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Thinking Outside the BBox: Unconstrained Generative Object Compositing

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¹ *University of Surrey*, ² *Adobe Research*, ³ *Purdue University*

Object Compositing



Background Image



Object

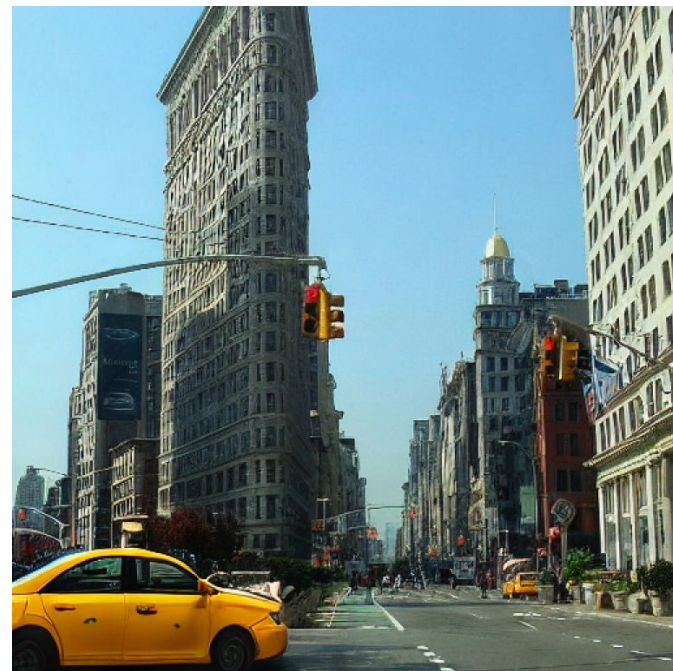
Object Compositing



Background Image



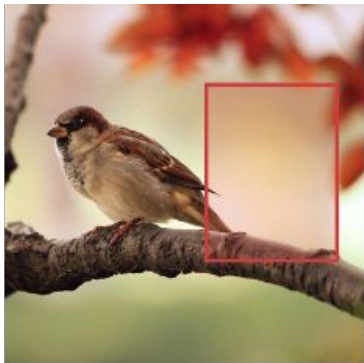
Object



Generated Composite Image

Motivation

Recent Generative Compositing Methods **require a mask** as input, defining the region of generation.



ObjectStitch
(mask-based
SoTA model)



