IJARCCE ISSN (O) 2278-1021, ISSN (P) 2319-5940

International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

Impact Factor 8.471 ⁜ Peer-reviewed & Refereed journal ⁜ Vol. 15, Issue 6, June 2026

DOI: 10.17148/IJARCCE.2026.15617

# Impact Of Deep Learning Techniques on Super Resolutions

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**Abstract**: Image Super-Resolution (SR) is an important research area in image processing that focuses on reconstructing high-resolution (HR) images from low-resolution (LR) images. The objective of super-resolution is to recover lost details, improve image quality, and generate visually enhanced images. Traditional interpolation methods such as nearest-neighbor, bilinear, and bicubic interpolation often fail to preserve fine details, edges, and textures, resulting in blurred outputs.

With the advancement of Deep Learning, especially Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), significant improvements have been achieved in image reconstruction tasks. This research presents a study on the impact of deep learning techniques in image super-resolution, focusing on CNN-based architectures including Super-Resolution Convolutional Neural Network (SRCNN), Fast Super-Resolution CNN (FSRCNN), Very Deep Super-Resolution Network (VDSR), and Enhanced Deep Residual Network (EDSR).

The study analyzes the working principles, advantages, and limitations of these models. Experimental implementation demonstrates that deep learning-based methods can effectively learn complex mappings between low-resolution and high-resolution images, producing sharper edges, improved textures, and better visual quality. However, advanced architectures require higher computational resources and larger datasets for training.

**Keywords:** Image Super Resolution, Deep Learning, Convolutional Neural Network, SRCNN, FSRCNN, VDSR, EDSR, Image Processing

## I. INTRODUCTION

Image Super-Resolution (ISR) is a technique used to enhance the resolution and quality of digital images by generating high-resolution images from low-resolution inputs. It plays an important role in various domains such as medical imaging, satellite image analysis, surveillance systems, and digital media enhancement.

Traditional image enhancement approaches mainly depend on interpolation techniques. Although these methods are simple and computationally efficient, they often produce blurred images because they cannot understand complex image structures and textures.

Deep Learning has transformed the field of image processing by enabling machines to automatically learn meaningful features from data. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have become highly effective for super-resolution tasks because they can extract spatial features and establish a direct relationship between LR and HR images.

Deep learning-based super-resolution models improve image clarity by learning patterns such as edges, textures, and fine details from training images.

### Objectives

The main objectives of this research are:

• To study the impact of deep learning techniques on image super-resolution.

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• To implement CNN-based super-resolution models.

• To analyse different architectures including SRCNN, FSRCNN, VDSR, and EDSR.

• To compare the performance of deep learning models in image reconstruction.

• To evaluate improvements in image sharpness, texture details, and visual quality.

## II. RELATED WORK

Image Super-Resolution has evolved significantly from traditional interpolation-based approaches to advanced deep learning techniques.

Early approaches used methods such as nearest-neighbor, bilinear, and bicubic interpolation. These methods increased image size but failed to recover missing details.

Dong et al. introduced **SRCNN (Super Resolution Convolutional Neural Network)**, which was one of the first deep learning approaches for image super-resolution. SRCNN used CNN layers to learn an end-to-end mapping between low-resolution and high-resolution images.

Later, **FSRCNN (Fast SRCNN)** improved the speed of SRCNN by performing feature extraction in low-resolution space, making it more suitable for real-time applications.

**VDSR (Very Deep Super Resolution Network)** introduced deeper CNN architecture and residual learning techniques, improving reconstruction accuracy.

**EDSR (Enhanced Deep Residual Network)** further improved performance by optimizing residual blocks and removing unnecessary batch normalization layers.

These studies demonstrate that deeper networks and residual learning techniques significantly improve super-resolution performance.

## III. IMPLEMENTATION

The proposed image super-resolution system was implemented using Python in the Google Colab environment. The implementation focuses on reconstructing high-resolution (HR) images from low-resolution (LR) inputs using deep learning-based CNN architectures.

The system workflow consists of four major stages:

### 1. Development Environment

The implementation was carried out using:

- Programming Language: Python
- Platform: Google Colab
- Libraries:
  - OpenCV for image processing

  

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- NumPy for numerical operations
- TensorFlow/Keras for deep learning model development
- Matplotlib for image visualization

### 3.1 Data Collection and Preprocessing

A sample high-resolution image was manually collected and used as the reference HR image. The input image was initially stored in AVIF format and converted into a suitable format for processing.

**Figure 1: Sample High-Resolution Input Image (Original Image)**

The preprocessing steps include:

1. Reading the input image.
2. Resizing the original HR image to generate an LR image.
3. Creating LR-HR image pairs for training and testing.
4. Normalizing pixel values between 0 and 1 to improve model convergence.

The low-resolution image acts as input to the CNN model, while the original high-resolution image is considered as the expected output.

