

# Cycle-GAN

Zhu, et al. 2017

CS598 GAN 2

# Outline

Introduction

Motivation and Method

Results

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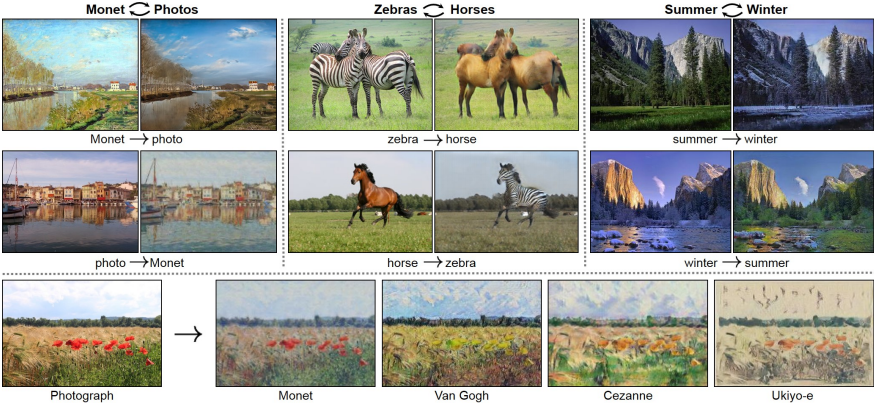
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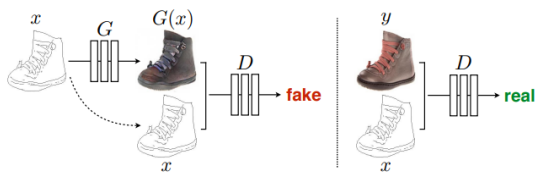
# Introduction

- ▶ Convert an image from one representation to another.
- ▶ Capture characteristics of one image domain and figure out how these characteristics could be translated into the other domain.

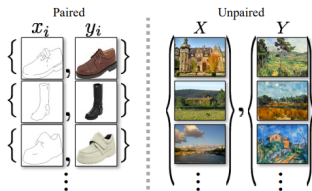


# Related Works

## pix2pix:



(a)



(b)

- ▶ Limitation: require supervision of paired images.

# Related Works

## Neural Style Transfer Methods:

- ▶ Given a style image, we disentangle the style information from the content information.
- ▶ Transfer the style information to the target image.
- ▶ Limitation: only learn mapping between two specific images.



Style

Content

Ours

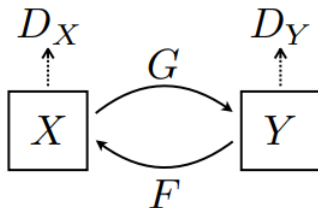
Chen and Schmidt

Ulyanov *et al.*

Gatys *et al.*

# Formulations

- ▶ Training samples  $\{x_i\}_{i=1}^N$  where  $x_i \in X$  and  $\{y_i\}_{i=1}^N$  where  $y_i \in Y$ .
- ▶ Two mapping  $G : X \rightarrow Y$  and  $F : Y \rightarrow X$ .
- ▶ Two discriminators:  $D_X$  and  $D_Y$ .



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# Adversarial Loss

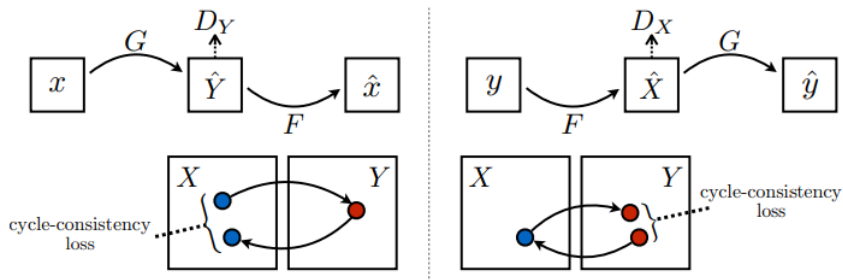
- ▶ Encourage  $G$  to generate images similar to images in domain  $Y$  and  $D_Y$  to distinguish  $G(x)$  from  $y$ .

