



Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich
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Multi-model disentanglement of object representation

Master Thesis

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Abstract

This example thesis briefly shows the main features of our thesis style, and how to use it for your purposes.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Humans reason about the surrounding world by decomposing it into orthogonal components. The idea of an object is decoupled from the qualities of the object: it is very easy for us to imagine a pink elephant, even though we have never observed such an animal, and these two words suffice for us to imagine a visual scene. The words are a latent representation of the scene.

Variational Autoencoders (VAE) [4] are a powerful framework for learning latent representations. Much work has already been done on disentangled representations, where we require that any two latent variables are uncorrelated.

Our work focuses on model-based disentanglement of objects. In particular, we would like to have one individual VAE which is trained to recognise and represent a single type of object: in a normal setting, we could have one VAE which represents chairs, another VAE which represents tables, and so on. We will call our approach the **SuperVAE**.

Most similar in spirit is the [2], where a single VAE model iteratively recognises objects from a scene by using attention masks. The main difference is that the MONet uses a single VAE for all objects, whereas we use multiple VAE's in parallel. Another similar idea is contained in [3], where they have a single VAE which tries to model the scene, and where they iteratively refine the latent parameters.

Chapter 2

Method

2.1 SuperVAE

The SuperVAE network tries to reconstruct a scene by feeding the image to some VAE's connected in parallel, whereby every VAE models a separate part of the scene.

Let us say that there are K VAE's, where each of them tries to model a different object. Then the image X will be fed independently to each of them.

Each VAE will then model a distribution over the latent variables, $q_{\theta_k}(\mathbf{z}_k|\mathbf{X})$.

By sampling from these distribution, they will generate two outputs of the same size as the image: \hat{X}_k , which is the k 'th model reconstruction of the image, and \hat{m}_k , which is a confidence mask.

This confidence mask represents how sure a VAE is about its output for a given pixel. Higher confidence means that the pixel is part of an object which is of the type the VAE is modelling.

These confidence masks are produced by first having the models generate some "raw" confidence values, and then taking a pixel-wise softmax across all of the k models.

Thus, the masks are a probability distribution, where for each pixel we have what is the probability that it belongs to an object modelled by a VAE:

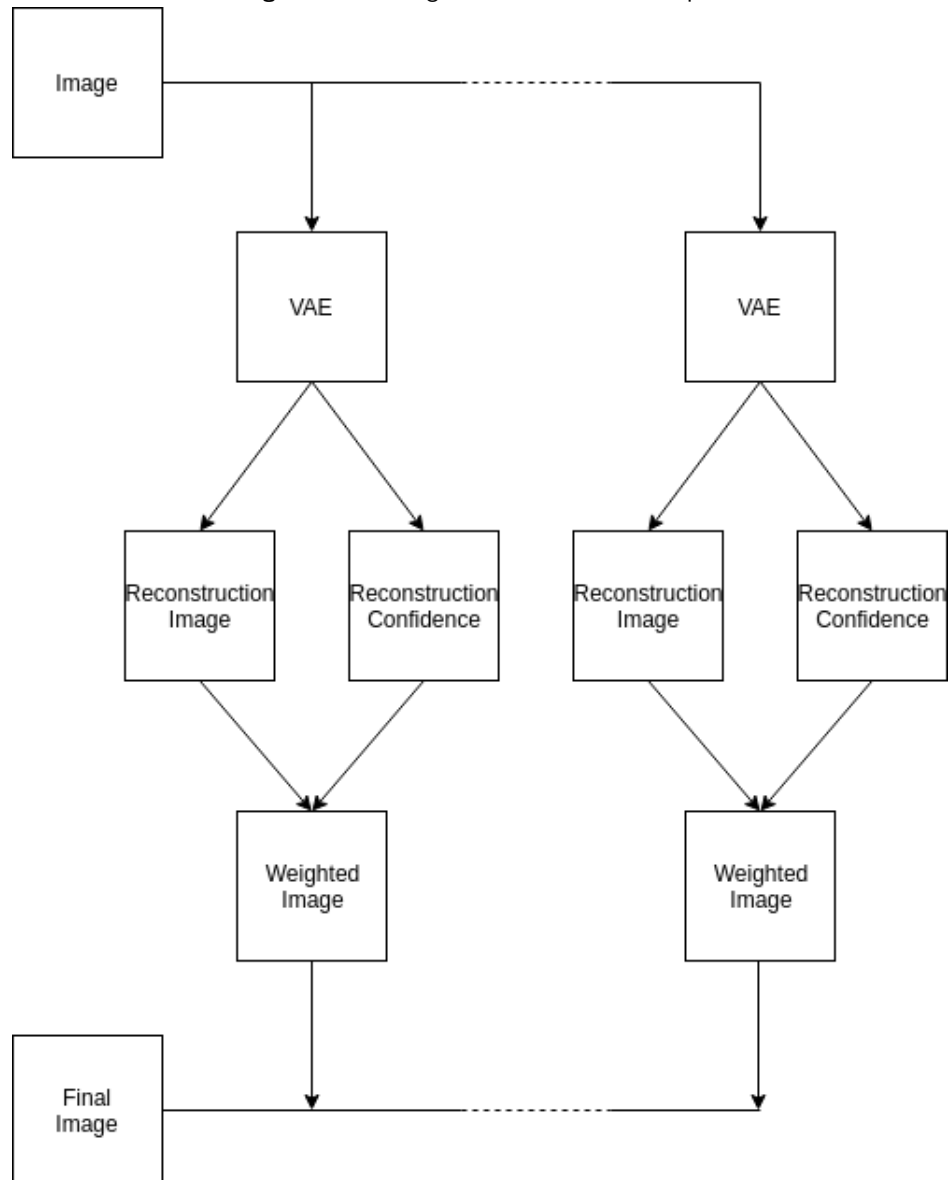
$$\sum_{i=1}^k \hat{m}_i = \mathbf{1}.$$

