Deep Learning

Lab7: Let's Play DDPM

311512064 鄧書桓

1. Intruduction

本次實驗是要實作出 conditional Denoising Diffusion Probabilistic Models(DDPM),以此來根據多個標籤(條件)來生成出合成圖形。這邊所使用的 dataset 為"clevr dataset",擁有多張不同物品(包括大小及顏色)的照片。最終的結果為根據生成的照片,放入預先訓練的分類器進行評估。

2. Implementation

ddpm_schedules:

```
# 用來獲得預先計算的beta和alpha值
def ddpm_schedules(beta1, beta2, T):
   Returns pre-computed schedules for DDPM sampling, training process.
    assert beta1 < beta2 < 1.0, "beta1 and beta2 must be in (0, 1)"
   beta_t = (beta2 - beta1) * torch.arange(0, T + 1, dtype=torch.float32) / T + beta1
   sqrt_beta_t = torch.sqrt(beta_t)
   alpha_t = 1 - beta t
   log alpha t = torch.log(alpha t)
   alphabar_t = torch.cumsum(log_alpha_t, dim=0).exp()
   sqrtab = torch.sqrt(alphabar_t)
   oneover_sqrta = 1 / torch.sqrt(alpha_t)
   sqrtmab = torch.sqrt(1 - alphabar_t)
   mab_over_sqrtmab_inv = (1 - alpha_t) / sqrtmab
        "alpha_t": alpha_t, # \alpha_t
        "oneover_sqrta": oneover_sqrta, # 1/\sqrt{\alpha_t}
       "sqrt_beta_t": sqrt_beta_t, # \sqrt{\beta_t}
       "alphabar_t": alphabar_t, # \bar{\alpha_t}
       "sqrtab": sqrtab, # \sqrt{\bar{\alpha_t}}
       "sqrtmab": sqrtmab, # \sqrt{1-\bar{\alpha_t}}
        "mab_over_sqrtmab": mab_over_sqrtmab_inv, # (1-\alpha_t)/\sqrt{1-\bar{\alpha_t}}
```

上圖為 ddpm_schedules 的程式碼,功能為利用一些參數來預先

算出 betal1、belta2.....等數值,以便 DDPM 使用。

DDPM:

```
class DDPM(nn.Module):

def__init__(self, nn_model, betas, n_T, device, drop_prob=0.1):

super(DDPM, self).__init__()

self.nn_model = nn_model.to(device)

# register_buffer 是用来獲得ddpm_schedules中的各種參數
# self.register_buffer是一种特殊的方法。用于在PVTorch模型的类中注册持久化的缓冲区。
# 超球区基一种在模型中等持线大体的方式。它不会视为模型的可削除参数。也不会在反向传播过程中更新
for k, v in ddpm_schedules(betas[0], betas[1], n_T).items():

self.n_T = n_T
self.device = device
self.drop_prob = drop_prob
self.loss_mse = nn.MSELoss()

def forward(self, x, c):

"""

# 採楼時間(由1-n_T来随機生成)
__ts = torch.randint(1, self-n_T+1, (x.shape[0],)).to(self.device)
# noisesdwikit=公分方 (b值为o.标准差为1)
noise = torch.randn_like(x) # eps ~ N(0, 1)

# x_t 是sqrt(alphabar) x_0 + sqrt(1-alphabar) * eps
# 代表原始照片程過我們而せwork生成的noise

x_t = (
self.sqrtab[_ts, None, None, None] * x
+ self.sqrtmab[_ts, None, None, None] * noise

loss = self.loss_mse(noise, self.nn_model(x_t, c, _ts / self.n_T, c))
return loss
```

上圖為我 DDPM 的實作,這邊的想法是使用給定的採樣時間,再加上標準正態分布的 noise,來藉由自行設計的 model 預測出 noise(這邊的 model 為 ContextUnet,會在下方做詳細說明),接著藉由預測出來的 noise 和原始的 noise 去做 MSE Loss 的計算,詳細的說明如上圖內容所示。

UNet:

這邊的 Unet 分成 UnetDown 與 UnetUp,且皆有使用

Resnet,這邊會分開做介紹。

Resnet:

```
• • •
1 class ResidualConvBlock(nn.Module):
      def __init__(
          self, in_channels: int, out_channels: int, is_res: bool = False
          super().__init__()
          standard ResNet style convolutional block
          self.same_channels = (in_channels == out_channels)
          self.is_res = is_res
          self.conv1 = nn.Sequential(
              nn.Conv2d(in_channels, out_channels, 3, 1, 1),
              nn.BatchNorm2d(out_channels),
              nn.Tanh(),
          self.conv2 = nn.Sequential(
              nn.Conv2d(out_channels, out_channels, 3, 1, 1),
              nn.BatchNorm2d(out_channels),
              nn.Tanh(),
     def forward(self, x: torch.Tensor) -> torch.Tensor:
          if self.is_res:
              x1 = self.conv1(x)
              x2 = self.conv2(x1)
              # 如果過程中使通道數增加·這樣設計才會使殘差是對的
              if self.same_channels:
                  out = x + x2
                  out = x1 + x2
              return out / 1.414
              x1 = self.conv1(x)
              x2 = self.conv2(x1)
              return x2
```

上圖為 Resnet 實作的部分,由簡單的兩層 2D convolution 組成,

且各自都有連接 BatchNormalization 與使用 Tanh 來做 active function。其中在 forward 的部分,由於增加文字條件或是 timestep 資料,可能會使通道數發生變化(會導致 conv2d 出現 erro)r,這邊還有對通道輸發生變化時做出應對。

UnetDown:

上圖為 UnetDown 的程式碼,使用上述提到的 Resnet(Residual)和 一個 maxPool2d 來實現,主要功能為減少輸入的尺寸,這邊的 參數設計會讓圖片的尺寸少一半。

UnetUp:

```
class UnetUp(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, in_channels, out_channels):
        super(UnetUp, self).__init__()
        rocess and upscale the image feature maps
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```

上圖為 UnetUp 的程式碼,使用 ConvTranspose2d(為一個卷積反

轉層,作用是將上一層的特徵映射轉換回輸入圖像的大小,並且保留了更多的資訊)和兩個上述提到的 Resnet(Residual)。另外,此 model 會先將輸入與 skip concatenate 在一起,用來恢復在 Unetdown 中失去的資訊。

EmbedFC:

上述為 EmbedFC 的程式碼,使用三層 linear 和 2 個 Tanh 來當作 active function,此處的作用為將各個條件(time 或文字條件) 壓 成特徵向量(大小為 batch_size * emb_dim)。

