Technical Report on Salient Object Detection and Segmentation

Chuan Sun  
University of KansasLawrence, KS  
chuansun@ku.edu

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Keywords—component, formatting, style, styling, insert (iniy words)

# Introduction

## Salient Object Detection

Salient object detection is a technique to detect and highlight salient objects, as well as to suppress the background of an image by computing the saliency map. Much progress has been made in this topic recently due to its practical application in computer vision and image processing.

With the rapid development of neural networks and deep learning, the supervised learning-based methods have gained great popularity and performance. While the unsupervised methods still provide much value and advantage in terms of computational efficiency.

A prevailing algorithm in unsupervised salient object detection is based on the assumption that the background regions are typically connected to the borders of an image, so the salient objects could be determined by constructing a distance map indicating the distance between a pixel and a set of background seed pixels, which are typically set as some pixels along the image boundaries. The *Minimum Barrier Distance*(MBD) method is one of the robust methods for measuring a pixel’s distance to image boundaries, which constructs a distance map by computing the path cost function defined as

. 

where is a path on image in which consecutive pixels are adjacent, and is the pixel value of path . The induced distance map has been quite robust to pixel value fluctuations and noises, while it could be computationally costly in practice.

A fast MBD method using raster scan was further put forward to accelerate the iteration process, which works by a raster scan pass and an inverse raster scan pass that compute the cost function defined as

. 2

where denotes the path to pixel x passing through y, are the highest pixel values on and are the lowest pixels values. FastMBD continuously updates the highest and lowest pixel values on all possible paths to a pixel through its 4-adjacent neighbors.

## Image Segmentation and Thresholding Techniques

Image segmentation is the technique that aims at partitioning an image into several homogeneous subregions, to facilitate further meaningful analysis. It has been widely adopted in areas like pattern recognition and object localization.

The thresholding method is a commonly used algorithm in image segmentation, that selects a threshold to split the pixel intensity histogram, and performs a transformation denoted as

. 3

where the constant T is a *global thresholding* parameter. Several optimizations of global thresholding include: the Otsu’s method that chooses the threshold according to between-class variance of pixel intensity level probabilities; using image smoothing mask before thresholding; involving edge detection in computing the histogram for better separateness.

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*a**b* 

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## Some Common Mistakes

* The word “data” is plural, not singular.
* The subscript for the permeability of vacuum **0, and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o”.
* In American English, commas, semicolons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
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* There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”.
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An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

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##### Acknowledgment *(Heading 5)*

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##### References

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