



**SIGGRAPH
ASIA 2019
BRISBANE**



香港城市大學
City University
of Hong Kong

Language-based Colorization of Scene Sketches

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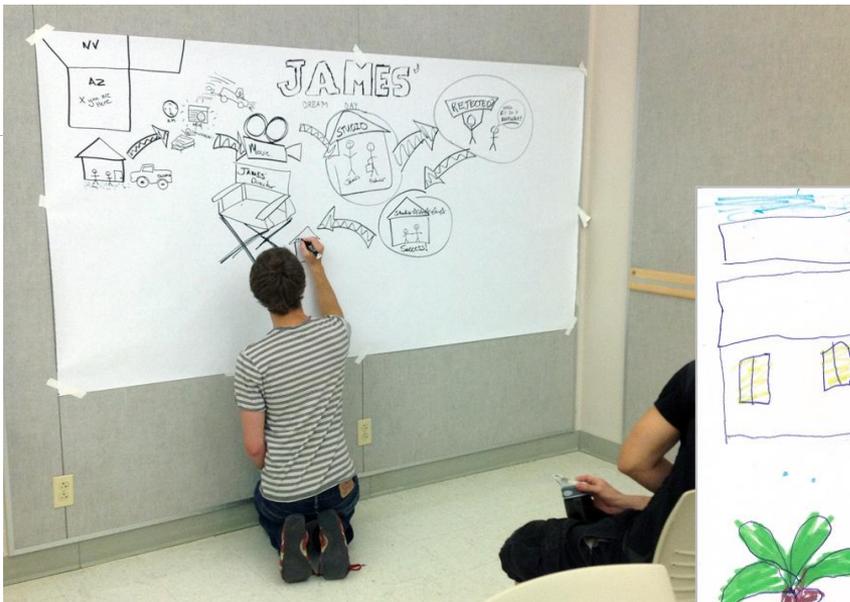
City University of Hong Kong⁴

Nov. 20th, 2019





Motivation: Abstract Data and Human Cognition



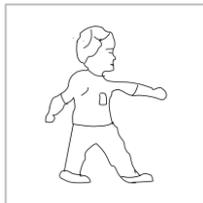
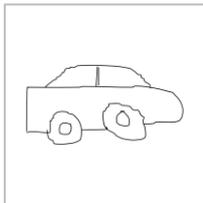
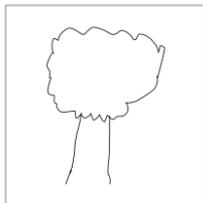
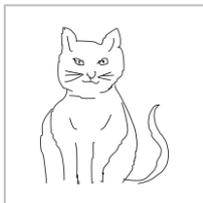
- Sparse
- Highly abstract





Motivation: Abstract Data Understanding

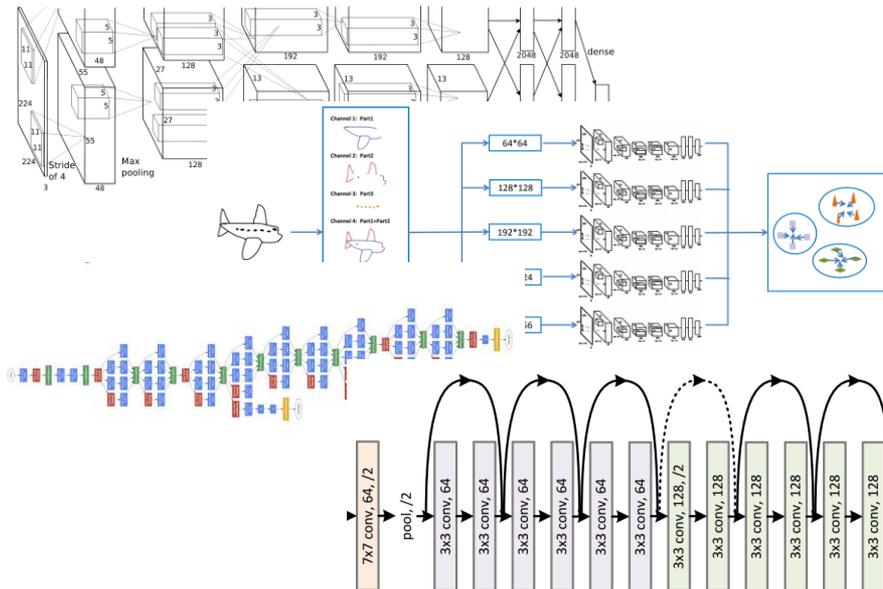
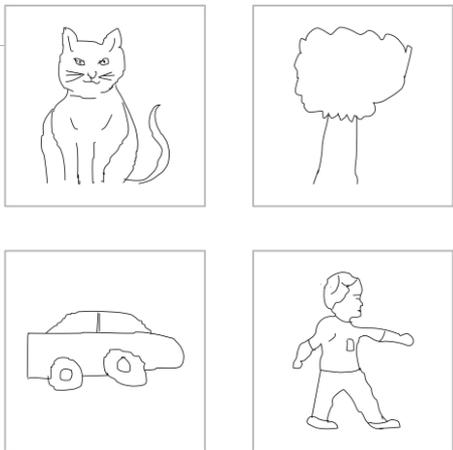
- **Lots of early exploration with computational models [Eitz et. al 2012, Li et. al 2013, Schneider et. al 2014, Li et. al 2015]**
- **Limited ability of understanding object-level sketches**



- [1] M. Eitz, J. Hays, and M. Alexa. How do humans sketch objects? In SIGGRAPH, 2012.
- [2] Y. Li, Y. Song, and S. Gong. Sketch recognition by ensemble matching of structured features. In BMVC, 2013.
- [3] R. G. Schneider and T. Tuytelaars. Sketch classification and classification-driven analysis using fisher vectors. In SIGGRAPH Asia, 2014.
- [4] Y. Li, T. M. Hospedales, Y. Song, and S. Gong. Free-hand sketch recognition by multikernel feature learning. CVIU, 2015.



