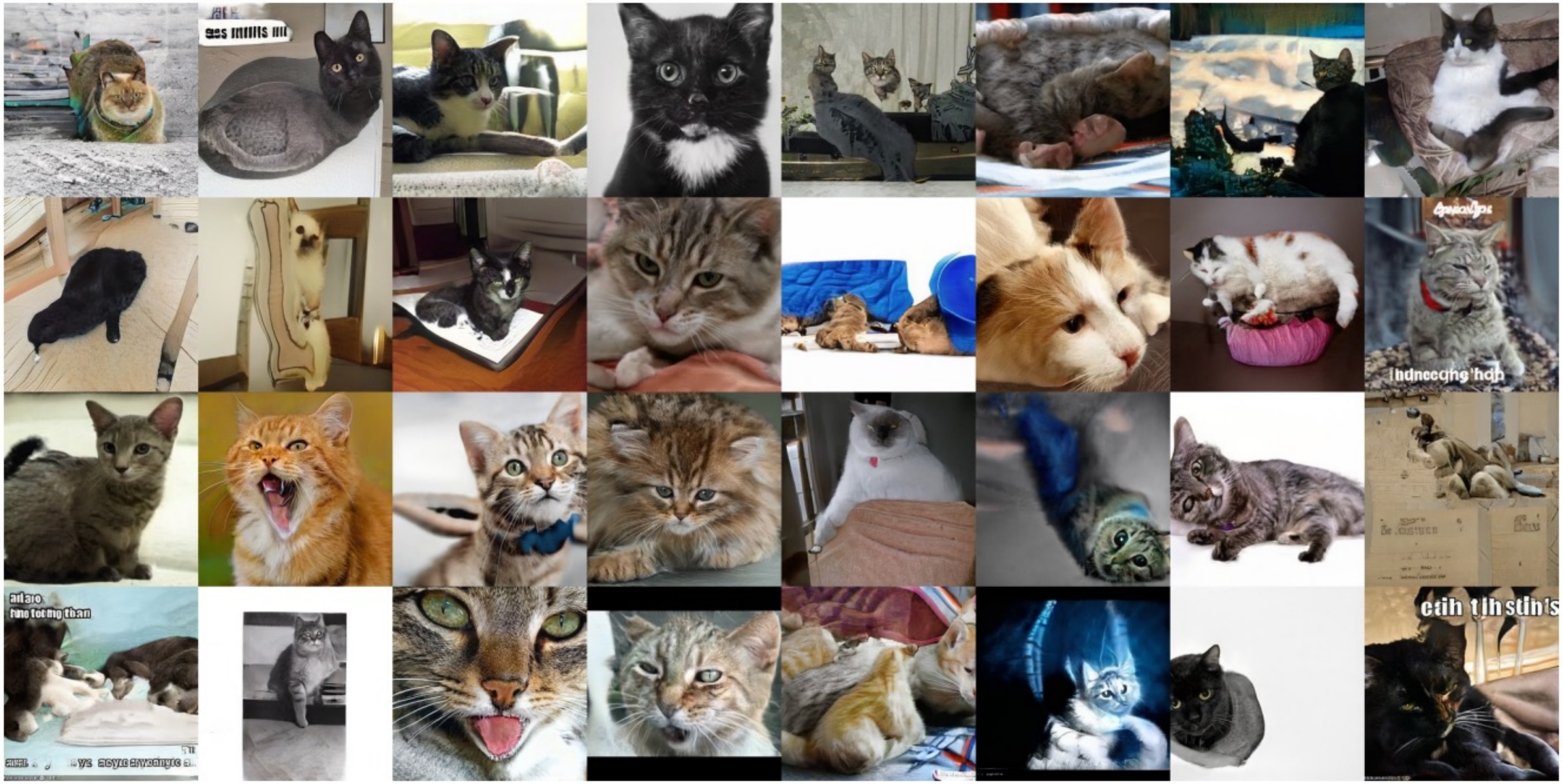


Perceptual Loss, GANs (part I)

Jun-Yan Zhu

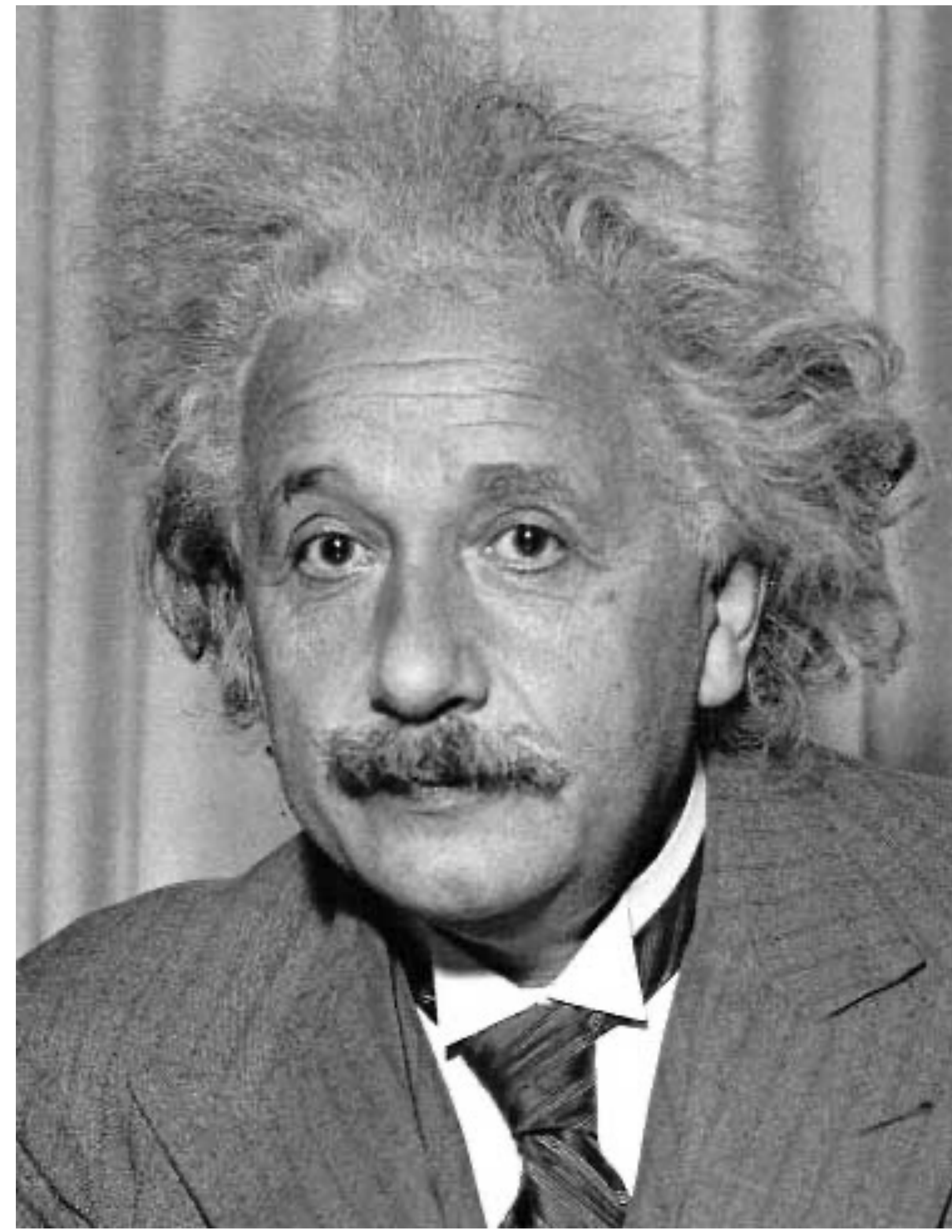
16-726 Learning-based Image Synthesis, Spring 2023

many slides from Alyosha Efros, Phillip Isola, Richard Zhang, James Hays, and Andrea Vedaldi, Jitendra Malik.

HW1 (hints)

Template matching

- Goal: find  in image
- Main challenge: What is a good similarity or distance measure between two patches?
  - Correlation
  - Zero-mean correlation
  - Sum Square Difference
  - Normalized Cross Correlation



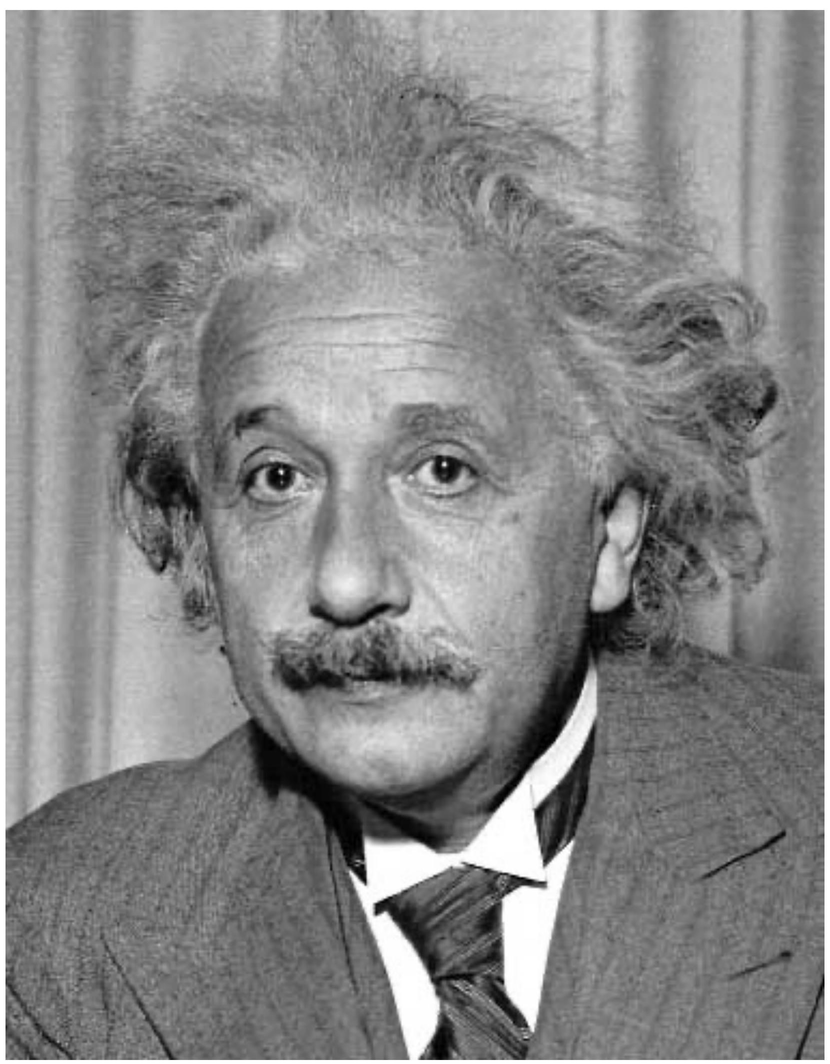
Side by Derek Hoiem

Matching with filters

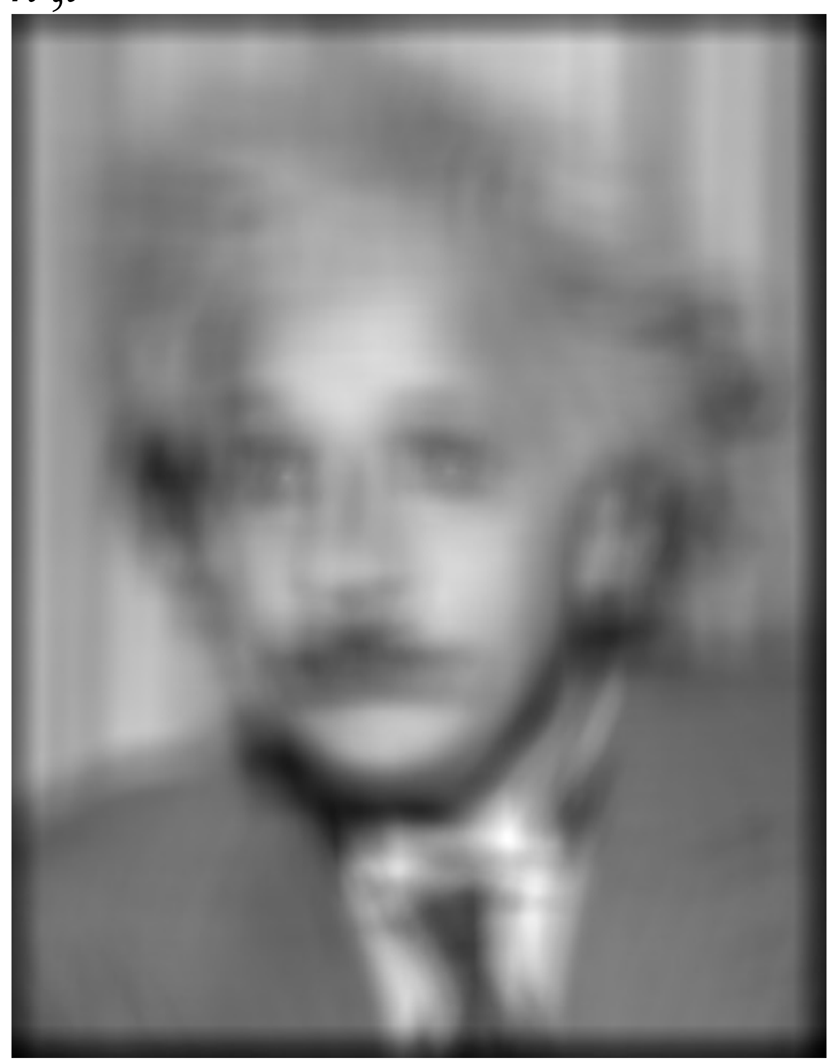
- Goal: find  in image
- Method 0: filter the image with eye patch

$$h[m,n]=\sum_{k,l} g[k,l]\, f[m+k,n+l]$$

f = image
g = filter



Input



Filtered Image

What went wrong?

Side by Derek Hoiem

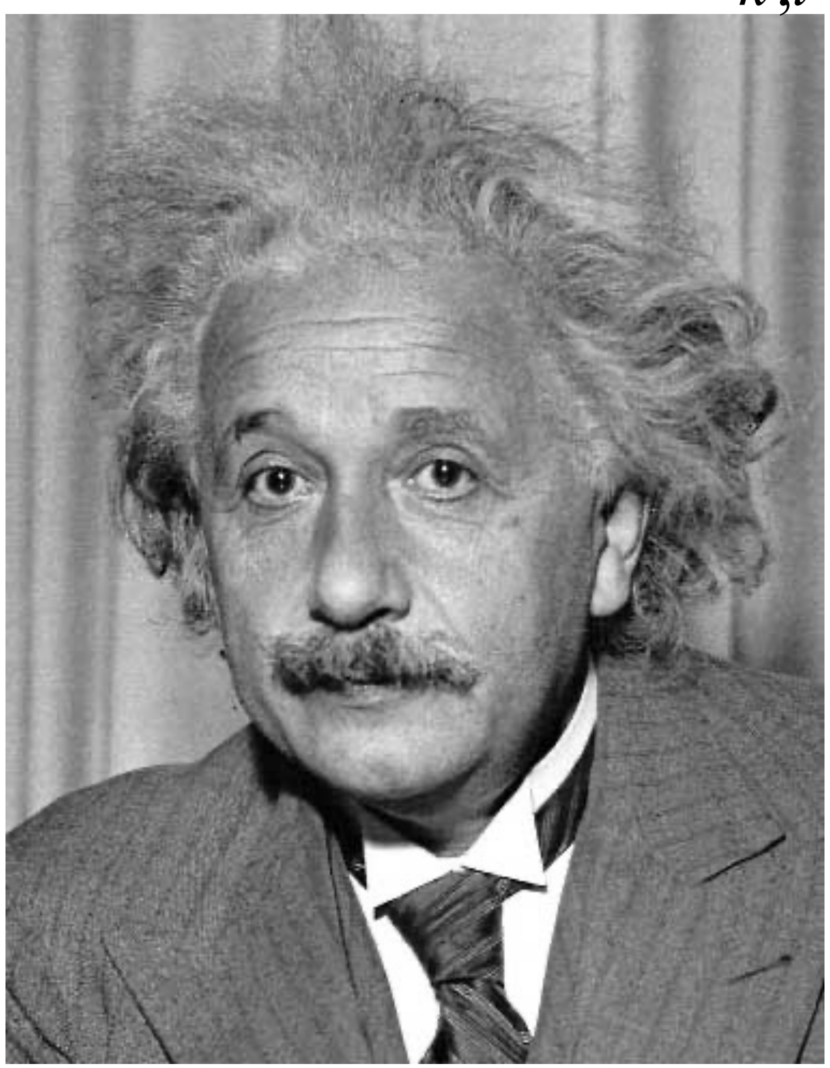
Matching with filters

- Goal: find  in image
- Method 1: filter the image with zero-mean eye

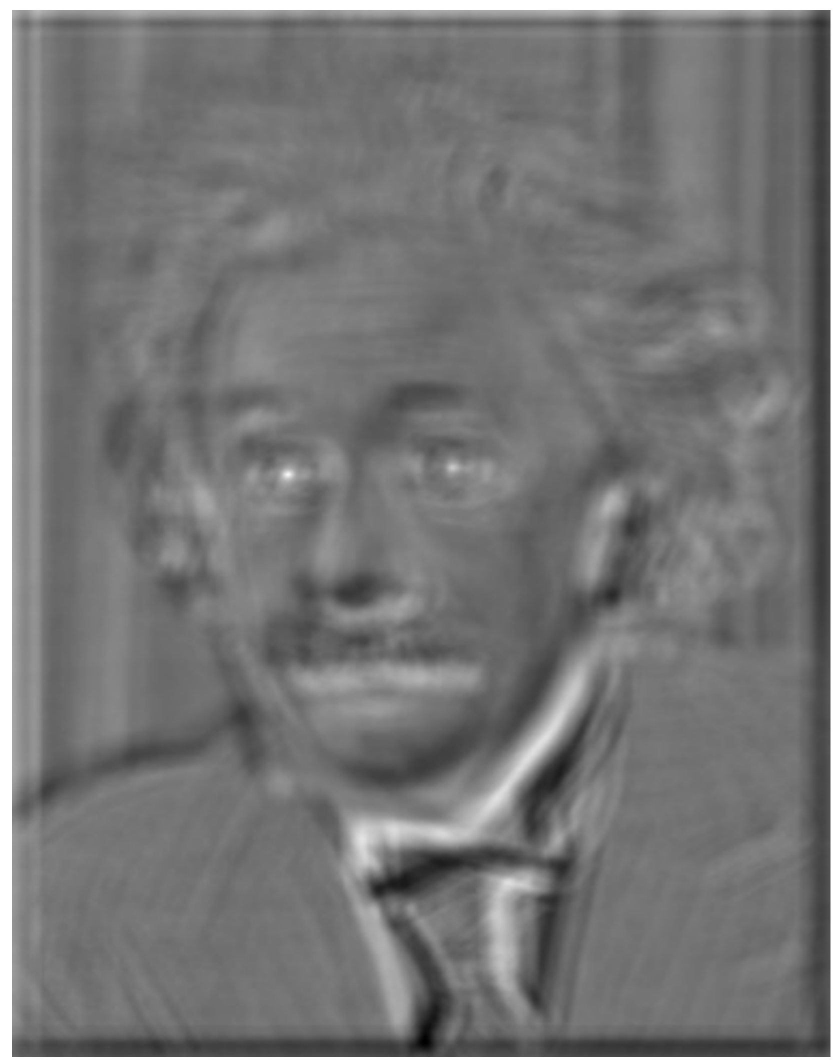
$$h[m,n]=\sum_{k,l}(f[k,l]-\bar{f})\,(g[m+k,n+l])$$

mean of f

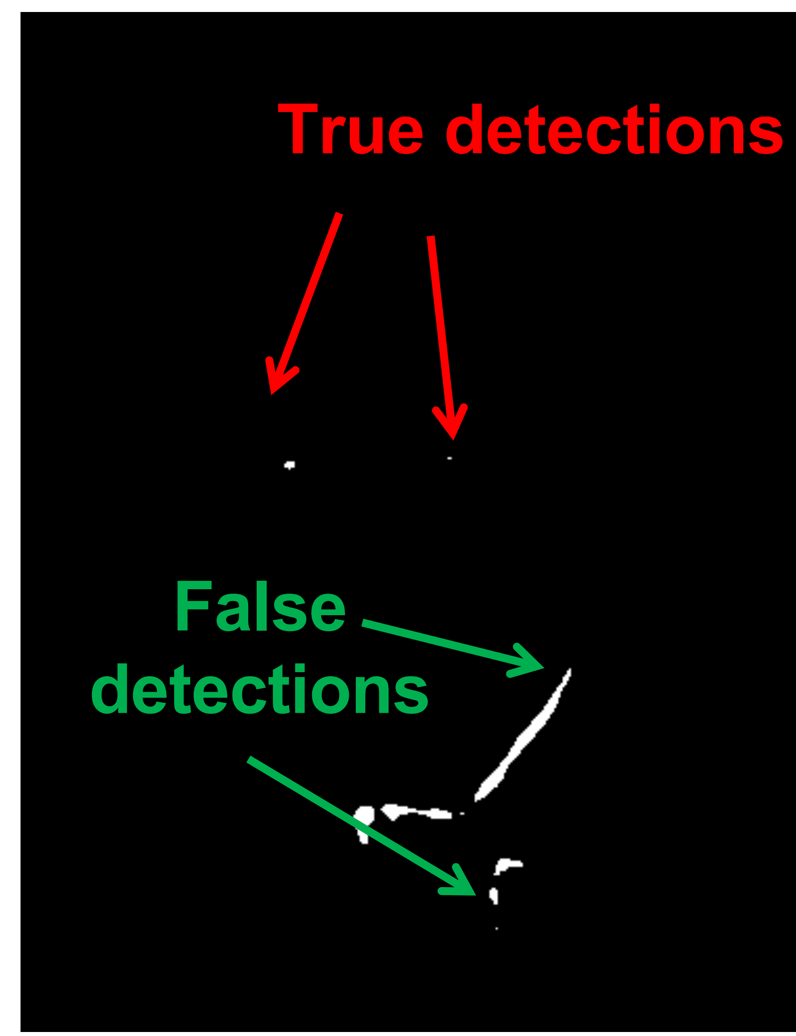
f = image
g = filter



Input



Filtered Image (scaled)



