

10th EAI International Conference: ArtsIT, Interactivity & Game Creation (ArtsIT 2021)

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AI IN ART:

SIMULATION OF THE HUMAN PAINTING PROCESS

Karlsruhe, Germany

December 3, 2021

AGENDA

Motivation: Painting Robot

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Challenges

2

Related Work

3

**Simulation of the Human Painting Process
using Filters and Semantic Segmentation**

4

User Study

5

Conclusion and Future Work

6

MOTIVATION:

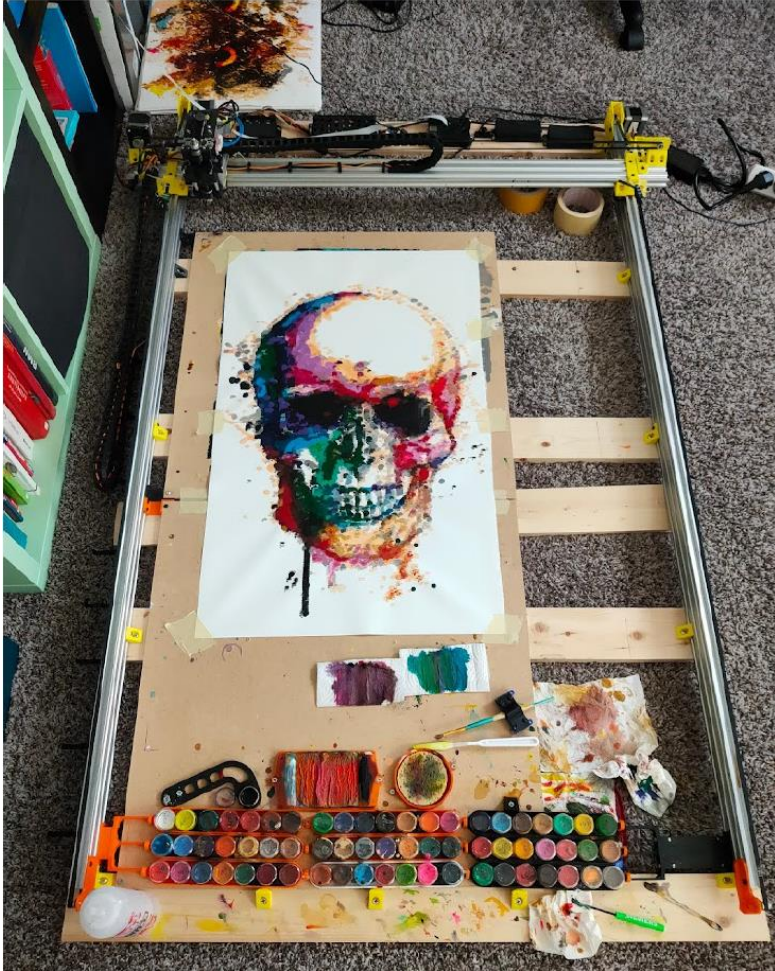
PAINTING ROBOT

MOTIVATION: PAINTING ROBOT



→ **Paint acrylic pictures** on a canvas (2020) & Automatic painting including **automatic color change**

MOTIVATION: PAINTING ROBOT



- ➔ However:
Robots do not paint according a human painting process.
- ➔ **How to simulate this painting process**
 - 1) like humans and
 - 2) with only the target picture?

02

CHALLENGES:

SIMULATION OF THE HUMAN PAINTING PROCESS

CHALLENGES: HUMAN PAINTING PROCESS



- Usually **from coarse to fine**
- Painting in **layers**
- **Overpaint already painted areas** sometimes multiple times

Image Sources: 3KICKS fine art studio (May 2011). Sean Cheetham's demo in advanced portraiture class painting workflow. Accessed May 24 2021. URL: <http://3kicks.blogspot.com/2011/05/sean-cheethams-demo-in-advanced.html>.

03

RELATED WORK

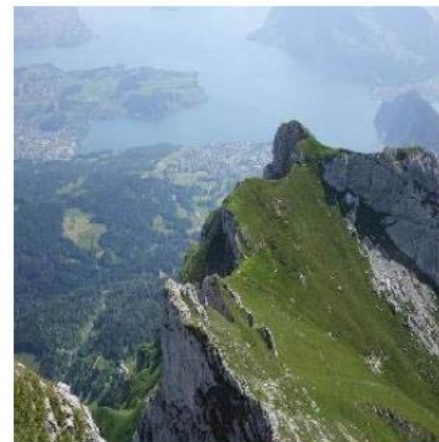
RELATED WORK: ARTISTS



Image Sources: Arman, P. Van (2020). cloudpainter A.I. Artist Pindar Van Arman. accessed May 26 2021. URL: <https://www.cloudpainter.com/process>.

- Many approaches use AI to generate art
 - Cloudpainter **visualizes AI** in paintings
 - AI used for **style transfer**
 - Books like Helena Sarin's *Leaves of Manifold* or Laila Al's *Dreaming of Electric Sheep* present **randomly AI generated art**

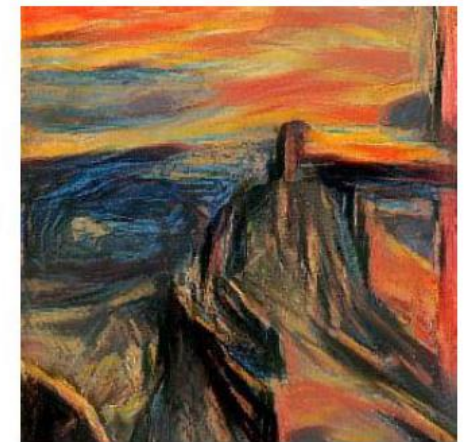
Image Sources: Singh, M. (Sept. 2017). Artistic Style Transfer with Convolutional Neural Network. Accessed June 4 2021. URL: <https://medium.com/data-science-group-iitr/artistic-styletransfer-with-convolutional-neural-network-7ce2476039fd>.



