

# Deformable Style Transfer

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1



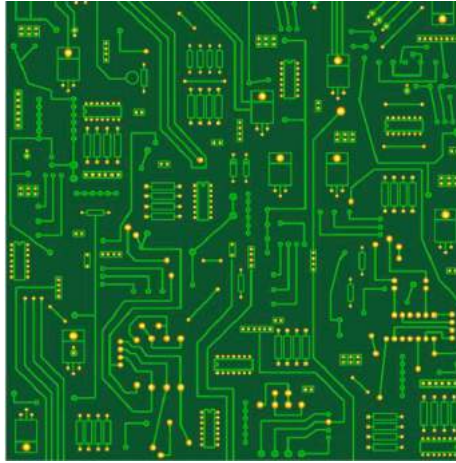
2



# Style Transfer



Content image



Style image

Output image

# Early Approaches for Texture Synthesis

## Painterly Rendering (SIGGRAPH'98)



Source image



Rough sketch



Intermediate sketch



Final painting

## Image Analogies (SIGGRAPH'01)



*A*

:



*A'*

::



*B*

:

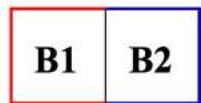
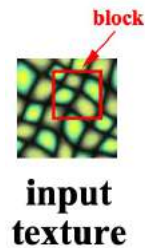


*B'*

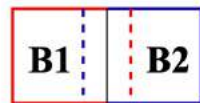
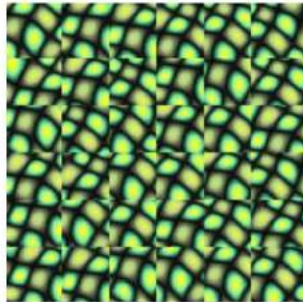
“Painterly Rendering with Curved Brush Strokes of Multiple Sizes.” Aaron Hertzmann. SIGGRAPH 1998.  
“Image Analogies.” Aaron Hertzmann, Charles E. Jacobs, Nuria Oliver, Brian Curless and David H. Salesin. SIGGRAPH 2001.

# Early Approaches for Texture Synthesis

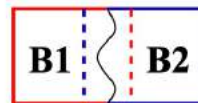
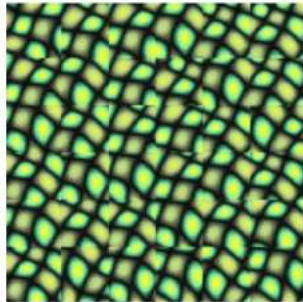
Image Quilting (SIGGRAPH'01)



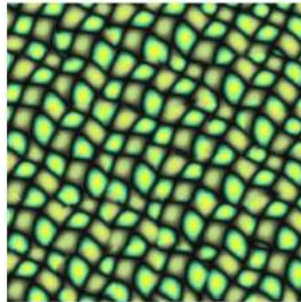
random placement of blocks



neighboring blocks constrained by overlap



minimum error boundary cut



Input images

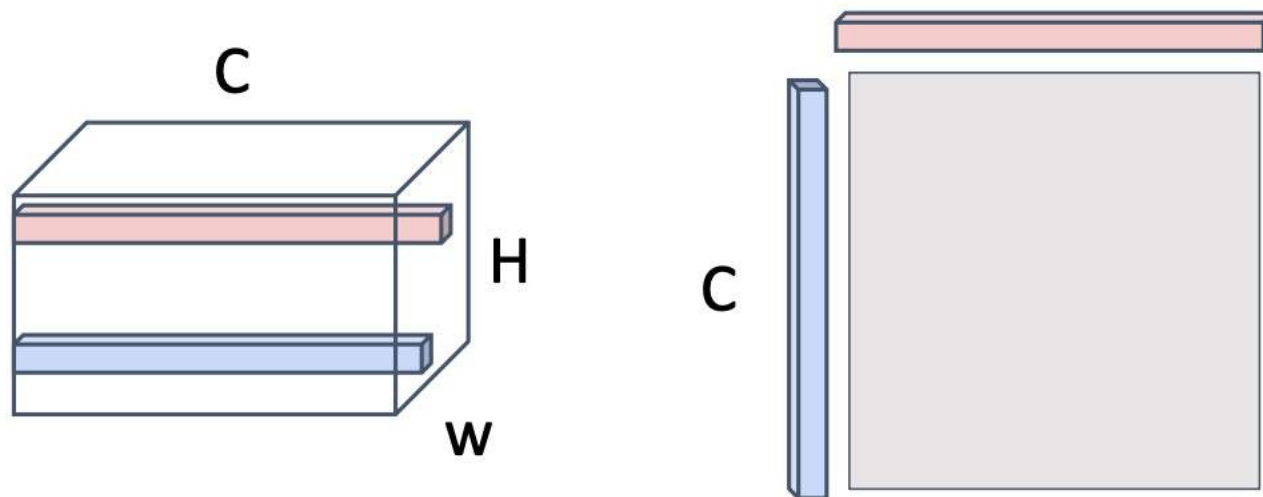
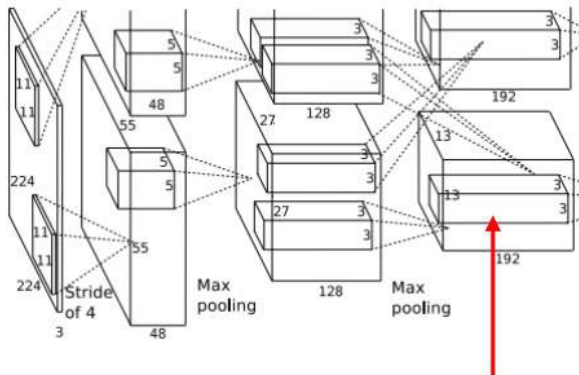


Quilting results

# Texture Synthesis with Neural Networks: Gram Matrix



[This image](#) is in the public domain.



Each layer of CNN gives  $C \times H \times W$  tensor of features;  $H \times W$  grid of  $C$ -dimensional vectors

