

TRIP: Temporal Residual Learning with Image Noise Prior for Image-to-Video Diffusion Models

Zhongwei Zhang¹, Fuchen Long², Yingwei Pan², Zhaofan Qiu², Ting Yao², Yang Cao¹, Tao Mei² ¹University of Science and Technology of China ²HiDream.ai Inc.









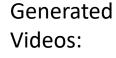








Unconditional、 Motion driven(trajectory, motion sequence)、 Text Prompt driven





CINN^[1]



DragNUWA^[2]



MagicAnimate^[3]



Honey bee collecting pollen on a blooming sunflower

VideoComposer^[4]

Our focus is: Text driven I2V task

[1] Dorkenwald, Michael, et al. Stochastic image-to-video synthesis using cinns. In CVPR, 2021.

[2] Yin, Shengming, et al. Dragnuwa: Fine-grained control in video generation by integrating text, image, and trajectory. arXiv preprint arXiv:2308.08089, 2023.

[3] Xu, Zhongcong, et al. MagicAnimate: Temporally Consistent Human Image Animation using Diffusion Model. In CVPR, 2024.

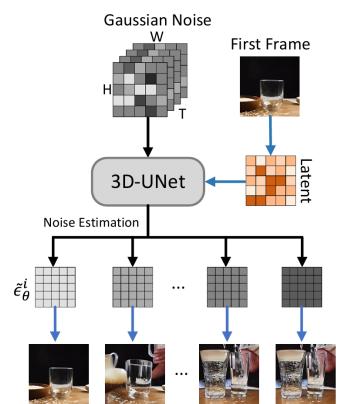
[4] Alibaba Group. VideoComposer: Compositional Video Synthesis with Motion Controllability. In NeurIPS, 2023.

Limitation

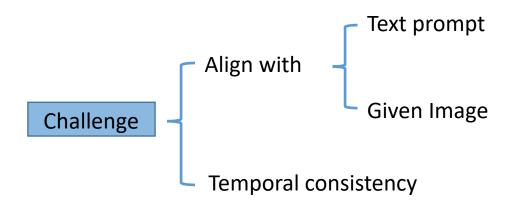






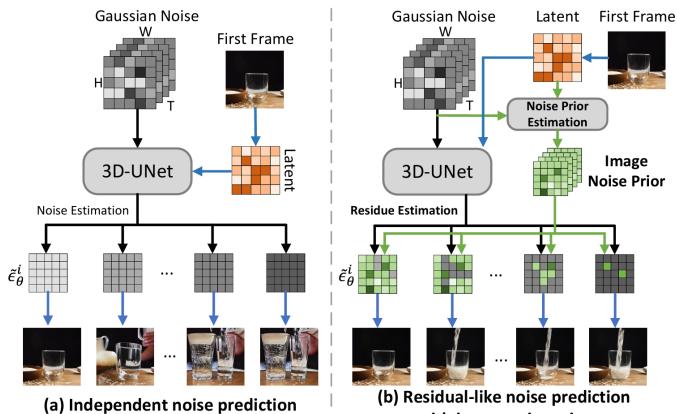


(a) Independent noise prediction



- Typical Image-to-Video Diffusion^[1]:
 - Independent noise prediction of each frame
 - Ignoring the inherent relation between video frames
 - Lack of temporal coherence modeling

Temporal Residual Learning with Image Noise Prior



(b) Residual-like noise prediction with image noise prior



Pouring of rice water from jug into glass on



VideoComposer



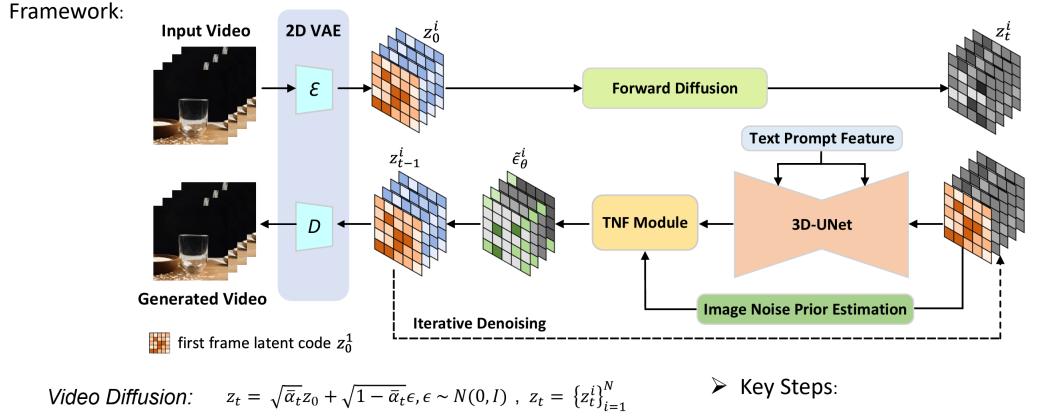
- Temporal Residual Learning with Image Noise Prior (TRIP): residual-like dual-path scheme
 - Take image noise prior as reference noise to amplify alignment across frames
 - Residual noise learning to capture motion dynamics
 - Attention mechanism for reference and residual noise merging

