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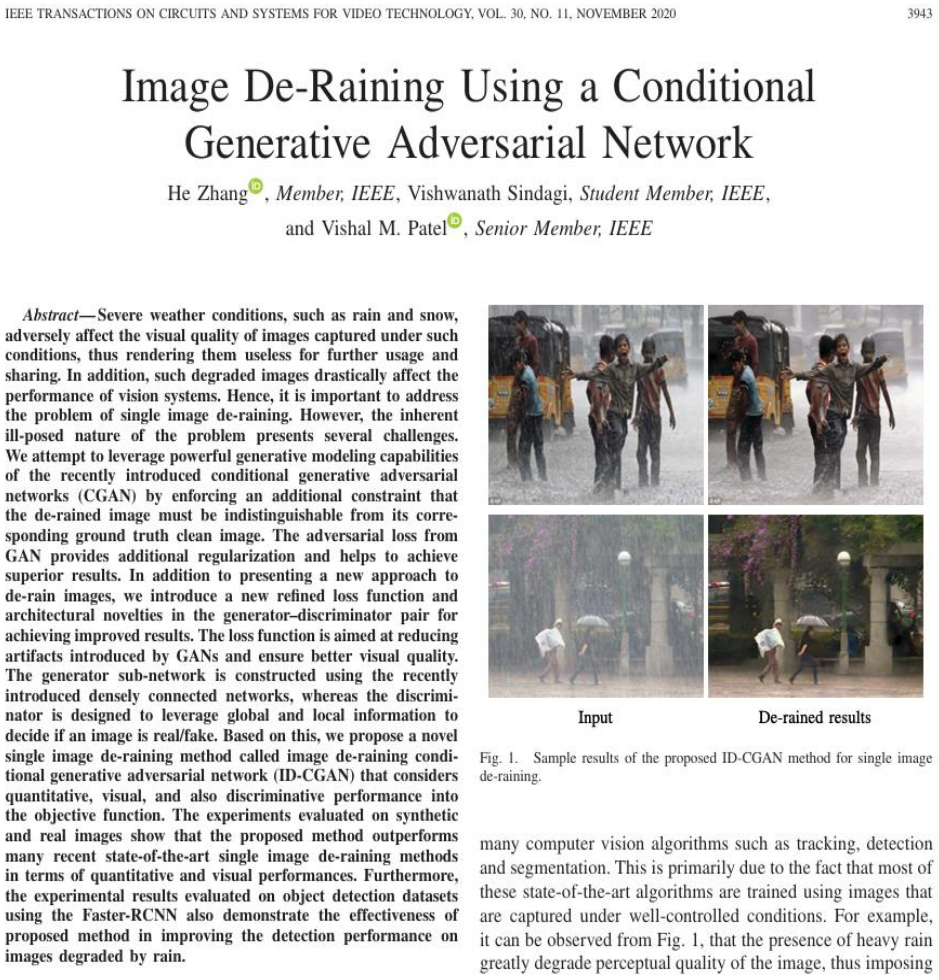

IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON CIRCUITS AND SYSTEMS FOR VIDEO TECHNOLOGY, VOL. 30, NO. 11, NOVEMBER 2020 3943

Image De-Raining Using a Conditional Generative Adversarial Network

He Zhang, *Member, IEEE*, Vishwanath Sindagi, *Student Member, IEEE*, and Vishal M. Patel, *Senior Member, IEEE*

***Abstract*— Severe weather conditions, such as rain and snow, adversely affect the visual quality of images captured under such conditions, thus rendering them useless for further usage and sharing. In addition, such degraded images drastically affect the performance of vision systems. Hence, it is important to address the problem of single image de-raining. However, the inherent ill-posed nature of the problem presents several challenges. We attempt to leverage powerful generative modeling capabilities of the recently introduced conditional generative adversarial networks (CGAN) by enforcing an additional constraint that the de-rained image must be indistinguishable from its corresponding ground truth clean image. The adversarial loss from GAN provides additional regularization and helps to achieve superior results. In addition to presenting a new approach to de-rain images, we introduce a new refined loss function and architectural novelties in the generator–discriminator pair for achieving improved results. The loss function is aimed at reducing artifacts introduced by GANs and ensure better visual quality. The generator sub-network is constructed using the recently introduced densely connected networks, whereas the discriminator is designed to leverage global and local information to decide if an image is real/fake. Based on this, we propose a novel single image de-raining method called image de-raining conditional generative adversarial network (ID-CGAN) that considers quantitative, visual, and also discriminative performance into the objective function. The experiments evaluated on synthetic and real images show that the proposed method outperforms many recent state-of-the-art single image de-raining methods in terms of quantitative and visual performances. Furthermore, the experimental results evaluated on object detection datasets using the Faster-RCNN also demonstrate the effectiveness of proposed method in improving the detection performance on images degraded by rain.**

