

# HIVE: Harnessing Human Feedback for Instructional Visual Editing

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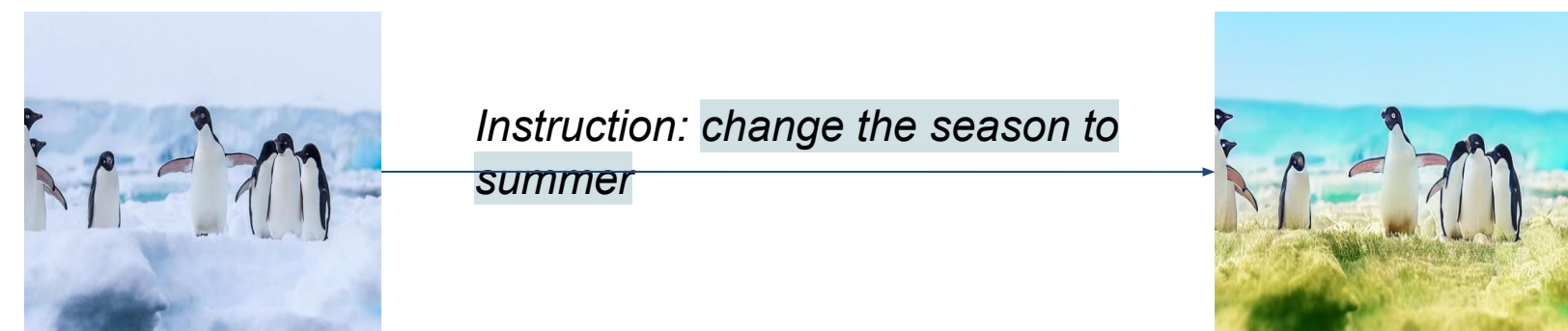
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Code

