Supplementary Material:
Deblurring Low-Light Images with Events

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8 Additional results on synthetic data

In this section, we provide additional qualitative comparisons on synthetic data among four state-of-the-art event-based deblurring methods including (Pan et al, 2019; Lin et al, 2020; Xu et al, 2021) and our preliminary work (Zhou et al, 2021), and four state-of-the-art image-based deblurring methods including (Hu et al, 2018; Zhang et al, 2019; Ren et al, 2020; Cho et al, 2021), as shown in Fig. 7, Fig. 8, and Fig. 9, corresponding to Footnote 2 in Section 6.1 of the paper.

9 Additional results on real data captured by an event camera

In this section, we provide additional qualitative comparisons on real data captured by an event camera (DAVIS346) among four state-of-the-art event-based deblurring methods including (Pan et al, 2019; Lin et al, 2020; Xu et al, 2021) and our preliminary work (Zhou et al, 2021), and four state-of-the-art image-based deblurring methods including (Hu et al, 2018; Zhang et al, 2019; Ren et al, 2020; Cho et al, 2021), as shown

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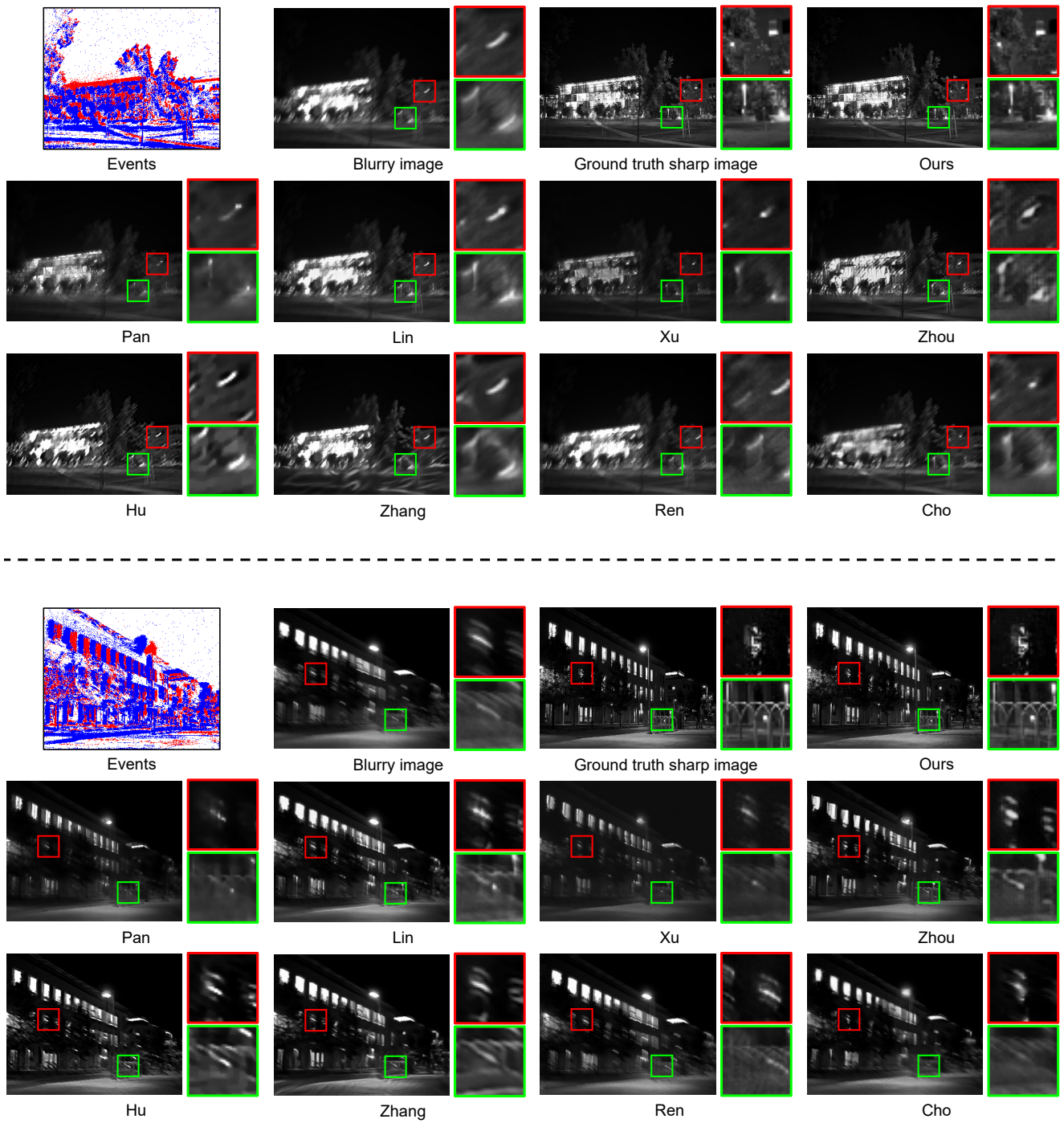Beijing Academy of Artificial Intelligence, China

