

Prof. Dr. Kim Albrecht, Yağmur Uçkunkaya & Lars Christian Schmidt

My AI is better than yours

Workshop on training AI Models as creative practice

Folkwang University 06.10 – 13.10.25

Schedule

Titel	Thema	Datum	Zeit	Info	Abgabe
Einführung	Intro	06.10.25	10:00 – 12:00	Einführung ins Maschinelle Lernen und aufzeigen Künstlerischer Positionen in dem Gebiet	
Ideation Workshop	Modell Wählen	06.10.25	13:00 – 15:00 (17:00?)	Ideen Findung	
Ideation Workshop	Gruppe finden	06.10.25	10:00 – 12:00	Idee Ausarbeiten	
Gathering	Sammeln	07.10.25	12:00 – 17:00	Feedback Gespräche 3.07	
Zwischenvorstellung der Sammlungen	Vorstellen & Feedback	07.10.25	17:00 – 18:00	Vorstellung der Sammlung und Idee des Projektes.	Abgabe eines Ordners von min. 20% der Sammlung
Gathering	Sammeln	08.10.25	10:00 – 17:00	Feedback Gespräche 3.07	
Vorstellung der Sammlungen	Vorstellen & Feedback	08.10.25	17:00 – 18:00	Vorstellung der fertigen Sammlung	Ordner aller Dateien zum Training.
Projektentwicklung	Trainieren & Ausarbeiten	09.10.25	10:00 – 18:00	Modelle Trainieren mit Hilfe von Lars Christian Schmidt	
Projektentwicklung	Trainieren & Ausarbeiten	10.10.25	10:00 – 18:00	Modelle Trainieren mit Hilfe von Lars Christian Schmidt	
Projektentwicklung	Trainieren & Ausarbeiten	13.10.25	10:00 – 14:00		
Finale Präsentation	Vorstellung des Projektes	13.10.25	14:00 – 16:00		15 min Präsentation

Outcomes

- 30sek to 1 min Video of your experiments / outcomes, experiences
- 15 minute presentations of your projects
- Anything additional you come up with, images, booklet, installation, interactive software, text, etc.

Beyond the Workshop

kurse notizen info

data based

INFORMATION DESIGN OPEN STUDIO^{WS25}

Winter 2025-26 | 25-10-14 to 26-01-27
Lecturer: [Kim Albrecht](#)

Offenes Projektstudio für Informationsgestaltung
Jeden Dienstag 14-17 Uhr, Raum 3.07

Das Information Design Open Studio ist eine offene Plattform zur Entwicklung eigener Projekte im Bereich Informationsdesign. Der Kurs richtet sich an alle, die ein individuelles Vorhaben umsetzen, frühere Arbeiten vertiefen oder sich mit dem Feld gestalterisch und theoretisch auseinandersetzen möchten.

Es gibt verschiedene Möglichkeiten der Teilnahme:

- Die Experimente aus dem Workshop “My AI is Better Than Yours” können hier weiterentwickelt und zu einer umfassenden

Goals

**Pick one model, collect a
dataset, train from scratch or
near-scratch, reflect on results.**

**Understand AI as a material
and cultural process,
not a black box.**

Goals

Experiments over outcomes

Strangeness over perfection

Fun over Exhaustion

State of AI

or why it is necessary for us to do this workshop

Generative AI

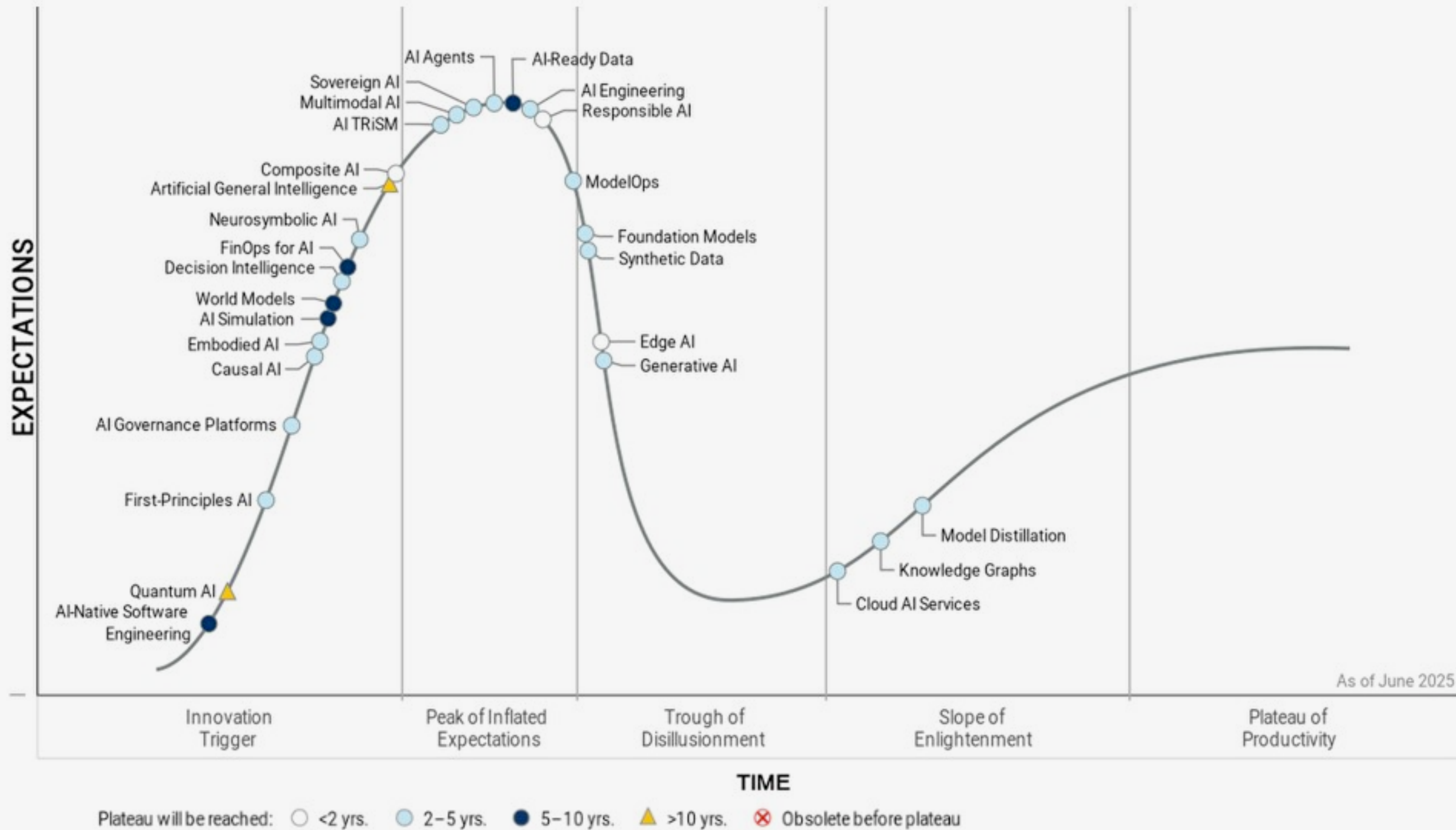
Hype Cycle for Artificial Intelligence, 2023



[gartner.com](https://www.gartner.com)

Source: Gartner
© 2023 Gartner, Inc. and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved. 2079794

Gartner®



Generative AI

Generative AI

artificial intelligence capable of
generating media

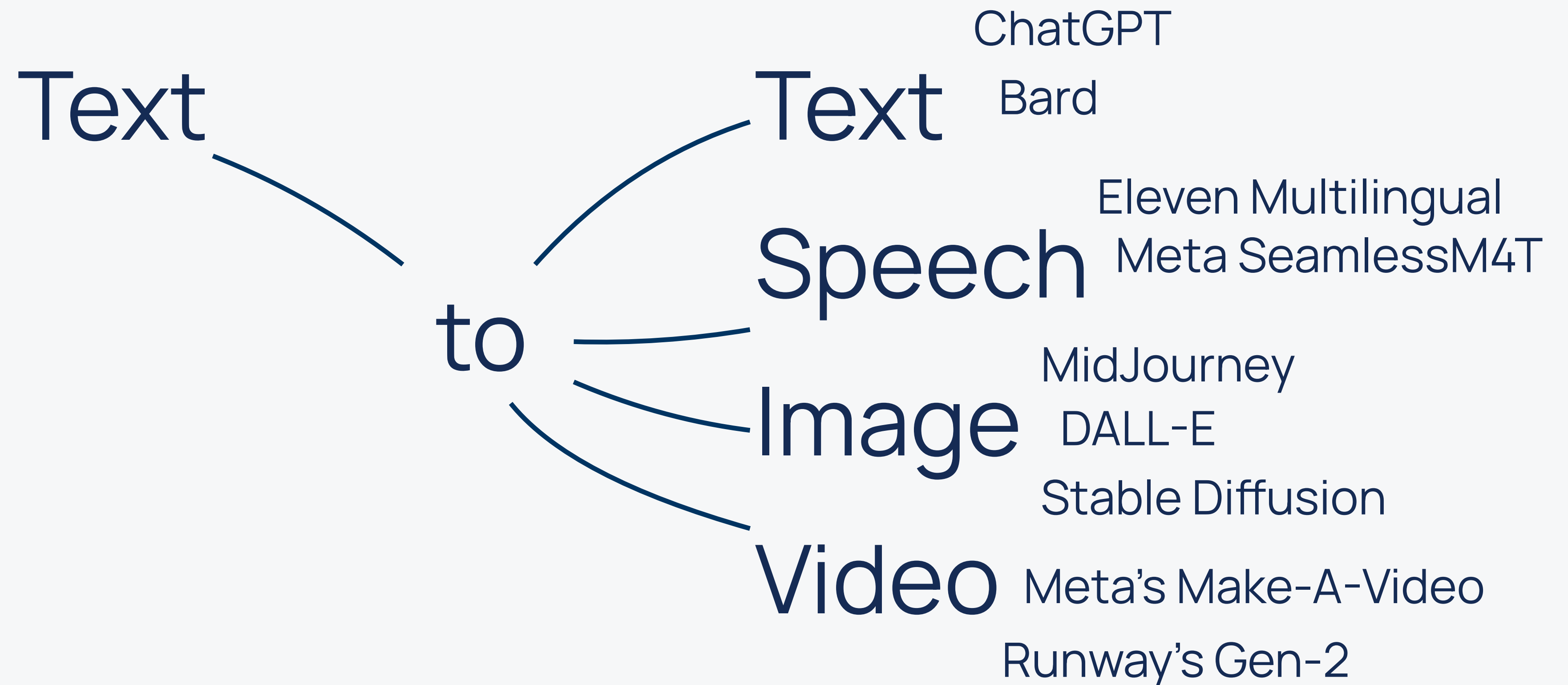
Generative AI

artificial intelligence capable of
generating media

Training data → new data with similar characteristics

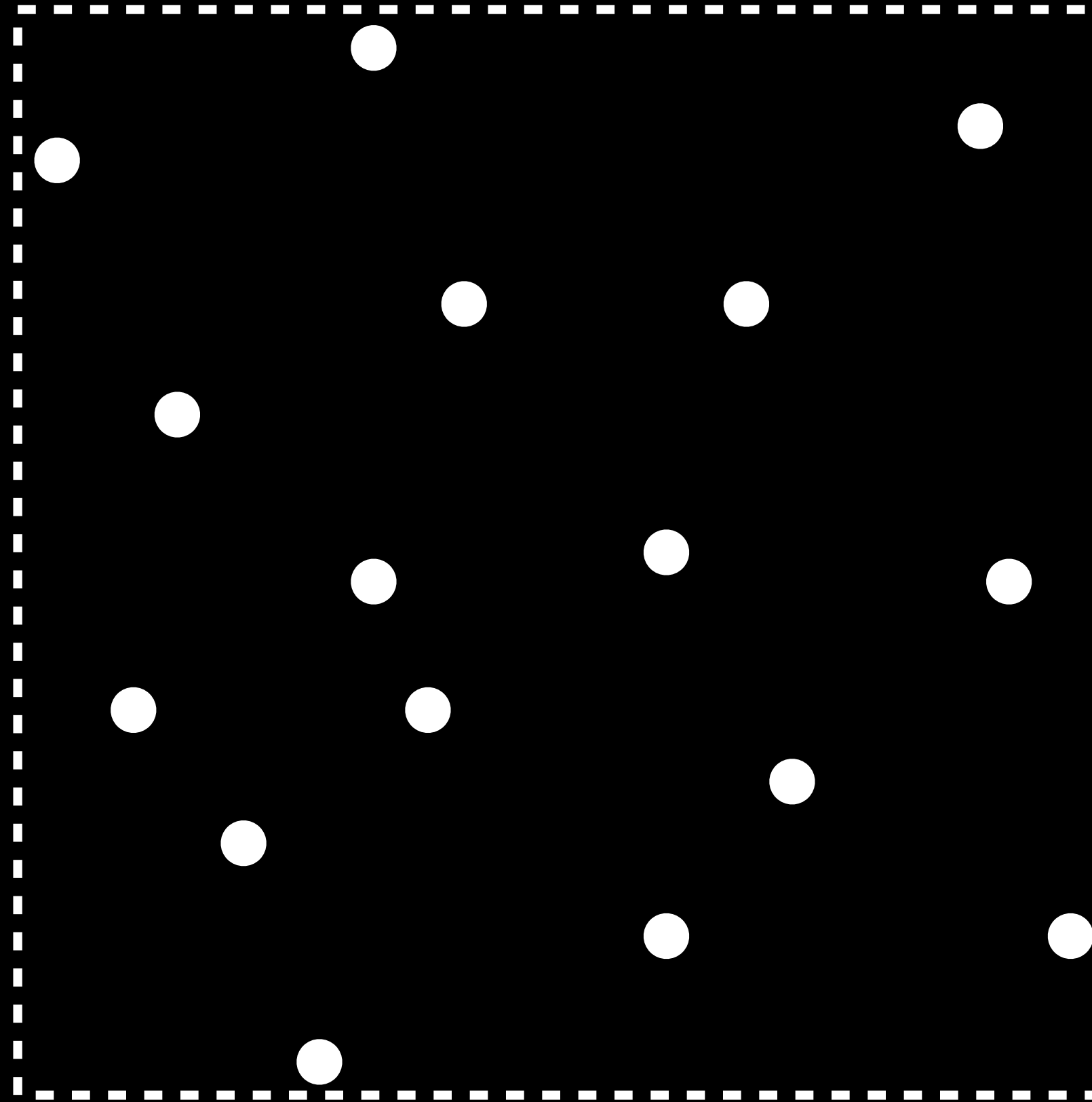
Generative AI

Tools that convert...



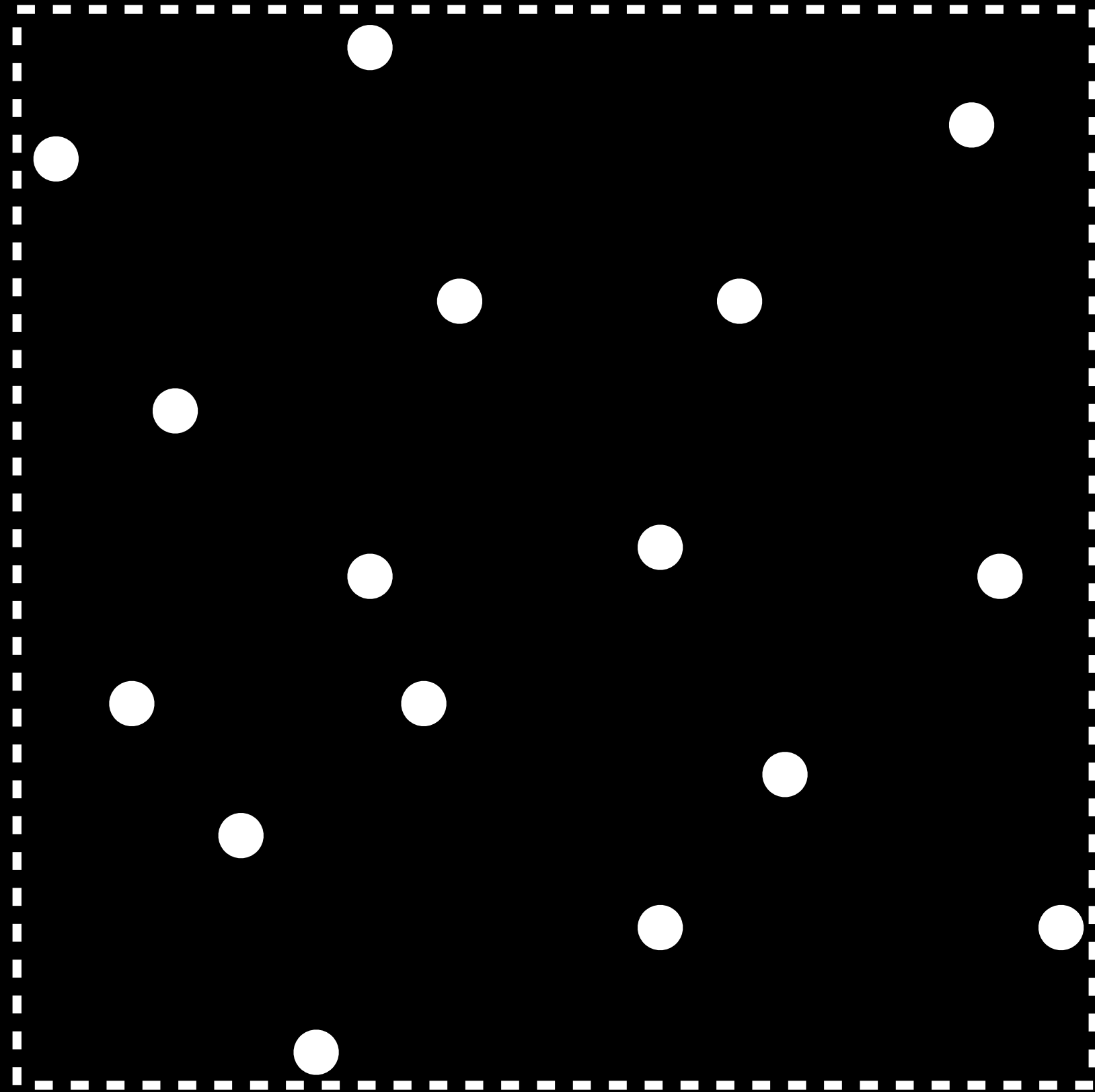
Generative AI

Training Data



Generative AI

Training Data

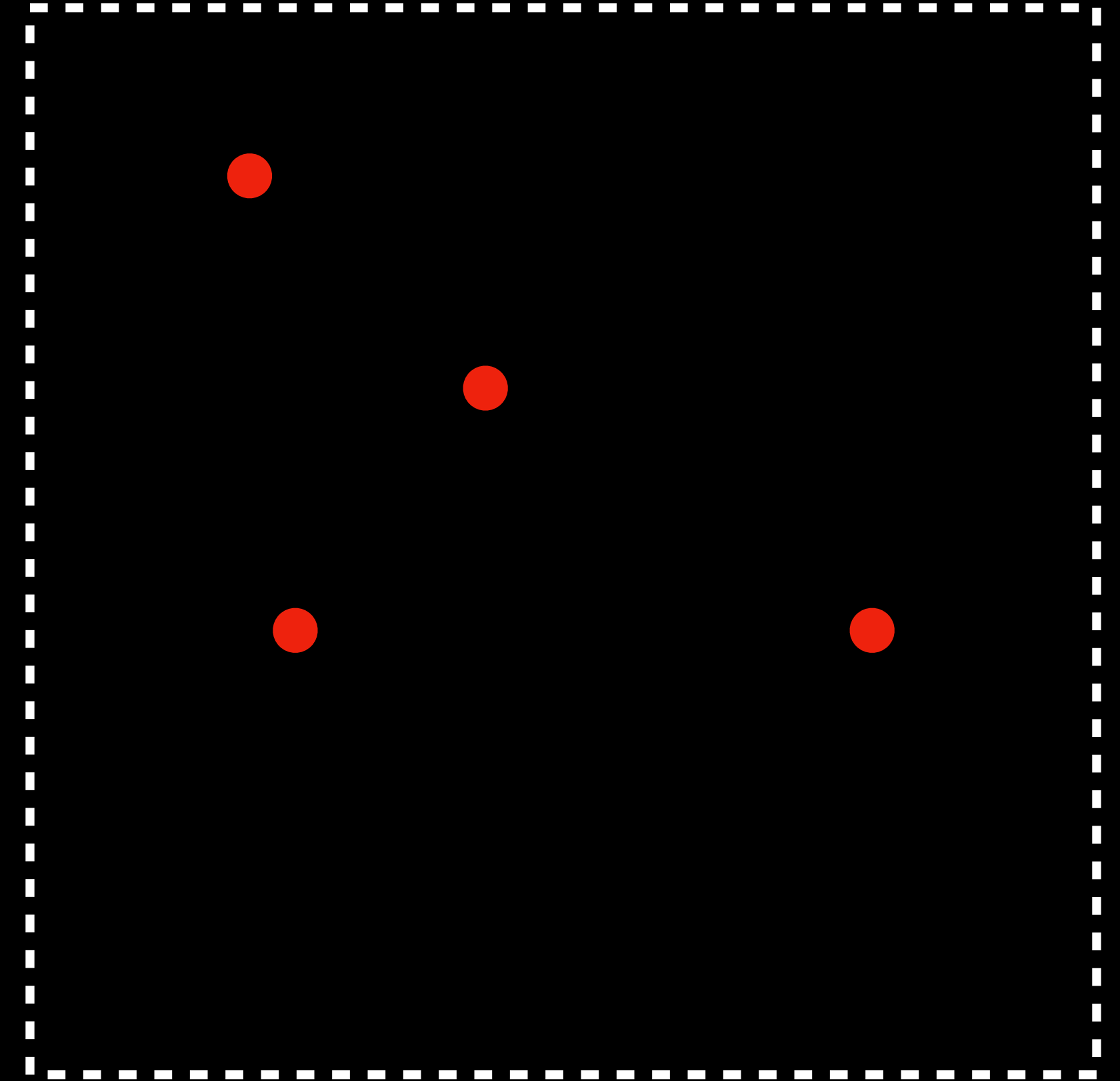


Model



Algorithms

Generative content
with similar characteristics



**Combination and
recombination of
patterns from
the training data.**

Generative AI

Tools that convert...

Text

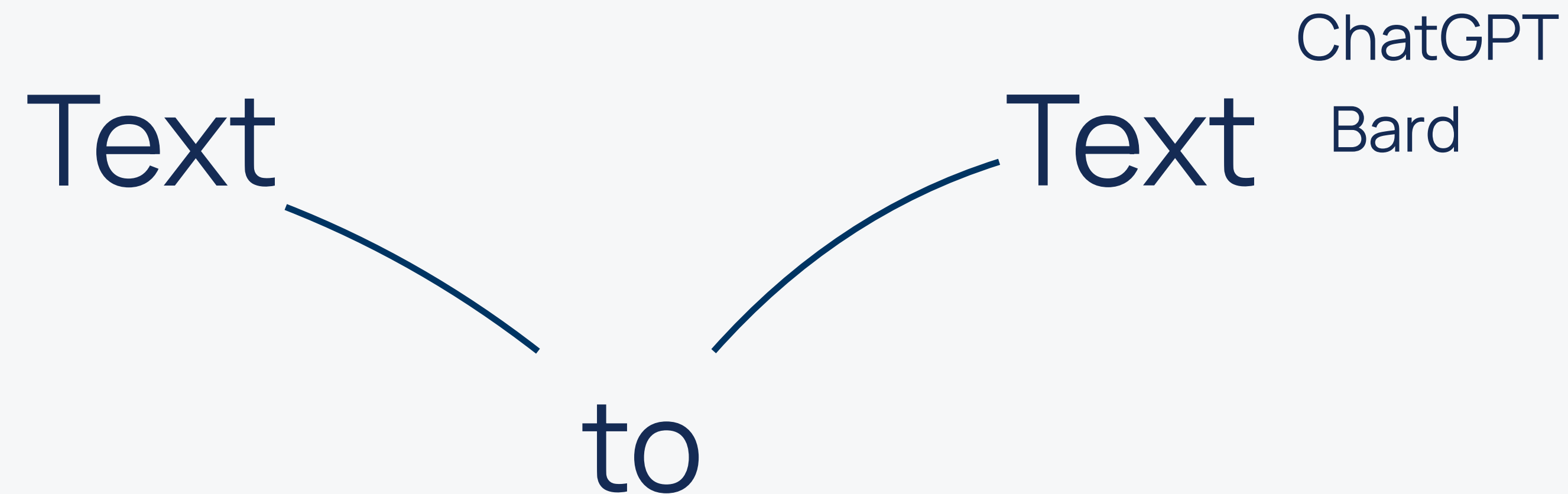
to

Text

ChatGPT

Bard

Large language model

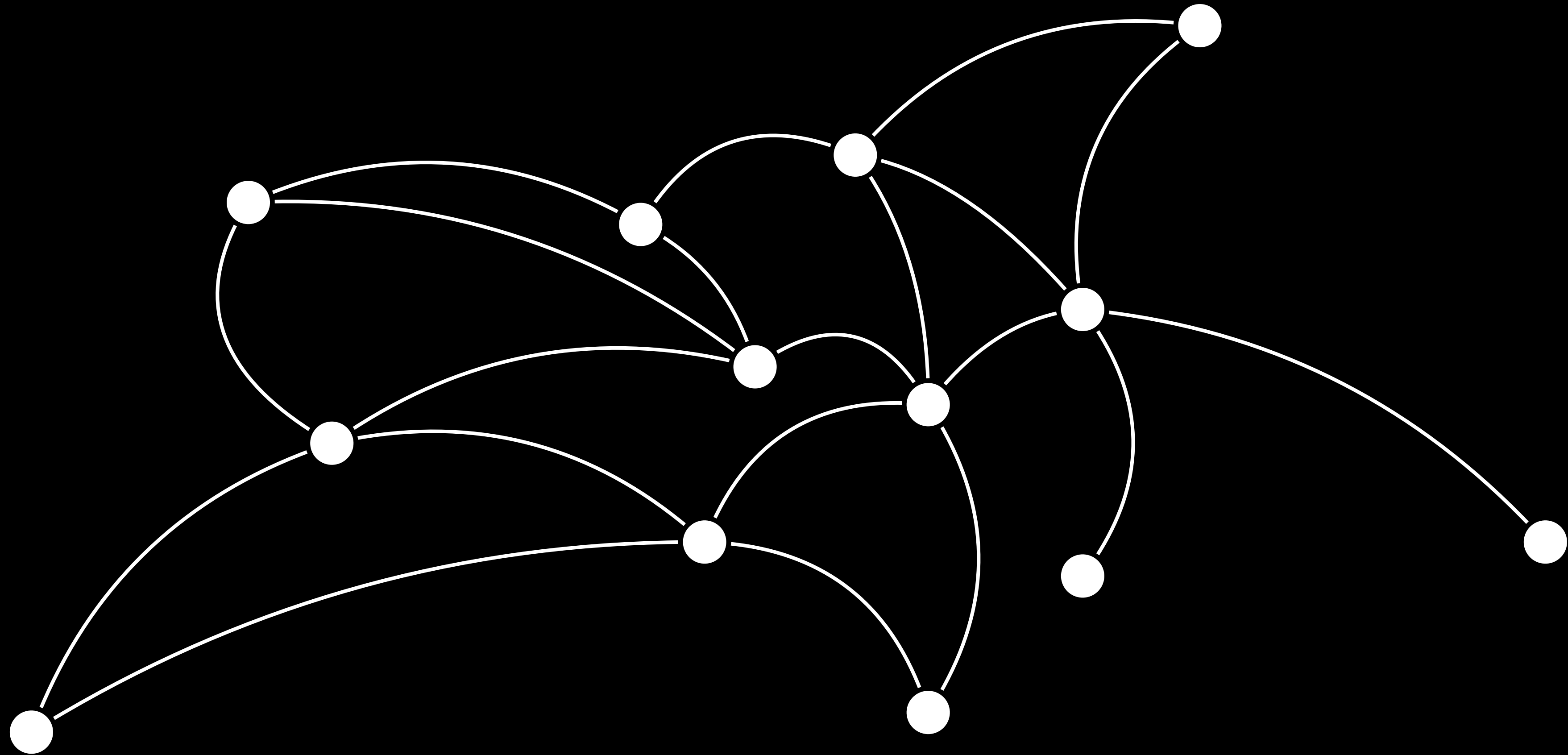


»Wo es nichts zu
berechnen gibt, brauchen
wir auch keine Computer.«

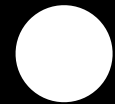
»Where there is nothing to
calculate, we don't need
computers.«

**What is a large
language model?**

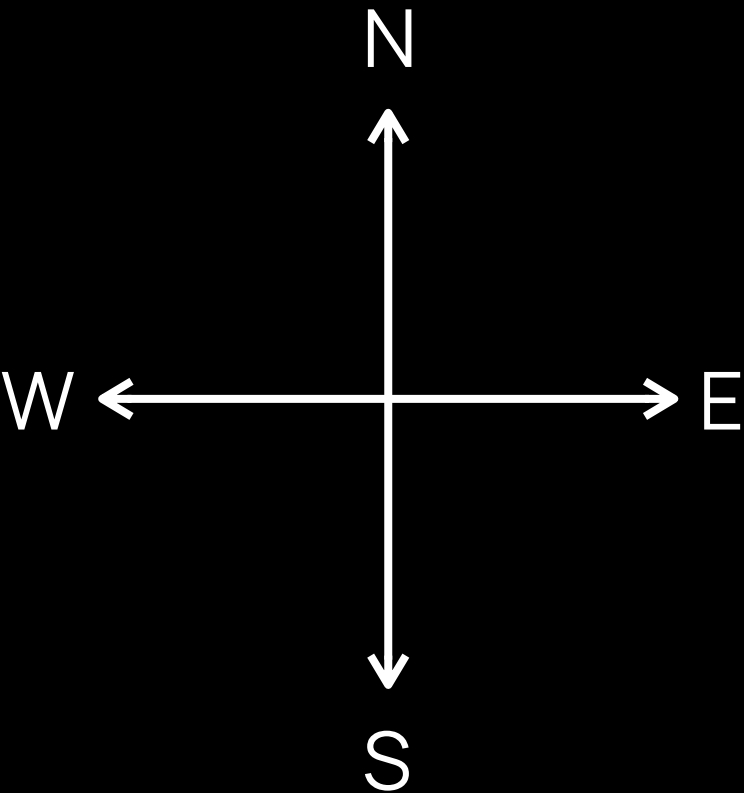
What is a large language model?



What is a large language model?



What is a large language model?



52.5200, 13.4050
Berlin



Potsdam ●
52.3906, 13.0645

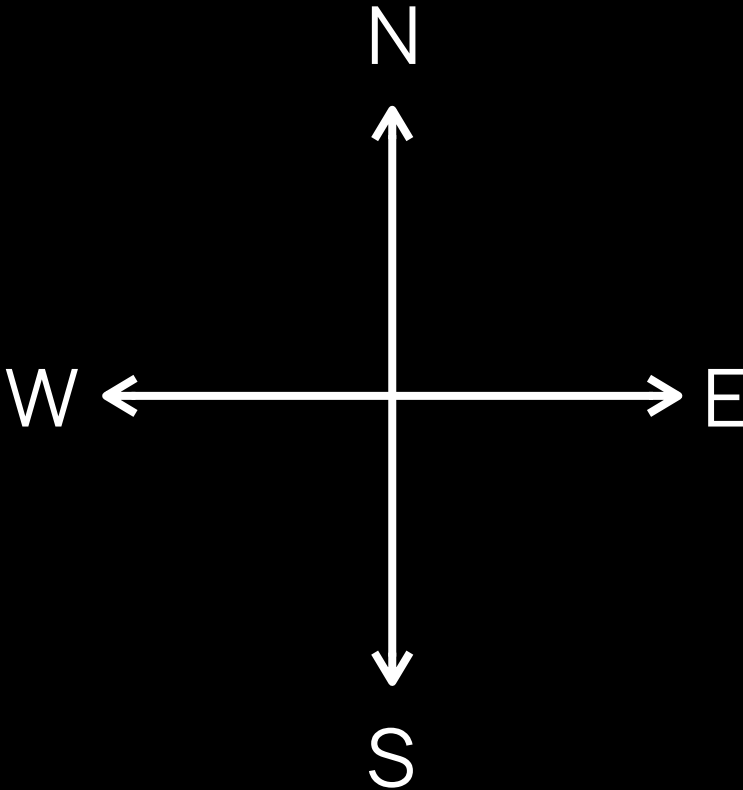


What is a large language model?

Potsdam ●
52.3906, 13.0645

52.5200, 13.4050
Berlin ●

Frankfurt an der Oder ●
52.3472, 14.5506

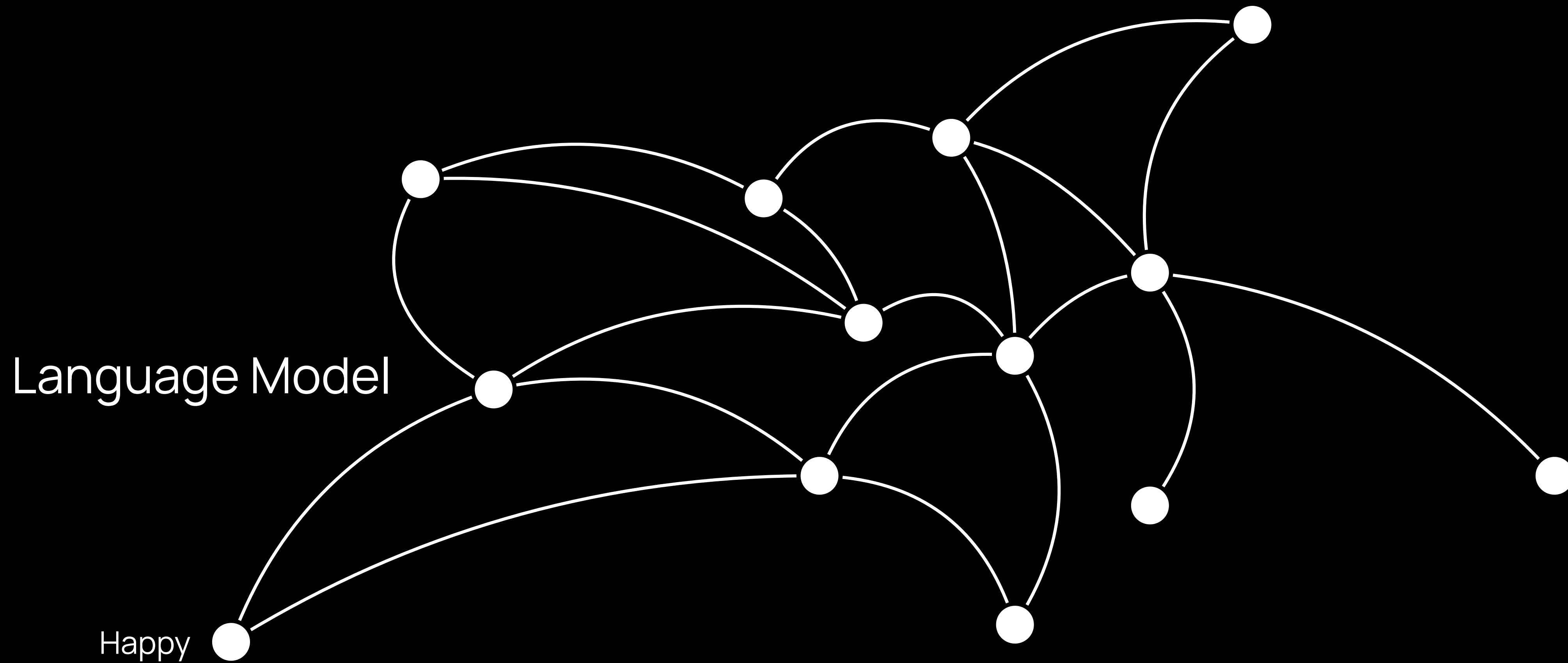


What is a large language model?

Happy ●

-0.24521, 0.13381, 0.28831, -0.1637, -0.049535, 0.037391, -0.52973, 0.05099, -0.42168, -0.40447, -0.79435, -0.088239, 0.2763, -0.028826, -0.30289, -0.51224, 0.41553, 0.17285, 0.47578, 0.46862, 0.080201, -0.10659, -0.74806, -0.51164, -0.33604, 0.17711, -0.089794, -0.11651, 0.21101, 0.16158, 0.10607, -0.14914, 0.27409, 0.30702, -0.28446, -0.15515, -0.23536, 0.19899, -0.77775, 0.83599, 0.55016, -1.0701, 0.30365, -0.75691, -0.2221, 0.12196, 0.18849, -0.098025, 0.93925, -0.038423, -0.23047, 0.27205, -0.31529, -0.02843, -0.016746, -0.021209, 0.079952, 0.31622, 0.064761, -0.23652, -0.01021, -0.55726, 0.038226, -0.17971, -0.072388, 0.14231, 0.94446, -0.36723, -0.63264, -0.22749, 0.47908, -0.66815, -0.041302, -0.41019, 0.14565, 0.12786, -0.62428, 0.09539, -0.20977, -0.24609, -0.40151, 0.47429, 0.010771, 0.82454, 0.33783, 0.12811, 0.21999, 0.38581, 0.01102, 0.31732, 0.29965, 0.03711, -0.025396, 0.48878, -0.065962, -0.12585, -0.67172, 0.71344, -0.52369, -0.68097, 0.43216, 0.07001, -0.11568, -0.38967, -0.21208, -0.27753, 0.30311, -0.51805, 0.28916, -0.26186, -0.009617, -0.40885, 0.21191, -0.052608, -0.1316, 0.96776, -0.20001, 0.47056, -0.31982, 0.095621, -0.32895, -0.55728, 0.32756, 0.86118, 0.33973, 0.14936, -1.0919, 0.28923, -0.36886, -0.052346, -0.13595, -0.049021, -0.39374, -0.17264, -0.099287, 0.24752, 0.48518, -0.83403, 0.072445, -0.47082, 0.60437, 1.0859, 0.57208, 0.1354, 0.028308, 0.00001, 0.036348, -0.22297, 0.064423, 0.159, -0.77674, 0.30433, -0.04432, -0.34273, -0.34202, 0.24068, 0.3029, 0.13857, 0.5047, 0.57522, 0.17839, 0.41169, -0.33658, 0.18725, -0.46583, 0.13571, 0.23891, 0.83214, -0.13962, -0.16713, -0.31497, -0.37804, 1.0744, 0.42999, -0.80921, 0.88273, 0.00001, 0.94068, 0.56096, -0.075746, -0.14008, -0.3128, 0.45362, -0.17636, 0.25203, 0.45339, 0.006271, 0.79116, -1.1023, 0.37591, 0.44677, 0.04936, -0.39339, -0.72904, -0.47843, 0.029577, -0.59435, 0.13464, -0.51627, 0.837, -0.58194, 0.046615, -0.3937, 0.66203, 0.48482, -0.17065, 0.33201, 0.12285, -0.045335, -0.27725, -0.001421, -0.058123, 0.63951, 0.77633, 0.35478, 0.14914, -0.65503, 0.52402, -0.53852, -0.37985, 0.37724, 0.00001, 0.21311, 0.049646, 0.16984, -0.33992, 0.55786, 0.38667, -0.84554, 0.28118, 1.1596, -0.70108, -0.74602, -0.23631, 0.22675, -0.46052, 0.23941, 0.1382, -0.42704, -0.89916, -0.017155, -0.18568, -0.51684, 0.56688, -0.051546, -0.69499, 0.017353, 0.57945, -0.027723, -0.012037, -0.18122, -0.40603, -0.43229, -0.27754, 0.001625, -1.0812, -0.85345, -0.26496, -0.45327, -0.51637, 0.49035, -0.27177, -0.59652, 0.97047, -0.43425, -0.16713, -0.012096, 0.12838, 0.9593, -0.25205, 0.25473, -0.38155, -0.10364, 0.50817, 0.74453, 0.2516, -0.52587, 0.41403, 0.70447, 0.56725, -0.76822, 0.38446, 0.65434, -0.4701, 0.11068, 0.84786, -0.50158, -0.73509, 0.028486, -0.39405, -0.19661, -0.49297, 0.21677, 0.46745, -0.87001, 0.70179, 0.16544, 0.26561, 0.46307, -0.34402, 0.34357, -0.97758, 0.42855, -0.088987, -0.50831, 0.73807, 0.66019, 0.33652, -0.14058, -4.82701, -0.17123, 0.28438, -0.69702, 0.052258, -0.28428, 0.28932, -0.14343, 0.10838, -0.073325, 0.36498, -0.1145, 0.51698, 0.039328, 0.54644, -0.40001, -0.038352, 0.067462, -0.44783, -0.009301, -0.56002, -0.32046, 0.10558, 0.00215, -0.29051, 0.032734, 0.53683, 0.78655, -1.5857, 0.062173, -0.29321, 0.14442, 0.26699, 0.92783, 0.43608, 0.08423, 0.19892, -0.63507, 0.37158, 0.82915, 0.51322, -0.09333, -0.18363, 0.17964, 0.18824,

What is a large language model?



What is a large language model?

Language Model

What is a large language model?

Given a sequence of words, produce the probability distribution of the next word.

The cow went to the _____



Language Model

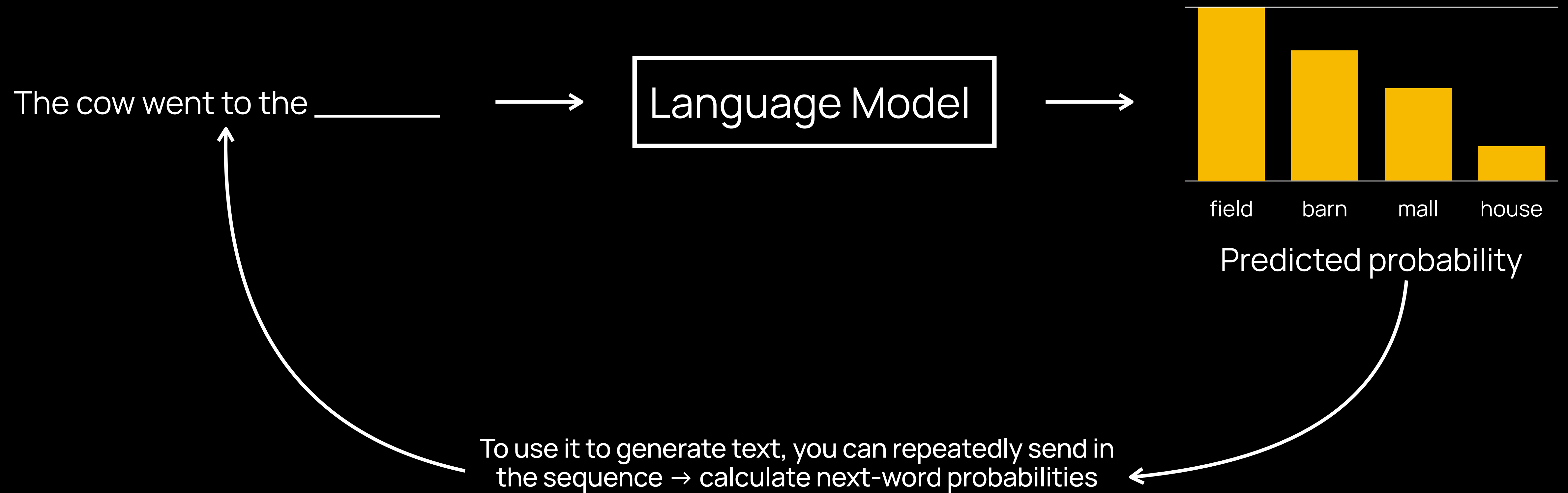
What is a large language model?

Given a sequence of words, produce the probability distribution of the next word.



What is a large language model?

Given a sequence of words, produce the probability distribution of the next word.



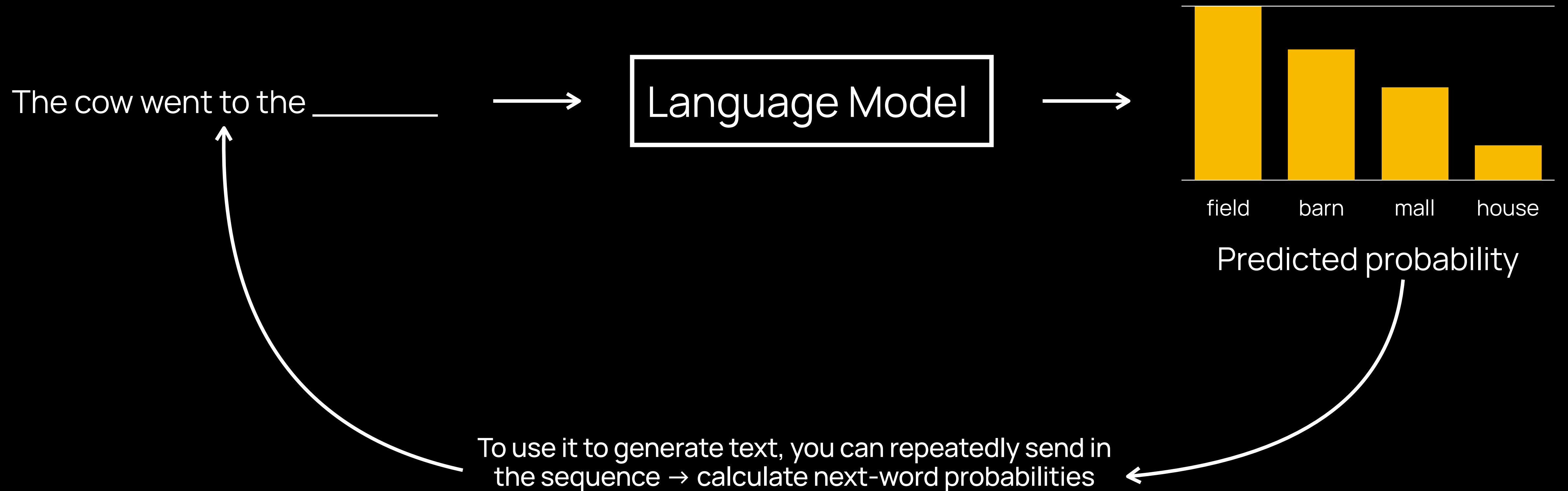
What is a large language model?

Given a sequence of words, produce the probability distribution of the next word.

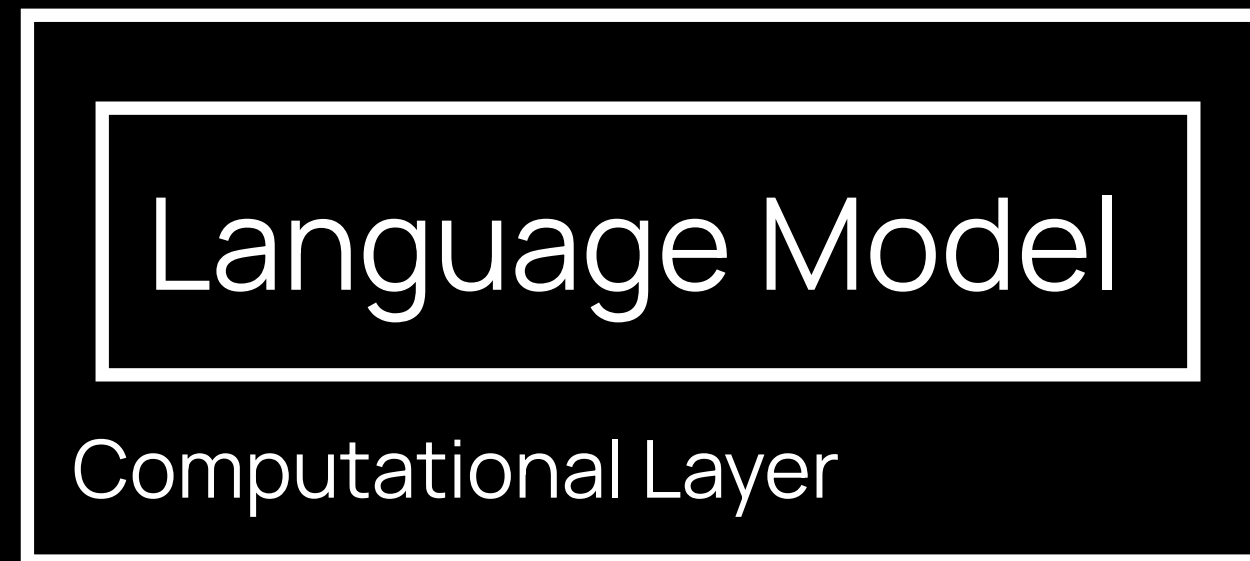


What is a large language model?

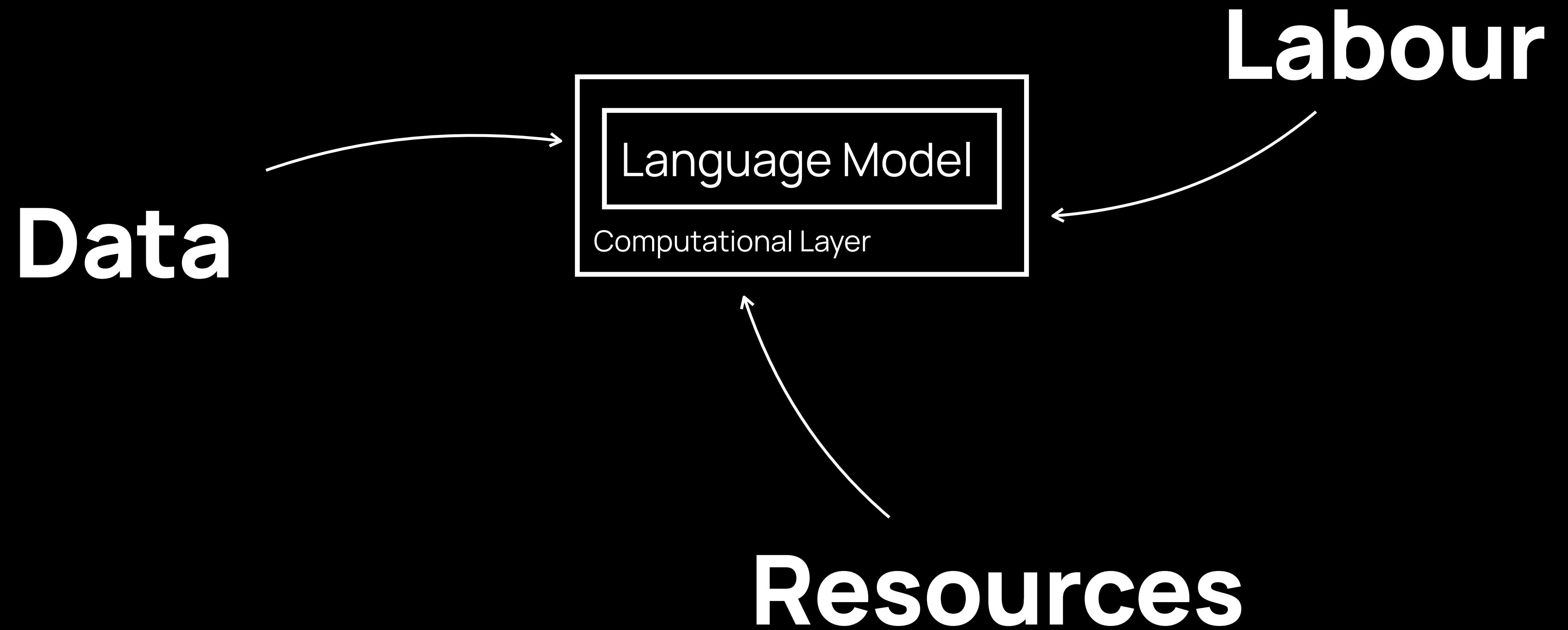
Given a sequence of words, produce the probability distribution of the next word.



What is a large language model?



What is a large language model?



What is a large language model?

Data

Wikipedia

3

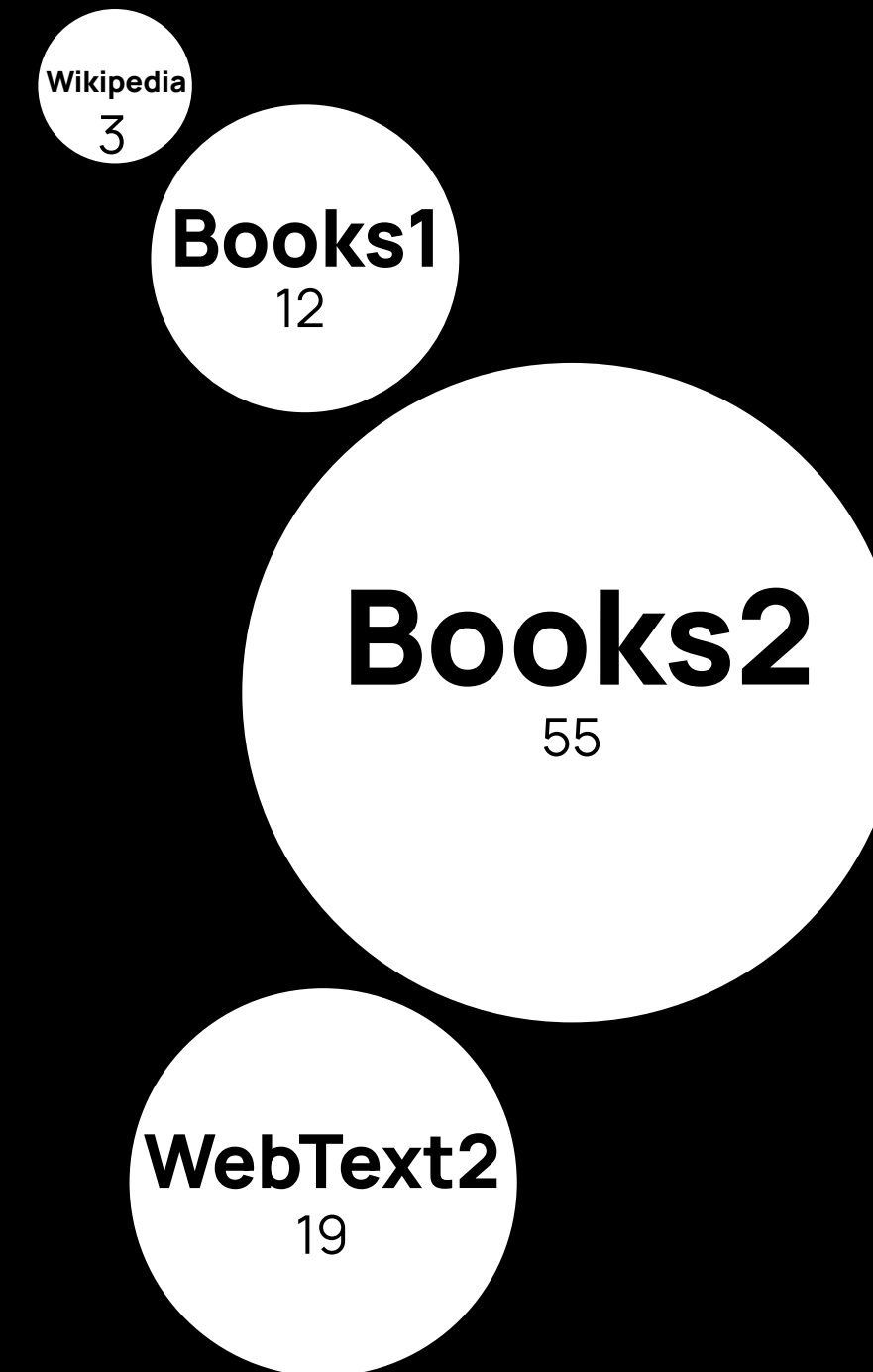
What is a large language model?



Data

What is a large language model?

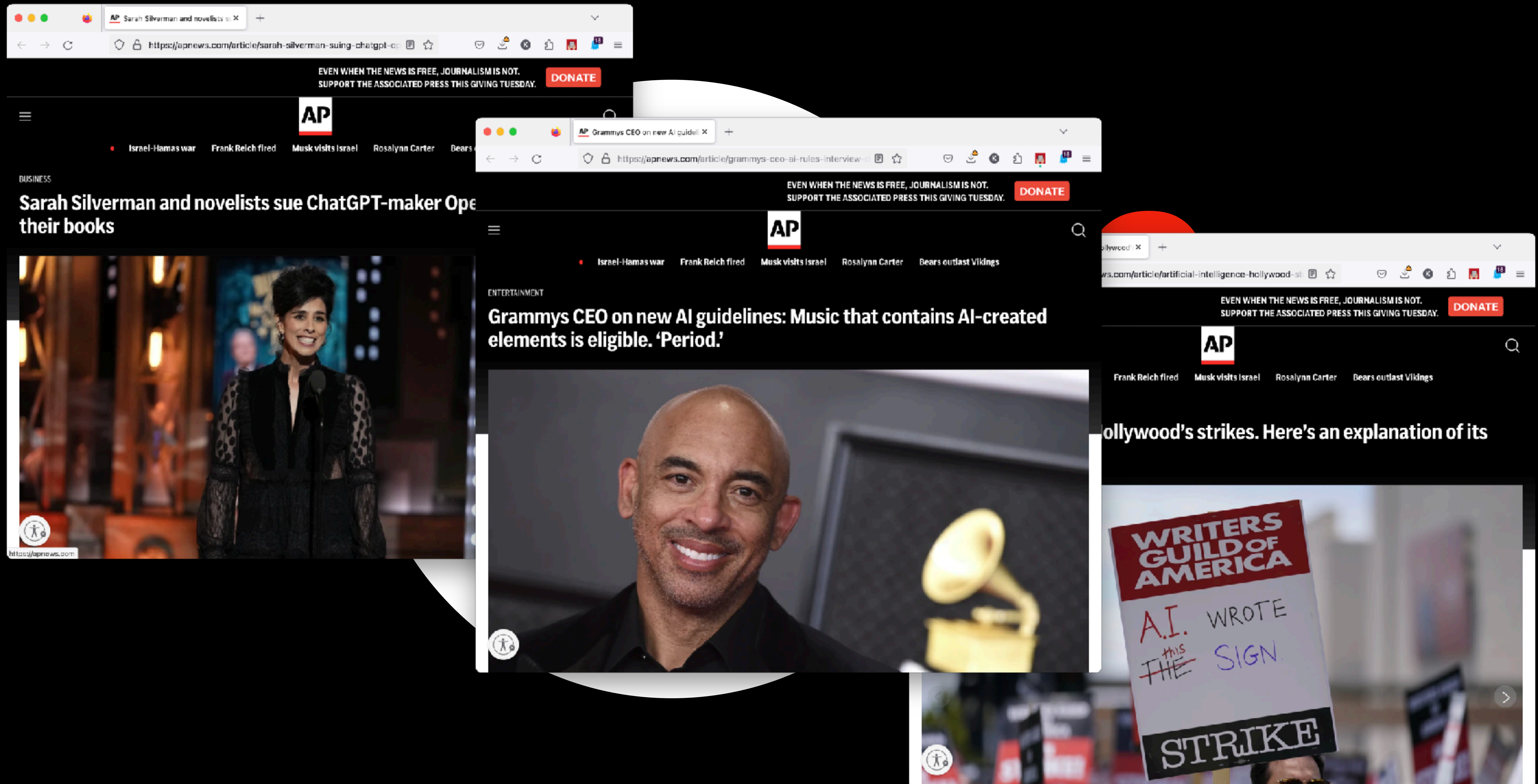
Data



What is a large language model?

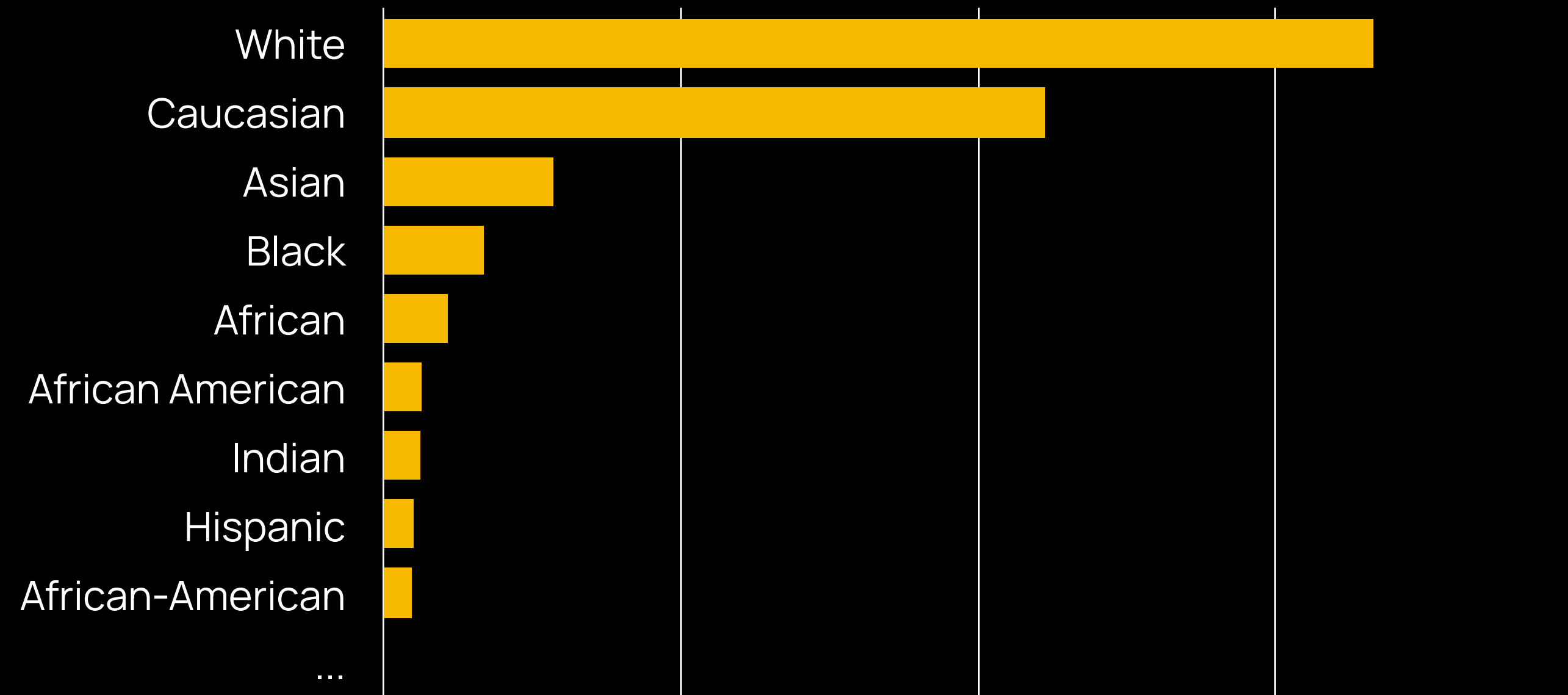


What is a large language model?



What is a large language model?



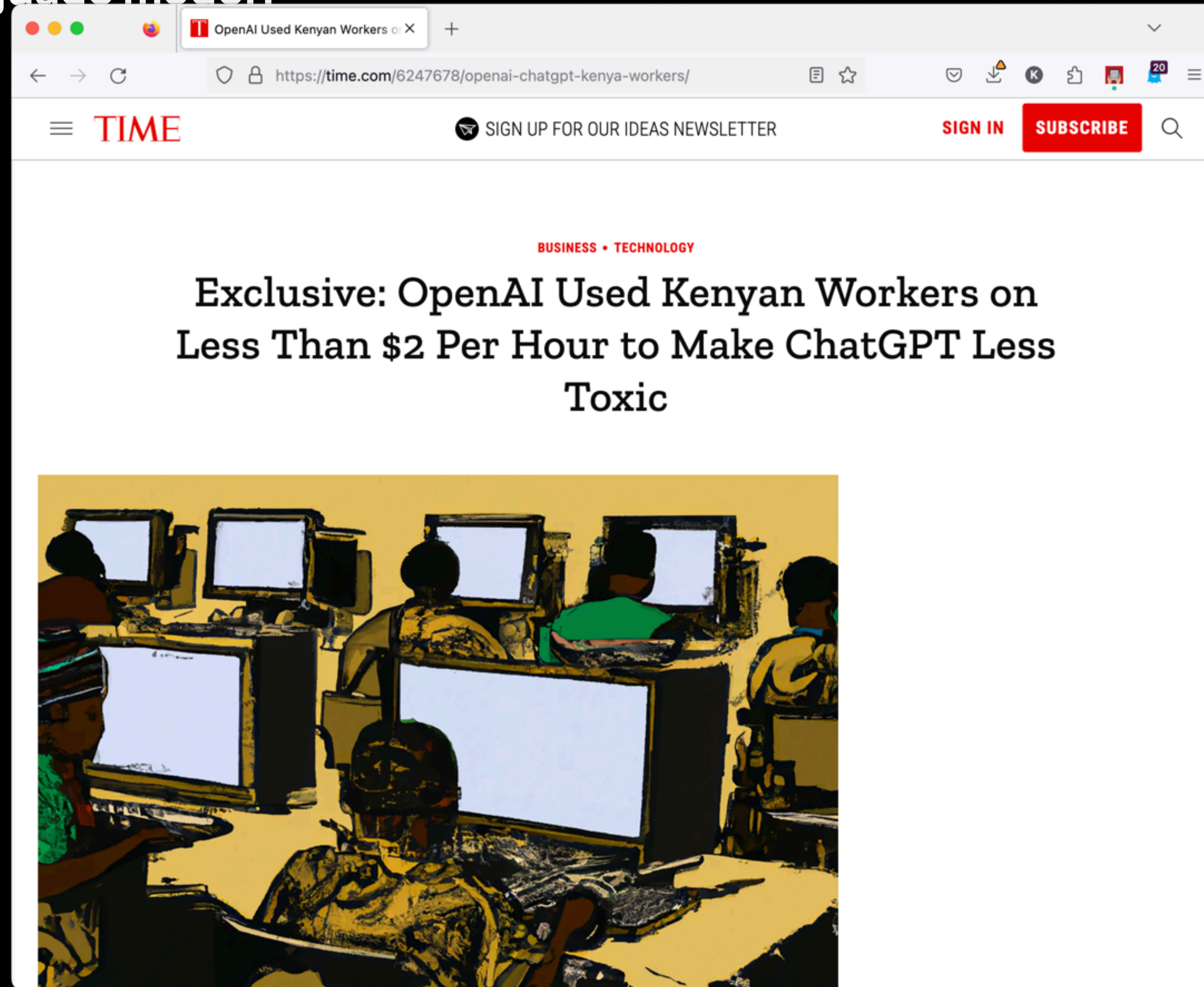


What is a large language model?



What is a large language model?

Data



Labour

ChatGPT's Surprising Environm

https://finance.yahoo.com/news/chatgpts-surprising-environn

HOME MAIL NEWS FINANCE SPORTS ENTERTAINMENT LIFE YAHOO PLUS MORE...

yahoo/finance

Search for news, symbols or companies

Sign in

Finance Watchlists My Portfolio Markets News Videos Yahoo Finance Plus Screeners

S&P 500

4,543.34

7.09 (-0.16%)

Dow 30

35,339.69

+6.22 (+0.02%)

Nasdaq

14,212

-28.77

PRICE

ChatGPT's Surprising Envir

Editor OilPrice.com

September 18, 2023 · 2 min read

In this article:

MSFT

+0.50%

Watchlist

Recent Res

Daily - Vid

Climate alarmists have wa

intensive cryptocurrency r

have yet to denounce larg

(LLMs) like Microsoft-back

that use 16 ounces of fresh

user asks it a series of que

arXiv:2304.03271v3 [cs.LG] 29 Oct 2023

Making AI Less “Thirsty”: Uncovering and Addressing the Secret Water Footprint of

Pengfei Li UC Riverside
Jianyi Yang UC Riverside
Mohamm UT A

Abstract

The growing carbon footprint of artificial intelligence (AI) has been undergoing public scrutiny. Unfortunately, however, the (withdrawal and consumption) footprint of AI models has remained a secret. More critically, for 4.2 – 6.6 billion cubic meters of water withdrawal in 2027, which is equivalent to the drawal of 4 – 6 Denmark or half of the United Kingdom. This is becoming one of the most pressing challenges shared by all of us in the 21st century, depleting water resources, and aging water infrastructures. AI models can, and also must, take social responsibility and lead a sustainable life. In this paper, we provide a principled methodology to quantify the water footprint of AI models and also discuss the unique spatial-temporal diversities of AI models. We highlight the necessity of holistically addressing water footprint of AI models to achieve sustainable AI.

1 Introduction

- “Water is a finite resource, and every drop matters.” — Facebook
- “Fresh, clean water is one of the most precious resources on Earth. It is essential for support water security and healthy ecosystems.” — Google’s Water for People
- “Water is a human right and the common development denominator for all. The world is in deep trouble.” — U.N. Secretary-General António Guterres at the UN Summit on Water
- “Historic droughts threaten our supply of water ... As the security of our food and water is central to human and national security.” — U.S. White House, 2022 [4].

Artificial intelligence (AI) models have witnessed remarkable growth in various areas of critical importance to our society over the last decade, including several global challenges such as climate change [5]. Increasingly, AI models are becoming power-hungry servers housed inside warehouse-scale data centers [6]. Consequently, despite the numerous benefits and potential of AI models, in particular carbon footprint, has been undergoing p

A Computer Scientist Breaks Do

https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/a-computer-scientist-breaks

Sign Up for Our Daily Newsletter

OPINION

MAY 25, 2023 | 4 MIN READ

A Computer Scientist Breaks Down Generative AI’s Hefty Carbon Footprint

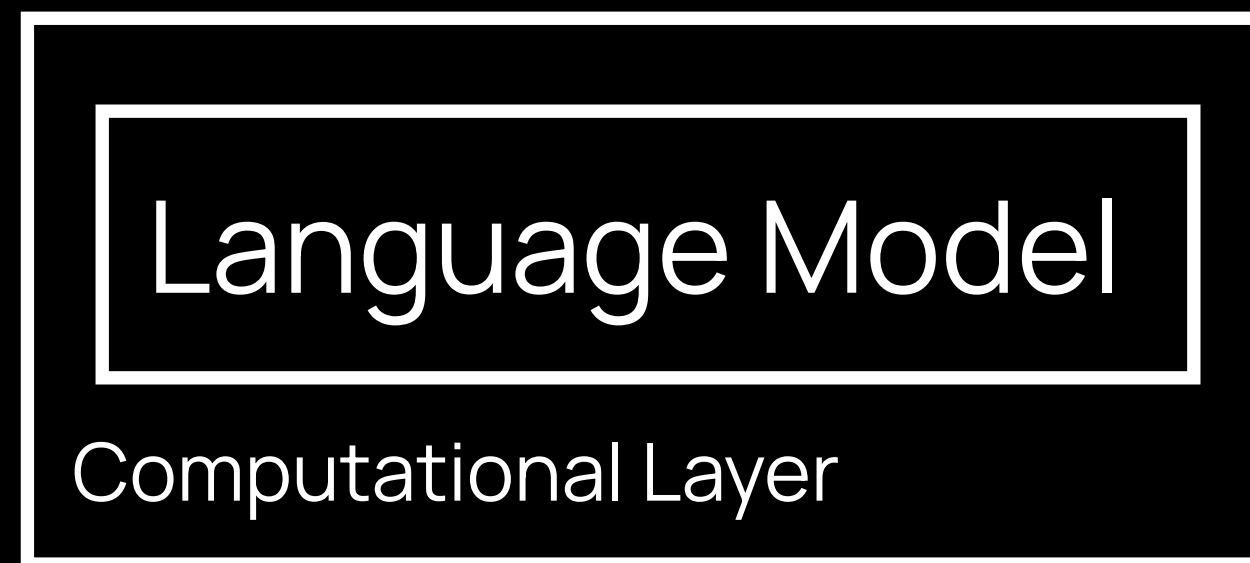
Is generative AI bad for the environment? A computer scientist explains the carbon footprint of ChatGPT and its cousins—and how to reduce it

BY THE CONVERSATION US & KATE SAENKO

Stolen
Data

Hate **Radicalism**
Violence

Abusive
Labour



Rare Earth Materials
Resources

Water

Electricity

Average culture based on stolen data.

*Based on Hito Steyerl notion of mean images
<https://criticalai.art/hito.html>

Culture and
creativity are more
than a statistical
average of past
stolen data.

»And due to the capital required to build AI at scale and the ways of seeing that it optimizes AI systems are ultimately designed to serve existing dominant interests. In this sense, artificial intelligence is a registry of power«

»And due to the capital required to build AI at scale and the ways of seeing that it optimizes AI systems are ultimately designed to serve existing dominant interests. In this sense, artificial intelligence is a **registry of power**«

Reclaiming power

“Big Dick Data is a formal, academic term that we, the authors, have coined to denote big data projects that are characterized by patriarchial, cis-masculinist, totalizing fantasies of world domination as enacted through data capture and analysis.”

Data Feminism, Catherine D'Ignazio and Lauren Klein, 2022

<https://data-feminism.mitpress.mit.edu/pub/czq9dfs5/release/3>

“Building one’s own small-scale datasets for creative ML can be seen as one way of subverting the power structures that reign AI development.”

Vigliensoni, Perry, and Fiebrink, A Small-Data Mindset for Generative AI Creative Work, 2022

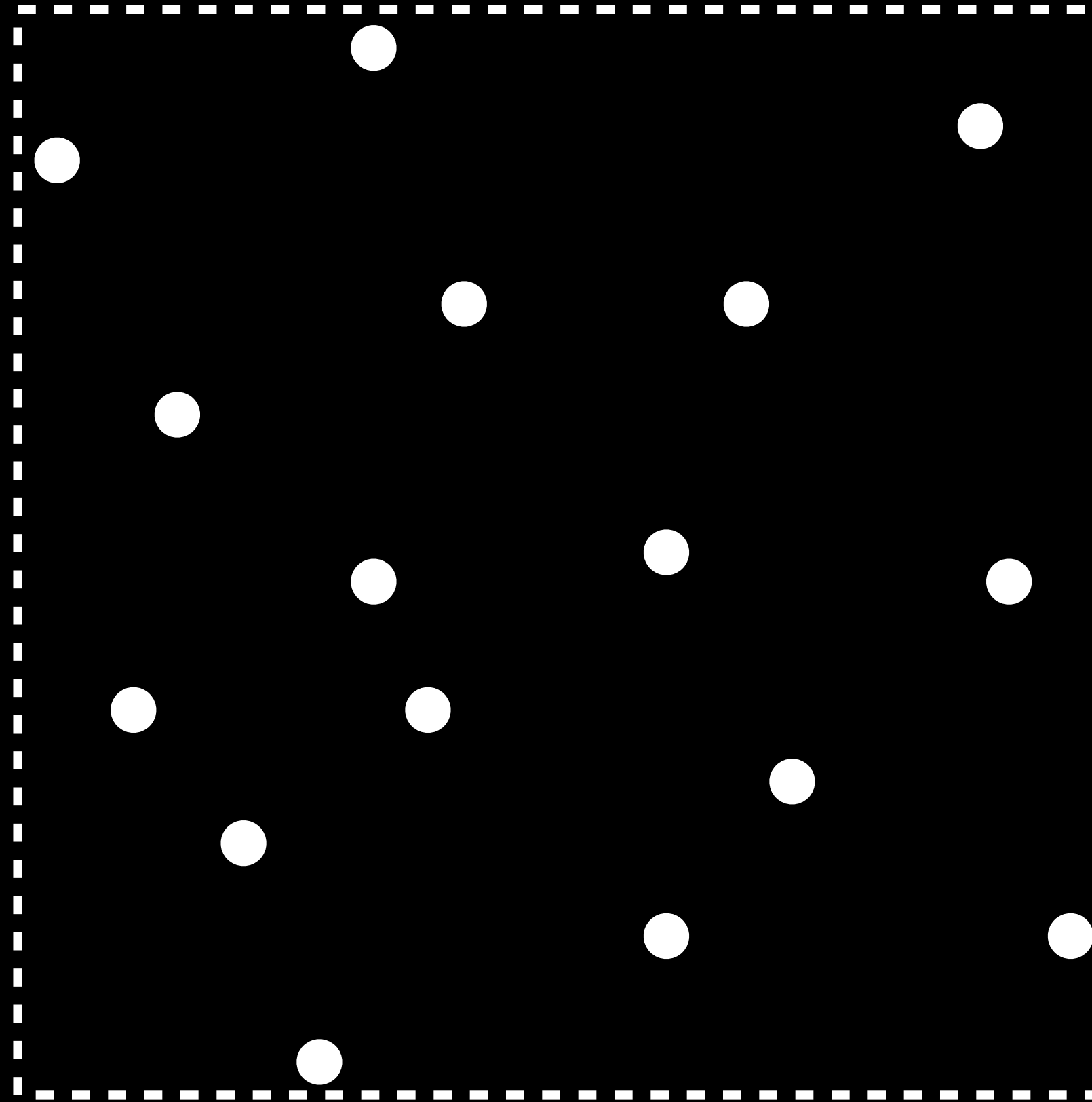
“Personal, bespoke data can be a powerful way to make useful models (sometimes more powerful than big, general-purpose data!)”

Rebecca Fiebrink, xCoAx Conference V&A Museum Dundee 2025

Models to Explore

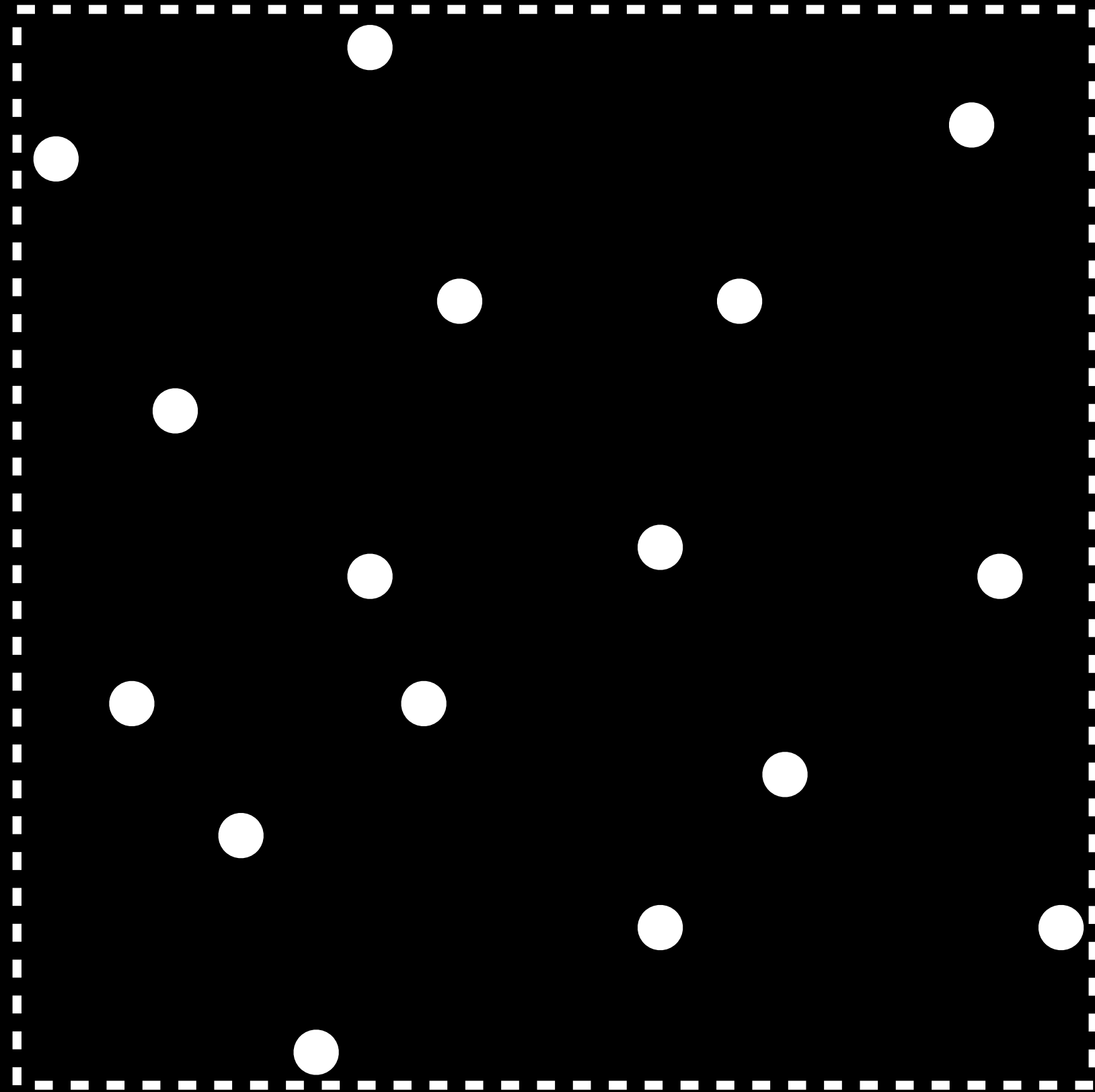
Generative AI

Training Data



Generative AI

Training Data

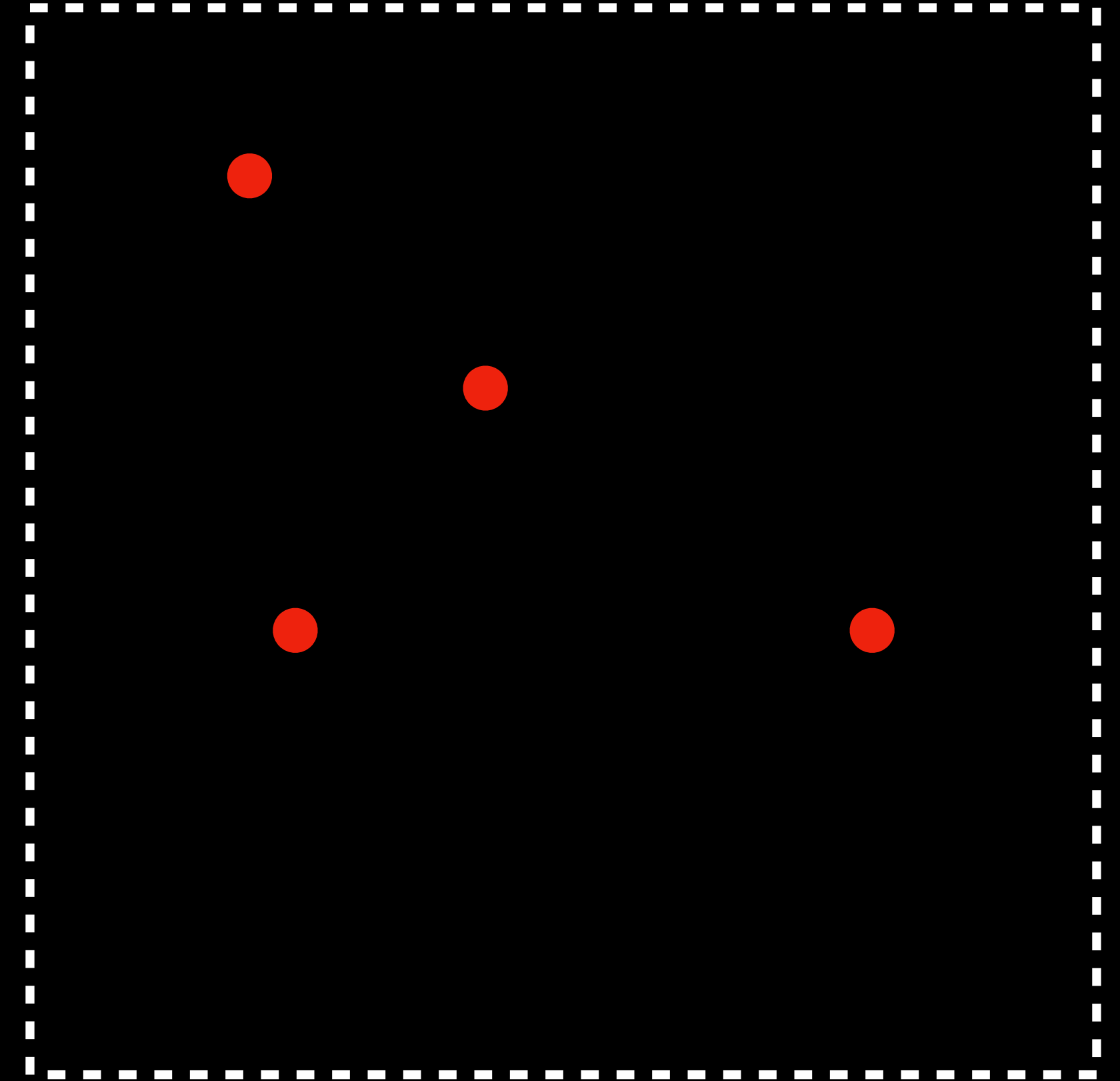


Model



Algorithms

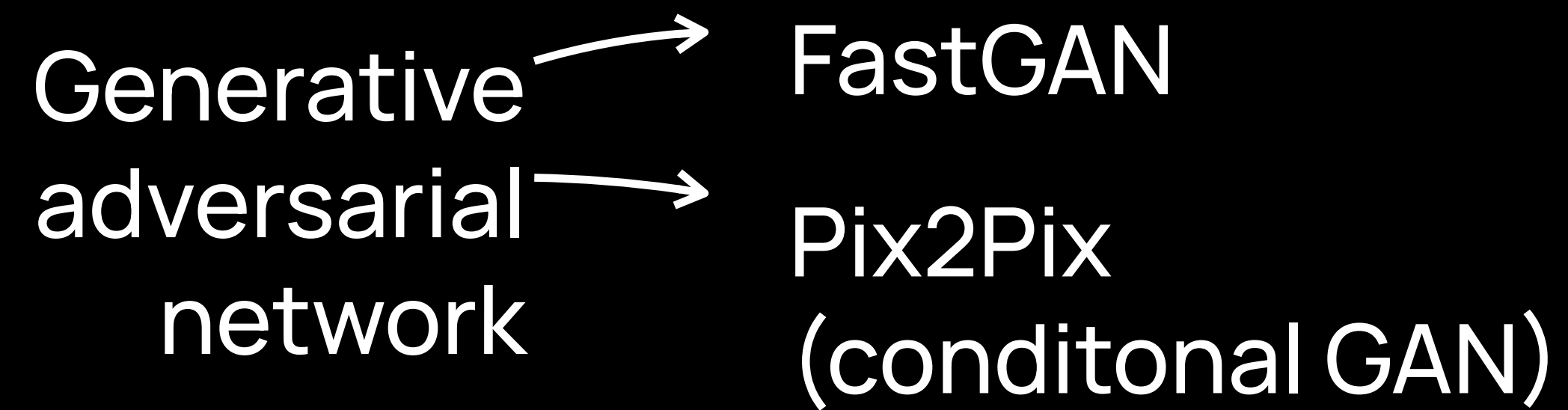
Generative content
with similar characteristics



**Combination and
recombination of
patterns from
the training data.**

Models

Classifier



Fine Tuning

Models & Histories

1950s–1980s
(Perceptron, Decision
Trees)

AlexNet wins ImageNet
(2012), showing deep
neural nets outperform
classical classifiers.

Classifier

Generative
adversarial
network

FastGAN

Pix2Pix
(conditional GAN)

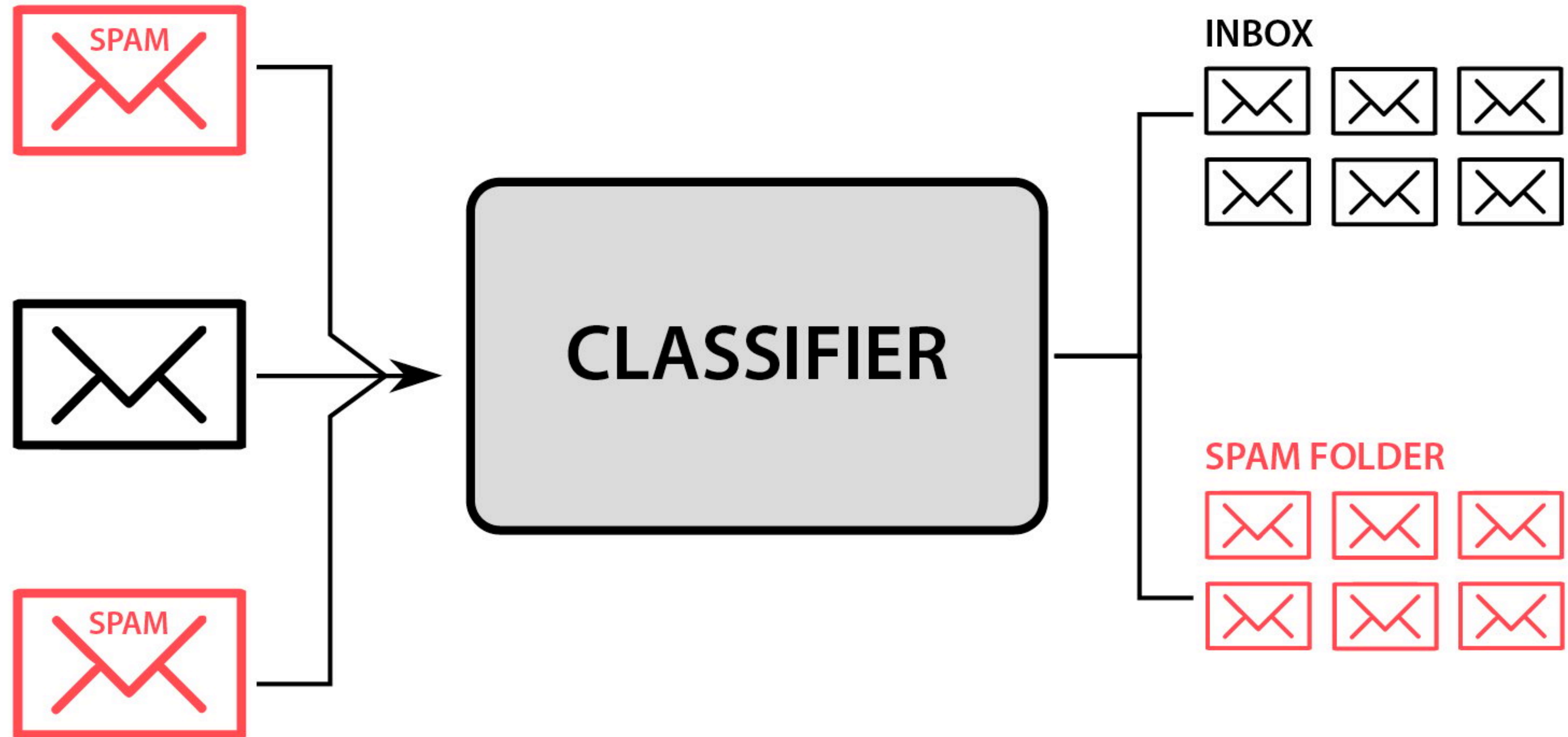
2014 (Goodfellow et al.)
DCGAN (2015) → Pix2Pix
(2016) → StyleGAN (2018)
→ fuels art/A.I. boom.

Fine Tuning

2006 (early neural nets)
→ 2018+ (Transfer Learning)

Fine-tuning BERT (2018) & GPT-2 (2019) becomes
standard for adapting large models to specific tasks.
Artists start fine-tuning StyleGAN and GPT models.

Classifier

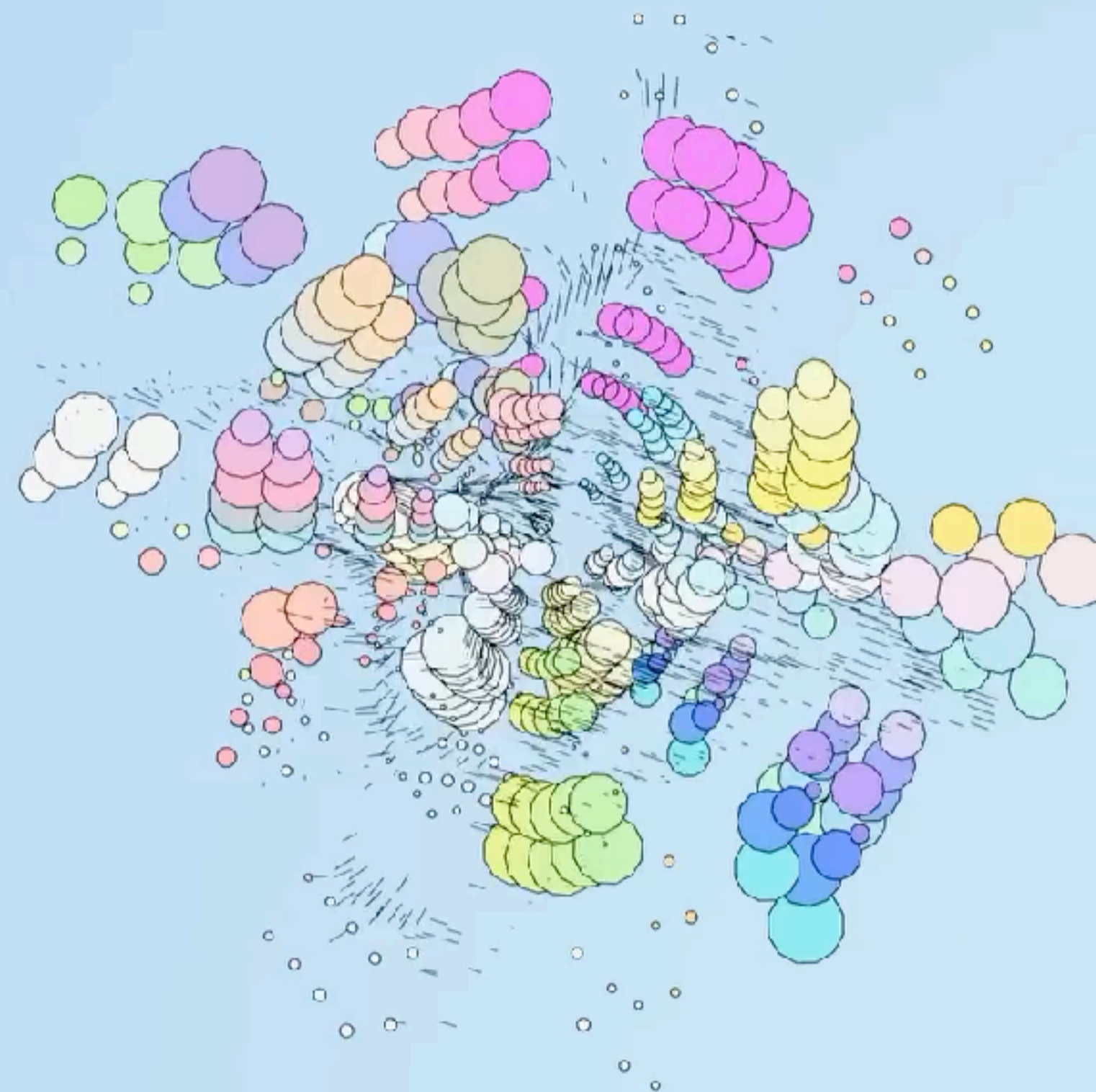




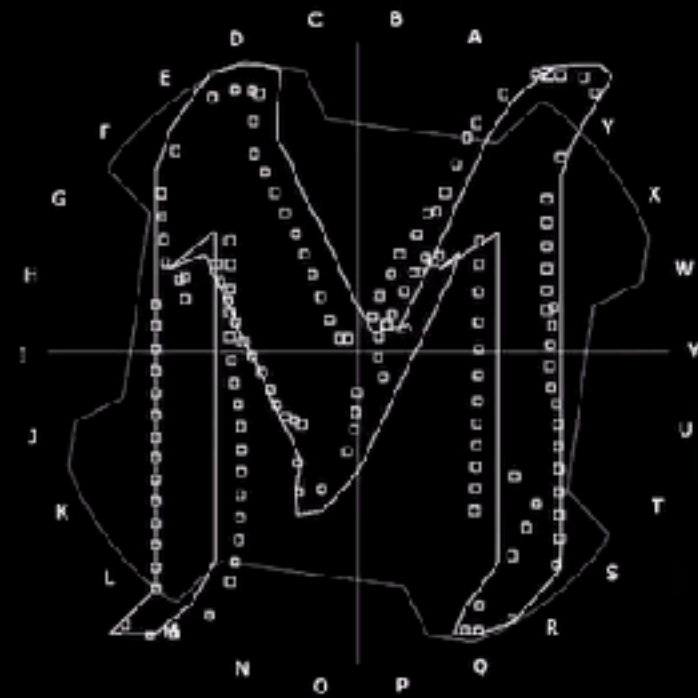


Poet Engineer

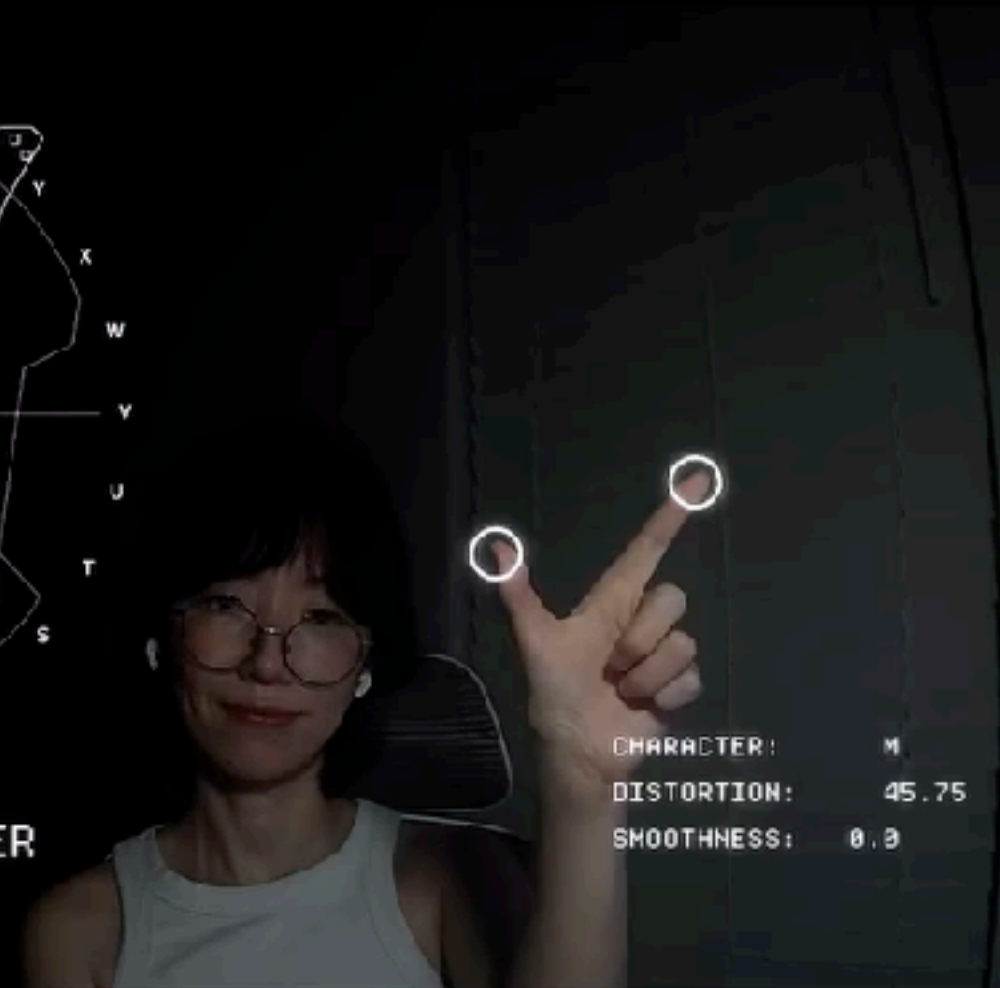
<https://www.instagram.com/the.poet.engineer/>



i

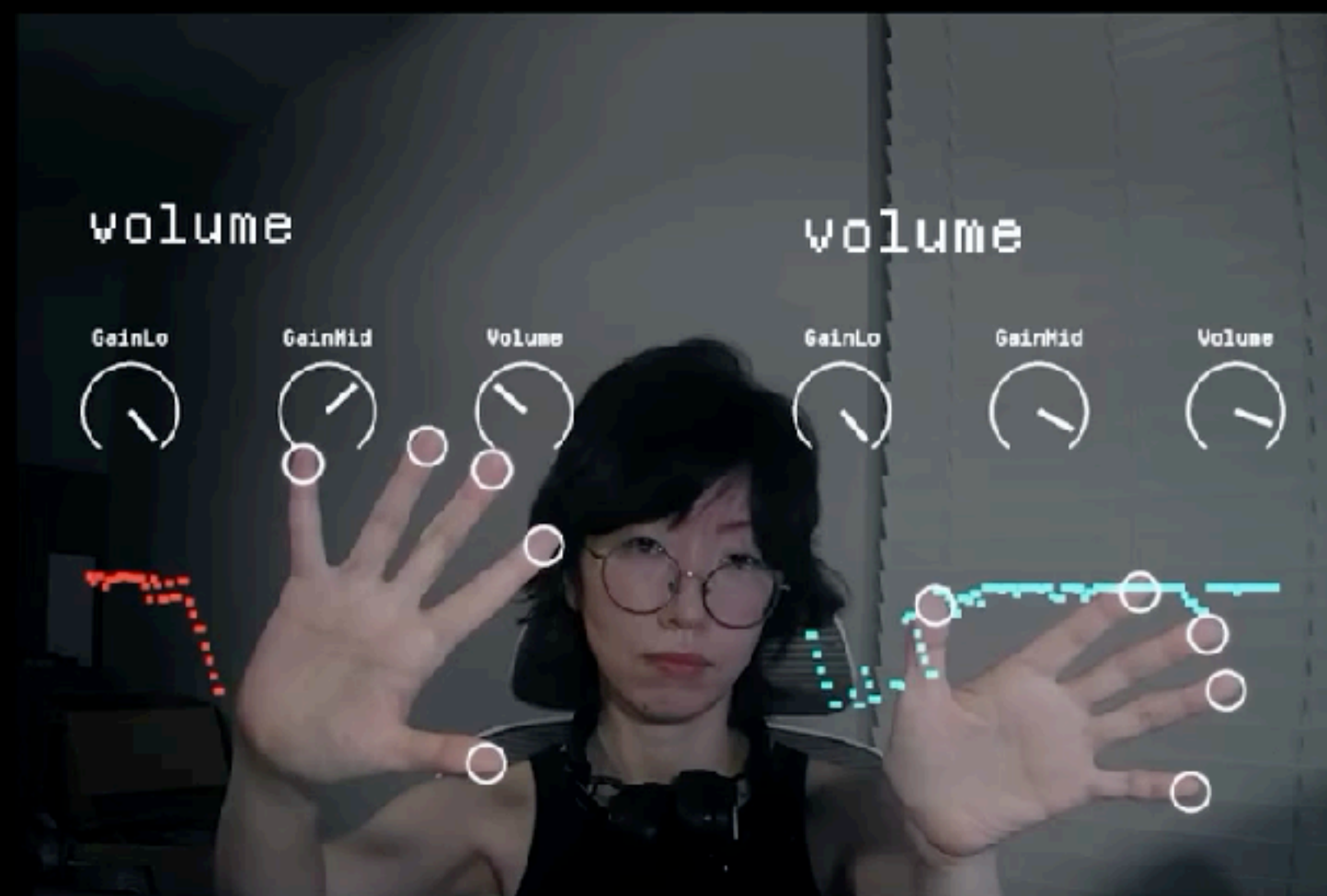


ADJUSTING: CHARACTER



CHARACTER:	M
DISTORTION:	45.75
SMOOTHNESS:	0.9

learning live dj mixing
with gestures



UNIDS, Trevor Paglen

<https://paglen.studio/2023/05/10/unids/>

**“... a project to photograph objects of
unknown origin in orbit around the earth.”**



“The term “unid” is a term that amateur astronomers created to describe objects that they have observed in orbit, but whose identity they have failed to establish.”

Orbital Elements for Unknown Objects (Paglen Studio)

```
Unidentified - TO BE ASSIGNED
1 82891U      19274.97211782 +.00000236 +00000++40169-4  9992
2 82891  97.8262 340.4146 0014238 192.8285 167.2566 14.77392039103911
Unidentified - TO BE ASSIGNED
1 82939U      21305.97543406 -.00000116 +00000--78523-2  9997
2 82939  086.3573 310.0542 1886417 292.7704 048.5108 08.75629108323084
Unidentified - TO BE ASSIGNED
1 84006U      22230.06235828 -.00000089 +00000++00000+  9997
2 84006  23.7246  50.0003 6131819  14.0642 357.3454  2.16231398 57994
Unidentified - TO BE ASSIGNED
1 84353U      22157.1200206+.00000353 +00000++00000+  9990
2 84353  18.8985 279.1353 6683612 272.4086  18.7931  2.037266041915
Unidentified - TO BE ASSIGNED
1 85205U      22230.48154229 +.00000122 +00000++10863-3  9999
2 85205  82.9573 134.6974 0038197  79.5215  46.9552 13.76490932439570
Unidentified - TO BE ASSIGNED
1 85410U      20016.12638888  .00000006  00000- 00000+  9996
2 8541  80.0053  91.4245 0009717 273.382201.61913.14633027    10
Unidentified - TO BE ASSIGNED
1 85412U      20016.34702987  .00000012  00000- 00000+  9991
2 85412  88.910 82.4227 001013287.140204.57013.55759361    14
Unidentified - TO BE ASSIGNED
1 87730U      22234.79320754 +.00000069 +00000++56451-4  9994
2 8773  82.9432  47.6587 0031023 128.3305 232.0646 13.74210671419417
Unidentified - TO BE ASSIGNED
1 87934U      22234.40224825 +.00000053 +00000++40448-4  9992
2 87934  82.9356 112.5085 0031253 152.3913  24.1539 13.72830243438503
Unidentified - TO BE ASSIGNED
1 89177U      22231.34219058 +.00000062 +00000++50806-4  9994
2 89177  82.9179  87.0619 0031057 272.6767  87.0834 13.73436645896661
```




ImageNet Roulette

<https://paglen.studio/2020/04/29/imagenet-roulette/>

ImageNet Roulette is trained on the “person” categories from a dataset called ImageNet (developed at Princeton and Stanford Universities in 2009), one of the most widely used training sets in machine learning research and development.



14,197,122 images, 21841 synsets indexed

SEARCH

[Home](#)[About](#)[Explore](#)[Download](#)

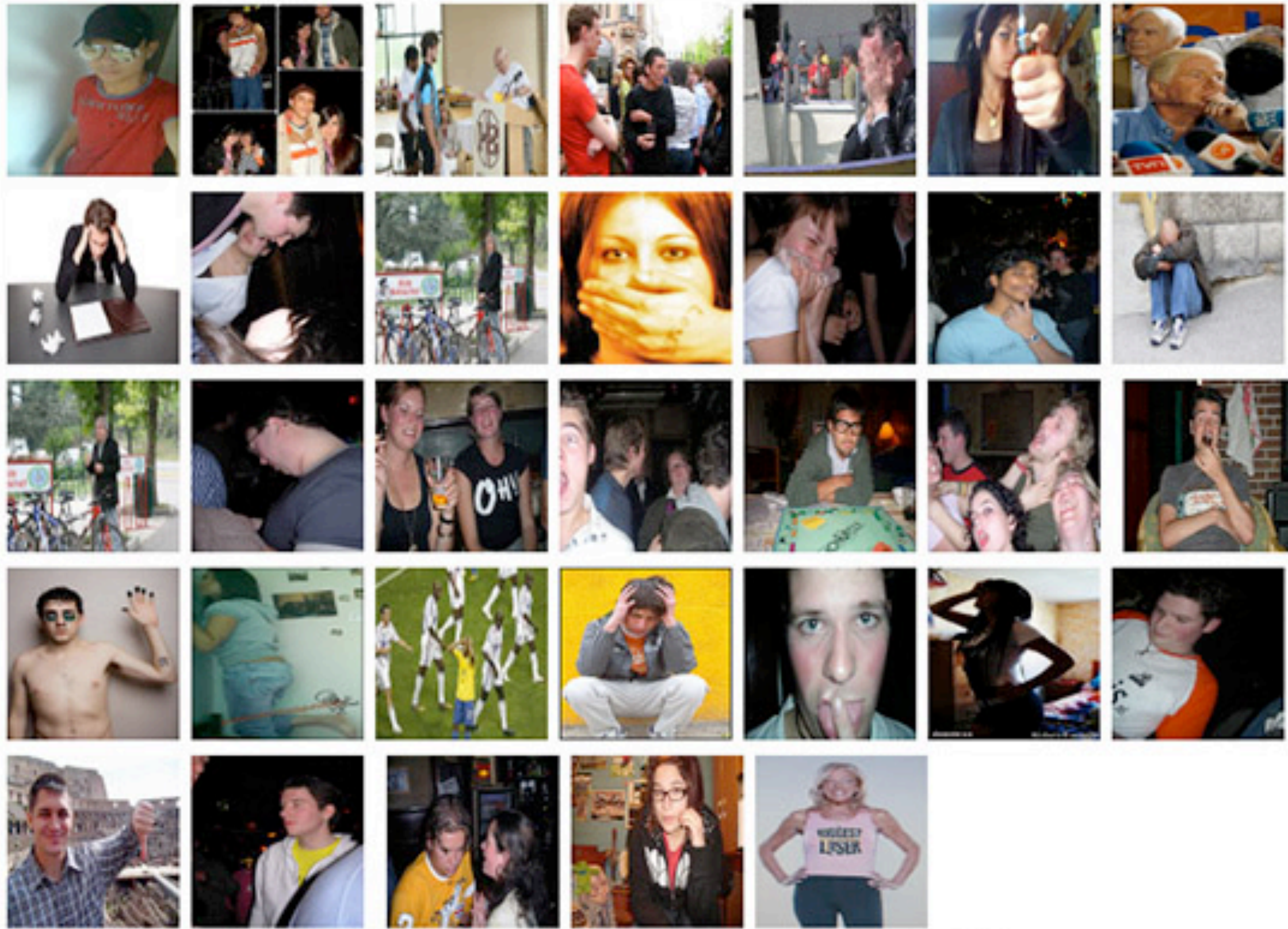
Not logged in. [Login](#) | [Signup](#)

Failure, loser, nonstarter, unsuccessful person

A person with a record of failing; someone who loses consistently

183 pictures84.6% Popularity PercentileWordnet IDs

Treemap VisualizationImages of the SynsetDownloads



*Images of children synsets are not included. All images shown are thumbnails. Images may be subject to copyright.

Prev1234567891011Next

panhandler (0)

moocher, mooch, schnorrer, shnorrer (0)

beggarwoman (0)

beggarman (0)

sannyasi, sannyasi (0)

white trash, poor white trash (0)

schlimazel, schlimazel (0)

survivor, subsister (0)

amputee (0)

nympholept (0)

mourner, griever, sorrower, lamer (0)

weeper (0)

wailer (0)

pallbearer, bearer (0)

choker (0)

desperate (1)

goner, toast (0)

failure, loser, nonstarter, unsuccessful person (0)

bankrupt, insolvent (0)

underdog (0)

flash in the pan (0)

flop, dud, washout (0)

maroon (0)

languisher (0)

abandoned person (1)

mailer (0)

Libra, Balance (0)

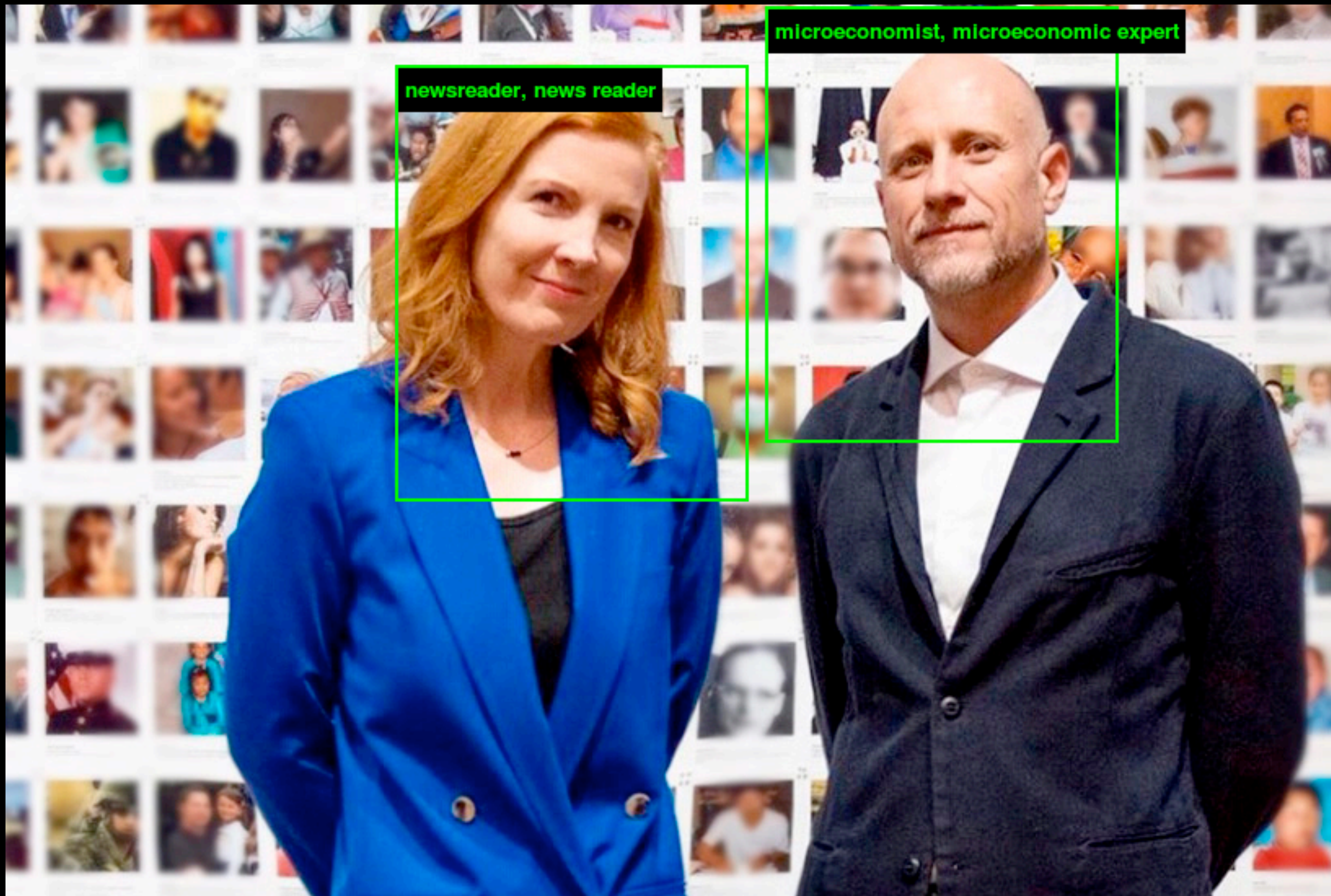
smiler (2)

party (33)

chutspanik (0)

partner (2)

© 2010 Stanford Vision Lab, Stanford University, Princeton University support@image-net.org Copyright infringement

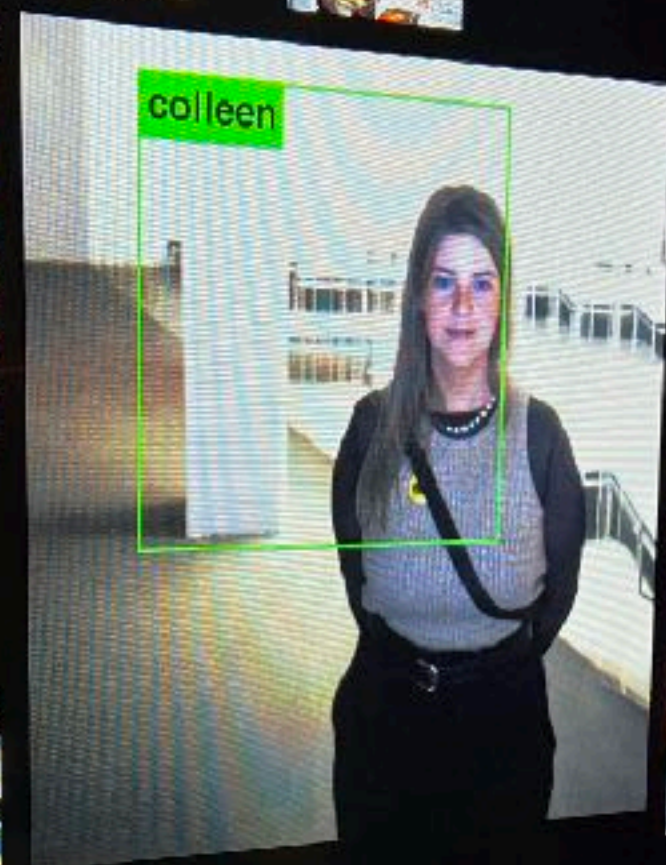


newsreader, news reader

microeconomist, microeconomic expert



taxer



colleen

agony aunt



colleen

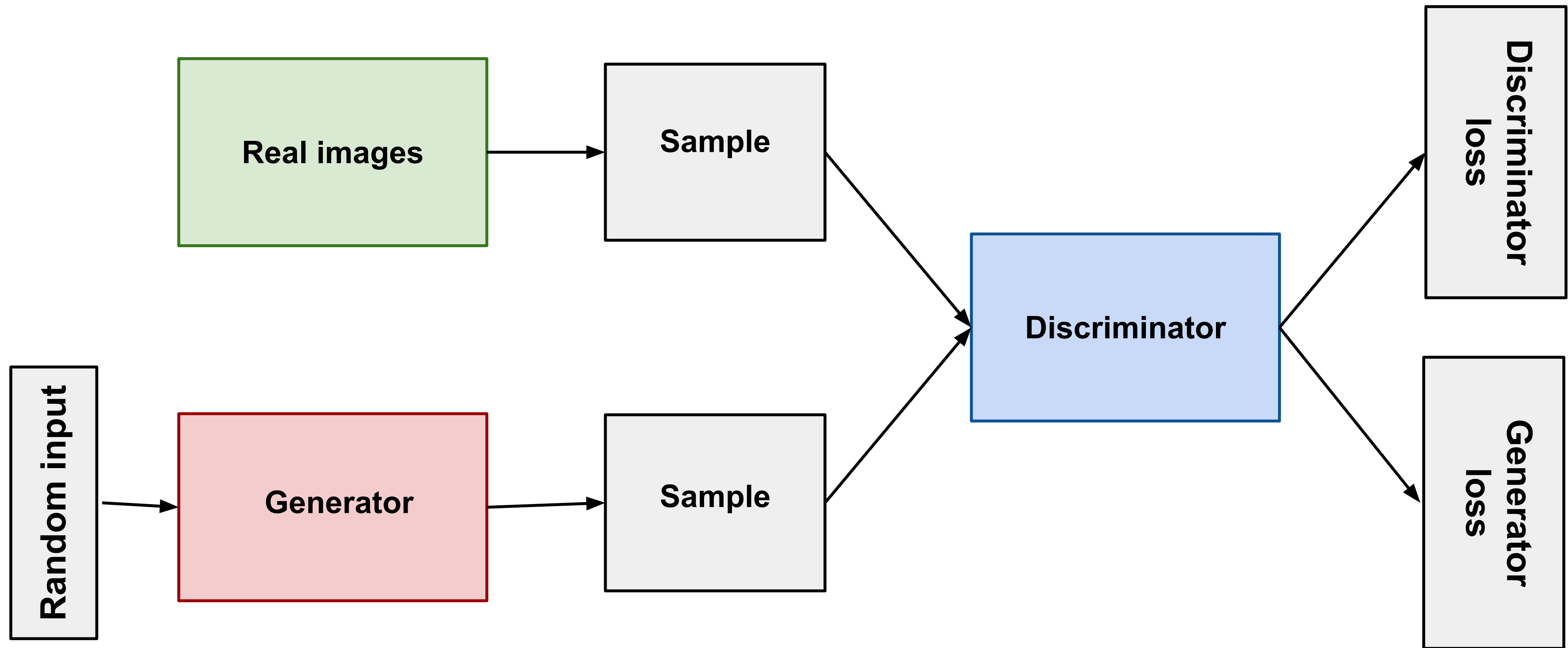
colleen
an Irish girl



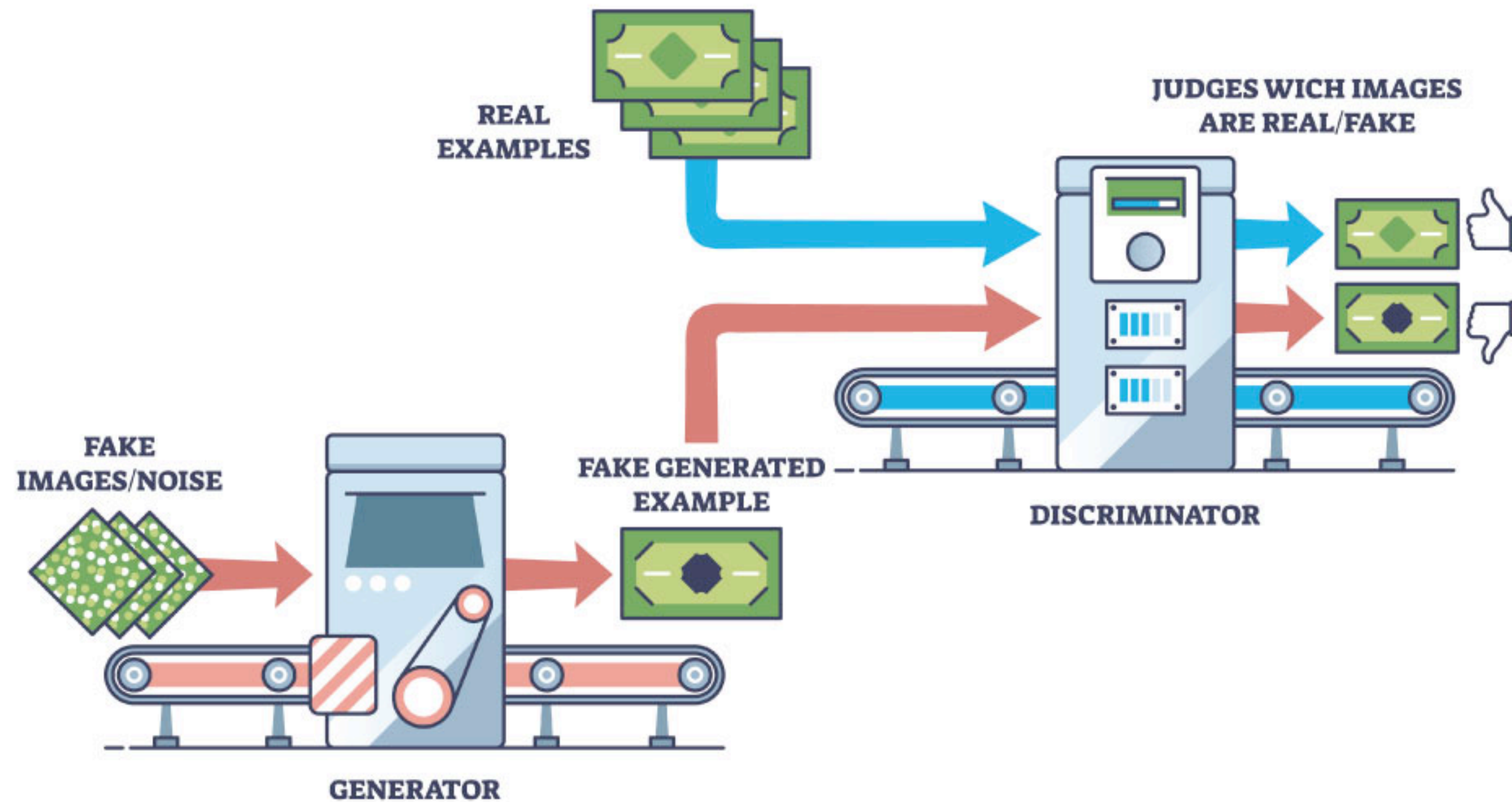
master of ceremonies

The project was a provocation, acting as a window into some of the racist, misogynistic, cruel, and simply absurd categorizations embedded within ImageNet and other training sets that AI models are built upon.

FastGAN



GENERATIVE ADVERSARIAL NETWORKS GANs



Memories of Passersby I, Mario Klingemann

GAN



Memories of *Passersby* I

Mario Klingemann

The Shell Record, Anna Ridler

GAN

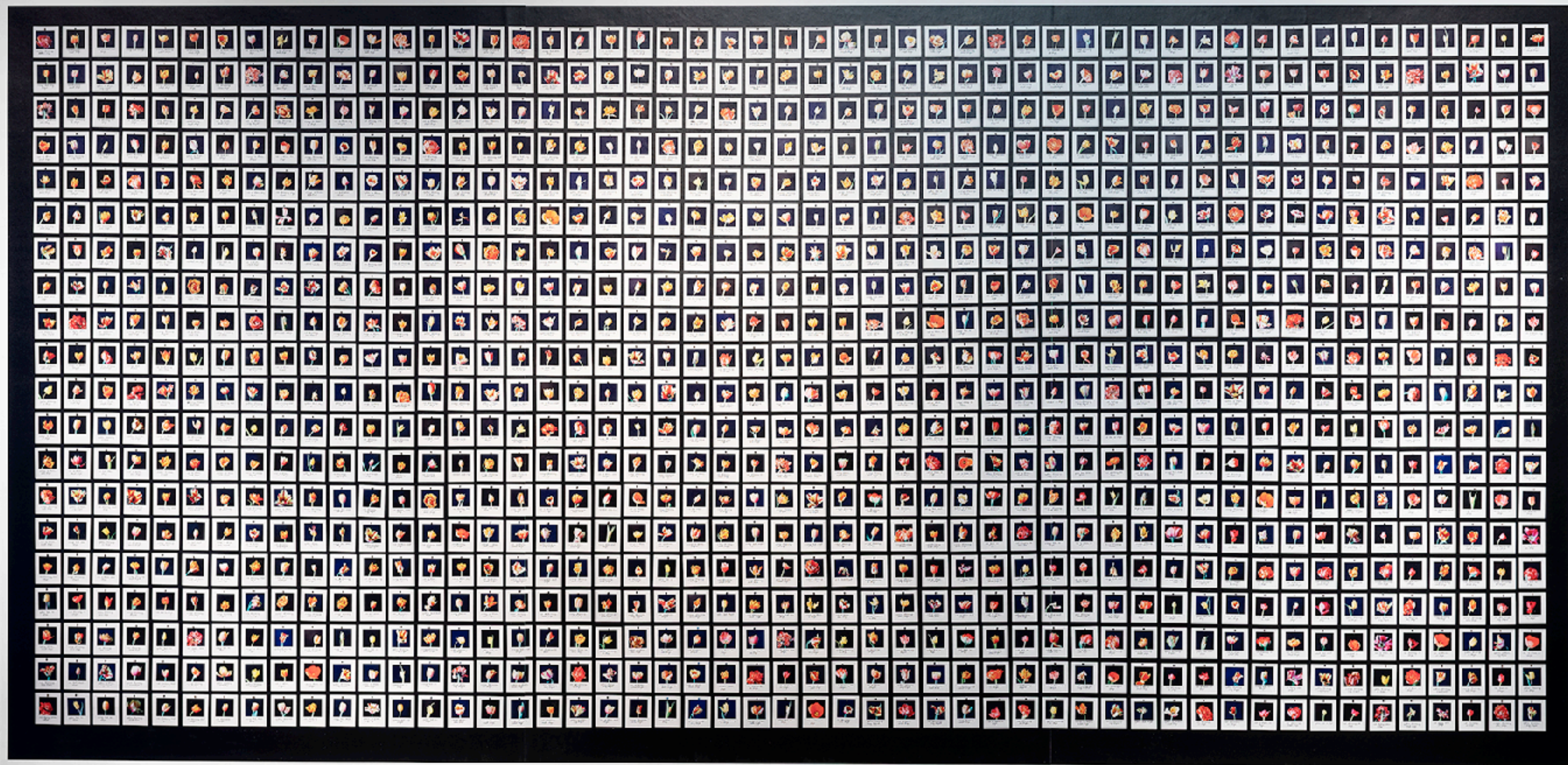




Mosaic Virus, Anna Ridler

GAN







white, dying,
no stripe

white, bud, no
stripe

white, blooming,
no stripe

pink, dying, small
stripe

yellow, in bloom,
very striped

white, in bloom,
no stripe

white, blooming,
small stripe

white, bud, some
stripe

white, blooming,
small stripe

white, bud, some
stripe



white, in bloom, no
stripe



pastel, blooming,
no stripe



white, bud, no
stripe



white, dead, no
stripe



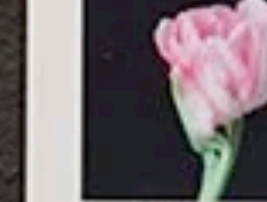
white, in bloom,
no stripe



white, bud, no
stripe



white, blooming,
no stripe



pastel, blooming,
small stripe



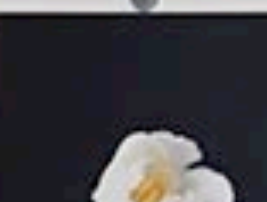
white, in bloom,
no stripe



white, blooming,
some stripe



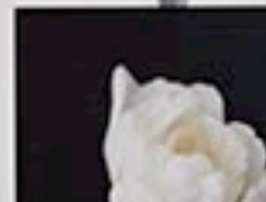
yellow, in bloom,
some stripe



white, blooming,
no stripe



white, in bloom,
no stripe



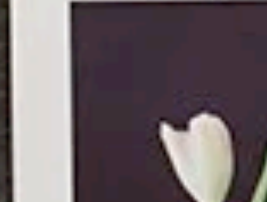
white, in bloom,
no stripe



white, in bloom,
small stripe



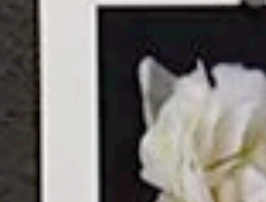
white, in bloom,
no stripe



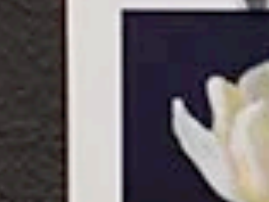
yellow, bud, no
stripe



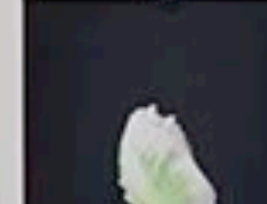
white, blooming,
no stripe



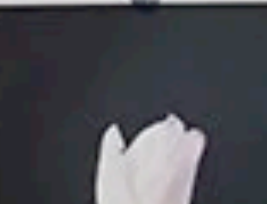
white, in bloom, no
stripe



yellow, blooming,
some stripe



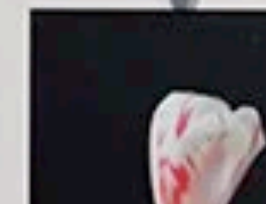
white, bud, some
stripe



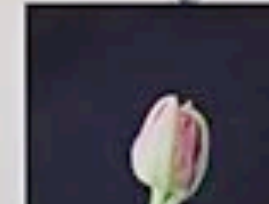
white, blooming,
no stripe



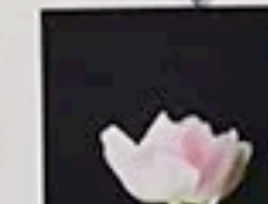
white, in bloom,
some stripe



white, blooming,
very striped



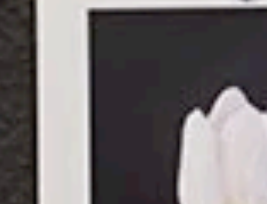
pink, bud, no stripe



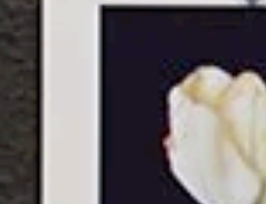
pastel, in bloom,
no stripe



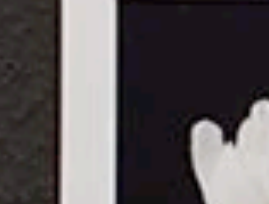
white, in bloom,
no stripe



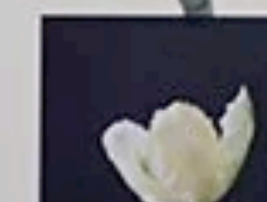
pastel, bud, no
stripe



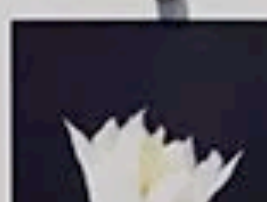
yellow, in bloom,
no stripe



white, blooming,
no stripe



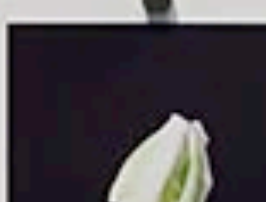
yellow, in bloom,
small stripe



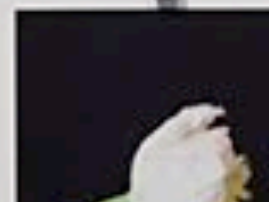
white, in bloom,
no stripe



white, in bloom,
no stripe



white, bud, some
stripe



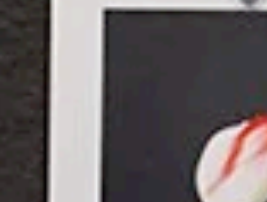
white, in bloom,
small stripe



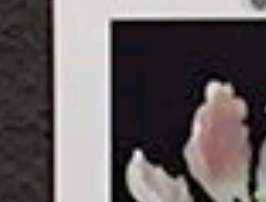
white, blooming,
no stripe



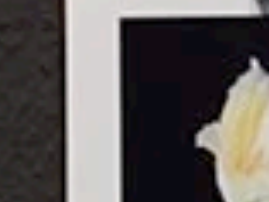
pastel, in bloom,
no stripe



white, bud, small
stripe

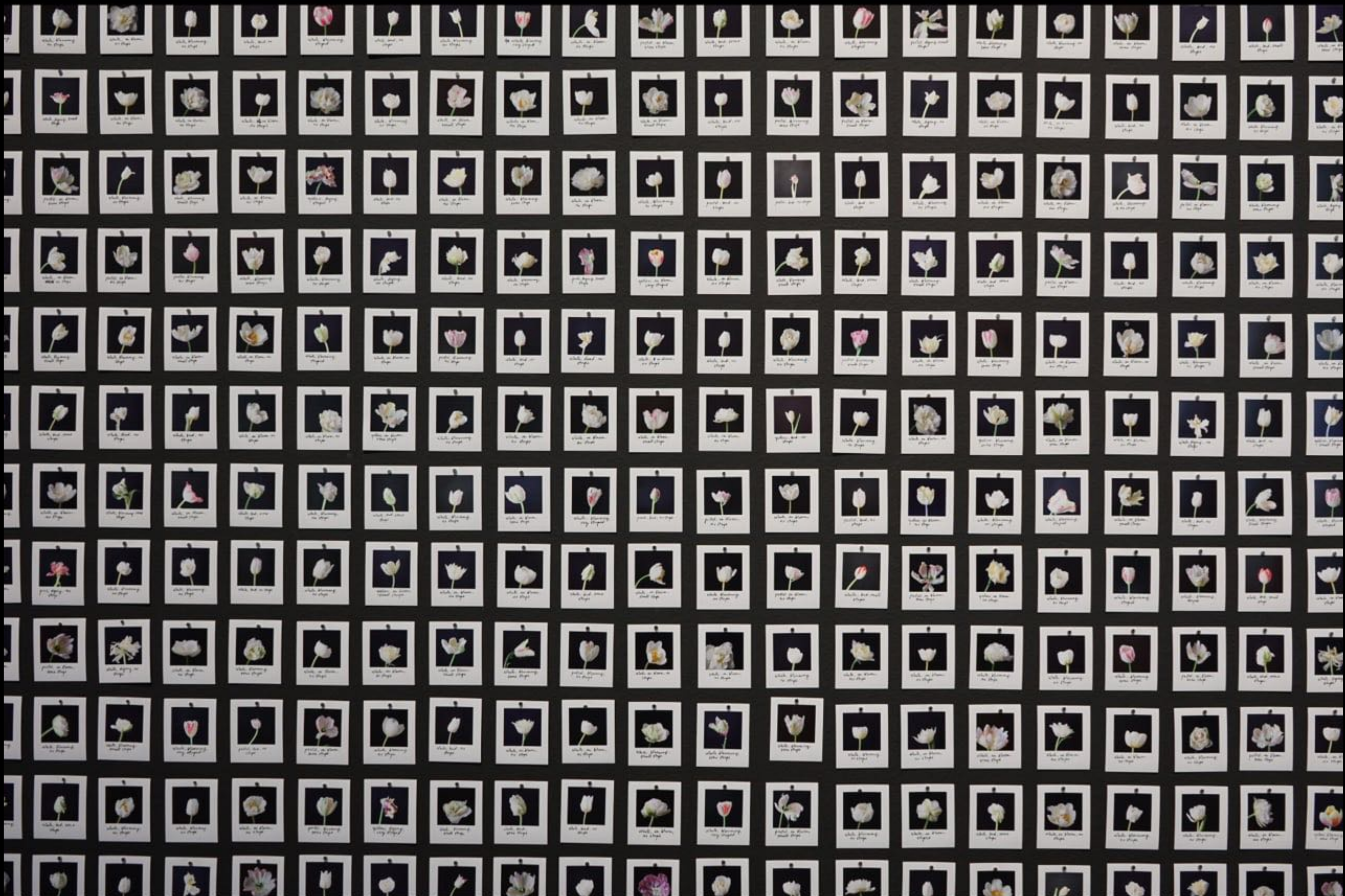


pastel, in bloom,
some stripe



yellow, in bloom,
no stripe





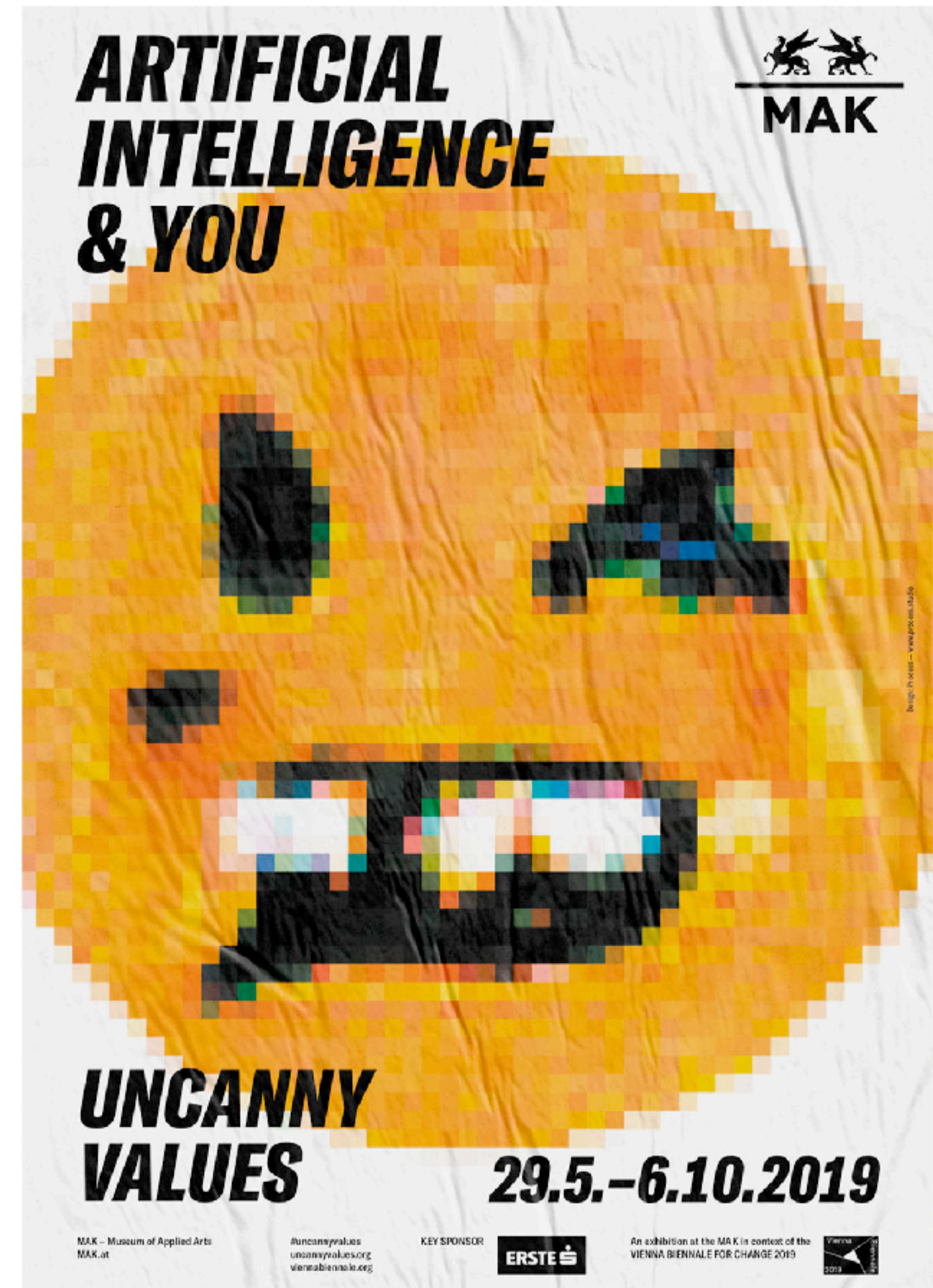
Almoji, Process Studio

GAN









KÜNSTLICHE
INTELLIGENZ
& DU

UNCANNY
VALUES

29.5.-6.10.2019

KÜNSTLICHE
INTELLIGENZ
& DU

MAK

UNCANNY
VALUES

29.5.-6.10.2019



DMTC

EASY W

DER DAMTC
RAD-CHECK
GRATIS!



ausgen. Kaffeehaus
mit Elektroantrieb auf
Zonen des Strassenverkehrs

Erde

CACTERIA

GRATIS!

1. Oktoberfest
GRATIS!

MAK

CACTERIA

Pix2Pix

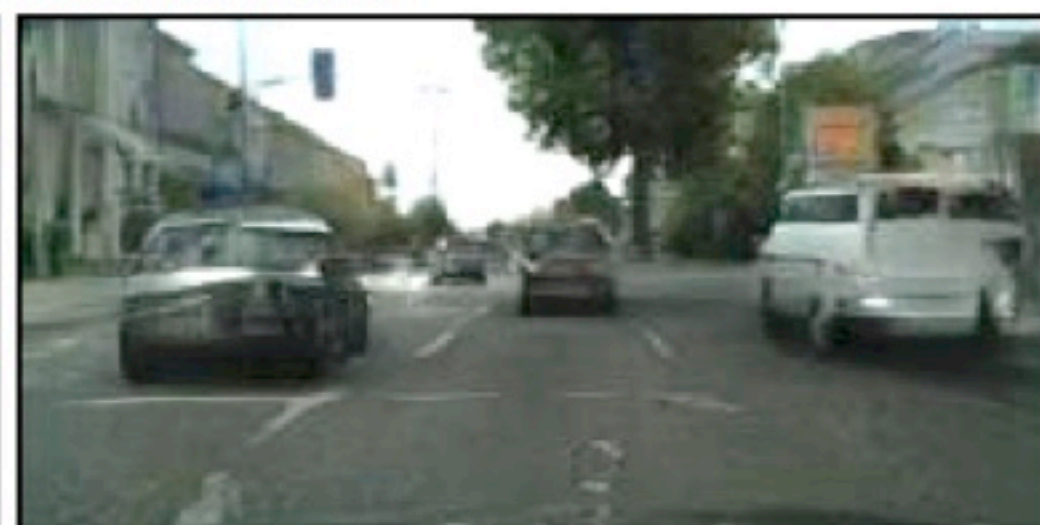


Image-to-Image Translation

Labels to Street Scene

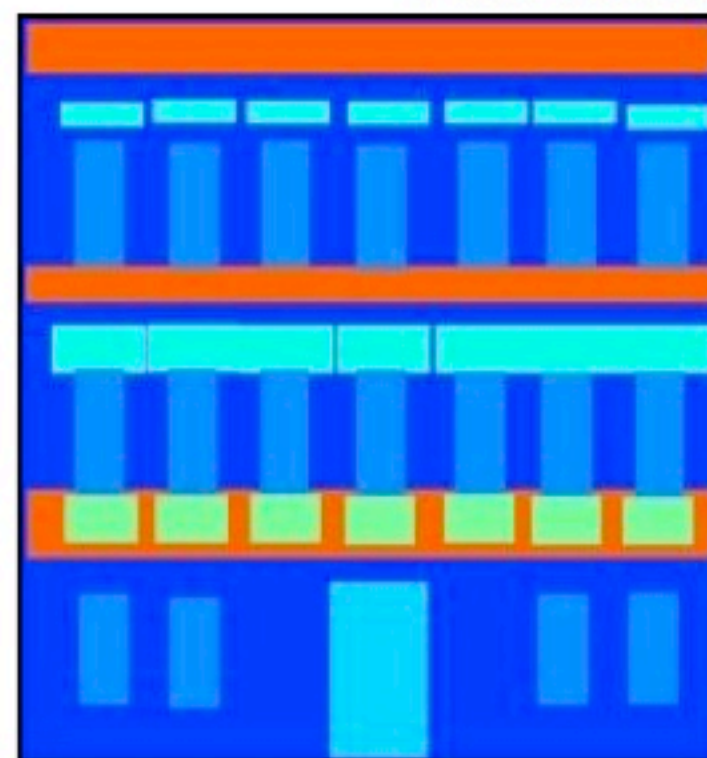


input



output

Labels to Facade



input

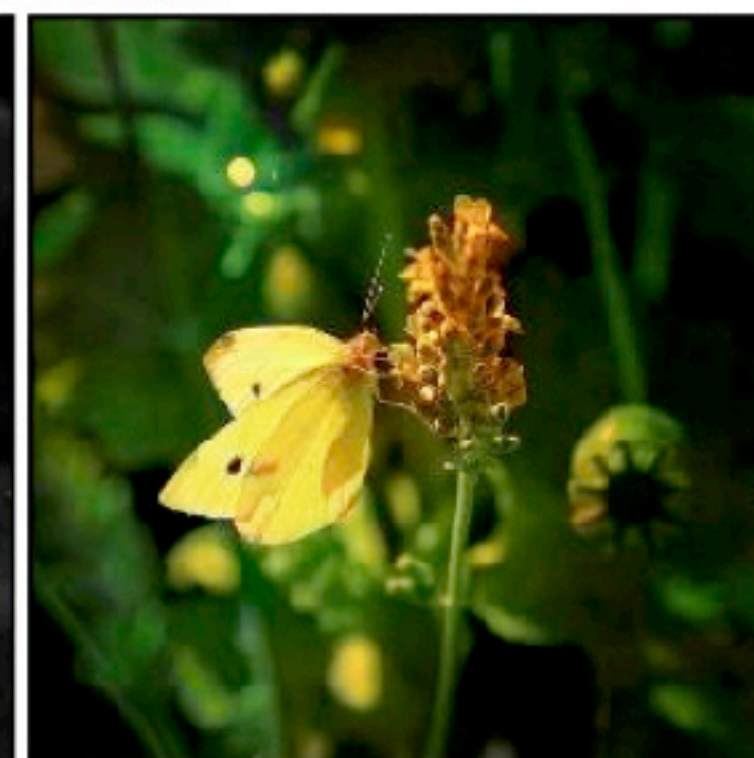


output

BW to Color

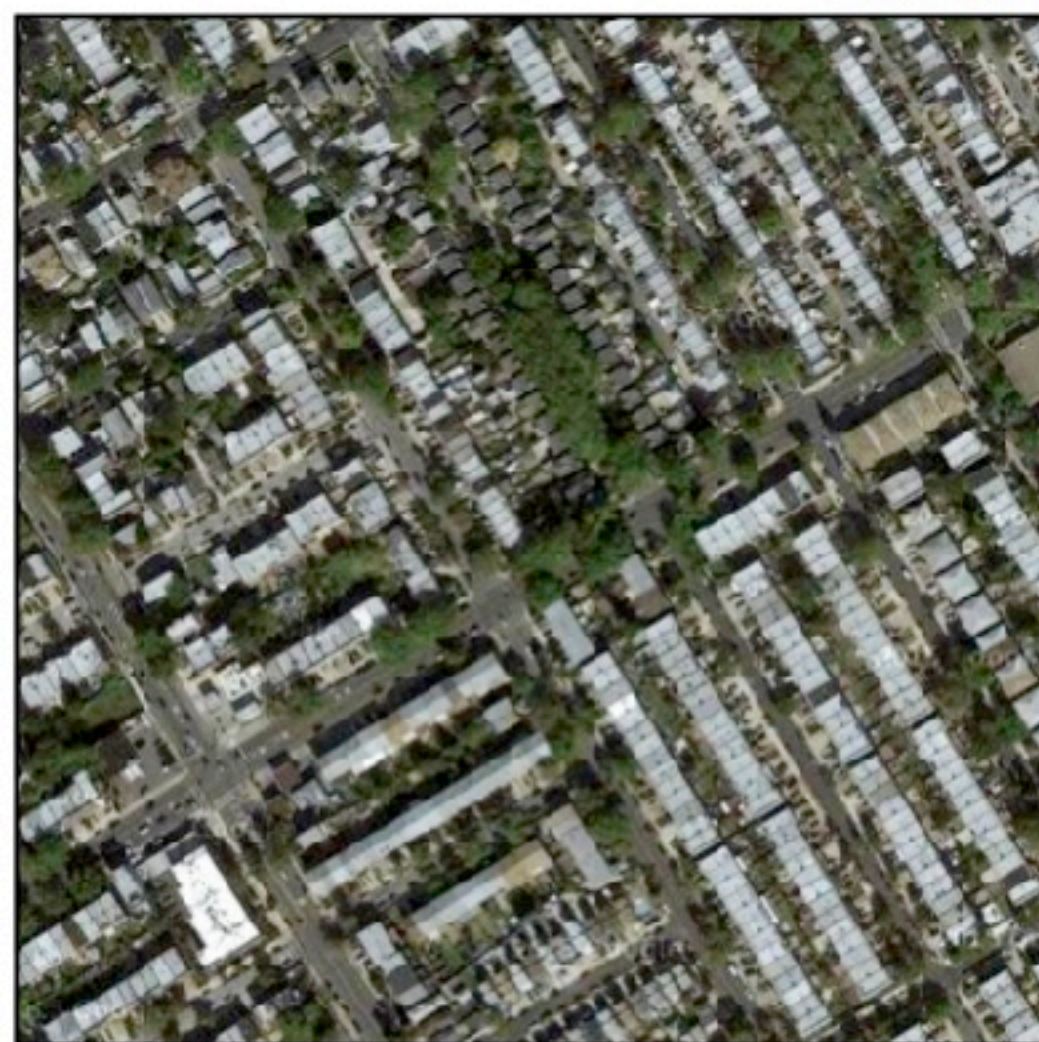


input

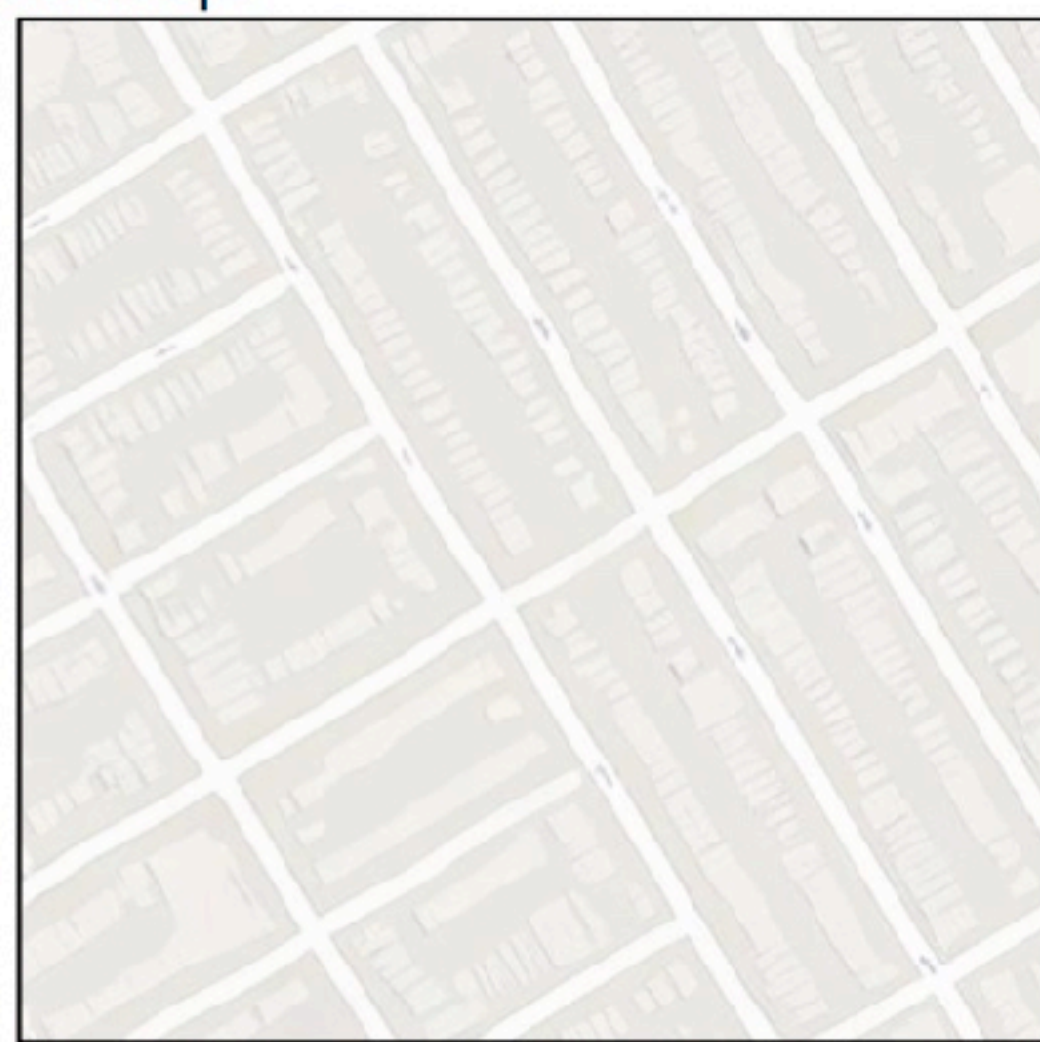


output

Aerial to Map



input



output

Day to Night



input



output

Edges to Photo



input



output

Monet $\leftrightarrow$ Photos



Monet $\rightarrow$ photo

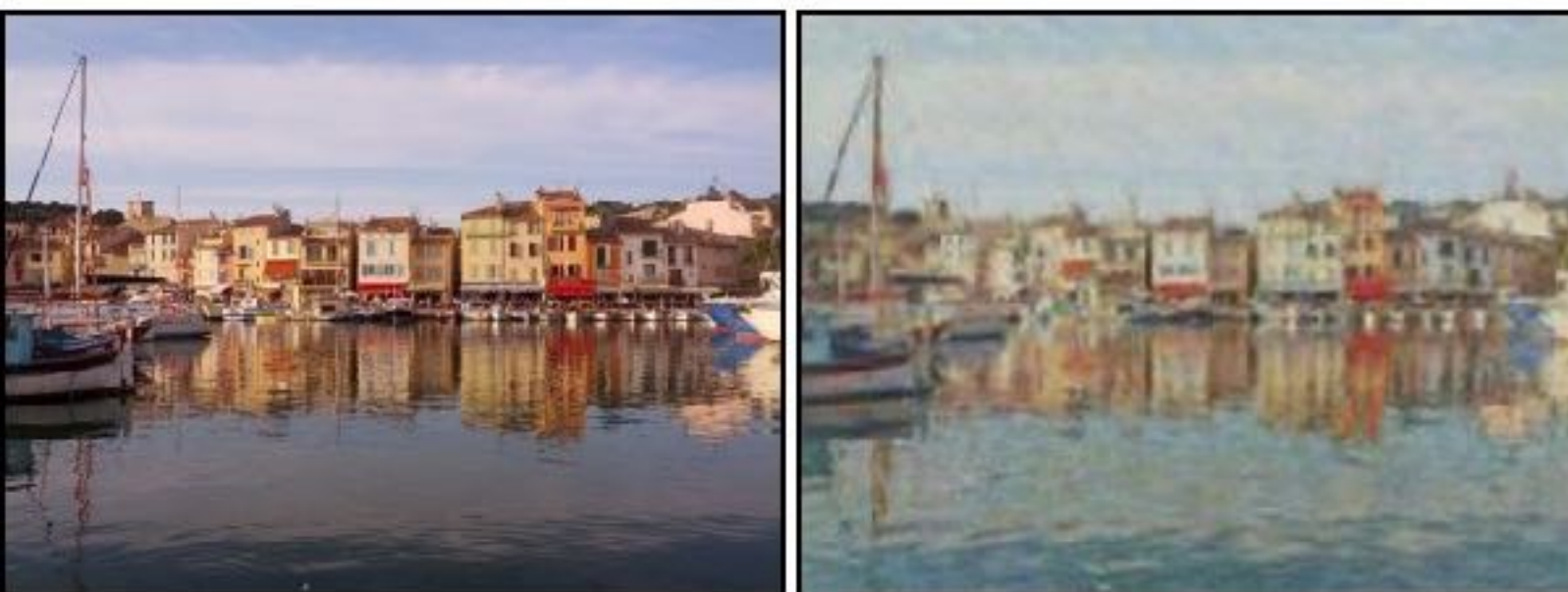
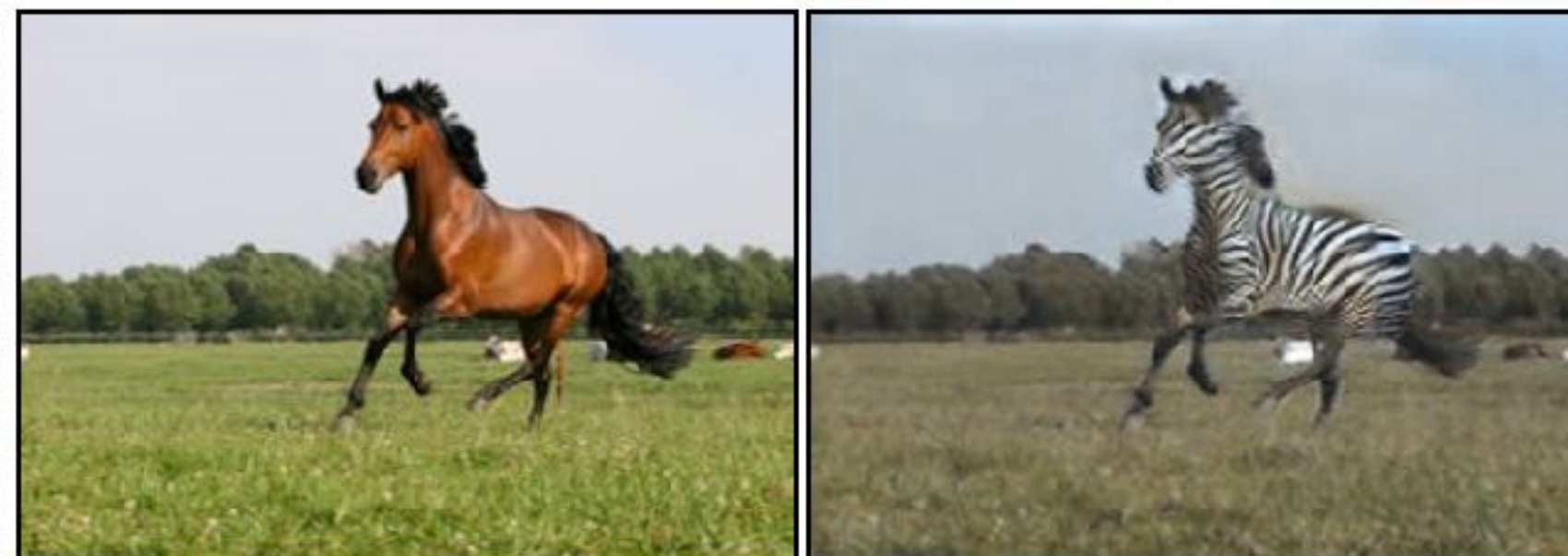


photo $\rightarrow$ Monet

Zebras $\leftrightarrow$ Horses



zebra $\rightarrow$ horse



horse $\rightarrow$ zebra

Summer $\leftrightarrow$ Winter



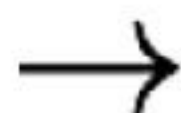
summer $\rightarrow$ winter



winter $\rightarrow$ summer



Photograph



Monet



Van Gogh



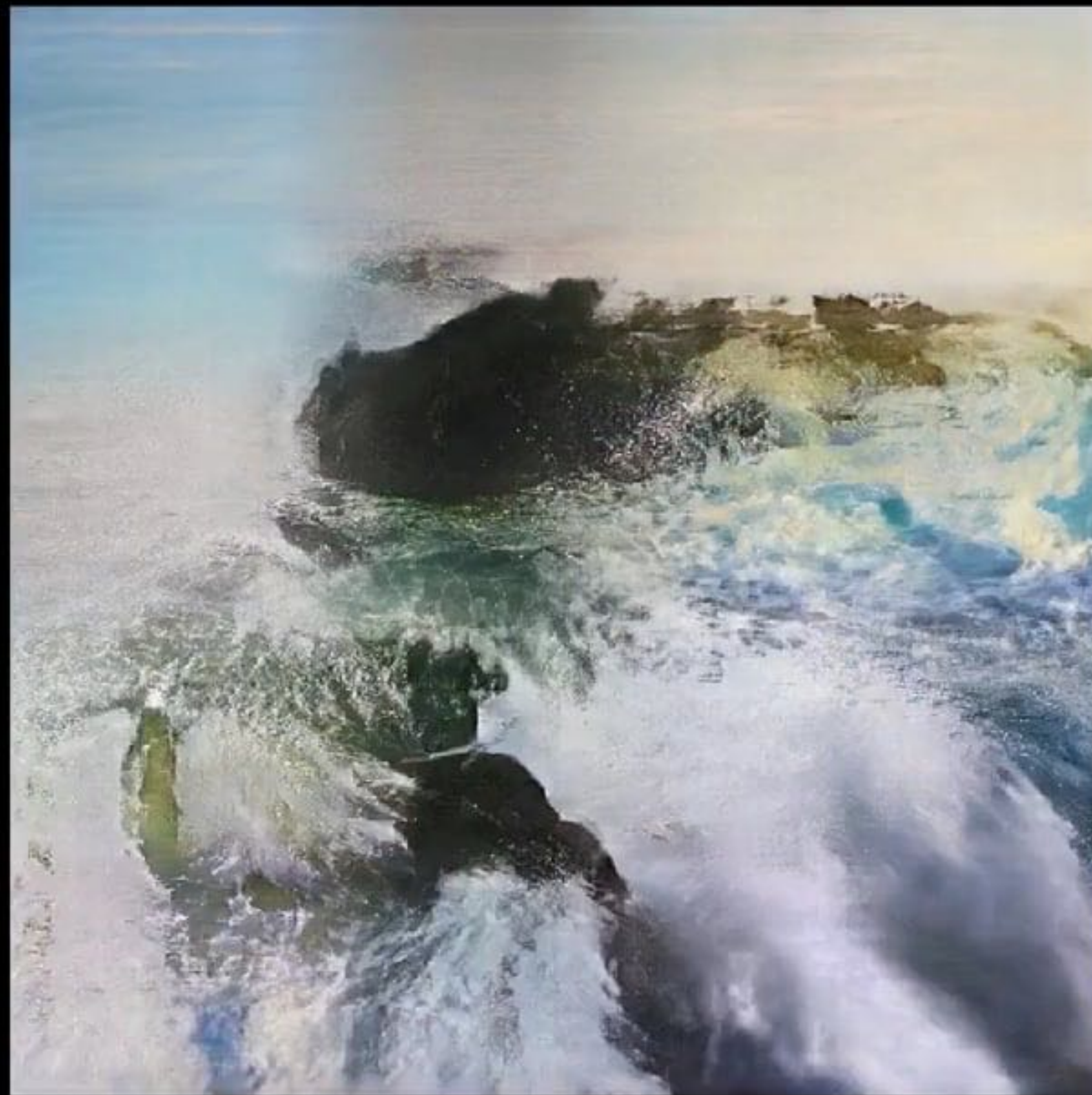
Cezanne



Ukiyo-e

Memo Akten's “Learning to see”

pix2pix





#Deepdream is blowing my mind (2015)



memotv



Anna Ridler's "Fall of the House of Usher"

pix2pix

THE FALL
OF THE
HOUSE OF USHER

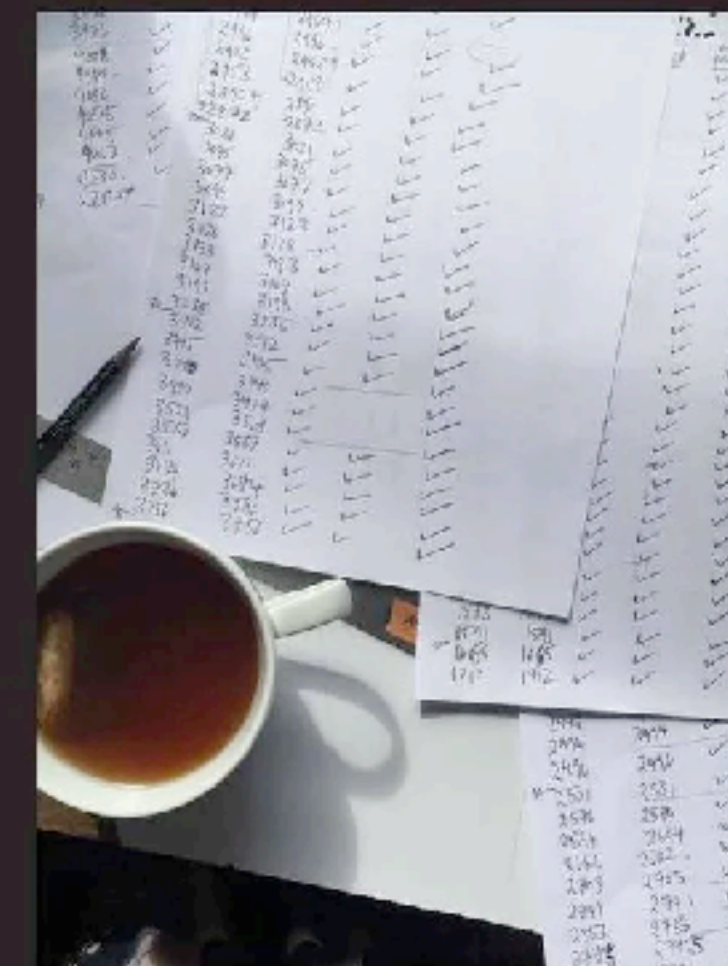
A Film Version of Poe's Story

By
MELVILLE WEBBER

“To make my animation I made a training set of set of 200 drawings using the 1929 version of the Fall of the House of Usher as my base so that the GAN would essentially learn how to draw in my style.”

Anna Ridler, Fall of the House of Usher,

<https://www.vam.ac.uk/blog/museum-life/guest-blog-post-fall-of-the-house-of-usher-datasets-and-decay>





THE PAINTING OF THE FLOOD
A series of 168 small black and white photographs arranged in a grid, depicting various figures and scenes, likely related to the theme of the flood.

“The errors and choices that are made when drawing are amplified and the GAN holds a mirror up to my own drawing and makes me realise things that I was not aware of: what I find the most important, what I always edit out.”

Anna Ridler, *Fall of the House of Usher*,

<https://www.vam.ac.uk/blog/museum-life/guest-blog-post-fall-of-the-house-of-usher-datasets-and-decay>

“The GAN copies me, learning the humanness and mistakes that come as part of this process.”

Anna Ridler, Fall of the House of Usher,

<https://www.vam.ac.uk/blog/museum-life/guest-blog-post-fall-of-the-house-of-usher-datasets-and-decay>



1



2



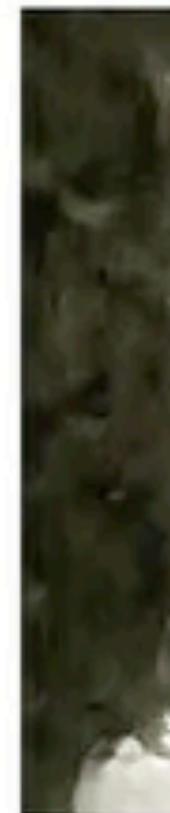
3



3



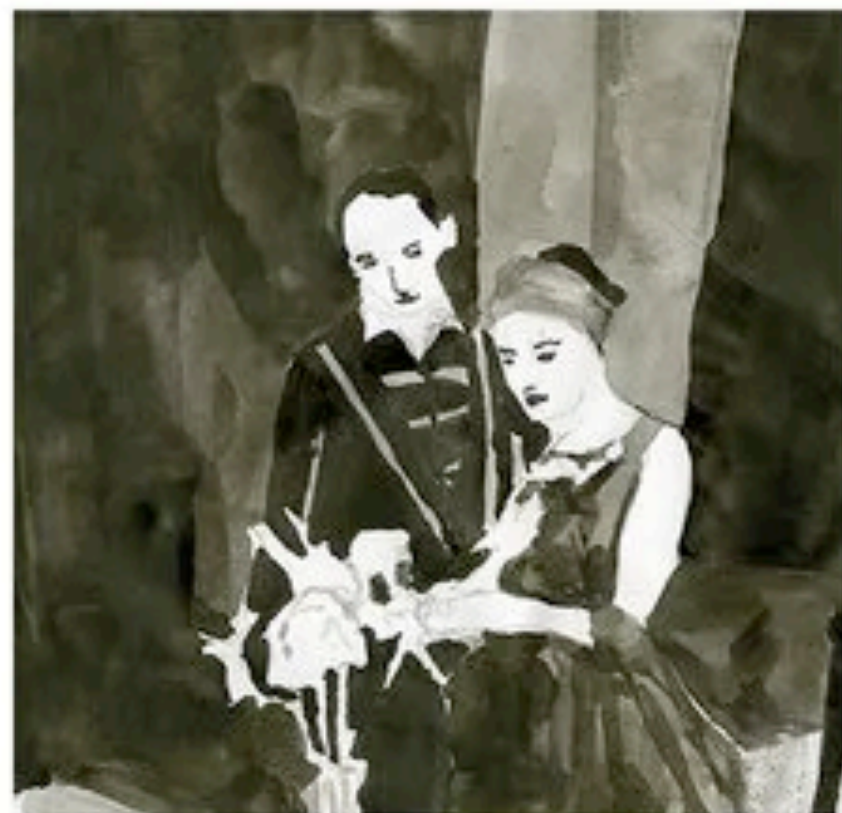
3



2



2



2



4



1

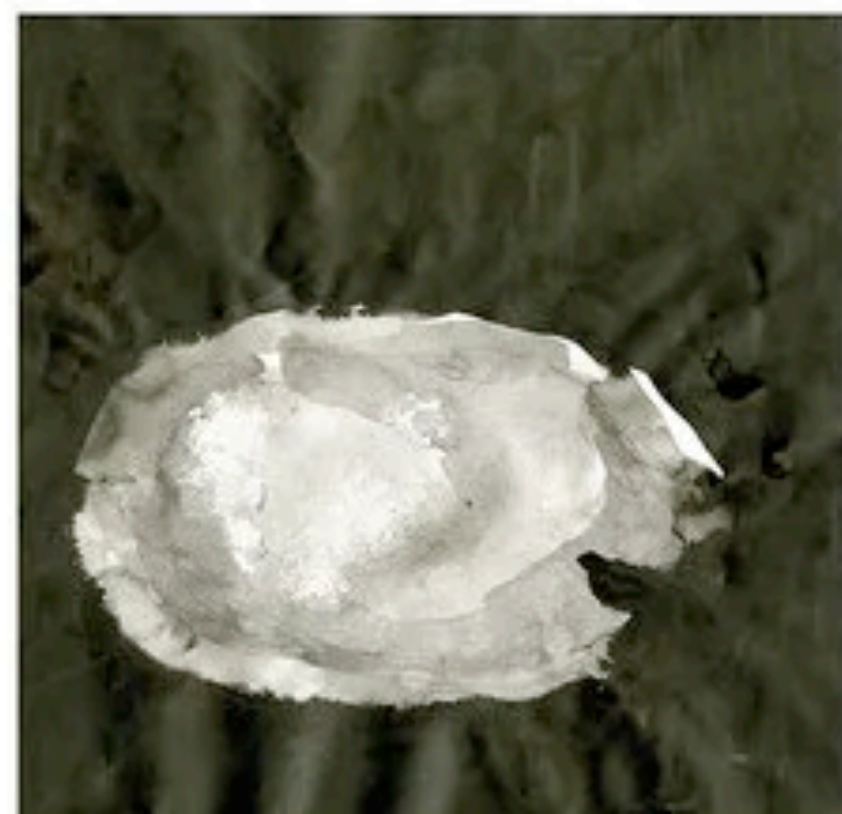


3



3

1. Still from 1929 film
2. Drawing of film
3. GAN generated image
4. Drawing of GAN generated image





“Producing an image using a GAN versus any other way gives the viewer a different experience, expectation, history, traces and contexts to consider. What are these associations and how might they be used in a piece of work? [...] Can a GAN or indeed training set become a “wilful actor and agent within artistic processes” [5] as other materials are?”

<https://annaridler.com/gans-in-art>

Alternative Face, Mario Klingemann

pix2pix

The piece employs a generative adversarial network (GAN), specifically the pix2pix model, which pairs two neural networks—one generating images, the other refining them through critique. I trained this model on thousands of facial markers derived from music video clips of French singer Françoise Hardy, chosen for her expressive features. In the resulting video, Conway's face morphs into Hardy's, her “alternative facts” audio driving the illusion.

<https://quasimondo.com/2017/02/04/alternative-face/>



Fine-Tuning

Fine-tuning is the process of adapting a pre-trained model to a specific task using a smaller, specialized dataset.

<https://www.ibm.com/think/topics/fine-tuning>

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/deep-learning/what-is-fine-tuning/>

Fine-tuning process

User sends query



Pre-trained
LLM



Specific dataset
collection

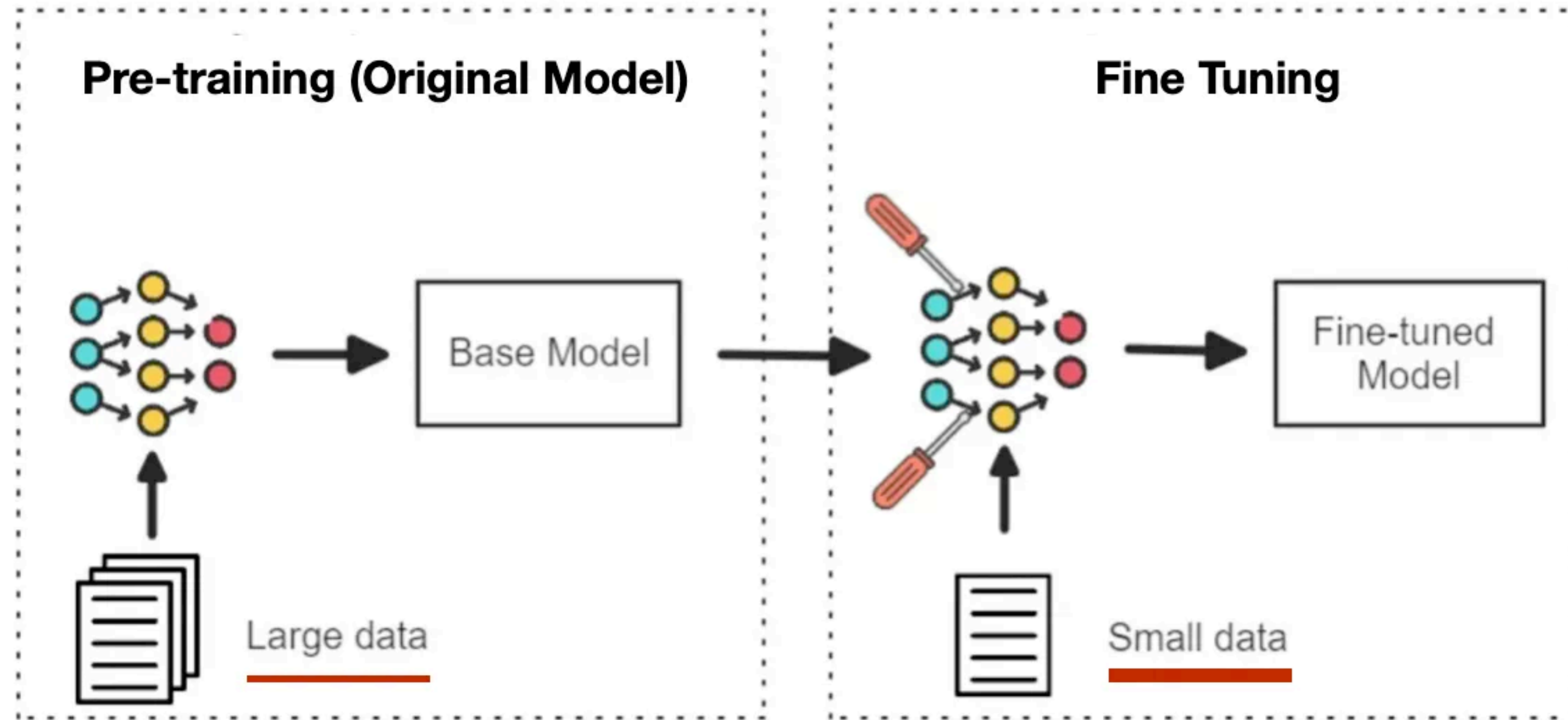


Fine-tuned LLM with
updated weights



Generates a final
response to the user

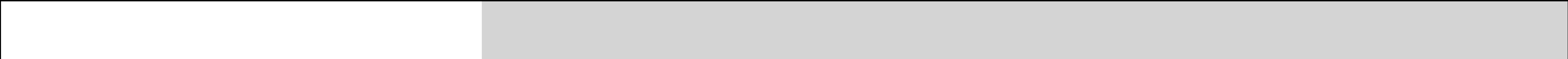




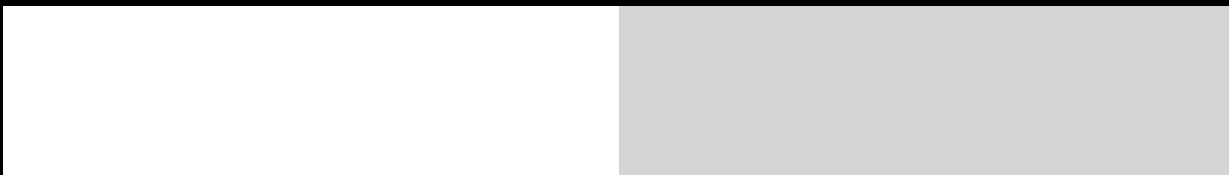
Fine-tuning allows developers to adapt a model to specialized domains such as legal, medical, or customer support applications.

Cost-Effectiveness

GPT-3.5 4.600.000\$ - 15.000.000\$

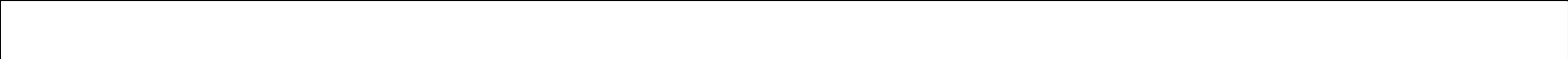


ChatGPT-3 2.000.000\$ - 4.000.000\$

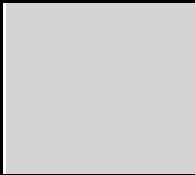


Cost-Effectiveness

Stable Diffusion 1.5 600.000\$



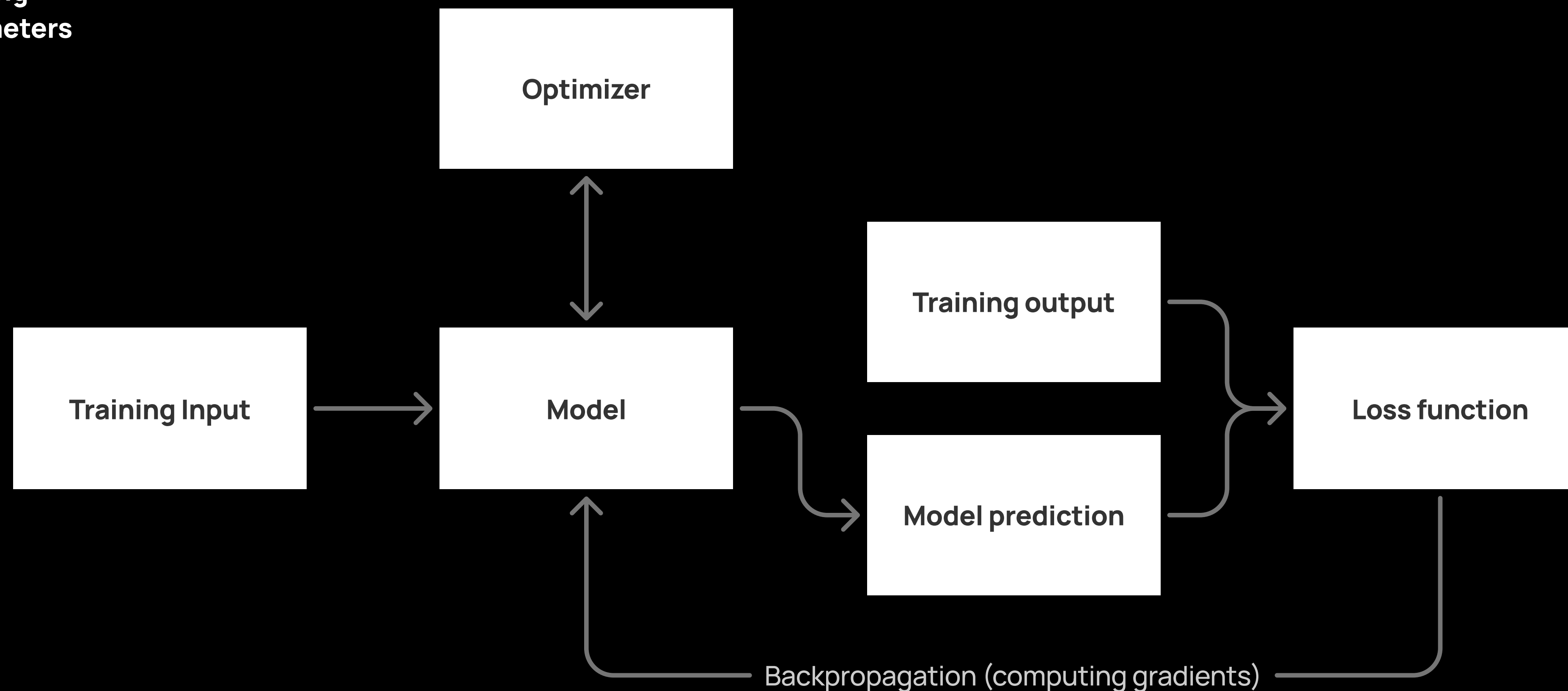
Fine-tuning 0.5\$ - 10\$ (~1.000-25.000€ when including pc hardware for training at home)



↖
There is a 1-pixel wide line at the start

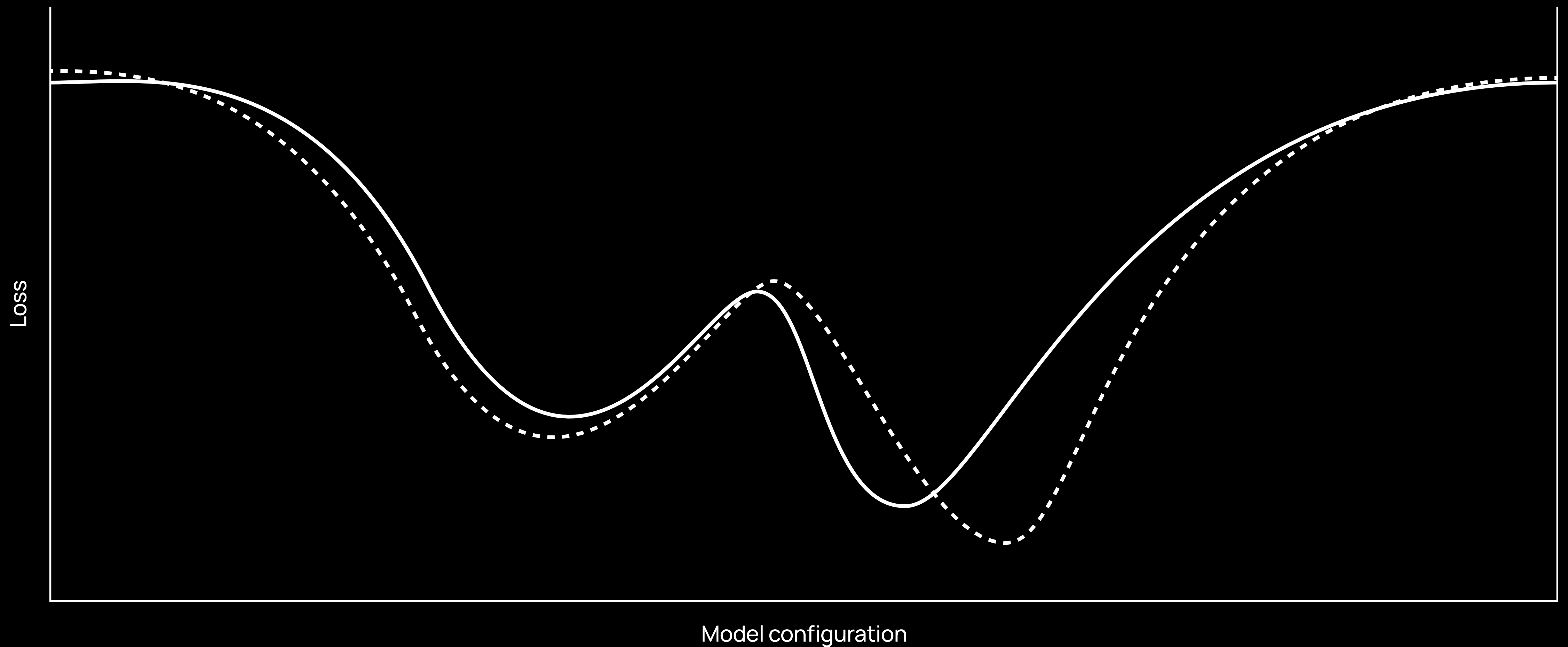
Supervised Training and Fine-Tuning

Fine-Tuning has the exact same steps as pre-training. The only differences are in the training data and the training parameters (the “hyperparameters”).

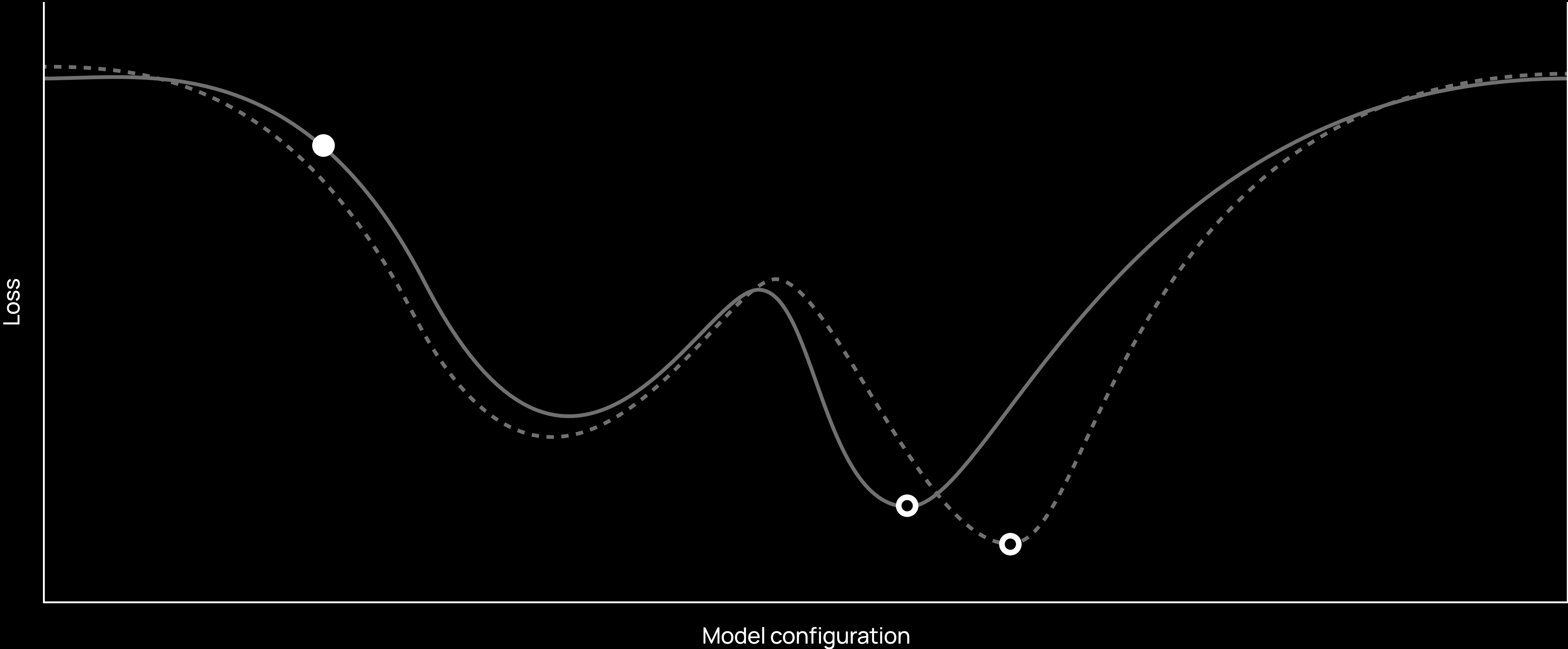


Supervised Training and Fine-Tuning

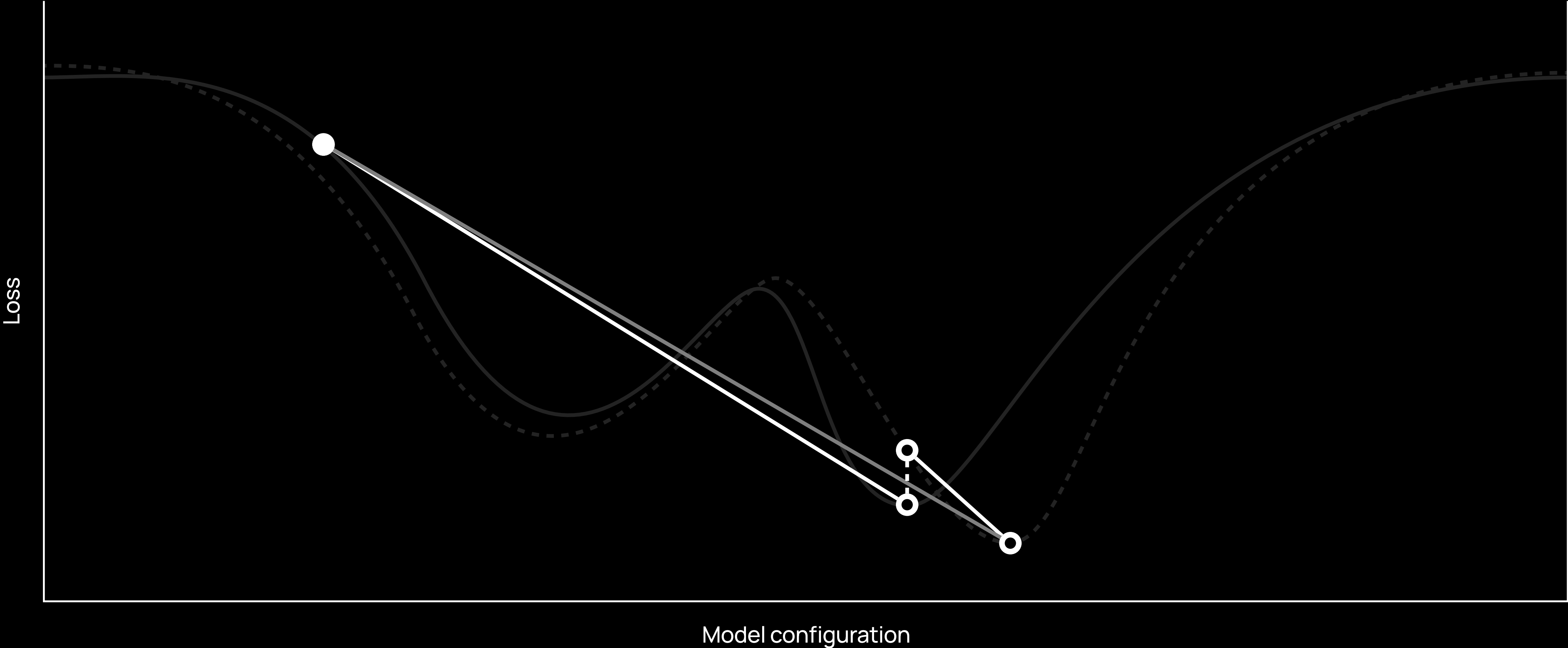
— Pre-Training Loss
- - - Fine-Tuning Loss



Supervised Training and Fine-Tuning



Supervised Training and Fine-Tuning



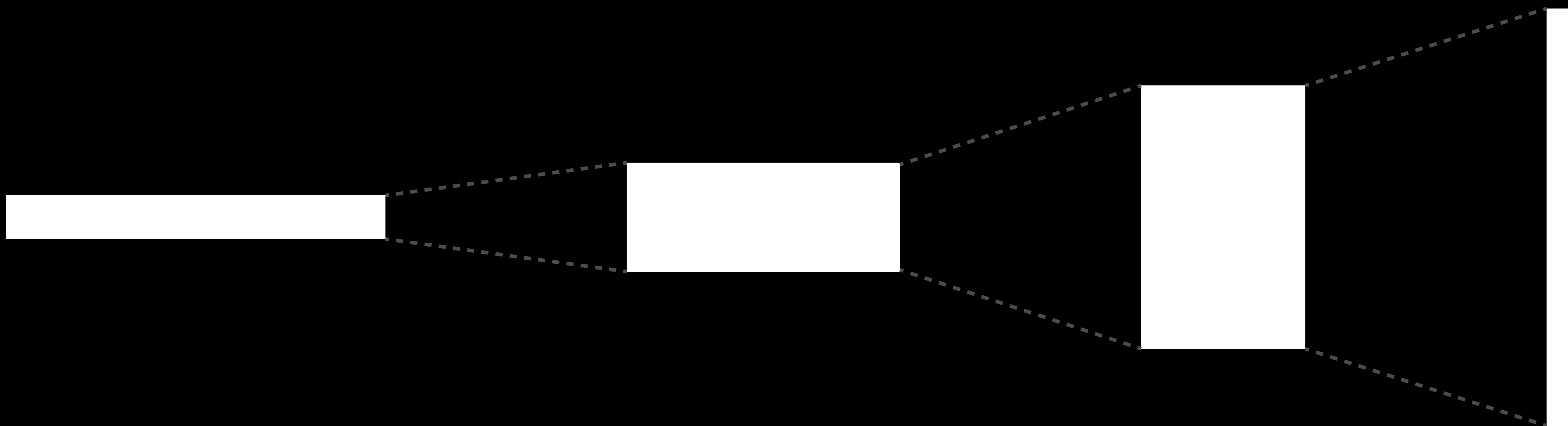
Forms of Fine-Tuning

01 Full fine-tuning

02 Partial fine-tuning

03 Adapter-based fine-tuning

Similarly to pre-training, all layers of a model change during fine-tuning. Full fine-tunes usually yield the best results, but are computationally expensive and prone to overfitting.



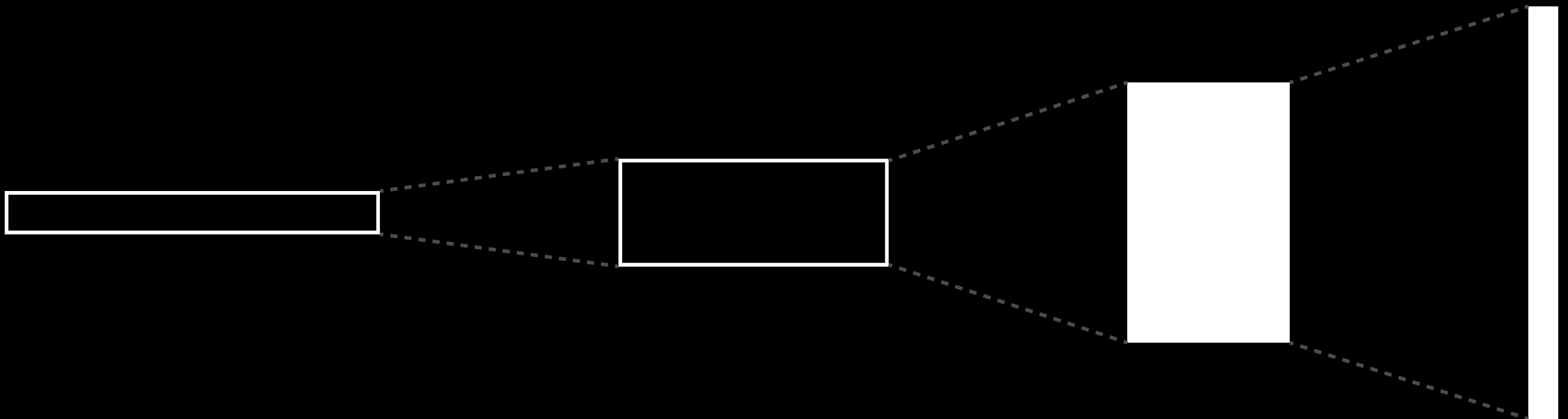
Forms of Fine-Tuning

01 Full fine-tuning

02 Partial fine-tuning

03 Adapter-based fine-tuning

Certain layers of a model get 'frozen'. That means no gradient calculations during backpropagation and no adjustments to these layers by the optimizer are being made. Usually the first layers get frozen since they deal with lower level features.



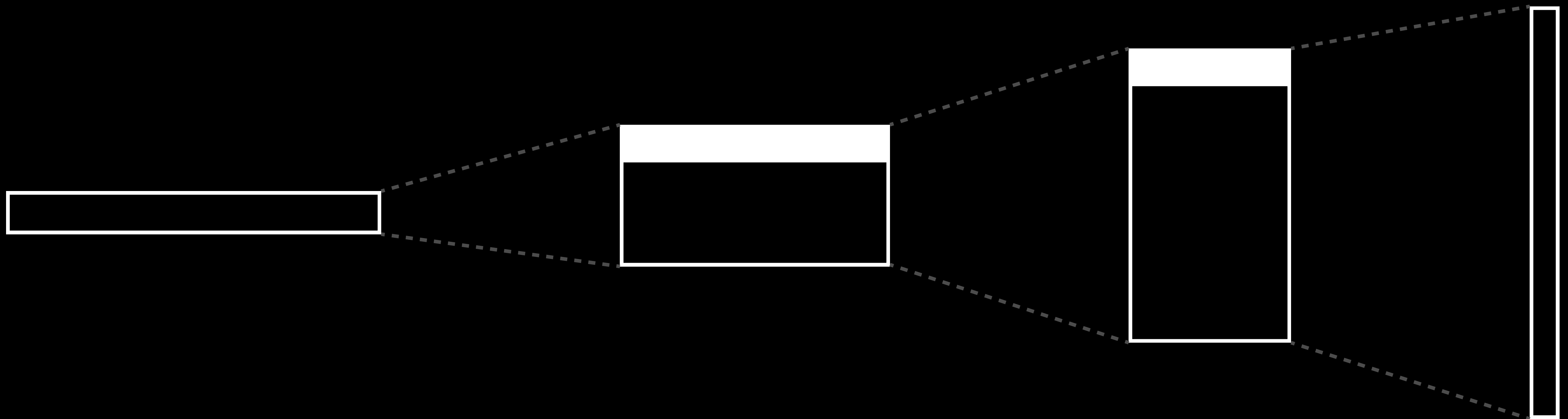
Forms of Fine-Tuning

01 Full fine-tuning

02 Partial fine-tuning

03 Adapter-based fine-tuning

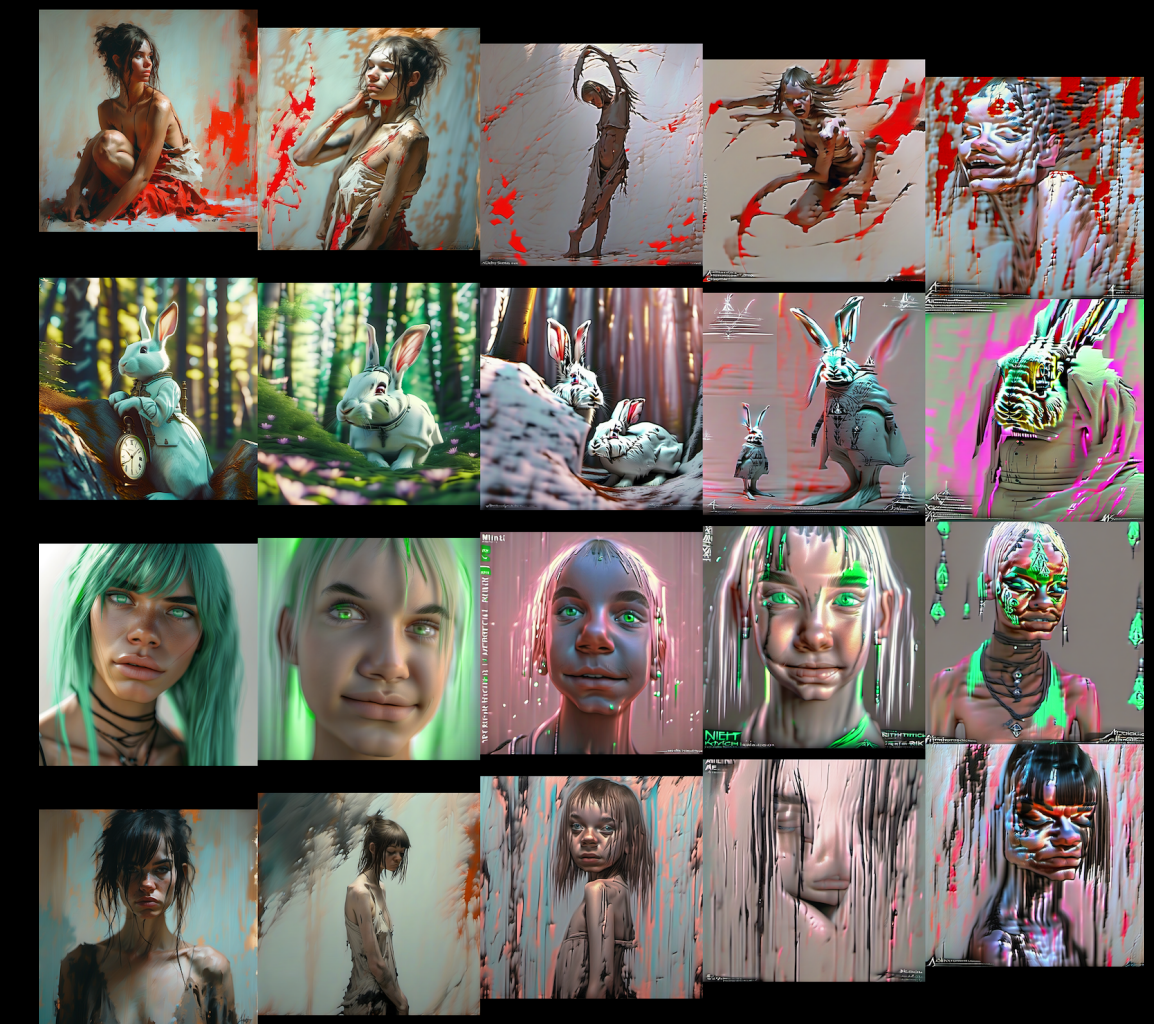
Adapter-based methods don't change the model in any way. Instead they train separate smaller layers / matrices that get 'added' to the existing layers. That way they save on resources and output really small models that can be easily loaded and swapped out during inference.



Habsburg AI Portrait Studies, Martin Disley



Habsburg AI Portrait Studies is a series of cloth-printed generative portrait images produced using a bespoke diffusion model recursively retrained on its own output. This autophagous training causes the model to collapse on itself, constricting the model's distribution around the mean, forcing it to produce images in an amplified version of the model's default style.



<https://www.creativeapplications.net/member/habsburg-ai-portrait-studies/>

GPT-2 Generated Ceramic Recipes, Derek Au

Fine-Tuning

Crawly Elsie's Matte-04

38.0000	EP Kaolin
28.0000	Gerstley Borate
19.0000	G-200 Feldspar
9.0000	Lepidolite
6.0000	Soda Ash
4.0000	Wollastonite

Ame-Sosa-Wenkel

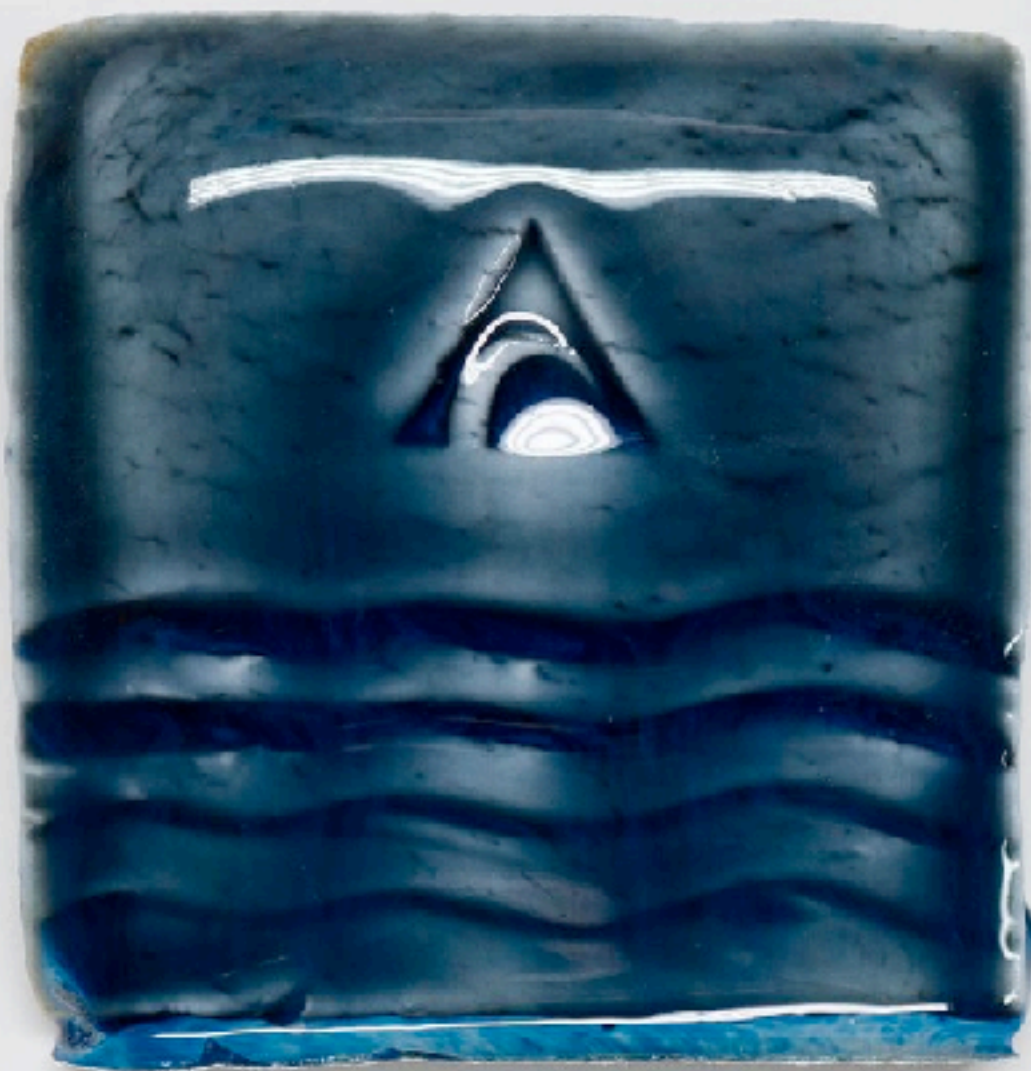
38.0000	Nepheline Syenite
29.0000	Silica
12.0000	Colemanite
8.0000	Whiting
6.0000	Dolomite
5.0000	Barium Carbonate
2.0000	Bentonite
1.0000	Rutile
0.7500	Copper Carbonate

Amber Celadon

34.0000	Albany slip
20.0000	Custer Feldspar
13.0000	Silica
13.0000	Wollastonite
6.0000	Whiting
3.0000	EP Kaolin
3.0000	Gerstley Borate
3.0000	Rutile
2.0000	Red Iron Oxide

Craters

30.0000	Lithium Carbonate
30.0000	Silica
15.0000	Borax
10.0000	Zircopax
10.0000	Kaolin
5.0000	Bentonite
3.0000	Copper Carbonate



Three's Company



Oakland blue



Yellow Textured



Processed Blue



Sandy Red Plum



Rising Sun Chang



Jenny's Charcoal Matte



xhairymutantx, Holly Herndon and Mat Dryhurst

Fine-Tuning



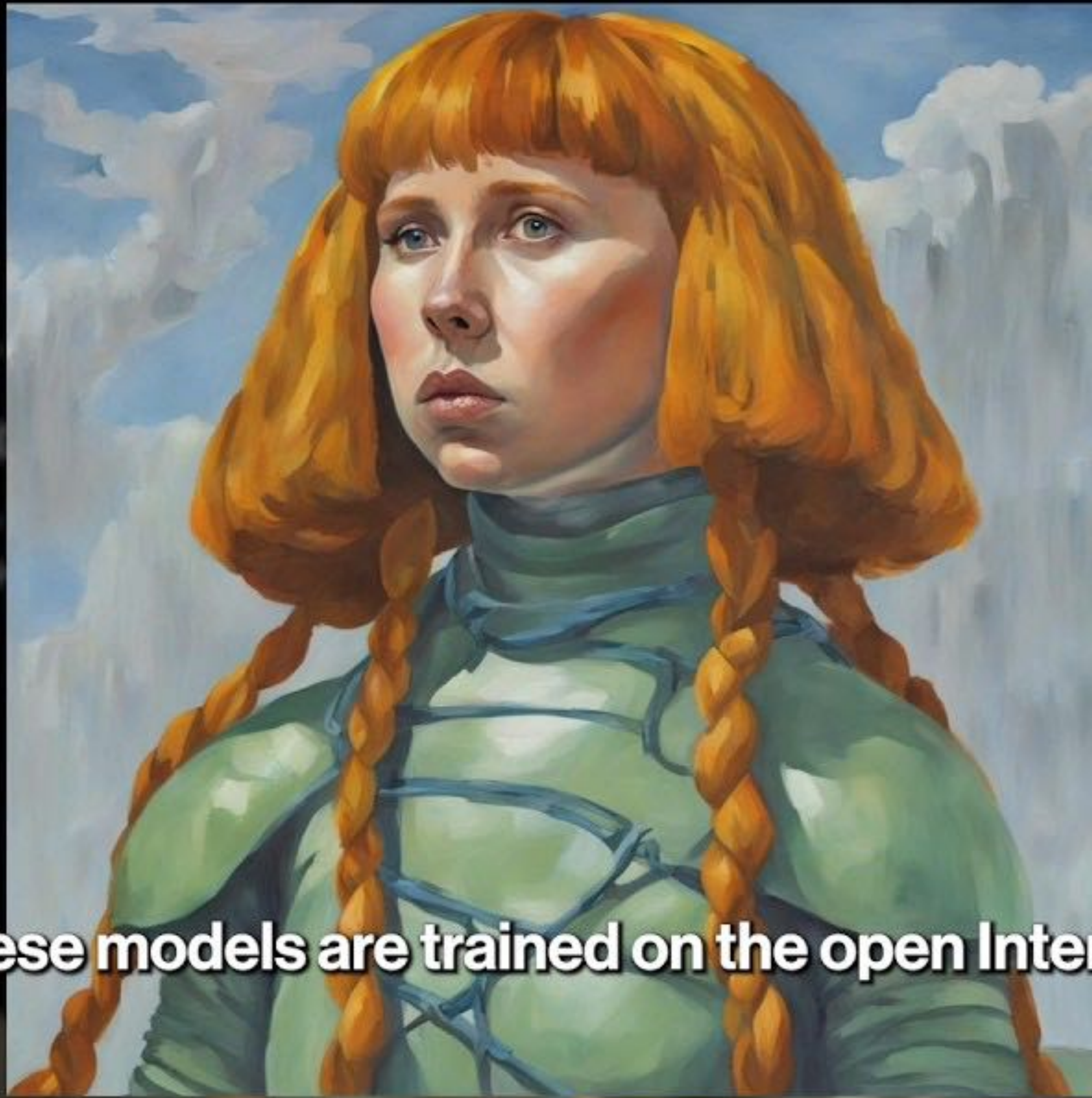
We used images of Holly wearing this costume to fine-tune an image model, and that model was recursively refined to produce a consistent character that is able to be spawned by anyone using the interface provided. This model can produce infinite images of this new character. The images produced by this model will mostly all, in some way, be infected by the hairy mutant.

<https://xhairymutantx.whitney.org/>









These models are trained on the open Internet,

Discard

Submit ↑

RAG



LLM



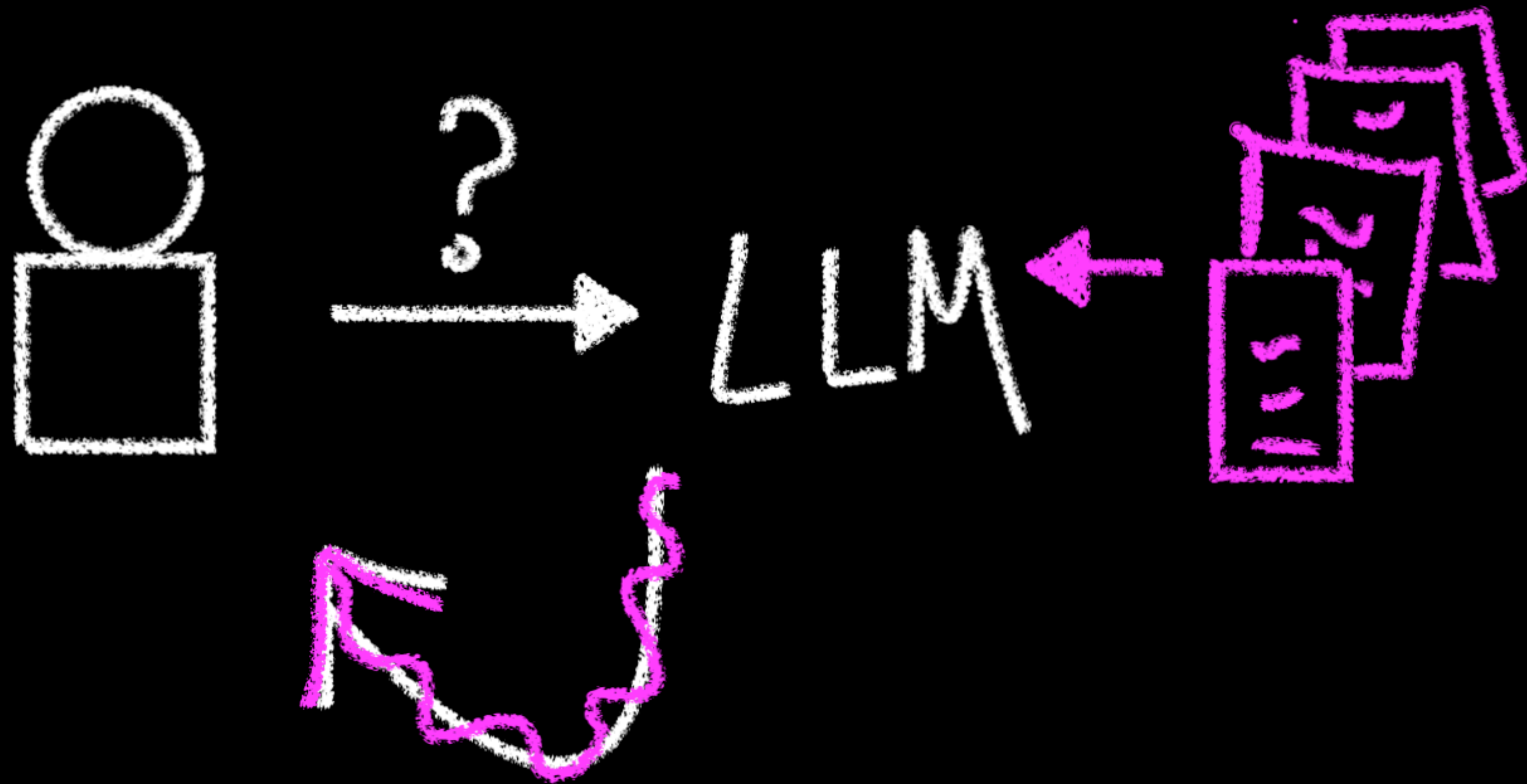
LLM



Challenges

Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)

Knowledge Base

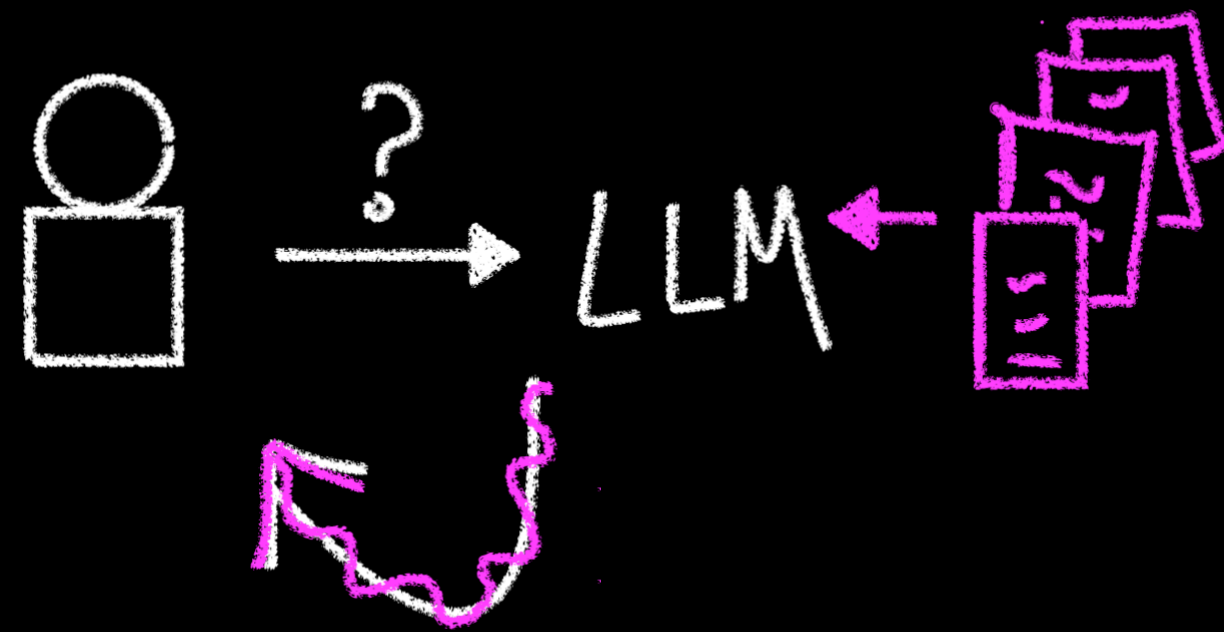


Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)

Knowledge Base



RAG



your own continuously
updatable, locally running
mini-LLM, shaped by the
collection of documents
you curate

Artistic Chatbot at Warsaw Academy of Fine Arts

RAG

Artistic Chatbot: a voice-to-voice RAG powered chat system

“The question answering (QA) chatbot responded to free-form spoken questions in Polish using the context retrieved from a curated, domain-specific knowledge base consisting of 226 documents provided by the organizers, including faculty information, art magazines, books, and journals.”

by Filip J. Kucia, Bartosz Grabek, Szymon D. Trochimiak, and Anna Wróblewska
At Warsaw Academy of Fine Arts <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2509.00572>



Case Study of Artistic Chatbot

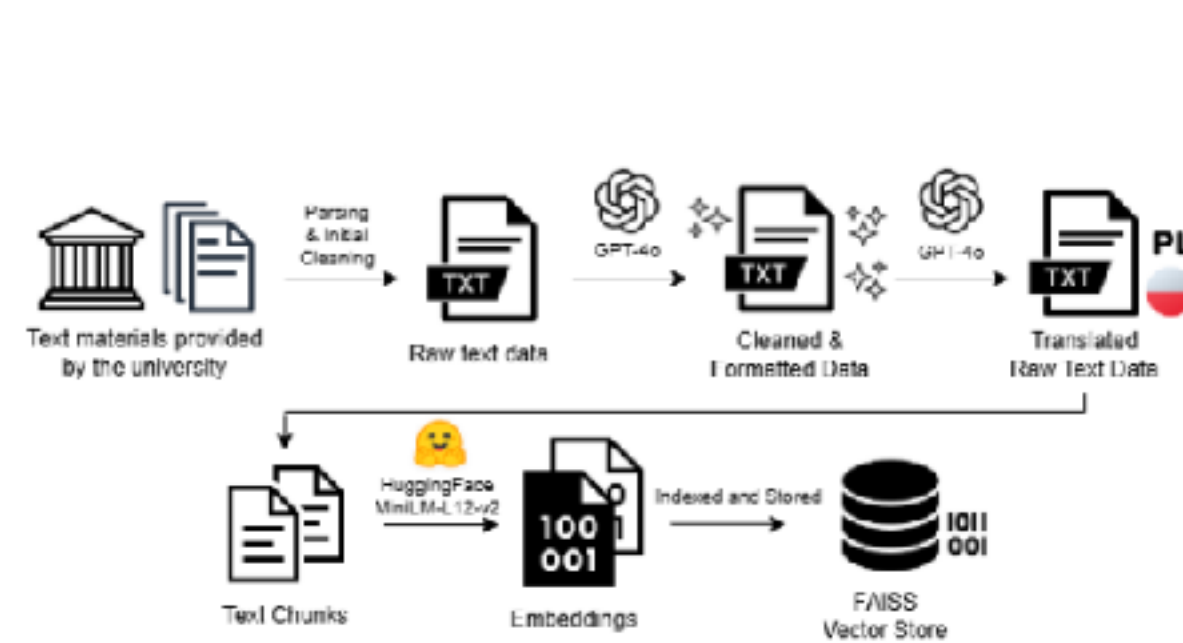


Figure 1: Data Preprocessing Pipeline

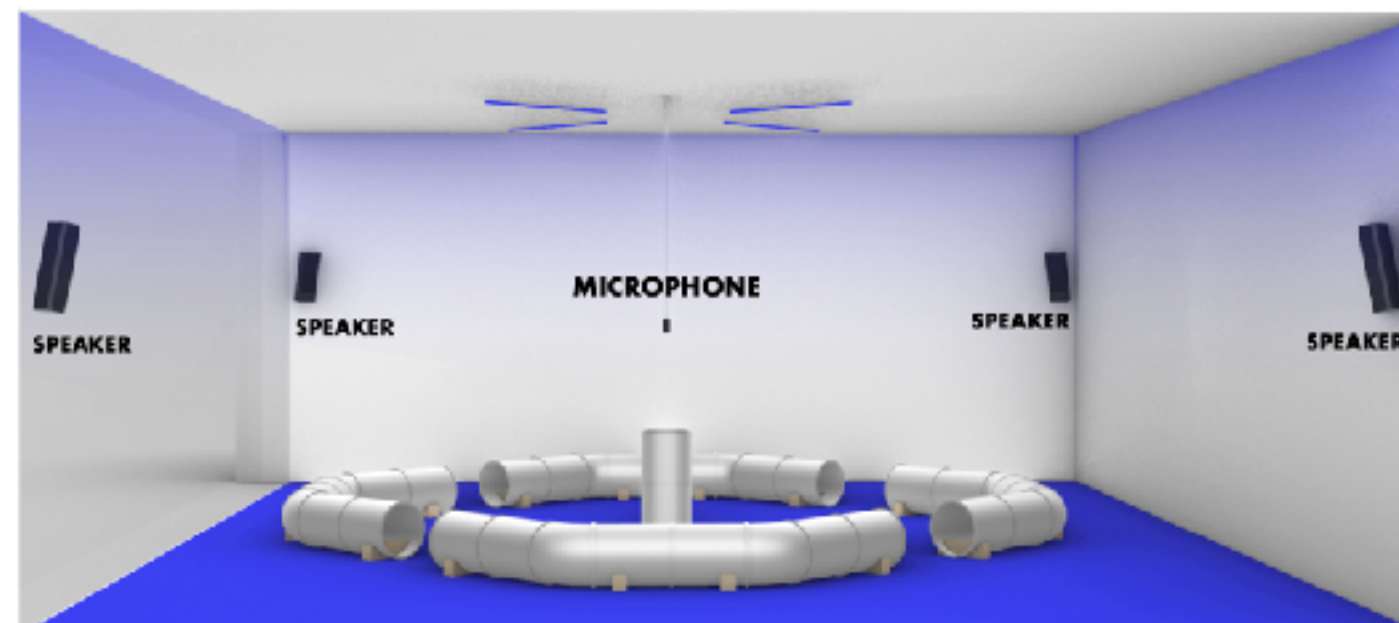


Figure 3: Chatbot Physical Setup

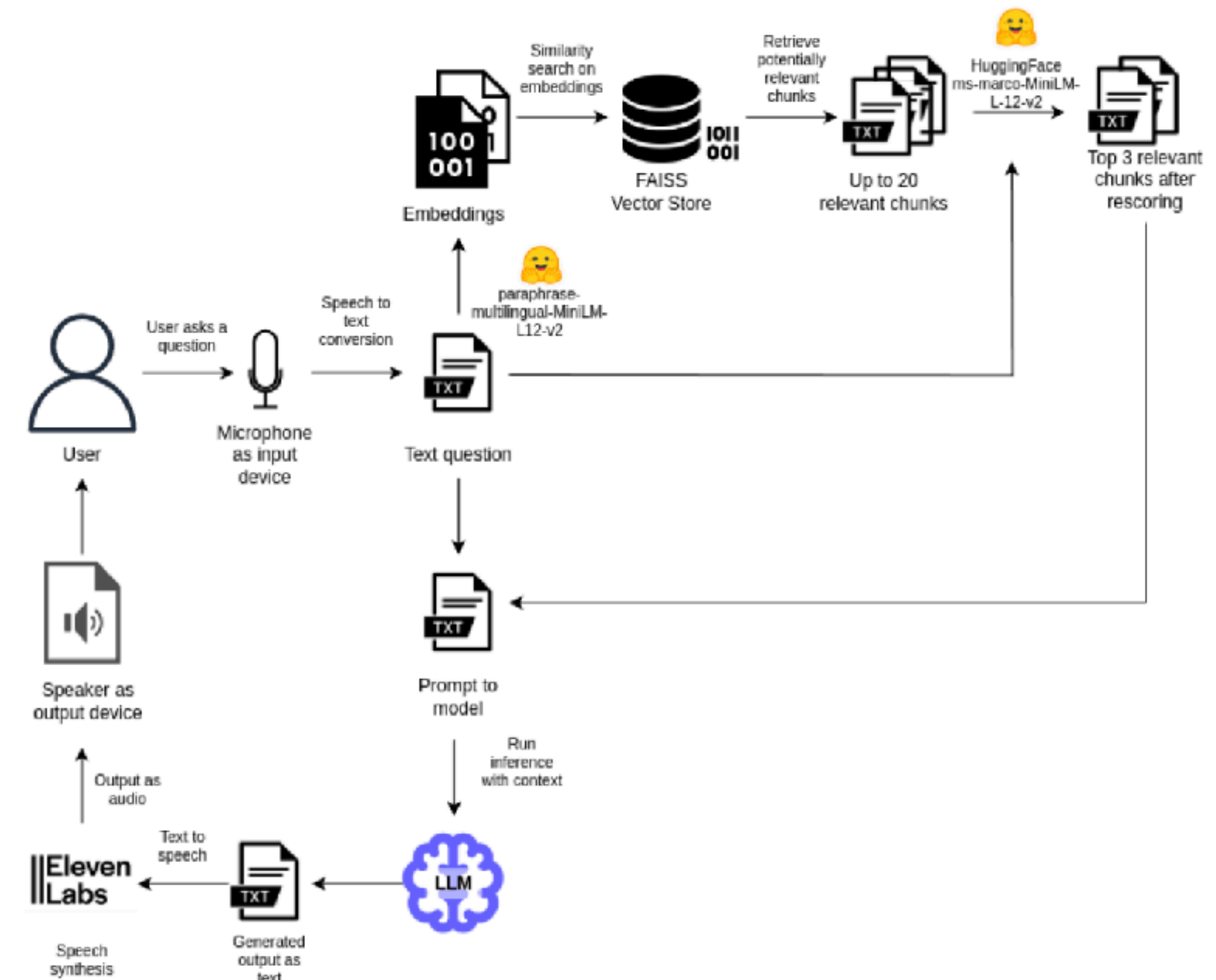


Figure 2: Inference Pipeline

by Filip J. Kucia, Bartosz Grabek, Szymon D. Trochimiak, and Anna Wróblewska
At Warsaw Academy of Fine Arts <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2509.00572>

Artistic Chatbot adopts the persona of an artificial art curator, a role that involves responding to questions while simultaneously assessing their relevance to the exhibition.

Chatbots such as Artistic Chatbot effectively maintain responses grounded in exhibition content (60% of responses directly relevant), even when faced with unpredictable queries outside the target domain.

by Filip J. Kucia, Bartosz Grabek, Szymon D. Trochimiak, and Anna Wróblewska
At Warsaw Academy of Fine Arts <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2509.00572>

AI Blob!

RAG

AI Blob!: an experimental system that uses the capabilities of Large Language Models (LLMs) and Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) in television archives



processes a curated dataset of 1,547 Italian television videos

Rai



Edu 2

REWIND

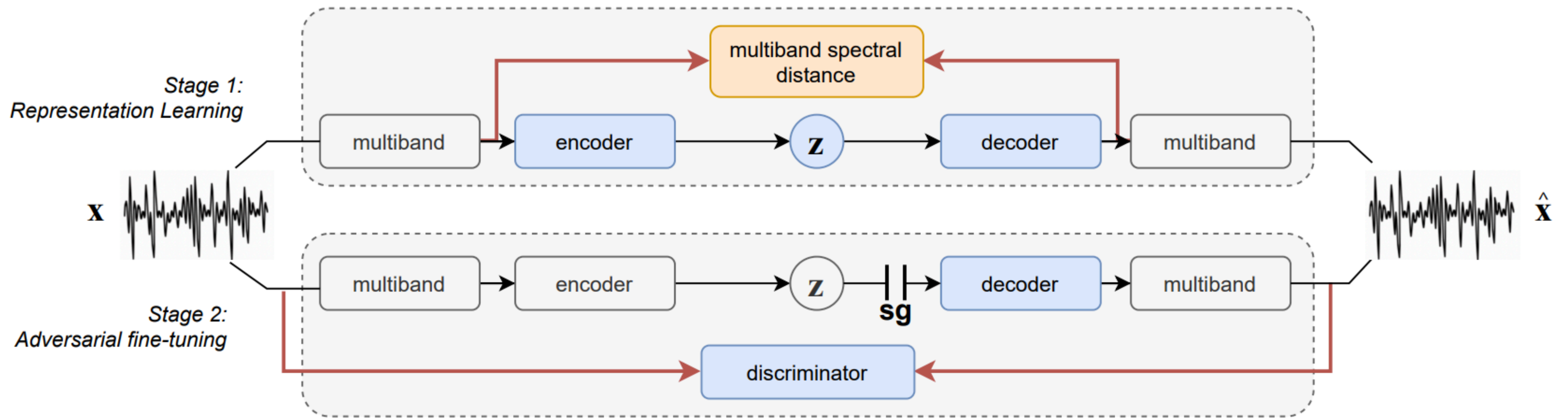
Altro che si prendono certe libertà con le mie
carni, come se avessero pagato vitto e alloggio.

“By foregrounding dynamic, content-aware retrieval over static metadata schemas, AI Blob! demonstrates how semantic technologies can facilitate new approaches to archival engagement, enabling novel forms of automated narrative construction and cultural analysis.”

**by Roberto Balestri
at Università di Bologna**

<https://www.arxiv.org/pdf/2508.09535>

RAVE



RAVE (Realtime Audio Variational autoEncoder) is an auto-encoder for sound: it takes sound as input and is trained to reconstruct that sound as output.

By Antoine Caillon & Philippe Esling, IRCAM - Sorbonne Universite

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2111.05011>

RAVE_anonymous

[View the Project on GitHub](#)
anonymous84654/RAVE_anonymous

This project is maintained by
[anonymous84654](#)

Hosted on GitHub Pages — Theme by [orderedlist](#)

RAVE: A variational autoencoder for fast and high-quality neural audio synthesis

Abstract: Deep generative models applied to audio have improved by a large margin the state-of-the-art in many speech and music related tasks. However, as raw waveform modelling remains an inherently difficult task, audio generative models are either computationally intensive, rely on low sampling rates, are complicated to control or restrict the nature of possible signals. Among those models, Variational AutoEncoders (VAE) give control over the generation by exposing latent variables, although they usually suffer from low synthesis quality. In this paper, we introduce a Realtime Audio Variational autoEncoder (RAVE) allowing both fast and high-quality audio waveform synthesis. We introduce a novel two-stage training procedure, namely representation learning and adversarial fine-tuning. We show that using a post-training analysis of the latent space allows a direct control between the reconstruction fidelity and the representation compactness. By leveraging a multi-band decomposition of the raw waveform, we show that our model is the first able to generate 48kHz audio signals, while simultaneously running 20 times faster than real-time on a standard laptop CPU. We evaluate synthesis quality using both quantitative and qualitative subjective experiments and show the superiority of our approach compared to existing models. Finally, we present applications of our model for timbre transfer and signal compression. All of our source code and audio examples are publicly available.

Timbre transfer

Given the high compression applied to the input waveform when encoded into a latent representation, we demonstrate that RAVE can be used to perform timbre transfer.

Strings to speech transfer

▶ 15. ▶ -0.574 ▶ -0.89 ▶ 0.

sig~ sig~ sig~ sig~

▶ 1.146 ▶ -0.287 ▶ -6.1 ▶ 0.12

sig~ sig~ sig~ sig~

▶ 0.364 ▶ 0.259 ▶ -0.351 ▶ 0.354

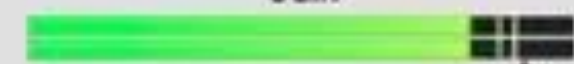
sig~ sig~ sig~ sig~

▶ 0. ▶ -0.55 ▶ 1.43 ▶ -0.02

sig~ sig~ sig~ sig~

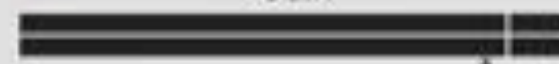
nn~ fr1_e18d54798e_streaming_EPOCH-609.ts decode

Gain



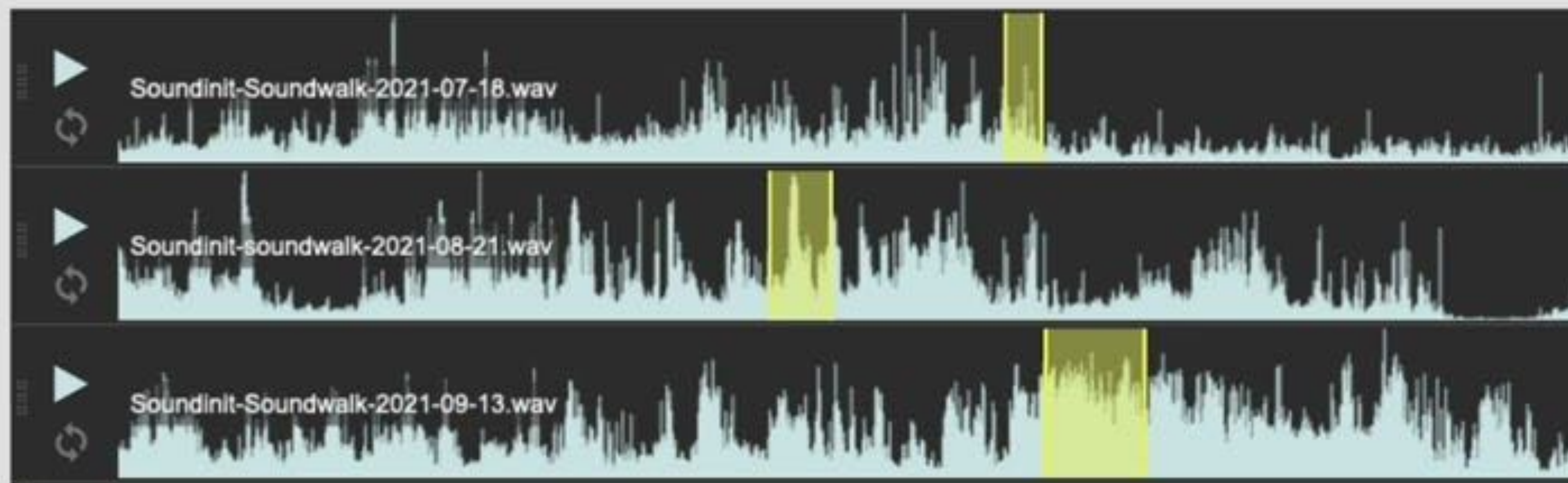
5.5 dB

Gain



-2.8 dB

dac~

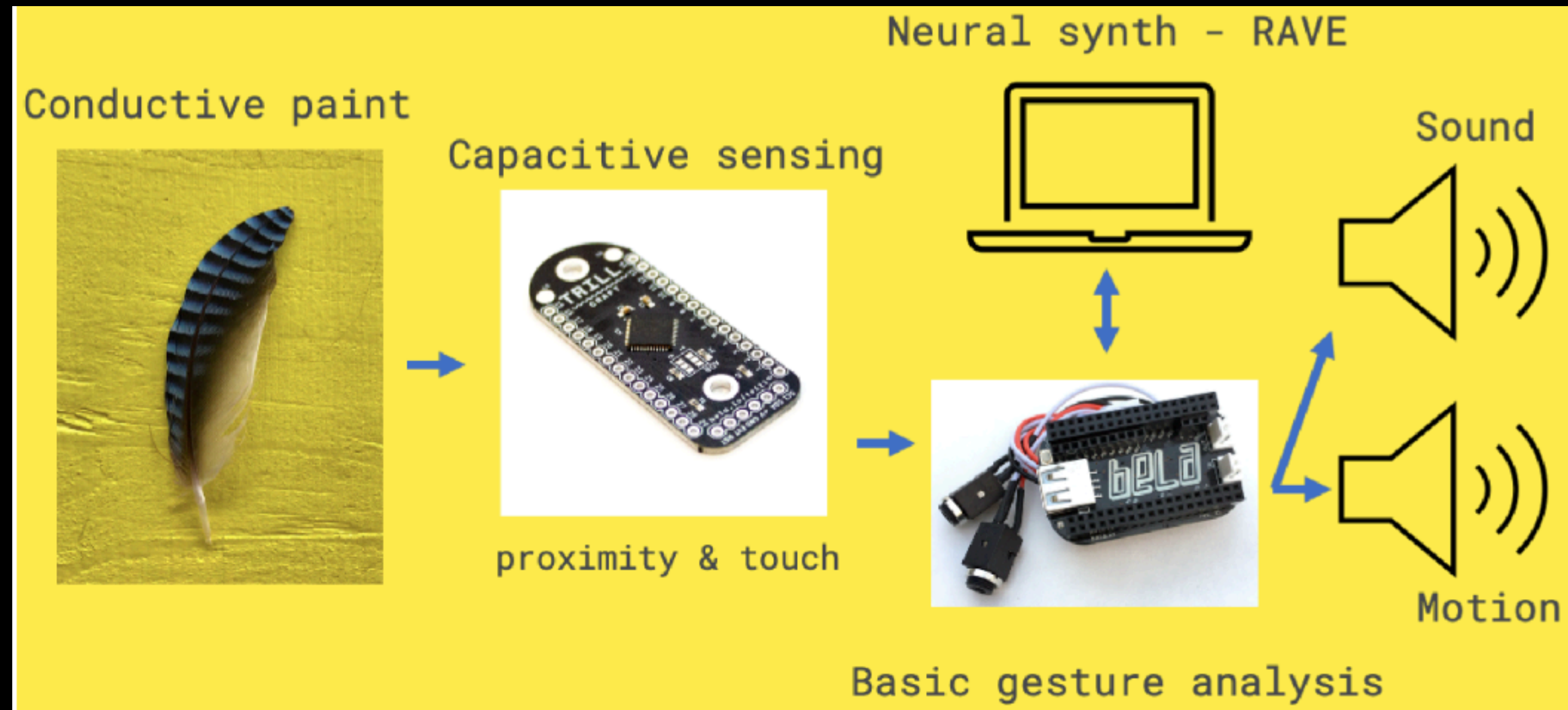


nn~ fr1_e18d54798e_streaming_EPOCH-609.ts encode

~ 0.646

Pluma

RAVE



Concept, design & sound: Giacomo Lepri
CNC fabrication: Halldór Úlfarsson
Audio neural synthesis: Victor Shepardson
<https://www.giacomolepri.com/pluma>

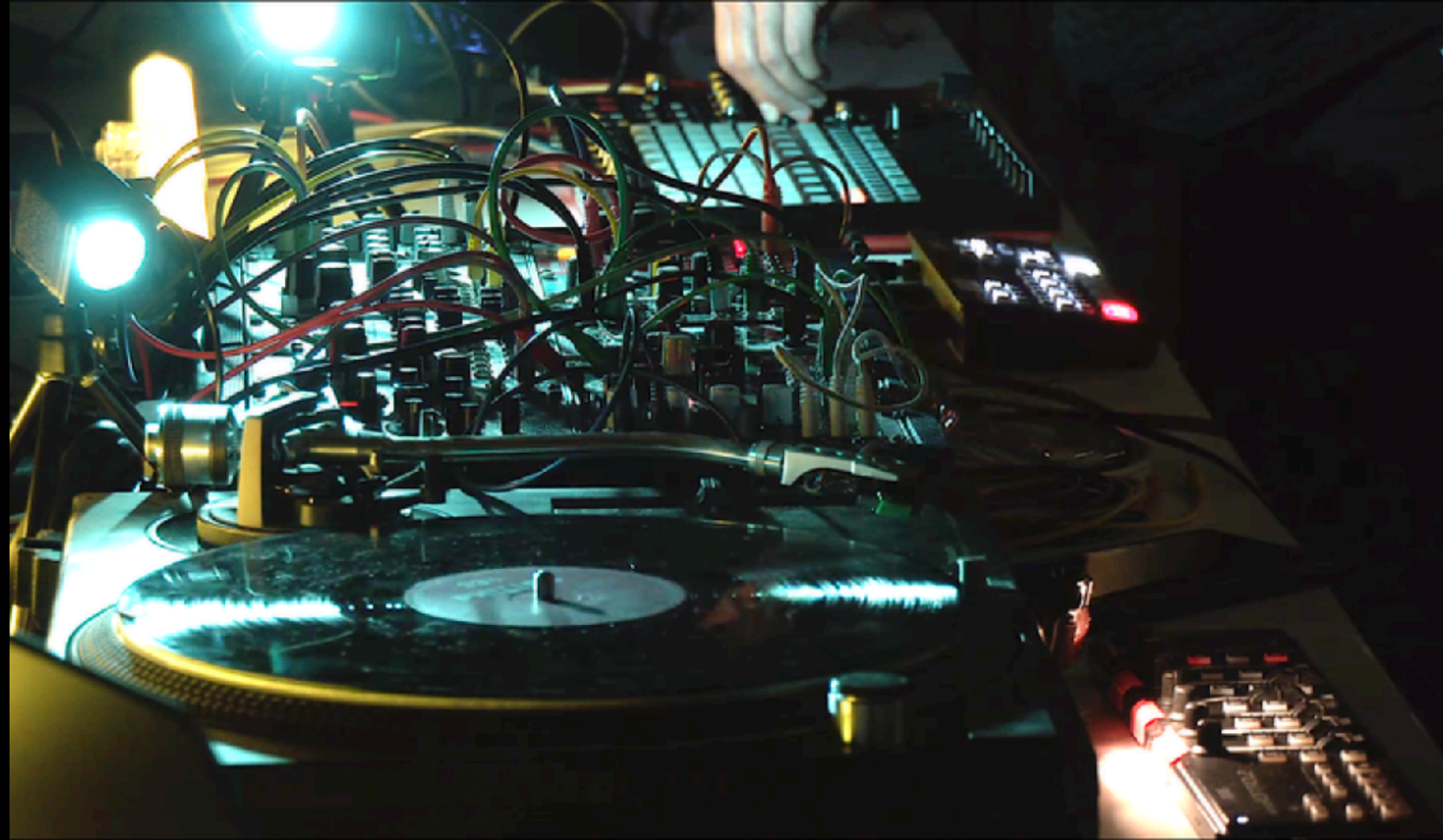
Developed at the Intelligent Instruments Lab as part of the EU ERC INTENT project.



New Ruins

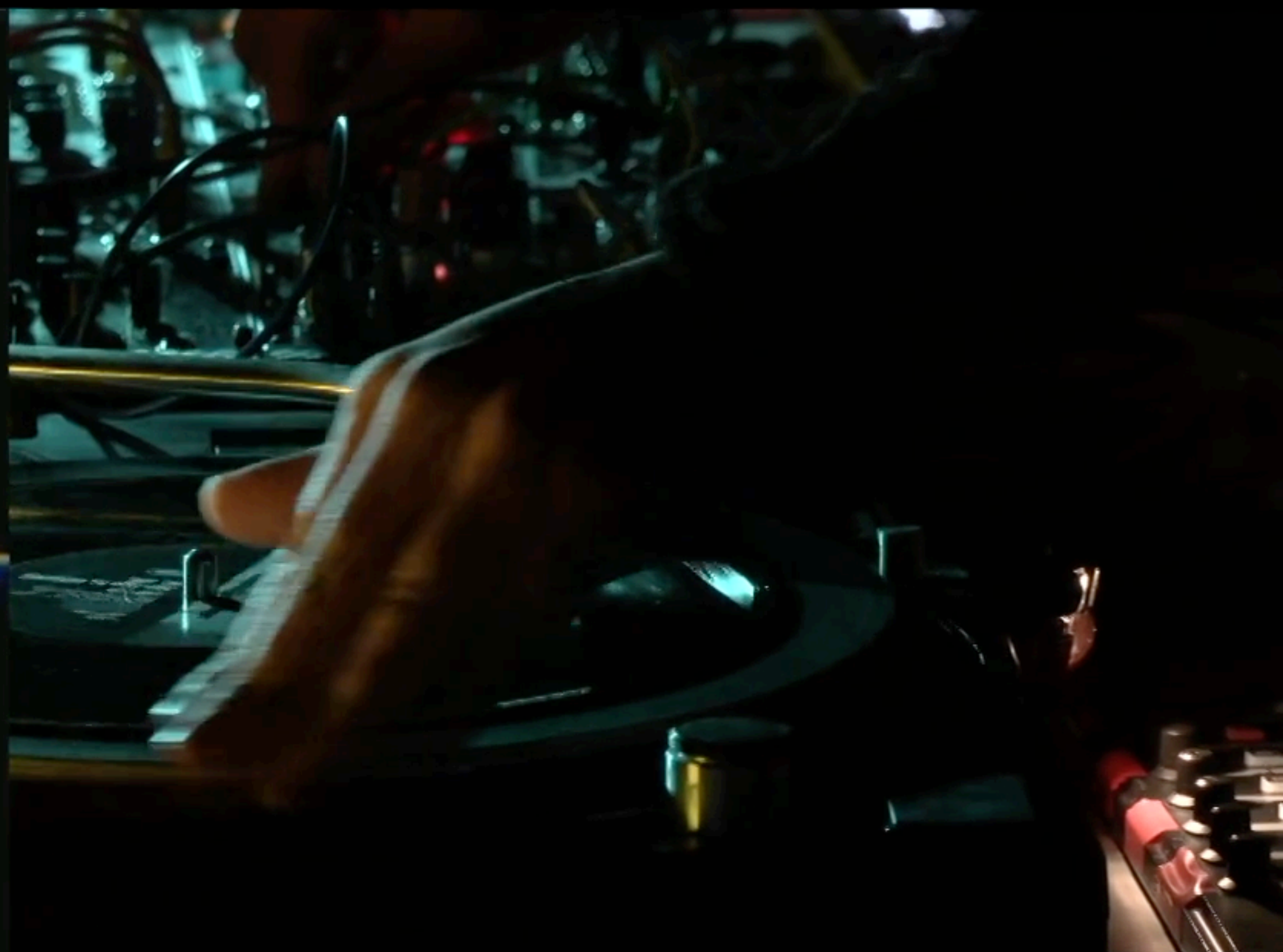
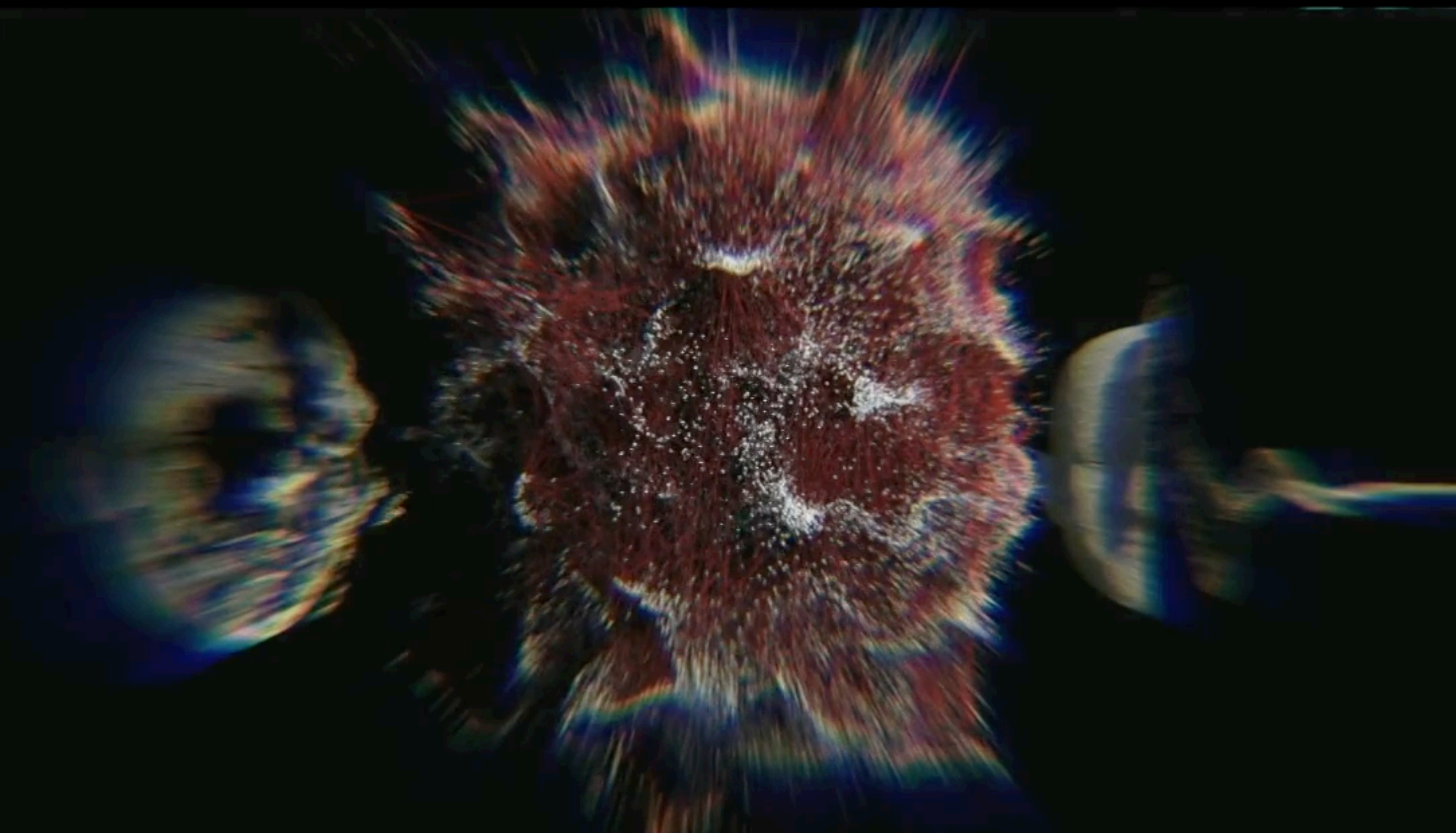
RAVE

“Their utilization of RAVE real-time timbre morphing models and the Somax2 machine listening and improvisation system developed by IRCAM adds organic and pleasantly unpredictable elements to what is otherwise a conventional setup using modular synthesizers and a turntable. The artist’s physical interaction with these devices paradoxically highlights the hidden presence of machine intelligence. “



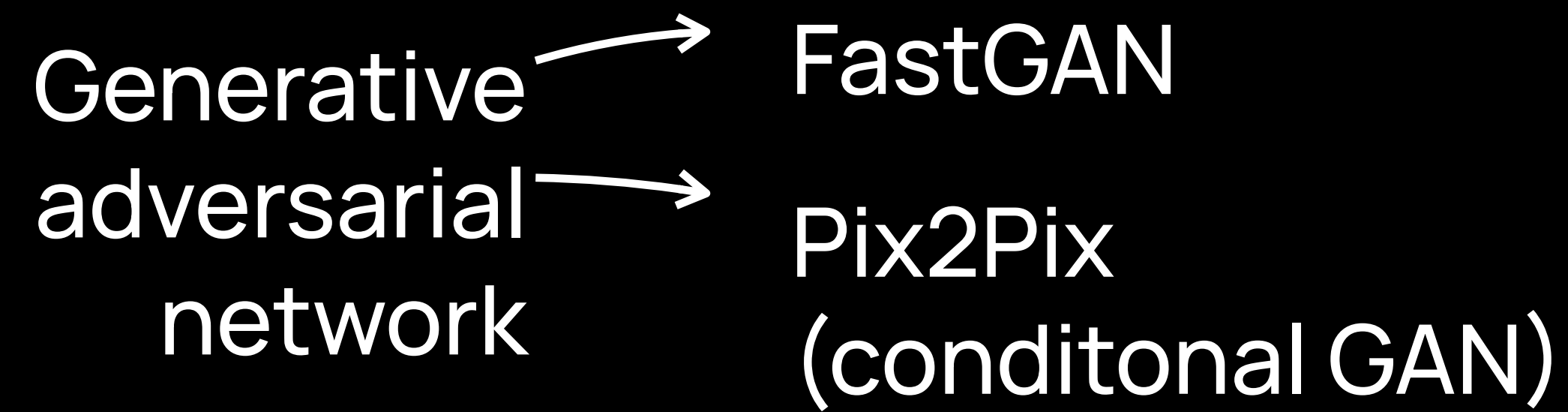
by Abo Abo (Daniele Carcassi) and Tania Cortés Becerra

<https://calls.ars.electronica.art/2025/prix/winners/17320/>



Models

Classifier



Fine Tuning

RAG

RAVE

1950s–1980s
(Perceptron, Decision
Trees)

AlexNet wins ImageNet
(2012), showing deep
neural nets outperform
classical classifiers.

2014 (Goodfellow et al.)
DCGAN (2015) → Pix2Pix
(2016) → StyleGAN (2018)
→ fuels art/A.I. boom.

Models & Histories

Classifier

Generative
adversarial
network

FastGAN

Pix2Pix
(conditonal GAN)

Fine Tuning

2006 (early neural nets)
→ 2018+ (Transfer Learning)

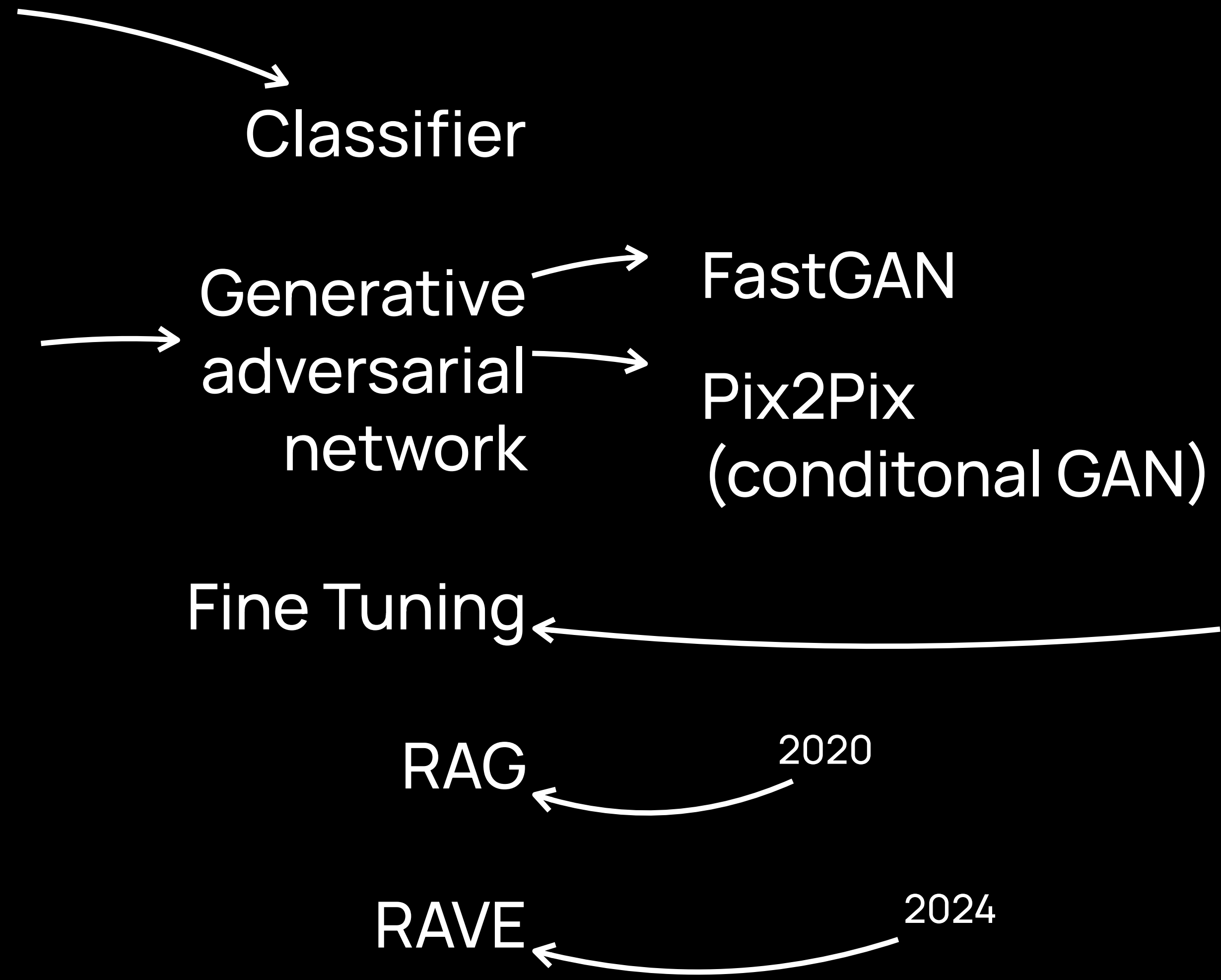
Fine-tuning BERT (2018) & GPT-2
(2019) becomes standard for adapting
large models to specific tasks. Artists
start fine-tuning StyleGAN and GPT
models.

RAG

2020

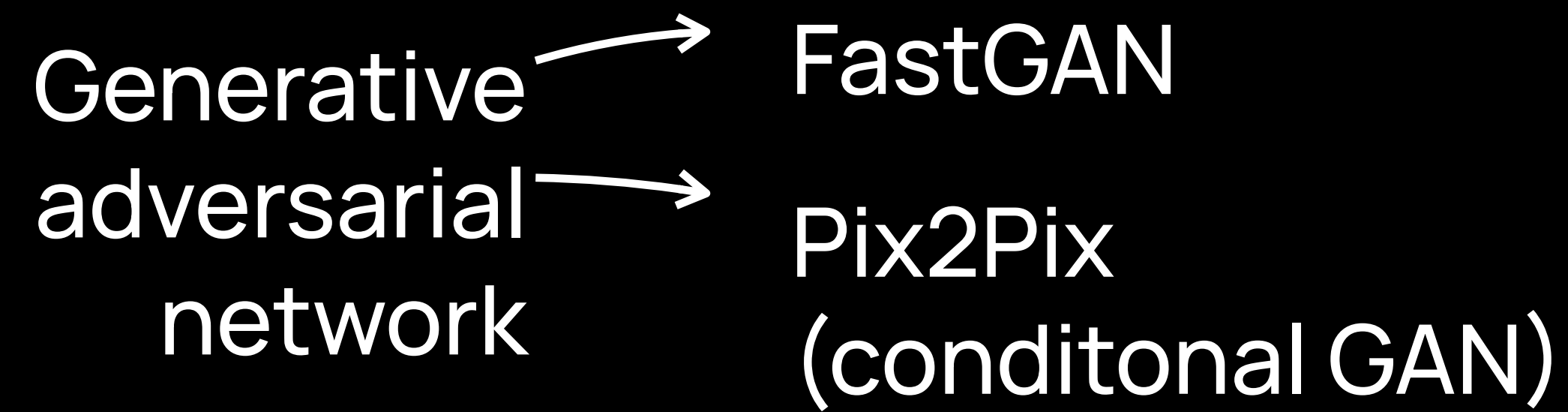
RAVE

2024



Models

Classifier



Fine Tuning

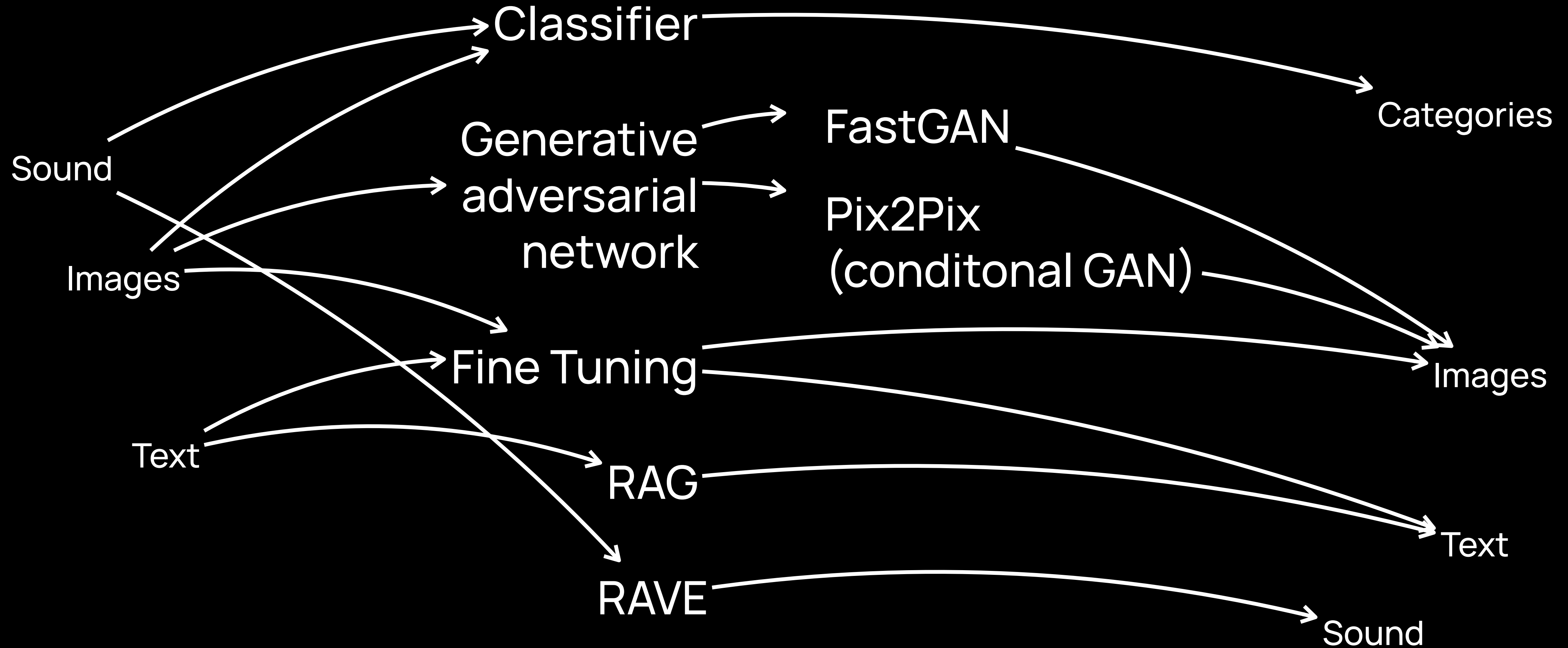
RAG

RAVE

Models

Input

Output



Goals

**Pick one model, collect a
dataset, train from scratch or
near-scratch, reflect on results.**

**Understand AI as a material
and cultural process,
not a black box.**

Goals

Experiments over outcomes

Strangeness over perfection

Fun over Exhaustion

Workshop

Workshop

Monday 13 – 18h

Part 1

- 4 Groups (Classification, Pix2Pix, FastGAN, FineTuning, ...)
- 30 minutes to research and develop ideas together
- Presenting ideas
- Mixing into new Groups

Part 2

After 4 workshop rounds together we decide on the best project ideas for the week.

Part 3

- Pick Project for the week
- Start Working