

# Self-Supervised GANs via Auxiliary Rotation Loss

CVPR2019

---

2019.07.03

발표자 박성현

# 1

## Introduction

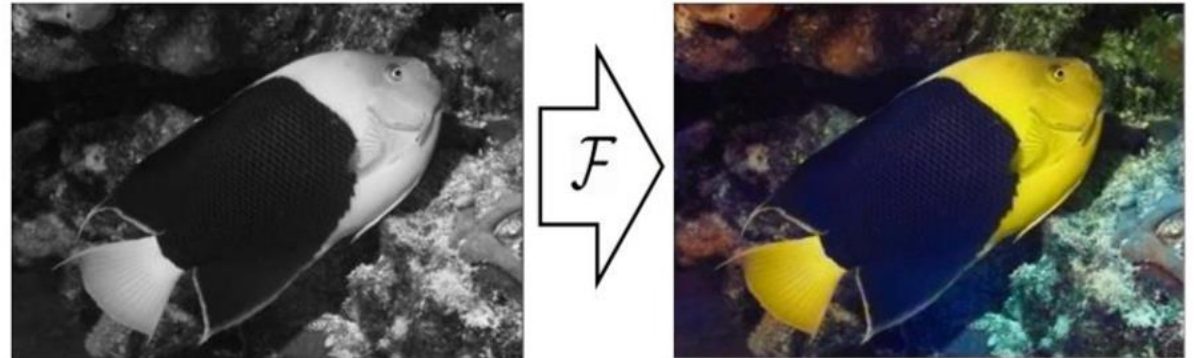
### Self-Supervision

- A form of unsupervised learning where the data provides the supervision
- In general, withhold some part of the data, and task the network with predicting it