Motivation: Sketch Understanding



TU-Berlin / Sketchy / QuickDraw



Motivation: Sketch Understanding



SketchyScene [Zou et. al 2018]

Scene-level sketch:

- **Interaction among multiply objects**
- **More empty region, lack of contextual information**

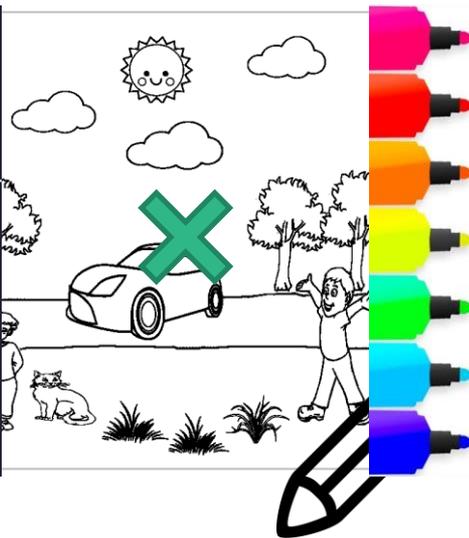
[1] Changqing Zou, et. al. SketchyScene: Richly-Annotated Scene Sketches. In ECCV, 2018.



Motivation: Scene Sketch Understanding



Natural language



Scene sketch colorization



Motivation: Why Language-based?

- **Natural**: easily adopted by novice users
- **Touchless**: friendly for people with upper limb impairments
- **Effective**: support batch-processing colorization

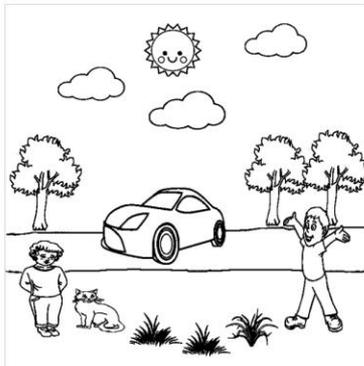


“the bus is yellow with blue windows”

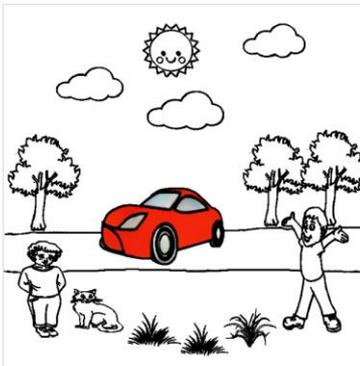


Motivation: Language-based Sketch Colorization

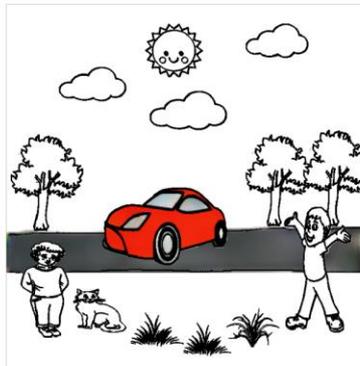
- Toy problem, but not simple



Scene sketch



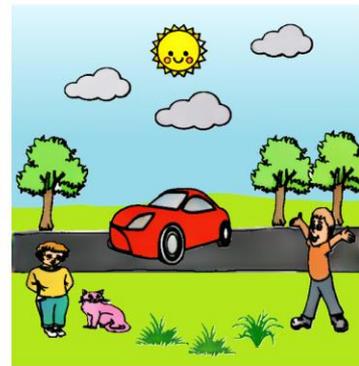
*"the car is **red** with **black** windows"*



*"the road is **black**" /
"colorize the road with **black**" /
"**black** road"*



*"all the trees are **green**"
"the sun in the sky is **yellow**"
.....
"the grasses are **dark green**"*



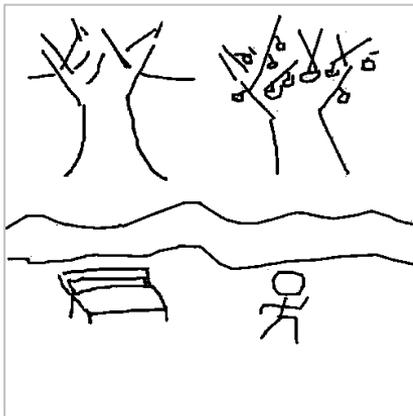
*"the sky is **blue** and the ground is **green**"*



Challenges

A. Understanding scene-level sketch is very hard

- Too abstract
- Lack of contextual information



CMPlaces
[Castrejon et. al 2016]

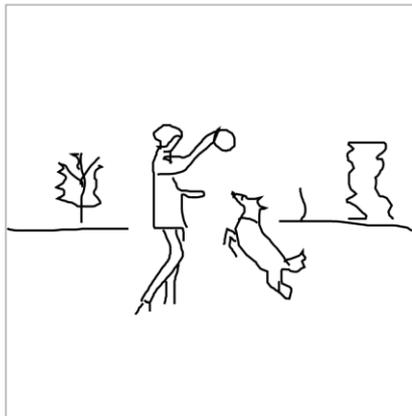
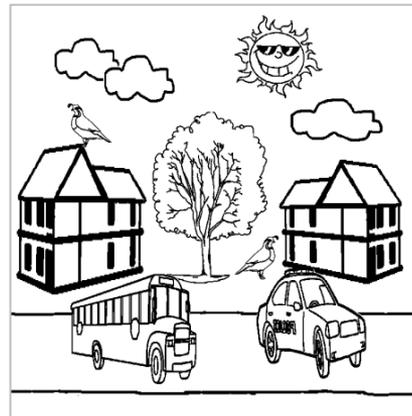


Photo-Sketching
[Li et. al 2019]



SketchyScene
[Zou et. al 2018]



Challenges

B. Multimodal learning between language and scene sketch

- Mapping between language and target objects



*“the **dog** on the rightmost
has orange body”*



Challenges

B. Multimodal learning between language and scene sketch

- Mapping between language and target objects
- One or multiple objects with single instruction



*“the **two trees** on the left of the house are light green”*



Challenges

B. Multimodal learning between language and scene sketch

- Mapping between language and target objects
- One or multiple objects with single instruction
- **Various free expressions of location**



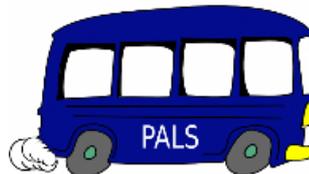
“the dog **in the middle** is gray”
/
“the dog **near the house** is gray”



Challenges

C. Multimodal learning between language and object sketch

- Object-part-level colorization
- Various free expressions of colors



*“the bus is **dark (navy/...) blue** with **white windows**”*



Inspiration: Drawing and Intelligence Development



- Sensitive to line drawing and color
- Mode of thinking and **creation**



Inspiration: Language and Literacy Development



- Embedding voice in traditional drawings supports children's **literacy development**

[Raffle et. al 2007]



Related Work

SA2019.SIGGRAPH.ORG

CONFERENCE 17-20 November 2019 - EXHIBITION 18-20 November 2019 - BCEC, Brisbane, AUSTRALIA





Related Work

A. Language-based Image Segmentation

- Fusion of textual and visual information
- Only **natural images**
- Only **one binary mask** for single or multiple target objects