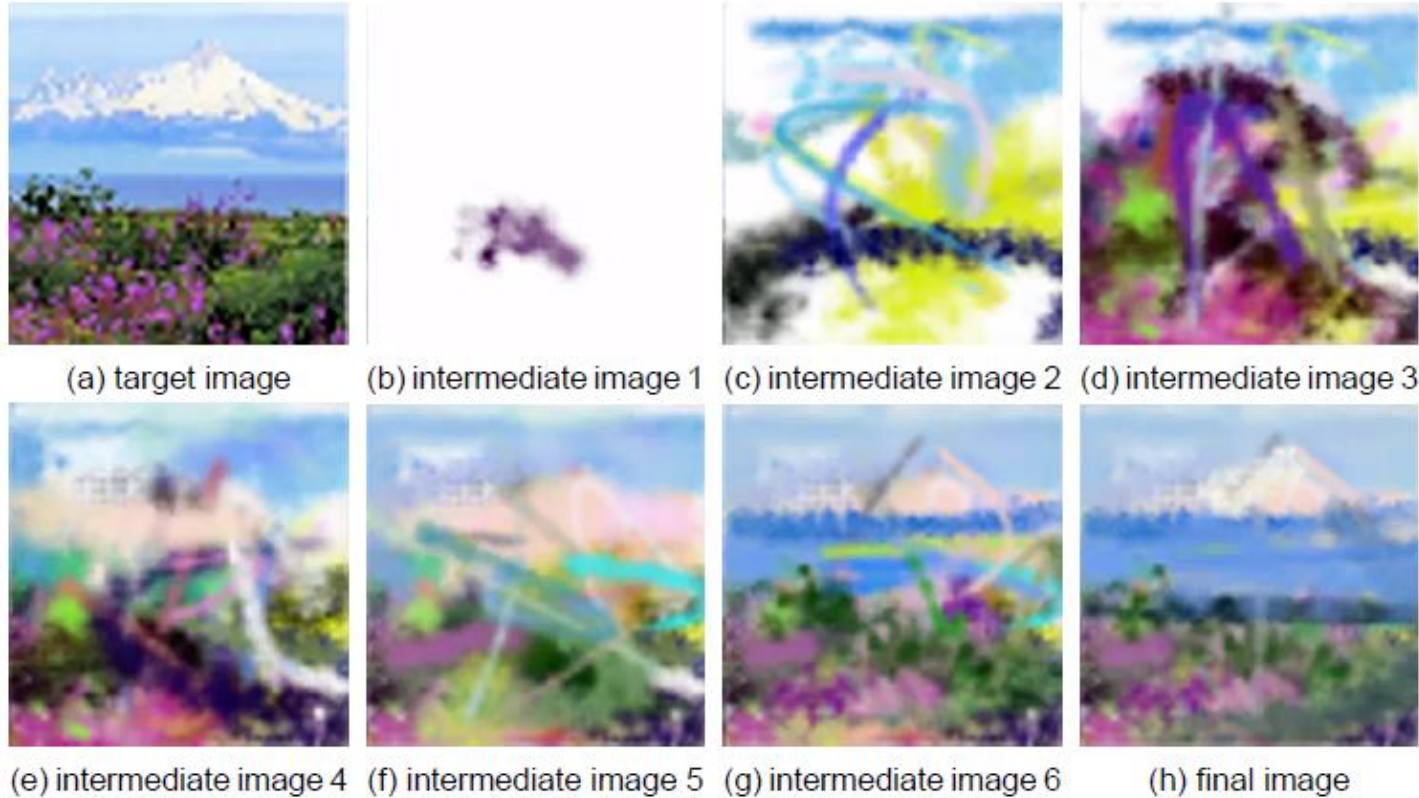
+



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RELATED WORK: FOCUS ON TARGET IMAGE



- Others need **pre-trained neural networks** to simulate in somehow suitable time
- Example: Nakano's Neural Painters: *A learned differentiable constraint for generating brushstroke paintings* (2019)

Image Sources: Diaz-Aviles, E. (Sept. 2019). The Joy of Neural Painting. Accessed May 24 2021. URL: <https://medium.com/libreai/the-joy-of-neural-painting-e4319282d51f>

→ Painting process **not realistic** & Intermediate steps **not human-like**

RELATED WORK: PAINTING PROCESS



- Method by **Z. Huang, W. Heng & S. Zhou (2019)**.
Learning to Paint with Model-based Deep Reinforcement Learning
- Needs **pre-trained neural networks** to simulate the painting process
- **Closer to human painting** process
- Blends **semi-transparent colors**

Image Source: Diaz-Aviles, E. (Sept. 2019). The Joy of Neural Painting. Accessed May 24 2021. URL: <https://medium.com/libraei/the-joy-of-neural-painting-e4319282d51f>

