



Under the Shadow: Exploiting Opacity Variation for Fine-grained Shadow Detection

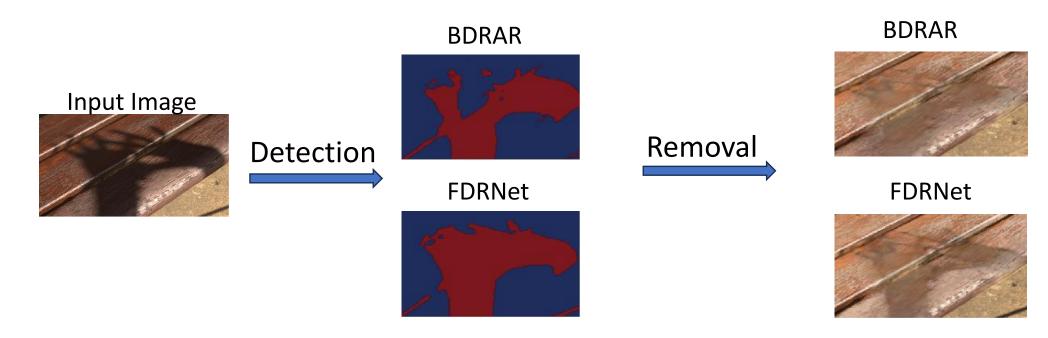
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Motivation

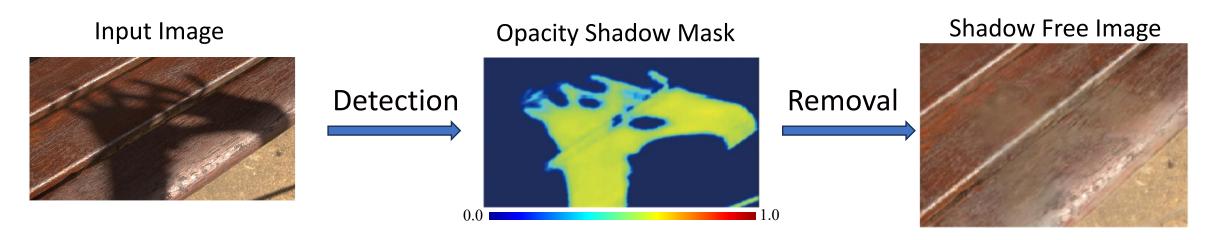
 Existing works consider shadow regions as binary masks, often leading to imprecise detection results and suboptimal performance for scene understanding applications.





Fine-grained Shadow Detection Problem

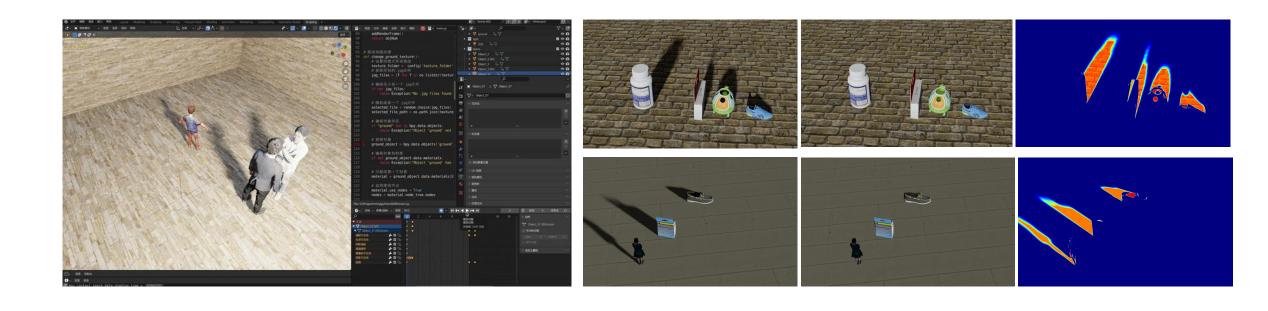
- Given an input image, our goal is to predict a continuous opacity mask representing the shadow region.
- The continuous shadow opacity mask is useful in various downstream scene understanding applications.