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{GAN}}(G, D_Y, X, Y) = \mathbb{E}_{y \sim p_{\text{data}}(y)} [\log D_Y(y)] \\ + \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{\text{data}}(x)} [\log (1 - D_Y(G(x)))]$$

- ▶ Similarly, for  $F$ , we also have  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{GAN}}(F, D_X, X, Y)$ .

# Consistency Loss

- ▶ A neural network is capable of mapping the input images to any subsets of images in the target domain, so we need extra regularization other than the adversarial loss.
- ▶ Mapping function should be cycle-consistent, i.e.,  
 $x \rightarrow G(x) \rightarrow F(G(x)) \approx x$ .



# Consistency Loss

- ▶ Cycle consistency loss:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{\text{cyc}}(G, F) &= \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{\text{data}}(x)} [\|F(G(x)) - x\|_1] \\ &\quad + \mathbb{E}_{y \sim p_{\text{data}}(y)} [\|G(F(y)) - y\|_1]\end{aligned}$$

- ▶ Therefore, the full objective is:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}(G, F, D_X, D_Y) &= \mathcal{L}_{\text{GAN}}(G, D_Y, X, Y) \\ &\quad + \mathcal{L}_{\text{GAN}}(F, D_X, Y, X) \\ &\quad + \lambda \mathcal{L}_{\text{cyc}}(G, F)\end{aligned}$$

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# Quantitative Results

<b>Loss</b>	<b>Map → Photo</b>	<b>Photo → Map</b>
	% Turkers labeled <i>real</i>	% Turkers labeled <i>real</i>
CoGAN [32]	0.6% ± 0.5%	0.9% ± 0.5%
BiGAN/ALI [9, 7]	2.1% ± 1.0%	1.9% ± 0.9%
SimGAN [46]	0.7% ± 0.5%	2.6% ± 1.1%
Feature loss + GAN	1.2% ± 0.6%	0.3% ± 0.2%
CycleGAN (ours)	<b>26.8% ± 2.8%</b>	<b>23.2% ± 3.4%</b>

Table 1: AMT “real vs fake” test on maps↔aerial photos at  $256 \times 256$  resolution.

<b>Loss</b>	<b>Per-pixel acc.</b>	<b>Per-class acc.</b>	<b>Class IOU</b>
CoGAN [32]	0.40	0.10	0.06
BiGAN/ALI [9, 7]	0.19	0.06	0.02
SimGAN [46]	0.20	0.10	0.04
Feature loss + GAN	0.06	0.04	0.01
CycleGAN (ours)	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.11</b>
pix2pix [22]	0.71	0.25	0.18

Table 2: FCN-scores for different methods, evaluated on Cityscapes labels→photo.

<b>Loss</b>	<b>Per-pixel acc.</b>	<b>Per-class acc.</b>	<b>Class IOU</b>
CoGAN [32]	0.45	0.11	0.08
BiGAN/ALI [9, 7]	0.41	0.13	0.07
SimGAN [46]	0.47	0.11	0.07
Feature loss + GAN	0.50	0.10	0.06
CycleGAN (ours)	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.16</b>
pix2pix [22]	0.85	0.40	0.32

Table 3: Classification performance of photo→labels for different methods on cityscapes.

# Quantitative Results

<b>Loss</b>	<b>Per-pixel acc.</b>	<b>Per-class acc.</b>	<b>Class IOU</b>
Cycle alone	0.22	0.07	0.02
GAN alone	0.51	0.11	0.08
GAN + forward cycle	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.12</b>
GAN + backward cycle	0.39	0.14	0.06
CycleGAN (ours)	0.52	0.17	0.11

Table 4: Ablation study: FCN-scores for different variants of our method, evaluated on Cityscapes labels→photo.

<b>Loss</b>	<b>Per-pixel acc.</b>	<b>Per-class acc.</b>	<b>Class IOU</b>
Cycle alone	0.10	0.05	0.02
GAN alone	0.53	0.11	0.07
GAN + forward cycle	0.49	0.11	0.07
GAN + backward cycle	0.01	0.06	0.01
CycleGAN (ours)	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.16</b>

Table 5: Ablation study: classification performance of photo→labels for different losses, evaluated on Cityscapes.

