

# Principled Interpolation in Normalizing Flows

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\* Equal contribution

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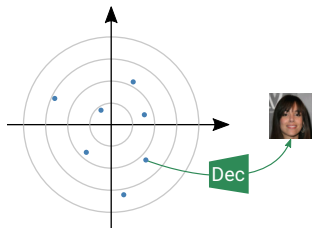
Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway



# (Deep) Generative Models

Standard setting for VAEs, GANs, and Normalizing Flows:

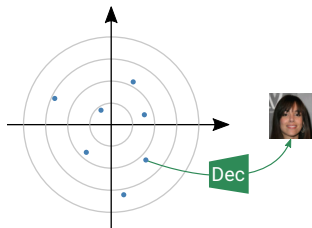
1. Assume a prior distribution over *latent* variables
2. **Decoder** generates data from **samples** of this distribution



# (Deep) Generative Models

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Generative models are often evaluated with **interpolations**

# Interpolation in a Deep Generative Model

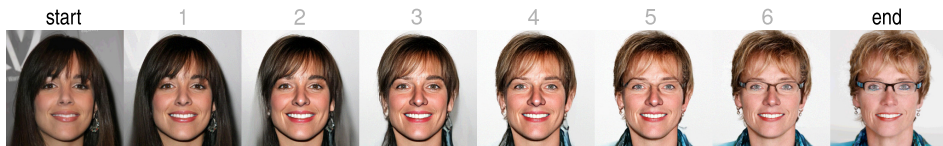
start



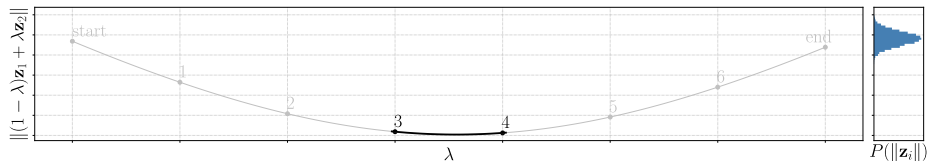
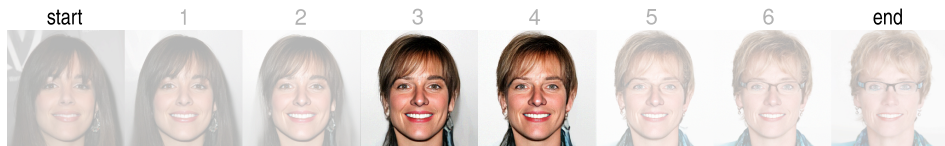
end



