

# Removing Shadows from Images of Documents

Steve Bako<sup>1</sup>, Soheil Darabi<sup>2</sup>, Eli Shechtman<sup>2</sup>, Jue Wang<sup>2</sup>, Kalyan Sunkavalli<sup>2</sup>, Pradeep Sen<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of California, Santa Barbara

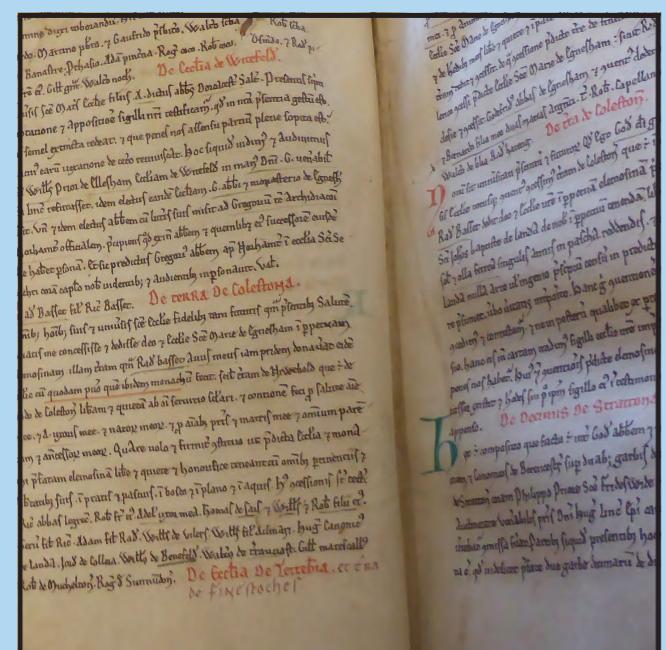
<sup>2</sup>Adobe Research



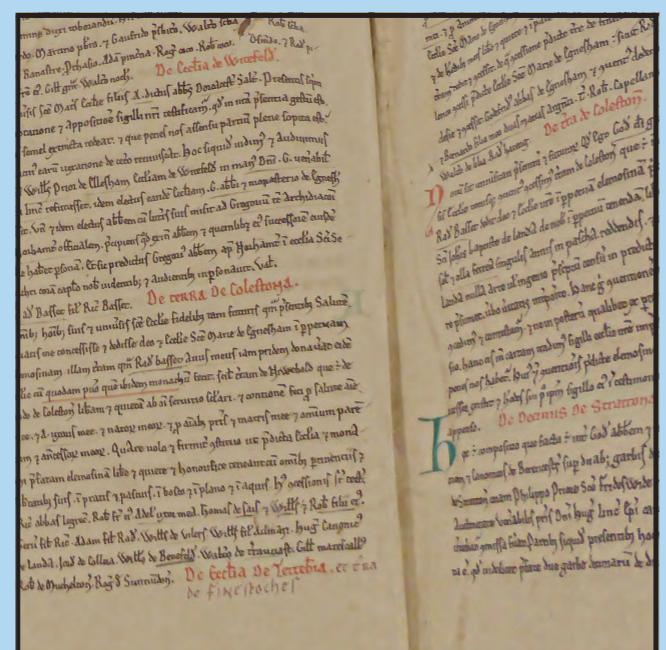
email: stevebako@umail.ucsb.edu

## Motivation

- Images of documents, receipts, menus, books, newspapers, flyers, signs, and other text are frequently captured with distracting shadows.



