

The logo for the 2021 Embedded Vision Summit Virtual. It features the year '2021' in a light blue font at the top. Below it, the word 'embedded' is in a smaller, dark blue font. The word 'VISION' is in a large, bold, dark blue font, with the letter 'O' replaced by a colorful circular graphic composed of many small dots. Below 'VISION' is the word 'summit' in a dark blue font. At the bottom, the word 'VIRTUAL' is in a green font, followed by a vertical bar and the dates 'MAY 25-28' in a light blue font. The entire logo is set against a white background with a subtle grid pattern, which is itself centered on a larger graphic of overlapping green and yellow triangles.

2021
embedded
VISION
summit®
VIRTUAL | MAY 25-28

Super Resolution on Resource Constrained Devices

Marcus Edel, Aaron Boxer
Collabora

- 1.Principle Super-Resolution
- 2.Contributions of Blind Super-Resolution
- 3.Overall Scheme
- 4.Network Architecture
- 5.Experimental Results
- 6.Visual Comparison for Different Types of Images



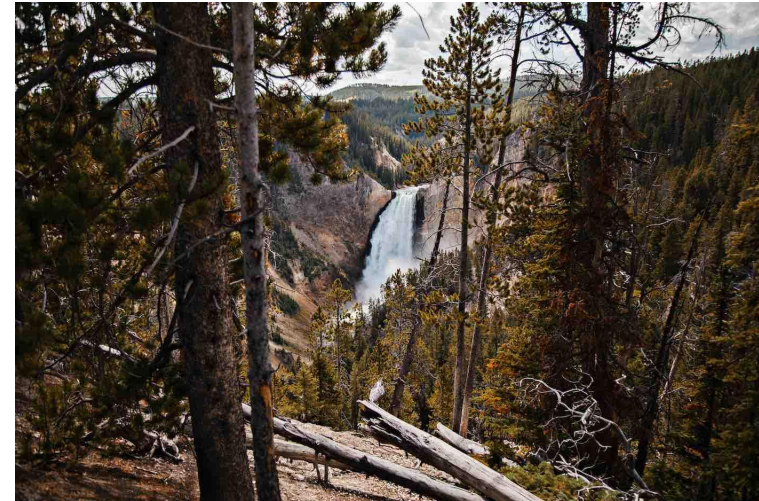
What is Super-Resolution?

What is Super Resolution?

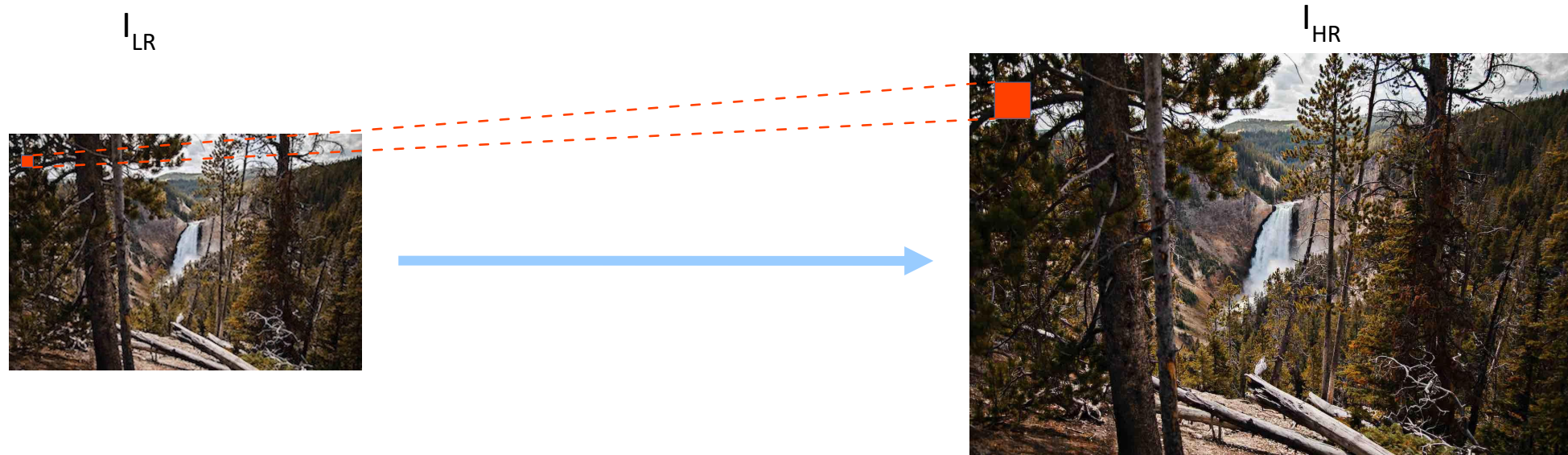
I_{LR}



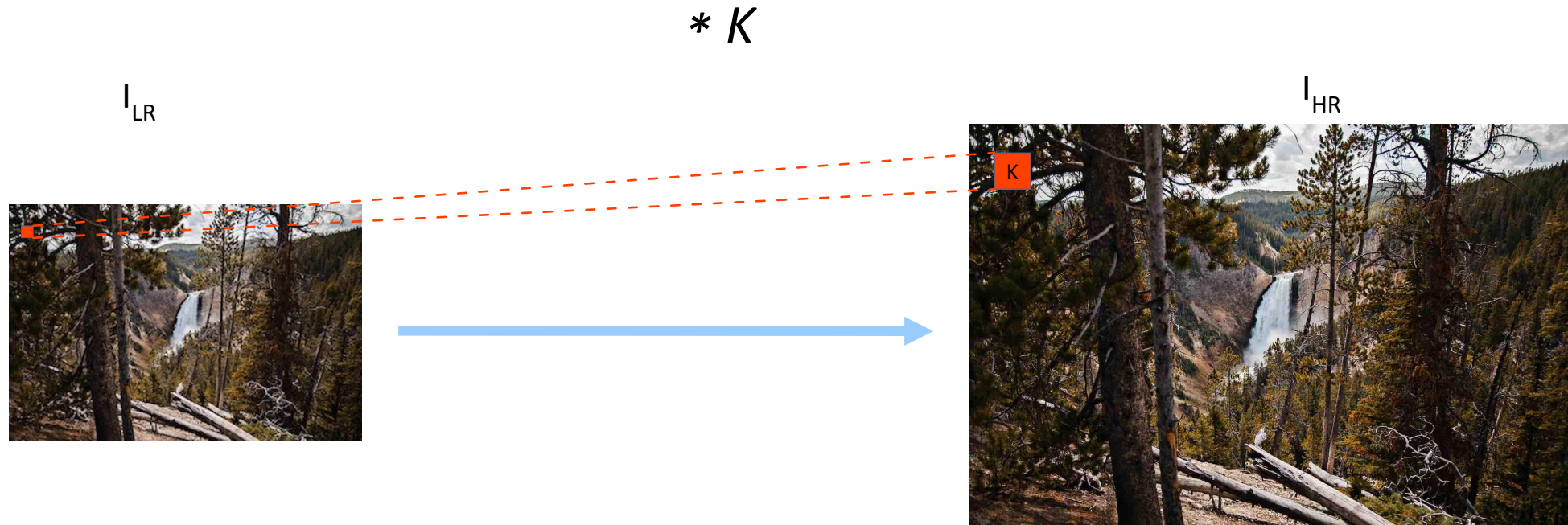
I_{HR}



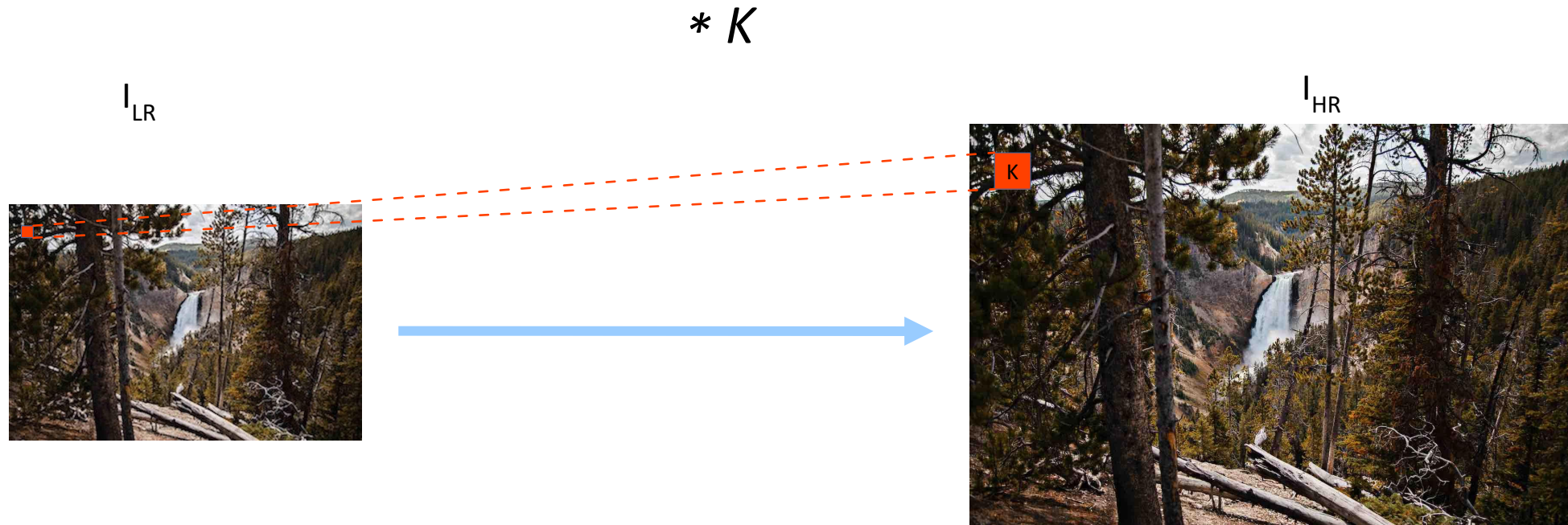
What is Super Resolution?



What is Super Resolution?



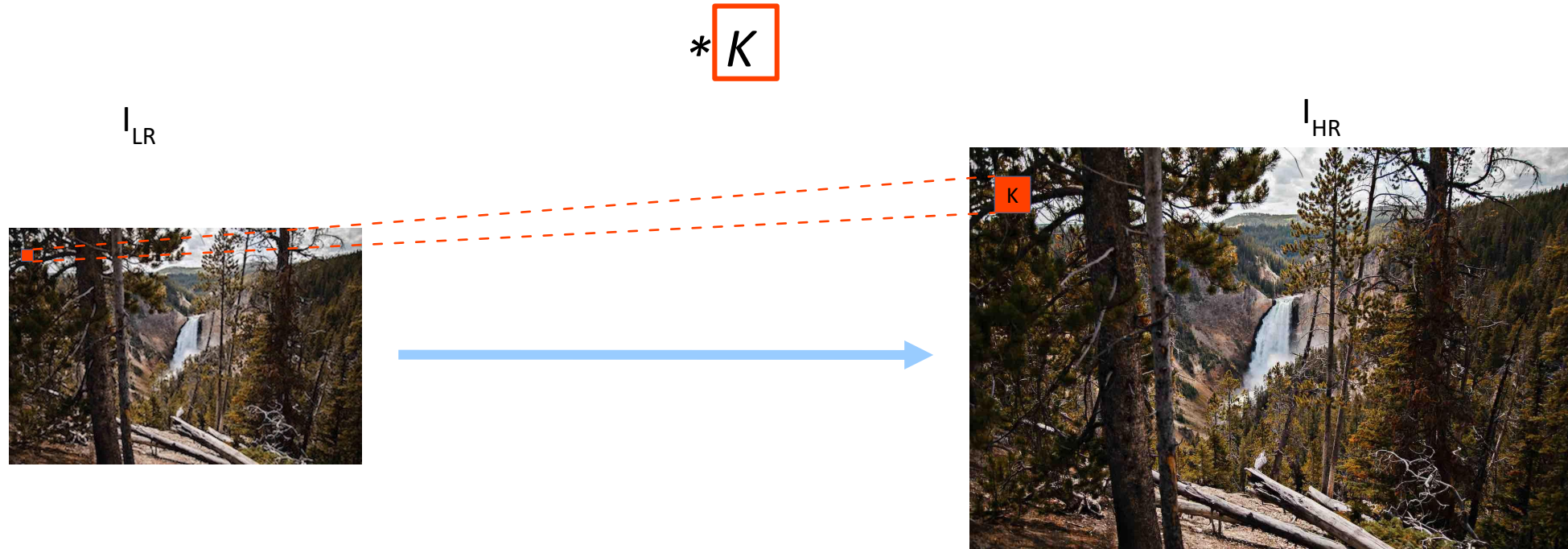
What is Super Resolution?



Current leading Super-Resolution methods → Deep Learning based

EDSR B. Lim et al. 2017, **RDN** Y. Zhang et al. , 2018, **SAN** T. Dai et al. 2019

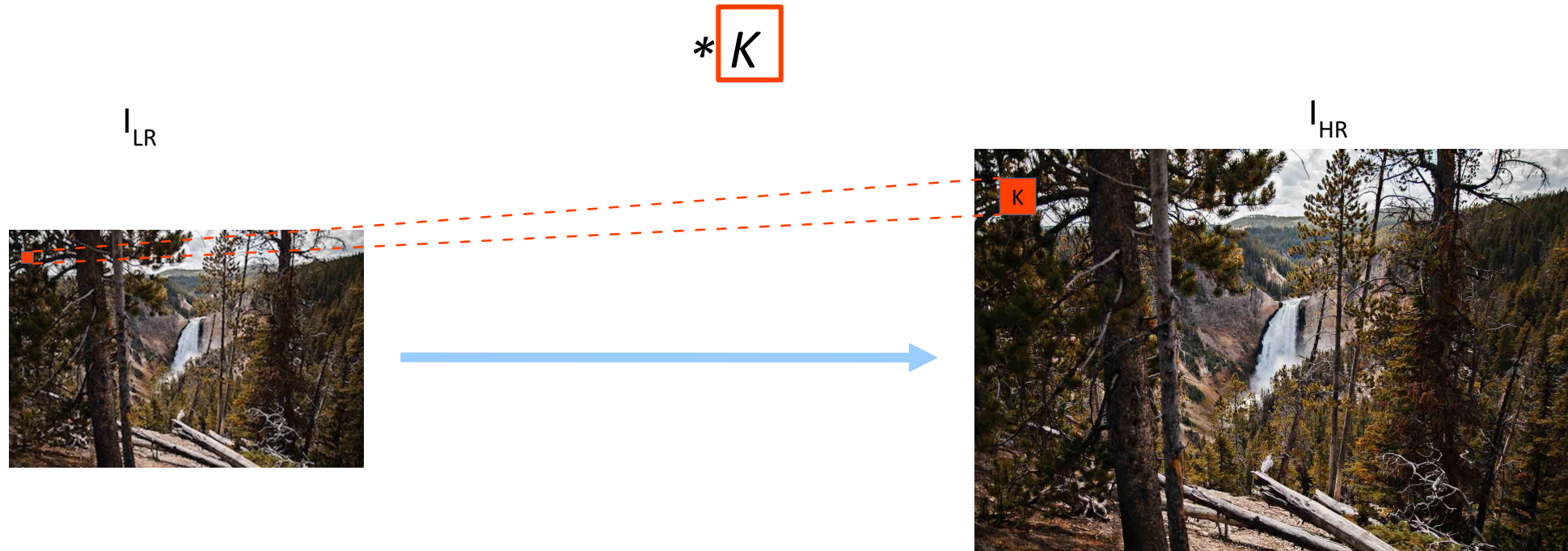
What is Super Resolution?



