
COMP2550/COMP3130 ANU

Main Project Proposal

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1 Introduction

A long-standing problem in the field of computer vision is how to calculate the saliency of objects in images, that is the prominence of them compared to the background. Many approaches exist to attempt to solve this issue, however multiple attempts have either transformed into simple object detection algorithms or are not particularly accurate. [needs more on problem motivation, background]

Today, there are a few existing works that achieve a high accuracy in detecting salient objects. The most recognised approach in the last decade is Itti's algorithm from 1998 (see ref.3). It calculates a feature map and then converts it to a rectangle via a winner-take-all algorithm. However, the precision of the detection from this and other algorithms is as yet unsatisfying, even though Itti's algorithm in particular has good object recall. The second approach is the fuzzy-growing approach (see ref.4). But [expand on deficiencies]



(a) FG (Ma, 2003) (b) SM (Itti, 1998) (c) CRFM (Liu, 2007) (d) Ground truth

The research we will be referring to in this experimental project is that of Liu, Tie et al. in 2011 (see ref.2), which is based on a conditional random field (CRF) model. This allows a large amount of near-perfect saliency detection compared with the ground truth data. To accomplish this, it extracts features on the local, regional and global level, where it calculates multiscale contrast, a centre-surround

histogram and spatial color distribution respectively. After normalization and linear/non-linear combination, a master map, better known as a salient map, is computed to represent the saliency of each image pixel. A few key locations on the saliency map are finally identified by winner-take-all or inhibition-of-return, or other non-linear operations that act on the probability of a salient object being present at the location.

Our implementation will employ the OpenCV library, leveraging on the ANU's open source DARWIN framework to achieve a CRF-based saliency detection algorithm. The reason for selecting CRF-based saliency detection as our project focus is that this project would give us experience of manipulating graphical model in practice, especially learning and inference mechanism of CRF. Another reason sources from the intuition that this may help scene understanding in multiple ways. For instance, under a complex scene understanding algorithm with dozens of classes label, exclusively labelling the salient region and its near neighbourhood within a tremendously large image saves the computational resources.

2 Proposed Implementation

2.1 Conditional Random Fields

Conditional Random Fields model the distribution of an objective variable given some "less global" factors **EXPAND**. They can be described by the equation

$$P(A|I) = \frac{1}{Z} \cdot \exp(-E(A|I))$$

where $E(A|I)$ is the energy function, formulated to be a set of static salient features and one pairwise feature as follows:

$$E(A|I) = \sum_x \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k F_k(a_x, I) + \sum_{x, x'} S(a_x, a_{x'}, I)$$

λ_k : weight of k th feature, x, x' : two adjacent pixels.

2.2 Feature Extraction Ideas

Multiscale Contrast. This static feature captures the high contrast in the boundary of objects .

Center-Surround Histogram. This static feature captures

Spatial Color distribution. This static feature penalizes the pixels with widely distributed color.

Pairwise Feature. This feature exploits the spatial relationship between two adjacent pixels and can be viewed as one capturing the spatial continuity of saliency, that is, adjacent pixels that are prone to be assigned with different labels.

2.3 Possible Improvements

First and foremost, one possible breakthrough lies in enhancing the quality of extracted features for detecting saliency. From the result presentation of referred approach (Tie, ref.2), the saliency of legs of animals (i.e. horses, elk) are frequently missed even in the feature map. Perhaps this is because of the thinness of the legs.

Input into the other COMP2550/COMP3130 project group's implementation on superpixel labelling.

3 Project Timeline

1st - 18th April

Project Proposal: Research current literature

to find papers and inspire a project of interest, determine the topic of our second project and collect relevant datasets for training.

19th April - 28th April

Framework Construction: Gain familiarity with the packages and existing frameworks and implementations in Darwin and OpenCV, set up the interface to accept training data and the CRF model for saliency learning and inference.

29th April - 12th May

Implementation: Design and implement algorithms to calculate various features and output a rectangle/rectangles labeling the salient object(s).

12th May- 19th May

Testing and Improvements: Test the framework, review or research possible improvements and implement.

20th May - 30th May

Project Review and Report: Write up report summarising our project and findings, prepare presentation.

References

- [1] Gould, Stephen. "DARWIN: A Framework for Machine Learning and Computer Vision Research and Development." *Journal of Machine Learning Research* 13 (2012): 3533-3537.
- [2] Liu, Tie, et al. "Learning to detect a salient object." *Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, IEEE Transactions on* 33.2 (2011): 353-367.
- [3] Itti, Laurent, Christof Koch, and Ernst Niebur. "A model of saliency-based visual attention for rapid scene analysis." *Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, IEEE Transactions on* 20.11 (1998): 1254-1259.
- [4] Ma, Yu-Fei, and Hong-Jiang Zhang. "Contrast-based image attention analysis by using fuzzy growing." *Proceedings of the eleventh ACM international conference on Multimedia. ACM*, 2003.