

# Cycle Generative Adversarial Networks

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CycleGAN

SMARCLE 신도현

# Contents

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1. What is CycleGAN?
2. Pix2pix - GAN - CycleGAN
3. Example of Application 'CycleGAN'
4. Limitation of CycleGAN

# 1. CycleGAN ?

Monet  $\leftrightarrow$  Photos



Monet  $\rightarrow$  photo



photo  $\rightarrow$  Monet

Zebras  $\leftrightarrow$  Horses



zebra  $\rightarrow$  horse



horse  $\rightarrow$  zebra

Summer  $\leftrightarrow$  Winter



summer  $\rightarrow$  winter



winter  $\rightarrow$  summer



Face to Ramen?

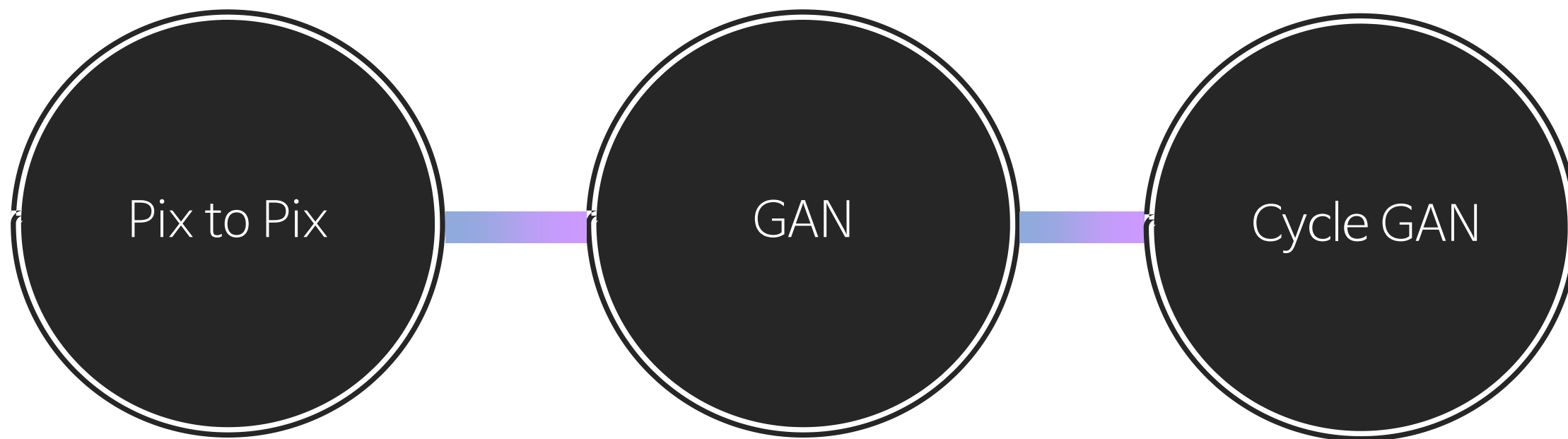




Figure 1: Given any two unordered image collections  $X$  and  $Y$ , our algorithm learns to automatically “translate” an image from one into the other and vice versa: (*left*) Monet paintings and landscape photos from Flickr; (*center*) zebras and horses from ImageNet; (*right*) summer and winter Yosemite photos from Flickr. Example application (*bottom*): using a collection of paintings of famous artists, our method learns to render natural photographs into the respective styles.

# 1. CycleGAN ?

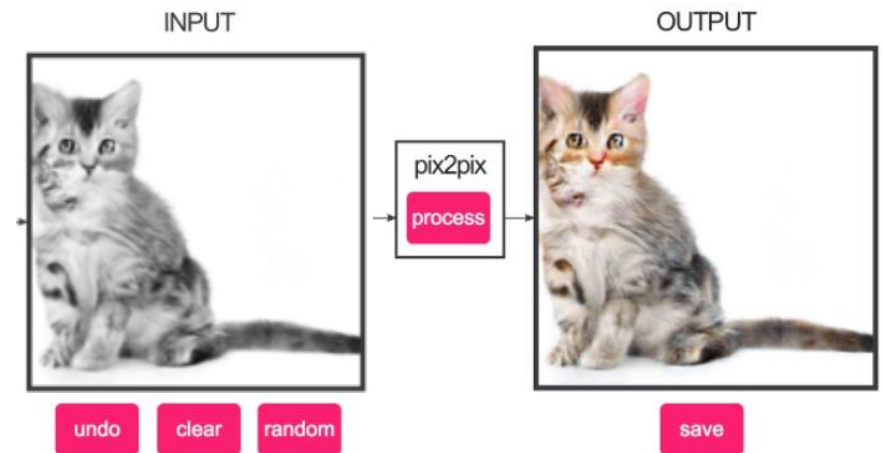
## 2. Process



# Pix to Pix

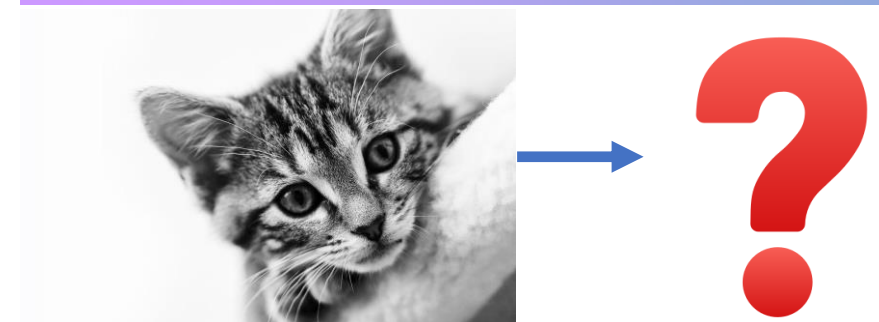
- Image-to-Image Translation  
with Conditional Adversarial Networks
- Supervised learning

