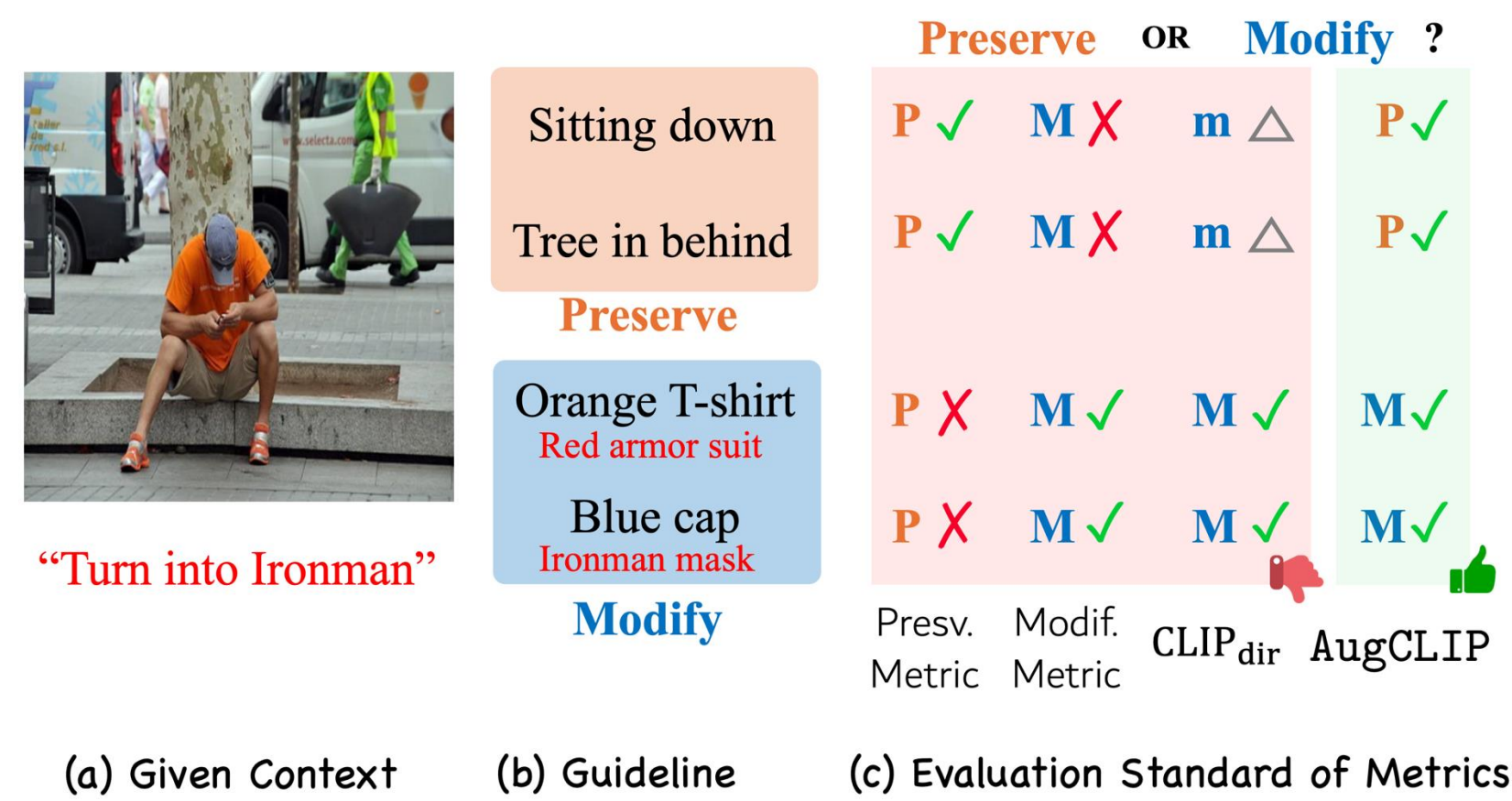


## Motivation &amp; Problem Statement

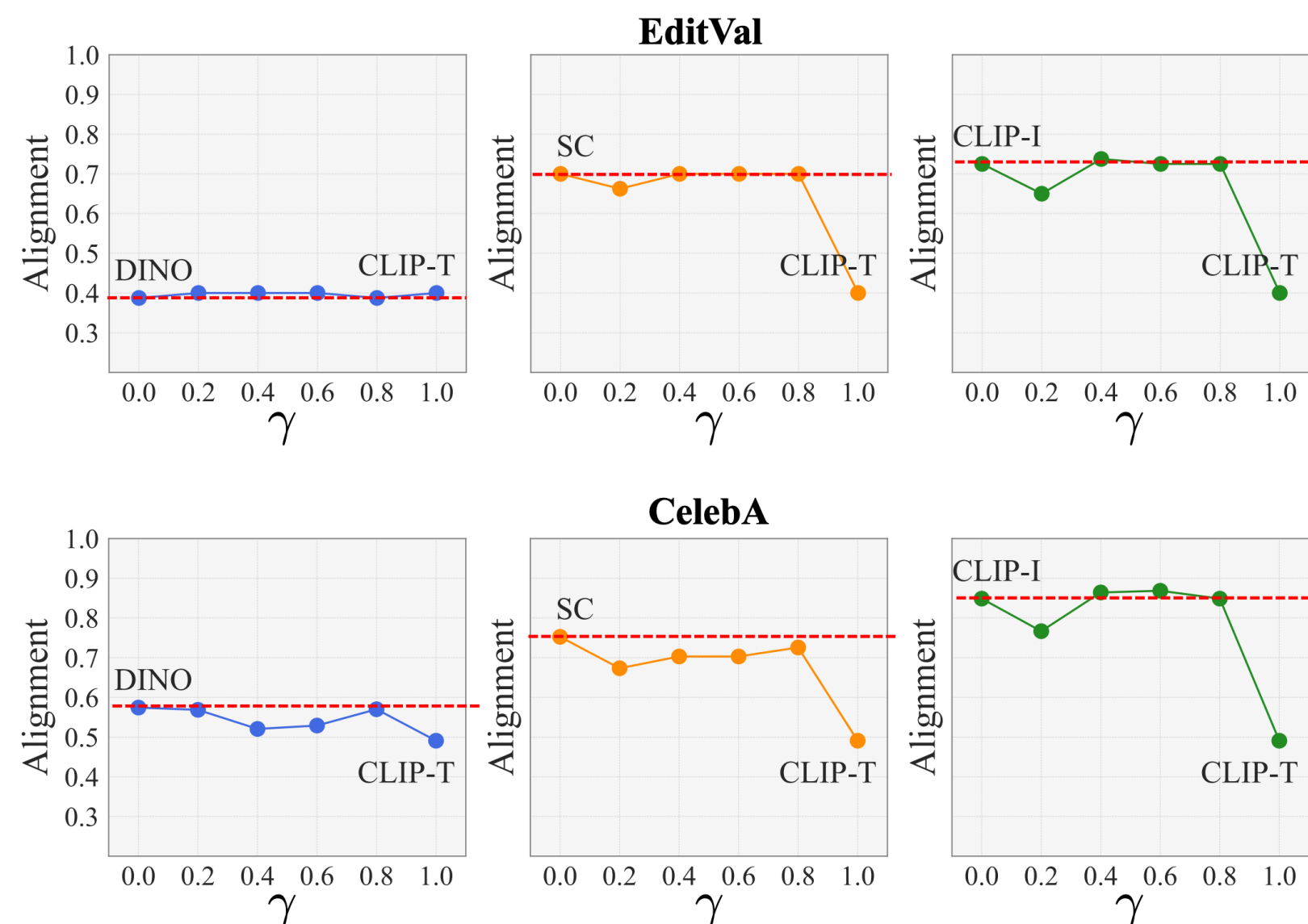
## Evaluation Metric for Text-guided Image Editing

- Evaluation on text-guided editing has been relying on either preservation or modification-centric metrics.
- No single reliable metric capable of evaluating both aspects exists.



## Combination of Existing Metrics

- Interpolating preservation and modification centric metrics do not improve alignment with human preferences (orange line).

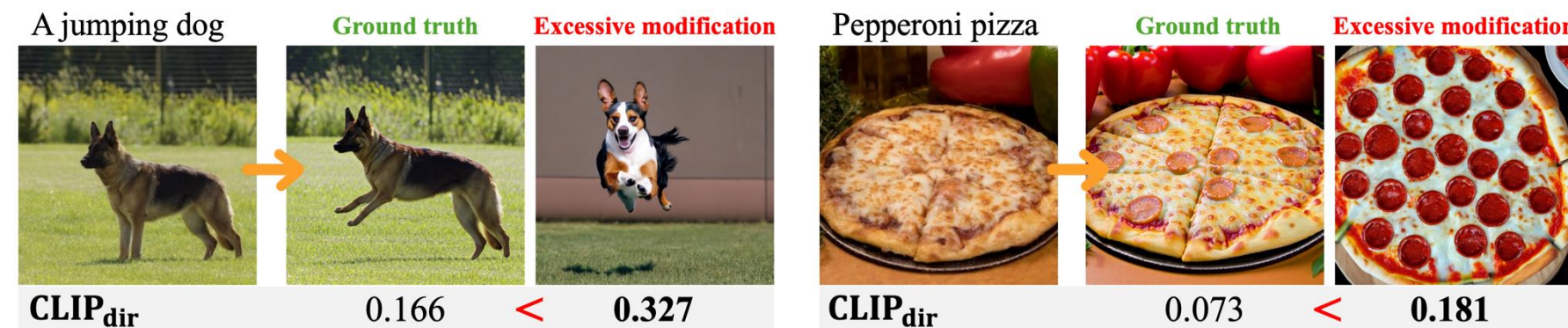


## Directional CLIP Similarity Prefer Excessive Modification

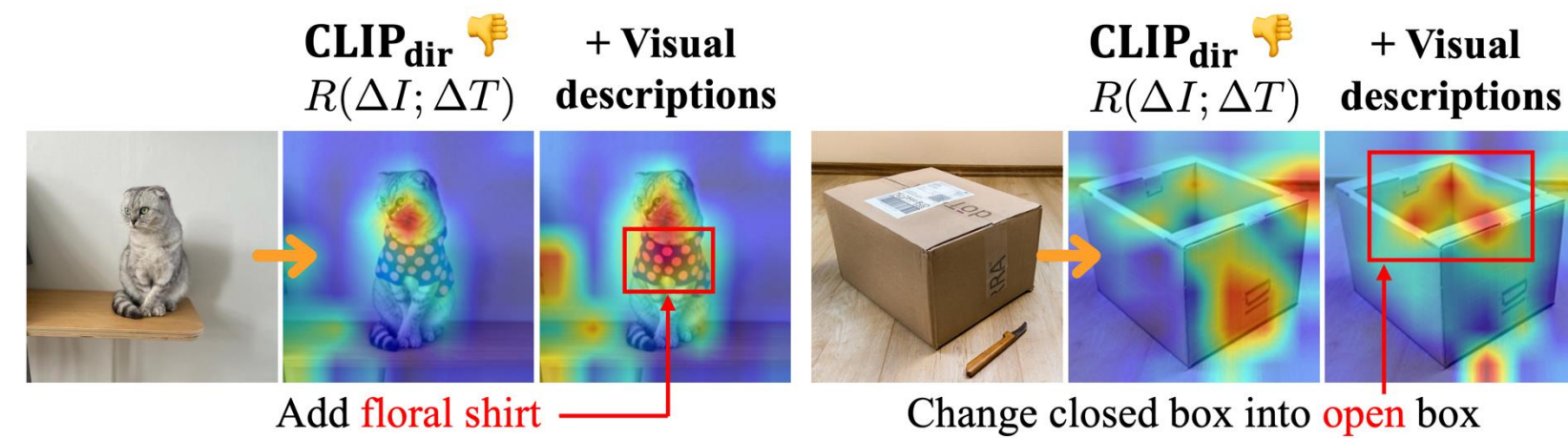