in Fig. 10, Fig. 11, and Fig. 12, corresponding to Footnote 3 in Section 6.3 of the paper.

10 Additional results on real data captured by a hybrid camera

In this section, we provide additional qualitative comparisons on real data captured by our RGB-DAVIS hybrid camera system among our preliminary work (Zhou et al, 2021) and four image-based deblurring methods (Hu et al, 2018; Zhang et al, 2019; Ren et al, 2020; Cho et al, 2021), as shown in Fig. 13, corresponding to Footnote 4 in Section 6.4 of the paper.

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Fig. 7 Additional qualitative comparisons on synthetic data among our method, four event-based deblurring methods (Pan et al, 2019; Lin et al, 2020; Xu et al, 2021; Zhou et al, 2021), and four image-based deblurring methods (Hu et al, 2018; Zhang et al, 2019; Ren et al, 2020; Cho et al, 2021) (part 1).
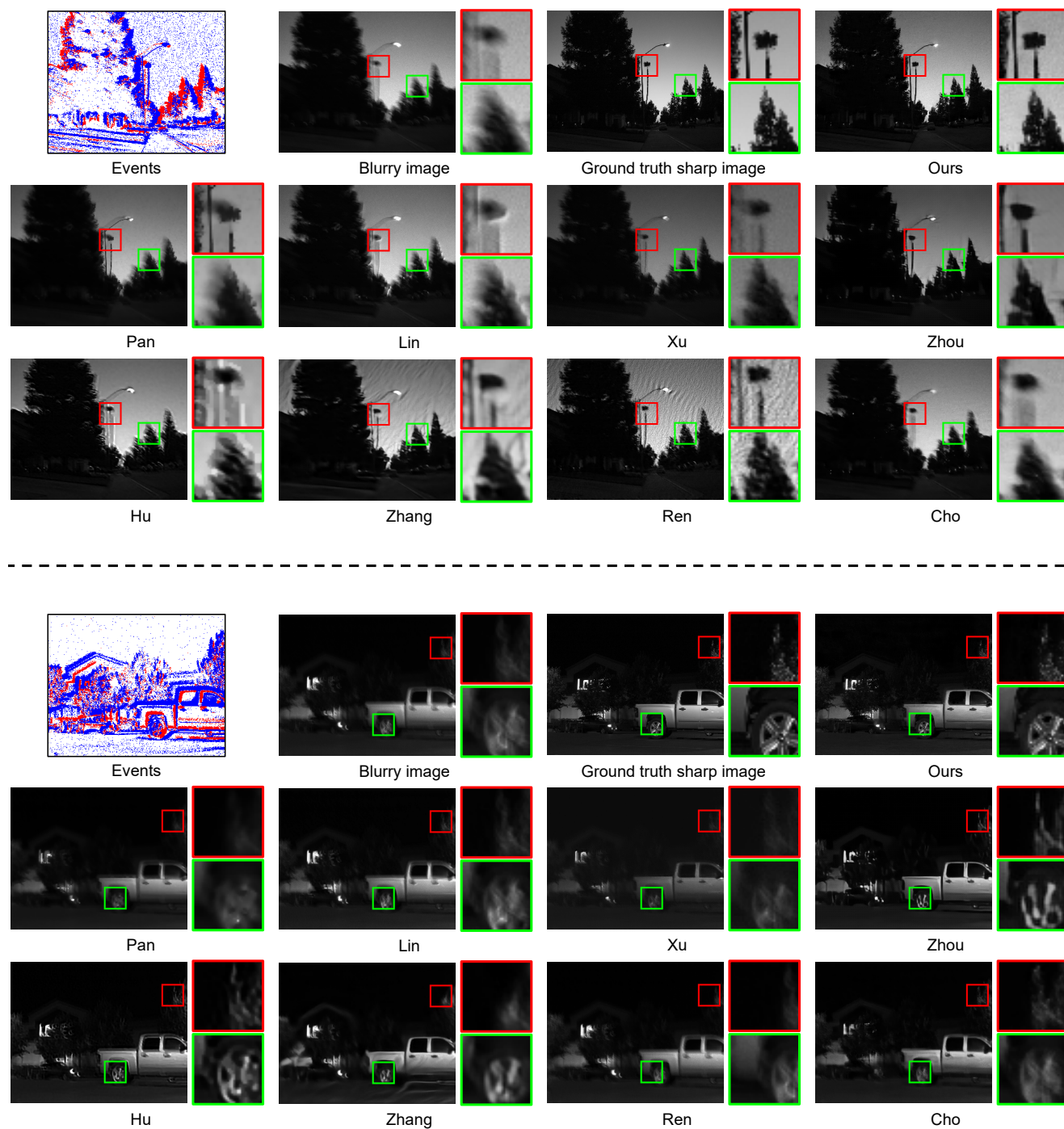
Fig. 8 Additional qualitative comparisons on synthetic data among our method, four event-based deblurring methods (Pan et al, 2019; Lin et al, 2020; Xu et al, 2021; Zhou et al, 2021), and four image-based deblurring methods (Hu et al, 2018; Zhang et al, 2019; Ren et al, 2020; Cho et al, 2021) (part 2).
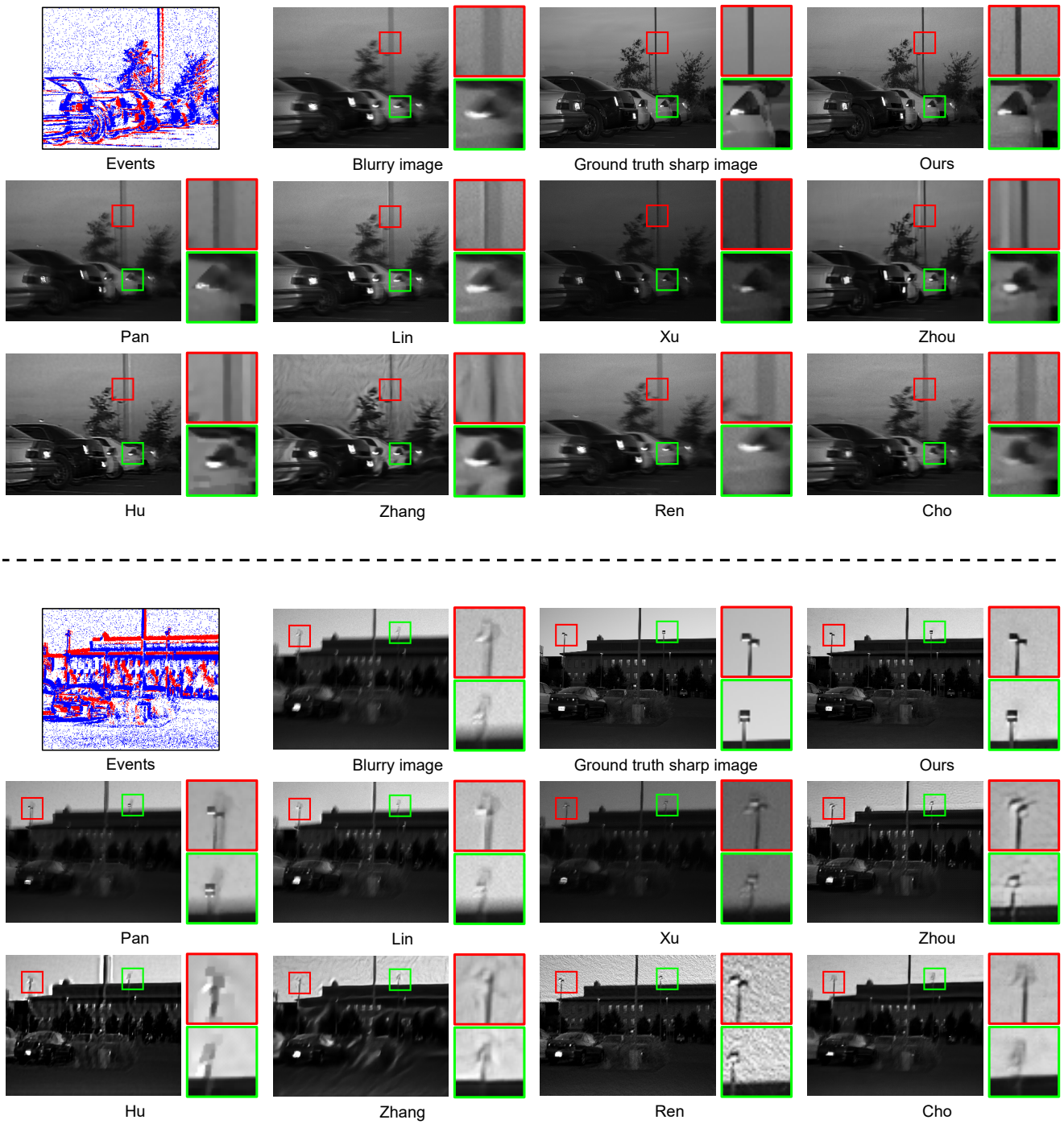