Our loss function is

$$\mathcal{L}(X; \theta_1, \dots, \theta_k) = \sum_{i=1}^k \|(\hat{X}_i - X) \odot \hat{m}_i\|_F^2 + \beta \sum_{i=1}^k D_{KL}[q_{\theta_k}(\mathbf{z}_k|\mathbf{X}) || \mathcal{N}(0, \mathbf{I})] + \gamma \cdot -\log\left(\frac{1}{\log K} \cdot -\hat{m} \log \hat{m}\right)$$

2. METHOD

Figure 2.1: A diagram of how the model operates.



The first term of the loss is a L_2 loss weighted by each model’s confidence. The intuition behind this is that the more responsibility a VAE takes for drawing certain pixel, the more it should be penalized for making mistakes.

The second term is the standard KL loss term, weighted by a β hyperparameter, as first introduced in [1].

The last term is our original contribution, which is a cross-entropy loss. The idea is that the VAE’s should try to be unassuming, and they should incur a cost if they decide to take on a lot of responsibility for representing a pixel. We have the $-\hat{m} \log \hat{m}$ term, which is the normal cross-entropy, where we interpret the masks as component-wise distributions over VAE’s. We divide it by the maximal value it can take ($\log K$, where K is the number of VAE’s) in order to obtain a value between 0 and 1. We want to penalize situations where one VAE takes over everything, and in these situations the cross-entropy would be close to 0. As such, we take the negative log of the normalized cross-entropy. This whole term is weighted by another hyperparameter, γ .

We compare this with the approach of [2], where they have a single VAE which tries to model all objects, whereas we have a single VAE for each object type. Furthermore, in their model, the VAE is instructed what to model by the U-Net attention mask, whereas in our approach each VAE decides “independently” what to learn. In our approach, the only communication happening between the VAE’s is via the softmax operation of the confidence masks.

Chapter 3

Results

For our experiments, we have taken a supervised approach to training the models.

3.1 MNIST

In order to test our idea, we began with the MNIST dataset. To make the task more challenging, and to allow decomposition via objects, we construct our training data by putting two digits side-by-side.

3.1.1 2-MNIST

At the start, we set up only 2 VAE's in parallel, where we want that VAE-0 learns to recognise and model the digit 0, and VAE-1 models digit 1.

