

# “Mobile Laser Scanning” Anwendungen

Oldenburger 3D Tage 2007

Nikolaus Studnicka  
Peter Rieger  
Andreas Ullrich

RIEGL Laser Measurement Systems GmbH  
[www.riegl.com](http://www.riegl.com)



# “Mobile Laser Scanning” Anwendungen

- Grundlagen
- Mobile Laser Scanning am Auto (2D Scanner, Japan)
- Mobile Laser Scanning am Auto (3D Scanner, Österreich)
- Airborne Laser Scanning kombiniert mit Terrestrischem Laser Scanning (Österreich)
- Mobile Laser Scanning am Boot (2D Scanner, Frankreich)

	<b>TLS</b> Terrestrisches Laser Scanning	<b>MLS</b> Mobiles Laser Scanning	<b>ALS</b> “Airborne” Laser Scanning
<b>Datenformat</b>	Bild basierend	Linien basierend	Linien basierend
<b>Registrierung</b>	Per Reflektoren oder Nutzdaten	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• online per INS/GPS Aufnahme</li> <li>• Sensoren wie z.B. Rad Sensor</li> </ul>	online per INS/GPS Aufnahme der Trajektorie
<b>Messentfernung</b>	1m – 1000m	typ. bis 200m	500m – 1500m
<b>Registriergenauigkeit</b>	typ 5mm	typ 2cm (DGPS)	typ 10cm (bis 2cm bei ICP auf Referenzmodelle)
<b>Aufnahmeart</b>	stop-and-go		go



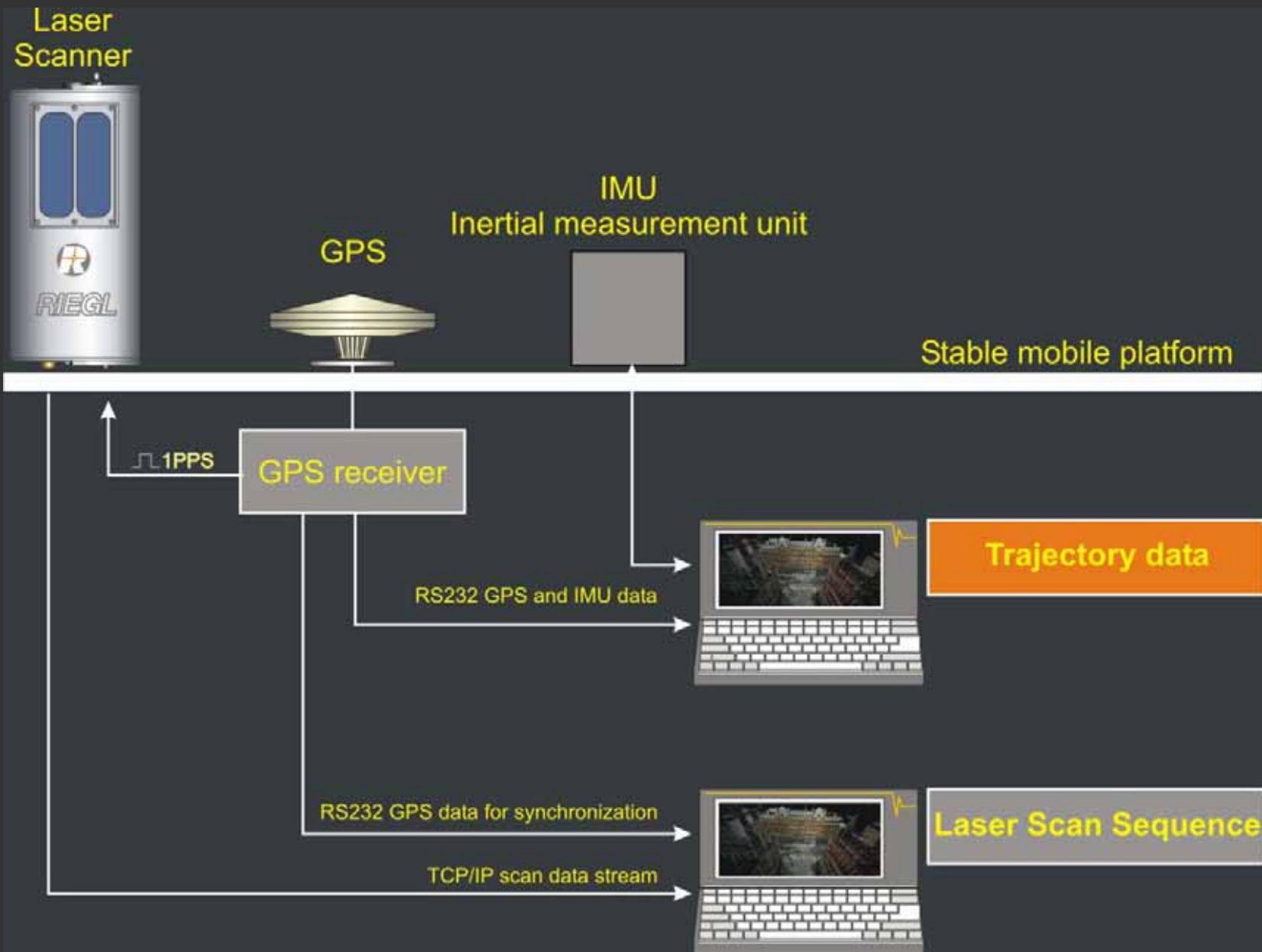
## Einteilung TLS / MLS / ALS

	<b>TLS</b> Terrestrisches Laser Scanning	<b>MLS</b> Mobiles Laser Scanning	<b>ALS</b> “Airborne” Laser Scanning
<b>Registrierung</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mit vielen Reflektoren (per Totalstation ect.)</li> <li>• mit einem Reflektor (back sighting) &amp; Eigenposition</li> <li>• ohne Reflektoren per ICP (iterative closest point) Algorithmus ect.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aufnahme der Laser Daten inklusive Zeitstempel</li> <li>• Aufnahme der Trajektorie (per INS/GPS)</li> <li>• Verbesserung der Registrierung durch Ausgleichung an stationär aufgenommenen Referenzobjekten</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aufnahme der Laser Daten inklusive Zeitstempel</li> <li>• Aufnahme der Trajektorie (per INS/GPS)</li> </ul> <p>Verbesserung der Registrierung durch Streifenausgleich:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Zur internen Systemkalibrierung (6 Parameter)</li> <li>2. Nutzdatenverbesserung (3 Translation- &amp; 3 Rotations Parameter je Flugsteifen)</li> <li>3. Ausrichtung an stationär aufgenommenen Kontrollobjekte</li> </ol>

