

Diffusion Models

How AI Learns to Create Images from Noise

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Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology

Outline

Introduction

Core Idea

Forward Diffusion Process

Reverse Diffusion Process

Training

Insights

Applications

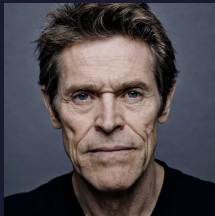
Limitations & Challenges

Conclusion

What Problem Are We Solving?



Real face

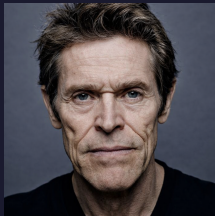


AI-generated face (*Sora*)

What Problem Are We Solving?



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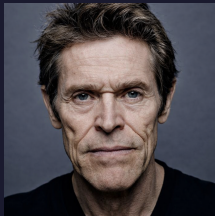
Generative Modeling

Can a machine learn to **create new, realistic samples** that are indistinguishable from real data?

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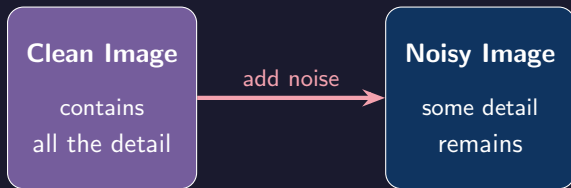
Diffusion models provide a stable, high-quality solution.

The Core Idea: Learning by Destroying

Clean Image

contains
all the detail

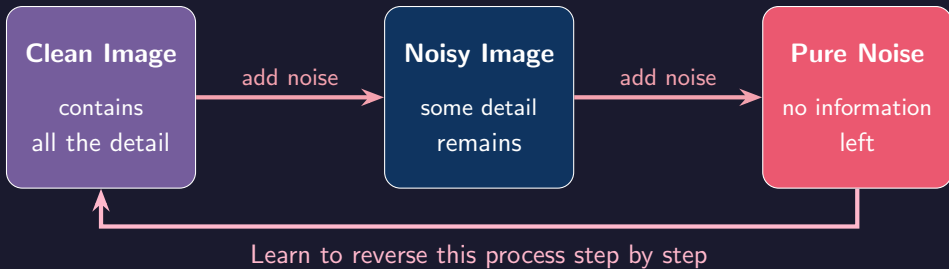
The Core Idea: Learning by Destroying



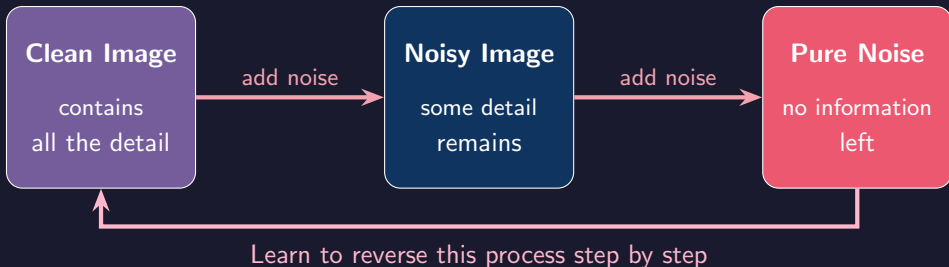
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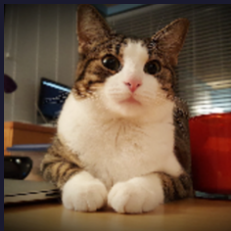
The Core Idea: Learning by Destroying



We Essentially Have Two Diffusion Processes

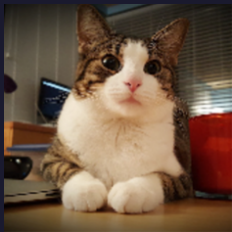
- The **Forward Diffusion Process** that gradually adds noise.
- The **Reverse Diffusion Process** that removes noise step by step.

The Forward Diffusion Process: Adding Noise



Clean Image

The Forward Diffusion Process: Adding Noise

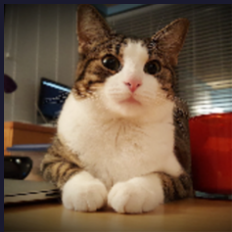


Clean Image



Slightly Noisy

The Forward Diffusion Process: Adding Noise



Clean Image

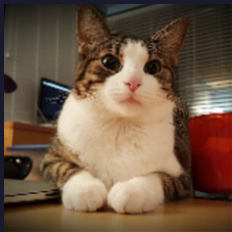


Slightly Noisy



Heavily Noisy

The Forward Diffusion Process: Adding Noise



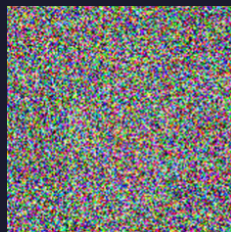
Clean Image



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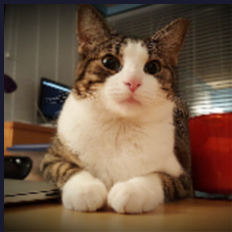


Heavily Noisy



Pure Noise

The Forward Diffusion Process: Adding Noise



Clean Image



Slightly Noisy



Heavily Noisy



Pure Noise

What Happens

Take a real image and add a *tiny* bit of random noise. Repeat this hundreds of times until only noise remains.

