

BE530 – Medical Deep Learning

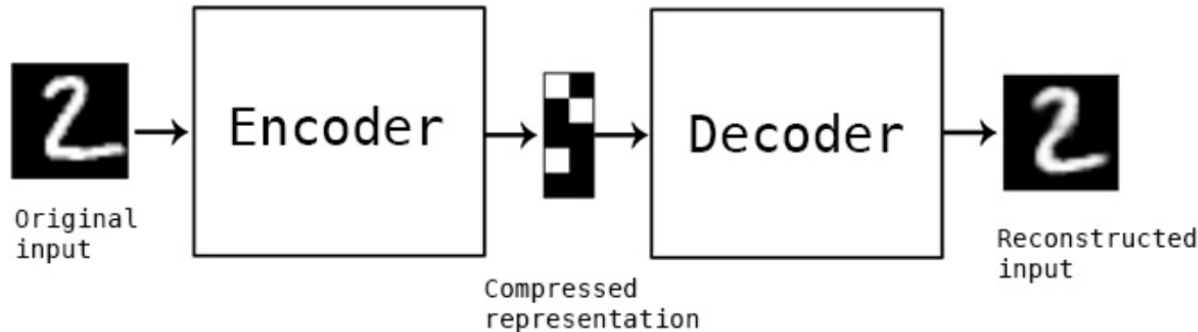
– Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) –

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AutoEncoder

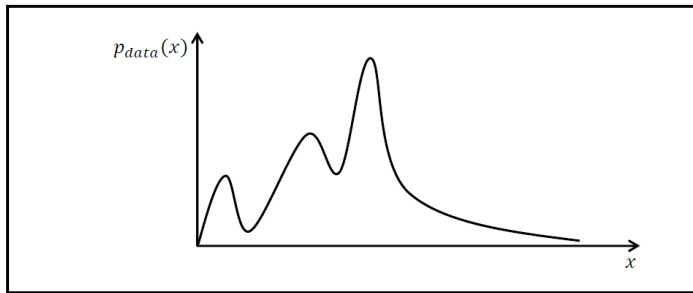


- Encoding 과정을 통해 실제 데이터보다 차원을 축소하여 compressed representation을 생성하고 다시 Decoder를 통해 차원을 증가시켜 원본 데이터를 복원함
 - Compressed representation을 복원 이미지 “2”를 만들기 위한 **latent variable**(잠재 변수)라고 볼 수 있음
- 즉 어떤 random noise가 있더라도 decoder를 잘 학습시킬 수 있다면 원하는 분포를 갖는 데이터를 생성할 수 있음
- Generator란 random input z 를 원하는 분포를 갖는 데이터로 생성하는 것으로 볼 수 있음

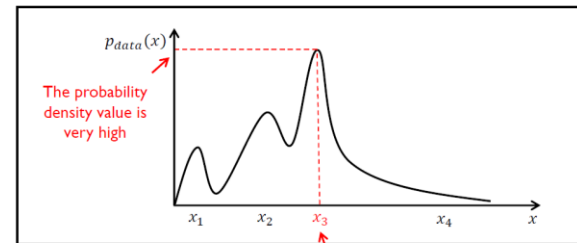
Generative Model

Probability density function

There is a $p_{data}(x)$ that represents the distribution of actual images.

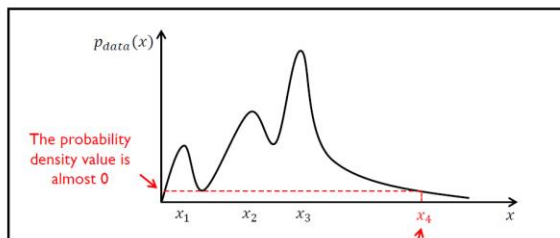


Our dataset may contain very many images of **women with blonde hair**.



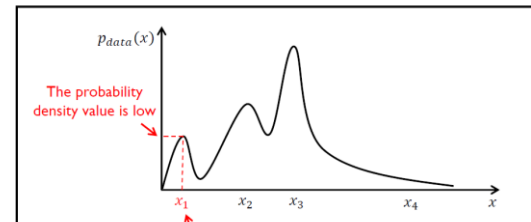
x_3 is a $64 \times 64 \times 3$ high dimensional vector representing a **woman with blonde hair**.

Our dataset may not contain **these strange images**.



x_4 is an $64 \times 64 \times 3$ high dimensional vector representing **very strange images**.

Let's take an example with human face image dataset.
Our dataset may contain few images of **men with glasses**.