(a) Input context

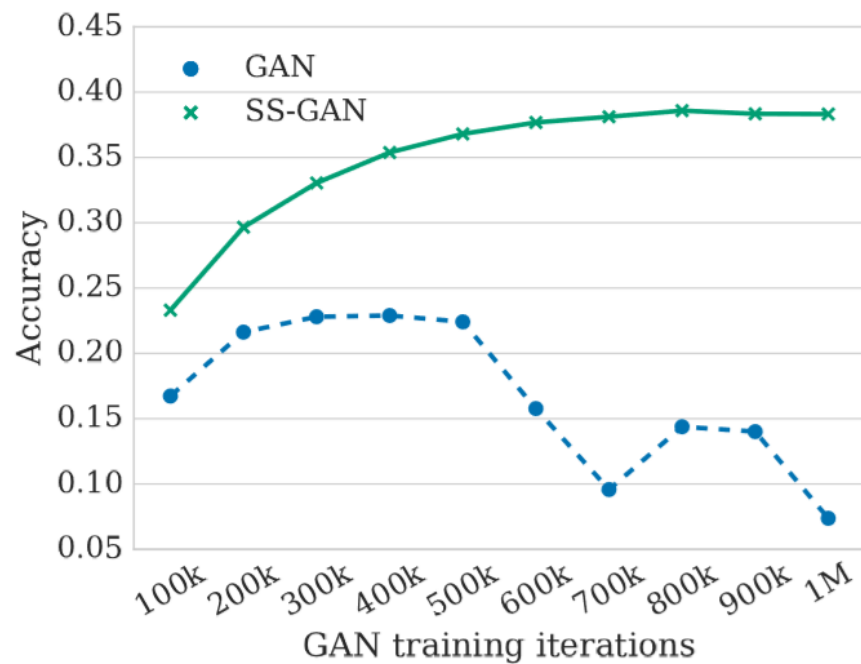
(b) Human artist



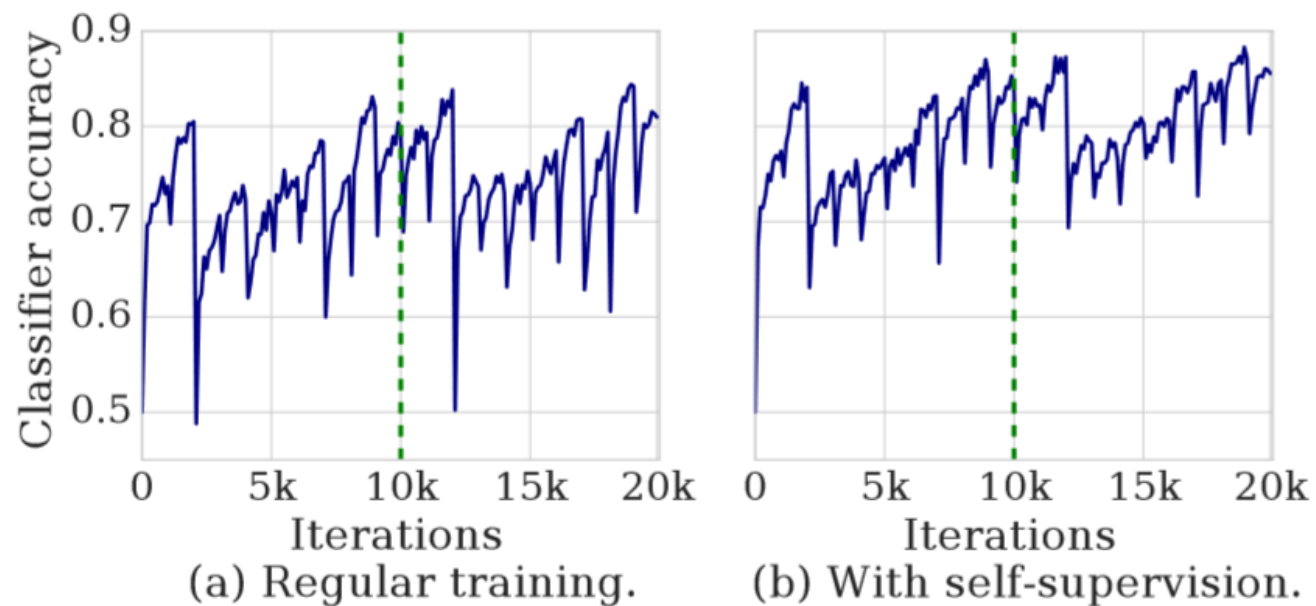
## 1

# Introduction

## Discriminator forgetting



[Performance of a linear classification]

