

# **REGULARIZED LATENT SPACE EXPLORATION FOR DISCRIMINATIVE FACE SUPER-RESOLUTION** Ruixin Shi, Junzheng Zhang, Yong Li, Shiming Ge

# Motivation

- Recent self-supervised super-resolution approaches usually have poor control over appearance and the super-resolved faces may look unnatural.
- Our approach regularizes the generation by considering both appearance and semantics in latent space exploration.



### iteration = 100

## Framework

Our approach fully uses a pretrained GAN in an online latent space exploration manner.

- During iteration, the generator *G* continually generates superresolution faces  $\widetilde{Y}$  from a random initialized latent code  $z^{(1)}$ .
- The generation is evaluated by measuring the *discriminator semantic*  $\bullet$ loss as well as *pixel loss* between x and  $\tilde{y} \downarrow_s$ .
- The exploration is regularized by the total loss to get the  $\bullet$ discriminative result  $\widetilde{y}^*$ .



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Table 1. Comparison with other super-resolution approaches based on unsupervised (left							
Scale	Dataset	Metric	Bilinear	mGANprior [18]	PULSE [15]	Ours	VDSR
$8 \times$	CelebA	PSNR↑	25.84	21.29	22.54	23.52	23.18
		SSIM↑	0.73	0.53	0.54	0.56	0.76
		LPIPS↓	0.57	0.32	0.28	0.25	0.28
	TinyFace	NIQE↓	15.01	13.28	9.81	8.94	15.12
$16 \times$	CelebA	PSNR↑	22.73	20.53	21.43	21.74	22.42
		SSIM↑	0.56	0.50	0.48	0.49	0.59
		LPIPS↓	0.65	0.36	0.30	0.27	0.33
	TinyFace	NIQE↓	18.44	14.55	11.98	10.55	16.95



**Effects of discriminator semantic loss:** 

Table 2. Effects of discriminator semantic log						
Scale	Metric	Without $\mathcal{L}_s$	With $\mathcal{L}_s$	Impr		
	PSNR↑	22.66	23.04			
$16 \times$	SSIM↑	0.54	0.55			
	LPIPS↓	0.24	0.20			
	PSNR↑	19.93	20.78			
$32\times$	SSIM↑	0.42	0.44			
	LPIPS↓	0.27	0.24			
	PSNR↑	18.93	19.15			
$64 \times$	SSIM↑	0.33	0.34			
	LPIPS↓	0.30	0.29			
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## Summary

- ullet
- especially on few-sample scenario.

### Comparison with other super-resolution approaches including unsupervised and super

Infere



We study the control ability of generative models over face appearance and propose a regularized latent space exploration approach by fully using the pretrained GAN to control the exploration of face generation in an iterative optimization manner. We introduce a semantic loss measured by the discriminator feature differences between the input low-resolution face and the downsampled super-resolution one to achieve appearance natural and semantic discriminative super-resolution results. We conduct extensive experiments to validate the effectiveness of our approach in terms of quantitative metric and visual quality,



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t) and supervised learning (right).							
[6]	ESRGAN [13]	FSRNet [11]					
3	23.74	25.08					
	0.63	0.56					
	0.30	0.23					
2	16.84	16.53					
2	21.83	23.04					
	0.46	0.62					
	0.31	0.28					
5	15.64	15.90					
K							
	<b>ESRGAN</b>	FSRNet					
ence time of unsupervised approaches							
21.43							