

# **CXR-ACGAN**

**Auxiliary Classifier GAN for  
Conditional Generation of Chest  
X-Ray Images (Pneumonia,  
COVID-19 and Healthy patients).**



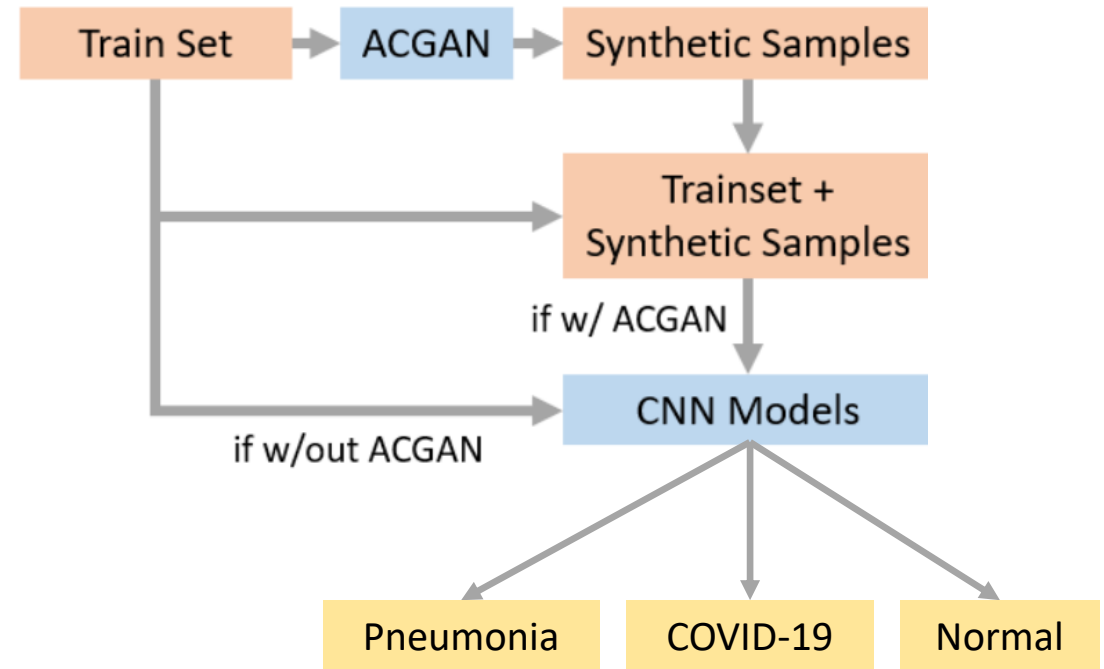
# Conditional Generation of Synthetic Chest X-Ray Images

## ❑ Objectives:

- ❑ Train an **AC-GAN** to synthesize **chest x-rays images**
- ❑ **Conditional** generation of **healthy, covid-19** and **pneumonia** patients x-rays
- ❑ **Data augmentation** on the class-imbalanced **COVIDx** dataset to improve classification performances

