Robust Corner Finding Based on Multi-Scale K-Cosine Angle Detection

SHIZHENG ZHANG¹, BAOHUAN LI¹, ZHIFENG ZHANG¹, JUNXIA MA¹, PU LI¹, AND HENG WANG²

¹Software Engineering College, Zhengzhou University of Light Industry, Zhengzhou 450000, China
²College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Henan Agricultural University, Zhengzhou 450002, China

ABSTRACT

Corner is widely utilized in computer vision and image processing. As a representative contour-based corner detection algorithm, RJ detector is first proposed to use the K-cosine to estimate curvature of digital curves for corner finding. However, such influential approach is quite sensitive to the geometric transformations and noise due to its dynamic smoothing scale. To overcome this drawback and enhance its performance further, this paper presents a multi-scale version of RJ detector. First, we adopt fixed region of radius (RoS) to avoid its sensitiveness to geometric transformations; second, the technique of scale product is employed to enhance curvature extreme peaks and suppress noise for improving localization. Extensive experiments on several corner detection datasets are conducted for evaluating its performances. And the experimental results demonstrate that such simple idea endows RJ an incredible improvement and MSRJ achieves the competitive performance compared with state-of-the-arts corner detectors under measure metrics of average repeatability and localization error.

INDEX TERMS

Corner detection, image processing, multi-scale product, average repeatability.

I. INTRODUCTION

Corners are the outstanding local features of image and have played important roles on many applications in image processing and computer vision, such as robot navigation, video retrieval and intelligent transportation systems and so on. By now, plenty of corner detectors have been proposed, which can be broadly separated into two kinds: intensity-based detectors [1]–[9] and contour-based detectors [11]–[29]. With respect to contour-based methods, corners are mainly detected on the boundaries extracted from images among which estimating the digital curvature of the boundaries is the critical step.

Rosenfeld and Johnston (RJ) [11] first considered angle as the discrete curvature to find corners for digital curves and later they presented its improved version which used average angle instead [12]. In RJ algorithm and its improved version, the angles of a digital curve are calculated by K-cosine, where K is the radius of the region of support (RoS). Since the angle detection of RJ detector and its smoothed version depends on the curve length, they are sensitive to some geometric transformations, such as scaling, rotation and so on [18]. In addition, they may assign an incorrect region of support (RoS) and incorrect curvature measures to a point. In [13], Mokhtarian proposes the classical contour-based corner detector based on curvature scale space technology (CSS). After that, plenty of CSS based corner detectors are presented, such as MSCP [15], DCSS [16] and ATCSS [17] etc. However, CSS-based corner detectors are susceptible to the local variation of the curve and noise generally due to its small neighborhood [30]. To overcome the such problems of CSS corner detectors, Awrangjeb and Lu proposed to utilize chord-to-point distance accumulation technique (CPDA) [18] for corner finding and later they presented its accelerated version (fast-CPDA) [19]. CPDA detector reported better performances compared CSS-based detectors. Nevertheless, there are still some problems faced by CPDA algorithm. For example, the curvature values estimated of CPDA technique to measure the sharpness of the corners may not be proportional to the angle of the corners [23] and meanwhile some weak corners would be missed due...
to the larger radius of the RoS. To address this issue in CPDA, Teng et al. [23] proposed to utilize simple triangular theory and distance calculation for effective and efficient corner detection (CTAR) and Lin et al. [28] proposed to use the altitude-to-chord ratio accumulation (ACRA) as the curvature significance. In recent years, many other impressive viewpoint-based corner detectors have also been proposed [21]–[29]. In [40], Zhang et al. estimated the curvature in a continuous way by employing the Chebyshev polynomial fitting, however, it’s time consuming since the fitting has high computational complexity. In [24], Zhang et al. employed Laplacian of Gaussian (LoG) operator to analyze the scale-space behavior relatively. In [12], mainly observing the descriptors between the conclusions of the paper.

Let the sequence of \( L \) integer-coordinate points describe a curve \( C, C = \{p_i = (x_i, y_i), i = 1, 2, \ldots, L\} \), where \( p_{i+1} \) is a neighbor of \( p_i \).