“second vase from right”

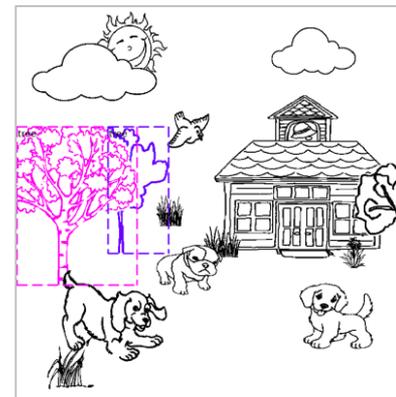


*“the bottom **two** luggage cases being rolled”*

[Ye et. al 2019]



*the bus **has orange body and blue windows***



*the two trees on the left of the house **are light green***

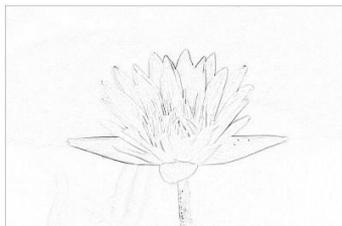
Our work



Related Work

B. Language-based Image Colorization

- Language-based image editing (LBIE) [Chen et. al 2018]
- Require **pair-wise scene-level** sketch and color image



“The flower has red petals with yellow stigmas in the middle”



[Chen et. al 2018]



Scene sketch



“the house is pink”

Our work

[1] Jianbo Chen, et. al. Language-Based Image Editing With Recurrent Attentive Models. In CVPR, 2018.



Our Work

SA2019.SIGGRAPH.ORG

CONFERENCE 17-20 November 2019 - EXHIBITION 18-20 November 2019 - BCEC, Brisbane, AUSTRALIA



Main contributions



- Language-based colorization **system** for scene sketches
- Language-based instance segmentation **network** for scene sketches
- Three large-scale **datasets** for language-based scene sketch colorization



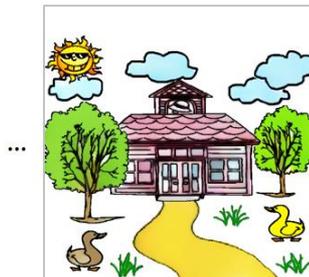
"the house is pink"



"the two trees are light green"



"all the clouds are light blue"



"yellow road"
"color the grasses in dark green"



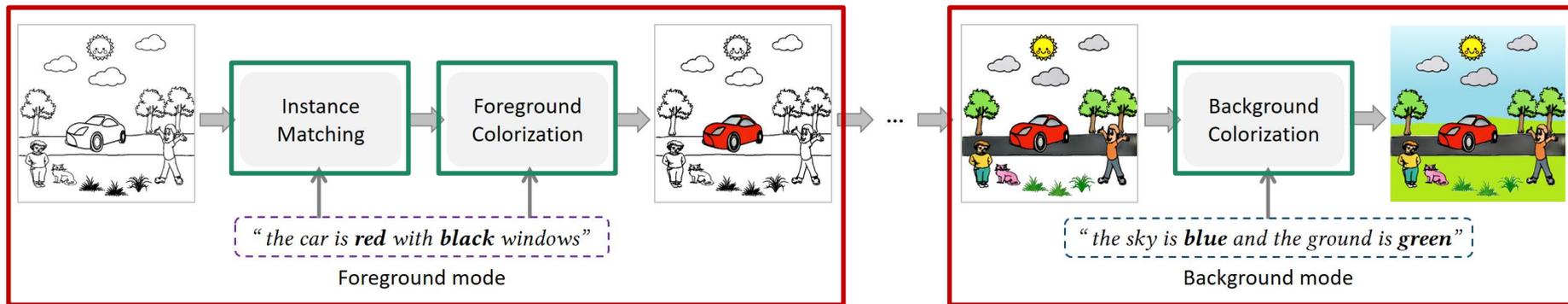
"the sky is brown and the ground is black"

Proposed approach



A. System pipeline

- **Divide-and-conquer** and progressive strategy
- **Two modes** (foreground and background)
- **Three models** (instance matching, foreground colorization, background colorization)

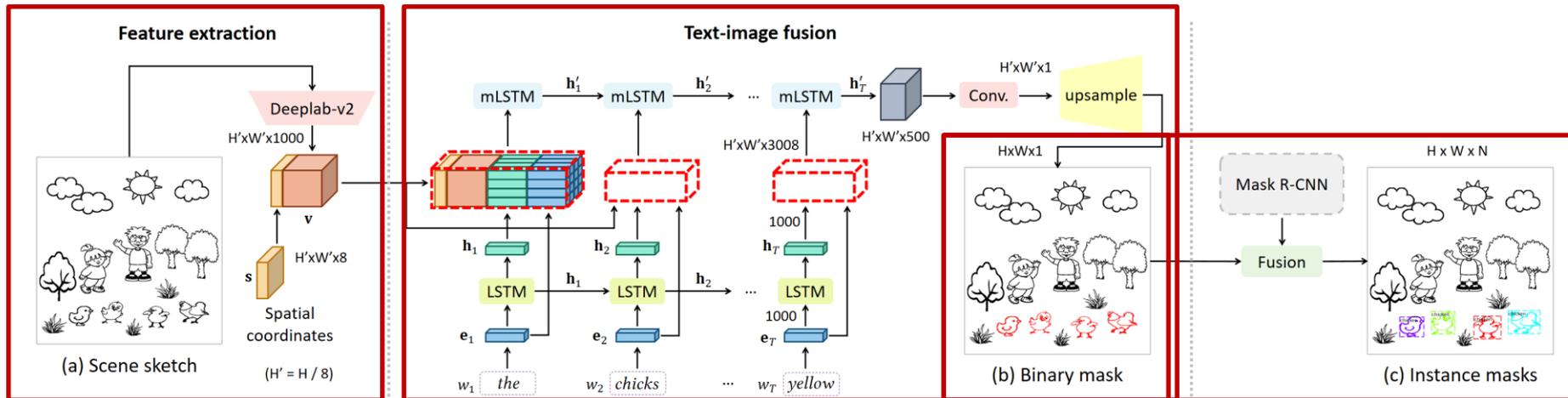


Proposed approach



B.1 Instance Matching Model

- Training: two phases for binary mask (b) generation
- Inferring: fuse binary mask with instance segmentation results



