

Research Portfolio

Daejin Kim

2020 - 2022

Computer Vision

Time Series Forecasting

Model Compression



김대진

Daejin Kim



linkedin.com

KAIST AI 석사과정
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카이스트 김재철AI대학원 DAVIAN 연구실 (지도 교수: 주재걸)에서 석사 과정에 재학 중입니다.
생성 모델과 시각화 기법, 그리고 시계열 및 교통 예측 연구를 진행하고 있습니다.

Education

Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology
Master's student in DAVIAN Laboratory (Advisor : Jaegul Choo)

Mar 2021 – Feb 2023 (Expected)
GPA: 4.3/4.3

Sungkyunkwan University
Undergraduate research student in DIALLab Laboratory (Advisor: Jongwuk Lee)
Bachelor of Computer Science and Engineering

Mar 2017 – Feb 2021
Major GPA: 4.39/4.5
(Great honor)

Work experience

NAVER WEBTOON Corp.
Internship at NAVER WEBTOON AI Research Lab

Nov 2022 –

Publications (C: peer-reviewed conference, * = equal contributions)

[C4] WaveBound: Dynamic Error Bounds for Stable Time Series Forecasting
Youngin Cho*, **Daejin Kim***, Dongmin Kim, Mohammad Azam Khan, and Jaegul Choo
Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems (NeurIPS), 2022, Accepted.

[C3] Mining Multi-Label Samples from Single Positive Labels
Youngin Cho*, **Daejin Kim***, Mohammad Azam Khan, and Jaegul Choo
Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems (NeurIPS), 2022, Accepted.

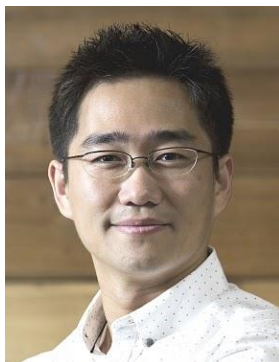
[C2] Residual Correction in Real-Time Traffic Forecasting
Daejin Kim*, Youngin Cho*, Dongmin Kim, Cheonbok Park, and Jaegul Choo
ACM International Conference on Information and Knowledge Management (CIKM), 2022, Accepted.

[C1] Not Just Compete, but Collaborate: Local Image-to-Image Translation via Cooperative Mask Prediction
Daejin Kim, Mohammad Azam Khan, and Jaegul Choo
IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), 2021, Accepted.



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경기도 성남시 분당구 성남대로331번길 8



주재걸

Associate Professor
KAIST AI

- 박사, 2013 Georgia Tech, Computational Science and Eng.
- 석사, 2009 Georgia Tech, Electrical and Computer Eng.
- 학사, 2001 서울대학교, 전기공학부



Jaegul Choo



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Conference Publications

- **2022:** 1 PAKDD, 1 ICLR, 1 WWW, 1 SIGIR, 1 EuroVis, 4 ECCV, 1 CIKM, 3 NeurIPS, 2 EMNLP
- **2021:** 3 CVPR (1 Oral), 3 ICCV (2 Oral), 3 ACL (1 Long, 1 Short, 1 Findings), 1 NAACL, 2 EMNLP (1 Short, 1 Findings), 1 NeurIPS (Oral), 1 AAAI, 1 CSCW, 1 ICASSP, 1 ACML
- **2020:** 3 CVPR, 1 ICLR, 1 ICML, 1 CIKM, 1 BMVC (Oral), 1 IEEE VIS
- **2019:** 2 CVPR (1 Oral), 1 AAAI, 1 BMVC (Spotlight), 1 EMNLP, 1 CIKM, 1 CHI, 1 IEEE VIS Short, 1 EuroVis
- **2018:** 1 CVPR (Oral), 1 ECCV, 1 EMNLP, 1 WWW, 1 IJCAI, 1 CHI, 1 IEEE VIS, 1 EuroVis

Selected Publications by Areas

Image Generation and Translation (user-driven, multi-task, multi-domain)

- VITON-HD: High-Resolution Virtual Try-On via Misalignment-Aware Normalization, **CVPR'21**
- Reference-based Sketch Image Colorization using Augmented-Self Reference, **CVPR'20**
- Image-to-Image Translation via Group-wise Deep Whitening and Coloring, **CVPR'19**, Oral paper (Top 5.5%)
- StarGAN: Unified GANs for Multi-Domain Image Translation, **CVPR'18**, Oral paper (Top 2%)

