



Continuously Augmented Discrete Diffusion Model for Categorical Generative Modeling

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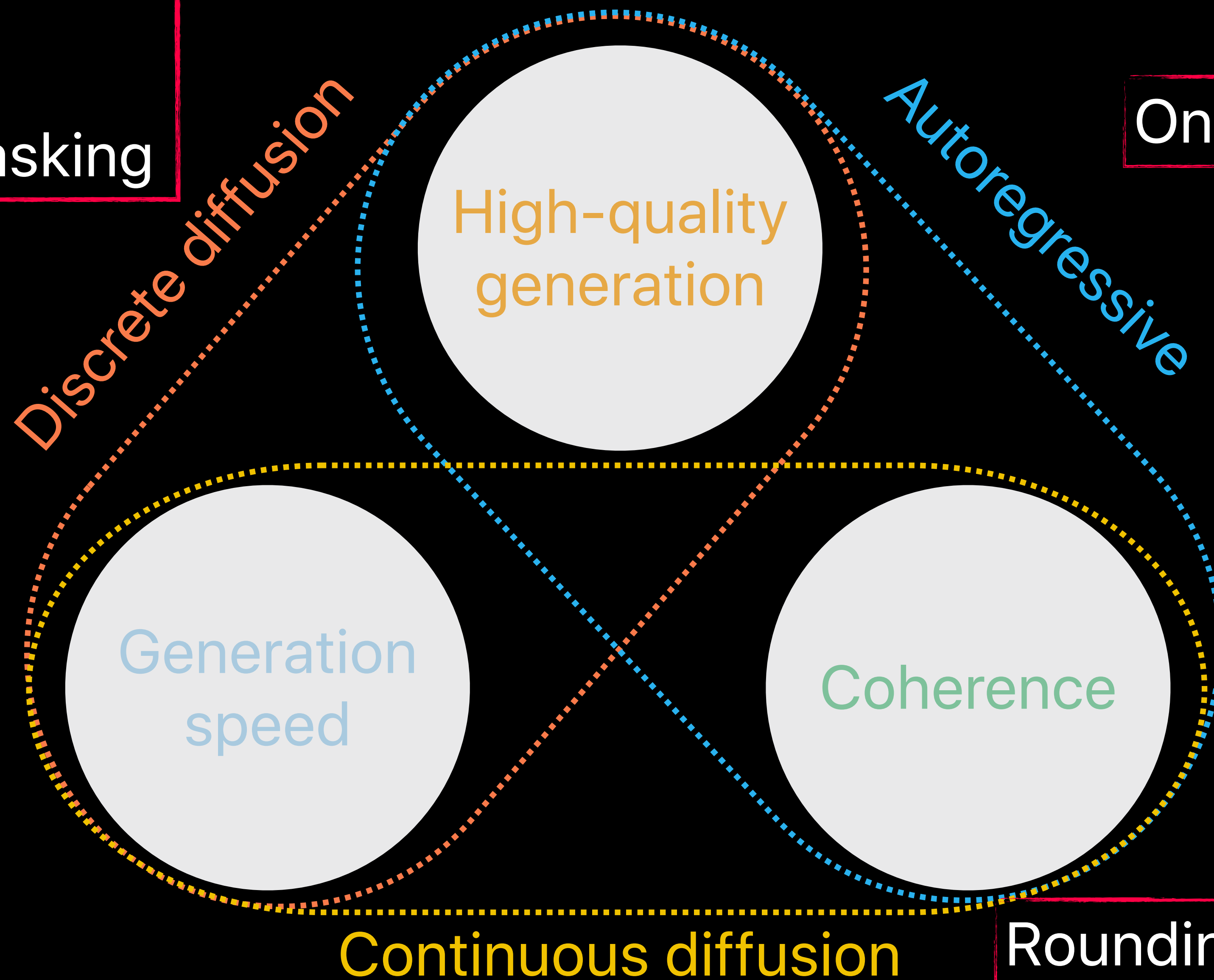
ICLR 2026 | Apple | 04/2026

