

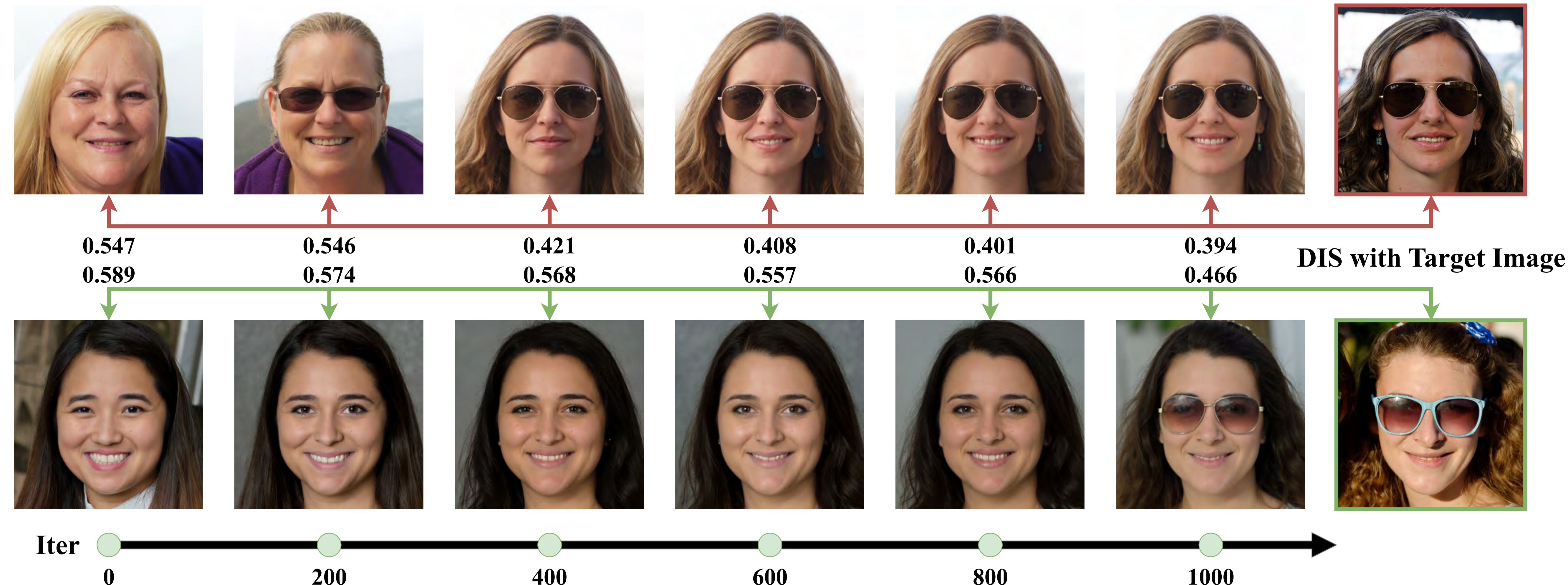
# Bridging Data Gaps in Diffusion Models with Adversarial Noise-Based Transfer Learning

Xiyu Wang<sup>1</sup>, Baijiong Lin<sup>2</sup>, Daochang Liug<sup>1</sup>, Ying-Cong Chen<sup>2</sup>, Chang Xu<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The University of Sydney <sup>2</sup>The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (Guangzhou)



## Unbalance Transfer Result



Two sets of images generated from corresponding fixed noise inputs at different stages of fine-tuning DDPM from FFHQ to 10-shot Sunglasses. When the bottom image successfully transfers to the target domain, the top image is already overfitting.

## Qualitative Evaluation



The 10-shot image generation samples on LSUN Church → Landscape drawings (top) and FFHQ → Raphael's paintings (bottom). When compared with other GAN-based and DDPM-based methods, our method, ANT, yields high-quality results that more closely resemble images of the target domain style, with less blurring.

## Motivation

- **Estimating the transfer direction** for each timesteps of Diffusion Models training to boosting the transfer.
- **Searching the targeted domain related noise** instead of mechanism noise in diffusion models training for less iteration.

## Contribution

- **ANT: an efficient fusion method** leverage existing knowledge from the source domain to aid in training the target domain
- Experiments on few-shot image generation tasks affirm the effectiveness of our ANT.

## Our Method

- **Similarity-guided training** employs a classifier to estimate the divergence between the source and target domains, leveraging existing knowledge from the source domain to aid in training the target domain.

$$\min_{\theta} \mathbb{E}_{t, x_0, \epsilon} \left[ \left\| \epsilon_t - \epsilon_{\theta}(x_t, t) - \hat{\sigma}_t^2 \gamma \nabla_{x_t} \log p_{\phi}(y = \mathcal{T}|x_t) \right\|^2 \right]$$

- **Adversarial noise selection** dynamically choose the noise according to the input image.

$$\min_{\theta} \max_{\epsilon} \mathbb{E}_{t, x_0} \left[ \left\| \epsilon - \epsilon_{\theta}(x_t, t) - \hat{\sigma}_t^2 \gamma \nabla_{x_t} \log p_{\phi}(y = \mathcal{T}|x_t) \right\|^2 \right]$$

## Quantitative Evaluation

Intra-LPIPS results for both DDPM and GAN-based baselines are presented for 10-shot image generation tasks.

Methods	Parameter Rate	FFHQ → Babies	FFHQ → Sunglasses	FFHQ → Raphael's paintings	LSUN Church → Haunted houses	LSUN Church → Landscape drawings
TGAN	100%	0.510±0.026	0.550±0.021	0.533±0.023	0.585±0.007	0.601±0.030
TGAN+ADA	100%	0.546±0.033	0.571±0.034	0.546±0.037	0.615±0.018	0.643±0.060
EWC	100%	0.560±0.019	0.550±0.014	0.541±0.023	0.579±0.035	0.596±0.052
CDC	100%	0.583±0.014	0.581±0.011	0.564±0.010	0.620±0.029	0.674±0.024
DCL	100%	0.579±0.018	0.574±0.007	0.558±0.033	0.616±0.043	0.626±0.021
DDPM-PA	100%	0.599±0.024	0.604±0.014	0.581±0.041	0.628±0.029	0.706±0.030
DDPM-ANT (Ours)	1.3%	0.592±0.016	0.613±0.023	<b>0.621±0.068</b>	0.648±0.010	0.723±0.020
LDM-ANT (Ours)	1.6%	<b>0.601±0.018</b>	<b>0.613±0.011</b>	0.592±0.048	<b>0.653±0.010</b>	<b>0.738±0.026</b>

## Visualization on Toy Data

