

GAN et al.

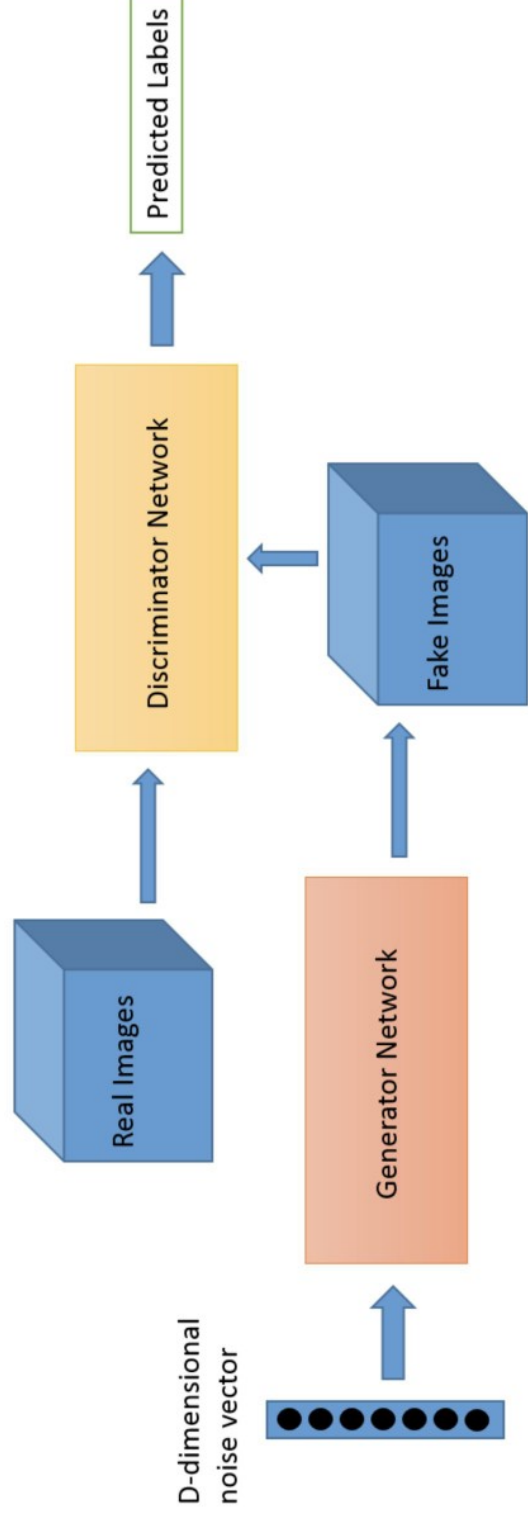
Generative adversarial network (GAN)

- Invented by Ian Goodfellow and his colleagues in 2014
- Include a generator network and a discriminator network

