
(Supplementary Material)

Text-Adaptive Generative Adversarial Networks: Manipulating Images with Natural Language

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1 Additional Experimental Results

In this supplementary material, we show additional results of our method. Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 show qualitative comparison on CUB and Oxford-102 datasets, and Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 show additional qualitative results of our method.

2 Network Architecture

Table 1 and 2 show the hyperparameters of the proposed network. For the conditional discriminator, we added additional 3×3 convolution layers to conv3, conv4, and conv5 layers in the unconditional discriminator. Then, the features from those layers are spatially reduced by global average pooling and classified by local discriminators. The parameters of each local discriminator is generated from each word vector of the RNN. (Conv2d(K, P): 2D convolution with the kernel size K and the padding P, BN: Batch normalization, LeakyReLU(S): LeakyReLU with the negative slope S, NN Upsampling: Nearest neighbor upsampling)

References

- [1] H. Zhang, T. Xu, H. Li, S. Zhang, X. Wang, X. Huang, and D. Metaxas, “Stackgan: Text to photo-realistic image synthesis with stacked generative adversarial networks,” in *ICCV*, 2017.
- [2] H. Dong, S. Yu, C. Wu, and Y. Guo, “Semantic image synthesis via adversarial learning,” in *ICCV*, Oct 2017.
- [3] Q. H. H. Z. Z. G. X. H. X. H. Tao Xu, Pengchuan Zhang, “AttnGAN: Fine-grained text to image generation with attentional generative adversarial networks,” in *CVPR*, 2018.

Table 1: The parameters of the generator.

Module	Layers	Input size	Output size
(a)	Bidirectional GRU	# of words × 300	# of words × 512
	Temporal Averaging	# of words × 512	512
	Linear, LeakyReLU(0.2)	512	256
	Conditioning Augmentation [1]	256	128
(b)	Conv2d(3, 1), ReLU	3×128×128	64×128×128
	Conv2d(4, 2), BN, ReLU	64×128×128	128×64×64
	Conv2d(4, 2), BN, ReLU	128×64×64	256×32×32
	Conv2d(4, 2), BN, ReLU	256×32×32	512×16×16
Concat (a) and (b)	Conv2d(3, 1), BN, ReLU	640×16×16	512×16×16
Residual Blocks	4 × Residual Block (below)	512×16×16	512×16×16
(c)	Conv2d(3, 1), BN, ReLU	512×16×16	512×16×16
	Conv2d(3, 1), BN	512×16×16	512×16×16
	Input + (c)	512×16×16	512×16×16
Decoder	NN Upsampling (2×)	512×16×16	512×32×32
	Conv2d(3, 1), BN, ReLU	512×32×32	256×32×32
	NN Upsampling (2×)	256×32×32	256×64×64
	Conv2d(3, 1), BN, ReLU	256×64×64	128×64×64
	NN Upsampling (2×)	128×64×64	128×128×128
	Conv2d(3, 1), BN, ReLU	128×128×128	64×128×128
	Conv2d(3, 1), Tanh	64×128×128	3×128×128

Table 2: The parameters of the discriminator.

Module	Layers	Input size	Output size
Image Encoder	Conv2d(4, 2), LeakyReLU(0.2)	3×128×128	64×64×64
	Conv2d(4, 2), BN, LeakyReLU(0.2)	64×64×64	128×32×32
	conv3 Conv2d(4, 2), BN, LeakyReLU(0.2)	128×32×32	256×16×16
	conv4 Conv2d(4, 2), BN, LeakyReLU(0.2)	256×16×16	512×8×8
	conv5 Conv2d(4, 2), BN, LeakyReLU(0.2)	512×8×8	512×4×4
Unconditional Discriminator	Conv2d(4, 0), Softmax	512×4×4	1×1×1
β_{ij}	Bidirectional GRU	# of words × 300	# of words × 512
	Linear, Softmax	# of words × 512	# of words × 3
	See Eq. (3) in the paper	# of words × 512	# of words × 1
	Linear (See Eq. (2) in the paper)	N/A	N/A
(a)	From conv3 Conv2d(3, 1), BN, LeakyReLU(0.2)	256×16×16	256×16×16
	Global Average Pooling	256×16×16	256×1×1
	From conv4 Conv2d(3, 1), BN, LeakyReLU(0.2)	512×8×8	512×8×8
	Global Average Pooling	512×8×8	512×1×1
(b)	From conv5 Conv2d(3, 1), BN, LeakyReLU(0.2)	512×4×4	512×4×4
	Global Average Pooling	512×4×4	512×1×1
Conditional Discriminator	See Eq. (5) in the paper with $(\alpha_i, \beta_{ij}, f_{w_{i,j}}, (a), (b), (c))$	N/A	1×1×1

This bird has **wings that are black and white** and has a **red tinted face**.



This is a **black bird** with **gray and white wings** and a **bright yellow belly and chest**.



