**0510-7255 – Deep Learning**

**Final Project**

**TODO - name**

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# Abstract

The vast work in Deep Learning (DL) has led to a leap in image denoising research. Most denoising works demand intensive use of resources and consequence running time is not negligible. Over the last years, with the ongoing research in the field of net architecture search (NAS), solutions with limited resources arise and allow fitting light models with high performance to diverse problems. Formally, our goal is image denoising with light model which has emerged from NAS process. This is attained using the MobileNetV3 model after adjustment of the architecture through a NAS process that makes it suitable to run on limited resources and in reasonable time. This method makes it possible to train and test the model efficiently and thus can be comfortably run on mobile devices. Our architecture is a based on down-sample up-sample skeleton with the objective function of mean square error (MSE). We showcase our denoising results using the CelebA and FFHQ datasets presenting fast training time with only one A100 nvidia GPU achieving notable MSE to be describe downward.

**1 Introduction**

Image denoising is one of the most fundamental problems in image processing, and as such it has been explored quite extensively. Images are often corrupted by noise in acquisition and transmission, which usually degrades the quality of images. How-ever, various image-related applications, such as aerospace, medical image analysis, object detection etc., generally require effective noise suppression to produce reliable results. Furthermore, denoising is often necessary as a pre-processing for other image/vision tasks, e.g. compression, segmentation and recognition. Therefore, denoising has been one of the most important and widely studied problems in image processing and computer vision.

As deep learning emerged in the past decade, many neural-network-based attempts were made to solve this task. These led to state-of-the-art (SoTA) performance in commonly used full reference distortion measures, such as Mean-Squared-Error (MSE), that quantify the discrepancy between the denoised image and its clean source [26, 27, 29, 33, 34, 35]. Digital images play an important role both in daily life applications such as satellite television, autonomous vehicles, airplane monitor etc. Those applicants use videos, and the importance of real-time inputs is undebatable. In addition, there is a great significance that each frame in the video will be received without noise. Most works in the field of image denoising concentrate their efforts on the distortion measure and architecture choosing, and they indeed achieve low distortion with heavy models. In our work, we suggest a denoiser which is a neural network that is relatively light and can be trained and infer in reasonable time. We use the research improvement in the field of neural architecture search to get a light model that achieves good results with low running time. The growing interest in both the automation of machine learning and deep learning has inevitably led to the development of a wide variety of automated methods for neural architecture search. The choice of the network architecture has proven to be critical, and many advances in deep learning spring from its immediate improvements. In our work, we chose architecture which is a result of NAS process on the MobileNetV3. The model we used consists mainly of bottleneck blocks which reduce the resolution to a small image features, and of up-sample blocks which supply the size of the input image. Those bottleneck parameters are satisfied through the NAS process from (המאמר של ההוא שלקחנו ממנו את המודל) which was at first designated for a classification problem and in our work, we have transformed it to denoising purpose. In our work we made small hyper-parameters tuning but more tuning may get better results of running-time and distortion eliminating. On the other hand the model is trained with only one GPU (Nvidia A100-SXM4-40GB) with epoch time of about 3 min when trained with input size of 32x32x3 and tens of dozens of images in the dataset. In addition, we got MSE of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2 Related Work**

1. Image denoising

Image denoising methods are in continuous research and there are many classical and learning algorithms wishing to tackle this problem in the last 50 years ([39], [40]). Among the classical algorithms we can find the support vector decomposition (svd) denoising ([32], [33], [34]) which propose a computationally simple denoising algorithm using the nonlocal self-similarity. In case there is a prior on the noise distribution, Wiener filtering can be applied in the power spectrum [35]. Wavelets are also a common classical tool for image denoising ([36], [37]) when the main aim is to modify the wavelet coefficients in the new basis, so the noise can be removed from the data.

Since the proposal of big data analysis and Graphic Processing Unit (GPU), the deep learning technique has received a great deal of attention and has been widely applied in the field of imaging processing. Many deep learning algorithms and architectures has emerged to cope with the image denoising task. First used by Zhou et al. ([41]) suggests neural network with both the known shift-invariant blur function and additive noise to recover the latent clean image. Agostinelli et al. ([38]) suggest the BRDNet which is a CNN based architecture that combine two networks to increase the width of the network, and thus obtain more features in the process. Several works used GANs to deal with the problem. Linh Duy Tran et al. tried to handle with real images noise and not necessarily synthetic one, and introduce GAN to estimate the noise distribution at first, and add it to the inputs of a deep neural network denoiser. Guy Ohayon at al. [42] suggests sampling of clean images from distribution made by CGAN that it’s conditional input is noise image and the output is the clean image.

