Software requirements

Experimental physics: “Analysis of interference images”

by “only-three-left” team of developers

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Table of contents

Introduction

1.1 Purpose of requirements document

This is a formal document created with the standard IEEE/ANSI 830-1998 (Recommended Practice for Software Requirements Specifications). The main purpose of this document is to specify all of the requirements for the system, which was created as the compulsory project to the subject “Development of the information systems” at the Faculty of Mathematics Physics and Informatics (UK BA). The requirements document is dedicated to all of the stakeholders. Moreover it can also work as an agreement between the developers and the client.

1.2 Scope of the product

The main goal is to create software for the Department of Experimental Physics at the Faculty of Mathematics Physics and Informatics (UK BA). Software will determine a bending/curving of samples from the images of the interference pictures, so we can reconstruct the shape of the sample.

1.3 Definitions, acronyms and abbreviations

I***nterference pattern*** - consists of light reflected from surface A and light reflected from the bent sample B, which can result in a wave of greater, lower, or the same amplitude

Stakeholder - is anyone who influences or interferes with product development

GUI (Graphical User Interface) - it is a form of user interface that allows users to interact with electronic devices through graphical icons and audio indicators such as primary notation, instead of text-based user interfaces, typed command labels or text navigation.

1.4 References

- Github project repository
- Subject webpage
- Documentation archive
- Photo collection (including photo of samples and GUI mock-up)

1.5 Overview of the remainder of the document

In the remaining chapters of this document the reader will be informed about the system. Second chapter describes the perspective of the application and all functionalities.

General description

2.1 Product perspective

Product will be a graphical desktop application. After uploading or acquiring an input image, the application will be able to detect the radius of curvature of the sample once the user specifies the line of measurement. A corresponding graph will be shown as well.

2.2 Product functions

There are several product functions defined:

- Load images from filesystem or capture image from USB camera
- Allow user to upload a camera calibration config file from the filesystem
- Allow user to enable/disable this config file
- Show the image
- Allow the user to define a line on the image and specify its length
- Generate clear interference graph
- Allow user to extend the width of the line, making it a circle sector, so that the generated graph gets cleaner by integrating the values acquired from this extension
- Calculate the radius of the interference
- Allow user to generate point cloud document representing image

2.3 User characteristics

User of this software is a student or a university professor, who is doing a physical experiment in the laboratory, studying the interference. It is assumed that the software user has some basic physics knowledge in the field of interference. Nevertheless, the app interface and functions can be understood without it.

2.4 General constraints

It is assumed that the image uploaded to the program has a clear interference picture. This requires prior camera calibration and additional tools for camera fixing. Ideally the camera should be placed at a straight angle towards the interference image, which leads to the more accurate calculations.

2.5 Assumptions and dependencies

This software requires a PC running it to have a JRE of version 8 installed and to have a standard I/O system. It is assumed that the input contains the interference image produced in the result of the physical experiment.

Otherwise it is assumed that the user has a camera connected via USB port and that the captured image can be decoded by OpenCV library.

Specific requirements

3.1 Functional requirements

This section gives an overview of the specific functional requirements for the software. For better understanding of importance of any single requirement, we define three priority levels:

[P1] - High priority
[P2] - Medium priority
[P3] - Low priority

3.1.1 *[P1]* Option to read image from filesystem

User can select the option to upload the image from the filesystem via the common FileChooser Dialogue window. This image is then to be displayed to the user, allowing him to do measurements on it.

3.1.2 *[P1]* Option to read image from camera

User can select the option to capture the image via the connected camera. This image is then to be displayed to the user, allowing him to do measurements on it.

3.1.3 *[P1]* Specify the line of measurement

By choosing two points on the input image by clicking on the view displaying the image, user specifies the line where measurement is to be done.

3.1.4 *[P1]* Assign length to the line of measurement

User can specify the length (in the input box) of the line in millimeters. This value is then used for radius calculations.

3.1.5 *[P1]* Produce the graph

Analyse input image and produce the graph based on color changes on the image. User has an option to smoothen the graph by adjusting the width of the line if the image is not clear enough.

3.1.6 *[P1]* Analyse maximums and minimums of the graph to get radius

With the use of the information received from the image and basic trigonometry the app is able to calculate the radius of the interference for any line segment user specifies on the image. This value is then presented to the user.

