StackGAN

Text to Photo-realistic Image Synthesis with Stacked Generative Adversarial Networks

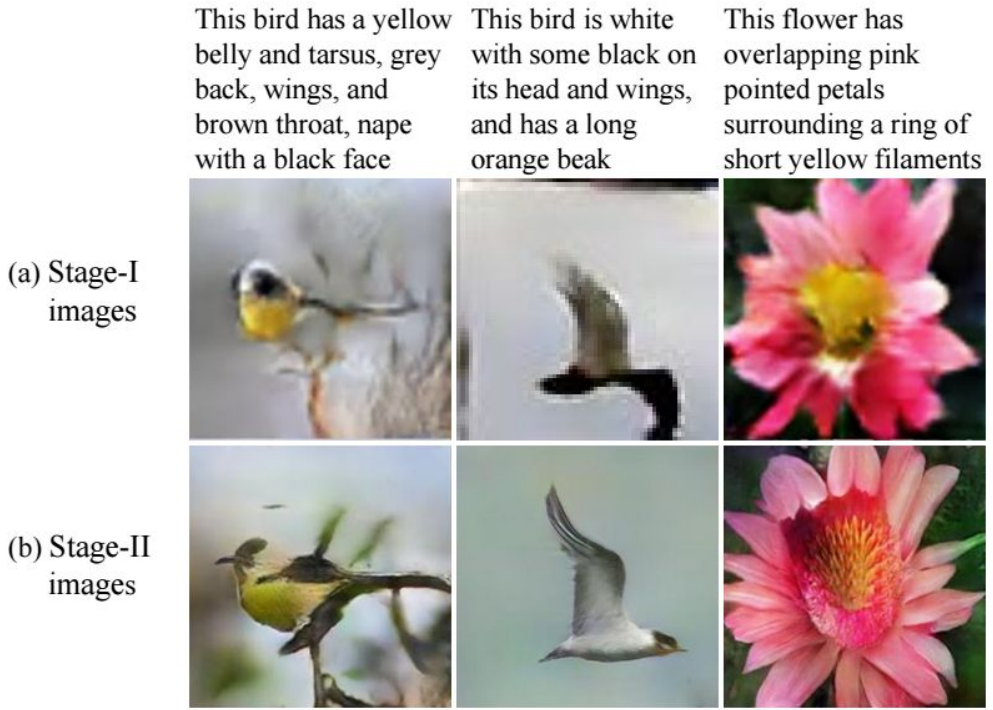
The Problem:


Text description
This bird is blue with white and has a very short beak
This bird has wings that are brown and has a yellow belly
A white bird with a black crown and yellow beak
This bird is white, black, and brown in color, with a brown beak
The bird has small beak, with reddish brown crown and gray belly
This is a small, black bird with a white breast and white on the wingbars.
This bird is white black and yellow in color, with a short black beak
Stage-I images
Stage-II images

2-Stage Network

- Stage 1.
  - Generates 64x64 images
  - Structural information
  - Low detail
- Stage 2.
  - Requires Stage 1. output
  - Upsamples to 256x256
  - Higher detail, photorealistic

Both stages take in the same conditioned textual input



Generalized Adversarial Networks (GAN)

Composed of two models that are alternatively trained to compete with each other.

- The Generator *G*
  - optimized to generate images that are difficult for the discriminator *D* to differentiate from real images.
- The Discriminator *D*
  - optimized to distinguish real images from the synthetic images generated by *G*.

Loss Functions

Scores from The Discriminator:

$$s_r \leftarrow D(x, h) \text{ {real image, right text}}$$
$$s_w \leftarrow D(x, \hat{h}) \text{ {real image, wrong text}}$$
$$s_f \leftarrow D(\hat{x}, h) \text{ {fake image, right text}}$$

