

Generative Modeling by Estimating Gradients of the Data Distribution

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ABSTRACT

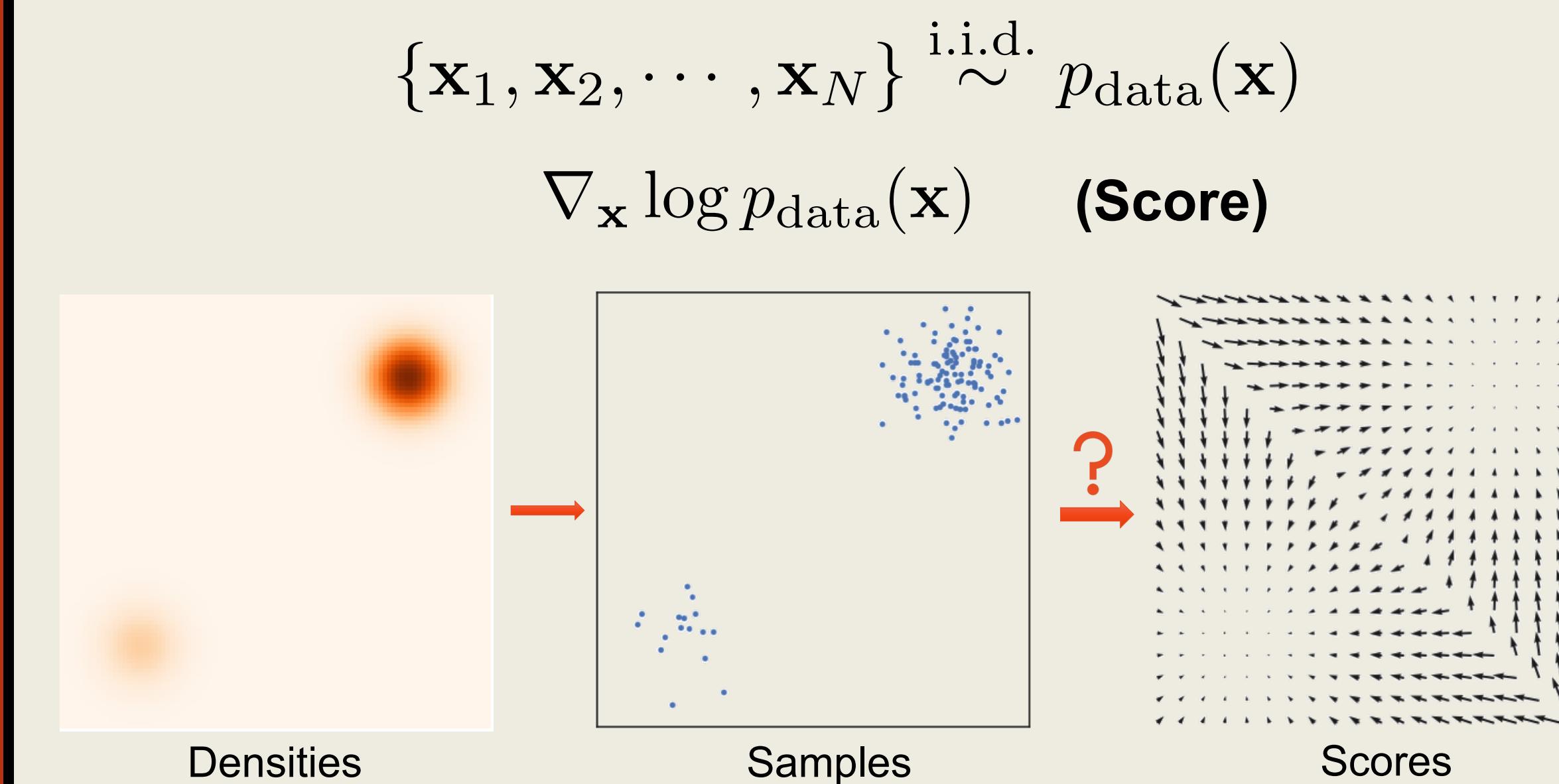
- We propose score-based generative modeling as a new framework for building generative models, where we first estimate the gradient of data distribution and then sample with Langevin dynamics.
- We analyze a straightforward implementation of score-based generative models and pinpoint several pitfalls.
- We propose the noise conditional score network (NCSN) and annealed Langevin dynamics to improve score-based generative modeling.
- Experimentally, we show that our approach can generate high quality images that were previously only produced by the best likelihood-based models or GANs. We achieve the new state-of-the-art inception score on CIFAR-10, and an FID score comparable to SNGANs.

