



# Learning Representations for Automatic Colorization

Gustav Larsson, Michael Maire, Greg Shakhnarovich

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## Colorization

Let us first define “colorization”

## Colorization

Definition 1: The inverse of desaturation.



Original

# Colorization

Definition 1: The inverse of desaturation.



Original

Desaturate →



Grayscale



# Colorization

Definition 1: The inverse of desaturation.



Grayscale

# Colorization

Definition 1: The inverse of desaturation.



Original

← Colorize



Grayscale

# Colorization

Definition 1: The inverse of desaturation. (**Underconstrained!**)



Original

← Colorize



Grayscale

## Colorization

Definition 2: An inverse of desaturation, that...



Grayscale

# Colorization

Definition 2: An inverse of desaturation, that...



Our Method

← Colorize



Grayscale

... is plausible and pleasing to a human observer.

# Colorization

Definition 2: An inverse of desaturation, that...



Our Method

← Colorize



Grayscale

... is plausible and pleasing to a human observer.

- Def. 1: Training + Quantitative Evaluation
- Def. 2: Qualitative Evaluation

# Manual colorization



I thought I would give it a quick try...

# Manual colorization

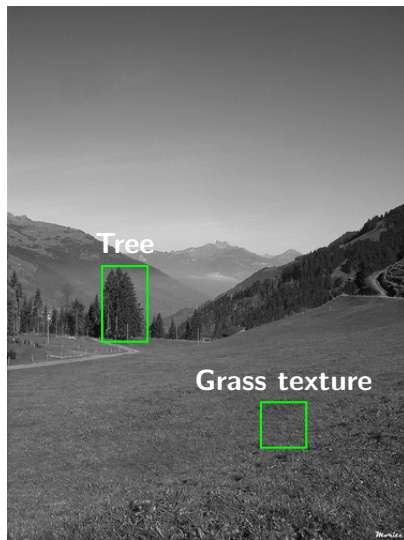


Grass texture

Low-level features

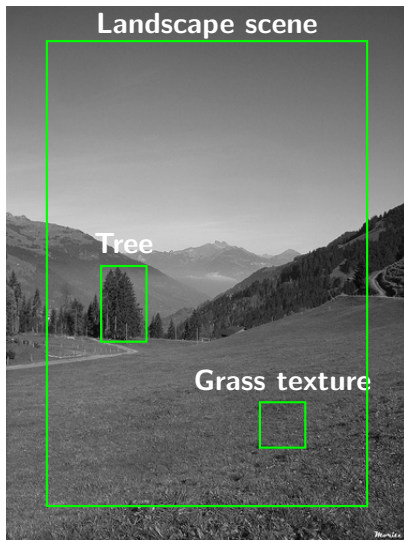


# Manual colorization



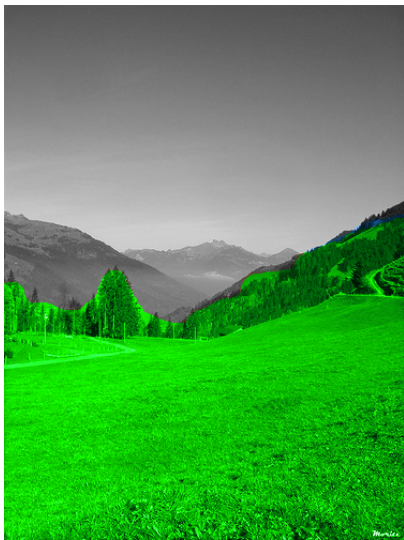
Mid-level features

# Manual colorization



High-level features

# Manual colorization



Grass is green

# Manual colorization



Sky is blue

# Manual colorization



Mountains are... brown?