Better Temporal Consistency



Temporal Residual Learning with Image Noise Prior

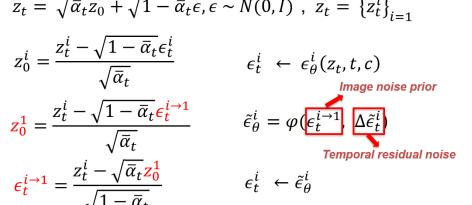




Typical noise formulation:

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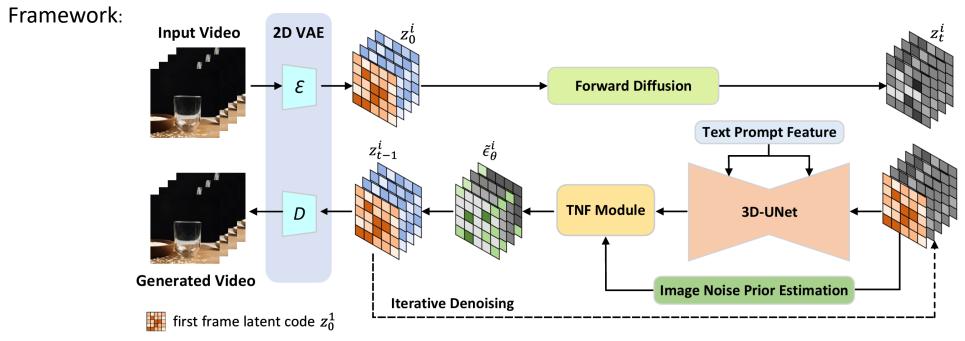
TRIP noise formulation:



- Image Noise Prior Computation
- Temporal Residual Noise Prediction
- Attention mechanism for reference and residual noise merging(TNF module)

Temporal Residual Learning with Image Noise Prior



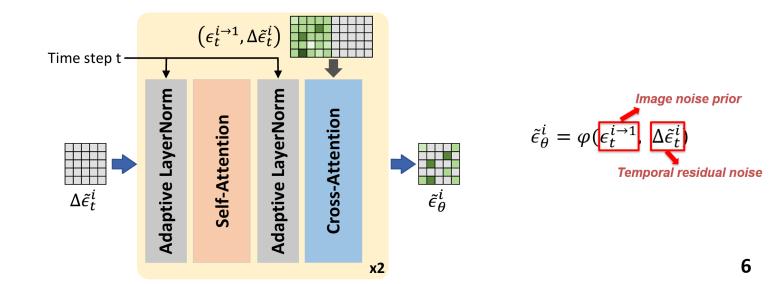


> TNF(Temporal Noise Fusion Module):

> Training loss:

 \geq

$$\tilde{\mathcal{L}} = \mathbb{E}_{\epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0,I), t,c,i} [\|\epsilon_t^i - \tilde{\epsilon}_{\theta}^i\|^2]$$



Experimental Analysis



Table 1. Performances of F-Consistency (F-Consistency₄: consistency among the first four frames, F-Consistency_{*all*}: consistency among all frames) and FVD on WebVid-10M.

| Approach | F-Consistency ₄ (\uparrow) | F-Consistency _{all} (\uparrow) | $\mathbf{FVD}\left(\downarrow ight)$ |
|--------------------|--|--|--|
| T2V-Zero [32] | 91.59 | 92.15 | 279 |
| VideoComposer [60] | 88.78 | 92.52 | 231 |
| TRIP | 95.36 | 96.41 | 38.9 |

Table 2. Performances of averaged FID and FVD over four scene categories on DTDB dataset.

| Approach | Zero-shot | FID (↓) | $\mathbf{FVD}\left(\downarrow\right)$ |
|----------|-----------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| AL [11] | No | 65.1 | 934.2 |
| cINN [9] | No | 31.9 | 451.6 |
| TRIP | Yes | 24.8 | 433.9 |

Table 3. Performances of FID and FVD on MSR-VTT dataset.

| Approach | Model Type | FID (\downarrow) | $\mathbf{FVD}\;(\downarrow)$ |
|--------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| CogVideo [28] | T2V | 23.59 | 1294 |
| Make-A-Video [52] | T2V | 13.17 | - |
| VideoComposer [60] | T2V | - | 580 |
| ModelScopeT2V [59] | T2V | 11.09 | 550 |
| VideoComposer [60] | I2V | 31.29 | 208 |
| TRIP | I2V | 9.68 | 91.3 |

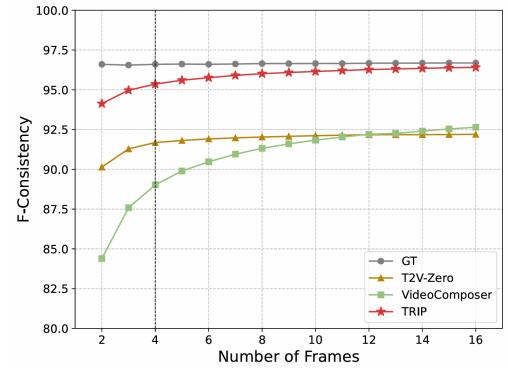


Figure 4. Performance comparisons of F-Consistency by using different number of frames on WebVid-10M.

