



CCM: Real-Time Controllable Visual Content Creation Using Text-to-Image Consistency Models

Jie Xiao¹, Kai Zhu², Han Zhang³, Zhiheng Liu¹, Yujun Shen⁴,
Zhantao Yang³, Ruili Feng², Yu Liu², Xueyang Fu¹, Zheng-Jun Zha¹

¹MPC Lab, University of Science and Technology of China

²Alibaba Group ³Shanghai Jiao Tong University ⁴Ant Group

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Introduction

Motivation

Diffusion Model

Quality



Controllable



Efficiency



Consistency Model

Quality



Controllable

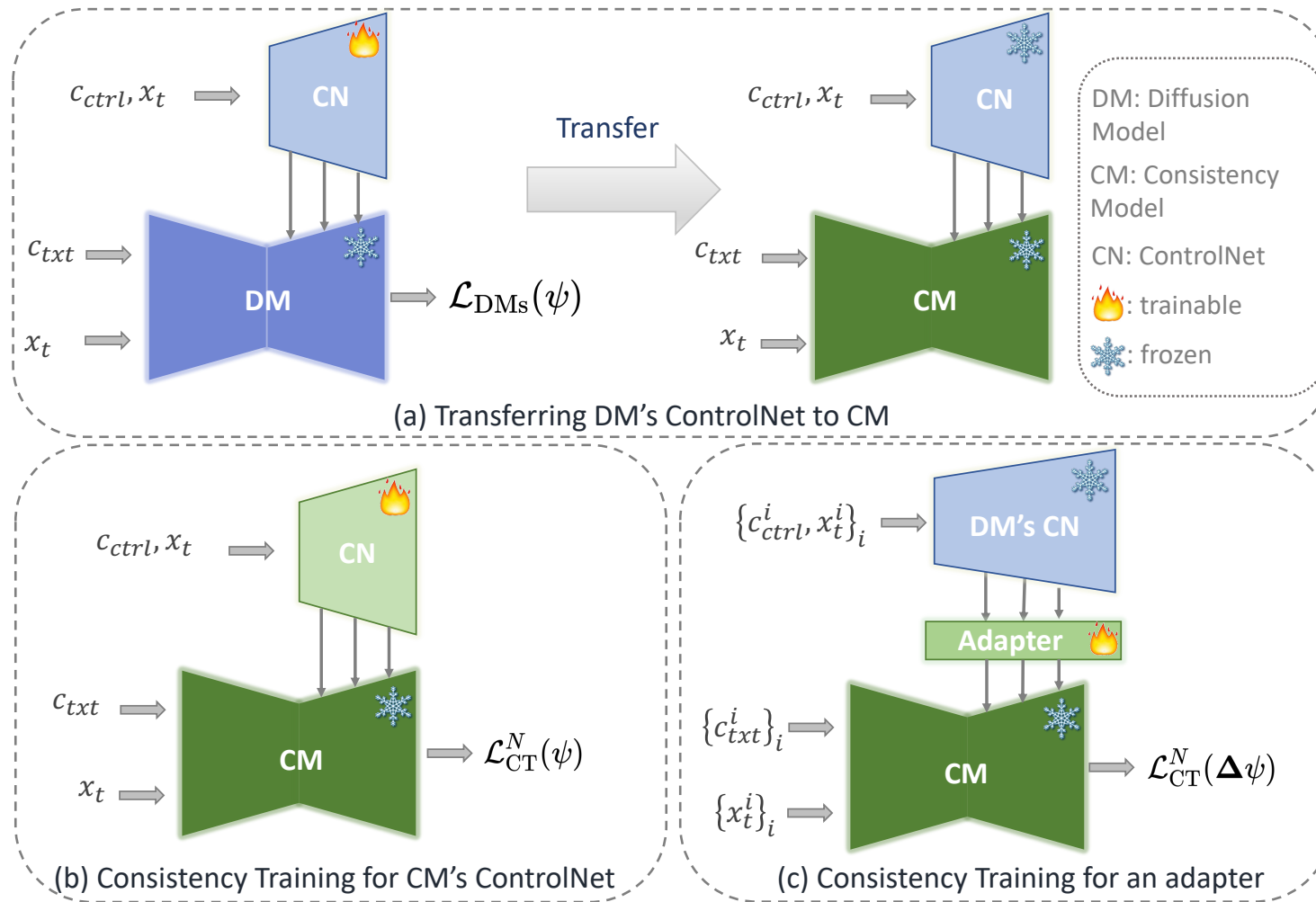


Efficiency



Method

Overview



(a) Training a ControlNet based on the text-to-image diffusion model (DM) and directly applying it to the text-to-image consistency model (CM); (b) consistency training for ControlNet based on the text-to-image consistency model; (c) consistency training for a unified adapter to utilize better transfer of DM's ControlNet.

Method

□ Applying ControlNet of Text-to-Image Diffusion Models

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{DMs}}(\psi) = \mathbb{E}[\|\epsilon - \epsilon_{\{\phi, \psi\}}(x_t, t, c_{\text{txt}}, c_{\text{ctrl}})\|_2^2]$$

□ Consistency Training for ControlNet

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{CT}}^N(\psi) = \mathbb{E}[\lambda(t_n) d(f_{\{\theta, \psi\}}(x_{t_{n+1}}, t_{n+1}; c_{\text{txt}}, c_{\text{ctrl}}), \\ f_{\{\theta, \psi\}}^-(x_{t_n}, t_n; c_{\text{txt}}, c_{\text{ctrl}}))]$$

□ Consistency Training for A Unified Adapter

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{CT}}^N(\Delta\psi) = \mathbb{E}[\lambda(t_n) d(f_{\{\theta, \psi, \Delta\psi\}}(x_{t_{n+1}}, t_{n+1}; c_{\text{txt}}, c_{\text{ctrl}}), \\ f_{\{\theta, \psi, \Delta\psi\}}^-(x_{t_n}, t_n; c_{\text{txt}}, c_{\text{ctrl}}))]$$

