Taming Super-Resolution Models for Cross-Sensor Applications

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OroraTech GmbH, 2024

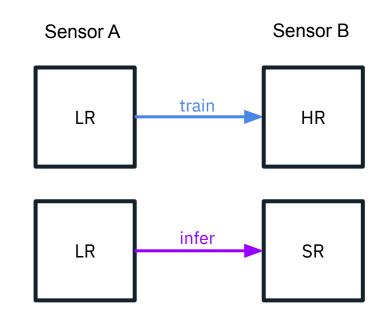


1

SR Methodologies

1. Supervised

Paired datasets (LR and HR)

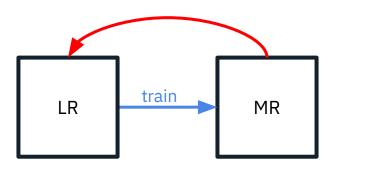


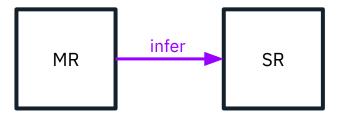


SR Methodologies

- 1. Supervised Paired datasets (LR and HR)
- 2. **Self-supervised** Employ downsampling and scale-invariant inference

Downsample





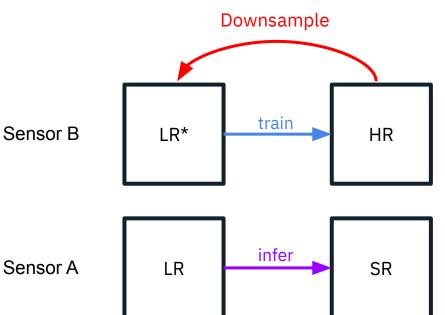


SR Methodologies

- 1. **Supervised** Paired datasets (LR and HR)
- 2. Self-supervised Employ downsampling and scale-invariant inference

Semi-supervised 3.

Use domain-adaptation to train on unpaired datasets Sensor A





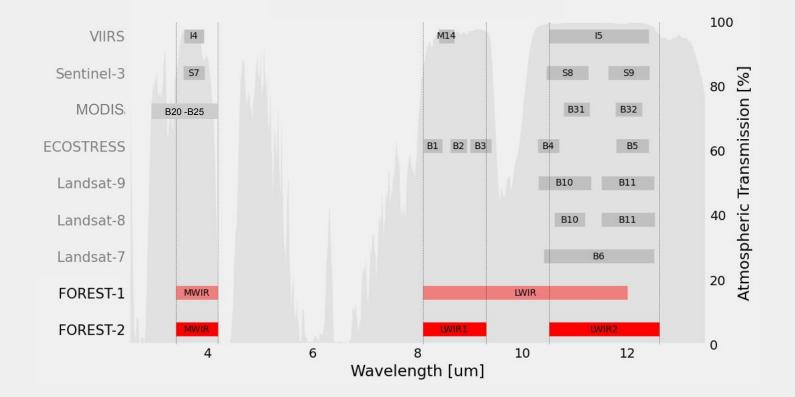


Finding Paired Data is hard

Mission	GSD [m]	Opportunities
FOREST	200	-
ECOSTRESS	70	rare (> weekly)
ASTER	90	very rare
LANDSAT	100	very rare
VIIRS	375	frequent (few days)

