

# Computer Vision for Visual Effects

CVFX 2015

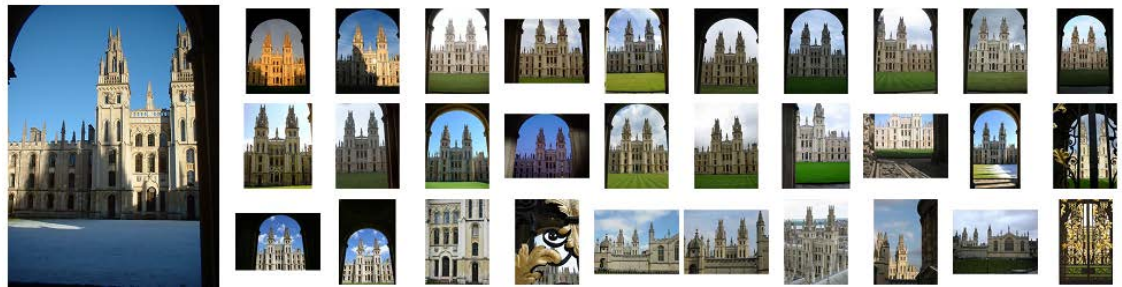
# Internet-based Inpainting

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- › **Get Out of my Picture! Internet-based Inpainting.**
  - › Oliver Whyte, Josef Sivic, and Andrew Zisserman
  - › BMVC 2009

# Idea

- › Using other photos of the same scene from the Internet to do inpainting



# Related Work

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- › **Scene Completion Using Millions of Photographs**
  - › Hays and Efros
  - › SIGGRAPH 2007
  - › <http://graphics.cs.cmu.edu/projects/scene-completion/>
  - › Not the same scene but semantically similar scenes



# Retrieving Oracle Images

## › Oxford Building Search

- › <http://www.robots.ox.ac.uk/~vgg/research/oxbuildings/index.html>

1



ID: oxc1\_raddcliffe\_camera\_000012  
Score: 90.000000  
Putative: 106  
Inliers: 90  
Hypothesis: 1.075991 0.000000 -28.979034 0.000000 1.075991 -34.151123  
[Detail](#)

2



ID: oxc1\_raddcliffe\_camera\_000047  
Score: 5.000000  
Putative: 8  
Inliers: 5  
Hypothesis: 1.216546 0.000000 -36.382935 0.000000 1.216546 -128.338806  
[Detail](#)

3



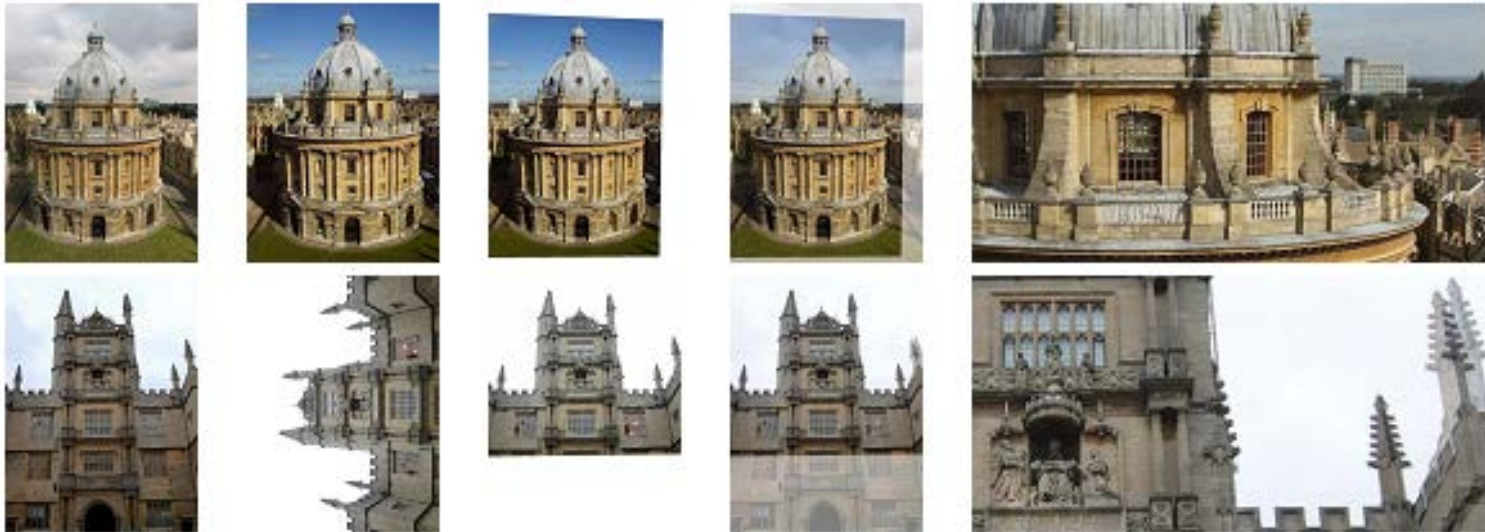
ID: oxc1\_oxford\_002286  
Score: 4.000000  
Putative: 6  
Inliers: 4  
Hypothesis: 1.016791 0.000000 -5.832031 0.000000 1.016791 -65.976746  
[Detail](#)

