

# Diffusion Model 扩散模型

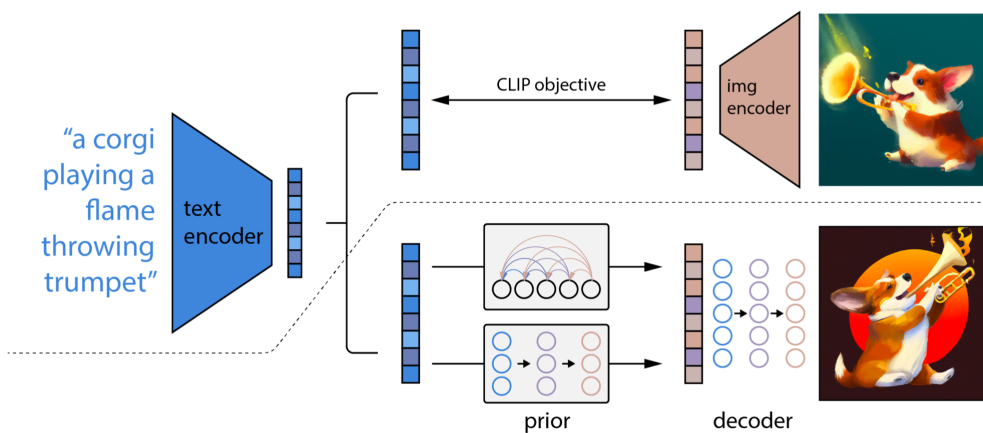
==🐼 Edited at 2022-10-28 by **Song1xinn**==

## 1. Introduce

### 1.1 DALL·E 2

DALL·E2: <https://openai.com/dall-e-2/> DALL·E mini: <https://huggingface.co/spaces/dalle-mini/dalle-mini> Imagen / Parti - Google

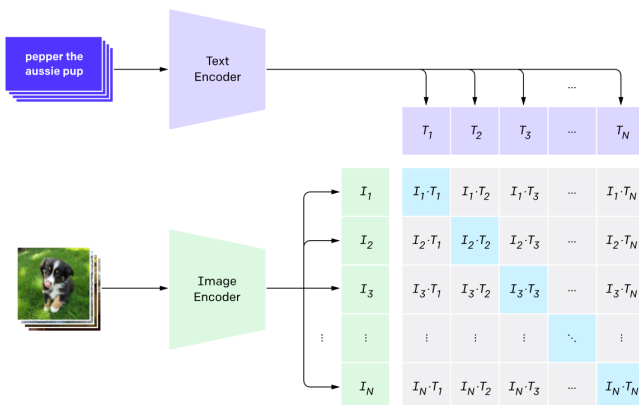
==DALL·E 2== CLIP + diffusion model



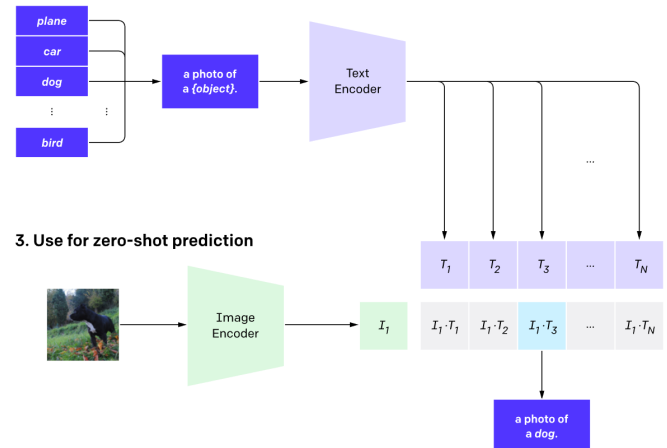
==CLIP==

[1]CLIP pre-trains an image encoder and a text encoder to predict which images were paired with which texts in our dataset. [2]Then use this behavior to turn CLIP into a **zero-shot classifier**. [3]Convert all of a dataset's classes into captions such as "a photo of a *dog*" and **predict the class of the caption** with a given image.

