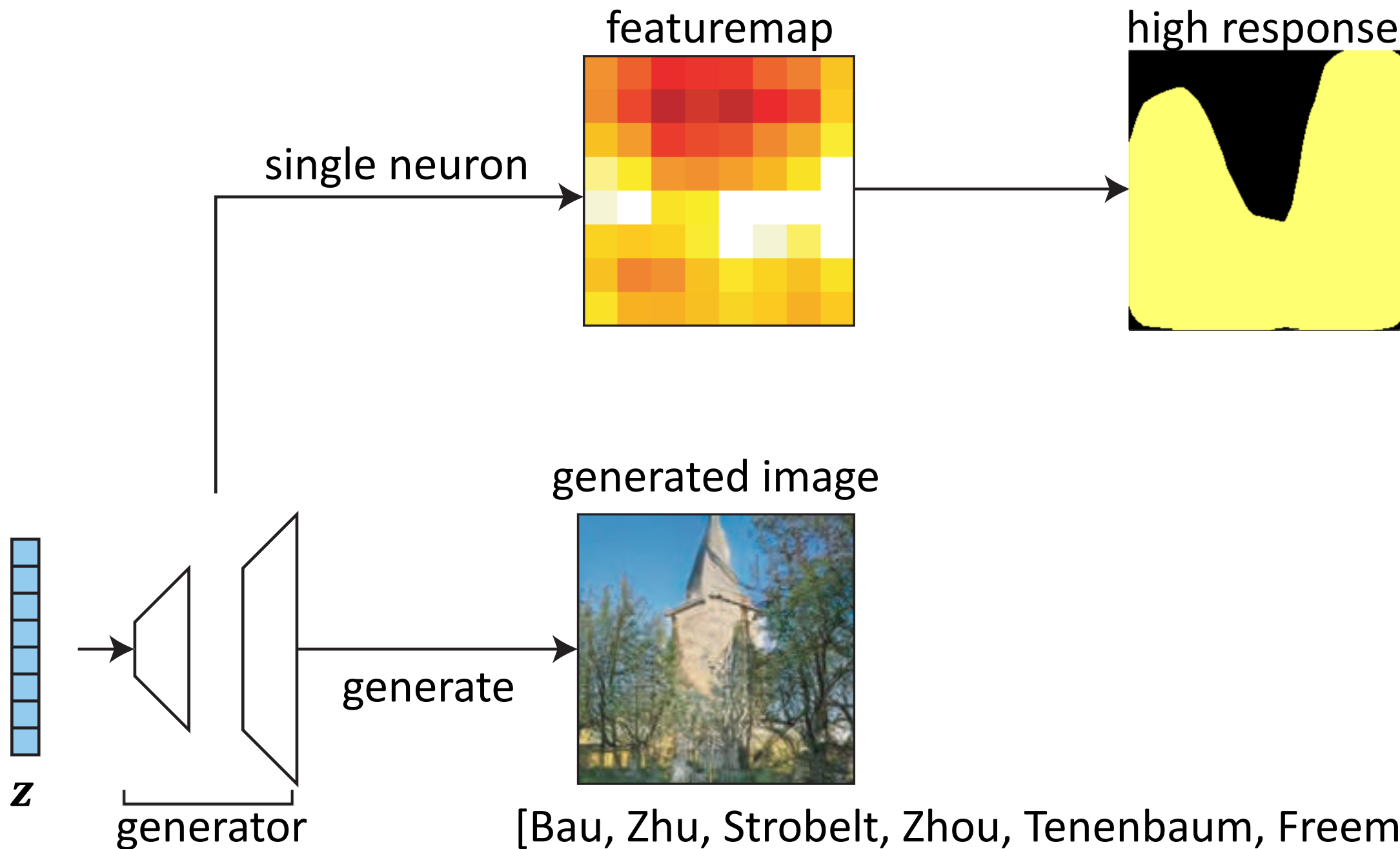


[Bau, Zhu, Strobel, Zhou, Tenenbaum, Freeman, Torralba. ICLR 2019]

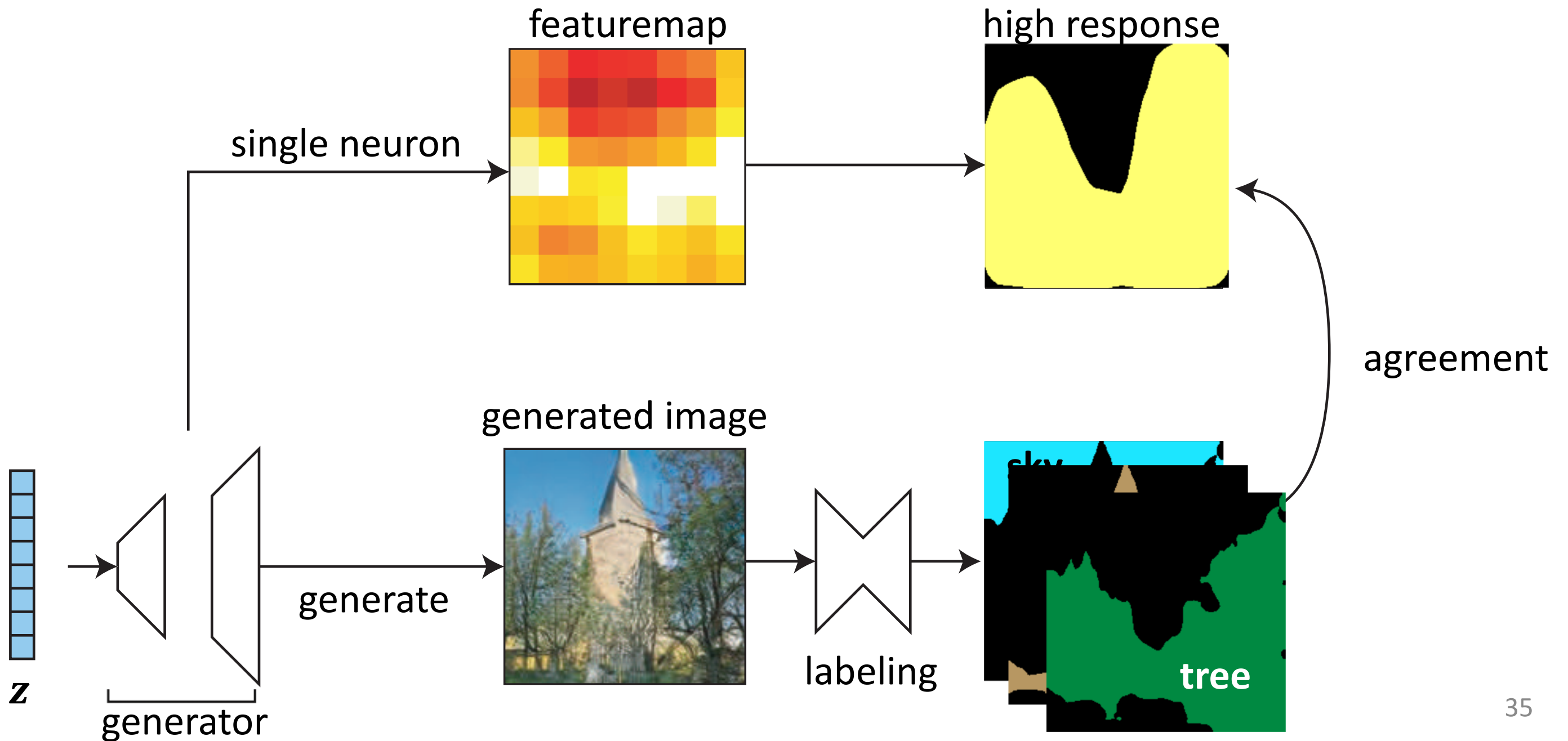
Which neurons **correlate** to an object class?



Which neurons **correlate** to an object class?



Which neurons **correlate** to an object class?

