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## JUNE 2020 WEBINAR

Hands-on Workshop: Machine Learning and  
Neural Networks

**SIGGRAPH** NOW



**RAJESH SHARMA**

**SOFTWARE ENGINEER**

Walt Disney Animation Studios



# Machine Learning

————— Rajesh Sharma —————

# Today

- Recap
  - Transfer Learning
    - Homework - celebrity match
- Variational Autoencoder
- Generative Adversarial Network

# Questions

How can we tweak the weights in the MT-CNN model?

Ganesh Belgur Ramachandra

MT-cnn seems to have problems where the face is rotated. Is that a structured problem with the network or a training problem with the dataset?

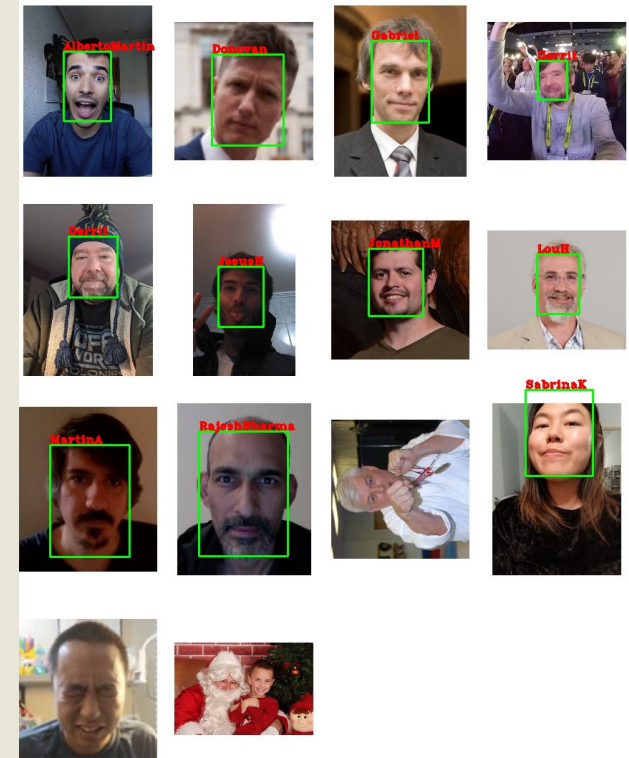
Bobby Bodenheimer

"If your database of faces you can recognize is larger, does that mean you need to do more comparisons? Or can you somehow reduce the amount of faces to compare to?"

Marijn Eken

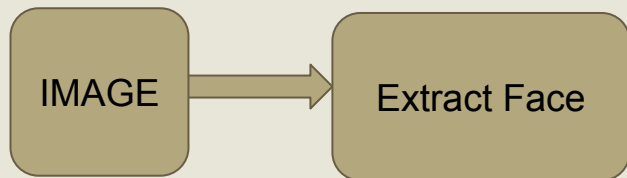
# Recap: Transfer Learning

## Built a Facial Recognition System

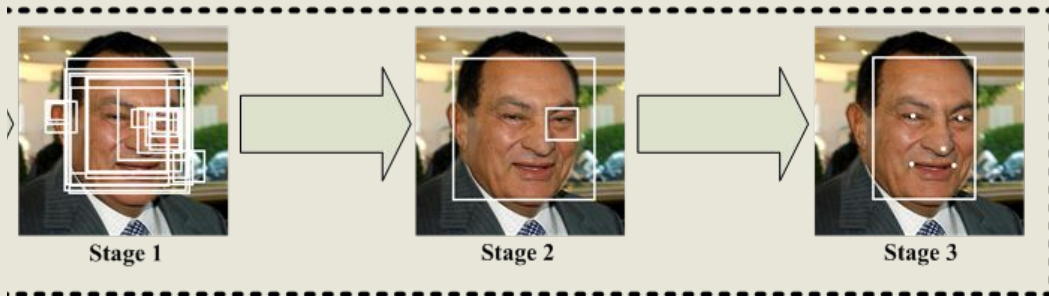
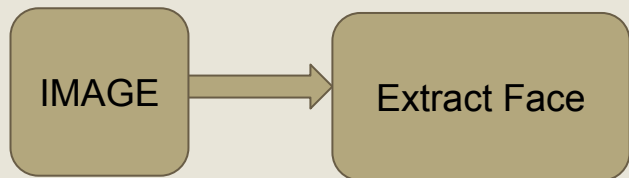




# Extracting Faces -- Haar Cascades



# Extracting Faces -- Haar Cascades



<https://arxiv.org/abs/1604.02878>, Zhang et.al mt-cnn



# Homework

## (facialRecognition03Celeb.ipynb)

### AlbertoMartin

b' Luca\_Marin': 59.564%  
b' Rodrigo\_Santoro': 4.248%  
b' Darian\_Alvarez': 4.104%

### Donovan

b' Maciej\_Stuhr': 20.821%  
b' Steve\_Windolf': 9.195%  
b' Dietrich\_Bruggemann': 8.932%

