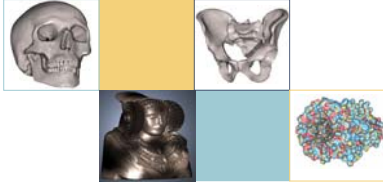


## Saliency-guided Graphics & Visualization



Amitabh Varshney  
Department of Computer Science  
University of Maryland at College Park

*When in doubt, predict that the present trend will continue*

Merkin's Maxim

## Current Trends

1. Data complexity is rising

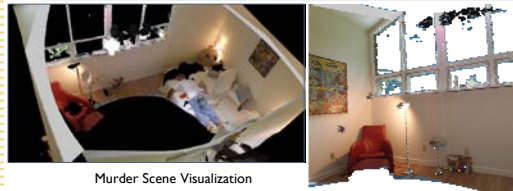


Model	Bunny	Happy Buddha	Pieta	St. Matthews Statue	Ste. Pierre Cathedral
Year	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
# Points	34,947	543,642	7.2 million	127 Million	220 million
Size	200 KB	3 MB	43 MB	762 MB	1.9 GB

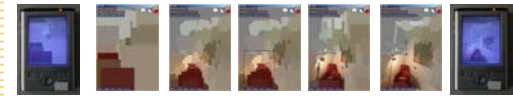
Anecdotal evidence suggests Super-Moore's Law increases

## Current Trends

1. Data complexity is rising: Statistical Point Geometry



Murder Scene Visualization



A. Kalaiah and A. Varshney, *ACM Transactions on Graphics*, April 2005

## Current Trends

2. Rendering Realism is Improving

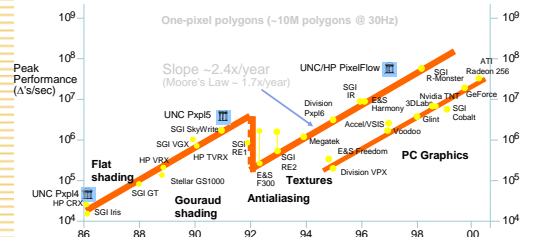


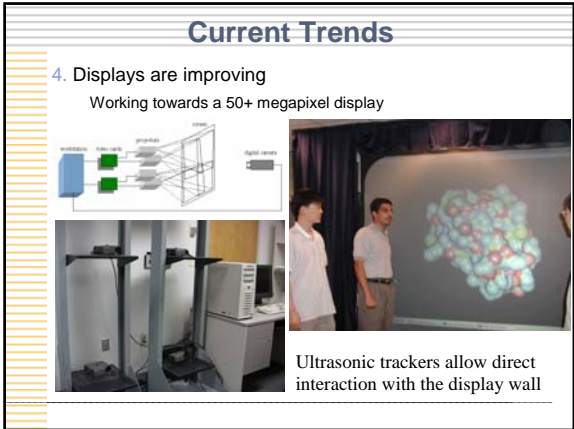
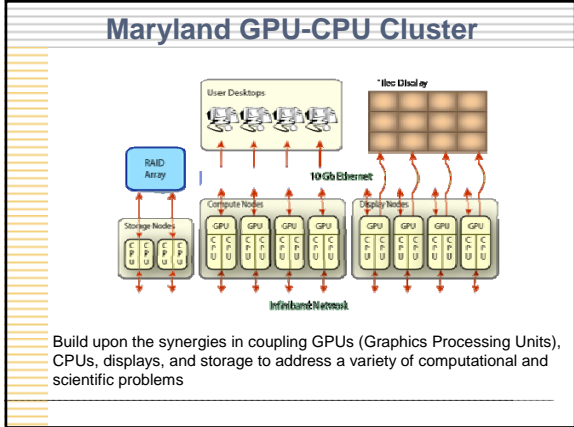
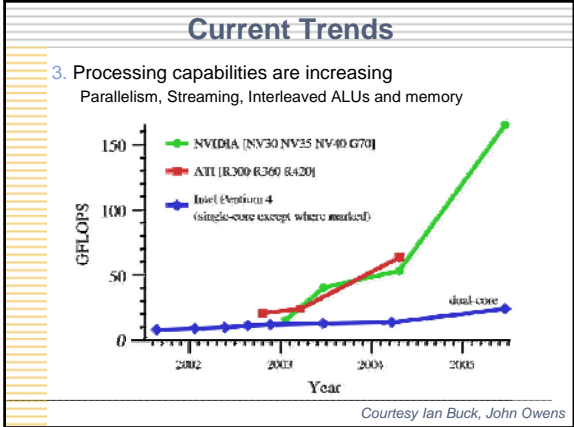
No Scattering (62.5 fps) With Scattering (27.3 fps): 42K vertices