```
def __init__(self, in_channels, n_feat=256, n_classes=24):
    super(ContextUnet, self).__init__()
     self.in_channels = in_channels
      self.n_feat = n_feat
      self.init_conv = ResidualConvBlock(in_channels, n_feat, is_res=True)
      self.down1 = UnetDown(n_feat, n_feat)
self.down2 = UnetDown(n_feat, 2 * n_feat)
      self.down3 = UnetDown(2 * n_feat, 4 * n_feat)
     Be careful with this part, use nn.AvgPool2d() with the number that can divide current width and length with no remain
      self.to_vec = nn.Sequential(nn.AvgPool2d(8), nn.Tanh())
      self.timeembed0 = EmbedFC(1, 4*n_feat)
self.timeembed1 = EmbedFC(1, 2*n_feat)
self.timeembed2 = EmbedFC(1, 1*n_feat)
      self.contextembed0 = EmbedFC(n_classes, 4*n_feat)
      self.contextembed1 = EmbedFC(n_classes, 2*n_feat)
self.contextembed2 = EmbedFC(n_classes, 1*n_feat)
      self.bottle_neck = nn.Sequential(
           nn.ConvTranspose2d(4*n_feat, 4*n_feat, 8, 8), # otherwise just have 2*n_feat # 來實現一個分組的批次正規化 (Group Normalization ) 操作
            nn.GroupNorm(8, 4 * n_feat),
      self.up0 = UnetUp(8 * n_feat, 2*n_feat)
self.up1 = UnetUp(4 * n_feat, n_feat)
      self.up1 = Onecup(4 * n_feat, n_feat)
self.up2 = UnetUp(2 * n_feat, n_feat)
self.out = nn.Sequential(
          nn.Conv2d(2 * n_feat, n_feat, 3, 1, 1),
           nn.GroupNorm(8, n_feat),
           nn.Conv2d(n_feat, self.in_channels, 3, 1, 1),
 def forward(self, x, c, t, context_mask=None):
      x = self.init_conv(x)
     down1 = self.down1(x)
down2 = self.down2(down1)
      down3 = self.down3(down2)
      hiddenvec = self.to_vec(down3)
     cemb0 = self.contextembed0(c).view(-1, self.n_feat * 4, 1, 1)
temb0 = self.timeembed0(t).view(-1, self.n_feat * 4, 1, 1)
cemb1 = self.contextembed1(c).view(-1, self.n_feat * 2, 1, 1)
      temb1 = self.timeembed1(t).view(-1, self.n_feat * 2, 1, 1)
      cemb2 = self.contextembed2(c).view(-1, self.n_feat, 1, 1)
     temb2 = self.timeembed2(t).view(-1, self.n_feat, 1, 1)
      up1 = self.up0(cemb0 * up0 + temb0, down3)
      up2 = self.up1(cemb1 * up1 + temb1, down2)
up3 = self.up2(cemb2 * up2 + temb2, down1)
      out = self.out(torch.cat((up3, x), 1))
      return out
```

這邊的設計十分簡單,利用上述介紹的 Unetdown 和 Unetup 來實現,使用 3 層 Unetdown 來將照片壓縮,中間使用 bottle_neck 再把特徵壓得更小,最後使用 3 層 Unetup 來將圖片的大小恢復 原樣。其中的 bottle_neck 如上方程式碼所示,利用 ConvTranspose2d、GroupNorm 和 ReLU 來實現。

Hyperparameters and others:

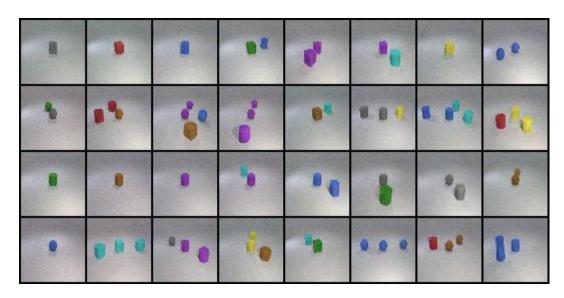
```
parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
parser.add_argument("--batch_size", type=int, default=8, help="please input batch_size")
parser.add_argument("--data_train_path", default="./iclevr", help="please input images' location")
parser.add_argument("--train_path", default="./dataset/train.json", help="path for train json file")
parser.add_argument("--test_path", default="./dataset/test.json", help="path for test json file")
parser.add_argument("--new_test_path", default="./dataset/new_test.json", help="path for test json file")
parser.add_argument("--nepochs", default="./dataset/objects.json", help="path for object json file")
parser.add_argument("--n_epochs", type=int, default=50, help="number of epochs")
parser.add_argument("--n_objects", type=int, default=24, help="number of objects")
parser.add_argument("--n_feats", type=float, default=512, help="number of feats")
parser.add_argument("--n_T", type=float, default=1e-3, help="learning rate")
parser.add_argument("--n_T", type=float, default=300, help="n_T")
args = parser.parse_args()
device = 'cuda:0' if torch.cuda.is_available() else 'cpu'
```

上圖為我超參數的設計,其中最重要的參數我認為是 n_T,他代表 最終充滿雜訊的圖與原圖之間的距離(time step),也就是需要將幾次 雜訊逐步加到原圖上,進而影響每次 timestep 需要加入的雜訊量。

3. Results and discussion:

Test.json:

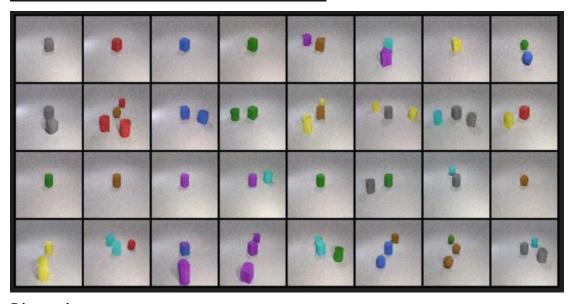
準確率為: 0.5794524448354262



New_test.json:

準確率為: 0.5952380952380952

(base) pp@37@ec@37:~/DL/lab7\$ python eval.py
torch.Size([3, 64, 64])
/home/pp@37/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-pack
weights' instead.
 f"The parameter '{pretrained_param}' is dep
/home/pp@37/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-pack
moved in the future. The current behavior is
 warnings.warn(msg)
@.595238@95238@952



Discussion:

我認為在本次的功課並沒有拿到很高的分數,分別只獲得 0.57 和 0.59,我認為是因為沒有將 position 也一併 embeded 進來的緣

故,僅根據 timestep 與文字條件似乎是無法讓 model 學習不同形狀 與位置的差異,尤其是在 test 的時候,會生成出錯誤數量的物體, 若之後有機會我會將位置資訊也一併考慮進去。另外,由於原先的 圖片尺寸太大了(240*320),我現在設計的三層 Unet(down 和 up)無 法處理,但若是將層數條太高,又會讓整體訓練時間過程,因此這邊將原始照片的大小降成 64*64,才勉強能生成出看得懂的照片。