

Boosting the first mile user experience with Machine Learning



Agenda

1. Team Objective
2. Help users with smart tutorials
 - to generate content
 - to fix the photos
 - to create creative workflows



Team objective

First Mile

Use machine learning to increase engagement of new users in our products.

Beginners

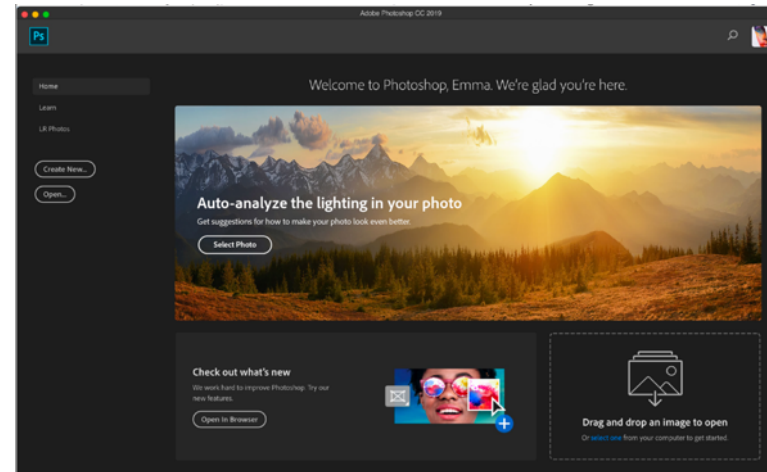
- Some of our beginners have domain expertise, some have some “tool expertise” and a few are net new.
- Some have a goal in mind vs. some just want to explore and learn.

Who are these people?

- Hobbyists playing around / Influencers
- Beginner designers / self learners
- Some marketers (in small businesses)

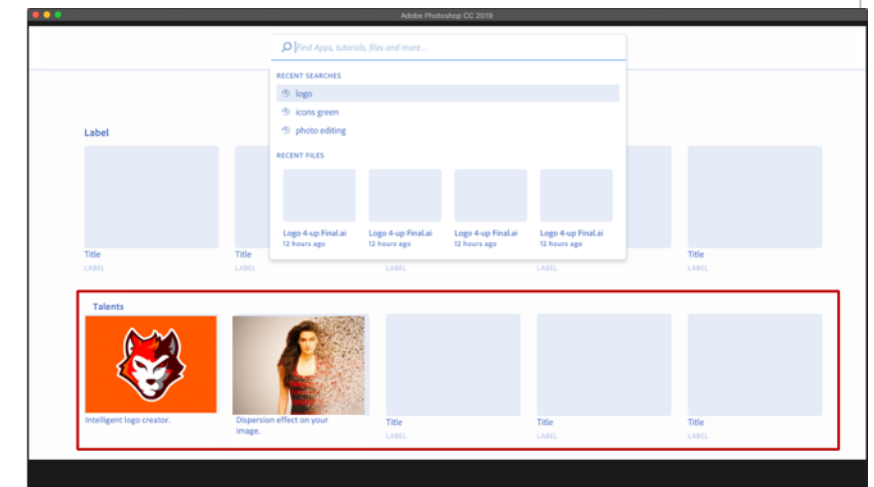
Photography

- Help users get started with learning basic photography concepts (in Ps)
- Help users quickly edit their photos with auto - magic edits.



Creation / search

- help users get started with some tasks on Ps / Ai:
Logo generation, Collages, Wow effects



Smart tutorials

Photo editing
e.g., Fix a photo party

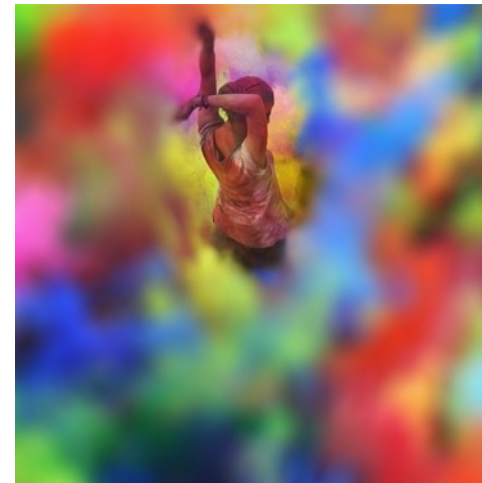
Before



After



e.g., Focus effect



Smart tutorials

Before

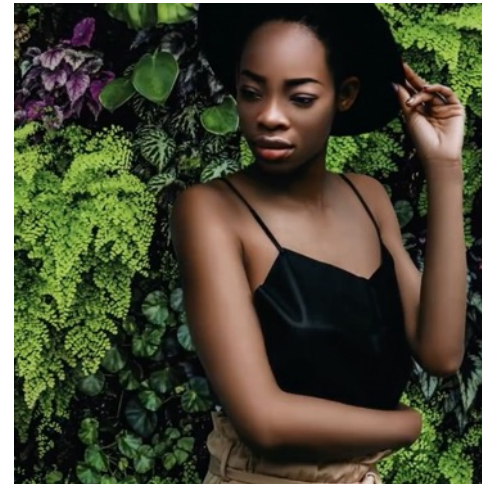
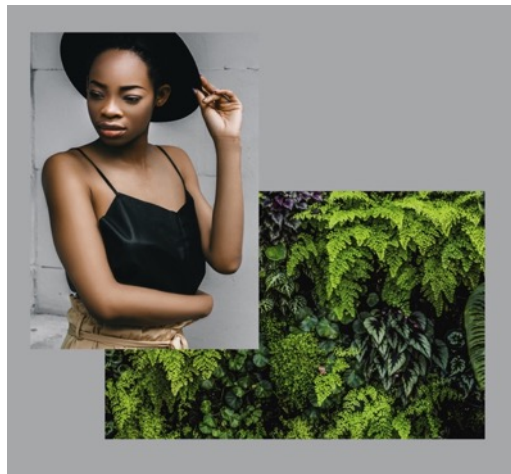