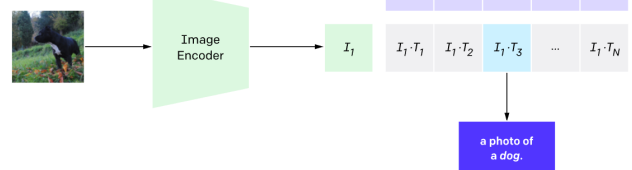
#### 1. Contrastive pre-training



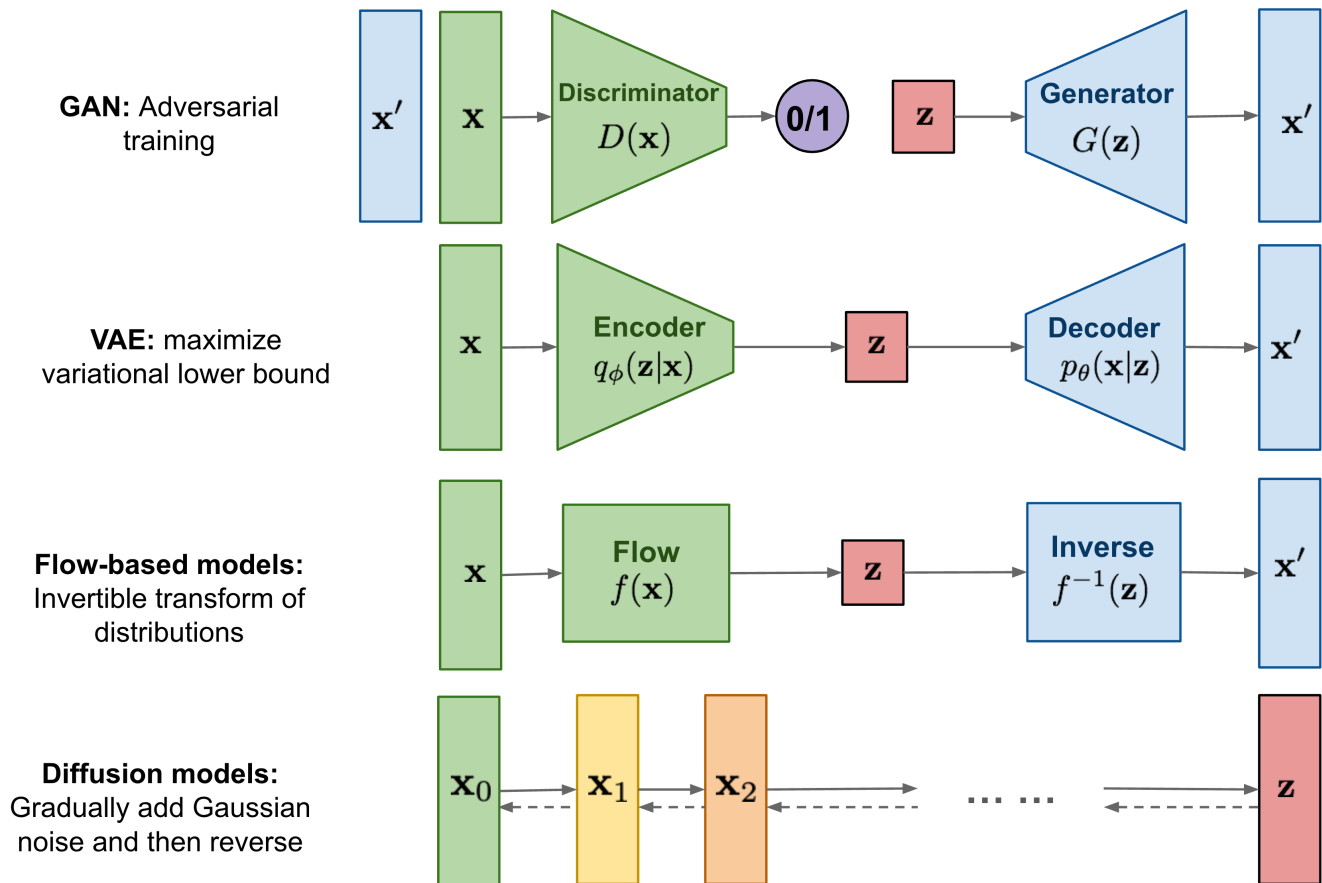
#### 2. Create dataset classifier from label text



