



北京交通大学

TransFill: Reference-guided Image Inpainting by Merging Multiple Color and Spatial Transformations

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数字媒体信息处理研究中心
Center of Digital Media Information Processing

Kang Liao

Motivation



Photo 1



Photo 2

☹️ It's hard to capture all perfect faces in one shot

Motivation



Photo 1



Photo 2



Replace the naughty girl from other frames

Motivation



Photo 1



Photo 2

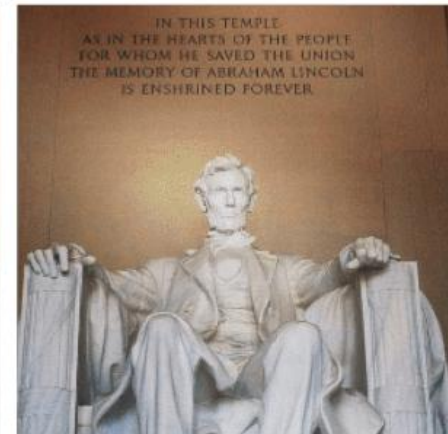
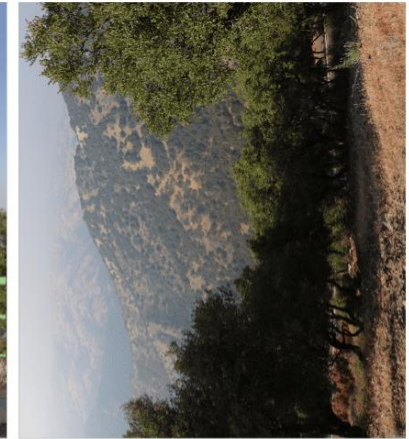
 **Everybody looks good in one shot**



Reference-guided Image Inpainting

Challenges

Reference-guided image inpainting is challenging due to **different views**, **different lights**, **different scales**, etc.



Related Technologies

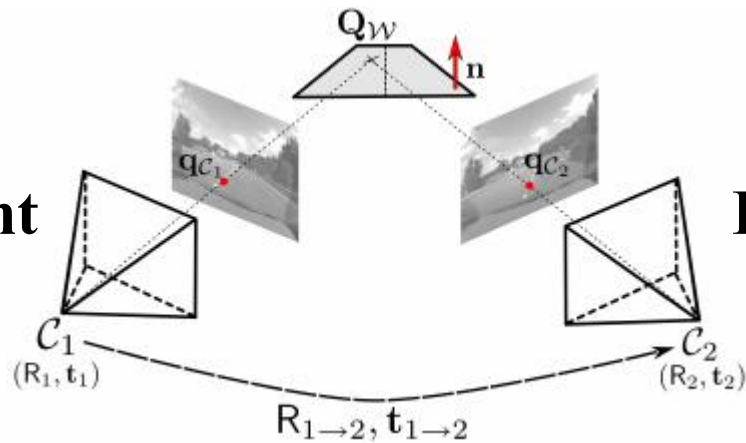
**Image
Inpainting**



**Video
Inpainting**



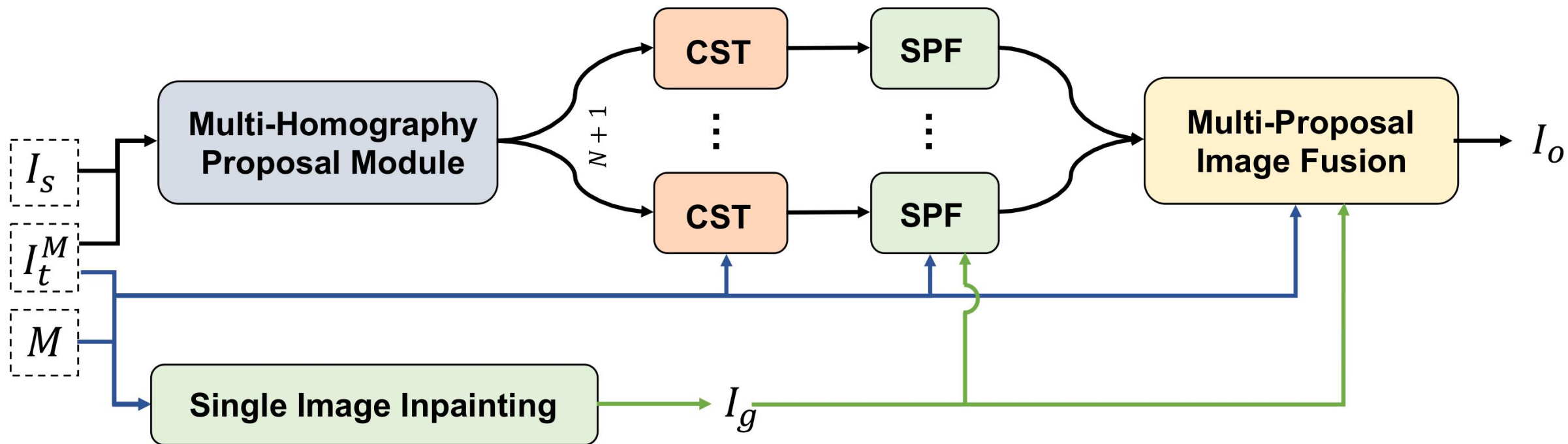
**Image
Alignment**



**Image
Harmonization**



Proposed Framework



I_S Source/Reference Image

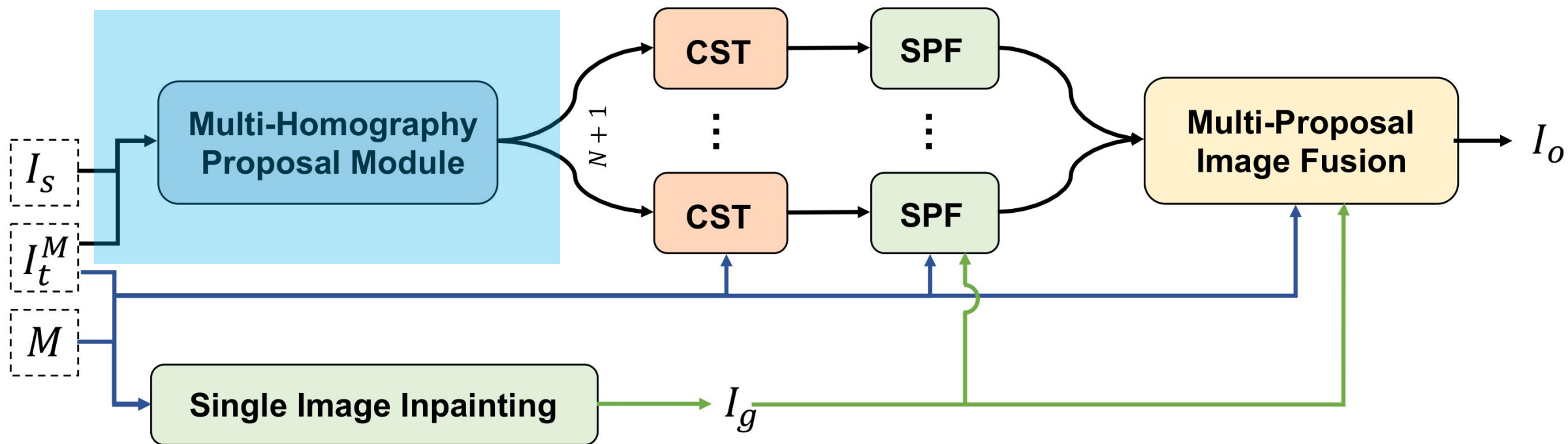
I_t^M Target Image with Mask

M Mask

CST Color-Spatial Transformer

SPF Single-Proposal Fusion

Multi-homography Proposal Module



I_S Source/Reference Image

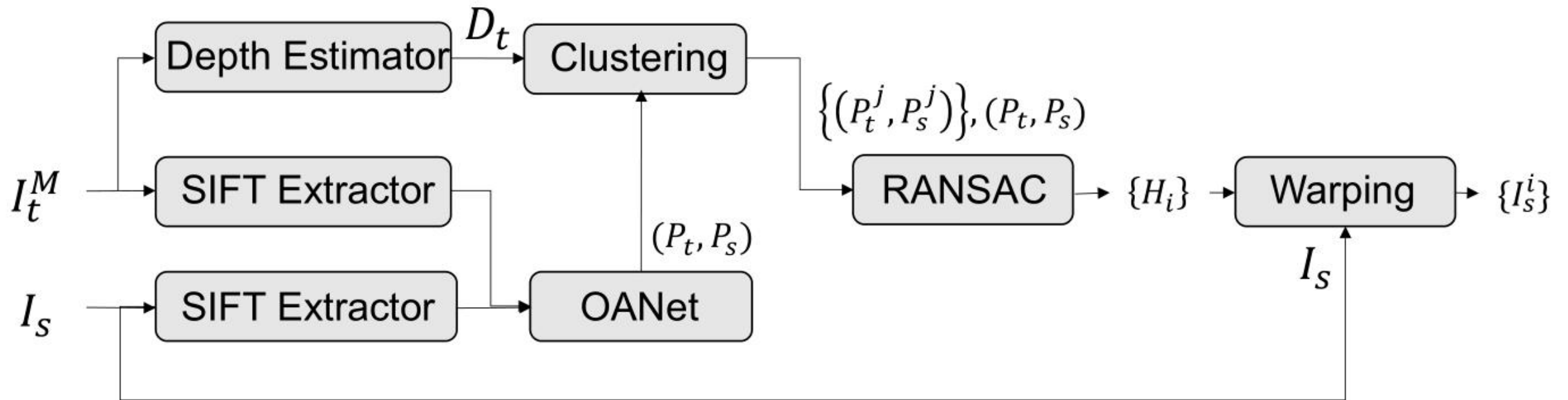
I_t^M Target Image with Mask

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CST Color-Spatial Transformer

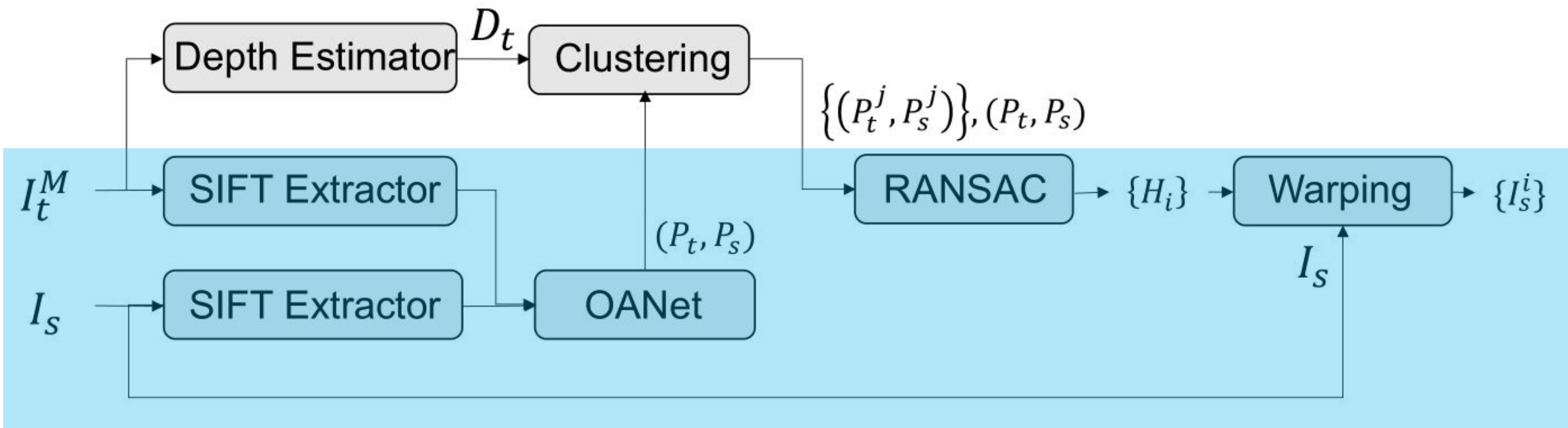
SPF Single-Proposal Fusion

Multi-homography Proposal Module

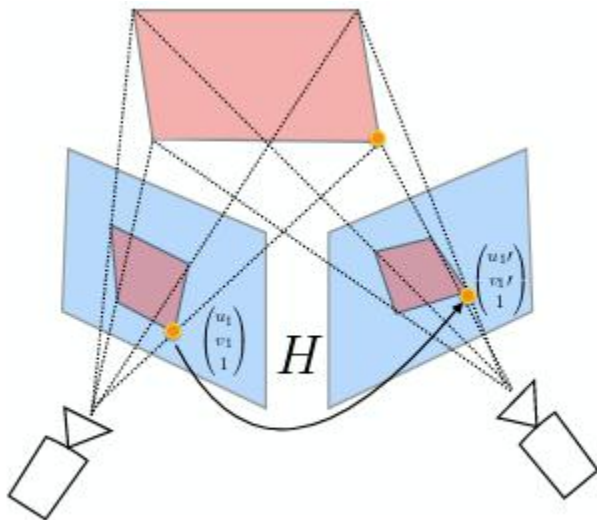


Multi-homography Proposal Module

First, Let's go to a simple case: one homography



Homography Transformation



$$H_{4point} = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta u_1 & \Delta v_1 \\ \Delta u_2 & \Delta v_2 \\ \Delta u_3 & \Delta v_3 \\ \Delta u_4 & \Delta v_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