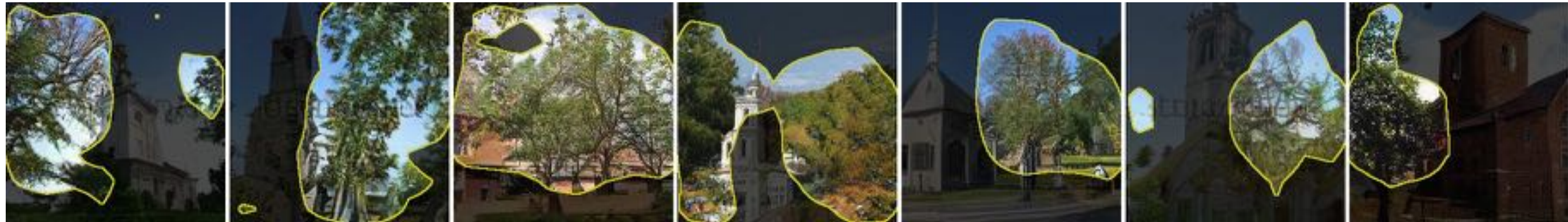


Which neurons correlate to an object class?

Church samples



Tree
Neuron



Dome
Neuron



Which neurons correlate to an object class?

Dining room samples



252 out of 512 neurons are correlated to objects, part, and materials

Window
Neuron

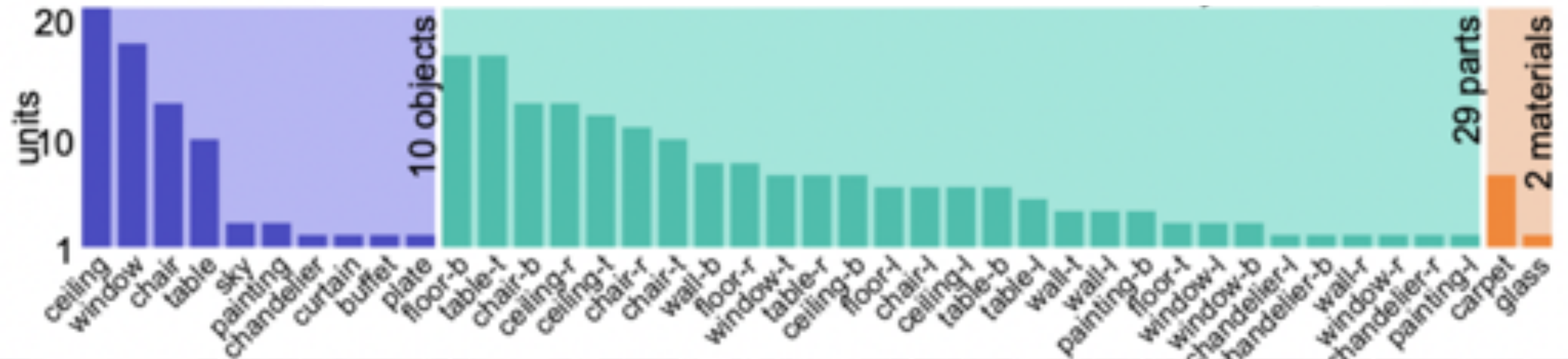
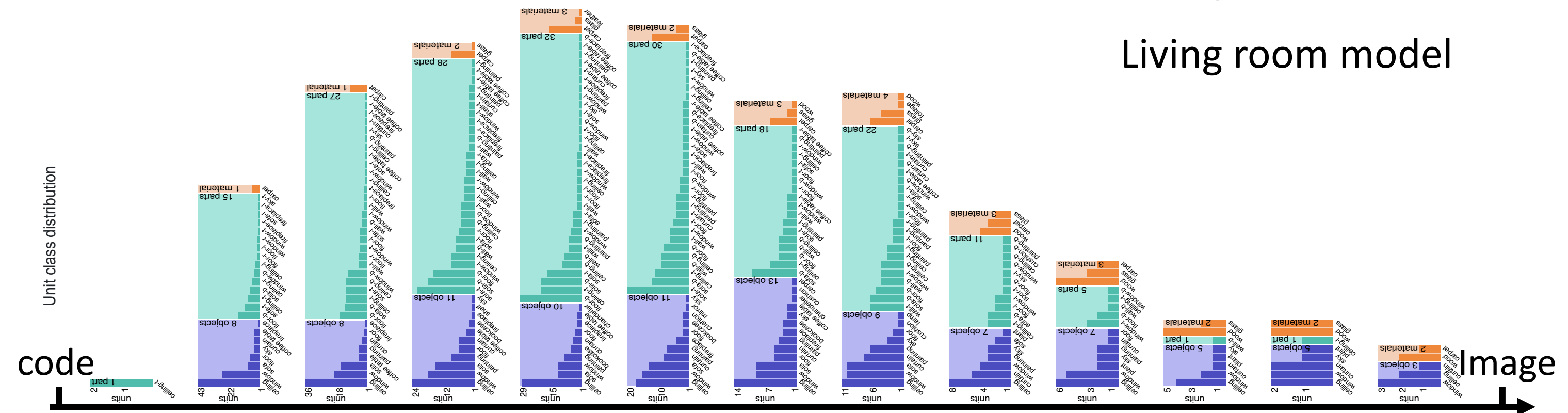


Table
Neuron

Which neurons correlate to an object class?

