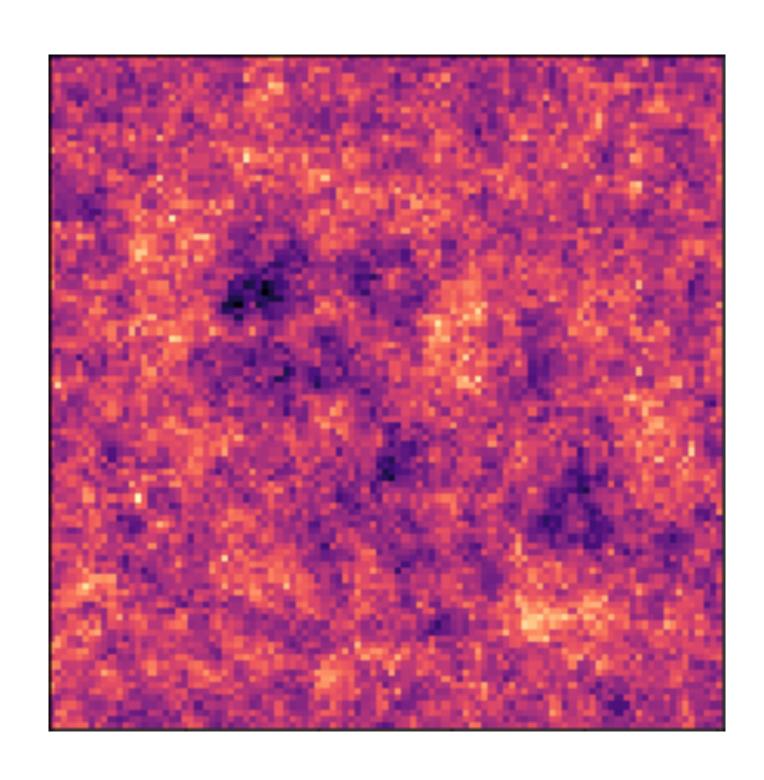
Noise2Self: Blind Denoising by Self-Supervision

