

GAN Dissection: Visualizing and Understanding Generative Adversarial Networks

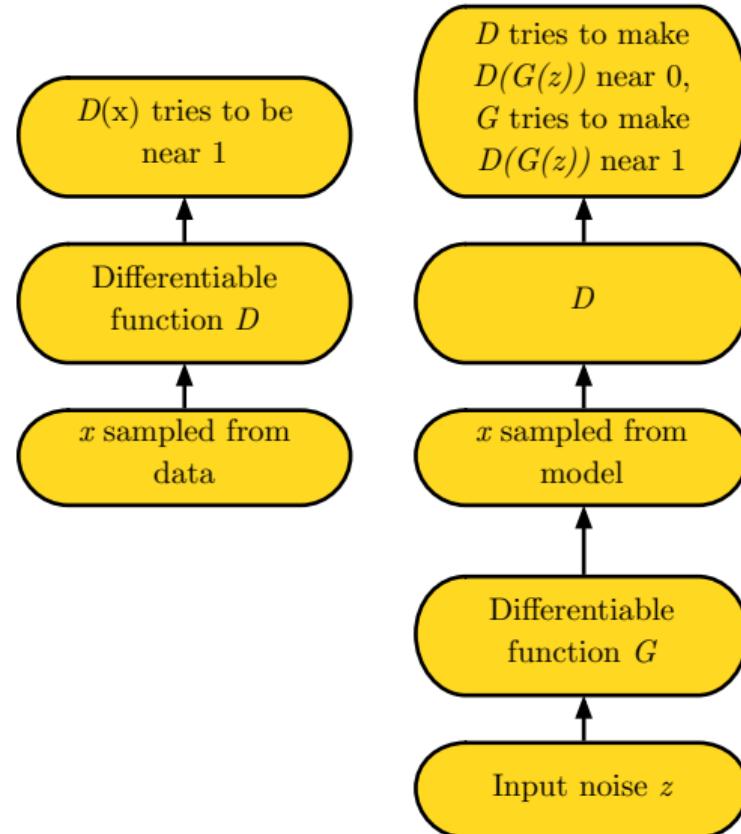
Martin Šafránek

Faculty of Information Technology
Czech Technical University in Prague



- GAN overview
- GAN dissection (paper)

Adversarial Nets Framework



Minimax Game

$$J^{(D)} = -\frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{\text{data}}} \log D(x) - \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_z \log (1 - D(G(z)))$$

$$J^G = -J^D$$

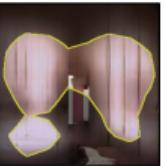
- Generator minimizes the log-probability of the discriminator being correct
- Equilibrium if the discriminator is unable to differentiate between real and generated input

The paper

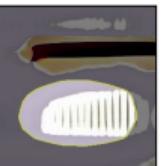
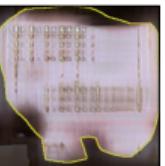
- presents method for visualizing and understanding GAN
- assumes GAN generator is implemented as Convolutional neural network
- presents that learned GAN contains variables for doors, trees, ...
- shows how we can interactively manipulate objects in a scene



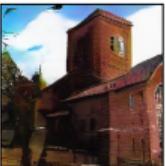
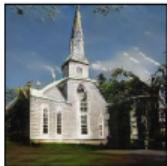
(a) Generate images of churches



(b) Identify GAN units that match trees



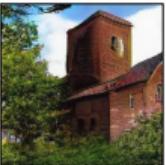
(e) Identify GAN units that cause artifacts