### A. RJ Corner Detection Algorithm

1. Define the \( k \) vectors at \( p_i \) as \( \vec{a}_{ik} = (x_i - x_{i+k}, y_i - y_{i+k}) \),
2. \( \vec{b}_{ik} = (x_i - x_{i-k}, y_i - y_{i-k}) \) and the \( k \) cosine at \( p_i \) as \( \cos_k = \frac{\vec{a}_{ik} \cdot \vec{b}_{ik}}{|\vec{a}_{ik}| |\vec{b}_{ik}|} \).
3. Let \( m = L/10 \) or \( L/15 \) and compute the \( \cos_{ik} \), \( k = 1, 2, \ldots, m \).
4. Assume \( h_j, j \in \Omega \) satisfies \( \cos_{im} < \cos_{i,m-1} \ldots < \cos_{i,1} > \cos_{i,1+1}, \) and \( h^{(i)} = \max\{h_j, j \in \Omega\} \), then the curvature value at \( p_i \) is defined as \( \cos_{i,h^{(i)}} \).
5. Those points \( p_i \) which satisfy \( \cos_{i,h^{(i)}} > \cos_{i,j+1}, |i-j| \leq h_i/2 \) are considered as corners.

### B. The Improved Version of RJ Detector

Compared with RJ algorithm, its improved version executes the calculation of \( k \) cosines \( (k > 1) \) at each point in step 2 as follows:

\[
\vec{c}_{ij} = \frac{2}{k+2} \sum_{j=k/2}^{k} \cos_{ij} \quad \text{for } k = \text{even}
\]
\[
= \frac{2}{k+3} \sum_{j=(k-1)/2}^{k} \cos_{ij} \quad \text{for } k = \text{odd}
\]

The \( \{\vec{c}_{ij}\} \) are then treated just like \( \cos_{ij} \) after step 2.

RJ detector presents an angle-based method for corner finding on digital contours. However, since its smoothing factor \( m \) in step depends on the curve length, it is sensitive to some geometric transformations (scaling, shearing etc) and it fails on extensive comparative experiments [18]; besides, RJ algorithm is also very time-consuming due to the dynamical acquire of the region of support (RoS) in step 3.

### III. MSRJ Corner Detection Algorithm

In this section, we provide our procedure to improve the RJ detector in detail. First, to make RJ detector more robust under geometrics or other attacks and more efficient, we choose fixed RoS instead of depending on the curve-length; second, the multi-scale technique is introduced to suppress noise and improve localization further. With this philosophy and the problems of RJ algorithm in mind, a new angle detection procedure is proposed as follows:

1. Let \( \Gamma \) represent a regular planar curve which is parameterized by the integer number \( n: \Gamma(n) = (x(n), y(n)), \Gamma(n, \sigma) \) denotes an evolved version of the curve \( \Gamma \), i.e \( \Gamma(n, \sigma) = (X(n, \sigma), Y(n, \sigma)) \) where \( X(n, \sigma) = x(n) \otimes g(n, \sigma), Y(n, \sigma) = y(n) \otimes g(n, \sigma), \) and \( g \) is the convolution operator. \( g(n, \sigma) \) denotes a Gaussian function with deviation \( \sigma \). Note \( a_{nk} = (x(n+k, \sigma) - x(n, \sigma), \)
\( y(n+k, \sigma) - y(n, \sigma)), b_{nk} = (x(n-k, \sigma) - x(n, \sigma), \)
\( y(n-k, \sigma) - y(n, \sigma)), \) then the \( k \) cosine of the angle between the \( k \) vectors \( a_{nk} \) and \( b_{nk} \) under scale factor \( \sigma \) is represented as

\[
c_k(n, \sigma) = \frac{(a_{nk} \cdot b_{nk})}{|a_{nk}| |b_{nk}|}
\]

It is not hard to derive that \(-1 \leq c_k(n, \sigma) \leq 1, \) and \( c_k(n, \sigma) = 1 \) for the sharpest angle (0°), and \(-1 \) for a straight line (180°).

2. Let \( \Omega = \{\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \ldots, \sigma_m\} \) is the set of different scales. At each point \( p_n = (x(n), y(n)) \), assign the multi-scale curvature product

\[
c_k, n = \prod_{j=1}^{m} (1 + c_k(n, \sigma_j))
\]

as the corner response function.

3. Retain those points \( p_n \) where \( c_k, n > c_k, j \) for all \( j \) such that \( |n-j| \leq 2 \) as the curvature maxima.