Living room model



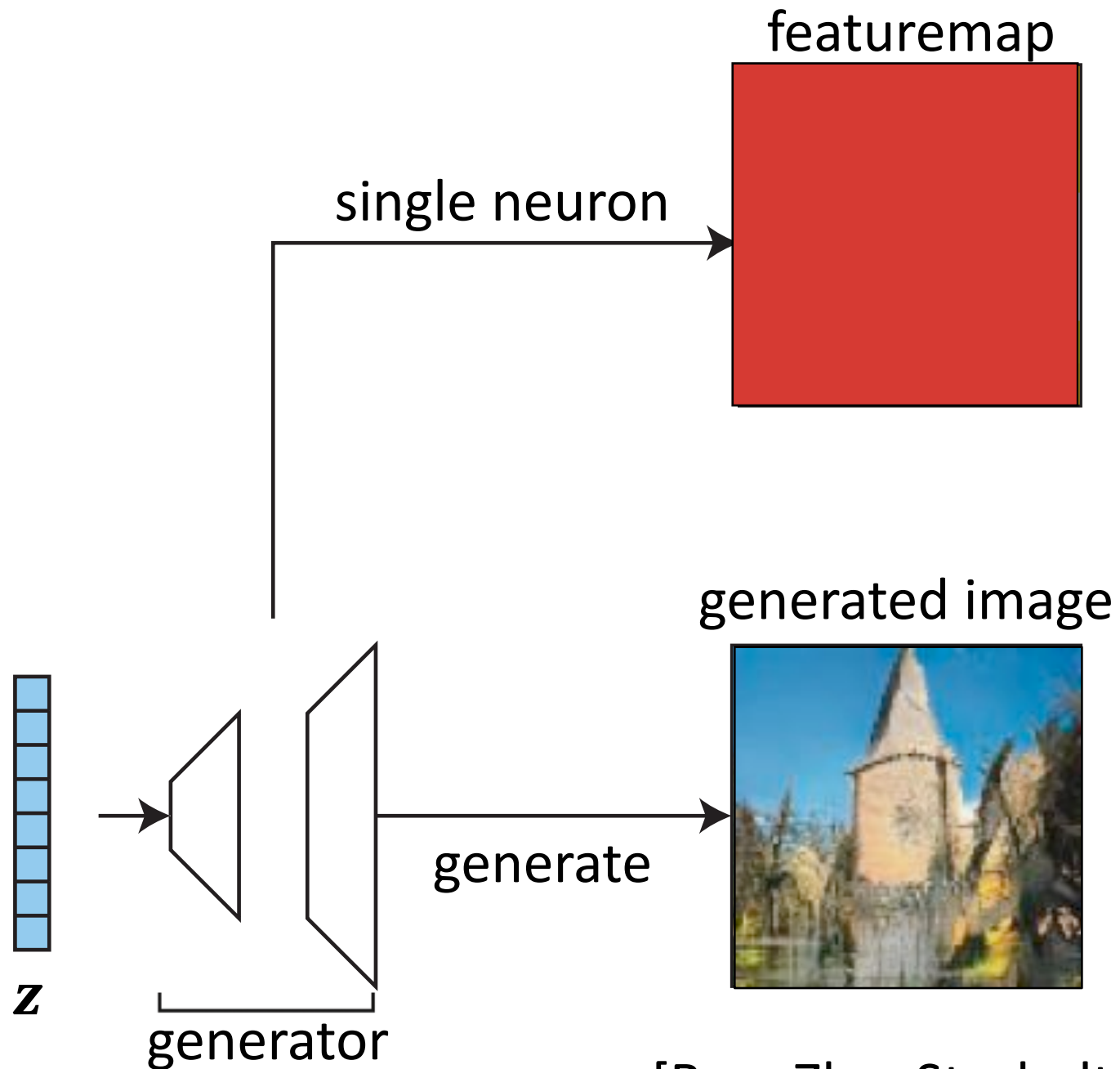
Layout

Object and parts

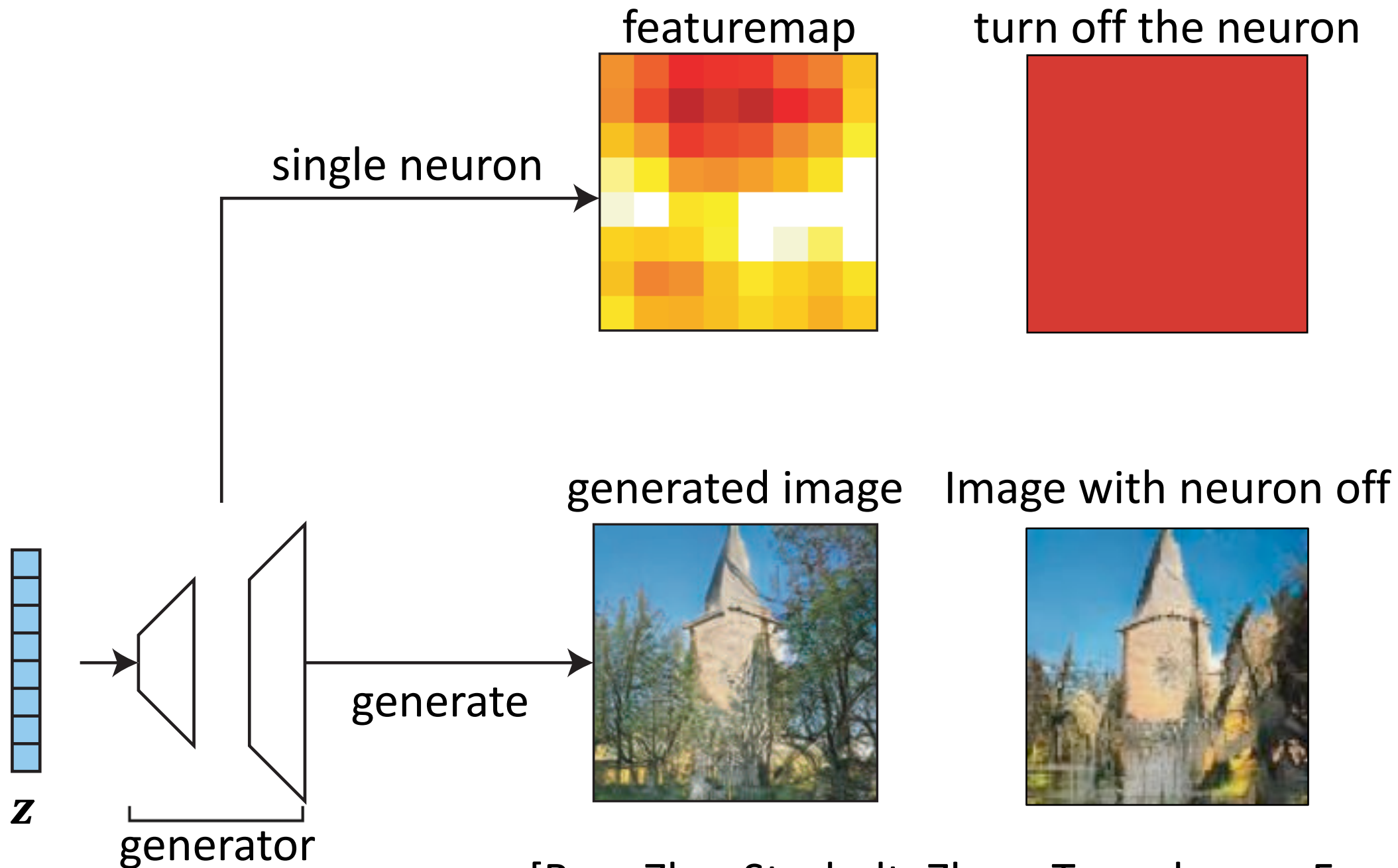
Edges, textures, local structure



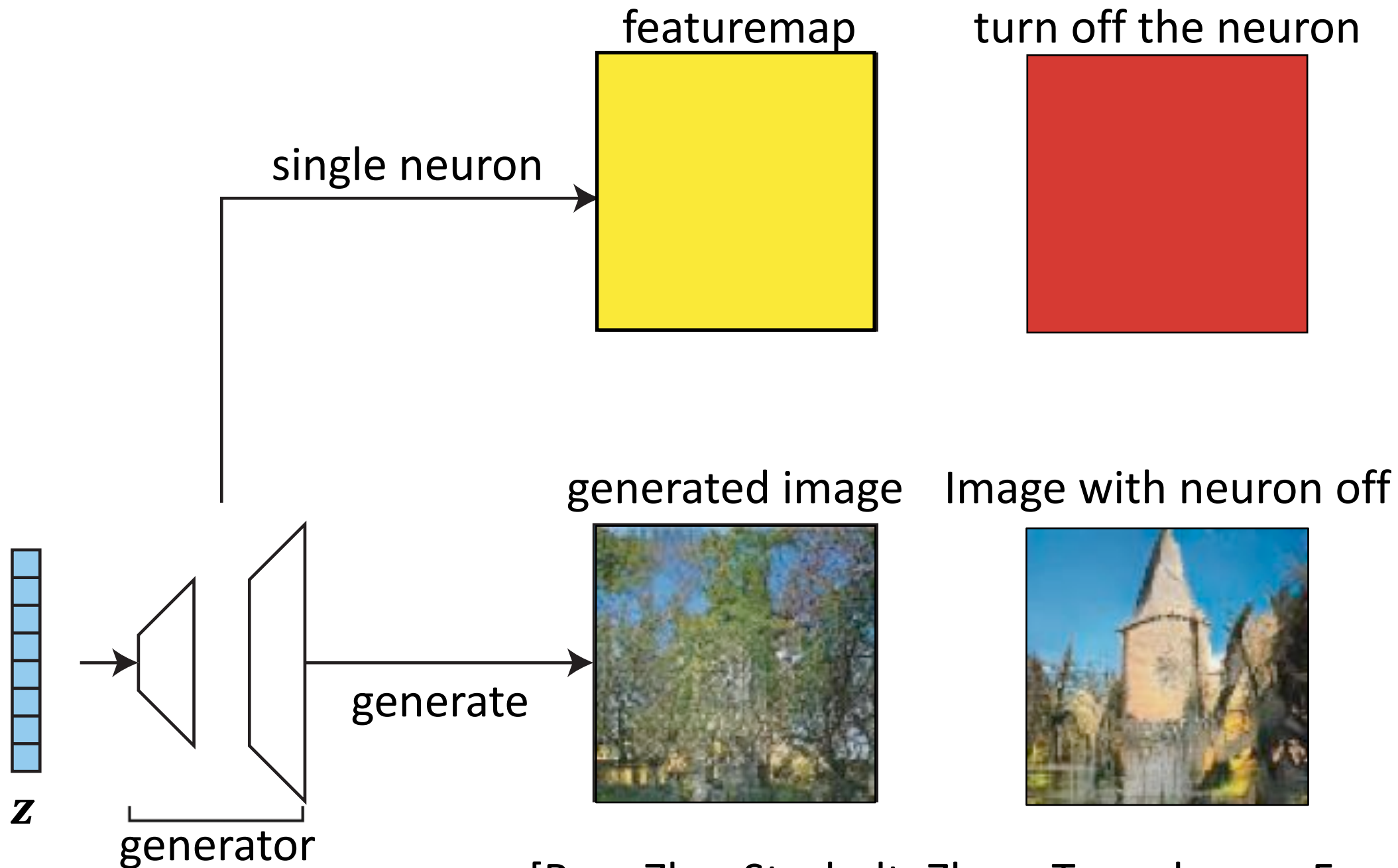
Which neurons **cause** an object class?



