

Deep Learning for Image Super-Resolution



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1.1 Breif Introduction to Image Super Resolution

Low resolution image



Mapping(A+,SC,S
RCNN,VDSR,etc)

High resolution image

Big&Sharp!





1.2 Challenges in Computer Vision

There are some key roadblocks in computer vision which may make it difficult for object detecting and recognizing:

1. Variations in Viewpoint



2. Difference in Illumination



3. Hidden parts of images

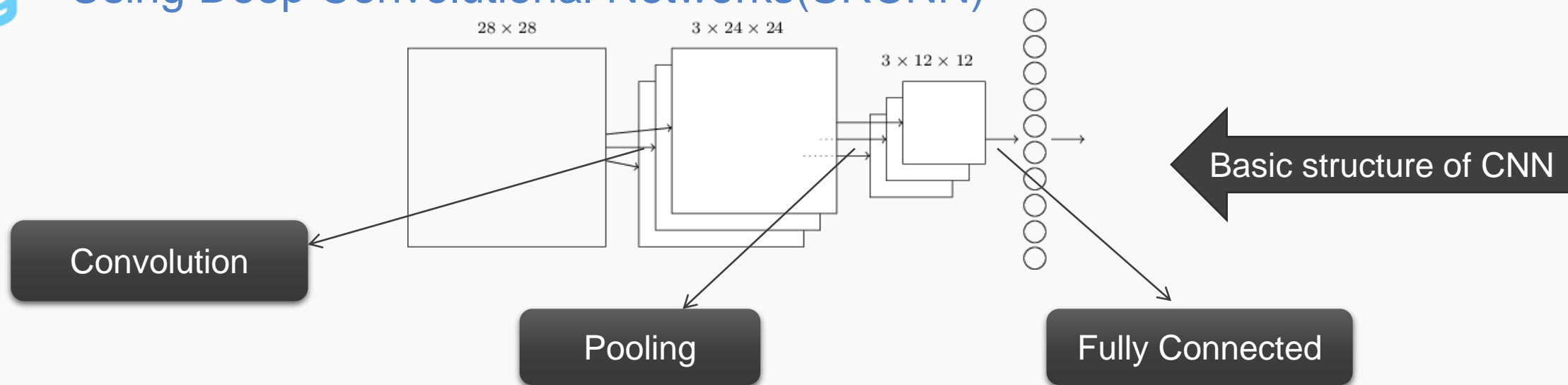


4. Background Clutter

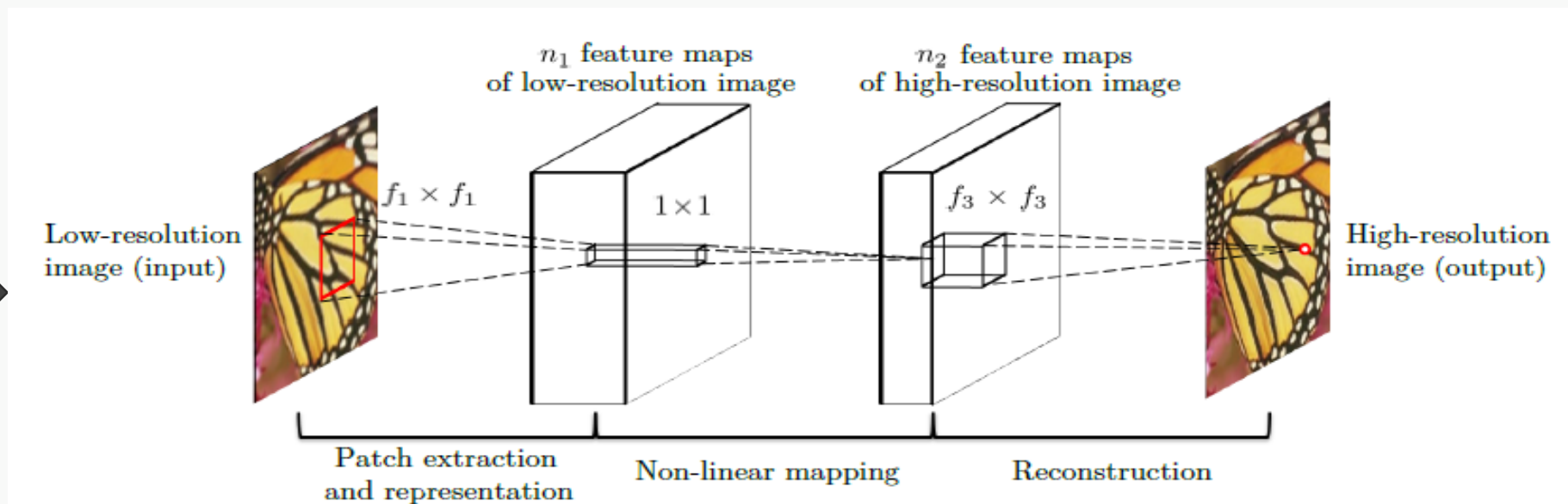




1.3 Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and Image Super-Resolution Using Deep Convolutional Networks (SRCNN)



