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ÚSTAV INTELIGENTNÍCH SYSTÉMŮ

LASER LINE PROFILOMETRY

LASEROVÁ LINIOVÁ PROFILOMETRIE S VYUŽITÍM KAMERY

BACHELOR'S THESIS

BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

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Abstract

A profilometer is a device used to measure the geometry of a surface. They vary significantly in size, precision and speed of measurement, and price. The aim of this thesis is to create a software library and end-user application for a simple laser-camera setup, evaluate its theoretical and practical limits, and compare them with commercial alternatives.

Abstrakt

Do tohoto odstavce bude zapsán výtah (abstrakt) práce v českém (slovenském) jazyce.

Keywords

Sem budou zapsána jednotlivá klíčová slova v anglickém jazyce, oddělená čárkami.

Klíčová slova

Sem budou zapsána jednotlivá klíčová slova v českém (slovenském) jazyce, oddělená čárkami.

Reference

KUGLER, Jan. *Laser Line Profilometry*. Brno, 2023. Bachelor's thesis. Brno University of Technology, Faculty of Information Technology. Supervisor Ing. Petr Malaník,

Laser Line Profilometry

Declaration

Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto bakalářskou práci vypracoval samostatně pod vedením pana X... Další informace mi poskytli... Uvedl jsem všechny literární prameny, publikace a další zdroje, ze kterých jsem čerpal.

.....
Jan Kugler
January 10, 2023

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V této sekci je možno uvést poděkování vedoucímu práce a těm, kteří poskytli odbornou pomoc (externí zadavatel, konzultant apod.).

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Chapter 1

Existing technologies

There exists a number of methods to perform the mapping of surfaces.

1.1 Contact

Contact profilometry utilizes a stylus moving across the surface to directly sample its vertical displacement. Both vertical and horizontal resolution are determined by the dimensions of the stylus tip and the force applied to it. The ISO standard defines these to be a cone with 20 μm tip radius, 60° or 90° tip angle, and 750 μN measuring force [3]. The tip material is typically diamond due to its high hardness and low coefficient of friction.

1.2 Laser triangulation

Laser triangulation uses a laser emitter and a camera in set relative position. The laser projects a point or a line onto the surface. The surface profile is calculated based on the projection's position in the camera's field of view. The setup further examined in this paper falls into this category.

1.3 Confocal microscopy

1.4 Interferometry

1.5 Digital holography

Chapter 2

Mathematical description

The geometry of an idealized laser emitter-camera system can be fully described with three variables (laser plane to camera distance d , camera altitude angle σ , and camera transverse angle ψ). Four more values describe the camera itself (field of view ϕ_x, ϕ_y , and pixel dimensions X_m, Y_m). This system assumes the laser is thin enough to appear only 1 pixel thick in the camera's field of view.

Introducing a flat mirror into the system adds three new independent values (camera-mirror distance, two orientation angles) if we assume the camera's field of view to be fully reflected by the mirror. Under this assumption any plane-camera-mirror system has an equivalent plane-camera system.

Given two planes in 3-space, any point not in either of these planes defines a non-linear bijective map between them (2.1). This point is the projection focus. In case of parallel planes there are no singularities. In case of intersecting planes there is one line in each plane which maps to infinity.

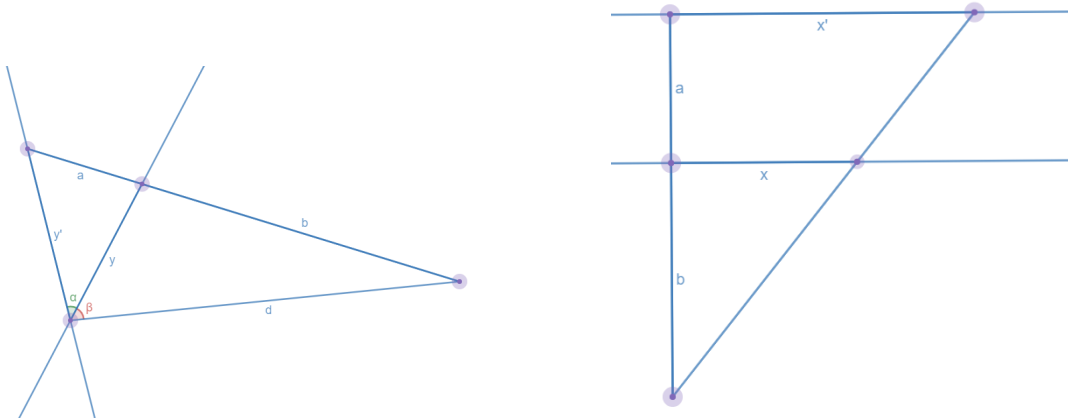


Figure 2.1: Side and top view - x axis going out of image and parallel, respectively

Imposing an orthonormal coordinates on both planes such that the intersection line is the x axis and the origin is the point in the intersection closest to the projection focus yields the following:

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{y' \cdot \sin(\alpha)}{d \cdot \sin(\beta)}$$

$$d.y'.\sin(\alpha + \beta) = d.y.\sin(\beta) + y.y'.\sin(\alpha)$$

Therefore:

$$x' = x.\left(1 + \frac{y}{d.\sin(\alpha + \beta) - y.\sin(\alpha)}\right)$$

$$y' = \frac{d.y.\sin(\beta)}{d.\sin(\alpha + \beta) - y.\sin(\alpha)}$$

One of these planes is the laser plane, which has a fixed position. The other is the camera-normal plane, which can be placed arbitrarily. If we place it so that the normal to the laser plane at the origin contains the camera we get the following (2.2):

