

# C<sup>2</sup>AIR: Consolidated Compact Aerial Image Haze Removal

## Supplementary Material

Ashutosh Kulkarni, Shruti S. Phutke, Santosh Kumar Vipparthi, and Subrahmanyam Murala

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### Overview

The supplementary material contains:

- Loss Functions
- Network Architectures Included in Ablation Studies
- More Qualitative Results

## 1 Loss Functions

We train the proposed network using L<sub>1</sub> loss ( $\mathbb{L}_1$ ), and perceptual loss ( $\mathbb{L}_P$ ). The detailed equations of these loss functions are:

### 1.1 L<sub>1</sub> Loss

$\mathbb{L}_1$  loss aims at reduction of the per pixel difference between the output image ( $I_O$ ) and ground truth ( $I_{GT}$ ), which can be formulated as:

$$\mathbb{L}_1 = \|I_O - I_{GT}\|_1 \quad (1)$$

### 1.2 Perceptual Loss

The perceptual loss ( $\mathbb{L}_P$ ) aims at improving the perceptual quality of the output by calculating the differences between output and ground truth at various feature levels. The pretrained layers of VGG-16 [1] model are used as feature space for the loss calculation. The perceptual loss can be represented mathematically as:

$$\mathbb{L}_P = \|\Phi_{i \in \{3,8,15\}}(I_O) - \Phi_{i \in \{3,8,15\}}(I_{GT})\|_1 \quad (2)$$

where,  $\Phi_i(\cdot)$  is  $i^{th}$  layer of VGG-16 model.

## 2 Network Architectures Included in Ablation Studies

Here, we provide the architectural diagrams of each network setting. Figure S 1 represents the network configurations with additive, concatenation-based and without query modulation. Figure S 2 shows the network diagrams of various fusion settings. of the main manuscript. Figure S 3 displays the various types of Feed-Forward blocks.

## 3 More Qualitative Results

We provide more qualitative results on RICE dataset for aerial haze removal in Figure S 4. We compare the qualitative results with state-of-the-art methods USID [2], MSBDN [3], TSDNet [4], RefineDNet [5], SPA-GAN [6], UFormer [7] and AIDNet [8]. Further, in Figure S 5, we provide the qualitative results in comparison with existing state-of-the-art methods TACL [9] and CLUIE [10] for underwater image enhancement on UIEB dataset. As seen from the results, the proposed method is able to maintain more spatial content and color balance.

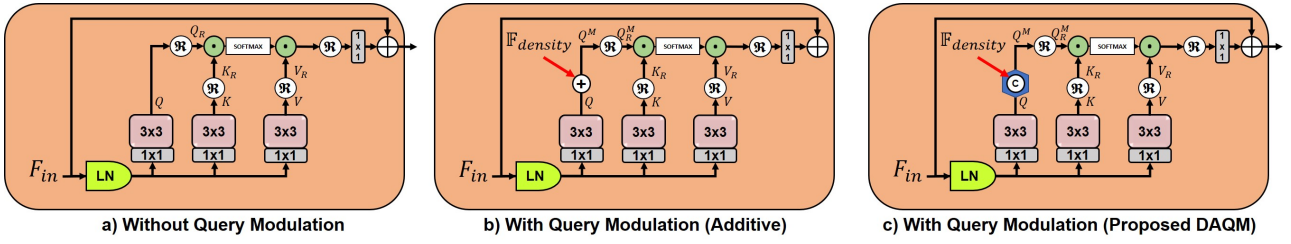


Figure S 1: Network architectures of different types of query modulation mechanisms considered in the ablation study.