A practical use of
CNN: SRCNN





2.2 Sparse Coding vs SRCNN

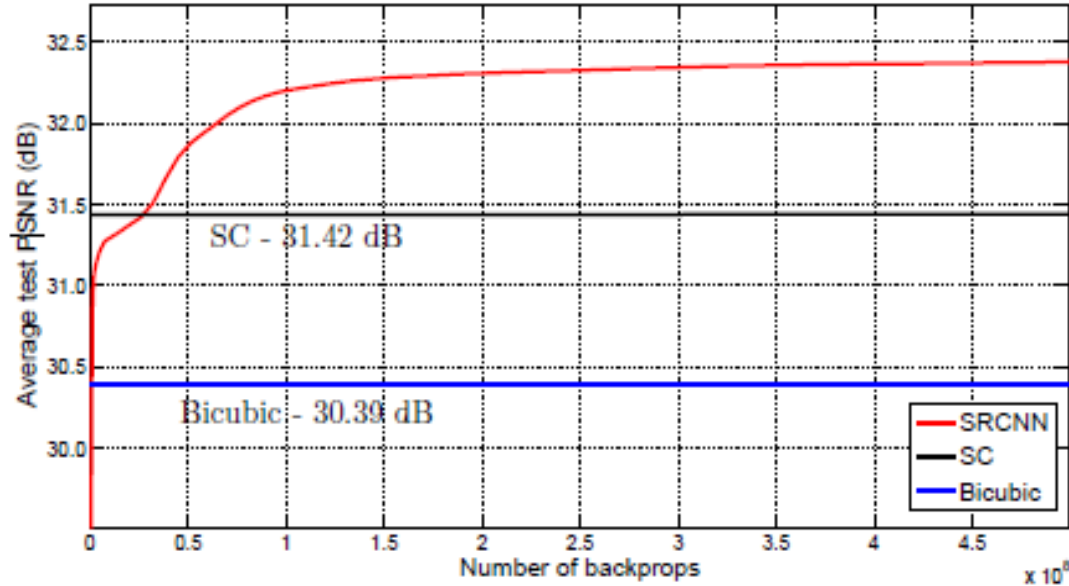


Fig.1[1]

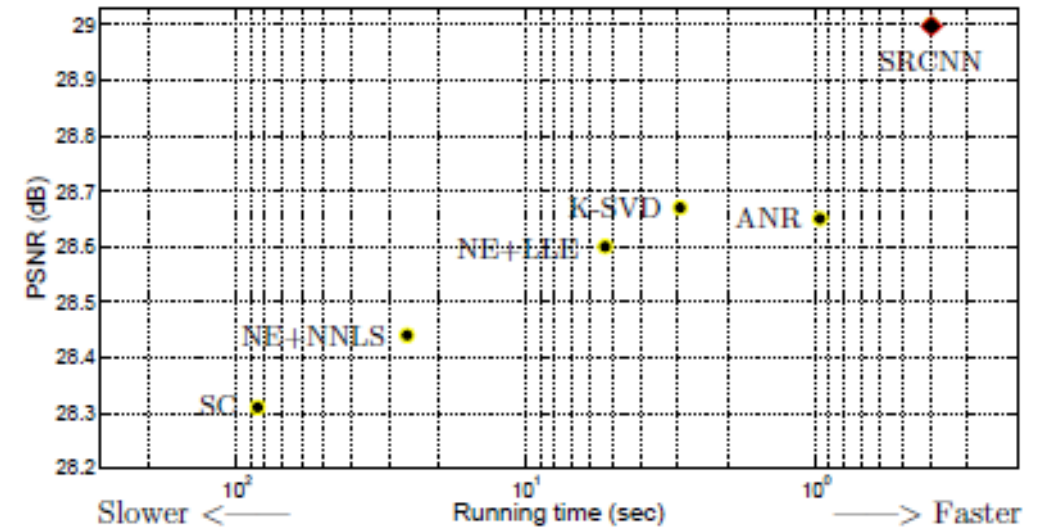


Fig.2[1]

1. Provides superior accuracy comparing with state-of-the-art example-based methods.
2. Faster than a series of example-based methods
3. Restoration quality can be further improved with larger model or more data

