External Prior Guided Internal Prior Learning for Real Noisy Image Denoising

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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 n to be additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN). Unfortunately, this assumption is too ideal to be true for real-world noisy images, 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. 3. 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-

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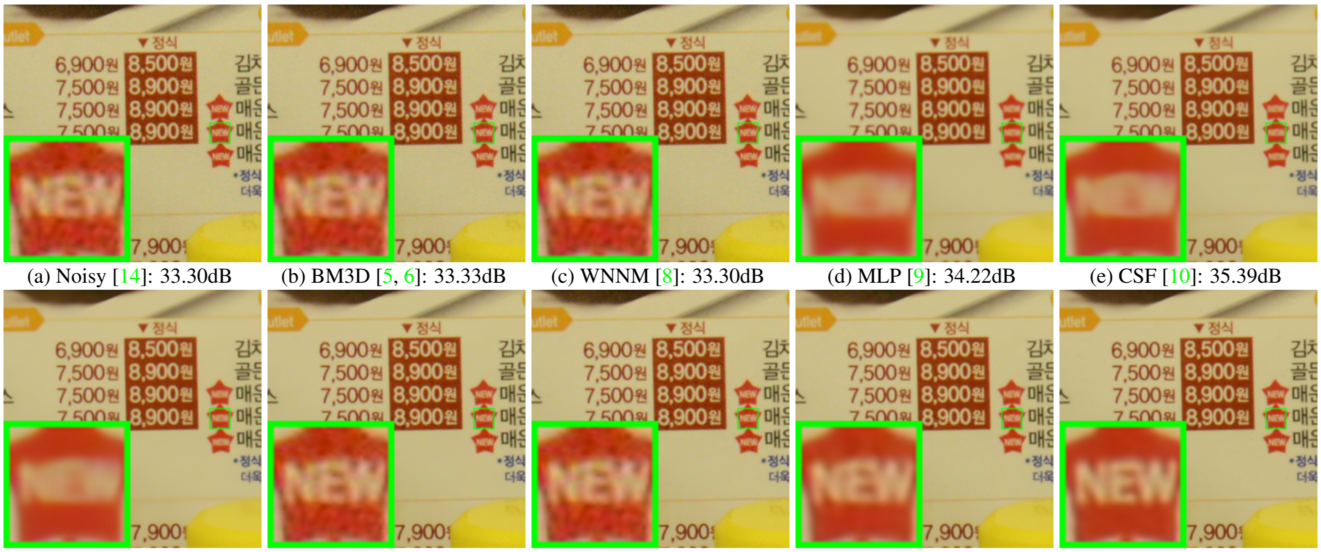


(a) Noisy [14]: 33.30dB (b) BM3D [5, 6]: 33.33dB (c) WNNM [8]: 33.30dB (d) MLP [9]: 34.22dB (e) CSF [10]: 35.39dB

(f) TRD [11]: 35.97dB (g) NC [19]: 35.33dB (h) NI [21]: 34.39dB (i) Ours: **37.02**dB (j) Mean Image [14]

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.

