

## 3-12周报

本周工作：

1. Foundation Model 调研任务；
2. 点云（和 Mesh）数据集收集；
3. 寻找梯度估计的灵感：收集传统点云降噪论文和与3D梯度有关的深度论文；
4. 完善公式推导，找到了一个可尝试的修正了参数的新loss。
5. 对模型部分代码优化，在不影响效率下大大降低了GPU显存占用；

周报内容是对 工作4 的阐述。

关于上周提出的 对于  $x_a^{(t)}$  生成策略的修改，训练实验结果显示不合理，且基于 *Nearest* 生成的结果显然不通过 Jarque-Bera 检验。（注：原方法的中间变量均通过JB检验）

### 1. 公式推导与分析

对部分符号进行重定义，为了降低公式编写难度，例如  $x^{(t)}$  重定义为了  $x^t$ 。

过去的 Loss 的依据是 Score-based，但 Diffusion的随机过程和 Langevin 过程存在区别，因此具体内容的计算上存在不同。

#### 1.1. SBD Loss推导

定义 Diffusion Process 的分布描述：

$$q(x^{1:T}|x^0) = \prod_{t=1}^T q(x^t|x^{t-1}), q(x^t|x^{t-1}) = \mathcal{N}(x^t; \sqrt{1 - \beta_t}x^{t-1}, \beta_t I)$$

定义 Sampling Process 的分布描述：（带  $\theta$  的为需要训练的

$$p_\theta(x^{0:T}|F_T) = p(x^T) \prod_{t=1}^T p_\theta(x^{t-1}|x^t, F_T)$$

$$\text{where } p_\theta(x^{t-1}|x^t, F_T) = \mathcal{N}(x^t; \sqrt{1 - \beta_t}x^{t-1}, \beta_t I), p(x^T) = \mathcal{N}(x^T; x^0, L_{noise} I^3)$$

其中,  $F_T = \text{EdgeFeature}(x^T)$

训练方法  $p_\theta$  使用它的负对数似然估计的变分上界：（绿色部分为相比于上行公式修改的部分，目的是降低阅读难度）

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[-\log p_\theta(x^0)] &\leq \mathbb{E}_q \left[ -\log \frac{p_\theta(x^{0:T}|F_T)}{q(x^{1:T}|x^0)} \right] \\
&= E_q \left[ -\log p(x^T) - \sum_{t \geq 1} \log \frac{p_\theta(x^{t-1}|x^t, F_T)}{q(x^t|x^{t-1})} \right] \\
&= E_q \left[ -\log p(x^T) - \sum_{t > 1} \log \frac{p_\theta(x^{t-1}|x^t, F_T)}{q(x^t|x^{t-1})} - \log \frac{p_\theta(x^0|x^1, F_T)}{q(x^1|x^0)} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

根据贝叶斯定理:  $q(x^t|x^{t-1}) = \frac{q(x^{t-1}|x^t)q(x^t)}{q(x^{t-1})}$ , 但是  $q(x^{t-1}|x^t)$  是无法直接处理的。又因  $q(x^{1:T}|x^0)$  令  $q(x^t|x^{t-1}, x^0) = q(x^t|x^{t-1})$  满足, 因此引入  $x^0$  作为条件  
 $q(x^t|x^{t-1}) = q(x^t|x^{t-1}, x^0) = \frac{q(x^{t-1}|x^t, x^0)q(x^t|x^0)}{q(x^{t-1}|x^0)}$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}
&= E_q \left[ -\log p(x^T) - \sum_{t > 1} \log \frac{p_\theta(x^{t-1}|x^t, F_T)}{q(x^{t-1}|x^t, x^0)} \cdot \frac{q(x^{t-1}|x^0)}{q(x^t|x^0)} - \log \frac{p_\theta(x^0|x^1, F_T)}{q(x^1|x^0)} \right] \\
\therefore \sum_{t > 1} \log \left[ \frac{q(x^{t-1}|x^0)}{q(x^t|x^0)} \right] &= \log q(x^1|x^0) - \log q(x^T|x^0) \\
\therefore &= E_q \left[ -\log \frac{p(x^T)}{q(x^T|x^0)} - \sum_{t > 1} \log \frac{p_\theta(x^{t-1}|x^t, F_T)}{q(x^{t-1}|x^t, x^0)} - \log p_\theta(x^0|x^1, F_T) \right] \\
&= E_q \left[ D_{KL}(q(x^T|x^0) || p(x^T)) + \sum_{t > 1} D_{KL}(q(x^{t-1}|x^t, x^0) || p_\theta(x^{t-1}|x^t, F_T)) - \log p_\theta(x^0|x^1, F_T) \right] \\
&= D_{KL}(q(x^T|x^0) || p(x^T)) + E_q \left[ \sum_{t > 1} D_{KL}(q(x^{t-1}|x^t, x^0) || p_\theta(x^{t-1}|x^t, F_T)) \right] - \log p_\theta(x^0|x^1, F_T) \\
&=: loss
\end{aligned}$$