X. Hao and A. Varshney, *ACM Transactions on Graphics*, April 2004

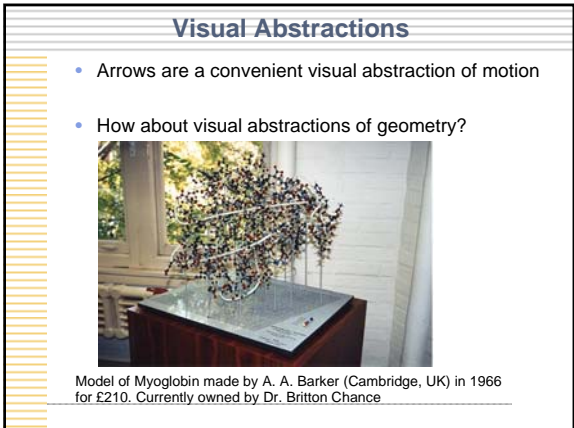
## Current Trends

3. Graphics processing capabilities are increasing  
Parallelism, Streaming, Interleaved ALUs and memory





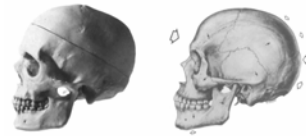
- ### Current Trends: Summary
1. Modeling: more
  2. Rendering: better
  3. Processing: greater
  4. Displays: bigger
- We are rapidly making progress towards handling very large models with impressive detail and realistic lighting.
- These trends will limit comprehensibility of 3D scenes



- ### Summary (thus far ...)
- Decoupling physical realism from visual representation can be very powerful
  - Identify what is important for the task (Saliency)
  - Emphasize salient attributes

## Photographs and Illustration

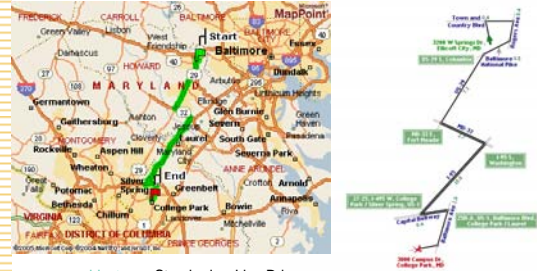
- Photorealism does not necessarily improve comprehension
  - our mental model of shape is not strictly physically accurate



from The Guild Handbook of Scientific Illustration by Hodges, 1989

## Compelling Vis Examples: 1

### LineDrive Maps

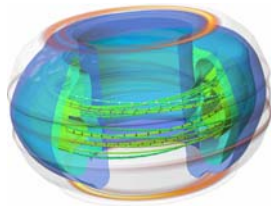


[www.mapblast.com](http://www.mapblast.com) Standard vs Line Drive

Agrawala & Stolte, SIGGRAPH 2001

## Compelling Vis Examples: 2

### DIII-D Tokamak Plasma Disruption



Kruger, Schnack, Sanderson, Jorgensen, 2003. Simulation performed using the NIMROD code at the National Energy Research Center. Visualization produced using the SCIRun Problem Solving Environment (Chris Johnson, Utah).

## Differences and Unifying Principles

- The first one uses deeply-researched design principles to generate real-time maps
- The second is a carefully crafted visualization to primarily learn and educate
- In both cases
  - Results convey important features in a clean and visually consistent way
  - They emphasize *salient features* and suppress others
  - They are parsimonious visualizations and they make the few resources work extra hard (space, color, ...)

