

Interpreting and Leveraging Diffusion Representations

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My research group



Dahye



Manushree



Tianle



Xavier



Youngsun

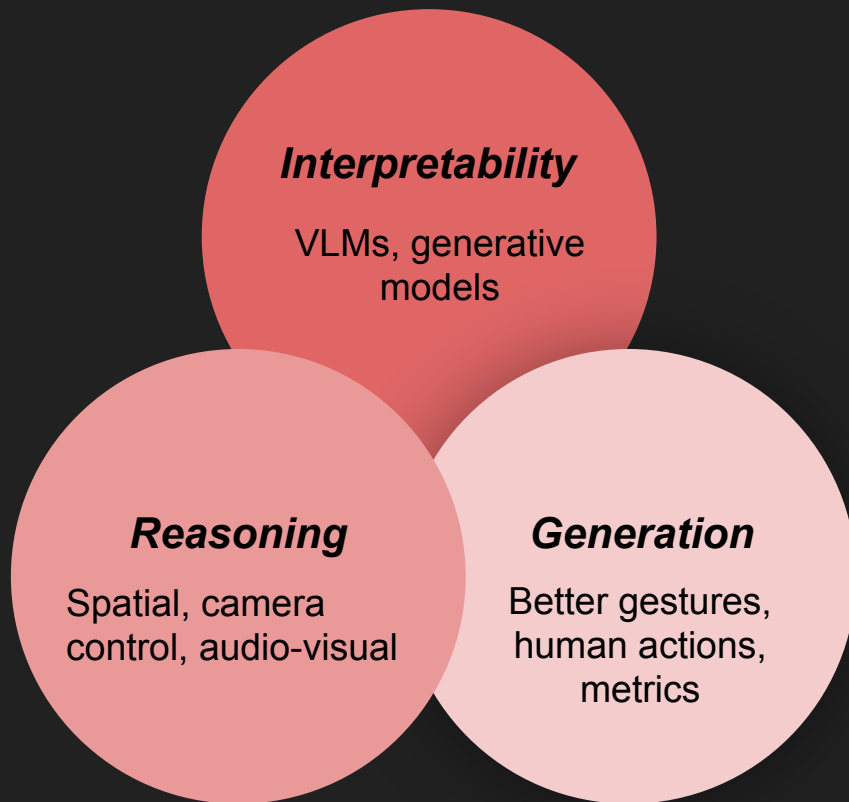


Chaitanya

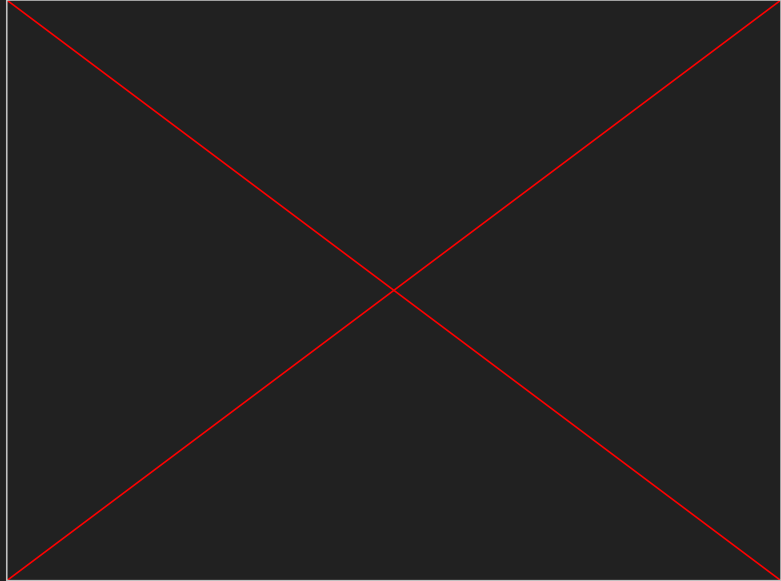
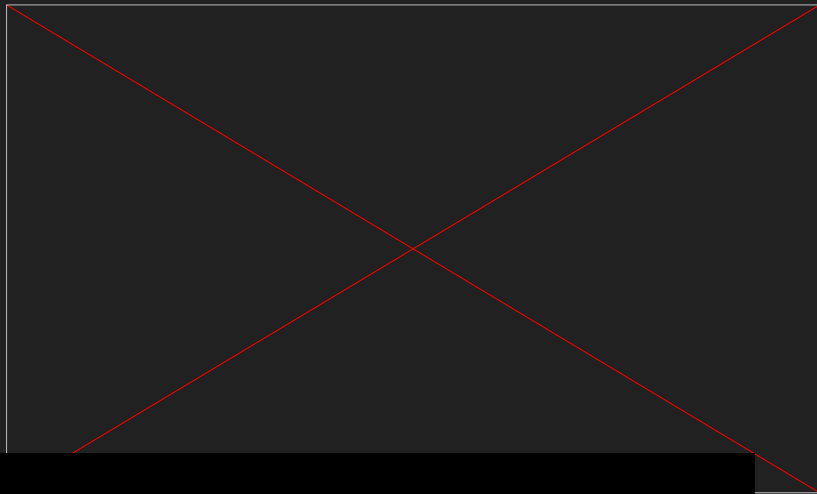


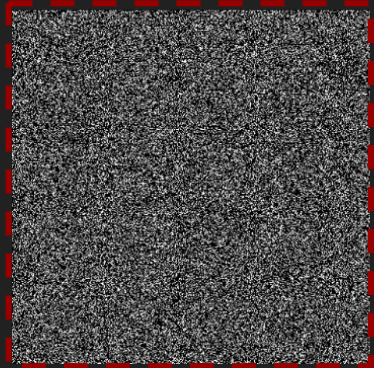
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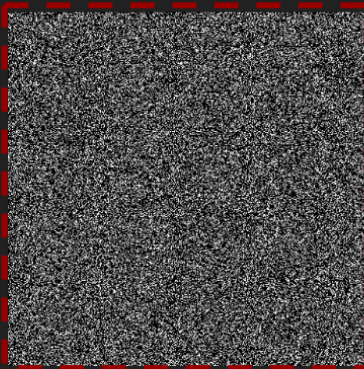
Research themes



Generated media is everywhere!





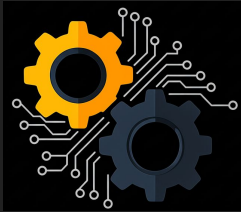


Images from
Runway

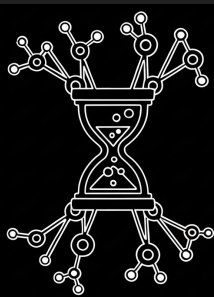
How did we get here?



GANs



VAE





What aspects did we care about?

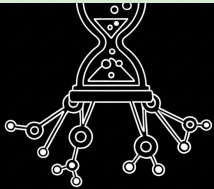
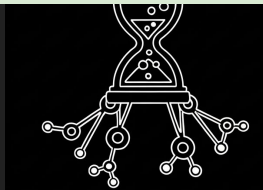


Photo realism

Visual quality

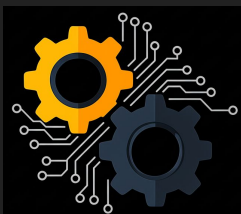


What aspects did we care about?

