

# Efficient Information Modulation Network for Image Super-Resolution

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Codes

Wechat

# **Motivations and Contribution**

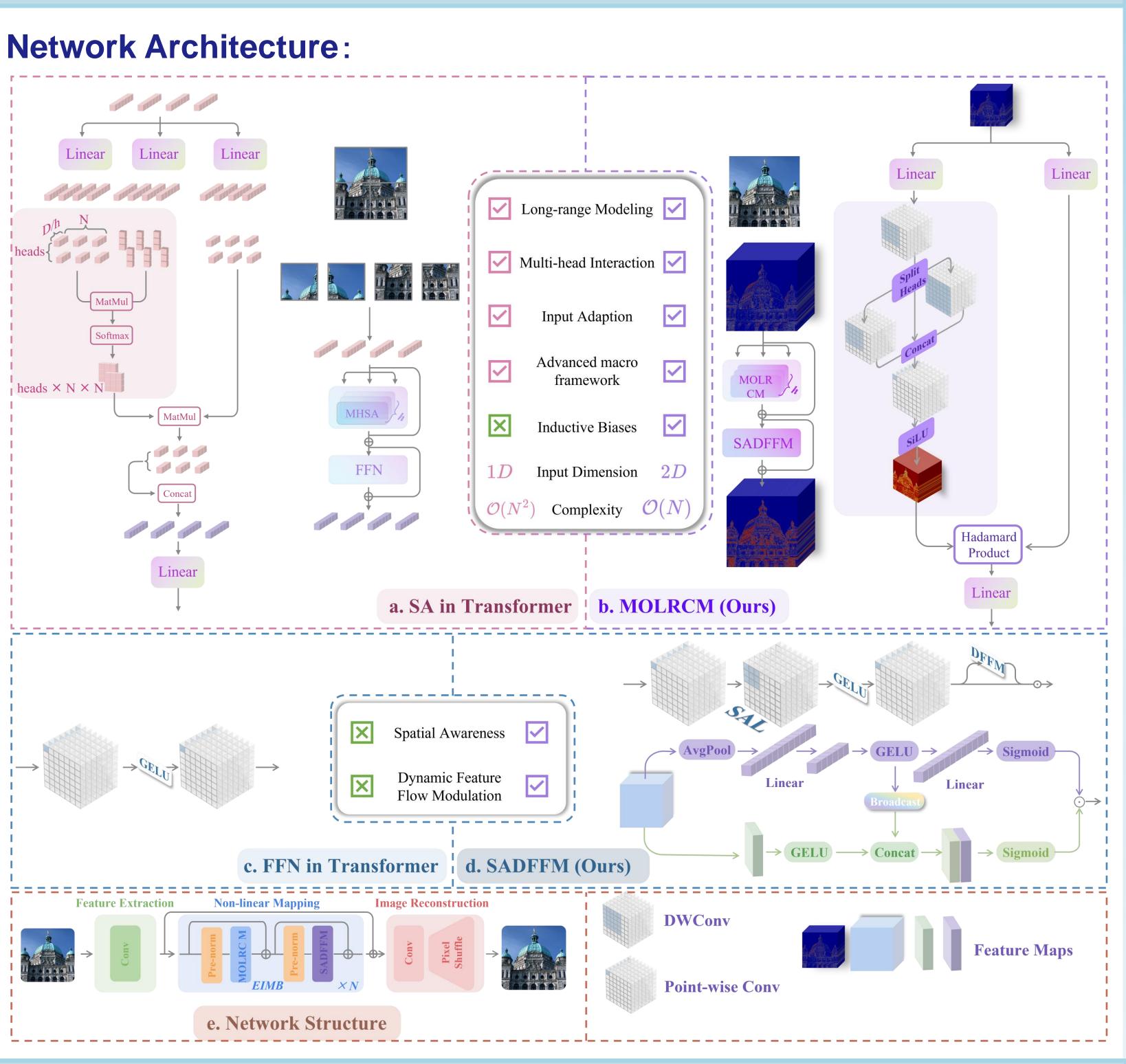
#### **Motivations:**

- Insights 1: Self-attention is may not be all you need: Recent researches have shown that the success of Transformers comes from their macro-level framework and advanced components, not their SA mechanism. Comparable results can be obtained by replacing SA with spatial pooling, shifting, MLP, fourier transform and constant matrix, all of which have spatial information aggregation capability like SA.
- Insights 2: Large kernel is may be all you need: Throughout the evolution of ConvNets, the usage of large kernel convolutions experienced fluctuations. Transformer has powerful long-range modeling capabilities, but the quadratic complexity makes it difficult to practically apply. Large kernel convolutions have regained attention due to their efficient implementation, and the emergence of advanced computing hardware. Recently, a large amount of work has been devoted to exploring the potential of large kernel convolution, while demonstrating the effectiveness of large kernel convolution in terms of performance and computational complexity.

#### **Contributions:**

- We present a novel approach, named EIMN, to achieve efficient SISR that leverages the potential of large kernel ConvNets and advanced Transformer macro framework. We rethink a new spatial information aggregation technology for integrating spatial features efficiently by introducing large kernel convolution operation to realize long-range correlations and input content adaptation.
- MOLRCM and SADFFM modules are designed based on the analysis of the generation process of SA and the sub-optimality of vanilla FFN. The former utilizes large kernel convolution modulation technology to encode long-range and multi-order spatial information as a weight matrix, and self-adaptively recalibrates value features. The latter introduces spatial awareness and locality, improves feature diversity, and dynamically regulates the flow of information between layers compared to vanilla FFN.

