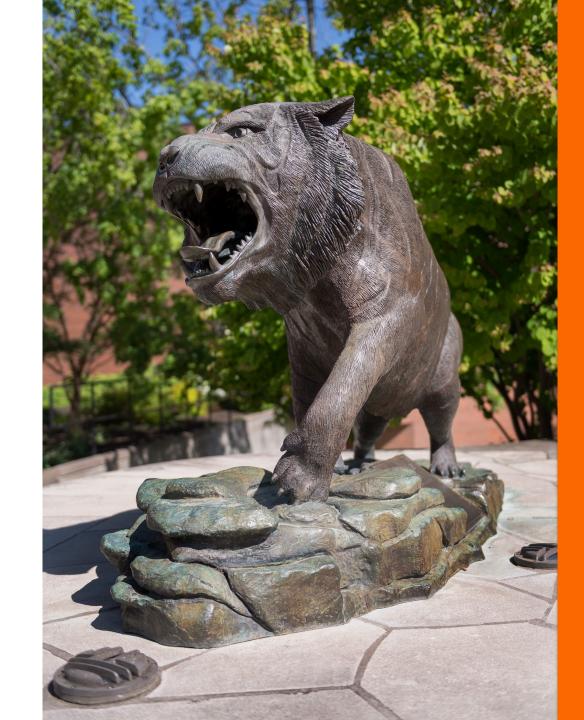
OpenAl DALL-E

(Zero-shot Text to Image Generation^[1])
30 Nov 2022



DALL-E's Diverse Capabilities

an armchair in the shape of an avocado.



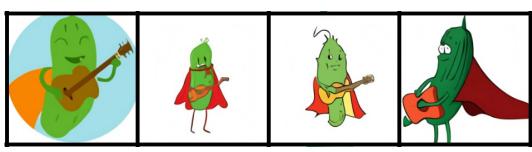
combining unrelated concepts in plausible ways

a store front that has the word 'openai' written on it



rendering text

an illustration of a baby cucumber in a cape playing a guitar.



versions of animals and objects

creating anthropomorphized

Input Text Prompt

Generated Images

Text to Image Generation

Input Text Prompt

a group of urinals is near the trees

a crowd of people standing on top of a beach.

a woman and a man standing next to a bush bench.

a bathroom with two sinks, a cabinet and a bathtub.

a man riding a bike down a street past a young man.