#### 3. Use for zero-shot prediction



## 1.2 Generation Models

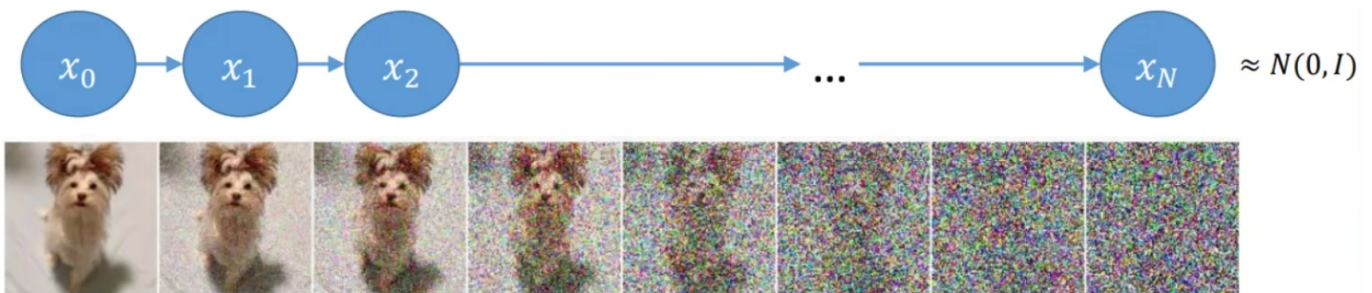


## 2. What's Diffusion Model

前提：所有的图像都满足自然中的分布（distribution），比如所有带有小猫的图都遵循一种分布、所有带有小狗的图都遵循一种分布。

### 2.1 Forward diffusion process (Training Process ONLY)

Given a data point sampled from a real data distribution  $x_0 \sim q(x)$ , let us define a **forward diffusion process** in which we add small amount of **Gaussian noise** to the sample in  $T$  steps, producing a sequence of noisy samples  $x_1, \dots, x_T$ . The data sample  $x_0$  gradually loses its distinguishable features as the step  $t$  becomes larger. Eventually when  $T \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $x_T$  is equivalent to an isotropic Gaussian distribution.



目标：  $q(x_T|x_0)$

给定如下公式，其中  $\{\beta_t \in (0,1)\}_{t=1}^T$ ，可以理解为添加的噪声的占比，是自定的函数，所以可以看作已知量。  $\alpha_t = 1 - \beta_t$

那么, 如果已知  $x_{t-1}$ , 我们设定  $x_t$  为下述公式, 其中  $\epsilon_t$  表示时刻  $t$  加的噪声:  $x_t = \sqrt{\alpha_t}x_{t-1} + \sqrt{1-\alpha_t}\epsilon_t$  同理,  $x_{t-1}$  可以由  $x_{t-2}$  表示, 再由于每一次添加噪声都是从高斯分布中采样的噪声, 即  $\epsilon_t \sim N(0, I)$ , 基于此, 我们还能推理得到  $x_t$  与  $x_{t-2}$  的关系, 其中  $\epsilon$  合并了两个高斯分布:  $x_t = \sqrt{\alpha_t}(\sqrt{\alpha_{t-1}}x_{t-2} + \sqrt{1-\alpha_{t-1}}\epsilon_{t-1}) + \sqrt{1-\alpha_t}\epsilon_t = \sqrt{\alpha_t}\sqrt{\alpha_{t-1}}x_{t-2} + \sqrt{\alpha_t}\sqrt{1-\alpha_{t-1}}\epsilon_{t-1} + \sqrt{1-\alpha_t}\epsilon_t = \sqrt{\alpha_t\alpha_{t-1}}x_{t-2} + \sqrt{1-\alpha_t\alpha_{t-1}}\epsilon$