# Geometric Registration

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## › Homography

- › Outdoor urban scenes are approximately planar
  - » RANSAC
  - » 5000-15000 HarrisAffine & SIFT interest points per image
  - » SIFT descriptors



# Geometric Registration

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- › Multiple homographies
  - › Run RANSAC, remove inliers, run RANSAC again, ...
- › User Registration
  - › Semi-automatic ground plane registration



# Photometric Registration

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- › Gradient-domain editing
  - › Poisson blending
  
- › Correction: taking median over the *well-registered* pixels of the ratio of gradient magnitudes between the query image and the registered oracle for each color channel

$$\text{median}_{\mathbf{p}} \left( \frac{\|\nabla I_{\text{query}}^c(\mathbf{p})\|}{\|\nabla I_{\text{oracle}}^c(\mathbf{p})\|} \right)$$



# Well Registered Pixels

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- › Normalized cross-correlation (NCC) between the 15x15 patch around each pixel in the query with the corresponding 15x15 patch in the transformed oracle
- › MRF: data term linear with NCC scores, Potts potential
  - › Solved by graph-cuts



# Grouping Homographies

Group 1:



Group 2:



median  
image

# Combining Multiple Proposals

Formulated as a labeling problem

$$E(\mathbf{L}) = \sum_{\mathbf{p} \in \mathcal{V}} E_1(\mathbf{p}, L_{\mathbf{p}}) + \sum_{(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) \in \mathcal{E}} E_2(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}, L_{\mathbf{p}}, L_{\mathbf{q}})$$

can be larger than  
the target region mask

$$E_1(\mathbf{p}, L_{\mathbf{p}}) = k_{\text{query}} \overline{M}(\mathbf{p}) \|\mathbf{I}_{L_{\mathbf{p}}}(\mathbf{p}) - \mathbf{I}_{\text{query}}(\mathbf{p})\| + k_{\text{median}} M(\mathbf{p}) \|\mathbf{I}_{L_{\mathbf{p}}}(\mathbf{p}) - \mathbf{I}_{\text{median}(G(L_{\mathbf{p}}))}(\mathbf{p})\|$$

label of proposal

target region  
mask

reconstructed by  
Poisson blending

If  $\mathbf{p}$  is not inside the target region  
the corresponding pixel from the image  
of the chosen label should be consistent  
with  $\mathbf{p}$ .