After

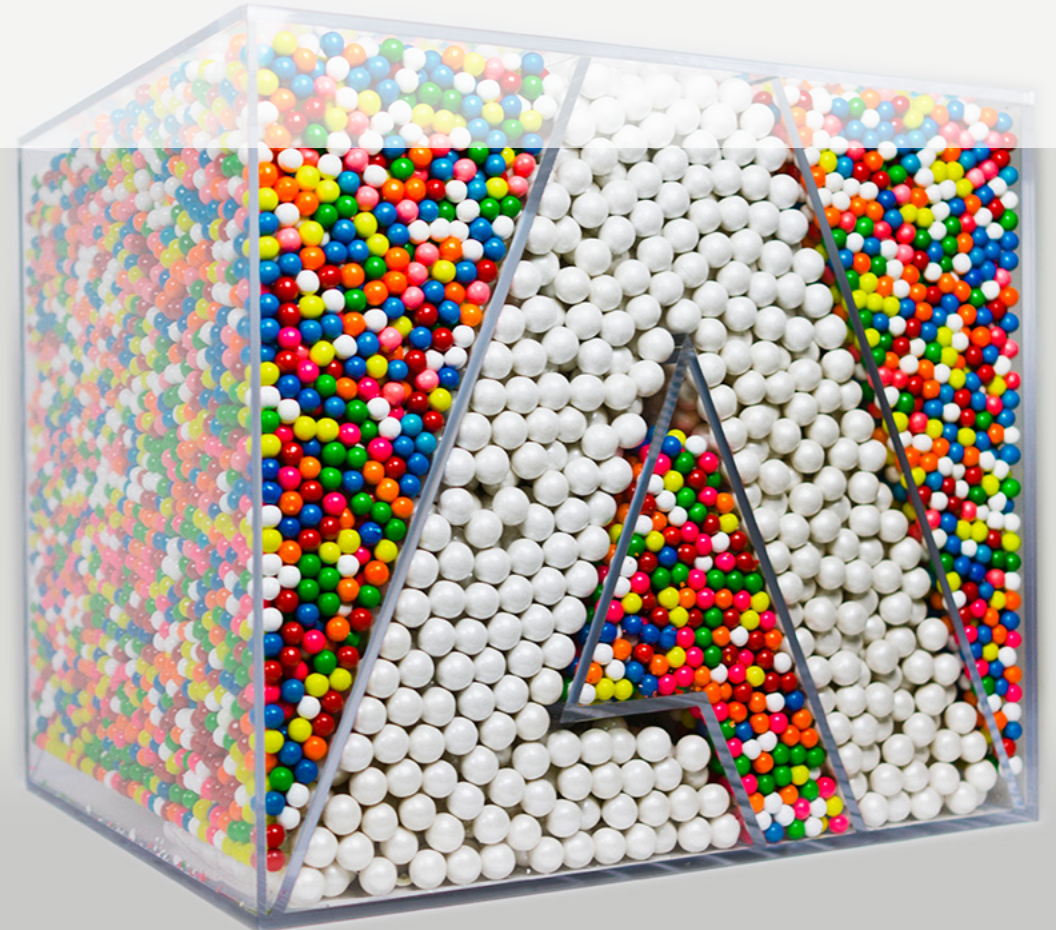


Photo editing
e.g., Brighten a selection

Composing
e.g., Change background

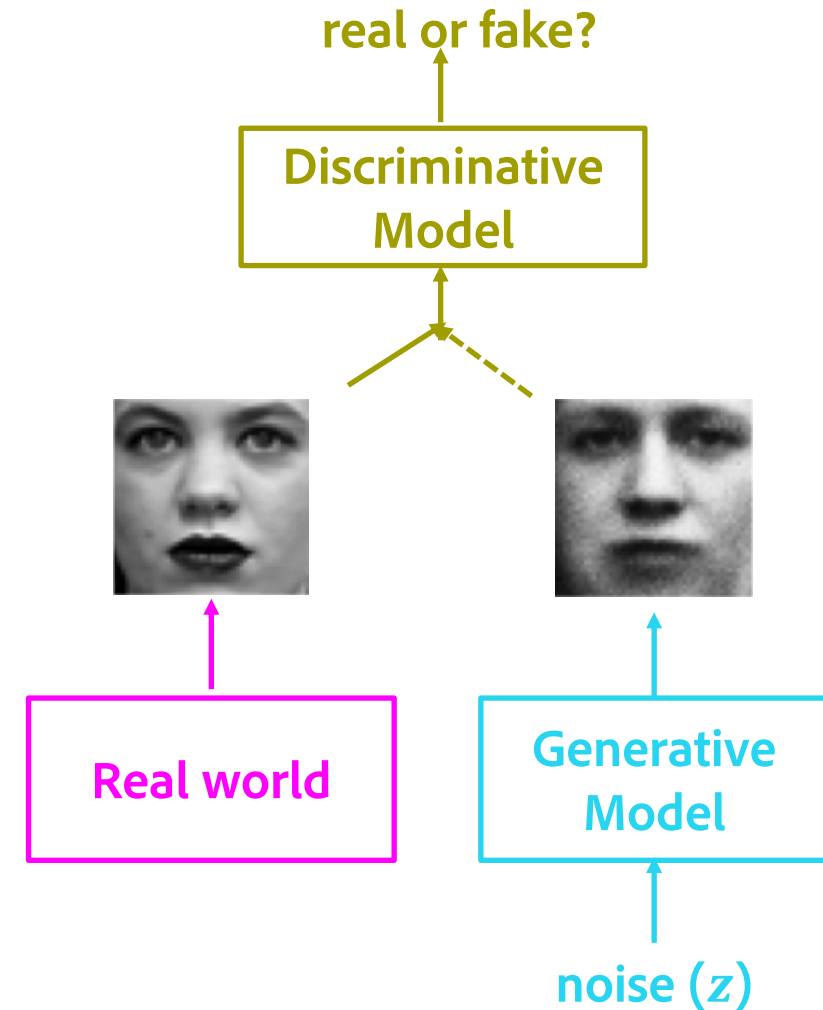


Help users to create
content with GANs

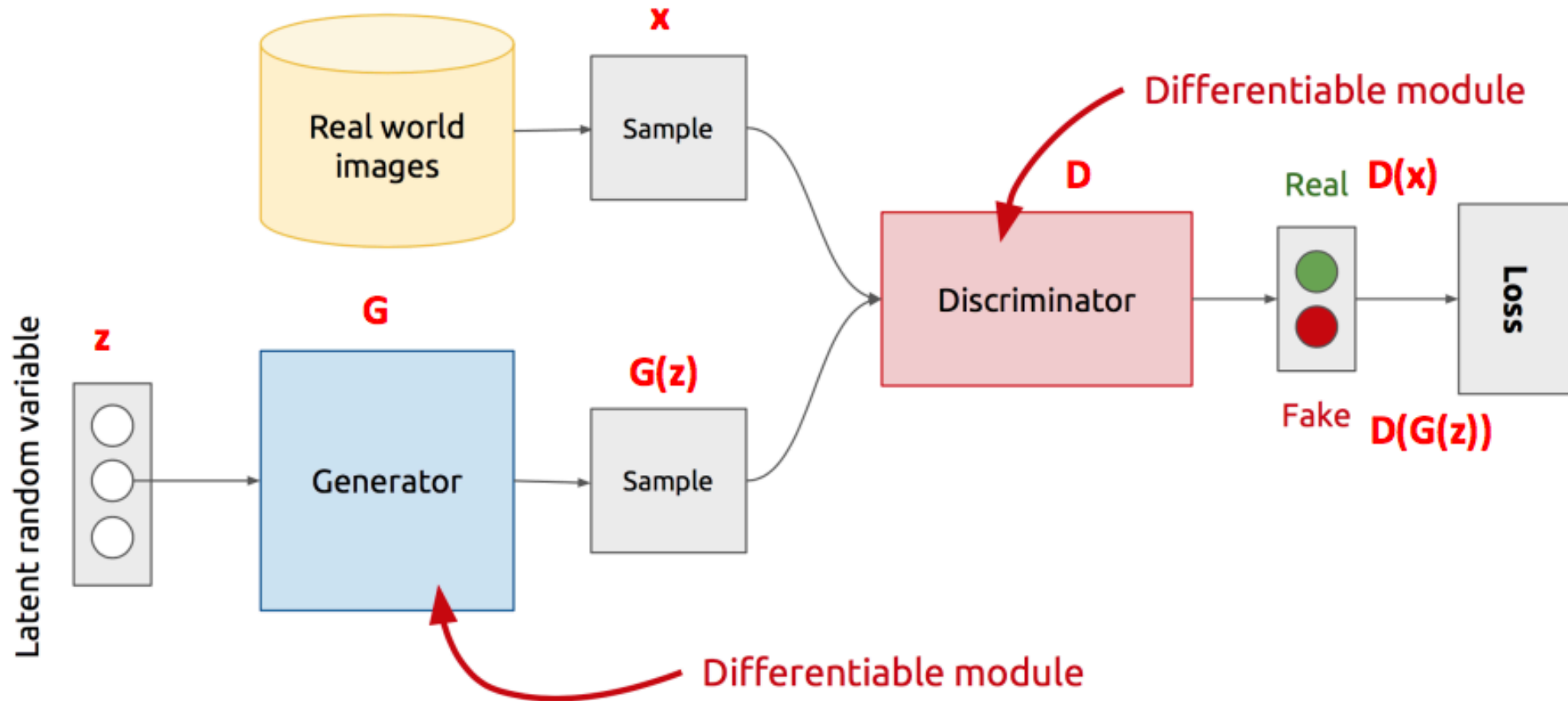


General architecture

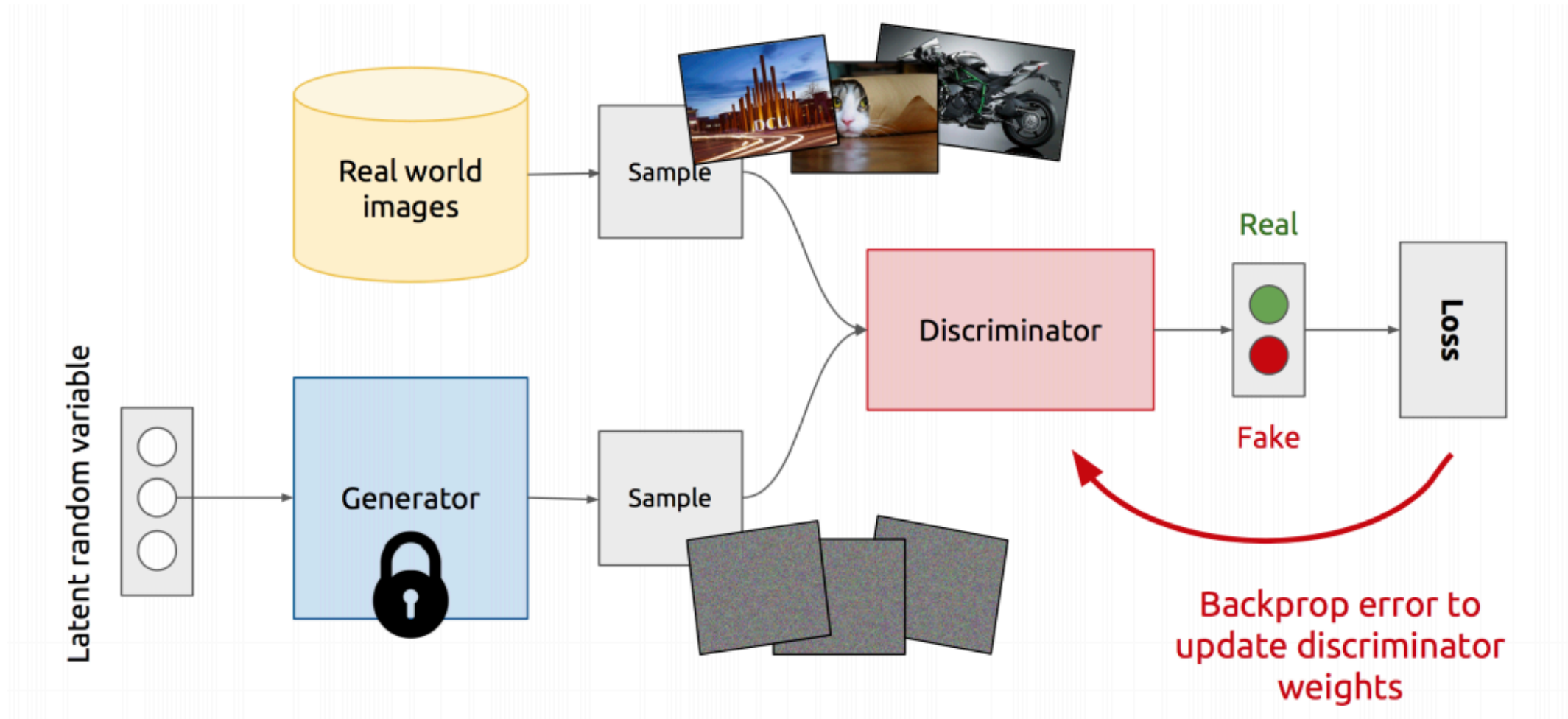
- G tries to fool D
- D tries not to be fooled
- Models are trained simultaneously
 - As G gets better, D has a more challenging task
 - As D gets better, G has a more challenging task
- Ultimately, we don't care about the D
 - Its role is to force G to work harder



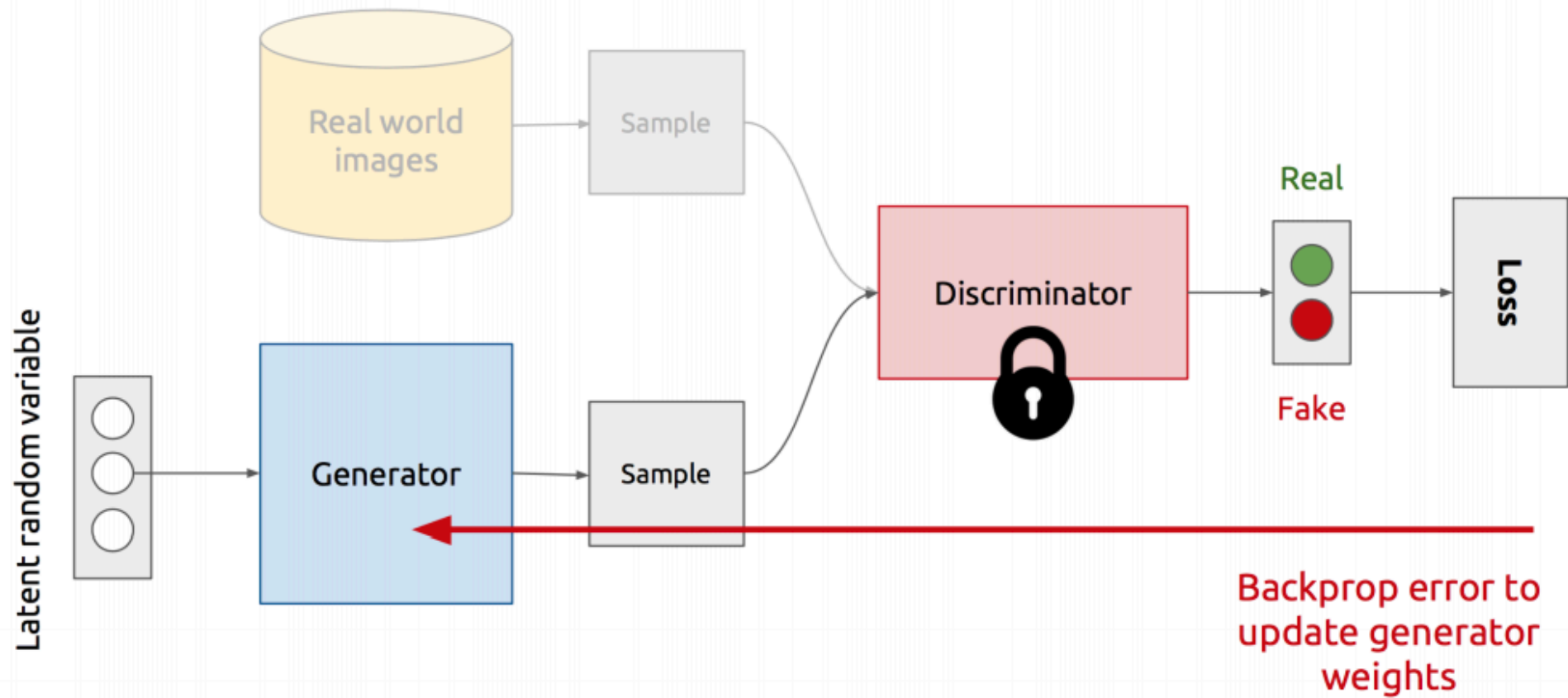
General architecture



General architecture – Discriminator training



General architecture – Generator training



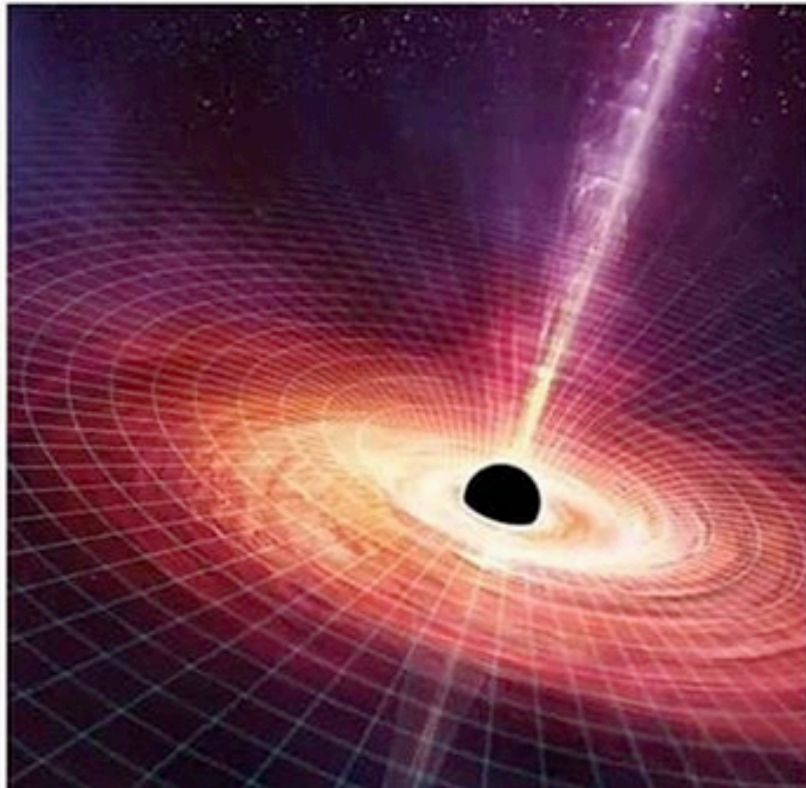
Generative Adversarial Networks



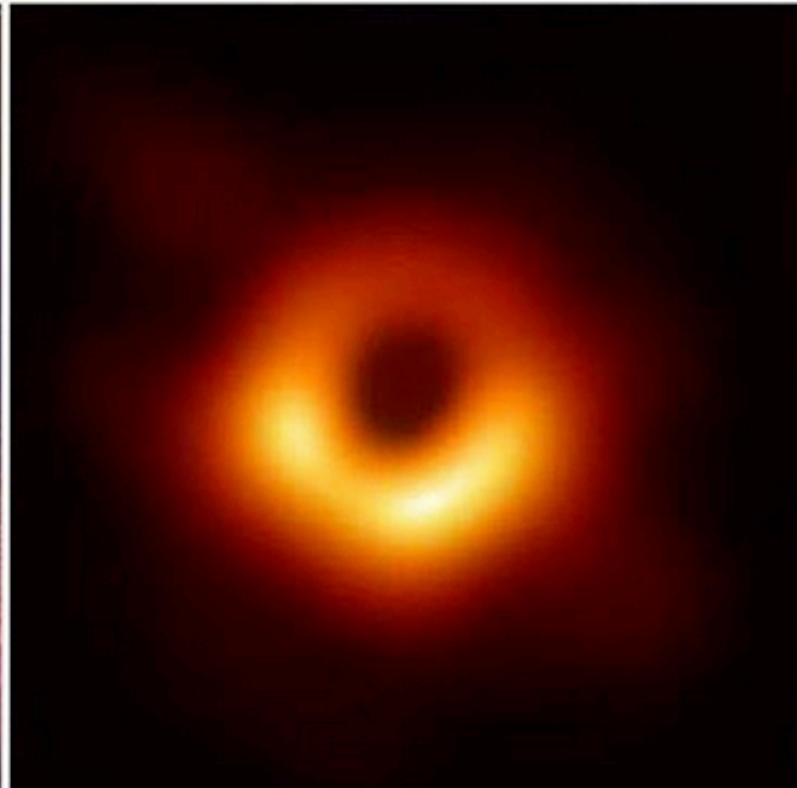
neuralnetmemes











Published GAN Output




Actual GAN Output

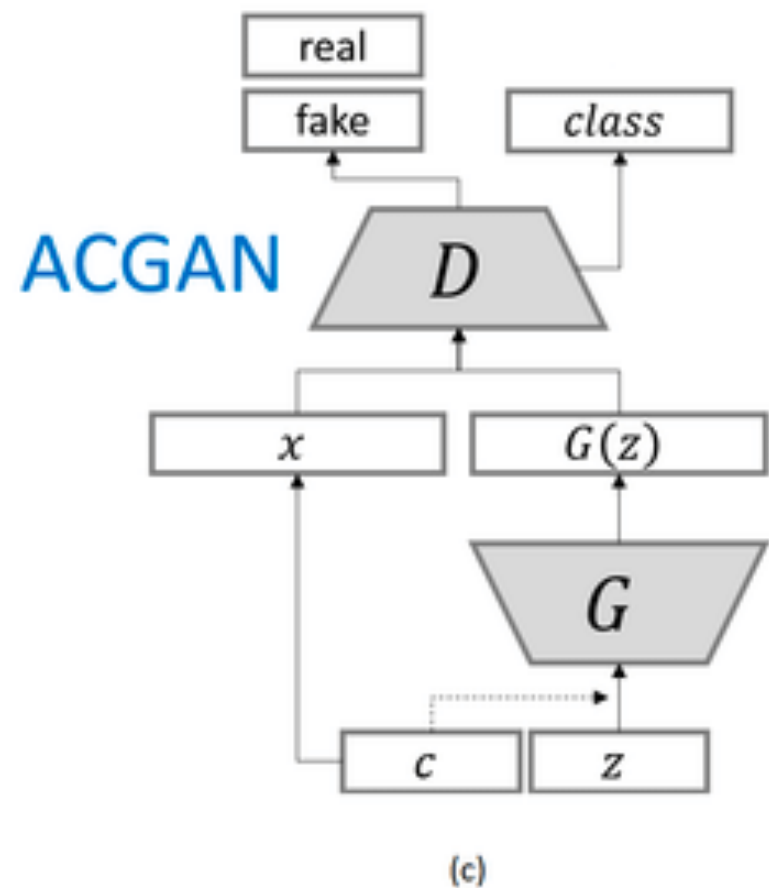


Creating logos with Generative Adversarial Networks

	Shape 1
	Shape 2
	Shape 3
	Shape 4
	Shape 5
	Shape 6
	Shape 7
	Shape 8
	Shape 9
	Shape 10
	Shape 11