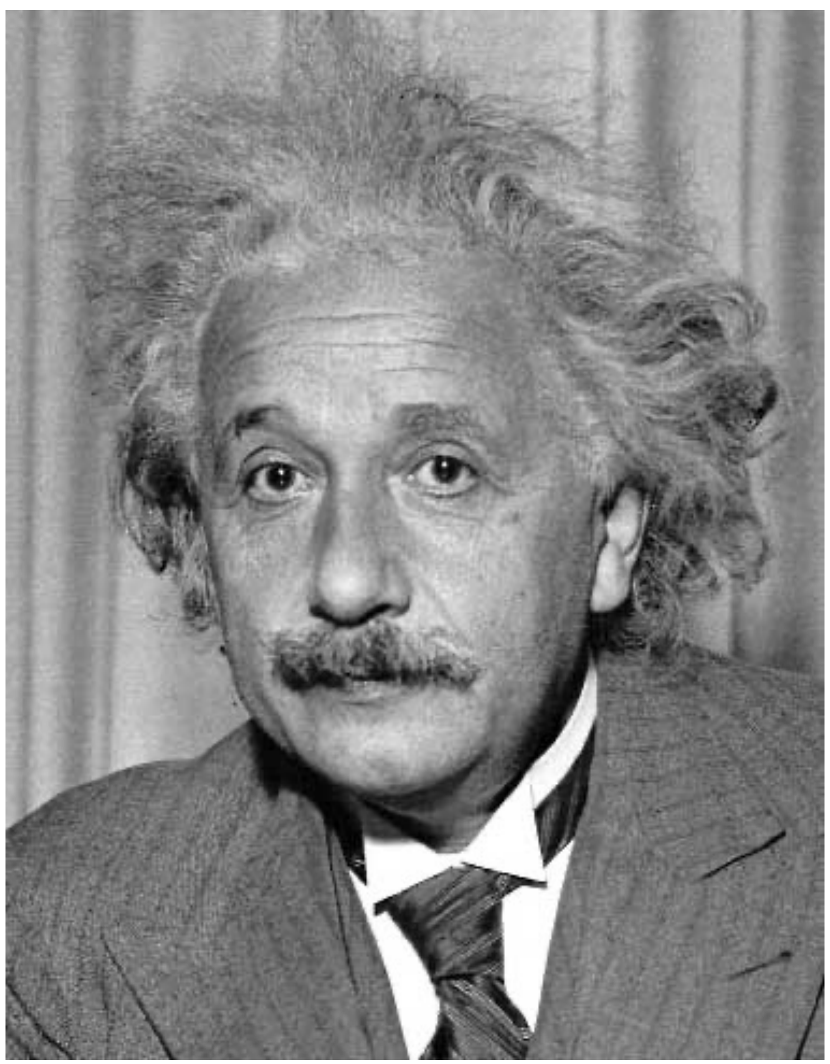
Thresholded Image

Matching with filters

- Goal: find  in image
- Method 2: SSD (Sum Square Difference)

$$h[m,n]=\sum_{k,l}(g[k,l]-f[m+k,n+l])^2$$

f = image
g = filter



Input

1- sqrt(SSD)

Thresholded Image

Matching with filters

$$h[m,n] = \sum_{k,l} (g[k,l] - f[m+k, n+l])^2$$

f = image
g = filter

- Can SSD be implemented with linear filters?

Side by Derek Hoiem

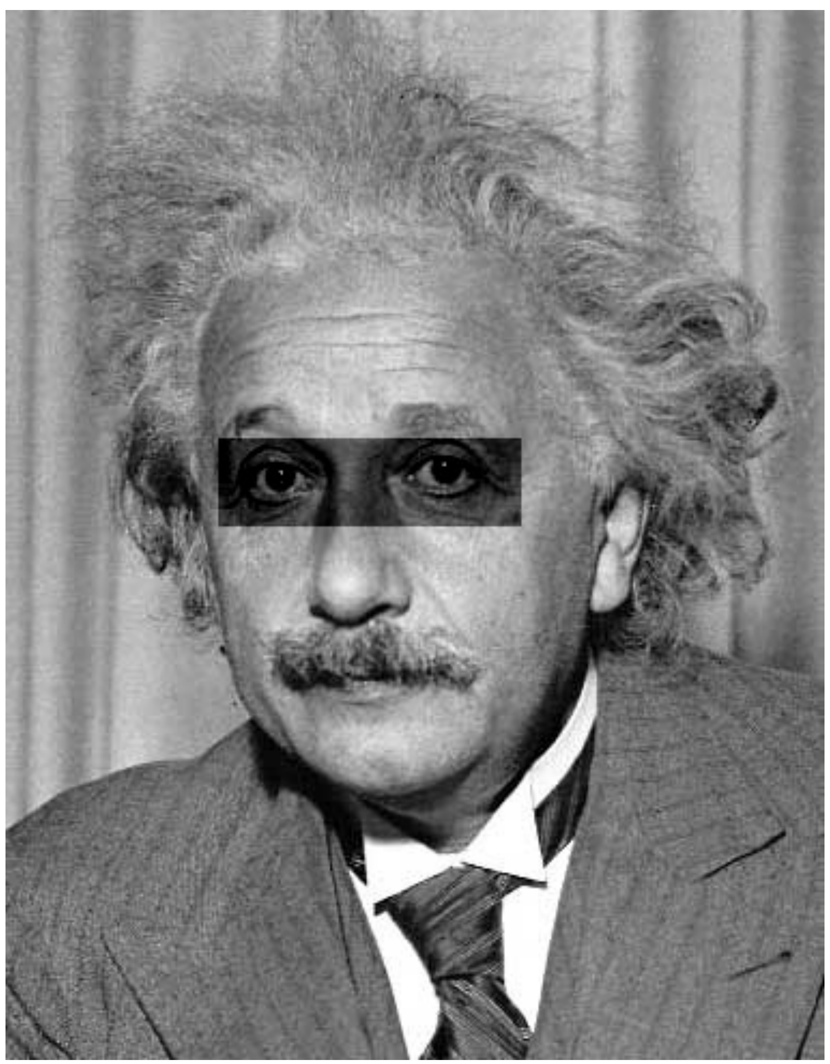
Matching with filters

- Goal: find  in image
- Method 2: SSD (Sum Square Difference)

What's the potential downside of SSD?

$$h[m,n] = \sum_{k,l} (g[k,l] - f[m+k, n+l])^2$$

f = image
g = filter



Input

1- sqrt(SSD)

Side by Derek Hoiem

Matching with filters

- Goal: find  in image
- Method 2: Normalized Cross-Correlation

f = image
g = filter

mean template

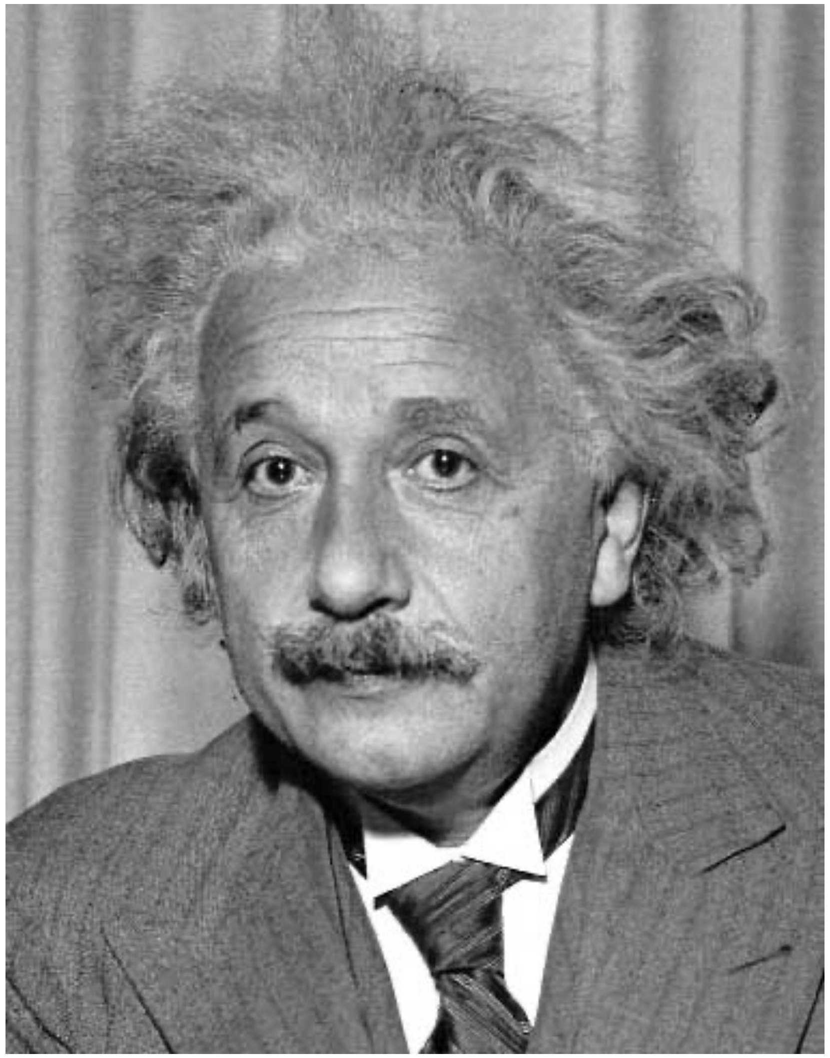
mean image patch

$$h[m,n] = \frac{\sum_{k,l} (g[k,l] - \bar{g})(f[m+k,n+l] - \bar{f}_{m,n})}{\left(\sum_{k,l} (g[k,l] - \bar{g})^2 \sum_{k,l} (f[m+k,n+l] - \bar{f}_{m,n})^2 \right)^{0.5}}$$

Side by Derek Hoiem

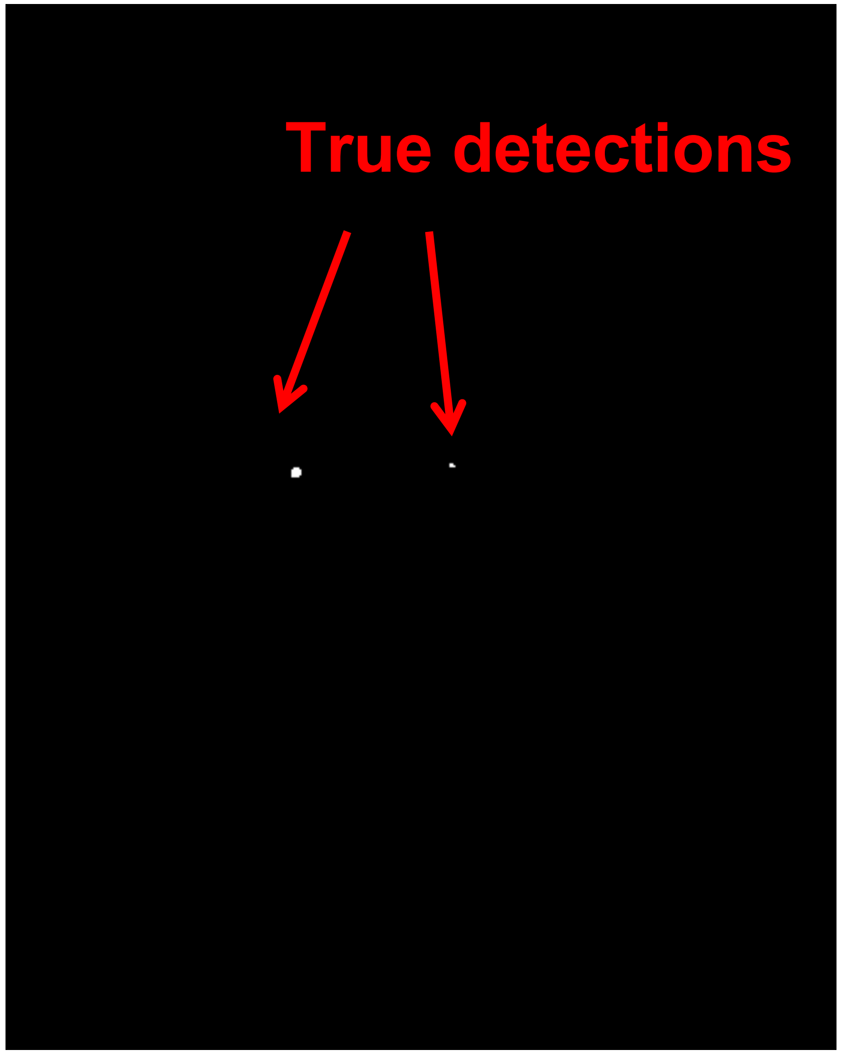
Matching with filters

- Goal: find  in image
- Method 2: Normalized Cross-Correlation



Input

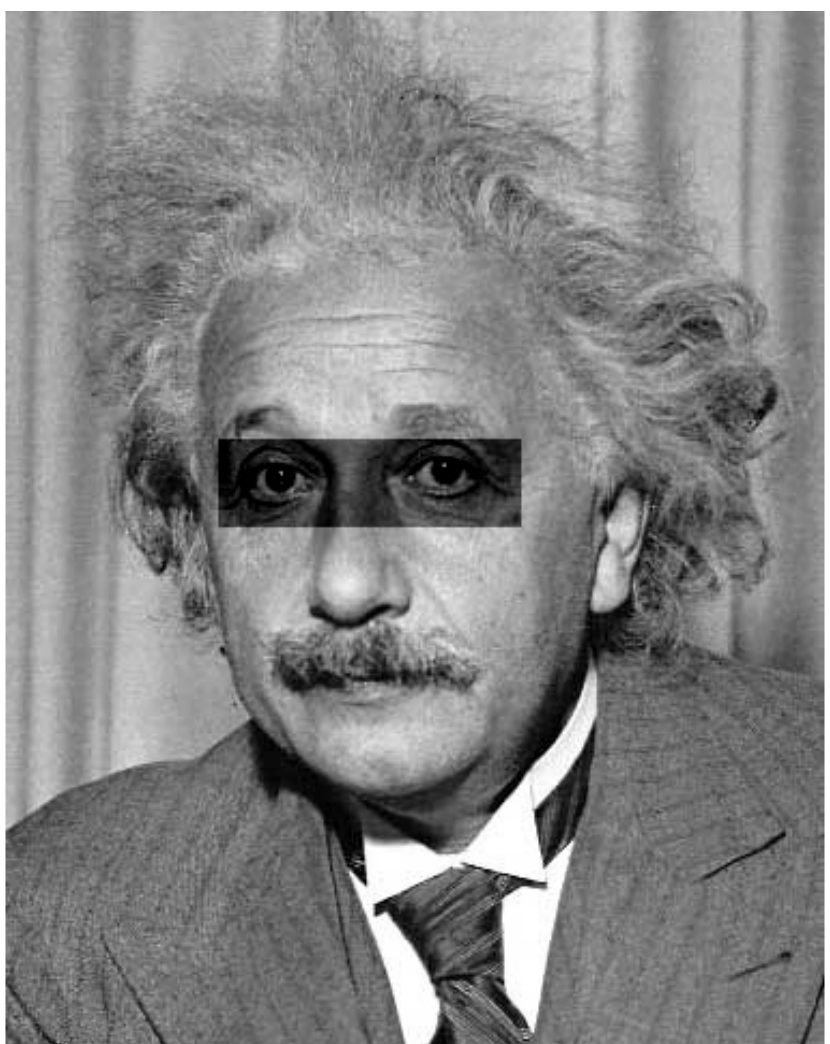
Normalized X-Correlation



Thresholded Image

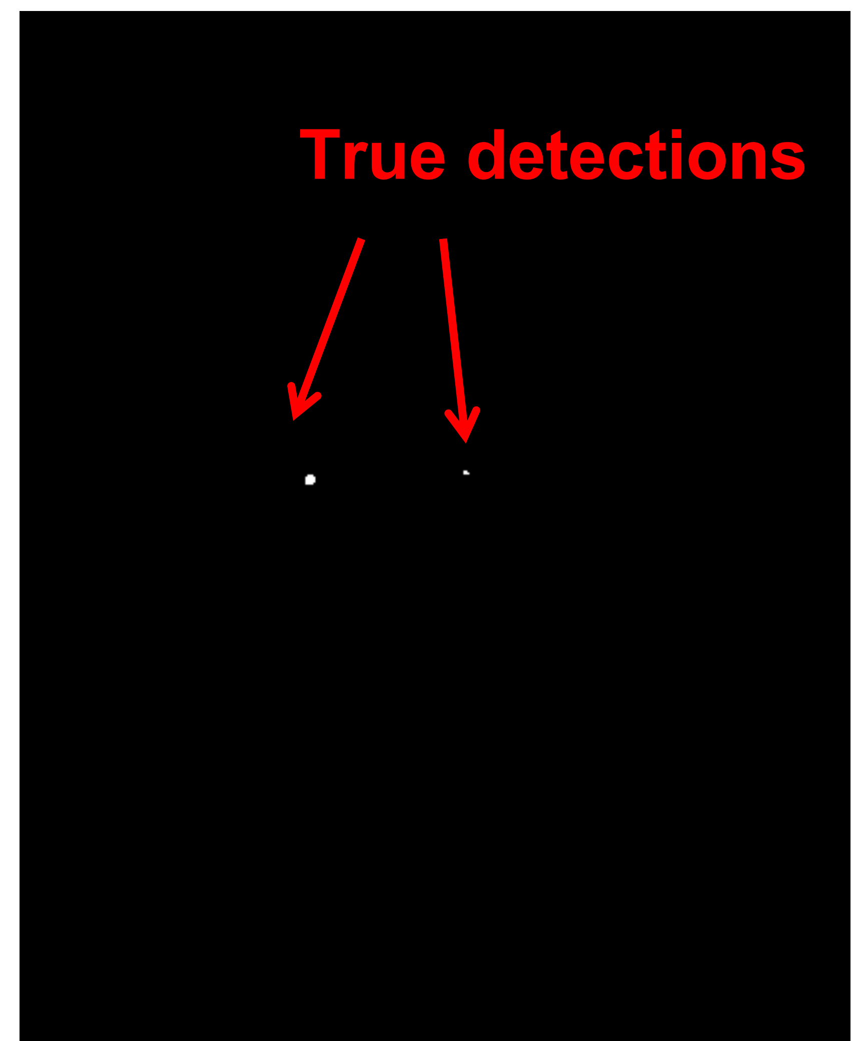
Matching with filters

- Goal: find  in image
- Method 2: Normalized Cross-Correlation



Input

Normalized X-Correlation



Thresholded Image

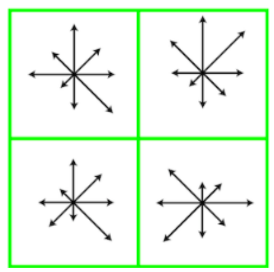
Q: What is the best method to use?