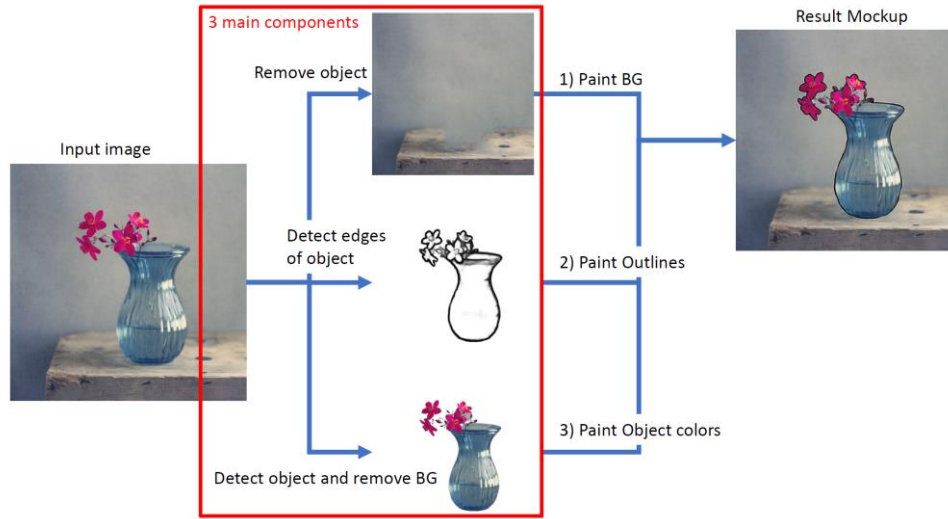
→ Our **baseline** for comparison

04

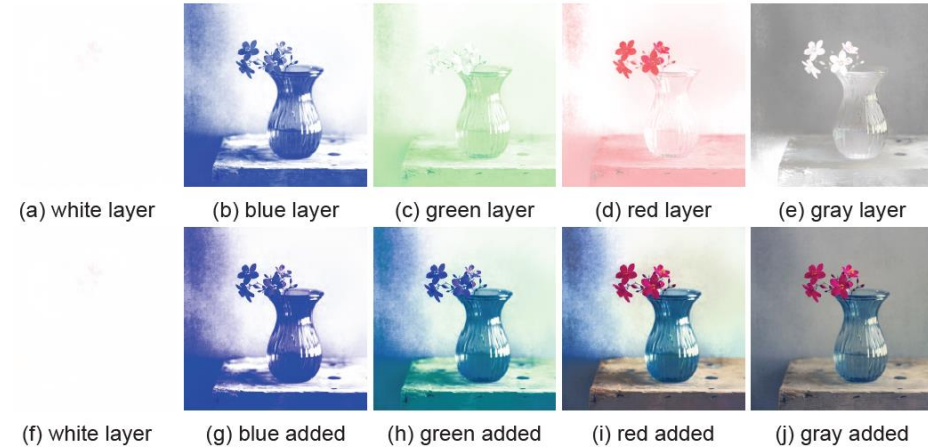
SIMULATION OF THE HUMAN PAINTING PROCESS