# Combining Multiple Proposals

Formulated as a labeling problem

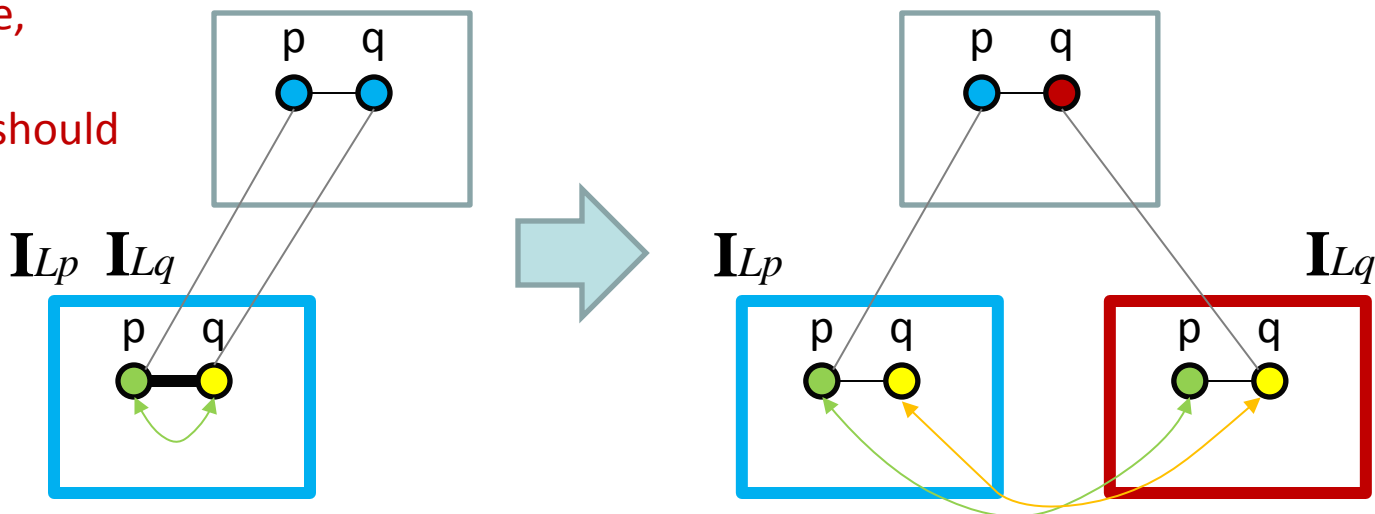
$$E(\mathbf{L}) = \sum_{\mathbf{p} \in \mathcal{V}} E_1(\mathbf{p}, L_{\mathbf{p}}) + \sum_{(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) \in \mathcal{E}} E_2(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}, L_{\mathbf{p}}, L_{\mathbf{q}})$$

$E_2 = 0$  if  $L_{\mathbf{p}} = L_{\mathbf{q}}$ , and otherwise

$$E_2(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}, L_{\mathbf{p}}, L_{\mathbf{q}}) = k_{\text{grad}} (\|\nabla \mathbf{I}_{L_{\mathbf{p}}}(\mathbf{p}) - \nabla \mathbf{I}_{L_{\mathbf{q}}}(\mathbf{p})\| + \|\nabla \mathbf{I}_{L_{\mathbf{p}}}(\mathbf{q}) - \nabla \mathbf{I}_{L_{\mathbf{q}}}(\mathbf{q})\|)$$

↑  
gradient in all color channels

If the difference of gradients is large, then assigning different labels should be penalized.



# Combining Multiple Proposals

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Formulated as a labeling problem

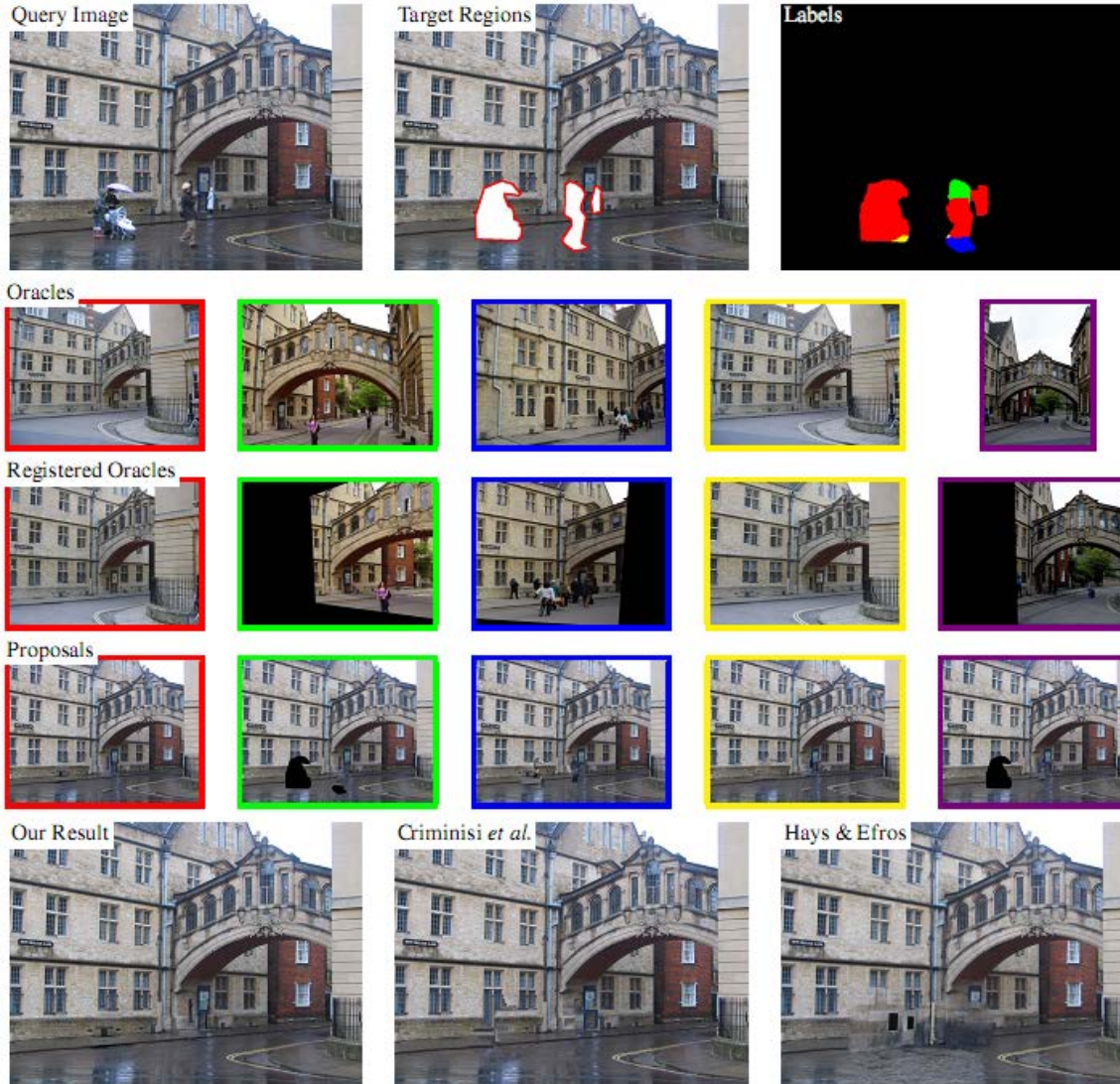
$$E(\mathbf{L}) = \sum_{\mathbf{p} \in \mathcal{V}} E_1(\mathbf{p}, L_{\mathbf{p}}) + \sum_{(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) \in \mathcal{E}} E_2(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}, L_{\mathbf{p}}, L_{\mathbf{q}})$$