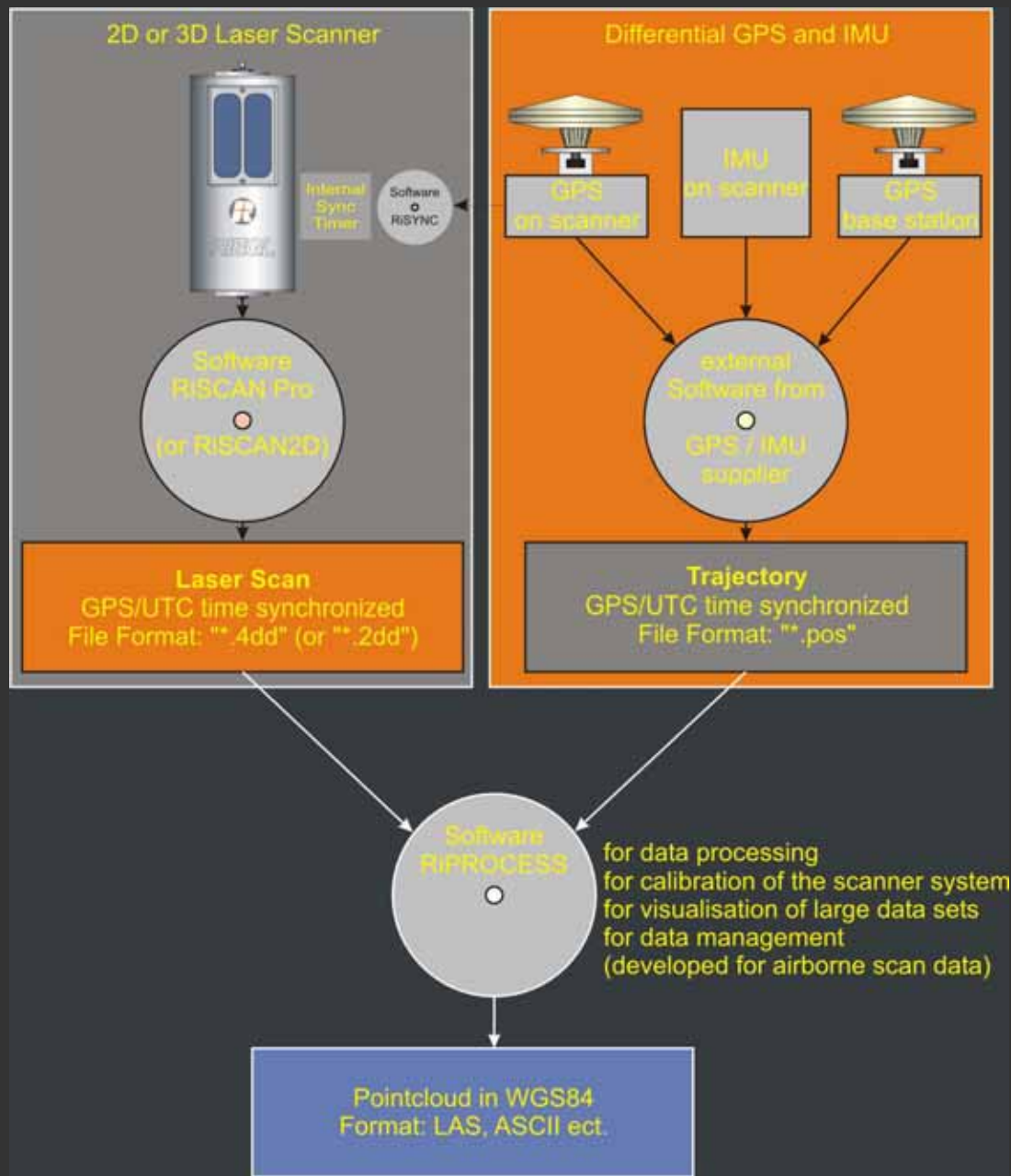
Definition Trajektorie: Ort und Orientierung als Funktion der Zeit (zeitdiskret)



## Registrierung TLS / MLS / ALS



# MLS System Konfiguration



## Trajectory File (\*.pos)

The \*.pos file contains information about the position and the orientation of the moving platform. The default setup is as follows:

1. Column: UTC timestamp in seconds [seconds of day]
2. Column: Latitude [deg]
3. Column: Longitude [deg]
4. Column: Height [m]
5. Column: Roll [deg]
6. Column: Pitch [deg]
7. Column: Yaw [deg]

The values are separated by blanks

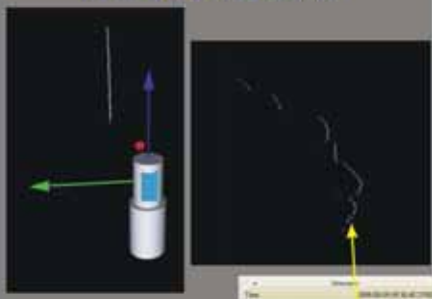
Example:

```
50759.0010 48.33841614 15.93149532 471.005 -0.8156 7.1238 71.1383
50759.0020 48.33841616 15.93149556 471.004 -0.8118 7.1230 71.1393
50759.0030 48.33841617 15.93149579 471.002 -0.8081 7.1214 71.1409
50759.0040 48.33841619 15.93149602 471.000 -0.8039 7.1195 71.1411
```



