

# Inverse Imaging with Diffusion Model Prior

Sikandar Y. Mashayak  
Stanford Online Student

## Motivation

The goals of this project are to learn basics of diffusion models and solve inverse imaging problems with a pre-trained diffusion model prior.

## Related Work

- To solve inverse imaging problems, we implement and compare three methods for conditional terms:
  1. Score-distillation editing (SDEdit) [1].
  2. ScoreALD [2].
  3. Diffusion posterior sampling (DPS) [3].
- For a diffusion model, we use a pre-trained diffusion model on FFHQ data and DDPM sampling method [4].

## References

- [1] Meng et al., SDEdit: guided image synthesis and editing with stochastic differential equations, ICLR, 2022.
- [2] Jalal et al., Robust compressed sensing MRI with deep generative priors, NeurIPS, 2021.
- [3] Chung et al., Diffusion posterior sampling for general noisy inverse problems, ICLR, 2023.
- [4] Ho et al., Denoising diffusion probabilistic models, NeurIPS, 2020.

## Method

Maximum-a-posterior (MAP) solution to inverse problem

$$x_{\text{MAP}} = \arg \min_x -\log(p(\mathbf{b} | \mathbf{x}, \sigma)) - \log(p(\mathbf{x}))$$

Sampling with guidance based on measurements

$$p_t(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{b}) \propto p_t(\mathbf{b} | \mathbf{x}) p_t(\mathbf{x})$$

$$dx = \left[ f(\mathbf{x}, t) - g^2(t) (\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log p_t(\mathbf{x}) + \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log p_t(\mathbf{b} | \mathbf{x})) dt + g(t) d\tilde{w} \right]$$

Approximations for conditional score term

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log p_t(\mathbf{b} | \mathbf{x}_0) \neq \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log p_t(\mathbf{b} | \mathbf{x}_t)$$

**ScoreALD[3]**

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log p_t(\mathbf{b} | \mathbf{x}_0) &\approx \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log p_t(\mathbf{b} | \mathbf{x}_t) \\ &\approx -\frac{1}{\sigma^2 + \gamma_t^2} (\mathbf{A}^T (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x})) \end{aligned}$$

**DPS[4]**

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log p_t(\mathbf{b} | \mathbf{x}_0) \approx \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \log p_t(\mathbf{b} | \mathbf{x}_0 = \mathbb{E} [\mathbf{x}_0 | \mathbf{x}_t])$$

## Results: Diffusion Sampling



## Results: Inverse Imaging

