

# High-dimensional Embedding Denoising Autoencoding Prior for Color Image Restoration

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# Outline

**Background:**

1. Image restoration (IR) model
2. Denoising autoencoding (DAE)

**Proposed M<sup>2</sup>DAEP:**

1. Motivation
2. Network and prior learning
3. Proposed IR solver

**Experimental results:**

1. Single image super-resolution (SISR)
2. Image deblurring

**Conclusions:** An enhanced DAEP for color IR !



# **Part I – Background:**

## **Image Restoration (IR) Model**

### **Denoising Autoencoding (DAE)**



Y. Yuan, J. Zhou, Z. He, S. Wang, B. Xiong, Q. Liu, High-dimensional embedding denoising autoencoding prior for color image restoration, IEEE International Conference on Image Processing, Sep. 22-25, 2019.

# Background 1: Image restoration (IR) model

$$\hat{u} = \arg \min_u \left\| Hu - f \right\|^2 + \lambda \varphi(u)$$

**Regularization term:**

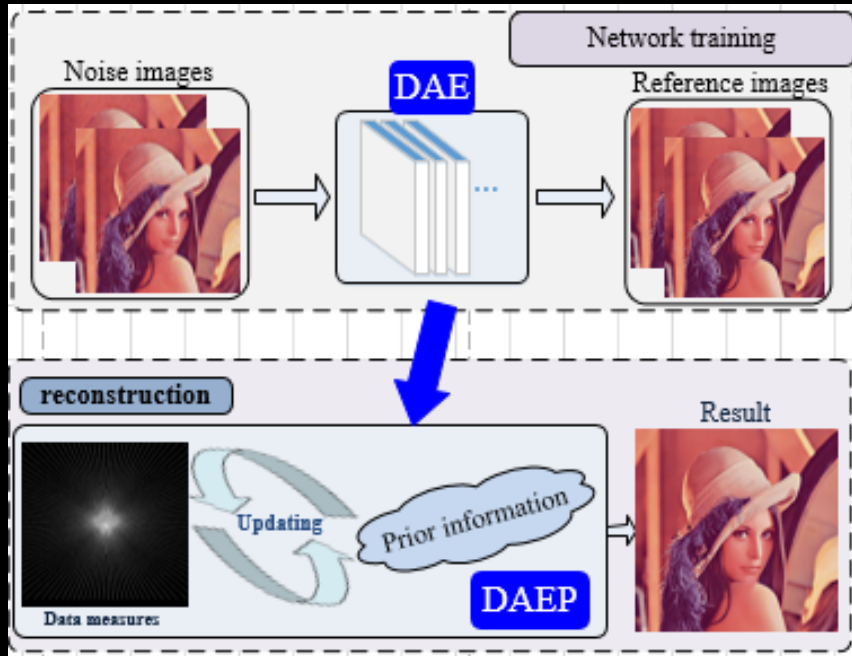
Exploits characteristics of a natural image

**Data-fidelity term:**

Ensures that the solution conforms to the degradation process



# Background 2: Denoising autoencoding (DAE)



Unsupervised learning !!!

DAEP

$$\left\| A_{\sigma_{\eta}}(u) - u \right\|_2^2$$

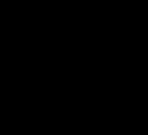
The autoencoder error  $A_{\sigma_{\eta}}(u) - u$  is proportional to the gradient of the log likelihood of the smoothed density:

$$A_{\sigma_{\eta}}(u) - u = \sigma_{\eta}^2 \nabla \log[g_{\sigma_{\eta}} * q](u)$$