	Green
	Blue
	Cyan
	Brown
	Red
	Purple
	Yellow
	Black
	Green + Black
	Green + Yellow
	Gray

Creating logos with Generative Adversarial Networks



$$L_D^{WGAN} = E[D(x)] - E[D(G(z))]$$

$$L_G^{WGAN} = E[D(G(z))]$$

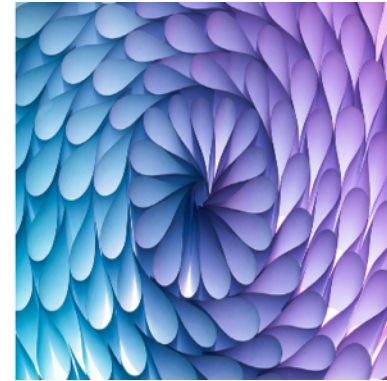
$$L_D^{WGAN_GP} = L_D^{WGAN} + \lambda E[(|\nabla D(\alpha x - (1 - \alpha G(z)))| - 1)^2]$$

$$L_G^{WGAN_GP} = L_G^{WGAN}$$

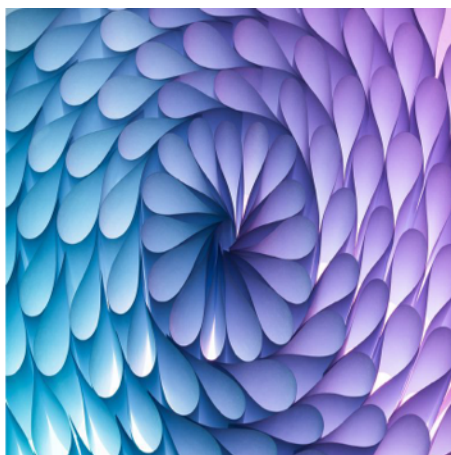
$$L_{D,Q}^{ACGAN} = L_D^{GAN} + E[P(class = c|x)] + E[P(class = c|G(z))]$$

$$L_G^{ACGAN} = L_G^{GAN} + E[P(class = c|G(z))]$$

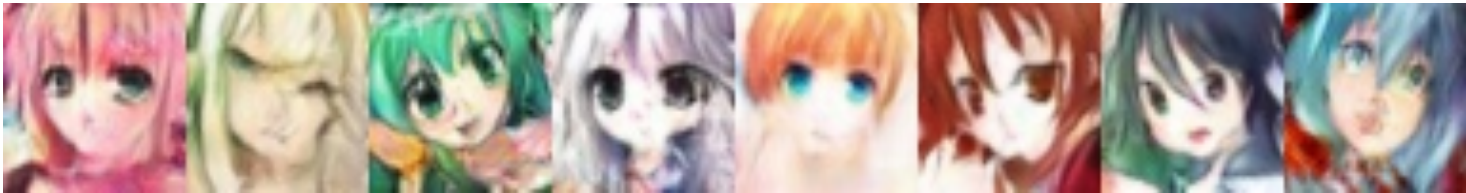
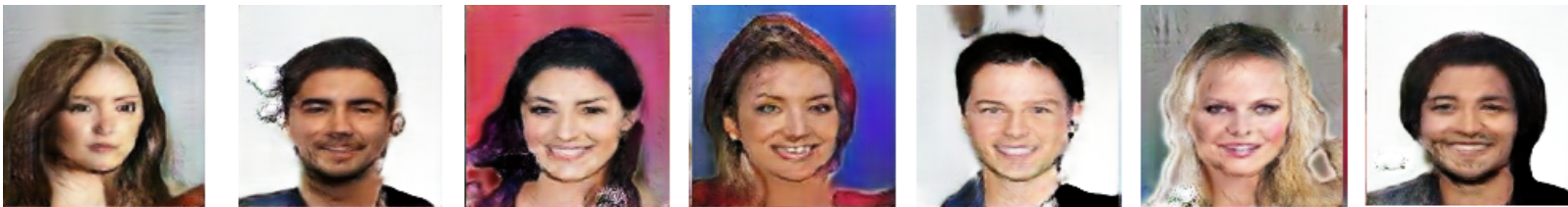
Universal Shape Style transfer for Logos



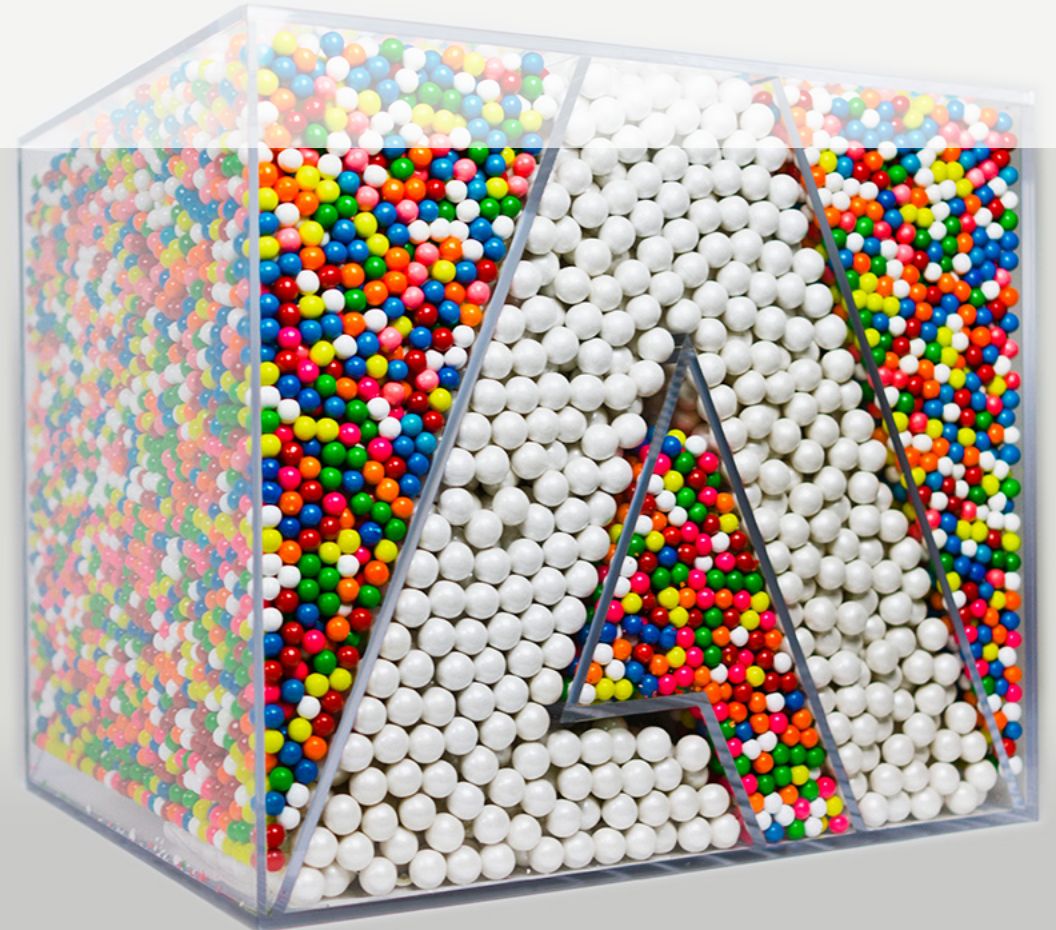
Universal Shape Style transfer for Logos



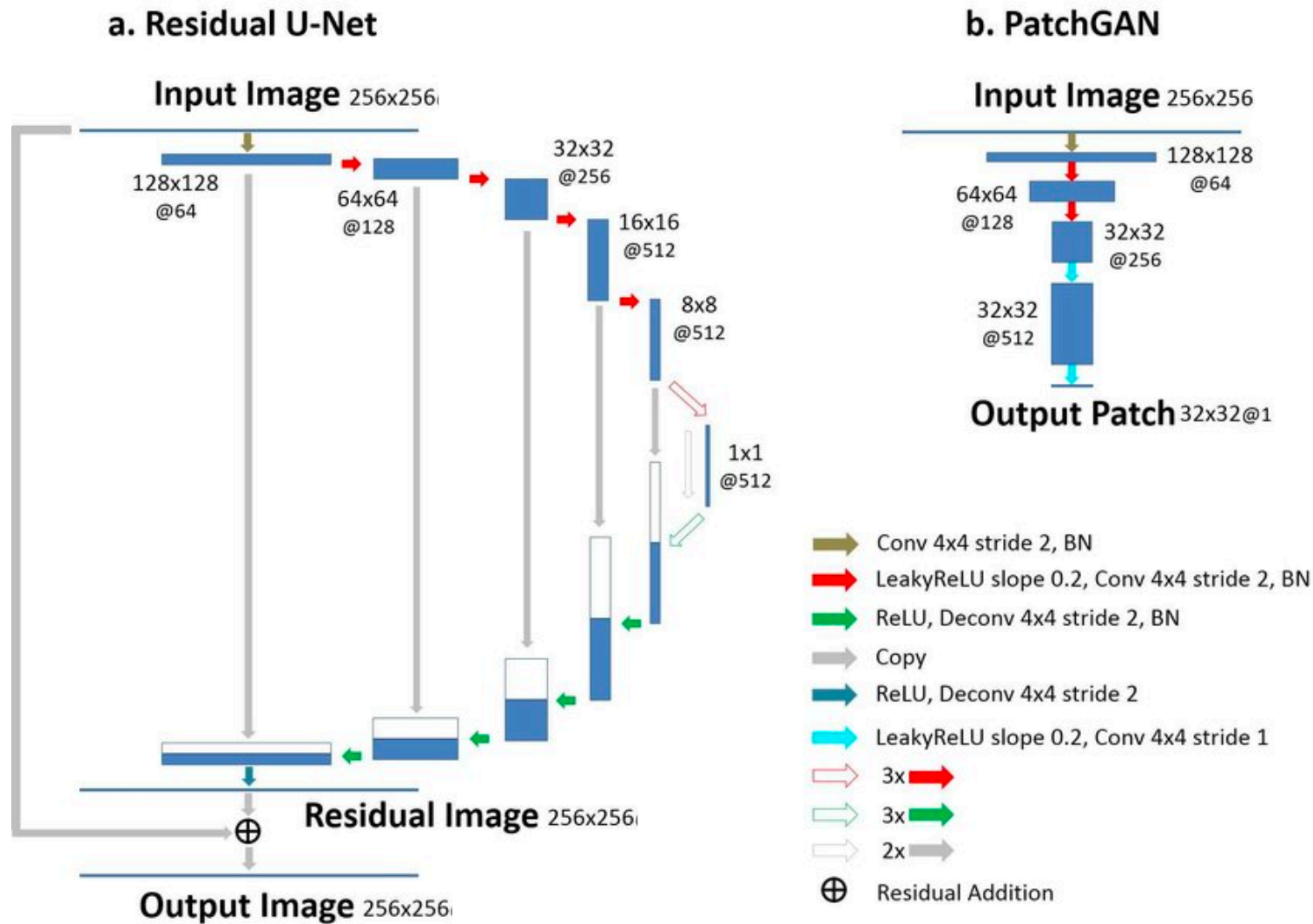
Other results with Generative Adversial Networks



