## Experimental test results and comparison our proposed rotation detection algorithm to Loy \& Eklundh 2006 [1]

* Correct Detection Rates: (1) center detection; (2) \# of fold (the order of the cyclic subgroup)

|  | Center | \# of fold | Symmetry group | region |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loy \& Eklundh 2006 [1] | $31 \%(14 / 45)$ | $57 \%(8 / 14)$ | N/A | N/A |
| Our result | $93 \%(42 / 45)$ | $93 \%(43 / 46)$ | $93 \%(43 / 46)$ | $98 \%(45 / 46)$ |

- Ground truth of centers includes all multiple rotation symmetry centers ( 45 centers total)
- D2 is a special case of dihedral group indicating reflection symmetry only, thus excluded
- Number of fold is counted only when the rotation centers are detected correctly



| I-6 |  <br> Size: 362 by 346 <br> Symmetry: SO(2) Single center | No-fold result | Loy \&Eklundh[1] result is supported by only one point pair on the edge of inner circle. Loy \&Eklundh[1] do not detect $\mathrm{SO}(2)$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| I-7 | Size: 331 by 329 <br> Symmetry : D8,D4,D2 5 centers | 8 -fold <br> Processing time $=31 \mathrm{sec}$ | $\qquad$ <br> This result shows the stability of our algorithm detecting all existing symmetry. <br> Loy \&Eklundh[1] fails to detect bottom-left 8 -fold symmetry and global 4-fold symmetry. |



| I-10 | Size: 400 by 400 <br> Symmetry : D4 Single center | No fold result | Inside region has bilateral reflection symmetry. |
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| I-11 | Size: 580 by 580 <br> Symmetry : C14 Single center |  |  |
| I-12 |  |  |  |
|  | Size: 500 by 496 <br> Symmetry: D22 <br> Single center | 5-fold <br> 9-fold <br> Processing time $=99 \mathrm{sec}$ | Very high-older symmetry and exact detection result regardless of occlusion. Image is rather skewed and the region of upper part is deviated. <br> With the high textured image, Loy \&Eklundh[1] takes longer time than our algorithm. Processing time $=38 \mathrm{sec}$ |



| I-14 |  |  | Fourth result is D6 because one leg of another starfish is connected nearby, so the starfish looks like it has 6 legs. Count the number of leg in fourth frieze-expansion. It's six. This reveals the weakness of local feature based method well. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I-15 |  |  | Symmetry center is detected correctly, but the symmetry group is wrong. <br> Frieze-expansion shows that the image is skewed, which causes <br> With the high textured image, Loy \&Eklundh[1] takes longer time than our algorithm. |


| I-16 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Symmetry : No symmetry | 2-fold <br> 8-fold <br> 9-fold <br> Processing time $=55 \mathrm{sec}$ | RSS map shows there is no significant peak point at all. <br> This tells us that there in no symmetry. <br> Our algorithm stops further process and gives 'No symmetry' result. <br> Loy \&Eklundh[1] result shows how local feature based algorithm can give unreasonable result. Each local feature might have correspondence, but it does not always tell us about the whole image. |

