



Incremental Sparse Saliency Detection

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- Related Work
- Our Proposed Method
- Experiments and Analysis
- Conclusion and Future Work





William James

Motivation

Everyone knows what attention is...

A computational approach to visual attention

Fast selection for objects of interest in scenes





Difficulties

"Black box" problem
Covert & overt attention
Biological plausible

- Difficulty in evaluation
 - Quantitative analysis
 - The data set





Overview

Original Image

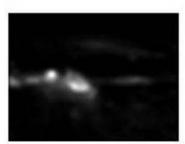


Saliency Map

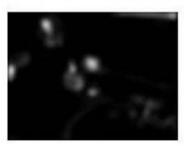


Proto Objects













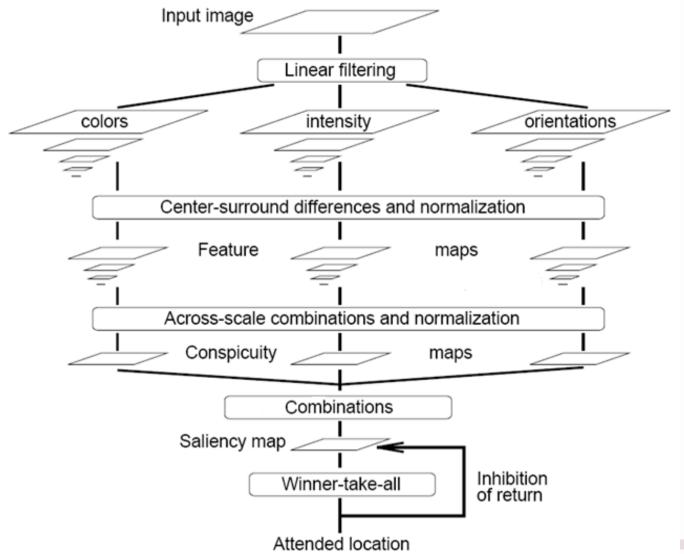






Related Work

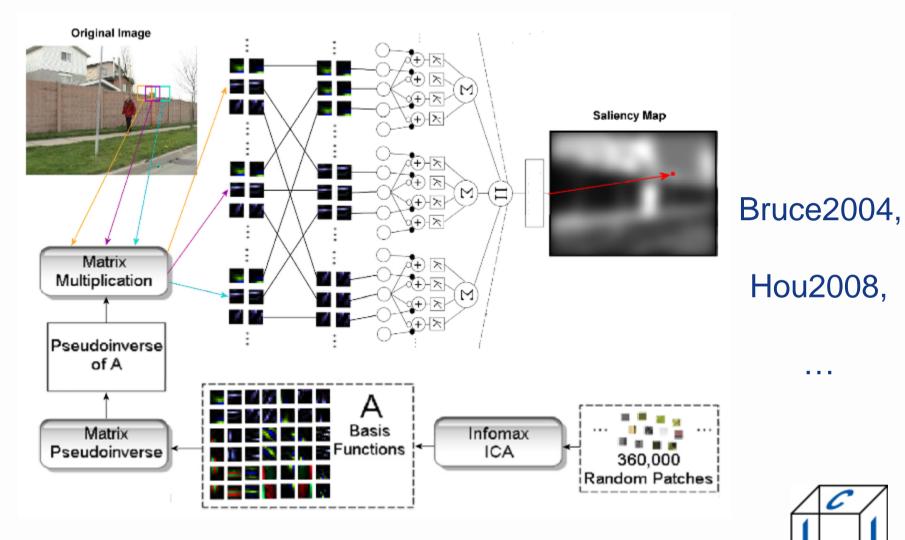
Feature Integration: Itti1998, Itti2000, Itti2005, Gao2008...







Related Work



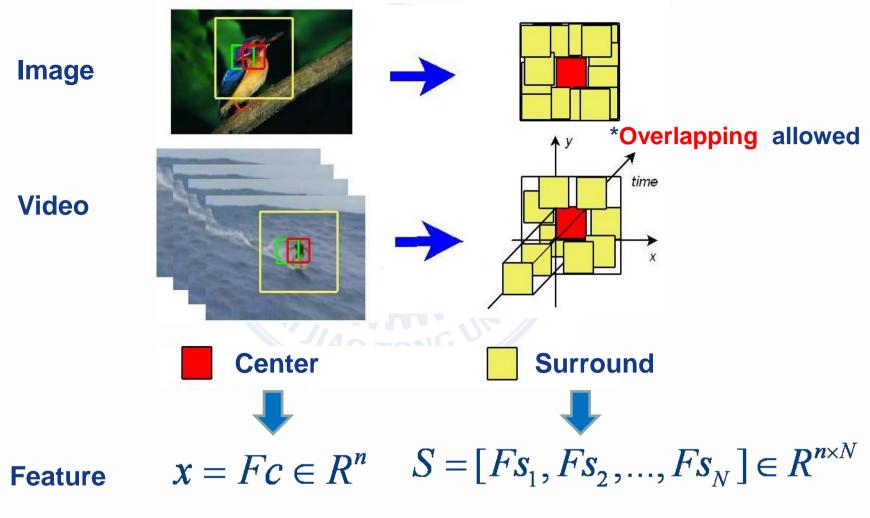


- Other Method:
 - Spectral Residual [Hou2007]
 - Contextual Guidance [Oliva2006]
 - Learning to Detect A Salient Object [Liu2007]





