



Generative Modeling by Estimating Gradients of the Data Distribution

Haladó Deep Learning Laboratórium

Furuglyás Kristóf, 2021. 05. 22



Tartalom

- Cikk ismertetése
- Reprodukálási célok
- Hálózat felépítése
- Tanulási fázisok
- Eredmények

Cikk Ismertetése

- GAN helyett adateloszláson alapul
- Stein-score: $\nabla_x \log p(x)$
- Loss: $\mathbf{s}_\theta(\mathbf{x}) \approx \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log p_{\text{data}}(\mathbf{x})$

$$\ell(\theta; \sigma) \triangleq \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_{p_{\text{data}}(\mathbf{x})} \mathbb{E}_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}, \sigma^2 I)} \left[\left\| \mathbf{s}_\theta(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}, \sigma) + \frac{\tilde{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{x}}{\sigma^2} \right\|_2^2 \right]$$

- Alacsony dimenziószám, ritka térrészek

Cikk Ismertetése

- Langevin dinamika:

$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t = \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t-1} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log p(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t-1}) + \sqrt{\epsilon} \mathbf{z}_t$$

Algorithm 1 Annealed Langevin dynamics.

Require: $\{\sigma_i\}_{i=1}^L, \epsilon, T$.

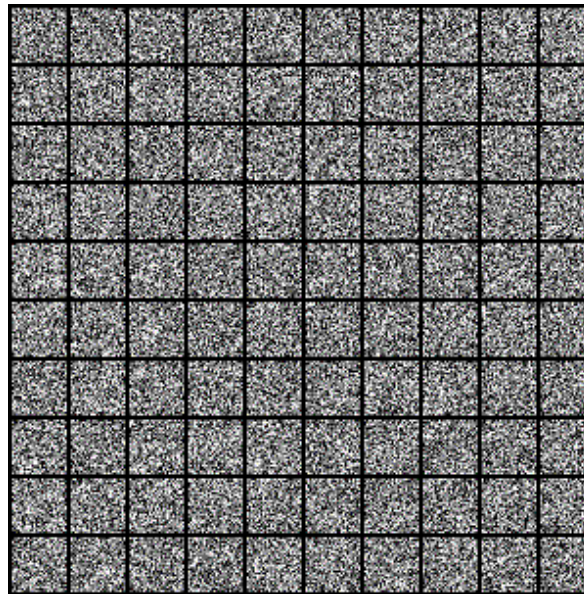
```

1: Initialize  $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_0$ 
2: for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $L$  do
3:    $\alpha_i \leftarrow \epsilon \cdot \sigma_i^2 / \sigma_L^2$   $\triangleright \alpha_i$  is the step size.
4:   for  $t \leftarrow 1$  to  $T$  do
5:     Draw  $\mathbf{z}_t \sim \mathcal{N}(0, I)$ 
6:      $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t \leftarrow \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t-1} + \frac{\alpha_i}{2} \mathbf{s}_{\theta}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t-1}, \sigma_i) + \sqrt{\alpha_i} \mathbf{z}_t$ 
7:   end for
8:    $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_0 \leftarrow \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_T$ 
9: end for
   return  $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_T$ 

```

Reprodukálási célok:

- Implementálni az algoritmust
- Betanítani az MNIST adatbázisra
- Kíhűlő Langevin dinamikával az alábbihoz hasonló számok generálása (cikk eredményei):