Joshua Batson Loïc Royer



Noisy Data

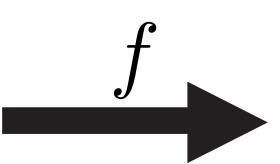


Supervision



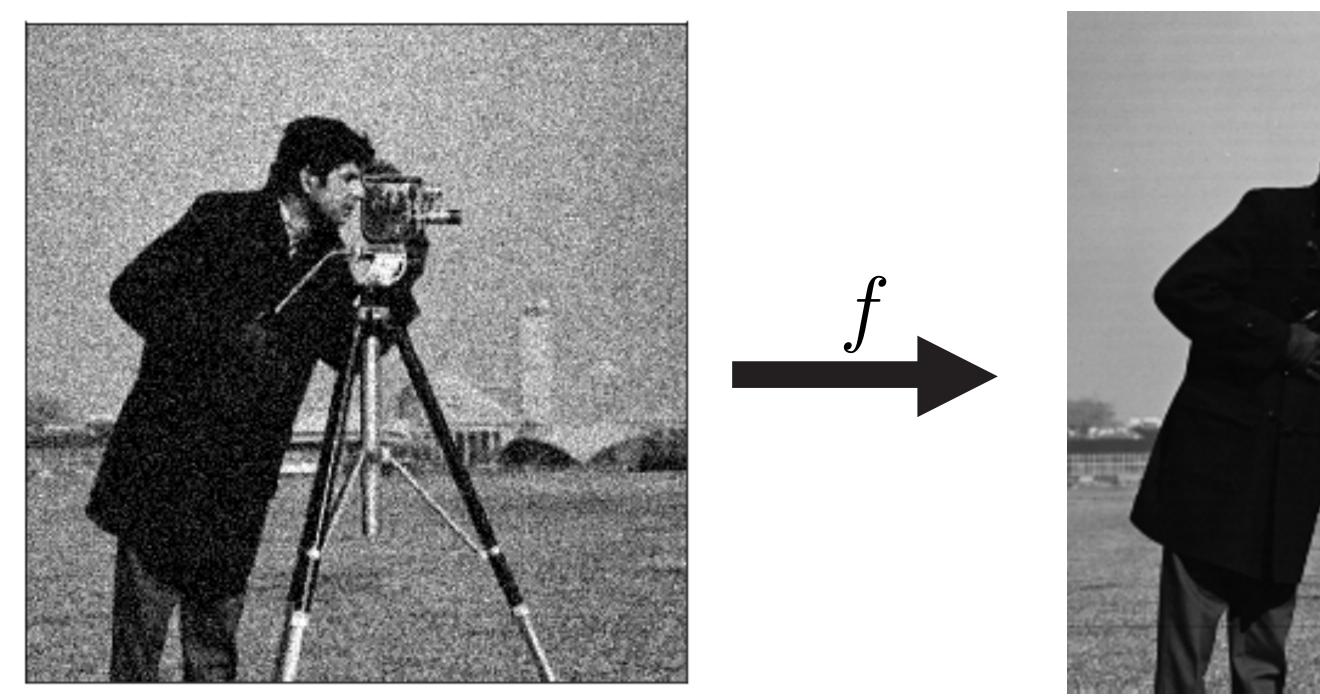
Supervision







Supervision

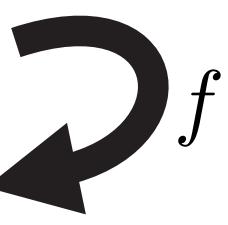




$$||f(x) - y||^2$$



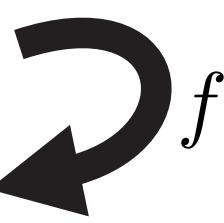






$$||f(x) - x||^2$$

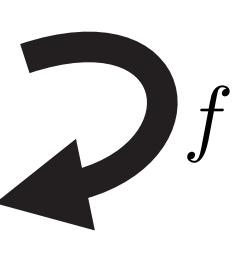


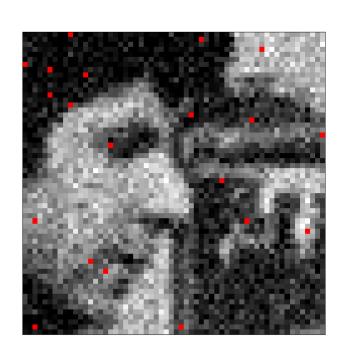