Since \( c_k(n, \sigma) \in [-1, 1] \) may be negative, we use \( 1 + c_k(n, \sigma) \in [0, 2] \) alternatively to calculate the discrete curvature represented in equation (3). The main differences between MSRJ algorithm and RJ algorithm lie in
TABLE 1. Comparative characteristics of RJ and MSRJ detectors.

| Difference       | RJ          | MSRJ         |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Curve smoothing  | Single-scale| Multi-scale  |
| RoS              | Large (L/10 or L/15) | Small (4)   |
| RoS              | Unfixed     | Fixed        |
| Time efficiency  | Time-consuming | Fast         |

two aspects: first, the RoS of RJ detector is changed with the smoothing factor $m$ and local contour variation while the RoS of MSRJ detector is fixed; second, the curvature value for each point corresponding to MSRJ is calculated using different scales while that corresponding to RJ is calculated using single scale. It is pointed out in [18], [30] that RJ detector showed poor performance since its smoothing factor depends on the curve length. So, by adopting fixed RoS, MSRJ algorithm can alleviate the weakness of RJ algorithm mentioned in [30]. What’s more, inspired by the MSCP and SODC corner detectors, we take the product of the corner response values at different scales as the final corner response output to improve our detector further.

The basic workflow of the MSRJ can be illustrated as follows:

**Algorithm 1 Multi-Scale K-Cosine Corner Detection**

**Inputs:** gray-scale image, standard derivation ($\sigma$), radius of support region (RoS) and Threshold.

**Outputs:** corners of the gray-scale image.

Step 1: extract and select $N$ contours from the original gray image.

Step 2: fill gaps and locate the T-junctions and mark them as T-corners in the edge contours.

Step 3: for $i = 1 : N$, do step 4-step 7

Step 4: smooth the $i$th contour (assume the length is $N_i$) using Gaussian kernels with standard derivations $\sigma_1 = 2$ and $\sigma_2 = 4$ respectively to remove noise and trivial details.

Step 5: for $j = 1 : N_i$, do step 6

Step 6: among the region of support, calculate the discrete curvature of the $i$th contour in the $j$th point according to the equation (3).

Step 7: determine the corners in the $i$th contour by non-maximum suppression with a threshold value and save their locations.

Step 8: output the all saved corners.

IV. IMAGE DATASETS AND EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

A. IMAGE DATASETS

There are two datasets utilized in our experiments to evaluate the compared corner detectors. The images in Dataset 1 (Fig. 1) are from [20] and the images in Dataset2 (Fig. 2) are provided by Dr. Awrangjeb et al. [30].

The images of the two datasets are considered as original images and their transformed versions are considered as test images. Five different types of “degradations” are applied to each original image to generate the test dataset:

1) Rotation: Rotate the original image with 18 different angles $\theta$ chosen by uniform steps of interval $[-90^\circ, +90^\circ]$ at $10^\circ$ apart.

2) Uniform scaling: Zoom the original image with scale factors $s_x = s_y [0.5, 2]$ at 0.1 apart.

3) Non-uniform scaling: the $x$ scale parameters were chosen by sampling the interval $[0.7, 1.5]$ at 0.1 part and the $y$ scale parameters were chosen by sampling the interval $[0.5, 1.8]$ at 0.1 apart.

4) Planar affine transforms: rotation angles $\theta$ in the interval $[-30^\circ, +30^\circ]$ at a $10^\circ$ resolution, and non-uniform scaling with $x$ and $y$ scale parameters chosen in the interval $[0.8, 1.2]$ at a resolution of 0.1.

5) Gaussian noise: zero-mean white Gaussian noise with variances chosen in the intervals $[0, 0.05]$ at 0.005 apart.

B. EVALUATION CRITERIA

We employ two evaluation metrics to assess the performance of the comparative corner detectors, that is, Average Repeatability [18] and Localization Error.

1) AVERAGE REPEATABILITY (AR)

Let $N_o$ be numbers of corners detected from original images and $N_T$ be numbers of corners detected from test images. $N_r$
Corner detection examples: (a) edge image (of original “Lena” image) obtained using the edge extraction and selection setup in [9], (b) ground truth corners (referring to [35]), (c) detected corners by RJ with fixed RoS under $\sigma = 2$, (d) detected corners by MSRJ ($\sigma = 2, 4$), (e) detected corners by RJ with fixed RoS under $\sigma = 4$.

Effects of different parameter changes (RoS and curvature threshold) on the MSRJ corner detector.