# Manual colorization



Manual ( $\approx 15$  s)

# Manual colorization



Manual ( $\approx 15$  s)



Manual ( $\approx 3$  min)

# Manual colorization



Manual ( $\approx 15$  s)



Manual ( $\approx 3$  min)



Automatic ( $< 1$  s)

Our Method



1. Colorize old B&W photographs

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2. Proxy for visual understanding
  - Learning representations useful for other tasks

## Scribble-based methods

Levin et al. (2004); Huang et al. (2005);  
Qu et al. (2006); Luan et al. (2007)



Input



Output

## Transfer-based methods

Welsh et al. (2002); Irony et al. (2005);  
Charpiat et al. (2008); Morimoto et al. (2009);  
Chia et al. (2011)



Reference



Input



Output

## Prediction-based methods

Deshpande et al. (2015); Cheng et al. (2015)  
Iizuka et al. (2016)  
Zhang et al. (2016); Larsson et al. (2016)



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## Prediction-based methods

**Deshpande et al. (2015); Cheng et al. (2015)** ← ICCV

lizuka et al. (2016)

Zhang et al. (2016); Larsson et al. (2016)



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[lizuka et al. \(2016\)](#) ← SIGGRAPH

Zhang et al. (2016); Larsson et al. (2016)



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Zhang et al. (2016); Larsson et al. (2016) ← ECCV

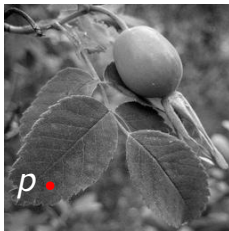


Input



Output

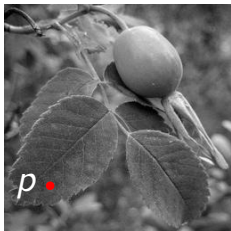
# Design principles



**Input: Grayscale Image**

## Design principles

- Semantic knowledge



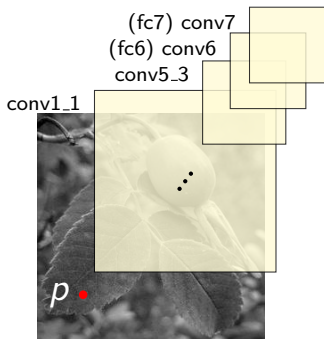
**Input: Grayscale Image**



# Design principles

- Semantic knowledge → Leverage ImageNet-based classifier

## VGG-16-Gray

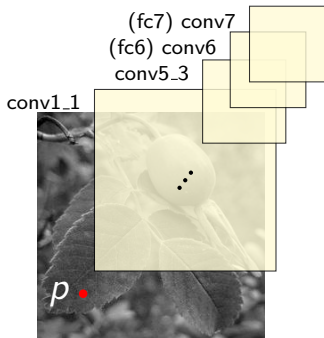


Input: Grayscale Image

## Design principles

- Semantic knowledge → Leverage ImageNet-based classifier
- Low-level/high-level features

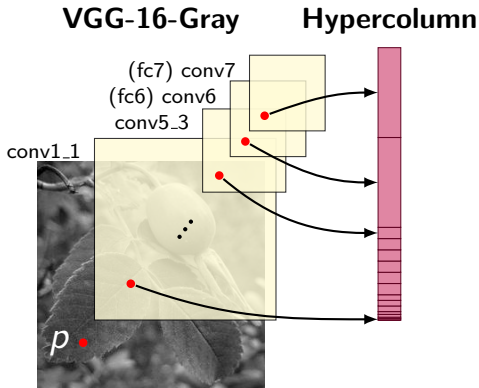
### VGG-16-Gray



**Input: Grayscale Image**

## Design principles

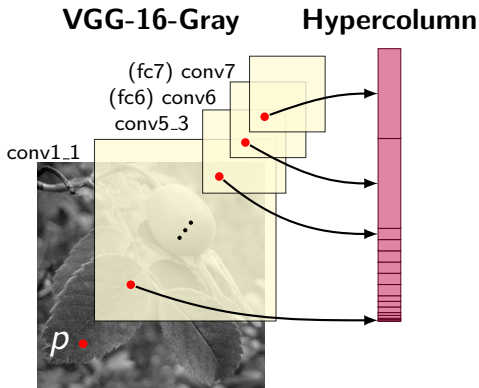
- Semantic knowledge → Leverage ImageNet-based classifier
- Low-level/high-level features → Zoom-out/Hypercolumn



