

# VQVAE

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Allen

# 大綱

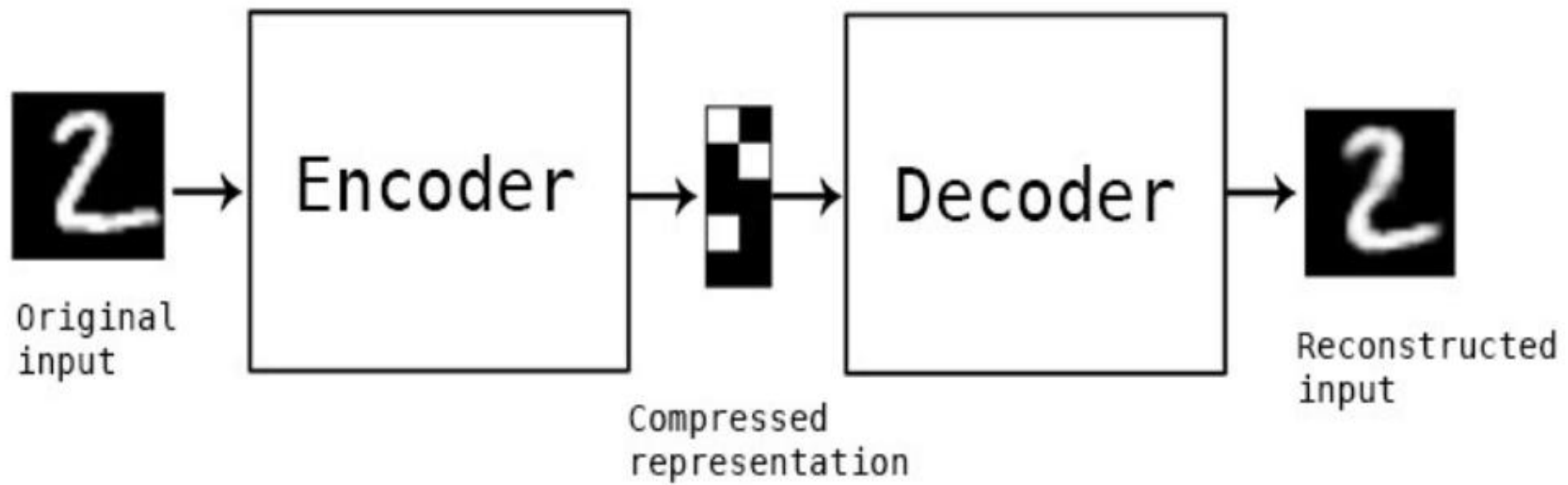
VQVAE? 設計原理?

VQVAE 架構

VQVAE 2 架構

# AE ?

## Auto-encoder



continous latent variable

# VQVAE = VAE + discrete latent variable

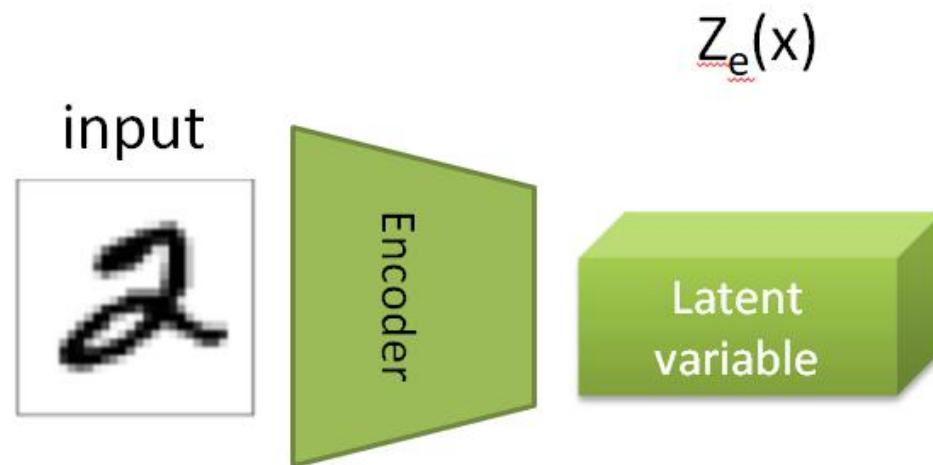
## **Why discrete latent variable?**

- 現實有很多資料都是屬於discrete的特性(words, phonemes(音階))
- 將資料embedding並且映射到discrete latent space

