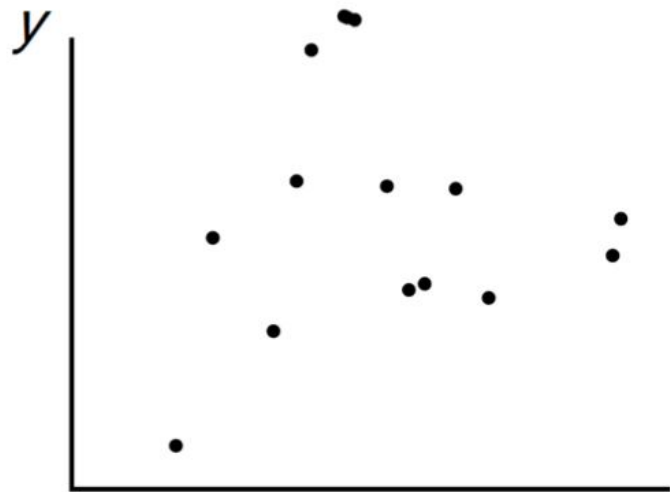


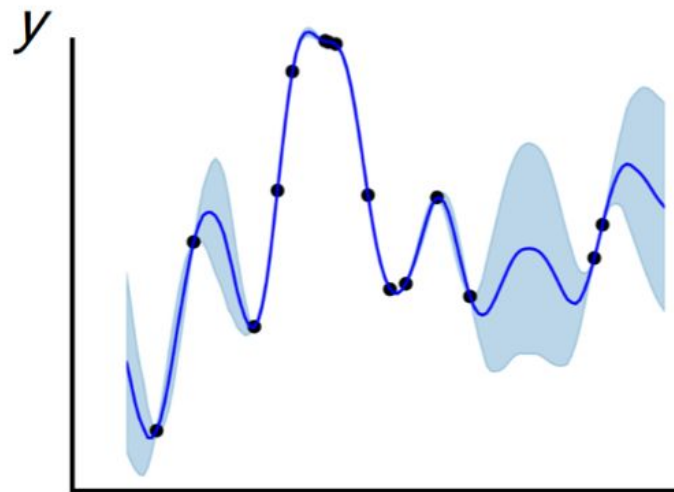
# Neural Diffusion Processes

Generative Modelling and Uncertainty Quantification

Copenhagen – 2022

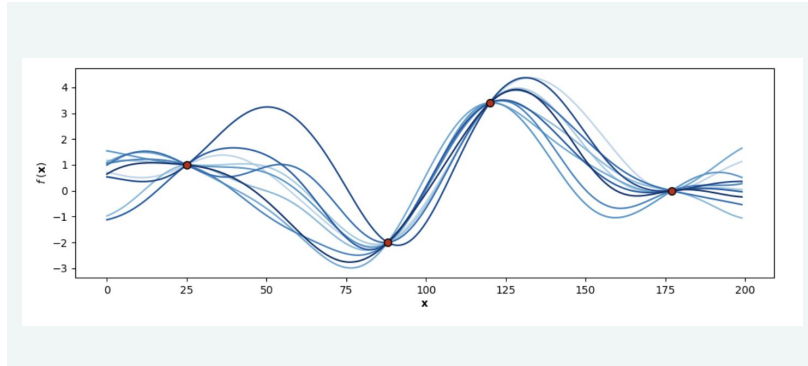


$$D_C = \{(x^{(c)}, y^{(c)})\}_{c=1}^C$$

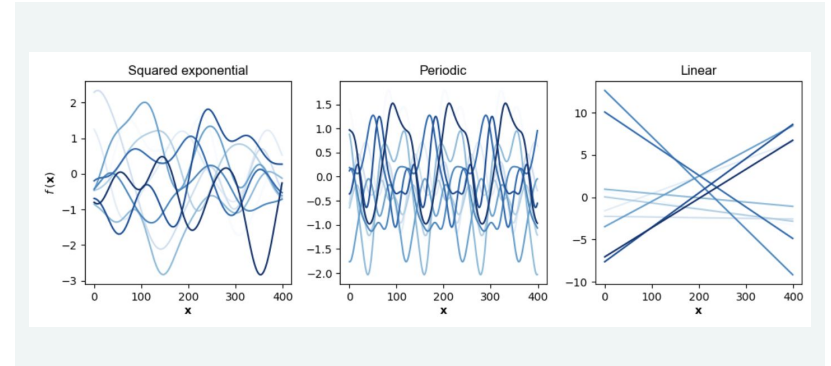


$$\mathbf{x}_T = \{x^{(t)}\}_{t=1}^T$$

# Gaussian Processes Regression



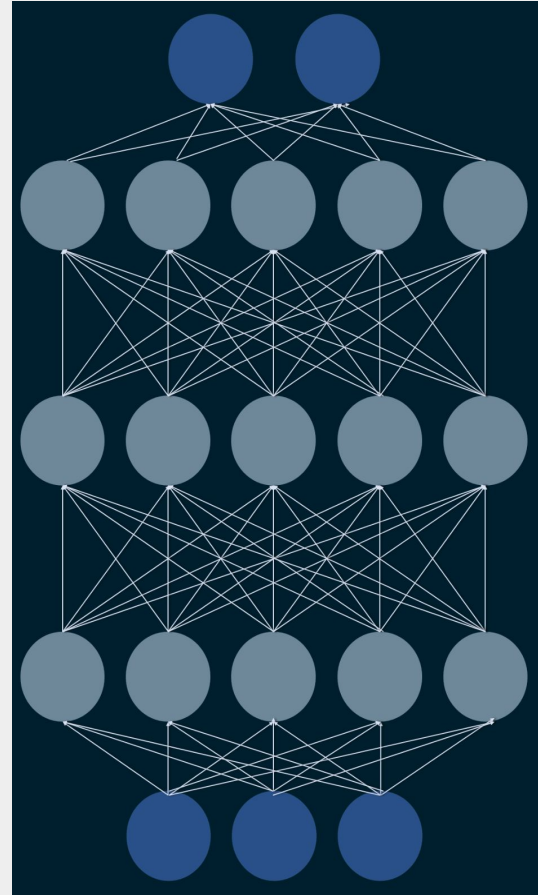
Gaussianity



A priori modelling decisions, such as kernels and, hyper-parameters.

