

# Synthetic Image Generation

*with a focus on GANs*

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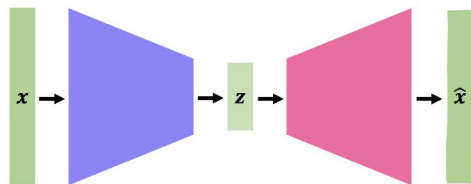
# Overview

- 1 Earlier Approaches
- 2 Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)
- 3 Modern Methods
- 4 Ethical Aspects
- 5 Q&A

# Image Generation Before GANs

## Deep generative models

- Deep Belief Networks [Hinton et al., 2006]
- VAEs [Kingma and Welling, 2013]



AutoEncoder



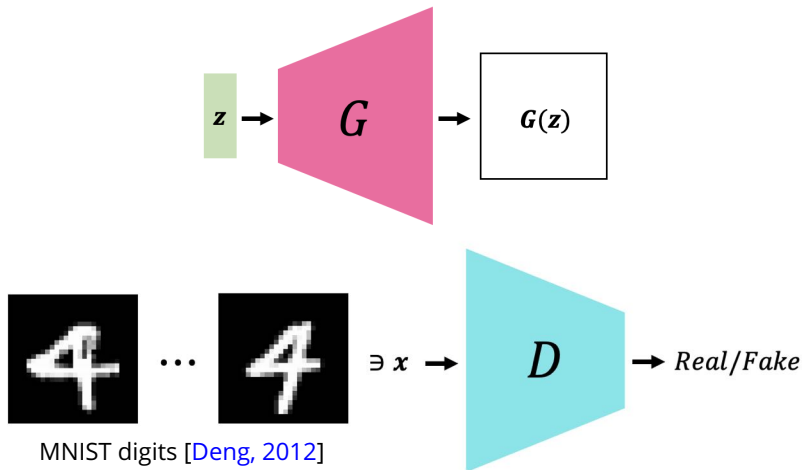
Slice of generated samples  
[Kingma and Welling, 2013]

## Image Classification Models

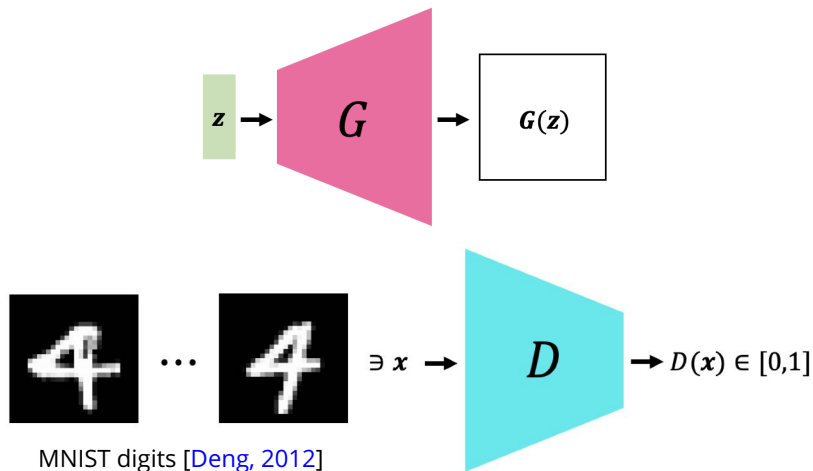
- GoogLeNet [Szegedy et al., 2014]
- VGG [Simonyan and Zisserman, 2014]
- ResNet [He et al., 2015]

# Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)

- Generative Adversarial Nets [Goodfellow et al., 2014]



# Value Function



$$\min_G \max_D V(D, G) = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{data}(x)} [\log D(x)] \\ + \mathbb{E}_{z \sim p_z(z)} [\log(1 - D(G(z)))]$$

# Training Procedure I

GAN training algorithm [Goodfellow et al., 2014]

**for** number of training iterations **do**

**for**  $k$  steps **do**

- Sample minibatch of  $m$  noise samples  $\{z^{(1)}, \dots, z^{(m)}\}$  from noise prior  $p_g(z)$ .
- Sample minibatch of  $m$  examples  $\{x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(m)}\}$  from data generating distribution  $p_{\text{data}}(x)$ .
- Update the discriminator by ascending its stochastic gradient:

$$\nabla_{\theta_d} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[ \log D(x^{(i)}) + \log \left( 1 - D(G(z^{(i)})) \right) \right].$$