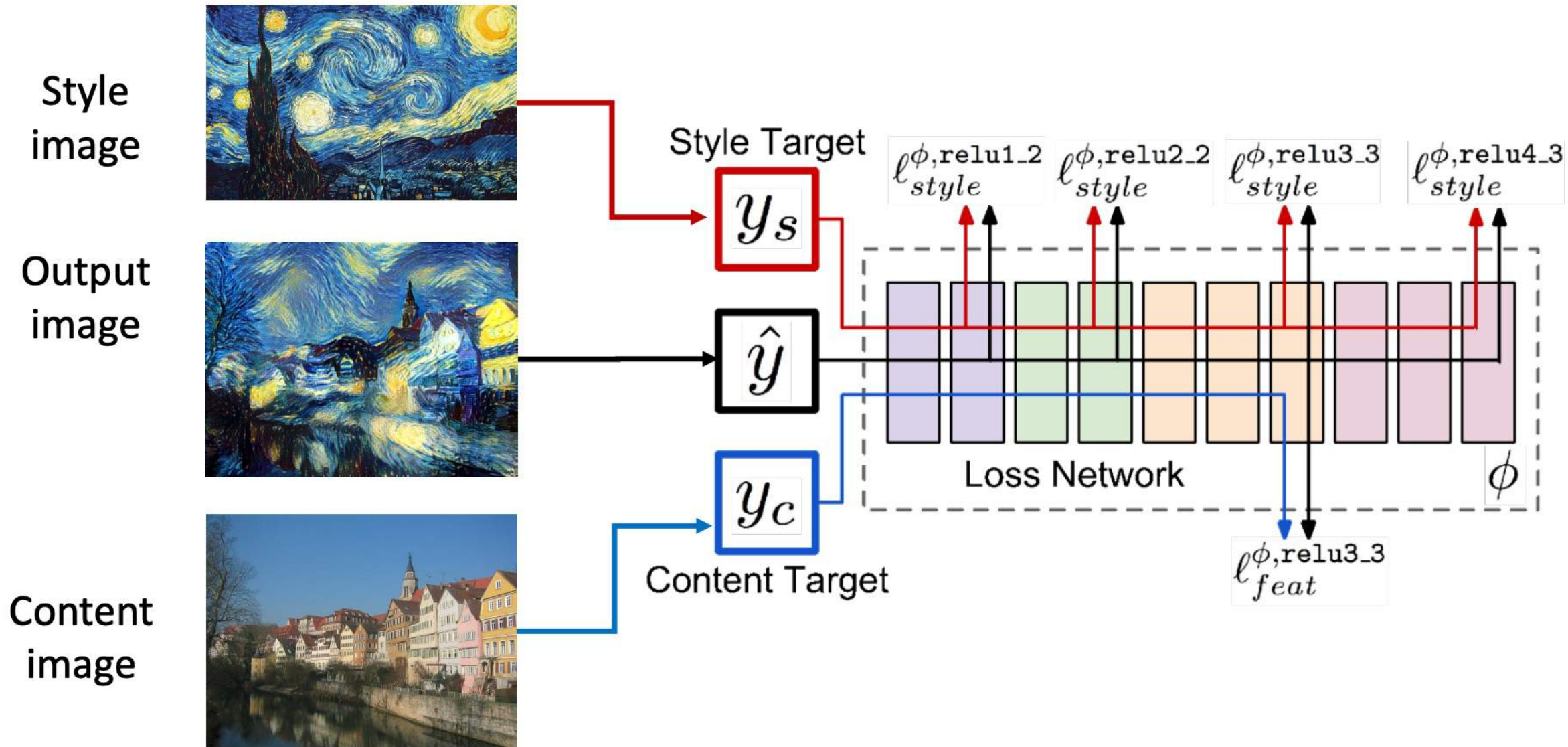
Outer product of two  $C$ -dimensional vectors gives  $C \times C$  matrix of elementwise products

Average over all  $HW$  pairs gives **Gram Matrix** of shape  $C \times C$  giving unnormalized covariance

Efficient to compute;  
reshape features from

$C \times H \times W$  to  $F = C \times HW$

then compute  $G = FF^T$



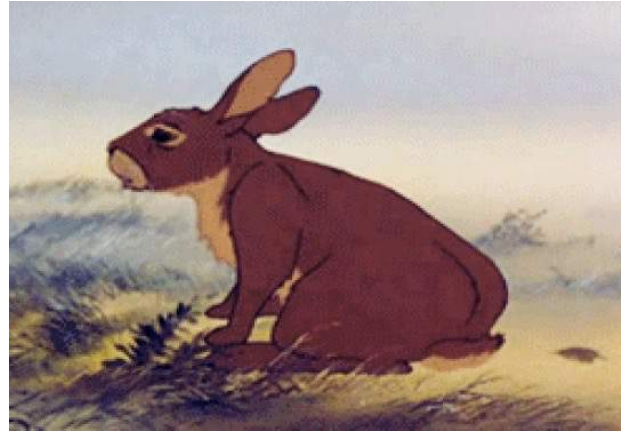
Gatys, Ecker, and Bethge, "Image style transfer using convolutional neural networks", CVPR 2016

Figure adapted from Johnson, Alahi, and Fei-Fei, "Perceptual Losses for Real-Time Style Transfer and Super-Resolution", ECCV 2016.

