

Supplementary Material for SEGAN

Section A: Analysis of Attention Regularization Term

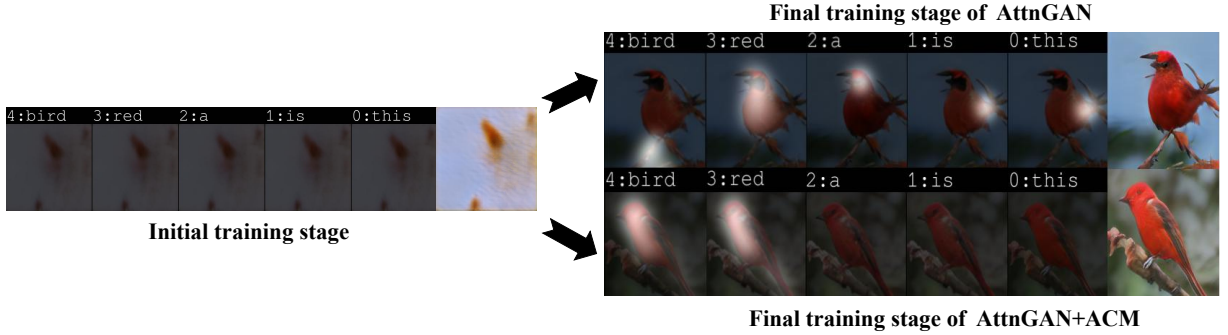


Figure 1: Word-level attention weight maps generated of initial training stage (image on the left), final training stage of AttnGAN (image on the upper right corner) and final training stage of AttnGAN+ACM (image on the lower right corner).

The ACM (page 3, 4) contains the DAMSM in AttnGAN and *proposed attention regularization term* (\mathcal{L}_c), namely $\mathcal{L}_{ACM} = \mathcal{L}_{DAMSM} + \lambda_1 \mathcal{L}_c$ (Eq.2, page 4). This section gives a more thorough discussion on the attention regularization term $\mathcal{L}_c = \sum_{i,j} (\min(r_{i,j}, \alpha))^2$ (page 3).

In Figure 1, left, we show the word-level attention weight maps generated in the initial training stage. Using AttnGAN, after the training stage, the attention weight maps are shown in the upper right. Using our AttnGAN + ACM, after the training, the attention weight maps are shown in the bottom right. In this visualization, for the subregions whose semantic meanings have corresponding expression in the description text, these regions are highlighted in white and listed together with their most relevant words.

In the initialization phase of the training, the attention weights (r_{ij}) for all words are zero, and all subregions in images are dark. Attention weights (r_{ij}) of all words are lower than threshold α . During the training process, attention weights from key visual words play roles on cross-modal similarity matching in \mathcal{L}_{DAMSM} . The \mathcal{L}_{DAMSM} in AttnGAN would then tend to push the attention weights of *visually important words* to exceed the threshold α . And their attention weights will be preserved.

Visually unimportant words produce redundant information for cross-modal similarity matching in \mathcal{L}_{DAMSM} , and are not conducive to better synthesized images. Hence, \mathcal{L}_{DAMSM} becomes irrelevant to *visually unimportant words* and does not push their attention weights to exceed the threshold α . In contrast, to minimize \mathcal{L}_c , their attention weights should move towards 0.

As shown in Figure 1, if we introduce the ACM into AttnGAN, in final training stage, the AttnGAN+ACM could better focus on visually important words and synthesize higher-quality images (image on the lower right corner). Without using our ACM, the AttnGAN pays attention on every word including unimportant ones. But such kind of attention may result in strange synthesized subregions (see the result image on the upper right corner).

Section B: More Visual Comparison Results

In this section, we show more visual comparison results between our SEGAN and AttnGAN (baseline) on the Bird and COCO dataset in Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4, and Figure 5. These visual comparison results further demonstrate the generalization ability of the SEGAN.

Figure 6, Figure 7, and Figure 8 visualize the attention weight maps on synthesized images. For sub-regions whose semantic meaning are expressed in the description text, the attentions are allocated to their most relevant words (bright regions in Figure 6, Figure 7 and Figure 8). Compared with AttnGAN, SEGAN could better focus on visually important words and synthesize higher-quality images.



Figure 2: Images of 256×256 resolution are generated by our SEGAN and AttnGAN conditioned on text descriptions from CUB test datasets.



Figure 3: Images of 256×256 resolution are generated by our SEGAN and AttnGAN conditioned on text descriptions from CUB test datasets.



Figure 4: Images of 256×256 resolution are generated by our SEGAN and AttnGAN conditioned on text descriptions from COCO test datasets.



Figure 5: Images of 256×256 resolution are generated by our SEGAN and AttnGAN conditioned on text descriptions from COCO test datasets.



Figure 6: Word-level Attention Weight Maps generated from AttnGAN and our SEGAN. In the text description, red font is the key words, black font is the non-key words.

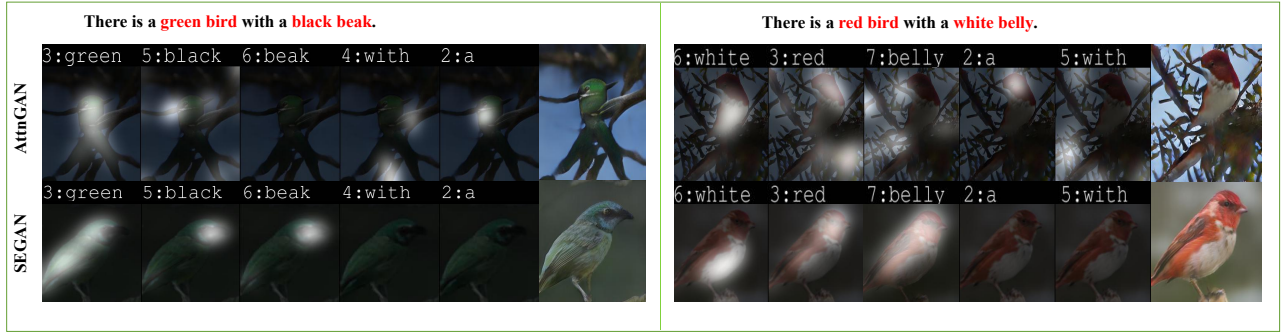


Figure 7: Word-level Attention Weight Maps generated from AttnGAN and our SEGAN. In the text description, red font is the key words, black font is the non-key words.



Figure 8: Word-level Attention Weight Maps generated from AttnGAN and our SEGAN. In the text description, red font is the key words, black font is the non-key words.