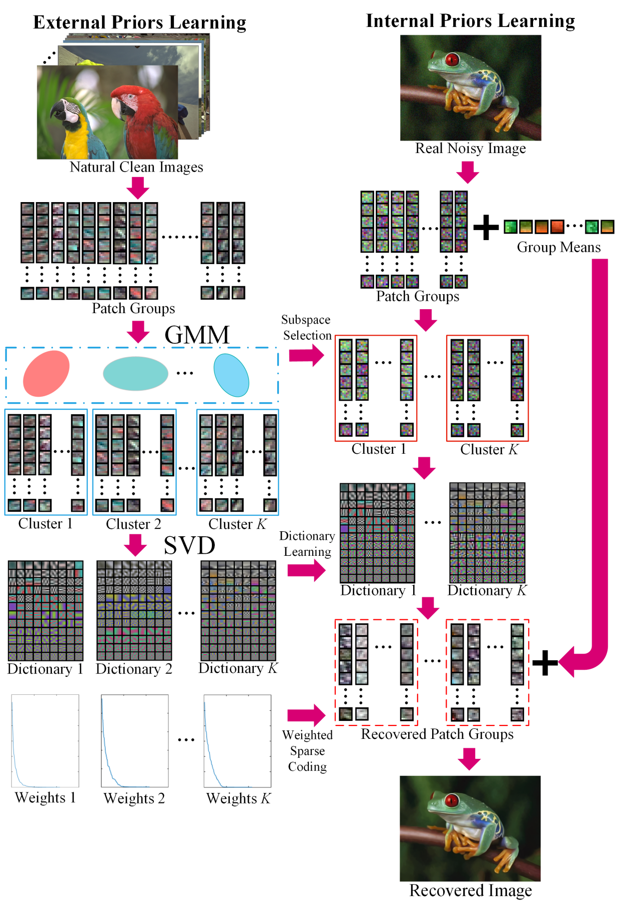


Figure 2. Flowchart of the proposed external prior guided internal prior learning and real noisy image denoising framework.

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

In the last decade, there are many methods [16, 17, 19, 20, 18, 14] for blind image denoising problem. These methods can be applied to real noisy image denoising directly. Liu *et al*. [16] proposed to use "noise level function" to estimate the noise and then use Gaussian conditional random field to obtain the latent clean image. Gong et al. [17] models the noise by mixed ℓ_1 and ℓ_2 norms and remove the noise by sparsity prior in the wavelet transform domain. Recently, Zhu et al. proposed a Bayesian model [18] which approximates and removes the noise via low-rank mixture of Gaussians. The method of "Noise Clinic" [19, 20] and the software of Neat Image [21] are developed specifically for real noisy image denoising. "Noise Clinic" [19, 20] generalizes the NL-Bayes model [24] to deal with blind noise and achieves state-of-the-art performance. However, these methods largely depends on the modeling of noise in real noisy images which is hard to be modeled by explicit distributions. Besides, the parametric estimation of the Gaussian or MoG distribution is often time consuming.

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 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 $\boldsymbol{\mu} = \frac{1}{M}\sum_{m=1}^{M}\mathbf{x}_m$, and the group mean subtracted PG is defined as $\overline{\mathbf{X}} \triangleq \{\overline{\mathbf{x}}_m = \mathbf{x}_m - \boldsymbol{\mu}\}$.

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

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

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. In Fig. 4 (a) and (b), we illustrate an external clean image and one orthogonal dictionary learned via GMM on PGs of the external clean image. 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 $\mathbf{Y}_n = \{\mathbf{y}_{n,1}, ..., \mathbf{y}_{n,M}\}$. Then the group mean of $\mathbf{Y}_n$, denoted by $\boldsymbol{\mu}_n$, is subtracted from each patch by $\overline{\mathbf{y}}_{n,m} = \mathbf{y}_{n,m} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_n$, leading to the mean subtracted noisy PG $\overline{\mathbf{Y}}_n \triangleq \{\overline{\mathbf{y}}_{n,m}\}_{m=1}^{M}$.

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 $\overline{\mathbf{Y}}_n$ into the subspaces of $\{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k\}_{k=1}^{K}$ and assign it to the most suitable subspace based on the posterior probability:

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

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

3.2.2 Guided Orthogonal Dictionary Learning

Assume we have assigned all the internal noisy PGs $\{\overline{\mathbf{Y}}_n\}_{n=1}^{N}$ to their corresponding most suitable subspaces in $\{\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k)\}_{k=1}^{K}$. For the k-th subspace, the noisy PGs assigned to it are $\{\overline{\mathbf{Y}}_{k_n}\}_{n=1}^{N_k}$ where $\overline{\mathbf{Y}}_{k_n} = [\overline{\mathbf{y}}_{k_n,1}, ..., \overline{\mathbf{y}}_{k_n,M}]$ and $\sum_{k=1}^{K} N_k = N$. We propose to learn an orthogonal dictionary $\mathbf{D}_k$ from each set of PGs $\overline{\mathbf{Y}}_{k_n}$ with the guidance of the corresponding external orthogonal dictionary $\mathbf{U}_k$ (Eqn. (2)) to characterize the internal PG prior. The reasons that we learn orthogonal dictionaries are two-fold. Firstly, the PGs $\overline{\mathbf{Y}}_{k_n}$ 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 $\mathbf{D}_k \triangleq [\mathbf{D}_{k,\mathrm{E}}\ \mathbf{D}_{k,\mathrm{I}}] \in \mathbb{R}^{3p^2\times 3p^2}$, where $\mathbf{D}_{k,\mathrm{E}} = \mathbf{U}_k(:,1:3p^2-r) \in \mathbb{R}^{3p^2\times r}$ is the external sub-dictionary and it includes the first r most important eigenvectors of $\mathbf{U}_k$, and the internal sub-dictionary $\mathbf{D}_{k,\mathrm{I}}$ is to be adaptively learned from the noisy PGs $\{\overline{\mathbf{Y}}_{k_n}\}_{n=1}^{N_k}$. The rationale to design $\mathbf{D}_k$ as a hybrid dictionary is as follows. The external sub-dictionary $\mathbf{D}_{k,\mathrm{E}}$ 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, $\mathbf{D}_{k,\mathrm{E}}$ 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 $\mathbf{D}_{k,\mathrm{E}}$. Therefore, we learn an internal sub-dictionary $\mathbf{D}_{k,\mathrm{I}}$ to supplement $\mathbf{D}_{k,\mathrm{E}}$. In other words, $\mathbf{D}_{k,\mathrm{I}}$ is to reveal the latent subspace adaptive to the input noisy image, which cannot be effectively represented by $\mathbf{D}_{k,\mathrm{E}}$.

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

$$\min_{\mathbf{D}_i,\{\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n,m}\}} \sum_{n=1}^{N}\sum_{m=1}^{M}(\|\overline{\mathbf{y}}_{n,m}-\mathbf{D}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n,m}\|_2^2+\sum_{j=1}^{3p^2}\lambda_j|\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n,m,j}|)$$
$$s.t.\quad \mathbf{D}=[\mathbf{D}_e\ \mathbf{D}_i],\ \mathbf{D}_i^\top\mathbf{D}_i=\mathbf{I}_r,\ \mathbf{D}_e^\top\mathbf{D}_i=\mathbf{0}, \tag{4}$$

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

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

where $\mathbf{S}_k(j)$ is the j-th singular value of diagonal singular value matrix $\mathbf{S}_k$ (please refer to Eqn. (2)) and ε is a small positive number to avoid zero denominator. Noted that $\mathbf{D}_\mathrm{E}=\mathbf{U}_k$ if $r=3p^2$ and $\mathbf{D}_\mathrm{E}=\emptyset$ if $r=0$. The dictionary $\mathbf{D}=[\mathbf{D}_\mathrm{E}\ \mathbf{D}_\mathrm{I}]$ is orthogonal by checking that:

$$\mathbf{D}^\top\mathbf{D}=\begin{bmatrix}\mathbf{D}_e^\top\\ \mathbf{D}_i^\top\end{bmatrix}[\mathbf{D}_e\ \mathbf{D}_i]=\begin{bmatrix}\mathbf{D}_e^\top\mathbf{D}_e & \mathbf{D}_e^\top\mathbf{D}_i\\ \mathbf{D}_i^\top\mathbf{D}_e & \mathbf{D}_i^\top\mathbf{D}_i\end{bmatrix}=\mathbf{I} \tag{6}$$

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 $t=0,1,...,T-1$, we alternatively update $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n,m}$ and $\mathbf{D}$ as follows:

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

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

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

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n,m}^{(t)}=\mathrm{sgn}((\mathbf{D}^{(t)})^\top\overline{\mathbf{y}}_{n,m})\odot\max(|(\mathbf{D}^{(t)})^\top\overline{\mathbf{y}}_{n,m}|-\boldsymbol{\lambda},\mathbf{0}), \tag{8}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{D}_\mathrm{I}^{(t+1)}:&=\arg\min_{\mathbf{D}_\mathrm{I}}\sum_{n=1}^{N}\sum_{m=1}^{M}(\|\overline{\mathbf{y}}_{n,m}-\mathbf{D}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n,m}^{(t)}\|_2^2)\\ &=\arg\min_{\mathbf{D}_\mathrm{I}}\|\mathbf{Y}-\mathbf{D}\mathbf{A}^{(t)}\|_F^2\end{aligned} \tag{9}$$
$$s.t.\quad \mathbf{D}=[\mathbf{D}_\mathrm{E}\ \mathbf{D}_\mathrm{I}],\ \mathbf{D}_\mathrm{I}^\top\mathbf{D}_\mathrm{I}=\mathbf{I}_r,\ \mathbf{D}_\mathrm{E}^\top\mathbf{D}_\mathrm{I}=\mathbf{0},$$