## Background

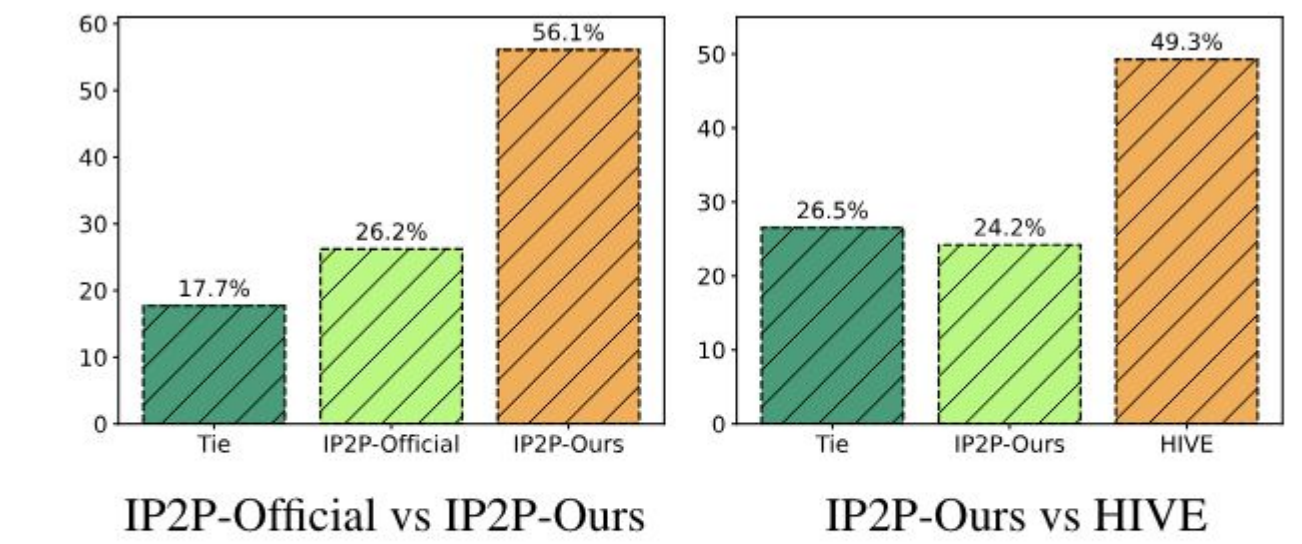
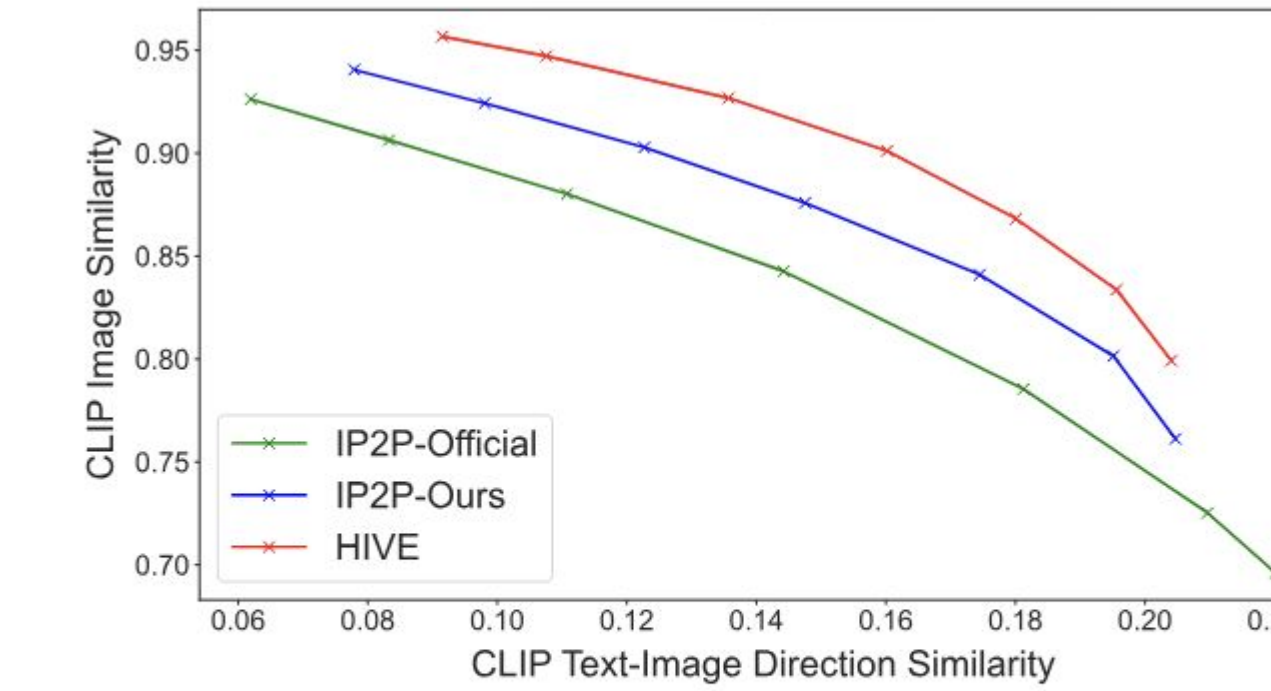
- Instructional image editing has emerged as one of the most promising application scenarios for content generation. We hypothesize that **instructional image editing could benefit from human feedback**, as their outputs may not adhere to the correct instructions and preferences of users.



## Contribution

- To tackle the technical challenge of fine-tuning diffusion models using human feedback, we introduce **two scalable fine-tuning approaches**, which are computationally efficient and offer similar costs compared with supervised fine-tuning. Moreover, we empirically show that **human feedback is an essential component** to boost the performance of instructional image editing models.
- We create a new dataset for HIVE including three subdatasets: a new **1.1M training dataset**, a **3.6K reward dataset** for rewards learning, and a **1K evaluation dataset**.
- We introduce cycle consistency augmentation based on the inversion of editing instruction. Our dataset has been enriched with one pair of data for bi-directional editing.