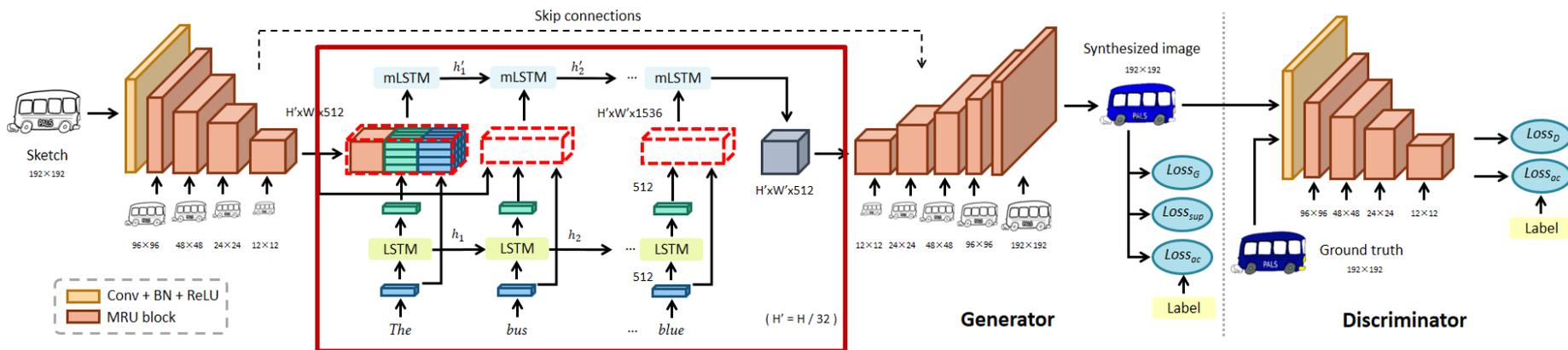
Foreground mode

Proposed approach



B.2 Foreground Colorization Model

- GAN + fusion module
- Colorize objects from different categories



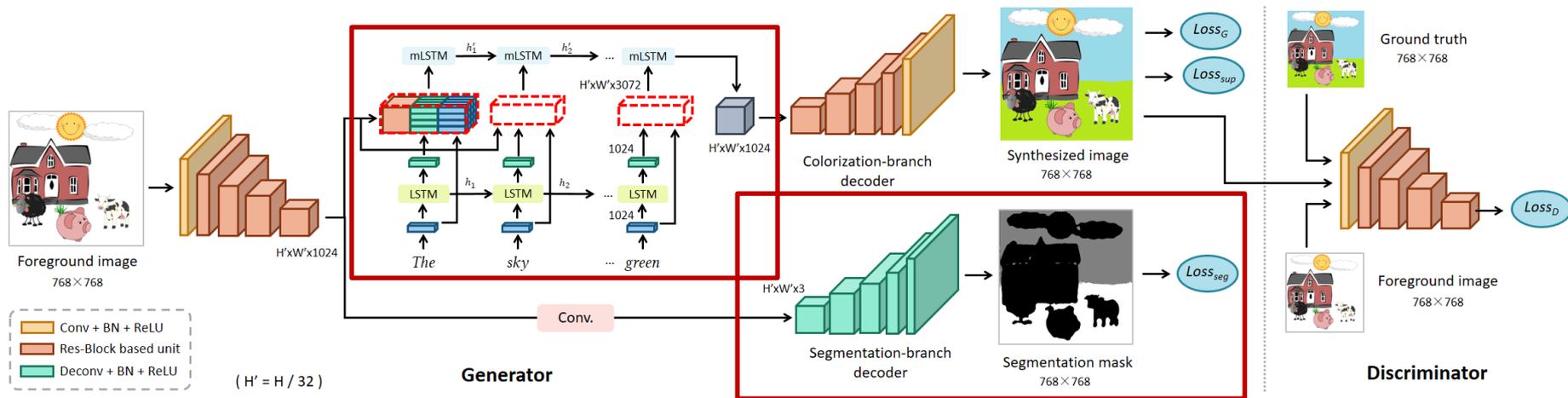
Foreground mode

Proposed approach



B.3 Background Colorization Model

- cGAN + two-branch decoder
 - Colorization branch
 - Explicit segmentation branch (segmentation loss)



Background mode

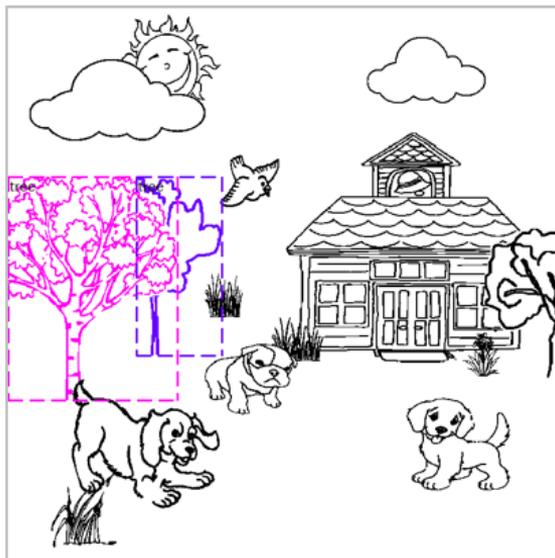
Datasets



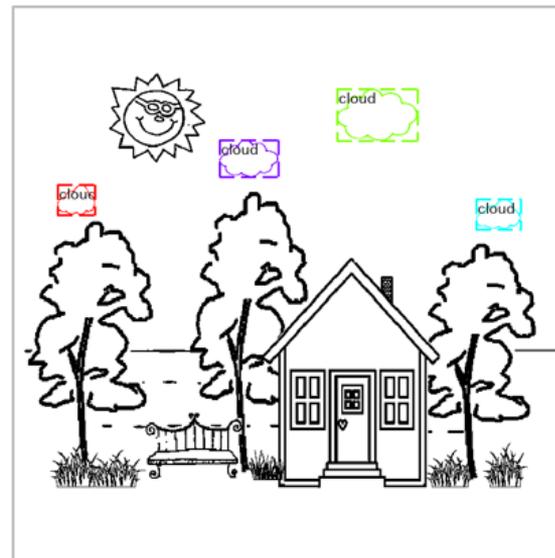
- **MATCHING dataset**: 38k groups of text-based **instance segmentation** data.



the bus has orange body and blue windows



the two trees on the left of the house are light green



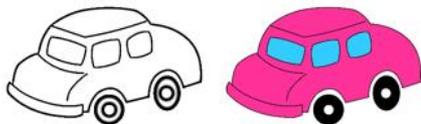
all the clouds are dark gray

Datasets



- MATCHING dataset: 38k groups of text-based instance segmentation data.
- FOREGROUND dataset: 4k groups of text-based **sketch object colorization** data.

the car has
pink body
and **light
blue**
windows



the butterfly
is **orange**



the person has
red hair and
is in **pink**
shirt with
cyan pants



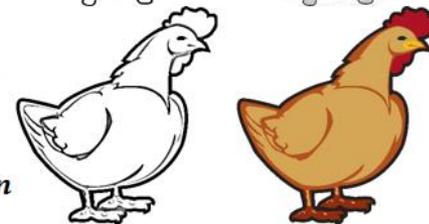
the tree on
the **rightmost**
is **light
green**



the **left**
house is
purple
with **red**
roof



the chicken
in front of
the house is
light brown



Datasets



- MATCHING dataset: 38k groups of text-based instance segmentation data.
- FOREGROUND dataset: 4k groups of text-based sketch object colorization data.
- BACKGROUND dataset: 20k groups of text-based **background colorization** data.