## How Can We Advance Further?

- Define and use *saliency*
- What visualization variables aren't doing enough for us?
  - Geometry / Data Representations – perhaps
  - Texture, Color, Glyphs – perhaps
  - Transfer Functions – perhaps
  - **Lighting** – thus far mostly overlooked in Visualization

## Directing Visual Attention by Light



Joseph's Bloody Coat Brought to Jacob, Velázquez 1630

### Is Consistent Lighting Necessary?

- Nature has one dominant light source
- Evolution might have endowed us with an ability to discern inconsistency in illumination
- Just as it has inconsistency in perspective



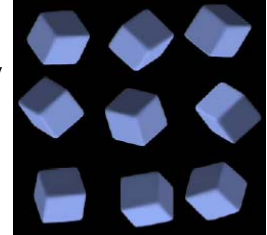
The Presentation in the Temple by Gentile da Fabriano (1423)

Analysis of Perspective by Chris Tyler, Smith-Kettlewell Institute

### Illumination Inconsistencies

Recent research suggests that illumination consistency is *not* resolved at the low-level human vision

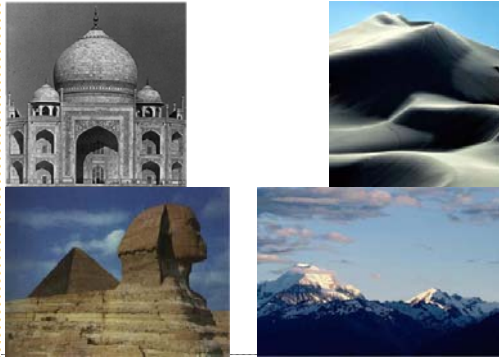
Find the cube lit inconsistently with respect to others:



On average, users take 8 seconds to answer and are then wrong 30% of the time

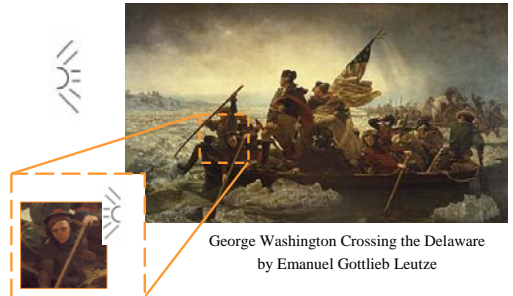
*Illumination inconsistencies are not perceptually salient*  
Ostrovsky, Sinha, Cavanagh, *Perception* 2005

### Illumination Inconsistencies



Ostrovsky, Sinha, Cavanagh, *Perception* 2005

### Discrepant Lighting in Art



George Washington Crossing the Delaware by Emanuel Gottlieb Leutze

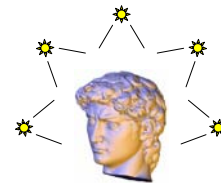
### Discrepant Lighting in Art



The Music Lesson by Jan Vermeer

### Discrepant Lighting

- Scientific visualization need not strive for photorealism
- Discrepant lighting can yield compelling results
- Light Collages: Allow local lighting parameters to be defined independently at local regions



Lee, Hao, Varshney, *IEEE Visualization* 2004

### Light Collages Overview

- Segmentation
- Light Placement and Assignment to patches
- Silhouette Enhancement
- Proximity Shadows

3D Mesh → Segmentation → Light Placement & Assignment → Silhouette Enhancement → Proximity Shadows

### Results - Manuscript

1 uniform light → 4 uniform lights → Light Collages with 4 lights

XY XYZ RGB

Manuscript courtesy of Paul Debevec, USC and XYZ RGB Inc.

Lee, Hao, Varshney, *IEEE TVCG* 2006 (to appear)

### Lighting can be Distracting

As datasets and displays increase in size:

- Too many visual distractions
- Lots of low-information inconsequential detail
- Visual discovery hampered by low SNR

### What is Salient?

from [Yarbus 1967]

### Related Work

- Image saliency maps
  - Tsotsos *et al.* 95, Milanese *et al.* 94, Itti *et al.* 98, Rosenholtz 99

Itti *et al.* PAMI 98

- Applications: compression and cropping
  - Privitera and Stark 99, Chen *et al.* 03, Suh *et al.* 03

