

Exploration of Super Resolution Image Enhancement

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Introduction

Super-resolution is a image processing technique in the field of image resolution, where the resolution of a low-quality image is enhanced. It plays a critical role in various fields in medical, satellites, and space backgrounds for scientists to analyze microscopic or distant areas at a higher level. As technological and scientific advancements continue to improve, there is an increase in demand

Background

I explored two models in this project: Real-ESRGAN and SUPIR, which are two of the best super resolution models in their own domain. Below is a general overview of the two models:

Real-ESRGAN (GAN Model)

- Trained using a Generator and a Discriminator that competes with each other
- Generator tries to create fake images that can fool the Discriminator
- Discriminator tries to guess the real image between the generated image and the actual image
- Runs into issues if the Discriminator or the Generator is not effective enough

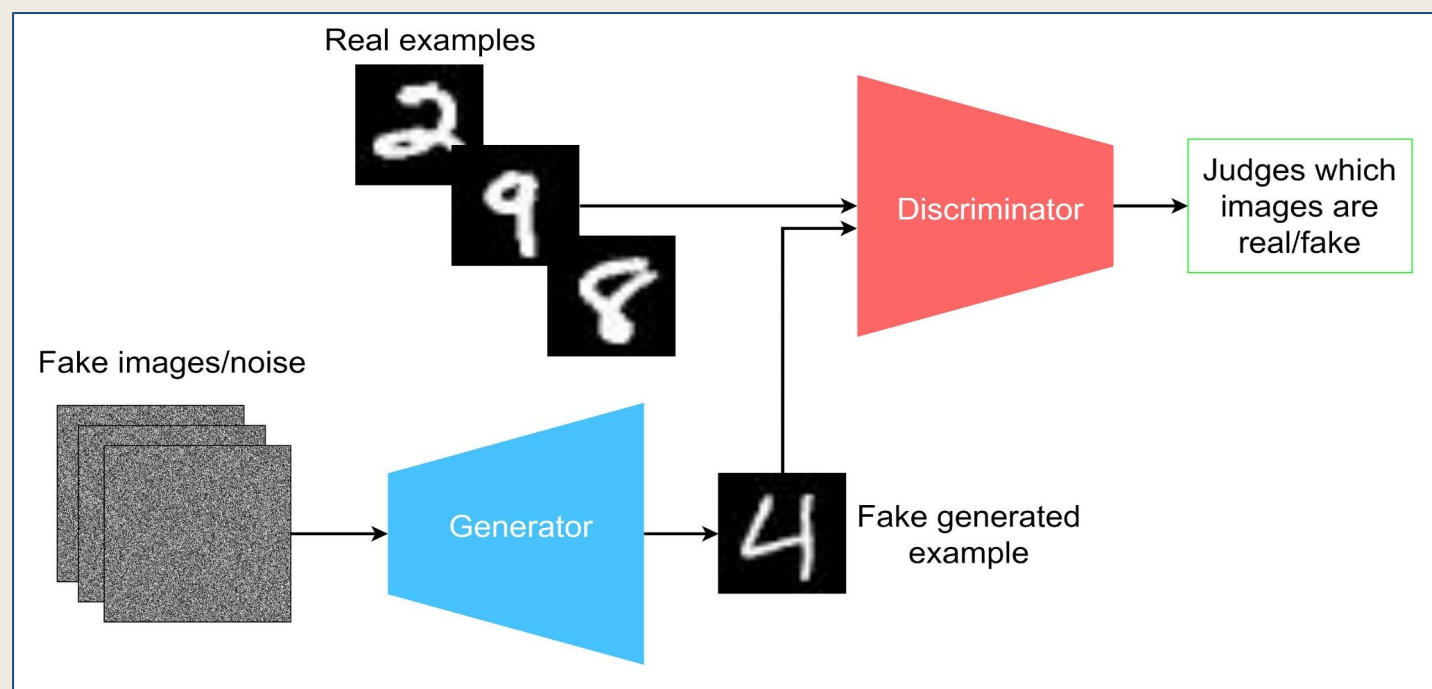


Figure 1: Diagram of a Generative Adversial Network (GAN) Model

SUPIR (Diffusion Model)

- Adds noise to the original image and slowly denoises the image to learn complex patterns
- Adjusts loss to make sure the image is as high quality as possible
- There is an attached text prompt option to help guide the model to the correct output
 - Can plug in a Natural Language Processing Model for nice results
- Extremely computationally expensive, and the model is very large

