

# Texture Synthesis

Digital Image Processing  
Course Project

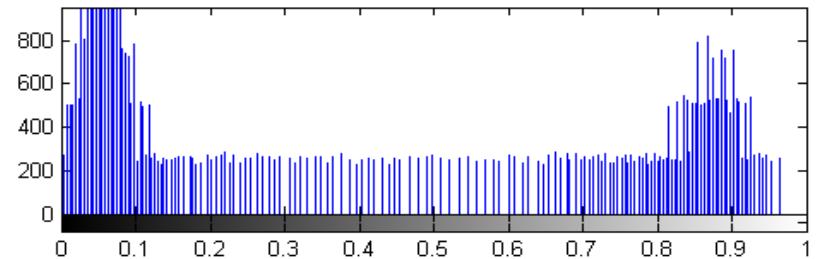
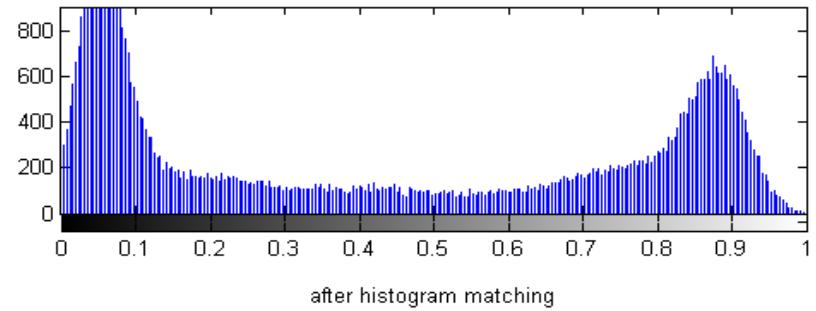
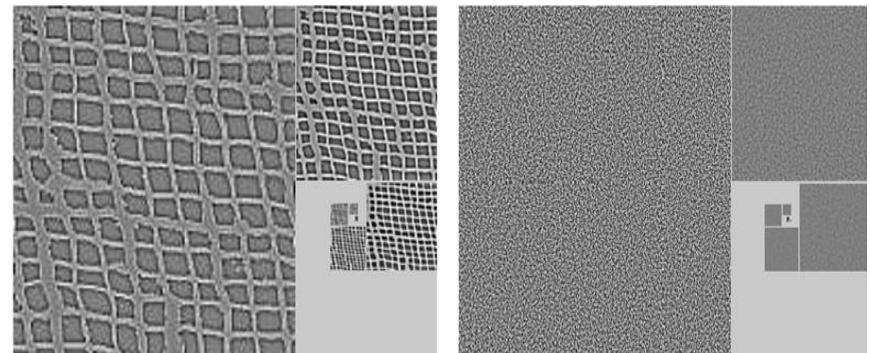
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# Texture Synthesis

- Given a sample texture (usually small) generate another texture which is perceptually similar but not the same.
- Approaches
  - Pyramid based approach (Heeger and bergen SIGGRAPH '95)
  - Pixel based approach (Efros and Leung ICCV '99)
  - Patch based approach (Efros and Freeman SIGGRAPH '01)

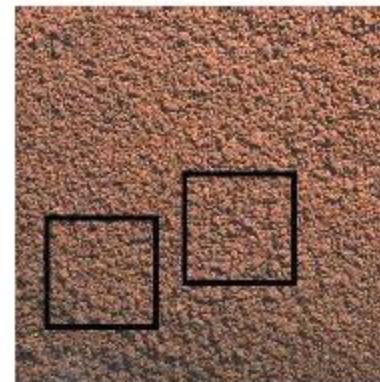
# Pyramid based approach

- Match the histogram of the noise image to the input texture.
  - Global Matching
- Make pyramids from both the (modified) noise and texture images.
- Loop through the two pyramids and match the histograms of each of the corresponding pyramid levels.
  - Local Matching
- Collapse the (histogram-matched) noise pyramid to get preliminary texture
- Iterate



# Pixel – Based Texture Synthesis

- Synthesizes texture pixel by pixel using neighborhood
- Based on the concept of “Markov Random Field”
  - Assume the texture to be a spatially local and stationary random process

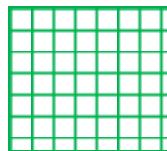


# Approach

Place a patch from input image as a seed ...

