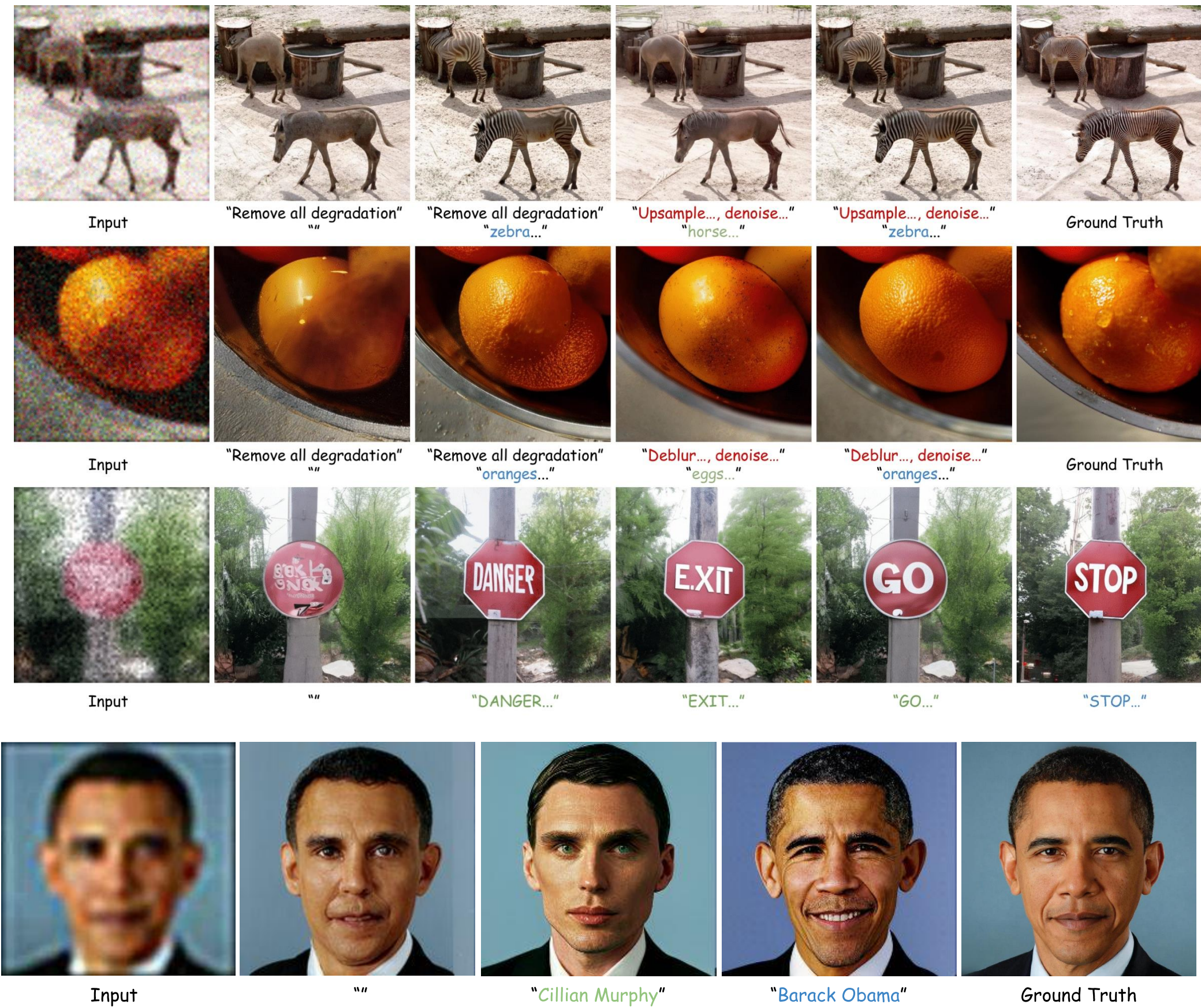


Goal and Motivation



Other degradations

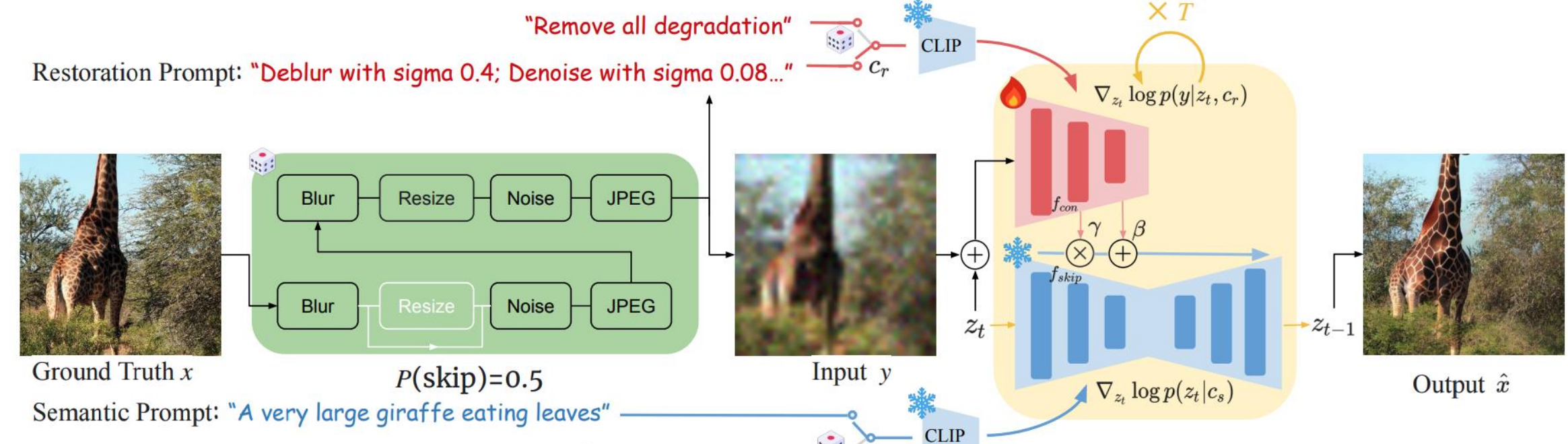


Major Contributions

- We introduce the first unified text-driven image restoration model that **supports both semantic prompts** and **restoration instructions**. Our experiments demonstrate that incorporating semantic prompts and restoration instructions significantly enhances the restoration quality.
- Our proposed approach provides a mechanism for users to adjust the **category** and **strength** of the restoration effect based on their subjective preferences.
- We demonstrate that text can serve as **universal guidance control** for low-level image restoration, eliminating the need for task-specific model design.

Framework

Parameterized			Real-ESRGAN		
Degradation Process	$p(\text{choose})$	Restoration Prompt	Degradation Process	$p(\text{choose})$	Restoration Prompt
Gaussian Blur	0.5	Deblur with $\{\text{sigma} \in [0.2, 3.0]\}$ or Deblur	Blur	1.0	
Downsample	0.5	Upsample to $\{\text{resizing factor} \in [1.0, 7.0]\}$ or Upsample	Resize	1.0	
Gaussian Noise	0.5	Denoise with $\{\text{sigma} \in [0.0, 0.12]\}$ or Denoise	Noise	1.0	Remove all degradation
JPEG	0.5	Dejpeg with quality $\{\text{quality factor} \in [30, 92]\}$ or Dejpeg	JPEG	1.0	



In the training phase, we synthesize a degraded version y , of a clean image x . Our degradation synthesis pipeline also creates a restoration prompt c_r , which contains numeric parameters that reflect the intensity of the degradation introduced.

During test time, the users can employ the SPIRE framework as either a blind restoration model with restoration prompt "Remove all degradation" and empty semantic prompt \emptyset , or manually adjust the restoration c_r and semantic prompts c_s to obtain what they want.

