

Image Factorization and Manipulation with Generative Regularizations

Zhixiang Wang

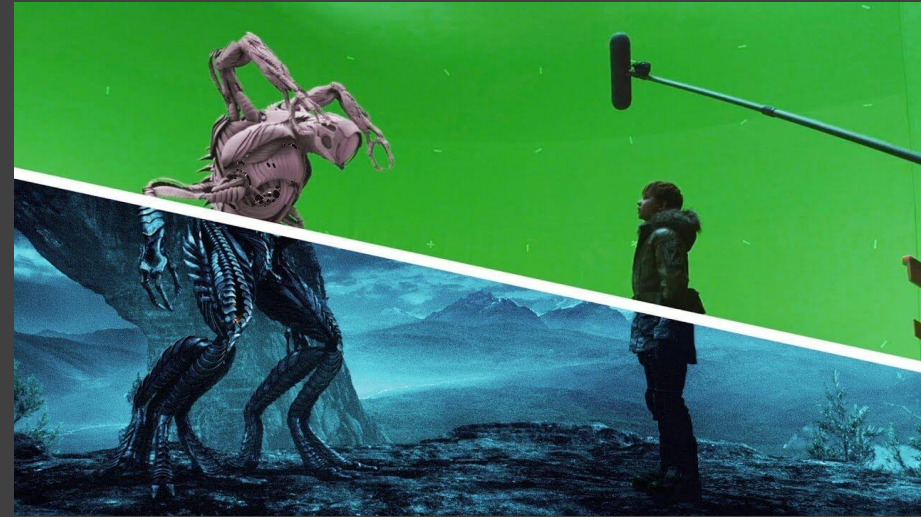
PhD candidate

The University of Tokyo



Goal: GenAI + Advanced Cameras for VFX

Reduce actor, time, and money costs



Research Works

Special Hardwares

Polarimetric Camera



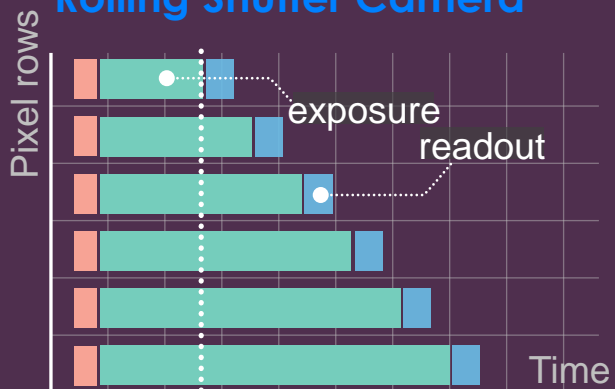
Wang et al, CVPR 2019

Infrared Camera



Wang et al, CVPR 2019
Wei, Wang et al, AAAI'23

Rolling Shutter Camera



Wang et al, CVPR 2022
Ji, Wang et al, ICCV 2023

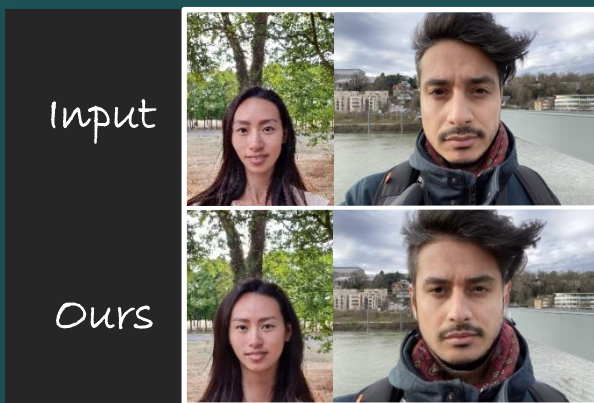
Foggy Scene Understanding



Ma, Wang et al, CVPR 2022

Generative Models

Geometric Distortion Correction



Wang et al, IJCV 2024

Background Replacement



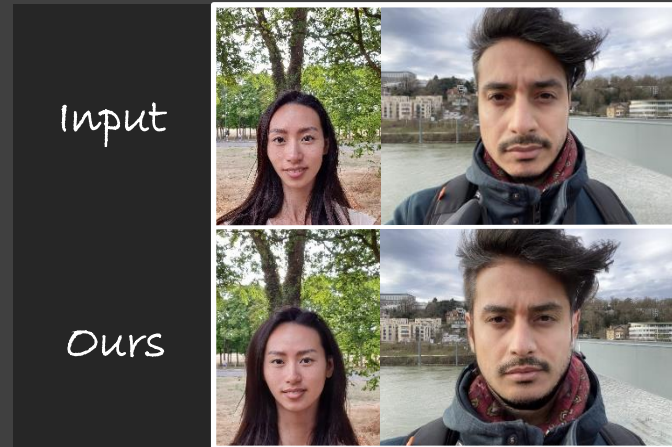
Wang et al, SIGGRAPH 2024

Style Transfer



Chang, Wang et al, ECCV 2020

Viewpoint + Lens



Perspective Distortion Correction

Wang et al, IJCV 2024

Background



Matting by Generation

Wang et al, SIGGRAPH 2024

Good Photos are Not Easy to Take

Examples of “bad/undesired” photos, caused by unwanted imaging factors



Device



Lighting



Viewpoint



Background

Difficulty in Controlling Imaging Factors



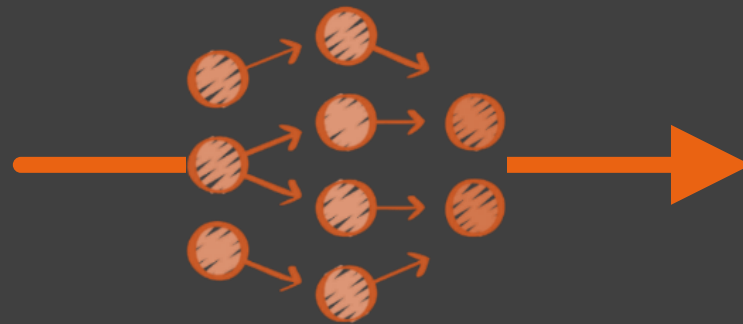
- ▶ Numerous factors
- ▶ Specialized equipment
 - ▶ Inflexible
 - ▶ Expensive
- ▶ Expertise
- ▶ Multiple trials

Simple yet Popular DL-based Solution



Undesired Samplings

Image-to-Image Transform

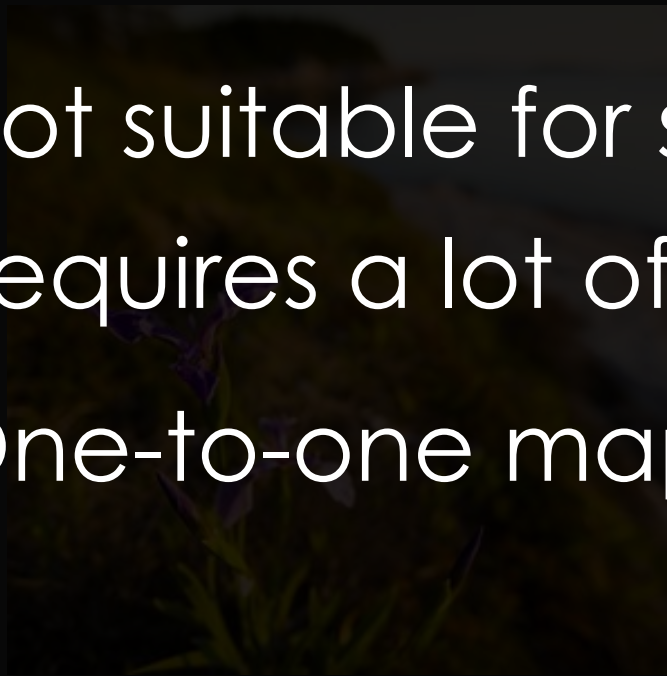


Desired Samplings

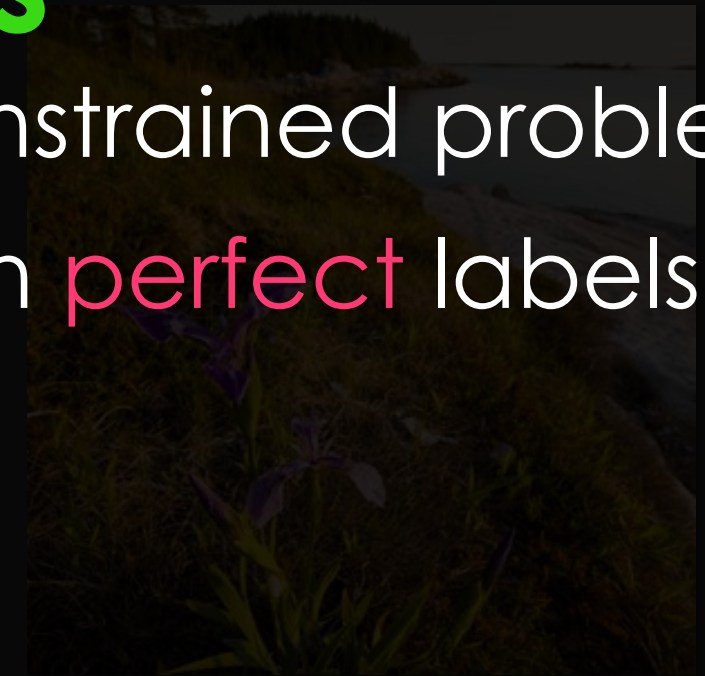
Popular Approaches

Challenges

- Not suitable for severe under-constrained problems
- Requires a lot of **paired** data with **perfect** labels
- One-to-one mapping



Undesired
Samplings



Desired
Sampling

Image Factors and Factorization

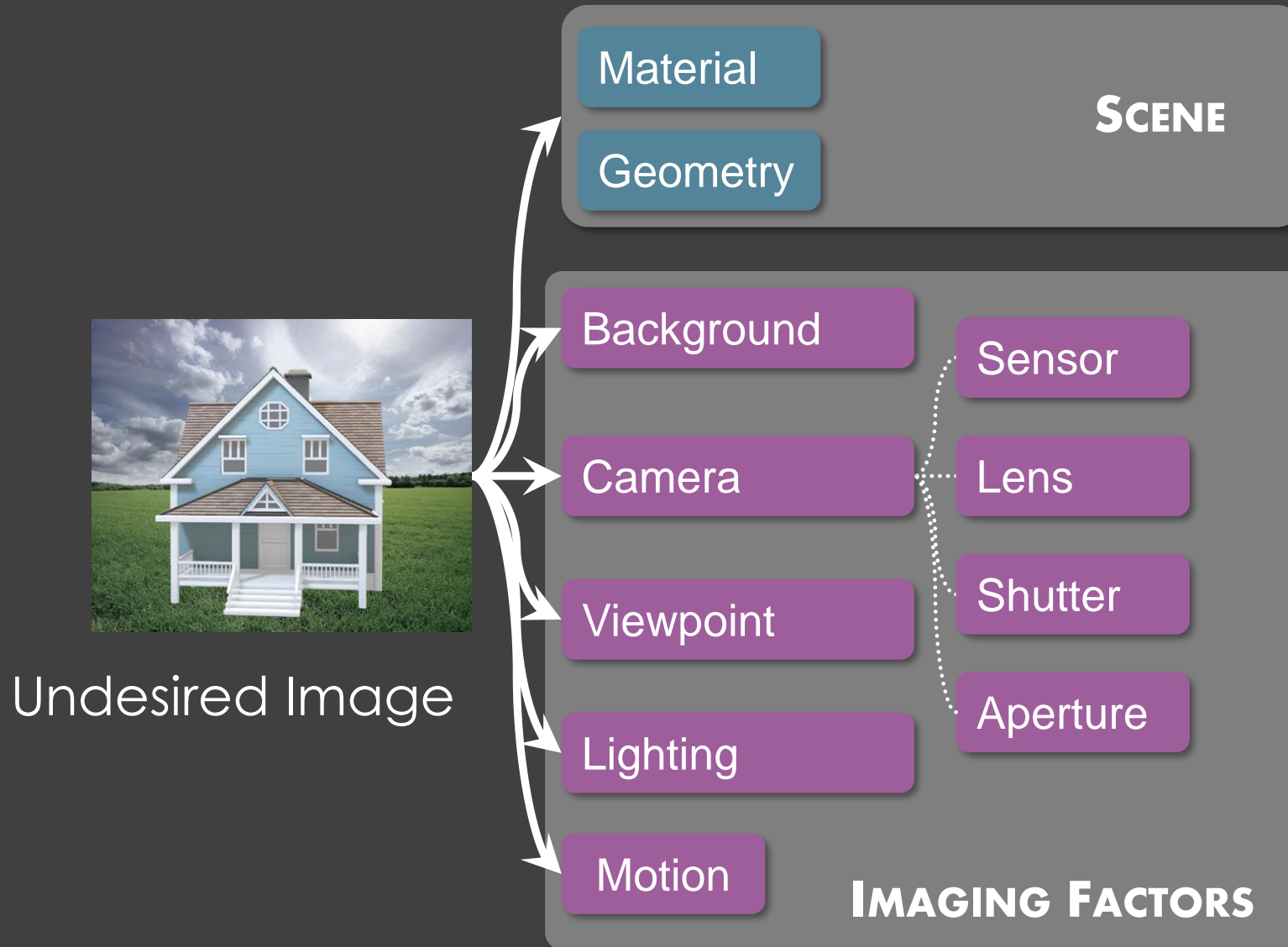
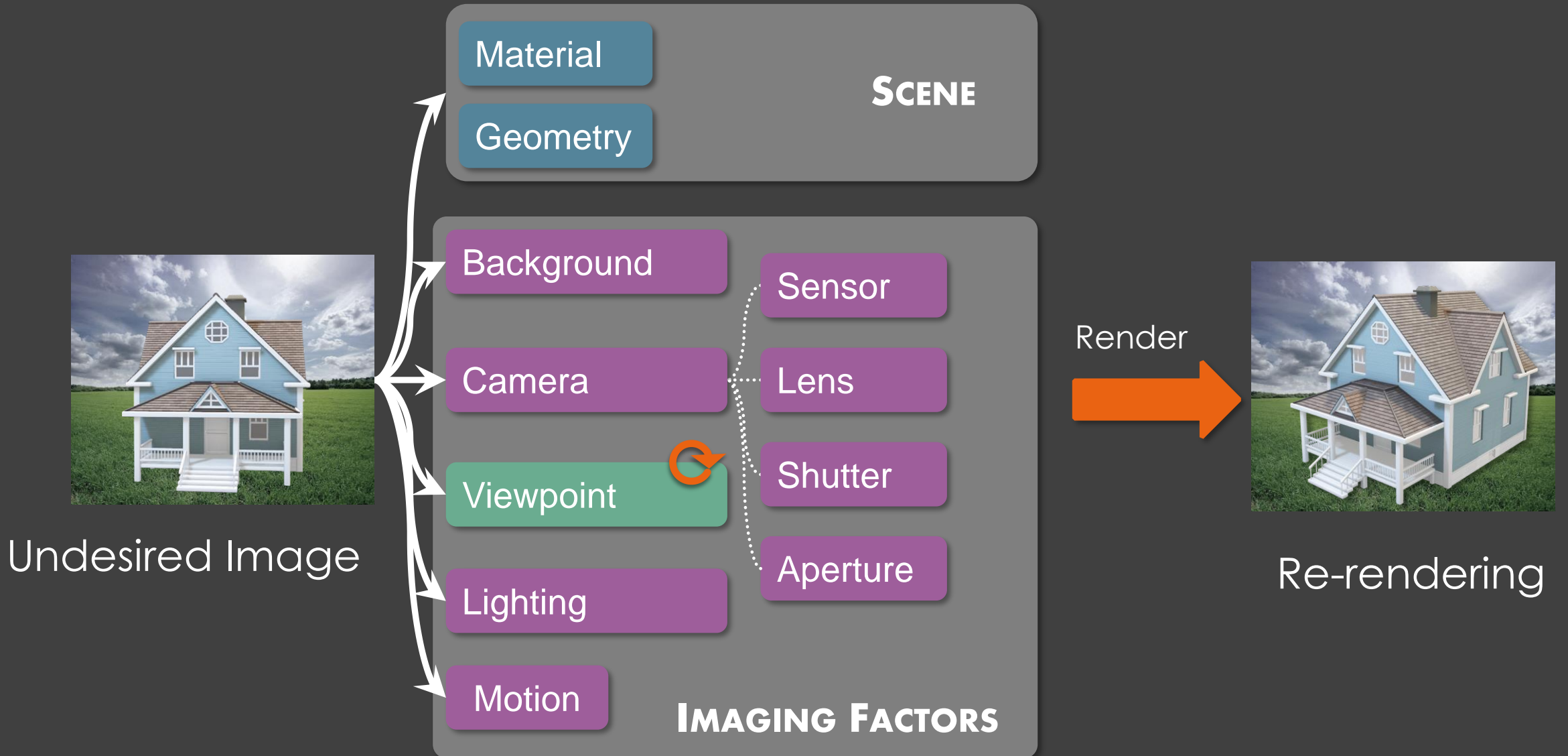
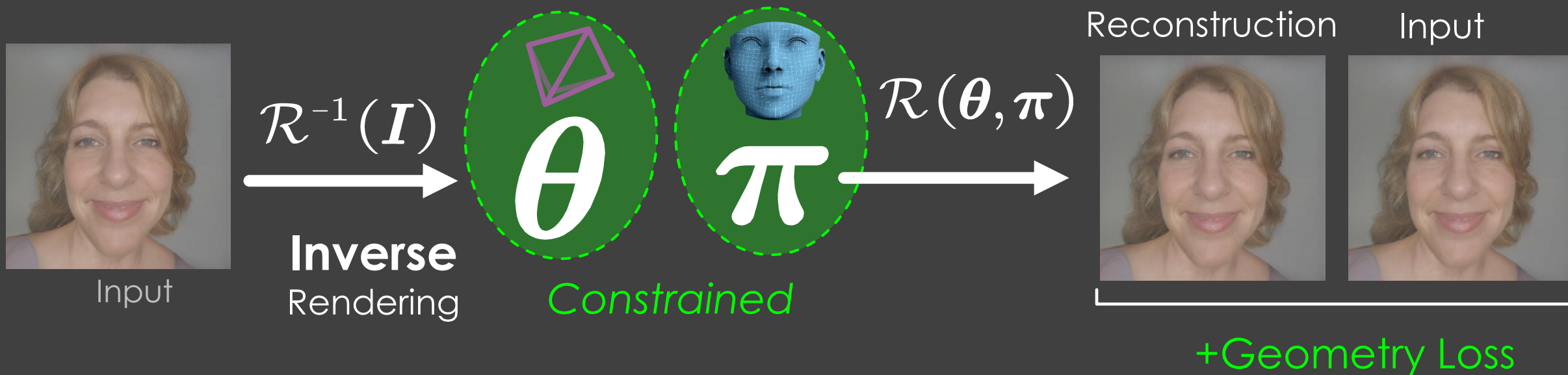


