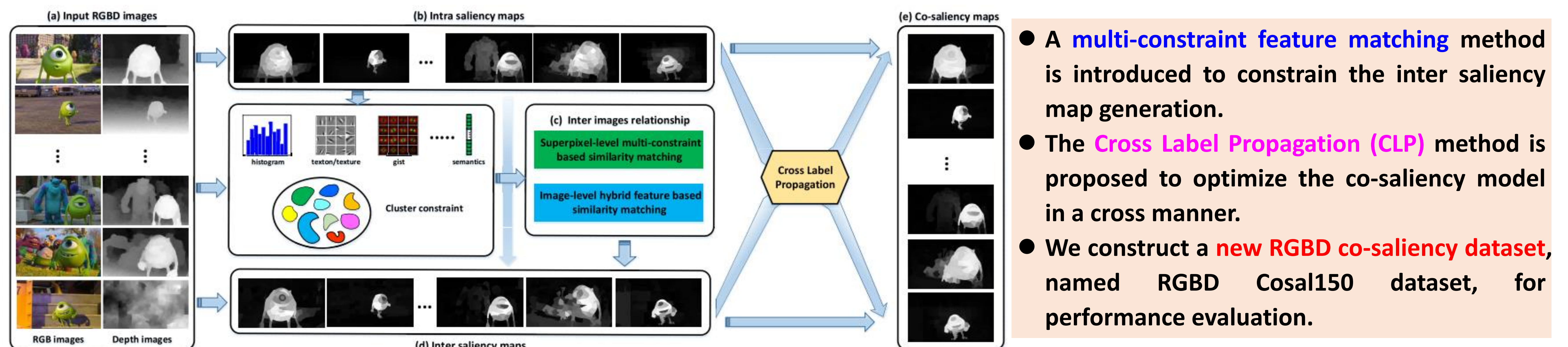


Work 1: Co-saliency detection for RGBD images based on multi-constraint feature matching and cross label propagation, *IEEE Transactions on Image Processing*, vol.27, no.2, pp.568-579, 2018.



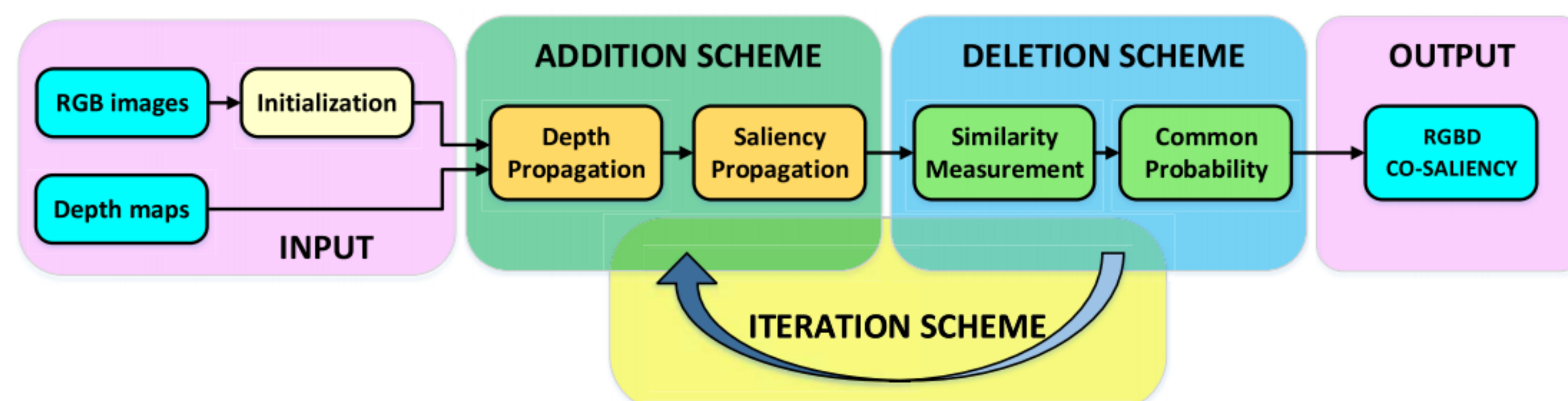
Inter Saliency Detection

- **Superpixel-level similarity matching**: determine the matching superpixel set for the current superpixel based on three constraints from other images.
- **Image-level similarity measurement**: provide a global relationship on the whole image scale.
- The inter saliency of a superpixel is defined as **the weighted sum of the intra saliency of corresponding superpixels in other images**.

Optimization and Propagation

- The optimization of saliency map is casted as a **"label propagation"** problem.
- The proposed CLP method is used to **optimize the intra and inter saliency maps in a cross way**, which means the propagative seeds are **crosswise interacted**.

Work 2: An iterative co-saliency framework for RGBD images, *IEEE Transactions on Cybernetics*, 2018. In Press.



Motivation:

- Use the existing single saliency maps as initialization, and generate the RGBD co-saliency map via a **refinement-cycle** model.
- The proposed method can effectively **exploit any existing 2-D saliency model to work well in RGBD co-saliency scenarios**.