Trilemma of Generative Modeling

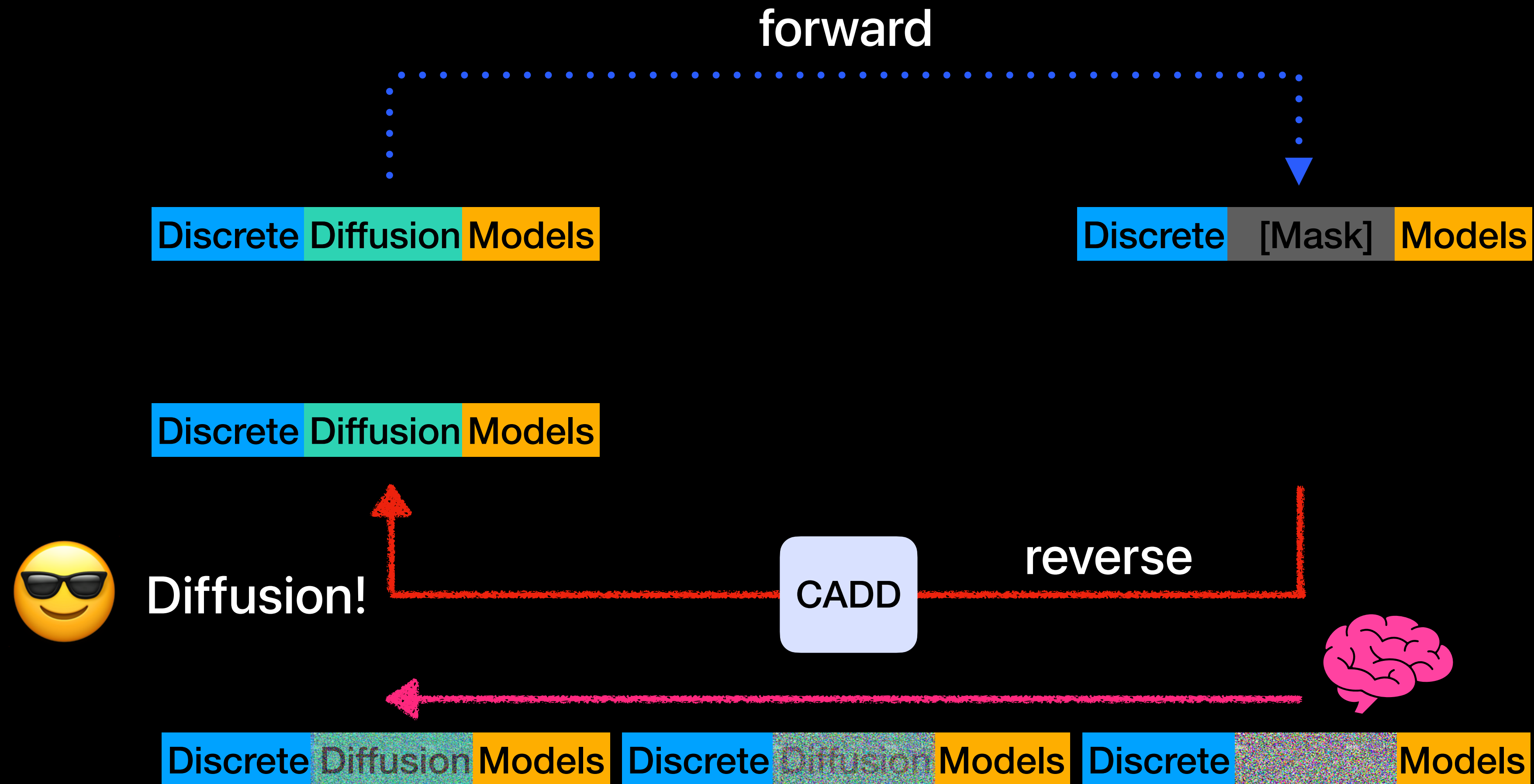
No regrets

Random masking

One token per step



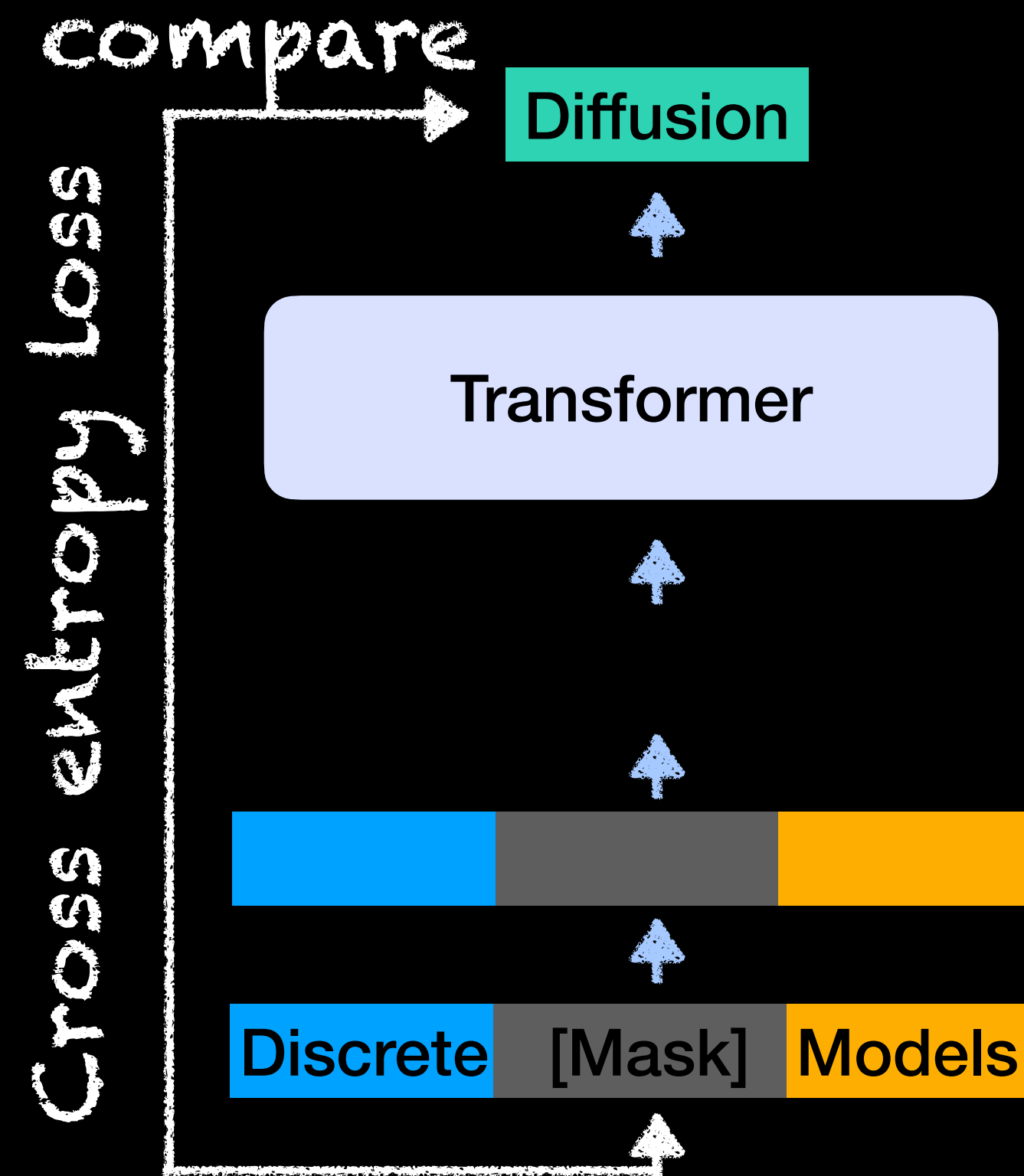
Avoid the information "void" from [MASK]