# Qualitative Results

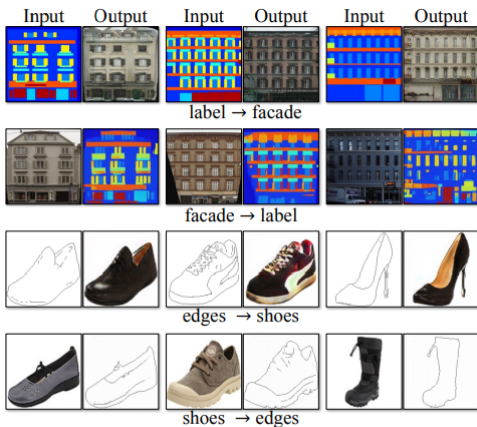
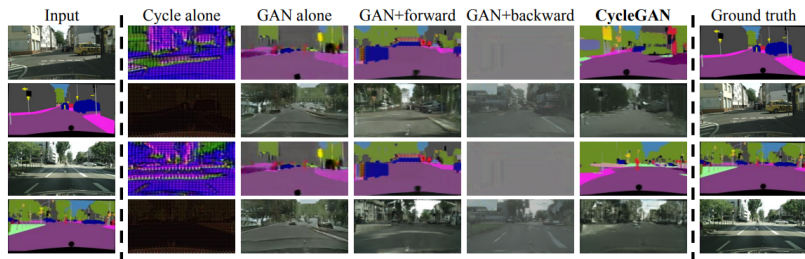


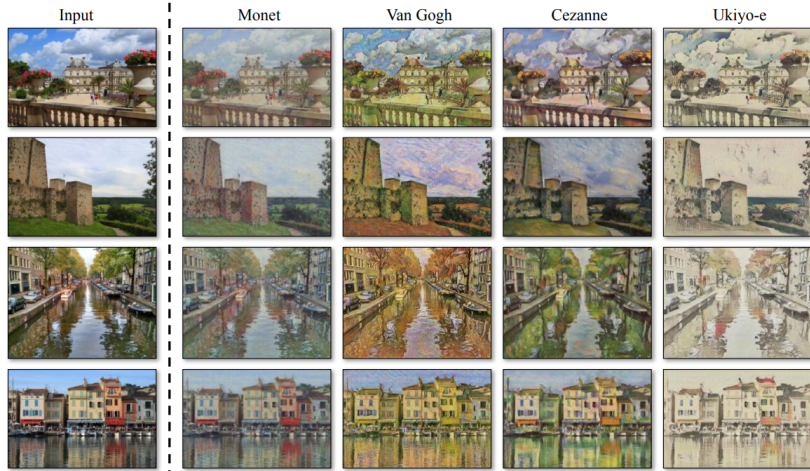
Figure 8: Example results of CycleGAN on paired datasets used in “pix2pix” [22] such as architectural labels $\leftrightarrow$ photos and edges $\leftrightarrow$ shoes.

# Qualitative Results





# Qualitative Results



# Qualitative Results



Photo → Van Gogh

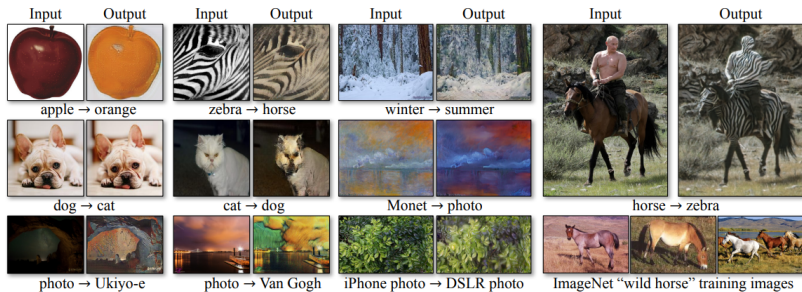


Photo → Ukiyo-e



Photo → Cezanne

# Qualitative Results



# References

- ▶ Jun-Yan Zhu\*, Taesung Park\*, Phillip Isola, and Alexei A. Efros. "Unpaired Image-to-Image Translation using Cycle-Consistent Adversarial Networks", in IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision (ICCV), 2017
- ▶ Phillip Isola, Jun-Yan Zhu, Tinghui Zhou, Alexei A. Efros. Image-to-Image Translation with Conditional Adversarial Networks, CVPR, 2017
- ▶ Arbitrary Style Transfer in Real-time with Adaptive Instance Normalization Xun Huang, Serge Belongie, ICCV 2017