

# Style Transfer



Presented by: Alex Ayala & Piper Wolters

# What is style transfer?

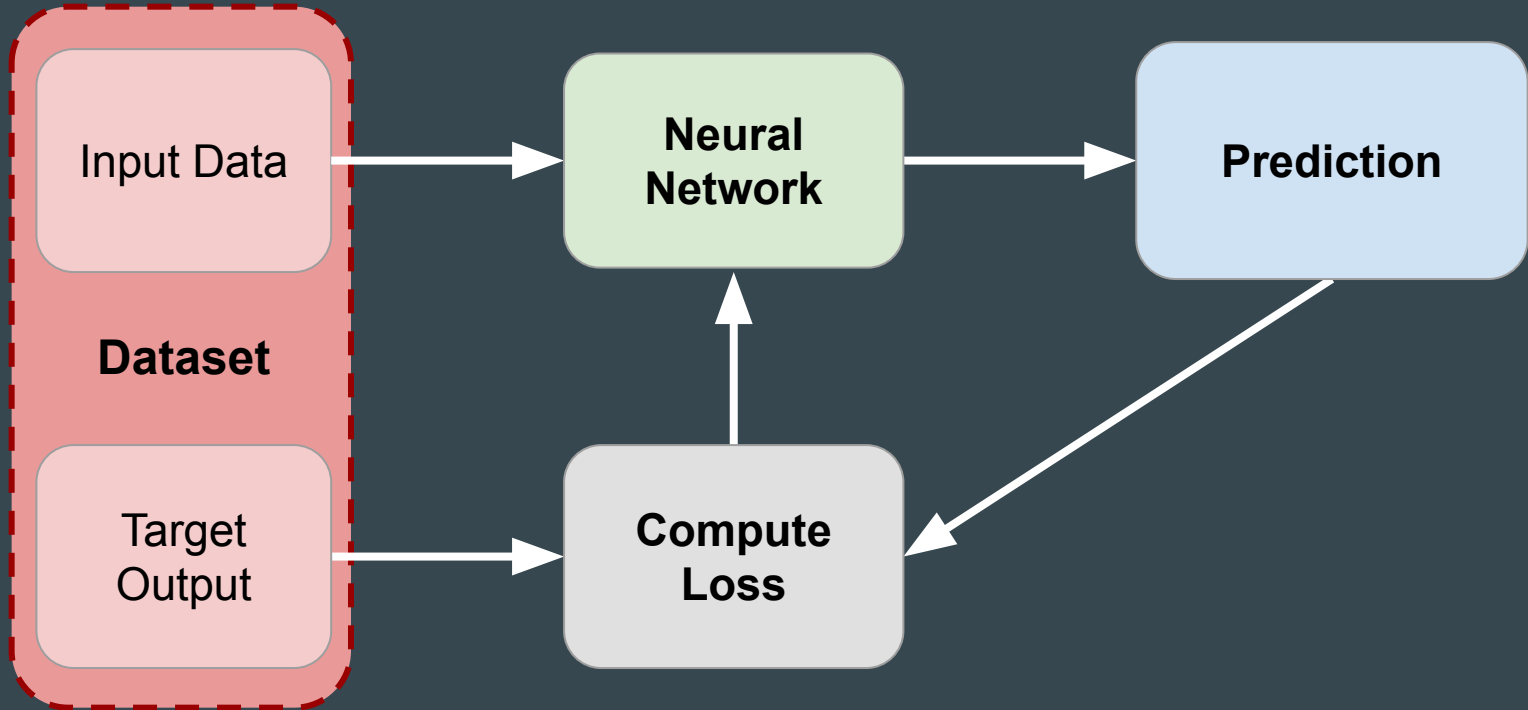
Given a *content* image  
and a *style* reference  
image...



