DDPM

Denoising Diffusion Probabilistic Models

Jonathan Ho UC Berkeley ionathanho@berkelev.edu Ajay Jain UC Berkeley ajayj@berkeley.edu Pieter Abbeel
UC Berkeley
pabbeel@cs.berkelev.edu

Abstract

We present high quality image synthesis results using diffusion probabilistic models, a class of latent variable models inspired by considerations from nonequilibrium thermodynamics. Our best results are obtained by training on a weighted variational bound designed according to a novel connection between diffusion probabilistic models and denoising score matching with Langevin dynamics, and our models naturally admit a progressive lossy decompression scheme that can be interpreted as a generalization of autoregressive decoding. On the unconditional CIFAR10 dataset, we obtain an Inception score of 9.46 and a state-of-the-art FID score of 3.17. On 256x256 LSUN, we obtain sample quality similar to ProgressiveGAN. Our implementation is available at https://github.com/hojonathanho/diffusion.

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https://lilianweng.github.io/posts/2021-07-11-diffusion-models/

https://cvpr2022-tutorial-diffusion-models.github.io/

Denoising Diffusion Models

DDP14 (2020)

Learning to generate by denoising

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1. Denoising Diffusion Probabilistic Models (DDPM, 2020):

- 제안자: Ho et al.
- 개요: 확산 과정과 역확산 과정을 통해 이미지 데이터를 점진적으로 노이즈화하고, 이를 역으로 복원하여 이미지를 생성하는 모델입니다.
- 주요 특징: Markovian 확산 과정과 비슷한 역확산 과정을 사용합니다.
- 2. Denoising Diffusion Implicit Models (DDIM, 2020):
- 제안자: Song et al.
- 개요: DDPM의 효율성을 개선한 모델로, 직접적인 역확산을 통해 빠른 샘플링을 가능하게 합니다.
- 주요 특징: 비-Markovian 샘플링 방법을 사용하여 더 빠르고 효율적인 이미지 생성을 구현합니다.
- 3. Improved Denoising Diffusion Probabilistic Models (Improved DDPM, 2021):
 - 제안자: Nichol and Dhariwal
 - 개요: DDPM의 성능을 개선하기 위해 하이퍼파라미터 튜닝과 아키텍처 수정 등을 도입한 모델입니다.
 - 주요 특징: 성능 향상과 더 높은 품질의 이미지 생성을 목표로 합니다.
- 4. Latent Diffusion Models (LDM, 2021):
 - 제안자: Rombach et al.
 - 개요: 고해상도 이미지를 생성하기 위해 잠재 공간(latent space)에서 확산 과정을 수행하는 모델입니다.
 - 주요 특징: 효율성을 높이기 위해 잠재 공간에서의 연산을 활용합니다.
- 5. Stable Diffusion (2022):
 - 제안자: Stability Al
 - 개요: LDM의 발전된 형태로, 높은 품질의 이미지를 빠르게 생성할 수 있는 모델입니다.
 - 주요 특징: 일반 사용자도 쉽게 사용할 수 있도록 접근성을 높인 모델입니다.

Ingraed DDPM (221)
(Hichol et al.)

Latent Didhiston make!

Forward diffusion process (fixed)

Data



Noise

Reverse denoising process (generative

Generale by Denoising

stable Didbnsion (2022)

32 32 300, 0000 (200)

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3 라라이터 (Pa No Za)를 Gradient Descent 2 224.

- # 124 라는 1931 1931 1932 (VB. Variational Bound)

- 124 라는 19318

Very similarly to VAE and thus we can use the variational lower bound to optimize the negative log-likelihood. $-\log p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_0) \leq -\log p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_0) + D_{\mathrm{KL}}(q(\mathbf{x}_{1:T}|\mathbf{x}_0) \| p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{1:T}|\mathbf{x}_0)) \\ = -\log p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_0) + \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}_{1:T} \sim q(\mathbf{x}_{1:T}|\mathbf{x}_0)} \left[\log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{1:T}|\mathbf{x}_0)}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{0:T})/p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_0)}\right] \\ = -\log p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_0) + \mathbb{E}_q \left[\log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{1:T}|\mathbf{x}_0)}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{0:T})} + \log p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_0)\right] \\ = \mathbb{E}_q \left[\log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{1:T}|\mathbf{x}_0)}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{0:T})}\right] \xrightarrow{\text{censure}} Q_{\mathbb{C}} \subset \mathbb{X}_{\{:T} \sim Q_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{X}_{1:T} \mid \mathbb{X}_0)\} \\ = \mathbb{E}_q[\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{X}_{1:T}|\mathbf{x}_0)] \xrightarrow{\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{X}_{1:T}|\mathbb{X}_0)} \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{X}_{1:T}|\mathbb{X}_0)$