# Beyond Color and Texture Transfer



Content



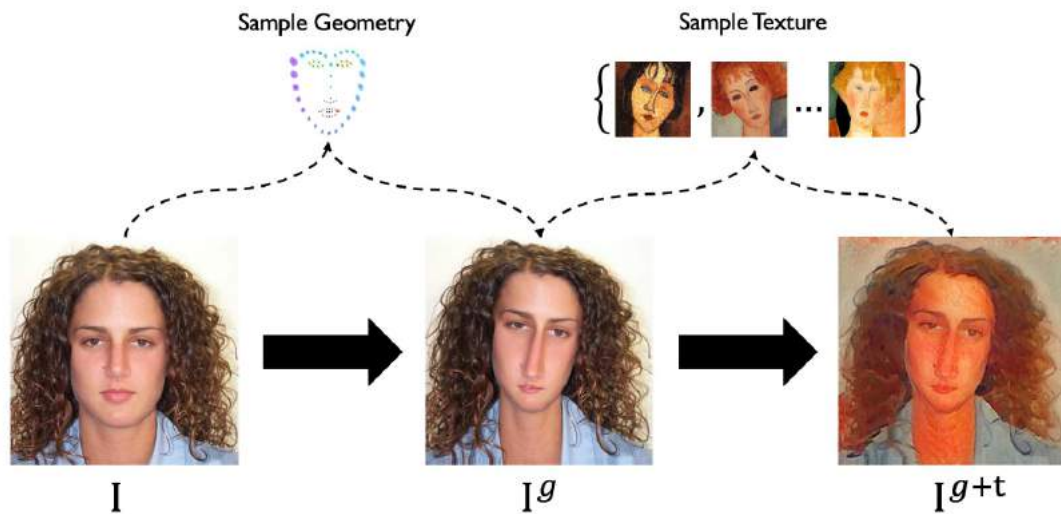
Style



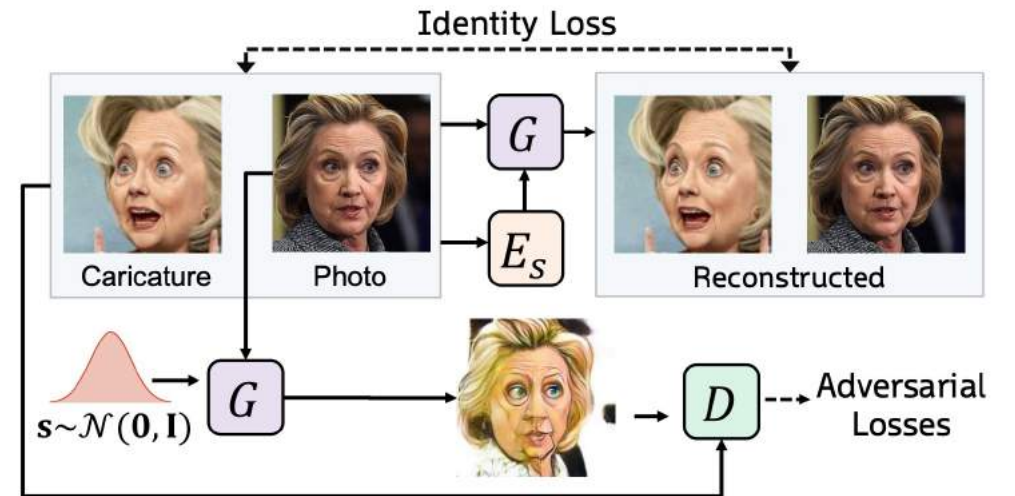
Stylized Output

# Prior Work: Limited to Faces

## The Face of Art (SIGGRAPH'19)



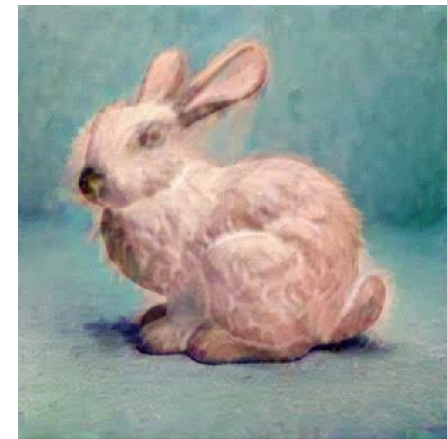
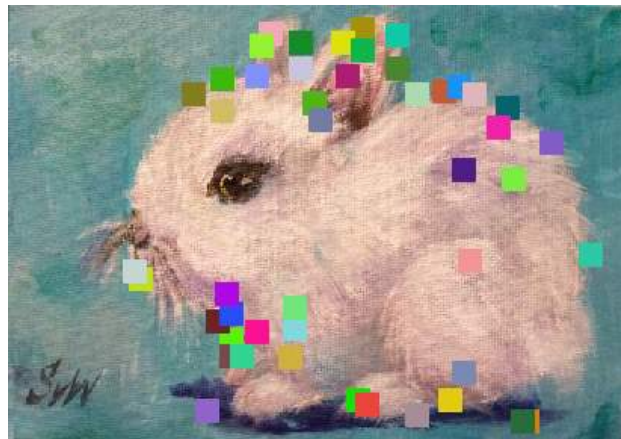
## WarpGAN (CVPR'19)



“The Face of Art: Landmark Detection and Geometric Style in Portraits.” Jordan Yaniv, Yael Newman and Ariel Shamir. SIGGRAPH 2019.  
“WarpGAN: Automatic Caricature Generation.” Yichun Shi, Debayan Deb and Anil K. Jain. CVPR 2019.



# Deformable Style Transfer (DST)

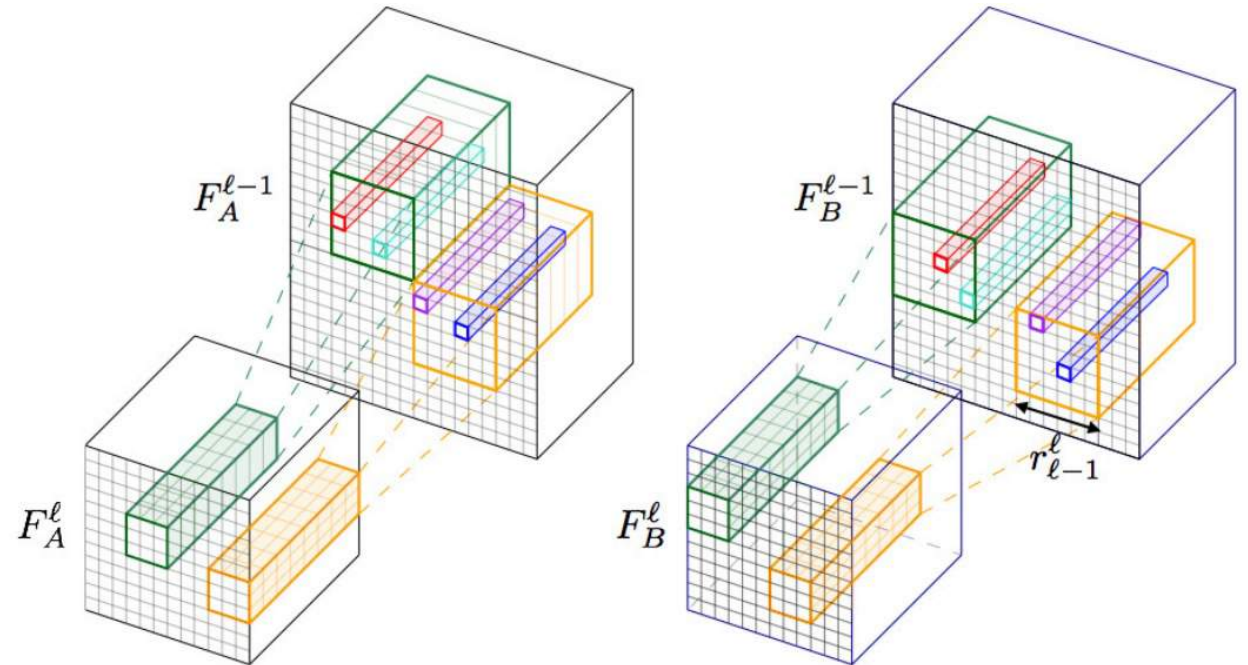
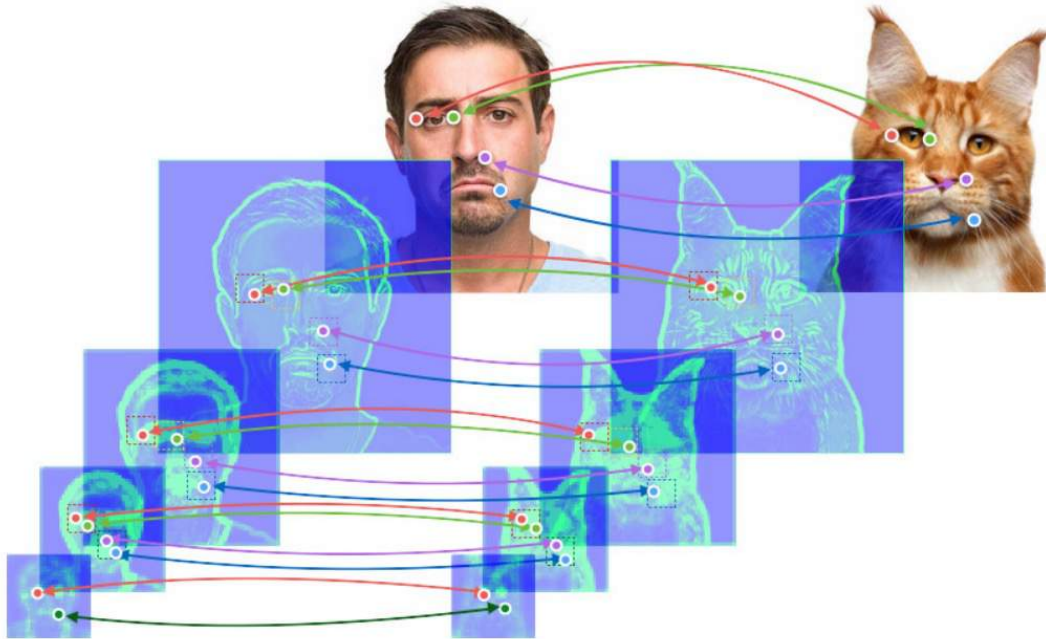


Content

Style

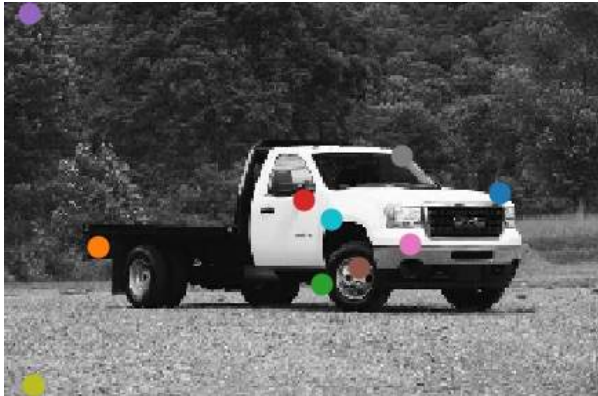
Stylized Output

# Geometry Transfer via Correspondences



“Neural Best-Buddies: Sparse Cross-Domain Correspondence.”  
Kfir Aberman, Jing Liao, Mingyi Shi, Dani Lischinski, Baoquan Chen and Daniel Cohen-Or. SIGGRAPH 2018.