其中, 红色项显然是常数项, 对Loss的下降并不会起到任何作用, 因此带  $F_T$  的 Diffusion 最优化问题可描述为:

$$\begin{aligned}
Simplify \Rightarrow loss &= E_q \left[ \sum_{t > 1} D_{KL}(q(x^{t-1}|x^t, x^0) || p_\theta(x^{t-1}|x^t, F_T)) \right] \\
&\Leftrightarrow \arg \min_{\theta} E_q \left[ \sum_{t > 1} D_{KL}(q(x^{t-1}|x^t, x^0) || p_\theta(x^{t-1}|x^t, F_T)) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

结论:

- 引入  $F_T$  只影响  $q(x^{t-1}|x^t, x^0)$  和  $p_\theta(x^{t-1}|x^t, F_T)$  的相对熵;

### 1.1.1. 引入 Score-based 得到目标 Loss

对于 Diffusion process 来说:

$$q(x^{t-1}|x^t, x^0) = \mathcal{N}(x^{t-1}; \tilde{\mu}(x^t, x^0), \tilde{\beta}_t)$$

分解得到: (note :  $\bar{\beta}_t = 1 - \bar{\alpha}_t, \bar{\alpha}_t = \prod_{i=1}^T \alpha_i, \alpha_t = 1 - \beta_t$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
q(x^{t-1}|x^t, x^0) &= q(x^t|x^{t-1}, x^0) \frac{q(x^{t-1}|x^0)}{q(x^t|x^0)} \\
&= \mathcal{N}(x^t; \sqrt{\alpha_t}x^{t-1}, \beta_t \mathbf{I}) \frac{\mathcal{N}(x^{t-1}; \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_{t-1}}x^0, \bar{\beta}_{t-1} \mathbf{I})}{\mathcal{N}(x^t; \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t}x^0, \bar{\beta}_t \mathbf{I})} \\
&\propto \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{(x^t - \sqrt{\alpha_t}x^{t-1})^2}{\beta_t} + \frac{(x^{t-1} - \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_{t-1}}x^0)^2}{\bar{\beta}_{t-1}} + \frac{(x^t - \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t}x^0)^2}{\bar{\beta}_t}\right)\right) \\
&= \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\left(\frac{\alpha_t}{\beta_t} + \frac{1}{\bar{\beta}_{t-1}}\right)(x^{t-1})^2 - 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{\alpha_t}}{\beta_t}x^t + \frac{\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_{t-1}}}{\bar{\beta}_{t-1}}x^0\right)x^{t-1} + C(x^t, x^0)\right)\right)
\end{aligned}$$

由此可以解得：

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{\beta}_t &= \frac{1}{\frac{\alpha_t}{\beta_t} + \frac{1}{\bar{\beta}_{t-1}}} = \frac{\bar{\beta}_{t-1}}{\bar{\beta}_t} \beta_t \\
\tilde{\mu}(x^t, x^0) &= \frac{\frac{\sqrt{\alpha_t}}{\beta_t}x^t + \frac{\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_{t-1}}}{\bar{\beta}_{t-1}}x^0}{\frac{\alpha_t}{\beta_t} + \frac{1}{\bar{\beta}_{t-1}}} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{\alpha_t}\bar{\beta}_{t-1}}{\bar{\beta}_t}x^t + \frac{\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_{t-1}}\beta_t}{\bar{\beta}_t}x^0 \\
\text{Reparameterizing} &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_t}}(x^t(x^0, z) - \frac{\beta_t}{\sqrt{\bar{\beta}_t}}z), z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \mathbf{I})
\end{aligned}$$

