

CSCI 4530/6530 Advanced Computer Graphics

<https://www.cs.rpi.edu/~cutler/classes/advancedgraphics/S25/>

Lecture 22: Texture Synthesis



<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/first-car-built-using-common-core-math-scott-davis/>

Finding Nemo, Fish School, 2009





Carlton Draught: Big Ad, 2006



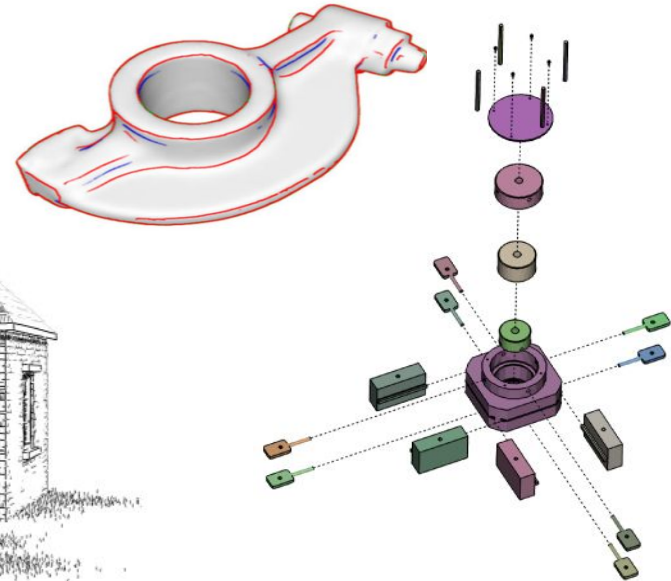
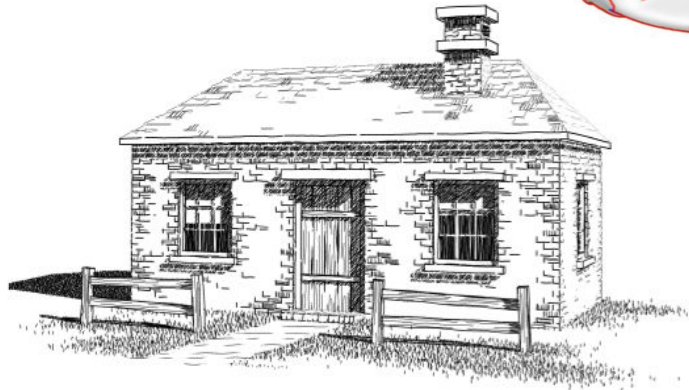
Uses Weta Digital's MASSIVE - first significant use in Lord of the Rings movies



beer!

Last Time?

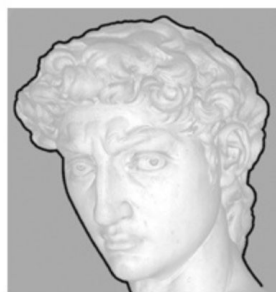
- Non-Photorealistic Rendering
 - Line Drawing
 - Pen & Ink / Hatching
 - Technical Illustration
 - Painterly Rendering
- Architectural Rendering



Today

- Final Worksheet: Procedural Modeling
- **Papers for Today**
- Texture Tiling
- Texture Synthesis Challenge
- Markov Model
- Constrained Texture Synthesis
- Image Completion
- Wang Tiles for Texture Synthesis
- Volumetric Texture Synthesis
- Papers for Next Time

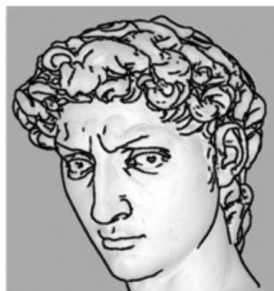
Reading for Today



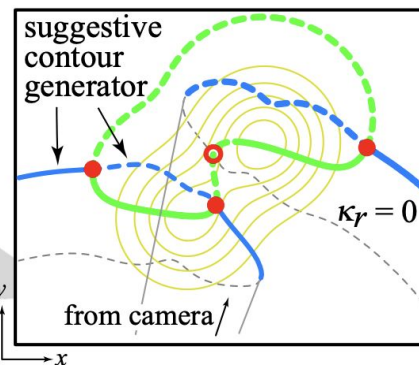
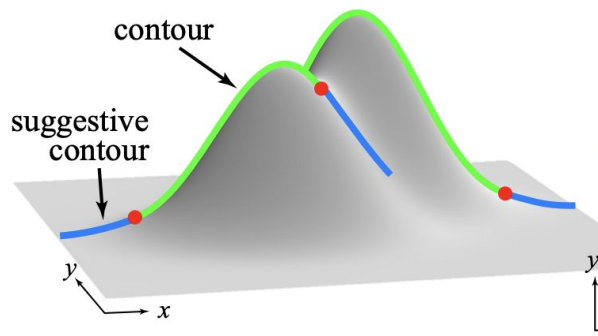
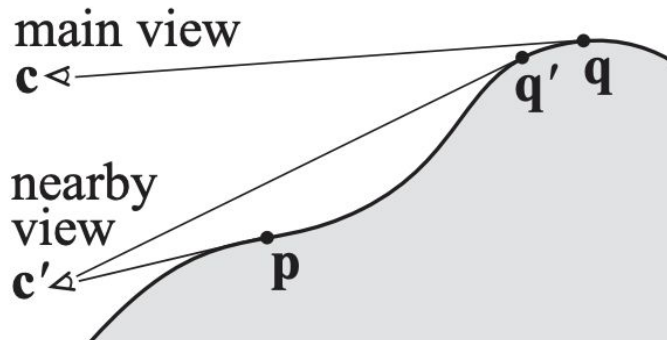
silhouette



contours



**contours and
suggestive contours**



Suggestive Contours for Conveying Shape

DeCarlo, Finkelstein, Rusinkiewicz, Santella, SIGGRAPH 2003

Types of Edges in Line Drawings

- Silhouettes/Contours: normal is perpendicular to the view direction
- Suggestive Contour: inflection points of the surface normal
- Ridges & Valleys: extremum of curvature
- Apparent Ridges:
based on *view dependent* curvature

anticipation



contours in
original view c

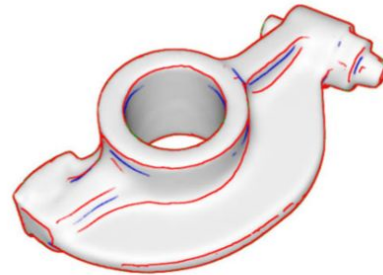
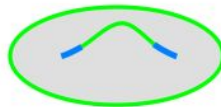


contours in
nearby view c'

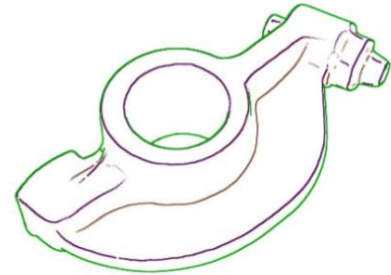


suggestive contours
and contours in c

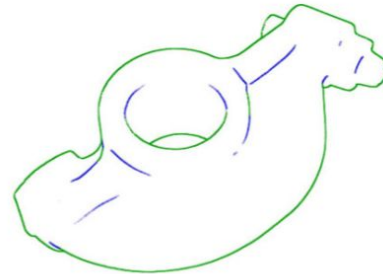
extension



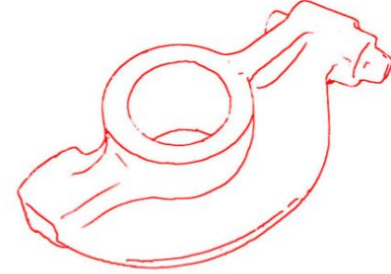
Shaded View



Ridges & Valleys

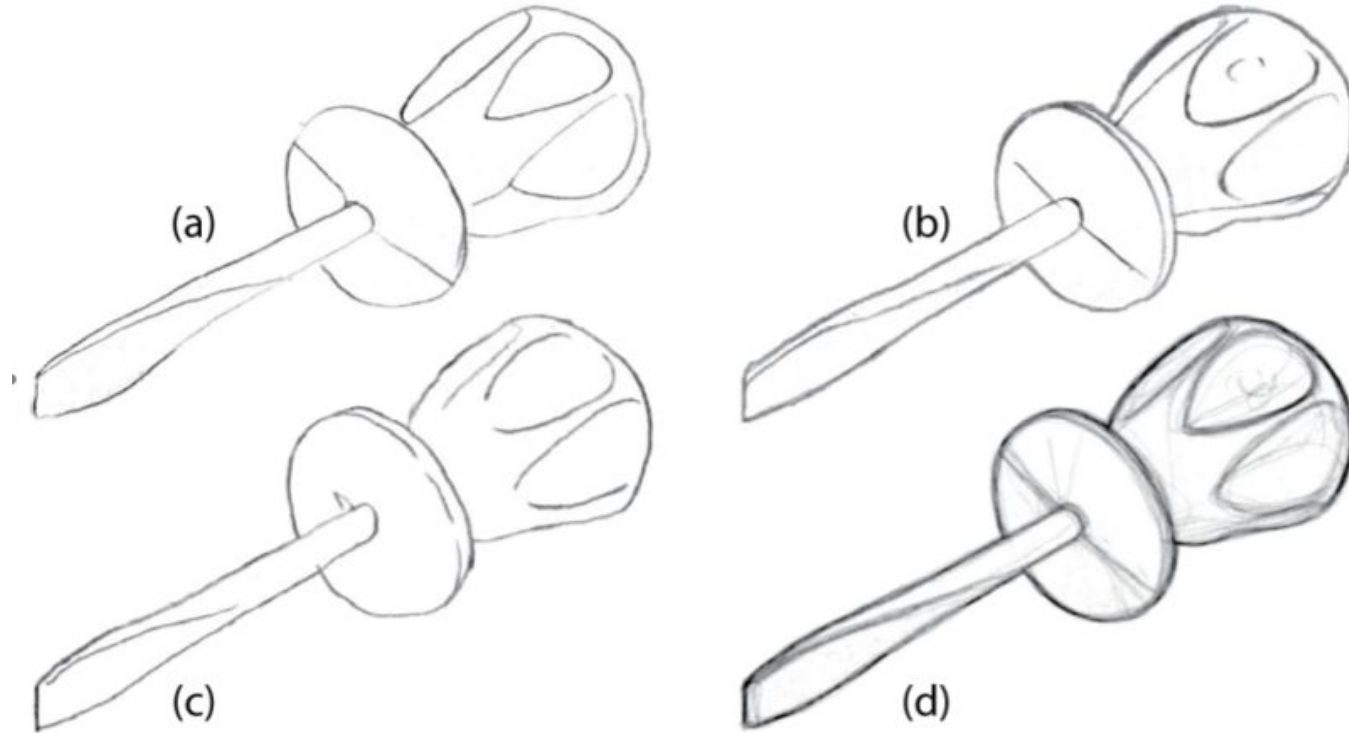


Suggestive Contours



Apparent Ridges

Where Do People Draw Lines?