$$||f(x) - x||^2$$

$$f^* = Identity$$



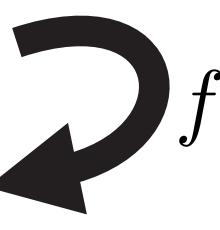


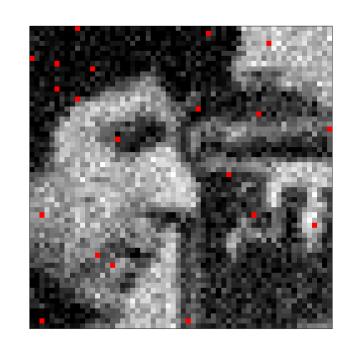


$$||f(x) - x||^2$$

$$f^* = Identity$$

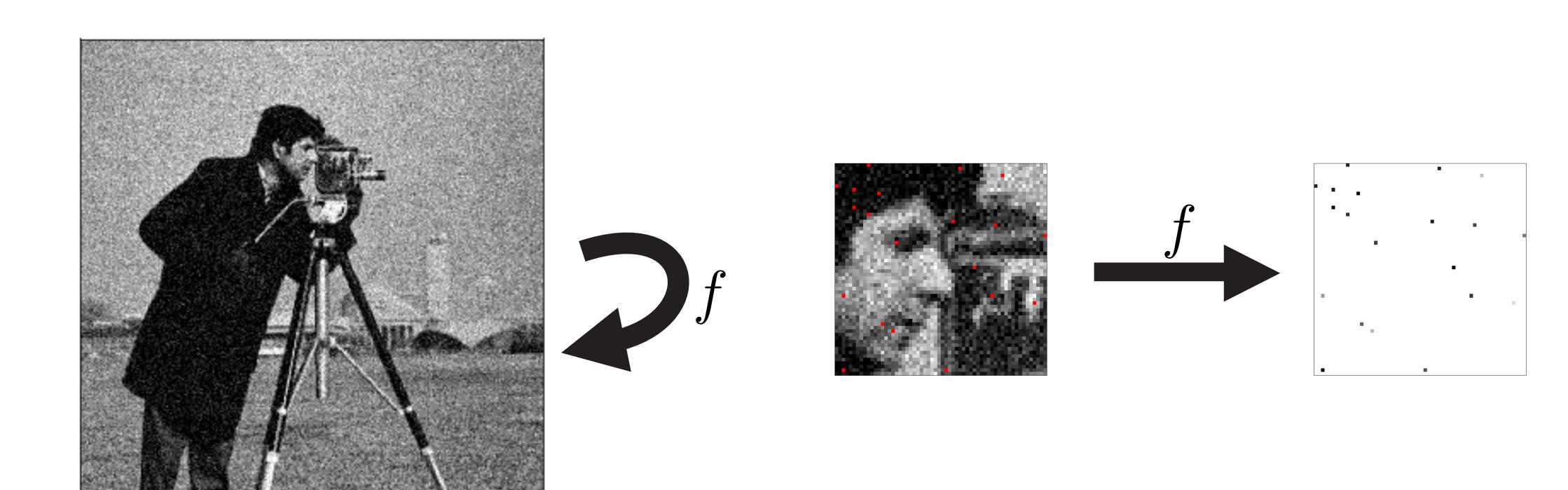






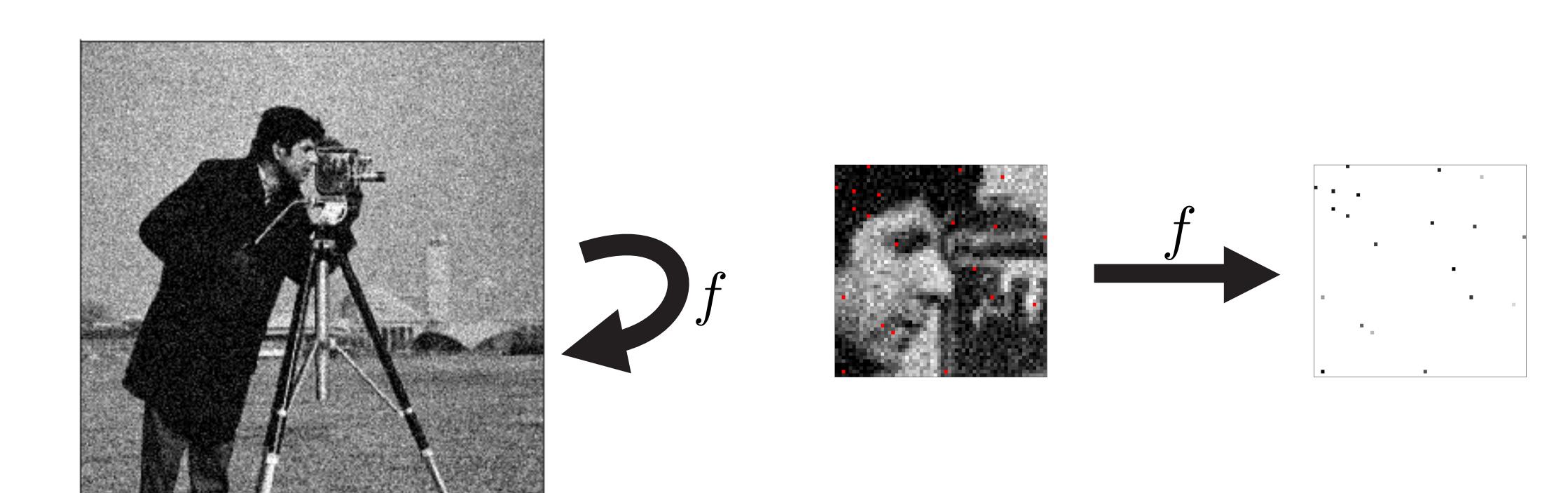
$$\|f(x) - x\|^2$$

$$f^* = Identity$$



$$||f(x) - x||^2$$

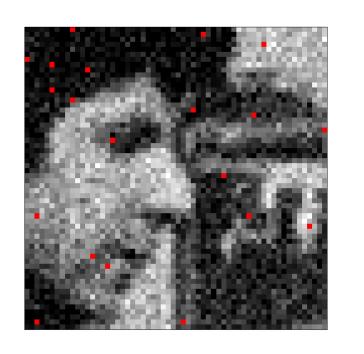