- Answer: Depends
- Zero-mean filter: fastest but not a great matcher
- SSD: next fastest, sensitive to overall intensity
- Normalized cross-correlation: slowest, invariant to local average intensity and contrast

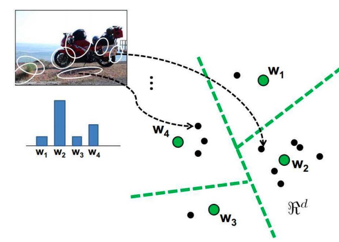
Side by Derek Hoiem

Review
(CNN for Image Synthesis)

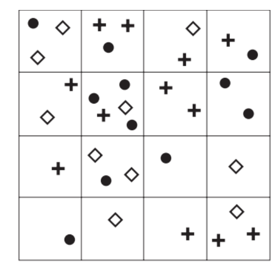
Computer Vision before 2012



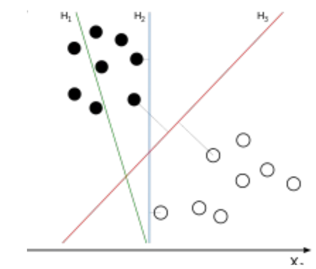
Features



Clustering



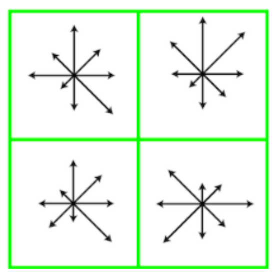
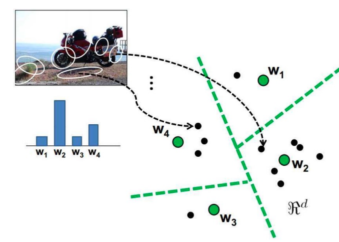
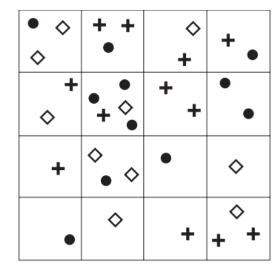
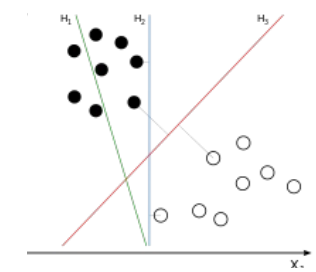
Pooling



Classification

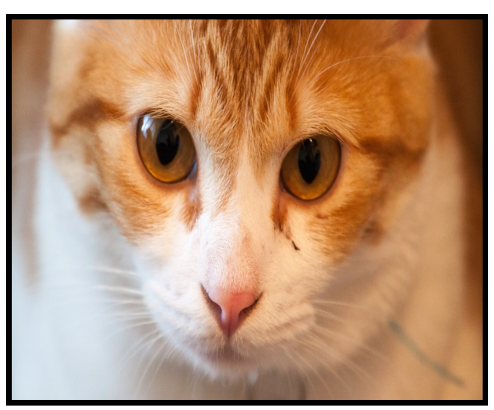
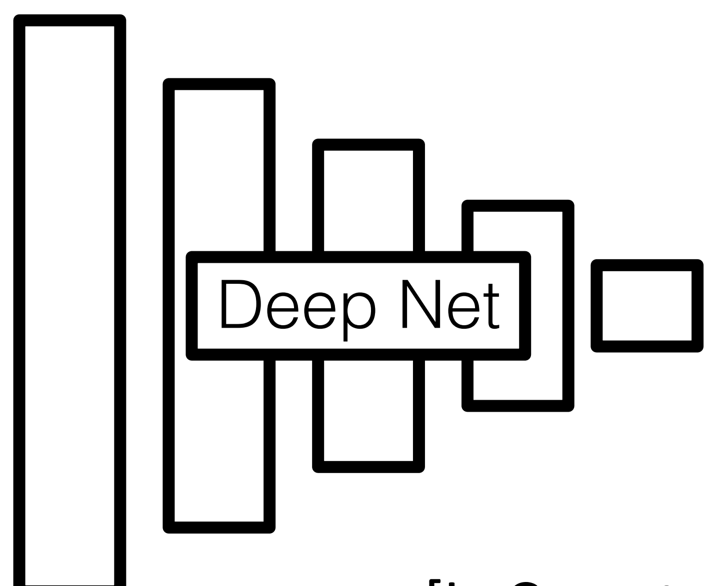
Cat

Computer Vision Now

Cat

Features Clustering Pooling Classification

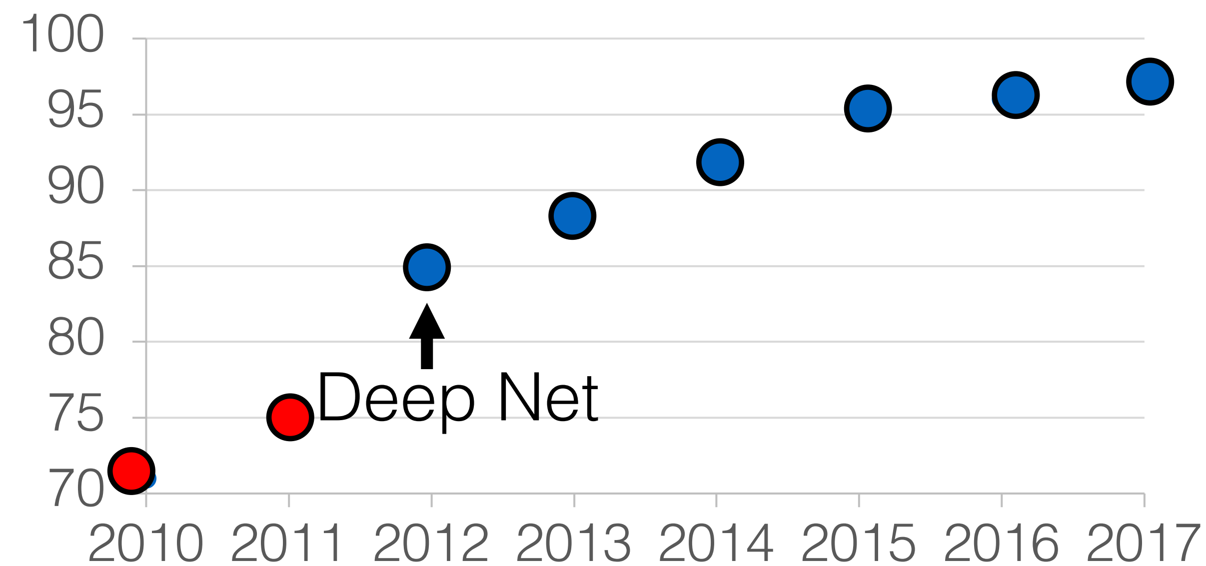



Cat

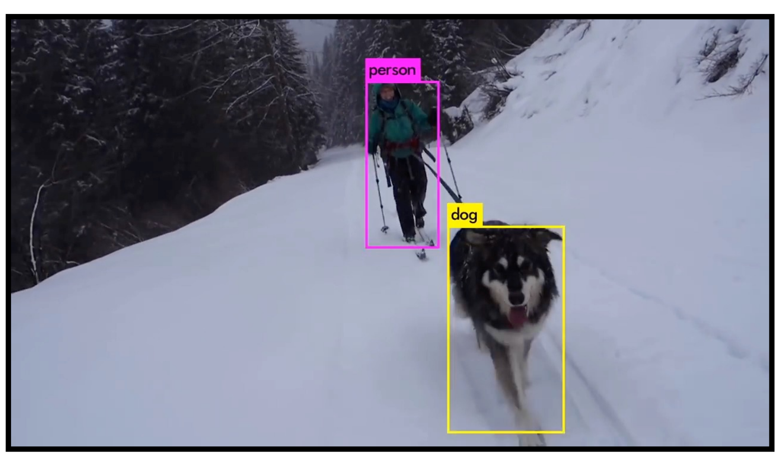
[LeCun et al, 1998], [Krizhevsky et al, 2012]

Deep Learning for Computer Vision

[Deng et al. 2009]

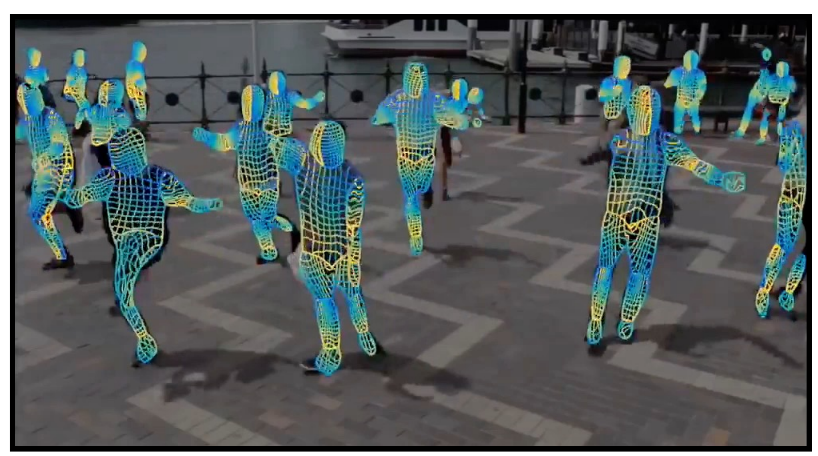


Top 5 **accuracy** on ImageNet benchmark



[Redmon et al., 2018]

Object detection



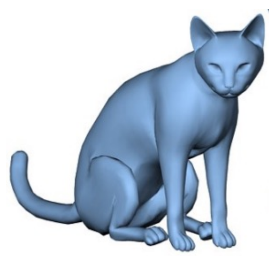
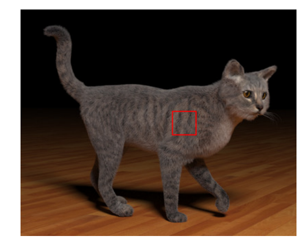
[Güler et al., 2018]

Human understanding

[Zhao et al., 2017]

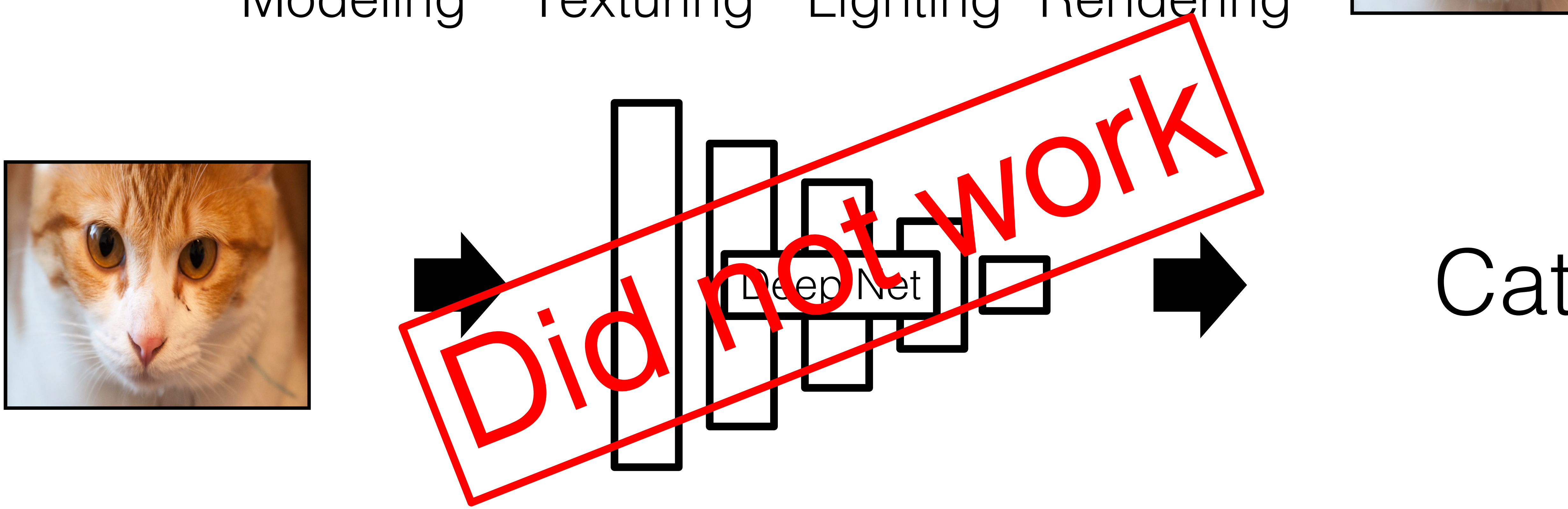
Autonomous driving

Can Deep Learning **Help** Graphics?

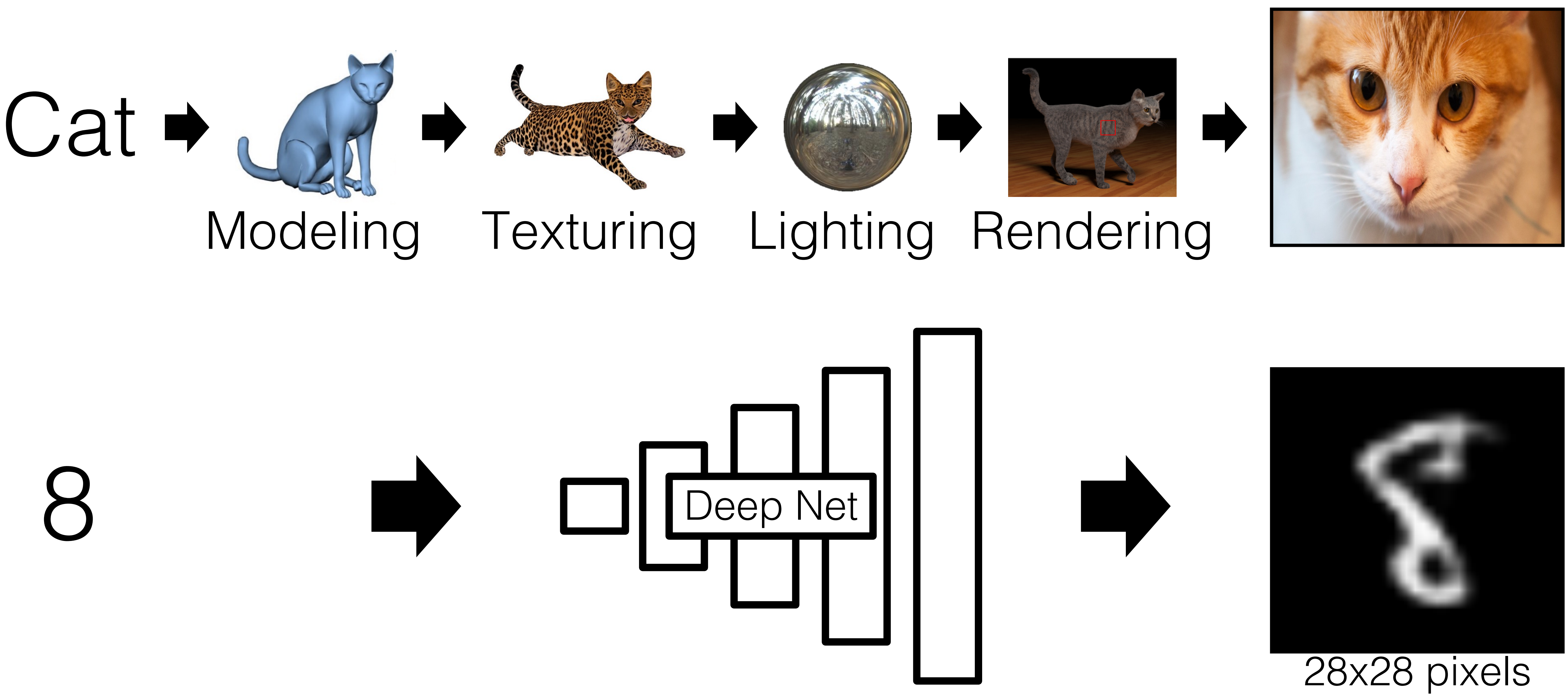
Cat     

Modeling Texturing Lighting Rendering

Can Deep Learning **Help** Graphics?

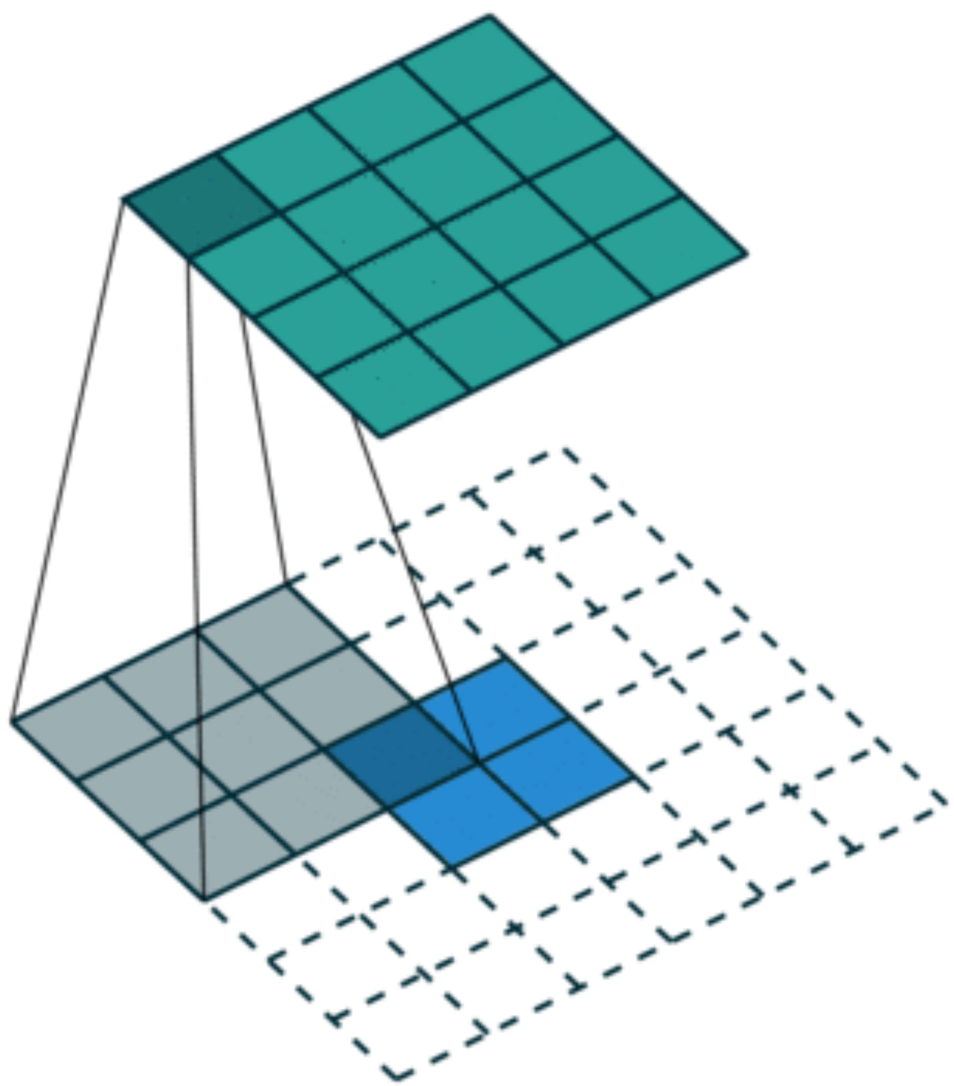


Generating images is hard!

