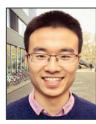
A Large-Scale Study on Regularization and Normalization in GANs



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Model

Loss + regularization + normalization + neural architectures

- Non-saturating
- Wasserstein
- Least-squares

- Gradient penalty
- L2 regularization
- Spectral normalization
- Layer normalization
- Batch normalization

- RESNET
- DCGAN/SNDCGAN

Sample quality: measured by

- (a) Frechet Inception Distance
- (b) Inception Score

Fastest: minimizes the number of hyperparameter settings needed

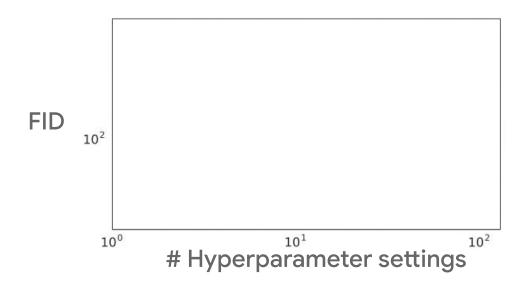
Reported in the literature + sequential Bayesian optimization

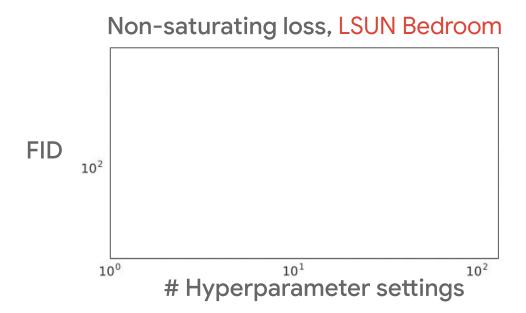
Experimental protocol

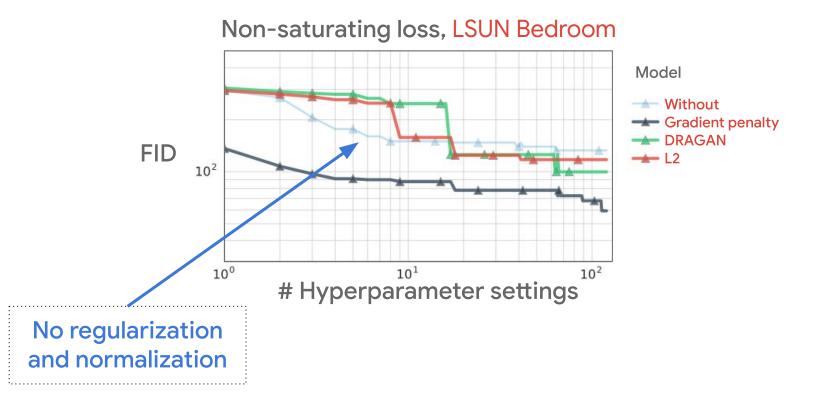
- 1. Pick a dataset (CelebA-HQ, LSUN Bedrooms, CIFAR10)
- 2. Pick a model (>15,000)
- 3. Train it on more than 260 hyperparameter settings
- 4. Plot the best score for a given budget of hyperparameters