Input De-rained results

Fig. 1. Sample results of the proposed ID-CGAN method for single image de-raining.

many computer vision algorithms such as tracking, detection and segmentation. This is primarily due to the fact that most of these state-of-the-art algorithms are trained using images that are captured under well-controlled conditions. For example, it can be observed from Fig. 1, that the presence of heavy rain greatly degrade perceptual quality of the image, thus imposing

論文搜尋流程

步驟一: 登入SSLVPN服務(校外使用，校內使用請跳至步驟二)

步驟二: 利用WOS查找論文

附錄

步驟一

SSLVPN服務

NCHU VPN服務

https://cc.nchu.edu.tw/sslvpn/

1. 點擊進入VPN登入介面

NCHU VPN服務

NCHU VPN登入介面

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59751005 => w9751005@mail.nchu.edu.tw

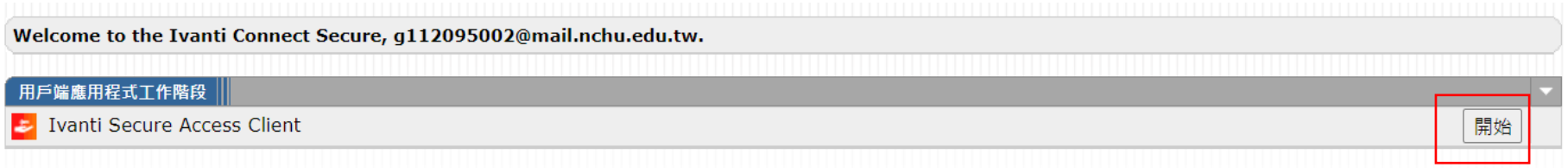
E-mail帳號頭碼編碼規則:
大學部 4 => s
研究所 7 => g
博士班 8 => d
在職專班 5 => w
進修部 3 => n

產專班 2 => r

2. 下載SSL VPN 軟體
(iVanti Secure Access Client)

NCHU電子郵件相關問題

NCHU VPN服務



4. 開始VPN連線登入

5. 確認完成VPN連線

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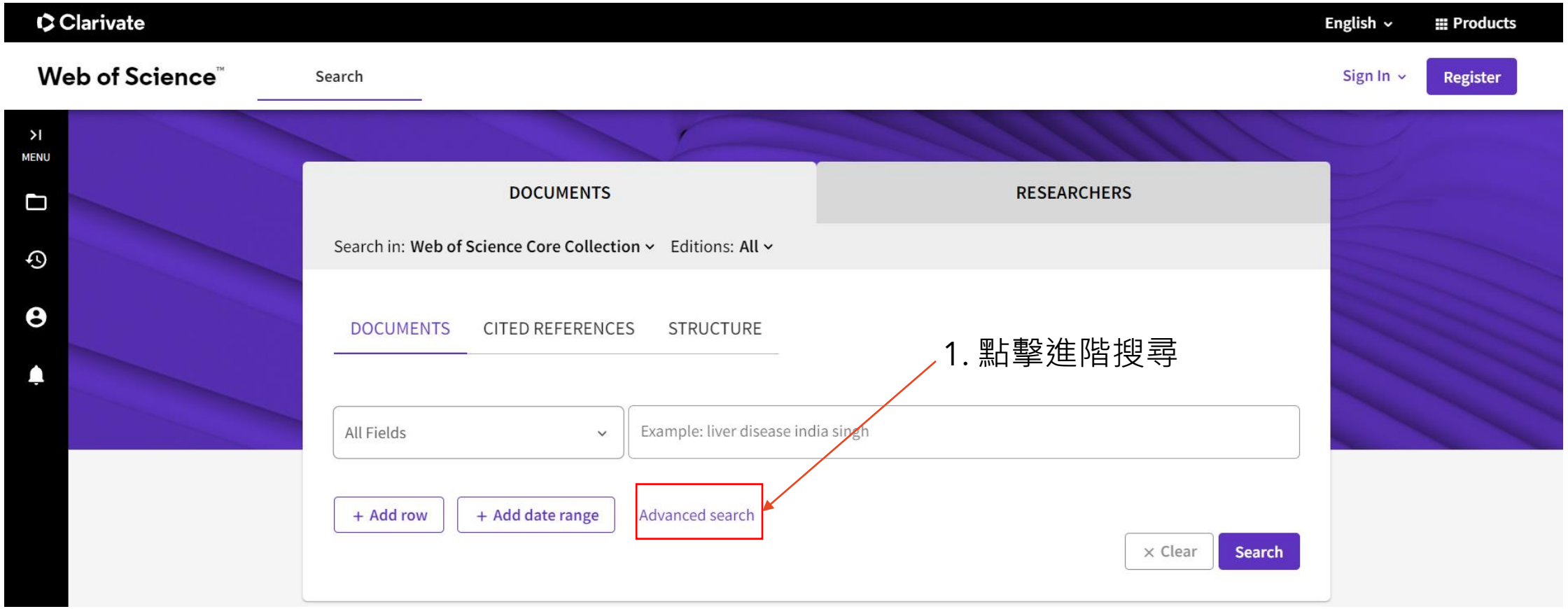