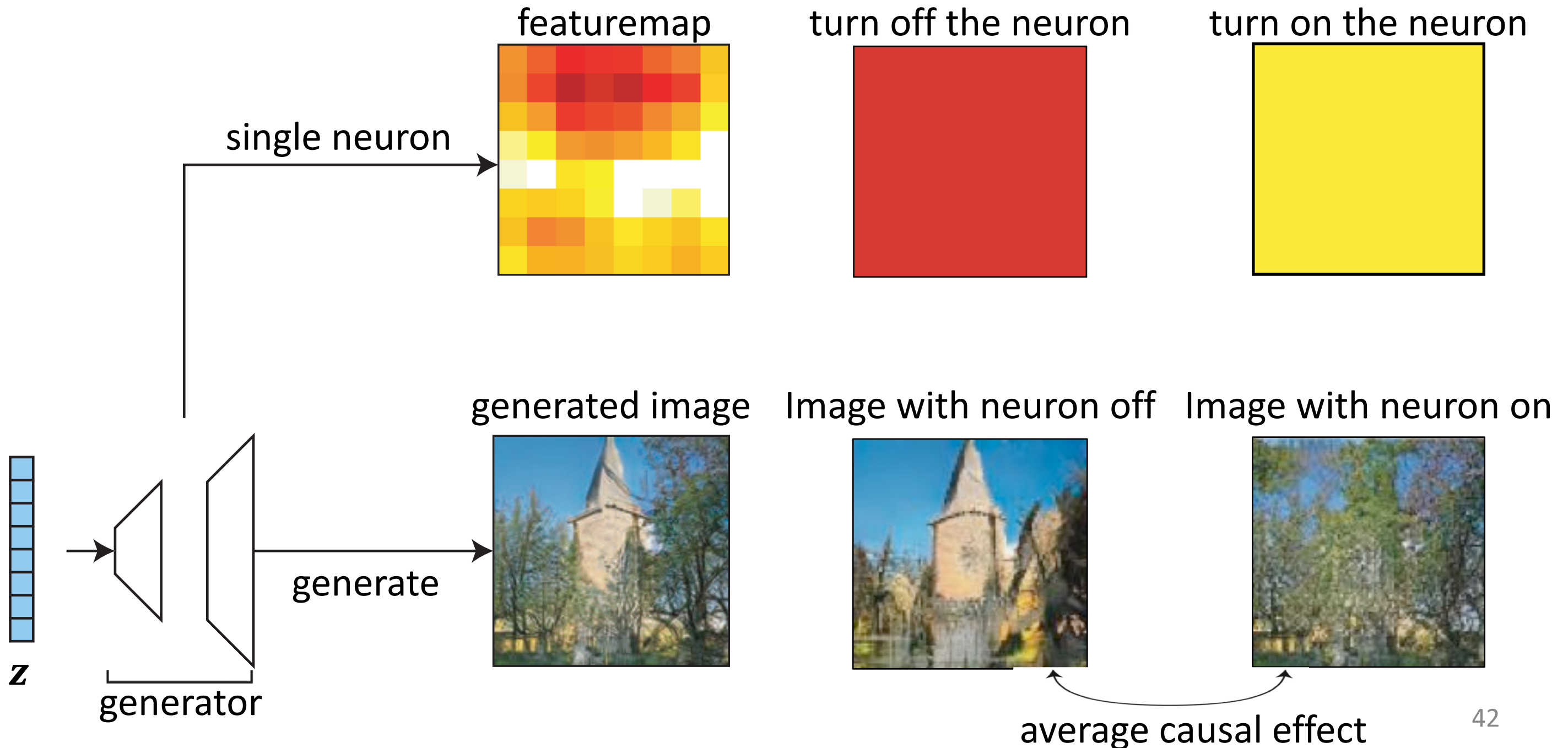
Which neurons **cause** an object class?



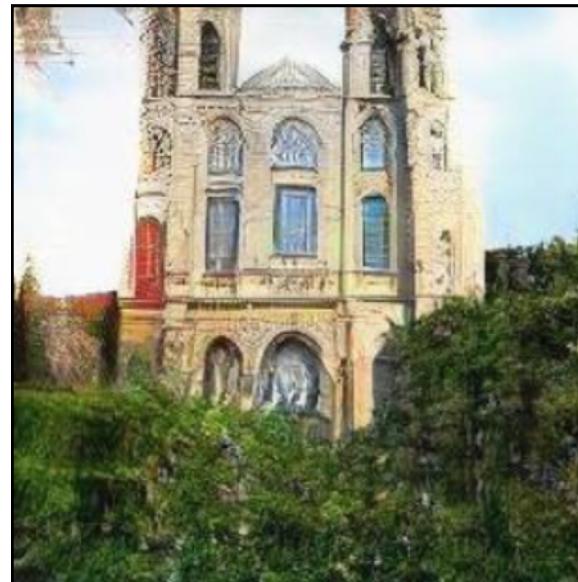
Which neurons **cause** an object class?



Which neurons cause an object class?



Which neurons cause an object class?