==数学解释==

- 关于  $\epsilon_t$  的高斯分布可以写作:  $\epsilon_t \sim N(0, \sigma_1^2)$ , 乘上  $w$  后方差变为  $\sigma_1^2 * w^2$ , 加上  $b$  后均值变为  $0+b$ 。
- 如果两个相互独立的高斯分布  $\epsilon_1 \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$ ,  $\epsilon_2 \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$ , 那么  $\epsilon = (a\epsilon_1 + b\epsilon_2) \sim N(a\mu_1 + b\mu_2, a^2\sigma_1^2 + b^2\sigma_2^2)$
- 现在有两个高斯分布:  $\sqrt{\alpha_t(1-\alpha_{t-1})}\epsilon_{t-1} \sim N(0, \alpha_t(1-\alpha_{t-1}))$ ,  $\sqrt{1-\alpha_t}\epsilon_t \sim N(0, 1-\alpha_t)$  两个分布相加可以得到:  $\sqrt{\alpha_t(1-\alpha_{t-1})}\epsilon_{t-1} + \sqrt{1-\alpha_t}\epsilon_t \sim N(0, 1-\alpha_t\alpha_{t-1})$

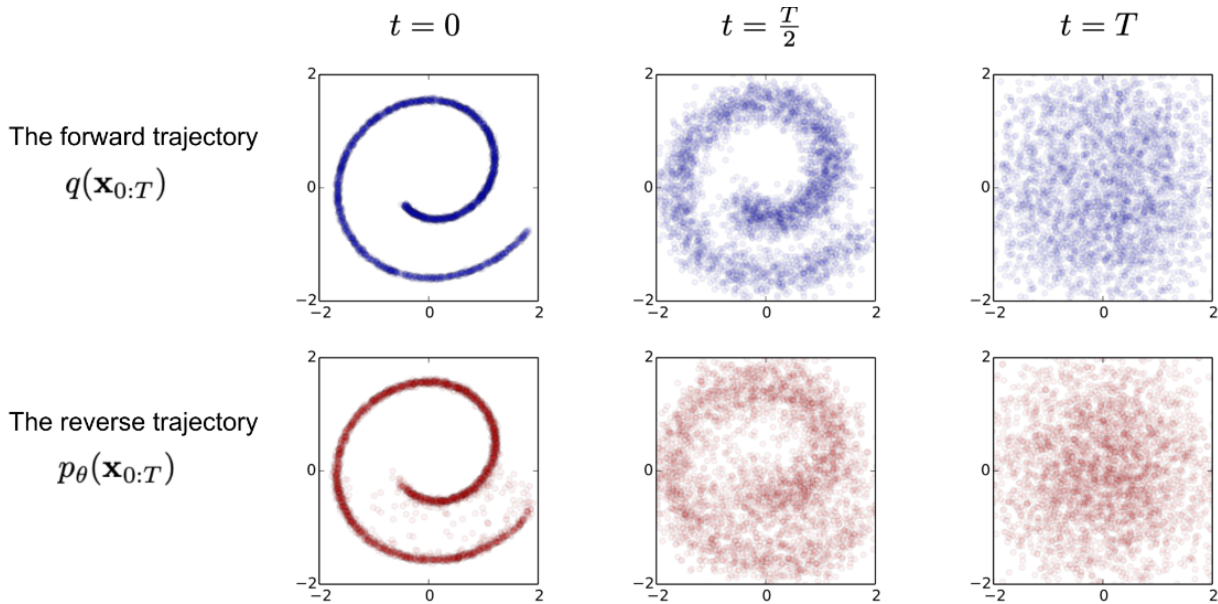
可以推理得到  $x_t$  与  $x_0$  的关系, 其中  $\bar{\alpha}_t$  表示累乘:  $x_t = \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t}x_0 + \sqrt{1-\bar{\alpha}_t}\epsilon$  ==回到概率分析==