Problem: Distracting shadows



Goal: Remove shadows, keep original color and tone

## Previous Work

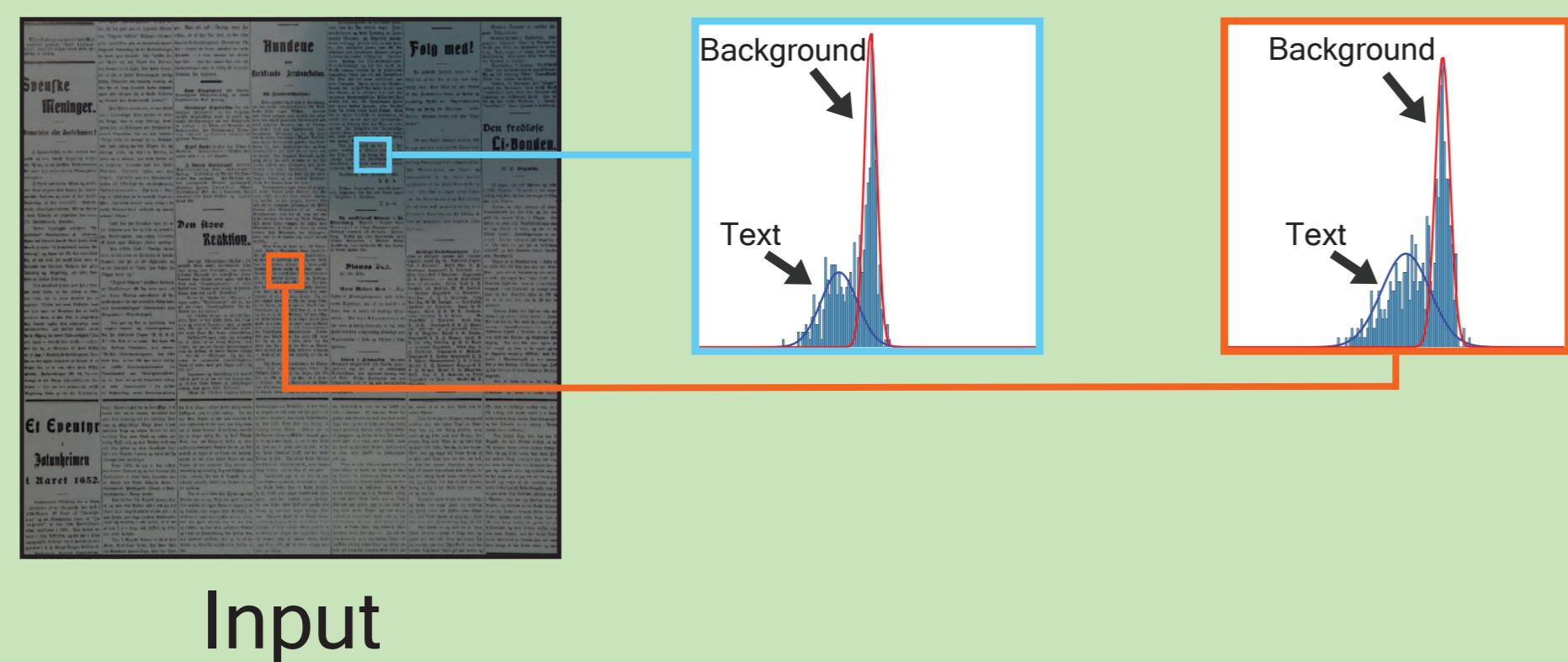
- Observation:** Most documents have a constant colored background
- State-of-the-art method from Oliveira et al. [2013] generates gain map in background-only (i.e., no text) regions, but has interpolation inaccuracies.
- We also compare with Gong et al. [2014], which performs general shadow removal of natural images based on heuristics using user-defined brush strokes in bright and shadow regions.

## Our Approach

- Our technique estimates text and background colors in local blocks to generate a shadow map, or per-pixel gain, to match local estimates to a global reference.

### Steps of our algorithm:

- (1) Cluster intensities in small blocks as text and background. Select text cluster mean as local reference.



