

Imagen Video: High Definition Video Generation with Diffusion Models

LLVM Paper Discussion



Bug Hunter

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- Adversarial reader
- Find issues with
 - o Rigor
 - Correctness
 - Reproducibility
 - Clarity
- Challenge the choices that were made



- Adversarial reader
- Find issues with
 - o Rigor

FID

FVD

CLIP scores

- Correctness
- Reproducibility
- Clarity
- Challenge the choices that were made



- Adversarial reader
- Find issues with
 - Rigor
 Correct math
 FID
 FVD
 CLIP scores
 The remainder is only empirically driven
 - Reproducibility
 - Clarity
- Challenge the choices that were made

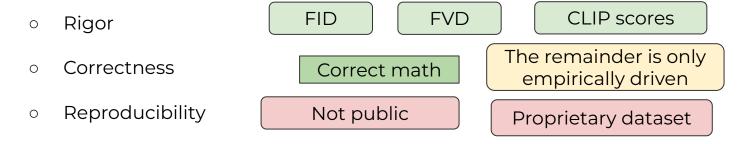


Adversarial reader

Clarity

0

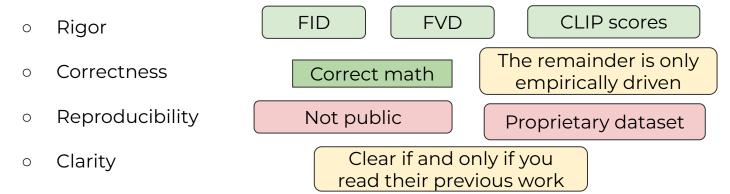
Find issues with



Challenge the choices that were made



- Adversarial reader
- Find issues with



Challenge the choices that were made



FID FVD

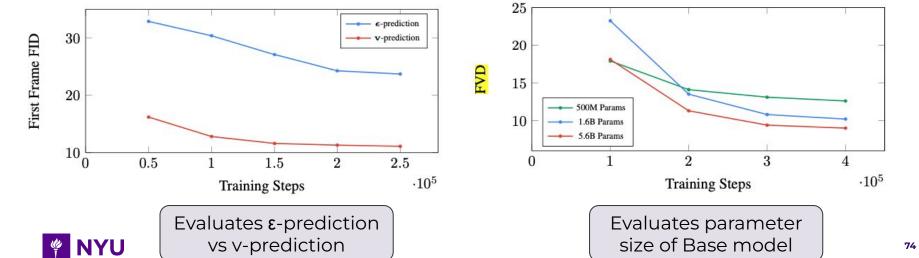
- Not an absolute metric
- Interpretable reporting must include comparison to other model performances

	we evaluated Imagen Video on	several different met-
rics, such as FID	FVD	
and frame-wise CLIP s	cores	for video-
text alignment. Below, we explore		
1) scaling	2)	parameterization
3) distilling		



FID FVD

- Not an absolute metric
- Interpretable reporting must include comparison to other model performances



CLIP scores

- **Is** an absolute metric
- Does not comment on
 - Granularity
 - Temporal consistency

Guidance w	Base Steps	SR Steps	CLIP Score	CLIP R-Precision	Sampling Time
constant=6	256	128	25.19±.03	92.12±.53	618 sec
oscillate $(15,1)$	256	128	$25.02 \pm .08$	$89.91 \pm .96$	618 sec
constant=6	256	8	$25.29 \pm .05$	$90.88 \pm .50$	135 sec
oscillate(15,1)	256	8	$25.15 \pm .09$	$88.78 \pm .69$	135 sec
constant=6	8	8	$25.03 \pm .05$	$89.68 \pm .38$	35 sec
oscillate(15,1)	8	8	$25.12 \pm .07$	$90.97 \pm .46$	35 sec
ground truth			24.27	86.18	



Challenge the choices that were made

- Video U-net (Ho et al. 2022b)
- V-prediction (Salimans & Ho 2022)
- Conditioning augmentation (Ho et al 2022a)
- Classifier-free guidance (Ho & Salimans 2021)
- Progressive distillation (Salimans & Ho 2022)



Challenge the choices that were made

Video U-net (Ho et al. 2022b)

Engineered from performant image synthesis model

V-prediction (Salimans & Ho 2022)

Empirically justified for Imagen

Conditioning augmentation (Ho et al 2022a)

Justified from performance on image synthesis

Classifier-free guidance (Ho & Salimans 2021)

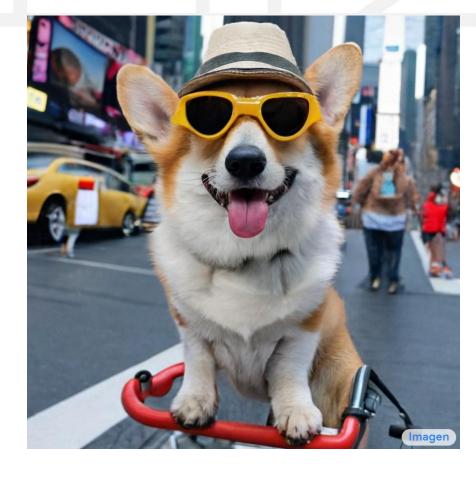
Empirically justified for Imagen

Progressive distillation (Salimans & Ho 2022)

Faster sampling











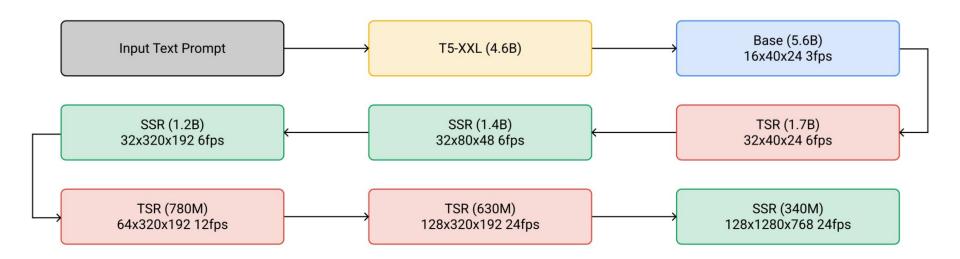
Temporally consistent in pixel space

Inaccurate spacial super-resolution

Not consistent with objects in real space



The architecture





One more thing...

Why use diffusion?



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Why use diffusion?

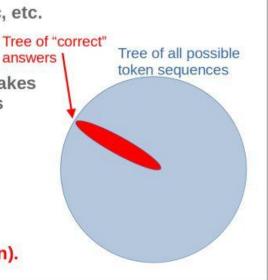




Yann Lecun's opinion

Unpopular Opinion about AR-LLMs

- Auto-Regressive LLMs are doomed.
- ► They cannot be made factual, non-toxic, etc.
- ► They are not controllable
- Probability e that any produced token takes us outside of the set of correct answers
- Probability that answer of length n is correct:
 - ightharpoonup P(correct) = $(1-e)^n$
- This diverges exponentially.
- It's not fixable (without a major redesign).





Temporal attention is unlikely to fix the issue











A 3D model of a 1800s victorian house. Studio lighting.











A 3D model of a car made out of sushi. Studio lighting.











A 3D model of an elephant origami. Studio lighting.

Continuity in representation space

- Videos are 3-dimensional projection of a 4-dimensional scene
- There must be object continuity
- 3D object synthesis is a prerequisite for usable video synthesis
- It may be that Transformers can be used as a base of the pipeline

