# 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,<del>找到了一个可尝试的修正了权重的新loss。</del> 证明了原loss更可靠。
- 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:

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

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

$$egin{aligned} p_{ heta}(x^{0:T}|F_T) &= p(x^T) \prod_{t=1}^T p_{ heta}(x^{t-1}|x^t,F_T) \ where \ p_{ heta}(x^{t-1}|x^t,F_T) &= \mathcal{N}(x^t; \ \sqrt{1-eta_t}x^{t-1}, \ eta_t ext{I}), \ p(x^T) &= \mathcal{N}(x^T; x^0, L_{noise} ext{I}^3) \end{aligned}$$

其中,  $F_T = EdgeFeature(x^T)$ 

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)

$$egin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[-\log p_{ heta}(x^0)] &\leq \mathbb{E}_qigg[-\log rac{p_{ heta}(x^{0:T}|F_T)}{q(x^{1:T}|x^0)}igg] \ &= E_qigg[-\log p(x^T) - \sum_{t \geq 1} \log rac{p_{ heta}(x^{t-1}|x^t,F_T)}{q(x^t|x^{t-1})}igg] \ &= E_qigg[-\log p(x^T) - \sum_{t \geq 1} \log rac{p_{ heta}(x^{t-1}|x^t,F_T)}{q(x^t|x^{t-1})} - \log rac{p_{ heta}(x^0|x^1,F_T)}{q(x^1|x^0)}igg] \end{aligned}$$

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  $q(x^t|x^{t-1})=q(x^t|x^{t-1},x^0)=\frac{q(x^{t-1}|x^t,x^0)q(x^t|x^0)}{q(x^{t-1}|x^0)}.$ 

$$E = E_q igg[ -\log p(x^T) - \sum_{t>1} \log rac{p_ heta(x^{t-1}|x^t,F_T)}{q(x^{t-1}|x^t,x^0)} \cdot rac{q(x^{t-1}|x^0)}{q(x^t|x^0)} - \log rac{p_ heta(x^0|x^1,F_T)}{q(x^1|x^0)} igg]^{-1}$$

$$egin{aligned} & \therefore & \sum_{t \geq 1} \log \left[ rac{q(x^{t-1}|x^0)}{q(x^t|x^0)} 
ight] = \log q(x^1|x^0) - \log q(x^T|x^0) \end{aligned}$$

$$egin{aligned} \therefore &= E_q iggl[ -\log rac{p(x^T)}{q(x^T|x^0)} - \sum_{t>1} \log rac{p_ heta(x^{t-1}|x^t,F_T)}{q(x^{t-1}|x^t,x^0)} - \log p_ heta(x^0|x^1,F_T) iggr] \ &= E_q iggl[ D_{KL}(q(x^T|x^0) \mid\mid p(x^T)) + \sum_{t>1} D_{KL}(q(x^{t-1}|x^t,x^0) \mid\mid p_ heta(x^{t-1}|x^t,F_T)) - \log p_ heta(x^0|x^1,F_T) iggr] \ &= D_{KL}(q(x^T|x^0) \mid\mid p(x^T)) + E_q iggr[ \sum_{t>1} D_{KL}(q(x^{t-1}|x^t,x^0) \mid\mid p_ heta(x^{t-1}|x^t,F_T)) iggr] - \log p_ heta(x^0|x^1,F_T) \ &= D_{KL}(q(x^T|x^0) \mid\mid p(x^T)) + E_q iggr[ \sum_{t>1} D_{KL}(q(x^{t-1}|x^t,x^0) \mid\mid p_ heta(x^{t-1}|x^t,F_T)) iggr] - \log p_ heta(x^0|x^1,F_T) \ &= D_{KL}(q(x^T|x^0) \mid\mid p(x^T)) + E_q iggr[ \sum_{t>1} D_{KL}(q(x^{t-1}|x^t,x^0) \mid\mid p_ heta(x^{t-1}|x^t,F_T)) iggr] - \log p_ heta(x^0|x^1,F_T) \ &= D_{KL}(q(x^T|x^0) \mid\mid p(x^T)) + E_q iggr[ \sum_{t>1} D_{KL}(q(x^{t-1}|x^t,x^0) \mid\mid p_ heta(x^{t-1}|x^t,F_T)) iggr] - \log p_ heta(x^0|x^1,F_T) \ &= D_{KL}(q(x^T|x^0) \mid\mid p(x^T)) + E_q iggr[ \sum_{t>1} D_{KL}(q(x^{t-1}|x^t,x^0) \mid\mid p_ heta(x^{t-1}|x^t,F_T)) \ &= D_{KL}(q(x^T|x^0) \mid\mid p(x^T)) + E_q iggr[ \sum_{t>1} D_{KL}(q(x^{t-1}|x^t,x^0) \mid\mid p_ heta(x^t,F_T)) \ &= D_{KL}(q(x^T|x^0) \mid\mid p(x^T)) + E_q iggr[ \sum_{t>1} D_{KL}(q(x^{t-1}|x^t,x^0) \mid\mid p_ heta(x^t,F_T)) \ &= D_{KL}(q(x^T|x^0) \mid\mid p(x^T)) + E_q iggr[ \sum_{t>1} D_{KL}(q(x^{t-1}|x^t,x^0) \mid\mid p_ heta(x^t,F_T)) \ &= D_{KL}(q(x^T|x^0) \mid\mid p_ heta(x^T)) + D_{KL}(q(x^T|x^T) \mid\mid p_ heta(x^T)) \ &= D_{KL}(q(x^T|x^T)) + D_{KL}(q(x^T|x^T)) + D_{KL}(q(x^T|x^T)) \ &= D_{KL}(q(x^T|x^T)) + D_{KL}(q(x^T|x^T)) \ &= D_{KL}(q(x^T|x^T)) + D_{KL}(q(x^T|x^T)) + D$$

