Input Correspondence Structure. Each input SIFT correspondence is represented by a 7-dimensional vector comprising of various elements. The first four dimensions correspond to the coordinates of the corresponding points in the two images, specifically $(x_1, y_1)$ and $(x_2, y_2)$. An additional dimension is derived from the Second Nearest Neighbor (SNN) ratio, which can be interpreted as an indicator of the matching quality. Furthermore, we incorporate scale ($q \in \mathbb{R}$) and rotation ($\alpha \in [0, 2\pi]$) values that are derived from the image features. Specifically, the scale value, $q$, represents the ratio of the feature sizes in the two images and is calculated as $q = \frac{q_2}{q_1}$. Here, $q_i$ denotes the feature size in the $i$th image. Similarly, the rotation value, $\alpha$, represents the relative rotation from the first to the second image and is calculated as $\alpha = \alpha_2 - \alpha_1$, where $\alpha_i$ denotes the orientation in the $i$th image. Hence, these parameters can be combined to form a 7-dimensional vector represented as $[x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, \text{SNN}, q, \alpha]$. 