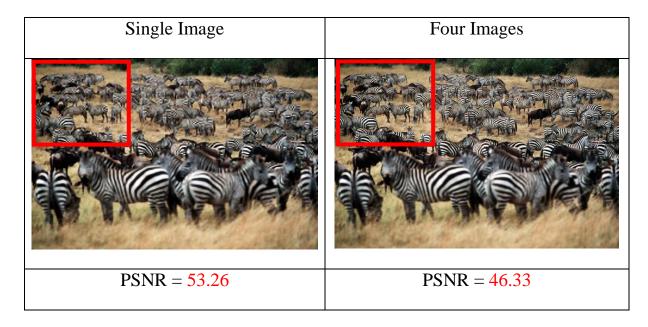
# Homework Assignment #3 Super-resolution

1. Test different values of lambda and gaussian std to see the difference of results in Part I, and compare and explain your result with "image/HR zebra test.png".



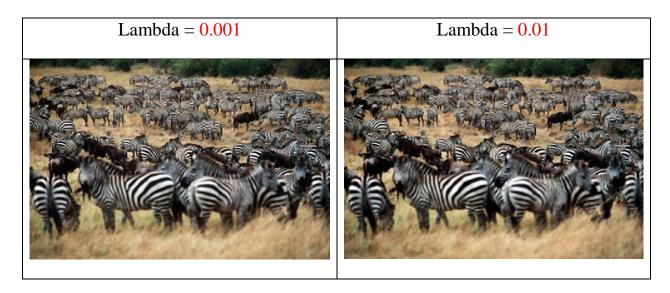


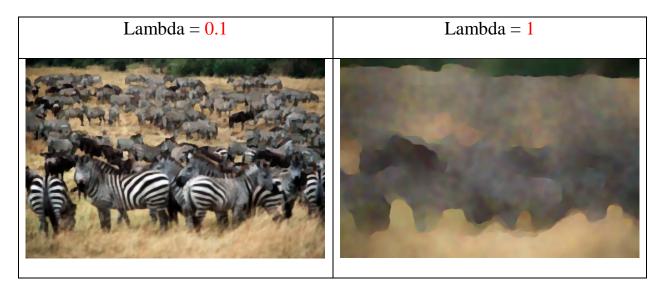




比較兩張不同做法產生的結果,發現four image的做法在細節上效果比single image更好,放大觀察會發現右圖後面的斑馬花紋的super resolution效果明顯比 左圖更好。

#### **♣** Different lambda





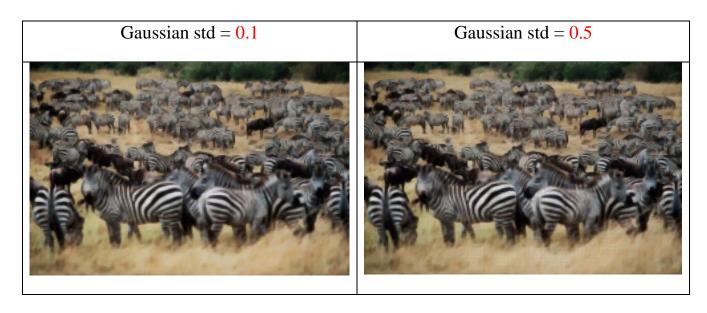
$$E(X) = \underbrace{\|D(X \otimes B) - Y\|}_{data \ term} + \underbrace{\lambda \|\nabla X\|}_{tv}$$

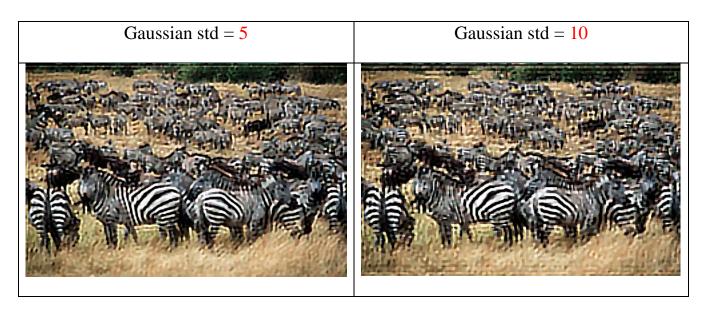
$$regulization \ term$$

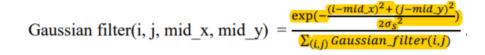
$$\|\nabla X\|_{tv} = \sum_{p} \sqrt{X(p)_{x}^{2} + X(p)_{y}^{2}}$$

