

# Disentangling Disentanglement in Variational Autoencoders

ICML 2019

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### Variational Autoencoders



### Disentanglement



### Disentanglement = Independence



### Decomposition $\in$ {Independence, Clustering, Sparsity, ...}



## Decomposition: A Generalization of Disentanglement

Characterise decomposition as the fulfilment of two factors:

- (a) level of overlap between encodings in the latent space,
- (b) matching between the marginal posterior  $q_{\phi}(z)$  and structured prior p(z) to constrain with the required decomposition.

### Desired Structure



#### Insufficient Overlap



### Too Much Overlap



### Appropriate Overlap





#### Implications

 $\beta$ -VAE disentangles largely by controlling the level of overlap It places no direct pressure on the latents to be independent!

 $\mathcal{L}_{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbb{E}_{q_{\phi}(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})}[\log p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{z})] \qquad \text{Reconstruct observations} \\ -\beta \cdot \mathsf{KL}(q_{\phi}(\mathbf{z} | \mathbf{x}) || p(\mathbf{z})) \qquad \text{Control level of overlap} \\ -\alpha \cdot \mathbb{D}(q_{\phi}(\mathbf{z}), p(\mathbf{z})) \qquad \text{Impose desired structure}$ 

## Independence: $p(z) = \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^*)$



**Figure 1:**  $\beta$ -VAE trained on 2D Shapes<sup>1</sup> computing disentanglement<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Matthey et al., dSprites: Disentanglement testing Sprites dataset, p. 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Kim and Mnih, "Disentangling by Factorising", p. 2.

Clustering:  $p(\mathbf{z}) = \sum_k \rho_k \cdot \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\mu}_k, \boldsymbol{\sigma}_k)$ 



**Figure 2:** Density of aggregate posterior  $q_{\phi}(z)$  with different  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  for the pinwheel dataset.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>http://hips.seas.harvard.edu/content/synthetic-pinwheel-data-matlab.

**Sparsity**:  $p(\mathbf{z}) = \prod_d (1 - \gamma) \cdot \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{z}_d; 0, 1) + \gamma \cdot \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{z}_d; 0, \sigma_0^2)$ 



Figure 3: Sparsity of learnt representations for the Fashion-MNIST<sup>4</sup> dataset.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Xiao, Rasul, and Vollgraf, Fashion-MNIST: a Novel Image Dataset for Benchmarking Machine Learning Algorithms.

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Figure 3: Latent space traversals for "active" dimensions<sup>4</sup>.

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**Figure 3:** Sparsity vs regularisation strength  $\alpha$  (higher better)<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Xiao, Rasul, and Vollgraf, Fashion-MNIST: a Novel Image Dataset for Benchmarking Machine Learning Algorithms.

# Recap

We propose and develop:

- Decomposition: a generalisation of disentanglement involving:
  - (a) overlap of latent encodings
  - (b) match between  $q_{\phi}(z)$  and p(z)
- A theoretical analysis of the  $\beta$ -VAE objective showing it primarily only contributes to overlap.
- An objective that incorporates both factors (a) and (b).
- Experiments that showcase efficacy at different decompositions:
  - independence clustering sparsity



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# Code



Paper



Come talk to us at our poster: #5