Improving GANs for Long-Tailed Data through Group Spectral Regularization

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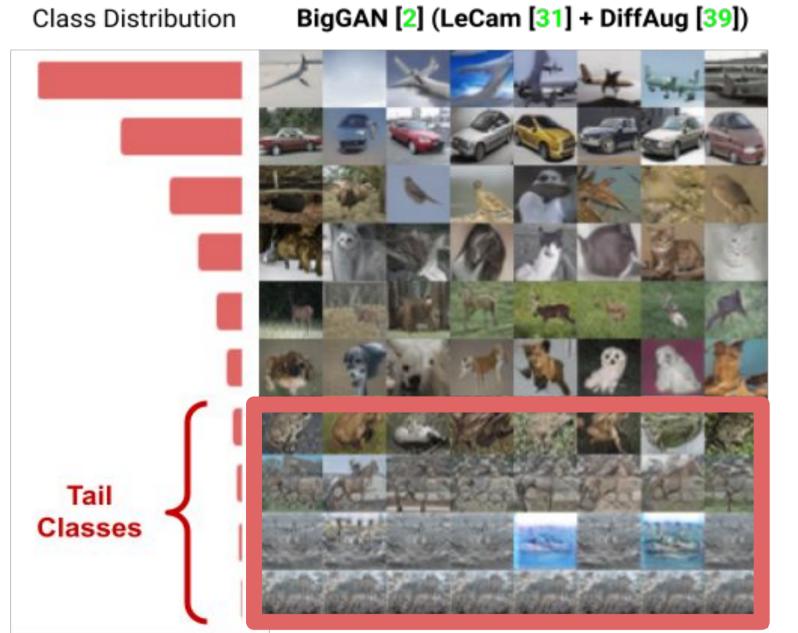
¹Indian Institute of Science

