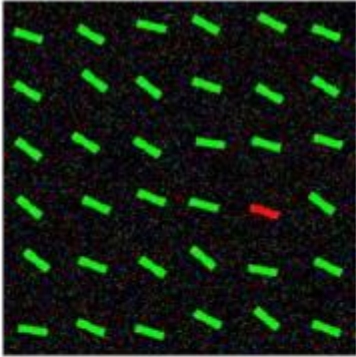


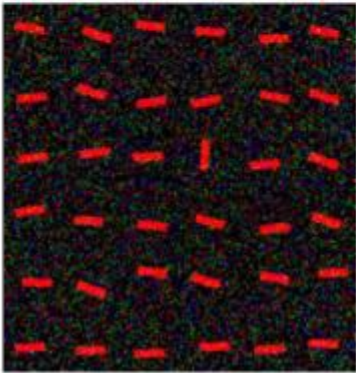
# *PERSUADING VISUAL ATTENTION THROUGH LOW-LEVEL IMAGE FEATURES*

**VIKASH KUMAR, IIT HYDERABAD**  
**GUIDED BY – DR. R. PAL**

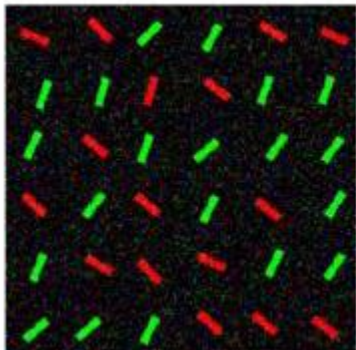
# VISUAL SALIENCY IN ACTION



*One item in many items strongly pops-out and immediately attracts attention. Hence this item is said to be salient.*



*The vertical bar is visually salient. Though there are other bars which are salient too but they are less salient. Can You Spot Them?*



*There is again one bar that is different and unique but one's find it difficult to find it because it is not that salient.*





# COMPUTING SALIENCY



Original Image

Qtdecomp( )

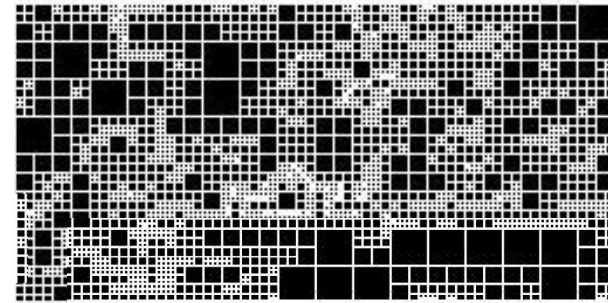


Image After qtdecomp

- A graph based approach based on degree centrality is used to calculate the saliency.
- A network where nodes represent similar pixels and the dissimilarity in terms of features between any pair of such accumulations is encoded as edge-weight between corresponding nodes.
- The homogeneity across a block of pixels in terms of a feature is determined by estimating the difference between maximum and minimum feature values within the block.
- If the difference between the max and min feature value is more than the threshold and then the block is not homogenous and is further decomposed.
- Thus each block above represents a node in the graph

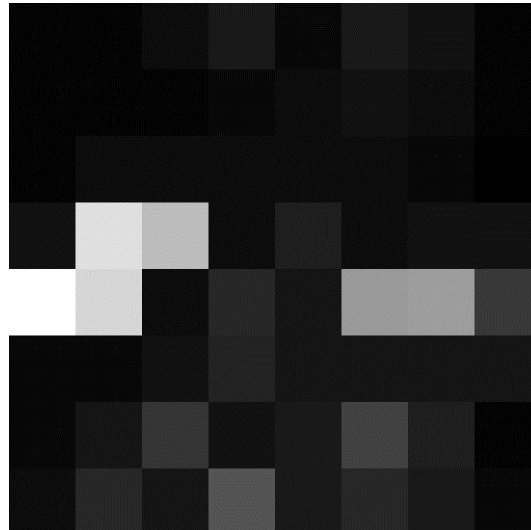


## CONT...

- Difference between their feature value is calculated

$$\Delta fvalue = fvalue(salient\ node) - fvalue(node\ to\ be\ made\ salient)$$

- Use this difference to increase the feature value of the node to be made salient



IMAGE

SALIENCY MAP

MODIFIED IMAGE

