



Parallel Multi-Resolution Fusion Network for Image Inpainting

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Challenges

• **Issue 1.** Most deep image inpainting methods are based on auto-encoder architecture, in which the spatial details of images will be lost in the down-sampling process.



Auto-encoder based inpainting methods

Qualitative comparison on Paris Street View

• **Issue 2.** Texture information and structure information can not be well integrated into a serial inpainting network like auto-encoder.

◆ For **Issue 1**.

• Parallel multi-resolution architecture always maintains high resolution representation.

♦ For Issue 2.

- Multiple multi-resolution feature fusions make a better integration of structure and texture.
- Two fusion methods:
 - Mask-aware representation fusion.
 - Attention-guided representation fusion.

Proposed Method

• Parallel Multi-Resolution Inpainting Network



Proposed Method

• Inpainting Priority

Step 1: Mask update

$$m' = \begin{cases} 1, & if sum(M_p) > 0 \\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

Step 2: Feature update

$$x_{p} = \begin{cases} \frac{\Omega_{p}}{sum(M_{p})} W \cdot (X_{p} \odot M_{p}) + b, & \text{if } m' = 1\\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Partial Conv^[1]

[1] Liu et al., Image inpainting for irregular holes using partial convolutions, ECCV'18

Step 1: Mask update $m' = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } m = 1 \text{ or } q \ge \delta \cdot q^{max} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ The calculate of the pixel *x* priority *q*: $q = sum(\boldsymbol{M}_{\boldsymbol{p}}) \cdot \rho^{l}(\mathbf{x})$ Common priority term : $sum(M_p)$ Low-resolution priority (l = 0): $\rho^l(x) = |n_n \cdot \nabla X_n^{\perp}|$ High-resolution priority (l = 1,2,3): $\rho^{l}(x) = |n_{p} \cdot \nabla (X_{p} - X_{p\uparrow\downarrow})|$ Step 2: Feature update $x_{p} = \begin{cases} \frac{\Omega_{p}}{sum(M_{p})} W \cdot (X_{p} \odot M_{p}) + b, & \text{if } m' = 1\\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ Ours

• Inpainting Priority



A: High common priority but low contour striking priority.

B: High contour striking priority but low common priority.

C: Both high common priority and high contour striking priority.

Proposed Method

• Attention-Guided Representation Fusion



Masked region attends relevant information from unmasked region. E.g., wheat land (resp., sky) for wheat land (resp., sky).

Experimental Results

• Qualitative comparison on Places2



Thanks for watching!

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