

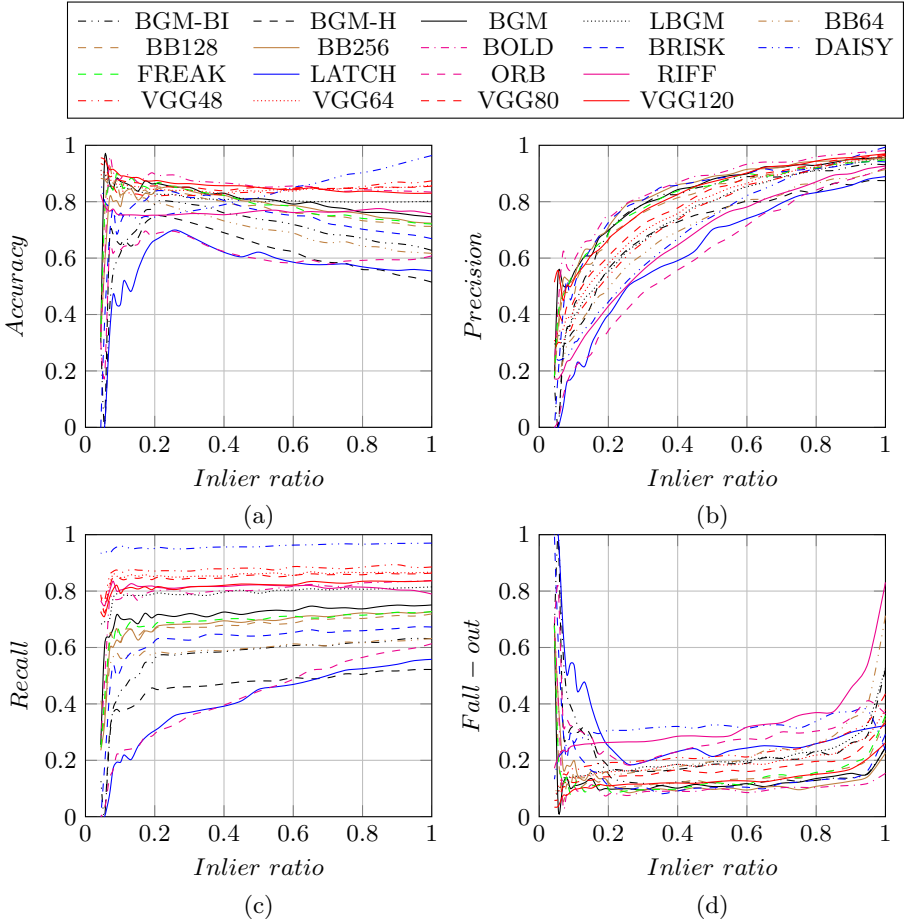
# Evaluations on Matching Quality for 18 Different Descriptors and MSD Keypoints over Various Inlier Ratios

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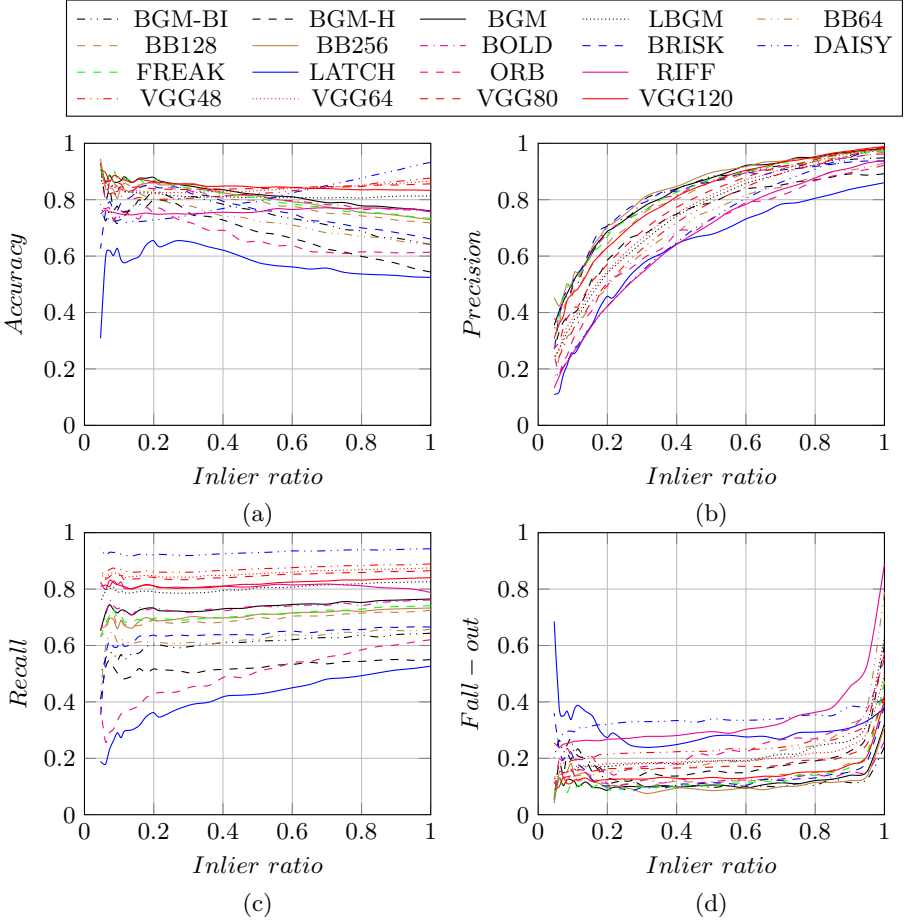
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