(a) Sketch template



(b) Foreground image



(c) Segmentation



“the sky is **blue** and the ground is **green**”



“the sky is **brown** and the ground is **black**”

Results: Un-targeted



A. Un-targeted colorization experiment

- Colorize a sketch with **free** instructions



- Single object

“the bus is yellow with blue windows”

Results: Un-targeted



A. Un-targeted colorization experiment

- Colorize a sketch with **free** instructions



- Single object

“the bus is yellow with blue windows”

Results: Un-targeted



A. Un-targeted colorization experiment

- Colorize a sketch with **free** instructions



- Multiple objects

*“**all** the trees are dark green”*

Results: Un-targeted



A. Un-targeted colorization experiment

- Colorize a sketch with **free** instructions



- Multiple objects

*“**all** the trees are dark green”*

Results: Un-targeted



A. Un-targeted colorization experiment

- Colorize a sketch with **free** instructions



- Colorize the background before all foregrounds

“the sky is blue and the ground is green”

Results: Un-targeted



A. Un-targeted colorization experiment

- Colorize a sketch with **free** instructions



- Colorize the background before all foregrounds

“the sky is blue and the ground is green”

Results: Un-targeted



A. Un-targeted colorization experiment

- Colorize a sketch with **free** instructions



- Language grammar error

*“the clouds are **are** in dark gray”*

Results: Un-targeted



A. Un-targeted colorization experiment

- Colorize a sketch with **free** instructions



- Language grammar error

*“the clouds are **are** in dark gray”*

Results: Un-targeted



A. Un-targeted colorization experiment

- Colorize a sketch with **free** instructions



“the sun is yellow”

“the bird on the left is red”

“the bird on the right is dark brown”

Results: Un-targeted



A. Un-targeted colorization experiment

- Colorize a sketch with **free** instructions



“the sun is yellow”

“the bird on the left is red”

“the bird on the right is dark brown”

Results: Un-targeted



A. Un-targeted colorization experiment

- Colorize a sketch with **free** instructions



- Unsupported words

*“let the rabbit **be in** pink”*

Results: Un-targeted



A. Un-targeted colorization experiment

- Colorize a sketch with **free** instructions



- Unsupported words

*“let the rabbit **be in** pink”*

Results: Un-targeted



A. Un-targeted colorization experiment

- Colorize a sketch with **free** instructions



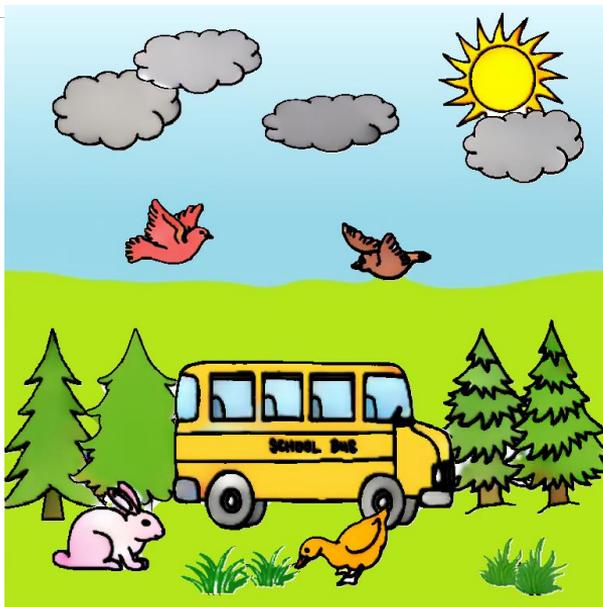
*“the duck on the right is orange”
“dark green grasses”*

Results: Un-targeted



A. Un-targeted colorization experiment

- Colorize a sketch with **free** instructions



“the duck on the right is orange”
“dark green grasses”

Results: Un-targeted



A. Un-targeted colorization experiment

- Colorize a sketch with **free** instructions



- Re-colorization

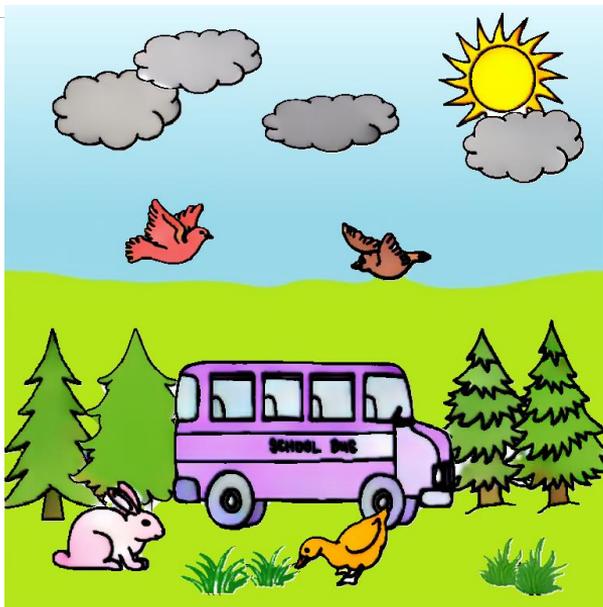
“colorize the bus in purple”

Results: Un-targeted



A. Un-targeted colorization experiment

- Colorize a sketch with **free** instructions



- Re-colorization

“colorize the bus in purple”

Results: Un-targeted



A. Un-targeted colorization experiment



“the house is orange with dark brown roof”



“the two trees on the left are dark green”



“the three trees on the right are dark green”



“the sky is cyan and the ground is gray”



“let the dog to be gray”
...