## Quantitative Results

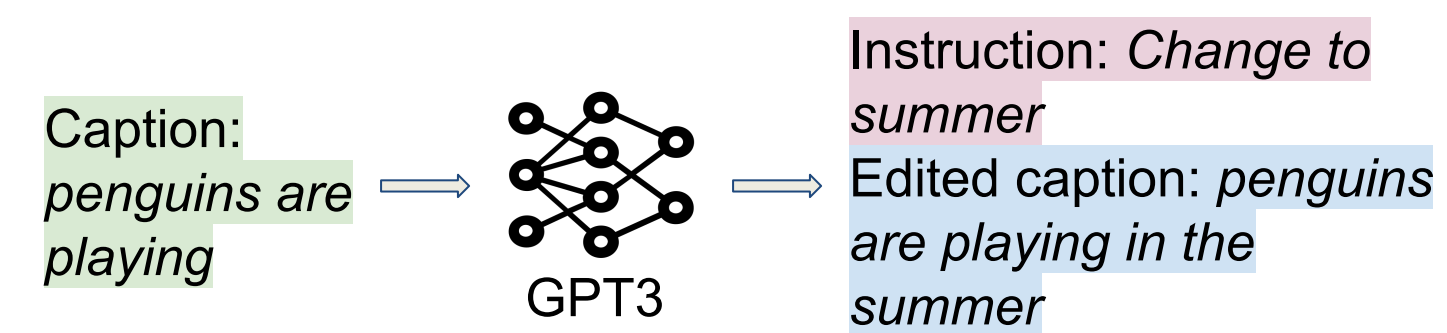


- Comparisons between InstructPix2Pix(IP2P) and HIVE. Illustration of tradeoffs between consistency with the input image and with the edit. **HIVE achieves higher similarity on both metrics.**
- User study of comparison between InstructPix2Pix(IP2P) and HIVE. **HIVE obtains 25% more votes.**

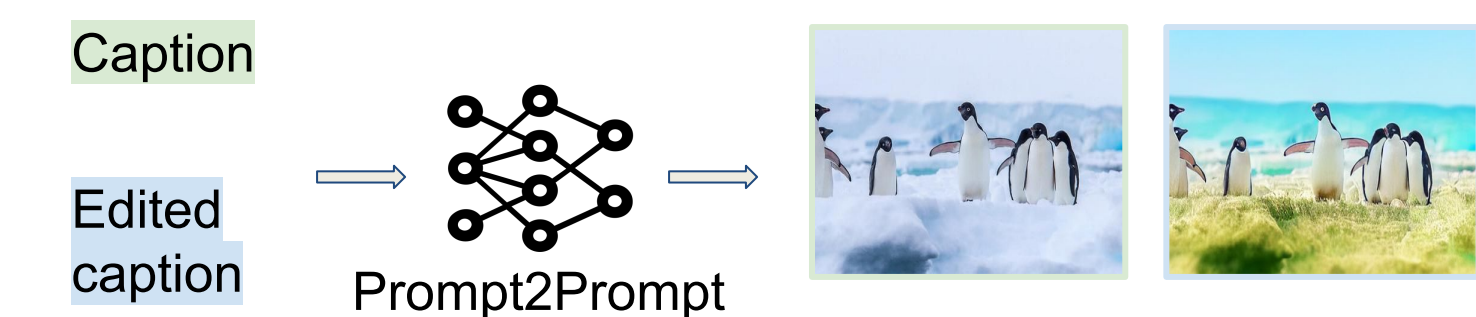
## Proposed Methods

### Step 1: instructional supervised training

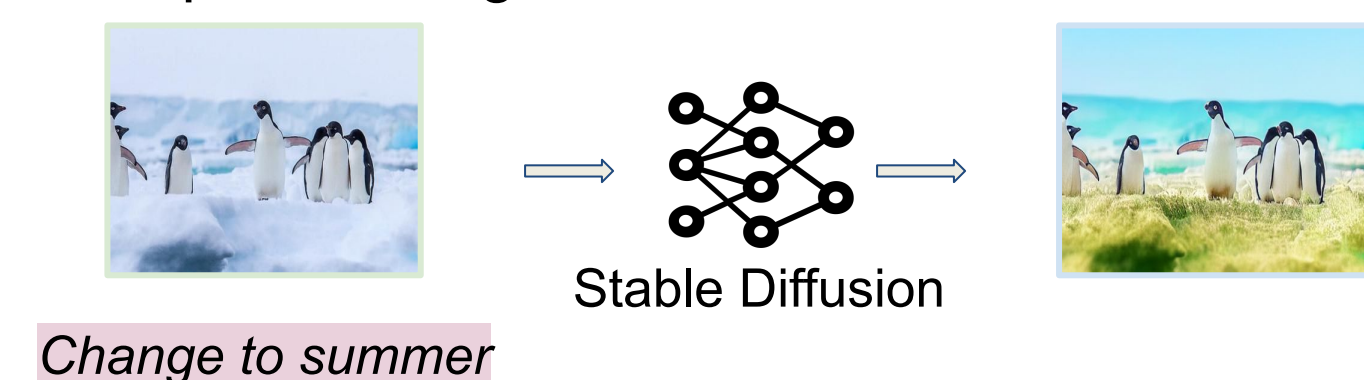
- Collect data to fine-tune GPT-3 and use fine-tuned GPT-3 to generate text edits