USING FILTERS AND SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION

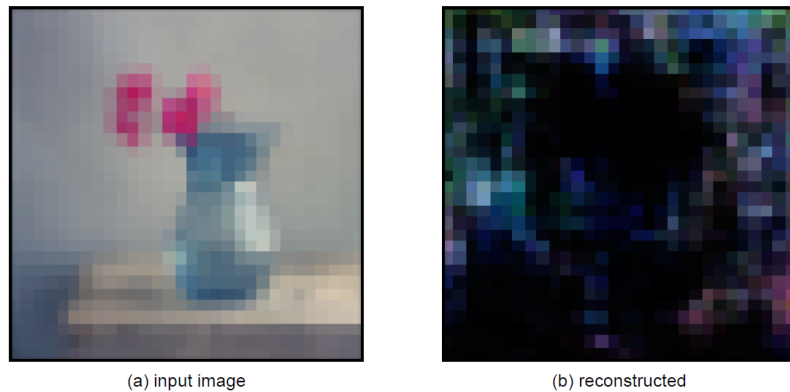
Background-edges-colors approach



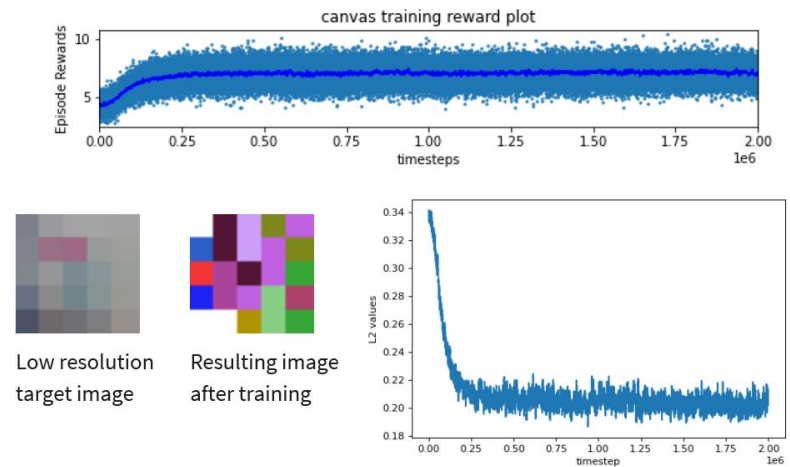
Decompose image into colored layers



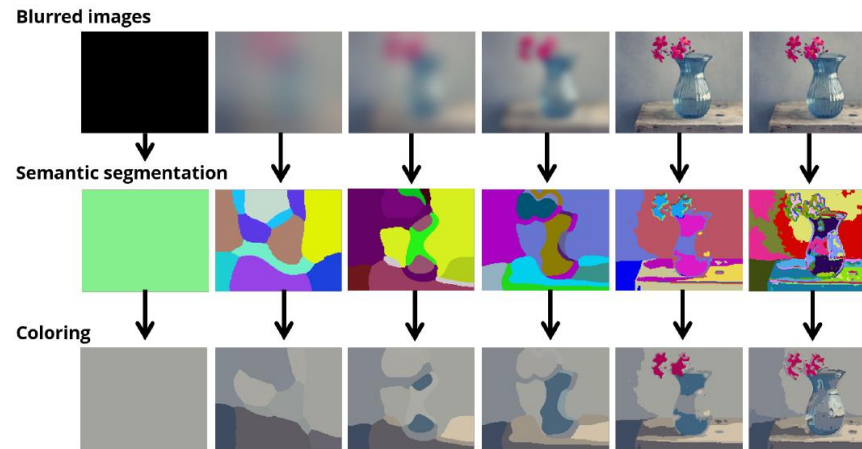
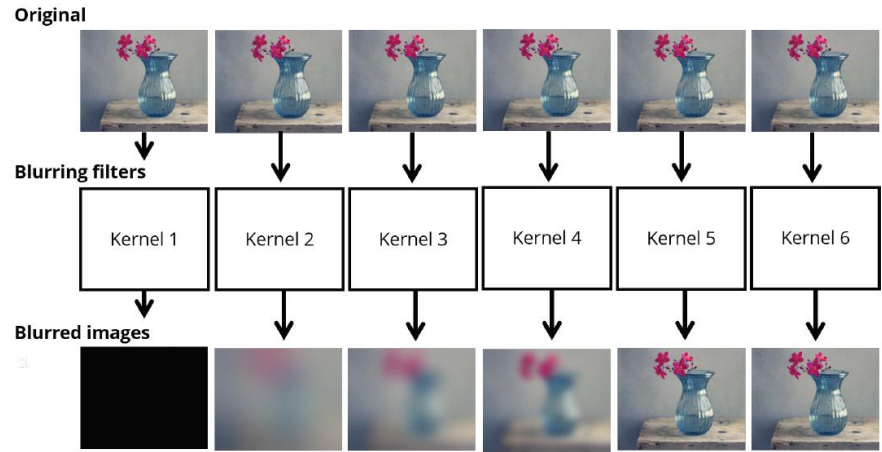
Autoencoder for iterative image generation



Reinforcement learning approach

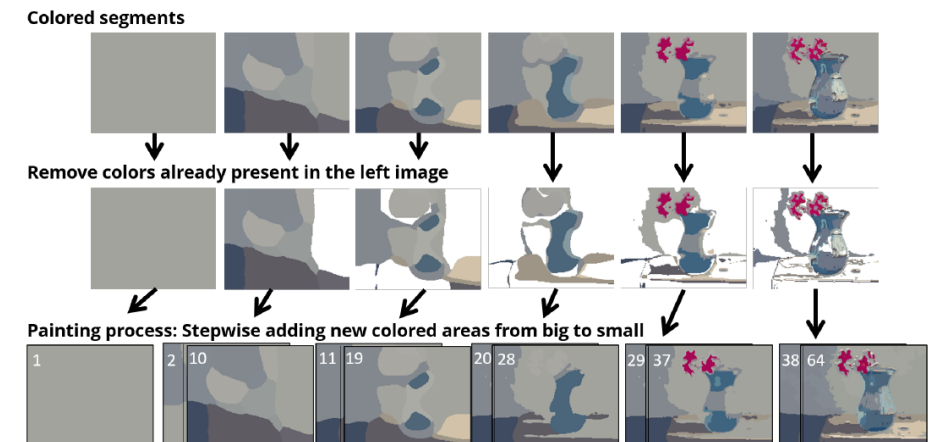


FILTERS AND SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION



→ General idea has 3 steps:

1. Blurring filters
2. Semantic segmentation
3. Step-wise adding colored areas



1. BLURRING FILTERS

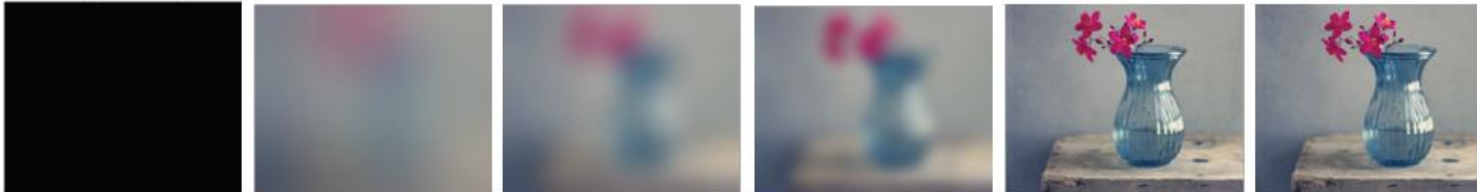
Original



Blurring filters



Blurred images



- ➔ **Blur input image with different kernel sizes**
- ➔ **Get images with different levels of detail** as input for the next step (semantic segmentation)

2. SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION

Blurred images



Semantic segmentation



Coloring



- ➔ Apply **semantic segmentation** to each image with different blur level
- ➔ Results in **intermediate images that contain smaller and smaller areas**
- ➔ **Recolor** each semantic segment in the color which the highest occurrence in that area