# VQVAE 架構

Forward

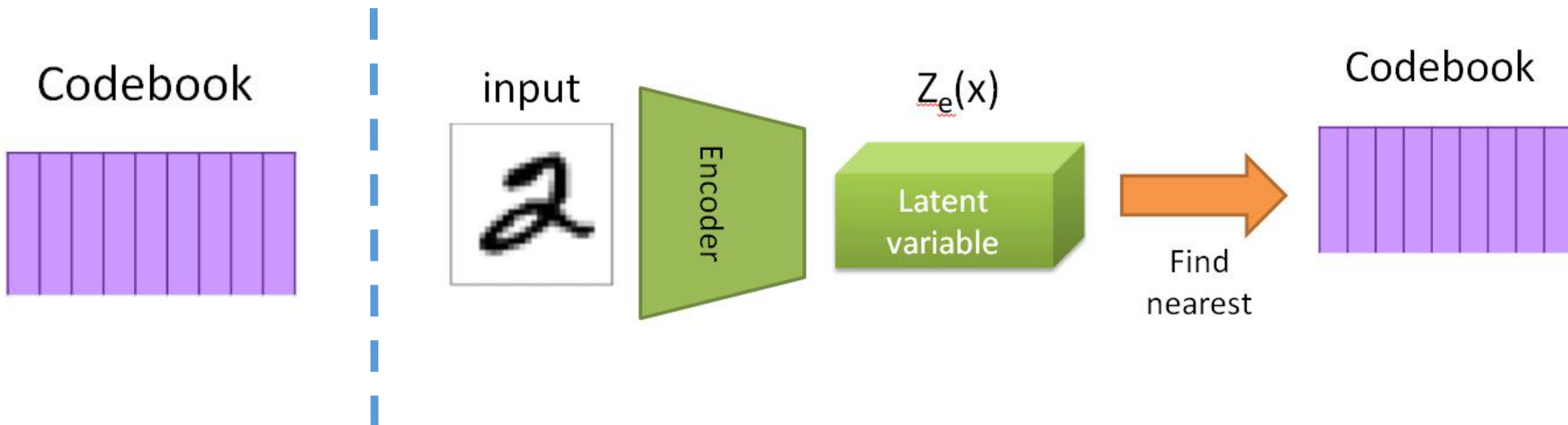
1. input => encoder => latent variable



# VQVAE 架構

Forward

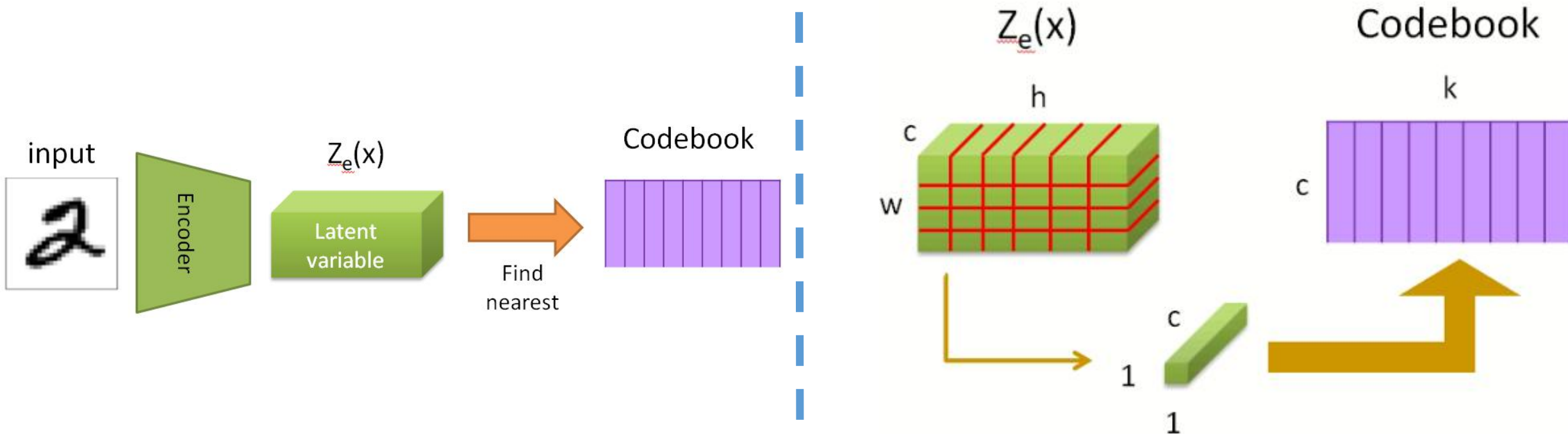
1. input => encoder => latent variable
2. 製作codebook embedding vector，並且計算與latent variable最近距離



