

DiffQRCoder: Diffusion-based Aesthetic QR Code Generation with Scanning Robustness Guided Iterative Refinement

Project Page



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Aesthetic QR codes generated from DiffQRCoder



Original QR Code

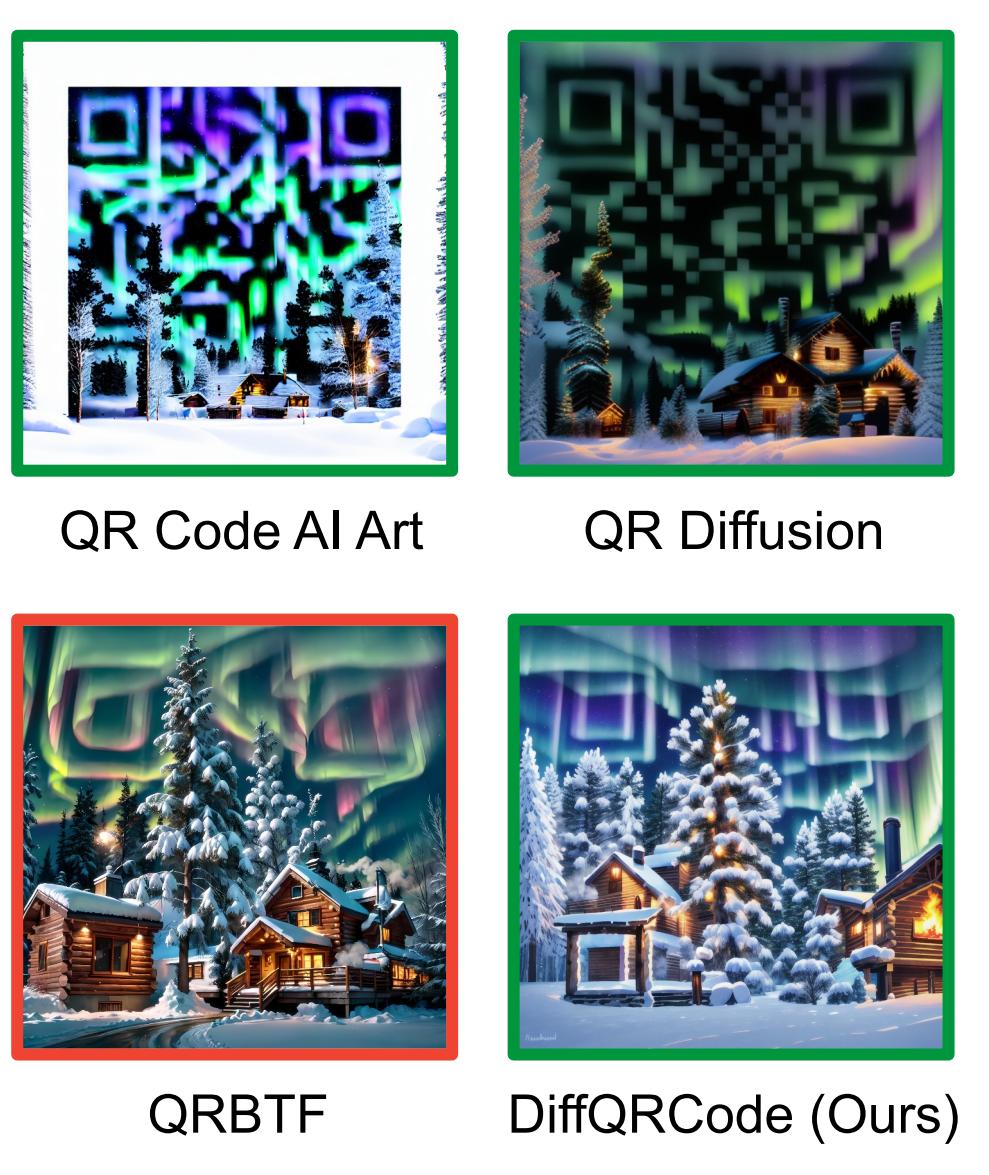
Winter wonderland, fresh snowfall, evergreen trees, cozy log cabin, smoke rising from chimney, aurora borealis in night sky.

Cherry blossom festival, pink petals floating in the air, traditional lanterns, people in kimonos, sunny day.

Majestic waterfall, lush rainforest, rainbow in the mist, exotic birds, vibrant flowers, serene pool below.

Motivation

Most Diffusion-based aesthetic QR code generation struggle to balance scannability and aesthetics. Although QRBTF generate visually appealing QR codes, they lack scanning robustness. Conversely, QR Code AI Art and QR Diffusion produce better scanning robust QR codes but are visually less appealing. Our approach can generate both attractive and scannable QR codes.