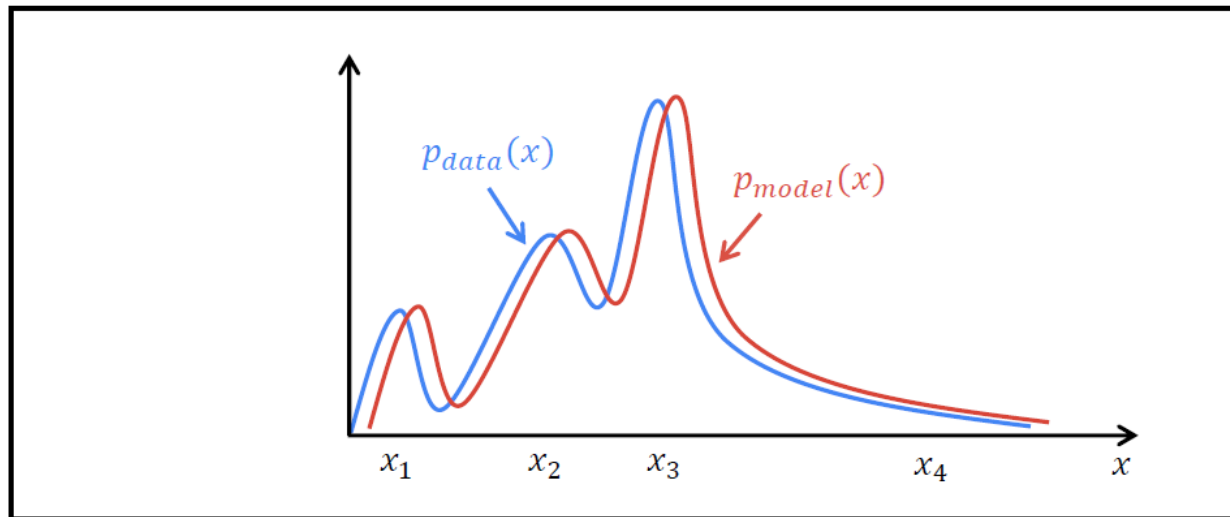
x_1 is a $64 \times 64 \times 3$ high dimensional vector representing a **man with glasses**.

Generative Model (cont.)

The goal of the generative model is to find a $p_{model}(x)$ that approximates $p_{data}(x)$ well.

↗ *Distribution of images generated by the model*

↘ *Distribution of actual images*



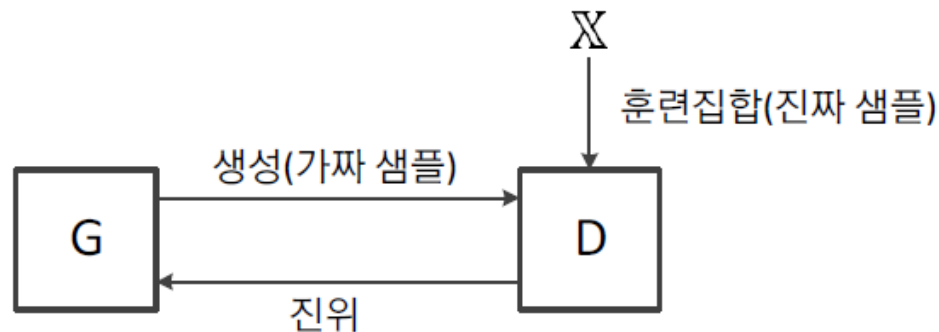
Generative Model (cont.)

■ 분별 모델과 생성 모델의 비교

모델	학습 단계가 할 일	예측 단계가 할 일	지도 여부
분별 모델	$P(y x)$ 추정	$f: \mathbf{x} \mapsto y$	지도 학습
생성 모델	$P(\mathbf{x})$ 또는 $P(\mathbf{x} y)$, $P(\mathbf{x}, y)$ 추정	$f: \text{씨앗} \mapsto \mathbf{x}$ 또는 $f: \text{씨앗 } y \mapsto \mathbf{x}$, $f: \text{씨앗} \mapsto \mathbf{x}, y$	비지도 학습

■ The concept of GAN

- 생성기 G와 분별기 D의 대립 구도
 - G는 가짜 샘플 생성(위조지폐범)
 - D는 가짜와 진짜를 구별(경찰)
- GAN의 목표는 위조지폐범의 승리(G가 만들어내는 샘플을 D가 구별하지 못하는 수준까지 학습)

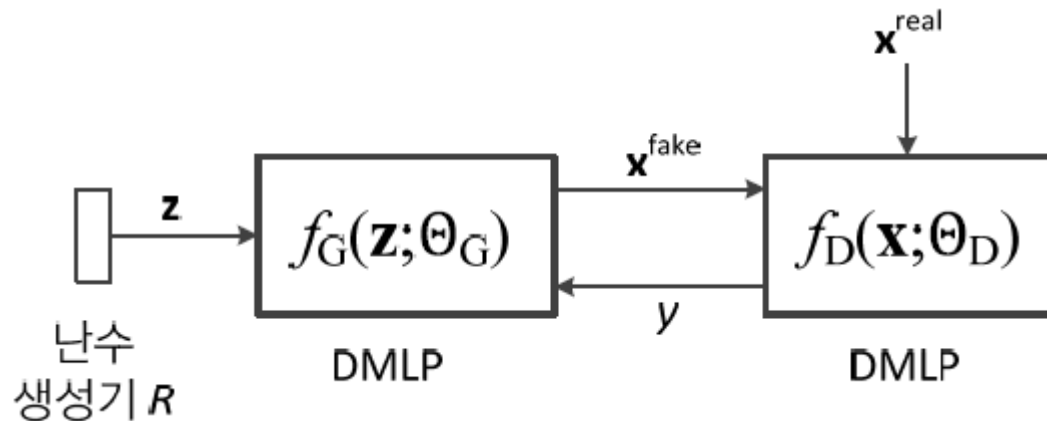


GAN (cont.)