Current leading Super-Resolution methods → Deep Learning based

EDSR B. Lim et al. 2017, RDN Y. Zhang et al. , 2018, SAN T. Dai et al. 2019

What is Super Resolution?



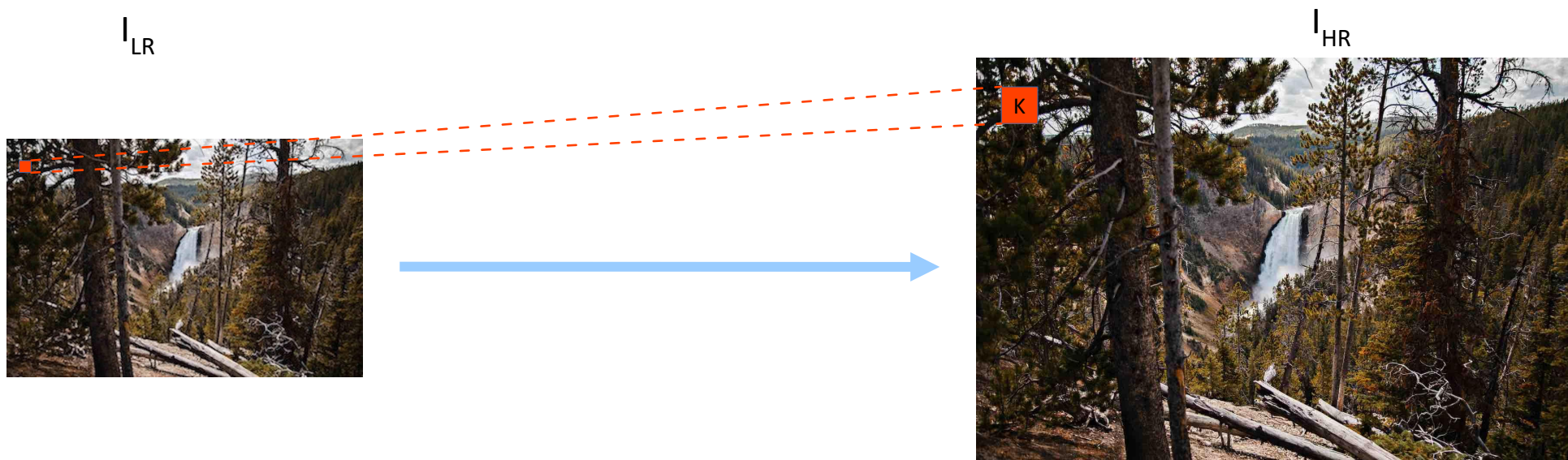
Current leading Super-Resolution methods → Deep Learning based

Performs poorly when the wrong kernel is used

What is Super Resolution?

Blind

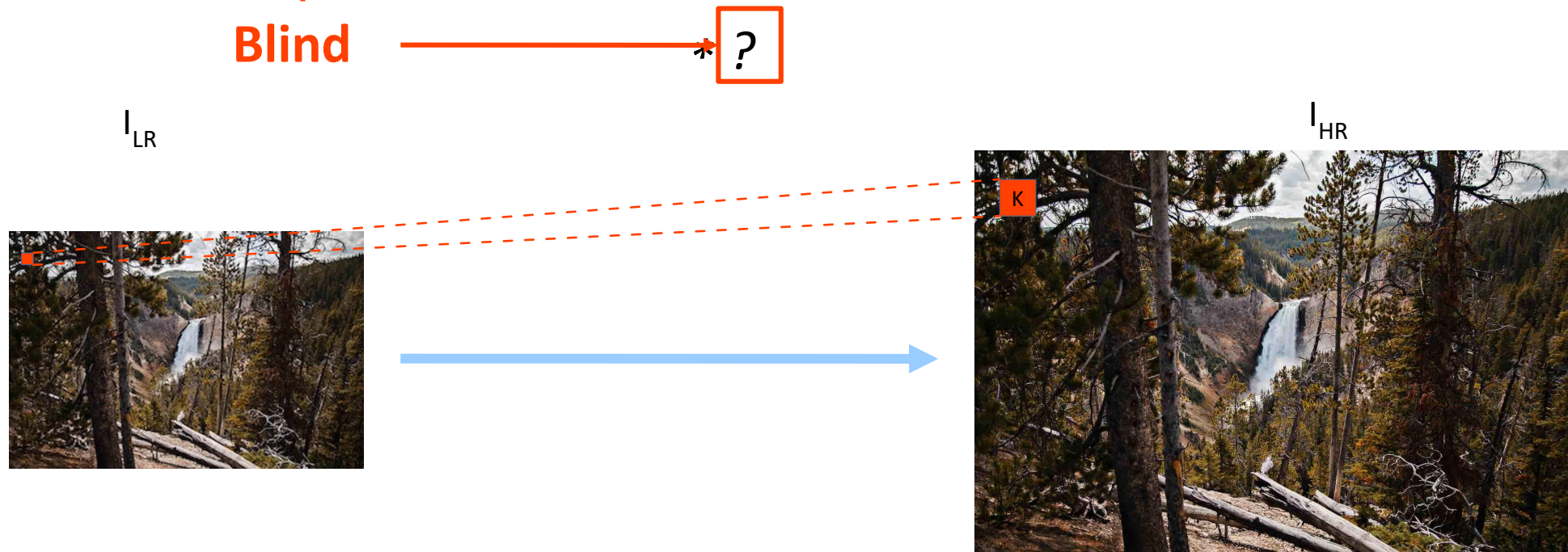
* K



Current leading Super-Resolution methods → Deep Learning based

Performs poorly when the wrong kernel is used

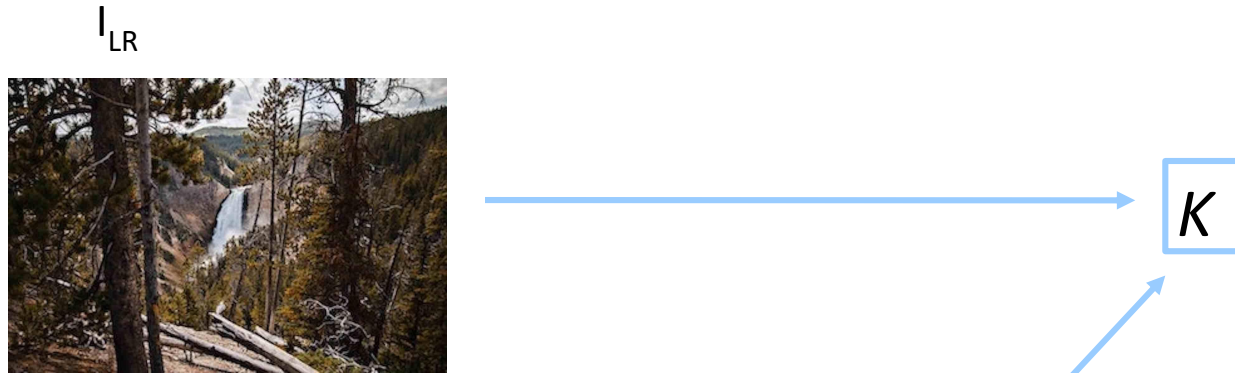
What is Super Resolution?



Current leading Super-Resolution methods \rightarrow Deep Learning based

Performs poorly when the wrong kernel is used

Blind Super Resolution?



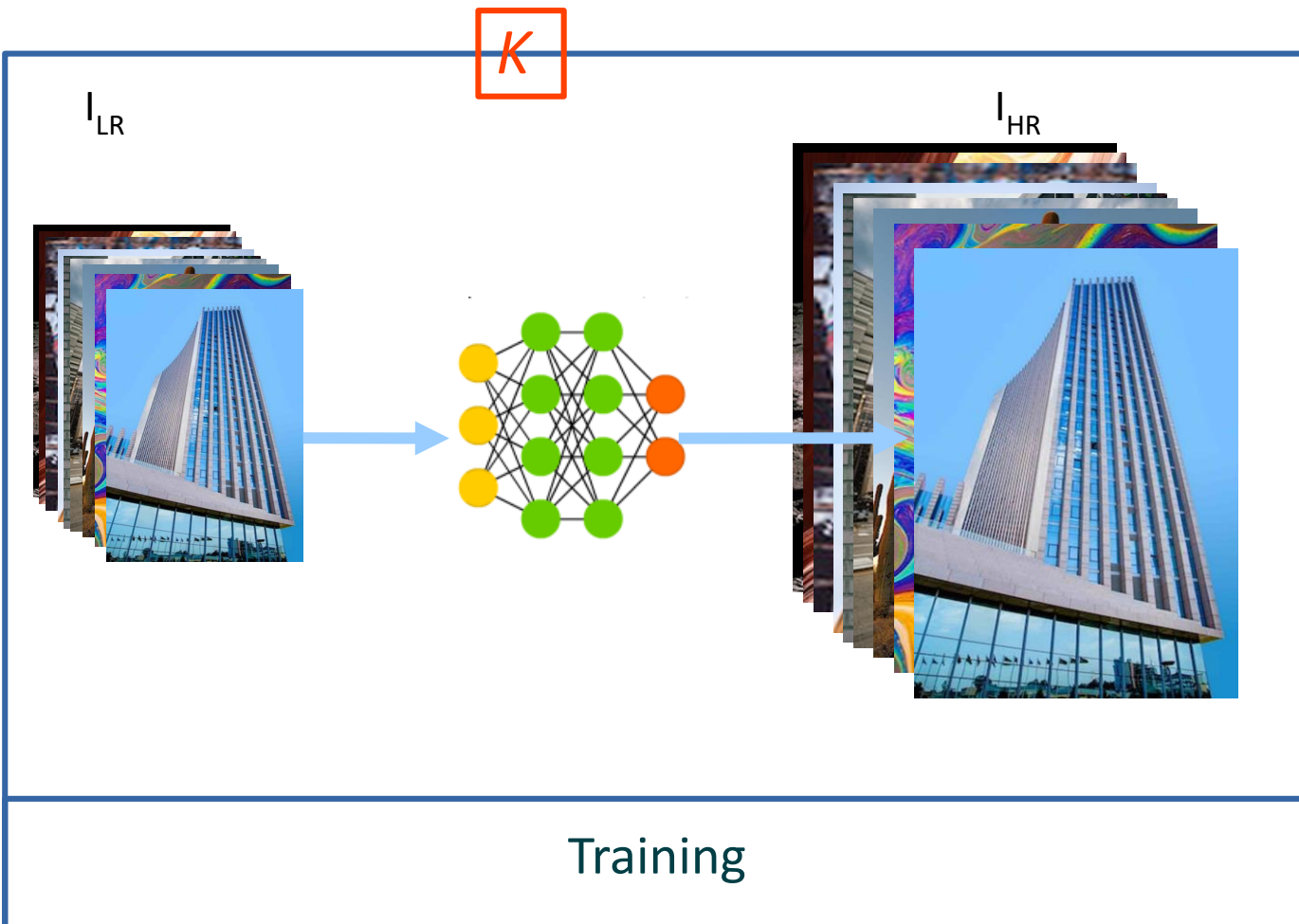
- Estimate the image specific SR-kernel
- Fully unsupervised, no labeled training data needed.

Blind Super Resolution → State-of-The-Art Super Resolution results in the wild



The Problem with existing SR methods.