### Gabriel

b' Cliff\_Richards': 6.434%  
b' Uday\_Chopra': 5.626%  
b' Daniel\_Gimeno-Traver': 4.730%

### ThanhP

b' Teofisto\_Guingona\_III': 5.069%  
b' Hayden\_Kho': 3.328%  
b' Giorgia\_Meloni': 3.065%

### Gerrit

b' Toby\_Keith': 29.544%  
b' Guillaume\_de\_Tonquedec': 12.076%  
b' Jurgen\_von\_der\_Lippe': 4.295%

### JesusH

b' Sami\_Yusuf': 9.901%  
b' Egbert\_Jan\_Weeber': 6.369%  
b' Ismail\_YK': 5.618%

### JonathanM

b' Clifton\_Collins\_Jr.': 5.461%  
b' Pooja\_Bhatt': 4.759%  
b' Danny\_Gokey': 4.721%

### Rajesh

b' Keegan-Michael\_Key': 6.683%  
b' Stomy\_Bugsy': 6.621%  
b' Mark\_Medlock': 6.309%

### LouH

b' Yona\_Metzger': 24.793%  
b' Ali\_Akbar\_Salehi': 13.760%  
b' Ben\_Bernanke': 8.014%

### MartinaA

b' Vedran\_Corluka': 15.950%  
b' Alexandre\_Pato': 4.681%  
b' Brian\_Harman': 3.689%