# VQVAE 架構

Forward

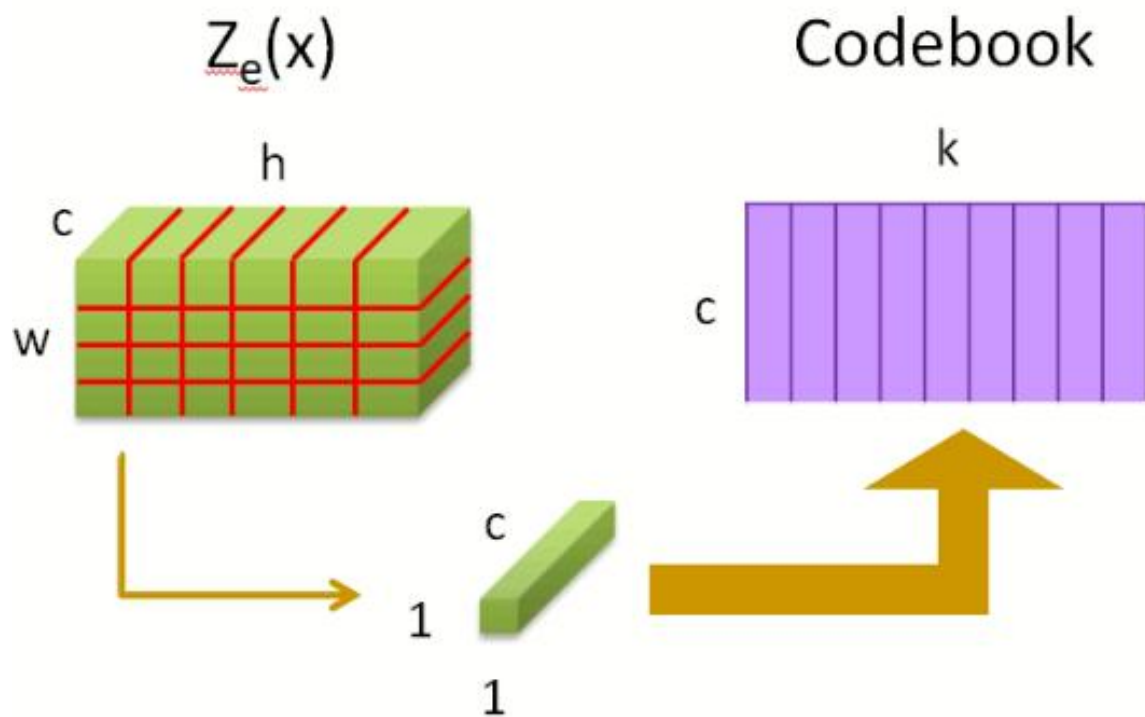
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# VQVAE 架構

Forward

1. input => encoder => latent variable
2. 製作codebook embedding vector，並且計算與latent variable最近距離



