



Patch-wise Contrastive Style Learning for Instagram Filter Removal

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Problem Definition

- Image-level corruptions and perturbations degrade the performance of DL-based vision models.
- CNNs are not robust to the image-level corruptions and perturbations for the downstream vision tasks.
- Social media filters are one of the most common resources of various corruptions and perturbations.



Retrieved from [1]

Approach

• These distractive factors can be alleviated by recovering the original images with their pure style.

- Assumption: Filters substantially inject additional style information to the images.
- Prior work [1] refers this task as *reverse style transfer* where the additional style information is removed to obtain the *pure style*.
- Attacks the problem by normalizing the affine parameters (*i.e.*, extracted by VGG) with the help of adaptive normalization.

Our Methodology

• Following the same assumption in the prior work, we formulate the problem statement as follows:

 $\sim \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{X})$

where **X** and \sim **X** are RGB images (i.e., original and filtered), and **T** is the transformation function applies the filters. Since finding **T**⁻¹ is **ill-posed**, we try to find **F**, the best approximation to **T**, as follows:

 $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{F}(\sim \mathbf{X})$

Our Methodology

• We employ multi-layer patch-wise contrastive learning strategy, inspired by [2]. Extending the strategy, we propose isolated patch sampling module that distills the content and style information.



Architecture



Objective Function

$$\mathcal{L}_{C}(E, H, \mathbf{X}, \tilde{\mathbf{X}}) = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim \mathbf{X}, \tilde{x} \sim \tilde{\mathbf{X}}} \sum_{l=1}^{L} \sum_{t=1}^{T^{l}} \ell(\hat{\mathbf{z}}_{c}^{l,t}, \tilde{\mathbf{z}}_{c}^{l,t}, \tilde{\mathbf{z}}_{c}^{l,T \setminus t})$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{S}(E, H, \mathbf{X}, \tilde{\mathbf{X}}) = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim \mathbf{X}, \tilde{x} \sim \tilde{\mathbf{X}}} \sum_{l=1}^{L} \sum_{t=1}^{T^{l}} \ell(\hat{\mathbf{z}}_{s}^{l,t}, \mathbf{z}_{s}^{l,t}, \tilde{\mathbf{z}}_{s}^{l,t'})$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{PatchNCE} = \gamma_{c} \mathcal{L}_{C} + \gamma_{s} \mathcal{L}_{S}$$

 $\mathcal{L}_G = \lambda_p \mathcal{L}_{PatchNCE} + \lambda_c \mathcal{L}_{Cons} + \lambda_a \mathcal{L}_{WGAN-GP}^{G}$

Experimental Setup

- **Dataset:** IFFI Dataset (*i.e.*, 9600 high-resolution images)
- **Resolution:** 256×256
- **Optimizer:** Adam ($\beta_1 = 0.5$ and $\beta_2 = 0.999$)
- Learning Rates:
 - Generator: 2×10^{-4} ,
 - Discriminator: 10^{-4}
 - Patch Sampler: 10⁻⁵
- **Temperature** (*τ*): 0.07
- Batch Size: 8
- Machine: 2 × NVIDIA RTX 2080Ti

Qualitative Results



Benchmark

Method	SSIM ↑	PSNR ↑	LPIPS \downarrow	\mathbf{CIE} - $\Delta \mathbf{E}\downarrow$	
PE [4]	0.748	23.41	0.069	39.55	
pix2pix [22]	0.825	26.35	0.048	30.32	
CycleGAN [55]	0.819	22.94	0.065	36.59	
AngularGAN [44]	0.846	26.30	0.048	31.11	
IFRNet [27]	0.864	30.46	0.025	20.72	
DRIT++ [32]	0.626	16.23	0.162	47.95	
GcGAN [11]	0.838	21.75	0.060	38.54	
FastCUT [38]	0.763	20.08	0.083	39.86	
CUT [38]	0.744	20.96	0.081	38.64	
CIFR-no-pre-training	0.888	29.24	0.02441	20.65	
CIFR-no-style-nce	0.859	28.13	0.03426	23.01	
CIFR-no-id-reg	0.879	29.40	0.02528	19.82	
CIFR-no-consistency	0.874	29.42	0.02708	21.23	
CIFR	0.880	30.02	0.02321	19.05	

