

# Fiducial matching method

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The best way I came up with to find the fiducials is to make an NxN matrix with the rows/columns as N fiducial positions. For example, we have 4 fiducials that we call A, B, C, and D. The matrix looks like:

	A	B	C	D
A				
B				
C				
D				

We then fill it in to be

AA	AB	AC	AD
BA	BB	BC	BD
CA	CB	CC	CD
DA	DB	DC	DD

These are the combinations of all possible chord lengths with the endpoints being the fiducial indexes. Now we rule out AA, BB, CC, and DD since the distance from A to A is 0, etc. We eliminate duplicate chords to get:

0	AB	AC	AD
0	0	BC	BD
0	0	0	CD
0	0	0	0

To get the actual chord lengths, we use the formula  $D = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  with:

	0	$\overline{A_x B_x}$	$\overline{A_x C_x}$	$\overline{A_x D_x}$
$x =$	0	0	$\overline{B_x C_x}$	$\overline{B_x D_x}$
	0	0	0	$\overline{C_x D_x}$
	0	0	0	0
	0	$\overline{A_y B_y}$	$\overline{A_y C_y}$	$\overline{A_y D_y}$
$y =$	0	0	$\overline{B_y C_y}$	$\overline{B_y D_y}$
	0	0	0	$\overline{C_y D_y}$
	0	0	0	0

Here is where I'm getting myself a little confused, do we have a list of chord lengths between fiducials or a list of fiducial positions? My thinking is that if they are chord lengths, then we can just match up the distances between fiducials but since each chord is a pair of fiducials, we don't know for a single chord which fiducial is on which end. We'd have to iterate through a bunch of fiducial chords to figure out which fiducial we ID is the fiducial in the table.

If we're working with a list of fiducial positions then I can just look up the distance of the fiducial from the origin. Any fiducial within, say, 1% of a fiducial position on our table is considered a match.

I don't see any clear benefits/cons between the two types of lists; is there one?