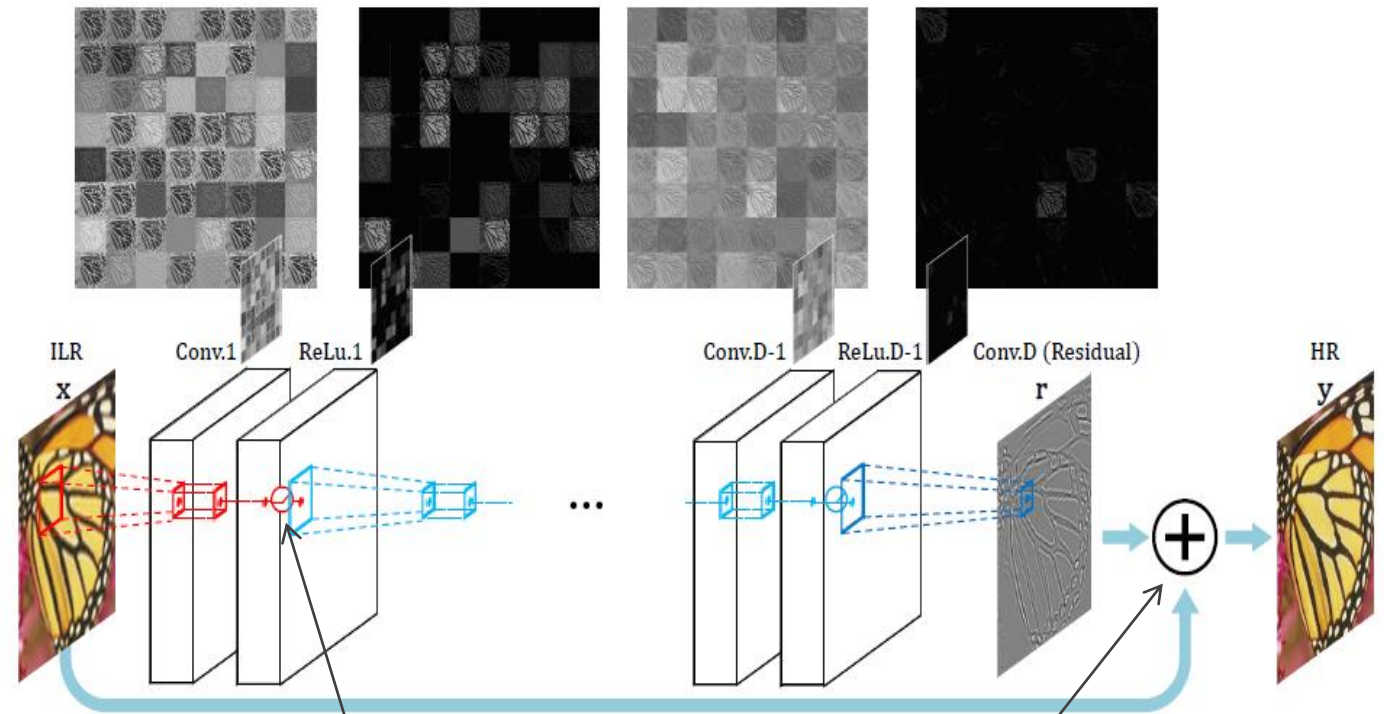


2.3 Accurate Image Super-Resolution Using Very Deep Convolutional Networks(VDSR)

1.Contextual information spread over very large image regions

2.Residual-learning and extremely high learning rates.