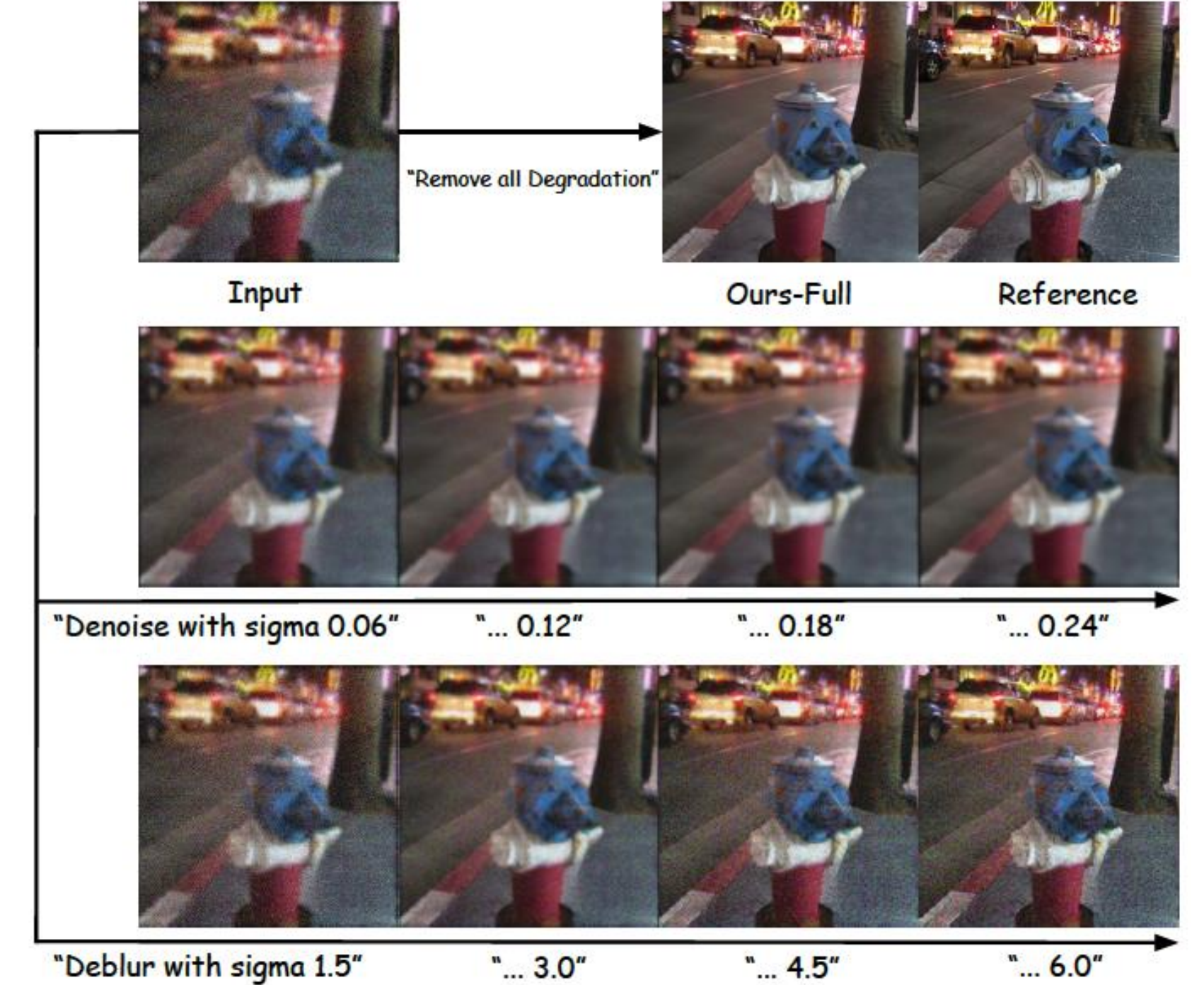
Quantitative Comparison

Method	Prompts		Parameterized Degradation with synthesized c_r					Real-ESRGAN Degradation without c_r						
	Sem	Res	FID \downarrow	LPIPS \downarrow	PSNR \uparrow	SSIM \uparrow	CLIP-I \uparrow	CLIP-T \uparrow	FID \downarrow	LPIPS \downarrow	PSNR \uparrow	SSIM \uparrow	CLIP-I \uparrow	CLIP-T \uparrow
SwinIR [30]	✗	✗	43.22	0.423	24.40	0.717	0.856	0.285	48.37	0.449	23.45	0.699	0.842	0.284
StableSR [67]	✗	✗	20.55	0.313	21.03	0.613	0.886	0.298	25.75	0.364	20.42	0.581	0.864	0.298
DiffBIR [34]	✗	✗	17.26	0.302	22.16	0.604	0.912	0.297	19.17	0.330	21.48	0.587	0.898	0.298
ControlNet-SR [84]	✗	✗	13.65	0.222	23.75	0.669	0.938	0.300	16.99	0.269	22.95	0.628	0.924	0.299
Ours w/o text	✗	✗	12.70	0.221	23.84	0.671	0.939	0.299	16.25	0.262	23.15	0.636	0.929	0.300
DiffBIR [34] + SDEdit [37]	✓	✗	19.36	0.362	19.39	0.527	0.891	0.305	17.51	0.375	19.15	0.521	0.887	0.308
DiffBIR [34] + CLIP [46]	✓	✓	18.46	0.365	20.50	0.526	0.896	0.308	20.31	0.374	20.45	0.539	0.885	0.307
ControlNet-SR + CLIP [46]	✓	✗	13.00	0.241	23.18	0.648	0.937	0.307	15.16	0.286	22.45	0.610	0.926	0.308
Ours	✓	✓	11.34	0.219	23.61	0.665	0.943	0.306	14.42	0.262	23.14	0.633	0.935	0.308

Qualitative Comparison



Restoration Prompting



Prompt space walking visualization for the restoration prompt. Given the same degraded input (upper left) and empty semantic prompt \emptyset , our method can decouple the restoration direction and strength via only prompting the quantitative number in natural language.

Result on Real-world Data with Synthetic Caption