给定初始的数据分布  $x_0 \sim q(x)$ , 可以不断地向分布中添加高斯噪声, 该噪声的方差以固定值  $\beta_t$  确定, 均值以  $\beta_t$  和当前时刻  $t$  的数据  $x_t$  决定。基于前一时去预测后一时是一个条件概率分布, 给定  $x_0$ ,  $x_1$  到  $x_T$  的联合概率分布可以写为条件概率分布相乘:  $q(x_{1:T}|x_0) = \prod_{t=1}^T q(x_t|x_{t-1}) \propto q(x_t|x_{t-1}) = N(x_t; \sqrt{1-\beta_t}x_{t-1}, \beta_t I)$  公式  $\eqref{11}$  中可以看出这个分布的均值是  $\sqrt{1-\beta_t}x_{t-1}$ , 方差是  $\beta_t$ , 可以得到由  $x_{t-1}$  表示的  $x_t$ , 也就是公式  $\eqref{2}$ 。和前面的推理原理相同, 通过对高斯分布的相加, 得到  $x_t$  关于  $x_0$  的条件概率分布。  $q(x_t|x_0) = N(x_t; \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t}x_0, (1-\bar{\alpha}_t)I)$  随着  $t$  的不断增大, 当  $T \rightarrow \infty$ , 最终数据分布  $x_T$  变成了一个各向独立的高斯分布。注意, 前向过程不包括任何需要学习的参数。

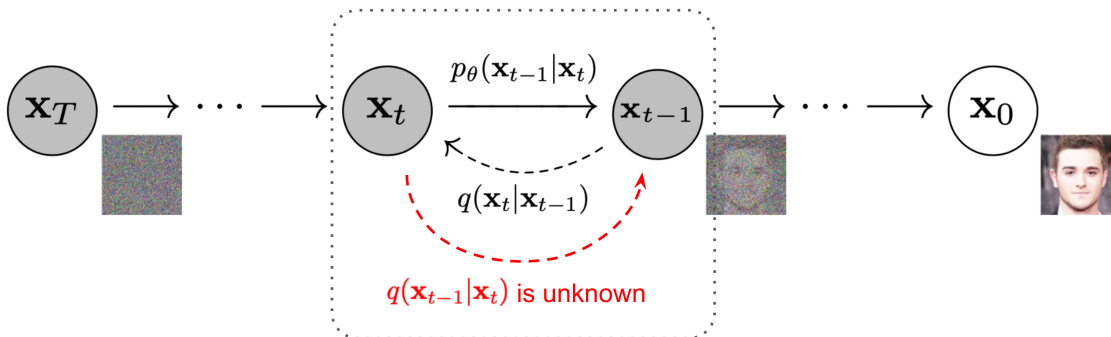
==🤖 Question == **Why forward diffusion process ?**

## 2.2 Reverse diffusion process

if we can reverse the above process and sample from  $q(x_{t-1}|x_t)$ , we will be able to recreate the true sample from a Gaussian noise input,  $x_T \sim N(0, I)$ . Note that if  $\beta_t$  is small enough,  $q(x_{t-1}|x_t)$  will also be Gaussian. Unfortunately, we cannot easily estimate  $q(x_{t-1}|x_t)$  because it needs to use the entire dataset and therefore we need to learn a **model  $p_\theta$**  to approximate these conditional probabilities in order to run the *reverse diffusion process*.



Use variational lower bound



目标:  $p_\theta(\mathbf{x}_0|\mathbf{x}_T)$

逆过程是从高斯噪声中回复原始数据，所以可以假设其也是一个高斯分布，在这里需要构建一个模型

$p_\theta$  来通过给定的噪声来预测出训练集的分布，从而可以通过从分布中采样来生成新的样本。

$$p_\theta(\mathbf{x}_{0:T}) = p(\mathbf{x}_T) \prod_{t=1}^T p_\theta(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_t) \quad p_\theta(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_t) = N(\mathbf{x}_{t-1};$$

$$\mu_\theta(\mathbf{x}_t, t), \Sigma_\theta(\mathbf{x}_t, t)) \quad \text{由于反向过程没办法直接求得 } \mathbf{x}_0 \text{ 与 } \mathbf{x}_t \text{ 之间的关系，}$$

即无法直接从噪声到图像，那么我们转换方式，我们可以先求  $\mathbf{x}_{t-1}$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_{t-2}$  ... 直到得到  $\mathbf{x}_0$ ，即先求