3.Multi-scale factor super-resolution

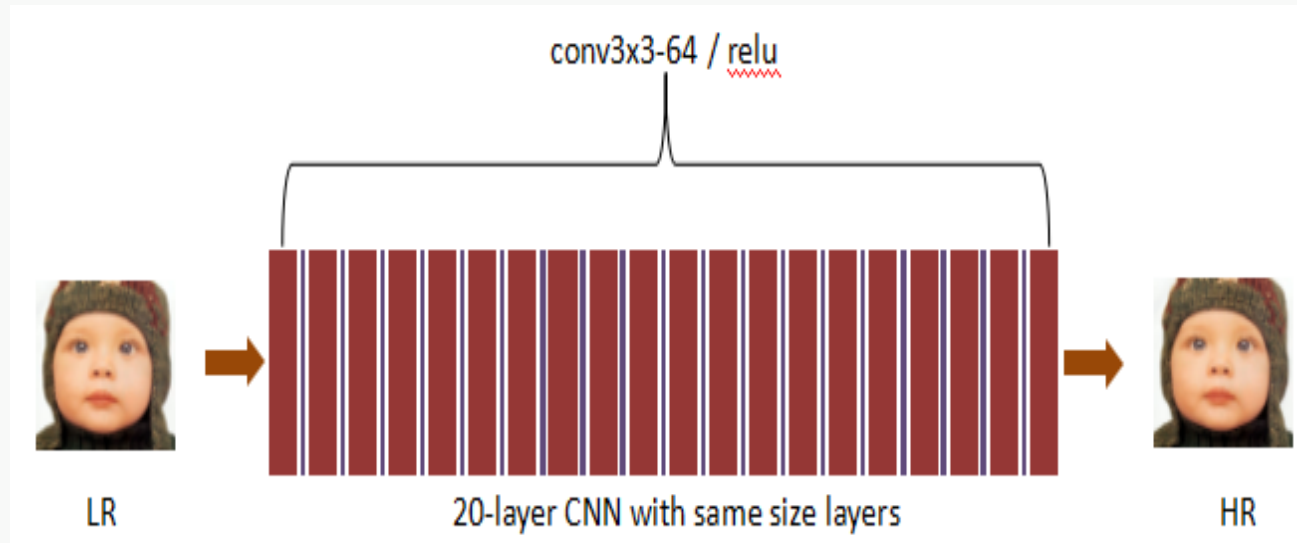


Larger image regions

Residual-learning

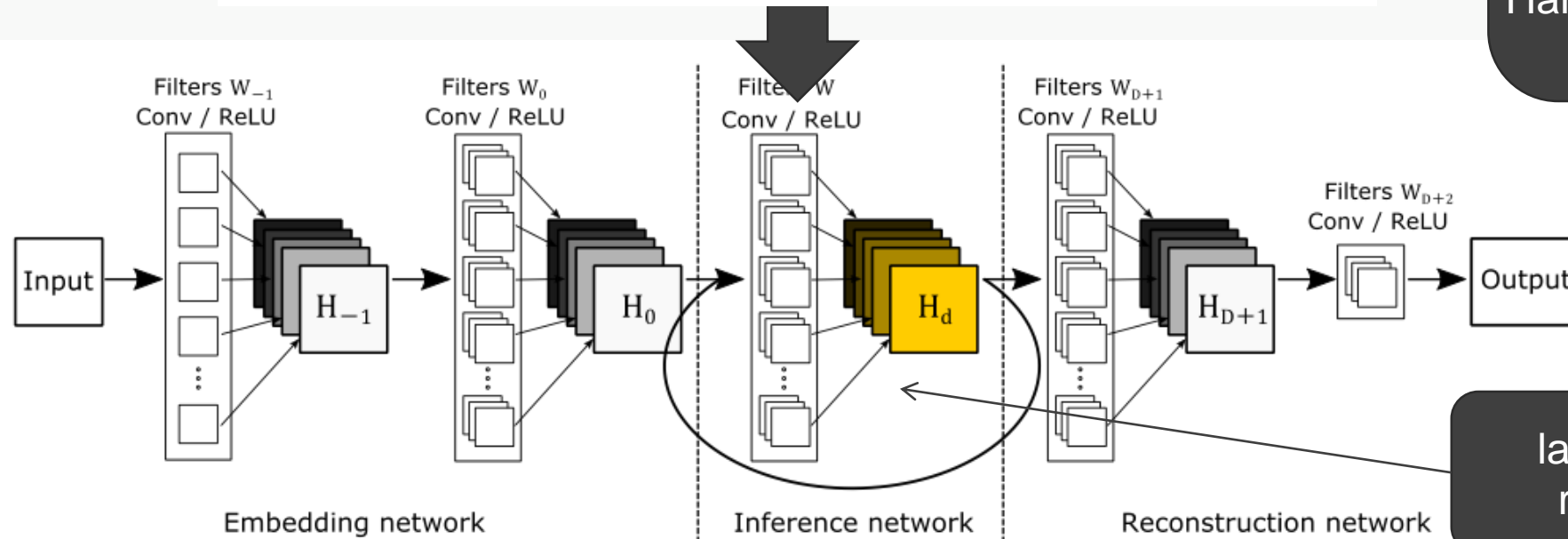


2.4 Deeply-Recursive Convolutional Network(DRCN)



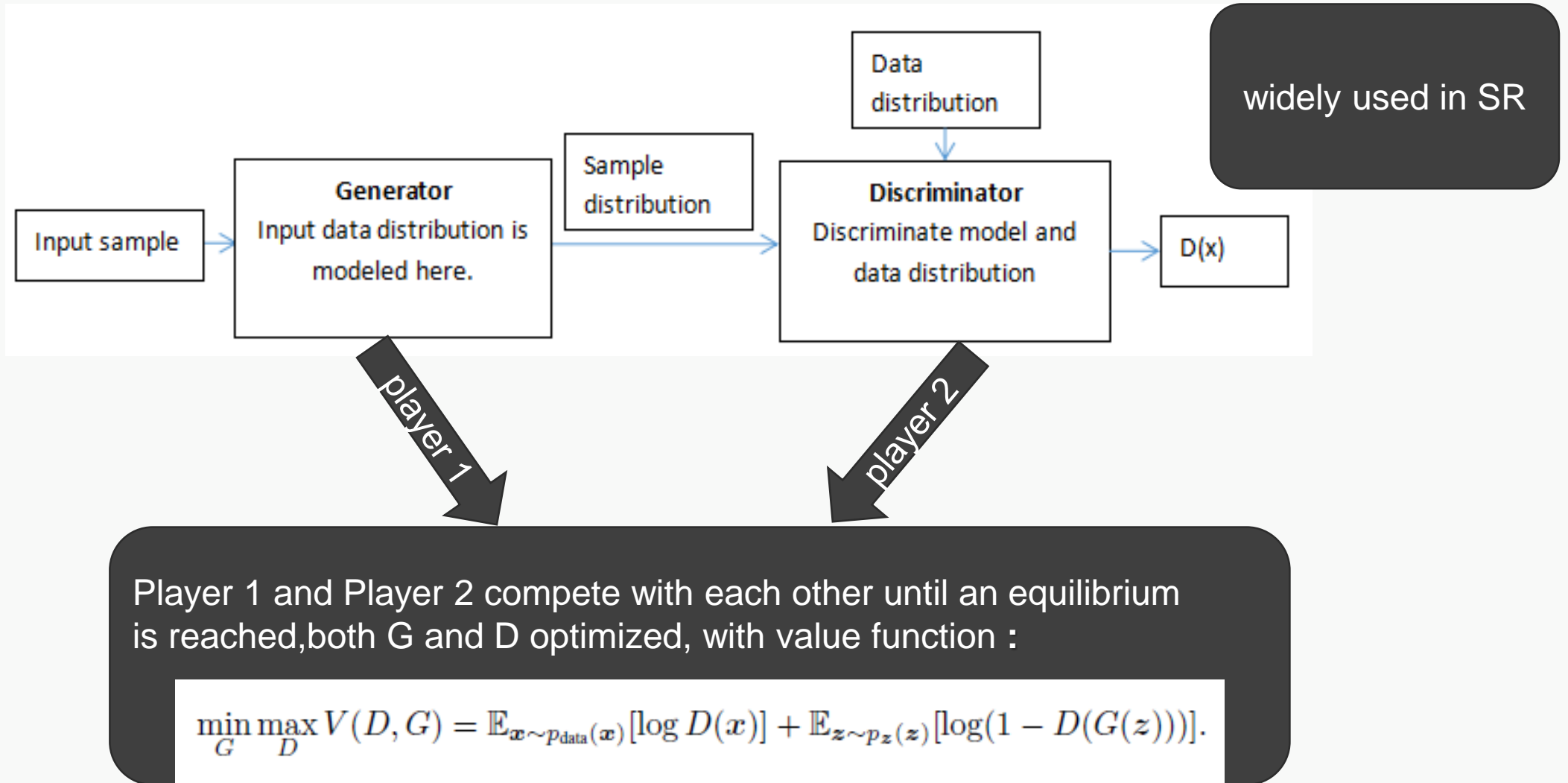
Same weight used for inference network so better performance with reduced parameters.