↕ 1-to-1 mapping ↕

$$H_{matrix} = \begin{pmatrix} H_{11} & H_{12} & H_{13} \\ H_{21} & H_{22} & H_{23} \\ H_{31} & H_{32} & H_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

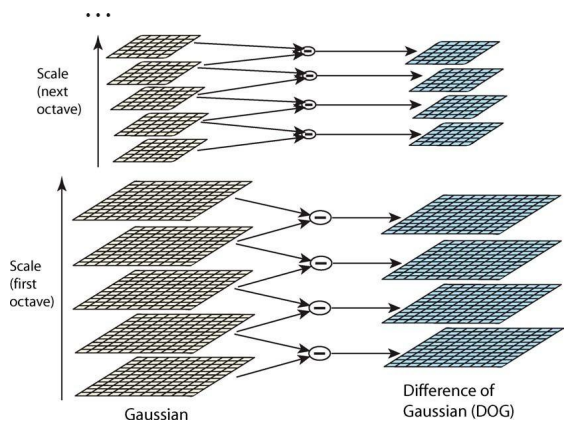
Homography Matrix

Homography is most general, encompasses other transformations

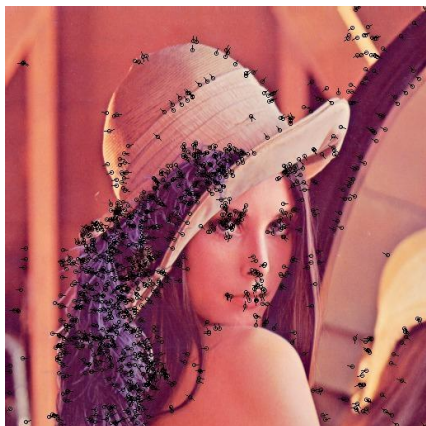
Projective 8 dof	$\begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} & h_{13} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} & h_{23} \\ h_{31} & h_{32} & h_{33} \end{bmatrix}$		Views of a plane from different viewpoints, any view of a scene from the same viewpoint.
Affine 6 dof	$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & t_x \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$		Images of a "far away" object under any rotation
Similarity 4 dof	$\begin{bmatrix} sr_{11} & sr_{12} & t_x \\ sr_{21} & sr_{22} & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$		Camera looking at an assembly line w/ zoom.
Euclidean 3 dof	$\begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & t_x \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$		Camera looking at an assembly line.

Different Transformations

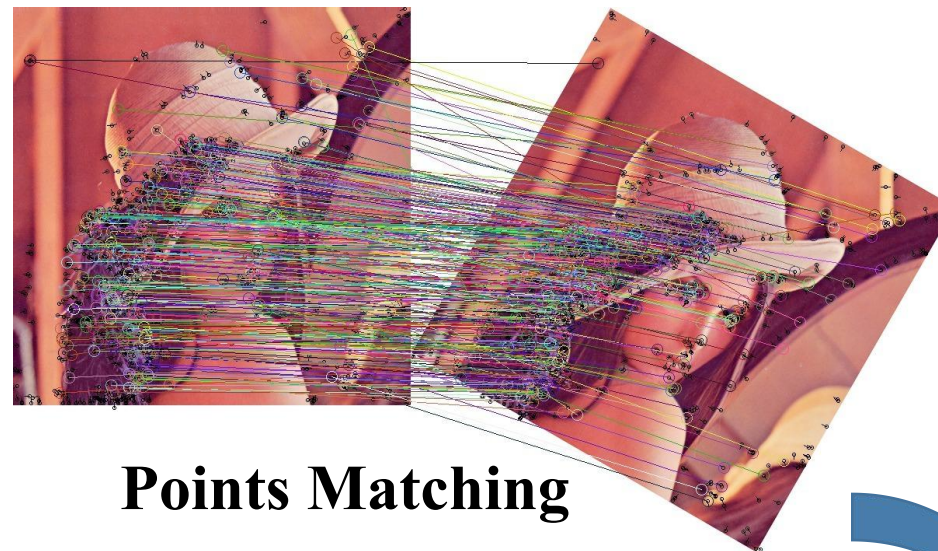
Homography Estimation



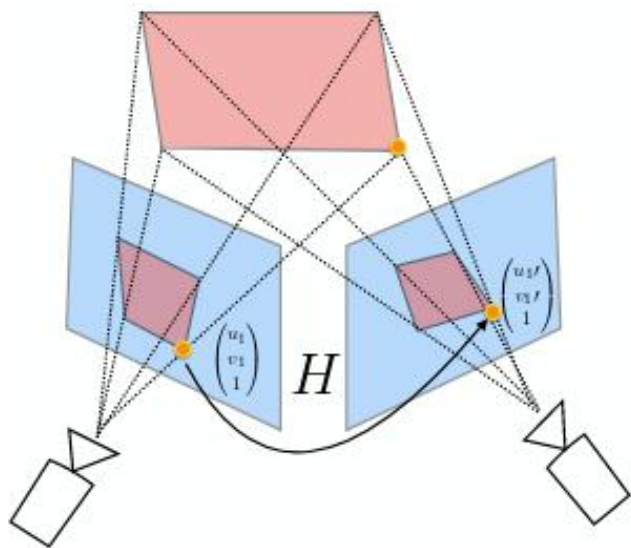
SIFT Detector



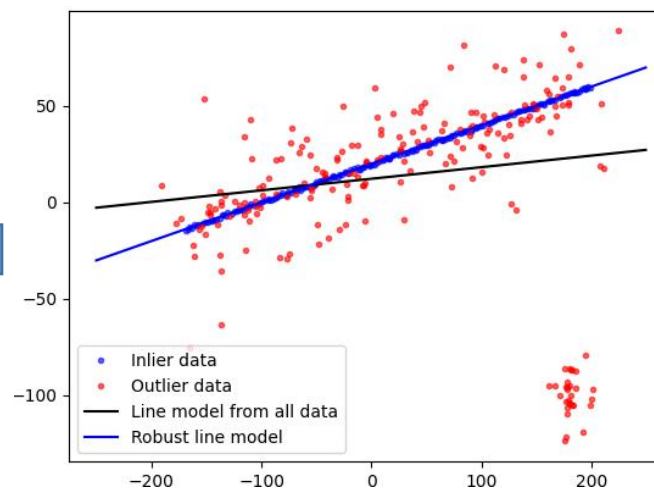
Feature Points



Points Matching

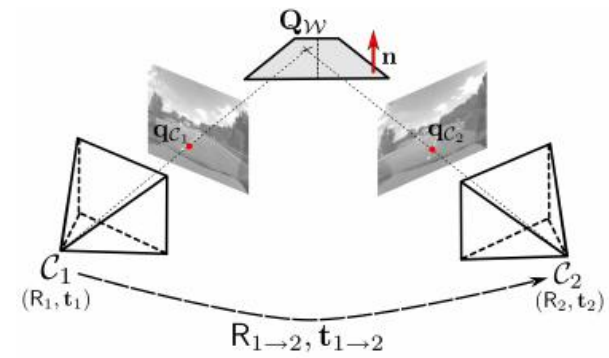


Homography



RANSAC: Control Outlier

Image Alignment



Homography



Warp

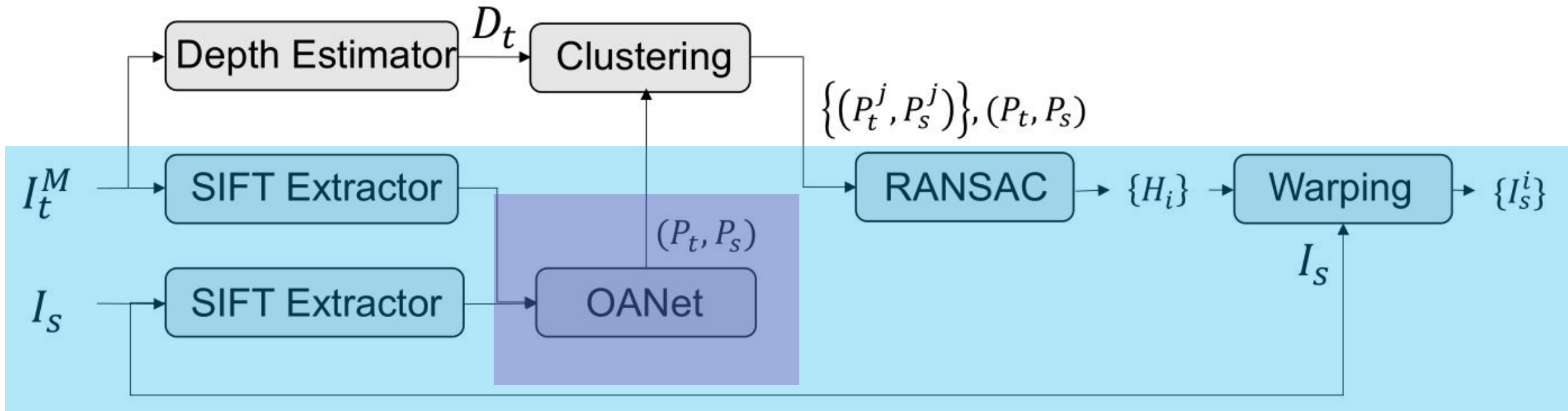


View Normalization

Image Sequences with
Different Views

Multi-homography Proposal Module

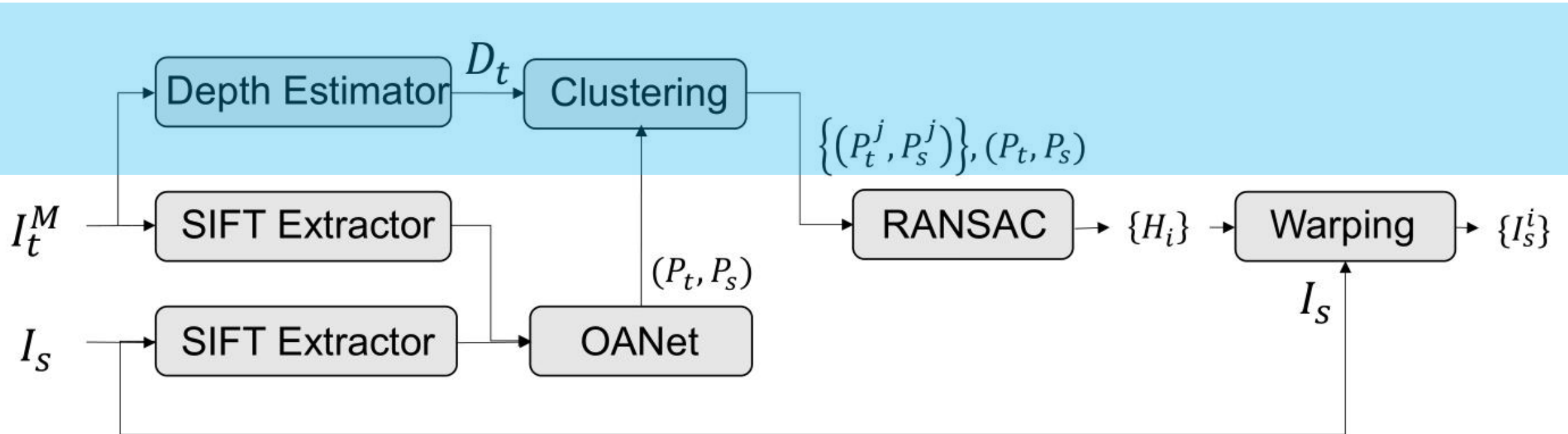
First, Let's go to a simple case: one homography



feed all the extracted feature points and their descriptors into a pre trained OANet for **outlier rejection**