# Vision

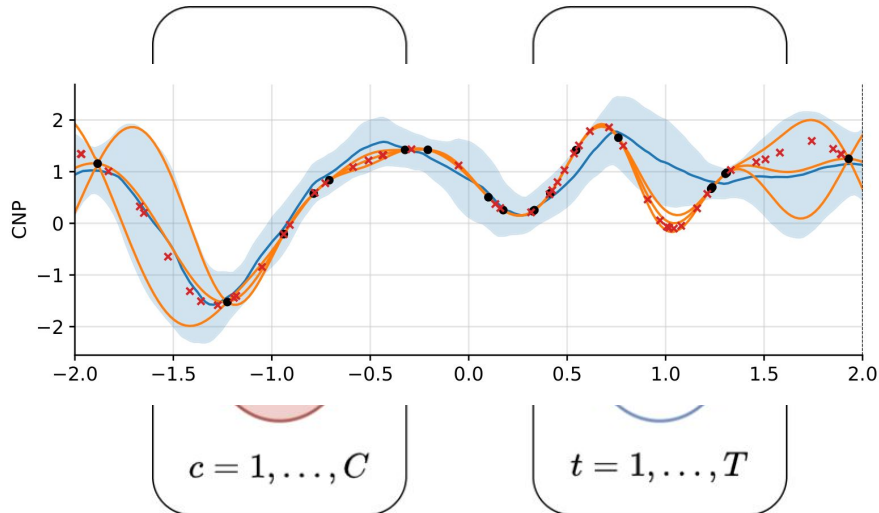
1. Amortize Bayesian inference using a large neural network.
2. The network 'eats' the entire dataset.
3. Train in a *meta-learning* fashion on many datasets. We have **infinite** amount of synthetic datasets available using GPs.
4. Potentially fine-tune on specific tasks.



$$D_c = \{(x^{(c)}, y^{(c)})\}_{c=1}^C$$

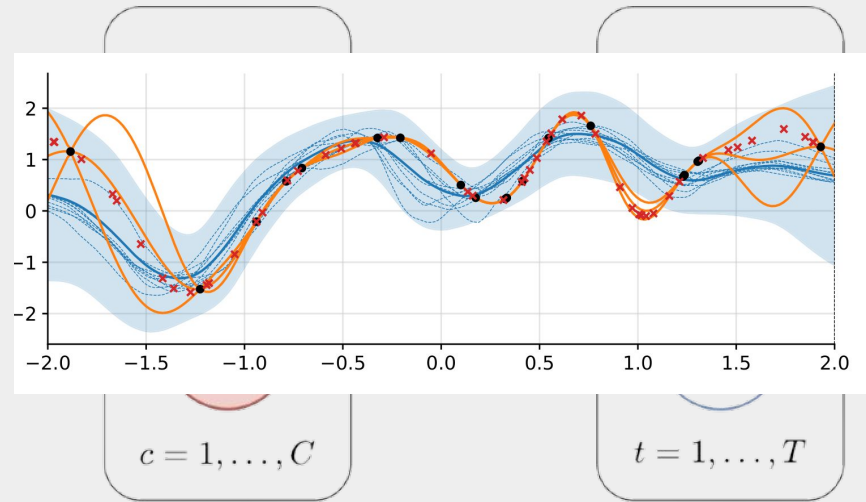
# Neural Processes – Garnelo et al. 2018

## Conditional Neural Processes



$$p(\mathbf{y}_T | \mathbf{x}_T, D_C) = \prod_{t=1}^T p(y_t | \mathbf{x}^{(t)}, R(D_C)).$$

## Latent Neural Processes



$$p(\mathbf{y}_T | \mathbf{x}_T, D_C) = \int \prod_{t=1}^T p(y_t | \mathbf{x}^{(t)}, \mathbf{z}) p(\mathbf{z} | R(D_C)) d\mathbf{z}.$$

**“Deep learning has landed  
straight in our backyard”**

**– Fergus Simpson**

# Diffusion Models



# Diffusion Models



A dragon fruit wearing karate belt in the snow.