# Geometry Transfer via Correspondences



Content image with original NBB points



Style image with original NBB points



Content image with modified points



Style image with modified points

# Geometry Transfer via Correspondences

●: Source points  
■: Target points



Content image with aligned points



Image warped by moving source points to target points

# Differentiable Image Warping

- $P = \{p_1, \dots, p_k\}$ ,  $\theta = \{\theta_1, \dots, \theta_k\}$ ,  $P + \theta = \{p_1 + \theta_1, \dots, p_k + \theta_k\}$
- **Thin-plate spline interpolation** produces a dense flow field from the coordinates of an image  $I$  to a warped image  $W(I, \theta)$ .
- This is a closed-form procedure which finds parameters  $w, v, b$  that minimize  $\sum_{i=1}^k \|f_\theta(p_i + \theta_i) - p_i\|^2$  subject to a curvature constraint.
- With these parameters, we have the inverse mapping function

$$f_\theta(q) = \sum_{i=1}^k w_i \phi(\|q - p_i - \theta_i\|) + v^T q + b$$

where  $q$  denotes the location of a pixel in the warped image and  $\phi$  is a kernel function.

# DST Objective

$$\begin{aligned} L(X, \theta, I_c, I_s, P, P') = & \alpha L_{content}(I_c, X) \\ & + L_{style}(I_s, X) + L_{style}(I_s, W(X, \theta)) \\ & + \beta L_{warp}(P, P', \theta) + \gamma R_{TV}(\theta) \end{aligned}$$

DST can use any one-shot, optimization-based style transfer method with a *content loss* and a *style loss*!

# Base Style Transfer Methods

	Gatys et al.	STROTSS
$L_{content}(I_c, X)$	Difference between $f_{deep}(I_c)$ and $f_{deep}(X)$	Difference between $D(f(I_c))$ and $D(f(X))$
$L_{style}(I_s, X)$	Difference between $Gram(f(I_s))$ and $Gram(f(X))$	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. REMD(<math>f(I_s), f(X)</math>)</li><li>2. Difference between <math>m(f(I_s))</math> and <math>m(f(X))</math></li><li>3. Difference between <math>c(I_s)</math> and <math>c(X)</math></li></ol>

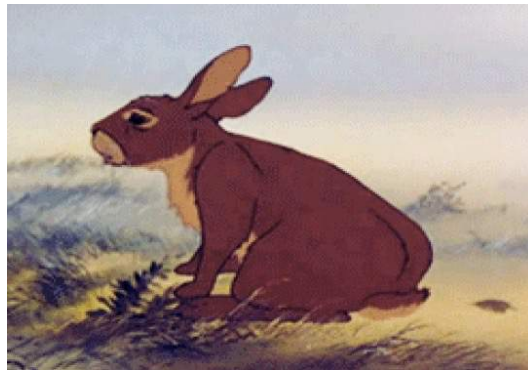
# DST Objective

$$L(X, \theta, I_c, I_s, P, P') = \alpha L_{content}(I_c, X) + L_{style}(I_s, X) + L_{style}(I_s, W(X, \theta)) + \beta L_{warp}(P, P', \theta) + \gamma R_{TV}(\theta)$$

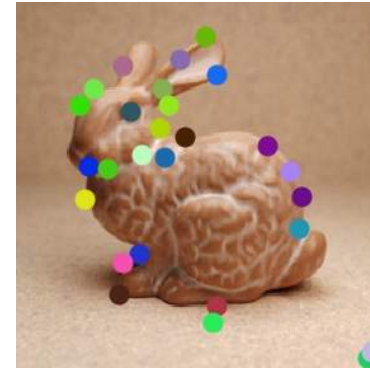
Input



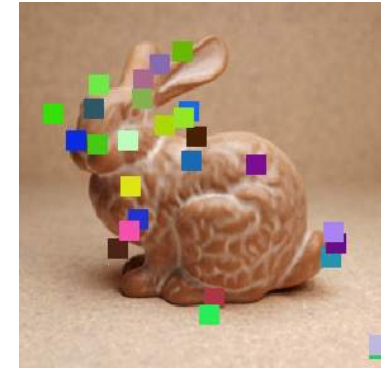
Content  
 $I_c$



Style  
 $I_s$



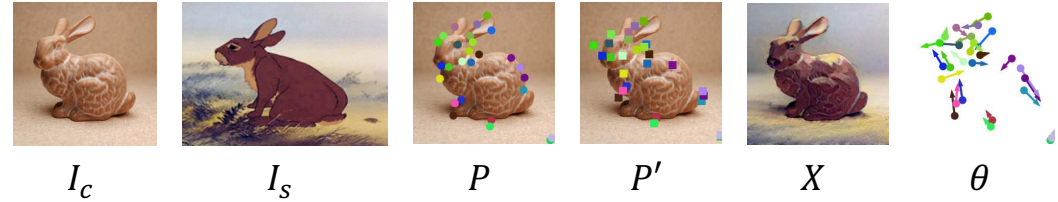
Source points  
 $P$



Target points  
 $P'$



# DST Objective

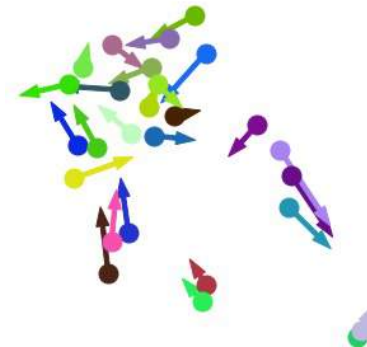


$$L(X, \theta, I_c, I_s, P, P') = \alpha L_{content}(I_c, X) + L_{style}(I_s, X) + L_{style}(I_s, W(X, \theta)) + \beta L_{warp}(P, P', \theta) + \gamma R_{TV}(\theta)$$