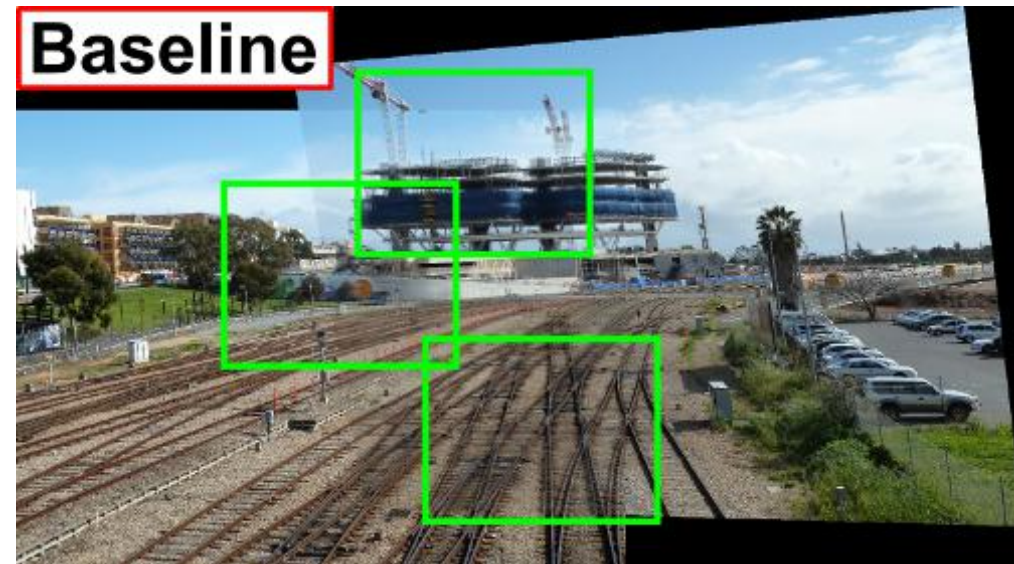
Multi-homography Proposal Module

Then, Why multi-homography



Multi-homography Proposal Module

Then, Why multi-homography

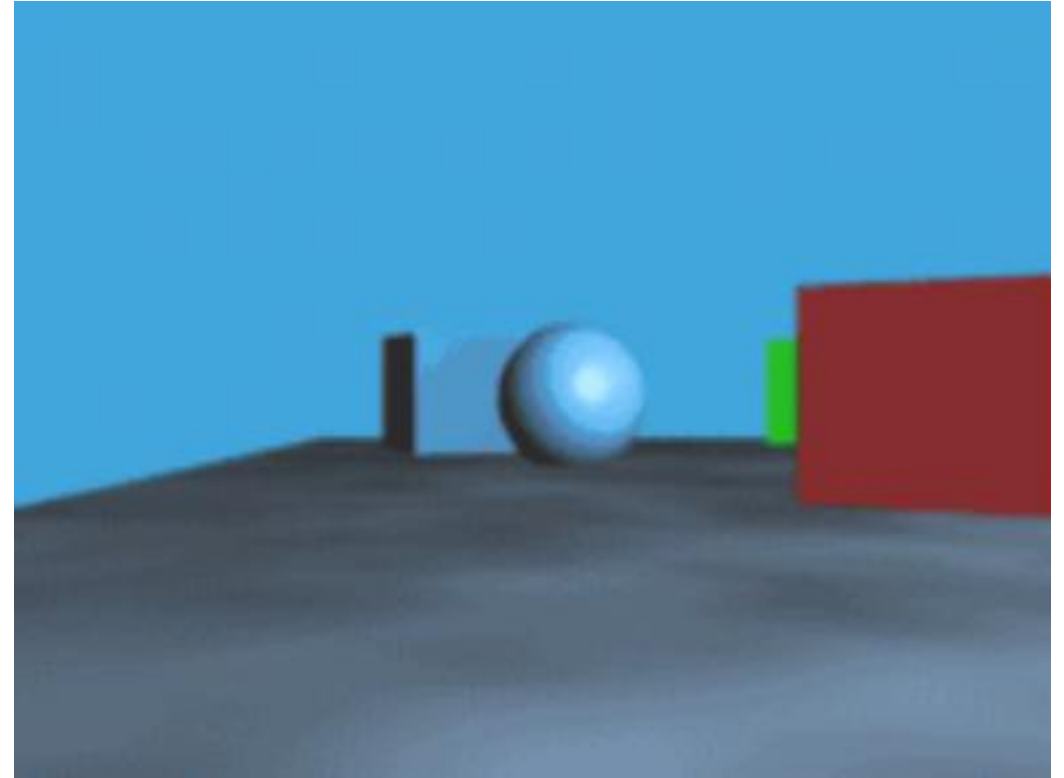
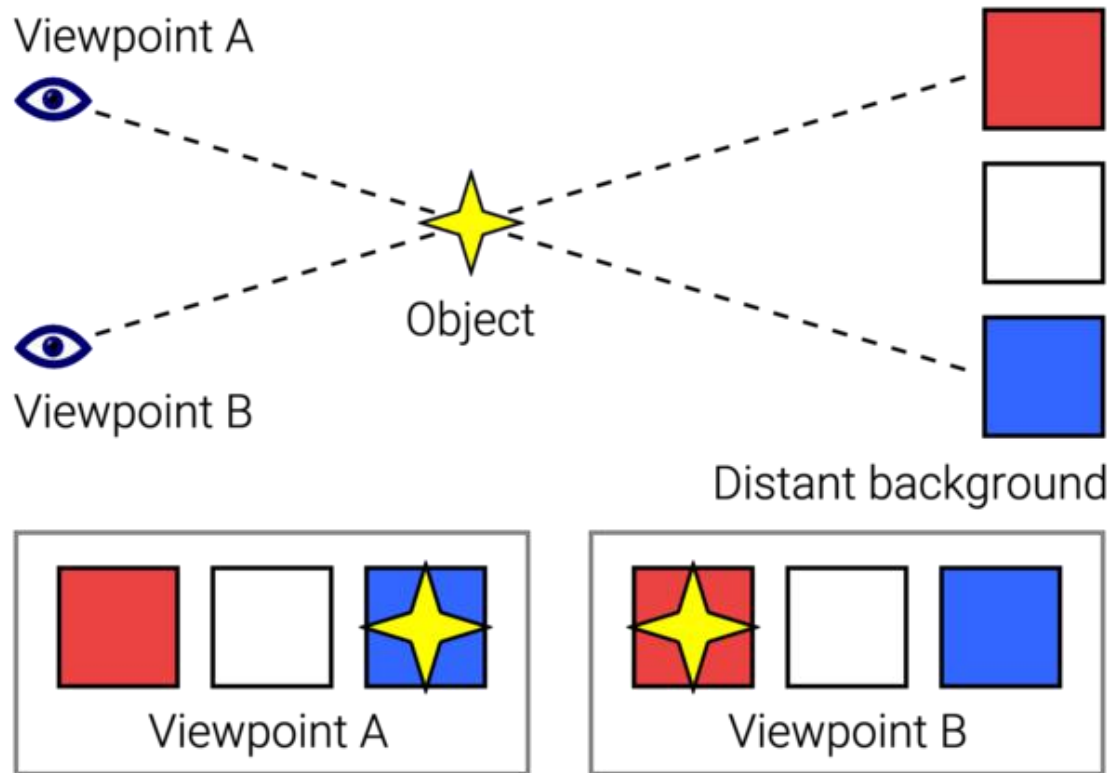


Baseline method with single homography



Misalignments

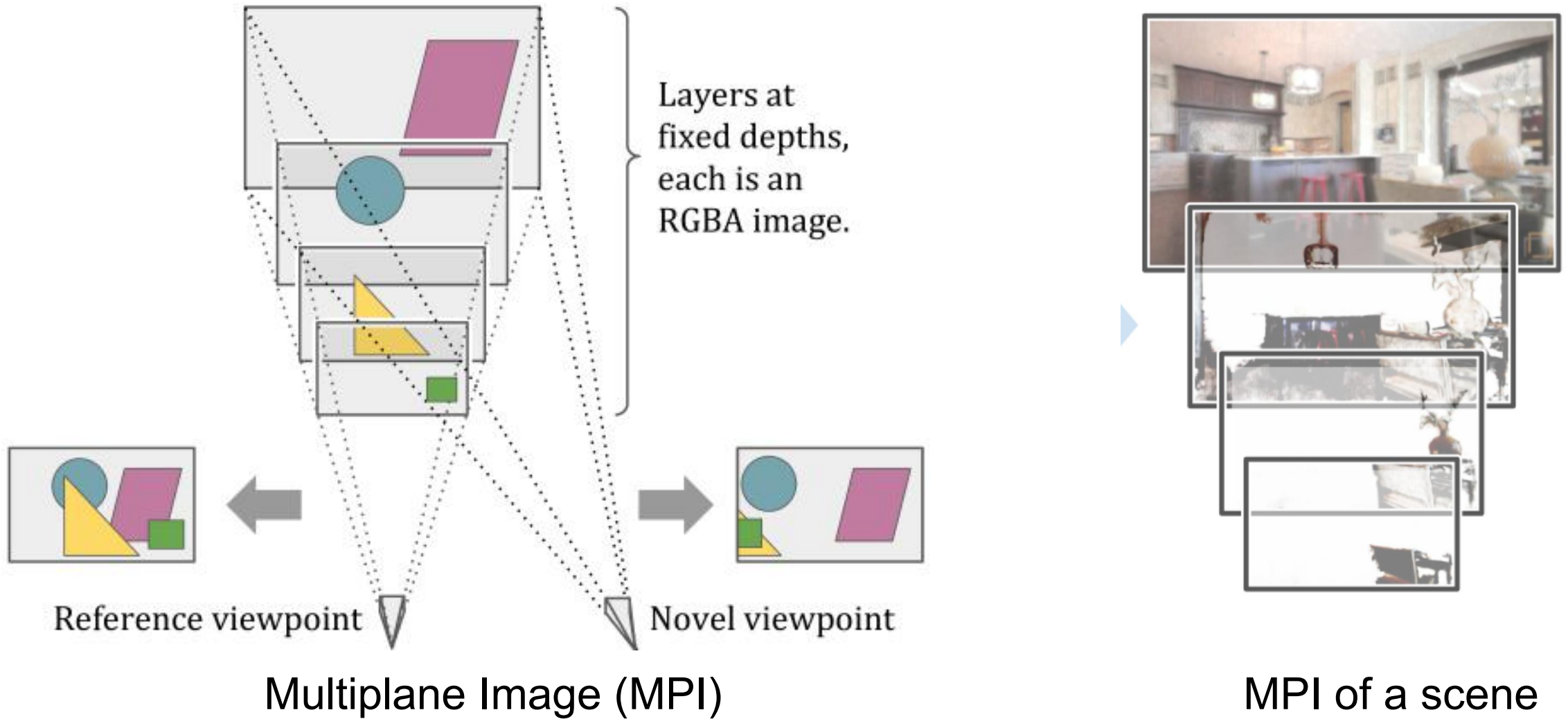
Parallax



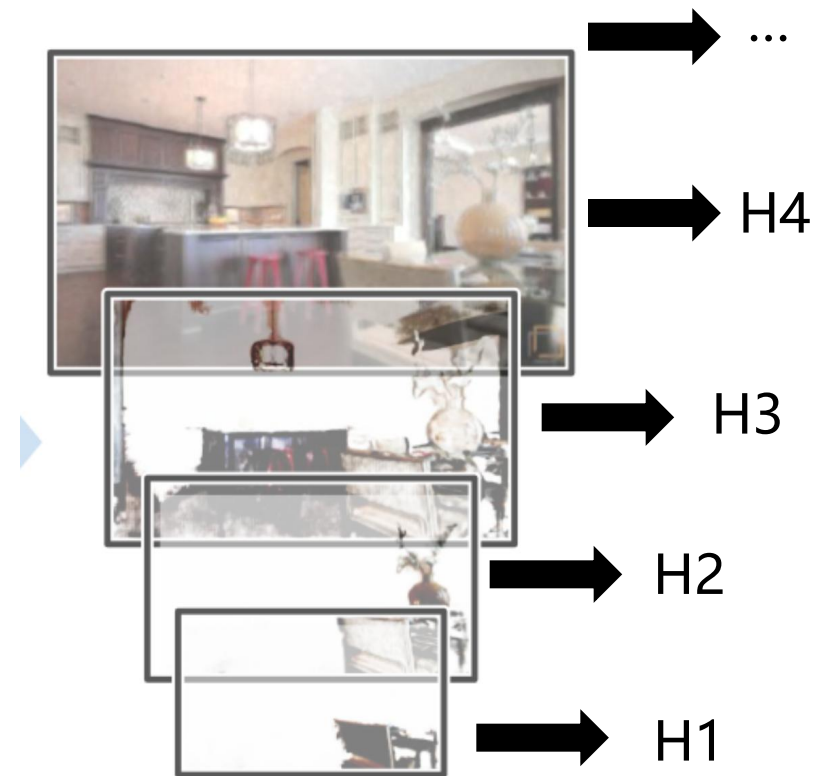
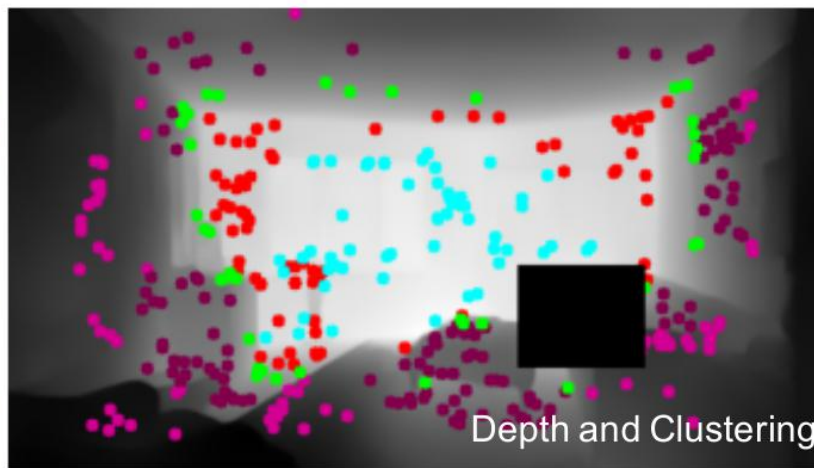
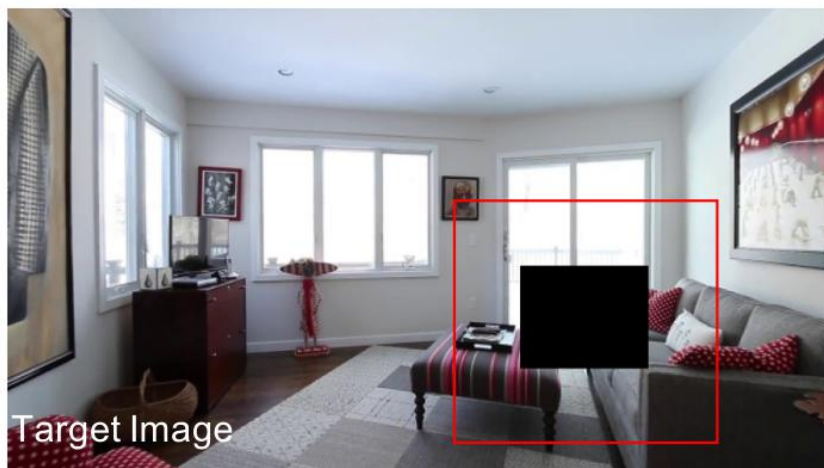
A simplified illustration of the parallax