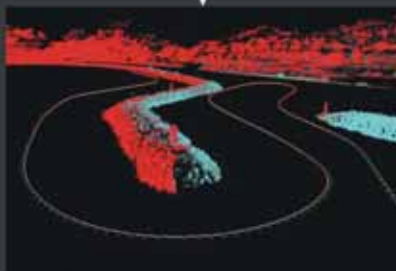


Line Scan by  
2D or 3D Laser Scanner



Each Laser Shot  
has its time stamp

Trajectory measured by  
GPS and IMU

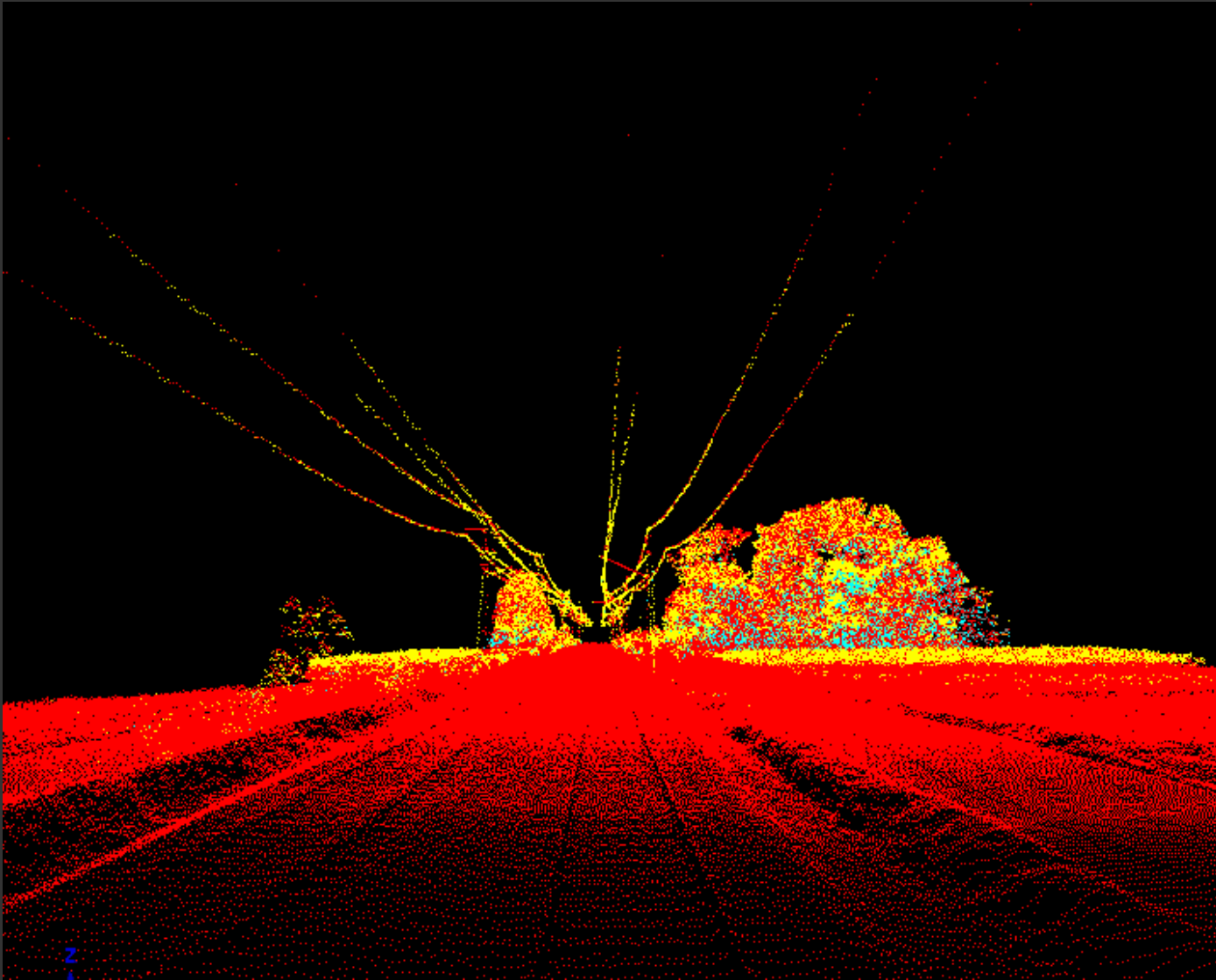


