Texture Synthesis and Manipulation Project Proposal

Douglas Lanman EN 256: Computer Vision 19 October 2006





- Introduction to Texture Synthesis
- Previous Work
- Project Goals and Timeline



What is Texture Synthesis?

The Texture Synthesis Problem:

 Given a finite texture sample, synthesize additional samples which appear (to a human observer) to be generated from the same underlying stochastic process.





Characteristics of Natural Textures

Locality and Stationarity of Random Processes



Stochastic vs. Regular Textures





Douglas Lanman

General Approaches









Physical Simulation

- Generate textures by modeling the underlying physical process.
- Reaction-diffusion [Witkin '91]
- Virtual weathering [Dorsey '00]

Parametric Feature Matching

- Modify a random noise image to have similar features as a sample.
- Multi-scale histogram matching [Heeger '95, De Bonet '97]

Non-parametric Synthesis

- Draw samples from the input image to generate a similar output texture.
- Pixel-based and patch-based methods [Wei '00, Efros '01, Kwatra '03]



Applications of Texture Synthesis



Image Retouching (e.g., scratch removal)



Non-periodic Texture Mapping



Texture Analysis and Classification





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An Illustrative Example: Text Generation

Generating Text using Markov Chains [Shannon '48]

- Assume next word is dependent only on the preceding N words
- Estimate conditional probability distribution using a large sample text
- Starting with a random seed word, sample from conditional density

Examples [Dewdney '89]

- "I spent an interesting evening recently with a grain of salt."
- "People often get used to me knowing these things and then a cover is placed over all of them."

Observations

- Results preserve "local" grammatical structure
- As alternative to generative model, find closest match at each step



Pixel-based Texture Synthesis



Pixel-based Synthesis Procedure [Wei and Levoy '00]

- Assume a Markov Random Field (i.e., local and stationary process)
- Rather than estimating conditional density, simply sample image
- Starting from a set of initial seed values, search the input texture for similar neighborhoods and assign randomly from this set



Pixel-based Texture Synthesis Results

Input Sample	Wei and Levoy	Ashikhmin	Hertzmann et al.



Limitations and Failure Modes





Patch-based Texture Synthesis



Patch-based Synthesis Procedure [Efros and Freeman '01]

- Pixel-based methods result in correlated neighboring pixels
- To accelerate synthesis, simply assign patches rather than pixels
- Starting from an initial patch, search the input texture for similar neighborhoods and assign next patch randomly from this set





Random Placement

Constrained Overlap

Minimal Error Cut

Image Quilting Procedure [Efros and Freeman '01]

- Append blocks to initial seed so that region of overlap is similar
- Define boundary by minimum cost path through overlap error



Graphcut Texture Synthesis





Texture Sample

Graphcut Texture

Patch Boundaries

Graphcut Texture Synthesis Procedure [Kwatra et al. '03]

- Repeatedly paste image with random offset into the output texture
- Update seams by minimum cost cut through overlap error



Patch-based Texture Synthesis Results

Input Sample	Image Quilting	Graphcut Texture
R P C		
		K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K



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Texture Transfer and Image Analogies

Texture Transfer [Efros and Freeman '01]



Image Analogies [Hertzmann et al. '01]







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Project Goals and Timeline

Primary Goals (for Progress Report)

- Implement patch-based texture synthesis using Image Quilting
- Use texture transfer to allow user-controlled synthesis
- Evaluate regular, stochastic, and weakly-homogeneous samples
- Compare results to existing methods using available implementations

Secondary Goals (for Final Report)

- Implement graphcut-based texture synthesis
- Extend texture transfer to allow patch-based image analogies
- Evaluate feature matching and texture deformation
- Examine extensions for inpainting and retouching



Feature Matching and Image Deformation



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