

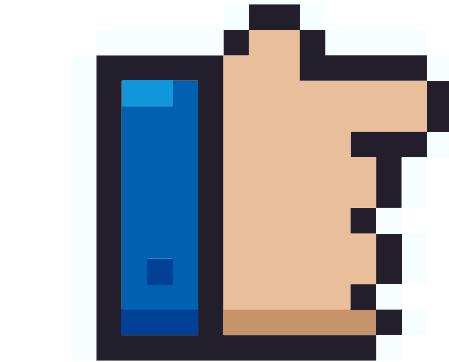
# DualDn: Dual-domain Denoising via Differentiable ISP

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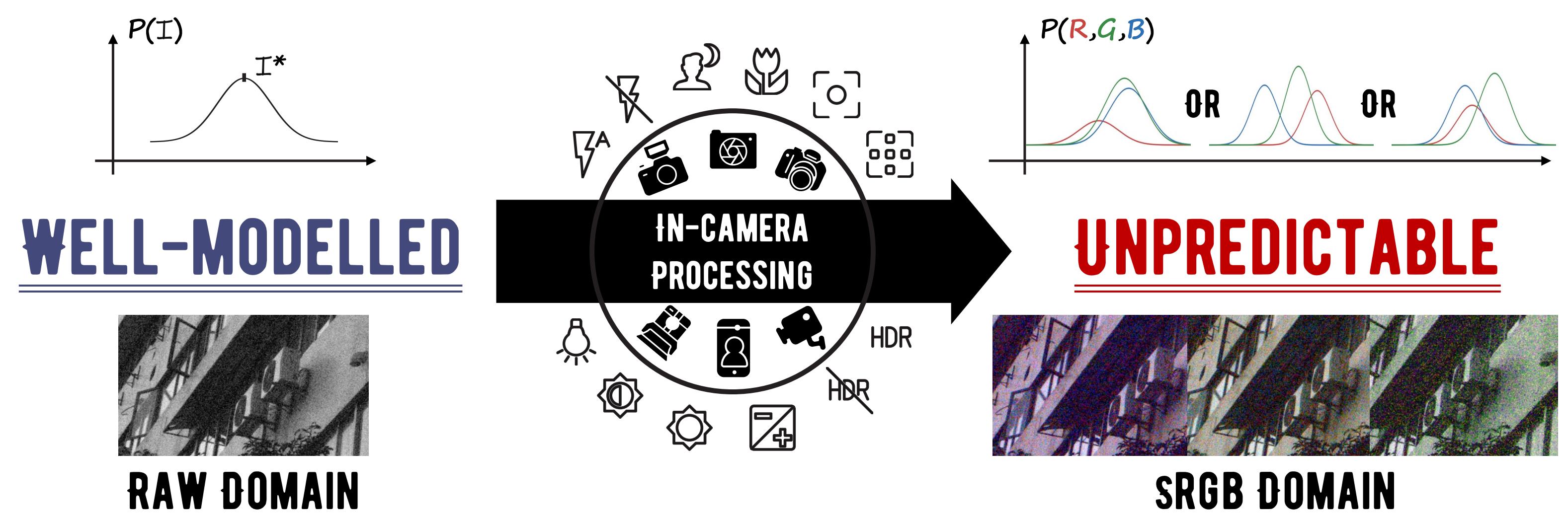
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## 1. NOISE FORMULATION

All digital images contain varying degrees of noise.

- Every pixel ( $\mathbf{I}$ ) in the unprocessed digital image within the raw domain typically follows a Poisson-Gaussian distribution<sup>†</sup>, with ( $\mathbf{I}^*$ ) representing the expected denoised counterpart.
- Due to the camera-specific and user-adjustable nature of the image signal processing (ISP), these variations make noise in ( $\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{G}, \mathbf{B}$ ) values unpredictable within the sRGB domain.



