

# CycleGAN

ISPR - Midterm 4

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# Task

## Unsupervised domain translation

Given samples  $\{\text{img}_1, \text{img}_2, \dots\} \subseteq \mathcal{X}$  and  $\{\text{img}_3, \text{img}_4, \dots\} \subseteq \mathcal{Y}$  from two different domains, learn a mapping

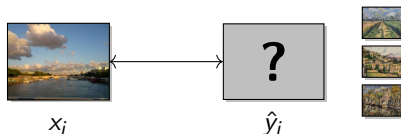
$$G: \mathcal{X} \longrightarrow \mathcal{Y}$$

such that  $\hat{y} := G(x)$  is indistinguishable from  $y \in \mathcal{Y}$ .

- **Conditional generation:** the output  $\hat{y} \in \mathcal{Y}$  should retain some features of the input  $x \in \mathcal{X}$ .



- **Unpaired samples:** the expected output  $\hat{y}_i$  for a specific sample  $x_i \in \mathcal{X}$  is unknown even at training time.

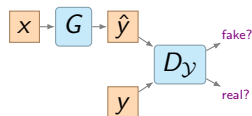


# Loss function

## The innovation of cycle-consistency

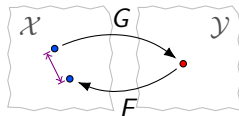
**Idea:** train two generators  $G: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$  and  $F: \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$  simultaneously.

### GAN architecture



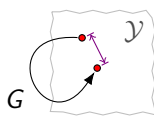
$G(x) \approx y$

### Cycle-consistency



$F \circ G = \text{id}_{\mathcal{X}}$

### Identity regularization



$G(y) = y$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = & \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p(x)} [\log(1 - D_y(G(x)))] + \mathbb{E}_{y \sim p(y)} [\log D_y(y)] \quad \text{---} \quad \mathcal{L}_{\text{adv}}(G, D_y) \\ & + \mathbb{E}_{y \sim p(y)} [\log(1 - D_x(F(y)))] + \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p(x)} [\log D_x(x)] \quad \text{---} \quad \mathcal{L}_{\text{adv}}(F, D_x) \\ & + \lambda \cdot \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p(x)} [\|F(G(x)) - x\|_1] \quad \text{---} \quad \mathcal{L}_{\text{cyc}}(F \circ G) \\ & + \lambda \cdot \mathbb{E}_{y \sim p(y)} [\|G(F(y)) - y\|_1] \quad \text{---} \quad \mathcal{L}_{\text{cyc}}(G \circ F) \\ & + \alpha \cdot \mathbb{E}_{y \sim p(y)} [\|G(y) - y\|_1] \quad \text{---} \quad \mathcal{L}_{\text{id}}(G) \\ & + \alpha \cdot \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p(x)} [\|F(x) - x\|_1] \quad \text{---} \quad \mathcal{L}_{\text{id}}(F) \end{aligned}$$

# Model

Architectures of the generators and the discriminators

# Results

# Conclusion

## Strengths and weaknesses

### Pros

- ▶ Multi-purpose image-to-image domain translation.
- ▶ Fully unsupervised model.

### Cons

- ▶ Failure to adapt to unseen contexts.
- ▶ Only suitable for texture/style changes.