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# 在DDPMs引入任意扰动

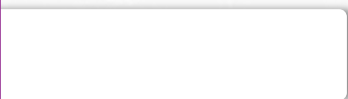


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团结 献身 求是 创新



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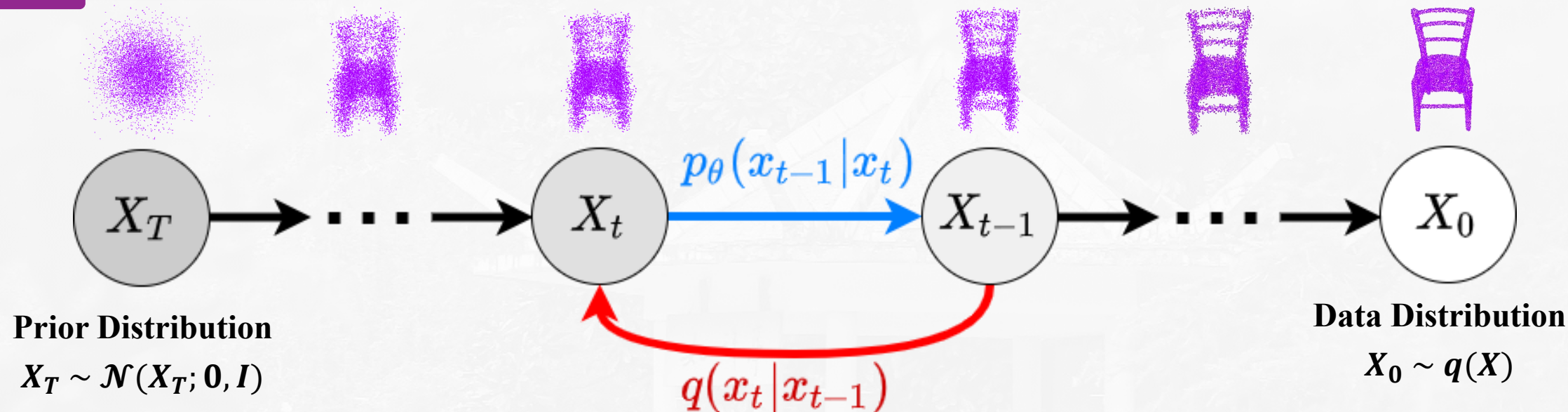
# DDPMs介绍



# DDPM



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**Forward Process (Diffusion Process):**  $q(x_{1:T}|x_0) = \prod_1^T q(x_t|x_{t-1})$

$$q(x_t|x_{t-1}) = \mathcal{N}(x_t; \sqrt{a_t}x_{t-1}, (1 - a_t)I) \Rightarrow q(x_t|x_0) = \mathcal{N}(x_t; \sqrt{\bar{a}_t}x_0, (1 - \bar{a}_t)I)$$

**Inverse Process of Forward Process:**

$$q(x_{t-1}|x_t, \mathbf{x}_0) = \frac{q(x_t|x_{t-1})q(x_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_0)}{q(x_t|\mathbf{x}_0)} = \mathcal{N}(x_{t-1}; \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_t}} \left( x_t - \frac{1 - a_t}{\sqrt{1 - \bar{a}_t}} \epsilon \right), \frac{1 - \bar{a}_{t-1}}{1 - \bar{a}_t} (1 - a_t)I)$$



**Reverse Process (Generative Process):**  $p_{\theta}(x_{t-1}|x_t) \Rightarrow q(x_{t-1}|x_t, \mathbf{x}_0)$

$$p_{\theta}(x_{0:T}) = p(x_T) \prod_{t=1}^T p_{\theta}(x_{t-1}|x_t) \quad p_{\theta}(x_{t-1}|x_t) = \mathcal{N}(x_{t-1}; \mu_{\theta}(x_t, t), \frac{1 - \bar{a}_{t-1}}{1 - \bar{a}_t} (1 - a_t) I)$$

**Loss Target:**

$$\mu_t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_t}} \left( x_t - \frac{1 - a_t}{\sqrt{1 - \bar{a}_t}} \epsilon \right) \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}_{t \sim U[T], \epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(\epsilon; 0, I)} (||\epsilon_{\theta}(x_t, t) - \epsilon||^2)$$

**Conclutions:**

1. The forward process definition determines the DDPM type.[1]
2. The reverse process fits the computable inverse of the forward process.[2]

[1] Cold Diffusion: Inverting Arbitrary Image Transforms Without Noise. NeuralPS, 2024.

