

# Generating (Medical) Time Series with GANs

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This work was done with Cristóbal Esteban and Gunnar Rätsch

**ETH** zürich



**Weill Cornell**  
Medicine



**BIOMEDICAL**  
**INFORMATICS**

# one-slide talk summary

- Use **generative adversarial networks** with **recurrent neural networks** to generate time-series data
  - Look at synthetic data, MNIST, ICU time series
- **Evaluate** generated data:
  - To show it's **realistic**: with maximum mean discrepancy
  - To show it's **useful**: with (seemingly) novel transfer-learning approach
  - To show it's **not** the training data: multiple methods

# why generate data?

*(our motivation)*

- 1. Data sharing** - medical data requires protection, but this holds back machine learning research due to:
  - a. Lack of reproducibility
  - b. Lack of shared tasks on datasets
- 2. Data augmentation** - difficulty of inter-hospital sharing means medical datasets can be small/limited
- 3. Simulation** - generating realistic data from specific types of patients enables training/education of medical professionals

# what is a GAN?

*(generative adversarial network)*

discriminator  
network

objective: discriminate if a  
sample is **real** or **fake**  
*(binary classification)*

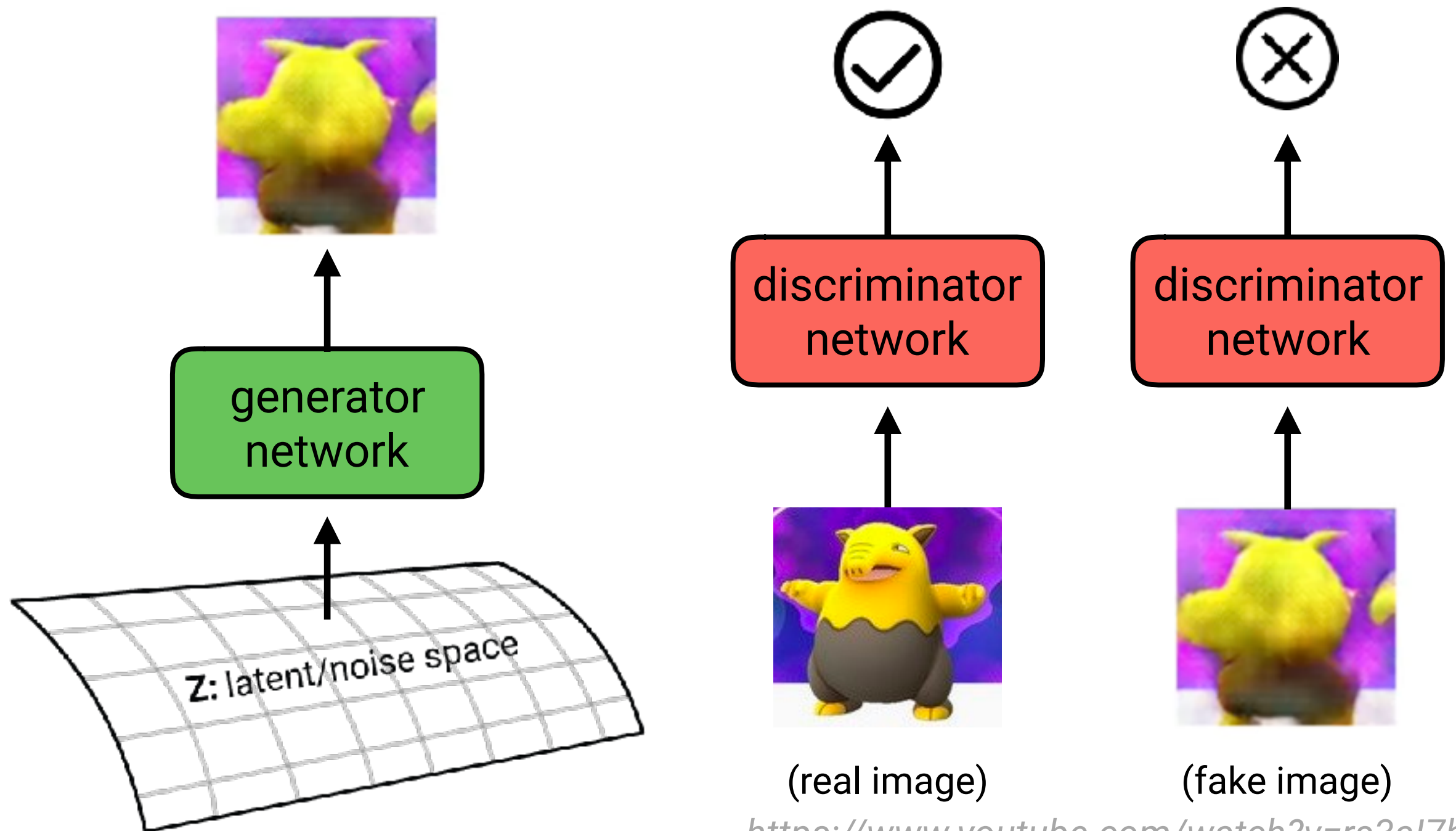
**VERSUS**

generator  
network

objective: generate fake samples  
to **trick** discriminator  
*(maximise probability of discriminator  
outputting positive label on fake samples)*