Natural Language Understanding and Generation

- Restoring and Mining the Records of the Joseon Dynasty via Neural Language Modeling and Machine Translation, **NAACL'21**
- NeurQuRI: Neural Question Requirement Inspector for Answerability Prediction in Machine Reading Comprehension, **ICLR'20**
- Paraphrase Diversification using Counterfactual Debiasing, **AAAI'19**

Text and Social Media Mining

- ST-GRAT: Spatio-Temporal Graph Attention Network for Traffic Forecasting, **CIKM'20**
- Recommender System via Sequential and Global Preference via Attention Mechanism and Topic Modeling, **CIKM'19**
- TopicOnTiles: Tile-Based Spatio-Temporal Event Analytics via Exclusive Topic Modeling on Social Media, **CHI'18**

Visual Analytics (image, text, sequence analysis)

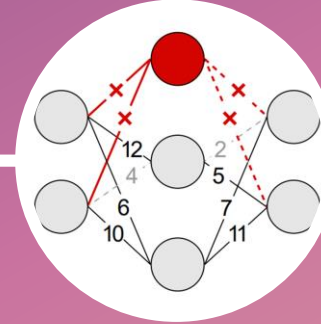
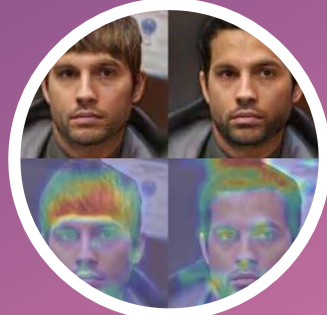
- HyperTendrill: Visual Analytics for User-Driven Hyperparameter Optimization of Deep Neural Networks, **IEEE VIS'20**
- SANVis: Visual Analytics for Understanding Self-Attention Networks, **IEEE VIS'19 Short**
- AILA: Attentive Interactive Labeling Assistant for Document Classification through Deep Neural Networks, **CHI'19**
- RetainVis: Visual Analytics with Interpretable and Interactive RNNs on Electronic Medical Records, **IEEE VIS'18**



2020

Not just Compete,
but Collaborate:
Local Image-to-Image Translation via
Cooperative Mask Prediction

CVPR 2021

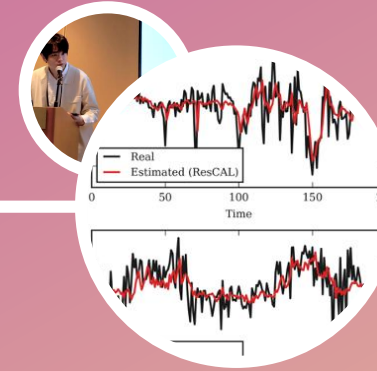
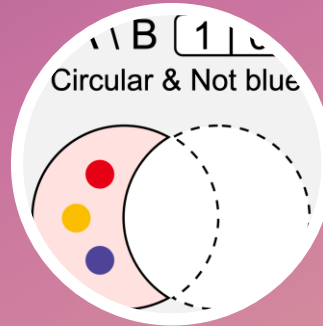


Your Lottery Ticket is
Damaged:
Towards All-Alive Pruning for
Extremely Sparse Networks

2021

Mining Multi-Label
Samples from Single
Positive Labels

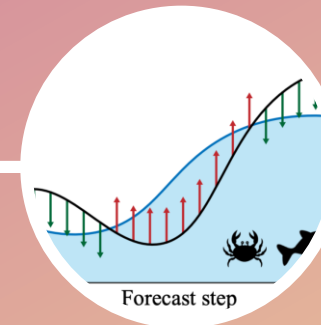
NeurIPS 2022



Residual Correction
in Real-Time Traffic
Forecasting

CIKM 2022

2022



WaveBound:
Dynamic Error Bounds for
Stable Time Series Forecasting

NeurIPS 2022

2020 - 2022

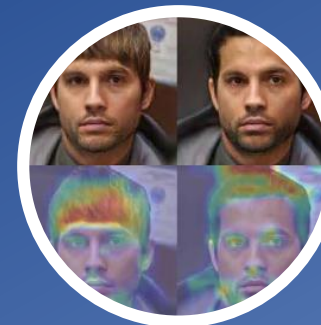
Research

Research in Computer Vision

Image-to-Image Translation
Conditional Generation
Explainable AI

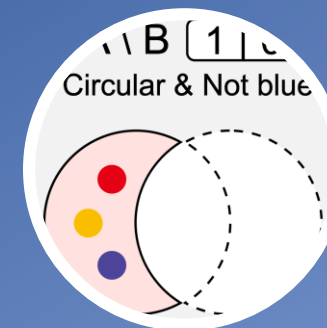
Not just Compete,
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CVPR 2021