Code:



SCORE-BASED GENERATIVE MODELING

Score Estimation:



Score Matching (Hyvärinen 2005):

$$s_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}) : \mathbb{R}^D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^D \text{ (Score Model)}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_{p(\mathbf{x})} [\|\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log p(\mathbf{x}) - s_{\theta}(\mathbf{x})\|_2^2]$$

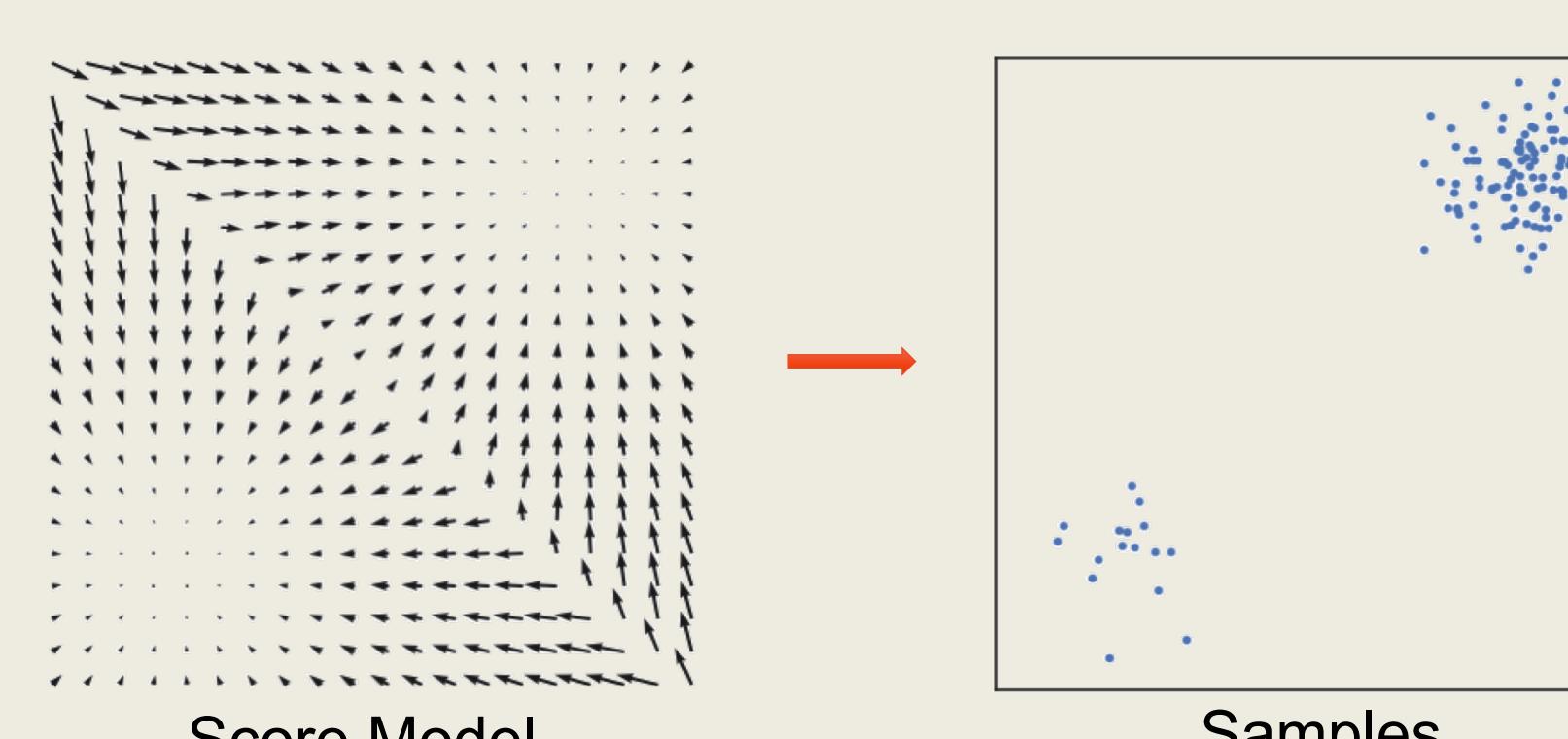
(integration by parts)

$$\mathbb{E}_{p(\mathbf{x})} \left[\frac{1}{2} \|s_{\theta}(\mathbf{x})\|_2^2 + \text{tr} \left(\underbrace{\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} s_{\theta}(\mathbf{x})}_{\text{Jacobian of } s_{\theta}(\mathbf{x})} \right) \right]$$

