Saliency, Scale and Image Description (by T. Kadir and M. Brady) Class Notes

- Goal: Develop a method for extracting image content descriptions based on salient image features across multiple scales.
- Applications: Object recognition, video tracking and image retrieval
- Basic idea: Development of a local and isotropic entropy-based measure that is robust to scale, rotations and multi-scale selfsimilarities.
- A salient region of size s of an image centered at a given pixel p is defined as having a high-entropy probability distribution function (pdf) associated with the *feature vectors that* used to describe the pixels of the region. For instance, pixels can be represented by their gray label, that is just a scalar, or by larger vectors including color texture, and pixel position in the image: (r.g.b.gabor1.....gabor6.x.y)).

Saliency, Scale and Image Description (2)

- The algorithm described in p. 19 can in principle be used with feature vectors of arbitrary dimension. In practice only few components (~6) can be used. This is due to the fact that density and entropy estimations are difficult to obtain in high dimensions (the number of data samples needed to estimate a pdf increases exponentially with the dimension of the feature vectors).
- This algorithm generally produces a very large number of salient regions in a image. Therefore clustering methods are needed to summarize saliency information. (The author uses a kind of hierarchical clustering). Other methods can also be used.





