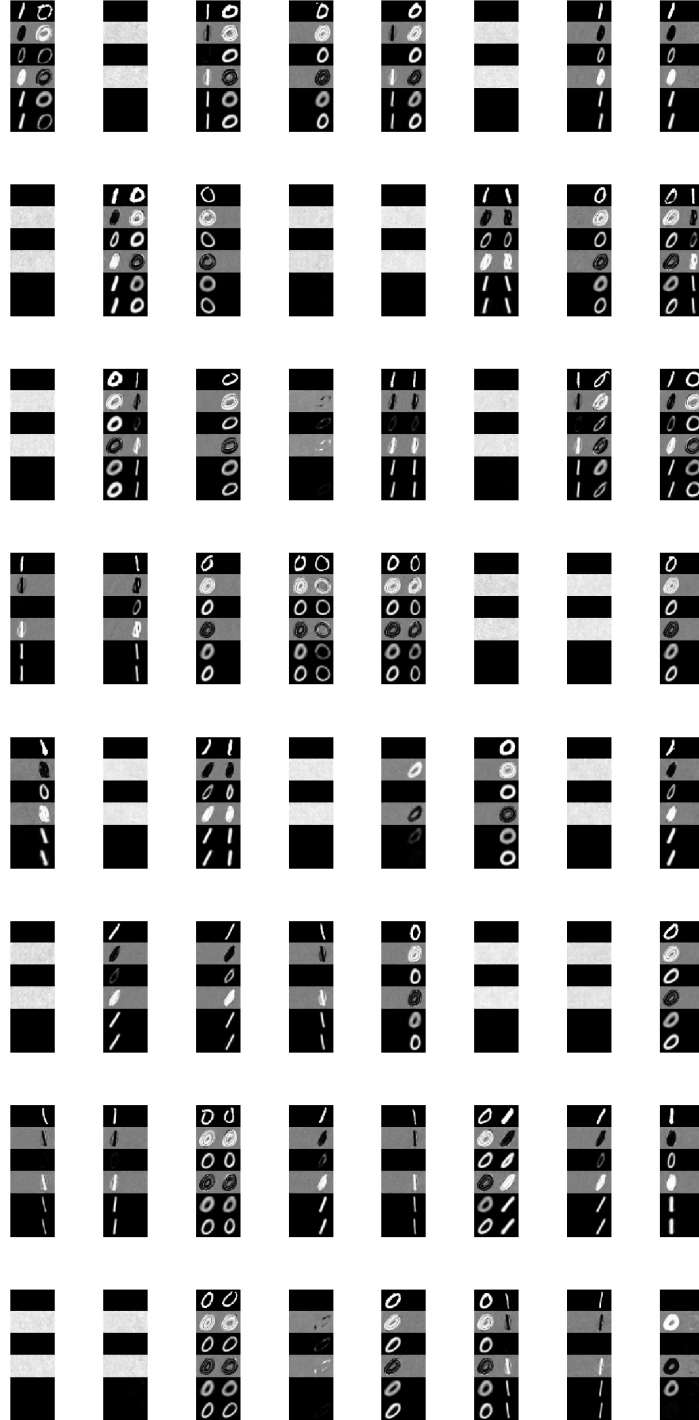
In order to accomplish this, we split the training into two stages:

1. In stage 0, VAE-0 trains on reconstructing images containing only the digit 0. The other model is active (so they are contributing to the confidence masks), but its weights are frozen, and only VAE-0 is learning.
2. In stage 1, VAE-1 trains on images containing digits 0 and 1 (so of the two slots, each digit is sampled independently). In this time, VAE-0 is frozen, *however* it is still contributing to the confidence masks. Because of this, places where the digit 0 appears are already assigned high confidence values by VAE-0, and so VAE-1 will not be motivated to learn them. On the other hand, places where digit 1 appears will not be recognised by VAE-0, and so VAE-1 will learn them.

As we can see in figure 3.1.1, we have the desired effect: VAE 0 has high confidences (indicated by very white portions of the confidence mask) where the digit 0 appears, and has VAE 1 has high confidences where the digit 1 appears.

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Figure 3.1: Results of training on 2-MNIST. Each picture has 6 rows: first row is input image X , second row is confidence mask of VAE-0 \hat{m}_0 , third row is reconstruction of VAE-0 \hat{X}_0 , fourth row is \hat{m}_1 , fifth row is \hat{X}_1 , and last row is weighted reconstruction.



We note that there are cases when, even though VAE 0 has low confidence, it still draws a 0. This is because it was trained only on zeroes, so when encountering a digit 1 it does the only thing it knows how to do: output a 0. Similarly, VAE 1 draws very generic zeroes when the input digit is a 0. Since it was trained on both images of 0 and 1, it has had a chance to learn how a generic 0 looks like. Furthermore, it only takes one bit of information to store if the input is a 0 (which is then included in the KL-loss), but it has a lot to gain by making its reproduction closer to the original image (which is the first term in the overall loss function).

After this experiment, we then proceeded to see what would happen with 5 VAE's in parallel.