■ 최초 GAN

- G와 D를 DMLP로 구현

- G는 $f_G(z; \Theta_G)$, D는 $f_D(x; \Theta_D)$ 로 표기 (Θ_G 와 Θ_D 는 매개변수)
- f_G 는 난수 발생기로 만든 벡터 z 를 입력으로 받아 가짜 영상을 출력
- f_D 는 영상을 입력으로 받아 진짜(1) 또는 가짜(0)를 출력



Objective Function of GAN

Sample x from real data distribution

Sample latent code z from Gaussian distribution

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

D should maximize $V(D, G)$

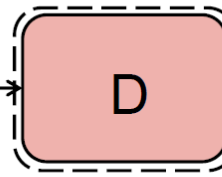
Maximum when $D(x) = 1$

Maximum when $D(G(z)) = 0$

Objective function



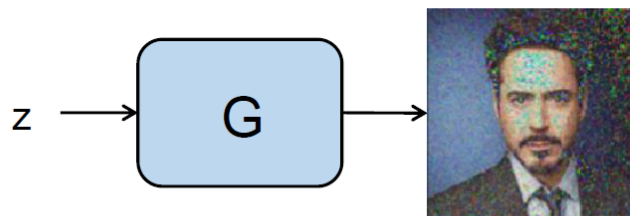
x



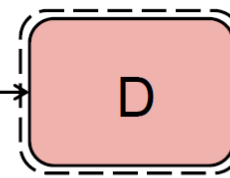
$D(x)$

Train D to classify real images as real

Training with real images



$G(z)$



$D(G(z))$

Train D to classify fake images as fake

Training with fake images

Objective Function of GAN (cont.)

■ Objective function of generator

- 학습 초기에는 진짜 같은 가짜를 만들어낼 능력이 부족하기 때문에 D가 쉽게 가짜를 구별할 수 있음
 - 따라서 $\log(1-D(G(z)))$ 는 아주 작은 크기(≈ 0)를 가지게 되며, 결과적으로 gradient가 아주 작아지므로 학습이 거의 되지 않음

$$\min_G E_{z \sim p_z(z)} [\log(1 - D(G(z)))]$$

- $\log(1-D(G(z)))$ 를 최소화하는 대신 $\log(D(G(z)))$ 를 최대화

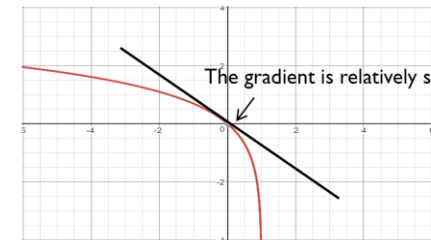
~~$$\min_G E_{z \sim p_z(z)} [\log(1 - D(G(z)))]$$~~

Modification (heuristically motivated)

$$\max_G E_{z \sim p_z(z)} [\log D(G(z))]$$

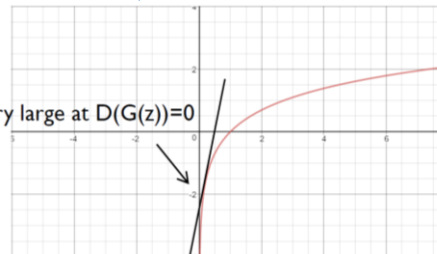
Practical Usage

$$\min_G E_{z \sim p_z(z)} [-\log D(G(z))]$$



$$y = \log(1-x)$$

The gradient is very large at $D(G(z))=0$



$$y = \log(x)$$

Training of GAN

for number of training iterations **do**

for k steps **do**

D 학습

- 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:

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

end for

G 학습

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

$$\nabla_{\theta_g} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \log(D_{\theta_d}(G_{\theta_g}(z^{(i)})))$$

end for

Why does GAN work?

Because it actually minimizes the distance between the **real data distribution** and the **model distribution**.

$$\min_G \max_D V(D, G) \xrightarrow{\text{same}}$$

Objective function of GANs

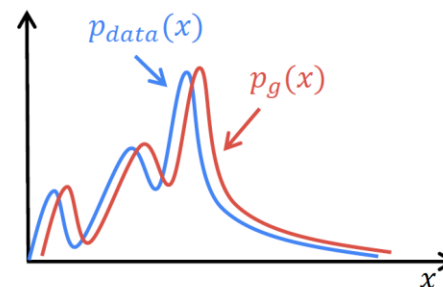
$$E_{x \sim p_{data}(x)} [\log D(x)] + E_{z \sim p_z(z)} [\log(1 - D(G(z)))]$$