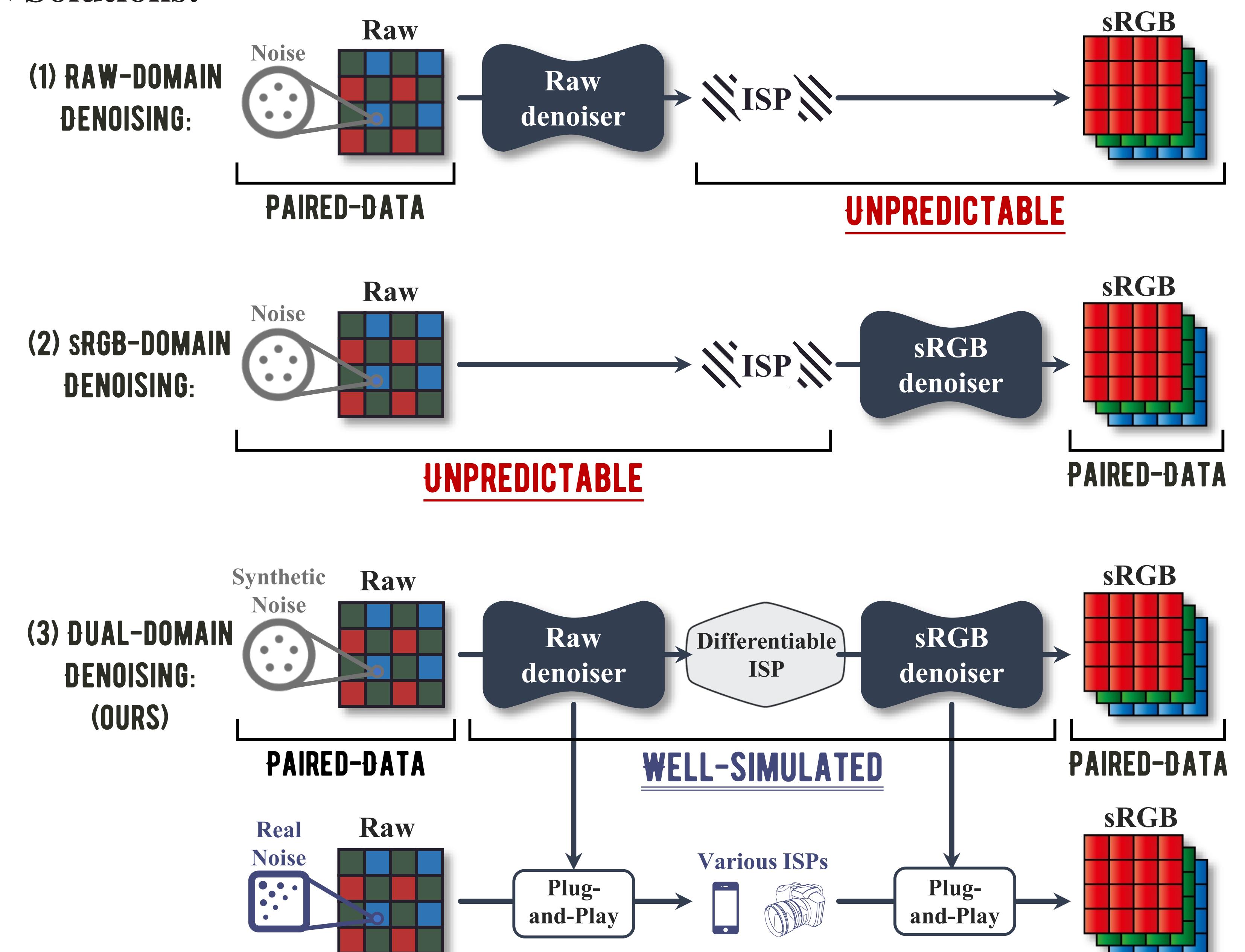
<sup>†</sup> Noise model in the raw domain can vary under specific conditions, such as low-light, but it is still well-studied.

## 2. PRACTICAL DENOISING

▲ Question: How to denoising sRGB images without an exact noise model?

⇒ Generally, noisy-clean image pairs and a denoising neural network. Specifically, the way to properly prepare training data and apply denoisers.

