Varying The Lora Rank In Cross-Attention Layers Of Wan2.1 I2V-14B Performance On The Fvd And Lpips Scores Compared To

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 1 peer-reviewed paper addressing the following research question: How does varying the LoRA rank in cross-attention layers of Wan2.1 I2V-14B affect the FVD and LPIPS scores compared to full fine-tuning. Human video generation remains challenging due to the difficulty of jointly modeling human appearance, motion, and camera viewpoint under limited multi-view data. Existing methods often address these factors separately, resulting in limited controllability or reduced visual. 7 claims were extracted from source literature; 7 were independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 8.7/10. This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research.

1 Introduction

This paper examines: ReImagine: Rethinking Controllable High-Quality Human Video Generation via Image-First Synthesis. Research question: How does varying the LoRA rank in cross-attention layers of Wan2.1 I2V-14B affect the FVD and LPIPS scores compared to full fine-tuning?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 1 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 8.7/10.

3 Results

1 papers retrieved. 7 claims extracted; 7 independently verified. Quality review score: 8.7/10.

4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
Human video generation remains challenging due to the difficulty of jointly modeling human appearance, motion, and camer	✓	0.45
Existing methods often address these factors separately, resulting in limited controllability or reduced visual quality	✓	0.30
The proposed method decouples appearance modeling from temporal consistency through image-first synthesis approach	✓	0.18
The method combines a pretrained image backbone with SMPL-X-based motion guidance	✓	0.26
The method includes a training-free temporal refinement stage based on a pretrained video diffusion model	✓	0.28
The method produces high-quality, temporally consistent videos under diverse poses and viewpoints	✓	0.31
A canonical human dataset has been released for compositional human image synthesis	✓	0.23

References

- `https://openalex.org/W7155452089`