Mining Multi-Label
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NeurIPS 2022



2020

2021

2022

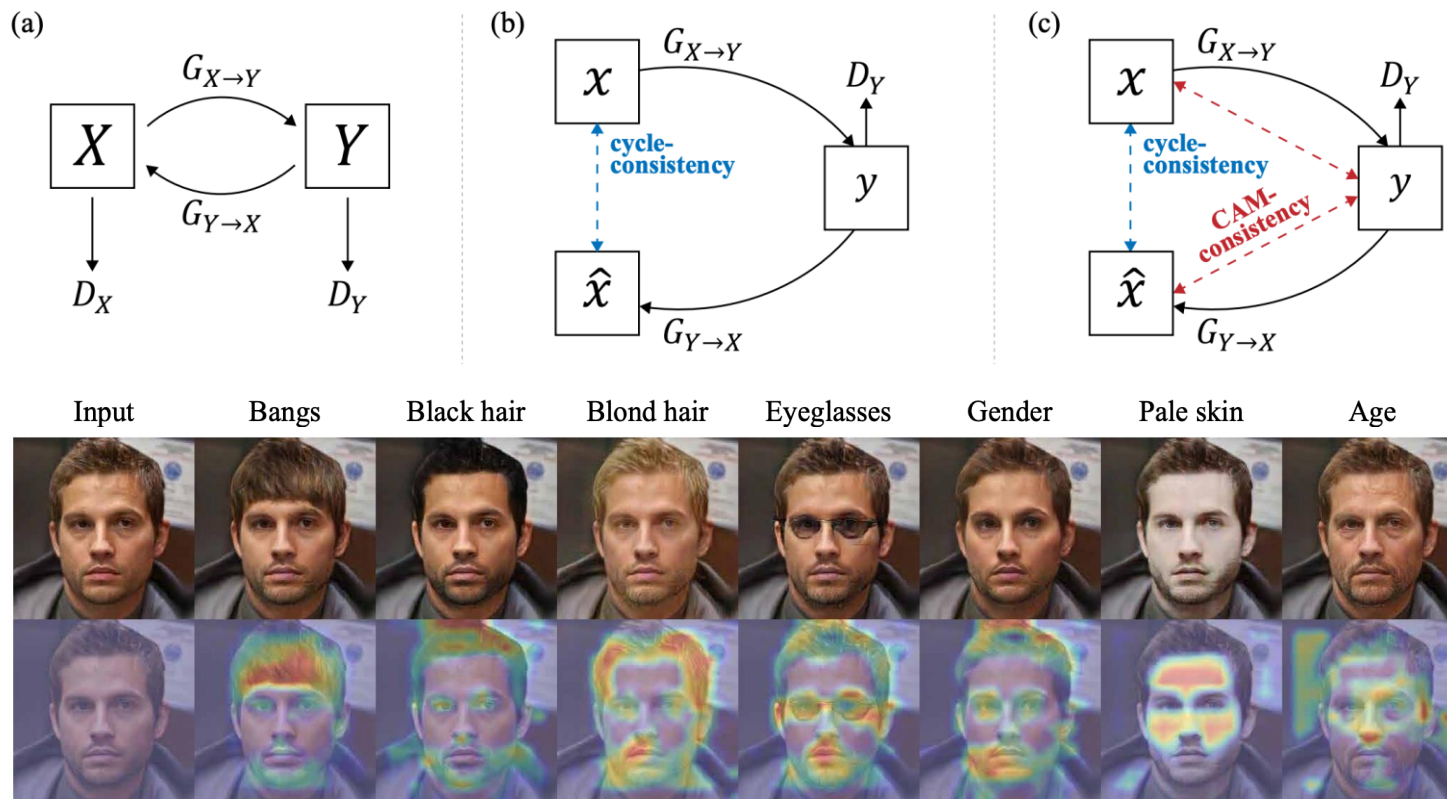
Not just Compete, but Collaborate: Local Image-to-Image Translation via Cooperative Mask Prediction