Image Manipulation

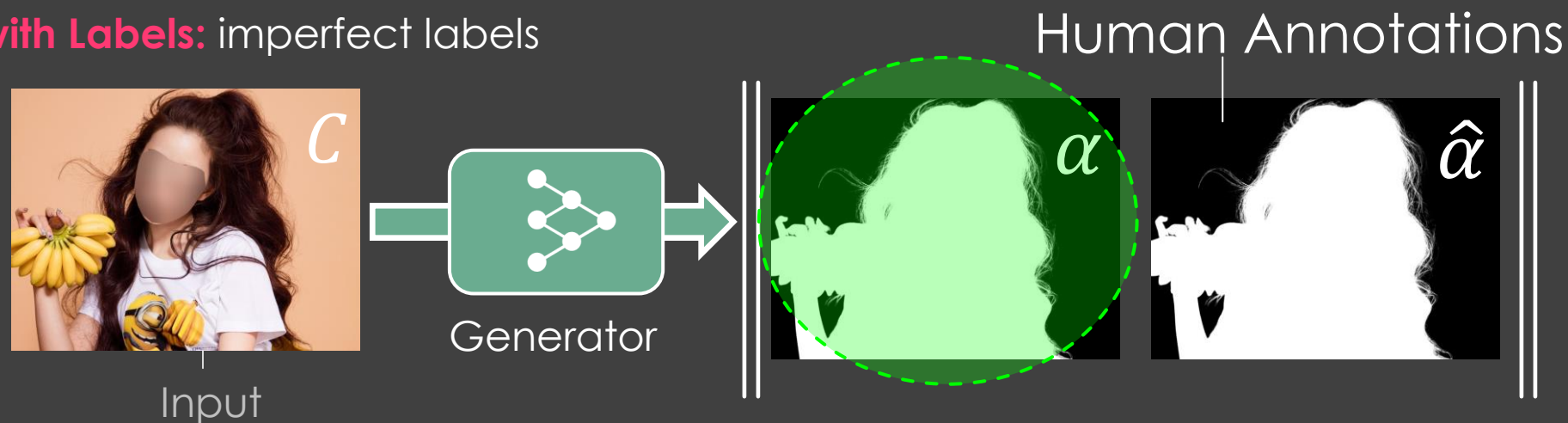


Harness Pre-trained Generative Models

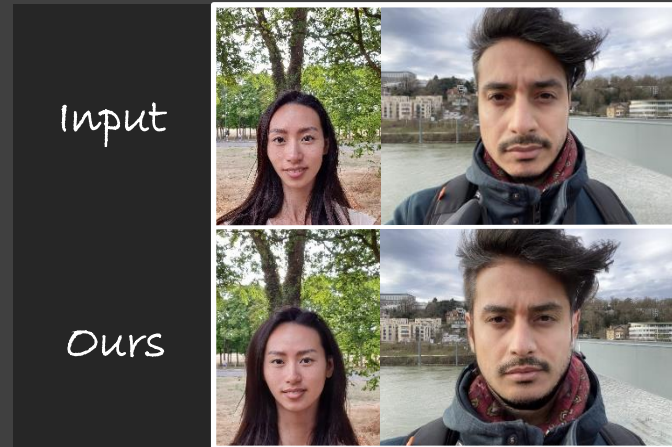
Optimization-based: no labels required



Learning with Labels: imperfect labels



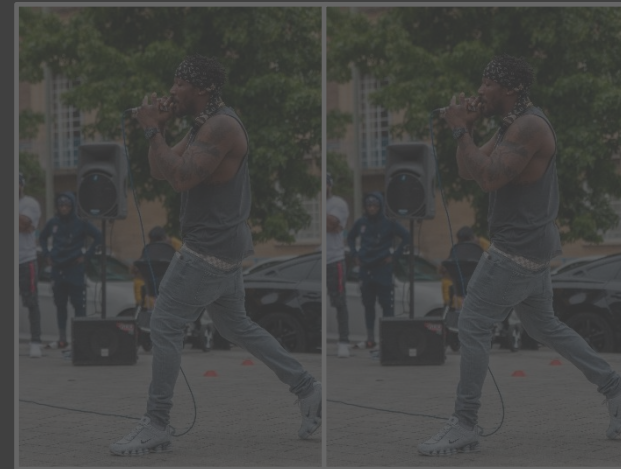
Viewpoint + Lens



Perspective Distortion Correction

Wang et al, IJCV 2024

Background



Matting by Generation

Wang et al, SIGGRAPH 2024





Disappeared Ears

Huge Nose

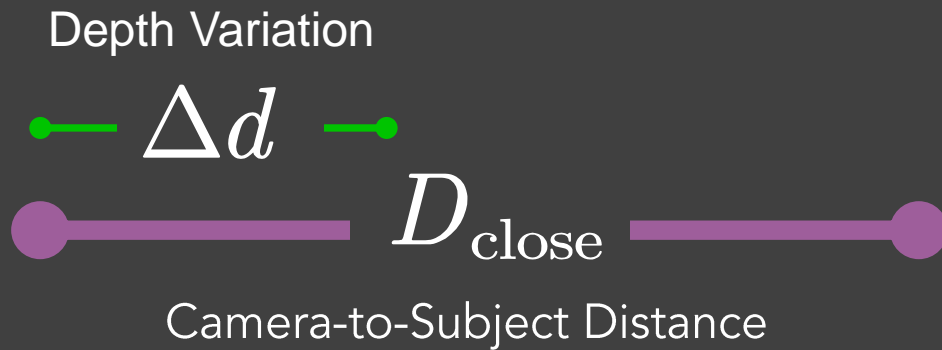
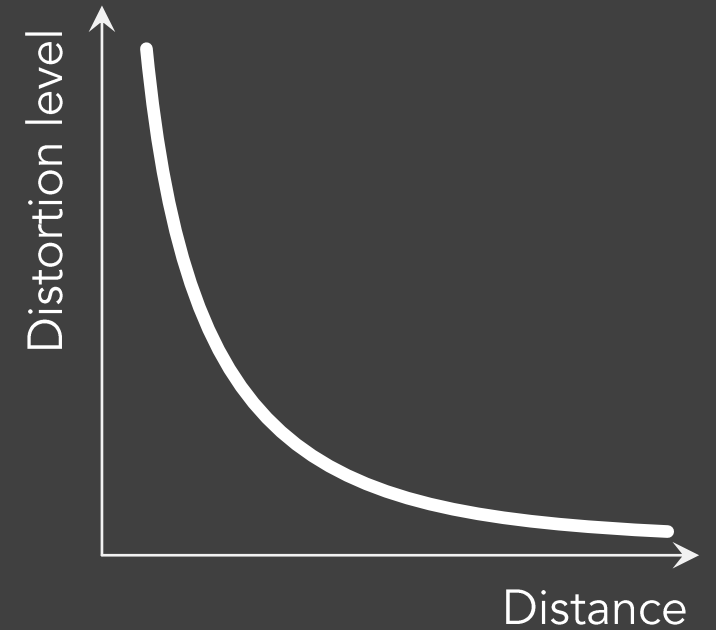
Asymmetric Face

Sharp Chin

Short Camera-to-Subject Distance



Perspective Projection



Weak-perspective Projection



Perspective



Weak-perspective



Depth Variation

Δd

D_{close}

D_{far}

$$D_{\text{far}} \gg \Delta d$$

Camera-to-Subject Distance



Manipulate Viewpoint and Lens

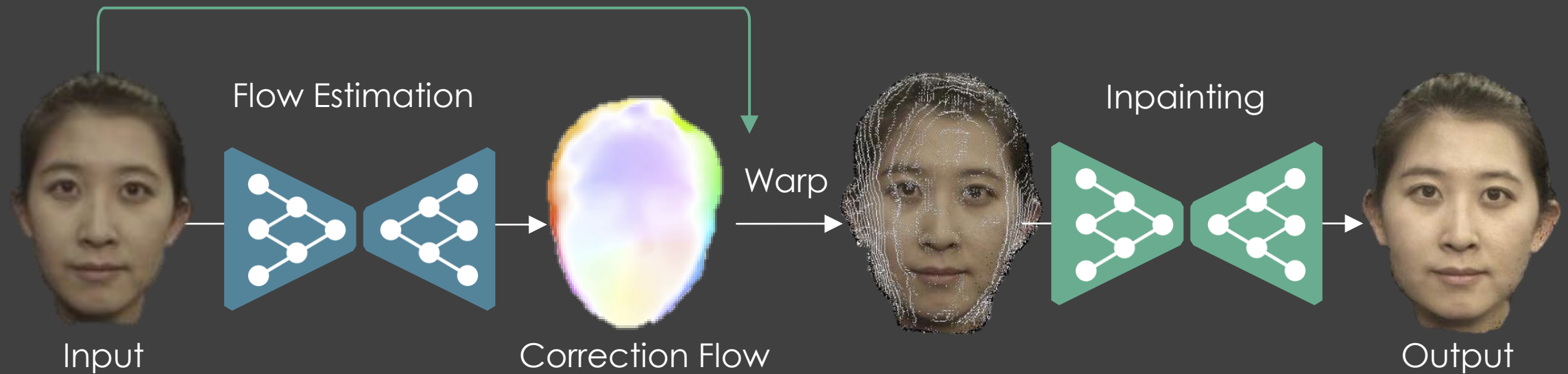
Perspective



Weak-perspective



Existing Methods – Warping-based



Fried et al, SIGGRAPH'16

Zhao et al, ICCV'19

Limitations of Existing Methods



Input

Output

Target

- ▶ **Flow warping only repeats existing pixels**
 - ▶ CANNOT reveal occluded regions
 - ▶ Invisible ear, cheek, neck ...
 - ▶ CANNOT deal with serious distortion
 - ▶ When camera-to-face distance is 20–40cm
 - ▶ Not 3D-aware
 - ▶ Face shape is flawed
- ▶ **Learning-based method (Zhao+) is worse**
 - ▶ Require a lot of training data
 - ▶ Hard to generalize
 - ▶ CANNOT continuously change

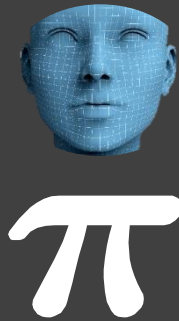
Optimization-based Factorization

Input: I
Single Image



$\mathcal{R}^{-1}(I)$
.....▶

Inverse
Rendering



$\mathcal{R}(\theta, \pi)$
————▶

Forward
Rendering

Reconstruction



Input



Optimization-based Factorization

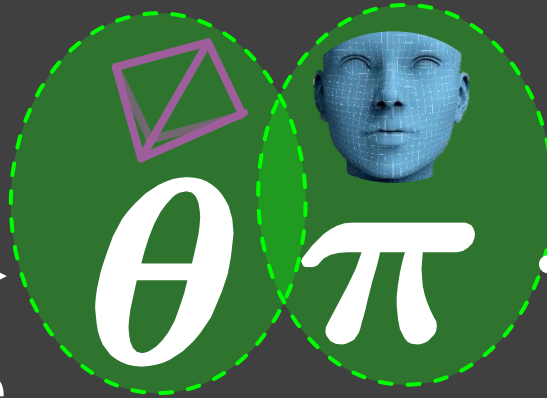
Challenge: ill-posed/unconstrained

Input: I
Single Image



$\mathcal{R}^{-1}(I)$
.....▶

Inverse
Rendering



Constraints

▶ $\mathcal{R}(\theta, \pi)$

Forward
Rendering

Reconstruction



Input



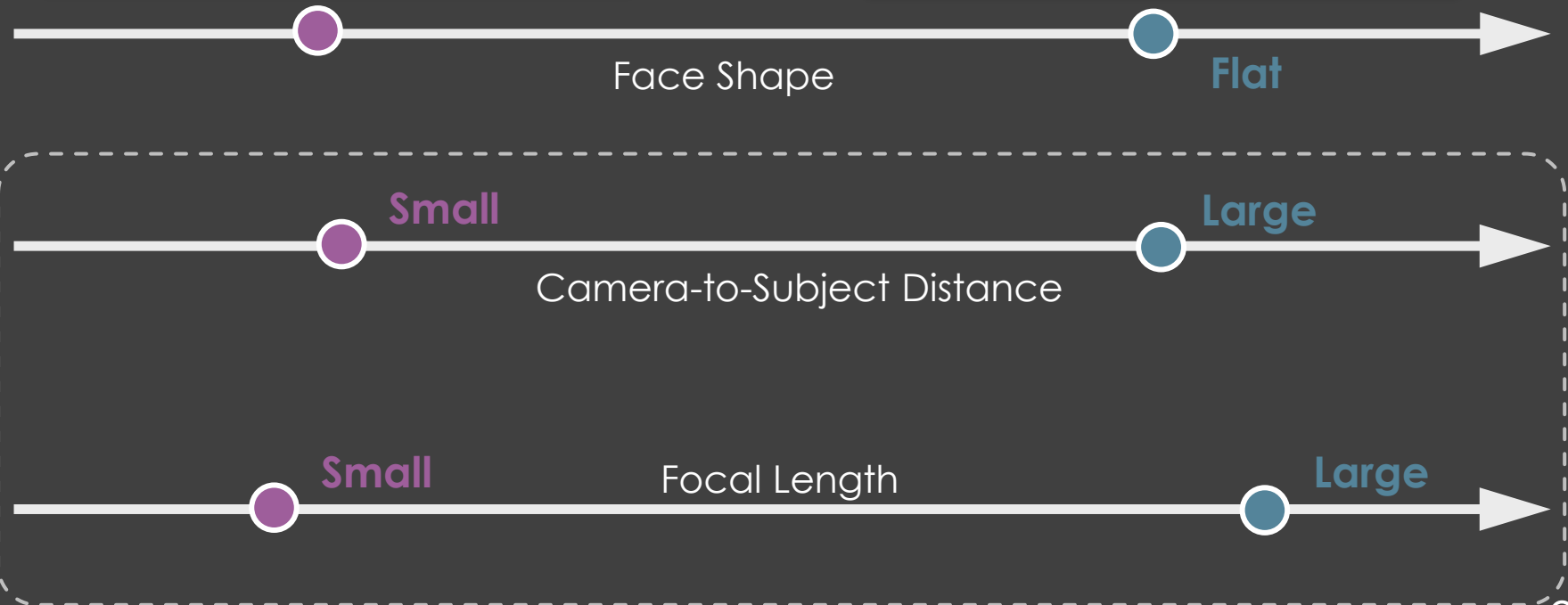
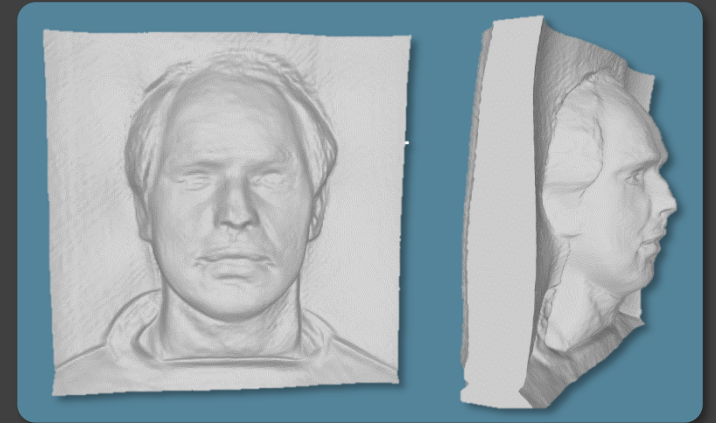
+Geometry Loss

Ambiguity of Parameters

Many **combinations** resemble input image



...