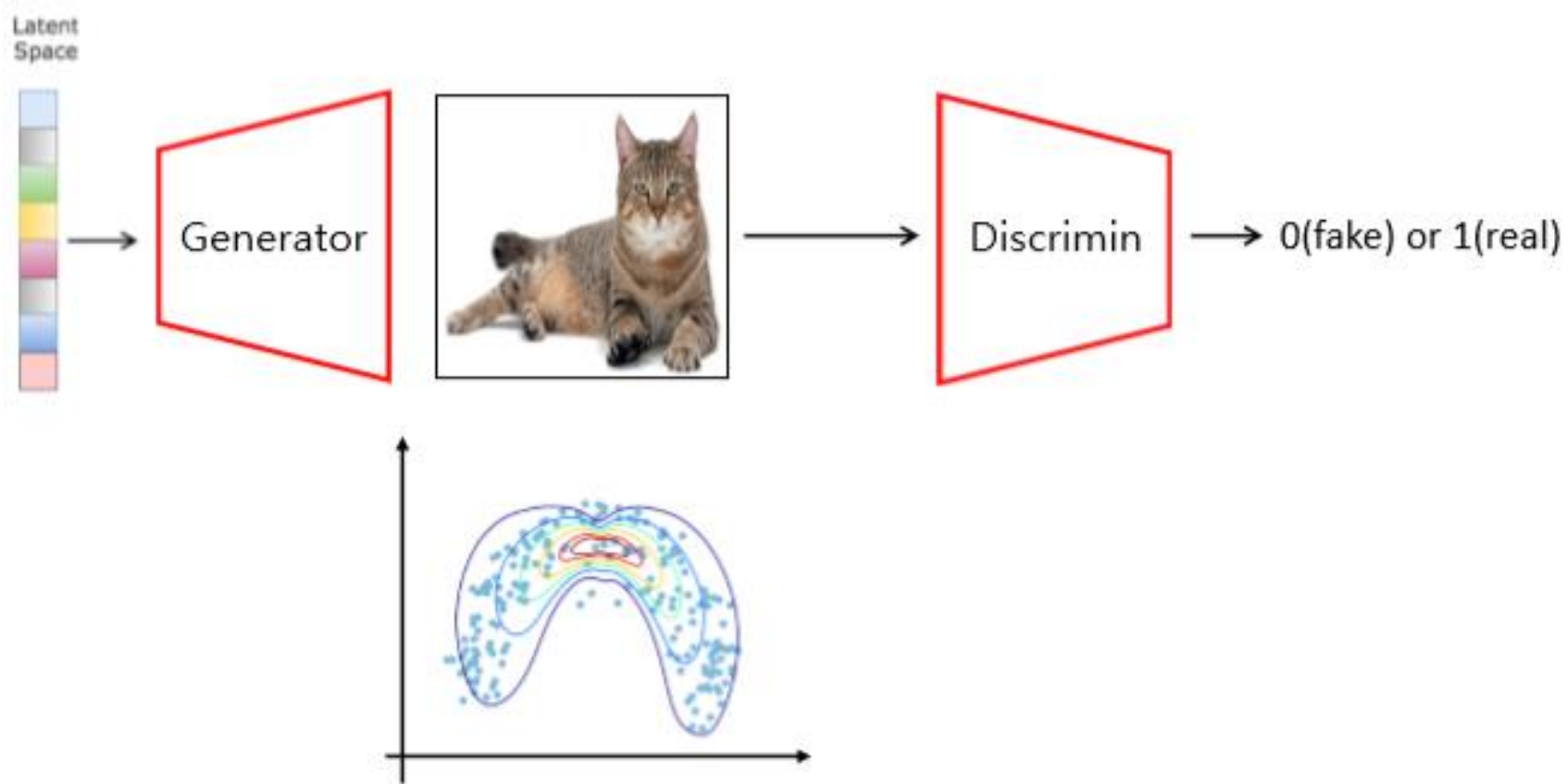


[Image classification accuracy]

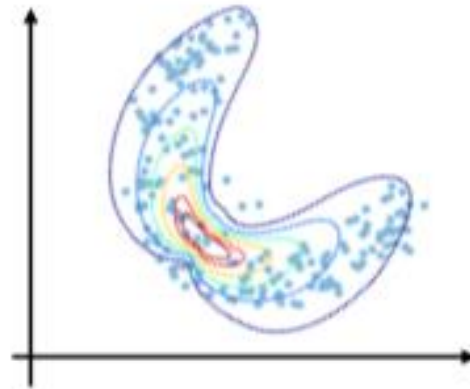
# 1

## Introduction

Why is the GAN unstable?



## Why is the GAN unstable?



# 1

## Introduction

Why is the GAN unstable?

### Training

☐

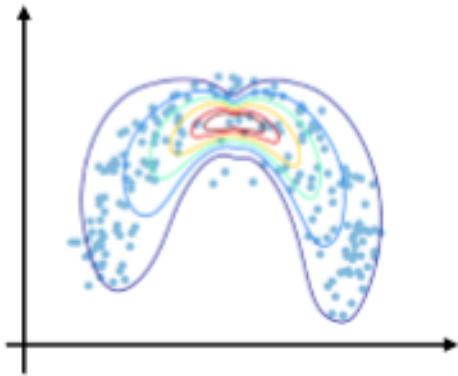
0(fake) or 1(real) →



Cat ? Dog?

☐

Learning the **conditional model** is easier than joint distribution!



