# Image denoising using Convolutional Auto-encoder

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### I. Introduction

Image denoising is a well-studied problem in Computer Vision and Image Processing, as well as a testbed for low-level Image modeling. A **convolutional auto-encoder** was used for this task. The network consists of multiple **convolutional** and **transposed convolutional(deconvolution)** layers, learning a mapping from corrupted images to original images.

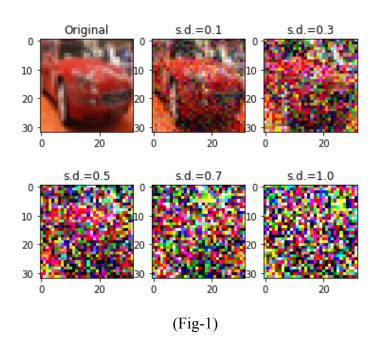
### II. MY APPROACH

First of all, I searched for denoising and different methods in denoising. I followed an overview of deep learning used in Image Denoising[1] and got to know the methods and terminology used. I found the approach given in [2] interesting as they used skip connections to pass data from convolutional to deconvolutional layers. The feature maps passed through these skip connections carried image detail and helped deconvolution layers to recover an improved cleaner version of the image. These skip connections were also useful in avoiding the problem of gradient vanishing in deep networks. The author has put their code[3] written using the Caffe framework. Referring to that network architecture I made my code for the CIFAR-10 dataset in Keras.

## III. EXPERIMENTATION

I have done various experiments using Gaussian noise with a **standard deviation** of **0.1**, **0.3**, **0.5**, **0.7**, **1.0** and have presented the results in this pdf.

A sample image with different noise levels is shown in Fig-1



- Peak signal-to-noise ratio(PSNR) was used to compare the performance of different models.
- PSNR was calculated using:

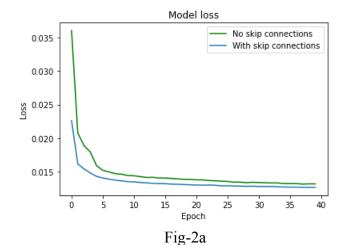
$$psnr = 20 * log10(max pixel / sqrt(mse))$$

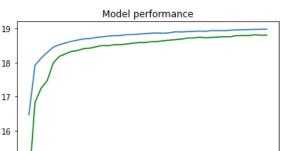
# A. Comparison of performance with and without skip connections

A model with **10 convolutional** layers and dataset with gaussian noise of standard deviation of **0.7** was used to test

(Fig-2a) shows the performance of both the models

(Fig-2b) shows the loss of both the models





No skip connections

With skip connections

Fig-2b

Epoch

15

10

15

The model with skip connections shows a better performance than the model without skip connections.

B. Comparison of performance of the model with 5 Convolutional layers and 10 Convolution layers:

The performance of the model with 10 convolutional layered network was **better** than that of 5 convolutional layered network but its training time was almost double than that of the later network.

It is a **tradeoff** between training time and performance.

Model performance for 5 and 10 convolutional layers is shown in (Fig-3a)

Training time for both models is shown in (Fig-3b)

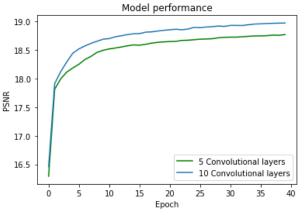


Fig-3a

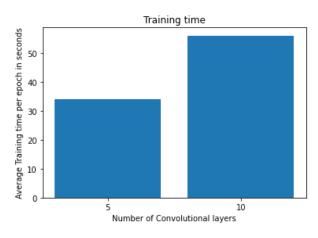


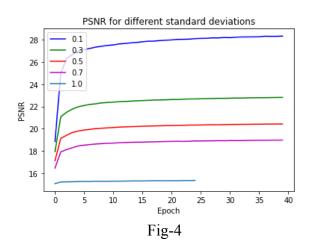
Fig-3b

C. PSNR for different values of standard deviation

A 10 convolutional layered network is used here

Standard Deviation	PSNR
0.1	28.33
0.3	22.81
0.5	20.42
0.7	18.98
1.0	15.35

Model performance for **different standard deviations** is shown in (Fig-4)



