

# **Image Super Resolution using Generative Adversarial Networks**

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# Introduction

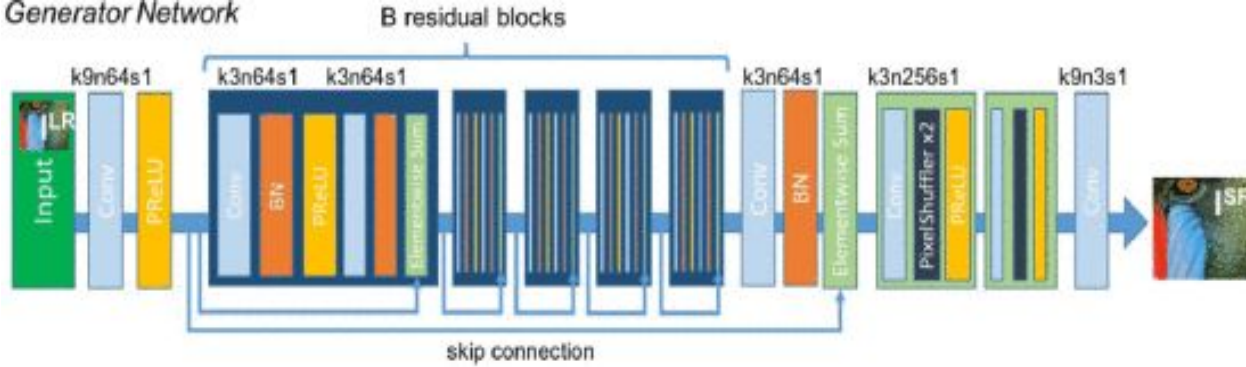
- The aim of this work is to use deep learning techniques to improve the resolution of images used for semantic segmentation tasks.
- CNN (Convolutional neural network) based models outperform previously developed models and are a good choice for this work as well.
- Recently GAN based models have been proposed for this task and make use of conventional RMSE reconstruction error and adversarial loss.
- GAN's make use of a discriminator and Generator approach to construct high resolution images from low resolution images. This work makes use of residual networks , GAN's and transfer learning approaches to upsample images of high resolution from low resolution images.

# Approach

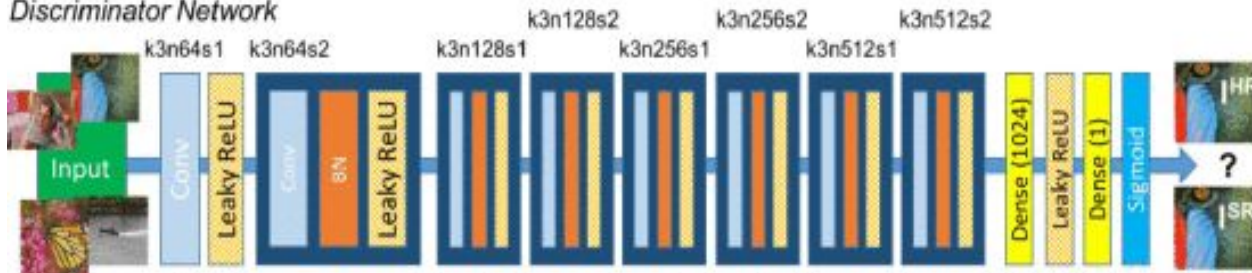
- Make use of GAN'S , A generator architecture generates takes a low resolution image and up samples it into high resolution image.
- The discriminator predicts which of the two high resolution images is fake and real.
- The adversarial loss , of the discriminator is back propagated to the generator along mean square loss.
- The two models teach each other as a min-max game and the generator can be used to upsample images further on.