Parameters



Stylization  
 $X$



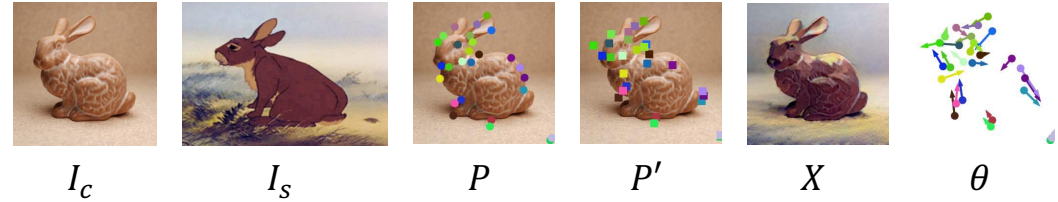
Deformation  
 $\theta$

Output



Warped stylized image  
 $W(X, \theta)$

# DST Objective

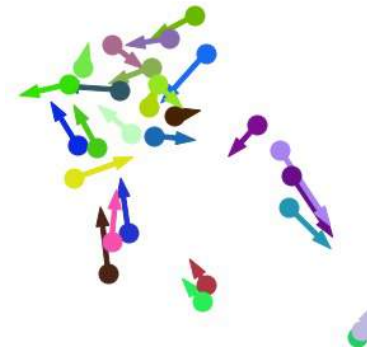


$$L(X, \theta, I_c, I_s, P, P') = \alpha L_{content}(I_c, X) + L_{style}(I_s, X) + L_{style}(I_s, W(X, \theta)) + \beta L_{warp}(P, P', \theta) + \gamma R_{TV}(\theta)$$

Parameters



Stylization  
 $X$



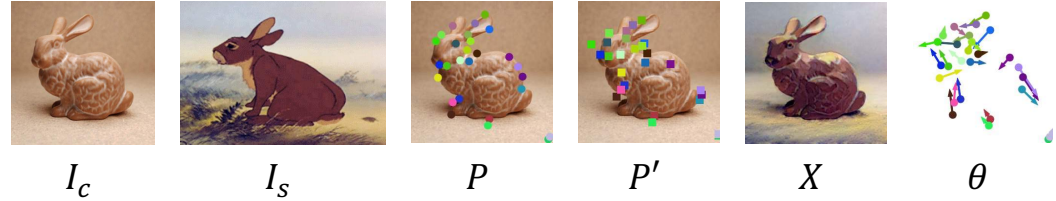
Deformation  
 $\theta$

Output



Warped stylized image  
 $W(X, \theta)$

# DST Objective



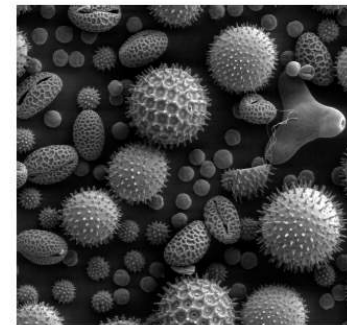
$$L(X, \theta, I_c, I_s, P, P') = \alpha L_{content}(I_c, X) + L_{style}(I_s, X) + L_{style}(I_s, W(X, \theta)) + \beta L_{warp}(P, P', \theta) + \gamma R_{TV}(\theta)$$

- $L_{content}(I_c, X)$ : Content loss of the base style transfer method
- $L_{style}(I_s, X)$ : Style loss of the base style transfer method
- $L_{style}(I_s, W(X, \theta))$ : Style loss applied to the warped stylized image
- $L_{warp}(P, P', \theta)$ : Mean  $l_2$  distance between optimized and target points
- $R_{TV}(\theta)$ : Total variation norm of the 2D warp field

# Effect of Varying $\alpha$

$$L(X, \theta, I_c, I_s, P, P') = \alpha L_{\text{content}}(I_c, X) + L_{\text{style}}(I_s, X) + L_{\text{style}}(I_s, W(X, \theta)) + \beta L_{\text{warp}}(P, P', \theta) + \gamma R_{TV}(\theta)$$

[Figure 6 from the STROTSS paper]



Content

$\alpha = 32.0$

$\alpha = 16.0$

$\alpha = 8.0$

$\alpha = 4.0$

Style

# Effect of Varying $\beta$ and $\gamma$

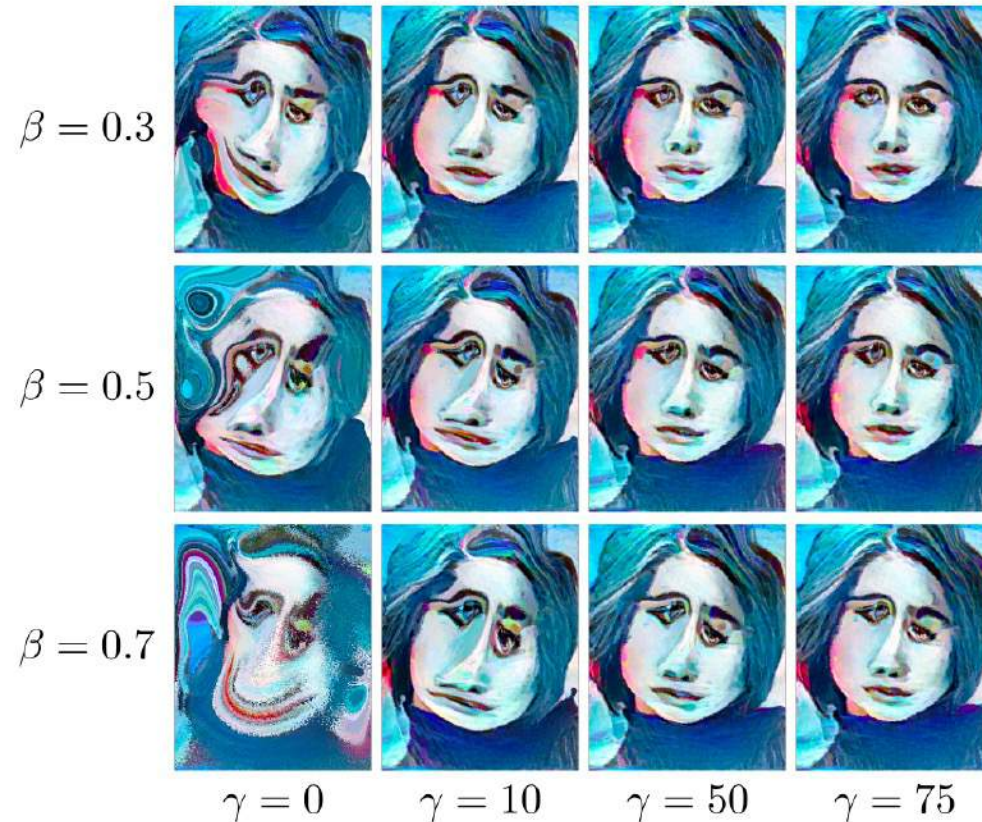
$$L(X, \theta, I_c, I_s, P, P') = \alpha L_{content}(I_c, X) + L_{style}(I_s, X) + L_{style}(I_s, W(X, \theta)) + \beta L_{warp}(P, P', \theta) + \gamma R_{TV}(\theta)$$



Content



Style



# Results



Content



Style



STROTSS



STROTSS +  
Naïve warp



DST (Ours)



Content +  
DST warp

# Results



Content

Style



STROTSS



STROTSS +  
Naïve warp



DST (Ours)