3.1.2 5-MNIST

For this dataset, we again have the same two digit side-by-side training data. However, we now have 5 VAE's wired up together, where again we would want that VAE i learns to model digit i .

The training is done analogous to 2-MNIST, in 5 stages, where in stage k model k is learning by looking at images containing digits $0, 1, \dots, k$, and all of the other models are frozen (but still contributing to the confidences).

From figure 3.1.2, we can see that the model achieves good reconstructions on the digits which it was trained on.

Again, we observe that when a digit 4 appears, only the last model has high confidences, and produces a good reconstruction; the other models generate a digit which they have learned, which minimizes the L_2 loss.

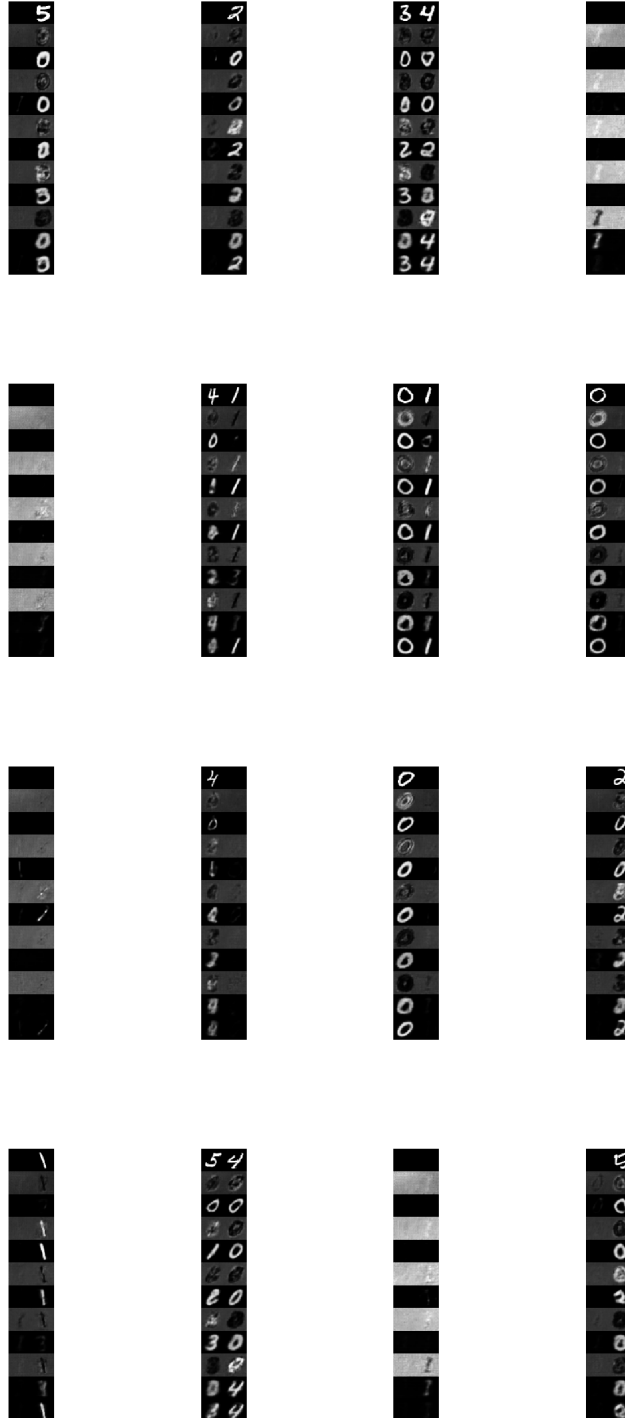
For digit 5, we observe that the model with the closest digit (in L_2 norm) has high confidence: sometimes the model for 2, and sometimes the model for 3.

3.1.3 Together training

In the previous figures, a model which was trained for digits up to k tends to have low confidence when it receives as input one of the digits $0, \dots, k - 1$ (which it has seen while training, and it was already handled by another model). The issue is that when it encounters one of the digits $k + 1, \dots, K$, it will have some false confidence in its reconstructions, because it never had the chance to learn how to react when it encounters these digits. This will cause chaos in training further models, as when we are at stage K , the model which is training has to overcome the false confidence provided by the first $K - 1$ models, so the scale of the raw confidences which it outputs should be on the order of the sum of the confidences of the first $K - 1$ models. As such, the more models we train in this fashion, the higher the required

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Figure 3.2: Results of training on 5-MNIST. Each picture has 12 rows: first row is input image X , last row is reconstructed image. In between, each adjacent pair of rows represents the confidences \hat{m}_k and the reconstructions \hat{X}_k for each of the $K = 5$ VAE's. Note that even though the digit 5 appears as part of the input, none of the models were trained on it: this is just test data. We include it only to see how models generalize to unseen digits.



raw-confidences become in order to have a non-trivial contribution to the softmax. This is somewhat controlled by the crossentropy loss, but it still represents an instability in the training of models.