Results: Un-targeted



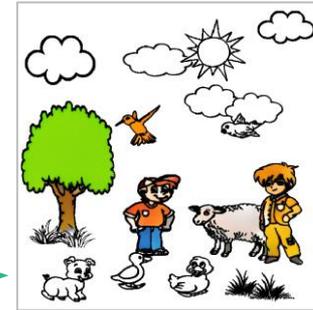
A. Un-targeted colorization experiment



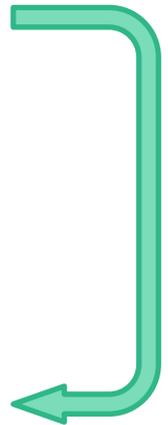
"the person on the left has **red** hair and is in **dark brown** shirt with **light blue** pants"



"the person on the right has **red** hair and is in **orange** shirt with **yellow** pants"



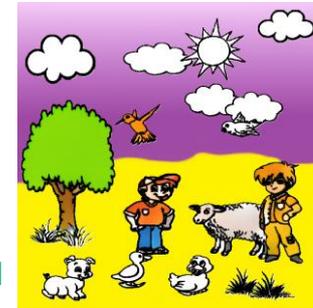
"colorize the sky **purple** and ground **yellow**"



"clouds are **blue** in the sky"
"grasses are **green**"



"the two ducks are **yellow**"
"the pig on the left is **pink**"



Results: Targeted



B. Targeted colorization experiment

- Colorize a sketch into target color images



“The sun is yellow”

“All the chickens are yellow”

*“The house is red with dark brown roof **and light blue windows**”*

*“The sun is yellow **with orange flame**”*

*“All chickens are yellow **with red crest and yellow feet**”*

*“**The walls of the house** are brown and the roof of the house is red”*



Target



User A



User B

Results: Targeted



B. Targeted colorization experiment

- Colorize a sketch into target color images



“the house is yellow with red roof”

“one duck on the left is purple”

“the other duck on the right is white”

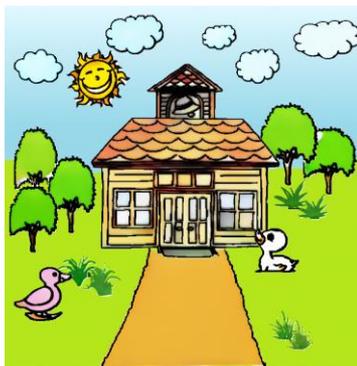
*“the house with red roofs **has yellow doors**”*

“the left duck is purple”

“the right duck is white”



Target



User A



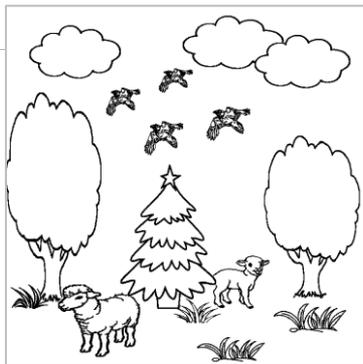
User B

Results: Targeted



B. Targeted colorization experiment

- Colorize a sketch into target color images



“the leftmost bird is dark blue”

“the bird on the right most is dark blue”

“the two middle birds have blue body”

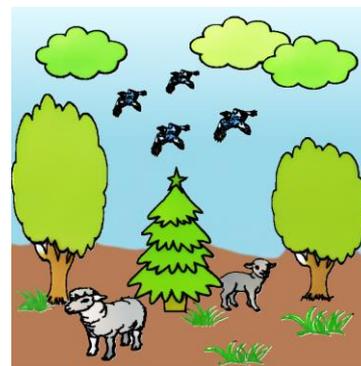
“the birds are all blue”



Target



User A

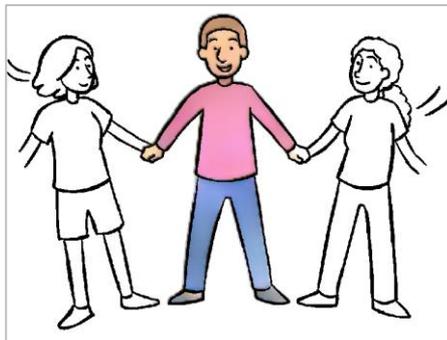
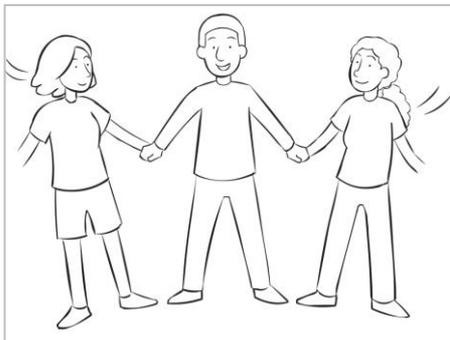


User B

Results: Generalization



C.1 Generalization experiment: cartoon-style drawings



*“the person in the middle has **dark brown** hair and is in **pink** shirt with **light gray** pants”*

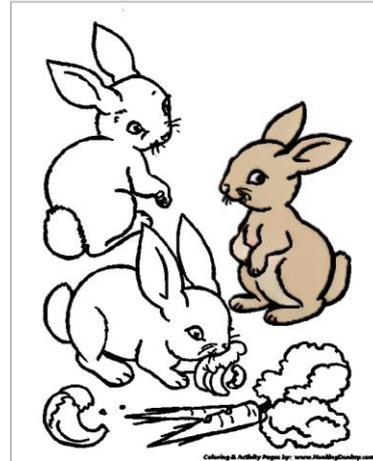
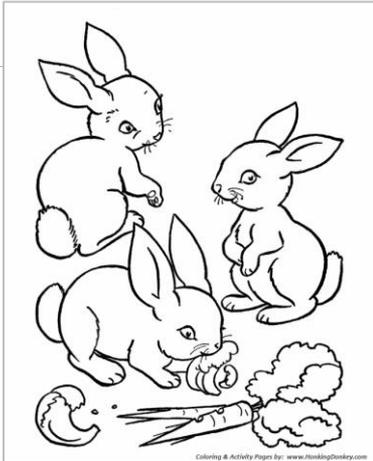


*“the person on the right has **light brown** hair and is in **orange** shirt with **black** pants”*

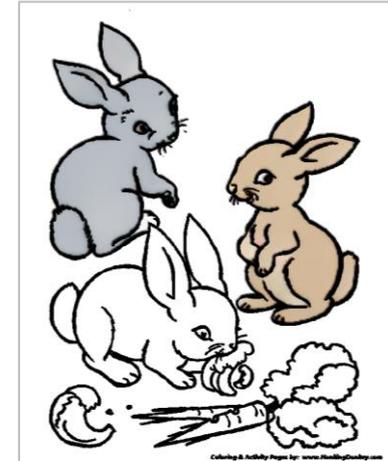
Results: Generalization



C.1 Generalization experiment: cartoon-style drawings



*“the rabbit on
the right is **light
brown**”*



*“the rabbit on
the upper left is
dark gray”*

Results: Generalization



C.2 Generalization experiment: anime line art



*“the person on the left has **light brown** hair and is in **red** shirt with **dark gray** pants”*



