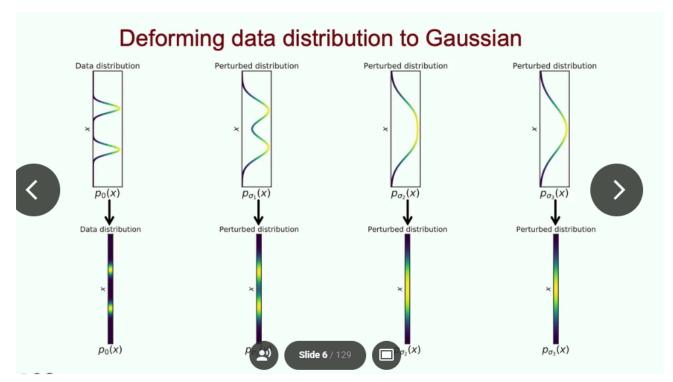
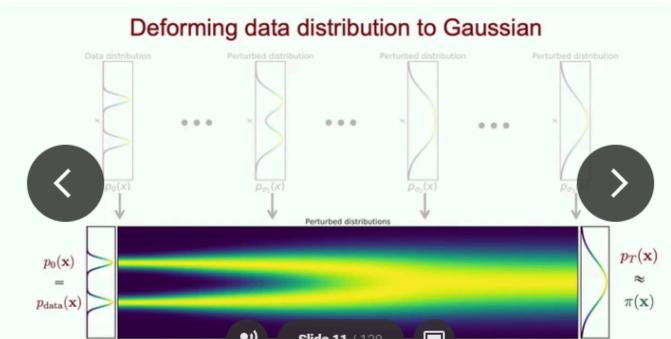
《MotionLCM》论文及代码相关 一、前置知识

(1) Consistency Model的解读

• 一致性模型CM的相关解读: https://neurips.cc/virtual/2023/75013





剩下的图不截了,去上面的链接里面找吧。

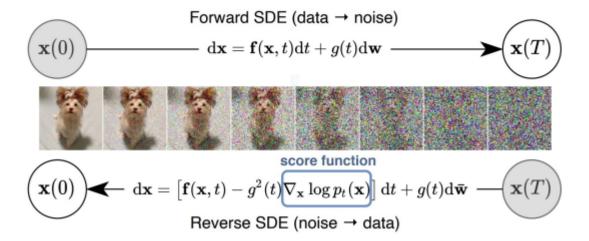
具体的理解 (有所理解)

(a) 一致性模型是什么?

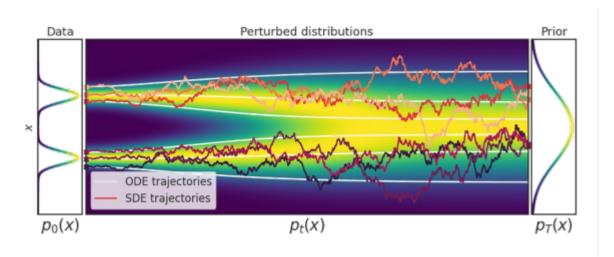
先来看下面这张经典的SDE的图:

Score-Based Diffusion Models

Standard SDE formulation:



这个在其他的笔记中已经有所记录了,相当于是将Scored-based Model与DDPM做了统一,不妨来看下图:



简单来看,我们假设数据的真实分布符合左侧Data表示的两个gaussian分布,而forward SDE则是通过那些红色扰动的线(毕竟有朗之万动力学带来的随机性),将输入的pdata扰动最终成为纯gaussian noise(看上图最右,变成纯高斯噪声),而去噪的过程就是上面的Reverse SDE的过程,可以理解为走回来(**个人理解:所以生成的图跟原图会有不同,毕竟具备一定的随机性**)。这就是SDE的具体过程。

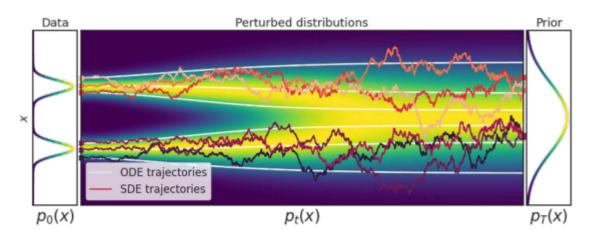
那么Probability flow ODE这篇文章的贡献在于什么呢? **注意看上图白色的线,PF ODE做的贡献相当于把随机性去掉了,变为常微分方程求解,可以看到白色的线是十分光滑的**。但显然这会造成生成质量的下降,不过会让生成的速度非常快,使用ODE 求解器可以直接解决step-by-step的生成过程。比如DDIMSolver(在LCM和MotionLCM中均有这个Solver)就是一个比较常见的ODE求解器。PF ODE的公式如下:

Probability flow ODE:

$$d\mathbf{x} = \left[\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t) - \frac{1}{2} g^2(t) \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log p_t(\mathbf{x}) \right] dt$$

$$\left[\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t) - g^2(t) \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log p_t(\mathbf{x}) \right] dt + g(t) d\mathbf{w}$$

$$d\mathbf{x} = \left[\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t) - g^2(t) \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log p_t(\mathbf{x}) \right] dt + g(t) d\mathbf{w}$$



Estimating the score function:

$$\mathbf{s}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}^*}(\mathbf{x}, t) \approx \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log p_t(\mathbf{x})$$

Sample generation:

- Numerical SDE solvers
- Numerical ODE solvers
- Score-based MCMC (predictor-corrector)

All sampling methods listed above demand repeated

(务必需要注意的一点):看起来PF 0DE已经是用常微分方程去做模拟了,那难道PF 0DE不能一步推理到位么?一致性模型是不是就是用来解决PF 0DE没法一步推理到位的问题?

- 答案:是的,PF ODE没有办法一步推理到位。PF ODE 是扩散模型(如DDPM)的确定性采样路径,它将扩散过程的随机 轨迹转化为确定性轨迹(通过逆转SDE对应的ODE)。PF ODE 的求解通常需要分步进行,例如使用数值方法(如欧拉法、 Runge-Kutta)逐步从噪声分布 x_T 迭代到目标数据 x_0 。
 - 。 关键点:
 - 每一步求解对应扩散过程的一个时间步,最终通过多步迭代逐步去噪。
 - 即使PF ODE是确定性的,仍需逐步逼近解,无法一步到位。

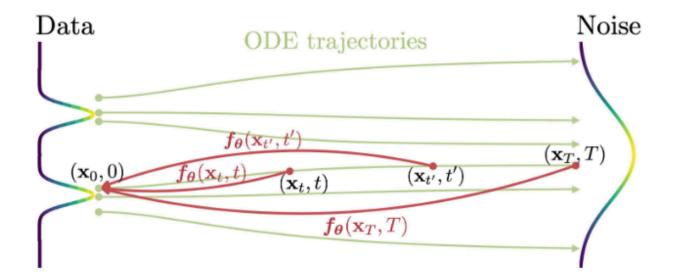


Figure 2: Consistency models are trained to map points on any trajectory of the PF ODE to the trajectory's origin.

一致性模型的思路是这样的:

• 我训练一个 $f_{ heta}$ 函数(也就是一个神经网络),使得ODE所在曲线上的任意点都可以一步到位到 x_0 的位置,也就是data的数据(注意,**不是噪声,是数据分布,抑或是编码到latent space中的数据分布**)

也就是说,有如下的目标:

$$f_{ heta}(x_t,t)=x_0$$

同时,我们可以为这个一致性模型添加两个条件:

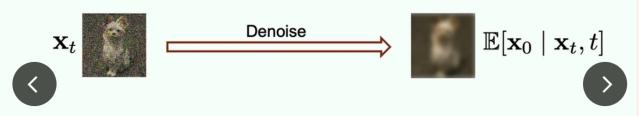
- 第一个条件:至少 x_0 经过一致性模型解算后得完整输出 x_0 吧,即 $f_{ heta}(x_0,0)=x_0$.
- 第二个条件:由于我们想用一致性模型去拟合整个ODE Trajectories,因此还得保证曲线上任意两点的 f_{θ} 结果是一样的,都是来到曲线的起点,即:

$$\forall t,t' \in [0,T]: f_{\theta}(x_t,t) = f_{\theta}(x_t',t') = x_0$$

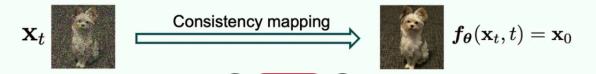
再确认一下:一致性模型输出的是原始图像,也就是 x_0 ,下图来自原作者的slides:

Difference from denoisers

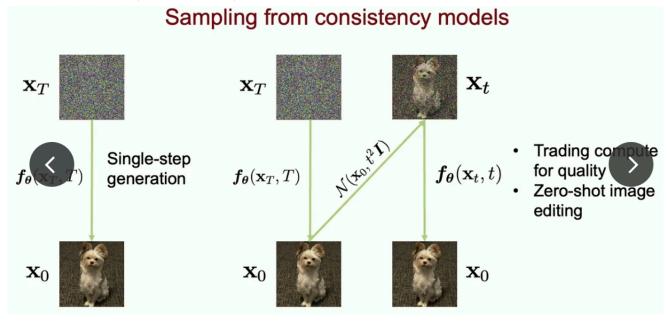
· Denoisers predict the posterior mean:



Consistency models predict the unique image at the origin of ODE trajectories.



一致性模型既支持单步生成,也支持多步生成,区别如下:

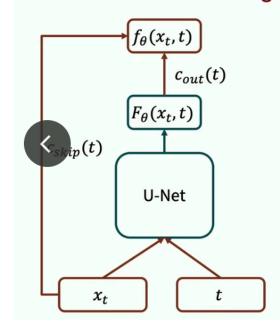


对于单步生成来说,直接对于某一个timestep的 X_T 求解即可拿到生成的结果: $f_{\theta}(x_T,T)=x_0$.对于多步生成来说,看上图,可以不断给一致性模型预测的 x_0 加噪声,然后再进行预测,以促使迭代式的生成,让结果更好。 $\boxed{-$ 致性模型是同时支持单步生成与多步生成的。}

(b) 一致性模型如何控制边界条件?

直接看下图:

Enforcing the boundary condition



Skip connections for enforcing the boundary condition:

$$f_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}, t) = c_{\text{skip}}(t)\mathbf{x} + c_{\text{out}}(t)F_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}, t)$$

$$c_{\text{skip}}(0) = 1$$

$$c_{\text{out}}(0) = 0$$

 The denoising/score network in diffusion models often has a similar parameterization (cf., EDM, v-prediction, rectified flows, etc.)

Karras, Tero, et al. "Elucidating the design space of diffusion-based description dels." arXiv preprint arXiv:2206.00364 (2022).

这个公式乍一看有一些迷茫,但我们可以这样想,根据前面的介绍,在t=0的时候,我们希望 $f_{\theta}(x_t,t)=x_0$ 。那么此时 c_{skip} 应该尽可能的大,甚至一开始为1,而此时的 $c_{cout}=0$,意味着最终采用的结果完全是x,即原图。而如果采样的随机的T非常大,那么就会倾向于更使用模型(UNet)预测的结果 $F_{\theta}(x_t,t)$ 的结果。

上图的公式中的x指的是某一个时刻的 x_t ,这一点**不要搞错**。再看上图左侧,是不是觉得很像ResNet的感觉? 所以这种策略 也即Skip connection的策略。 同时上图也说明了在一些其他的diffusion model中也有类似地思路,比如EDM, v-prediction等。

(c) 训练的过程到底是怎么回事?

这里我们就来彻底剖析一下训练的过程是什么。目标是搞懂下面这张图:

Algorithm 2 Consistency Distillation (CD)

Input: dataset \mathcal{D} , initial model parameter $\boldsymbol{\theta}$, learning rate η , ODE solver $\Phi(\cdot, \cdot; \boldsymbol{\phi})$, $d(\cdot, \cdot)$, $\lambda(\cdot)$, and μ $\boldsymbol{\theta}^- \leftarrow \boldsymbol{\theta}$

repeat

Sample $\mathbf{x} \sim \mathcal{D}$ and $n \sim \mathcal{U}[\![1,N-1]\!]$ Sample $\mathbf{x}_{t_{n+1}} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x};t_{n+1}^2\boldsymbol{I})$ $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{t_n}^{\boldsymbol{\phi}} \leftarrow \mathbf{x}_{t_{n+1}} + (t_n - t_{n+1})\Phi(\mathbf{x}_{t_{n+1}},t_{n+1};\boldsymbol{\phi})$ $\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta},\boldsymbol{\theta}^-;\boldsymbol{\phi}) \leftarrow$ $\lambda(t_n)d(\boldsymbol{f}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\mathbf{x}_{t_{n+1}},t_{n+1}),\boldsymbol{f}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}^-}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{t_n}^{\boldsymbol{\phi}},t_n))$ $\boldsymbol{\theta} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{\theta} - \eta\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta},\boldsymbol{\theta}^-;\boldsymbol{\phi})$ $\boldsymbol{\theta}^- \leftarrow \operatorname{stopgrad}(\mu\boldsymbol{\theta}^- + (1-\mu)\boldsymbol{\theta})$ until convergence