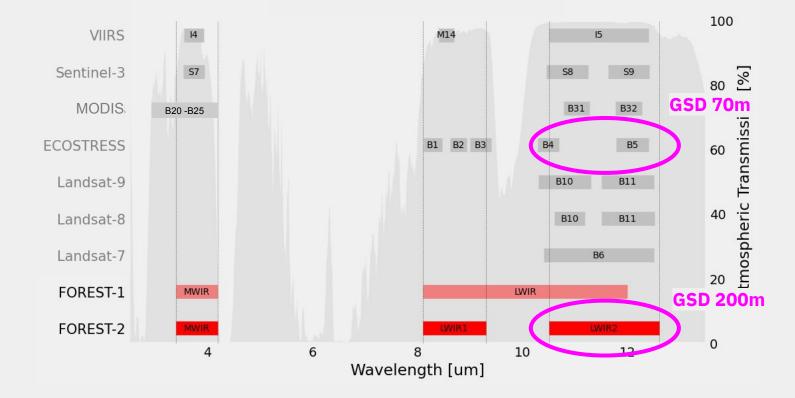


Band Specifications





Band Specifications





Dataset

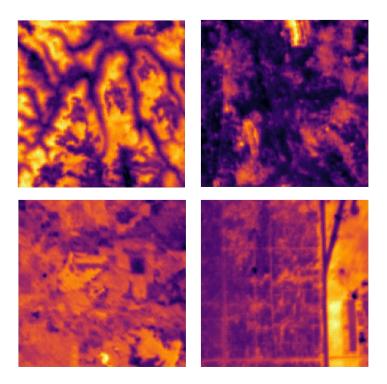
Selection of scenes in urban areas, agricultural zones, coastlines and forests.

ECOSTRESS

- around 15K crops
- 80%/20% validation split
- TIR TOA Radiance

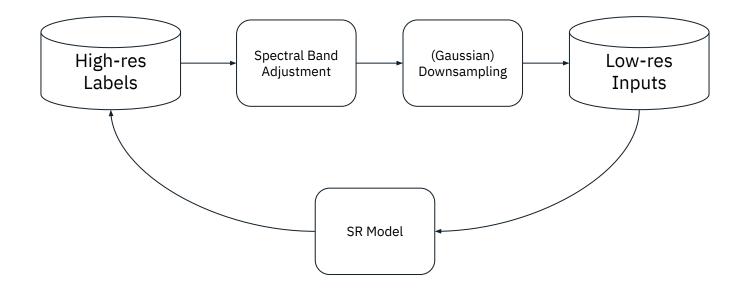
FOREST-2 (Unpaired)

- around 1.2K crops
- TIR TOA Radiance



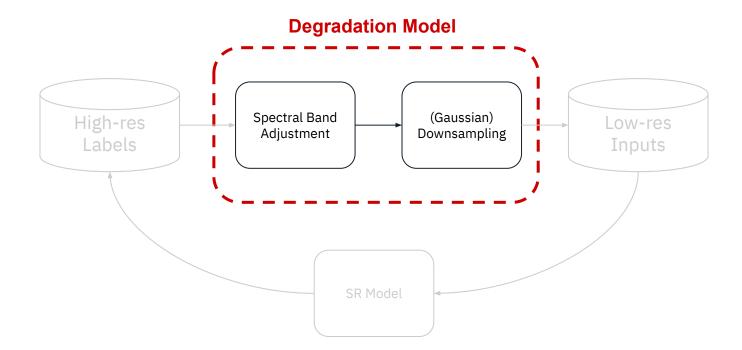


Naive SR Architecture





Naive SR Architecture





Naive SR Performance

Model	PSNR [dB] 🚹	SSIM 🚹	LPIPS 🚺
Bicubic	18.73	0.89	0.14
Naive SRResNet	23.36	0.94	0.12

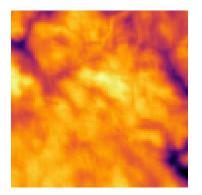
trained and validated on ECOSTRESS, 3x SISR task

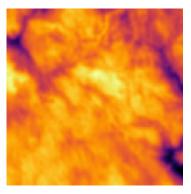


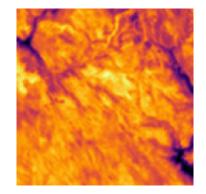
Naive SR Performance

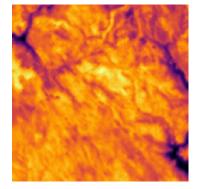
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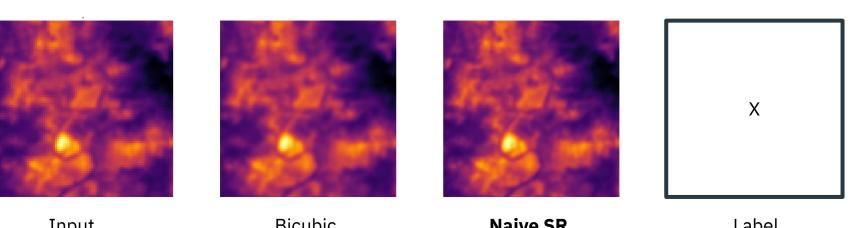
Input

