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External Prior Guided Internal Prior Learning for Real Noisy Image Denoising

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Anonymous CVPR submission

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Most of existing image denoising methods use some statistical models such as additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN) to model the noise, and learn image priors from either external data or the noisy image itself to remove noise. However, the noise in real-world noisy images is much more complex than AWGN, and it is hard to be modeled by simple analytical distributions. Therefore, many state-of-the-art denoising methods in literature become much less effective when applied to real noisy images. In this paper, we develop a robust denoiser for real noisy image denoising without explicit assumption on noise models. Specifically, we first learn external priors from a set of clean natural images, and then use the learned external priors to guide the learning of internal latent priors from the given noisy image. The proposed method is simple yet highly effective. Experiments on real noisy images demonstrate that it achieves much better denoising performance than state-of-the-art denoising methods, including those designed for real noisy images.

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Abstract

Most of existing image denoising methods use some statistical models such as additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN) to model the noise, and learn image priors from either external data or the noisy image itself to remove noise. However, the noise in real-world noisy images is much more complex than AWGN, and it is hard to be modeled by simple analytical distributions. Therefore, many state-of-the-art denoising methods in literature become much less effective when applied to real noisy images. In this paper, we develop a robust denoiser for real noisy image denoising without explicit assumption on noise models. Specifically, we first learn external priors from a set of clean natural images, and then use the learned external priors to guide the learning of internal latent priors from the given noisy image. The proposed method is simple yet highly effective. Experiments on real noisy images demonstrate that it achieves much better denoising performance than state-of-the-art denoising methods, including those designed for real noisy images.

1. Introduction

Image denoising is a crucial and indispensable step to improve image quality in digital imaging systems. In particular, with the decrease of size of CMOS/CCD sensors, noise is more easily to be corrupted and hence denoising is becoming increasingly important for high resolution imaging. In literature of image denoising, the observed noisy image is usually modeled as $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{n}$, where \mathbf{x} is the latent clean image and \mathbf{n} is the corrupted noise. Numerous image denoising methods [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13] have been proposed in the past decades, including sparse representation and dictionary learning based methods [1, 2, 3], nonlocal self-similarity based methods [4, 5, 6, 3, 7], low-rank based methods [8], neural network based methods [9], and discriminative learning based methods [10, 11].

Most of the existing denoising methods [1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13] mentioned above assume noise \mathbf{n} to be additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN). Unfortunately, this assumption is too ideal to be true for real-world noisy im-

ages, where the noise is much more complex than AWGN [14, 15] and varies by different cameras and camera settings (ISO, shutter speed, and aperture, etc.). According to [15], the noise corrupted in the imaging process [is signal dependent and comes from five main sources: photon shot, fixed pattern, dark current, readout, and quantization noise. As a result, many advanced denoising methods in literature becomes much less effective when applied to real-world noisy images. Fig. 1 shows an example, where we apply some representative and state-of-the-art denoising methods, including CBM3D [6], WNNM [8], MLP [9], CSF [10], and TRD [11], to a real noisy image (captured by a Nikon D800 camera with ISO is 3200) provided in [14]. One can see that these methods either remain the noise or over-smooth the image details on this real noisy image.

There have been a few methods [16, 17, 18, 14, 19, 20, 21] developed for real noisy image denoising. Almost all of these methods follow a two-stage framework: first estimate the parameters of the assumed noise model (usually Gaussian or mixture of Gaussians (MoG)), and then perform denoising with the estimated noise model. Again, the noise in real noisy images is very complex and hard to be modeled by explicit distributions such as Gaussian and MoG. Fig. 1 also shows the denoised results of two state-of-the-art real noisy image denoising methods, Noise Clinic [19, 20] and Neat Image [21]. One can see that these two methods do not perform well on this noisy image either.

This work aims to develop a robust solution for real noisy image denoising without explicitly assuming certain noise models. To achieve this goal, we propose to first learn image priors from external clean images, and then employ the learned external priors to guide the learning of internal latent priors from the given noisy image. The flowchart of the proposed method is illustrated in Fig. 2. We first extract millions of patch groups from a set of high quality natural images, with which a Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM) is learned as the external prior. The learned GMM prior model is used to cluster the patch groups extracted from the given noisy image, and then a hybrid orthogonal dictionary (HOD) is learned as the internal prior for image denoising. Our proposed denoising method is simple and ef-