**Input: Grayscale Image**

## Design principles

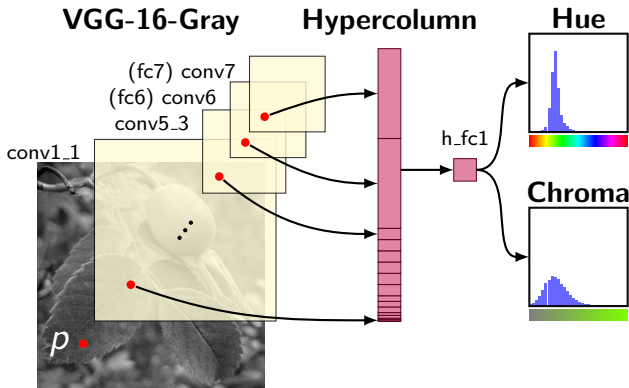
- Semantic knowledge → Leverage ImageNet-based classifier
- Low-level/high-level features → Zoom-out/Hypercolumn
- Colorization not unique



**Input: Grayscale Image**

# Design principles

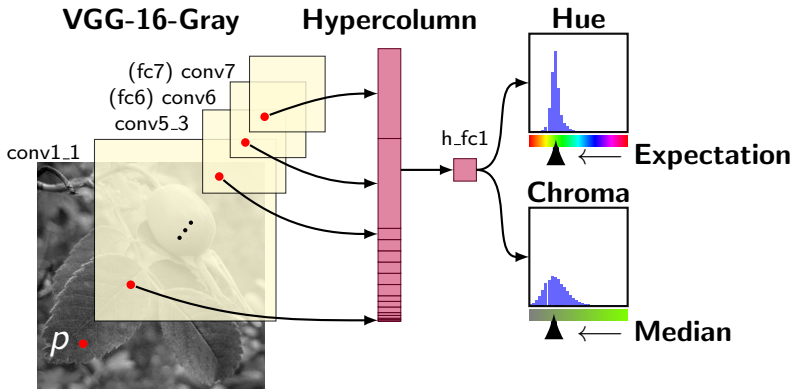
- Semantic knowledge → Leverage ImageNet-based classifier
- Low-level/high-level features → Zoom-out/Hypercolumn
- Colorization not unique → Predict histograms



Input: Grayscale Image

# Design principles

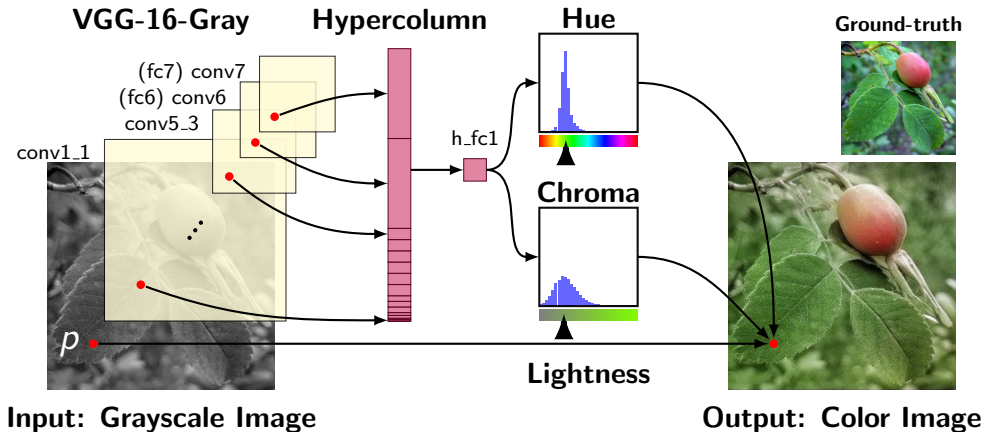
- Semantic knowledge → Leverage ImageNet-based classifier
- Low-level/high-level features → Zoom-out/Hypercolumn
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Input: Grayscale Image

# Design principles

- Semantic knowledge → Leverage ImageNet-based classifier
- Low-level/high-level features → Zoom-out/Hypercolumn
- Colorization not unique → Predict histograms



## Histogram prediction

The histogram representation is rich and flexible:



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The histogram representation is rich and flexible:



- Start with an ImageNet pretrained network

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- Adapt to grayscale input

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- Adapt to grayscale input
- Fine-tune for colorization with log-loss on ImageNet without labels



## Sparse Training

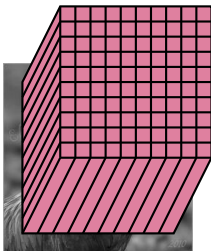
Trained as a fully convolutional network with:

# Sparse Training

Trained as a fully convolutional network with:

## Dense hypercolumns

- Low-level layers are upsampled
- **X High memory footprint**

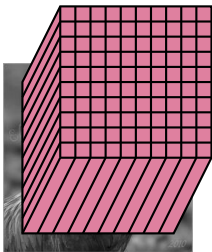


# Sparse Training

Trained as a fully convolutional network with:

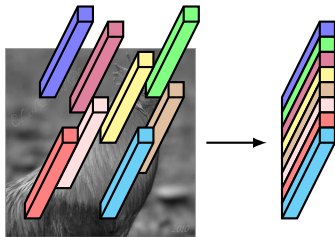
## Dense hypercolumns

- Low-level layers are upsampled
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## Sparse hypercolumns

- Direct bilinear sampling
- **✓ Low memory footprint**

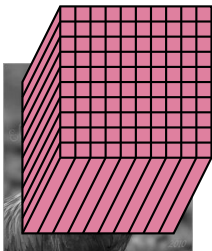


# Sparse Training

Trained as a fully convolutional network with:

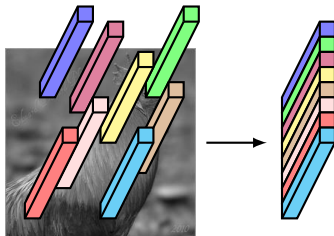
## Dense hypercolumns

- Low-level layers are upsampled
- **X High memory footprint**



## Sparse hypercolumns

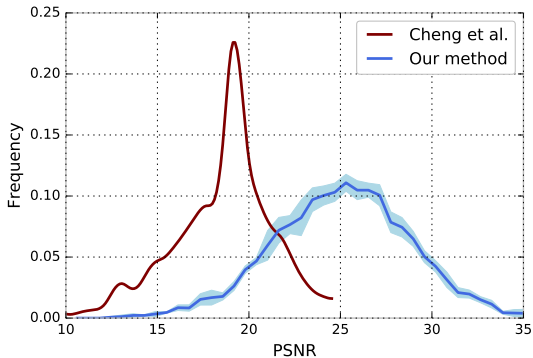
- Direct bilinear sampling
- **✓ Low memory footprint**



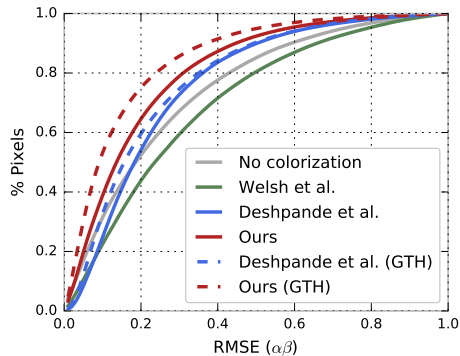
Source code available for Caffe and TensorFlow

# Comparison: Previous work

Significant improvement over state-of-the-art:



vs. Cheng et al. (2015)



vs. Deshpande et al. (2015)

## Comparison: Concurrent work

Model	MSE	PSNR
Zhang et al.	270.17	21.58
Baig et al.	194.12	23.72
Ours	<b>154.69</b>	<b>24.80</b>

Source: Baig and Torresani (2016) [Arxiv]

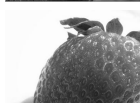
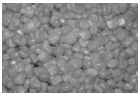
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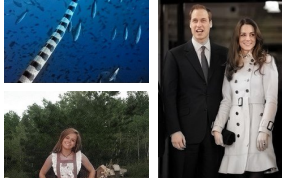
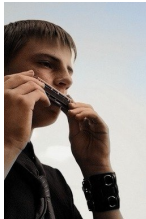
Source: Baig and Torresani (2016) [Arxiv]

