GAN-DRIVEN DEEP LEARNING MODEL FOR IMAGE PROCESSING AND DATA AUGMENTATION

Gautam Lokhande (glokhande738@gmail.com), Jay Kumar (jay462010@gmail.com),
Shikhar Dhangar (shikhardhangar0118@gmail.com), Hemlata Sukhwani (hemlata.s324@gmail.com),
Jabar Singh Mahor (jsmahor.iiitm@gmail.com)
Department of CSE – Data Science,
Oriental Institute of Science & Technology, Bhopal, India

ABSTRACT

Deep learning has become a key technology in artificial intelligence, especially for tasks involving images, text, and complex data. Despite its success, it often depends on large datasets and high computational resources, which are not always available in real-world situations. This paper explores a combined approach using transfer learning and Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) to overcome these limitations. Transfer learning allows models to reuse previously learned knowledge, while GANs help generate additional data samples. Together, these techniques improve performance in image processing tasks, particularly when working with limited data.

KEYWORDS

Deep Learning, Transfer Learning, Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs), Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), Image Processing, Data Augmentation, Artificial Intelligence, Computer Vision, Synthetic Data, Model Optimization

INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) focuses on building systems that can perform tasks typically requiring human intelligence, such as learning, reasoning, and decision-making. Machine Learning (ML), a branch of AI, enables systems to learn from data instead of relying solely on predefined rules. In recent years, applications such as medical diagnosis, autonomous driving, and smart systems have grown rapidly. These applications depend heavily on deep learning models, which can automatically extract useful features from raw data. However, these models require large datasets and significant computational power.

To address these challenges, techniques like transfer learning and GAN-based data generation are increasingly being used. These approaches make deep learning more practical and efficient, especially in data-limited environments.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Deep learning models perform well when trained on large datasets, but in many real-world situations:

- Sufficient data is not available
- Data collection is expensive or time-consuming
- Models tend to overfit on small datasets

This creates a need for methods that can improve model performance even with limited data. This paper focuses on using GANs to generate additional data and transfer learning to improve model efficiency.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous research has contributed significantly to deep learning and related techniques.
Generative Adversarial Networks were introduced as a method for generating realistic data samples. Deep learning has been widely studied for its effectiveness in solving complex problems. Transfer learning has also been explored as a way to reuse knowledge from existing models.
Research shows that:

- GANs help in generating synthetic data
- Transfer learning reduces training time and data requirements
- Combining these methods can improve performance

These studies support the idea of integrating GANs with transfer learning for better results.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fundamentals of Deep Learning

Deep learning is based on artificial neural networks that are inspired by the structure of the human brain. These networks consist of multiple layers, including input, hidden, and output layers. Each neuron processes input data by applying weights, adding a bias, and passing the result through an activation function.

Activation functions such as ReLU, sigmoid, and softmax play an important role in introducing non-linearity into the model, allowing it to learn complex patterns. To improve performance, optimization techniques like gradient descent and Adam optimizer are used to minimize the difference between predicted and actual outputs.

3.2 Transfer Learning

Transfer learning is a powerful technique that allows a model trained on one task to be reused for another related task. Instead of training a model from scratch, a pretrained model is fine-tuned on a new dataset.

This approach offers several advantages:

- Reduces training time
- Requires less data
- Improves model performance

For example, a model trained on general images can be adapted for medical image classification with minimal data.

3.3 Generative Adversarial Networks

Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) are a class of models designed to generate new data samples that resemble real data. A GAN consists of two components: a generator and a discriminator.

The generator creates synthetic data, while the discriminator evaluates whether the data is real or fake. These two networks compete with each other during training, which leads to the generation of increasingly realistic data.

3.4 Integration of GAN and Transfer Learning

Combining GANs with transfer learning provides a practical solution to data-related challenges in deep learning. GANs can generate additional training samples, while transfer learning leverages existing knowledge from pretrained models.

This combination results in:

- Better model accuracy
- Reduced overfitting
- Improved generalization

Such an approach is particularly useful in domains like medical imaging, where collecting large datasets is difficult.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The combination of GANs and transfer learning improves model performance in image processing tasks.
Key observations include:

- Improved accuracy compared to using limited data alone
- Reduced overfitting due to additional generated data
- Better generalization on new data

This shows that the integration of both techniques is effective for data-limited environments.

CONCLUSION

This study highlights the importance of combining transfer learning and GANs to improve deep learning performance. While deep learning models are powerful, their dependence on large datasets and computational resources can be limiting. The integration of GANs for data generation and transfer learning for knowledge reuse provides an effective and scalable solution. This approach is especially valuable for real-world applications where data is limited.

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