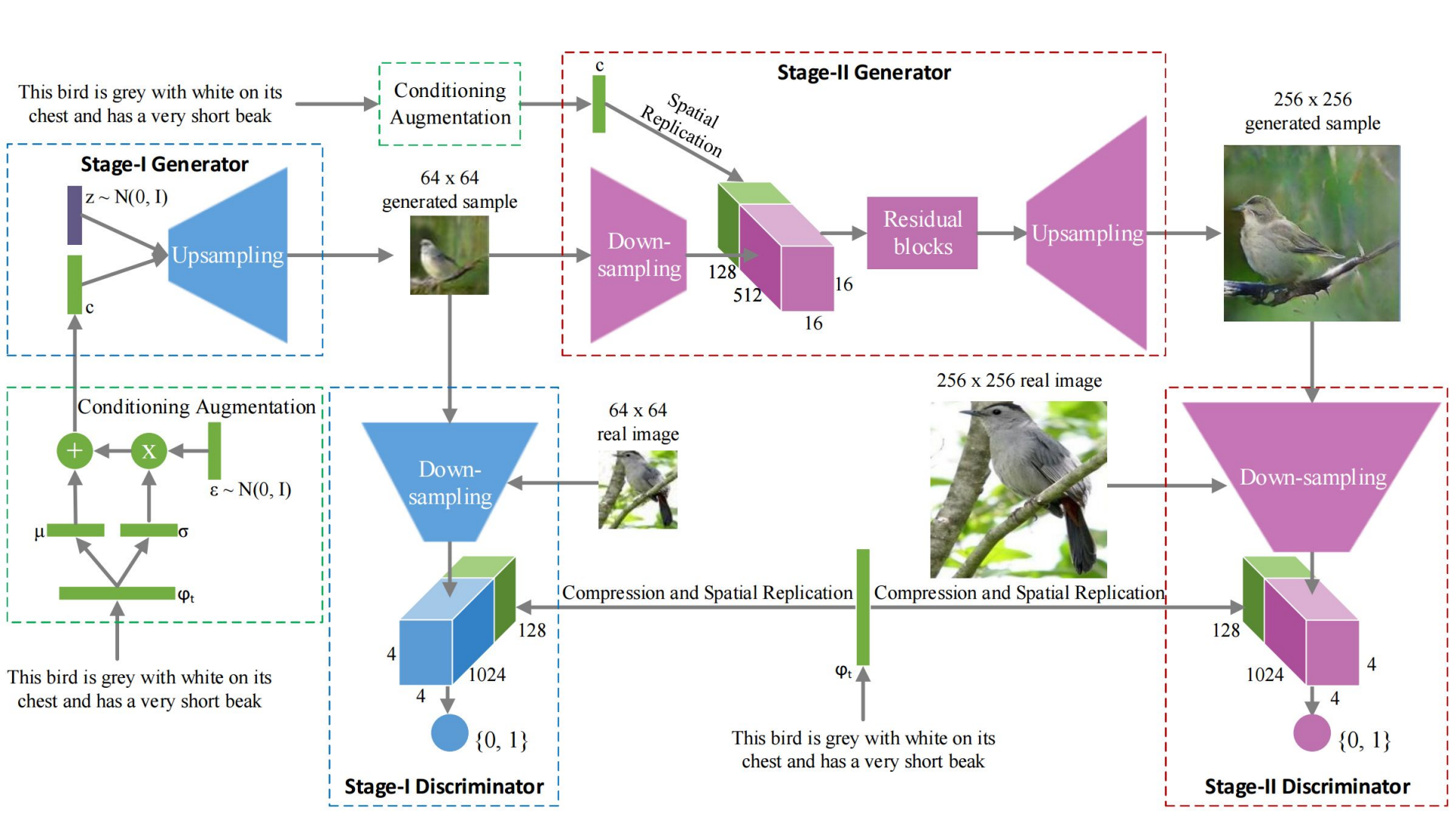
Then alternate:

Maximizing

$$\mathcal{L}_D \leftarrow \log(s_r) + (\log(1 - s_w) + \log(1 - s_f))/2$$

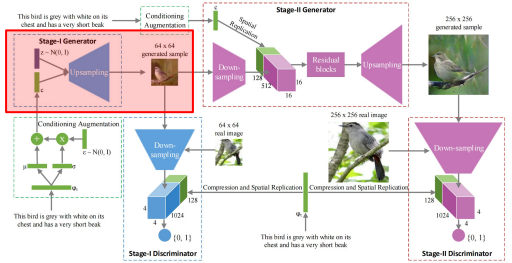
and minimizing

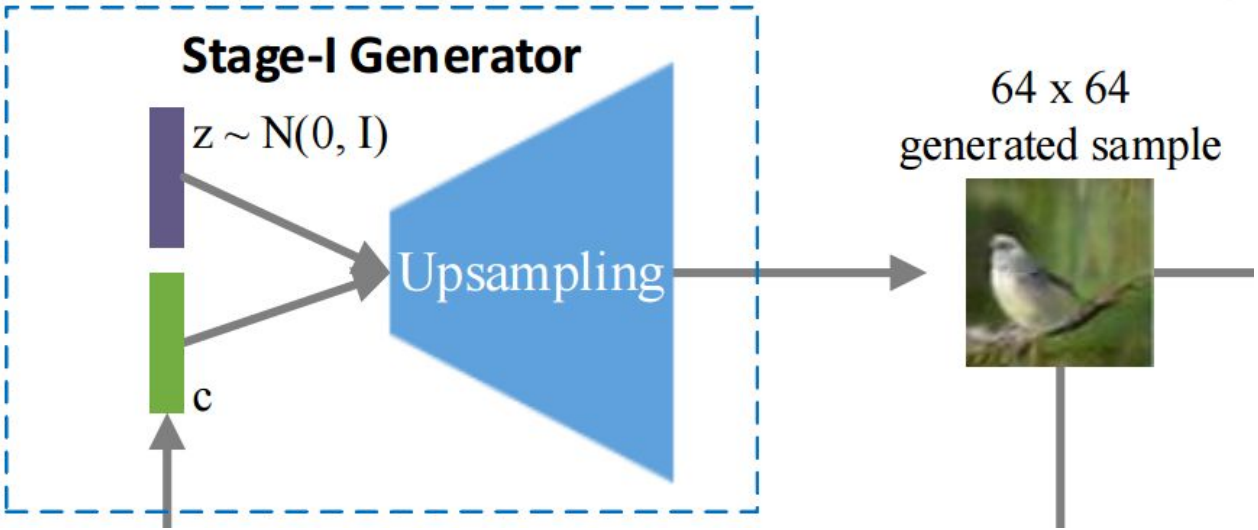
$$\mathcal{L}_G \leftarrow \log(1 - s_f) \quad + \quad \lambda D_{KL}(\mathcal{N}(\mu_0(\varphi_t), \Sigma_0(\varphi_t)) \,||\, \mathcal{N}(0, I))$$


This bird is grey with white on its chest and has a very short beak
Conditioning Augmentation
Stage-I Generator
z ~ N(0, I)
c
Upsampling
64 x 64 generated sample
Conditioning Augmentation
+
x
ε ~ N(0, I)
μ
σ
φt
This bird is grey with white on its chest and has a very short beak
Down-sampling
64 x 64 real image
4
4
1024
128
{0, 1}
Stage-I Discriminator
c
Spatial Replication
Stage-II Generator
Down-sampling
128
512
16
16
Residual blocks
Upsampling
256 x 256 generated sample
256 x 256 real image
Compression and Spatial Replication
Compression and Spatial Replication
φt
This bird is grey with white on its chest and has a very short beak
Down-sampling
128
1024
4
4
{0, 1}
Stage-II Discriminator

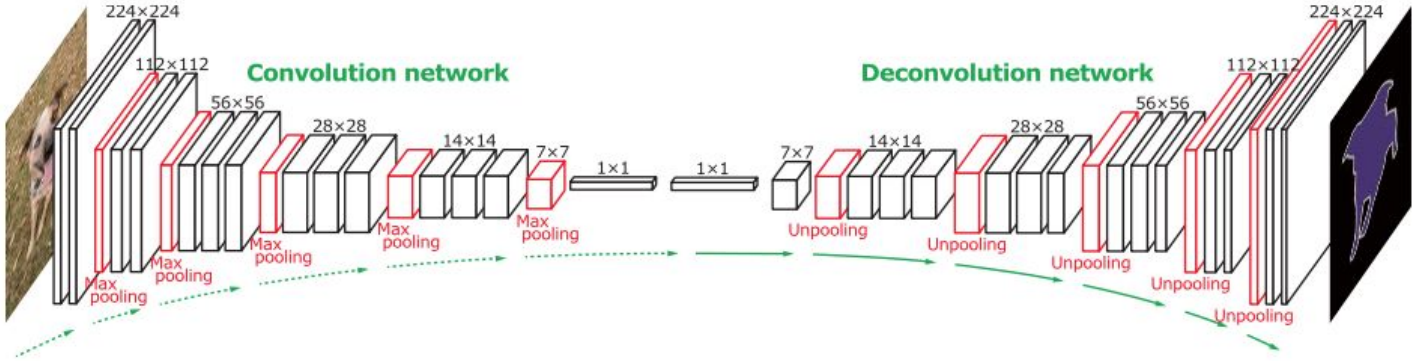
Stage-I Generator

- c - vector representing input sentence
- z - noise sampled from a unit gaussian distribution