3D Pointcloud with Trajectory

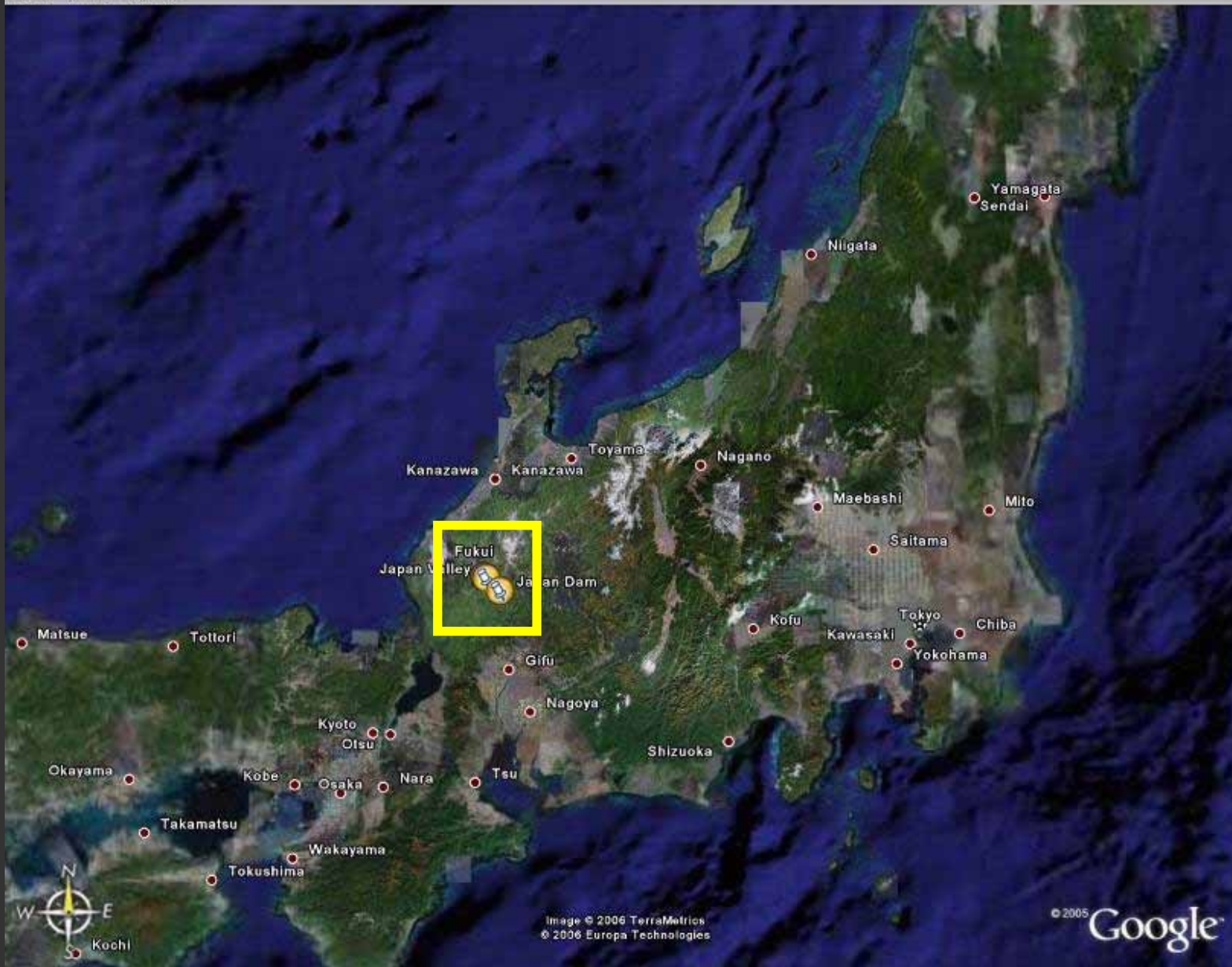


# MLS Beispieldaten



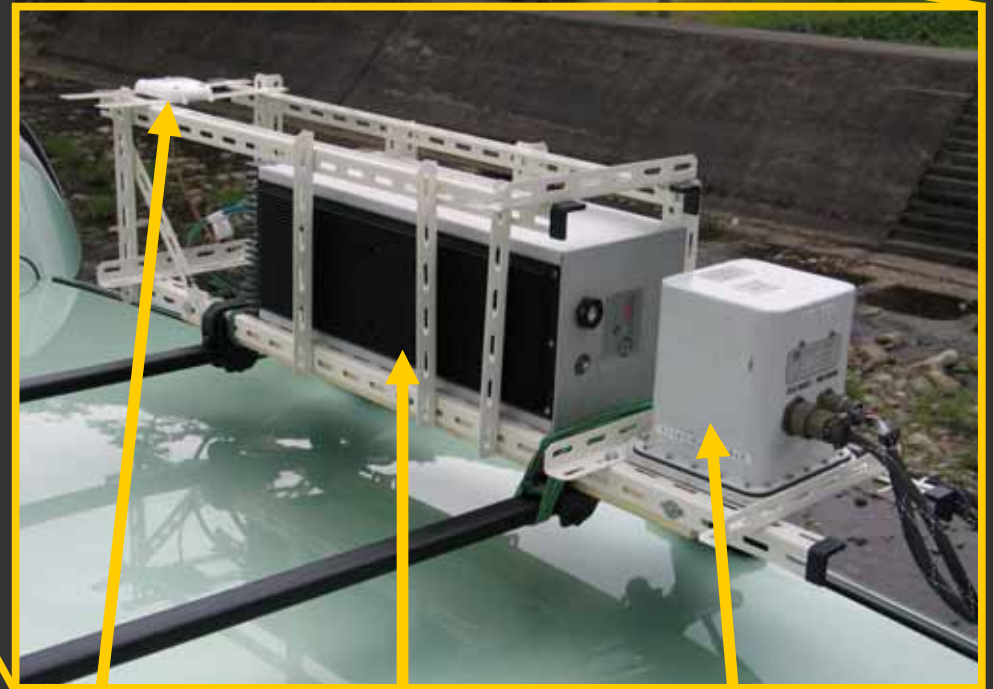


# MLS 2D Laser Scanner Q560 am Auto (Japan)