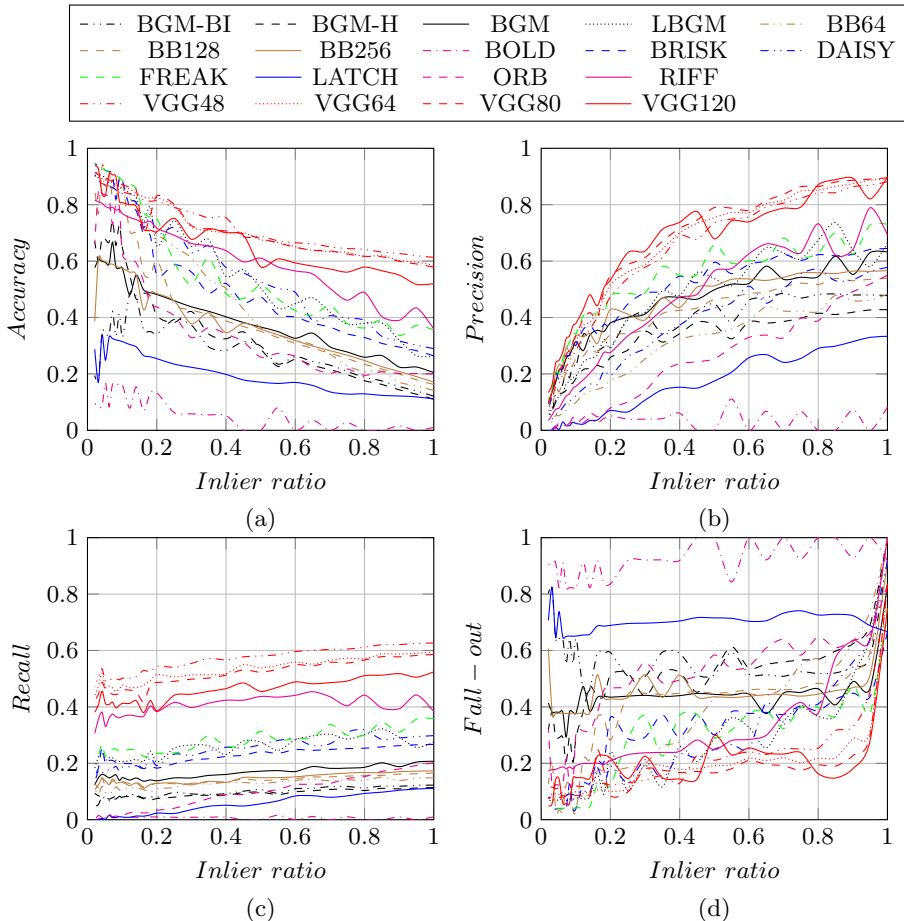
**Abstract.** In this document, we present additional results on the mean accuracy, precision, recall, and fall-out over various inlier ratios. The evaluations are performed on numerous datasets for different descriptors using MSD [1] keypoints.