$$f^* = Identity$$

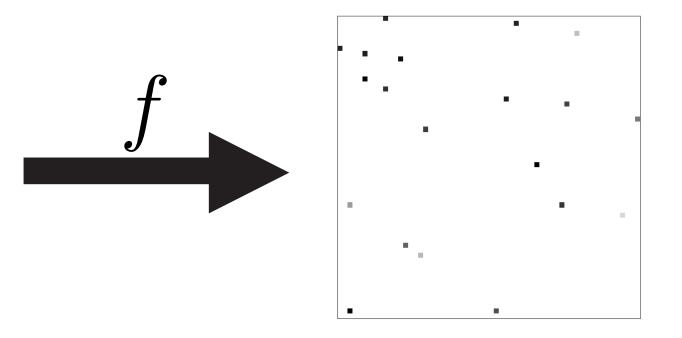


$$||f(x) - x||^2$$







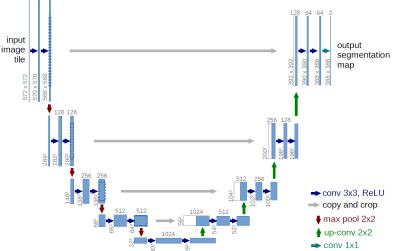


$$||f(x) - x||^2$$

$$f^* = \mathbb{E}[x_{-J}|x_J]$$

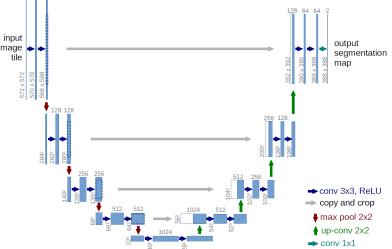
Single-Image Self-Supervised CNN Training





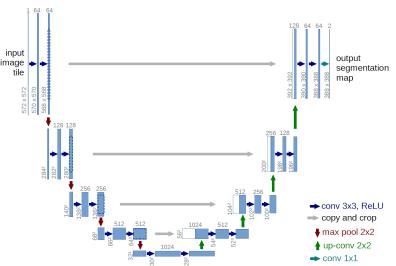
Single-Image Self-Supervised CNN Training





