Image Processing using Diffusion Models

Won Sup Song

Center for Global & Online Education, Stanford University

Motivation

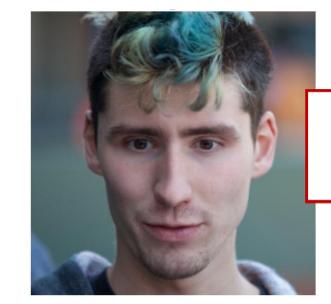
This project explores the fundamentals of diffusion models and their capabilities in two key areas: (1) Image Generation and (2) Image **Restoration**, specifically inpainting and deconvolution.

Background & Related Work

*Key Measurement Metircs:

- **PSNR** (Peak Signal-to-Noise Ratio):
- → Measures noise level/reconstruction quality (higher the better)
- LPIPS (Learned Perceptual Image Patch Similarity):
- → Measures perceptual similarity (lower the better)

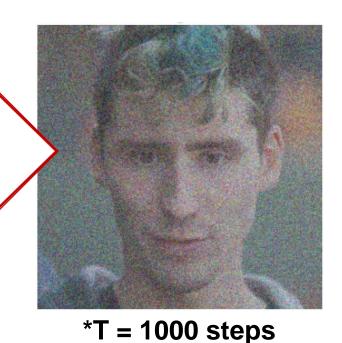
Forward Noising Process (Variance Preserving(VP)):



"Noising"

 $x_t = \sqrt{\overline{\alpha_t}} x_0 + \sqrt{(1 - \overline{\alpha_t})} z$, for t = 1, 2, ..., Twhere $\alpha_t = 1 - \beta_t$, $\overline{\alpha_t} = \prod_{i=1}^t \alpha_i$, and $z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

* β_t is the noise schedule

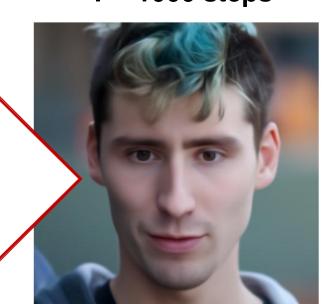


Reverse Denoising Process (DDPM):



"Denoising"

 $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\overline{\alpha_t}}} (\mathbf{x}_t + (1 - \overline{\alpha_t}) \mathbf{s}_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_t, t)) \text{ for } t = T, T - 1, \dots, 0$ $x_{t-1} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha_t}(1 - \bar{\alpha}_{t-1})}{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t} x_t + \frac{\sqrt{\bar{\alpha}_{t-1}}(1 - \alpha_t)}{1 - \bar{\alpha}_t} \hat{x}_0$



PSNR: 31.70 LPIPS: 0.07

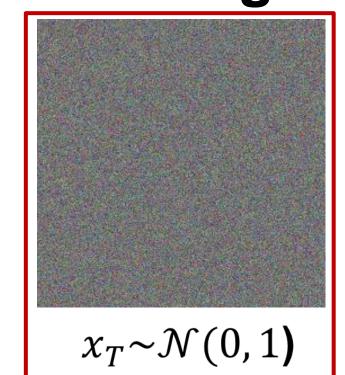
Image Restoration Methods:

- SDEdit method [4]: "Naïve" Approach (take measurement after timestep t)
- Score-ALD [3]: additional denoising step: $x_{t-1} = x_{t-1} \frac{1}{\sigma^2 + \gamma_t^2} \nabla_{x_t} \|\mathcal{A}(x_t) y\|^2$
- DPS [1]:additional denoising step: $x_{t-1} = x_{t-1} \frac{\zeta_t}{2\sigma^2} \nabla_{x_t} \|\mathcal{A}(\hat{x}_0) y\|^2$

References

- [1] Chung, Kim, Mccann, Klasky, and Ye (2023). Diffusion posterior sampling for general noisy inverse problems. In ICLR.
- [2] Ho, Jain, and Abbeel (2020). Denoising diffusion probabilistic models. In NeurIPS. [3] Jalal, Arvinte, Daras, Price, Dimakis, and Tamir (2021). Robust compressed sensing mri with deep generative priors.
- [4] Meng, He, Y. Song, J. Song, Wu, Zhu, and Ermon (2022). Sdedit: Guided image synthesis and editing with stochastic differential equations.

Image Generation using DDPM Method [2] -> No "Guide" Image



"Denoising"



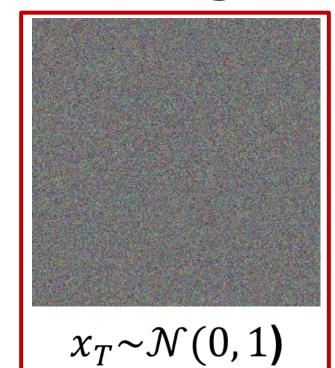




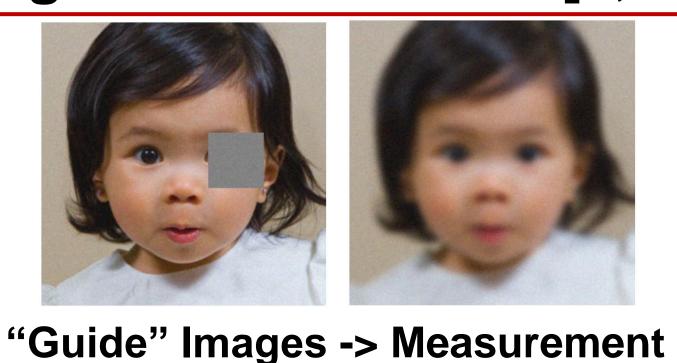


Every random noise will create different set of "denoised" images

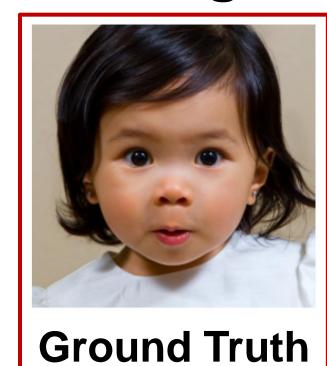
Image Impainting & Deconvolution [1, 3, 4] -> With "Guide" Image











Measurement



Impainting



Start time: 300 **PSNR: 22.76** LPIPS: 0.14



Start time: 300 **PSNR: 24.45** LPIPS: 0.21

SDEdit



Start time: 500 **PSNR: 20.72** LPIPS: 0.18



Start time: 500 **PSNR: 22.34** LPIPS: 0.20



Start time: 800 **PSNR: 14.05** LPIPS: 0.316



Start time: 800 **PSNR: 13.32** LPIPS: 0.37

Score-ALD

PSNR: 22.75 LPIPS: 0.12



PSNR: 22.49 LPIPS: 0.14



PSNR: 34.93 LPIPS: 0.02



PSNR: 28.36 LPIPS: 0.07