Fig. 9 Additional qualitative comparisons on synthetic data among our method, four event-based deblurring methods (Pan et al, 2019; Lin et al, 2020; Xu et al, 2021; Zhou et al, 2021), and four image-based deblurring methods (Hu et al, 2018; Zhang et al, 2019; Ren et al, 2020; Cho et al, 2021) (part 3).
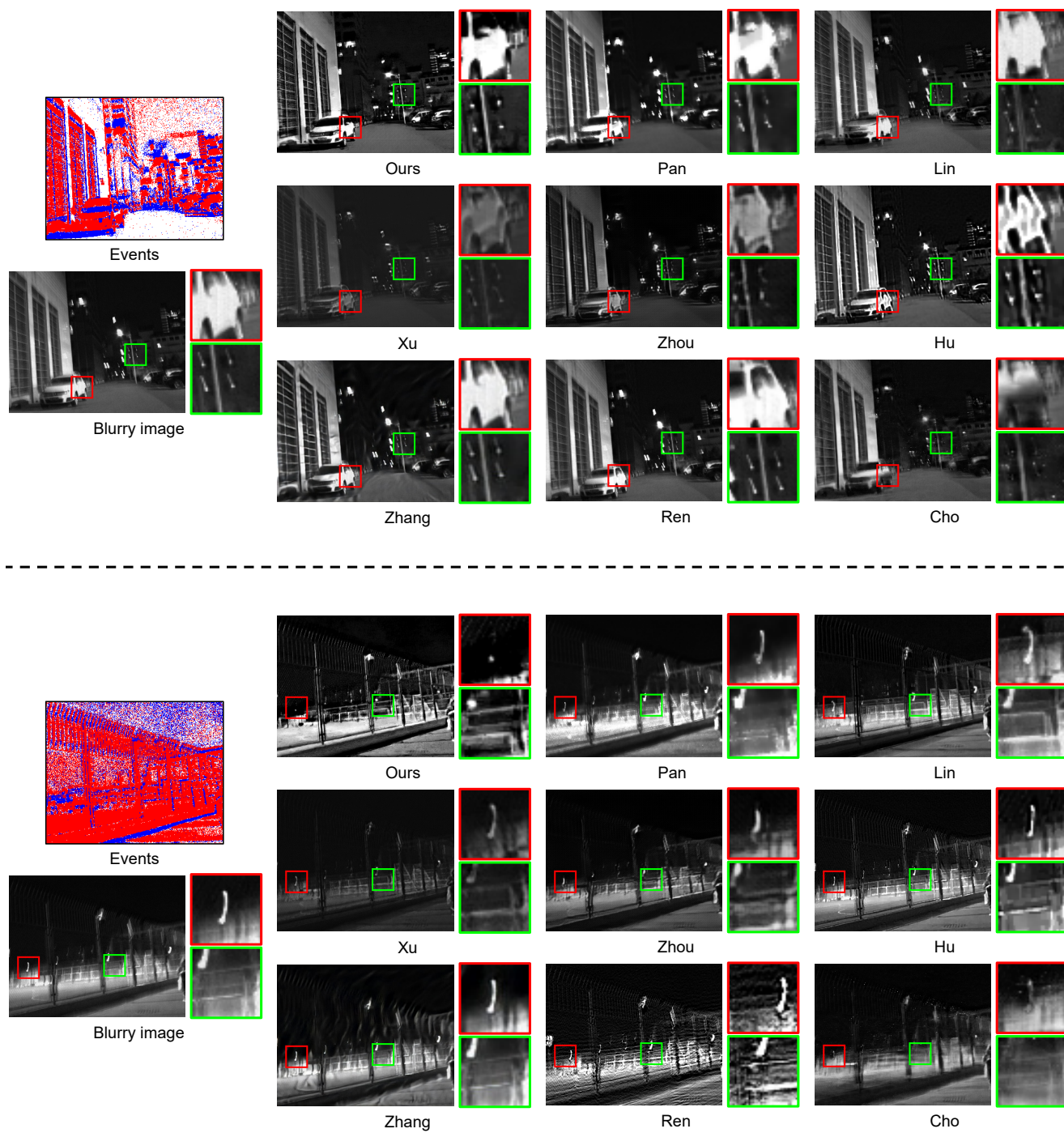
Fig. 10 Additional qualitative comparisons on real data captured by an event camera among our method, four event-based deblurring methods (Pan et al, 2019; Lin et al, 2020; Xu et al, 2021; Zhou et al, 2021), and four image-based deblurring methods (Hu et al, 2018; Zhang et al, 2019; Ren et al, 2020; Cho et al, 2021) (part 1).