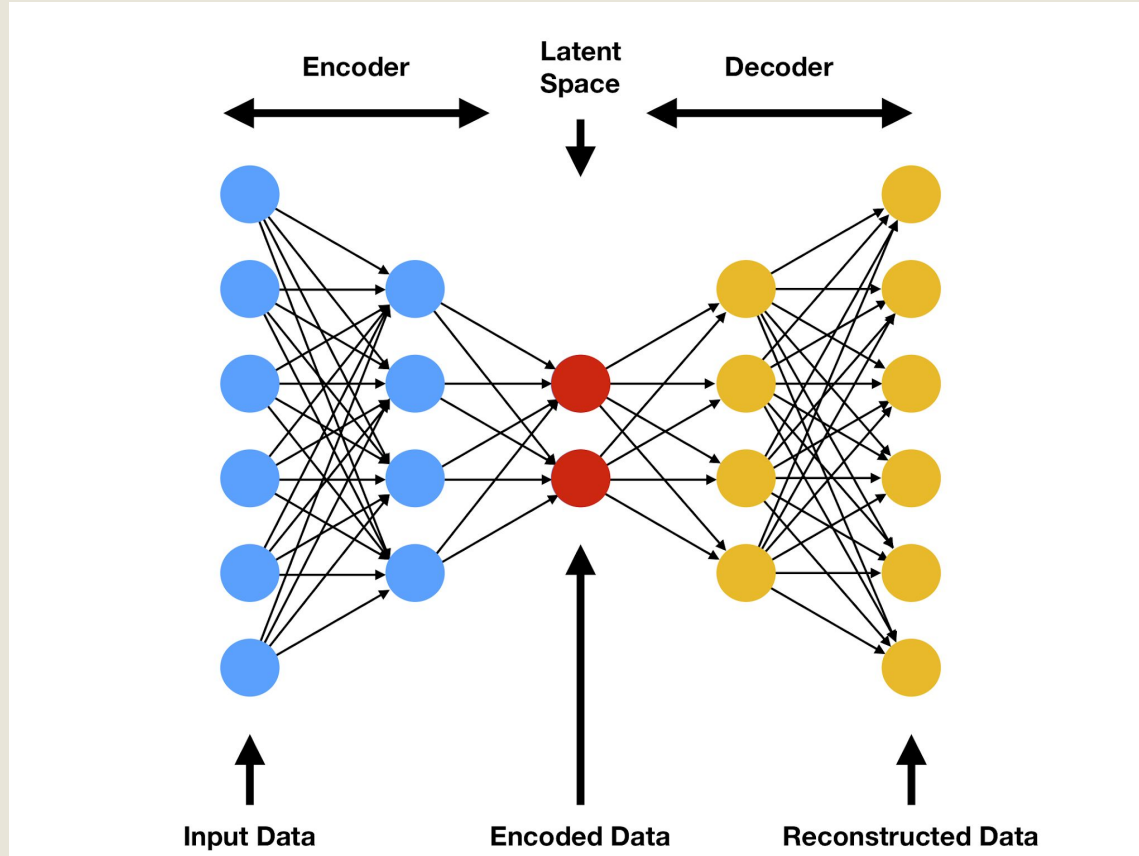
### Randi

b' David\_Alward': 32.692%  
b' Charlie>Weis': 11.711%  
b' Les\_Dennis': 8.377%

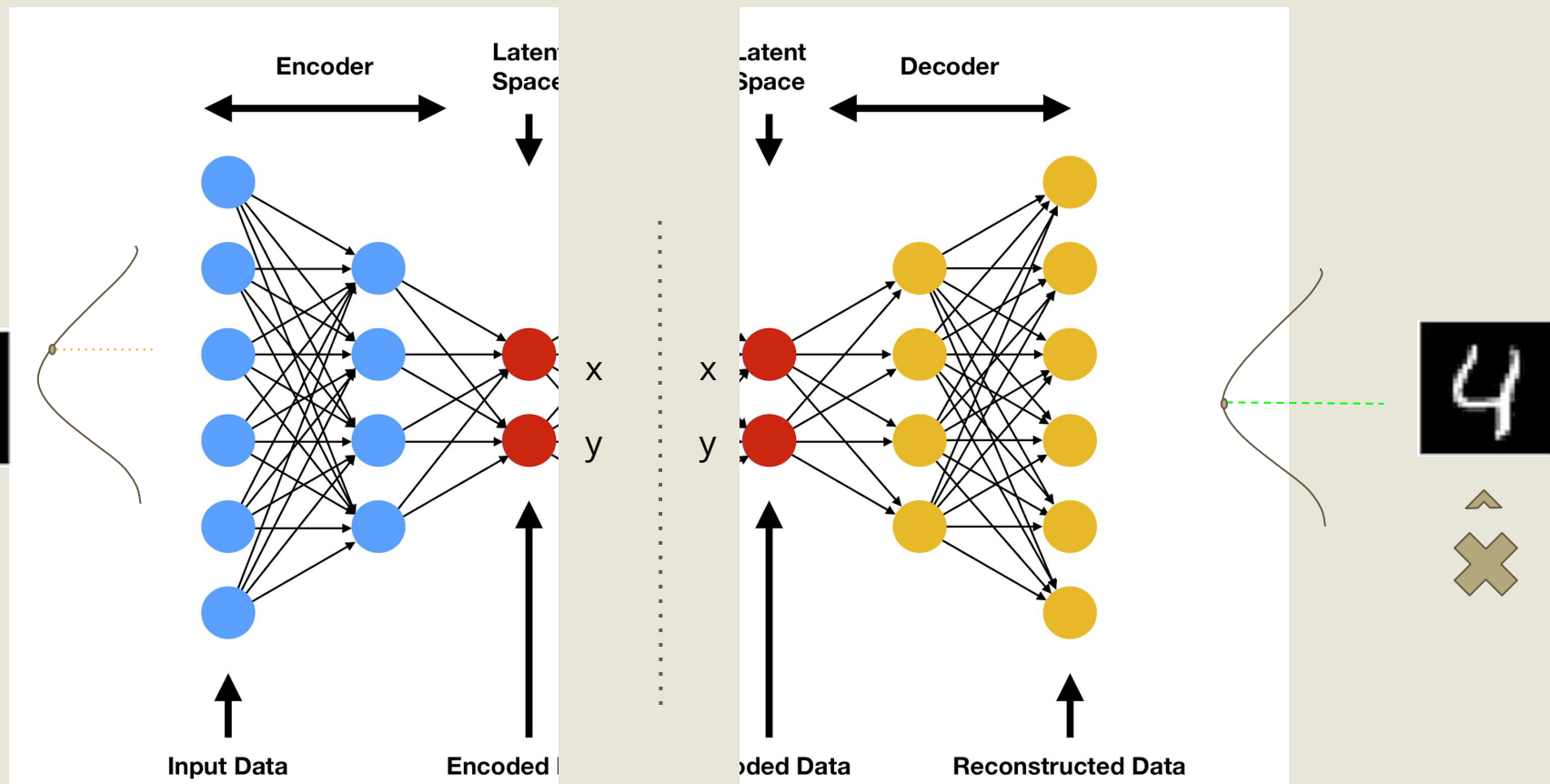
### SabrinaK

b' Angelica\_Panganiban': 15.201%  
b' Gretchen\_Barretto': 6.866%  
b' Alana\_Nichols': 5.128%