Suh *et al.* UIST 03

### Related Work

3D object

- A distinctive 3D structure pops out pre-attentively

3D features pop out quickly      2D features not pre-attentive


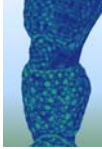
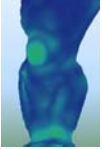
from [Enns and Rensink 90]

- Curvature
  - Watanabe and Belyaev *Eurographics* 01
  - Hisada *et al.* *Eurographics* 02
- Eye tracking
  - Howlett *et al.* *APGV* 04

### Mesh Saliency

**Center-Surround Mechanism**

- Identify regions different from their surrounding






Curvature                      Saliency


Lee, Varshney, Jacobs, SIGGRAPH 2005

### Saliency Computation Overview

Center-Surround




Curvature



Saliency Maps at multiple scales

Nonlinear Normalization



Mesh Saliency

C. Lee, A. Varshney, D. Jacobs, SIGGRAPH 2005


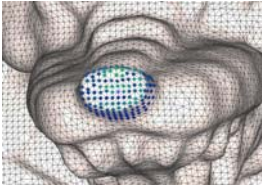
### Center-Surround Operator

Gaussian-weighted average is:


$$G(\mathcal{C}(v), \sigma) = \frac{\sum_{x \in N(v, 2\sigma)} \mathcal{C}(x) \exp[-\|x-v\|^2 / (2\sigma^2)]}{\sum_{x \in N(v, 2\sigma)} \exp[-\|x-v\|^2 / (2\sigma^2)]}$$

$\mathcal{C}(x)$ : Mean curvature at vertex  $v$

Gaussian Weights

HIGH



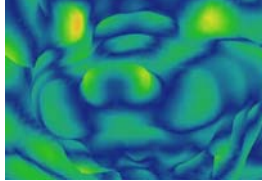
LOW

### Center-Surround Operator


Saliency map at each scale  $i$  is:

$$\mathcal{O}_i(v) = |G(\mathcal{C}(v), \sigma_i) - G(\mathcal{C}(v), 2\sigma_i)|$$

$\sigma_i \in \{2\epsilon, 3\epsilon, 4\epsilon, 5\epsilon, 6\epsilon\}$ ,  $\epsilon = 0.3\%$  of the diagonal of the object



HIGH



LOW

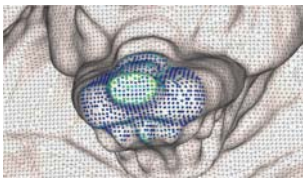

### Center-Surround Operator

Saliency map at each scale  $i$  is:

$$\mathcal{O}_i(v) = |G(\mathcal{C}(v), \sigma_i) - G(\mathcal{C}(v), 2\sigma_i)|$$

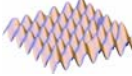
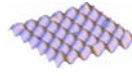

$\sigma_i \in \{2\epsilon, 3\epsilon, 4\epsilon, 5\epsilon, 6\epsilon\}$        $\mathcal{O}_i \in \{\mathcal{O}_0, \mathcal{O}_1, \mathcal{O}_2, \mathcal{O}_3, \mathcal{O}_4\}$

$\epsilon = 0.3\%$  of the diagonal of the object

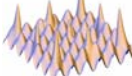
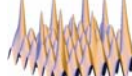




### Nonlinear Normalization

Suppress a large number of similar peaks

Promote a small number of high peaks

### Nonlinear Normalization

The suppression operator is defined as:

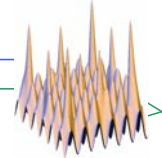
$$S(\phi_i) = (M_i - \bar{m}_i)^2 \phi_i$$

$M_i$ : The maximum saliency value

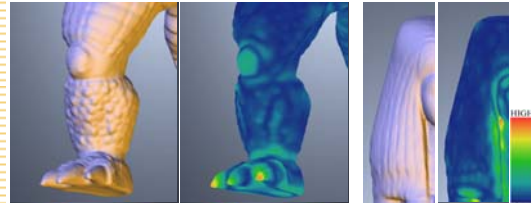
$\bar{m}_i$ : The average of the local maxima