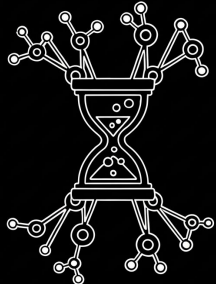




GANs



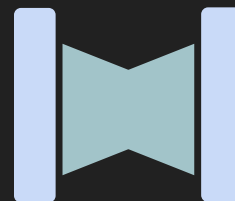
VAE

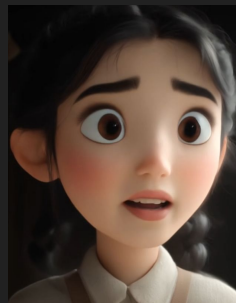


AUTOREGRESSIVE

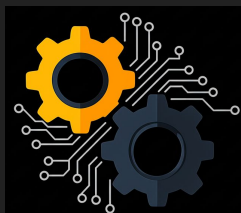


DIFFUSION

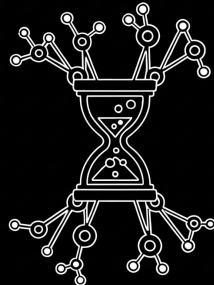




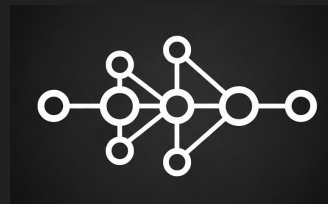
GANs



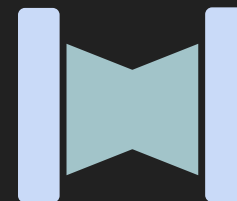
VAE



AUTOREGRESSIVE



DIFFUSION



✓ Photo realism

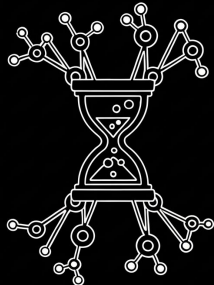
✓ Visual quality



GANs



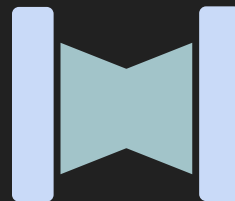
VAE



AUTOREGRESSIVE

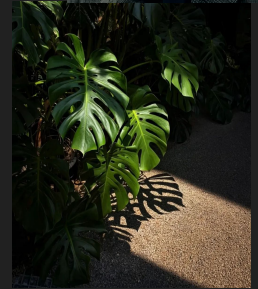
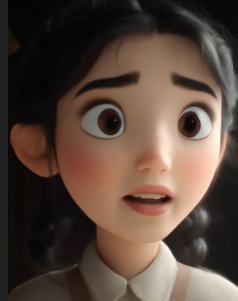
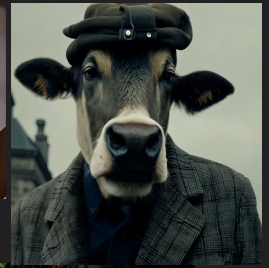


DIFFUSION



✓ Photo realism

✓ Visual quality



*What aspects **should** we care about?*

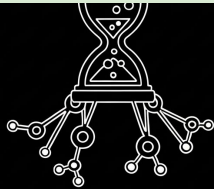


Photo realism

Visual quality

Safety

Interpretability

Efficiency

Temporal
coherence

Controllability

Human
anatomy

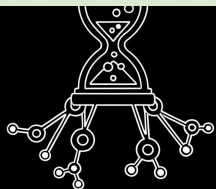
Prompt adherence

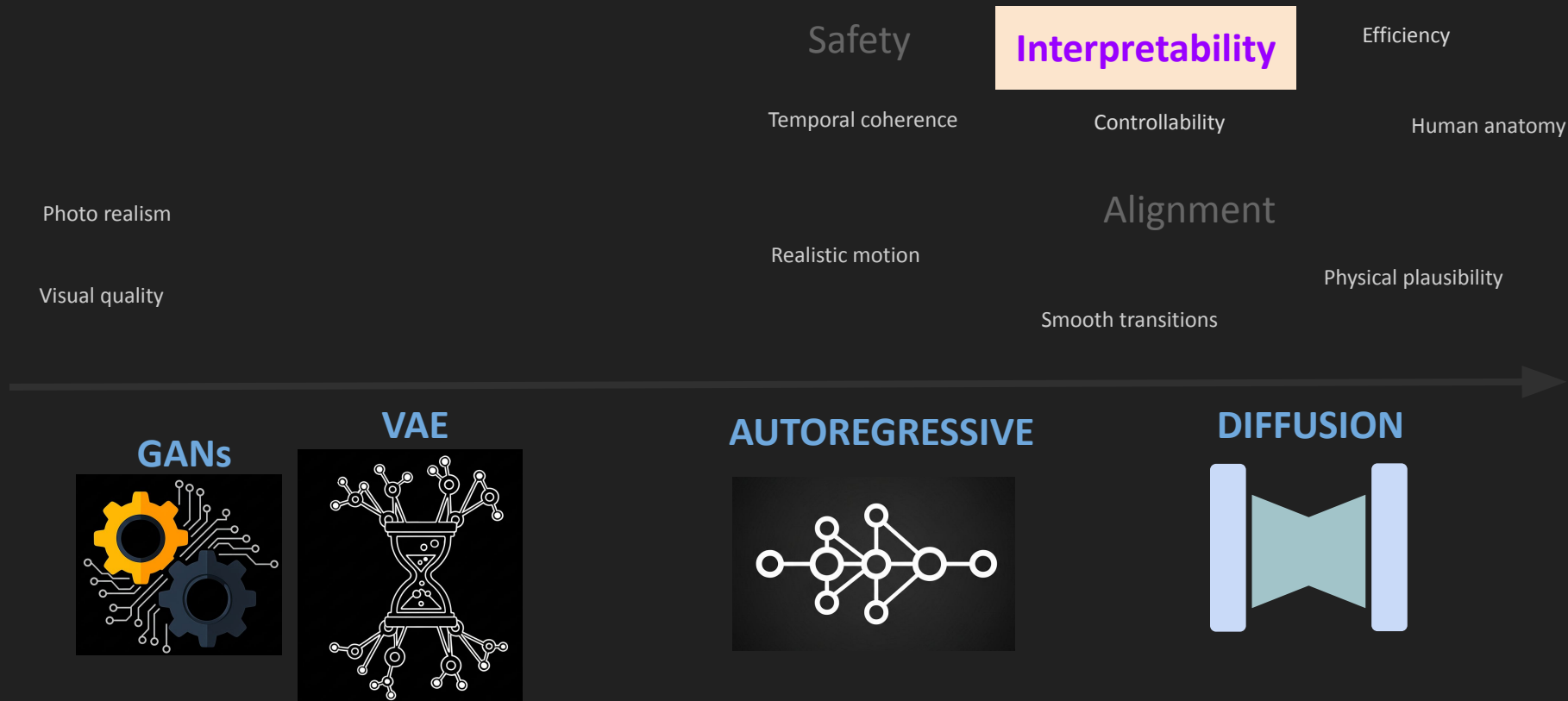
Realistic
motion

Physical plausibility

Smooth transitions

*What aspects **should** we care about?*





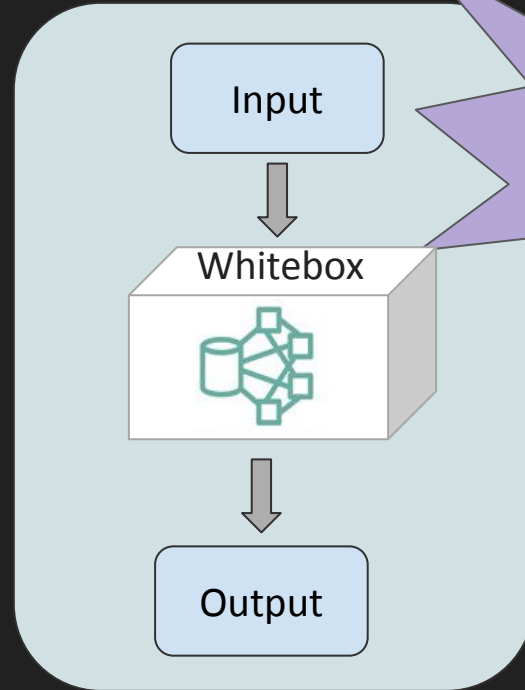
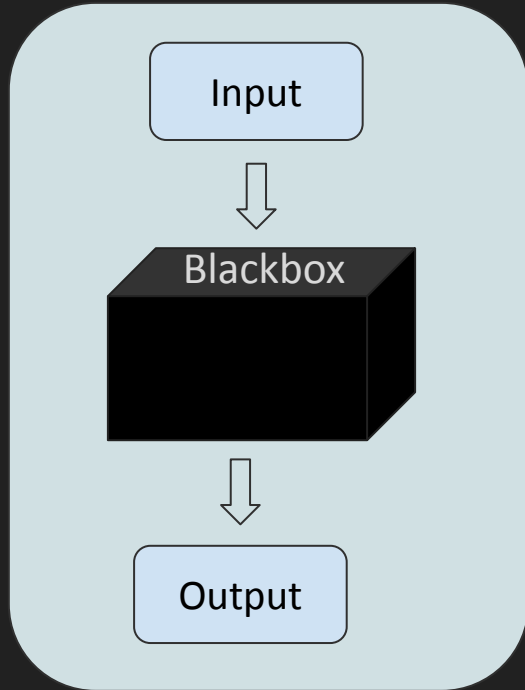
Why

How to achieve model understanding?

Helps understand the inner
workings of a model

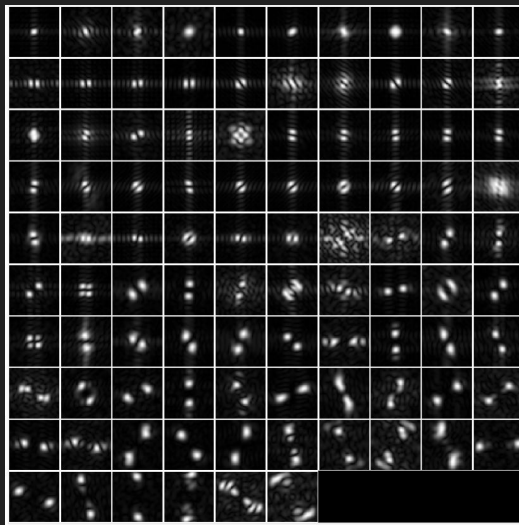
Help design better algorithms

How to achieve model understanding?

