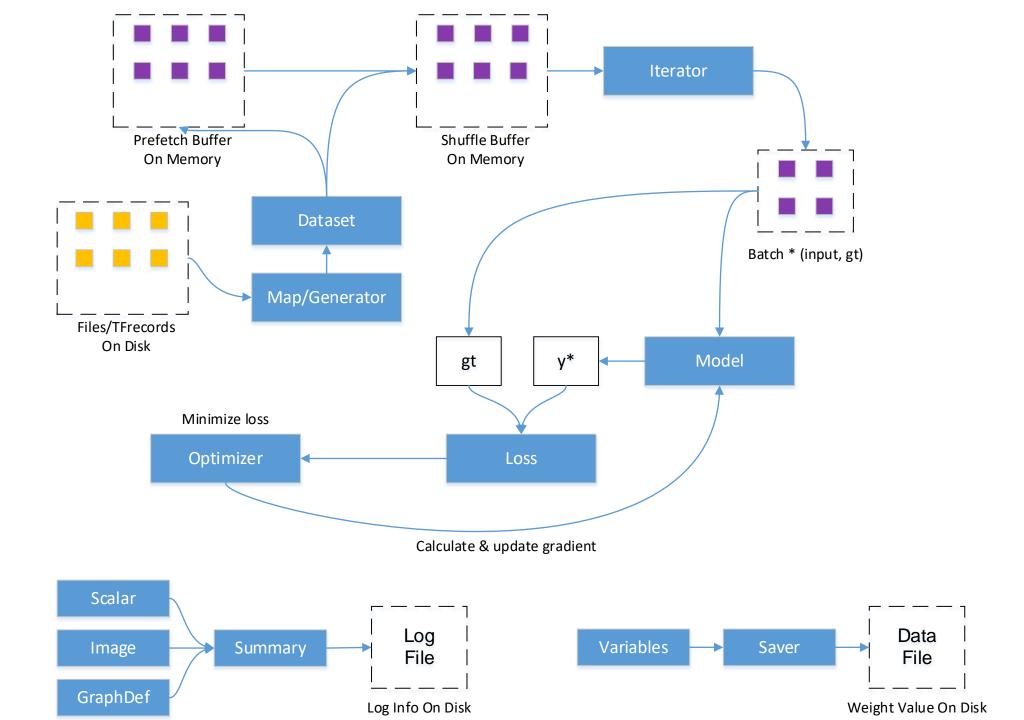
模型建立

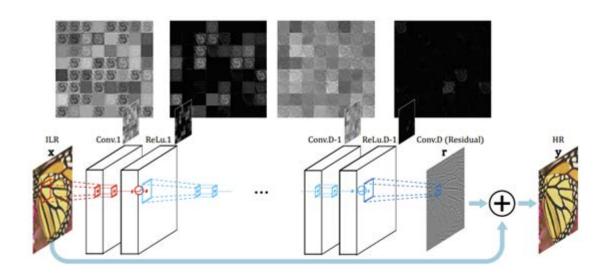
Tensorflow

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构造VDSR模型



- 1. 输入图为bicubic图像
- 2. 20层卷积层,都为3x3卷积,前19层的激活函数为ReLU

tf.layers.conv2d

```
tf.layers.conv2d(
  inputs,
  filters,
  kernel size,
  strides=(1, 1),
  padding='valid',
  data_format='channels_last',
  dilation_rate=(1, 1),
  activation=None,
  use_bias=True,
  kernel initializer=None,
  bias initializer=tf.zeros initializer(),
  kernel regularizer=None,
  bias_regularizer=None,
  activity_regularizer=None,
  kernel constraint=None,
  bias constraint=None.
  trainable=True,
  name=None,
  reuse=None
```

