

Training a Diffusion Model

```
1 import torch
2 import torch.nn as nn
3 from torchvision.datasets import CIFAR10
4 from torch.utils.data import DataLoader
5 from unet import UNet # predefined U-Net
6
7 # Load CIFAR-10 dataset (32x32 color images)
8 dataset = CIFAR10(root='./data', train=True, download=True,
9                  transform=lambda x: torch.tensor(x).float() / 255)
10 dataloader = DataLoader(dataset, batch_size=32, shuffle=True)
11
12 # A model that takes in a noisy image and a timestep
13 model = UNet(in_channels=4, out_channels=3) # 3 color + 1 timestep
14         channel
15 optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=1e-4)
16 criterion = nn.MSELoss()
17
18 num_noise_levels = 1000 # number of noise levels
19
20 for epoch in range(100):
21     for images, _ in dataloader: # ignore labels
22         # Pick a random noise level for each image in the batch
23         t = torch.randint(0, num_noise_levels, (images.shape[0],))
24         noise_amount = (t.float() / num_noise_levels).view(-1, 1, 1, 1)
25
26         # Create noisy images
27         noise = torch.randn_like(images)
28         noisy = (1 - noise_amount) * images + noise_amount * noise
29
30         # Append t as an extra channel (it has shape (batch_size),
31         # so we need to broadcast over the spatial dimensions)
32         t_channel = noise_amount.expand_as(images[:, :1, :, :])
33         model_input = torch.cat([noisy, t_channel], dim=1)
34
35         prediction = model(model_input)
36         loss = criterion(prediction, noise_amount * noise)
37         optimizer.zero_grad()
38         loss.backward()
39         optimizer.step()
```

Questions

In groups, study the code on the previous page. Be prepared to share your ideas with the class.

1. What are the inputs to the model? Describe each channel.
2. Describe the variable `noisy`. When `noise_amount` is close to 0, what does `noisy` look like? When it's close to 1?
3. What is the model being trained to predict?
4. Therefore, what “task” is this model learning to perform?
5. Why does the model need to know τ ?
6. After training, how could you use this model to *generate a new image from scratch*? Sketch an algorithm.