where $\mathbf{A}^{(t)}=[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1,1}^{(t)},...,\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1,M}^{(t)},...,\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{N,1}^{(t)},...,\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{N,M}^{(t)}]$. The sparse coefficient matrix can be written as $\mathbf{A}^{(t)}=[(\mathbf{A}_\mathrm{E}^{(t)})^\top\ (\mathbf{A}_\mathrm{I}^{(t)})^\top]^\top$ where the external part $\mathbf{A}_\mathrm{E}^{(t)}\in\mathbb{R}^{(3p^2-r)\times NM}$ and the internal part $\mathbf{A}_\mathrm{I}^{(t)}\in\mathbb{R}^{r\times NM}$ represent the coding coefficients of $\mathbf{Y}$ over external sub-dictionary $\mathbf{D}_\mathrm{E}$ and internal sub-dictionary $\mathbf{D}_\mathrm{I}$, 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

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

The orthogonality of internal dictionary $\mathbf{D}_i^{(t+1)}$ can be checked by $(\mathbf{D}_i^{(t+1)})^\top(\mathbf{D}_i^{(t+1)})=\mathbf{V}_i\mathbf{U}_i^\top\mathbf{U}_i\mathbf{V}_i^\top=\mathbf{I}_r$. In Figure 4 (c) and (d), we illustrate a denoised image by our proposed method and one internal orthogonal dictionary learned from PGs of the given noisy image.

3.3. The Denoising Algorithm

We evaluate the performance of the proposed framework on denoising real noisy images. The denoising is simultaneously done with the guided internal dictionary learning process. We ignore the index $k\in\{1,...,K\}$ of subspace for notation simplicity. In the denoising stage, for each subspace, the group mean vectors $\{\boldsymbol{\mu}_n\}_{n=1}^N$ of corresponding mean subtracted noisy PGs $\{\overline{\mathbf{Y}}_n\}_{n=1}^N$ are saved for reconstruction. Until now, we obtain the solutions of sparse coefficient vectors $\{\hat{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}_{n,m}^{(T-1)}\}$ in Eqn. (8) for $n=1,...,N;m=1,...,M$ and the orthogonal dictionary $\mathbf{D}_{(T)}=[\mathbf{D}_e\ \mathbf{D}_i^{(T)}]$ in Eqn. (9). Then the m-th latent clean patch $\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{n,m}$ in the n-th PG $\mathbf{Y}_n$ is recovered by

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

Input: Noisy image $\mathbf{y}$, external PG prior GMM model
Output: The denoised image $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$.
Initialization: $\hat{\mathbf{x}}^{(0)} = \mathbf{y}$;
for $Ite = 1 : IteNum$ **do**
1. Extracting internal PGs from $\hat{\mathbf{x}}^{(Ite-1)}$;
   for each PG $\mathbf{Y}_n$ **do**
2. Calculate group mean vector $\boldsymbol{\mu}_n$ and form mean subtracted PG $\overline{\mathbf{Y}}_n$;
3. Subspace selection via Eqn. (3);
   end for
   for the PGs in each Subspace **do**
4. External PG prior Guided Internal Orthogonal Dictionary Learning by solving (4);
5. Recover each patch in all PGs via Eqn. (11);
   end for
6. Aggregate the recovered PGs of all subspaces to form the recovered image $\hat{\mathbf{x}}^{(Ite)}$;
end for

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{n,m} = \mathbf{D}_{(T)}\hat{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}_{n,m} + \boldsymbol{\mu}_n, \tag{11}$$

where $n = 1, ..., N; m = 1, ..., M$. The latent clean image $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ is reconstructed by aggregating all the estimated PGs. Similar to [7], we perform the above denoising procedures for several iterations for better denoising outputs. The proposed denoising algorithm is summarized in Alg. 1.

