Algorithm 1 Conditional EBM Training Algorithm

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Input: data dist p_D(x), relational scene descriptions
R_D(\mathbf{r}), step size \lambda, number of steps K, data augmen-
tation D(\cdot), stop gradient operator \Omega(\cdot), EBM E_{\theta}(\cdot),
Encoder Enc(\cdot), Parser P(\cdot)
\mathcal{B} \leftarrow \varnothing
while not converged do
     \boldsymbol{x}_i^+ \sim p_D
     R_i \sim R_D
     \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{i}^{0} \sim \mathcal{B} with 99% probability and \mathcal{U} otherwise
     X \sim \mathcal{B} for nearest neighbor entropy calculation
     ▶ Parse a relational scene description:
     \{\boldsymbol{r}_1, \dots \boldsymbol{r}_m\} \leftarrow P(R_i)
     ▶ Apply data augmentation to sample:
     \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_i^0 = D(\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_i^0)
     ▶ Generate sample using Langevin dynamics:
     for sample step k = 1 to K do

\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{i}^{k-1} = \Omega(\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{i}^{k-1}) \\
\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}^{k} \leftarrow \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}^{k-1} - \nabla_{\boldsymbol{x}} \sum_{j=1}^{m} E_{\theta}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}^{k-1} \mid \operatorname{Enc}(\boldsymbol{r}_{j})) + 

          \omega, \omega \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma)
     end for
     \triangleright Generate two variants of x^- with and without gra-
     dient propagation:
     \boldsymbol{x}_i^- = \Omega(\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_i^k)
     \hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_i^- = \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_i^k
     \triangleright Optimize objective \mathcal{L}_{CD} + \mathcal{L}_{KL} wrt \theta:
                                   \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i}\sum_{j=1}^{m}(E_{\theta}(\boldsymbol{x}_{i}^{+} \mid \operatorname{Enc}(\boldsymbol{r}_{j}) -
     \mathcal{L}_{	ext{CD}} =
     E_{\theta}(\boldsymbol{x}_{i}^{-} \mid \operatorname{Enc}(\boldsymbol{r}_{j}))
     \mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{KL}} = \sum_{j=1}^{m} E_{\Omega(\theta)}(\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{i}^{-} \mid \mathrm{Enc}(\boldsymbol{r}_{j})) - \log(NN(\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{i}^{-}, X))
     \triangleright Optimize objective \mathcal{L}_{CD} + \mathcal{L}_{KL} wrt \theta:
     \Delta \theta \leftarrow \nabla_{\theta} (\mathcal{L}_{\text{CD}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{KL}})
     Update \theta based on \Delta\theta using Adam optimizer
     \triangleright Update replay buffer \mathcal{B}
     \mathcal{B} \leftarrow \mathcal{B} \cup \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{i}^{-}
```

Algorithm 2 Image-to-text Retrieval

end while

 $C = \arg \min \mathcal{O}$

```
Input: input image x, relational scene descriptions
\{R_1,\ldots,R_n\}, EBM E_{\theta}(\cdot), Parser P(\cdot), Encoder Enc(\cdot),
output energy list \mathcal{O}, caption prediction \mathcal{C}
\mathcal{O} \leftarrow []
▶ Generate image-caption matching energies iteratively
for number of scene relations descriptions i = 1 to n
   ▶ Parse a relational scene description:
    \{\boldsymbol{r}_1,\ldots\boldsymbol{r}_m\}\leftarrow P(R_i)
   e_i = \sum_{j=1}^m E_{\theta}(\boldsymbol{x} \mid \operatorname{Enc}(\boldsymbol{r}_j))
   \triangleright output energy list \mathcal{O}
    \mathcal{O}.append(\boldsymbol{e}_i)
end for
▷ Final output:
```

Algorithm 3 Image Generation Algorithm

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Input: Relational scene description R, number of data
augmentation applications N, step size \lambda, number of
steps K, data augmentation D(\cdot), EBM E_{\theta}(\cdot), Parser
P(\cdot), Encoder Enc(\cdot)
	ilde{m{x}}^0 \sim \mathcal{U}
▷ Parse a relational scene description:
\{\boldsymbol{r}_1, \dots \boldsymbol{r}_m\} \leftarrow P(R)
\triangleright Generate samples through N iterative steps of data
augmentation/Langevin dynamics:
for sample step n = 1 to N do
   ▶ Apply data augmentation to samples:
   \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}^0 = D(\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_i^0)
   \triangleright Run K steps of Langevin dynamics:
   for sample step k = 1 to K do
       \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}^k \leftarrow \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}^{k-1} - \sum_{i=1}^n \nabla_{\boldsymbol{x}} E_{\theta}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}^{k-1} \mid \operatorname{Enc}(\boldsymbol{r}_i)) +
       \omega, \omega \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma)
   end for
   ▶ Iteratively refine samples:
   \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}^0 = \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}^k
end for
\triangleright Final output:
x = \tilde{x}^0
```

Algorithm 4 Image Editing Algorithm

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Input: input image \tilde{x}^0, relational scene description R,
number of data augmentation applications N, step size
\lambda, number of steps K, data augmentation D(\cdot), EBM
E_{\theta}(\cdot), Parser P(\cdot), Encoder Enc(\cdot)
▷ Parse a relational scene description:
\{\boldsymbol{r}_1, \dots \boldsymbol{r}_m\} \leftarrow P(R)
\triangleright Generate samples through N iterative steps of data
augmentation/Langevin dynamics:
for sample step n = 1 to N do
   ▶ Apply data augmentation to samples:
    \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}^0 = D(\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_i^0)
   \triangleright Run K steps of Langevin dynamics:
    for sample step k=1 to K do
        \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}^k \leftarrow \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}^{k-1} - \sum_{i=1}^n \nabla_{\boldsymbol{x}} E_{\theta}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}^{k-1} \mid \operatorname{Enc}(\boldsymbol{r}_i)) +
        \omega, \ \omega \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma)
    end for
   ▶ Iteratively refine samples:
    \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}^0 = \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}^k
end for
\triangleright Final output:
\boldsymbol{x} = \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}^0
```