Object-Scene Relationships



Turn off **person** neurons

Object-Scene Relationships



Turn off **window** neurons

Object-Scene Relationships



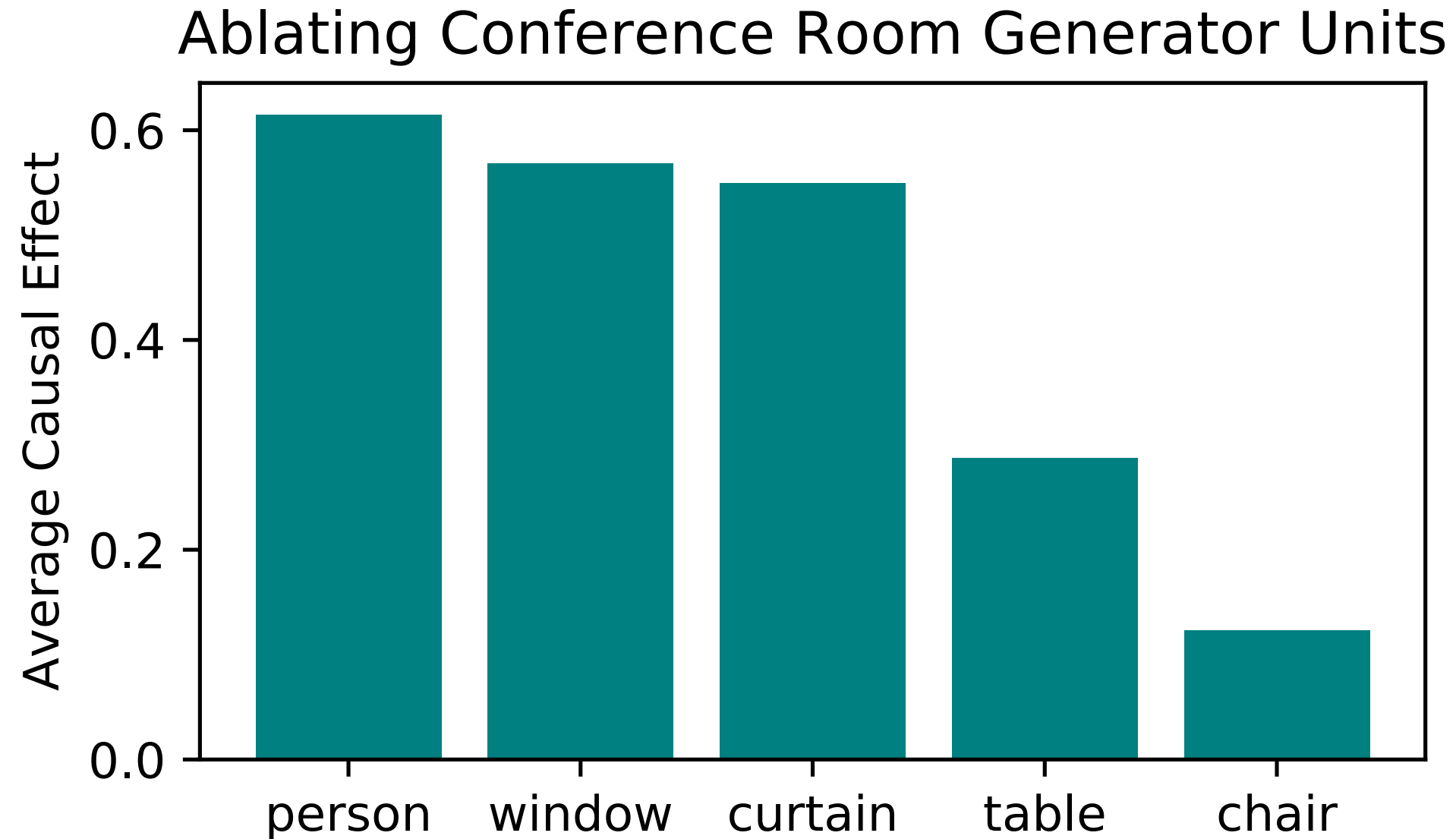
Turn off **table** neurons

Object-Scene Relationships



Turn off **chair** neurons

Object-Scene Relationships



Object-Scene Relationships



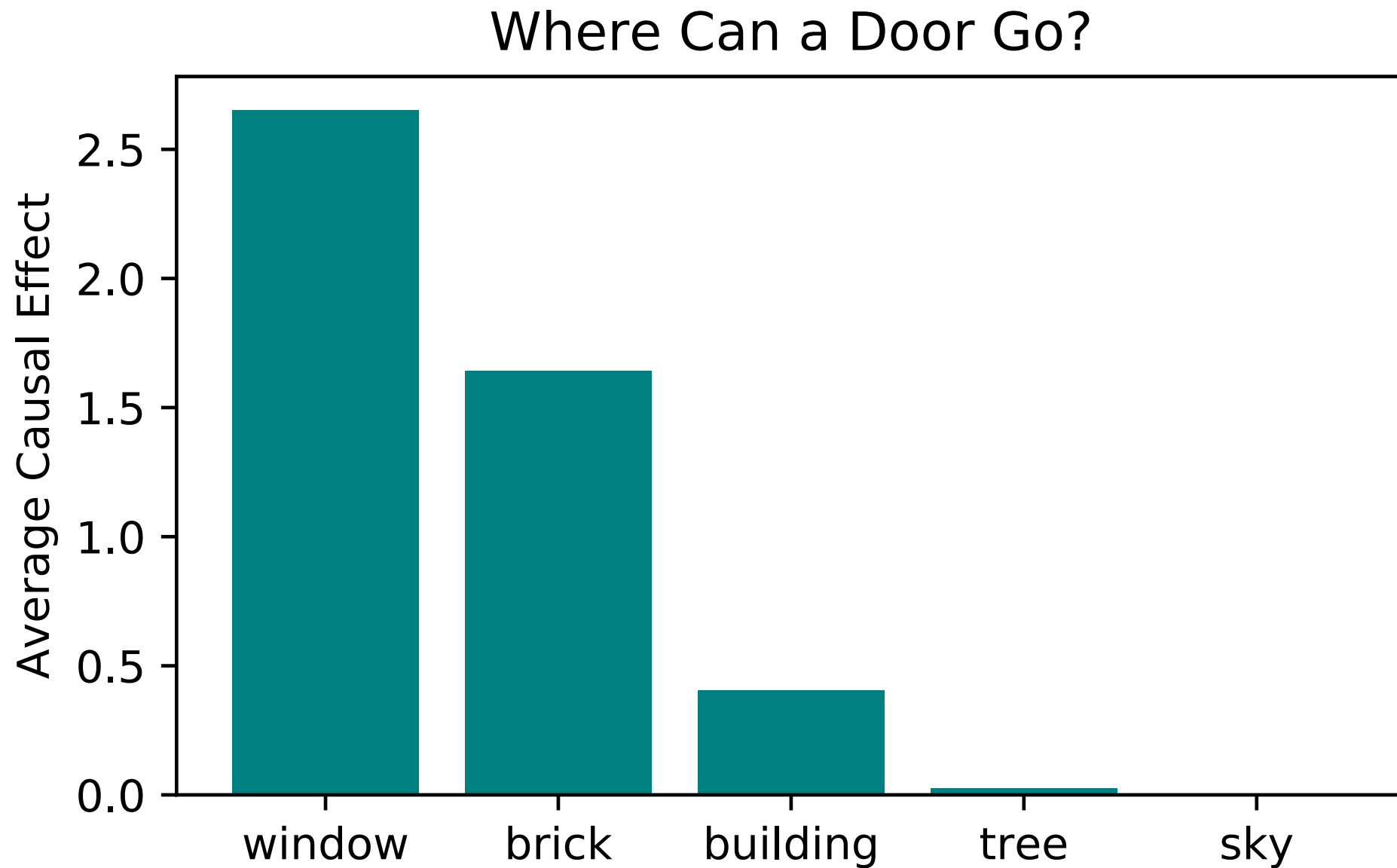
Yellow box: highlight every location where we can insert doors