$$E_1(\mathbf{p}, L_{\mathbf{p}}) = k_{\text{query}} \bar{M}(\mathbf{p}) \|\mathbf{I}_{L_{\mathbf{p}}}(\mathbf{p}) - \mathbf{I}_{\text{query}}(\mathbf{p})\| + k_{\text{median}} M(\mathbf{p}) \|\mathbf{I}_{L_{\mathbf{p}}}(\mathbf{p}) - \mathbf{I}_{\text{median}(G(L_{\mathbf{p}}))}(\mathbf{p})\|$$

$$E_2(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}, L_{\mathbf{p}}, L_{\mathbf{q}}) = k_{\text{grad}} (\|\nabla \mathbf{I}_{L_{\mathbf{p}}}(\mathbf{p}) - \nabla \mathbf{I}_{L_{\mathbf{q}}}(\mathbf{p})\| + \|\nabla \mathbf{I}_{L_{\mathbf{p}}}(\mathbf{q}) - \nabla \mathbf{I}_{L_{\mathbf{q}}}(\mathbf{q})\|)$$

MRF, solved by tree-reweight belief propagation

# Combining Multiple Proposals



# Results

Query Image



Target Region



Our Result



Labels



Oracles



# Editing with Databases

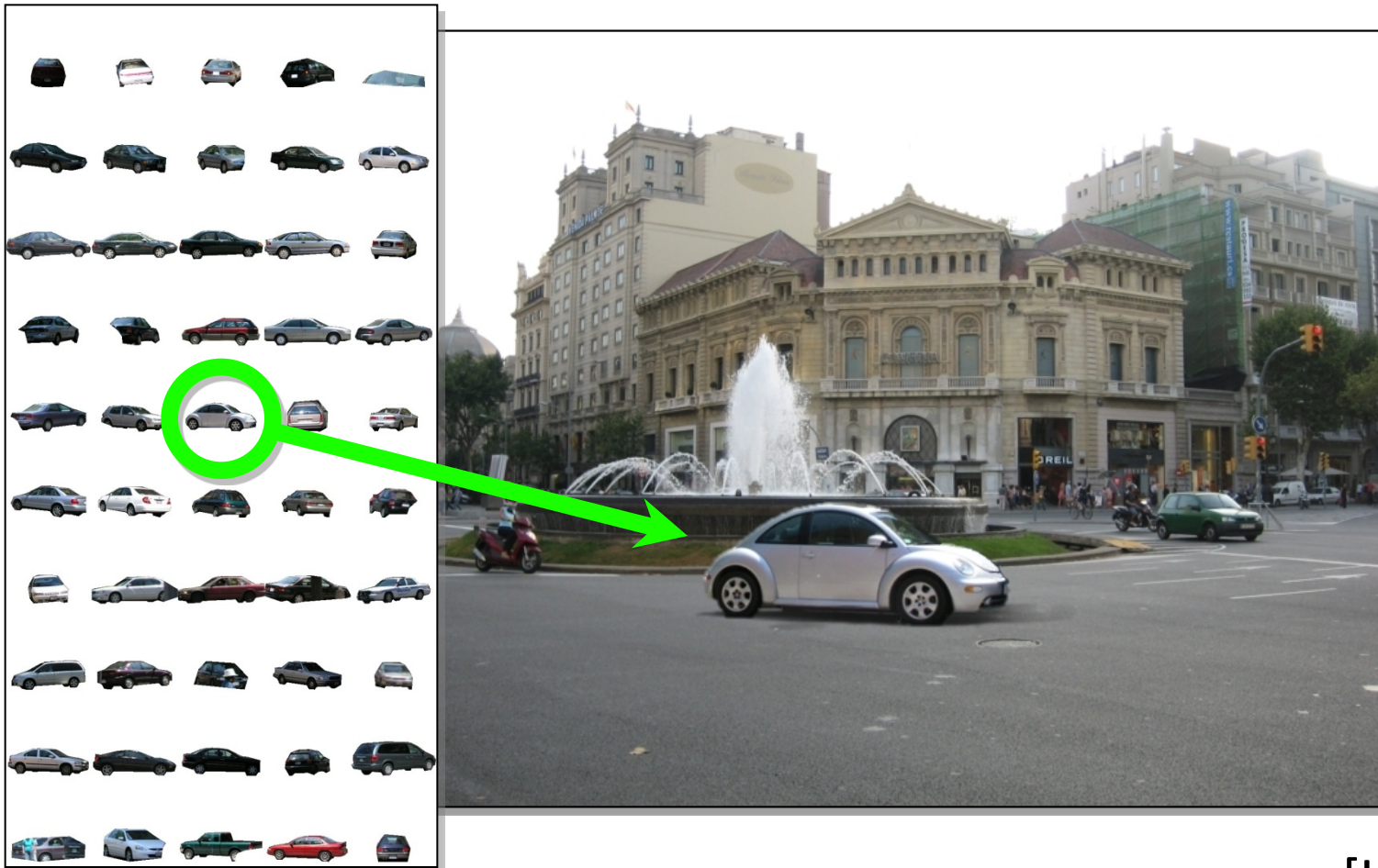
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- › Image editing with image databases
  - › *Photo Clip Art*
    - » Lalonde *et al.*, SIGGRAPH 2007
  - › *Content Based Image Synthesis*
    - » Diakopoulos *et al.*, CIVR 2004



# The Use of Data

- Insert **SOME** object: much easier!





# Photo Clip Art

[Lalonde *et al.*]