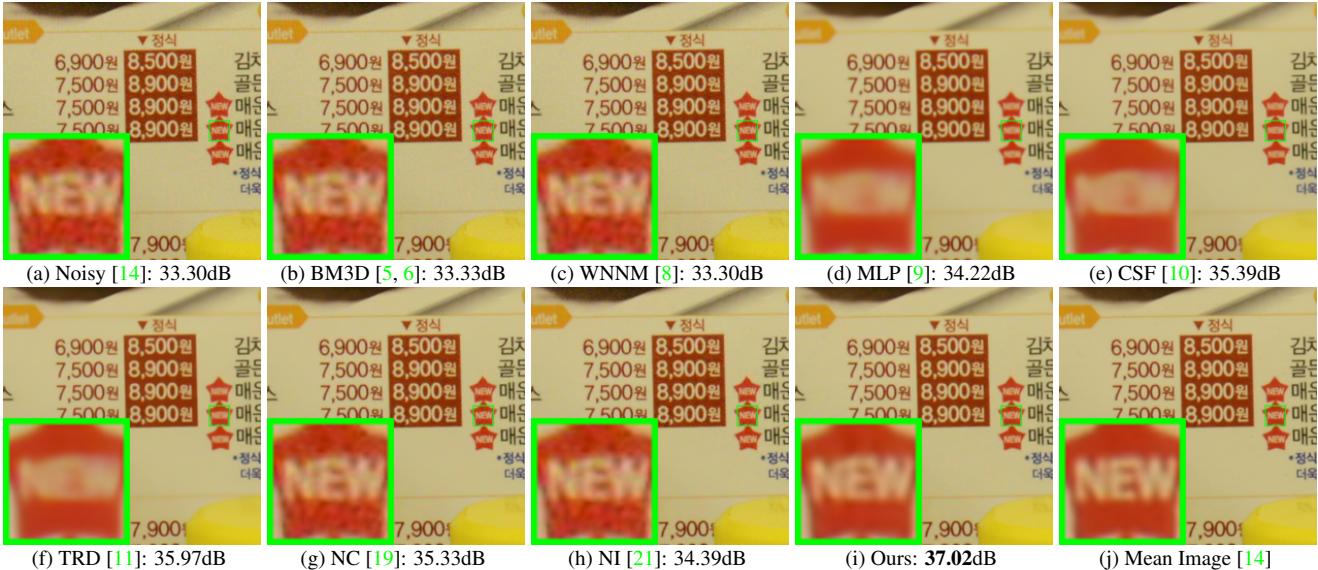


Figure 1. Denoised images of the real noisy image “Nikon D800 ISO 3200 A3” from [14] by different methods. The images are better viewed by zooming in on screen.

ficient, yet our extensive experiments on real noisy images clearly demonstrate its better denoising performance than the current state-of-the-arts.

2. Related Work

2.1. Internal vs. External Prior Learning

Image priors are playing a key role in image denoising [7, 13, 1, 22, 3, 23]. There are mainly two categories of prior learning methods. 1) External prior learning methods [12, 7, 13] learn priors (e.g., dictionaries) from a set of external clean images, and the learned priors are used to recover the latent clean image from noisy images. 2) Internal prior learning methods [1, 3, 22, 23] directly learn priors from the given noisy image, and the image denoising is often done simultaneously with the prior learning process. It has been demonstrated [7, 13] that the external priors learned from natural clean images are effective and efficient for image denoising problem, but they are not adaptive to the given noisy image so that some fine-scale image structures may not be well recovered. By contrast, the internal priors are adaptive to content of the given image, but the learning processing are usually slow. In addition, most of the internal prior learning methods [1, 3, 22, 23] assume AWGN noise, making the learned priors less robust for real noisy images. In this paper, we use external priors to guide the internal prior learning. Our method is not only much faster than the traditional internal learning methods, but also very effective to denoise real noisy images.

2.2. Real Noisy Image Denoising

Recently, several denoising methods [16, 17, 19, 20, 18, 14] are proposed to remove unknown noise in noisy images.

These methods can be directly applied to denoise real noisy images. Among them, the “Noise Clinic” [19, 20] estimated the noise by a multivariate Gaussian and remove the noise by a generalized version of nonlocal Bayesian model [24]. Zhu *et al.* proposed a Bayesian method [18] to approximate and remove the noise via a low-rank MoG model. There are also several methods developed specifically for real noisy image denoising [14, 21]. The [14] modeled the cross-channel noise in real noisy image as a multivariate Gaussian and the noise is removed by Bayesian nonlocal means. The commercial software Neat Image [21] estimated the noise parameters from a flat region of the given noisy image and filtered the noise correspondingly. Almost all these methods [16, 17, 19, 20, 18, 14] use Gaussian or mixture of Gaussians (MoG) to model the noise in real noisy images. However, the noise in real noisy images is very complex and hard to be modeled by explicit distributions.

3. External Prior Guided Internal Prior Learning

In this section, we first describe the learning of external prior, and then describe in detail the guided internal prior learning. Finally, the denoising algorithm with the learned priors is presented.

3.1. Learn External Patch Group Priors

The nonlocal self-similarity based patch group (PG) [7] has proved to be a very effective unit for image prior learning. In this work, we also extract PGs from natural clean images to learn priors. A PG is a group of similar patches to a local patch.

In our method, each local patch is extracted from a

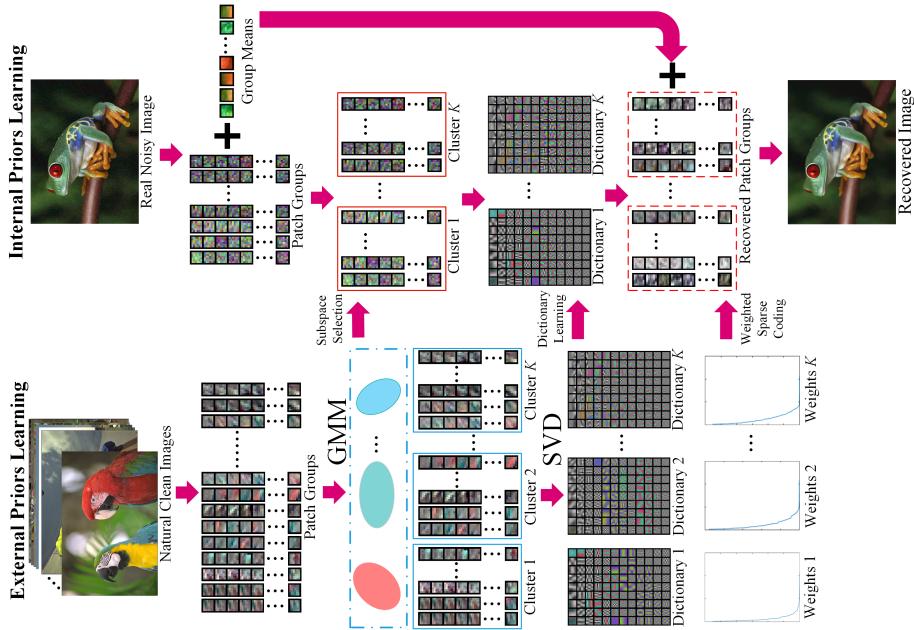


Figure 2. Flowchart of the proposed external prior guided internal prior learning and real noisy image denoising framework.

RGB image with patch size $p \times p \times 3$. We search the M most similar patches to this local patch (including the local patch itself) in a $W \times W$ local region around it. Each patch is stretched to a patch vector $\mathbf{x}_m \in \mathbb{R}^{3p^2 \times 1}$ to form the PG $\{\mathbf{x}_m\}_{m=1}^M$. The mean vector of this PG is $\mu = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M \mathbf{x}_m$, and the group mean subtracted PG is defined as $\bar{\mathbf{X}} \triangleq \{\bar{\mathbf{x}}_m = \mathbf{x}_m - \mu\}$.