Super Resolution types

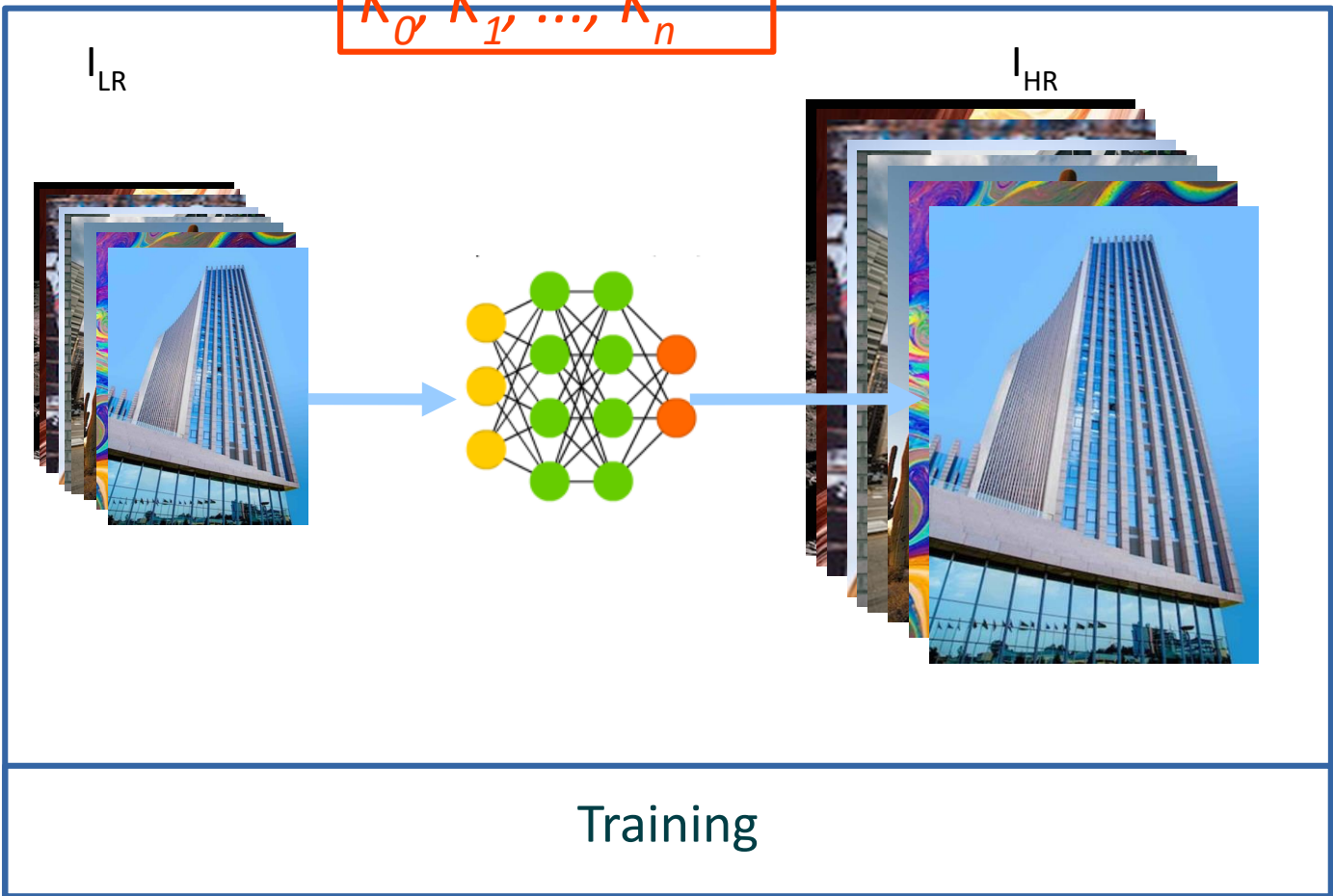


Super Resolution types

1. Implicitly assume K
 - EDSR B. Lim et al. 2017

Super Resolution types

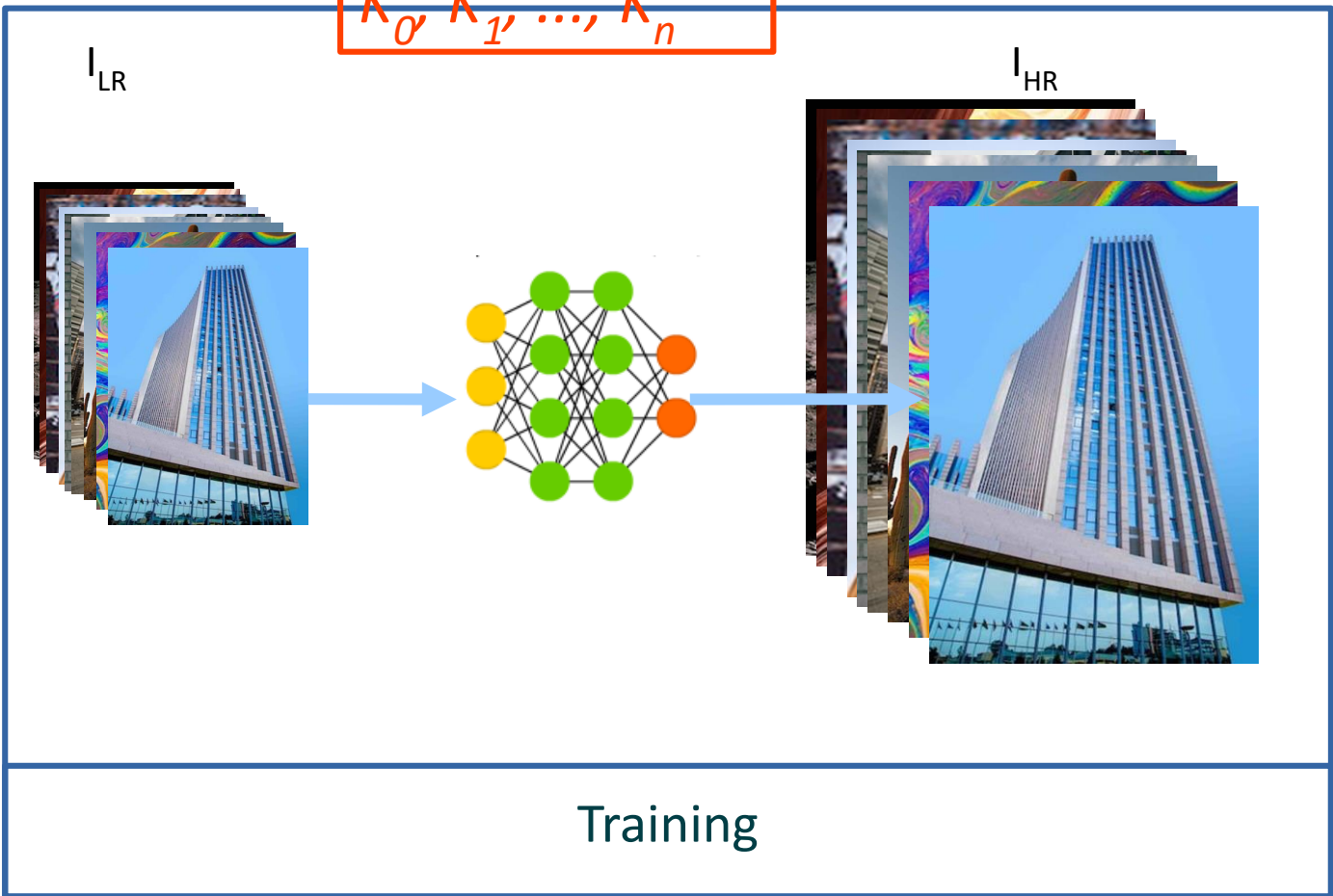
K_0, K_1, \dots, K_n



Super Resolution types

1. Implicitly assume K
 - EDSR B. Lim et al. 2017
1. Agnostic to K
 - WDSR J. Yu et al. 2020

K_0, K_1, \dots, K_n



Super Resolution types

1. Implicitly assume K
 - EDSR B. Lim et al. 2017
1. Agnostic to K
 - WDSR J. Yu et al. 2020
1. Take predefined K (*estimation*) as input
 - ZSSR A. Shocher et al. 2017

