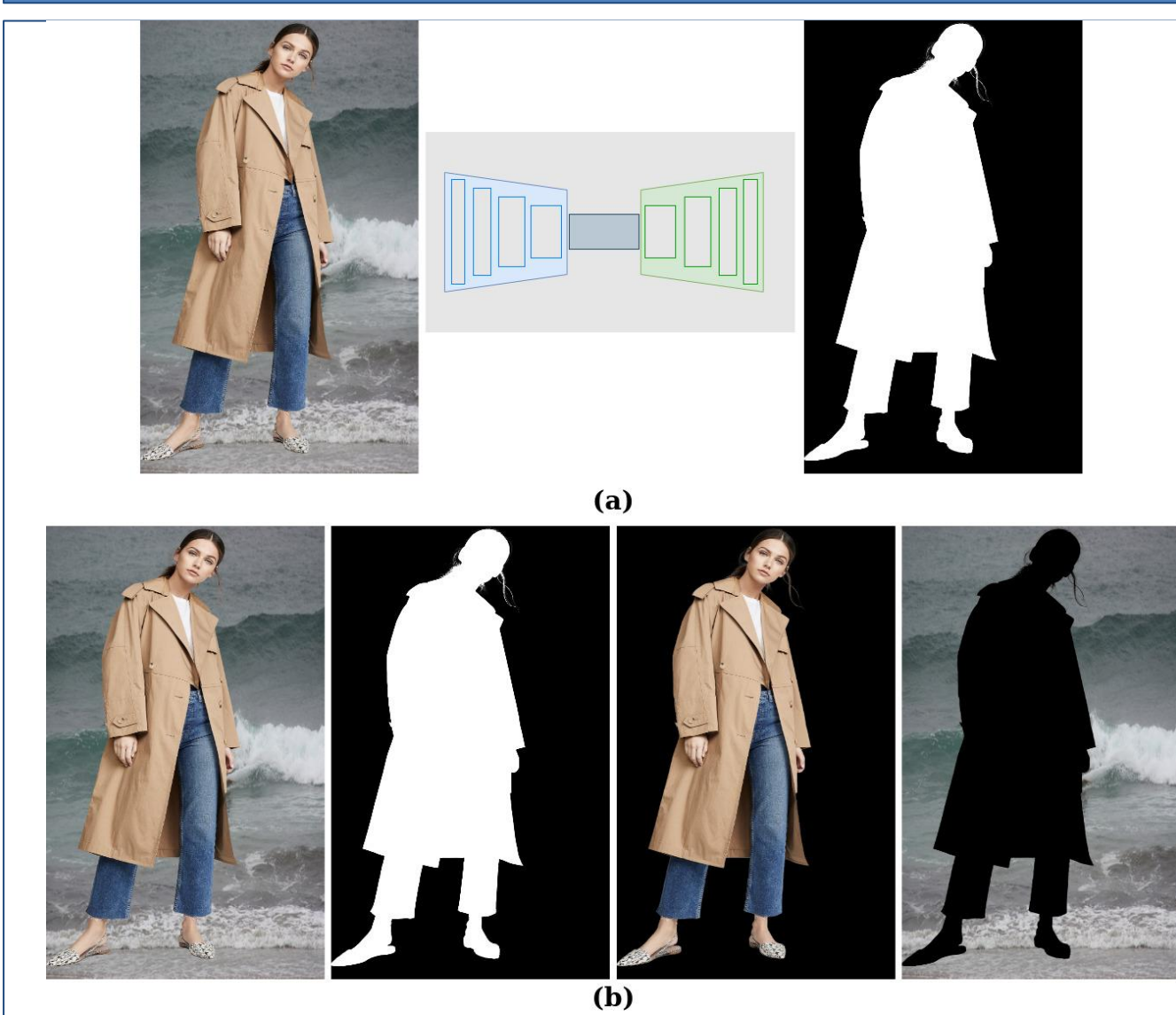


Alpha Matte Generation from Single Input for Portrait Matting

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Motivation



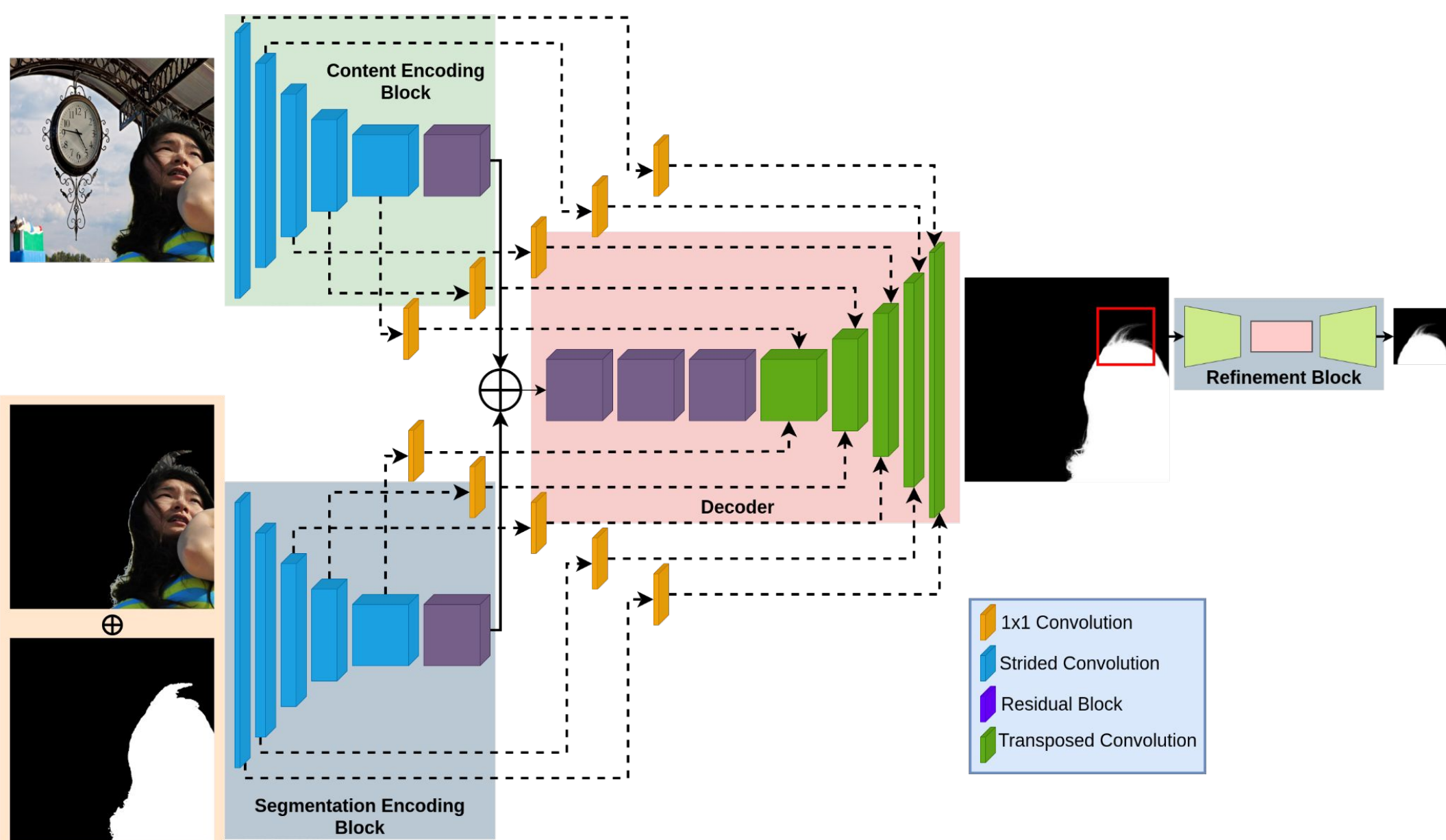
- Distinguish background and foreground subject by predicting alpha matte
- Applications:** Image/video editing, background modification, video/movie post-production
- Task definition:** Generate alpha matte for the subject.