# Interpolation in a Deep Generative Model

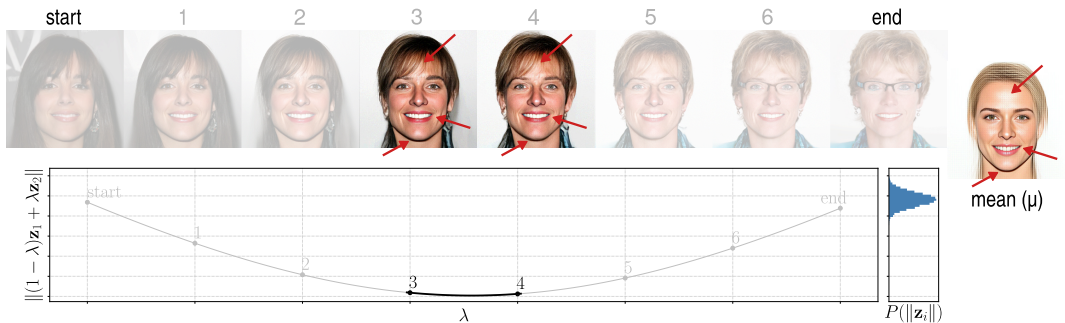


# Interpolation in a Deep Generative Model

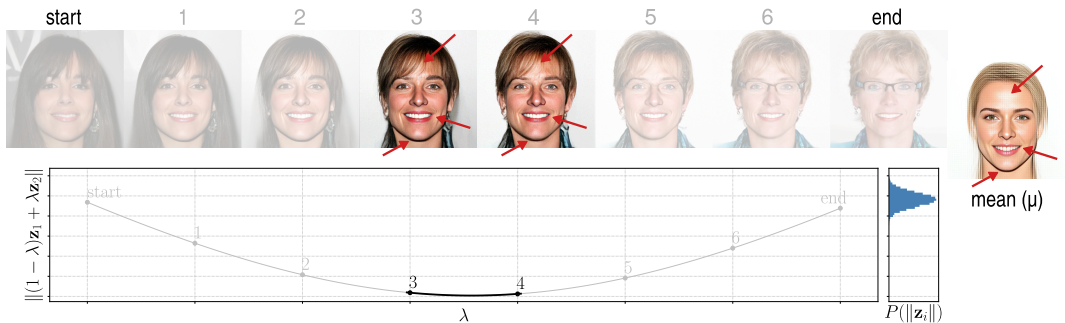


Norms should follow a  $\chi$ -distribution due to a Gaussian prior

# Interpolation in a Deep Generative Model



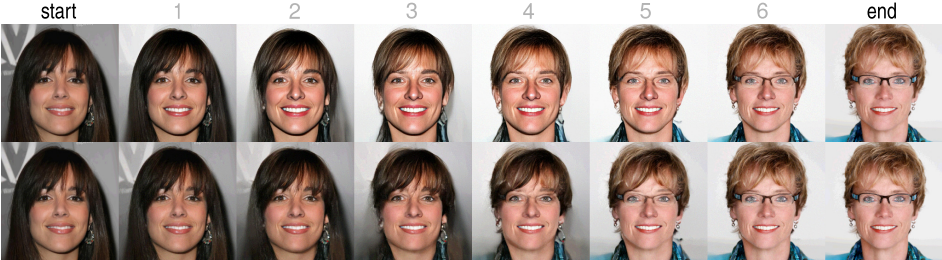
# Interpolation in a Deep Generative Model



What if norms were corrected?



# Interpolation in a Deep Generative Model

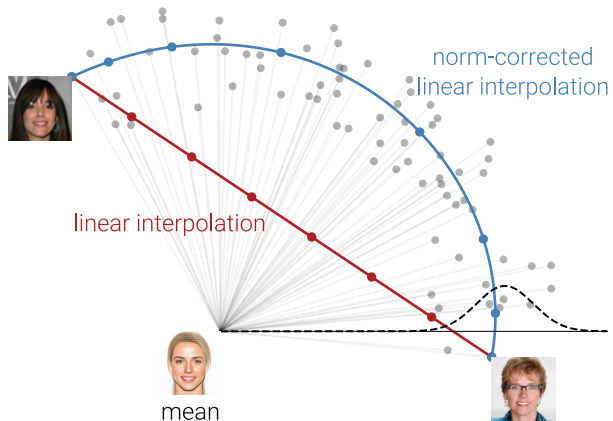


# Interpolation in a Deep Generative Model



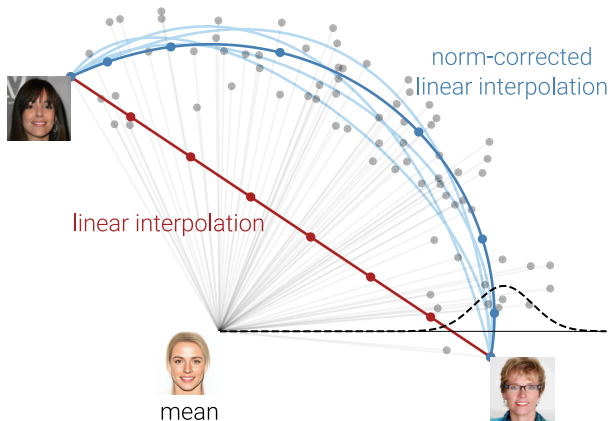
Norm correction **biases** interpolants towards start/end

# Alternative Interpolations



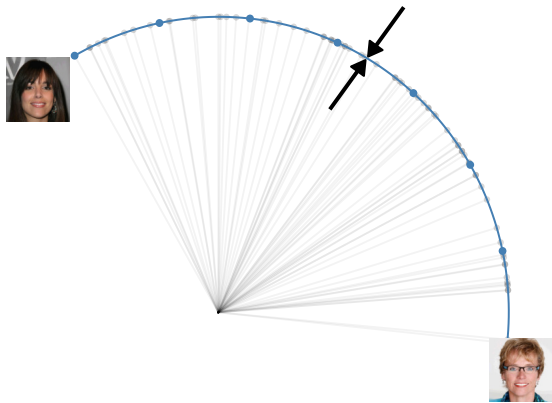
# Alternative Interpolations

Which interpolation to pick from?



