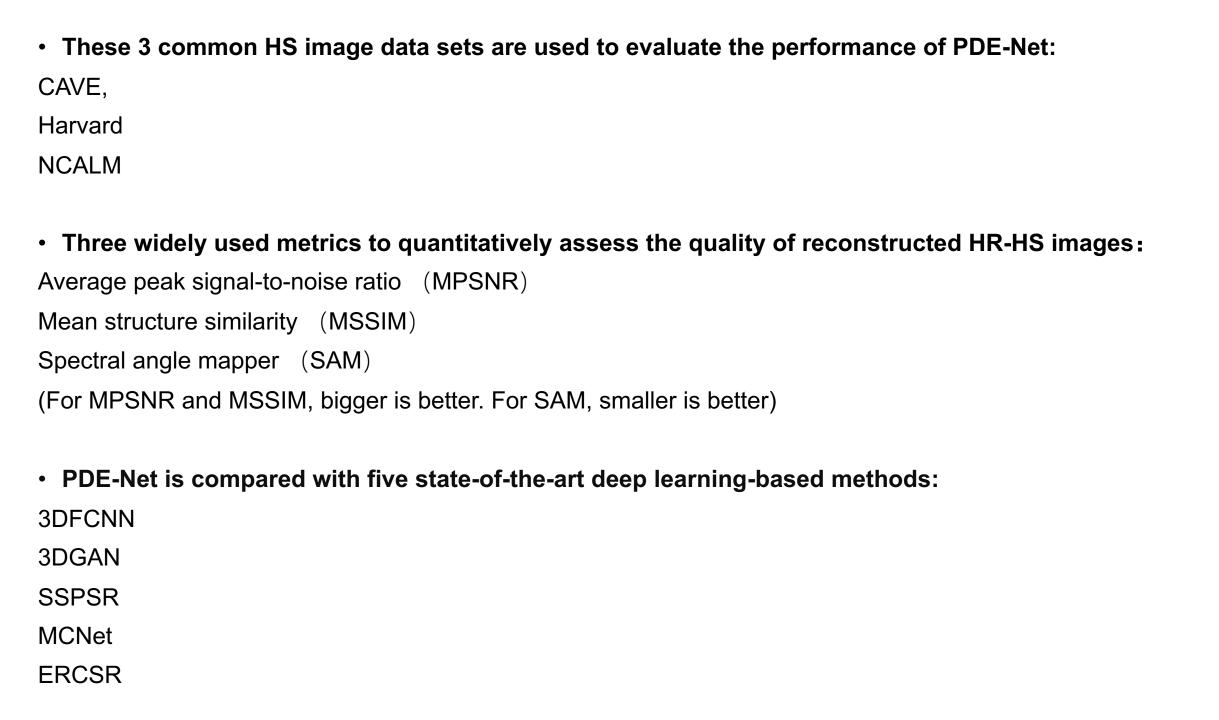
Deep Posterior Distribution-Based Embedding for Hyperspectral Image Super-Resolution