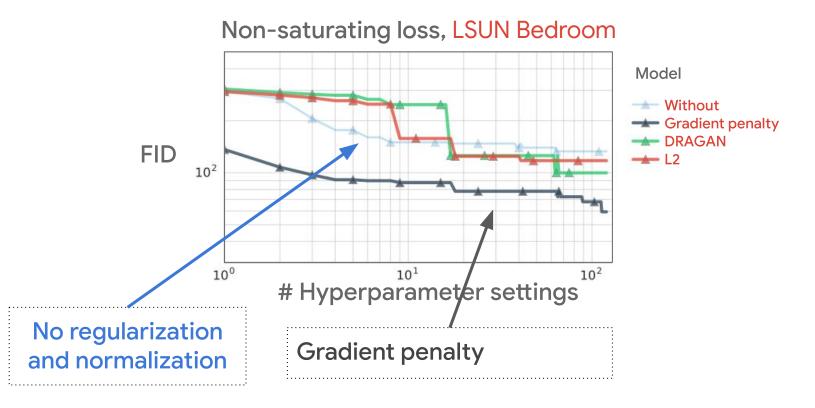
Study: Regularization and normalization

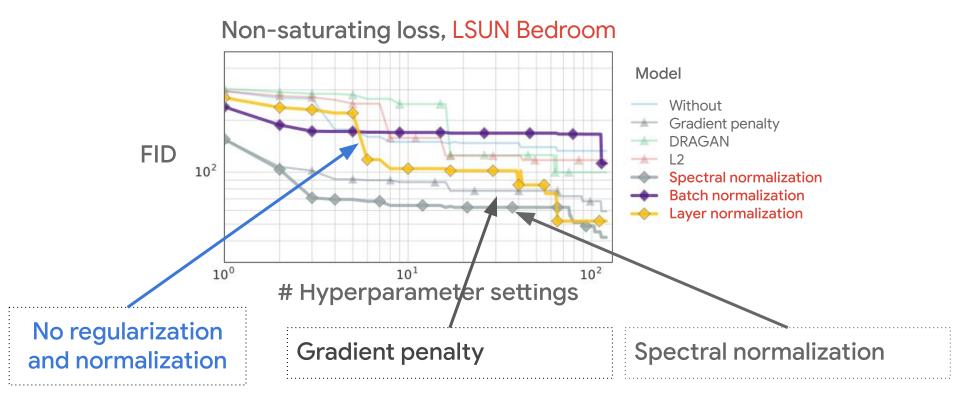
- 1. Improved Training of Wasserstein GANs
 Gulrajani, I., Ahmed, F., Arjovsky, M., Dumoulin, V., & Courville, A. C. (2017)
- 2. On Convergence and Stability of GANs Kodali, N., Abernethy, J., Hays, J., & Kira, Z (2017)
- 3. Spectral Normalization for Generative Adversarial Networks Miyato, T., Kataoka, T., Koyama, M., & Yoshida, Y. (2018)
- 4. Layer Normalization Lei Ba, J., Kiros, J. R., & Hinton, G. E. (2016)
- 5. Batch Normalization: Accelerating Deep Network Training by Reducing Internal Covariate Shift loffe, S., & Szegedy, C. (2015)











- 1. Optimization remains a key challenge
- 2. Spectral normalization is the most effective technique
 - No dataset-specific hyperparameter tuning is required
 - Per-iteration overhead is minimal
- 3. Gradient-based regularization from Gulrajani et al.
 - Useful, but necessitates hyperparameter tuning
 - Has a significantly higher per-iteration cost than spectral normalization

Many Paths to Equilibrium: GANs do not Need to Decrease a Divergence at Every Step Fedus, W., Rosca, M., Lakshminarayanan, B., Dai, A.M., Mohamed, S., & Goodfellow, I. (2017)

Varying losses and neural architectures

- 1. Insights transfer across loss functions
 - Wasserstein GAN
 Arjovsky, M., Chintala, S., & Bottou, L. (2017)
 - Least squares Generative Adversarial Networks. Mao, X., Li, Q., Xie, H., Lau, R. Y., Wang, Z., & Paul Smolley, S. (2017)
- 2. Insights transfer across neural architectures
 - (SN)-DCGAN Radford, A., Metz, L., & Chintala, S. (2015)
 - Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition He, K., Zhang, X., Ren, S., & Sun, J. (2016)

Summary

There is a lot of room for progress -- optimization remains a key challenge

Spectral normalization is currently the most effective technique*

Gradient-based regularization is useful, but necessitates more tuning

Future work

- Customized architectures (e.g. BigGAN, StyleGAN)
- 2. Self-attention and self-modulation mechanisms
- 3. Improved quantitative evaluation measures
 - Assessing Generative Models via Precision and Recall
 Sajjadi, M. S., Bachem, O., Lucic, M., Bousquet, O., & Gelly, S. (2018)
 - Improved Precision and Recall Metric for Assessing Generative Models Kynkäänniemi, T., Karras, T., Laine, S., Lehtinen, J., Aila, T. (2019)

Resources

Code, pretrained models and Colab available at:



github.com/google/compare_gan

Check out our poster #9 tonight (Jun 12th) 6:30-9:00 pm!