

# De-convolution and De-noising by Non-Local Mean Prior Regularization with Iterative Gradient Descent Method

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## 1 Deblurring by Total Variation Regularization

Blurry and Gaussian Noisy Image:

$$y = k * u + n = Ku + n \quad (1)$$

$$u^* \in \arg \min_u \|y - Ku\|^2 + \lambda J(u) \quad (2)$$

$$E(u) = \lambda \int \|y - k * u\|^2 + J(u) \quad (3)$$

Total Variation Regularization:

$$J(u) = \sum \|\nabla u\| \quad (4)$$

or

$$J(u) = \sum \sqrt{\|\nabla u\|^2 + \epsilon} \quad (5)$$

## 2 Solver: Iterative Gradient Descent Method

Gradient Descent:

$$u^{(i+1)} = u^{(i)} - \tau \left( k * (k * u^{(i)} - y) + \lambda \text{Grad}J(u^{(i)}) \right) \quad (6)$$

Where,

- The step size  $\tau$  can be estimated by line search.
- The gradient of the TV term is:

$$\text{Grad}J(u) = -\text{div} \left( \frac{\nabla u}{\sqrt{\|\nabla u\|^2 + \epsilon}} \right) \quad (7)$$

– The gradient of  $u$  can be computed as

$$\nabla u = [u_x, u_y] \quad (8)$$

$$u_x = u_{i+1,j} - u_{i,j}$$

$$u_y = u_{i,j+1} - u_{i,j}$$

– Euclidean Norm:

$$||\nabla u|| = \sqrt{u_x^2 + u_y^2} \quad (9)$$

– The divergence of the field is the following scheme:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div}(u) &= \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y} \\ (\operatorname{div}(u))_{i,j} &= \begin{cases} u_x(i, j) - u_x(i-1, j), & \text{if } 1 < i < n; \\ u_x(i, j), & \text{if } i=1; \\ -u_x(i-1, j), & \text{if } i=n. \end{cases} \\ &+ \begin{cases} u_y(i, j) - u_y(i, j-1), & \text{if } 1 < j < n; \\ u_y(i, j), & \text{if } j=1; \\ -u_y(i, j-1), & \text{if } j=n. \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

### 3 De-convolution and De-noising by Using Non-Local Mean Prior

$$J(x) = 2\lambda \sum w_{i,j} (x_i - x_j)^2 \quad (11)$$

where, weights  $w_{i,j}$  is from non-local mean(NLM) algorithm.

### 4 Solver: Iterative Gradient Descent Method

Partial Derivatives:

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial x_i} = 2 \left[ k * \left( [k * x^{(n)}]_i - y_i \right) \right]_i + 2\lambda \sum_j w_{i,j} (x_i^{(n)} - x_j^{(n)}) \quad (12)$$

Gradient Descent:

$$x_i^{(n+1)} = x_i^{(n)} - \tau \left( \left[ k * \left( [k * x^{(n)}]_i - y_i \right) \right]_i + \lambda \sum_j w_{i,j} (x_i^{(n)} - x_j^{(n)}) \right) \quad (13)$$

### 5 Convergence

$$E(u) = \lambda \int ||y - k * u||^2 + J(u) \quad (14)$$

$$|E(u^{i+1}) - E(u^i)| < \epsilon \quad (15)$$

## 6 Results in Figure 1

### References

- [1] A. Buades, B. Coll, and J. M. Morel, "A review of image denoising algorithms, with a new one," *Multiscale Model. Simul.*, Vol. 4, pp. 490-530, 2005.
- [2] X. Zhang, et al., "Bregmanized nonlocal regularization for deconvolution and sparse reconstruction," *SIAM J. Imaging Sciences*, Vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 253-276, 2010.

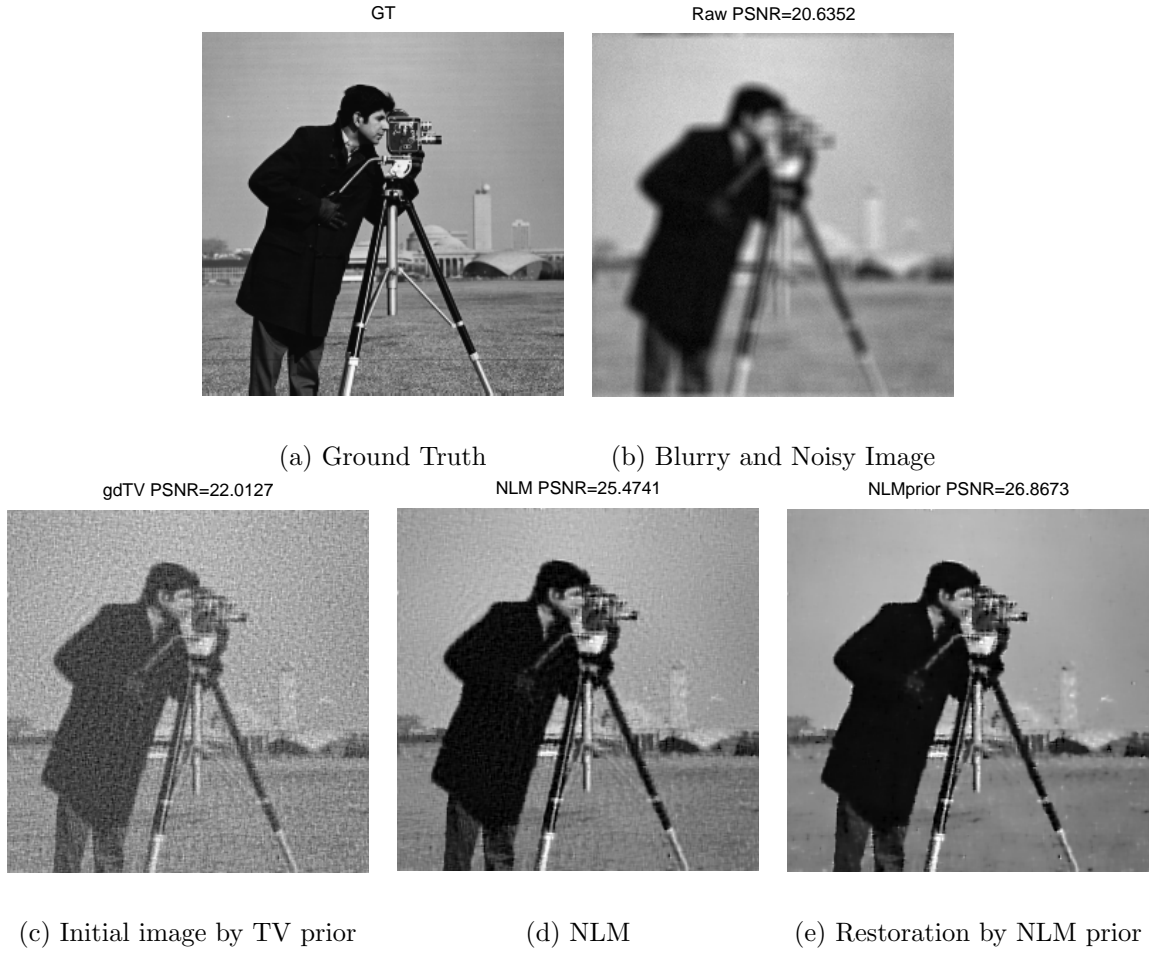


Figure 1: Comparison: Blur kernel average(9x9), Gauss Noisy sigma=3