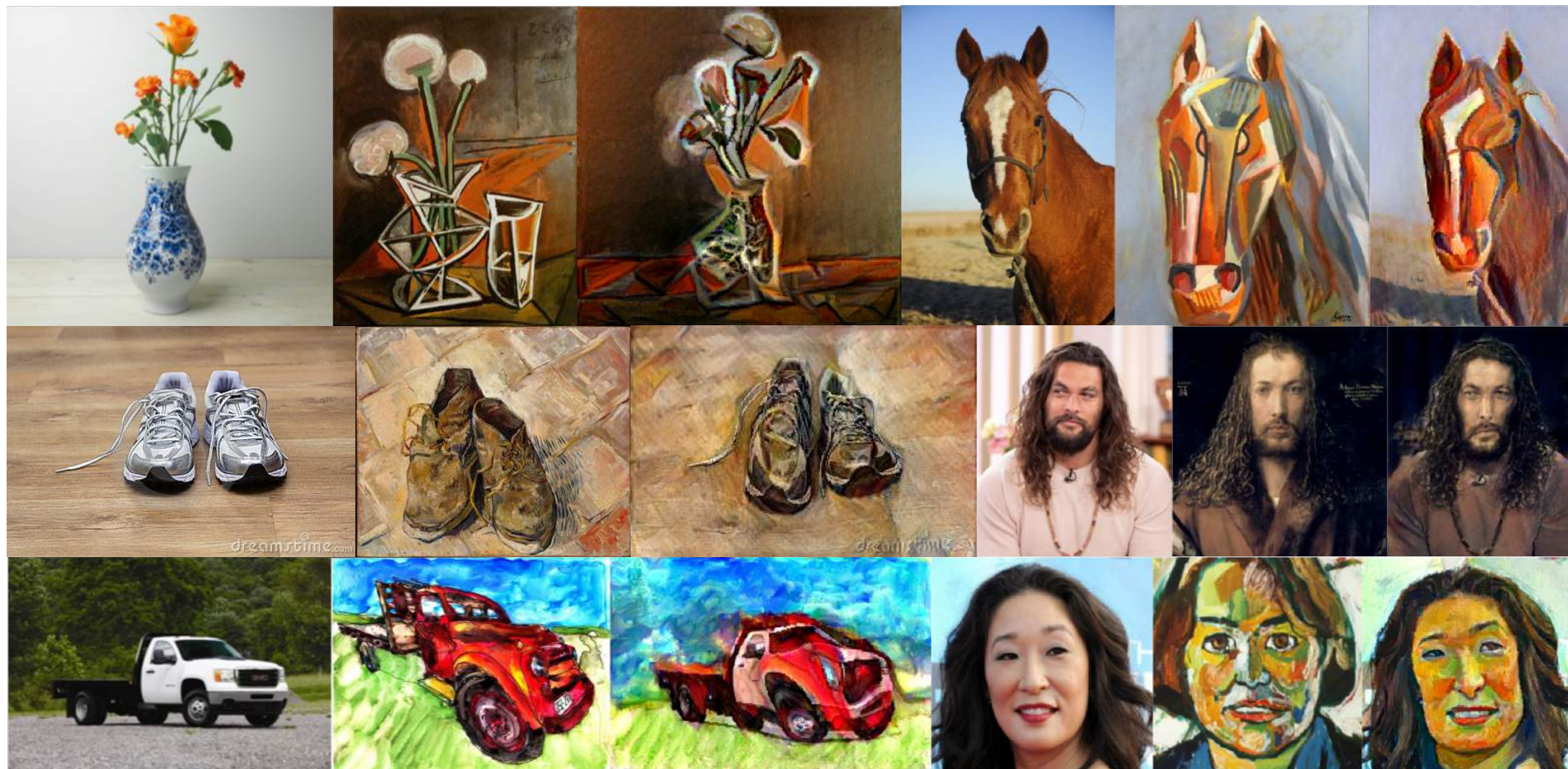
Content +  
DST warp

# Results

Content

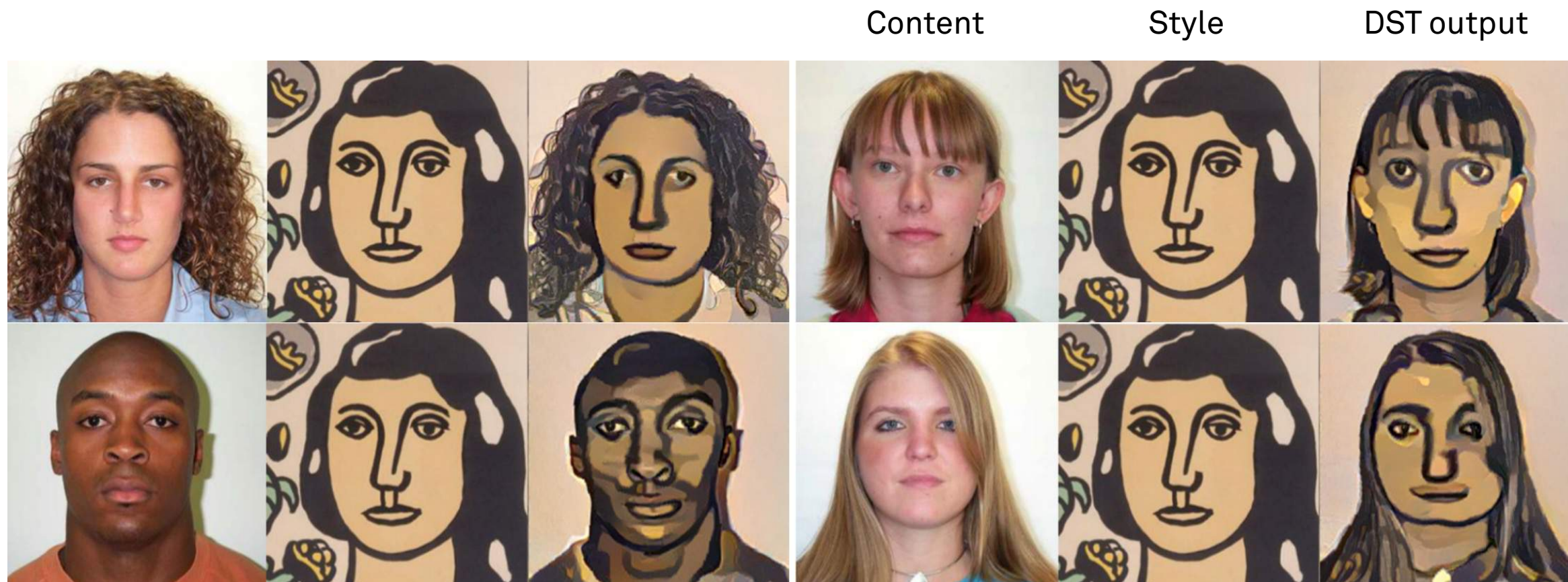
Style

DST output





# Multiple Contents to One Style



# One Content to Multiple Styles

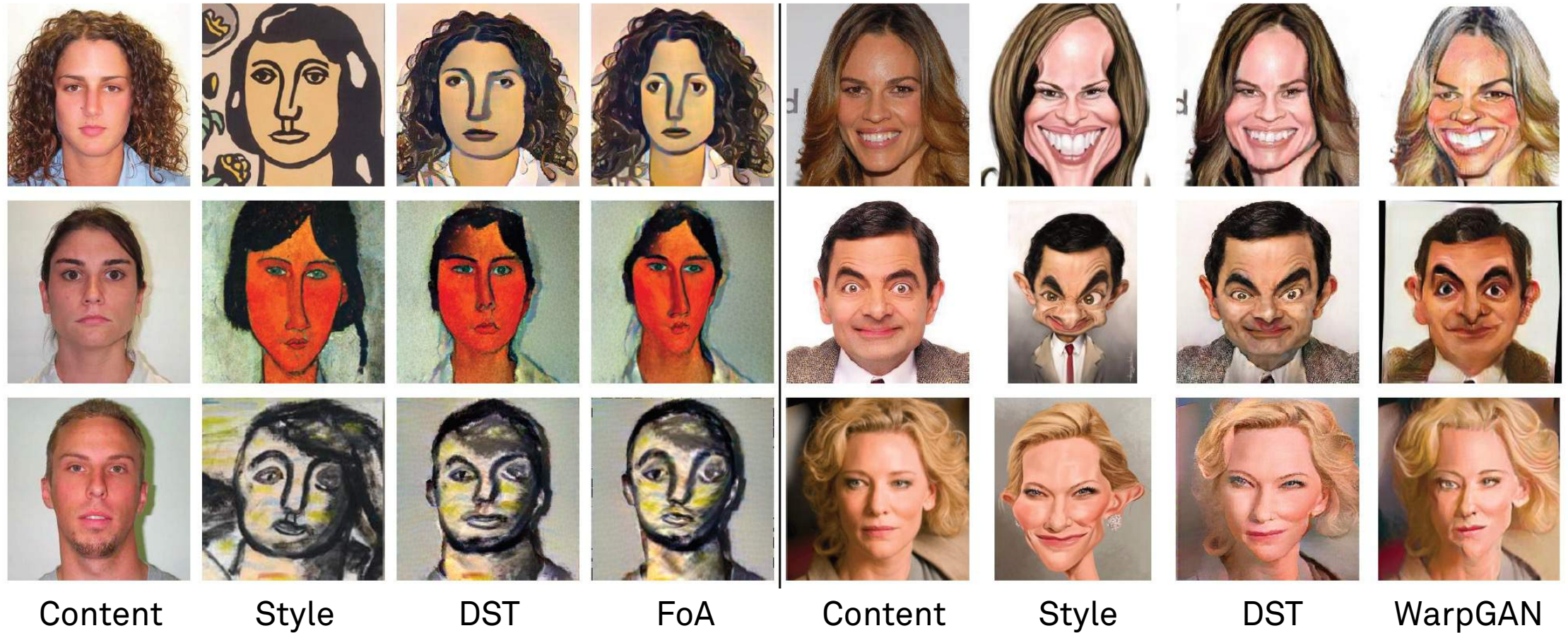
Content

Style

DST output



# Comparison with FoA and WarpGAN



“The Face of Art: Landmark Detection and Geometric Style in Portraits.” Jordan Yaniv, Yael Newman and Ariel Shamir. SIGGRAPH 2019.  
“WarpGAN: Automatic Caricature Generation.” Yichun Shi, Debayan Deb and Anil K. Jain. CVPR 2019.

# DST with Non-NBB Keypoints

FoA facial landmarks



Content