Our approach to overcome this is to introduce “together-training”, so we differentiate between two types of stages: individual-training stages, and together-training stages. Let us presume that we have K VAE’s which we want to train. We then modify the previous training schedule as such:

- VAE 0 trains on the digit 0.
- VAE 1 trains on the digits 0 and 1.
- VAE 0 and VAE 1 train together on the digits 0 and 1, with a lower learning rate.
- ...
- VAE K trains on the digits 0, 1, ..., K .
- VAE’s 0, 1, ..., K train together on the digits 0, 1, ..., K .

Every other stage is a collective training on a prefix of length k of the VAE’s. The motivation is that after VAE k has learned to represent the digit k while training by itself, the other models will then learn to not activate in case digit k is in the input.

When looking at figure 3.1.3, we can see that the model responsible for digit 2 (so the third pair in one picture) also learns digit 3, but not any others. Our explanation for this is that digits 2 and 3 are fairly similar to one another (at least when compared to 0 and 1), and so VAE 2 “competes” with VAE 3 for representing the digit 3.

If this hypothesis is correct, then the problem should disappear if the object types (digits, in this case) were to be sufficiently different from one another.

In order to test this, we adapted our model to more complex datasets.

3.2 Fashion MNIST

Fashion MNIST [?] is a modern take on MNIST, where the digits are replaced by clothing items.

For this problem, we replace pictures of the digit 2 with pictures of dresses, and the digit 3 is replaced with shoes. In this way, all 4 types of objects will be very different from one another.

Looking at figure 3.2, we see that the last VAE is the only one which models shoes, and the VAE for dresses is the only one which handles dresses, and so our hypothesis was indeed correct.

