

# Deep Generative Models

## Chapter 6: Generation by Diffusion Process

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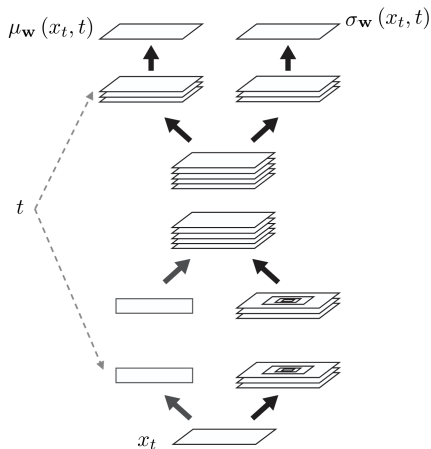
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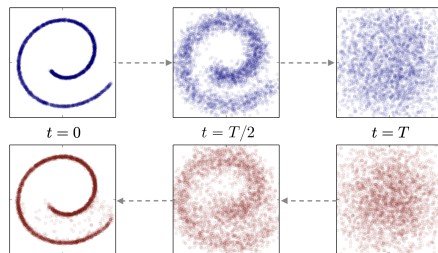
# DPM: Sohl-Dickstein et al.

Sohl-Dickstein et al. implemented the first DPM in their work

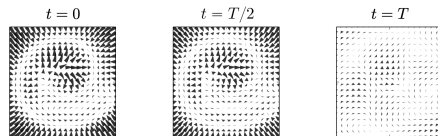


## DPM: Sohl-Dickstein et al.

*They tried it on the Swiss roll dataset to demonstrate the diffusion process*

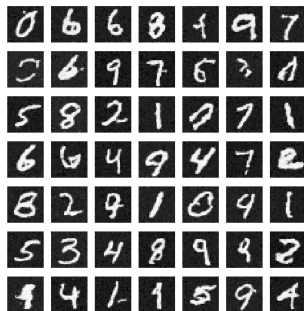


*Interestingly, they could see the drift behavior*



## DPM: Sohl-Dickstein et al.

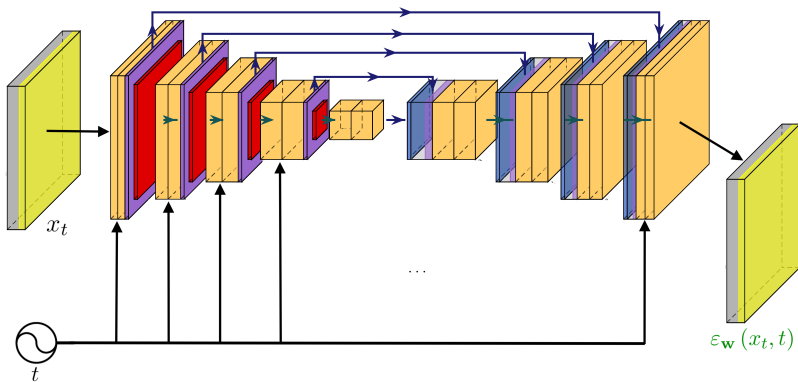
*They also tried couple of classical datasets including MNIST and CIFAR*



*But, it was not the beating the benchmark at the time, i.e., 2015*

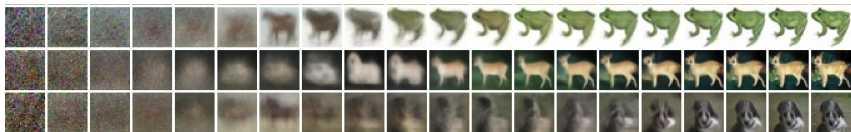
## DDPM: Ho et al.

Ho et al. proposed DDPM and implemented it by embedding time in U-Net



## DDPM: Ho et al.

*They could demonstrate efficient reverse diffusion*



*and very inspiring high-quality samples*



## Improved DDPM: Nichol and Dhariwal

Nichol and Dhariwal kept U-Net, but improved training procedure by

- learning the **variances** for the **reverse** diffusion, and
- tuning the **time scheduling** for the noising process, i.e.,  $\alpha_t$