Objects from different depths have different relative motions. Closer objects provide larger parallax

Multi-homography Proposal Module



Multi-homography Proposal Module

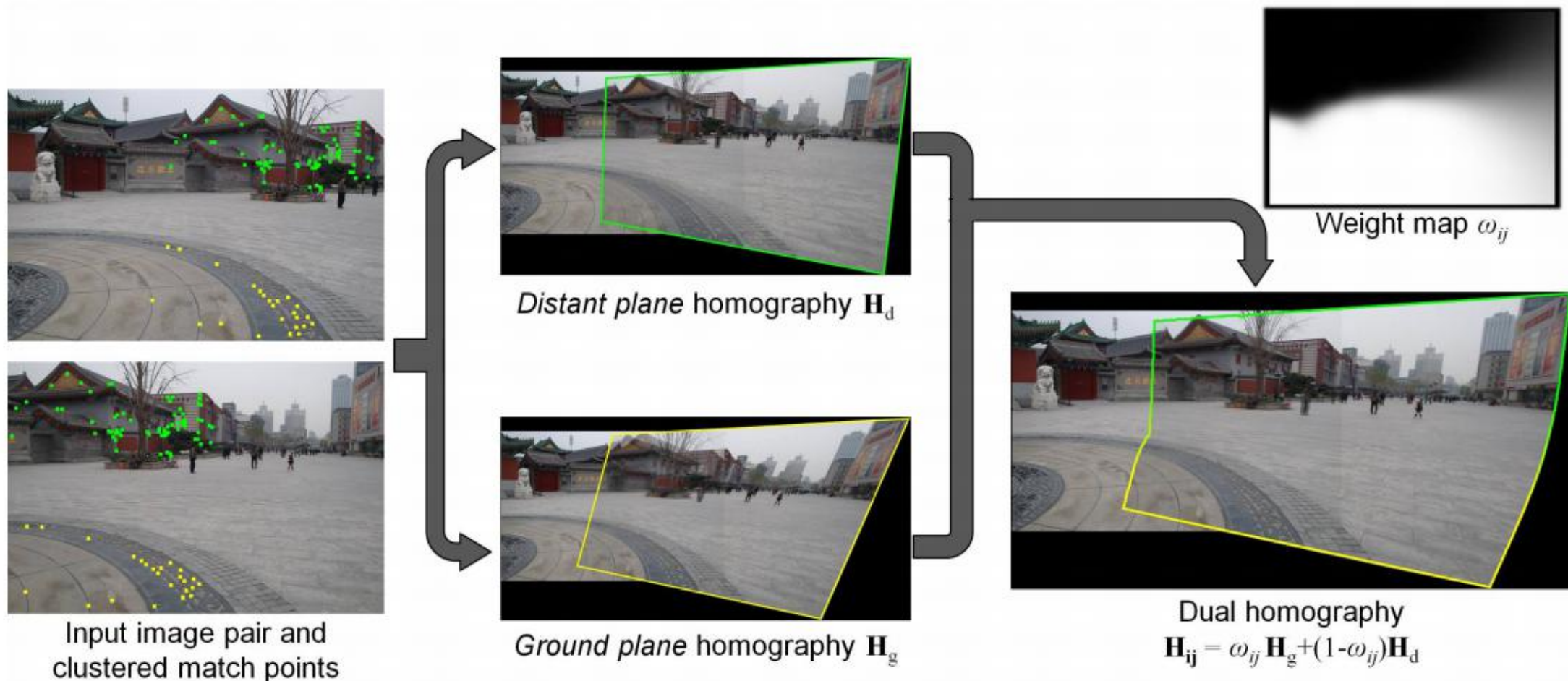


H1-H5: Alignment results from five clustering depths (agglomerative clustering method).
 One depth layer for one homography H

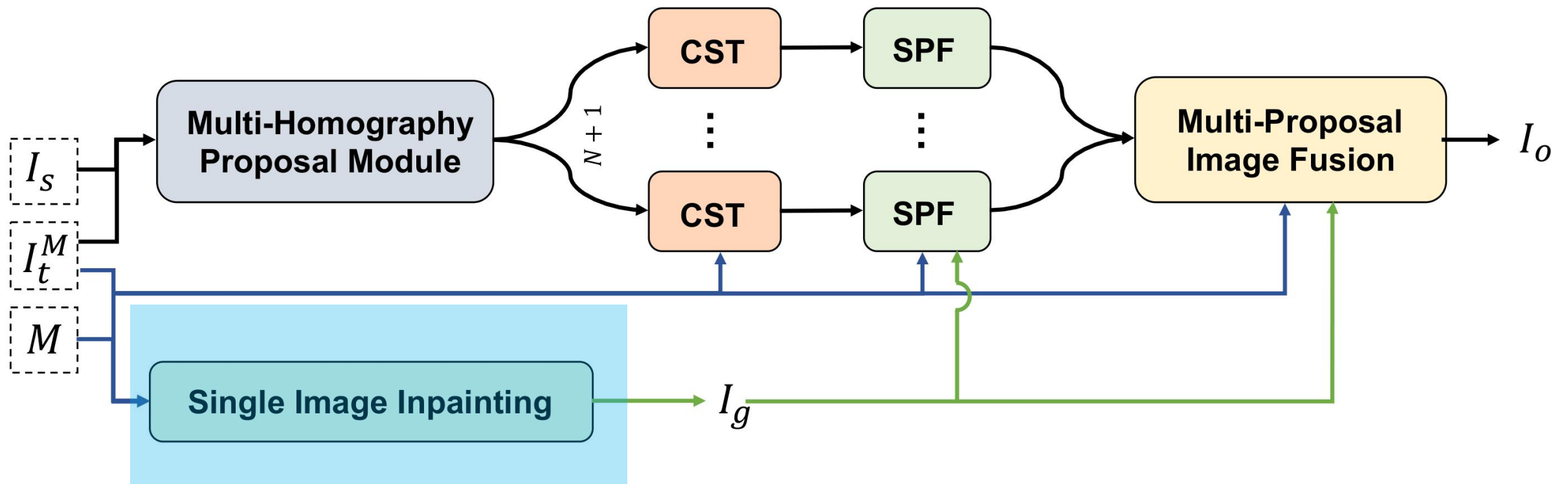
*H6: a homography estimated using all the points

Multi-homography Proposal Module

This strategy is very common in image alignment and image stitching fields



Single Image Inpainting Module



I_S Source/Reference Image

I_t^M Target Image with Mask

M Mask

CST Color-Spatial Transformer

SPF Single-Proposal Fusion

Single Image Inpainting Module

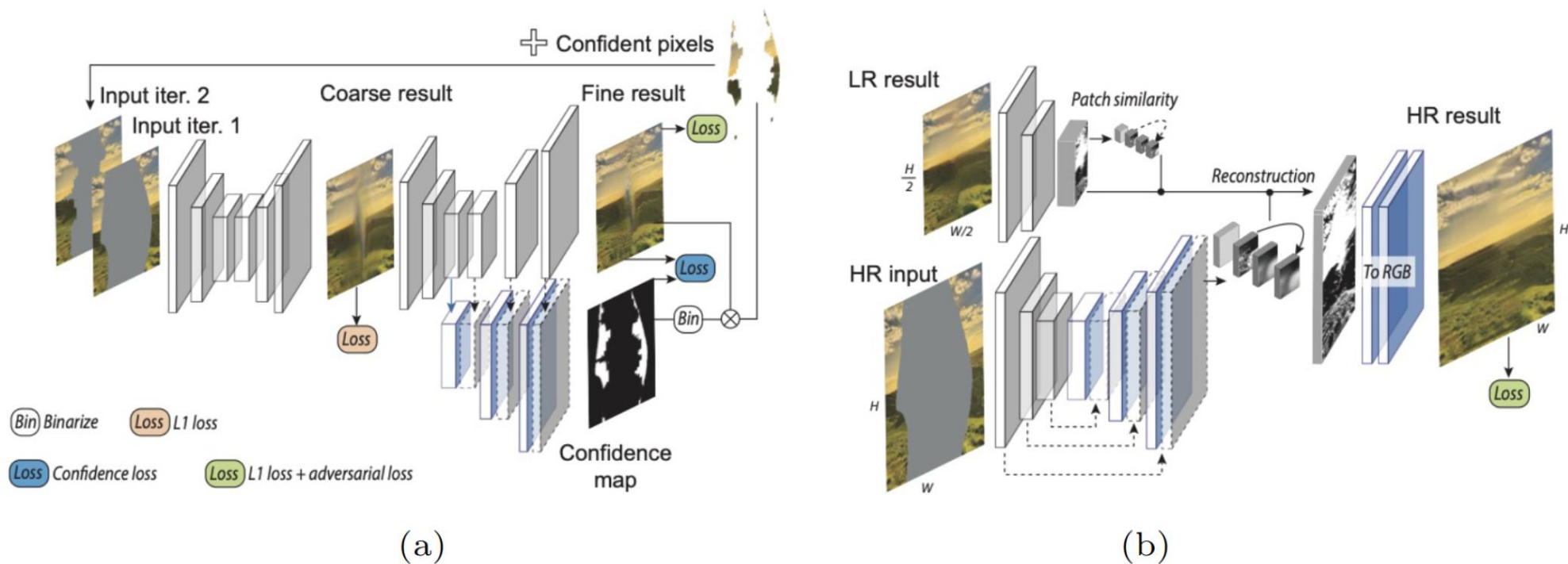
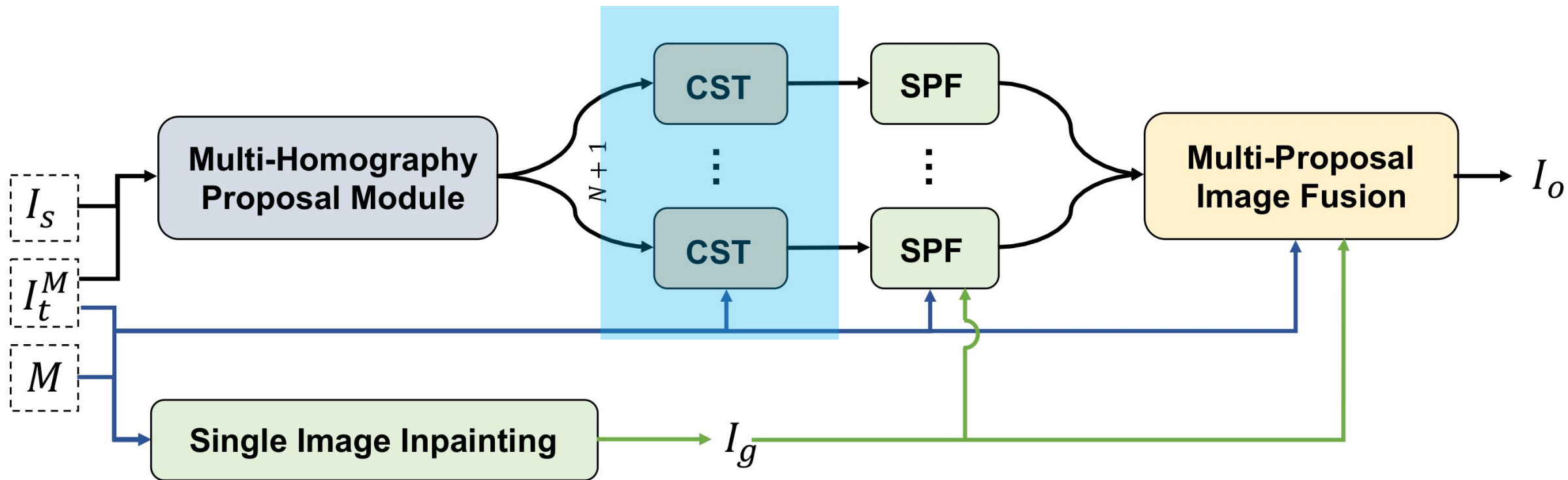


Fig. 3: The overall structure. (a) Iterative inpainting with confidence feedback. (b) Guided upsampling.

