## Fast and Robust Normal Estimation for Point Clouds with Sharp Features (Additional content)

paper1053

1 Effect of the neighborhood size on the model details



FIGURE 1 – Armadillo model (173k vertices) without noise, with different neighborhood sizes, using RRHT\_Points.



FIGURE 2 – Circular box model (701k vertices) without noise, with different neighborhood sizes, using RRHT\_Points.

## 2 Comparison of precision vs computation time parameters.



FIGURE 3 – Statuette model (5M vertices) without noise, using RRHT\_Points, with the same neighborhood (K = 100), for two different pairs ( $T_R, n_{Rot}$ ).



FIGURE 4 – Buddha model (543k vertices) without noise, using RRHT\_Points, with the same neighborhood (K = 100), for two different pairs ( $T_R, n_{Rot}$ ).

## 3 Effect of the neighborhood size with respect to noise



FIGURE 5 – Omotondo model (1M vertices), using RRHT\_Points, with  $T_R = 300$ ,  $n_{Rot} = 2$ , for different neighborhood sizes and values of noise.



(a) K=100, noise 0.% (b) K=300, noise 0.% (c) K=500, noise 0.% (d) K=700, noise 0.%



(e) K=100, noise 0.1% (f) K=300, noise 0.1% (g) K=500, noise 0.1% (h) K=700, noise 0.1%



(i) K = 100, noise 0.2% (j) K = 300, noise 0.2% (k) K = 500, noise 0.2% (l) K = 700, noise 0.2%

FIGURE 6 – Lucy model (14M vertices), using RRHT\_Points, with  $T_R = 300$ ,  $n_{Rot} = 2$ , for different neighborhood sizes and values of noise.