Experimental Analysis



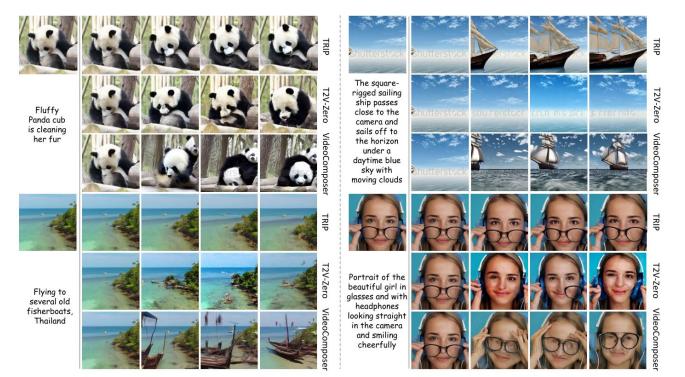


Figure 5. Examples of I2V generation results by three methods (VideoComposer, T2V-Zero, and our TRIP) on WebVid-10M dataset. We uniformly sample four frames of each generated video for visualization.

Better Temporal Consistency

Table 6. Evaluation of temporal residual learning in terms of F-Consistency and FVD on WebVid-10M dataset.

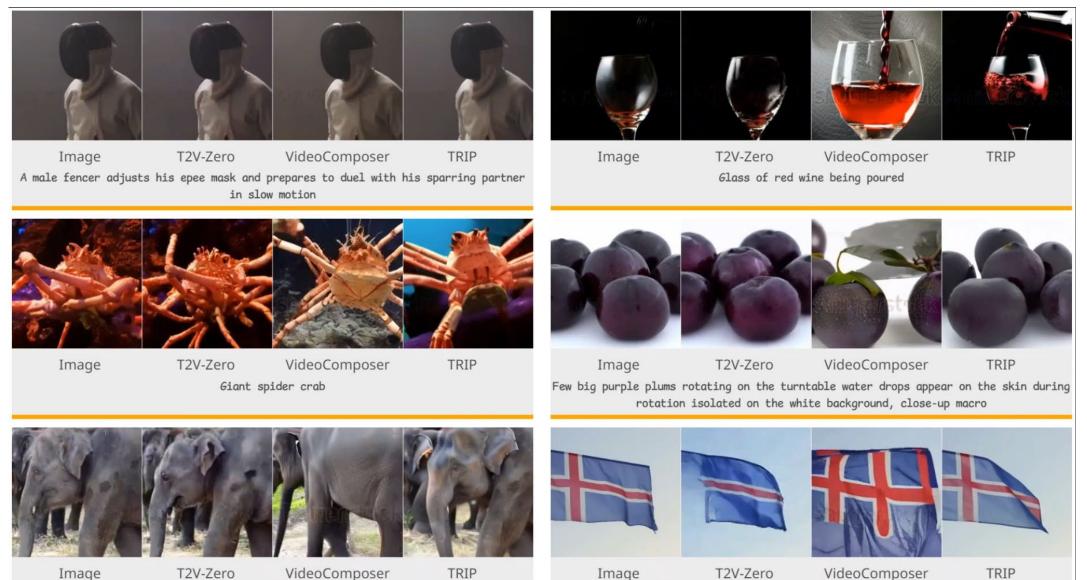
| Model | F-Consistency ₄ (\uparrow) | F-Consistency _{all} (↑) | FVD (\downarrow) |
|----------------------|--|---|---|
| $TRIP^-$ $TRIP^W$ | $94.66 \\ 95.22$ | $95.92 \\ 95.96$ | $\begin{array}{c} 39.9\\ 43.0\end{array}$ |
| TRIP | 95.36 | 96.41 | 38.9 |



Figure 8. Visualization of I2V example with text prompt "Young male tourist taking a photograph of old city on sunset" by using variants of our TRIP.

More Results





Asian elephants, thailand

Close-up view national flag of Iceland waving in the wind on a blue sky background without clouds, national symbol consists of a blue background bearing a red cross

More Results





Two parrots are sitting on a branch in the forest(SD-XL)



A castle in the middle of a forest with a river running through it(SD-XL)



WALL-E on the beach with a plant in his hand(SD-XL)



A fox is walking in the woods at night(SD-XL)



A ship sails in the sea(SD-XL)



Crabs with bubbles crawls on the beach with sunset in the background(SD-XL)



A bear is playing a guitar in front of a tank in the snow(SD-XL)



A giant robot with pumpkins on it(SD-XL)



Halloween pumpkin with glowing eyes and smoke coming out of it(SD-XL)





Thanks!

Contact: zhwzhang@mail.ustc.edu.cn



Project Page: https://trip-i2v.github.io/TRIP/