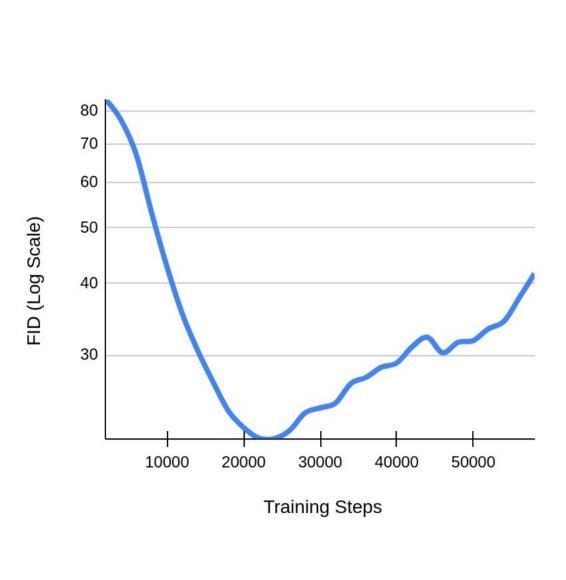
²Google Research

³Flipkart



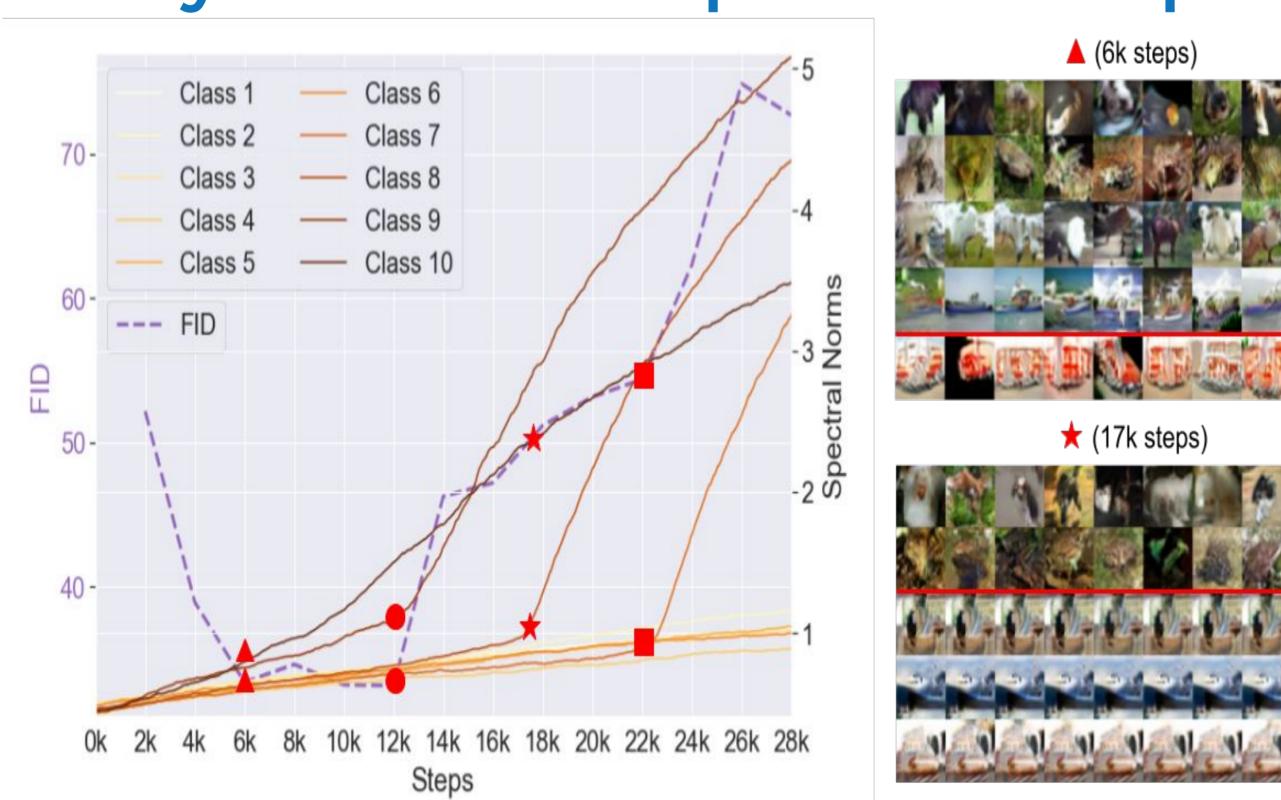
Motivation





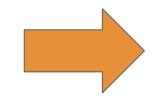
- Long-Tailed Distribution is the natural distribution of categories across species, actions etc.
- In this work we aim to train state-of-the-art conditional GANs on long-tailed datasets.
- We find that the current SotA cGAN training methods suffer from mode-collapse while from tail generating samples classes.

Analysis of Class-Specific Collapse



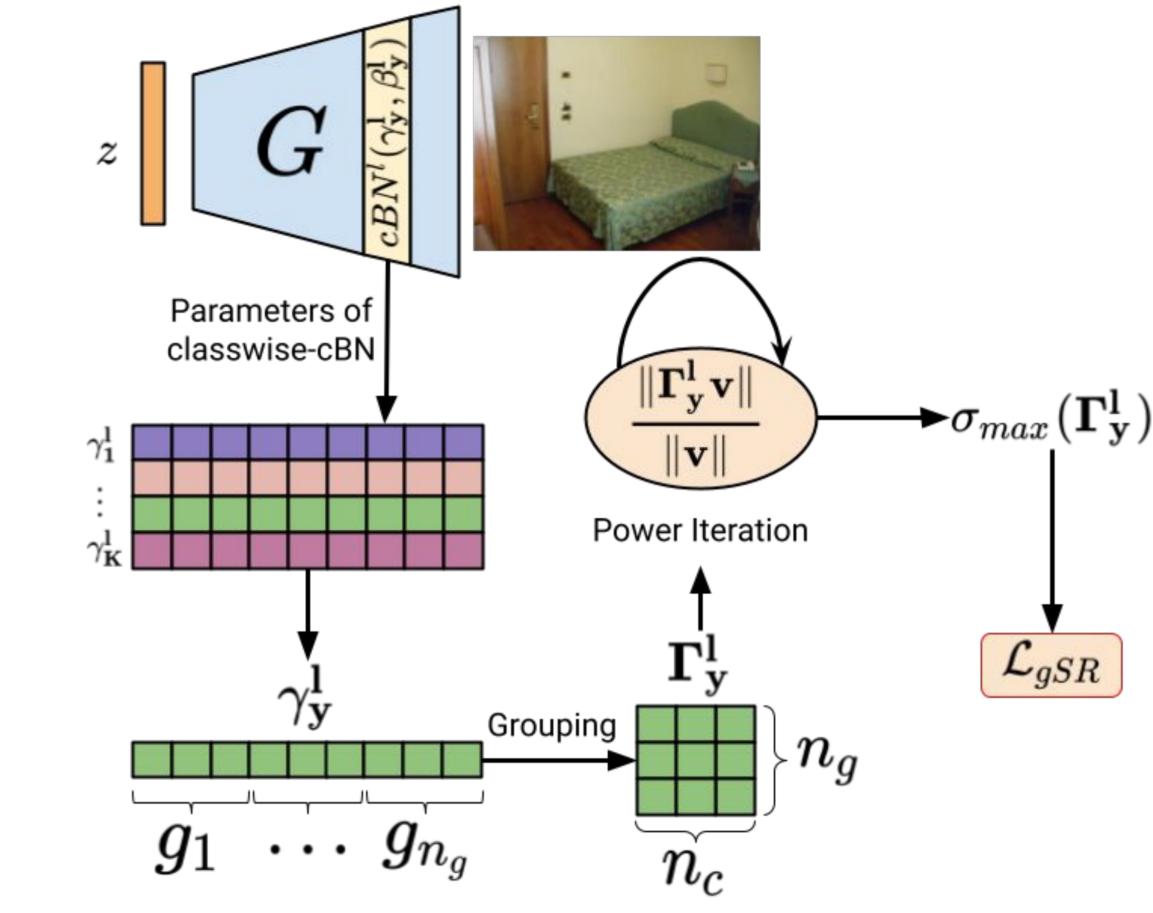
We extract the class-specific parameters from generator (G), group them and find spectral norm.

