High-Resolution Document Shadow Removal via A Large-Scale Real-World Dataset and A Frequency-Aware Shadow Erasing Net (Supplementary Materials)

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1. The Experiments on the Resolution of 512

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We also evaluate the performance on three datasets: Jung [5], Kligler [6], and the proposed SD7K, in a relatively low resolution of 512×512 where the divisions between training and testing are shown in Table 1. We train each dataset separately to satisfy the settings of the previous works. The batch size is set to 1 for the other two datasets due to the limited samples.

Datasets	# of Training	# of Testing
Jung [5]	67	20
Kligler [6]	272	28
SD7K	6479	760

Table 1. The settings of the training and testing.

We give the quantitative evaluation in Table 2 and the visual results are available in Figure 2 and Figure 3. As shown in Table 2, our proposed FSENet outperforms all other methods under the low-resolution data setting. In the Figure 2 and Figure 3, we can clearly observe that Wang et al. [15], SP+M+I Net [8], SG-ShadowNet [12] and Shadow-Former [3] exhibit the phenomenon of incomplete shadow removal. Meanwhile, [15] shows a large difference from the target in white balance. Despite BEDSR-Net [9] performing relatively well in both white balance and shadow removal, a close examination of the finer details reveals that BEDSR-Net yields blurry results with missing texture details. Simultaneously, BEDSR-Net fails in Figure 3 in terms of shadow removal. In comparison, our result achieves the best performance in white balance, shadow removal, and detail restoration.

2. More High-Resolution Results on SD7K

We give more visual comparisons on the high-resolution inputs in Figure 4. The results in the first two rows come from Kligler dataset, and the results in the last two rows



Figure 1. The network structure of our DFE and TAA.

come from SD7K. It can be observed that the shadow removal results from Jung *et al.* [5] are unstable, and the white balance often differs from the target. Meanwhile, shadow removal with MaskShadowGAN [4] is always incomplete, with the original shadow regions prone to leaving stains and causing texts to become unreadable. In contrast, our method performs relatively well in both white balancing and shadow removal.

2.1. The Detailed Structure of DFE and TAA Blocks

In Sec. 4 of the main paper, we show the introduction of the TAA and DFE by text description, here, we give a detailed network structure to better understand our method as shown in Figure 1.

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Mathod	Jung (512 \times 512)		Kligler (512 \times 512)			SD7K (512 \times 512)			
Wiethou	PSNR↑	SSIM↑	RMSE↓	PSNR↑	SSIM↑	RMSE↓	PSNR↑	SSIM↑	RMSE↓
Input	13.01	0.82	60.85	13.26	0.80	56.73	15.95	0.89	44.09
Wang <i>et al</i> . [15]	11.17	0.78	73.27	15.73	0.82	44.04	15.31	0.82	47.88
Wang <i>et al</i> . [13]	9.11	0.71	90.99	15.38	0.72	48.03	13.32	0.68	67.48
Shah <i>et al</i> . [11]	14.69	0.80	47.97	8.36	0.70	97.86	9.89	0.71	86.35
Jung <i>et al</i> . [5]	22.77	0.88	19.13	14.30	0.84	49.91	19.86	0.92	26.76
AEFNet [2]	23.52	0.85	19.44	19.53	0.89	27.72	24.18	0.95	16.83
BEDSR-Net [9]	21.51	0.85	22.58	22.31	0.75	20.86	21.50	0.90	30.52
DHAN [1]	20.58	0.82	25.95	25.66	0.84	15.49	25.61	0.85	14.27
LG-ShadowNet [10]	19.99	0.84	27.69	26.29	0.87	14.38	24.88	0.86	16.77
Mask-ShadowGAN [4]	19.41	0.82	29.16	25.79	0.87	15.01	24.82	0.87	15.43
SG-ShadowNet [12]	22.90	0.86	19.20	25.34	0.91	14.96	28.22	0.96	10.61
SP+M Net [7]	20.04	0.84	29.13	18.85	0.86	29.57	18.84	0.91	30.94
ST-CGAN [14]	13.93	0.33	52.51	12.17	0.44	63.22	12.87	0.32	61.17
ShadowFormer [3]	20.61	0.85	26.96	17.26	0.77	36.31	23.71	0.90	17.54
BMNet [16]	23.12	0.80	18.19	26.15	0.84	14.17	24.86	0.80	15.59
Ours	24.36	0.88	16.04	29.11	0.94	10.49	28.67	0.96	10.00

Table 2. Quantitative results of the models' comparison on three datasets in low-resolution. The best result is highlighted in red and bold.



Figure 4. Qualitative results of the methods comparison in high resolution, the first two rows represent the results on the Kligler dataset and the last two rows depict the results on the SD7K dataset.

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