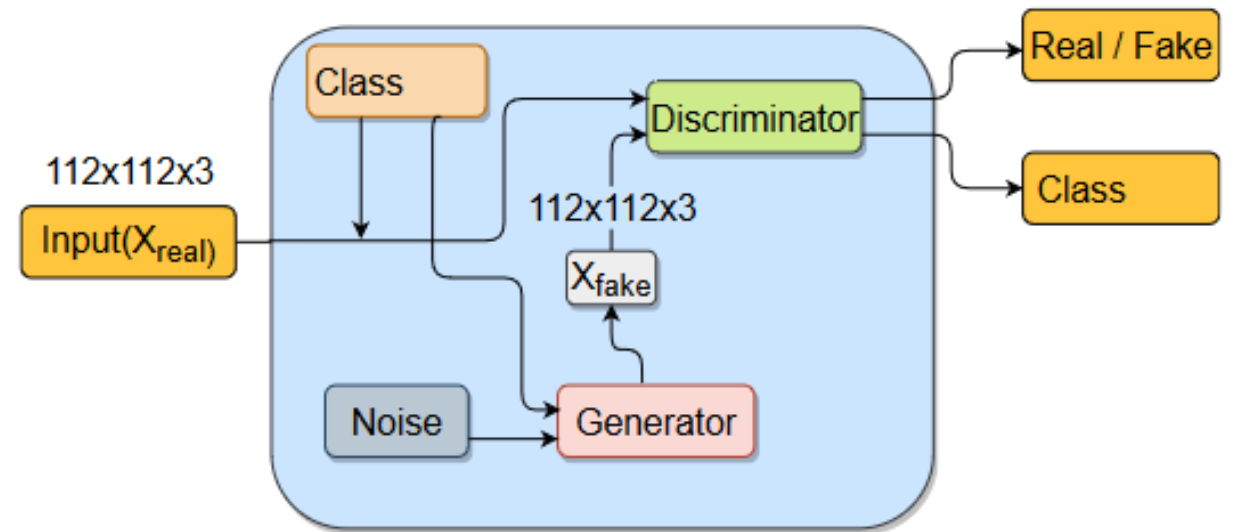
## ❑ Dataset → COVIDx

- ❑ **Simple image pre-processing** → 112x112 resizing and [0,1] pixel scaling