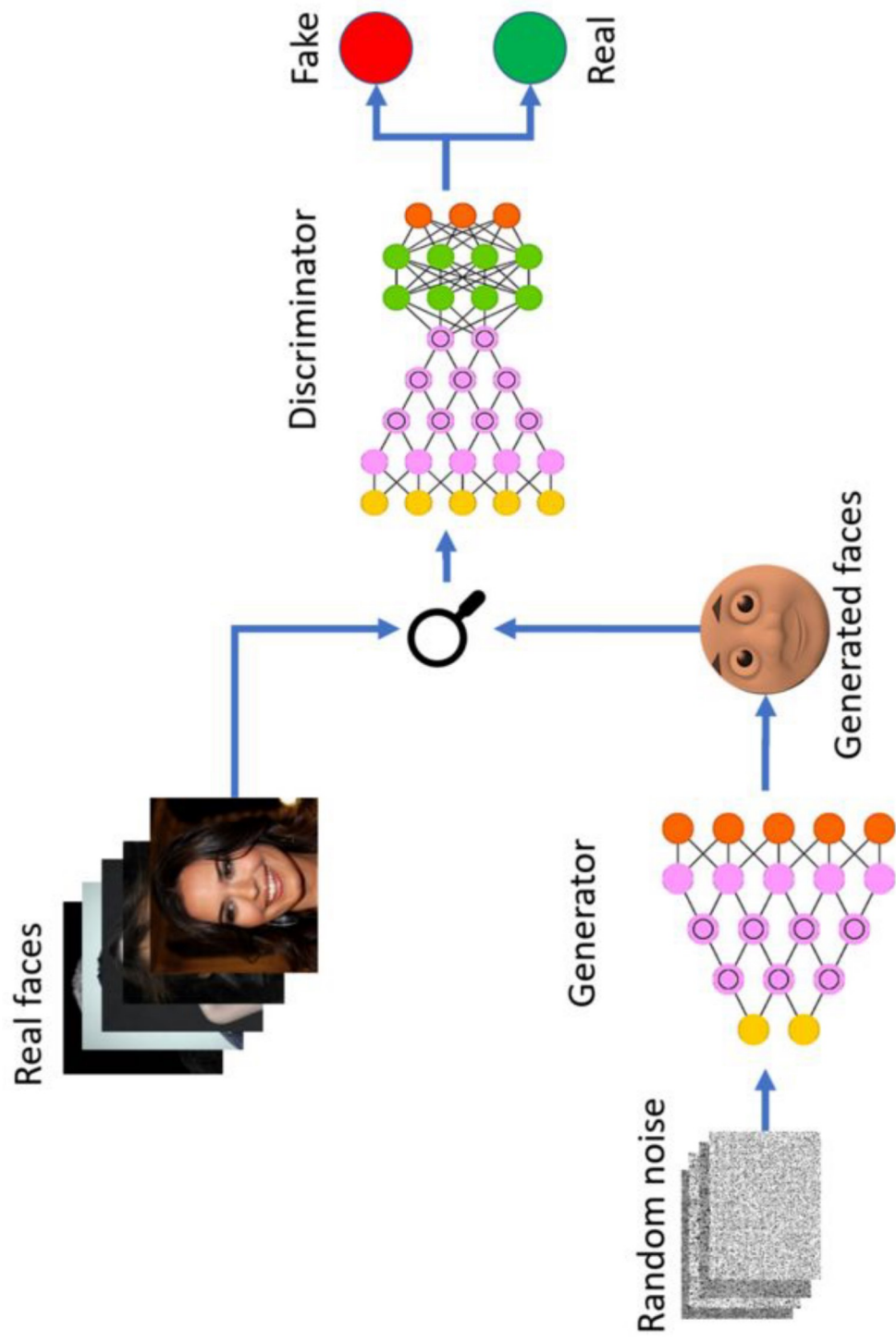
GAN example

- <https://thiscatdoesnotexist.com/>
- <https://thispersondoesnotexist.com/>
- <https://artbreeder.com/>
 - <https://towardsdatascience.com/artbreeder-draw-me-an-electric-sheep-841babe80b67>
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kSLJriaOumA>
 -

Generative adversarial network (GAN)



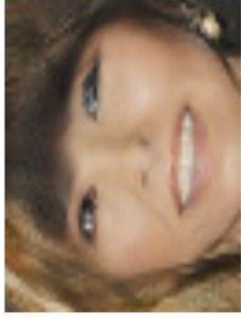
- Invented by Ian Goodfellow and his colleagues in 2014
- Include a generator network and a discriminator network



