

# Supplementary material for paper 1131: Conformal Surface alignment with Optimal Möbius Search

## A Experiment Results

In Sec. A.1 and A.2, we provide more results on real data obtained by Möbius Search(MS) and the competitors: Möbius voting (MS), brute force (BF), graph matching (GM) and ICP. In Sec. A.3, we display the numerical values used to plot the bar charts in Fig. 4 (synthetic data results) of the main paper.

### A.1 Conformal Teeth Alignment

We chose 5 pairs of teeth and repeat the experiments described in Sec. 5.3 in the main paper. For each pair, we show the qualitative results followed by a table displaying the quantitative results.

#### A.1.1 Human09 - Human11

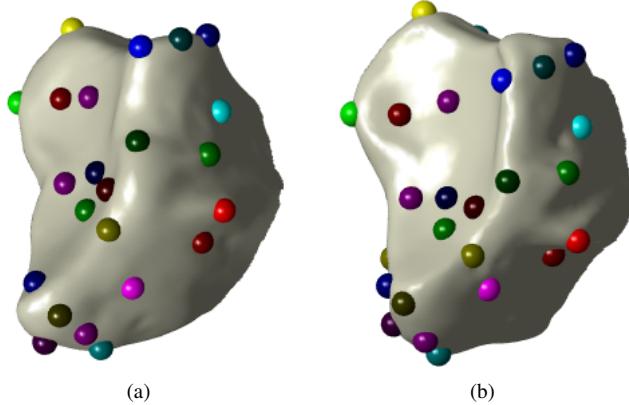


Figure 1: Correspondences found by MS for Human09 - Human11

		$N_1, N_2$	Methods	Qbnb	Qmv	Qtruth	Time (sec)
Human09	Human11	100	MS	<b>40</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>13</b>	38.87866
			BF	32	<b>81</b>	6	10569.651
			MV	24	60	3	11.18483
			ICP	19	73	7	<b>0.01788</b>
		50	MS	<b>25</b>	43	<b>13</b>	3.16331
			BF	22	<b>45</b>	<b>13</b>	647.391
			MV	19	30	2	2.17476
			ICP	16	42	12	<b>0.00811</b>
		20	MS	<b>9</b>	16	<b>13</b>	0.36952
			BF	1	<b>17</b>	8	17.19584
			MV	3	12	3	0.40676
			GM	2	12	1	39.456
			ICP	1	16	10	<b>0.00191</b>

Table 1: Results for conformal alignment of Human09 and Human11

### A.1.2 Orangutan 505958 - Orangutan 50960

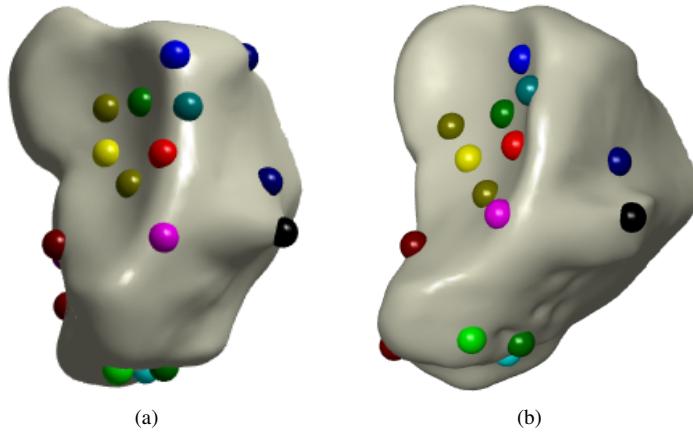


Figure 2: Correspondences found by MS for Orangutan 505958 - Orangutan 50960

		$N_1, N_2$	Methods	Qbnb	Qmv	Qtruth	Time (sec)
Orangutan50958	Orangutan50960	100	MS	<b>40</b>	76	7	35.966
			BF	29	<b>78</b>	<b>12</b>	10049.000
			MV	26	61	2	11.283
			ICP	18	46	1	<b>0.022</b>
		50	MS	<b>20</b>	34	3	2.808
			BF	15	<b>37</b>	<b>12</b>	649.365
			MV	11	32	1	2.925
			ICP	8	32	1	<b>0.008</b>
		20	MS	<b>9</b>	12	2	0.297
			BF	2	<b>17</b>	4	16.886
			MV	3	11	1	0.541
			GM	2	16	<b>7</b>	52.207
			ICP	3	10	2	<b>0.002</b>