- Train data

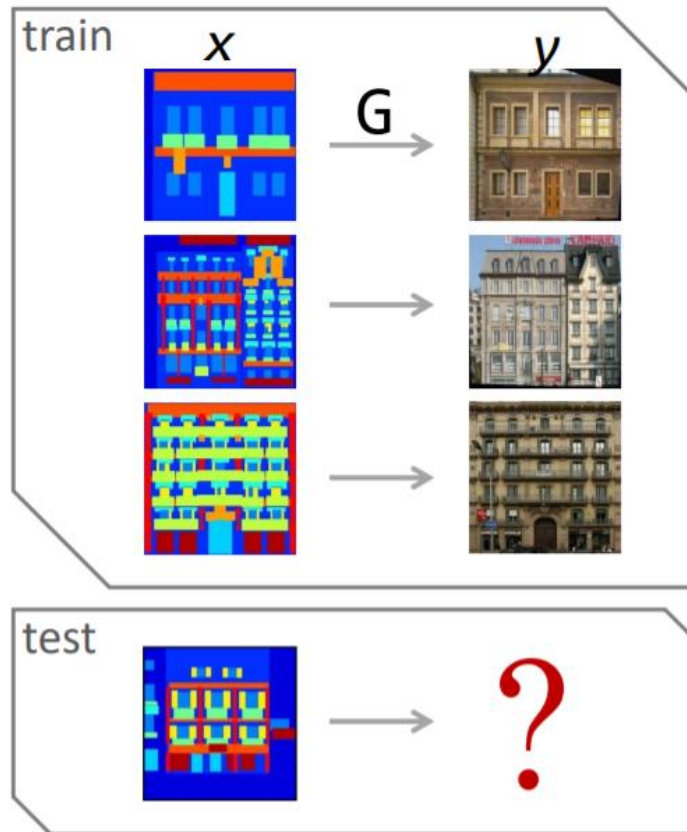


<https://phillipi.github.io/pix2pix/>

- Test data



# Pix to Pix



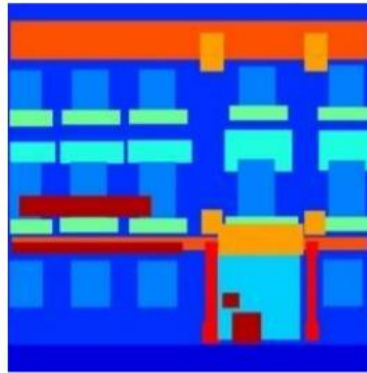
- Supervised
- loss: Minimize the difference between output  $G(x)$  and ground truth  $y$