Denoising Score Matching (Vincent 2010)

Sliced Score Matching (Song et al. 2019)

Langevin dynamics:



- Initialize $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_0 \sim \pi(\mathbf{x})$
- Repeat for $t \leftarrow 1, 2, \dots, T$

$$\mathbf{z}_t \sim \mathcal{N}(0, I)$$

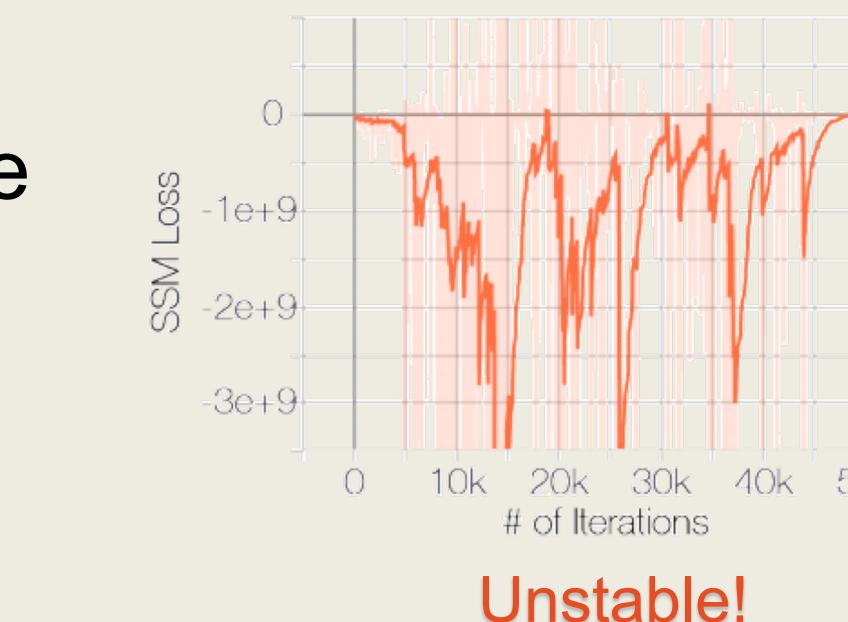
$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t \leftarrow \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t-1} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log p(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{t-1}) + \sqrt{\epsilon} \mathbf{z}_t$$

(approximate with $s_{\theta}(\mathbf{x})$!)