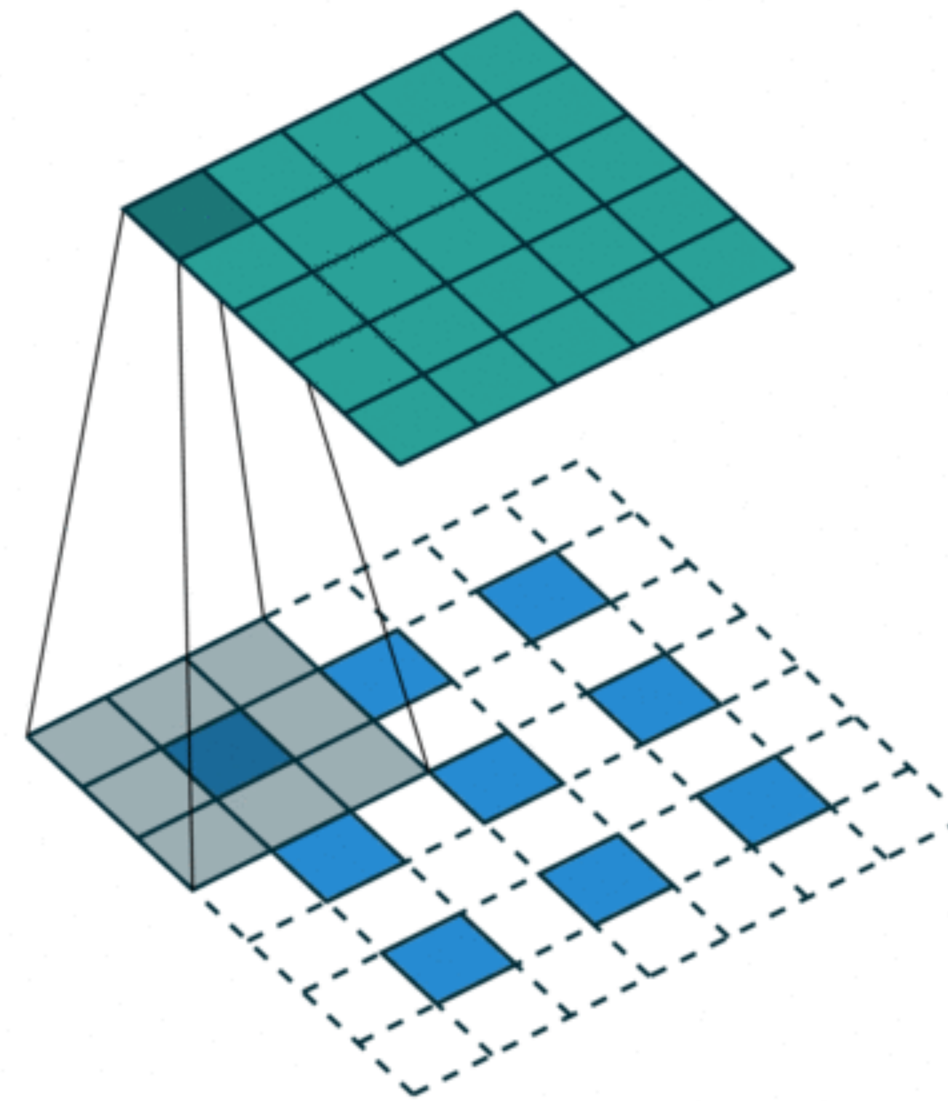


Better Architectures

Fractionally-strided Convolution

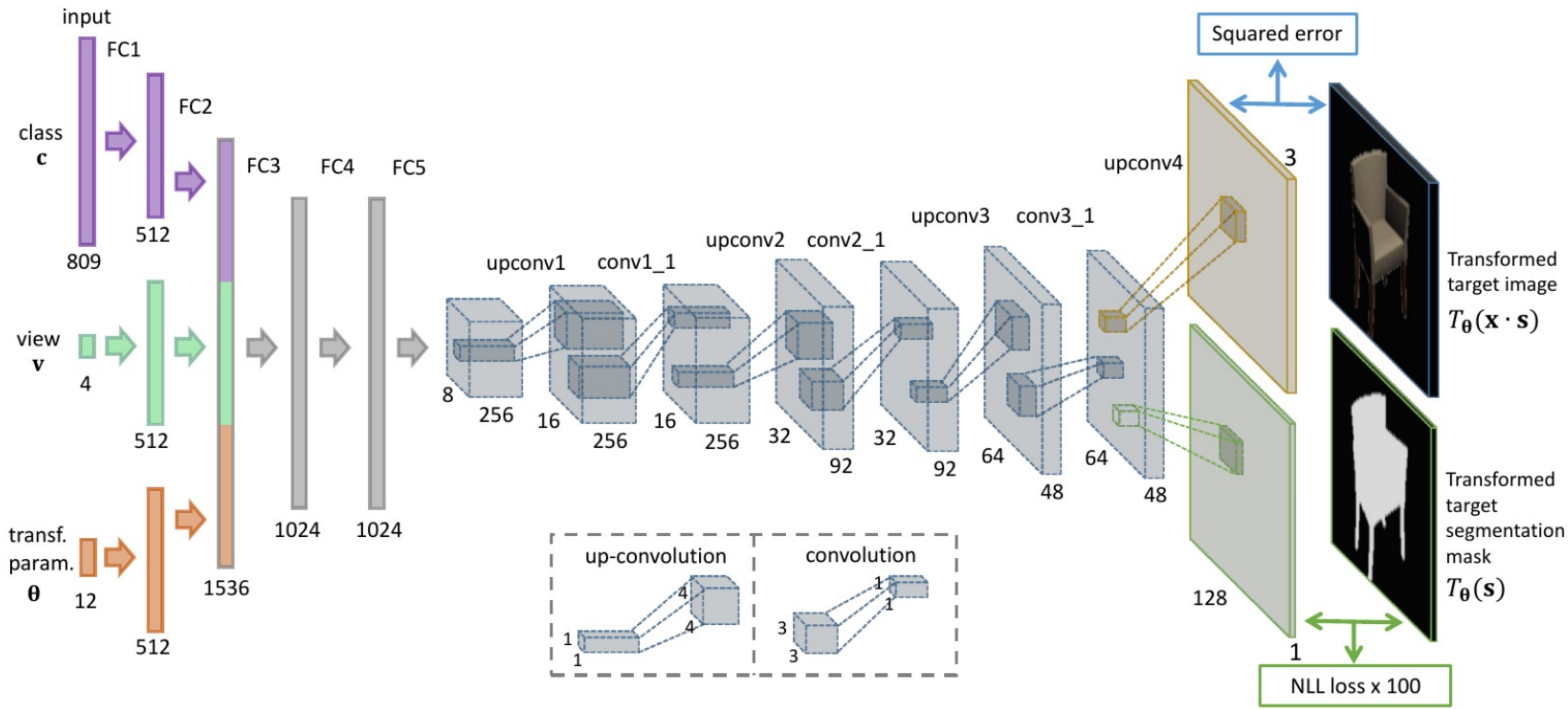


Regular conv



Fractiaionally-strided conv

Generating chairs conditional on chair ID, viewpoint, and transformation parameters



Dosovitskiy et al. Learning to Generate Chairs, Tables and Cars with Convolutional Networks
PAMI 2017 (CVPR 2015)

Interpolation between Two Chairs

Dosovitskiy et al. Learning to Generate Chairs, Tables and Cars with Convolutional Networks
PAMI 2017 (CVPR 2015)

Better Loss Functions

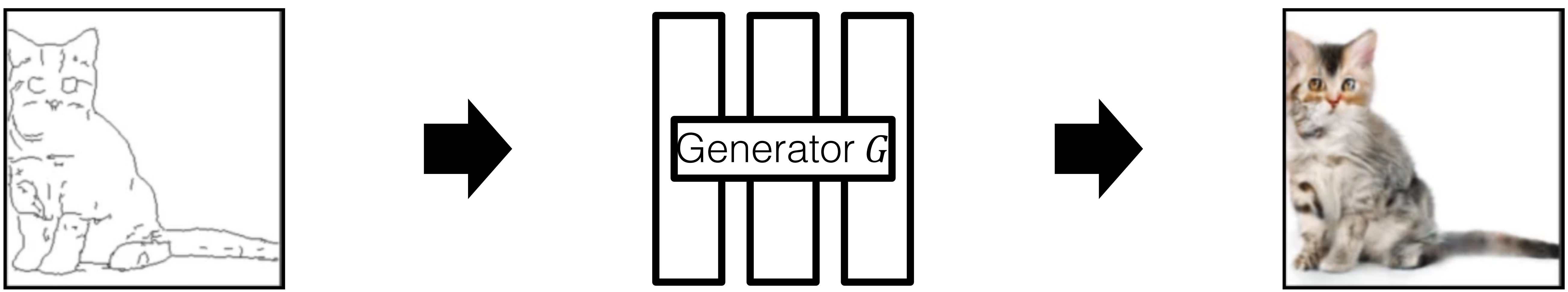
Simple L2 regression doesn't work ☹

Input

Output

Ground truth

Loss functions for Image Synthesis



What is a good objective $\mathcal{L}$?

- Capture realism
- Calculate image distance
- Adapt to new tasks/data.

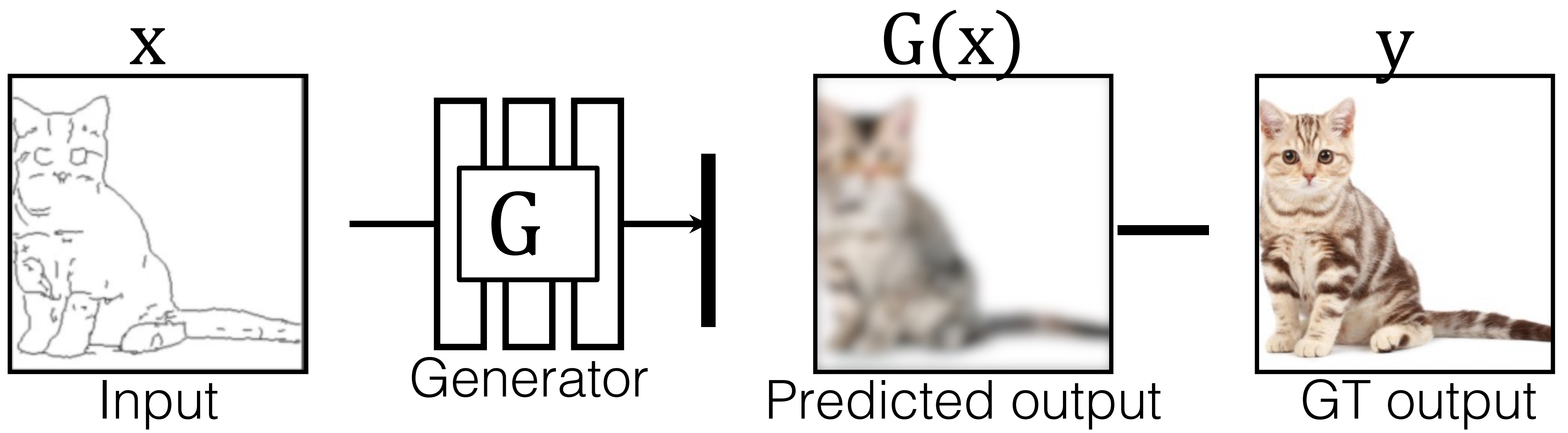
Problem Statement

Loss function

$$\arg\min_{G} \mathcal{L}(G(x), y)$$

Generator Input Output image

Designing Loss Functions

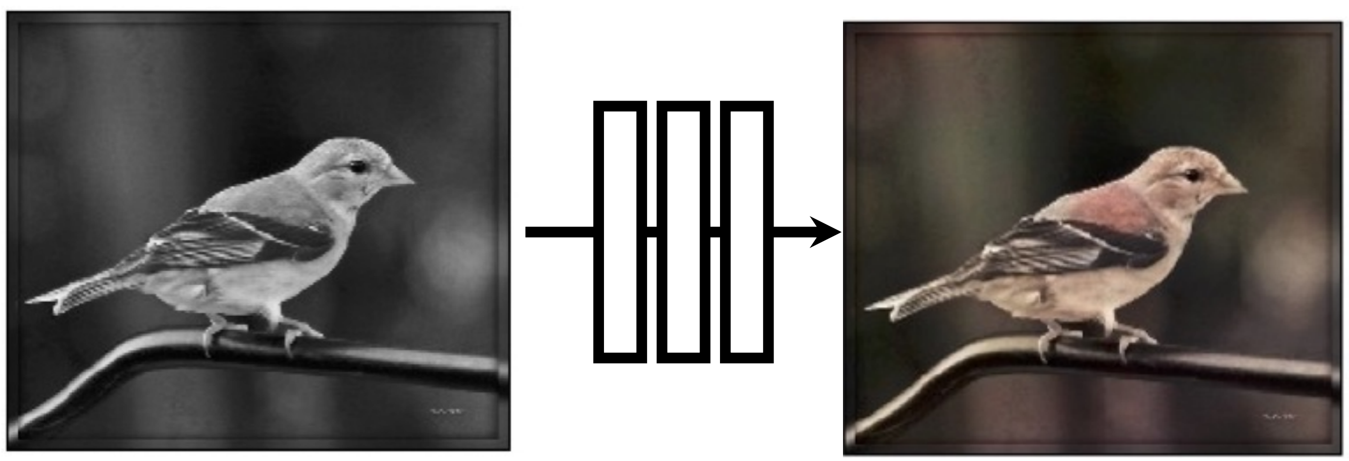


L2 regression

$$\arg\min_G \mathbb{E}_{(x,y)}[\,||G(x) - y||\,]$$

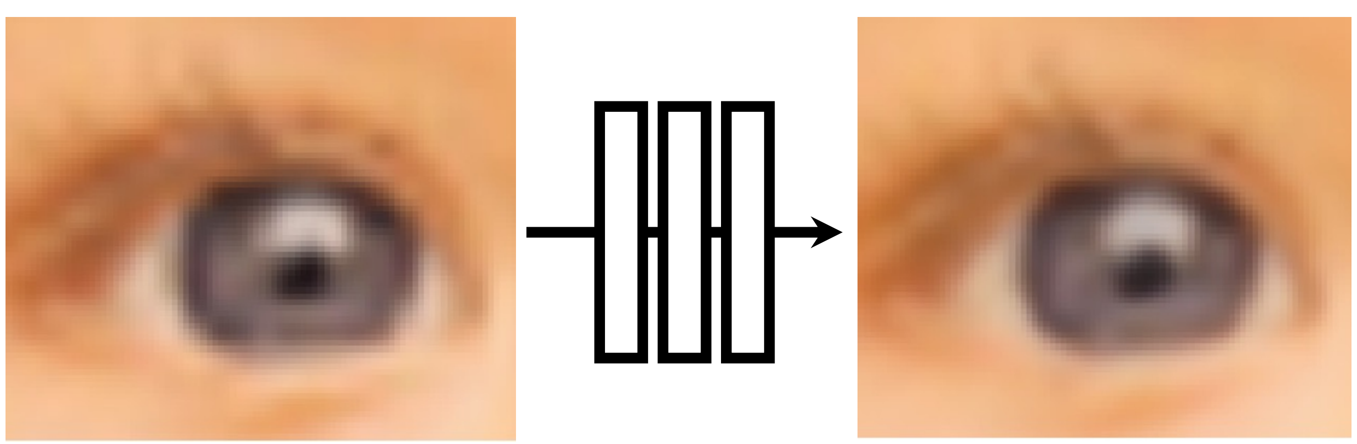
Designing Loss Functions

Image colorization



L2 regression

Super-resolution

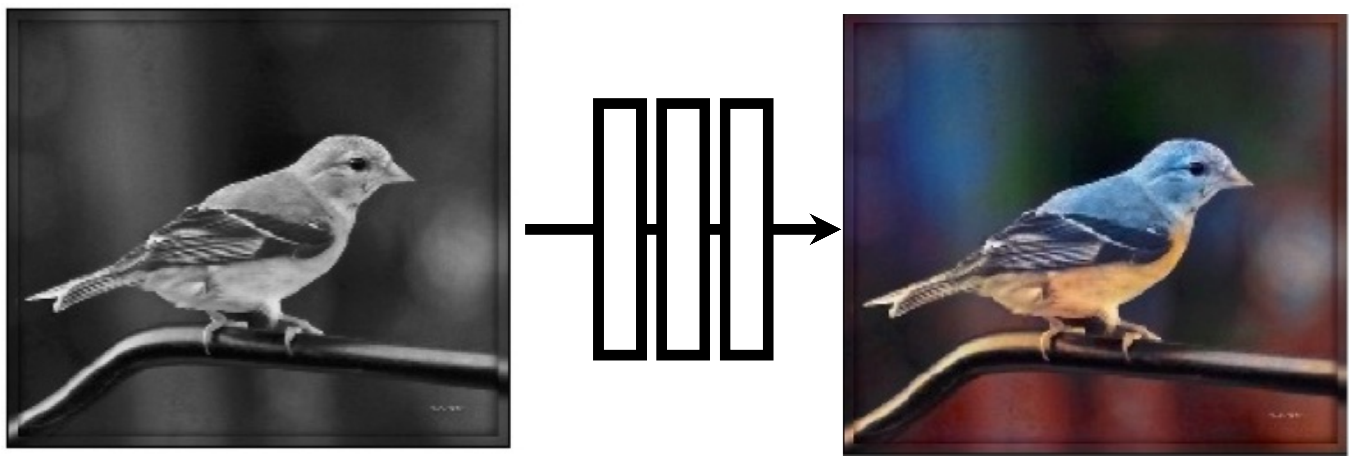


L2 regression

Slide credit: Phillip Isola

Designing Loss Functions

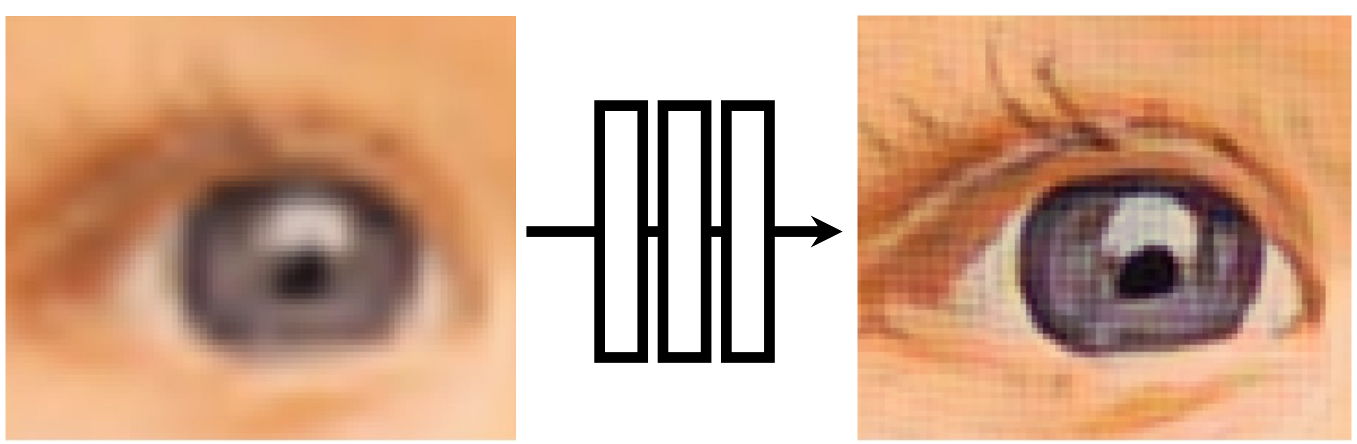
Image colorization



[Zhang et al. 2016]

