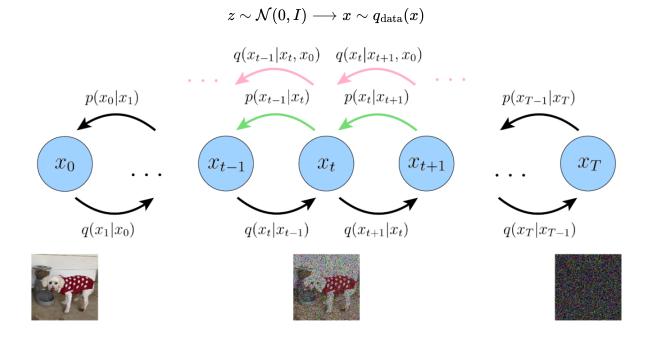
Diffusion Models

Denoising Diffusion Probabilistic Models (DDPMs)

目的: 从随机噪声(标准正态分布)中生成数据样本(e.g., 一张猫猫/小狗的图片)。



Forward Process

定义

很明显,直接从随机噪声中生成一个数据样本是非常困难的。那么如果反过来呢?考虑先把数据样本 x_0 破坏成噪声 x_T ,(假设需要 T 时间步),这样就简单多了,只要每次在数据里添加随机噪声就好了,慢慢就变成一个纯的随机噪声了。把这个过程用数学表示出来(我们约定前向过程用概率分布 q 来表示):

$$(x_0 \sim q_{ ext{data}})
ightarrow x_1
ightarrow \cdots
ightarrow (x_T \sim \mathcal{N}(0,I))$$

更具体的,DDPMs将其定义为(已知的)前向加噪过程(Forward Process),他是一个Markov过程:

$$q(x_{1:T} \mid x_0) = \prod_{t=1}^T q(x_t \mid x_{t-1}) \quad ext{with} \quad q(x_t \mid x_{t-1}) = \mathcal{N}(x_t; \sqrt{1-eta_t} x_{t-1}, eta_t I)$$

其中 β_t 也是已知的,预定义好的一个数列,满足 $\beta_1 < \beta_2 < \cdots < \beta_T$,可以是linear schedule, cosine schedule等等...

从转移概率分布 $q(x_t \mid x_{t-1})$ 中可以看出,其实这个概率可以等价成一个等式(重参数化 reparameterization):

$$x_t = \sqrt{1-eta_t} x_{t-1} + eta_t arepsilon_t, \quad arepsilon_t \sim \mathcal{N}(0,I)$$

这个等式相比概率分布而言更直观的体现加噪过程:每次在上一步的状态 x_{t-1} 上,与新引入的一个随机噪声 ε_t 进行线性组合,以此得到下一个时刻的状态 x_t 。

现在来看看这个Markov链有什么很好的性质: 任何时刻的 x_t 可以由 x_0 和 β_t 表示:

$$\begin{split} x_t &= \sqrt{1 - \beta_t} x_{t-1} + \sqrt{\beta_t} \varepsilon_t \\ &= \sqrt{\alpha_t} x_{t-1} + \sqrt{1 - \alpha_t} \varepsilon_t \\ &= \sqrt{\alpha_t} (\sqrt{\alpha_{t-1}} x_{t-2} + \sqrt{1 - \alpha_{t-1}} \epsilon_{t-1}) + \sqrt{1 - \alpha_t} \varepsilon_t \\ &= \sqrt{\alpha_t} \alpha_{t-1} x_{t-2} + \sqrt{\alpha_t (1 - \alpha_{t-1}) + 1 - \alpha_t} \varepsilon_{t-2} \\ &= \sqrt{\alpha_t} \alpha_{t-1} x_{t-2} + \sqrt{1 - \alpha_t} \alpha_{t-1} \varepsilon_{t-2} \\ &= \cdots \\ &= \sqrt{\alpha_t} \alpha_{t-1} \cdots \alpha_1 x_0 + \sqrt{1 - \alpha_t} \alpha_{t-1} \cdots \alpha_1 \varepsilon \\ &= \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t} x_0 + \sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t} \varepsilon \end{split}$$

这里我们简记 $\alpha_t = 1 - \beta_t$ 和 $\bar{\alpha}_t = \prod_{i=1}^t \alpha_i$,并且对随机噪声的合并中用到了正态分布的性质: $\mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2 I) + \mathcal{N}(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2 I) = \mathcal{N}(\mu_1 + \mu_2, (\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2) I)$ 。 如果再用概率来表示 x_t 和 x_0 之间的关系 $x_t = \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t} x_0 + \sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t} \varepsilon$,也就是下面这个条件概率:

$$q(x_t \mid x_0) = \mathcal{N}(x_t; \sqrt{ar{lpha}_t} x_0, (1 - ar{lpha}_t) I)$$