CHALLENGES OF SCORE-BASED GENERATIVE MODELING

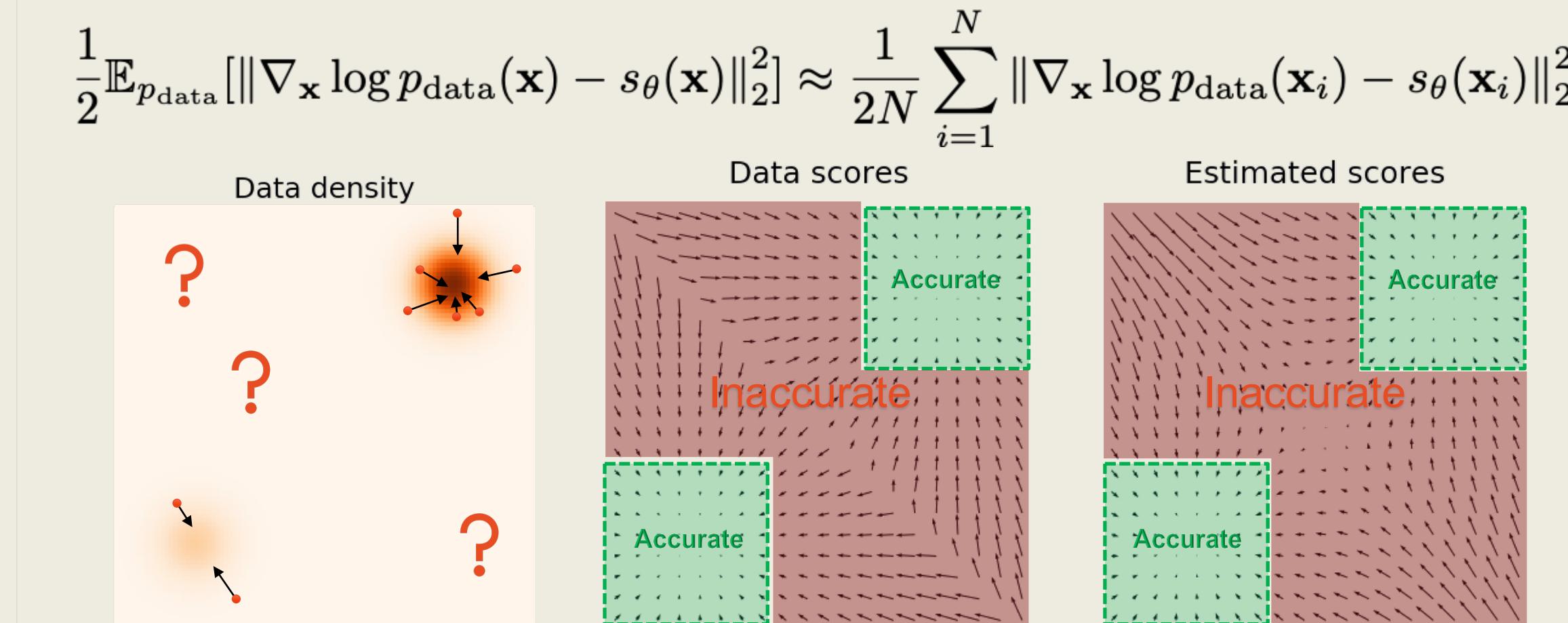
Ill-defined Scores:

- The data distribution is supported on a low dimensional manifold
- The data distribution is discrete