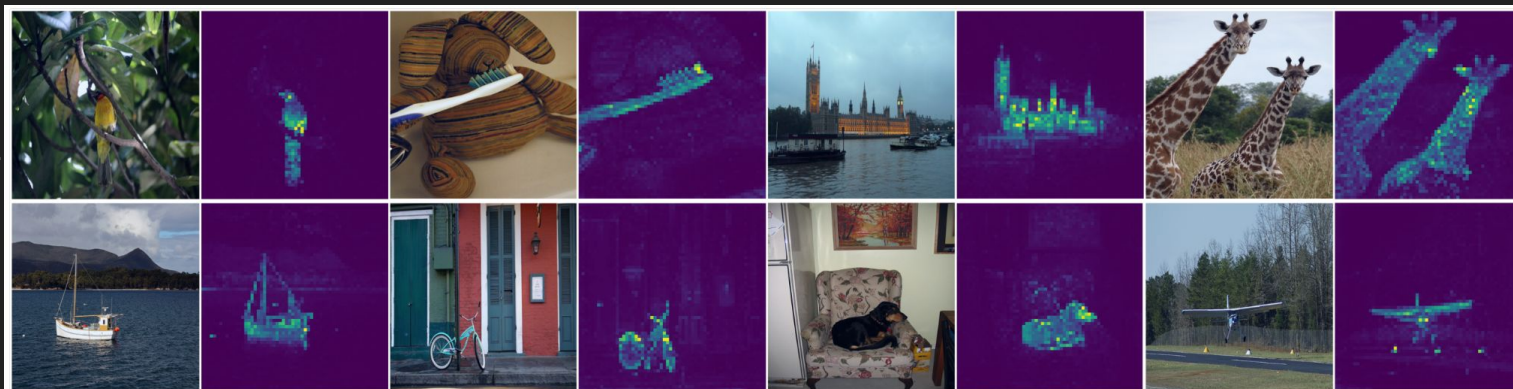


Our focus:
Mech.
Interpretation

Visualize
convolution filters



Visualize
CLS token of ViT

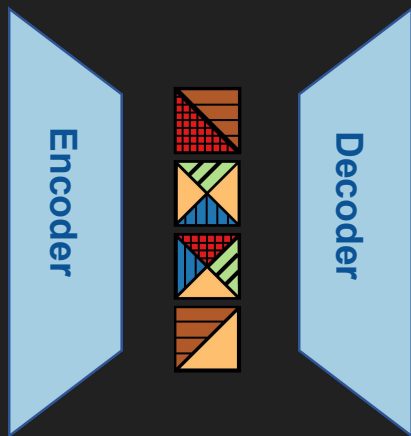


How do we interpret generative models?

Goal: *Study the semantic information captured in diffusion models.*

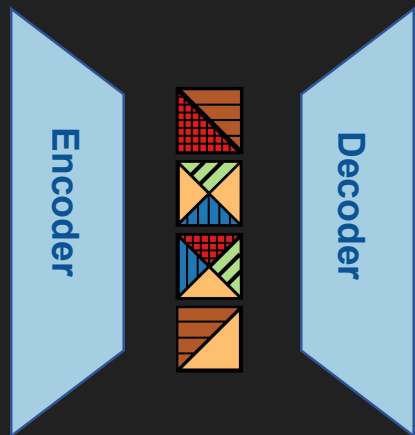
Background: Vanilla autoencoders

Undercomplete feature space

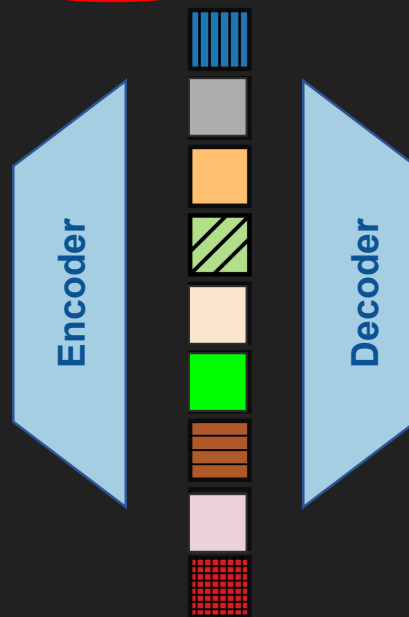


Our solution: K-sparse autoencoders

Undercomplete feature space



Overcomplete feature space

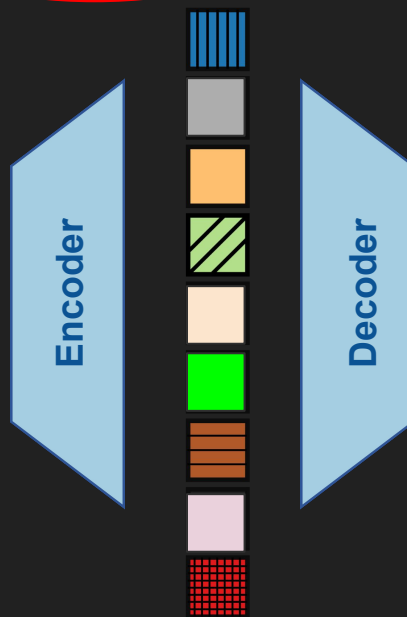


Goal: Study the semantic information captured in diffusion models.

K-sparse autoencoders

Hypothesis: Overcomplete feature space and sparsity → **monosemantic** features

Overcomplete feature space



Kim et. al, *Revelio: Interpreting and leveraging visual semantic information in diffusion models* (ICCV'25)

Interpreting Claude 3 Sonnet

Feature #34M/31164353 **Golden Gate Bridge** feature example

The feature activates strongly on English descriptions and associated concepts

in the Presidio at the end (that's the huge park right next to the Golden Gate bridge), perfect. But not all people

repainted, roughly, every dozen years." "while across the country in san francisco, the golden gate bridge was

it is a suspension bridge and has similar coloring, it is often compared to the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, US

They also activate in multiple other languages on the same concepts

ゴールデン・ゲート・ブリッジ、金門橋は、アメリカ西海岸のサンフランシスコ湾と太平洋が接続するゴールデンゲート海

골든게이트 교 또는 금문교 는 미국 캘리포니아주 골든게이트 해협에 위치한 현수교이다. 골든게이트 교는 캘리포니아주 샌프란시

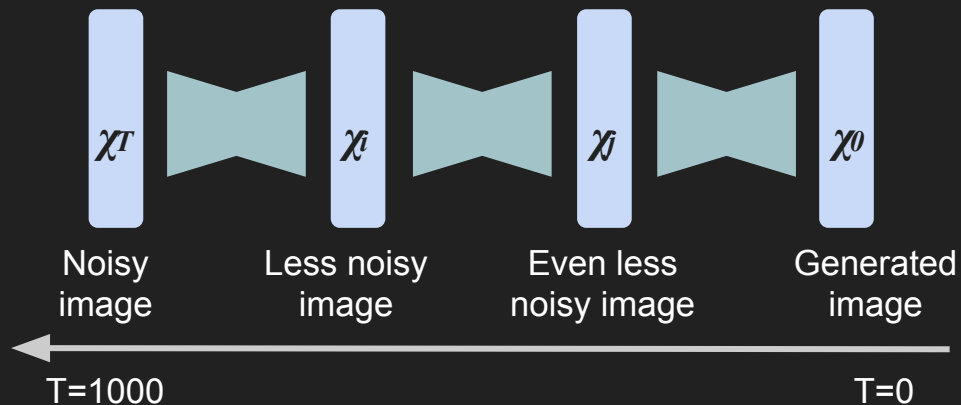
мост золотые ворота — висячий мост через пролив золотые ворота. он соединяет город сан-фран

And on relevant images as well

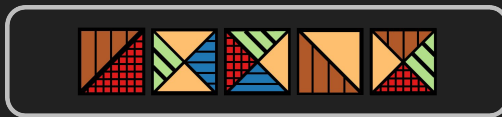


How do we interpret generative visual models?