=: loss

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:

$$egin{aligned} Simplify &\Rightarrow loss = E_qigg[\sum_{t>1} D_{KL}(q(x^{t-1}|x^t,x^0) \mid\mid p_{ heta}(x^{t-1}|x^t,F_T))igg] \ &\Leftrightarrow rg\min_{ heta} E_qigg[\sum_{t>1} D_{KL}(q(x^{t-1}|x^t,x^0) \mid\mid p_{ heta}(x^{t-1}|x^t,F_T))igg] \end{aligned}$$

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:  $(note: ar{lpha}_t = \prod_{i=1}^T lpha_i, lpha_t = 1 - eta_t)$ 

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

由此可以解得:

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

其中, 
$$x^t(x^0,z) = \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t}x^0 + \sqrt{1-\bar{\alpha}_t}z$$

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:

$$\sqrt{ar{lpha}_t} 
abla_x log[s_{ heta}(x_a^{t-1}|x_a^t, F_T)] pprox -z_{ heta}(x^t, F_T) \propto \min\{||x_i^0 - x_a^t||_2^2 \ |x_i^0 \in x^0\}, \ x_a^t = rac{x^t}{\sqrt{\overline{lpha}_t}}$$

Sampling Process 同理得到:

$$p_{ heta}(x^{t-1}|x^t,F_T) = \mathcal{N}(x^{t-1};\mu_{ heta}(x^t,t,F_T),\Sigma_{ heta}(x^t,t)),\Sigma_{ heta}(x^t,t) = \sigma^2 \mathrm{I} = ilde{eta}_t^2 \mathrm{I}$$
 $\Rightarrow \mu_{ heta}(x^t,t,F_T) = rac{1}{\sqrt{lpha_t}}(x^t(x^0,z) - rac{eta_t}{\sqrt{1-ar{lpha}_t}}z_{ heta}(x^t,F_T))$ 

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:

$$\begin{split} D_{KL}(q \mid\mid p_{\theta}) &= D_{KL}(\mathcal{N}(x^{t-1}; \tilde{\mu}(x^{t}, x^{0}), \tilde{\beta}_{t}) \mid\mid \mathcal{N}(x^{t-1}; \mu_{\theta}(x^{t}, t, F_{T}), \Sigma_{\theta}(x^{t}, t))) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(n + \frac{1}{\tilde{\beta}_{t}^{2}} \mid\mid \tilde{\mu}(x^{t}, x^{0}) - \mu_{\theta}(x^{t}, t, F_{T}) \mid\mid^{2} - n + \log 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\tilde{\beta}_{t}^{2}} \mid\mid \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_{t}}} (x^{t}(x^{0}, z) - \frac{\beta_{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t}}} z)\right) - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_{t}}} (x^{t}(x^{0}, z) - \frac{\beta_{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t}}} z_{\theta}(x^{t}, F_{T}))\right) \mid\mid^{2}_{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\tilde{\beta}_{t}^{2}} \mid\mid \frac{\beta_{t}}{\sqrt{\alpha_{t}(1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t})}} \left(z_{\theta}(x^{t}, F_{T}) - z\right) \mid\mid^{2}_{2} \\ &\therefore p(x; \mu, \Sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^{n}|\Sigma|}} e^{-\frac{(x - \mu)^{T} \Sigma^{-1}(x - \mu)}{2}} \propto p(x; \mu, \sigma^{2}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^{n}} \sigma} e^{-\frac{(x - \mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}}, when \Sigma = \sigma^{2} \mathbf{I} \\ &\therefore \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\tilde{\beta}_{t}^{2}} \mid\mid \frac{\beta_{t} \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_{t}}}{\sqrt{\alpha_{t}(1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t})}} \left(\nabla_{x} log[s_{\theta}(x_{a}^{t - 1}|x_{a}^{t}, F_{T})] - \nabla_{x} q(x_{a}^{t})\right) \mid\mid^{2}_{2} \end{split}$$