$$\min_{G, D} JSD(p_{data} || p_g)$$

Jensen-Shannon divergence

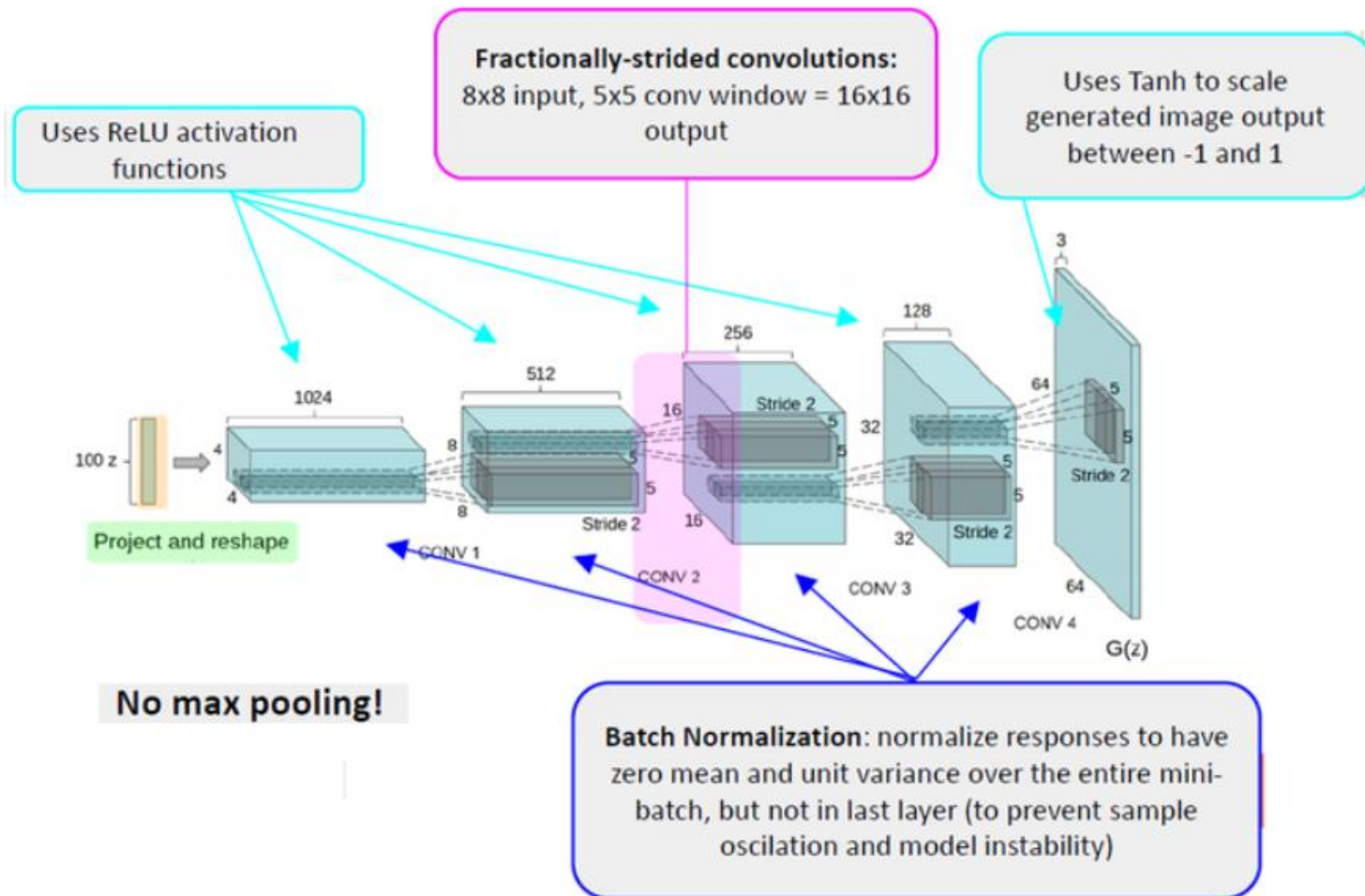
$$JSD(P || Q) = \frac{1}{2} KL(P || M) + \frac{1}{2} KL(Q || M)$$