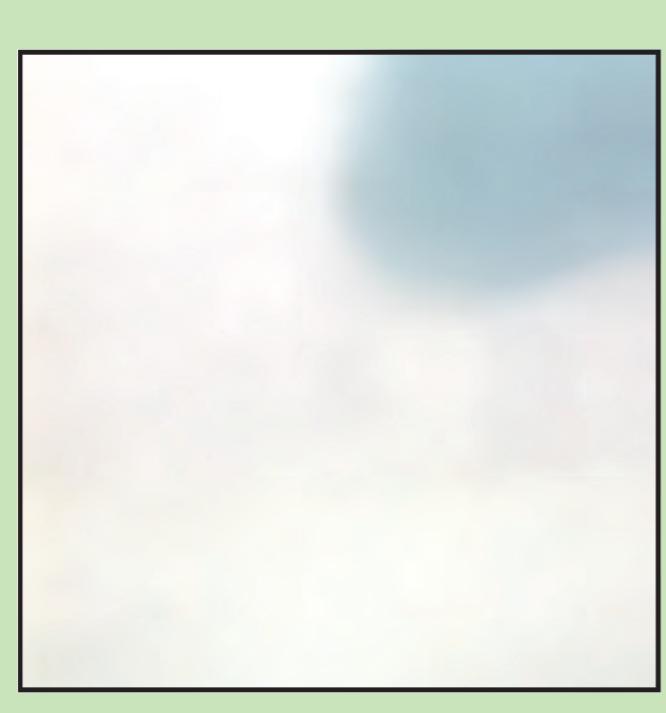
Input

- (2) Repeat Step 1 using the entire image to get global reference background intensity.



Input

- (3) Generate shadow map,  $\alpha_i$ , by dividing local background,  $\ell_i$ , by global reference, g.



$$\alpha_i = \frac{\ell_i}{g}$$

Shadow Map

- (4) Apply shadow map to original input,  $c_i$ , to get deshadowed output,  $\tilde{c}_i$ .



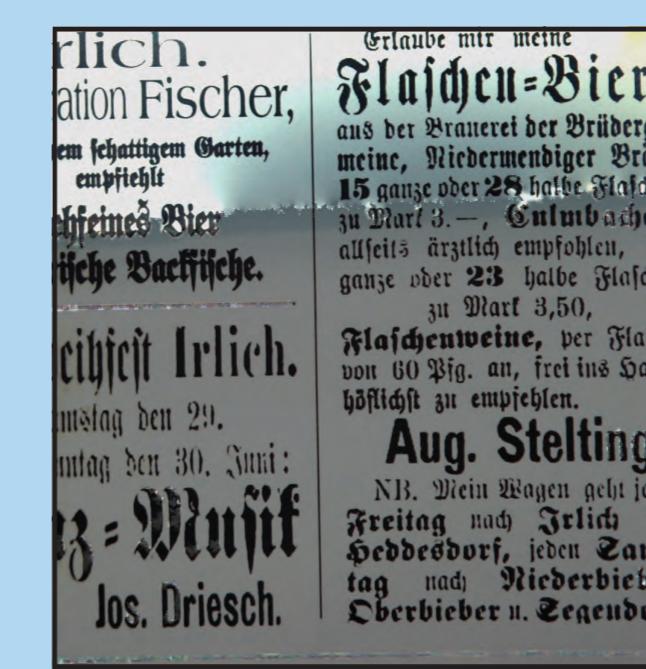
$$\tilde{c}_i = \frac{c_i}{\alpha_i}$$

Output

## Results - Controlled



Input



Gong et al.  
[2014]



Oliveira et al.  
[2013]

