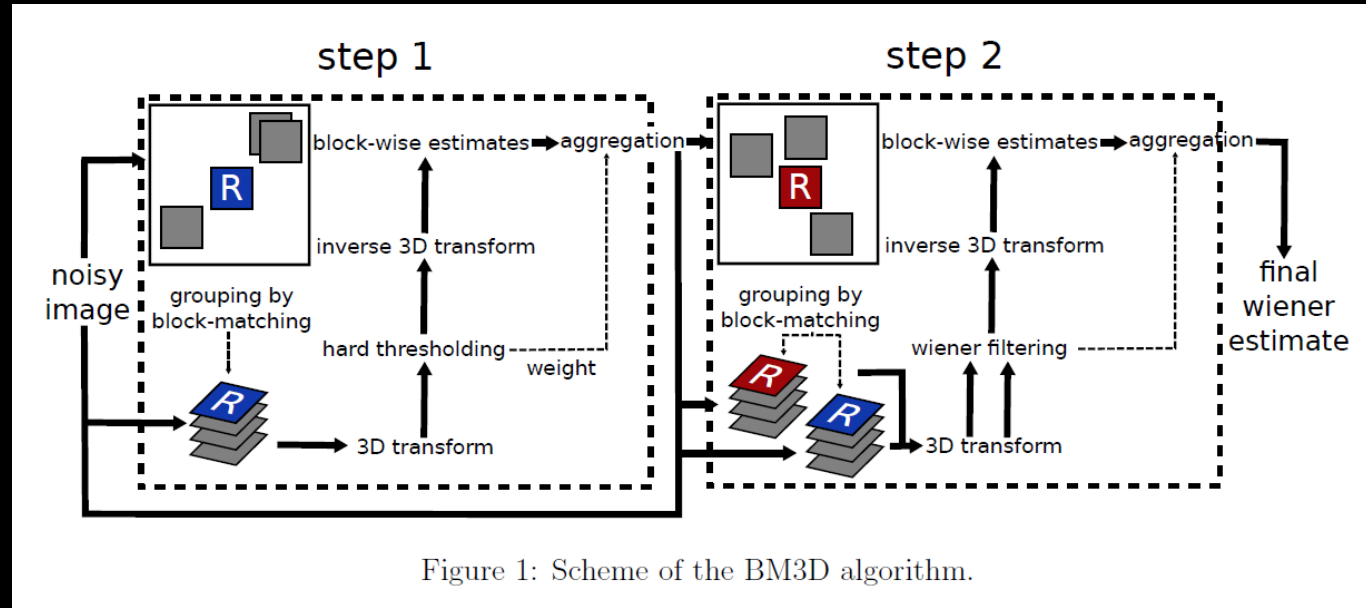


BM3D : Python implementation

2023.01.10.

Algorithm



Step 1. Basic estimates

Grouping

Collaborative hard-thresholding

Aggregation

Step 2. Final estimate

Grouping

Collaborative Wiener filtering

Aggregation

Terminology

$$z(x) = y(x) + \eta(x), x \in X,$$

$z(x)$: noisy image

$y(x)$: true image

$\eta(x)$: noise

$$\eta(\cdot) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$

$N_1 \times N_1$: block size

Z_x : a block extracted from z ; x is the coordinate of the top-left corner of the block

Z_S : 3D array composed of blocks

Step 1. Collaborative Hard Thresholding

Grouping and Collaborative filtering – Grouping

Z_{x_R} currently processed image block, x_R Win X

$$d^{\text{ideal}}(Z_{x_R}, Z_x) = \frac{\|Y_{x_R} - Y_x\|_2^2}{(N_1^{\text{ht}})^2}$$

ideal block distance, Y_{x_R} and Y_x are blocks of ideal image

$$d^{\text{noisy}}(Z_{x_R}, Z_x) = \frac{\|Z_{x_R} - Z_x\|_2^2}{(N_1^{\text{ht}})^2}$$

block distance calculated from noisy blocks

If the blocks do not overlap, distance is a non-central chi-squared random variable

$$E \{ d^{\text{noisy}}(Z_{x_R}, Z_x) \} = d^{\text{ideal}}(Z_{x_R}, Z_x) + 2\sigma^2$$
$$\text{var} \{ d^{\text{noisy}}(Z_{x_R}, Z_x) \} = \frac{8\sigma^4}{(N_1^{\text{ht}})^2} + \frac{8\sigma^2 d^{\text{ideal}}(Z_{x_R}, Z_x)}{(N_1^{\text{ht}})^2}. \quad (3)$$