- Directional CLIP Similarity,

$$cs(E(I_{\text{edit}}) - E(I_{\text{src}}), E(T_{\text{trg}}) - E(T_{\text{src}}))$$

blindly prefer excessively modified images.

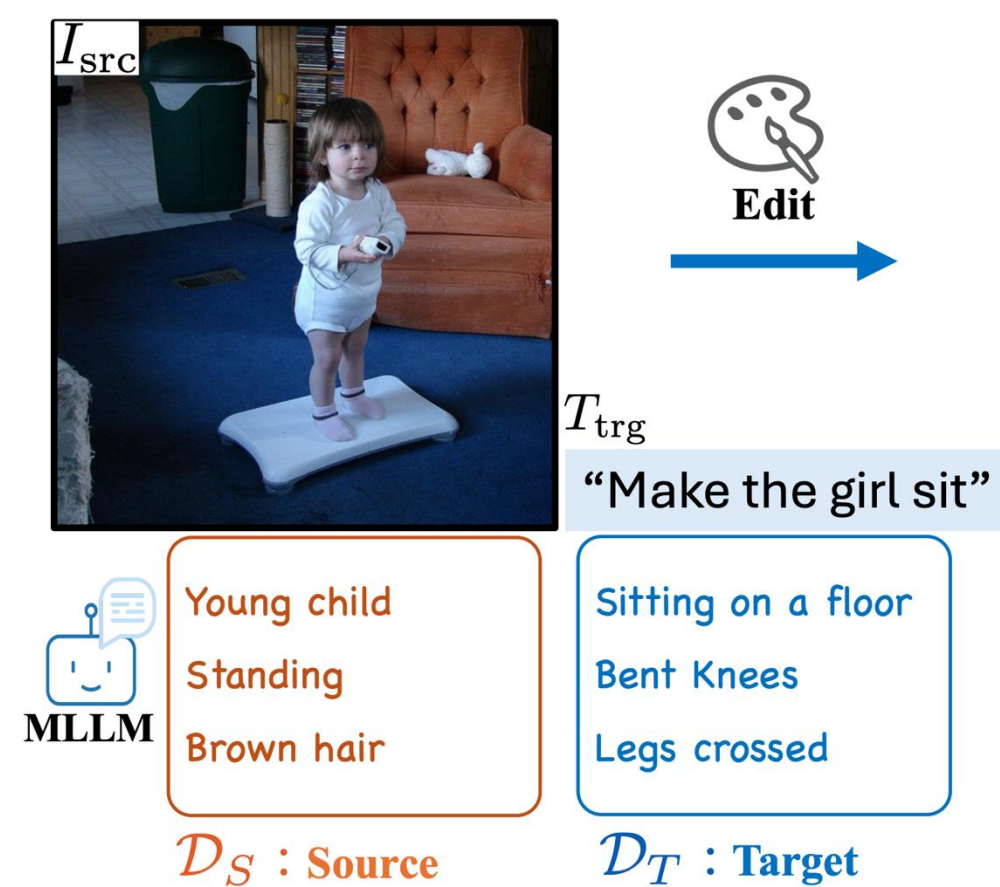


- Directional CLIP Similarity fail to pinpoint edited regions on the image, focusing on edit-irrelevant regions.