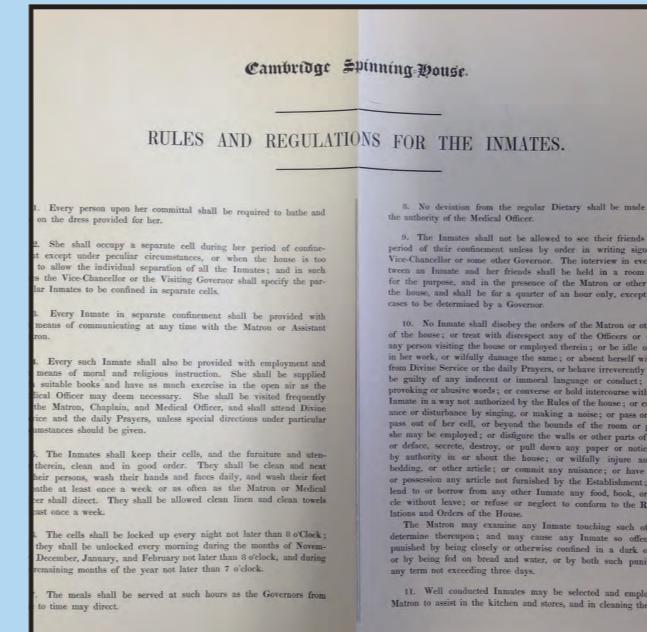


Ours

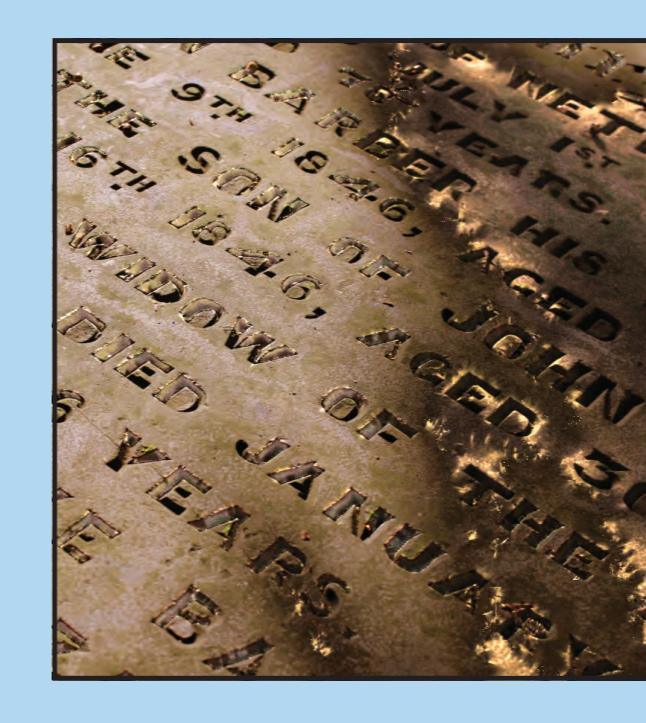
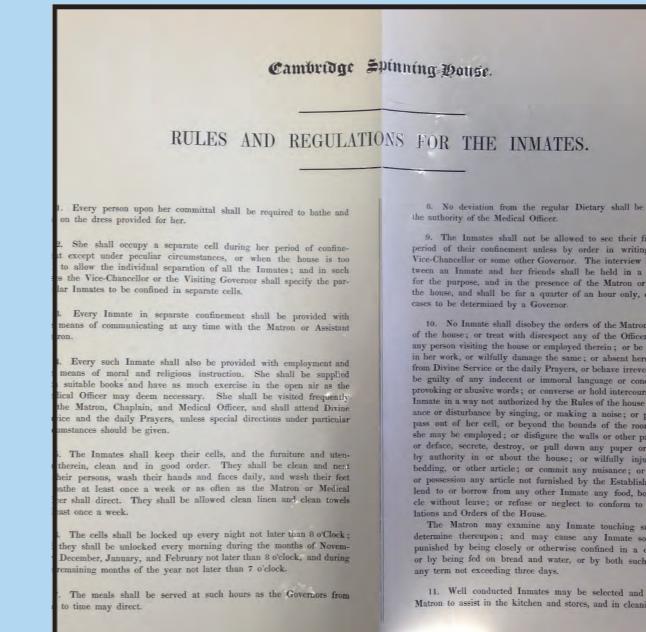
- We provide a comparison with previous approaches evaluating average and median MSE on our controlled dataset consisting of 81 images.