Lambda是regularization term的係數,由結果觀察到Lambda越大的時候,圖像邊緣也越平滑,但超過一定範圍後,圖像會逐漸失真,呈現色塊狀。

#### Different Gaussian std

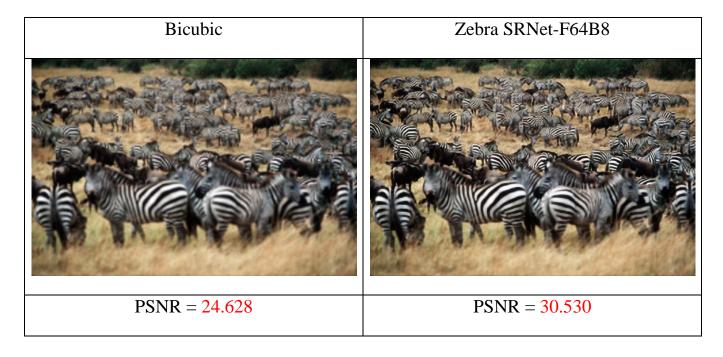


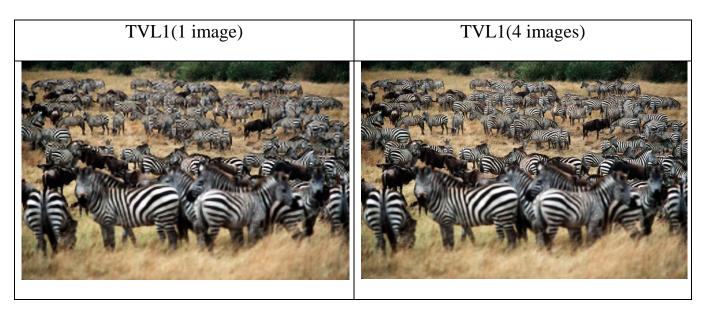




Gaussian std和上面的高斯濾波公式有關,std會影響高斯濾波在此取得的kernel。當 std越小,影像會出現越明顯的棋盤格狀;而當std越大時,棋盤格狀會逐漸消失並 融合在一起。

## 2. Compare subjective and objective quality for different interpolation results: bicubic, TVL1 (one image), TVL1 (four images), ZebraSRNet-F64B8.





這裡透過結果可以明顯看出convolution network的效果比傳統bicubic作法好很多,我使用了scikit image裡面的resize function來做bicubic的up sampling,並且計算其PSNR大約是24.628dB,比convolution network的PSNR結果差了約6dB。此外,觀察圖片會發現TVL4的效果看起來比convolution network的效果還要好。除了PSNR作為標準外,也可以參考SSIM來對圖像相似度做判斷,會更接近人眼的結果。

3. Test the hidden image in the "/image\_hidden", and explain what happens to results and try to improve them by using ZebraSRNet-F64B8.



這部分利用斑馬的training dataset model來對其他物體的圖片做處理,發現大致上的解析度都有提高,看起來更清楚,但是仔細觀察細節會發現在結果的某些部分會出現類似斑馬的條紋,推測是因為training data都是斑馬,因此在我們testing的時候,

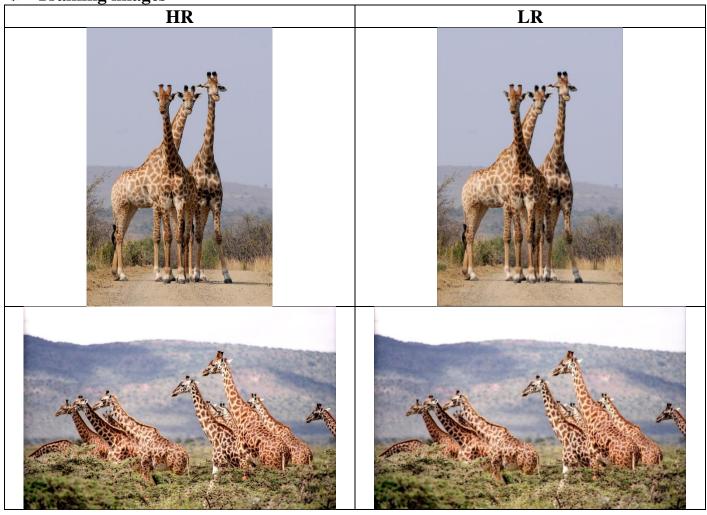
model自然會依據所學到的東西來對輸入圖做處理,因此輸出結果會出現類似斑馬的特徵。

4. Use your own picture to do Super-resolution by using ZebraSRNet-F64B8. Discuss how do you do in the data preprocess and show the result of testing. Remember that training image should be different to testing image.

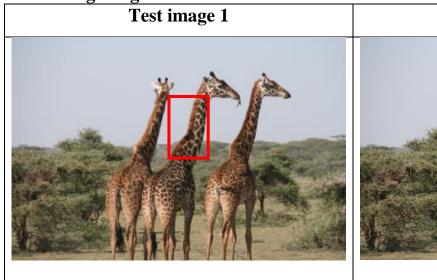
這裡我使用網路上找到的高畫質圖片作為HR的input,HR圖片的大小都不一樣,但是down sampling rate必須一致都設為4,不然model會出現錯誤,推測是因為down sampling rate不一樣時可能kernel size會不相符合,testing時會發現結果很模糊。取得LR圖片的down sampling方式我試了兩種,一是直接使用線上圖片編輯,二是使用python來做(如下圖),兩種方式都可以使用。

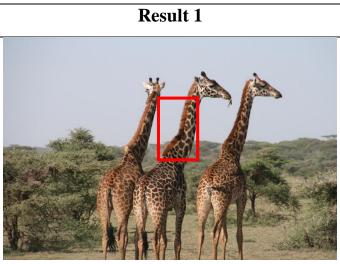
image\_resized = resize(image, (image.shape[0] / 2, image.shape[1] / 2),anti\_aliasing=True)

Training images

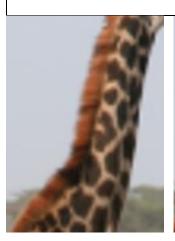


### Lesting images





 $\overline{PSNR} = 33.552dB$ 

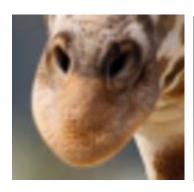




Test image 2

Result 2

PSNR = 35.820dB





Testing data 是由我從網路上找來的 HR 圖片做 down sampling 成 LR 後輸入,這裡測試了兩張 input,PSNR 值與其 HR 圖做比較而得,分別是 33.552dB 與 35.820dB,可以說有達到 super resolution 的效果。