Super-Resolution Landscape

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Problem

Convert Low-res to High-res (4X)

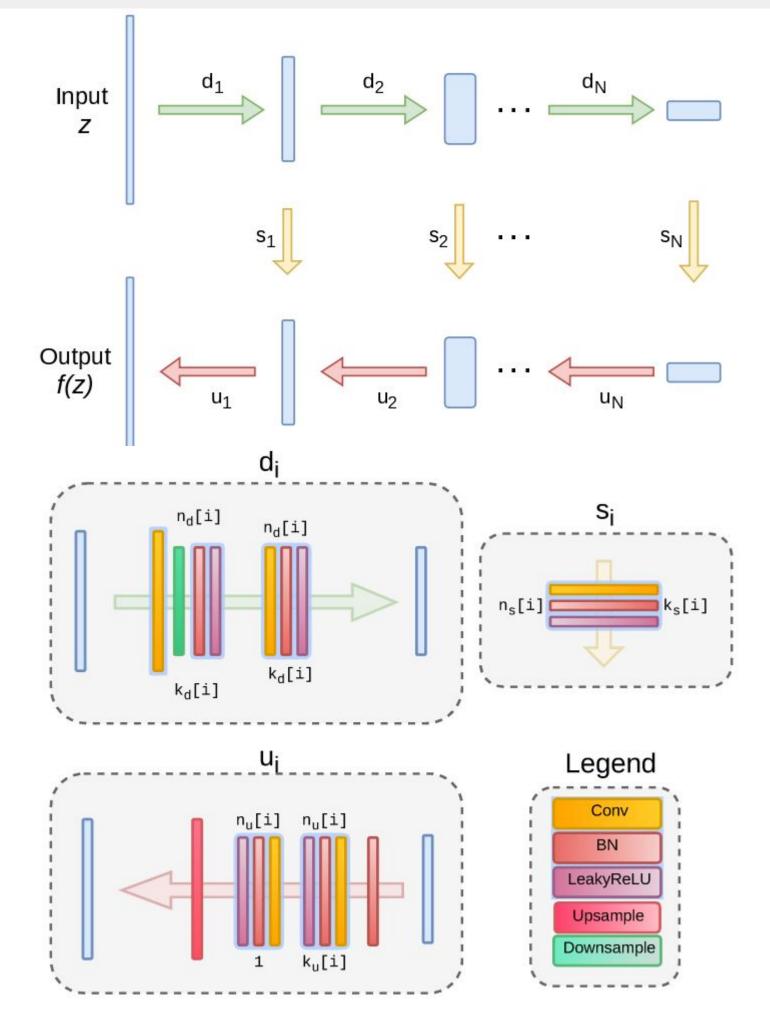




Dataset = BSDS300

Images of Natural Scenes with 200:100 split

Deep Image Prior^[2]



- No training dataset
- Random Initialization
- High inductive bias of generator neural network architecture
- CNN as natural image prior

Bicubic

 High noise impedance, low signal impedance

$$E(x; x_0) = \|d(x) - x_0\|^2$$
$$d(\cdot) : \mathbb{R}^{3 \times tH \times tW} \to \mathbb{R}^{3 \times H \times W}$$

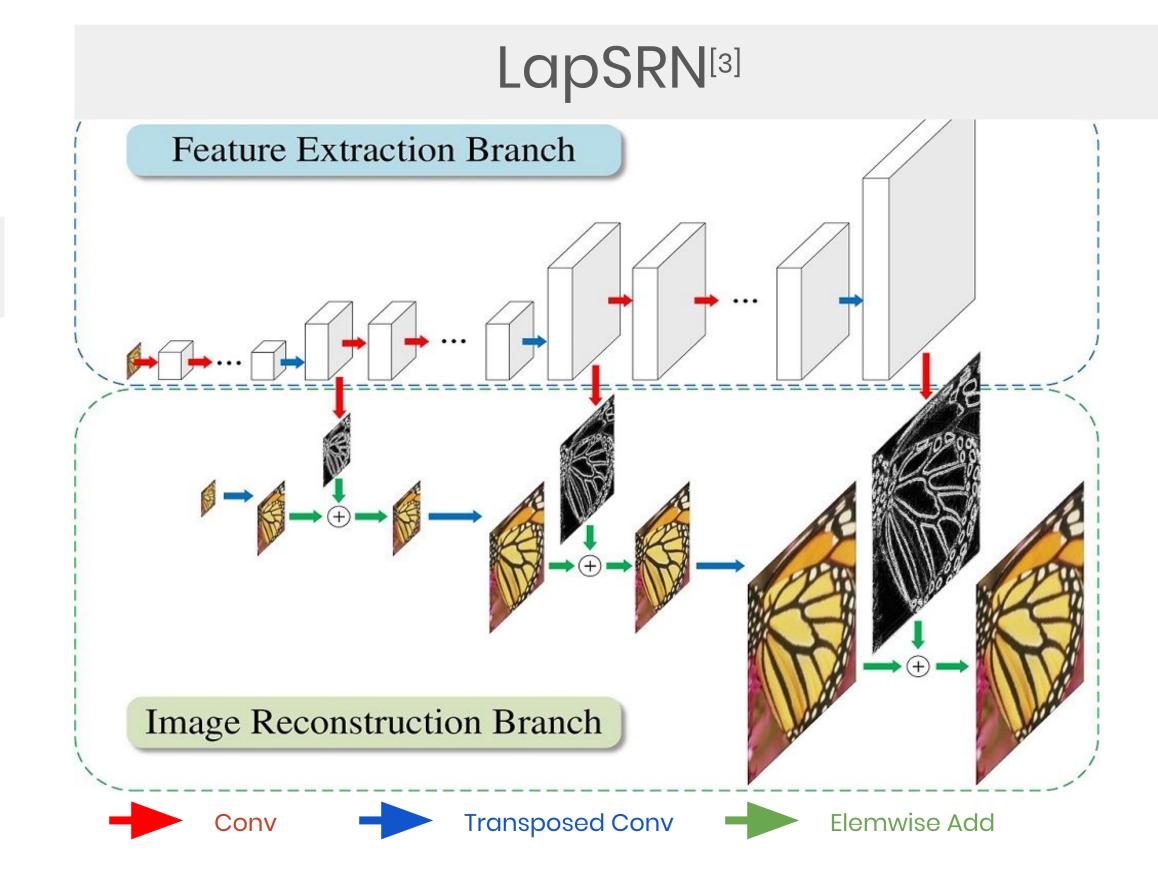
Hourglass Architecture with skip connections