Method	Avg. MSE	Median MSE
Bell et al. [2014]	125.44	119.94
Gong et al. [2014]	390.98	172.57
Pilu et al. [2002]	67.38	53.54
Wagdy et al. [2013]	74.06	43.73
Oliveira et al. [2013]	23.08	19.01
Ours	22.26	18.45

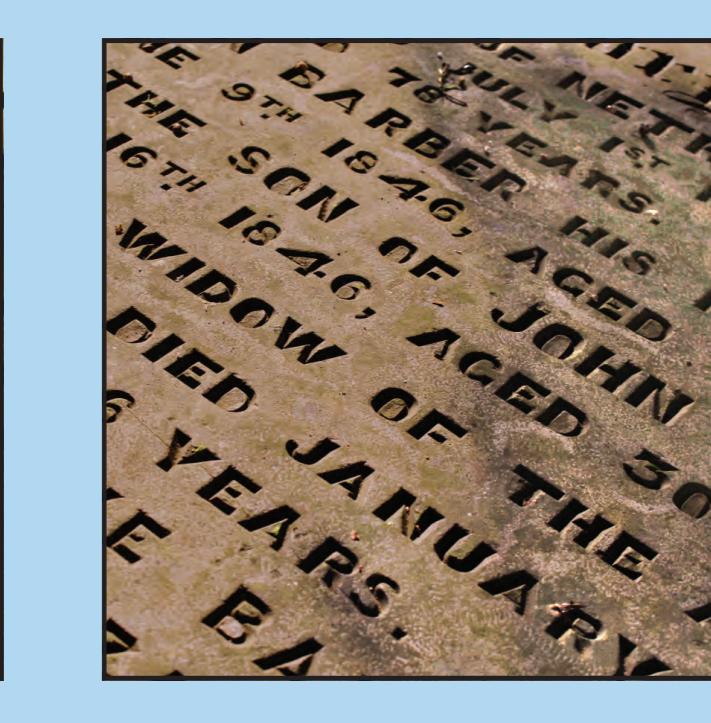
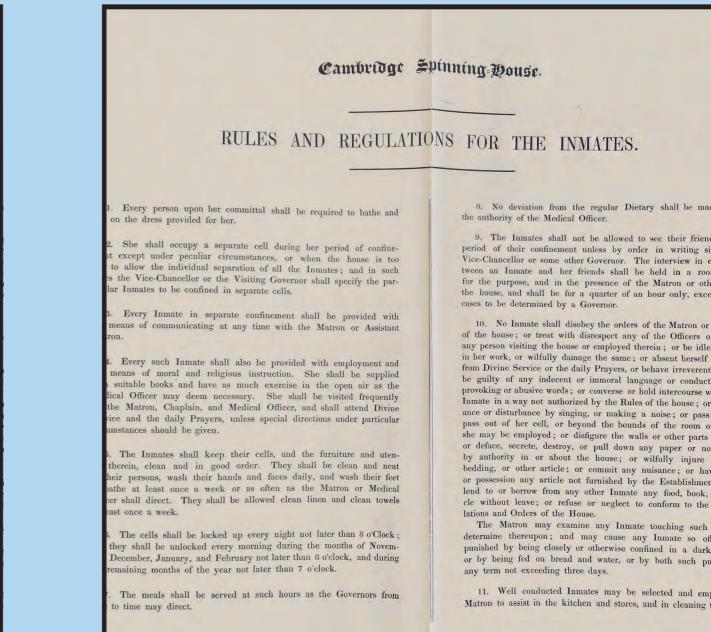
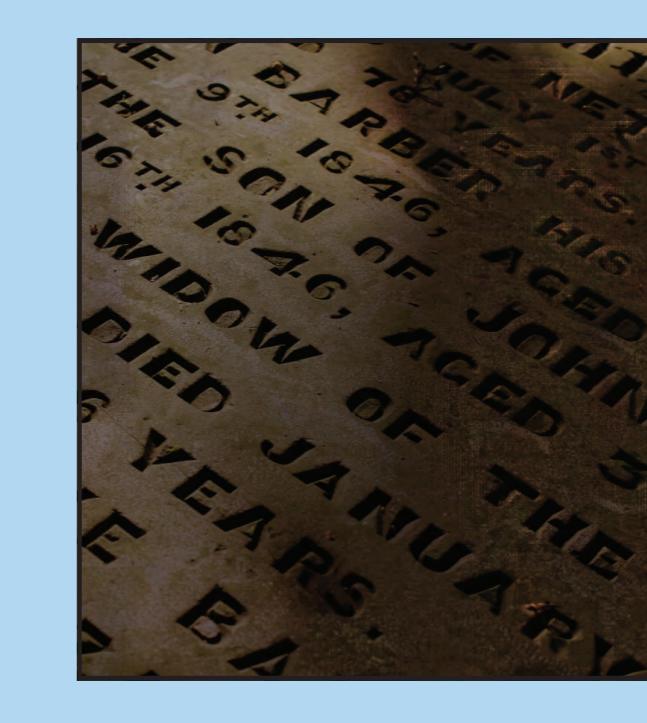
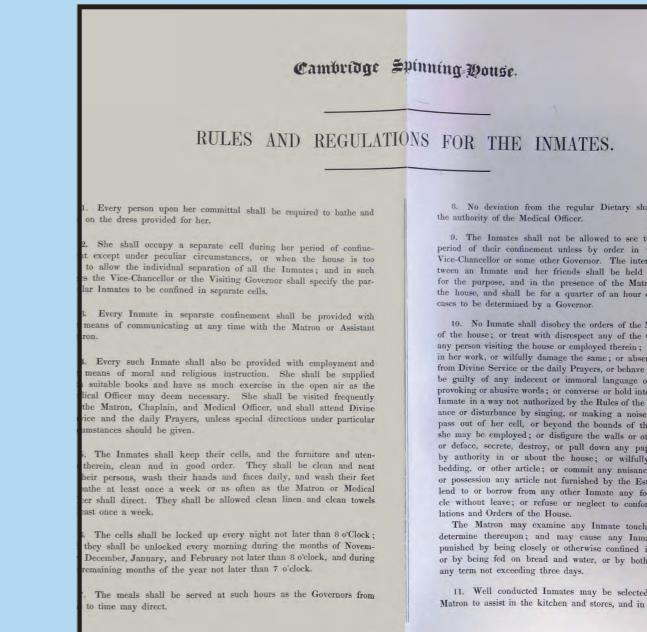
## Results - Flickr