*“the person on the right has **red** hair and is in **orange** shirt with **cyan** skirt”*

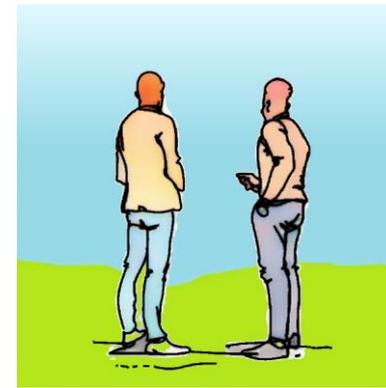
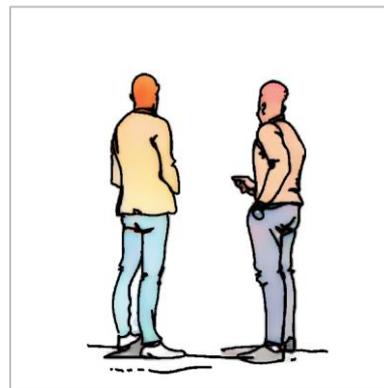
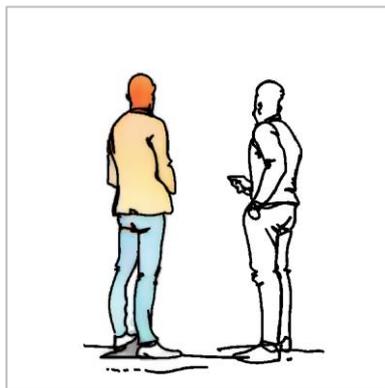
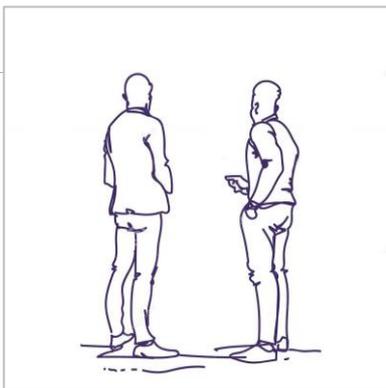


*“the sky is **pink** and the ground is **yellow**”*

Results: Generalization



C.3 Generalization experiment: artist freehand drawing



*“the person on the left has **red** hair and is in **yellow** shirt with **cyan** pants”*

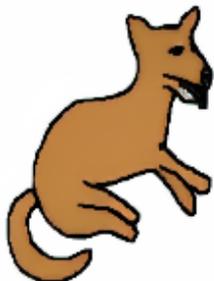
*“the person on the right has **red** hair and is in **light brown** shirt with **purple** pants”*

*“the sky is **blue** and the ground is **green**”*

Results: Generalization



C.4 Generalization experiment: non-artist freehand sketches



*"the dog is **dark brown**"*



*"the car is **yellow** with **blue** window"*



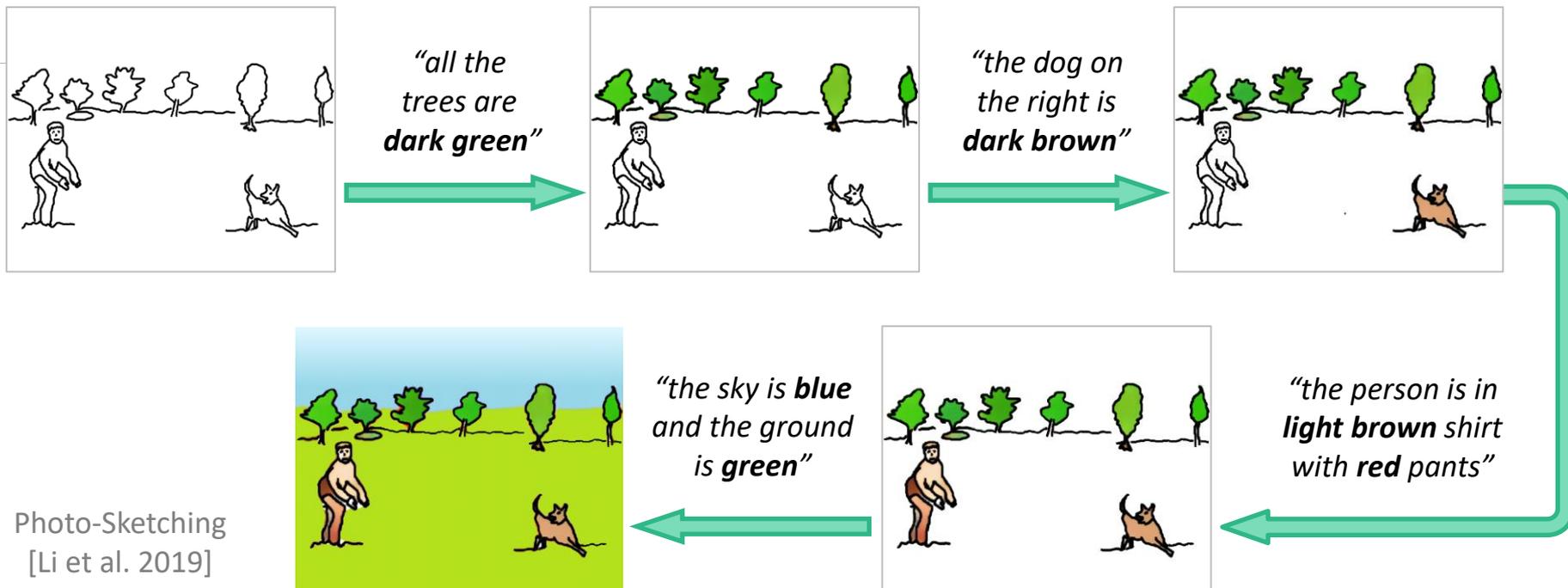
*"the house is **blue** with **gray** roof"*

Sketchy
[Sangkloy et al. 2016]