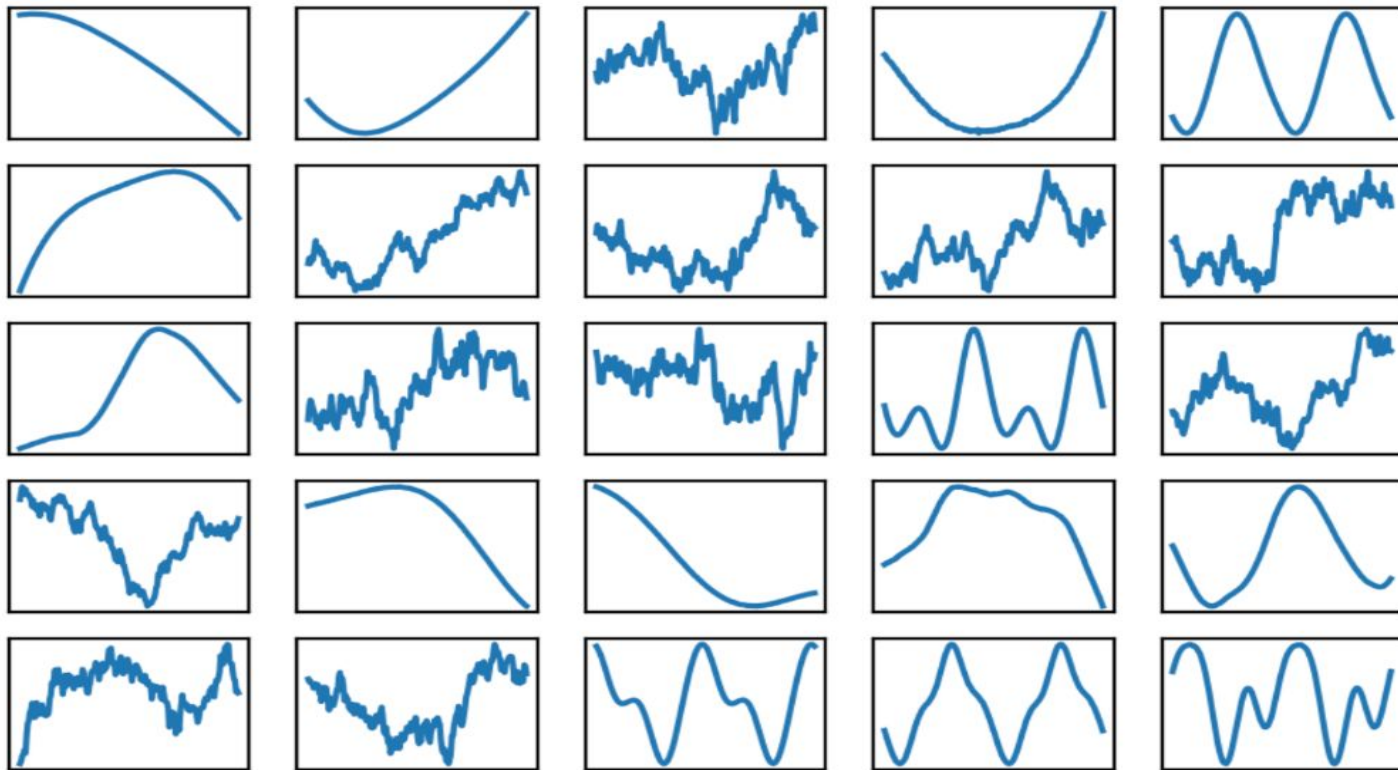


A small cactus wearing a straw hat and neon sunglasses in the Sahara desert.

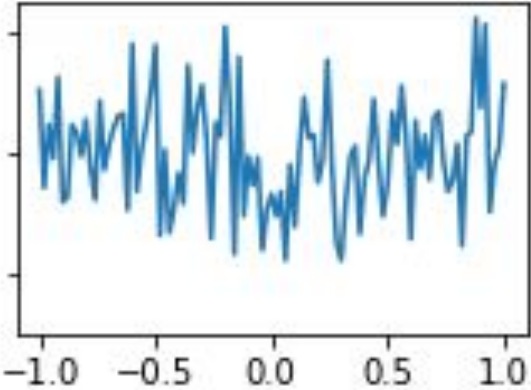
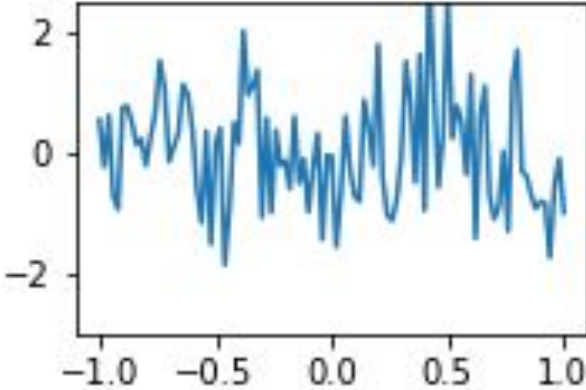
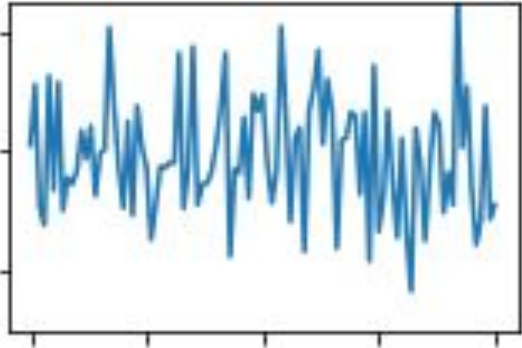
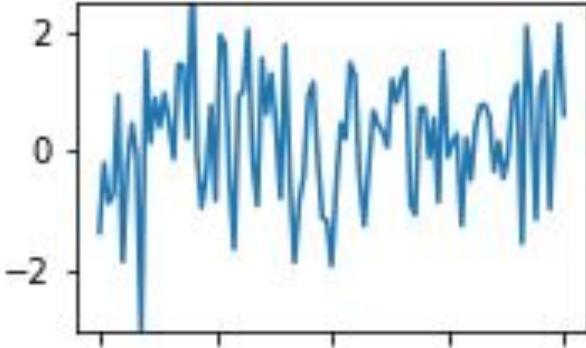


A photo of a Corgi dog riding a bike in Times Square. It is wearing sunglasses and a beach hat.

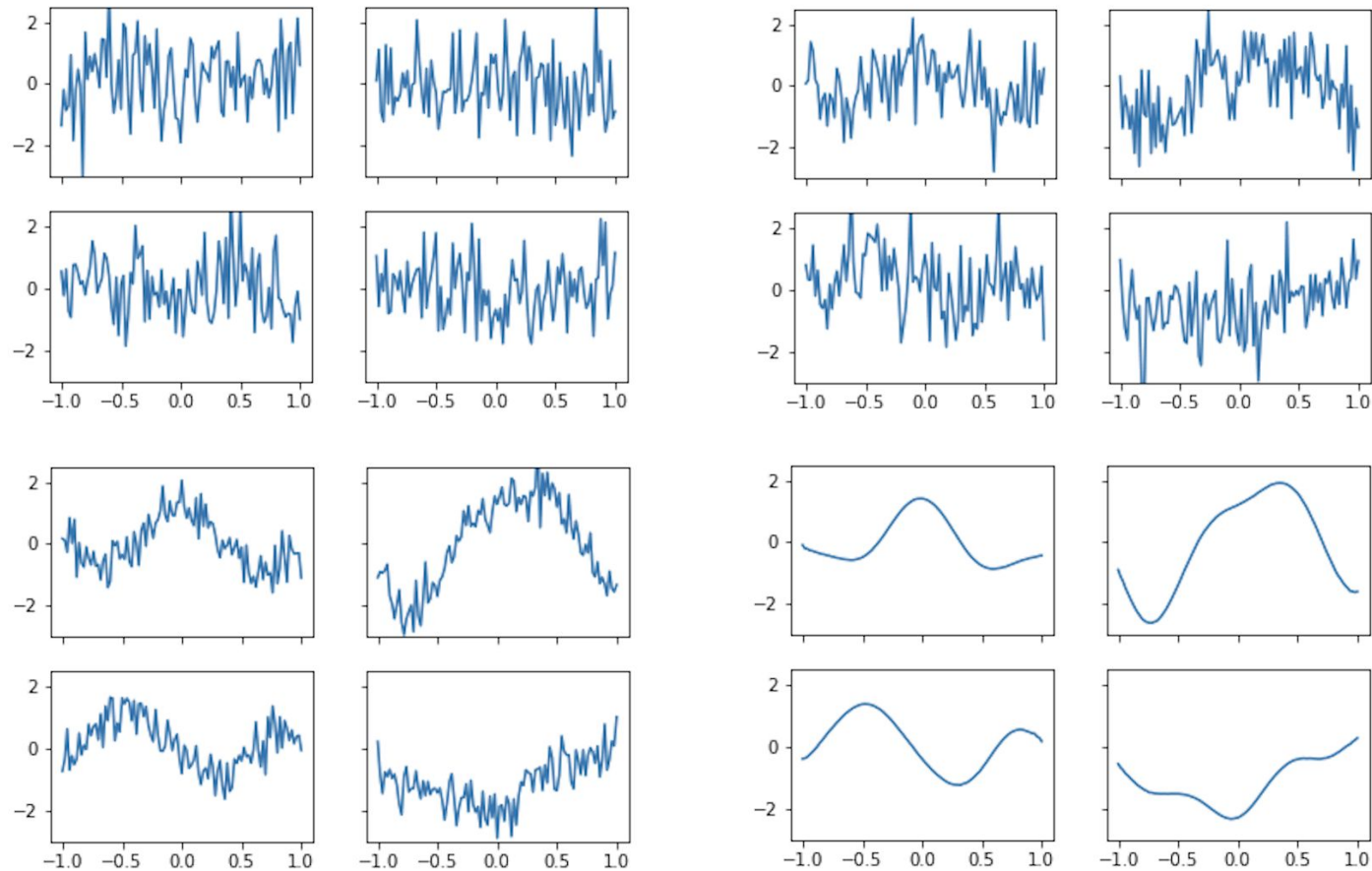




# Proof-of-Concept Experiment



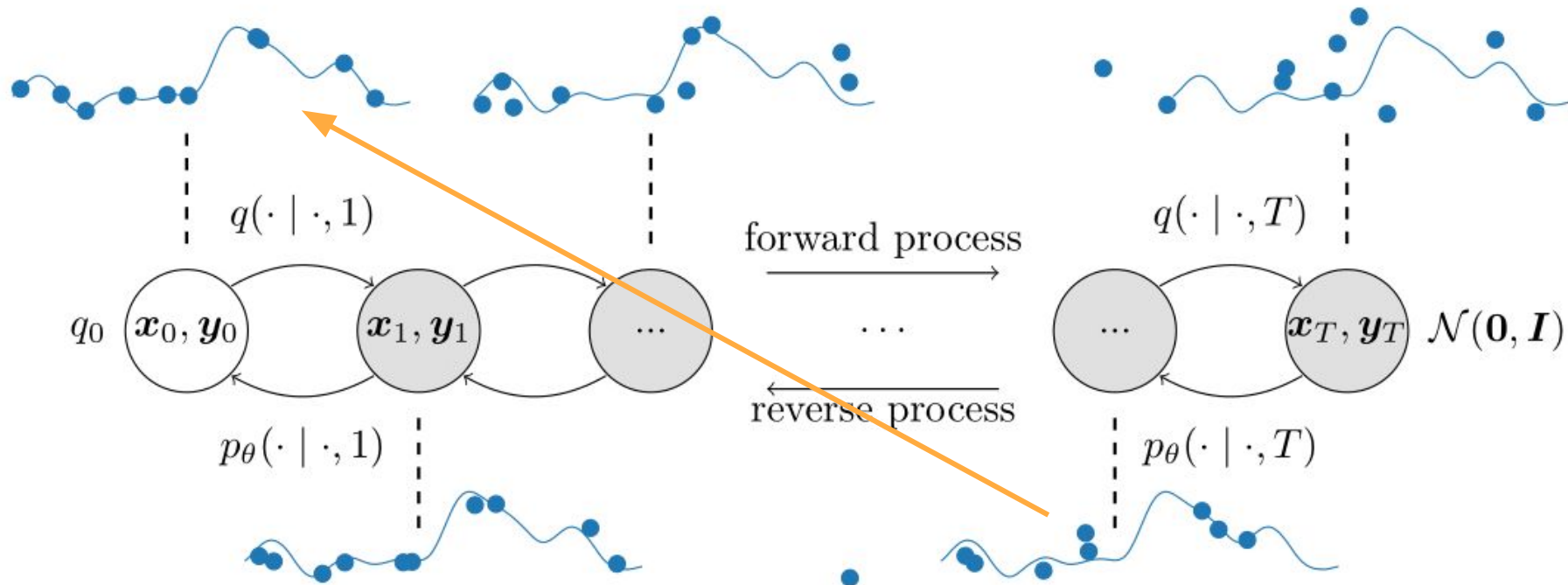
# Proof-of-Concept Experiment



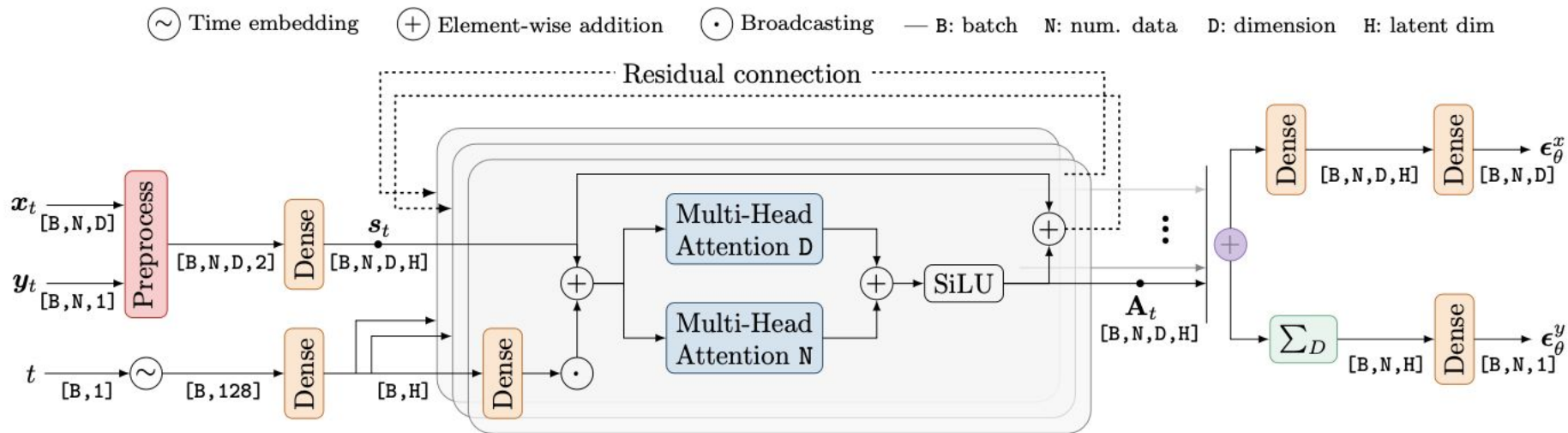
# Difficulties of stochastic processes

1. We require samples that can be evaluated at arbitrary locations in the input domain.
2. **Exchangeability**: the joint probability distribution does not change when the order of function evaluations is altered.
3. (Marginal) **Consistency**  $p(f_1) = \int p(f_1, f_2) df_2$ .