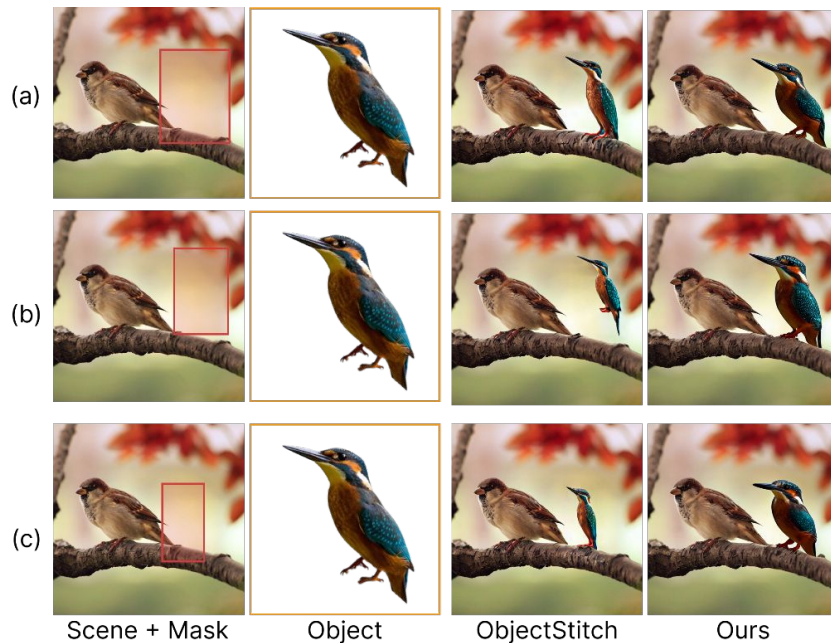
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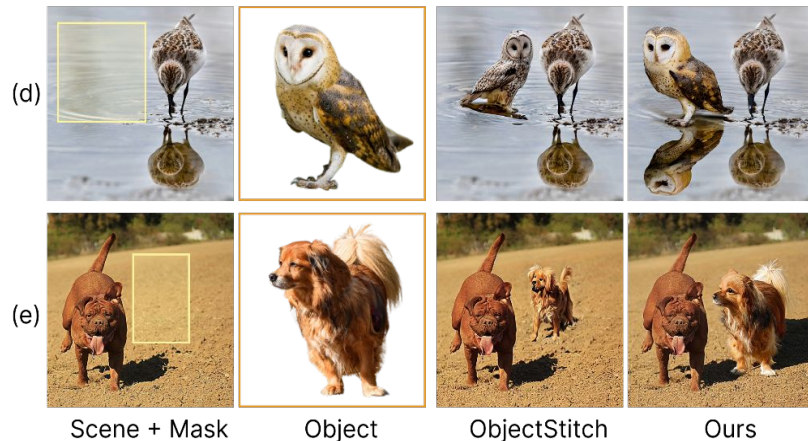
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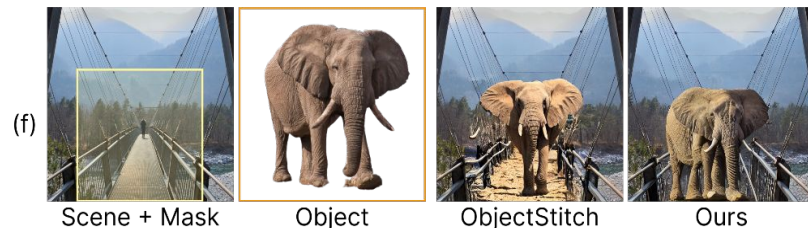