# what is a GAN?

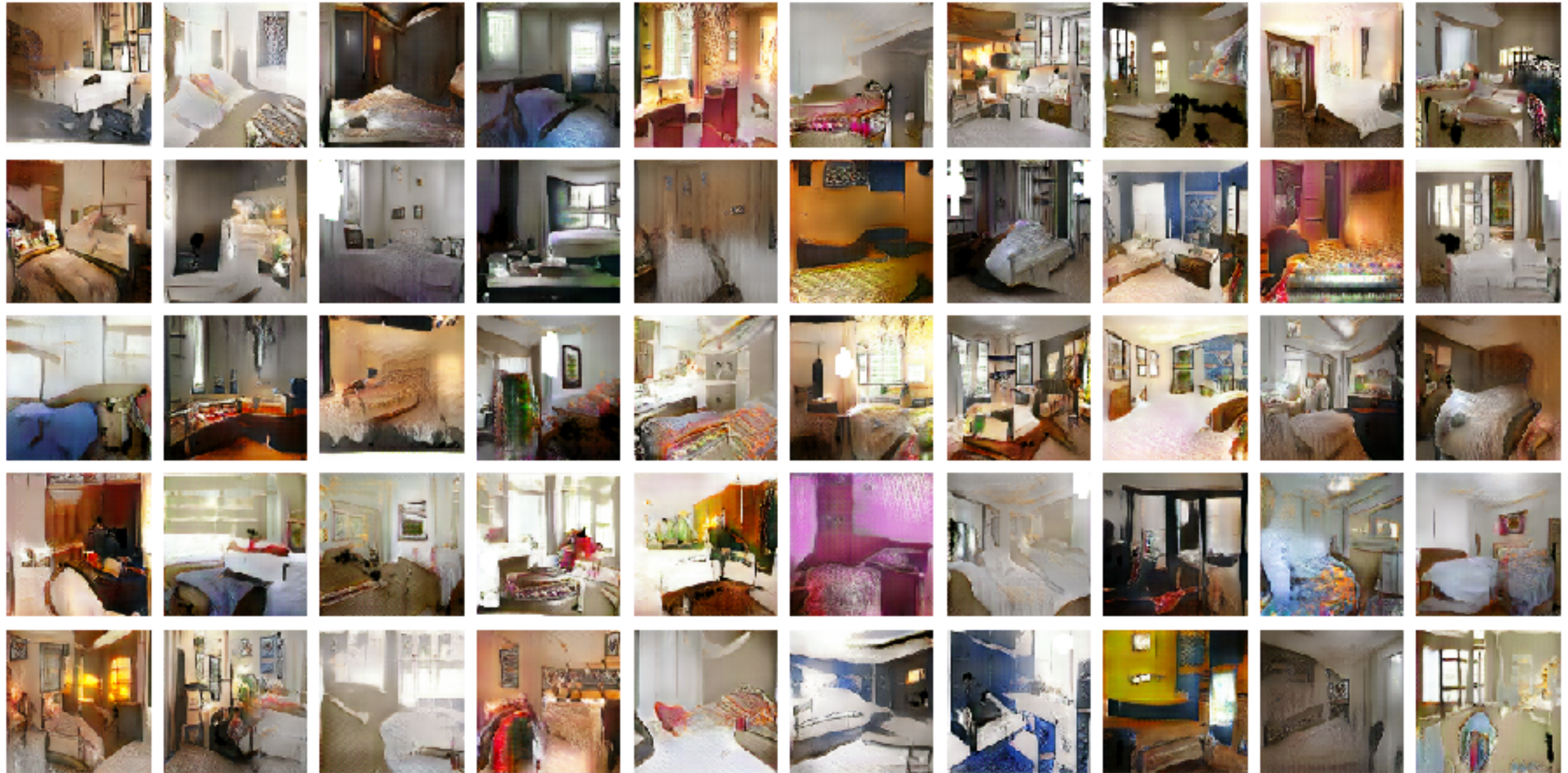
*(generative adversarial network)*





# example synthetic images

*trained on bedrooms*



<https://github.com/cameronfabbri/LSGANs-Tensorflow>  
<https://github.com/martinarjovsky/WassersteinGAN>

# GANs for sequences

- Most GAN work is on *images*, where generator and discriminator are convolutional neural networks
- What about generating *sequences*?
- People have tried it for text (fixed-length “sentence”):

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*Language Generation with Recurrent Generative Adversarial Networks without Pre-training*,  
Ofir Press, Amir Bar, Ben Bogin, Jonathan Berant, Lior Wolf, arXiv 17