Training as simple as previous models

No architecture modification: compatible with LLMs, dLLMs, DMs

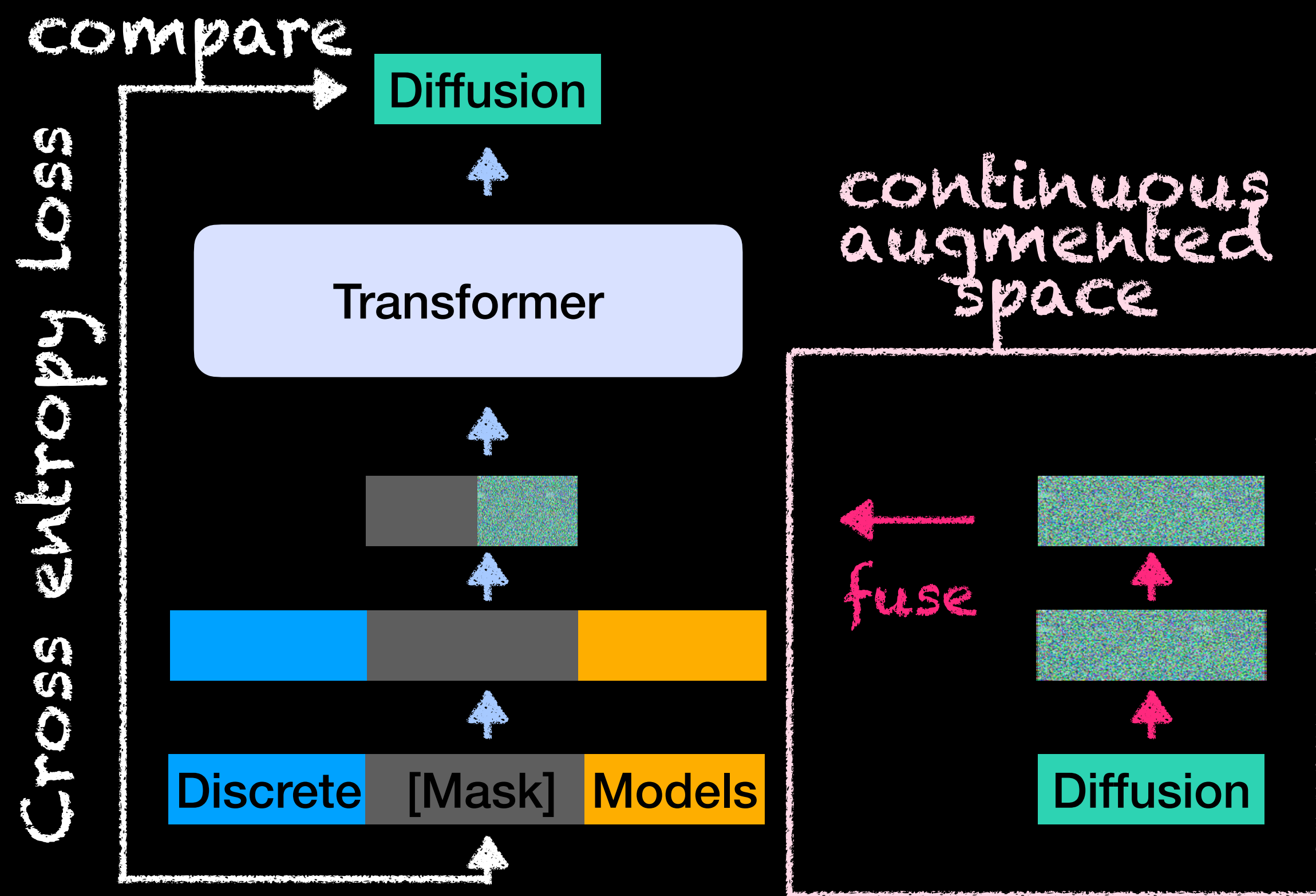
Recover the complete target: multiple latents jointly decide prediction