...generate an image  
that retains the  
content of the original  
image but appears to  
be painted in the style  
of the reference image



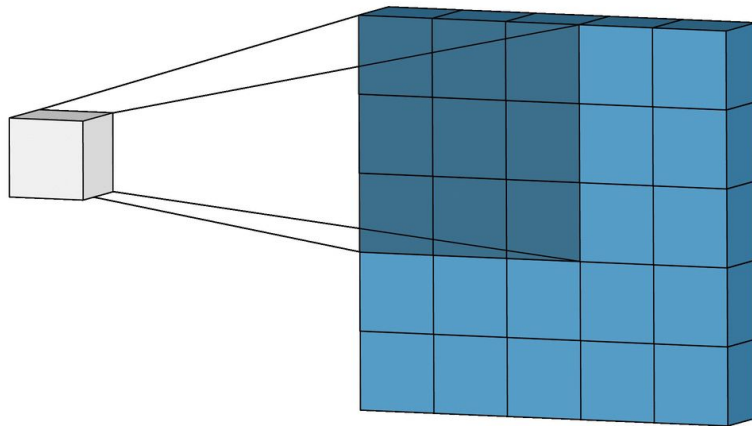
# Quick Deep Learning Overview



# Convolutional Layers

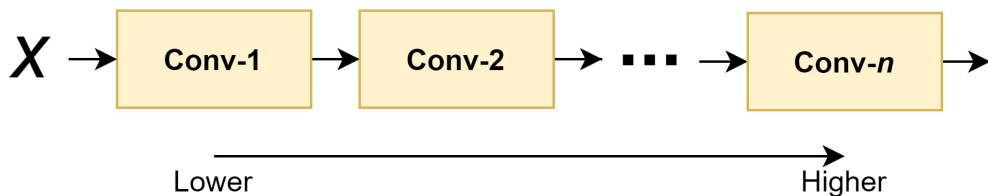
A specific type of mathematical transformation that utilizes **convolutions** in place of regular matrix multiplication.

A convolution applies filters to your input data. These filters are tuned during training.



# Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

- Neural Network architecture that consists of multiple convolution layers in series
- Lower levels tend to capture the low-level details (lines and edges)
- Higher levels tend to capture the high-level details (complex shapes and structure)



Output of conv- $j$

$$\sigma_j(\mathbf{x}) \in \mathbb{R}^{C_j \times H_j \times W_j}$$

height

width

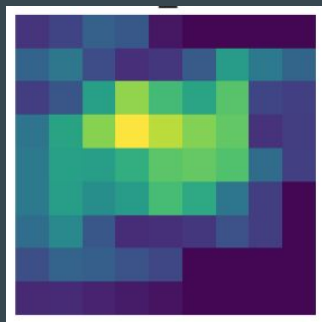
channels

The diagram shows the output of a convolutional layer  $j$ , denoted as  $\sigma_j(\mathbf{x})$ . This output is a 3D volume with dimensions  $C_j$  (channels),  $H_j$  (height), and  $W_j$  (width). Arrows point from the labels 'height', 'width', and 'channels' to their respective dimensions in the equation.

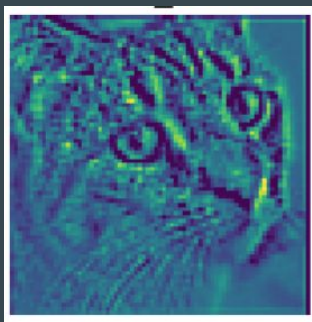
# In Class Problem - Sort Intermediate Representations

Based on the idea that *lower layers* of a CNN tend to capture *low-level details* such as edges and lines, and *higher layers* tend to capture *high-level details* such as structure...