ProFill (ECCV 2020)

Color-Spatial Transformer Module



I_S Source/Reference Image

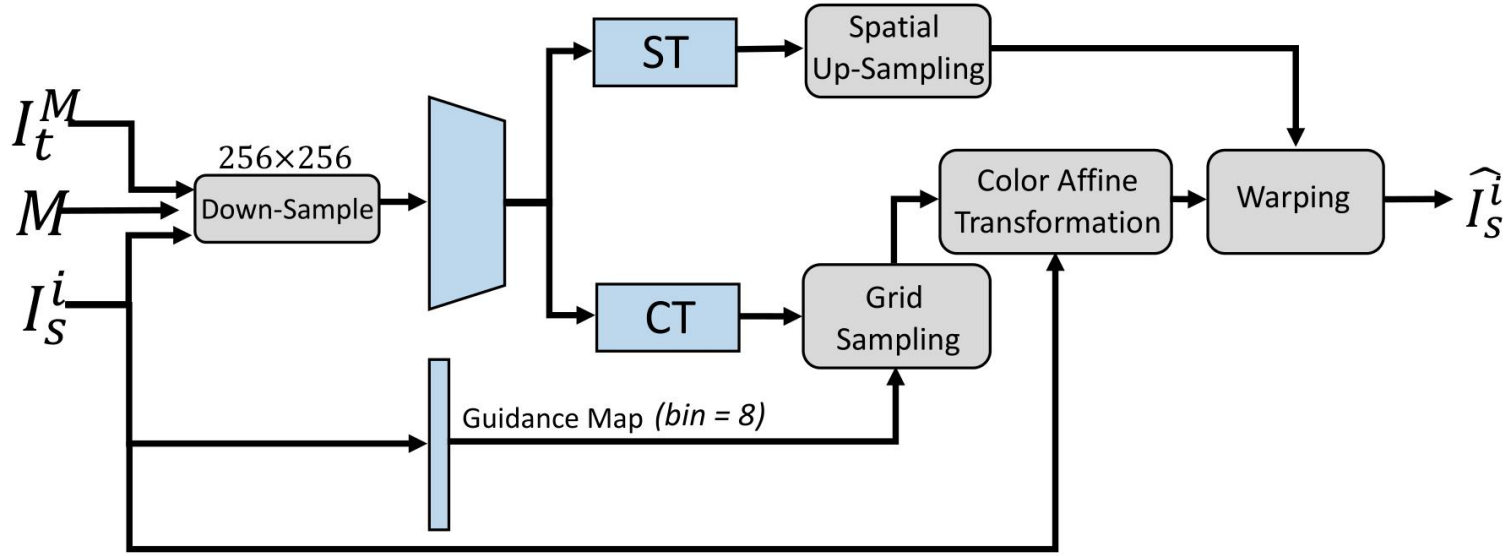
I_t^M Target Image with Mask

M Mask

CST Color-Spatial Transformer

SPF Single-Proposal Fusion

Color-Spatial Transformer Module



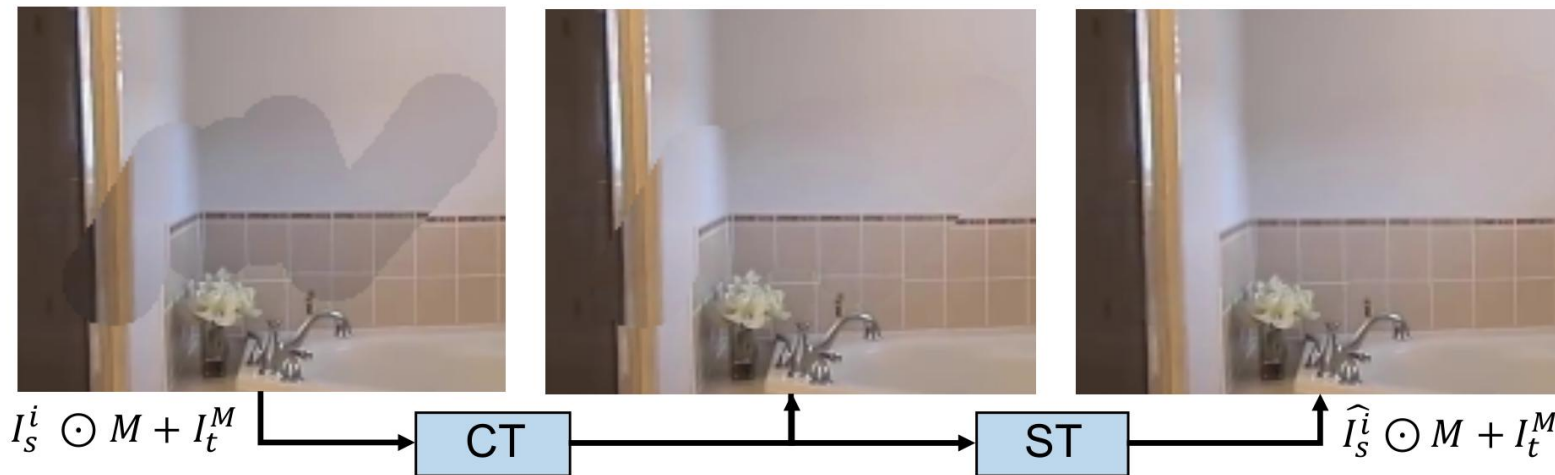
I_t^M Target Image with Mask

M Mask

I_s^i Aligned source image from i homography

CT Color Transformer

ST Spatial Transformer



CST

Color-Spatial Transformer Module



$$I_s^i \odot M + I_t^M$$

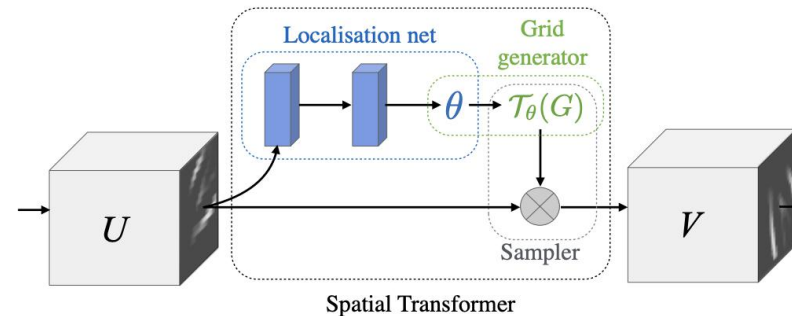
CT

ST

$$\hat{I}_s^i \odot M + I_t^M$$

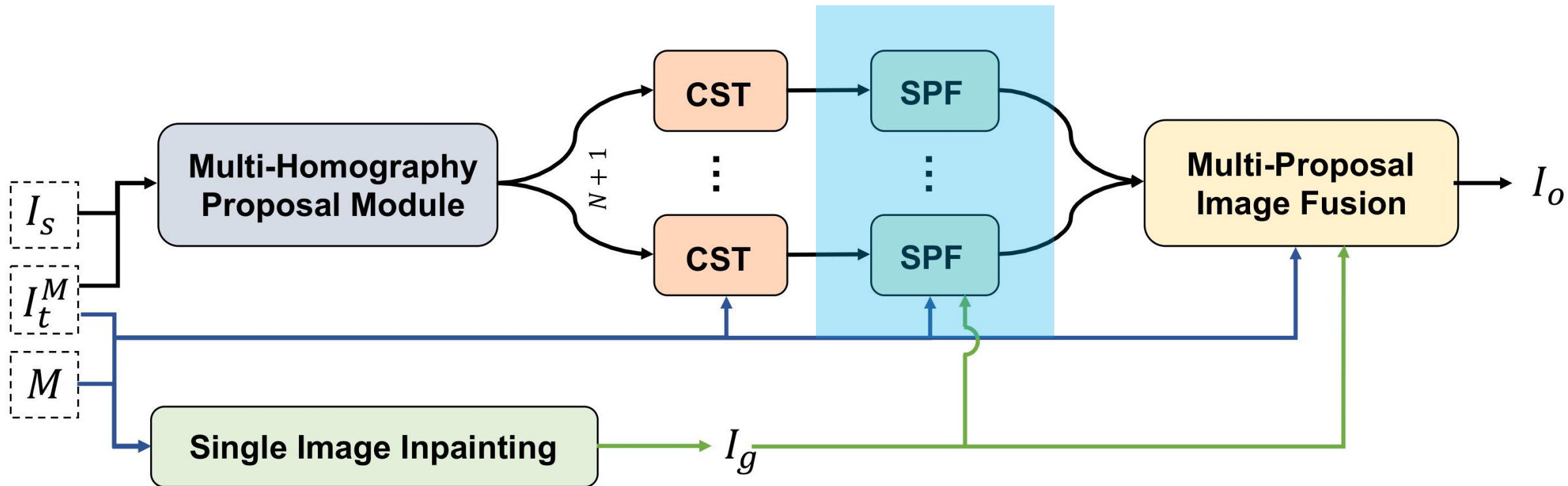
Deep Bilateral Filtering
(Siggraph 2017)

Spatial Transformer Network
(STN, NIPS 2015)