Cole, Golovinskiy, Limpaecher, Stoddart Barros, Finkelstein,
Funkhouser, & Rusinkiewicz, SIGGRAPH 2008

- Humans use many cues (contour, texture, shading, shadow) to understand a scene. Similarly artists employ multiple techniques.
- Silhouette: boundary between object and background
- Contour: where surface turns away from camera/viewer
- Suggestive Contour: true contour would appear with small change in camera/viewer
- Provides both object space algorithm & image space algorithm
- Anticipation (new contour curve) vs. extension (lengthen existing curve)
- Does not tackle shading (that's other cues/techniques!)
- Spatial & temporal coherence? Is this suitable for animation?

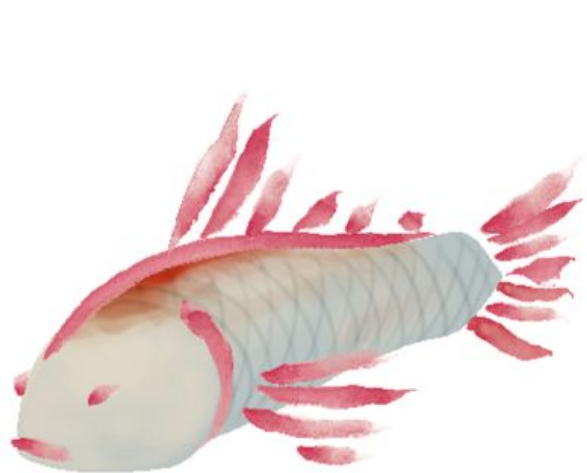
Reading for Today



Painterly rendering with curved brush strokes of multiple sizes
Hertzmann SIGGRAPH 1998

- Current controversies with AI - mimicking original styles of specific artists
- AI art falsely attributed to humans
- Simply converting an image to another style is not 'art'.
Art request intention - e.g., composition, lighting, etc.
- This paper is not the same as AI. It is an algorithm for painting.
- What about spatial and temporal coherence, how will this look animated?
- Intuitive application of computer vision technology
- Pseudocode preferred to code in a specific language

Reading for Today



Example-Based Brushes for Coherent Stylized Renderings

Zheng, Milliez, Gross, and Sumner, NPAR 2017

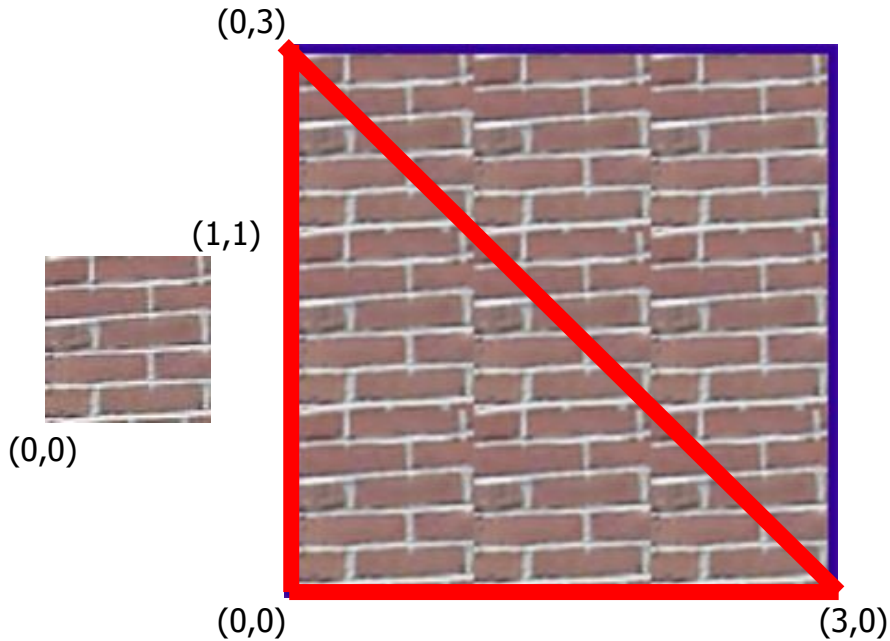
- Comparison to existing techniques
- User can add brush strokes into collection
- Overlapping of strokes does not match physical watercolor behaviour
- Seems complicated - is runtime actually interactive?

Today

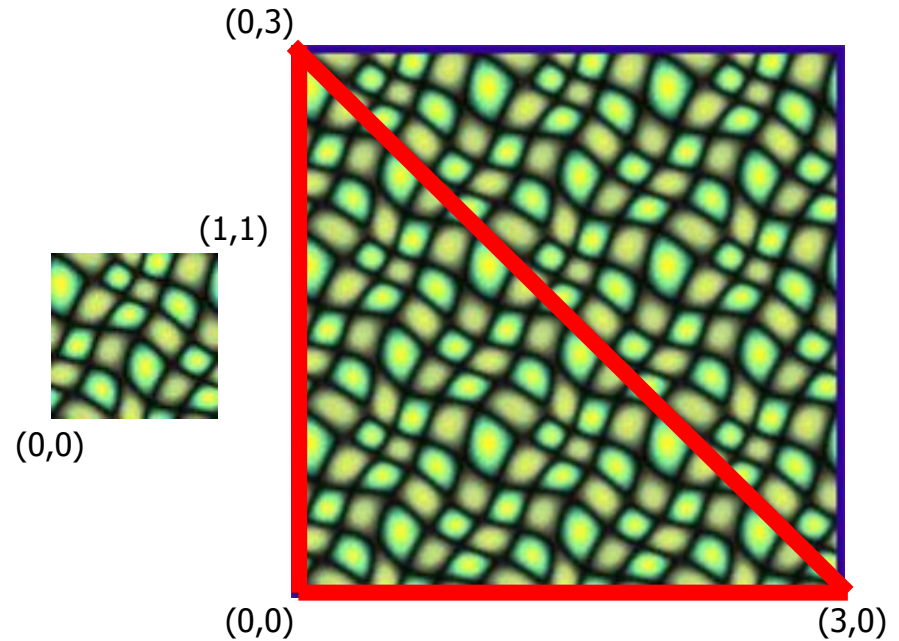
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Texture Tiling

- Specify a texture coordinate (u,v) at each vertex
- Canonical texture coordinates $(0,0) \rightarrow (1,1)$

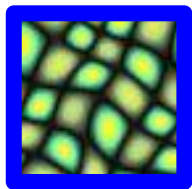


tiles with visible seams

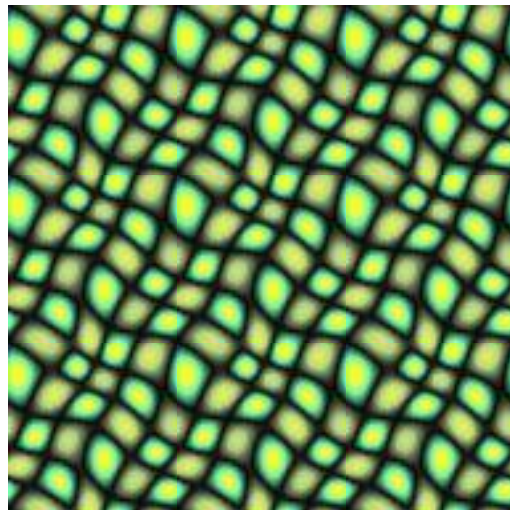


seamless tiling (repeating)

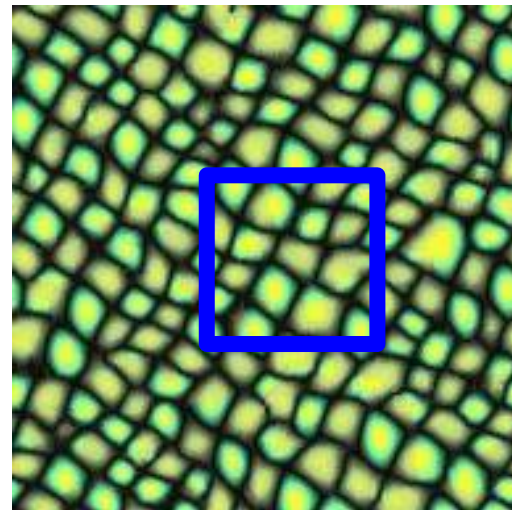
Texture Synthesis Challenge



input



tiled

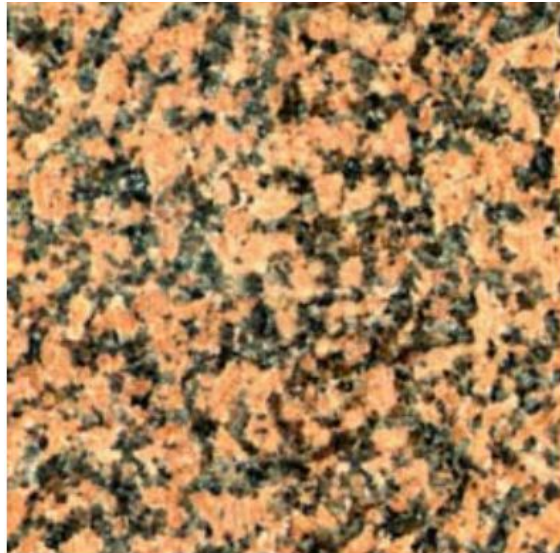


synthesis

*Grabbing any subarea of the synthesized texture
looks similar, but not identical to the input*

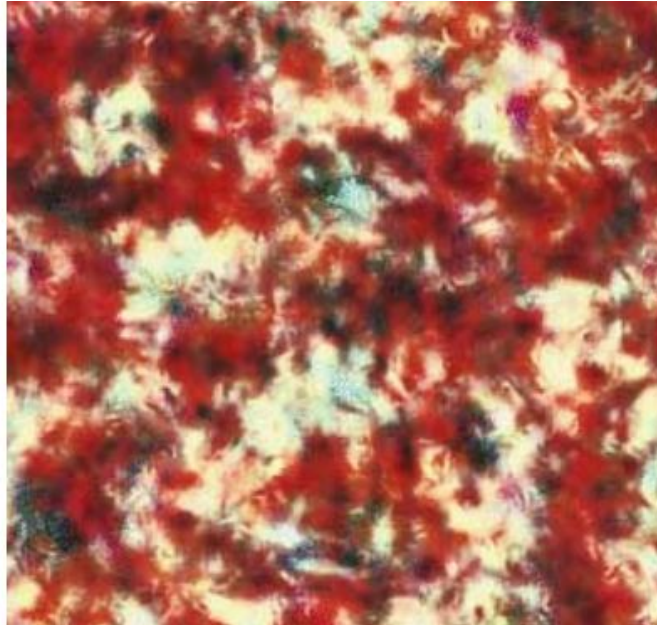
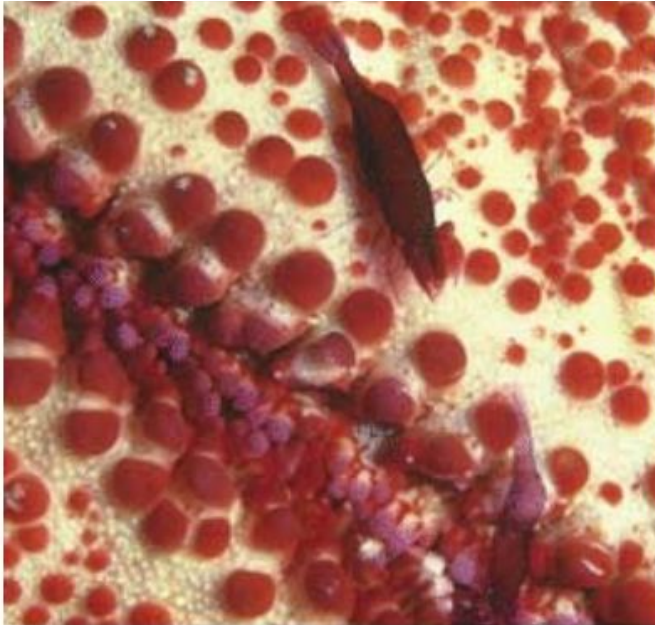
“Pyramid-Based Texture Analysis/Synthesis”

- Heeger & Bergen, SIGGRAPH 1995
- Motivated by human texture perception
- Focused on stochastic textures
(as opposed to deterministic/periodic textures)



What's a "Texture"?