Table 2: Results for conformal alignment of Orangutan 505958 and Orangutan 50960

### A.1.3 V01 - V02

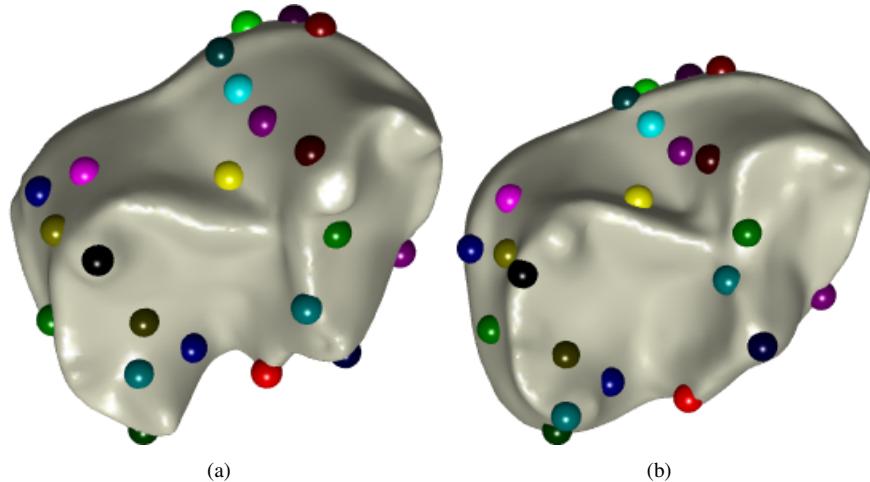


Figure 3: Correspondences found by MS for V01 - V02

		$N_1, N_2$	Methods	Qbnb	Qmv	Qtruth	Time (sec)
V01	V02	100	MS	<b>34</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>15</b>	14.691
			BF	25	78	12	10011.000
			MV	14	51	3	2.818
			ICP	21	67	0	<b>0.023</b>
		50	MS	<b>16</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>13</b>	2.816
			BF	7	<b>44</b>	12	639.578
			MV	5	32	6	3.639
			ICP	8	38	0	<b>0.006</b>
		20	MS	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	0.524
			BF	4	<b>19</b>	14	17.039
			MV	0	14	5	1.211
			GM	3	7	1	59.338
			ICP	6	15	1	<b>0.002</b>

Table 3: Results for conformal alignment of V01 and V02

#### A.1.4 Bonobo 38018 - Bonobo 38019

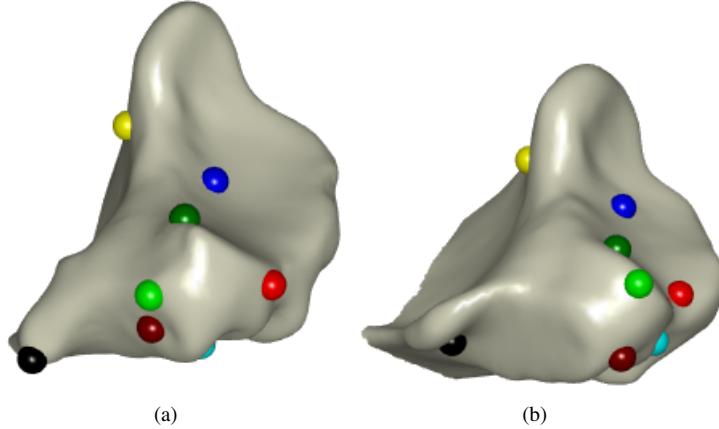


Figure 4: Correspondences found by MS for Bonobo 38018 - Bonobo 38019

		$N_1, N_2$	Methods	Qbnb	Qmv	Qtruth	Time (sec)
Bonobo 38018	Bonobo38019	100	MS	<b>70</b>	62	<b>10</b>	10.971
			BF	45	<b>68</b>	0	10025.551
			MV	60	58	6	11.342
			ICP	28	27	1	<b>0.020</b>
		50	MS	<b>17</b>	33	<b>5</b>	6.509
			BF	7	<b>34</b>	<b>5</b>	633.254
			MV	1	29	2	6.602
			ICP	2	28	2	<b>0.028</b>
		20	MS	<b>5</b>	13	2	0.624
			BF	0	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	17.550
			MV	2	8	0	0.993
			GM	<b>5</b>	7	2	0.001
			ICP	3	10	2	<b>0.002</b>

