

# Exploring Image Generation with Deep Learning: Deep Convolutional Generative Adversarial Networks

ECE 176 – Final Project

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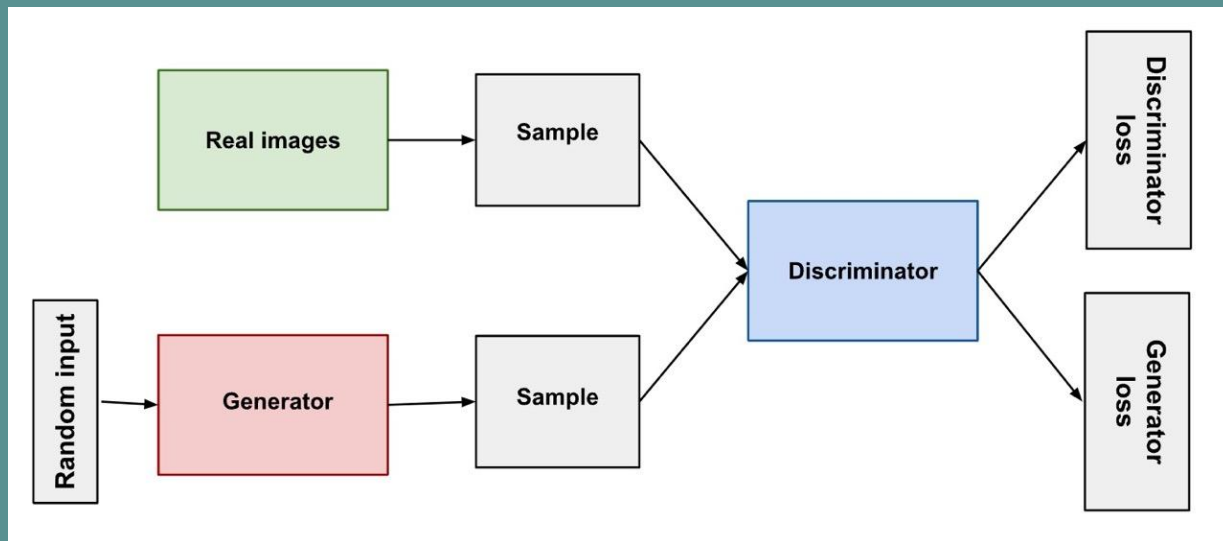
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# Background

## Generative Adversarial Networks (GAN)

- Generator
- Discriminator
- Adversarial Process
- Creating Realistic Images

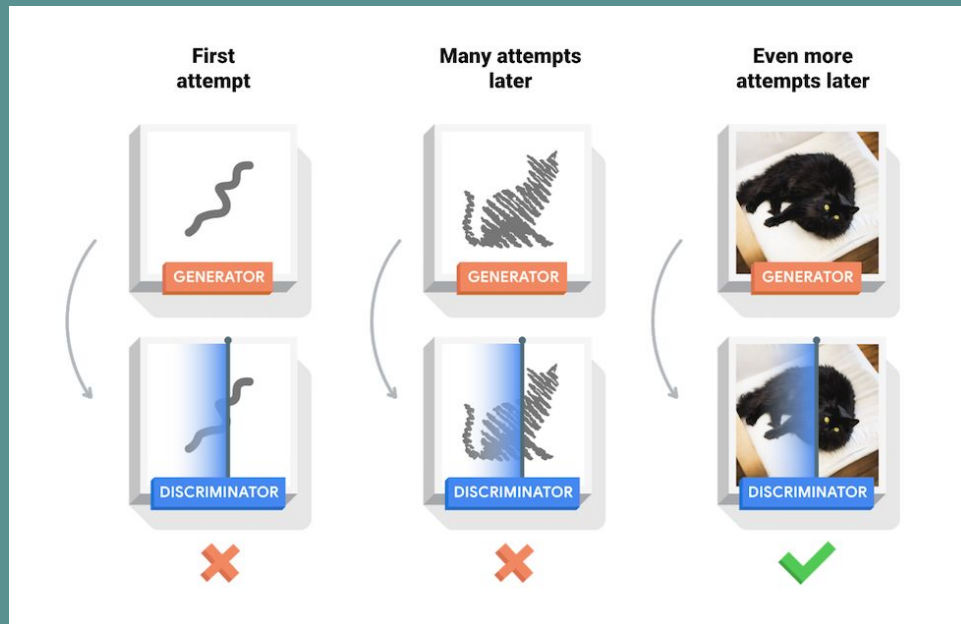


GAN Architecture [4]

# Introduction & Motivation

## Deep Convolutional Generative Adversarial Network (DCGAN)

- Revisit the original DCGAN study (*Unsupervised Representation Learning with Deep Convolutional Generative Adversarial Networks*, [2])
- Apply its methods to diverse datasets to explore the technique's effectiveness
- Goal is to understand its inner workings and identify its strengths and weaknesses.