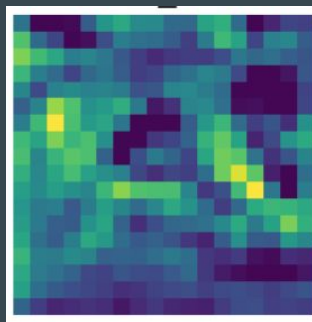
Order the following intermediate representations from lowest layer → highest layer



E



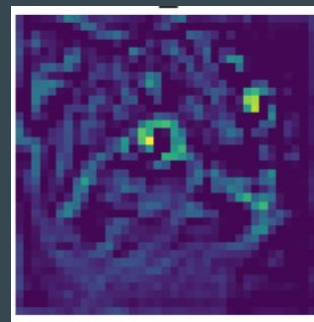
T



L



S

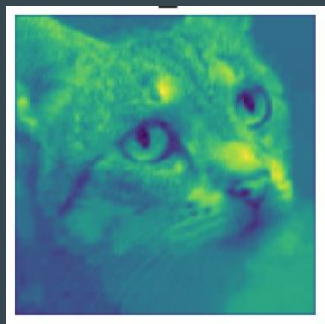


Y

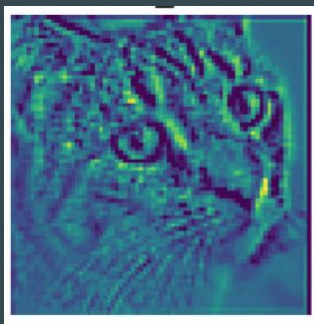
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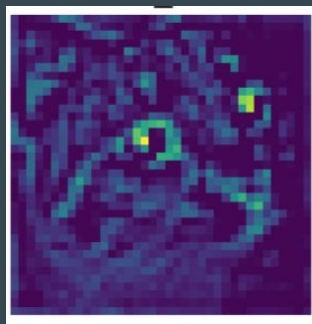
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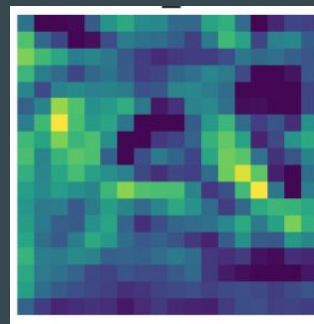
S



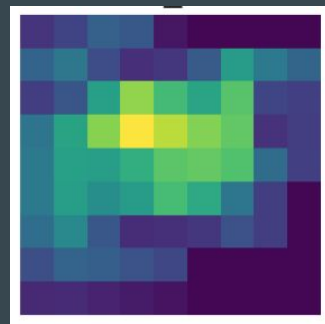
T



Y



L



E

# Style Transfer

- Images:
  - Generated Image
  - Content Image
  - Style Image
- The generated image should have similar *content* to the content image and similar *style* to the style image.
- Style Transfer optimizes these two objectives





# Perceptual Loss aka “Overall” Loss

- In Deep Learning, we’re always optimizing a loss term
- Perceptual Loss:
  - Content Loss
  - Style Loss

The diagram shows the equation  $L_P = \lambda_c L_c + \lambda_s L_s$  with four labels and arrows pointing to specific parts of the equation:

- "Coefficient or weight for the content loss" points to  $\lambda_c$ .
- "Coefficient or weight for the style loss" points to  $\lambda_s$ .
- "Content Loss" points to  $L_c$ .
- "Style Loss" points to  $L_s$ .

$$L_P = \lambda_c L_c + \lambda_s L_s$$

# Content Loss

- The generated output should have the same *content* as our content image
- Higher layers of a CNN captures this abstract content
- We require that the generated output and the content image are similar within this space

Content Loss

Convolution output of our image

$$L_c = \frac{1}{C_j H_j W_j} \|\sigma_j(x) - \sigma_j(y_c)\|_2^2$$

Dimension of convolution output

Convolution output of our *content* image



# Gram Matrices

- Intuitively, the dot product is large if two vectors are similar
- Gram Matrices plays off this idea, it considers how similar two filters are
- Performs the “dot product” of two matrices for each combination of channels

$$A \cdot B = |A| |B| \cos(\theta)$$

Output of conv-j

$$\sigma_j(\mathbf{x}) \in \mathbb{R}^{C_j \times H_j \times W_j}$$

"dot product" between 2 matrices

$$G(\mathbf{x})_{j,c,c'} = \frac{1}{C_j H_j W_j} \sum_{h=1}^{H_j} \sum_{w=1}^{W_j} \sigma_j(\mathbf{x})_{c,h,w} \sigma_j(\mathbf{x})_{c',h,w}$$