Table 4: Results for conformal alignment of Bonobo38018 and Bonobo38019

### A.1.5 x03 - x04

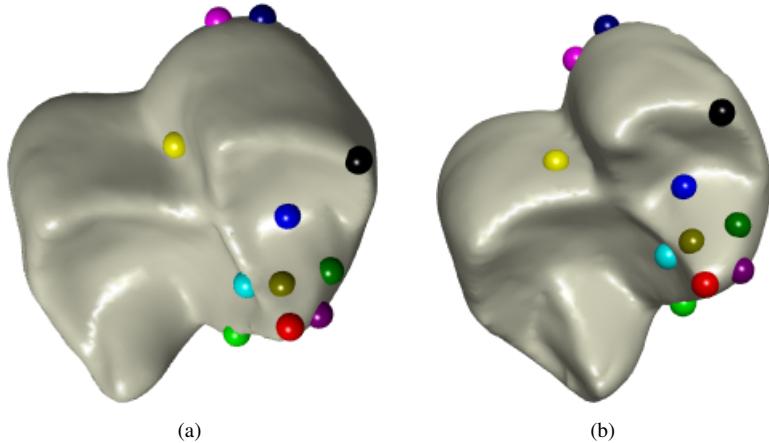


Figure 5: Correspondences found by MS for x03-x04

		$N_1, N_2$	Methods	Qbnb	Qmv	Qtruth	Time (sec)
x03	x04	100	MS	<b>16</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>14</b>	30.074
			BF	3	<b>78</b>	<b>14</b>	10903.700
			MV	7	66	0	42.472
			ICP	5	73	2	<b>0.021</b>
		50	MS	<b>21</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>16</b>	4.207
			BF	16	<b>43</b>	15	621.235
			MV	12	27	2	2.181
			ICP	9	34	2	<b>0.005</b>
		20	MS	<b>8</b>	15	<b>13</b>	0.638
			BF	3	16	0	18.320
			MV	2	13	1	0.336
			GM	0	14	0	52.530
			ICP	3	<b>17</b>	4	<b>0.002</b>

Table 5: Results for conformal alignment of x03 and x04

## A.2 Conformal Face Alignment

Similar to A.1, the experiments are repeated for 5 more pairs of face.

### A.2.1 F0015\_FE01WH - F0015\_FE02WH

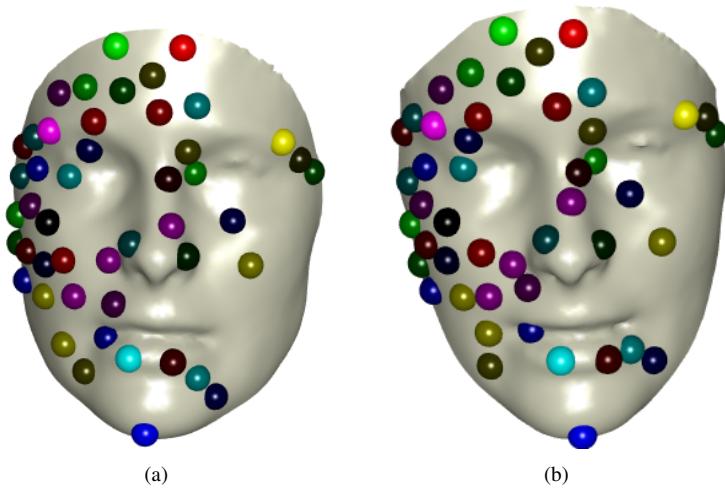


Figure 6: Correspondences found by MS for F0015\_FE01WH - F0015\_FE02WH

		$N_1, N_2$	Methods	Qbnb	Qmv	Qtruth	Time (sec)
F0015_FE01WH	F0015_FE02WH	100	MS	<b>54</b>	82	<b>13</b>	15.661
			BF	42	<b>84</b>	<b>13</b>	9982.935
			MV	36	28	1	16.914
			ICP	30	58	0	<b>0.083</b>
		50	MS	<b>24</b>	40	<b>13</b>	4.088
			BF	12	<b>41</b>	1	612.245
			MV	7	35	11	1.495
			ICP	10	29	0	<b>0.005</b>
		20	MS	<b>14</b>	17	<b>13</b>	0.710
			BF	10	<b>18</b>	11	16.798
			MV	2	10	6	0.138
			GM	12	<b>18</b>	12	44.208
			ICP	4	13	0	<b>0.004</b>