Bicubic

Naive SR



Naive SR on FOREST



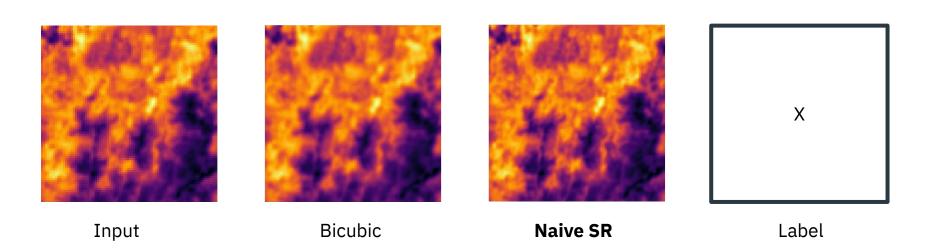
Input

Bicubic

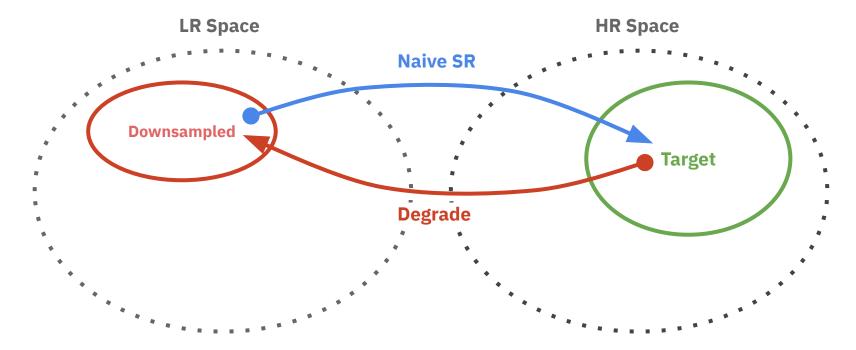
Naive SR

Label

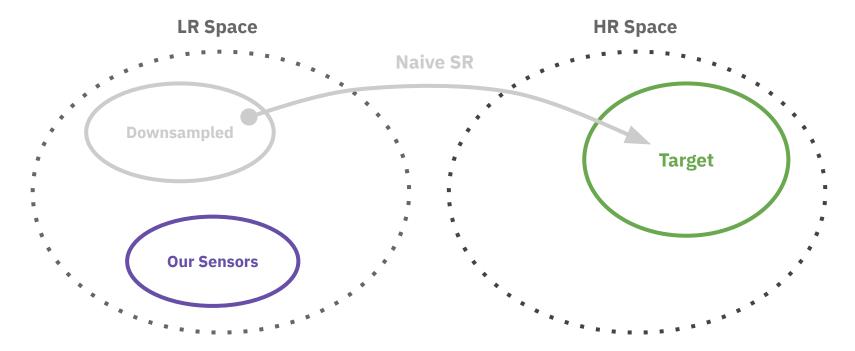
Naive SR on FOREST



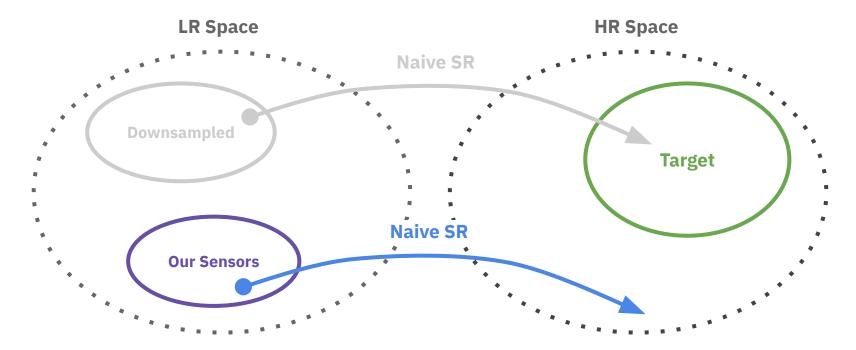