Hard to train!





2.5 Deep Convolutional Generative Adversarial Networks(DCGAN)

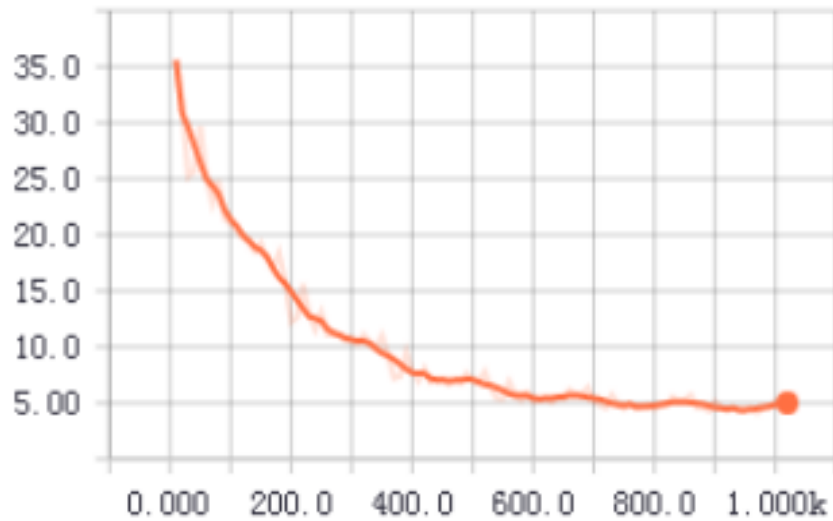




3.1 SRCNN and VDSR

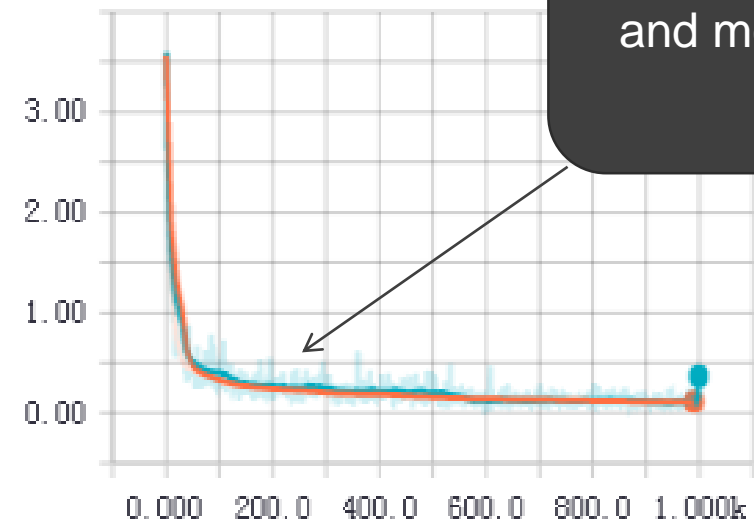
Training data: 91 images Testing data: Set5 Scale factor: 3

