Generating Cartoon Style Facial Expressions with StackGAN

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Introduction
In this project, we propose an end-to-end stacked jointly learning architecture stackGAN to transfer the facial expressions of real-world photos and convert the style to cartoon based on StarGAN and CartoonGAN.

Data and Features
- RAF-DB
  The database used to generate facial expression is the Real-world Affected Faces Database (RAF-DB) which contains 12271 training samples and 3080 testing samples from real-world images. The database has 7 dimensional expression categories (from left to right: neutral, anger, fear, sadness, disgust, happiness, surprise).
- IIT-CFW
  IIT-CFW dataset used for Cartoon style transform contains 8,928 annotated cartoon faces of celebrities with varying professions which are harvested from Google search.

Models
We use StarGAN to generate facial expressions with the architecture G_{star} and D_{star}. We use the CartoonGAN for cartoon style transfer with the architecture G_{cart} and D_{cart}. The two GANs are stacked together and we train the stacked model from end-to-end with the structure shown on the right. A combined loss function where second GAN is trained conditionally on first GAN is used. We have two stacked GANs: StackGAN A: Set G1/D1 to be StarGAN and G2/D2 to be CartoonGAN StackGAN B: Set G1/D1 to be CartoonGAN and G2/D2 to be StarGAN

Loss Function: \[ L = \lambda_1 L_{GAN1}(G1, D1) + \lambda_2 L_{GAN2}(G2, D2|G1) \]

Results
We compare the stackGAN models in terms of output quality.
- Sample outputs (from left to right: anger, disgust, fear, happiness, sadness, surprise)
- Survey Result (15 photos in each survey, 40 responses)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality Scale (1-5)</th>
<th>StackGAN A</th>
<th>StackGAN B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expression Quality</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>3.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartoon Quality</td>
<td>3.06</td>
<td>3.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accuracy</th>
<th>anger</th>
<th>happiness</th>
<th>sadness</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>StackGAN A</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StackGAN B</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion
We compare the outputs from StackGAN A and StackGAN B and notice that:
- Almost no time difference in terms of training each epoch for both StackGANs.
- No significant difference on the convergence rate for both StackGANs.
- Switching the training sequence has some impact on the final output photos. Our survey assessing both quality and accuracy of the outputs shows that people tend to prefer StackGAN B a little more.

Future
- Improve expression training data quality
- Improve the architecture to make it more GPU-memory efficient
- Redesign some layers to improve the output data quality

Reference
Li, S et al. Reliable crowdsourcing and deep locality-preserving learning for expression recognition in the wild. In IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR).