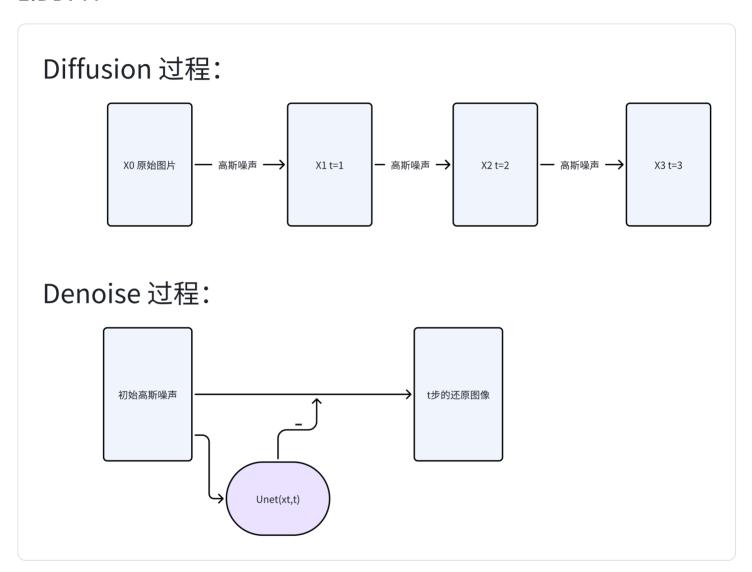
# Diffusion&&Flow Matching 学生证准备一下

### 1.DDPM



- Diffusion Process: 加噪过程。取一张干净的图片  $x_0$  ,逐步往上添加高斯噪声,执行T步后生成纯高斯噪声  $x_T$  。这个过程中遵从的分布,记为  $q(x_t|x_{t-1})$
- **Denoise Process**:去噪过程。这一步中我们训练一个UNet架构的去噪模型,它吃  $x_t$  和 t ,然后去预测噪声  $\epsilon_{\theta}$  ,使得  $\epsilon_{\theta}$  逼近Diffusion Process对应步骤中采样的真值噪声  $\epsilon_{t}$  。这个过程中遵从的分布,我们记为  $p_{\theta}(x_{t-1}|x_{t})$  。其中,  $\theta$  表示UNet参数。

# 1.1 数学原理

我们的目标是让模型产生的p分布接近于q分布,此即

$$argmin_{\theta} KL(P_{data}||P_{\theta})$$

1) 转为P形式

$$argmax_{ heta}\prod_{i=1}^{m}P_{ heta}(x_{i})$$

2) Evidence Lower Bound (ELBO)优化

$$log P_{ heta}(x) \geq E_{q_{\phi}(x_{1}:x_{T}|x_{0})} log rac{P_{ heta}(x_{0}:x_{T})}{q_{\phi}(x_{1}:x_{T}|x_{0})}$$

3) 进一步拆解,优化目标转为最大化

$$\sum_{t=2}^T E_{q(x_t|x_0)}[D_{KL}(q(x_{t-1}|x_t,x_0)||p_{ heta}(x_{t-1}|x_t)]$$

4)推导出q的分布

$$\mu_q: rac{\sqrt{ar{lpha}_{t-1}}eta_t x_0 + \sqrt{lpha_t}(1-ar{lpha}_{t-1})x_t}{1-ar{lpha}_t} \qquad \longleftarrow \qquad \mu_{ heta}$$

$$\sigma_q^2:rac{(1-lpha_t)(1-arlpha_{t-1})}{1-arlpha_t} \hspace{1.5cm} \longleftarrow \hspace{1.5cm} \sigma_{ heta}^2$$

DDPM方差为常数,所以模型只需要去预测均值

5) 然后我们再次重写均值Uq

$$egin{aligned} \mu_q &= rac{\sqrt{ar{lpha}_{t-1}}eta_t x_0 + \sqrt{lpha_t}(1-ar{lpha}_{t-1}) x_t}{1-ar{lpha}_t} \ &= rac{\sqrt{ar{lpha}_{t-1}}eta_t rac{x_t - \sqrt{1-ar{lpha}_t}\epsilon}{\sqrt{ar{lpha}_t}} + \sqrt{lpha_t}(1-ar{lpha}_{t-1}) x_t}{1-ar{lpha}_t} \ &= rac{1}{\sqrt{ar{lpha}_t}}(x_t - rac{1-lpha_t}{\sqrt{1-ar{lpha}_t}}\epsilon) \end{aligned}$$

xt是已知值,alphat是参数,那么就只需要让模型去预测噪声了。

然后通过MSE\_LOSS 来训练我们的Unet模型

## 1.2 源码解读

### (1) Diffusion类

```
1 from typing import Tuple, Optional
 2 import torch
 3 import torch.nn.functional as F
4 import torch.utils.data
 5 from torch import nn
 6 from labml_nn.diffusion.ddpm.utils import gather
 7 class DenoiseDiffusion:
 8
       Denoise Diffusion
9
       0.00
10
11
12
       def __init__(self, eps_model: nn.Module, n_steps: int, device:
   torch.device):
           0.00
13
14
           Params:
               eps_model: UNet去噪模型。
15
               n_steps: 训练总步数T
16
               device: 训练所用硬件
17
           0.000
18
           super().__init__()
19
           # 定义UNet架构模型
20
```

```
21
          self.eps_model = eps_model
          # 人为设置超参数beta,满足beta随着t的增大而增大,同时将beta搬运到训练硬件上
22
          self.beta = torch.linspace(0.0001, 0.02, n_steps).to(device)
23
          # 根据beta计算alpha
24
          self.alpha = 1. - self.beta
25
          # 根据alpha计算alpha bar
26
          self.alpha_bar = torch.cumprod(self.alpha, dim=0)
27
          # 定义训练总步长
28
          self.n steps = n_steps
29
          # sampling中的sigma_t
30
          self.sigma2 = self.beta
31
32
      def q_xt_x0(self, x0: torch.Tensor, t: torch.Tensor) ->
33
   Tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor]:
34
          Diffusion Process的中间步骤,根据x0和t,推导出xt所服从的高斯分布的mean和var
35
          Params:
36
              x0:来自训练数据的干净的图片
37
              t: 某一步time_step
38
39
              mean: xt所服从的高斯分布的均值
40
              var: xt所服从的高斯分布的方差
41
          11 11 11
42
43
44
          # gather: 人为定义的函数,从一连串超参中取出当前t对应的超参alpha bar
45
          # 由于xt = sqrt(alpha_bar_t) * x0 + sqrt(1-alpha_bar_t) * epsilon
46
          # 其中epsilon~N(0, I)
47
          # 因此根据高斯分布性质, xt~N(sqrt(alpha_bar_t) * x0, 1-alpha_bar_t)
48
          # 即为我们要求的mean和var
49
50
          mean = gather(self.alpha_bar, t) ** 0.5 * x0
51
          var = 1 - gather(self.alpha_bar, t)
52
53
54
          return mean, var
55
      def q_sample(self, x0: torch.Tensor, t: torch.Tensor, eps:
56
   Optional[torch.Tensor] = None):
57
          Diffusion Process,根据xt所服从的高斯分布的mean和var,求出xt
58
59
          Params:
              x0:来自训练数据的干净的图片
60
              t: 某一步time_step
61
          Return:
62
              xt: 第t时刻加完噪声的图片
63
          .....
64
65
```

```
66
            # xt = sgrt(alpha bar t) * x0 + sgrt(1-alpha bar t) * epsilon
67
            # = mean + sqrt(var) * epsilon
68
            # 其中, epsilon~N(0, I)
69
70
71
            if eps is None:
72
                eps = torch.randn_like(x0)
73
74
            mean, var = self.q_xt_x0(x0, t)
75
            return mean + (var ** 0.5) * eps
76
77
        def p_sample(self, xt: torch.Tensor, t: torch.Tensor):
            0.00
78
79
            Sampling, 当模型训练好之后,根据x_t和t,推出x_{t-1}
            Params:
80
               x t: t时刻的图片
81
                t: 某一步time_step
82
83
            Return:
               x {t-1}: 第t-1时刻的图片
84
            11 11 11
85
86
            # eps model: 训练好的UNet去噪模型
87
            # eps theta: 用训练好的UNet去噪模型,预测第t步的噪声
88
89
            eps_theta = self.eps_model(xt, t)
90
            # 根据Sampling提供的公式,推导出x {t-1}
91
            alpha_bar = gather(self.alpha_bar, t)
92
            alpha = gather(self.alpha, t)
93
            eps\_coef = (1 - alpha) / (1 - alpha\_bar) ** .5
94
            mean = \frac{1}{\sqrt{alpha}} \times \frac{0.5}{x} \times (xt - eps\_coef * eps\_theta)
95
96
            var = gather(self.sigma2, t)
            eps = torch.randn(xt.shape, device=xt.device)
97
98
            return mean + (var ** .5) * eps
99
100
101
        def loss(self, x0: torch.Tensor, noise: Optional[torch.Tensor] = None):
102
            1. 随机抽取一个time_step_t
103
            2. 执行diffusion process(g_sample),随机生成噪声epsilon~N(0, I),
104
               然后根据x0, t和epsilon计算xt
105
            3. 使用UNet去噪模型(p sample),根据xt和t得到预测噪声epsilon theta
106
            4. 计算mse_loss(epsilon, epsilon_theta) 也可以是别的Loss
107
108
109
110
            Params:
111
                x0:来自训练数据的干净的图片
                noise: diffusion process中随机抽样的噪声epsilon~N(0, I)
112
```

```
113
           Return:
               loss: 真实噪声和预测噪声之间的loss
114
115
116
           batch_size = x0.shape[0]
117
           # 随机抽样t
118
           t = torch.randint(0, self.n_steps, (batch_size,), device=x0.device,
119
    dtype=torch.long)
120
            # 如果为传入噪声,则从N(O, I)中抽样噪声
121
           if noise is None:
122
               noise = torch.randn_like(x0)
123
124
           # 执行Diffusion process, 计算xt
125
           xt = self.q_sample(x0, t, eps=noise)
126
           # 执行Denoise Process, 得到预测的噪声epsilon_theta
127
           eps_theta = self.eps_model(xt, t)
128
129
130
           # 返回真实噪声和预测噪声之间的mse loss
           return F.mse_loss(noise, eps_theta)
131
```

(2) 然后就是我们是需要预测噪声嘛,所以用Unet,这里感觉也是可以用别的,MiniUnet等

```
1
 2
 3 from typing import Tuple, Optional
 4
 5 import torch
 6 import torch.nn.functional as F
7 import torch.utils.data
8 from torch import nn
9
10 from labml_nn.diffusion.ddpm.utils import gather
11
12 class DenoiseDiffusion:
13
       Denoise Diffusion
14
       0.010
15
16
       def __init__(self, eps_model: nn.Module, n_steps: int, device:
17
   torch.device):
           0.00
18
           Params:
19
20
               eps_model: UNet去噪模型。
               n_steps: 训练总步数T
21
```

```
device: 训练所用硬件
22
          0.00
23
          super().__init__()
24
          # 定义UNet架构模型
25
          self.eps_model = eps_model
26
          # 人为设置超参数beta,满足beta随着t的增大而增大,同时将beta搬运到训练硬件上
27
          self.beta = torch.linspace(0.0001, 0.02, n steps).to(device)
28
          # 根据beta计算alpha
29
          self.alpha = 1. - self.beta
30
          # 根据alpha计算alpha bar
31
          self.alpha bar = torch.cumprod(self.alpha, dim=0)
32
          # 定义训练总步长
33
          self.n_steps = n_steps
34
          # sampling中的sigma_t
35
          self.sigma2 = self.beta
36
37
      def q_xt_x0(self, x0: torch.Tensor, t: torch.Tensor) ->
38
   Tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor]:
39
          Diffusion Process的中间步骤,根据x0和t,推导出xt所服从的高斯分布的mean和var
40
41
          Params:
              x0:来自训练数据的干净的图片
42
              t: 某一步time_step
43
          Return:
44
              mean: xt所服从的高斯分布的均值
45
              var: xt所服从的高斯分布的方差
46
          0.00
47
48
49
          # gather: 人为定义的函数,从一连串超参中取出当前t对应的超参alpha bar
50
          # 由于xt = sqrt(alpha_bar_t) * x0 + sqrt(1-alpha_bar_t) * epsilon
51
          # 其中epsilon~N(0, I)
52
          # 因此根据高斯分布性质,xt~N(sqrt(alpha_bar_t) * x0, 1-alpha_bar_t)
53
          # 即为我们要求的mean和var
54
55
56
          mean = gather(self.alpha_bar, t) ** 0.5 * x0
          var = 1 - gather(self.alpha_bar, t)
57
58
59
          return mean, var
60
      def q_sample(self, x0: torch.Tensor, t: torch.Tensor, eps:
61
   Optional[torch.Tensor] = None):
62
          Diffusion Process,根据xt所服从的高斯分布的mean和var,求出xt
63
          Params:
64
              x0:来自训练数据的干净的图片
65
              t: 某一步time_step
66
```

```
67
            Return:
                xt: 第t时刻加完噪声的图片
68
69
70
71
            # xt = sqrt(alpha_bar_t) * x0 + sqrt(1-alpha_bar_t) * epsilon
72
73
            # = mean + sqrt(var) * epsilon
            # 其中, epsilon~N(0, I)
74
75
            if eps is None:
76
77
                eps = torch.randn_like(x0)
78
79
            mean, var = self.q_xt_x0(x0, t)
            return mean + (var ** 0.5) * eps
80
81
82
        def p_sample(self, xt: torch.Tensor, t: torch.Tensor):
            0.00
83
84
            Sampling, 当模型训练好之后,根据x_t和t,推出x_{t-1}
85
                x t: t时刻的图片
86
                t: 某一步time_step
87
            Return:
88
                x_{t-1}: 第t-1时刻的图片
89
            HHH
90
91
            # eps model: 训练好的UNet去噪模型
92
            # eps theta: 用训练好的UNet去噪模型,预测第t步的噪声
93
            eps_theta = self.eps_model(xt, t)
94
95
            # 根据Sampling提供的公式,推导出x {t-1}
96
            alpha_bar = gather(self.alpha_bar, t)
97
            alpha = gather(self.alpha, t)
98
            eps\_coef = (1 - alpha) / (1 - alpha\_bar) ** .5
99
            mean = \frac{1}{\sqrt{alpha}} \times \frac{0.5}{x} \times (xt - eps\_coef \times eps\_theta)
100
            var = gather(self.sigma2, t)
101
102
            eps = torch.randn(xt.shape, device=xt.device)
103
104
            return mean + (var ** .5) * eps
105
        def loss(self, x0: torch.Tensor, noise: Optional[torch.Tensor] = None):
106
            0.000
107
            1. 随机抽取一个time_step t
108
            2. 执行diffusion process(q_sample),随机生成噪声epsilon~N(0, I),
109
               然后根据x0, t和epsilon计算xt
110
            3. 使用UNet去噪模型(p sample),根据xt和t得到预测噪声epsilon theta
111
112
            4. 计算mse_loss(epsilon, epsilon_theta) 也可以是别的Loss
113
```

```
114
115
           Params:
               x0:来自训练数据的干净的图片
116
               noise: diffusion process中随机抽样的噪声epsilon~N(0, I)
117
           Return:
118
               loss: 真实噪声和预测噪声之间的loss
119
           .....
120
121
122
           batch_size = x0.shape[0]
           # 随机抽样t
123
           t = torch.randint(0, self.n_steps, (batch_size,), device=x0.device,
124
    dtype=torch.long)
125
           # 如果为传入噪声,则从N(O, I)中抽样噪声
126
127
           if noise is None:
               noise = torch.randn_like(x0)
128
129
130
           # 执行Diffusion process, 计算xt
           xt = self.q_sample(x0, t, eps=noise)
131
           # 执行Denoise Process, 得到预测的噪声epsilon_theta
132
           eps_theta = self.eps_model(xt, t)
133
134
           # 返回真实噪声和预测噪声之间的mse loss
135
136
           return F.mse_loss(noise, eps_theta)
```