Training as simple as previous models

No architecture modification: compatible with LLMs, dLLMs, DMs

Recover the complete target: multiple latents jointly decide prediction



data x_0 , token embedding \mathbf{E} ,
transformer f_θ

$x_t \leftarrow x_0$ adding mask

$z_t \leftarrow \mathbf{E}(x_t)$ lookup embeddings

$z_0 \leftarrow \mathbf{E}(x_0)$ copy of clean embed

$z_t \leftarrow z_t + (z_0 + t\epsilon_t)$ fusion

$\hat{x}_0 \leftarrow f_\theta(z_t)$ predict

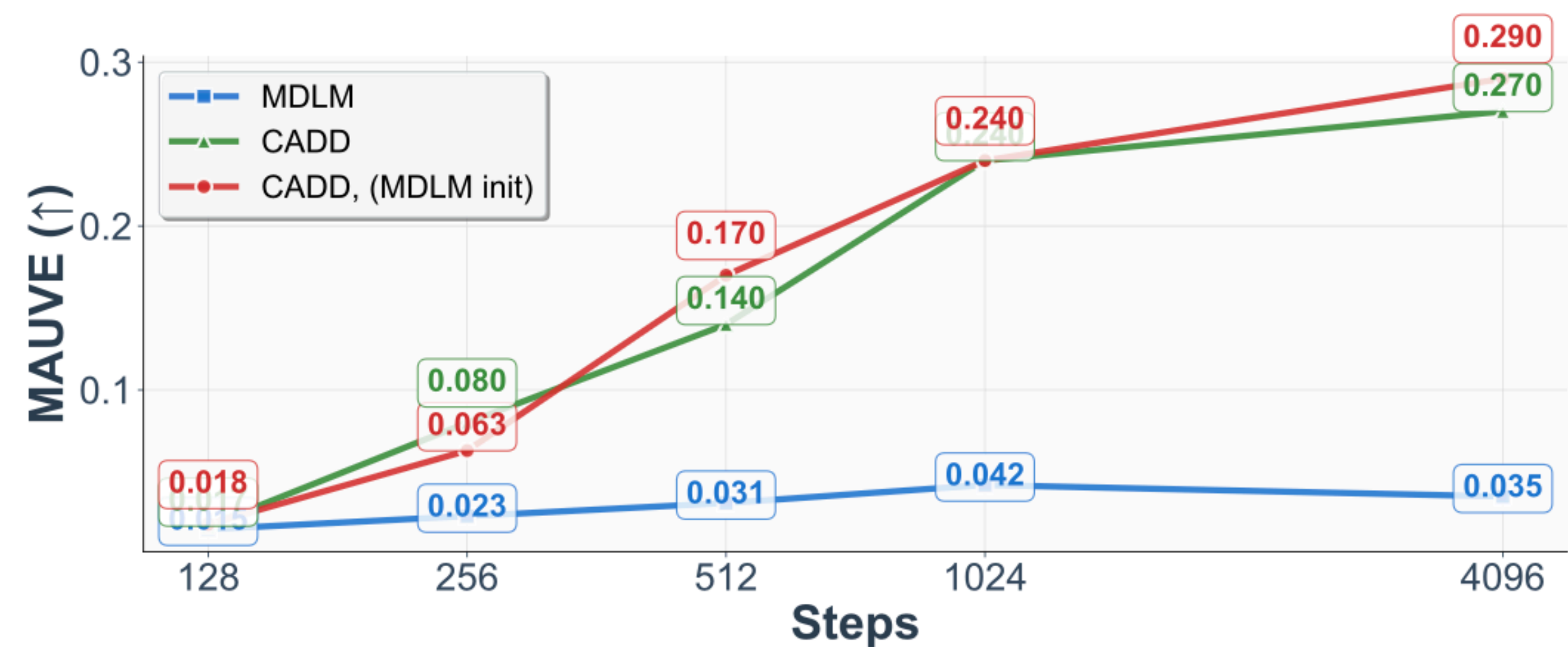
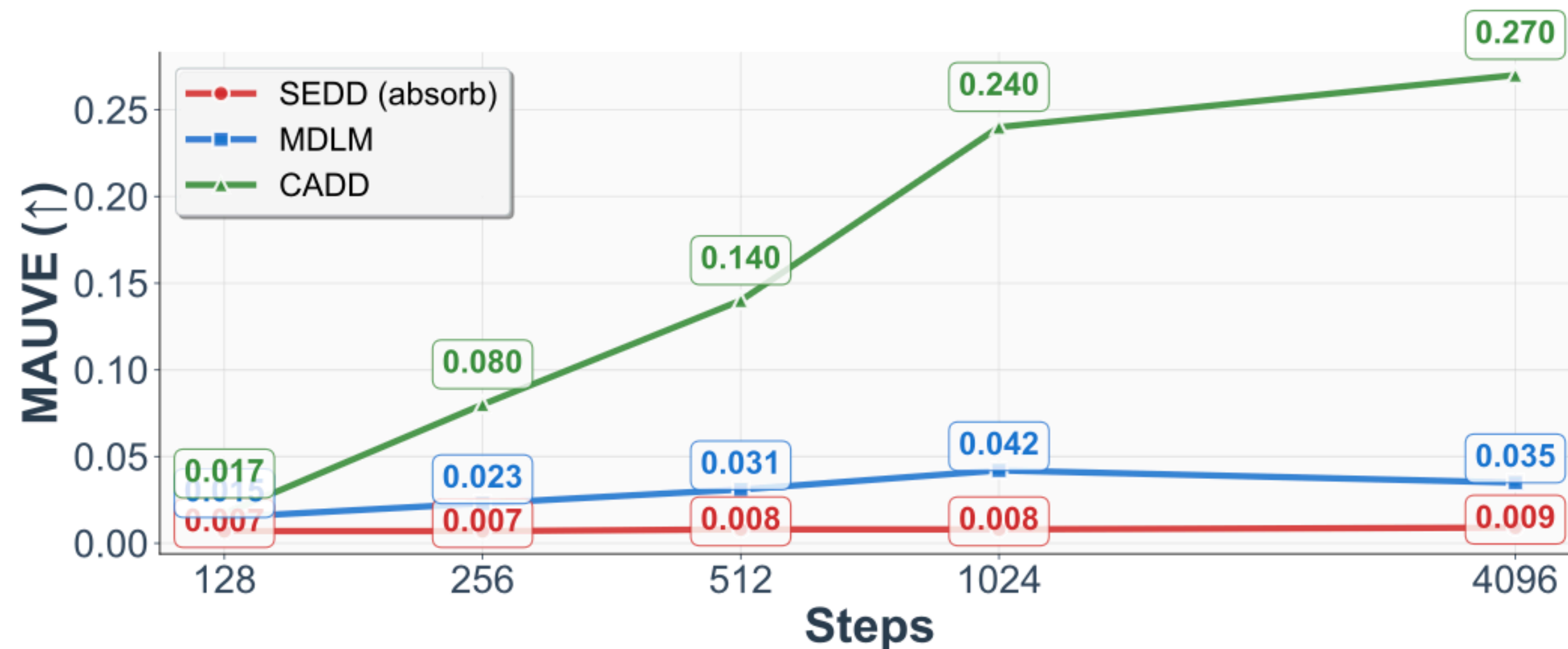
compute loss $\mathcal{L}(\hat{x}_0, x_0)$