This bird has **wings that are brown** and has a **white belly**.

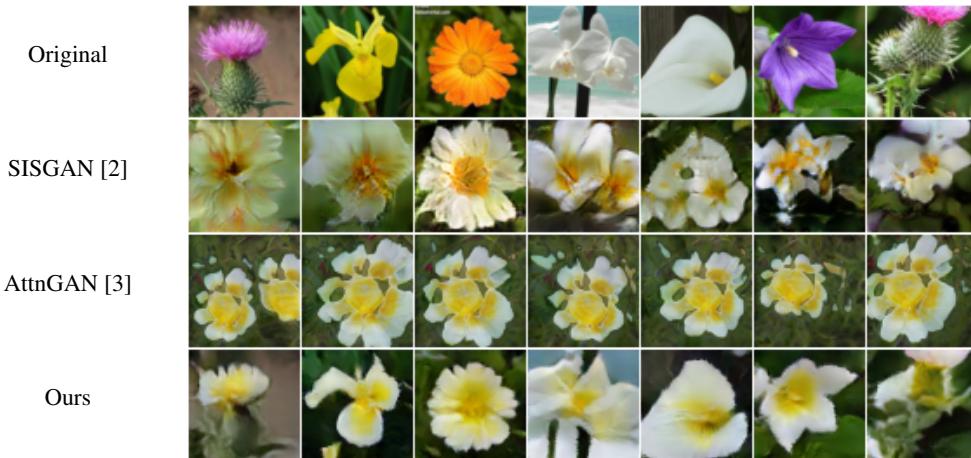


Figure 1: Qualitative comparison on CUB dataset.

This flower has **orange petals** that has **yellow shading in the center**.



This flower has **petals that are white** and has **patches of yellow**.



This flower is **pink, white, and yellow in color**, and has **petals that are multi colored**.



Figure 2: Qualitative comparison on Oxford-102 dataset.

Original



This bird has **wings that are brown** and has a **white belly**.

The bird has **mostly blue plumage** with **streaks of dark grey on the wings and tail**.

This bird has **wings that are grey** and has a **white belly**.

This bird has **wings that are grey** and has a **yellow belly**.



Original



A small bird with **brown and black feathers**, **white belly**, **white eyering**, and a **small brown beak**.

A small **black and white** bird with a long tail, long black legs, a **white belly**, a small head, and a short pointy beak.

This bird is **red with blue** and has a long, pointy beak.



This is a small bird with a **white belly**, a **black and white spotted back** and a pointed beak.

This bird has a **black body** with an **orange beak**.



Figure 3: Additional qualitative results of our method on CUB dataset.

Original



This flower is **white and yellow** in color, with oval shaped petals.

This flower has **white petals** with **pink on the edges of them**.

This flower has a **wide yellow center** surrounded by **long yellow petals** with **central red stripes**.

This flower has **petals that are red** and has **yellow tips**.

This flower has **petals that are pink** and has **yellow stamen**.

Original



This flower has **white petals** with a **splash of red coloring** in the middle of each one.

The petals on this flower are **white** with **yellow stamen**.

This flower is **yellow and brown** in color, with petals that are oval shaped.

This flower has petals that are **pink** and has **yellow stamen**.

This flower has petals that are **white** and has a **peach style**.

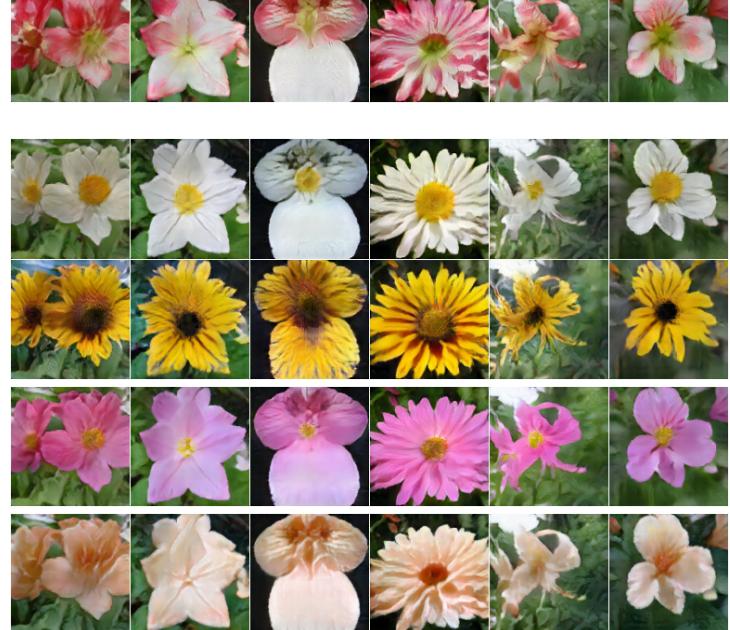


Figure 4: Additional qualitative results of our method on Oxford-102 dataset.