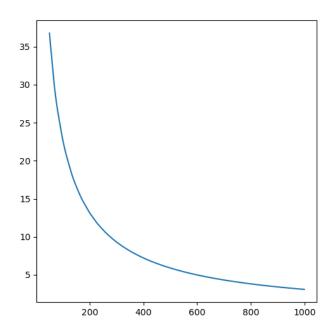
其中, $\nabla_x q(x_a^t)$  为我们通过算法估计的梯度方向,目前是个待改善内容。

综上所述:

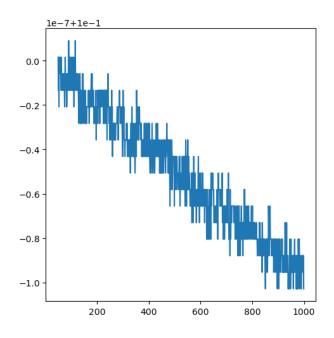
$$\mathcal{L}(x_a^{0:T},\{eta_i\}_{i=1}^T) = \sum_{t>1} rac{1}{2 ilde{eta}_t^2} \mathbb{E}_qigg[ igg| rac{eta_t\sqrt{ar{lpha}_t}}{\sqrt{lpha_t(1-ar{lpha}_t)}} \Big( 
abla_x log[s_ heta(x_a^{t-1}|x_a^t,F_T)] - 
abla_x q(x_a^t) \Big) igg| igg|_2^2$$

结论:

- loss形式上和当前使用的loss一致,但增加了跟噪声方差有关的权重项。
- loss形式上和DDPM的差不多。



可视化权重项可见(上图),这个权重大小和噪声方差负相关。将这个权重与真实噪声方差相乘(下图),得到的结果是稳定在  $0.1\pm10^{-7}$  的一个数值。由此不难侧面证明这个权重项的作用是把噪声项归一化。



#### 1.2. 缺陷

通过梯度估计算法提取的"噪声样本"可以理解为一个真实梯度混合了错误噪声的样本。那么对于噪声程度较小的样本来说,错误噪声在噪声样本中的占比的偏高,若把它归一化,那么这个错误就会被很大程度地放大,最终干扰到loss下降结果。

#### 解决方法有两个:

- 使用更高精度的梯度估计算法;
- 训练时避免训练噪声程度过小的样本。

#### 1.3. 进一步优化

权重的作用是让loss更加关注细节,但对于点云来说,局部Patch的点数不足以支持梯度估计算法对细节的微小噪声进行提取(或许这里我可以尝试通过假设检验算出一个置信度)。但是我们可以在  $\mathcal{L}(x_a^{0:T},\{\beta_i\}_{i=1}^T)$  的基础上继续得到一个变分上界。

$$egin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(x_a^{0:T}, \{eta_i\}_{i=1}^T) &\leq \sum_{t>1} \mathbb{E}_q igg[ \left| \left| 
abla_x log[s_ heta(x_a^{t-1}|x_a^t, F_T)] - 
abla_x q(x_a^t) 
ight| igg|_2^2 igg] \ &\leq \mathbb{E}_{t,q} igg[ \left| \left| 
abla_x log[s_ heta(x_a^{t-1}|x_a^t, F_T)] - 
abla_x q(x_a^t) 
ight| igg|_2^2 igg] \ &=: \mathcal{L}_{simple}(x_a^{0:T}, \{eta_i\}_{i=1}^T) \end{aligned}$$

最后这个公式就是原先我们训练使用的公式。当  $\mathcal{L}_{simple}(x_a^{0:T},\{\beta_i\}_{i=1}^T) \to 0$ ,则  $\mathcal{L}(x_a^{0:T},\{\beta_i\}_{i=1}^T) \to 0$  显然成立。

# 2. 总结

丰富了Loss推导的理论过程,并从数学上证明了原Loss的正确性与可靠性。