- (1)首先,我们有一个预训练好的score model: $s_\phi(x,t)$,这里的x应该指的是某个时刻的 x_t 。
- ullet (2)接着,我们选择一个随机的时刻 t_{n+1} ,然后扰动data生成 $X_{t_{n+1}}$.
- (3)执行一步的ODE step: 将time step t_{n+1} 更新到 t_n ,回忆前面有介绍PF ODE也是需要迭代求解的。这一步就是下面这句:

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{t_n}^{\phi} \leftarrow \mathbf{x}_{t_{n+1}} + (t_n - t_{n+1}) \Phi(\mathbf{x}_{t_{n+1}}, t_{n+1}; \phi)$$

上式结果应该 $pprox x_{t_n}$ 。根据Algorithm的介绍, Φ 是ODE Solver,在后面的代码中就是比如DDIM Solver。而使用ODE求解器更新的逻辑就是上面这个公式。

证据见原文:

numerical ODE solver. This estimate, which we denote as $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{t_n}^{\phi}$, is defined by

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{t_n}^{\phi} := \mathbf{x}_{t_{n+1}} + (t_n - t_{n+1}) \Phi(\mathbf{x}_{t_{n+1}}, t_{n+1}; \phi), \quad (6)$$

where $\Phi(\cdots; \phi)$ represents the update function of a onestep ODE solver applied to the empirical PF ODE. For example, when using the Euler solver, we have $\Phi(\mathbf{x}, t; \phi) =$ $-ts_{\phi}(\mathbf{x}, t)$ which corresponds to the following update rule

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{t_n}^{\phi} = \mathbf{x}_{t_{n+1}} - (t_n - t_{n+1})t_{n+1}s_{\phi}(\mathbf{x}_{t_{n+1}}, t_{n+1}).$$

 ϕ 应该指的是ODE Solver中的一些参数。

- (4)接下来就是下面这个公式了:
 - **Definition 1.** The consistency distillation loss is defined as

$$\mathcal{L}_{CD}^{N}(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\theta}^{-}; \boldsymbol{\phi}) := \mathbb{E}[\lambda(t_n)d(\boldsymbol{f}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\mathbf{x}_{t_{n+1}}, t_{n+1}), \boldsymbol{f}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}^{-}}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{t_n}^{\boldsymbol{\phi}}, t_n))], \quad (7)$$

where the expectation is taken with respect to $\mathbf{x} \sim p_{data}$, $n \sim \mathcal{U}[1, N-1]$, and $\mathbf{x}_{t_{n+1}} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}; t_{n+1}^2 \mathbf{I})$. Here $\mathcal{U}[1, N-1]$ denotes the uniform distribution over $\{1, 2, \cdots, N-1\}$, $\lambda(\cdot) \in \mathbb{R}^+$ is a positive weighting function, $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{t_n}^{\phi}$ is given by Eq. (6), θ^- denotes a running average of the past values of θ during the course of optimization, and $d(\cdot, \cdot)$ is a metric function that satisfies $\forall \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} : d(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \geqslant 0$ and $d(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = 0$ if and only if $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$.

d(·,·)指的是损失函数,一般来说比如用L2损失或者其他的损失函数(比如LPIPS),而 $\lambda(t_n)$ 则是一个权重函数,重要的是 $f_{ heta}$ 和 $f_{ heta}^-$ 分别指的是什么?根据论文的原文, θ^- 指的是过去的 θ 的running average,这就要引出EMA来了。再来回顾一下:

Minimize the consistency loss

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \ \lambda(t_n) \| \boldsymbol{f}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\mathbf{x}_{t_{n+1}}, t_{n+1}) - \boldsymbol{f}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}^-}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{t_n}^{\boldsymbol{\phi}}, t_n) \|_2^2 \\ \approx \mathbf{x}_{t_n}$$

灰色框框出来的东西是ODE 求解器对teacher network求解一步得到的结果。而 $f_{ heta^-}$ (带减号!)这一项则是 $\frac{}{}$ target network $\frac{}{}$,作者的介绍:

In practice, we minimize the objective by stochastic gradient descent on the model parameters θ , while updating θ^- with exponential moving average (EMA). That is, given a decay

而前面的 f_{θ} 项则是student network。

趁热打铁,来看训练代码

这部分中,我们会把训练代码和上面的理论部分完全对应起来,以此论证确实有理解CM的这套理论。具体的代码在这里,可以结合整体进行阅读:

https://github1s.com/luosiallen/latent-consistency-model/blob/main/LCM_Training_Script/consistency_distillation/train_lcm_distill_sd_wds.py#L1099-L1100

一开始,先是把image通过VAE编码到latent space中,这里没什么可说的,然后是这一段:

```
# Sample a random timestep for each image t_n ~ U[0, N - k - 1] without bias.
topk = noise_scheduler.config.num_train_timesteps // args.num_ddim_timesteps
index = torch.randint(0, args.num_ddim_timesteps, (bsz,), device=latents.device).long()
start_timesteps = solver.ddim_timesteps[index]
timesteps = start_timesteps - topk
timesteps = torch.where(timesteps < 0, torch.zeros_like(timesteps), timesteps)</pre>
```

这里的 ${\sf start_timesteps}$ 应当对应前面的 t_{n+1} ,而 ${\sf timesteps}$ 则是 ${\sf start_timesteps}$ - ${\sf topk}$,意味着应该指的是 t_n 时刻, ${\sf topk}$ 是一个时间桶的时间,取决于每一步去噪要走多大的步长(看代码,这与 ${\sf num_ddim_timesteps}$ 有关,毕竟DDIM本身就是ODE Solver,要按照ODE Solver的迭代式求解结果来对齐)。 后面的分析需要牢牢对应上面的公式,笔记中也会给出。

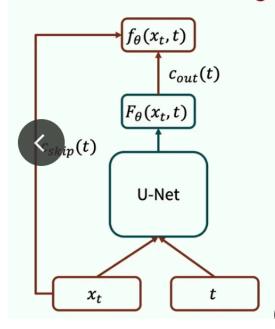
python接下来是 c_{skip} 和 c_{out} 这两个变量的设置:

```
# 20.4.4. Get boundary scalings for start_timesteps and (end) timesteps.
c_skip_start, c_out_start = scalings_for_boundary_conditions(start_timesteps)
c_skip_start, c_out_start = [append_dims(x, latents.ndim) for x in [c_skip_start, c_out_start]]
c_skip, c_out = scalings_for_boundary_conditions(timesteps)
c_skip, c_out = [append_dims(x, latents.ndim) for x in [c_skip, c_out]]
```

不用管具体的逻辑是什么,(所有使用CM/LCM的工程反正都没改过这段。

$$|\boldsymbol{f_{\theta}}(\mathbf{x}_{t_{n+1}}, t_{n+1})|$$

Enforcing the boundary condition



 Skip connections for enforcing the boundary condition:

$$f_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}, t) = c_{\text{skip}}(t)\mathbf{x} + c_{\text{out}}(t)F_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}, t)$$

$$c_{\text{skip}}(0) = 1$$

$$c_{\text{out}}(0) = 0$$

 The denoising/score network in diffusion models often has a similar parameterization (cf., EDM, v-prediction, rectified flows, etc.)

Karras, Tero, et al. "Elucidating the design space of diffusion-based generative polels." arXiv preprint arXiv:2206.00364 (2022).

```
# 20.4.5. Add noise to the latents according to the noise magnitude at each timestep
# (this is the forward diffusion process) [z_{t_n} + k] in Algorithm 1]
noisy_model_input = noise_scheduler.add_noise(latents, noise, start_timesteps)
# 20.4.6. Sample a random guidance scale w from U[w_min, w_max] and embed it
w = (args.w_max - args.w_min) * torch.rand((bsz,)) + args.w_min
w_embedding = guidance_scale_embedding(w, embedding_dim=args.unet_time_cond_proj_dim)
w = w.reshape(bsz, 1, 1, 1)
# Move to U-Net device and dtype
w = w.to(device=latents.device, dtype=latents.dtype)
w_embedding = w_embedding.to(device=latents.device, dtype=latents.dtype)
# 20.4.8. Prepare prompt embeds and unet_added_conditions
prompt_embeds = encoded_text.pop("prompt_embeds")
# 20.4.9. Get online LCM prediction on z_{t_n} + k}, w, c, t_n + k
noise_pred = unet(
    noisy_model_input,
    start_timesteps,
    timestep_cond=w_embedding,
    encoder_hidden_states=prompt_embeds.float(),
    added_cond_kwargs=encoded_text,
).sample
pred_x_0 = predicted_origin(
    noise_pred,
    start_timesteps,
```

```
noisy_model_input,
noise_scheduler.config.prediction_type,
alpha_schedule,
sigma_schedule,
)

model_pred = c_skip_start * noisy_model_input + c_out_start * pred_x_0
```