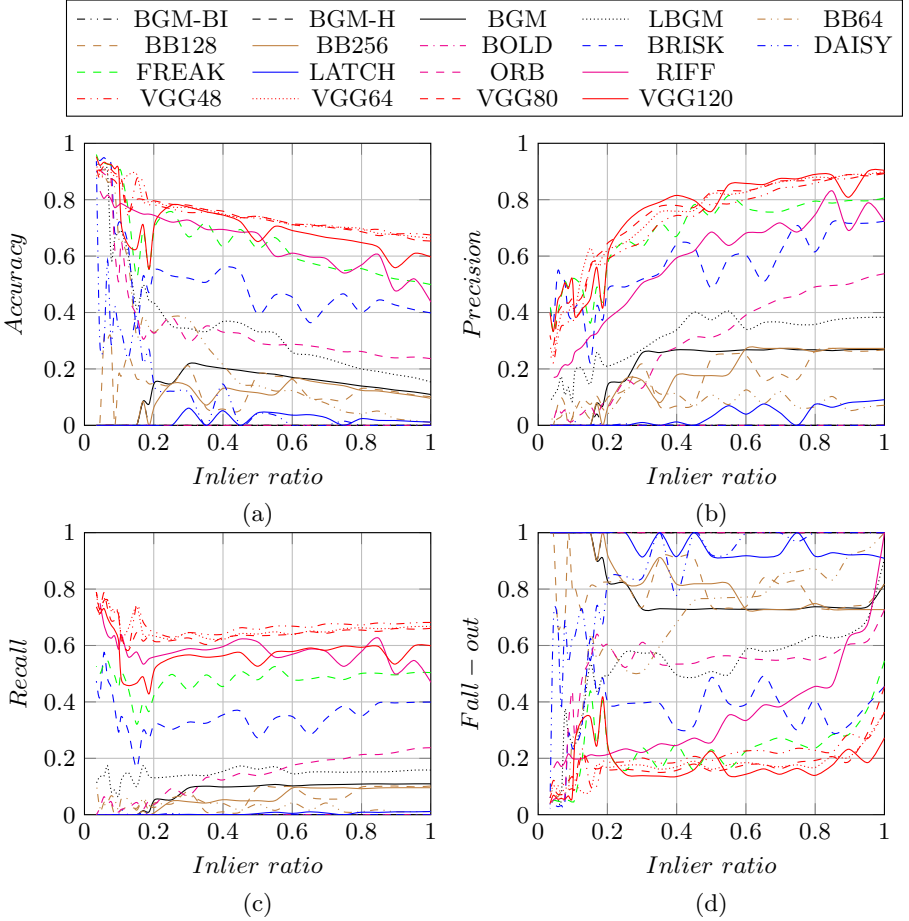
**Fig. 1.** Varying inlier ratio compared to mean (a) accuracy, (b) precision, (c) recall, and (d) fall-out using MSD keypoints for the entire **KITTI disparity dataset** from Menze and Geiger [2]. For comparison, the following descriptors were used: BOLD [3], BRISK [4], DAISY [5], FREAK [6], LATCH [7], ORB [8], RIFF [9], BGM-Bilinear (BGM-BI) [10], BGM-Hard (BGM-H) [10], BGM [10], LBGM [10], BinBoost [11, 12] with a descriptor size of 64 bits (BB64), 128 bits (BB128), and 256 bits (BB256), in addition to the VGG descriptor [13] with a descriptor size of 48 bits (VGG48), 64 bits (VGG64), 80 bits (VGG80), and 120 bits (VGG120). On the results of all algorithms, a ratio test was performed.