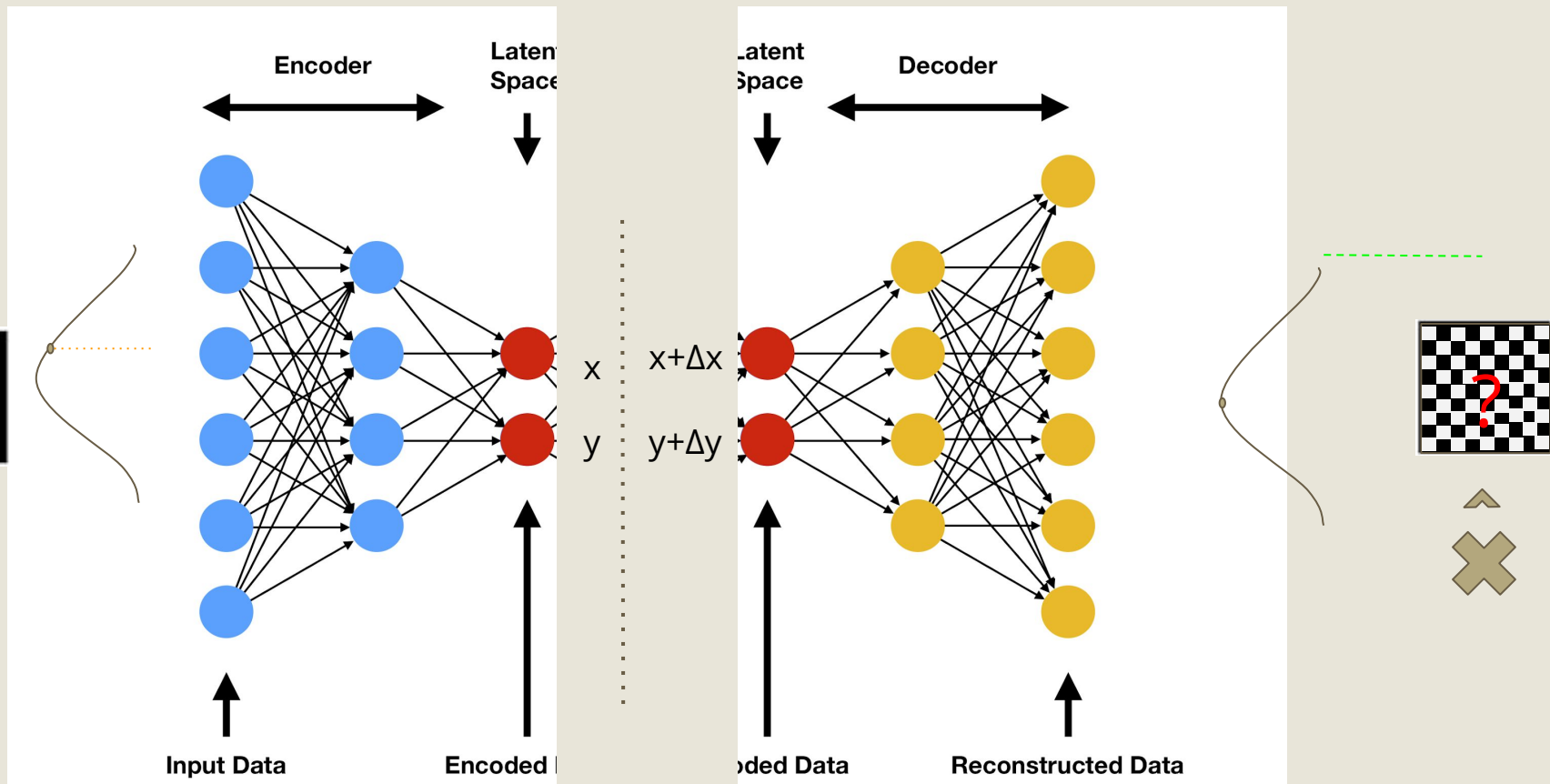
# Autoencoder



# Autoencoder



# Autoencoder - A variation



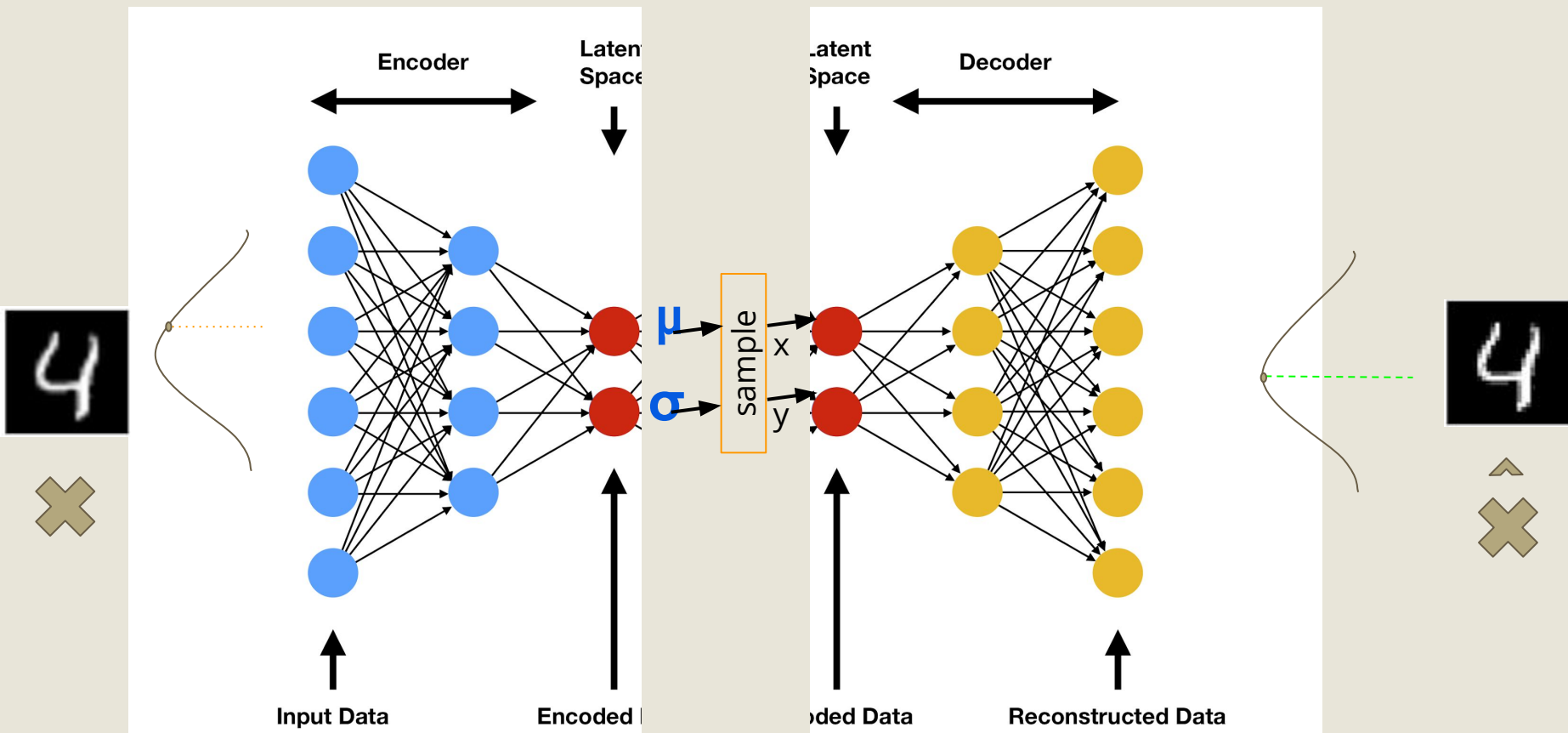
# You don't because...