- Use Prompt-to-Prompt to generate paired images

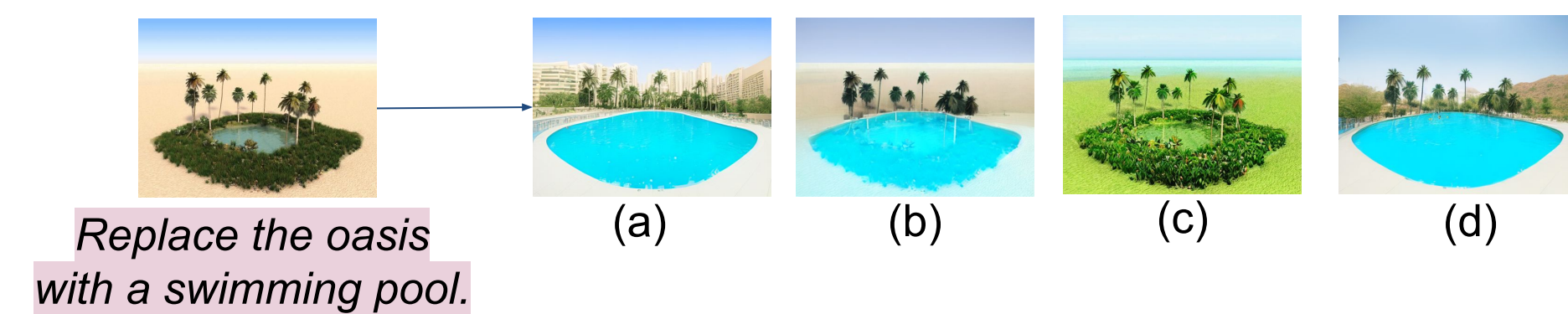


- Fine-tune stable diffusion with the paired images and instructions

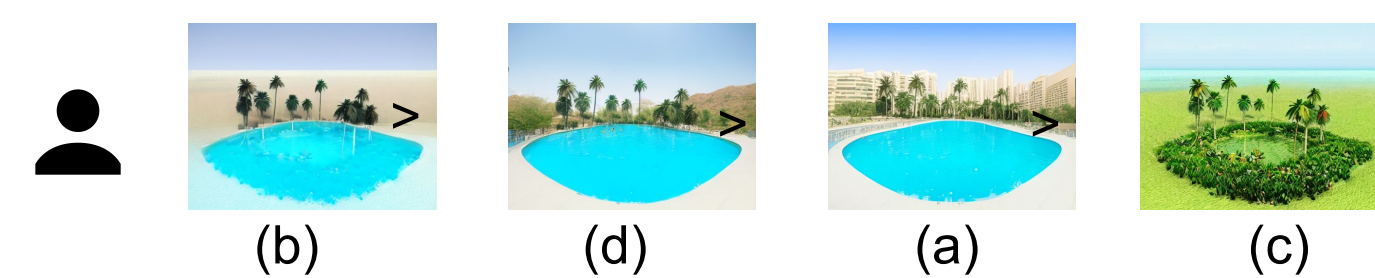


