Supplementary material for the paper:
A robust and outlier-adaptive method for non-rigid point registration

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Now we show one arbitrary illustration of 50 runs on the 4 test data sets for 10%, 20%, 30% real outlier ratios:
Figure 1: One of 100 runs on FishA data, the real outlier ratio is 10%
Figure 2: One of 100 runs on Fish A data, the real outlier ratio is 20%
Figure 3: One of 100 runs on Fish data, the real outlier ratio is 30%
Figure 4: A comparison of CPD and our algorithm on Fish_A data

Figure 5: A comparison of TPS_RPM and our algorithm on Fish_A data
Figure 6: One of 100 runs on Fish_B data, the real outlier ratio is 10%
Figure 7: One of 100 runs on Fish_B data, the real outlier ratio is 20%
Figure 8: One of 100 runs on Fish
 data, the real outlier ratio is 30%
Figure 9: A comparison of CPD and our algorithm on Fish_B data

Figure 10: A comparison of TPS_RPM and our algorithm on Fish_B data
Figure 11: One of 100 runs on 3D Face point sets, the real outlier ratio is 10%
Figure 12: One of 100 runs on 3D Face point sets, the real outlier ratio is 20%
Figure 13: One of 100 runs on 3D Face point sets, the real outlier ratio is 30%
Figure 14: A comparison of CPD and our algorithm on Face data

Figure 15: A comparison of TPS_RPM and our algorithm on Face data
Figure 16: One of 100 runs on 3D Random point sets, the real outlier ratio is 10%
Figure 17: One of 100 runs on 3D Random point sets, the real outlier ratio is 20%
Figure 18: One of 100 runs on 3D Random point sets, the real outlier ratio is 30%
Figure 19: A comparison of CPD and our algorithm on Random data

Figure 20: A comparison of TPS_RPM and our algorithm on Random data