The AR metric is

$$R_a = \frac{N_r}{2} \left( \frac{1}{N_o} + \frac{1}{N_T} \right)$$  \hspace{1cm} (4)

is the number of repeated corners between them. The AR metric is

$\sqrt{\frac{1}{N_r} \sum_{i=1}^{N_r} [(x_{ti} - x_{oi})^2 + (y_{ti} - y_{oi})^2]}$  \hspace{1cm} (5)

where $(x_{ti}, y_{ti})$ and $(x_{oi}, y_{oi})$ are the positions of the $i$th matched corner in the original and test images respectively.

| Detectors(Reference) | Sigma | RoS | Threshold | Dataset 1 | Dataset 2 |
|----------------------|-------|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| MSRJ                 | 2, 4  | 5   |           | 0.006     | 0.009     |
| CTAR [23]            | 3     | 3   |           | 0.993     | 0.99      |
| LoG [24]             | 3.5   |     |           | 0.016     | 0.016     |
| CPDA [18]            | 1, 2, 3 | 10, 20, 30 |         | 0.2       | 0.2       |
| F-CPDA [19]          | 3, 4  | 10, 20, 30 | 0.2      |           | 0.2       |
| GCM [20]             | 3     | 1   |           | 0.007     | 0.007     |
| MSCP [15]            | 2, 2.5|     |           | 0.017     | 0.02      |
| EIGENVECTOR [14]     | 3     | 10  |           | 0.2       | 0.23      |
| RJ [11]              | 3     | 0.1 × Ic |         |           |           |

2) LOCALIZATION ERROR (LE)

LE metric is measured via using the Root-Mean-Square-Error (RMSE) of the detected corners

$\sqrt{\frac{1}{N_r} \sum_{i=1}^{N_r} [(x_{ti} - x_{oi})^2 + (y_{ti} - y_{oi})^2]}$  \hspace{1cm} (5)
TABLE 3. Performance comparison among nine contour-based corner detectors on two datasets.

| Detectors | AR (Percentage) | LE (pixels) |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------|
|           | Dataset 1 | Dataset 2 | Dataset 1 | Dataset 2 |
| MSRJ      | 84.03      | 74.53      | 1.05      | 1.13      |
| CTAR      | 83.05      | 74.32      | 1.10      | 1.14      |
| LoG       | 83.07      | 73.94      | 1.07      | 1.13      |
| CPDA      | 81.72      | 73.24      | 1.08      | 1.09      |
| F-CPDA    | 80.87      | 72.02      | 1.09      | 1.11      |
| GCM       | 82.09      | 73.15      | 1.10      | 1.15      |
| MSCP      | 80.64      | 72.63      | 1.11      | 1.16      |
| EIGENVECTOR | 77.44  | 68.62      | 1.24      | 1.22      |
| RJ        | 64.89      | 52.66      | 1.27      | 1.33      |

FIGURE 5. Average repeatability and localization error using Dataset 1 under five types of image geometric transformation.

In general, AR metric indicates the stability of a corner detector while LE metric indicates the accuracy of a corner detector.

C. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this part we have conducted some experiments to evaluate the performances of the proposed detector MSRJ and other eight influential contour-based corner detection algorithms: i) LoG [24], ii) CTAR [23], iii) GCM [20], iv) CPDA [18], v) F-CPDA [19], vi) MSCP [15], vii) Eigenvector [14], viii) RJ [11].

1) PARAMETER SELECTION

Several experiments are conducted to provide some analysis on the behaviors of the proposed MSRJ detector to select its optimal parameters. We mainly investigate three parameters of the MSRJ detector, that is, Gaussian smoothing scale \( \sigma \), RoS \( n \), and curvature threshold \( T \).

A degree of smoothing can make the curvature extrema points more distinguishable from other curve-points [30]. With respect to MSRJ detector, we select scale \( \sigma = 2, 4 \). This selection is mainly based on the following consideration: a low value for the smoothing parameter \( \sigma = 2 \) can keep many important details while large scale factor \( \sigma = 4 \) can significantly reduce the effect of noise. We illustrate the advantage of multiscale detector over single scale detector simply with Fig.3. Fig.3 (a)-(b) show the edge image (of original “Lena” image) and the ground truth corners. Fig.3 (c)-(e) show the detected corners by RJ detector with fixed RoS under \( \sigma = 2, \sigma = 2, 4 \) and \( \sigma = 4 \) respectively. MSRJ \( (\sigma = 2, 4) \) detector finds all true corners without introducing any false corner while RJ detector with...
fixed RoS under $\sigma = 2$ introduces one false corner and that under $\sigma = 4$ misses one true corner.