3D GAN Prior as Face Constraint

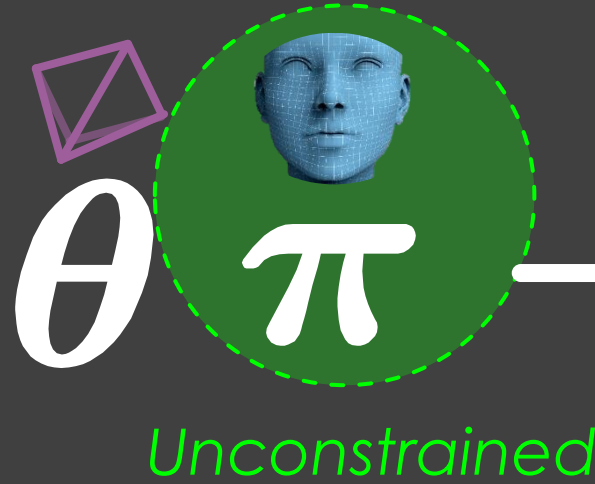
Single Image

Reconstruction



$\mathcal{R}^{-1}(I)$

Inverse
Rendering

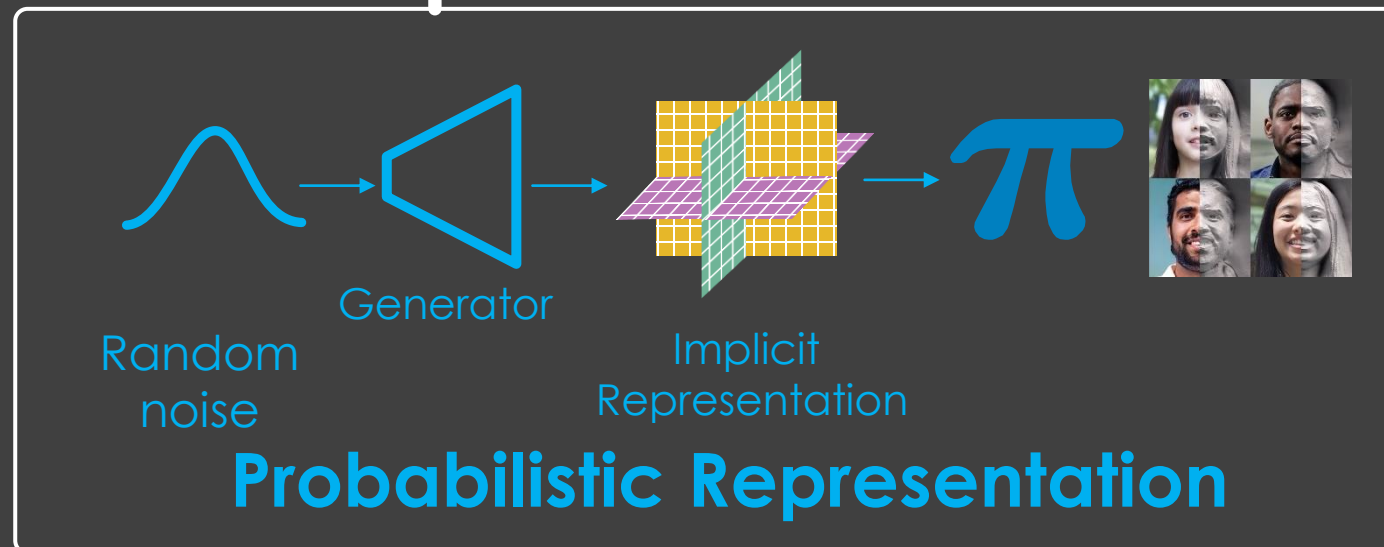


$\mathcal{R}(\theta, \pi)$



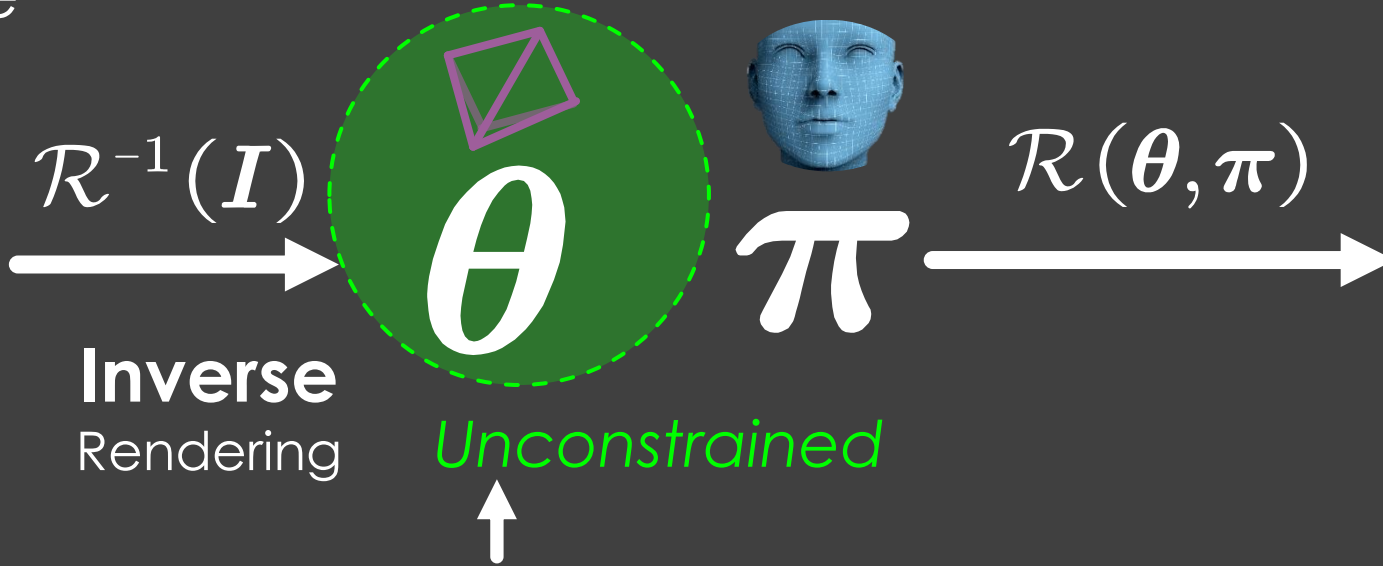
I

3D GAN



Camera Regularization (CR)

Input: I
Single Image



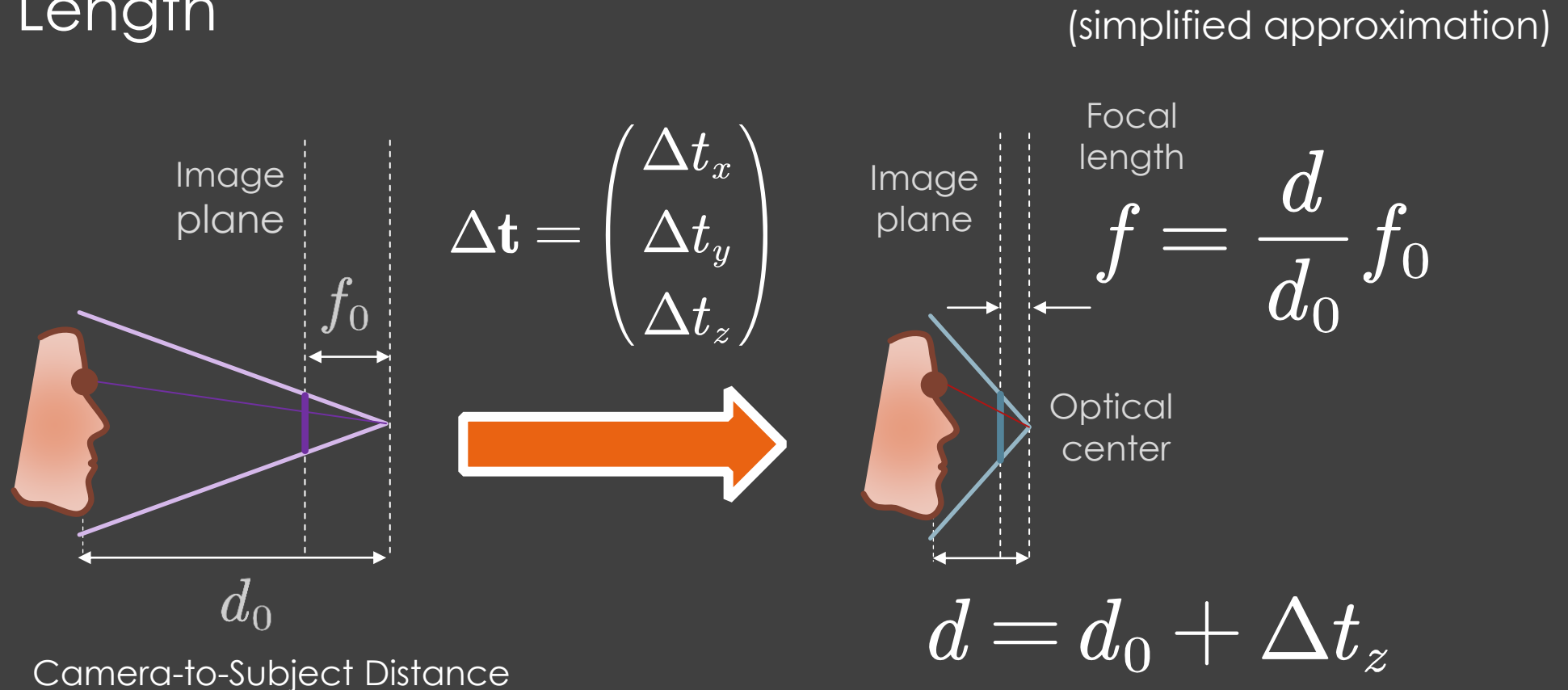
Reconstruction



3 Strategies

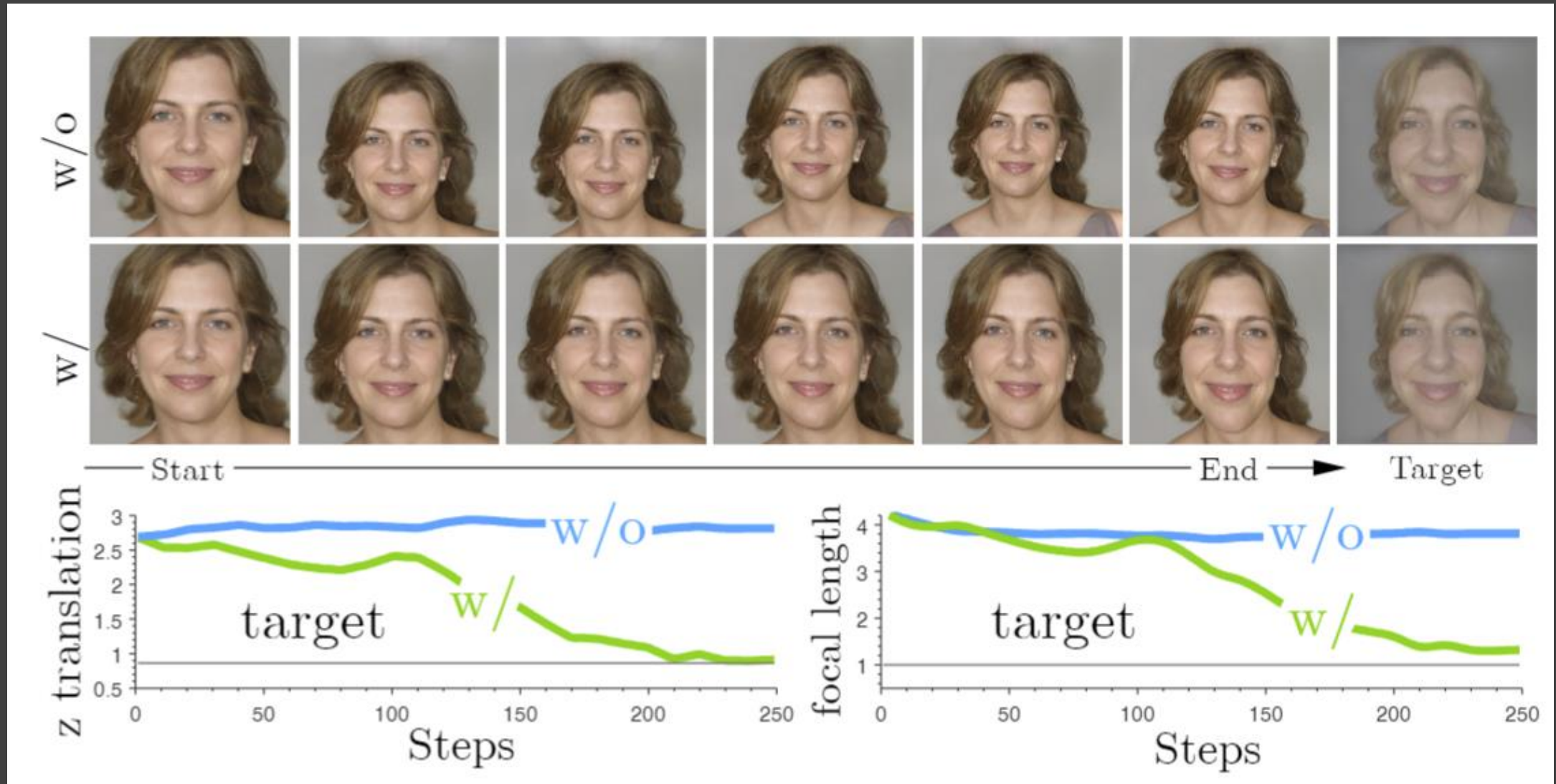
CR 1: Focal Length Re-parameterization

- Focal Length



Motivation: Reduce unknown parameters and decouple

CR 1: Focal Length Re-parameterization



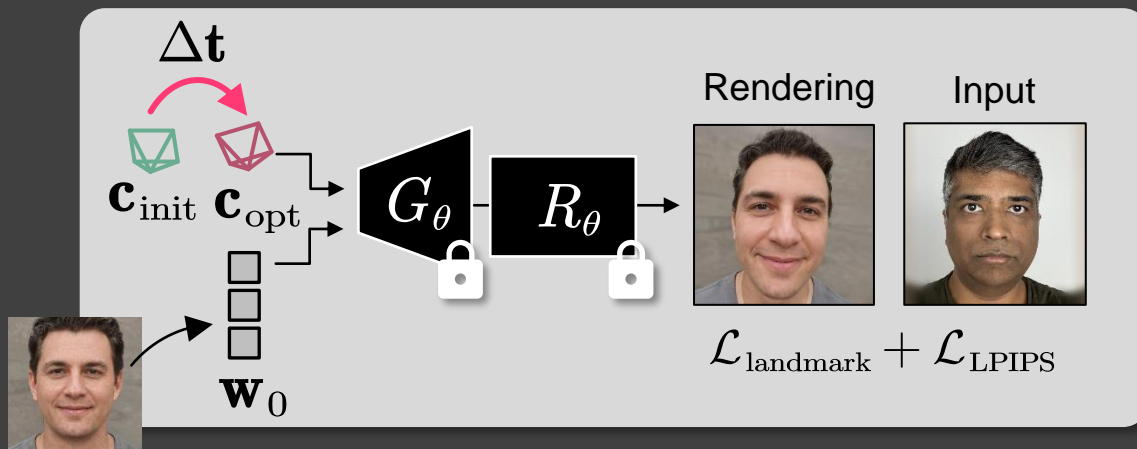
CR 2: Optimization Scheduling



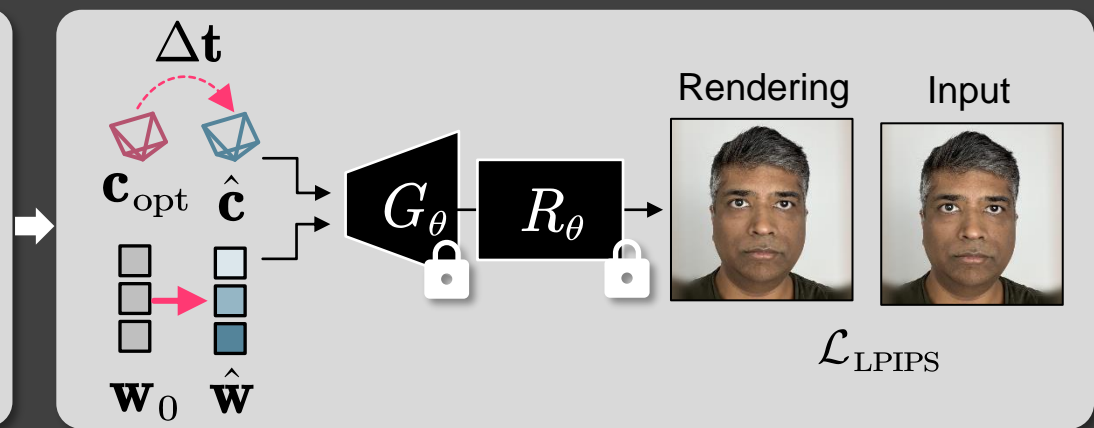
Motivation: Face is **easier** to fall into **sub-optimum** than camera