### Step 2: collect comparison data, and train a reward model

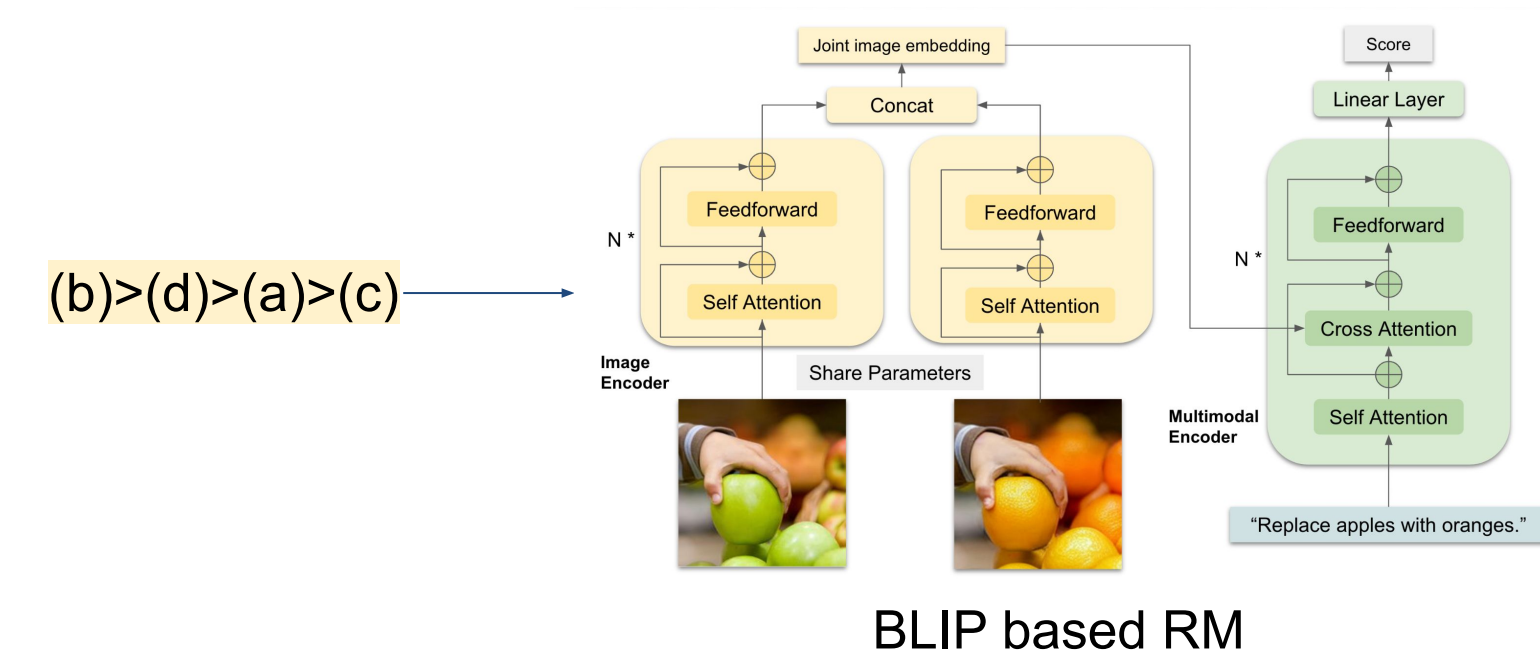
- Collect a reward dataset and generate sampled outputs from Step 1