Input  
Gong et al.  
[2014]

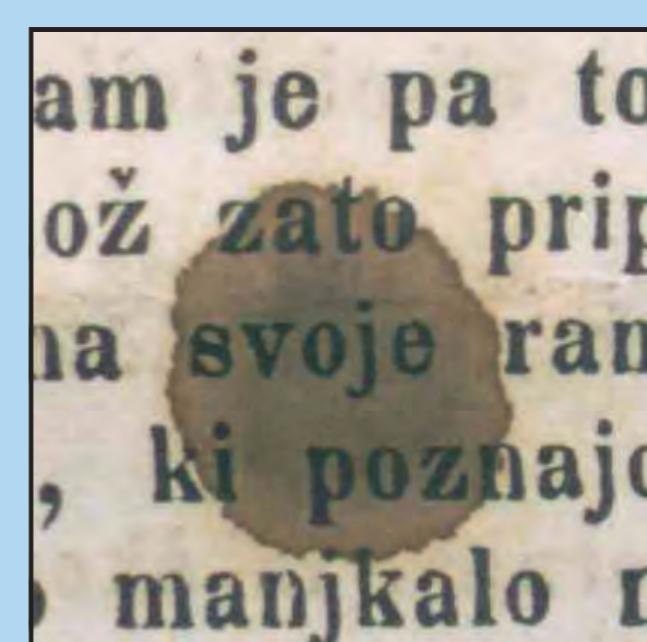


Oliveira et al.  
[2013]