Fixed known K

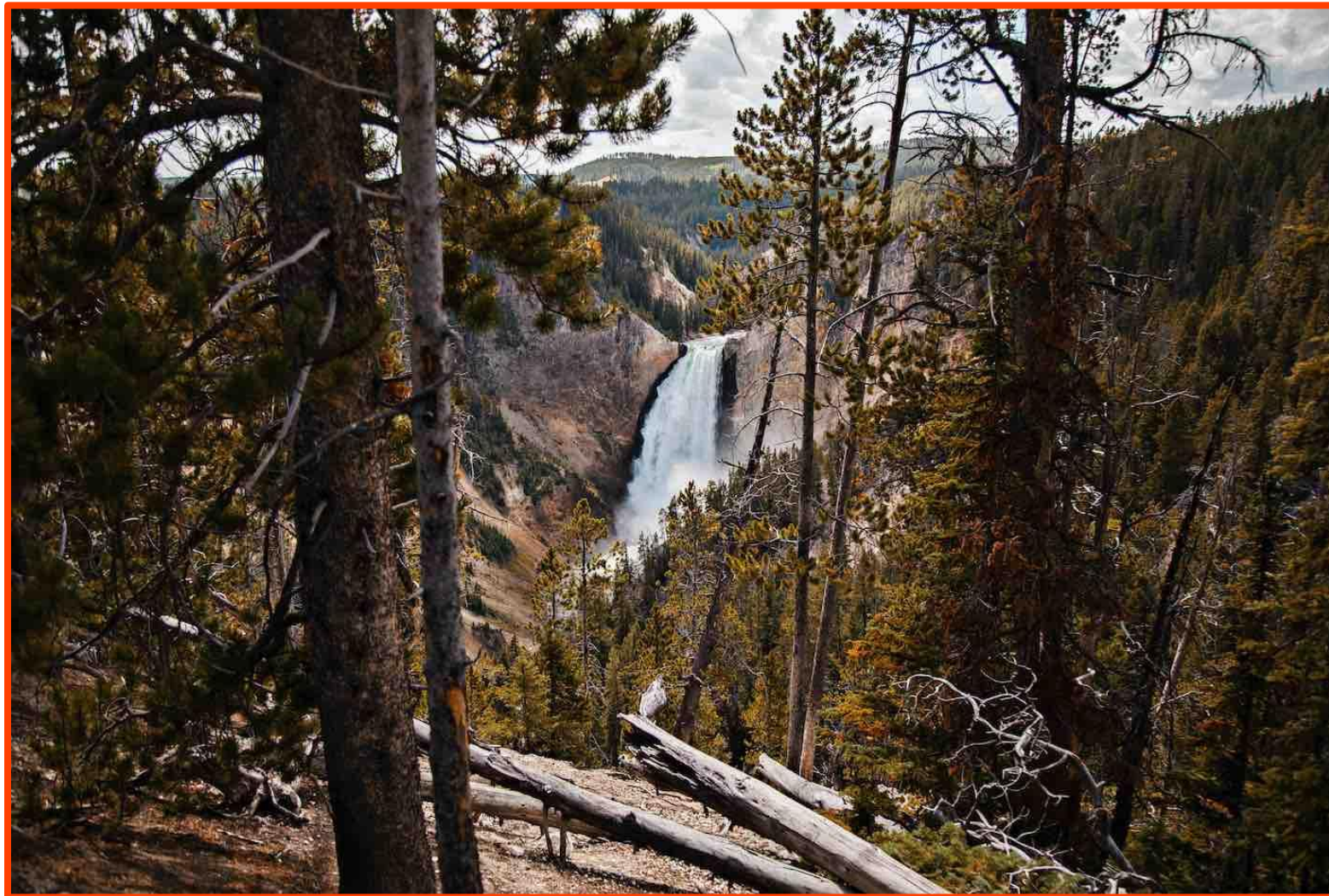


**Bicubic
interpolation**



Super Resolution

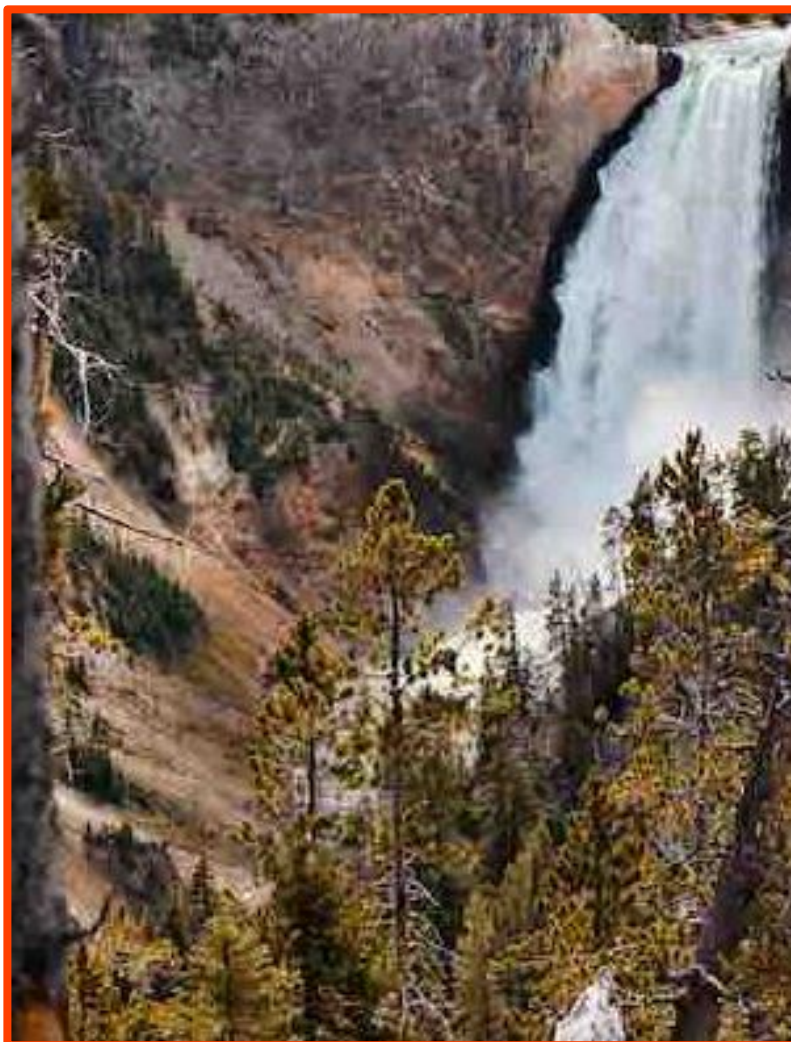
Super
Resolution



**Bicubic
interpolation**



Super Resolution



Fixed unknown K

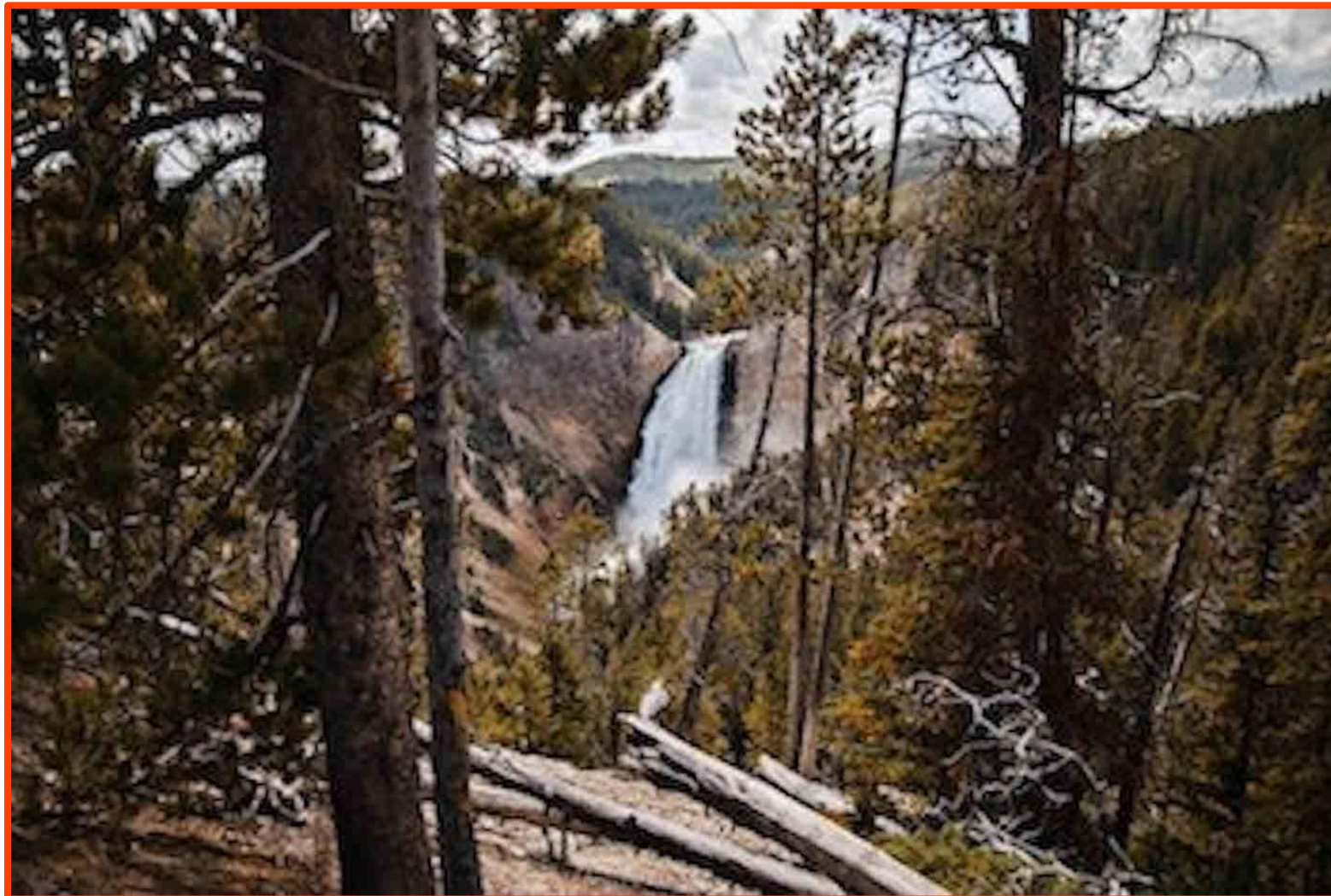


**Bicubic
interpolation**



Super
Resolution

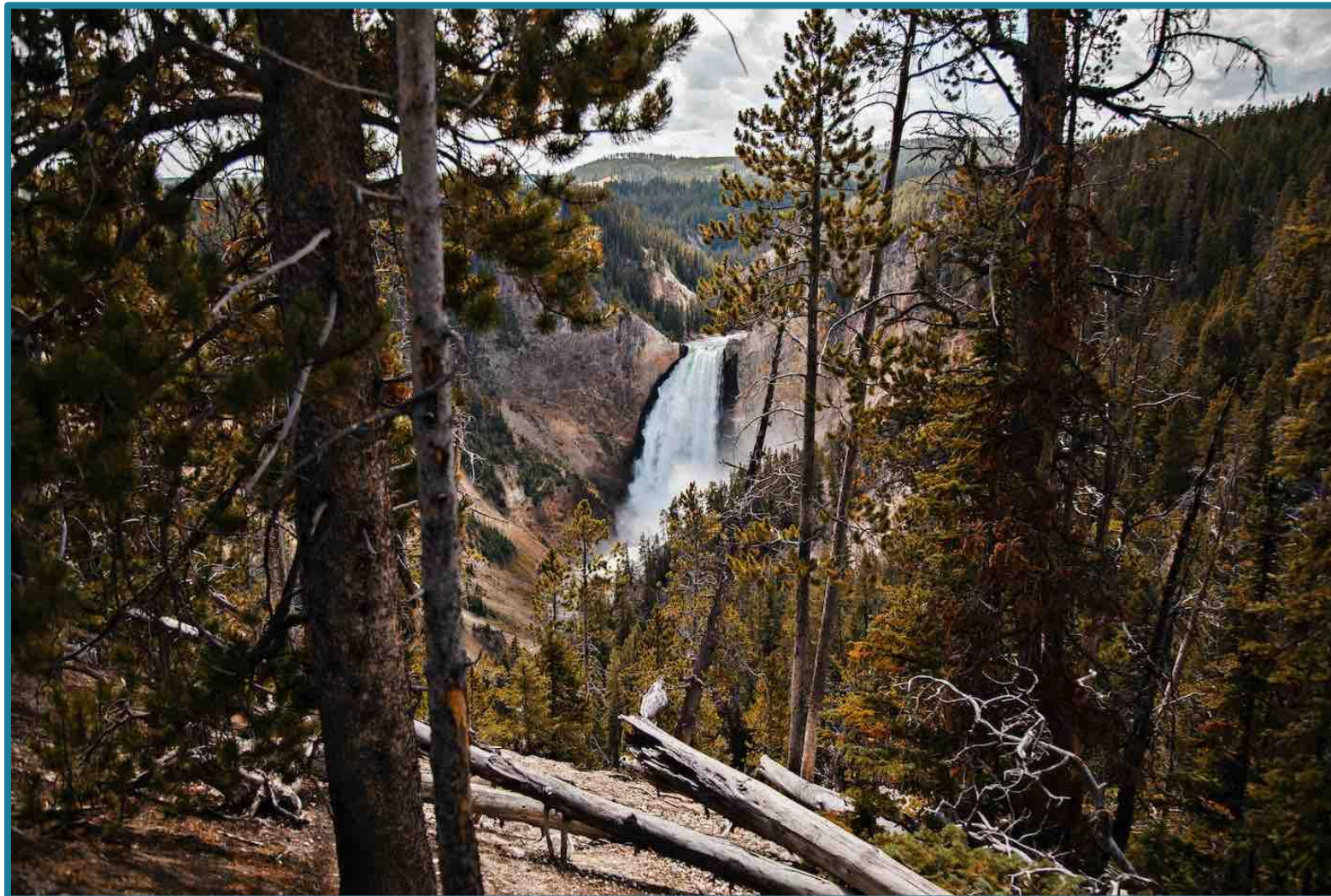
assuming
fixed
kernel



Super Resolution

Super
Resolution

image
specific
kernel



Super Resolution

Super
Resolution

image
specific
kernel



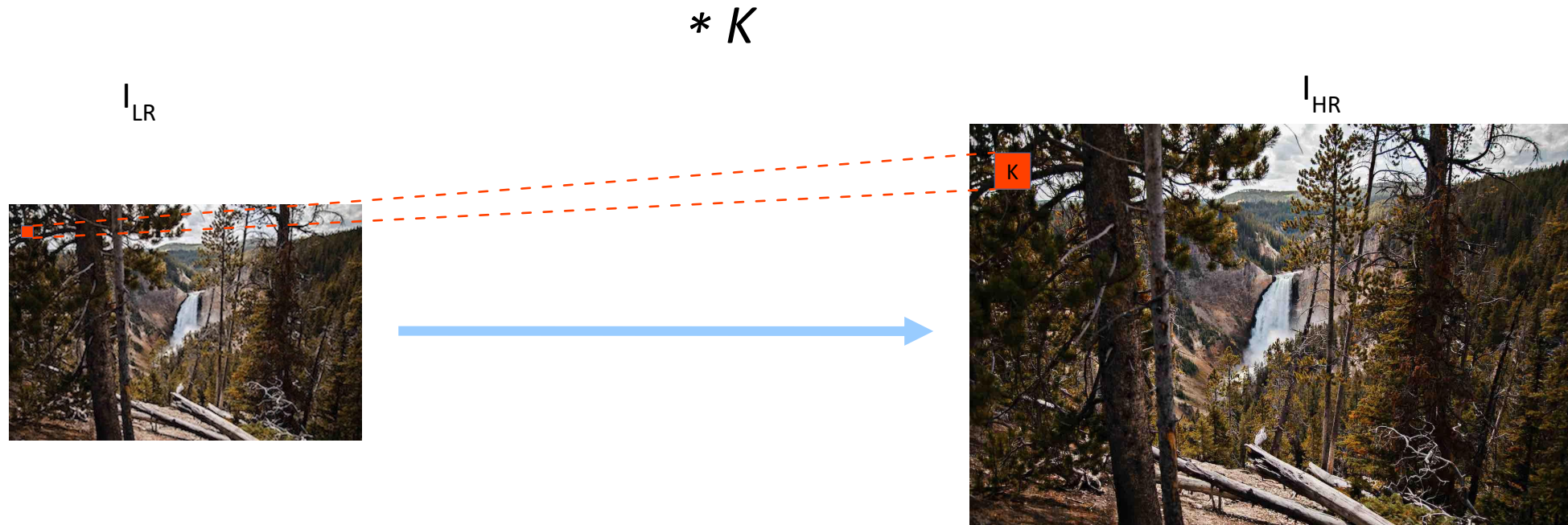
Kernel important!



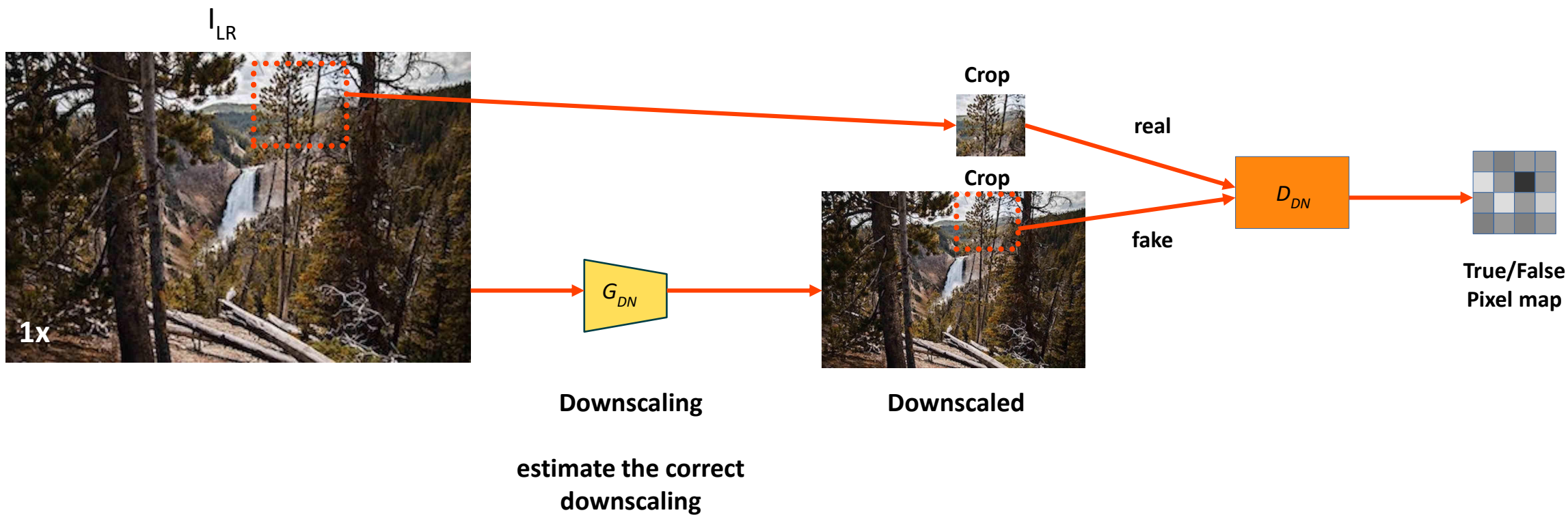


Kernel Estimation

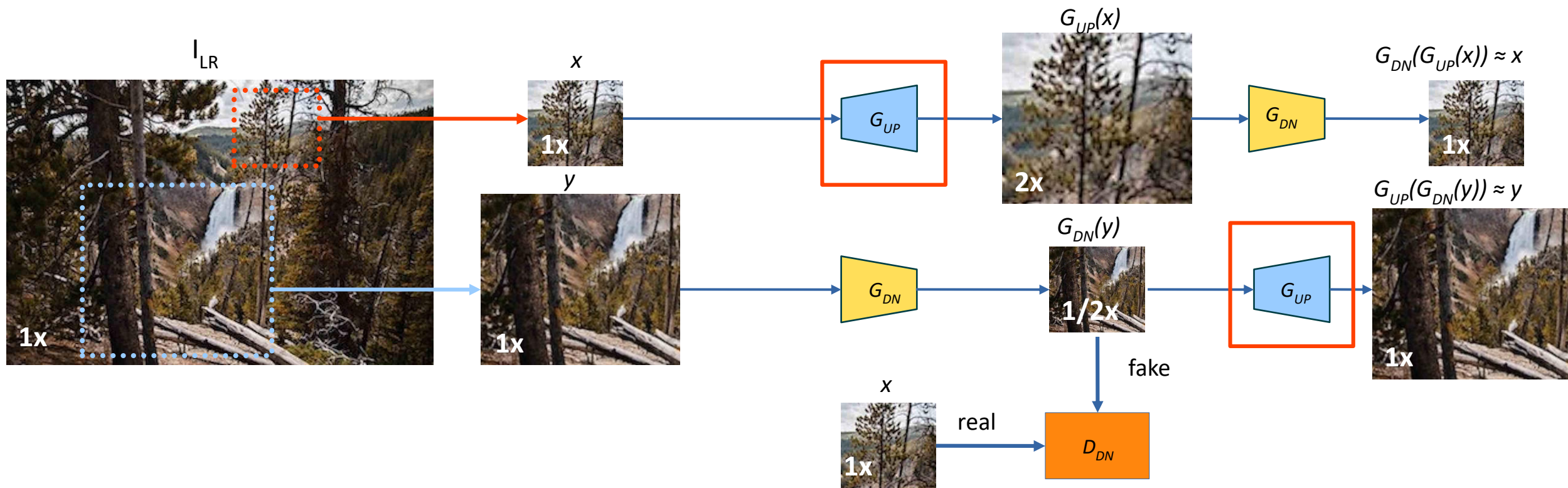
What is Super Resolution?