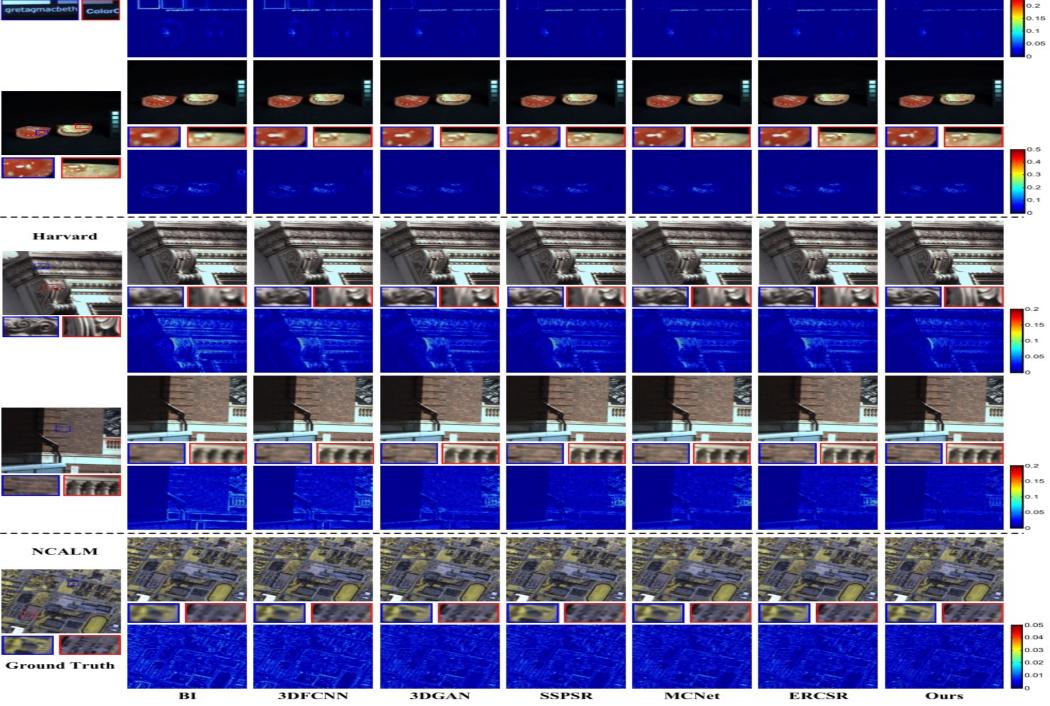
A: Single hyperspectral image super-resolution: although various network architectures/convolutions have been designed to effectively utilize high-dimensional spectral information to achieve high reconstruction quality, they are based on human knowledge and empirical design, which may not be optimal, thereby limiting performance.

B: Fusion-based hyperspectral image super-resolution, which adopts additional data (e.g., HR RGB images) to improve performance. However, this method highly depends on additional co-registered HR images, which may be difficult to obtain.

Deep Posterior Distribution-Based Embedding for Hyperspectral Image Super-Resolution

Firstly, a coarse HR-HS image is initialized, and then iteratively refined by learning residual maps from the differences between the input LR-HS image and the pseudo-LR-HS image re-degenerated from the reconstructed HR-HS image.





 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}$

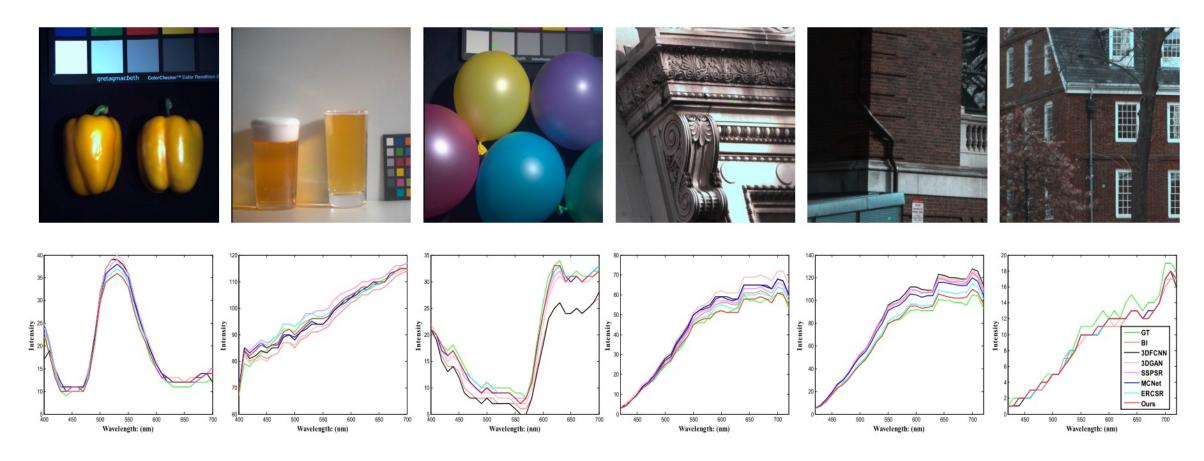


Fig. 5. Visual comparison of the spectral signatures of pixels reconstructed by different methods. The positions of the corresponding pixels are marked by the green dot in RGB images. The spectral signatures by our PDE-Net are much closer to the ground-truth ones than the other compared methods, especially on the 1^{st} and 4^{th} columns.