Model	AuC CMF		VGG Top-1 Classification Accuracy (%)	Turk Labeled Real (%)	
	non-rebal (%)	rebal (%)		mean	std
Ground Truth	100.00	100.00	68.32	50.00	–
Zhang et al.	91.57	65.12	56.56	25.16	2.26
Zhang et al. (rebal)	89.50	<b>67.29</b>	56.01	<b>32.25</b>	2.41
Ours	<b>91.70</b>	65.93	<b>59.36</b>	27.24	2.31

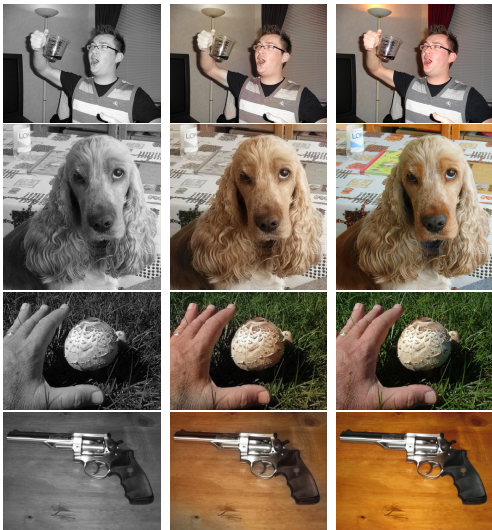
Source: Zhang et al. (2016) [ECCV]







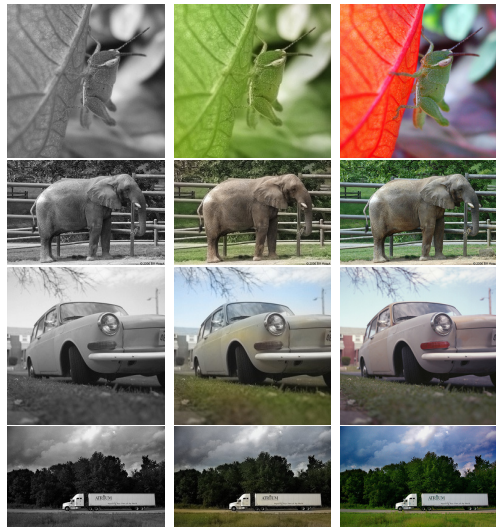
# Examples



**Input**

**Our Method**

**Ground-truth**



**Input**

**Our Method**

**Ground-truth**

# Examples



B&W photographs

# Examples



Failure modes

## Self-supervision (ongoing work)

1. Train colorization from scratch

## Self-supervision (ongoing work)

### 1. Train colorization from scratch

Initialization	RMSE	PSNR
ImageNet Classifier	0.299	24.45
Random	0.311	24.25

How much does ImageNet pretraining help colorization?

## Self-supervision (ongoing work)

### 1. Train colorization from scratch

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### 2. Use network for other tasks, such as semantic segmentation:

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Initialization	$X_{\text{ImageNet}}$	$Y_{\text{ImageNet}}$	mIU (%)
ImageNet Classifier	✓	✓	64.0
Random			32.5

Pascal VOC 2012 segmentation val



## Self-supervision (ongoing work)

### 1. Train colorization from scratch

Initialization	RMSE	PSNR
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How much does ImageNet pretraining help colorization?

### 2. Use network for other tasks, such as semantic segmentation:

Initialization	$X_{\text{ImageNet}}$	$Y_{\text{ImageNet}}$	mIU (%)
ImageNet Classifier	✓	✓	64.0
<b>ImageNet Colorizer</b>	✓		<b>50.2</b>
Random			32.5

Pascal VOC 2012 segmentation val

## Summary

- Fully automatic colorization with state-of-the-art results
- Efficient training via sparse sampling of hypercolumns
- Promising proxy task for visual representation learning

See you at poster O-3A-04 upstairs!

Source code and demo available online:



[colorize.ttic.edu](http://colorize.ttic.edu)



[gustavla/autocolorize](https://github.com/gustavla/autocolorize)

```
pip install autocolorize
autocolorize grayscale.png -o color.png
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