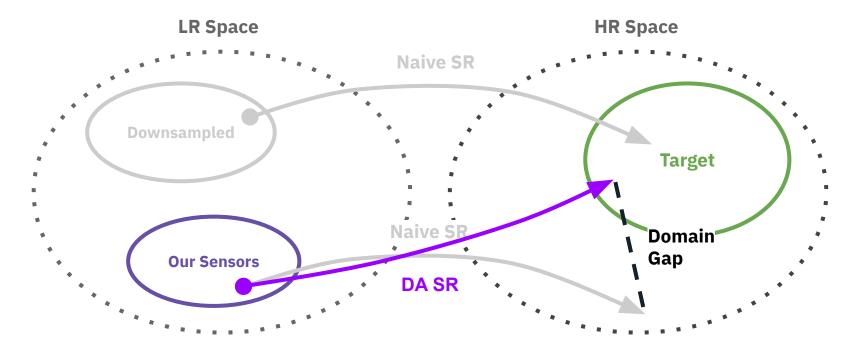










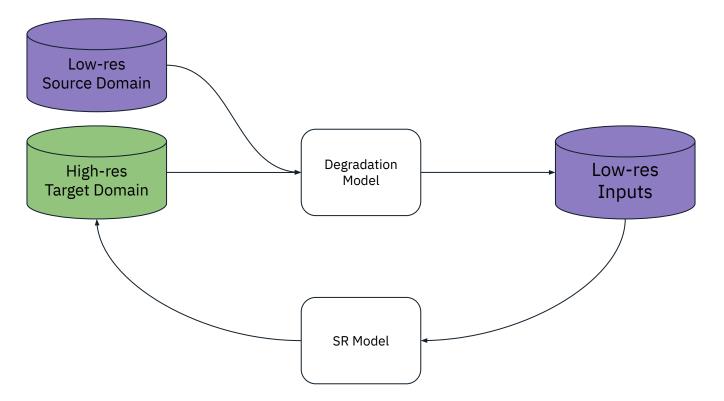




- Ground Sampling Distance
- Spectral Response Function
- Modulation Transfer Function
- Point Spread Function
- Noise
- Viewing Geometry (Zenith Angle)
- Processing