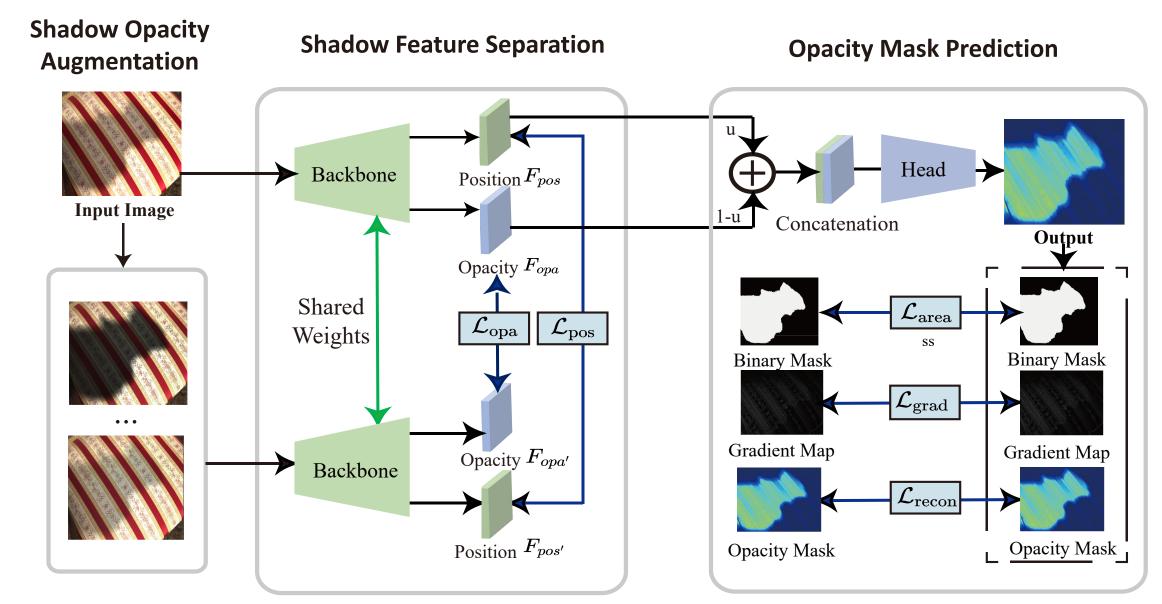
Dataset

• FSD comprises 2,653 scenes with various objects, scene types, and light source properties. contains varied camera positions, light intensities, object numbers, and categories.