# Method



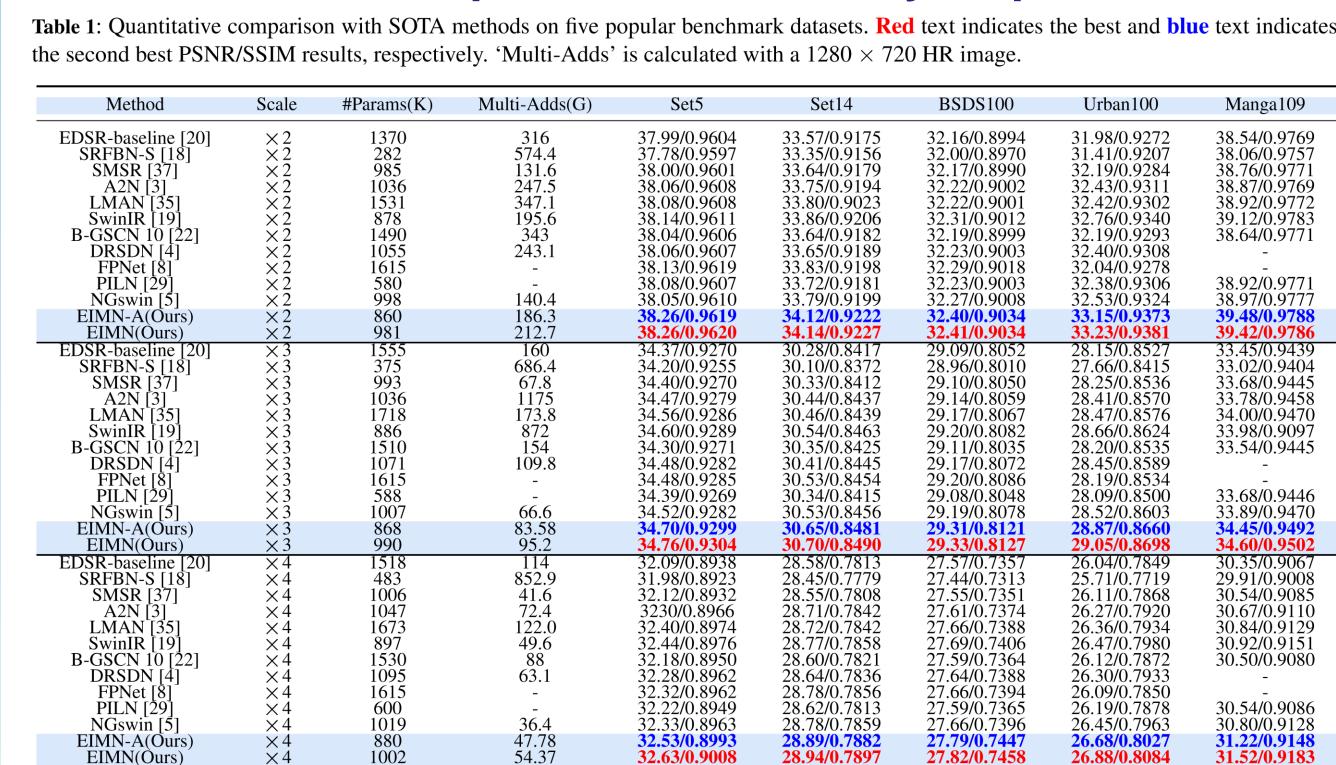
# Contact



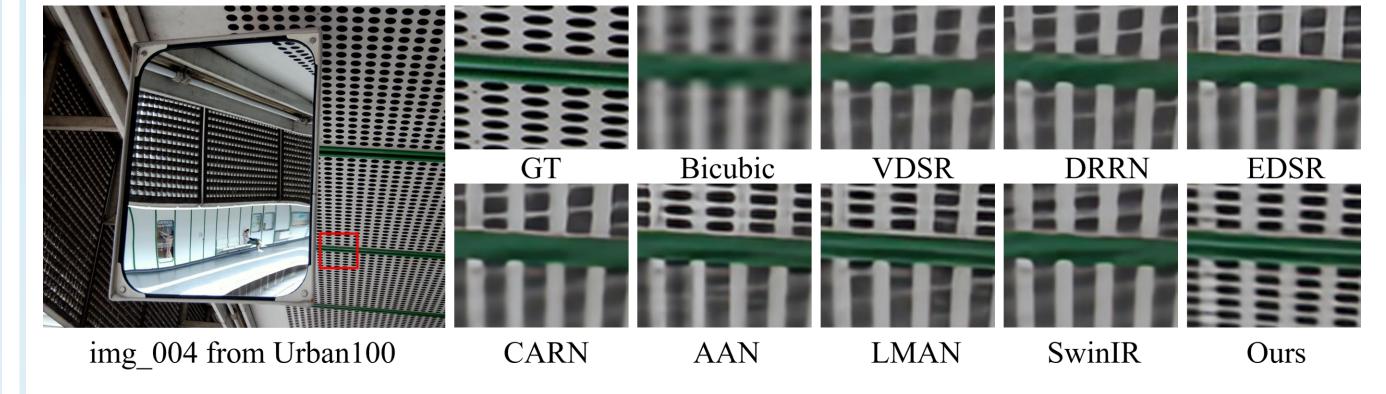
Hey! I'm Xiao Liu, a Master at Sichuan University. My research interests include computer vision and image restoration. Should you have any question, please contact at liuxmail1220@gmail.com.