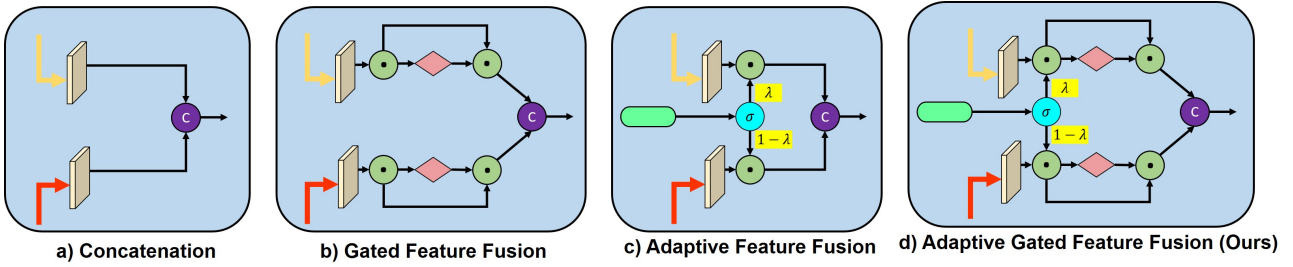


Figure S 2: Network architectures of different types of fusion mechanisms considered in the ablation study.

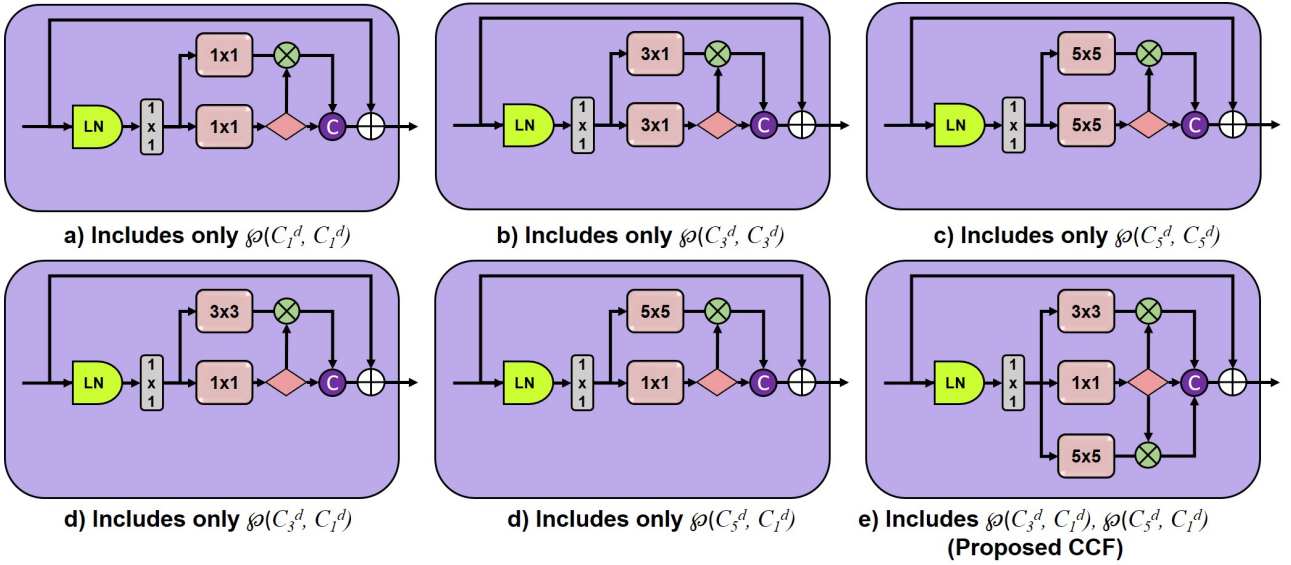


Figure S 3: Network architectures of different types of Feed-Forward blocks considered in the ablation study.



Figure S 4: Qualitative results comparison with existing state-of-the-art methods on RICE dataset for aerial image dehazing.