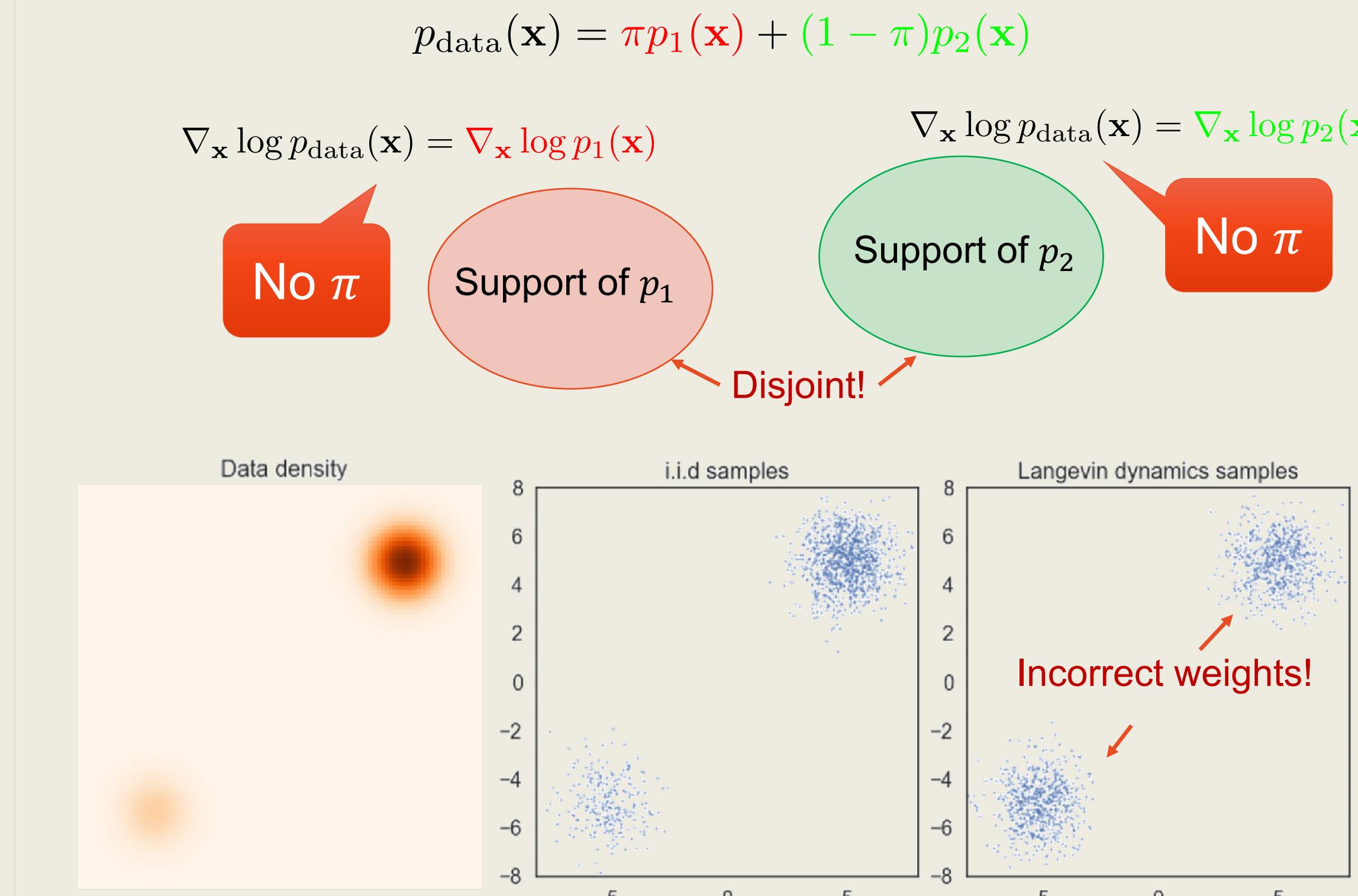


Low Data Density Regions:

Inaccurate score estimation:

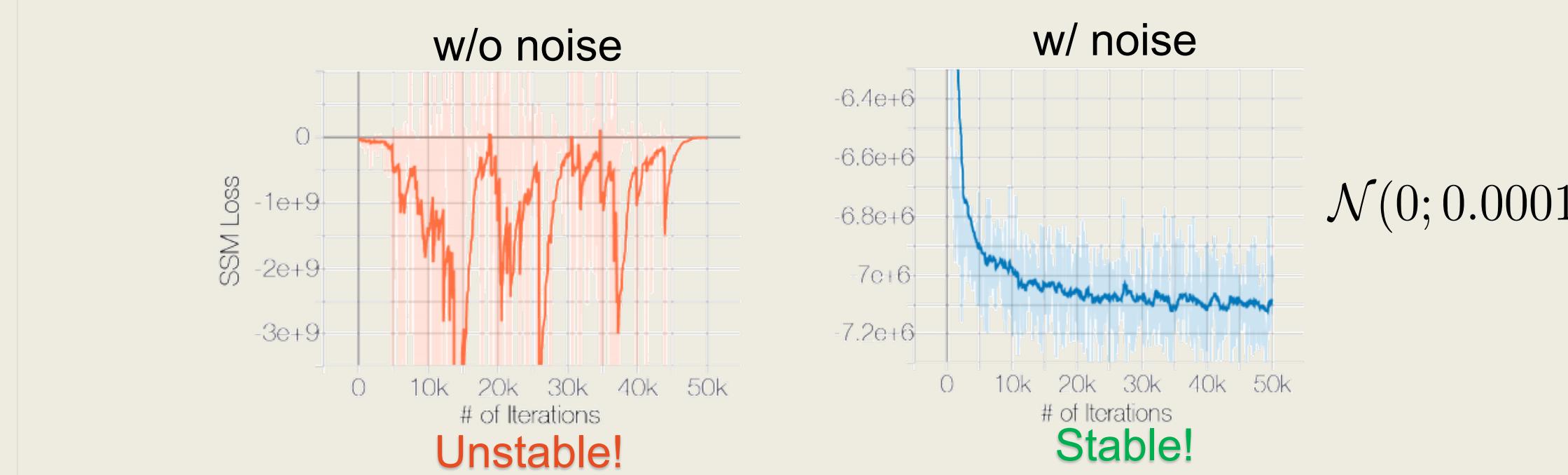


Slow mixing of Langevin dynamics:



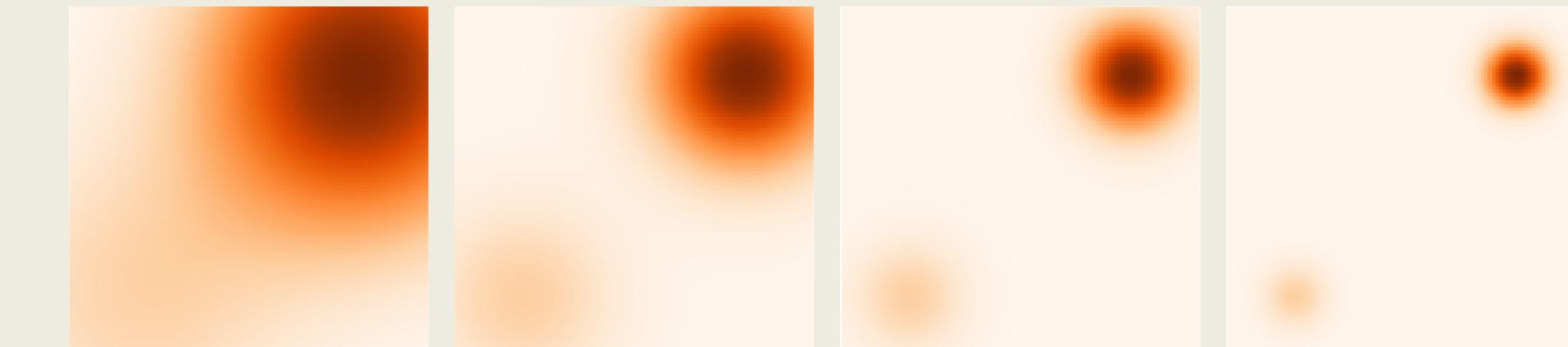
NOISE CONDITIONAL SCORE NETWORKS

Gaussian Perturbation:



Noise Conditional Score Networks (NCSN):

$$\sigma_1 > \sigma_2 > \dots > \sigma_{L-1} > \sigma_L$$



$$s_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}, \sigma) \quad (\text{NCSN})$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\{\sigma_i\}_{i=1}^L}(\theta) = \lambda(\sigma_1)\ell_{\sigma_1}(\theta) + \lambda(\sigma_2)\ell_{\sigma_2}(\theta) + \dots + \lambda(\sigma_L)\ell_{\sigma_L}(\theta)$$

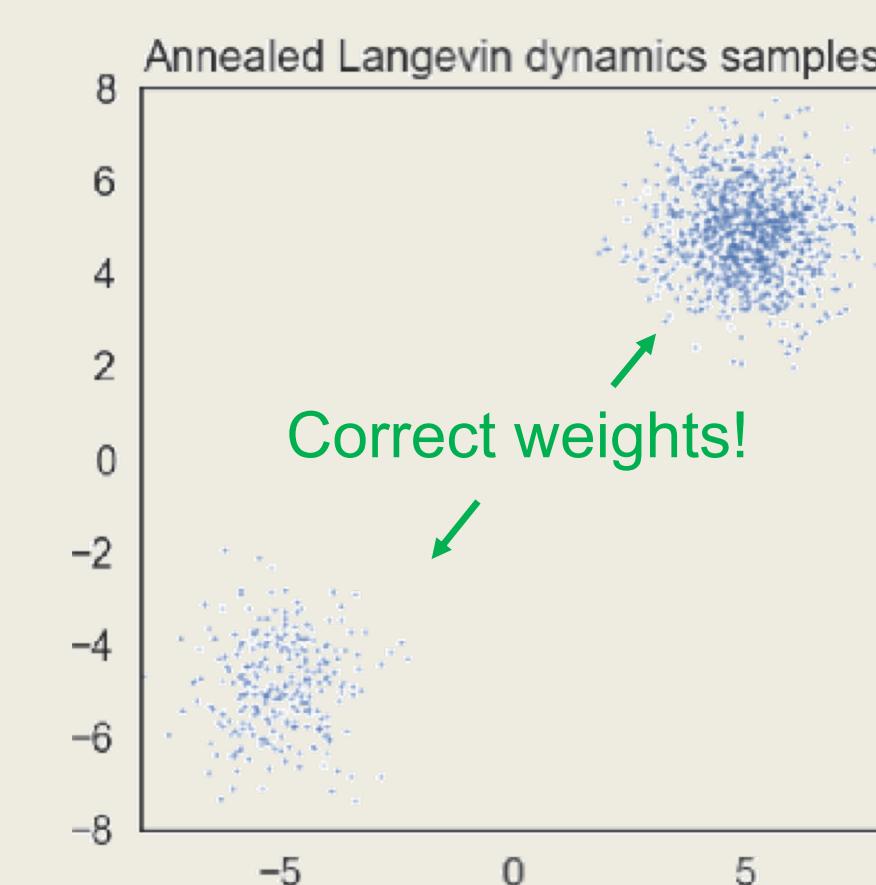
(Objective: mixture of score matching)