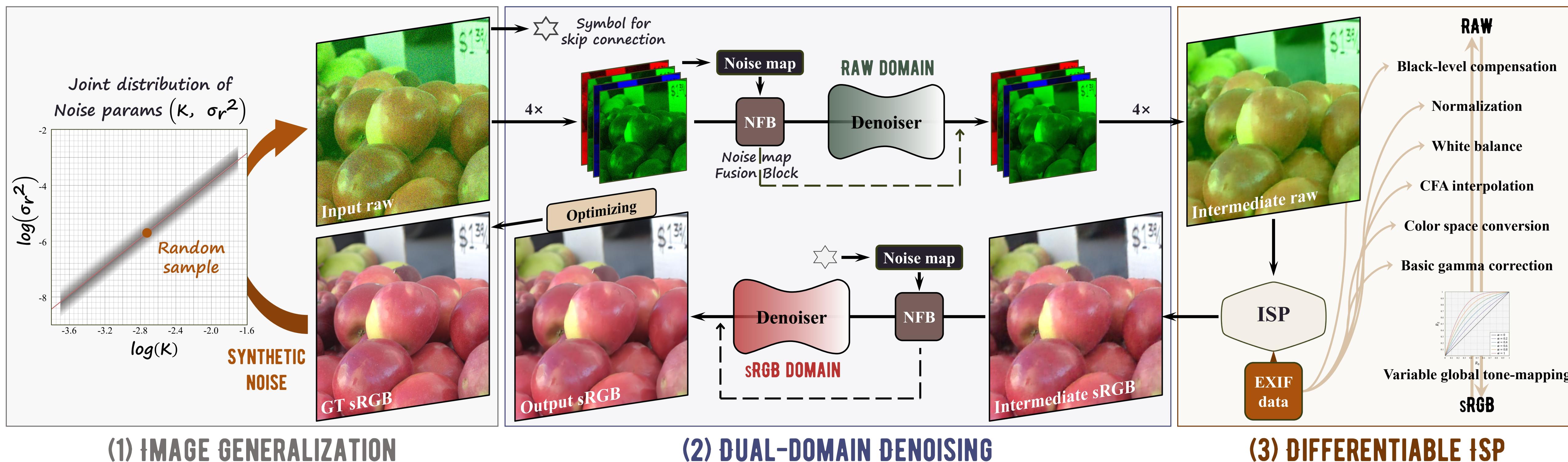
\* Solutions:



⇒ Only (3) can well-simulate noise formation pipeline without unpredictable variables.