Mean square error



Training iterations

Fig.17 Mean square error for SRCNN for scale factor 3



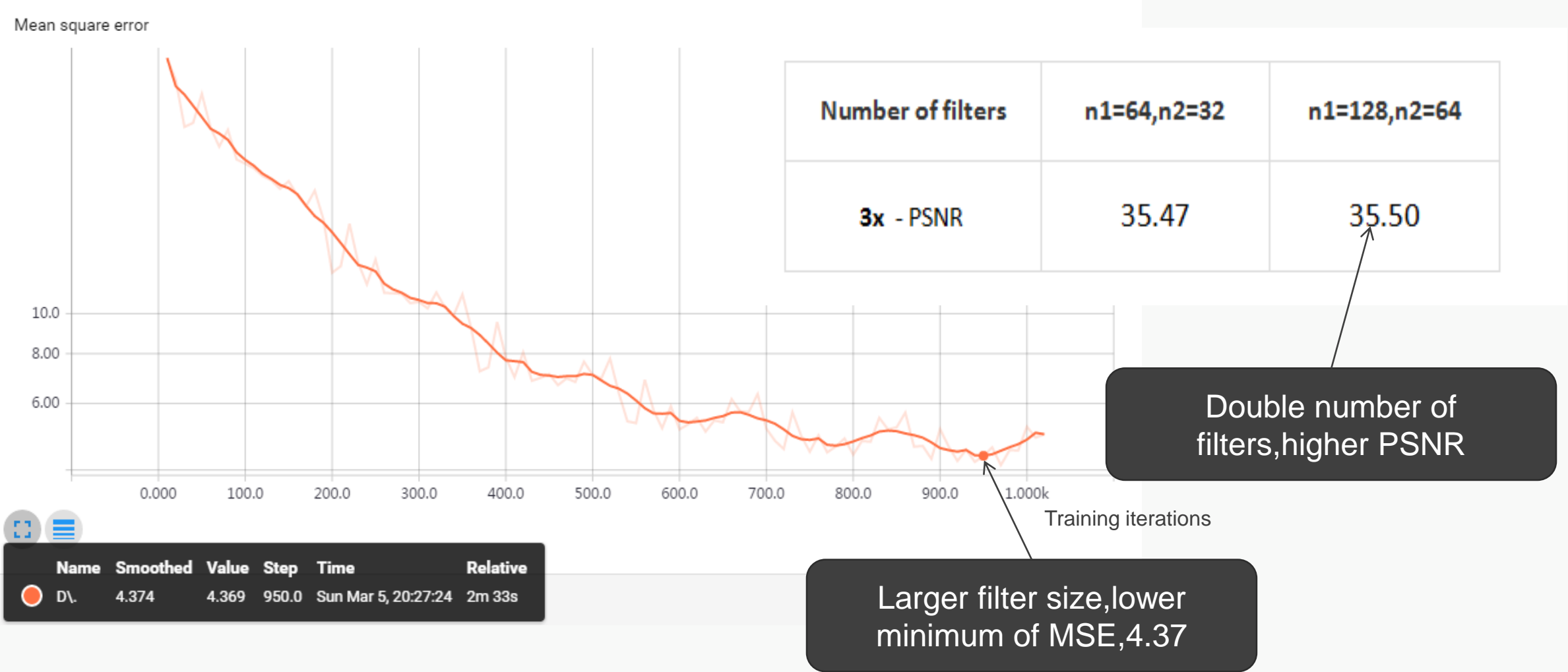
Converge quicker
and more accurate

Training iterations

Fig.19 Mean square error for VDSR for scale factor 3



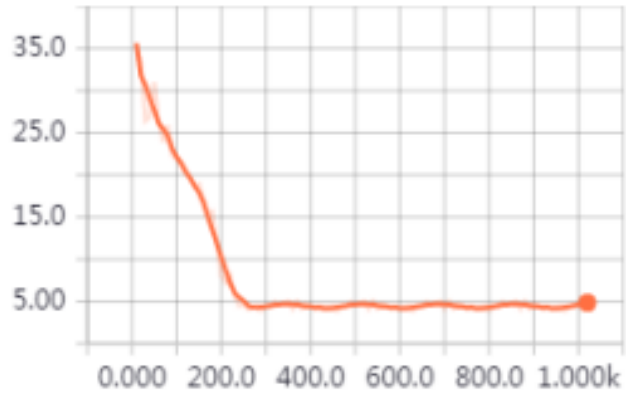
3.2 More number of filters and larger filter size