- ❑ **Data augmentation** → shearing and zooming



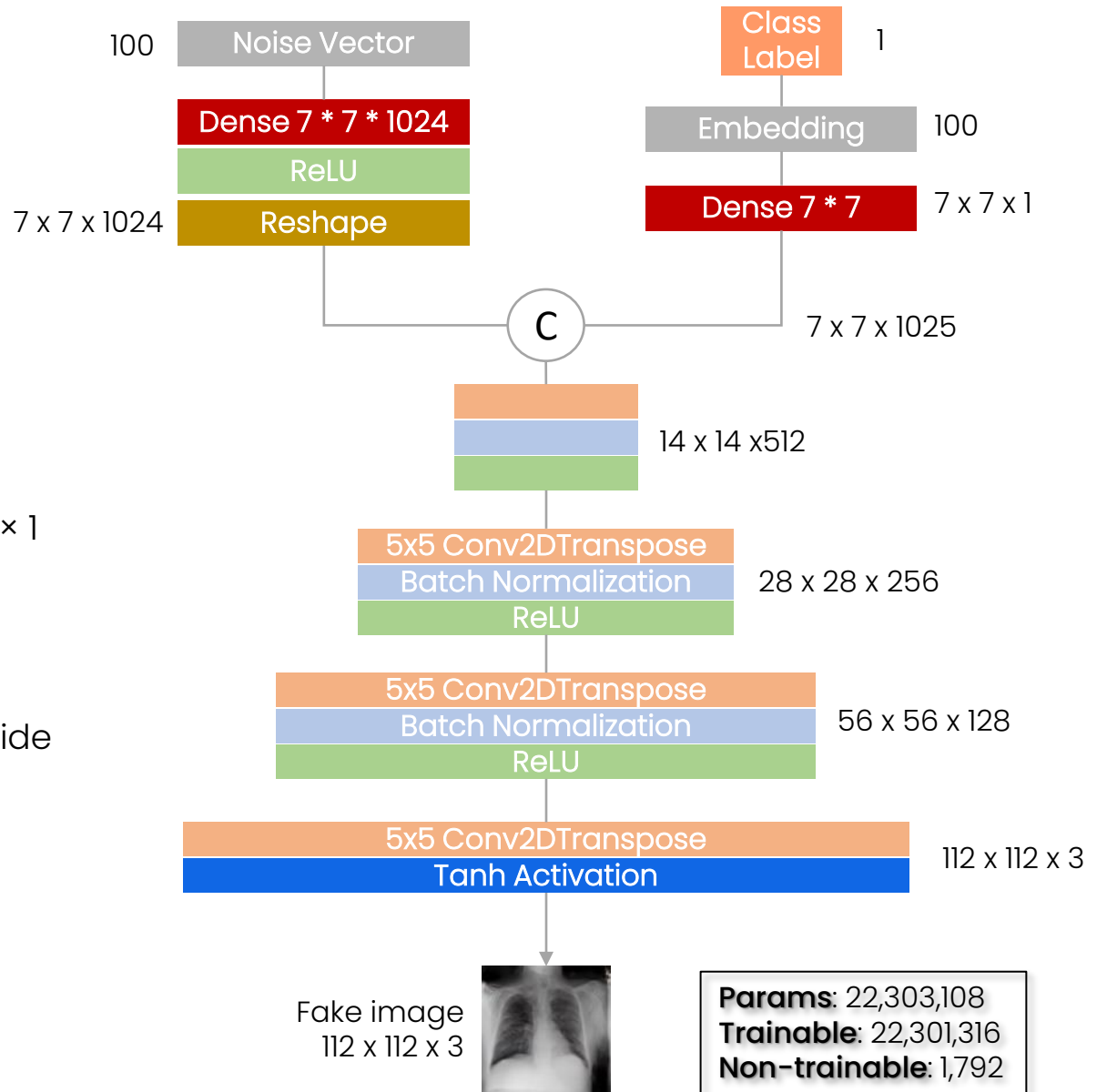
# Auxiliary Classifier Generative Adversarial Network (AC-GAN)