Table 6: Results for conformal alignment of F0015\_FE01WH - F0015\_FE02WH

### A.2.2 F0049\_SU01WH - F0049\_SU03WH

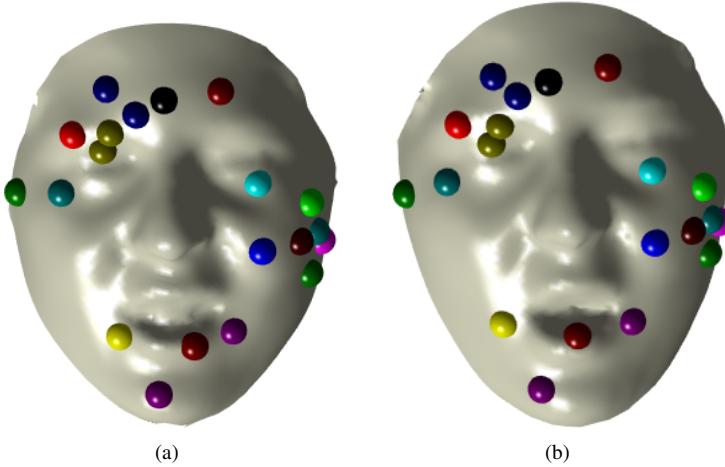


Figure 7: Correspondences found by MS for F0049\_SU01WH - F0049\_SU03WH

		$N_1, N_2$	Methods	Qbnb	Qmv	Qtruth	Time (sec)
F0049_SU01WH	F0049_SU03WH	100	MS	<b>51</b>	84	<b>13</b>	15.581
			BF	46	<b>85</b>	<b>13</b>	10011.218
			MV	38	24	0	28.224
			ICP	36	67	0	<b>0.023</b>
		50	MS	<b>29</b>	44	<b>13</b>	4.249
			BF	23	<b>47</b>	<b>13</b>	635.322
			MV	15	8	1	2.232
			ICP	7	33	0	<b>0.007</b>
		20	MS	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	0.378
			BF	12	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	16.992
			MV	3	7	2	0.693
			GM	2	16	8	66.848
			ICP	2	14	0	<b>0.003</b>

Table 7: Results for conformal alignment of F0049\_SU01WH and F0049\_SU03WH

### A.2.3 M0015\_HA02WH - M0015\_HA04WH

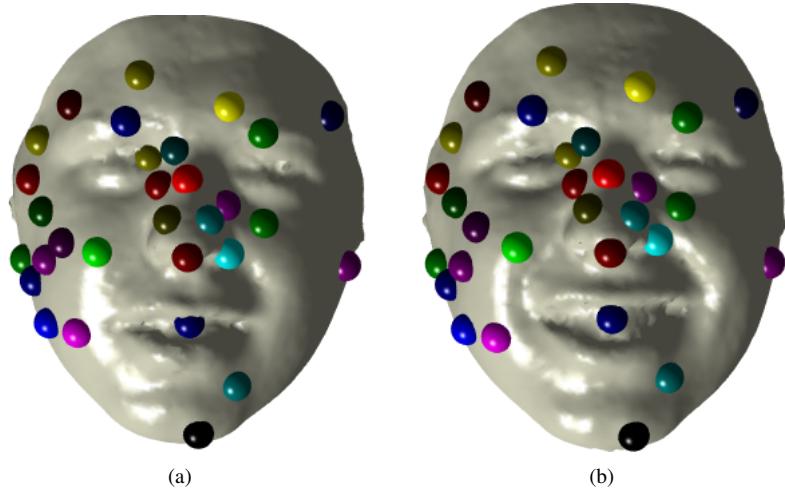


Figure 8: Correspondences found by MS for M0015\_HA02WH - M0015\_HA04WH

		$N_1, N_2$	Methods	Qbnb	Qmv	Qtruth	Time (sec)
M0015_HA02WH	M0015_HA04WH	100	MS	<b>34</b>	80	<b>13</b>	16.143
			BF	28	<b>84</b>	<b>13</b>	11992.847
			MV	24	26	1	6.527
			ICP	21	79	12	<b>0.045</b>
		50	MS	<b>17</b>	42	<b>13</b>	10.316
			BF	11	<b>44</b>	<b>13</b>	648.235
			MV	6	11	2	1.506
			ICP	10	38	<b>13</b>	<b>0.026</b>
		20	MS	<b>10</b>	15	<b>13</b>	0.523
			BF	1	<b>17</b>	5	18.740
			MV	3	15	<b>13</b>	0.326
			GM	3	14	8	86.483
			ICP	6	15	<b>13</b>	<b>0.019</b>