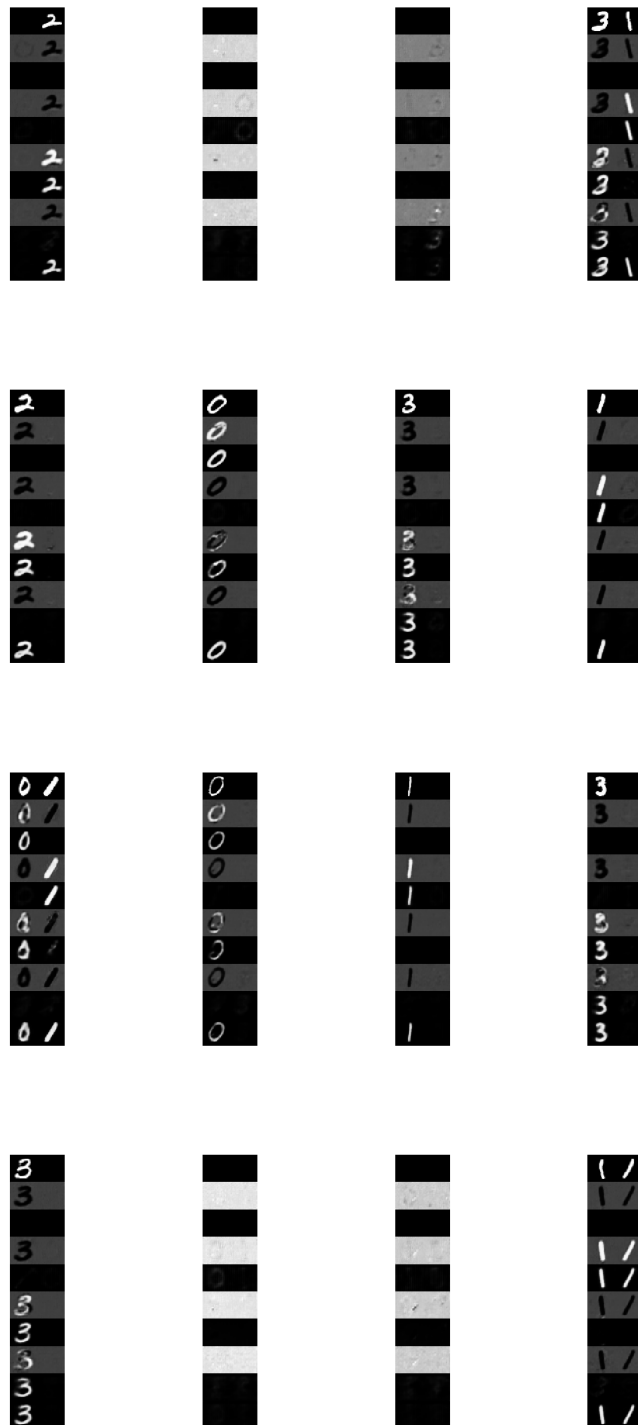
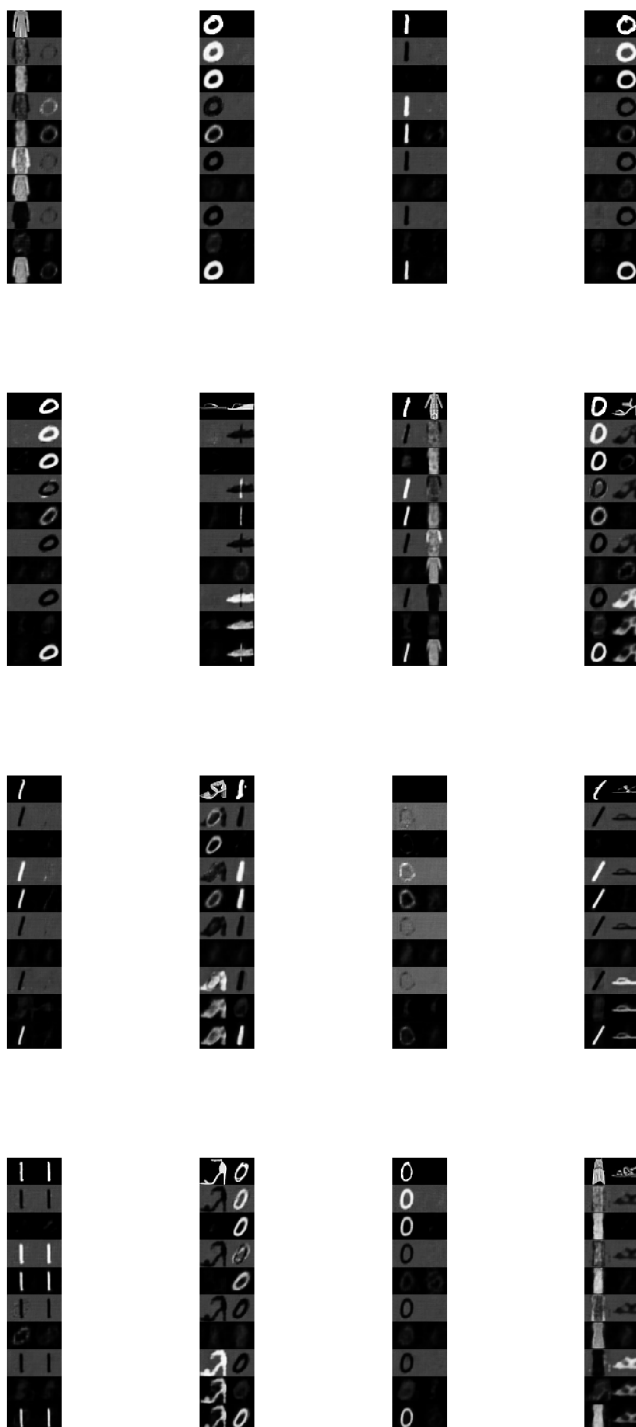


Figure 3.4: Results of together-training on Fashion-MNIST. We can see that each VAE models one object (the one it is confident about).



3.3 Clevr

The Clevr [?] dataset contains renderings of complex 3D scenes, containing objects such as cylinders or spheres. We took pictures which contained only cylinders, cropped and then resized the pictures in order to construct a simplified dataset.

First, we tested the capacity of a single VAE, to see if it was capable of recreating a single scene. We took the model from Fashion-MNIST and adapted it to the Clevr dataset.

The reconstructions, as can be seen in figure [?], are quite unsatisfactory. Training the model to reach this performance also took a significant amount of time.

