

Generative Adversarial Nets GANs

- and how it's used to generate art

Final project presentation

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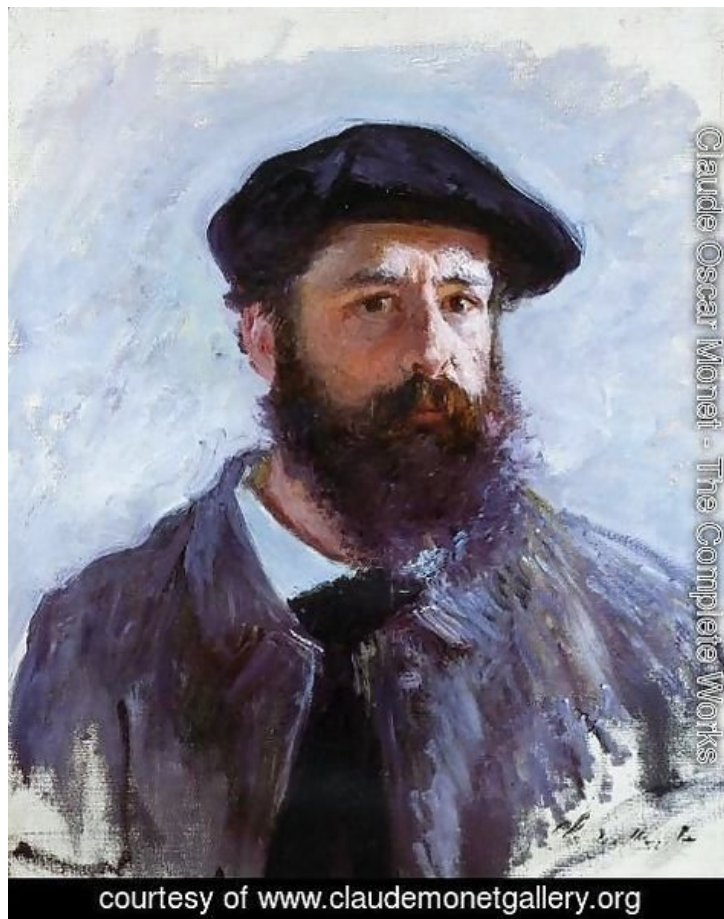
Outline

- 1 Claude Monet
- 2 CycleGAN
- 3 Implementation
- 4 Evaluation
- 5 Lessons Learned

- Oscar-Claude Monet was a French painter (1840 –1926)
- He is one of the founders of the impressionism (an art movement) along with his friends Renoir, Sisley and Bazille.

Reference: <https://www.claudemonetgallery.org/>

Style of Monet



Use GANs to create art



photo → Monet

CycleGAN

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Unpaired Image-to-Image Translation.

- As an example: a transformation between images of horse and zebra,



horse → zebra

Reference: (Unpaired Image-to-Image Translation using Cycle-Consistent Adversarial Networks) <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1703.10593.pdf>

CycleGAN

- A transformation between winter image and summer image and so on.



summer → winter

CycleGAN

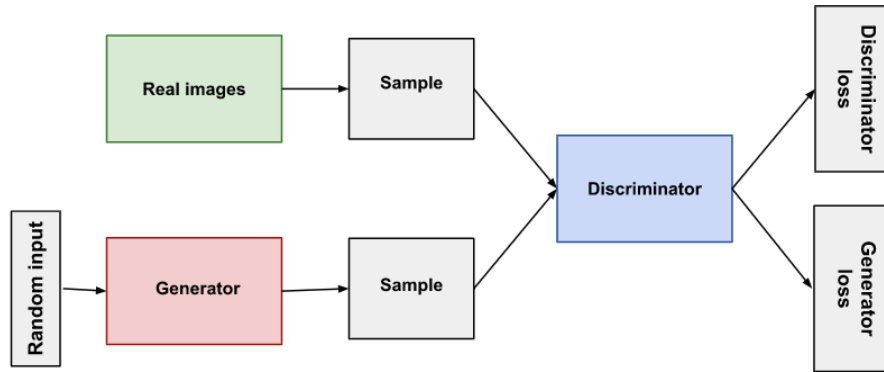
- A transformation between winter image and summer image and so on.



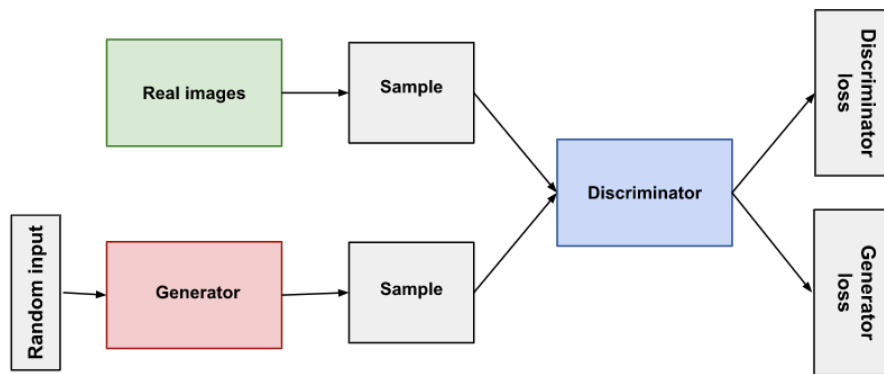
summer → winter

FaceApp is one of the most popular examples of CycleGAN where human faces are transformed into different age groups.