Reverse Process

前向过程的性质就先挖到这里,接下来我们来考虑反向过程(Reverse Process)。约定反向过程中的未知概率分布用 p 来表示(与前向过程已知的分布区分),我们希望能够反转上述(前向)过程,如果可以从 $p(x_{t-1} \mid x_t)$ 中采样,那么我们就可以在 T 时刻从随机噪声(标准正态分布)中采样一个初始值 $x_T \sim \mathcal{N}(0,I)$,然后一步步去噪来还原,最终得到一个与真实图像分布(近似)一致的 \hat{x}_0 。

但是我们并没有 $p(x_{t-1} \mid x_t)$ 的具体表达式,所以我们设计神经网络(Neural Network)来学习这个分布。

定义: $p_{\theta}(x_{t-1} \mid x_t) = \mathcal{N}(x_{t-1}; \mu_{\theta}(x_t, t), \Sigma_{\theta}(x_t, t)I)$,也即均值和方差分别为 $\mu_{\theta}(x_t, t)$ 和 $\Sigma_{\theta}(x_t, t)$ 这两个神经网络项。

我们先考虑如何设计Training Loss: DDPMs选择的是优化负对数似然(negative log-likelihood), 先上结论:

$$egin{aligned} -\log p_{ heta}(x_0) &\leq \mathbb{E}_{q(x_{1:T}|x_0)}\left[-\log rac{p_{ heta}(x_{0:T})}{q(x_{1:T}|x_0)}
ight] \ &= \mathbb{E}_{q(x_{1:T}|x_0)}\left[\underbrace{D_{ ext{KL}}(q(x_T|x_0)\|p(x_T))}_{L_T} + \sum_{t=2}^T \underbrace{D_{ ext{KL}}(q(x_{t-1}|x_t,x_0)\|p_{ heta}(x_{t-1}|x_t))}_{L_{t-1}} + \underbrace{\log p_{ heta}(x_0|x_1)}_{L_0}
ight] \ & riangleq \mathcal{L} \end{aligned}$$

 $=\mathbb{E}_{q(x_{1:T}|x_0)}\left\lfloor L_T + \sum^I L_{t-1} + L_0
ight
vert$

≜
$$\mathcal{L}$$

接下来一点点来推导:

1. ELBO: $-\log p_{\theta}(x_0) \leq \mathbb{E}_{q(x_1, r|x_0)} \left[-\log \frac{p_{\theta}(x_{0:T})}{q(x_1, r|x_0)} \right]$

$$\log p_{\theta}(x_0) = \log \int p_{\theta}(x_{0:T}) dx_{1:T}$$

$$= \log \int \frac{p_{\theta}(x_{0:T}) dx_{1:T}}{q(x_{1:T}|x_0)} dx_{1:T}$$

$$= \log \mathbb{E}_{q(x_{1:T}|x_0)} \left[\frac{p_{\theta}(x_{0:T})}{q(x_{1:T}|x_0)} \right]$$

$$\geq \mathbb{E}_{q(x_{1:T}|x_0)} \left[\log \frac{p_{\theta}(x_{0:T})}{q(x_{1:T}|x_0)} \right] \quad \text{Jensen's Inequality}$$
2. $\mathbb{E}_{q(x_{1:T}|x_0)} \left[\log \frac{p_{\theta}(x_{0:T})}{q(x_{1:T}|x_0)} \right] = \mathbb{E}_{q(x_{1:T}|x_0)} \left[L_T + \sum_{t=2}^T L_{t-1} + L_0 \right]$

$$\mathbb{E}_{q(x_{1:T}|x_0)} \left[\log \frac{p_{\theta}(x_{0:T})}{q(x_{1:T}|x_0)} \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{q(x_{1:T}|x_0)} \left[\log \frac{p_{\theta}(x_{0:T})}{q(x_{1:T}|x_0)} \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{q(x_{1:T}|x_0)} \left[\log \frac{p_{\theta}(x_{0:T})}{q(x_{1:T}|x_0)} \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{q(x_{1:T}|x_0)} \left[\log \frac{p_{\theta}(x_{0:T})}{q(x_{1}|x_0)} \right] \prod_{t=2}^T p_{\theta}(x_{t-1}|x_t)}{p_{\theta}(x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1})} \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{q(x_{1:T}|x_0)} \left[\log \frac{p_{\theta}(x_{0:T})}{q(x_{1}|x_0)} \right] \prod_{t=2}^T p_{\theta}(x_{t-1}|x_t)}{p_{\theta}(x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1}|x_{1$$

