

Accelerating the Super-Resolution Convolutional Neural Network

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{dc012, cc, by, nc, nd} 4.0 International

Abstract. As a successful deep model applied in image super-resolution

\mathbb{R}^n and \mathbb{R}^m are the state and control spaces, respectively. $A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z$ are constant matrices of appropriate dimensions. $\mathbf{x}(0)$ is the initial state vector. $\mathbf{u}(t)$ is the control vector. $\mathbf{y}(t)$ is the output vector. $\mathbf{z}(t)$ is the disturbance vector. $\mathbf{w}(t)$ is the noise vector. $\mathbf{v}(t)$ is the measurement noise vector. $\mathbf{e}(t)$ is the estimation error vector. $\mathbf{p}(t)$ is the probability density function vector. $\mathbf{q}(t)$ is the probability density function vector. $\mathbf{r}(t)$ is the probability density function vector. $\mathbf{s}(t)$ is the probability density function vector. $\mathbf{t}(t)$ is the probability density function vector. $\mathbf{u}(t)$ is the control vector. $\mathbf{v}(t)$ is the measurement noise vector. $\mathbf{w}(t)$ is the noise vector. $\mathbf{x}(t)$ is the state vector. $\mathbf{y}(t)$ is the output vector. $\mathbf{z}(t)$ is the disturbance vector. $\mathbf{e}(t)$ is the estimation error vector. $\mathbf{p}(t)$ is the probability density function vector. $\mathbf{q}(t)$ is the probability density function vector. $\mathbf{r}(t)$ is the probability density function vector. $\mathbf{s}(t)$ is the probability density function vector. $\mathbf{t}(t)$ is the probability density function vector. n is the state dimension. m is the control dimension. p is the disturbance dimension. q is the noise dimension. r is the measurement noise dimension. s is the estimation error dimension. t is the probability density function dimension.

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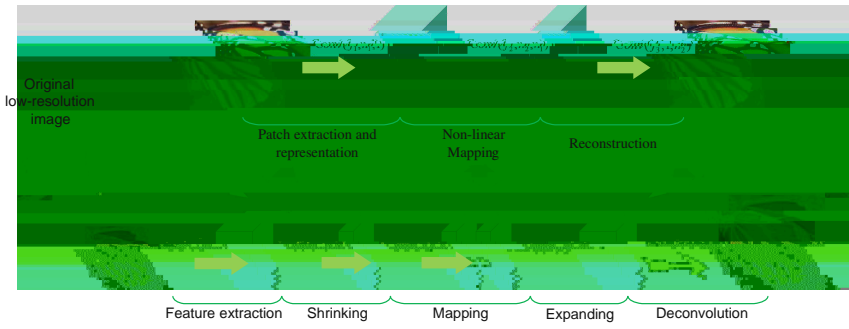




Fig. 3. The learned deconvolution layer (56 channels) for the upscaling factor 3.

$$a_i = \dots$$

Object S r c e:

$$Con(5, d, 1) - PReLU - Con(1, \dots, d) - PReLU - m \times$$

$$Con(3, \dots) - PReLU - Con(1, d, \dots) - PReLU - DeCon(9, 1, d).$$

(i.e., ...)

$$] \cdot \frac{1}{5}] \quad n = 3. \quad \cdot \quad \frac{1}{5}] \cdot \quad \frac{1}{5}, \quad \frac{1}{5}]$$

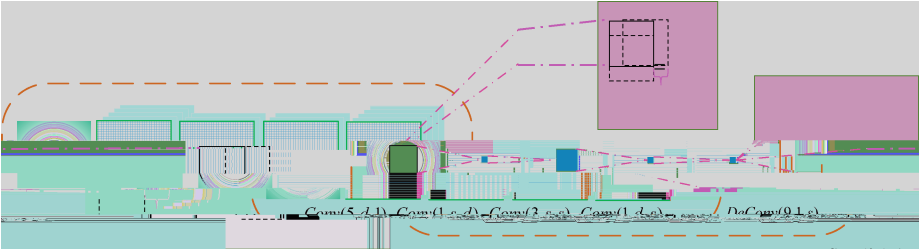


Table 2. The comparison of PSNR (Set5) and parameters of different settings.

Settings	$m = 2$	$m = 3$	$m = 4$
$d = 48, s = 12$	32.87 (8832)	32.88 (10128)	33.08 (11424)
$d = 56, s = 12$	33.00 (9872)	32.97 (11168)	33.16 (12464)
$d = 48, s = 16$	32.95 (11232)	33.10 (13536)	33.18 (15840)
$d = 56, s = 16$	33.01 (12336)	33.12 (14640)	33.17 (16944)

$d = 48, 56, s = 12, 16$ $m = 2, 3, 4$
 $2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12$ 5
 2. d , $m = 2$ $m = 3$ m
 $m = 4$ $m = 2$ $m = 3$ m
 d d $5()$ m
 (e.g., d), $5()$
 5 5 5
 ff $(56, 12, 4)$
 $(48, 12, 2)$
 32.87 B, $(48, 12, 2)$ $8, 832$
 $(32.75$ B) 2 $57184 / 8832 \times 9 = 58.3$

4.3 Training and Real-time SR with FSRCNN

(24)
 A



8032]] 760 × 760 . 1.32 . .] . 5] . 3,]]
 . . .] . 5 . . 1] 2, . .] -
 .]] 8032 × 1.32/

Table 4. The results of PSNR (dB) on three test datasets. We present the best results reported in the corresponding paper. The proposed FSCNN and FSRCNN-s are trained on both 91-image and General-100 dataset. More comparisons with other methods on PSNR, SSIM and IFC [29] can be found in the supplementary file.

Test dataset	Upscaling factor	Bicubic	KK [28]	A+ [5]	SRF [7]	SRCNN [1]	SRCNN-Ex [2]	SCN [8]	FSRCNN-s	FSRCNN
		PSNR	PSNR	PSNR	PSNR	PSNR	PSNR	PSNR	PSNR	PSNR
Set5	2	33.66	36.20	36.55	36.89	36.34	36.66	36.93	36.58	37.00
Set14	2	30.23	32.11	32.28	32.52	32.18	32.45	32.56	32.28	32.63
BSD200	2	29.70	31.30	31.44	31.66	31.38	31.63	31.63	31.48	31.0
Set5	3	30.39	32.28	32.59	32.72	32.39	32.75	33.10	32.61	33.16
Set14	3	27.54	28.94	29.13	29.23	29.00	29.30	29.41	29.13	29.43
BSD200	3	27.26	28.19	28.36	28.45	28.28	28.48	28.54	28.32	28.60
Set5	4	28.42	30.03	30.28	30.35	30.09	30.49	30.6	30.11	30.71
Set14	4	26.00	27.14	27.32	27.41	27.20	27.50	27.64	27.19	27.59
BSD200	4	25.97	26.68	26.83	26.89	26.73	26.92	27.02	26.75	26.98

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