## 2

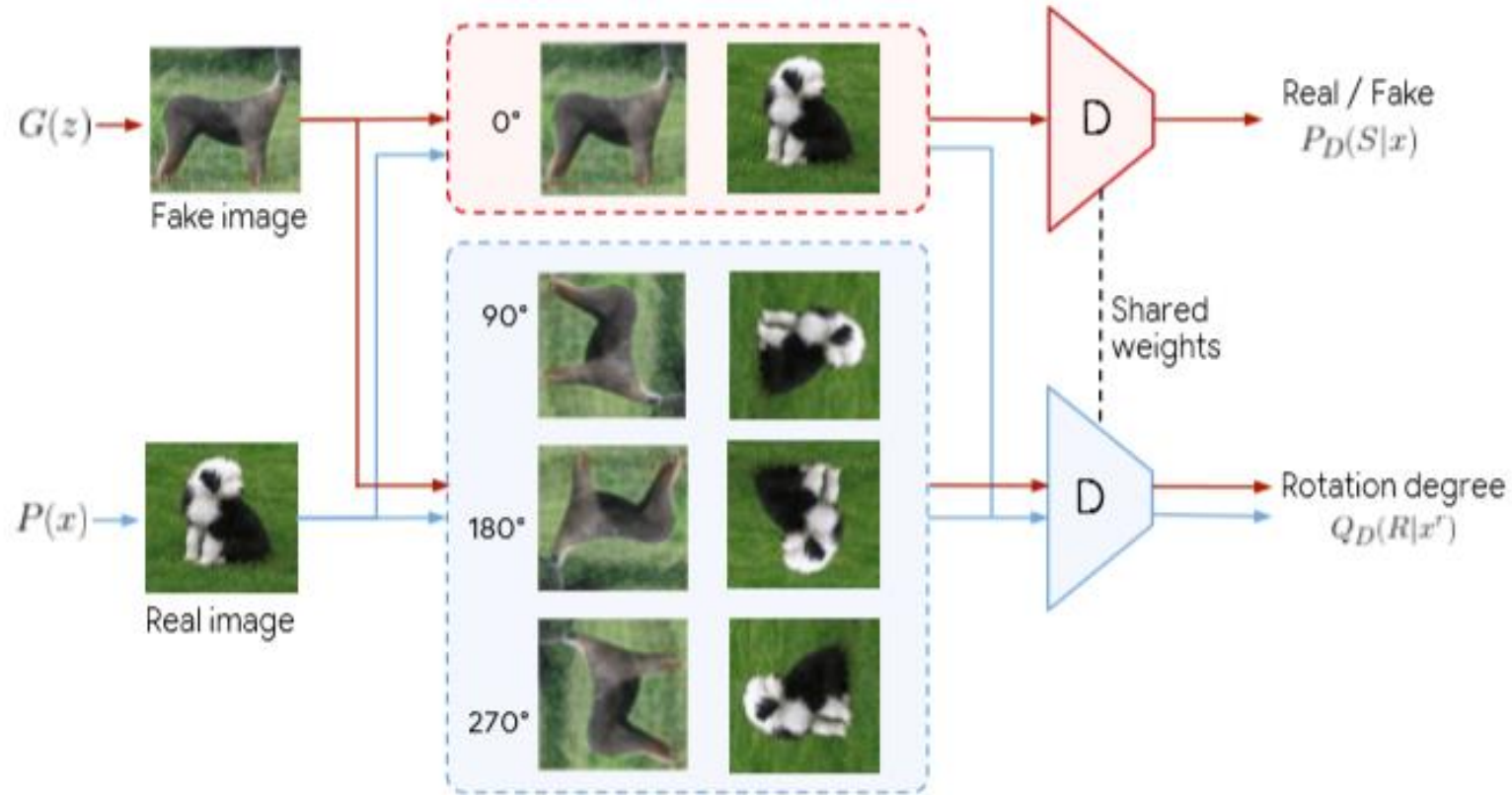
Model  
SSGAN

Figure 1: Discriminator with rotation-based self-supervision. The discriminator,  $D$ , performs two tasks: true vs. fake binary classification, and rotation degree classification. Both the fake and real images are rotated by 0, 90, 180, and 270 degrees. The colored arrows indicate that only the upright images are considered for true vs. fake classification loss task. For the rotation loss, all images are classified by the discriminator according to their rotation degree.



