

**Introduction**

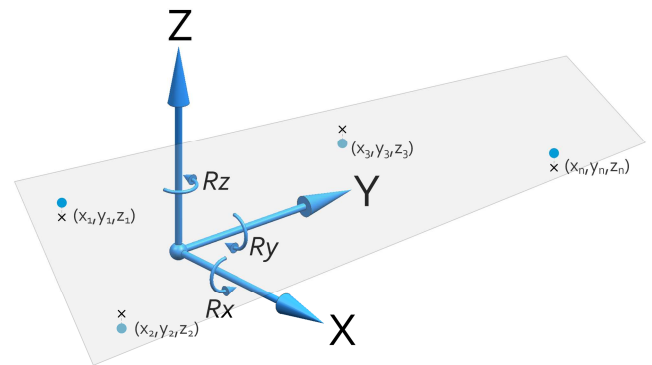
Method to derive a best fit a plane through number ( $\geq 3$ ) XYZ data points, where the summed square errors of the data points w.r.t. the fit-plane in Z-direction is minimal.

**Equation of a plane**

$$z(x, y) = A \cdot x + B \cdot y + C$$

**Data points**

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_n & y_n & z_n \end{bmatrix}$$



• Datapoints  
x Z-Projection of data points on fitted plane

**Coefficients of plane equation**

$$\begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \\ C \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 & \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i & \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i & \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 & \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i & \sum_{i=1}^n y_i & \sum_{i=1}^n 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i z_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^n y_i z_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^n z_i \end{bmatrix}$$

**Tip / Tilt angles**

$$R_x = \text{atan} \left[ \frac{d}{dy} z(x, y) \right] = \text{atan}[B]$$

$$R_y = \text{atan} \left[ -\frac{d}{dx} z(x, y) \right] = \text{atan}[-A]$$

**Fit quality – Coefficient of determination =  $R^2$**

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (z_i - z(x_i, y_i))^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n \left( z_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i \right)^2}$$

A value of  $R^2$  which is close to 1 indicates a good fit quality.