Daejin Kim, Mohammad Azam Khan, and Jaegul Choo

CVPR 2021

GANs

CAM



- StarGAN, AttGAN과 같은 기존 facial editing 모델들은 원하는 부위만을 수정하지 못하고 주변 배경, 혹은 관련된 다른 부위를 같이 변경한다는 한계점을 지님 (머리색 변환 시 배경색도 변환하는 등).
- $X \rightarrow Y$ 의 변환 과정에서 ground truth가 없는 Y 에 대한 제약을 주기 위해, 시각화 기법인 Grad-CAM을 이용하여 변환된 부위를 예측하고, 해당 부위 외에는 유지하도록 하는 loss를 제시하였음.
- Discriminator의 Grad-CAM을 이용하며, generator와 Grad-CAM 모두 부위를 정확히 판별하는 방향으로 학습됨.



thecvf.com

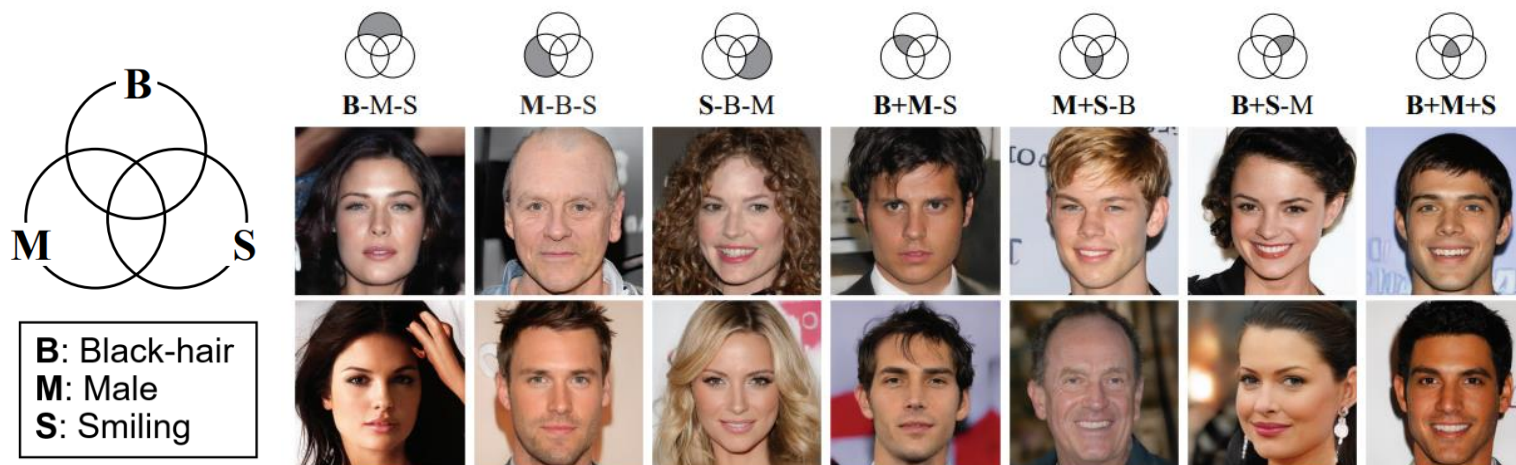
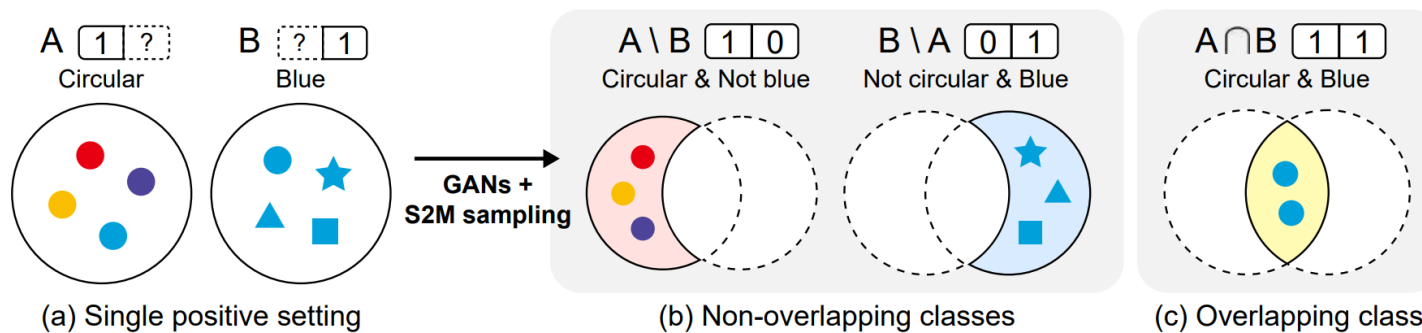
Mining Multi-Label Samples from Single Positive Labels