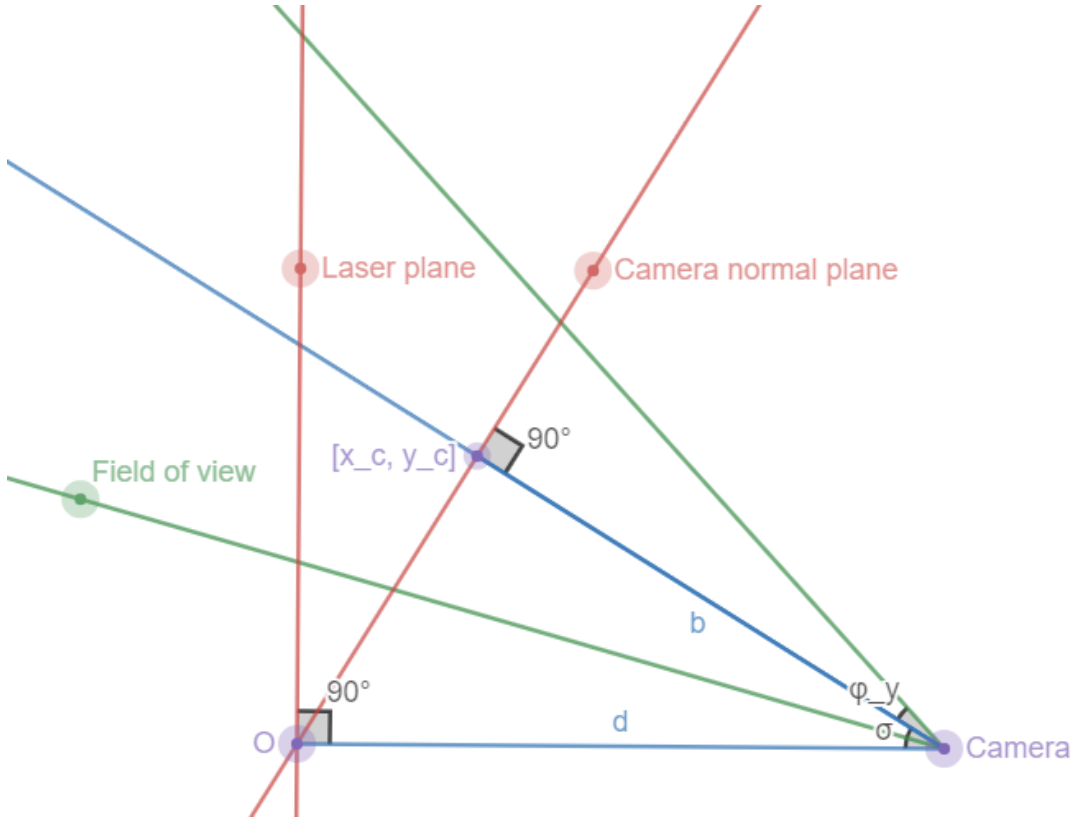


Figure 2.2: Laser-camera system

$$b = d.\cos(\sigma)$$

The coordinates of the center of the camera's field of view in the normal plane and the resulting linear transformation from the camera's pixel grid to the normal plane:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_c \\ y_c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ d.\sin(\sigma) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_c \\ y_c \end{pmatrix} + R(\psi) \begin{pmatrix} \Delta_x \\ \Delta_y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_x = b.\tan\left(\frac{\phi_x}{2}\right)\left(\frac{2X + 1}{X_m} - 1\right)$$

$$\Delta_y = b.\tan\left(\frac{\phi_y}{2}\right)\left(\frac{2Y+1}{Y_m} + 1\right)$$

Per-pixel depth resolution here. Address laser width problem here. PCM to PC conversion here.

$$e^{e^e}$$

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Appendix A

How to use this template

This chapter describes individual parts of the template, followed by a brief instructions on how to use it. If you have any questions, comments etc, feel free to email them to `sablona@fit.vutbr.cz`.

Template parts description

Once you extract the template, you will find the following files and directories:

bib-styles Literature styles (see below).

obrazky-figures Directory for your images. Currently contains `placeholder.pdf` (a.k.a. TODO image – see below) and image `keep-calm.png` to demonstrate inserting raster images (you don't submit these images with your thesis). It is advised to use shorter directory name, so that it is only in your chosen language.

template-fig Template images (BUT logo).

fitthesis.cls Template (design definition).

Makefile Makefile used to compile the project, count standard pages etc. (see below).

projekt-01-kapitoly-chapters-en.tex File for Your text (replace it's contents).

projekt-20-literatura-bibliography.bib Reference list (see below).

projekt-30-prilohy-appendices-en.tex File for your appendices (replace it's contents).

projekt.tex Main project file – definitions of formal parts.

The style of literature in the template is from Ing. Radek Pyšný [4], whose work was improved by prof. Adam Herout, dr. Jaroslav Dytrych and Mr. Karel Hanák to comply with the norm and support all frequently used types of citations. Its documentation can be found in the appendix

Aside from compilation to PDF, the Makefile also offers additional functions:

- rename files (see below),
- count standard pages,

- run a wave that adds unbreakable spaces,
- compress (zip) the result, ready to be sent to your supervisor and checked (make sure that all the files you've added are included, if not, add them manually).