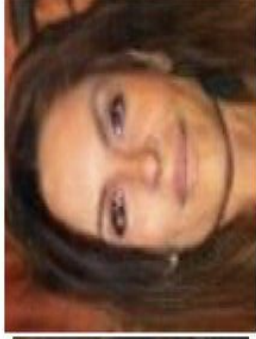
GAN generated images



2014



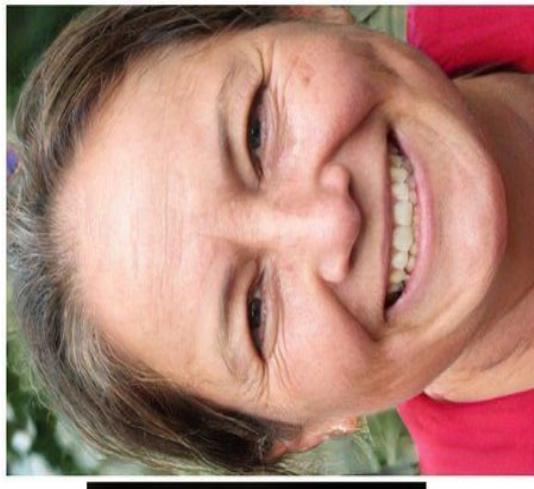
2015



2016



2017

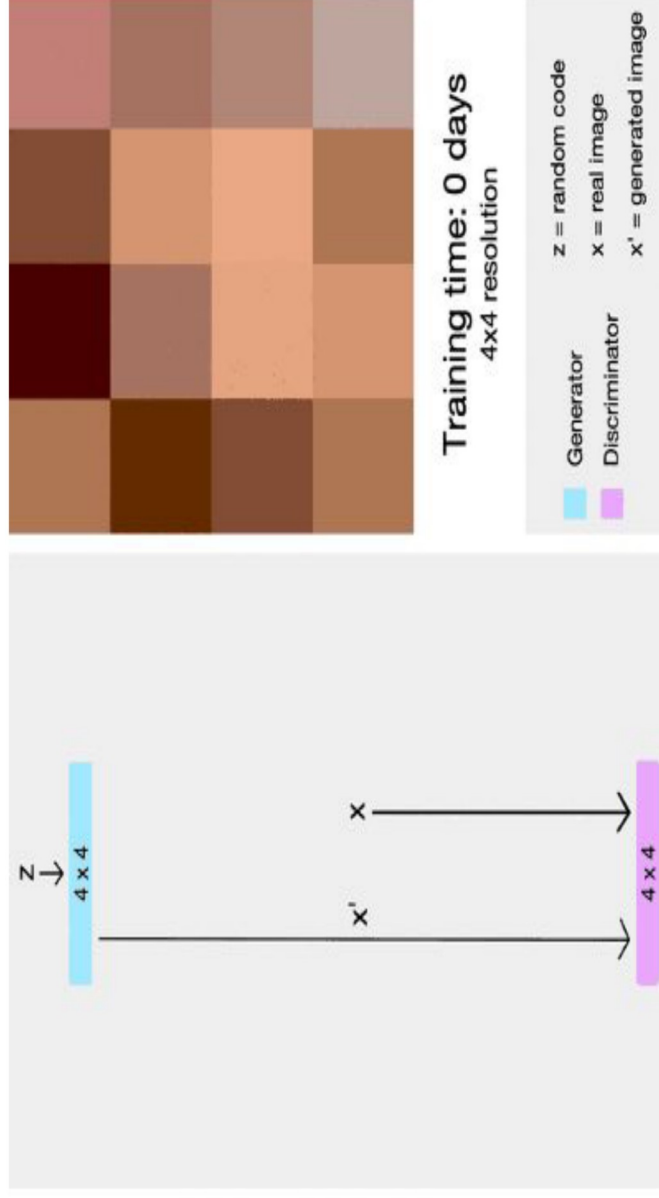


2018

ProGAN

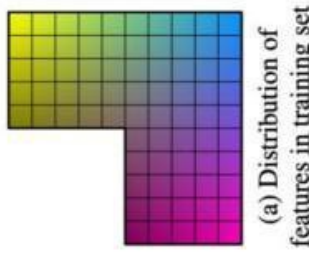
- Researchers had trouble generating high-quality large images (e.g. 1024x1024) until 2018, when NVIDIA first tackles the challenge with ProGAN.
- The key innovation of ProGAN is the progressive training — it starts by training the generator and the discriminator with a very low-resolution image (e.g. 4x4) and adds a higher resolution layer every time.
- This technique first creates the foundation of the image by learning the base features which appear even in a low-resolution image, and learns more and more details over time as the resolution increases.

ProGAN



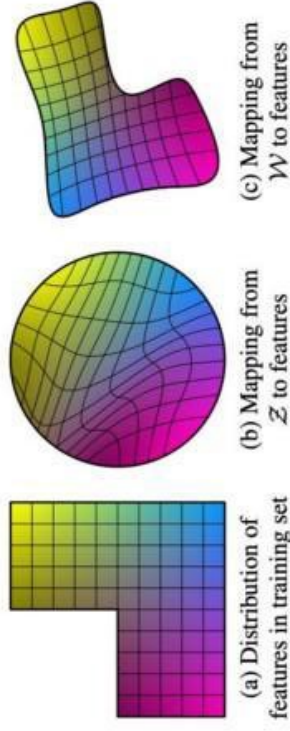
ProGAN

- ProGAN generates high-quality images but, as in most models, its ability to control specific features of the generated image is very limited.
- This is because of feature entanglement
 - the features are entangled and therefore attempting to tweak the input, even a bit, usually affects multiple features at the same time
 - With entangled representations, the data distribution may not necessarily follow the normal distribution where we want to sample the input vectors z from. For example, the data distribution would have a missing corner like this which represents the region where the ratio of the eyes and the face becomes unrealistic.