4. Experiments

In this section, we evaluate the performance of the proposed algorithm on real image denoising. To evaluation the effectiveness of the proposed framework of external prior guided internal prior learning, we compare it with the methods with only external prior or only internal prior (Section 4.3). We also compare the proposed algorithm with other state-of-the-art denoising methods [5, 6, 9, 8, 10, 11, 14, 19, 20, 21] (Section 4.4).

4.1. The Testing Datasets

The comparisons are performed on two standard datasets in which the images were captured under indoor or outdoor lighting conditions by different types of cameras and camera settings. The first dataset provided in [20] includes 20 real noisy images collected under uncontrolled outdoor environment. This dataset does not have "ground truth" images and hence the objective measurements can not be performed. In order to evaluate the compared methods on quantitative measures, we perform experiments on the second dataset provided in [14]. It includes 17 real noisy images and corresponding mean images. The noisy images were collected under controlled indoor environment. Some samples can be found in [14]. For each image, the same scene was shot 500 times under the same camera and camera setting. The mean image of the 500 shots is roughly taken as the "ground truth", with which the PSNR can be computed. Since the 17 images are too large (of size about $7000 \times 5000 \times 3$) and share repetitive contents, the authors in [14] performed comparison on 15 cropped images (of size $512 \times 521 \times 3$). To evaluate the compared methods on more samples, we cropped the 17 large images from [14] into 60 smaller images (of size $500 \times 500 \times 3$) including different contents. Some samples are shown in Figure 5. Note that the noise in our cropped 60 images used in [14] are different from the noise in the 15 images cropped by the authors of [14] since they are taken in different shots.

4.2. Implementation Details

Our proposed method contains two stages, the external prior learning stage and the external prior guided internal learning stage. In the first stage, we set $p = 6$ (so the patch size is $6 \times 6 \times 3$), $M = 10$ (the number of patches in a patch group (PG)), $W = 31$ (so the window size for PG searching is 31×31, and $K = 32$ (the number of Gaussians in Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM)). We learn the external prior via GMM on about 3.6 million PGs extracted from the Kodak PhotoCD Dataset (`http://r0k.us/graphics/kodak/`), which includes 24 high quality color images. In the second stage, we set $r = 54$ (the number of internal atoms in the learned dictionaries), $\lambda = 0.001$ (the sparse regularization parameter), $T = 2$ (the number of iterations for solving problem (4)), and $IteNum = 4$ (the number of iterations for Alg. 1). All experiments are performed under the Matlab2014b environment on a machine with Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-5930K CPU of 3.5GHz and 32GB RAM.

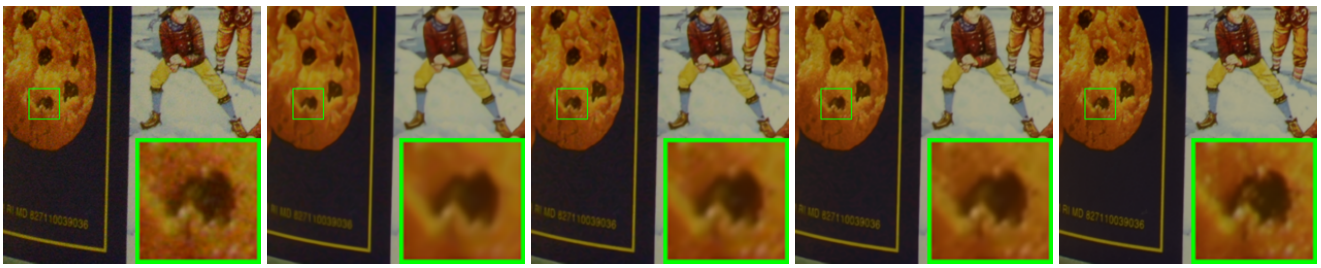
4.3. Comparison among external, internal and external guided internal priors