- Let annotators rank outputs from best to worst

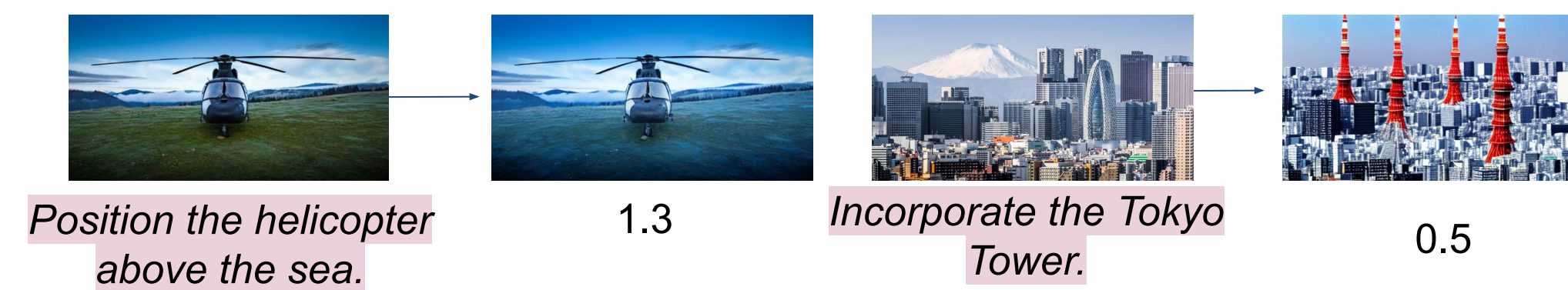


- Train a reward model on the reward dataset

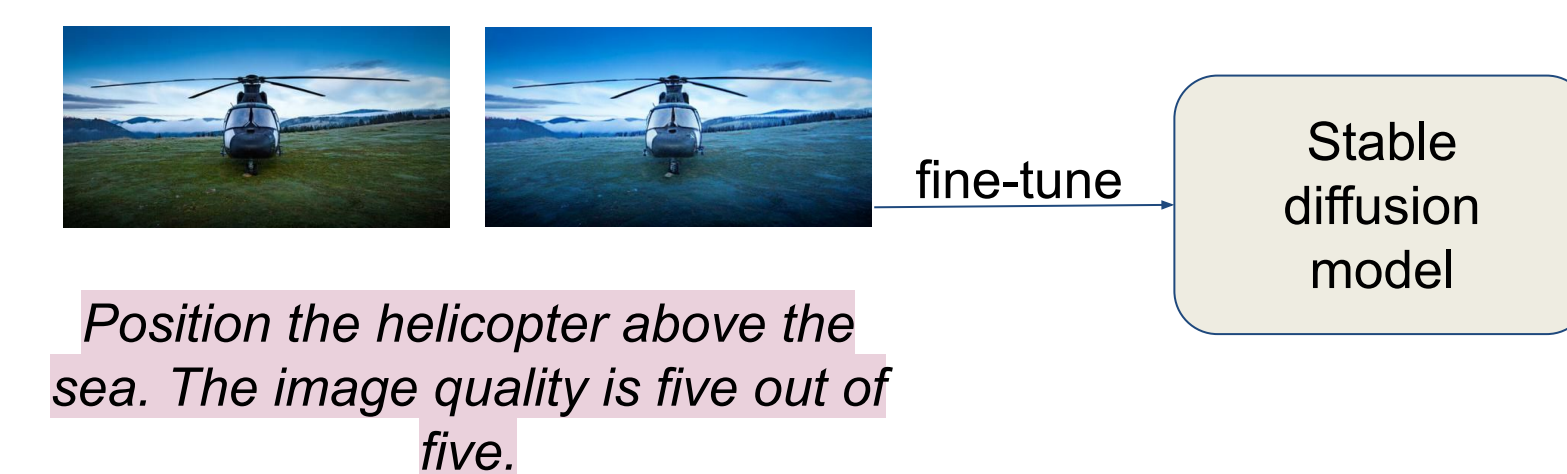
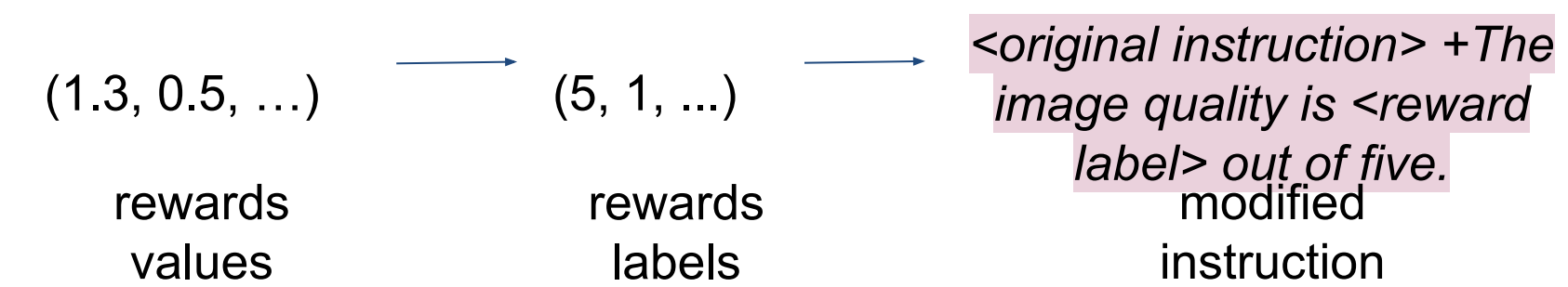