Spectral Collapse



Class Specific Collapse

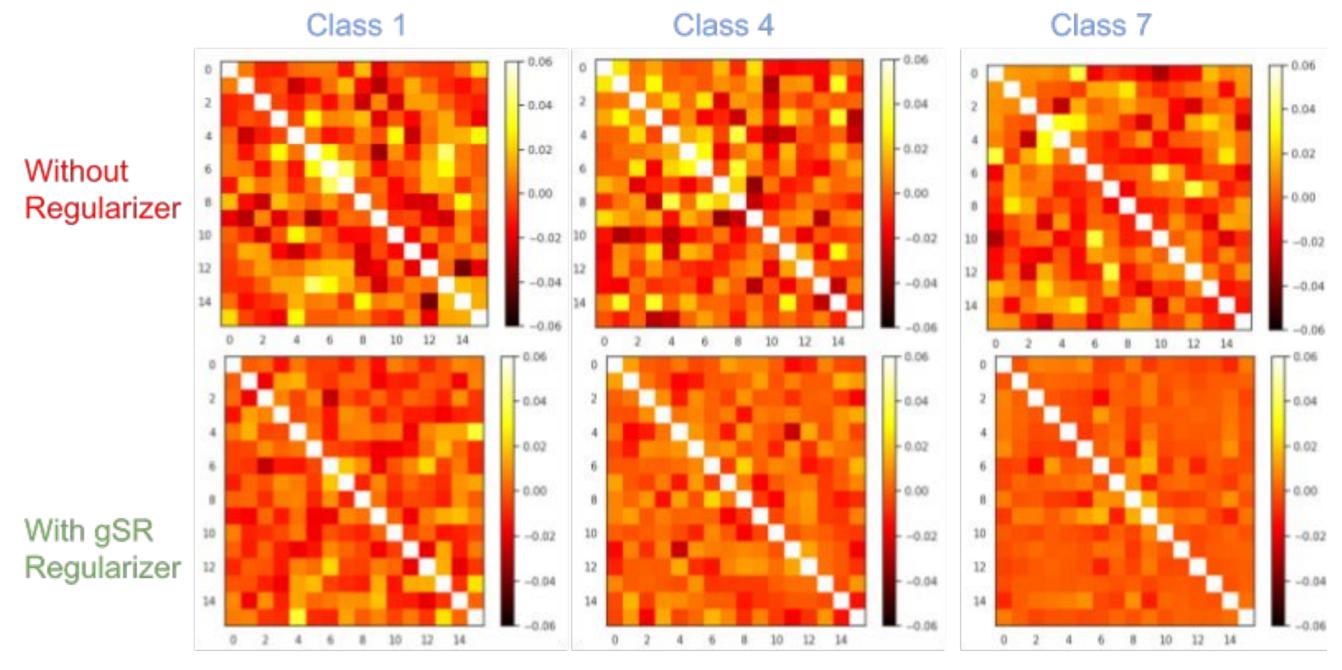
group Spectral Regularizer (gSR)



$$\mathcal{L}_{gSR} = \sum_{l} \sum_{y} \lambda_{y} (\sigma_{\max}^{2}(\mathbf{\Gamma}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{l}}) + \sigma_{\max}^{2}(\mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{l}}))$$