Object-Scene Relationships



Yellow box: highlight every location where we can insert doors

Object-Scene Relationships



Debugging and Improving Models



Turning off features with artifacts

Neuron #63

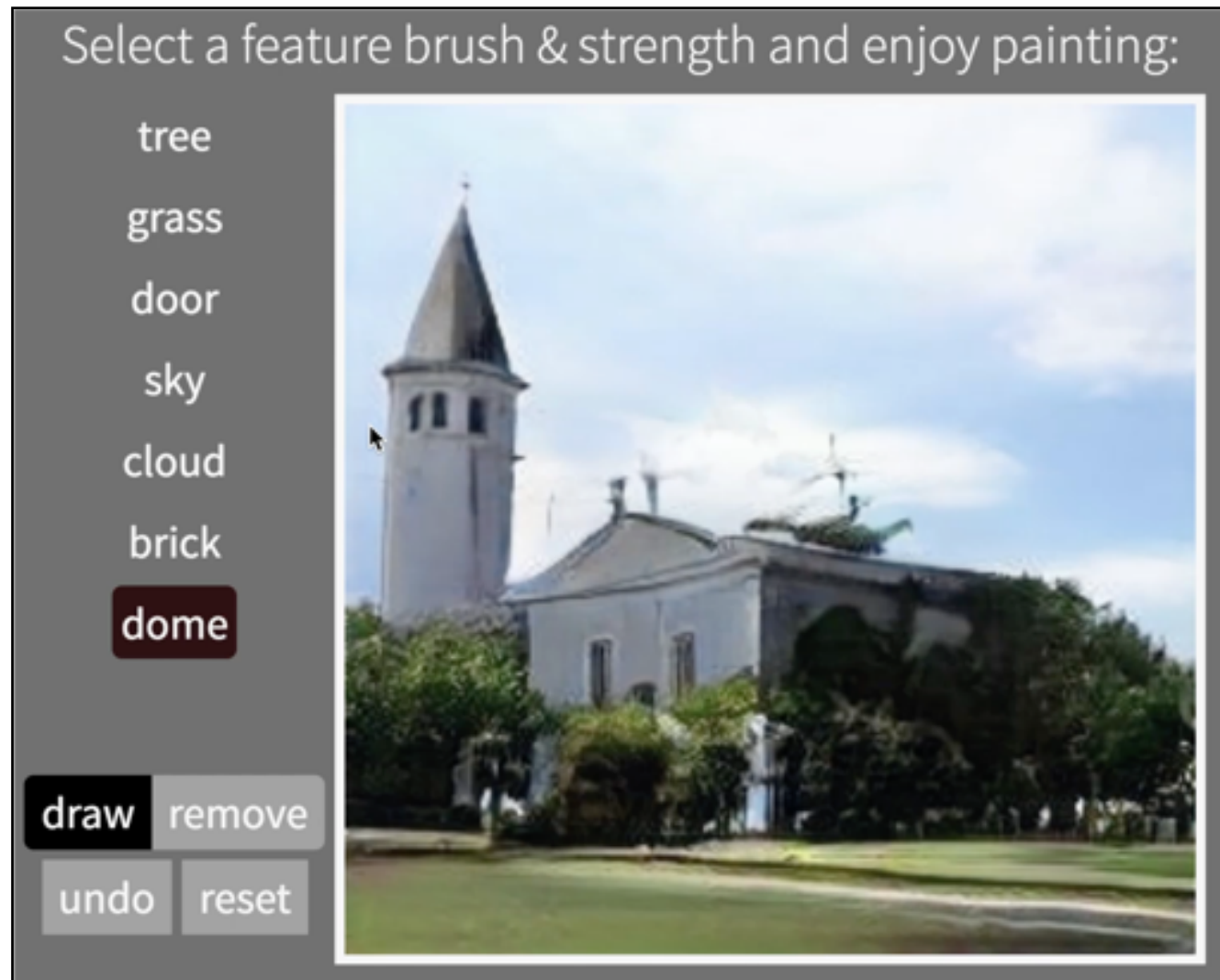


Neuron #231



Example artifact-causing neurons

Interactive Painting

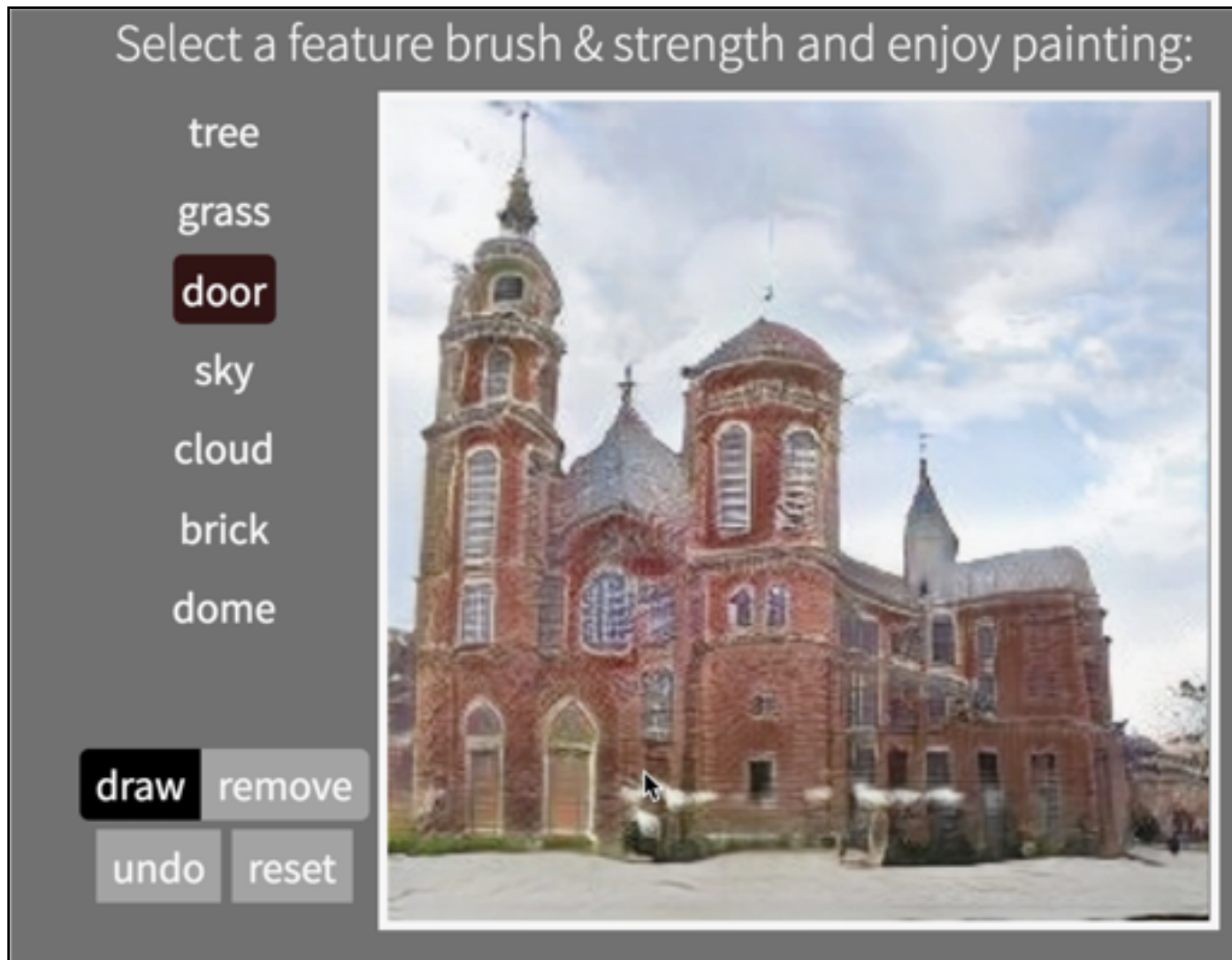


Online Demo

<http://bit.ly/ganpaint>



Interactive Painting

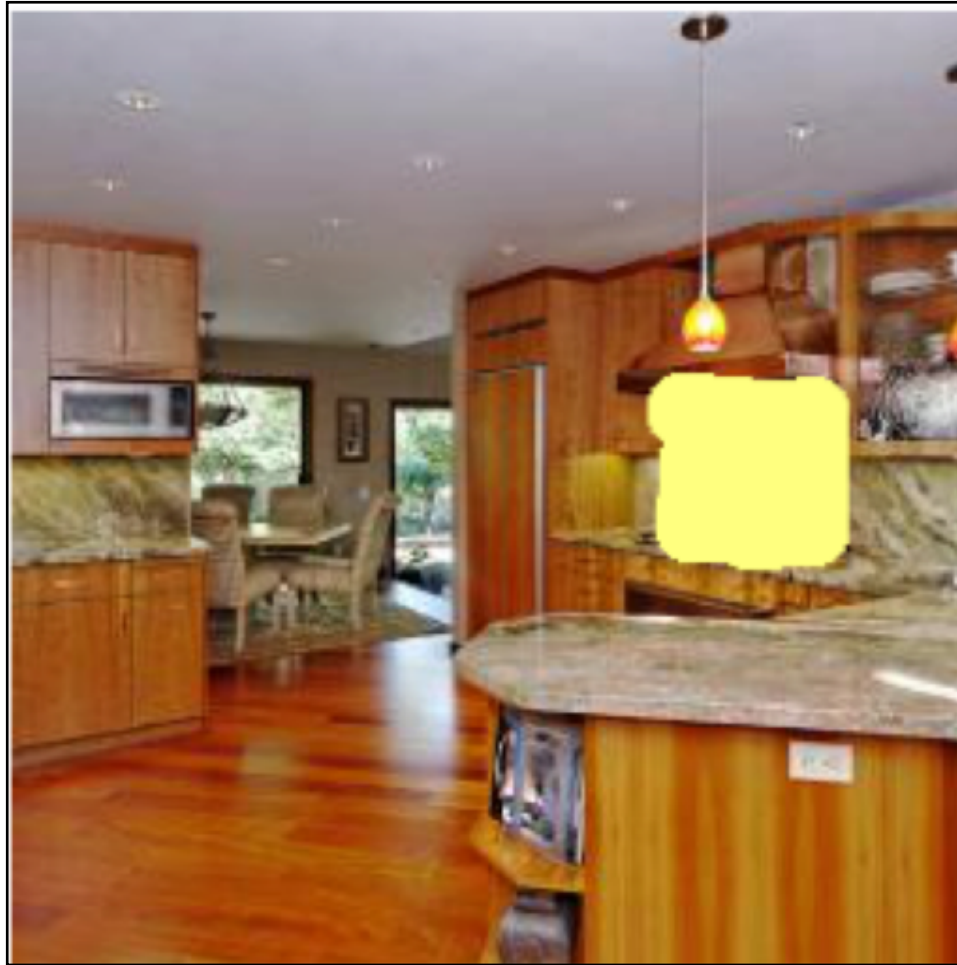


Online Demo

<http://bit.ly/ganpaint>



Manipulating a Real Photo



Original image + edits



Editing with \hat{z}