#### (3) 然后就可以写我们的主要的训练部分了

```
1 def train(self):
     11 11 11
2
3
      单epoch训练DDPM
      111111
4
5
      # 遍历每一个batch (monit是自定义类,负责数据读取等)
6
      for data in monit.iterate('Train', self.data_loader):
7
          # step数+1 (tracker是自定义类,记录日志等)
8
         tracker.add global step()
9
         # 将这个batch的数据移动到GPU上
10
         data = data.to(self.device)
11
12
         # 每个batch开始时,梯度清0
13
         self.optimizer.zero_grad()
14
         # self.diffusion即为DenoiseModel实例,执行forward, 计算loss
15
         loss = self.diffusion.loss(data)
16
17
         loss.backward()
         self.optimizer.step()
18
```

```
19
          #tracker.save('loss', loss)
20
21 def sample(self):
       mmm
22
      利用当前模型,将一张随机高斯噪声(xt)逐步还原回x0,
23
      x0将用于评估模型效果(例如FID分数)
24
       0.00
25
      with torch.no_grad():
26
           # 随机抽取n samples张纯高斯噪声
27
          x = torch.randn([self.n_samples, self.image_channels, self.image_size,
28
   self.image_size],
                              device=self.device)
29
30
          # 对每一张噪声,按照sample公式,还原回x0
31
          for t_ in monit.iterate('Sample', self.n_steps):
32
33
              t = self.n_steps - t_ - 1
              x = self.diffusion.p_sample(x, x.new_full((self.n_samples,), t,
34
   dtype=torch.long))
35
          # 保存x0
36
37
          tracker.save('sample', x)
38
39 def run(self):
       0.00
40
      train主函数
41
42
       for _ in monit.loop(self.epochs):
43
          self.train()
44
          self.sample()
45
          tracker.new_line()
46
          # 保存模型 (experiment是这个模块自定义类,为了方便存读,快速开启实验)
47
          experiment.save_checkpoint()
48
```