## Fallbeispiel MLS am Auto





GPS

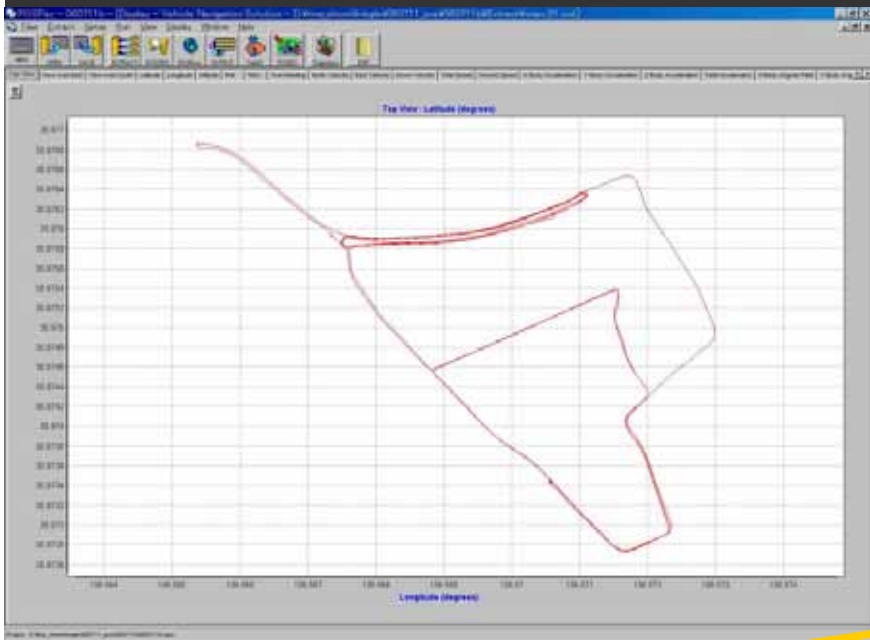
Laser Scanner Q560

IMU Applanix

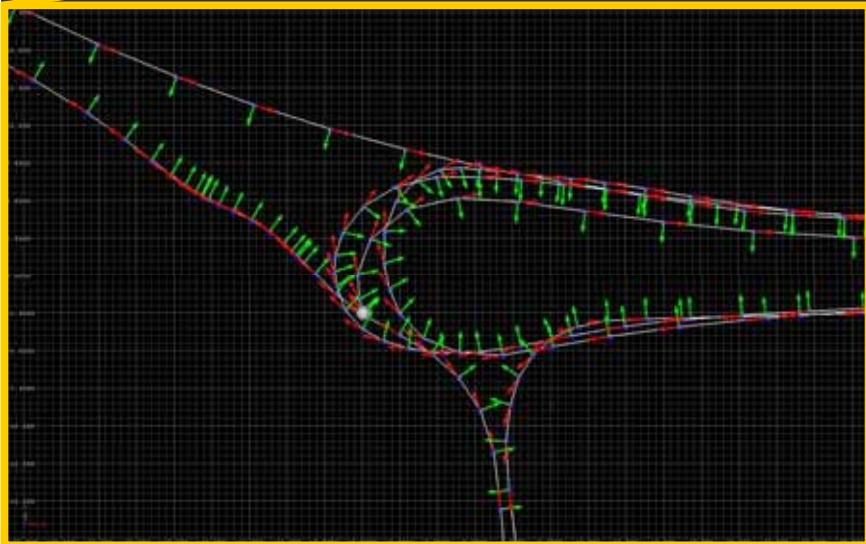
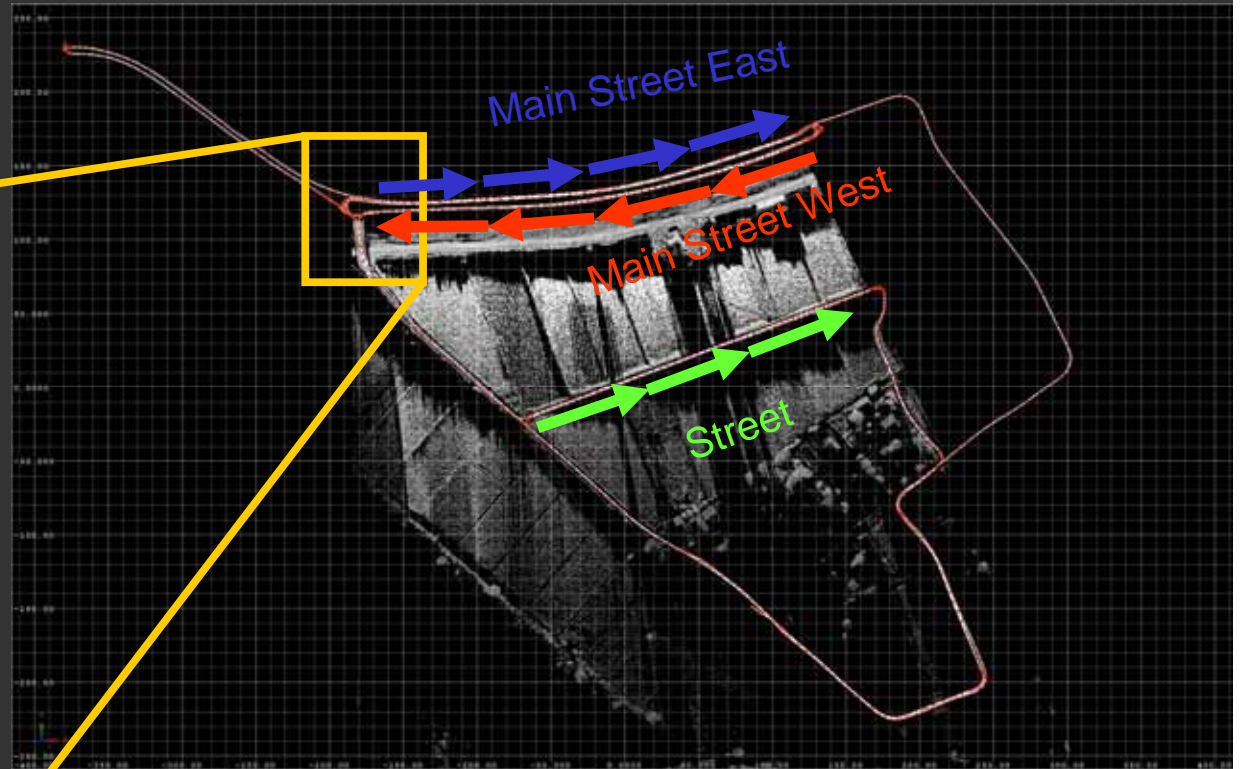