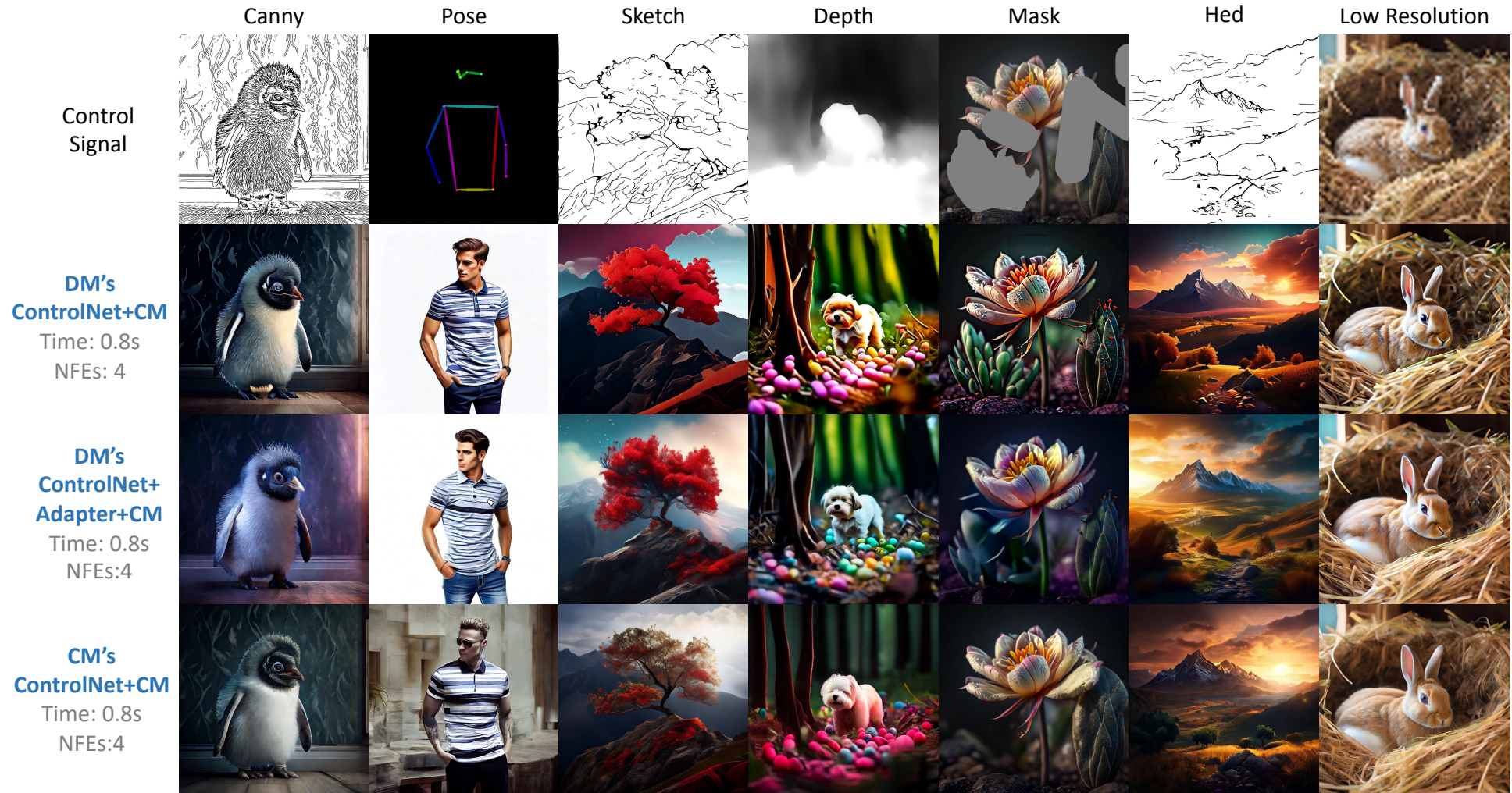
Experiment

Quantitative Results

Task			Sketch2Image	Depth2Image	Mask2Image	16×SR	Average
Method	NFEs↓	Time(s)↓	FID↓/Fidelity↓	FID↓/Fidelity↓	FID↓/Fidelity↓	FID↓/Fidelity↓	FID↓/Fidelity↓
DM's ControlNet+DM	50×2	23.6	8.40/0.106	11.48/0.177	4.37/0.085	5.01/0.121	7.31/0.122
DM's ControlNet+CM	1	0.2	30.71/0.083	26.08/0.193	14.67/0.431	21.32/0.237	23.19/0.231
DM's ControlNet+CM+Adapter	1	0.2	20.43/0.111	19.75/0.176	13.95/0.413	13.73/0.168	16.96/0.221
CM's ControlNet+CM	1	0.2	10.39/0.095	12.94/0.169	5.44/0.082	7.60/0.118	9.09/0.116