where the data distribution is  $Probability(u) = \int q(u + \eta) d\eta$

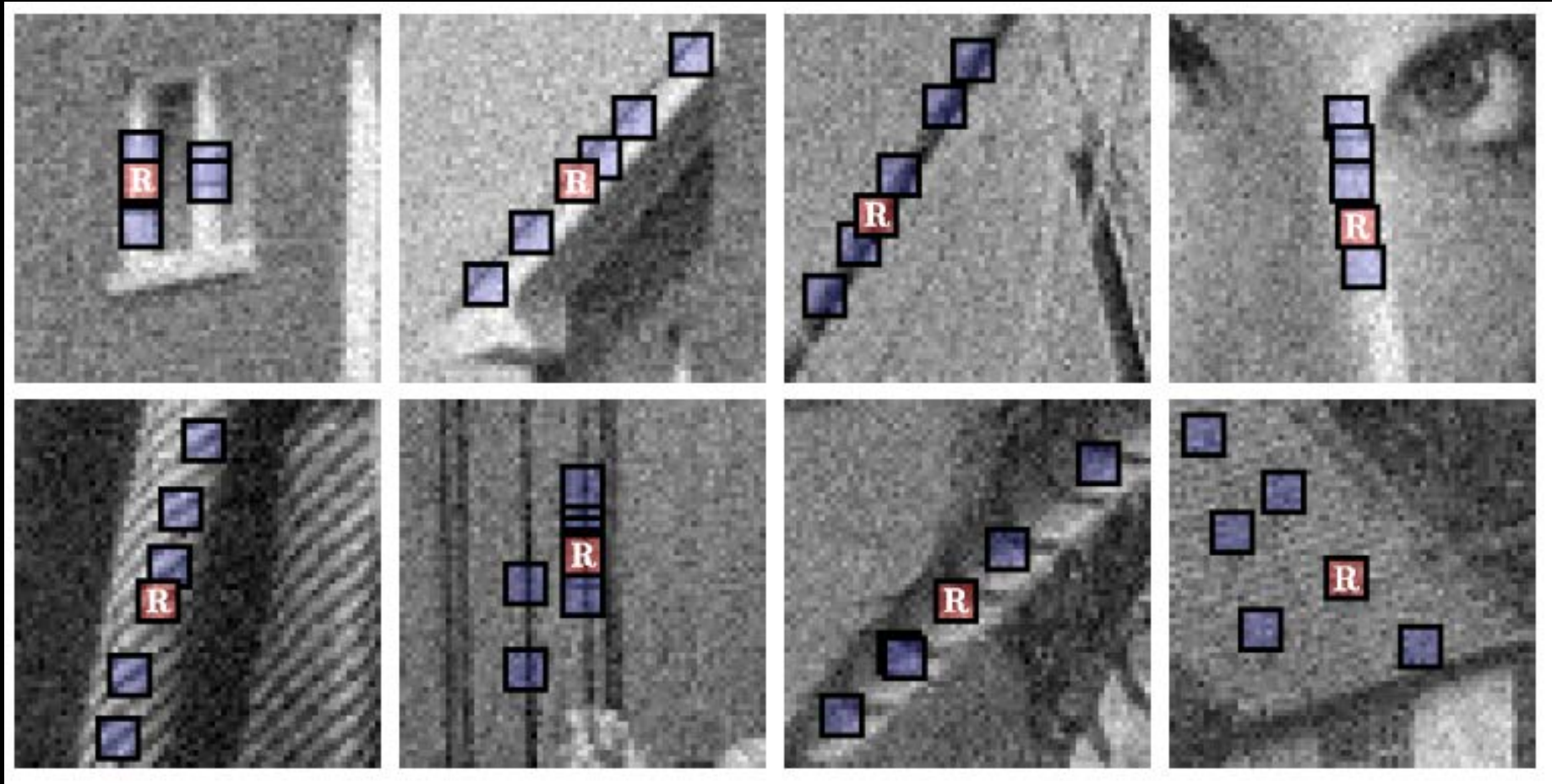


# Part II – Proposed M<sup>2</sup>DAEP



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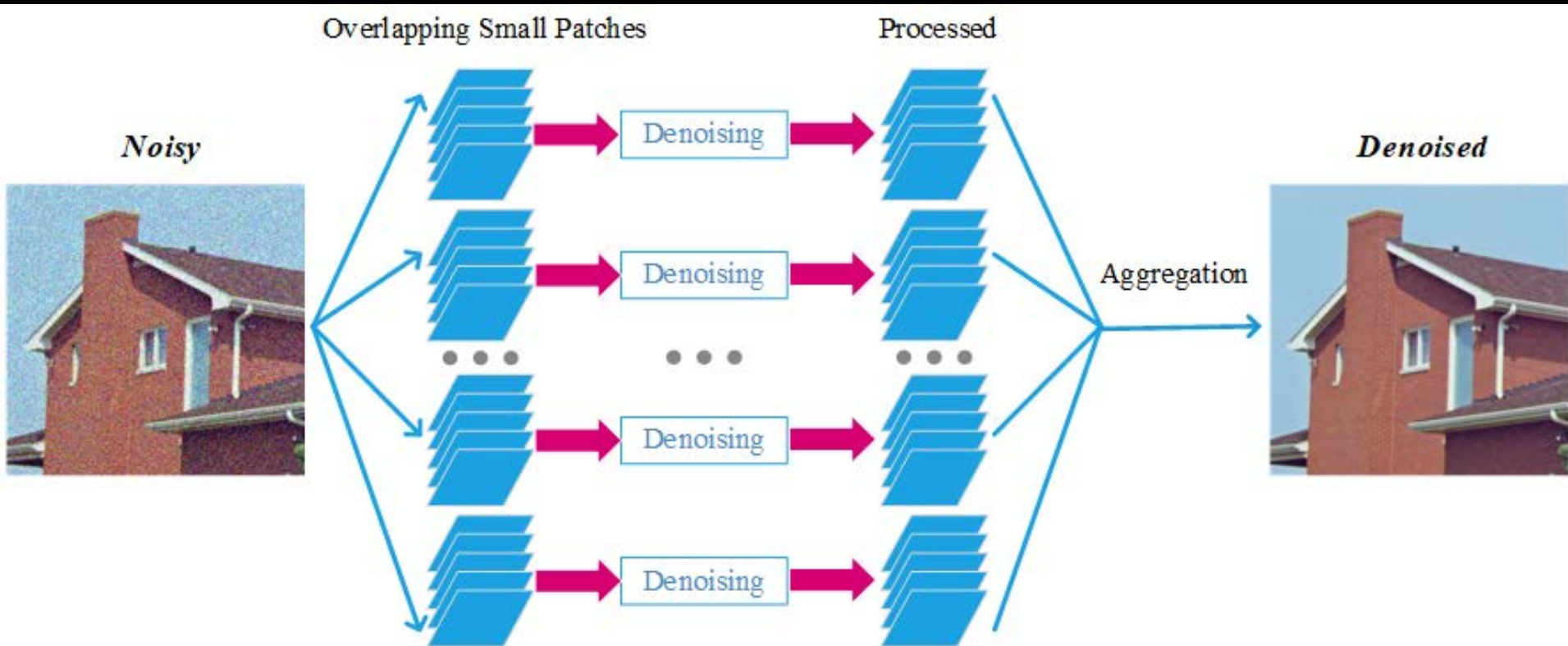
# Motivation 1: Patch-based methodology (image similarity)



Refs: Buades et al. 2005; Elad et al. 2006; Dabov et al. 2006; Milanfar et al., 2007; Zhang et al., 2010; Dong et al., 2012.

## Motivation 2: Image patch aggregation strategy

The patch matching procedure enables multi-patches with similar structural patterns to be found and grouped.