# Pix to Pix

Loss: Minimize the difference between output  $G(x)$  and the ground truth  $y$

$$\sum_{(x,y)} \|y - G(x)\|_1$$



Input



Output



Ground Truth



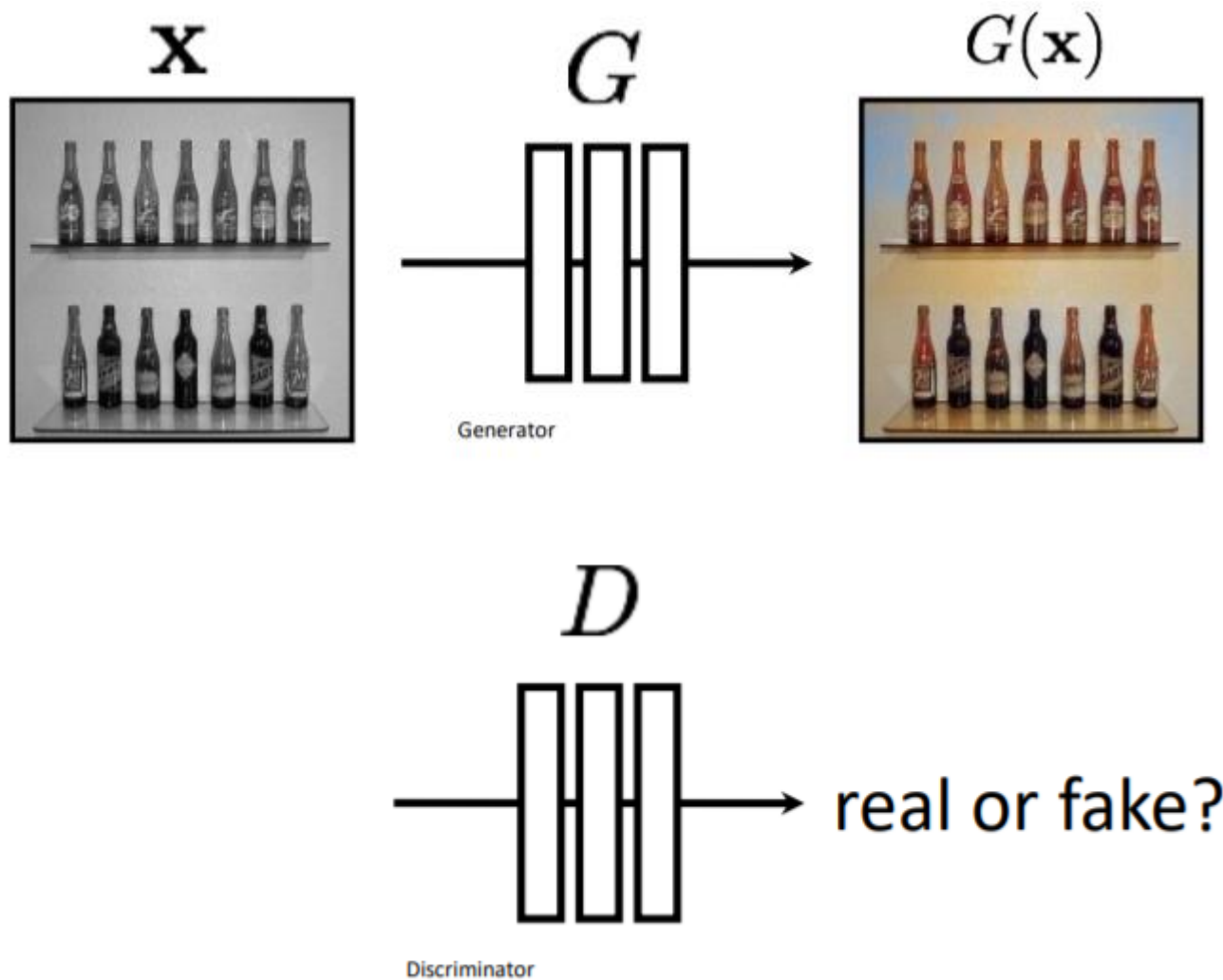
Input

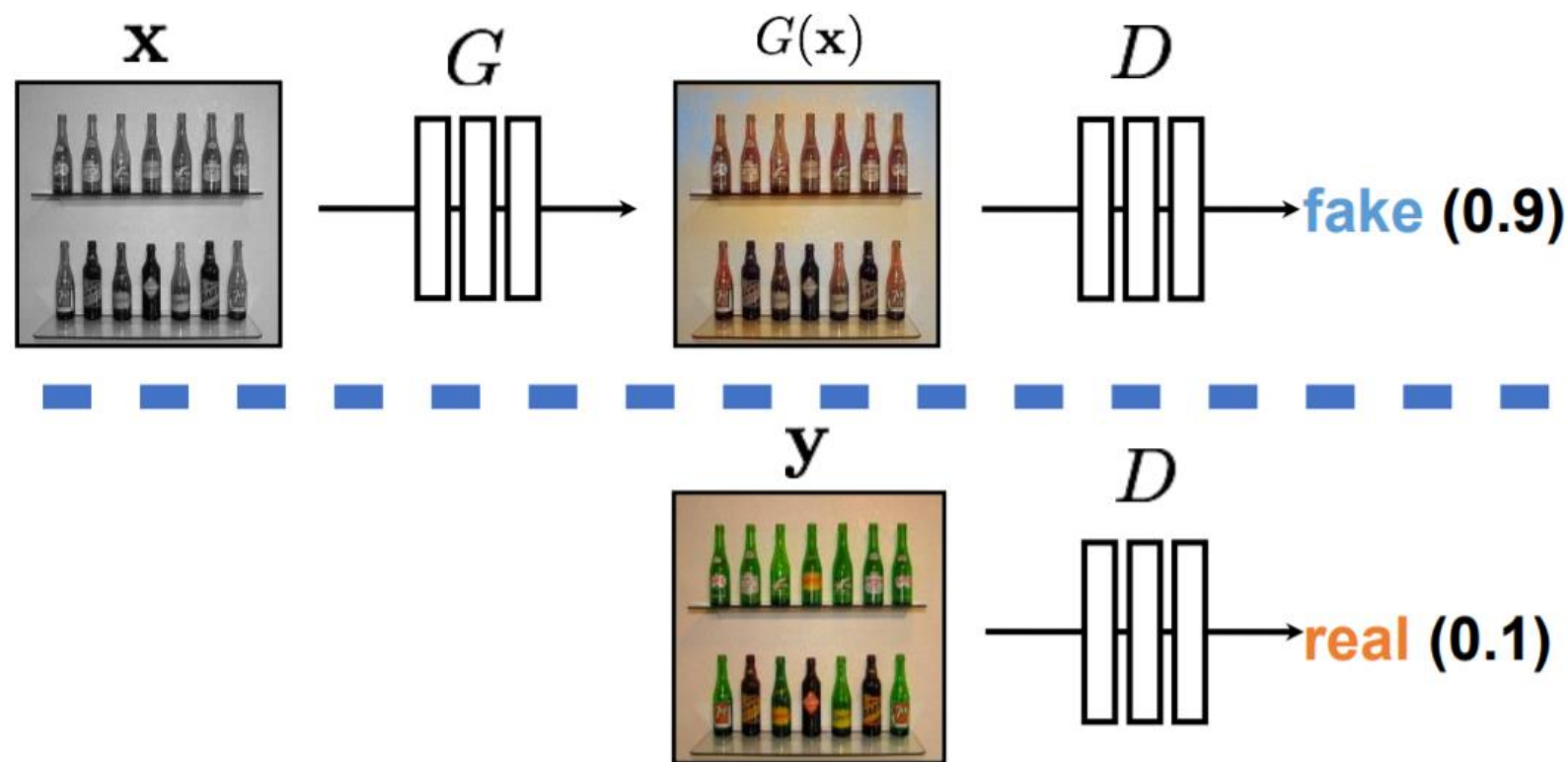


Output



Ground Truth





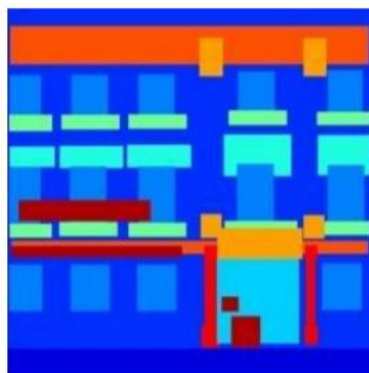
**G** tries to synthesize fake images that *fool* the *best*  
**D**:

$$\arg \min_G \max_D \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}} [ \log D(G(\mathbf{x})) + \log(1 - D(\mathbf{y})) ]$$