Center-Surround Architecture





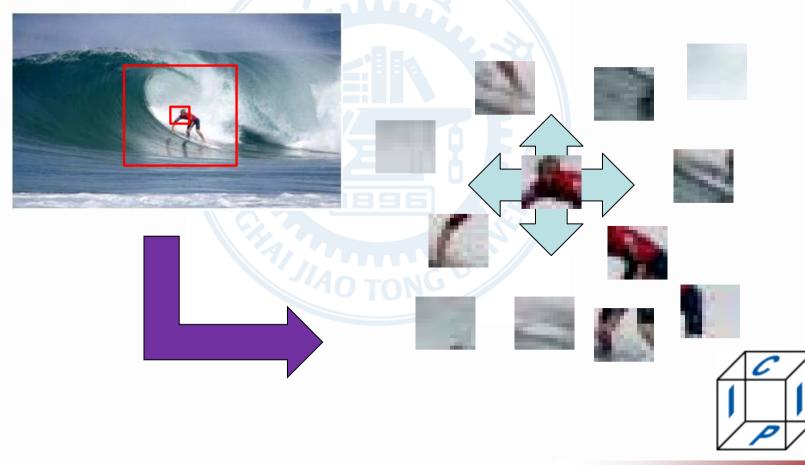
- Saliency as Incremental Coding Length (ICL)
 - For certain lossy coding scheme $L_{\varepsilon}(\cdot)$
 - Saliency of the center is defined as ICL: $\delta L_{\varepsilon}(x) = L_{\varepsilon}(S \cup x) L_{\varepsilon}(S) = L_{\varepsilon}(x \mid S)$ $Sa(x) = \delta L_{\varepsilon}(x)$
 - $x \mid S$ encode x with S
 - Optimum coding scheme required





Core Idea:

Saliency = Non-redundancy = Hard to encode





- Sparse Coding Scheme
 - Center as the sparse linear representation of its surroundings

$$x \doteq \sum_{i=1}^{N} w_i F s_i = S w \qquad w \in \mathbb{R}^N$$

Traditional approach

$$w = \min_{w} ||x - Sw||_{2}^{2}$$





- Sparse Coding Scheme
 - Our approach

 $\min \|w\|_0 \quad s.t. \quad \|x-Sw\|_2^2 \le \varepsilon$

- Optimum coding length under distortion *E*
- Computational intractable NP hard





- **Sparse Coding Scheme** ۲ Our approach (NP-hard) $\min \|w\|_0 \quad s.t. \quad \|x - Sw\|_2^2 \le \varepsilon$ Sparse assumption $\|w\|_{0} \ll N$ given $n \ll N$ *Feature invariance (F is not important) **Solution (Polynomial)**
 - $\min \|w\|_1 \quad s.t. \quad \|x Sw\|_2^2 \le \varepsilon$





Sparse Coding Scheme

• Our solution $\min ||w||_1$ s.t. $||x - Sw||_2^2 \le \varepsilon$

 $\min \lambda \| w \|_{1} + \frac{1}{2} \| x - Sw \|_{2}^{2} \qquad \lambda > 0$

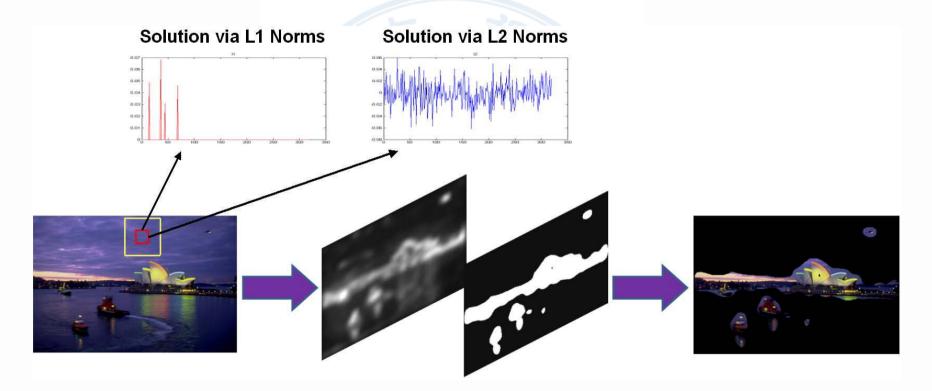
Final saliency map by coding length

 $Sa(c) = \delta L_{\varepsilon}(c) = ||w||_{0}$





Sparse Coding Scheme







Summary

Algorithm1 (Incremental Sparse Saliency)