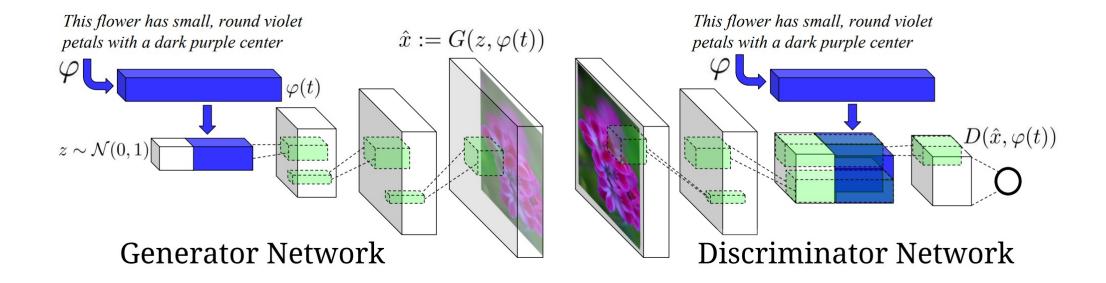


Generated Images

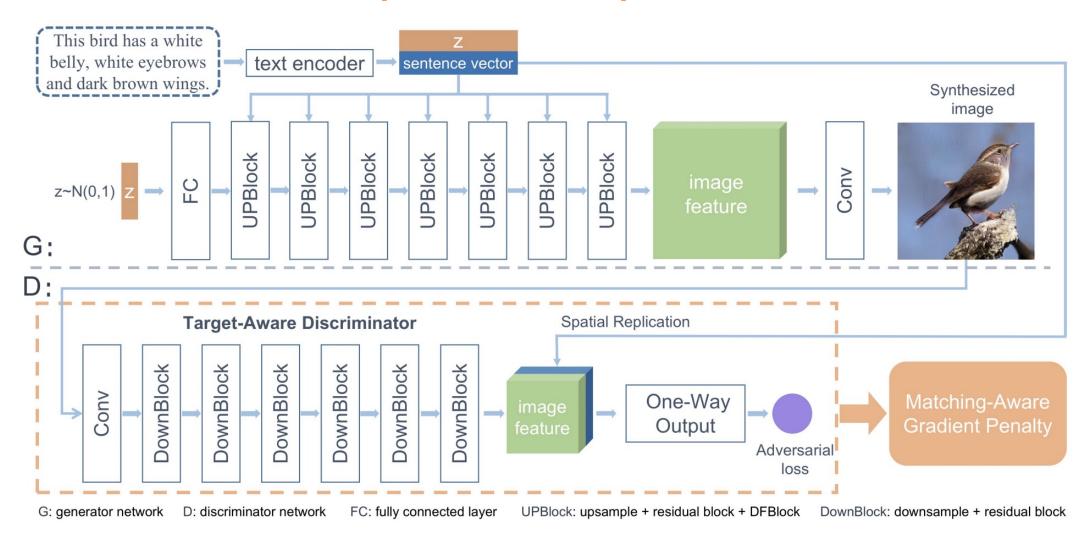
Related Works: Text to Image Generation

- AlignDRAW (DRAW generative model + condition on image caption)
- GAN based conditional image generation Reed et. Al.
- StackGAN 2017
- StackGAN++ 2018
- AttentionGAN
- DMGAN
- DFGAN
- TRECS uses mouse traces

GAN based Conditional Image Generation 1



Deep Fusion GAN (DF-GAN^[2])



DALL-E

Could scaled dataset size and model enhance performance?

with Transformer??

Technical Details

DALL-E

- 12B parameter transformer decoder + discrete VAE
- 250M image-text pairs

Data Collection

Statistics: 250M image-text pairs

- Sources
 - Google's Conceptual Captions
 - text image pairs from Wikipedia
 - filtered subset of YFCC100M (obtained from Flicker)
- Data Overlap Test
 - Train a contrastive model
 - Sort and manual inspection for threshold to remove images

DALL-E Modeling

Joint distribution of text x, image y and image tokens z,

$$p_{\theta,\psi}(x,y,z) = p_{\theta}(y|x,z) p_{\psi}(x,z)$$

where,

 $p_{\theta}(y|x,z)$ - likelihood of image y given caption x and image tokens z $p_{\psi}(x,z)$ - joint distribution over caption x and image tokens z.

DALL-E Modeling

$$\begin{split} \log p_{\theta,\psi}(y|x) &= \log \int p_{\theta,\psi}(y,z|x) dz. \\ &= \log \int \frac{p_{\theta,\psi}(y,z|x)}{q_{\phi}(z|y)} q_{\phi}(z|y) dz \\ &= \log \mathbb{E}_{q_{\phi}(z|y)} \left[\frac{p_{\theta,\psi}(y,z|x)}{q_{\phi}(z|y)} \right] \\ &\geq \mathbb{E}_{q_{\phi}(z|y)} \left[\log \frac{p_{\theta}(y,z|x)}{q_{\phi}(z|y)} \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{q_{\phi}(z|y)} \left[\log \frac{p_{\theta}(y|z,x) \ p_{\psi}(z|x)}{q_{\phi}(z|y)} \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{q_{\phi}(z|y)} \left[\log p_{\theta}(y|z,x) \right] + \mathbb{E}_{q_{\phi}(z|y)} \left[\log \frac{p_{\psi}(z|x)}{q_{\phi}(z|y)} \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{q_{\phi}(z|y)} \left[\log p_{\theta}(y|z,x) \right] - \mathbb{KL} \left[q_{\phi}(z|y) \mid p_{\psi}(z|x) \right] \text{ Lower Bound} \end{split}$$