DM's ControlNet+CM	4	0.9	21.88/0.091	21.12/0.190	10.27/0.457	11.41/0.146	16.16/0.221
DM's ControlNet+CM+Adapter	4	1.0	11.91/0.113	12.83/0.175	9.16/0.452	7.21/0.146	10.27/0.221
CM's ControlNet+CM	4	0.9	9.30/0.103	9.87/0.175	4.98/0.110	6.31/0.134	7.61/0.130

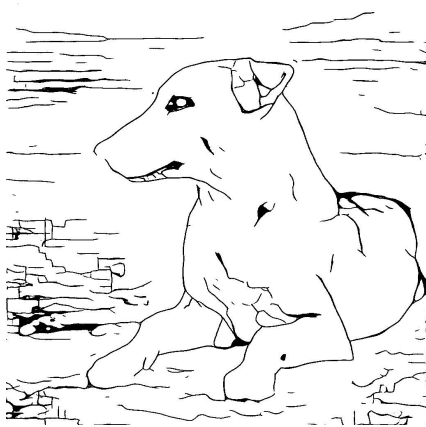
Quantitative comparison of different methods. NFEs means the number of function evaluations. $\times 2$ for the diffusion model because classifier-free guidance is used. Time is recorded based on the generation of a 1024×1024 image.