Single-Image Self-Supervised CNN Training



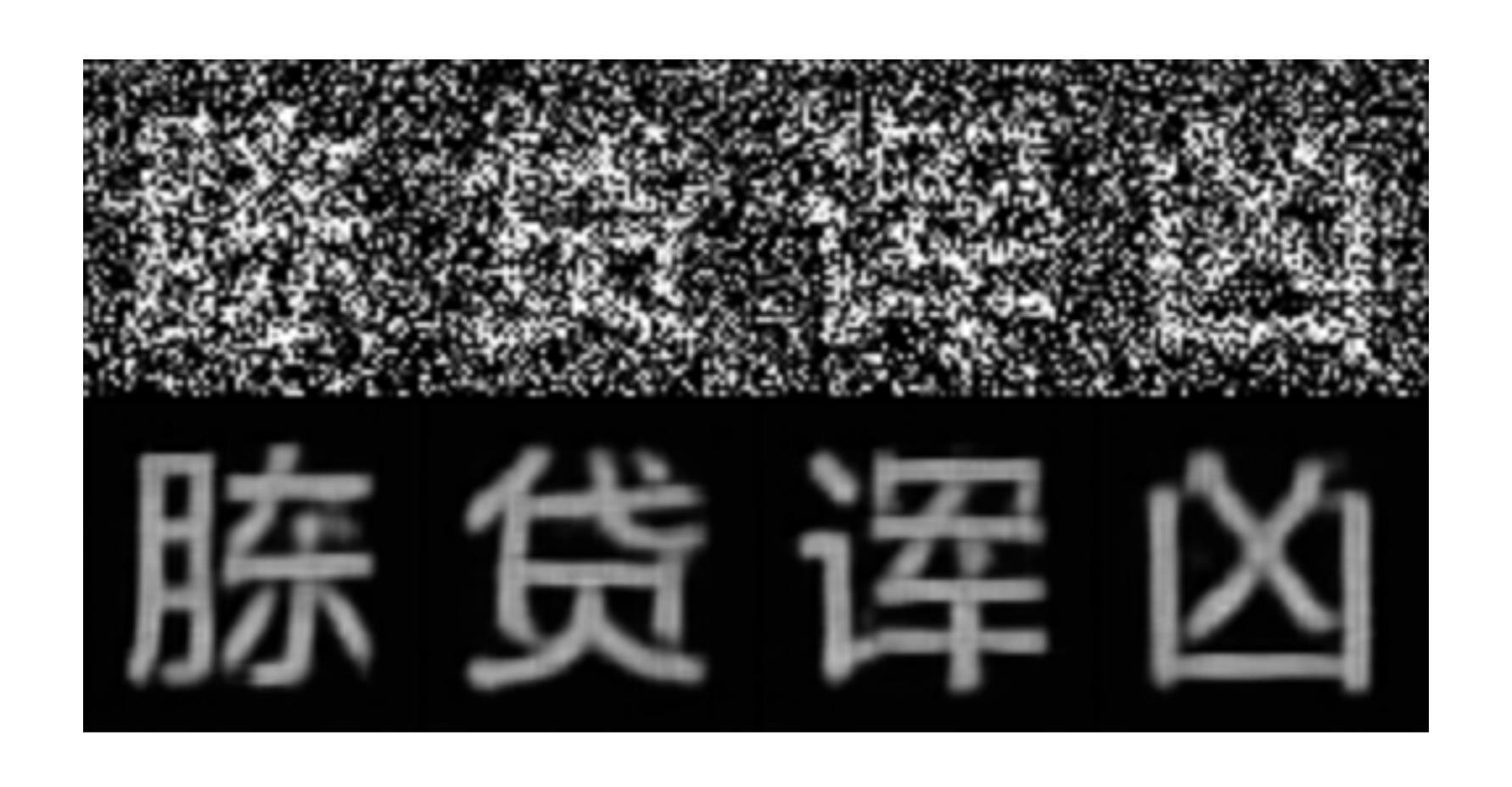




J-invariant Deep CNN



J-invariant Deep CNN

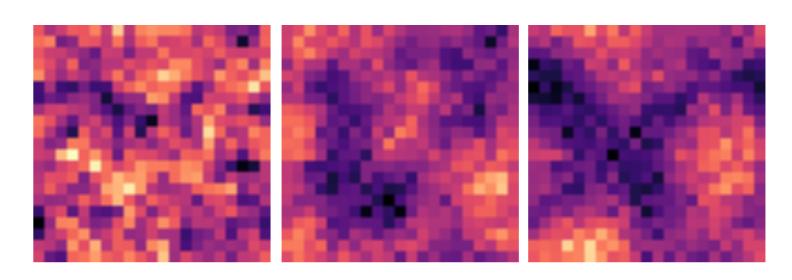


Plus...

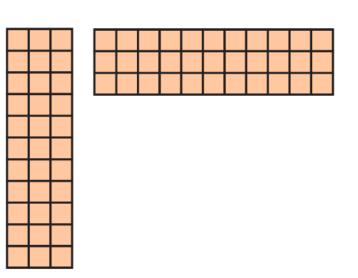
Definitions

Definition. Let \mathcal{J} be a partition of the dimensions $\{1,\ldots,m\}$ and let $J\in\mathcal{J}$. A function $f:\mathbb{R}^m\to\mathbb{R}^m$ is J-invariant if $f(x)_J$ does not depend on the value of x_J . It is \mathcal{J} -invariant if it is J-invariant for each $J\in\mathcal{J}$.

Gaussian Processes



Matrix Factorization

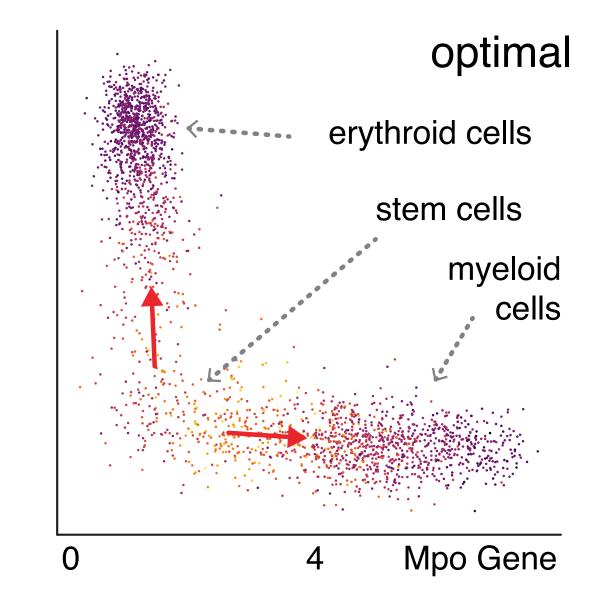


Theorems

Proposition 3. Let x, y be random variables and let x^G and y^G be Gaussian random variables with the same covariance matrix. Let $f_{\mathcal{J}}^*$ and $f_{\mathcal{J}}^{*,G}$ be the corresponding optimal \mathcal{J} -invariant predictors. Then