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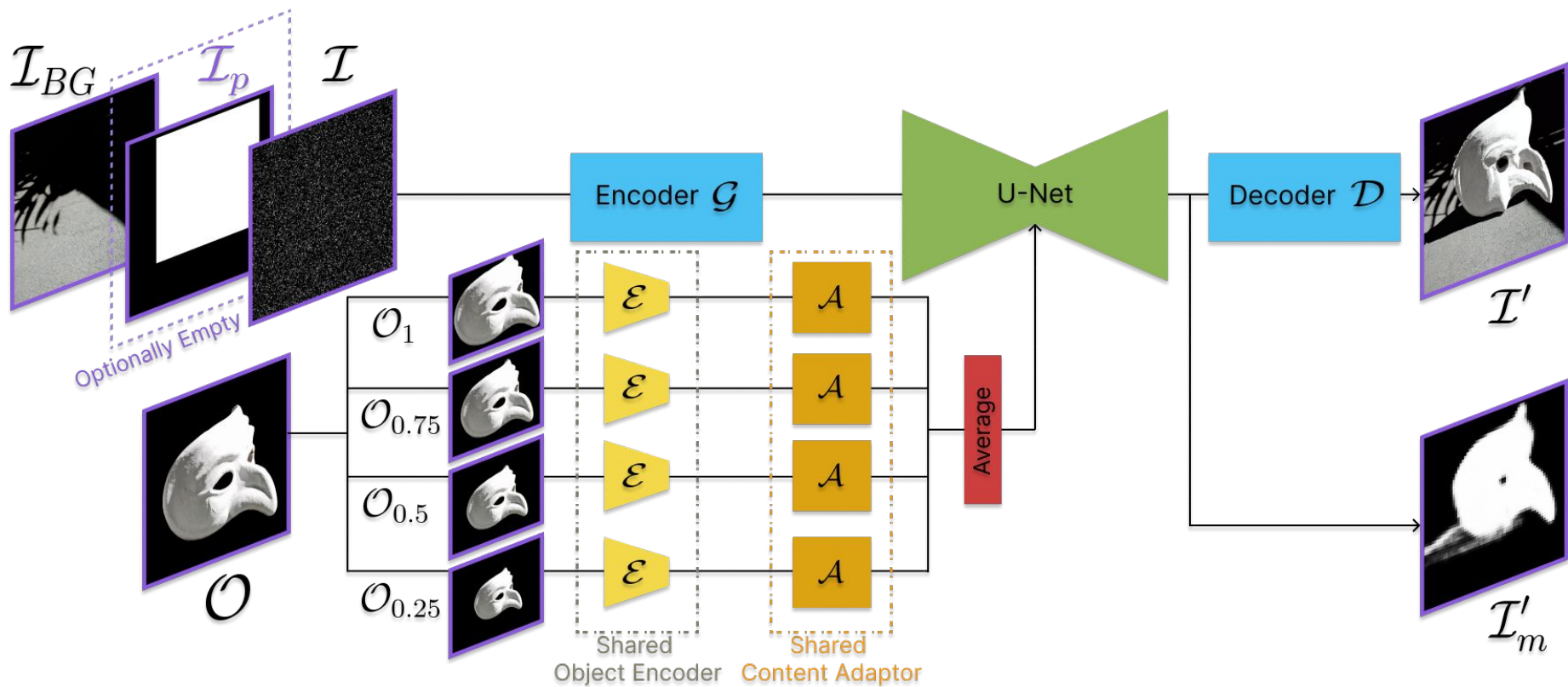
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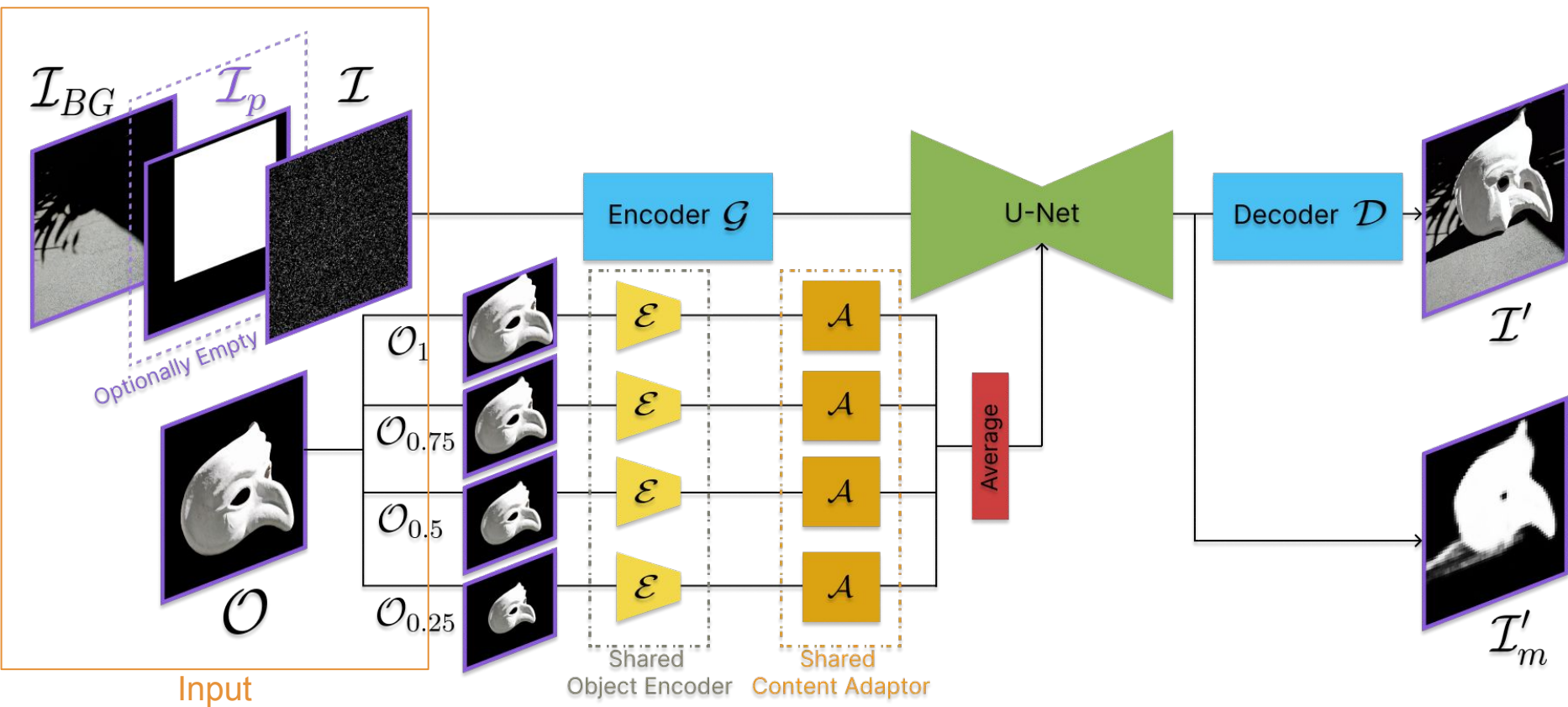
We propose:

- Introduce novel task: **“Unconstrained Image Compositing”**
- **Diffusion model** for unconstrained image compositing, trained on synthesized paired data

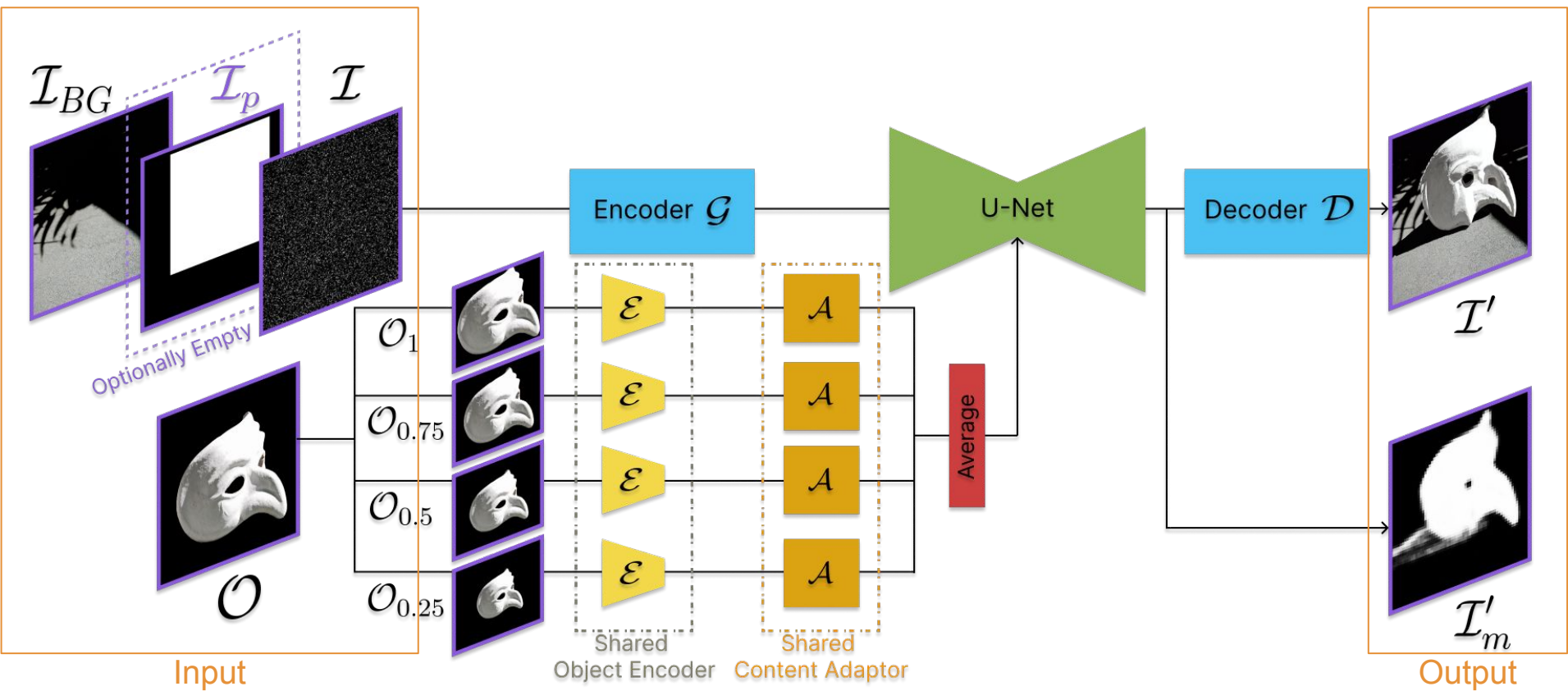
Diffusion Model Pipeline



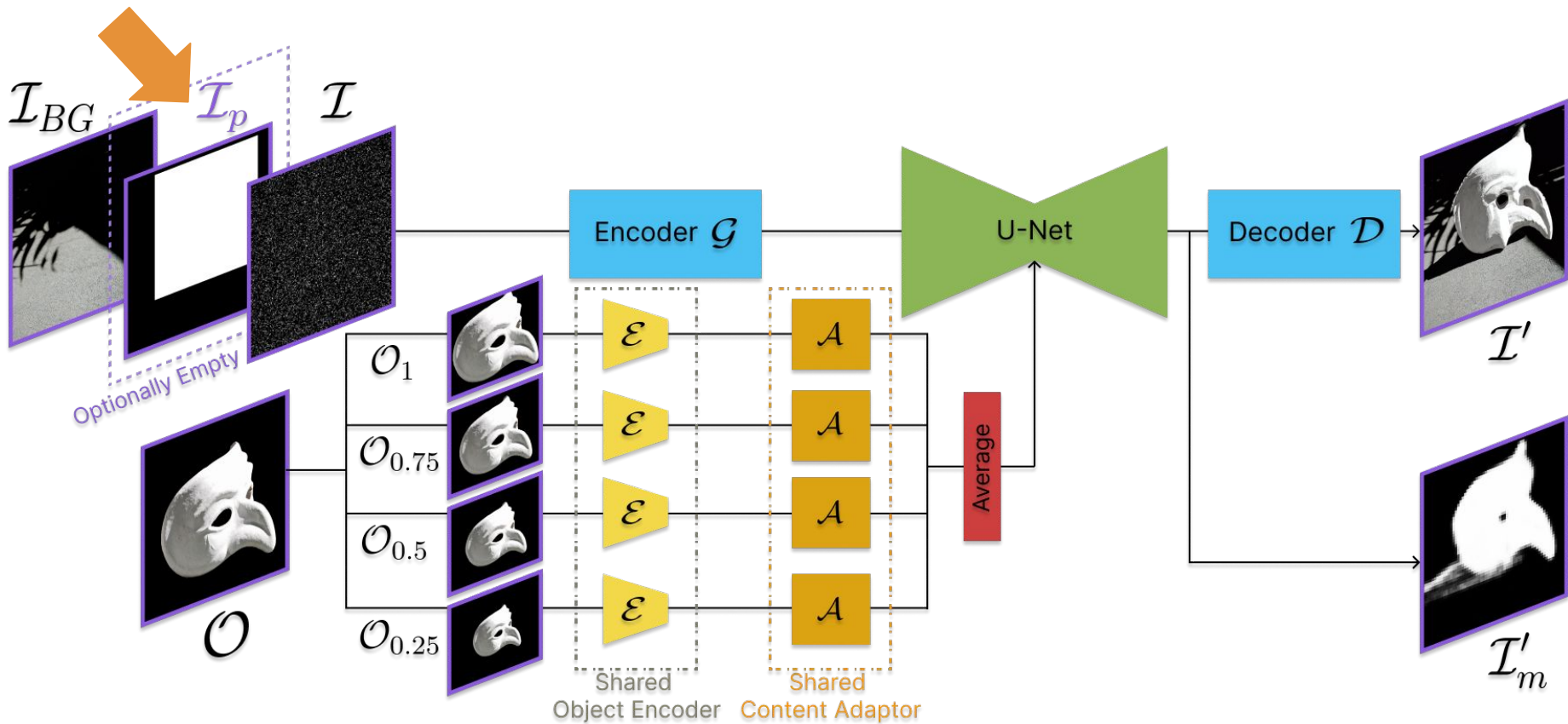
Diffusion Model Pipeline



