CSYE: 7380

Latent Diffusion Models

VAE, UNet and Fine-tuning CLIP



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Architecture Components

1. Variational Autoencoder (VAE)

- AutoencoderKL (SD v1.5)
- 8x downsample, 4 channels
- Gaussian prior
- Frozen

2. U-Net Model

- UNet2DCondition (SD v1.5)
- Latent diffusion
- Cross-attention, skip connections
- Frozen

3. CLIP Model

- clip-vit-base-patch32
- Vision: 768 dims, 32x32 patches
- Text: 512 dims, 12 layers
- Fine-tuned on Flickr8k

Architecture Components

VAE

AutoencoderKL (SD v1.5) 8x downsample, 4 channels Gaussian prior Frozen

U-Net

UNet2DConditionModel
Dims: 320-1280
Cross-attention + Skip
Frozen

CLIP

clip-vit-base-patch32 ViT: 768 dims Text: 512 dims Fine-tuned

Implementation Details: Training Pipeline

1. Data Preparation

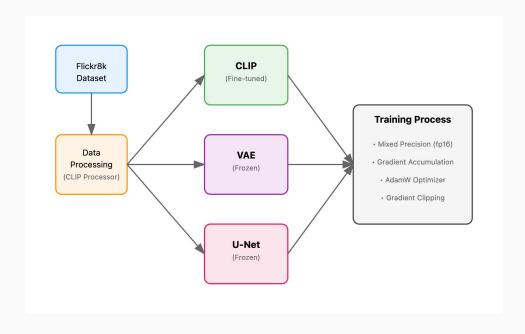
- Load and preprocess images
- Process text captions
- Create batches with proper padding
- Apply CLIP-specific preprocessing

2. Training Loop

- Mixed precision training (fp16)
- Gradient accumulation
- Regular checkpointing

3. Optimization

- AdamW optimizer
- Learning rate: 1e-5
- Gradient clipping at 1.0
- Batch size: 32



Implementation Details: Fine-Tuning Strategy

 Model Selection: CLIP undergoes fine-tuning while VAE and U-Net stay frozen.

2. Direct Data Path: Flickr8k dataset flows through CLIP processor before entering models.

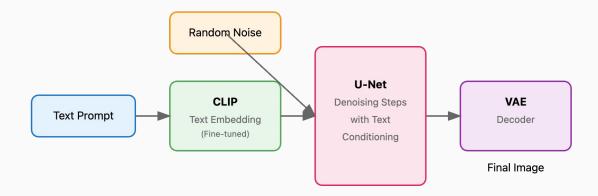
3. Optimized Training: Uses fp16 precision, gradient accumulation, and AdamW optimizer.

Fine-tuning Strategy for Text-to-Image Generation



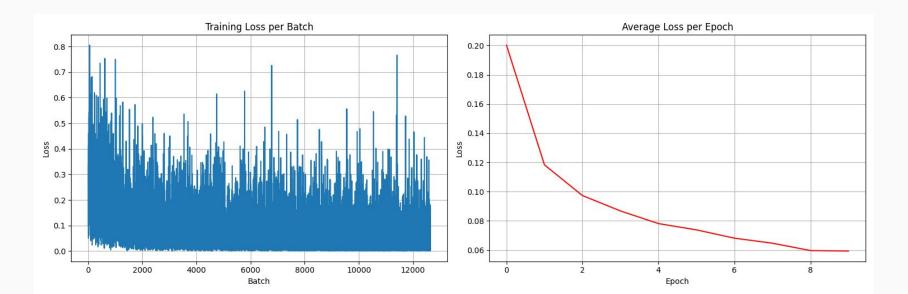
Image Generation Process

- 1. **Input Processing:** Text prompt is converted to embeddings by CLIP while random noise is generated as a starting point for the image creation.
- 2. **Guided Denoising:** U-Net gradually refines the random noise into meaningful content, using the text embeddings as guidance to ensure the image matches the description.
- 3. **Final Rendering:** VAE decoder transforms the refined latent representation into a high-quality, full-resolution image that aligns with the original text prompt.



Results and Visualizations: Training Loss

- The training graphs demonstrate the model's learning progression, where the batch-wise training shows fluctuating but generally decreasing loss (blue graph).
- The epoch-level average loss (red graph) reveals a smooth, consistent decline in error rate from 0.20 to approximately 0.06 over 9 epochs, indicating successful model convergence.



Results and Visualizations: Prompt Results

Prompt: A dog running on the beach at sunset



Prompt: A colorful garden with blooming flowers



Thank You