Optical Flow

Single-Proposal Fusion Module



I_S Source/Reference Image

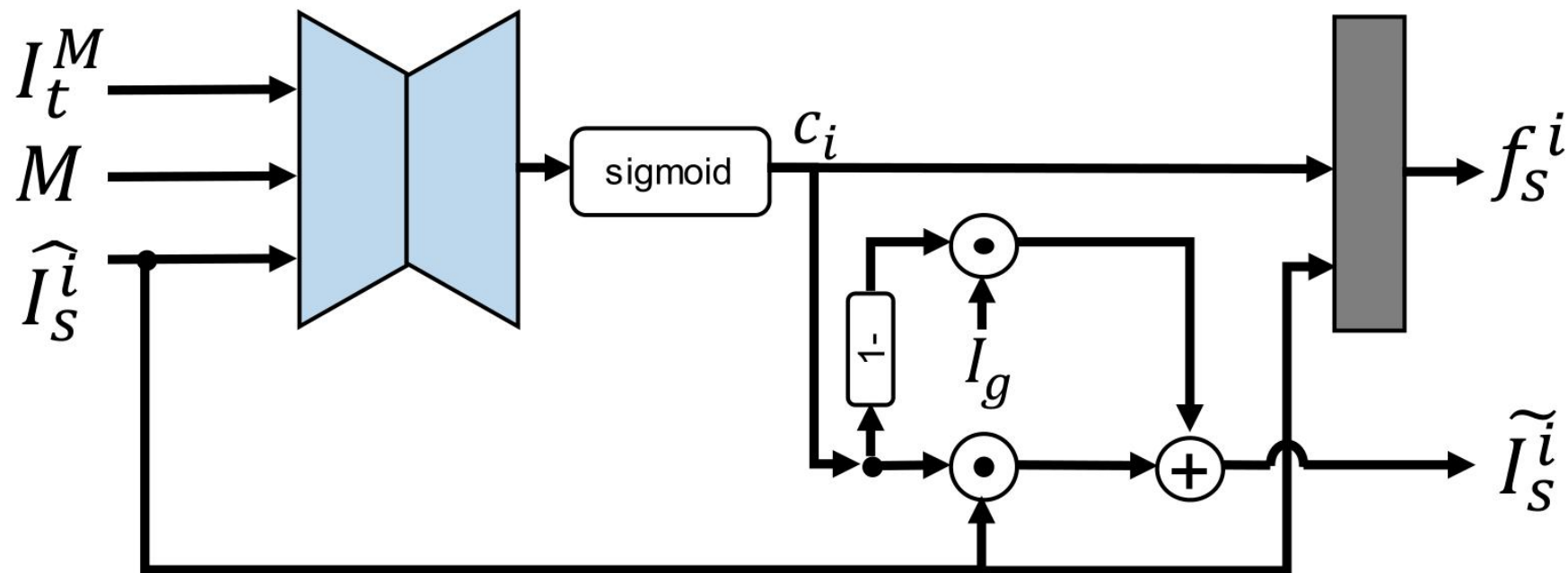
I_t^M Target Image with Mask

M Mask

CST Color-Spatial Transformer

SPF Single-Proposal Fusion

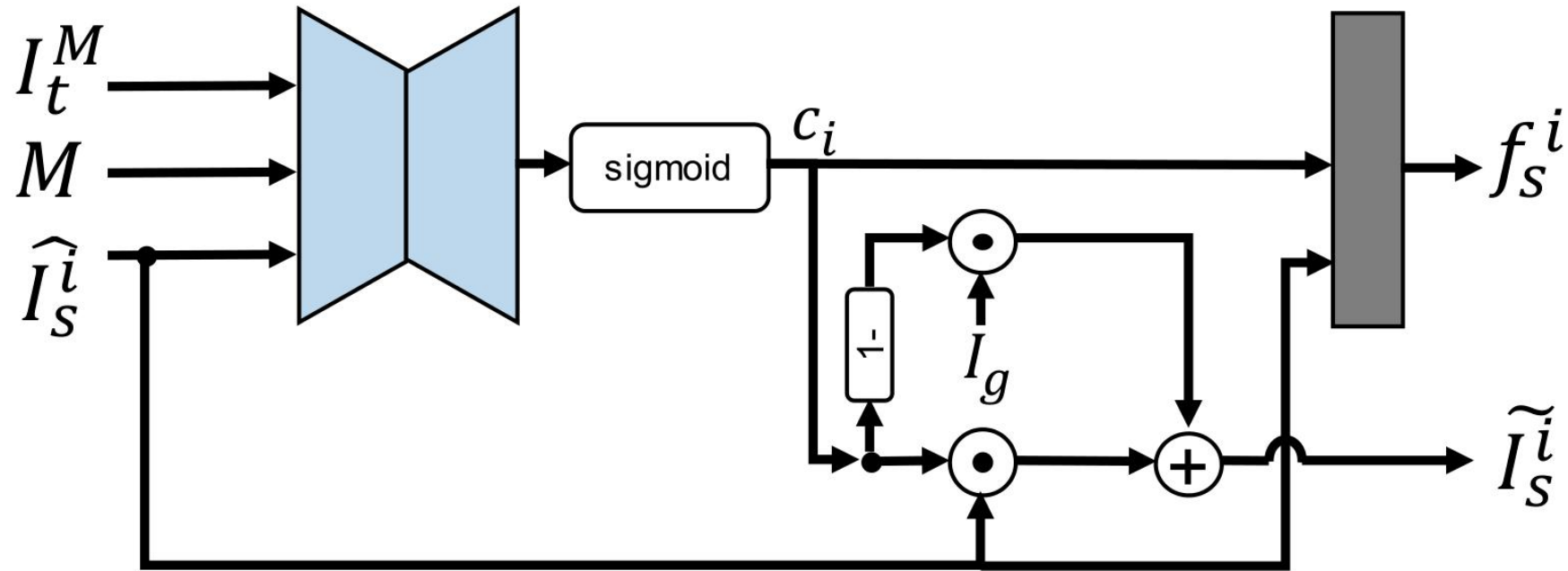
Single-Proposal Fusion Module



SPF

I_t^M	Target Image with Mask	M	Mask	\hat{I}_S^i	Refined Source Image	I_g	Inpainting Result from ProFill
C_i	Confidence Map	\tilde{I}_S^i	Merged Refined Source Image	f_S^i	Packed Features		

Single-Proposal Fusion Module



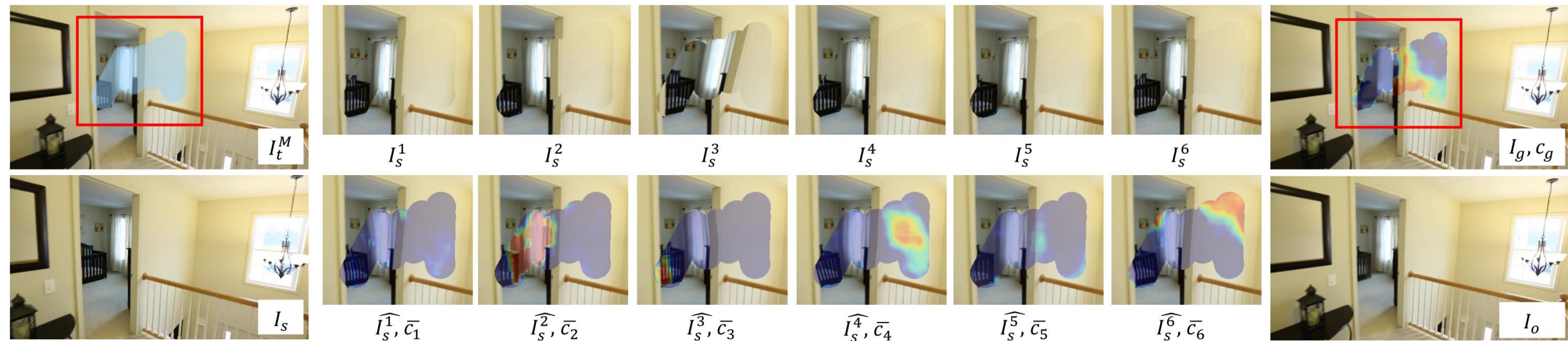
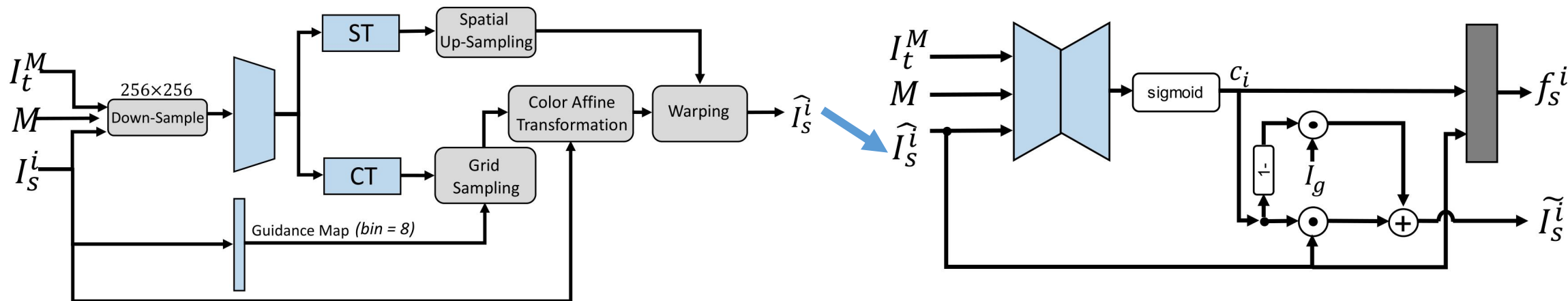
SPF