Visual Results

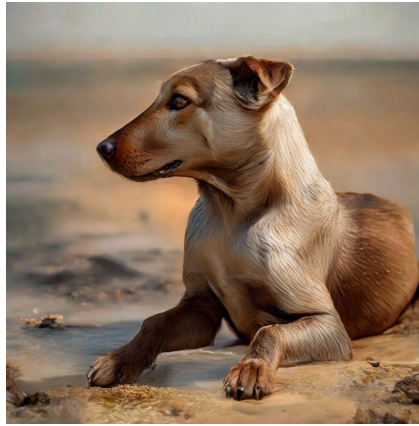


Visual comparison of different methods of adding controls.

Visual Results



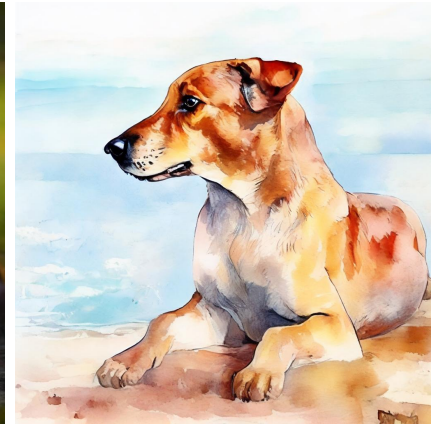
sketch



“a high-quality and professional image”



“A yellow dog lies on the grassland and enjoys the sun”



“watercolor style, a dog lies on the beach”

Visual results of CM's ControlNet with different prompts. Image resolution: 1024×1024. NFEs: 4.



Prompt: “a photo of **sks** dog”