Annealed Langevin dynamics:

Algorithm 1 Annealed Langevin dynamics.

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

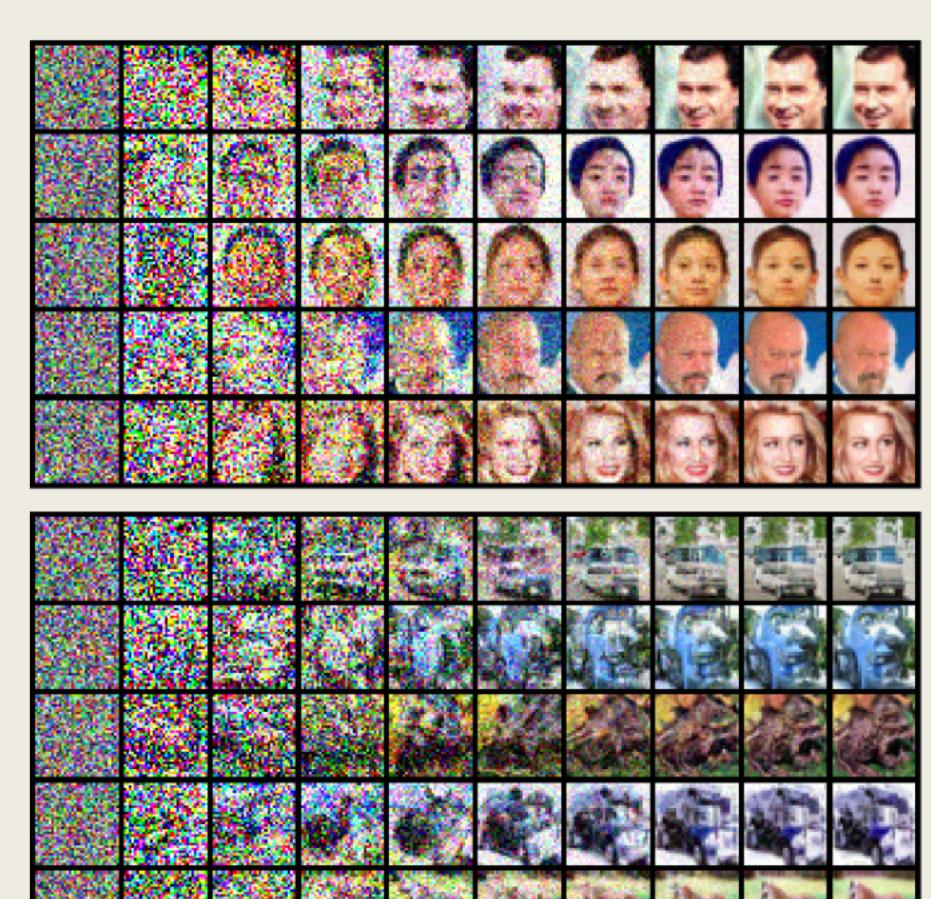
- 1: Initialize $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_0$.
- 2: **for** $i \leftarrow 1$ to L **do**
- 3: $\alpha_i \leftarrow \epsilon \cdot \sigma_i^2 / \sigma_L^2$ $\triangleright \alpha_i$ is the step size.
- 4: **for** $t \leftarrow 1$ to T **do**
- 5: Draw $\mathbf{z}_t \sim \mathcal{N}(0, I)$
- 6: $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_t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