DALL-E Modeling

Lower Bound

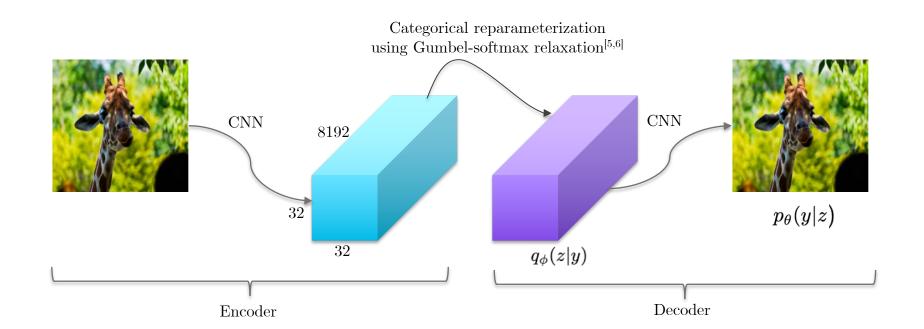
$$\mathcal{L}(\theta, \phi, \psi) = \mathbb{E}_{q_{\phi}(z|y)} \left[\log p_{\theta}(y|z, x) \right] - \beta \mathbb{KL} \left[q_{\phi}(z|y) \mid p_{\psi}(z|x) \right]$$

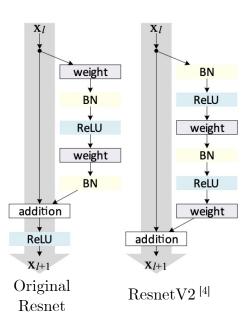
 β -VAE

- Stage1:
 - Optimize lower bound w.r.t. θ and ϕ
 - trains discrete VAE (dVAE) to learn image encoding
- Stage 2:
 - Optimize lower bound w.r.t. ψ
 - trains transformer to model conditional distribution of image tokens given text

DALL-E Stage 1 - dVAE

- Encoder Output
 - Final embedding $32 \times 32 \times 8192$
 - ResnetV2 structure (improved over original Resnet)
- Decoder
 - Decoder block: ResnetV2 block + Nearest Neighbor upsampling



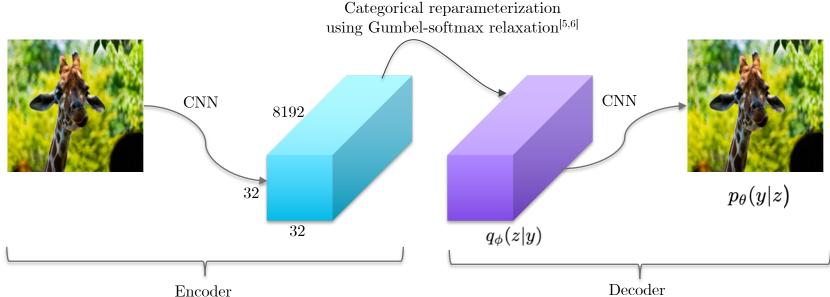


DALL-E Stage 1 - dVAE

$$\hat{\theta}, \hat{\phi} = \operatorname*{argmax}_{\theta, \phi} \ \mathcal{L}(\theta, \phi, \psi) = \mathbb{E}_{q_{\phi}(z|y)} \left[\log p_{\theta}(y|z, x) \right] - \beta \ \mathbb{KL} \left[q_{\phi}(z|y) \mid p_{\psi}(z|x) \right]$$

- $p_{\psi}(z|x)$ uniform distribution over the K = 8192 codebook vectors
- $q_{\phi}(z|y)$ categorical distribution for each spatial position in 32 x 32 grid output by encoder
- $p_{\theta}(y|z,x)$ evaluated using logit-Laplace distribution

$$f(x \mid \mu, b) = \frac{1}{2bx(1-x)} \exp\left(-\frac{|\operatorname{logit}(x) - \mu|}{b}\right)$$