Classification Loss:
Cross entropy objective, with colorfulness term

Super-resolution



[Gatys et al., 2016], [Johnson et al. 2016]
[Dosovitskiy and Brox. 2016]

Feature/Perceptual loss
Deep feature matching objective

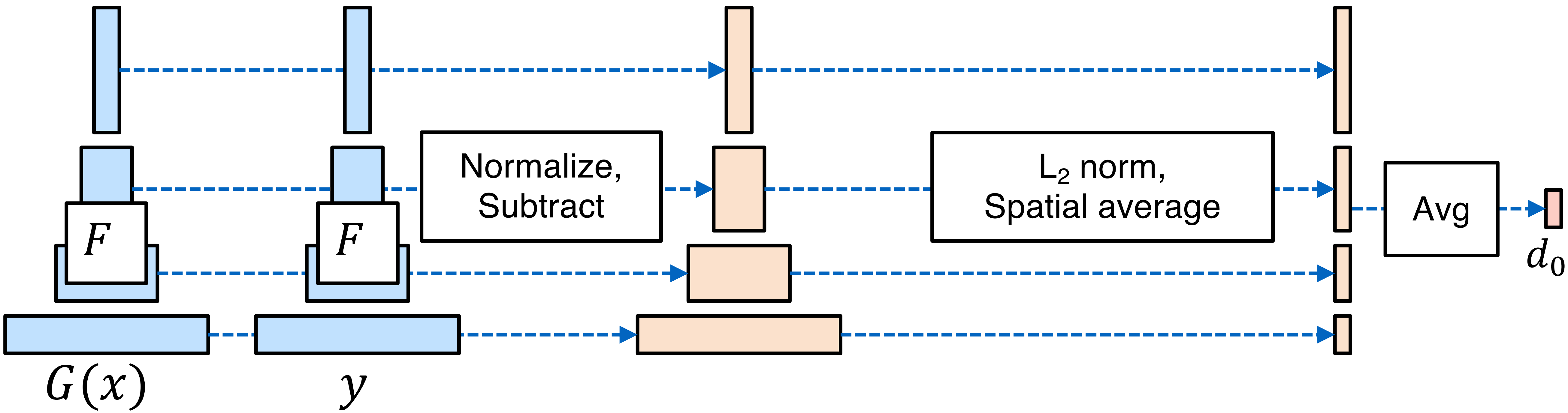
Slide credit: Phillip Isola

“Perceptual Loss”

Gatys et al. In CVPR, 2016.
Johnson et al. In ECCV, 2016.
Dosovitskiy and Brox. In NIPS, 2016.

Chen and Koltun. In ICCV, 2017.

CNNs as a Perceptual Metric

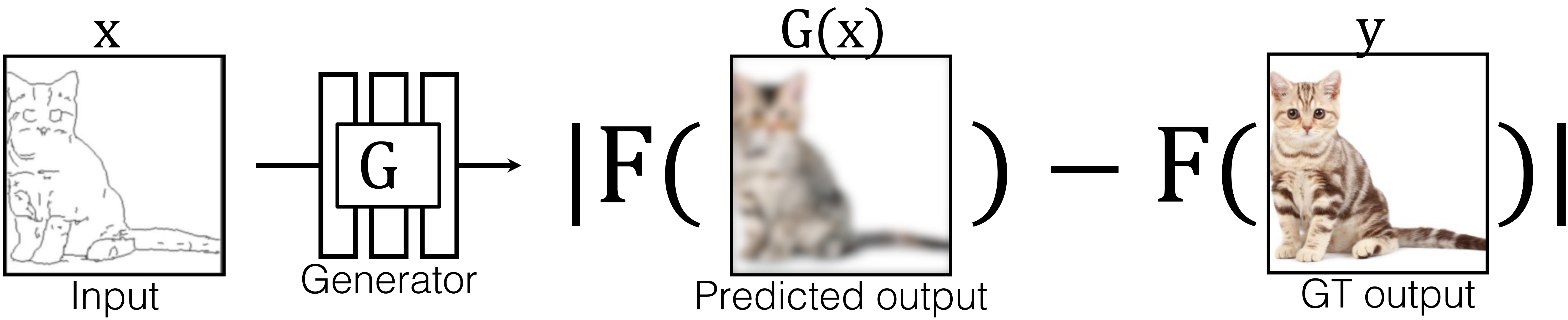


(1) How well do "perceptual losses" describe perception?

c.f. Gatys et al. CVPR 2016. Johnson et al. ECCV 2016. Dosovitskiy and Brox. NIPS 2016.

Slide credit: Richard Zhang

CNNs as a Perceptual Metric



F is a deep network (e.g., ImageNet classifier)

Perceptual Loss

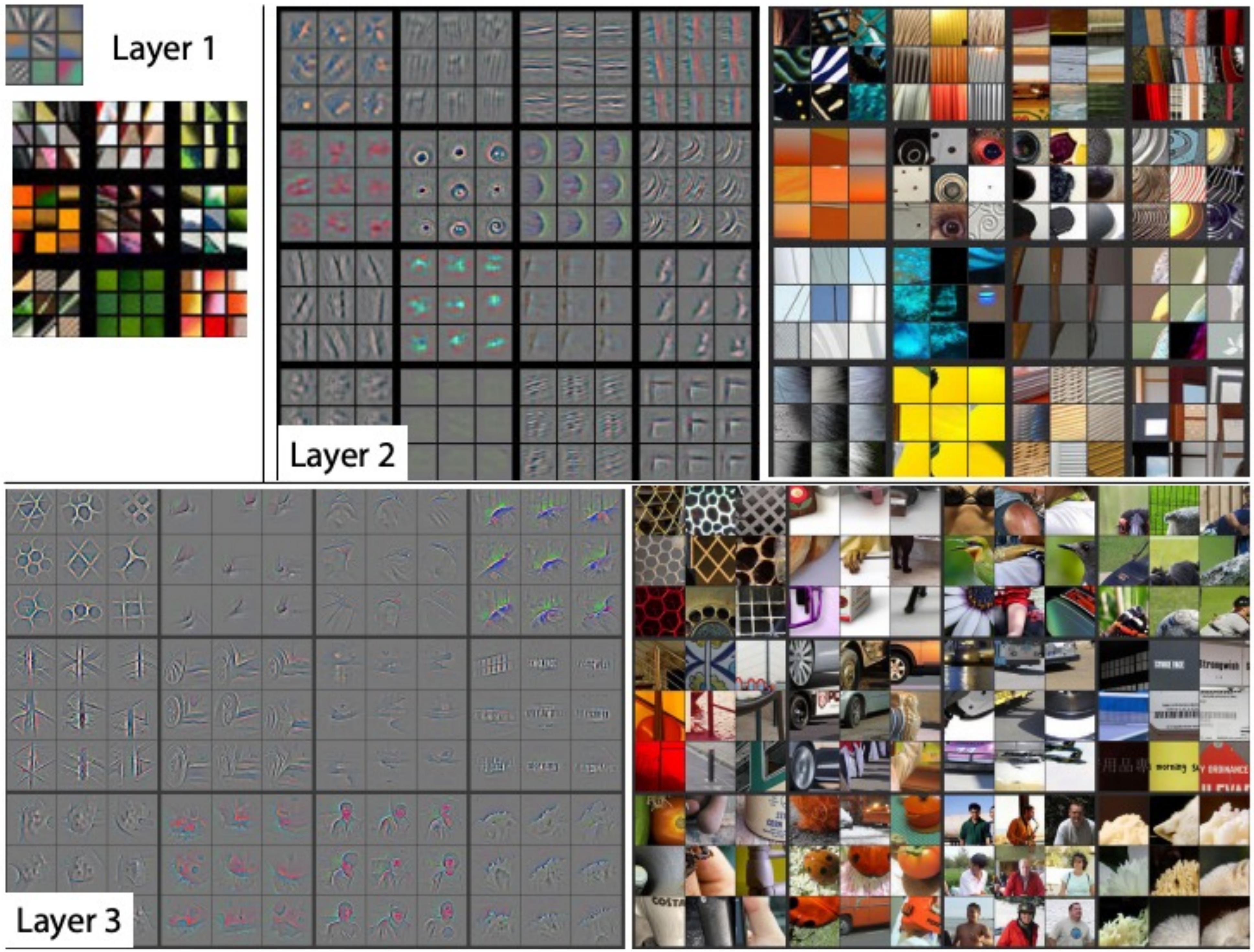
weight

(i)-th layer

$$\arg\min_{G} \mathbb{E}_{(x,y)} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_i \frac{1}{M_i} ||F^{(i)}(G(x)) - F^{(i)}(y)||_2^2$$

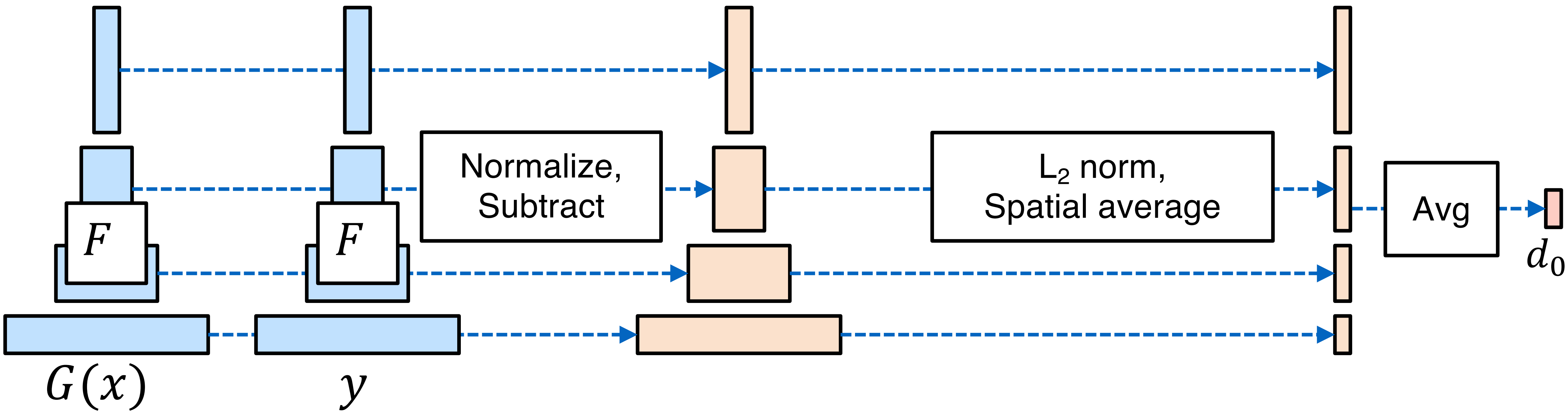
The number of elements in the (i)-th layer

What has a CNN Learned?



Zeiler and Fergus. In ECCV, 2014.

CNNs as a Perceptual Metric



Perceptual Loss

$$\arg\min_{G} \mathbb{E}_{(x,y)} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_i \frac{1}{M_i} ||F^{(i)}(G(x)) - F^{(i)}(y)||_2^2$$

weight

(i)-th layer

The number of elements in the (i)-th layer

Slide credit: Richard Zhang

How Different are these Patches?

$D($  ,  $)$

Zhang, Isola, Efros, Shechtman, Wang.
The Unreasonable Effectiveness of Deep Features as a Perceptual Metric. In *CVPR*, 2018.

Slide credit: Richard Zhang

Which patch is more similar to the middle?

< Type 1 >

Humans

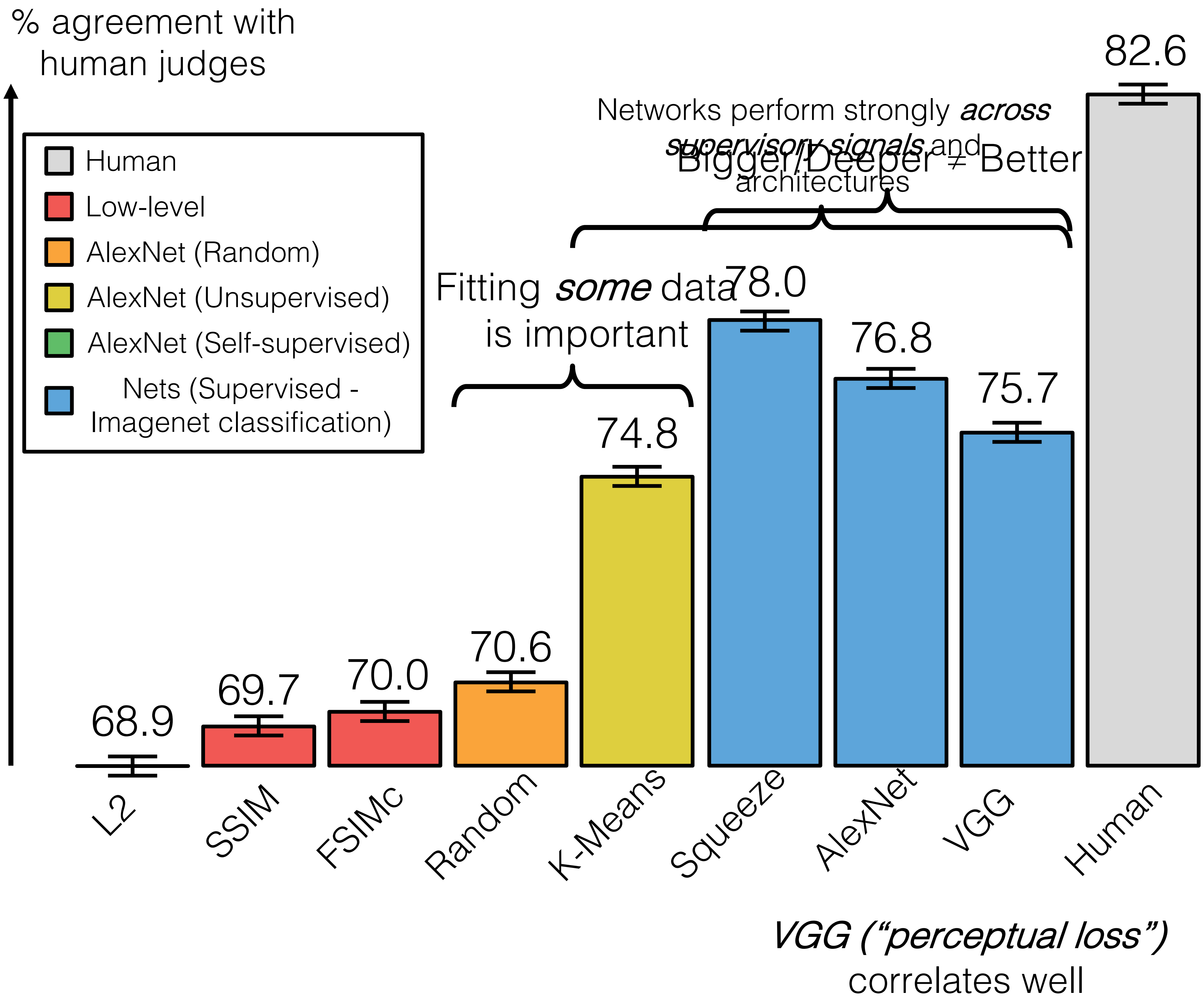
L2/PSNR

SSIM/FSIMc

Deep Networks?

< Type 2 >

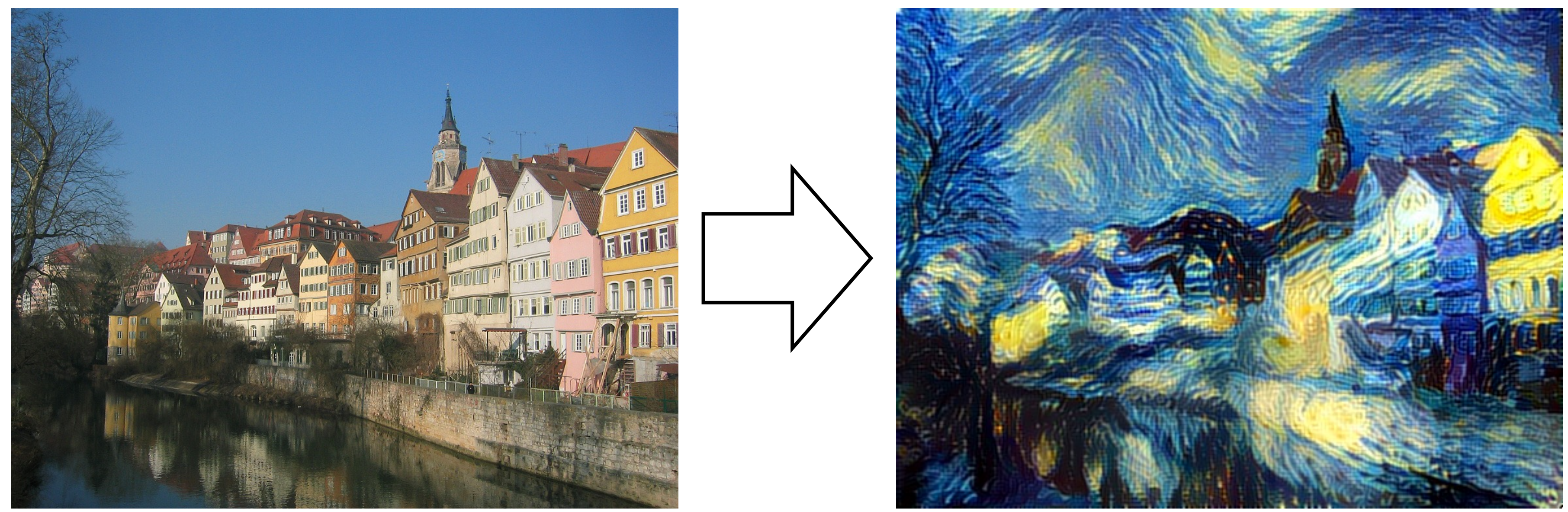
Slide credit: Richard Zhang



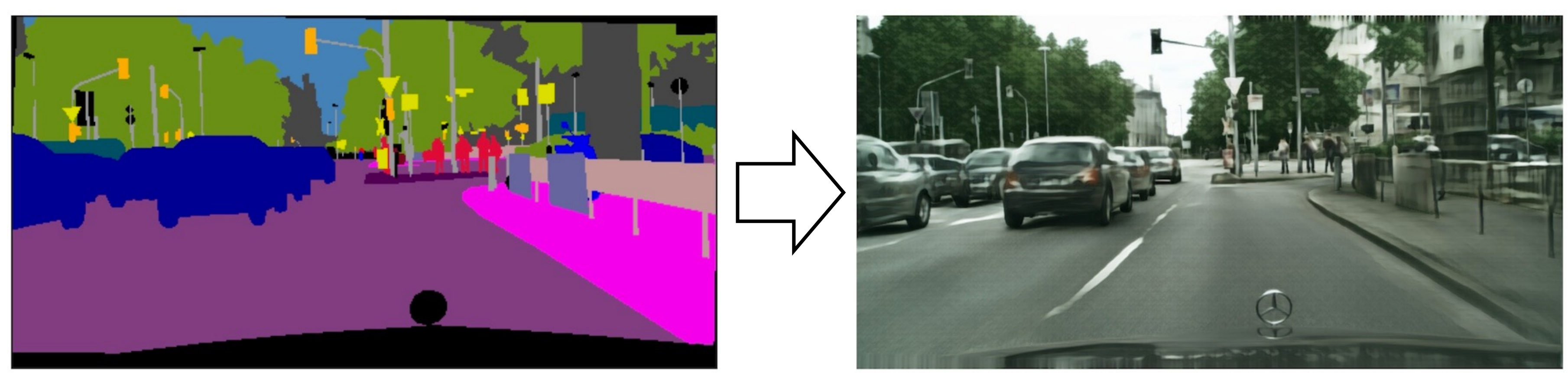
Slide credit: Richard Zhang

“Perceptual Loss”

