We appreciate all the reviewers for their constructive comments.

R1

1. Uniform noise levels for all channels

We add the noise with standard deviation of 25 to the R, G, B channels of the color image from the Kodak PhotoCD dataset, and compare the c

1. Speed

We had added the complexity analysis and comparison on speed to the revised paper. Since the proposed MC-WNNM only need 2 iterations for denoising real color image, it takes about 200 seconds to process a real color image of size 512\*512\*3 and the speed is faster than WNNM (700 seconds) while slower than the other competing methods.

1. Practical importance

The proposed method firstly incorporate the noise variance in different channels of color images and achieves better denoising performance on synthetic and real color image denoising tasks. It bases on and extends the

1. Compare with DnCNN

We have performed the DnCNN method to the 15 cropped images in [18]. The DnCNN can automatically deal with color images and we did not modify its settings or tune the parameters. It achieves averagely 33.86dB at PSNR on the 15 cropped images in [18], which is inferior to the proposed MC-WNNM method (37.71dB). Besides, DnCNN would either remain noise or generate artifacts while the proposed MC-WNNM remove the noise while maintaining the image details.

1. Tune parameters

We tune the tunable parameters to achieve highest PSNR results. The tunable paramters include \rho and \mu for WNNM-3 and MC-WNNM.

1. Add noise level per channel

We had added the estimated noise level of each channel to the real color images.

R2

1. The motivation of using nuclear norm

The low rank prior is widely used in many problems such as system identification, matrix completion, image processing (denoising, compression, background substraction, and inpainting, etc.). In image processing, the key motivation of using low rank prior is that, the rank of the matrix consisted of similar image patches is inherently of lower than the number of patches. Since the rank of a matrix is non-convex, a common trick in optimization to employ the convex envelope of matrix rank, i.e., the nuclear norm relaxation.

1. About Eq. 5

The maximum a-posteriori (MAP) estimation, i.e., Eq. 5, is an important research branch of Bayesian statistics and the fundamental of solutions to many inverse problems such as image restoration (e.g., denoising, super-resolution, deblurring, etc.). The MAP framework holds true and will work in general image restoration tasks.

1. About Eq. 6

As we have mentioned in the paper, we assume that the noise is independent among RGB channels and independently and identically distributed (i.i.d.) in each channel with Gaussian distribution. Hence, we have P(Y|X)=\prod\_{c=r,g,b} P(Y\_{c}|X\_{c}) and Eq. 6 holds true.

R3

Thank you very much for the encouraging comments. We had rephrased the abstract and added to the paper the publicly available address of the code in a revised version.