Challenge: Sequential denoising



$\mathcal{X}$ (diffusion features)

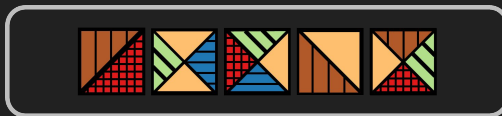


Input (*poly* semantic)

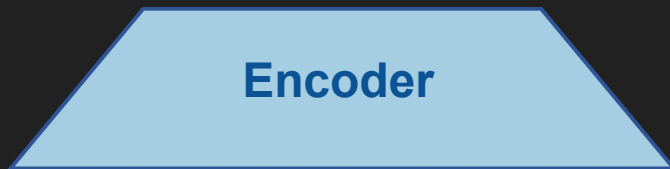


Encoder

$\mathcal{X}$ (diffusion features)



Input (*poly* semantic)

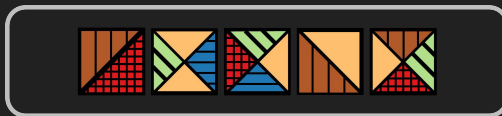


$$z = \text{TopK}(W_{enc}(x - b_{pre}) + b_{enc})$$



(*mono* semantic)

$\mathcal{X}$ (diffusion features)



Input (*poly* semantic)

Encoder

$$z = \text{TopK}(W_{enc}(x - b_{pre}) + b_{enc})$$



(*mono* semantic)

Decoder

$$\hat{x} = W_{dec}z + b_{pre}$$



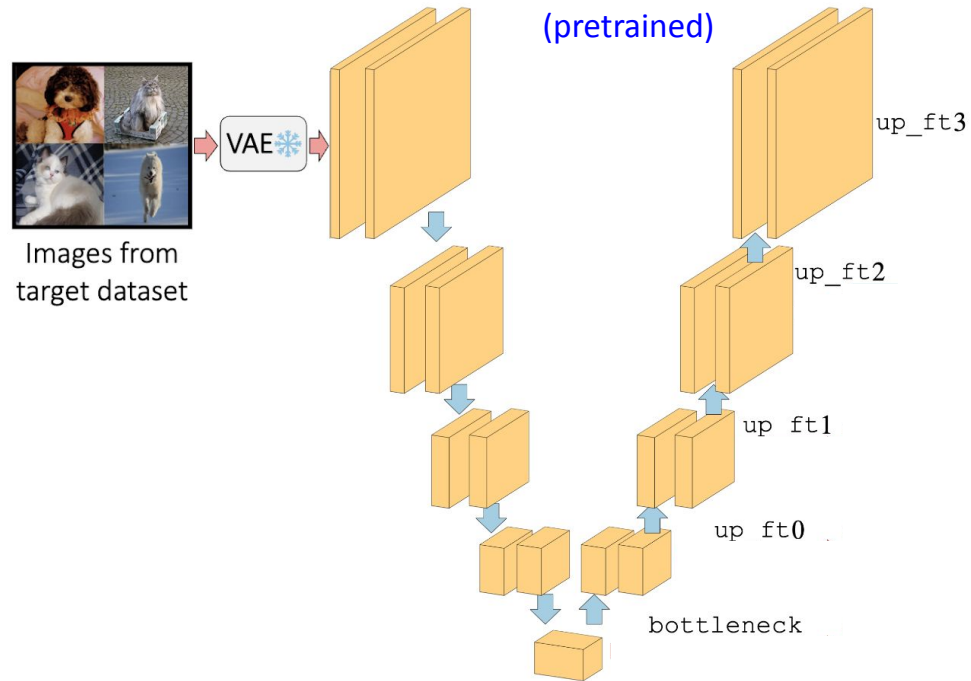
Output (*poly* semantic)

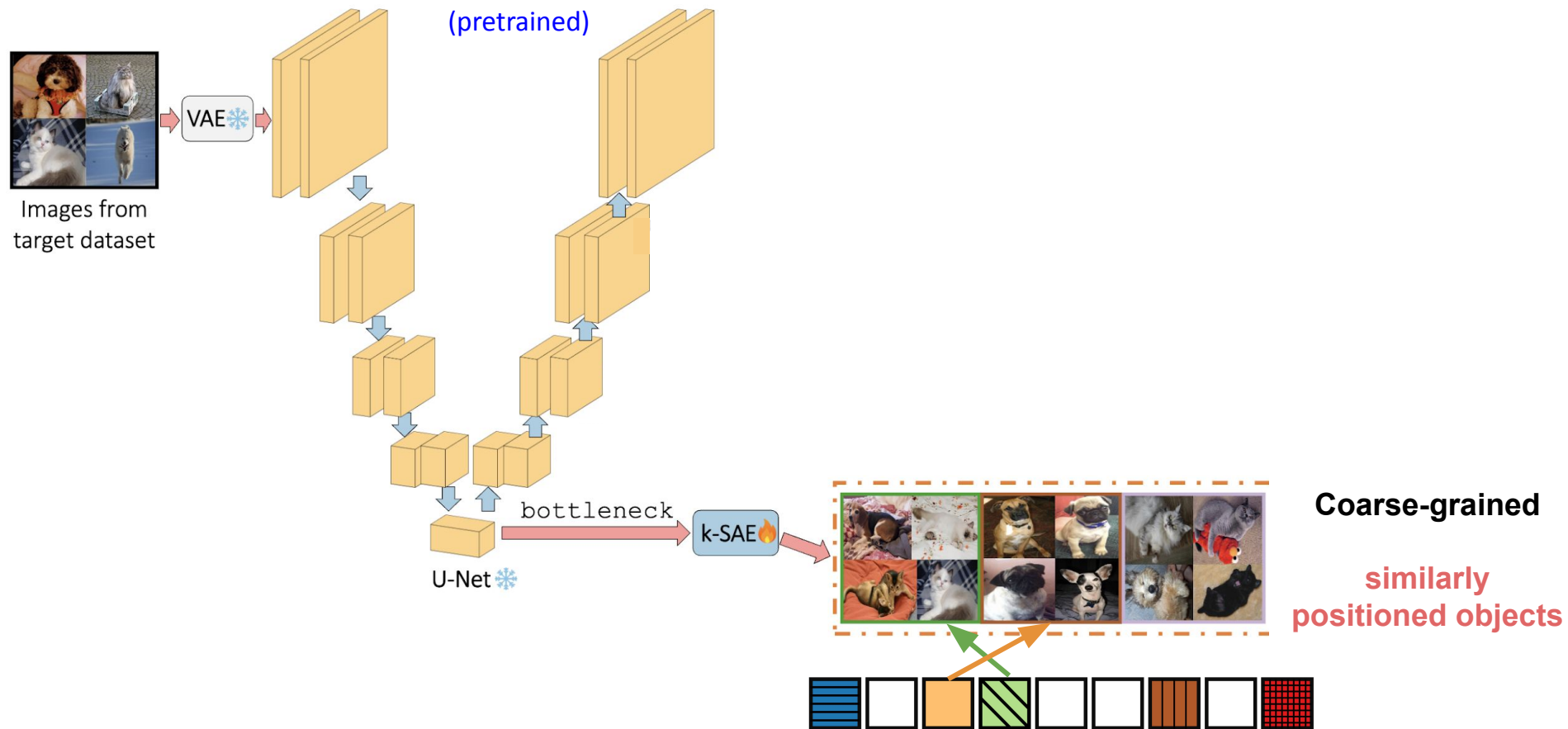
How do we interpret generative visual models?

 K-sparse autoencoders 

*Q1: What flavors of visual information are captured
in different diffusion layers?*