**end for**

- Sample minibatch of  $m$  noise samples  $\{z^{(1)}, \dots, z^{(m)}\}$  from noise prior  $p_g(z)$ .
- Update the generator by descending its stochastic gradient:

$$\nabla_{\theta_g} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \log \left( 1 - D(G(z^{(i)})) \right).$$

**end for**

$$\begin{aligned} \min_G \max_D V(D, G) = & \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{\text{data}}(x)} [\log D(x)] \\ & + \mathbb{E}_{z \sim p_z(z)} [\log(1 - D(G(z)))] \end{aligned}$$

# Training Procedure II

**for** number of training iterations **do**

**for**  $k$  steps **do**

- Sample minibatch of  $m$  noise samples  $\{z^{(1)}, \dots, z^{(m)}\}$  from noise prior  $p_g(z)$ .
- Sample minibatch of  $m$  examples  $\{x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(m)}\}$  from data generating distribution  $p_{\text{data}}(x)$ .
- Update the discriminator by ascending its stochastic gradient:

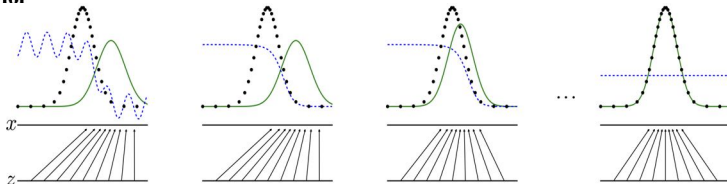
$$\nabla_{\theta_d} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[ \log D(x^{(i)}) + \log (1 - D(G(z^{(i)}))) \right].$$

**end for**

- Sample minibatch of  $m$  noise samples  $\{z^{(1)}, \dots, z^{(m)}\}$  from noise prior  $p_g(z)$ .
- Update the generator by descending its stochastic gradient:

$$\nabla_{\theta_g} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \log (1 - D(G(z^{(i)}))) .$$

**end for**



Several steps of training [Goodfellow et al., 2014]

# Results



interpolation in  $z$ -space [Goodfellow et al., 2014]



Generated samples (using FC or Conv). Green ones are closest images in CIFAR-10  
[Goodfellow et al., 2014]

- Fréchet inception distance (FID) [Heusel et al., 2017]



# Common Problems

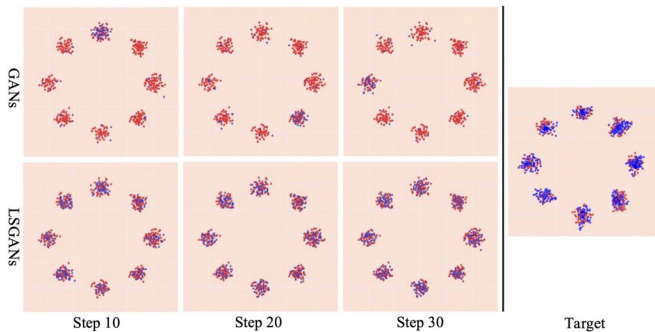
- Mode collapse
- Vanishing gradients
- (non-) convergence



Apple



Orange



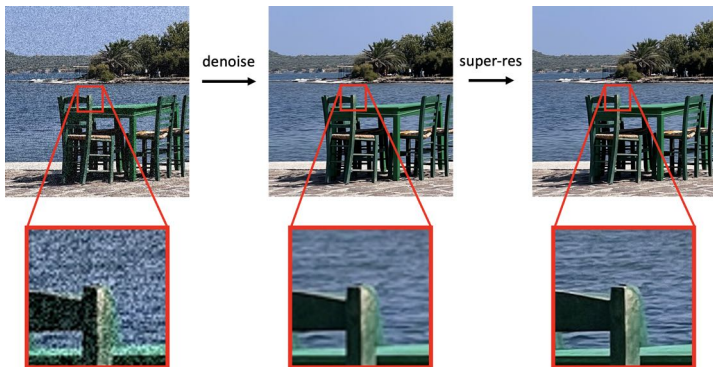
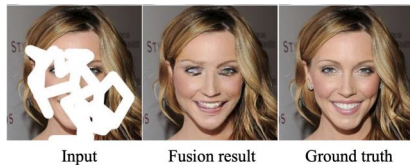
Regular GANs and LSGANs on CIFAR-10 [[Shamsolmoali et al., 2020](#)]

# GAN Variants I

What can GANs do?