$$\text{where } M = \frac{1}{2} (P + Q) \quad \text{KL Divergence}$$



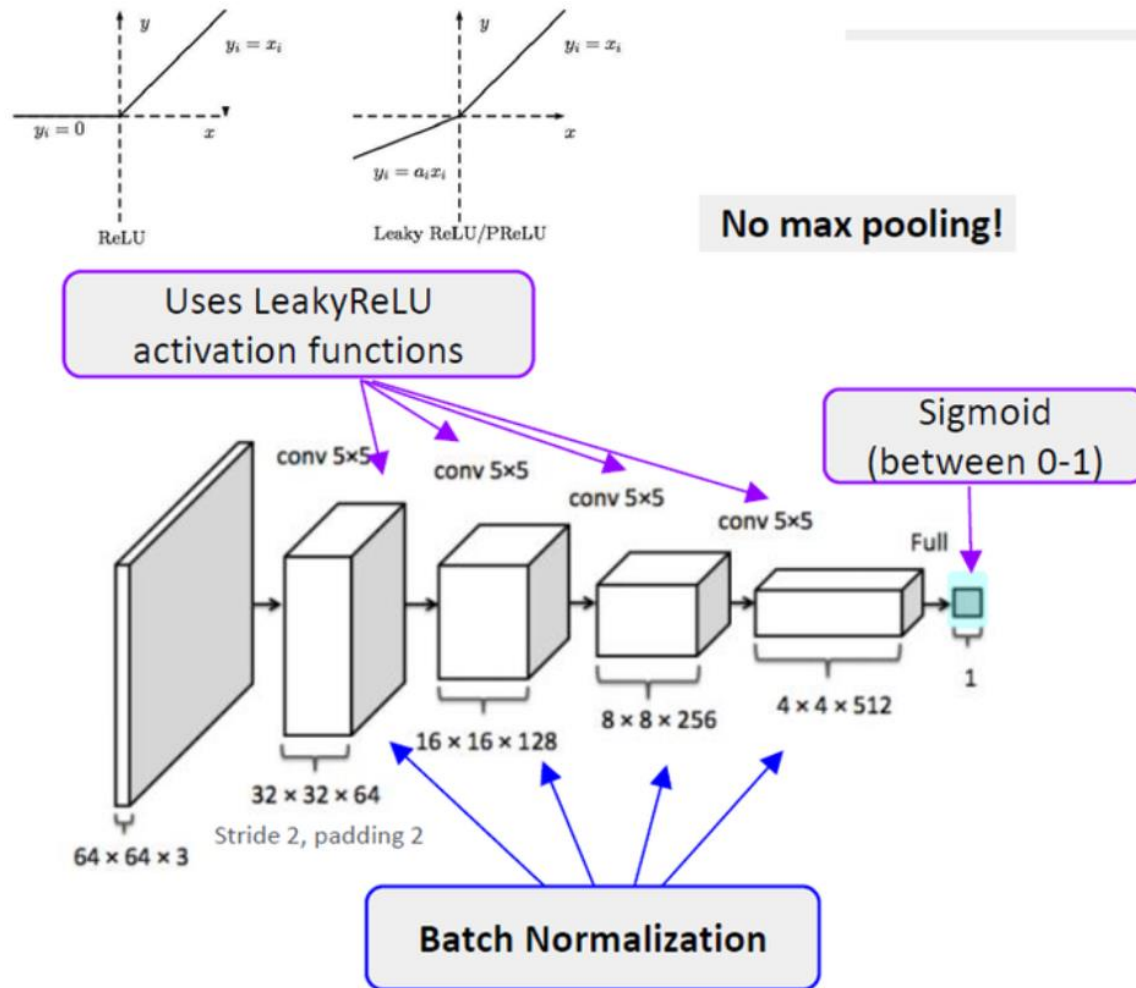
DCGAN

■ Generator



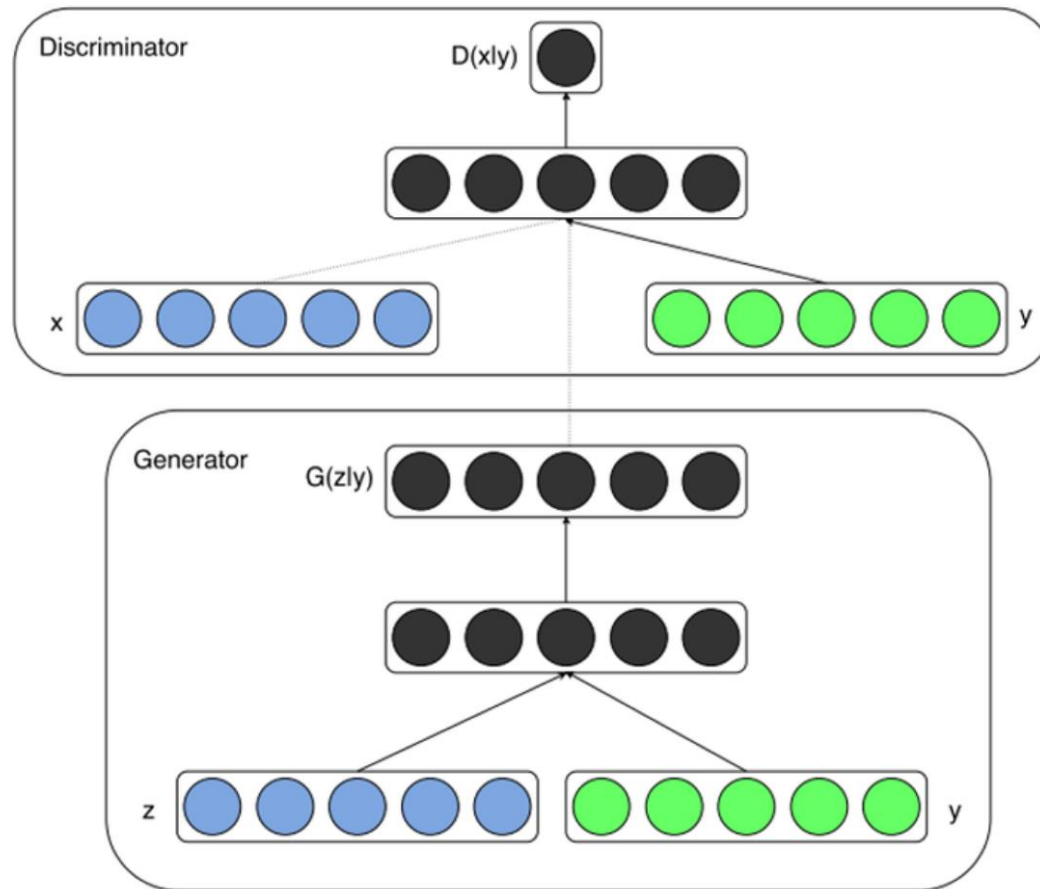
DCGAN (cont.)

■ Discriminator



cGAN (Conditional GAN)

■ Architecture



y: condition
다양한 형태를 가질 수 있음 (one-hot encoding, image, ...)

cGAN (Conditional GAN) (cont.)

■ Loss function of original GAN

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

Diagram illustrating the components of the original GAN loss function:

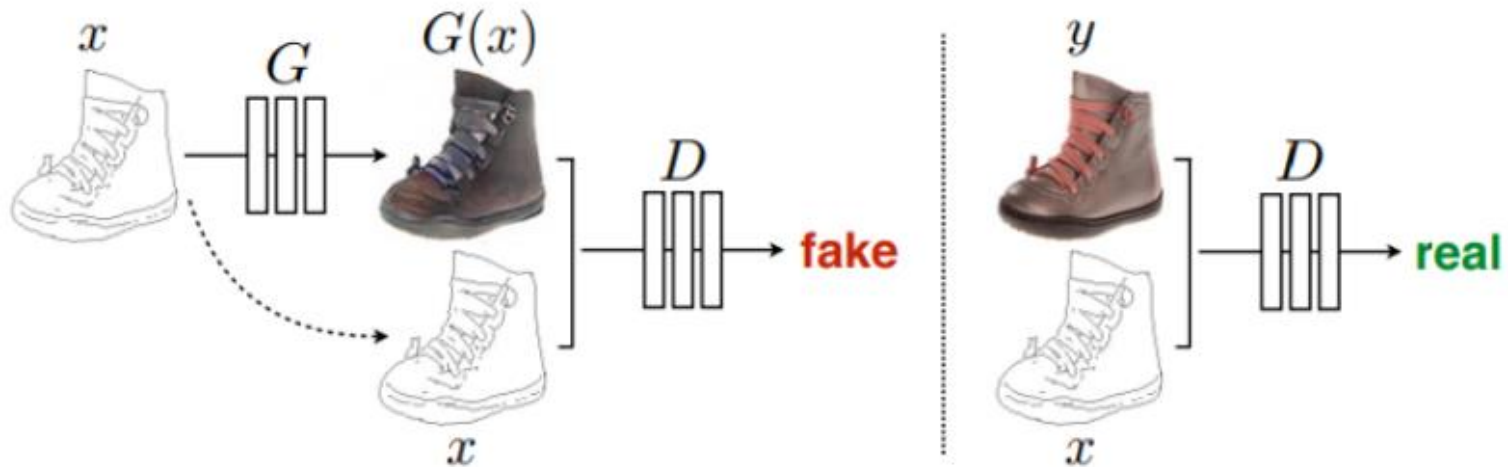
- \mathbb{E} : Expectation
- $\mathbf{x} \sim p_{\text{data}}(\mathbf{x})$: \mathbf{x} is sampled from real data
- $\log D(\mathbf{x})$: Probability of $D(\text{real})$
- $\mathbf{z} \sim p_{\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{z})$: \mathbf{z} is sampled from $N(0, 1)$
- $\log(1 - D(G(\mathbf{z})))$: Probability of $D(\text{fake})$ (labeled as "fake")

■ Loss function of cGAN

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

■ Basic Idea

- Based on cGAN
- 학습 시 원영상 x 와 변환하고자 하는 목표 영상 y 의 쌍 (x,y) 가 필요



Pix2Pix (cont.)

■ Loss function

$$\mathcal{L}_{cGAN}(G, D) = \mathbb{E}_{x,y}[\log D(x, y)] + \mathbb{E}_{x,z}[\log(1 - D(x, G(x, z)))]$$

- Original cGAN

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

- Reconstruction loss

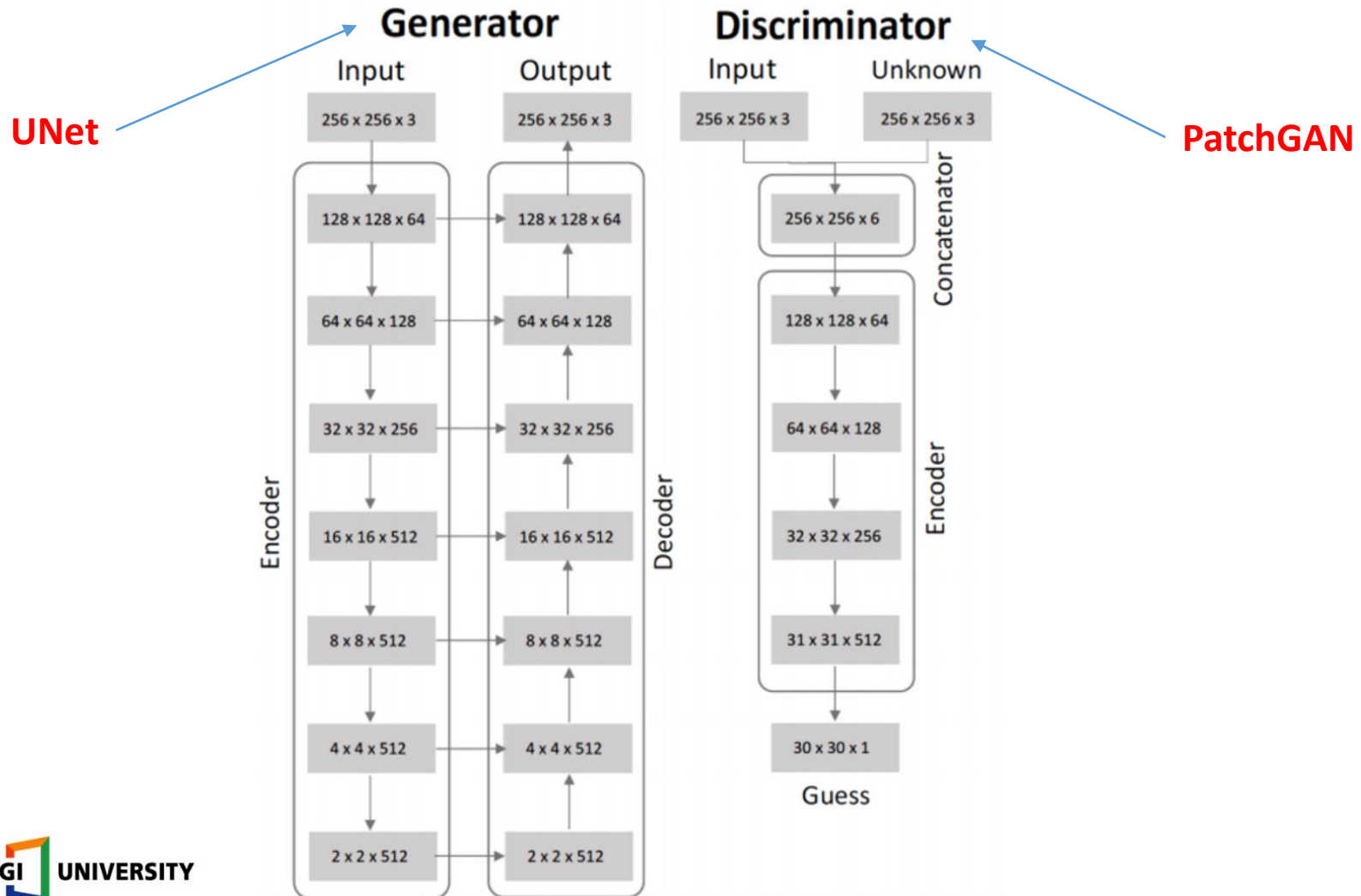
$$\mathcal{L}_{L1}(G) = \mathbb{E}_{x,y,z}[\|y - G(x, z)\|_1].$$