GAN

Loss: Minimize the difference between and output  $G(x)$  and ground truth  $y$

$$\sum_{(x,y)} \|y - G(x)\|_1 + L_{GAN}(G(x), y)$$



Input



Ground Truth



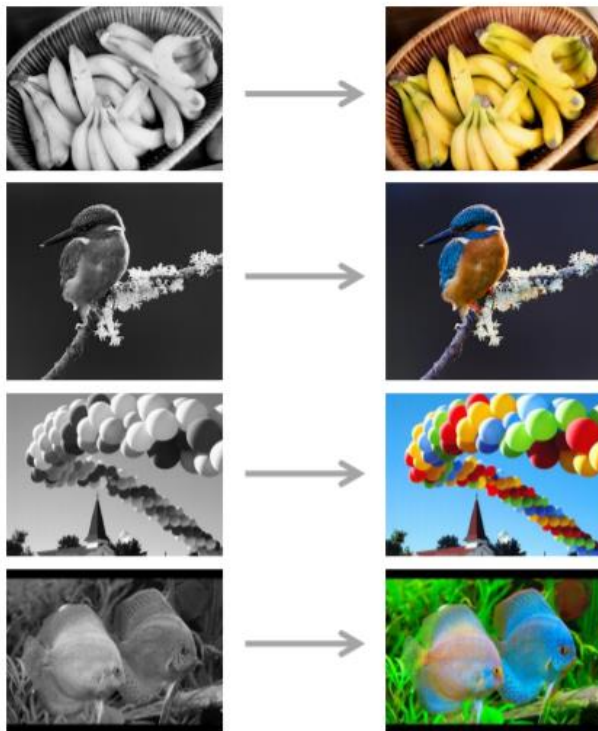
L1 loss only



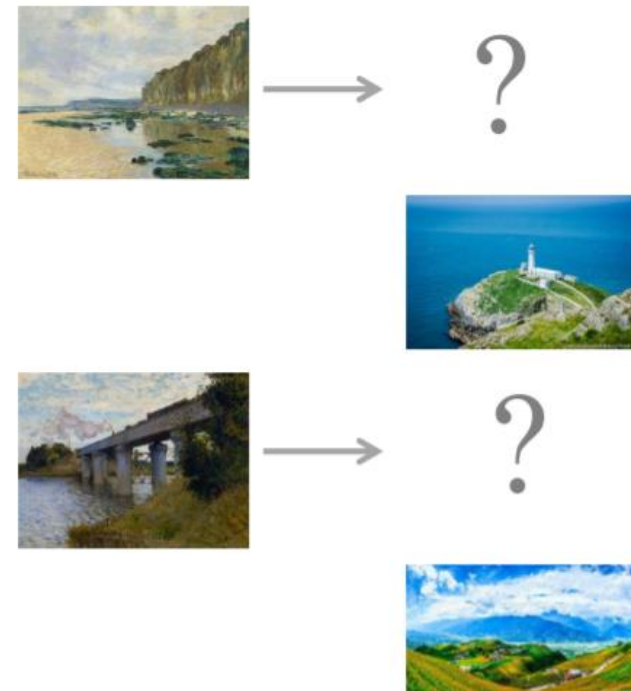
L1+GAN loss

# Cycle GAN

pix2pix



CycleGAN

