Deep Image Prior

Ulyanov et al. 2017

Michael Scherbela Deep Learning Seminar Oct 5, 2022



Goal: Reconstruct corrupted images

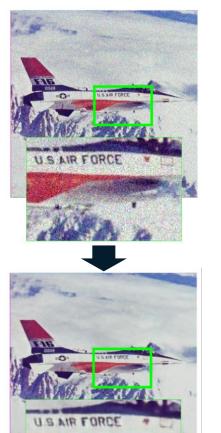
Corrupted image

Reconstructed image

Text / watermark



Noise



Inpainting



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Regularized approach

 $x_{0} \dots \text{ corrupted image}$ $x_{rec} \dots \text{ reconstructed image}$ $x_{rec} = \underset{x}{\operatorname{argmin}} d(x_{0}, x) + R(x)$ e.g. $x_{rec} = \underset{x}{\operatorname{argmin}} ||x_{0} - x||^{2} + \lambda TV(x)$ similarity to regularizer / prior

Regularizer R(x) judges how "image-like" x is:

- Hand-crafted (e.g. total variation)
- Learned by training (e.g. on ImageNet)

$$TV(x) = \sum_{ij} \sqrt{|x_{i,j} - x_{i+1,j}|^2 + |x_{i,j} - x_{i,j+1}|^2}$$

Regularized approach

 $x_0 \dots$ corrupted image $x_{rec} \dots$ reconstructed image

$$x_{rec} = \underset{x}{\operatorname{argmin}} d(x_0, x) + R(x)$$

e.g.
$$x_{rec} = \underset{x}{\operatorname{argmin}} ||x_0 - x||^2 + \lambda TV(x)$$

similarity to regularizer / regularizer / prior

Deep Image Prior

- f_{θ} ... conv-net
- $z \dots$ fixed random input

$$\theta_{\rm rec} = \operatorname*{argmin}_{\theta} d\big(x_0, f_{\theta}(z)\big)$$

 $x_{\rm rec} = f_{\theta}(z)$

Regularizer R(x) judges how "image-like" x is:

- Hand-crafted (e.g. total variation)
- Learned by training (e.g. on ImageNet)

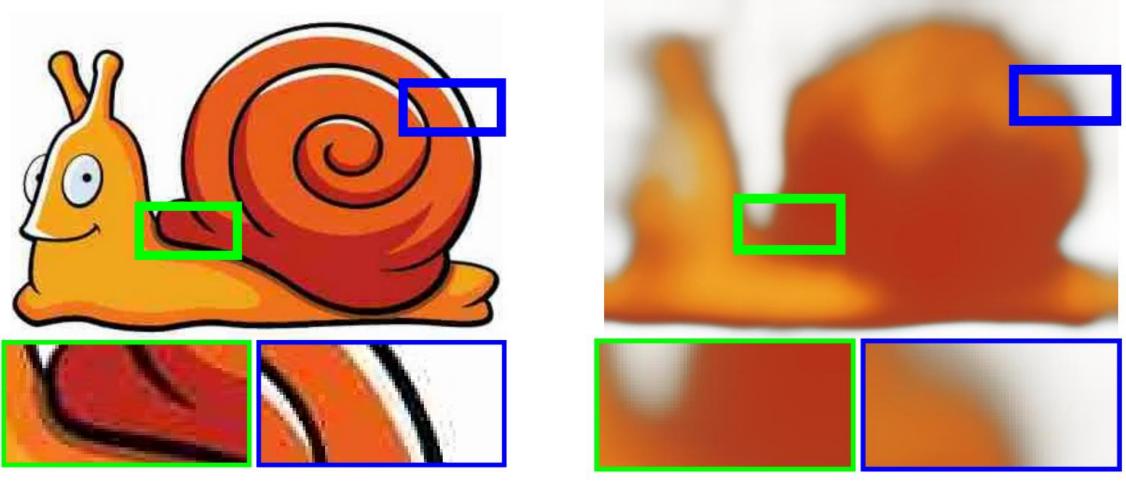
$$TV(x) = \sum_{ij} \sqrt{|x_{i,j} - x_{i+1,j}|^2 + |x_{i,j} - x_{i,j+1}|^2}$$