3.3.1 Spatial Broadcast Decoder

The spatial broadcast decoder (s.b. decoder) [?] is a new technique for VAE's, whereby the deconvolutional decoder is replaced with a s.b. decoder: the latent variables are tiled as to create a cube, which is then passed through normal unstrided convolutions to produce the final image. This decoder has much fewer parameters to learn, and supposedly it also produces better disentangled representations. In papers such as [?], they claim the use of this decoder was essential to the results they obtained.

As be seen in figure 3.3.1, the reconstructions are much more accurate.

At last, we decided to make the dataset black and white, with the motivation that since we as humans are able to recognise objects regardless of their color, then this should also be a good starting point for our model.

In figure 3.3.1, the results are yet more accurate than on colored clevr (we also note that for the black and white dataset, more epochs were completed in the same amount of time, since there was 3 times less data movement). We considered these reconstructions satisfactory enough in order to go on to testing the scenario with two VAE's in parallel.

3.3.2 Tandem VAE's on Clevr

Using an idea similar to the MNIST scenario, the digit 0 is replaced with cylinders, and the digit 1 is replaced with spheres.

Training a single VAE to accurately reconstruct a scene takes a really long time, and we supposed that after so many epochs of training a single VAE, it would just have high confidence everywhere, and be good at reconstructing everything (since spheres and cylinders are similar shapes), and so the second VAE would not have the chance to learn anything.

Figure 3.5: Results of one VAE on Clevr. The first row is full white, because the VAE is responsible for modelling everything.

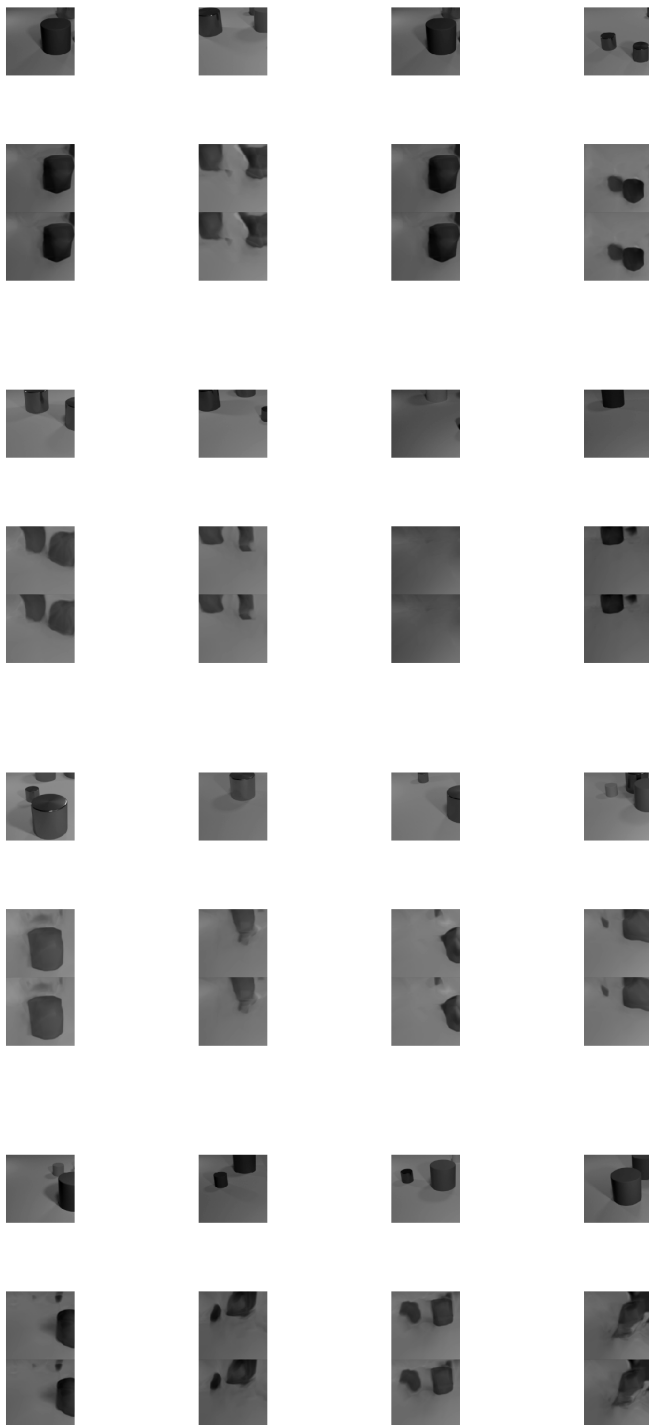


3. RESULTS

Figure 3.6: Results of one s.b. decoder VAE on Clevr.