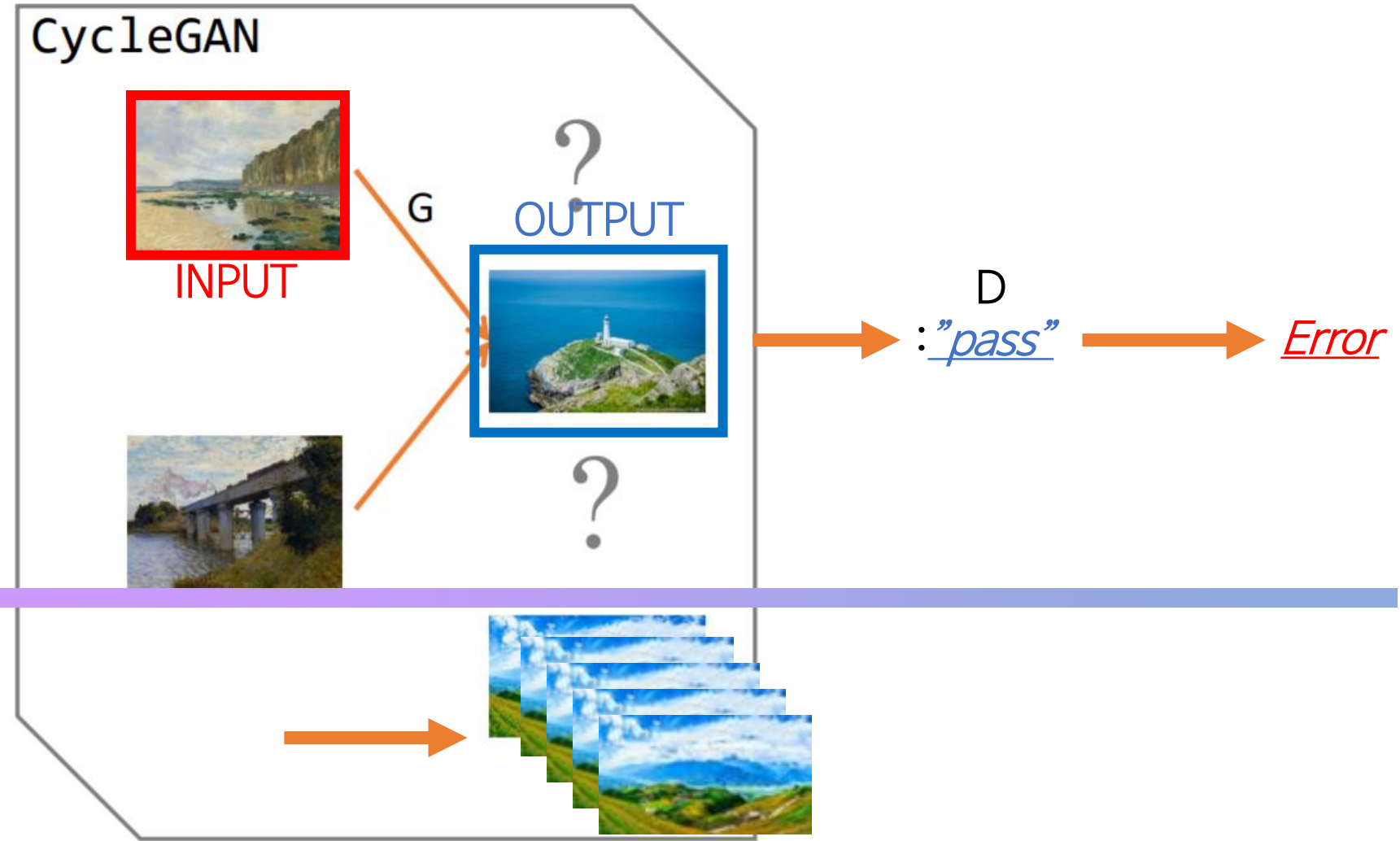


automatically “translate” an image

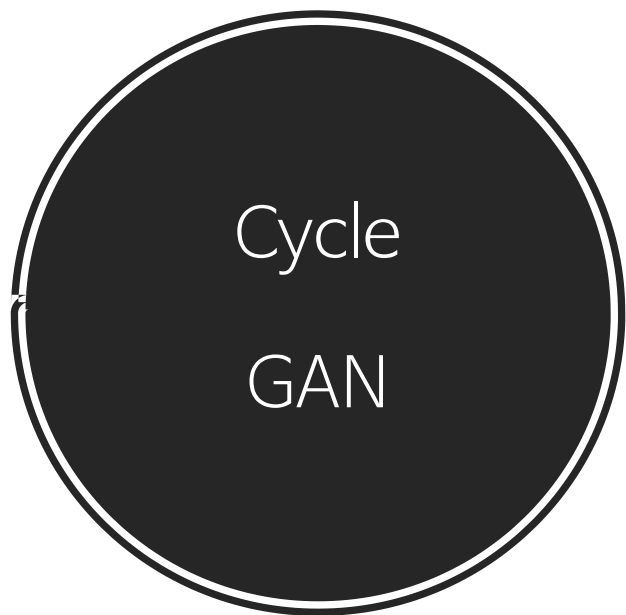


# Cycle GAN

[기존 GAN loss 적용시]



1.  $G$ 가 input (1)을 무시하고 output (2)을 만들 수 있다.
2. input에 관계없는 똑같은 output만 생성될 수 있다.



Key Object :

## CycleGAN

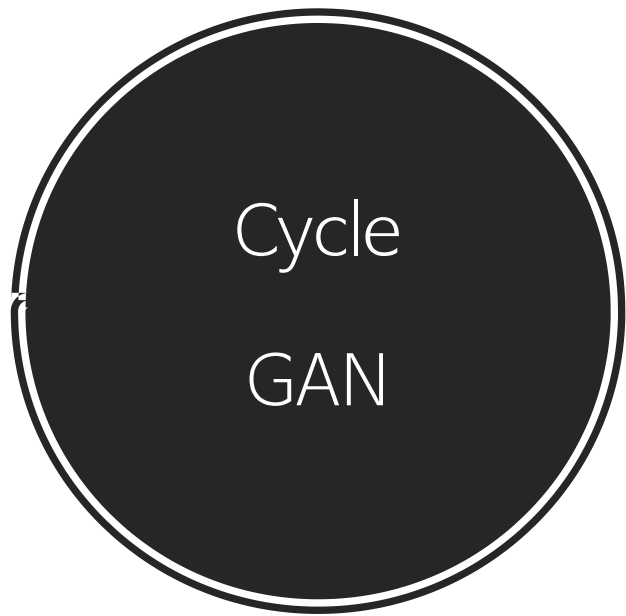


?



?