The Reverse Diffusion Process: Removing Noise



Pure Noise

The Reverse Diffusion Process: Removing Noise



Pure Noise



Slightly Less Noisy

The Reverse Diffusion Process: Removing Noise



Pure Noise



Slightly Less Noisy



Almost Denoised

The Reverse Diffusion Process: Removing Noise



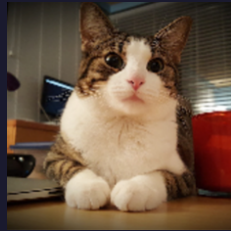
Pure Noise



Slightly Less Noisy



Almost Denoised



Fully Denoised

The Reverse Diffusion Process: Removing Noise



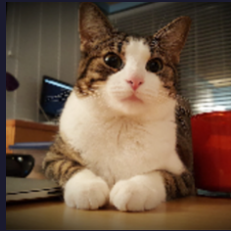
Pure Noise



Slightly Less Noisy



Almost Denoised



Fully Denoised

How Generation Works

- Start from **pure noise**
- Predict and remove a little noise at each step
- Repeat until a realistic image appears

To produce realistic images, the model must learn to reverse the noise process.

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But how does the model learn this reverse process?

How Do We Train It?

1. Take a real image from the training set

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2. Pick a random step and add the corresponding noise

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4. Compare the prediction to the **actual noise**, minimize the error

Key Insight & Why It Works

Key Insight

- We add **known** noise
- So we have exact labels
- Training target is clear and reliable

Why It Works

- Model learns many small denoising steps
- Small steps are easier to learn
- Chaining them builds a full image

Why Diffusion Models Work So Well

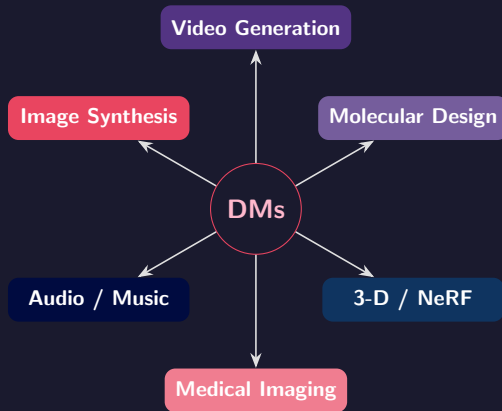
Advantages

- **Stable training**
- **High Quality Samples**
- **Good Diversity** (less mode collapse than GANs)
- **Flexible Conditioning** (text-to-image, video-generation, audio synthesis)
- **Strong Theoretical Foundation**

In practice, diffusion models combine reliability with strong output quality.

Diffusion models generate data by learning to reverse a gradual noise process.

Applications



Some Real-World Tools Powered by Diffusion



Midjourney

Some Real-World Tools Powered by Diffusion



Midjourney



DALL·E

Some Real-World Tools Powered by Diffusion



Midjourney



DALL-E



OpenAI Sora

Limitations & Open Challenges

Current Limitations

- **Slow generation** — requires many denoising steps (hundreds to thousands)
- **High compute cost** — training requires significant GPU resources
- **Large model size** — not easy to run on consumer hardware

Open Questions

- Can we make generation **faster**? (Active research area)
- How do we ensure generated content is **safe and ethical**?
- Can we extend to **longer videos** and **interactive content**?

The background of the slide features three concentric circles. The innermost circle is a dark, muted purple. The middle circle is a slightly lighter shade of purple. The outermost circle is a dark blue-grey color, matching the background of the slide.

Thank You!

Thanks for Listening!

References

- [1] J. Ho et al. **“Denoising diffusion probabilistic models”**. In: *Proceedings of the 34th International Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems*. NIPS '20. Vancouver, BC, Canada: Curran Associates Inc., 2020.
- [2] Y. Song and S. Ermon. **“Generative modeling by estimating gradients of the data distribution”**. In: *Advances in neural information processing systems* 32 (2019).
- [3] J. Song et al. **“Denoising diffusion implicit models”**. In: *arXiv preprint arXiv:2010.02502* (2020).
- [4] A. Q. Nichol and P. Dhariwal. **“Improved denoising diffusion probabilistic models”**. In: *International conference on machine learning*. PMLR. 2021, pp. 8162–8171.