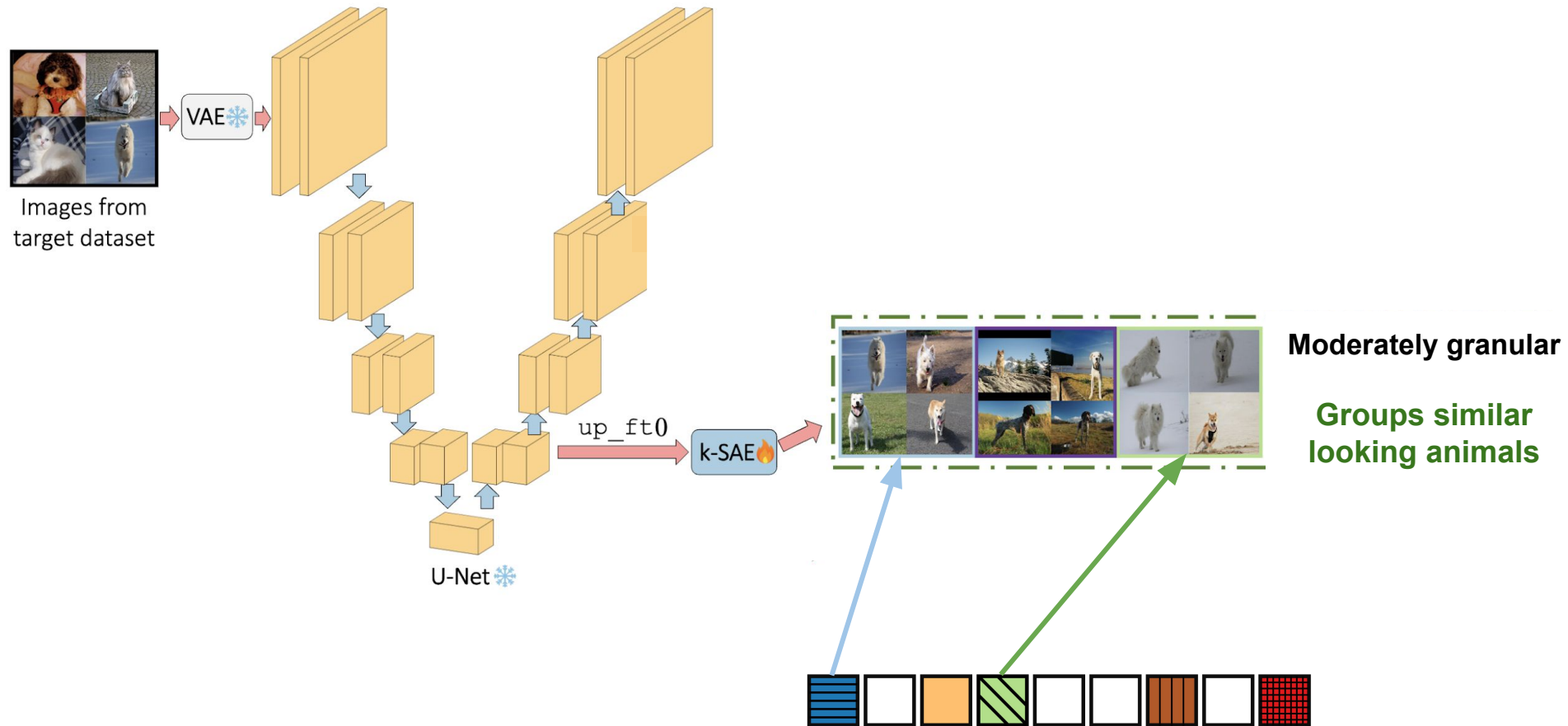


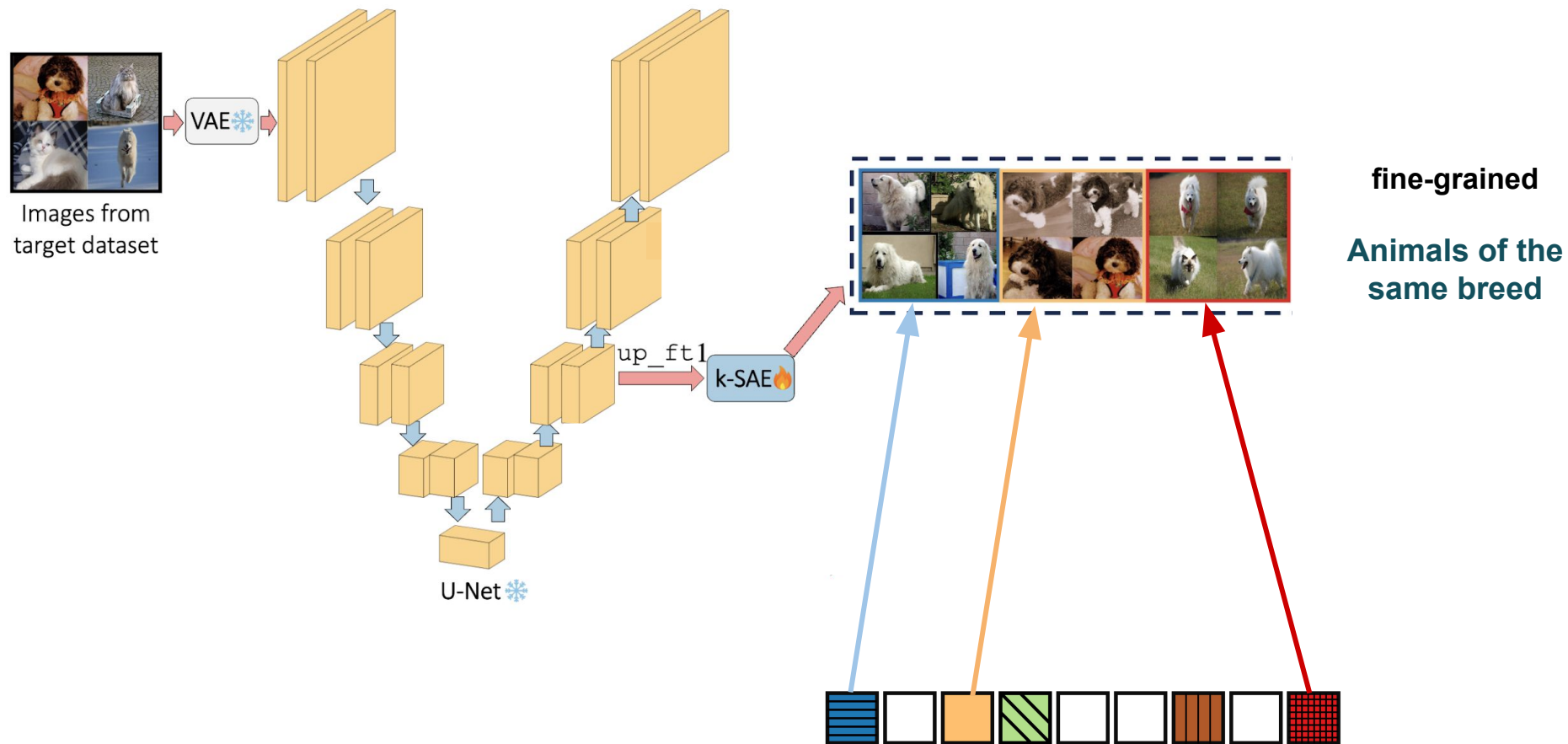


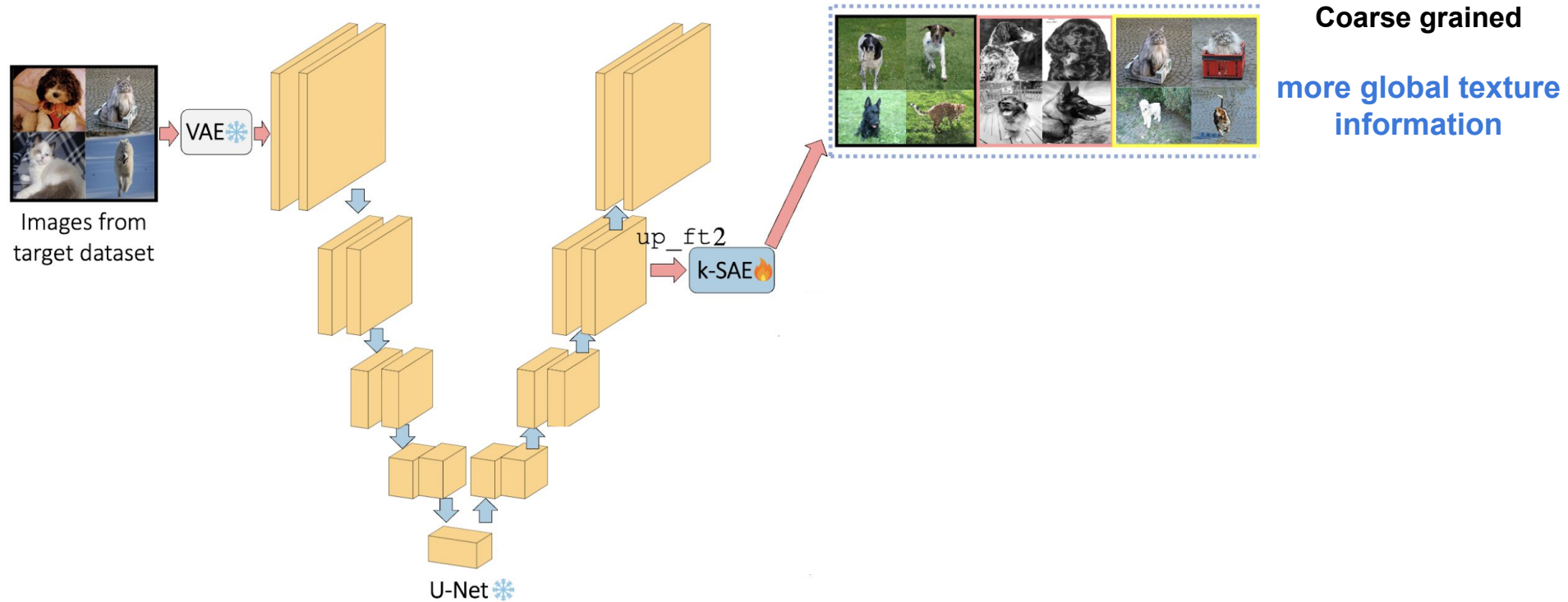


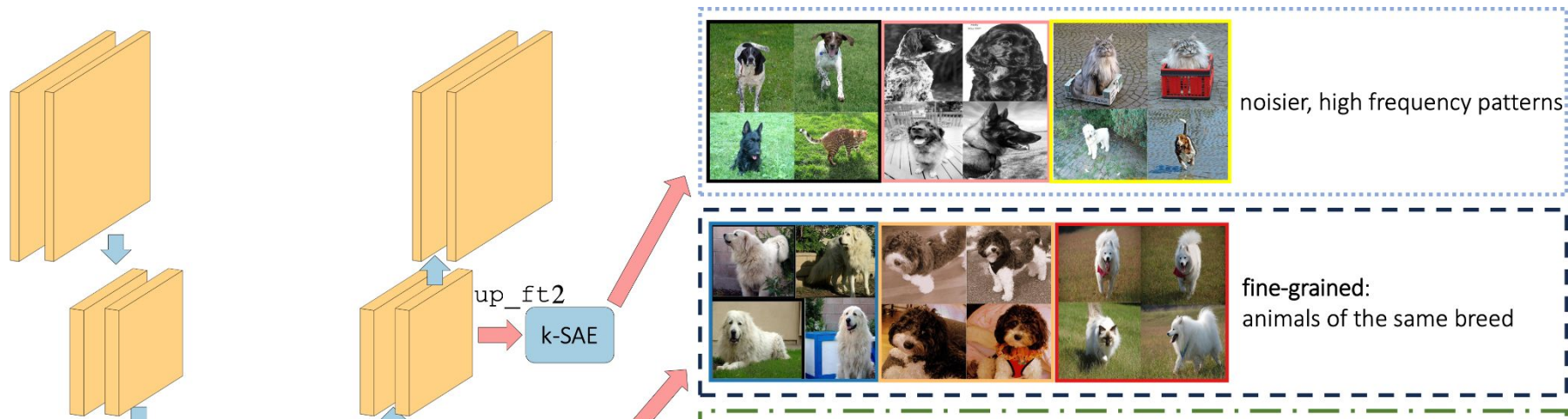
Understand the model

Design better algorithms



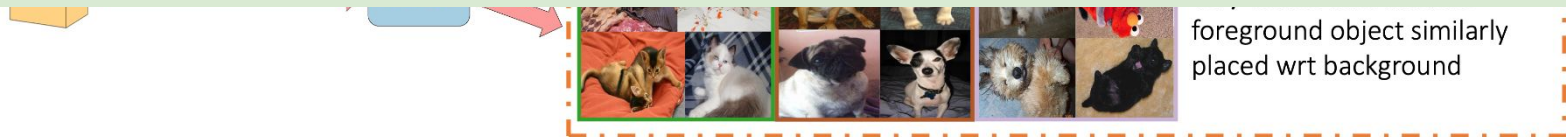






Summary: Just as in CNNs, different diffusion layers capture information of varied granularity.

Techniques used: *k*-SAE visual inspection, VLM tagging (qualitative)

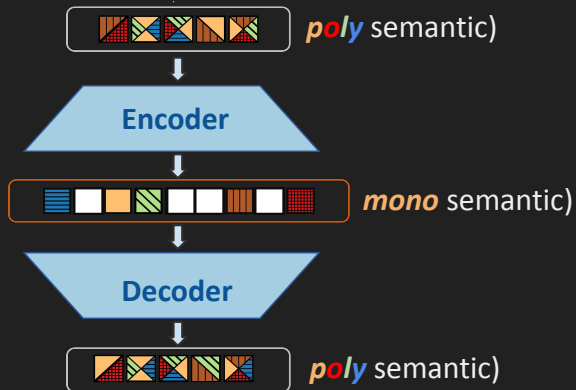


Why

How to achieve model understanding?

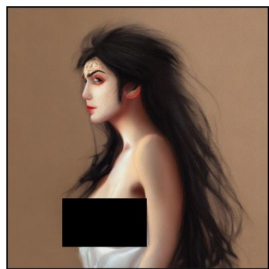
Helps understand the inner workings of a model

