

### NM391 The Ones n Zeros



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TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH, SOCIAL INNOVATION & PARTNERSHIPS



# SMART INDIA HACKATHON 2020 Finale

**Organization Name**: Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO)

Problem Statement: Reconstruction of missing data in

Satellite Imagery

PS Number: NM391

**Team Name**: The Ones n Zeros

Team Leader Name: Vignesh Charan Raman

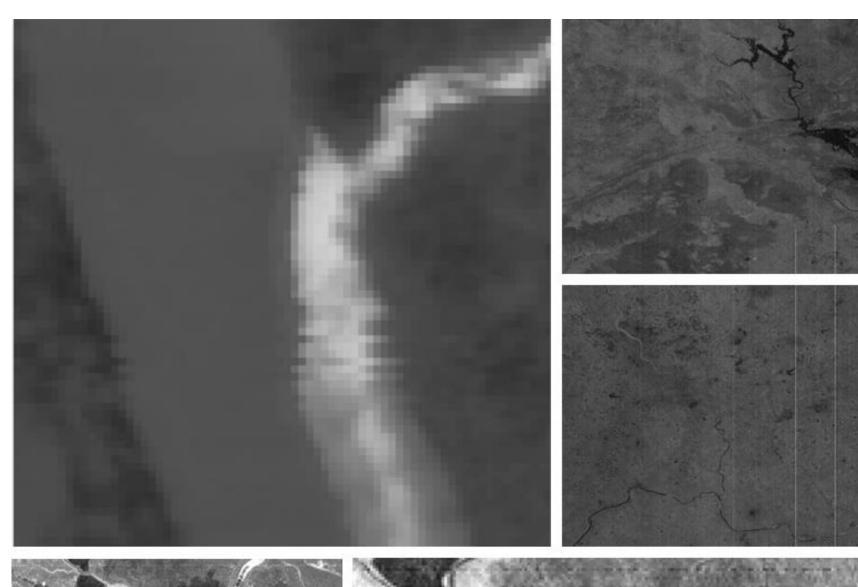
College code: 1-3713389121

### Problem

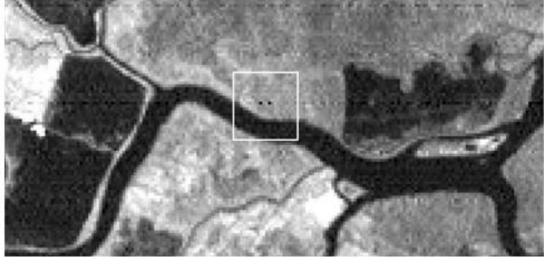
# NM391-ISRO Reconstruction of missing data in Satellite Imagery

Short Wave Infra-Red(SWIR) detectors used in satellite imaging cameras suffer from dropouts in pixel and line direction in raw data. Develop software to reconstruct missing parts of a satellite image so that observers are unable to identify regions that have undergone reconstruction

### TYPES OF ERRORS

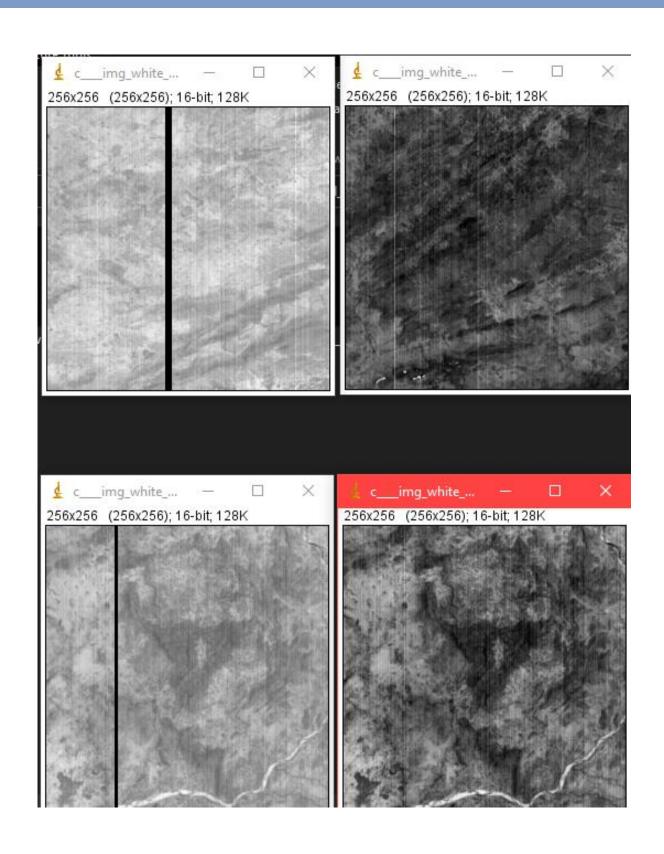






- Random bad pixels (shot noise).
- Line-start/stop problems.
- Line or column dropouts.
- Partial line or column drop-outs.
- Line or column striping

# Proposed Solution



The method we intend to implement relies on the algorithm namely DC-GANs to Reconstruct missing parts of images effectively.