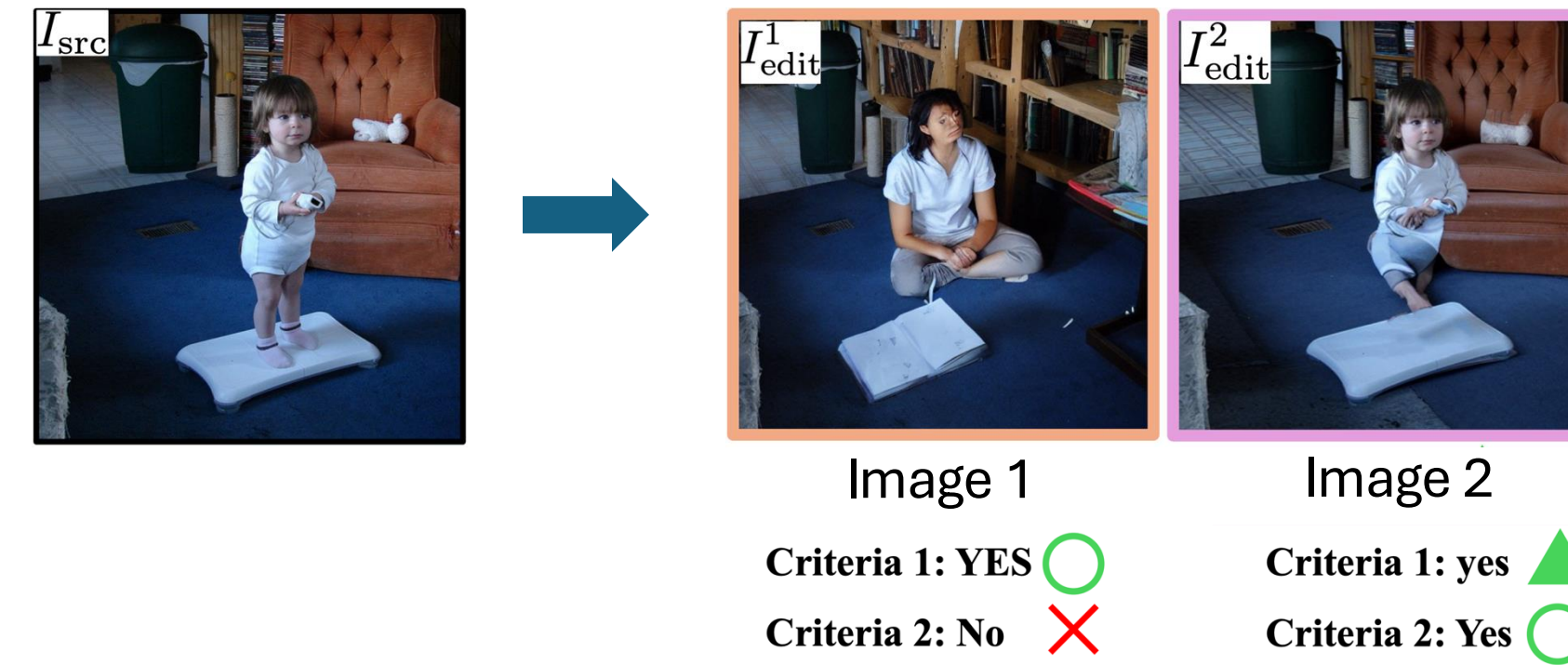


## Proposed Method – AugCLIP

## AugCLIP – Overview



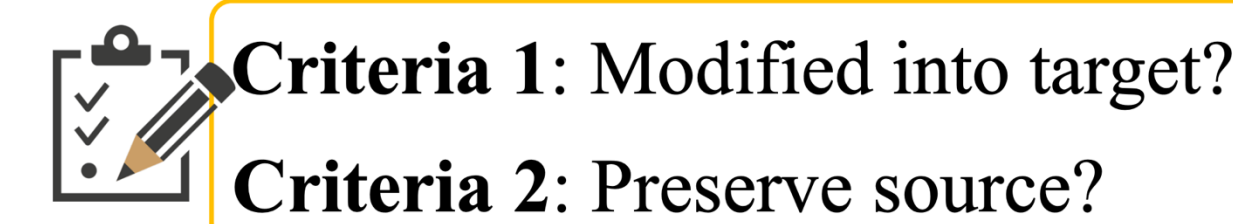
- Attribute extraction from given source image and target text.
- Source attributes:** CLIP representation of texts that describe the source image.
- Target attributes:** CLIP representation of the texts that describe the target text.