搭建VDSR

```
class VDSR():
   def __init__(self, scale=4):
       self.scale = scale
   def __call__(self, lr, bic=None):
       with tf.variable_scope('VDSR', reuse=tf.AUTO_REUSE):
           b, h, w, c = tf.unstack(tf.shape(lr))
           scale = self.scale
           layer num = 20
           if bic == None:
               bic = tf_resize_image(lr, scale)
               bic = tf.reshape(bic, [b, h * scale, w * scale, 1])
           self.bic = bic
           x = bic
           for i in range(layer_num - 1):
               x = conv2d(x, 64)
           x = conv2d(x, 1, act=tf.identity) + bic
           return x
```

tf_resize_image

```
def tf_resize_image(imgs, scale):
    def resize_image(imgs, scale):
        b = imgs.shape[0]
        c = imgs.shape[-1]
       res = []
       for i in range(b):
           img = imgs[i]
           tar_img = []
           for j in range(c):
                tar_img.append(misc.imresize(img[:, :, j], scale / 1.0, 'bicubic', mode='F'))
           img = np.stack(tar_img, -1)
           res.append(img)
        return np.stack(res)
    return tf.py func(lambda x: resize image(x, scale), [imgs], tf.float32)
```

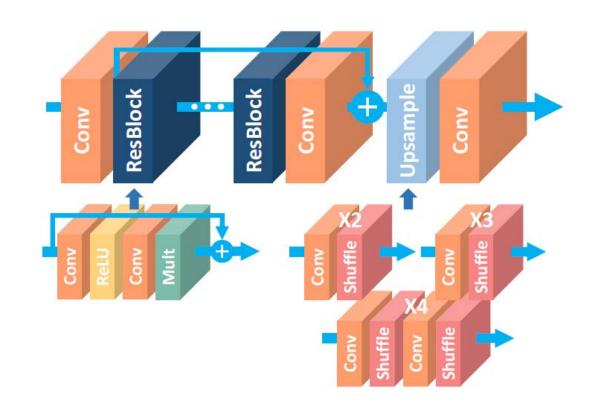
测试模型是否可运行

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    import os

    os.environ['CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES'] = '-1'
    lr = tf.zeros([1, 24, 24, 1])
    model = VDSR()
    # model = EDSR()
    res = model(lr)
    sess = tf.Session()
    sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
    out = sess.run(res)
    print(out.shape)
Out: (1, 96, 96, 1)
```

构造EDSR模型

- 构造一个类似EDSR模型
- 用一个反卷积层作为上采样层
- 反卷积层直接输出结果



tf.layers.conv2d_transpose

```
tf.layers.conv2d_transpose(
  inputs,
  filters,
  kernel size,
  strides=(1, 1),
  padding='valid',
  data format='channels last',
  activation=None,
  use bias=True.
  kernel initializer=None,
  bias_initializer=tf.zeros_initializer(),
  kernel_regularizer=None,
  bias regularizer=None,
  activity regularizer=None,
  kernel constraint=None,
  bias constraint=None,
  trainable=True.
  name=None,
  reuse=None
```

搭建EDSR

```
class EDSR():
    def init (self, scale=4):
        self.scale = scale
    def res2d(self, x, num_output, kernel_size, name, scale=0.1):
        with tf.variable scope(name):
            x0 = x
            x = conv2d(x, num output, kernel size)
            x = conv2d(x, num output, kernel size, act=tf.identity)
            x = x0 + x * scale
            return x
    def call (self, Lr, bic=None):
        with tf.variable_scope('EDSR', reuse=tf.AUTO_REUSE):
            b, h, w, c = tf.unstack(tf.shape(\(\begin{align*}{l} r \))
            scale = self.scale
            if bic == None:
                bic = tf resize image(lr, scale)
                bic = tf.reshape(bic, [b, h * scale, w * scale, 1])
            self.bic = bic
            x = conv2d(lr, 256)
            x0 = x
           for i in range(16):
                x = self.res2d(x, 256, 3, 'res2d_%d' % i)
            x = conv2d(x, 256)
            x = x + x0
            x = deconv2d(x, 1, kernel size=2 * scale, stride=scale)
            return x + bic
```