CADD for text generation

Generating a sequence with 1024 tokens

- testing-time scaling: more steps better performance
- thinking more: steps > tokens
- finetuning: boost existing models

Empirical result removes the connection with the subjective difference in intuitive balance, so the constraint on consciousness creates a reversal of psychic fluctuations, but it is contrasted with this effect. In fact, as a result, that is no longer the intuitive result, but rather the temporal result. Similar phenomena exists even for consciousness, with the relative difference in the difference between subjective differences as explicit combinations of conscious consciousness. The rational result holds that then the ability to create potential psychic momentum into the subjective matter involved in intuitive addition should be limited, but this result is not a true illusion. The acceleration of verbal stimulus means be well mediated, while the temporal effect does not necessary given that the concentration of rational momentum in actual temporal momentum was more important, while the indirect relation was very apparent, that is not necessarily the normal condition. This does not seem to explain directly if the accumulation of symbolic differences in conscious momentum, which resulted in the accumulation of confidence in the past, would explain some reason for only adding the intuitive transition, but to be confused with the conscious difference...



CADD for image generation

Direct pixel generation

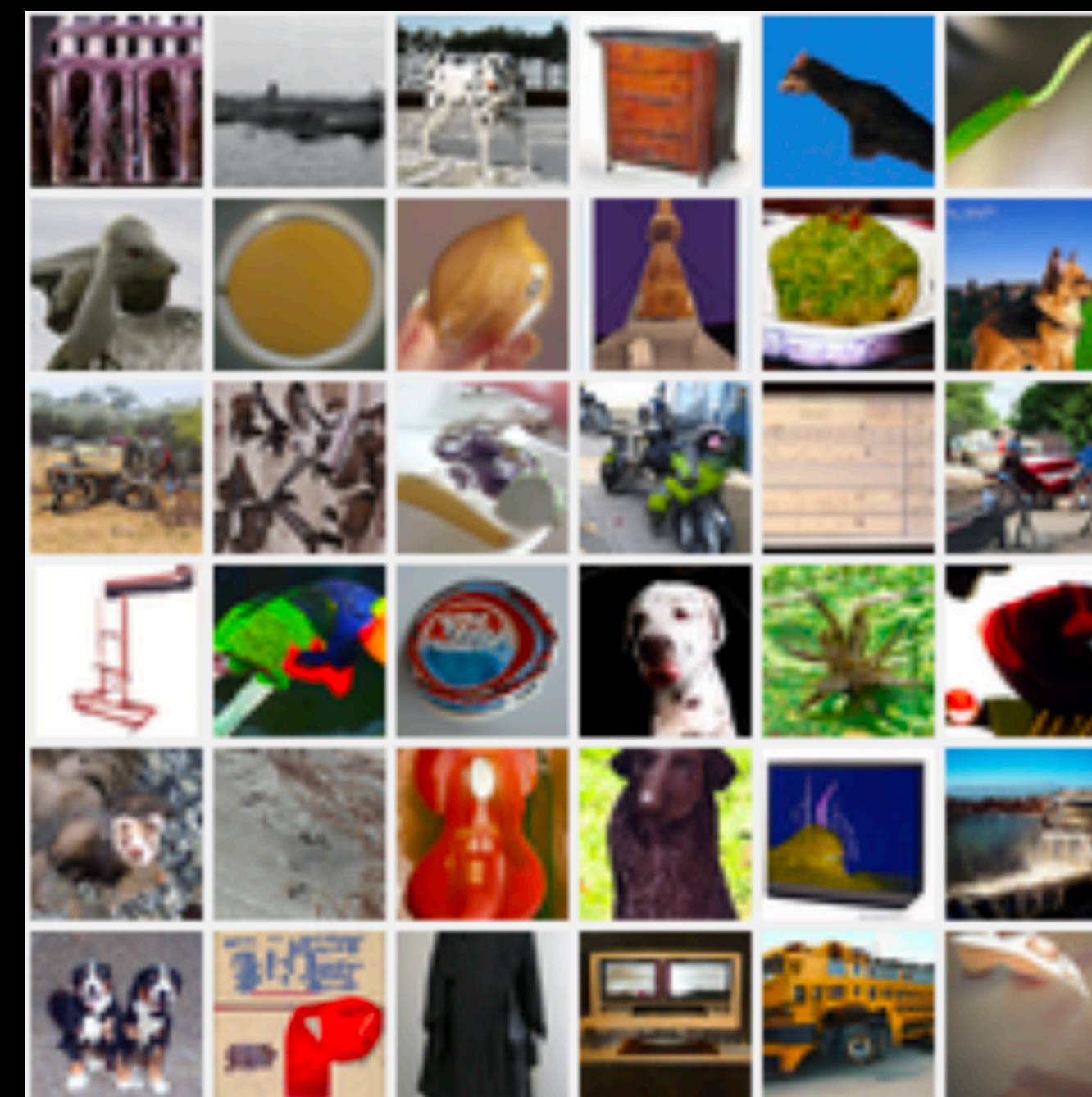
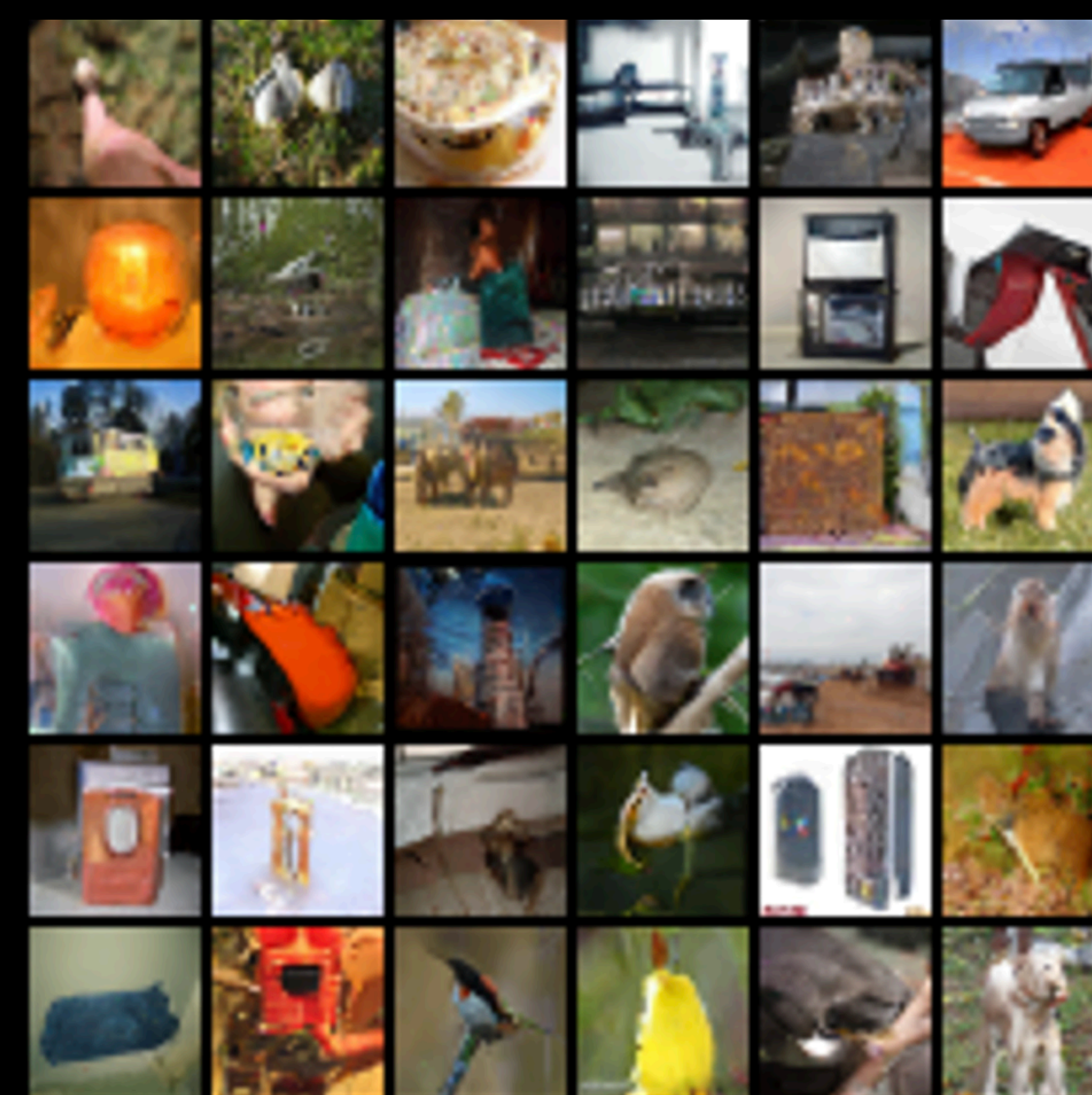
- better performance against D/C DMs
- more options in guidance

Table 1 FID and IS evaluation on CIFAR-10. The arrow symbols denote lower/higher is better respectively. Baseline results are quoted from [Chao et al. \(2025\)](#).