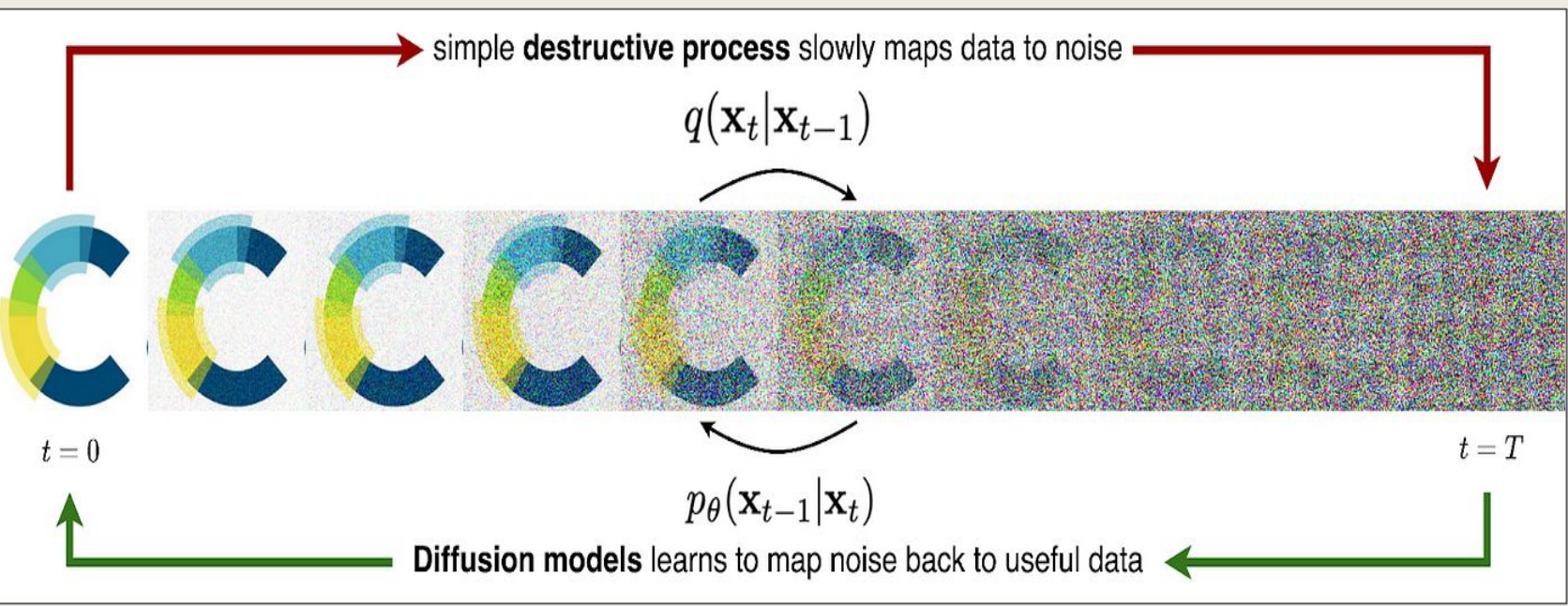


Figure 2: Diagram of a Diffusion Model

Results

Below are the results highlighting the advantages SUPIR has over Real-ESRGAN:

Advantages of SUPIR:

- The image enhancement is much more effective compared to Real-ESRGAN, as shown in the bus stop, the mountain scenery, the road, and the grass
- Renders images relatively fast (~1 minute) for the quality generated

Disadvantages of SUPIR:

- Extremely large model (30-40 GB) and requires GPU
- The compute time is extremely long if the resolution is too high
- Does not render text very well
- Can easily produce unrealistic results if no prompt is provided

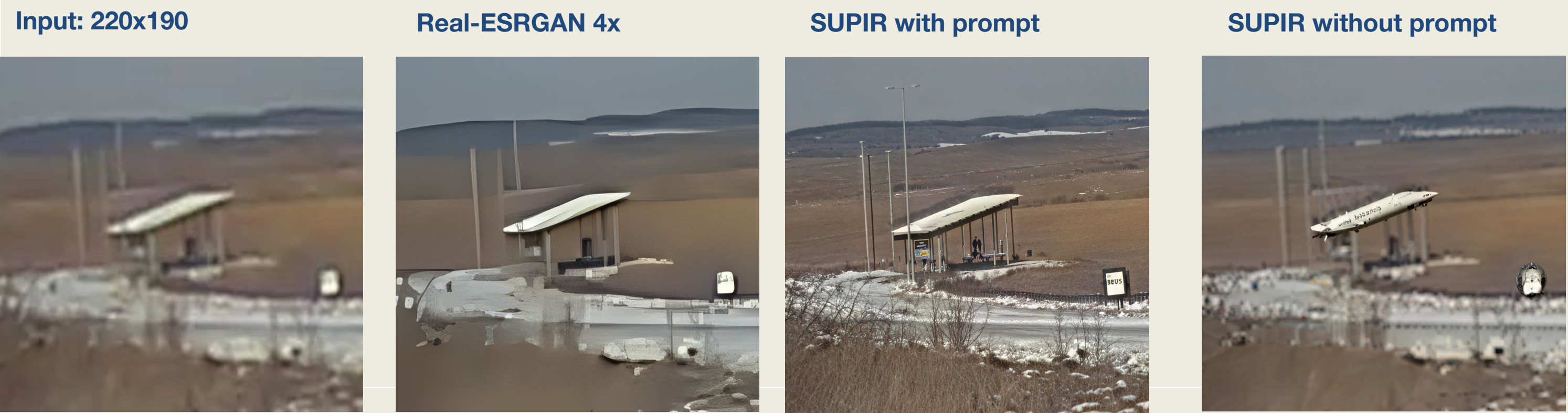


Figure 3: Comparison of Results between the Two Models

Summary and Conclusions

We explored the advantages and disadvantages of