The Training Dataset provided to the Algorithm learns the correlation between the pixels of the image. The nearby pixels are analysed (spatial analysis) and the correlation is applied to fill the incomplete data and the most homologous result which is the final reconstructed image is given as an output.

Since the proposed algorithm uses pristine analysis, the reconstructed Image promises high accuracy with almost no room for error.

```
x = gen conv(x, cnum, 5, 1, name='conv1')
x = gen_conv(x, 2*cnum, 3, 2, name='conv2_downsample')
x = gen conv(x, 2*cnum, 3, 1, name='conv3')
x = gen conv(x, 4*cnum, 3, 2, name='conv4 downsample')
x = gen_{conv}(x, 4*cnum, 3, 1, name='conv5')
x = gen\_conv(x, 4*cnum, 3, 1, name='conv6')
mask_s = resize_mask_like(mask, x)
x = gen_conv(x, 4*cnum, 3, rate=2, name='conv7_atrous')
x = gen conv(x, 4*cnum, 3, rate=4, name='conv8 atrous')
x = gen_conv(x, 4*cnum, 3, rate=8, name='conv9_atrous')
x = gen conv(x, 4*cnum, 3, rate=16, name='conv10 atrous')
x = gen conv(x, 4*cnum, 3, 1, name='conv11')
x = gen_{conv}(x, 4*cnum, 3, 1, name='conv12')
x = gen_deconv(x, 2*cnum, name='conv13_upsample')
x = gen conv(x, 2*cnum, 3, 1, name='conv14')
x = gen_deconv(x, cnum, name='conv15_upsample')
x = gen_{conv}(x, cnum//2, 3, 1, name='conv16')
x = gen_conv(x, 3, 3, 1, activation=None, name='conv17')
x = tf.nn.tanh(x)
x_stage1 = x
```

### Generator Stage 1

Normal Feed forward NN
With dialated Convolutional
Layers (used for expanding
the kernels to extract the
features nearby the
reconstructing regions)

```
x = x*mask + xin[:, :, :, 0:3]*(1.-mask)
x.set_shape(xin[:, :, :, 0:3].get_shape().as_list())
xnow = x
x = gen_conv(xnow, cnum, 5, 1, name='xconv1')
x = gen_conv(x, cnum, 3, 2, name='xconv2_downsample')
x = gen_{conv}(x, 2*cnum, 3, 1, name='xconv3')
x = gen conv(x, 2*cnum, 3, 2, name='xconv4 downsample')
x = gen\_conv(x, 4*cnum, 3, 1, name='xconv5')
x = gen_{conv}(x, 4*cnum, 3, 1, name='xconv6')
x = gen_conv(x, 4*cnum, 3, rate=2, name='xconv7_atrous')
x = gen_conv(x, 4*cnum, 3, rate=4, name='xconv8_atrous')
x = gen_conv(x, 4*cnum, 3, rate=8, name='xconv9_atrous')
x = gen_conv(x, 4*cnum, 3, rate=16, name='xconv10_atrous')
```

### Generator Stage 2

#### Attention Branch

Contextual Attention or making the algorithm context aware.
The features extracted from dialation layer are used here for making the algorithm analyze the

regions.

```
x = gen_conv(xnow, cnum, 5, 1, name='pmconv1')
x = gen_conv(x, cnum, 3, 2, name='pmconv2_downsample')
x = gen_{conv}(x, 2*cnum, 3, 1, name='pmconv3')
x = gen_conv(x, 4*cnum, 3, 2, name='pmconv4_downsample')
x = gen\_conv(x, 4*cnum, 3, 1, name='pmconv5')
x = gen_{conv}(x, 4*cnum, 3, 1, name='pmconv6',
                    activation=tf.nn.relu)
x, offset_flow = contextual_attention(x, x, mask_s, 3, 1, rate=2)
x = gen_{conv}(x, 4*cnum, 3, 1, name='pmconv9')
x = gen_{conv}(x, 4*cnum, 3, 1, name='pmconv10')
pm = x
x = tf.concat([x_hallu, pm], axis=3)
x = gen_{conv}(x, 4*cnum, 3, 1, name='allconv11')
x = gen_conv(x, 4*cnum, 3, 1, name='allconv12')
x = gen_deconv(x, 2*cnum, name='allconv13_upsample')
x = gen_{conv}(x, 2*cnum, 3, 1, name='allconv14')
x = gen_deconv(x, cnum, name='allconv15_upsample')
x = gen_{conv}(x, cnum//2, 3, 1, name='allconv16')
x = gen_conv(x, 3, 3, 1, activation=None, name='allconv17')
x = tf.nn.tanh(x)
x \text{ stage2} = x
```