- Learn prior distribution over text and image tokens
 - Text 256 tokens (vocabulary size = 16384)
 - $Image 32 \times 32 = 1024 \text{ tokens (codebook size} = 8192)$
- Model Architecture
 - autoregressive sparse transformer decoder (64 self-attention layers)

$$p_{\psi}(x,z) = \prod_{m} p_{\psi}(x_{m}|x_{\leq m}) \prod_{i} p_{\psi}(z_{i}|z_{\leq i},x_{i})$$

- Masking
 - text-2-image attention no mask
 - text-2-text attention casual
 - image-2-image attention row, column or convolutional attention masks
- Loss
 - Categorical cross entropy (weighted averaging for text (1/8) and image (7/8) – emphasize image modeling)

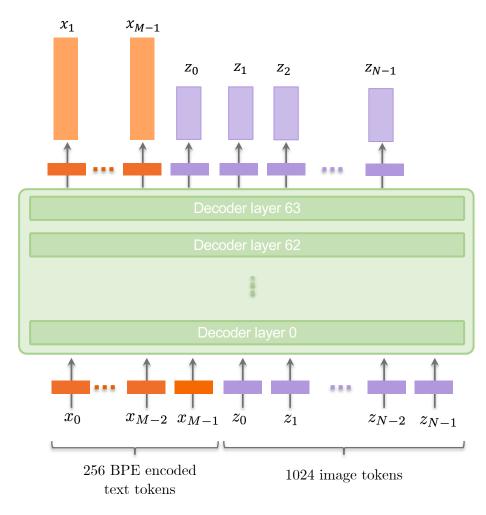
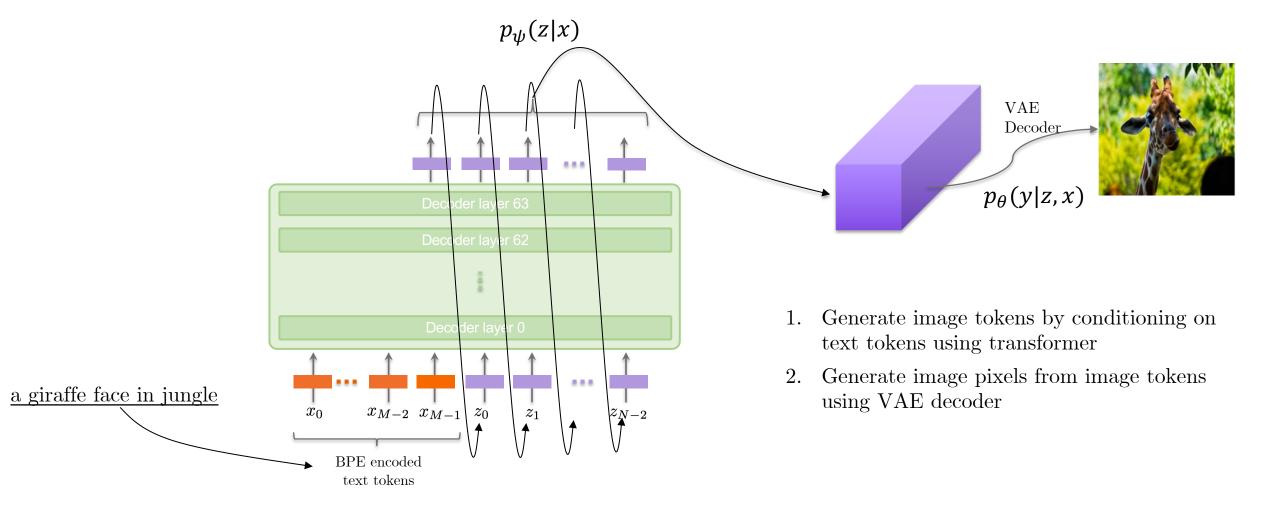