### 3.2 Generation of Low-Resolution Images

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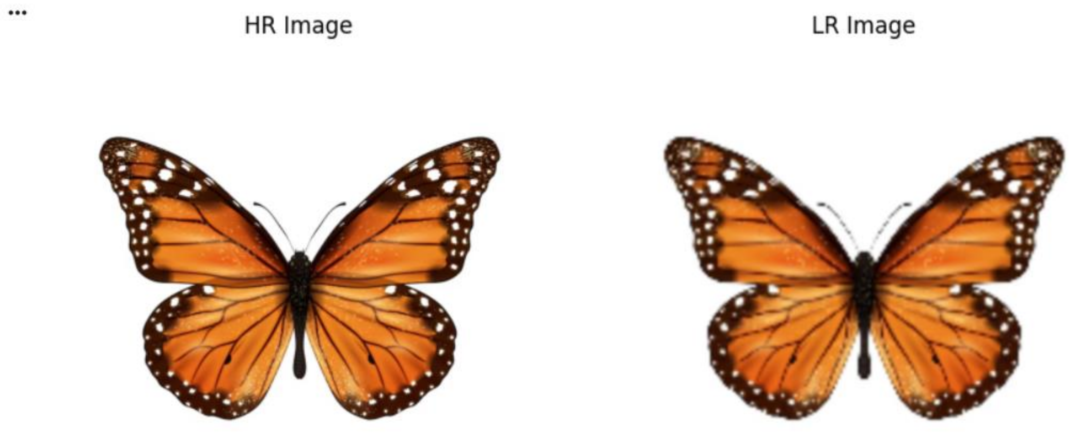


**Figure 2: Generated Low-Resolution Image from HR Image**

To simulate real-world low-quality images, the high-resolution image was downscaled using image resizing techniques.

The process:

High Resolution Image → Downscaling → Low Resolution Image → CNN Model → Enhanced Image

The generated LR image contains reduced details and blurred textures, allowing the model to learn the reconstruction process.

### 3.3 CNN-Based Super Resolution Models

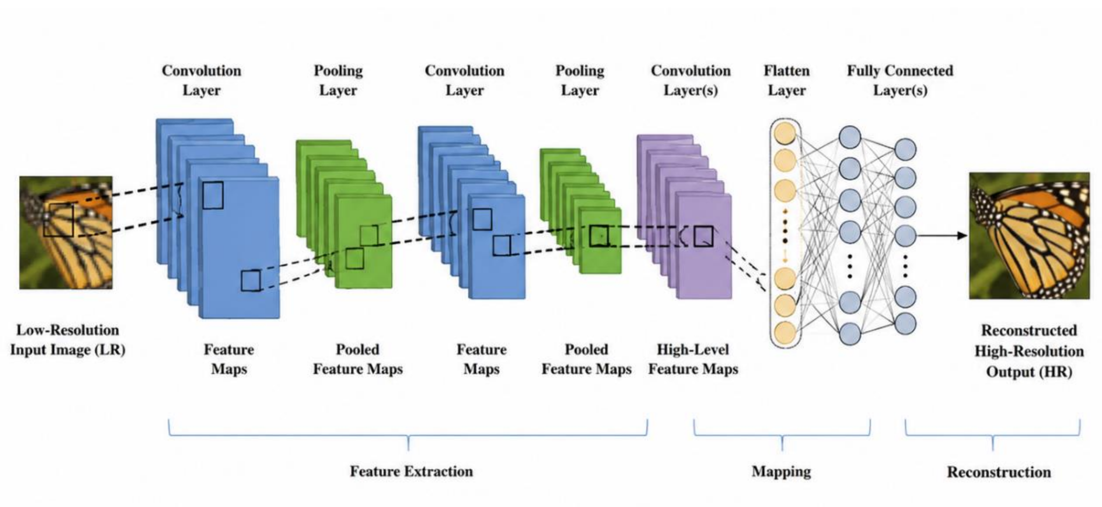


**Figure 3: CNN-based Super Resolution Workflow**

The proposed image super-resolution system is based on Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), which learn complex mappings between low-resolution (LR) and high-resolution (HR) images. The input LR image is passed through convolution layers where important features such as edges, textures, and patterns are extracted. The extracted features are further processed through deeper layers to reconstruct a visually enhanced HR output.

Different CNN-based architectures have been developed for image super-resolution. In this research, SRCNN, FSRCNN, VDSR, and EDSR models are studied and compared based on their architecture, advantages, and limitations.