Keep in mind that the wave is not perfect. You always need to check whether or not there is something inappropriate at the end of a line manually – see Online language handbook¹.

Similar rules apply also in English - see eg. article Run Ragged², according to which there should be no prepositions, dash or short words (2–3 letters) at the end of the lines, the two lines following each other should not end with a comma and line break should not be also in the phrases from 2-3 words.

Pay attention to page numbering! If the table of contents is 2 pages long and the second page contains only “Enclosures” and “List of enclosures” (but there is no enclosure), the page numbering is changed by 1 (table of contents and contents “mismatch”). The same thing happens if the second or third page contains only “References” and there’s a chance that this can occur in other situations too. There are multiple solutions to this (from editing the table of contents, setting the page counter all the way to more sophisticated methods). **Check the page numbering before you submit your thesis!**

Recommendations for working with the template

1. **Make sure you have the latest version of template.** If you have a template from last year, there should be a newer version (updated information, fixed errors etc.) available at the faculty or study advisor web pages.
2. **Choose a language**, that you want to use for your technical report (czech, slovak or english) and consult your supervisor about your choice (unless it was agreed upon in advance). If your language of choice is not czech, set the respective template parameter in file projekt.tex (e.g.: `documentclass[english]{fitthesis}` and translate the declaration and acknowledgement to english or slovak).
3. **Rename the files.** When you extract the files, there should be a file named projekt.tex. If you compile it, it will create a PDF with technical report named projekt.pdf. If multiple students send their supervisor projekt.pdf to have it checked, they have to rename them. For that reason, it is advised to rename the file so that it contains your login and (if needed, abbreviated) work topic. Avoid using spaces, diacritic and special symbols. An appropriate name for your file can look like this: “xlogin00-Cleaning-and-extraction-of-text.tex”. You can use the included Makefile to rename it:

```
make rename NAME=xlogin00-Cleaning-and-extraction-of-text
```

4. Fill in the required information in file, that was originally named projekt.tex, that means type, year (of submission), thesis title, author’s name, department (according to specification), supervisor’s titles and name, abstract, keywords and other formal requirements.

¹Internetová jazyková příručka <http://prirucka.ujc.cas.cz/?id=880>

²Run Ragged <https://24ways.org/2013/run-ragged/>

5. Replace the contents of thesis chapters, references and enclosures files with the contents of your technical report. Individual enclosures or thesis chapters can be saved to separate files – if you choose this approach, it is advised to comply with the file naming convention, and the number will be followed by the chapter title.
6. If you don't need enclosures, comment the respective part in projekt.tex and erase everything from the corresponding file or delete it. Don't try to come up with an aimless enclosures just to have something in that file. An appropriate enclosure can be the contents of included memory medium.
7. Delete the chapter and attachment files for a language you haven't used (with or without `-en`).
8. Assignment that you download in PDF from BUT IS (link "Thesis assignment") save to file `zadani.pdf` and enable its insertion into work by appropriate template parameter (`documentclass[zadani]{fitthesis}`) in `projekt.tex`.
9. If you don't want to print references in color (i cannot recommend this without consulting your supervisor), you'll need to create a second PDF for printing and set the template printing parameter: (`documentclass[english,zadani,print]{fitthesis}`). Colored logo must not be printed in black and white.
10. The binder template where the thesis will be typeset can be generated in faculty IS at specification. Can be enabled for dissertation using the `cover` parameter in template.
11. Don't forget that source files and (both versions) PDF has to be on a CD or other medium included in the technical report.

Instructions for double-sided printing

- **It is advised to consult your supervisor about double-sided printing.**
- If you used double-sided printing for your thesis and it's thickness is smaller than the thickness of the binder, it doesn't look too good.
- Enabled using the following template parameter:
`\documentclass[twoside]{fitthesis}`
- After printing a double-sided sheet, make sure that the canon of page construction is in the same position on both pages. Inferior printers with duplex printing unit usually cause a shift by 1–3 mm. This can be solved with some printers. Print the odd pages first, put them back into the same tray and print the even pages.
- Leave a blank page after title page, table of contents, references, list of tables, list of appendices and other lists to make sure that the following part starts on an odd page (`\cleardoublepage`).
- Check the final result thoroughly.

Paragraph style

Paragraphs have justified alignment and there are multiple methods for formatting them. In Czech paper literature, a paragraph indentation method is common, where each paragraph of the text have the first line of a paragraph indented by about one to two quads, that is, about two widths of the capital letter M of the base text (always about the same preselected value). In this case, the last line of the previous paragraph and the first line of the following paragraph are not separated by a vertical space. The interleaving between these lines is the same as the interleaving inside the paragraph [5].

Another method is indenting paragraphs, which is common for electronic typesetting and for English texts. In this method, the first line of a paragraph is not indented and a vertical space of approximately half of a line is inserted between the paragraphs. Both methods can be used in the thesis, however, the latter method is often more suitable. Methods should not be combined.

One of the above methods is set as the default in the template, the other can be selected by the template parameter “odsaz”.

Useful tools

The following list is not a list of all useful tools. If you have experience with a certain tool, feel free to use it. However, if you don't know which tool to choose, consider the ones listed below:

MikTeX \LaTeX for Windows – a distribution with simple installation and great automated package downloading. MikTeX even has it's own editor, but I highly recommend TeXstudio.