Our contribution is an efficient learning denoiser that is designated to operate fast and is a light model emerging from NAS process. Works in the deep learning area, especially those with high performance, tend to be heavy and slow, thus designated to work offline and consume many resources, memory and time to operate.

1. Neural Architecture Search

Deep Learning has enabled remarkable progress over the last years on a variety of tasks,

such as image recognition, speech recognition, and machine translation. One crucial aspect

for this progress are novel neural architectures.

## Nuclear Norm

The nuclear norm of a matrix is defined as:

Where are defined as the singular values of (ordered decreasing).

## Weighted Nuclear Norm

As presented in the paper, the weighted nuclear norm of a matrix is defined as:

Where is the assigned weight of the singular value .

Obviously, this is an expansion of the Nuclear Norm, and reduces to it when given .

The weighted nuclear norm is non-convex in general, making it much harder to optimize. However, the paper shows that when are non-ascending the norm remains convex, and additionally propose methods for optimization in other, more general, cases.

## Image denoising

Based on previous papers ([2], [3]) the paper proposes the following low-rank minimization problem with a weighted nuclear norm regularization:

We will explain the terms of the above equation:

The image denoising algorithm is a non-local self-similarity (NSS) method, which takes advantage of the fact that a natural image holds many repetitions of local patches. This fact may be utilized by finding estimates of these local patches using methods such as Block Matching ([4]) and using the similarity of the patches to achieve a better estimate of the original patch. We denote as the matrix in which each row is a vectorized patch of the NSS group, as the estimation of the denoised matrix, and as the noise level (variance), assumed to be known.

The optimization problem thus adds the assumption that is actually a low-rank matrix because it’s rows (patches) are similar. The first term in the optimization problem is the data-term, which aims for the estimated patches to be somewhat similar to the noised patches. The second term is the low-rank prior, aiming to achieve similar patches by forcing the matrix to be of low rank.

For the nuclear norm problem () the solution was previously ([3]) shown to be:

The above is called the soft thresholding function. The problem with the solution for the non-weighted version is that it decreases each singular value by the same term, not taking advantage of the prior knowledge that the largest singular values actually hold the most information on the signal and we should thus apply a softer thresholding on them.

## The solution

The paper divides the solution under three cases regarding the weight vector:

1. The weights are in a non-ascending order:

The paper proves that for this particular case the optimization problem is still convex, and that the solution is given by:

Where is the SVD of , and is the generalized soft-thresholding operator, given by:

1. The weights are in arbitrary order:

For this case the paper proposes an iterative process for finding , also using the generalized soft-thresholding operator. We will not expand on this since this case isn’t important for our work, but only for the deduction of the last case.

1. The weights are in a non-descending order:

The paper proves that for this case the iterative process from above has a fixed point, given by the same solution of the first case:

The final case is actually the most important one, since (as stated previously) we would like to give lower weights to the larger singular values, therefore resulting in a softer thresholding for them.

## The algorithm

The Weighted Nuclear Norm Image Denoising algorithm (WNNID) presented in the paper follows the solution of the optimization problem in ‎1.4 and takes the following steps:

Text, letter

Description automatically generated

## Results

The algorithm achieved state-of-the-art results in its time, overcoming all competing algorithms for all noise levels and all test images. An example for a denoised image from the paper:

Diagram

Description automatically generated

# Related work

The paper cites several other papers, the most worth mentioning ones to our opinion (which also helped us understand the context and ideas behind the innovation of the paper) are the following:

* + “Image Denoising by Sparse 3-D Transform-Domain” (BM3D) ([4]):

This algorithm was the state-of-the-art image denoising algorithm prior to our chosen paper. It is based on the same NSS principle that WNNID is based on, and also performs block matching and aggregation. The difference is the optimization problem being solved to clean each patch-group. In BM3D the groups are denoised using collaborative filtering and Wiener filtering.