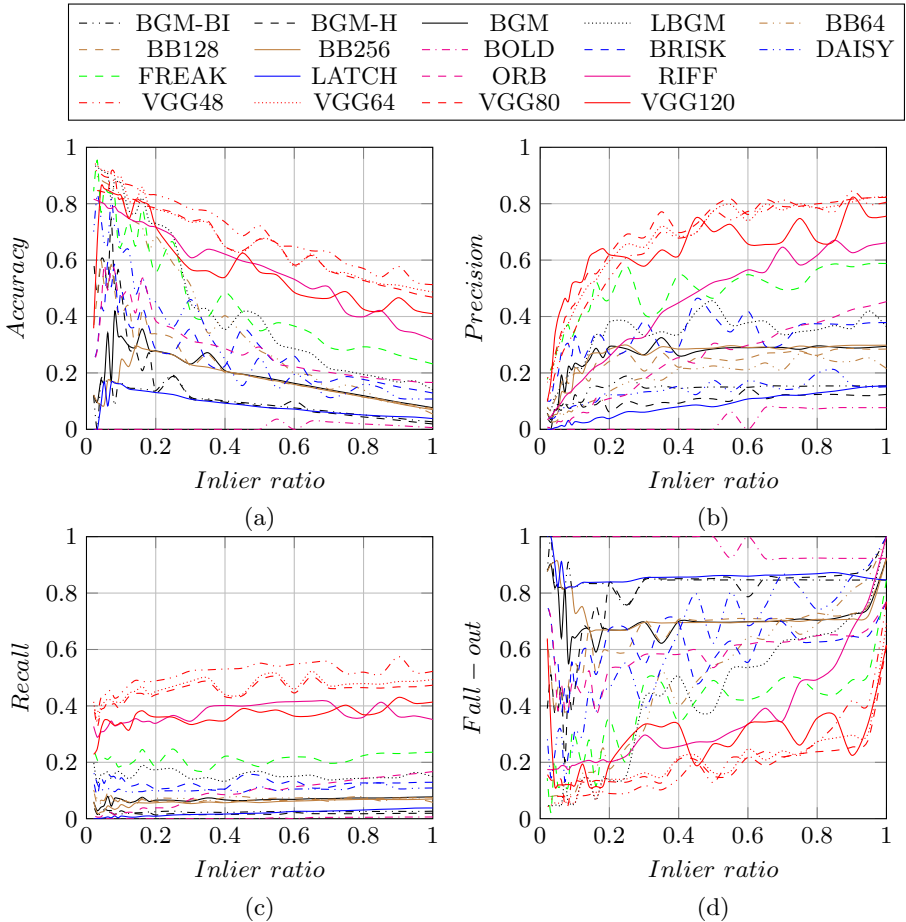
**Fig. 2.** Varying inlier ratio compared to mean (a) accuracy, (b) precision, (c) recall, and (d) fall-out using MSD keypoints for the entire **KITTI flow dataset** from Menze and Geiger [2]. For comparison, the following descriptors were used: BOLD [3], BRISK [4], DAISY [5], FREAK [6], LATCH [7], ORB [8], RIFF [9], BGM-Bilinear (BGM-BI) [10], BGM-Hard (BGM-H) [10], BGM [10], LBGM [10], BinBoost [11, 12] with a descriptor size of 64 bits (BB64), 128 bits (BB128), and 256 bits (BB256), in addition to the VGG descriptor [13] with a descriptor size of 48 bits (VGG48), 64 bits (VGG64), 80 bits (VGG80), and 120 bits (VGG120). On the results of all algorithms, a ratio test was performed.