Impact on Downstream Tasks



Hudson

Brannan

Sutro

Amaro

Toaster

1977

Impact on Downstream Tasks

Filters		Localization (mAP)				Segmentation (mAP)							
		Тор	Shirt	Pants	Dress	Shoe	Glasses	Тор	Shirt	Pants	Dress	Shoe	Glasses
1977	Filtered	7.976	0.000	11.348	5.406	16.084	9.505	9.773	0.000	10.228	6.713	13.424	7.657
	R-IFRNet	12.653	6.931	13.871	11.042	24.318	13.175	11.521	7.178	12.815	11.978	19.716	9.769
	R-CIFR	13.115	10.891	15.175	11.314	24.332	10.297	14.088	10.561	13.307	12.866	19.004	9.901
Amaro	Filtered	11.269	2.970	14.132	7.525	21.051	7.525	10.414	3.960	13.508	10.179	15.323	7.525
	R-IFRNet	13.035	6.188	13.890	10.144	26.027	10.594	11.658	7.426	14.001	11.560	20.232	9.208
	R-CIFR	12.673	8.168	16.006	11.083	28.626	10.693	11.057	8.911	14.598	11.644	22.275	9.901
Brannan	Filtered	10.790	2.475	13.228	6.943	19.572	10.990	11.607	3.960	11.484	7.017	15.271	7.168
	R-IFRNet	13.673	6.931	12.895	10.562	26.027	8.911	13.359	6.436	12.665	11.453	21.615	8.020
	R-CIFR	14.999	9.901	13.516	9.537	25.709	11.221	15.200	11.634	13.264	10.911	20.977	8.581
Hudson	Filtered	13.294	5.941	13.512	9.285	24.554	13.861	13.818	5.941	12.437	11.243	18.329	10.693
	R-IFRNet	15.093	6.188	13.964	10.664	27.041	13.812	15.558	7.426	14.420	11.863	21.283	11.023
	R-CIFR	14.322	10.297	14.844	10.673	29.872	11.287	15.815	11.337	14.308	11.241	21.654	10.297
Nashville	Filtered	12.322	6.931	12.110	10.326	21.806	11.089	11.432	6.436	11.305	10.927	16.387	8.079
	R-IFRNet	13.707	6.931	14.645	10.686	24.811	7.525	14.546	7.426	12.643	10.485	19.994	6.733
	R-CIFR	15.077	9.571	15.705	9.884	28.064	10.108	14.712	9.901	13.452	11.193	22.437	8.515
Perpetua	Filtered	14.494	5.941	14.238	7.475	21.133	14.072	14.628	5.941	12.202	8.376	17.263	12.208
	R-IFRNet	15.407	6.188	13.768	11.634	26.154	12.541	15.879	6.931	12.932	11.997	19.264	10.693
	R-CIFR	16.903	8.168	15.880	11.541	28.047	13.333	16.939	9.406	13.186	11.861	22.065	10.033
Valencia	Filtered	12.481	6.188	12.105	9.010	23.083	9.901	12.558	7.426	10.671	9.036	18.131	7.683
	R-IFRNet	14.490	6.436	15.904	10.771	27.347	10.337	14.315	7.178	14.138	12.291	20.624	9.743
	R-CIFR	14.467	9.901	14.809	11.735	30.238	10.693	14.932	9.653	14.464	12.263	23.358	10.198
X-Pro II	Filtered	13.604	6.188	12.555	8.465	21.637	12.752	12.389	6.188	11.111	8.540	16.369	9.795
	R-IFRNet	15.252	8.168	13.746	10.815	25.722	11.116	15.751	8.911	12.605	12.546	19.757	9.003
	R-CIFR	15.189	9.818	14.538	12.397	27.538	12.488	16.253	9.571	13.360	13.385	21.394	10.078
Original	-	17.639	9.941	17.425	13.223	30.868	17.471	18.758	10.178	16.432	15.509	24.937	15.278

Limitations

- Volume and diversity of the dataset
- Consistency loss (*i.e.*, expensive and restrictive)
- Designed as pre-processor

References

[1] Furkan Kinli, Baris Ozcan, and Furkan Kirac. Instagram filter removal on fashionable images. In Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR) Workshops, pages 736–745, June 2021.

[2] Taesung Park, Alexei A. Efros, Richard Zhang, and Jun- Yan Zhu. Contrastive learning for unpaired image-to-image translation. In European Conference on Computer Vision, 2020.

Thanks for listening!

Source Code: https://github.com/birdortyedi/cifr-pytorch

Demo: https://huggingface.co/spaces/birdortyedi/cifr-pytorch

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