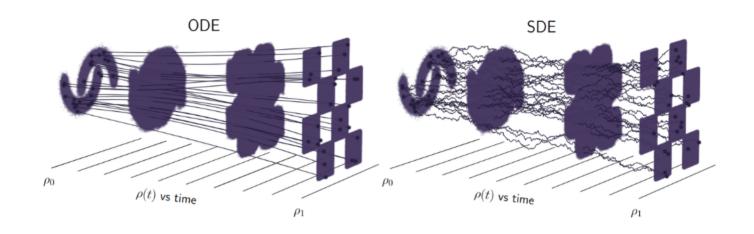
# 2.Flow Matching

我们可以从DDPM的过程知道,其每一步都是做了一个map映射(自身+高斯噪声,相当于一个线性映射)关键是这样子每一步每一步地是离散的,在预测和训练都需要考虑每一步t,t可能还会很大。 Flow matching把这中间的过程看作是连续的,用ODE的思想来解决。最后发现非常方便快捷且结论 很漂亮(向量场=x1-x0)

### 1.1 数学原理

我们知道生成式模型本质是从已知分布采样并通过某种变换得到目标分布,核心是在已知分布的情况下,如何建模得到目标分布的过程。比如DDPM,是从已知的高斯分布采样,通过逐渐的去噪得到目标分布,其建模过程本质上是在目标数据分布到先验分布的过程中不断加噪,并对噪声预测进行建模,从高观点下看的话实际上是在求解随机微分方程SDE

类似于下图,ODE是SDE的一种特殊情况



$$dx = u_t(x) dt$$

u为速度场,x为每个数据点

这里用 ut(x) 代替 u(t,x),包括后续内容,我们约定俗成的把时间项t放到脚标。常微分方程满足边界条件  $x0\sim p0$  和  $x1\sim p1$ ,其中 p0 和 p1 分别代表先验分布和目标分布,下标代表时间,0 为起始,1 为终止。直观的理解,我们要找到合适的 ut(x),使得对于满足初始先验分布的数据点,对这个进行从0 到1 的积分以后,能得到目标分布的数据点。按照原始论文,该式最终写成如下形式

$$rac{d}{dt}\psi_{t}\left(x
ight)=u_{t}\left(\psi_{t}\left(x
ight)
ight)$$

 $\psi t(x)$  称为flow map: 将输入x理解为一个分布,那么  $\psi t(x)$  可以理解为整个分布在时间t下的移动轨迹或者路径(所有采样点的移动轨迹集合)

p 本身是在 Rd 空间下的概率分布,但因为存在速度场 ut(x) ,所以概率分布会随着时间的变化而变化,原论文用一张图展现了出来:

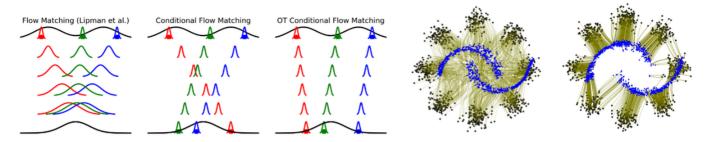


Figure 1: **Left:** Conditional flows from FM (Lipman et al., 2023), I-CFM (§3.2.2), and OT-CFM (§3.2.3). **Right:** Learned flows (green) from moons (blue) to 8gaussians (black) using I-CFM (centre-right) and OT-CFM (far right).

那么现在有一个具体的 ut(x) 的表达式,那么只要给出了初始的 x0 (比如DDPM任务里的一个高斯噪声采样),那么通过数值积分,你就可以得到满足目标分布的 x1 ,下标代表时间。

需要知道 ut(x) ,:知道 ut(x) 的具体表达式很难做到所以我们转而去知道 ut(x) 的一些采样分布,即在不同的t和x下,u的具体取值;

那么我们就去拟合ut

$$L_{FM}\left( heta
ight) := E_{t \sim Uniform\left(0,1
ight), x \sim p_{t}\left(x
ight)} \left\|v_{ heta}\left(t,x
ight) - u_{t}\left(x
ight)
ight\|^{2}$$

但是该式不是那么好做的。所以需要一些推理

(1)

$$L_{CFM}\left( heta
ight):=E_{t\sim U\left(0,1
ight),x\sim p_{t}\left(x|z
ight),z\sim q\left(z
ight)}\left\|v_{ heta}\left(t,x
ight)-u_{t}\left(x|z
ight)
ight\|^{2}$$

原文证明了优化Lfm于Lcfm等价的(因为求导相同),条件分布的好处在于,可以让未知分布变成 tractable的形式,比如ddpm,通过对样本持续加噪,那么中间分布都是高斯分布,就是可以追踪 的!

(2) 那么问题转到了如何求ut(x|z)的表达式了

注意到t=0,x0是噪声,其实就是可以设定的,比如就是高斯分布等,就是设定出边缘条件分布pt(x)

$$x_0 \sim N\left(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2
ight)$$

那么Flow map就可以找出一条,因为Flow map不止一条嘛,我们找一个最直观的: (t=0取值为x0)

$$\psi_t\left(x_0
ight) = \mu_t + \sigma_t\left(rac{x_0 - \mu_0}{\sigma_0}
ight)$$

(3)带入ODE方程,得到:

$$u_t\left(x
ight) = rac{\sigma_t^{'}}{\sigma_t}(x-\mu_t) + \mu_t^{'}$$

带条件的就是:

$$u_{t}\left(x|z
ight)=rac{\sigma_{t}\left(z
ight)^{'}}{\sigma_{t}\left(z
ight)}[x-\mu_{t}\left(z
ight)]+\mu_{t}(z)^{'}$$

(4) 到3就是一般性的结论了,然后我们可以考虑特殊的,因为flow map是可以设定的,只要满足初始条件即可。

(ODE解的唯一性与稳定性相关结论)

$$\left\{egin{aligned} p_t\left(x|z
ight) &= N\left(x|\left(1-t
ight)x_0 + tx_1, \sigma^2
ight) \ \mu_t &= \left(1-t
ight)x_0 + tx_1 \ \sigma_t &= \sigma \end{aligned}
ight.$$

那么就得到了非常漂亮的结论

$$u_t\left( x|z 
ight) = u_t\left( x|x_0, x_1 
ight) = x_1 - x_0$$

至此Ut就表示出来了,就是每个batch内的 x1-x0.