TeXstudio Portable opensource GUI for \LaTeX . Ctrl+click switches between source text and PDF. Integrated spell checker³, syntax highlighter etc. To use this tool, you need to first install MikTeX or another \LaTeX distribution.

WinEdt A good combination for Windows is WinEdt + MiKTeX. WinEdt is a GUI for Windows, and if you want to use it, you need to first install [MikTeX](#) or [TeX Live](#).

Kile Editor for KDE (Linux) desktop environment. Real-time preview. To use this tool, you need to have [TeX Live](#) and Okular installed.

JabRef Neat and simple Java program for bibliography (references) file management. No need to learn anything – provides a simple window and a form for entry editing.

InkScape Portable opensource vector graphic (SVG and PDF) editor. Excellent tool to use to create images for technical text. Difficult to master, but the results are worth it.

GIT Great tool for teamwork when it comes to projects, but can be incredibly useful even to a single author. Simple version control system, backup options and transfer between multiple computers.

³Spell checker for czech version can be installed from <https://extensions.openoffice.org/de/project/czech-dictionary-pack-ceske-slovniky-cs-cz>

Overleaf Online L^AT_EX tool. A real-time compilation of source text that allows for simple collaboration (supervisor can continuously keep an eye on the progress made), move to a place in source file just by clicking in the PDF preview, spell checker etc. There are some limitations to what you can do if you want to use it for free (some people are comfortable with it for dissertation, others can run into it while they write a bachelor's thesis) and it is rather slow for long texts. FIT BUT has for students and employees of a license, which can be activated on <https://www.overleaf.com/edu/but>.

Note: Overleaf does not use template Makefile – to get compilation to work, you need to go to the menu and select `projekt.tex` as s Main document.

Appendix B

Writing english texts

This chapter is taken from web pages of Jan Černocký [1].

A lot of people write their technical reports in english (which is good!), but they make a lot of unnecessary mistakes (which is bad!). I'm not an english expert myself, but I've been using this language for a while now to write, read and even communicate – this chapter contains a handful of important things. If you want to be certain that your thesis or article is 100% correct, your best bet is to hire a native speaker (preferably someone who is technically capable and understands what you write about ...).

In general

- Before you jump into it head first, I suggest you read a handful of technical articles written in english and try to remember or preferably understand how you should approach writing one yourself.
- Always use a spell checking tools – built in tools in Word, or in OpenOffice. If you work on Linux, I suggest you use ISPELL. Some spell checking (I think it's the one in PSPad) are not very good and ignore a lot of mistakes.
- Use grammer checking tools. I'm not entirely sure if there is one available for Linux, but the one in Word is fairly decent and if it underlines anything with green color, it's probably wrong. You can even copy and paste Latex source code here, fix any and all grammar errors and save it as a clean text again. If you use vim, there's a built in grammar checking tool too, and it's capable of detecting typos and errors in basic grammar. Write this in the first line of your thesis tex file:

```
% vim:spelllang=en_us:spell
```

(alternatively `en_gb` for OED english) *Editor's note:* There is a very good online tool Grammarly¹, with free basic version.

- Online dictionaries are good, but don't rely on them in every situation. Usually you get multiple choices and not all of them are correct for the given context.

¹<https://www.grammarly.com/>

- You can probably figure out what the correct option is by looking each option up and seeing the context in which they're used, example given: "advantage/privilege/facility of approach". Online dictionaries give you a handful of results. Look them up one by one using google search:

```
"advantage of this approach" 110000 hits
"privilege of this approach" 6 hits
"facility of this approach" 16 hits
```

I'm not saying it's 100% correct, but at least you have something to go on. This can be used to find the correct connectives (e.g. "among two cases" or "between two cases"?)

SVOMPT and concord

The structure of an english sentence is SVOPMT: SUBJECT VERB OBJECT MANNER PLACE TIME and there's no other way around it. It is not a flexible structure. There are possibly exceptions in things like a theater play, where something needs to be emphasized. Subject must be present in every single single sentence, people tend to forget as some languages have a sentence structure where the subject can be implicit and not mentioned. SVOMPT applies to dependent clauses too!

```
BAD: We have shown that is faster than the other function.
GOOD: We have shown that it is faster than the other function.
```

Concord or grammatical agreement between two words in a sentence – it sounds silly, but people make countless mistakes here.

```
he has
the users have
people were
```

Articles

Articles in english are a nightmare and almost all of us fail to use them correctly. The basic rule is, that if there's a particular noun, it's preceded by "the". Definite articles must be in following phrases:

```
the first, the second, ...
the last
the most (superlatives and adverbs) ...
the whole
the following
the figure, the table.
the left, the right - on the left pannel, from the left to the right ...
```

On the contrary, there can't be an article when you're referring to a specific figure, chapter, etc.

in Figure 3.2
in Chapter 7
in Table 6.4

The use of “a” and “an” is based on the pronunciation, rather than how the word is written:

an HMM
an XML
a universal model
a user

Verbs

Passive voice can be tricky – regular verbs are usually not a problem, irregular verbs however are a common source of errors, typically

packet was sent (rather than send)
approach was chosen (rather than choosed)

...most of the time, the spell checker will correct it, but it's not guaranteed.

Tenses are a mess at times. If something just is in general, use present tense. If you did something, use past tense. If you got results that already exist and you just discuss them, use present tense. Try to avoid complicated tenses such as present perfect or worse past perfect if you're not 100% sure.