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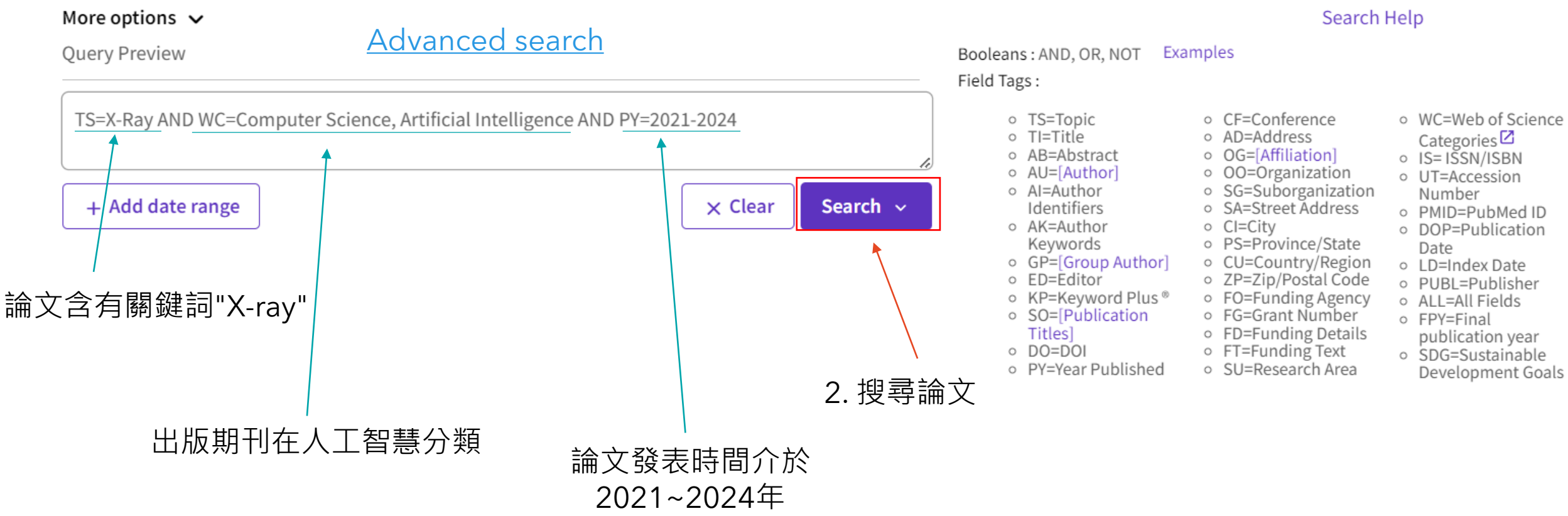
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2. 搜尋論文

