

AKADEMIA GÓRNICZO-HUTNICZA IM. STANISŁAWA STASZICA W KRAKOWIE

# Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing

Lecture : TLS - Terrestrial Laser Scanning

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#### Schedule

- Three films one question ?
- Features
- How laser scanning works
  - Time of flight
  - Phase Shift
- Operation
- Hardware (Riegl, Leica, Faro)
- Applications
- Integration
- Some projects

#### Features

- Captures 3D position data of any point
- Dense data acquisition
- Non-contact → No need for instrumentation of sensors on structure
- Ability to capture data for structures that are not easy to access
- Reasonably accurate for many applications
- Versatile
- Efficient
- Easy to use



# How laser scanning works ?



#### **How Laser Scanning Works**





#### **How Laser Scanning Works**

- Time of Flight
  - Measures time it takes a laser pulse to travel to target and back to determine distance



Image: herkules.oulu.fi



- Phase Shift
  - Measures change in phase of multiple sinusoidal laser pulses to determine time and distance









- <u>The new Sensor features include Compass, Height Sensor and Dual Axis</u> <u>Compensator: more</u>
- New WLAN (WiFi): WLAN remote control permits you to start, stop, view or download scans at a distance.

**Intuitive touchscreen display:** Control all scanner functions with a touch interface for unparalleled ease of use and control

- **Stand-alone solution:** Ultraportable design allows for operation without external devices
- **Small and compact:** With a size of only 24 x 20 x 10cm3 and a weight of just 5.0kg, the Focus<sup>3D</sup> is the smallest 3D scanner ever built
- Integrated colour camera: Photorealistic 3D cThe new Sensor features include <u>Compass, Height Sensor and Dual Axis Compensator: more</u>
- New WLAN (WiFi): WLAN remote control permits you to start, stop, view or download scans at a distance.



- New FARO Focus<sup>3D</sup> features include:
- Compass

The new electronic compass attaches orientation data to each scan. This is a big contribution to a successful auto-registration.

#### Height Sensor (Altimeter)

Each scan now receives height information. For example this will be useful scanning different floor levels in a building which then can be differentiated via the height data.

#### • Dual Axis Compensator

All scans revive the level in information which provides to be very helpful in minimizing the number of targets.

#### • WLAN (WiFi)

WLAN remote control permits you to start, stop, view or download scans at a distance.



Architecture and civil engineering Process industry and digital factory Inspection and reverse engineering Heritage Forensics and accident scenes

http://www.faro.com/focus/uk/videos



#### Leica ScanStation C-10



System Performance	
Accuracy of single measurement	
Position*	6 mm
Distance*	4 mm
Angle (horizontal/vertical)	60 µrad / 60 µrad (12" / 12")
Modeled surface precision**/noise	2 mm
Target acquisition***	2 mm std. deviation
Dual-axis compensator	Selectable on/off, resolution 1", dynamic range +/- 5', accuracy 1.5"

Laser Scanning System	
Туре	Pulsed; proprietary microchip
Color	Green, wavelength = 532 nm visible
Laser Class	3R (IEC 60825-1)
Range	300 m @ 90%; 134 m @ 18% albedo (minimum range 0.1 m)
Scan rate	Up to 50,000 points/sec, maximum instantaneous rate
Scan resolution Spot size	From 0 – 50 m: 4.5 mm (FWHH-based); 7 mm (Gaussian-based)
Point spacing	Fully selectable horizontal and vertical; < 1 mm minimum spacing, through full range; single point dwell capacity
Fleld-of-Vlew Horizontal Vertical Aiming/Sighting	360° (maximum) 270° (maximum) Parallax-free, integrated zoom video
Scanning Optics	Vertically rotating mirror on horizontally rotating base; Smart X-Mirror™ automatically spins or oscillates for minimum scan time
Data storage capacity	80 GB onboard solid-state drive (SSD) or external USB device



