

## Different Implementations of the NLM Denoising Algorithm

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## Motivation

- Image noise is commonly modeled as additive white Gaussian noise.
- Denoising should remove noise while preserving textures and edges.
- Non-Local Means is effective but expensive at scale.

$$y = x + \eta, \quad \eta \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma)$$

# Non-Local Means

Patch-based weighted average

$$z(p) = \frac{1}{C(p)} \sum_{q \in \Omega} w(p, q) y(q), \quad C(p) = \sum_{q \in \Omega} w(p, q)$$

Standard similarity weight

$$w_i = \exp\left(-\frac{\|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}_i\|^2}{2h_r^2}\right)$$

- Complexity:  $\mathcal{O}(mnd)$  (or  $\mathcal{O}(mD^2d)$  with a window).

# Monte Carlo NLM: Sampling and Estimators

- Sample reference patches with  $I_j \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p_j)$ .
- Use sampled weights to approximate NLM efficiently.

## Unbiased estimators

$$A = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n x_j w_j \frac{I_j}{p_j}, \quad B = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n w_j \frac{I_j}{p_j}$$

$$Z = \frac{A}{B}$$

- $A$  and  $B$  are unbiased;  $Z$  is biased but concentrates as  $n$  grows.

# Monte Carlo NLM: Stochastic Approximation

- Concentration bounds control the deviation  $|Z - z|$ .

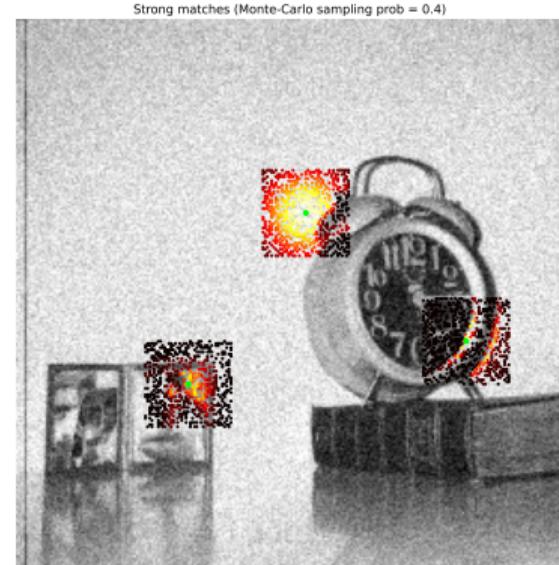
Simplified probability bound (uniform sampling)

$$\mathbb{P}(|Z - z| > \varepsilon) \leq 2 \exp \left( -\frac{n\varepsilon^2}{2 \left( \rho \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j^2 + \varepsilon/6 \right)} \right)$$

- $\alpha_j = \frac{w_j}{\sum_{k=1}^n w_k}$  and  $\rho = \frac{1-p}{p}$ .
- Result: the error probability decays exponentially with the window size.

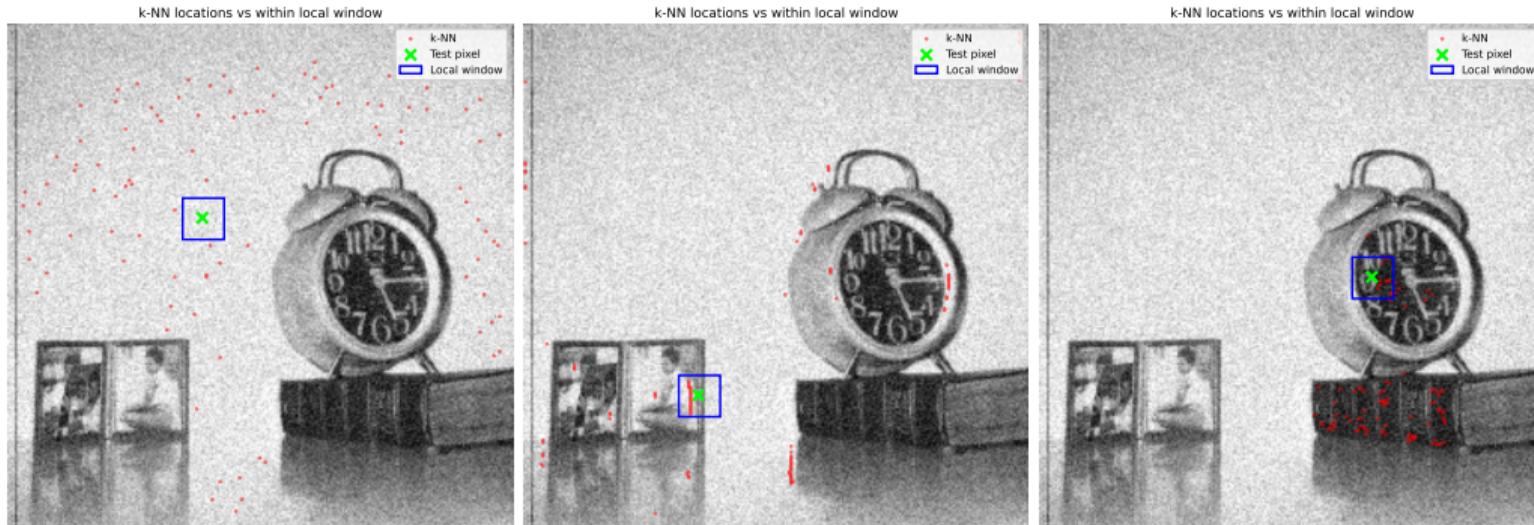
# Spatial Sampling (Semi-Local NLM)

$$w_j = w_j^r \cdot w_j^s, \quad w_j^s = \exp\left(-\frac{(d_2^j)^2}{2h_s^2}\right) \cdot \mathbb{I}\{d_\infty^j \leq \rho\}$$