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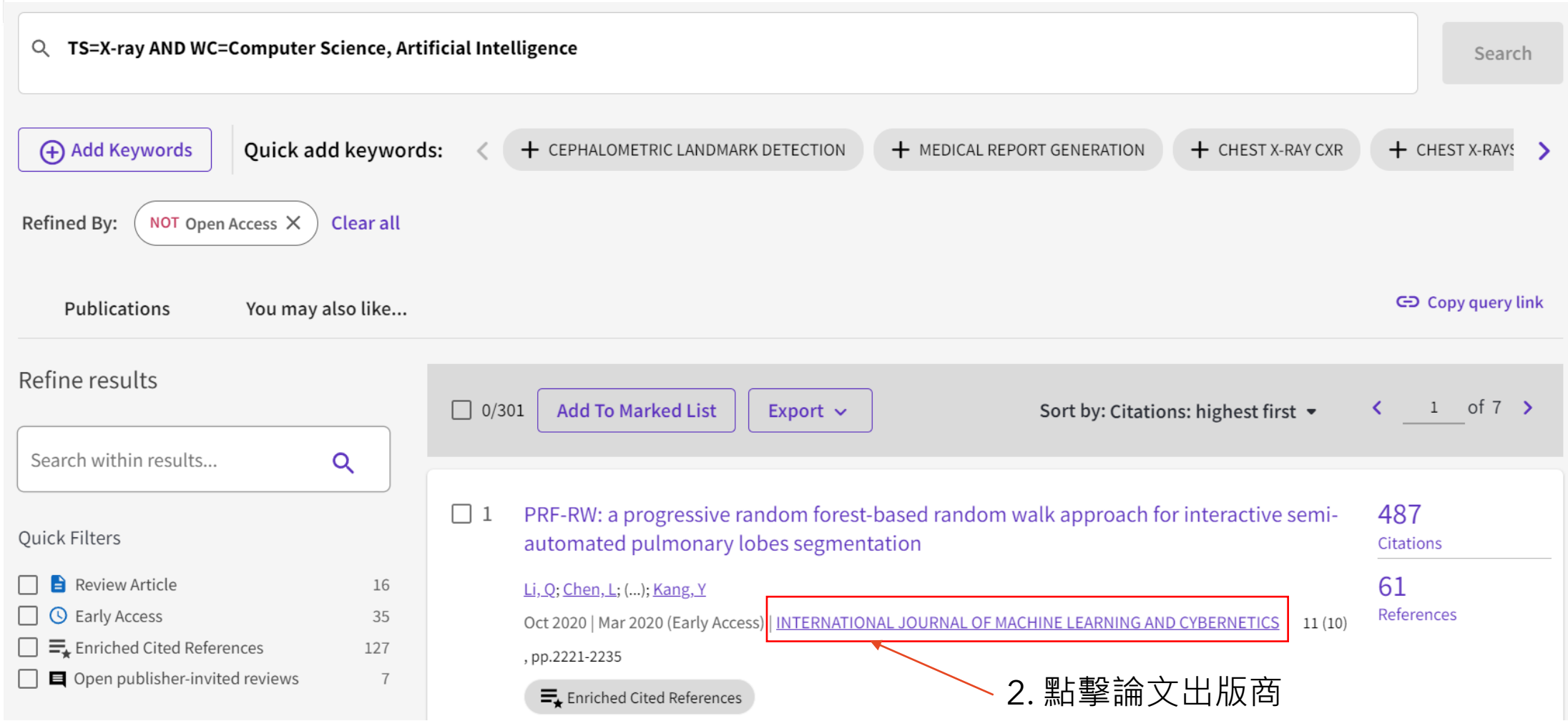
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Li, Q; Chen, L; (...); Kang, Y
Oct 2020 | Mar 2020 (Early Access) | INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MACHINE LEARNING AND CYBERNETICS 11 (10)
, pp.2221-2235
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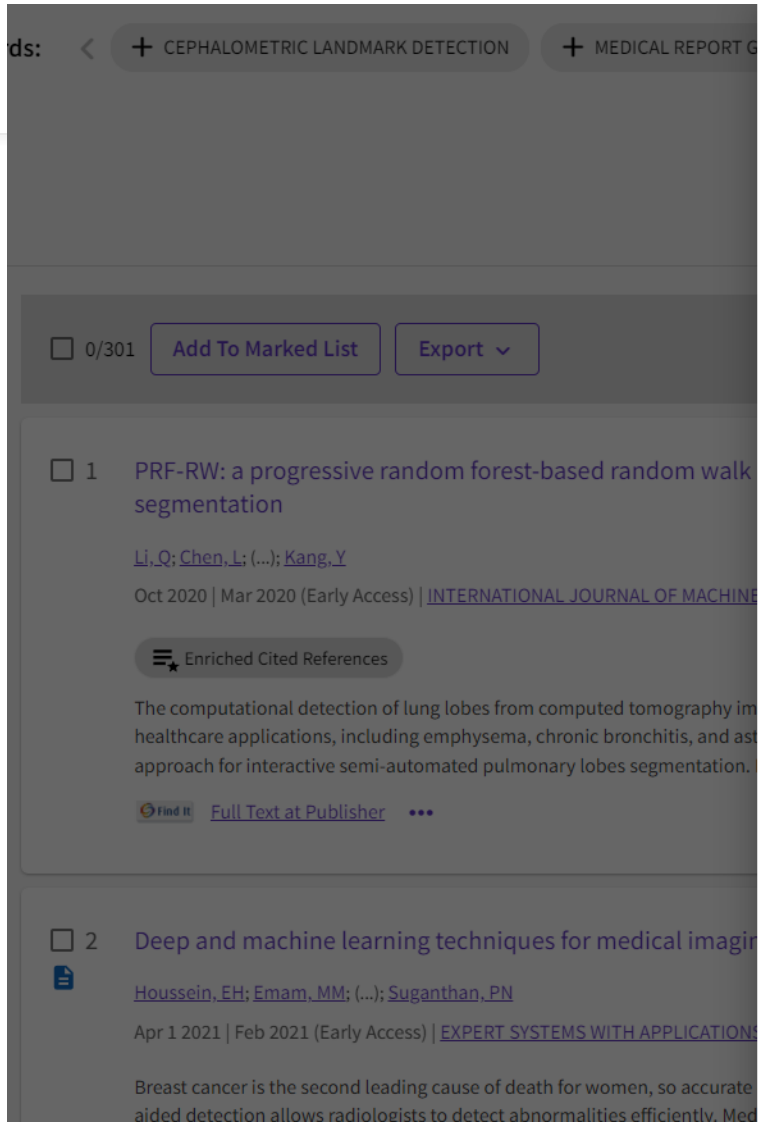