- Heeger & Bergen focuses on matching the input histogram at different resolutions (frequencies)
- Failure example: *but is this really a "texture"?*



*Heeger & Bergen
SIGGRAPH 1995*

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Markov Random Field

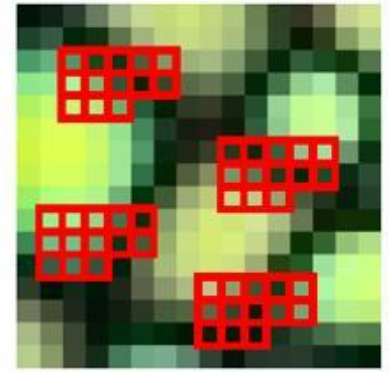
- English words and sentences can be modeled as a Markov Random Field:
“I spent an interesting evening recently with a grain of salt.”
- Sliding ‘window’ of k -word sequences (k is a variable set by the user)
- Generate the next word to follow the previous $k-1$ words with probability based on the number of times that sequence appears in all sample text.

*Data Structures HW 7:
“Word Frequency Maps”*

could	be	got	1
	get	in	1
	no	longer	1
	not	get see	1 1
get	out	nevertheless	1
		of	3
not	find	it	1
		the	1
		their	1
	get	out	2
	see	it	1
out	of	his	2
		it	1
		the	3
		their	1

*Generate image
row-by-row, left-to-right
by finding all (near)
matches to previously
generated pixels.*

 : Neighborhood N
 p



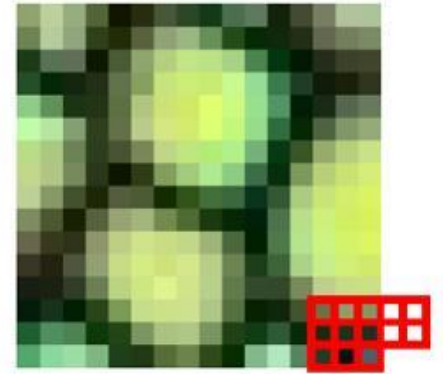
(a)



(b)



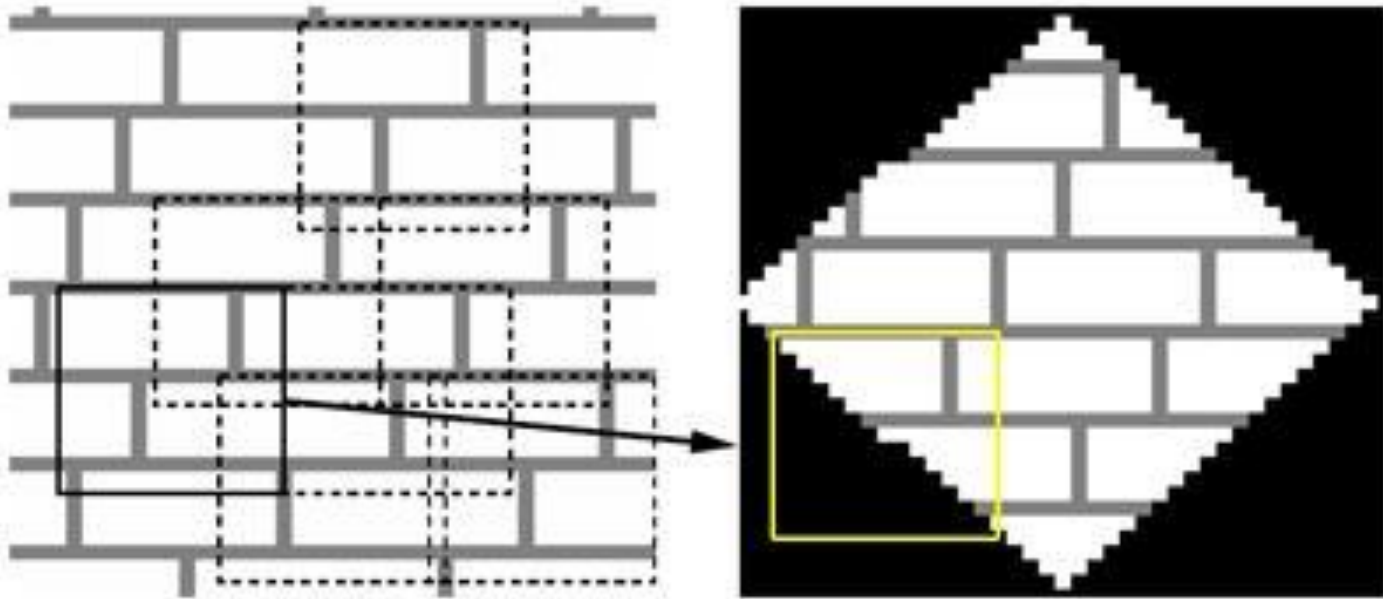
(c)



(d)

"Fast Texture Synthesis using Tree-structured Vector Quantization"

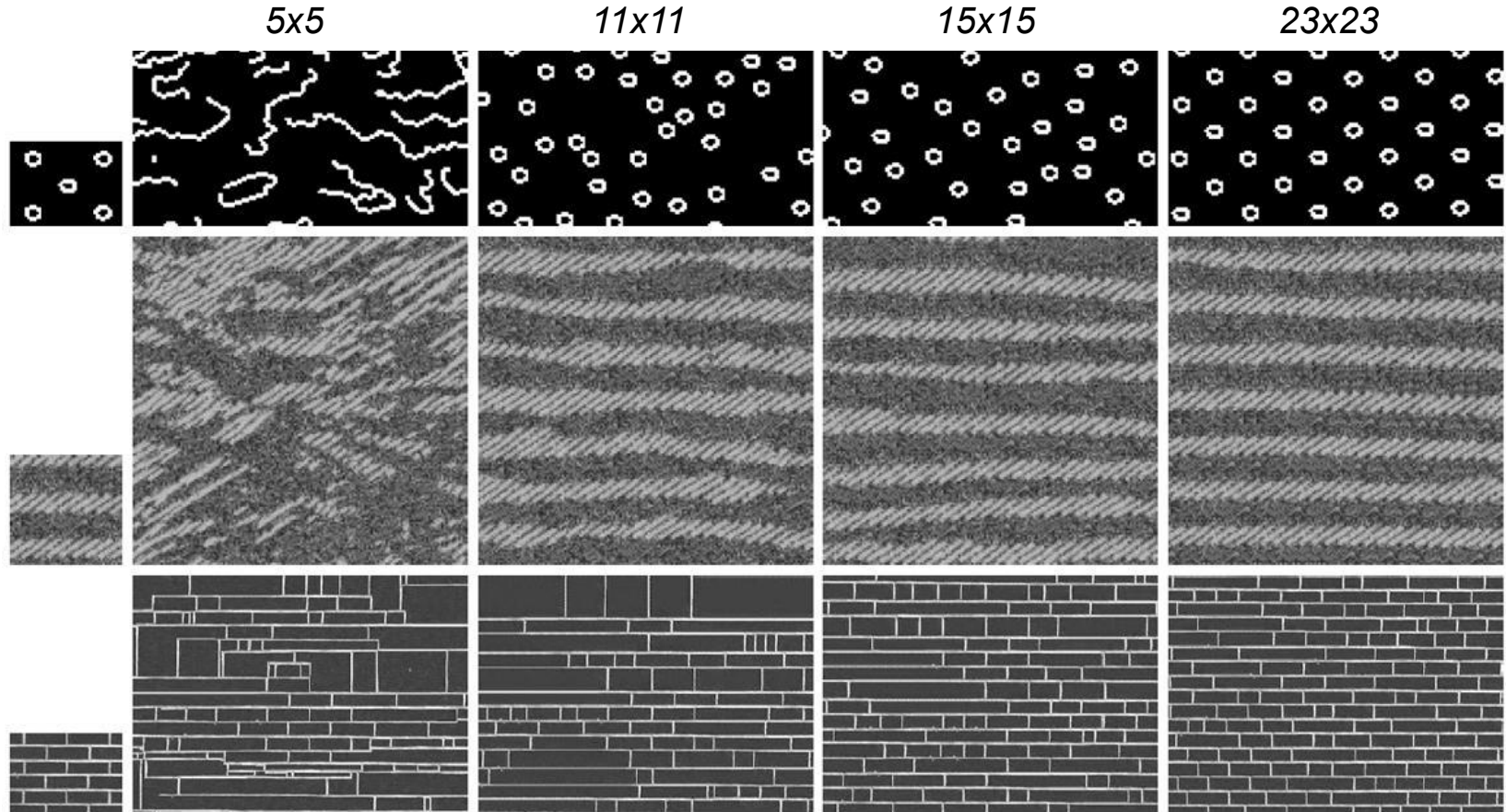
Alternate Synthesis Order



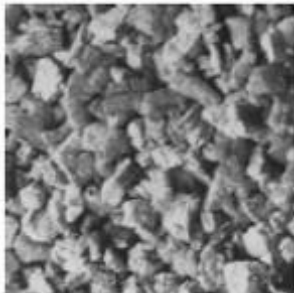
*“Texture Synthesis by Non-parametric Sampling”,
Efros & Leung, ICCV 1999*