[2] Denoising Diffusion Implicit Models. ICLR, 2021.



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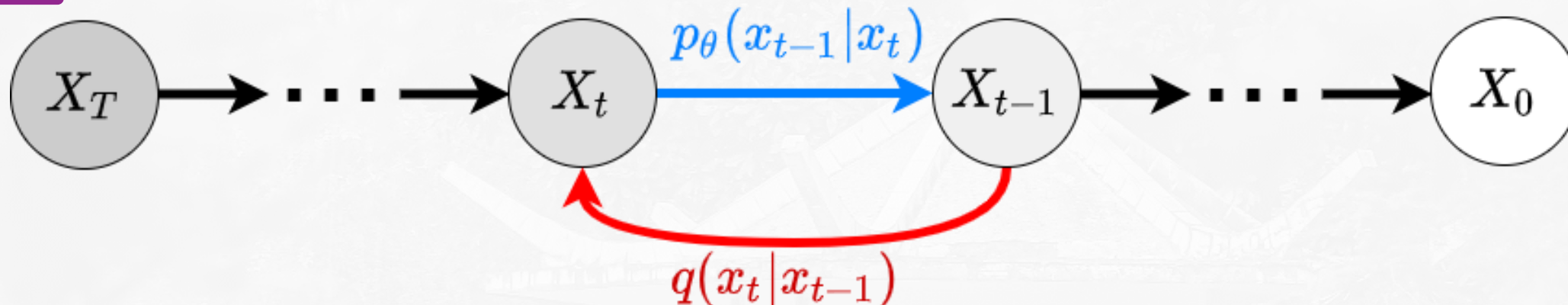
# DDPMs实现加噪和去噪的机制



# DDPM



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Diffusion Process (Noising):

$$q(x_{1:T}|x_0) = \prod_1^T q(x_t|x_{t-1})$$

$$q(x_t|x_{t-1}) = \mathcal{N}(x_t; \sqrt{\alpha_t}x_{t-1}, (1 - \alpha_t)I) \Rightarrow q(x_t|x_0) = \mathcal{N}(x_t; \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t}x_0, (1 - \bar{\alpha}_t)I)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_t &= [\sqrt{1 - \beta_t}x_{t-1}]_{\mu} + [\sqrt{\beta_t}]_{\sigma} \cdot \epsilon_{t-1} \\ &= [\sqrt{\alpha_t}x_{t-1}]_{\mu} + [\sqrt{1 - \alpha_t}]_{\sigma} \cdot \epsilon_{t-1} \\ &= \sqrt{\alpha_t}(\sqrt{\alpha_{t-1}}x_{t-2} + \sqrt{1 - \alpha_{t-1}}\epsilon_{t-1}) + \sqrt{1 - \alpha_t}\epsilon_t \\ &= \sqrt{\alpha_t\alpha_{t-1}}x_{t-2} + \sqrt{\alpha_t - \alpha_t\alpha_{t-1}}\epsilon_{t-1} + \sqrt{1 - \alpha_t}\epsilon_t \end{aligned}$$

Gaussian Variable Additivity :

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{a_t - a_t a_{t-1}}\epsilon_{t-1} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, (a_t - a_t a_{t-1}))$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{1 - a_t}\epsilon_t \sim \mathcal{N}(0, (1 - a_t))$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{N}(0, (a_t - a_t a_{t-1}) + (1 - a_t))$$

$$= \sqrt{\alpha_t\alpha_{t-1}}x_{t-2} + \sqrt{1 - \alpha_t\alpha_{t-1}}\epsilon$$