Grouping and Collaborative filtering – Grouping, Collaborative

$$d(Z_{x_R}, Z_x) = \frac{\|\Upsilon'(T_{2D}^{ht}(Z_{x_R})) - \Upsilon'(T_{2D}^{ht}(Z_x))\|_2^2}{(N_1^{ht})^2}, \quad (4)$$

Υ' hard thresholding operator

$\lambda_{2D}\sigma$ threshold

T_{2D}^{ht} transform

$$S_{x_R}^{ht} = \{x \in X : d(Z_{x_R}, Z_x) \leq \tau_{match}^{ht}\}, \quad (5)$$

coordinate

τ_{match}^{ht}

threshold

$N_1^{ht} \times N_1^{ht} \times |S_{x_R}^{ht}|$

size

$Z_{S_{x_R}^{ht}}$

3D block

$$\hat{Y}_{S_{x_R}^{ht}}^{ht} = T_{3D}^{ht^{-1}} \left(\Upsilon \left(T_{3D}^{ht} \left(Z_{S_{x_R}^{ht}} \right) \right) \right), \quad (6)$$

Υ hard thresholding operator

$\lambda_{3D}\sigma$ threshold

T_{3D}^{ht} transform

Aggregation

$\sigma^2 N_{\text{har}}^{x_R}$ variance

$N_{\text{har}}^{x_R}$ number of non zero coefficients after ht

aggregation weight

$$w_{x_R}^{\text{ht}} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sigma^2 N_{\text{har}}^{x_R}}, & \text{if } N_{\text{har}}^{x_R} \geq 1 \\ 1, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

global basic estimates

$$\hat{y}^{\text{basic}}(x) = \frac{\sum_{x_R \in X} \sum_{x_m \in S_{x_R}^{\text{ht}}} w_{x_R}^{\text{ht}} \hat{Y}_{x_m}^{\text{ht}, x_R}(x)}{\sum_{x_R \in X} \sum_{x_m \in S_{x_R}^{\text{ht}}} w_{x_R}^{\text{ht}} \chi_{x_m}(x)}, \forall x \in X, \quad (12)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{Y}}_{S_{x_R}^{\text{ht}}}^{\text{ht}} = T_{3D}^{\text{ht}^{-1}} \left(\Upsilon \left(T_{3D}^{\text{ht}} \left(\mathbf{Z}_{S_{x_R}^{\text{ht}}} \right) \right) \right), \quad (6)$$

$$\chi_{x_m} : X \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

$\chi(x) = 1$ if and only if $x \in Z$,
0 otherwise.

Step 2. Collaborative Wiener Filtering

Grouping and Collaborative wiener filtering

set of coordinates

$$S_{x_R}^{\text{wie}} = \left\{ x \in X : \frac{\left\| \hat{\mathbf{Y}}_{x_R}^{\text{basic}} - \hat{\mathbf{Y}}_x^{\text{basic}} \right\|_2^2}{(N_1^{\text{wie}})^2} < \tau_{\text{match}}^{\text{wie}} \right\}. \quad (7)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{Y}}_{x \in S_{x_R}^{\text{wie}}}^{\text{basic}}$$

basic estimate blocks

group of the noisy blocks

$$\mathbf{Z}_{S_{x_R}^{\text{wie}}} \quad \mathbf{Z}_{x \in S_{x_R}^{\text{wie}}}$$