## Results

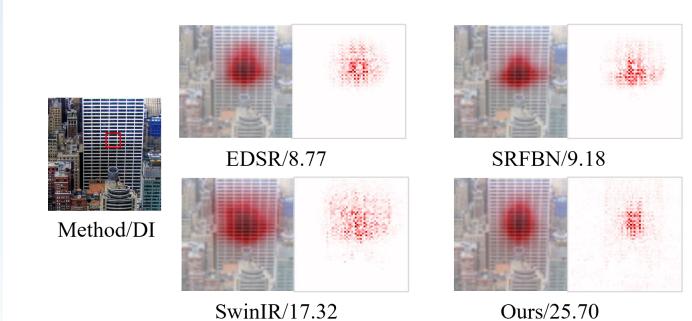
#### • Quantitative comparisons on the Cityscapes dataset:

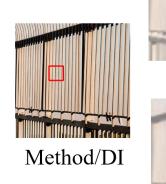


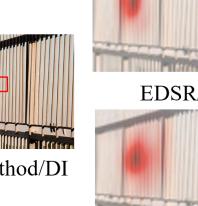
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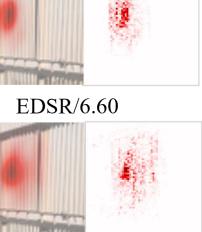


## Visual analysis:









SwinIR/14.34

Ours/26.93