Youngin Cho*, Daejin Kim*,
 Mohammad Azam Khan, and
 Jaegul Choo (*equal contributions)

NeurIPS 2022

GANs

MCMC Sampling



- “남자”의 이미지와 “검은 머리”의 이미지가 따로 수집된 경우, “검은 머리 남자”는 어떻게 생성할 수 있는가?
- 기존 conditional generation task에서는, 각 데이터마다 단일 레이블로만 명시된 경우 (*e.g.*, A, B), 해당 레이블들이 조합된 조건(*e.g.*, $A \cap B$, $A \setminus B$, ...)을 가지는 이미지를 생성하는 것이 거의 불가능하였음.
- Discriminator Rejection Sampling, MH-GAN 등의 연구에서 착안하여, 다중 레이블로 정의될 수 있는 데이터를 classifier의 logit과 Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) sampling을 이용하여 생성될 수 있도록 하였음.



Research in Time Series Forecasting

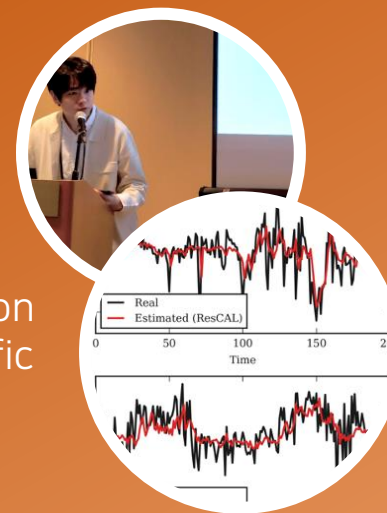
Traffic Forecasting
Time Series Forecasting
Residual Diagnostics