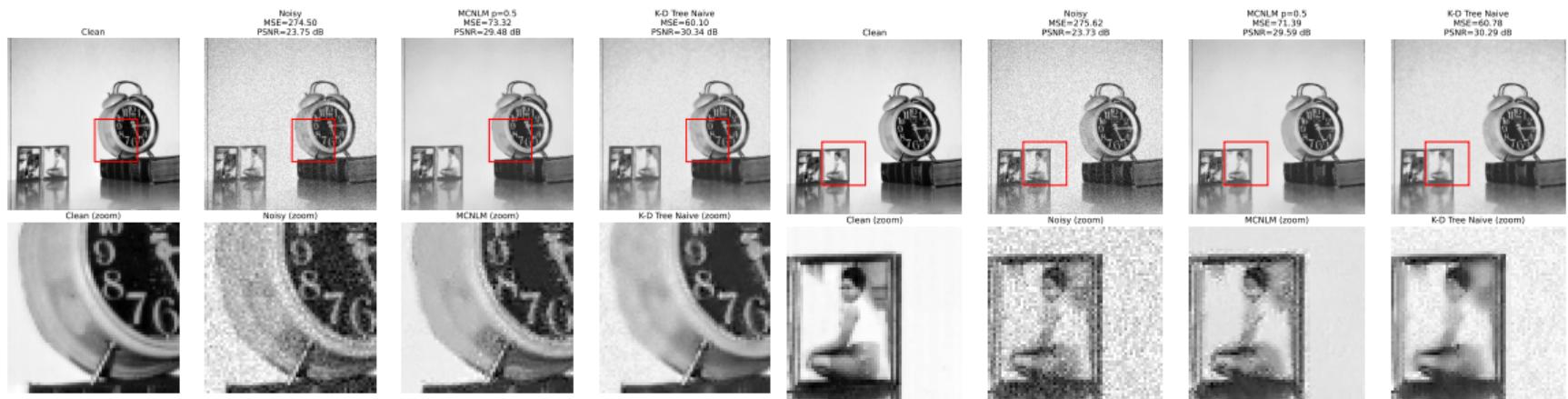


# KD-Tree NLM: Patch Search

- Build a KD-Tree of patches; query  $K$  nearest neighbors.
- Faster similarity search than brute-force within a window.
- Trade-off: accuracy vs speed and parallelization overhead.



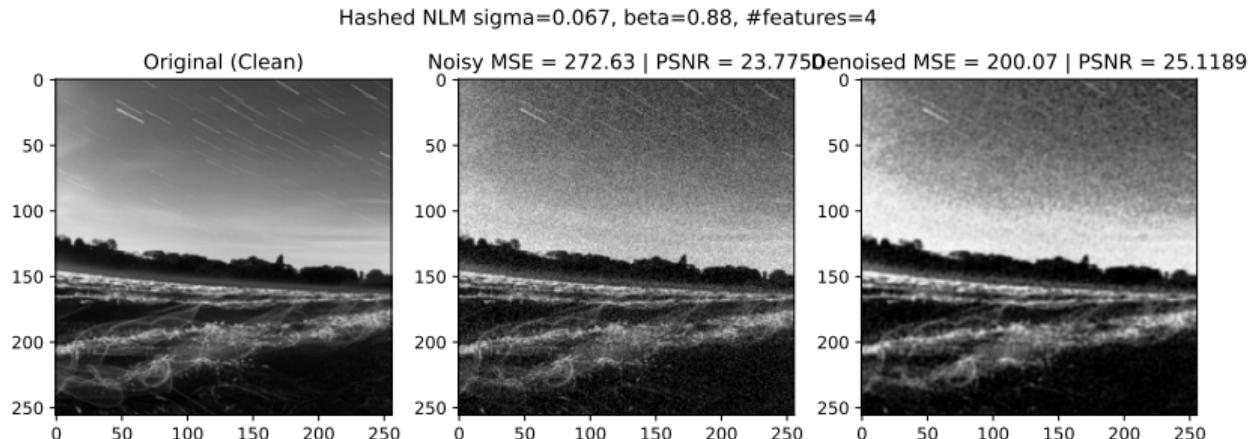
# KD-Tree NLM: Results



- KD-Tree improves detail in some textured regions, but can add noise in flat areas.

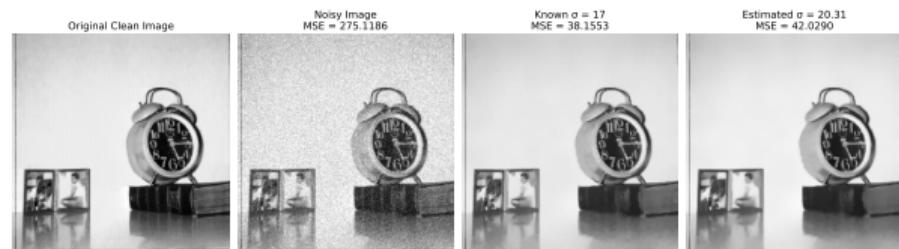
# Hashed NLM

- Approximate patch matching via hashing to speed up search.
- Produces competitive denoising with distinctive artifacts.



# Noise Estimation via FFT

- Estimate  $\sigma$  from high-frequency components.
- FFT → mask high frequencies → inverse FFT.
- Use  $\sigma = \text{std}(noise)$  for denoising.



# Conclusion

- MCNLM reduces NLM cost while preserving image structure.
- Spatial weighting and KD-Tree search are viable alternatives.
- Hashed NLM and FFT noise estimation provide additional practical speedups.

Thanks!