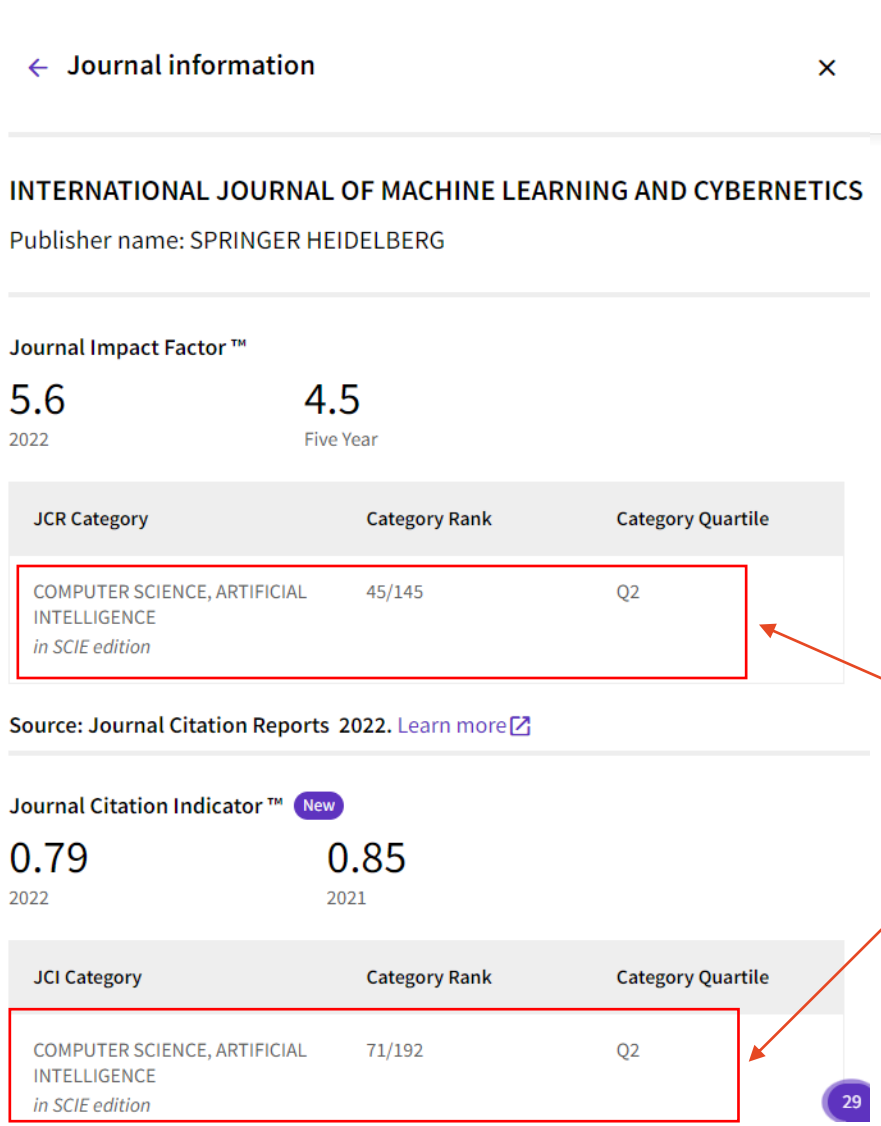

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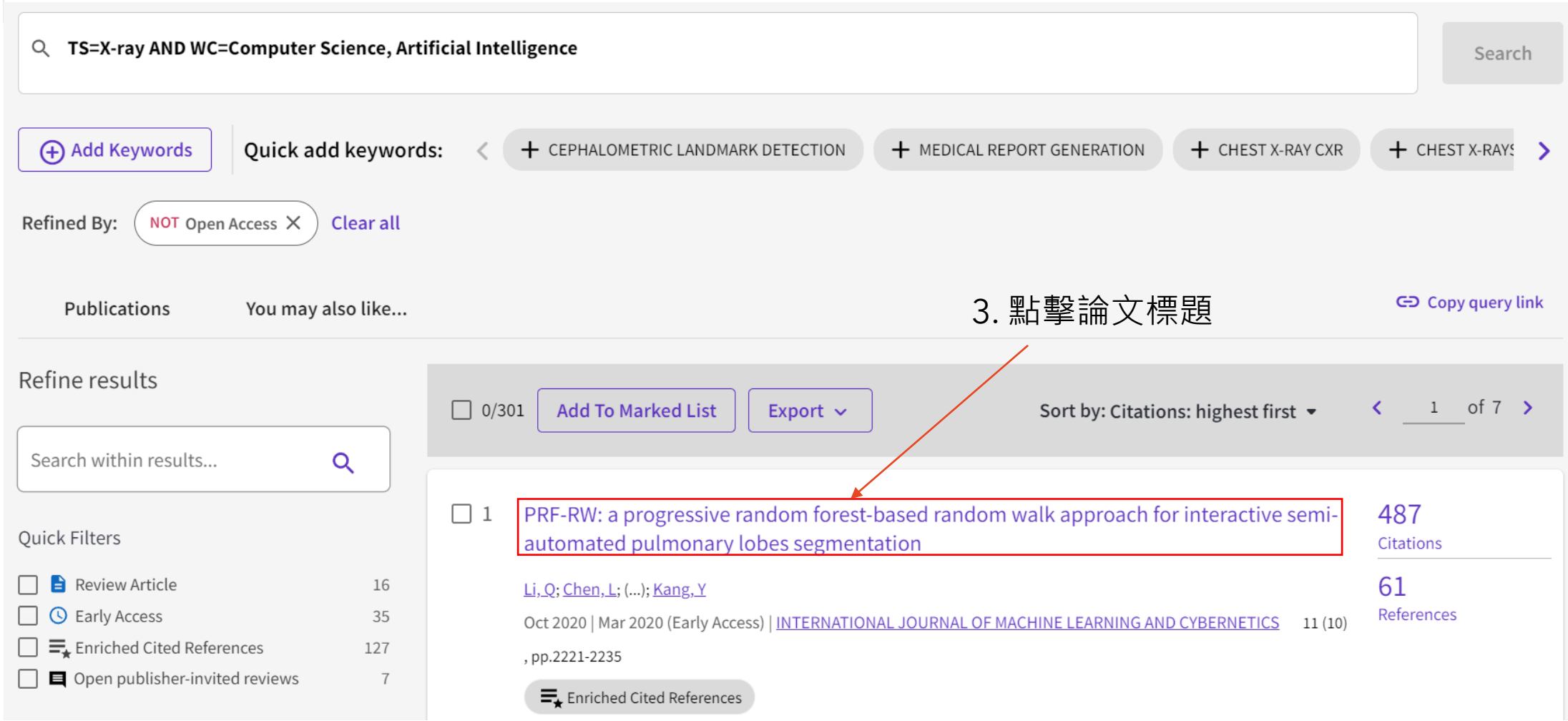
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References