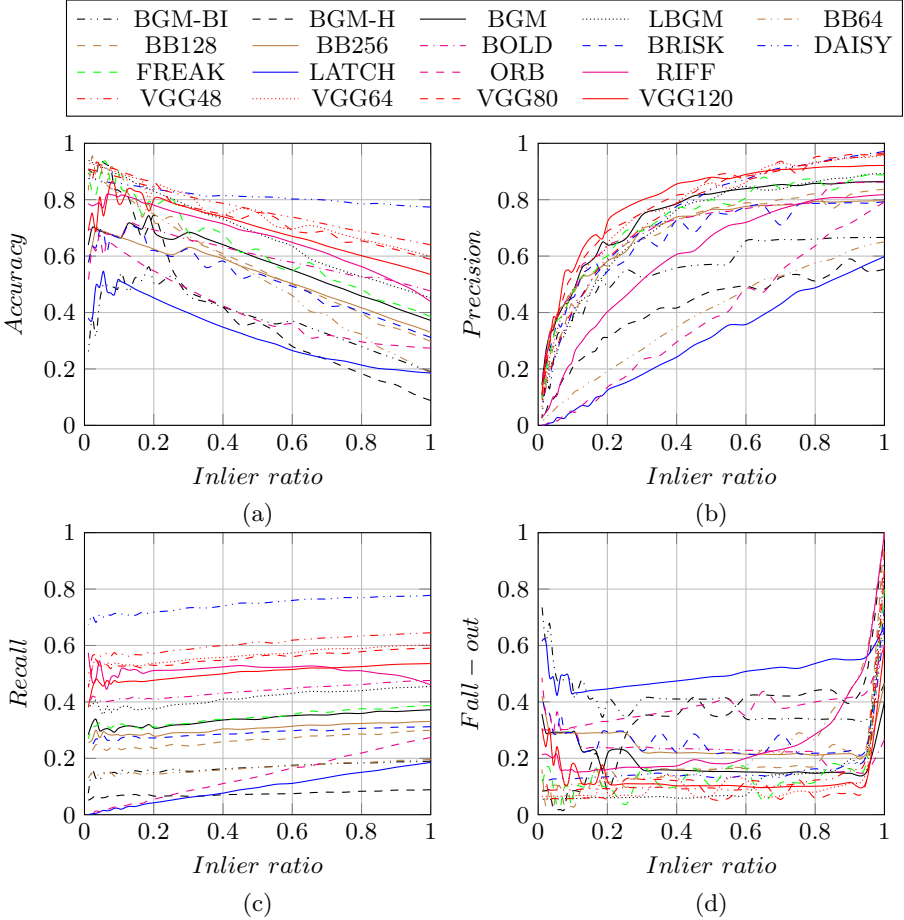
**Fig. 3.** Varying inlier ratio compared to mean (a) accuracy, (b) precision, (c) recall, and (d) fall-out using MSD keypoints for the entire **“graffiti”** dataset from Mikolajczyk *et al.* [14, 15]. For comparison, the following descriptors were used: BOLD [3], BRISK [4], DAISY [5], FREAK [6], LATCH [7], ORB [8], RIFF [9], BGM-Bilinear (BGM-BI) [10], BGM-Hard (BGM-H) [10], BGM [10], LBGM [10], BinBoost [11, 12] with a descriptor size of 64 bits (BB64), 128 bits (BB128), and 256 bits (BB256), in addition to the VGG descriptor [13] with a descriptor size of 48 bits (VGG48), 64 bits (VGG64), 80 bits (VGG80), and 120 bits (VGG120). On the results of all algorithms, a ratio test was performed.