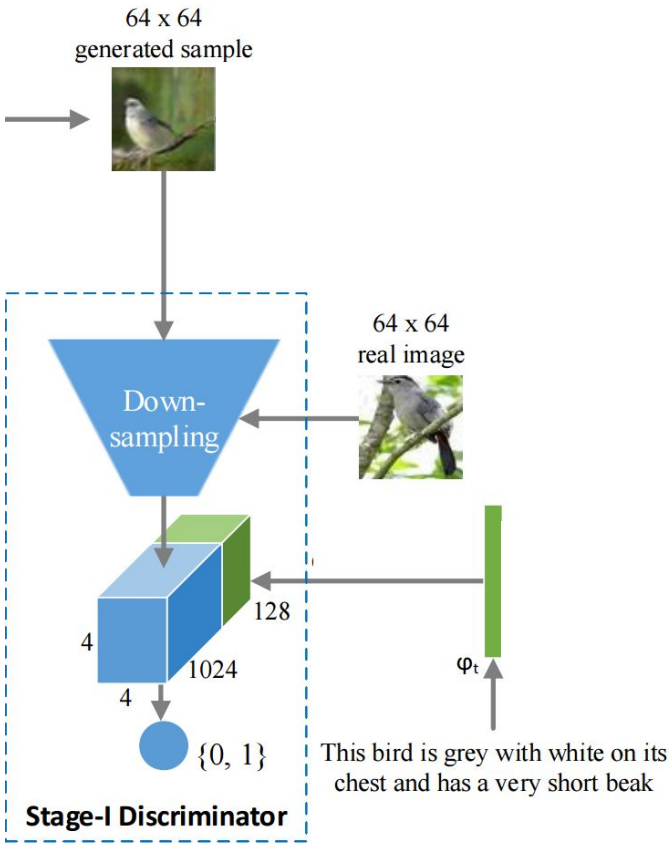
Actually Creating Images

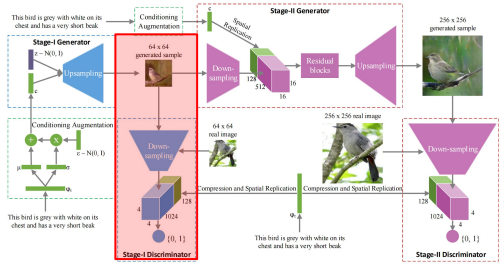


[Nice Deconvolution Animation]

But really they’re upsampling the activation maps using nearest neighbors-- then applying deconvolution

Stage-I Discriminator





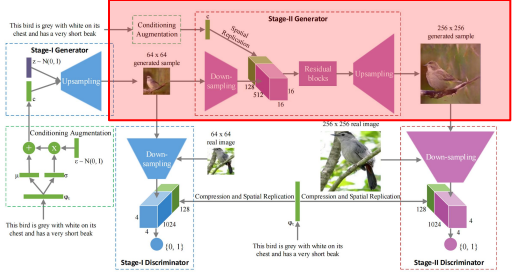
Down-Sampling

- Images
  - Stride-2 convolutions, Batch Norm., Leaky ReLU
  - 64 x 64 x 3 → 4 x 4 x 1024
- Text
  - Fully-connected layer: $\varphi_t \rightarrow 128$
  - Spatially replicate to 4 x 4 x 128
- Depth Concatenate
  - Total of 4 x 4 x 1152