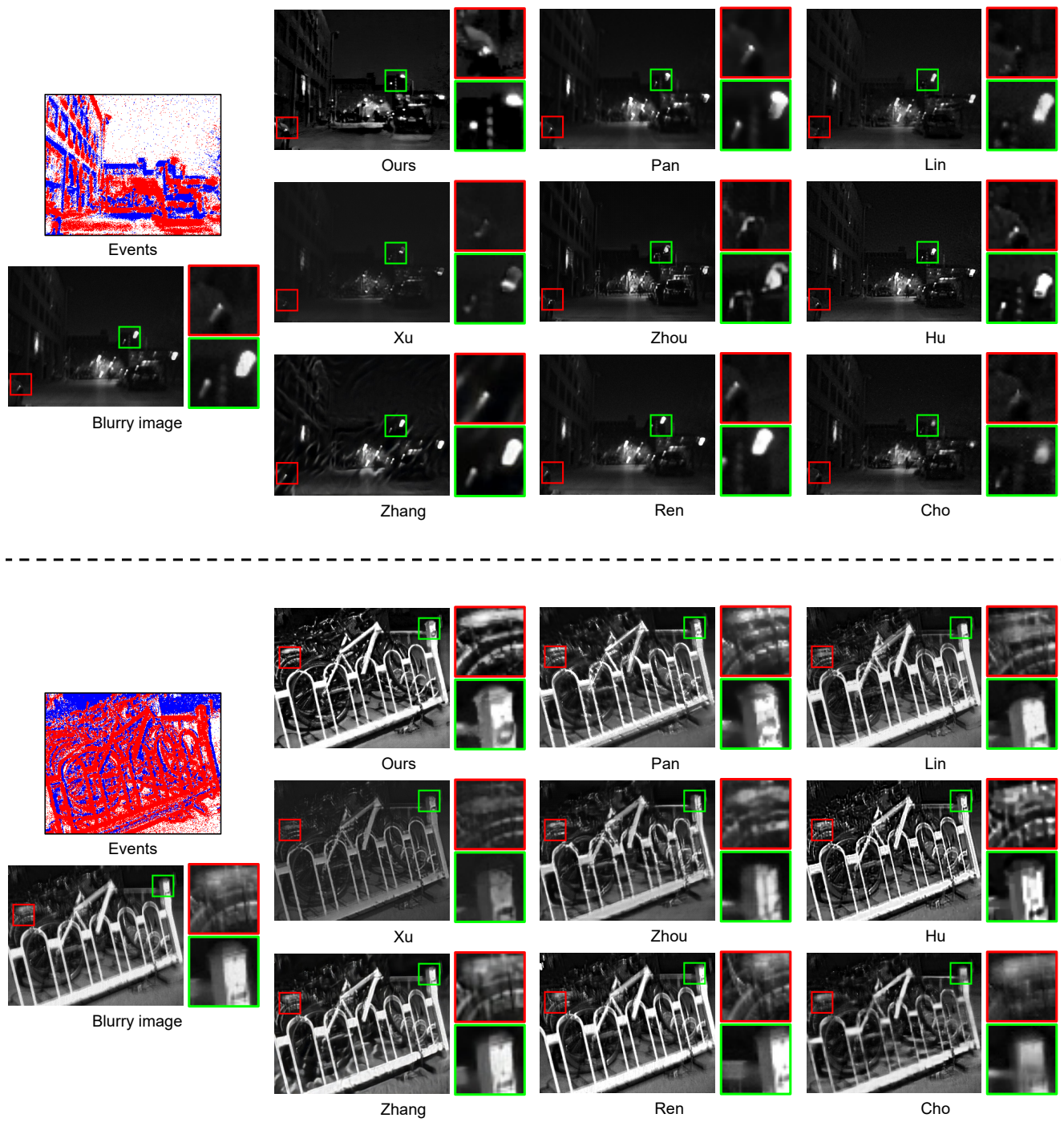
Fig. 11 Additional qualitative comparisons on real data captured by an event camera among our method, four event-based deblurring methods (Pan et al, 2019; Lin et al, 2020; Xu et al, 2021; Zhou et al, 2021), and four image-based deblurring methods (Hu et al, 2018; Zhang et al, 2019; Ren et al, 2020; Cho et al, 2021) (part 2).

Fig. 12 Additional qualitative comparisons on real data captured by an event camera among our method, four event-based deblurring methods (Pan et al, 2019; Lin et al, 2020; Xu et al, 2021; Zhou et al, 2021), and four image-based deblurring methods (Hu et al, 2018; Zhang et al, 2019; Ren et al, 2020; Cho et al, 2021) (part 3).