## 3

# Experiments

## Experimental Setting

- **Dataset** : CIFAR10, IMAGENET, LSUN-BEDROOM, CELEBA-HQ
- **GAN** : Spectral Normalization GAN
- **Hyperparameters**
  - learning rate : 0.0002
  - alpha : 0.2
  - beta : 1
  - Adam Optimizer
  - Batch Size :  $16 \times 4 = 64$

DATASET	METHOD	FID
CIFAR10	Uncond-GAN	19.73
	Cond-GAN	<b>15.60</b>
	SS-GAN	17.11
	SS-GAN (sBN)	15.65
IMAGENET	Uncond-GAN	56.67
	Cond-GAN	<b>42.07</b>
	SS-GAN	47.56
	SS-GAN (sBN)	43.87
LSUN-BEDROOM	Uncond-GAN	16.02
	SS-GAN	13.66
	SS-GAN (sBN)	<b>13.30</b>
CELEBA-HQ	Uncond-GAN	<b>23.77</b>
	SS-GAN	26.11
	SS-GAN (sBN)	24.36

Table 1: Best FID attained across three random seeds. In this setting the proposed approach recovers most of the benefits of conditioning.



## 3

## Experiments

## Experimental Setting

TYPE	$\lambda$	$\beta_1$	$\beta_2$	D ITERS	CIFAR10		IMAGENET	
					UNCOND-GAN	SS-GAN	UNCOND-GAN	SS-GAN
GRADIENT PENALTY	1	0.0	0.900	1	121.05 $\pm$ 31.44	<b>25.8 <math>\pm</math> 0.71</b>	183.36 $\pm$ 77.21	<b>80.67 <math>\pm</math> 0.43</b>
				2	28.11 $\pm$ 0.66	<b>26.98 <math>\pm</math> 0.54</b>	85.13 $\pm$ 2.88	<b>83.08 <math>\pm</math> 0.38</b>
				1	78.54 $\pm$ 6.23	<b>25.89 <math>\pm</math> 0.33</b>	104.73 $\pm$ 2.71	<b>91.63 <math>\pm</math> 2.78</b>
	10	0.0	0.900	1	188.52 $\pm$ 64.54	<b>28.48 <math>\pm</math> 0.68</b>	227.04 $\pm$ 31.45	<b>85.38 <math>\pm</math> 2.7</b>
				2	29.11 $\pm$ 0.85	<b>27.74 <math>\pm</math> 0.73</b>	227.74 $\pm$ 16.82	<b>80.82 <math>\pm</math> 0.64</b>
				1	117.67 $\pm$ 17.46	<b>25.22 <math>\pm</math> 0.38</b>	242.71 $\pm$ 13.62	<b>144.35 <math>\pm</math> 91.4</b>
SPECTRAL NORM	0	0.0	0.900	1	87.86 $\pm$ 3.44	<b>19.65 <math>\pm</math> 0.9</b>	129.96 $\pm$ 6.6	<b>86.09 <math>\pm</math> 7.66</b>
				2	20.24 $\pm$ 0.62	<b>17.88 <math>\pm</math> 0.64</b>	80.05 $\pm$ 1.33	<b>70.64 <math>\pm</math> 0.31</b>
				1	86.87 $\pm$ 8.03	<b>18.23 <math>\pm</math> 0.56</b>	201.94 $\pm$ 27.28	<b>99.97 <math>\pm</math> 2.75</b>

Table 2: FID for unconditional GANs under different hyperparameter settings. Mean and standard deviations are computed across three random seeds. Adding the self-supervision loss reduces the sensitivity of GAN training to hyperparameters.