由此,我们把负对数似然的上界(upper bound)求出来了,原来的负对数似然只是对反向过程中神经网络的概率分布 p_{θ} 的建模,通过这个upper bound建立了 p_{θ} 与前向过程已知的分布 q 之间的联系。我们把这个upper bound设为最终的Training loss \mathcal{L} 。

可以看到,在推导的时候,我们把拆开的各个部分分别命名为 L_0 , L_T 和 L_{t-1} ($2 \le t \le T$)。现在我们对他们进行单独分析:

- 1. L_T 对Training loss $\mathcal L$ 来说是个常数(因为我们已知 $p_{ heta}(x_T)=p(x_T)$ 这个反向过程的起始分布就是标准正态分布)
- $2. L_0$ 这一项在DDPM的实现中是通过高斯离散编码器(independent discrete decoder)实现的,这一块晚点来补充具体实现。

```
# === Log likelihood calculation ===
   def _vb_terms_bpd(self, denoise_fn, x_start, x_t, t, *, clip_denoised:
bool, return_pred_xstart: bool):
       true_mean, _, true_log_variance_clipped =
self.q_posterior_mean_variance(x_start=x_start, x_t=x_t, t=t)
       model_mean, _, model_log_variance, pred_xstart = self.p_mean_variance(
          denoise_fn, x=x_t, t=t, clip_denoised=clip_denoised,
return_pred_xstart=True)
       kl = normal_kl(true_mean, true_log_variance_clipped, model_mean,
model_log_variance)
       kl = nn.meanflat(kl) / np.log(2.)
       decoder_nll = -utils.discretized_gaussian_log_likelihood(
          x_start, means=model_mean, log_scales=0.5 * model_log_variance)
       assert decoder_nll.shape == x_start.shape
       decoder_nll = nn.meanflat(decoder_nll) / np.log(2.)
        # At the first timestep return the decoder NLL, otherwise return
KL(q(x_{t-1}|x_t,x_0) | p(x_{t-1}|x_t))
       assert kl.shape == decoder_nll.shape == t.shape == [x_start.shape[0]]
       output = tf.where(tf.equal(t, 0), decoder_nll, kl)
```

return (output, pred_xstart) if return_pred_xstart else output

3. 最重要的就是中间的 T-1 项 L_{t-1} ($2 \le t \le T$)。

我们先考虑 $q(x_{t-1}|x_t,x_0)$ 这个概率分布,因为这是一个确定的分布,根据贝叶斯(Bayes)定理和前向过程定义的概率:

$$egin{aligned} q(x_{t-1}|x_t,x_0) &= rac{q(x_{t-1},x_t,x_0)}{q(x_t,x_0)} \ &= rac{q(x_0,x_{t-1})q(x_t|x_0,x_{t-1})}{q(x_0)q(x_0|x_t)} \ &= rac{q(x_0)q(x_{t-1}|x_0)q(x_t|x_0,x_{t-1})}{q(x_0)q(x_t|x_0)} \ &= rac{q(x_{t-1}|x_0)q(x_t|x_0,x_{t-1})}{q(x_t|x_0)} \ &= rac{q(x_{t-1}|x_0)q(x_t|x_{t-1})}{q(x_t|x_0)} \ &= rac{q(x_{t-1}|x_0)q(x_t|x_{t-1})}{q(x_t|x_0)} \ &= rac{\mathcal{N}(\sqrt{ar{lpha}}_{t-1}x_0,(1-ar{lpha}_{t-1})I)\cdot\mathcal{N}(\sqrt{1-eta_t}x_{t-1},eta_tI)}{\mathcal{N}(\sqrt{ar{lpha}}_{t}x_0,(1-ar{lpha}_t)I)} \end{aligned}$$