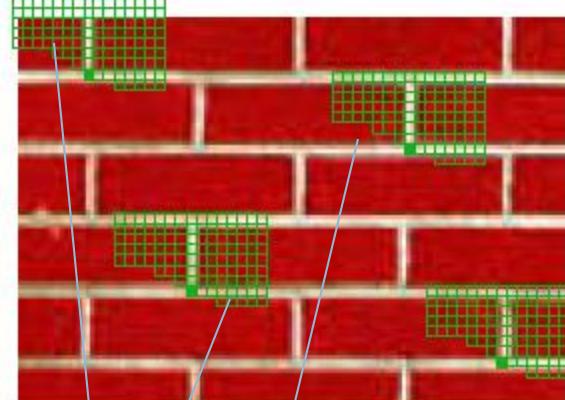
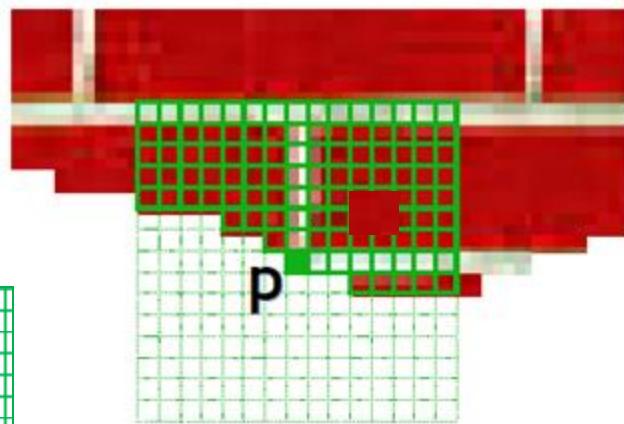
Consider an unfilled input pixel

Try to find same neighborhood by sliding the window over input texture and calculating SSD



Place a window with this pixel as center...

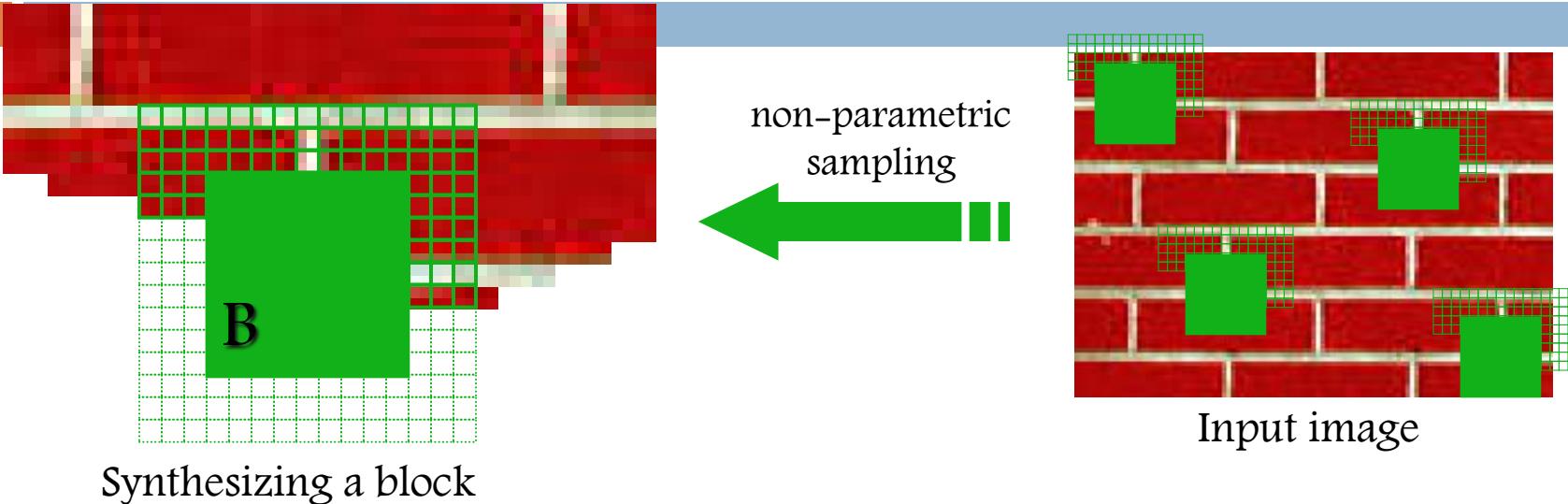
Multiply it with the mask neglect unfilled pixels (Light green grid)



