The Generalized Laplacian Distance and its Applications for Visual Matching Supplementary Material

Elhanan Elboher ¹	Michael Werman ¹	Yacov Hel-Or ²

¹School of Computer Science, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, 90914, Israel {elhanan.elboher@mail,werman@cs}.huji.ac.il ²School of Computer Science, The Interdisciplinary Center, Kanfey Nesharim St., Herzliya, 46150, Israel toky@idc.ac.il

List of figures:

- Figure 1: SVD approximation of the absolute difference function (Section 4.2).
- Figure 2: Execution times (Section 6).
- Figure 3: Template matching with affine intensity change and Gaussian noise (Section 6).
- Figure 4: Template matching with affine intensity change and outlier noise (Section 6).
- Figure 5: Template matching with Gamma correction: the transformations (Section 6).
- Figure 6: Template matching with Gamma correction and Gaussian noise (Section 6).
- Figure 7: Template matching with Gamma correction and outlier noise (Section 6).
- Figure 8: Template matching with general (non monotonic) tone mapping and varying template size (Section 6).
- Figure 9: Template matching with general (non monotonic) tone mapping and Gaussian noise (Section 6).
- Figure 10: Template matching with general (non monotonic) tone mapping and outlier noise (Section 6).
- Figure 11: Multimodal template matching (Section 6).



Figure 1. SVD Approximation of the absolute difference function |x - y| (where x, y are integers in [0...255]). (a) The matrix $H_{xy} = |x - y|$. (b) SVD approximation of rank 4. (c) Row 127 in both matrices, representing |127 - y| (where $y \in [0...255]$) and its approximation.



Figure 2. Average execution times for template matching using Euclidean distance, NCC, MTM, C_{sign} , GLD_{*abs*} and mutual information (MI). The number of bins (*K*) follows relevant methods. For MTM and GLD_{*abs*} we show the execution times of the P2W (PB) variants. The W2P (WB) variants are slightly faster.



Figure 3. Template matching with random affine intensity transformations and additive Gaussian noise. The template size is 24×24 .



Figure 4. Template matching with random affine intensity transformations and outlier noise (random values in random locations). The template size is 24×24 . Note that MI and GLD_{abs} are significantly slower than the other methods (see Figure 2).



Figure 5. Gamma transformation $f(x) = x^{\gamma}, \gamma = \frac{1}{7}...7$.



Figure 6. Template matching with Gamma transformations ($\gamma = \frac{1}{7}...7$) and additive Gaussian noise ($\sigma = 15/255$). The template size is 24×24 . Note that GLD_{abs} is slower than C_{sign} (see Figure 2).



Figure 7. Template matching with Gamma transformations ($\gamma = \frac{1}{7}...7$) and 10% outliers (random values in random locations). The template size is 24×24 .



Figure 8. Random tone mapping with Gaussian noise ($\sigma = 15/255$) and varying template size. (We compare methods invariant to affine transformations).



Figure 9. Random tone mapping with template size 24×24 and increasing amounts of Gaussian noise. (We compare methods invariant to affine transformations).



Figure 10. Random tone mapping with template size 24×24 and increasing amounts of outliers (random values in random locations). We compare methods invariant to affine transformations.



Figure 11. Results of multimodal template matching. GLD_{abs} (WB) is better than MI (6 bins), which has the same runtime, and comparable to the slower MI (10 bins); see Figure 2.