## **Neural Networks for Video Quality Enhancement**

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## **Video Super-resolution**

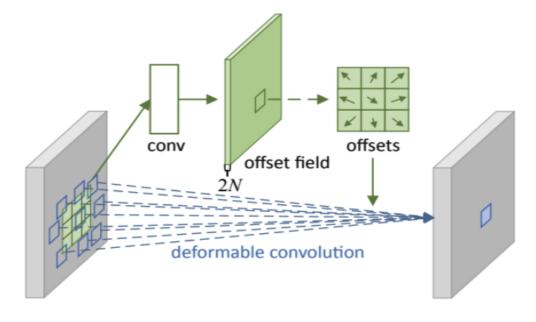
- Task of increasing video resolution, while also removing visual imperfections.

- Many different areas of use, such as security footage, medical imaging or self driving cars.

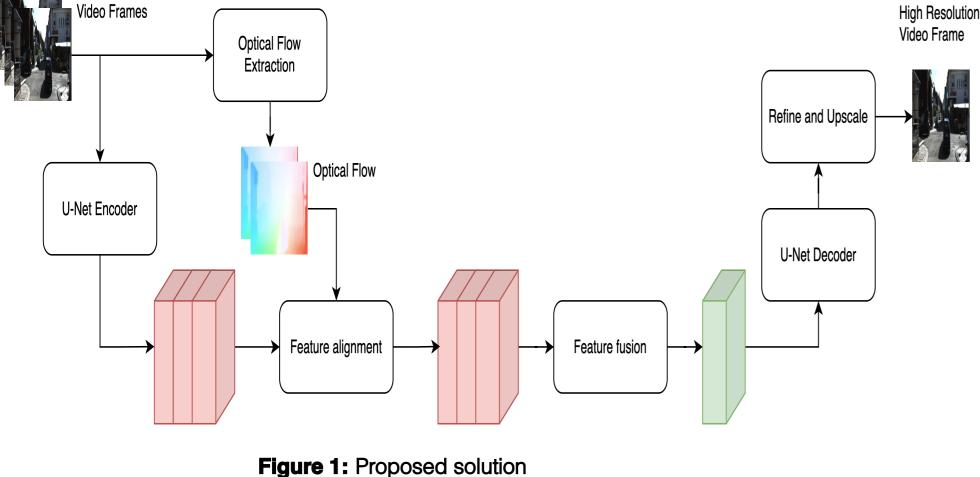
- Different ways of computation, purely mathematical methods or learned approaches such as neural networks

The proposed solution is to use a novel neural network architecture to create a high resolution video from a low resolution one. The architecture is based on using optical flow and deformable convolutions in the feature alignment module.

Proposed feature alignment module is then employed in every level of U-Net architecture. Feature alignment is calculated using deformable convolutions, where optical flow is used as an offset, which effectively displaces the receptive field of the convolution kernel.







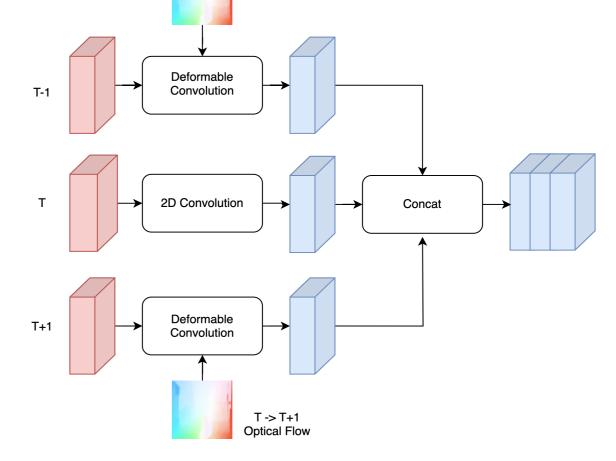


Figure 3: Feature alignment module

## **Results**

Experiments prove that using the proposed feature alignment module provides better results than single frame U-Net adapted for video superresolution, with the difference being even more significant between bilineary upscaled images and the proposed solution.

Model	Validation		Training	
	SSIM	PSNR (dB)	SSIM	PSNR (dB)
Single Frame U-Net	0.790	27.40	0.815	27.15
Bilinear	0.700	25.700	0.710	25.50
Method 1	0.820	28.28	0.845	28.40

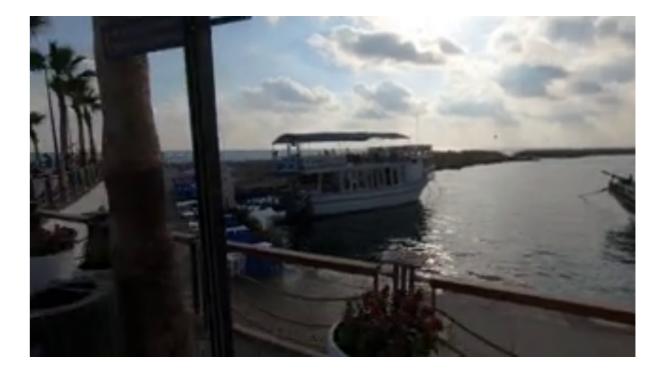


Figure 4: Bilinear interpolation

Method 2 0.810 28.05 0.870 30.50

Table 1: Results from the different models and methods

Table shows results of different methods, where Method 1 is proposed solution with preprocessed optical flow by another convolution layer and Method 2 is with optical flow only reshaped to the proper shape and plugged directly into deformable convolutions as offset, however using output of lower U-Net levels to further refine upper level features.

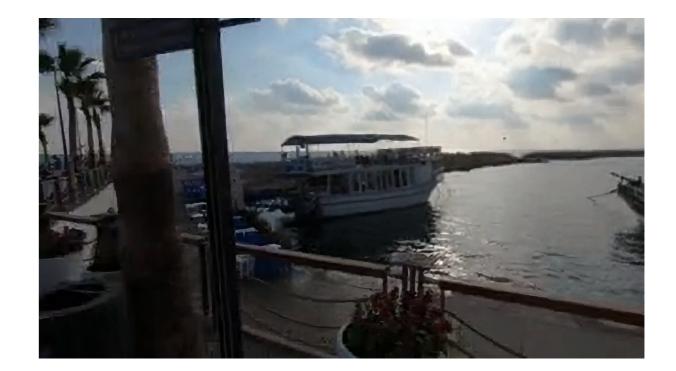


Figure 5: Proposed method upscaling