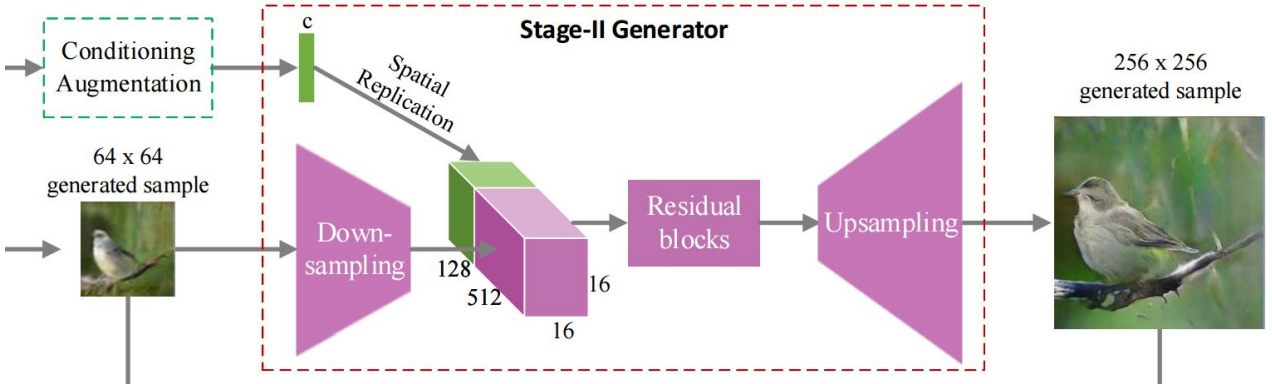
Score

- 1x1 convolution, followed by 4x4 convolution
  - Produces scalar value between 0 and 1

Stage-II Generator



- Takes in…
  - Stage-I's image
  - 'Conditioned augmentation' representing input text
- Downsampling via CNN, Batch Norm, Leaky Relu
- Residual Blocks, similar to ResNet
  - To jointly encode image and text features



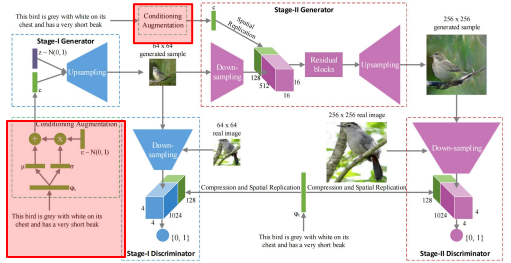
Conditioning Augmentation

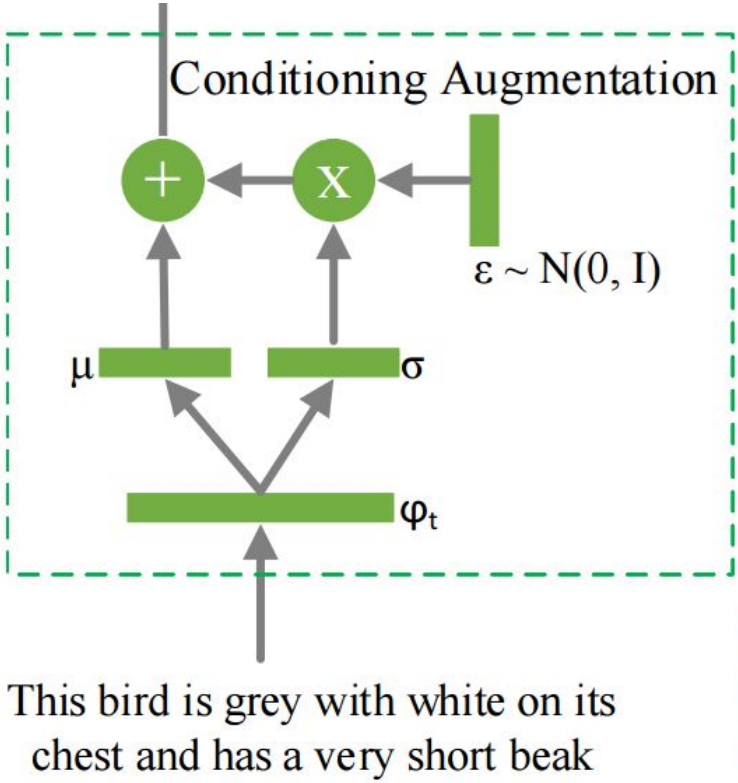
Text Encoding

- Uses a “hybrid character-level convolutional recurrent neural network”
- Same as Reed et al. “GAN Text to Image Synthesis” paper

Augmentation

- Randomly sample “latent variables” from the independent Gaussian distribution $\mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\mu}(\varphi_t), \boldsymbol{\Sigma}(\varphi_t))$





Variations due *purely* to Conditioning Augmentation

This small blue bird has a short pointy beak and brown on its wings

This bird is completely red with black wings and pointy beak

A small sized bird that has a cream belly and a short pointed bill

A small bird with a black head and wings and features grey wings

The noise vector z and the text encoding vector φ are fixed for each row.