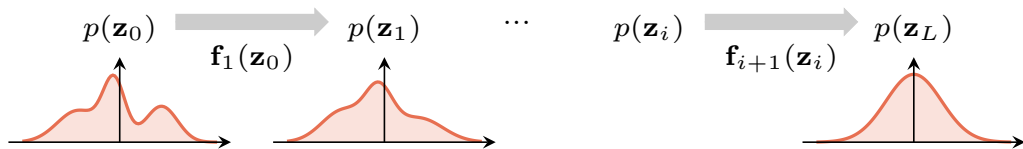
# Alternative Interpolations

Make all norms **fixed!**



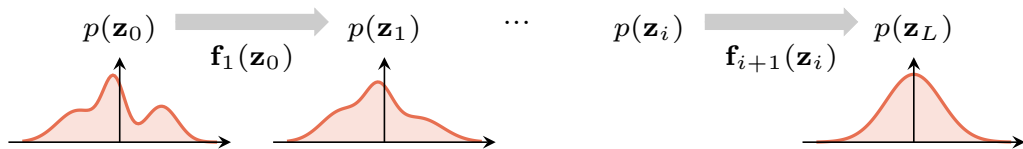
# Normalizing Flows in a Nutshell

- By change of variable theorem:  $p_x(\mathbf{x}) = p_z(f(\mathbf{x})) \cdot |\det J_f|$
- Chain of transformations  $f = f_L \circ f_{L-1} \circ \dots \circ f_1$



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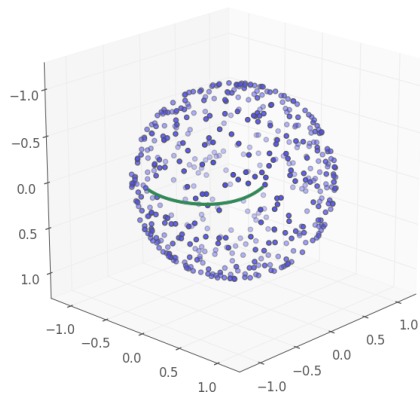
- Training parameters of  $f$  via maximum likelihood
- This defines a generative model:
  1. Sample  $z \sim p_z(z)$  (usually a Gaussian)
  2. Obtain  $x = f^{-1}(z)$  via inverse transformation

# Proposed Approach

- Normalizing Flow to  $p$ -norm sphere
- Example:  $p = 2$  yields a hypersphere
- **Prior distribution:** von Mises-Fisher
- **Interpolation:** spherical linear

$$\gamma(\lambda) = \frac{\sin((1 - \lambda)\omega)}{\sin(\omega)} \mathbf{s}_a + \frac{\sin(\lambda\omega)}{\sin(\omega)} \mathbf{s}_b,$$

where  $\omega$  is the angle between  $\mathbf{s}_a$  and  $\mathbf{s}_b$



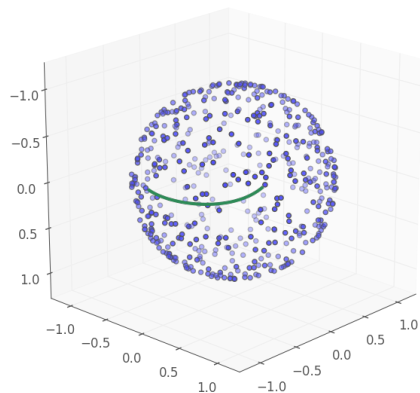


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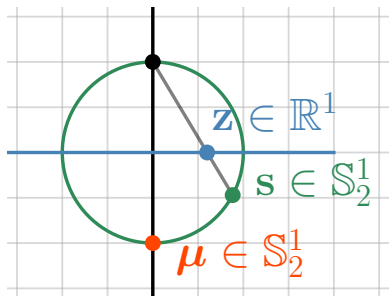
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How to move from  $\mathbb{R}^d$  to a hypersphere?