- Final loss function

$$G^* = \arg \min_G \max_D \mathcal{L}_{cGAN}(G, D) + \lambda \mathcal{L}_{L1}(G).$$

Pix2Pix (cont.)

■ Network Architecture



■ PatchGAN

Generator의 최적화 목표 함수에는 L1 loss, 즉 reconstruction loss가 포함되어 있는데 reconstruction loss는 원영상과 생성영상 사이의 유클리드 거리를 최소화 하는 방향이기 때문에 통상적으로 영상의 평균 성분, 즉 저주파에 집중하는 경향이 있다.

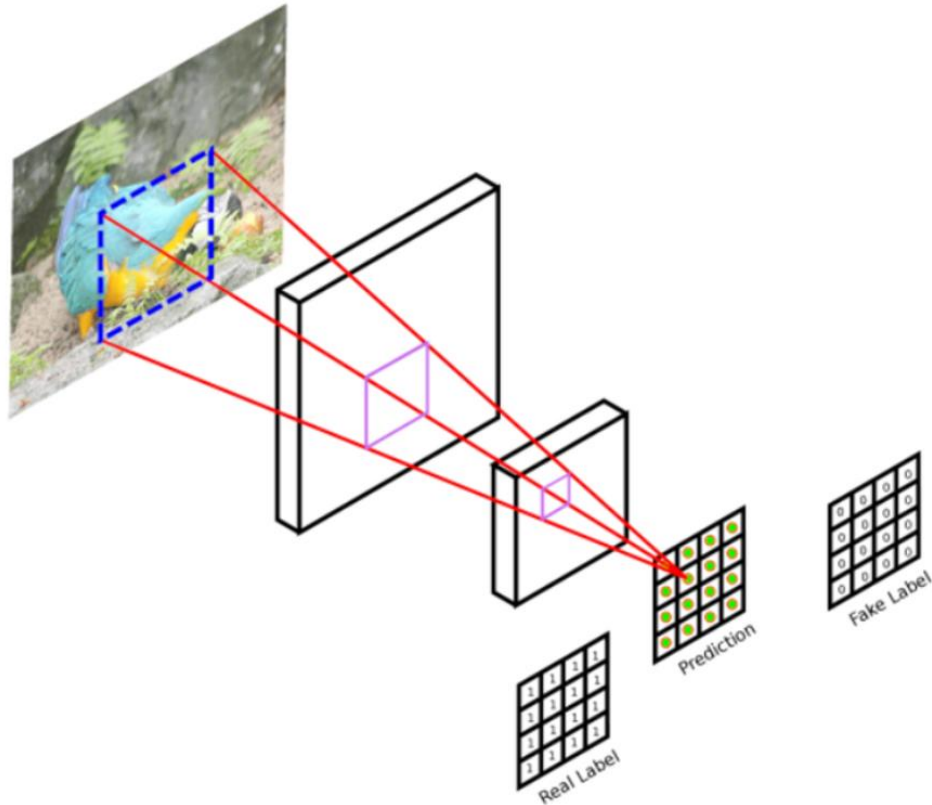
L1 loss가 저주파 영역을 감당하기 때문에 Discriminator에서는 고주파 성분(detail)에 집중하여, 진짜(real)/가짜(fake) 여부를 판단하면 된다. 통상적인 GAN 구조에서는 영상 전체에 대하여 score를 구하는 방식이었다. 원 논문에서는 이것을 ImageGAN이라고 불렀다.



전체 영역이 아니라, 특정 크기의 patch 단위로 진짜/가짜를 판별하고, 그 결과에 평균을 취하는 방식이 PatchGAN이다. 픽셀들 간의 연관성(correlation)은 거리에 비례하여 작아지는 경향이 있으며, 일정한 거리를 넘어서게 되면 상호 간에 별 의미가 없다. 그러므로 특정 크기의 patch에 대하여 진짜 같은 이미지를 생성할 수 있다면, 그리고 그런 patch의 수가 많아지는 방향으로 학습을 하게 된다면, generator의 성능은 더 올라갈 수 있을 것이라는 사실을 추정할 수 있다.

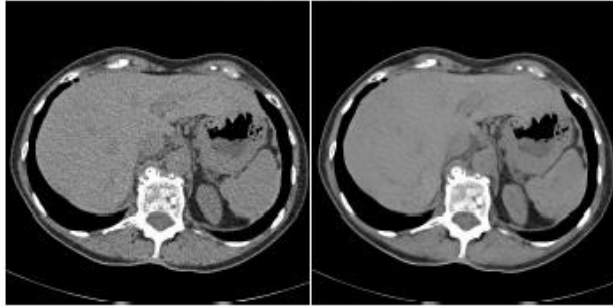
Pix2Pix (cont.)

■ PatchGAN (cont.)

