

# COMP825 Deep Learning Research Proposal

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## Abstract

project significance, project methods, contributions, and evaluations

## 1 Introduction

*(research problems, existing solutions, novel solutions or creative contributions, significance, etc.)*

Removing noise from degraded images to recover high quality ones, known as image denoising, is a fundamental task in computer vision. It has been a classic research area yet remains active nowadays (Gu & Timofte, 2019). In addition, it not only greatly affects user experience, but also plays a very important role for subsequent computer vision tasks such as classification and recognition (Gu & Timofte, 2019).

A widely accepted yet simple image degradation model is

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{n} \tag{1}$$

where  $\mathbf{x}$  refers to the uncorrupted image,  $\mathbf{y}$  represents the degraded image and  $\mathbf{n}$  is the additive noise (Gu & Timofte, 2019). Several kinds of noises has been widely studied, including additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN), Poison noise, and salt-and-pepper noise (Gu & Timofte, 2019).

The biggest challenge in image denoising is the loss of information during degradation, making this problem highly ill-posed (Gu & Timofte, 2019). As a result, prior knowledge is required to compensate the lost information to recover high quality image (Gu & Timofte, 2019). This can be the prior modelling of either the images or noise (Chen, Chen, Chao, & Yang, 2018).

*internal (use solely the input noisy image) [7, 25, 40] and external (use external images with or without noise) [98, 54, 75, 93] denoising methods. Some works shown that the combination or fusion of internal and external information can lead to better denoising performance [9, 60, 78, 37].*

Based on the information used in modelling, image denoising methods can roughly be divided into two categories (Gu & Timofte, 2019):

- Internal: only use the noisy images
- External: use both noisy and clean (ground truth) images

The two kinds of approaches can be combined or mixed to reach better performance (Gu & Timofte, 2019).

In recent years, deep neural networks (DNNs) overtakes traditional methods and became the state-of-art technology on almost every task of computer vision (Gu & Timofte, 2019). In image denoising, a variety of DNN models have been proposed. DNN-based methods requires less human interactions and achieves better performance (Tian, Xu, Fei, & Yan, 2019).

## 2 Related work

*(existing work organized in categories, critical summery and analysis, and statement of contributions, etc.)*

DnCNN (Zhang, Zuo, Chen, Meng, & Zhang, 2017) RED (Mao, Shen, & Yang, 2016) MemNet (Mao et al., 2016)

*FDnet 38*

GAN-CNN Based Blind Denoiser (GCBD) (Chen et al., 2018) GraphCNN (Valsesia, Fracastoro, & Magli, 2019)

## 3 methodology

*(research design, research methods, modelling and algorithms, etc.)*

## 4 timeline and milestones (terms/quarters-based)

Task	Deadline
Final decision on the topic, create research questions	February 1st, 2020
Literature review	March 1st, 2020

## 5 research resources

*(hardware, software, budgets, settings, etc.)*

## 6 planned research outcomes and ways of quality assurance (avoiding risks)

## 7 references

*(9 references at least in total).*

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