$$I_i = \alpha_i F_i + (1 - \alpha_i) B_i$$

Proposed Model

- Content Encoding Block:** Encode the content of the image.
- Segmentation Encoding Block:** Encode the **extracted subject** and **segmentation map**. Provides better feature representation.
- Refinement Block:** Enhance the details of the alpha matte.
- Segmentation map:** Obtain with a pretrained person segmentation model.
- Extracted subject:** Obtain with the predicted segmentation map.
- Split standard alpha loss into two different losses to penalize separately and adjust their effects..
 - Alpha loss:** Calculate for only pixels that have one or zero values.
 - Alpha coefficient loss:** Only use pixels that have neither zero nor one values.
- Border loss:** Penalize only the area around the border of the subject.

$$L = L_{GAN}(G, D) + \lambda L_{percep}(G) + \beta L_{alpha}(G) + \gamma L_{border}(G) + \theta L_{ac}(G)$$



Experimental Results

| Method | Extra Input | Dataset | MSE | SAD | Grad | Conn |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| BGM-V2 [1] | Background | AIM | 2.12 | 9.04 | 8.32 | 9.21 |
| FBA [2] | Trimap | AIM | 0.40 | 3.98 | 1.19 | 3.11 |
| MODNet [3] | - | AIM | 21.65 | 33.93 | 44.24 | 35.45 |
| MGM [4] | - | AIM | 1.48 | 6.21 | 4.74 | 6.55 |
| Ours | - | AIM | 1.06 | 5.04 | 4.22 | 5.39 |
| BGM-V2 [1] | Background | PM85 | 0.37 | 1.45 | 1.28 | 2.38 |
| FBA [2] | Trimap | PM85 | 1.01 | 2.55 | 3.50 | 2.75 |
| MODNet [3] | - | PM85 | 2.32 | 7.23 | 12.17 | 9.48 |
| MGM [4] | - | PM85 | 0.38 | 2.91 | 1.32 | 2.04 |
| Ours | - | PM85 | 0.19 | 1.19 | 0.65 | 1.16 |
| BGM-V2 [1] | Background | D646 | 0.98 | 4.83 | 3.78 | 5.30 |
| FBA [2] | Trimap | D646 | 0.44 | 3.25 | 1.70 | 2.38 |
| MODNet [3] | - | D646 | 3.51 | 10.27 | 13.54 | 18.98 |
| MGM [4] | - | D646 | 0.88 | 5.42 | 3.40 | 4.76 |
| Ours | - | D646 | 0.71 | 3.99 | 2.74 | 3.84 |
| FBA [2] | Background | PPM100 | 0.96 | 2.41 | 4.20 | 2.70 |
| MODNet [3] | Trimap | PPM100 | 4.60 | 11.59 | 12.48 | 22.16 |
| MGM [4] | - | PPM100 | 1.15 | 5.31 | 5.04 | 5.29 |
| Ours | - | PPM100 | 0.84 | 4.70 | 3.67 | 4.46 |