Varying Neighborhood Size

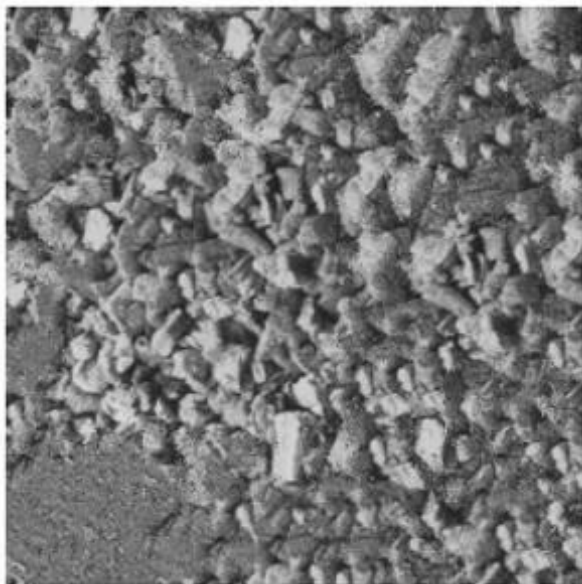
*Image from
Efros & Leung 1999*



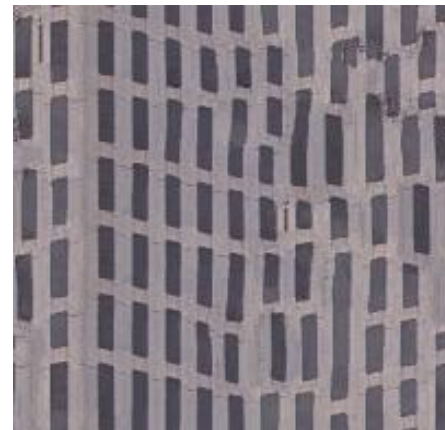
Failure Examples



*from Efros &
Leung 1999*



from Wei & Levoy 2000

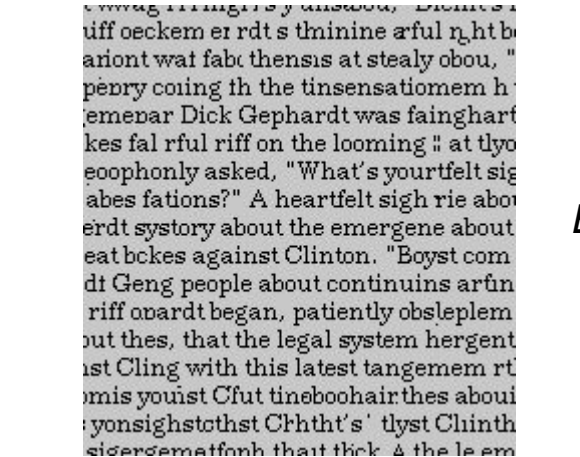
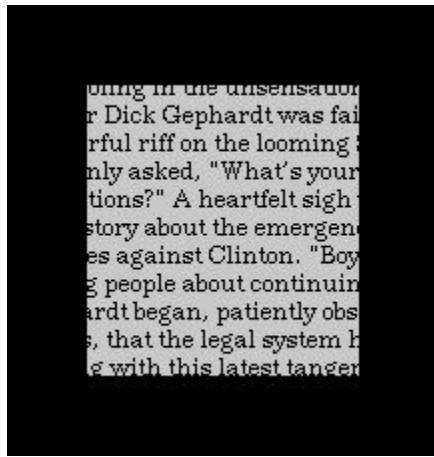


Questions?

Today

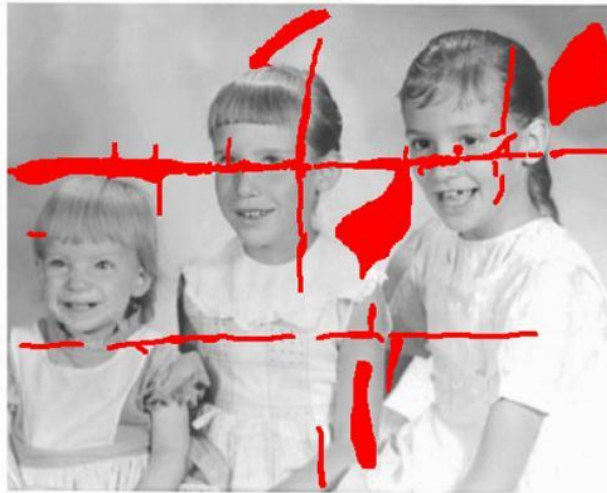
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Constrained Texture Synthesis

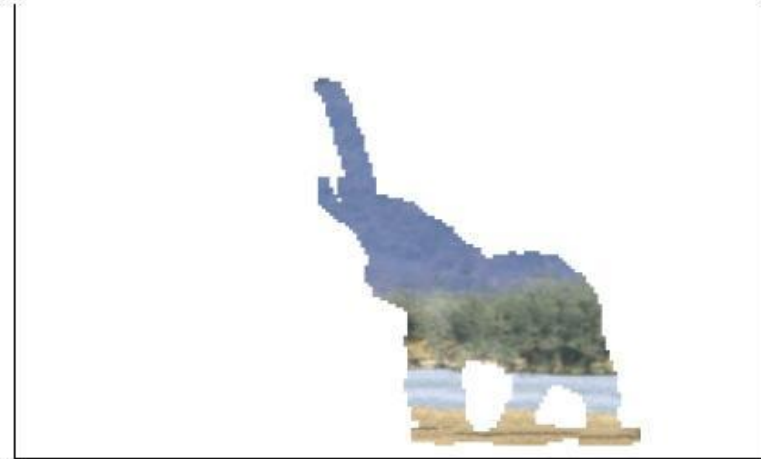
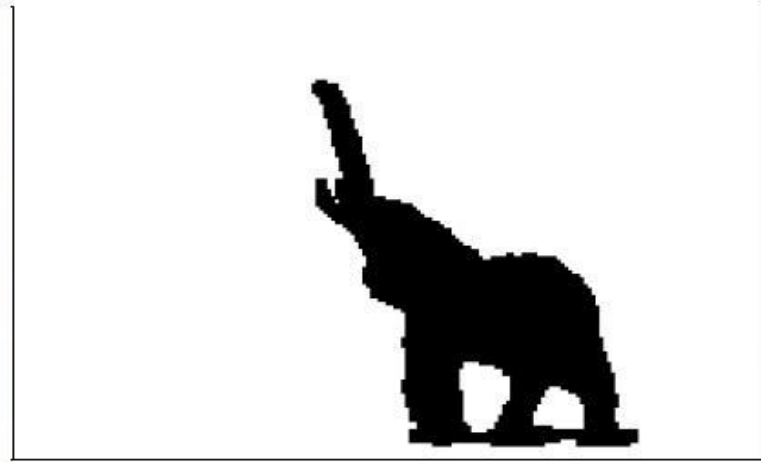


Examples from Efros & Leung
[http://graphics.cs.cmu.edu/
people/efros/research/
EfrosLeung.html](http://graphics.cs.cmu.edu/people/efros/research/EfrosLeung.html)

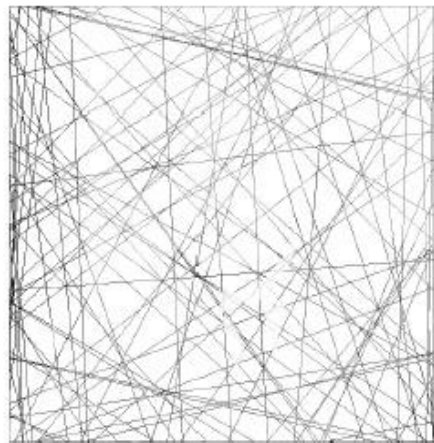
Image Inpainting



*"Image Inpainting",
Bertalmío, Sapiro, Caselles & Ballester,
SIGGRAPH 2000*



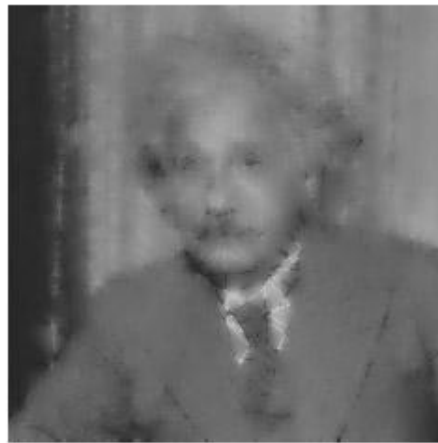
*“Fragment-based image completion”,
Drori, Cohen-Or, & Yeshurun, SIGGRAPH 2003*



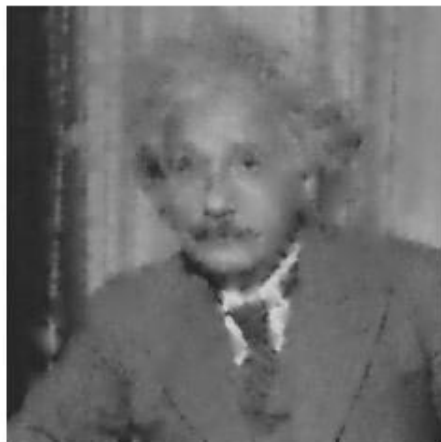
(a)



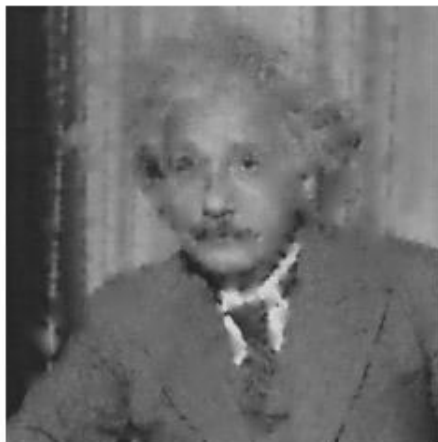
(b)



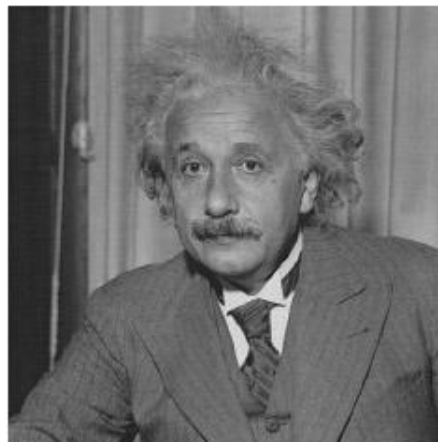
(c)



(d)



(e)

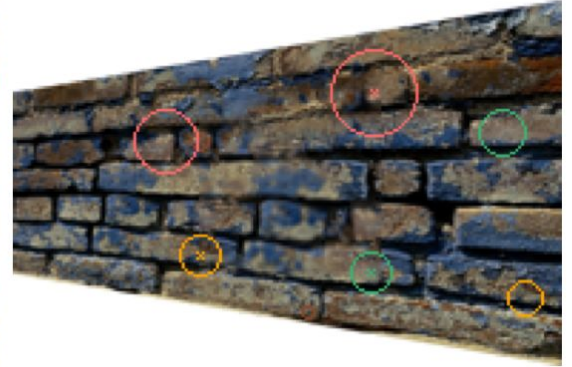
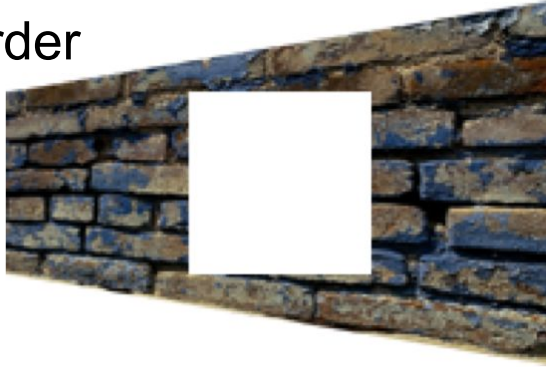


