

Model-Agnostic Meta-Learning for Image Denoising

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Motivation

- Reconstruct image x from noisy observation y affected by noise distribution \mathbb{N} with parameters ϵ :

$$y = \mathbb{N}_\epsilon(x)$$

- Deep learning methods exist for denoising images, but such methods require **large amounts of synthetic noisy data** and **do not generalize well** to unseen noise distributions or **real noisy images**
- We propose the use of a **meta-learning algorithm** to learn how to perform few-shot image denoising with various noise distributions
- At test time our model has the ability to **denoise synthetic noisy images of unseen distributions and levels** and also to adapt to denoising of a small set of **real noisy images**

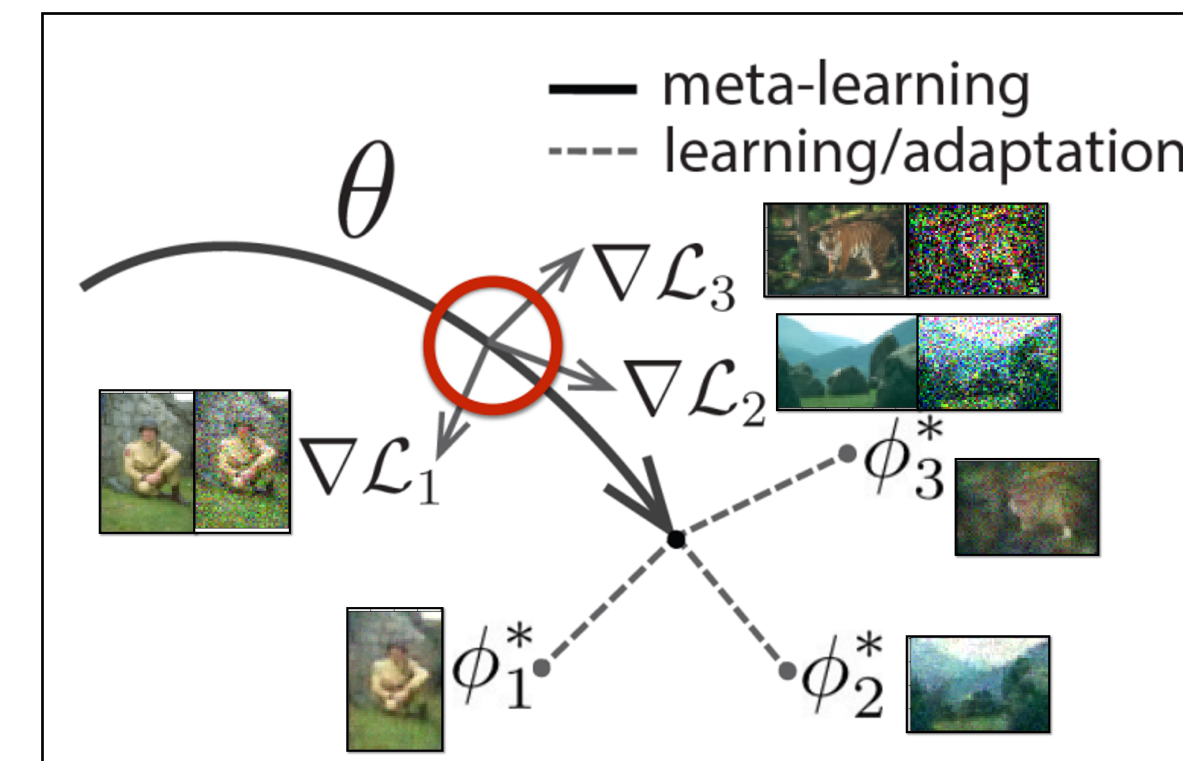
Related Work

- Non-learning methods:** Bilateral Filtering (BF), Non-Local Means (NLM), and Block-Matching and 3-D Filtering (BM3D)
 - Pros:** Works independently of noise distribution and level
 - Cons:** Can cause blurring artifacts, slow run time
- Learned Methods:** DnCNN-B from Denoising Convolutional Neural Networks [1]
 - Pros:** DnCNN-B handles Gaussian denoising on unknown levels
 - Cons:** Needs lot of data to train, only suited for Gaussian noise
- Model Agnostic Meta-Learning (MAML)** [2]: Finds a set of network initialization parameters that allow the model to adapt to any unseen task quickly with just a few steps of fine-tuning