Help users to fix the photos



Automatic Image Improvement – General architecture



$$Loss = w_1 L_{Pixel} + w_2 L_{Content} + w_1 L_{edge} + w_1 L_{adversial}$$

Automatic Image Improvement – Noise Removal



BEFORE



AFTER

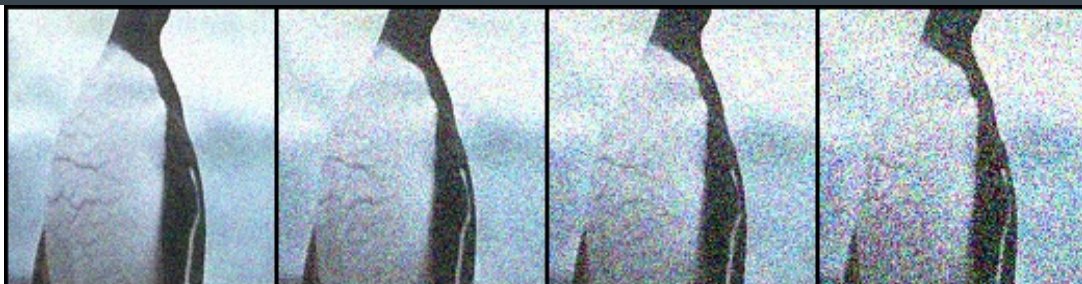


BEFORE



AFTER

Automatic image Improvement – noise removal



BEFORE



AFTER



BEFORE



AFTER

Automatic Image Improvement – Color / Brightness Enhancement

Before

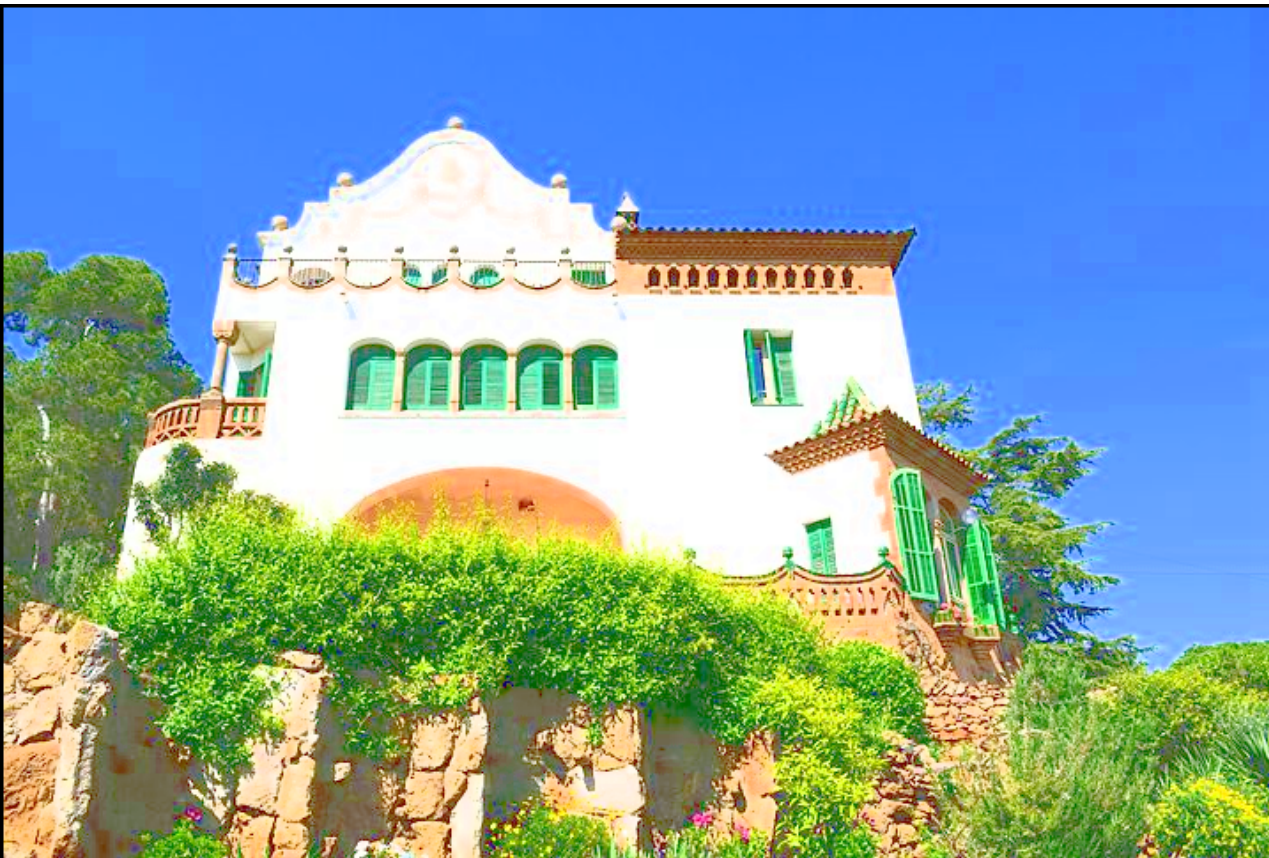


After



Automatic Image Improvement – Color / Brightness Enhancement

Before



After



Automatic Image Improvement – Color / Brightness Enhancement

Before



After



Automatic Image Improvement – Color / Brightness Enhancement

Before



After



Automatic Old Photos Improvement – Dust and scratches removal

Before



After



Automatic Old Photos Improvement – Dust and scratches removal

Before



After



Automatic Old Photos Improvement – Dust and scratches removal

Before

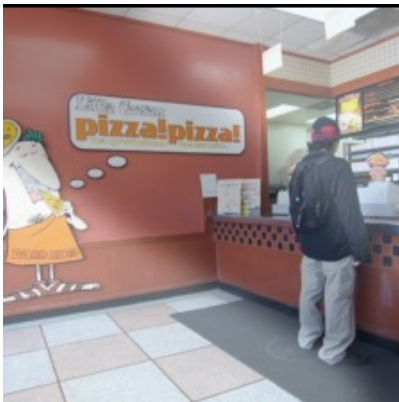


After

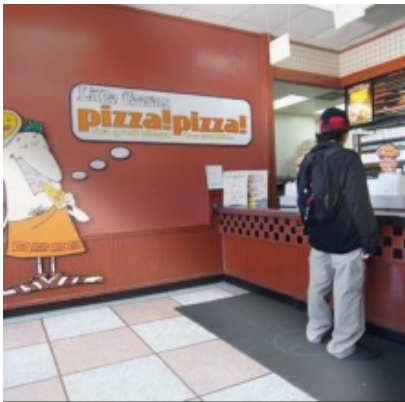


Automatic Image Improvement – Reflection Removal

Before



After



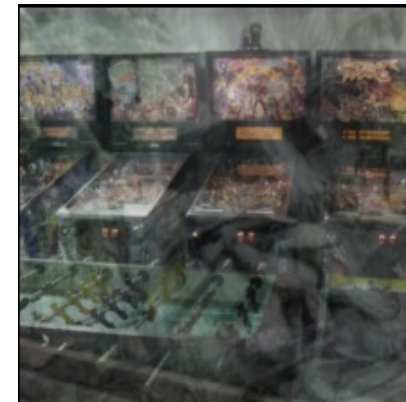
Before



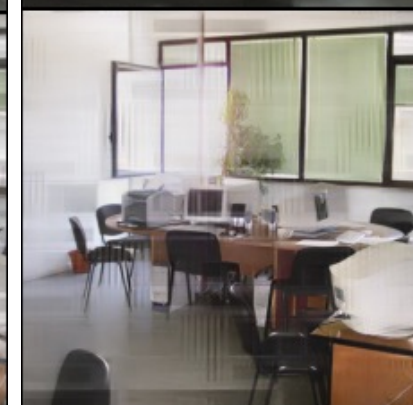
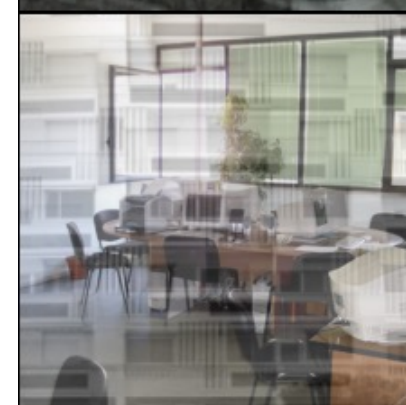
After



Before



After



Automatic Image Improvement – Reflection Removal

Before

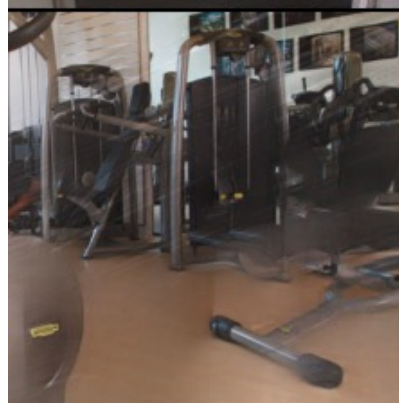
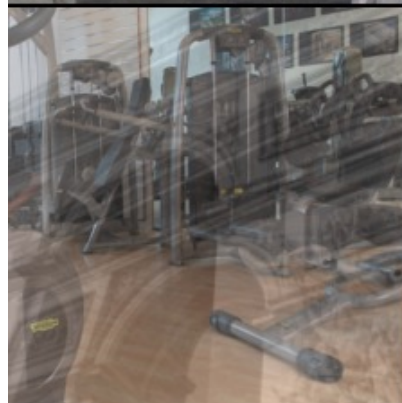
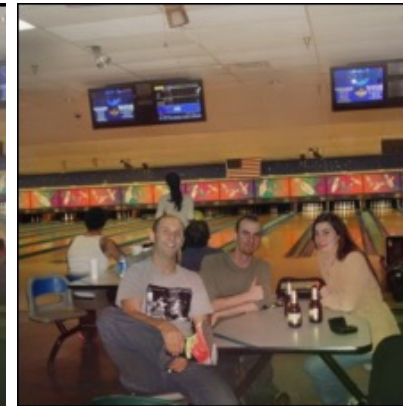
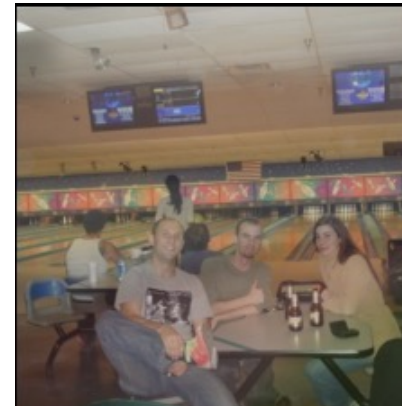
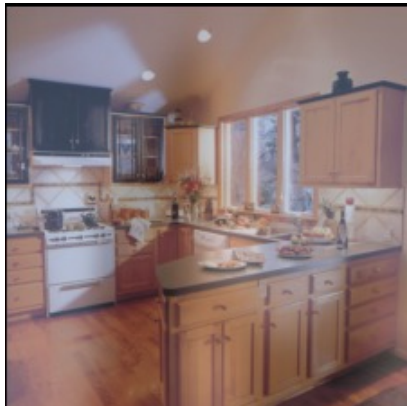
After

Before

After

Before

After



Automatic Image Auto-Straightening

How Upright algorithm works



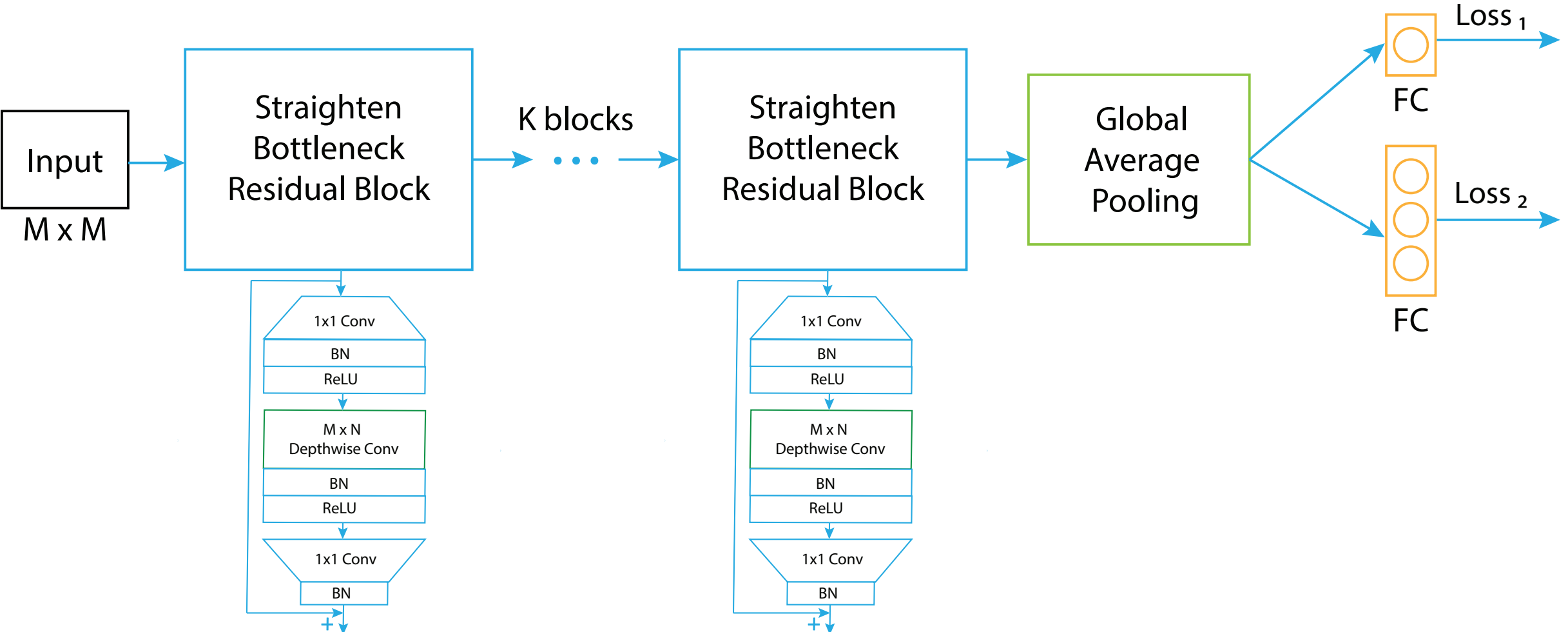
- Generates an image homography using camera calibration algorithms, that estimates vanishing points and lines as well as camera parameters

Automatic Image Auto-Straightening

Where is the horizon line in these images?



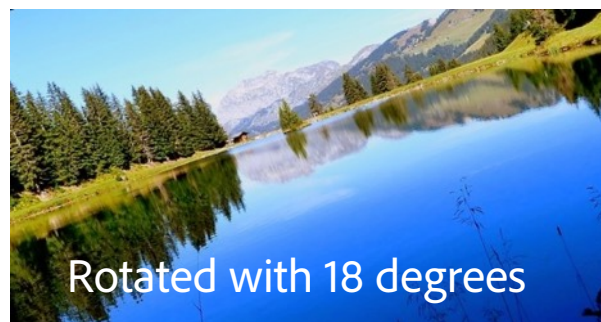
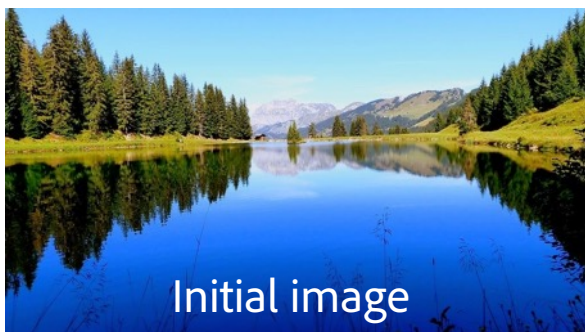
Proposed algorithm



Experimental setup

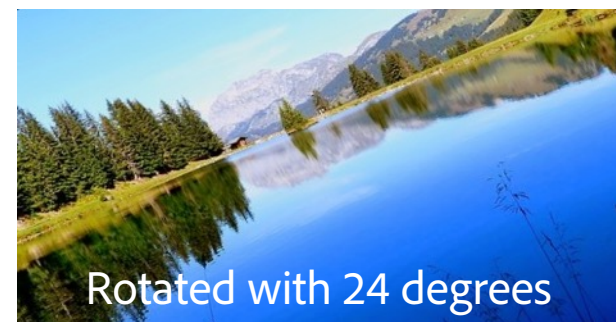
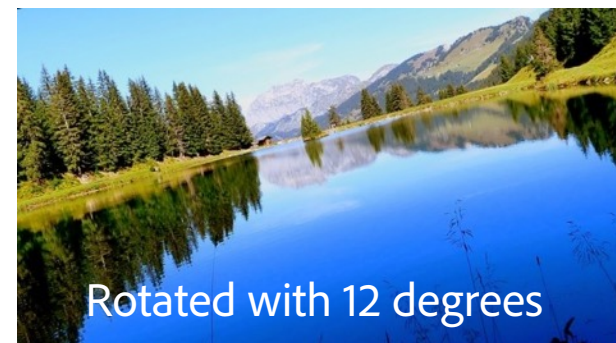
Evaluation dataset

First dataset consists of 508,859 images retrieved from Pixabay web platform. The images are augmented to various angles starting from -12° to 12° .



Test dataset

The second dataset contains a larger variety of images with angles starting from -25° to 25° . The dataset contains approximately 2,000,000 images.