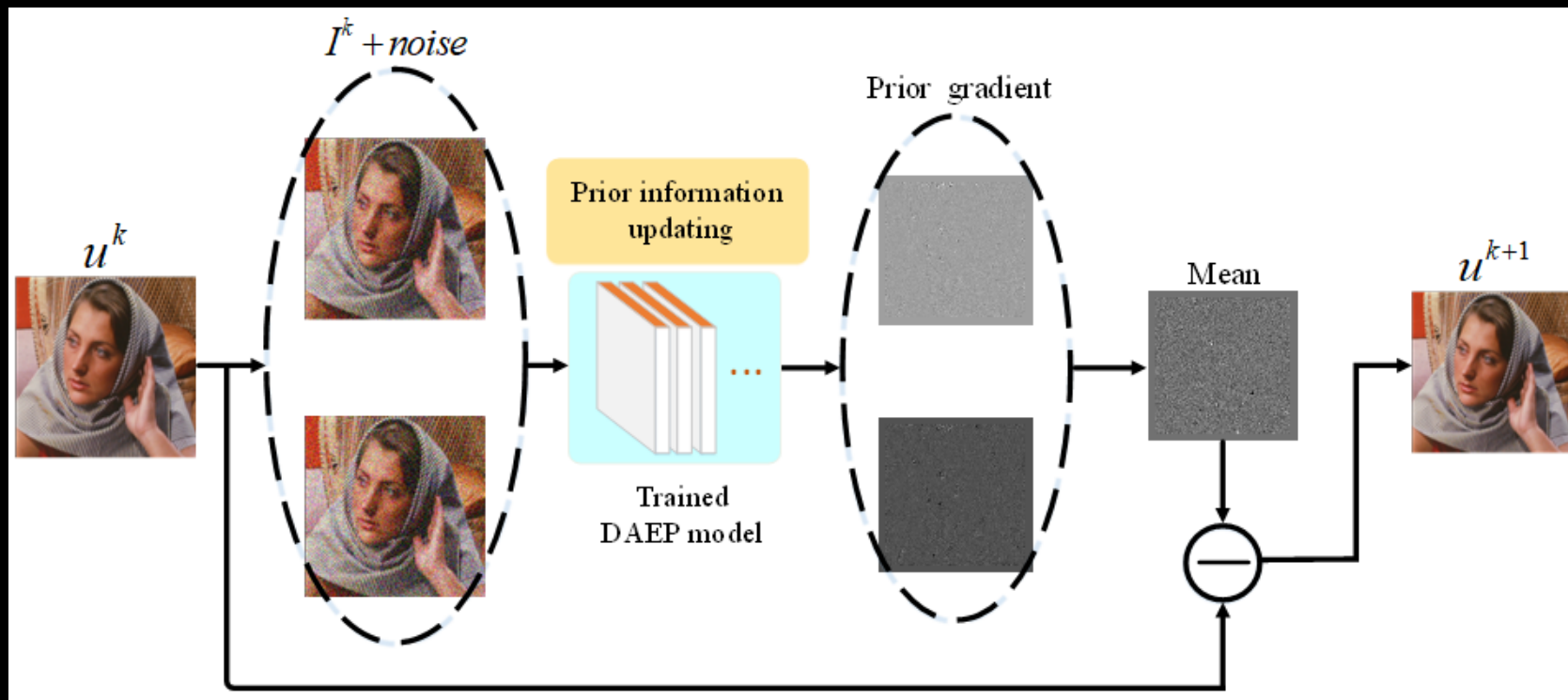


Refs: Mairal et al. 2007; Mousavi et al. 2017; Dabov et al. 2007; Danielyan et al., 2012; Zoran et al., 2011; Dong et al., 2015.



# Idea: Multi-model implementation

Inspired by image patch similarity and aggregation strategy, we adopt a multi-models and 6-dimensional version of DAEP for color IR tasks.

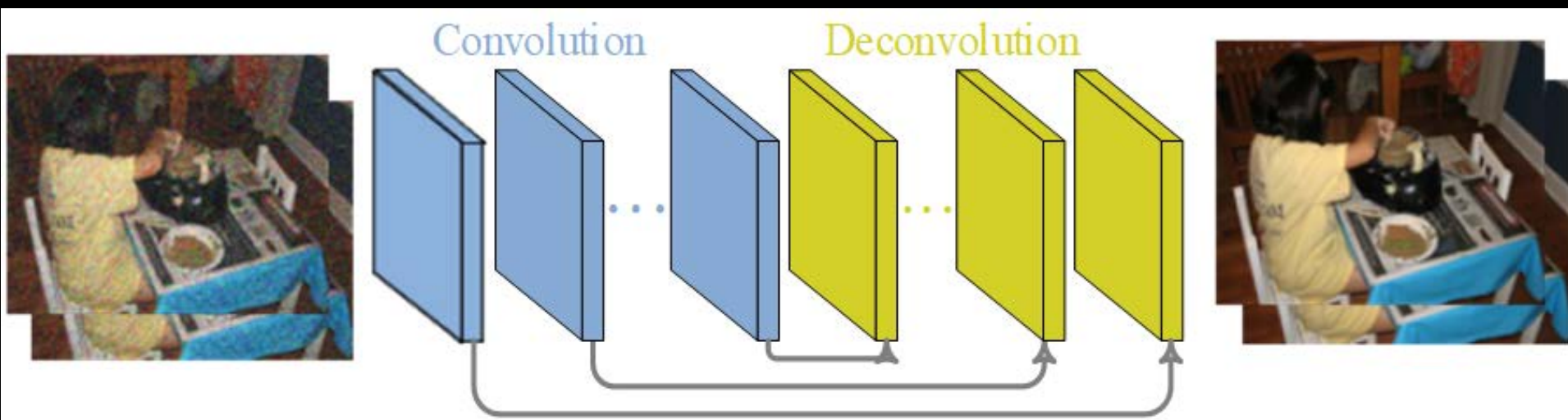


Convolution operator in multi-channel image features at iterative procedure.



# Network and prior learning: 6-D implementation

The network architecture used for learning a DAE in this work is the residual encoder-decoder network (RED-Net).