GAN Architecture - Part II

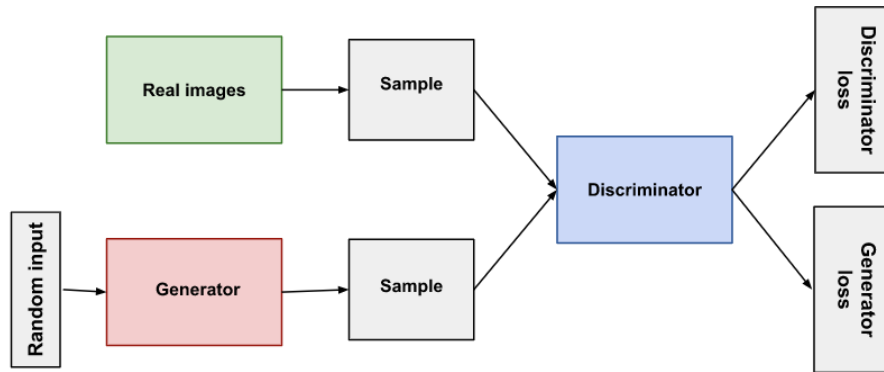


GAN Architecture - Part II



- G converts real images to Monet style painting and D is used to distinguish whether the image is real or generated.

GAN Architecture - Part II



- G converts real images to Monet style painting and D_y is used to distinguish whether the image is real or generated.
- CycleGAN builds 2 networks G and F to construct images from one domain to another (a real image to a Monet style picture) and in the reverse direction (a Monet style picture to a real image).

Cost function - Part III

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

Cost function - Part III

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

- Cycle consistency loss which measures the L1-norm reconstruction cost for the real image and the Monet paintings.

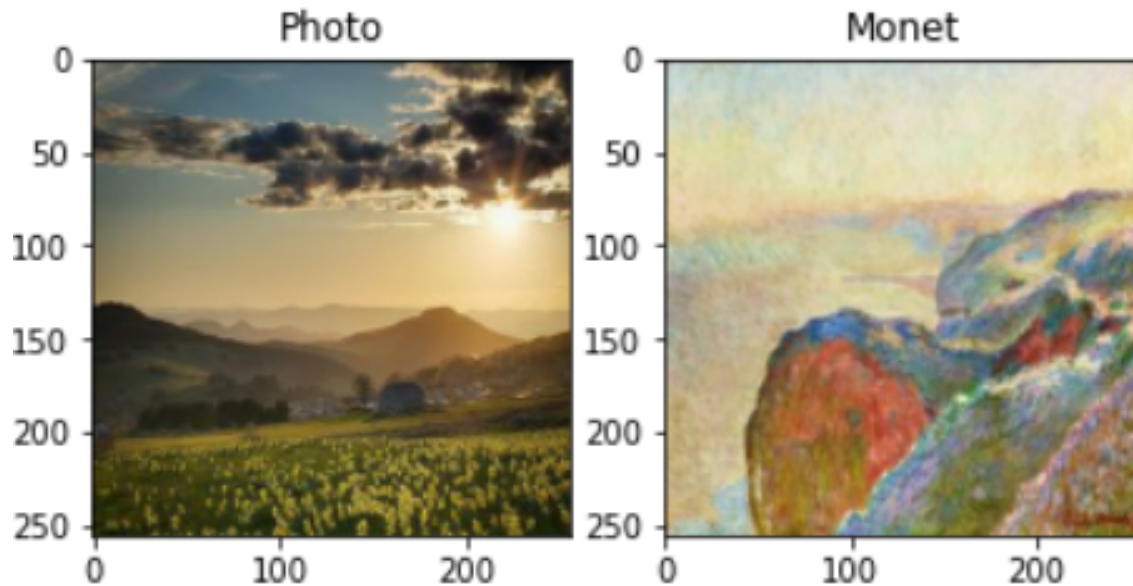
Reference: (Unpaired Image-to-Image Translation using Cycle-Consistent Adversarial Networks) <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1703.10593.pdf>