In this section, we compare our proposed method on real image denoising with external prior based method (denoted as "External") and internal prior based method (denoted as "Internal"). For the "External" method, we utilize the external dictionaries (i.e., $r = 0$ in Eqn. (5)) for denoising. For the given noisy image, we extract the PGs and then do internal subspace selection via Eqn. 3. The denoising is performed via the weighted sparse coding framework proposed in [7]. For the "Internal" method, the overall framework is similar to the method of [3]. We employ the GMM model (also with $K = 32$ Gaussians) to cluster the noisy PGs extracted from given noisy image into multiple subspaces, and for each subspace, we utilize the internal orthogonal dictionary obtained via Eqn. (2) by weighted sparse coding framework in [7]. All parameters of the three methods are tuned to achieve best performance.

We compare the above mentioned methods on the 60

(a) Noisy [14]: 35.89dB (b) External: 39.05dB (c) Internal: 38.75dB (d) Ours: **39.39**dB (e) Mean Image [14]

Figure 3. 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.



(a) Noisy [14]: 34.55dB (b) External: 36.09dB (c) Internal: 37.11dB (d) Ours: **37.39**dB (e) Mean Image [14]

Figure 4. 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.

Figure 5. Some samples cropped from real noisy images of [14].

cropped images (of size $500 \times 500 \times 3$) from [14]. The average PSNR and speed of these methods are listed in Table 1. It can be seen that our proposed method achieves better PSNR results than the methods of "External" and "Internal". The speed of our proposed method is much faster than the "Internal" method while only a little slower than the "External" method. We also compare the visual quality of the denoised images by these methods. From the results listed in Figure 3 and Figure 4, we can see that the "External" method is good at recovering structures (Figure 3) while the "Internal" method is good at recovering internal complex textures (Figure 4). And by utilizing both the external and internal priors, our proposed method can recover well both the structures and textures. Noted that the noisy images in Figures 3 and 4 are cropped from the same image captured by Nikon D600 at ISO $= 3200$ in [14]. Hence, the differences on PSNR and visual quality among these methods only depends on the contents of the cropped images.

4.4. Comparison with Other Denoising Methods

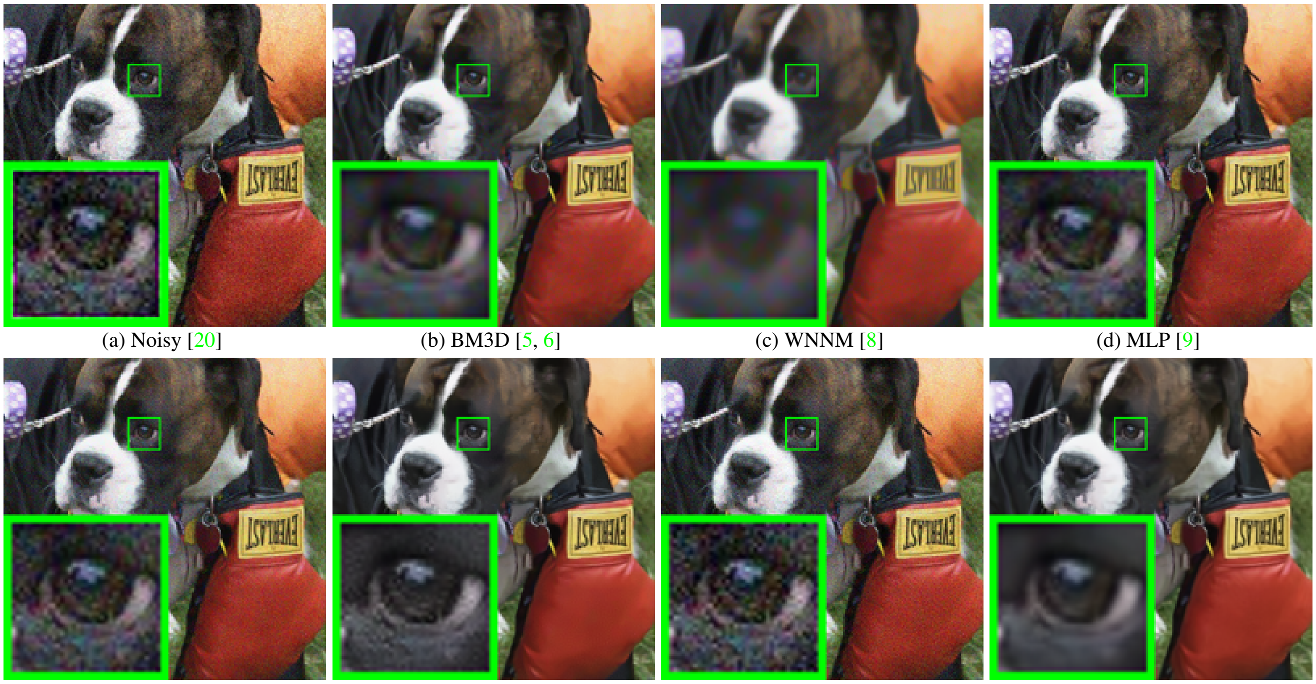
In this section, we compare the proposed method with other state-of-the-art image denoising methods such as BM3D [5], WNNM [8], MLP [9], CSF [10], TRD [11], Noise Clinic (NC) [19], Cross-Channel (CC) [14], and Neat Image (NI) [21]. The methods of BM3D [5], WNNM [8], MLP [9], CSF [10], and TRD [11] are designed for removing Gaussian noise. For BM3D and WNNM, the level σ of Gaussian noise is very important and is estimated by the method [27]. The other parameters are set as default. For the methods of MLP, CSF, and TRD, we employ their default parameters settings. Since these methods are designed for grayscale images, we utilize them to denoise the R, G, B channels separately for color noisy images. The Noise Clinic (NC) [19] is a blind image denoising method which does not need any noise prior. We also compare with Neat Image (NI), a commercial software for image denoising. Due to its excellent performance, Neat Image (NI) is embedded into Photoshop and Corel PaintShop [21]. The comparisons are performed on the real noisy images from [20] and [14].