### Step 3: fine-tune diffusion model with learned rewards

- Use the learned reward model to calculate reward values for each training pair

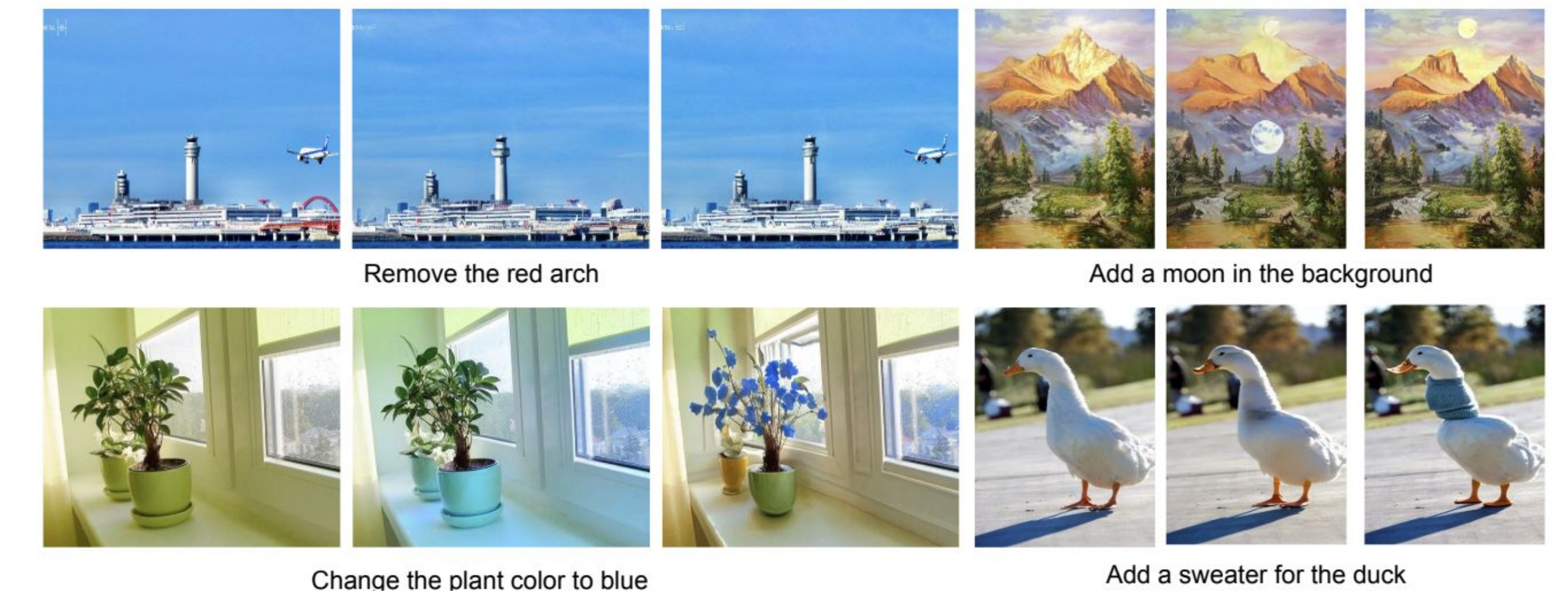


- Convert reward value to text prompt and use it as a condition to fine-tune diffusion model

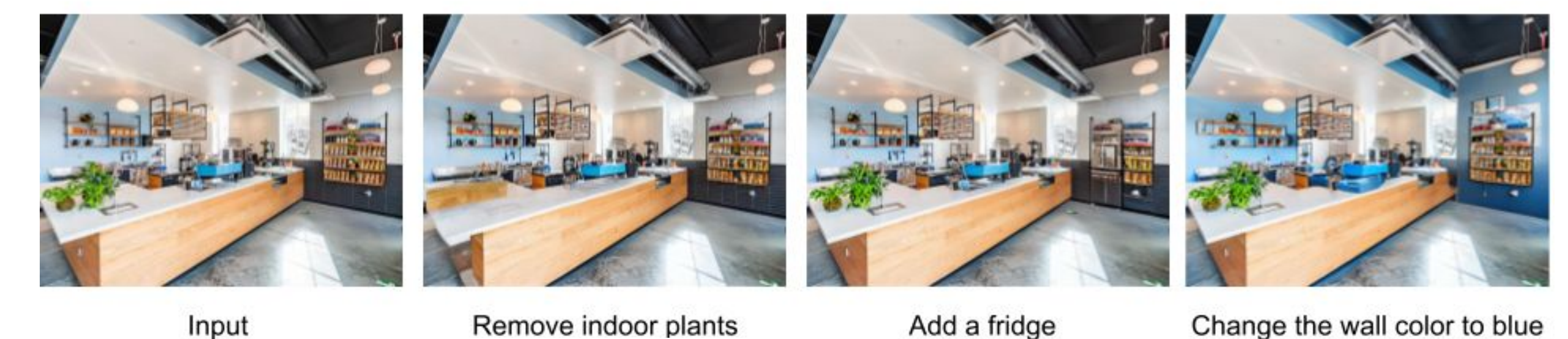


Position the helicopter above the sea. The image quality is five out of five.

## Qualitative Results



- From left to right: Input image, HIVE without human feedback, HIVE with human feedback.



- More examples of HIVE with human feedback.