It is easier to understand the SPF from the formulation

$$\tilde{I}_s^i = c_i \odot \hat{I}_s^i + (1 - c_i) \odot I_g$$

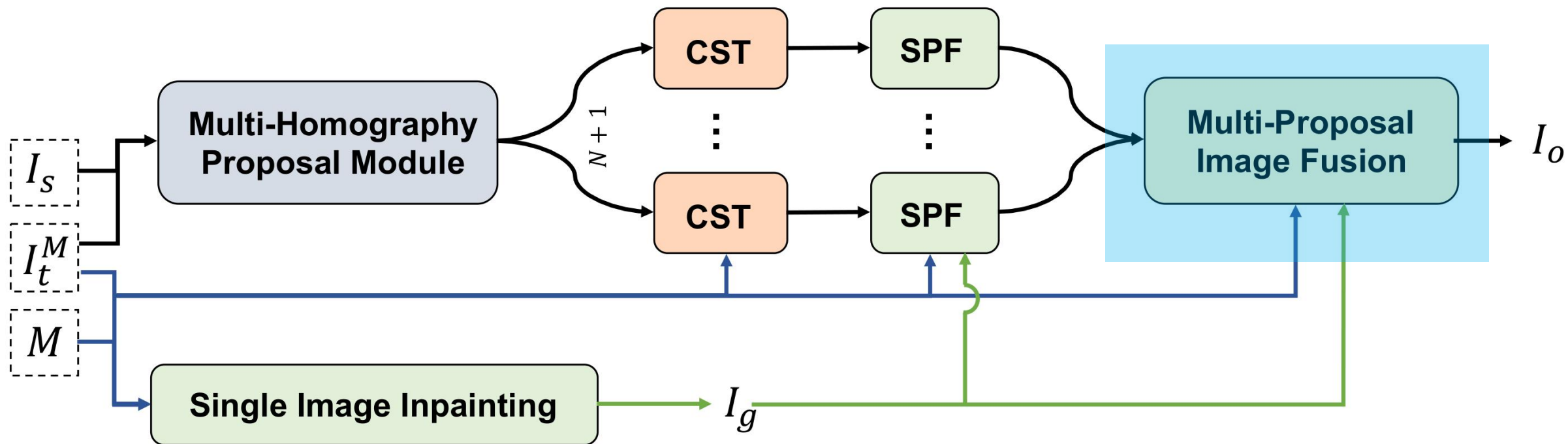
Single-Proposal Fusion Module

Recall



Intermediate Results

Multi-Proposal Image Fusion Module



I_S Source/Reference Image

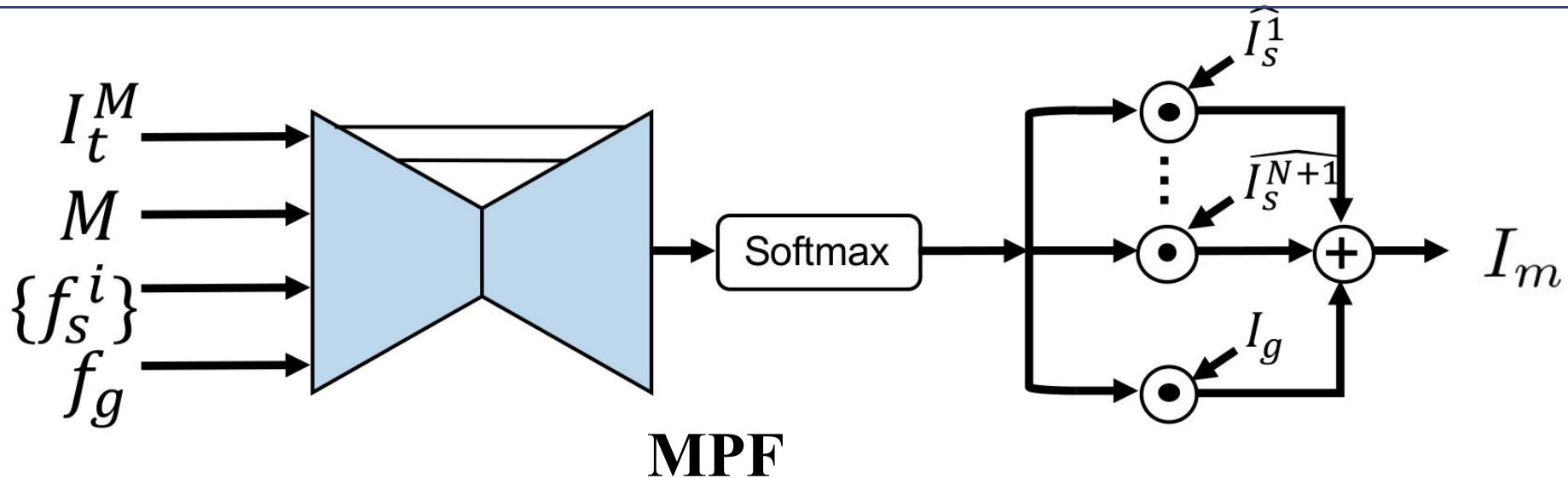
I_t^M Target Image with Mask

M Mask

CST Color-Spatial Transformer

SPF Single-Proposal Fusion

Multi-Proposal Image Fusion Module



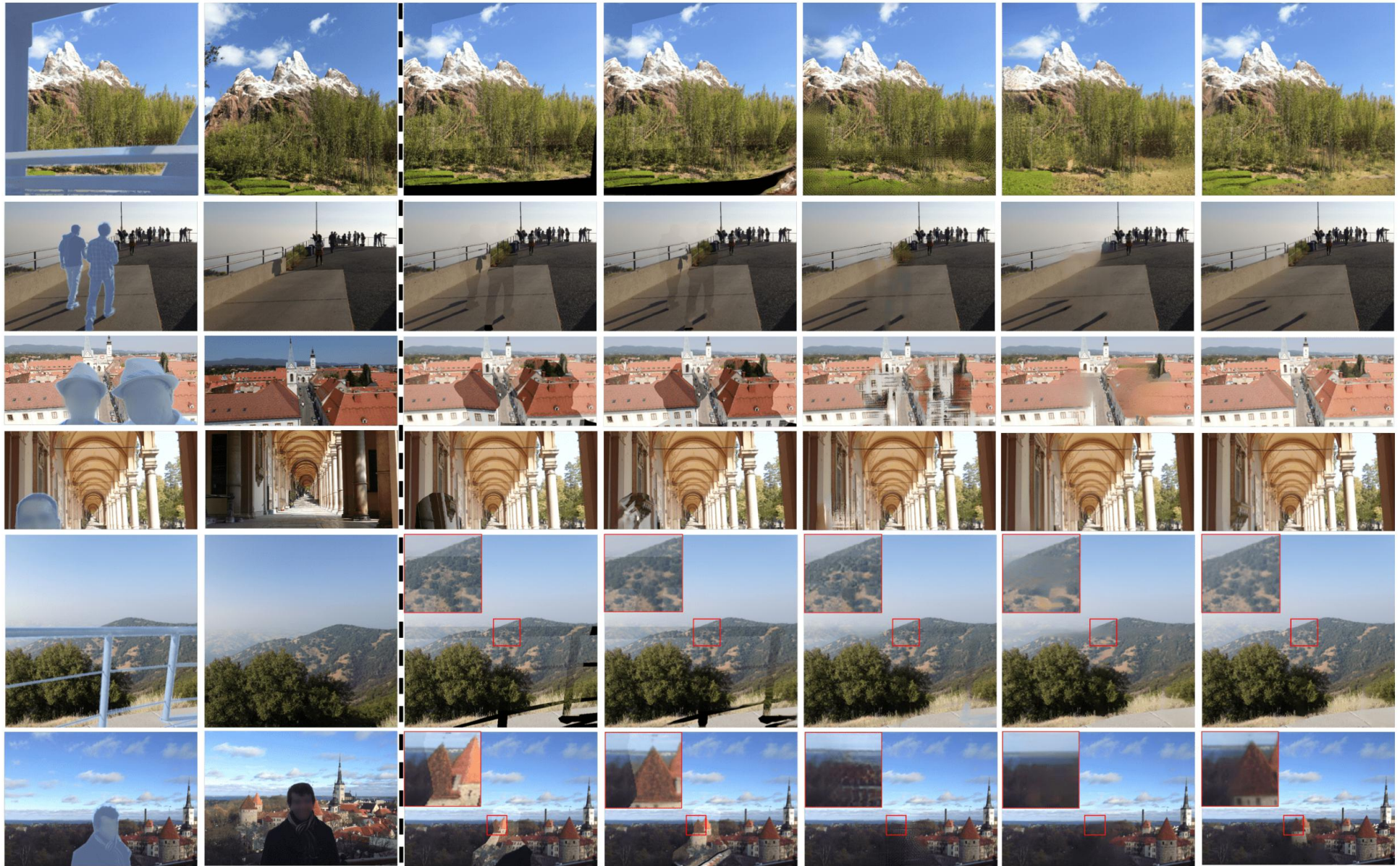
I_t^M Target Image with Mask M Mask \hat{I}_s^i Refined Source Image I_g Inpainting Result from ProFill

f_s^i Packed Features

$$I_m = c_g \odot I_g + \sum_{i=1}^{N+1} \bar{c}_i \odot \hat{I}_s^i$$

Final Result $I_o = I_t^M + M \odot I_m$

Visual Comparison



Target

Source

APAP

DFG

OPN

ProFill

TransFill

Ablation Study

Table 2: Ablation Study on Multi-Homography Proposals.

Clustering	N	Outlier Rejection	PSNR \uparrow	SSIM \uparrow	LPIPS \downarrow
Depth	N=5	OANet	37.576	0.9879	0.0164
Depth	N=5	Ratio Test [34]	37.444	0.9876	0.0168
Random	N=5	OANet	37.499	0.9873	0.0166
Spatial	N=5	OANet	37.384	0.9876	0.0169
Depth	N=3	OANet	37.537	0.9878	0.0162
None	N=1	OANet	37.092	0.9868	0.0172

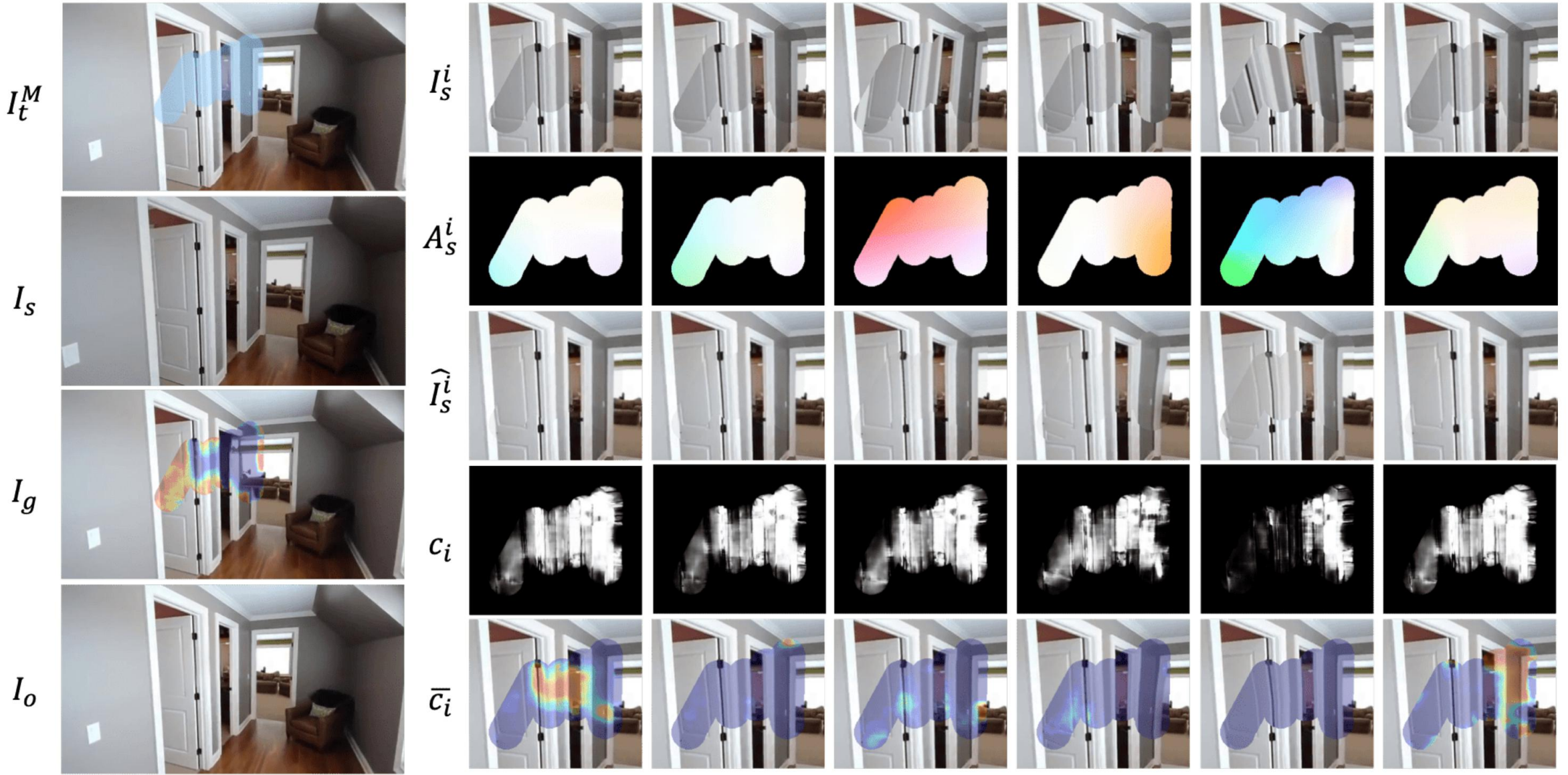
Table 3: Color-Spatial Transformation. **C**: Color, **S**:Spatial

Order	PSNR \uparrow	SSIM \uparrow	LPIPS \downarrow
$C \rightarrow S$	37.576	0.9879	0.0164
$S \rightarrow C$	37.566	0.9879	0.0163
Only S	36.717	0.9866	0.0182
Only C	36.228	0.9849	0.0179

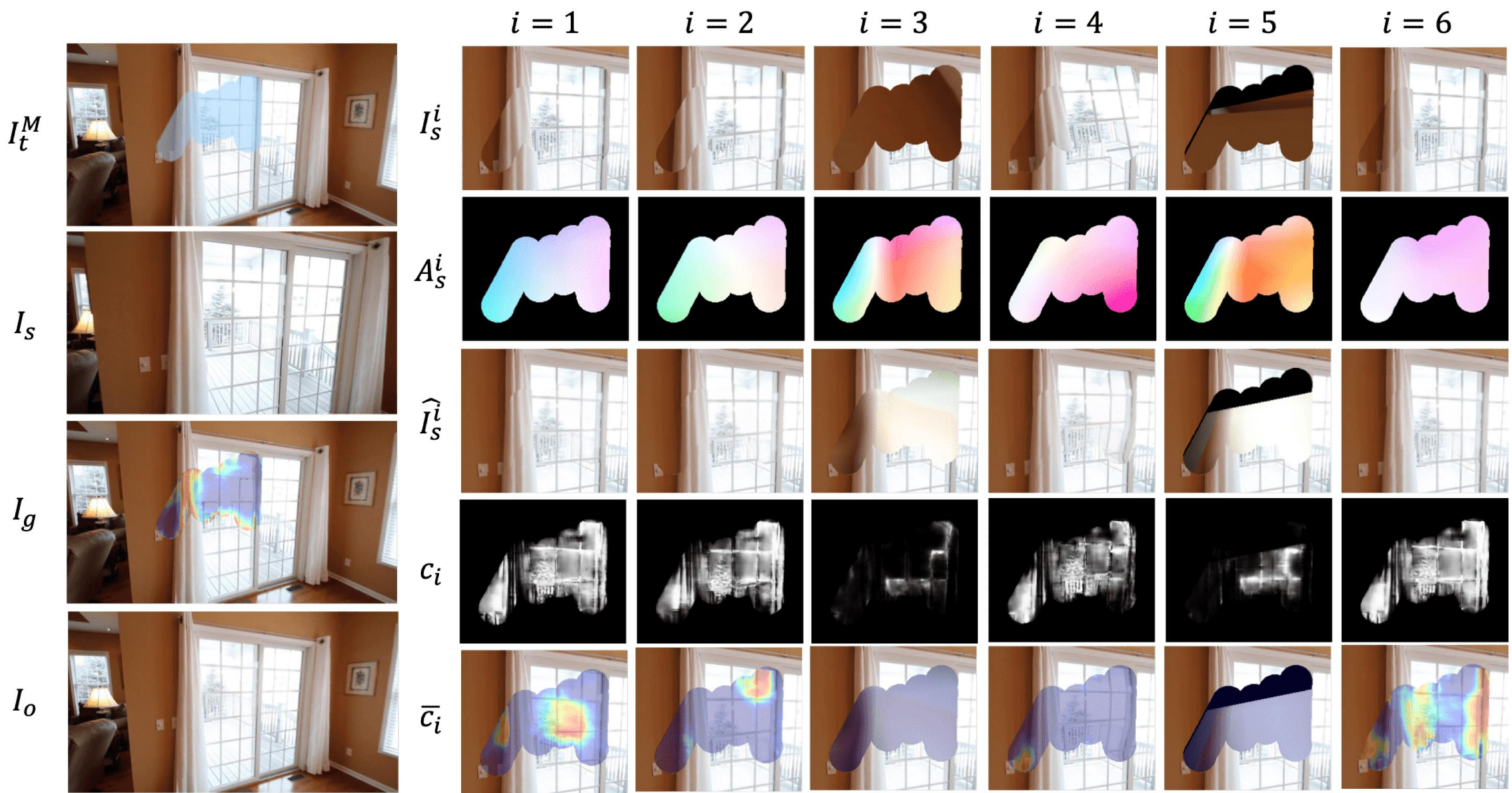
Table 4: Ablation Study on Pipeline Components. **CST**: Color-Spatial Transformer, **SPF**: Single-Proposal Fusion.