Assume we extract a number of N PGs from a set of external natural images, and the n -th PG is $\bar{\mathbf{X}}_n \triangleq \{\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{n,m}\}_{m=1}^M, n = 1, \dots, N$. A Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM) is learned to model the PG prior. The overall log-likelihood function is

$$\ln \mathcal{L} = \sum_{n=1}^N \ln \left(\sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k \prod_{m=1}^M \mathcal{N}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_{n,m} | \boldsymbol{\mu}_k, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k) \right). \quad (1)$$

The learning process is similar to the GMM learning in [7, 13]. Finally, a GMM model with K Gaussian components is learned, and the learned parameters include mixture weights $\{\pi_k\}_{k=1}^K$, mean vectors $\{\boldsymbol{\mu}_k\}_{k=1}^K$, and covariance matrices $\{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k\}_{k=1}^K$. Note that the mean vector of each cluster is naturally zero, i.e., $\boldsymbol{\mu}_k = \mathbf{0}$.

To better describe the subspace of each Gaussian component, we perform singular value decomposition (SVD) on the covariance matrix:

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k = \mathbf{U}_k \mathbf{S}_k \mathbf{U}_k^\top. \quad (2)$$

The eigenvector matrices $\{\mathbf{U}_k\}_{k=1}^K$ will be employed as the external orthogonal dictionary to guide the internal dictionary learning in next sub-section. The singular values in \mathbf{S}_k reflect the significance of the singular vectors in \mathbf{U}_k . They will also be utilized as prior weights for weighted sparse coding in our denoising algorithm.

3.2. Guided Internal Prior Learning

After the external PG prior is learned, we employ it to guide the internal PG prior learning for a given real noisy image. The guidance lies in two aspects. One is that the external prior can guide the subspace assignment of internal noisy PGs, while the other is that the external prior could guide the orthogonal dictionary learning of internal noisy PGs.

3.2.1 Internal Subspace Assignment

Given a real noisy image, we extract N (overlapped) local patches from it. Similar to the external prior learning stage, for the n -th local patch we search its M most similar patches around it to form a noisy PG, denoted by $\mathbf{Y}_n = \{\mathbf{y}_{n,1}, \dots, \mathbf{y}_{n,M}\}$. Then the group mean of \mathbf{Y}_n , denoted by $\boldsymbol{\mu}_n$, is subtracted from each patch by $\bar{\mathbf{y}}_{n,m} = \mathbf{y}_{n,m} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_n$, leading to the mean subtracted noisy PG $\bar{\mathbf{Y}}_n \triangleq \{\bar{\mathbf{y}}_{n,m}\}_{m=1}^M$.

The external GMM prior models $\{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k\}_{k=1}^K$ basically characterize the subspaces of natural high quality PGs. Therefore, we project the noisy PG $\bar{\mathbf{Y}}_n$ into the subspaces of $\{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k\}_{k=1}^K$ and assign it to the most suitable subspace based on the posterior probability:

$$P(k|\bar{\mathbf{Y}}_n) = \frac{\prod_{m=1}^M \mathcal{N}(\bar{\mathbf{y}}_{n,m} | \mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k)}{\sum_{l=1}^K \prod_{m=1}^M \mathcal{N}(\bar{\mathbf{y}}_{n,m} | \mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_l)} \quad (3)$$

for $k = 1, \dots, K$. Then $\bar{\mathbf{Y}}_n$ is assigned to the component with the maximum A-posteriori (MAP) probability $\max_k P(k|\bar{\mathbf{Y}}_n)$.

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3.2.2 Guided Orthogonal Dictionary Learning

Assume we have assigned all the internal noisy PGs $\{\bar{\mathbf{Y}}_n\}_{n=1}^N$ to their corresponding most suitable subspaces in $\{\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \Sigma_k)\}_{k=1}^K$. For the k -th subspace, the noisy PGs assigned to it are $\{\bar{\mathbf{Y}}_{k_n}\}_{n=1}^{N_k}$ where $\bar{\mathbf{Y}}_{k_n} = [\bar{\mathbf{y}}_{k_n,1}, \dots, \bar{\mathbf{y}}_{k_n,M}]$ and $\sum_{k=1}^K N_k = N$. We propose to learn an orthogonal dictionary \mathbf{D}_k from each set of PGs $\bar{\mathbf{Y}}_{k_n}$ with the guidance of the corresponding external orthogonal dictionary \mathbf{U}_k (Eq. (2)) to characterize the internal PG prior. The reasons that we learn orthogonal dictionaries are two-fold. Firstly, the PGs $\bar{\mathbf{Y}}_{k_n}$ are in a subspace of the whole space of all PGs, therefore, there is no necessary to learn a redundant over-complete dictionary to characterize it, while an orthonormal dictionary has naturally zero *mutual incoherence* [25]. Secondly, the orthogonality of dictionary can make the encoding in the testing stage very efficient, leading to an efficient denoising algorithm (please refer to sub-section 3.3 for details).

We let the orthogonal dictionary \mathbf{D}_k be $\mathbf{D}_k \triangleq [\mathbf{D}_{k,E} \ \mathbf{D}_{k,I}] \in \mathbb{R}^{3p^2 \times 3p^2}$, where $\mathbf{D}_{k,E} = \mathbf{U}_k(:, 1:r) \in \mathbb{R}^{3p^2 \times r}$ is the external sub-dictionary and it includes the first r most important eigenvectors of \mathbf{U}_k , and the internal sub-dictionary $\mathbf{D}_{k,I}$ is to be adaptively learned from the noisy PGs $\{\bar{\mathbf{Y}}_{k_n}\}_{n=1}^{N_k}$. The rationale to design \mathbf{D}_k as a hybrid dictionary is as follows. The external sub-dictionary $\mathbf{D}_{k,E}$ is pre-trained from external clean data, and it represents the k -th latent subspace of natural images, which is helpful to reconstruct the common latent structures of images. However, $\mathbf{D}_{k,E}$ is general to all images and it is not adaptive to the given noisy image. Some fine-scale details specific to the given image may not be well characterized by $\mathbf{D}_{k,E}$. Therefore, we learn an internal sub-dictionary $\mathbf{D}_{k,I}$ to supplement $\mathbf{D}_{k,E}$. In other words, $\mathbf{D}_{k,I}$ is to reveal the latent subspace adaptive to the input noisy image, which cannot be effectively represented by $\mathbf{D}_{k,E}$.