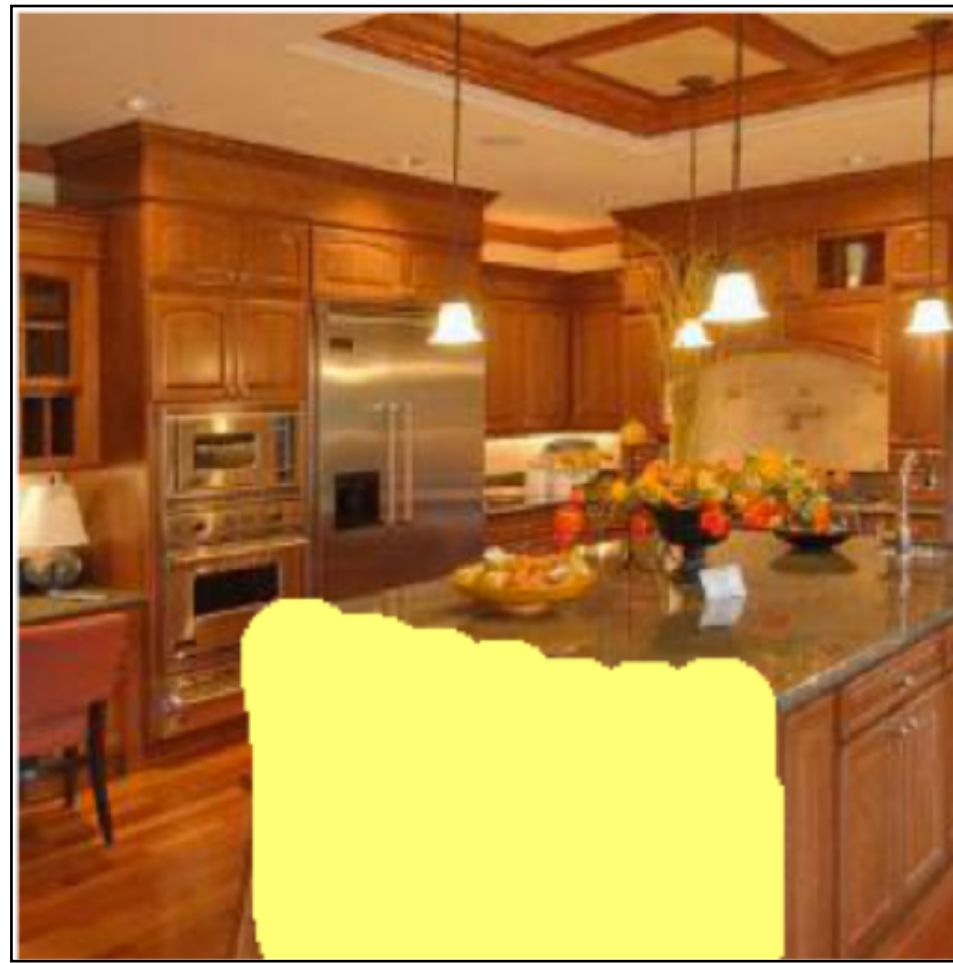


Editing with \hat{z} and $\hat{\theta}$

Manipulating a Real Photo



Input image



Remove chairs



Output result

Manipulating a Real Photo



Input image



Add windows



Output result

Manipulating a Real Photo via GAN Dissection



Input image



Restyle trees for spring



Restyle trees for autumn

Upload your image:

Choose File

No file chosen

Draw:



tree

grass

door

dome

sky

with noise



low

med

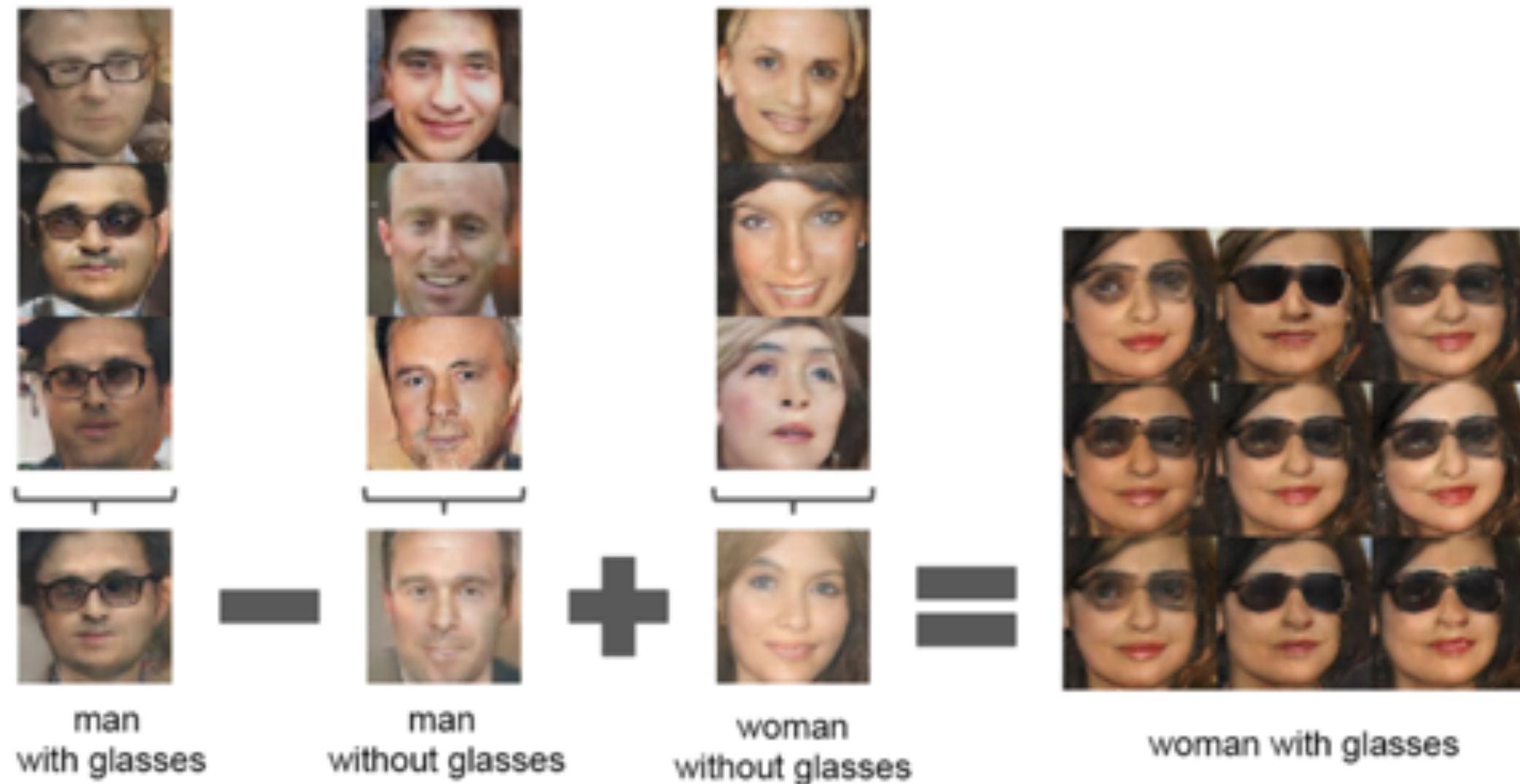
high



undo reset

Manipulating Latent code/layer
(computing directions offline)