# D. Denoised Images

Original, noisy and denoised images when the standard deviation is 0.1 is shown in (Fig-5)

Original, noisy and denoised images when the standard deviation is 0.3 is shown in (Fig-6)
Original, noisy and denoised images when the standard deviation is 0.5 is shown in (Fig-7)
Original, noisy and denoised images when the standard deviation is 0.7 is shown in (Fig-8)
Original, noisy and denoised images when the standard deviation is 1.0 is shown in (Fig-9)

## REFERENCES

- [1] Chunwei Tian et al., Deep Learning on Image Denoising: An Overview
- [2] iao-Jiao Mao et al., Image Restoration Using Convolutional Auto-encoders with Symmetric Skip Connections.
- [3] https://bithucket.org/chhshen/image-denoising/src/master/model/RED
  Net\_ch1.prototxt

## Autoencoder Results - noise of standard deviation 0.1

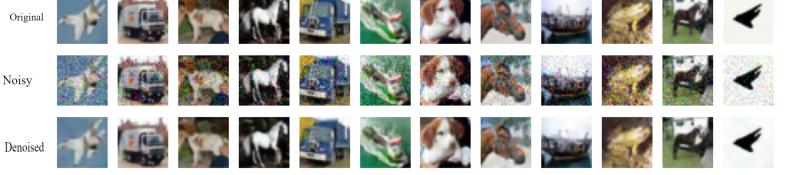


Fig-5

### Autoencoder Results - noise of standard deviation 0.3

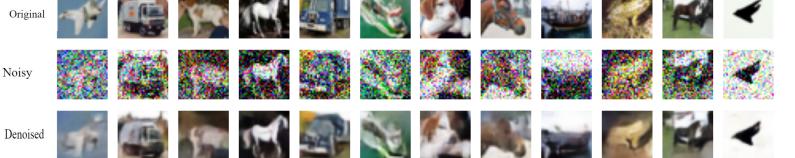


Fig-6

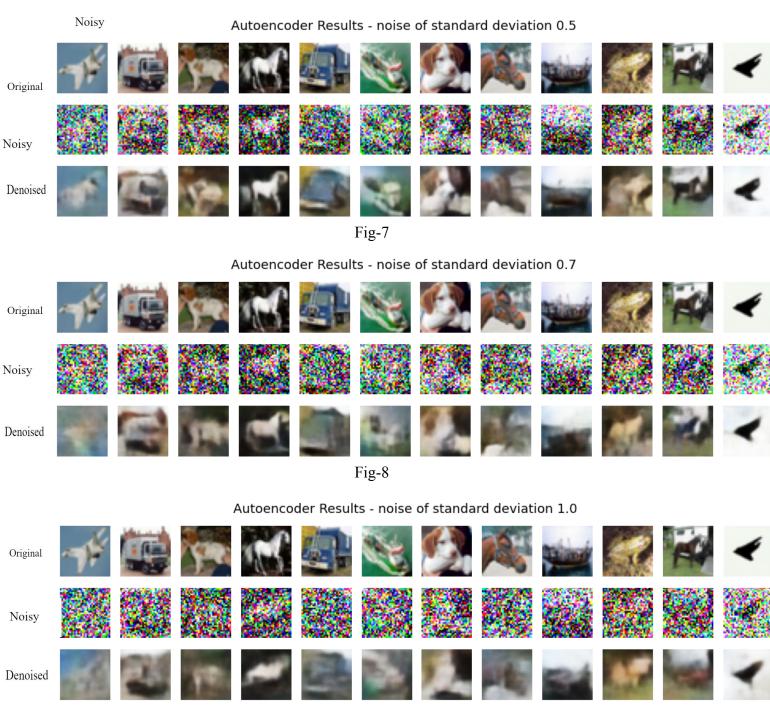


Fig-9