计算这种正态分布乘积除法的混合运算时,已知最后运算结束还是服从正态分布,所以可以直接考虑 e 指数的部分(先省略其他的常数部分 e.g. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}$),以减轻计算量(这里指数部分展开后的合并化简策略大概是这样的:最终要计算 $q(x_{t-1}|x_t,x_0)$,我们把其中的 x_{t-1} 当成主元(未知数),条件中的 x_t 和 x_0 作为已知的进行计算):

$$\frac{\mathcal{N}(\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_{t-1}}x_0, (1-\bar{\alpha}_{t-1})I) \cdot \mathcal{N}(\sqrt{1-\beta_t}x_{t-1}, \beta_t I)}{\mathcal{N}(\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t}x_0, (1-\bar{\alpha}_t)I)}$$

$$\propto \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{(x_t - \sqrt{\alpha_t}x_{t-1})^2}{\beta_t} + \frac{(x_{t-1} - \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_{t-1}}x_0)^2}{1-\bar{\alpha}_{t-1}} - \frac{(x_t - \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_t}x_0)^2}{\bar{\alpha}_t}\right)\right]$$

$$\propto \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\frac{\beta_t(1-\bar{\alpha}_{t-1})}{1-\bar{\alpha}_t}}\left[x_{t-1}^2 - 2\frac{\sqrt{\alpha_t}(1-\bar{\alpha}_{t-1})x_t + \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_{t-1}}\beta_t x_0}{1-\bar{\alpha}_t}x_{t-1}\right]\right\}$$

$$\propto \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\frac{\beta_t(1-\bar{\alpha}_{t-1})}{1-\bar{\alpha}_t}}\left(x_{t-1} - \frac{\sqrt{\alpha_t}(1-\bar{\alpha}_{t-1})x_t + \sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_{t-1}}\beta_t x_0}{1-\bar{\alpha}_t}\right)^2\right\}$$

对比正态分布的概率密度表达式就可以得到:

$$q(x_{t-1}|x_t,x_0) \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_q,\Sigma_q^2 I), \ \mu_q = rac{\sqrt{lpha_t}(1-arlpha_{t-1})}{1-arlpha_t}x_t + rac{\sqrt{arlpha_{t-1}}eta_t}{1-arlpha_t}x_0,\ \Sigma_q^2 = rac{eta_t(1-arlpha_{t-1})}{1-arlpha_t}.$$

先前我们已经求出了 x_t 与 x_0 的关系式,所以这里我们进一步化简 μ_q

$$\mu_{q} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha_{t}}(1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t-1})}{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t}} x_{t} + \frac{\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_{t-1}}\beta_{t}}{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t}} x_{0}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\alpha_{t}}(1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t-1})}{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t}} x_{t} + \frac{\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_{t-1}}\beta_{t}}{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_{t}}} (x_{t} - \sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t}}\varepsilon_{t})$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\alpha_{t}}(1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t-1})}{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t}} x_{t} + \frac{\beta_{t}}{(1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t})\sqrt{\alpha_{t}}} (x_{t} - \sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t}}\varepsilon_{t})$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{\alpha_{t}}(1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t-1})}{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t}} + \frac{\beta_{t}}{(1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t})\sqrt{\alpha_{t}}}\right) x_{t} - \frac{\beta_{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t}}\sqrt{\alpha_{t}}}\varepsilon_{t}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\alpha_{t}(1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t-1}) + \beta_{t}}{(1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t})\sqrt{\alpha_{t}}}\right) x_{t} - \frac{\beta_{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t}}\sqrt{\alpha_{t}}}\varepsilon_{t}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1 - \alpha_{t}\bar{\alpha}_{t-1}}{(1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t})\sqrt{\alpha_{t}}}\right) x_{t} - \frac{\beta_{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t}}\sqrt{\alpha_{t}}}\varepsilon_{t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_{t}}} x_{t} - \frac{1 - \alpha_{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t}}\sqrt{\alpha_{t}}}\varepsilon_{t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_{t}}} \left(x_{t} - \frac{1 - \alpha_{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t}}}\varepsilon_{t}\right)$$

对于方差 Σ_q^2 ,他只与我们预设的超参数 β_t 有关。

对于两个正态分布的KL散度 (KL Divergence) (assume d is the dimension):

$$D_{ ext{KL}}\left(\mathcal{N}(x;\mu_x,\Sigma_x) \parallel \mathcal{N}(y;\mu_y,\Sigma_y)
ight) = rac{1}{2}igg[\lograc{|\Sigma_y|}{|\Sigma_x|} - d + ext{tr}(\Sigma_y^{-1}\Sigma_x) + (\mu_y-\mu_x)^T\Sigma_y^{-1}(\mu_y-\mu_x)igg]$$