Table 8: Results for conformal alignment of M0015\_HA02WH and M0015\_HA04WH

#### A.2.4 M0040\_SA02WH - M0040\_SA04WH

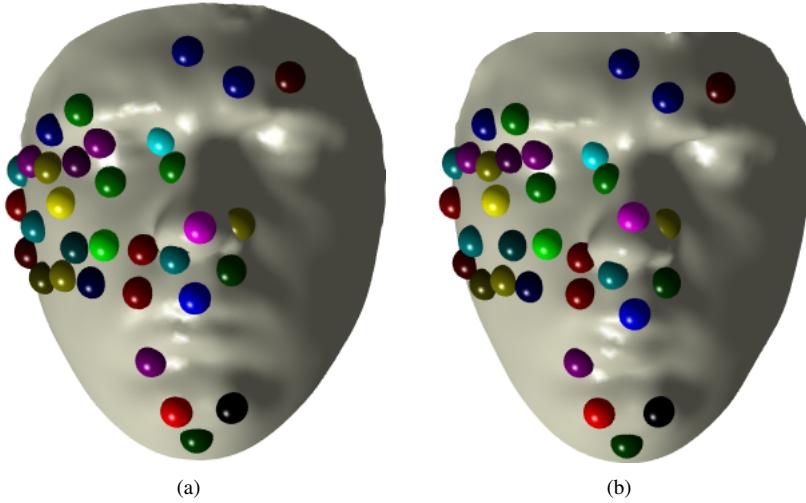


Figure 9: Correspondences found by MS for M0040\_SA02WH - M0040\_SA04WH

$N_1, N_2$	Methods	Qbnb	Qmv	Qtruth	Time (sec)
M0040_SA02WH	M0040_SA04WH	MS	<b>38</b>	84	12
		BF	30	<b>85</b>	<b>13</b>
		MV	23	11	14.105
		ICP	18	79	<b>0.232</b>
		MS	<b>17</b>	43	14.977
		BF	14	<b>45</b>	<b>13</b>
		MV	4	17	0.767
		ICP	1	42	<b>0.009</b>
		MS	<b>12</b>	18	<b>13</b>
		BF	4	<b>19</b>	12
		MV	2	17	12
		GM	3	17	<b>13</b>
		ICP	3	16	<b>0.002</b>

Table 9: Results for conformal alignment of M0040\_SA02WH and M0040\_SA04WH

#### A.2.5 F0036\_AN02AE - F0036\_AN02AE

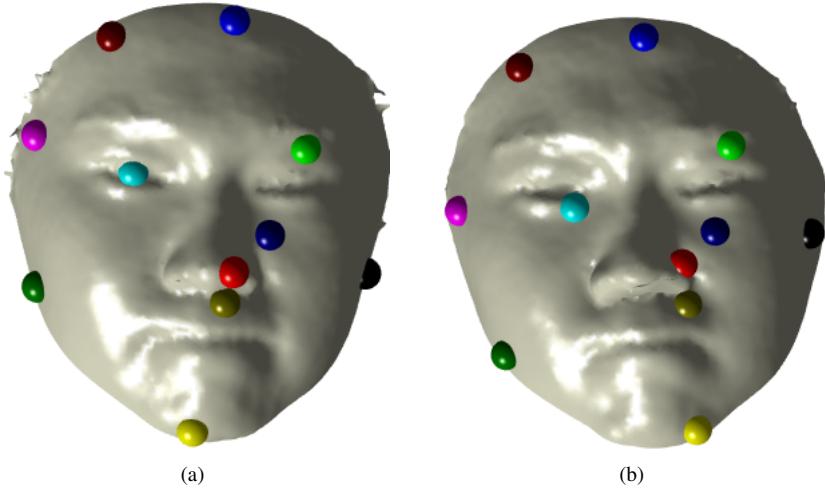


Figure 10: Correspondences found by MS for F0036\_AN02AE - F0036\_AN02AE

		$N_1, N_2$	Methods	Qbnb	Qmv	Qtruth	Time (sec)
F0036_AN02AE	F0036_AN04AE	100	MS	<b>24</b>	77	<b>11</b>	54.420
			BF	19	<b>84</b>	0	10565.549
			MV	10	43	1	2.822
			ICP	8	68	1	<b>0.024</b>
		50	MS	<b>19</b>	40	6	4.336
			BF	14	<b>42</b>	<b>11</b>	631.845
			MV	8	8	1	1.484
			ICP	12	37	1	<b>0.007</b>
		20	MS	<b>10</b>	15	<b>13</b>	0.526
			BF	1	<b>17</b>	1	16.937
			MV	2	9	2	0.187
			GM	1	14	11	36.986
			ICP	0	14	1	<b>0.002</b>

Table 10: Results for conformal alignment of F0036\_AN02AE and F0036\_AN02AE

### A.3 Numerical results for synthetic data

$N_1$	$\rho$ (%)	Methods	Qbnb	Qmv	Time(sec)
100	0	MS	<b>100</b>	71	0.385
		MV	<b>100</b>	71	2.557
		BF	<b>100</b>	71	11304.600
		ICP	4	40	<b>0.028</b>
		ICP2	77	<b>83</b>	0.033
	25	MS	<b>75</b>	59	1.130
		MV	<b>75</b>	59	11.435
		BF	<b>75</b>	59	11404.700
		ICP	5	40	<b>0.021</b>
		ICP2	48	<b>72</b>	0.025
	50	MS	<b>50</b>	45	2.569
		MV	0	51	14.141
		BF	0	49	10121.000
		ICP	4	46	0.052
		ICP2	3	<b>60</b>	<b>0.030</b>