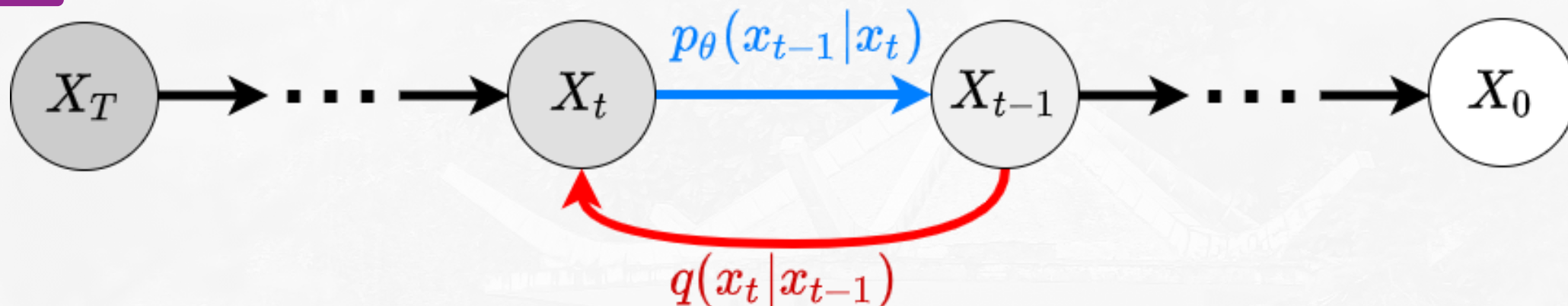
...

$$= [\sqrt{\alpha_t}x_0]_{\mu} + [\sqrt{1 - \alpha_t}]_{\sigma} \cdot \epsilon.$$

$$\text{加噪: } q(x_t|x_{t-1}) = \mathcal{N}(x_t; \sqrt{\alpha_t}x_{t-1}, (1 - \alpha_t)I)$$

$$\text{实际加噪: } q(x_t|x_0) = \mathcal{N}(x_t; \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t}x_0, (1 - \bar{\alpha}_t)I)$$

$$x_t = [\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t}x_0]_{\mu} + [\sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t}]_{\sigma} \cdot \epsilon_{t-1}$$



**Inverse Process of Diffusion Process (Denosing):**

$$q(x_{t-1}|x_t, \mathbf{x}_0) = \frac{q(x_t|x_{t-1})q(x_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_0)}{q(x_t|\mathbf{x}_0)} = \mathcal{N}(x_{t-1}; \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_t}} \left( x_t - \frac{1 - a_t}{\sqrt{1 - \bar{a}_t}} \epsilon \right), \frac{1 - \bar{a}_{t-1}}{1 - \bar{a}_t} (1 - a_t) I)$$

训练时, DDPMs遵循了:  $q(x_t|x_0)$

推理时, DDPMs遵循了 (后验分布):  $q(x_{t-1}|x_t, \mathbf{x}_0)$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{t-1} = & \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_t}} \left( x_t - \frac{1 - a_t}{\sqrt{1 - \bar{a}_t}} \epsilon_{t-1} \right) \right]_{\mu} \\ & + \left[ \sqrt{\frac{1 - \bar{a}_{t-1}}{1 - \bar{a}_t}} (1 - a_t) \right]_{\sigma} \cdot \epsilon. \end{aligned}$$



加噪:  $q(x_t|x_0) = \mathcal{N}(x_t; \sqrt{\bar{a}_t}x_0, (1 - \bar{a}_t)I)$

去噪后验:  $q(x_{t-1}|x_t, x_0) = \mathcal{N}(x_{t-1}; \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_t}}\left(x_t - \frac{1-a_t}{\sqrt{1-\bar{a}_t}}\epsilon\right), \frac{1-\bar{a}_{t-1}}{1-\bar{a}_t}(1-a_t)I)$

在这样的方式下，如果我们想“定制”DDPMs（建模其他分布），那就非常困难了，原因：我们需要重新推导去噪后验。也就是说，我们只有样本，没有训练目标。



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# DDPMs中的“模型”到底在学习什么？ 在学习分布？



Loss Target:

$$\mathbb{E}_{t \sim U[T], \epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(\epsilon; 0, I)} (\|\epsilon_{\theta}(x_t, t) - \epsilon\|^2)$$