For notation simplicity, in the following development we ignore the subspace index k for $\bar{\mathbf{Y}}_{k_n}$ and \mathbf{D}_k , etc. The learning of hybrid orthogonal dictionary \mathbf{D} is performed under the following weighted sparse coding framework:

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_{\mathbf{D}_i, \{\alpha_{n,m}\}} \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{m=1}^M (\|\bar{\mathbf{y}}_{n,m} - \mathbf{D}\alpha_{n,m}\|_2^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{3p^2} \lambda_j |\alpha_{n,m,j}|) \\ & \text{s.t. } \mathbf{D} = [\mathbf{D}_E \ \mathbf{D}_I], \quad \mathbf{D}_I^\top \mathbf{D}_I = \mathbf{I}_r, \quad \mathbf{D}_E^\top \mathbf{D}_I = \mathbf{0}, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where $\alpha_{n,m}$ is the sparse coding vector of the m -th patch $\bar{\mathbf{y}}_{n,m}$ in the n -th PG $\bar{\mathbf{Y}}_n$ and $\alpha_{n,m,j}$ is the j -th element of $\alpha_{n,m}$. λ_j is the j -th regularization parameter defined as

$$\lambda_j = \lambda / (\sqrt{\mathbf{S}_k(j)} + \varepsilon), \quad (5)$$

where $\mathbf{S}_k(j)$ is the j -th singular value of diagonal singular value matrix \mathbf{S}_k (please refer to Eq. (2)) and ε is a small positive number to avoid zero denominator. Noted

that $\mathbf{D}_E = \mathbf{U}_k$ if $r = 3p^2$ and $\mathbf{D}_E = \emptyset$ if $r = 0$. The dictionary $\mathbf{D} = [\mathbf{D}_E \ \mathbf{D}_I]$ is orthogonal by checking that:

$$\mathbf{D}^\top \mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{D}_E^\top \\ \mathbf{D}_I^\top \end{bmatrix} [\mathbf{D}_E \ \mathbf{D}_I] = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{D}_E^\top \mathbf{D}_E & \mathbf{D}_E^\top \mathbf{D}_I \\ \mathbf{D}_I^\top \mathbf{D}_E & \mathbf{D}_I^\top \mathbf{D}_I \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{I} \quad (6)$$

We employ an alternating iterative approach to solve the optimization problem (4). Specifically, we initialize the orthogonal dictionary as $\mathbf{D}^{(0)} = \mathbf{U}_k$ and for $t = 0, 1, \dots, T-1$, we alternatively update $\alpha_{n,m}$ and \mathbf{D} as follows:

Updating Sparse Coefficient: Given the orthogonal dictionary $\mathbf{D}^{(t)}$, we update each sparse coding vector $\alpha_{n,m}$ by solving

$$\alpha_{n,m}^{(t)} := \arg \min_{\alpha_{n,m}} \|\bar{\mathbf{y}}_{n,m} - \mathbf{D}^{(t)} \alpha_{n,m}\|_2^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{3p^2} \lambda_j |\alpha_{n,m,j}| \quad (7)$$

Since dictionary $\mathbf{D}^{(t)}$ is orthogonal, the problems (7) has a closed-form solution

$$\alpha_{n,m}^{(t)} = \text{sgn}((\mathbf{D}^{(t)})^\top \bar{\mathbf{y}}_{n,m}) \odot \max(|(\mathbf{D}^{(t)})^\top \bar{\mathbf{y}}_{n,m}| - \lambda, 0), \quad (8)$$

where $\lambda = [\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_{3p^2}]$ is the vector of regularization parameter and $\text{sgn}(\bullet)$ is the sign function, \odot means element-wise multiplication. The detailed derivation of Eq. (8) can be found in the supplementary file.

Updating Internal Sub-dictionary: Given the sparse coding vectors $\alpha_{n,m}^{(t)}$, we update the internal sub-dictionary by solving

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{D}_I^{(t+1)} &:= \arg \min_{\mathbf{D}_I} \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{m=1}^M (\|\bar{\mathbf{y}}_{n,m} - \mathbf{D} \alpha_{n,m}^{(t)}\|_2^2) \\ &= \arg \min_{\mathbf{D}_I} \|\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{D} \mathbf{A}^{(t)}\|_F^2 \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \mathbf{D} = [\mathbf{D}_E \ \mathbf{D}_I], \quad \mathbf{D}_I^\top \mathbf{D}_I = \mathbf{I}_r, \quad \mathbf{D}_E^\top \mathbf{D}_I = \mathbf{0},$$

where $\mathbf{A}^{(t)} = [\alpha_{1,1}^{(t)}, \dots, \alpha_{1,M}^{(t)}, \dots, \alpha_{N,1}^{(t)}, \dots, \alpha_{N,M}^{(t)}]$. The sparse coefficient matrix can be written as $\mathbf{A}^{(t)} = [(\mathbf{A}_E^{(t)})^\top \ (\mathbf{A}_I^{(t)})^\top]^\top$ where the external part $\mathbf{A}_E^{(t)} \in \mathbb{R}^{(3p^2-r) \times NM}$ and the internal part $\mathbf{A}_I^{(t)} \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times NM}$ represent the coding coefficients of \mathbf{Y} over external sub-dictionary \mathbf{D}_E and internal sub-dictionary \mathbf{D}_I , respectively. According to the Theorem 4 in [26], the problem (9) has a closed-form solution $\mathbf{D}_I^{(t+1)} = \mathbf{U}_i \mathbf{V}_i^\top$, where $\mathbf{U}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{3p^2 \times r}$ and $\mathbf{V}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times r}$ are the orthogonal matrices obtained by the following SVD

$$(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{D}_E \mathbf{D}_E^\top) \mathbf{Y} (\mathbf{A}_i^{(t)})^\top = \mathbf{U}_i \mathbf{S}_i \mathbf{V}_i^\top. \quad (10)$$

The orthogonality of internal dictionary $\mathbf{D}_i^{(t+1)}$ can be checked by $(\mathbf{D}_i^{(t+1)})^\top (\mathbf{D}_i^{(t+1)}) = \mathbf{V}_i \mathbf{U}_i^\top \mathbf{U}_i \mathbf{V}_i^\top = \mathbf{I}_r$.