The Google model

Database

Query



Results



Sort the objects



# Result: Street Accident

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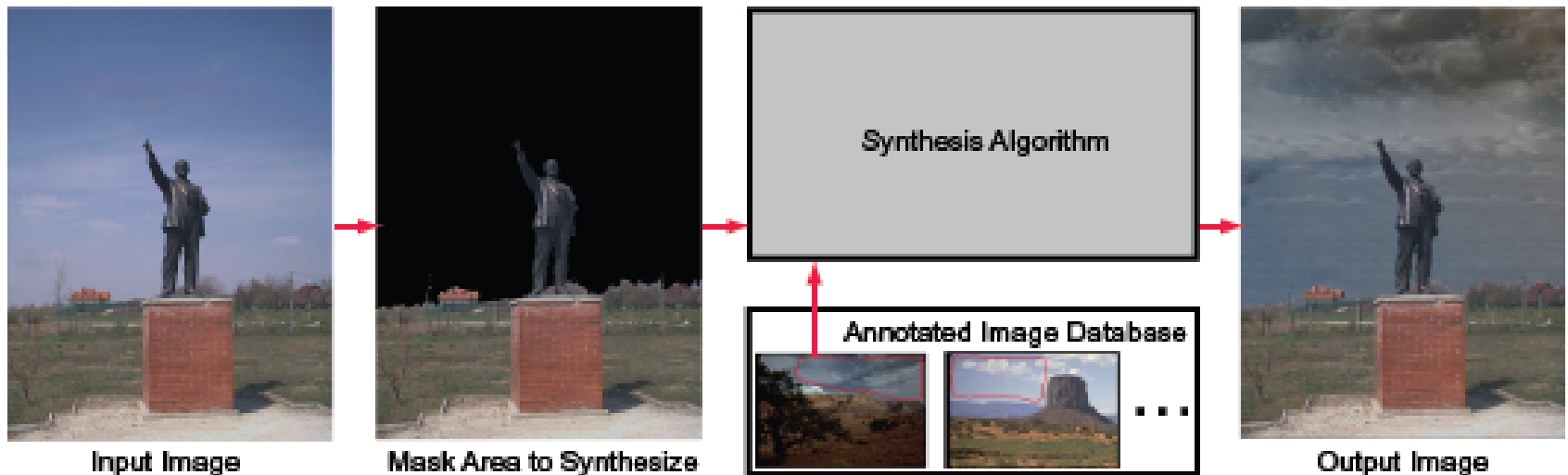
# Result: Alley

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# Content Based Image Synthesis

- › Create a database of imagery which has regions annotated with semantic labels
- › Content based image retrieval + texture synthesis



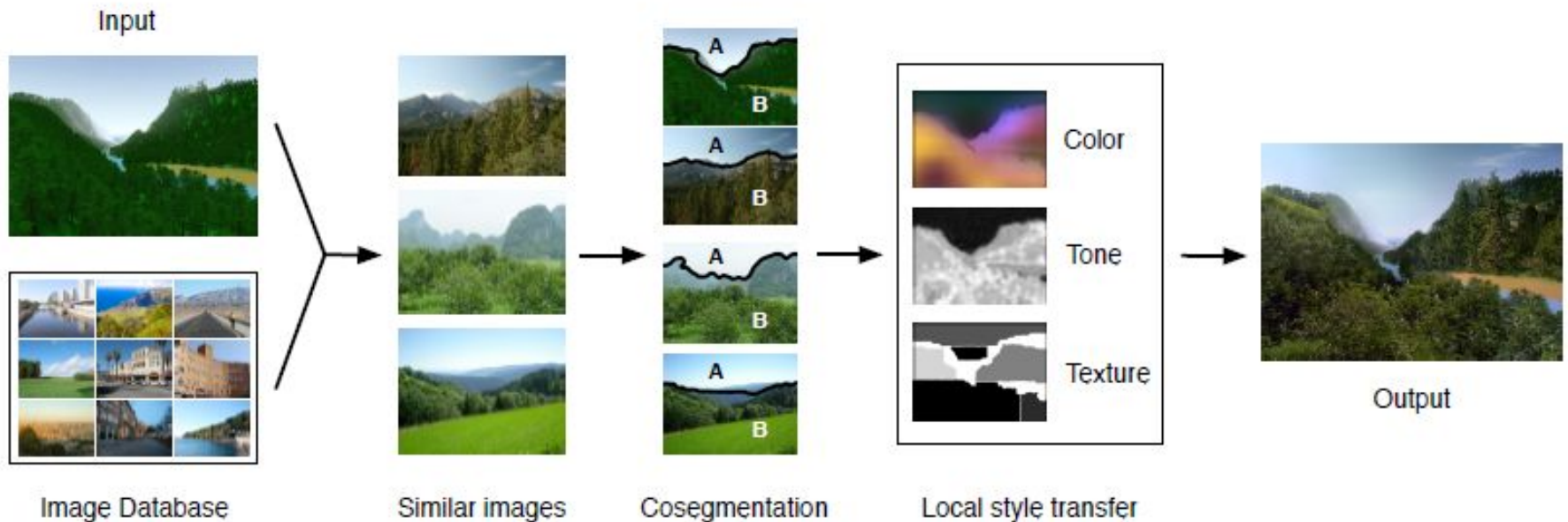
# Content Based Image Synthesis



[Diakopoulos *et al.*]  
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# CG2Real

- › "CG2Real: Improving the Realism of Computer Generated Images using a Large Collection of Photographs," Johnson *et al.*, TVCG 2010.



# ShadowDraw

- › "ShadowDraw: Real-Time User Guidance for Freehand Drawing," Lee *et al.*, SIGGRAPH 2011.

