x: distance calculated between the 1/2w of the camera (centre of the image captured by camera) and position of the object (relative length).

x_t: Least visible width of the image in pixels (or relative width).

w: min width captured by the camera (absolute length).

r: distance from centre of axis of rotation to the potion of the calculated ` w` (absolute length).

θ: angle of rotation

$$\tan\theta = \frac{d}{r} = \frac{x \times w}{x_t \times r}$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{\left(x - \frac{x_t}{2}\right) \times w}{x_t \times r}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\frac{\left(x - \frac{x_t}{2}\right) \times w}{x_t \times r}$$

This angle of rotation should be given for both x and y axes. And precalculated value of θ_x and θ_y will be passed like