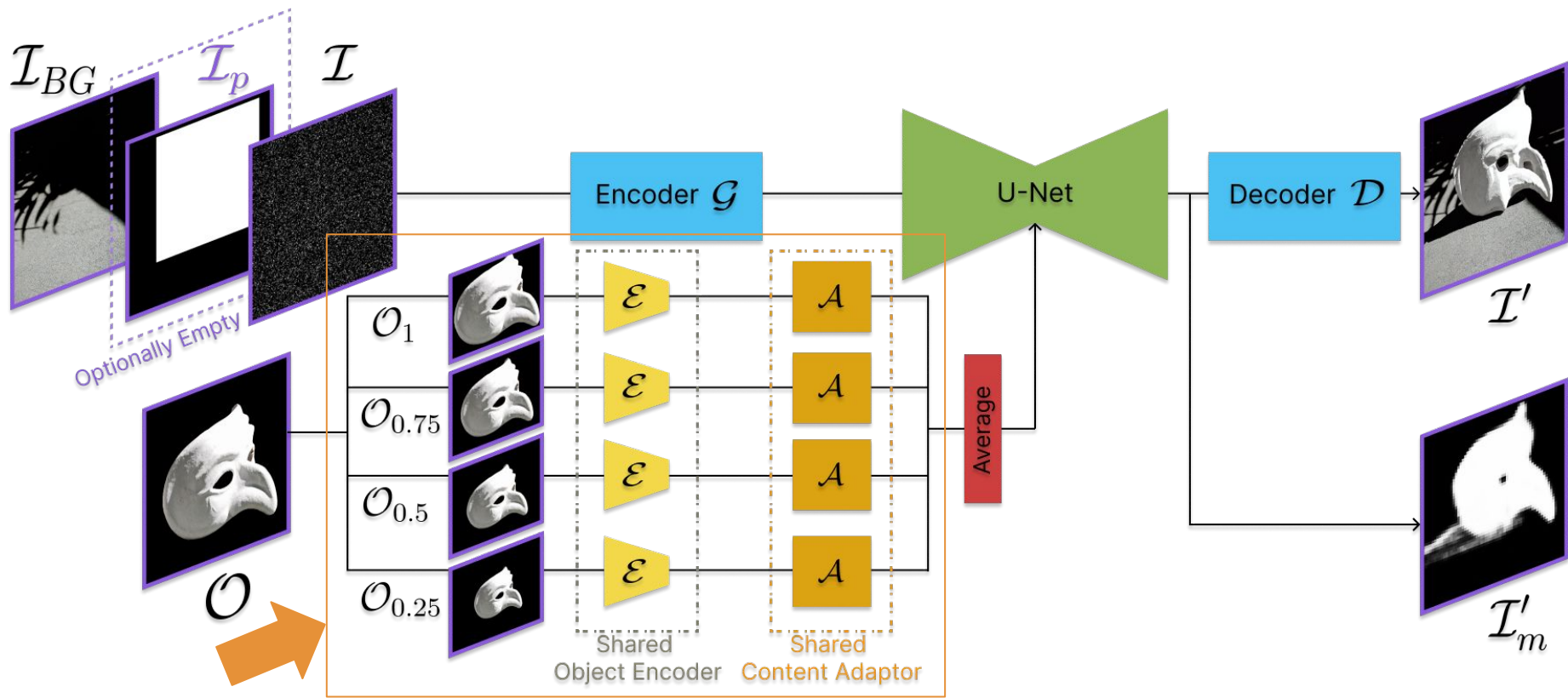
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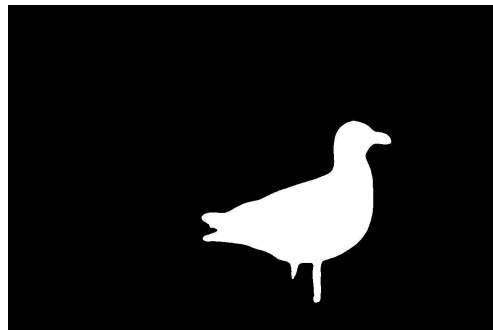
Diffusion Model Pipeline



