Super-Resolution with GANs

Nathanael Bosch
nathanael.bosch@tum.de

Thomas Grassinger
thomas.grassinger@tum.de

Jonas Kipfstuhl
jonas.kipfstuhl@tum.de

Pierre Springer
pierre.springer@tum.de

1. Introduction

We call super-resolution (SR) the task of estimating a high-resolution (HR) image from its low-resolution (LR) counterpart. Recent work with optmizition-based methods largely focuses on minimizing the mean squared reconstruction error. This results in high peak signal–to–noise ratios, but they often have problems with modelling high–frequency details. The results are often too smooth. In our work we tried to tackle this problem using generative adversarial networks (GANs).

2. GANs

GANs consist of two different networks, a Generator Network and a Discriminator Network. The concept behind this is that the generative network estimates a super-resolved image from its LR version with the goal to become highly similar to real images that the discriminator network fails to distiguish.

Therefore we optimize the discriminator network D_{Θ_D} in an alternating manner along with the generative network G_{Θ_G} to solve the adversarial min-max problem:
G_{Θ_G} to solve adversarial min-max problem:

$$\begin{aligned} min_{\Theta_G} max_{\Theta_G} \mathbb{E}_{I^{HR} \backsim p_{\text{train}}(I^{HR})}[\log D_{\Theta_D}(I^{HR})] \\ + \mathbb{E}_{I^{HR} \backsim p_G(I^{LR})}[\log(1 - G_{\Theta_G}(I^{LR}))] \end{aligned}$$

The perceputal loss l^{SR} we defined as weighted sum of a content loss and an discriminative loss component:

$$l^{SR} = \alpha l^{SR}_{MSE} + \beta l^{SR}_{VGG16_19/i.j} + \gamma l^{SR}_{D}$$

More precisely, the content loss components are defined as follows:

$$l^{SR}_{MSE} = \frac{1}{r^2 WH} \sum_{x=1}^{rW} \sum_{y=1}^{rH} (I^{HR}_{x,y} - G_{\theta_G}(I^{LR})_{x,y})^2$$

$$l^{SR}_{VGG1619/i,j} = \frac{1}{W_{i,j} H_{i,j}} \sum_{x=1}^{W_{i,j}} \sum_{y=1}^{H_{i,j}} (\Phi_{i,j}(I^{HR})_{x,y} - \Phi_{i,j}(G_{\Theta_G}(I^{LR}))^2_{x,y}$$

with downsampling factor r and W, H defining the tensor size. Finally the discriminative loss is defined as follows

$$l^{SR}_{D} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} -\log D_{\Theta_D}(G_{\Theta_G}(I^{LR}))$$

3. Setup

3.1. Dataset

For training we used the PASCAL VOC Dataset[3] with more than 10,000 images as well as the NITRE Dataset[1] with 800 images.

3.2. Networks

We used pretrained VGG networks in different configurations. The best results were obtained when we used a VGG1619 network. We also considered a VGG16 network. Although faster at training it did not yield results of equal quality.

4. Results

5. Conclusion

References

[1] E. Agustsson and R. Timofte. Ntire 2017 challenge on single image super-resolution: Dataset and study. In The IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR) Workshops, July 2017. 1

[2] A. Creswell, T. White, V. Dumoulin, K. Arulkumaran, B. Sengupta, and A. A. Bharath. Generative adversarial networks: An overview. October 2017.

[3] M. Everingham, L. Van Gool, C. K. I. Williams, J. Winn, and A. Zisserman. The PASCAL Visual Object Classes Challenge 2012 (VOC2012) Results. http://www.pascal-network.org/challenges/VOC/voc2012/workshop/index.html. 1

[4] I. J. Goodfellow, J. Pouget-Abadie, M. Mirza, B. Xu, D. Warde-Farley, S. Ozair, A. Courville, and Y. Bengio. Generative adversarial networks. June 2014.

[5] R. Jia Deng, R. Wei Dong, R. Socher, R. Li-Jia Li, R. Kai Li, and R. Li Fei-Fei. Imagenet: A large-scale hierarchical image database. pages 248–255. IEEE, June 2009.

[6] T. Kim, M. Cha, H. Kim, J. K. Lee, and J. Kim. Learning to discover cross-domain relations with generative adversarial networks. March 2017.

[7] C. Ledig, L. Theis, F. Huszar, J. Caballero, A. Cunningham, A. Acosta, A. Aitken, A. Tejani, J. Totz, Z. Wang, and W. Shi. Photo-realistic single image super-resolution using a generative adversarial network. September 2016.

[8] Y. Li, L. Song, X. Wu, R. He, and T. Tan. Anti-makeup: Learning a bi-level adversarial network for makeup-invariant face verification. September 2017.

[9] K. Simonyan and A. Zisserman. Very deep convolutional networks for large-scale image recognition. September 2014.

[10] J.-Y. Zhu, P. Krähenbühl, E. Shechtman, and A. A. Efros. Generative visual manipulation on the natural image manifold. September 2016.