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Solution

- Bicubic Interpolation (Baseline)
- LapSRN
- Deep Image Prior



- No predefined upsampling
- Multiple upsampling steps
- Data augmented training
- Joint Training
- 28.2 DSNR (dB) 27.4 ---SRCNN -FSRCNN w/o pyramid structure w/o residual learning w/o robust loss LapSRN (full model) 26.6 50 100 150 **Epoch**
- Intermediate predictions 2X, 4X, 8X
- Charbonnier Loss

$$\mathcal{L}(\hat{y}, y; \theta) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{s=1}^{L} \rho \left(\hat{y}_s^{(i)} - y_s^{(i)} \right)$$

where
$$\rho(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + \varepsilon^2}$$

Each level has individual loss functions

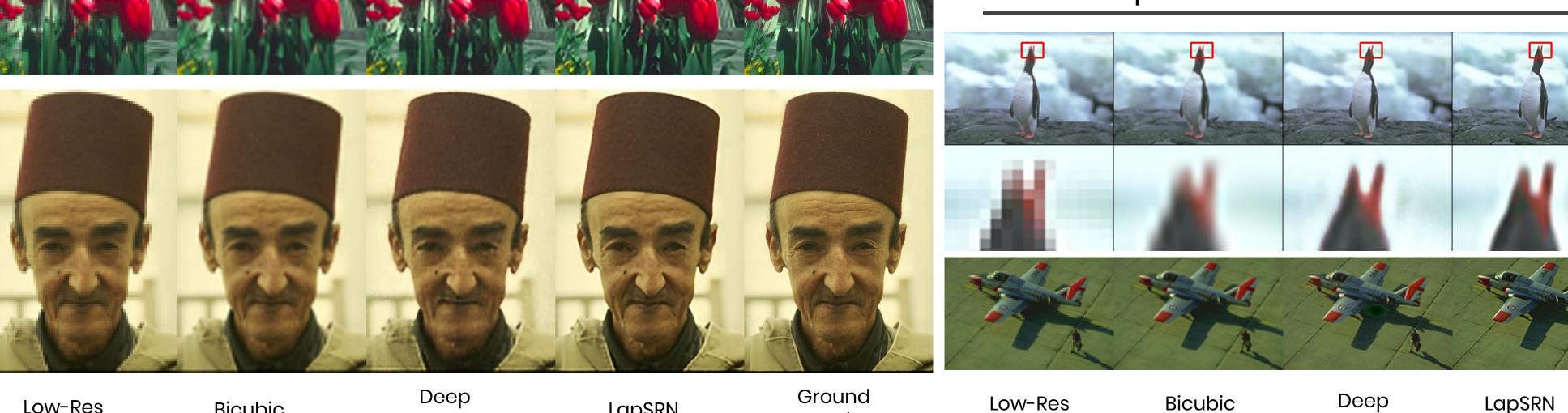
Ground

Truth

Results

Model	PSNR
Bicubic	25.09
Deep Image Prior	25.45
LapSRN	26.07

Image



Low-Res

References: [1] Martin, David, et al. "A database of human segmented natural images and its application to evaluating segmentation algorithms and measuring ecological statistics." Computer Vision, 2001. ICCV 2001. Proceedings. Eighth IEEE International Conference on. Vol. 2. IEEE, 2001.

Truth

Image

LapSRN