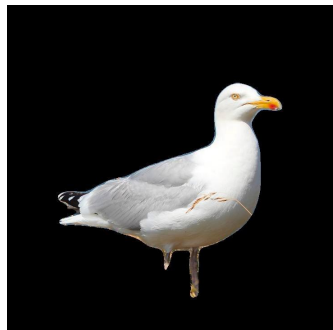
Data Generation Pipeline



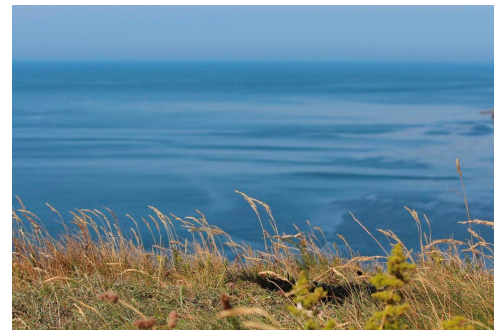
GT image



Mask

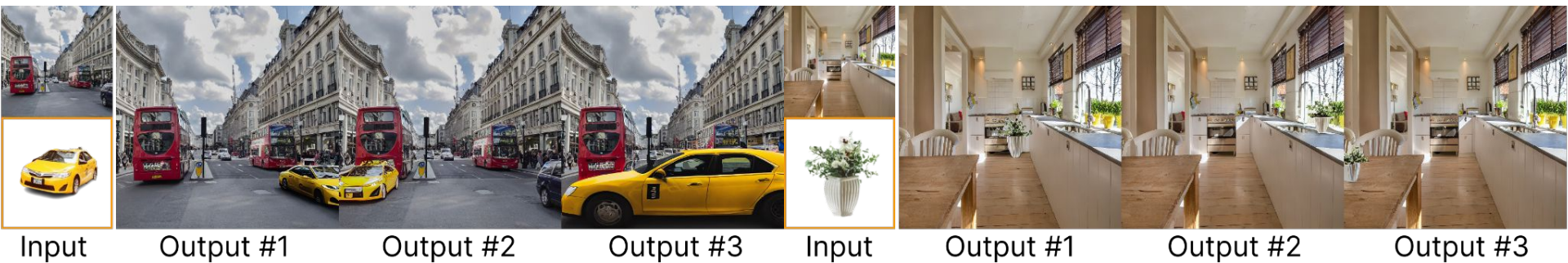


Object



Background

Mask-free: Creative Composite Image Recommendation

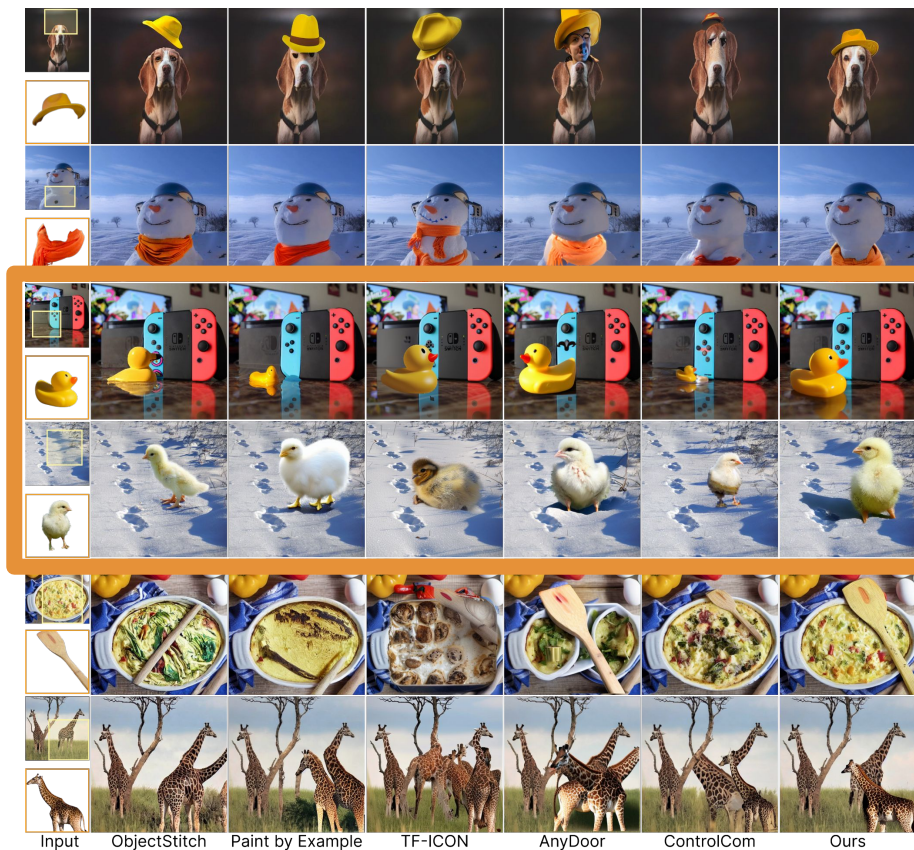


If an **empty mask** is provided, our model is able to automatically place the object in natural locations and scales in the image. These diverse composite images can be used as creative recommendations for the user.

Mask-based Unconstrained Generation

If a mask is provided, generation is not constrained to it, leading to advantages:

- 1) Can adjust any **misaligned bounding box**.
- 2) More natural object effects (i.e. **shadows and reflections**) beyond the bounding box.
- 3) Better **background** preservation.