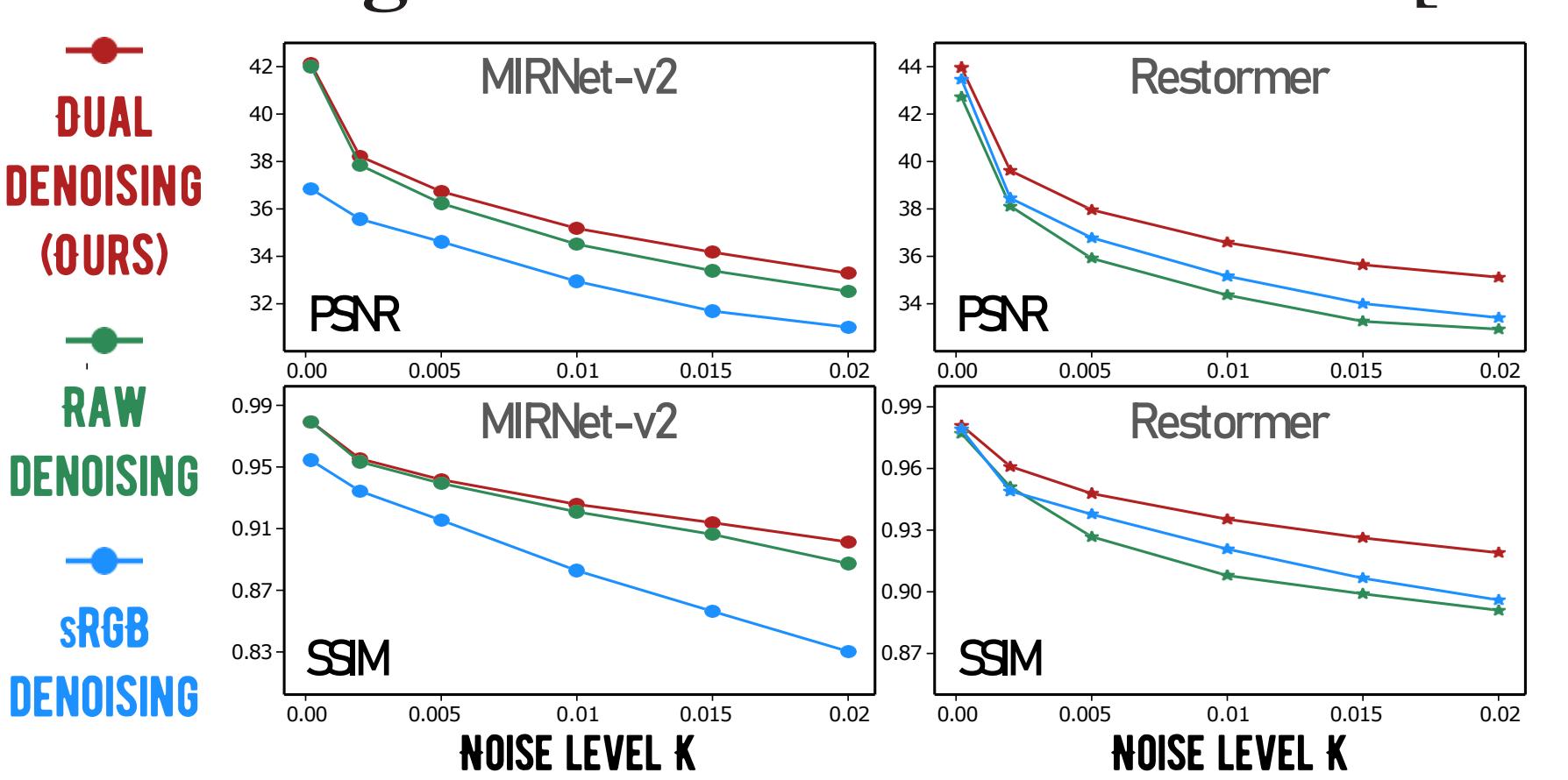
## 3. OUR PIPELINE

**DualDn consists of 3 key components.** (1) Image generalization with various noise, (2) Dual-domain denoising with noise map fusion, (3) Differentiable ISP with corresponding EXIF data and variable ISP parameters.



## 4. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE EXPERIMENTS

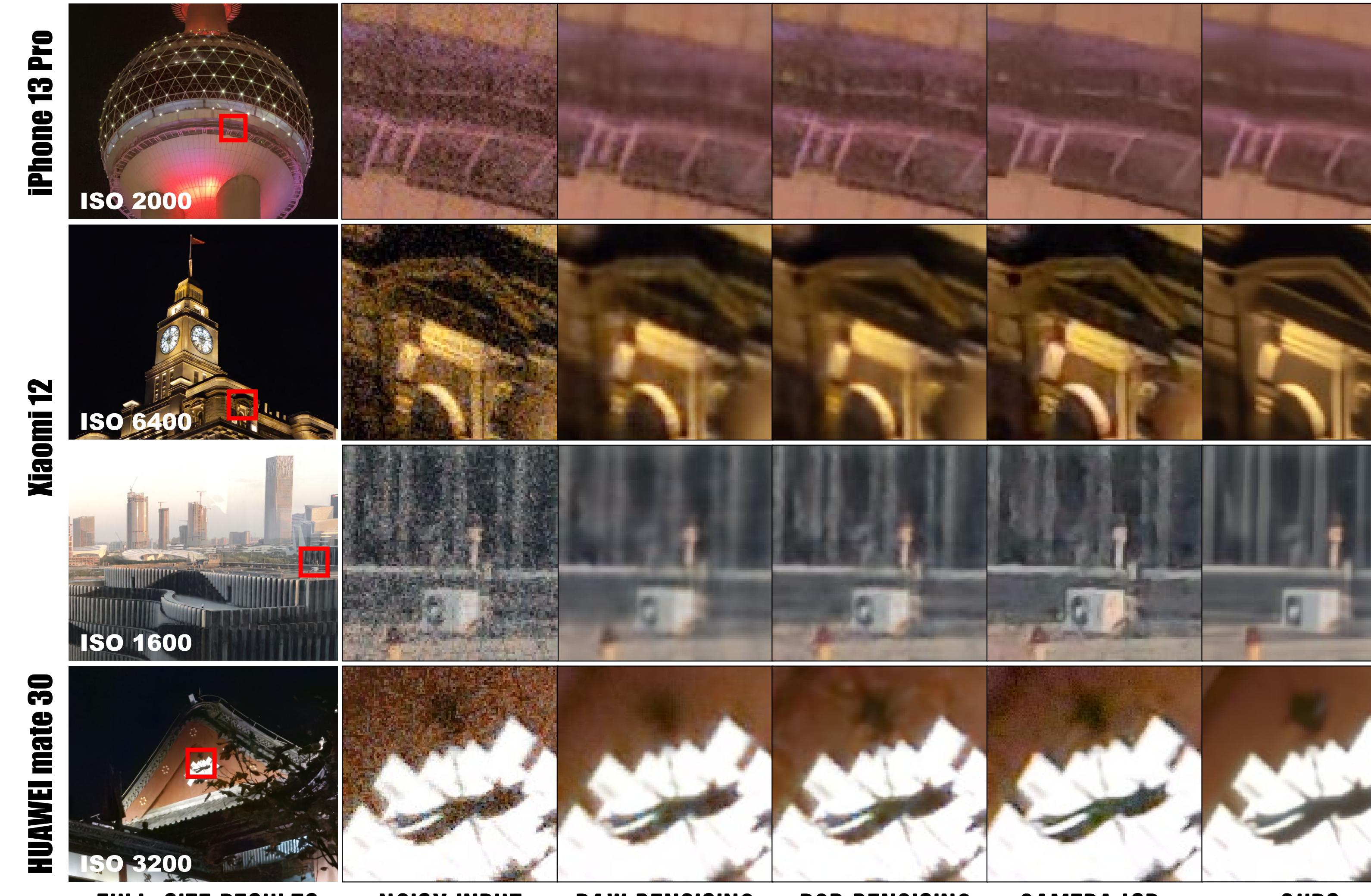
**Denoising Performance** on various [noise level  $K$ ] and [ISP amplification ratio  $\alpha$ ].