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Enriched Cited References

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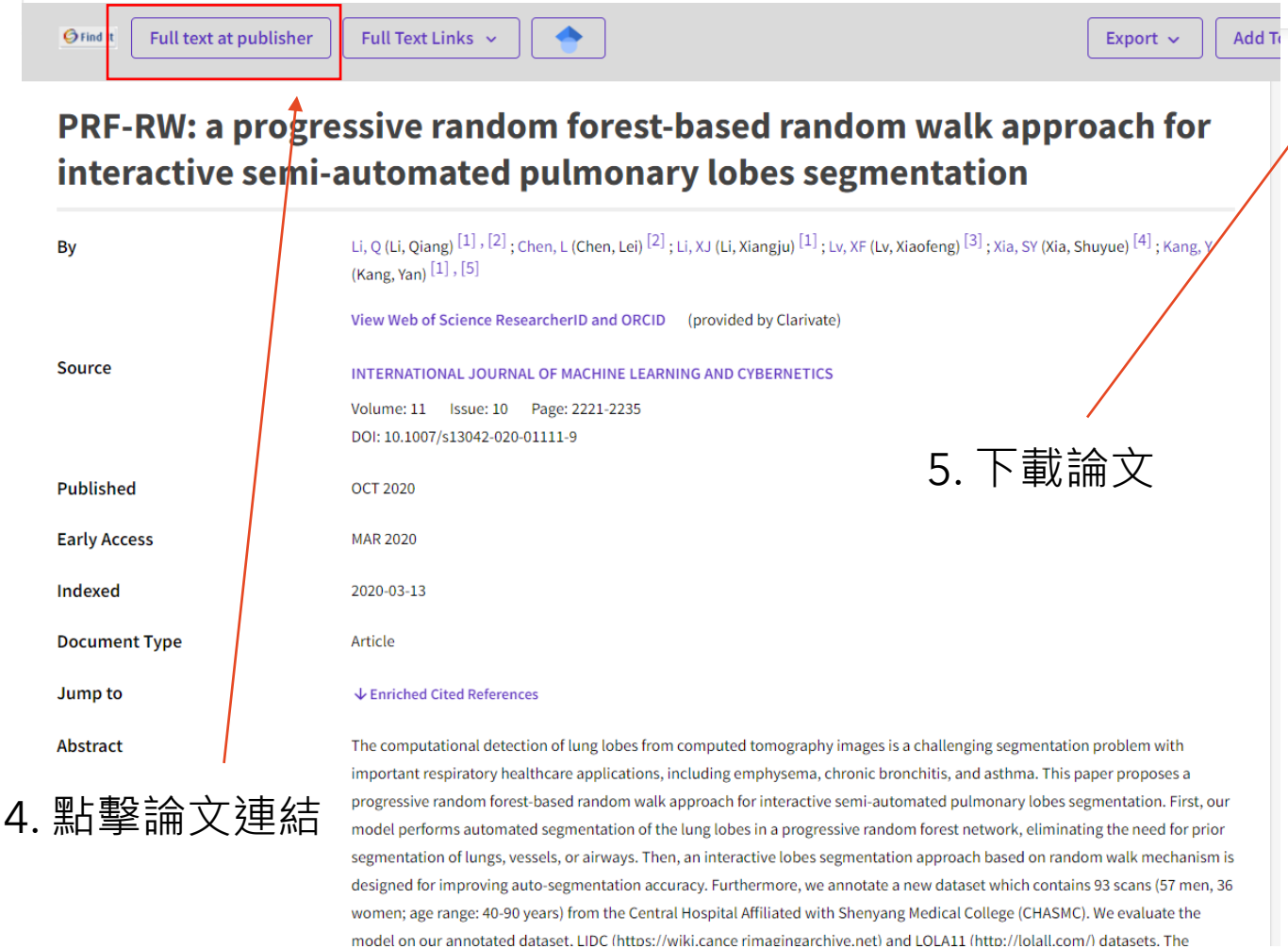