3.1.7 *[P3]* Calculate maximum and minimum radius automatically

After the interference image has been received by any input source it is automatically analyzed by the software and the radius of the interference is calculated by the app automatically for every possible line defined from the center of the interference. The user is then presented with the result consisting of two values: maximum interference radius and minimum interference radius. The lines representing the two directions of measurement are then drawn on the image and labeled with these values. The user is to be presented with the option to save this image in PNG format.

3.1.8 *[P3]* Simple user manual

Either in-app manual or external documentation describing the app's workflow will be accessible from the software.

3.1.9 *[P2]* Line -> sector

Allow the user to extend the direction of measurement by converting line to circle sector and extending its size using the slider.

3.1.10 *[P1]* Camera calibration configuration file

Software provides an option to upload the camera calibration file from the filesystem. User then can enable or disable it.

3.1.11 *[P2]* Save calculated data as point cloud

An option to save the x, y and z coordinates to the "csv" data file is presented in the system.

3.1.12 *[P1]* Additional experimental parameters

Let user insert parameters based on which we will calculate: user might need to input parameters of laser setup (distances between laser, sample, camera etc).

3.2 Non-functional requirements

In this chapter we are talking about specifications that describe the system's operation capabilities and constraints that enhance its functionality. Simply said, the requirements that describe operational qualities rather than the behavior of the product.

3.2.1 Performance

The software does not include any unnecessary artificial delays. Performance delays are minimised as much as possible.

3.2.2 Portability and compatibility

The software is compatible with most popular operating systems. The software does not have any specific hardware requirements, so it can be deployed on every modern PC. Portability is available through Docker image system.

3.2.3 Reliability and availability

Software processes any possible exception occurred, making its run flawless for the user. No app crashes are expected and tolerated, which means the app is available to the user for its full operational time.

3.2.4 Maintainability

Modularity and clean code structure of the software makes it easily maintainable. The app supports small and effective patch flow.

3.2.4 Security

There is no additional security layer defined as the operating data is not personal, so the app doesn’t have to be protected against malware attacks or unauthorized access.

3.2.5 Localization

Software does not support any localization features. English was chosen as a primary language for any outputs provided by the software as it is the common international tongue.