Table 11: Numerical results for synthetic data with  $N_1 = 100$

$N_1$	$\rho$ (%)	Methods	Qbnb	Qmv	Time(sec)
50	0	MS	<b>50</b>	<b>42</b>	0.072
		MV	<b>50</b>	<b>42</b>	0.815
		BF	<b>50</b>	<b>42</b>	618.759
		ICP	2	14	0.010
		ICP2	21	<b>42</b>	<b>0.008</b>
	25	MS	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	3.339
		MV	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	0.755
		BF	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	642.490
		ICP	1	19	0.021
		ICP2	1	<b>36</b>	<b>0.010</b>
	50	MS	<b>25</b>	25	23.175
		MV	6	6	0.728
		BF	4	4	643.603
		ICP	0	24	0.021
		ICP2	4	<b>29</b>	<b>0.008</b>

Table 12: Numerical results for synthetic data with  $N_1 = 50$

$N_1$	$\rho$ (%)	Methods	Qbnb	Qmv	Time(sec)
20	0	MS	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	0.15343
		MV	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	0.1365
		BF	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	17.07308
		ICP	1	8	<b>0.00664</b>
		ICP2	14	<b>19</b>	0.00808
		GM	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	29.281
	25	MS	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	0.16772
		MV	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	0.1965
		BF	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	16.86983
	50	ICP	1	7	0.01413
		ICP2	1	9	<b>0.00213</b>
		GM	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	24.4612
		MS	<b>10</b>	11	0.38881
		MV	1	11	0.3723
		BF	0	<b>13</b>	17.02
		ICP	0	10	0.01533
		ICP2	0	<b>13</b>	<b>0.00182</b>
		GM	0	4	37.9

Table 13: Numerical results for synthetic data with  $N_1 = 20$

## B Calculating range limit

### B.1 Range limit for solving rotation angle

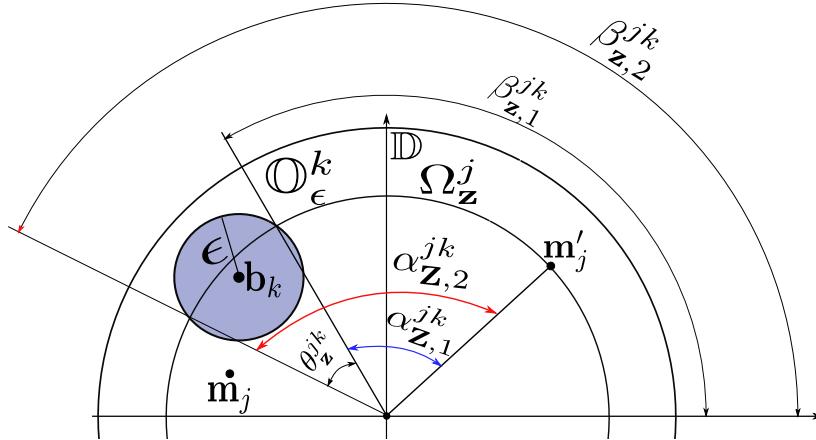


Figure 11: Computing range limits for solving rotation angle

This section explains how the range limit  $[\alpha_{z,1}^{jk}, \alpha_{z,2}^{jk}]$  defined in section 3 can be derived.

Let  $\theta_z^{jk}$  be the intersection angle between  $\Omega_z^j$  and  $\mathbb{O}_\epsilon^k$  as depicted in Fig. 11. This angle can be evaluated easily using circle to circle intersection.

Define  $\beta_{z,1}^{jk}$  and  $\beta_{z,2}^{jk}$  to be the limiting angles of the intersection arc, which can be determined by:

$$\beta_{z,1}^{jk} = \angle \mathbf{b}_k - \frac{\theta_z^{jk}}{2} \quad (1)$$

and

$$\beta_{z,2}^{jk} = \angle \mathbf{b}_k + \frac{\theta_z^{jk}}{2} \quad (2)$$

As can easily be seen, the formula for the range limit  $[\alpha_{z,1}^{jk}, \alpha_{z,2}^{jk}]$  will be:

$$\alpha_{z,1}^{jk} = \beta_{z,1}^{jk} - \angle \mathbf{m}'_j \quad (3)$$

and

$$\alpha_{\mathbf{z},2}^{jk} = \beta_{\mathbf{z},2}^{jk} - \angle \mathbf{m}'_j \quad (4)$$

## B.2 Range limit for computing upper bound

This section details the steps to compute the range limit  $[\alpha_{\mathbb{R},1}^{jk}, \alpha_{\mathbb{R},2}^{jk}]$  defined in bound calculation part in section 4.2 (cf. the main paper).