## Team & System Konfiguration

Applanix View of Trajectory

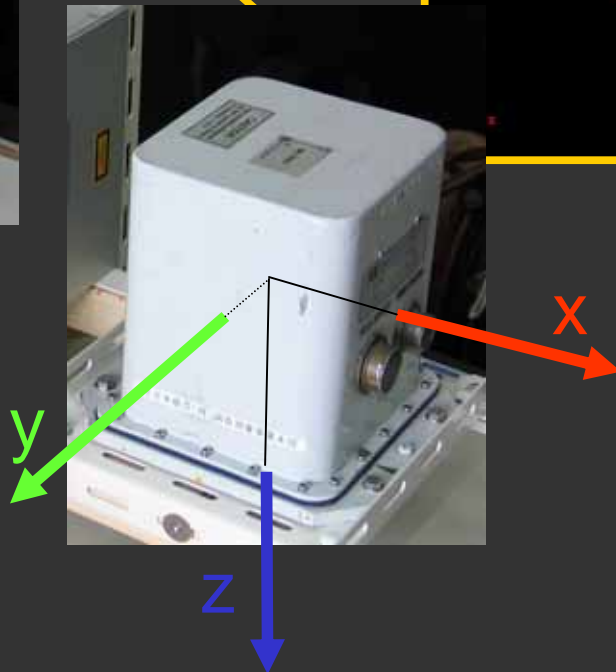
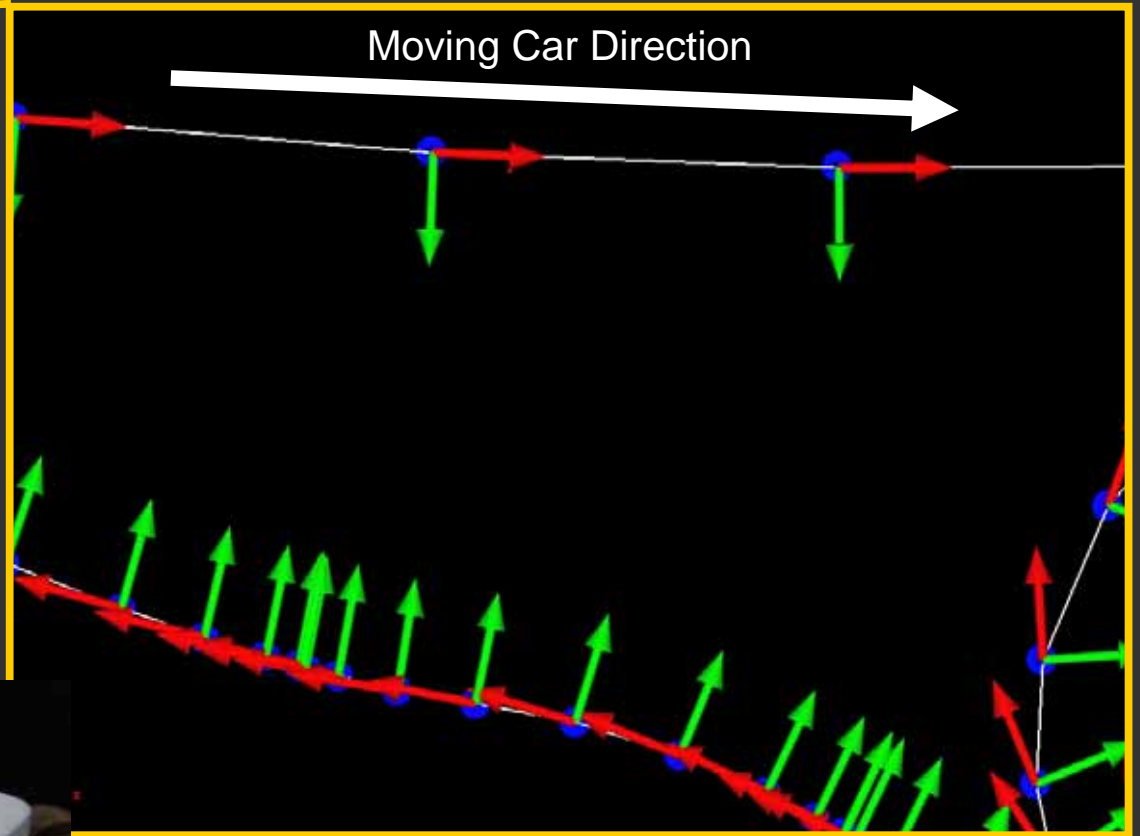


RiSCAN PRO View of Trajectory

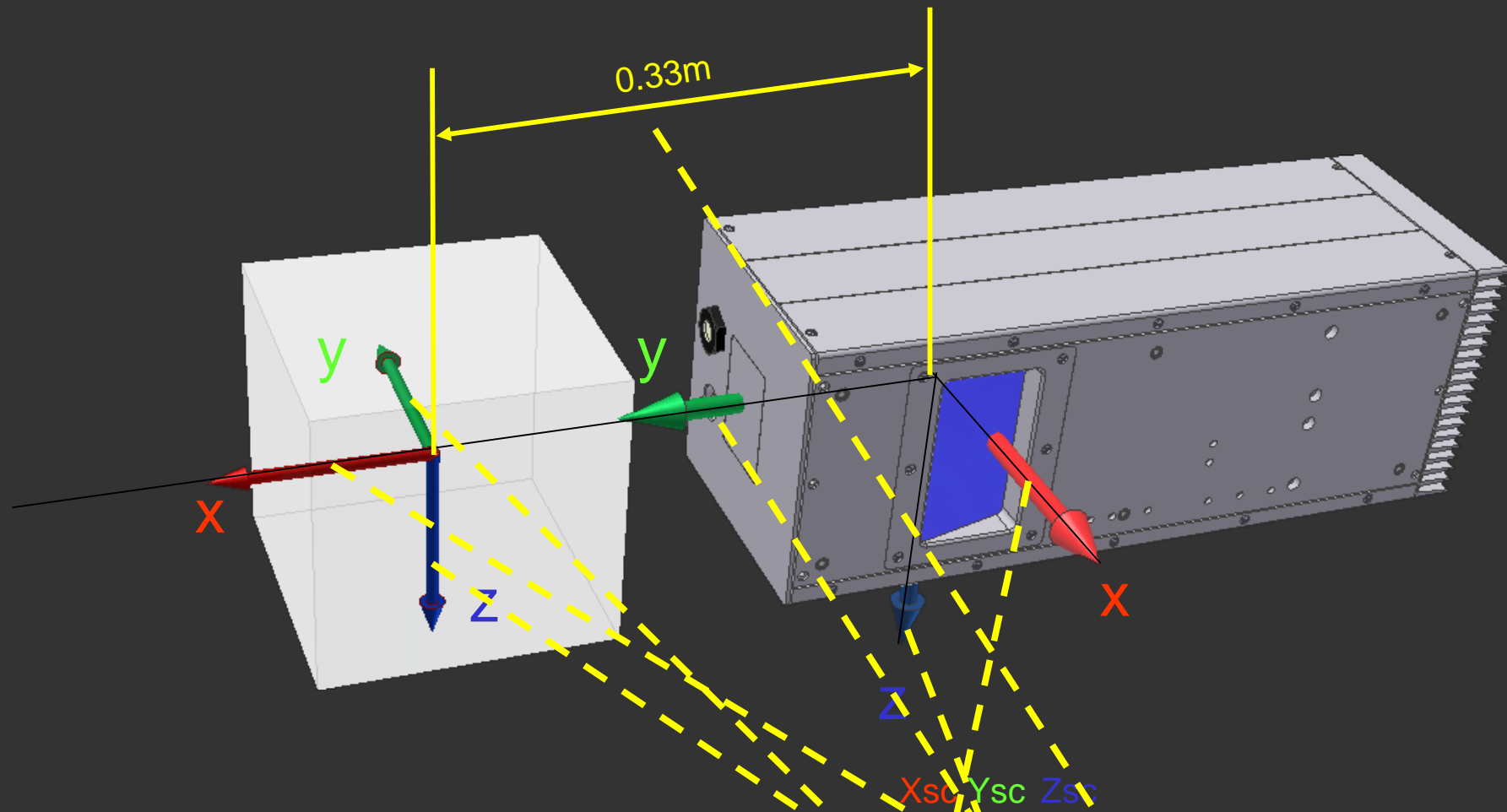


Trajektorie





Trajektorie



$$C_{IMU}^{SOCS} = \begin{pmatrix} x^T & y^T & z^T & x_{TRA}^{Ximu} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & y_{TRA}^{Yimu} \\ & & & z_{TRA}^{Zimu} \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & -0.33 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

