

Errata for “Faraday Cage Estimation of Normals for Point Clouds and Ribbon Sketches”

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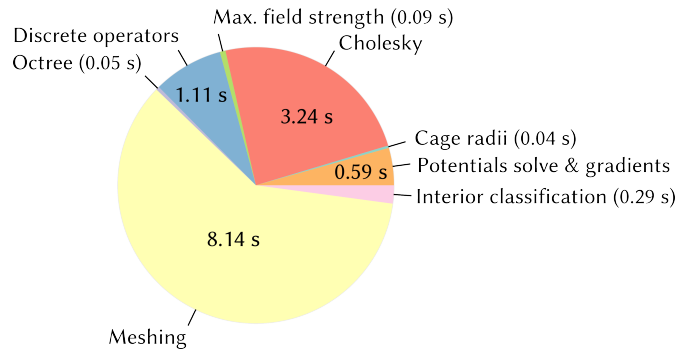
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Table 2. The original running times for our method were recorded using a debug build of our implementation. As such, they are 3-10x slower than timings obtained using a release build. This applies only to the timing of our method and not other methods referenced in Table 2. An updated version of Table 2 is provided below:

Timing (in seconds) of methods on three models: M1 = torus, M2 = huapen, M3 = test_bed_0523. On tested inputs, FaCE generally performs favorably relative to iPSR, which may take longer to converge on noisy inputs. Accurate timings for BIM and GCNO could not be obtained on our hardware due to architectural issues with the reference implementations; see [Lin et al. 2024; Liu et al. 2024; Xu et al. 2023] for their results, typically much slower than FaCE even on more powerful systems. For detailed runtime analysis, refer to §5 “Runtime” and Supplementary §3 in [Liu et al. 2024].

Method	iPSR (2022)			Ours			WNNC (2024)		
No. points	M1	M2	M3	M1	M2	M3	M1	M2	M3
1,000	46.73	149.45	109.51	0.91	0.81	0.73	1.95	1.69	2.10
5,000	52.09	72.71	202.02	5.84	5.73	5.16	2.17	2.78	2.76
10,000	64.80	84.14	373.17	13.57	13.56	12.90	4.35	4.08	4.02
20,000	64.58	85.01	421.19	33.89	32.21	32.71	6.21	6.15	5.85

Figure 15. We have updated Figure 15 with timings from the release build. Meshing remains the main performance bottleneck; discrete operator construction now requires less time than the Cholesky factorization.



Breakdown of running time for our method on torus input (10,000 samples, total 13.55 s). Meshing poses the main performance bottleneck.

References

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- Rui Xu, Zhiyang Dou, Ningna Wang, Shiqing Xin, Shuangmin Chen, Mingyan Jiang, Xiaohu Guo, Wenping Wang, and Changhe Tu. 2023. Globally Consistent Normal Orientation for Point Clouds by Regularizing the Winding-Number Field. *ACM Trans. Graph.* 42, 4, Article 111 (July 2023).