- AugCLIP is a cosine similarity measured between the edited image and the ideal edited image, represented by adding a modification vector to the CLIP representation of source image:  $\text{CLIP}(I_{\text{src}}) + v$

$$\text{AugCLIP} := cs(\text{CLIP}(I_{\text{edit}}), \text{CLIP}(I_{\text{src}}) + v)$$

- How to define the “ideal edited image” in CLIP?



Minimum modification satisfies both criteria 1 & 2

- Step 1: Find a classifier in CLIP space that determines if an edited image is classified as target text or source image.

$$g(x) = \mathbf{w}^T x + b$$

- Step 2: Fit the classifier to CLIP representations of source and target attributes.

- Step 3: Derive the CLIP representation of ideal image that satisfies

$$\min_v \|\mathbf{v}\| \quad \text{subject to} \quad \mathbf{w}^T (\mathbf{E}(I_{\text{src}}) + \mathbf{v}) + b > 0.$$

- Derivation of ideal modification vector  $v$ :

$$\mathbf{v} = c_{\min} \mathbf{w} = \frac{-(\mathbf{w}^T I_{\text{src}} + b)}{\|\mathbf{w}\|^2} \mathbf{w}$$

## Experiments

## Superior Alignment with Human Preferences

- The ranking of different editing models perfectly aligns with human evaluation result, where models are demonstrated in the order of rankings by human evaluation.

Dataset	Models	Rank	CLIP <sub>dir</sub> ↑	LPIPS ↓	AugCLIP ↑	Human ↑
DreamBooth	ELITE	1	0.1132	71.38	0.7642	0.8478
	BlipDiffusion	2	0.0836	70.88	0.7579	0.6525
	CustomDiffusion	3	0.1348	73.84	0.6156	0.0263
EditVal	P2P	1	0.1771	15.04	0.8521	0.6133
	InstructPix2Pix	2	0.1774	25.75	0.8242	0.4855
	DiffEdit	3	0.2272	20.41	0.8155	0.3214
CelebA	StyleCLIP	1	0.0376	27.04	0.8484	0.6831
	Multi2One	2	0.0414	27.95	0.8152	0.5469
	Asyrrp	3	-0.0001	36.98	0.7750	0.3197

- AugCLIP shows the highest pearson correlation with human preferences.

Metrics	Presv.	Modif.	CelebA	EditVal	DreamBooth
L2	✓	✗	0.653	0.348	0.464
LPIPS	✓	✗	0.465	0.360	0.286
DINO	✓	✗	0.574	0.348	0.286
SC	✓	✗	0.752	0.764	0.571
CLIP-I	✓	✗	0.848	0.730	0.857
CLIP-T	✗	✓	0.491	0.399	0.321
CLIP <sub>dir</sub>	✗	✓	0.673	0.697	0.357
AugCLIP	✓	✓	0.883	0.831	0.857

## Evaluation Robustness to Various Editing Scenarios

	Pos. Add	Obj. repl.	Alter Parts	Background
CLIP <sub>dir</sub>	0.667	0.688	0.730	0.5
AugCLIP	1.0	0.75	0.838	1.0
	Texture	Color	Action	Style
CLIP <sub>dir</sub>	0.806	1.0	1.0	0.529
AugCLIP	0.742	1.0	1.0	0.647

- Alignment with human preferences excel directional CLIP similarity across various editing scenarios.