于是为了简便计算 $D_{\mathrm{KL}}\left(q(x_{t-1}|x_t,x_0)||p_{\theta}(x_{t-1}|x_t)\right)$,DDPMs就直接把 $p_{\theta}(x_{t-1}|x_t)$ 的方差 $\Sigma_{\theta}(x_t,t)$ 设置成与 $q(x_{t-1}|x_t,x_0)$ 的方差相同 $\Sigma_{\theta}^2(x_t,t)=\beta_t(1-\bar{\alpha}_{t-1})/(1-\bar{\alpha}_t)$ 。

此时, L_{t-1} 就变为

$$egin{aligned} L_t &= D_{ ext{KL}}(q(x_{t-1}|x_t,x_0) \parallel p_{ heta}(x_{t-1}|x_t)) \ &= rac{1}{2} \left[\log rac{|\Sigma_q|}{|\Sigma_q|} - d + ext{tr}(\Sigma_q^{-1}\Sigma_q) + (\mu_{ heta} - \mu_q)^T \Sigma_q^{-1} (\mu_{ heta} - \mu_q)
ight] \ &= rac{1}{2} \left[-d + d + (\mu_{ heta} - \mu_q)^T \left(rac{eta_t (1 - ar{lpha}_{t-1})}{1 - ar{lpha}_t} I
ight)^{-1} (\mu_{ heta} - \mu_q)
ight] \ &= rac{1}{2\sigma_t^2} \|\mu_q(x_t,t) - \mu_{ heta}(x_t,t)\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

这里简记 $\sigma_t^2 riangleq rac{eta_t(1-arlpha_{t-1})}{1-arlpha_t}$ 。这时就能发现,其实最终的loss就是两个均值之间的norm平方。

再进一步的,我们前面化简过 μ_q 了,代入 L_{t-1} 中后,

$$rac{1}{2\sigma_t^2}\|\mu_q(x_t,t)-\mu_{ heta}(x_t,t)\|^2 = rac{1}{2\sigma_t^2}igg\|rac{1}{\sqrt{lpha_t}}igg(x_t-rac{1-lpha_t}{\sqrt{1-arlpha_t}}arepsilon_tigg)-\mu_{ heta}(x_t,t)igg\|^2$$

此时神经网络项 $\mu_{\theta}(x_t,t)$ 是需要有 x_t 作为输入的(即我们已知 x_t),这时候如果我们做一个巧妙的参数化(目的是为了进一步简化这个loss的形式):

$$\mu_{ heta}(x_t,t) = rac{1}{\sqrt{lpha_t}}igg(x_t - rac{1-lpha_t}{\sqrt{1-arlpha_t}}arepsilon_{ heta}(x_t,t)igg)$$

也就是将参数 θ 从均值 μ_{θ} 转换到噪声 ε_{θ} 上,由此可以消去norm中的 x_{t} 部分,此时 L_{t} 进一步化简为:

$$rac{1}{2\sigma_t^2}\|\mu_q(x_t,t)-\mu_{ heta}(x_t,t)\|^2 = rac{1}{2\sigma_t^2}rac{1-lpha_t}{\sqrt{lpha_t}\sqrt{1-arlpha_t}}\|arepsilon_{ heta}(x_t,t)-arepsilon_t\|^2$$

norm前面的常数倍数其实是可以忽略的(常数倍数对Loss没有影响),所以最终DDPMs就是训练一个噪声神经网络 $\varepsilon_{\theta}(x_t,t)$ (输入是当前时刻 t 和一张带有噪声的图片 x_t)去拟合当前时刻前向过程引入的噪声。

最终的Loss \mathcal{L} 就变成了:

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathbb{E}_{t,x_0,arepsilon} \left[\|arepsilon_{ heta}(\sqrt{ar{lpha}_t}x_0 + \sqrt{1-ar{lpha}_t}arepsilon,t) - arepsilon \|^2
ight]$$

其中 $t\sim U(1,T)$ 。 t=1 的情况对应于 L_0 ,就是离散解码器的情况,t>1 的情况就是刚刚推导的 L_{t-1} 。正如前面所说的, L_T 与神经网络参数 θ 无关,所以就没有出现。

Training Algorithm

用伪代码来总结一下整个的训练流程:

- 1. 从数据(Ground Truth)训练集中随机选取一个数据 x_0 。
- 2. 从1到 T 中随机选取一个时间步 t。
- 3. 从标准正态分布中随机选取一个噪声 ε ,计算这个时间步下的 x_t 。
- 4. 把 x_t 和 t 输入神经网络并返回预测的噪声 ε_{θ} 。
- 5. 计算Loss \mathcal{L} 并对 θ 进行梯度下降进行优化,直到收敛。

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

$$\nabla_{\theta} \left\| \boldsymbol{\epsilon} - \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{\theta} (\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_{t}} \mathbf{x}_{0} + \sqrt{1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t}} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}, t) \right\|^{2}$$

6: until converged

Sampling/Inference Algorithm

假设我们已经获得了训练好的噪声神经网络 $\varepsilon_{\theta}(x_t,t)$,接下来我们来分析采样/推理(sampling/inference)过程。

这里就比较简单了,因为我们可以直接通过先前建模的概率分布 $p_{\theta}(x_{t-1}|x_t)$ 来进行采样/推理,从随机噪声 $x_T \sim \mathcal{N}(0,I)$ 开始生成一张图像。具体来说:

$$p_{ heta}(x_{t-1}|x_t) = \mathcal{N}\left(rac{1}{\sqrt{lpha_t}}igg(x_t - rac{1-lpha_t}{\sqrt{1-arlpha_t}}arepsilon_{ heta}(x_t,t)igg), rac{eta_t(1-arlpha_{t-1})}{1-arlpha_t}I
ight) \ \Leftrightarrow \ x_{t-1} = rac{1}{\sqrt{lpha_t}}igg(x_t - rac{1-lpha_t}{\sqrt{1-arlpha_t}}arepsilon_{ heta}(x_t,t)igg) + rac{eta_t(1-arlpha_{t-1})}{1-arlpha_t}z, \quad z \sim \mathcal{N}(0,I)$$

所以在有当前时间步下的 x_t 和网络输出 $\varepsilon_{\theta}(x_t,t)$ 后,就可以根据上述公式往前递推一步。用伪代码来总结一下整个的采样/推理流程:

- 1. 从随机噪声中采样 $x_T \sim \mathcal{N}(0,I)$ 。
- 2. 从随机噪声中采样 $z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, I)$ 。当 t = 1 也就是采样的最后一步生成 \hat{x}_0 时,就不需要添加噪声了(这样生成最终的图像时不会引入额外的噪声)。
- 3. t 到 t-1 往前更新一步: $x_{t-1}=rac{1}{\sqrt{lpha_t}}\Big(x_t-rac{1-lpha_t}{\sqrt{1-arlpha_t}}arepsilon_{ heta}(x_t,t)\Big)+rac{eta_t(1-arlpha_{t-1})}{1-arlpha_t}z$
- 4. 循环 T 步,最终返回生成的 \hat{x}_0 。

Algorithm 2 Sampling

1: $\mathbf{x}_T \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})$

2: **for** t = T, ..., 1 **do**

3: $\mathbf{z} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})$ if t > 1, else $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{0}$

4: $\mathbf{x}_{t-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_t}} \left(\mathbf{x}_t - \frac{1-\alpha_t}{\sqrt{1-\alpha_t}} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_t, t) \right) + \sigma_t \mathbf{z}$

5: end for

6: return x_0

β_t 的选取

现在我们回过头来看 β_t 应该如何选取:为了尽可能满足最终 $x_T \sim \mathcal{N}(0,I)$,我们希望 $\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_T} \approx 0$ 。 DDPMs原文中选取了总步长 T=1000,线性的 β_t (linear schedule),满足 $\beta_1=10^{-4}$ 和 $\beta_T=0.02$ 单调递增,(也就是 $\beta_t=10^{-4}+(t-1)\frac{0.02-10^{-4}}{T-1}$),对应的 α_t 就满足 $\alpha_1=1-10^{-4}$ 和 $\alpha_T=1-0.02$ 单调递减($\alpha_t=1-\beta_t$)。简单估算一下 $\bar{\alpha}_t$:

$$\log ar{lpha}_t = \sum_{t=1}^T \log lpha_t = \sum_{t=1}^T \log (1-eta_t) < -\sum_{t=1}^T eta_t = -rac{eta_1+eta_T}{2}T$$

代入 T=1000, $\beta_1=10^{-4}$ 和 $\beta_T=0.02$,因此, $\bar{\alpha}_t\approx e^{-10}$ 可以近似于 0,所以这样的 β_t 是符合标准的。

Code Implementations

emmmm这部分等我什么时候手撕了DDPMs再来更新(恨)

To Be Continued...