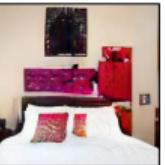
(c) Ablating units removes trees



(f) Bedroom images with artifacts



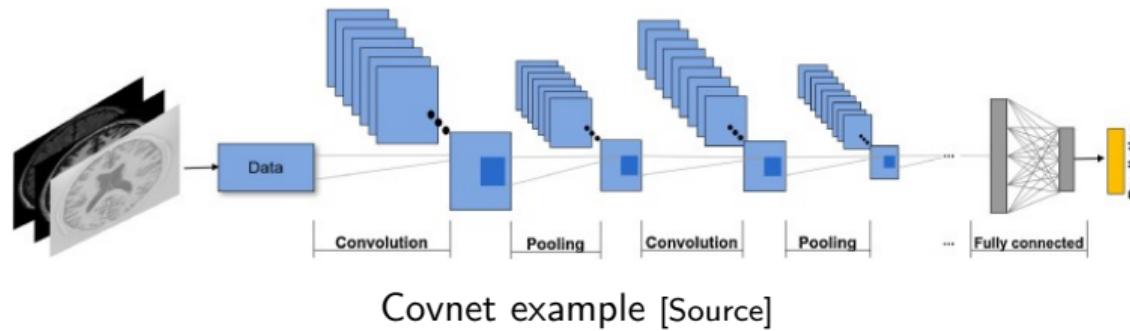
(d) Activating units adds trees



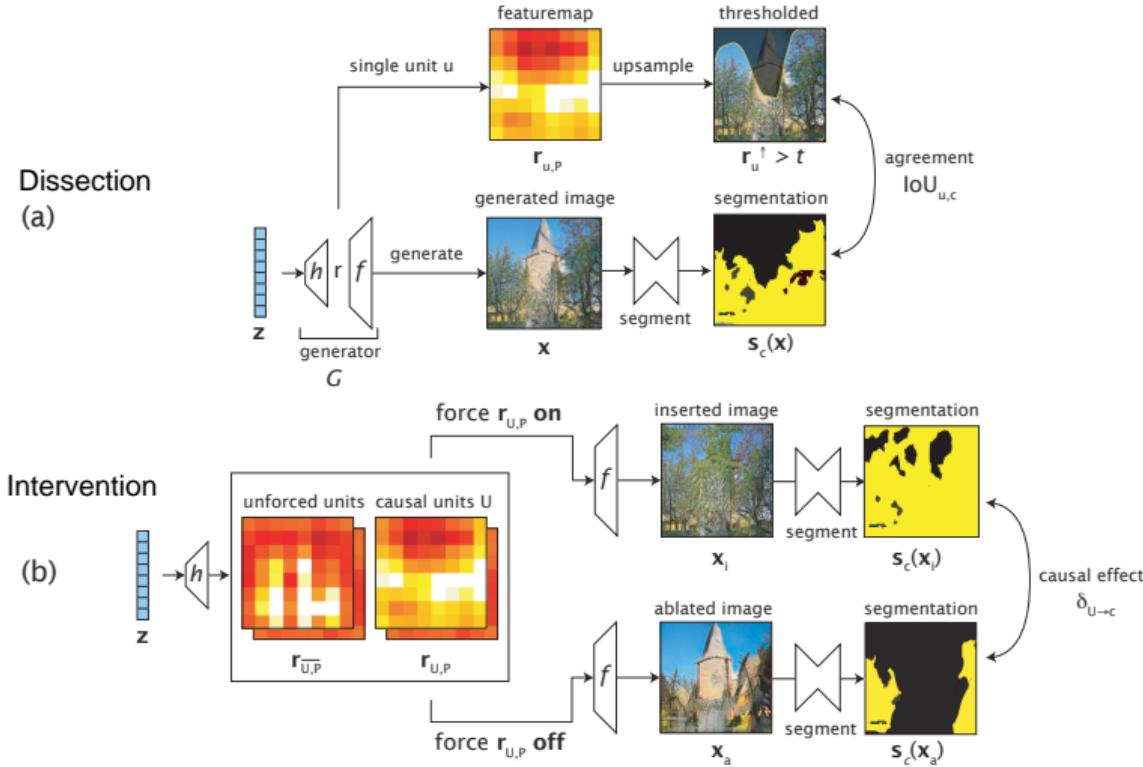
(g) Ablating “artifact” units improves results

Terminology

- function $\mathbf{G} : z \rightarrow x$ (generator G generates image x from latent vector z)
- tensor r , where $r = h(z)$, $x = f(r) = f(h(z)) = G(z)$ (featuremaps)
- r has all the data necessary to produce image x
- concept $c \in \mathbb{C}$ (chair, door, ...)
- $r_{U,P} = (r_{U,P}, r_{\bar{U},P})$
- U selected featuremaps (units)