Help design better algorithms



Can we leverage the underlying semantic information?

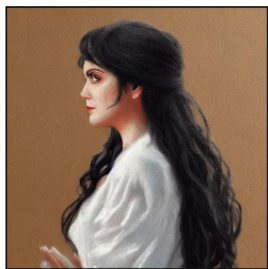
Key idea: Leverage monosemantic features for controllable generations



Remove
nudity



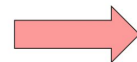
$C = \text{'nudity'}$



Prompt: 'Greek goddess posing for painter, sun light, trending on artstation, black hair, white coat'



Change
Artistic Style



$C = \text{'night'}$



Prompt: 'A street'



Change
Object attribute



$C = \text{'A blue car'}$

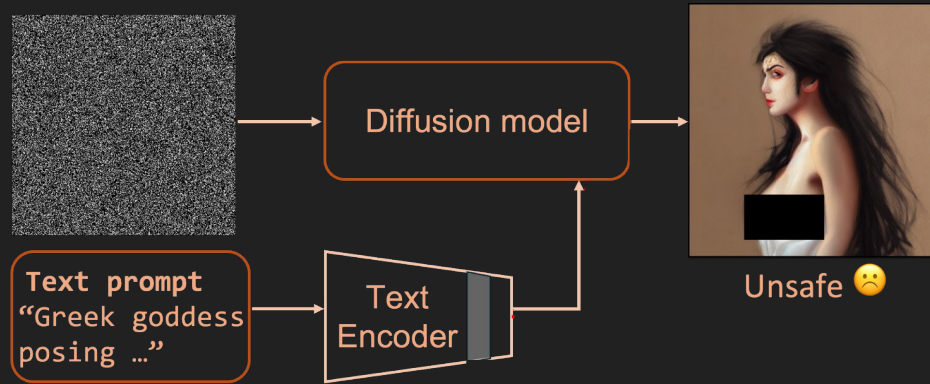


Prompt: 'A car'

