

# **Synchronized** Joint Diffusions

"A photo of a city skyline at night"



#### NeurIPS 2023

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#### **Text-to-Image Diffusion Models**

Pretrained text-to-image diffusion models are limited to generating images of certain sizes.



Stable Diffusion (Stability AI)

## **Needs for Arbitrary-Size Generation**

There are growing demands for generating arbitrary-size images in downstream applications such as Virtual Reality and texture generation.





Virtual Reality (VR) Environment<sup>1</sup>

Generating textures for 3D objects<sup>2</sup>

## **Expensive Data Acquisition & Training**

Training diffusion models for different image sizes would cost substantial time and computing resources.

#### LAION-5B: A NEW ERA OF OPEN LARGE-SCALE MULTI-MODAL DATASETS

by: Romain Beaumont, 31 Mar, 2022

We present a dataset of 5,85 billion CLIP-filtered image-text pairs, 14x bigger than LAION-400M, previously the biggest openly accessible image-text dataset in the world - see also our <u>NeurIPS2022 paper</u>

Authors: Christoph Schuhmann, Richard Vencu, Romain Beaumont, Theo Coombes, Cade Gordon, Aarush Katta, Robert Kaczmarczyk, Jenia Jitsev



LAION-5B

## **Expensive Data Acquisition & Training**

Training diffusion models for different image sizes would cost substantial time and computing resources.

LAION-5B: A NEW ERA OF OPEN LARGE-SCALE MULTI-

Goal: Zero-shot generation of arbitrary-size images with pretrained diffusion models.



LAION-5B

#### Image as Montage

Any arbitrary-size image is a composition of multiple fixed-size images.



#### **Image as Montage**

Fixed-size images can be generated with pretrained models.





#### Image Extrapolation [Blended Latent Diffusion, Avrahami et al.]

## Sequentially extrapolating images often results in visible seams and repetitive contents.



#### **Joint Diffusion** [MultiDiffusion, Bar-Tal *et al.*]

#### Average noisy latent features in overlapping regions.





. . .



. . .

. . .



"A photo of a mountain range at twilight"

#### **Joint Diffusion** [MultiDiffusion, Bar-Tal *et al.*]

#### Crop the full latent to obtain the latent for each window.



#### Joint Diffusion [MultiDiffusion, Bar-Tal et al.]

#### The final output is not coherent.





## SyncDiffusion: Synchronized Joint Diffusions

Generate perceptually coherent images in arbitrary sizes.







Compute the coherence in advance based on foreseen output images.



Timestep: t

#### Background: DDIM [Denoising Diffusion Implicit Models]

Transition from  $x_t$  to  $x_{t-1}$  is conditioned on both  $x_t$  and  $\overline{x}_0$ , where  $\overline{x}_0$  is the predicted denoised output given  $x_t$  and timestep t.



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Transition from  $\mathbf{x}_t$  to  $\mathbf{x}_{t-1}$  is conditioned on both  $\mathbf{x}_t$  and  $\mathbf{\overline{x}_0}$ , where  $\mathbf{\overline{x}_0}$  is the predicted denoised output given  $\mathbf{x}_t$  and timestep t.



#### **Observation**

Perceptual similarity loss (i.e. LPIPS<sup>1</sup>) across foreseen images is aligned with that of the final images.

Foreseen outputs  $(\overline{\mathbf{x}}_{\mathbf{0}})$ 

L = 0.542 > L = 0.350

Final outputs (x<sub>0</sub>)

L = 0.591 > L = 0.370



## SyncDiffusion

#### Timestep: t





## SyncDiffusion

Timestep: *t* 



 $\mathbf{x}_t^{(i)}$ 

(1) Predict foreseen output:  $\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{0}^{(i)} = \phi_{\theta}\left(\mathbf{x}_{t}^{(i)}, t\right)$ 

(2) Decode latent to image:  $D(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{0}^{(i)})$ 





## SyncDiffusion





## **Qualitative Results: Text-to-Panorama**

MultiDiffusion (Bar-Tal et al.)



#### SyncDiffusion (Ours)



"Skyline of New York City"

## **Qualitative Results: Text-to-Panorama**

MultiDiffusion (Bar-Tal et al.)



#### SyncDiffusion (Ours)



"A photo of a rock concert"

## **Qualitative Results: Text-to-Panorama**

MultiDiffusion (Bar-Tal et al.)



#### SyncDiffusion (Ours)



"An illustration of a beach in La La Land style"

#### **Quantitative Results**

Coherence (LPIPS<sup>1</sup>, Style Loss<sup>2</sup>) is improved while preserving the prompt compatibility (CLIP-S<sup>3</sup>) as the gradient descent weight *w* increases.



<sup>1</sup> Zhang et al., The Unreasonable Effectiveness of Deep Features as a Perceptual Metric, CVPR 2018.

<sup>2</sup> Gatys et al., Image style transfer using convolutional neural networks, CVPR 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Hessel et al., CLIPScore: A Reference-free Evaluation Metric for Image Captioning, EMNLP 2021.

### **Quantitative Results**

Fidelity (GIQA<sup>1</sup>) is preserved, while diversity (FID<sup>2</sup>,KID<sup>3</sup>) is slightly compromised as the gradient descent weight *w* increases.



<sup>2</sup> Heusel et al., GANs Trained by a Two Time-Scale Update Rule Converge to a Local Nash Equilibrium, NeurIPS 2018.

#### **User Study**

SyncDiffusion was preferred over the baseline for questions about coherence, image quality and prompt compatibility.

	Coherence (%)	Image Quality (%)	Prompt Compatibility (%)
MultiDiffusion <sup>1</sup>	33.65	42.81	40.50
SyncDiffusion (Ours)	66.35	57.19	59.50

## **Plug-and-Play Applications**



Perspective View

360 Panorama









Bar-Tal et al., MultiDiffusion, ICML 2023. Zhang et al., ControlNet, ICCV 2023. Tang et al., MVDiffusion, NeurIPS 2023.



# **Synchronized** Joint Diffusions

Session 3 | Poster #532 Project Page: <u>https://syncdiffusion.github.io/</u>





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