

Extended Generative Adversarial Networks

John Hancock

College of Engineering and Computer Science
Florida Atlantic University

Boca Raton, United States of America

jhancoc4@fau.edu

Abstract—In this work we explore extending generative adversarial networks (GAN's). Authors of previous research document GAN's with one generator and one discriminator. In this work we explore GAN's with more than one generator or discriminator, and we investigate the performance of these extended GAN's.

Index Terms—generative adversarial networks, gan, neural networks, deep learning

I. INTRODUCTION

II. RELATED WORK

III. CHAINED GENERATIVE ADVERSARIAL NETWORKS

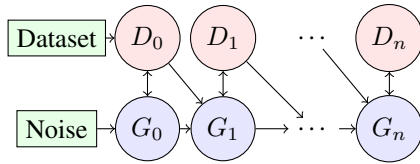


Fig. 1. Chained GANs architecture

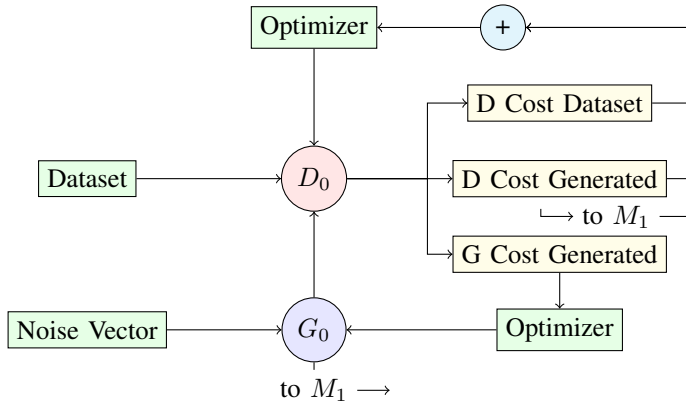


Fig. 2. Chained GANs base Model, M_0

IV. EXPERIMENTS

V. CONCLUSIONS

In this work we extend the GAN framework to include multiple generators and discriminators. We start with a typical GAN as the basis for a chain of GAN's. We then use the output of the first GAN as input to a subsequent GAN, instead of noise vectors that Goodfellow et al. [?], and other research typically employs. We also include the output of the previous

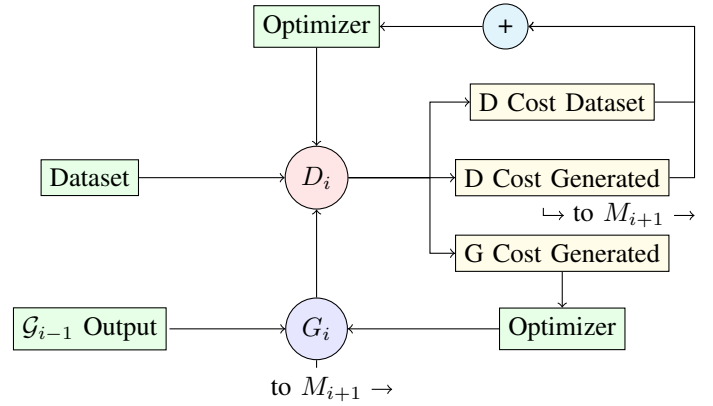


Fig. 3. Chained GANs successor model M_i

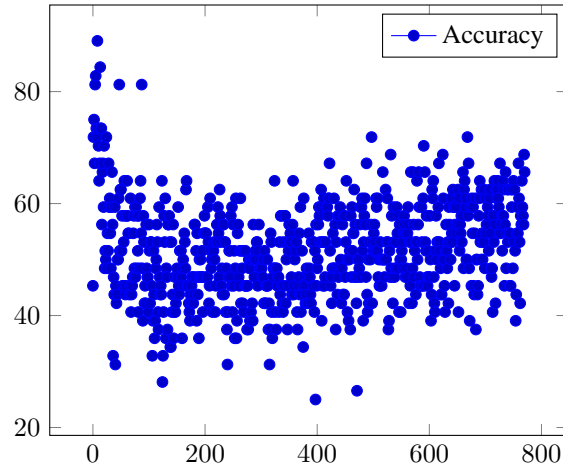


Fig. 4. Discriminator Accuracy

discriminator's output as input for the generator. We extend this chain of GAN's to 6 iterations and find empirically that successive discriminators are capable of higher accuracy.