# 3

## Experiments

### Sample Quality

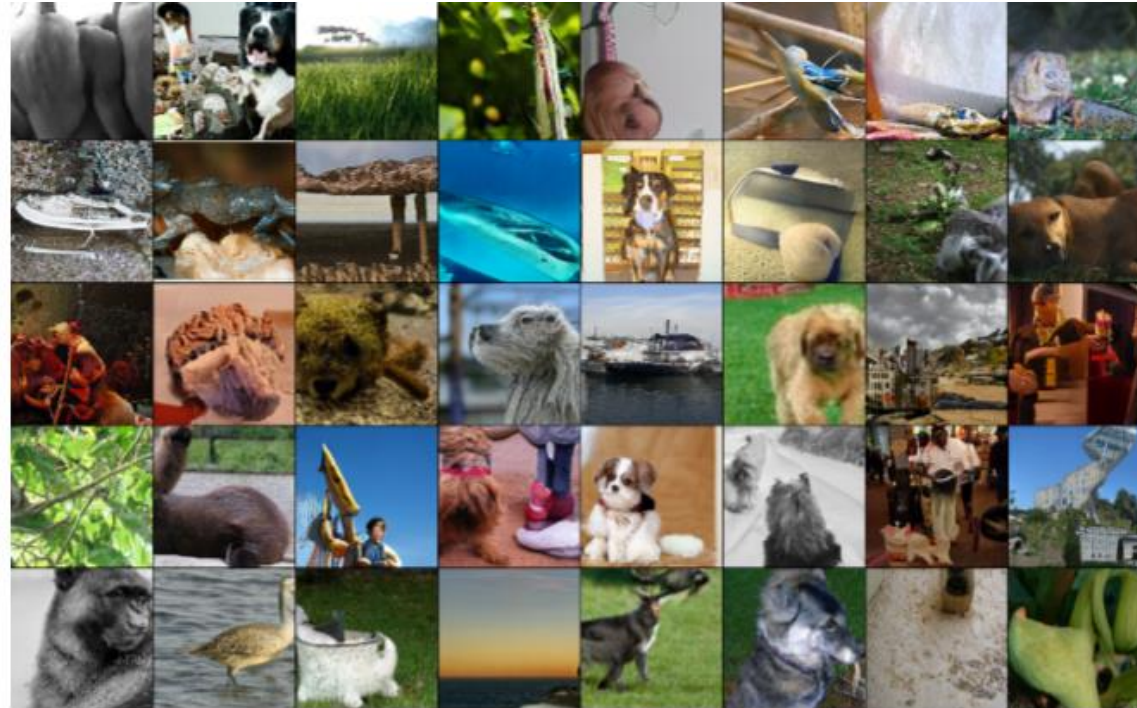
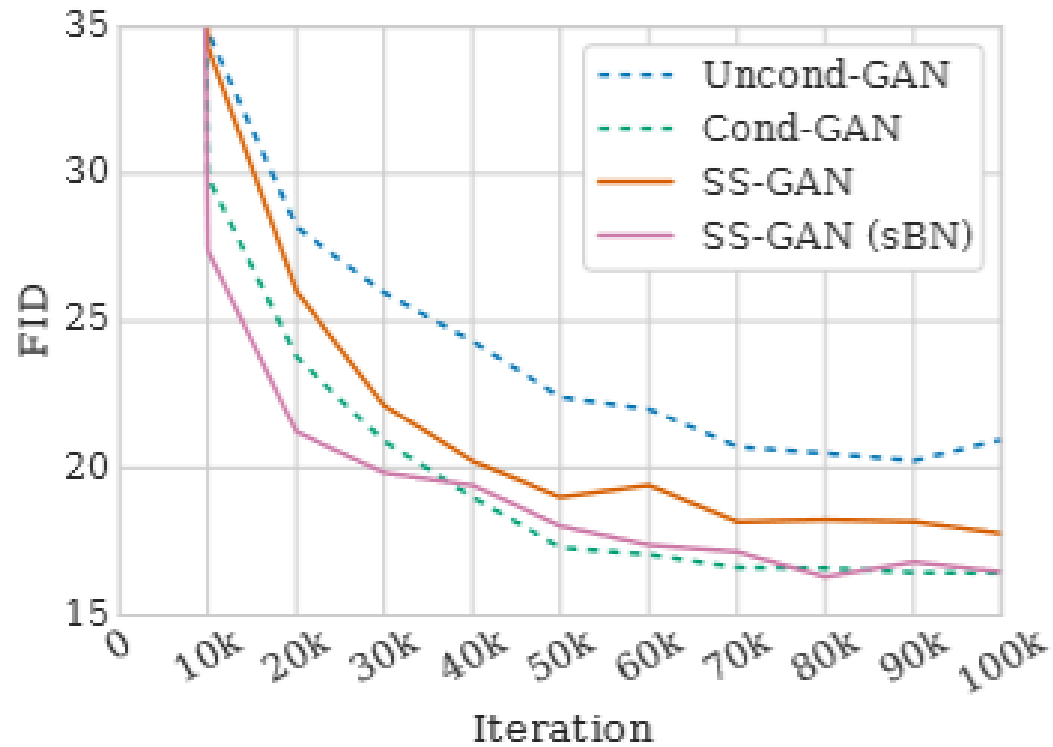