Hálózat

- Cikk: 4-cascaded RefineNet (U-Net)
- Saját:

```

6 class Score(nn.Module):
7     def __init__(self, config):
8         super().__init__()
9         self.config = config
10        nef = config.model.nef
11        self.u_net = nn.Sequential(
12            nn.Conv2d(config.data.channels, nef, 4, stride=2, padding=1),
13            nn.GroupNorm(4, nef),
14            nn.ELU(),
15            nn.Conv2d(nef, nef * 2, 4, stride=2, padding=1),
16            nn.GroupNorm(4, nef * 2),
17            nn.ELU(),
18            nn.Conv2d(nef * 2, nef * 4, 5, stride=1, padding=0),
19            nn.GroupNorm(4, nef * 4),
20            nn.ELU(),
21            nn.ConvTranspose2d(nef * 4, nef * 2, 5, stride=1, padding=0),
22            nn.GroupNorm(4, nef * 2),
23            nn.ELU(),
24            nn.ConvTranspose2d(nef * 2, nef, 4, stride=2, padding=1),
25            nn.GroupNorm(4, nef),
26            nn.ELU(),
27            nn.ConvTranspose2d(nef, config.data.channels, 4, stride=2, padding=1),
28            nn.ELU()
29        )
30        self.fc = nn.Sequential(
31            nn.Linear(config.data.channels * config.data.image_size * config.data.image_size, 1024),
32            nn.LayerNorm(1024),
33            nn.ELU(),
34            nn.Linear(1024, config.data.channels * config.data.image_size * config.data.image_size)
35        )
36
37        #self.layers = [l for l in self.u_net] + [l for l in self.fc]
38
39    def forward(self, x):
40        if x.is_cuda and self.config.training.ngpu > 1:
41            score = nn.parallel.data_parallel(
42                self.u_net, x, list(range(self.config.training.ngpu)))
43        else:
44            score = self.u_net(x)
45        score = self.fc(score.view(x.shape[0], -1)).view(
46            x.shape[0], self.config.data.channels, self.config.data.image_size, self.config.data.image_size)
47        return score

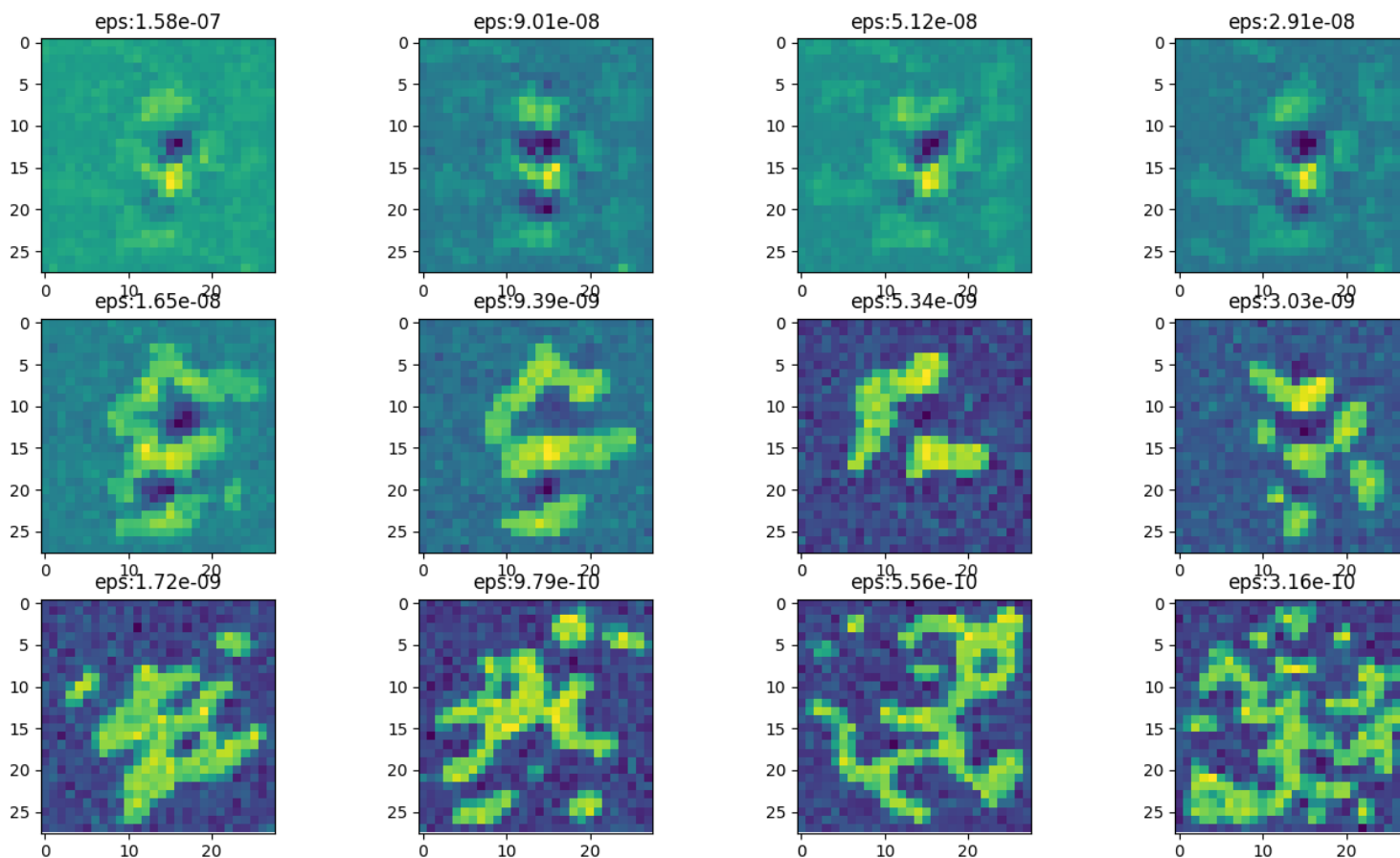
```

Tanulási fázisok

- Paraméterek:
 - 10 különböző zajszint:
 $\{\sigma_i\}_{i=1}^{10}, \sigma_1 = 10, \sigma_{10} = 0.01$
 - $T = 100$ lépés, $\text{eps} = 2e-5$
- Egy hálót minden súllyal:
 - $\sigma_1 \rightarrow \sigma_{10}$
 - $\sigma_{10} \rightarrow \sigma_1$
- Minden súlyra külön háló