### Generator Stage 2

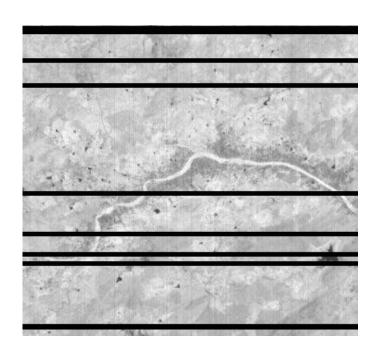
All Layers are aggregated and fed into single decoder for obtaining the output. deconvolution to reconstruct the generated patches with contextual patches.

```
x = dis_conv(x, cnum, name='conv1', training=training)
x = dis_conv(x, cnum*2, name='conv2', training=training)
x = dis_conv(x, cnum*4, name='conv3', training=training)
x = dis_conv(x, cnum*4, name='conv4', training=training)
x = dis_conv(x, cnum*4, name='conv5', training=training)
x = dis_conv(x, cnum*4, name='conv6', training=training)
x = flatten(x, name='flatten')
```

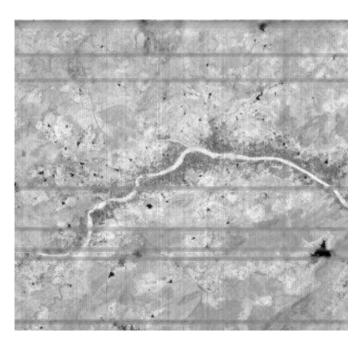
#### Discriminator

A Normal Discriminator is attached to the 2 staged Generator

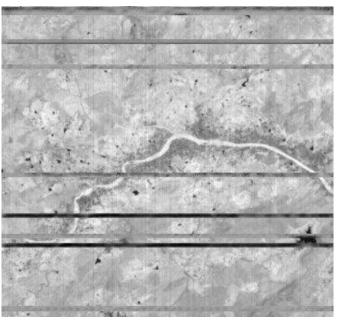
# Output



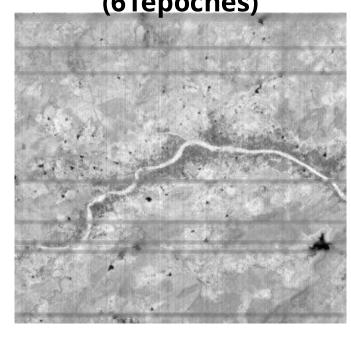
Input



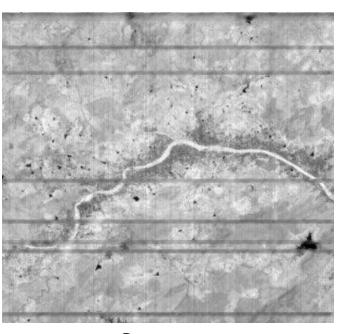
New Gans (201epoches)



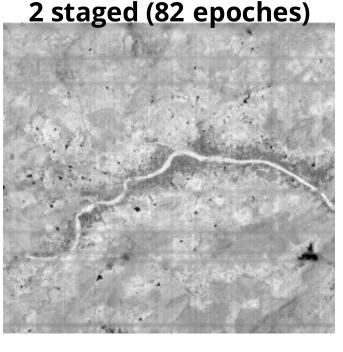
Output from Gans 1st generation (61epoches)



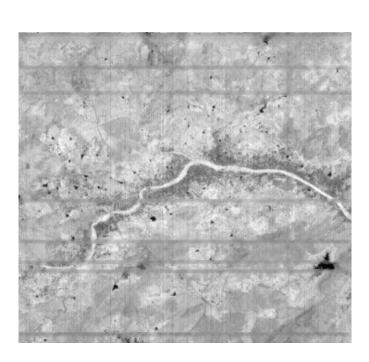
New Gans (237epoches)



Output from New Gans model 2 staged (82 epoches)