Pre-processing

Monet images: 300

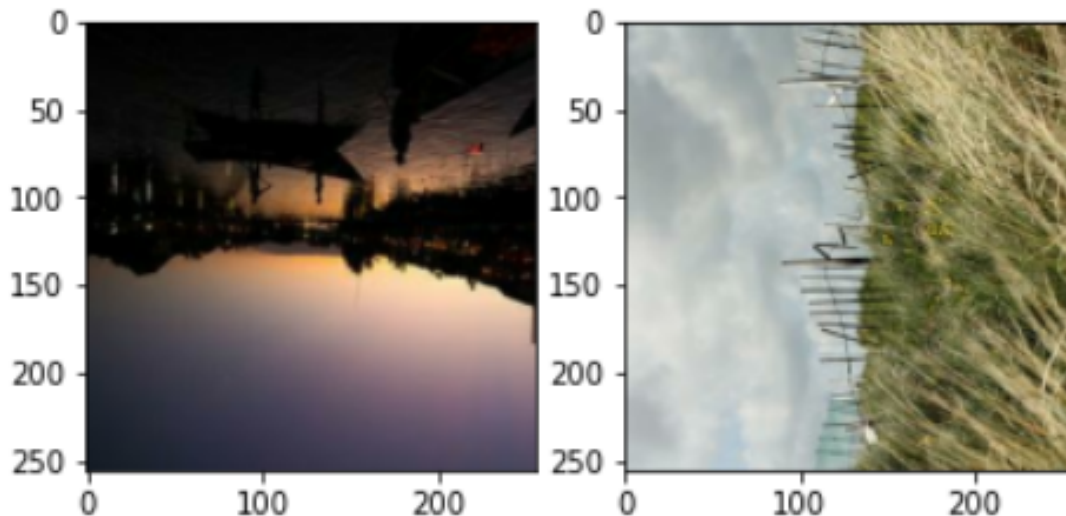
Fake photos: 7038

(256 x 256 x 3)



Applying Augmentation

- Applied random jittering
- Applied random rotation (270° , 180° , 90°)
- Applied random mirroring (flipping left/right/up/down)



Building CycleGAN

- Downsampling
- Upsampling
- Build the generator
- Build the discriminator
- Define the discriminator and generator loss function
(BinaryCrossentropy)
- Define the optimizer

The architecture

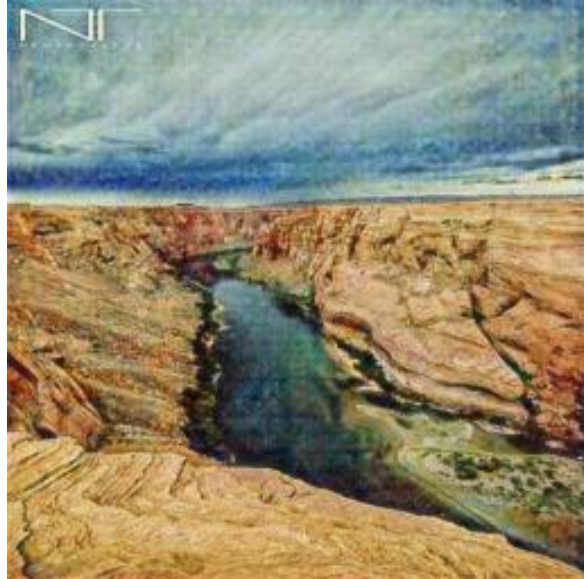
- Generator has 16 CNNs (Conv2D and Conv2DTranspose), Dropout, instance normalization, 8 LeakyReLU activations and 7 ReLU activations
- Discriminator has 5 Conv2D, 3 Dropouts, Batch normalization, 4 LeakyReLU
- Total 54,414,979 trainable parameters

- EPOCHS = 35
- Each epoch takes about 61s (with TPU)

Generate the dataset



Generate the dataset



Generate the dataset



Evaluation

The screenshot shows the 'Leaderboard' tab of a Kaggle competition. At the top, there are navigation links: Overview, Data, Notebooks, Discussion, Leaderboard (active), Rules, and Team. On the right, there are links for 'My Submissions' and a 'Submit Predictions' button. The leaderboard table has columns for rank, name, score, and time. The first entry is 'GAN-P33' with a score of 48.23406, 14 votes, and a time of 6d. Below the table, a blue banner states 'Your Best Entry ↑' and 'Your submission scored 48.23406, which is an improvement of your previous score of 59.28510. Great job!'. There is also a 'Tweet this!' button.

Rank	Name	Score	Votes	Time
67	GAN-P33	48.23406	14	6d

Your Best Entry ↑

Your submission scored 48.23406, which is an improvement of your previous score of 59.28510. Great job!

[Tweet this!](#)

- Augmentation does improve the performance
- More number of epochs helps to increase the performance but number of epochs too high can cause over-fitting

Lessons Learned

- Had fun exploring Kaggle competitions
- Learn about GANs and image processing techniques

Kernels used

Kernel used:

- <https://www.kaggle.com/amyjang/monet-cyclegan-tutorial>
- <https://www.kaggle.com/dimitreoliveira/improving-cyclegan-monet-paintings>
- <https://www.kaggle.com/swepat/cyclegan-to-generate-monet-style-images>

Our implementation:

- <https://github.com/measmolika/GANs-P33>

Thank You For Listening