2020

2021

Residual Correction
in Real-Time Traffic
Forecasting

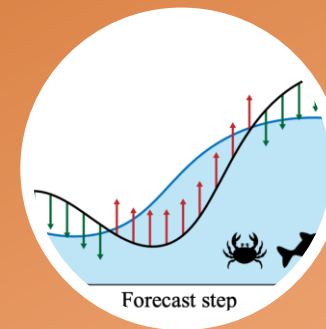
CIKM 2022



2022

WaveBound:
Dynamic Error Bounds for
Stable Time Series Forecasting

NeurIPS 2022



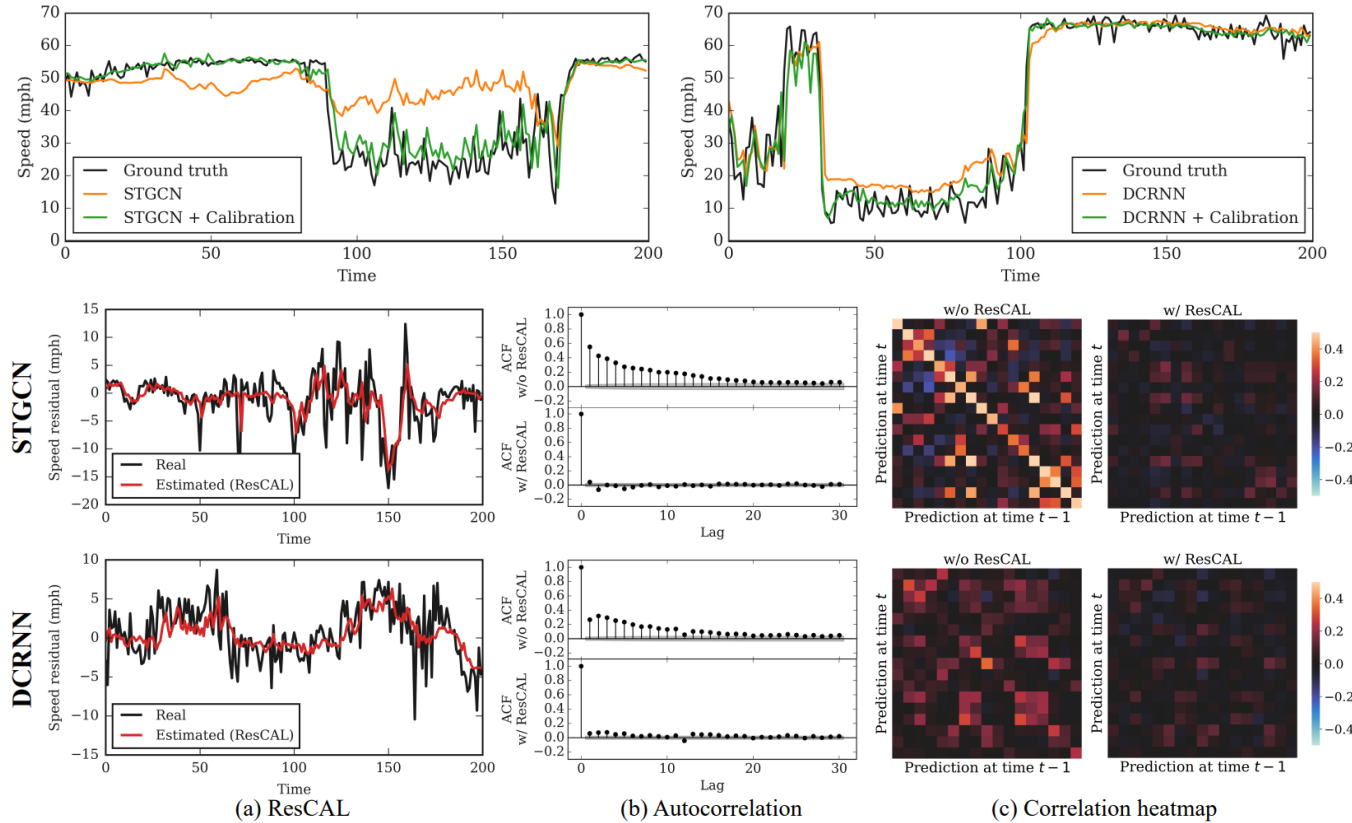
Residual Correction in Real-Time Traffic Forecasting

Daejin Kim*, Youngin Cho*,
Dongmin Kim, and Jaegul Choo
(*equal contributions)

CIKM 2022

Traffic Forecasting

Residual Diagnostics



- 시계열 예측 분야에서, 관측값에서 예측값을 뺀 residual에는 예측 불가능한 noise만 존재해야 함.
- 시계열 예측 모델의 평가에서 예측 시점에 따른 residual의 correlation을 측정한 residual autocorrelation은 모델이 아직 포착하지 못한 “예측 가능한 값”이 있는지 파악하기 위해 사용됨.
- 최근 딥러닝 기반의 교통 예측 모델에서 특정 노드의 residual이 해당 노드, 그리고 주변 도로의 이전 residual과 correlate 되어있는 것을 확인하고, residual만을 예측하는 모듈을 제시하여 correlation을 제거함과 동시에 예측 성능을 높임.



