## Supplementary Materials for Submission 11223: TAG

	De	blur	Super-1	resolution	CIF	AR10	Imag	eNet	Audio d	leclipping	Audio i	npainting
Method	FID↓	LPIPS↓	FID↓	LPIPS↓	FID↓	Acc.↑	FID↓	Acc.↑	FAD↓	$DTW \downarrow$	FAD↓	$\overline{\mathrm{DTW}}\downarrow$
TFG TFG + TAG (ours)	64.2 <b>62.7</b>	0.154 <b>0.151</b>	65.5 <b>64.7</b>	0.187 <b>0.175</b>	114.1 <b>102.7</b>	55.8 61.5	231.0 <b>219.4</b>	14.3 17.8	1.42 <b>0.74</b>	256 120	0.52 <b>0.42</b>	74 <b>51</b>
TCS [15]	96.5	0.350	188.7	0.518	160.5	63.7	297.9	15.1	20.03	549	6.25	446
Timestep Guidance [16]	469.8	0.951	483.8	0.973	371.5	11.3	536.5	25.0	33.67	112	21.96	900
Self-Guidance [17]	297.7	0.612	426.9	0.711	188.6	42.9	280.5	14.5	35.05	116	19.39	892
	Polariz	ability $\alpha$	Dij	$\mathbf{pole}\mu$	Heat ca	$pacity C_v$	$\epsilon_{\mathbf{HO}}$	МО	$\epsilon_{\mathbf{L}}$	UMO	Ga	$\mathbf{p} \; \epsilon_{\mathbf{\Delta}}$
Method	$\overline{\text{MAE}}\downarrow$	Stab. ↑	$\overline{\text{MAE}}\downarrow$	Stab.↑	$\overline{\mathrm{MAE}\downarrow}$	Stab.↑	$\overline{\text{MAE}}\downarrow$	Stab.↑	$\overline{\mathrm{MAE}\!\downarrow}$	Stab.↑	$\overline{\mathrm{MAE}\!\downarrow}$	Stab.↑
$\frac{\text{TFG}}{\text{TFG} + \text{TAG (ours)}}$	8.91 <b>4.46</b>	19.2 43.6	2.41 <b>1.28</b>	$26.3 \\ 94.3$	2.65 2.67	96.2 96.7	0.55 <b>0.43</b>	14.6 <b>93.9</b>	1.33 <b>0.89</b>	$10.8 \\ 92.5$	1.40 <b>0.78</b>	16.1 82.8
TCS [15]	5.40	99.2	1.43	99.2	3.35	99.1	N/A	N/A	1.22	99.2	1.31	99.2
Timestep Guidance [16]	10.98	84.4	N/A	N/A	4.09	85.5	0.70	83.5	1.36	73.0	1.30	83.5
Self-Guidance [17]	7.66	80.2	32.54	80.3	3.80	80.3	N/A	N/A	1.32	80.3	1.27	80.4

Table R1: Comparison of TFG-based methods. The best result for each metric is highlighted in **bold**.

Method	FID ↓	Acc. ↑
DPS	217.1	57.5
TAG (ours) TCS [15] Timestep Guidance [16] Self-Guidance [17]	<b>190.4</b>   213.4   393.2   205.4	63.2 29.4 9.4 51.6
Epsilon Scaling [10] Time Shift Sampler [11]	$\begin{vmatrix} 226.5 \\ 247.7 \end{vmatrix}$	56.8 56.4
Langevin Dynamics [13]	226.8	58.2

Table R2: Additional baselines when applying DPS on CIFAR-10.

Method	FID↓	Acc. ↑
$\eta = 0$	332.0	28.5
$\eta = 0.05$	409.9	23.3
$\eta = 0.10$	376.6	25.4
$\eta = 0.15$	326.7	29.2

Table R3: Effect of Input perturbation on DPS, CIFAR-10.

Method	FID ↓	Acc. ↑		
512 samples				
TFG	114.1	55.8		
TFG + TAG (ours)	102.7	61.5		
50000 samples				
TFG	77.5	54.3		
TFG + TAG (ours)	47.1	84.4		

Table R4: Evaluation with 50,000 samples on CIFAR-10. 100 inference steps.

Method	FID ↓	Acc. ↑			
Original Update Order					
$\frac{\text{DPS} + \text{TAG}}{\text{TFG} + \text{TAG}}$	190.4 102.7	63.2 61.5			
Changed Update Order					
$\frac{\text{DPS} + \text{TAG}}{\text{TFG} + \text{TAG}}$	203.5	60.1 54.1			

Table R5: Effect of original vs. changed update order for Algorithm 1 (TAG) on CIFAR-10.

	Traini	ing Steps
	10K	30K
$\begin{array}{c} \overline{\text{FID}}\downarrow\\ Acc.\uparrow \end{array}$	116.0	102.7
Acc. ↑	55.3	$\boldsymbol{61.5}$

Table R6: Quantitative evaluation of TFG+TAG for varying training steps on CIFAR10.

Layers	W1 distance ↓
0 (No TAG)	6.458
1	1.716
2	1.681
3	1.975
4	1.714
5	1.713
6	1.788

Table R7: Robustness of time classifier network on toy experiment.

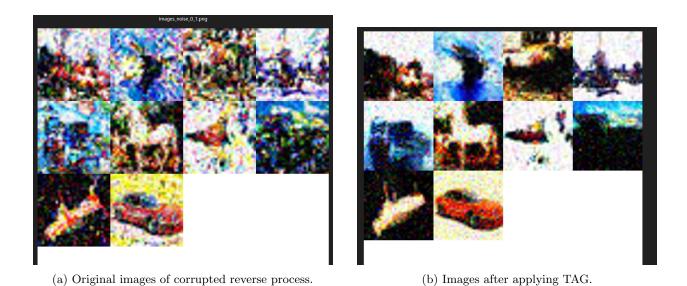


Figure R1: Comparison of images with different noise levels.

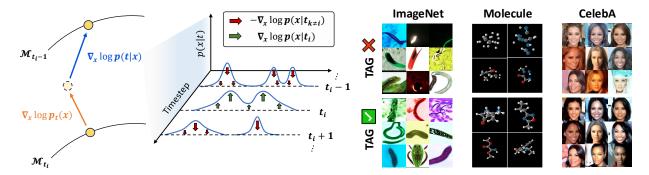


Figure R2: Overview of TAG algorithm. In the left figure, we specifically visualized the decomposition of  $\nabla_x \log p(t_i|x)$  according to Eq. 11 in Lemma 3.3.

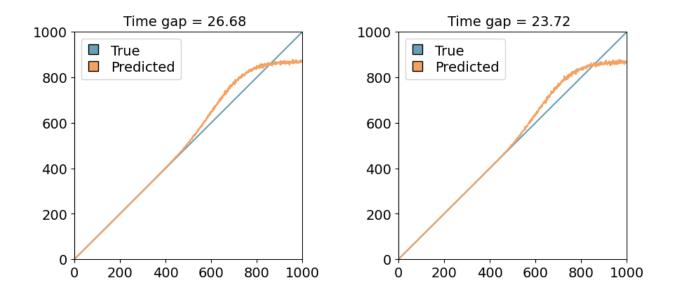


Figure R3: Time gap in CIFAR10. Training iterations are 10K (left) and 30K (right), respectively.

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