1. Input : given image I

- 2. for each patch c of the image I, calculate x = Fcand take patches from its surroundings to form S
 - solve the optimization problem $\min \lambda \|\boldsymbol{w}\|_1 + \frac{1}{2} \|\boldsymbol{x} \boldsymbol{S}\boldsymbol{w}\|_2^2$
 - given the sparse solution w, calculate the patch saliency Sa(c) by $Sa(c) = ||w||_0$, and accumulate the saliency by pixels

3.end

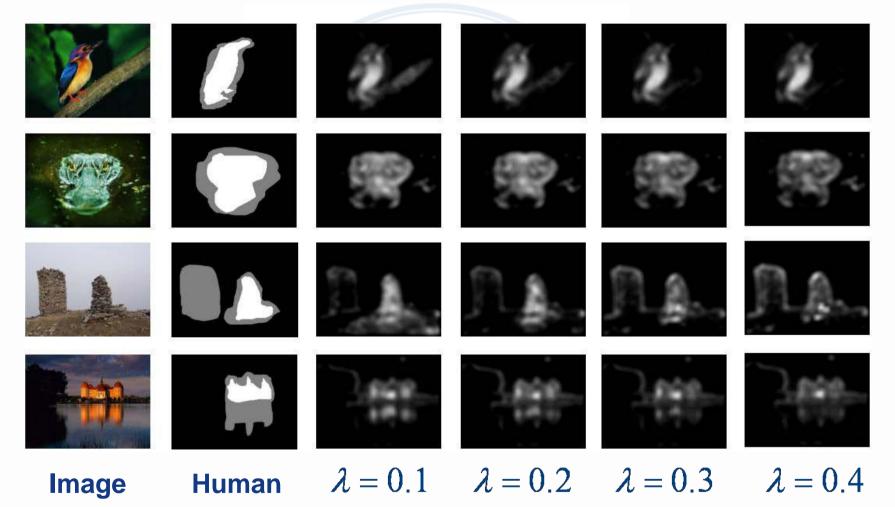
4. Output : the saliency map of I





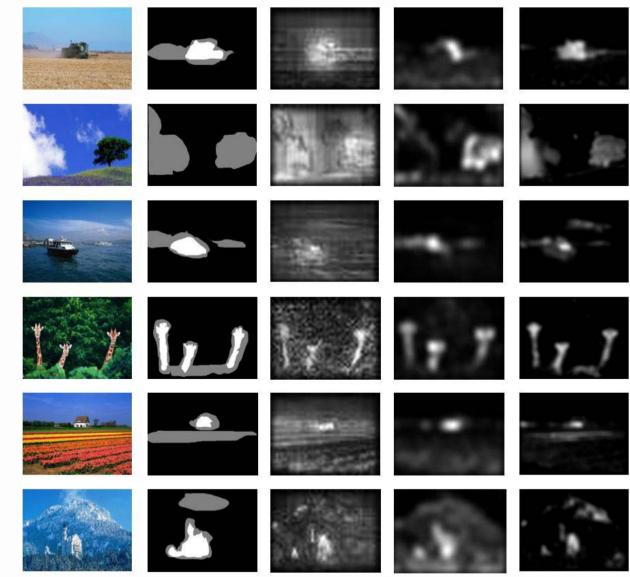
Experiment and Analysis

• One parameter: $\lambda > 0$





Experiment and Analysis: Images



From left to right

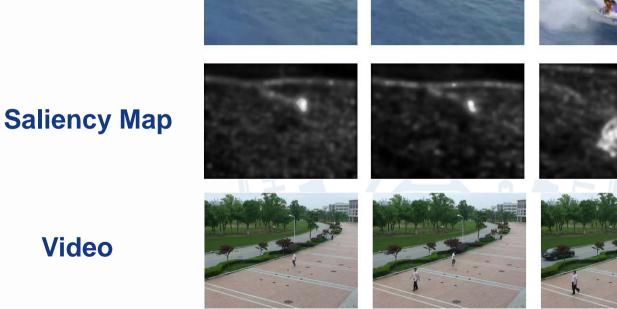
- Image
- Hand labeled
- Itti1998
- Hou2007
- Our Method





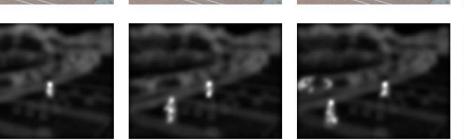
Experiment and Analysis: Video

Video

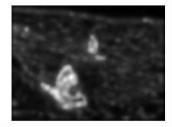


Video

Saliency Map













- Conclusion
 - A visual saliency model by sparse coding
 - Feature invariance
 - Fairly good results
- Future Work
 - Quantitative evaluation of visual saliency
 - Application of visual saliency in scene understanding





Thanks for your attention!