3.2.6 Usability

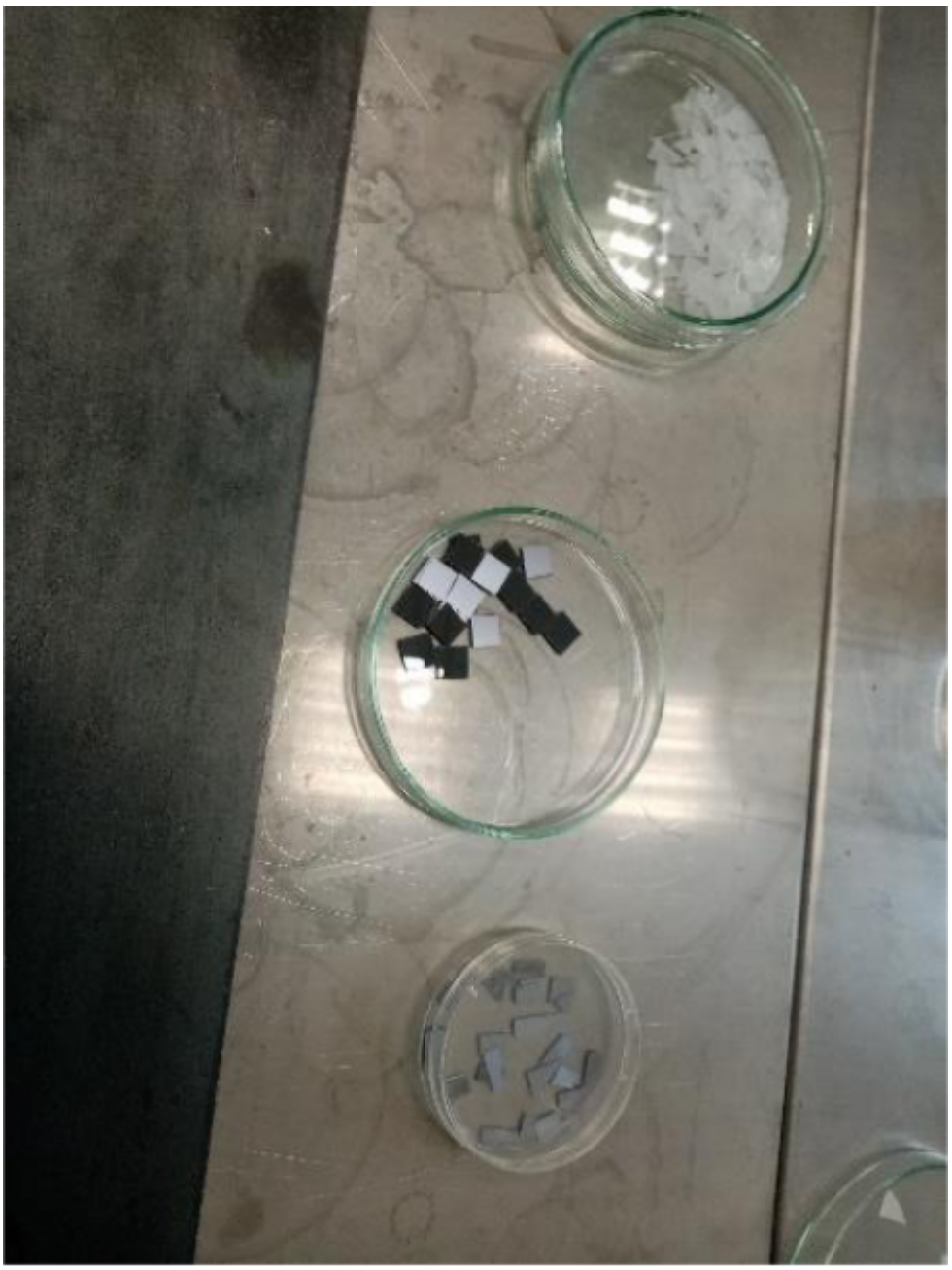
All app features are easily accessed through interface elements. Overall GUI solution is user-friendly and requires minimum additional knowledge. Interface is rather intuitive and uses a calm and pleasant color scheme.

3.3 Interface requirements

The placing and the purpose of every GUI element is described in detail in GUI design documentation in close collaboration with the client.