Let  $\theta_{\mathbb{R}}^{jk}$  be the intersection angle between  $\Omega_{\mathbb{R}}^j$  and the disk  $\mathbb{O}_{\epsilon}^k$ . The way to compute this angle depends on the relative position between  $\mathbf{b}_k$  and the annulus  $\Omega_{\mathbb{R}}^j$  plus the value of  $\epsilon$ . Specifically,

- C1 If  $r_{\mathbb{R},1}^j \leq \sqrt{|\mathbf{b}_k|^2 - \epsilon^2} \leq r_{\mathbb{R},2}^j$  (Fig. 12):  $\theta_{\mathbb{R}}^{jk}$  is the angle between two tangent lines starting from the center of the  $\mathbb{O}_{\epsilon}^k$  disk.

Mathematically,

$$\theta_{\mathbb{R}}^{jk} = 2 * \arcsin \frac{\epsilon}{|\mathbf{b}_k|} \quad (5)$$

- C2 If  $\sqrt{|\mathbf{b}_k|^2 - \epsilon^2} < r_{\mathbb{R},1}^j$  or  $\sqrt{|\mathbf{b}_k|^2 - \epsilon^2} > r_{\mathbb{R},2}^j$ . There are two possibilities:

- C2.1 The outline of  $\mathbb{O}_{\epsilon}^k$  intersects with either the inner **or** the outer ring of  $\Omega_{\mathbb{R}}^j$ :  $\theta_{\mathbb{R}}^{jk}$  is computed using circle to circle intersection (Fig. 13)

- C2.2 The outline of  $\mathbb{O}_{\epsilon}^k$  intersects with both the inner **and** the outer ring of  $\Omega_{\mathbb{R}}^j$ :  $\theta_{\mathbb{R}}^{jk}$  is determined by the ring that has larger intersection angle with  $\mathbb{O}_{\epsilon}^k$  using circle to circle intersection (Fig. 14)

Similar to B.1, define  $\beta_{\mathbb{R},1}^{jk}$  and  $\beta_{\mathbb{R},2}^{jk}$  to be the limiting angles of the intersection area

$$\beta_{\mathbb{R},1}^{jk} = \angle \mathbf{b}_k - \frac{\theta_{\mathbb{R}}^{jk}}{2} \quad (6)$$

and

$$\beta_{\mathbb{R},2}^{jk} = \angle \mathbf{b}_k + \frac{\theta_{\mathbb{R}}^{jk}}{2} \quad (7)$$

Finally, the range limit can be computed as:

$$\alpha_{\mathbb{R},1}^{jk} = \beta_{\mathbb{R},1}^{jk} - \theta_{\mathbb{R},2}^j \quad (8)$$

and

$$\alpha_{\mathbb{R},2}^{jk} = \beta_{\mathbb{R},2}^{jk} - \theta_{\mathbb{R},1}^j \quad (9)$$

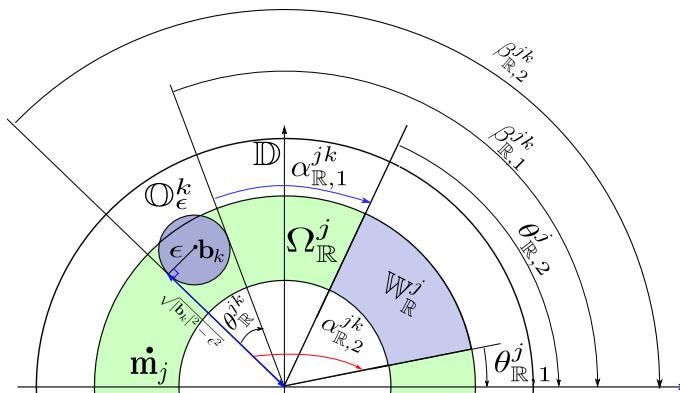


Figure 12: Illustration of C1:  $r_{\mathbb{R},1}^j \leq \sqrt{|\mathbf{b}_k|^2 - \epsilon^2} \leq r_{\mathbb{R},2}^j$