Fig.4 shows the effects of different parameters (the size of RoS $n$ and curvature threshold $T$) to the performances of the MSRJ, where we just present the performance on Dataset 1. In this experiment, we tune one parameter at one time and keep the others fixed at same time. The optimal parameters summarized in Table 2 of the other eight compared detectors on the two datasets have also been well tuned for fair comparison. In addition, the same Canny edge extraction [10] and contour-tracking methods have been applied to all the comparative detectors.

2) PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Table 3, Fig.5 and Fig.6 show the average repeatability and localization error of the compared detectors under four geometric transformations and Gaussian noise on Dataset 1 and Dataset 2 respectively. The comparative results show that MSRJ detector offered highest average repeatability on both Dataset 1 and Dataset 2, with the best localization error (low error) on Dataset 1 and a similar localization error as the one of the LoG detector. Also, we can see that RJ [11] performed worst among all the compared detectors, one reason was that its smoothing factor depended on the curve length leading to its sensitivity to geometric transformations and other operations [30]; In addition, both an incorrect RoS and incorrect curvature measures may be assigned to a point. By adopting a fixed RoS and different angle calculation methods, MSRJ detector can alleviate this problem. Further, multi-scale technique has been employed to improve its localization and robustness to noises. Fig.7 shows the four sample images and their corresponding corner detection results by RJ algorithm; (i)-(l) show the corners detected by MSRJ algorithm.

FIGURE 7. (a)-(d) show the original sample images, in which (a), (b) are simple synthetic images and (c), (d) are real images; (e)-(h) show the corners detected by RJ algorithm; (i)-(l) show the corners detected by MSRJ algorithm.
radius of the RoS. MSRJ showed higher repeatability and lower localization error compared with CTAR, we attribute this partly to the fact that CTAR is a single-scale detector while MSRJ is a multi-scale detector.

3) TIME EFFICIENCY

Table 4 shows the running time of each compared detector on two datasets, which is obtained on a Win10 machine with 3.4 GHz Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-7700 CPU and 8.00 GB RAM. It should be noted that the time for curve extraction is not included considering that the computational costs of this procedure are all the same for every detector. The reason why the execute time of the image from Dataset 2 is generally longer than that from Dataset 1 is that the images from Dataset 2 are larger. We can see from Table 3 that CTAR runs fastest while Eigenvector runs lowest. It is not hard to understand this situation since CTAR just need to calculate three Euclidean distances while the execution of wavelet transform is time-consuming. MSRJ is slightly slower than F-CPDA mainly due to the execution of the Gaussian smoothing of the contour twice. From Table 3 we can also see that MSRJ is more efficient than RJ detector.

V. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we presented a novel discrete curvature estimator based on the classical RJ algorithm. First, we adopted fixed region of radius (RoS) to make it efficient and meanwhile avoid its sensitiveness under geometric transformations. Second, the technique of scale product are employed to improve its localization and robustness to noise. Experimental results show that MSRJ has greatly improve the performance of RJ, which also means that angle detection procedure is still a powerful tool for corner detection.

Nevertheless, MSRJ is a contour-based corner detector and also suffers from the problem seriously depending on the extracted contours; besides, since we choose the candidate corners from those points with local maxima of the absolute curvature function, determining the true corners just by setting thresholds may introduce some false corners. Afterwards, we would address the above two problems to further improve the performance of MSRJ.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

(Shizheng Zhang and Baohuan Li contributed equally to this work.)

