

# SR\_restore\_model

February 9, 2021

## 1 Super-resolución 4x:

### 1.1 3.- Procesado de imágenes:

Ejercicio de curso para la asignatura de Computación Inteligente perteneciente al Máster Universitario en Sistemas Inteligentes y Aplicaciones Numéricas para la Ingeniería (MUSIANI) en el curso 2020/21, realizado por Juan Sebastián Ramírez Artiles.

En este notebook se cargará el modelo generado en el notebook [Super\\_Resolution\\_CI\\_Model.ipynb](#) y se usará para procesar las 75 imágenes del conjunto de validación. El resultado final se puede observar al final del documento.

```
[1]: %matplotlib inline
%config InlineBackend.figure_format = 'retina'
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import torch
from torchvision import datasets, transforms
import torchvision.utils as vutils
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader, TensorDataset
import torch.nn.functional as F
import numpy as np
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.optim as optim
from torchvision.utils import save_image
from pathlib import Path
from os.path import join
```

```
[2]: class SuperResolution(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()

        self.conv = nn.Conv2d(3, 12, kernel_size = 7, padding = 3)
        self.upsample = nn.PixelShuffle(upscale_factor = 2)

    def forward(self, xb):

        xb = torch.tanh(self.conv(xb))
        xb = self.upsample(xb)
        xb = torch.sigmoid(self.conv(xb))
```

```

        return self.upsample(xb)

[3]: model = torch.load("SR_model_3.3.ml")
model.eval()

[3]: SuperResolution(
  (conv): Conv2d(3, 12, kernel_size=(7, 7), stride=(1, 1), padding=(3, 3))
  (upsample): PixelShuffle(upscale_factor=2)
)

[4]: bs = 16
workers = 4
ngpu = 1
output_path = "output/pred_imgs"

Path(output_path).mkdir(parents=True, exist_ok=True)

path_valid_x = "images/valid/valid_x"

[5]: transform = transforms.Compose([
    transforms.ToTensor(),
    transforms.Normalize((0.5, 0.5, 0.5), (0.5, 0.5, 0.5))
])

imgs_valid_x = datasets.ImageFolder(path_valid_x, transform = transform)

[6]: imgs_valid_x_dl = DataLoader(imgs_valid_x, batch_size = bs, num_workers = workers)

[7]: device = torch.device("cuda:0" if (torch.cuda.is_available() and ngpu > 0) else "cpu")

[8]: def save_images(i, pred_sr):
    for j, img in enumerate(pred_sr):
        filename = str(bs*i + j+1).zfill(5) + ".png"
        save_image(img, join(output_path, filename))

[9]: model = model.to(device)

[10]: i = 0
for xb, _ in imgs_valid_x_dl:
    xb = xb.to(device)
    imgs_sr = model(xb)
    save_images(i, imgs_sr)
    i += 1

```

```
[11]: pred_imgs_fd = datasets.ImageFolder("output", transform = transform)
pred_imgs_dl = DataLoader(pred_imgs_fd, batch_size = bs, num_workers = workers)
iter_pred_imgs = iter(pred_imgs_dl)
imgs, _ = iter_pred_imgs.next()
```

```
[12]: grid_img = vutils.make_grid(imgs, nrow=2, padding=2, normalize=True)
plt.figure(figsize=(40, 40))
plt.axis("off")
plt.title("Super-resolution result")
plt.imshow(grid_img.permute(1, 2, 0))
```

```
[12]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x2148142b5c8>
```

Super-resolution result



```
[13]: %%javascript  
Jupyter.notebook.session.delete();
```

```
<IPython.core.display.Javascript object>
```

```
[ ]:
```