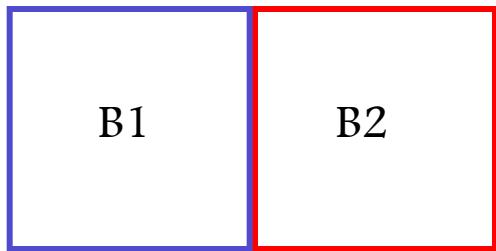
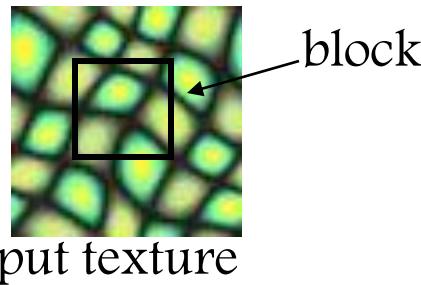
When all matches have been found choose 1 at random and put it's value at target ...

# Patch based Method

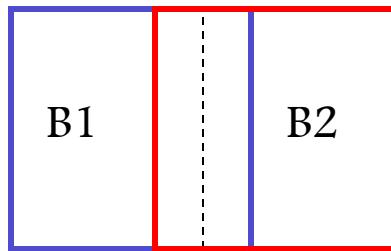
Efros and freeman (SIGGRAPH 01)



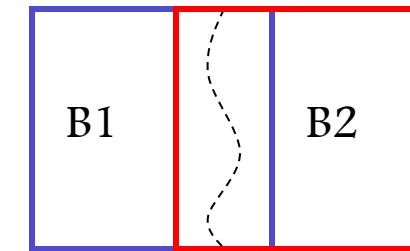
- Observation: neighbour pixels are highly correlated
- Idea : Unit of synthesis can be a block.
- Corrupt Professor's Algorithm :
  - Plagiarize as much as you can and cover up the evidence! !!



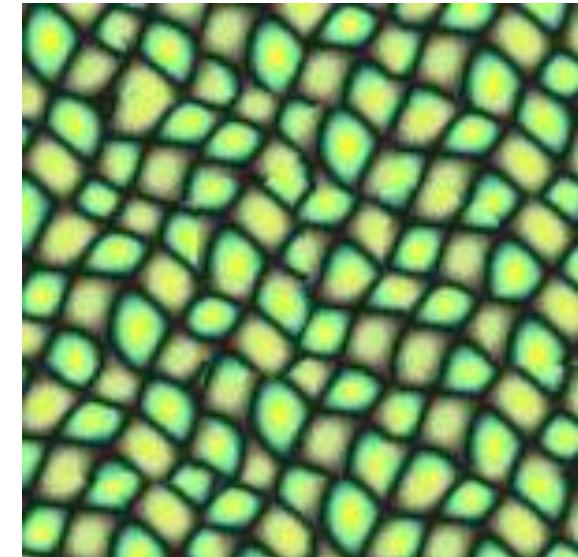
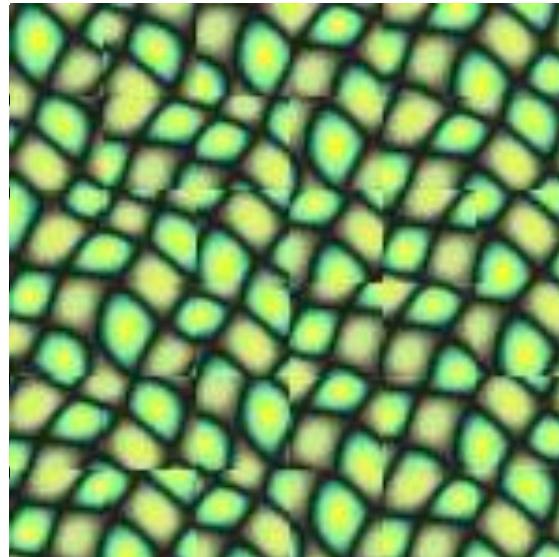
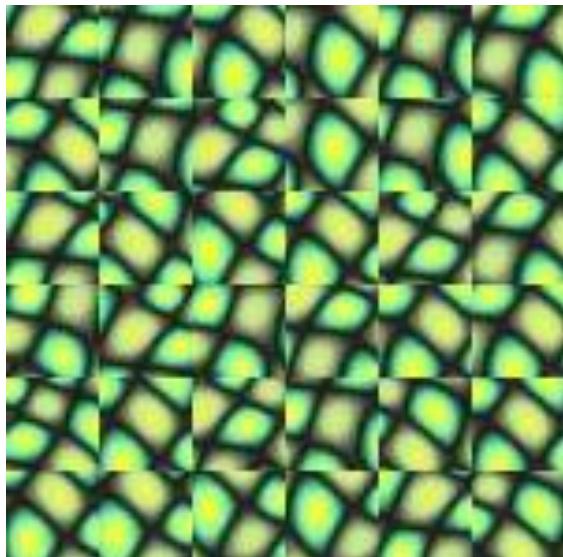
Random placement  
of blocks