$q(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_t)$ ，再进一步建模。若给定  $\mathbf{x}_t, \mathbf{x}_0$  后验扩散条件概率  $q(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_t, \mathbf{x}_0)$  分布用公式表达：

$$q(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_t, \mathbf{x}_0) = N(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}; \tilde{\mu}_t(\mathbf{x}_t, \mathbf{x}_0), \tilde{\Sigma}_t(\mathbf{x}_t, \mathbf{x}_0)) \quad \text{根据贝叶斯公式，有：}$$

$$q(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_t, \mathbf{x}_0) = q(\mathbf{x}_t|\mathbf{x}_{t-1}, \mathbf{x}_0) \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_0)q(\mathbf{x}_t, \mathbf{x}_0)}{q(\mathbf{x}_t|\mathbf{x}_0)} \quad \text{将上式用分布表示，同时进行展开}$$

$$\propto \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{(\mathbf{x}_t - \sqrt{\alpha_t})\mathbf{x}_{t-1}}{\beta_t} + \frac{(\mathbf{x}_{t-1} - \sqrt{\alpha_{t-1}}\mathbf{x}_0)^2}{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t-1}} - \frac{(\mathbf{x}_t - \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t})\mathbf{x}_0}{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t}\right)\right) = \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right.$$

$$\left.\frac{\mathbf{x}_t^2 - 2\sqrt{\alpha_t}\mathbf{x}_t\mathbf{x}_{t-1} + \alpha_t\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^2}{\beta_t} + \frac{\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^2 - 2\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_{t-1}}\mathbf{x}_0\mathbf{x}_{t-1} + \bar{\alpha}_{t-1}\mathbf{x}_0^2}{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t-1}} - \frac{(\mathbf{x}_t - \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t})\mathbf{x}_0}{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t}\right)$$

$$= \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\alpha_t}{\beta_t} + \frac{1}{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t-1}}\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^2 - \frac{2\sqrt{\alpha_t}\mathbf{x}_t\mathbf{x}_{t-1}}{\beta_t} + \frac{1}{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t}\mathbf{x}_t\mathbf{x}_0 - \frac{2\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_{t-1}}\mathbf{x}_0\mathbf{x}_{t-1}}{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t-1}} + \frac{\bar{\alpha}_{t-1}\mathbf{x}_0^2}{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t-1}} - \frac{(\mathbf{x}_t - \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t})\mathbf{x}_0}{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t}\right)\right) \quad \text{将上式用分布表示，同时进行展开}$$

==数学解释==

- 根据前向过程，可以得到： $q(\mathbf{x}_t|\mathbf{x}_{t-1}, \mathbf{x}_0) = \sqrt{\alpha_t}\mathbf{x}_{t-1} + \sqrt{1 - \alpha_t}\epsilon \sim N(\sqrt{\alpha_t}\mathbf{x}_{t-1}, 1 - \alpha_t)$   
 $q(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}, \mathbf{x}_0) = \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_{t-1}}\mathbf{x}_0 + \sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t-1}}\epsilon \sim N(\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_{t-1}}\mathbf{x}_0, 1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t-1})$

$$\{q(x_t, x_0)\} = \sqrt{\alpha_t} x_0 + \sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t} \epsilon \sim N(\sqrt{\alpha_t} x_0, 1 - \bar{\alpha}_t)$$

- 高斯分布的概率密度函数：  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp(-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma})^2)$ ，于是有  $N(\mu, \sigma^2) \propto \exp(-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma})^2)$ ，展开后在  $\exp$  中，乘法就是相加，除法就是相减。