REFERENCES

[1] C. Harris and M. Stephens, “A combined corner and edge detector,” in *Proc. Alvey Vis. Conf.*, vol. 15, no. 50, Sep. 1988, pp. 147–151.
[2] S. M. Smith and J. M. Brady, “SUSAN—a new approach to low level image processing,” *Int. J. Comput. Vis.*, vol. 23, no. 1, pp. 45–58, May 1997.
[3] E. Rosten, R. Porter, and T. Drummond, “Faster and better: A machine learning approach to corner detection,” *IEEE Trans. Pattern Anal. Mach. Intell.*, vol. 32, no. 1, pp. 105–119, Jan. 2010.
[4] F. Drellinger, J. Delon, Y. Gousseau, J. Michel, and F. Tupin, “SAR-SIFT: A SIFT-like algorithm for SAR images,” *IEEE Trans. Geosci. Remote Sens.*, vol. 53, no. 1, pp. 453–466, Jan. 2015.
[5] J. Chen, M. Lyu, X. Wang, X. Bai, C. Yang, M. Liu, and F. Zhou, “Interest point detection by limiting form of median log filter,” *IEEE Access*, vol. 7, pp. 84182–84196, 2019.
[6] S.-K. Lam, T. C. Lim, M. Wu, B. Cao, and B. A. Jasani, “Area-time efficient FAST corner detector using data-path transposition,” *IEEE Trans. Circuits Syst. II, Exp. Briefs*, vol. 65, no. 9, pp. 1224–1228, Sep. 2018.
[7] I. Alzugaray and M. Chli, “Asynchronous corner detection and tracking for event cameras in real time,” *IEEE Robot. Autom. Lett.*, vol. 3, no. 4, pp. 3177–3184, Oct. 2018.
[8] W. Xiong, W. Tian, Z. Yang, X. Niu, and X. Nie, “Improved FAST corner-detection method,” *J. Eng.*, vol. 2019, no. 19, pp. 5493–5497, Oct. 2019.
[9] X. Chen, L. Liu, J. Song, Y. Li, and Z. Zhang, “Corner detection and matching for infrared image based on double ring mask and adaptive SUSAN algorithm,” *Opt. Quantum Electron.*, vol. 50, no. 4, Apr. 2018.
[10] J. Canny, “A computational approach to edge detection,” *IEEE Trans. Pattern Anal. Mach. Intell.*, vol. 8, no. 6, pp. 679–698, Nov. 1986.
[11] A. Rosenfeld and E. Johnston, “Angle detection on digital curves,” *IEEE Trans. Comput.*, vols. C–22, no. 9, pp. 875–878, Sep. 1973.
[12] A. Rosenfeld and J. S. Weszka, “An improved method of angle detection on digital curves,” *IEEE Trans. Comput.*, vols. C–24, no. 9, pp. 940–941, Sep. 1975.
[13] F. Mokhtarian and M. Bober, “Robust image corner detection through curvature scale space,” *IEEE Trans. Pattern Anal. Mach. Intell.*, vol. 20, no. 12, pp. 1376–1381, Dec. 1998.
[14] W. Zhang, C. Sun, T. Breckon, and N. Alshammari, “Discrete curvature representations for noise robust image corner detection,” *IEEE Trans. Image Process.*, vol. 28, no. 9, pp. 4444–4459, Sep. 2019.
[15] X. Zhang, M. Lei, D. Yang, X. Wang, and L. Ma, “Multi-scale curvature product for robust image corner detection in curvature scale space,” *Pattern Recognit. Lett.*, vol. 28, no. 5, pp. 545–554, Apr. 2007.
[16] B. Zhong and W. Liao, “Direct curvature scale space: Theory and corner detection,” *IEEE Trans. Pattern Anal. Mach. Intell.*, vol. 29, no. 3, pp. 508–512, Mar. 2007.
[17] N. H. C. Yung, “Corner detector based on global and local curvature properties,” *Opt. Eng.*, vol. 47, no. 5, May 2008, Art. no. 057008.
[18] M. Awarajieb and G. Lu, “Robust image corner detection based on the Chord-to-Point distance accumulation technique,” *IEEE Trans. Multimedia*, vol. 10, no. 6, pp. 1059–1072, Oct. 2008.
[19] M. Awarajieb, G. Lu, C. S. Fraser, and M. Ravanbakhsh, “A fast corner detector based on the Chord-to-Point distance accumulation technique,” in *Proc. Digit. Image Comput. Techn. Appi.*, 2009, pp. 519–525.
[20] X. Zhang, H. Wang, A. W. B. Smith, X. Ling, B. C. Lovell, and D. Yang, “Corner detection based on gradient correlation matrices of planar curves,” *Pattern Recognit.*, vol. 43, no. 4, pp. 1207–1223, Apr. 2010.
[21] X. Lin, C. Zhu, Q. Zhang, and Y. Liu, “Geometric mesh corner detection using triangle principle,” *Electron. Lett.*, vol. 53, no. 20, pp. 1354–1356, Sep. 2017.
[22] S. Zhang, L. Tu, S. Huang, X. Zhang, and D. Yang, “Corner detection using chebyshev fitting-based continuous curvature estimation,” *Electron. Lett.*, vol. 51, no. 24, pp. 1988–1990, Nov. 2015.
[23] S. W. Teng, R. M. N. Sadat, and G. Lu, “Effective and efficient contour-based corner detectors,” Pattern Recognit., vol. 48, no. 7, pp. 2185–2197, Jul. 2015.