The final saliency map is:

$$\phi = \sum_i S(\phi_i)$$



### Mesh Saliency Results



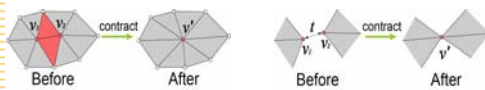
Stanford Armadillo

Cyberware Isis

### Mesh Simplification

Qslim [Garland and Heckbert SIGGRAPH 97]

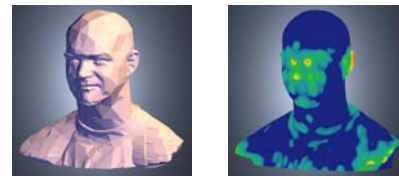
- Contracts edges until we get desired level of detail



- Uses quadric error for determining the order of contraction

### Saliency-guided Simplification

Scale the quadric error by the saliency to preserve more triangles for salient regions



Cyberware Male

Mesh Saliency

### Simplification Results



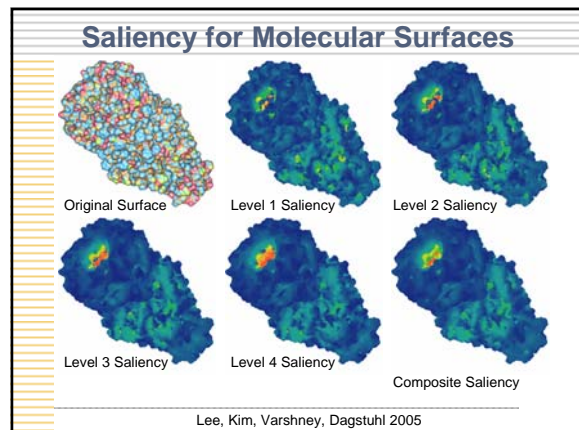
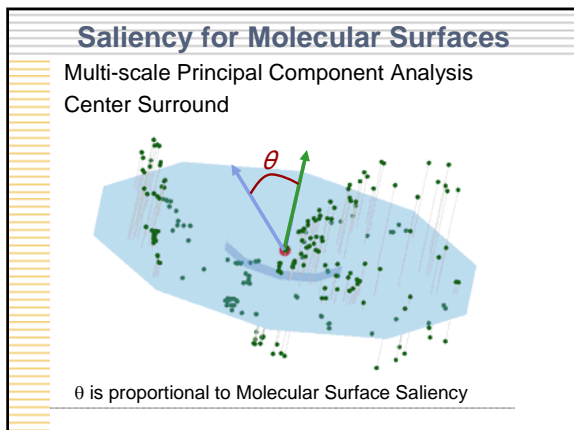
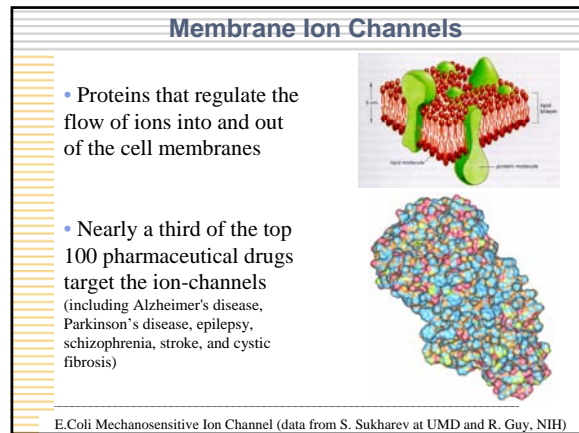
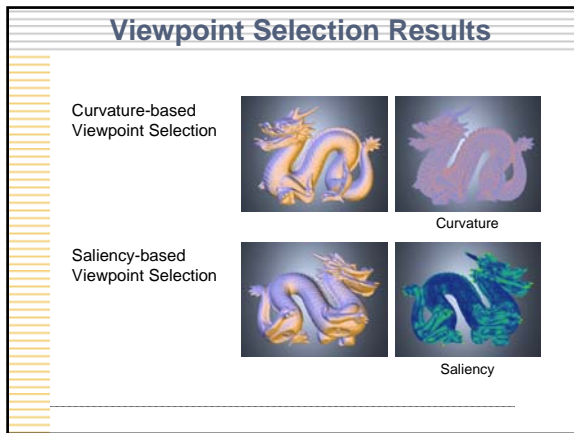
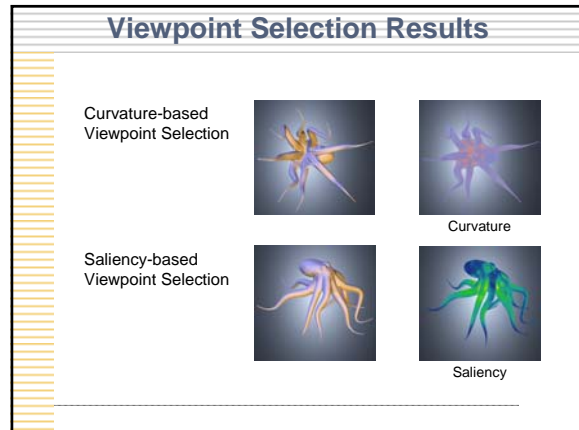
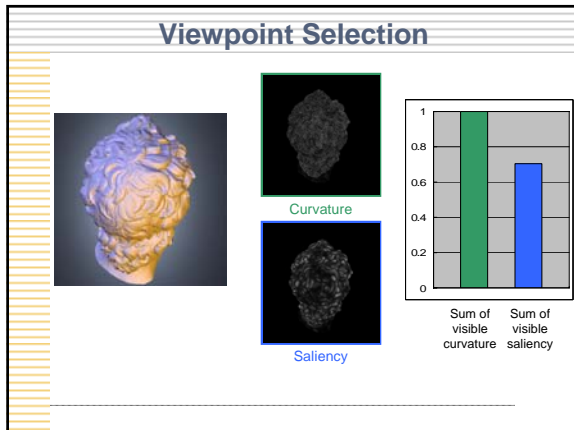
Simplification by Qslim  
(4K tris)