Depth Shape Prior

$$DSP_k^i(r_{cp}^i) = 1 - \min(|d_{cp,i}^i - d_{c,i-1}^i|, |d_{cp,i}^i - d_{rk}^i|)$$

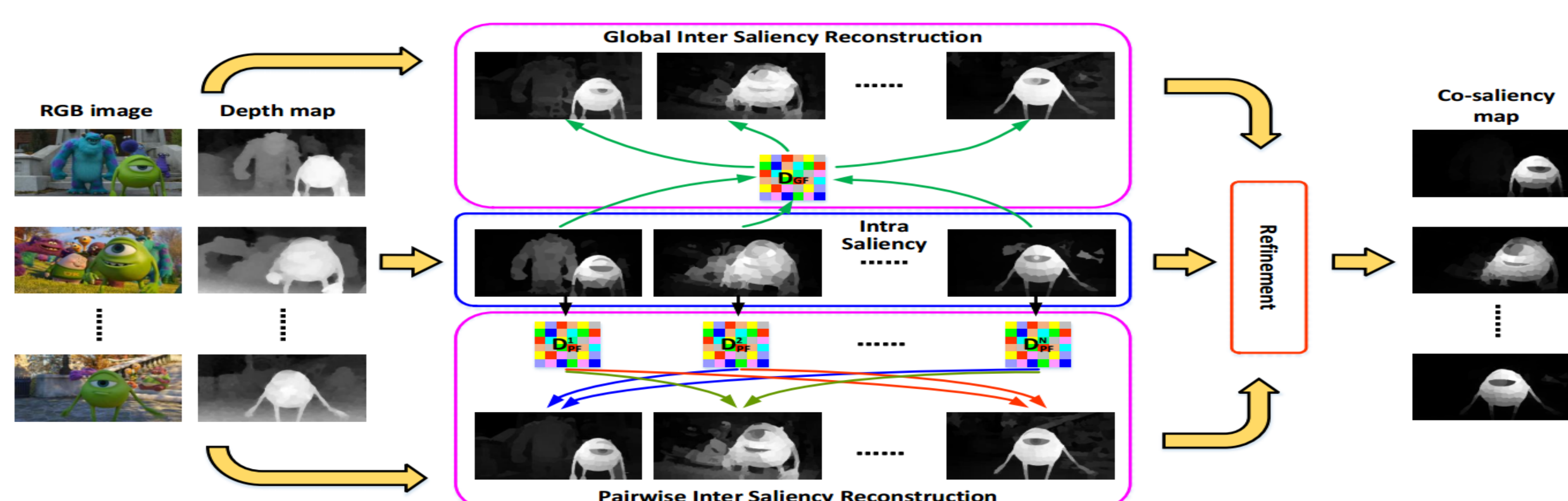
$$DSP^i(r_m^i) = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K DSP_k^i(r_m^i)$$

(a) RGB image. (b) Depth map. (c) Ground truth. (d) RGB saliency result. (e) RGBD saliency result with DSP descriptor.

Deletion Scheme

- A **superpixel-level similarity measurement** is constructed to represent the similarity relationship between two superpixels.
- A **common probability function** using the similarity measurement is used to calculate the likelihood of each superpixel belonging to the common regions.

Work 3: HSCS: Hierarchical sparsity based co-saliency detection for RGBD images, *IEEE Transactions on Multimedia*, 2018. In Press



- The **global sparsity reconstruction** model captures the global characteristic among the whole image group through a common foreground dictionary.
- The **pairwise sparsity reconstruction** model utilizes a set of foreground dictionaries produced by other images to explore local inter-image information.
- The **energy function refinement model** is designed to improve the intra-image smoothness and inter-image consistency, including the unary data term, spatial smooth term, and holistic consistency term.

	RGBD CoSal150 Dataset		RGBD CoSeg183 Dataset	
	F-measure	MAE	F-measure	MAE
DSR [9]	0.6956	0.1867	0.5496	0.1092
BSCA [10]	0.7318	0.1925	0.5678	0.1877
DCLC [12]	0.7385	0.1728	0.5994	0.1097
HDCT [14]	0.6753	0.2146	0.5447	0.1307
SMD [15]	0.7494	0.1774	0.5760	0.1229
DCL* [17]	0.8345	0.1056	0.5531	0.0967
DSS* [19]	0.8540	0.0869	0.5972	0.0782
R3Net* [22]	0.7812	0.1296	0.6190	0.0678
ACSD [36]	0.7788	0.1806	0.4787	0.1940
DF* [40]	0.6844	0.1945	0.4840	0.1077
CTMF* [41]	—	—	0.5316	0.1259
PCFN* [42]	—	—	0.6049	0.0782
CCS [49]	0.6311	0.2138	0.5383	0.1210
SCS [47]	0.6724	0.1966	0.5553	0.1616
LRMF [53]	0.6995	0.1813	—	—
ICS [67]	0.7915	0.1790	0.6011	0.1544
MCLP [68]	0.8403	0.1370	0.6365	0.0979
HSCS	0.8500	0.1030	0.6466	0.0787

Survey Paper: Review of visual saliency detection with comprehensive information, *IEEE Transactions on Circuits and Systems for Video Technology*, 2018. In Press