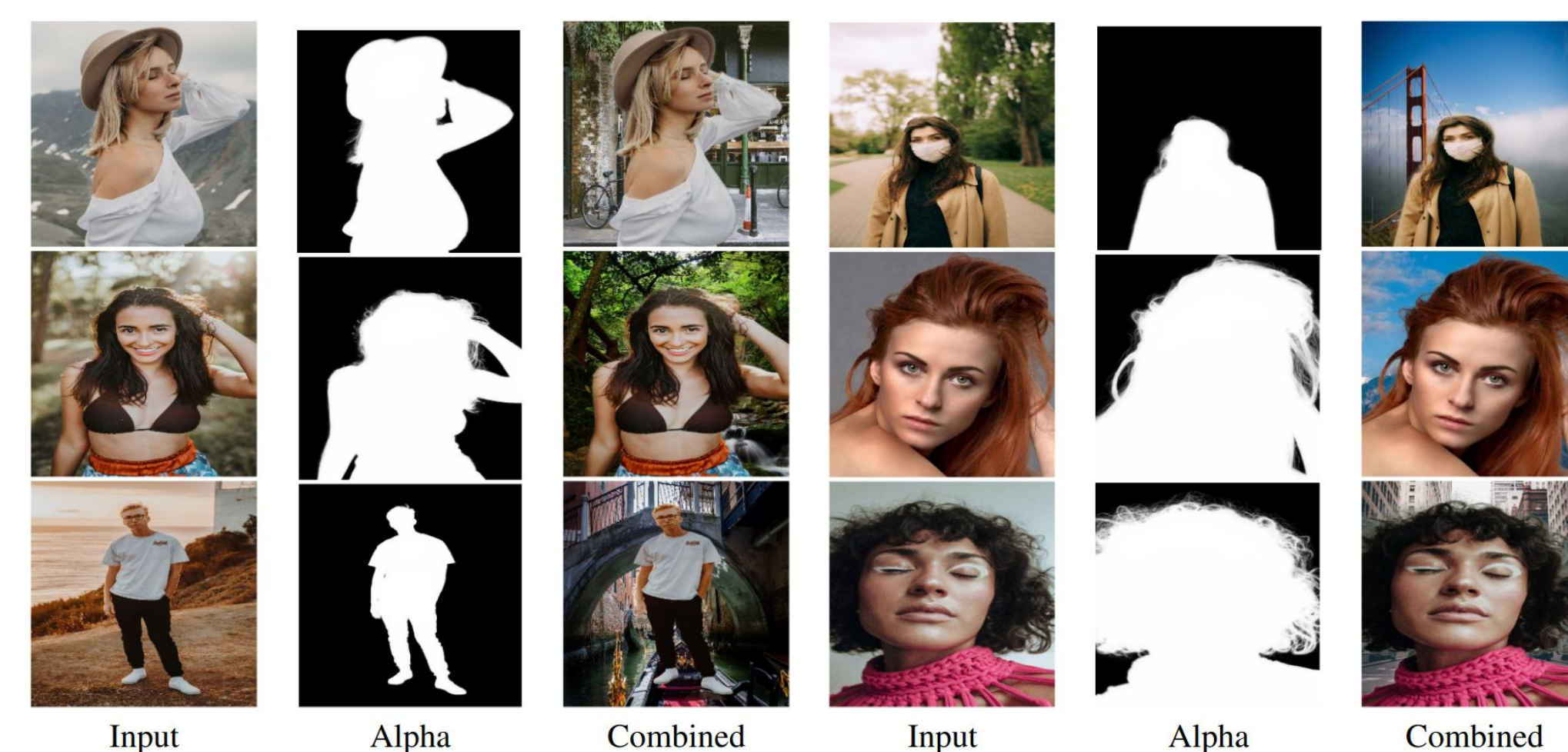
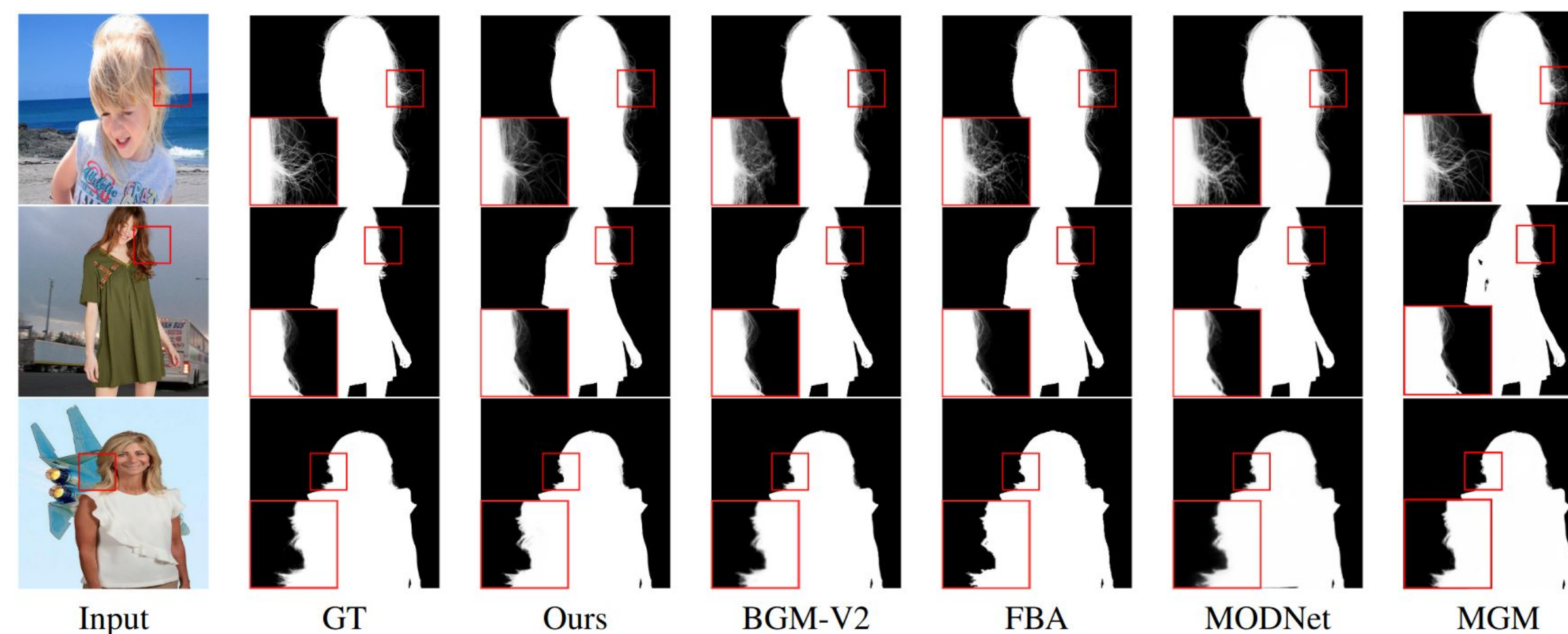
Datasets: AIM, PM85, D646, PPM100