3.3. The Denoising Algorithm

The denoising of the given noisy image can be simultaneously done with the guided internal dictionary learning process. Once we obtain the solutions of sparse coding

432 **Alg. 1:** External Prior Guided Internal Prior Learning
 433 for Real Noisy Image Denoising

434 **Input:** Noisy image y , external PG prior GMM model

435 **Output:** The denoised image \hat{x} .

436 **Initialization:** $\hat{x}^{(0)} = y$;

437 **for** $Ite = 1 : IteNum$ **do**

438 1. Extracting internal PGs from $\hat{x}^{(Ite-1)}$;

439 **for** each PG \mathbf{Y}_n **do**

440 2. Calculate group mean vector μ_n and form
 mean subtracted PG $\bar{\mathbf{Y}}_n$;

441 3. Subspace selection via Eq. (3);

442 **end for**

443 **for** the PGs in each Subspace **do**

444 4. External PG prior Guided Internal Orthogonal
 Dictionary Learning by solving (4);

445 5. Recover each patch in all PGs via Eq. (11);

446 **end for**

447 6. Aggregate the recovered PGs of all subspaces to form
 the recovered image $\hat{x}^{(Ite)}$;

448 **end for**

449 vectors $\{\hat{\alpha}_{n,m}^{(T-1)}\}$ in Eq. (8) and the orthogonal dictionary
 450 $\mathbf{D}_{(T)} = [\mathbf{D}_E \mathbf{D}_I^{(T)}]$ in Eq. (9), the latent clean patch of a
 451 noisy patch $\hat{y}_{n,m}$ in PG \mathbf{Y}_n is reconstructed as

$$\hat{y}_{n,m} = \mathbf{D}_{(T)} \hat{\alpha}_{n,m} + \mu_n, \quad (11)$$

452 where μ_n is the group mean of \mathbf{Y}_n . The latent clean image
 453 is then reconstructed by aggregating all the reconstructed
 454 patches in all PGs. We perform the above denoising pro-
 455 cedures for several iterations for better denoising outputs.
 456 The proposed denoising algorithm is summarized in Alg. 1.
 457 The latent clean image \hat{x} is reconstructed by aggregating all
 458 the estimated PGs. Similar to [7], we perform the above de-
 459 noising procedures for several iterations for better denoising
 460 outputs. The proposed denoising algorithm is summarized in
 461 Alg. 1.

4. Experiments

462 We evaluate the performance of the proposed algorithm
 463 on real-world noisy images [14, 20] in comparison with
 464 state-of-the-art denoising methods [5, 6, 9, 8, 10, 11, 14,
 465 19, 20, 21].

4.1. Implementation Details

466 Our proposed method has two stages: the external prior
 467 learning stage and the external prior guided internal prior
 468 learning stage. In the first stage, we set $p = 6$ (the
 469 patch size), $M = 10$ (the number of similar patches in
 470 a PG), $W = 31$ (the window size for PG searching) and
 471 $K = 32$ (the number of Gaussian components in GMM).
 472 We learn the external GMM prior with 3.6 million PGs ex-
 473 tracted from the Kodak PhotoCD Dataset (<http://r0k.us/graphics/kodak/>), which includes 24 high quality
 474 color images.



475 Figure 3. Some samples cropped from real noisy images of [14].

476 In the second stage, we set $r = 54$ (the number of atoms
 477 in the external sub-dictionaries); that is, we let the external
 478 sub-dictionary have the same number of atoms as the internal
 479 sub-dictionary to be learned. Our experiments show that
 480 setting r between 27 and 81 will lead to very similar results.
 481 For other parameters, we set $\lambda = 0.001$ (the sparse regu-
 482 larization parameter), $T = 2$ (the number of iterations for
 483 solving problem (4)), and $IteNum = 4$ (the number of iter-
 484 ations for Alg.1). All parameters of our method are fixed to
 485 all experiments, which are run under the Matlab2014b en-
 486 vironment on a machine with Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-5930K
 487 CPU of 3.5GHz and 32GB RAM.

4.2. The Testing Datasets

488 We evaluate the proposed method on two real noisy im-
 489 age datasets, where the images were captured under indoor
 490 or outdoor lighting conditions by different types of cameras
 491 and camera settings.

492 The first dataset is provided in [20], which includes 20
 493 real noisy images collected under uncontrolled outdoor en-
 494 vironment. Since there is no “ground truth” of the noisy
 495 images, the objective measures such as PSNR cannot be
 496 computed on this dataset.

497 The second dataset is provided in [14], which includes
 498 noisy images of 17 static scenes. The noisy images were
 499 collected under controlled indoor environment. Each scene
 500 was shot 500 times under the same camera and camera set-
 501 ting. The mean image of the 500 shots is roughly taken as
 502 the “ground truth”, with which the PSNR can be computed.
 503 Since the image size is very large (about 7000×5000) and
 504 the 17 scenes share repetitive contents, the authors of [14]
 505 cropped 15 smaller images (of size 512×512) to perform
 506 experiments. To more comprehensively evaluate the pro-
 507 posed methods, we cropped 60 images of size 500×500
 508 from the dataset for experiments. Some samples are shown
 509 in Fig. 3. Note that the noise in our cropped 60 images
 510 is different from the noise in the 15 images cropped by the
 511 authors of [14] since they are from different shots.