Figure 5: A random sample of unconditionally generated images from the self-supervised model. To our knowledge, this is the best results attained training unconditionally on IMAGENET.

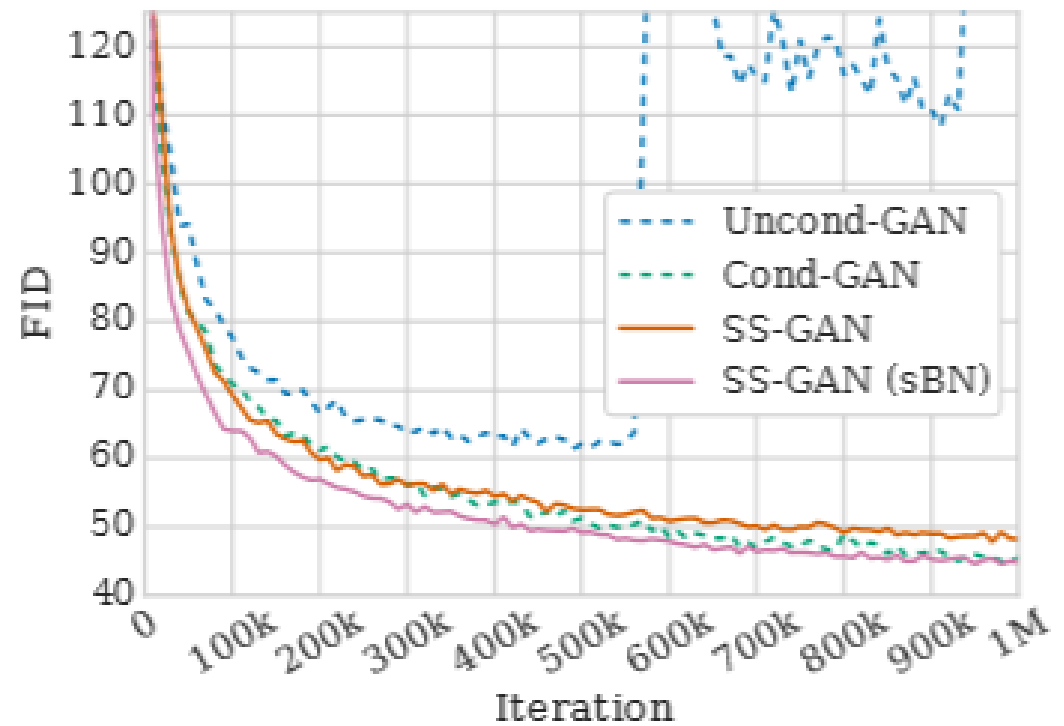
## 3

# Experiments

## Large Scale Self-supervised GAN



(a) CIFAR10



(b) IMAGENET

## 3

# Experiments

## Representation Quality

	Uncond.	Cond.	Rot-only	SS-GAN (sBN)
Block0	0.719	0.719	0.710	<b>0.721</b>
Block1	0.762	0.759	0.749	<b>0.774</b>
Block2	0.778	0.776	0.762	<b>0.796</b>
Block3	0.776	0.780	0.752	<b>0.799</b>
Best	0.778	0.780	0.762	<b>0.799</b>

Table 3: Top-1 accuracy on CIFAR10. Mean score across three training runs of the original model. All standard deviations are smaller than 0.01 and are reported in the appendix.