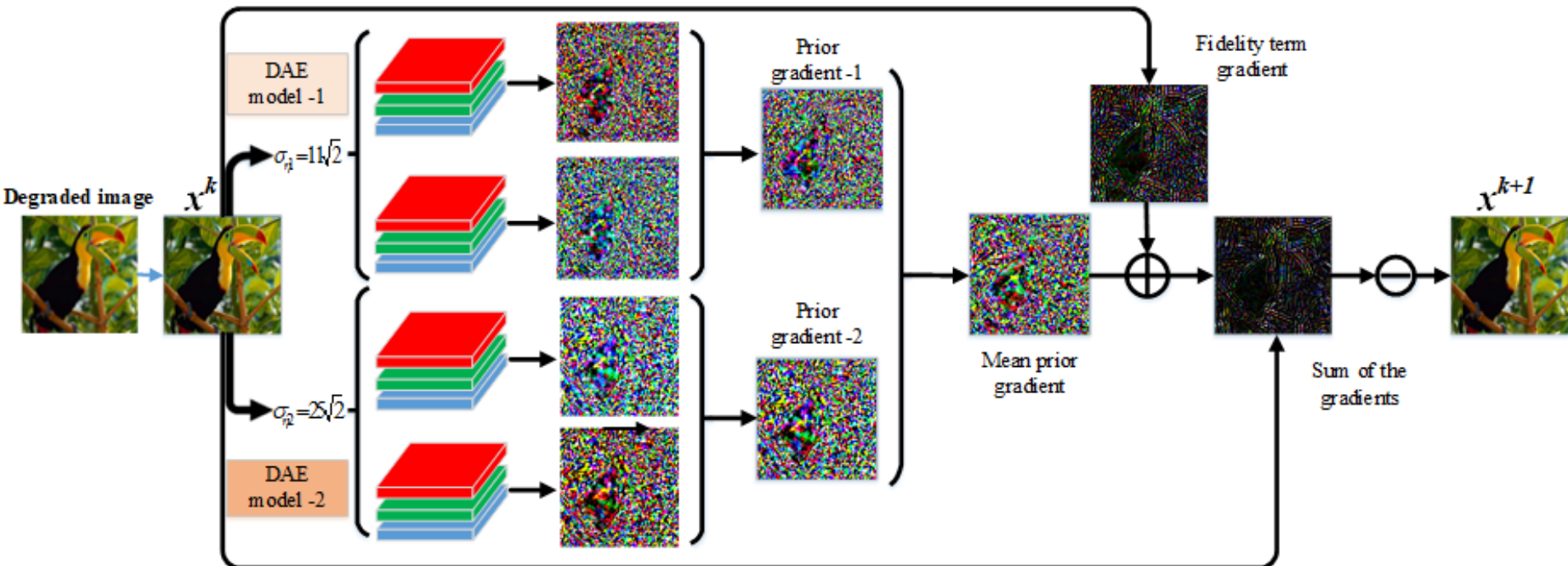
$$A_{\sigma_{\eta}}(I(u))$$

The network consists of 10 convolutional and 10 deconvolutional layers symmetrically arranged. Shortcuts connect matching convolutional and deconvolutional layers.



# M<sup>2</sup>DAEP for SISR

Flowchart of employing the learned M<sup>2</sup>EDAP to SISR application.



$$\min_u \|Hu - f\|^2 + \frac{\lambda}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \left\| I(u) - A_{\sigma_{\eta_i}}(I(u)) \right\|^2$$



# Proposed IR solver

□ Considering the 6D and multi-models ( $N=2$ ), the general mathematical model for color IR can be derived as follows:

$$\min_u \|Hu - f\|^2 + \frac{\lambda}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \|I(u) - A_{\sigma_{\eta_i}}(I(u))\|^2$$

★  $I(u) = [u, u_1]$

★  $N$  stands for the number of  $M^2$ DAEP model

★ The first term is the data-fidelity term

★ The second term consists of the network-driven prior information



# Proposed IR solver

□ Due to the nonlinearity of the model, we apply the proximal gradient method to tackle it. The model is approximated by standard least square (LS) minimization:

$$\min_u \|Hu - f\|^2 + \frac{\lambda}{\beta N} \sum_{i=1}^N \|I - (I^k - \beta \nabla G_i(I^k))\|^2$$