Optimization Frozen



Optimize camera

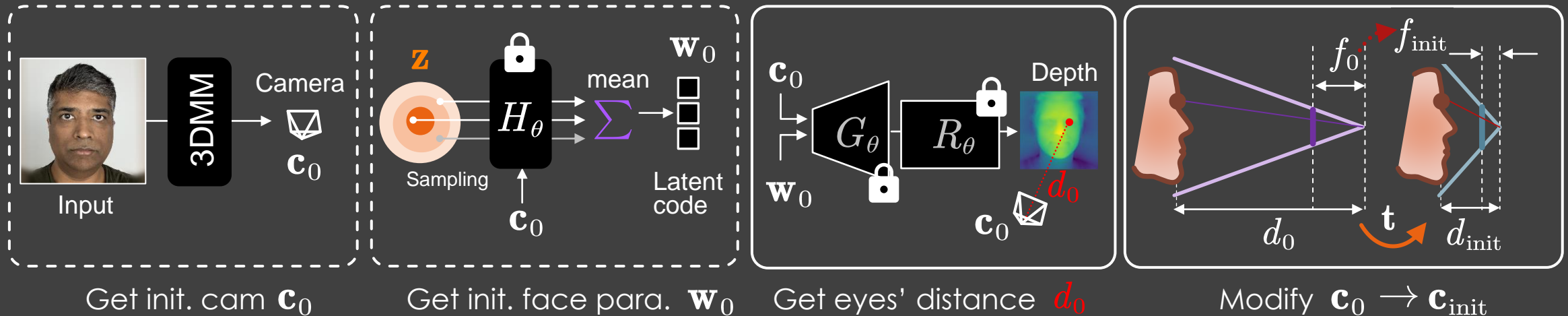


Optimize face, refine camera

CR 3: Better Initialization

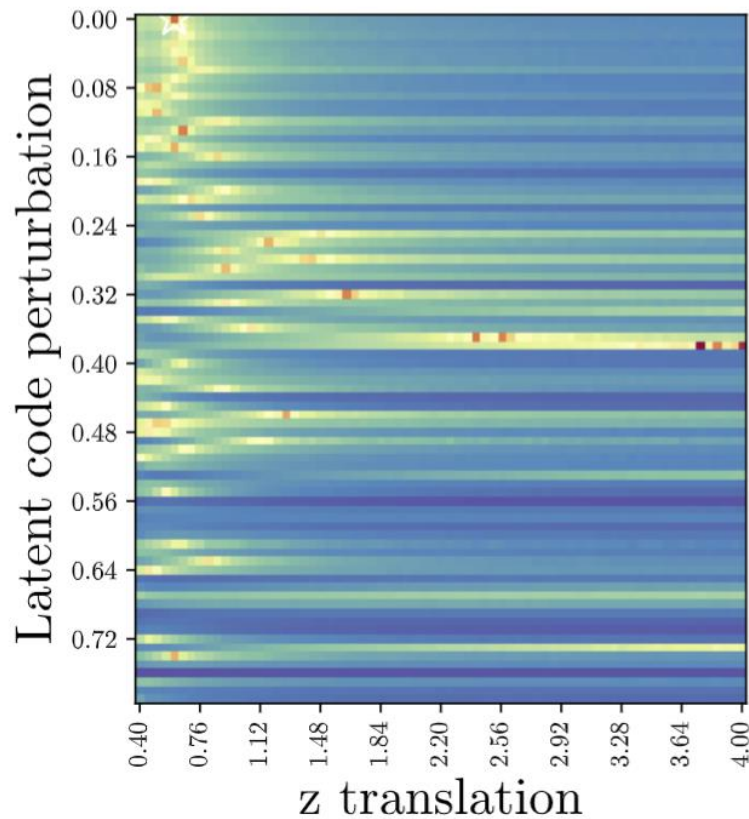
Start from a close-up camera position

Original initialization

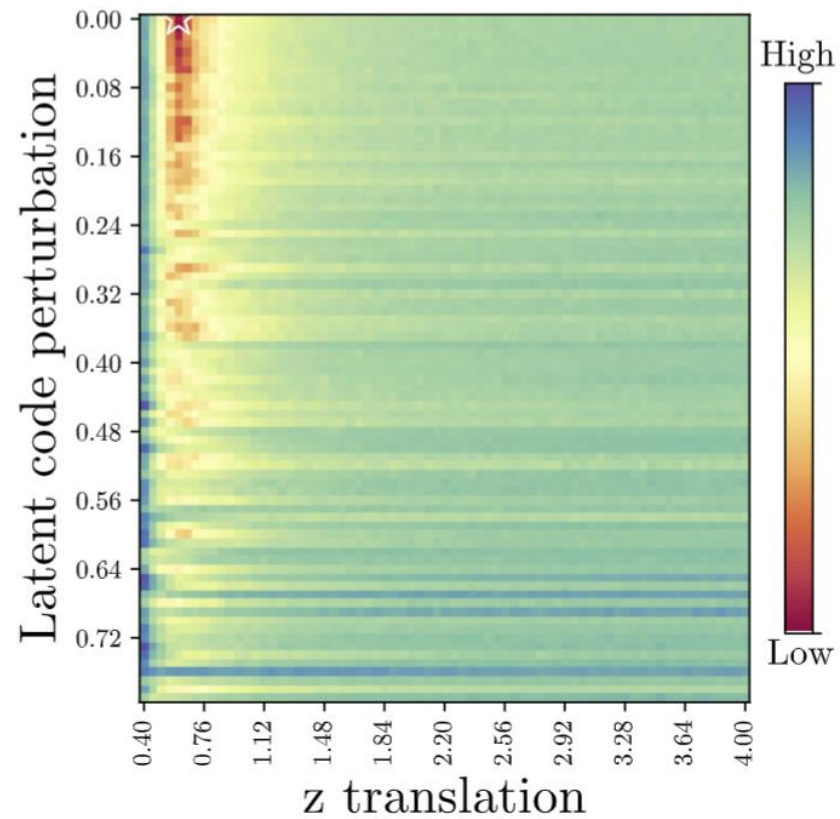


Ambiguity Caused by Loss

Pixel loss is **very sensitive** to pixel change



(a) L_2 loss

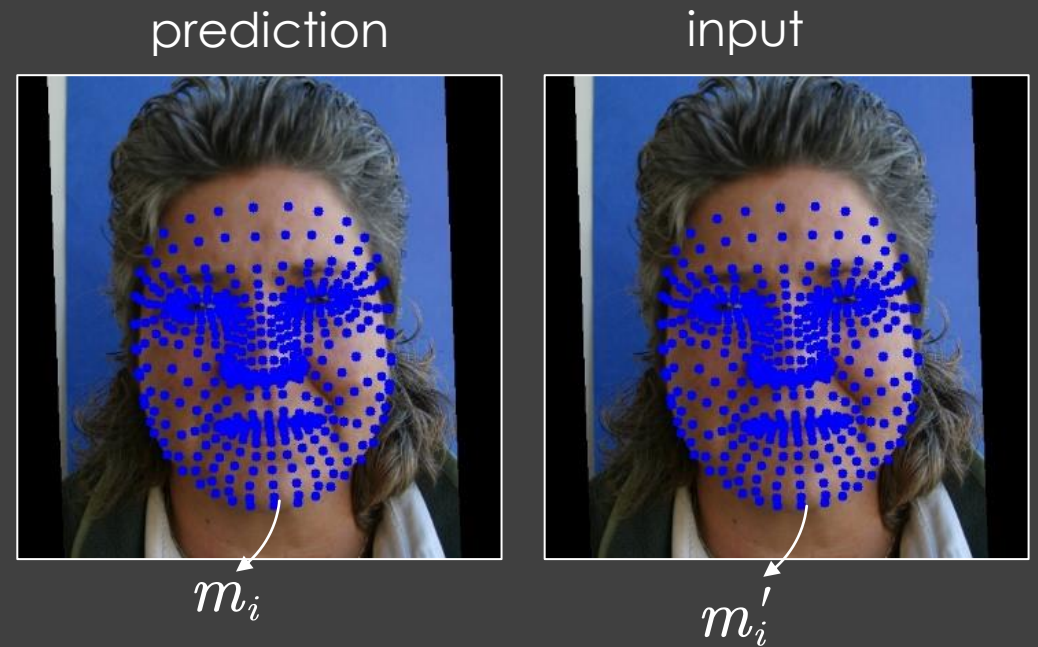


(b) Landmark loss

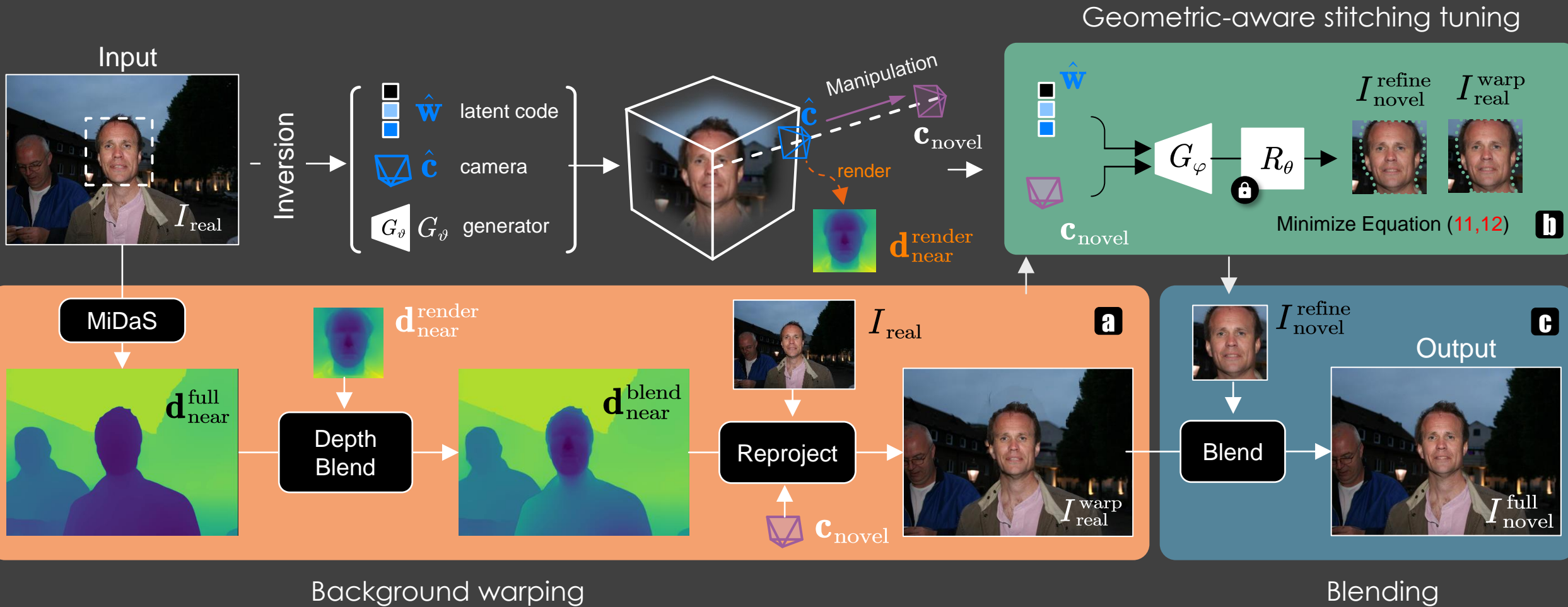
Geometric Regularization

Uncertainty-based Loss

$$\sum_{i=1}^{|\mathcal{M}|} \left(\underbrace{\log(\sigma_i^2)}_{\text{Uncertainty term}} + \frac{\|m_i - m_i'\|_2^2}{2\sigma_i^2} \right)$$



Extensions for Full-frame Image



Results – Mesh



Distorted input



HFGI3D [58]



Triplanenet [6]

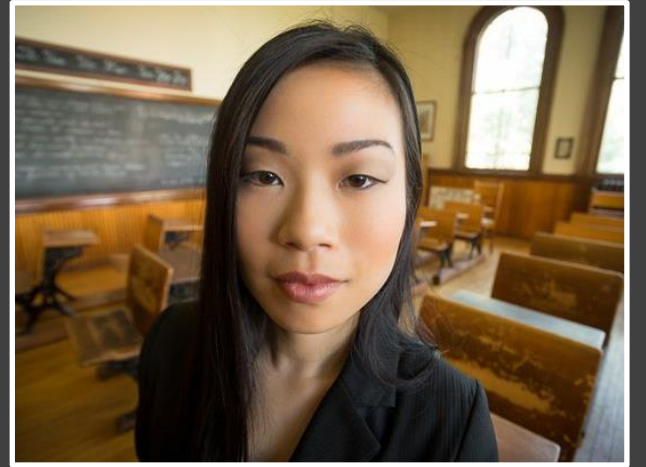


Ours

Other GAN inversion methods

Results

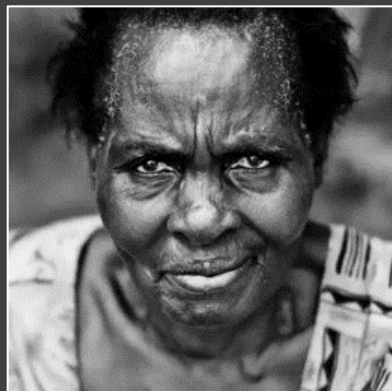
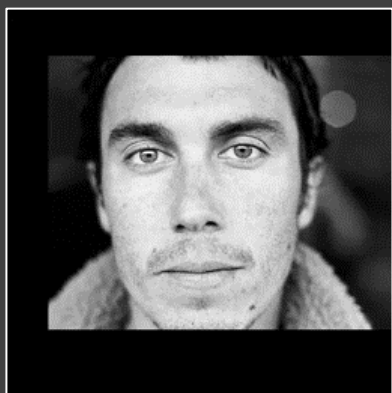
Input



