Inner-Class and Inter-Class Style Transfer using CycleGAN

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CONTENT:

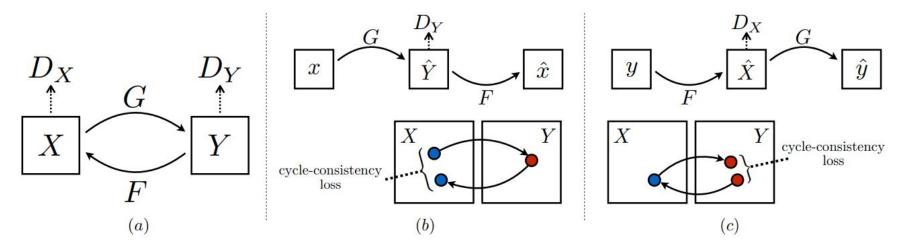
- Problem Description and Motivation
- Method Overview
- Results
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Problem Description and Motivation

- Image-to-image translation
 - Learn the mapping from input image to output image
 - Applications
 - Style transfer, object transfiguration, and photo enhancement
- Lack of paired training data
 - Cycle-Consistent Adversarial Networks
 - Learns the mapping under the constraint of the cycle consistency

Method Overview

- CycleGAN
 - Learns the mapping (e.g. $G : X \rightarrow Y$)
 - Under the constraint of inverse mapping (e.g. $F(G(X)) \approx X$)



Method Overview

- Generator
 - 9-block Residual network
- Discriminator
 - 40×40 PatchGAN
 - Classify whether 40×40 overlapping image patches are real or fake

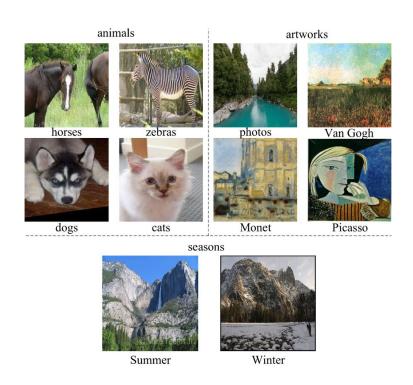
layer name	layer setting
conv 0	$[4 \times 4, 64]$, pad=1, stride=2
	Leaky ReLU
conv 1	$[4 \times 4, 128]$, pad=1, stride=2
	Instance Norm + Leaky ReLU
conv 2	$[4 \times 4, 256]$, pad=1, stride=2
	Instance Norm + ReLU
conv 3	$[4 \times 4, 512]$, pad=1, stride=1
	Instance Norm + ReLU
conv final	$[4 \times 4, 1]$, pad=1, stride=1

Table 2: Detailed architecture of discriminator

layer name	layer setting
conv0_1	[7 × 7, 64], pad=1, stride=1 Instance Norm + ReLU
conv0_2	[3 × 3, 128], pad=1, stride=1 Instance Norm + ReLU
conv0_3	[3 × 3, 128], pad=1, stride=2 Instance Norm + ReLU
Residual Block 1	[$3 \times 3, 256$], pad=1, stride=1 Instance Norm + ReLU \times 2
Residual Block 2	[$3 \times 3, 256$], pad=1, stride=1 Instance Norm + ReLU \times 2
Residual Block 3	[$3 \times 3, 256$], pad=1, stride=1 Instance Norm + ReLU \times 2
Residual Block 4	$[3 \times 3, 256]$, pad=1, stride=1 Instance Norm + ReLU \times 2
Residual Block 5	$[3 \times 3, 256]$, pad=1, stride=1 Instance Norm + ReLU \times 2
Residual Block 6	[$3 \times 3, 256$], pad=1, stride=1 Instance Norm + ReLU \times 2
Residual Block 7	[$3 \times 3, 256$], pad=1, stride=1 Instance Norm + ReLU \times 2
Residual Block 8	[$3 \times 3, 256$], pad=1, stride=1 Instance Norm + ReLU \times 2
Residual Block 9	[$3 \times 3, 256$], pad=1, stride=1 Instance Norm + ReLU \times 2
deconv 1	[3 × 3, 128], stride=2 Instance Norm + ReLU
deconv 2	[3 × 3, 64], stride=2 Instance Norm + ReLU
conv final	[7 \times 7, 3], pad=1, stride=1 Tanh