- ❑ **AC-GAN** → extension of the GAN architecture
- ❑ The **generator** is **class conditional** as with **cGANs**
  - ❑ Input → randomly sampled **100-dimensional noise vector** and a **label**,
  - ❑ Output → conditionally generating a **112x112x3 image**
  - ❑ The **classes** → coded by integers (**0,1,2**).
- ❑ The **discriminator** → comes with an **auxiliary classifier**
  - ❑ trained to reconstruct the input image **class label**.
  - ❑ Input → 112x112x3 image (real or synthesised)
  - ❑ Output → **predicts its source** (real/fake) and **class** (0,1,2)



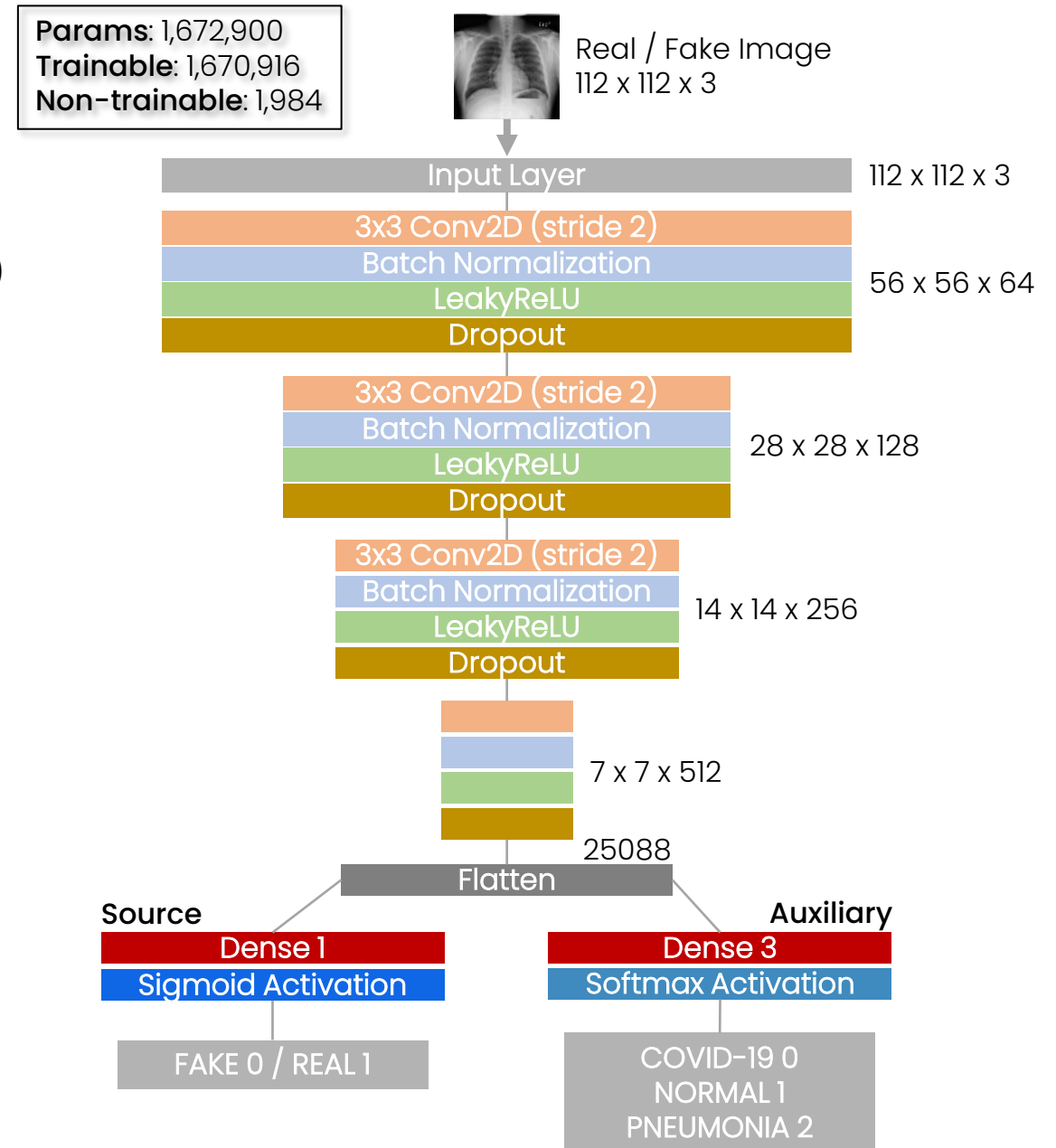
# Generator

- Two **inputs**:
  - random 100-dimensional **noise vector**
  - integer **class label**  $c$  (0, 1, 2)
- Class label**  $\rightarrow$  **embedding layer**  $\rightarrow$  **dense layer**  $\rightarrow 7 \times 7 \times 1$
- Noise vector**  $\rightarrow$  **dense layer**  $\rightarrow 7 \times 7 \times 1024$
- These two tensors are then **concatenated**  $\rightarrow 7 \times 7 \times 1025$
- Four** transposed **convolutional layers** (kernel size = 5, stride = 2)  $\rightarrow 112 \times 112 \times 3$ 
  - The first three are paired with **batch normalization** and a **Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU)** activation
  - Last one with **tanh activation**
- Output: **fake image** with size  $112 \times 112 \times 3$



# Discriminator

1. Input:  $112 \times 112 \times 3$  image  $\rightarrow$  dataset (real) or synthetic (fake)
2. Four blocks:
  - ❑ Sequence of: **convolutional** layer, **batch normalization** layer, **LeakyReLU** activation (slope = 0.2) and **dropout** layer ( $p = 0.5$ ).
  - ❑ Image size:  $112 \times 112 \times 3 \rightarrow 7 \times 7 \times 512$
3. The tensor is **flattened**  $\rightarrow$  fed into two dense layers
4. First **dense layer + sigmoid** activation
  - ❑ **Binary classifier**  $\rightarrow$  outputs a probability indicating whether the image is from the original dataset (as "real") or generated by the generator (as "fake").
5. Second **dense layer + softmax** activation
  - ❑ **Multiclass classifier**  $\rightarrow$  outputs a 1D tensor of probabilities of each class