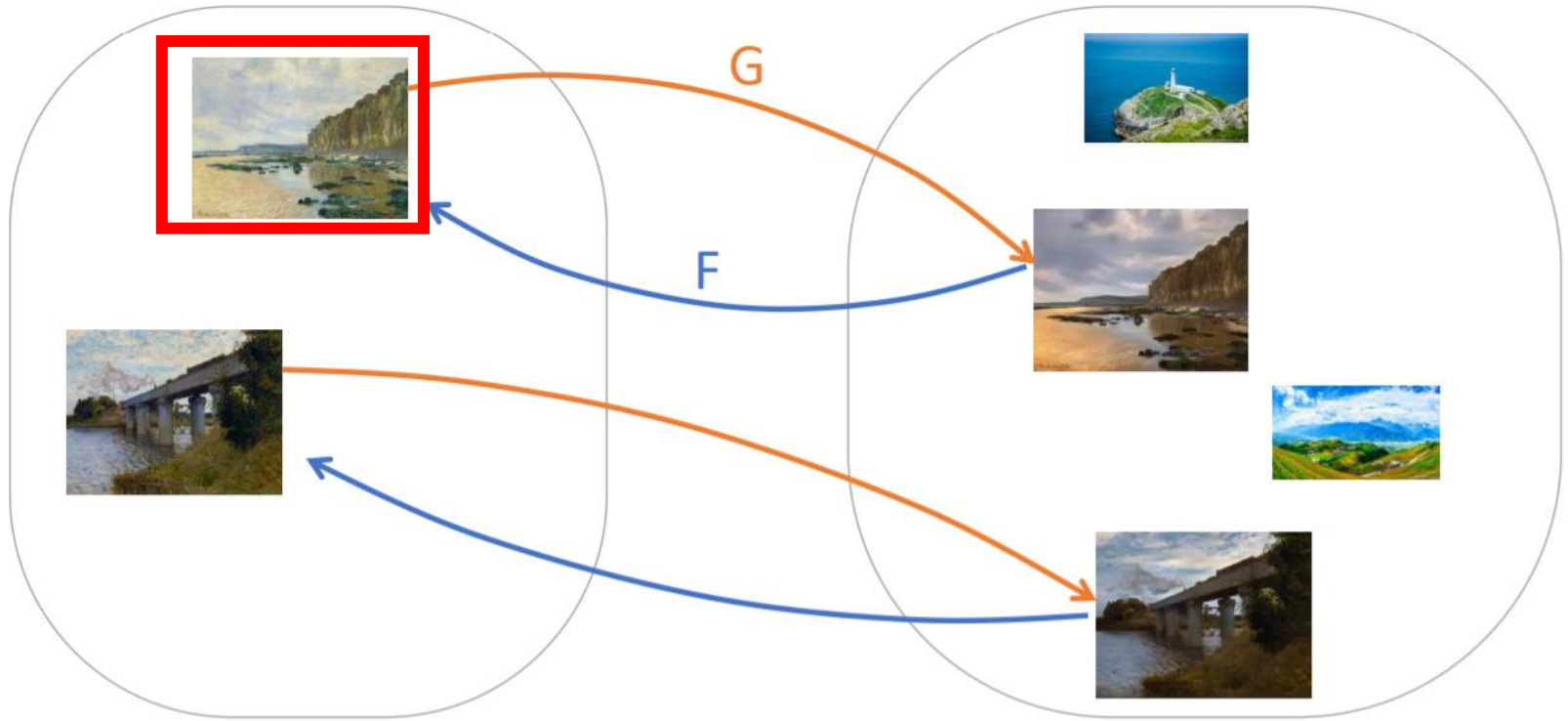


G: 그림 → 사진

F: 사진 → 그림

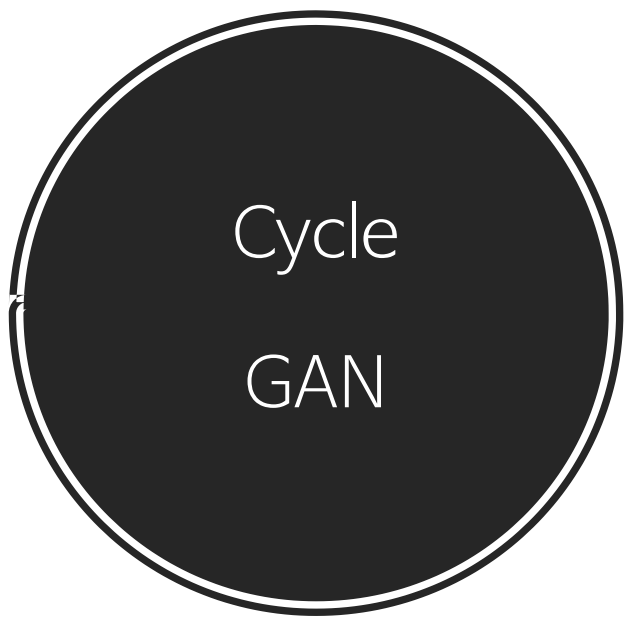
그림

사진



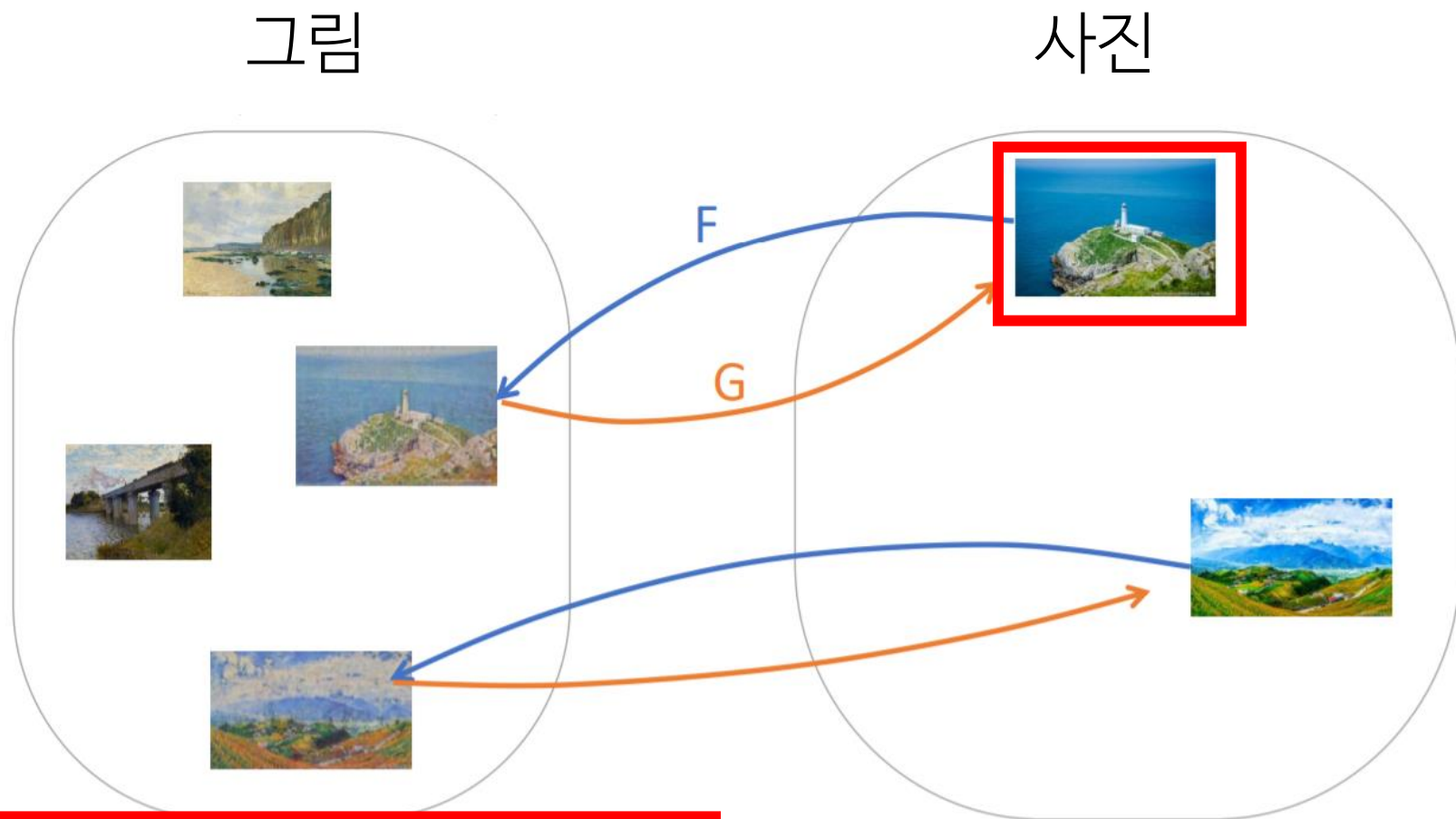
$$L_{GAN}(G(x), y) + \|F(G(x)) - x\|_1$$

