Table 1: CIFAR-10 posterior sampling results for CNF prior. We report expected classifier log probability, FID scores, and lower bound  $\log Z$  for the class posteriors, averaged over all 10 classes.

| Model | Sampler         | $\mathbb{E}[\log p(\mathbf{y} \mid \mathbf{x})](\uparrow)$ | FID $(\downarrow)$ | $\log Z(\mathbf{y})(\uparrow)$ |
|-------|-----------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| I-CFM | Prior           | -5.88  | 84.79              | -24.04                         |
|       | DPS             | -2.22  | 84.96              | -                              |
|       | RTB             | -4.08  | 103.81             | -169.47                        |
|       | Latent HMC      | -2.80  | 46.69              | -                              |
|       | Adj. Matching   | -3.09  | 19.45              | -17.23                         |
|       | Outsourced Diff | -3.35  | 34.28              | -20.36                         |

Table 2: SD 1.5 fine-tuning results, averaged across three prompts used in [Venkatraman et al.]<sup>2</sup>. DPOK, DDPO and RTB results taken from the same paper.

| Sampler         | $\mathbb{E}[\log r(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})](\uparrow)$ | CLIP diversity $(\uparrow)$ |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Prior           | -0.17  | 0.18                        |
| DDPO            | 1.37   | 0.09                        |
| DPOK            | 1.23   | 0.13                        |
| RTB             | 1.4  | 0.11                        |
| Outsourced Diff | f. 1.26  | 0.14                        |

Table 3: SD3 prior and posterior results with  $\log Z$  for each prompt

| Prompt  | Prior  |           |          | Outsourced Diff. |           |          |
|---|--------|-----------|----------|------------------|-----------|----------|
|   | Reward | Diversity | $\log Z$ | Reward           | Diversity | $\log Z$ |
| A cat and a dog.  |        | 0.14      | 3.55     | 1.23             | 0.09      | 27.25    |
| A cat riding a llama.                                   | 0.79   | 0.18      | 1.01     | 1.53             | 0.14      | 10.83    |
| A quiet village is disrupted by a meteor strike.        | 0.65   | 0.24      | 1.29     | 0.94             | 0.21      | 23.2     |
| A human with a horse face and a human with a wolf face. | 1.22   | 0.2       | 19.32    | 1.36             | 0.18      | 26.1     |
| AVG   | 0.79   | 0.19      | 6.29     | 1.27             | 0.16      | 21.85    |

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>'A green rabbit.', 'A cat and a dog.', and 'Four roses.'

## Algorithm 1 Training loop for Outsourced Diffusion Sampler

Compute  $\mathcal{L}_{TB}(\tau; \mathbf{y}, \phi)$  for batch using TB loss eq(4).

Update  $p_F^{\phi}$ ,  $Z^{\phi}(\mathbf{y})$  using  $\nabla_{\phi} \mathcal{L}_{TB}(\tau; \mathbf{y}, \phi)$ .

12: 13:

14:

15:

16: end for

```
1: Initialize: deterministic prior function f (e.g. CNF integrators, GAN gen-
     erator), randomly initialized noise posterior model p_F^{\phi}, randomly initialized
     Z^{\phi}(\mathbf{y}) (scalar for fixed \mathbf{y}), VP-SDE backward policy p_B, log reward function
     \log r(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}), on-policy update fraction p.
 2: for each step n = 1, 2, ..., N do
        Sample a batch of trajectories: \{\tau^{(i)}\}_{i=1}^{B} \sim p_F^{\phi}(\tau \mid \mathbf{y})
 3:
        for i=1,\ldots,B do
 4:
           Compute log density: \log R^{(i)} \leftarrow \log \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{z}^{(i)}; \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I}) + r(f(\mathbf{z}^{(i)}), \mathbf{y})
 5:
           Store experience (\tau^{(i)}, \log R^{(i)}) in replay buffer \mathcal{D}
 6:
        end for
 7:
        Draw u \sim \text{Uniform}(0, 1)
 8:
 9:
        if u \leq p then
           Keep on-policy batch \{(\tau^{(i)}, \log R^{(i)})\}_{i=1}^B
10:
11:
           Sample off-policy batch \{(\tau^{(i)}, \log R^{(i)})\}_{i=1}^{B} \sim \mathcal{D}
```