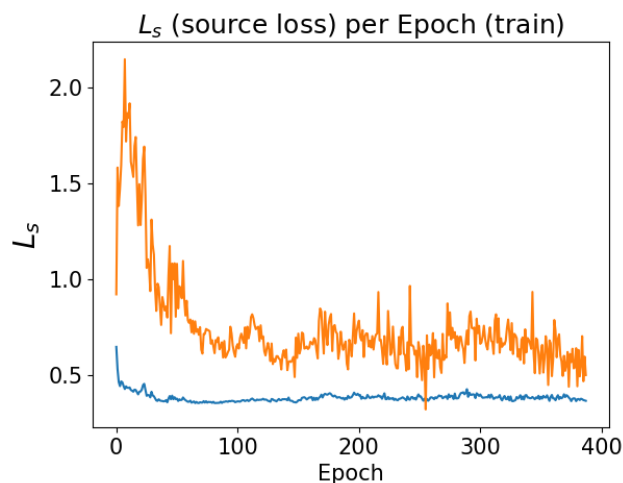


# Training and regularization

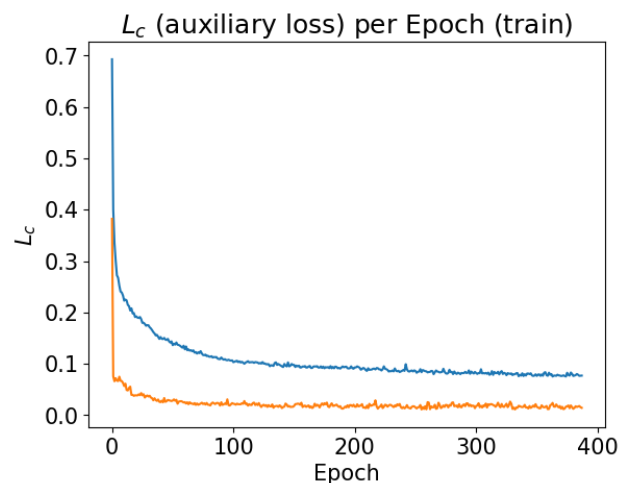
- ❑ **Adam optimizer** → both the generator and the discriminator
- ❑ **Two loss functions**, one for each output layer of the **discriminator**
  - ❑ First output layer → binary cross-entropy loss (**source loss  $L_s$** )
  - ❑ Second output layer → sparse categorical cross entropy (**auxiliary classifier loss  $L_c$** )
- ❑ **Minimize the overall loss  $L = L_s + L_c$**  → during the generator training as well as the discriminator training
  - ❑ **Label flipping** (generator training) → all the fake (0) images generated are passed to discriminator labelled as real (1)
- ❑ **Labels smoothing** (discriminator training) → applied to the binary vectors describing the origin of the image (0/real – 1/fake) as a **regularization method**

Parameters	Value
<b>Max Epoch</b>	388
<b>Optimizer</b>	Adam
<b>Learning rate</b>	0.0002 (fixed)
<b>Adam <math>\beta_1</math></b>	0.5 (fixed)
<b>Batch Size</b>	64
<b>Steps per epoch</b>	460