3. STEPWISE ADDING COLORED AREAS

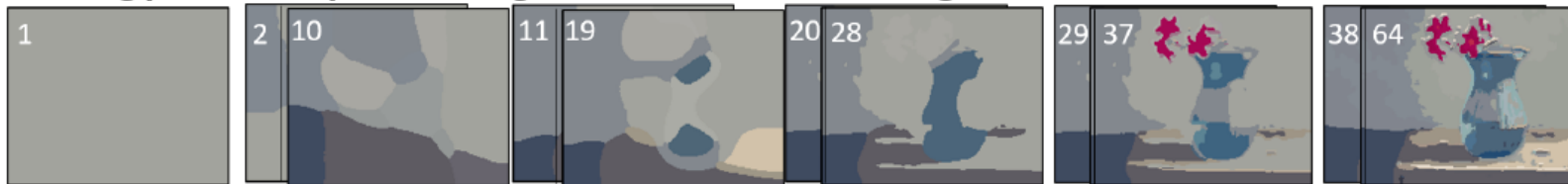
Colored segments



Remove colors already present in the left image



Painting process: Stepwise adding new colored areas from big to small



- ➔ **Remove areas with the same color as the image on the left**
- ➔ **Then create individual images** from the different color areas, with each new image corresponding to a step in the painting process, and **sort** the images **with the large color areas first**

FILTERS AND SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION



- **Eliminates** any needed **pre-trained models** or **pre-trained neural renderer**
- **Paints in regions** to slowly fill the canvas, similar to human layering painting technique
- **Single components** like the blurring step and the semantic segmentation step **can be replaced, extended or changed**

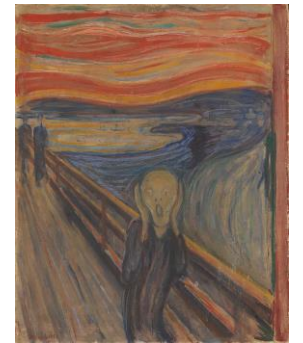
05

USER STUDY



- 24 participants
- 19-71 years old
- painting routine varies from once a week to once a year or even never

Image Sources: Custom depictions.



- ➔ **3 different images compared**
- ➔ **Comparison with Z. Huang, W. Heng & S. Zhou's reinforcement learning approach**

SURVEY

our implementation

reinforcement learning

LOCATION

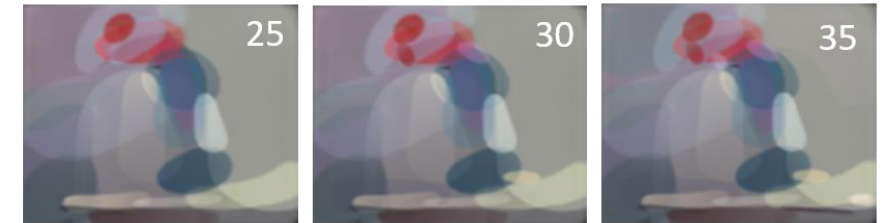
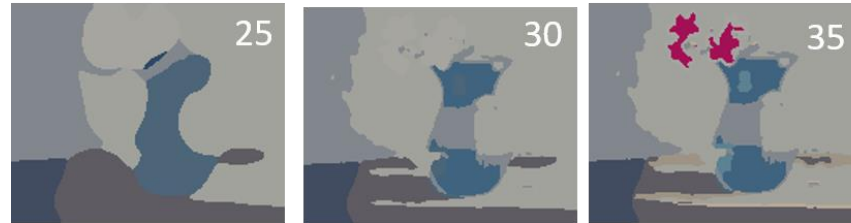


ORDER



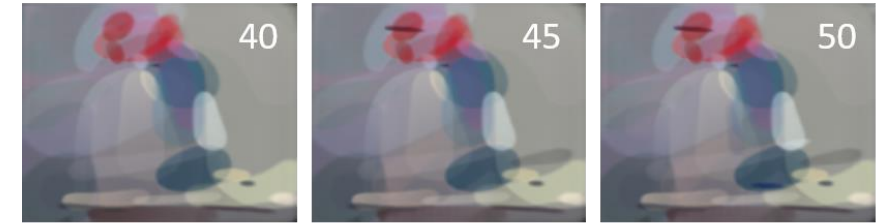
SHAPE

COLOR



vs.