 $\min_{G} \mathcal{L}_G + \lambda_{gSR} \mathcal{L}_{gSR}$ **G** objective:

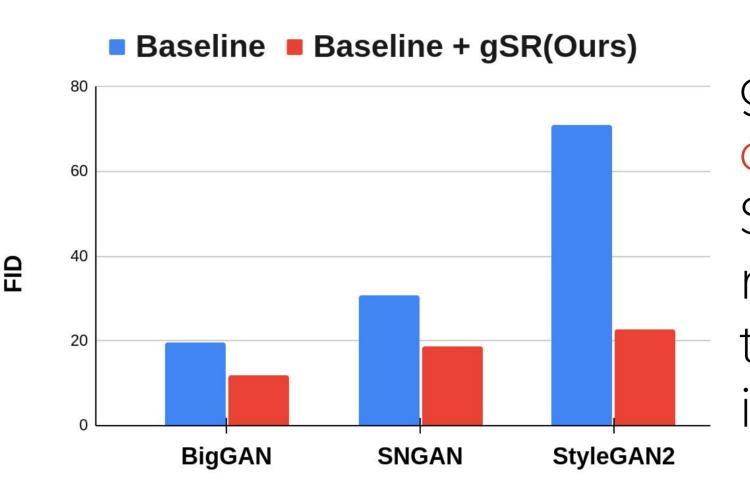
De-correlation caused by gSR



Why group Spectral Regularization?

- Addition of gSR consistently improves performance on imbalanced datasets.
- gSR is inexpensive to compute and compatible with BigGAN, SNGAN, StyleGAN2 architectures.

Empirical Results

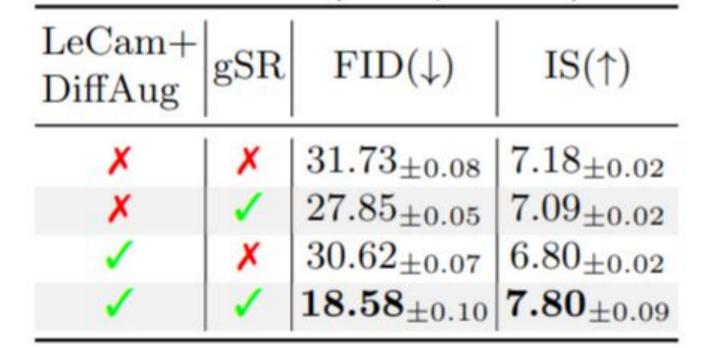


gSR effectively combines with various SOTA GANs, alleviating mode-collapse leading to average ~25% improvement in FID.

gSR generalizes to diverse datasets and resolutions

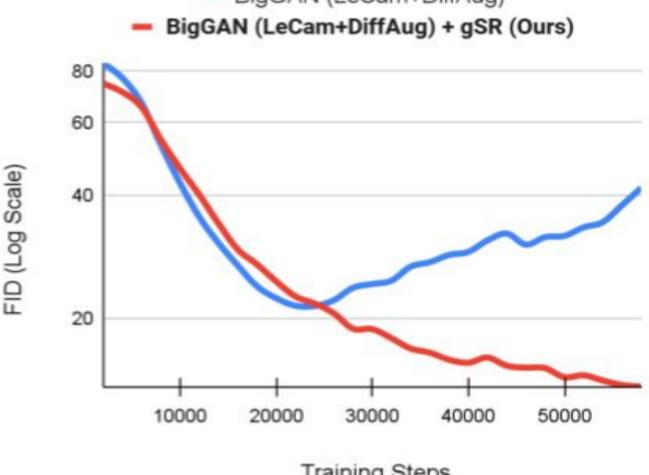


Analysis of gSR (CIFAR-10 LT)



gSR stablizes GAN training 3 on imbalanced data, leading to improved FID.

gSR compliments other regularization techniques



Acknowledgement

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Project: https://sites.google.com/view/gsr-eccv22