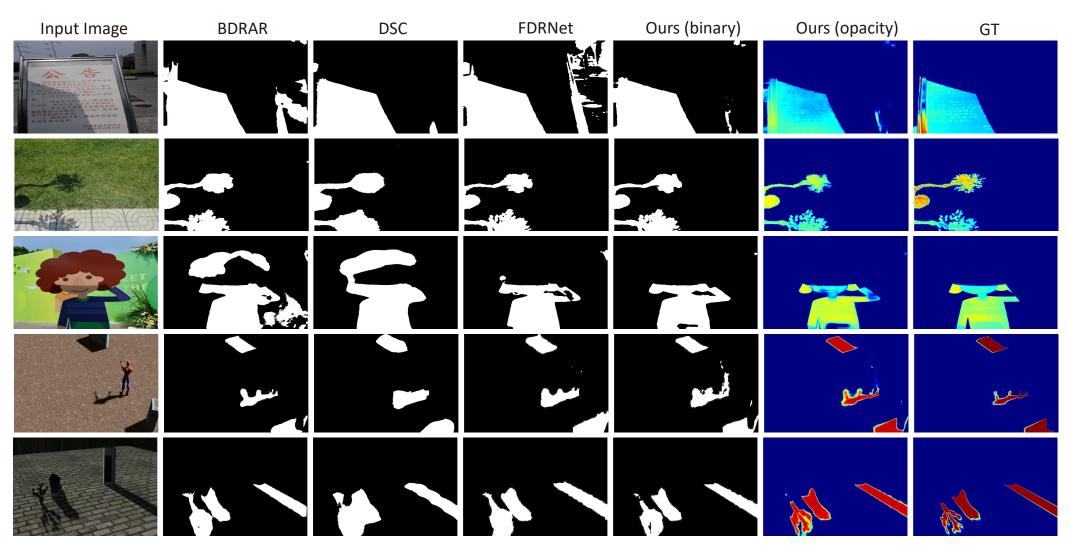
Approach







Qualitative Evaluation





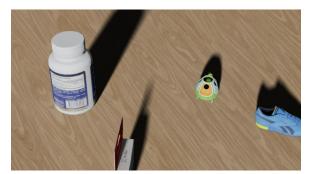
Quantitative Evaluation

Method	BER ↓	Shadow ↓	Non Shadow ↓
stacked-CNN	8.60	7.69	9.23
scGAN	4.70	3.22	6.18
ST-CGAN	3.85	2.14	5.55
BDRAR	2.69	0.50	4.87
DSC	3.42	3.85	3.00
DSD	2.17	1.36	2.08
MTMT	1.72	1.36	2.08
FDRNet	1.55	1.22	1.88
Ours	1.32	0.96	1.67



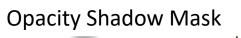
Applications

• Image Editing



Input

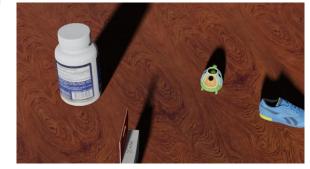






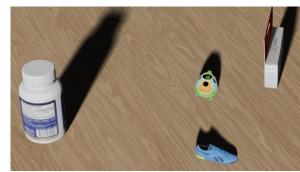


Background Editing





Foreground Editing

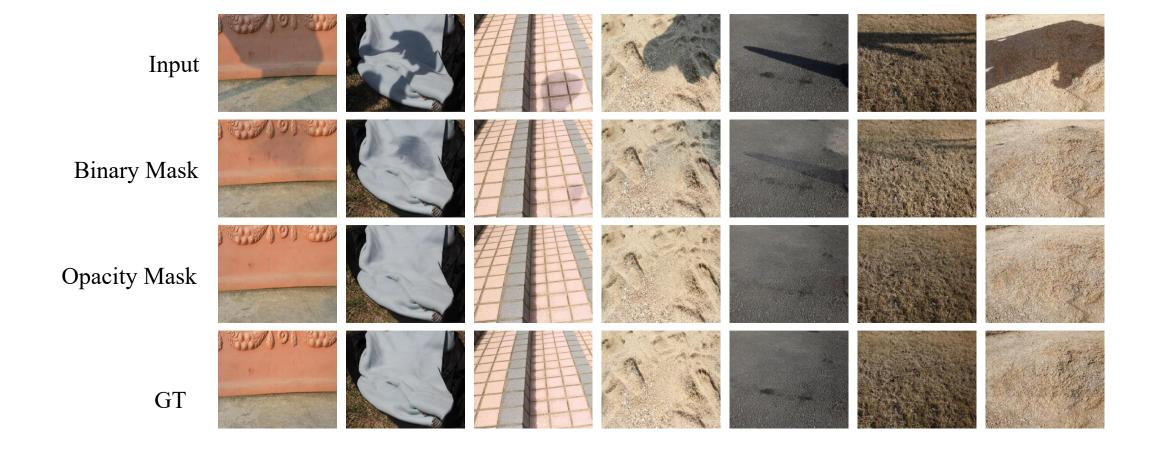






Applications

• Shadow Removal





Conclusion

 We make the first attempt to investigate fine-grained shadow detection by exploiting opacity variations.

 We propose a new shadow detection method by explicitly capturing shadow position and opacity characteristics, and construct a new FSD dataset.

• Results show that our method can predict fine-grained shadow characteristics and enable various applications.







Thanks for Your Attention!



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