Output

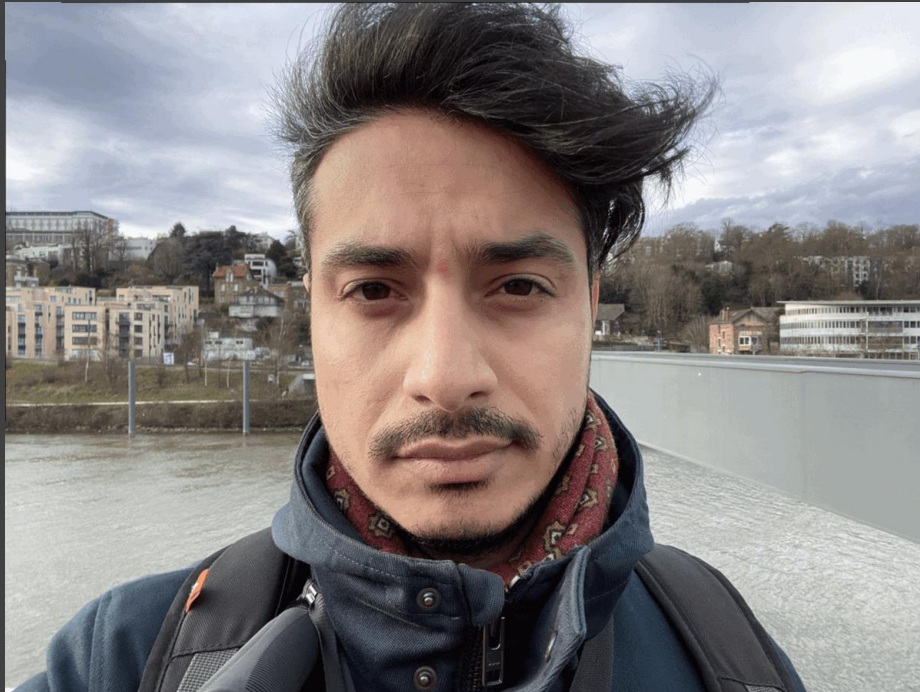


Results – Continuous Manipulation



Results – Comparison

Stretch-like



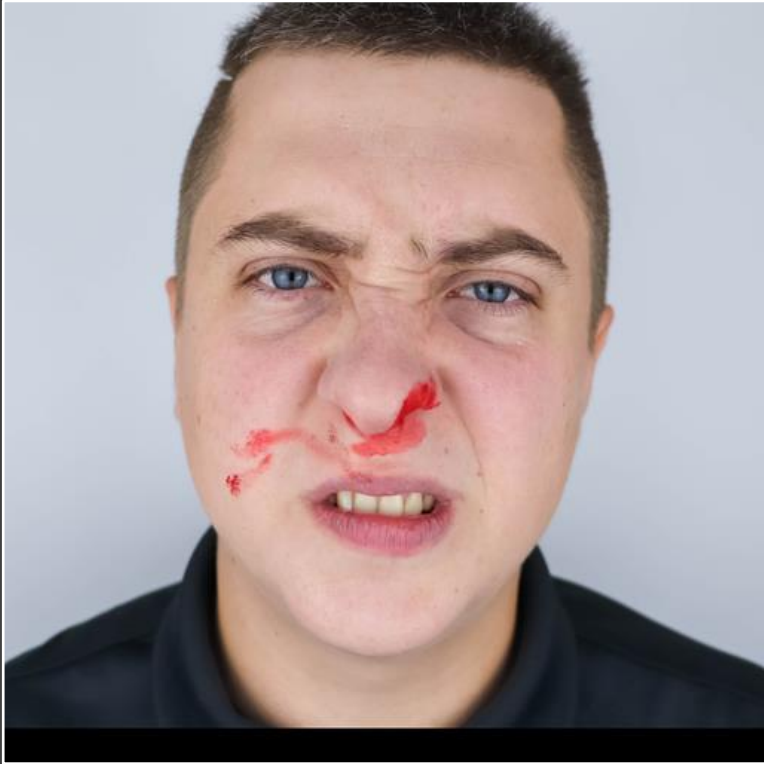
Fried et al, SIGGRAPH'16

3D geometric consistent

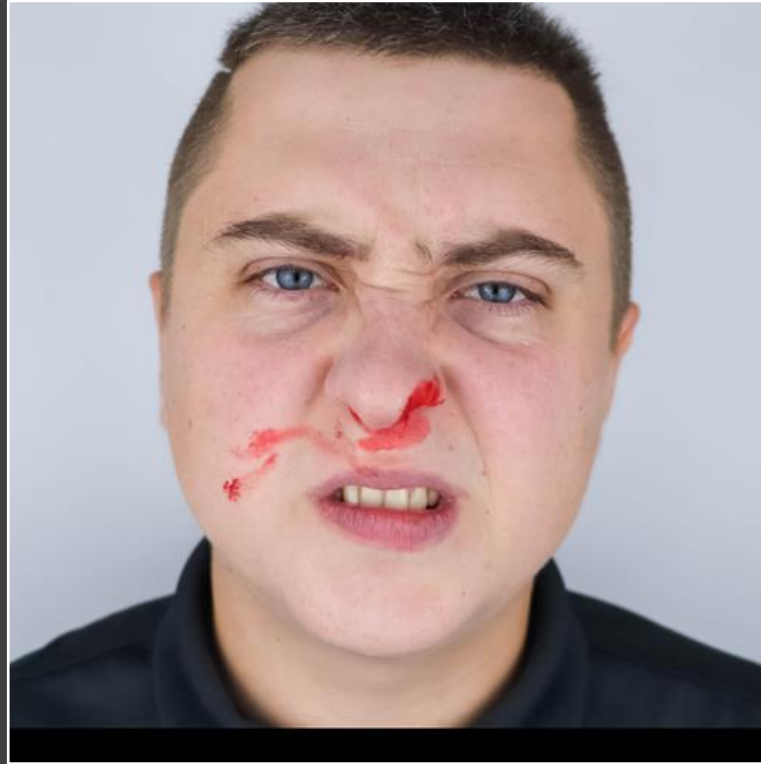


Ours

Results – Comparison



Input



Fried et al, SIGGRAPH'16



Ours

Results – Comparison



Input



Fried et al, SIGGRAPH'16



Ours

Results – Comparison



Input



Fried et al, SIGGRAPH'16



Ours

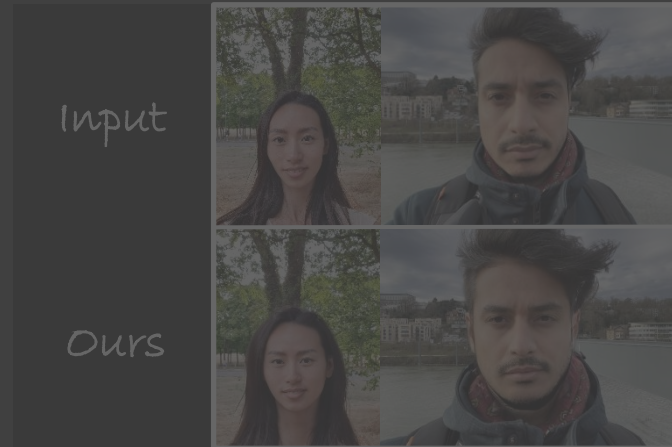
Dolly Zoom



Dolly Zoom



Viewpoint + Lens



Perspective Distortion Correction

Background

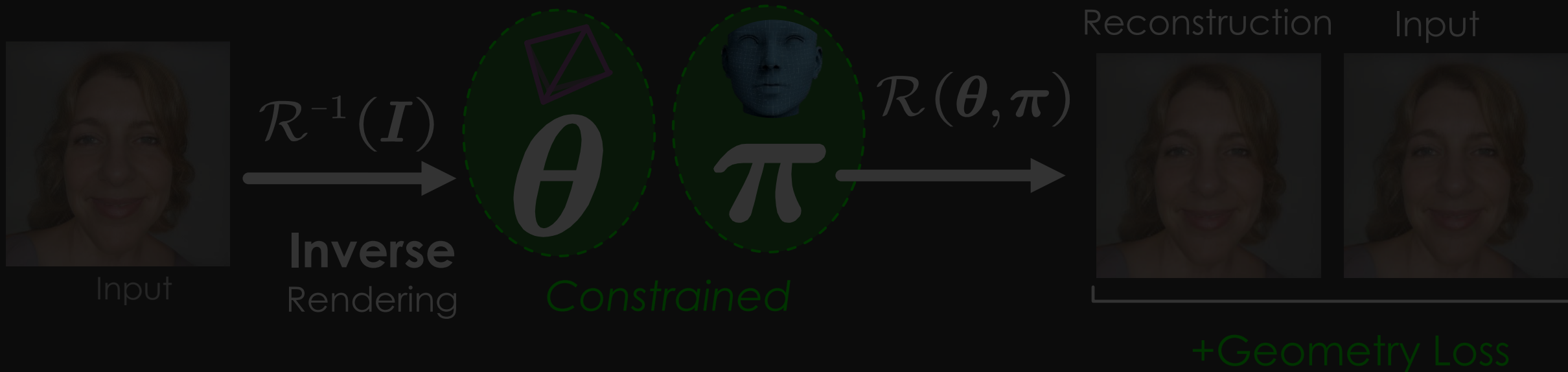


Matting by Generation

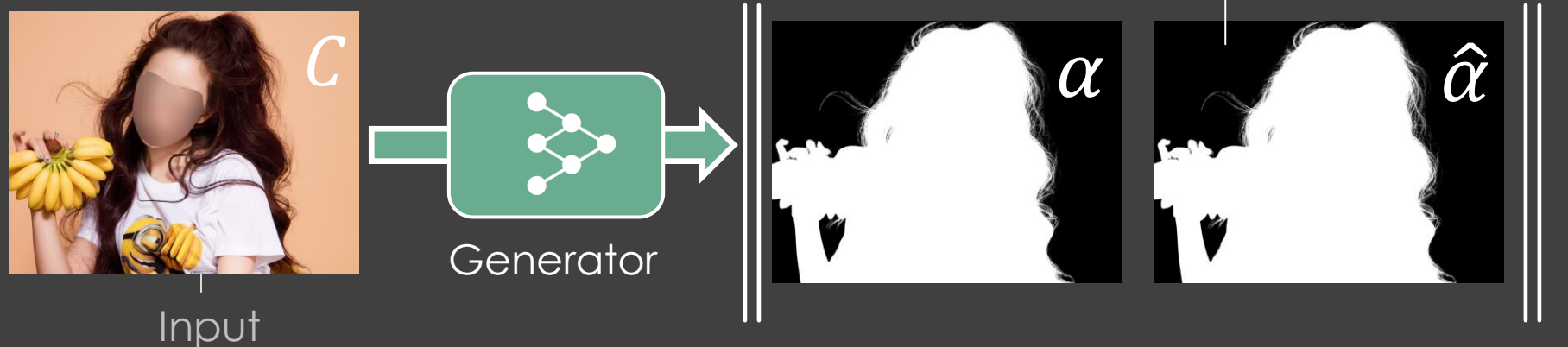
Wang et al, SIGGRAPH 2024

Harness Pre-trained Generative Models

Optimization-based: no labels required



Learning with Labels: imperfect labels



Manipulate Background



Background Gallery

Factorization Problem

Input: I
Single Image



Matting
→



Composition
→

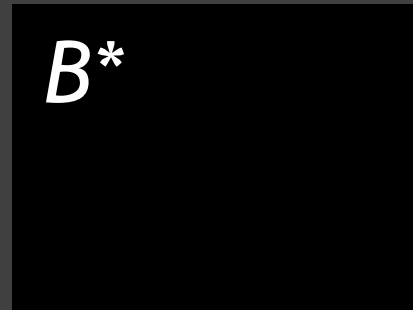
$\alpha F + (1 - \alpha)B$
Reconstruction



Inverse
Rendering
↓



Forward
Rendering
→



Re-rendering
 $\alpha F + (1 - \alpha)B^*$

Learning with Labels



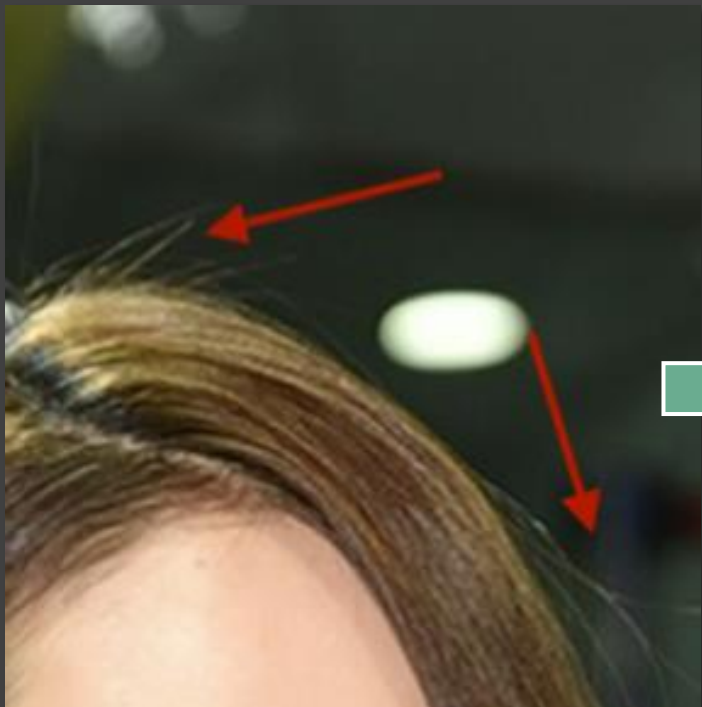
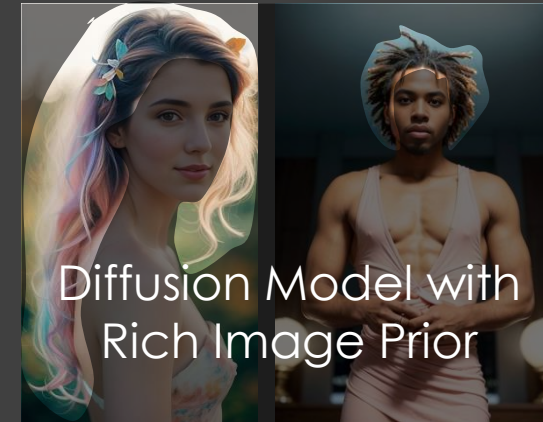
Poor label quality