样本

目标

实际上， $\epsilon_{\theta}$  在训练时仅仅就是见到了样本和目标而已，  
与常规的模型没有任何区别。

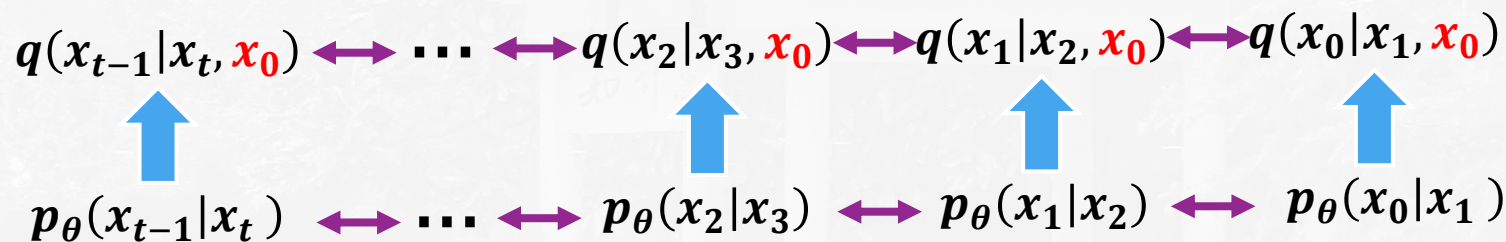
也就是说，DDPMs中的“模型”根本没有“分布”的概念，“分布”是在推理阶段人工实现的。

$$q(x_{t-1} | x_t, x_0) = \mathcal{N}(x_{t-1}; \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_t}} \left( x_t - \frac{1-a_t}{\sqrt{1-\bar{a}_t}} \epsilon \right), \frac{1-\bar{a}_{t-1}}{1-\bar{a}_t} (1-a_t) I)$$

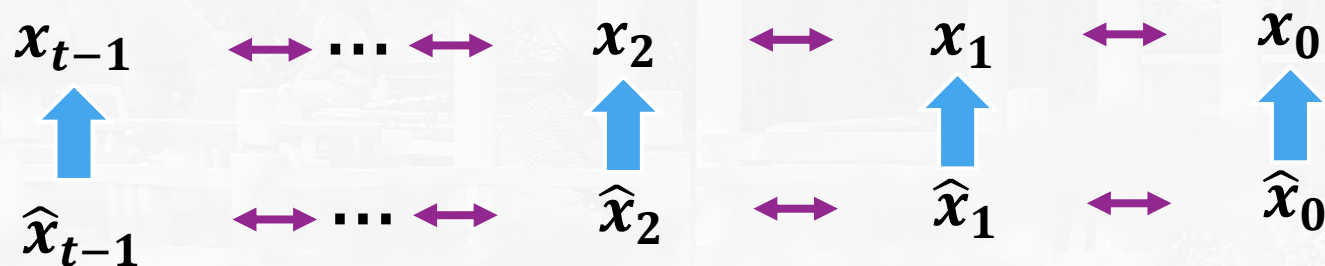


既然是这样，我们可不可以把“分布匹配”的概念抛开，只去拟合样本（ $x_{t-1}$ ）呢？

分布匹配



样本拟合





样本拟合的视角来构建DDPMs，我们只需要考虑如何准确地预测 $x_{t-1}$ 即可，而不需要考虑复杂的后验。

本质原因是因为：我们不需要从分布中采样了，而是直接通过网络预测来拟合中间的变量 $x_{t-1}$ ，因此不需要推导后验部分。

样本拟合

分布匹配

我们可以将这种方式，抽象为一种更加广义的DDPMs。理论上，样本拟合的概念是包含分布匹配的概念的。



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# 怎么轻松地“定制”DDPMs呢？

训练时, DDPMs遵循了:  $q(x_t|x_0)$

推理时, **DDPMs**遵循了 (后验分布):  $q(x_{t-1}|x_t, x_0)$

那么, 我们可不可以训练和推理都遵循 $q(x_t|x_0)$ 呢?

$$\begin{aligned} x_t &= [\sqrt{\bar{a}_t}x_0]_{\mu} + [\sqrt{1 - \bar{a}_t}]_{\sigma} \cdot \epsilon_{t-1} && \text{加噪: } q(x_t|x_0) \\ \Rightarrow x_0 &= \frac{x_t - \sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t}\epsilon_{t-1}}{\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t}} \\ x_{t-1} &= \frac{\sqrt{\bar{a}_{t-1}}}{\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t}}(x_t - \sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t}\epsilon_{t-1}) + [\sqrt{1 - \bar{a}_t}]_{\sigma} \cdot \epsilon && \text{去噪: } q(x_{t-1}|x_0) \end{aligned}$$