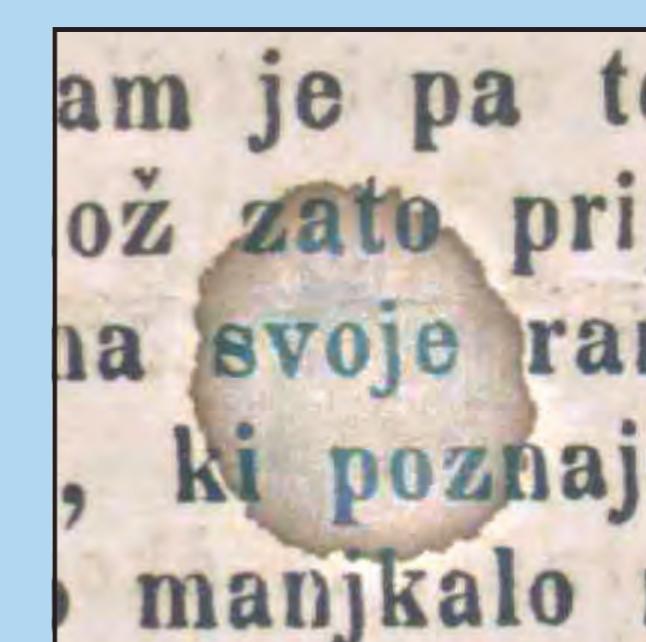


## Image Binarization

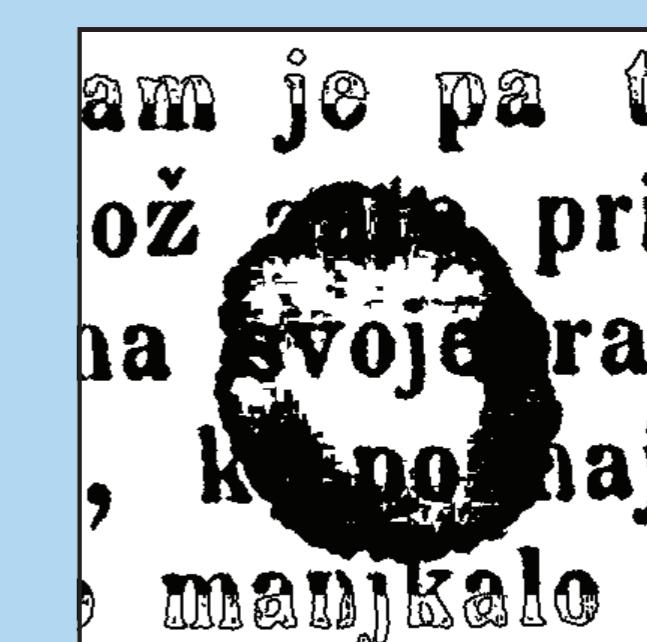
- Use our method as a pre-process for inputs to image binarization used in Optical Character Recognition (OCR) tasks