# Diffusion models for stochastic processes

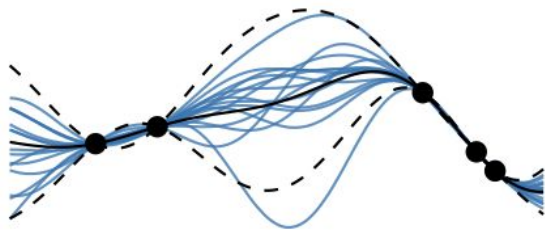


# NDP's Noise model

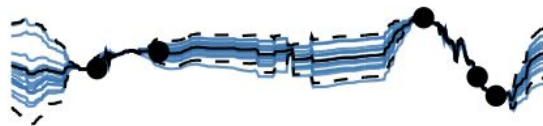


- **Equivariant** to the dataset ordering (N)
- **Invariant** to the feature ordering (D)

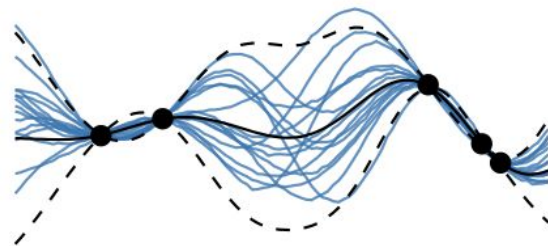
# Conditional Sampling



(a) GP Regression

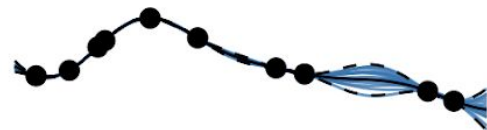
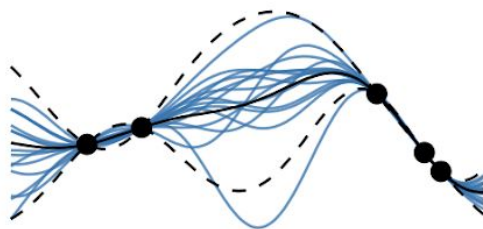
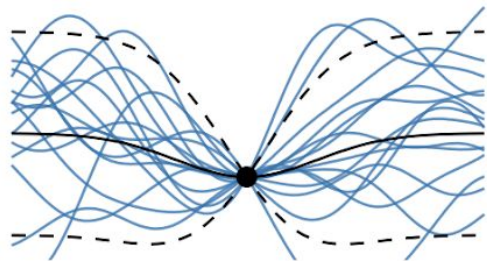


(b) Attentive Latent NP

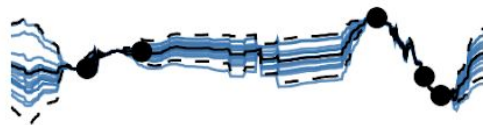
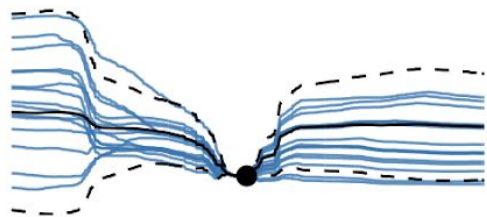