(f)

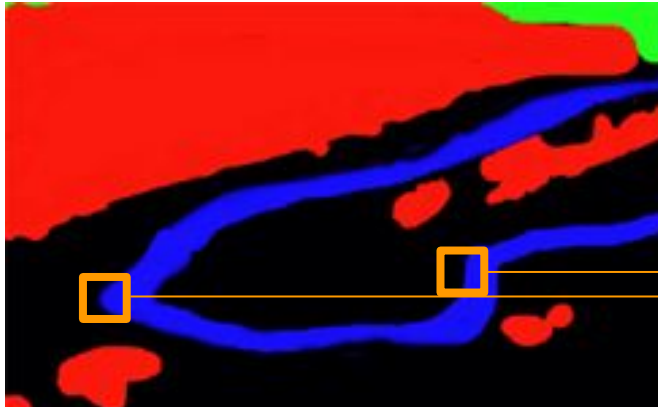
*“Fragment-based
image completion”,
Drori, Cohen-Or,
& Yeshurun,
SIGGRAPH 2003*

“Fragment-based image completion”

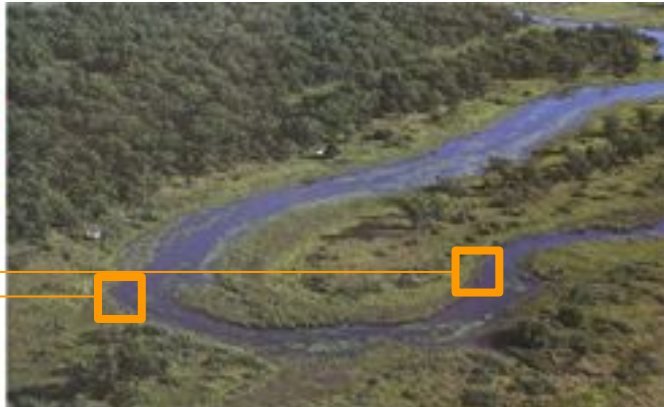
- Coarse to fine completion
- Confidence & traversal order
- Search for best match over different scales, rotations, & resolutions
- Compositing fragments



"Image Analogies",
Hertzmann et al.,
SIGGRAPH 2001

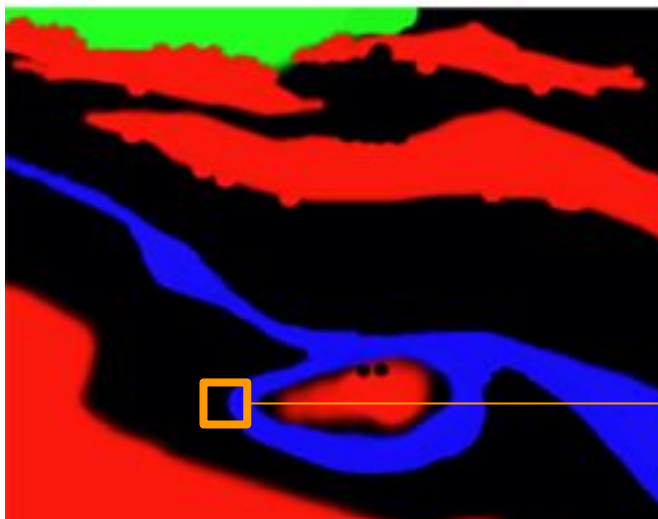


A = labeled photo



A' = input photo

A is to A'
as
 B is to B'

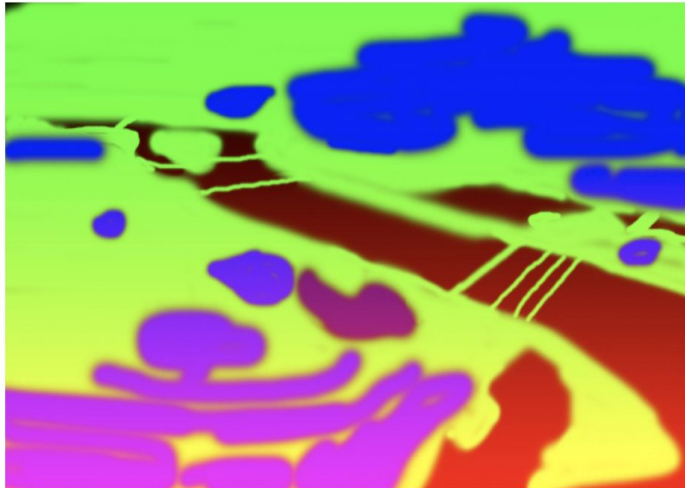


B = desired labels



B' = output matching desired labels!

"Image Analogies",
Hertzmann et al.,
SIGGRAPH 2001

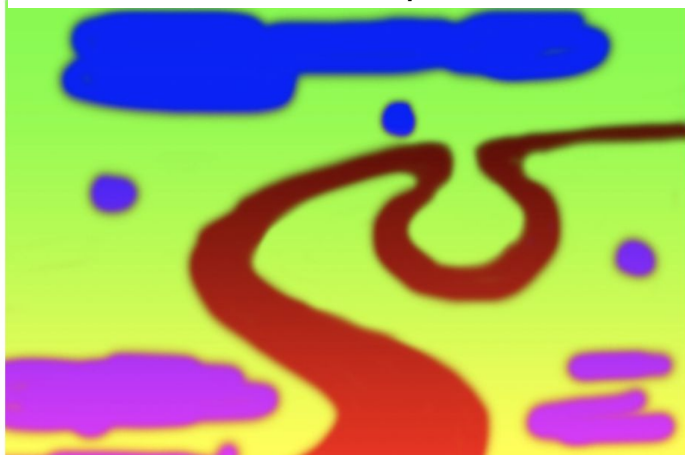


A = labeled photo



A' = input photo

A is to A'
as
B is to B'



B = desired labels



B' = output matching desired labels!

"Image Analogies",
Hertzmann et al.,
SIGGRAPH 2001

*Learning the
"style" from
Van Gogh
&
"Computer
Generated
Watercolor"*



A (blurred version) & A' = "Starry Night above the Rhone" by Vincent Van Gogh



A & A' = From Curtis et al. SIGGRAPH 1997

"Image Analogies",
Hertzmann et al.,
SIGGRAPH 2001

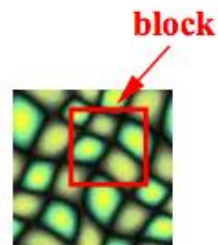


"Image Analogies",
Hertzmann et al.,
SIGGRAPH 2001



“Image Quilting for Texture Synthesis and Transfer”,
Efros & Freeman, SIGGRAPH 2001

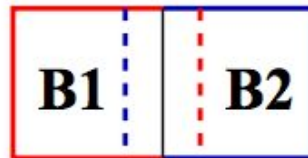
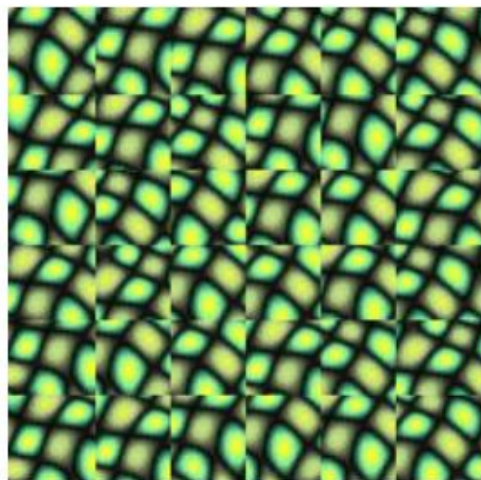
*Instead of synthesizing pixel-by-pixel,
Place overlapping blocks &
Use graph cuts to trim overlap region*



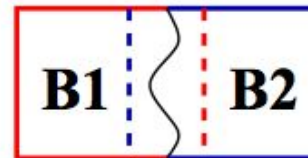
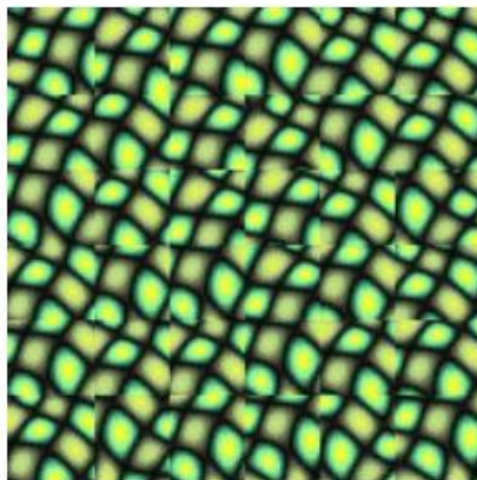
**input
texture**



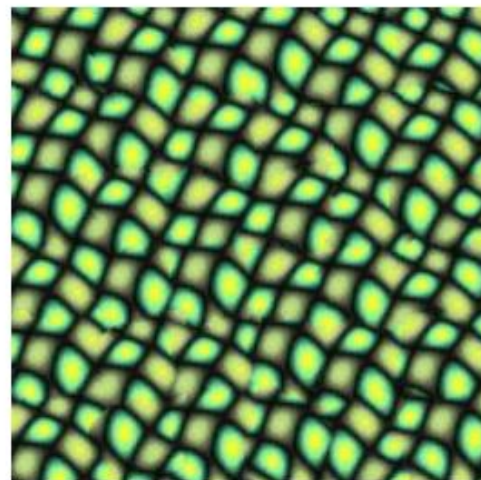
random placement
of blocks



neighboring blocks
constrained by overlap

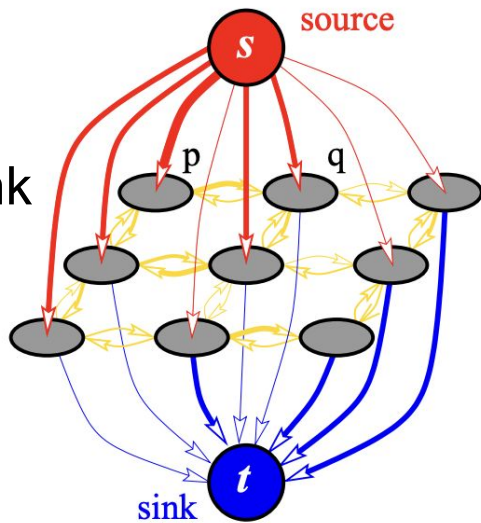


minimum error
boundary cut

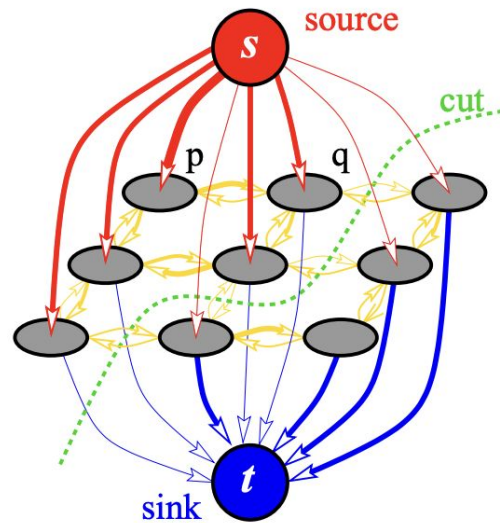


Graph Cuts Problem Statement

- Edges connect each pixel to 4 adjacent pixels & source & sink
- Each edge has a weight
- Cut graph into 2 subgraphs
- Some pixels stay attached to source, everything else attached to sink
- Such that the sum of weights of the cut edges is minimal