4.3. Comparison among external, internal and guided internal priors

512 To demonstrate the advantages of external prior guided
 513 internal priors, in this section we perform real noisy image
 514 denoising by using external priors (denoted by “External”),
 515 internal priors (denoted by “Internal”), and the proposed
 516 guided internal priors (denoted by “Guided Internal”), re-
 517 spectively. For the “External” method, we utilize the full
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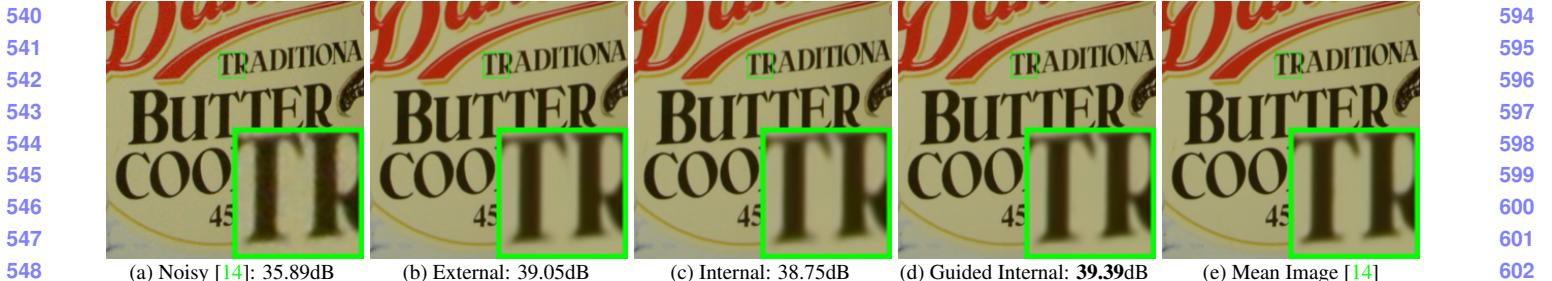


Figure 4. Denoised images of the 96-th cropped image from “Nikon D600 ISO 3200 C1” [14] by different methods. The images are better to be zoomed in on screen.

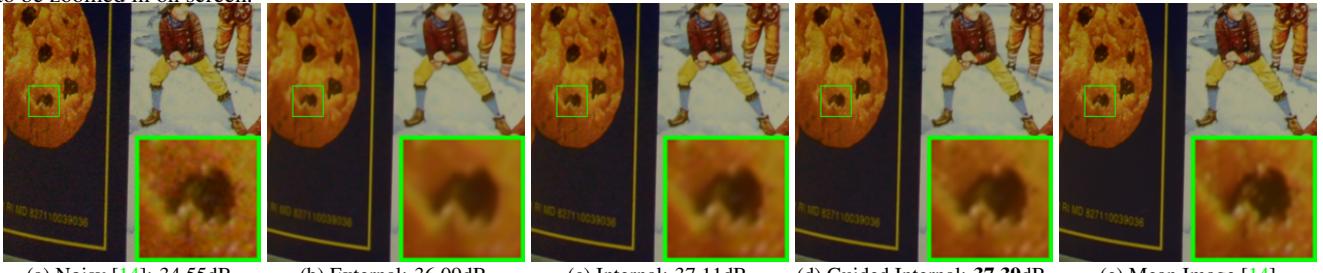


Figure 5. Denoised images of the 94-th cropped image from “Nikon D600 ISO 3200 C1” [14] by different methods. The images are better to be zoomed in on screen.

Table 1. Average PSNR (dB) results and Run Time (seconds) of the External, the Internal, and our proposed methods on 60 real noisy images (of size $500 \times 500 \times 3$) cropped from [14].

	Noisy	External	Internal	Guided Internal
PSNR	34.51	38.21	38.07	38.75
Time	—	39.57	667.36	41.89

external dictionaries (i.e., $r = 108$ in Eq. (4)) for denoising. For the “Internal” method, the overall framework is similar to the method of [3]. A GMM model (with $K = 32$ Gaussians) is directly learned from the PGs extracted from the given noisy image without using any external data, and then the internal orthogonal dictionary is obtained via Eqn. (2) to perform denoising. All parameters of the “External” and “Internal” methods are tuned to achieve their best performance.

We compare the three methods mentioned above on the 60 cropped images from [14]. The average PSNR and run time are listed in Table 1. It can be seen that “Guided Internal” prior achieves better PSNR than both “External” and “Internal” priors. In addition, the “Internal” method is very slow because it involves online GMM learning, while the “Guided Internal” method is only a little slower than the “External” method. Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 show the denoised images of two noisy image by the three methods. We can see that the “External” method is good at recovering large-scale structures (see Fig. 4) while the “Internal” method is good at recovering fine-scale textures (see Fig. 5). By utilizing external priors to guide the internal prior learning, our proposed method can effectively recover both the large-scale structures and fine-scale textures.

4.4. Comparison with State-of-the-Art Denoising Methods

We compare the proposed method with state-of-the-art image denoising methods, including CBM3D [5, 6], WNNM [8], MLP [9], CSF [10], TNRD [11], Noise Clinic (NC) [19], Cross-Channel (CC) [14], and Neat Image (NI) [21]. Among them, CBM3D, WNNM, MLP, CSF and TNRD are designed based on Gaussian noise model, and they need to know the noise level for denoising. We use the method in [27] to estimate the noise level for them. All the other parameters in these methods are set as the default ones. Since WNNM, MLP, CSF and TNRD are designed for grayscale images, we use them to denoise the R, G, B channels separately for color noisy images.

Like our method, the NC is a blind image denoising method which does not need any noise prior. The NI is a commercial software for image denoising, which has been embedded into Photoshop and Corel PaintShop [21]. The code of CC is not released but its results on the 15 cropped images are available at [14]. Therefore, we only compare with it on the 15 cropped images from [14].