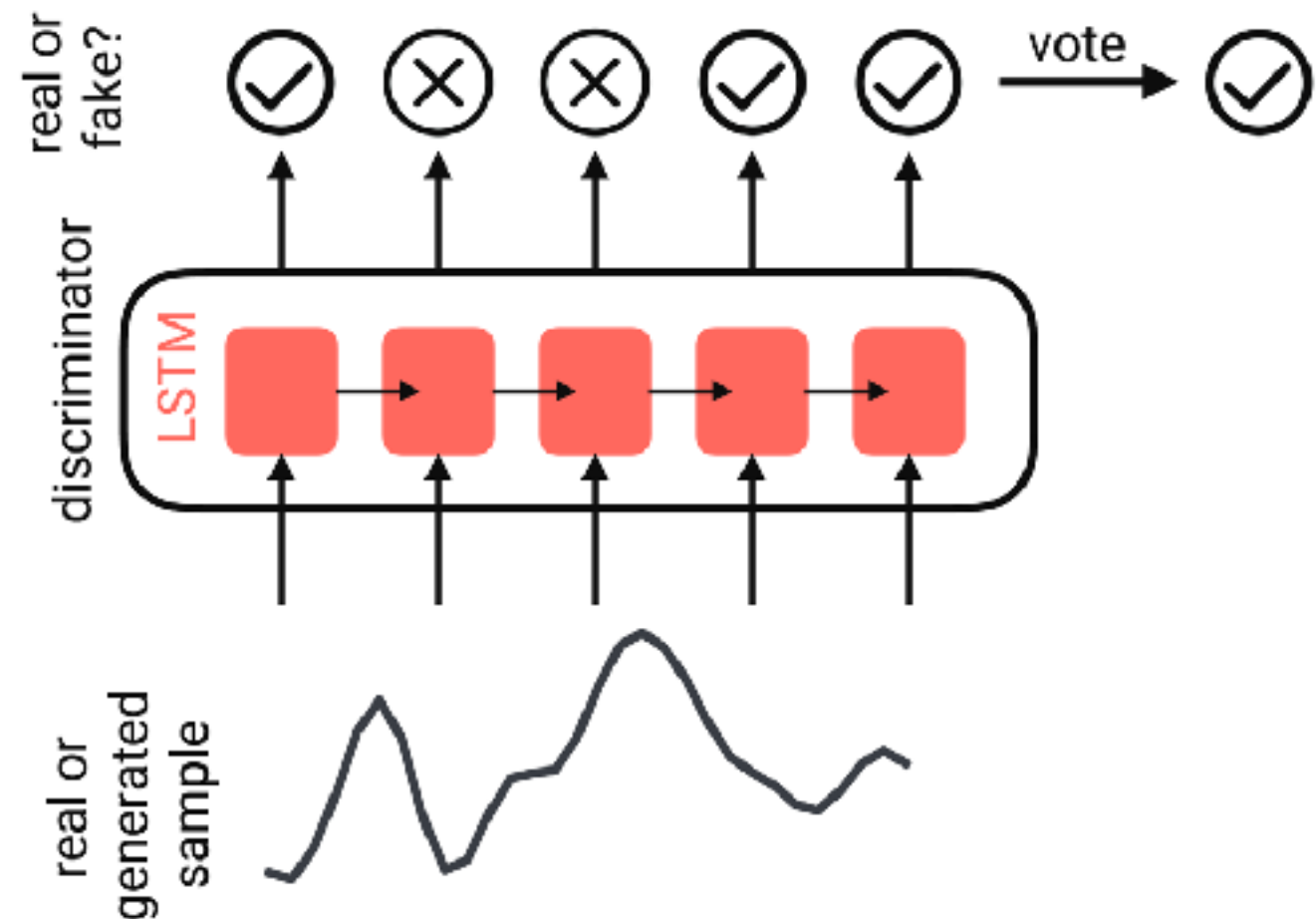
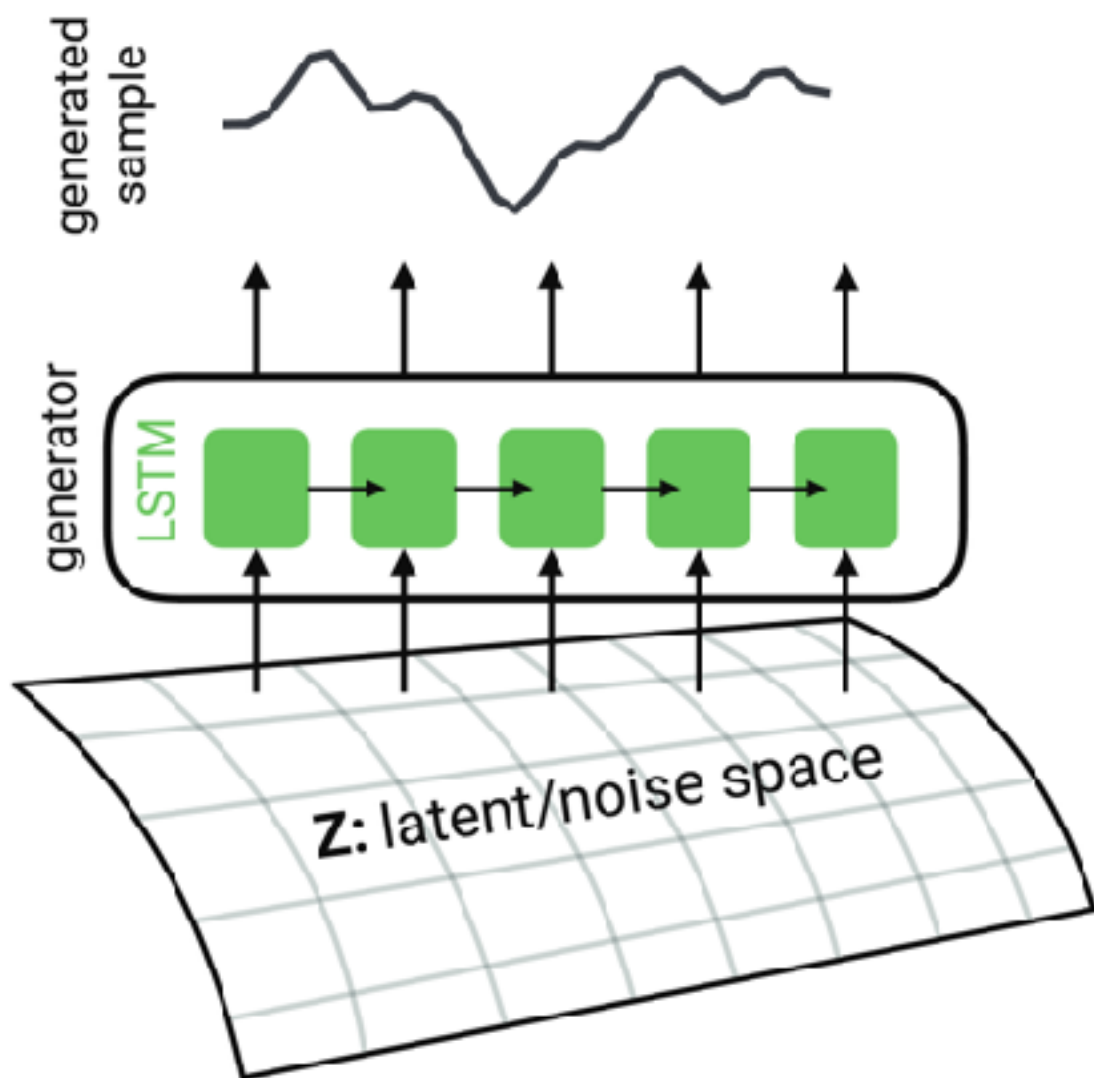
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*Improved Training of Wasserstein GANs*,  
Ishaan Gulrajani, Faruk Ahmed, Martin Arjovsky, Vincent Dumoulin, Aaron Courville, arXiv 17



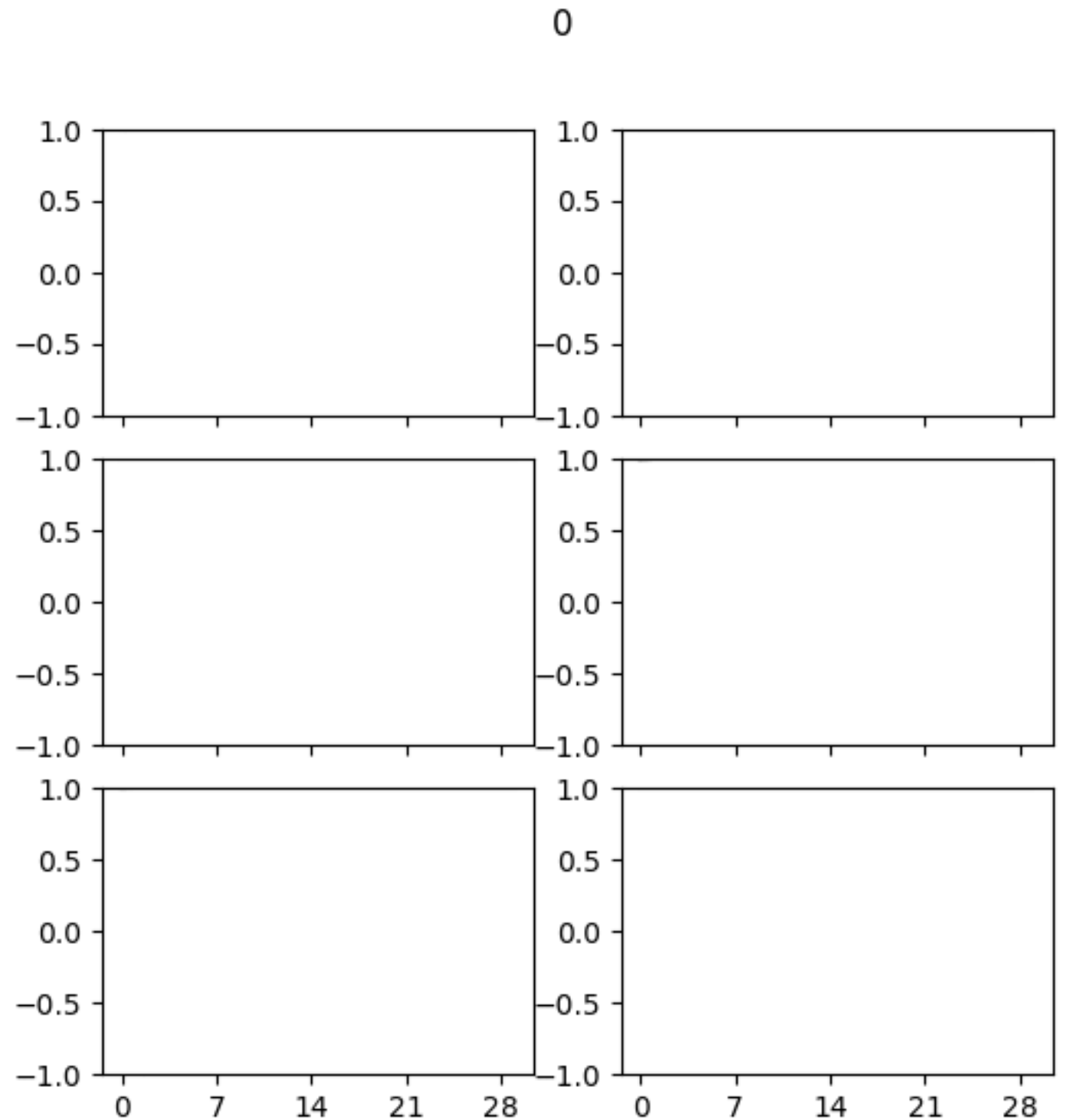
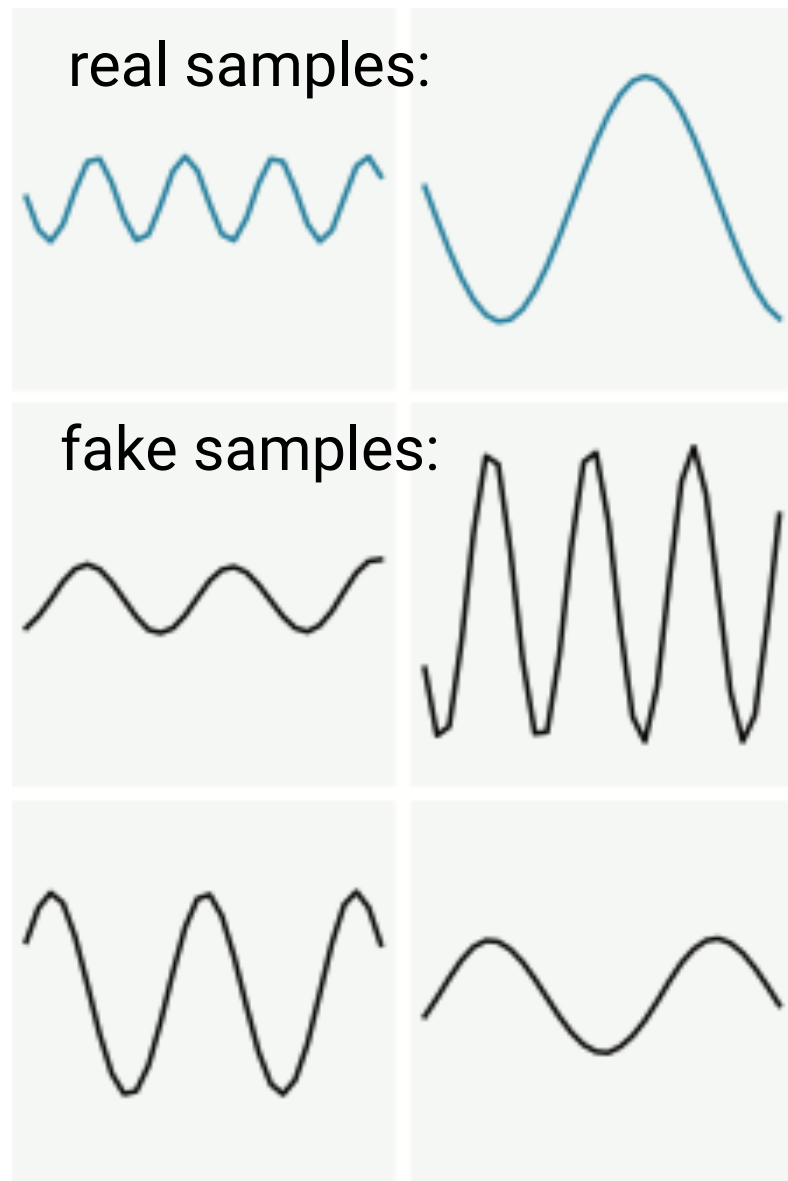
# Recurrent GAN (RGAN)

- Idea: use **recurrent neural networks** (e.g. LSTM) in both discriminator and generator:



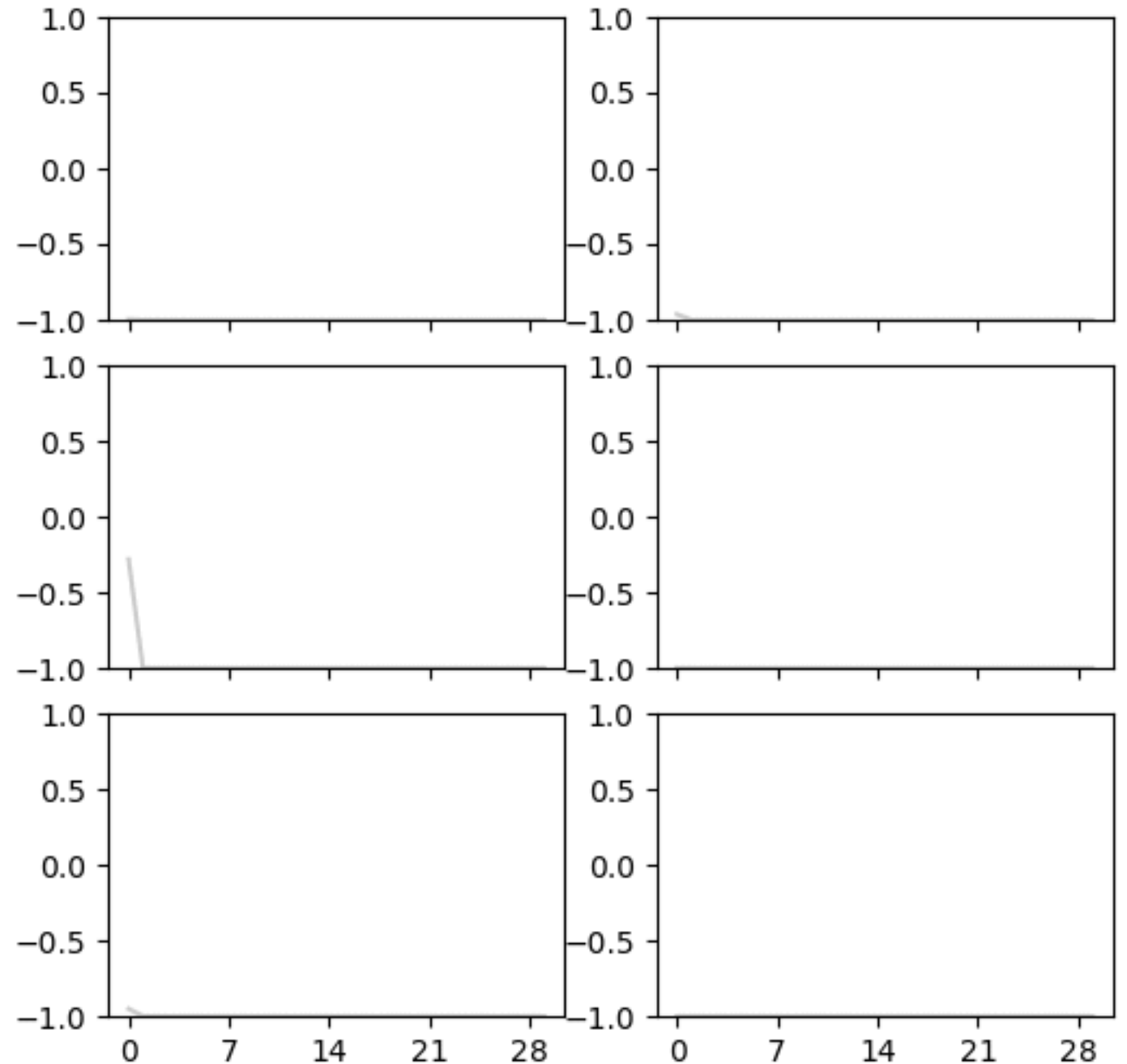
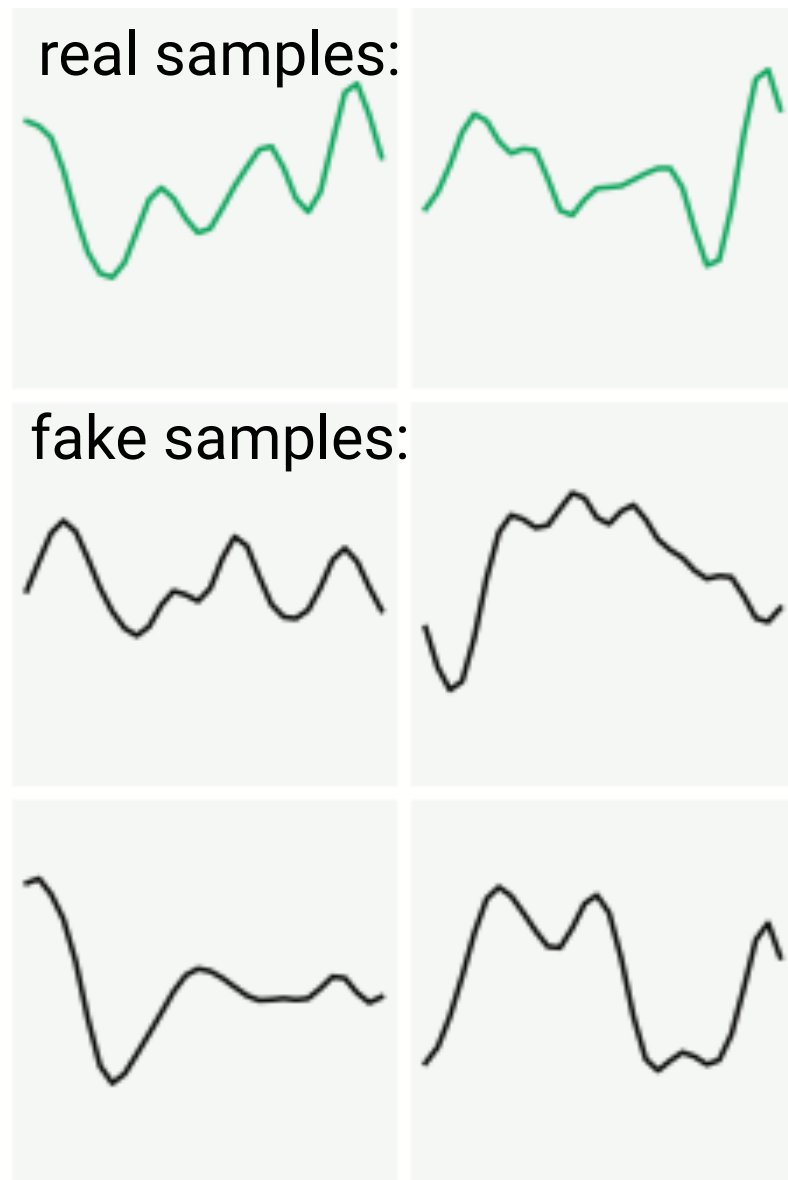


# RGAN - sine waves



# RGAN - smooth functions

(samples from gaussian process)



# RGAN - MNIST digits

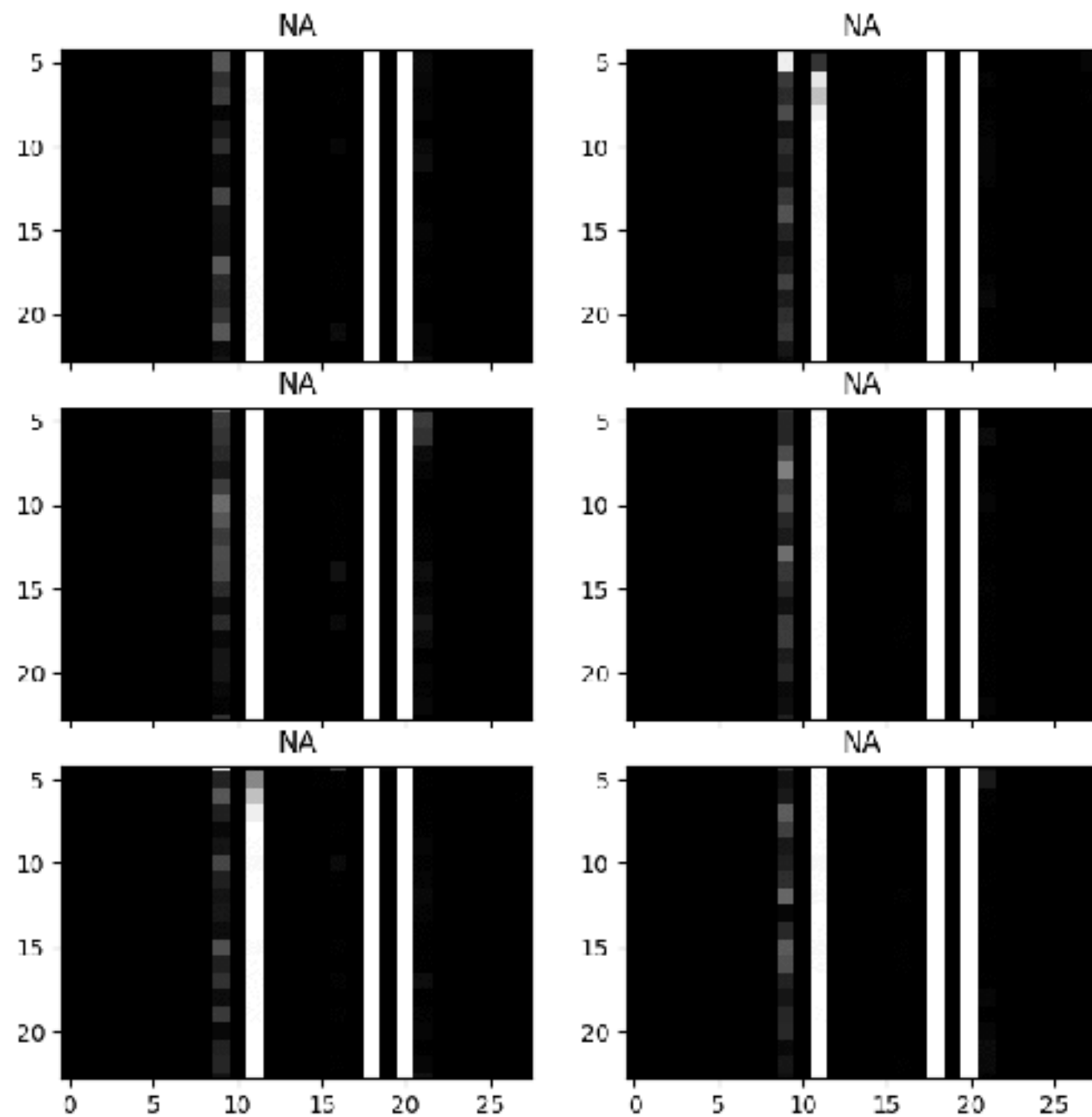
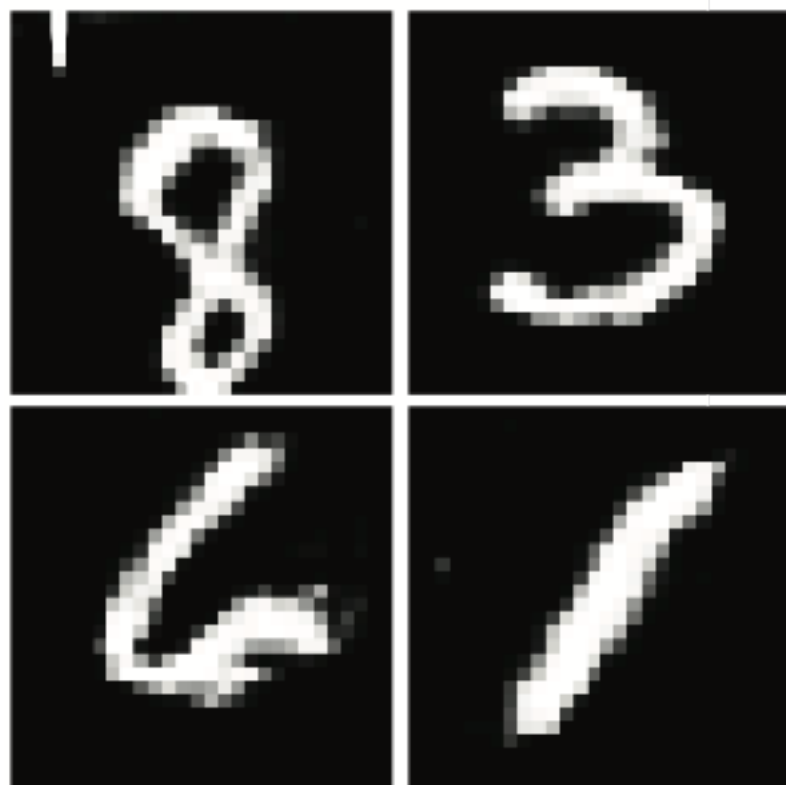
*MNIST as 14x14 sequence*

0

real samples:



fake samples:



generator output from same 6 latent points throughout training

# evaluating GAN samples

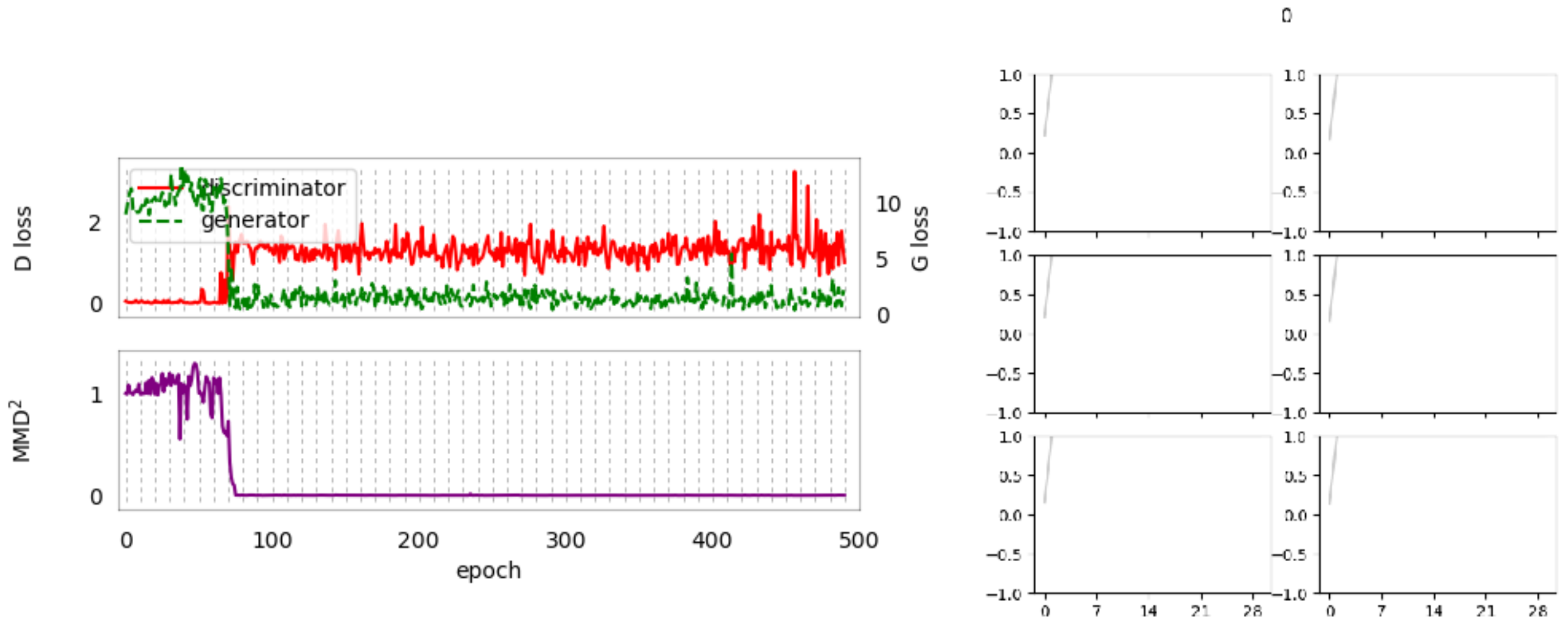
*(beyond visual inspection...)*

- Visual inspection as evaluation: (used in many papers)
  - ⊗ Doesn't scale
  - ⊗ Uses viewer's 'internal discriminator' (subjective)
- Improvement: use **maximum mean discrepancy** - ask if two sets of samples came from the same *distribution*
  - ⊗ Requires an appropriate kernel (K) on sample space

$$\widehat{\text{MMD}}_u^2 = \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \neq i}^n K(x_i, x_j) - \frac{2}{mn} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m K(x_i, y_j) + \frac{1}{m(m-1)} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j \neq i}^m K(y_i, y_j)$$

# evaluating GAN samples

(with maximum mean discrepancy...)



(this example looks worse than normal because it was trained using differentially private stochastic gradient descent)



# evaluating GAN samples

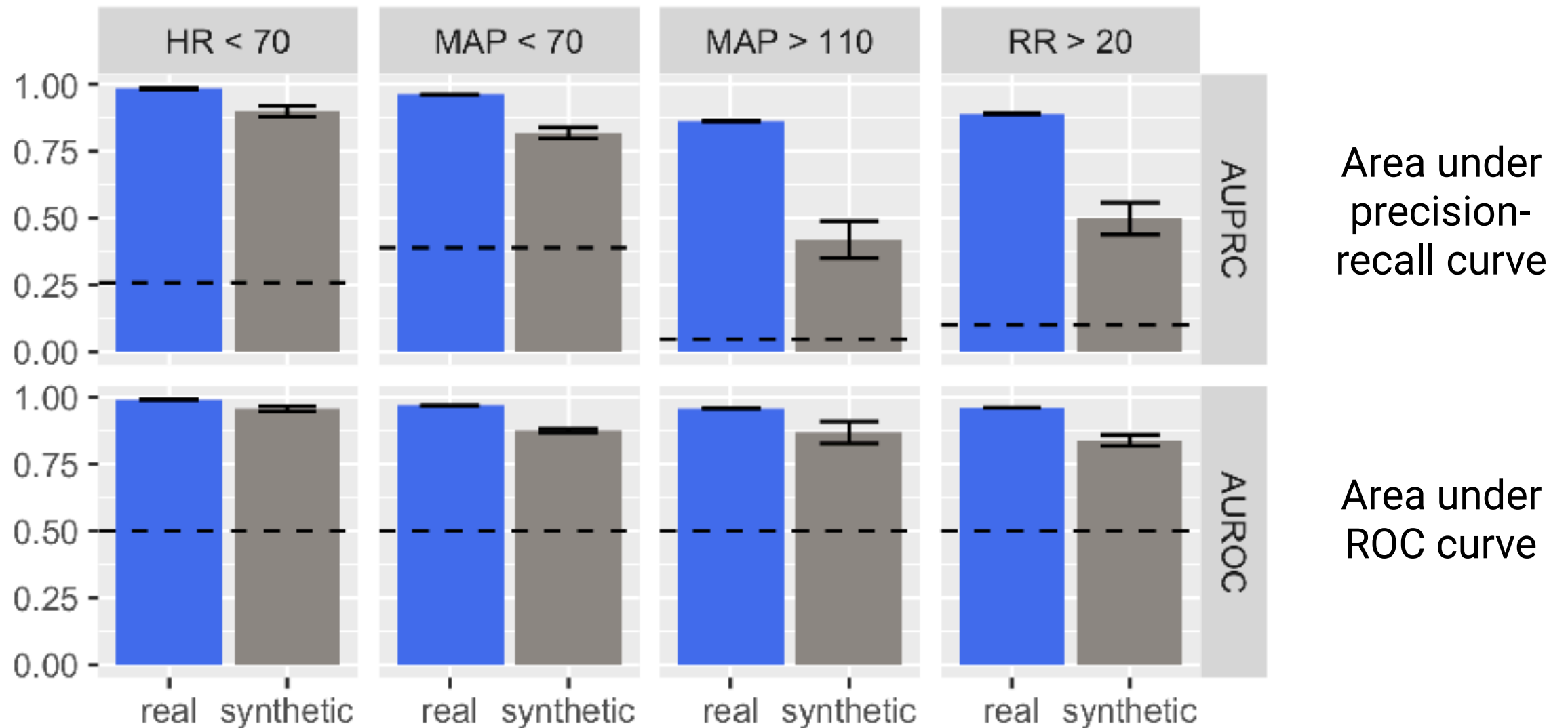
*(with a task)*

- Idea: **(TSTR)**
  - a. train model with **synthetic data**
  - b. test that model on **real data**
- Captures the utility of the synthetic data for its intended purpose - training models that can generalise
- Requires **labelled** synthetic dataset:
  - Extend RGAN to be *conditional* (RCGAN)
  - Takes latent point and label to generate sample

# a medically relevant task

- **Data:** “eICU collaborative research database”, from Phillips eICU program (open access)
  - ~**140,000** patients from **459** critical care units across the USA (between 2014-2015)
  - Measurements every 5 minutes of various vital signs
- **Task:**
  - Predict if values will become ‘extreme’ (high/low)
  - Focus on first 4 hours of patient’s stay
    - variables: heart rate, respiratory rate, mean arterial pressure, oxygen saturation

# TSTR results for eICU task



Conclusion: model trained on synthetic data can still generalise well to real test set

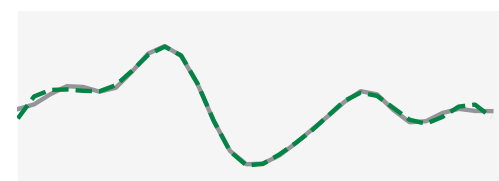
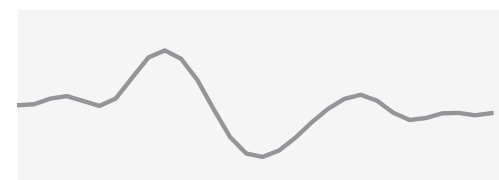
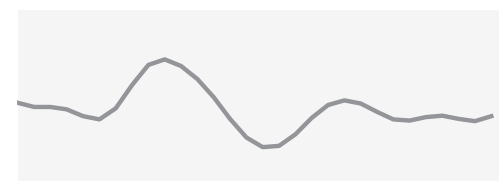
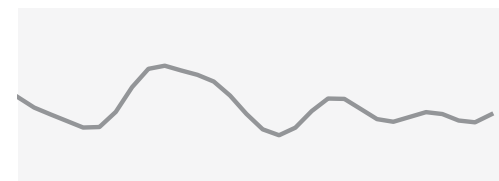
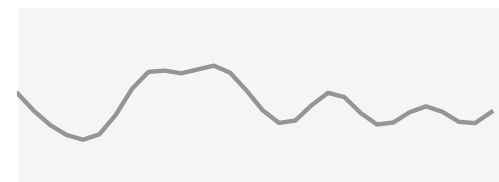
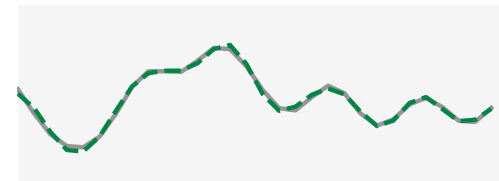
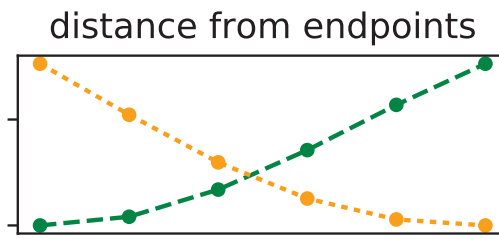
# is it memorising the data?

- Trivially successful generator would simply output training examples
  - Known problem for GANs - 'mode collapse'
  - Constitutes privacy breach of original training data
- Tested to see if model is memorising:
  1. Do **reconstruction errors** differ between train and test?
  2. **Maximum mean discrepancy**: is  $\text{MMD}(\text{synth}, \text{train}) < \text{MMD}(\text{synth}, \text{test})$ ?
  3. **Interpolation**: smoothly vary between latent points corresponding to training examples, look at output

# interpolation examples

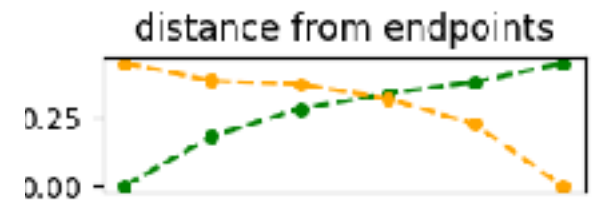
1. Backwards-project A, B to get point(s) in latent space
2. Produce intermediate latent points
3. Run through generator to create samples

Training example A →



Training example B →

Mont Blanc →



Carrauntoohill →  
(highest mountain in Ireland)



# in conclusion

- **Recurrent generative adversarial network** to generate synthetic, real-valued time-series data (e.g. ICU data)
- (Seemingly) novel evaluation via **TSTR method**
- Analysed synthetic data for evidence of **memorisation** (found none)
- Future work:
  - Include stronger privacy guarantees (e.g. differential privacy)
  - Comparisons with other methods (e.g. variational recurrent auto-encoders)

# Thank you!

*With thanks to:*  
Cristóbal Esteban  
Gunnar Rätsch  
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Xinrui Lyu  
The rest of the BMI group



## Real-valued (Medical) Time Series Generation with Recurrent Conditional GANs

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<https://github.com/ratschlab/RGAN>



<https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.02633>



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