Neighboring blocks  
constrained by overlap

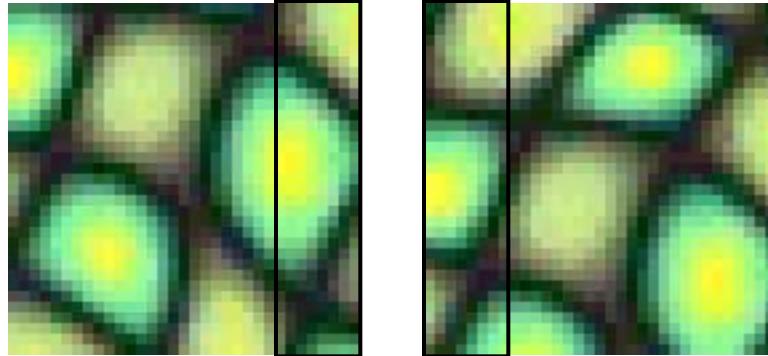


Minimal error  
boundary cut

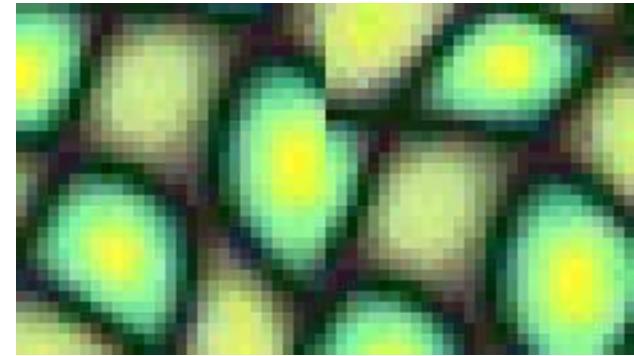


# Minimal error boundary

overlapping blocks



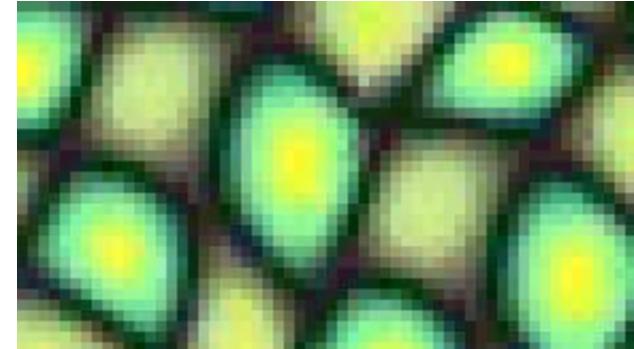
vertical boundary



$$\left( \begin{array}{c|c} \text{[block]} & \text{[block]} \\ \hline - & \end{array} \right)^2 = \text{[red boundary]}$$

overlap error

The diagram shows a subtraction operation between two overlapping blocks of a noisy image. The result is squared, resulting in a binary mask where the boundary between the blocks is highlighted in red.



min. error boundary

# Results

# References

- Dr. Rupert Paget. A brief history of non-parameteric texture synthesis.  
[<http://www.texturesynthesis.com/history.htm>]
- Efros and T. Leung. Texture synthesis by non-parametric sampling. In International Conference on Computer Vision, volume 2, pages 1033–8, Sep 1999.
- D. J. Heeger and J. R. Bergen. Pyramid-Based texture analysis/synthesis. In R. Cook, editor, SIGGRAPH 95 Conference Proceedings, Annual Conference Series, pages 229–238. ACM SIGGRAPH, AddisonWesley, Aug. 1995.
- Efros, A. A. and Freeman, W. T. 2001. Image quilting for texture synthesis and transfer. In *Proceedings of the 28th Annual Conference on Computer Graphics and interactive Techniques* SIGGRAPH '01. ACM, New York, NY, 341–346. DOI= <http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/383259.383296>
- Wei, L. 2007. Part I: fundamentals. In ACM SIGGRAPH 2007 Courses (San Diego, California, August 05 – 09, 2007). SIGGRAPH '07. ACM, New York, NY, 1. DOI= <http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/1281500.1281612>