(c) Neural Diffusion Process (ours)

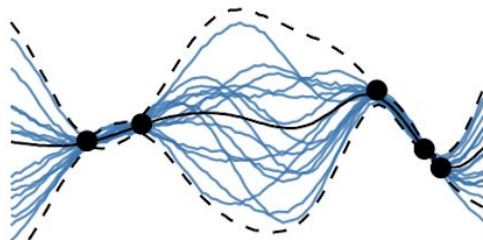
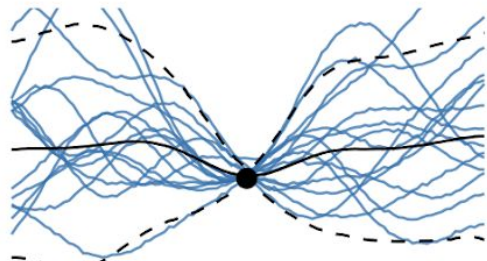
We use a technique from image inpainting to create a conditional sample which is consistent with the context dataset and coherent among itself.



(a) GP Regression



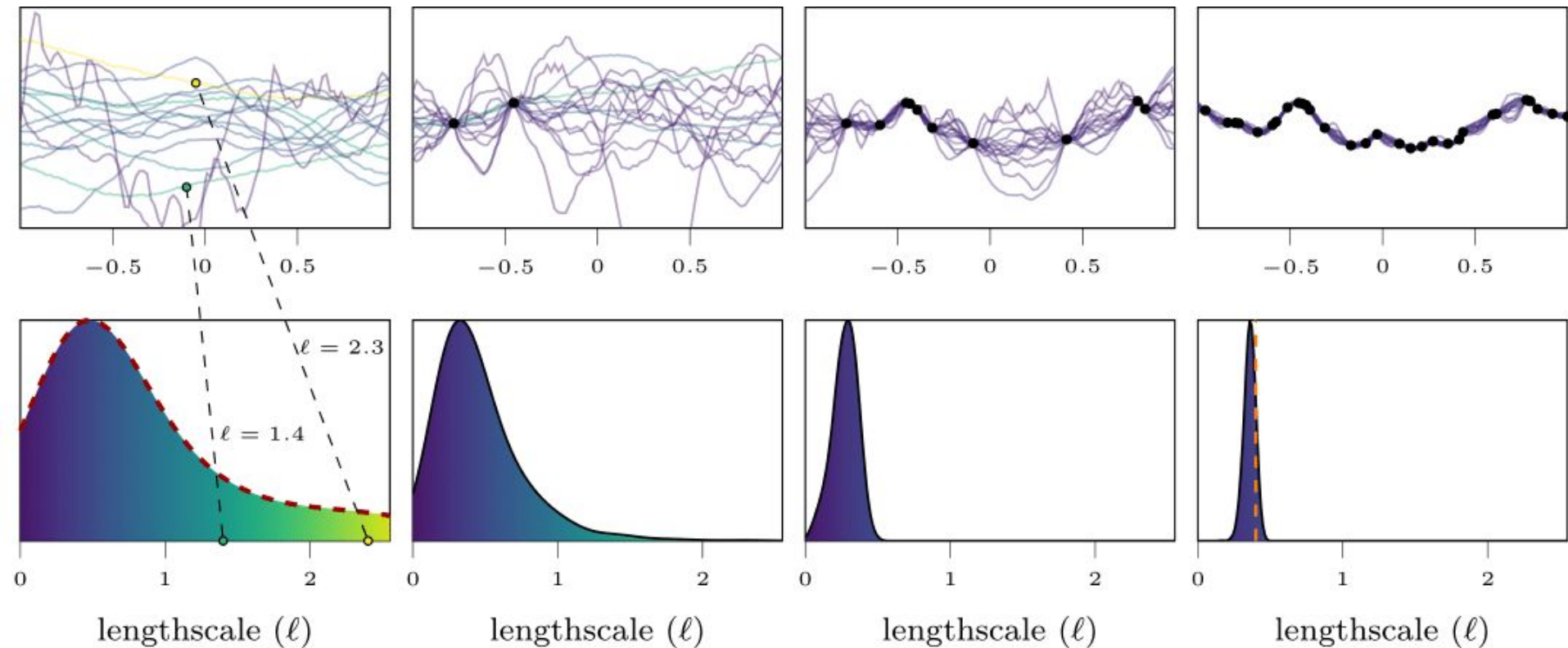
(b) Attentive Latent Neural Process



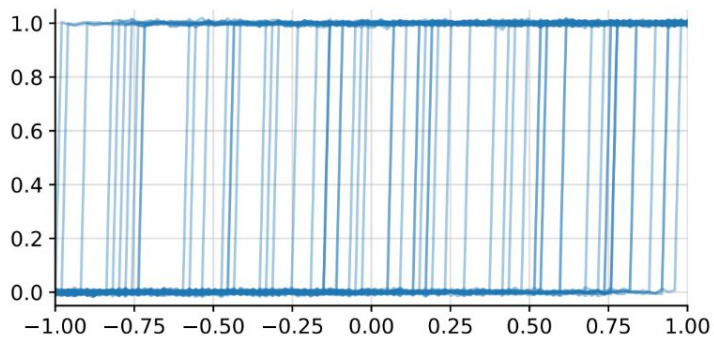
(c) Neural Diffusion Process (ours)