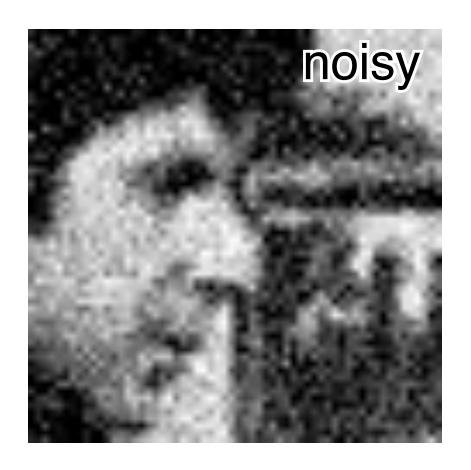
$$\mathbb{E} \|y - f_{\mathcal{J}}^*(x)\|^2 \le \mathbb{E} \|y - f_{\mathcal{J}}^{*,G}(x)\|^2.$$

Single-Cell Sequencing

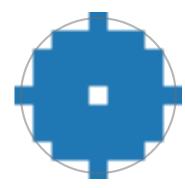


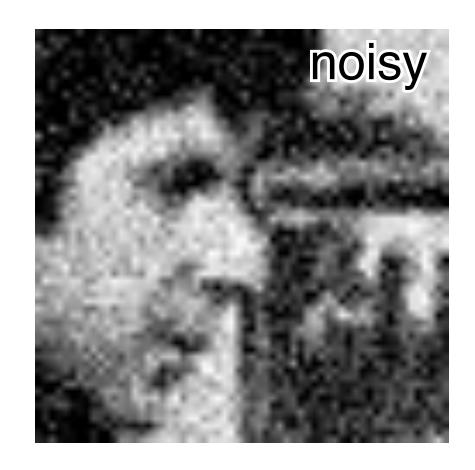
Code

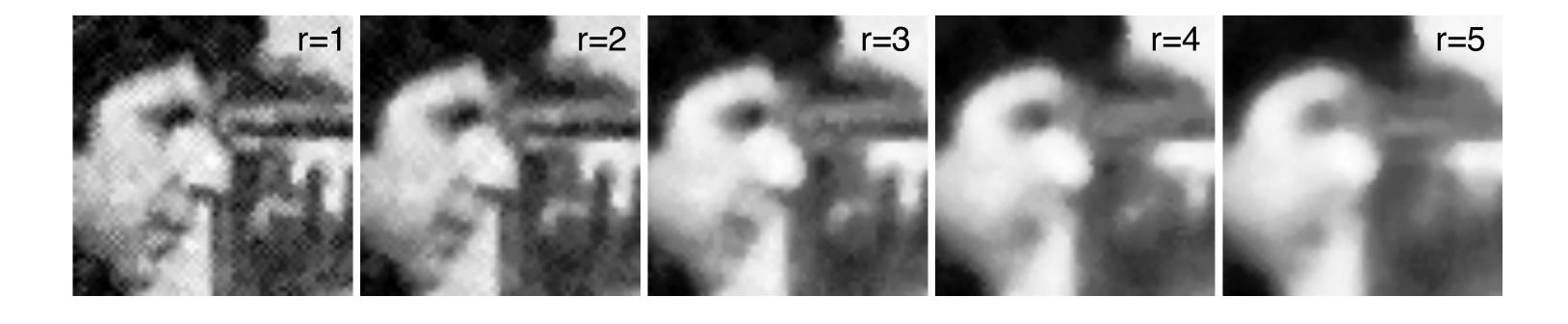
poster #118 github.com/czbiohub/noise2self



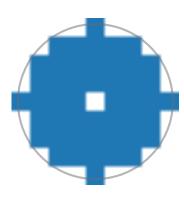
donut

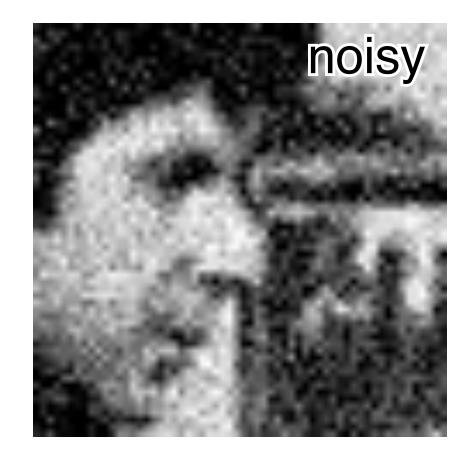






donut





donut