这样的方式, 我们将沉重的“分布”概念抛弃 (  $p_{\theta}(x_{t-1}|x_t) \Rightarrow q(x_{t-1}|x_t, x_0)$  ), 仅仅当做是样本拟合的做法:  $x'_{t-1} \approx x_{t-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_t &= \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t} \mathbf{x}_0 + \sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t} \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t-1}, \\ \Rightarrow \text{let } a &= \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t}, b = \sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t} \\ \mathbf{x}_t &= a \mathbf{x}_0 + b \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t-1}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{t-1} &= \frac{\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_{t-1}}}{\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t}} (\mathbf{x}_t - \sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t-1}) + [\sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t}]_{\sigma} \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \\ \Rightarrow \text{let } c &= \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_{t-1}}, d = \sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t-1}} \\ \mathbf{x}_{t-1} &= c \frac{1}{a} (\mathbf{x}_t - b \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t-1}) + d \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \end{aligned}$$

构造样本时:

$$\mathbf{x}_t = a \mathbf{x}_0 + b \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t-1}, \text{ 随着 } t \text{ 变大, } a: 1 \rightarrow 0, b: 0 \rightarrow 1$$

构造目标时:

$a, b, c, d$  都是训练是预定义的常量, 直接计算即可。

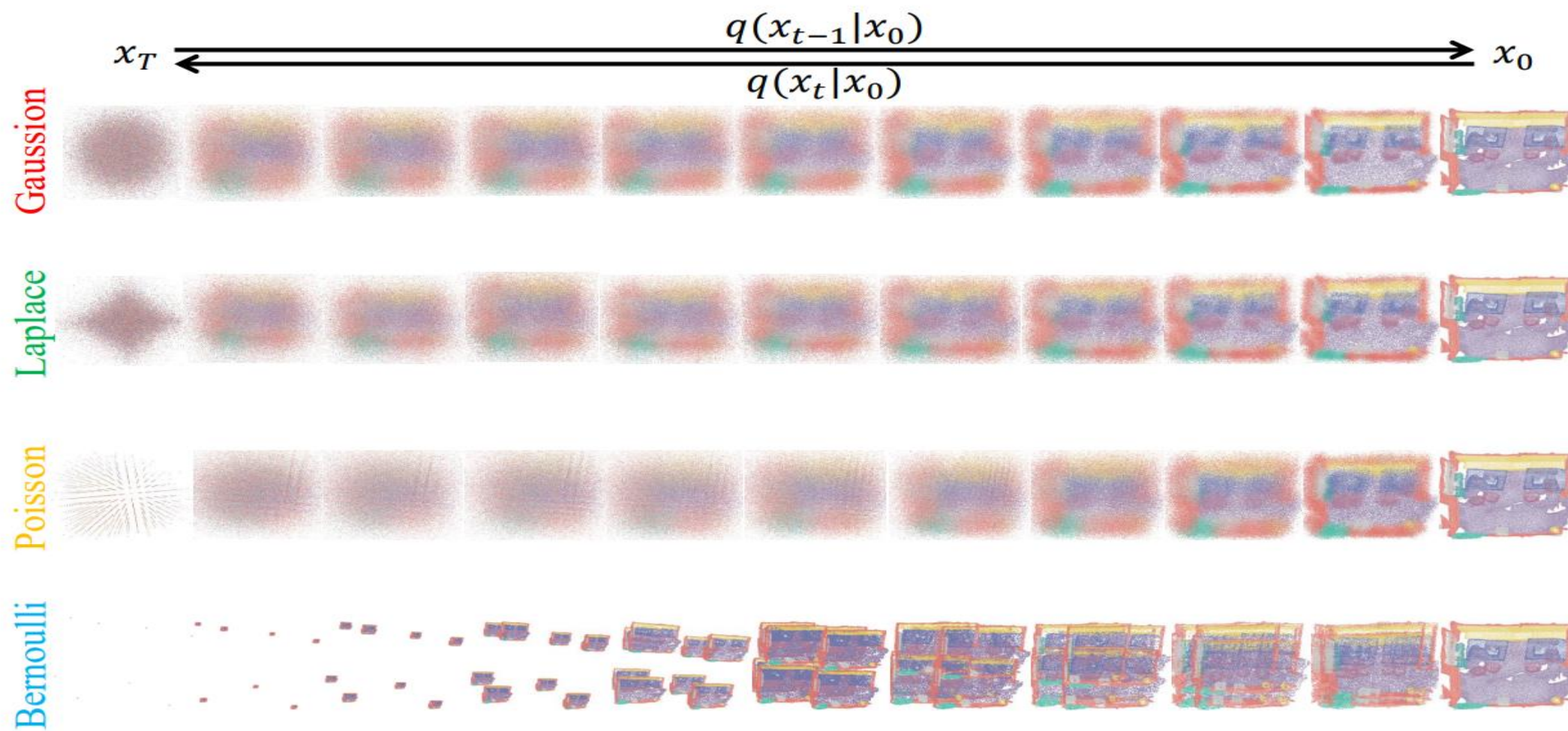
推理时:

按照  $\mathbf{x}_{t-1} = c \frac{1}{a} (\mathbf{x}_t - b \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t-1}) + d \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon}$ , DDPMs 中的模型  $\epsilon_{\theta}$ , 只需要预测  $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t-1}$ 。

一些工作也有类似的做法:

Denoising diffusion implicit models, ICLR 2021

Cold diffusion: Inverting arbitrary image transforms without noise, NeurIPS 2023



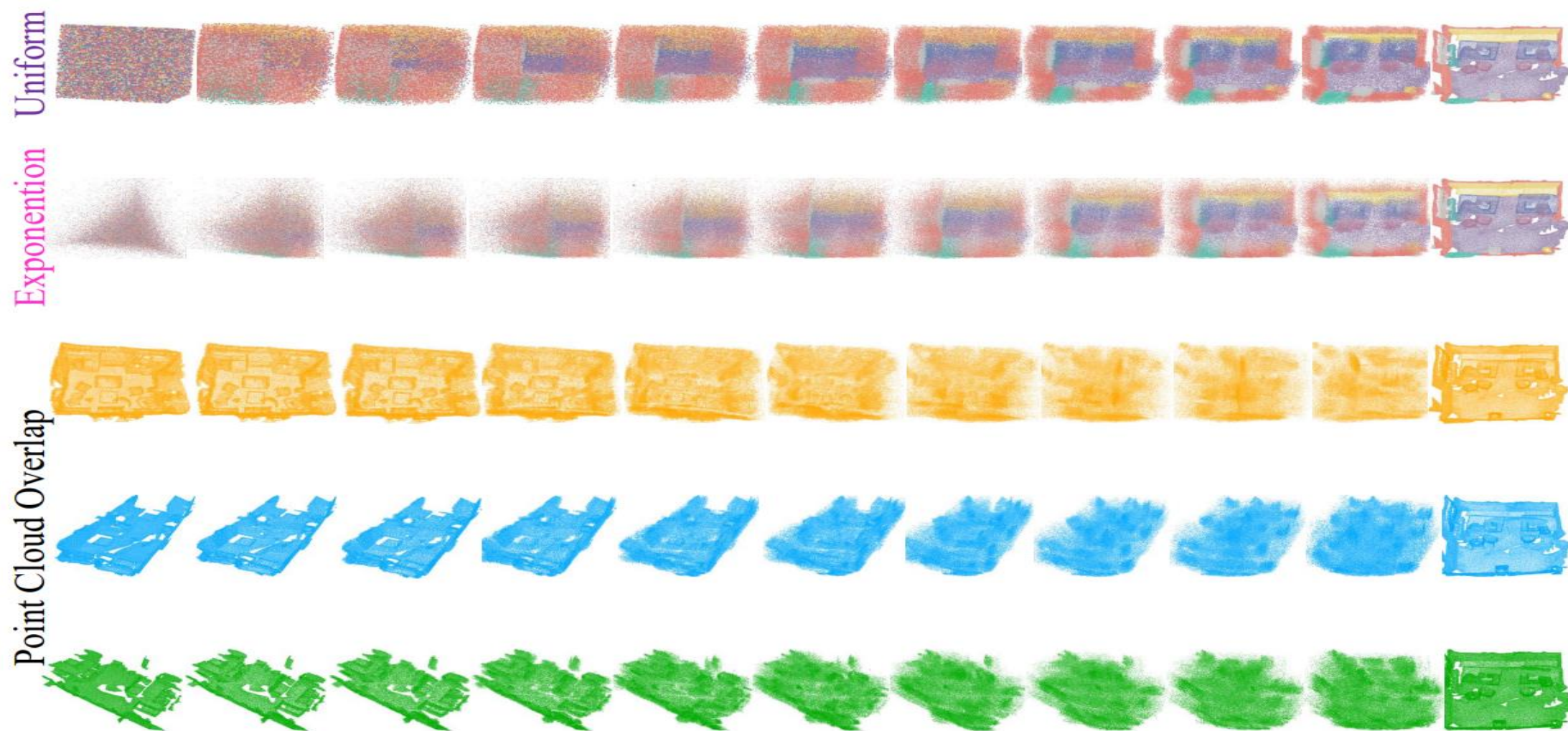
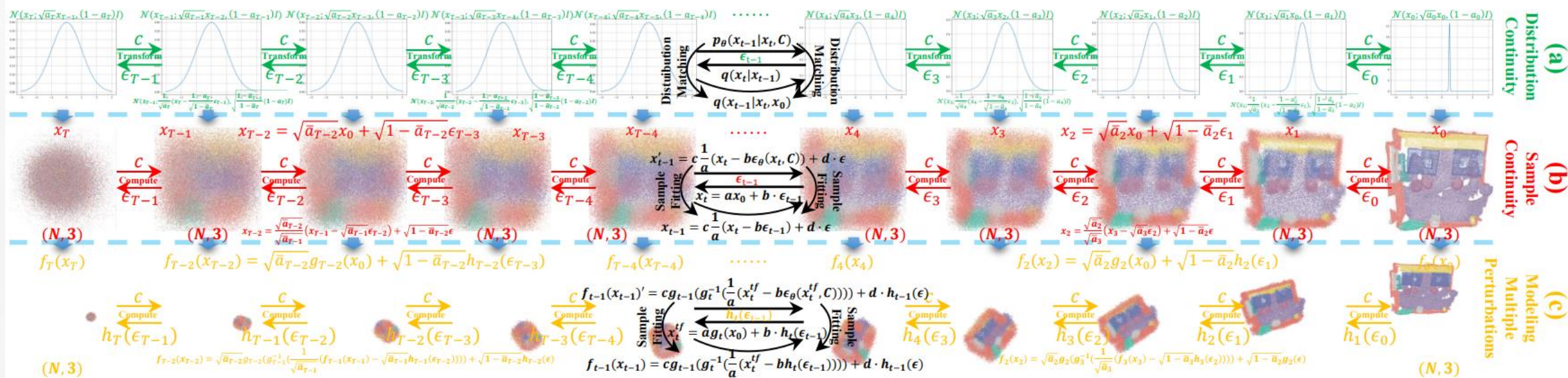