Future work: formal justification of result. Try different GAN architectures. Explore using different datasets as inputs for different iterations.

REFERENCES

Please number citations consecutively within brackets [?]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [?]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [?]
—do not use “Ref. [?]”

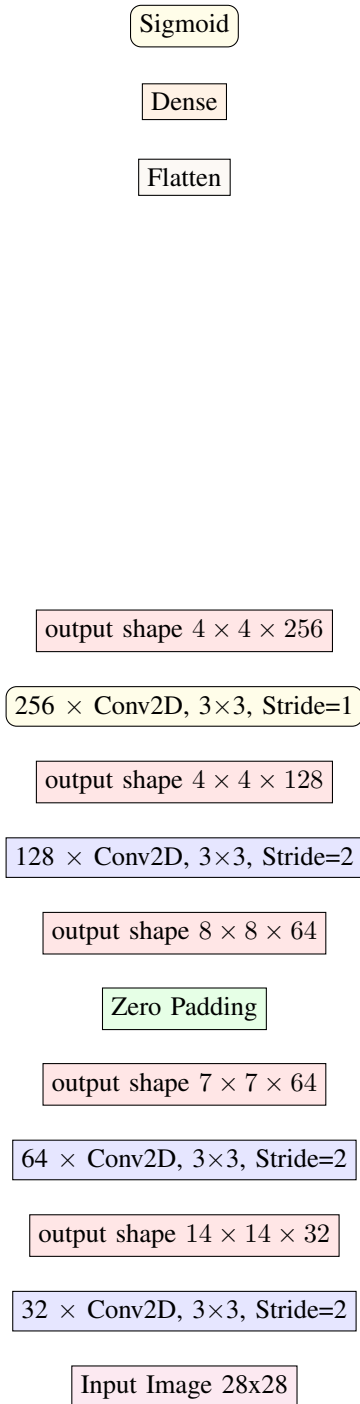


Fig. 5. Discriminator Architecture

or “reference [?]” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [?] was the first . . .”

Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Do not put footnotes in the abstract or reference list. Use letters for table footnotes.

Unless there are six authors or more give all authors’ names; do not use “et al.”. Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as “unpublished” [?]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as “in press” [?]. Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols.

For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [?].

REFERENCES

- [1] G. Eason, B. Noble, and I. N. Sneddon, “On certain integrals of Lipschitz-Hankel type involving products of Bessel functions,” *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London*, vol. A247, pp. 529–551, April 1955.
- [2] J. Clerk Maxwell, *A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism*, 3rd ed., vol. 2. Oxford: Clarendon, 1892, pp.68–73.
- [3] I. S. Jacobs and C. P. Bean, “Fine particles, thin films and exchange anisotropy,” in *Magnetism*, vol. III, G. T. Rado and H. Suhl, Eds. New York: Academic, 1963, pp. 271–350.
- [4] K. Elissa, “Title of paper if known,” unpublished.
- [5] R. Nicole, “Title of paper with only first word capitalized,” *J. Name Stand. Abbrev.*, in press.
- [6] Y. Yorozu, M. Hirano, K. Oka, and Y. Tagawa, “Electron spectroscopy studies on magneto-optical media and plastic substrate interface,” *IEEE Transl. J. Magn. Japan*, vol. 2, pp. 740–741, August 1987 [Digests 9th Annual Conf. Magnetism Japan, p. 301, 1982].
- [7] M. Young, *The Technical Writer’s Handbook*. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.

IEEE conference templates contain guidance text for composing and formatting conference papers. Please ensure that all template text is removed from your conference paper prior to submission to the conference. Failure to remove the template text from your paper may result in your paper not being published.