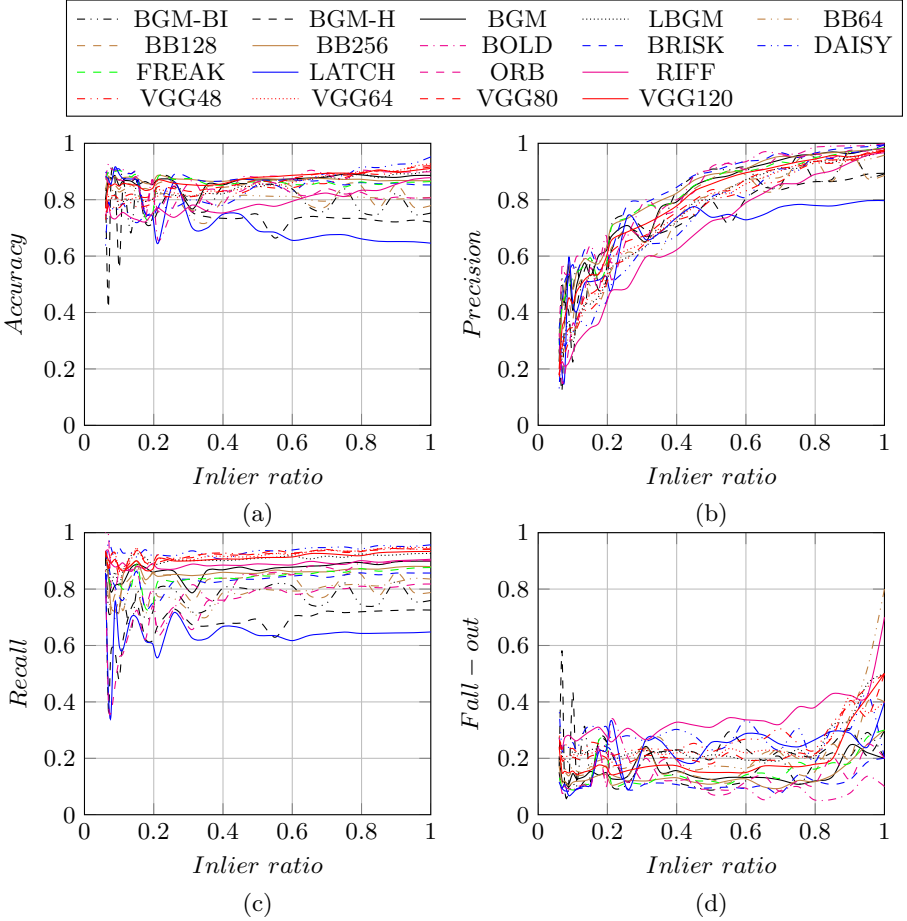
**Fig. 4.** Varying inlier ratio compared to mean (a) accuracy, (b) precision, (c) recall, and (d) fall-out using MSD keypoints for the entire **“bark”** dataset from Mikolajczyk *et al.* [14, 15]. For comparison, the following descriptors were used: BOLD [3], BRISK [4], DAISY [5], FREAK [6], LATCH [7], ORB [8], RIFF [9], BGM-Bilinear (BGM-BI) [10], BGM-Hard (BGM-H) [10], BGM [10], LBGM [10], BinBoost [11, 12] with a descriptor size of 64 bits (BB64), 128 bits (BB128), and 256 bits (BB256), in addition to the VGG descriptor [13] with a descriptor size of 48 bits (VGG48), 64 bits (VGG64), 80 bits (VGG80), and 120 bits (VGG120). On the results of all algorithms, a ratio test was performed.



**Fig. 5.** Varying inlier ratio compared to mean (a) accuracy, (b) precision, (c) recall, and (d) fall-out using MSD keypoints for the entire **“boat” dataset** from Mikolajczyk *et al.* [14, 15]. For comparison, the following descriptors were used: BOLD [3], BRISK [4], DAISY [5], FREAK [6], LATCH [7], ORB [8], RIFF [9], BGM-Bilinear (BGM-BI) [10], BGM-Hard (BGM-H) [10], BGM [10], LBGM [10], BinBoost [11, 12] with a descriptor size of 64 bits (BB64), 128 bits (BB128), and 256 bits (BB256), in addition to the VGG descriptor [13] with a descriptor size of 48 bits (VGG48), 64 bits (VGG64), 80 bits (VGG80), and 120 bits (VGG120). On the results of all algorithms, a ratio test was performed.