Architecture



Dissection

Intervention

Interpretable units for different scene categories

conference rm

table #96



iou=0.30

person-b #91



iou=0.21

seat #83



iou=0.13

dining room

chandelier-I #184 iou=0.21



chair-I #456



iou=0.19

table #89



iou=0.31

Interpretable units for different network layers

layer1

512 units total

0 object units

2 part units

0 material units

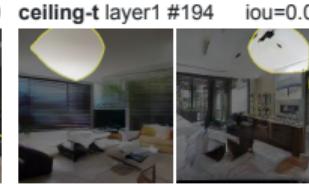
ceiling-t layer1 #457

iou=0.10



ceiling-t layer1 #194

iou=0.07



layer4

512 units total

86 object units

149 part units

10 material units

sofa layer4 #37

iou=0.28



fireplace layer4 #23

iou=0.15



layer7

256 units total

59 object units

48 part units

9 material units

painting layer7 #15

iou=0.23



coffee table-t layer7 #247

iou=0.07



layer10

128 units total

19 object units

8 part units

11 material units

carpet layer10 #53

iou=0.14



glass layer10 #126

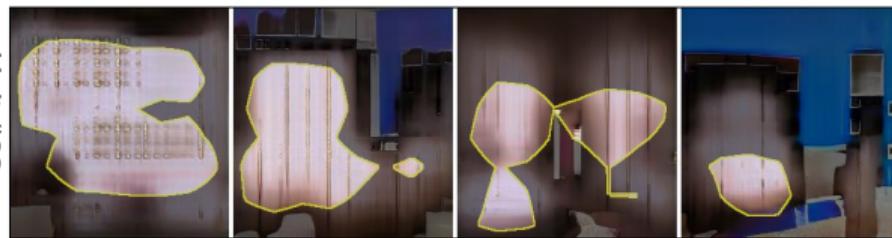
iou=0.21



Diagnosing and improving GANs

- identify artifacts with human annotation
- 10 minutes to locate 20 artifact-causing units
- ablate found artifacts

Unit #63



Unit #231



(a) Example artifact-causing units

(b) Bedroom images with artifacts



(c) Ablating “artifact” units improves results



Locating casual units with ablation

- force erasing/size reduction
- Does GAN learns patterns ? eg „*All bedrooms must have windows.*“

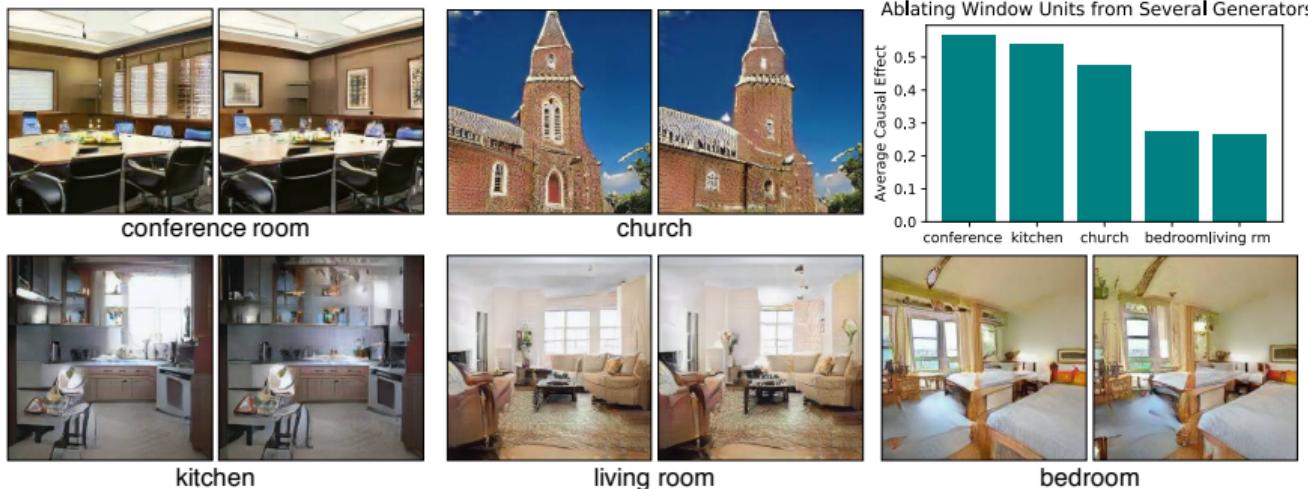


Figure 10: Comparing the effect of ablating 20 window-causal units in GANs trained on five scene categories. In each case, the 20 ablated units are specific to the class and the generator and independent of the image. In some scenes, windows are reduced in size or number rather than eliminated, or replaced by visually similar objects such as paintings.

Characterizing contextual relationships via insertion

- force insertion of features into specific locations in scenes
- GAN forces realtionships eg „Doors can't be added to sky.“, because the choice is vetoed later