(그림 → 사진 → 그림) == 원래 그림

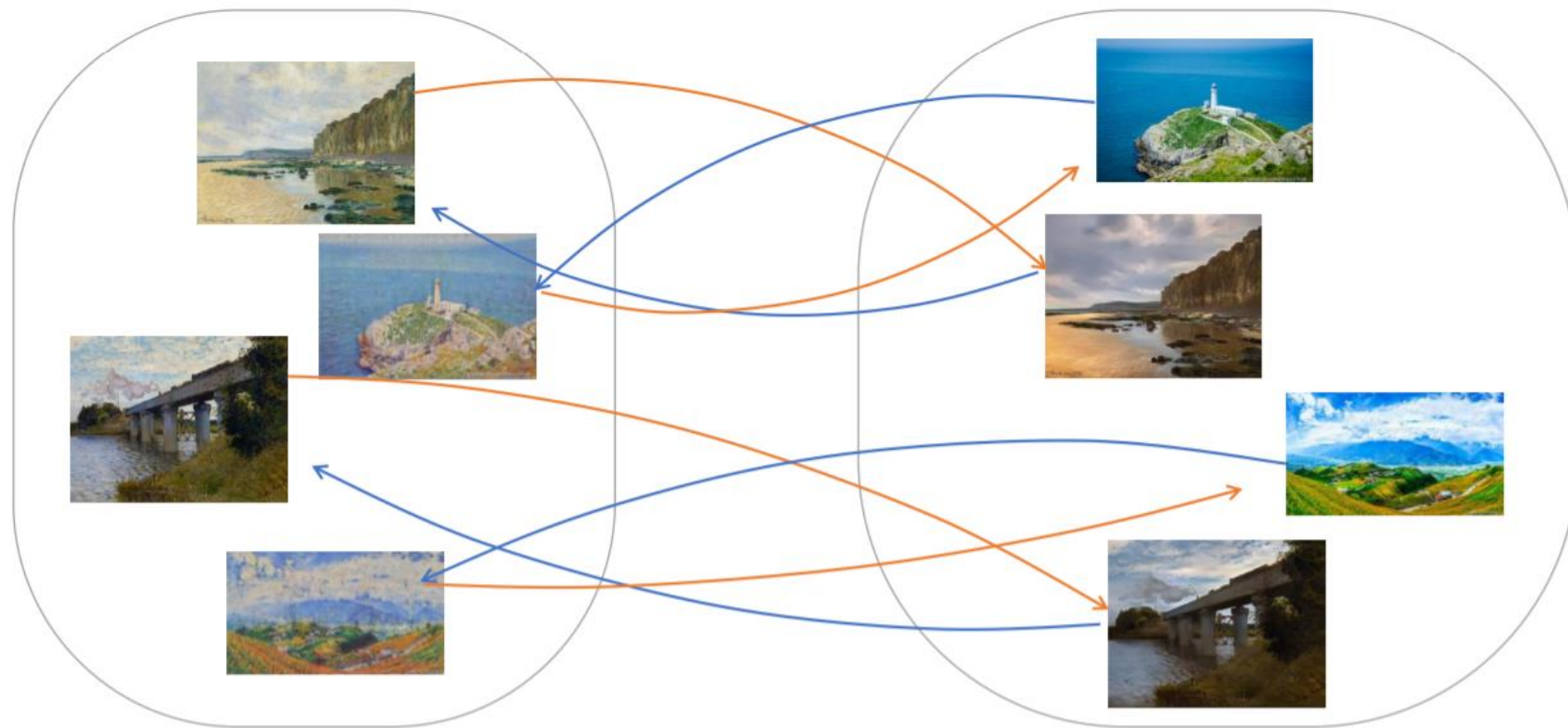


F: 사진 → 그림

G: 그림 → 사진



# Cycle GAN



$$\underbrace{L_{GAN}(G(x), y)} + \underbrace{\|F(G(x)) - x\|_1} + \underbrace{L_{GAN}(F(y), x)} + \underbrace{\|G(F(y)) - y\|_1}$$



Input



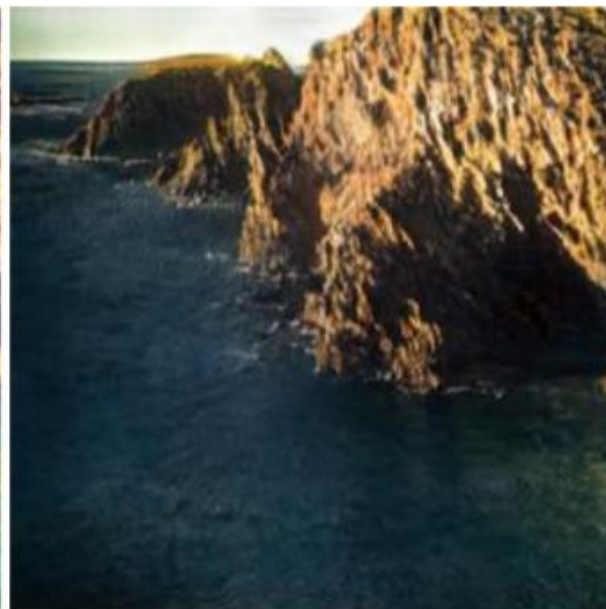
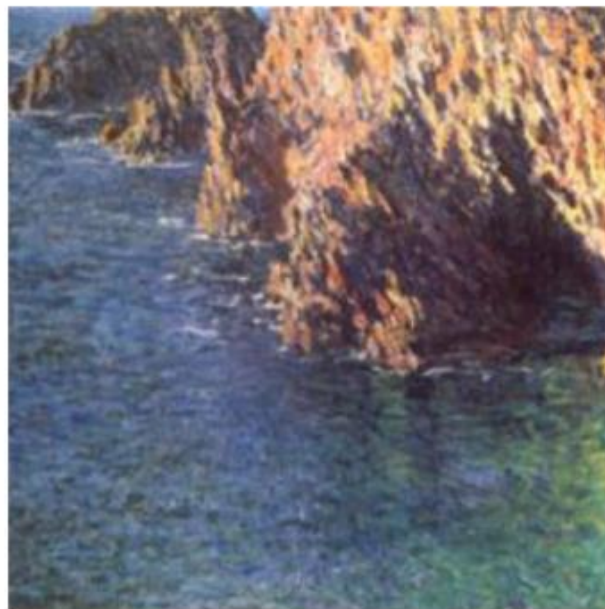
Output