(a) A graph $\mathcal{G}$

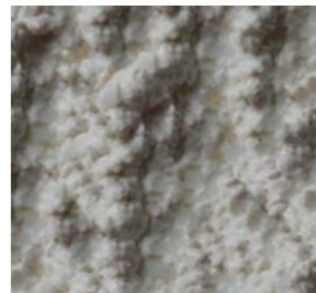
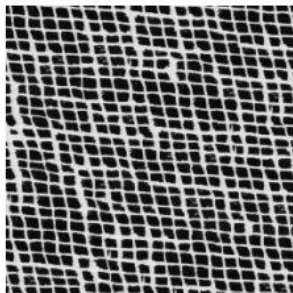
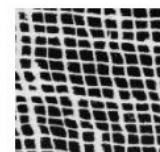
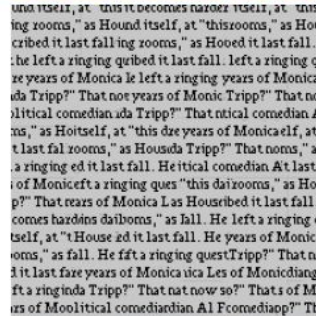
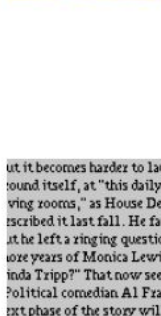
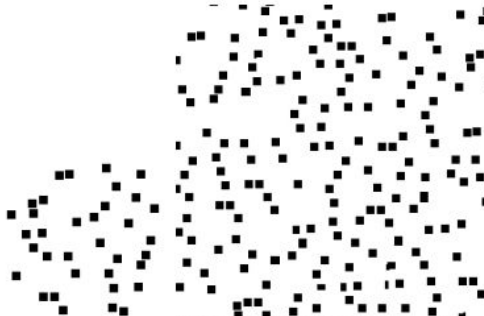
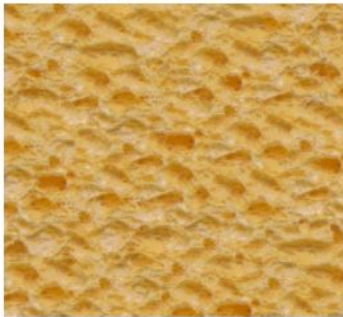


(b) A cut on $\mathcal{G}$

Image from Boykov & Kolmogorov 2004

“Image Quilting for Texture Synthesis and Transfer”,
Efros & Freeman, SIGGRAPH 2001

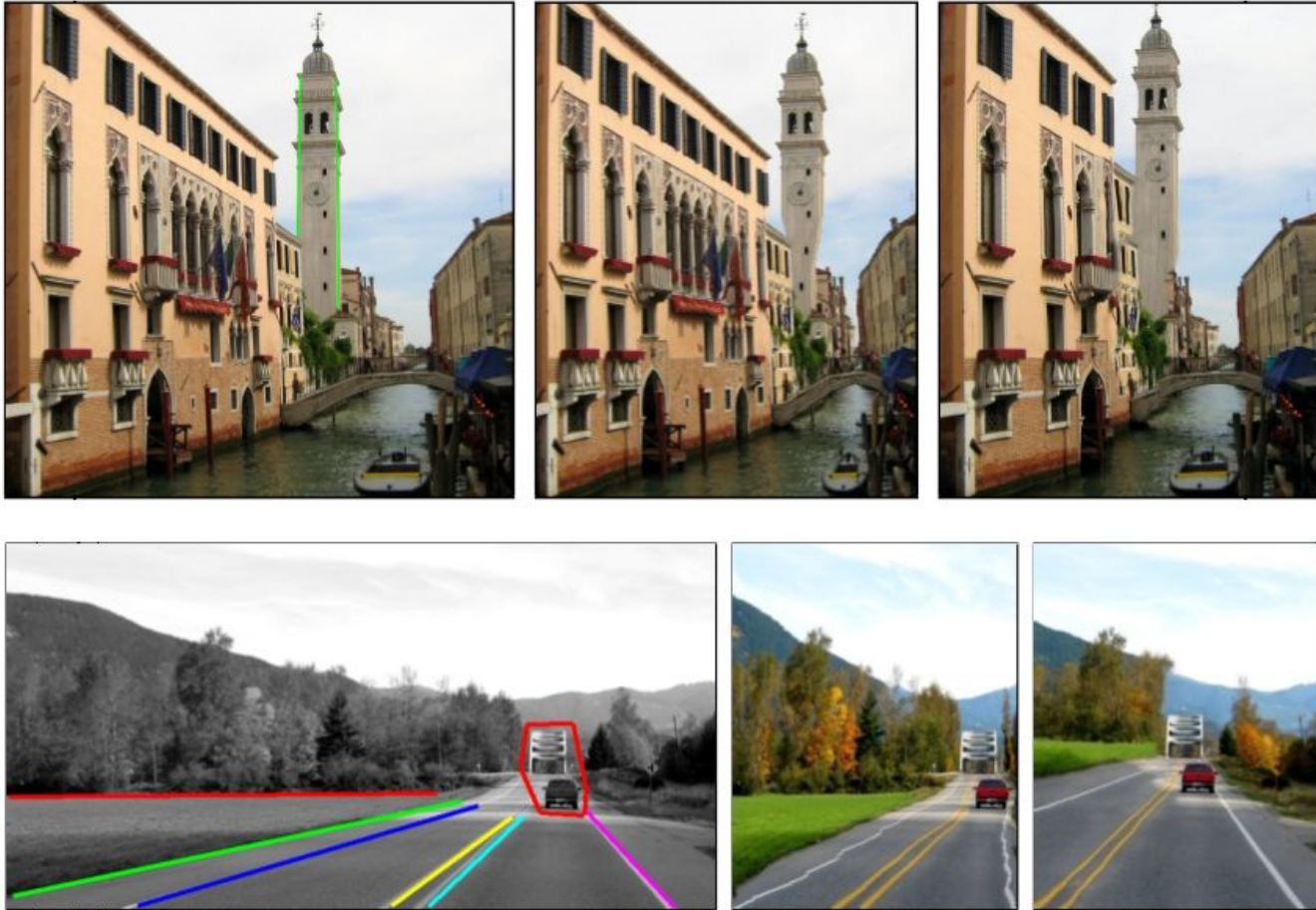
*Can even work on input that
“isn’t really a texture”!*



ut it becomes harder to lau
ound itself, at “this daily
ring rooms,” as House Des
cribed it last fall. He fal
at he left a ringin questio
ize years of Monica Lewi
inda Tripp?” That now seer
Political comedian Al Frae
ext phase of the story will

und itself, at this it becomes narrower itself, at this o
ing rooms,” as Hound itself, at “this rooms,” as Hous
cribed it last fall. He fal
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ze years of Monica le left a ringin years of Monica L
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ers of Moolitical comediadian Al Fcomediao?” That

*"PatchMatch: A Randomized Correspondence Algorithm for Structural Image Editing",
Barnes, Shechtman, Finkelstein, & Goldman, SIGGRAPH 2009*



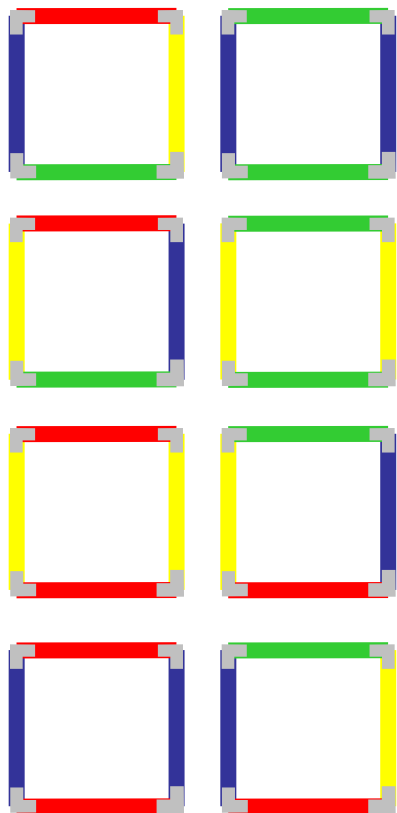
Questions?

Today

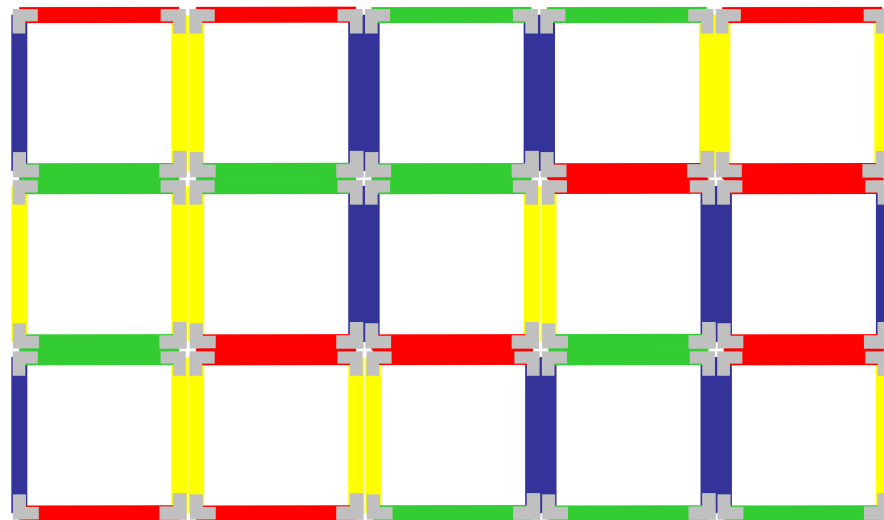
- Final Worksheet: Procedural Modeling
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- Wang Tiles for Texture Synthesis
- Volumetric Texture Synthesis
- Papers for Next Time

Wang Tiles

*“Wang Tiles for Image and Texture Generation”,
Cohen, Shade, Hiller, Deussen, SIGGRAPH 2003*



*Align tiles to match edge color
to create non-periodic tilings*



*BTW: We talk about periodic & non-periodic
tilings in CSCI 4560 Computational Geometry!!*

Wang Tile Texture Synthesis

“Wang Tiles for Image and Texture Generation”,
Cohen, Shade, Hiller, Deussen, SIGGRAPH 2003