# Style Loss

- The generated output should have the same *style* as our style image
- Lower layers of a CNN captures these artistic designs and colors
- We require that the generated output and the style image have similar Gram Matrices, effectively capturing the style

Gram Matrix for  
our image

Gram Matrix for  
our *style* image

$$L_s = \|G_j(x) - G_j(y_s)\|_F^2$$



# Perceptual Loss aka “Overall” Loss

- In Deep Learning, we’re always optimizing a loss term
- Perceptual Loss:
  - Content Loss
  - Style Loss

The diagram shows the equation  $L_P = \lambda_c L_c + \lambda_s L_s$ . Four arrows point from text labels to parts of the equation: one from 'Coefficient or weight for the content loss' to  $\lambda_c$ , one from 'Coefficient or weight for the style loss' to  $\lambda_s$ , one from 'Content Loss' to  $L_c$ , and one from 'Style Loss' to  $L_s$ .

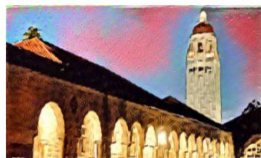
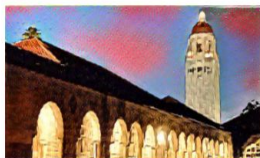
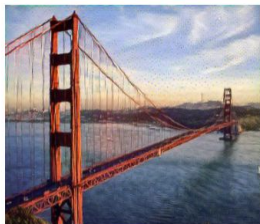
$$L_P = \lambda_c L_c + \lambda_s L_s$$

Coefficient or weight for the content loss

Coefficient or weight for the style loss

Content Loss

Style Loss



(a) Content / Style

(b)  $\gamma = 0.1$

(c)  $\gamma = 0.2$

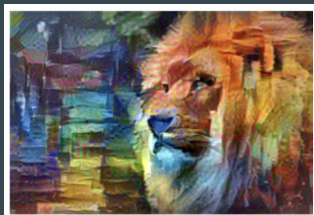
(d)  $\gamma = 1.0$

(e)  $\gamma = 5.0$

(f)  $\gamma = 10.0$

## Adjusting the Style Coefficient

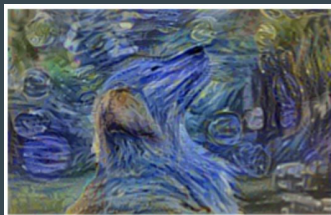
# In Class Problem - Match the Generated Image to the Losses



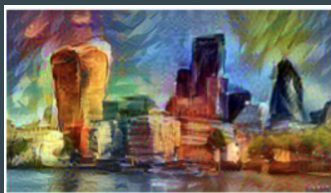
Large content loss &  
large style loss



Small content loss &  
large style loss



Small content loss &  
small style loss



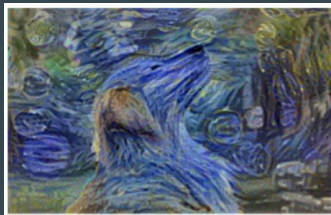
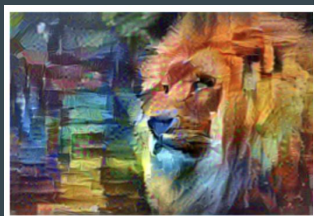
Large content loss &  
small style loss

Given this content image and style reference image, match the two generated images to the loss descriptions!

# In Class Problem - Match the Generated Image to the Losses



Given this content image and style reference image, match the two generated images to the loss descriptions!