CST	SPF	PSNR \uparrow	SSIM \uparrow	LPIPS \downarrow
\checkmark	\checkmark	37.576	0.9879	0.0164
\times	\checkmark	35.579	0.9838	0.0183
\checkmark	\times	36.710	0.9861	0.0188
\times	\times	33.484	0.9782	0.0249

More Intermediate Results

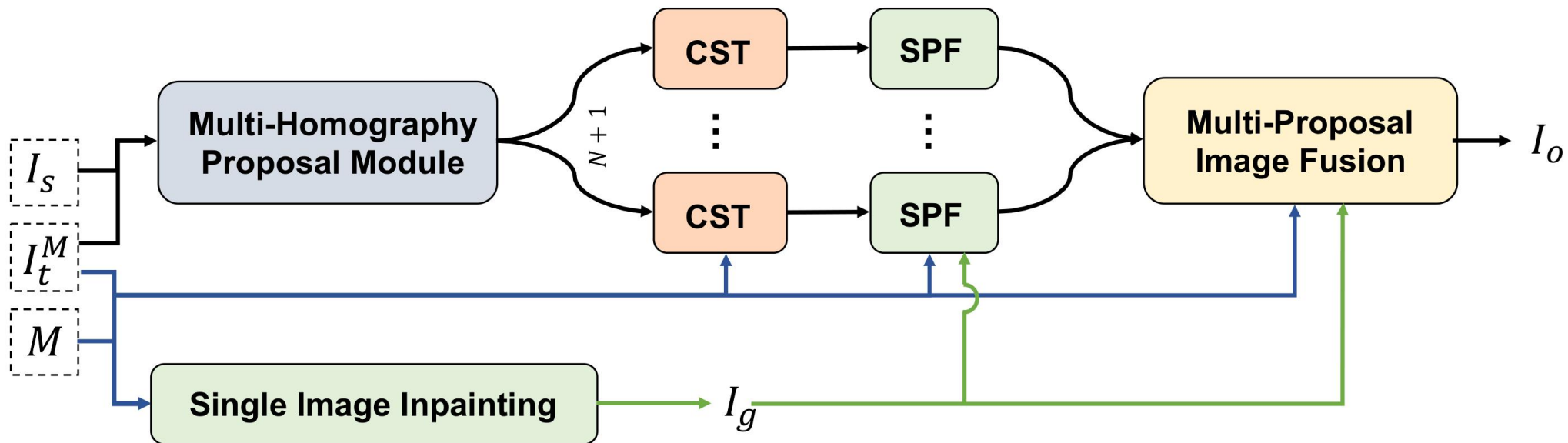


More Intermediate Results



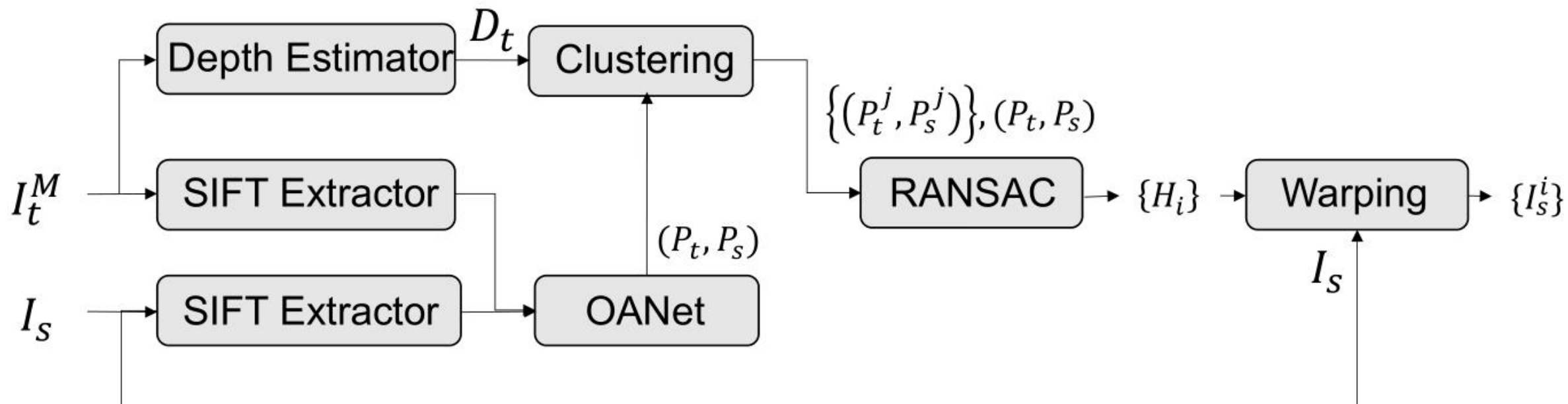
Conclusion

- TransFill, a **multi-homography** estimation pipeline to obtain multiple transformations of the source image, where each **aligns a specific region** to the target image.
- Propose to learn a **color and spatial transformer** to simultaneously perform a color matching and make a per-pixel spatial transformation to **address any residual differences** after the initial alignment.
- Learn weights suitable for **combining all final proposals** with a single image inpainting result



Discussion

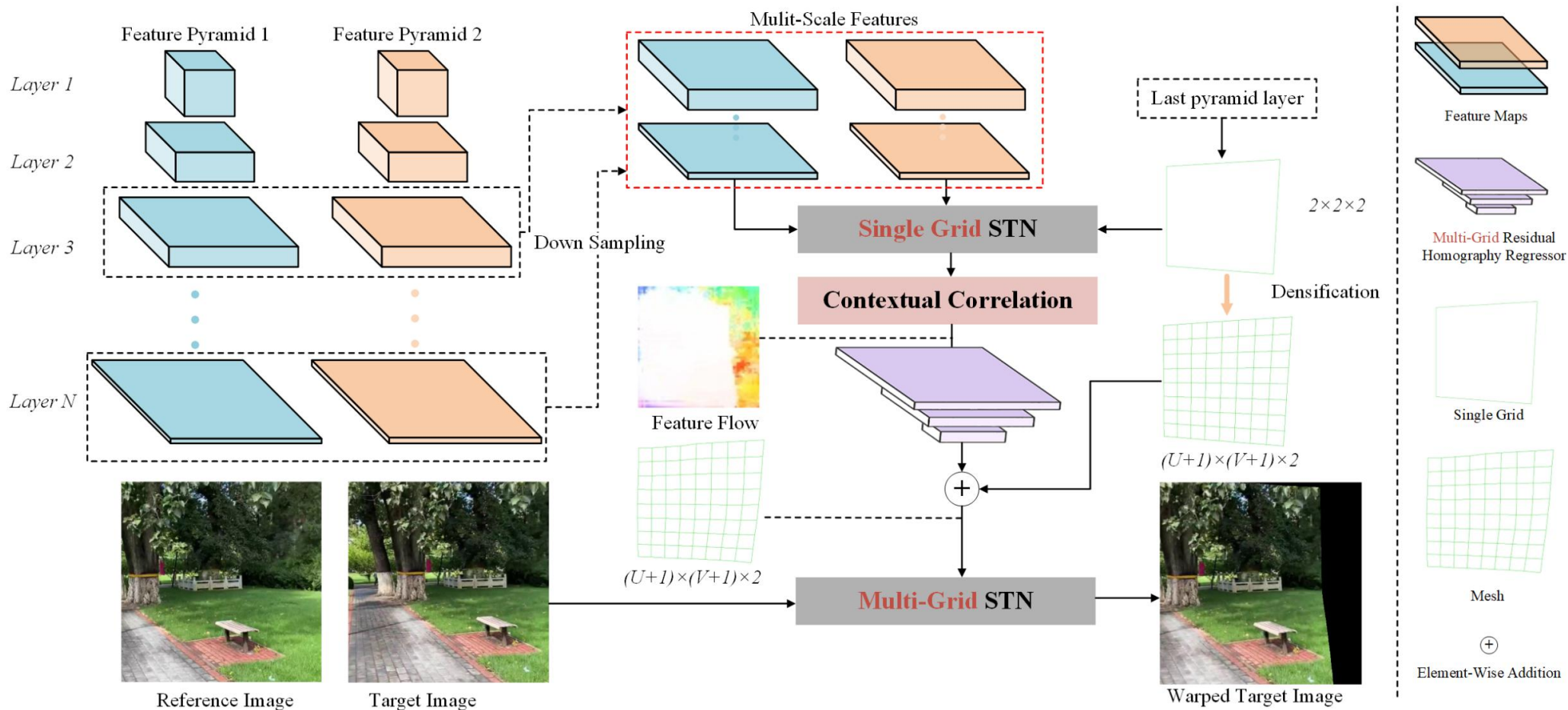
- The model is too large, not very compact, not end-to-end. Used pre-trained models or traditional methods: (1) SIFT, (2) OANet, (3) RANSAC, (4) Agglomerative Clustering Method, (5) MonoDepth Estimation, (6) ProFill, (7) Deep Bilateral Filtering



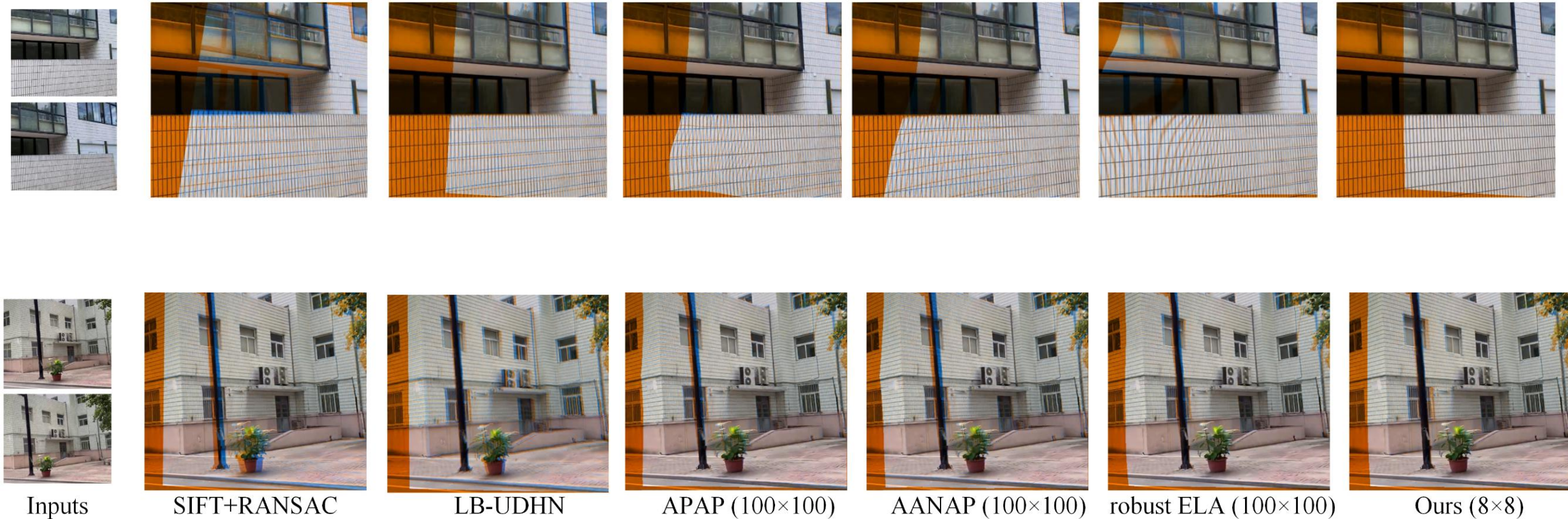
Multi-homography Proposal Module

Discussion

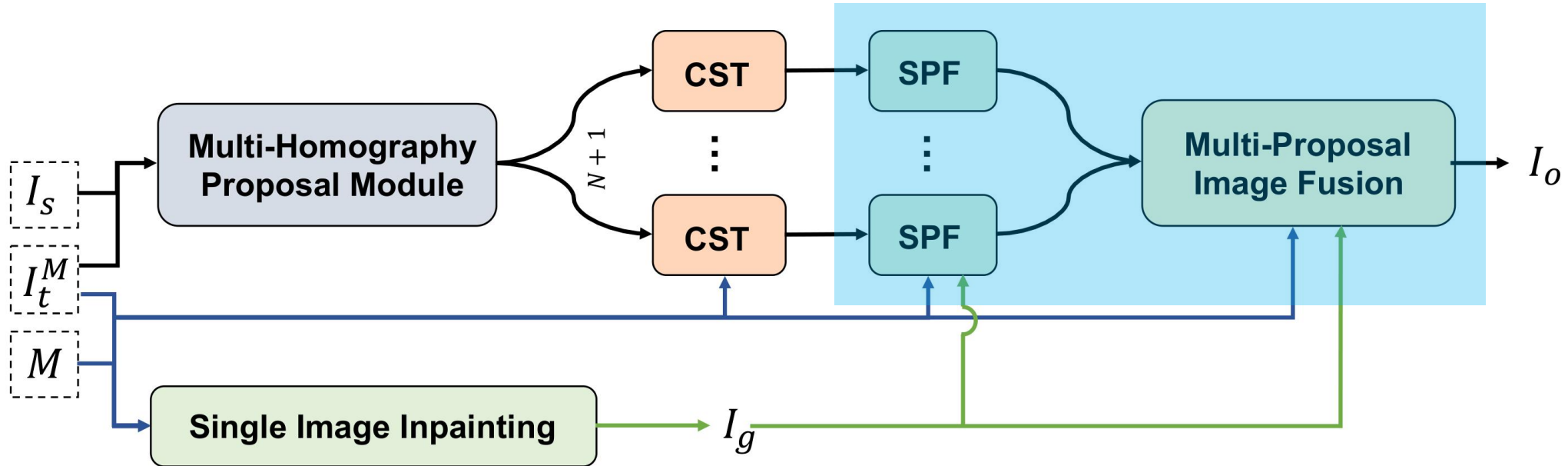
End-to-end, address the parallax using **multi-grid homography**, fast alignment



Discussion



- Merge the multiple fusion strategies





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Thanks

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