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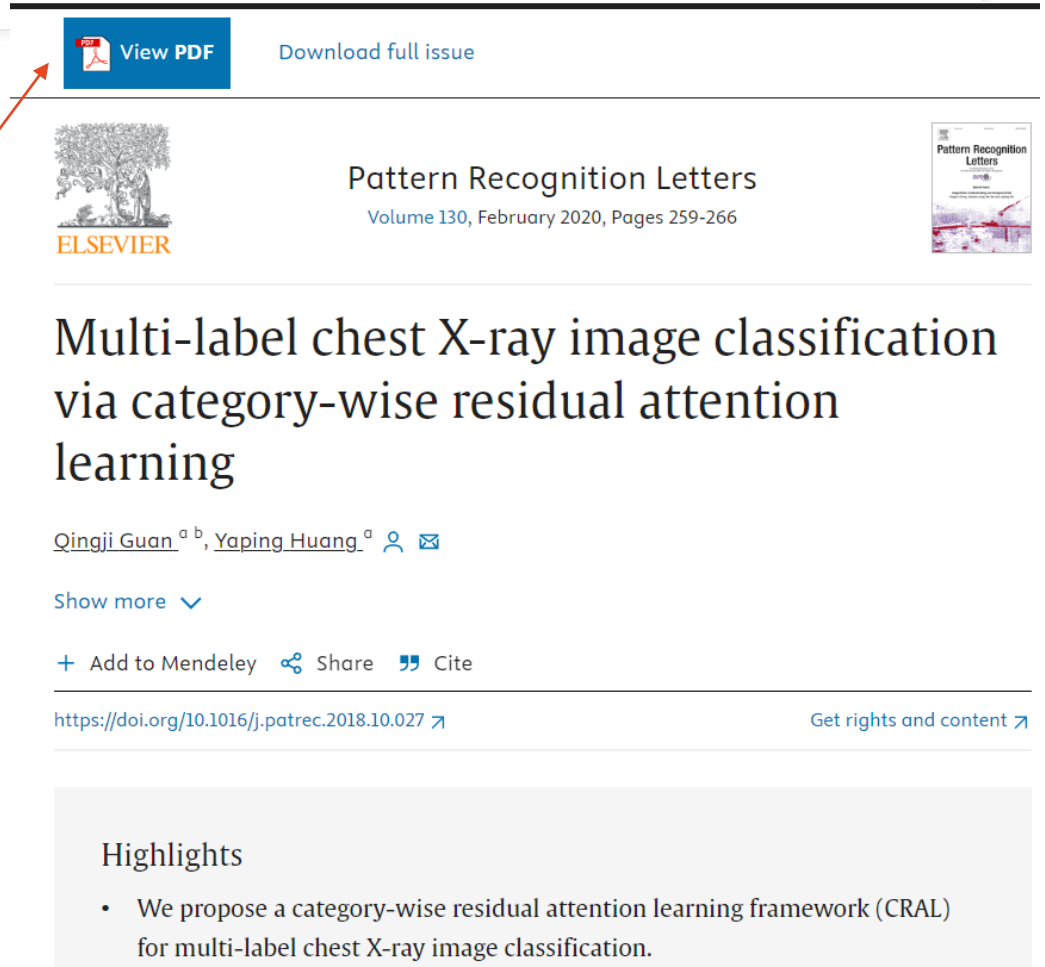