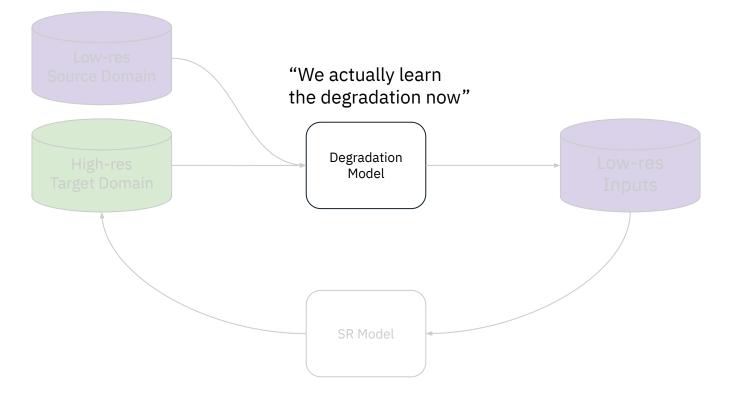


Domain-adapted SR





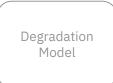
Domain-adapted SR

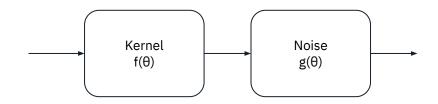


Domain-adapted SR



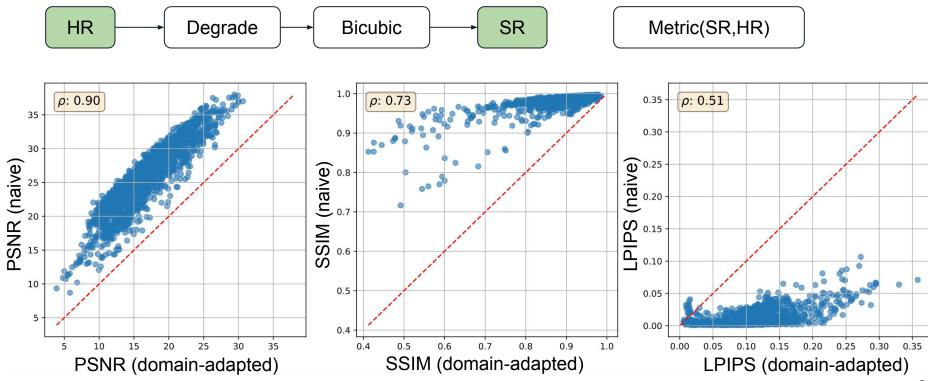
"We actually learn the degradation now"







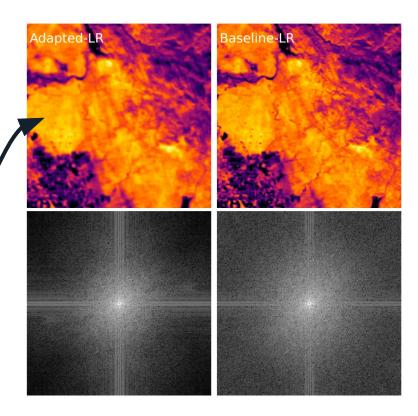
Differences in Degradation





Differences in Degradation

Learned degradation -





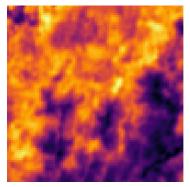
Domain-Adapted SR Performance

Model	PSNR [dB] 🚹	SSIM 🚹	LPIPS 🚺
Bicubic	18.73	0.89	0.14
Naive SRResNet	23.36	0.94	0.12
DA-SRResNet	23.09	0.95	0.13

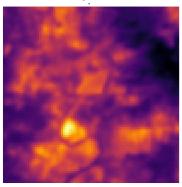
trained on unpaired FOREST-2 & ECOSTRESS, validated on ECOSTRESS, 3x SISR task