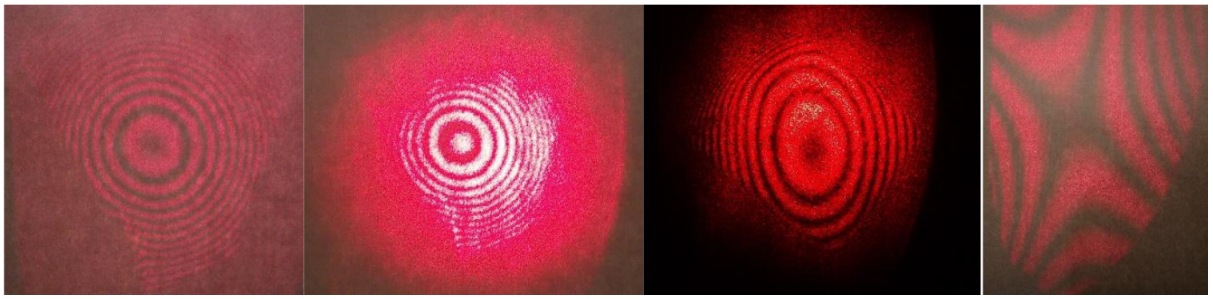
Appendices

4.1 Actual samples, subjects of the experiments

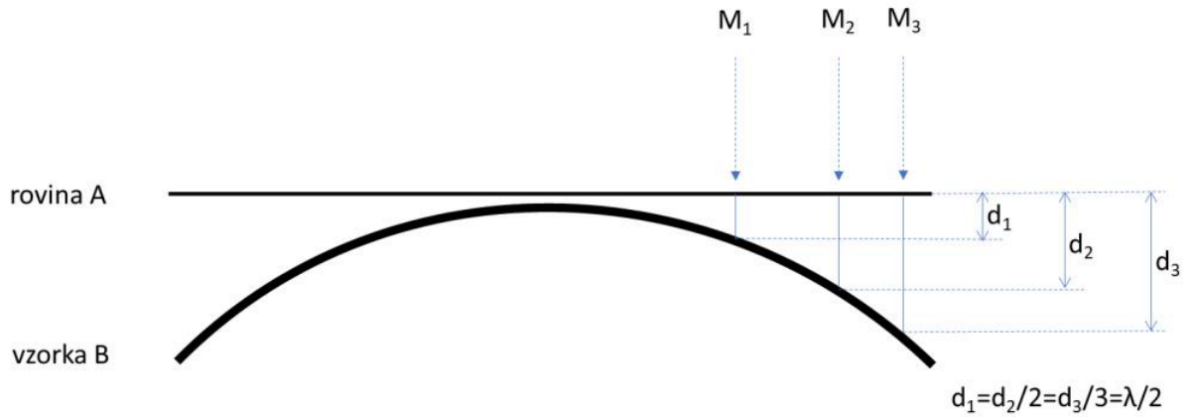


4.2 Laboratory, where the experiments are being performed