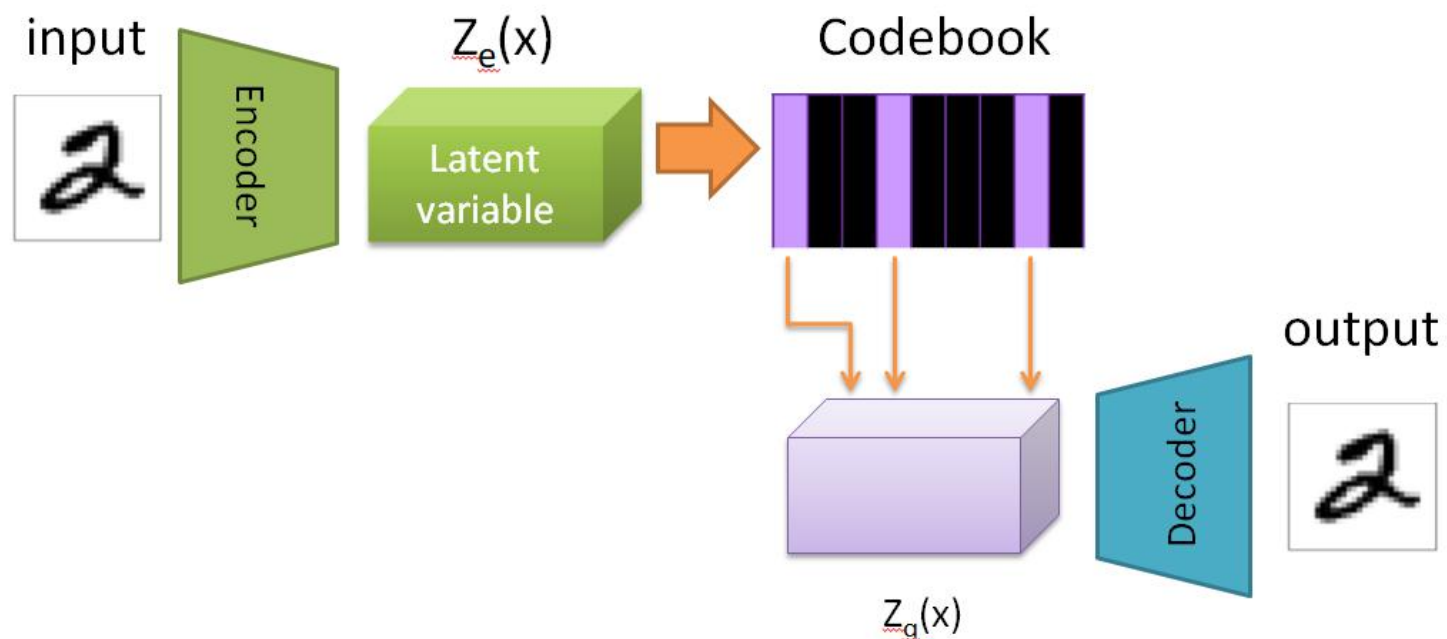
$$z_q(x) = e_k, \quad \text{where} \quad k = \operatorname{argmin}_j \|z_e(x) - e_j\|_2$$



# VQVAE 架構

## Forward

1. input => encoder => latent variable
2. 製作codebook embedding vector，並且計算與latent variable最近距離
3. 做好的 $Z_q(x)$ 就由decoder重建



# VQVAE Loss function (for gradient)

$$L = \log p(x|z_q(x)) + \overset{(1)}{\| \overset{(2)}{\text{sg}[z_e(x)]} - e \|_2^2} + \overset{(3)}{\beta \| z_e(x) - \text{sg}[e] \|_2^2}$$

x = input  
e = codebook  
sg = stop gradient  
Beta = hyper parameter, 0.25~2

要怎麼做到梯度斷掉的情形下更新？

1. 拆計算圖再去更新
2. 利用stop gradient的特性，將前後接在一起

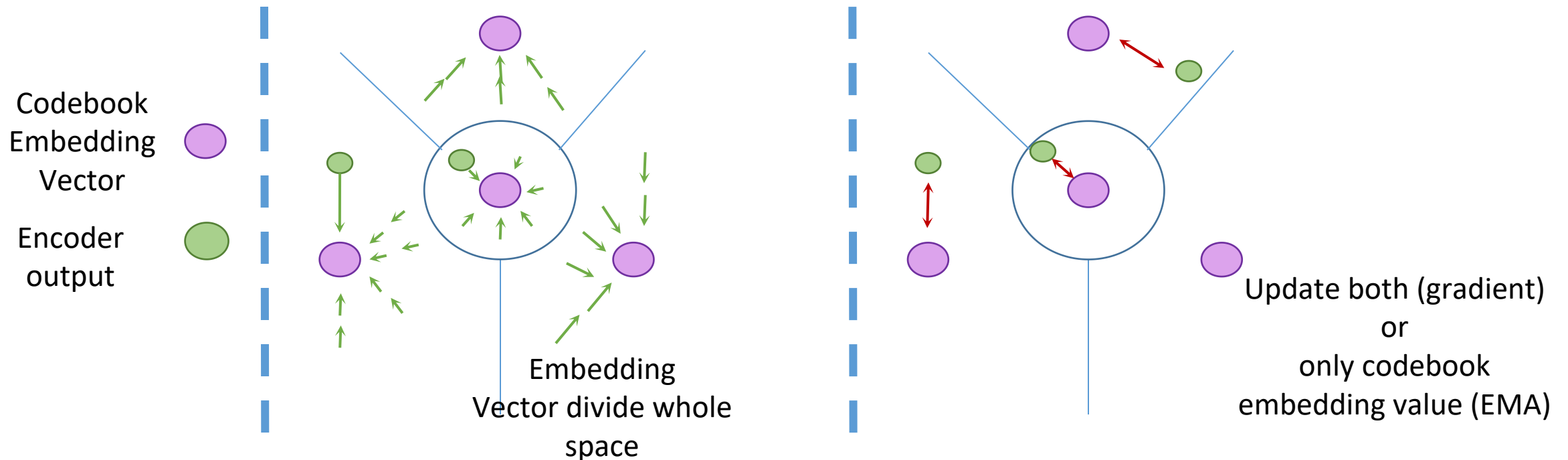
$Z_q = Z_e + \text{tf.stop\_gradient}(Z_q - Z_e)$

forward:  $Z_q = Z_e + Z_q - Z_e \rightarrow \rightarrow Z_q = Z_q$

backward:  $Z_q = Z_e \rightarrow \rightarrow$  能將gradient傳遞到 $Z_e$

# Vector Quantization變化

- I. 透過比較 latent variable 和 codebook embedding vector 去尋找 representative embedding vector.
- II. Move codebook to input value(optional: also input close to codebook value)



# VQVAE Result from paper

原圖

重建

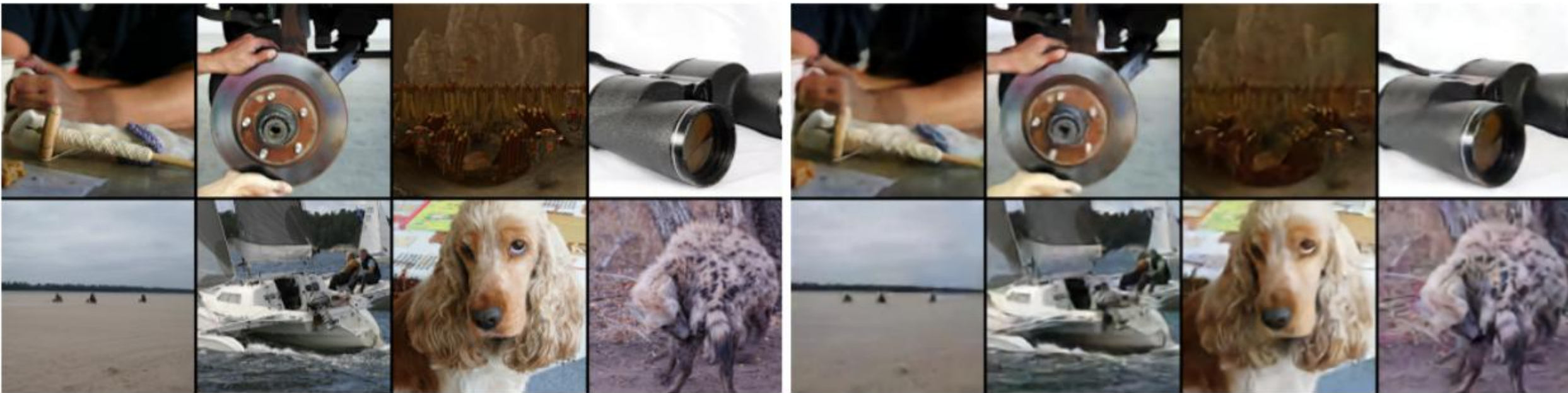


Figure 2: Left: ImageNet 128x128x3 images, right: reconstructions from a VQ-VAE with a 32x32x1 latent space, with K=512.

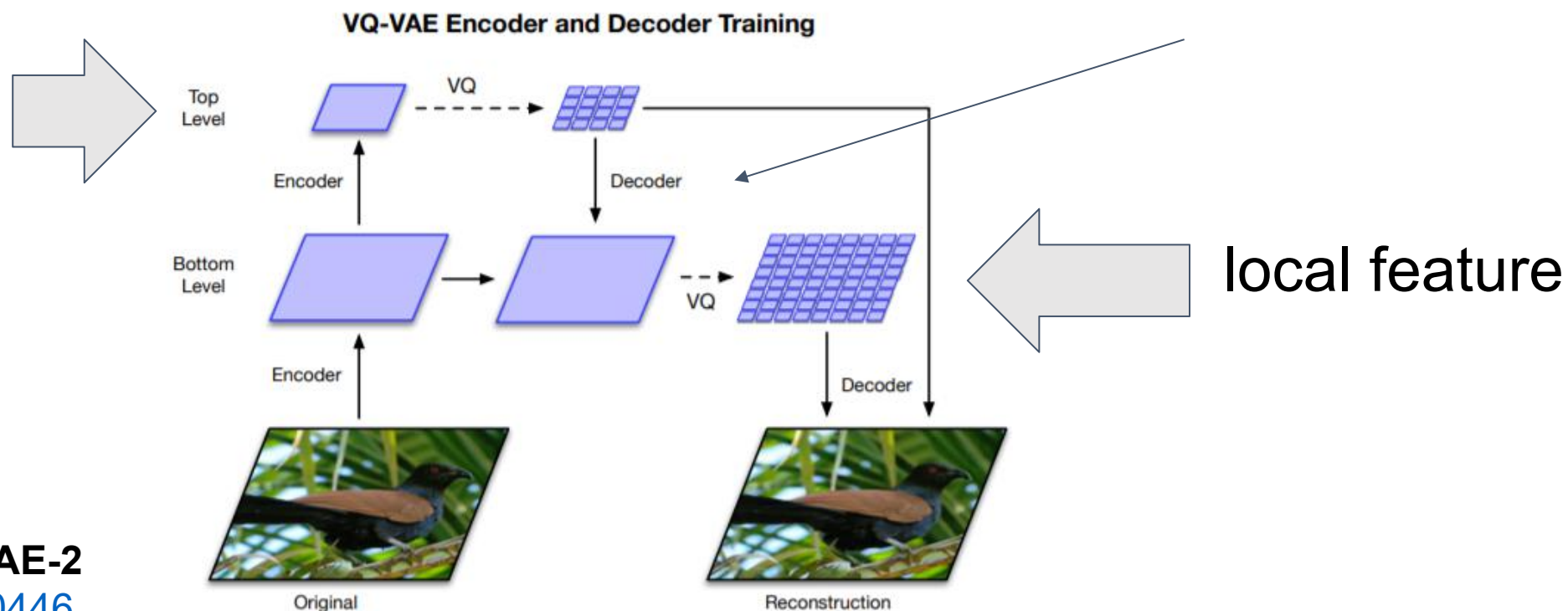
VQVAE 2

# VQVAE2

- 概念:
  - 組合多個VQVAE
  - 不同Codebook對應不同尺度的特徵

top要作為  
bottom的輸入

global  
feature



Generating Diverse High-Fidelity Images with VQ-VAE-2

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1906.00446>

# VQVAE2表現如何?



- 和只有top(VQVAE1)比起來，使用多層會增加圖片的精細度

# 總結

Conclusion



# VQVAE

- 1種discrete latent variable
- 組合多個VQVAE圖片可以做得更精細

# reference

- Neural Discrete Representation Learning:  
<https://papers.nips.cc/paper/7210-neural-discrete-representation-learning.pdf>
- Generating Diverse High-Fidelity Images with VQ-VAE-2:  
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1906.00446.pdf>
- Towards a better understanding of Vector Quantized Autoencoders  
<https://openreview.net/pdf?id=HkGGfhC5Y7>
- Fast Decoding in Sequence Models Using Discrete Latent Variables:  
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1803.03382.pdf>