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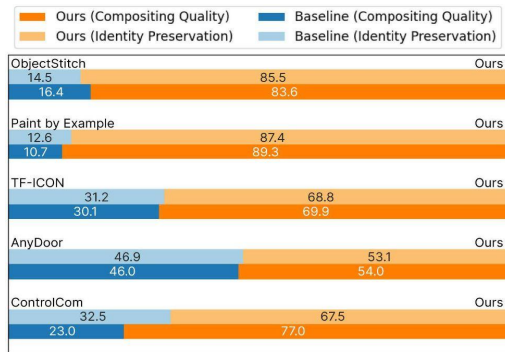


Input ObjectStitch Paint by Example TF-ICON AnyDoor ControlCom Ours

Additional Experiments

Method	DreamBooth			Pixabay-Comp			
	CLIP-Score \uparrow	DINO-Score \uparrow	DreamSim \downarrow	FID \downarrow	CLIP-Score \uparrow	DINO-Score \uparrow	DreamSim \downarrow
ObjectStitch † [50]	78.018	85.247	0.342	70.111	74.964	77.506	0.488
PaintByExample † [62]	77.782	79.887	0.438	82.923	76.604	75.707	0.515
TF-ICON* [36]	79.094	81.781	0.341	77.368	75.694	77.810	0.485
AnyDoor † [9]	80.619	83.632	0.272	72.996	80.284	80.829	0.399
ControlCom $^\diamond$ [68]	74.312	70.497	0.424	66.071	72.006	67.476	0.614
Ours (w/ bbox)	80.946	85.646	0.285	62.406	77.129	80.896	0.395

Table 1: Quantitative comparison of composition quality and identity preservation. FID is only computed on Pixabay-Comp, which has ground truth images. † : Model finetuned on the same data as Ours. ‡ : Paper version, already includes diverse video and multiview data. * : Paper version, inference-based model that does not require training. $^\diamond$: Paper version, no available training code.

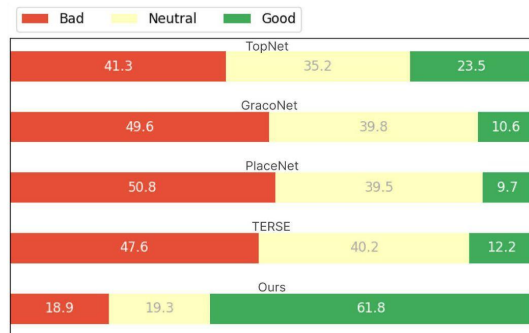


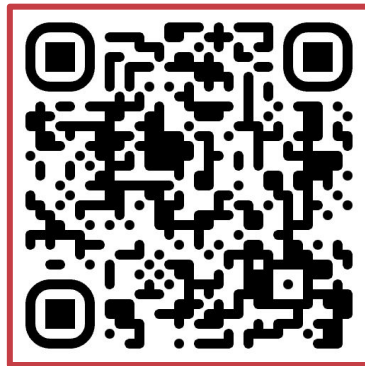
Comparison to
SoTA
Generative
Object
Compositing

Comparison
to SoTA
Object
Placement
Prediction

Method	OPA				Pixabay-Comp		
	SimOPA \uparrow	LPIPS \uparrow	IoU > 0.5 \uparrow	mean-IoU \uparrow	IoU > 0.5 \uparrow	mean-IoU \uparrow	LPIPS \uparrow
TopNet [74]	0.256	2.758	16.8 %	0.094	48.0 %	0.246	1.218
GracoNet [73]	0.395	0.836	12.2 %	0.189	30.2 %	0.327	2.832
PlaceNet [69]	0.197	0.746	11.2 %	0.194	8.6 %	0.237	2.072
TERSE [53]	0.319	0.000	10.8 %	0.123	12.2 %	0.230	0.000
Ours (w/o bbox)	0.382	5.619	31.4 %	0.196	65.4 %	0.562	3.158

Table 2: Quantitative evaluation of predicted location and scale of our model compared to state-of-the-art object placement prediction models. LPIPS is $\times 10^{-3}$.





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Project Page: <https://gemmact.github.io/outsidethebbox/>

Arxiv: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2409.04559>

e-mail: g.canettarres@surrey.ac.uk

Poster Session: Friday 10.30am