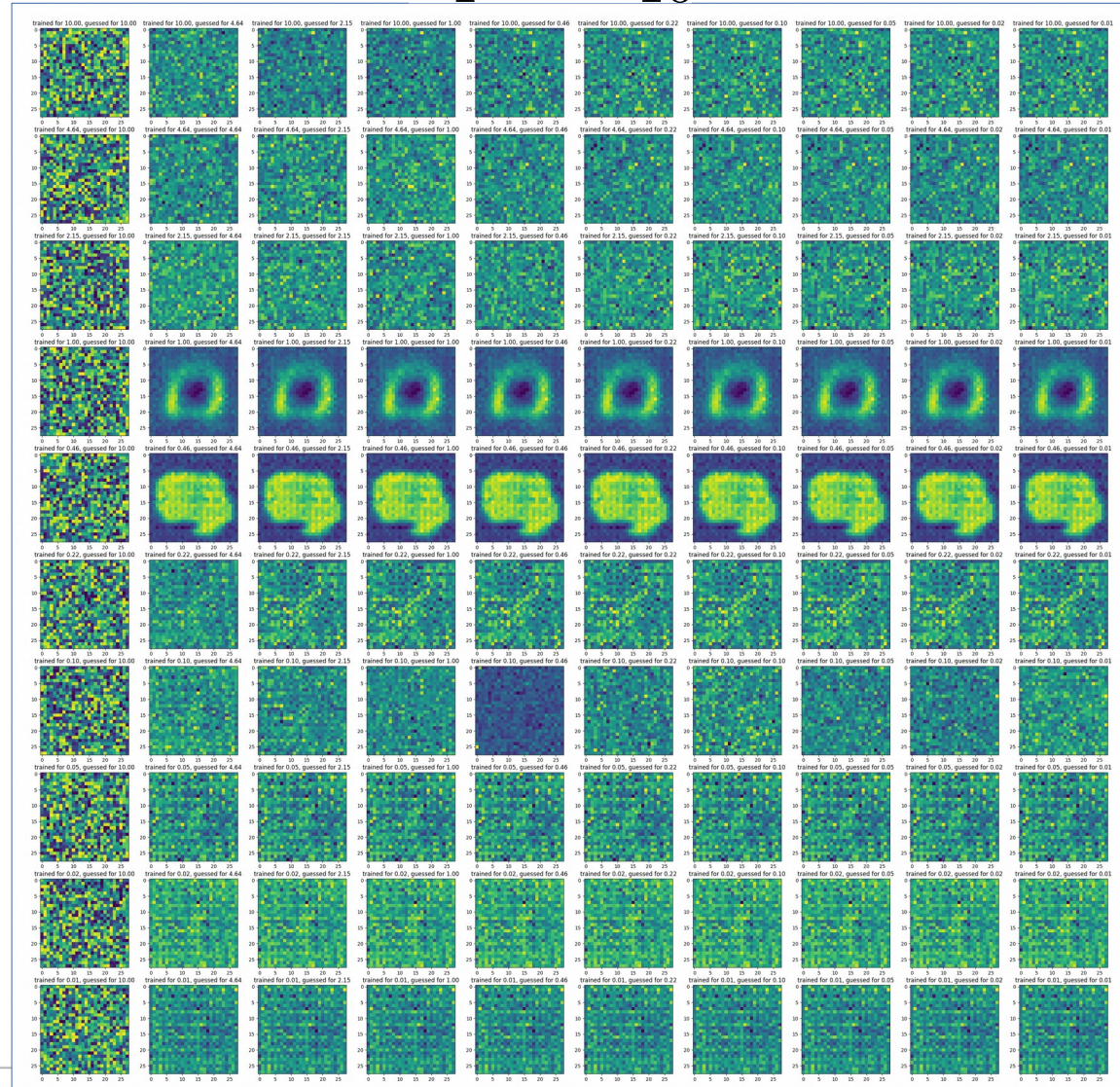
Eredmények

- Csak egy zajszint, különböző eps paraméterek:



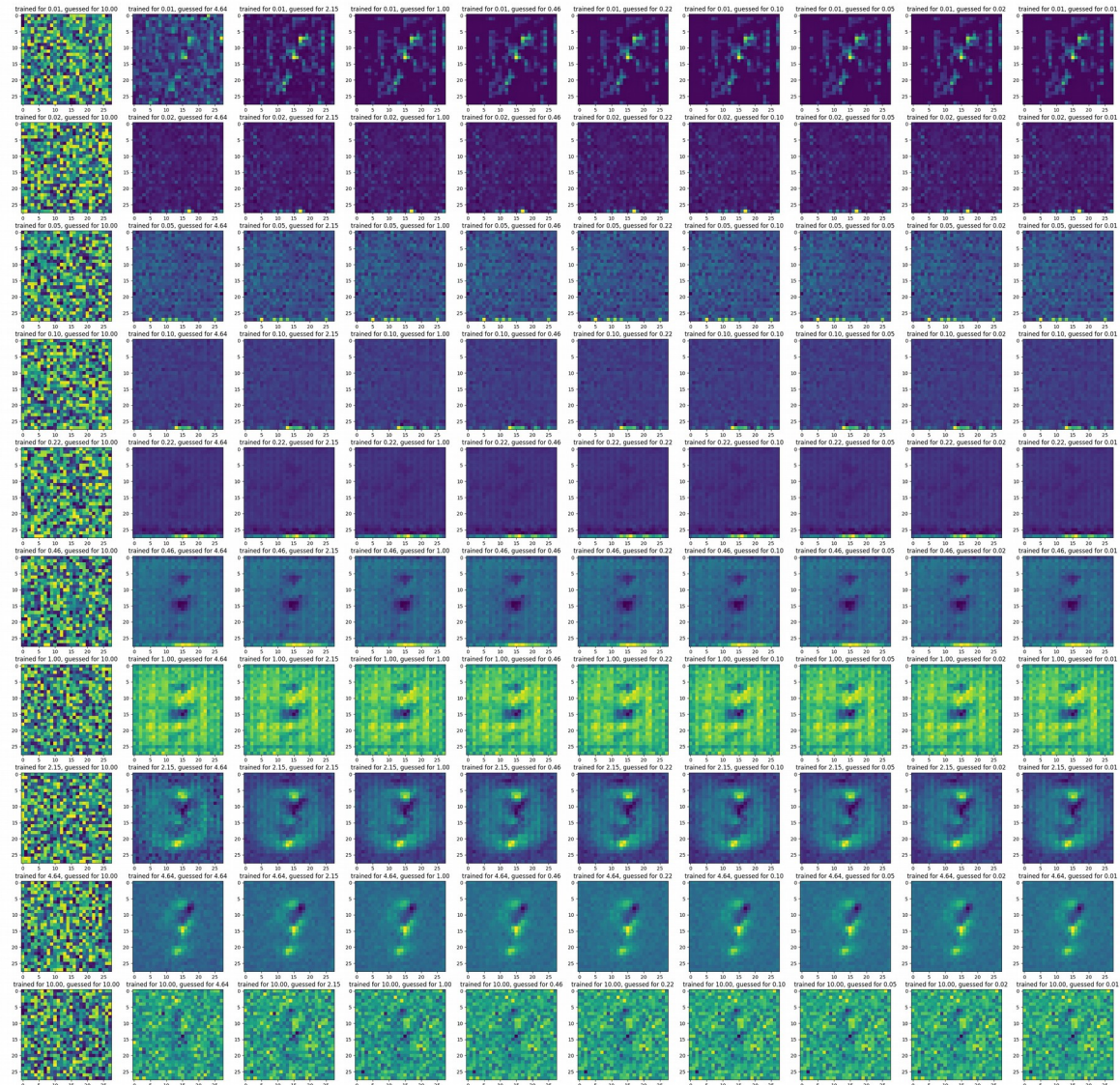
Eredmények

$$\sigma_1 \rightarrow \sigma_{10}$$



Eredmények

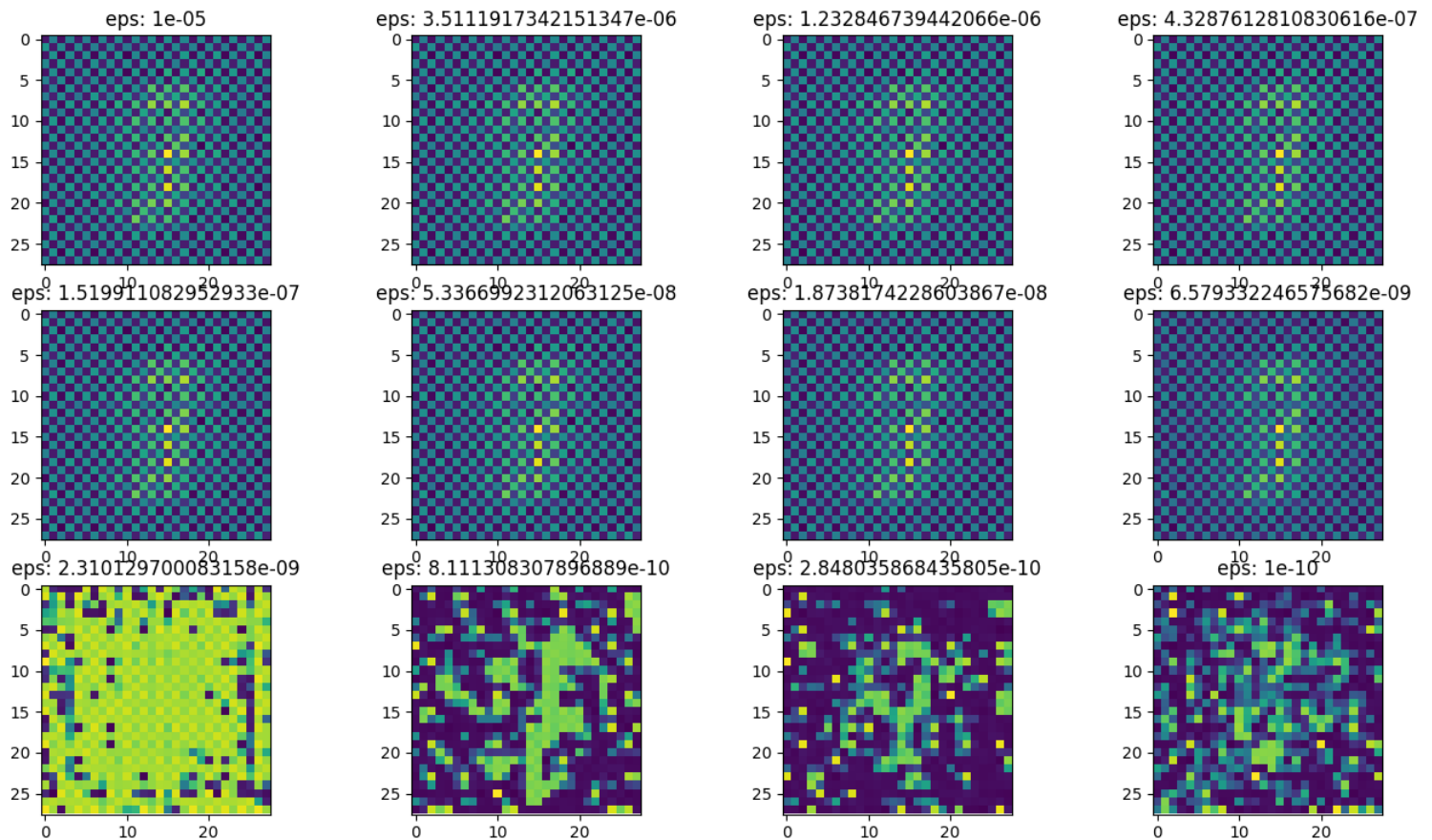
$$\sigma_{10} \rightarrow \sigma_1$$



Eredmények

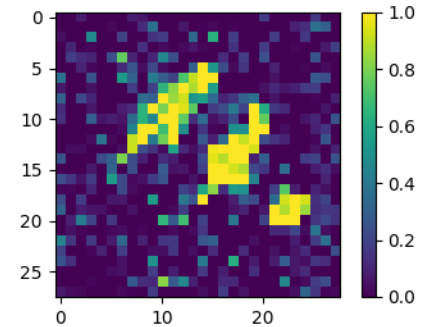
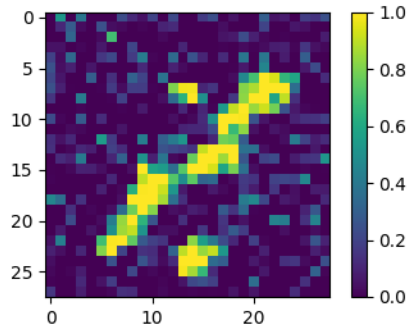
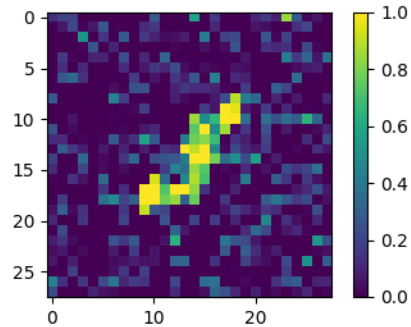