Results on evaluation dataset

	Angle estimation	
	Accuracy (error is less than 1°)	MAE (degrees)
Mobilenet V2	75.07%	1.04
Densenet 121	77.55%	1.12
Resnet 50	67.75%	1.98
Inception V3	57.26%	1.98
Proposed	94.36%	0.29

Comparison with State-of-the-Art

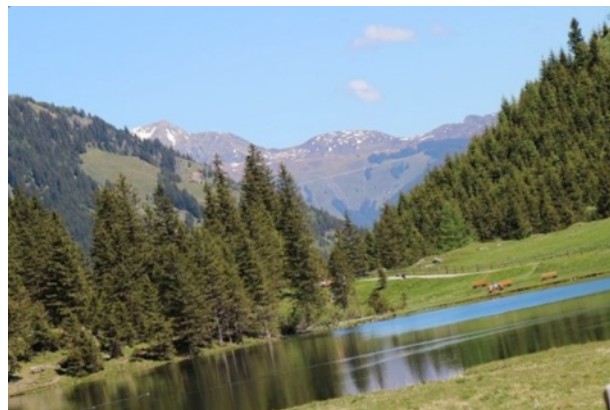
	Angle estimation	
	Accuracy (error is less than 1°)	MAE (degrees)
Fischer at al.	57.17%	3.15
Lee at al. (Upright)	39.53%	6.40
Proposed	92.46%	0.62

Image Auto-Straighten

Ground truth



Rotated image



Corrected image

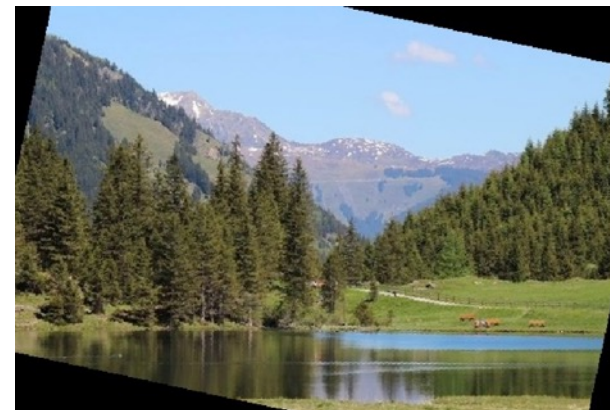


Image Auto-Straighten

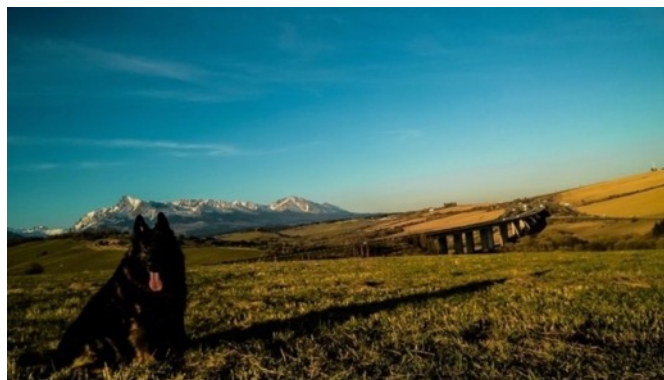
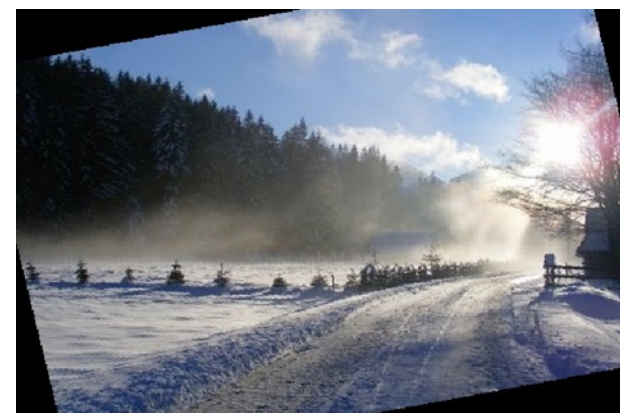
Ground truth



Rotated image



Corrected image



Results on evaluation dataset

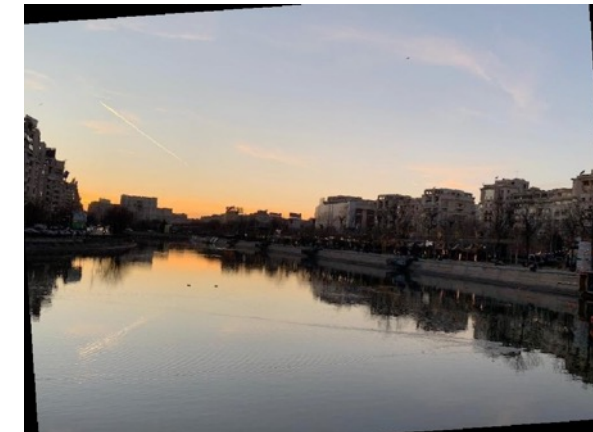
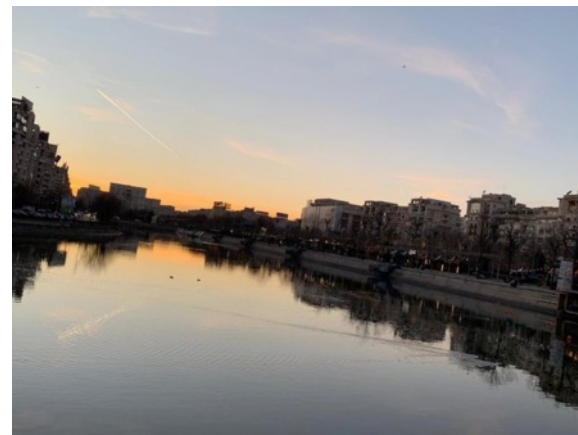
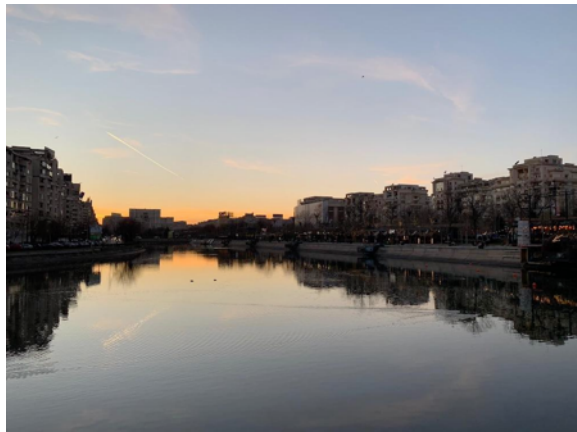
Ground truth



Rotated image



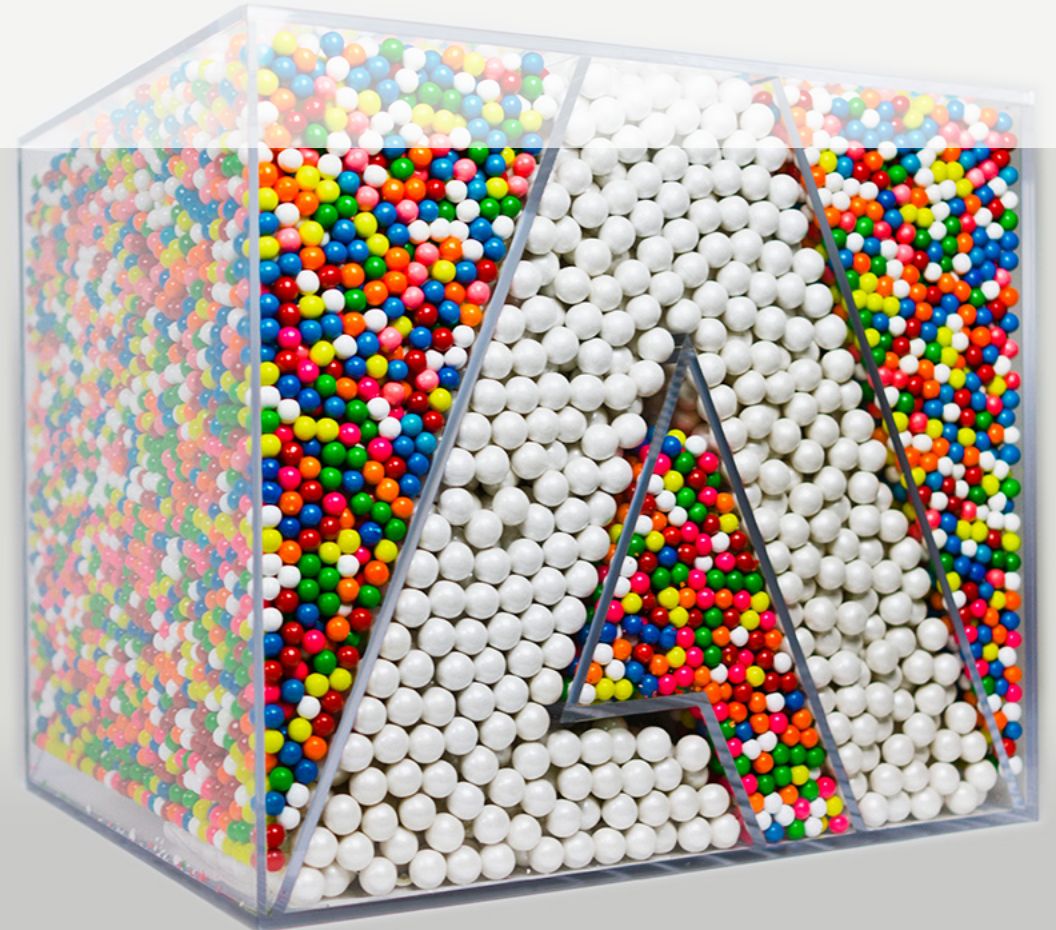
Corrected image



Results on evaluation dataset



Help users to create new content

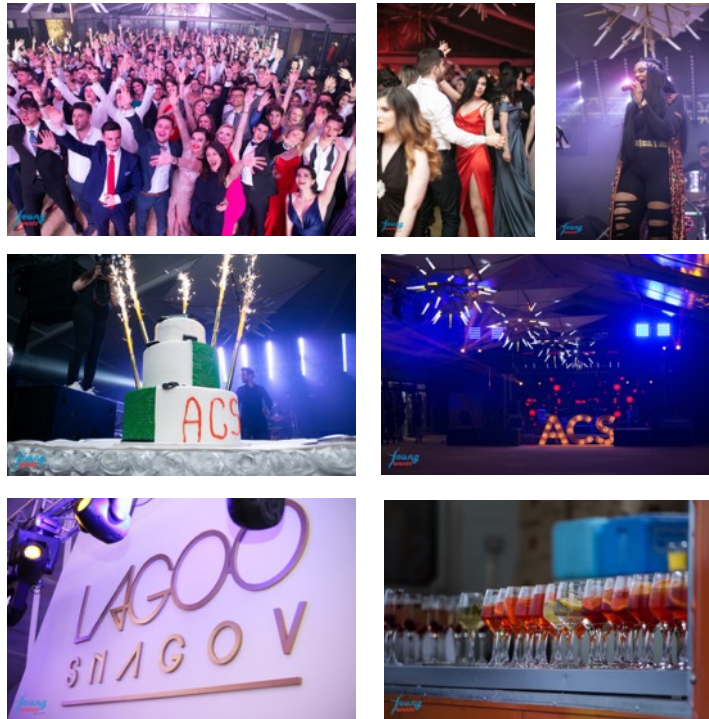


Smart Automated collages



When we start to make a collage we need to:

- Take a look on tens / hundreds of templates and generate new collage templates,
- Make crops and straightening for each photo,
- Find a way to mediate the coloring of the photos,
- Choose what templates are the most appropriate for your photos.

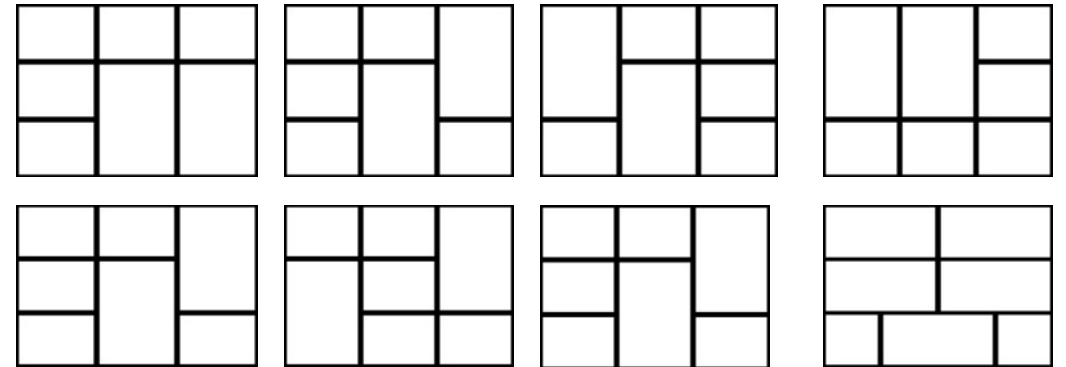




When we start to make a collage we need to:

- Take a look on tens / hundreds of templates and generate new collage templates

Constrains: I have a fixed number of photos
I have a desired aspect ratio



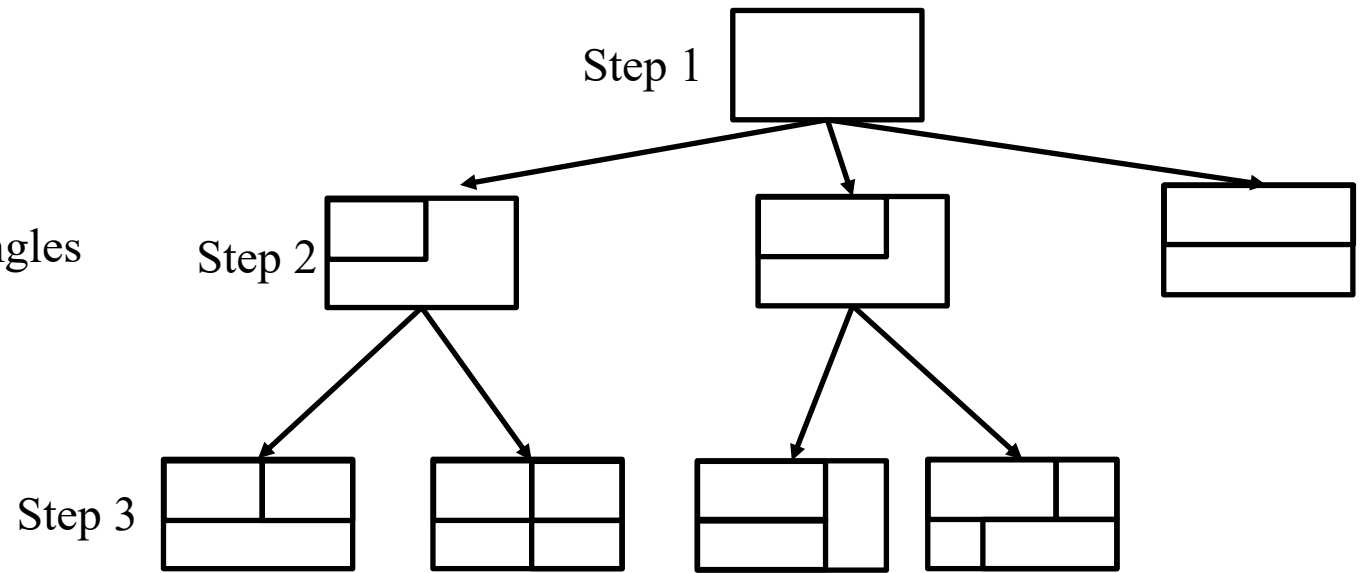


When we start to make a collage we need to:

- Take a look on tens / hundreds of templates and generate new collage templates

Generating rectangle templates

- Start from an empty rectangle
- Try to fill it with different aspect ratios rectangles

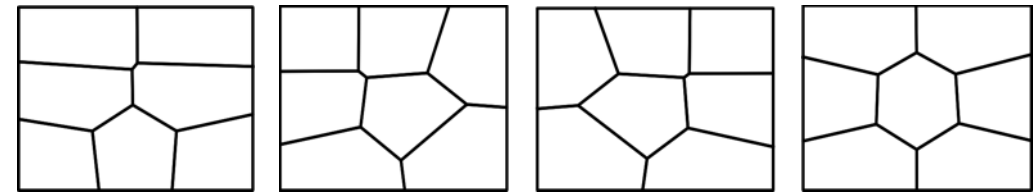




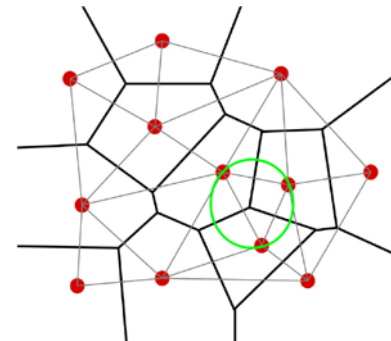
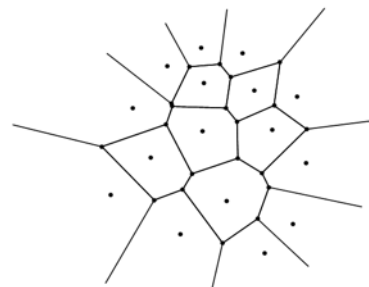
When we start to make a collage we need to:

- Take a look on tens / hundreds of templates and generate new collage templates

Constrains: I have fixed number of photos
I have a desired aspect ratio
I don't like rectangles



Solution: Use Voronoi diagrams - polinoms
Use Delaunay diagrams - triangles





When we start to make a collage we need to:

- Take a look on tens / hundreds of templates and generate new collage templates

Question 1: What distance we should use?



L1 Norm distance



L2 Norm distance



L3 Norm distance



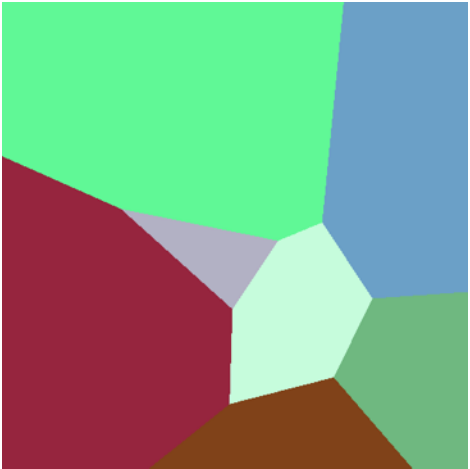
L4 Norm distance



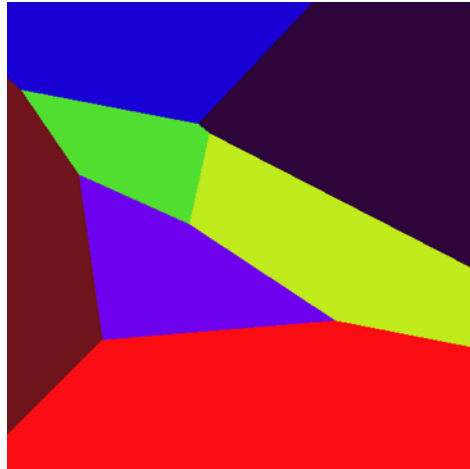
When we start to make a collage we need to:

- Take a look on tens / hundreds of templates and generate new collage templates

Question 2: How we should set the initial points



Random



Regular intervals

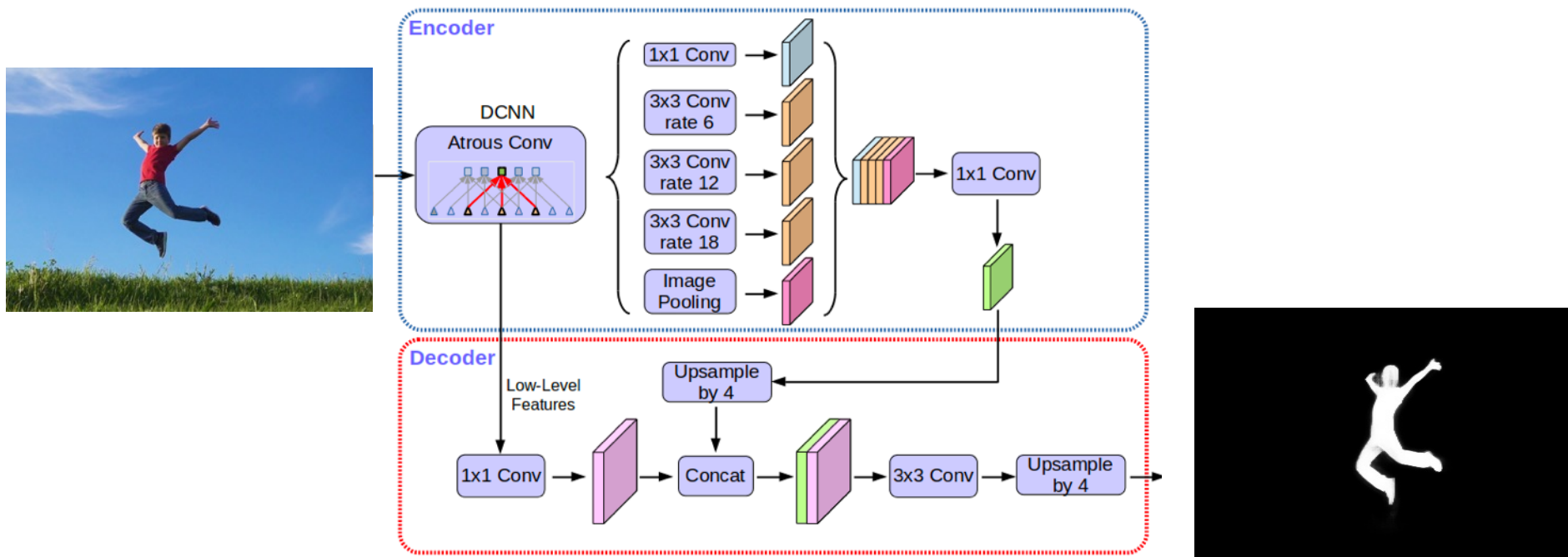


When we start to make a collage we need to:

- Crop each photo

Solution: Use DeepLab V3 to make image segmentation

Run an optimisation algorithm that is able to maximise the ROI regions

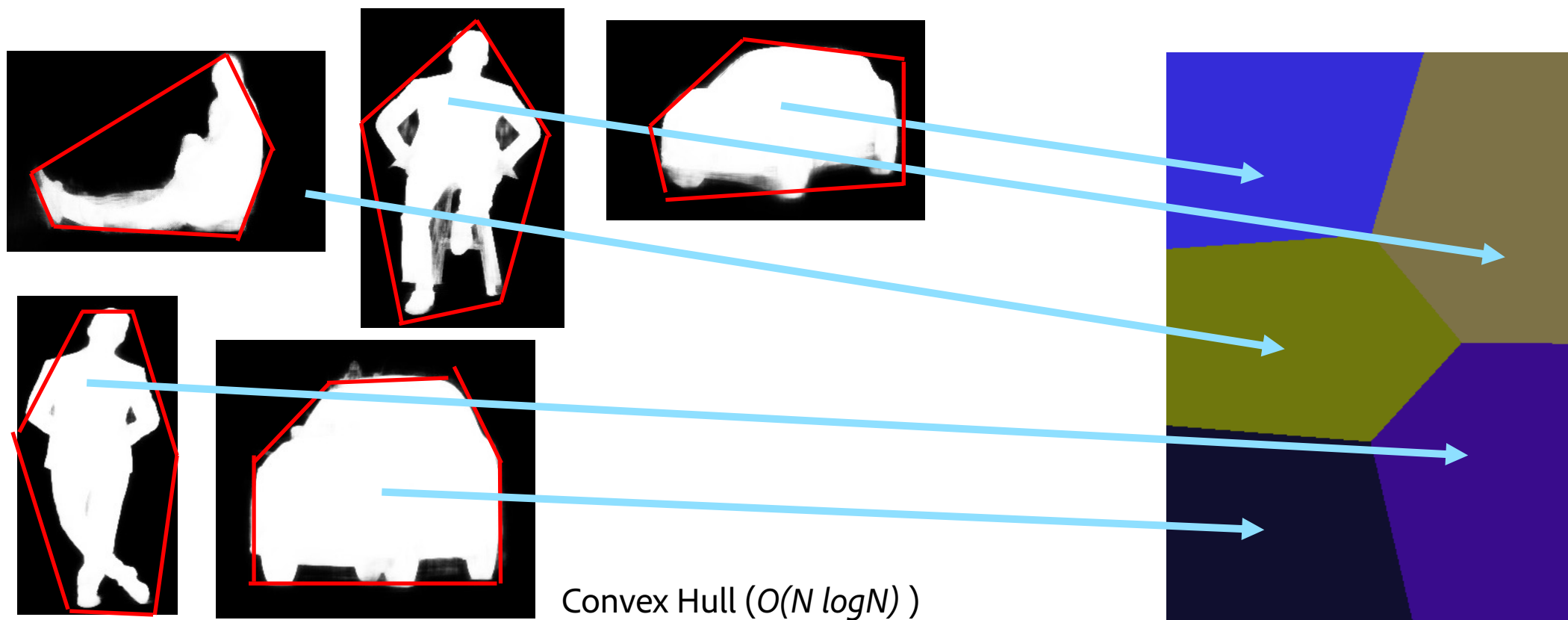


Automated collages



When we start to make a collage we need to:

- Choose what templates are the most appropriate for your photos

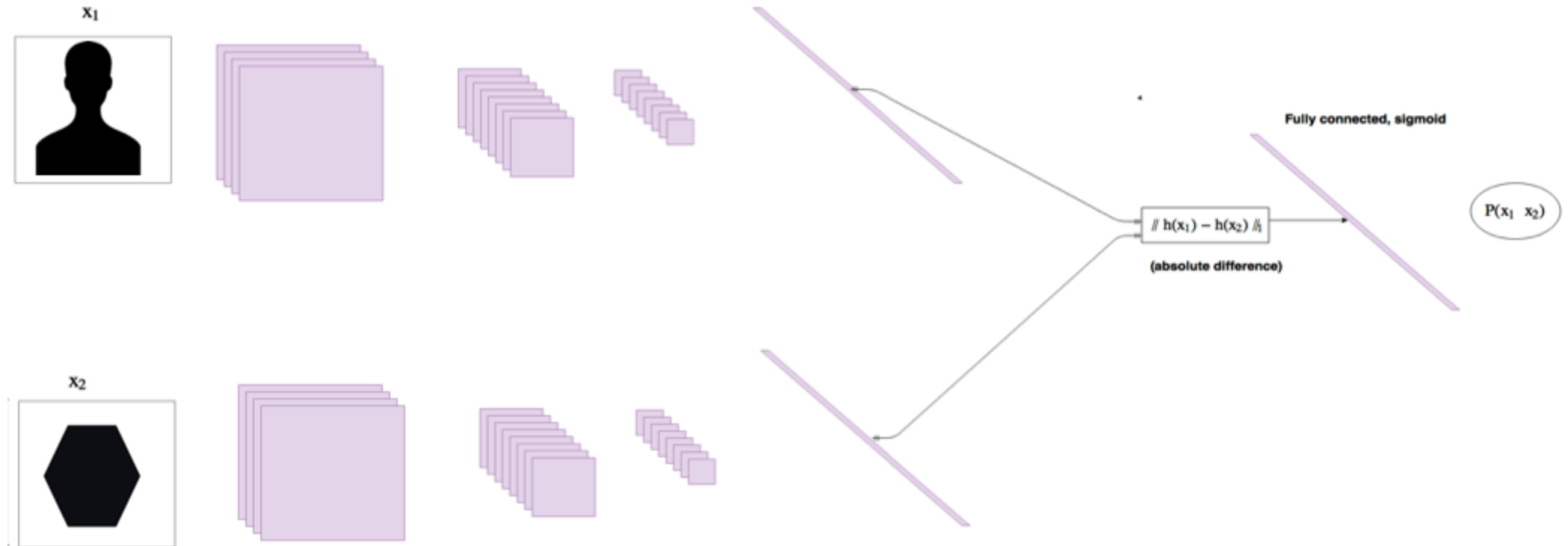




When we start to make a collage we need to:

- Choose what templates are the most appropriate for your photos

Siamese networks

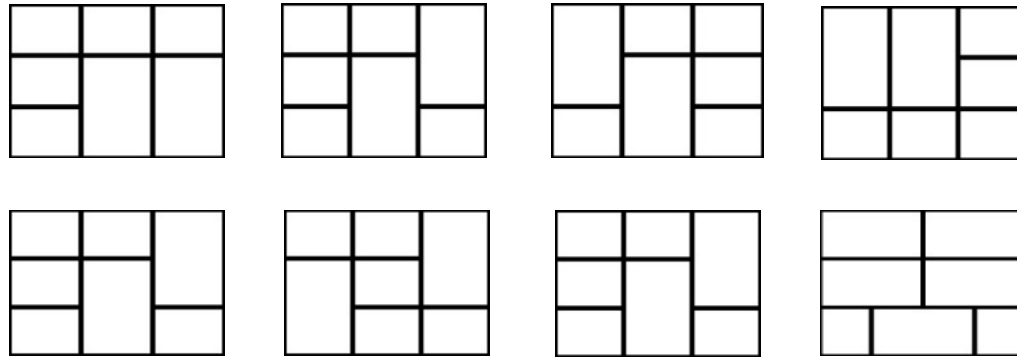


Automated collages



When we start to make a collage we need to:

- Choose what templates are the most appropriate for your photos



The problem represents a combinatorial optimization algorithm that solves the assignment problem in polynomial time

We use Jonker-Volgenant algorithm to solve the problem in $O(n^3)$ where n = no of images

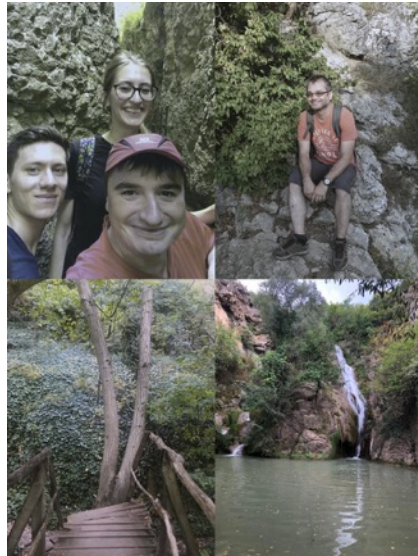
Collage Color Mixing



Collage Color Mixing



Collage Color Mixing

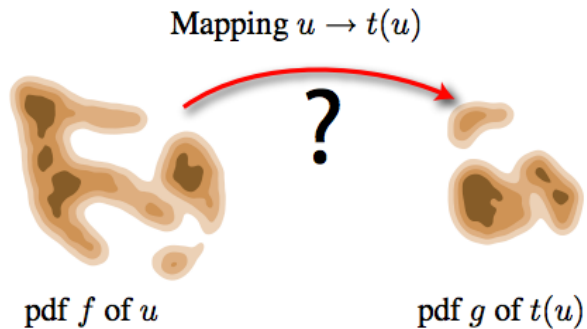




When we start to make a collage we need to:

- Find a way to mediate the coloring of the photos.