★  $G_i(I) = \|I - A_{\sigma_{\eta_i}}(I)\|^2$

★  $\nabla G_i(I) = [1 - \nabla_I A_{\sigma_{\eta_i}}^T(I)][I - A_{\sigma_{\eta_i}}(I)]$

★ The function  $G(I)$  is  $1/\beta$ -Lipschitz smooth

★  $\|\nabla G(I') - \nabla G(I'')\|_2 \leq \|I' - I''\|_2 / \beta$  denotes the index number of iterations



# Proposed IR solver

□ Given  $\beta=1$ , The above formula can be solved by calculating the gradient as follows:

$$H^T (Hu - f) + \lambda \left\{ I + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N [\nabla_I A_{\sigma_{\eta_i}}^T (I^k) (A_{\sigma_{\eta_i}} (I^k) - I^k) - A_{\sigma_{\eta_i}} (I^k)] \right\} = 0$$

$$u^{k+1} = \frac{H^T f + \frac{\lambda}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N R[\{A_{\sigma_{\eta_i}} (I^k) - \nabla_I A_{\sigma_{\eta_i}}^T (I^k) [A_{\sigma_{\eta_i}} (I^k) - I^k]\}]}{(H^T H + \lambda)}$$

★  $R$  stands for the mean operator employed on the six channels.



# Proposed IR solver

- ★  $A_{\sigma_{\eta_i}}(I^k)$  is the forward output with the input  $I^k + \sigma_{\eta_i}$ .
- ★  $A_{\sigma_{\eta_i}}(\circ)$  are already learned at the network training stage.
- ★  $\nabla_I A_{\sigma_{\eta_i}}^T(I^k)[A_{\sigma_{\eta_i}}(I^k) - I^k]$  is the backward network output with the input  $A_{\sigma_{\eta_i}}(I^k) - I^k$ .
- ★ Update the solution  $u^k$  by alternately updating the network estimation  $A_{\sigma_{\eta_i}}(I^k)$ ,  $\nabla_I A_{\sigma_{\eta_i}}^T(I^k)$  and LS solver until the  $u$  value convergences.
- ★ The mathematical model is tackled by the proximal gradient and alternative optimization.

**Algorithm:** M<sup>2</sup>DEAP ◦

**Training stage** ◦

**Training images:** 6-dimensional dataset  $\{I \mid I(u) = [u, u_1]\}$  ◦

**Noisy levels:**  $\delta_{\eta_1}$  and  $\delta_{\eta_2}$  ◦

**Network:** 6-channel DAE network ◦

**Outputs:** Trained network  $A_{\sigma_{\eta_1}}(\circ)$  and  $A_{\sigma_{\eta_2}}(\circ)$  ◦

**Testing stage** ◦

**Initialization:**  $u^0 = H^T f$ ;  $K$ ;  $N = 2$  ◦

**For**  $k = 1, 2, \dots, K$  ◦

Update the auxiliary variable:  $I^k = [u^k, u_1^k]$  ◦

Calculate the prior gradient components: ◦

$A_{\sigma_{\eta_i}}(I^k)$ ,  $\nabla_I A_{\sigma_{\eta_i}}^T(I^k)[A_{\sigma_{\eta_i}}(I^k) - I^k]$ ;  $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$  ◦

Update the solution via solving the LS problem: ◦

$$u^{k+1} = \frac{H^T f + \frac{\lambda}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N R[\{A_{\sigma_{\eta_i}}(I^k) - \nabla_I A_{\sigma_{\eta_i}}^T(I^k)[A_{\sigma_{\eta_i}}(I^k) - I^k]\}}{(H^T H + \lambda)}$$

**End** ◦





# Part III – Experimental Results:

## Single Image Super-Resolution

## Image Deblurring



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# Experimental Results: SISR

Table 1. Average PSNR (dB) of different methods on Set 5 for the different scale factors.

Scale	Dataset	Bicubic	SRCNN	TNRD	DnCNN-3	IRCNN	DMSP	SRMD	DAEP	MDAEP	M <sup>2</sup> DAEP
$\times 2^{-1}$	Set 5	31.80	34.50	34.62	35.20	35.07	35.16	35.28	35.23	35.41	35.48
$\times 3^{-1}$		28.67	30.84	31.08	31.58	31.25	31.38	31.84	31.44	31.68	31.75
$\times 4^{-1}$		26.73	28.60	28.83	29.30	29.00	29.14	29.64	29.01	29.25	29.44
$\times 5^{-1}$		25.32	26.12	26.88	26.30	27.13	27.35	-	27.19	27.40	27.59

From top to bottom  
and left to right:

SRCNN,  
DnCNN-3,  
IRCNN,  
DMSP,  
SRMD,  
DAEP  
and M<sup>2</sup>DAEP.