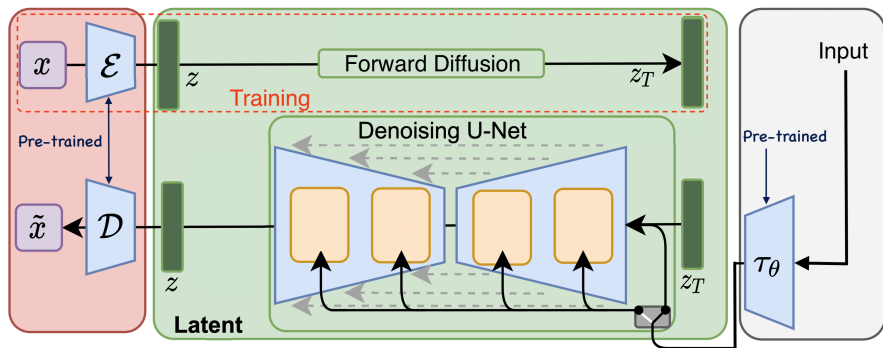
which ended up better sampling quality

Model	ImageNet	CIFAR
Glow (Kingma & Dhariwal, 2018)	3.81	3.35
Flow++ (Ho et al., 2019)	3.69	3.08
PixelCNN (van den Oord et al., 2016c)	3.57	3.14
SPN (Menick & Kalchbrenner, 2018)	3.52	-
NVAE (Vahdat & Kautz, 2020)	-	2.91
Very Deep VAE (Child, 2020)	3.52	2.87
PixelSNAIL (Chen et al., 2018)	3.52	2.85
Image Transformer (Parmar et al., 2018)	3.48	2.90
Sparse Transformer (Child et al., 2019)	3.44	<b>2.80</b>
Routing Transformer (Roy et al., 2020)	<b>3.43</b>	-
DDPM (Ho et al., 2020)	3.77	3.70
DDPM (cont flow) (Song et al., 2020b)	-	2.99
Improved DDPM (ours)	<b>3.53</b>	<b>2.94</b>

# Stable Diffusion: *First Large-Scale LDM*

Stable Diffusion employs a VAE to get into the latent space

↳ It uses diffusion to generate the latent representation of data



This is a *latent diffusion model* (LDM)

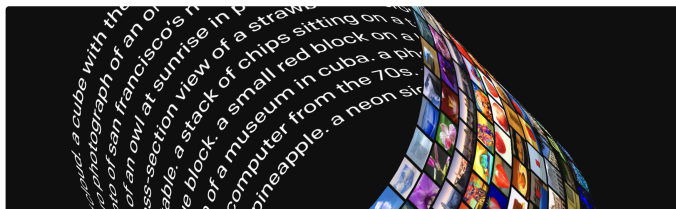


# DALL-E: Another LDM

*OpenAI also developed an LDM which uses diffusion for image generation*

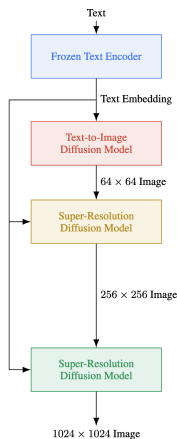
January 5, 2021 Milestone

## DALL-E: Creating images from text

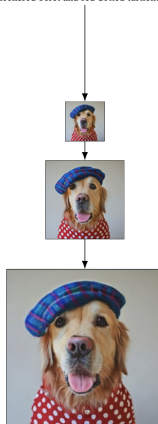


# Google Imagen: Diffusion in Image Space

Google developed *Imagen* which uses diffusion in the image space



"A Golden Retriever dog wearing a blue checkered beret and red dotted turtleneck."



# Final Notes

*Probabilistic* diffusion learns the *reverse* diffusion process

- *DPMs* learn the reverse diffusion by *ELBO maximization*
- *DDPMs* are special case of DPMs which learn to *estimate noising process*
- Sampling diffusion models can take *too long*
  - ↳ We need to move *enough number of time samples*, e.g.,  $T = 1000$
  - ↳ We can reduce sampling time by *tricks like DDIM*, e.g., down to  $T = 50$

Diffusion models scale *slower* than other models with data complexity

- + We can learn to sample *complex* data *more efficiently*
  - ↳ We only need to learn how to *denoise* through time
  - ↳ Data complexity does not involve *directly* in the process
- They are *overkill* for simple data
  - ↳ We can learn to sample MNIST *much easier* via GANs or VAEs
  - ↳ For simple data, we better *stick to easier models*