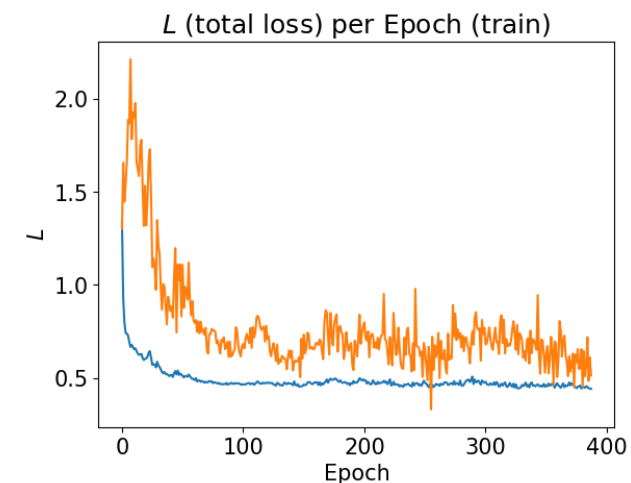
## Source Loss $L_s$



## Auxiliary Loss $L_c$

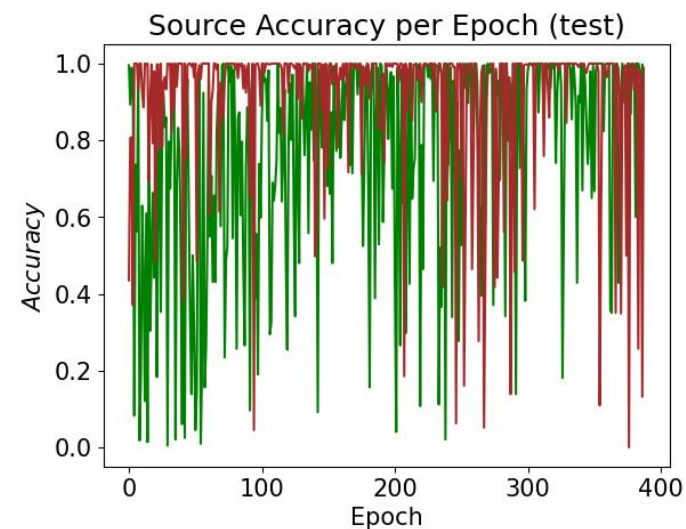
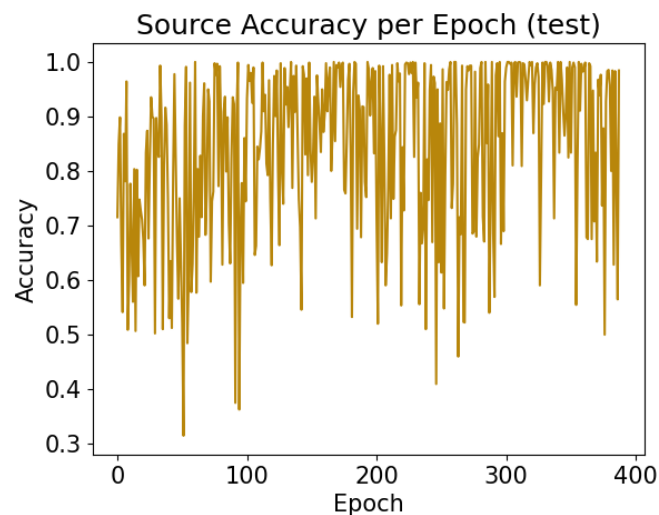


## Total Loss $L$



## Testing Discriminator

- Overall Accuracy
- Real Accuracy
- Fake Accuracy





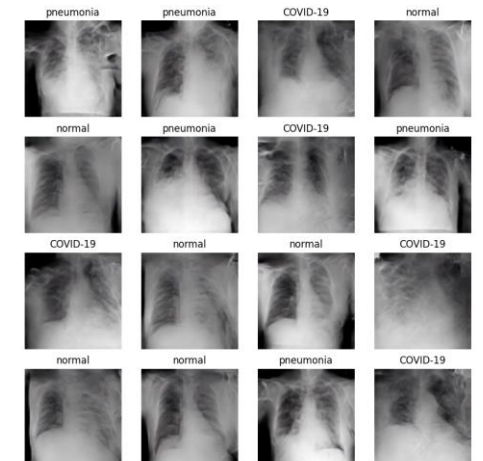
# Choosing the best AC-GAN model weights

1. First set of models selection based on:
  - ❑  $\uparrow$  **visual quality qualitative evaluation** of sample images generated during each epoch
  - ❑  $\downarrow$  **generator losses**
  - ❑  $\downarrow$  **discriminator accuracy** in correctly classifying fake images as fake.
2. Trained a **classifier** on synthetic images only  $\rightarrow$  evaluated the classification accuracy on real COVIDx images
  - ❑ **epoch 288**  $\rightarrow$  best model
3. Generated Images Quality Evaluation
  - ❑  $\downarrow$  **FID**,  $\downarrow$  **Intra-FID** and  $\uparrow$  **Inception Score (IS)**  $\rightarrow$  InceptionV3
4. **2D t-SNE embedding visualization** of generated and real images