<lass function>

$$ext{Let } L_{ ext{VLB}} = \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{x}_{0:T})} \Big[\log rac{q(\mathbf{x}_{1:T} | \mathbf{x}_0)}{p_{ heta}(\mathbf{x}_{0:T})} \Big] \geq -\mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{x}_0)} \log p_{ heta}(\mathbf{x}_0)$$

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Why? 2 no? $Lo X + Foreson D_{L} (2 || p_0) = 164 & 164 = 380$ $(p_0 = 9334 *| 2000, 4000 & 1620)$ $Lo Eg [log 2(L_{1:T}|X_0)] = 162 + \cdots (4)$

= Dxx (2(Xir | Xo) || Pa (Xir | Xo) = 364 Ly g(Xir | Xo) = Pa (Xir | Xo) = 3500 Xo7 Given 2/200, 391!

< LVB 494 9 (4) 291 1997

$$L_{VLB} = \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{x}_{CT})} \left[\log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{1:T}|\mathbf{x}_{0})}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{0:T})} \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{q} \left[\log \frac{\prod_{t=1}^{T} q(\mathbf{x}_{t}|\mathbf{x}_{t-1})}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_{t})} \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{q} \left[-\log p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{T}) + \sum_{t=1}^{T} \log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{t}|\mathbf{x}_{t-1})}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_{t})} \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{q} \left[-\log p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{T}) + \sum_{t=2}^{T} \log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{t}|\mathbf{x}_{t-1})}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_{t})} + \log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{1}|\mathbf{x}_{0})}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{0}|\mathbf{x}_{1})} \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{q} \left[-\log p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{T}) + \sum_{t=2}^{T} \log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_{t},\mathbf{x}_{0})}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_{t})} + \log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{1}|\mathbf{x}_{0})}{q(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_{0})} \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{q} \left[-\log p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{T}) + \sum_{t=2}^{T} \log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_{t},\mathbf{x}_{0})}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_{0})} + \log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{1}|\mathbf{x}_{0})}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{0}|\mathbf{x}_{1})} \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{q} \left[-\log p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{T}) + \sum_{t=2}^{T} \log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_{t},\mathbf{x}_{0})}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_{0})} + \log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{1}|\mathbf{x}_{0})}{q(\mathbf{x}_{1}|\mathbf{x}_{0})} + \log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{1}|\mathbf{x}_{0})}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{0}|\mathbf{x}_{1})} \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{q} \left[-\log p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{T}) + \sum_{t=2}^{T} \log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_{t},\mathbf{x}_{0})}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_{0})} + \log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{1}|\mathbf{x}_{0})}{q(\mathbf{x}_{1}|\mathbf{x}_{0})} + \log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{1}|\mathbf{x}_{0})}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{0}|\mathbf{x}_{1})} \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{q} \left[-\log p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{T}) + \sum_{t=2}^{T} \log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_{t},\mathbf{x}_{0})}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_{0})} + \log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{1}|\mathbf{x}_{0})}{q(\mathbf{x}_{1}|\mathbf{x}_{0})} + \log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{1}|\mathbf{x}_{0})}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{0}|\mathbf{x}_{1})} \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{q} \left[\log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{T}|\mathbf{x}_{0})}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{T})} + \sum_{t=2}^{T} \log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_{t},\mathbf{x}_{0})}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_{0})} + \log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{1}|\mathbf{x}_{0})}{q(\mathbf{x}_{1}|\mathbf{x}_{0})} + \log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{1}|\mathbf{x}_{0})}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{0}|\mathbf{x}_{0})} \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{q} \left[\log p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{T}|\mathbf{x}_{0}) + \sum_{t=2}^{T} \log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_{t},\mathbf{x}_{0})}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_{t})} - \log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_{t},\mathbf{x}_{0})}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_{0})} + \log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{1}|\mathbf{x}_{0})}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{0}|\mathbf{x}_{0})} \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{q} \left[\log p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{0}|\mathbf{x}_{0}) + \sum_{t=2}^{T} \log \frac{q(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_{t},\mathbf{x}_{0})}{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}$$

