Image inpainting with Deep Learning

ECE 228 Final project presentation

Hsin Chien Chang Chin Lee Chia-Wei Hsieh

Background

How to deal with photo and image with flaw?





Background

- 1. Image inpainting reconstruct missing/damaging part of images and photos.
- 2. Used to remove unwanted objects from an image
- 3. It is conducted by deep learning (GAN).





Traditional Approach vs DL approach

Traditional Approach Computer Vision:

- 1. Diffusion:
 - a. Propagate local structure into unknown part.
- 2. Exemplar:
 - a. Construct the missing part pixel with neighboring pixels.

DL Approach:

- 1. Data driven deep learning-based inpainting.
- 2. When trained a huge datasets, deep network have remarkable performance.

Literature survey

ML solution:

- 1. Generartive Adversarial Network (GAN)
- 2. AutoEncoders (AE) framework are generative modeling literature in the past ten years.
- 3. Discriminator Network provides scores to generator.

GAN steps:

- 1. Select a number of real images from the training set.
- 2. Generate a number of images using generator.
- 3. Train the discriminator for one or more epochs using both fake and real images.
- 4. Generate another number of fake images.
- 5. Train the full GAN model for one or more epochs using only fake images.

Dataset - Microsoft COCO

- COCO (Common Objects in Context) is a object detection, segmentation, and captioning dataset.
- Generate patches to cover part of the images
- 118k training instances
- Large category coverage

Dataset examples



Model - Generator





Result and Observation



Future Work

• Keep training

The model now is train on a smaller dataset. Therefore, we plan to train on the full COCO dataset to get a fully seen of our model.

• Try another model or method for easier training

Now our model can only train with batch size = 1. Hence, we would like to find another smaller model to resolve the task.