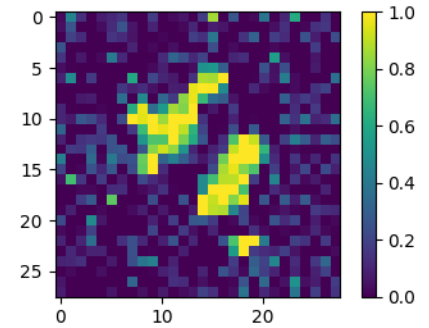
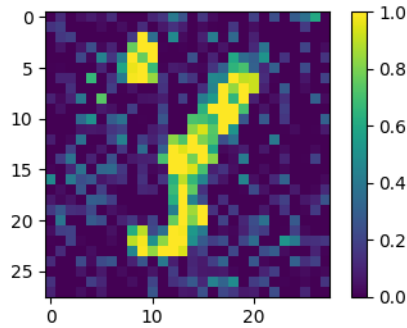
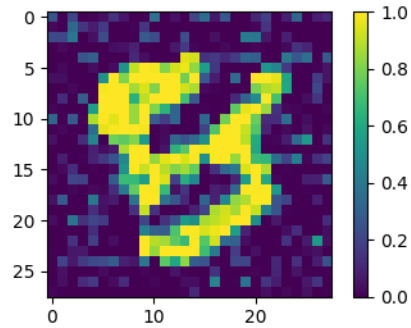
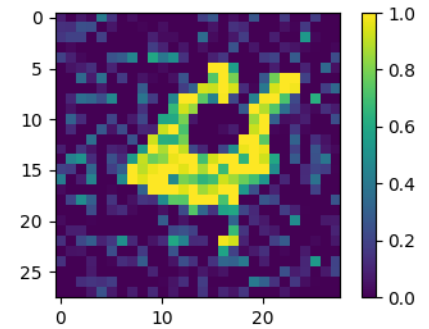
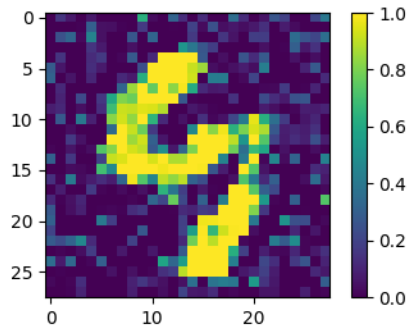
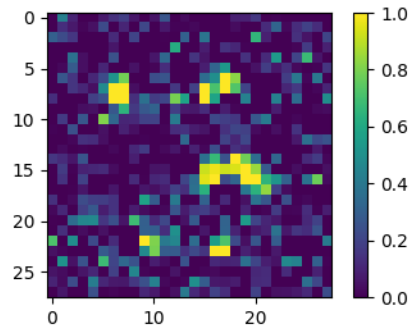
$$\sigma_{10} \rightarrow \sigma_1$$

- Több tanulási epoch, változó eps:



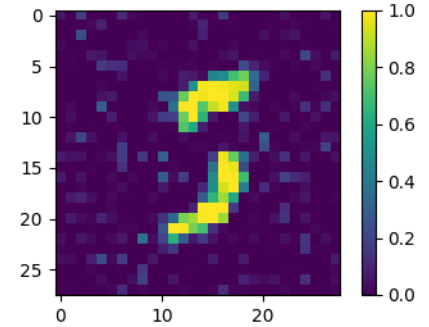
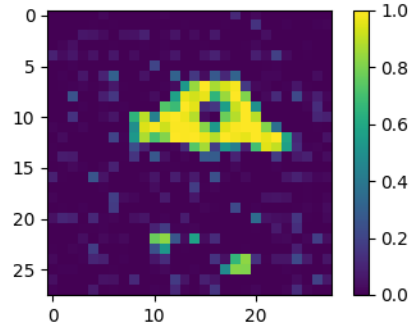
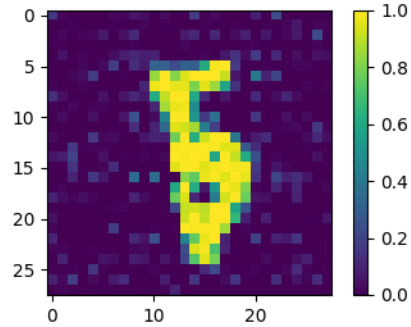
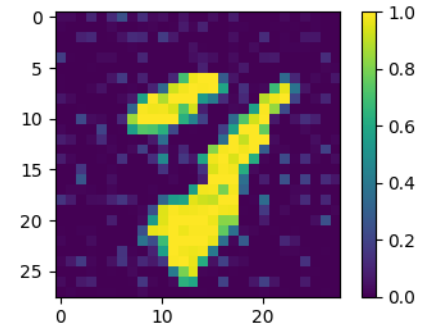
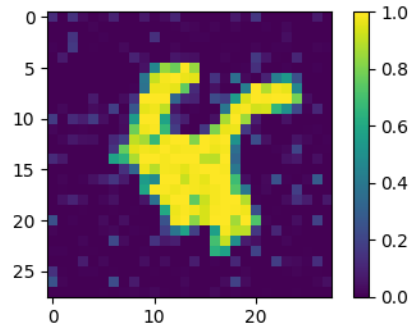
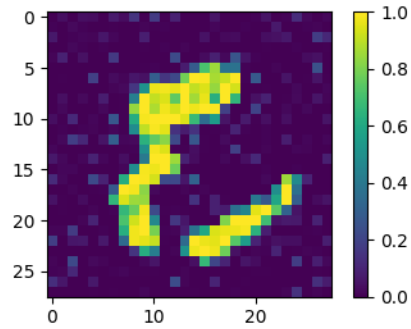
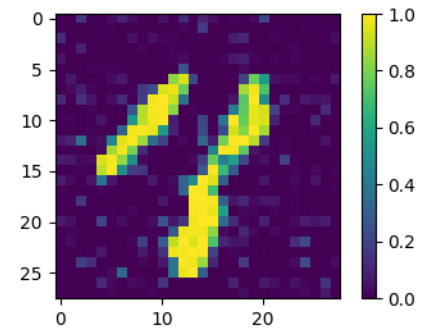
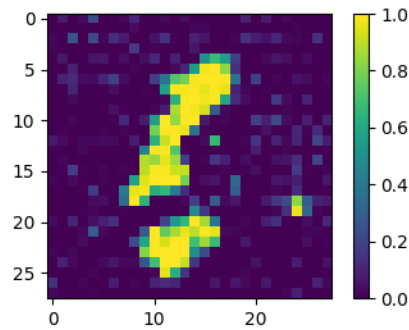
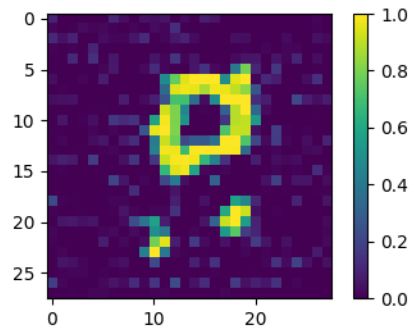
Eredmények

Külön hálókkal (100 epoch each)



