

# NTIRE 2025 Efficient SR Challenge Factsheet -SCMSR-

Mingyang Li  
Sichuan University  
2024222055110@stu.scu.edu.cn

Guanglu Dong  
Sichuan University  
dongguanglu@stu.scu.edu.cn

Xiangtai Li  
Nanyang Technological University  
xiangtai94@gmail.com

Lu Qi  
Insta360 Research  
qqlu1992@gmail.com

Xin Lin  
UCSD  
xil321@ucsd.edu

Chao Ren  
Sichuan University  
chaoren@scu.edu.cn

## 1. Team details

- Team name: SCMSR
- Team leader name: Mingyang Li
- Leader Affiliation: Sichuan University, Email: 2024222055110@stu.scu.edu.cn
- Rest of the team members: Guanglu Dong, Xiangtai Li, Lu Qi, Xin Lin and Chao Ren
- Affiliations: Sichuan University
- User names and entries on the NTIRE 2025 Codalab competitions (development/validation and testing phases): Mingyang\_Li
- Best scoring entries of the team during the development/validation phase: For development phase, we got a PSNR of 27.06dB. And for testing phase, we got a PSNR of 27.01dB.
- Link to the codes/executables of the solution(s): [https://github.com/sdjvhfb/NTIRE2025\\_SCMSR](https://github.com/sdjvhfb/NTIRE2025_SCMSR)

## 2. Method details

### 2.1. Method Description

We propose the Simplified Content Mixer (SCM) module, as illustrated in Figure 1. SCM is based on CAMixerSR [4]. First, it dynamically allocates computational resources based on content complexity: convolution is ap-

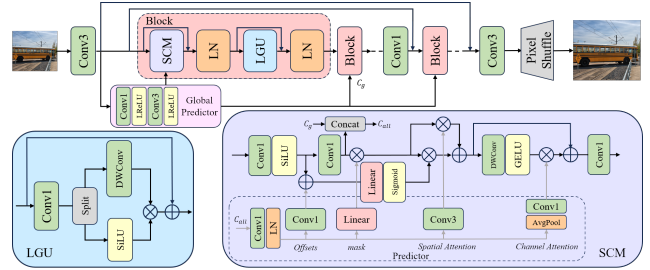


Figure 1. Team SCMSR: The architecture of SCMSR

plied to simple regions, while a symmetric activation function combined with residual connections, which is inspired by SPAN [3], is used to compute attention maps in complex regions, instead of the deformable window attention employed in CAMixerSR. This design reduces computational overhead. Then, a Lightweight Gated Convolutional Unit (LGU) is introduced to further integrate information. The overall architecture remains similar to CAMixerSR, consisting of 20 blocks with 42 channels. As a result, the proposed SCMSR is both lightweight and efficient.

### 2.2. Training Description

The model is trained on DIV2K [2] and LSDIR [1]. First, the model is trained for a total of 500k iterations by minimizing L1 loss with Adam optimizer. The training HR patch size is set to 256×256 with data augmentation and the batch size is set to 32. The initial learning rate is set to 5e-4 and halved at 250k, 400k, 450k, 475k iterations. Then, the training HR patch size is set to 384×384 and the

batch size is set to 16. The model is further trained for 100k iterations by minimizing L1 loss with Adam optimizer. The initial learning rate is set to  $2e-5$  and is halved every 100k iterations.

## References

- [1] Yawei Li, Kai Zhang, Jingyun Liang, Jiezhang Cao, Ce Liu, Rui Gong, Yulun Zhang, Hao Tang, Yun Liu, Denis Deman-dolx, et al. Lsdir: A large scale dataset for image restoration. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vi-sion and Pattern Recognition*, pages 1775–1787, 2023. [1](#)
- [2] Radu Timofte, Eirikur Agustsson, Luc Van Gool, Ming-Hsuan Yang, and Lei Zhang. Ntire 2017 challenge on single image super-resolution: Methods and results. In *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition workshops*, pages 114–125, 2017. [1](#)
- [3] Cheng Wan, Hongyuan Yu, Zhiqi Li, Yihang Chen, Ya-jun Zou, Yuqing Liu, Xuanwu Yin, and Kunlong Zuo. Swift parameter-free attention network for efficient super-resolution. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pages 6246–6256, 2024. [1](#)
- [4] Yan Wang, Yi Liu, Shijie Zhao, Junlin Li, and Li Zhang. Camixersr: Only details need more” attention”. In *Proceed-ings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pages 25837–25846, 2024. [1](#)