附錄

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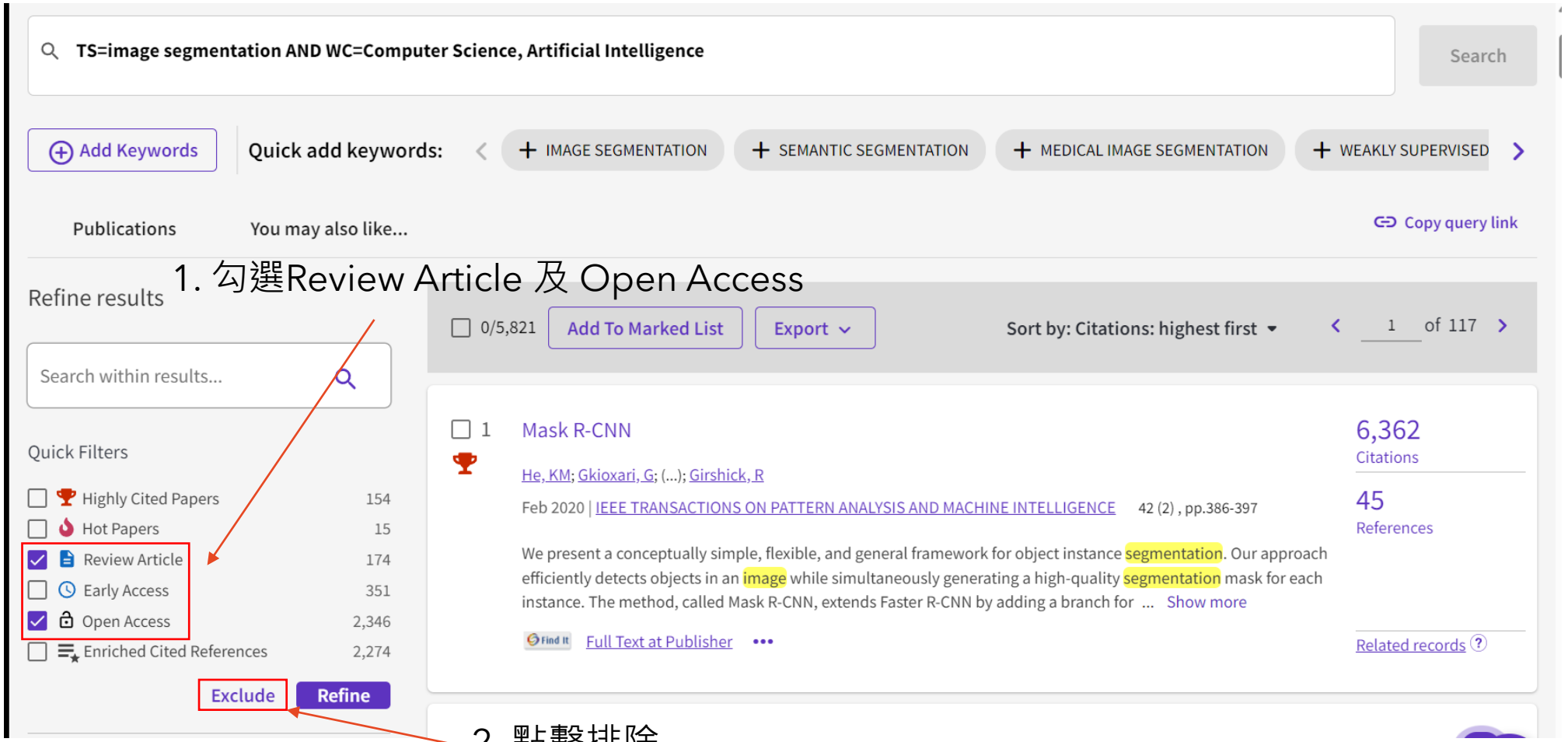

附錄 檢視論文審稿流程

Customized VGG19 Architecture for Pneumonia Detection in Chest X-Rays

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Pneumonia
VGG19 Architecture
Deep-Learning
Ensemble Feature Scheme

審稿紀錄

ABSTRACT

Pneumonia is one of the major illnesses in children and aged humans due to the Infection in the lungs. Early analysis of pneumonia is necessary to prepare for a possible treatment procedure to regulate and cure the disease. This research aspires to develop a Deep-Learning System (DLS) to diagnose the lung abnormality using chest X-ray (radiograph) images. The proposed work is implemented using; (i) Conventional chest radiographs and (ii) Chest radiograph treated with a threshold filter. The initial experimental evaluation is carried out using the traditional DLS, such as AlexNet, VGG16, VGG19 and ResNet50 with a SoftMax classifier. The results confirmed that, VGG19 provides better classification accuracy (86.97%) compared to other methods. Later, a customized VGG19 network is proposed using the Ensemble Feature Scheme (EFS), which combines the handcrafted features attained with CWT, DWT and GLCM with the Deep-Features (DF) achieved using Transfer-Learning (TL) practice. The performance of customized VGG19 is tested using different classifiers, such as SVM-linear, SVM-RBF, KNN classifier, Random-Forest

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Journal :

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  -目前AI領域類別中Impact Factor排名第一

Conference:

- Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition(CVPR)
- Neural Information Processing Systems(NIPS)
- International Conference on Learning Representations(ICLR)
- Association for the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence(AAAI)

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