The latent space and the input distributions  
are *different*!

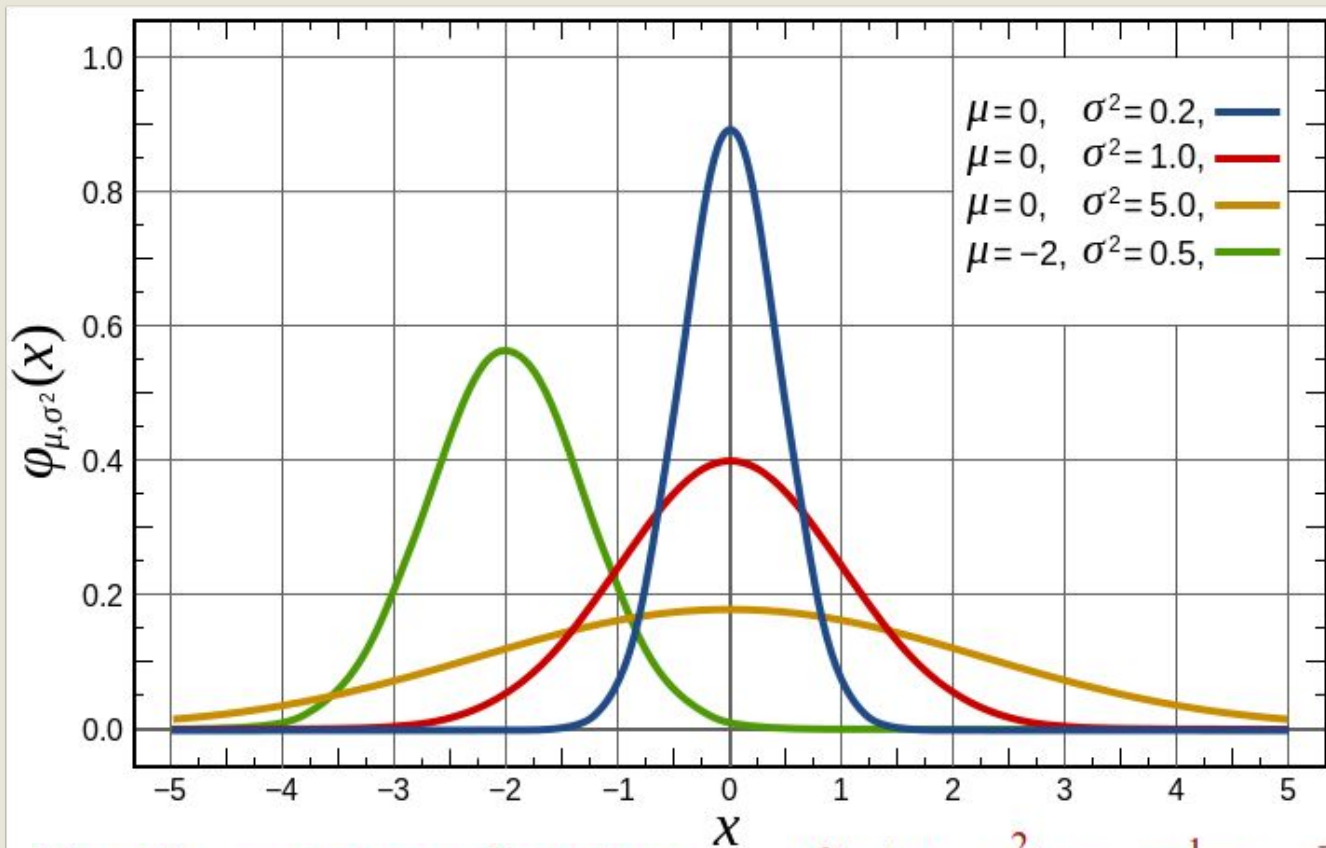
But there is a way:

Treat encoder output as  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  of a distribution

# Variational Autoencoder



# You get nice continuous distribution for each input



$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  ;  $\mu$  - mean ,  $\sigma^2$  - variance

$$f(x | \mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$



# Latent Spaces and Embeddings

<https://projector.tensorflow.org>

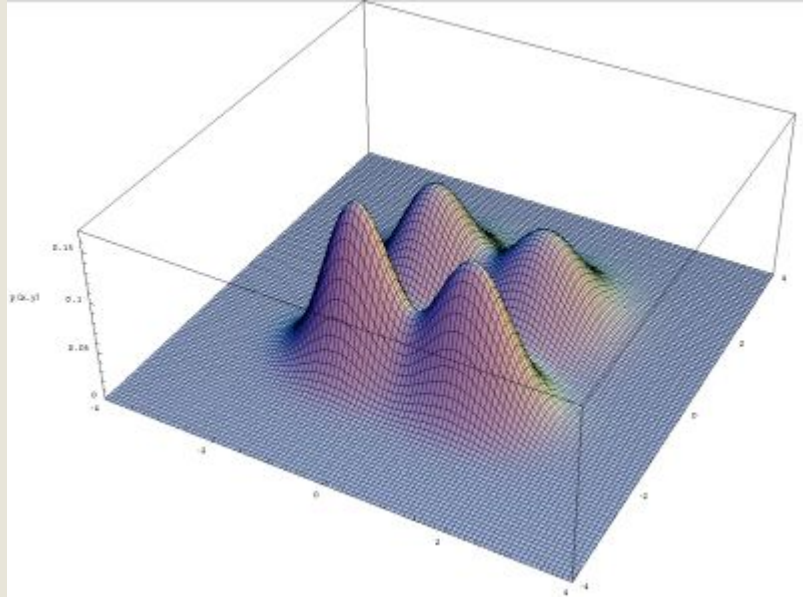
**For each input we can generate new 'fake' output!**