## 1.2 源码解读

CFM的源码也是依照其数学结果直接给出

(1)

```
1 class ConditionalFlowMatcher:
       """Base class for conditional flow matching methods. This class implements
   the independent
 3
       conditional flow matching methods from [1] and serves as a parent class
   for all other flow
       matching methods.
 4
 5
 6
       It implements:
 7
       - Drawing data from gaussian probability path N(t * x1 + (1 - t) * x0,
   sigma) function
       - conditional flow matching ut(x1|x0) = x1 - x0
 8
       - score function \alpha p_t(x|x0, x1)
 9
10
11
       def __init__(self, sigma: Union[float, int] = 0.0):
12
           r"""Initialize the ConditionalFlowMatcher class. It requires the hyper-
13
   parameter $\sigma$.
14
15
           Parameters
16
17
           sigma : Union[float, int]
18
           self.sigma = sigma
19
20
       def compute_mu_t(self, x0, x1, t):
21
22
23
           Compute the mean of the probability path N(t * x1 + (1 - t) * x0,
   sigma), see (Eq.14) [1].
24
25
           Parameters
26
           x0 : Tensor, shape (bs, *dim)
27
               represents the source minibatch
28
           x1 : Tensor, shape (bs, *dim)
29
               represents the target minibatch
30
31
           t : FloatTensor, shape (bs)
```

```
32
33
           Returns
34
           mean mu_t: t * x1 + (1 - t) * x0
35
36
37
           References
38
            [1] Improving and Generalizing Flow-Based Generative Models with
39
   minibatch optimal transport, Preprint, Tong et al.
40
41
           t = pad_t_like_x(t, x0)
            return t * x1 + (1 - t) * x0
42
43
       def compute_sigma_t(self, t):
44
45
46
           Compute the standard deviation of the probability path N(t * x1 + (1 - t))
   t) * x0, sigma), see (Eq.14) [1].
47
           Parameters
48
49
            _____
50
           t : FloatTensor, shape (bs)
51
52
           Returns
53
           standard deviation sigma
54
55
           References
56
57
            [1] Improving and Generalizing Flow-Based Generative Models with
58
   minibatch optimal transport, Preprint, Tong et al.
           11 11 11
59
           del t
60
           return self.sigma
61
62
63
       def sample_xt(self, x0, x1, t, epsilon):
            0.00
64
           Draw a sample from the probability path N(t * x1 + (1 - t) * x0,
65
   sigma), see (Eq.14) [1].
66
           Parameters
67
68
           x0 : Tensor, shape (bs, *dim)
69
                represents the source minibatch
70
           x1 : Tensor, shape (bs, *dim)
71
72
                represents the target minibatch
73
           t : FloatTensor, shape (bs)
           epsilon: Tensor, shape (bs, *dim)
74
```

