Our Architecture DBSRCNN

- The proposed CNN learns an end-to-end mapping \( F \) which takes the blurred LR image \( x \) as input, and outputs the deblurred HR reconstruction \( F(x) \).
- Our architecture includes four convolutional layers and a concatenation layer.

 Experimental Results

- Evaluation of SRCNN: Non-blind scenario: all AI pipelines improve the PSNR. The performance improvement becomes less pronounced in the blind scenarios.
- Evaluation of DBSRCNN: clear improvement over SRCNN on blurred images.

Conclusion

- We experimentally validate our model and show that our deeper DBSRCNN architecture is better suited for reconstructing blurred images than SRCNN in both blind and non-blind scenarios.

References

