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Abstract

Motivated by the weighted Orthogonal Procrustes Problem, we propose a novel weighted Frobenius norm based weighted sparse coding model for non-Gaussian error modeling. We solve this model in an alternative manner. Updating of each variable has closed-form solutions and the overall model converges to a stationary point. The proposed model is applied in real image denoising problem and extensive experiments demonstrate that the proposed model can much better performance (over 1.0dB improvement on PSNR) than state-of-the-art image denoising methods, including some excellent commercial software. The novel weighted Frobenius norm can perfectly fit the non-Gaussian property of real noise.

1. Introduction

Image denoising is an important problem in computer vision and image processing. It aims to remove the noise from the noisy images to obtain the latent clean image which could be used in other computer vision tasks such as image restoration and segmentation. In real world, the natural images, such as color image and hyperspectral image, often contain multi-channels instead of one (grayscale image). And the multi-channel images often exhibit different noise levels in different channels. For example, real noisy color images often contain different noise levels among the R, G, B channels. This is caused by the color demosaicking during the transformation from raw data to RGB images in the standard in-camera imaging pipeline. Usually, the G chan-

nel contains the least noise levels among the three channels. Hence, in order to deal with each channel more effectively, different weights should be added to different channels.

The non-local self similarity property of images has been extensively employed in image denoising algorithms []. Among these methods, the weighted nuclear norm minimization (WNNM) achieved the state-of-the-art performance in grayscale image denoising with additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN). Though among the most effective methods, how WNNM can be extended to deal with color image denoising and real-world image denoising is still an open problem. In this paper, we proposed a multi-channel weighted nuclear norm minimization model to deal with the color image denoising problem as well as the real noisy image denoising problem.

我们的去噪模型是:

$$\min_{\mathbf{D}, \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{W}} \frac{1}{2} \|(\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{DC})\mathbf{W}\|_F^2 + \lambda \|\mathbf{C}\|_1 \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \mathbf{D}^\top \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{I}. \quad (1)$$

去噪过程如下:

1. 初始化:

我们从原始噪声图得到相似块矩阵 \mathbf{Y} , 我们采用[1]的方法估计彩色带噪声图的噪声水平 σ_0 . 初始化权重矩阵 $\mathbf{W}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{\sigma_0} \mathbf{I}$, 初始化字典 $\mathbf{D}^{(0)} = \mathbf{I}$.

2. 进入内部迭代优化:

对于每一次迭代, 模型都需要反复迭代求解 \mathbf{D}, \mathbf{C} 直到收敛. For $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$:

a. update \mathbf{C}

$$\min_{\mathbf{C}} \frac{1}{2} \|(\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{D}^{(k)}\mathbf{C})\mathbf{W}^{(k)}\|_F^2 + \lambda \|\mathbf{C}\|_1. \quad (2)$$

有闭合解，每一列单独求解：

$$(\hat{\mathbf{c}}_i)^{(k+1)} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{c}_i} \frac{1}{2} \|(\mathbf{y}_i - \mathbf{D}^{(k)} \mathbf{c}_i) \mathbf{W}_{ii}\|_2^2 + \lambda \|\mathbf{c}_i\|_1. \quad (3)$$

闭合解为：

$$(\hat{\mathbf{c}}_i)^{(k+1)} = \text{sgn}(\mathbf{D}^\top \mathbf{y}) \odot \max(|\mathbf{D}^\top \mathbf{y}| - \frac{\lambda}{(\mathbf{W}_{ii})^2}, 0), \quad (4)$$

b. update \mathbf{D}

$$\min_{\mathbf{D}} \frac{1}{2} \|(\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{D} \mathbf{C}^{(k+1)}) \mathbf{W}\|_F^2 \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \mathbf{D}^\top \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{I}. \quad (5)$$

等价于

$$\min_{\mathbf{D}} \|(\mathbf{Y} \mathbf{W}) - \mathbf{D}(\mathbf{C}^{(k+1)} \mathbf{W})\|_F^2 \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \mathbf{D}^\top \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{I}, \quad (6)$$

闭合解为： $\hat{\mathbf{D}}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{V} \mathbf{U}^\top, \mathbf{C} \mathbf{W} (\mathbf{Y} \mathbf{W})^\top = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{V}^\top$.

c. update \mathbf{W} 根据贝叶斯法则，权重矩阵的第*i*项为

$$\mathbf{W}_{ii} = \frac{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \|\mathbf{y}_i - \mathbf{D} \mathbf{c}_i\|_2}{\sigma_{\mathbf{y}_i} \|\mathbf{y}_i - \mathbf{D} \mathbf{c}_i\|_2} \quad (7)$$

3. 外部迭代优化：

更新每个块的噪声水平：

$$\sigma_{\mathbf{y}_i} = \sqrt{\sigma_0^2 - \|\mathbf{y}_i - \mathbf{D} \mathbf{c}_i\|_2^2} \quad (8)$$

然后重复步骤2.

References

- [1] Guangyong Chen, Fengyuan Zhu, and Pheng Ann Heng. An efficient statistical method for image noise level estimation. In *The IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision (ICCV)*, December 2015. 1