注意,这里的 noisy_model_input 即上面公式中的x,其实就是 x_t ,一张有噪声的图,而 pred_x_0 其实就是 $F_{ heta}(x,t)$,也没有问题,喂进去的时间戳是 start_timesteps,跟上面的公式也是完美匹配的。

来看看教师网络做了什么吧:

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{t_n}^{\phi} \leftarrow \mathbf{x}_{t_{n+1}} + (t_n - t_{n+1}) \Phi(\mathbf{x}_{t_{n+1}}, t_{n+1}; \phi)$$

应该是用ODE求解器求解一步,那么是不是这样呢?

```
# 20.4.10. Use the ODE solver to predict the kth step in the augmented PF-ODE trajectory
# noisy_latents with both the conditioning embedding c and unconditional embedding 0
# Get teacher model prediction on noisy_latents and conditional embedding
with torch.no_grad():
    with torch.autocast("cuda"):
        cond_teacher_output = teacher_unet(
            noisy_model_input.to(weight_dtype),
            start_timesteps,
            encoder_hidden_states=prompt_embeds.to(weight_dtype),
        cond_pred_x0 = predicted_origin(
            cond_teacher_output,
            start_timesteps,
            noisy_model_input,
            noise_scheduler.config.prediction_type,
            alpha_schedule,
            sigma_schedule,
        )
        # Get teacher model prediction on noisy_latents and unconditional embedding
        uncond_teacher_output = teacher_unet(
            noisy_model_input.to(weight_dtype),
            start_timesteps,
            encoder_hidden_states=uncond_prompt_embeds.to(weight_dtype),
        ).sample
        uncond_pred_x0 = predicted_origin(
            uncond_teacher_output,
            start_timesteps,
            noisy_model_input,
            noise_scheduler.confiq.prediction_type,
            alpha_schedule,
            sigma_schedule,
```

```
# 20.4.11. Perform "CFG" to get x_prev estimate (using the LCM paper's CFG
formulation)
    pred_x0 = cond_pred_x0 + w * (cond_pred_x0 - uncond_pred_x0)
    pred_noise = cond_teacher_output + w * (cond_teacher_output -
uncond_teacher_output)
    x_prev = solver.ddim_step(pred_x0, pred_noise, index)
```

一看,喂进去的时间戳都是 <mark>start_timesteps</mark> ,好的不得了,输出的 x_prev 应该就是公式当中的



接下来就是target network了:

· Minimize the consistency loss

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \ \lambda(t_n) \| \boldsymbol{f}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\mathbf{x}_{t_{n+1}}, t_{n+1}) - \boldsymbol{f}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}^-}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{t_n}^{\boldsymbol{\phi}}, t_n) \|_2^2 \\ \approx \mathbf{x}_{t_n}$$

```
# 20.4.12. Get target LCM prediction on x_prev, w, c, t_n
with torch.no_grad():
   with torch.autocast("cuda", dtype=weight_dtype):
       target_noise_pred = target_unet(
           x_prev.float(), #吃x_prev, 一模一样
           timesteps, # 吃timesteps, 一模一样
           timestep_cond=w_embedding,
           encoder_hidden_states=prompt_embeds.float(),
        ).sample
        pred_x_0 = predicted_origin( # 这个predicted_origin其实就是我们的f_theta^-()函数
           target_noise_pred,
           timesteps,
           x_prev,
           noise_scheduler.confiq.prediction_type,
           alpha_schedule,
           sigma_schedule,
       target = c_skip * x_prev + c_out * pred_x_0 # 一样走skip connection的逻辑
```

损失函数? 正确!

```
# 20.4.13. Calculate loss
if args.loss_type = "l2":
    loss = F.mse_loss(model_pred.float(), target.float(), reduction="mean")
elif args.loss_type = "huber":
    loss = torch.mean(
        torch.sqrt((model_pred.float() - target.float()) ** 2 + args.huber_c**2) -
args.huber_c
    )
```

至此,我们已经完成了Consistency Model一致性模型的贡献、理论部分,并且和代码直接结合起来了,你看这个一致性模型像不像悖理?