Epoch 0



Epoch 288



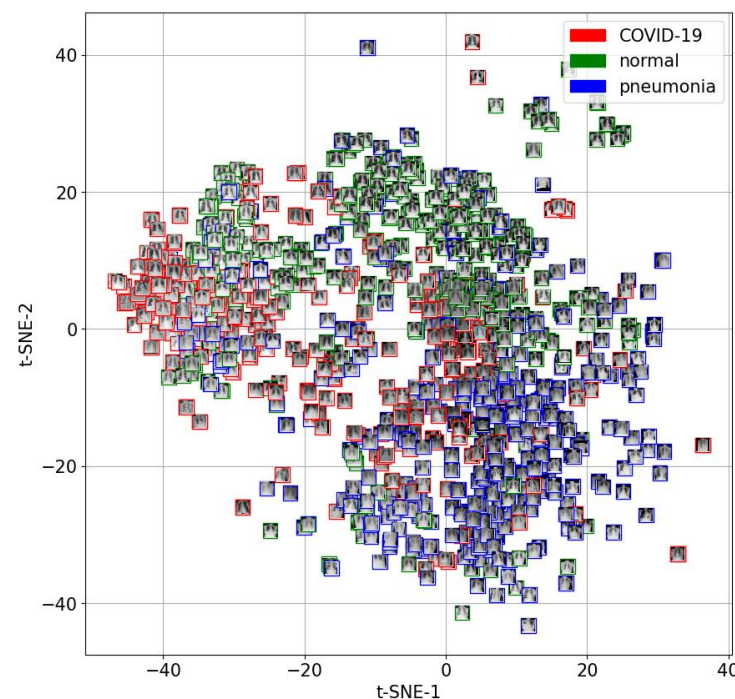


# Evaluation

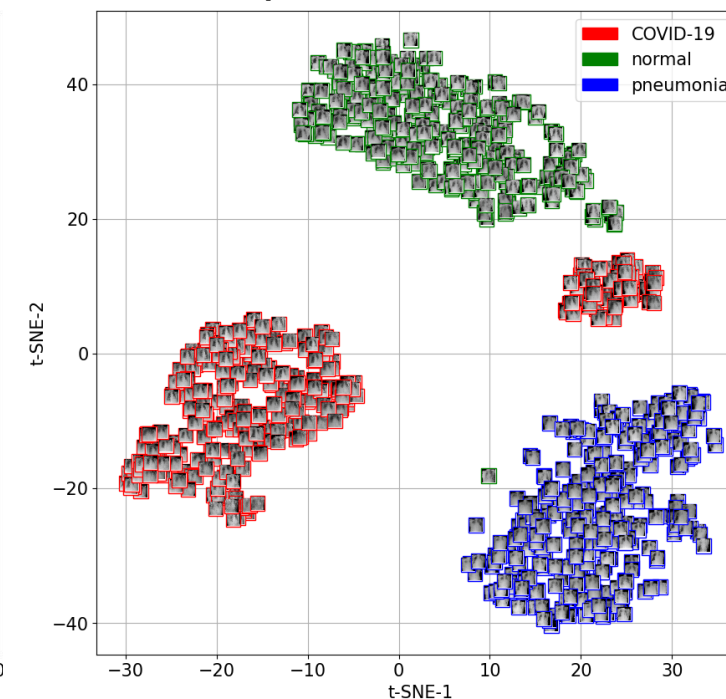
Metric	Value
Generator loss $L$	0.44
Discriminator accuracy (fake images)	0.13
Qualitative appearance	Realistic
CNN Accuracy (on real images)	0.63