References

- [1] Zhang et. al., Beyond a Gaussian Denoiser: Residual Learning of Deep CNN for Image Denoising, IEEE Transactions on Image Processing, 2016
- [2] Finn et. al., Model-Agnostic Meta-Learning for Fast Adaptation of Deep Networks, ICML, 2017
- [3] Arbelaez et al., Contour Detection and Hierarchical Image Segmentation, IEEE TPAMI, Vol. 33, No. 5, pp. 898-916, May 2011.
- [4] Casas et al., "Few-Shot Meta-Denoising". In: CoRR abs/1908.00111, 2019

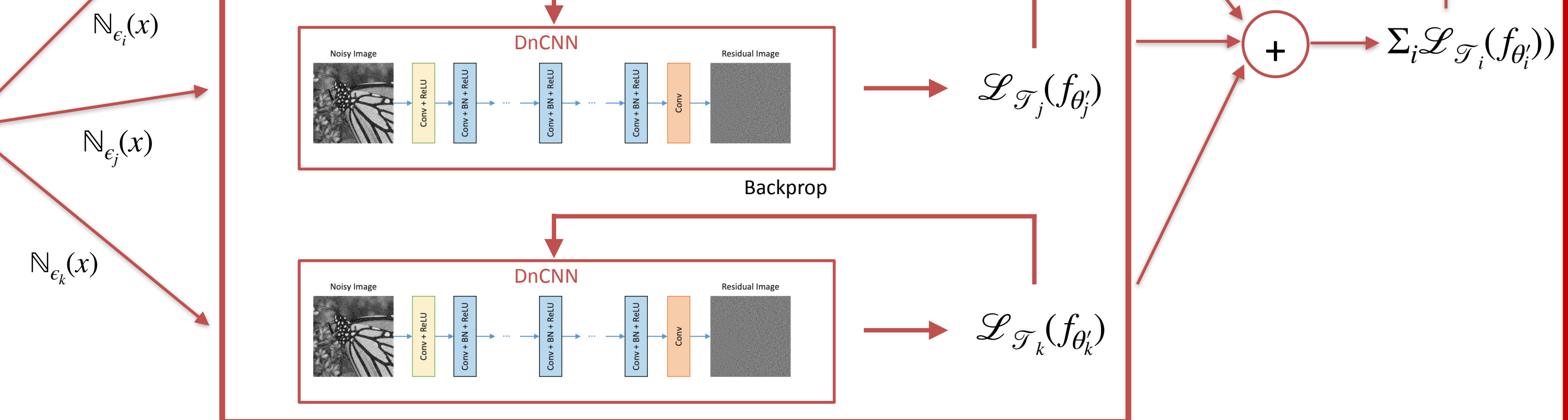
Model Architecture



Algorithm 1 Model-Agnostic Meta-Learning

Require: $p(\mathcal{T})$: distribution over tasks $\mathcal{T} \sim p(\mathcal{T})$
Require: α, β : step size hyperparameters

- 1: randomly initialize θ
- 2: **while** not done **do**
- 3: Sample batch of tasks $\mathcal{T}_i \sim p(\mathcal{T})$
- 4: **for all** \mathcal{T}_i **do**
- 5: Evaluate $\nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{T}_i}(f_{\theta})$ with respect to K examples
- 6: Compute adapted parameters with gradient descent: $\theta'_i = \theta - \alpha \nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{T}_i}(f_{\theta})$
- 7: **end for**
- 8: Update $\theta \leftarrow \theta - \beta \nabla_{\theta} \sum_{\mathcal{T}_i \sim p(\mathcal{T})} \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{T}_i}(f_{\theta'_i})$
- 9: **end while**



Experimental Results



Noise Parameters	PSNR				
	Noisy	BF	NLM	BM3D	MAML, 10-shot
Gaussian, $\sigma = 0.1$	22.48	29.85	29.30	33.17	30.65
Gaussian, $\sigma = 0.15$	18.84	28.09	29.08	30.89	29.32
Gaussian, $\sigma = 0.3$	13.74	23.45	24.25	25.71	24.60
Poisson, $\beta = 5$	13.55	23.10	24.39	25.26	24.82
Poisson, $\beta = 7$	14.63	24.32	25.47	26.55	26.26
Poisson, $\beta = 15$	17.54	26.97	23.84	29.42	28.81