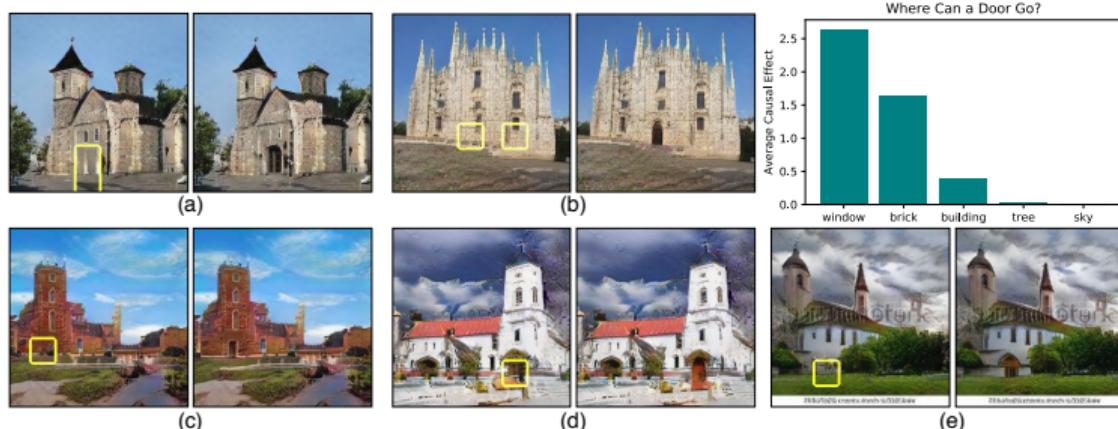


Figure 11: Inserting door units by setting 20 causal units to a fixed high value at one pixel in the representation. Whether the door units can cause the generation of doors is dependent on its local context: we highlight every location that is responsive to insertions of door units on top of the original image, including two separate locations in (b) (we intervene at left). The same units are inserted in every case, but the door that appears has a size, alignment, and color appropriate to the location. Emphasizing a door that is already present results in a larger door (d). The chart summarizes the causal effect of inserting door units at one pixel with different contexts.

Interactive toolkit

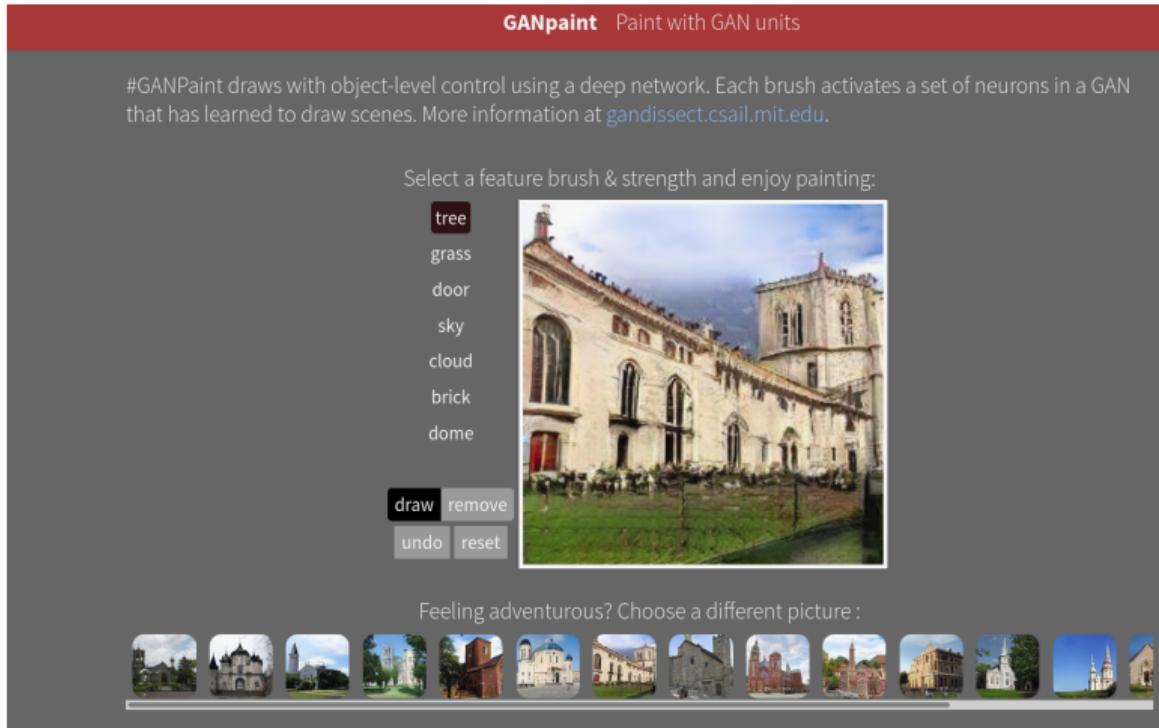
GANpaint Paint with GAN units

#GANPaint draws with object-level control using a deep network. Each brush activates a set of neurons in a GAN that has learned to draw scenes. More information at gandissect.csail.mit.edu.

Select a feature brush & strength and enjoy painting:

- tree
- grass
- door
- sky
- cloud
- brick
- dome

draw remove
 undo reset



<http://gandissect.res.ibm.com/ganpaint.html>

Further research suggested by authors

- 1 „*Why can a door not be inserted in the sky ?*“
- 2 „*How does GAN suppress the signal in the later layers ?*“
- 3 „*What are the relationships between layers of a GAN ?*“

Questions ?