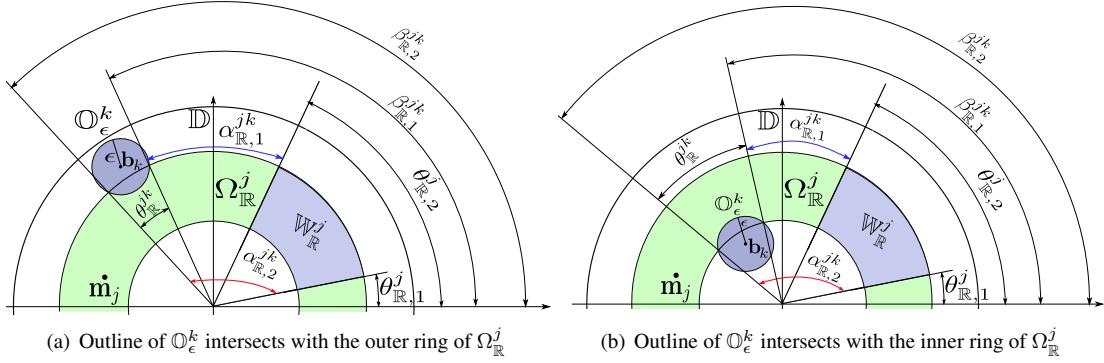


Figure 13: Illustration of C2.1: Outline of  $\mathbb{O}_\epsilon^k$  intersects with either the inner or outer ring of the annulus  $\Omega_{\mathbb{R}}^j$

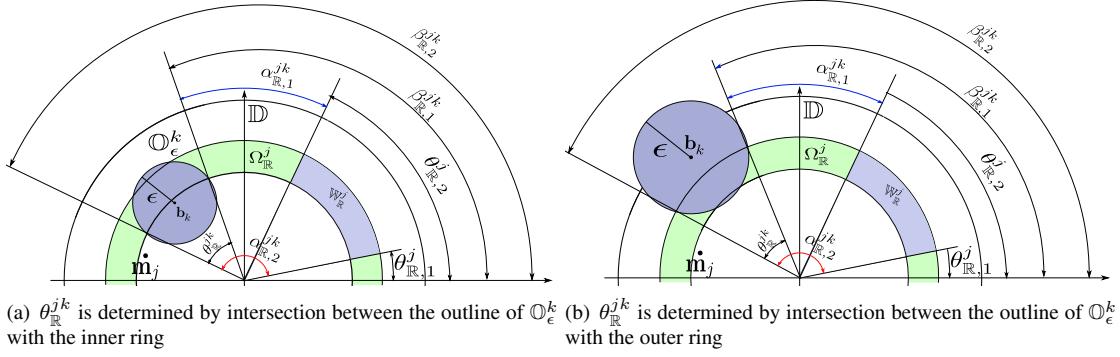


Figure 14: Illustration of C2.2: Outline of  $\mathbb{O}_\epsilon^k$  intersects with both the inner or outer ring of the annulus  $\Omega_{\mathbb{R}}^j$

## C Solving for rotation angle

Algorithm 1 in this document gives the method for solving problem (12) in Sec. 3 of the main paper, i.e., finding the rotation angle that intersects the highest number of angular ranges  $S_z^j = \left\{ [\alpha_{z,1}^{jk}, \alpha_{z,2}^{jk}] \right\}_{k=1}^{N_2}$ .

This algorithm runs very efficiently in  $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$  time. See Chapter 10 of [M. De Berg, M. Van Kreveld, M. Overmars, and O. C. Schwarzkopf. Computational geometry. Springer, 2000] if more details are required.

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**Algorithm 1** Interval Stabbing

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**Require:** Set of angular ranges  $\left\{ \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{z}}^j = \left\{ [\alpha_{\mathbf{z},1}^{jk}, \alpha_{\mathbf{z},2}^{jk}] \right\}_{k=1}^{N_2} \right\}_{j=1}^{N_1}$

Set  $\mathcal{S} \leftarrow$  empty set;  $\theta^* \leftarrow$  null;  $U(\mathbf{z}) \leftarrow 0$ ;  $l \leftarrow 0$

**for all**  $j = 1 \dots N_1$  **do**

**for all** angular intervals  $[\alpha_{\mathbf{z},1}^{jk}, \alpha_{\mathbf{z},2}^{jk}]$  in  $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{z}}^j$  **do**

$l \leftarrow l + 1$

$s_l.a \leftarrow \alpha_{\mathbf{z},1}^{jk}$

$s_l.f \leftarrow 1$

Insert  $s_l$  into  $\mathcal{S}$

$l \leftarrow l + 1$

$s_l.a \leftarrow \alpha_{\mathbf{z},2}^{jk}$

$s_l.f \leftarrow -1$

Insert  $s_l$  into  $\mathcal{S}$

**end for**

**end for**

Sort all elements  $s_l \in \mathcal{S}$  by  $s_l.a$  in ascending order  $\rightarrow S'$

$c \leftarrow 0$

**for all**  $s_l \in S'$  **do**

$c \leftarrow c + s_l.f$

**if**  $c > U(\mathbf{z})$  **then**

$\theta^* \leftarrow s_l.a$

$U(\mathbf{z}) \leftarrow c$

**end if**

**end for**

**return**  $\theta^*$  and  $U(\mathbf{z})$ .

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