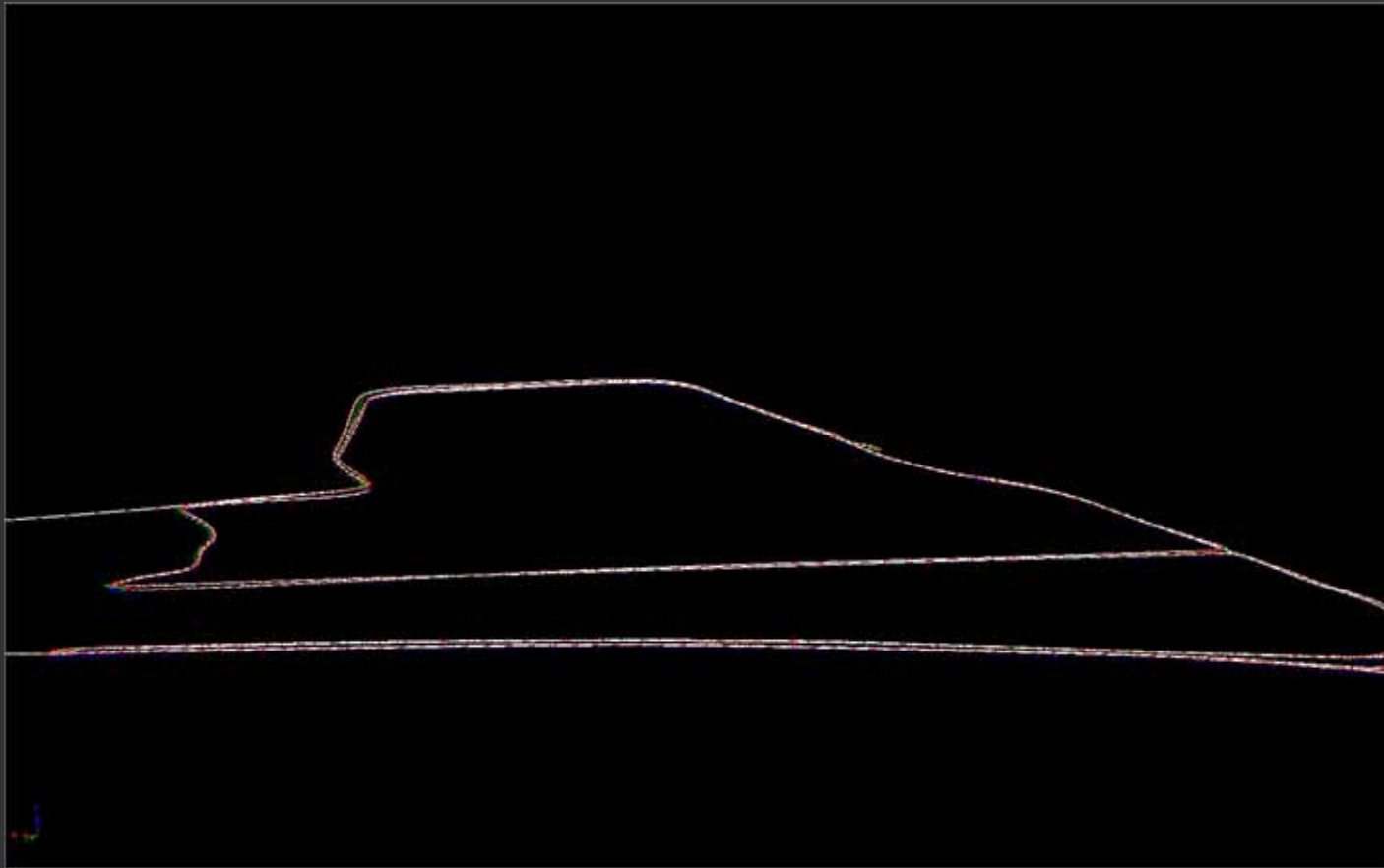
delta Ximu

Rotation Translation



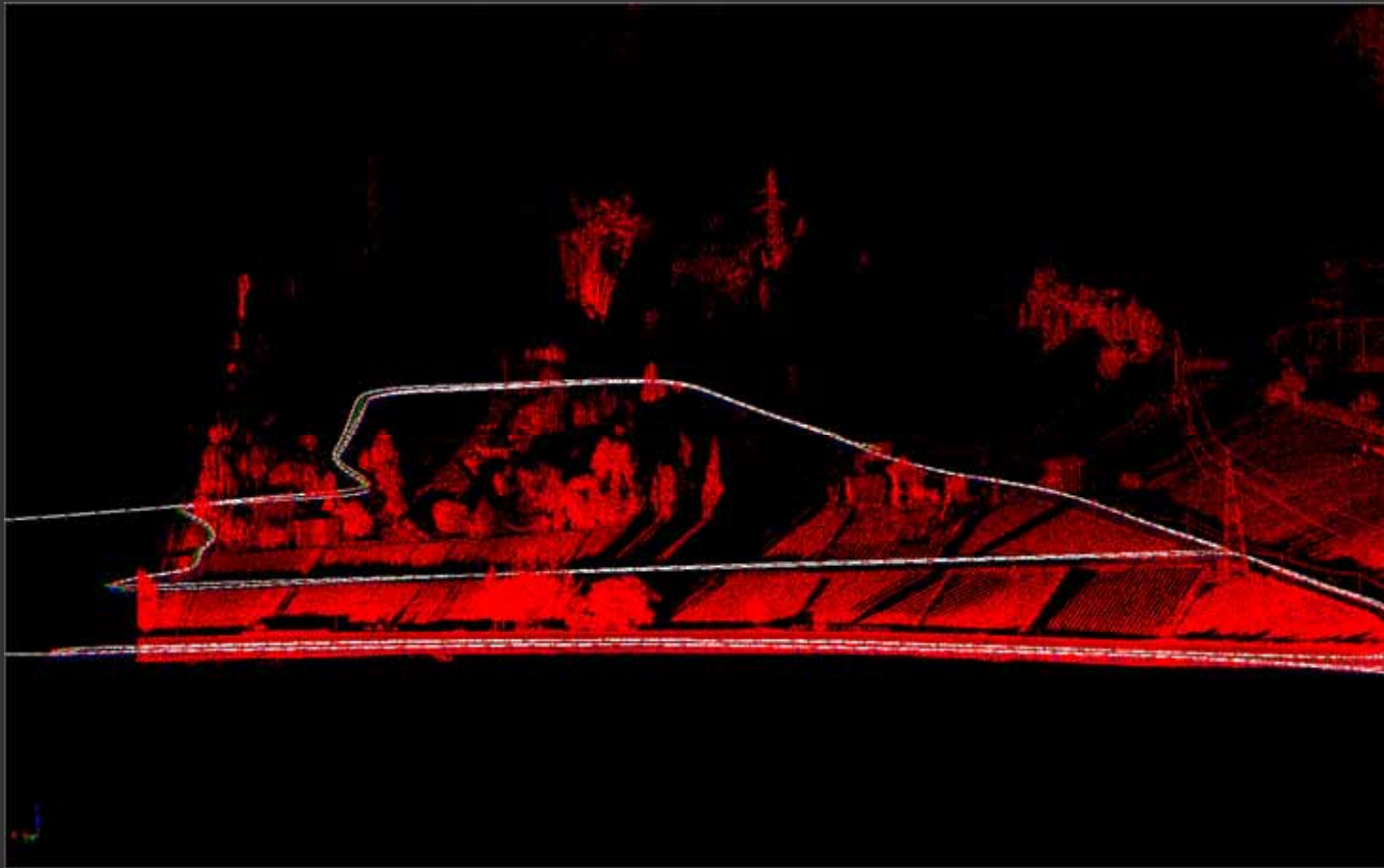
# Transformation Matrix – IMU / Scanner