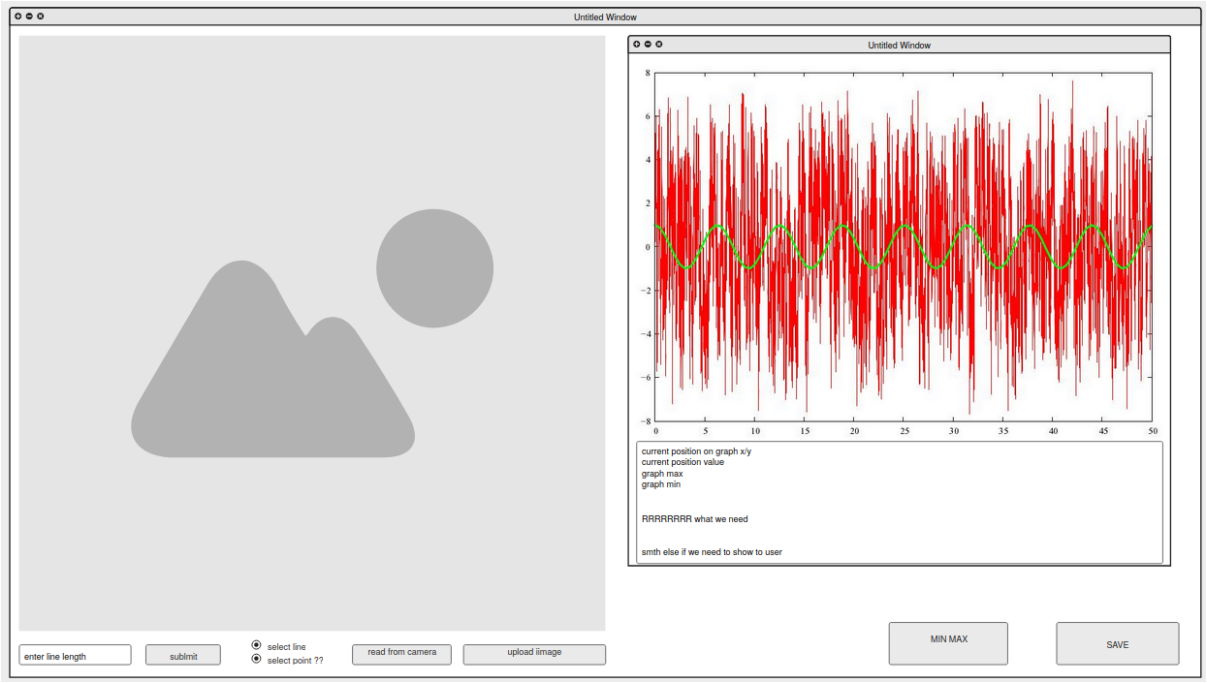
4.3 Examples of interference images



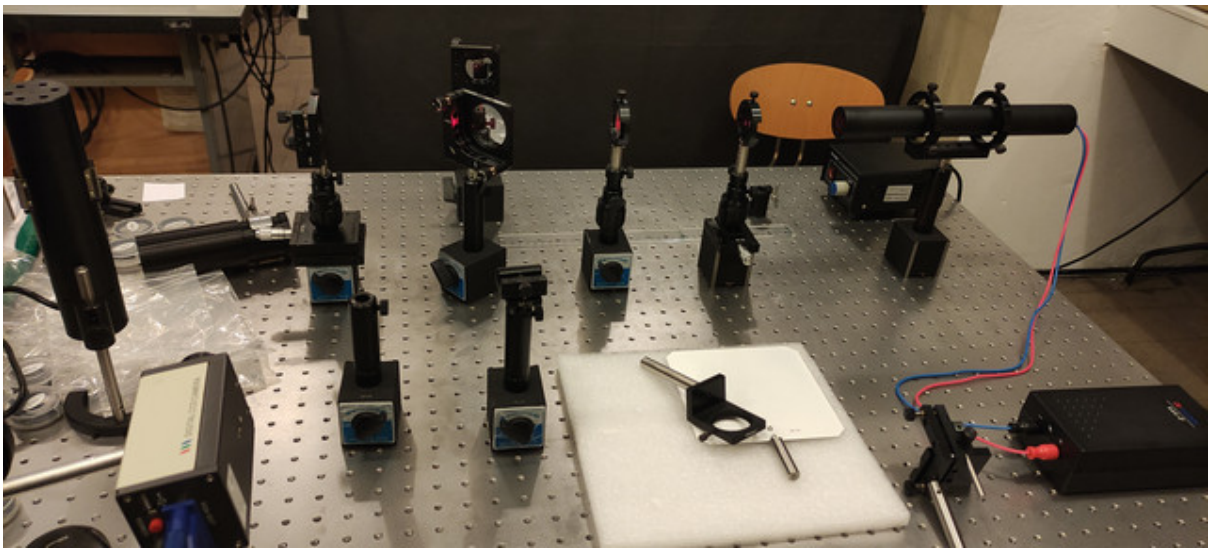
4.4 Geometry of the interference image experiment