This algorithm is also used as a comparison for the WNNID algorithm. We note that the WNNID is much simpler, and also achieves better results (although it may have a higher computational cost).

The WNNID algorithm also bases the block matching step on the block matching proposed by BM3D. This is a very important step in the algorithm, since the success may be only as good as the quality of the matched patches.

* + “A non-local algorithm for image denoising” ( [5]):

Amongst other contributions, this paper presents the Nonlocal Self-Similarity (NSS) approach, which was vastly adopted in following publications, including WNNID.

* + “A singular value thresholding algorithm for matrix completion” ([2]):

This paper presented the Nuclear Norm Minimization problem as a relaxation of the NP-hard rank-minimization problem and proposed the soft-thresholding operator which was expanded in the WNNID paper.

We also mention several papers which expanded the work presented in our chosen paper:

* + “Multi-Scale Weighted Nuclear Norm Image Restoration” ( [6]):

This paper adopted the idea of Weighted Nuclear Norm image denoising for the more general task of image restoration (e.g., deblurring, inpainting). They did so by proposing a half quadratic splitting (HQS) technique based on a generalized version of the problem presented in ‎1.3. They also added multi-scale patches (patches not only from the image itself, but also from scaled down versions of the image), relying on previous work which showed the property of recurring patches across different scales. The paper presented competitive and state-of-the-art results for the tasks of image deblurring and image inpainting.

* “Multi-channel Weighted Nuclear Norm Minimization” ( [7]):

This paper proposed an algorithm called MC-WNNM (Multi-Channel Weighted Nuclear Norm Minimization), expanding the grayscale image denoising performed by WNNM to a RGB colored image denoising scheme. This is done by concatenating patches from the 3 channels to form the patch vector ( being the patch size) and formulating the following optimization problem:

Where are the grouped noise and estimated similar patches appropriately, and is a weight matrix to balance the noise levels between channels. The paper also proposes a solution for this problem, employing the variable splitting method ( [8], [9]) and solving using the alternating direction method of multipliers (ADMM) ([10]).

* + “An Improved WNNM Algorithm for Image Denoising” ([11]):

This paper shows that the WNNM algorithm, while achieving state-of-the-art results for white gaussian noise denoising, attains bad performance for salt & pepper denoising. The paper solves this problem simply by performing a two-stage algorithm: firstly, using WNNM to denoise the image, and then applying adaptive median filtering to process the remaining salt & pepper noise.

* + Additionally, we also note that many other papers from the following years cite this paper as a state-of-the-art image denoising algorithm.

# Our project – WNNVD

After reading the paper and the additional related papers, and seeing the impressive results achieved for the image denoising task, we initially thought to expand the idea of using WNNM for image denoising to use it for image deblurring, an idea which was not explored in the original paper. We soon found out that [6] dealt exactly with this problem and solved it impressively. We also thought about expanding the proposed algorithm to deal with RGB (multi-channel) images and to check the performance of the algorithm on more types of noise (Salt & Pepper, Poisson…).

Eventually we chose to expand the idea of image denoising to the video denoising task. We will describe our chosen method, note our innovation, show some results, and discuss further possible improvements.

## Method

The obvious and simplest approach would be to apply the WNNID algorithm per-frame sequentially. Except from being time-consuming, this naive method lacks a strong assumption which may be taken in advantage when dealing with videos. This assumption is that there is a high temporal familiarity in videos, meaning that many patches are repeated between neighboring frames. For example, the background stays almost exactly the same, or take a moving ball which looks the same between neighboring frames but only slightly changes its location.

This important assumption is what drives our innovation – we improve the block matching phase of the algorithm to find not only spatially similar patches, but also search in the temporal dimension. This will result in two advantages. The first is that we now base our WNNM phase on more/better matched patches in each group. The second is that with this method we process patches from several frames at once, sparing the need to process each frame individually and thus allowing a lower computational cost.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated with medium confidenceGiven a noised video , our model may be described using the following block diagram:

### Preprocessing

As suggested in many image/video denoising algorithms based on the concept of block matching, including [4], we perform a preprocessing phase which includes a naive per-frame denoising method, e.g., Gaussian filtering, Median filtering. The denoising helps in the block matching process by making patches which were originally similar but were contaminated by noise, become slightly more similar again, thus making them easier to match. Note that the chosen denoising methods may be changed orthogonally to the WNNVD algorithm to match specific priors on the video/noise.