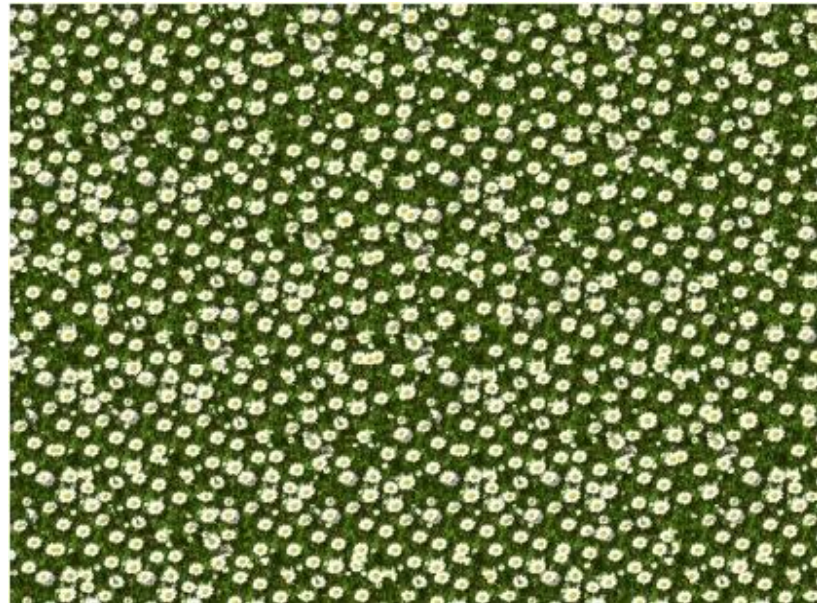
- High-quality texture synthesis can be slow...
- So instead, as a precomputation, fill Wang Tiles with synthetic texture
- Then in real-time, create infinite amounts of non-periodic texture!



*Input texture
sample*



*Automatically generated
set of Wang tiles*

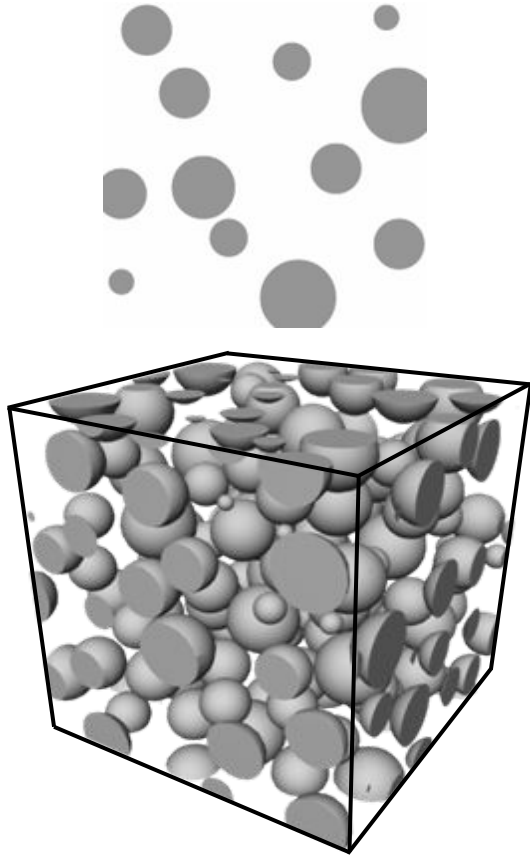


*Synthesized textures
using Wang tiling*

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Volumetric Element/Sphere Distribution



N_A = Profile density
(number of circles per unit area)

N_V = Particle density
(number of spheres per unit volume)

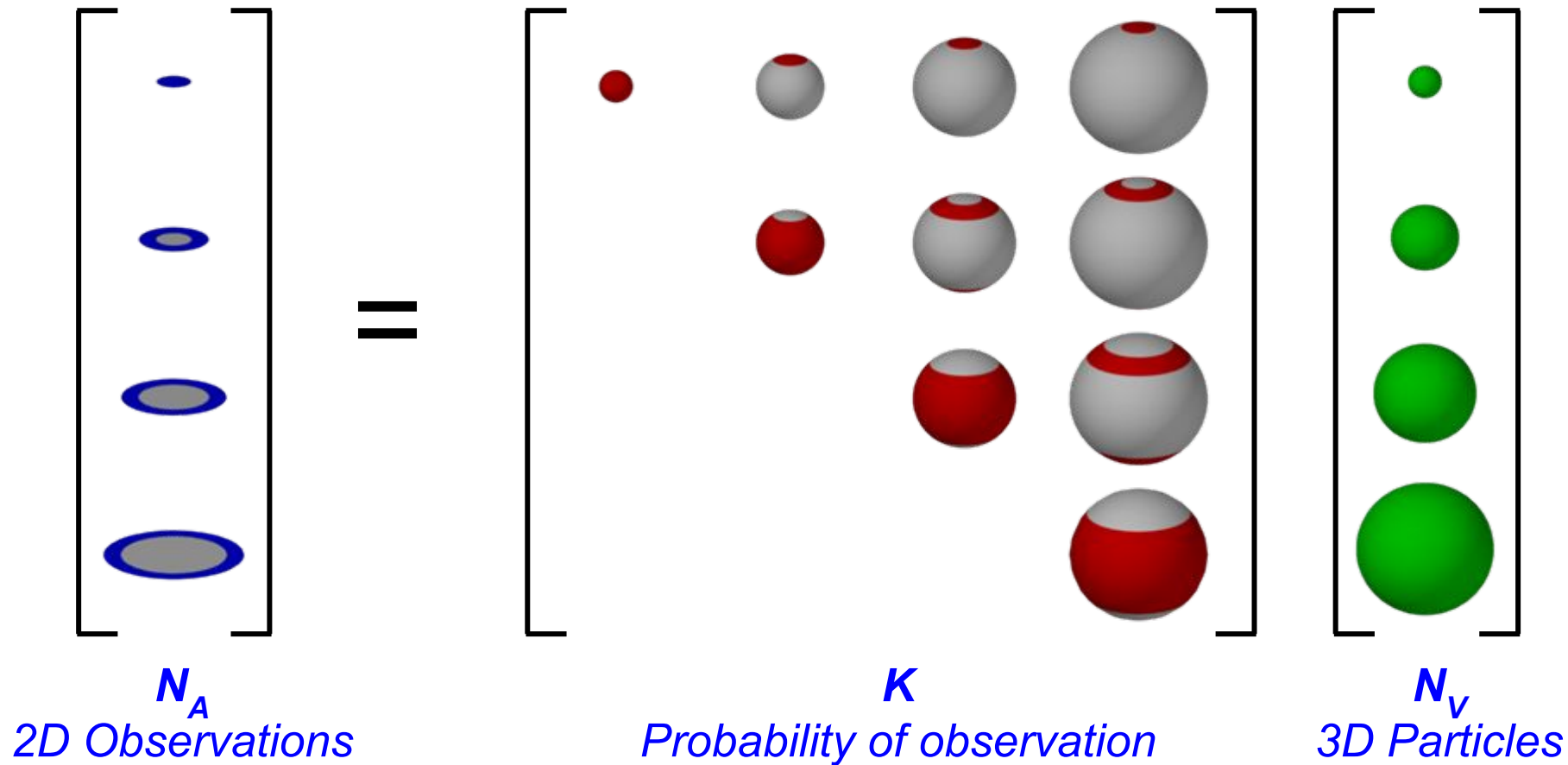
$\overline{H}$ = Mean caliper particle diameter

*The fundamental relationship
of stereology:*

$$N_A = \overline{H} N_V$$

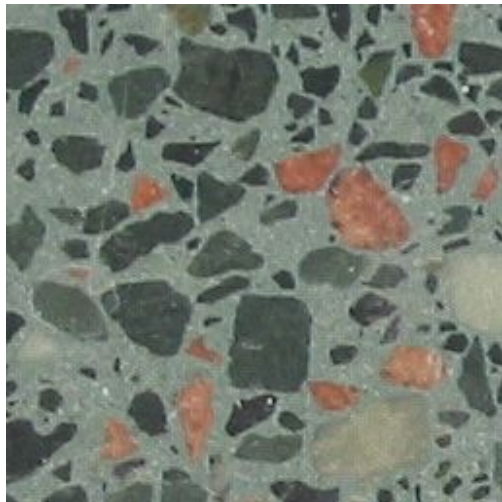
Recovering Sphere Distributions

Slide from Rob Jagnow



Profile Statistics

- Segment input image to obtain profile densities N_A



Input

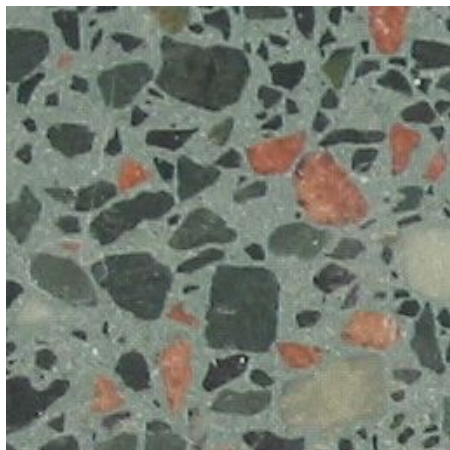


Segmentation

- Bin profiles according to their area, $\sqrt{A / A_{\max}}$

Recovering Color

- Select mean particle colors from segmented regions in the input image



Input



Mean Colors

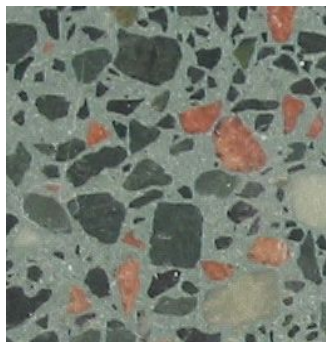


Synthetic Volume

Recovering Noise

Slide from Rob Jagnow

- How can we replicate the noisy appearance of the input?