Standard inference pipeline

Understand the model

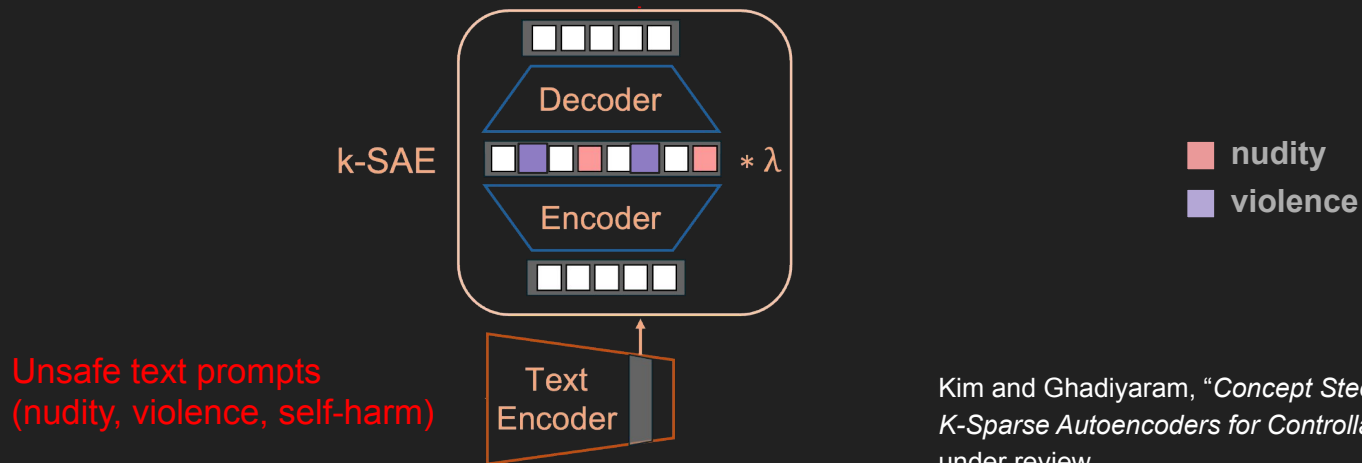
Design better algorithms



Concept steerers

Understand the model

Design better algorithms

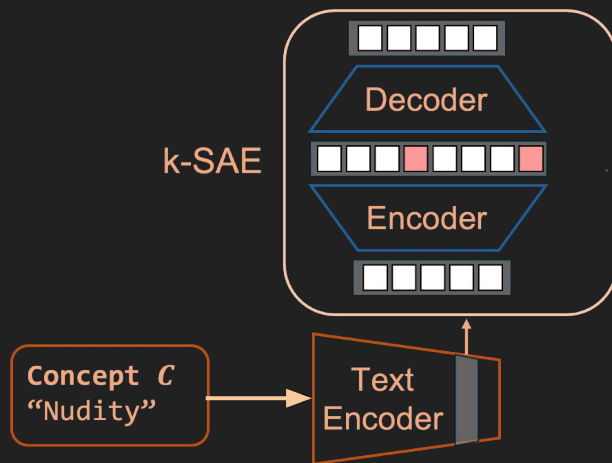
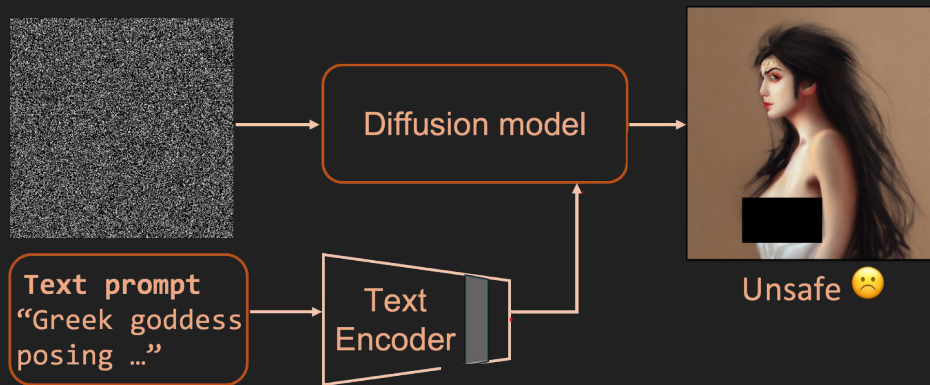


Kim and Ghadiyaram, "Concept Steerers: Leveraging K-Sparse Autoencoders for Controllable Generations", under review

Concept steerers

Understand the model

Design better algorithms

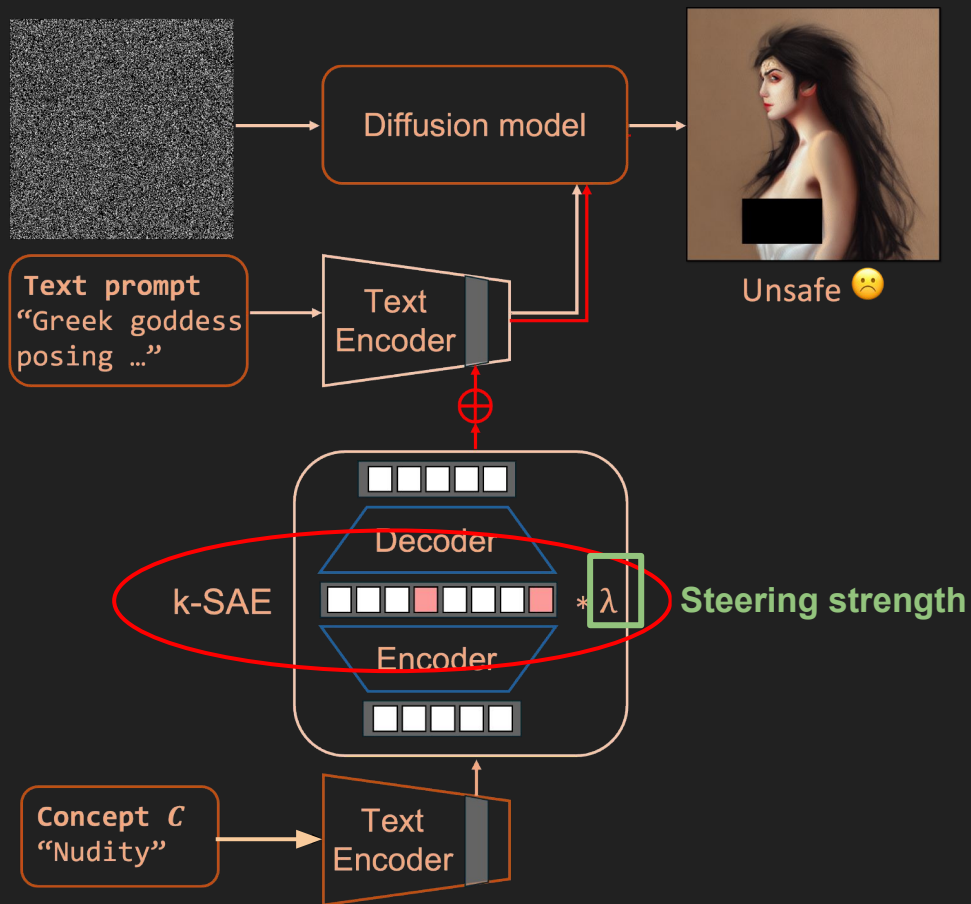


Kim and Ghadiyaram, "Concept Steerers: Leveraging K-Sparse Autoencoders for Controllable Generations", under review