JFA is a technique that works for everyone in speaker recognition.
We implemented it according to Kenny's recipe in \cite{Kenny}.
12000 segments from NIST SRE 2006 were processed. When compared
with a GMM baseline, the results are completely bad.

Sentence length and structure

- Try to write shorter sentences. If your sentence is 5 lines long, it's probably a pain to read, if it can even be done.
- Comma is a powerful tool and you should use it for your sentence structure. Use a comma to separate the initial dependent clause from the main independent clause. Sometimes it is appropriate to put a comma just before “and” (unlike other languages)!

In this chapter, we will investigate into ...
The first technique did not work, the second did not work as well,
and the third one also did not work.

The specifics of a technical text

When writing a technical text, don't use common phrases such as

he's
gonna
Petr's working on ...

and others. The only tolerated thing is “doesn't”, but you can never go wrong with “does not”.

Technical texts utilize passive voice a lot more than active voice:

BAD: In this chapter, I describe used programming languages.

GOOD: In this chapter, used programming languages are described.

If you want to use active voice, it's more common to use “we”, even though you work alone. “I”, “my”, etc. are only used when you need to emphasize that you are the person of utmost importance, for example in the conclusion or when discussing “original claims” in dissertation.

Common errors in words

- Pay attention to his/hers, it's not “it's” but “its”
- Image is not picture, it's figure.
- The connective is “than”, not “then” – bigger than this, smaller than this ...very common error! “Then” is used in the context of time.

Appendix C

Checklist

This checklist was taken from a template for academic work, that is available on Adam Herout’s blog [2], based on the ideas of Igor Szöke¹, with their permission.

A big part of the safety of air transport are checklists. They have checklists for basically anything and everything, even the most cut-and-dry procedures. If a pilot can get over the tedious process of marking off every single checkbox of a procedure, you can as well. Make a checklist of your own before you submit your thesis. **Yes, really:** print it, grab a pencil and check every single item on the list. It will make your life easier — avoid unnecessary errors that can be fixed within a couple minutes — as well as others’, at very least your supervisor and reviewer of your thesis.

Structure

- You can tell that the assignment was completed just by looking at the chapter titles as well as their structures.
- There is no chapter with less than four pages (except for introduction and conclusion). And if so, I discussed this with my supervisor and they gave me a green light.

Figures and charts

- Every single image and table was checked and their position is close to the text that references them. In other words, they’re easy to find.
- Every single image and table has a good enough caption, to ensure that the figure makes sense on it’s own, without the necessity to read the text. (There’s no harm in a long caption.)
- If an image is taken from somewhere, it is mentioned in the caption: “Taken from [X].”
- Texts in all images have a font size similar to the surrounding text (neither significantly larger, nor significantly smaller).
- Charts and schemes are vector graphics (eg. in PDF).
- Screenshots don’t use lossy compression (they’re in PNG).

¹<http://blog.igor.szoke.cz/2017/04/predstartovni-priprava-letu-neni.html>

- All images are referenced in the text.
- Axes in charts have their captions (name of the axis, units of measurement, values) and a grid if need be.

Equations

- Identifiers and their indexes in equations are single letters (except for rather uncommon cases like t_{max}).
- Equations are numbered.
- All the variables and functions that haven't been explained yet are explained below (or rarely above) the equation.

Citations

- All used sources are cited.**
- URL addresses referencing services, projects, sources, github, etc. are referenced using `\footnote{\url{...}}`.
- URL addresses in citations are only present, if necessary – article is cited like an article (author, title, where and when was it published), not using URL.
- Citations have author, title, publisher (conference title), year of publishing. If a citation does not have either of these, there is a good explanation for this special case and my supervisor agreed.
- If there is anything taken over from some other work in the program source code, it is properly cited therein in conformance with the license.
- If an essential part of the source code of the program is taken over, this is mentioned in the text of the thesis and the source is cited.

Typography

- No line extends past the right margin.
- There is no single-letter preposition at the end of a line (fixed using unbreakable space `~`).
- Number of image, table, equation, citation is never a first item of a new line (fixed using unbreakable space `~`).
- There is no space before a numeric reference to a footnote (like this², not like this ³).

²footnote example

³another footnote example

Language

- I used spellchecker and there were no typos in the text.
- I had someone else read my thesis (at least one person), that knows czech / slovak / english well.
- Someone who knows english well checked the abstract in a czech or slovak written abstract thesis.
- No part of the text is written in second person (you).
- If first person is used (i, we), a subjective matter is being described (i decided, i designed, i focused on, i found out, etc.).
- There are no colloquialisms in the text.
- There are no *default* words in the text.

Result is on a data medium, i.e. software

- I have a non-rewritable data medium ready.
 - CD-R,
 - DVD-R,
 - DVD+R in ISO9660 format (with RockRidge and/or Joliet extension) or UDF,
 - SD (Secure Digital) card in FAT32 or exFAT format, the card is set to write-protected mode
- If the result is online (service, application, ...), URL is visible in introduction and conclusion.
- The medium contains the following mandatory items:
 - source codes (e.g. Matlab, C/C++, Python, ...)
 - libraries necessary for compilation,
 - compiled solution,
 - PDF containing a technical report,
 - text source code (\LaTeX),and the following optional items after consulting your supervisor:
 - relevant (e.g. testing) data,
 - demo video,
 - poster in PDF
 - ...
- Source codes are refactorized, commented and labelled with an authorship header so that others can tell what they actually are.