Take one image as reference and apply transfer the color from that image to all images



The problem of colour transfer is to find a continuous mapping C , such that the new colour distribution of the target distribution g .

$$t(u) = T(u - \mu_u) + \mu_v$$
$$T\Sigma_u T^T = \Sigma_v$$

Use Monge's optimal transportation problem to solve the equation:

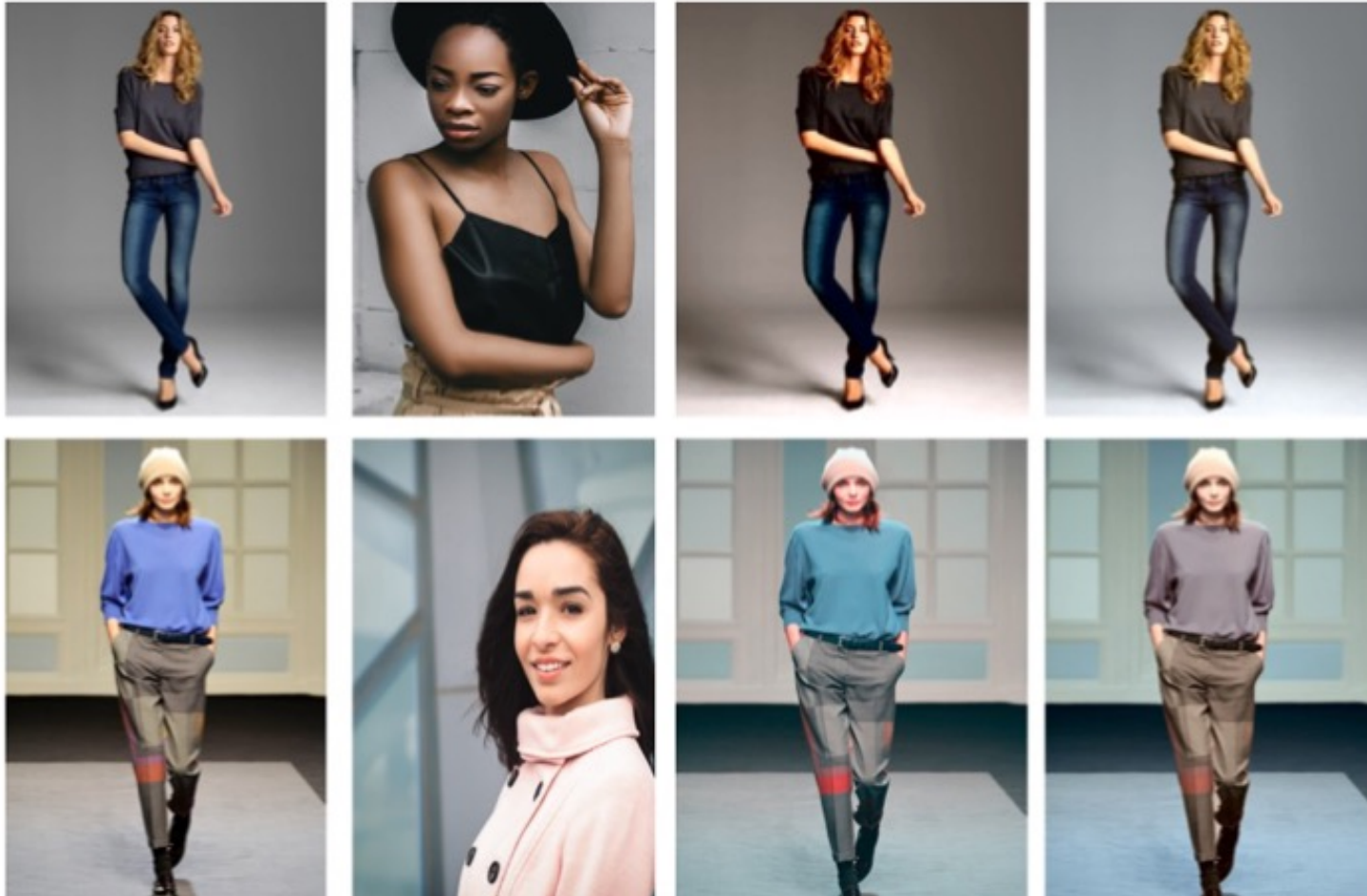
$$T = \Sigma_u^{-1/2} \left(\Sigma_u^{1/2} \Sigma_v \Sigma_u^{1/2} \right)^{1/2} \Sigma_u^{-1/2}$$

Automated collages



When we start to make a collage we need to:

- Find a way to mediate the coloring of the photos.



Collage proposals



Collage proposals



3 images



5 images



3 images



5 images



3 images



5 images



8 images



10 images



7 images



10 images



8 images



10 images



15 images



20 images



15 images



20 images



15 images



20 images

Collage proposals



3 images

5 images



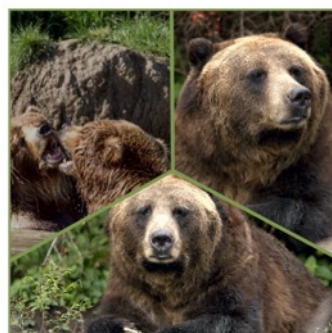
8 images

10 images



15 images

20 images



3 images



5 images



8 images



10 images



15 images



20 images



3 images



5 images



8 images



10 images



15 images



20 images

Collage proposals



L1



L2



L3



L4



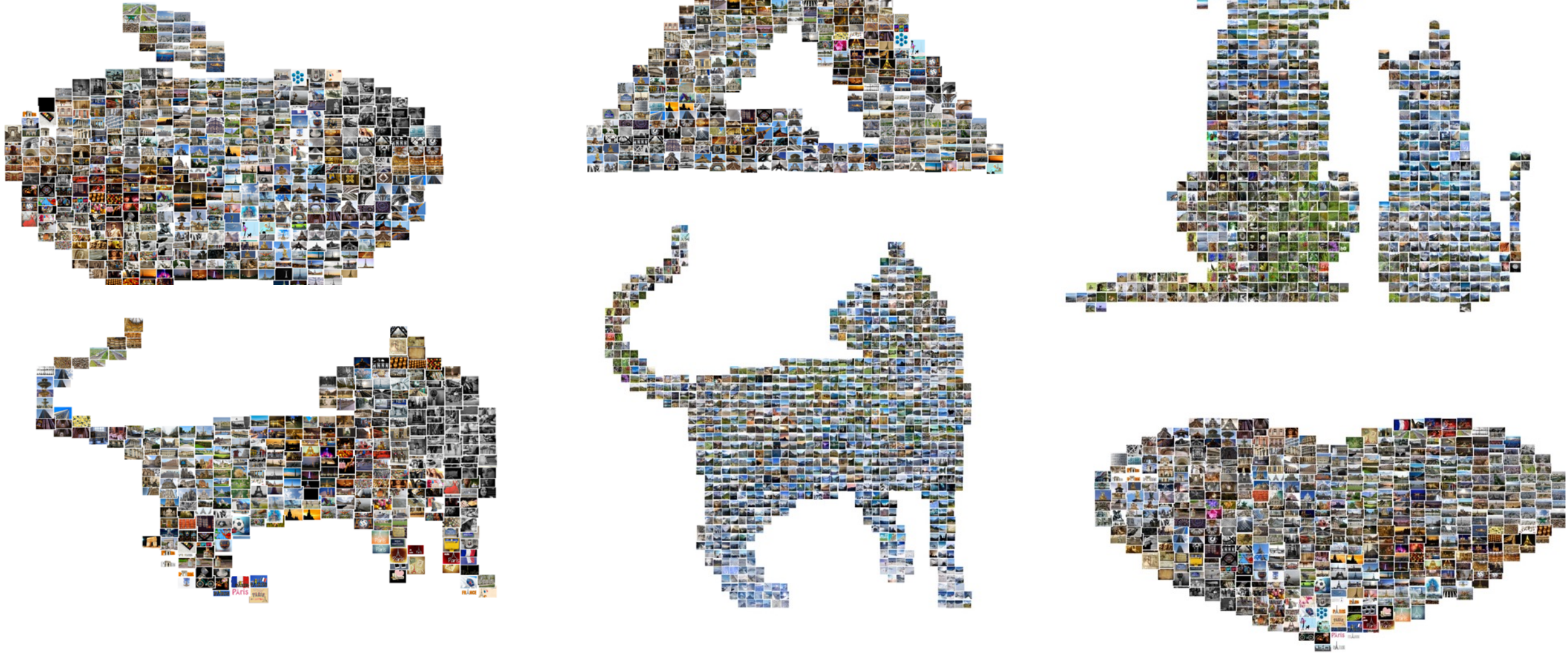
Automated collages

Use case 2

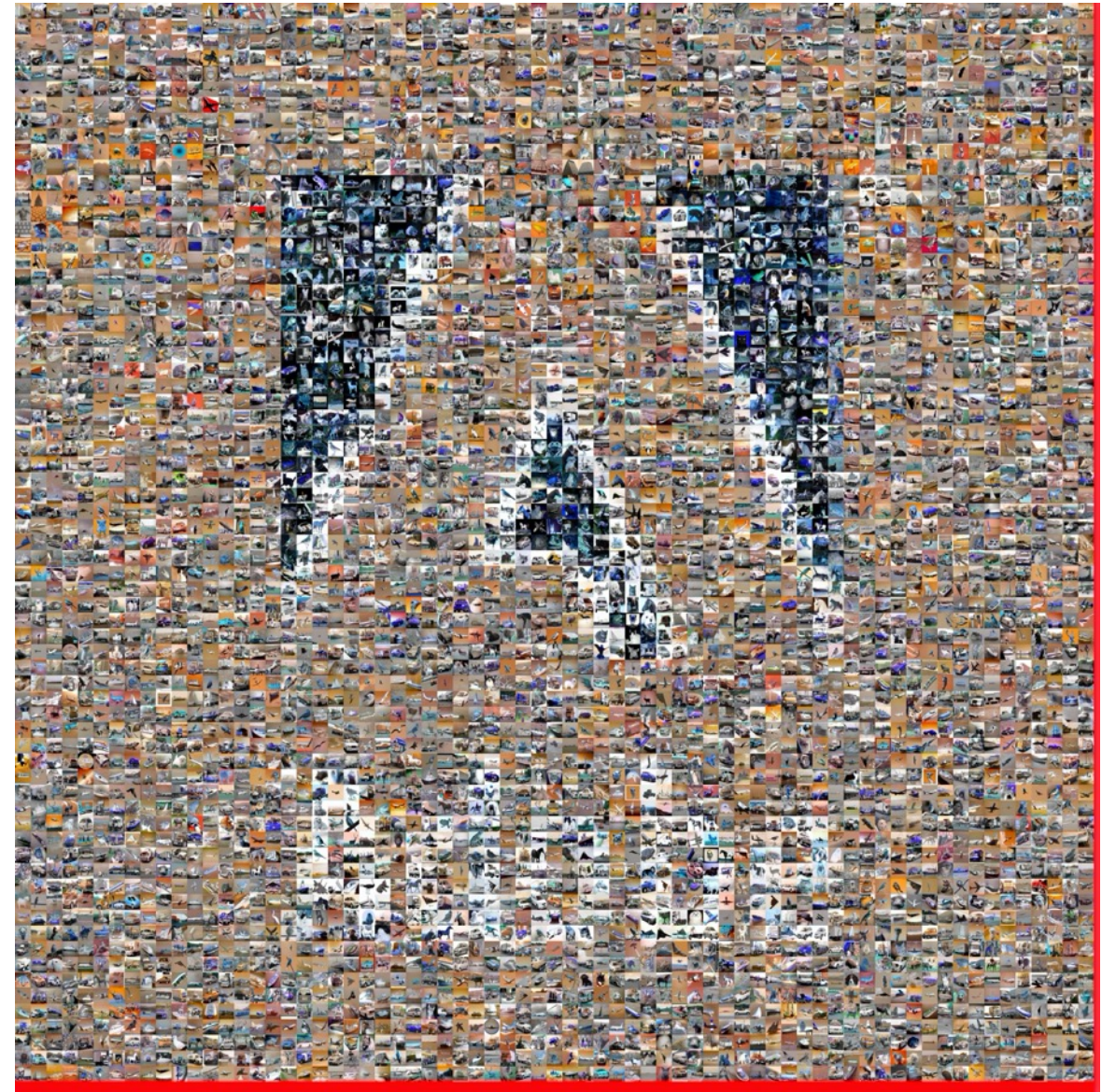


Automated collages

Use case 3

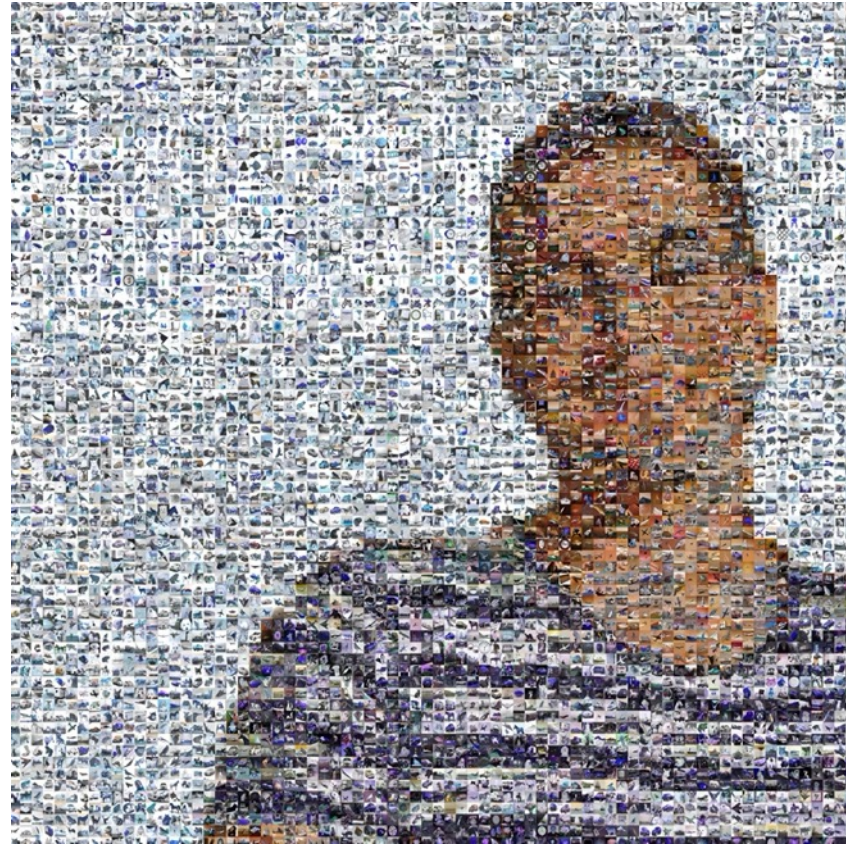


Automated mosaic collages



Mosaic Images

Use case no. 1 – Low resolution vs High resolution (200MP image)