	Our AC-GAN	Paper AC-GAN [6]
IS $\uparrow$	2.71 ( $\pm$ 1.70)	2.51 ( $\pm$ 0.12)
FID $\downarrow$	123.26 ( $\pm$ 0.02)	50.67 ( $\pm$ 8.13)
Intra FID $\downarrow$	136 ( $\pm$ 0.02)	

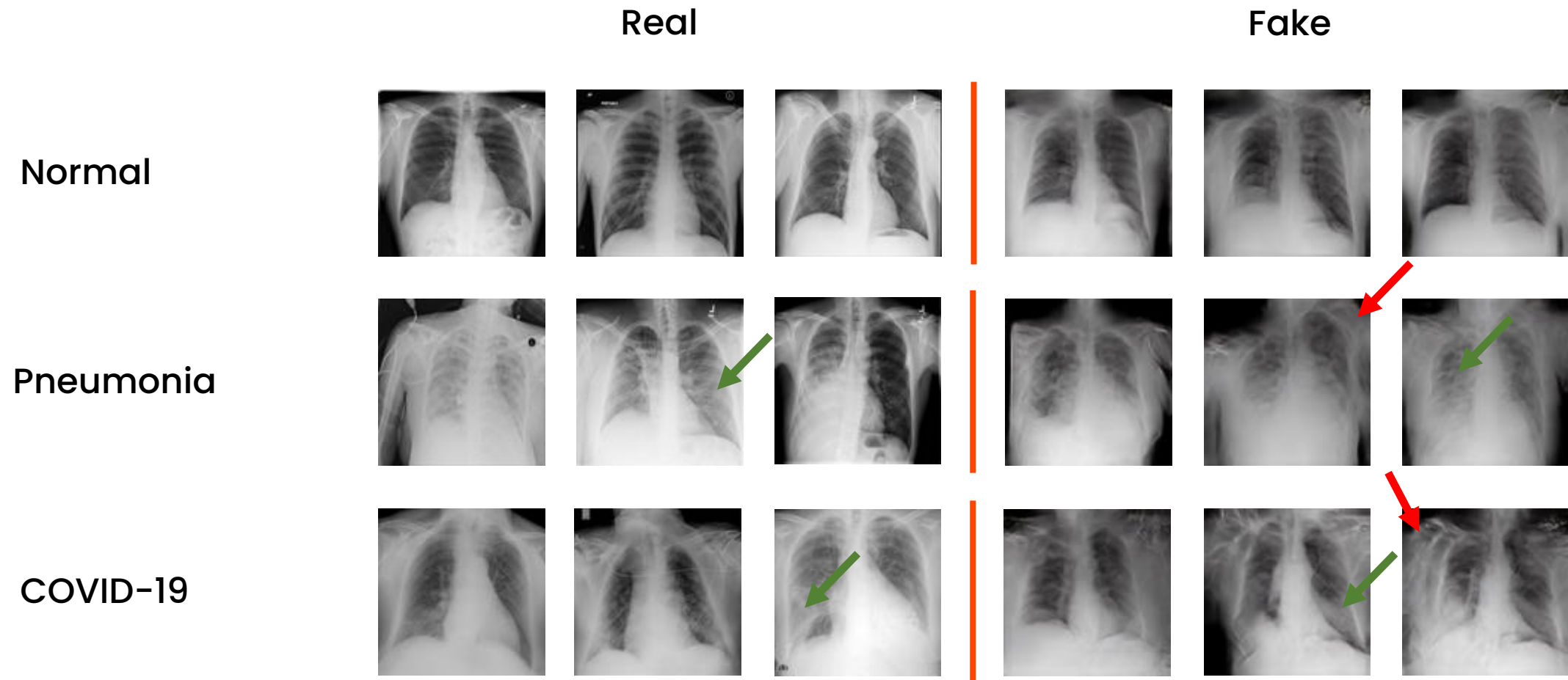
Real t-SNE



Synthetic t-SNE



# Real and Synthetic chest x-ray sample



# **/ Bibliography**

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