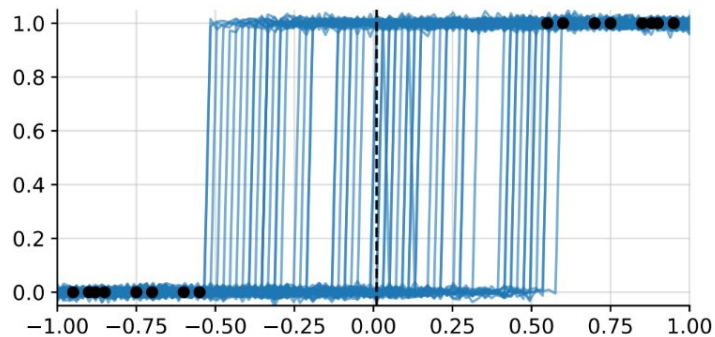
# Hyperparameter Marginalization



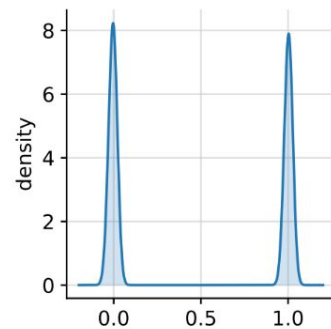
# Non-Gaussian Marginals



(a) Prior



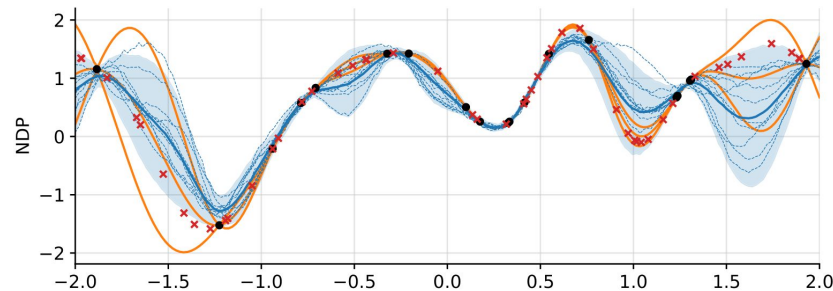
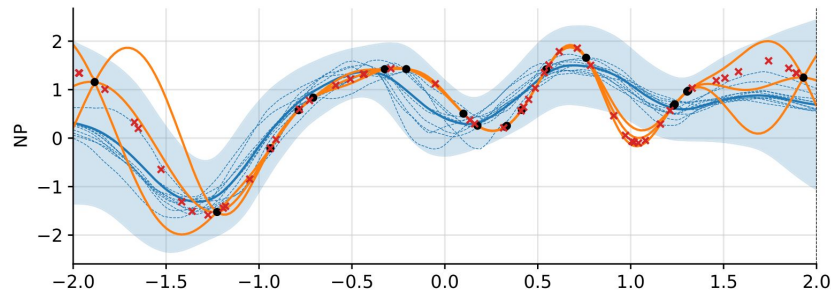
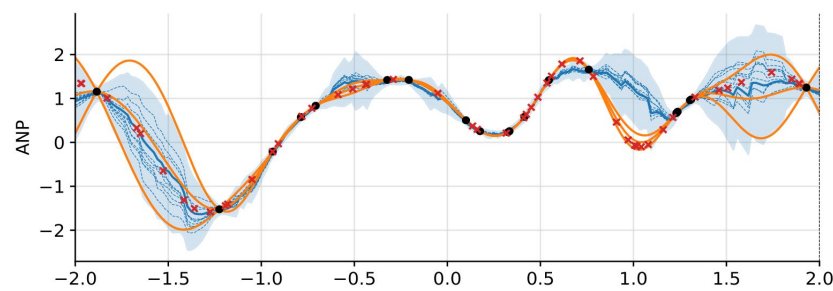
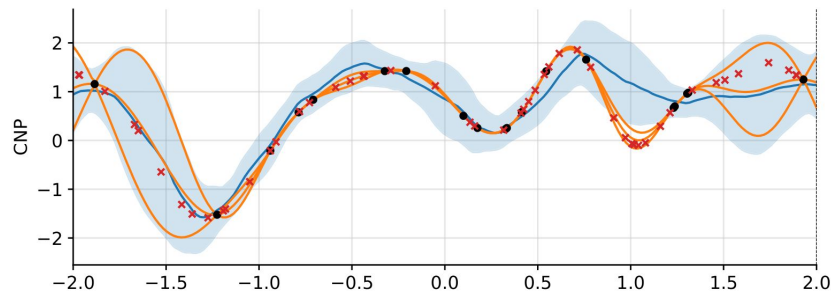
(b) Conditional