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	Ours
PSNR	34.51	38.21	38.07	**38.75**
Time	—	**39.57**	667.36	41.89

4.4.1 Comparison on the First Dataset [20]

The real noisy images in the dataset [20] do not have "ground truth" images. On this dataset, we compare the proposed method with the methods of BM3D [5], WNNM [8], MLP [9], TRD [11], Noise Clinic (NC) [19], and Neat



(a) Noisy [20] (b) BM3D [5, 6] (c) WNNM [8] (d) MLP [9]

(e) TRD [11] (f) NC [19] (g) NI [21] (h) Ours

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

Image (NI) [21]. We only compare the visual quality of the denoised images. Figure 6 shows the denoised images of "Dog" by the competing methods. More visual comparisons can be found in the supplementary file. It can be seen that the methods of BM3D, WNNM tend to globally over-smooth the image while locally remain some noise, while the methods of MLP, TRD are likely to remain noise in the whole image. This demonstrates that the methods designed for Gaussian noise are not effective for removing the complex noise in real noisy images. Though Noise Clinic and Neat Image are specifically developed for removing complex noise, they would sometimes fail to recover real noisy images. However, our proposed method recoveries more faithfully the structures and textures (such as the eye area) than the other competing methods.

4.4.2 Comparison on the Second Dataset [14]

The real noisy images in the second dataset [14] have corresponding "ground truth" images. On this dataset, we firstly perform comparison on the 15 cropped images used in [14]. The compared method are BM3D [5], WNNM [8], MLP [9], CSF [10], TRD [11], Noise Clinic (NC) [19], and Cross-Channel (CC) [14]. The PSNR values are listed in Table 2. As we can see, on most (9 out of the 15) images captured by different cameras and camera settings, our proposed method obtains better PSNR values than the other methods. Noted that, though in [14] a specific model is trained for each camera and camera setting, our proposed general method still gains 0.28dB improvements on PNSR over [14]. We also compare the visual quality of the denoised images by the competing methods. Figure 7 shows the denoised images of a scene captured by Canon 5D Mark 3 at ISO $= 3200$ by the competing methods. More visual comparisons can be found in the supplementary file. We can see that BM3D, WNNM, NC, NI, and CC would either remain noise or generate artifacts, while MLP, TRD are likely to over-smooth the image. By combining the external and internal priors, our proposed method preserves edges and textures better than other methods.

