

# THE UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH

# Understanding CNN denoisers

- How do CNNs perform denoising?
- Implicit learning bias?
- Deep image prior phenomenon [1]

$$rgmin_w \|z_w-y\|^2$$



- 1. Only access a noisy image y
- Trainable weights w >> training pixels in y
- Early stopping provides very good denoising?! 3.

#### **Neural tangent kernel** (NTK) perspective Assuming:

- **1. Overparameterization**: channels of hidden layers  $c \rightarrow \infty$
- 2. Standard iid **initialization** of weights (e.g., He, LeCun)
- **3. Gradient descent** with learning rate  $\eta \propto c^{-1}$
- Weights move little from initialization  $\|w^t w^0\|_2 pprox \mathcal{O}(c^{-0.5})$
- The network's output dynamics are given in closed form by

$$z^{t+1} = z^t + \eta \Theta(y-z^t)$$

where the NTK [2]  $\eta\Theta=\etarac{\delta z}{\delta w}(rac{\delta z}{\delta w})^{ op}$ 

- Stays **constant** throughout training
- Available in closed form
- Only depends on network's input and architecture

# The Neural Tangent Link Between CNN Denoisers and Non-Local Filters Julián Tachella, Jungi Tang and Mike Davies

#### 1. Input noisy image + gradient descent

Patch similarity function

 $[\eta \Theta]_{i,j} = k(y_i,y_j)$ 



- NTK = non-local filter
- CNN optimization = **iterative filtering** (twicing)
- Early stopping controls bias-variance tradeoff
- CNNs can be replaced by **closed form NTK** + Nyström

### 2. Input iid noise + Adam

- Deep image prior setting
- NTK = simple **low-pass filter**

Fixed NTK cannot explain good performance! • Weights move significantly from initialization  $\|w^t - w^0\|_2 pprox \mathcal{O}(1)$ • Tangent kernel adapts throughout training:

 $z^{t+1} = z^t + \eta \Theta^t (y-z^t)$ 

[1] Ulyanov et al. "Deep image prior", CVPR 2018 [2] Jacot et al. "Neural tangent kernel: Convergence and generalization in neural networks", NIPS 2018







Input iid noise

## **Experiments:**

#### Denoising performance

Input image





24.7 dB

28.0 dB







16.4 dB

21.6 dB

#### Change of weights throughout training



## Summary

- Optimizer plays key role in implicit bias



Nvström vanilla CNN



28.9 dB

Adam + autoencoder



31.1 dB

Adam + vanilla CNN



28.3 dB



15.3 dB



31.0 dB



21.6 dB

 CNNs posses a very strong bias towards clean images NTK gives the associated patch similarity function Effective degrees of freedom  $\ll$  parameters in the network



# project website here