# Proposed Approach

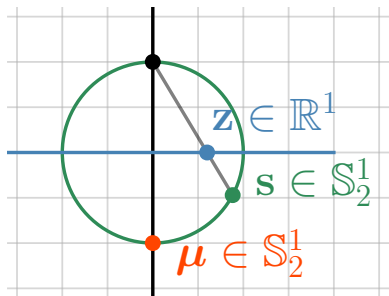


- Let  $\mathbf{z}$  be the representation after  $f_L$
- We use a stereographic projection

$$\psi(\mathbf{z}) = \mathbf{s} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{z}\rho_{\mathbf{z}} \\ 1 - \rho_{\mathbf{z}} \end{bmatrix}, \text{ with } \rho_{\mathbf{z}} = \frac{2}{1 + \|\mathbf{z}\|^2}$$

to move  $\mathbf{z}$  to the **hypersphere**

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to move  $\mathbf{z}$  to the **hypersphere**

- ! bijective almost everywhere
- ✓ efficient Jacobian
- ✓ no additional parameters

## Quantitative Results on Data Generation

			Test	Sample
		Prior	BPD	FID
Fashion MNIST	Gaussian		$3.24 \pm 0.04$	$66.64 \pm 1.29$
	vMF $\kappa = 1d$		<b>3.16</b> $\pm 0.03$	<b>60.45</b> $\pm 3.34$
	vMF $\kappa = 1.5d$		$3.30 \pm 0.07$	$61.89 \pm 1.29$
	vMF $\kappa = 2d$		$3.22 \pm 0.06$	$60.60 \pm 3.47$
CIFAR10	Gaussian		$3.52 \pm 0.01$	$71.34 \pm 0.45$
	vMF $\kappa = 1d$		$3.43 \pm 0.00$	$71.07 \pm 0.78$
	vMF $\kappa = 1.5d$		<b>3.42</b> $\pm 0.00$	<b>70.58</b> $\pm 0.40$
	vMF $\kappa = 2d$		<b>3.42</b> $\pm 0.01$	$71.00 \pm 0.28$

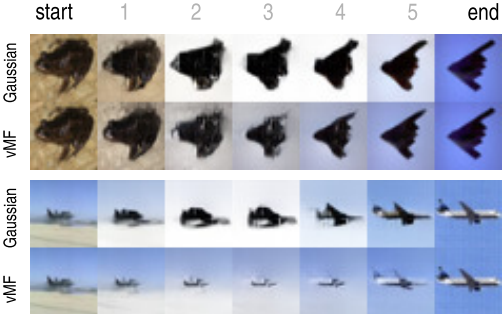
- Our approach has **competitive** generative performance

# Quantitative Results on Interpolation

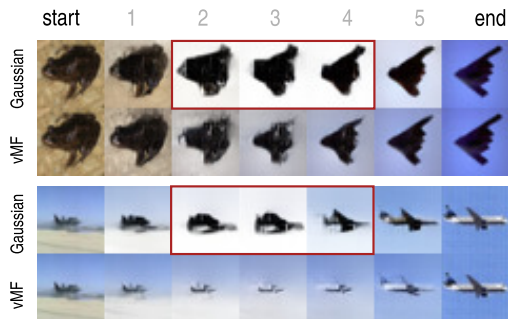
	Prior	Interpolation	BPD	FID
Fashion MNIST	Gaussian	linear	$2.84 \pm 0.10$	$13.06 \pm 0.62$
	Gaussian	norm-corr. linear	$2.93 \pm 0.03$	<b>7.80</b> $\pm 0.13$
	vMF $\kappa = 1d$	spherical	<b>2.66</b> $\pm 0.03$	<b>12.16</b> $\pm 0.13$
	vMF $\kappa = 1.5d$	spherical	$2.84 \pm 0.07$	$12.19 \pm 1.07$
	vMF $\kappa = 2d$	spherical	$2.70 \pm 0.05$	$15.11 \pm 0.85$
CIFAR10	Gaussian	linear	$2.64 \pm 0.06$	$58.63 \pm 1.26$
	Gaussian	norm-corr. linear	$3.32 \pm 0.01$	<b>14.29</b> $\pm 0.16$
	vMF $\kappa = 1d$	spherical	$2.78 \pm 0.05$	<b>51.08</b> $\pm 0.37$
	vMF $\kappa = 1.5d$	spherical	$2.66 \pm 0.05$	$55.23 \pm 5.14$
	vMF $\kappa = 2d$	spherical	<b>2.58</b> $\pm 0.08$	$52.65 \pm 3.34$

- Gaussian with linear interpolation is consistently worst
- Norm-corrected interpolation is **biased** towards real data
- Proposed approach yields **better** results for all metrics

# Qualitative Results on Interpolation



# Qualitative Results on Interpolation



- Gaussian **loses background** due to the mean image
- Proposed approach yields **smoother** interpolations

# Summary

- ✗ Gaussian has issues with linear interpolations and yields biased interpolations
- ! We suggest intuitive, unique paths on hyperspheres
- ✓ Approach maintains generative performance with better interpolations

Check out our paper:

