

Introduction

Background: Diffusion Models

- generate diverse, creative, high-quality images.
- struggle to capture the intended meaning of the text for generating images.



Related Work

- Some studies developed *attention guidance* based on the attention maps of the cross-attention layers.
- Existing methods are specialized to limited types of user's intentions contained in the text.
 1. Attend-and-Excite only for missing objects^[1]
 2. SynGen only for attribute leakage^[2]
 3. Nothing has focused on possession failure.

References

- [1] Chefer *et al.* "Attend-and-Excite: Attention-Based Semantic Guidance for Text-to-Image Diffusion Models." In: SIGGRAPH2023
- [2] Rassin *et al.* "Linguistic Binding in Diffusion Models: Enhancing Attribute Correspondence through Attention Map Alignment" In: NeurIPS2023

Method : Predicated Diffusion

Predicated Diffusion

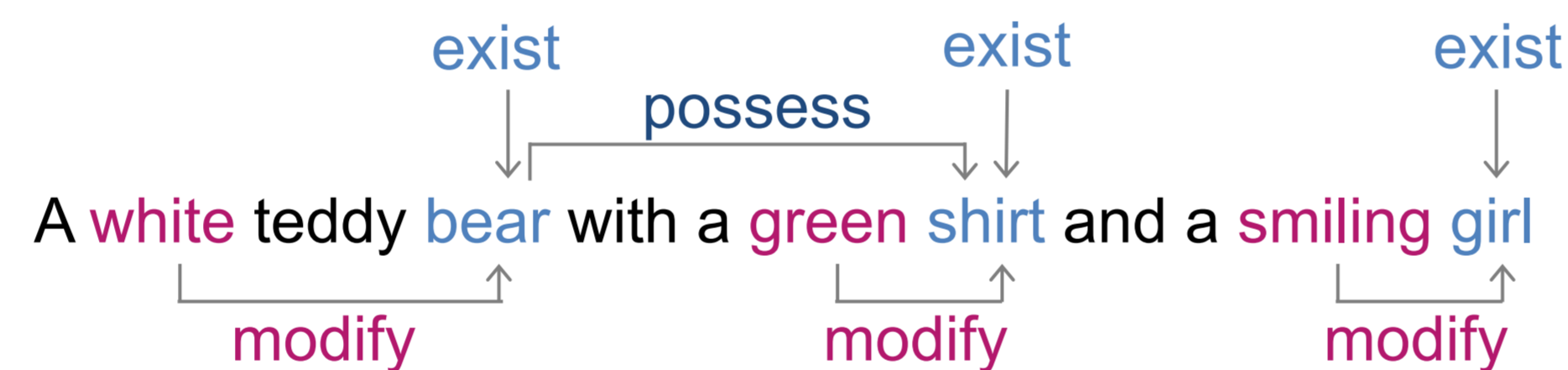
- is a unified framework to effectively express users' intentions.
- represents the intended meaning as propositions using predicate logic.
- treats pixels $A_P[i]$ of attention map A_P for word P as fuzzy propositions $P(x)$.

Proposition	Attention Map
true	1
false	0
$P(x)$	$A_P[i]$
$\neg P(x)$	$1 - A_P[i]$
$P(x) \wedge Q(x)$	$A_P[i] \times A_Q[i]$
$P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)$	$1 - A_P[i] \times (1 - A_Q[i])$
$P(x) \vee Q(x)$	$1 - (1 - A_P[i]) \times (1 - A_Q[i])$
$\forall x. P(x)$	$\prod_i A_P[i]$
$\exists x. P(x)$	$1 - \prod_i (1 - A_P[i])$

Algorithm

(1) Deduce statements & represent them by propositions

- manually or using a syntactic dependency parser.

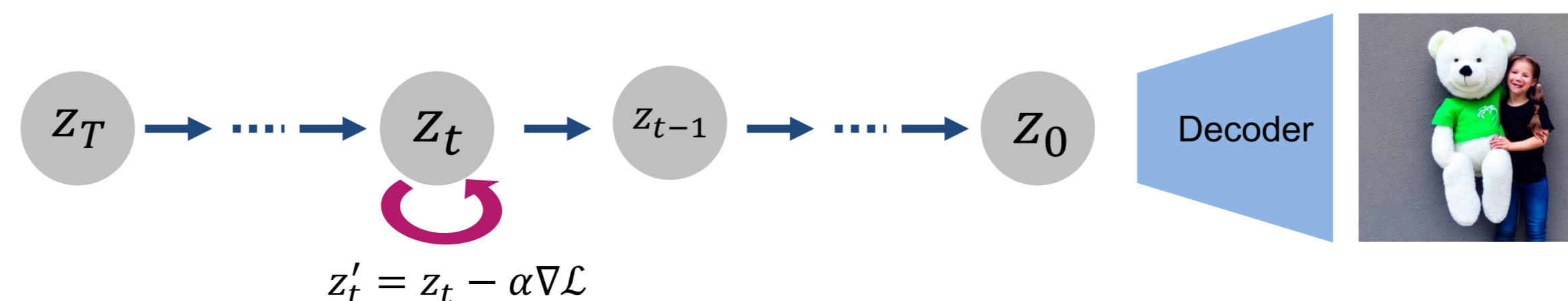


(2) Obtain loss functions on attention maps

- **existence:** $\mathcal{L}[\exists x. \textit{Girl}(x)] = -\log(1 - \prod_i (1 - A_{\textit{Girl}}[i]))$
- **modification:** $\mathcal{L}[\forall x. \textit{White}(x) \leftrightarrow \textit{Bear}(x)] = \mathcal{L}[\forall x. \textit{White}(x) \rightarrow \textit{Bear}(x)] + \mathcal{L}[\forall x. \textit{Bear}(x) \rightarrow \textit{White}(x)]$
- **possession:** $\mathcal{L}[\forall x. \textit{Shirt}(x) \rightarrow \textit{Bear}(x)] = -\sum_i \log(1 - A_{\textit{Shirt}}[i] \times (1 - A_{\textit{Bear}}[i]))$

(3) Run a diffusion model & get an image faithful to the prompt

- The latent variable Z is updated to minimize the loss function, ensuring the generated images to be faithful to the intent of the text.



Experimental Results

Methods	Human Evaluation			Automatic Evaluation	
	Missing Objects ↓	Attribute Leakage ↓	Fidelity ↑	Similarity ↑	CLIP-IQA ↑
Stable Diffusion	64.8/73.5	88.5	6.0	0.345/0.744	0.756
Composable Diffusion	49.3/83.5	88.5	3.8	0.348/0.729	0.757
Structure Diffusion	64.3/69.5	86.5	5.8	0.346/0.741	0.760
Attend-and-Excite	28.0/35.8	64.5	19.3	0.367/0.792	0.761
SynGen	23.3/29.3	40.3	36.8	0.367/0.801	0.750
Predicated Diffusion	10.0/16.5	33.0	44.8	0.379/0.811	0.769

Methods	Human Evaluation			Automatic Evaluation	
	Missing Objects ↓	Possession Failure ↓	Fidelity ↑	Similarity ↑	CLIP-IQA ↑
Stable Diffusion	31.5/36.0	52.5	33.5	0.320/0.811	0.762
Attend-and-Excite	7.5/17.0	51.5	27.5	0.334/0.843	0.760
Predicated Diffusion	4.0/7.0	29.5	52.0	0.345/0.855	0.769

Missing Objects and Attribute Leakage



Possession Failure



Complicated Prompts