Results: Generalization



C.4 Generalization experiment: non-artist freehand sketches

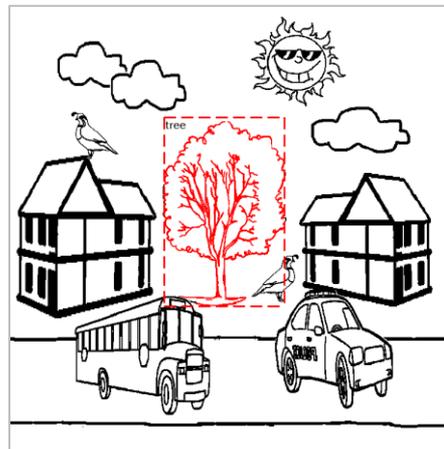




Limitations: Language Generality for Matching



“the **bus** is blue and
the **tree** is light green”

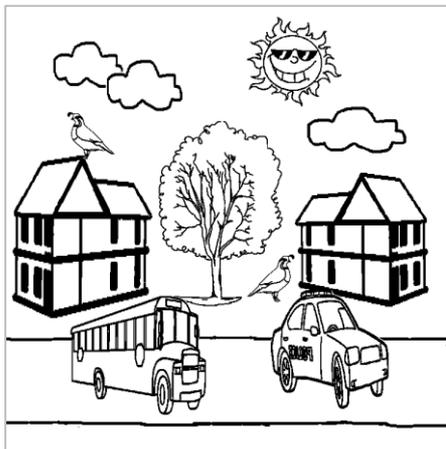


“the **tree** is light green
and the **bus** is blue”

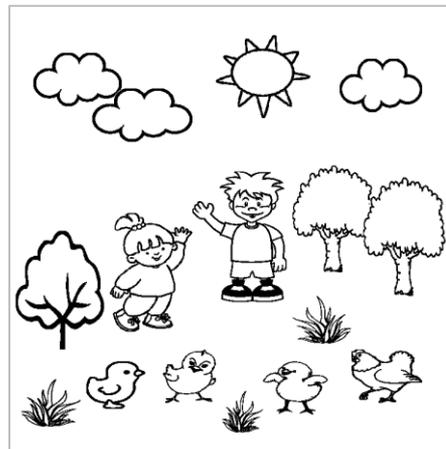
- Multiple objects of different categories



Limitations: Language Generality for Matching



“the **taxi** is yellow with
blue windows”



“the **little boy** has ...”
“the **little girl** is in ...”

- Alternative category names not in training data

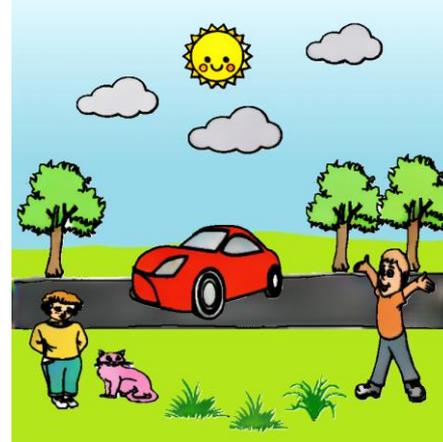


Limitations: Language Generality for Colorization

- Arbitrary part-level information
- Arbitrary colors

“the **wheels** of the car is...”

“... **blonde** hair”



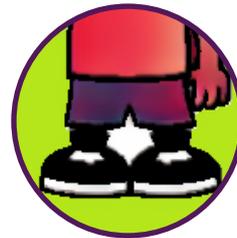


Limitations: Colorization Artifacts

Incorrect segmentation

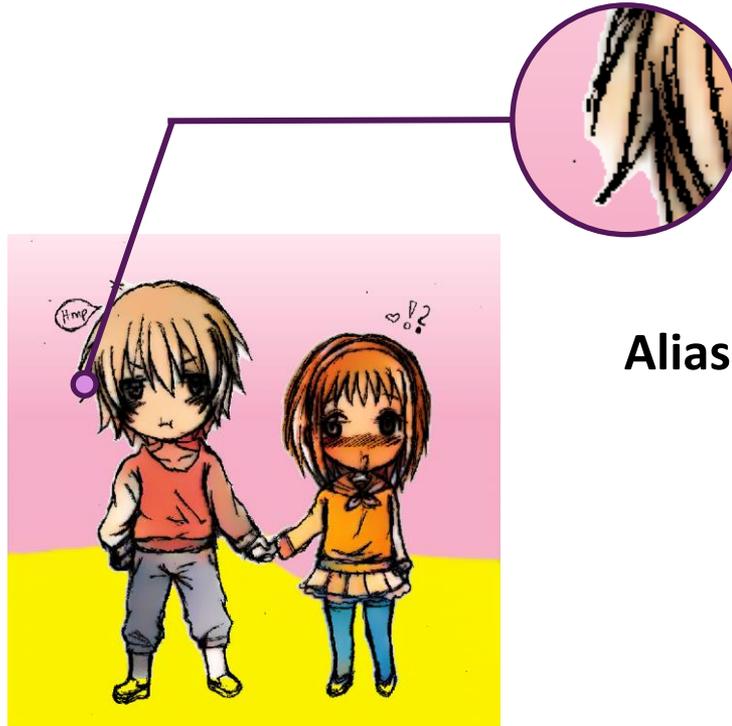


Uncolored pixels





Limitations: Colorization Artifacts

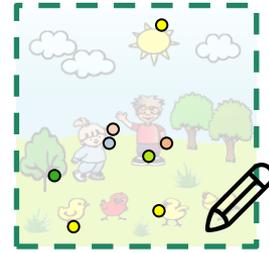
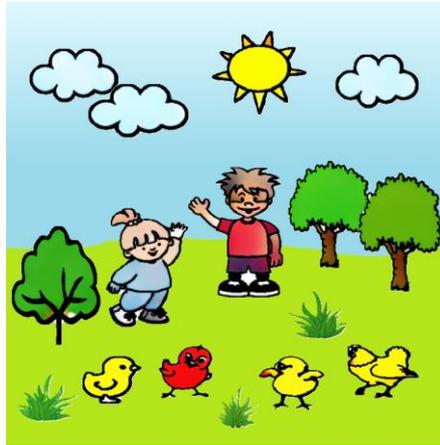


Aliasing artifact



Future work: Multimodal Colorization System

- Language-based: more natural and accessible
- Scribble-based: direct and precise control





To conclude



- Human's understanding of abstract data at scene level.
- The first language-based colorization system for scene sketches.
- Three large-scale datasets for language-based scene sketch colorization.
- Plausible results with room for improvement.





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Dataset and code

- Project Page: <https://sketchyscene.github.io/SketchySceneColorization/>
- Code: <https://github.com/SketchyScene/SketchySceneColorization>
- Lab. Homepage: <http://sysu-imsi.com/>

Acknowledgments

- Participants on data annotations
- Reviewers
- Guangzhou Science Technology and Innovation Commission
- City University of Hong Kong

Thank you!