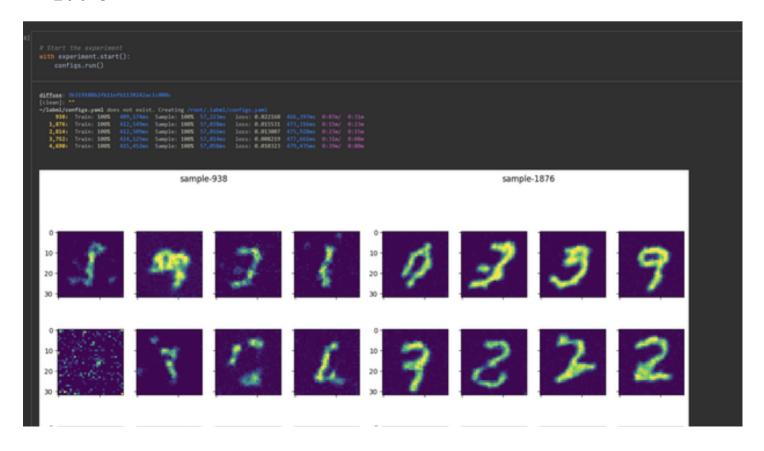
```
75
                 noise sample from N(0, 1)
 76
 77
            Returns
 78
 79
            xt : Tensor, shape (bs, *dim)
 80
            References
 81
 82
 83
             [1] Improving and Generalizing Flow-Based Generative Models with
    minibatch optimal transport, Preprint, Tong et al.
 84
            mu_t = self.compute_mu_t(x0, x1, t)
 85
            sigma_t = self.compute_sigma_t(t)
 86
            sigma_t = pad_t_like_x(sigma_t, x0)
 87
             return mu_t + sigma_t * epsilon
 88
 89
        def compute_conditional_flow(self, x0, x1, t, xt):
 90
             .....
 91
            Compute the conditional vector field ut(x1|x0) = x1 - x0, see Eq.(15)
 92
    [1].
 93
            Parameters
 94
             _____
 95
            x0 : Tensor, shape (bs, *dim)
 96
                 represents the source minibatch
 97
            x1 : Tensor, shape (bs, *dim)
 98
                 represents the target minibatch
 99
            t : FloatTensor, shape (bs)
100
            xt : Tensor, shape (bs, *dim)
101
                 represents the samples drawn from probability path pt
102
103
            Returns
104
105
            ut : conditional vector field ut(x1|x0) = x1 - x0
106
107
108
            References
109
             [1] Improving and Generalizing Flow-Based Generative Models with
110
    minibatch optimal transport, Preprint, Tong et al.
            0.00
111
112
            del t, xt
            return x1 - x0
113
114
        def sample_noise_like(self, x):
115
116
             return torch.randn_like(x)
117
        #最终的 最核心的Function
118
```

```
119
        def sample_location_and_conditional_flow(self, x0, x1, t=None,
    return_noise=False):
            mmm
120
            计算采样与向量场
121
             xt (drawn from N(t * x1 + (1 - t) * x0, sigma))
122
            conditional vector field ut(x1|x0) = x1 - x0, see Eq.(15) [1].
123
124
125
            Parameters
126
127
            x0 : Tensor, shape (bs, *dim)
                represents the source minibatch
128
            x1 : Tensor, shape (bs, *dim)
129
                represents the target minibatch
130
            (optionally) t : Tensor, shape (bs)
131
                represents the time levels
132
133
                if None, drawn from uniform [0,1]
            return_noise : bool
134
135
                return the noise sample epsilon
136
137
138
            Returns
139
            t : FloatTensor, shape (bs)
140
            xt : Tensor, shape (bs, *dim)
141
                represents the samples drawn from probability path pt
142
            ut : conditional vector field ut(x1|x0) = x1 - x0
143
            (optionally) eps: Tensor, shape (bs, *dim) such that xt = mu_t +
144
    sigma_t * epsilon
145
            References
146
147
            [1] Improving and Generalizing Flow-Based Generative Models with
148
    minibatch optimal transport, Preprint, Tong et al.
            0.00
149
150
            if t is None:
151
                t = torch.rand(x0.shape[0]).type_as(x0)
            assert len(t) == x0.shape[0], "t has to have batch size dimension"
152
153
            eps = self.sample_noise_like(x0)
154
            xt = self.sample_xt(x0, x1, t, eps)
155
            ut = self.compute_conditional_flow(x0, x1, t, xt) #为什么ut就是x1-x0呢?
156
    见公式推导
157
            if return_noise:
158
                return t, xt, ut, eps
159
            else:
160
                return t, xt, ut
```

#### (2) 训练循环 MINIST数据集

```
1
 2 for epoch in range(n_epochs):
 3
       for i, data in enumerate(train_loader):
           optimizer.zero_grad()
 4
           x1 = data[0].to(device)
 5
           y = data[1].to(device)
 6
 7
 8
           x0 = torch.randn_like(x1)
9
           t, xt, ut = FM.sample_location_and_conditional_flow(x0, x1) #计算t步的真
10
   实场
11
12
           vt = model(t, xt, y) #模型预测的向量场
13
14
           loss = torch.mean((vt - ut) ** 2)
15
           loss.backward()
16
17
           optimizer.step()
           #print(i,loss.item())
18
19
       print(f"epoch: {epoch}, loss: {loss.item():.4}")
```

# 3.跑代码





```
rtol=1e-4,
    method="dopri5",
)
else:
    traj = node.trajectory(
        torch.randn(100, 1, 28, 28, device=device),
        t_span=torch.linspace(0, 1, 2, device=device),
)
grid = make_grid(
    traj[-1, :100].view([-1, 1, 28, 28]).clip(-1, 1), value_ra
)
img = ToPILImage()(grid)
plt.imshow(img)
plt.show()
```