Method	Uncond.	Cond.	Rot-only	SS-GAN (sBN)
Block0	0.074	0.156	0.147	<b>0.158</b>
Block1	0.063	0.187	0.134	<b>0.222</b>
Block2	0.073	0.217	0.158	<b>0.250</b>
Block3	0.083	0.272	0.202	<b>0.327</b>
Block4	0.077	0.253	0.196	<b>0.358</b>
Block5	0.074	0.337	0.195	<b>0.383</b>
Best	0.083	0.337	0.202	<b>0.383</b>

Table 4: Top-1 accuracy on IMAGENET. Mean score across three training runs of the original model. All standard deviations are smaller than 0.01, except for Uncond-GAN whose results exhibit high variance due to training instability. All standard deviations are reported in the appendix.

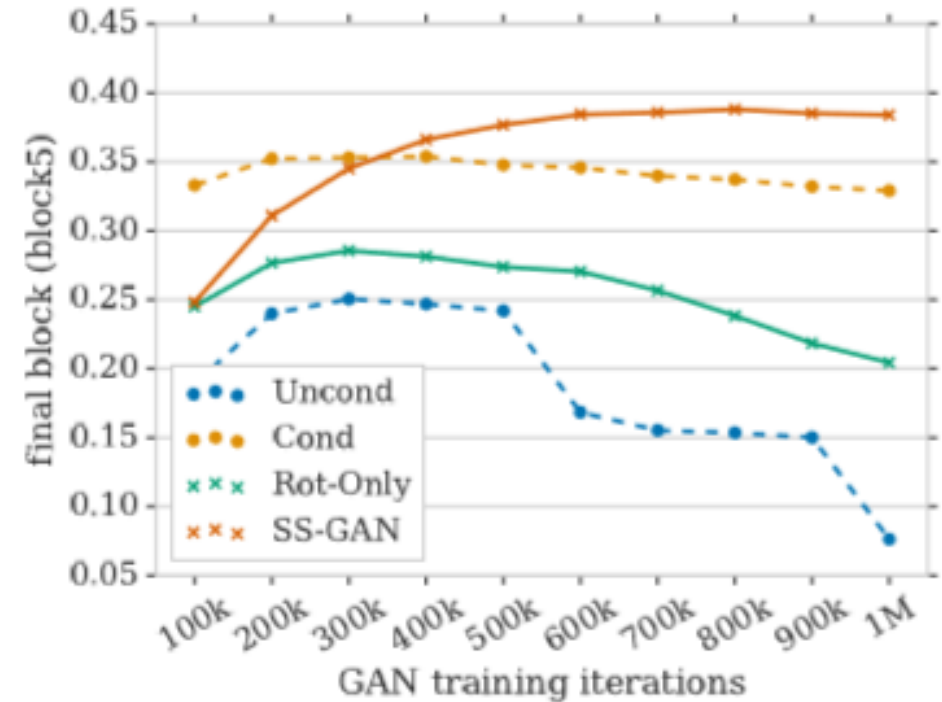


Figure 6: IMAGENET Top 1 accuracy (mean across three seeds) to predict labels from discriminator representations. X-axis gives the number of GAN training iterations.