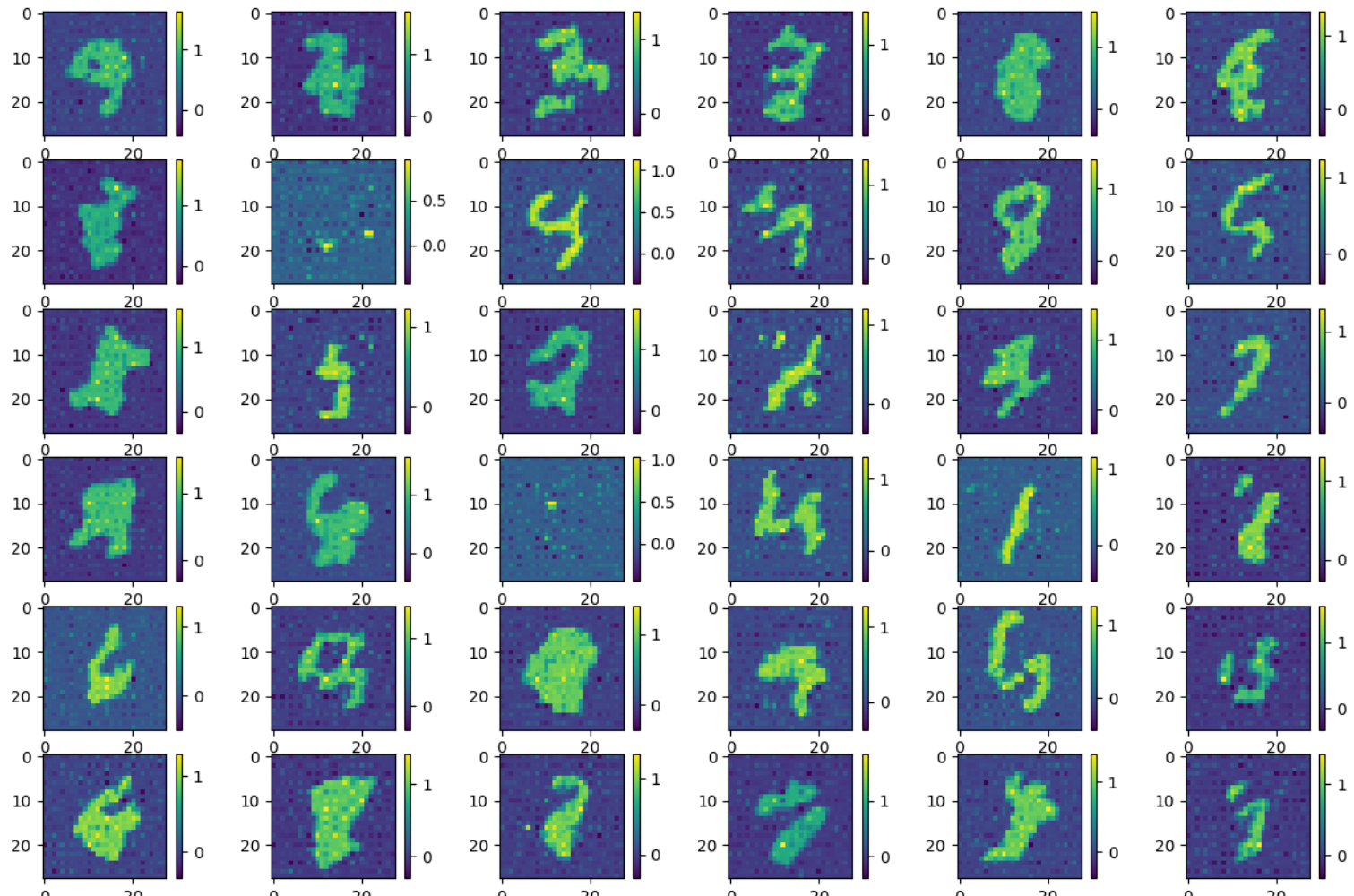
Eredmények

Külön hálókkal (400 epoch each)