Fig: DALL-E Transformer

Sample Generation Process



a bathroom with

Sample Evaluation

Re-rank generated samples using a pretrained CLIP model

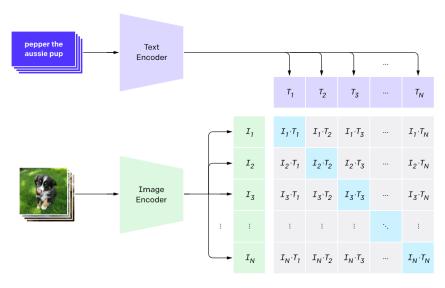


Fig: CLIP model^[9]



a group of urinals

a crowd of people



a woman and a man



a man riding a bike down a street past a young man.



Evaluation

Comparison

- DALL-E
- DF-GAN
- DM-GAN
- AttnGAN

a cute cat laying by a big bike











china airlines plane at airport with baggage cars











a table with train model and cars and things











a living room with tv and guitars







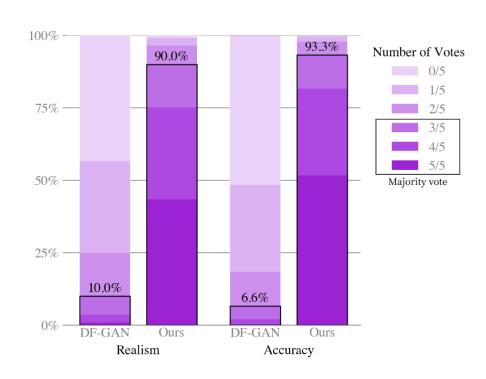




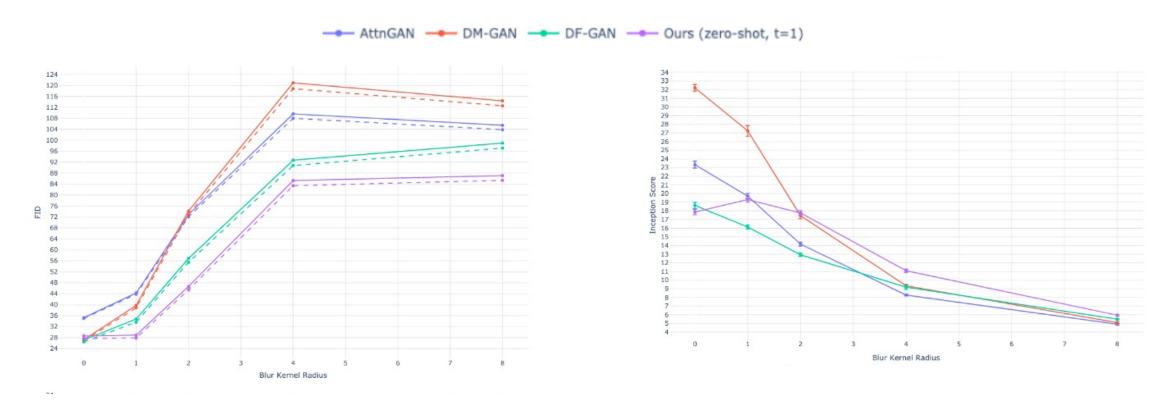
DALL-E v/s DFGAN Human Evaluation

5 independent human annotators (Amazon Mechanical Turk)

Task: Evaluate the two images and answer the questions below. Image 1 Image 2 Which image is more realistic? O Image 1 is more realistic O Image 2 is more realistic Which image matches with this caption better? Caption: "a man walks across a street with a stop sign in the foreground." O Image 1 matches better O Image 2 matches better O Neither 1 nor 2 match Submit