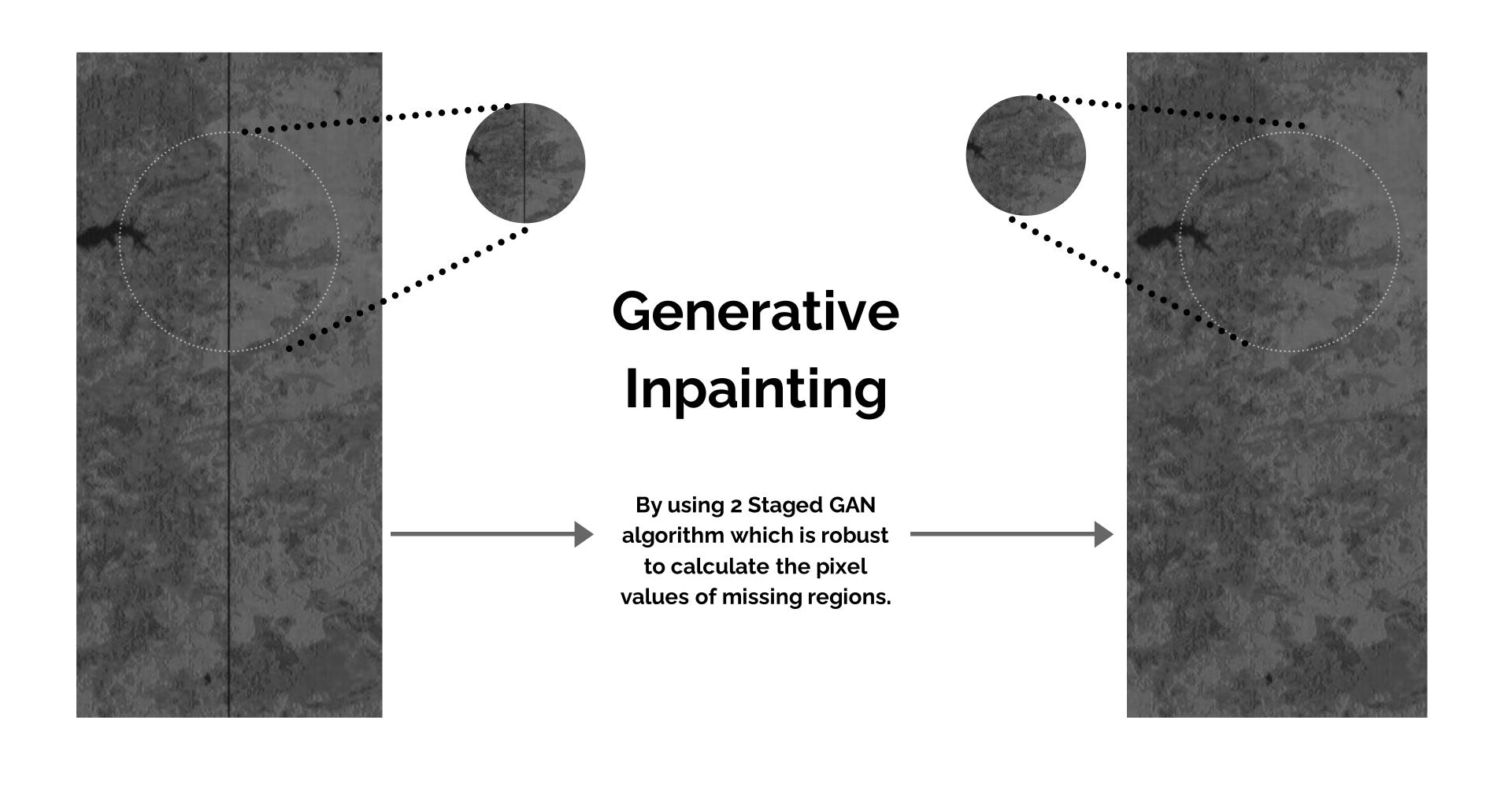
New Gans (359 epoches)



New Gans (118 epoches)



Original Ground Truth Image



### Results

### Similarity Index - SSIM values:

- 1. Original vs input: **0.9314753871768957**
- 2. Original vs New Gans algo with new training data (359 epoches):
- 0.9996847497074818
- 3. Original vs New Gans algo with new training data (82 epoches):
- 0.9986725530035611
- 4. Original vs Old Gans algo with old training data: 0.9942820439040533
- 5. Original vs OpenCV reconstructed output: 0.9963796319465636

### Citations

**Title**= Free-Form Image Inpainting with Gated Convolution

author=Yu, Jiahui and Lin, Zhe and Yang, Jimei and Shen, Xiaohui and Lu, Xin and Huang, Thomas S

journal=arXiv preprint arXiv:1806.03589

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