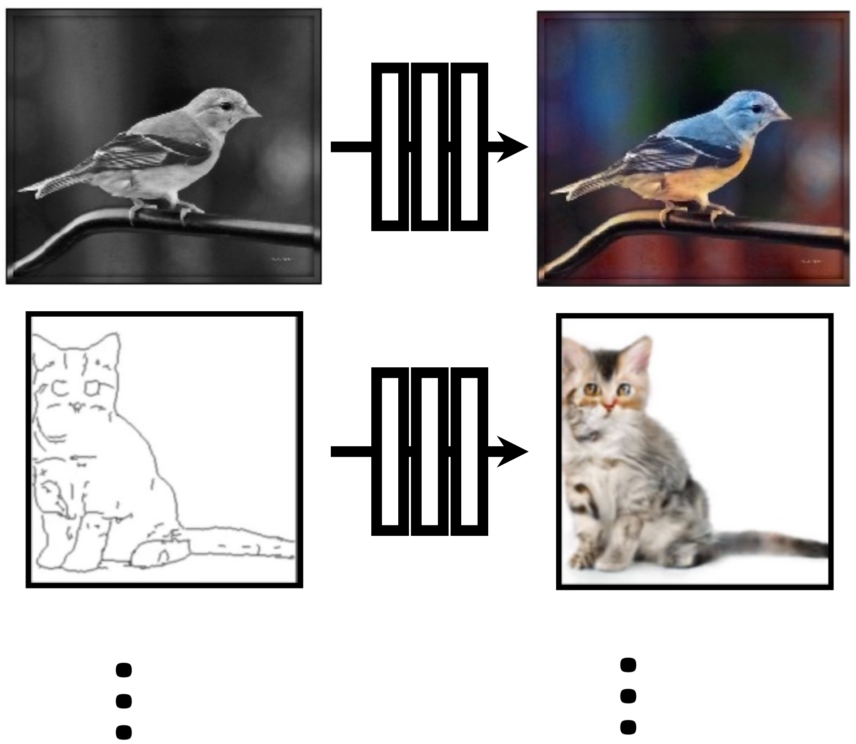
Gatys et al. In CVPR, 2016.
Johnson et al. In ECCV, 2016.
Dosovitskiy and Brox. In NIPS, 2016.



Chen and Koltun. In ICCV, 2017.

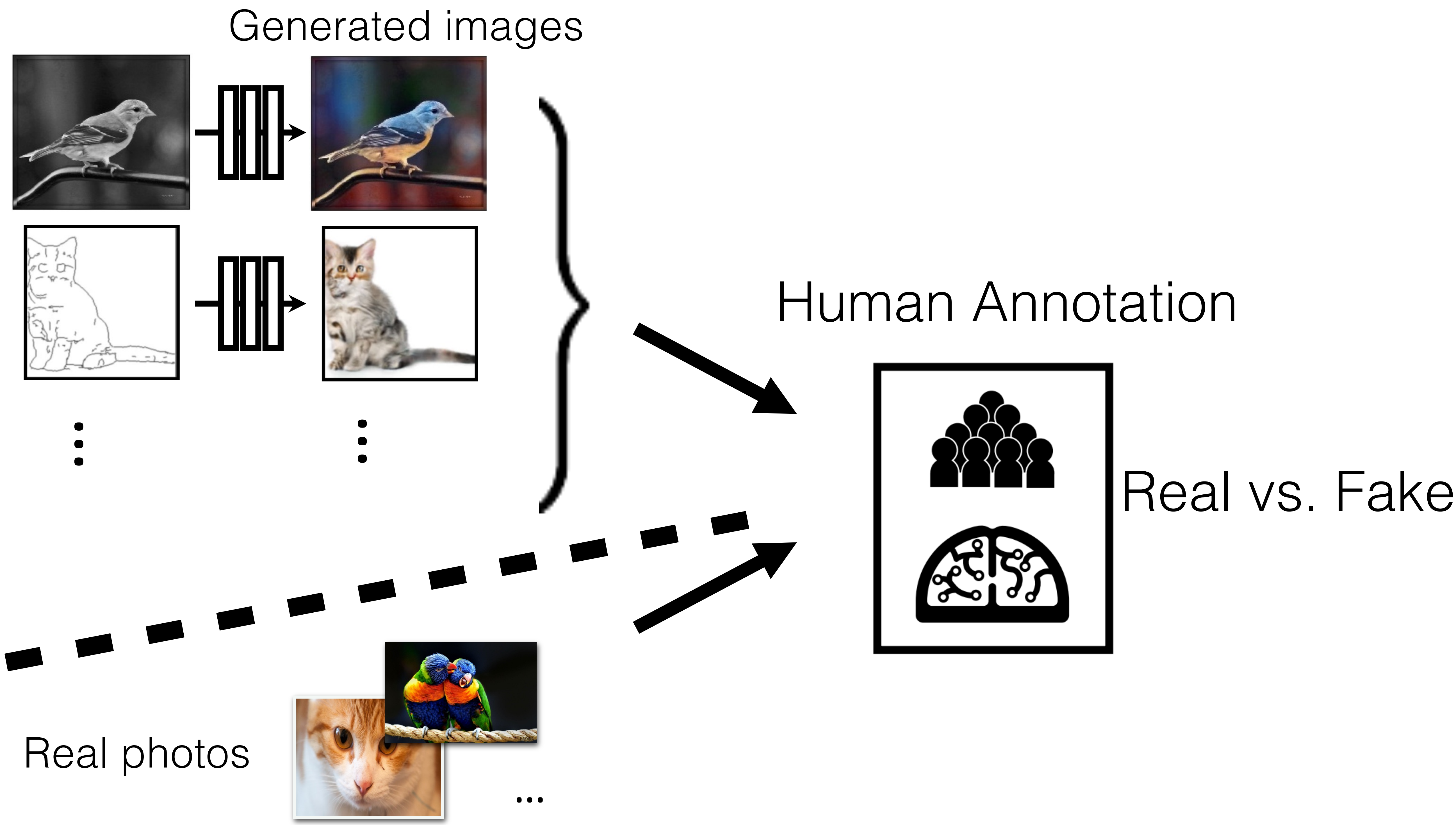


Generated images



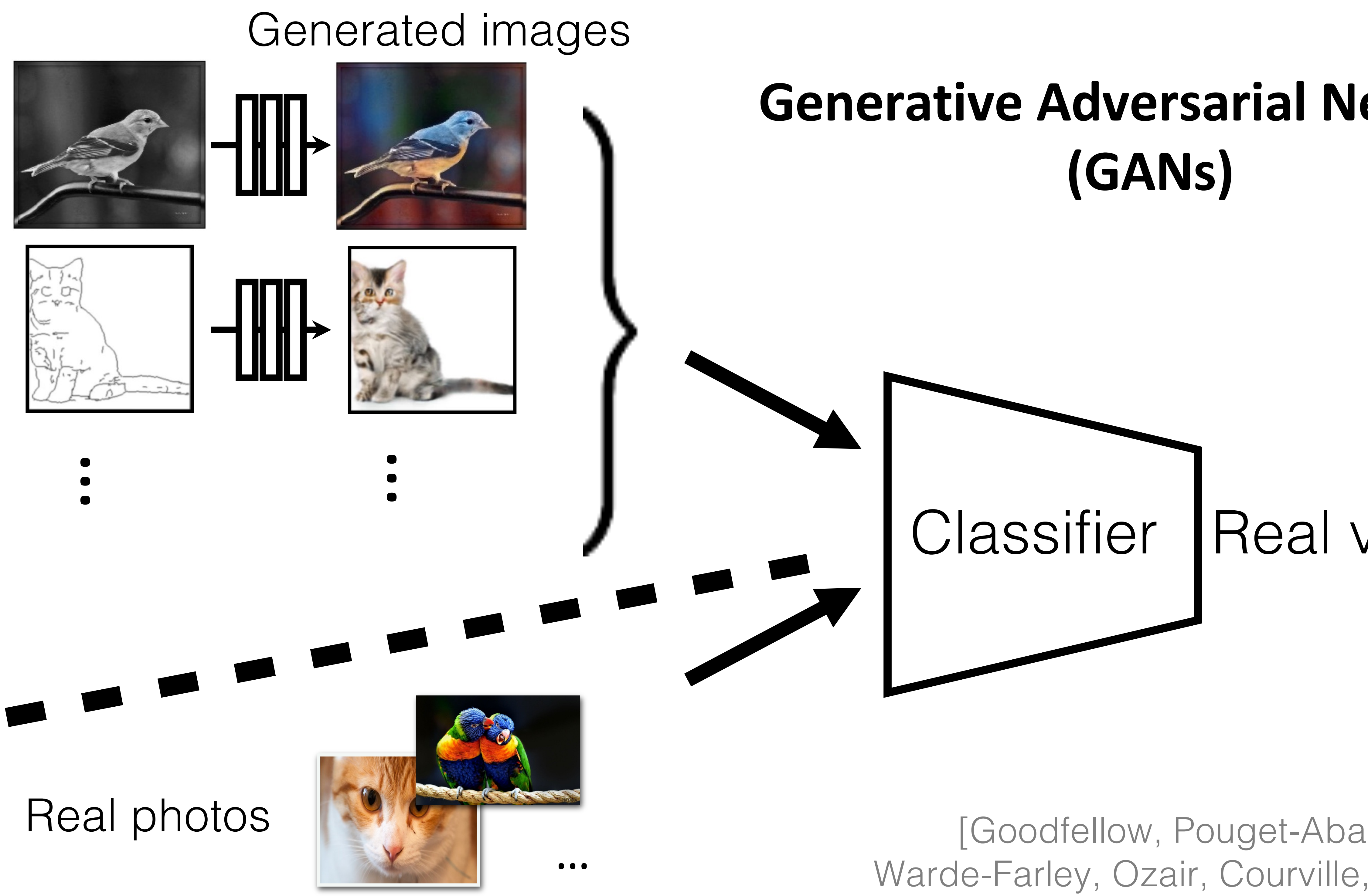
Universal loss?

Learning with Human Perception



[Zhu et al. 2014]

Generative Adversarial Network (GANs)



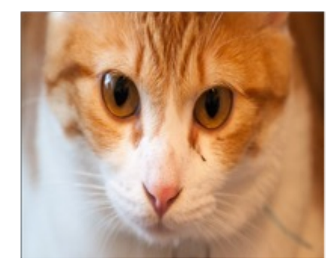
[Goodfellow, Pouget-Abadie, Mirza, Xu, Warde-Farley, Ozair, Courville, Bengio 2014]

Image synthesis from “noise”

G

$z \sim p(z)$

→ Generator →



$x = G(z)$

Sampler

$$G : \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$$

$$z \sim p(z)$$

$$x = G(z)$$

Image synthesis from "noise"

G

$z \sim p(z)$

→ Generator →

$x = G(z)$

Sampler

$$G : \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$$

$$z \sim p(z)$$

$$x = G(z)$$

Image synthesis from “noise”

G

$z \sim p(z)$

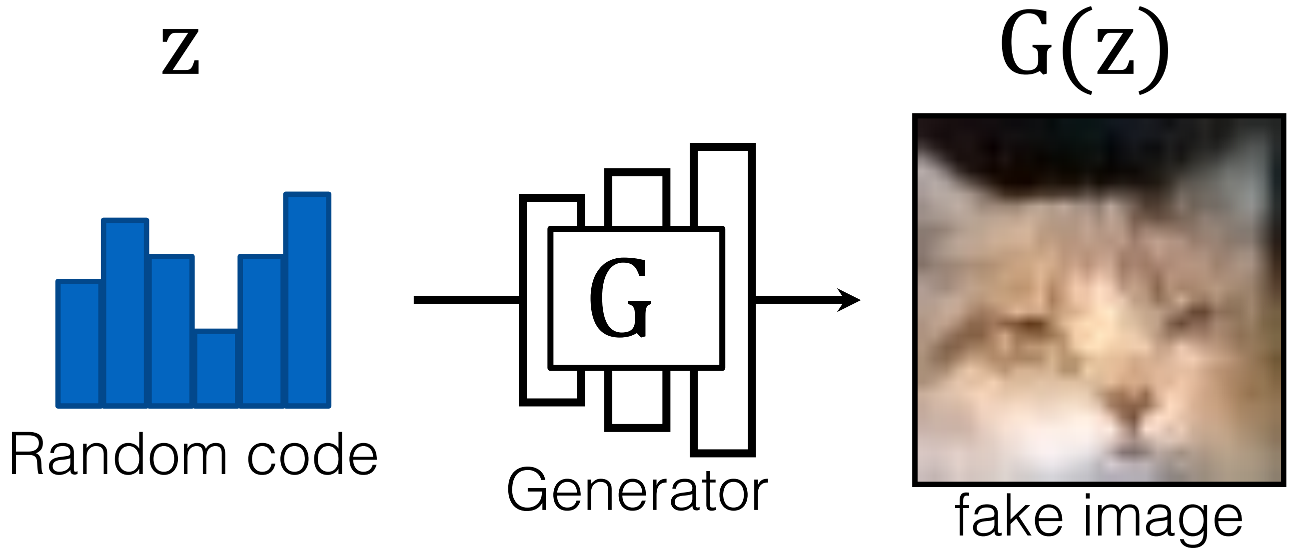
$x = G(z)$

Sampler

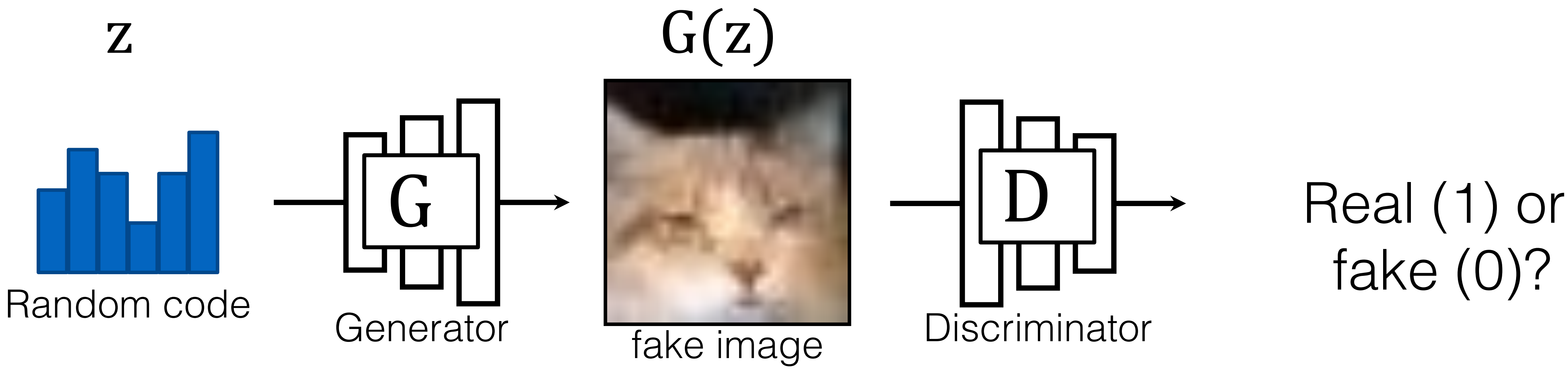
$$G : \mathcal{Z} \to \mathcal{X}$$

$$z \sim p(z)$$

$$x = G(z)$$



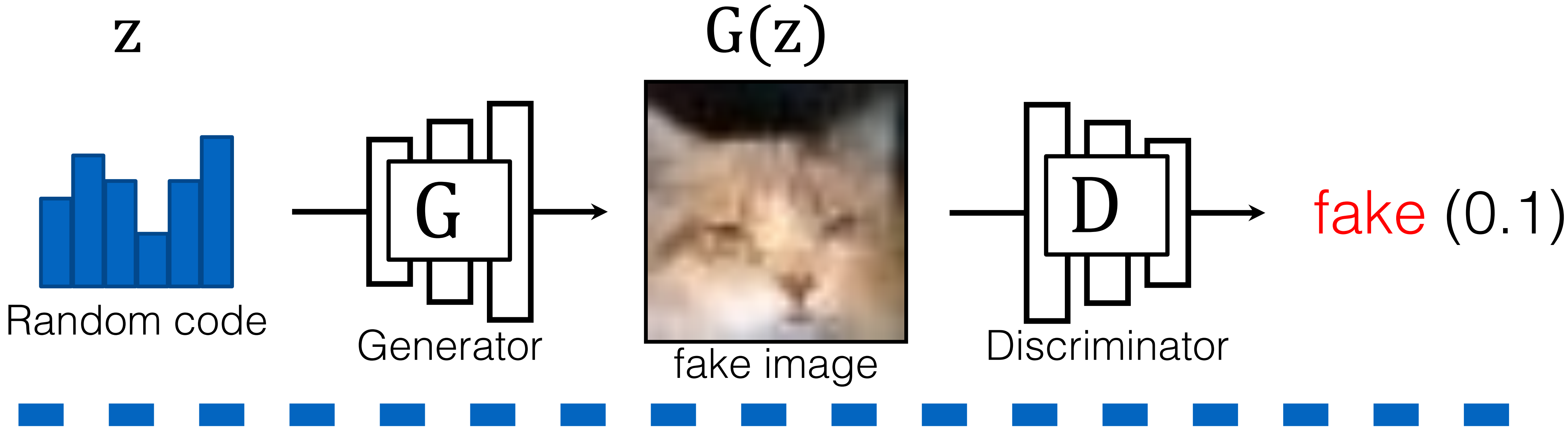
[Goodfellow et al. 2014]



A two-player game:

- G tries to generate fake images that can fool D.
- D tries to detect fake images.