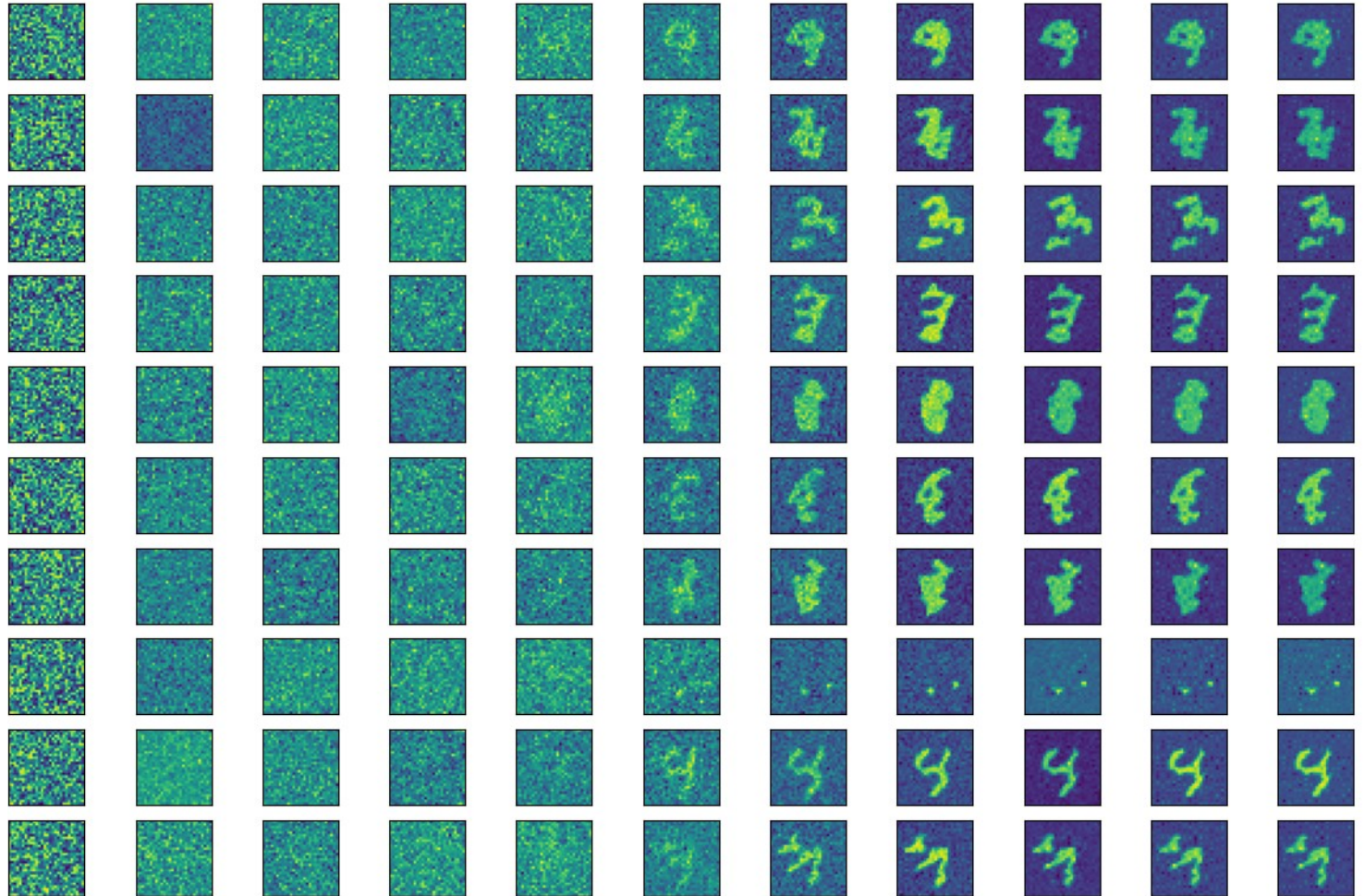
Eredmények

Külön hálókkal (400 epoch each)



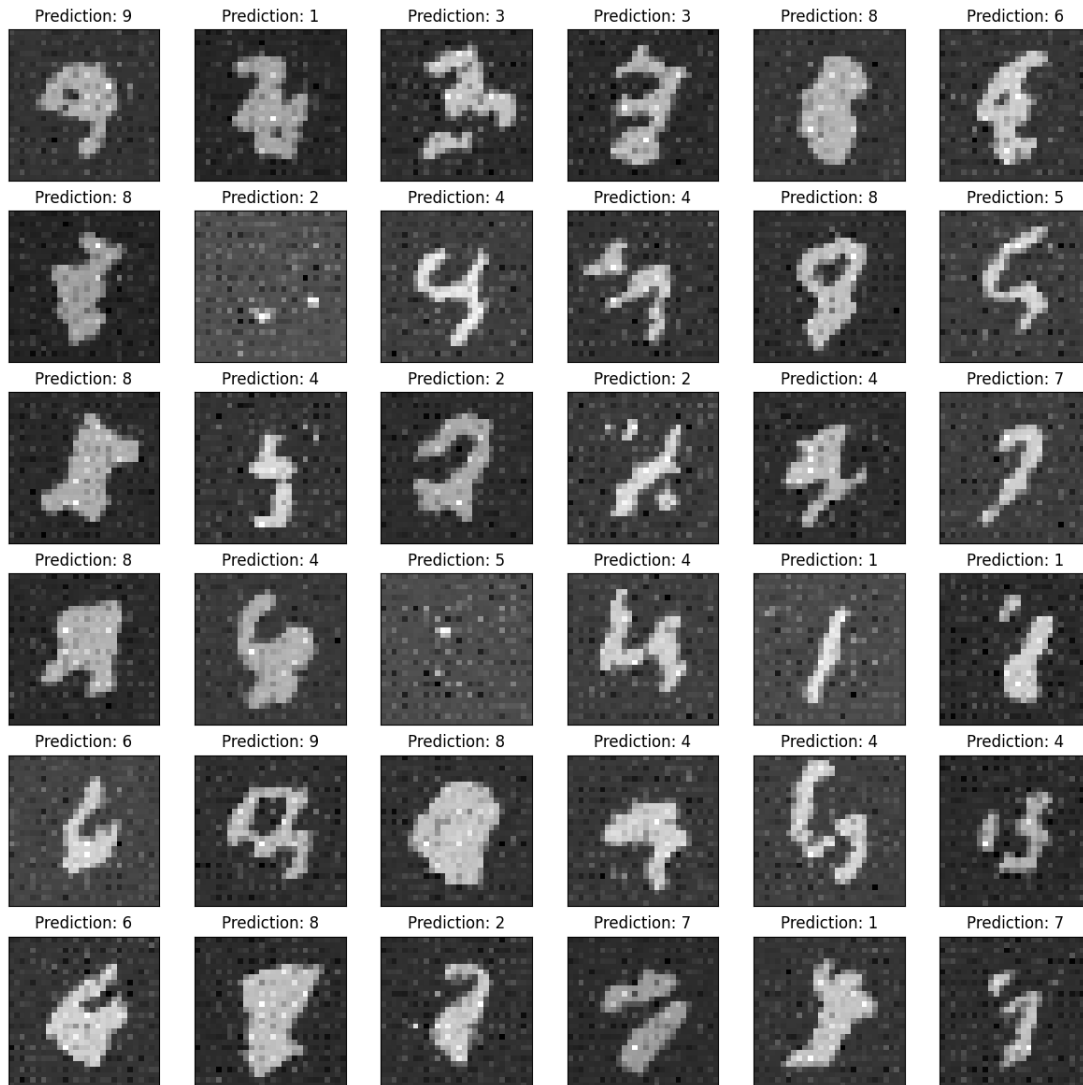
Eredmények

Külön hálókkal (400 epoch, fejlődés)



Eredmények

Külön hálókkal (400, preds)





Konklúzió

- Egyszerű, de több háló
- Hamis klaszterek
- Javítások:
 - Komplexebb háló
 - Másik adatszet



Köszönöm a figyelmet!

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