- Any and all snippets of code taken from another sources are properly cited – differentiated using a opening and in case of multiple lines of code a closing comment. Comments contain everything that the license on web (always try to find out what the license is – for example, Stack Overflow⁴ has a very strict citation policy).

Submission

- Do I want to delay (by at most 3 years) the publication ? If so, I will submit an application (in IS) at least a month prior to the submission of the academic work, and I'll include attitude of the company that the intellectual property belongs to and needs to be protected.
- I have at least minimum number of standard pages (can be calculated using Makefile and by adding number of pages that images translate to). If I'm just under the minimum, I consulted my supervisor about it.
- If I want a two-sided print, I consulted my supervisor about it and I've used correct template settings for two-sided printing. Chapters begin on odd pages.
- Technical report is bound in a bookbindery (at least one print, both prints if I'm delaying the publishing).
- Title page is followed by the specification (in other words, downloaded from IS and inserted into the template)
- Abstract and keywords are uploaded in IS.
 - There are no ~ characters for non-breaking spaces in the abstract and keywords in IS.
- PDF of thesis (with clickable links) is in IS.
- Both prints are signed.
- One (both if I'm delaying the publishing) of the prints contains a data medium with my login written on it using a CD marker (CD marker can be borrowed in library, at Student affairs or when I'm submitting the work).

⁴<https://stackoverflow.blog/2009/06/25/attribution-required/>

Appendix D

L^AT_EX for beginners

This chapter contains commonly used L^AT_EX packages and commands, that you might need when you're developing a thesis.

Useful packages

Students usually encounter the same issues. Some of them can be solved using the following L^AT_EX packages:

- `amsmath` – additional equation typesetting options,
- `float`, `afterpage`, `placeins` – image placement,
- `fancyvrb`, `alltt` – change the properties of Verbatim environment,
- `makecell` – additional table options,
- `pdflscape`, `rotating` – rotate a page by 90 degrees (for image or table),
- `hyphenat` – change how words break,
- `picture`, `epic`, `eepic` – direct image drawing.

Some packages are used in this very template (in the lower section of `fitthesis.cls` file). It is also advised to read the documentation for individual packages.

A table column aligned to left with a fixed width is defined as „L“ in the template (used as „p“).

To reference a place within text, use command `\ref{label}`. Depending on the placement of this label, it will be a number of chapter, subchapter, image, table or a similar numbered element. If you want to reference a specific page, use command `\pageref{label}`. To cite a literature reference, use command `\cite{identifier}`. To reference an equation, you can use command `\eqref{label}`.

Symbol – (dash) is used generated using two minus signs (like this: `--`) in L^AT_EX.

Commonly used L^AT_EX commands

I highly recommend you check the source text of this chapter and see how the following examples are created. The source text even contains helpful comments.

Example table:

Table D.1: Assessment table

Name		
Name	Surname	Assessment
Jan	Novák	7.5
Petr	Novák	2

Example equation:

$$\cos^3 \theta = \frac{1}{4} \cos \theta + \frac{3}{4} \cos 3\theta \quad (\text{D.1})$$

and two horizontally aligned equations:

$$3x = 6y + 12 \quad (\text{D.2})$$

$$x = 2y + 4 \quad (\text{D.3})$$

If you need to reference an equation from the text, you can use command `\eqref`. For example, to reference the equations above (D.1). If you want to align the equation number vertically, you can use command `split`:

$$\begin{array}{l} 3x = 6y + 12 \\ x = 2y + 4 \end{array} \quad (\text{D.4})$$

Mathematical symbols (α) and expressions can be placed even in text $\cos \pi = -1$ and can also be in a footnote¹.

Image D.1 displays a wide image comprised of multiple smaller images. Standard raster image is inserted in the same way as image D.2.



Figure D.1: **Wide image.** Image can be comprised of multiple smaller images. If you want to address the partial images from text, use package `subcaption`.

¹Formula in a footnote: $\cos \pi = -1$



Figure D.2: Good text is a bad text, that has been changed countless times. You have to start somewhere.

Sometimes it is necessary to attach a diagram that does not fit on an A4 page. Then it is possible to insert one A3 page and fold it into the thesis (so-called Engineering fold, similar to Z-fold, where two folds are created – face down and face up). Switching is performed as follows: `\eject \pdfpagewidth=420mm` (210mm to switch it back).

Other frequently used commands can be found above in the text, because a single practical example of correct use is better than ten pages of examples.

Appendix E

Examples of bibliographic citations

The czplain style is based on the style created by mr. Pyšný [4]. This appendix contains a set of supported type of citations with specific examples of bibliographic citations.

The next pages of the appendix contain examples of bibliographic citations of the following publications and their parts:

- Article in a periodical literature (magazine) (str. 26),
- monographic publication (str. 27),
- conference proceedings (str. 28),
- conference proceedings entry or book chapter (str. 29),
- manual, documentation, technical report and unpublished materials (str. 30),
- academic work (str. 31),
- web page (str. 32),
- and web site (str. 33).

Items are color-coded depending on whether or not they are required or optional:

- required element according to the standard
- optional element according to the standard
- required element for online information sources according to the standard
- element that is not specified in the standard, but is available and optional within the template's bibliographic style

Required items are only stated if they exist.