4.4.1 Results on Dataset [20]

Since there is no “ground truth” for the real noisy images in dataset [20], we only compare the visual quality of the denoised images by different methods. (Note that method CC [14] is not compared since its code is not available.) Fig. 7 shows the denoised images of “Dog”. It can be seen that CBM3D and WNNM tend to over-smooth much the image while remaining some noise caused color artifacts. MLP

648 Table 2. Average PSNR(dB) results of different methods on 60 real
 649 noisy images cropped from [14].

Methods	BM3D	WNNM	MLP	CSF
PSNR	34.58	34.52	36.19	37.40
Methods	TRD	NI	NC	Ours
PSNR	37.75	36.53	37.57	38.75

655 and TNRD are likely to remain many noise-caused color artifacts
 656 across the whole image. These results demonstrate
 657 that the methods designed with Gaussian noise model are
 658 not effective for real noise removal. Though NC and NI
 659 methods are specifically developed for real noisy images,
 660 their performance on noise removal is not very satisfactory.
 661 In comparison, our proposed method recovers much better
 662 the structures and textures (such as the eye area) than
 663 the other competing methods. More visual comparisons on
 664 dataset [20] can be found in the supplementary file.

667 4.4.2 Comparison on Dataset [14]

668 As described in section 4.2, there is a mean image for each
 669 of the 17 scenes used in dataset [14], and those mean images
 670 can be roughly taken as “ground truth” images for quantitative
 671 evaluation of denoising algorithms. We firstly perform
 672 quantitative comparison on the 15 cropped images used in
 673 [14]. The PSNR results of CBM3D [5], WNNM [8], MLP
 674 [9], CSF [10], TNRD [11], NC [19] and CC [14] are listed
 675 in Table 3. (The results of CC are copied from the original
 676 paper [14].) The best PSNR result of each image is high-
 677 lighted in bold. One can see that on 9 out of the 15 images,
 678 our method achieves the best PSNR values. CC achieves
 679 the best PSNR on 3 of the 15 images. It should be noted
 680 that in the CC method, a specific model is trained for each
 681 camera and camera setting, while our method uses the same
 682 model for all images. On average, our proposed method
 683 has 0.28dB PSNR improvements over [14] and much higher
 684 PSNR gains over other competing methods. Fig. ?? shows
 685 the denoised images of a scene captured by Canon 5D Mark
 686 3 at ISO = 3200. We can see that CBM3D, WNNM, NC,
 687 NI, and CC would either remain noise or generate artifacts,
 688 while MLP, TNRD over-smooth much the image. By using
 689 the external prior guided internal priors, our proposed
 690 method preserves edges and textures better than other meth-
 691 ods, leading to visually pleasant outputs. More visual com-
 692 parisons can be found in the supplementary file.

693 We then perform denoising experiments on the 60 im-
 694 ages we cropped from [14]. The average PSNR results are
 695 listed in Table 2 (CC is not compared since the code of
 696 [14] is not available). Again, our proposed method achieves
 697 much better PSNR results than the other methods. The
 698 improvement of our method over the second best method
 699 (TNRD) is about 1dB. Due to the space limitations, the
 700 visual comparisons are provided in the supplementary file.

5. Conclusion

701 Most image denoising methods [1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 3, 7, 8,
 702 9, 10, 11, 12, 13] are proposed for additive white Gaus-
 703 sian noise (AWGN), which is the noise in real noisy im-
 704 ages much more complex than AWGN. Even in the
 705 literature of real noisy image denoising, most methods
 706 [16, 17, 19, 20, 18, 14, 21] use explicit statistical models
 707 (Gaussian or mixture of Gaussians) to model the noise, and
 708 remove noise by image priors from either external data or
 709 the noisy image itself to remove noise. However, the noise
 710 in real-world noisy images is much more complex and hard
 711 to be modeled by simple analytical distributions. In this
 712 paper, we proposed a simple yet effective solution for real
 713 noisy image denoising without explicitly assuming certain
 714 noise models. Specifically, we firstly learned image priors
 715 of Gausian Mixture Model from external clean images, and
 716 then employ the learned external priors to guide the learn-
 717 ing of internal latent priors from the given noisy image. The
 718 learned hybrid orthogonal dictionary are simutaneously util-
 719 ized in real noisy image denoising. Experiments on two
 720 real noisy image datasets demonstrate that our proposed
 721 method achieved much better performance than state-of-
 722 art image denoising methods.

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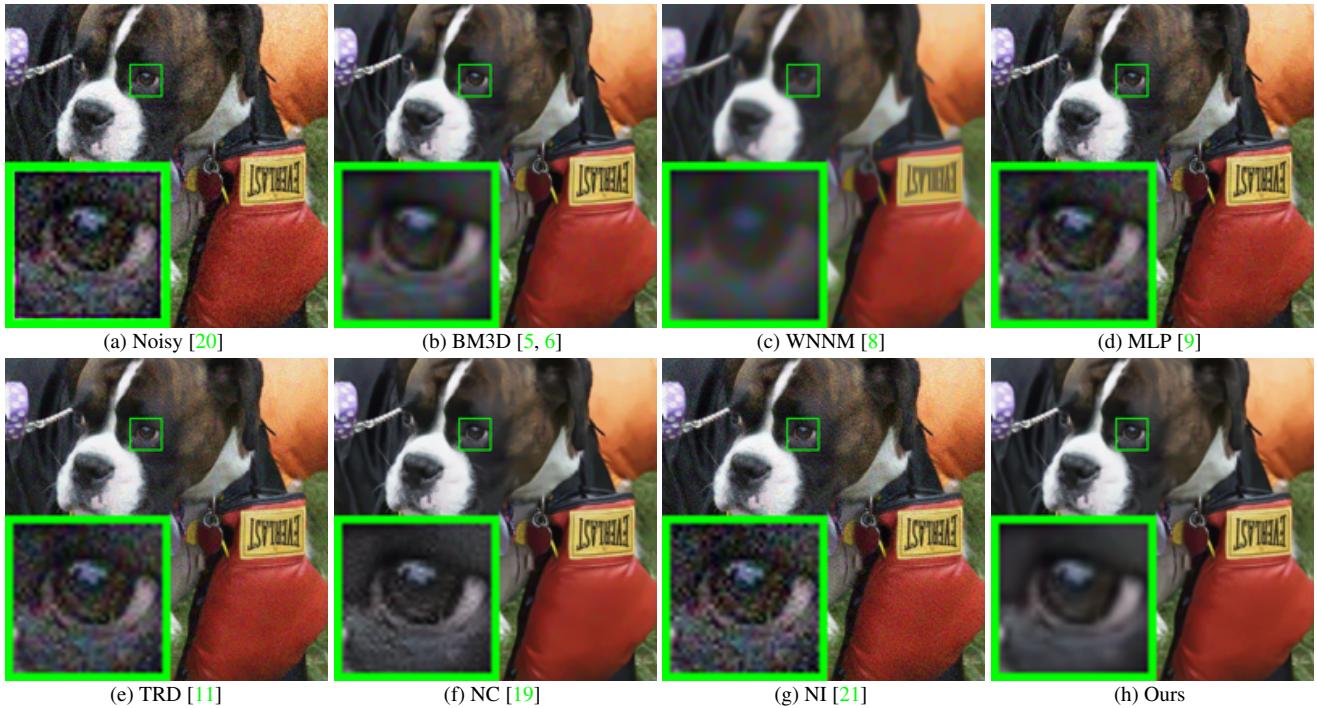