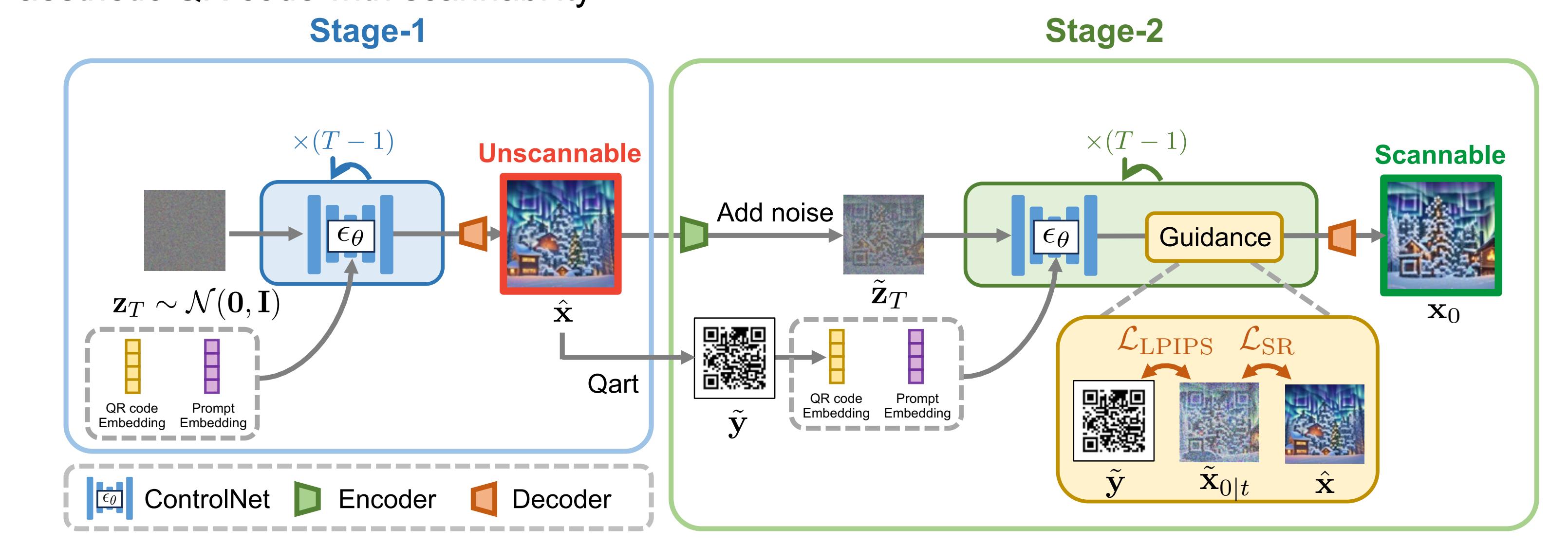
Contribution

- We propose a two-stage iterative refinement framework with **Scanning Robust Perceptual Guidance (SRPG)** to create scanning-robust, visually appealing QR codes without training.
- We develop **Scanning Robust Manifold Projected Gradient Descent (SR-MPGD)**, enhancing the Scanning Success Rate through latent space optimization.
- Our pipeline improves SSR from 60% to nearly 100% compared to ControlNet-only methods, maintaining aesthetics as validated by user evaluations.

