DLP Final Project

Group 14

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Generative Models as a Data Augmentation for Classification

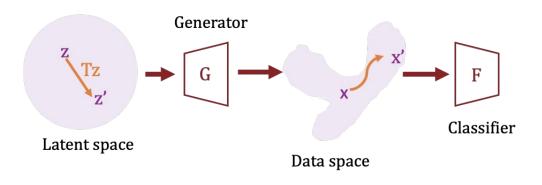
Outline

- Introduction
- Method
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Introduction

- GAN is a widely used and powerful generative model.
- We use GAN steerability as an data augmentation technique.

Method



- Transform is done in the latent space with magnitude α .
- Use the generator to generate the augmented image.
- At last we use a classifier/encoder to do classification.

Method

With a generator G and magnitude α , we try to learn latent vectors W_{steer} , which achieves the same effects of transformation T in image space.



As a consequence, we can manipulate the latent space to do transformation.

$$T_z(z) = z + w_{steer}$$

Method - Transform

The meaning of α differs in different transformations.

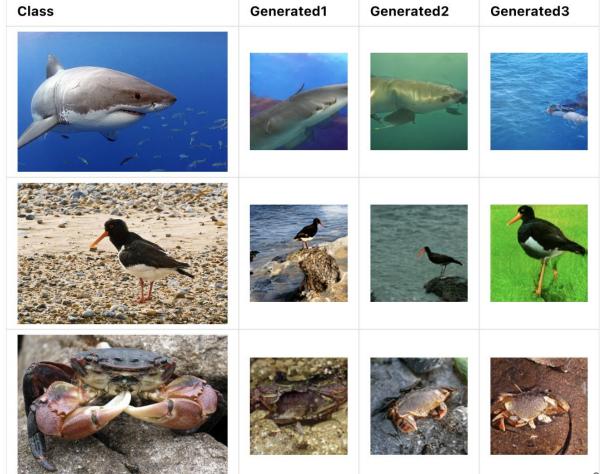
$$\mathbf{w}_{\text{steer}} = \operatorname*{arg\,min}_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{z},\alpha}[||G(\mathbf{z} + \alpha \mathbf{w}) - T(G(\mathbf{z}),\alpha)||],$$

- Rotation: How many degrees to rotate the image or axes
- Zoom & Shift: How much to zoom in or out, shift along x axis, shift along y axis.
- Color: How much pixel value to add according each channel.

Implementation Detail

- Dataset: ImageNet with only 25 classes
 - Training: 1300 images in each class (650 original + 650 generated)
 - Testing: 50 images in each class
- Generator: Biggan-deep-256
- Classifier: ResNet50

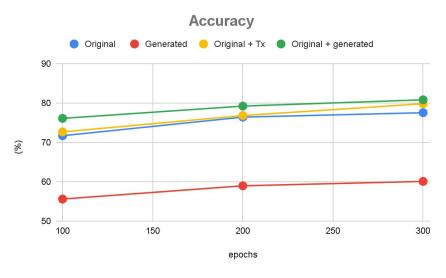
Experimental Results



Experimental Results

The hybrid of original and generated images performs best

	100(epochs)	200(epochs)	300(epochs)
Original	71.68	76.4	77.52
Original + Transform	72.64	76.8	79.8
Original + Generated	76.08	79.2	80.8
Generated	55.6	58.96	60.08



Conclusion

• We investigate image transformation by exploring walks in the latent space of GAN.

 We conclude that GAN steerability is a better data augmentation technique compare to transformation done in the data space.

Q&A