### Block Matching

While this part of the algorithm is not the true innovation of the original paper, this may be considered the most crucial part since low-quality block matching will result in un-correlated groups and thus in a bad patch-restoration when applying the WNNM method. Furthermore, this is where our true innovation lies.

As explained in ‎3.1, we wish to take advantage of the temporal correlation between patches in addition to the original spatial correlation suggested in [1]. We therefore adapt the video block matching method proposed in [12], which may be described as follows for each of reference patches described by the indices :

Non-predictive block matching:

We search for patches in the current frame which are similar to the reference patch by a brute-force search in a window around the reference patch indices, using a stride of to reduce computational cost. Distances for all patches in this window are calculated, and the most similar patches are chosen. This results in the matrix of nearest patch indices in the current frame, and the vector holding their distances.

Predictive block matching:

For each ( being the temporal search window, and excluding the frame )and corner cases of the video where or ), we take the matched patches from the previous frame ( if and if ) and open search windows around each patch index, with a search window of size and stride . Note that may be significantly smaller than since we have already found the spatially similar patches and now should only find their movement between neighboring frames. Once again, distances for all patches in all search windows are calculated, and the most similar patches are chosen, resulting in and .

After finding and for all , the most similar patches are chosen for the group, resulting in the matrix .

The non-predictive and predictive searches are performed for each reference patch, ultimately resulting in the matrix .

Below is an example for predictive block matching through 3 following frames:

A picture containing text

Description automatically generated

Frame #1 is the reference frame, the red rectangle is the reference patch, the green rectangles represent the search window (notice the larger window for the predictive BM in frame #1, and the multiple smaller windows for the following frames), the cyan rectangles are the matched patches per frame, which are also the indices for the search windows for the following frame. Notice how even though the wheel moves a bit between frames, our predictive block matching process allows finding the moved patches.

### Group Extraction

For each of the groups found in ‎3.1.2, the patches are extracted from the video, vectorized, and concatenated to form the matrix (where denotes the patch size).

### WNNM

This step is actually identical to that of the original WNNID algorithm, since it takes a group matrix , blind to whether the patches were extracted from the same frame or different frames. This step performs the WNNM thresholding algorithm and returns , by applying the generalized soft-thresholding operator as presented in ‎1.4.

### Aggregation

Two matrices are formed in this step: and . After denoising the patch group and obtaining , each denoised patch is then placed back in its corresponding position using . Since different patches may overlap, we actually sum all patches to , and hold a count matrix for each pixel . After placing all denoised patches, is obtained by dividing pixel-wise. Pixels which were not aggregated in this step are simply taken from the original video .

### Loop

Since the above steps are performed using a single reference frame , and since some frames/patches may remain un-processed after these steps due to not reaching the frame or not grouping the patches, we perform steps ‎3.1.2-‎3.1.5 multiple times, each time choosing a different reference frame based on the frame with the least processed pixels. In each iteration we mark all processed pixels in the video, and use this for the following:

1. Choosing the next reference frame.
2. Checking if the algorithm has finished processing enough (parameter) pixels.
3. Skipping reference patches which were already processed entirely. This significantly aids in reducing runtime, since towards the end of the algorithm most patches have already been processed and will thus be skipped.

Note that the algorithm is guaranteed to end since for each reference frame, all its pixels are automatically marked as processed since they all appear in reference patches.

## Implementation details

TODO

## Results

### Block Matching

Chart

Description automatically generatedWe first show some analysis of our block matching process:

Diagram

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Above we may see an example of the block matching process, performed on a temporal window of 10 frames (per direction). On the left is the reference patch (in red) and the matched patches in the specific frame (in cyan).

On the middle is a histogram showing how many patches from each frame were used to form the group. There is a fairly uniform distribution for this specific reference patch (except for the reference frame). From this we may deduce that the temporal block matching aids in finding matching patches across the different frames in the video as expected, and thus allowing the denoising process to work on multiple frames at a time.

The plot on the right shows the matched patches and their distances from the reference patch (nearest patches on top row and furthest on bottom), validating the correctness of the block matching.