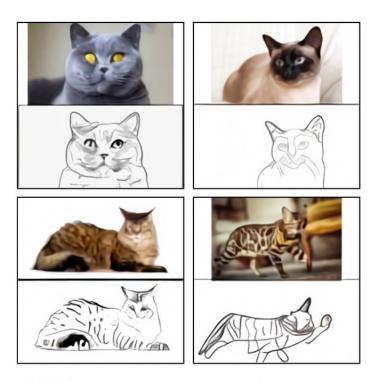
DALL-E v/s DFGAN Comparison



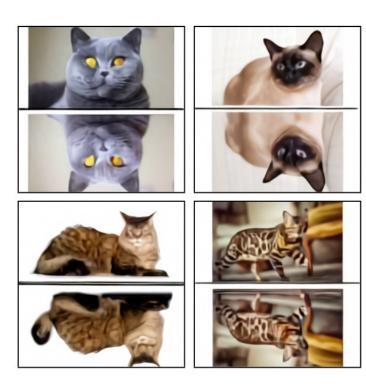
(a) FID and IS on MS-COCO as a function of blur radius.

Zero Shot Image to Image Translation

- Unanticipated and no explicit modification in training
- Emerged during test



(a) "the exact same cat on the top as a sketch on the bottom"



(b) "the exact same photo on the top reflected upside-down on the bottom"

Recent Works



vibrant portrait painting of Salvador Dalí with a robotic half face



a shiba inu wearing a beret and black turtleneck



a close up of a handpalm with leaves growing from it



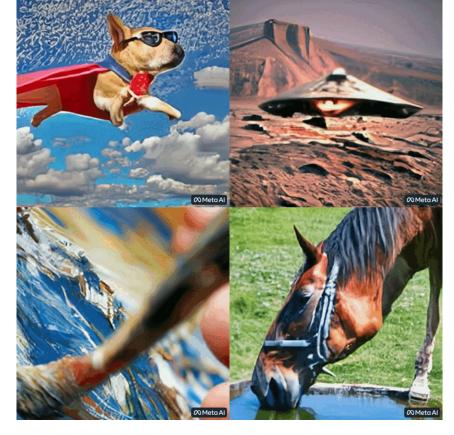
an espresso machine that makes coffee from human souls, artstation



panda mad scientist mixing sparkling chemicals, artstation



a corgi's head depicted as an explosion of a nebula



Make-A-Video^[7] (meta)

Thank you!

References

- 1. Reed, S., Akata, Z., Yan, X., Logeswaran, L., Schiele, B., Lee, H. (2016). Generative adversarial text to image synthesis. In ICML 2016.
- 2. Tao, M., Tang, H., Wu, F., Jing, X.Y., Bao, B.K., & Xu, C. (2020). DF-GAN: A Simple and Effective Baseline for Text-to-Image Synthesis.
- 3. Ramesh, A., Pavlov, M., Goh, G., Gray, S., Voss, C., Radford, A., Chen, M., & Sutskever, I. (2021). Zero-Shot Text-to-Image Generation.
- 4. He, K., Zhang, X., Ren, S., & Sun, J. (2016). Identity Mappings in Deep Residual Networks.
- 5. Jang, E., Gu, S., Poole, B. (2016). Categorical reparametrization with Gumbel-softmax.
- 6. Maddison, C., Mnih, A., Teh, Y. W. (2016). The Concrete distribution: a continuous relaxation of discrete random variables
- 7. Singer, U., Polyak, A., Hayes, T., Yin, X., An, J., Zhang, S., Hu, Q., Yang, H., Ashual, O., Gafni, O., Parikh, D., Gupta, S., & Taigman, Y.. (2022). Make-A-Video: Text-to-Video Generation without Text-Video Data.
- 8. Ramesh, A., Dhariwal, P., Nichol, A., Chu, C., & Chen, M. (2022). Hierarchical Text-Conditional Image Generation with CLIP Latents.
- 9. Radford, A., Kim, J., Hallacy, C., Ramesh, A., Goh, G., Agarwal, S., Sastry, G., Askell, A., Mishkin, P., Clark, J., Krueger, G., & Sutskever, I.. (2021). Learning Transferable Visual Models From Natural Language Supervision.