Internal KernelGAN



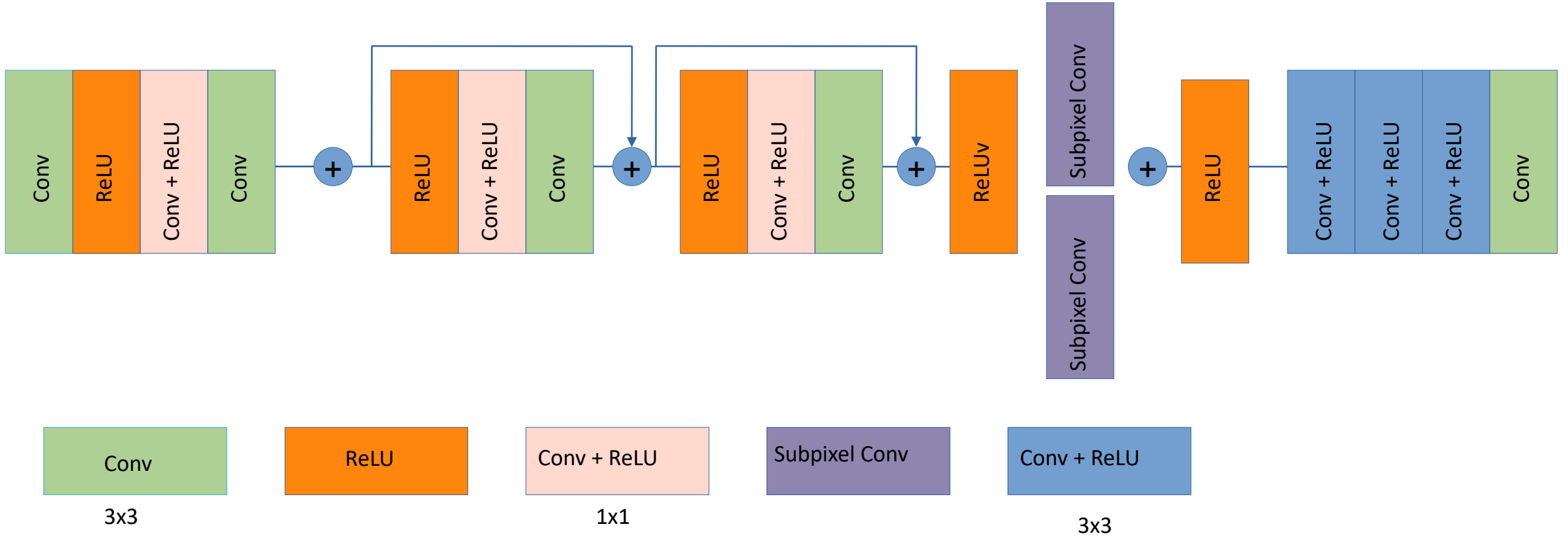
Network Architecture



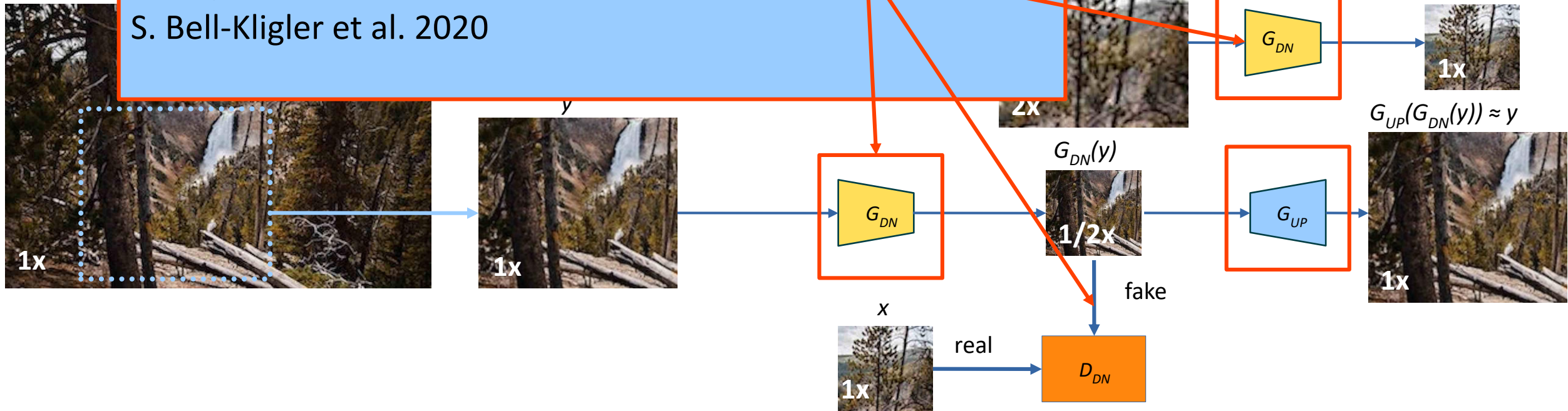


Network Architecture

Generator Network Architecture



“Blind Super-Resolution Kernel Estimation using an Internal-GAN”,
S. Bell-Kligler et al. 2020



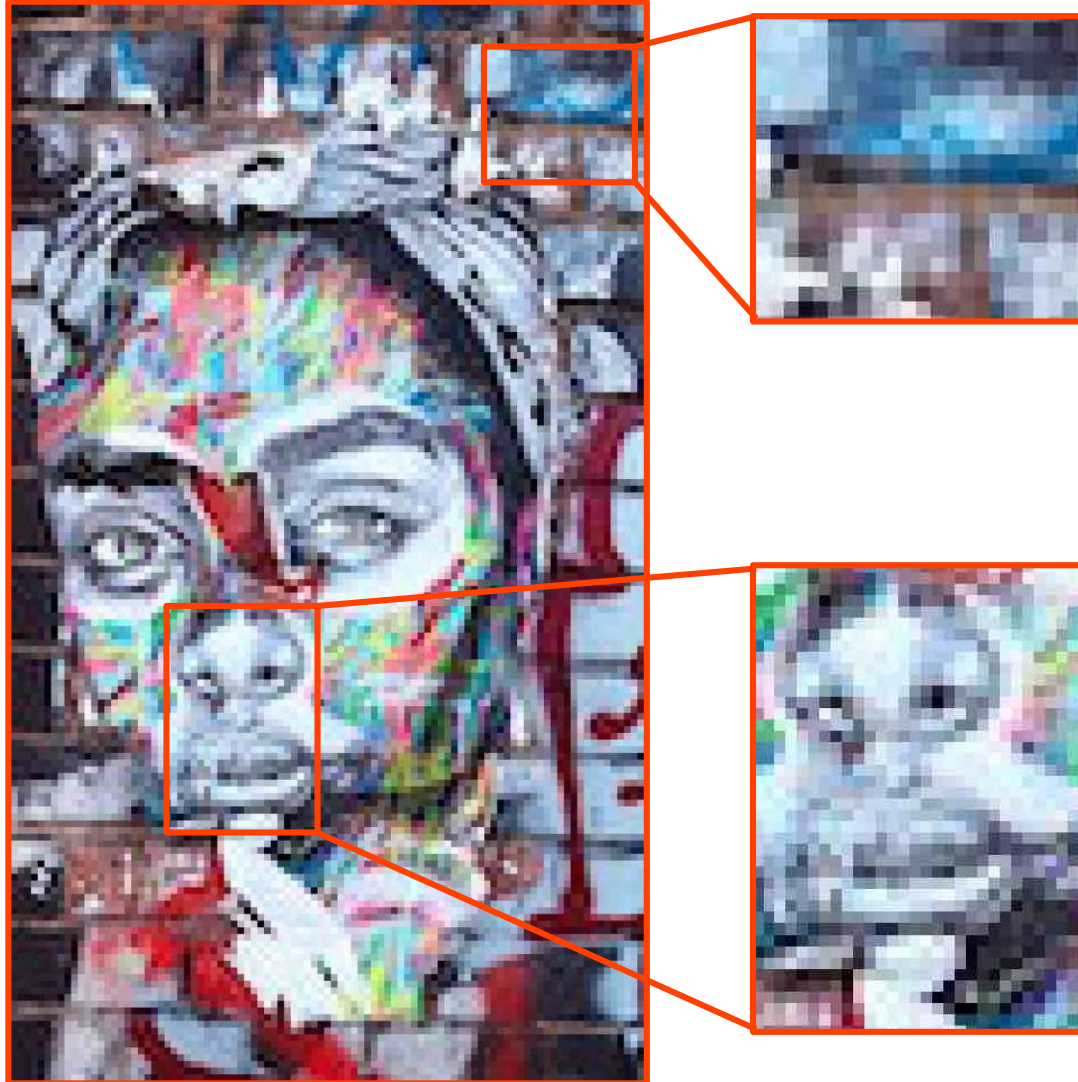
- **Architecture Optimization for resource constrained device**
 - Width, Depth
 - Kernel Dimensions
 - Resolution Scaling (stride, pooling)
 - Weight Quantization
 - Network Pruning
- **Optimization for compute platform OpenGL ES**