Regularization through structure / biases in function f_{θ}

Optimization in parameter space θ , instead of pixel space *x*

Training requires early stopping, otherwise corrupted image is reproduced

Example: JPEG artifact removal



Corrupted

Training requires early stopping, otherwise corrupted image is reproduced

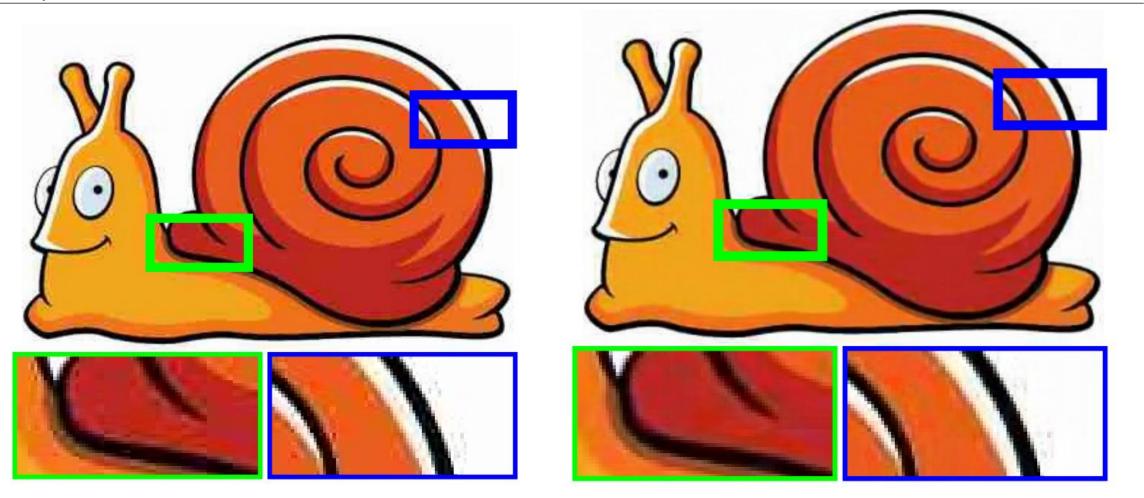
Example: JPEG artifact removal



2400 iterations

Training requires early stopping, otherwise corrupted image is reproduced

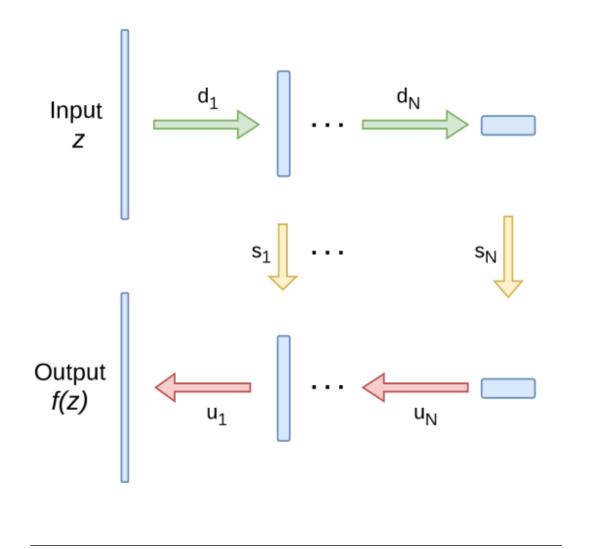
Example: JPEG artifact removal



Corrupted

50K iterations

Used architecture: Encoder + decoder / U-net



Architecture

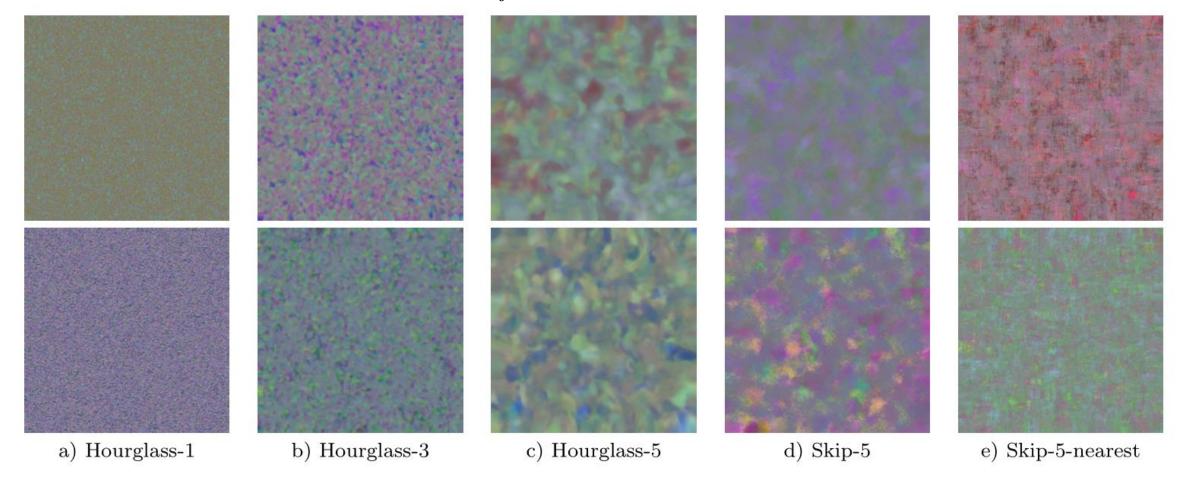
- 5-6 downsampling layers + 5-6 upsampling layers
- Each layer 2x:
 - Convolution
 - Batch-Norm
 - Leaky ReLU
 - No skip connection / residual
- Downsampling: Strides during first convolution
- Upsampling: nearest / bilinear