DCGAN Example [5]

# Approach & Methods

## 1. Data Loading & Preprocessing

[9/10][2800/3166]	Loss_D: 0.1270	Loss_G: 6.9989	D(x): 0.9127	D(G(z)): 0.0117 / 0.0036
[9/10][2850/3166]	Loss_D: 0.1473	Loss_G: 5.7211	D(x): 0.9611	D(G(z)): 0.0866 / 0.0079
[9/10][2900/3166]	Loss_D: 0.0800	Loss_G: 4.4613	D(x): 0.9724	D(G(z)): 0.0468 / 0.0201
[9/10][2950/3166]	Loss_D: 0.0919	Loss_G: 4.9013	D(x): 0.9352	D(G(z)): 0.0168 / 0.0219
[9/10][3000/3166]	Loss_D: 0.0559	Loss_G: 5.3102	D(x): 0.9578	D(G(z)): 0.0088 / 0.0115
[9/10][3050/3166]	Loss_D: 0.0426	Loss_G: 5.3165	D(x): 0.9767	D(G(z)): 0.0173 / 0.0108
[9/10][3100/3166]	Loss_D: 0.0479	Loss_G: 5.7214	D(x): 0.9764	D(G(z)): 0.0218 / 0.0081
[9/10][3150/3166]	Loss_D: 0.0713	Loss_G: 5.1483	D(x): 0.9479	D(G(z)): 0.0121 / 0.0186

## 2. Generator and Discriminator Architecture

### DCGAN - Loss Probability

- Replace any pooling layers with strided convolutions (discriminator) and fractional-strided convolutions (generator).
- Use batchnorm in both the generator and the discriminator.
- Remove fully connected hidden layers for deeper architectures.
- Use ReLU activation in generator for all layers except for the output, which uses Tanh.
- Use LeakyReLU activation in the discriminator for all layers.

## 3. Training & Loss Analysis

## 4. Image Generation Analysis

### DCGAN - Convolutional Layers Architecture

# Experiments

Apply the approach to diverse datasets.

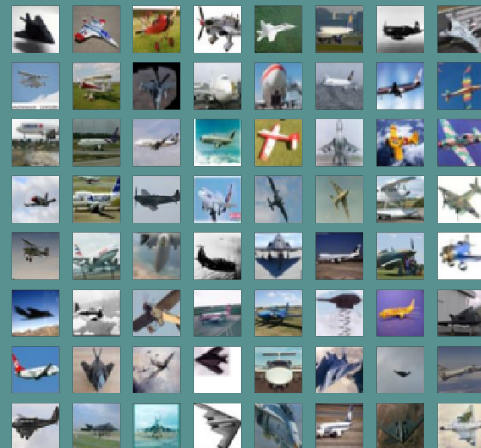
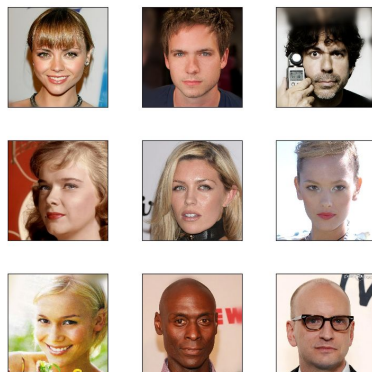
Three Datasets:

1. EMNIST
2. Celeb-A
3. CIFAR-10

Analyze results through metrics and image comparison.

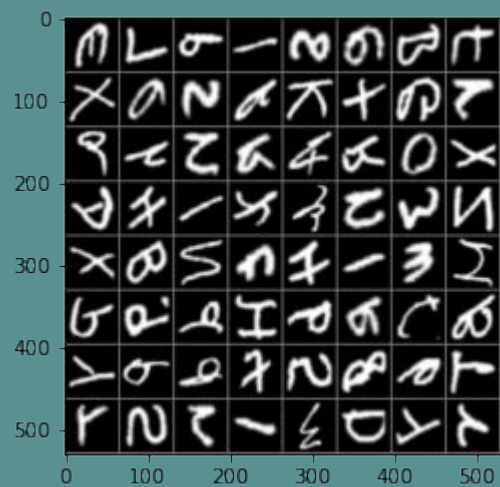


A 10x26 grid of handwritten characters from the EMNIST dataset, showing various styles of cursive and printed letters.

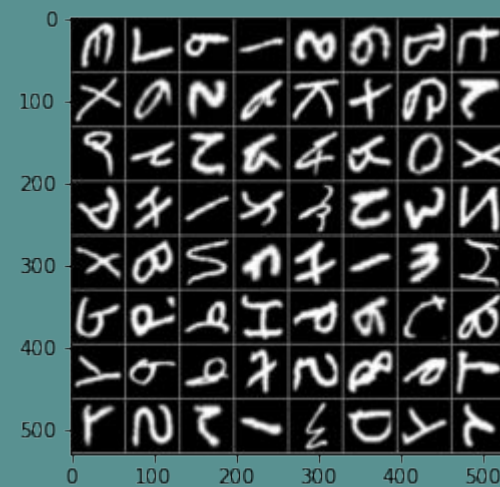


# Experiments - EMNIST

- Real and generated batch of images are identical
- Discriminator successfully recognizes real images
- Generator struggles to create realistic images