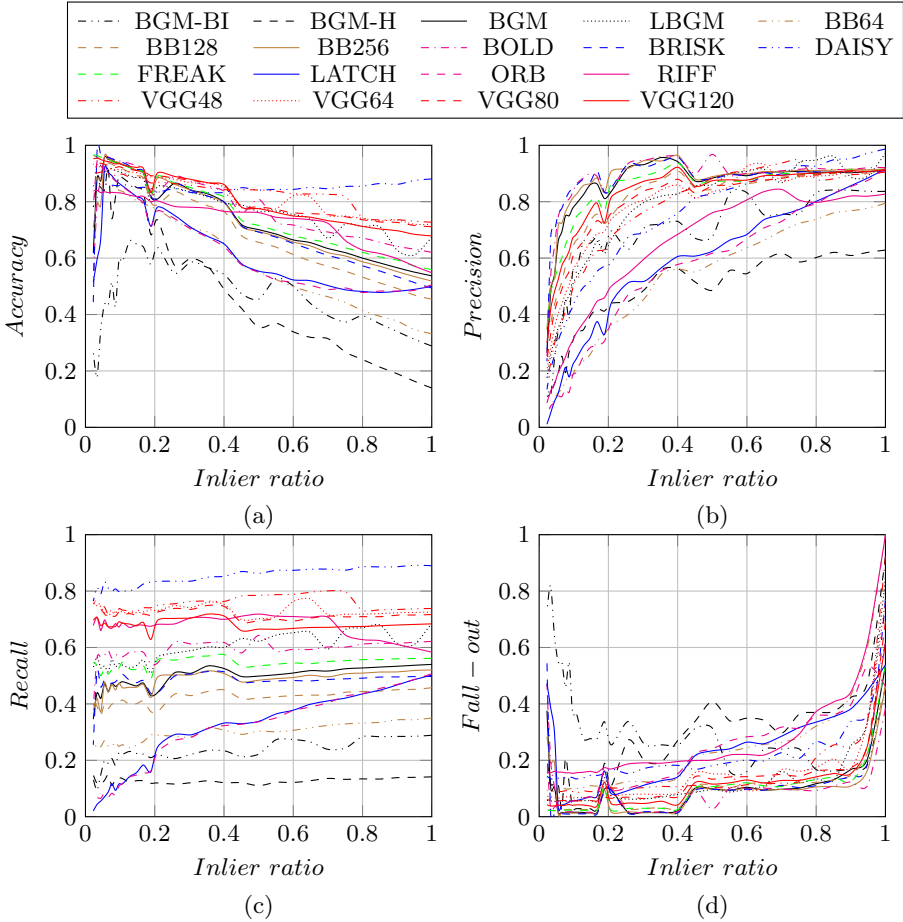


**Fig. 6.** Varying inlier ratio compared to mean (a) accuracy, (b) precision, (c) recall, and (d) fall-out using MSD keypoints for the entire **“wall” dataset** from Mikolajczyk *et al.* [14, 15]. For comparison, the following descriptors were used: BOLD [3], BRISK [4], DAISY [5], FREAK [6], LATCH [7], ORB [8], RIFF [9], BGM-Bilinear (BGM-BI) [10], BGM-Hard (BGM-H) [10], BGM [10], LBGM [10], BinBoost [11, 12] with a descriptor size of 64 bits (BB64), 128 bits (BB128), and 256 bits (BB256), in addition to the VGG descriptor [13] with a descriptor size of 48 bits (VGG48), 64 bits (VGG64), 80 bits (VGG80), and 120 bits (VGG120). On the results of all algorithms, a ratio test was performed.

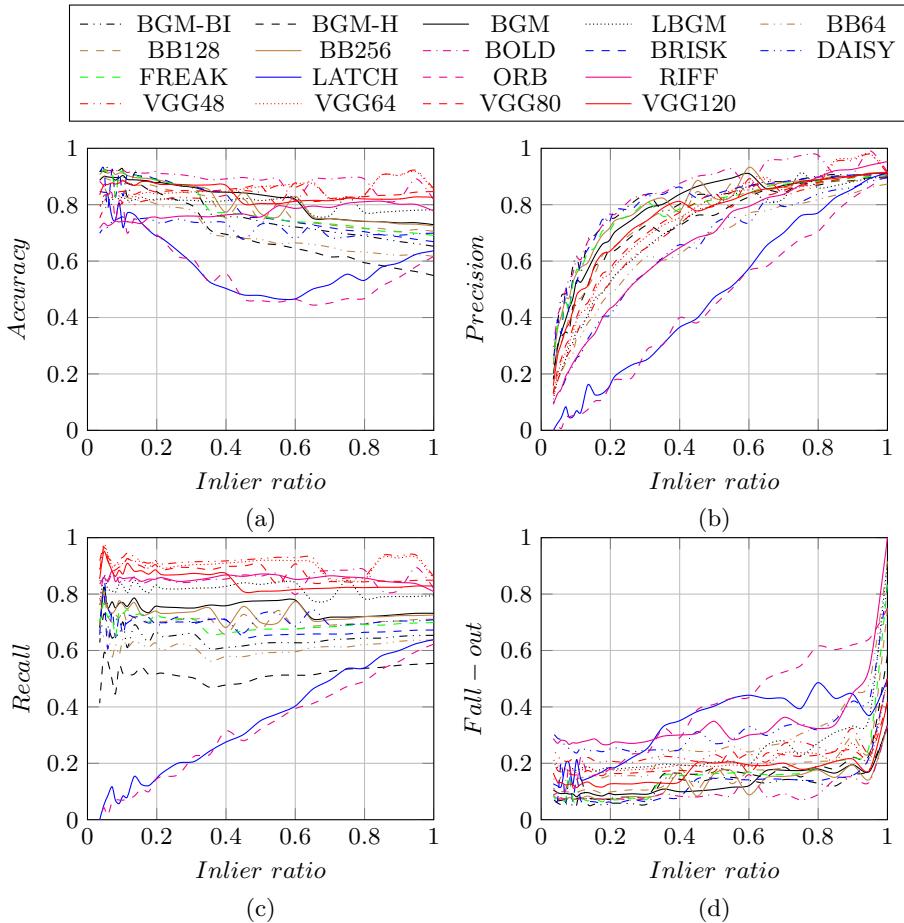


**Fig. 7.** Varying inlier ratio compared to mean (a) accuracy, (b) precision, (c) recall, and (d) fall-out using MSD keypoints for the entire **“bikes” dataset** from Mikolajczyk *et al.* [14, 15]. For comparison, the following descriptors were used: BOLD [3], BRISK [4], DAISY [5], FREAK [6], LATCH [7], ORB [8], RIFF [9], BGM-Bilinear (BGM-BI) [10], BGM-Hard (BGM-H) [10], BGM [10], LBGM [10], BinBoost [11, 12] with a descriptor size of 64 bits (BB64), 128 bits (BB128), and 256 bits (BB256), in addition to the VGG descriptor [13] with a descriptor size of 48 bits (VGG48), 64 bits (VGG64), 80 bits (VGG80), and 120 bits (VGG120). On the results of all algorithms, a ratio test was performed.