Limitations of Existing Methods

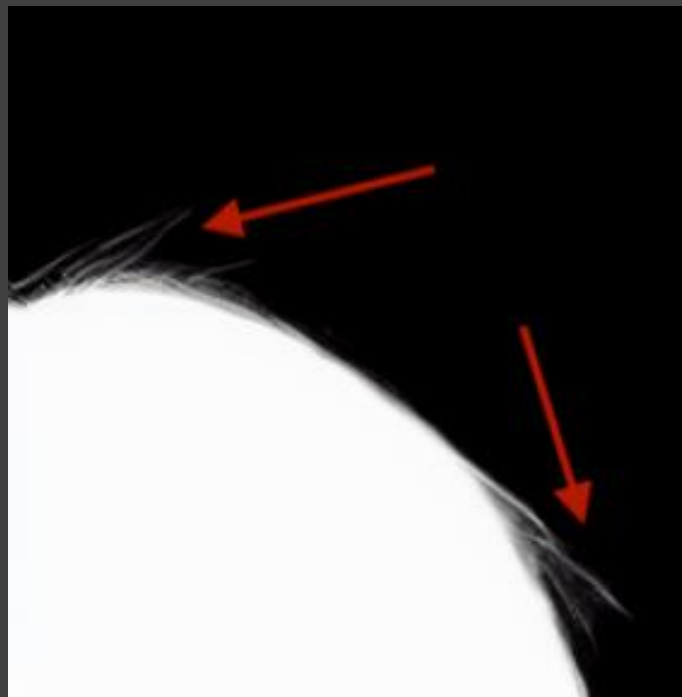


Generative Diffusion Prior

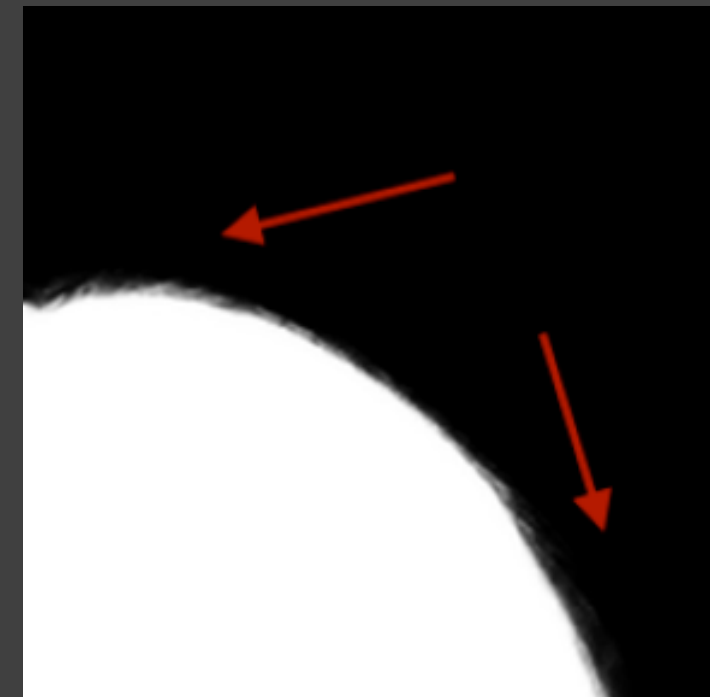
Generative Prior for Regularization



Input training image

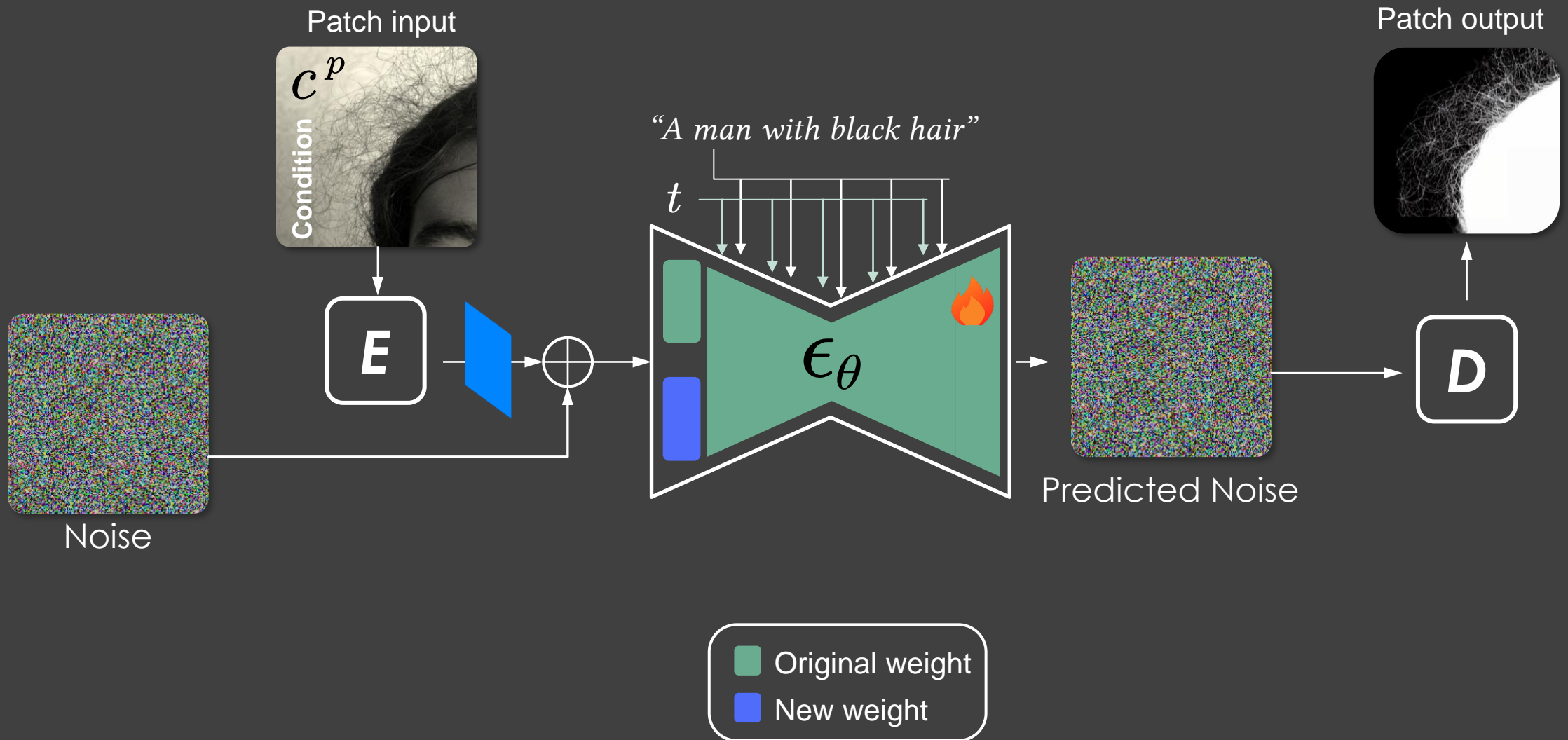


Output

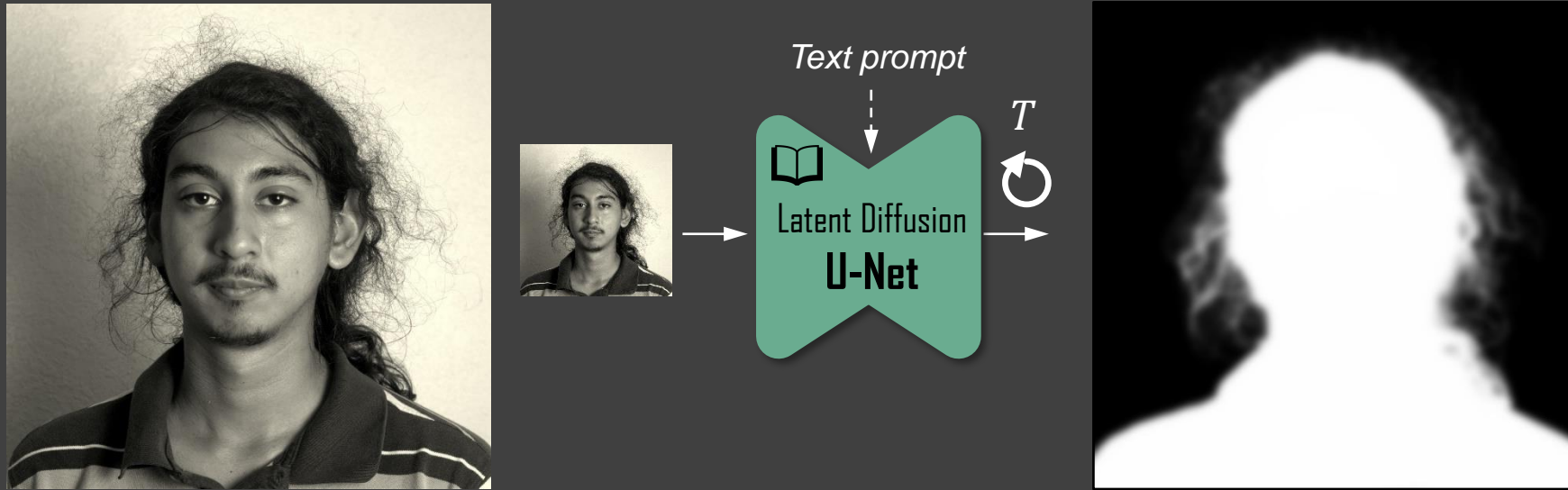


Label

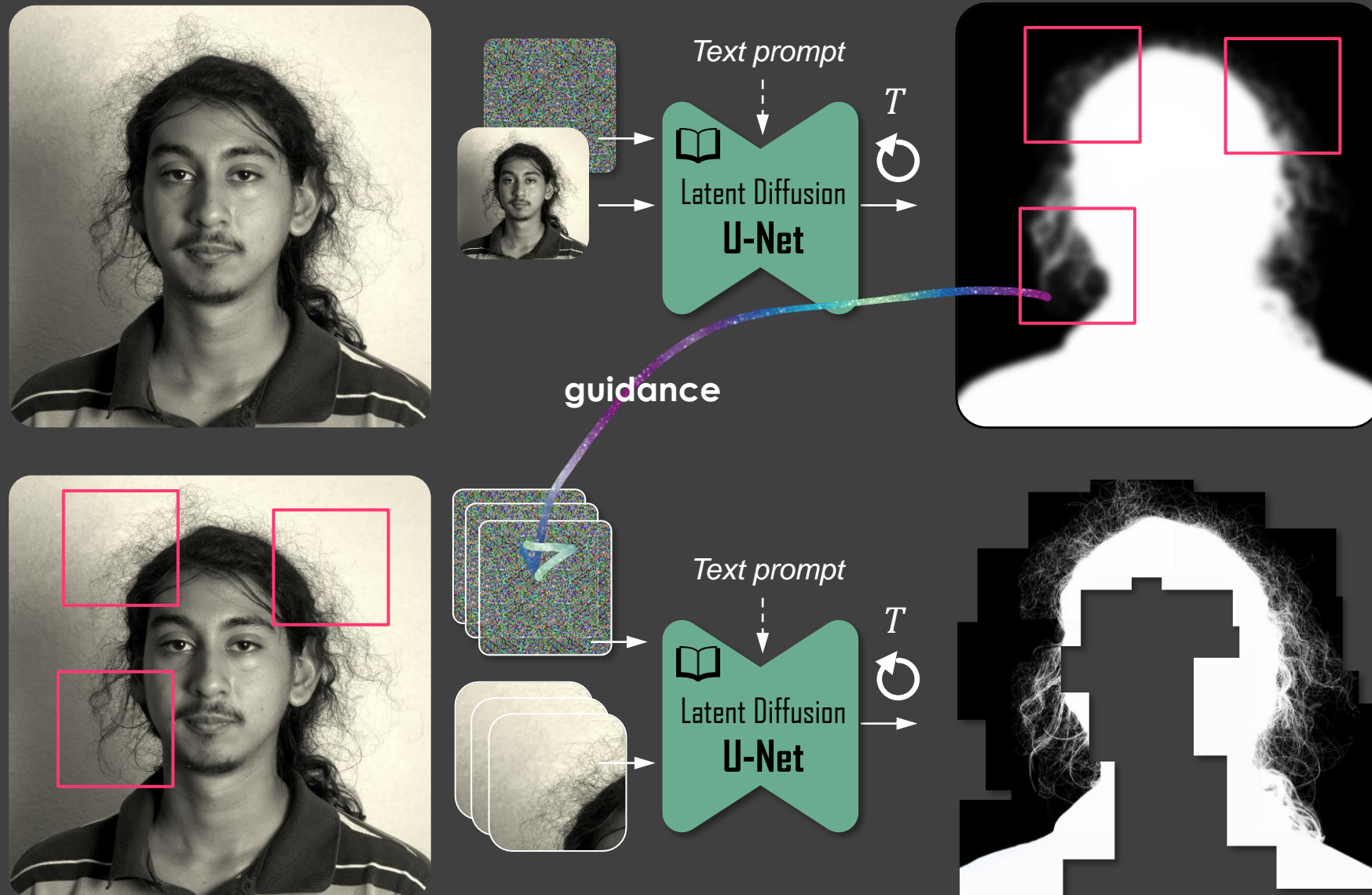
Repurposing Latent Diffusion Model