Hyperparameters

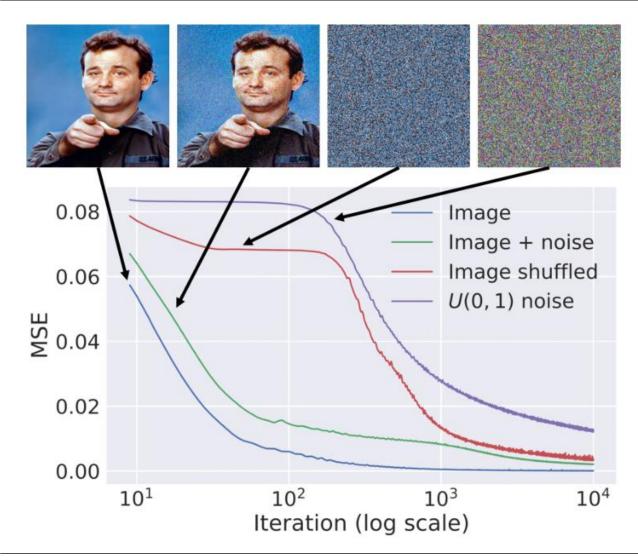
- Similar across tasks, but slightly tuned
- 2000 3000 optimization steps
- Adam: LR = $10^{-1} 10^{-3}$

Why it works: U-nets produce image-like outputs

Outputs of untrained, randomly initialized U-nets $f_{\theta_0}(z)$

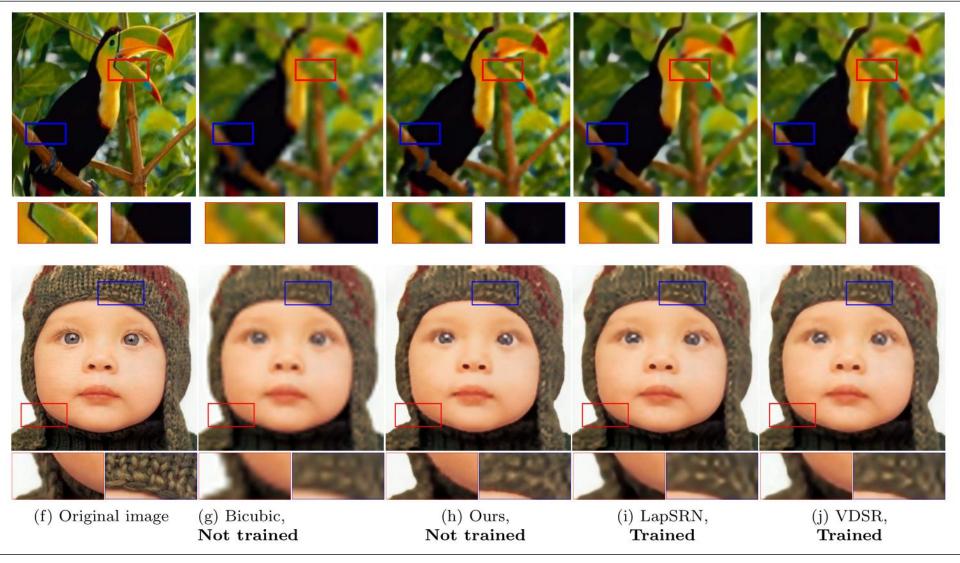


Why it works: U-nets can easily model images, but struggle to reproduce high-frequency noise



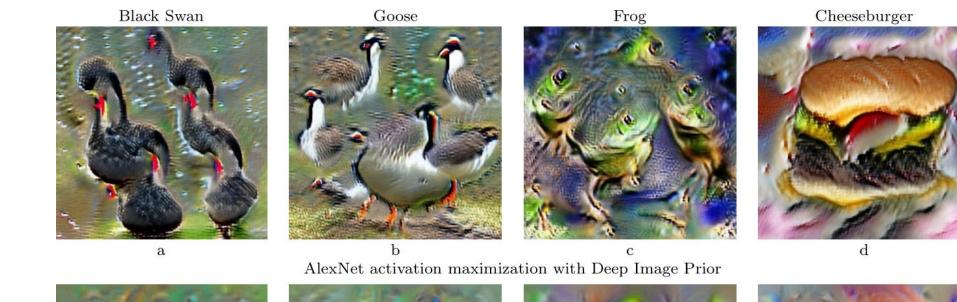
$$MSE = \|x_0 - f_{\theta}(z)\|^2$$

Pretty pictures: Super-resolution



Pretty picture: Activation maximization for AlexNet

Which input looks most like a Cheesburger?



Total Variation Prior

Deep Image

Prior







AlexNet activation maximization with Total Variation prior [38]

Pretty pictures: Inpainting



(a) Input (white=masked)

(b) Encoder-decoder, depth=6

Pretty pictures: Inpainting



(a) Input (white=masked)

(e) ResNet, depth=8

Adding skip connections (i.e. ResNet) deteriorates image prior

Unexpected Overlap

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... Deep image prior is also used in [6] to perform phase retrieval for Fourier ptychography.

[6] Boominathan, L., Maniparambil, M., Gupta, H., Baburajan, R., Mitra, K.: Phase retrieval for fourier ptychography under varying amount of measurements. CoRR (2018)