Qualitative Results

Qualitative Results

**Nearest-Neighbor
interpolation**



Qualitative Results

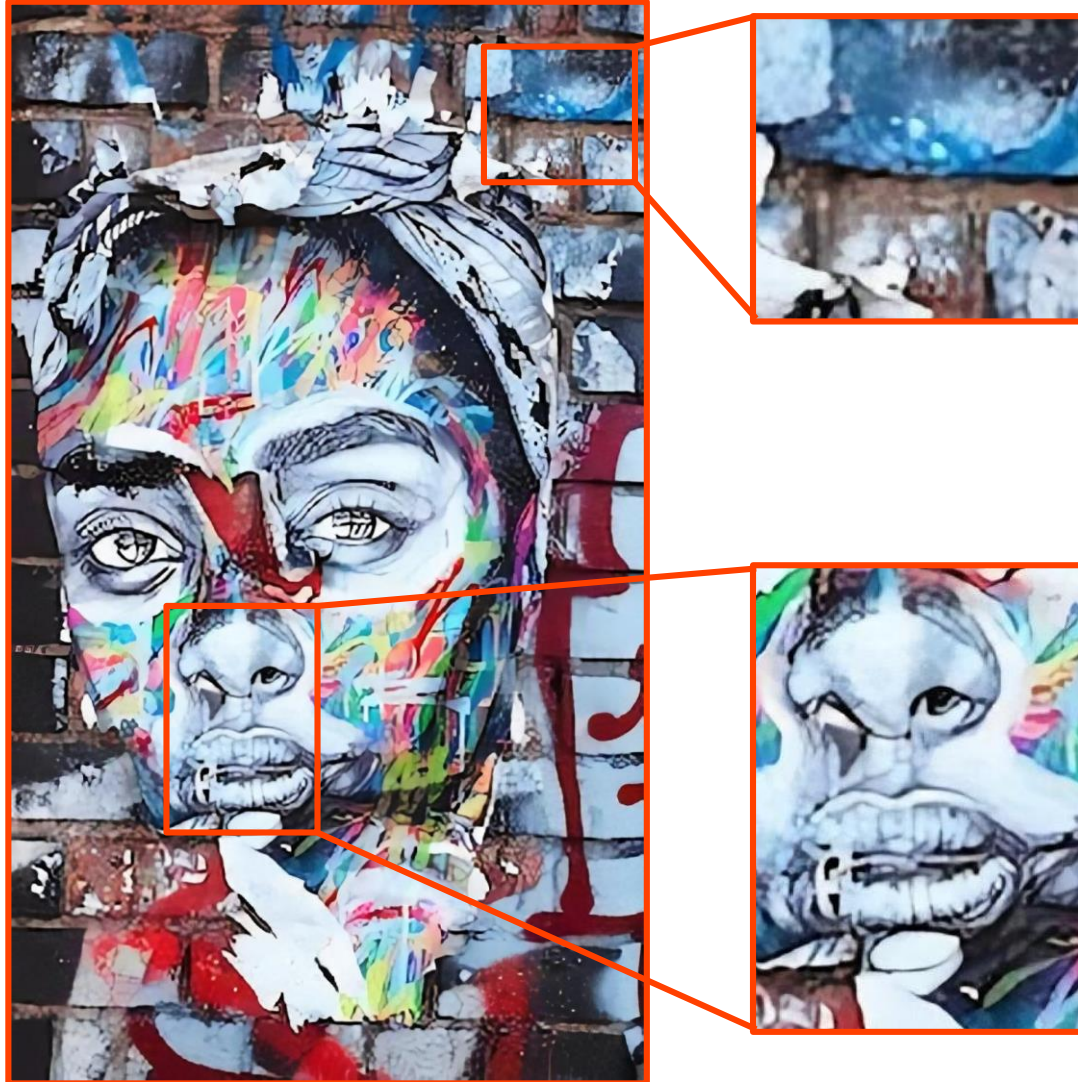
**Bicubic
interpolation**



Qualitative Results

VDSR

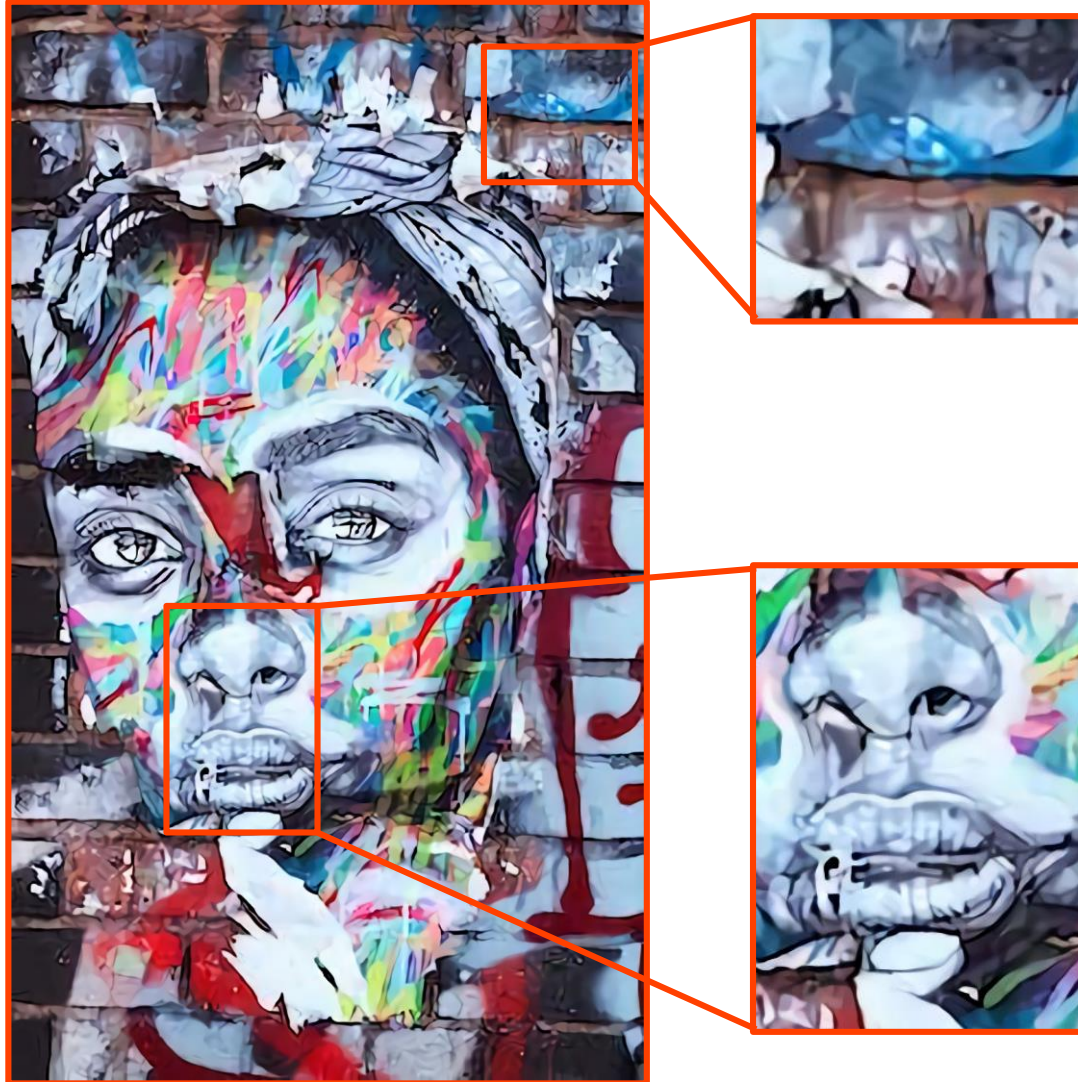
Super Resolution



Qualitative Results

EDSR

Super Resolution



Qualitative Results

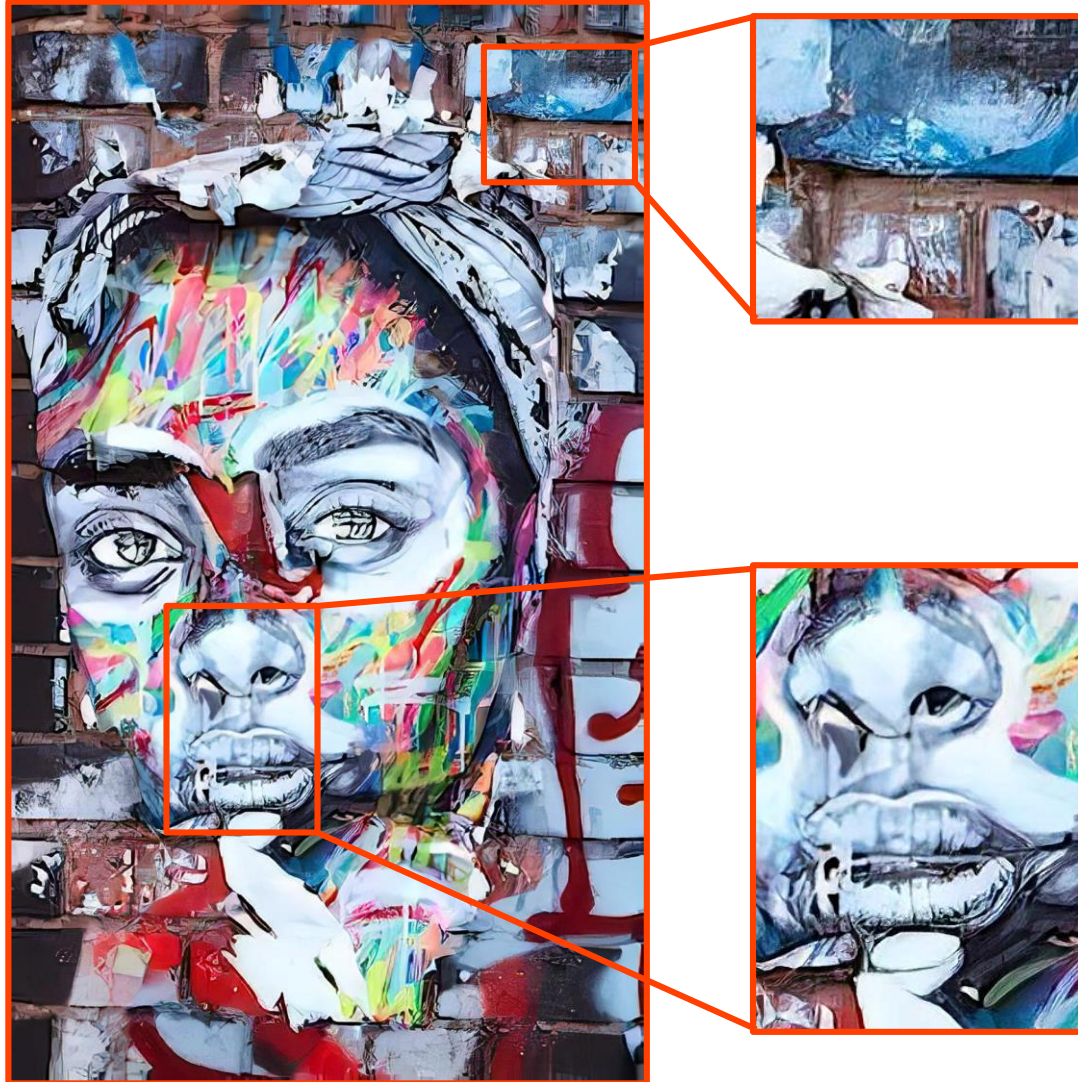
RCAN-BAM

**Super
Resolution**



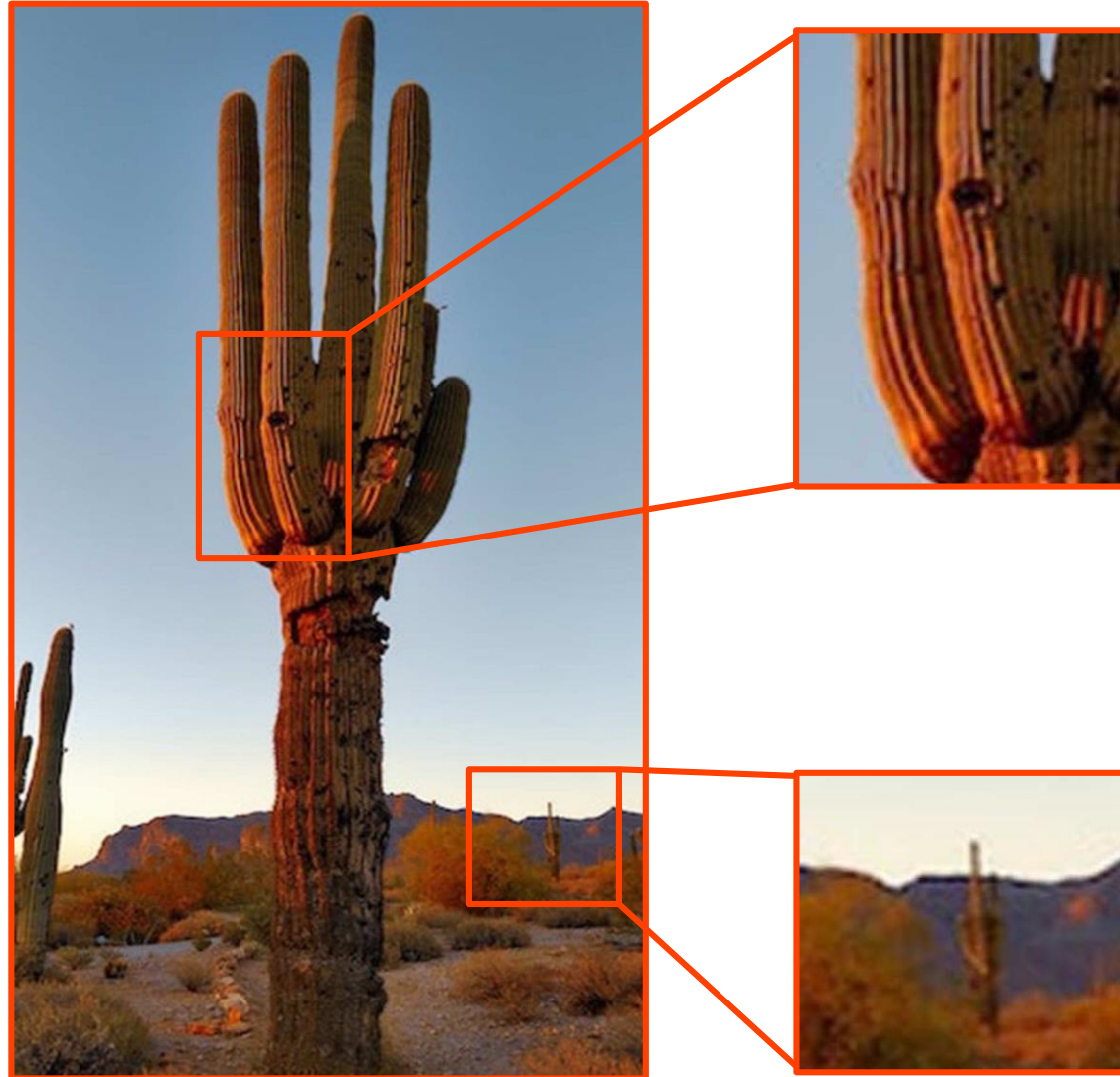
Qualitative Results

Our
Super Resolution



Qualitative Results

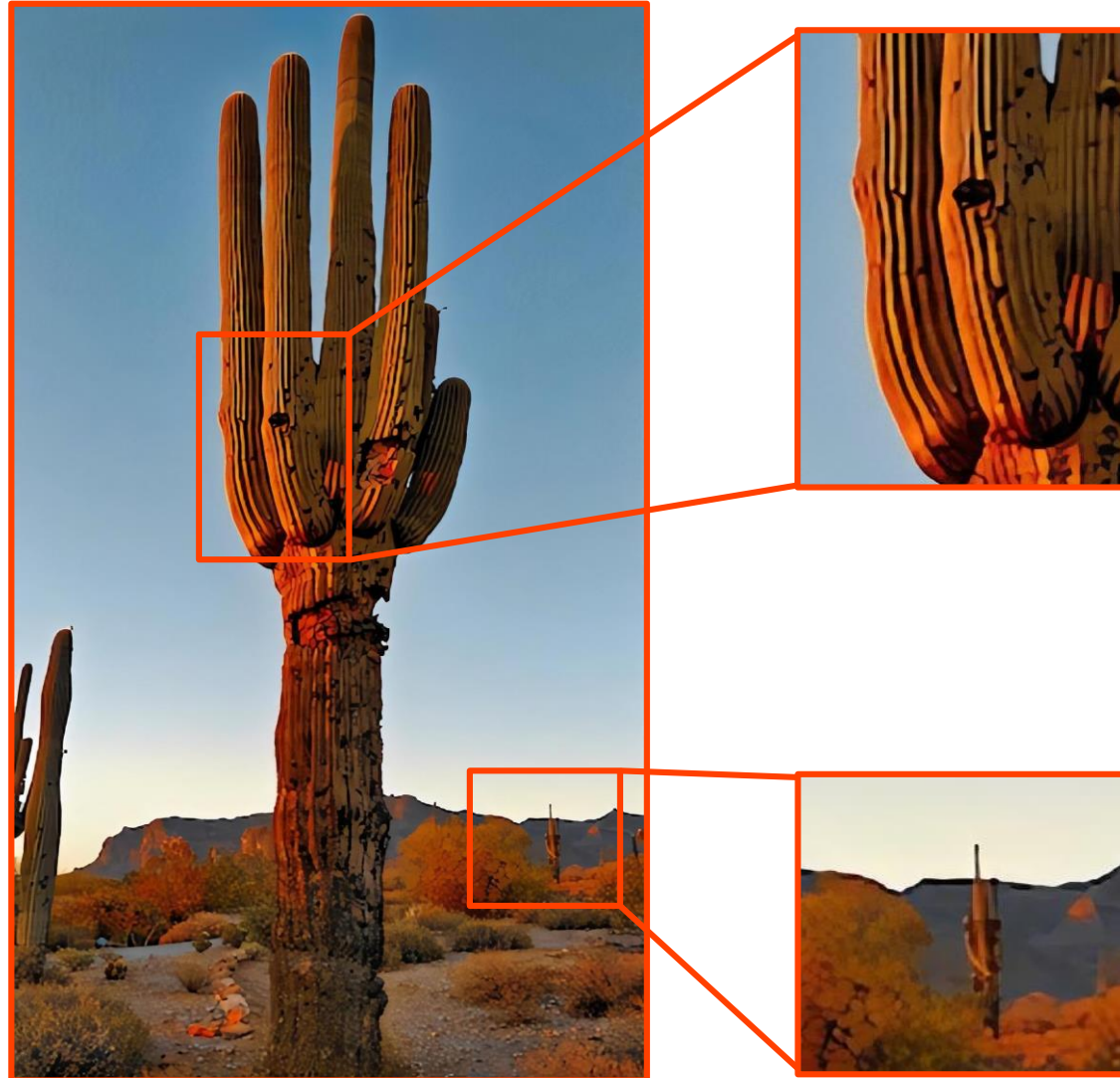
**Bicubic
interpolation**



Qualitative Results

VDSR

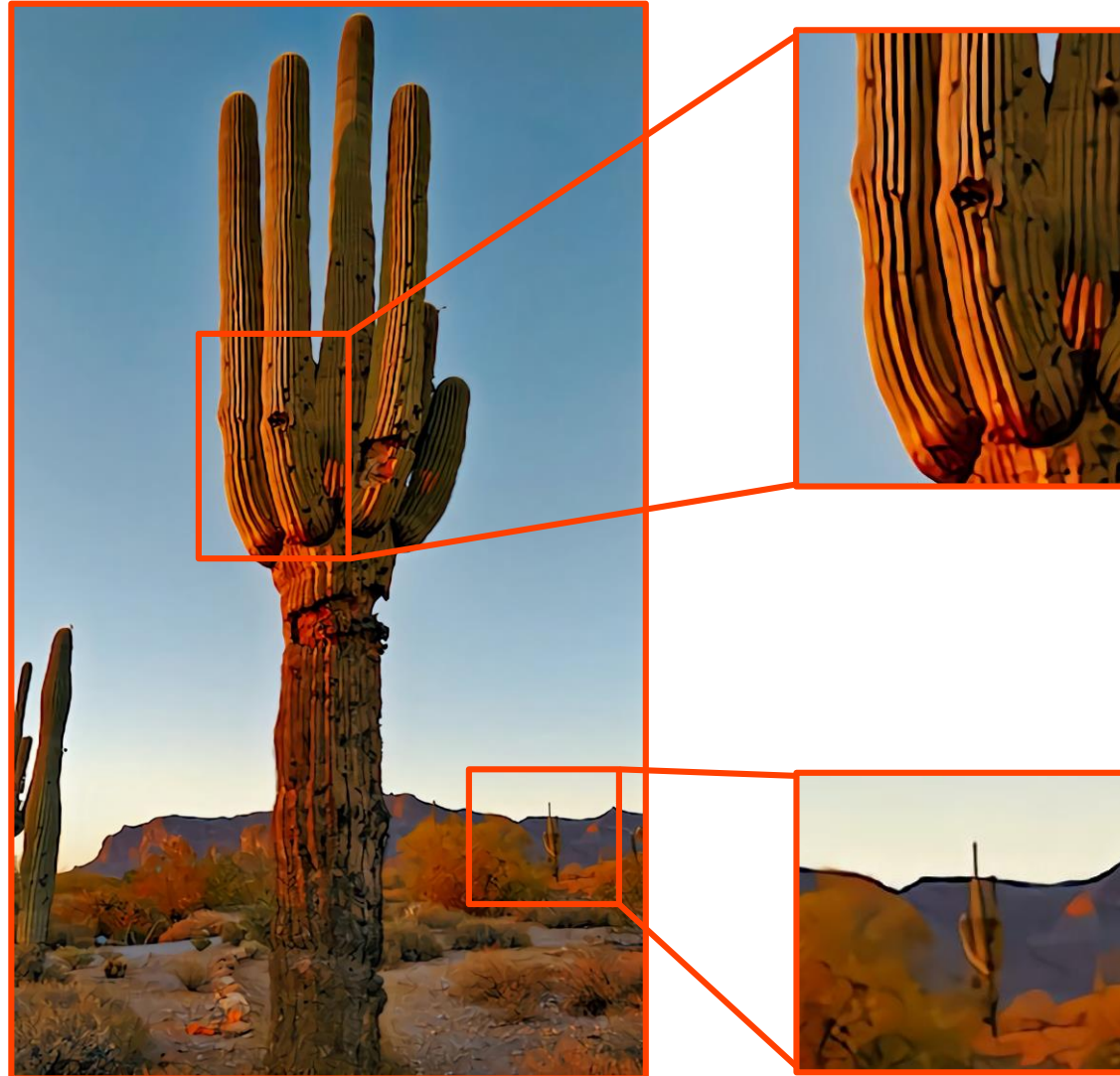
Super
Resolution



Qualitative Results

EDSR

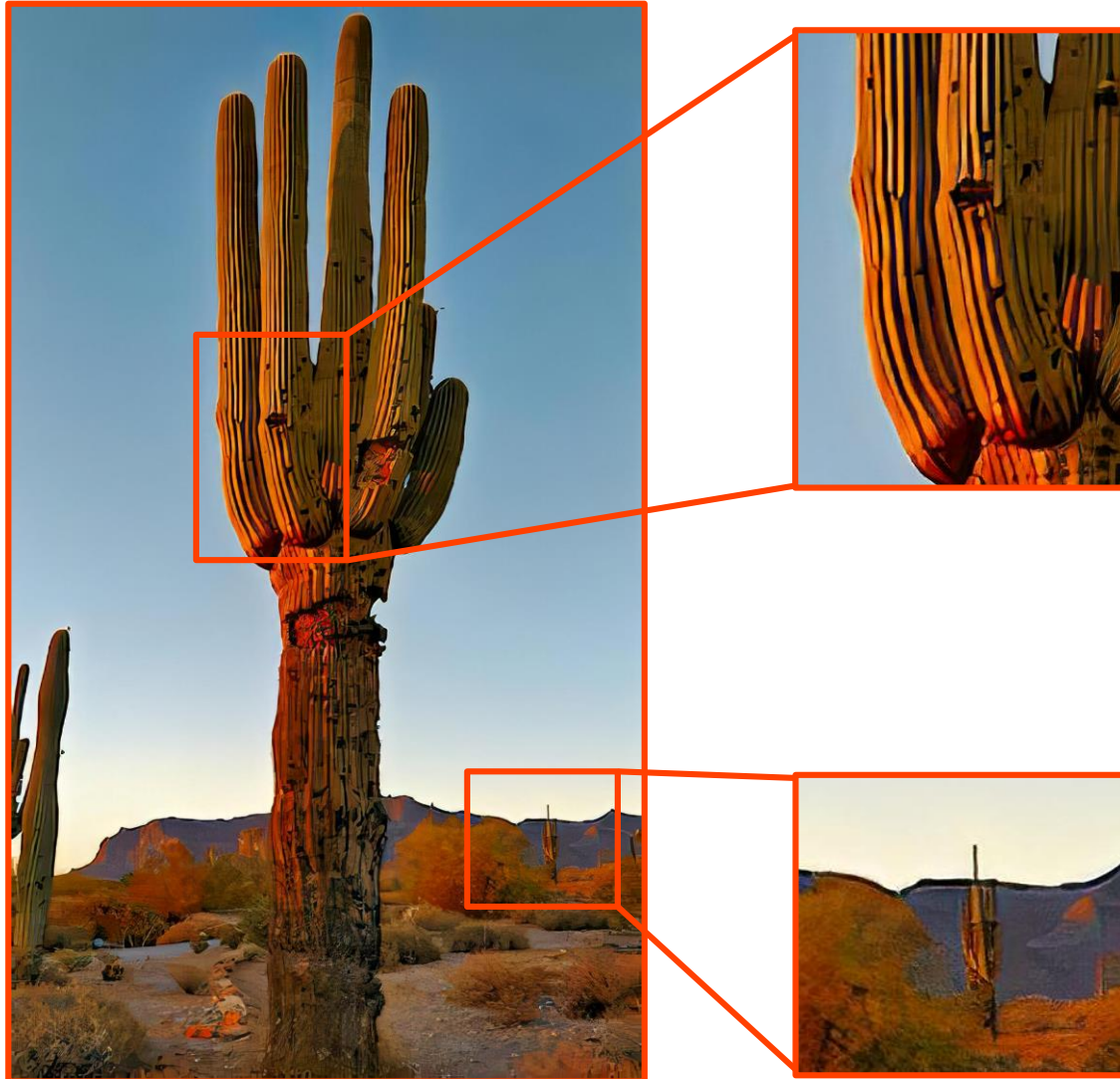
Super
Resolution



Qualitative Results

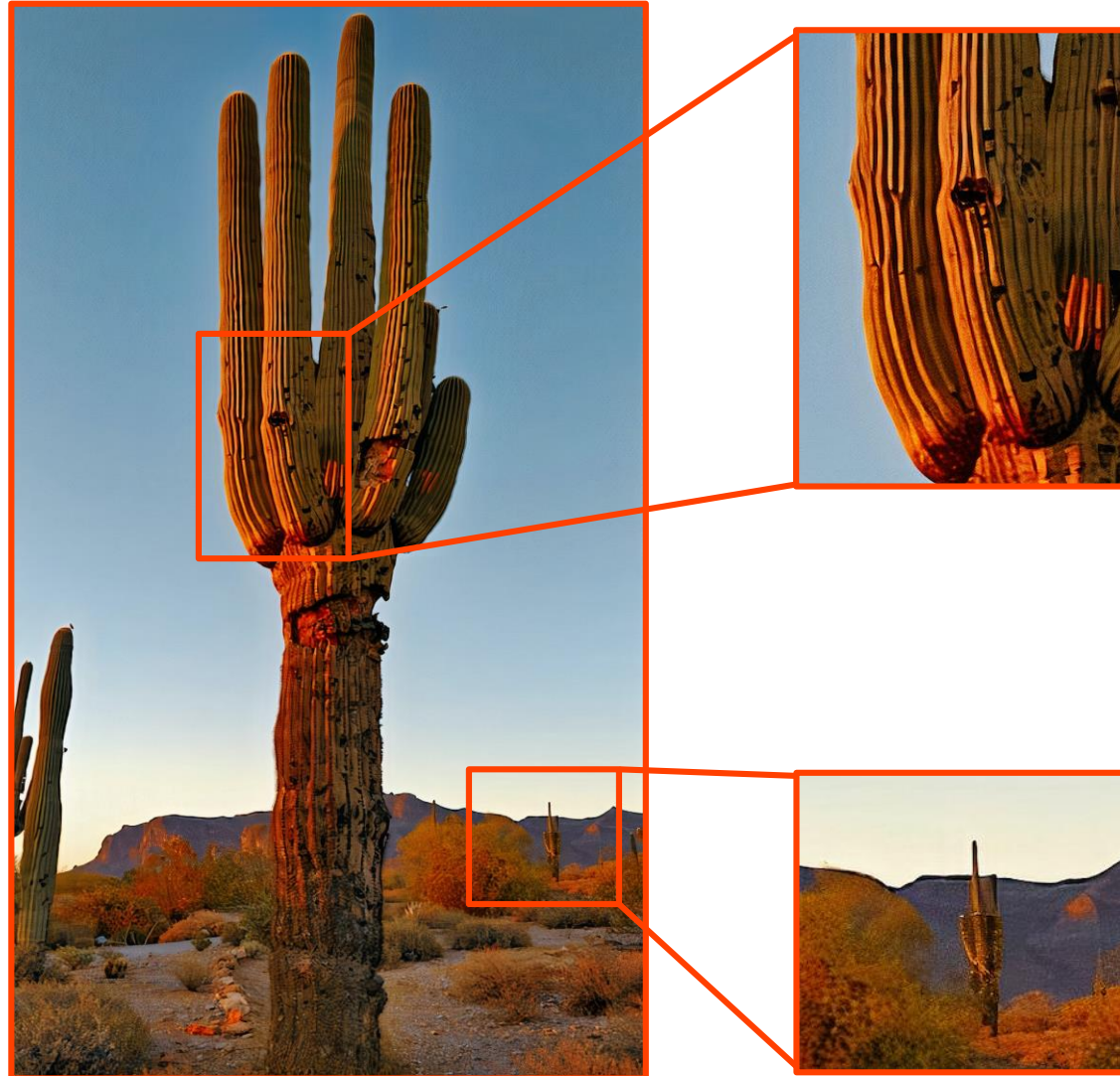
RCAN-BAM

**Super
Resolution**



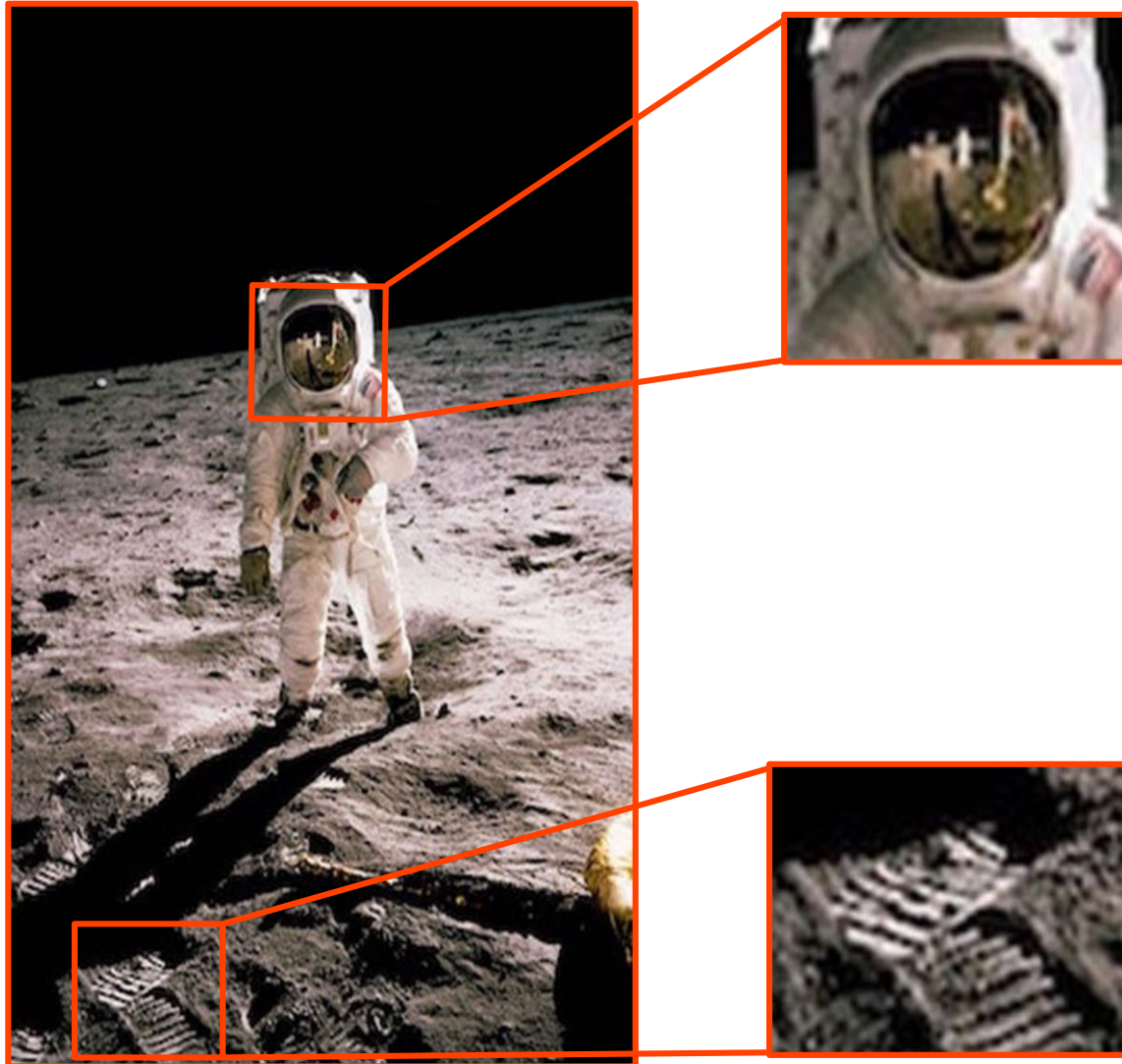
Qualitative Results

Our
Super
Resolution



Qualitative Results

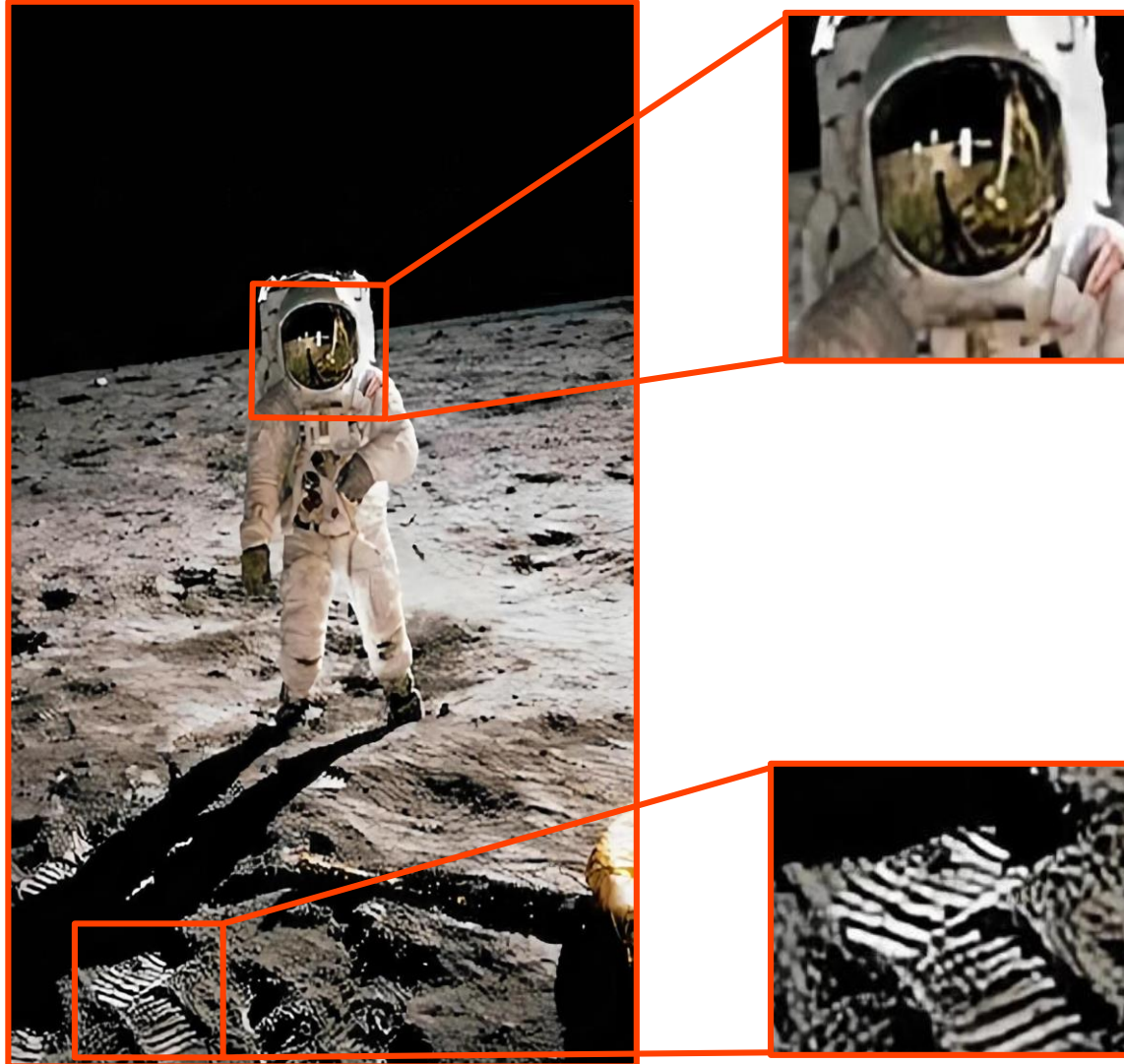
