

**Standard Bandlimiting: "Missing Frequencies"** 

- Despite remarkable performance, gaps could still exist between the real and generated images.
- Some gaps are visible, while others may only be revealed through the frequency spectrum analysis.
- Inherent bias of neural networks: "spectral bias", "F-Principle", etc.

# Focal Frequency Loss for Image Reconstruction and Synthesis

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# Methodology

- **Step 1: Frequency Representation of Images** facilitates optimization in the frequency dimension.
  - Discrete Fourier transform (DFT):

$$F\left(u,v\right) = \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f\left(x,y\right) \cdot e^{-i2\pi\left(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N}\right)},$$
$$e^{-i2\pi\left(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N}\right)} = \cos 2\pi\left(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N}\right) - i\sin 2\pi\left(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N}\right).$$

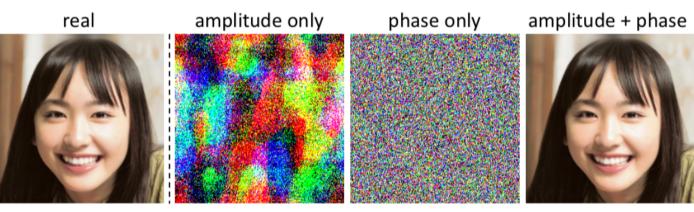
Step 2: Frequency Distance - quantifies the differences between images in the frequency domain.

$$F(u, v) = R(u, v) + I(u, v) i = a + bi$$
  
- Amplitude:

$$|F(u,v)| = \sqrt{R(u,v)^2 + I(u,v)^2} = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

- Phase:

$$\angle F(u,v) = \arctan\left(\frac{I(u,v)}{R(u,v)}\right) = \arctan\frac{b}{a}$$



Single-image reconstruction

- Definition:  $F_r(u,v)$ \_\_\_\_\_

For a single frequency, For the real and fake images,

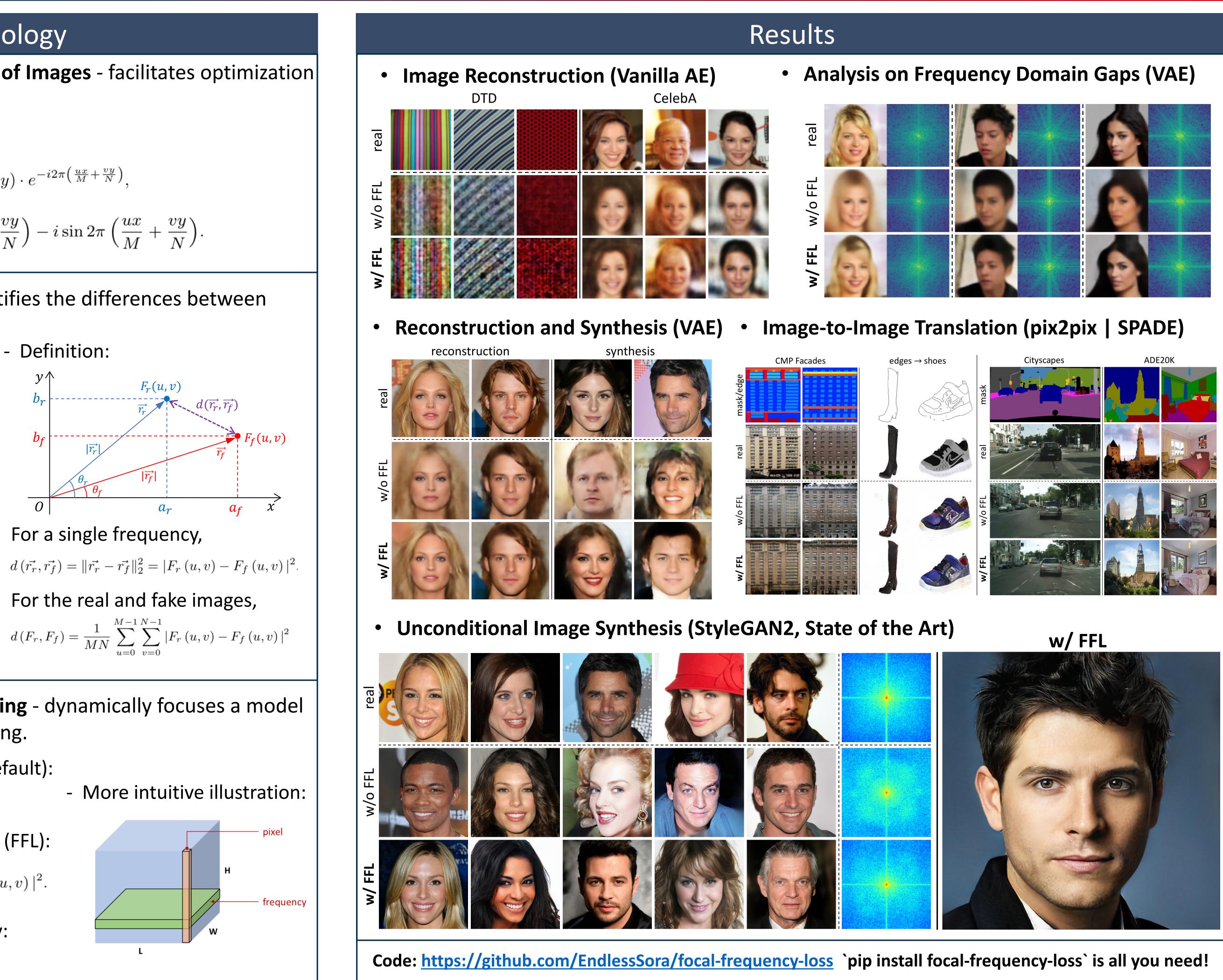
- Step 3: Dynamic Spectrum Weighting dynamically focuses a model on "hard frequencies" during training.
- Spectrum weight matrix ( $\alpha = 1$  by default):

$$w(u,v) = |F_r(u,v) - F_f(u,v)|^{\alpha}$$

- The *full* form of Focal Frequency Loss (FFL):

$$FFL = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} w(u,v) |F_r(u,v) - F_f(u,v)|^2.$$

Other variants of FFL for flexibility: adjusting  $\alpha$ , patch-based FFL, ...







Project Page