IJARCCE

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**Table 1: Comparison of CNN-Based Super Resolution Models**

| Model | Year | Advantages | Limitations |
|---|---|---|---|
| SRCNN | 2014 | • First CNN-based SR model • Simple architecture • Better than traditional interpolation methods | • Slow processing • Limited reconstruction quality due to shallow network |
| FSRCNN | 2016 | • Faster than SRCNN • Performs computation in LR space • Suitable for real-time applications | • Lower quality compared to deeper models • Limited for large scaling factors |
| VDSR | 2016 | • Uses deep CNN architecture • Residual learning improves accuracy • Better feature extraction | • Requires high computational resources • Longer training time |
| EDSR | 2017 | • Improved residual learning • Produces sharper images • High reconstruction performance | • Large model size • Higher GPU and memory requirements |

The comparison shows that deeper CNN architectures such as VDSR and EDSR achieve better image reconstruction quality due to their ability to learn more complex image features. However, they require higher computational resources compared to simpler models such as SRCNN and FSRCNN.

### 3.4 Model Training

The CNN models were trained using the prepared LR-HR image pairs.

Training steps:

1. Load the preprocessed image dataset.
2. Provide LR images as input.
3. Compare generated output with HR images.
4. Calculate reconstruction loss.
5. Update model parameters using backpropagation.

The Adam optimizer and Mean Squared Error (MSE) loss function were used during training.

### 3.5 Image Reconstruction and Output Generation

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After training, the LR image was passed through the trained models.

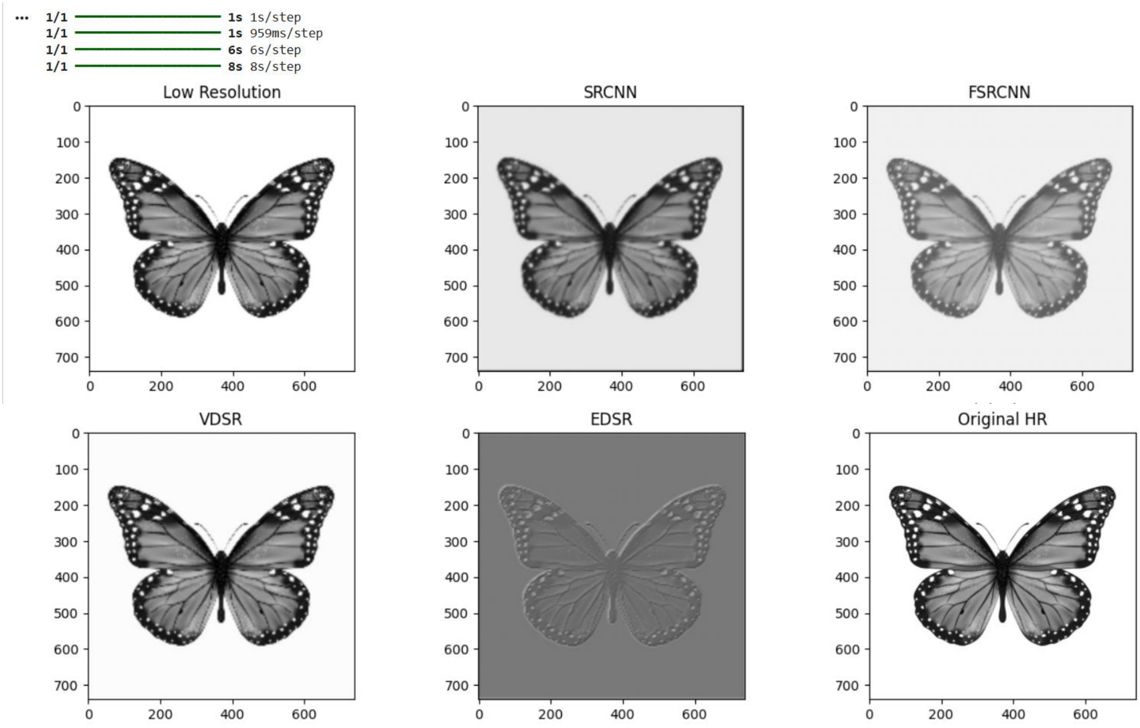


**Figure 4: Super Resolution Model Output Comparison**

The generated output images were compared with the original HR image based on:

- Image sharpness
- Edge preservation
- Texture details
- Visual clarity

The results demonstrate that CNN-based super-resolution models can successfully enhance image quality by recovering missing details.

## V. CONCLUSION

This research demonstrates that Deep Learning techniques significantly improve image super-resolution compared to traditional image enhancement methods.

CNN-based models are capable of learning complex relationships between low-resolution and high-resolution images, resulting in improved image quality and detail restoration.

SRCNN introduced the foundation of deep learning-based super-resolution, while advanced architectures such as VDSR and EDSR improved accuracy through deeper networks and residual learning.

Although deep learning models provide high-quality results, challenges such as computational complexity, large training requirements, and model size remain.

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## VI. FUTURE SCOPE

Future improvements in image super-resolution can include:

• Using larger and more diverse datasets for better model generalization.

• Implementing advanced architectures such as ESRGAN and Transformer-based super-resolution models.

• Developing real-time super-resolution applications for medical imaging and surveillance.

• Optimizing models for mobile and edge devices.

• Combining super-resolution with other AI techniques for advanced image analysis.

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