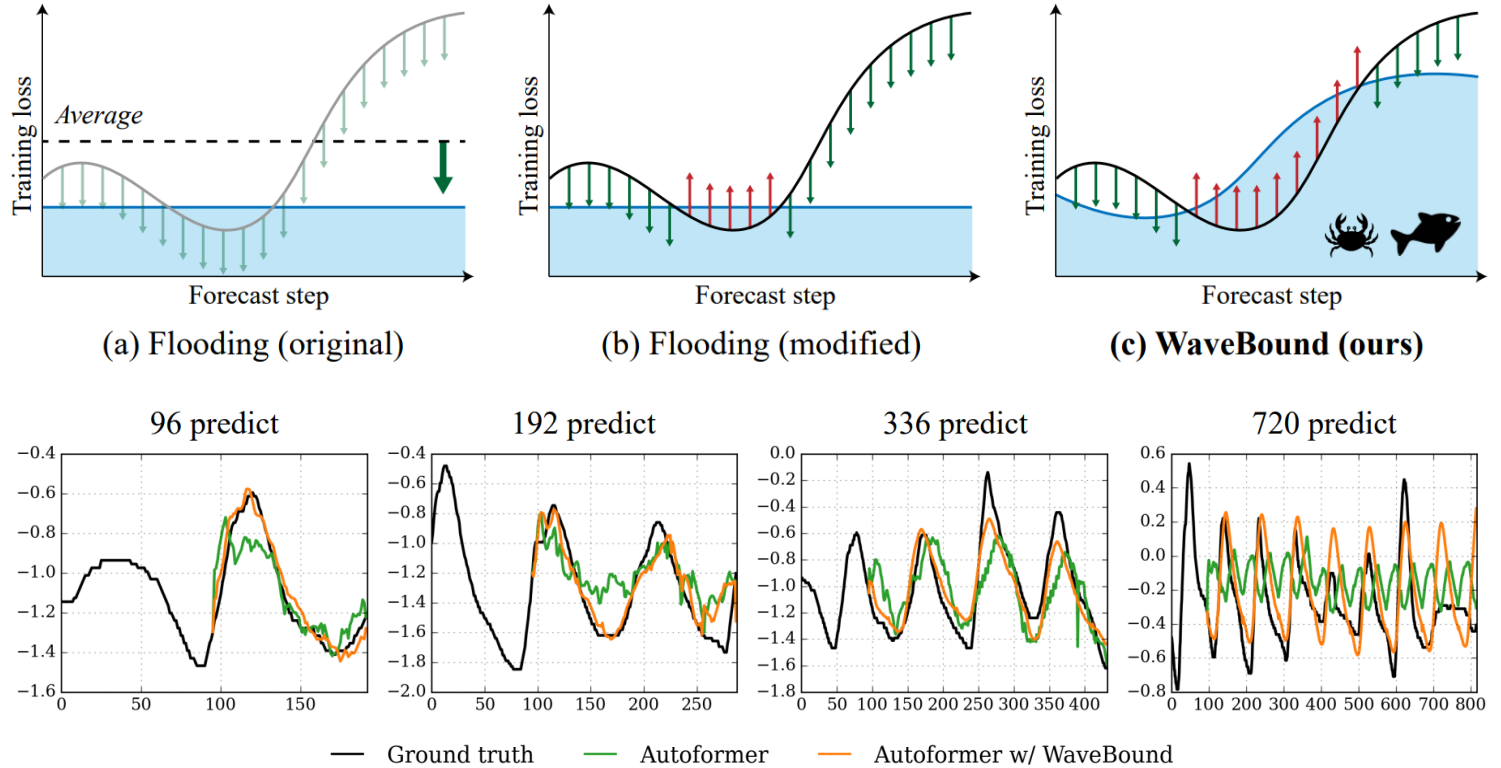
WaveBound: Dynamic Error Bounds for Stable Time Series Forecasting

Youngin Cho*, **Daejin Kim***,
Mohammad Azam Khan,
Dongmin Kim, and Jaegul Choo
(*equal contributions)

NeurIPS 2022

Overfitting

Time Series Forecasting



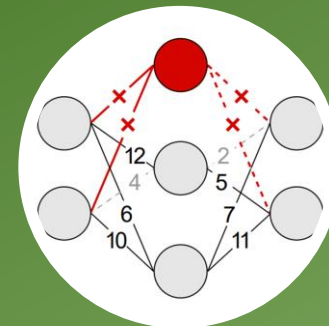
- 최근의 딥러닝 기반 시계열 예측 모델은 데이터에 overfitting되어 해당 노이즈에 크게 영향을 받는 경향을 보임.
- 이미지 분류에서는 학습 데이터를 완전히 memorize하는 것을 방지하기 위해 training loss를 특정 값 이하로 떨어지지 않도록 하는 flooding regularization이 제시된 바 있음.
- Flooding regularization에 착안하여, 시계열 데이터에서 exponential moving average로 업데이트 되는 보조 모델이 적절한 error bound를 매 iteration마다 제공하도록 하여 시계열 예측 모델의 overfitting을 방지하도록 하였음.