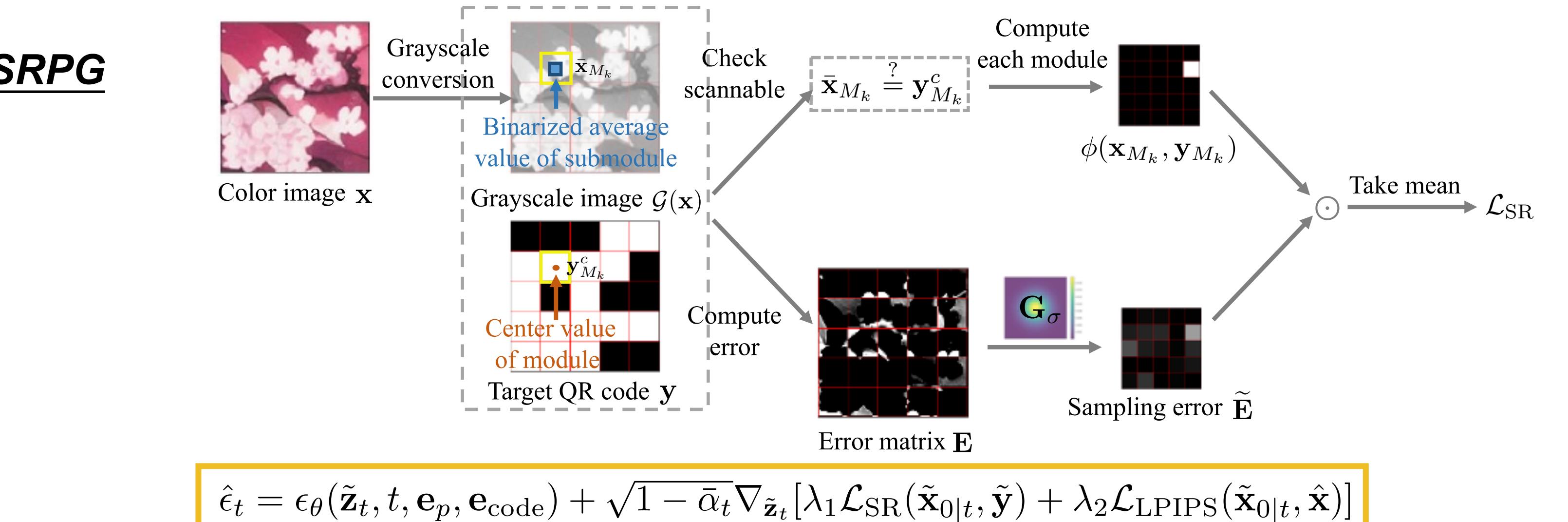
Methodology

Two-stage Iterative Refinement Pipeline

- Stage-1:** Utilize the pre-trained ControlNet to generate an attractive yet unscannable QR code \hat{x} .
- Stage-2:** Convert the QR code from Stage-1 into a latent \tilde{z}_T by adding Gaussian noise and transforming the target QR code y to \tilde{y} , which has a more similar pattern as \hat{x} , using Qart. Finally, feed the latent and the transformed code into ControlNet, guided by SRPG, to create an aesthetic QR code with scannability.



SRPG

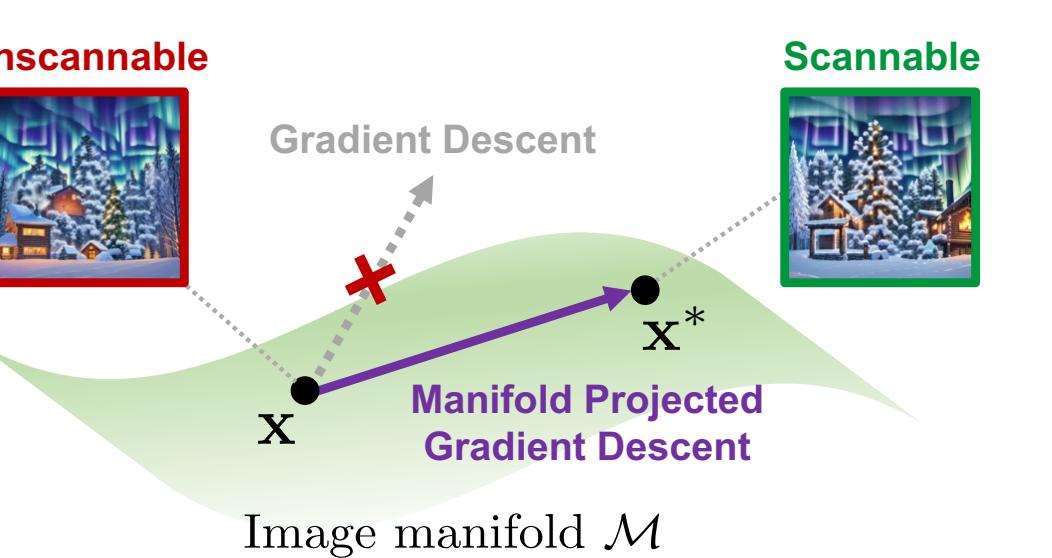


$$\hat{\epsilon}_t = \epsilon_\theta(\tilde{z}_t, t, e_p, e_{code}) + \sqrt{1 - \alpha_t} \nabla_{\tilde{z}_t} [\lambda_1 \mathcal{L}_{SR}(\tilde{x}_0|t, \tilde{y}) + \lambda_2 \mathcal{L}_{LPIPS}(\tilde{x}_0|t, \hat{x})]$$

SR-MPGD Post-Processing

Optimization Formulation: $\min_{x \in \mathcal{M}} \mathcal{L}_{SR}(x, y)$

$$z \leftarrow z - \gamma \nabla_z [\mathcal{L}_{SR}(D(z), y) + \lambda \mathcal{L}_{LPIPS}(D(z), x_0)]$$

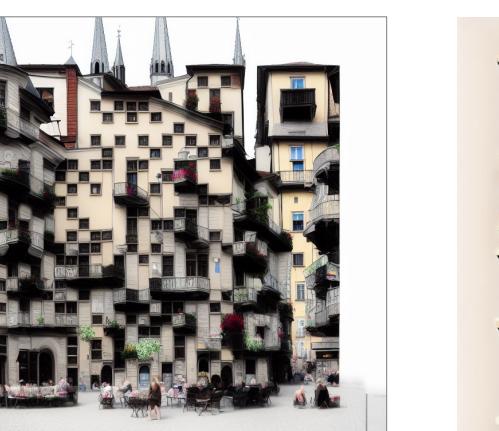


Experiments

Prompt

Old European town square, cobblestone streets, café terraces, flowering balconies, gothic cathedral, bustling morning.