Only the samples from the distribution $N(\boldsymbol{\mu}(\varphi_t), \boldsymbol{\Sigma}(\varphi_t))$ actually change between images.

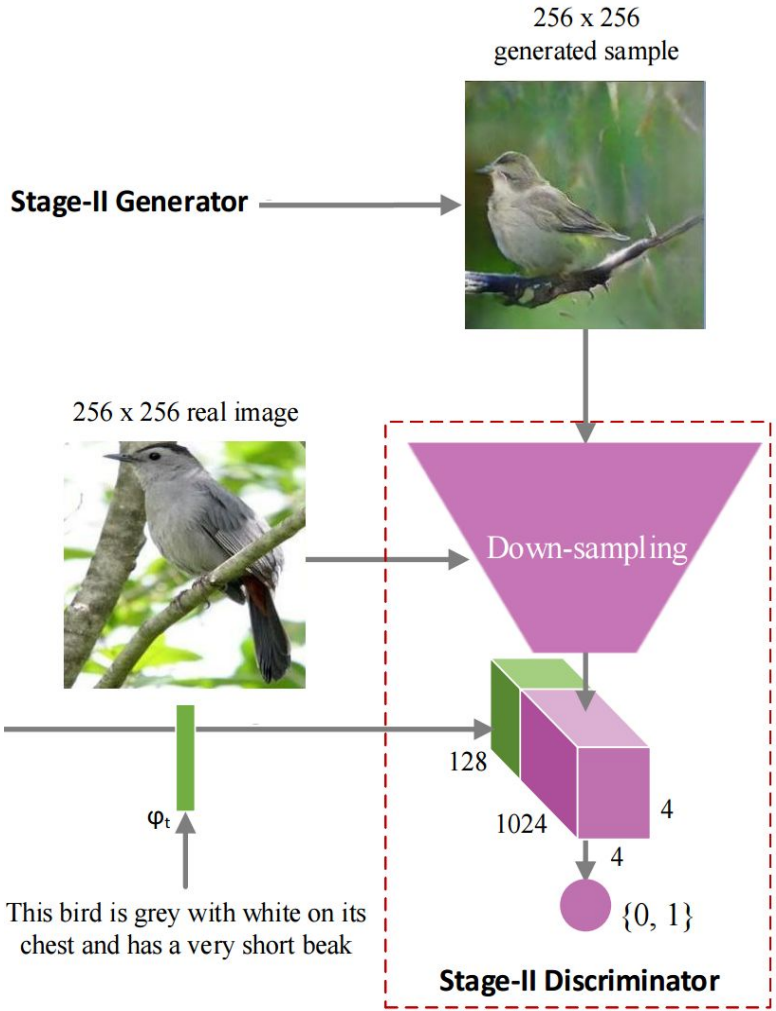
Stage-II Discriminator

Down-sampling

- Same as Stage-I, but more layers

Loss functions

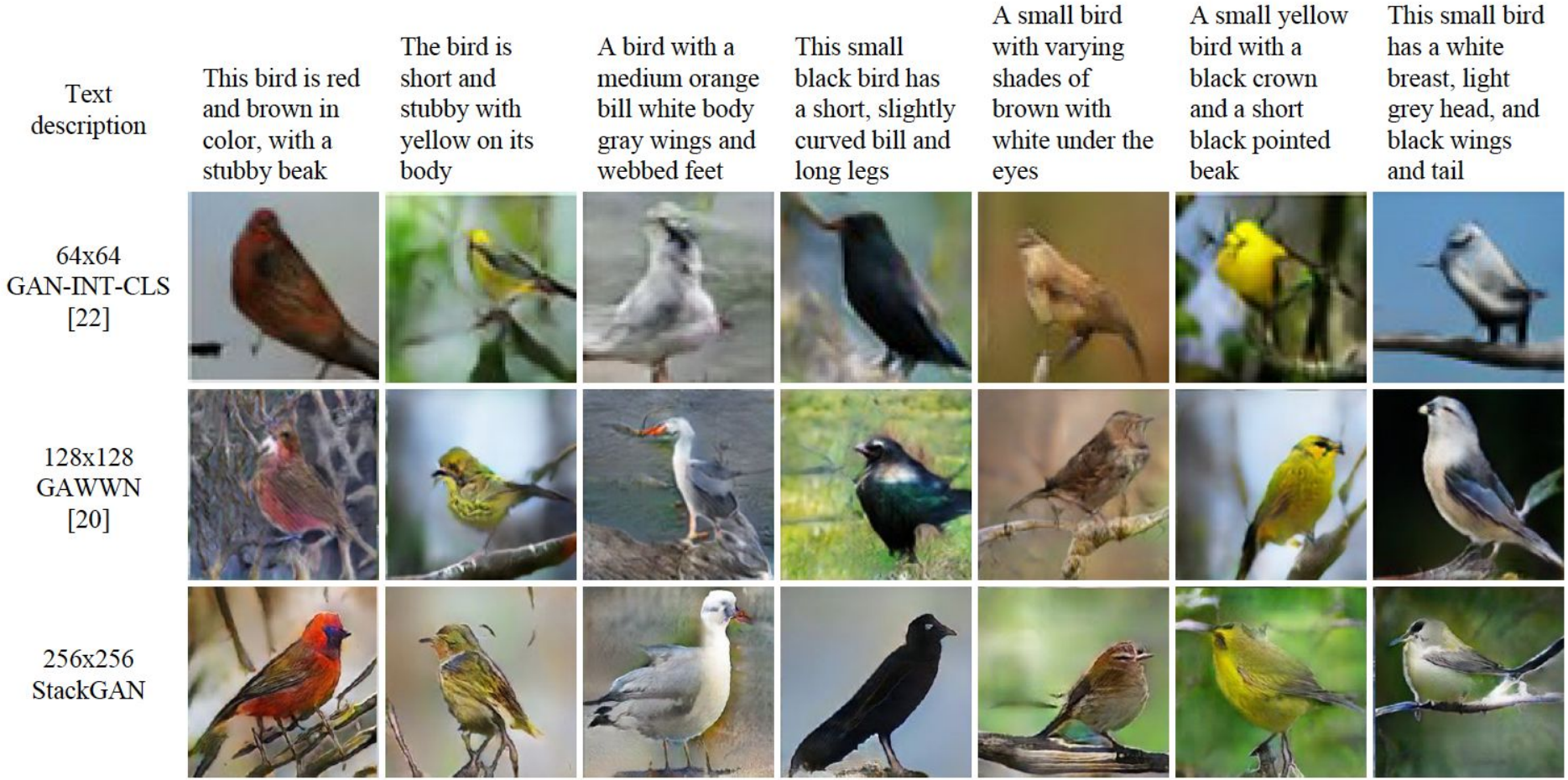
- Same as before, but now *G* is “encourage[d] to extract previously ignored information” in order to trick a more perceptive and detail-oriented *D*.



Evaluation

Method	Inception scores		Human rank	
	CUB	Oxford-102	CUB	Oxford-102
GAN-INT-CLS [22]	2.88 ± .04	2.66 ± .03	2.81 ±.03	1.87 ±.03
GAWWN [20]	3.62 ± .07	/	1.99 ±.04	/
Our StackGAN	3.70 ± .04	3.20 ± .01	1.37 ±.02	1.13 ±.03

- State of the art Inception score, 28.47% and 20.30% improvement
- People seem to like the results, too


Text description
This bird is red and brown in color, with a stubby beak
The bird is short and stubby with yellow on its body
A bird with a medium orange bill white body gray wings and webbed feet
This small black bird has a short, slightly curved bill and long legs
A small bird with varying shades of brown with white under the eyes
A small yellow bird with a black crown and a short black pointed beak
This small bird has a white breast, light grey head, and black wings and tail
64x64 GAN-INT-CLS [22]
128x128 GAWWN [20]
256x256 StackGAN

Text description	This flower has petals that are white and has pink shading	This flower has a lot of small purple petals in a dome-like configuration	This flower has long thin yellow petals and a lot of yellow anthers in the center	This flower is pink, white, and yellow in color, and has petals that are striped	This flower is white and yellow in color, with petals that are wavy and smooth	This flower has upturned petals which are thin and orange with rounded edges	This flower has petals that are dark pink with white edges and pink stamen
64x64 GAN-INT-CLS [22]							
256x256 StackGAN