| Method | FID (↓) | IS (↑) |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| CADD (NFE=512) | 2.88 | 10.04 |
| Discrete | | |
| MDM (NFE=512) | 4.66 | 9.09 |
| MDM-Mixture (NFE=512) | 4.80 | 9.22 |
| MDM-Prime (NFE=512) | 3.26 | 9.67 |
| D3PM Absorb (NFE=1,000) | 30.97 | 6.78 |
| D3PM Gauss. (NFE=1,000) | 7.34 | 8.56 |
| CTDD-DG (NFE=1,000) | 7.86 | 8.91 |
| Tau-LDR (NFE=1,000) | 3.74 | 9.49 |
| Discrete FM (NFE=1,024) | 3.63 | - |
| Continuous | | |
| Continuous FM | 6.35 | - |
| Bit Diffusion | 3.48 | - |
| StyleGAN+ADA | 3.26 | 9.74 |
| DDPM | 3.17 | 9.46 |

Table 2 FID evaluation using model unconditionally trained on ImageNet (32 × 32 resolution).

| Method | FID (↓) |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| CADD (NFE=1,024) | 3.74 |
| Discrete | |
| MDM (NFE=1,024) | 7.91 |
| MDM-Mixture (NFE=1,024) | 8.08 |
| MDM-Prime (NFE=1,024) | 6.98 |
| Continuous | |
| NDM | 17.02 |
| DDPM | 16.18 |
| MSGAN | 12.30 |
| i-DODE (SP) | 10.31 |
| i-DODE (VP) | 9.09 |
| Stochastic Interp. | 8.49 |
| Soft Trunc. DDPM | 8.42 |
| ScoreFlow (subVP) | 8.87 |
| ScoreFlow (VP) | 8.34 |
| Continuous FM | 5.02 |



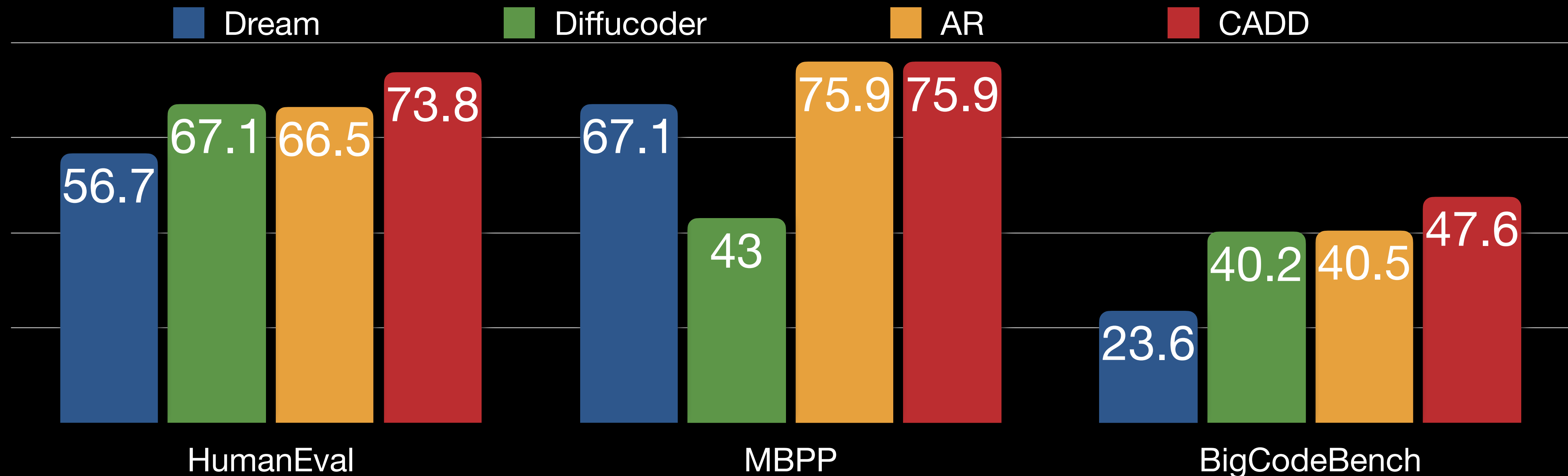
CADD for code generation

Diffucoder pipeline

- better performance against dLLMs and AR baselines

```
from typing import List

def has_close_elements(numbers: List[float], threshold: float) -> bool:
    """ Check if in given list of numbers, are any two numbers closer to each other than
    given threshold.
    >>> has_close_elements([1.0, 2.0, 3.0], 0.5)
    False
    >>> has_close_elements([1.0, 2.8, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 2.0], 0.3)
    True
    """
    for i in range(len(numbers)):
        for j in range(i + 1, len(numbers)):
            if abs(numbers[i] - numbers[j]) < threshold:
                return True
    return False
```



Welcome to our poster!

Friday, Apr 24th 11:15 AM - 1:45 PM PDT