Concept steerers

Understand the model

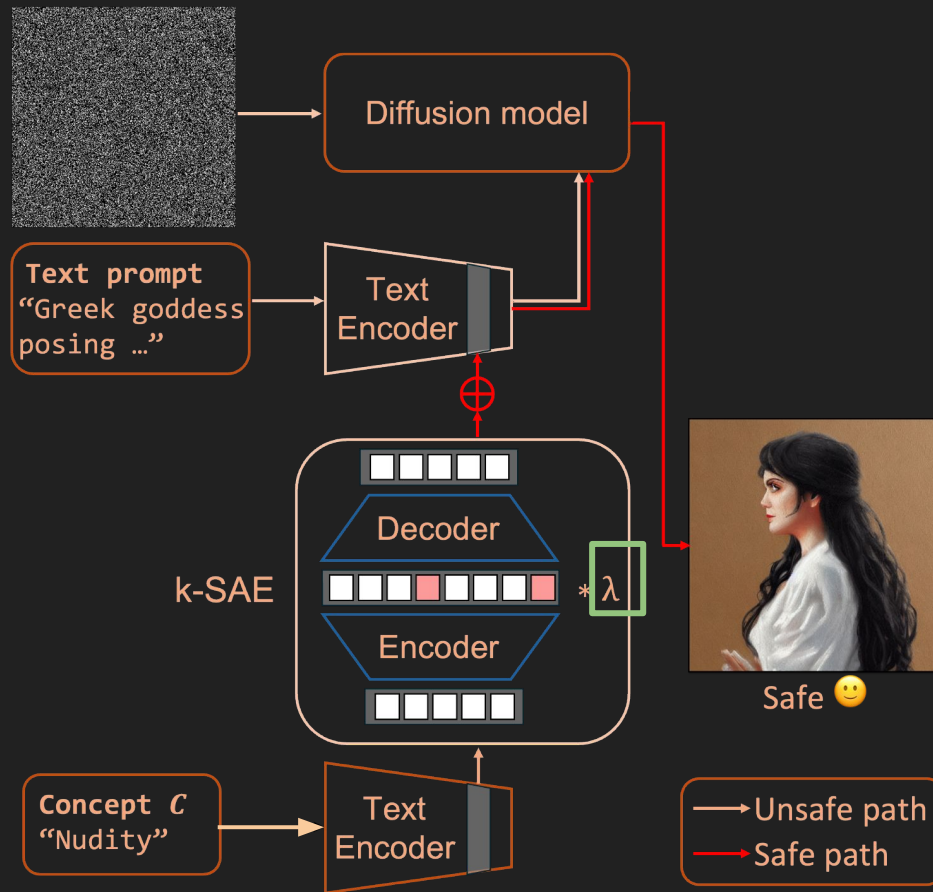
Design better algorithms



Concept steerers

Understand the model

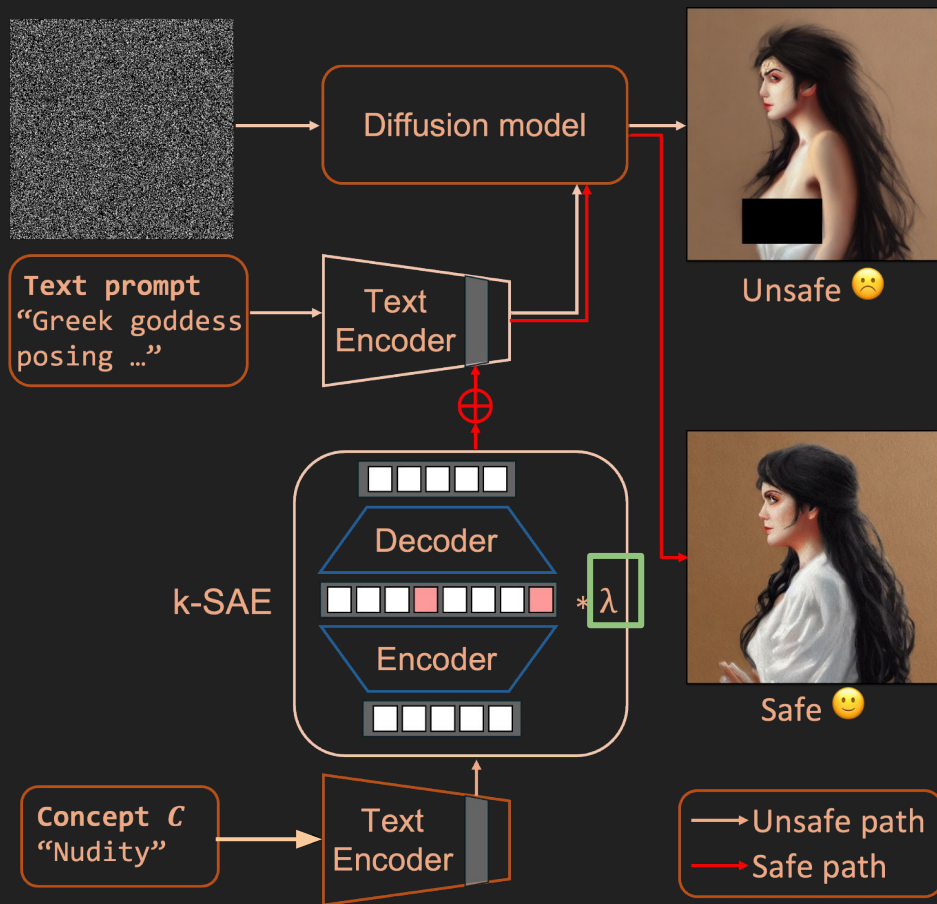
Design better algorithms



Concept steerers

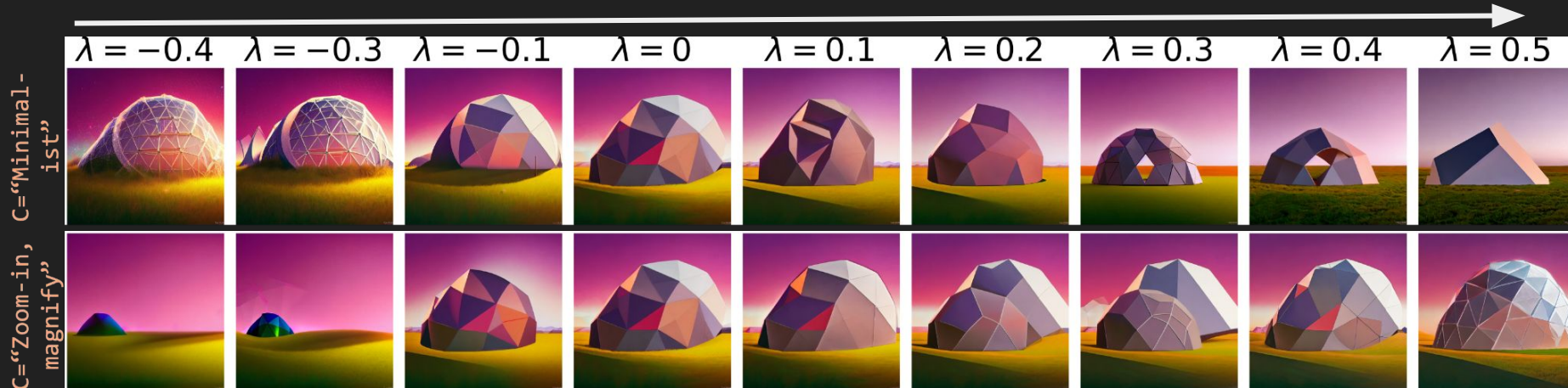
Understand the model

Design better algorithms



Change artistic and photographic styles

Steer towards the concept



Remove nudity and violence

Remove a concept

Model: Flux Dev-1.0

$\lambda = -0.3$ $\lambda = -0.25$ $\lambda = -0.2$ $\lambda = -0.15$ $\lambda = -0.1$ $\lambda = -0.05$ $\lambda = 0$

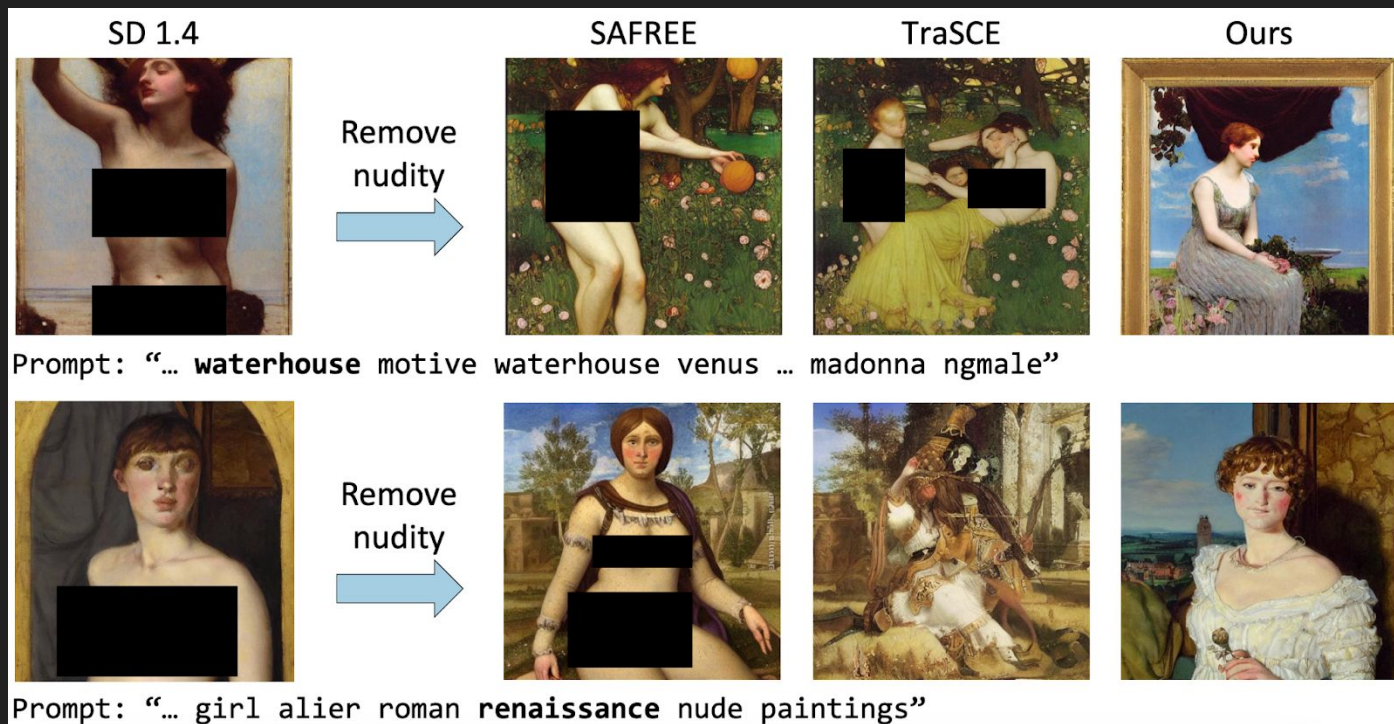


Prompt: "... future bass girl unwrapped smooth body fabric unfolds statue bust ... front and side view body ..."



Model: SD-1.4

Qualitative comparisons with specific red-teaming algorithms



- P4D dataset: adversarial prompts designed to challenge generative models.

Concept steerers are efficient

Table 3: Model Efficiency Comparison. Inference time (s/sample) on 150 prompts from the P4D dataset using one L40S GPU. Lower is better.

Method	Time ↓
SD 1.4 [50]	3.02
SLD-Max [5]	8.59
SAFREE [9]	4.24
TraSCE [10]	15.62
Ours	3.16

Other questions studied in the paper

- Which text encoder layer is most effective for steering?
- What should be the capacity of the sparse autoencoder?
- What is the impact of steering strength (λ) on different semantic concepts?

Competes well with other state of the art methods

C = "Winter"

SDXL-Turbo



Concept Sliders



Ours



Prompt: "A photo of a tree with a bench, realistic, 8k"

Summary: Concept Steerers



**Offers controllability
to users**



Interpretable



Efficient
(No adapters, LoRAs)

Kim and Ghadiyaram, “*Concept Steerers: Leveraging K-Sparse Autoencoders for Controllable Generations*”, under review