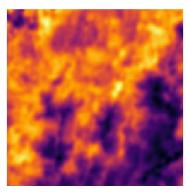


DA-SR on FOREST

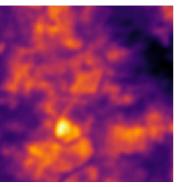


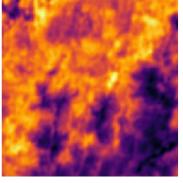
Input



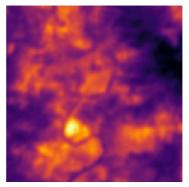


Bicubic



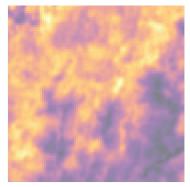


Naive SR

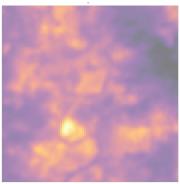


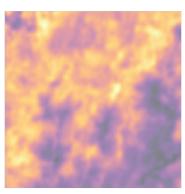


DA-SR on FOREST

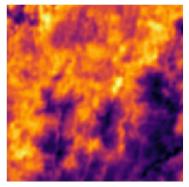


Input

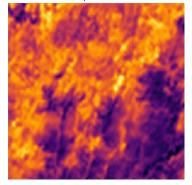




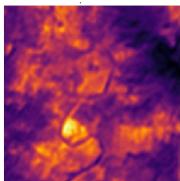
Bicubic

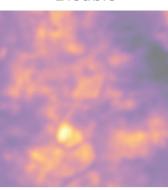


Naive SR



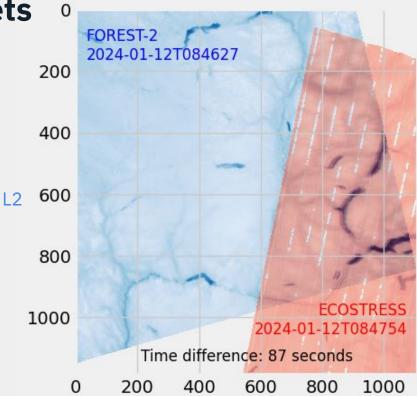
DA-SR







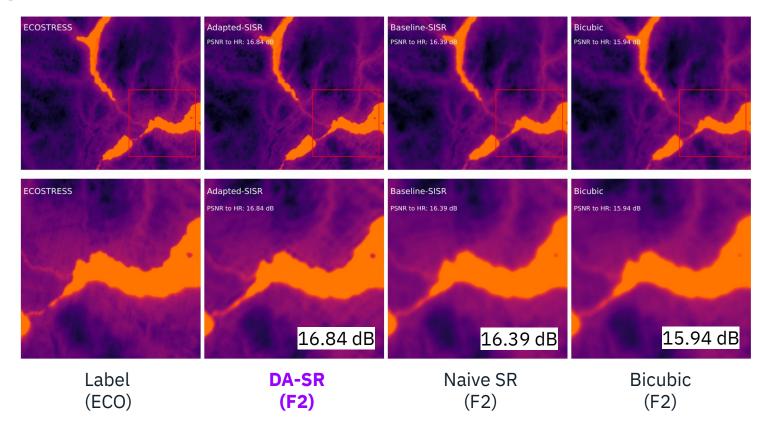
Validation Paired Datasets



¹/₂ (B4+B5)

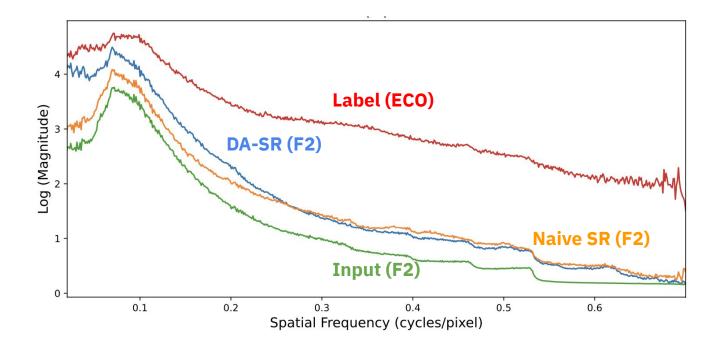


Validation Early Results



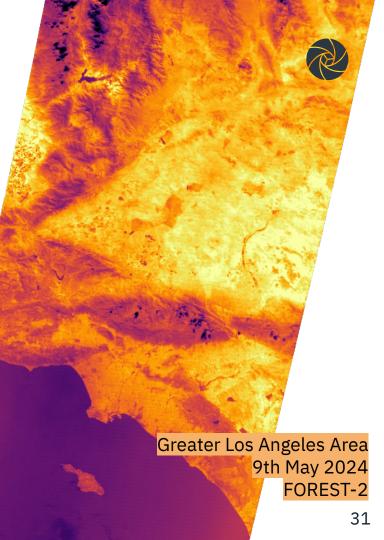


Validation Frequency Analysis



Conclusion

- Domain Adaptation is a great tool to leverage high-resolution datasets of other sensors.
- Potential to enable SR models across different sensor iterations and degradations.
- We need to collect more ECOSTRESS cross-overpasses to confirm our early results.







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