The bibliography file contains records in the following form:

```
@Article{Doe:2020,
  author          = "Doe, John",
  title           = "How to cite",
  subtitle        = "Article citation",
  journal         = "Writing theses and dissertations",
  journalsubtitle = "Formal aspects",
  howpublished    = "online",
  address         = "Brno",
  publisher       = "Brno University of Technology,
                    Faculty of information technology",
  contributory    = "Translated by Jan NOVÁK",
  edition         = "1",
  version         = "version 1.0",
  month          = 2,
  year           = "2020",
  revised         = "revised 12. 2. 2020",
  volume         = "4",
  number         = "24",
  pages          = "8--21",
  cited          = "2020-02-12",
  doi            = "10.1000/BC1.0",
  issn           = "1234-5678",
  note           = "This a made up citation",
  url            = "https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz"
}
```

Article in a periodical literature – @Article

Record items

Element	BibTeX item	Example
Author	author	Doe, John
Article title	title	How to cite
Article subtitle	subtitle	Article citation
Periodical literature title	journal	Writing theses and dissertations
Periodical literature subtitle	journalsubtitle	Formal aspects
Type of medium	howpublished	online
Edition	edition	1
Version	version	version 1.0
Secondary author(s)	contributory	Translated by Jan NOVÁK
Place of publication	address	Brno
Publisher	publisher	Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology
Month	month	2
Year	year	2020
Volume	volume	4
Number	number	24
Pages	pages	8-21
Revision	revised	revised 12. 2. 2020
Date of citation	cited	2020-02-12
Series title	series	Guidelines for writing theses and dissertations
Number in series	editionnumber	42
Digital object identifier	doi	10.1000/BC1.0
Standard number	issn	1234-5678
Notes	note	This is a made up citation
Availability	url	https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz

Bibliographic citation

DOE, J. How to cite: Article citation. *Writing theses and dissertations: Formal aspects* [online]. 1st ed., version 1.0. Translated by Jan NOVÁK. Brno: Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology. February 2020, vol. 4, num. 24, p. 8–21, revised 12. 2. 2020, [cit. 2020-02-12]. Guidelines for writing theses and dissertations, no. 42. DOI: 10.1000/BC1.0. ISSN 1234-5678. This is a made up citation. Available at: <https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz>

Monographic publication – @Book, @Booklet (brochure)

Record items

Element	BibTeX item	Example
Author	author	John von Doe
Title	title	How to cite
Subtitle	subtitle	Monographic publication citation
Type of medium	howpublished	online
Edition	edition	1
Secondary author(s)	contributory	Translated by Jan NOVÁK
Place of publication	address	Brno
Publisher	publisher	Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology
Month	month	2
Year	year	2020
Revision	revision	revised 12. 2. 2020
Date of citation	cited	2020-02-12
Pages	pages	220
Series title	series	Guidelines for writing theses and dissertations
Number in series	editionnumber	2
Standard number	isbn	01-234-5678-9
Notes	note	This is a made up citation
Availability	url	https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz

Bibliographic citation

VON DOE, J. *How to cite: Monographic publication citation* [online]. 1st ed. Translated by Jan NOVÁK. Brno: Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology, February 2020, revised 12. 2. 2020 [cit. 2020-02-12]. 220 p. Guidelines for writing theses and dissertations, no. 2. ISBN 01-234-5678-9. This is a made up citation. Available at: <https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz>

Conference proceedings – @Proceedings

Record items

Element	BibTeX item	Example
Author*	author	Čechmánek, Jan
Editor*	editor	Čechmánek, Jan
Title	title	How to cite
Subtitle	subtitle	Conference proceedings citation
Type of medium	howpublished	online
Edition	edition	1
Secondary author(s)	contributory	Translated by Jan NOVÁK
Place of publication	address	Brno
Publisher	publisher	Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology
Month	month	2
Year	year	2020
Volume	volume	4
Number	number	24
Pages	pages	8-21
Revision	revised	revised 12. 2. 2020
Date of citation	cited	2020-02-12
Series title	series	Guidelines for writing theses and dissertations
Number in series	editionnumber	2
Digital object identifier	doi	10.1000/BC1.0
Standard number	isbn or issn	01-234-5678-9
Notes	note	This is a made up citation
Availability	url	https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz

*Either author or editor is stated.

Bibliographic citation

ČECHMÁNEK, J. *How to cite: Conference proceedings citation* [online]. 1st ed. Translated by Jan NOVÁK. Brno: Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology, February 2020, vol. 4, num. 24, p. 8–21, revised 12. 2. 2020 [cit. 2020-02-12]. Guidelines for writing theses and dissertations, no. 2. DOI: 10.1000/BC1.0. ISBN 01-234-5678-9. This is a made up citation. Available at: <https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz>

Conference proceedings entry or book chapter – @InProceedings, @InCollection, @Conference, @InBook

Record items

Element	BibTeX item	Example
Author	author	John von Doe
Entry title	title	How to cite
Entry subtitle	subtitle	Article citation
Parent document author	editor or organisation	Smith, Peter
Parent document title	booktitle	Conference proceedings on writing theses and dissertations
Parent document subtitle	bookssubtitle	Formal aspects
Type of medium	howpublished	online
Edition	edition	1
Version	version	version 1.0
Parent document secondary author(s)	contributory	Translated by Jan NOVÁK
Place of publication	address	Brno
Publisher	publisher	Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology
Month	month	2
Year	year	2020
Volume	volume	4
Number	number	24
Chapter	chapter	5
Pages	pages	8-21
Revision	revised	revised 12. 2. 2020
Date of citation	cited	2020-02-12
Series title	series	Guidelines for writing theses and dissertations
Number in series	editionnumber	2
Standard number	isbn or issn	1234-5678
Notes	note	This is a made up citation
Availability	url	https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz

Bibliographic citation

DOE, J. How to cite: Article citation. In: SMITH, P., ed. *Conference proceedings on writing theses and dissertations: Formal aspects* [online]. 1st ed., version 1.0. Translated by Jan NOVÁK. Brno: Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology, February 2020, vol. 4, num. 24, chap. 5, p. 8–21, revised 12. 2. 2020 [cit. 2020-02-12]. Guidelines for writing theses and dissertations, no. 2. ISSN 1234-5678. This is a made up citation. Available at: <https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz>

Manual, documentation, technical report and unpublished materials – @Manual, @TechReport, @Unpublished

Record items

Element	BibTeX item	Example
Author (person or organisation)	author	Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology
Title	title	Manual for writing theses and dissertations
Subtitle	subtitle	Manual citation
Type of medium	howpublished	online
Document type	type	User manual
Document number	number	3
Edition	edition	1
Secondary author(s)	contributory	Edited by Jan NOVÁK
Place of publication	address	Brno
Organisation or institution	organization or institution	Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology
Month	month	2
Year	year	2020
Revision	revised	revised 12. 2. 2020
Date of citation	cited	2020-02-12
Pages	pages	220
Notes	note	This is a made up citation
Availability	url	https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz

Bibliographic citation

BRNO UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, FACULTY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. *Manual for writing theses and dissertations: Manual citation* [online]. User manual 3, 1st ed. Edited by Jan NOVÁK. Brno: Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology, February 2020, revised 12. 2. 2020 [cit. 2020-02-12]. 220 p. This is a made up citation. Available at: <https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz>

Academic work – @BachelorsThesis, @MastersThesis, @PhdThesis, @Thesis

Record items

Element	BibTeX item	Example
Author	author	Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology
Title	title	BiBTeX style for ČSN ISO 690 and ČSN ISO 690-2
Subtitle	subtitle	
Type of medium	howpublished	online
Document type	type	Dissertation
Place of publication	address or location	Brno
School	school	Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology
Year	year	2020
Date of citation	cited	2020-02-12
Pages	pages	220
Appendices	inserts	20
Standard number	isbn	01-234-5678-9
Supervisor	supervisor	Dytrych, Jaroslav
Notes	note	This is a made up citation
Availability	url	https://www.fit.vut.cz/- study/theses

Bibliographic citation

NOVÁK, J. *BiBTeX style for ČSN ISO 690 and ČSN ISO 690-2* [online]. Brno, CZ, 2020. [cit. 2020-02-12]. 80 p., 20. p. apps. Dissertation. Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology. ISBN 01-2345-678-9. Supervisor DYTRYCH, J. This is a made up citation. Available at: <https://www.fit.vut.cz/study/theses>

Web page – @Webpage

Record items

Element	BibTeX item	Example
Author	author	Nováková, Jana
Page title	secondarytitle	Post citation
Site title	title	Web on writing theses and dissertations
Site subtitle	subtitle	
Type of medium	howpublished	online
Secondary author(s)	contributory	Edited by Jan NOVÁK
Version	version	version 1.0
Place of publication	address	Brno
Publisher	publisher	Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology
Day	day	12
Month	month	2
Year	year	2020
Time of publication	time	14:00
Revision	revised	revised 12. 2. 2020
Digital object identifier	doi	10.1000/BC1.0
Standard number	issn	1234-5678
Notes	note	This is a made up citation
Availability	url	https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz
Path	path	Home; Art; The art of citation

Bibliographic citation

NOVÁKOVÁ, J. Post citation. *Web on writing theses and dissertations* [online]. Edited by Jan NOVÁK. version 1.0. Brno: Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology, 2. february 1998 14:10. revised 12. 2. 2020 [cit. 2020-02-12]. DOI: 10.1000/BC1.0. ISSN 1234-5678. This is a made up citation. Available at: <https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz> Path: Home; Art; The Art of Citation.

Web site – @Website

Record items

Element	BibTeX item	Example
Author (person or organization)	author	Nováková, Jana
Site title	title	Web on writing theses and citations
Site subtitle	subtitle	
Type of medium	howpublished	online
Secondary author(s)	contributory	Edited by Jan NOVÁK
Version	version	version 1.0
Place of publication	address	Brno
Publisher	publisher	Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology
Day	day	12
Month	month	2
Year	year	2020
Time of publication	time	14:00
Revision	revised	revised 12. 2. 2020
Date of citation	cited	2020-02-12
Digital object identifier	doi	10.1000/BC1.0
Standard number	issn	1234-5678
Notes	note	This is a made up citation
Availability	url	https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz

Bibliographic citation

NOVÁKOVÁ, J. *Web on writing theses and dissertations* [online]. Edited by Jan NOVÁK. version 1.0. Brno: Brno University of Technology, Faculty of information technology, 2. february 1998 14:10. revised 12. 2. 2020 [cit. 2020-02-12]. DOI: 10.1000/BC1.0. ISSN 1234-5678. This is a made up citation. Available at: <https://merlin.fit.vutbr.cz>.