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# Experimental Results: Image deblurring

Table 2. The deblurring performance (PSNR) on four images.  $\leftarrow$

Noisy $\leftarrow$	image $\leftarrow$	EPLL $\leftarrow$	DMSP $\leftarrow$	DAEP $\leftarrow$	M <sup>2</sup> DAEP $\leftarrow$
7.65 $\leftarrow$	Barbara $\leftarrow$	20.10 $\leftarrow$	<b>21.23</b> $\leftarrow$	20.66 $\leftarrow$	21.10 $\leftarrow$
	Butterfly $\leftarrow$	19.03 $\leftarrow$	20.18 $\leftarrow$	25.45 $\leftarrow$	<b>26.97</b> $\leftarrow$
	House $\leftarrow$	24.05 $\leftarrow$	25.45 $\leftarrow$	25.47 $\leftarrow$	<b>29.01</b> $\leftarrow$
	Lena $\leftarrow$	23.56 $\leftarrow$	26.97 $\leftarrow$	27.37 $\leftarrow$	<b>28.68</b> $\leftarrow$
	Average $\leftarrow$	21.69 $\leftarrow$	23.45 $\leftarrow$	24.47 $\leftarrow$	<b>26.07</b> $\leftarrow$
12.75 $\leftarrow$	Barbara $\leftarrow$	19.59 $\leftarrow$	<b>20.21</b> $\leftarrow$	19.33 $\leftarrow$	19.54 $\leftarrow$
	Butterfly $\leftarrow$	18.81 $\leftarrow$	19.52 $\leftarrow$	22.68 $\leftarrow$	<b>23.47</b> $\leftarrow$
	House $\leftarrow$	22.57 $\leftarrow$	26.25 $\leftarrow$	24.74 $\leftarrow$	<b>28.54</b> $\leftarrow$
	Lena $\leftarrow$	24.91 $\leftarrow$	24.25 $\leftarrow$	25.94 $\leftarrow$	<b>27.45</b> $\leftarrow$
	Average $\leftarrow$	21.47 $\leftarrow$	22.56 $\leftarrow$	23.17 $\leftarrow$	<b>24.75</b> $\leftarrow$

M<sup>2</sup>DAEP achieves the highest values for almost images.

M<sup>2</sup>DAEP produces cleaner and sharper image edges and textures than other competing methods.



# Part III – Conclusions



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# Conclusions: Enhanced DAEP for color IR

- Presented a *6-channel denoising autoencoder prior*, which built on the assumption that an optimal denoising autoencoder is a local mean of the correct data density.
- *Auxiliary variables technique* was applied to integrate higher-dimensional structural information.
- This work paved a new way to incorporate *higher-dimensional prior* information into color IR applications.





# Thanks all!



Qiegen Liu (刘且根)

Nanchang University , Associate professor

研究兴趣: Dictionary learning , compressed sensing , Image Processing , Deep Learning  
Love to imaging science!

## Code

Code of TDAEP (Transformed Denoising Autoencoding Priors for Imaging Inverse Problems)

Code of MWDMSPP (Multi-Wavelet Guided Deep Mean-shift Prior for Image Restoration)

Code of M2DAEP (High-dimensional embedding denoising autoencoding prior for color Image restoration)

Code of MEDAEP (Multi-channels and Multi-models based Autoencoding Priors for Grayscale Image Restoration)

Code of VST-Net (VST-Net: Variance-stabilizing Transformation Inspired Network for Poisson Denoising)

Code of EDAEPRec (Highly Undersampled Magnetic Resonance Imaging Reconstruction using Autoencoding Priors)

Code of RicianNet (Progressively distribution-based Rician noise removal for magnetic resonance imaging)

Code of MDAEP-SR (Learning Multi-Denoising Autoencoding Priors for Image Super-Resolution)

Code of Iterative-scheme Inspired Network (Iterative-scheme Inspired Network for Impulse Noise Removal)



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● **Code:** <https://github.com/yqx7150/M2DAEP>

● **Code:** <http://www.escience.cn/people/liuqiegen>



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