**Moreover, we can interpolate!**

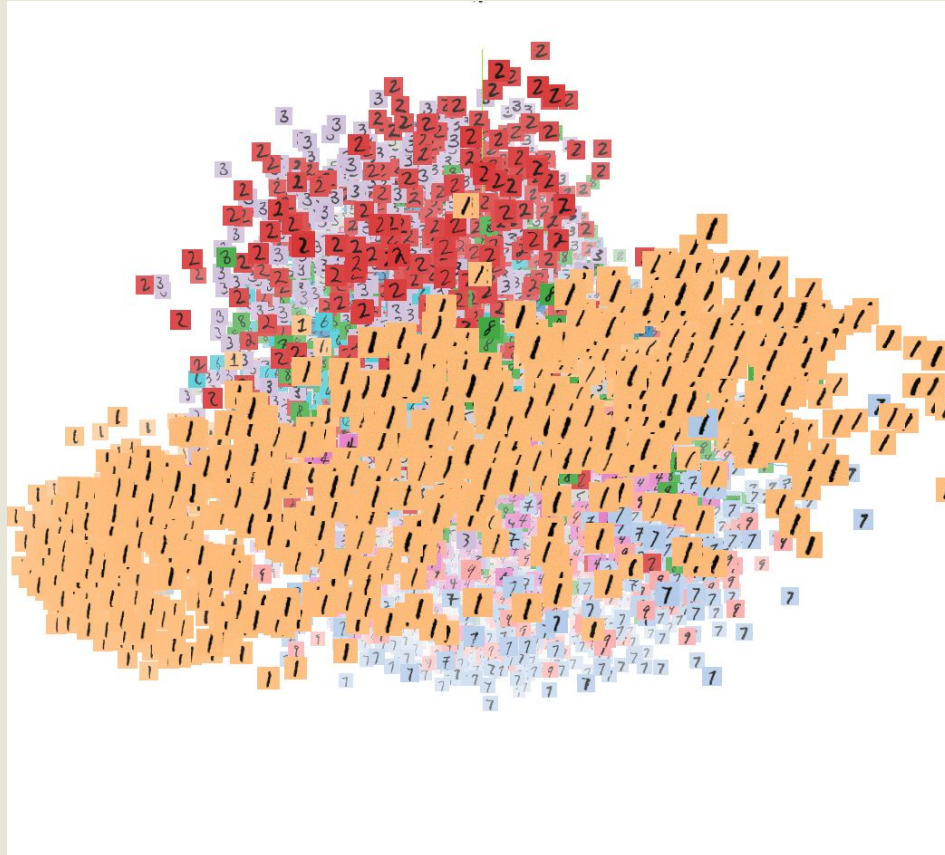
**but, we can do even better!**

**What about the distributions for other inputs?**

# We can interpolate between distributions



# We can interpolate between two (or more) inputs

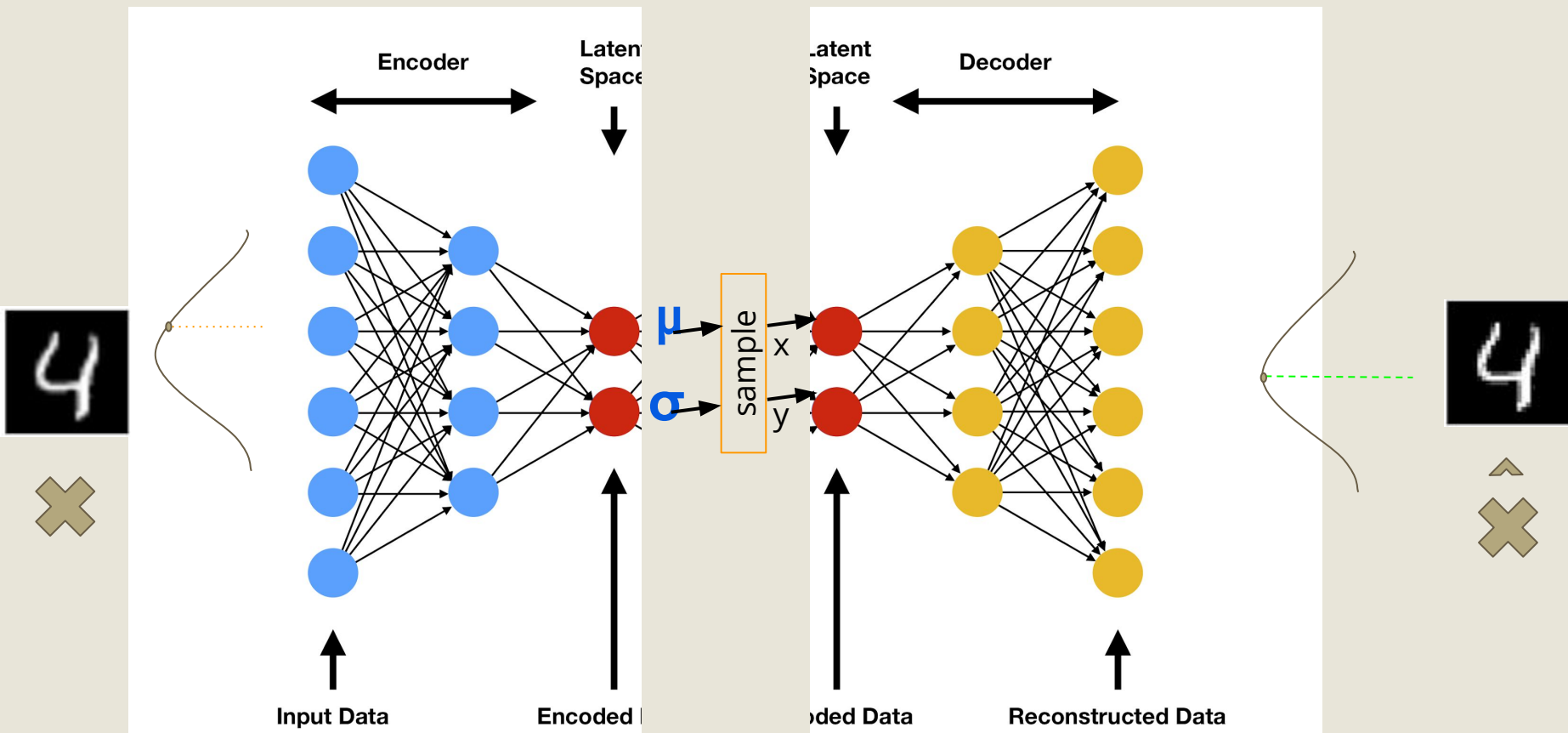


<https://projector.tensorflow.org>

# What are GANs?

**..a look back at the Variational Autoencoder**

# Variational Autoencoder



# What are GANs?

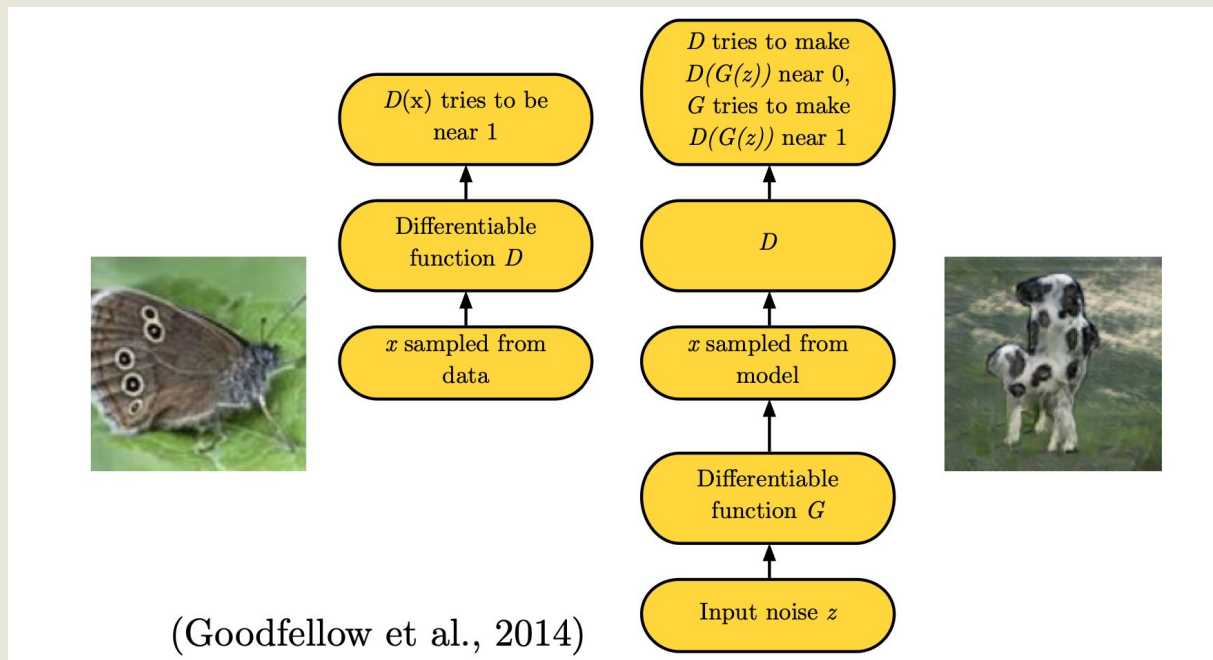
GANs are similar to variational Autoencoder

Instead of estimating the distribution (var, mean)

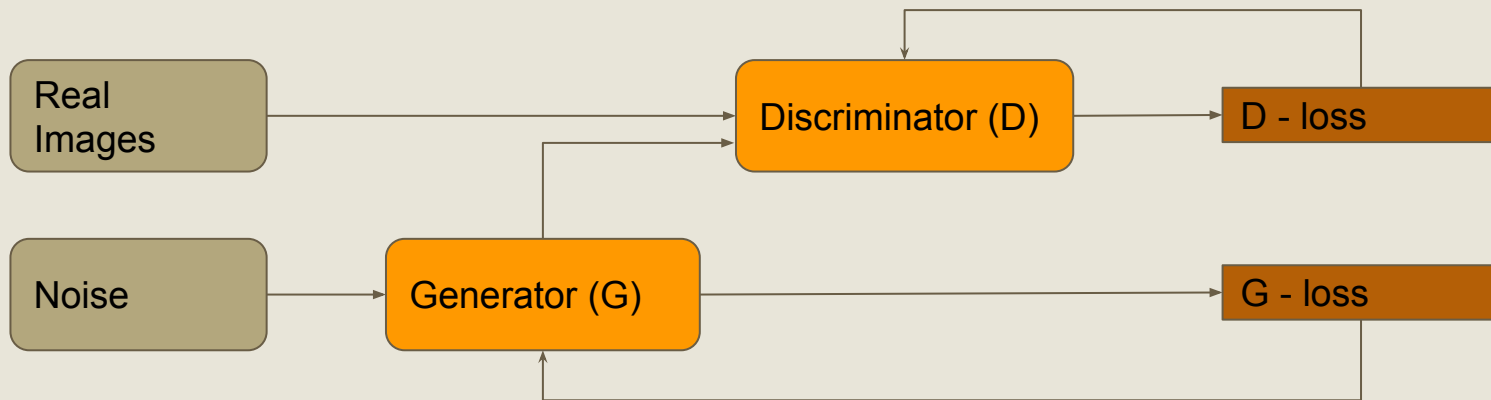
They try to sample from the distribution directly  
by generating the sample from noise



# ● GAN - Generative Adversarial Networks



# ● GAN - Generative Adversarial Networks



**GAN training proceeds in alternating periods:**

1. The discriminator trains for one or more epochs.
2. The generator trains for one or more epochs.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 to continue to train the generator and discriminator networks.
4. Both the generator and the discriminator are neural networks.
5. The generator output is connected directly to the discriminator input.
6. Through backpropagation, the discriminator's classification is used by the generator to update its weights.

Easier to explain by building up an example

**Goal:** Generate random unseen cat images

**Step1:** Need a classifier: cat or not

**Input:** labeled images of cat and not cats  
(we did this with iris flowers)

# GAN...

**Goal:** Generate random unseen cat images

**Step2:** Random image generator

**Input:** Noise

# GAN...

**Goal:** Generate random unseen cat images

**Step3:** Hook them up together!

# Hands on...

Find and open:

`mnistGAN.ipynb`

# Advanced Examples

GANimals

GauGAN



# Next Class

- Exploring Latent Spaces
- Recurrent Neural Networks
- Homework:
  - Take one of the classes of satellite images
  - Using GAN generate images of that class
- @xarmalarma, #siggraphNOW

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# QUESTIONS?

Submit now!

THANK YOU

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