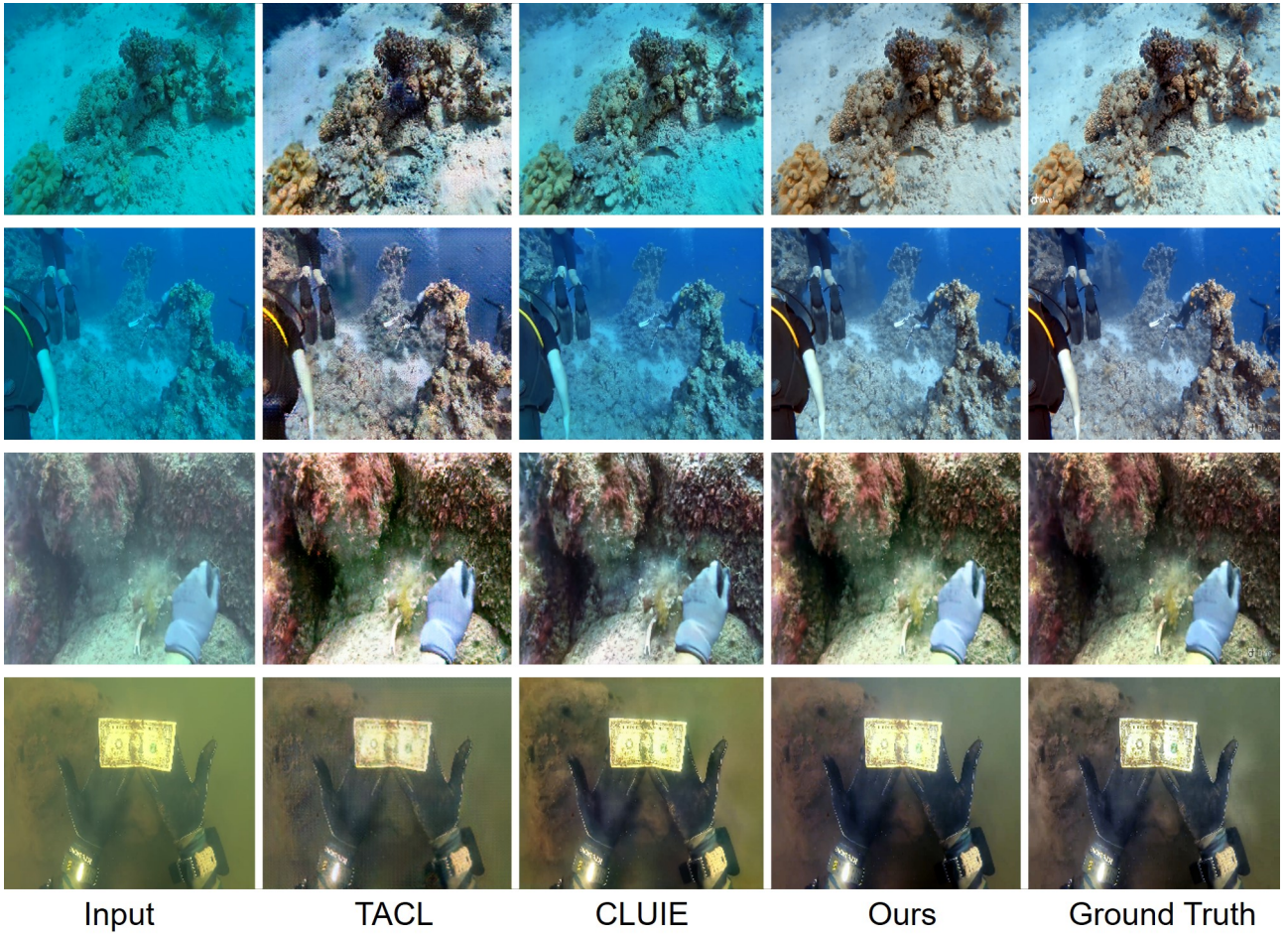


Figure S 5: Qualitative results comparison with existing state-of-the-art methods on the UIEB dataset for underwater image enhancement.

## References

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