Adversarial Knowledge Distillation for a Compact Generator

Hideki Tsunashima\textsuperscript{1,2)}, Hirokatsu Kataoka\textsuperscript{2)}, Junji Yamato\textsuperscript{3)}, Qiu Chen\textsuperscript{3)}, Shigeo Morishima\textsuperscript{4)}

1) Waseda University, 2) AIST, 3) Kogakuin University, 4) Waseda Research Institute for Science and Engineering
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GANs have the problem of large computation resources

Generative Adversarial Nets achieve the impressive progress in generative models. However, state-of-the-art GANs require large amount computation resources.

For instance, training StyleGAN [1] needs 7 days on 8 NVIDIA V100. Moreover, the size of the pre-trained weights of StyleGAN is 310MB.
The compression methods for unconditional GANs.

- LIT (Animesh et al., ICML2019) [2]
  LIT reduces chunks of the residual blocks so that it reduces parameters of GANs. However, LIT can be only applied to a generator which has the ResNet architecture.
The methods of compressing GANs

- The compression methods for unconditional GANs

    MSE-method takes the Mean Squared Error (MSE) between the generated images of a teacher and student. However, MSE-method aggravates quality of the generated images from vanilla GANs
The methods of compressing GANs

- The compression methods for conditional GANs
  - GAN Compressions (Li et al., CVPR2020) [4]
  - Distilling portable Generative Adversarial Networks for Image Translation (Chen et al., AAAI2020) [5]
  - AGD (Fu et al., ICML2020) [6]
  - Learning Efficient GANs via Differentiable Masks and co-Attention Distillation (Li et al., arXiv preprint 2020) [7]

These methods are specialized to conditional GANs. Therefore, these are out of scope in our paper.
Contents

- Adversarial Knowledge Distillation for Generative Models
Adversarial Knowledge Distillation for Generative models

We propose Adversarial Knowledge Distillation for Generative models (AKDG). The key of AKDG is the additional discriminator which judges a teacher or student.
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Confirming the effectiveness of AKDG on a toy dataset

The connection between modes is sparse in the student trained with AKDG on 2D Ring. The student does not miss the modes in comparison with the vanilla model on 2D Grid.

We confirm AKDG appropriately work.
Compressing GANs on CIFAR-10

IS: Inception Score, FID: Fréchet Inception Distance

Quality and diversity of the images generated by the student trained with AKDG is the best.

Moreover, AKDG is robust in terms of the difference of architecture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Methods</th>
<th># layers</th>
<th># params</th>
<th># mult-add</th>
<th>IS ↑</th>
<th>FID ↓</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teacher (SNGAN [4])</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4.1M</td>
<td>793M</td>
<td>8.49(±0.13)</td>
<td>16.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCGAN vanilla [40]</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.6M(37.6%↓)</td>
<td>229M(71.1%↓)</td>
<td>6.86(±0.07)</td>
<td>31.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCGAN-MSE [21]</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.6M(37.6%↓)</td>
<td>229M(71.1%↓)</td>
<td>6.45(±0.07)</td>
<td>40.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>DCGAN-AKDG (ours)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.6M(37.6%↓)</td>
<td>229M(71.1%↓)</td>
<td><strong>7.05(±0.07)</strong></td>
<td><strong>29.52</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLP vanilla [40]</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.2M(46.3%↓)</td>
<td>2.2M(99.7%↓)</td>
<td>4.66(±0.02)</td>
<td>61.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>MLP-MSE [21]</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.2M(46.3%↓)</td>
<td>2.2M(99.7%↓)</td>
<td>3.97(±0.05)</td>
<td>108.92</td>
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<tr>
<td>MLP-AKDG (ours)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.2M(46.3%↓)</td>
<td>2.2M(99.7%↓)</td>
<td><strong>5.14(±0.05)</strong></td>
<td><strong>53.73</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Compressing GANs on CIFAR-10

IS: Inception Score, FID: Fréchet Inception Distance

Quality and diversity of the images generated by the student trained with AKDG is the best.

Moreover, AKDG is robust in terms of the difference of architecture.
Compressing GANs on LSUN bedroom

Quality of the images generated by the student with AKDG is the best.

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<th># params</th>
<th># mult-add</th>
<th>FID ↓</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teacher (PGGAN [2])</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18.3M</td>
<td>8.9B</td>
<td>21.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCGAN vanilla (batch64) [40]</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.7M(79.8% ↓)</td>
<td>785M(91.2% ↓)</td>
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<tr>
<td>DCGAN vanilla (batch2048) [40]</td>
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<td>3.7M(79.8% ↓)</td>
<td>785M(91.2% ↓)</td>
<td>37.89</td>
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<tr>
<td>DCGAN-MSE [21]</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.7M(79.8% ↓)</td>
<td>785M(91.2% ↓)</td>
<td>98.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCGAN-AKDG (ours)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.7M(79.8% ↓)</td>
<td>785M(91.2% ↓)</td>
<td>27.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Why does not AKDG work in case of the small batchsize?

We visualize the real images and the images of the teacher using UMAP. Red circle indicates images of the teacher which does not overlap the real images. This distribution gap incurs the collapse of training.
Conclusion and Future Work

- **Conclusion**
  We propose the novel compression method for unconditional generative models. In all experiments, our AKDG outperforms the conventional compression method.

- **Future Work**
  1. We will fix the problem of large batchsize training.
  2. We will incorporate other network compression methods, such as pruning, quantization and tensor factorization.