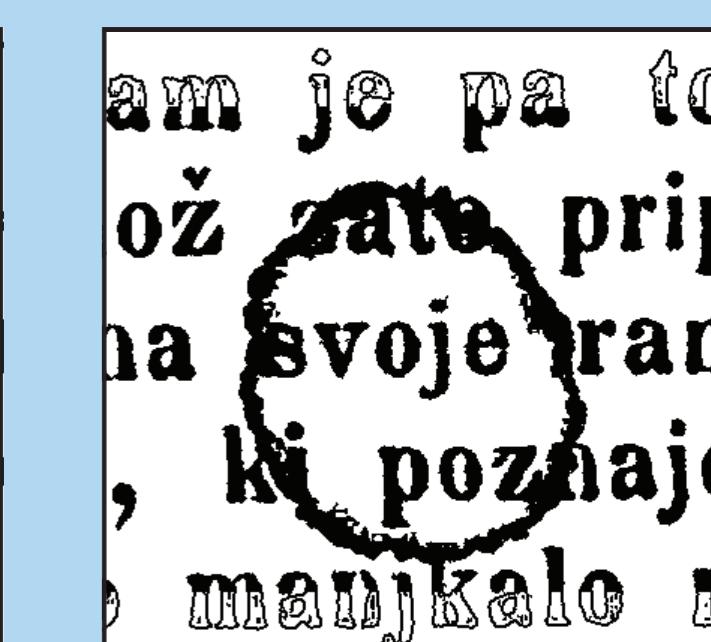
Input w/o  
Ours



Input w/  
Ours

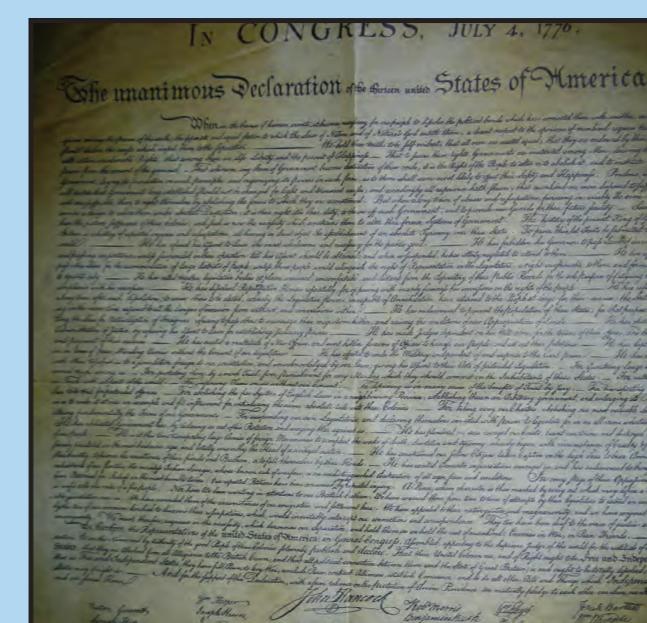


Output w/o  
Ours

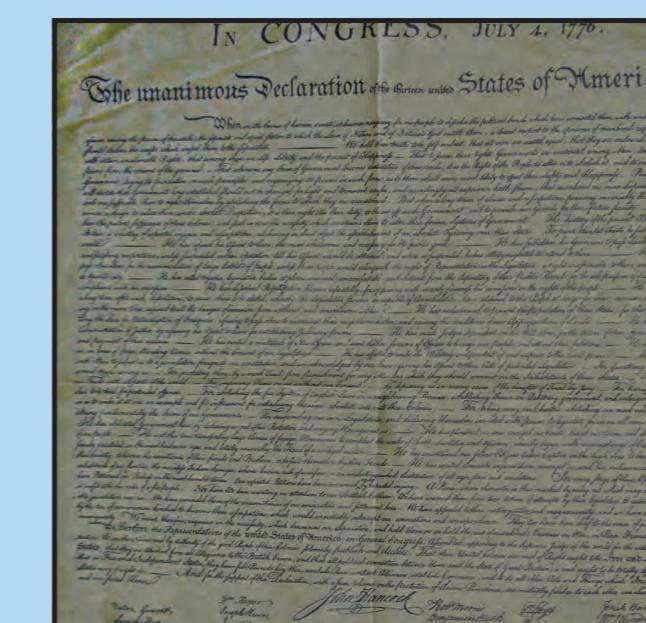


Output w/  
Ours

## Limitations



Varying backgrounds  
Incorrect global statistics



Harsh shadows  
Incorrect local statistics



Dinner Menu - November 7, 2011



Dinner Menu - November 7, 2011