# Model

Generator Network



Discriminator Network



# Experiments and Results

- **Metrics**

$$\text{PSNR} = 20 * \log_{10}(255) - 10 * \log_{10}(\text{MSE})$$

- **Model Training**

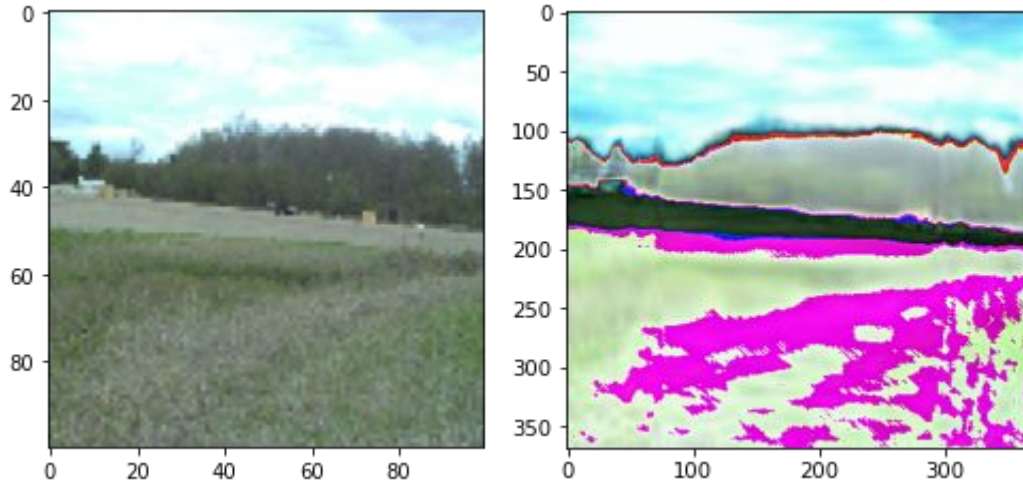
Trained on NVIDIA GEFORCE RTX 3060

17,779 Rellis-3D images used for training

Tested on RUGD dataset

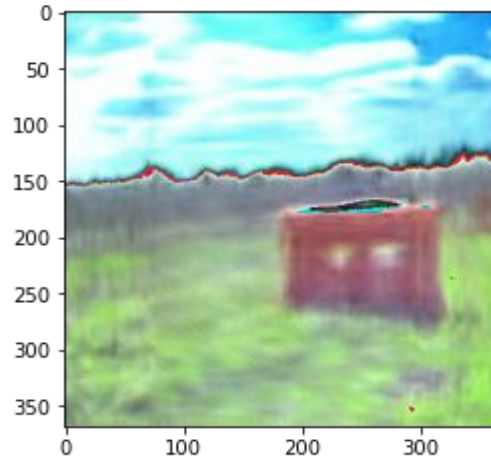
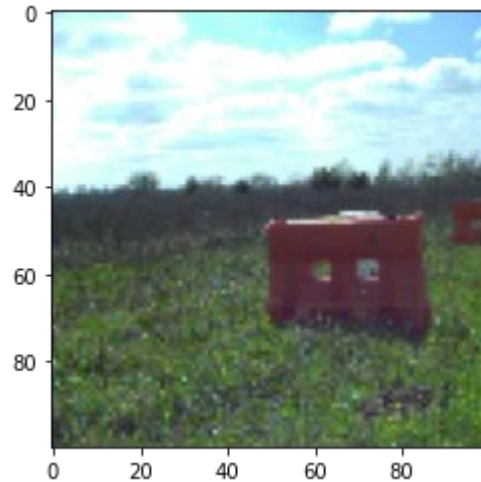
# Model Performance

- SResNet model for model prediction with an PSNR score of **25.04** and final loss at **0.054** during training.



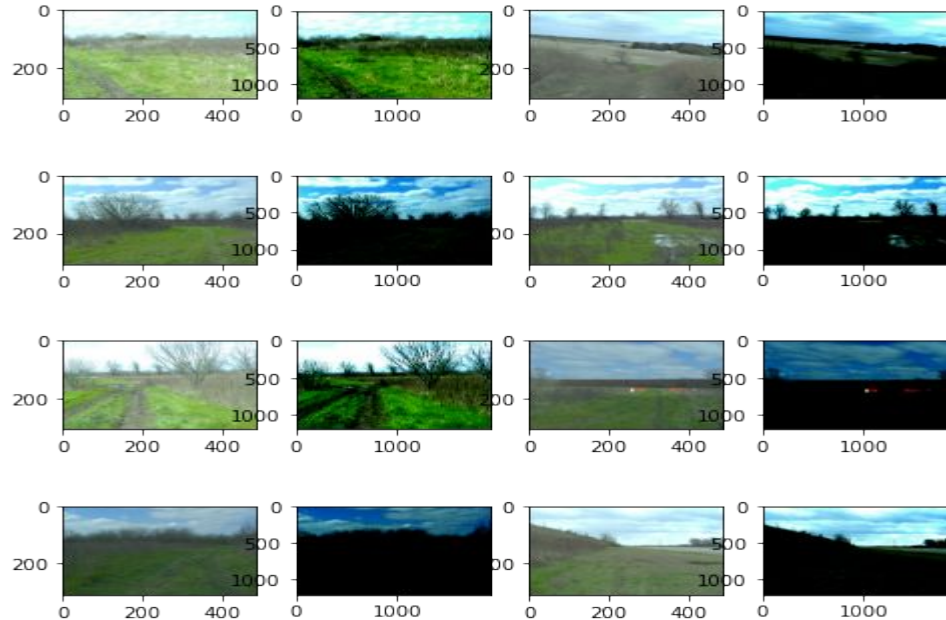
# Model Performance

- SR GAN without the adversarial loss
- On the 100\*100 low resolution images dataset the model performed with PSNR of **28.98** , with final loss at **0.00877**.The below image shows the results of the model.



# Model Performance

- This approach makes use of **SRGAN model** with adversarial loss





# Model Performance

- Transfer learning approach trained on the Rellis-3D dataset yielded images with loss 0.00012 with PSNR value of 35.5.



# Conclusion

- Although we achieve considerable results using GAN'S , training and fine tuning of such models is a difficult task and divergence of such models makes them difficult to use.
- The predictions of the SRGAN can later be used to have a single unified dataset of images of both RUGD and RELLIS-3D image dataset for image segmentation tasks.

# References

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2. Christian Ledig, Lucas Theis, Ferenc Huszár, Jose Caballero, Andrew Cunningham, Alejandro Acosta, Andrew Aitken, Alykhan Tejani, Johannes Totz, Zehan Wang, and Wenzhe Shi. Photo-realistic single image super-resolution using a generative adversarial network.
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5. J. Bruna, P. Sprechmann, and Y. LeCun. Super-resolution with deep convolutional sufficient statistics. CoRR, abs/1511.05666, 2015.