[24] X. Zhang, Y. Qu, D. Yang, H. Wang, and J. Kymer, “Laplacian scale-space behavior of planar curve corners,” IEEE Trans. Pattern Anal. Mach. Intell., vol. 37, no. 11, pp. 2207–2217, Nov. 2015.

[25] S. Chen, H. Meng, C. Zhang, and C. Liu, “A KD curvature based corner detector,” Neurocomputing, vol. 173, pp. 434–441, Jan. 2016.

[26] S. Zhang, D. Yang, S. Huang, X. Zhang, L. Tu, and Z. Ren, “Robust corner detection using the eigenvector-based angle estimator,” J. Vis. Commun. Image Represent., vol. 45, pp. 181–193, May 2017.

[27] X. Lin, C. Zhu, Q. Zhang, X. Huang, and Y. Liu, “Efficient and robust corner detectors based on second-order difference of contour,”IEEE Signal Process. Lett., vol. 24, no. 9, pp. 1393–1397, Sep. 2017.

[28] X. Lin, C. Zhu, Y. Liu, and Q. Zhang, “Robust corner detection using altitude to chord ratio accumulation,” Multimedia Tools Appl., vol. 78, no. 1, pp. 177–195, Jan. 2019.

[29] T. D. K. Phan, “A triangle mesh-based corner detection algorithm for catadioptric images,” Imag. Sci. J., vol. 66, no. 4, pp. 220–230, May 2018.

[30] M. Awrangjeb, G. Lu, and C. S. Fraser, “Performance comparisons of contour-based corner detectors,” IEEE Trans. Image Process., vol. 21, no. 9, pp. 4167–4179, Sep. 2012.

ZHIFENG ZHANG received the B.S. degree from Xi’an Electronic Science and Technology University, Xi’an, China, in 2001, and the M.S. degree from the Xi’an University of Technology, Xi’an, in 2006. He is currently an Associate Professor at the Software Engineering College, Zhengzhou University of Light Industry. His research interests include big data, cloud computing, and machine learning.

JUNXIA MA received the B.S. degree from Henan Normal University, Xinzhuang, China, in 1996, and the M.S. degree from Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou, China, in 2007. She is currently an Associate Professor at the Software Engineering College, Zhengzhou University of Light Industry. Her research interests include computer software theory, system safety, and machine learning.

PU LI received the B.S. degree from Tianjin Normal University, Tianjin, China, in 2006, and the Ph.D. degree from South China Normal University, Guangzhou, China, in 2017. He is currently a Lecturer at the Software Engineering College, Zhengzhou University of Light Industry. His research interests include pattern recognition, machine learning, and big data.

HENG WANG received the B.S. degree from Henan Agricultural University, in 2008, and the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in communication and information system from Chongqing University, in 2011. She is currently an Engineer at the Software Engineering College, Zhengzhou University of Light Industry. His research interests include advanced mobile communication systems and the key technologies, including heterogeneous networks and green communications.

***

SHIZHENG ZHANG received the B.S. degree from Zhengzhou University, in 2008, and the Ph.D. degree from Xian University of Light Industry, in 2016. He is currently a Lecturer at the Software Engineering College, Zhengzhou University of Light Industry. His research interests include computer vision, pattern recognition, and deep learning.

BAOHUAN LI received the B.S. degree from Henan Agricultural University, in 2008, and the M.S. degree in communication and information system from Chongqing University, in 2011. She is currently an Engineer at the Software Engineering College, Zhengzhou University of Light Industry. Her research interests include computer software theory, signal processing, and machine learning.

ZHIFENG ZHANG received the B.S. degree from Xi’an Electronic Science and Technology University, Xi’an, China, in 2001, and the M.S. degree from the Xi’an University of Technology, Xi’an, in 2006. He is currently an Associate Professor at the Software Engineering College, Zhengzhou University of Light Industry. His research interests include big data, cloud computing, and machine learning.