# Overcoming Data Limitations for High-Quality Video Diffusion Models 

## Supplementary Material

## 1. Quantitative Evaluation on MSR-VTT.

In the manuscript, we used EvalCrafter [5] as the benchmark in Sec. 4. Here, we also compare our method with others on the MSR-VTT dataset [8], which is a large-scale dataset for open-domain video captioning. We follow the zero-shot test setting in Show-1 [9] to evaluate our two models. One is the fully trained T2V base model (F-base) with WebVid10M [2] and LAION COCO [1]. The other is the model obtained by directly fine-tuning the spatial modules of the T2V base model using JDB [6], i.e., F-Spa-DIR.

The results are shown in Tab. 1. Our F-base model achieves the best FVD, and its CLIPSIM is comparable to other models. After finetuning on the image dataset, JDB, the FVD of F-Spa-DIR becomes higher compared to F-base. One reason is the distribution shift when training with JDB. The picture quality of the generated videos is greatly improved, which is significantly different from that of WebVid10M and MSR-VTT. The aesthetics is more similar to the results of Midjourney, rather than WebVid-10M and MSRVTT. In terms of CLIPSIM, the performance of F-Spa-DIR is comparable to other models.

|  | Resolution | FVD ( $\downarrow$ ) | CLIPSIM ( $\uparrow$ ) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Make-A-Video [4] | 256x256 | - | 0.3049 |
| ModelScope [7] | 256x256 | 550 | 0.2930 |
| VideoLDM [3] | 320x512 | - | 0.2929 |
| Show-1 [9] | 256x256 | 538 | 0.3072 |
| Ours(F-base) | $320 \times 512$ | 485 | 0.3005 |
| Ours(F-Spa-DIR) | $512 \times 512$ | 653 | 0.2962 |

Table 1. Comparison on the MSR-VTT dataset.

## 2. Image Data Influence

In Sec. 3.3 of the manuscript, we presented the influence of high-quality image data on concept composition. Here, we illustrate more visual examples in Fig. 1.

In most cases, the model trained with JDB (F-Spa-DIR) achieves better performance than the model trained with LAION Aesthetics V2 (F-Spa-DIR-LAION) in terms of accuracy in covering concepts, image structure, and artifacts. F-Spa-DIR is significantly better, especially when the concepts contain style. For example, in the first row of Fig. 1, the result of F-Spa-DIR reflects the concepts such as 'koala', 'wearing a leather jacket', and 'walking down a street'. Meanwhile, F-Spa-DIR-LAION misses 'wearing a leather jacket,'. The third row shows another example. F-Spa-DIR not only captures the style 'sketch' but also 'blue', 'riding a scooter', and 'the sun in the sky'. However, F-Spa-DIR-LAION only shows the blue cat in the sketch.

| Methods | Text-Video <br> Alignment | Visual <br> Quality |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F-Spa-DIR vs <br> F-Spa-DIR-LAION | $65 \%$ | $80 \%$ |

Table 2. Human preference. The numbers represent the probability of users choosing our method.

Moreover, we also conduct a user study to compare F-Spa-DIR-LAION and F-Spa-DIR in two aspects, i.e., concept composition (text-video alignment) and visual quality. We use the 50 prompts in Sec. 4.2 of the manuscript and ask three participants to rate the generated videos. The results are shown in Table 2. F-Spa-DIR performs better than F-Spa-DIR-LAION in both concept composition and visual quality.

## 3. Visual Examples

In the manuscript, we showed a few examples in Fig. 1 and Fig. 6. Here we present more visual examples generated by our model (F-Spa-DIR). The results are shown in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3.

## References

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Figure 1. Influence of the high-quality image data. Best viewed with Acrobat Reader. Click the images to play the video clips.

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Figure 2. More visual examples of F-Spa-DIR. Best viewed with Acrobat Reader. Click the images to play the video clips.


Figure 3. More visual examples of F-Spa-DIR. Best viewed with Acrobat Reader. Click the images to play the video clips.