Simplification guided by Saliency  
(4K tris)



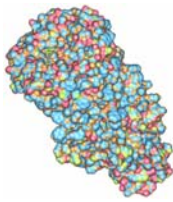
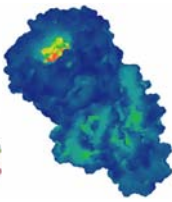

### Saliency-guided Viewpoint Selection

- Find the viewpoint that maximizes the sum of the visible saliency
- Gradient-descent-based optimization method for efficiency
  - Start with random points (1% of sample directions)
  - Try only 6% of 12K sample directions



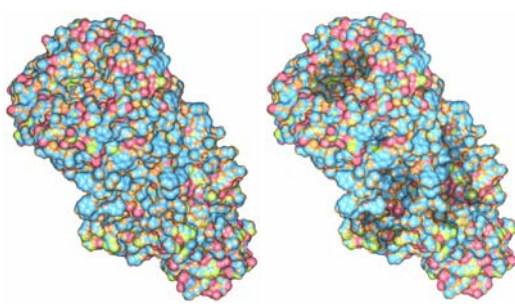
### Salient Lighting

- Compute saliency at multiple scales and sum
- Threshold top third and non-linearly enhance
- Change lighting contrast based on saliency

Original Surface
Composite Saliency
Thresholded Saliency

### Salient Lighting



### Summary and Future Directions

- Current trends are leading us towards a crisis of visual overload
- Studying the history of consumer illustration, scientific illustration, and art can provide helpful directions of thought
- Find what is Salient
  - Task and User independent
  - Task and/or user dependent
- Emphasize it
  - Using lighting, abstractions, view parameters, simplifications, ...
- Validate it
  - Eye trackers could be very helpful here


### A Parting Thought

*In signs, one sees an advantage for discovery that is greatest when they express the exact nature of a thing briefly and, as it were, picture it; then, indeed, the labor of thought is wonderfully diminished.*

Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz

### Acknowledgements

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 Derek Juba, UMD  
 Aravind Kalaiah, Nokia  
 Youngmin Kim, UMD  
 Chang Ha Lee, National SimCen*



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