**Fig. 8.** Varying inlier ratio compared to mean (a) accuracy, (b) precision, (c) recall, and (d) fall-out using MSD keypoints for the entire **“JPEG” dataset** from Mikolajczyk *et al.* [14, 15]. For comparison, the following descriptors were used: BOLD [3], BRISK [4], DAISY [5], FREAK [6], LATCH [7], ORB [8], RIFF [9], BGM-Bilinear (BGM-BI) [10], BGM-Hard (BGM-H) [10], BGM [10], LBGM [10], BinBoost [11, 12] with a descriptor size of 64 bits (BB64), 128 bits (BB128), and 256 bits (BB256), in addition to the VGG descriptor [13] with a descriptor size of 48 bits (VGG48), 64 bits (VGG64), 80 bits (VGG80), and 120 bits (VGG120). On the results of all algorithms, a ratio test was performed.



**Fig. 9.** Varying inlier ratio compared to mean (a) accuracy, (b) precision, (c) recall, and (d) fall-out using MSD keypoints for the entire **“light” dataset** from Mikolajczyk *et al.* [14, 15]. For comparison, the following descriptors were used: BOLD [3], BRISK [4], DAISY [5], FREAK [6], LATCH [7], ORB [8], RIFF [9], BGM-Bilinear (BGM-BI) [10], BGM-Hard (BGM-H) [10], BGM [10], LBGM [10], BinBoost [11, 12] with a descriptor size of 64 bits (BB64), 128 bits (BB128), and 256 bits (BB256), in addition to the VGG descriptor [13] with a descriptor size of 48 bits (VGG48), 64 bits (VGG64), 80 bits (VGG80), and 120 bits (VGG120). On the results of all algorithms, a ratio test was performed.

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