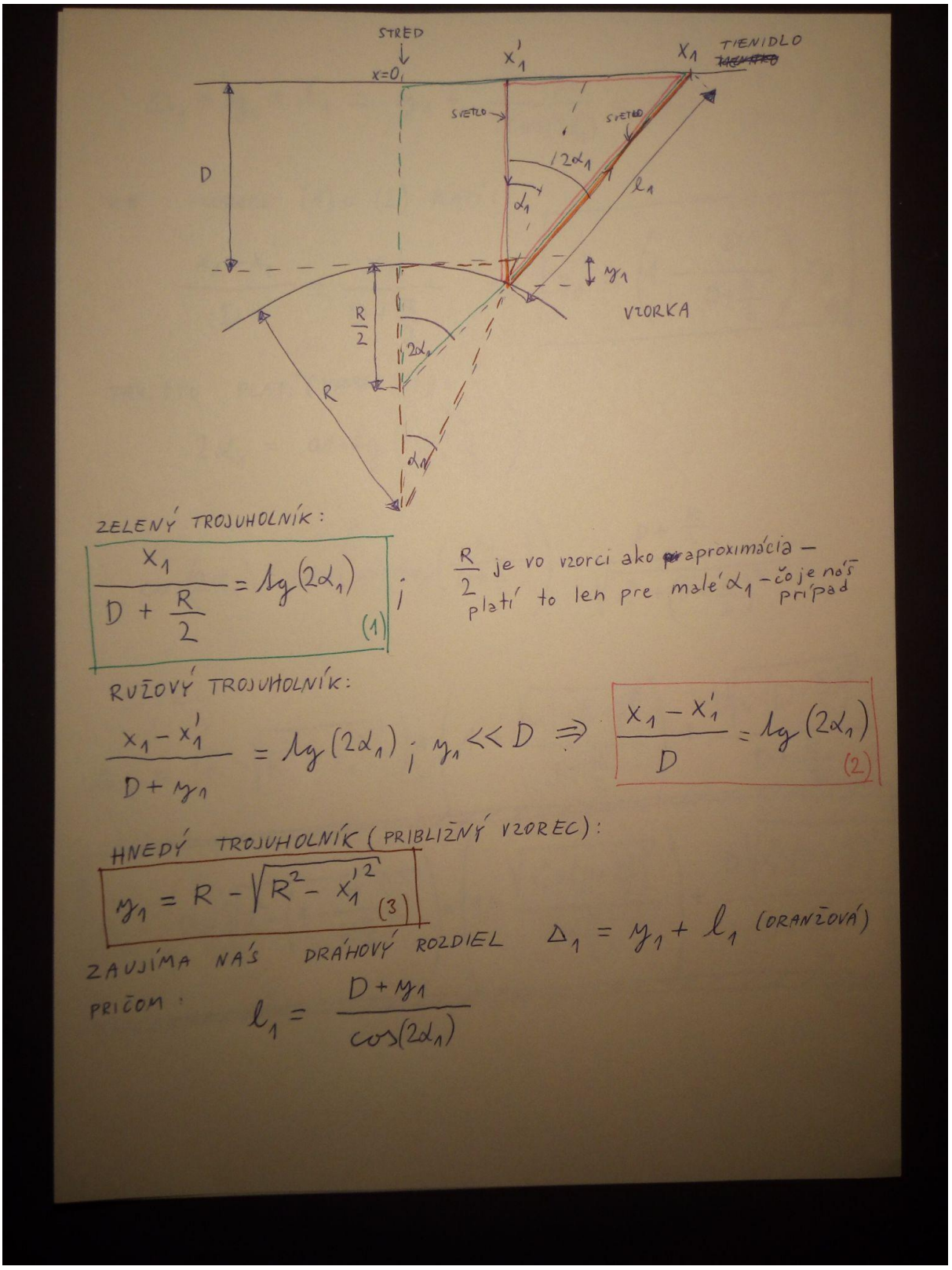
4.5 GUI mock-up



4.6 Actual measuring set-up



4.7 Formulas



ZELENÝ TROJUHOLNÍK:

$$\frac{x_1}{D + \frac{R}{2}} = tg(2\alpha_1) \quad (1)$$

; $\frac{R}{2}$ je vo vzorci ako aproximácia – platí to len pre malé α_1 – čo je náš prípad

RUŽOVÝ TROJUHOLNÍK:

$$\frac{x_1 - x_1'}{D + y_1} = tg(2\alpha_1) \; ; \; y_1 << D \Rightarrow \frac{x_1 - x_1'}{D} = tg(2\alpha_1) \quad (2)$$

HNEDÝ TROJUHOLNÍK (PRIBLIŽNÝ VZOREC):

$$y_1 = R - \sqrt{R^2 - x_1'^2} \quad (3)$$

ZAUJÍMA NÁS DRÁHOVÝ ROZDIEL $\Delta_1 = y_1 + l_1$ (ORANŽOVÁ)

PRIČOM: $l_1 = \frac{D + y_1}{\cos(2\alpha_1)}$

$$\Delta_1 = y_1 + l_1 = y_1 + \frac{D + y_1}{\cos(2\alpha_1)} = y_1\left(1 + \frac{1}{\cos(2\alpha_1)}\right) + \frac{D}{\cos(2\alpha_1)}$$

Z (2) VZORCOV (1) a (2) PLATÍ:

$$\frac{x_1 - x_1'}{D} = \frac{x_1}{D + \frac{R}{2}} \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1' = \left(1 - \frac{D}{D + \frac{R}{2}}\right) x_1} \quad (4)$$

TAKISTO PLATÍ (VZOREC (1)):

$$2\alpha_1 = \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x_1}{D + \frac{R}{2}}\right)$$

$$\cos(2\alpha_1) = \cos\left(\operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x_1}{D + \frac{R}{2}}\right)\right) = \frac{D + \frac{R}{2}}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + \left(D + \frac{R}{2}\right)^2}}$$

ČIŽE

$$\Delta_1 = \left(R - \sqrt{R^2 - x_1'^2}\right) * \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{x_1^2 + \left(D + \frac{R}{2}\right)^2}}{D + \frac{R}{2}}\right) + \frac{D\sqrt{x_1^2 + \left(D + \frac{R}{2}\right)^2}}{D + \frac{R}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\Delta_1 = \left(R - \sqrt{R^2 - \left(1 - \frac{D}{D + \frac{R}{2}}\right)^2 x_1^2}\right) * \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{x_1^2 + \left(D + \frac{R}{2}\right)^2}}{D + \frac{R}{2}}\right) + \frac{D\sqrt{x_1^2 + \left(D + \frac{R}{2}\right)^2}}{D + \frac{R}{2}}}$$