CONTOURS

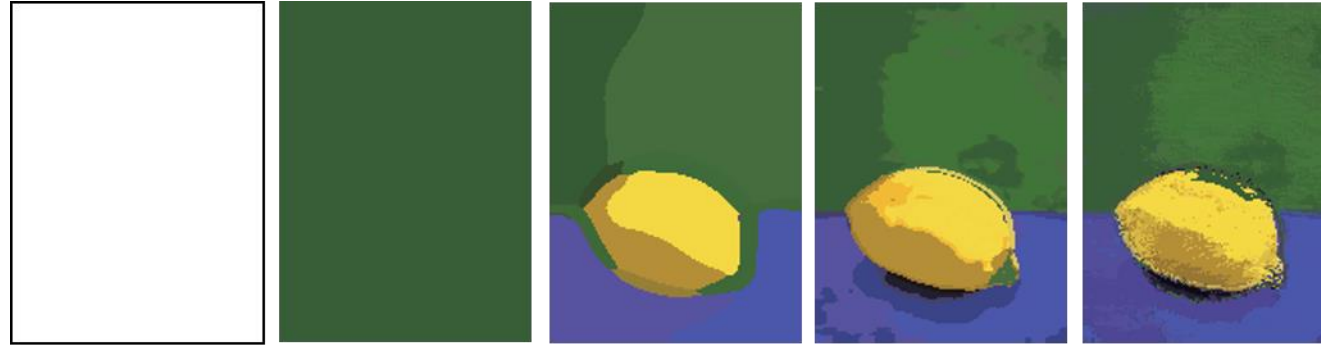


... of the areas
being painted



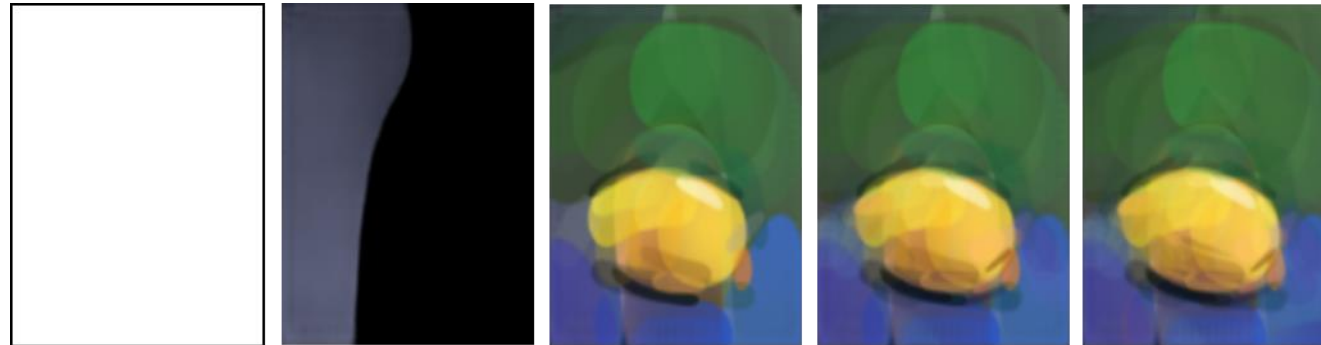
SURVEY

LOCATION



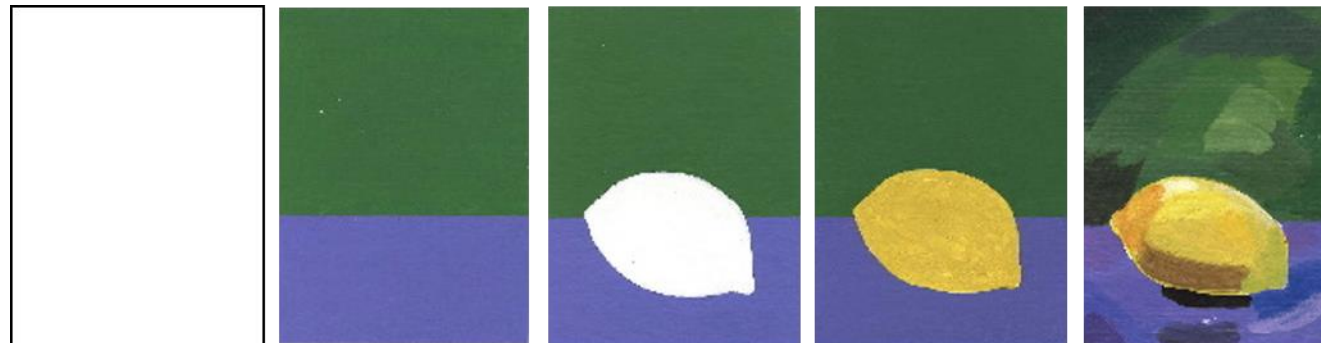
ORDER

SHAPE



COLOR

CONTOURS



our
implementation

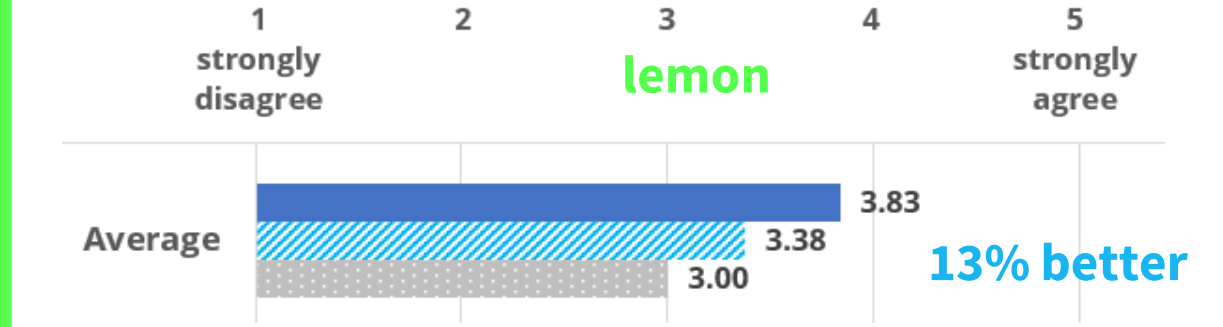
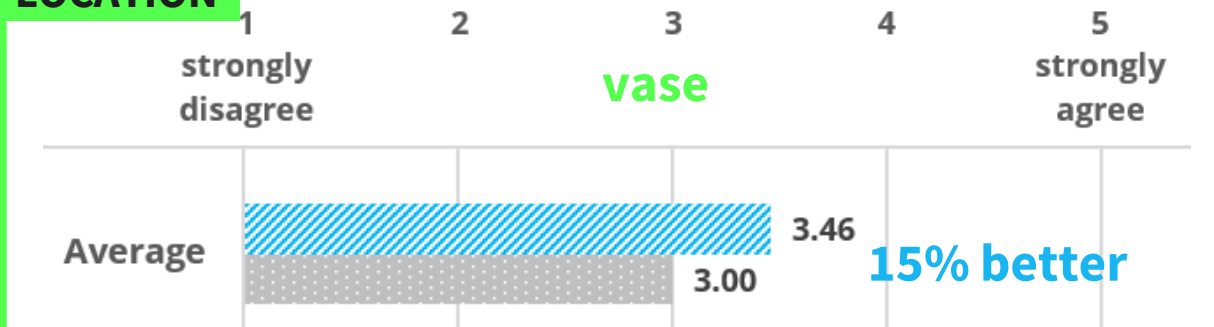
reinforcement
learning