empirical Wiener shrinkage coefficients

$$\mathbf{W}_{S_{x_R}^{\text{wie}}} = \frac{\left| T_{3\text{D}}^{\text{wie}} \left(\hat{\mathbf{Y}}_{S_{x_R}^{\text{wie}}}^{\text{basic}} \right) \right|^2}{\left| T_{3\text{D}}^{\text{wie}} \left(\hat{\mathbf{Y}}_{S_{x_R}^{\text{wie}}}^{\text{basic}} \right) \right|^2 + \sigma^2}. \quad (8)$$

group of block-wise estimates

$$\hat{\mathbf{Y}}_{S_{x_R}^{\text{wie}}}^{\text{wie}} = T_{3\text{D}}^{\text{wie}^{-1}} \left(\mathbf{W}_{S_{x_R}^{\text{wie}}} T_{3\text{D}}^{\text{wie}} \left(\mathbf{Z}_{S_{x_R}^{\text{wie}}} \right) \right). \quad (9)$$

Aggregation

$\sigma^2 \left\| \mathbf{W}_{S_{x_R}^{\text{wie}}} \right\|_2^2$ variance $\mathbf{W}_{S_{x_R}^{\text{wie}}}$ wiener filter coefficients

$$\hat{\mathbf{Y}}_{S_{x_R}^{\text{wie}}}^{\text{wie}} = T_{3\text{D}}^{\text{wie}^{-1}} \left(\mathbf{W}_{S_{x_R}^{\text{wie}}} T_{3\text{D}}^{\text{wie}} \left(\mathbf{Z}_{S_{x_R}^{\text{wie}}} \right) \right). \quad (9)$$

aggregation weight

$$w_{x_R}^{\text{wie}} = \sigma^{-2} \left\| \mathbf{W}_{S_{x_R}^{\text{wie}}} \right\|_2^{-2}, \quad (11)$$

final estimates

$$\hat{y}^{\text{basic}}(x) = \frac{\sum_{x_R \in X} \sum_{x_m \in S_{x_R}^{\text{ht}}} w_{x_R}^{\text{ht}} \hat{Y}_{x_m}^{\text{ht}, x_R}(x)}{\sum_{x_R \in X} \sum_{x_m \in S_{x_R}^{\text{ht}}} w_{x_R}^{\text{ht}} \chi_{x_m}(x)}, \forall x \in X, \quad (12)$$

By replacing $w_{x_R}^{\text{ht}}$ with $w_{x_R}^{\text{wie}}$, and

$\hat{Y}_{x_m}^{\text{ht}, x_R}(x)$ with $\hat{\mathbf{Y}}_{S_{x_R}^{\text{wie}}}^{\text{wie}}$, we can get final estimates

	$\sigma \leq 40$	$\sigma > 40$
N^{hard}	16	16
N^{wien}	32	32
$\lambda_{3D}^{\text{hard}}$	2.7	2.7
τ^{hard}	2500	5000
τ^{wien}	400	3500
k^{hard}	8	8
k^{wien}	8	8
p^{hard}	3	3
p^{wien}	3	3

```

consts.py > ...
1  sigma = 25
2  N_hard = 8 # block size
3  N_wien = 8 # block size
4  lambda_3d = 2.7 # 3d transform coefficient threshold
5  lambda_2d = 2.0 # 2d transform coefficient threshold
6  tau_hard = 2500 # 1st step distance threshold
7  tau_wien = 400 # 2nd step distance threshold
8  max_patch = 16
9  window_size = 39
10 speed_up = 3

```

Lebrun, M. (2012).

Original



Noisy ($\sigma=25$)



Step 1.



Final



BM3D

Dabov, K., Foi, A., Katkovnik, V., & Egiazarian, K. (2007). Image denoising by sparse 3-D transform-domain collaborative filtering. *IEEE Transactions on image processing*, 16(8), 2080-2095.

Lebrun, M. (2012). An analysis and implementation of the BM3D image denoising method. *Image Processing On Line*, 2012, 175-213.