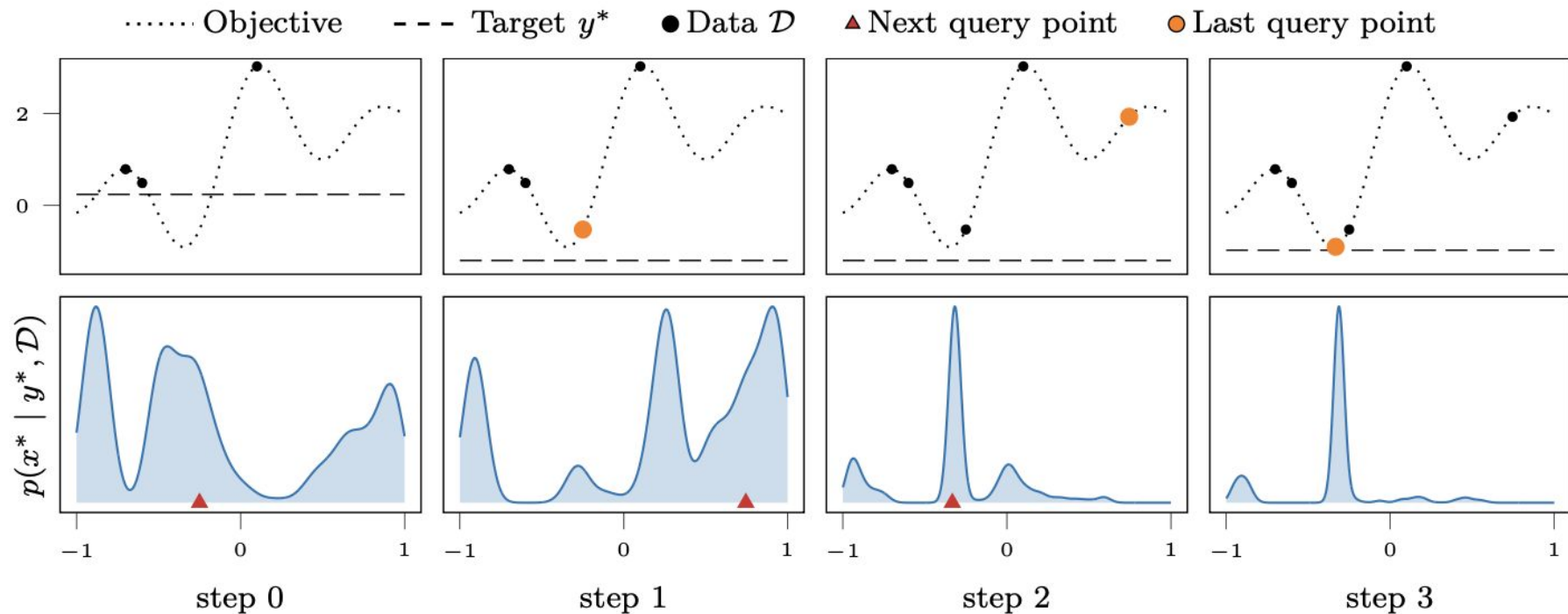
(c)  $p(y | x = 0.0)$

# Regression

	Squared Exponential			Matérn		
	$D_x = 1$	$D_x = 2$	$D_x = 3$	$D_x = 1$	$D_x = 2$	$D_x = 3$
NDP	$-0.38 \pm 0.05$	$1.01 \pm 0.03$	$1.20 \pm 0.01$	$0.13 \pm 0.05$	$1.15 \pm 0.02$	$1.19 \pm 0.01$
ANP	$0.29 \pm 0.10$	$1.05 \pm 0.06$	$1.25 \pm 0.03$	$0.60 \pm 0.07$	$1.14 \pm 0.05$	$1.29 \pm 0.02$
NP	$0.67 \pm 0.06$	$1.23 \pm 0.04$	$1.35 \pm 0.02$	$0.84 \pm 0.04$	$1.26 \pm 0.03$	$1.36 \pm 0.01$
CNP	$0.77 \pm 0.09$	$1.26 \pm 0.05$	$1.35 \pm 0.02$	$0.91 \pm 0.07$	$1.30 \pm 0.04$	$1.37 \pm 0.02$
trivial	$1.41 \pm 0.03$	$1.42 \pm 0.02$	$1.45 \pm 0.02$	$1.43 \pm 0.02$	$1.43 \pm 0.02$	$1.45 \pm 0.02$



# Global Optimisation



# Vision

Instantaneous Bayesian inference.

- No need to train a new 'model' (GP or Neural Network).
- Amortized training once. Inference becomes a simple forward pass.

## Next Steps

- Larger datasets. Sparse attention? Work in Hz domain?
- Faster sampling
- Accurate likelihood estimations
- Noise model?  $p(y | f) = N(y | f, 1e-6)$ ?

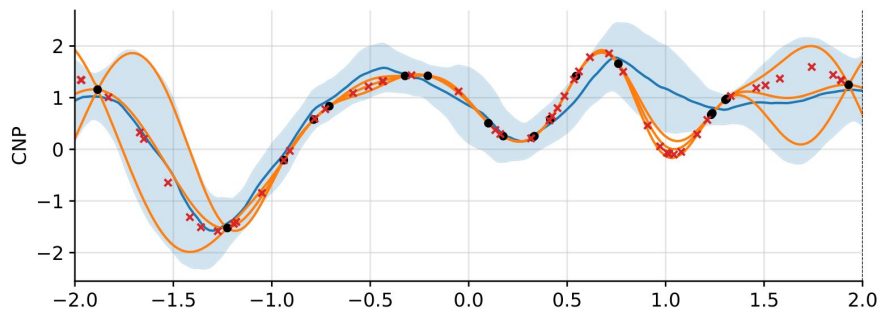
*A grassy landscape in the style of studio ghibli...  
by Stable Diffusion*



**Thank you  
for your attention.**

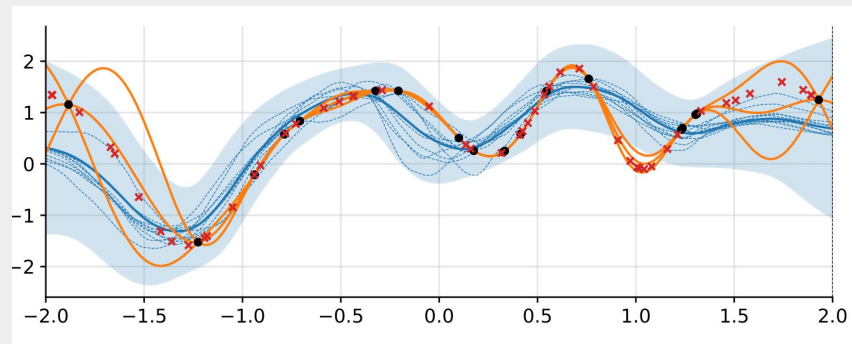
# Neural Processes – Garnelo et al. 2018

## Conditional Neural Processes



$$p(\mathbf{y}_T | \mathbf{x}_T, D_C) = \prod_{t=1}^T p(y_t | \mathbf{x}^{(t)}, R(D_C)).$$

## Latent Neural Processes



$$p(\mathbf{y}_T | \mathbf{x}_T, D_C) = \int \prod_{t=1}^T p(y_t | \mathbf{x}^{(t)}, \mathbf{z}) p(\mathbf{z} | R(D_C)) d\mathbf{z}.$$