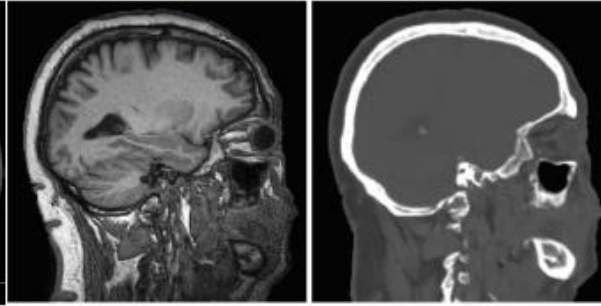


GANs in Medical Domain

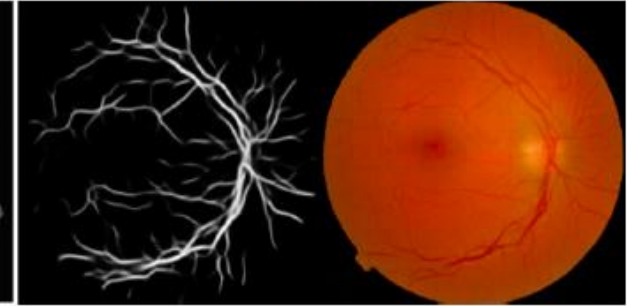
(a) low dose CT denoising



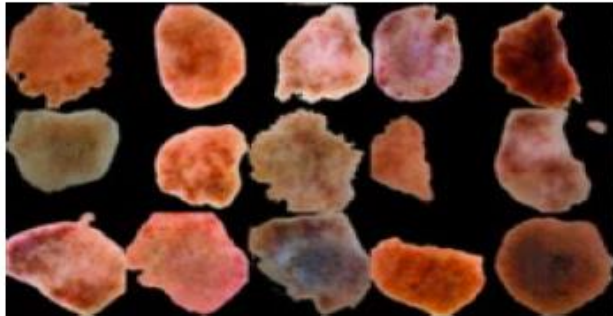
(b) Cross modality transfer (MR→ CT)



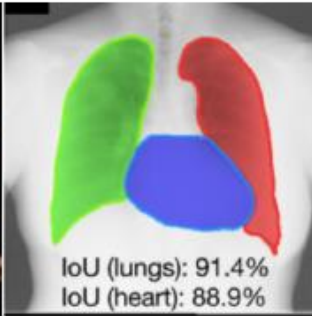
(c) Vessel to fundus image



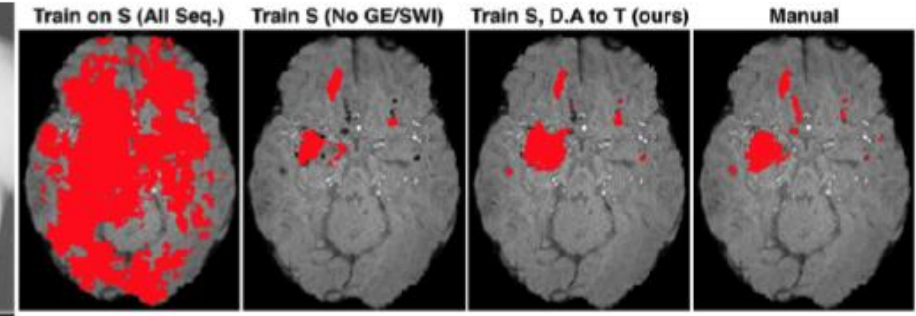
(d) Skin lesion synthesis



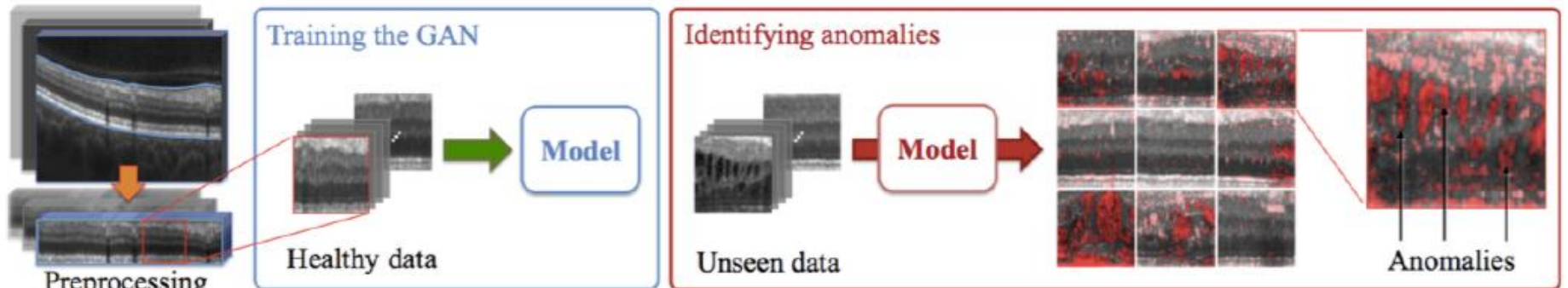
(e) Organ segmentation



(f) Domain adaptation



(g) Abnormality Detection



References

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- Conditional Generative Adversarial Nets, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1411.1784>
- Unsupervised Representation Learning with Deep Convolutional Generative Adversarial Networks, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1511.06434>
- Image-to-Image Translation with Conditional Adversarial Networks, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1611.07004>
- Generative Adversarial Network in Medical Imaging: A Review, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1809.07294>
- 라온피플 머신러닝 아카데미, <https://laonple.blog.me/>

**ANY
QUESTIONS?**