Figure 4: Visualizations of multi-type noisy samples and targets. According to the sample fitting rule (noising via  $q(\mathbf{x}_t|\mathbf{x}_0)$ , denoising via  $q(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_0)$ ), this can theoretically construct sample fitting targets for any distribution.



$$\mathbf{x}_t = \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t} \mathbf{x}_0 + \sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t} \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t-1},$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{let } a = \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t}, b = \sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t}$$

$$\mathbf{x}_t = a \mathbf{x}_0 + b \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t-1},$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{affine transformation:}$$

$$\mathbf{x}_t^{tf} = f_t(\mathbf{x}_t) = a g_t(\mathbf{x}_0) + b \cdot h_t(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t-1}),$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{t-1} = \frac{\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_{t-1}}}{\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t}} (\mathbf{x}_t - \sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t-1}) + [\sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t}]_{\sigma} \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{affine transformation:}$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^{tf} = \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_{t-1}} (g_{t-1}(g_t^{-1}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t}} (\mathbf{x}_t^{tf} - \sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t} h_t(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t-1})))) + \sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t-1}} \cdot h_{t-1}(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}),$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{let } c = \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_{t-1}}, d = \sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t-1}}$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{t-1}^{tf} = c g_{t-1}(g_t^{-1}(\frac{1}{a} (\mathbf{x}_t^{tf} - b h_t(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{t-1})))) + d \cdot h_{t-1}(\boldsymbol{\epsilon})$$