QR Code AI Art



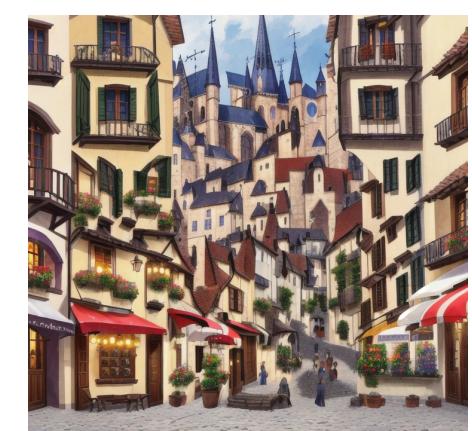
QR Diffusion



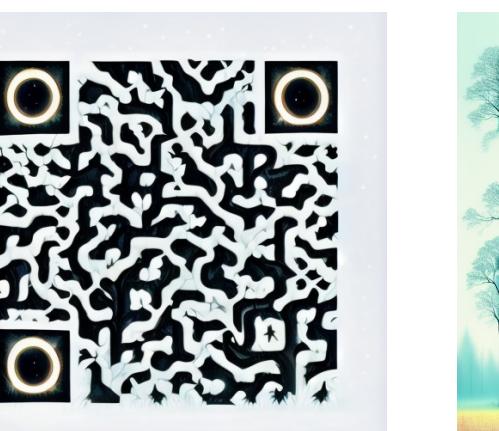
QRBTF



DiffQRCoder (Ours)



(a) Encoded message: I think, therefore I am!



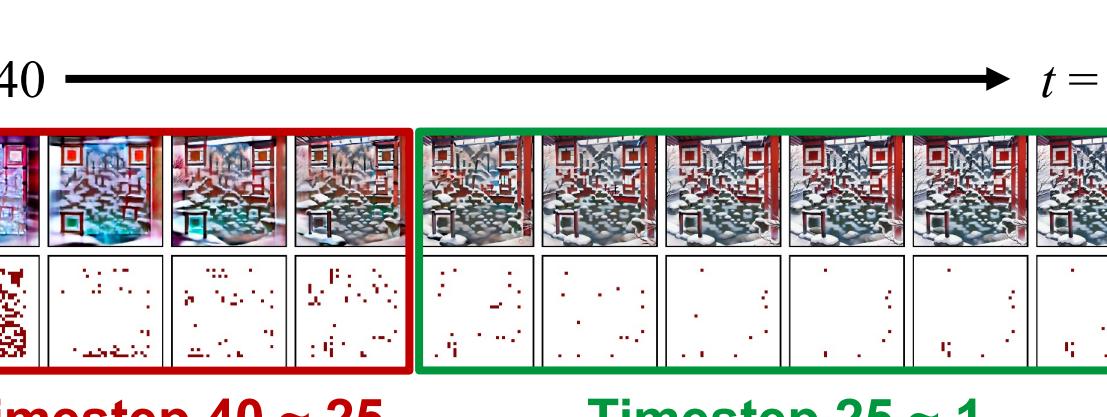
(b) Encoded message: https://www.google.com.tw/

Quantitative Result

Method	SSR ↑	CLIP-aes. ↑	CLIP-score ↑	Avg-rank ↓
QR Code AI Art [13]	90%	5.7003	0.2341	2.71
QR Diffusion [15]	96%	5.5150	0.2780	3.18
QRBTF [18]	56%	7.0156	0.3033	1.86
DiffQRCoder (Ours)	99%	6.8233	0.2992	2.25

Table 1: Quantitative comparison with other methods.

Ablation Study



Timestep 40 ~ 25 (Unscannable) Timestep 25 ~ 1 (Scannable)

Degree	0°	15°	30°	45°
SSR ↑	100%	100%	100%	97%

Table 3: Scannability of different rotated angles.

Level	L (7%)	M (15%)	Q (25%)	H (30%)
SSR ↑	96%	100%	100%	100%

Table 4: Scannability of different QR code error correction levels.

Table 2: Ablations for our proposed pipeline.