Compute Δz



First annotate images, then compute directions

DCGAN [Radford et al. 2016]

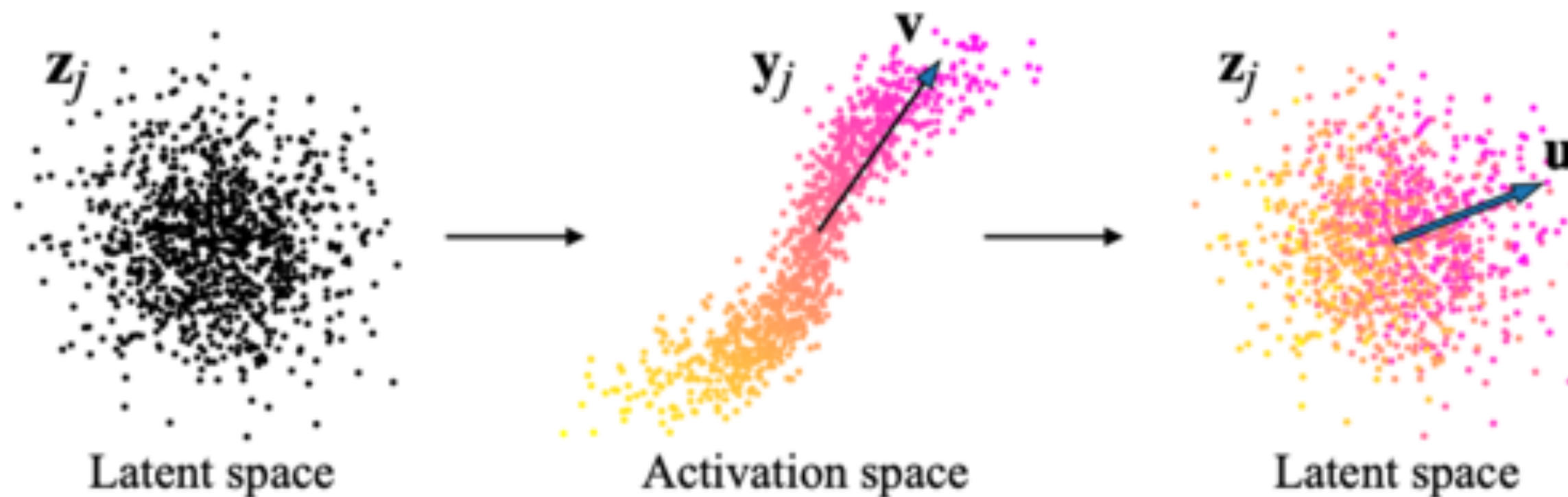
Manipulating Latent code/layer (PCA directions)

GANSpace: Discovering PCA directions



First compute potential directions (PCA), then annotate directions GANspace [Härkönen et al. 2020]

GANSpace: Discovering PCA directions



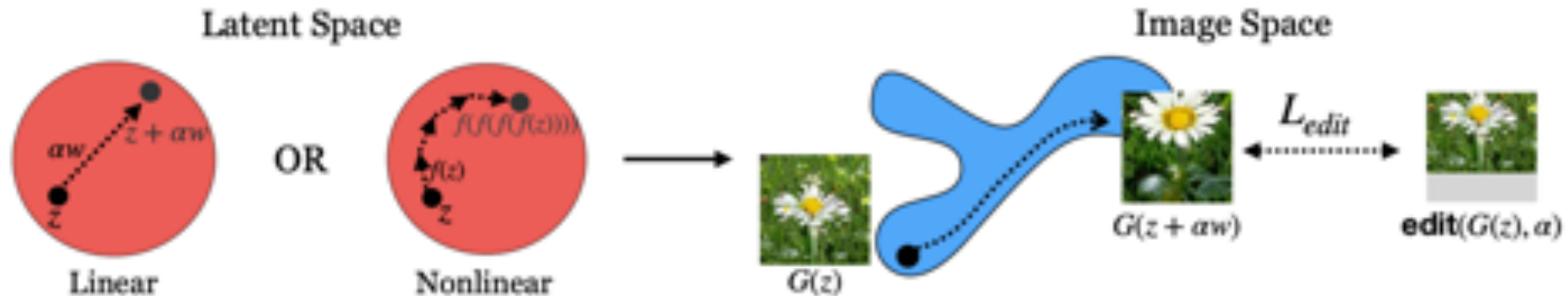
Also see “Editing in Style: Uncovering the Local Semantics of GANs”, Collins et al., CVPR 2020
“Closed-Form Factorization of Latent Semantics in GANs”, Shen and Zhou. CVPR 2021

GANSpace: Discovering PCA directions



Manipulating Latent code/layer (offline optimization)

Offline optimization



Given a pre-defined function **edit** and a pre-trained generator **G**

Linear case:
(w is a vector)

$$\arg \min_w \mathbb{E}_{z, \alpha} [\mathcal{L}(G(z + \alpha w), \text{edit}(G(z), \alpha))]$$

Non-linear case:
(f is a function)
apply it n times

$$\arg \min_f \mathbb{E}_{z, n} [||G(f^n(z)) - \text{edit}(G(z), n\epsilon)||],$$

Offline optimization

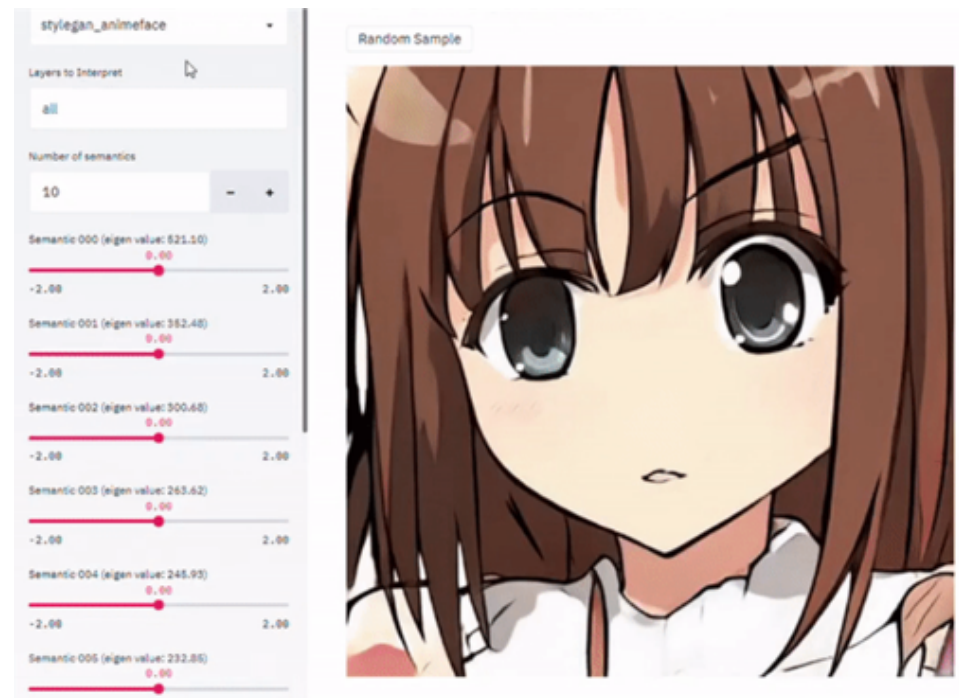


Requirement: A known **edit** function

Different Ways of Using Networks

- Train a network to produce images (instead of hand-crafted filters)
 - Image-to-Image Translation, Fast Neural Style Transfer, Image Super-resolution
- Define a Loss function based on a network (instead of pixel loss)
 - Perceptual Loss, Adversarial Loss, Contrastive Learning loss
- Using networks' features (instead of pixels, edges, or wavelets)
 - Gram matrix, Deep Image Analogy
- Optimizing the latent code of a generative model (instead of raw pixels)
 - GAN Projection (iGAN, Image2StyleGAN), Latent vector editing
- Optimizing the weights of a network
 - Deep Image Prior, GANPaint

Thank You!



16-726, Spring 2021

<https://learning-image-synthesis.github.io/>