- image super-resolution
- image denoising
- image inpainting
- image fusion

[Shamsolmoali et al., 2020]



# GAN Variants II

- image captioning
- text-to-image translation
- Multi-stage methods: StackGAN [Zhang et al., 2016]

This flower is blue and white, and small yellow filaments



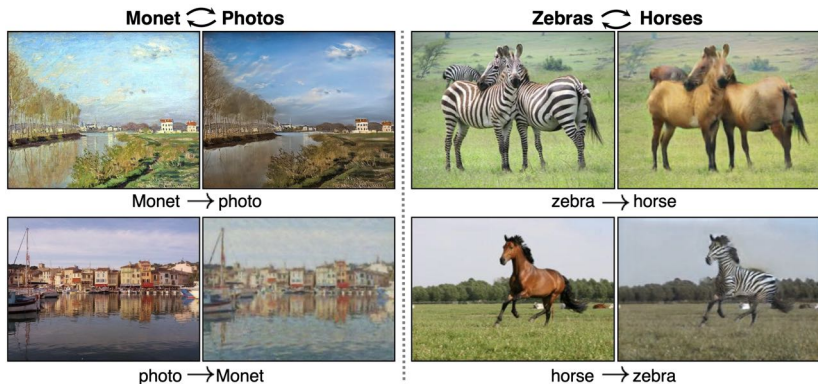
Generated samples of flowers by StackGAN

[Shamsolmoali et al., 2020]

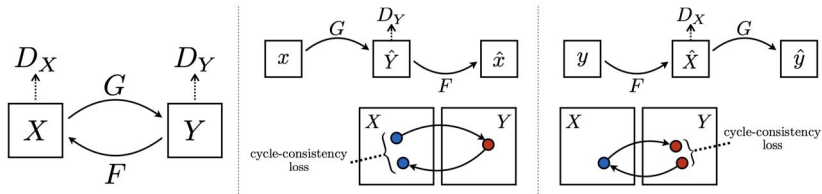
# CycleGan I

- Adversarial Domain Adaptation:

Unpaired Image-to-Image Translation using  
Cycle-Consistent Adversarial Networks [Zhu et al., 2017]



# CycleGan II

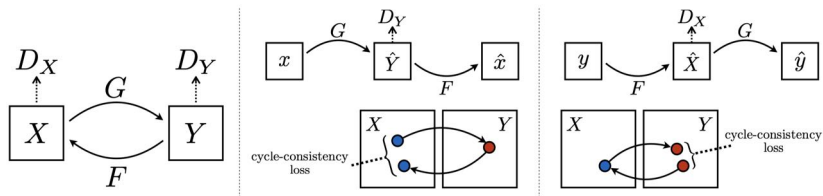


CycleGAN architecture [Zhu et al., 2017]



"Horse → Zebra → Horse" cycle [Shamsolmoali et al., 2020]

# CycleGan III



$$\mathcal{L}_{GAN}(G, D_Y, X, Y) = \mathbb{E}_{y \sim p_{data}(y)} [\log D_Y(y)] \\ + \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{data}(x)} [\log(1 - D_Y(G(x)))]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{cyc}(G, F) = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{data}(x)} [\|F(G(x)) - x\|_1] \\ + \mathbb{E}_{y \sim p_{data}(y)} [\|G(F(y)) - y\|_1]$$

$$\mathcal{L}(G, F, D_X, D_Y) = \mathcal{L}_{GAN}(G, D_Y, X, Y) + \mathcal{L}_{GAN}(F, D_X, X, Y) \\ + \lambda \cdot \mathcal{L}_{cyc}(G, F) \quad \text{Note: } \lambda = 10$$

# State-of-the-Art

- Muse [[Chang et al., 2023](#)]
- by Google Research
- Text-To-Image Generation via Masked Generative *Transformers*



- CM3Leon (pronounced "Chameleon") [[Yu et al., 2023](#)] (exactly 90 days ago)
- by Meta AI (Facebook)
- *Autoregressive*
- Based on CM3 [[Aghajanyan et al., 2022](#)]  
*"training ... image tokens (from a VQVAE-GAN) ..."*



# Ethical Aspects



Chest Radiograph [Desai, 2020]



Blended Signatures [Mattei, 2022]



Obama's Deepfake [MIT video]



"Théâtre D'opéra Spatial" [Roose, 2022]



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## Questions and Answers

Q&A about:

- something you would like to explore further
- more on GAN training problems
- more on CycleGAN? extensions/limitations
- more on diffusion models
- ...