Backbone	Amplification ratio:	$\alpha = 0.2$			$\alpha = 0.5$			$\alpha = 0.8$			Params	Runtime
		PSNR↑	SSIM↑	LPIPS↓	PSNR↑	SSIM↑	LPIPS↓	PSNR↑	SSIM↑	LPIPS↓		
SwinIR	Raw denoising	26.96	0.595	0.62	25.84	0.576	0.62	24.82	0.584	0.60	11.50	45
	sRGB denoising	26.32	0.513	0.65	25.41	0.519	0.63	23.95	0.500	0.64	11.50	212
	Dual denoising (Ours)	<b>28.95</b>	<b>0.709</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>27.89</b>	<b>0.694</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>26.53</b>	<b>0.664</b>	<b>0.50</b>	11.79	121
MIRNet-v2	Raw denoising	31.47	0.865	<b>0.26</b>	30.03	0.838	<b>0.27</b>	28.80	0.817	<b>0.27</b>	37.48	47
	sRGB denoising	30.20	0.806	0.48	28.88	0.777	0.49	27.60	0.754	0.48	37.48	55
	Dual denoising (Ours)	<b>32.35</b>	<b>0.883</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>31.05</b>	<b>0.862</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>29.93</b>	<b>0.845</b>	0.28	38.97	54
Restormer	Raw denoising	32.08	0.873	0.23	30.65	0.850	0.24	29.44	0.831	0.25	46.23	65
	sRGB denoising	33.01	0.889	<b>0.20</b>	31.84	0.870	<b>0.20</b>	30.59	0.845	<b>0.20</b>	46.23	90
	Dual denoising (Ours)	<b>33.98</b>	<b>0.906</b>	0.22	<b>32.64</b>	<b>0.888</b>	0.23	<b>31.48</b>	<b>0.872</b>	0.23	53.05	71

**Generalization ability** under [unseen ISPs] and [in-the-wild scenes].

- DualDn can outperform built-in camera ISPs without training on any images from those cameras.



**Ablation study** of individual modules.

- Raw and sRGB denoiser have distinct functions, handling noise and ISP variations separately.
  - Noise map mechanism in DualDn reduces the differences in the error maps of the denoising results.
  - Quantitative contributions of different modules.
- | Skip connection | Raw noise map | sRGB noise map | Supervision   | PSNR         | SSIM         |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| ✓               | ✓             | ✓              | $\lambda = 1$ | 34.54        | 0.914        |
| ✓               | ✓             | ✓              | $\lambda = 1$ | 34.79        | 0.917        |
| ✓               | ✓             | ✓              | $\lambda = 1$ | 34.84        | 0.918        |
| ✓               | ✓             | ✓              | $\lambda = 1$ | 34.88        | 0.918        |
| ✓               | ✓             | ✓              | $\lambda = 0$ | 34.74        | 0.916        |
| ✓               | ✓             | ✓              | $\lambda = 1$ | <b>34.92</b> | <b>0.919</b> |