Table 1: Detailed architecture of generator: 9-block

Inner-class and inter-class





 $\text{winter} \rightarrow \text{summer}$









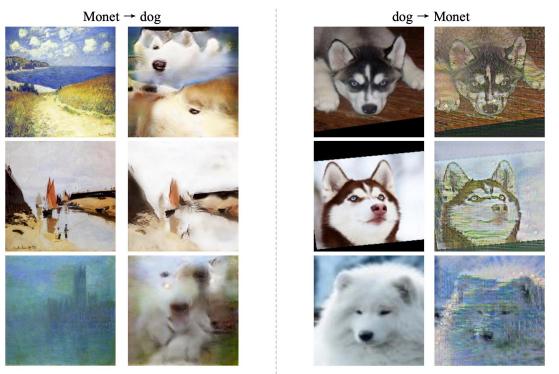




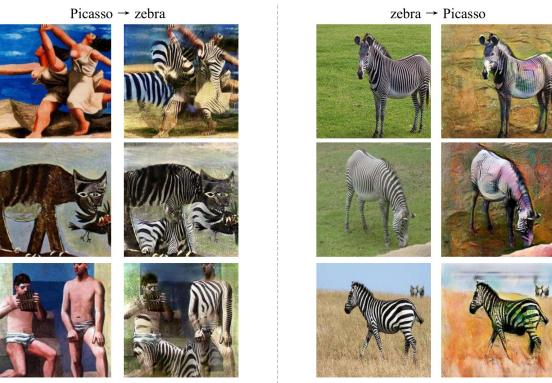




More interesting results (inter-class)...



More interesting results...

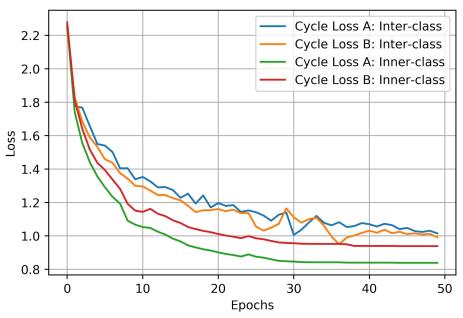


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Conclusion and Discussion

- Inter-class style transfer is generally harder than inner-class style transfer
 - Domain gap is bigger for inter-class style transfer
- Style transfer on animals is generally harder than on landscapes
 - Animals usually have more attributes than the pure landscapes
- Artworks to photo is generally harder than photo to artworks
 - Artworks usually contain objects that are highly different from real objects

Discussion: Why this happened?



VanGogh2photo (Inner-class) vs VanGogh2zebra (Inter-class)

Some failures

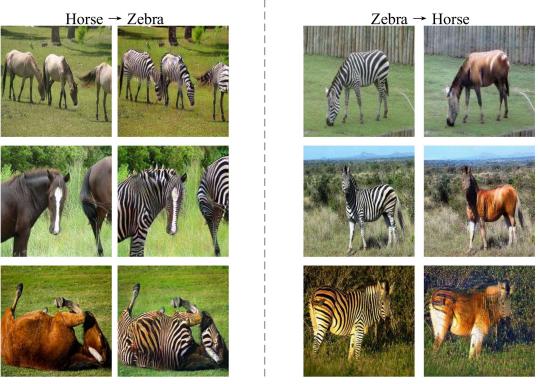








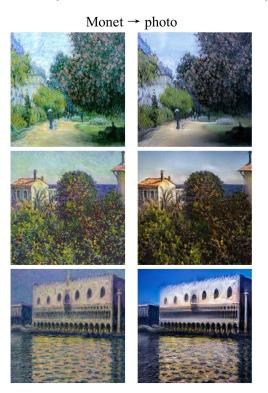
Thanks for watching! Questions...



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photo → Picasso





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More interesting results...