**Bicubic
interpolation**



Qualitative Results

VDSR

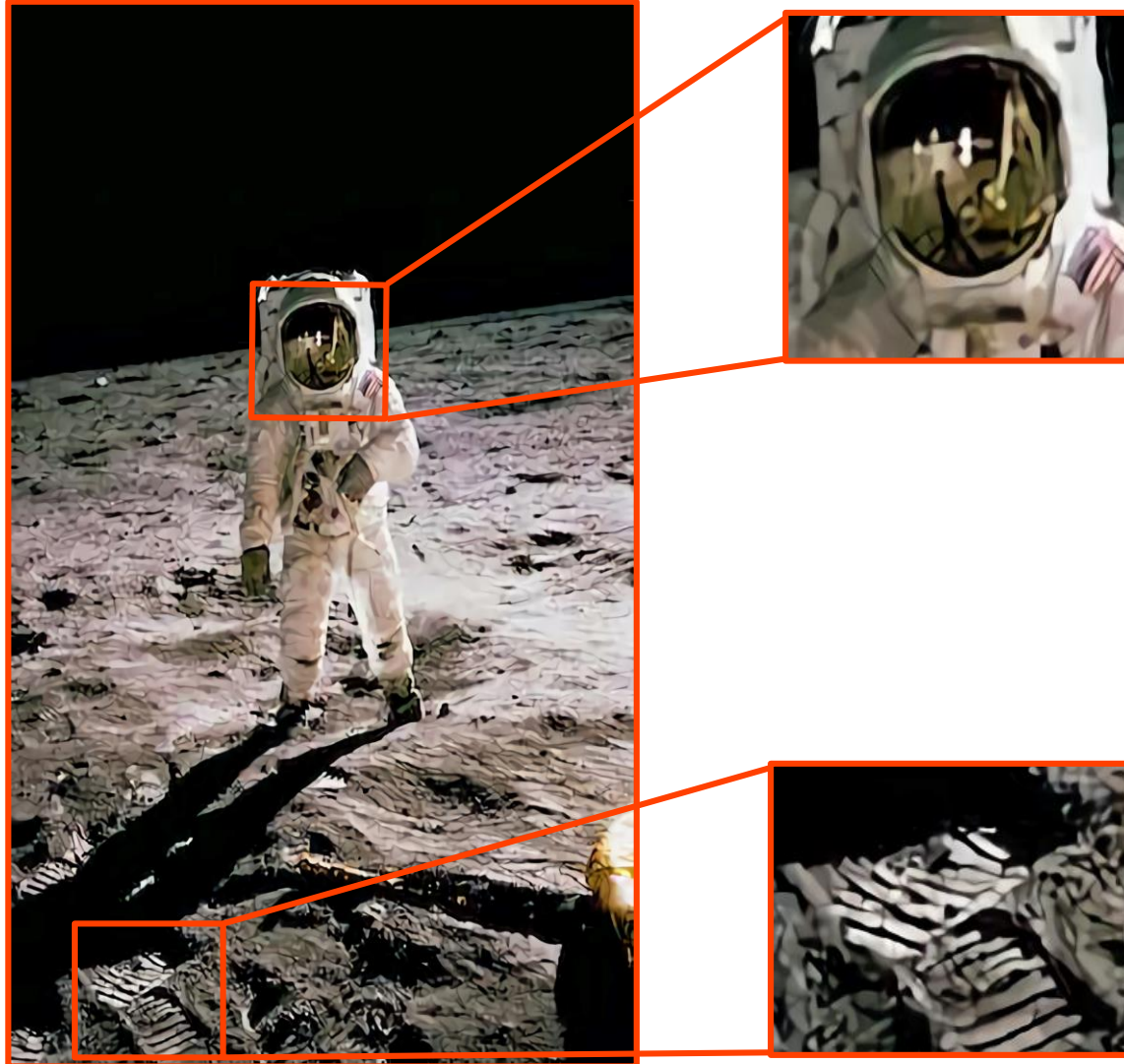
Super
Resolution



Qualitative Results

EDSR

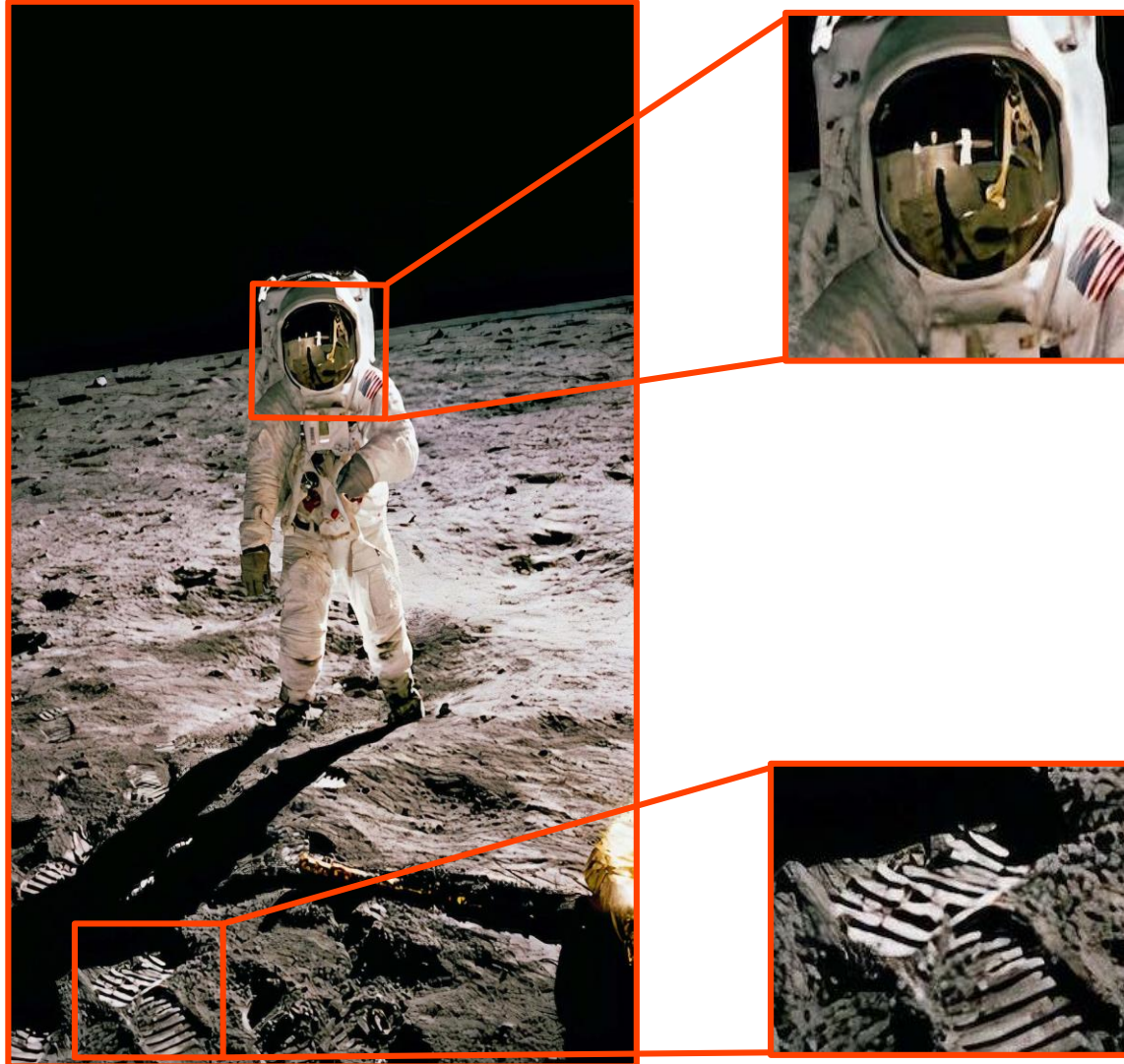
Super
Resolution



Qualitative Results

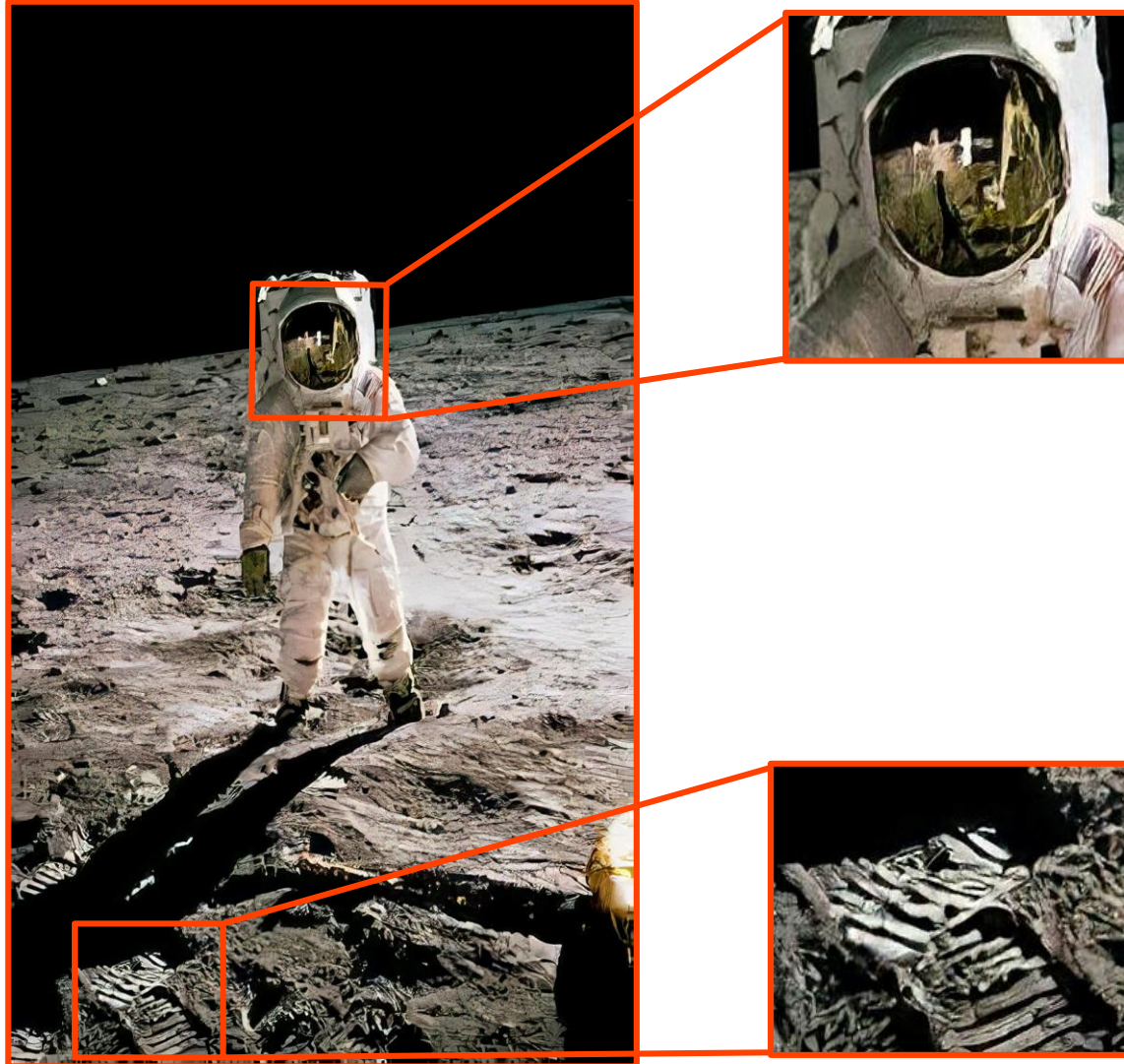
RCAN-BAM

Super
Resolution



Qualitative Results

Our
Super
Resolution





Quantitative Results

- Quantitative results (PSNR / SSIM) for x2,x3,x4 on different datasets

Dataset	Scale	Bicubic	VDSR	EDSR	Ours
Urban-100	x2	26.88 / 0.8403	30.76 / 0.9140	32.93 / 0.9351	33.45 / 0.9402
	x3	24.46 / 0.7349	27.14 / 0.8279	28.80 / 0.8653	30.04 / 0.9015
	x4	23.14 / 0.6577	25.18 / 0.7524	26.64 / 0.8033	28.02 / 0.843
DIV2K	x2	31.01 / 0.9393	33.66 / 0.9695	35.03 / 0.9695	35.78 / 0.9767
	x3	28.22 / 0.8906	30.09 / 0.9208	31.26 / 0.9340	32.07 / 0.9432
	x4	26.66 / 0.8521	28.17 / 0.8841	29.25 / 0.9017	30.14 / 0.9138
B100	x2	29.56 / 0.8431	31.36 / 0.8879	32.32 / 0.9013	32.89 / 0.9112
	x4	25.96 / 0.6675	27.29 / 0.7251	27.71 / 0.7420	28.22 / 0.8337

- VIM 3 - Amlogic A311D SBC with 5.0 TOPS NPU – evaluate a single 1080p image ~ **140 ms** (x2 upscaling)
- Compared to EDSR our optimized model is **2.5 times smaller**
- With an upscale factor of **2**, the **EDSR** model takes **0.4s** per frame whilst our model takes 0.14s per frame – 1080p output
- With an upscale factor of **4**, the EDSR model takes **0.56s** per frame whilst our model takes **0.2s** per frame – 1080p output

- Estimate the SR-kernel from the low-resolution Image

- Super-Resolution in the wild on resource constrained devices

- Optimize Super-Resolution Network through given kernel
 - Deep Networks are redundant and can be reduced
- Maximal computational efficiency through utilizing specialized hardware



<http://col.la/ossr1>



<https://www.linkedin.com/company/collabora>



<https://youtube.com/Collabora>



<https://twitter.com/Collabora>



<https://facebook.com/Collaboraltd>

Thank You !