

Block Diffusion: Interpolating Between Autoregressive and Diffusion Language Models

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Introduction to the Problem-Motivation

Two main approaches for Language Models:

Autoregressive (AR):

- Token-by-token generation
- High quality
- KV caching
- Variable length

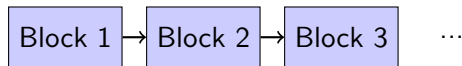
Diffusion:

- Parallel generation
- Better controllability
- Fixed length (limitation)
- Lower quality (Perplexity Gap)

Question

Can we combine the advantages of both approaches?

Core Idea: Block Diffusion



Diffusion within each block(parallel)
Autoregressive over blocks

Parameterization: Trade-off through block size L' :

- $L' = 1 \rightarrow$ Pure AR
- $L' = L \rightarrow$ Pure Diffusion

Technical Contribution:

- Optimized training and sampling algorithms
- Introduced clipped noise schedules for reduced gradient variance during training
- SoTA PPL among diffusion models + Variable length generation capabilities

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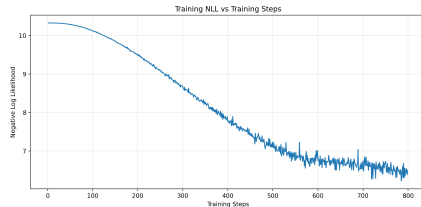
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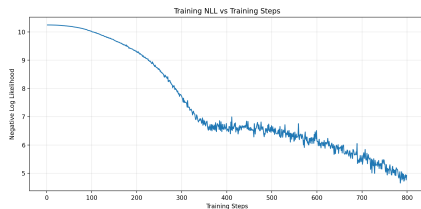
AR vs BD3LM with $L'=1$

Test Perplexities for single token generation

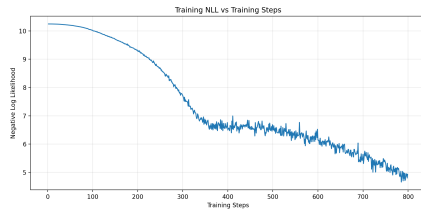
	PPL (\downarrow)
Autoregressive	1893
BD3LM $L'=1$	2231
BD3LM $L'=1$ + Tuned Schedule	2220



AR



BD3LM



BD3LM + Tuned Schedule

The Effect of Clipped Noise Schedules

L'	U [0, 0.5]			U [0, 1]		
	PPL	Var.	NELBO	PPL	Var.	NELBO
128	1000		1000	1000		1000

L'	U [0.3, 0.8]			U [0, 1]		
	PPL	Var.	NELBO	PPL	Var.	NELBO
16	1000		1000	1000		1000

L'	U [0.5, 1]			U [0, 1]		
	PPL	Var.	NELBO	PPL	Var.	NELBO
4	1226.46		44.41	1225.99		44.41

Table 3 Results

Table 4 Results

Table 5 Results

Table 6 Results

Table 7 Results

Table 8 Results

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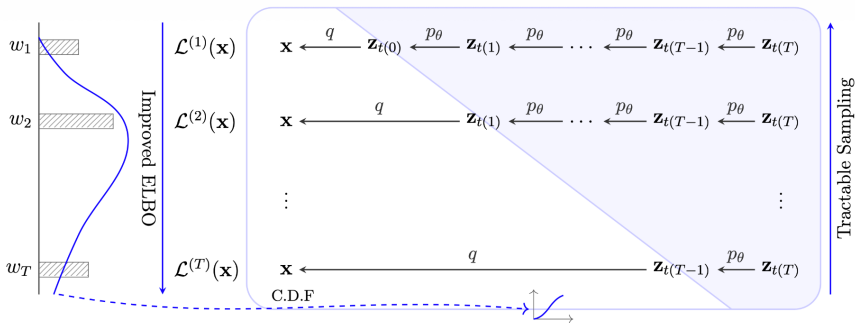
Exploring New Schedules

- Motivation for designing alternative noise schedules
- Trade-off between stability and generation quality
- Impact on gradient variance
- Compatibility with block diffusion framework

New Schedules' Results

- Comparison with cosine and clipped schedules
- Effects on perplexity
- Training stability observations
- Sampling behavior differences

Reweighted Losses are Better Variational Bounds



Diffusion objectives: $\mathcal{L}^{\bar{w}}(\mathbf{x}) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^T w_i \mathcal{L}^{(i)}(\mathbf{x}) = \int_0^1 \tilde{w}(t) \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}_t|\mathbf{x})} [L_{\text{denoise}}(\mathbf{z}_t, \mathbf{x}, t)] dt + C$

Reweight Losses for Masked Diffusion

- Initial Reweighted NELBO:

$$\mathcal{L}^{\tilde{w}}(\mathbf{x}) = - \int_0^1 \tilde{w}(t) \frac{\alpha'_t}{1 - \alpha_t} \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}_t|\mathbf{x})} \left[\delta_{\mathbf{z}_t, m} \cdot \mathbf{x}^\top \log \mu_\theta(\mathbf{z}_t) \right] dt$$

- Reparameterization trick: $\lambda(t) = \log \frac{\alpha_t}{1 - \alpha_t}$:

$$\mathcal{L}^{\hat{w}}(\mathbf{x}) = - \int_0^1 \hat{w}(\lambda(t)) \frac{\alpha'_t}{1 - \alpha_t} \mathbb{E}_{q(\mathbf{z}_t|\mathbf{x})} \left[\delta_{\mathbf{z}_t, m} \cdot \mathbf{x}^\top \log \mu_\theta(\mathbf{z}_t) \right] dt$$

Name	$\lambda(t)$	$\hat{w}(\lambda)$	$\tilde{w}(t)$
EDM		$p_{\mathcal{N}(2.4, 2.4^2)}(\lambda) \frac{e^{-\lambda + 0.5^2}}{0.5^2}$	$w(\lambda(t))$
IDDPM	$\log \frac{\alpha_t}{1 - \alpha_t}$	$\text{sech}(\frac{\lambda}{2})$	$2\sqrt{\alpha_t(1 - \alpha_t)}$
Sigmoid		$\text{sigmoid}(-\lambda + k)$	$\frac{1 - \alpha_t}{1 - (1 - e^{-k})\alpha_t}$
FM		$e^{-\frac{\lambda}{2}}$	$\sqrt{\frac{1 - \alpha_t}{\alpha_t}}$
Simple		-	$-\frac{1 - \alpha_t}{\alpha'_t}$

Reweighted Losses Results

Extended Table 3: Test Perplexities

PPL (↓)							
Autoregressive							
Transformer	1221						
Diffusion							
SEDD	1403						
MDLM	1370						
Block diffusion	Base	IDDPM	EDM	Sigmoid (k = 0)	FM	Simple	
BD3-LMs $L' = 16$	1345	252	49.88	36.06	76213	53070	
$L' = 8$	1210	249	49.14	35.79	109169	36010741760	
$L' = 4$	1176	246	49.01	35.08	67332	2396260	

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