# Vector Quantized-VAE

Hantao Zhang

## Introduction

- Vector Quantized-VAE (VQ-VAE)
- Encoder outputs quantized rather than continuous codes
- Prior is learnt rather than static



• Achieve a model that conserves the important features of the data in its latent space while optimizing for maximum likelihood

## Approach

• Vector Quantization

$$q(z = k|x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } k = \operatorname{argmin}_{j} \|z_{e}(x) - e_{j}\|_{2}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases},$$

$$z_{q}(x) = e_{k}, \text{ where } k = \operatorname{argmin}_{j} \left\| |z_{e}(x) - e_{j}| \right\|_{2} \qquad \text{Commitment Loss} \end{cases},$$

$$Objective$$

$$L = \log p\left( x |z_{q}(x) \right) + \left\| |sg[z_{e}(x)] - e| \right\|_{2}^{2} + \beta \|z_{e}(x) - sg[e]\|_{2}^{2}$$
Reconstruction VQ Objective Loss

#### Model Architecture



# Advantage of model

- Simple to train
- Circumvent *Posterior Collapse*
- Low variance

#### Experiments: Reconstruction



## Experiments: Sampling