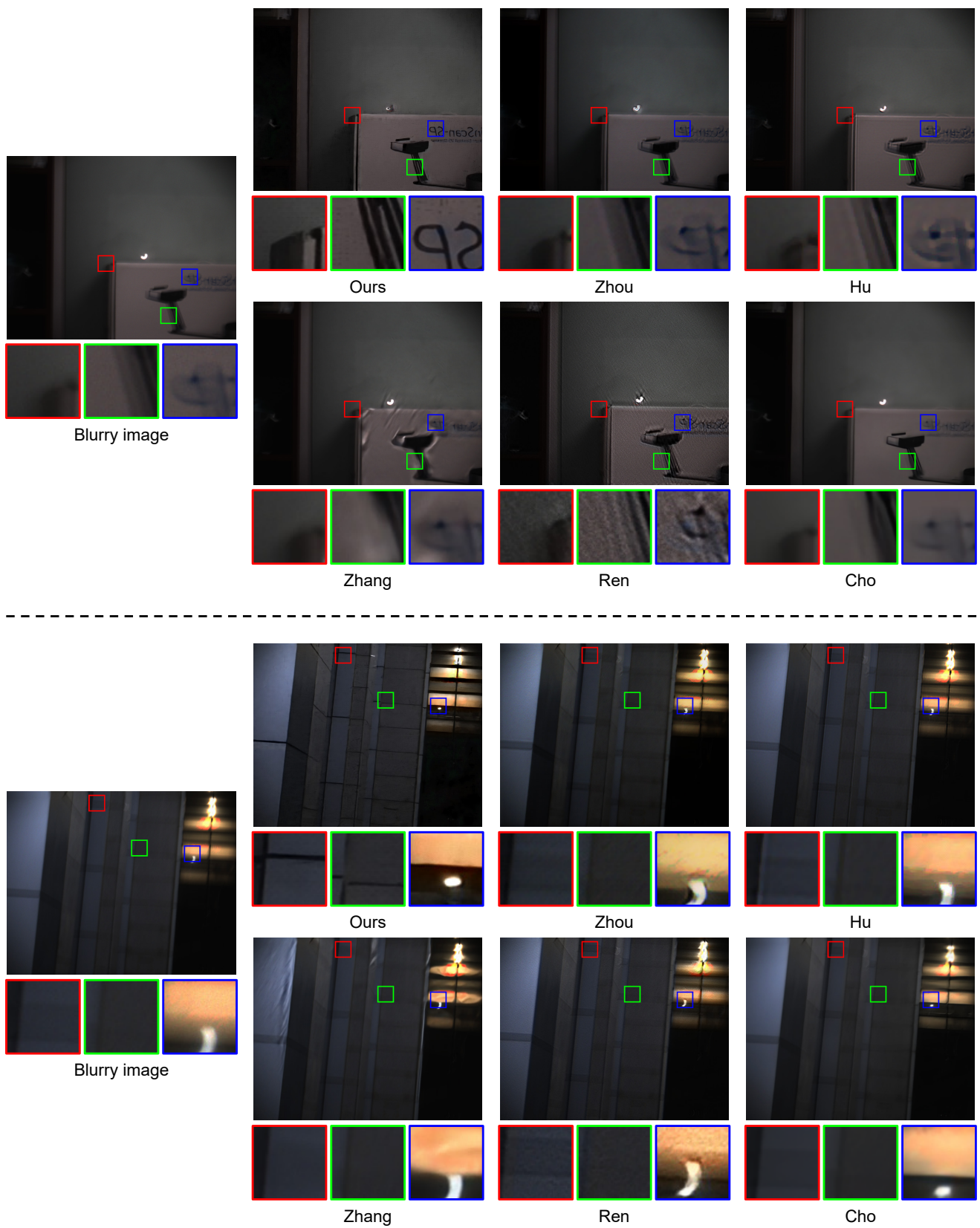
Fig. 13 Additional qualitative comparisons on real data captured by our RGB-DAVIS hybrid camera system among our method, our preliminary work (Zhou et al, 2021), and four image-based deblurring methods (Hu et al, 2018; Zhang et al, 2019; Ren et al, 2020; Cho et al, 2021).