Training:

- Combine AIM and D646 datasets.
- In total, 564 subjects.
- Use 100 background images from MSCOCO dataset for each subject.
- 56400 training images in total

Test:

- AIM test set, PM85, D646 test set, PPM100
- Combine each subject with 20 different background images from PASCAL VOC dataset.



Ablation Studies

- Using combination of segmentation and foreground as an input to the segmentation encoding block improves the result.
- Using combination alpha matte and foreground as an input to the discriminator makes the training more stable and accurate.
- SE block and refinement network provide more accurate alpha matte prediction.
- Each loss function allows us to obtain better performance by enhancing the predicted alpha matte.

| Cases | MSE |
|---------------------------|------|
| Segmentation map | 1.86 |
| Segmentation + Foreground | 1.41 |
| Alpha matte + Foreground | 1.06 |

| Cases | MSE |
|--|------|
| Base model | 2.20 |
| Base model + SE block | 1.57 |
| Base model + SE block + refinement network | 1.06 |

| Loss | MSE |
|--|------|
| $L_{cGAN} + L_{alpha}$ | 7.24 |
| $L_{cGAN} + L_{per} + L_{alpha}$ | 3.78 |
| $L_{cGAN} + L_{per} + L_{alpha} + L_{border}$ | 1.76 |
| $L_{cGAN} + L_{per} + L_{alpha} + L_{border} + L_{ac}$ | 1.06 |
| α | 3.14 |
| α, F | 1.06 |

Conclusions

- Proposed conditional GAN-based additional input-free two-stage approach.
 - First stage: person segmentation with DeepLabV3+
 - Second stage: alpha matte prediction using the input image and predicted segmentation map
- Proposed refinement network enhanced the quality of the predicted alpha matte.
- Proposed alpha coefficient loss and border loss improved the performance of alpha matte prediction.
- Segmentation encoding block improved the performance by providing more useful feature representation to the decoder network.
- Using combination of segmentation map and extracted subject with it as an input to the segmentation encoding block increased the performance.

Acknowledgement

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