Figure 3.7: Results of one s.b. decoder VAE on black & white Clevr.



3. RESULTS

To get around this, we decided to train the model in alternating stages (which we call tandem training):

```
for T steps:
  for E epochs:
    train VAE-0 on cylinders
  for E epochs:
    train VAE-1 on cylinders and spheres
```

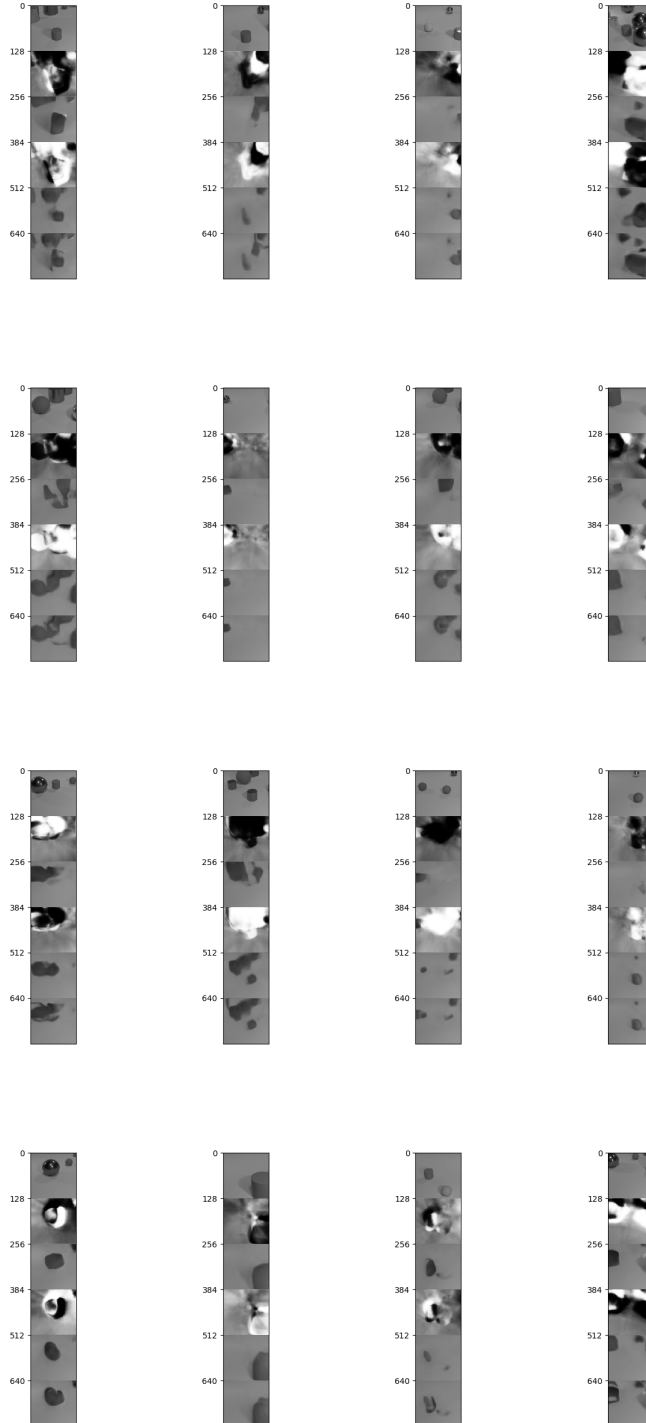
Where one epoch means a fixed number of parameter updates.

The results, from figure 3.3.2, are quite unsatisfactory when compared to the Fashion-MNIST dataset. We were not able to figure out if this is caused by the models not being powerful enough to model such a difficult dataset (although we have tried to reproduce the architecture used in [2]). Furthermore, this could also be caused by a bad choice of hyperparameters (stage length or epoch length, for example); or achieving this sort of disentanglement requires a much more elaborate approach than ours.

3.4 KL loss as information

One interesting consequence of the way our model works is that, since each VAE models a separate type of object, we are able to infer if an object of that type is present in a picture by looking at the KL loss of the corresponding VAE.

Figure 3.8: Results of two s.b.-decoder VAE's trained in tandem on black & white Clevr.



Chapter 4

Conclusions & Future work

We found that our approach was capable of

Appendix A

Dummy Appendix

You can defer lengthy calculations that would otherwise only interrupt the flow of your thesis to an appendix.

Bibliography

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