#### Leica HDS 2500

- Time of flight
- Accuracy: ± 6 mm
- Range: Up to 100 m
- Scan rate: 1000 pts/s
- Field of View: 40° by 40°
- Software: Cyclone







#### Operation

- Set up equipment
  - Scanner, computer
- Position targets as needed
- Scan
- Use software for post-processing
  - Visualization
  - Stitching/Registration
  - Meshing







Faro LS 880

FARC LASE SCANNER L

- Leica
- Faro
- Riegl
- Optech
- Trimble
- Price range:

- Euro 25,000 - Euro150,000



Riegl LMS Z420



#### V-Line of 2D- and 3D laser scanners



V-Line www.riegl.com



#### inherited and innovative new features



#### **New Features**:

- 2-in-1 3D scanner: high speed / long range
- high-speed online waveform processing
- online multi-target point cloud (True3D)
- accurate echo waveform assessment
- e calibrated amplitude
- display and keypad
- attachable battery
- 븢 internal data storage
- integrated WLAN / LAN
- tilt sensor
- laser plummet







multi-target capability



### Example: car partly obscured by vegetation









multi-target capability





precision and accuracy



#### calibrated amplitude

Amplitude of each target reading is ratio to optical echo amplitude at detection threshold, in units of dB.

E.g., a = 23 dB  $\rightarrow$  optical amplitude equals 200 x amplitude at detection threshold

- Instrument provides lookup table with mean amplitude of return from target with 100% diffuse reflectivity over range
- → by applying lookup value, amplitude reading can easily be converted to diffuse reflectivity in dB.

E.g., -10 dB  $\rightarrow$  amplitude corresponds to amplitude from 10% target at the same distance, +13 dB  $\rightarrow$  retro-reflecting target giving 20 times the signal of a white diffuse target at the same distance

equivalent conversion to laser radar cross section



![](_page_23_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Picture_2.jpeg)

### **Historical Documentation**

![](_page_23_Picture_4.jpeg)

Images from www.leica-geosystems.com

Palace Museum in the "Forbidden City" in Beijing

![](_page_24_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_2.jpeg)

# Construction Inspection $\rightarrow$

← Survey

![](_page_24_Picture_5.jpeg)

Images from www.leica-geosystems.com

#### **Applications**

# As-built documentation $\rightarrow$

![](_page_25_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Picture_4.jpeg)

## ← Retrofit

Images from www.leica-geosystems.com

#### **Applications**

- Survey
- Closeout drawings

![](_page_26_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Picture_5.jpeg)

Images from www.leica-geosystems.com

#### **Applications**

#### Forensics

- I-35 W bridge in Minnesota
- Riegl LMS Z420

![](_page_27_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### Crash documentation

![](_page_28_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Figure_0.jpeg)

#### PLK Project

![](_page_29_Picture_3.jpeg)

Rys.3.31 Peron w Słomnikach na pokolorowanej chmurze punktów.

![](_page_29_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Picture_0.jpeg)

## Architecture

![](_page_31_Picture_0.jpeg)

# Laser scanning and photogrammetry data integration – an example

Purpose :

- 3D Wizualization
- Documentation

![](_page_32_Picture_0.jpeg)

### **Photo-theo**

![](_page_32_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_33_Picture_0.jpeg)

# **ROLLEIMETRIC 6008 AF**

Matrix:

![](_page_33_Picture_3.jpeg)

4076 pikseli (36,684 mm) 4080 pikseli (36,72 mm)

Resolution: 9 µm (16,6 megapikseli).

Lens: Planar 2.8/80 mm

Digital - Phase One model P20

![](_page_34_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### Tachimeter Leica TCR 407 power

#### Scaner Imager 5006

![](_page_35_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_36_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_36_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_37_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_37_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_38_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_38_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_39_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_39_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_39_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_40_Picture_0.jpeg)

# Thank you for your attention !