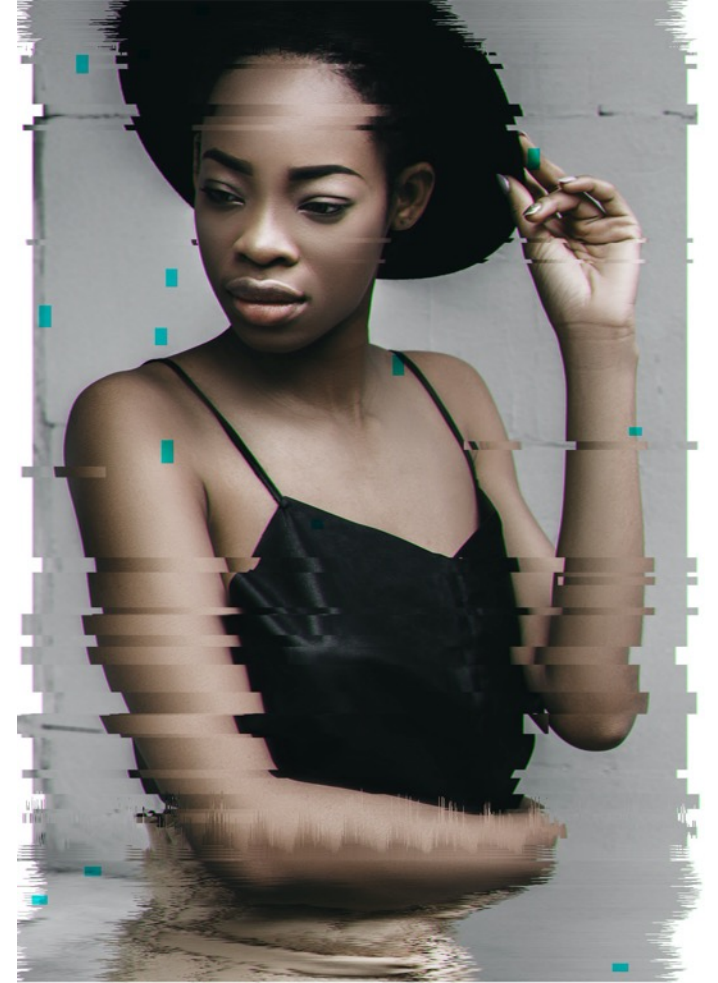
Mosaic Images

Use case no. 2 – Remove background



Wow effects

Glich effect



Wow effects

Double exposure effect



The figure consists of six panels arranged in a 2x3 grid. The top-left panel is a color photograph of Marilyn Monroe with blonde hair and red lipstick. The other five panels are word cloud visualizations of her life. The top-right panel shows a dense word cloud forming her face. The bottom-left panel shows a word cloud forming her face with some words like 'FELT' and 'Marilyn Monroe' highlighted. The bottom-middle panel shows a word cloud forming her face with words like 'TAKE LEAVE', 'WIN CLOSE', and 'DEAR DIARY'. The bottom-right panel shows a word cloud forming her face with words like 'GIRL GIRL', 'LOW', and 'HAPPENING ENERGY'.

Typography Art

(1) User input photo



(5) Extract the shape



(6) Display recommendations



(2) User input text

Marilyn Monroe lyrics

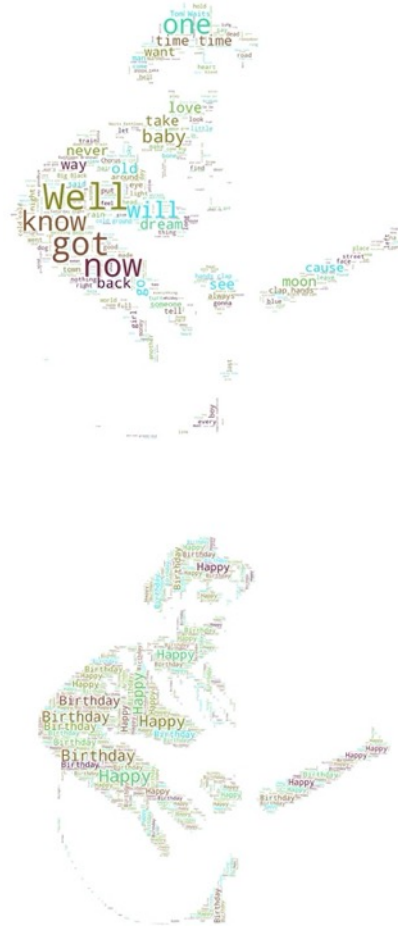
Different, oh yeah, yeah
This one goes out to all the lovers
What can we do? We're helpless romantics
We can not help who we're attracted to
So let's all dance, and elevate each other
Dear diary, it's happenin' again
This energy, like I'm 'bout to win
I just close my eyes and visions appear
She's everything I want, and it's crystal clear
Not even Marilyn Monroe

(3) Detect region of interest

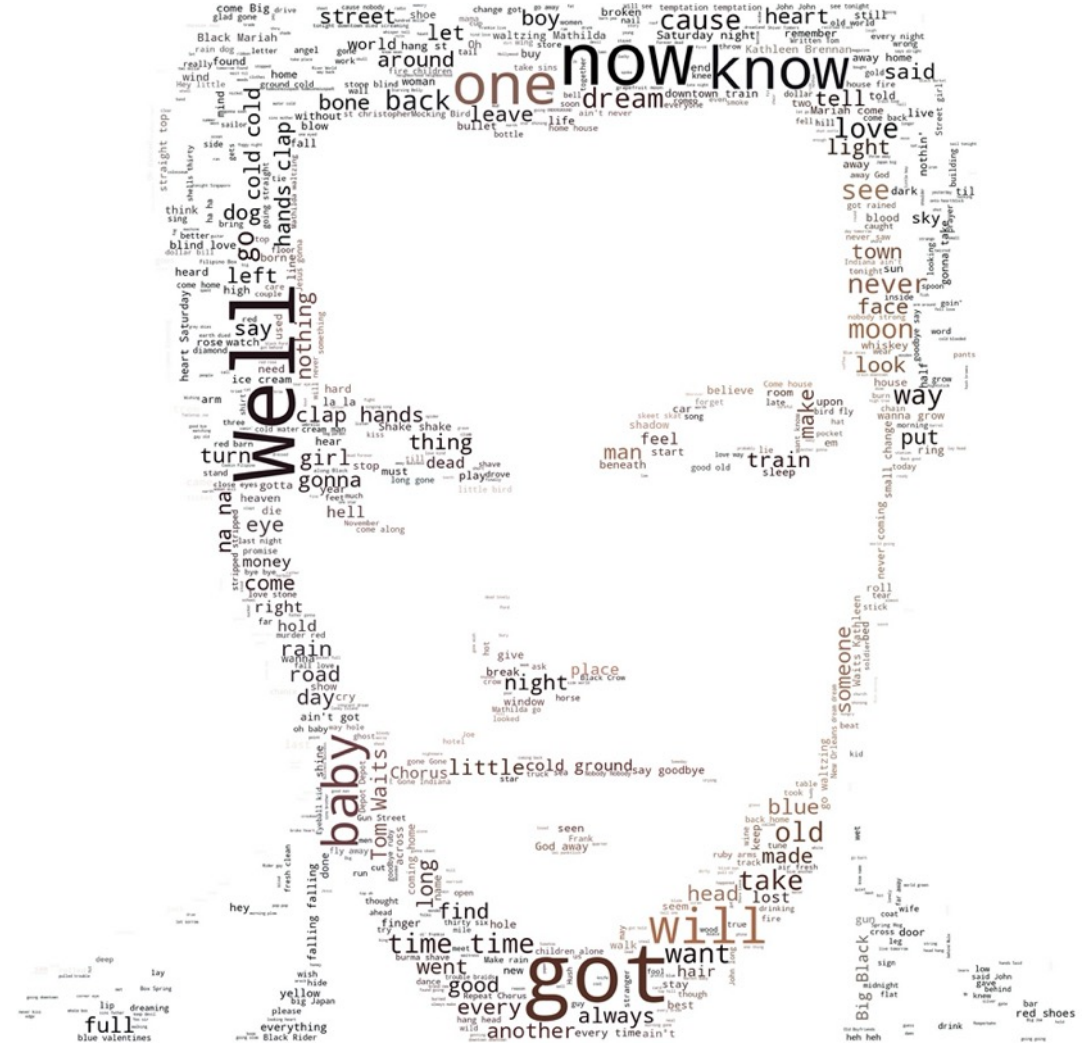
(4) Select fonts,
font size range, colours

(6) Text rendering

Use case – Banner generation



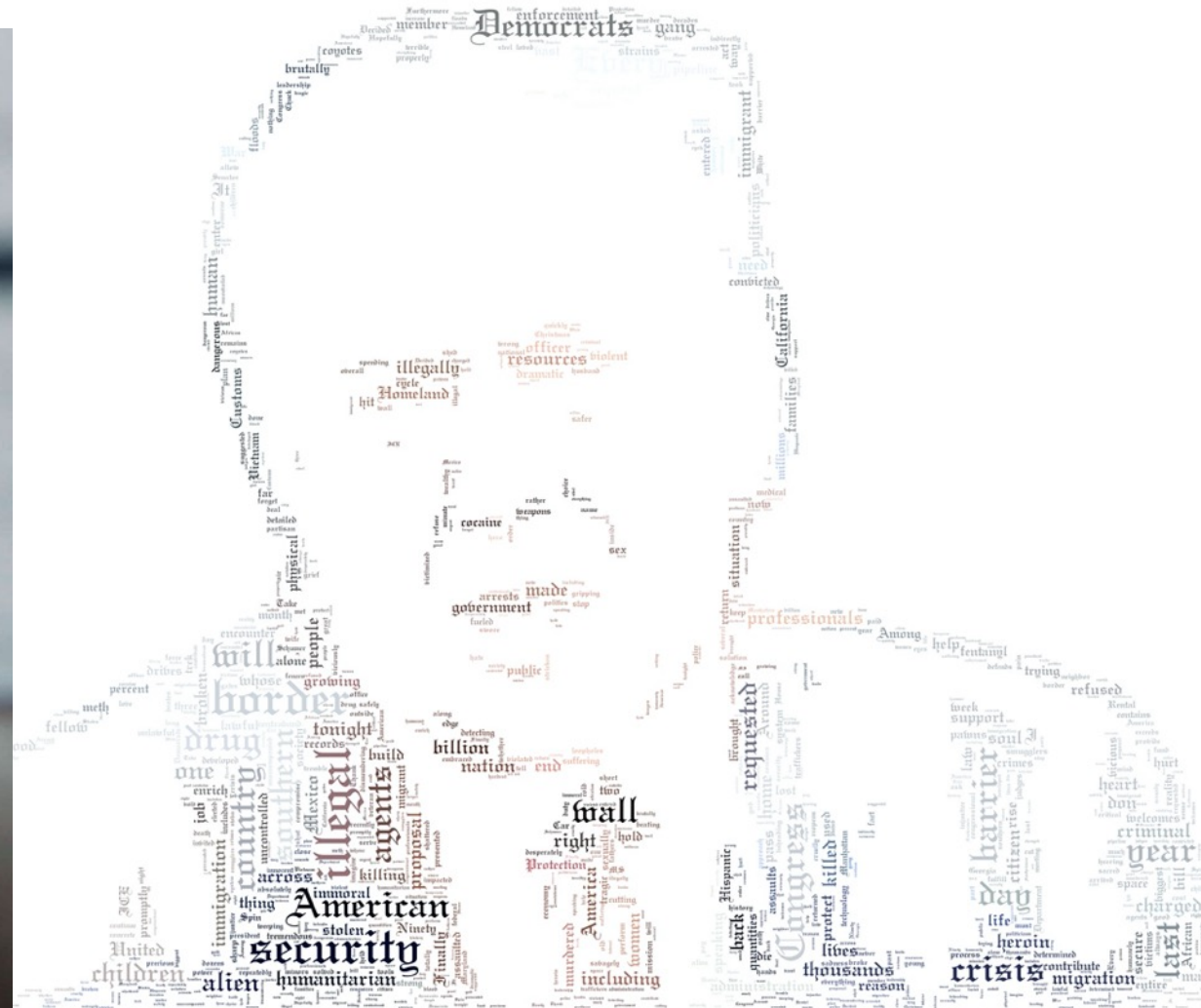
Other examples



Other examples



Other examples



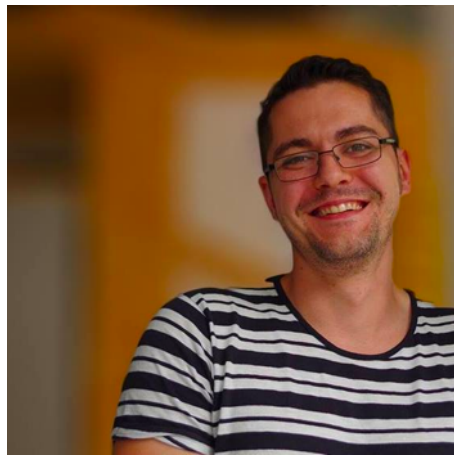
Video streaming processing – 5fs



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Thank you!

Questions?



Adobe