又因为  $\exp(-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma})^2) = \exp(-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{\sigma^2}x^2 - \frac{2\mu}{\sigma^2}x + \frac{\mu^2}{\sigma^2}))$ ，所以根据 [eqref{7}](#) 可以得到关于  $x_{t-1}$  的分布方差和均值：  
 $\tilde{\beta}_t = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\alpha_t} + \frac{1}{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t-1}}} = \frac{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t-1}}{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t} \cdot \beta_t$   
 $\tilde{\mu}_t(x_t, x_0) = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha_t}(1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t-1})}{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t} x_t + \frac{\sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t-1}}\beta_t}{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t} x_0$  [label{8}](#) 由于当前的已知是  $x_t$ ，在前向过程中推理了  $x_t$  与  $x_0$  的关系，那么利用公式 [eqref{4}](#) 将  $x_0$  用  $x_t$  来近似，有：  
 $x_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t}}(x_t - \sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t}\epsilon_t)$

$$\tilde{\mu}_t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_t}}(x_t - \frac{\beta_t}{\sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t}}\epsilon_t)$$

== 🤔 Question == **How to get  $\epsilon_t$ ?** 🤖 Train a model to predict it.

## 2.3 Algorithms

### 2.3.1 Training (Predict the noise)

Algorithm 1 Training	Note
1: repeat	
2: $x_0 \sim q(x_0)$	$x_0$ 为分布 $q$ 中随机采样的图像（数据集中取数据）
3: $t \sim \text{Uniform}(\{1, \dots, T\})$	$t$ 即扩散次数，从 $0$ 到 $T$ ，对不同的图像是不固定的
4: $\epsilon \sim N(0, I)$	$\epsilon$ 高斯分布 $N(0, I)$ 中随机采样的噪声（从前向过程获得）
5: Take gradient descent step on $\ \epsilon - \epsilon_\theta(\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t}x_0 + \sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t}\epsilon, t)\ ^2$	$\epsilon_\theta$ 即训练的模型，括号内是输入：时间以及 $x_t$
6: until converged	

### 2.3.2 Sampling (To get $x_0$ )

Algorithm 2 Sampling	Note
1: $x_T \sim N(0, I)$	$x_T$ 高斯分布 $N(0, I)$ 中随机采样的噪声
2: for $t = T, \dots, 1$ do	
3: $z \sim N(0, I)$ if $t > 1$ , else $z = 0$	$t = 1$ 即 $x_0$ 时刻没有噪声，其他时刻都有从分布中采样的噪声（重参数）

Algorithm 2 Sampling	Note
4: $x_{t-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_t}}(x_t - \frac{1-\alpha_t}{\sqrt{1-\bar{\alpha}_t}}\epsilon_{\theta}(x_t, t)) + \sigma_{t-1}z$	
5: <b>end for</b>	
6: <b>return</b> $x_0$	

### 3. Code

- diffusion model demo
- diffusion in DALL·E 2 (image generation)

### References:

[1] Radford A, Kim J W, Hallacy C, et al. Learning transferable visual models from natural language supervision[C]//International Conference on Machine Learning. PMLR, 2021: 8748-8763. [2] **Ho J, Jain A, Abbeel P. Denoising diffusion probabilistic models[J]. Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems, 2020, 33: 6840-6851.** [3] <https://openai.com/dall-e-2/> [4] <https://huggingface.co/spaces/dalle-mini/dalle-mini> [5] <https://lilianweng.github.io/posts/2021-07-11-diffusion-models/> [6] [https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1b541197HX/?spm\\_id\\_from=333.788&vd\\_source=7020551ede7e34125c5de7acc9417f8d](https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1b541197HX/?spm_id_from=333.788&vd_source=7020551ede7e34125c5de7acc9417f8d) [7] [https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1tY4y1N7jg/?spm\\_id\\_from=333.788.recommend\\_more\\_video.1&vd\\_source=7020551ede7e34125c5de7acc9417f8d](https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1tY4y1N7jg/?spm_id_from=333.788.recommend_more_video.1&vd_source=7020551ede7e34125c5de7acc9417f8d) [8] <https://github.com/heejkoo/Awesome-Diffusion-Models> [9] [https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1ad4y1c7vY/?spm\\_id\\_from=333.337.search-card.all.click&vd\\_source=7020551ede7e34125c5de7acc9417f8d](https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1ad4y1c7vY/?spm_id_from=333.337.search-card.all.click&vd_source=7020551ede7e34125c5de7acc9417f8d)