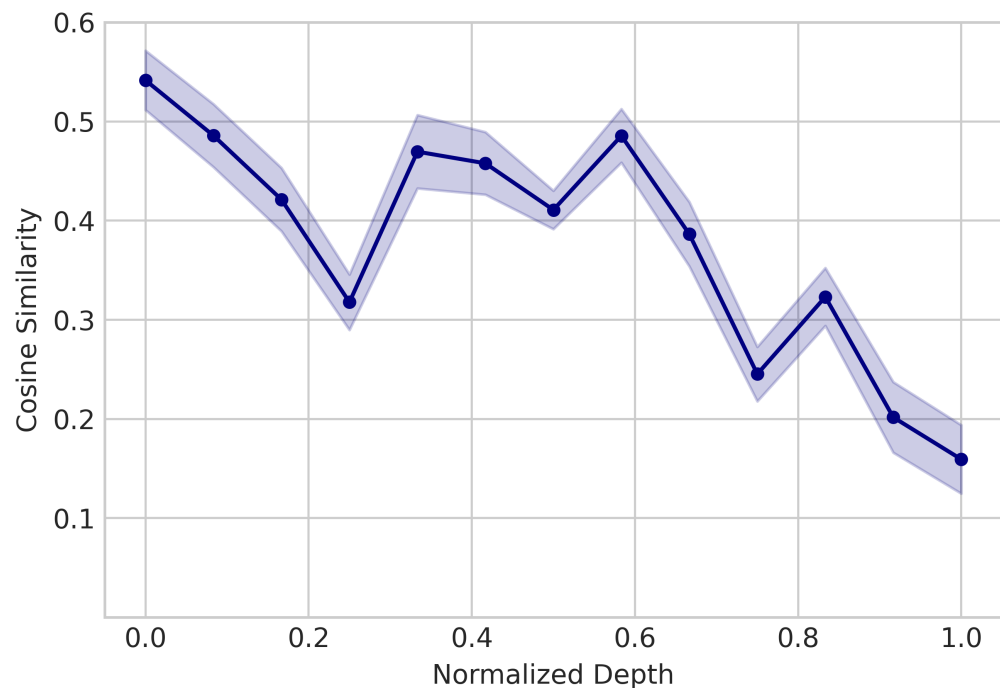
Customize



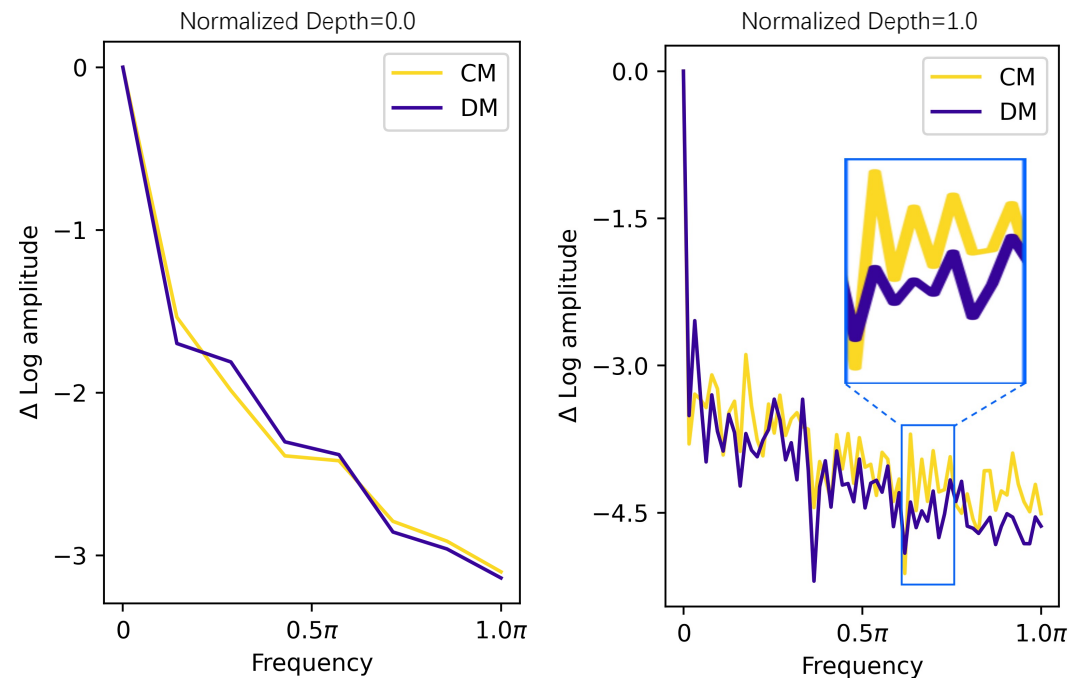
Prompt: “a photo of **sks** dog on the beach”

Visual results of customizing images using consistency training. Image resolution: 1024×1024. NFEs: 4.

Analysis



(a) Cosine similarity across network depth between CM's ControlNet and DM's ControlNet



(b) Log amplitude of Fourier-transformed control features from CM's and DM's ControlNet

Correlation analysis between CM's and DM's ControlNet. (a) shows the decreased correlation along the depth. (b) shows amplitude of Fourier-transformed features. These results validate that both ControlNets generally agree on high-level controls but differs on low-level controls.

Conclusion

Conclusion

- ❑ ControlNet of DM can transfer high-level semantic controls to CM; however, it often fails to accomplish low-level fine controls
- ❑ CM's ControlNet can be trained from scratch using the consistency training technique. Empirically, we can find that consistency training can accomplish more satisfactory conditional generation
- ❑ A unified adapter trained with the consistency training technique is capable of mitigating the discrepancy between DMs and CMs, thereby facilitating to transfer DM's ControlNet

Thanks !