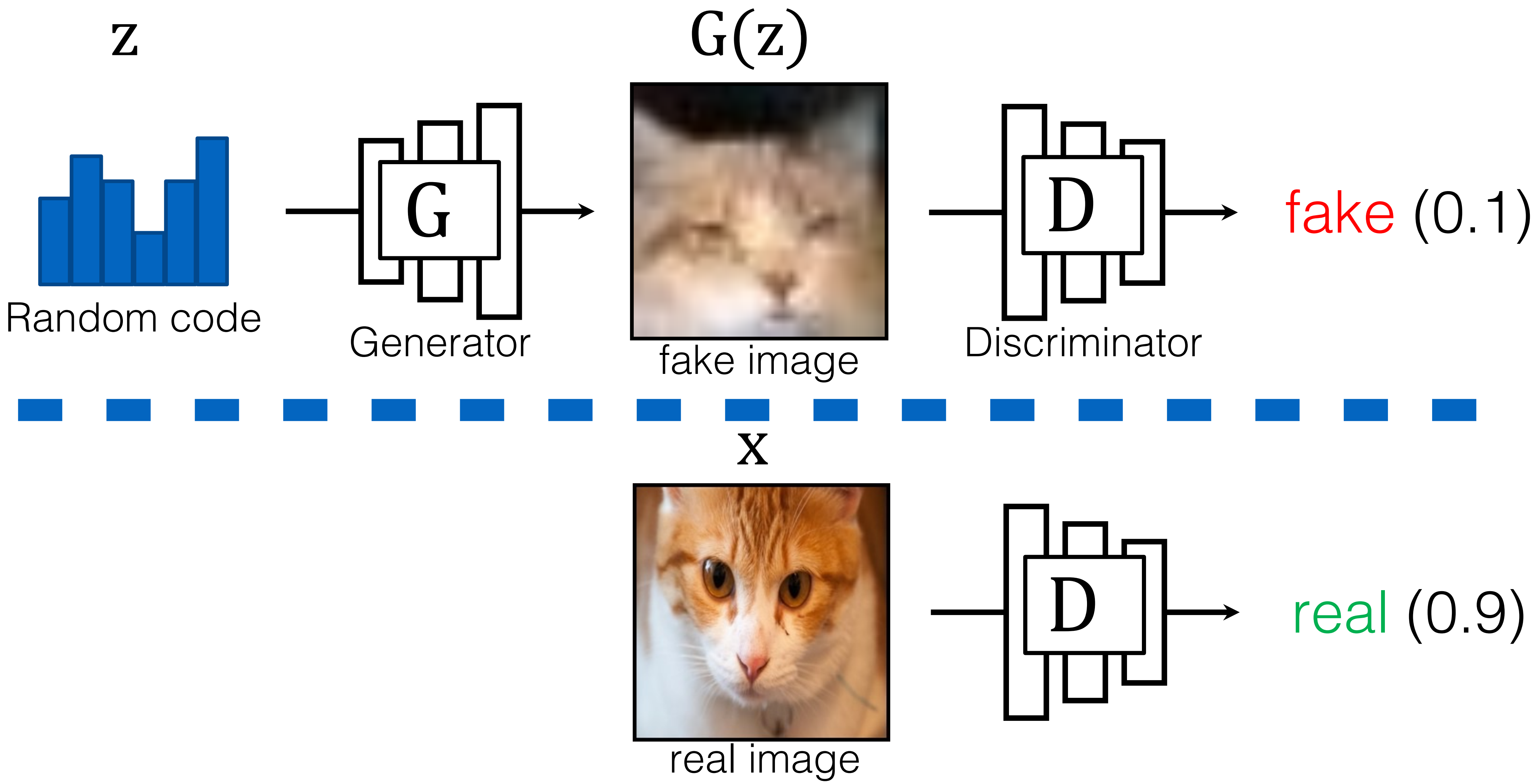
[Goodfellow et al. 2014]



Learning objective (GANs)

$$\min_{G} \max_{\boxed{D}} \boxed{\mathbb{E}_z[\log(1 - D(G(z))]}$$

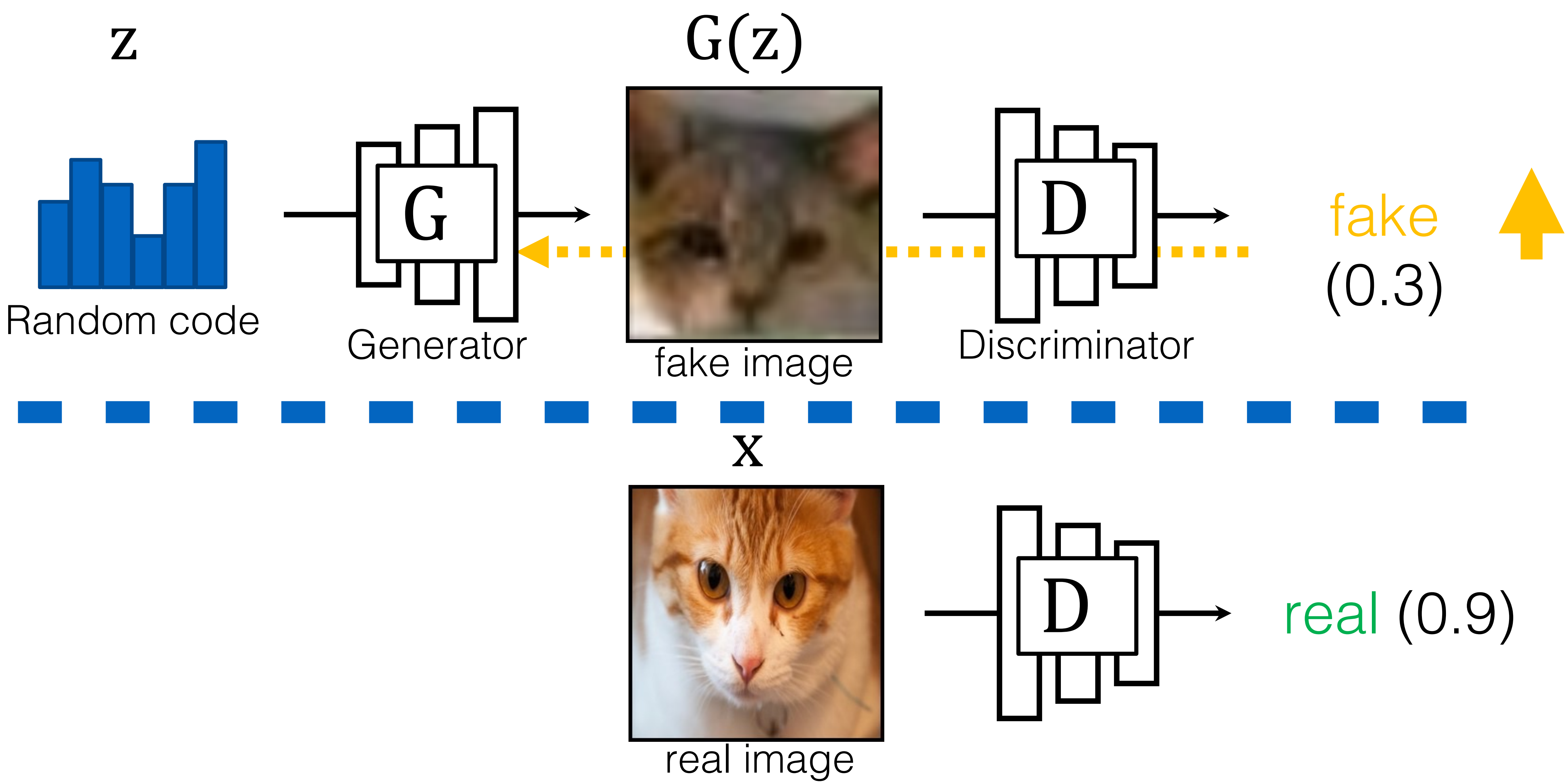
[Goodfellow et al. 2014]



Learning objective (GANs)

$$\min_G \max_D \mathbb{E}_z[\log(1-D(G(z)))] + \mathbb{E}_x[\log D(x)]$$

[Goodfellow et al. 2014]



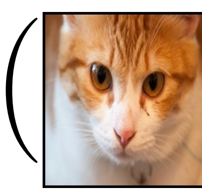
Learning objective (GANs)

$$\min_{\boxed{G}} \max_{D} \boxed{\mathbb{E}_z[\log(1 - D(G(z))]} + \mathbb{E}_x[\log D(x)]$$

[Goodfellow et al. 2014]

GANs Training Breakdown

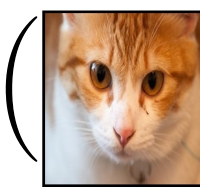
- From the discriminator D's perspective:
  - binary classification: real vs. fake.
  - Nothing special: similar to 1 vs. 7 or cat vs. dog

$\max_{D} \mathbb{E}[\log(1 - D($  $))] + \mathbb{E}[\log D($  $)]$

GANs Training Breakdown

- From the discriminator D’s perspective:
  - binary classification: real vs. fake.
  - Nothing special: similar to 1 vs. 7 or cat vs. dog

$$\max_D \mathbb{E}[\log(1-D($$

$$))]+\mathbb{E}[\log D($$

$$)]$$

- From the generator G’s perspective:
  - Optimizing a loss that depends on a classifier D
  - We have done it before (Perceptual Loss)

$$\min_G \mathbb{E}_z[\mathcal{L}_D(G(z))]$$

GAN loss for G

$$\min_G \mathbb{E}_{(x,y)}||F(G(x)) - F(y)||$$

Perceptual Loss for G

GANs Training Breakdown

G tries to synthesize fake images that fool **D**

D tries to identify the fakes

- Training: iterate between training D and G with backprop.
- Global optimum when G reproduces data distribution.

[Goodfellow et al., 2014]

$p_g = p_{data}$ is the unique global minimizer of the GAN objective.

Proof

Optimal discriminator given fixed G

$$
\begin{aligned}
C(G) =& \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x}\sim p_{\text{data}}}[\log D_G^*(\boldsymbol{x})] + \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x}\sim p_g}[\log(1 - D_G^*(\boldsymbol{x}))] \\
=& \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x}\sim p_{\text{data}}}\left[\log \frac{p_{\text{data}}(\boldsymbol{x})}{P_{\text{data}}(\boldsymbol{x}) + p_g(\boldsymbol{x})}\right] + \mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x}\sim p_g}\left[\log \frac{p_g(\boldsymbol{x})}{p_{\text{data}}(\boldsymbol{x}) + p_g(\boldsymbol{x})}\right]
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
C(G) = -\log(4) + KL\left(p_{\text{data}} \left\| \frac{p_{\text{data}} + p_g}{2}\right.\right) + KL\left(p_g \left\| \frac{p_{\text{data}} + p_g}{2}\right.\right)
$$

$$
C(G) = -\log(4) + 2 \cdot \underbrace{JSD\left(p_{\text{data}} \| p_g\right)}_{\geq 0, \quad 0 \iff p_g = p_{data} \quad \square}
$$

KLD (Kullback–Leibler divergence): $\mathcal{KL}(p||q) = \int p(x) \log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} dx$

JSD (Jensen–Shannon divergence): $\mathcal{JSD}(p \parallel q) = \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{KL}(p \parallel \frac{p+q}{2}) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{KL}(q \parallel \frac{p+q}{2})$

Generative Adversarial Network

Data $\rightarrow$

Learner

Objective

$$\min_G \max_D \mathbb{E}_z[\log(1-D(G(z))]+\mathbb{E}_x[\log D(x)]$$

Hypothesis space

Deep nets G and D

Optimizer

Alternating SGD on G and D

$\rightarrow$

Critic

$D : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow [0,1]$

Sampler

$G : \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$

Generative Adversarial Network

Data $\rightarrow$

Learner

Objective

$JSD\left(p_{\text{data}} \| p_g\right)$

Hypothesis space

Deep net G

Optimizer

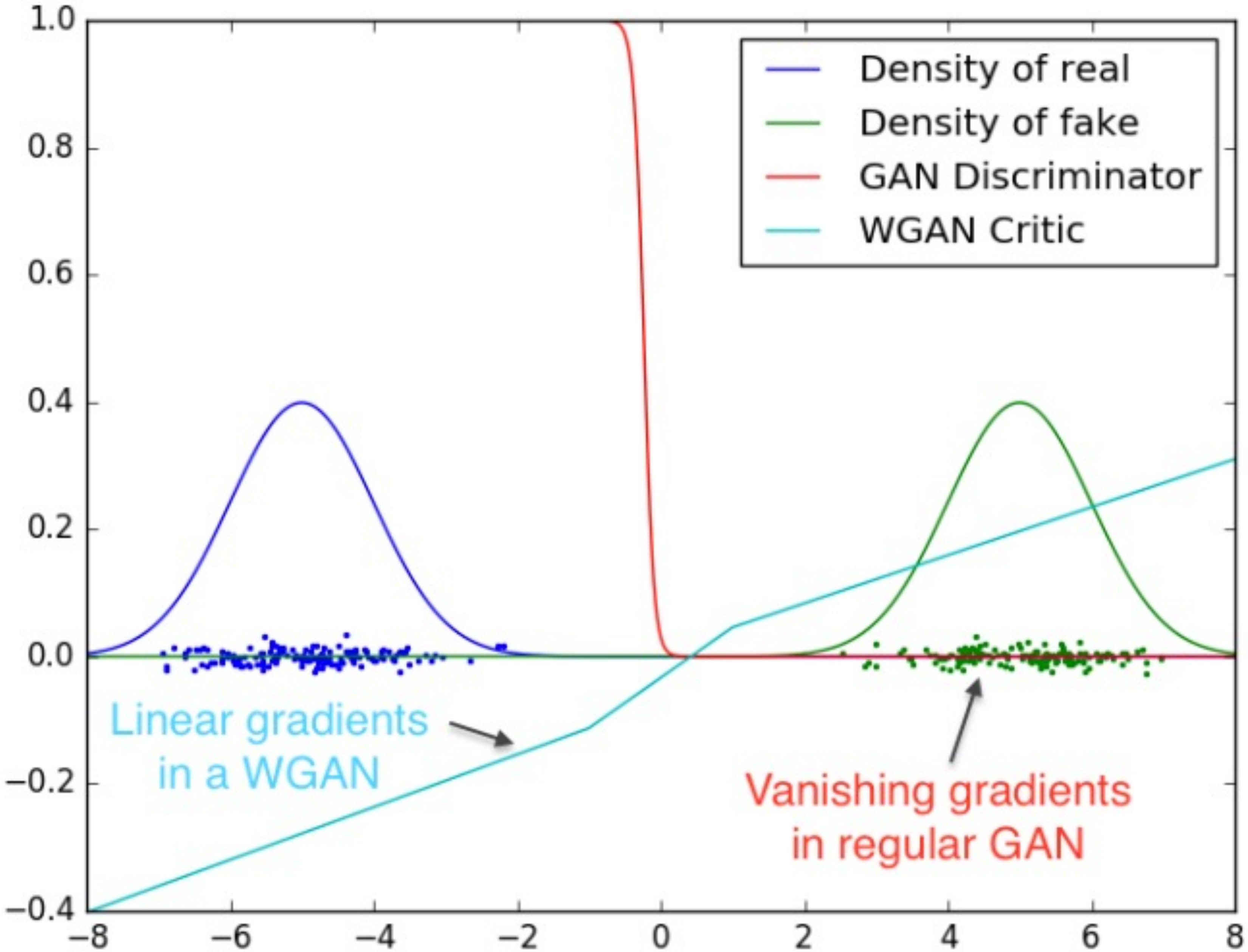
Adversarial game

$\rightarrow$ Sampler $G : \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$

What has driven GAN progress?

Ian Goodfellow @goodfellow_ian · Jan 14

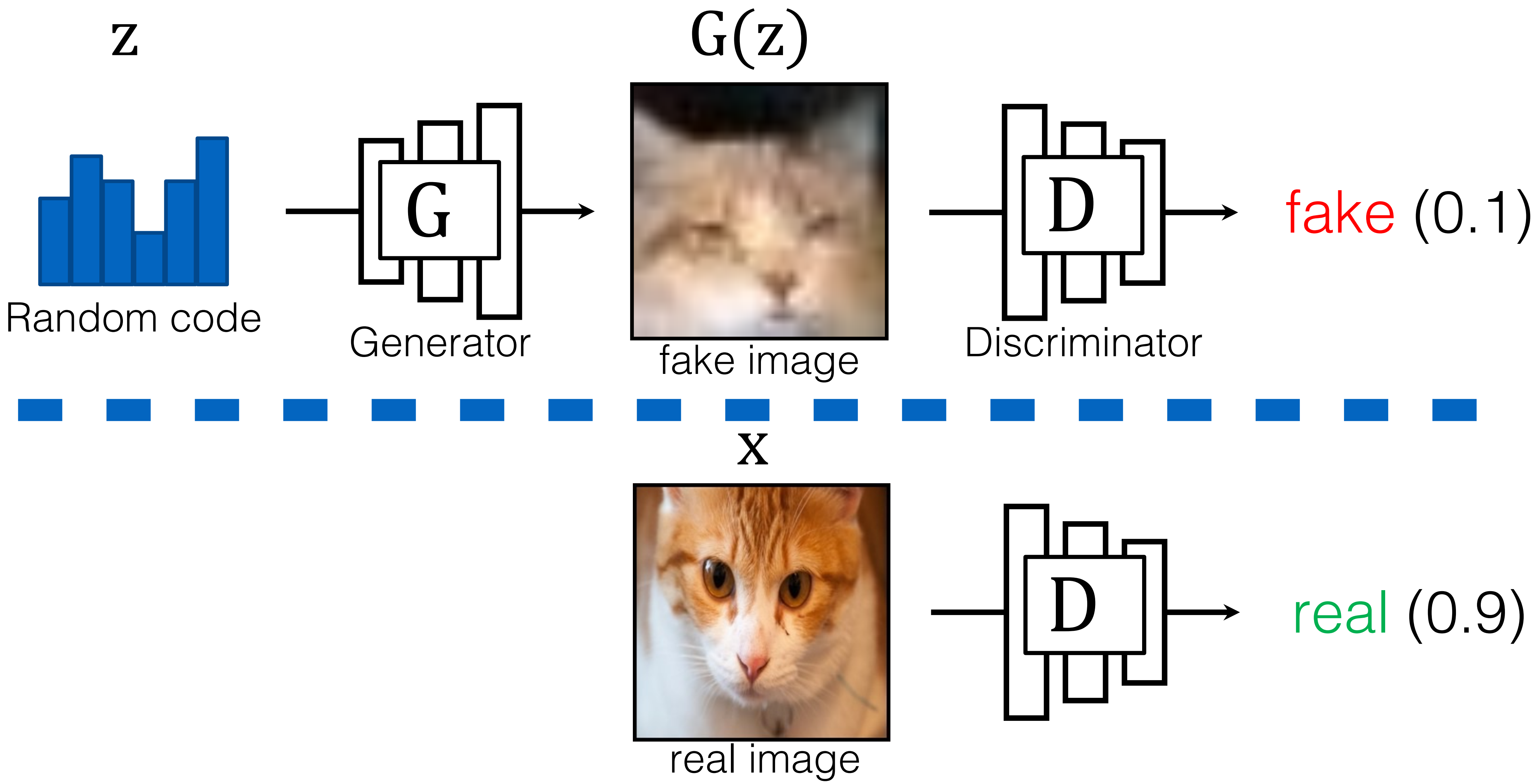
4.5 years of **GAN progress** on face generation. arxiv.org/abs/1406.2661 arxiv.org/abs/1511.06434 arxiv.org/abs/1606.07536 arxiv.org/abs/1710.10196 arxiv.org/abs/1812.04948



$$D_G^*(\boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{p_{data}(\boldsymbol{x})}{p_{data}(\boldsymbol{x}) + p_g(\boldsymbol{x})}$$

$$\log D(G(\mathbf{z})) \longrightarrow -\infty$$

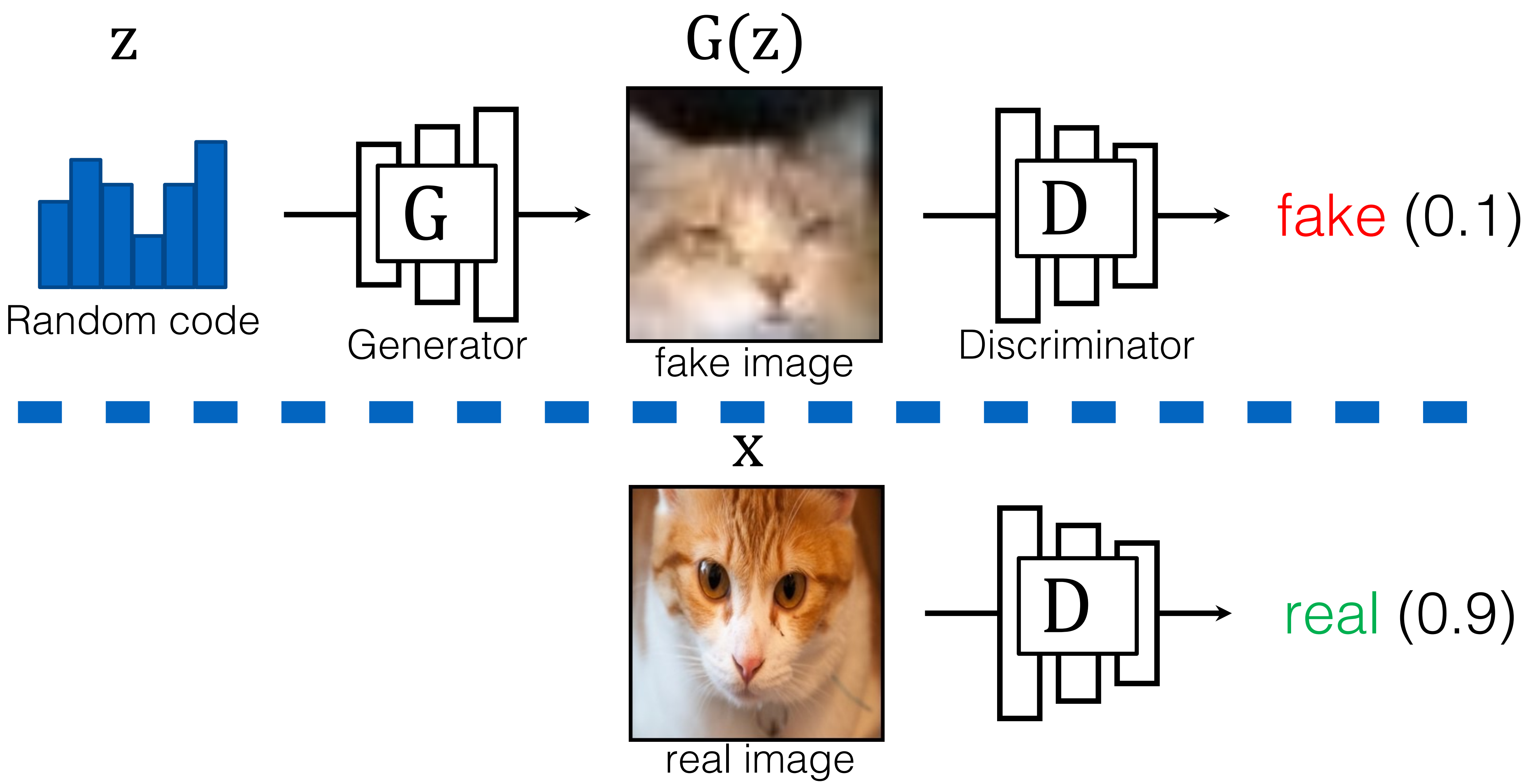
from [Arjovsky, Chintala, Bottou, 2017]