Challenge of Processing HR Images

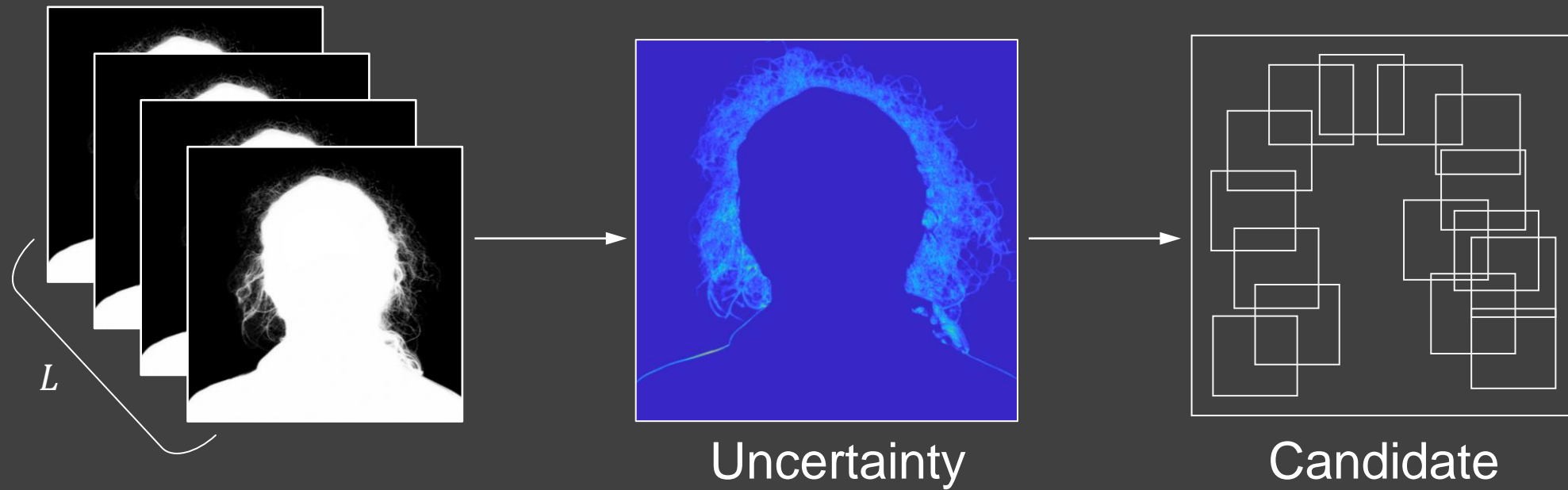


Pipeline for Processing HR Images

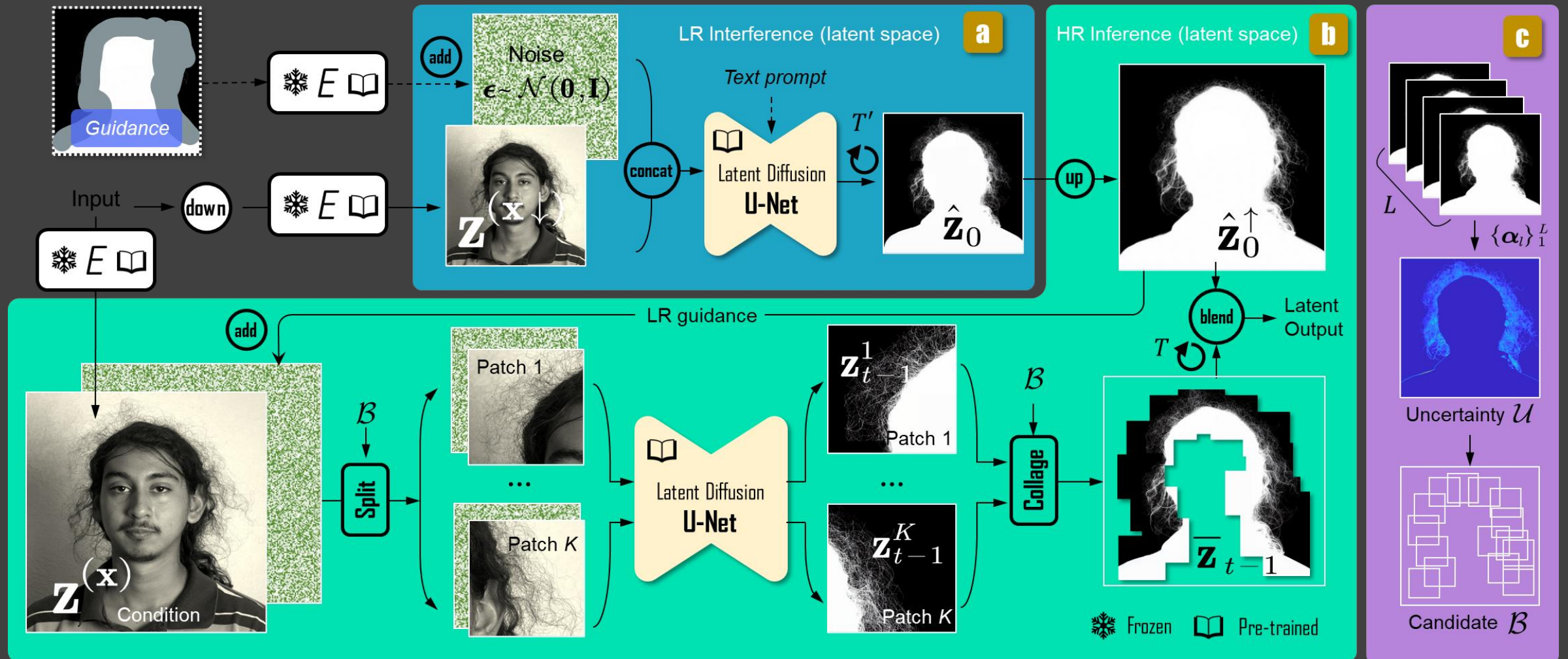


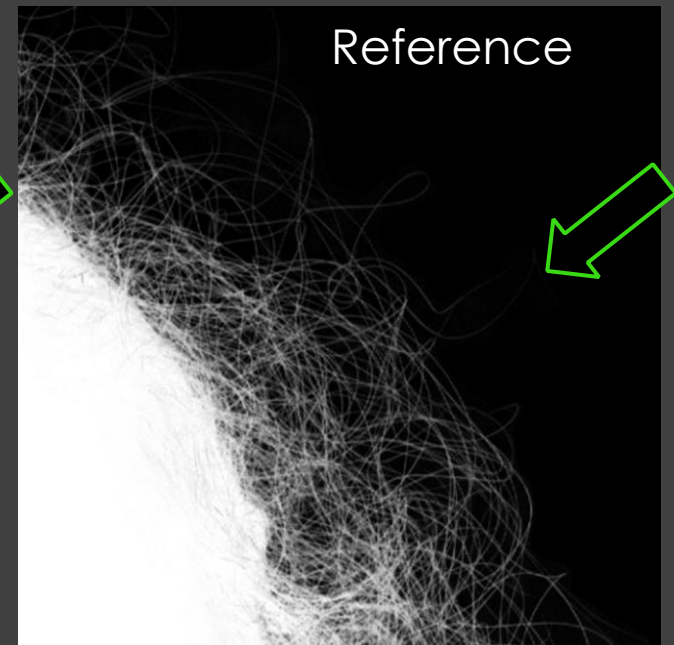
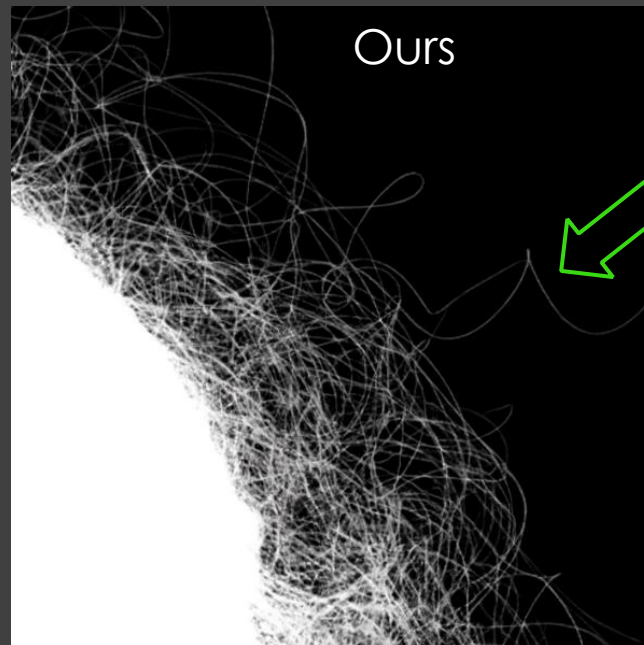
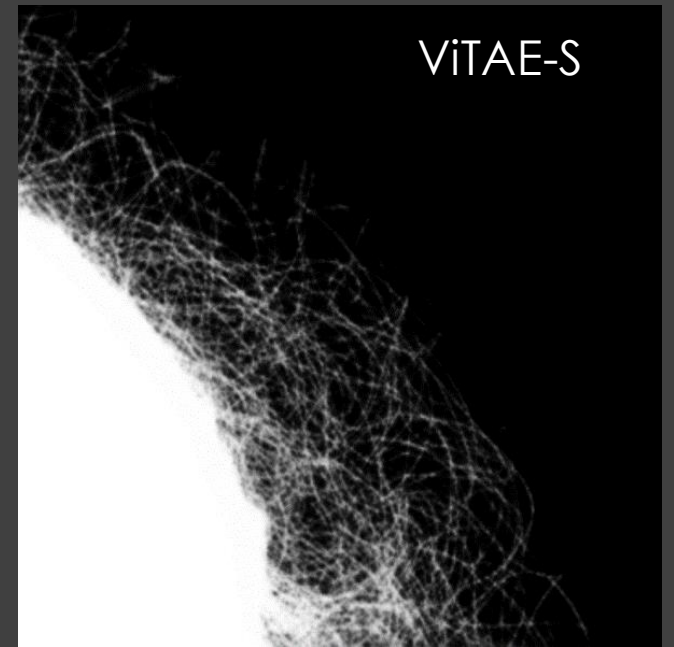
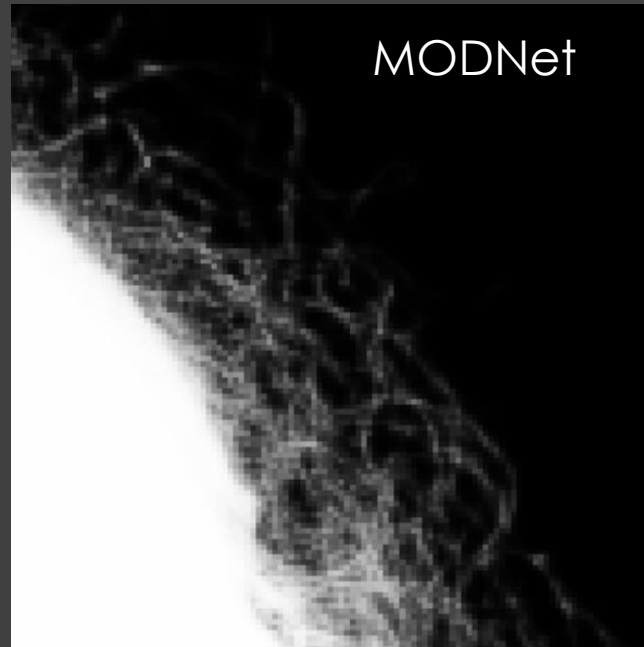
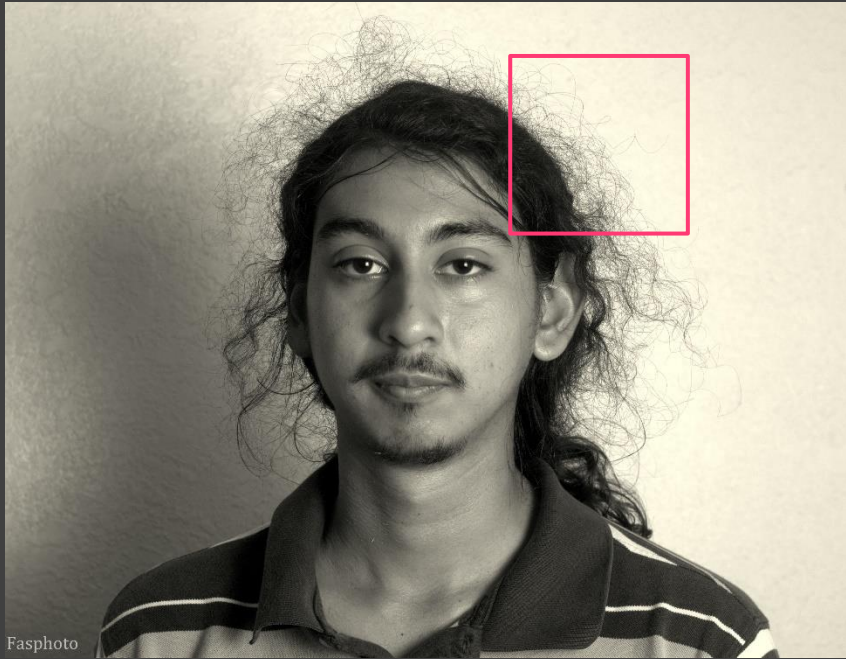
Pipeline for Processing HR Images