### Parameter Analysis

We perform an analysis of the effect of several interesting parameters of the algorithm:

Maximum Patches Per Frame:

This parameter controls the maximal number of matched patches in each frame, and hence limits the ratio of spatial patches vs. temporal patches in the group. Setting this parameter to 1 reduces to an exclusively temporal search which doesn’t take spatially similar patches but only looks for the most similar patch in each frame.



As expected, using an exclusively temporal search isn’t as good as combining spatial and temporal patches. Interestingly though, there isn’t much effect of the maximal number of patches per frame on the results after around 10 patches.

Temporal Search Window:

This parameter controls how many adjacent frames are being processed at once. In some way this parameter also affects the ratio of spatial patches vs. temporal patches, because setting it to 0 reduces to using only spatial patches, which is actually equivalent to performing WNNID on each frame separately.



As expected, using only spatial patches (WNNID per frame) is inferior to combining temporal patches, because this setting doesn’t harness the temporal redundancy in the video. Additionally, it is noticeable that the time per frame of the naive WNNID solution is larger from most configurations. We deduce that using a fairly low temporal window, but not 0, is better both in computational costs and in result metrics.

### Comparison

Show table comparing WNNID, VBM3D, WNNVD.

Show a graph of PSNR vs. frame for 3 algorithms.

### Examples

Show results on an image (lena/single frame) to show that our algorithm works well on a single image.

Show some examples of frames from different videos.

Add a graph of iteration time and processed pixels to support mark 3 of ‎3.1.6.

## Future work

We propose several directions for future work on the project, based on our results and insights from our work:

* As may be seen in ‎3.3.3, our results aren’t as good as expected for most videos (TODO: check this after run). This may be a result of poor hyperparameters, we suggest further research regarding the effect and refinement of the hyperparameters. Specifically, we suggest focusing on the lower-quality results presented in ‎3.3.3.
* The algorithm may be expanded to handle 3D blocks, also taking the temporal dimension into account. This may be done, in our opinion, in two options. The first is simply expanding the block matching to handle 3D blocks instead of 2D and dispense the predictive block matching in favor of a simple exhaustive 3D search. The second is a more complex idea: for each reference patch find a trajectory and form a 3D block of matching patches across frames, then perform the block matching on these 3D trajectories, as done in [13]. The latter should also be combined with an expansion of the SVD part of the algorithm to a high-order SVD (HOSVD) ( [14]) in order to harness both the spatial and the temporal redundancy simultaneously.
* An interesting expansion may be to implement a causal version of the algorithm, which in time (together with runtime improvements) may be used as an online video denoising algorithm. This expansion should not be too difficult, as the inner methods of the algorithm are kept unchanged and only a wrapper which uses a buffer of frames should be added.
* As seen in ‎3.3.3, the runtime of the algorithm is significantly higher than the competing VBM3D algorithm. We invested many efforts in reducing runtime especially in the block matching part, but we believe that much more could be improved in the group denoising part. Also, for a fair comparison between WNNVD and VBM3D regarding runtime, a mex (Matlab executable) should be compiled which will be much faster. In order to compile our code to an executable, there might be several required changes in the code, and a compiling script should be written.
* In the same way that WNNID may be expanded to handle colored RGB images, our algorithm may also be expanded to denoise colored videos. The naive way to implement this is to simply expand the entire algorithm to work on multi-channel frames (by simply concatenating the channels in the vectorization in the block matching and grouping phases). Another way to do so, as proposed by [6], would be to convert the frames to the YCbCr color space, apply the algorithm only on the luminance channel, and handle the chrominance channels using a simple interpolation, and then converting back to RGB. The latter is more elegant since it requires no expansion of the WNNVD algorithm itself and also should require less computational cost because we are dealing with smaller patches (single channel).

# Conclusion

In this project, we conducted research in the field of image and video denoising. We focused our work on the WNNID algorithm, and also learned of some interesting expansions or competing algorithms. We expanded the idea presented in the original paper for image denoising to a video denoising framework, by combining several methods used in other video denoising papers and proposed the WNNVD algorithm. We conducted extensive research and analysis of our proposed algorithm and implementation, showed an improvement over the naive solution, and compared to a state-of-the-art algorithm.

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