

# **Assignment N. 4:**

# Unpaired Image-to-Image Translation using Cycle-Consistent Adversarial Networks





ISPR Course A.Y. 2020/2021 Marco Petix

## **Unpaired Image-to-Image Translation**

Solving the problem of **Image Translation** 

 $\bullet$   $G: X \to Y$ 

#### Using **Unpaired training data**

- Paired data may not exist
- Underlying relationship between the domains **X** and **Y** (e.g. **context of a scene**)

#### Low Diversity Output and Mode Collapse

Pairing up x and y in a meaningful way

#### Reverse Mapping and Cycle-Consistency

 $\bullet$   $F: Y \to X$ 

#### Monet Paintings ↔ Photos





**Style Transfer** 











**Photo** 

Monet

Van Gogh

Cezanne

Ukiyo-e

#### **Object Transfiguration**











Season Transfer





Aerial Photos ↔ Google Maps





# **Cycle - Consistent Adversarial Networks**

# Applying Adversarial Losses to the mapping functions G and F

• 
$$\mathcal{L}_{GAN}(F, D_X, Y, X) = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim P_{data}(x)} [\log D_X(x)]$$

$$+ \mathbb{E}_{y \sim P_{data}(y)} \left[ \log(1 - D_X(F(y))) \right]$$

$$+ \mathbb{E}_{y \sim P_{data}(y)} \left[ \log D_Y(y) \right]$$

$$+ \mathbb{E}_{x \sim P_{data}(x)} \left[ \log(1 - D_Y(G(x))) \right]$$

## Avoiding **Mode Collapse** by enforcing

#### **Cycle-Consistency**

$$\mathcal{L}_{cyc}(G, F) = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim P_{data}(x)} [\|F(G(x)) - x\|_1] + \mathbb{E}_{y \sim P_{data}(y)} [\|G(F(y)) - y\|_1]$$

#### Representing the Full Objective

$$\mathcal{L}(G, F, D_X, D_Y) = \mathcal{L}_{GAN}(G, D_Y, X, Y)$$

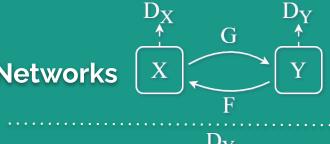
$$+ \mathcal{L}_{GAN}(F, D_X, Y, X)$$

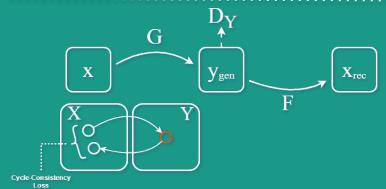
$$+ \lambda \mathcal{L}_{cuc}(G, F)$$

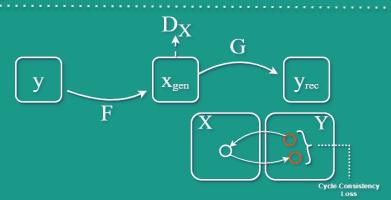
#### Color Composition and Identity Loss

$$\mathcal{L}_{identity}(G, F) = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim P_{data}(x)} [||F(x) - x||_1]$$

$$+ \mathbb{E}_{y \sim P_{data}(y)} [||G(y) - y||_1]$$







## **Model Architecture**

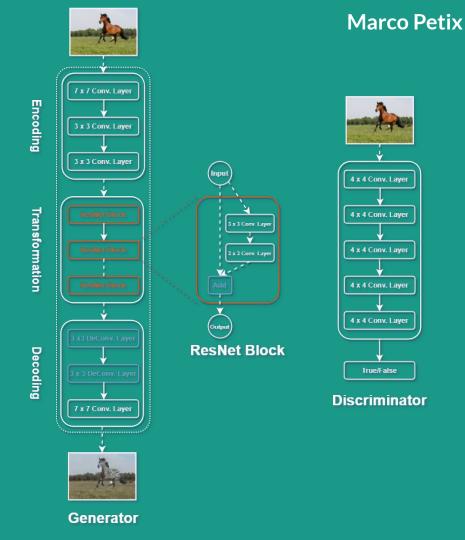
#### Generator

- Encoding
  - o 3 Convolutional Layers (ReLU)
- Transformation
  - 6 ResNet Blocks for 128 × 128 images
  - 9 ResNet Blocks for 256 × 256 images
- Decoding
  - o 2 De-Convolutional Layers (ReLu)
  - 1 Convolutional Layer (ReLU)

#### Discriminator

- 70 x 70 Patch-GAN
  - 4 Convolutional Layers (Leaky ReLU)
  - o 1 Final Conv. Layer for the Decision

Also, Instance Normalization



## **Empirical Results: Comparison on the Cityscapes dataset**

















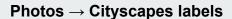
Input

CycleGAN

**Ground Truth** 

**BiGAN** 

**CycleGAN** 



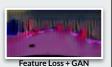
Loss	Per-pixel acc.	Per-class acc.	Class IOU
BiGAN	0.41	0.13	0.07
CoGAN	0.45	0.11	0.08
Feature Loss + GAN	0.50	0.10	0.06
SimGAN	0.47	0.12	0.07
CycleGAN	0.58	0.22	0.16
pix2pix	0.85	0.40	0.32



**BiGAN** 



**CoGAN** 





CoGAN

Feature Loss + GAN



**Cityscapes labels** → **Photos** 

Loss	Per-pixel acc.	Per-class acc.	Class IOU
BiGAN	0.19	0.06	0.02
CoGAN	0.40	0.10	0.06
Feature Loss + GAN	0.06	0.04	0.01
SimGAN	0.20	0.10	0.04
CycleGAN	0.52	0.17	0.11
pix2pix	0.71	0.25	0.18

#### **Marco Petix**

### **Final Considerations**

# Pushing the boundaries of **Unsupervised Learning**

- Compelling results for tasks revolving around color and texture changes
- Dependent on the distribution characteristics of the training datasets
- Less performant on shape changes

#### **CycleGAN's Descendants**

- Toward Multimodal Image-to-Image
   Translation (Zhu et Al., 2017)
- CyCADA: Cycle-Consistent Adversarial
   Domain Adaptation (Isola et Al., 2018)
- Contrastive Learning for Unpaired
   Image-to-Image Translation (Park et Al., 2020)

#### Man on Horse → Zebra Centaur











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Isola et Al. 2018





Park et Al. 2020