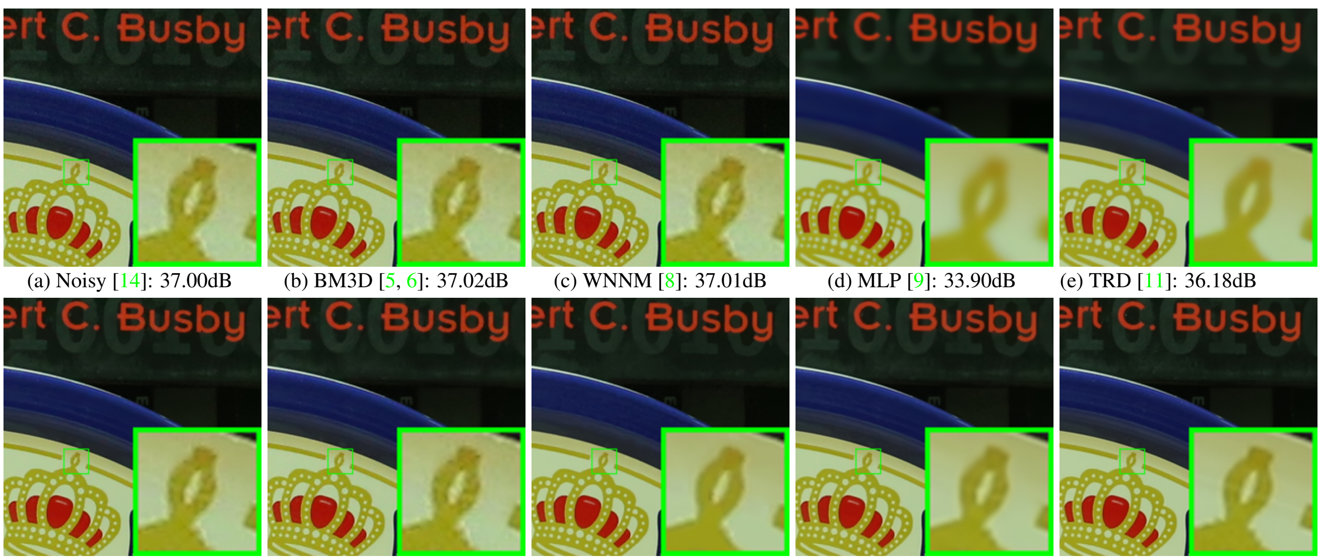
To evaluate the compared methods on more samples, we then perform denoising experiments on the 60 smaller images cropped from the 17 images provided in [14]. The average PSNR results are listed in Table 3 (the code of [14] is not available so that it is not compared). The numbers in red color and blue color are the best and second best results, respectively. It can be seen that our proposed method achieves much better PSNR results than the other methods. The improvement of our method over the second best method (TRD) is 1dB. Due to the spacial limitations, the visual comparisions are provided in the supplementary file.

5. Conclusion and Future Work

Image priors are important for solving image denoising problems. The external priors learned from external clean images are generally effective to most images, while the internal priors learned directly from the noisy image are adap-

Table 2. 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



(a) Noisy [14]: 37.00dB (b) BM3D [5, 6]: 37.02dB (c) WNNM [8]: 37.01dB (d) MLP [9]: 33.90dB (e) TRD [11]: 36.18dB

(f) NC [19]: 38.76dB (g) NI [21]: 37.68dB (h) CC [14]: 38.37dB (i) Ours: **40.50**dB (j) Mean Image [14]

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.

Table 3. Average PSNR(dB) results of different methods on 60 real 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

tive to the given image but would be biased by the complex noise in real noisy images. In this paper, we demonstrates that, once unifying both the priors in external clean images and internal noisy images, we can achieve much better while still efficient performance on real image denoising problem. Specifically, the external patch group (PG) priors learned on natural clean images can be used to guide the subspace selection and orthogonal dictionary learning of internal noisy PGs from given noisy images. The experiments on real image denoising problem have demonstrated the powerful ability of the proposed method. In the future, we will speed up the proposed algorithm and evaluate the proposed method on other computer vision tasks such as image super-resolution.

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