Real Images



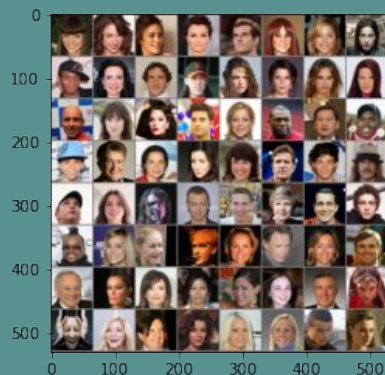
Generated Images

[10/10]	[700/882]	Loss_D: 0.0001	Loss_G: 9.8182	D(x): 1.0000	D(G(z)): 0.0001 / 0.0001
[10/10]	[750/882]	Loss_D: 0.0000	Loss_G: 12.1525	D(x): 1.0000	D(G(z)): 0.0000 / 0.0000
[10/10]	[800/882]	Loss_D: 0.0001	Loss_G: 9.9660	D(x): 0.9999	D(G(z)): 0.0001 / 0.0000
[10/10]	[850/882]	Loss_D: 0.0003	Loss_G: 9.1757	D(x): 0.9998	D(G(z)): 0.0001 / 0.0001

Loss Metrics

# Experiments - Celeb-A

- **Generated images appear disfigured**
- **Generator loss is relatively high**
- **Generator is not producing realistic images to deceive the Discriminator**
- **Discriminator performs well**



Real Images



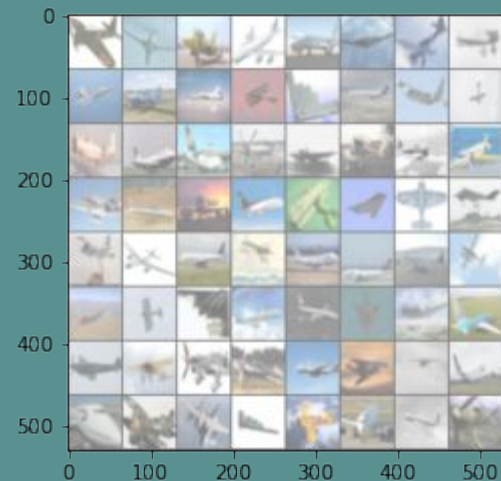
Generated Images

[9/10][2800/3166]	Loss_D: 0.1270	Loss_G: 6.9989	D(x): 0.9127	D(G(z)): 0.0117 / 0.0036
[9/10][2850/3166]	Loss_D: 0.1473	Loss_G: 5.7211	D(x): 0.9611	D(G(z)): 0.0866 / 0.0079
[9/10][2900/3166]	Loss_D: 0.0800	Loss_G: 4.4613	D(x): 0.9724	D(G(z)): 0.0468 / 0.0201
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[9/10][3150/3166]	Loss_D: 0.0713	Loss_G: 5.1483	D(x): 0.9479	D(G(z)): 0.0121 / 0.0186

Loss Metrics

# Experiments - CIFAR-10

- Generated images lack a discernable object and appears smudgy
- Discriminator successfully recognizes real images
- Generator struggles to create realistic images



Real Images

[5/10][50/79]	Loss_D: 0.4552	Loss_G: 1.8231	D(x): 0.7636	D(G(z)): 0.1608 / 0.1669
[6/10][0/79]	Loss_D: 0.4143	Loss_G: 1.9662	D(x): 0.8073	D(G(z)): 0.1712 / 0.1778
[6/10][50/79]	Loss_D: 0.3774	Loss_G: 1.8868	D(x): 0.8286	D(G(z)): 0.1701 / 0.1548
[7/10][0/79]	Loss_D: 0.3880	Loss_G: 2.0402	D(x): 0.8468	D(G(z)): 0.1869 / 0.1593


Loss Metrics



Generated Images



## Conclusion

- **Successfully re-implemented the DCGAN from the research paper.**
  - **Did not have the best results compared to the research paper.**
  - **Identified what requires further investigation with our experiments to improve our network.**
- 
- A decorative pattern at the bottom of the slide consisting of numerous vertical bars of varying heights, rendered in a lighter shade of the background teal color.

# Acknowledgements

This presentation was completed for the final project of ECE 176: Introduction to Deep Learning & Applications.

Project Report and codebase can be found in our [GitHub repository](#).

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**(Intelligent Systems, Robotics**  
**& Control)**

# References - Part 1

[1] Goodfellow, Ian, "Generative adversarial networks." Communications of the ACM 63.11 (2020): 139-144.

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[2] Radford Alec, Metz Luke, and Chintala Soumith. 2015. "Unsupervised Representation Learning with Deep Convolutional Generative Adversarial Networks." arXiv:1511.06434.

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[4] Overview of GAN Structure; Google - Machine Learning. Retrieved March 17, 2023,

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[5] Deep convolutional generative Adversarial Network - Tensorflow. Retrieved March 17, 2023.

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## References - Part 2

[6] Cohen, G., Afshar, S., Tapson, J., & van Schaik, A. (2017). EMNIST: an extension of MNIST to handwritten letters.

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[8] Learning Multiple Layers of Features from Tiny Images, Alex Krizhevsky, 2009.

<https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar.html>