Learning objective (GANs)

$$\min_G \max_D \boxed{\mathbb{E}_z[\log(1 - D(G(z)))]} + \boxed{\mathbb{E}_x[\log D(x)]}$$

[Goodfellow et al. 2014]



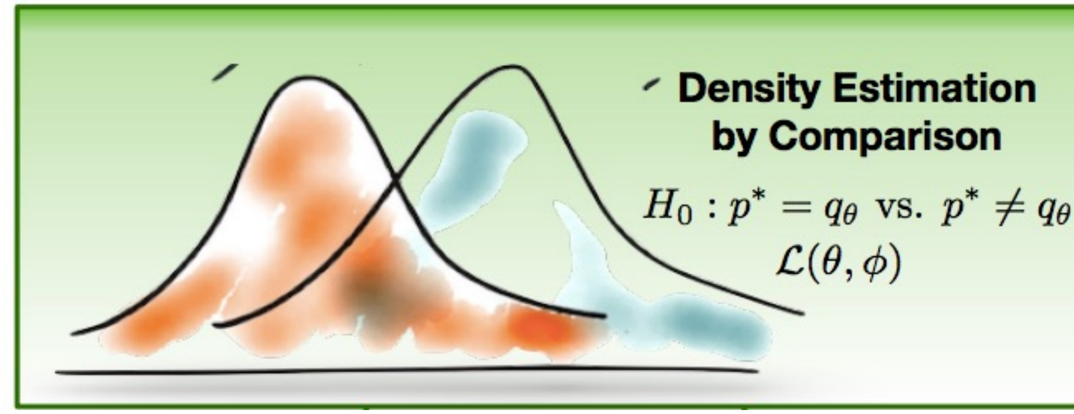
Learning objective (GANs variants)

$$\min_{G} \max_{f_1, f_2} \boxed{\mathbb{E}_z[f_1(G(z))]} + \mathbb{E}_x \boxed{[f_2(x)]}$$

EBGAN, WGAN, LSGAN, etc

[Goodfellow et al. 2014]

Other divergences?



from [Mohamed & Lakshminarayanan 2017]

Convenient choice

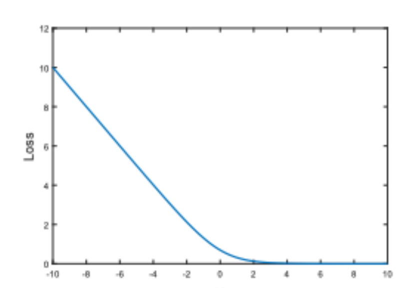
$$\min_{G} \max_{f_1, f_2} \boxed{\mathbb{E}_z[f_1(G(z))]} + \mathbb{E}_x \boxed{[f_2(x)]} \quad \begin{array}{l} f1 = -f \\ f_2 = f \end{array}$$

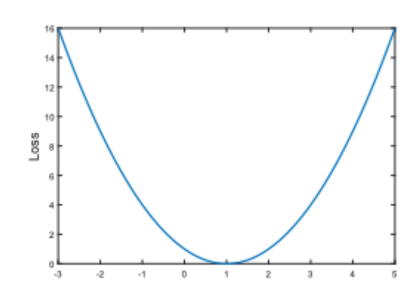
Different choices of f_1 and f_2 correspond to different divergence measures:

- Original GAN —> JSD
- Least-squares GAN —> Pearson chi-squared divergence

$$\min_{D} V_{\text{LSGAN}}(D) = \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{x}\sim p_{\text{data}}(\boldsymbol{x})}\left[(D(\boldsymbol{x}) - 1)^2\right] + \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{z}\sim p}$$

$$\min_{G} V_{\text{LSGAN}}(G) = \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{z}\sim p_{\boldsymbol{z}}(\boldsymbol{z})}\left[(D(G(\boldsymbol{z})) - 1)^2\right].$$





Other divergences?

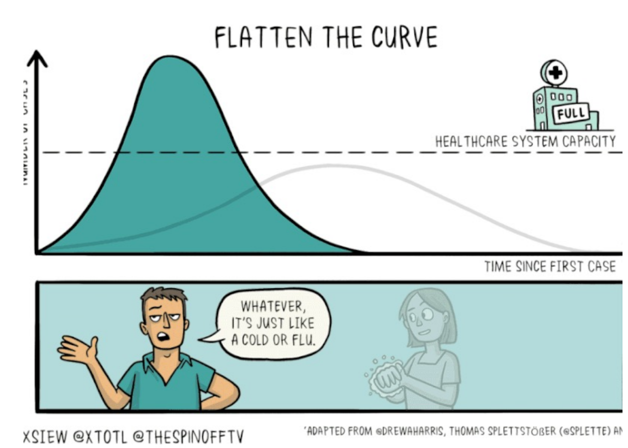
$$KL(p_{\texttt{data}}||p_\theta) \longleftarrow \mathbb{E}_{x\sim p_{\texttt{data}}}[\log p_\theta(x)]$$

$$KL(p_\theta||p_{\texttt{data}})$$ ⟵ Reverse KL — mode seeking, intractable

$$JS(p_{\texttt{data}}, p_\theta)$$ ⟵ Jensen-Shannon, original GAN

$$W(p_{\texttt{data}}, p_\theta) = \inf_{\gamma\in\Pi(p_{\texttt{data}}, p_\theta)} \mathbb{E}_{(x,y)\sim\gamma}[||x-y||]$$ ⟵ Wasserstein

Earth-Mover (EM) distance
/ Wasserstein distance



Maximum log likelihood, KL, and JSD

KLD (Kullback–Leibler divergence): $\mathcal{KL}(p||q) = \int p(x) \log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} dx$

JSD (Jensen–Shannon divergence): $\mathcal{JSD}(p \parallel q) = \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{KL}(p \parallel \frac{p+q}{2}) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{KL}(q \parallel \frac{p+q}{2})$

$$\mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{\text{data}}(x)}[\log p_\theta(x)] = \boxed{\int_x p_{\text{data}}(x) \log p_\theta(x) dx}$$

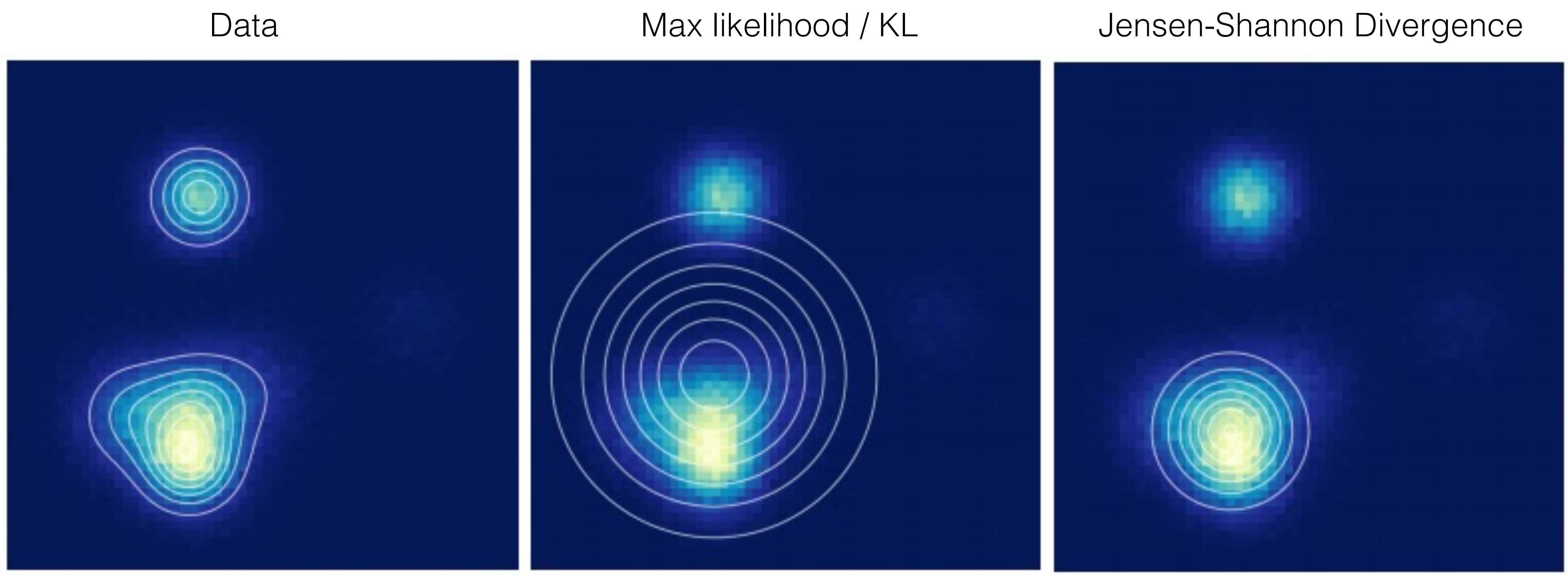
$$\mathcal{KL}(p_{\text{data}}(x)||p_\theta(x)) = \int_x p_{\text{data}}(x) \log \frac{p_{\text{data}}(x)}{p_\theta(x)} dx$$

$$= \int_x p_{\text{data}}(x) \log p_{\text{data}}(x) dx - \boxed{\int_x p_{\text{data}}(x) \log p_\theta(x) dx}$$

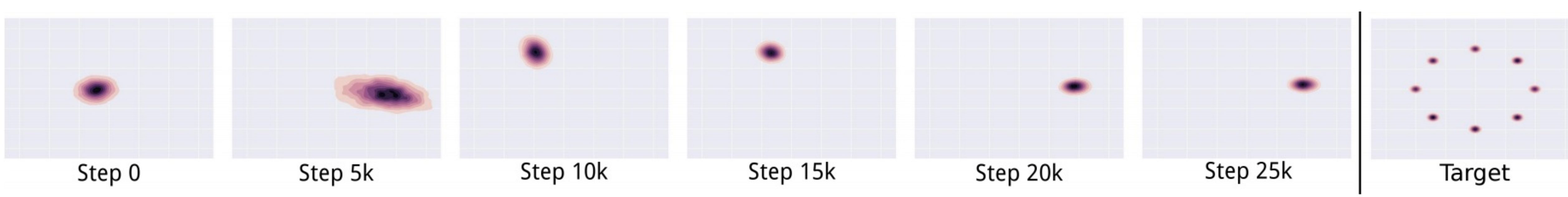
Constant (independent of θ)

Maximize log likelihood=minimize KLD

Maximum log likelihood/KL vs. JSD



[Theis et al. 2016]



Other divergences?

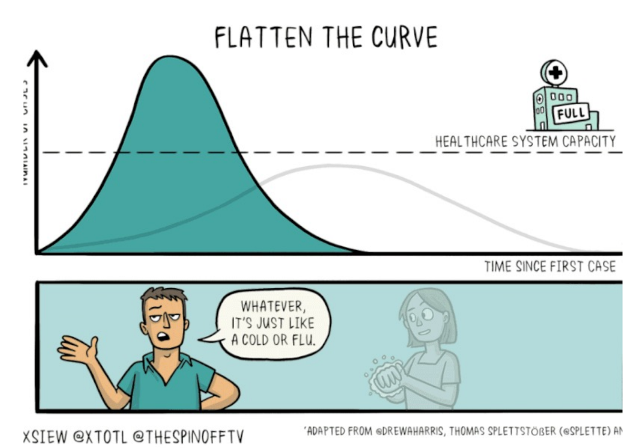
$$KL(p_{\texttt{data}}||p_\theta) \longleftarrow \mathbb{E}_{x\sim p_{\texttt{data}}}[\log p_\theta(x)]$$

$KL(p_\theta||p_{\texttt{data}})$ ⟵ Reverse KL — mode seeking, intractable

$JS(p_{\texttt{data}}, p_\theta)$ ⟵ Jensen-Shannon, original GAN

$$W(p_{\texttt{data}}, p_\theta) = \inf_{\gamma\in\Pi(p_{\texttt{data}}, p_\theta)} \mathbb{E}_{(x,y)\sim\gamma}[||x-y||]$$ ⟵ Wasserstein

Earth-Mover (EM) distance
/ Wasserstein distance



Wasserstein GAN

[Arjovsky, Chintala, Bottou 2017]

$$\arg\min_{G} \max_{\|f\|_L \le 1} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{z},\mathbf{x}}\left[\ \boxed{-f(G(\mathbf{z}))} + \boxed{f(\mathbf{x})}\ \right]$$

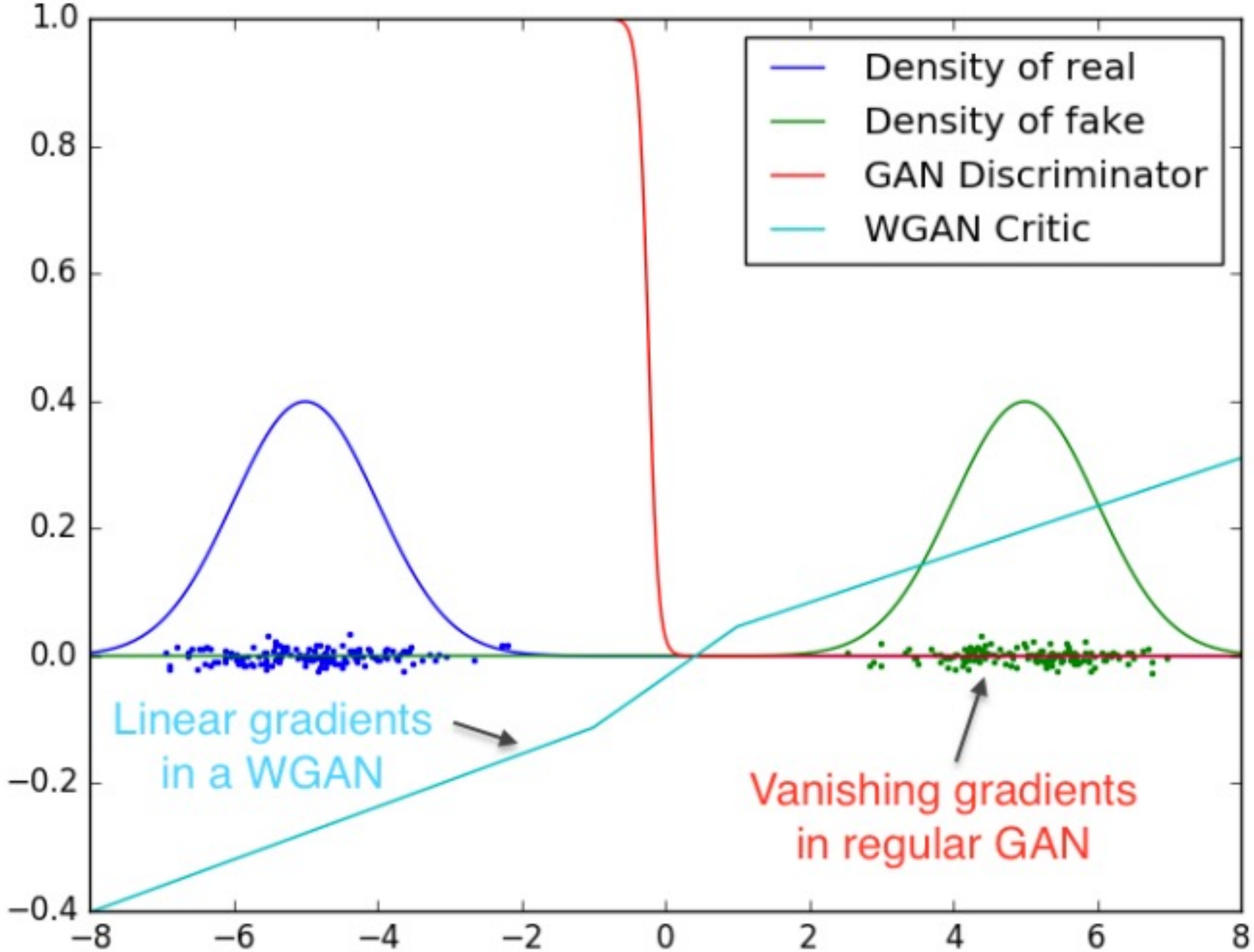
Lipschitz continuity

$|f(x) - f(y)| \le |x - y|$

$$W(p_{\texttt{data}}, p_\theta) = \inf_{\gamma \in \Pi(p_{\texttt{data}}, p_\theta)} \mathbb{E}_{(x,y)\sim\gamma}[\|x - y\|]$$

wGAN GP [Gulrajani et al., 2018]:

$$\arg\min_{G} \max_{f} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{z},\mathbf{x}}\left[\boxed{-f(G(\mathbf{z}))} + \boxed{f(\mathbf{x})}\right] + \underbrace{\lambda \mathbb{E}_{\hat{\mathbf{x}}\sim\mathbb{P}_{\hat{\mathbf{x}}}}[(\|\nabla_{\hat{\mathbf{x}}} f(\hat{\mathbf{x}})\|_2 - 1)^2]]}_{\text{Gradient penalty (GP)}}$$



from [Arjovsky, Chintala, Bottou, 2017]

To be continued…

Thank You!

16-726, Spring 2023

https://learning-image-synthesis.github.io/