Input



Output



*(slides credit: Phillip Isola)*

[Zhu, Park, Isola, Efros, submitted]



# Cycle GAN

Photo



Monet



Van Gogh



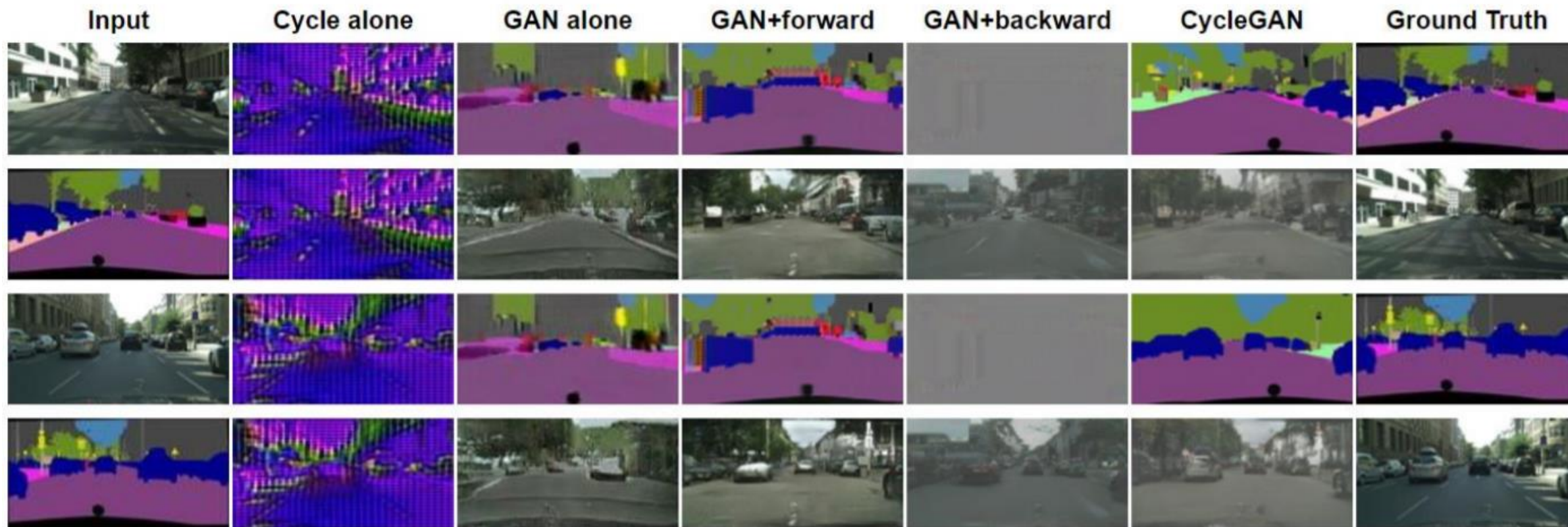
Ukiyo-e



Cezanne



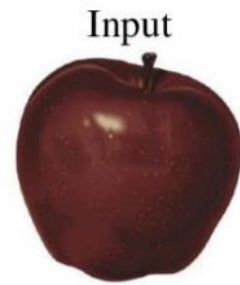
# Ablation Study on Cityscapes dataset



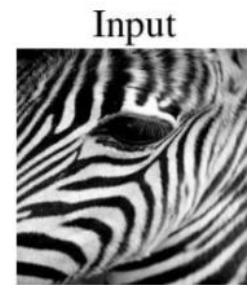
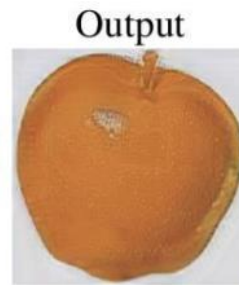
$$\underbrace{L_{GAN}(G(x), y)} + \underbrace{\|F(G(x)) - x\|_1} + \underbrace{L_{GAN}(F(y), x)} + \underbrace{\|G(F(y)) - y\|_1}$$



## Failure cases



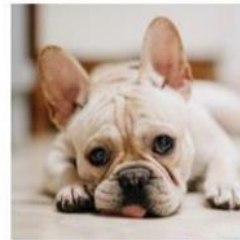
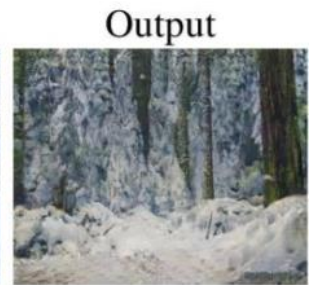
apple → orange



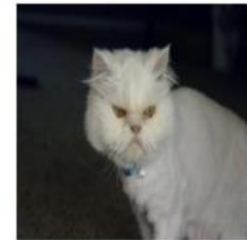
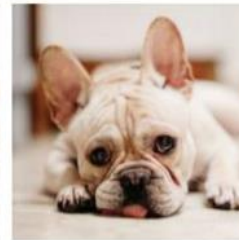
zebra → horse



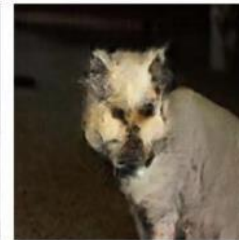
winter → summer



dog → cat



cat → dog



Monet → photo



photo → Ukiyo-e



photo → Van Gogh



iPhone photo → DSLR photo



Cycle  
GAN

Limitation

# Cycle GAN

Limitation  
1 / 100 data





# Thank you

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- [참고]

- - Unpaired Image-to-Image Translation using Cycle-Consistent Adversarial Networks [Jun-Yan Zhu\* Taesung Park\* Phillip Isola Alexei A. Efros Berkeley AI Research (BAIR) laboratory, UC Berkeley]

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1703.10593v6.pdf>

- - Finding connections among images using CycleGAN[Taesung Park, Naver D2, 2017]

<https://www.slideshare.net/NaverEngineering/finding-connections-among-images-using-cyclegan>