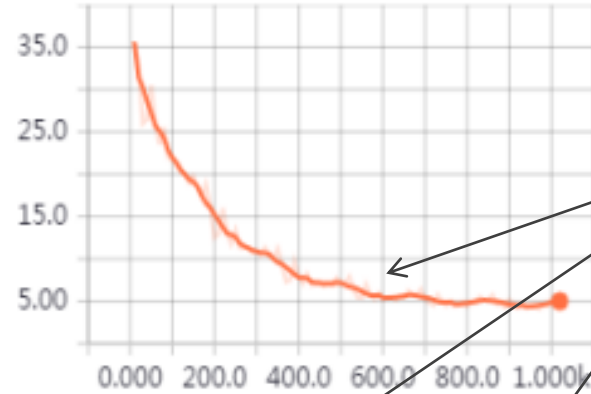
More layers

Mean square error



(b) 5 layers added

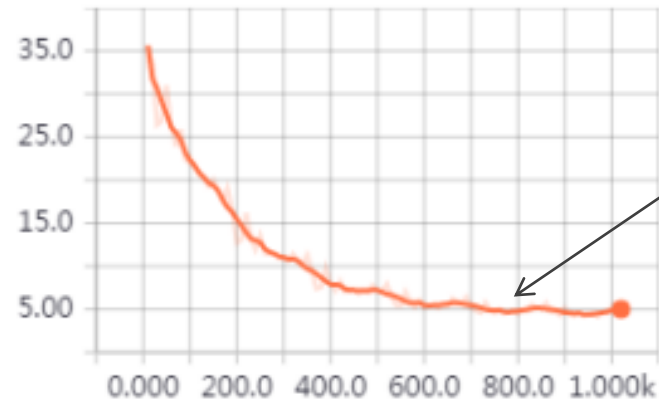
Mean square error



(c) 15 layers added

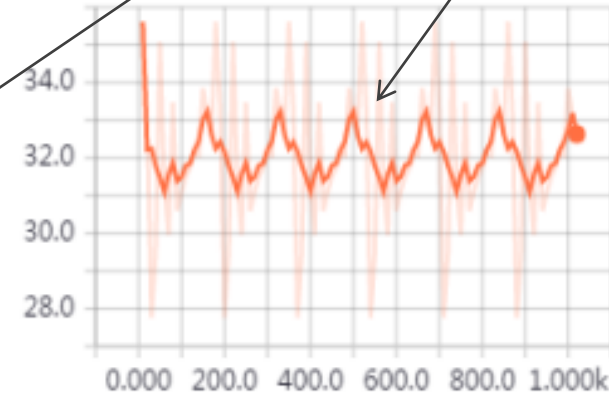
MSE is not improved

Mean square error



(d) 10 layers added

Mean square error



(e) 10 layers added when the model failed to converge

Number of layers added	0	5	10	15
3x - PSNR	35.47	35.51	35.46	35.44

Even worse PSNR



Some result for SRCNN and VDSR

Scale	<u>Bicubic</u>	A+	SRCNN	VDSR
3x - PSNR	30.39	32.58	32.75	33.66



(a) Bicubic, PSNR=32.58dB



(b) SRCNN, PSNR=35.47dB

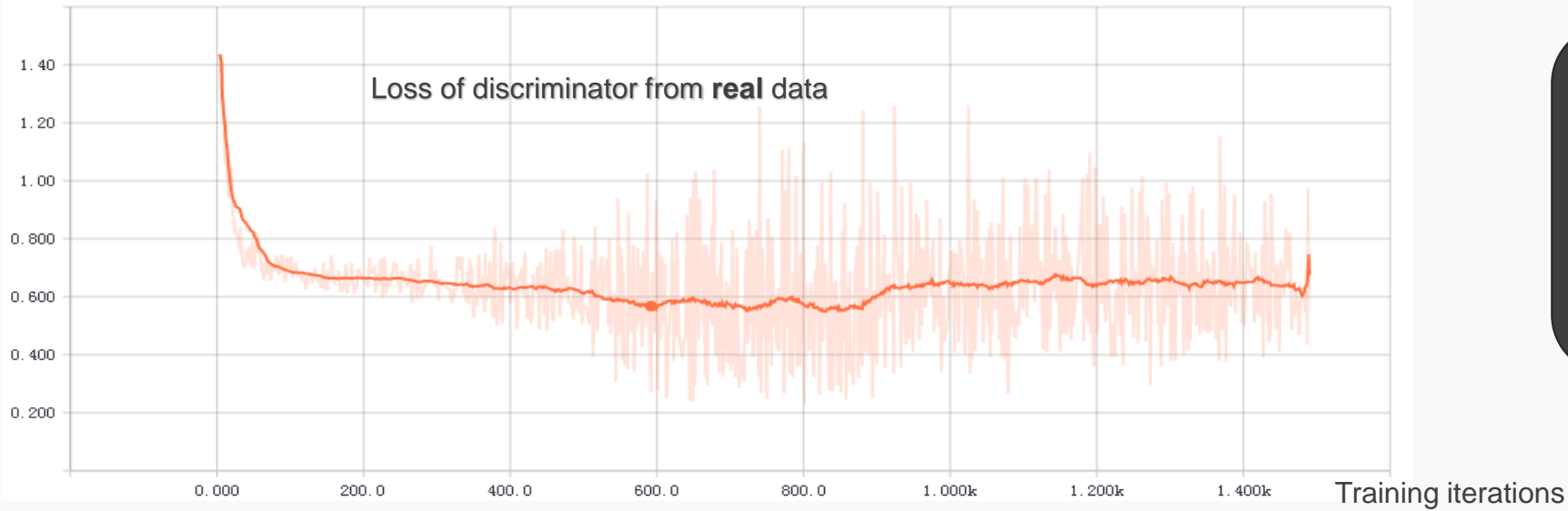


(c) VDSR, PSNR=36.23dB

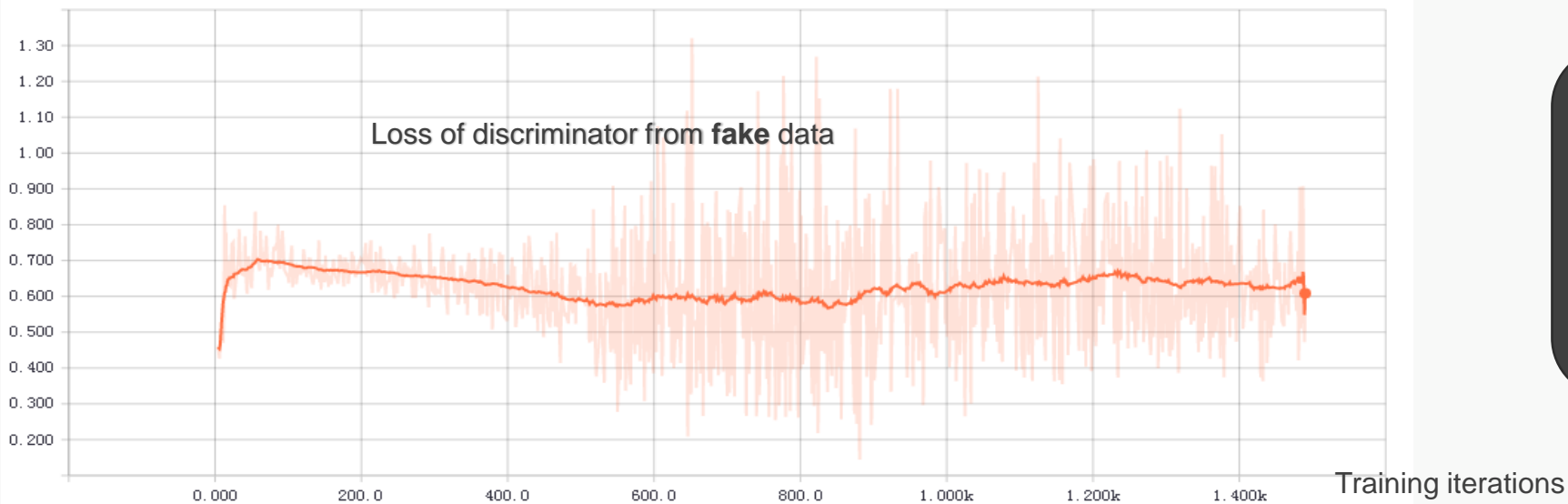


3.4 Image super-resolution using DCGAN

disc_real_loss_1



disc_fake_loss_1



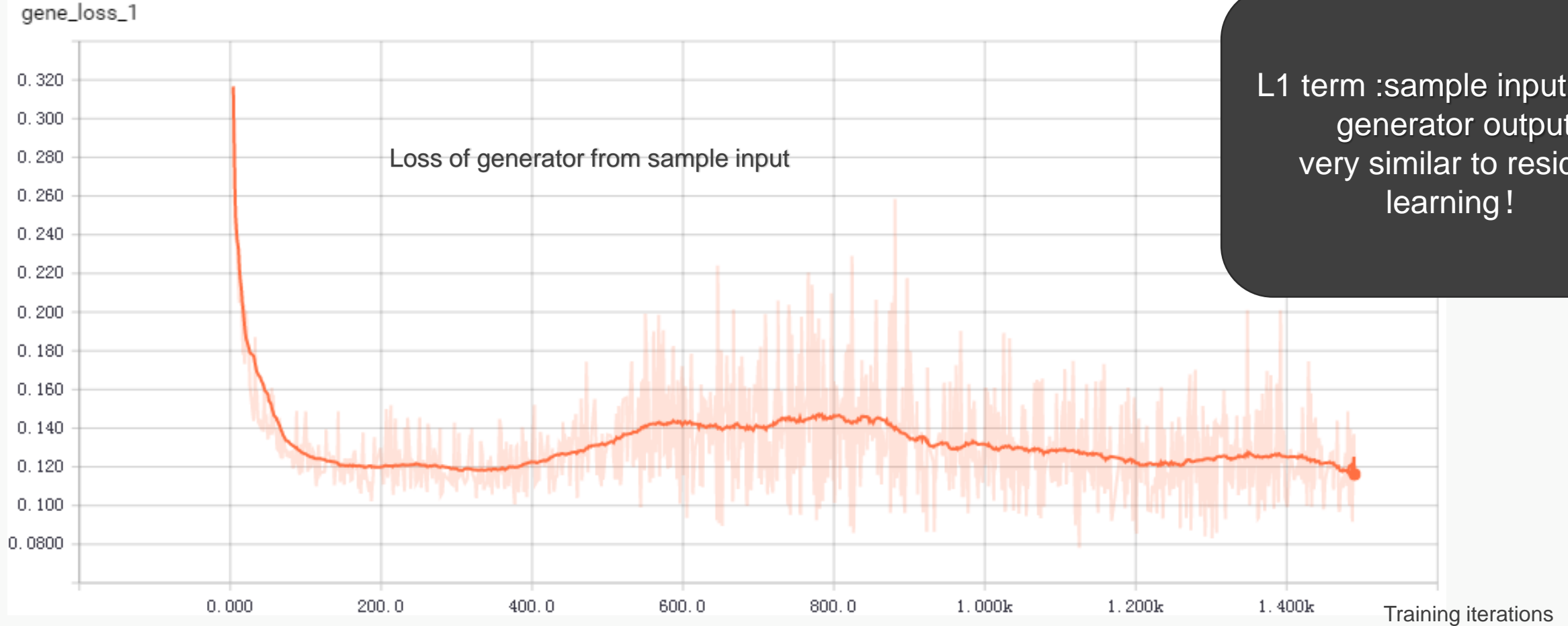
The loss for discriminator from real data decreases to around at 0.6 and remains at that level.

Equilibrium reached !

The loss for discriminator from fake data increases to around at 0.6 and remains at that level.



Loss for generator



L1 term :sample input minus generator output, very similar to residual learning !



Some Result for DCGAN



(a)

(b)

Fig.18(a) Without L1 term,first 10 iterations(b) With L1 term ,first 10 iterations

Better result for model
with L1 term added.

More details and shaper
feature



(a)first 50 iterations

(b)first 200 iterations

(c)first 500 iterations

Fig.19 Training result for 50,200,500 iterations with L1 term



(a)

(b)

Fig.20 Some result generated randomly from the dataset after 1500 iterations



4 Conclusion

1. Deep learning models can be well applied to image super resolution tasks and can generate some state-of-the-art result.
2. Can be applied to other image restoration problems easily.
3. The performance may yet to be further gained by trying different combinations of layer, filters or new structures.



THANK YOU



5 APPENDIX

[1] Learning a Deep Convolutional Network for Image Super-Resolution

[2] Accurate Image Super-Resolution Using Very Deep Convolutional Networks

[3] Generative Adversarial Nets