Style

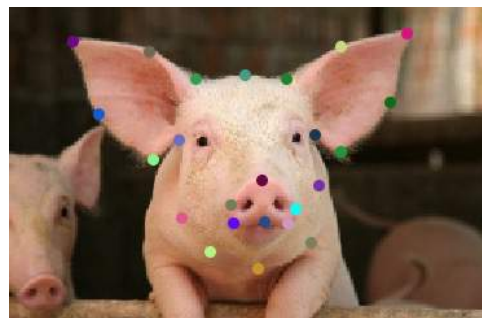


DST output



Naïve warp

Manually selected points



Content



Style



DST output



Naïve warp

# Human Evaluation

## Measure 1: Content preservation

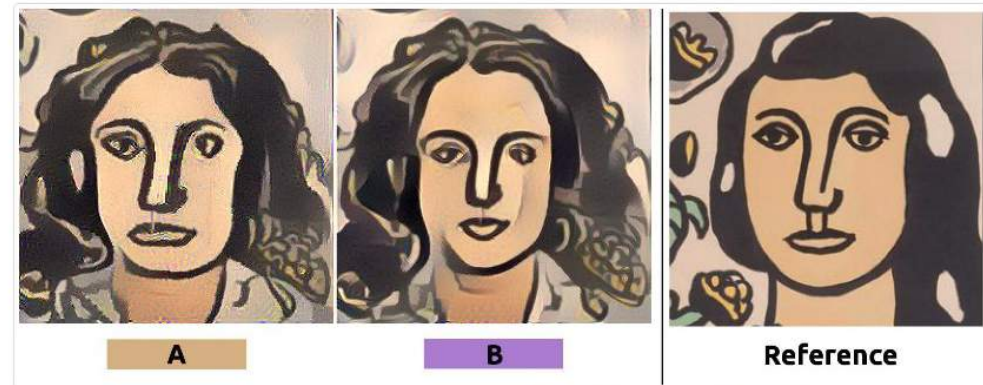
How would you respond to the following statement?

"Image A represents the same scene as Image B"



## Measure 2: Stylization

Which of Image A or Image B better matches the style of the reference?



# Human Evaluation

Content comparison



Gatys/STROTSS



DST (low warp)



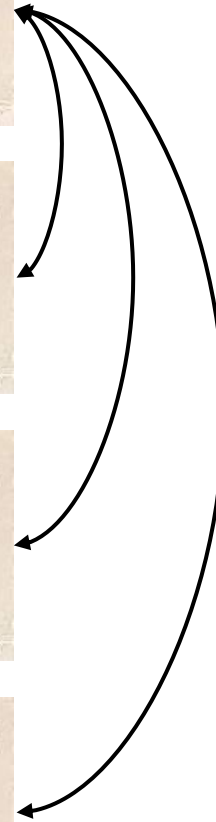
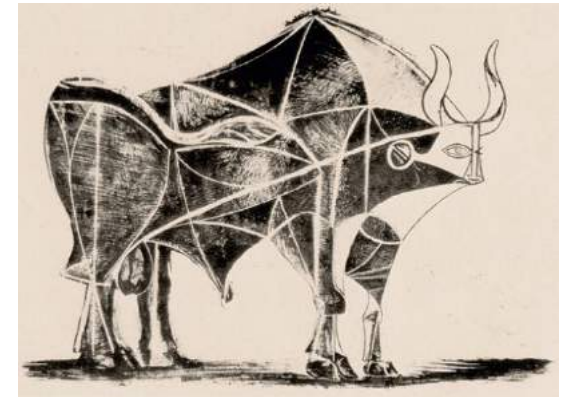
DST (mid warp)