Large content loss & large style loss

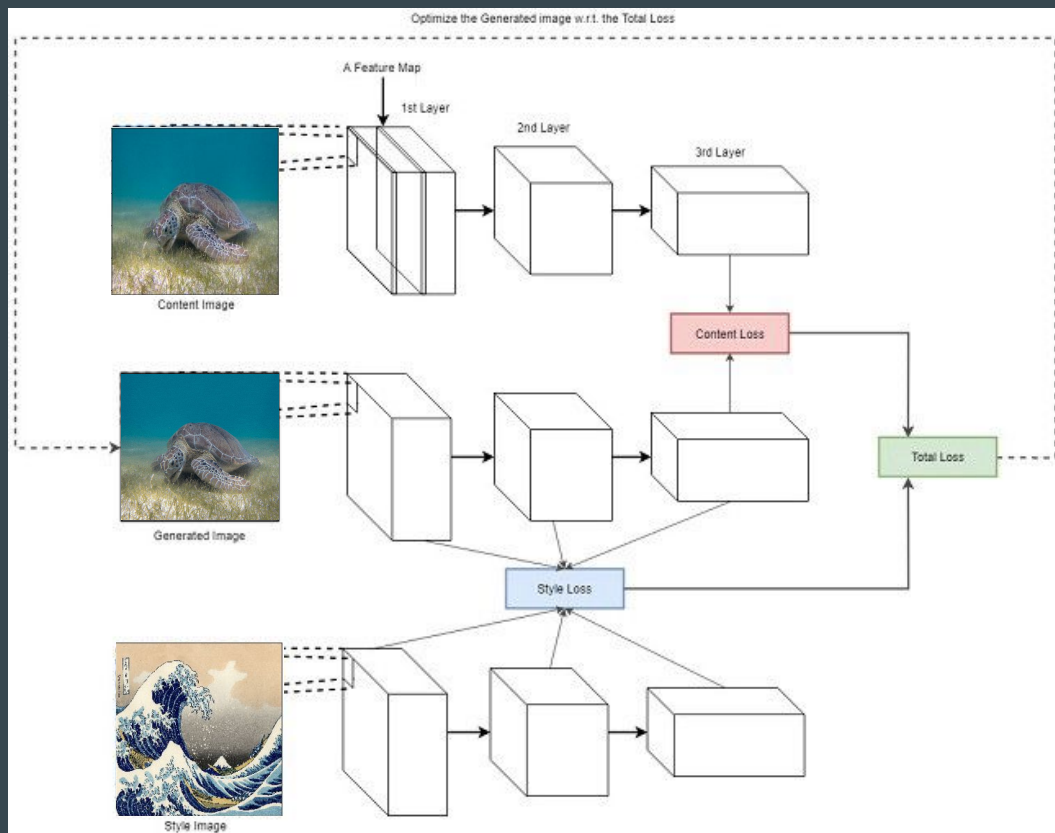
Small content loss & large style loss

Small content loss & small style loss

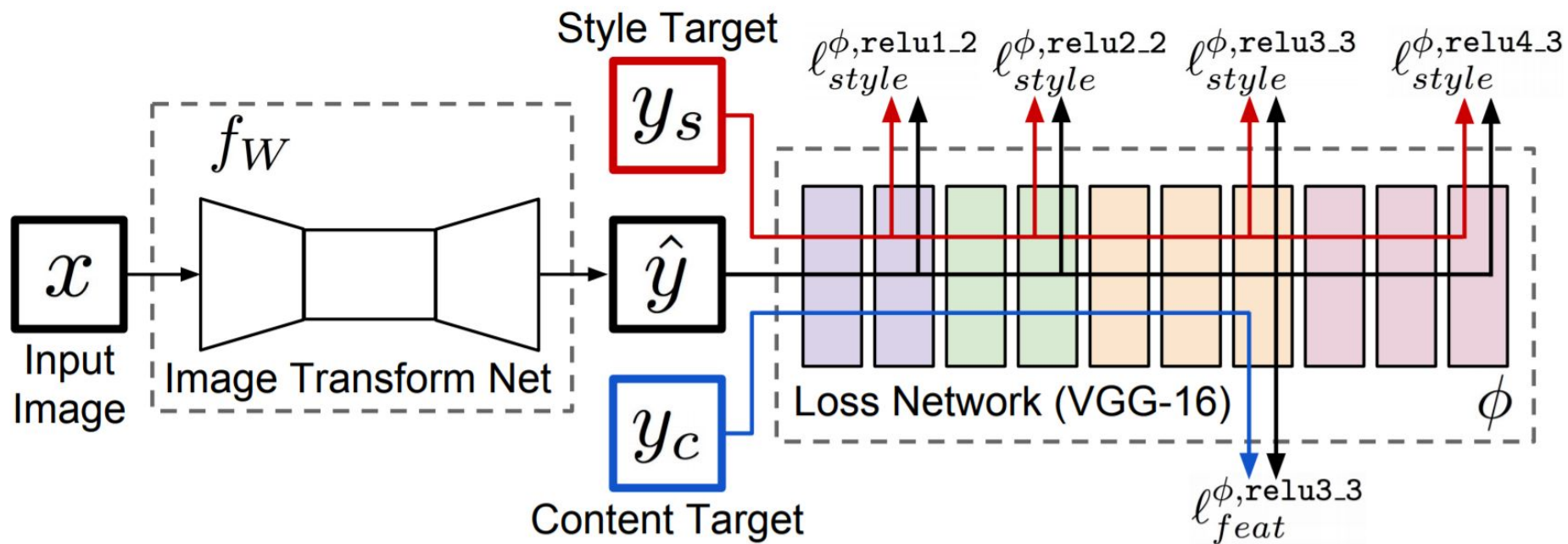
Large content loss & small style loss



# Neural Style Transfer Training

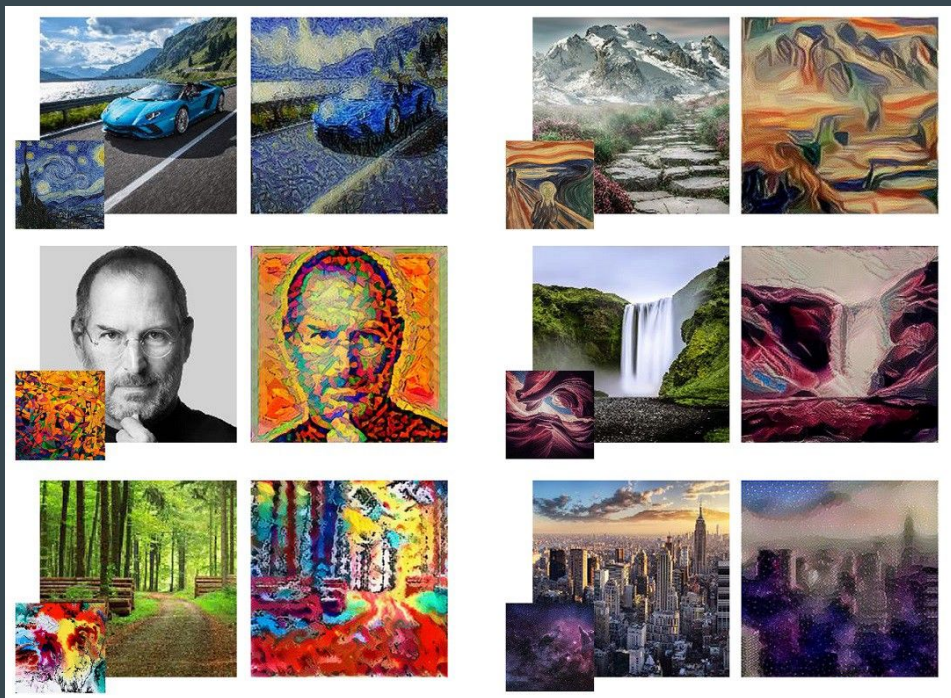


# Feed-Forward Style Transfer Learning



# Where do we go from here?

- Style Transfer began with images, but expanded towards videos and 3D space
- Consumer tools utilizing Style Transfer are becoming popular



# Applications



# Applications



Questions??