Research in Model Compression

Network Pruning
Unstructured Pruning
Lottery Ticket Hypothesis

Your Lottery Ticket is
Damaged:
Towards All-Alive Pruning for
Extremely Sparse Networks



2020

2021

2022

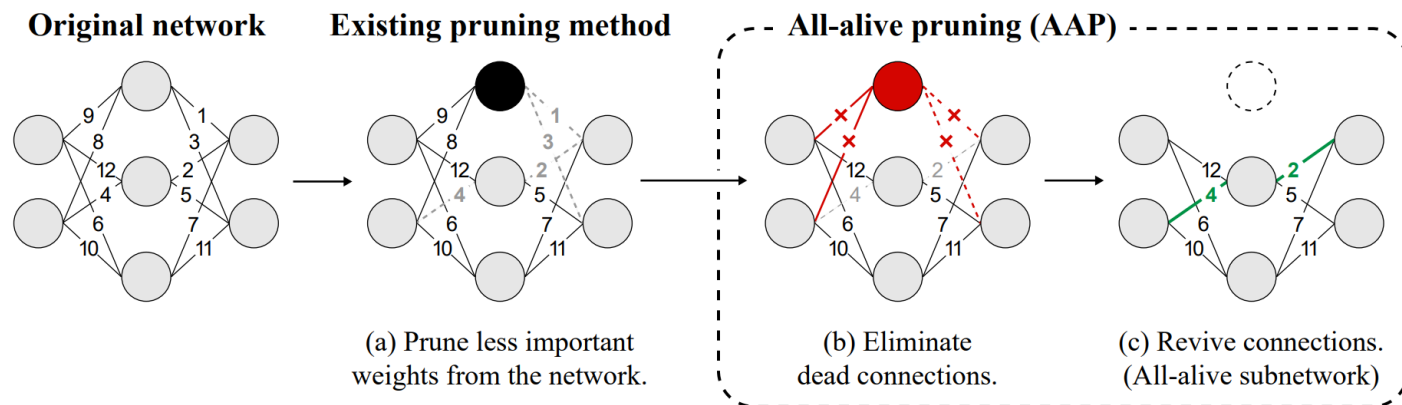
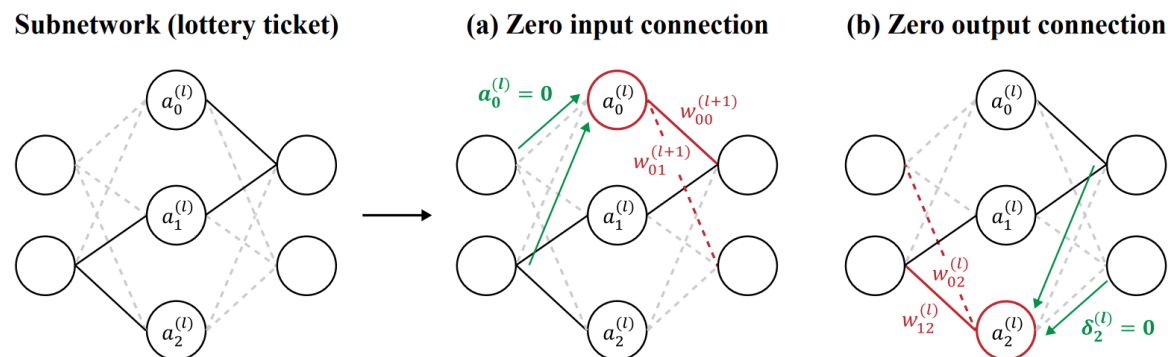
Your Lottery Ticket is Damaged: Towards All-Alive Pruning for Extremely Sparse Networks

Daejin Kim, Min-Soo Kim,
Hyunjung Shim, Jongwuk Lee

Under Review

Compression

Unstructured Pruning



- Network pruning 기법 중 unstructured pruning은 network 내의 가중치마다 saliency score를 예상하여, 가장 높은 saliency score를 가지는 가중치만을 남기는 식으로 sparsity를 확보함 (대표적인 score metric은 가중치의 절댓값).
- 기존의 magnitude pruning, SNIP, 그리고 LAP와 같은 메서드로 pruning을 진행할 경우, 입력, 혹은 출력단의 가중치가 모두 제거되어 학습에 전혀 사용될 수 없는 neuron이 발생하는 것을 확인함.
- 해당 neuron들을 gradient로 판별하고 제거함으로써, 같은 sparsity에서 모델이 더 많은 학습 가능한 가중치를 가질 수 있도록 하였음.