

Assignment #6.2 – Diffusion MNIST

https://github.com/Lemorita95/1FA006/tree/main/6_diffusion-models/diffusion-mnist

Written summary

Also available in https://github.com/Lemorita95/1FA006/blob/main/6_diffusion-models/diffusion-mnist/README.md

approach

1. hyperparameters:

`batch_size = 128`

`learning_rate = 4e-4`

`num_epochs = 100`

`diffusion time_steps = 1000`

`diffusion sampling_timesteps = 250`

2. Uses [Unet](#) and [GaussianDiffusion](#) from `denoising_diffusion_pytorch`;
3. [Load](#) MNIST dataset as a pytorch DataLoader;
4. Train model with [train_validate_model\(\)](#);
5. [Generate](#) image samples;

results

1. the training loop for the [hyperparameters](#) took around 7.5 minutes per epoch;
2. the training had convergence;
3. most of digits were easy to identify through human perception;
4. generating new data took around 0.5s/sample;

challenges

1. easier to implement training (compared to the simple diffusion) thanks to `denoising_diffusion_pytorch`;
2. laborous training, however the results were good, slightly better then compared to the [GAN](#) implemented;
3. did not implement tensorboard, it would be nice to see the image generation evolving;

Result plots

In this section, the training and validation losses and the images outputted by the trained neural network.

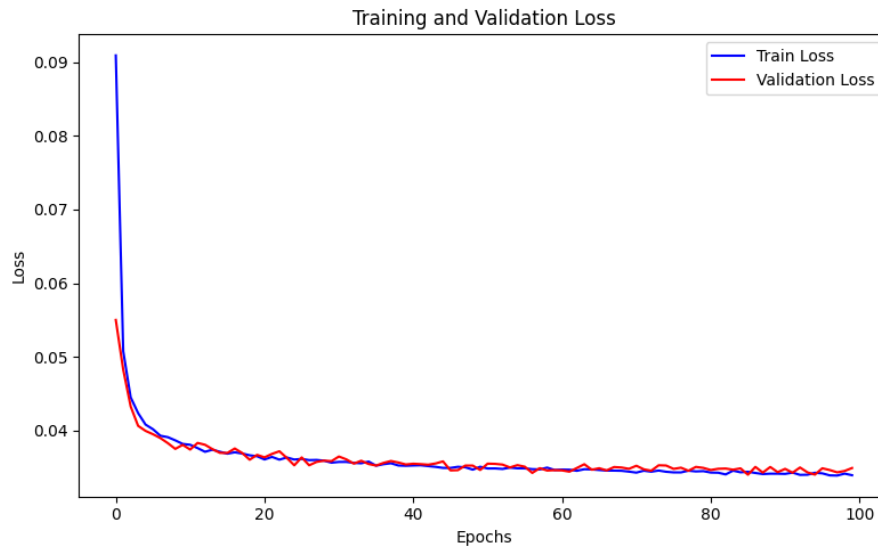


Figure 1: Train and validation losses.

Figure 1 shows a slow but steady loss reduction, however, considering a time of ~ 7.5 minutes/epoch might not justify the additional 20-25 epochs since after the 75th epoch, not much changed.

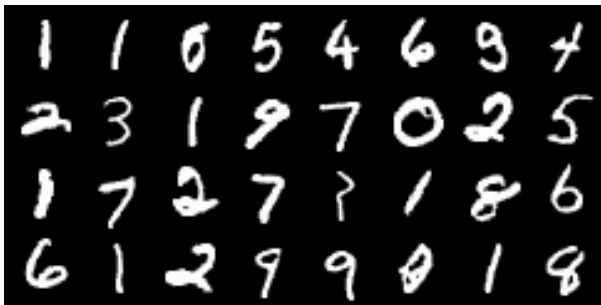


Figure 2: Generated 32 sample sfrom the trained model.



Figure 3: Generated 100 samples from trained model.

At Figure 2 and Figure 3, we see that most of the digits could be easily identified by a human.