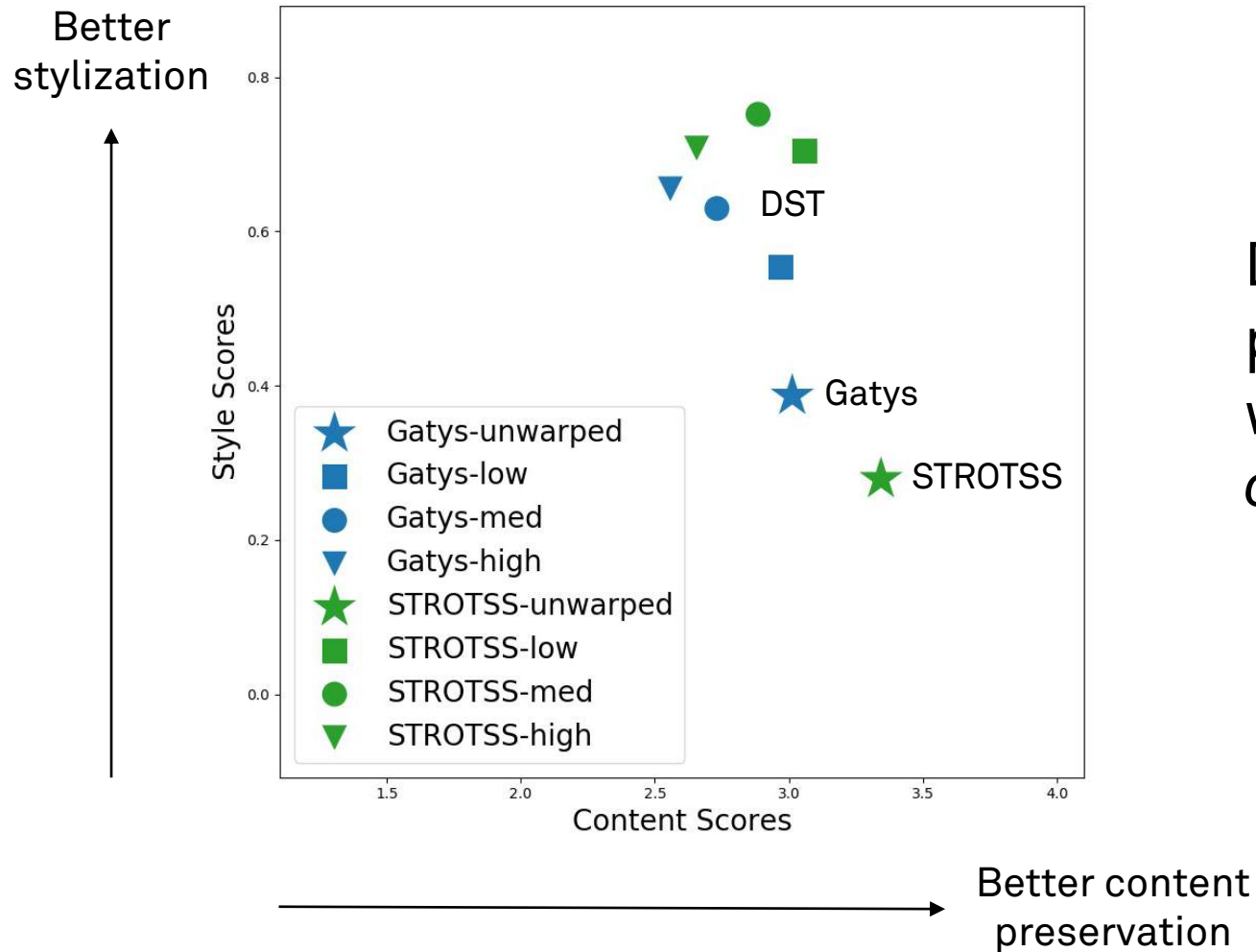
DST (high warp)



Style comparison

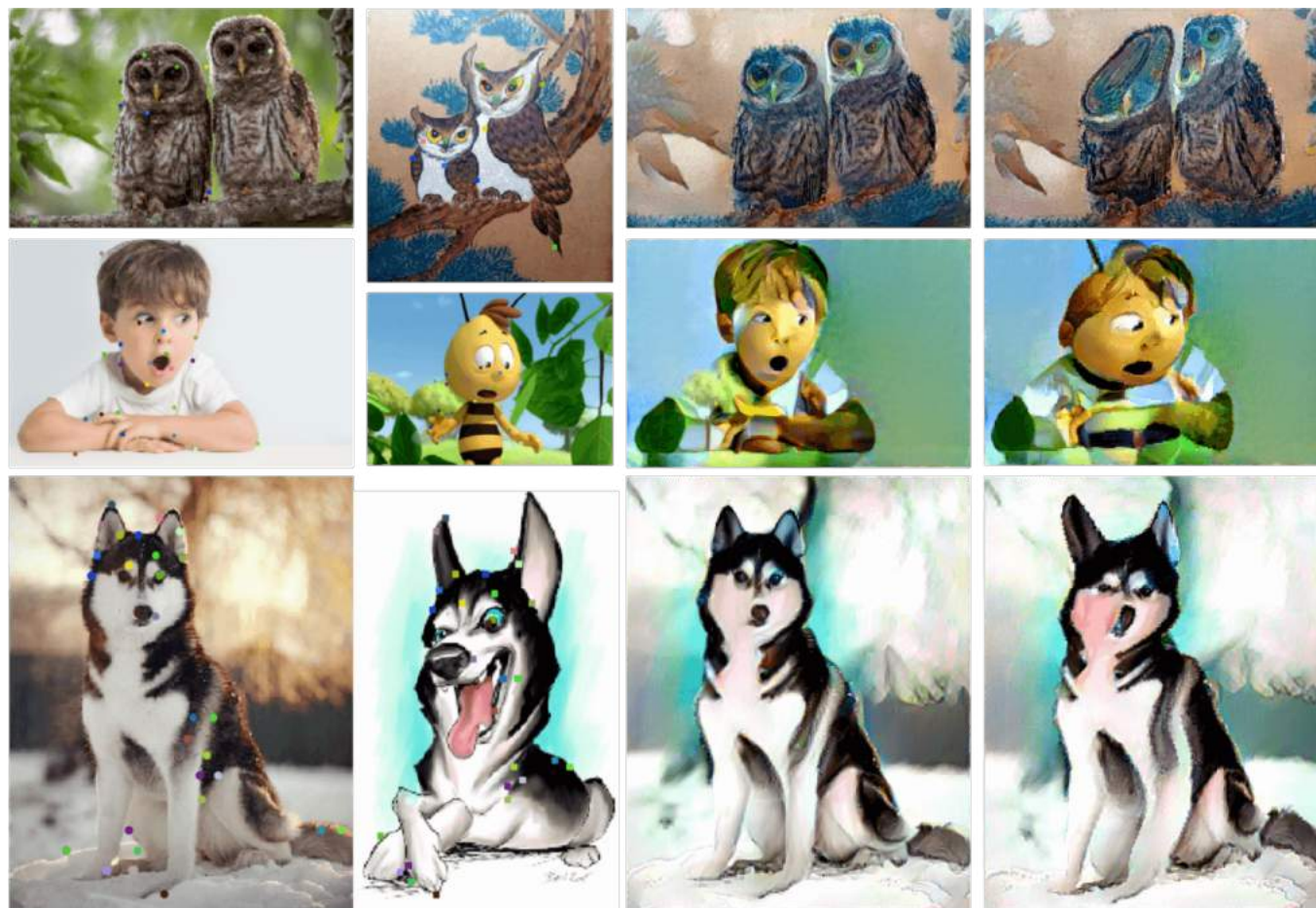


# Human Evaluation



DST provides a higher perceived degree of *stylization* without a significant sacrifice in *content preservation*!

# Limitations



Content

Style

STROTSS

DST



# Deformable Style Transfer (DST)

- Demonstrates for the first time geometry-aware style transfer in a one-shot setting
- Transfers geometric style via automatic deformation of images integrated into an optimization-based method
- Works on non-face images with the assumption that they have some approximate alignment
- Allows explicit user guidance and control of stylization tradeoffs

**Project page:** <https://sunniesuhyoung.github.io/DST-page>

**Paper:** <https://arxiv.org/abs/2003.11038>

**Code:** <https://github.com/sunniesuhyoung/DST>

**Demo:** <https://bit.ly/DST-demo>