Wizard of Oz
(human)

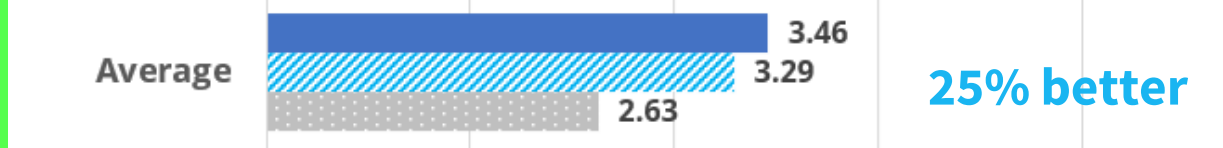
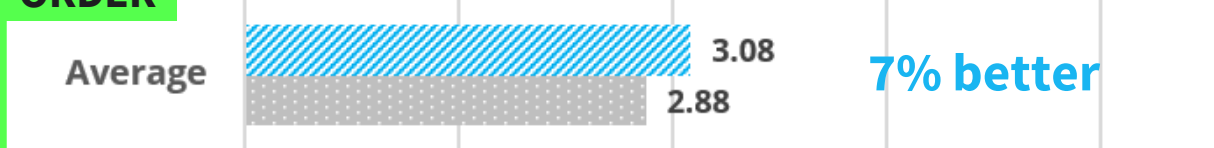
... of the areas
being painted

SURVEY – DO YOU AGREE THAT THE PROCESS IS HUMAN-LIKE IN RELATION TO ...

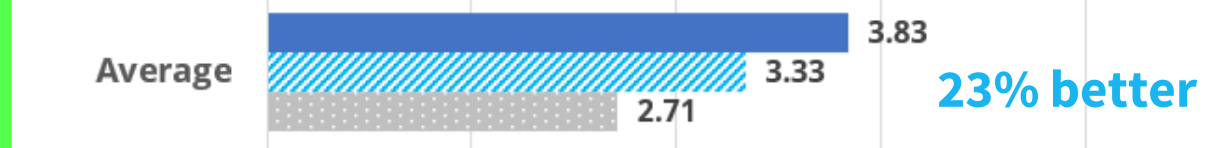
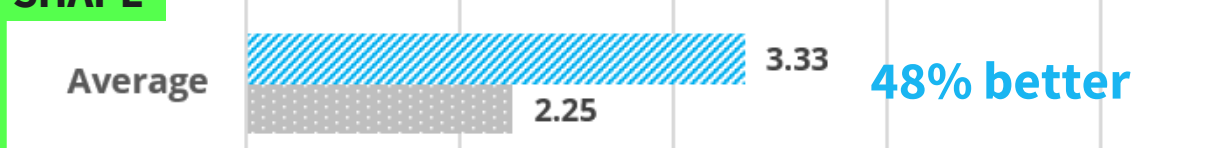
LOCATION



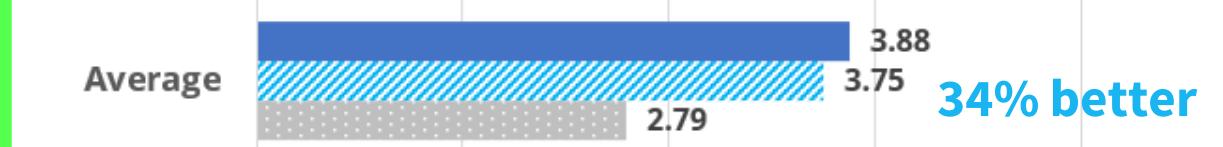
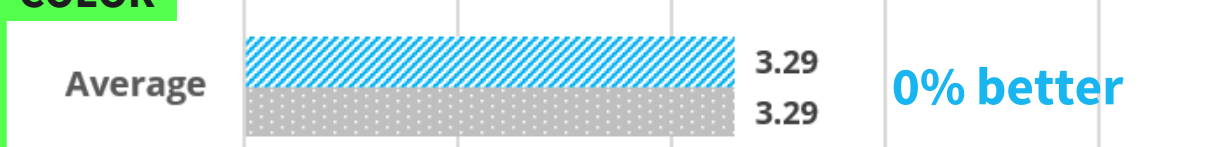
ORDER



SHAPE



COLOR



CONTOURS

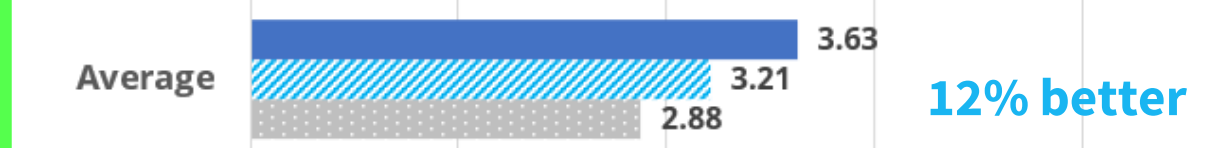
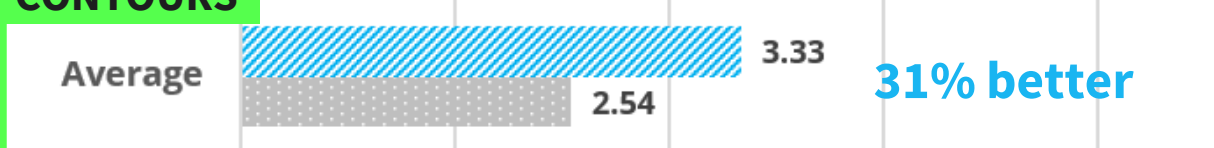