Get potential areas by uncertainty



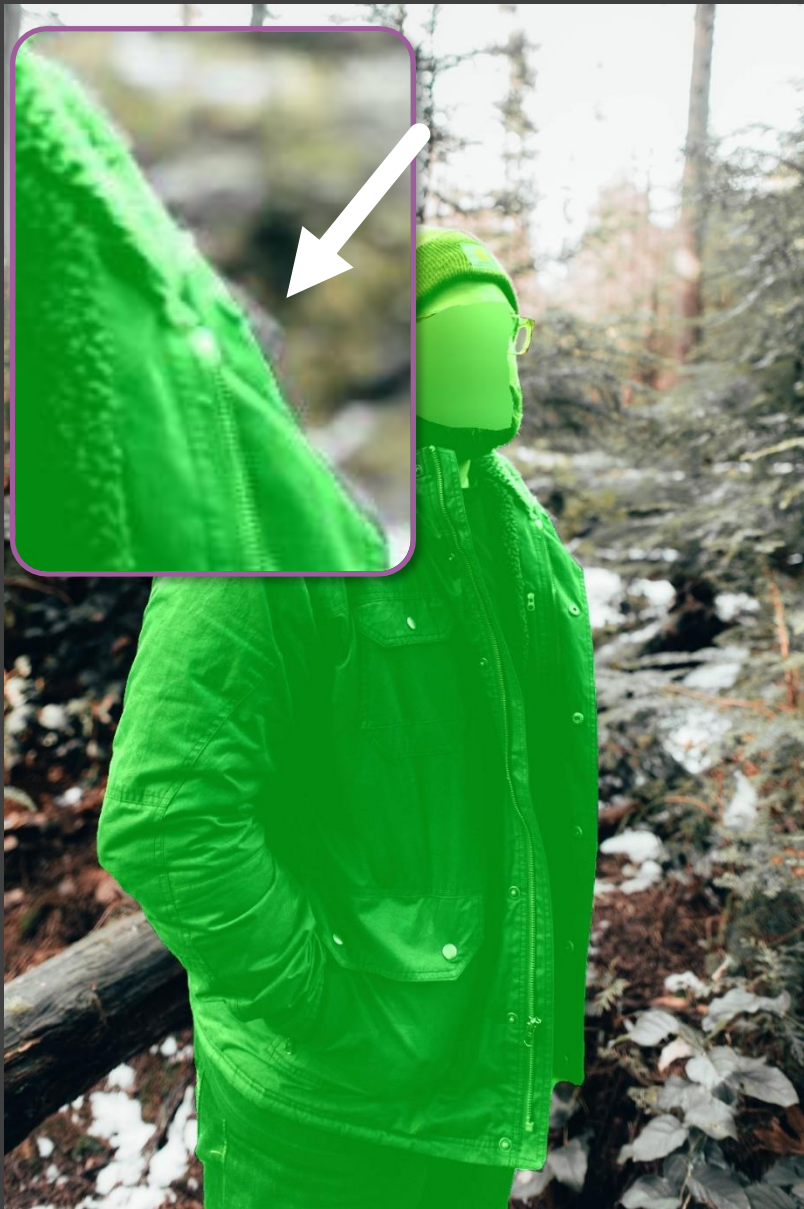
Full Pipeline



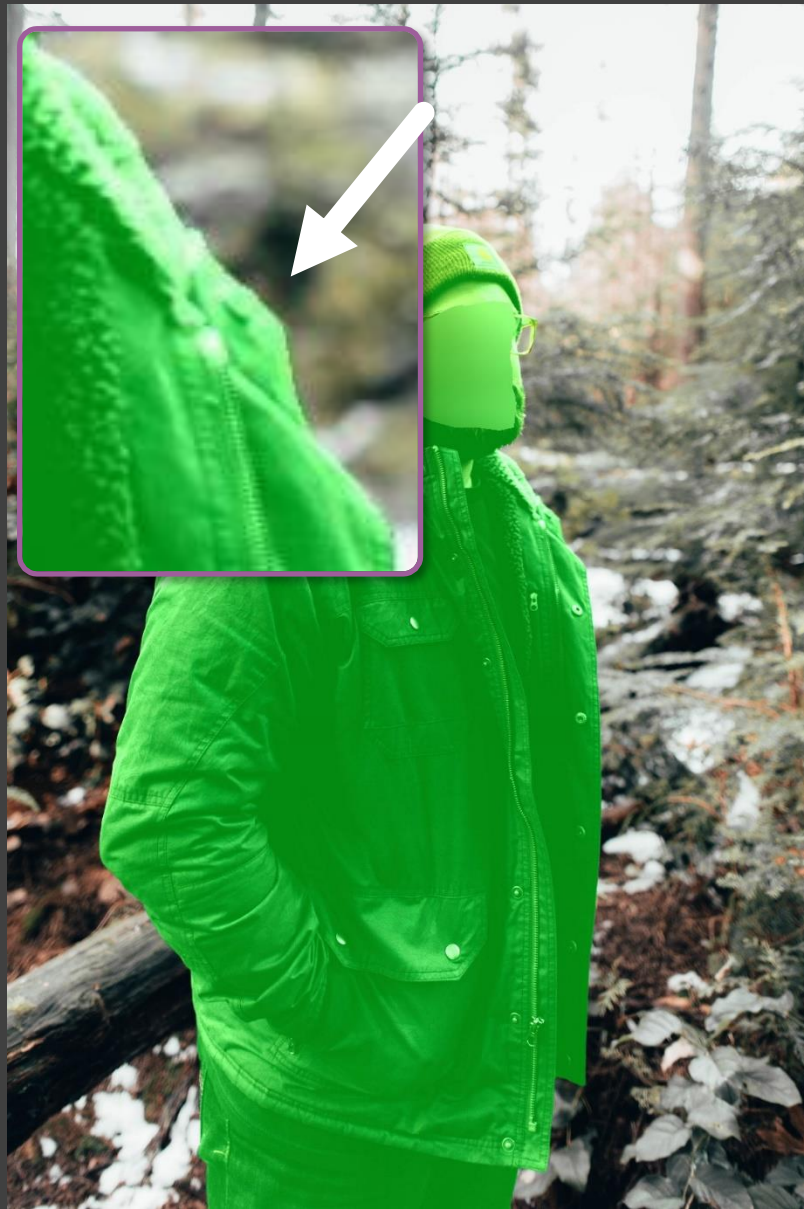


Ke et al, MODNet, AAAI'22
Li et al, P3M, MM'22
Ma et al, ViTAE-S, IJCV'23

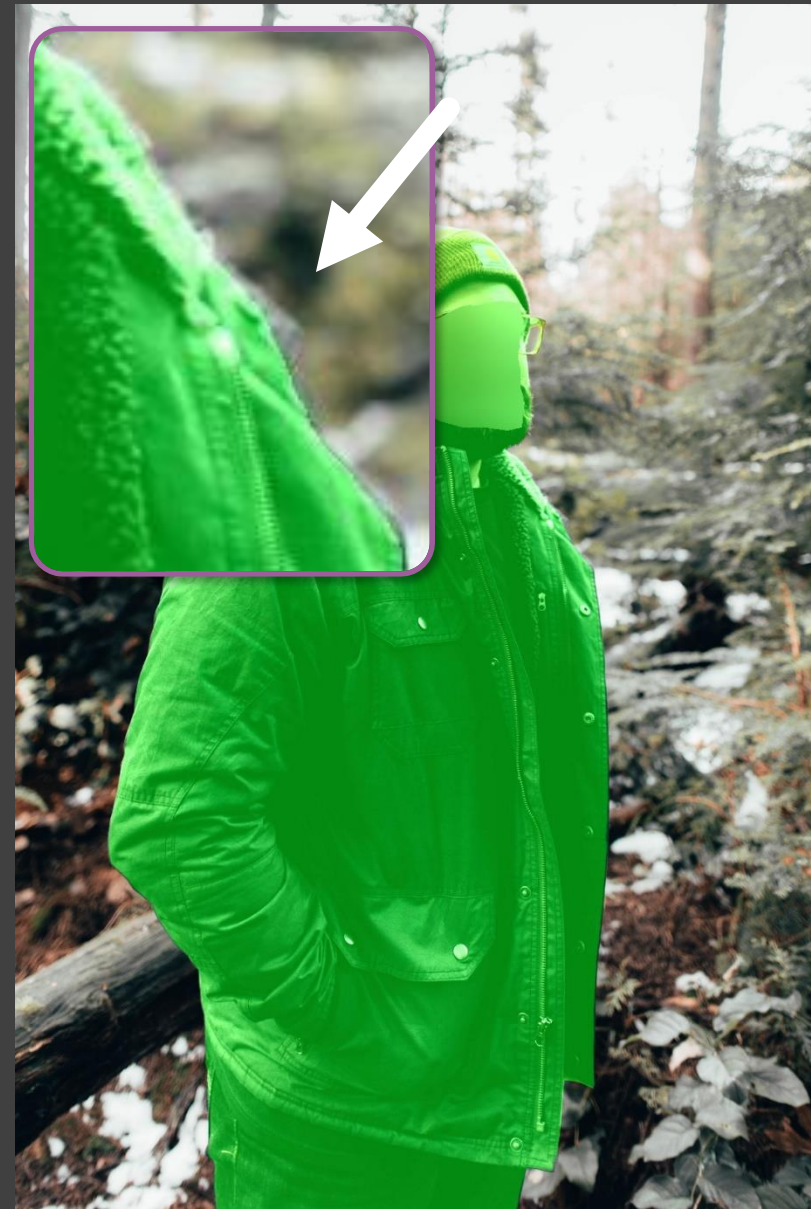
DiffMat



Ours



Human Annotation



Input



Ours



Human Annotation



Input



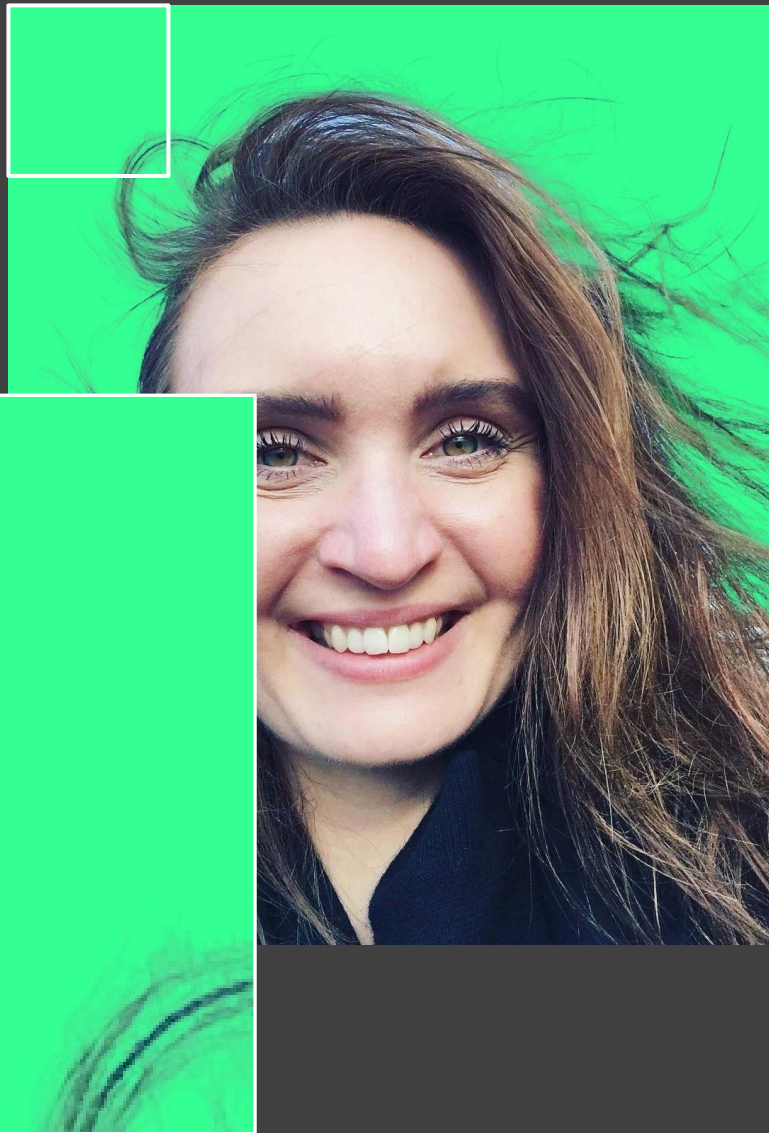
Ours



Human Annotation



ViTAE-S



Ours



Input

ViTAE-S

Ours



Input



ViTAE-S



Ours





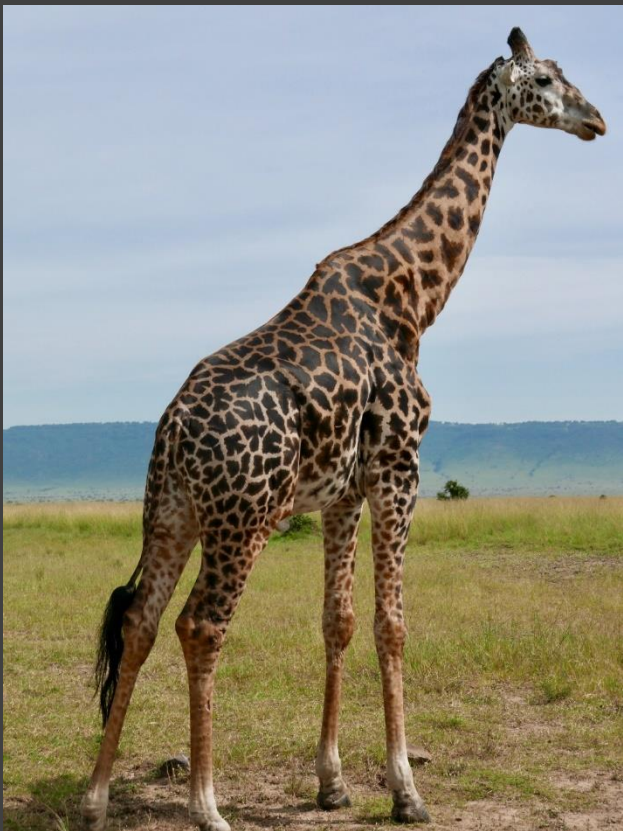
VITAE-S



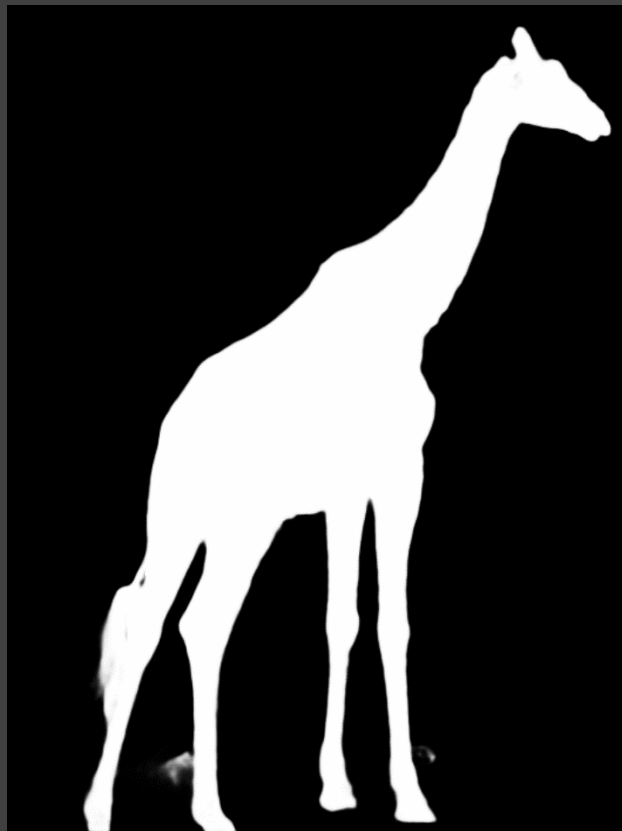
Ours

Out-of-Distribution Matting

Input



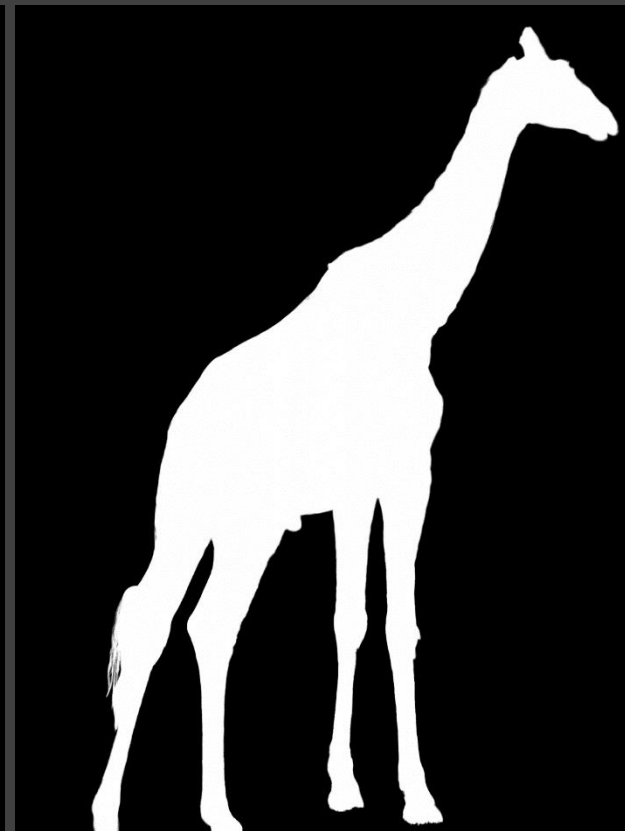
SAM-based



ViTAE-S



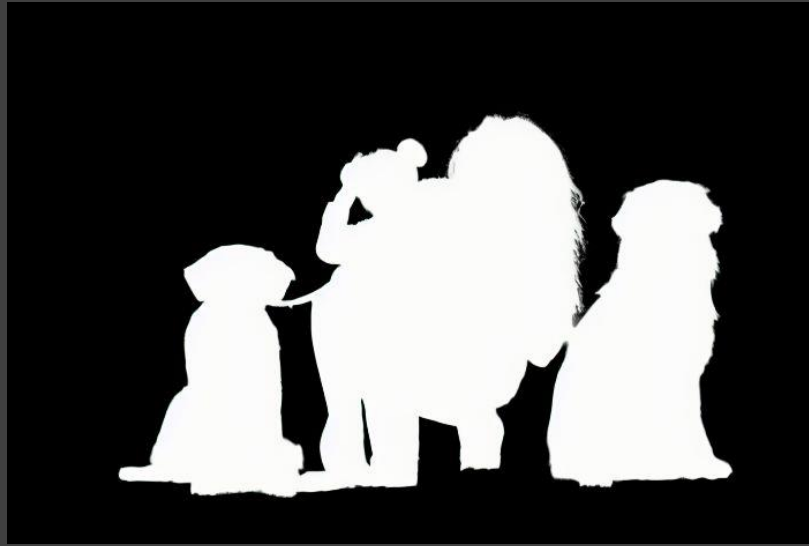
Ours



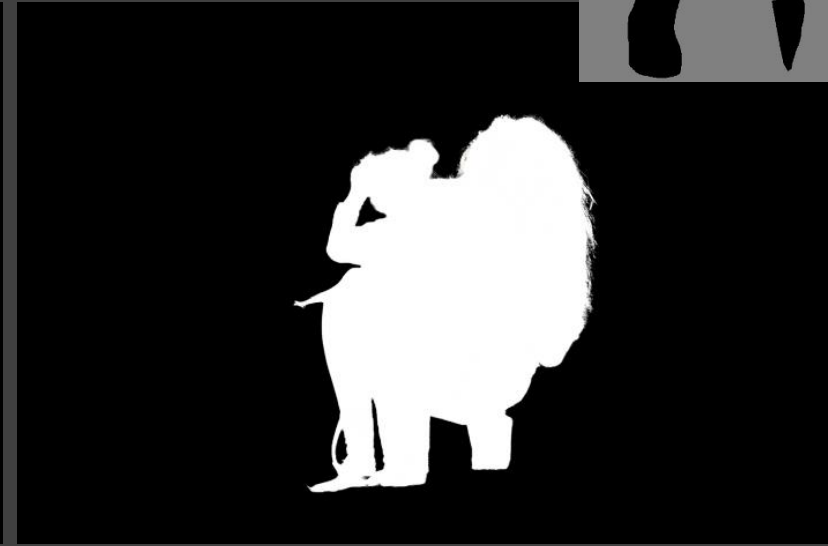
Matting with Additional Guidance



Input



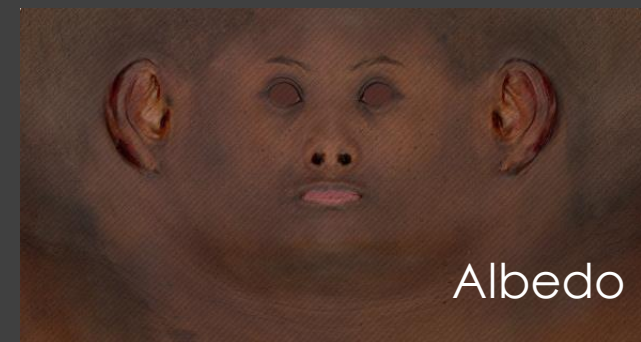
w/o guidance



w/ guidance

Beyond Matting

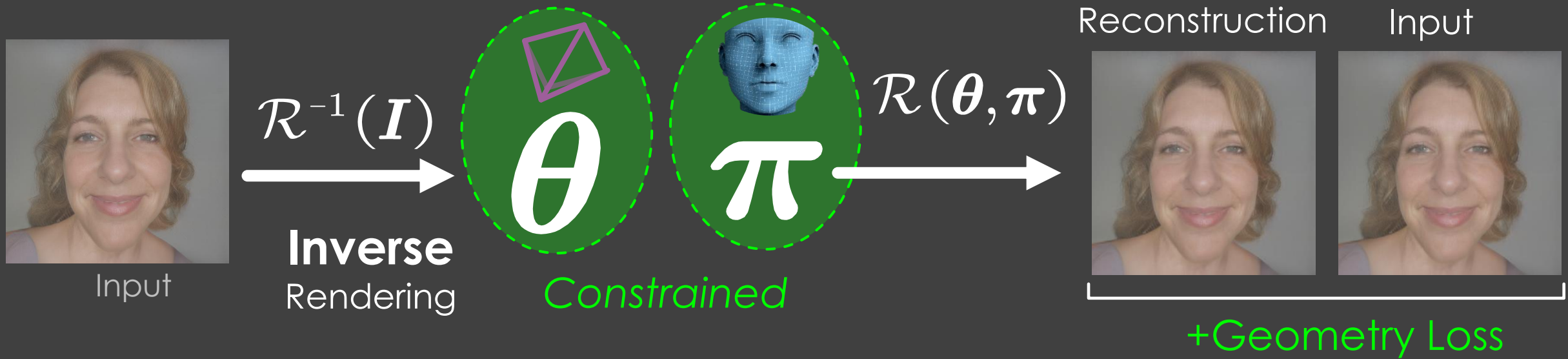
- ▶ Other *image-like* intermediate parameters without accurate label / real data
 - ▶ Single Image Normal Map (Single Image)
 - ▶ Albedo (Single Image)
 - ▶ Depth Estimation (Single Image)



marigold, CVPR'24

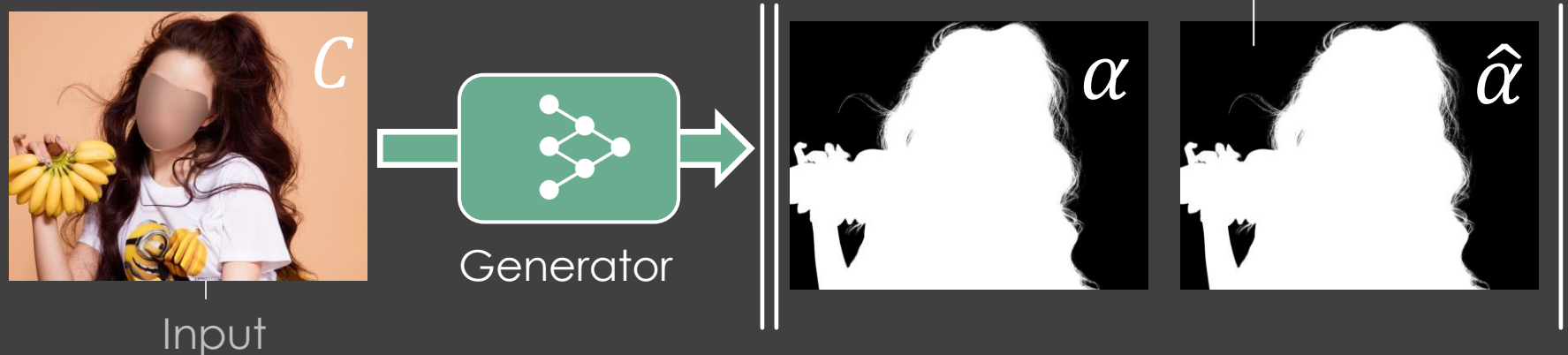
Factorization-based Methods

Optimization-based: no labels required



Learning Factorization with Labels: imperfect labels

Human Annotations



Thank you!
Questions or Comments?