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$$egin{aligned} q(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_t,\mathbf{x}_0) &= \mathcal{N}(rac{1}{\sqrt{lpha_t}}\Big(\mathbf{x}_t - rac{1-lpha_t}{\sqrt{1- ilde{lpha}_t}}\epsilon_t\Big) \;, ilde{eta}_t \mathbf{I}) \ p_{ heta}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1}|\mathbf{x}_t) &= \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_{t-1};oldsymbol{\mu}_{ heta}(\mathbf{x}_t,t), oldsymbol{\Sigma}_{ heta}(\mathbf{x}_t,t)) \ &= \mathcal{N}(rac{1}{\sqrt{lpha_t}}\Big(\mathbf{x}_t - rac{1-lpha_t}{\sqrt{1- ilde{lpha}_t}}\epsilon_{ heta}(\mathbf{x}_t,t)\Big), oldsymbol{\Sigma}_{ heta}(\mathbf{x}_t,t)) \end{aligned}$$

Eg 1 2 log 2 (It 1 It It)

$$= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}_0,\epsilon} \Big[\frac{(1-\alpha_t)^2}{2\alpha_t (1-\bar{\alpha}_t) \|\mathbf{\Sigma}_\theta\|_2^2} \|\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_t - \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_\theta (\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t} \mathbf{x}_0 + \sqrt{1-\bar{\alpha}_t} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_t, t) \|^2 \Big]$$

: 学能之的意形结图

< Simplified Ins: Ignoring the weighting tem>

training. However, we found it beneficial to sample quality (and simpler to implement) to train on the following variant of the variational bound:

$$L_{\text{simple}}(\theta) := \mathbb{E}_{t,\mathbf{x}_0,\epsilon} \left[\left\| \epsilon - \epsilon_{\theta} (\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t} \mathbf{x}_0 + \sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t} \epsilon, t) \right\|^2 \right]$$
 (14)

- 74 of 1/2 598 Empirically 2010.

<u>Ho et al. NeurIPS 2020</u> observe that simply setting $\lambda_t=1$ improves sample quality. So, they propose to use:

$$L_{\text{simple}} = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}_0 \sim q(\mathbf{x}_0), \epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I}), t \sim \mathcal{U}(1, T)} \left[||\epsilon - \epsilon_{\theta}(\underbrace{\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t} \ \mathbf{x}_0 + \sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t}}_{\mathbf{X}_t} \epsilon, t)||^2 \right]$$

For more advanced weighting see Choi et al., Perception Prioritized Training of Diffusion Model CVPR 2022.

weighting Termine of Zan 350%

<Summer 7 - O Trainny 2 Sample General fon (Inderence)

Algorithm 1 Training

- 1: repeat
- 2: $\mathbf{x}_0 \sim q(\mathbf{x}_0)$
- 3: $t \sim \text{Uniform}(\{1, \dots, T\})$
- 4: $\epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})$
- 5: Take gradient descent step on

$$\nabla_{\theta} \| \boldsymbol{\epsilon} - \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{\theta} (\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t} \mathbf{x}_0 + \sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}, t) \|^2$$

6: until converged

Algorithm 2 Sampling

- 1: $\mathbf{x}_T \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})$
- 2: **for** t = T, ..., 1 **do**
- 3: $\mathbf{z} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})$
- 4: $\mathbf{x}_{t-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_t}} \left(\mathbf{x}_t \frac{1-\alpha_t}{\sqrt{1-\bar{\alpha}_t}} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_t, t) \right) + \sigma_t \mathbf{z}$
- 5: end for
- 6: return x₀