EXPERIMENTS

Model	Inception	FID
CIFAR-10 Unconditional		
PixelCNN [59]	4.60	65.93
PixelINQ [42]	5.29	49.46
EBM [12]	6.02	40.58
WGAN-GP [18]	7.86 ± .07	36.4
MoLM [45]	7.90 ± .10	18.9
SNGAN [36]	8.22 ± .05	21.7
ProgressiveGAN [25]	8.80 ± .05	-
NCSN (Ours)	8.87 ± .12	25.32
CIFAR-10 Conditional		
EBM [12]	8.30	37.9
SNGAN [36]	8.60 ± .08	25.5
BigGAN [6]	9.22	14.73

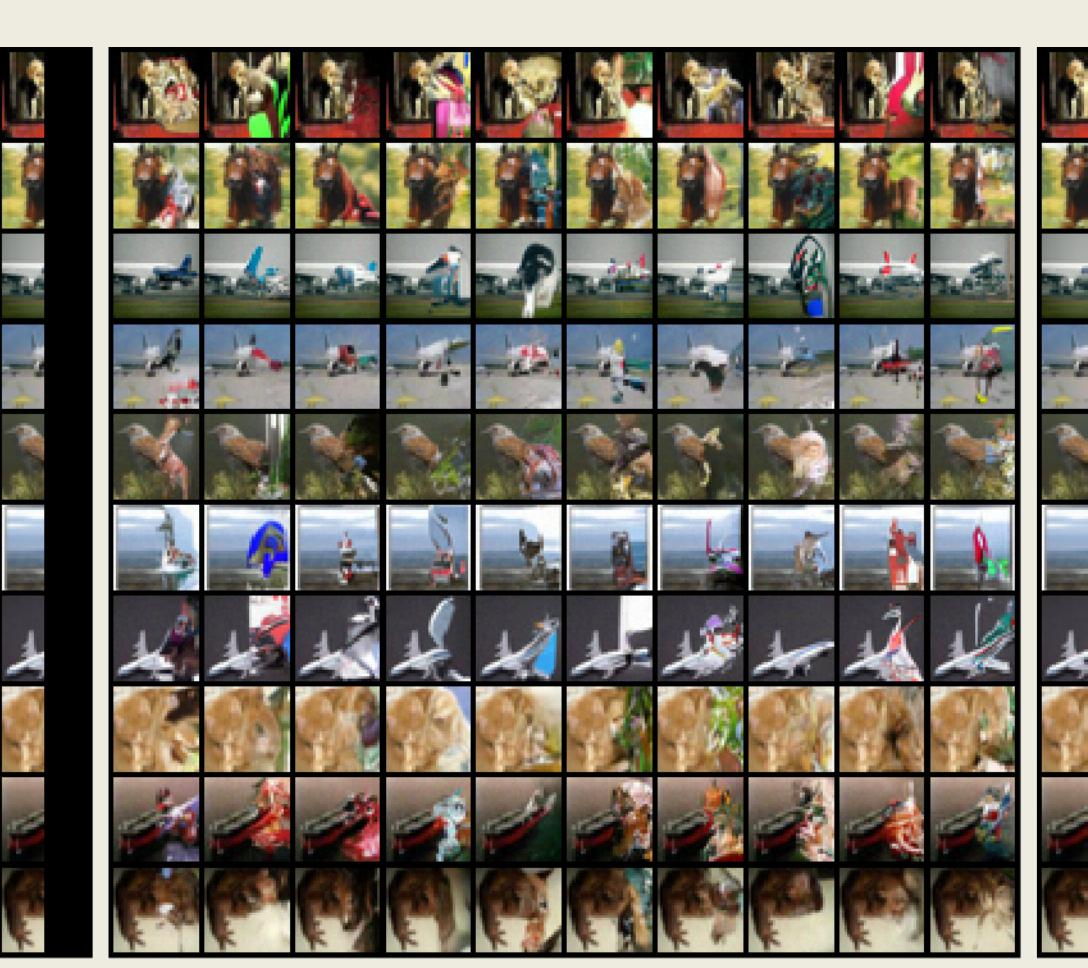
Inception and FID scores



Sampling procedure



Inpainting CelebA images



Inpainting CIFAR-10 images