其中,  $x^t(x^0, z) = \sqrt{\alpha_t}x^0 + \sqrt{\bar{\beta}_t}z$

这里开始, 我引入 **Score-based** 作为  $p_\theta$  中计算梯度的模型, 把上面的最优化问题进行限制。定义 Score-based 计算梯度：

$$\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t} \nabla_x \log[s_\theta(x_a^{t-1}|x_a^t, F_T)] \approx -z_\theta(x^t, F_T) \propto \min\{\|x_i^0 - x_a^t\|_2^2 | x_i^0 \in x^0\}, x_a^t = \frac{x^t}{\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t}}$$

Sampling Process 同理得到：

$$\begin{aligned}
p_\theta(x^{t-1}|x^t, F_T) &= \mathcal{N}(x^{t-1}; \mu_\theta(x^t, t, F_T), \Sigma_\theta(x^t, t)), \Sigma_\theta(x^t, t) = \sigma^2 \mathbf{I} = \tilde{\beta}_t \mathbf{I} \\
&\Rightarrow \mu_\theta(x^t, t, F_T) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_t}}(x^t(x^0, z) - \frac{\beta_t}{\sqrt{\bar{\beta}_t}}z_\theta(x^t, F_T))
\end{aligned}$$

对于两个高斯分布的 KL 散度来说（借鉴VAE的推导），我们可以得到如下推导：

$$\begin{aligned}
D_{KL}(q \parallel p_\theta) &= D_{KL}(\mathcal{N}(x^{t-1}; \tilde{\mu}(x^t, x^0), \tilde{\beta}_t) \parallel \mathcal{N}(x^{t-1}; \mu_\theta(x^t, t, F_T), \Sigma_\theta(x^t, t))) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left( n + \frac{1}{\tilde{\beta}_t^2} \|\tilde{\mu}(x^t, x^0) - \mu_\theta(x^t, t, F_T)\|^2 - n + \log 1 \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2\tilde{\beta}_t^2} \|\tilde{\mu}(x^t, x^0) - \mu_\theta(x^t, t, F_T)\|^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{2\tilde{\beta}_t^2} \left\| \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_t}} (x^t(x^0, z) - \frac{\beta_t}{\sqrt{\bar{\beta}_t}} z) \right) - \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_t}} (x^t(x^0, z) - \frac{\beta_t}{\sqrt{\bar{\beta}_t}} z_\theta(x^t, F_T)) \right) \right\|_2^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{2\tilde{\beta}_t^2} \left\| \frac{\beta_t}{\sqrt{\bar{\beta}_t}} (z_\theta(x^t, F_T) - z) \right\|_2^2 \\
\because p(x; \mu, \Sigma) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n |\Sigma|}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu)}{2}} \propto p(x; \mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n \sigma}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, \text{ when } \Sigma = \sigma^2 \mathbf{I} \\
\therefore &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\tilde{\beta}_t^2} \left\| \frac{\beta_t \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t}}{\sqrt{\bar{\beta}_t}} \left( \nabla_x \log[s_\theta(x_a^{t-1} | x_a^t, F_T)] - \nabla_x q(x_a^t) \right) \right\|_2^2
\end{aligned}$$

其中,  $\nabla_x q(x_a^t)$  为我们通过算法估计的梯度方向, 目前是个待改善内容。

综上所述:

$$\mathcal{L}(x_a^{0:T}, \{\beta_i\}_{i=1}^T) = \sum_{t>1} \frac{1}{2\tilde{\beta}_t^2} \mathbb{E}_q \left[ \left\| \frac{\beta_t \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t}}{\sqrt{\bar{\beta}_t}} \left( \nabla_x \log[s_\theta(x_a^{t-1} | x_a^t, F_T)] - \nabla_x q(x_a^t) \right) \right\|_2^2 \right]$$

结论:

- loss形式上和当前使用的loss一致, 但细节参数不同, 下周会对这个新loss进行验证。