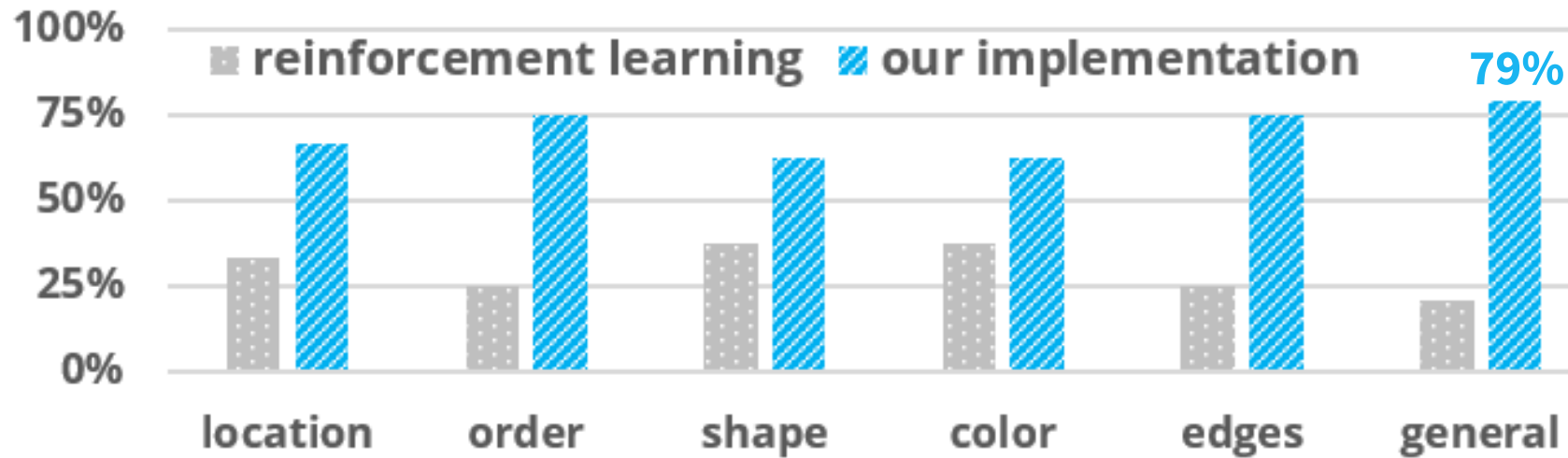
Image Sources: Custom depictions.

SURVEY – GENERAL REALISTIC LOOK

our implementation

DIRECT COMPARISON

Scream: Direct comparison



→ **79%** find that *our implementation* is **in general more realistic** than *reinforcement learning*

reinforcement learning

06

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Conclusion

- We evaluated and compared different approaches to simulate the human painting process
- We presented our solution for this task which is based on a combination of filters and semantic segmentation

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

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Future Work

- Modular approach → Try different filter combinations
- Implement edge detection to sketch outlines
- Simulate single brush-strokes within the painting areas

Future Work

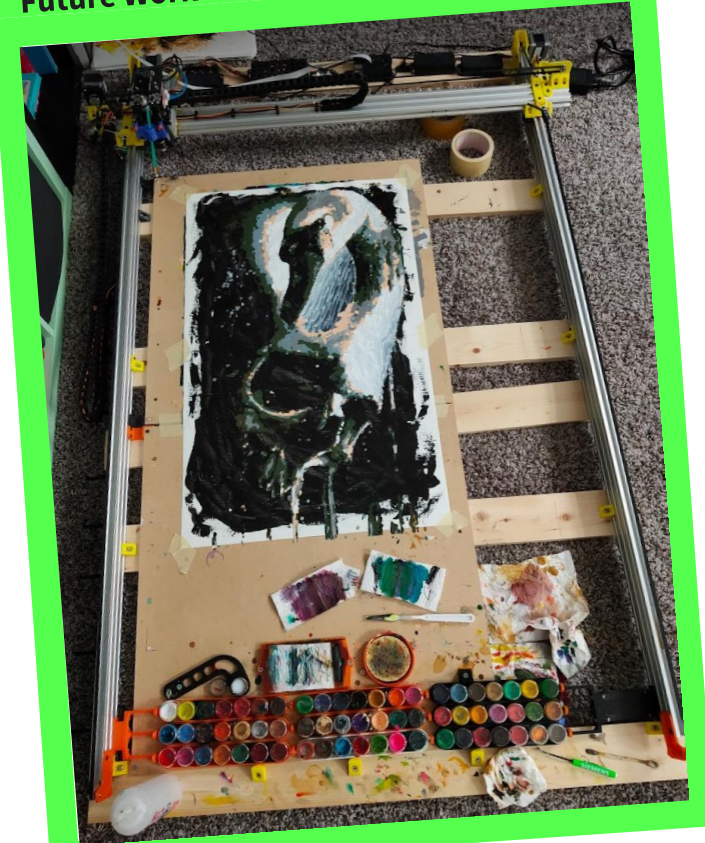


Image Source: Custom depiction.

THANK YOU

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