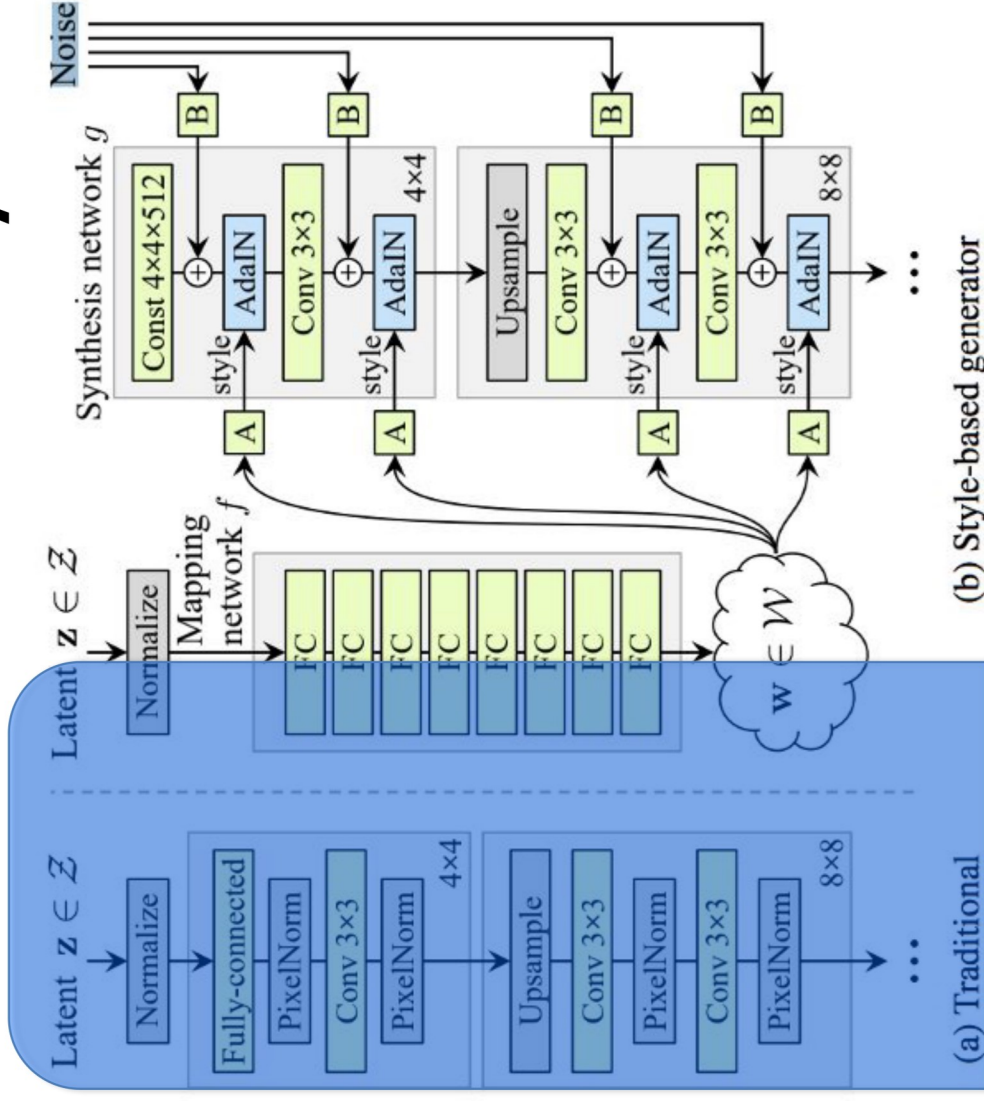


StyleGAN

- Based on ProGAN
 - networks are trained on lower resolution initially (4x4), then bigger layers are gradually added after it's stabilized
- Add a mapping network that encodes the input vectors into an intermediate latent space, w



StyleGAN



A scaled noise is added to each channel and changes a bit the visual expression of the features of the resolution level it operates on.

StyleGAN

- The StyleGAN generator uses the intermediate vector in each level of the synthesis network, which might cause the network to learn that levels are correlated.
- It is capable of combine multiple images in a coherent way (as shown in the video below). The model generates two images A and B and then combines them by taking low-level features from A and the rest of the features from B.
- <https://youtu.be/kSLJriaOumA>
-

styleGAN Examples

- Portraits
 - <https://twitter.com/cyrildiagne/status/1094685986691399681>
- Magic the gathering card
 - <https://iforcedabot.com/i-have-no-mana-and-i-must-tap/>
- A colab example:
 - <https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1e7EDCUvLSAyntKPgyMjK3J4RbfwGjJGz?usp=sharing>

Other GAN models

- Image-to-Image Translation using CycleGAN Model
 - <https://towardsdatascience.com/image-to-image-translation-using-cycle-gan-model-d58cff04755>
 - <https://junyanz.github.io/CycleGAN/>
- Decrappification, DeOldification, and Super Resolution – the DeOldify model
 - <https://www.fast.ai/2019/05/03/decrappify/>
- Comparison of different GAN models for making anime faces
 - <https://www.gwern.net/Faces>

Other Text to Image Techniques

An introduction video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aqW-8WtYJvw>

PART I

Google's new next to image model:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qS-iYnp00uc>

<https://www.lesswrong.com/posts/tMr3HJwitJCbQ5HTc/google-s-new-text-to-image-model-part-i-a-demonstration-of>

Other Resources

- Disco Diffusion
 - https://colab.research.google.com/github/alembics/disco-diffusion/blob/main/Disco_Diffusion.ipynb
- <https://pollinations.ai/c/Anything>