

ABSTRACT

The ability of human visual system to detect visual saliency is extraordinarily fast and reliable. However, computational modelling of this basic intelligent behaviour still remains a challenge. In the project, we perform visual saliency detection which is independent of features, categories, or other forms of prior knowledge of the objects. By analyzing the log-spectrum of an input image, we extract the spectral residual of an image in spectral domain, and then construct the corresponding saliency map in spatial domain. We take both natural pictures and artificial images such as psychological patterns and the results indicate fast and robust saliency detection.