



MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT



• E.g. an MLP with two hidden layers:  $f(x) = b_3 + W_3 \tanh(b_2 + W_2 \tanh(b_1 + W_1 x)),$ x is the noisy patch, f(x) is the denoised patch.

• Training via stochastic gradient descent on clean/noisy patch pairs (generated on the fly).





## References

[1] M. Aharon, M. Elad, and A. Bruckstein. K-svd: An algorithm for designing overcomplete dictionaries for sparse representation. *IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing*, 54(11):4311–4322, 2006. [2] K. Dabov, A. Foi, V. Katkovnik, and K. Egiazarian. Image denoising by sparse 3-D transform-domain collaborative filtering. IEEE Transactions on Image Processing, 16(8):2080–2095, 2007. [3] J. Portilla, V. Strela, M.J. Wainwright, and E.P. Simoncelli. Image denoising using scale mixtures of Gaussians in the wavelet domain. *IEEE Transactions on Image Processing*, 12(11):1338–1351, 2003.

## Image denoising: Can plain Neural Networks compete with BM3D? Harold Christopher Burger, Christian J. Schuler, Stefan Harmeling Max Planck Institute for Intelligent Systems, Tübingen, Germany

http://people.tuebingen.mpg.de/burger/neural\_denoising/

(S: 200, L: 150000 images) (13x13, 17x17) (more than  $10^8$  backprops)

**Results 1:** 



noisy: 20.16dB



noisy: 20.19dB





"stripe" noise: 20.23dB



our result: 30.09dB





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<b>Results 2: Comparison</b>	
image	GSM
Cameraman	28.
Peppers	29.
Lena	31.2
Boats	29.2
Barbara	27.8
	$\sigma = 25.$ R