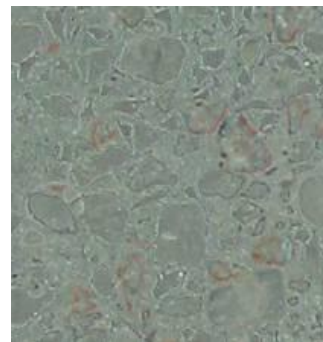
Input

-



Mean Colors

=



Residual

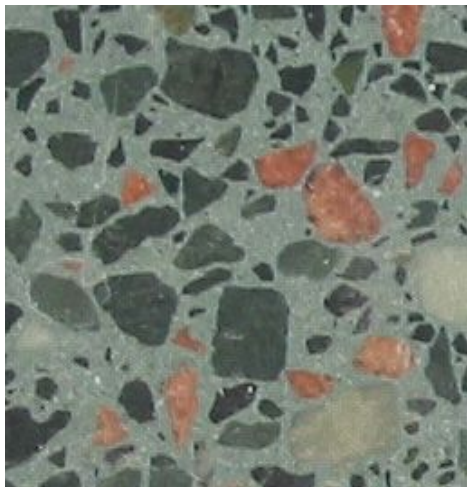
- The noise residual is less structured and responds well to Heeger & Bergen's method



Synthesized Residual

Putting It All Together

Slide from Rob Jagnow



Input



**Synthetic volume
without noise**

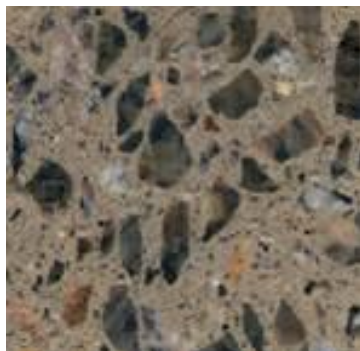


**Synthetic volume
with noise**

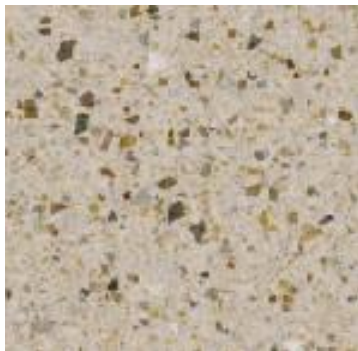
Results

Slide from Rob Jagnow

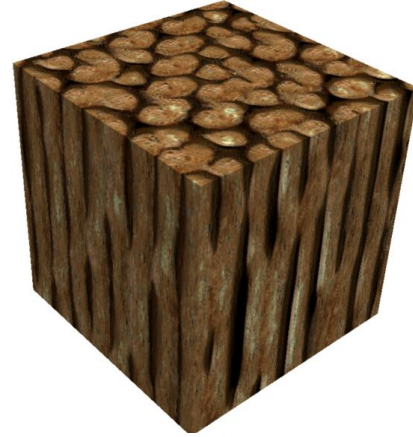
Input



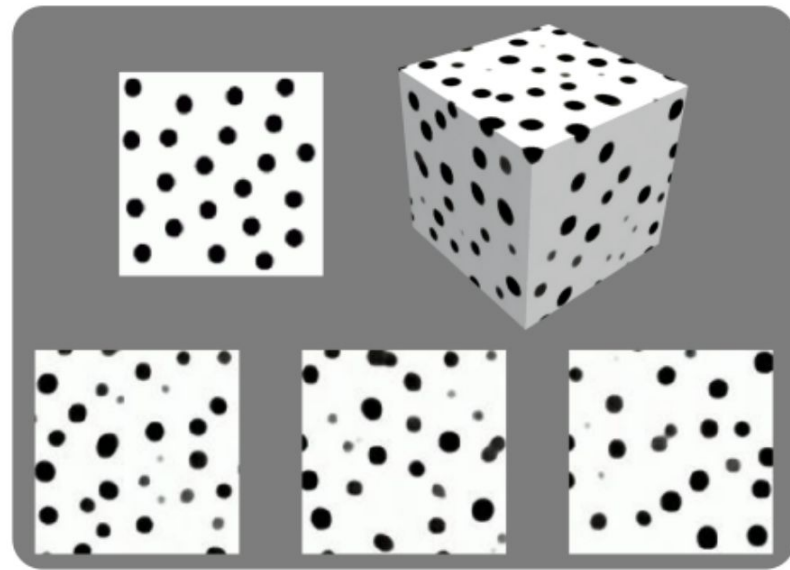
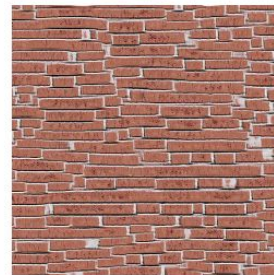
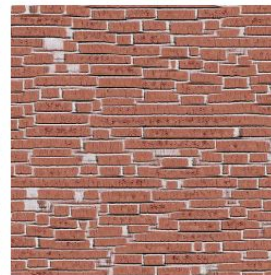
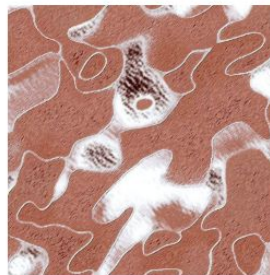
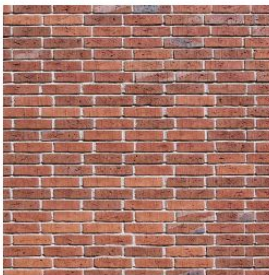
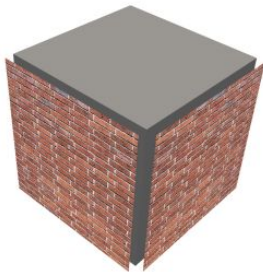
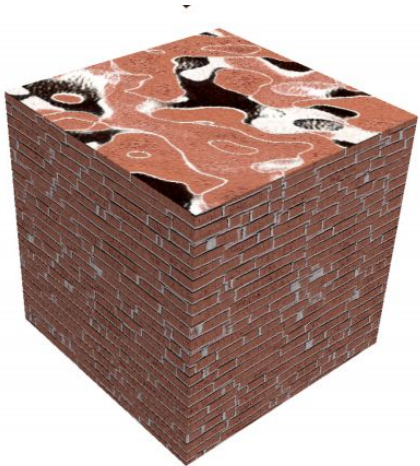
Result



“On Demand Solid Texture Synthesis Using Deep 3D Networks”, Gutierrez, Rabin, Galerne, & Hurtut, Computer Graphics Forum 2019



“On Demand Solid Texture Synthesis
Using Deep 3D Networks”,
Gutierrez, Rabin, Galerne, & Hurtut,
Computer Graphics Forum 2019



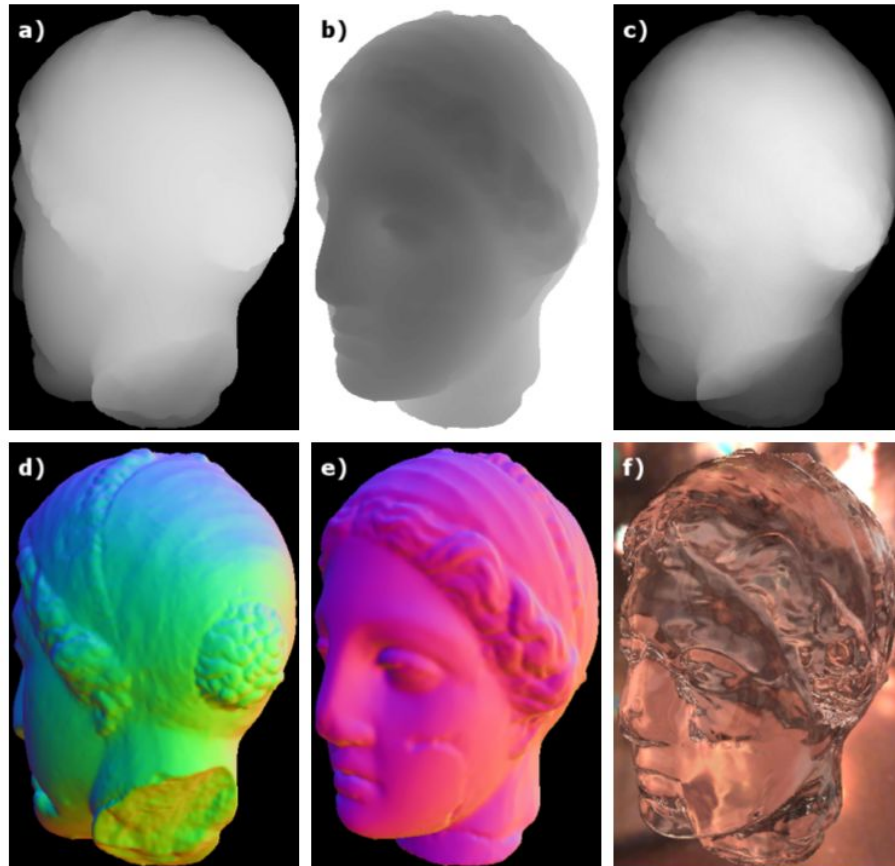
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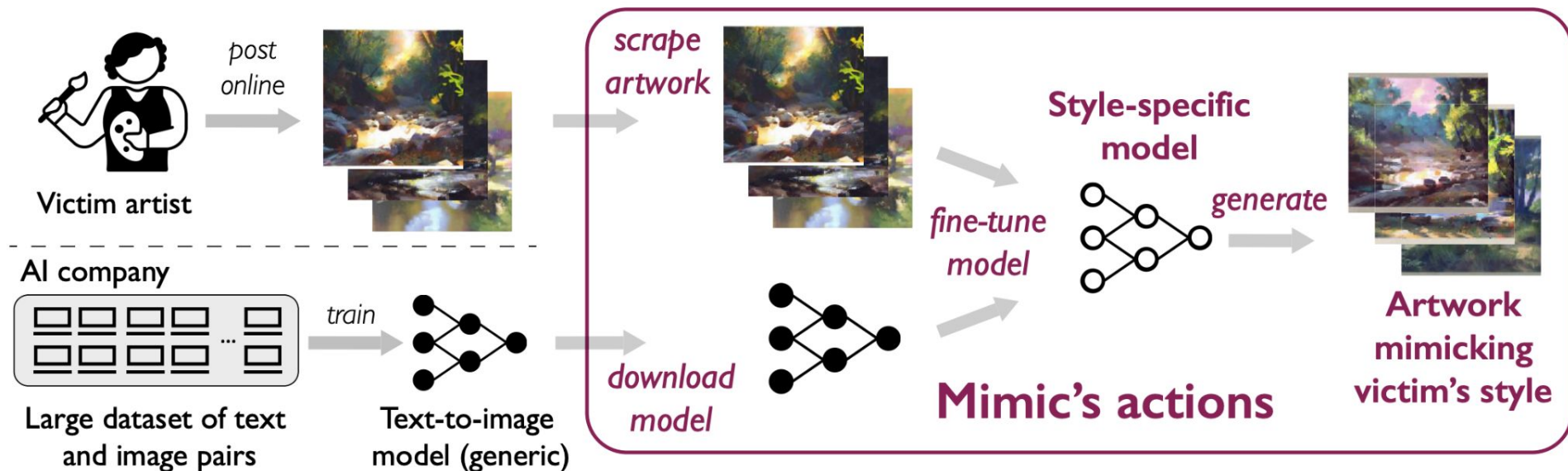
Reading for Next Time: (*pick one*)

- "An Approximate Image-Space Approach for Interactive Refraction", Chris Wyman, SIGGRAPH 2005



Reading for Next Time: (*pick one*)

- “Glaze: Protecting Artists from Style Mimicry by Text-to-Image Models”
Shan, Cryan, Wenger, Zheng, Hanocka, & Zhao
Proceedings of USENIX Security Symposium, 2023.



Reading for Next Time: (*pick one*)

- “Nightshade: Prompt-Specific Poisoning Attacks on Text-to-Image Generative Models”, Shan, Ding, Passananti, Wu, Zheng & Zhao, 2024