Figure 6. Denoised images of the image “Dog” by different methods. The images are better to be zoomed in on screen.

Table 3. Average PSNR(dB) results of different methods on 15 cropped real noisy images used in [14].

Camera Settings	Noisy	BM3D	WNNM	MLP	CSF	TRD	NI	NC	CC	Ours
Canon 5D Mark III ISO = 3200	37.00	37.08	37.09	33.92	35.68	36.20	37.68	38.76	38.37	40.50
	33.88	33.94	33.93	33.24	34.03	34.35	34.87	35.69	35.37	37.05
	33.83	33.88	33.90	32.37	32.63	33.10	34.77	35.54	34.91	36.11
Nikon D600 ISO = 3200	33.28	33.33	33.34	31.93	31.78	32.28	34.12	35.57	34.98	34.88
	33.77	33.85	33.79	34.15	35.16	35.34	35.36	36.70	35.95	36.31
	34.93	35.02	34.95	37.89	39.98	40.51	38.68	39.28	41.15	39.23
Nikon D800 ISO = 1600	35.47	35.54	35.57	33.77	34.84	35.09	37.34	38.01	37.99	38.40
	35.71	35.79	35.77	35.89	38.42	38.65	38.57	39.05	40.36	40.92
	34.81	34.92	34.95	34.25	35.79	35.85	37.87	38.20	38.30	38.97
Nikon D800 ISO = 3200	33.26	33.34	33.31	37.42	38.36	38.56	36.95	38.07	39.01	38.66
	32.89	32.95	32.96	34.88	35.53	35.76	35.09	35.72	36.75	37.07
	32.91	32.98	32.96	38.54	40.05	40.59	36.91	36.76	39.06	38.52
Nikon D800 ISO = 6400	29.63	29.66	29.71	33.59	34.08	34.25	31.28	33.49	34.61	33.76
	29.97	30.01	29.98	31.55	32.13	32.38	31.38	32.79	33.21	33.43
	29.87	29.90	29.95	31.42	31.52	31.76	31.40	32.86	33.22	33.58
Average	33.41	33.48	33.48	34.32	35.33	35.65	35.49	36.43	36.88	37.16

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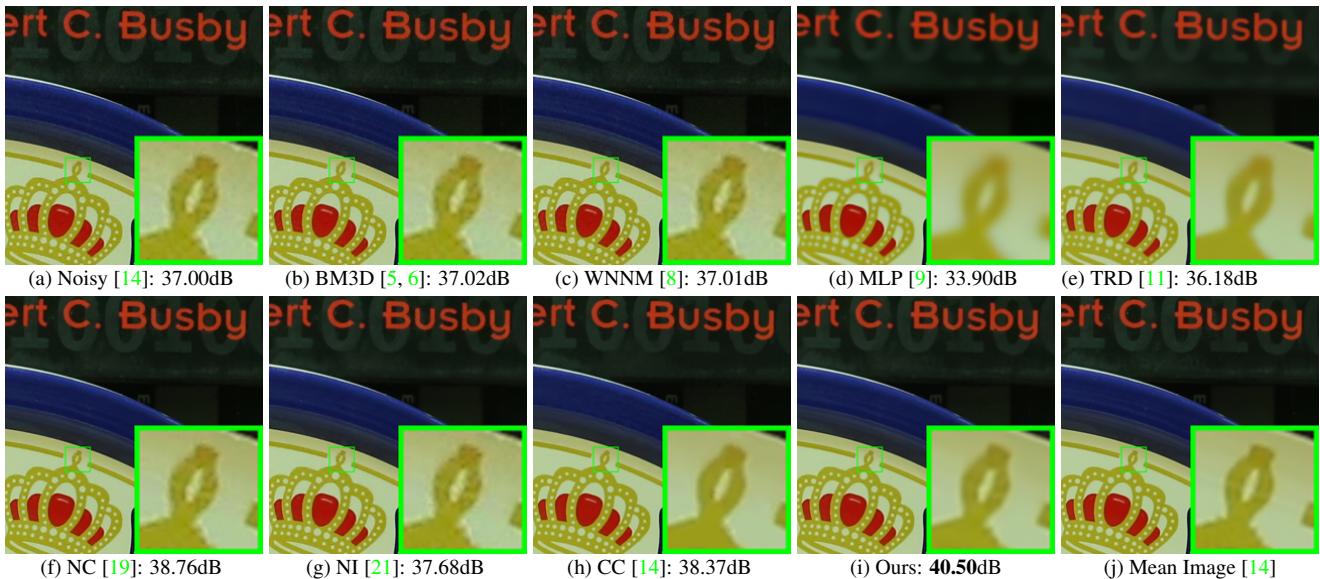


Figure 7. Denoised images of the image “Canon 5D Mark 3 ISO 3200 1” by different methods. The images are better to be zoomed in on screen.

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