Own Coordinate System





Trajectory of the Car

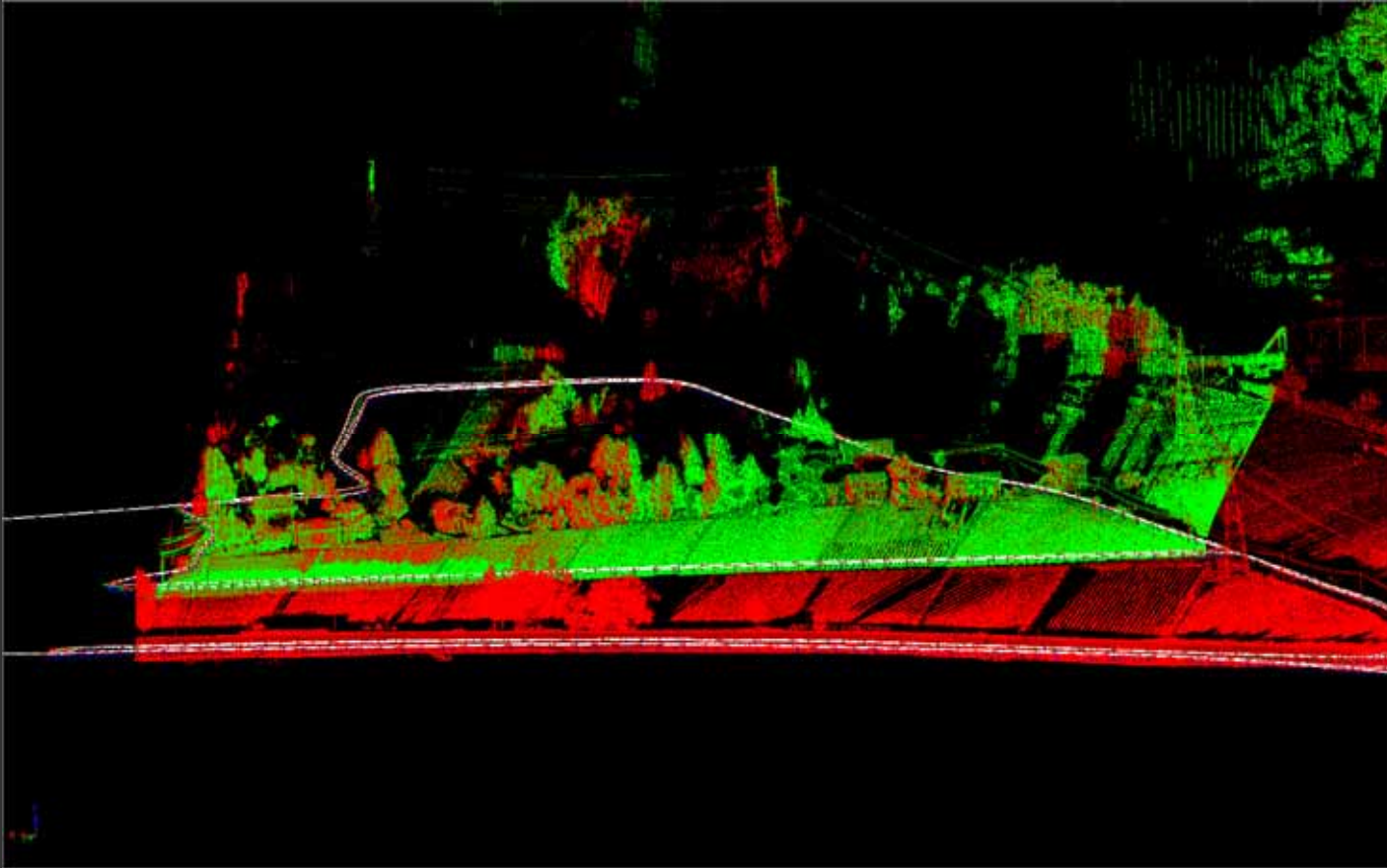
Trajektorie



Trajectory of the Car & Main Street West



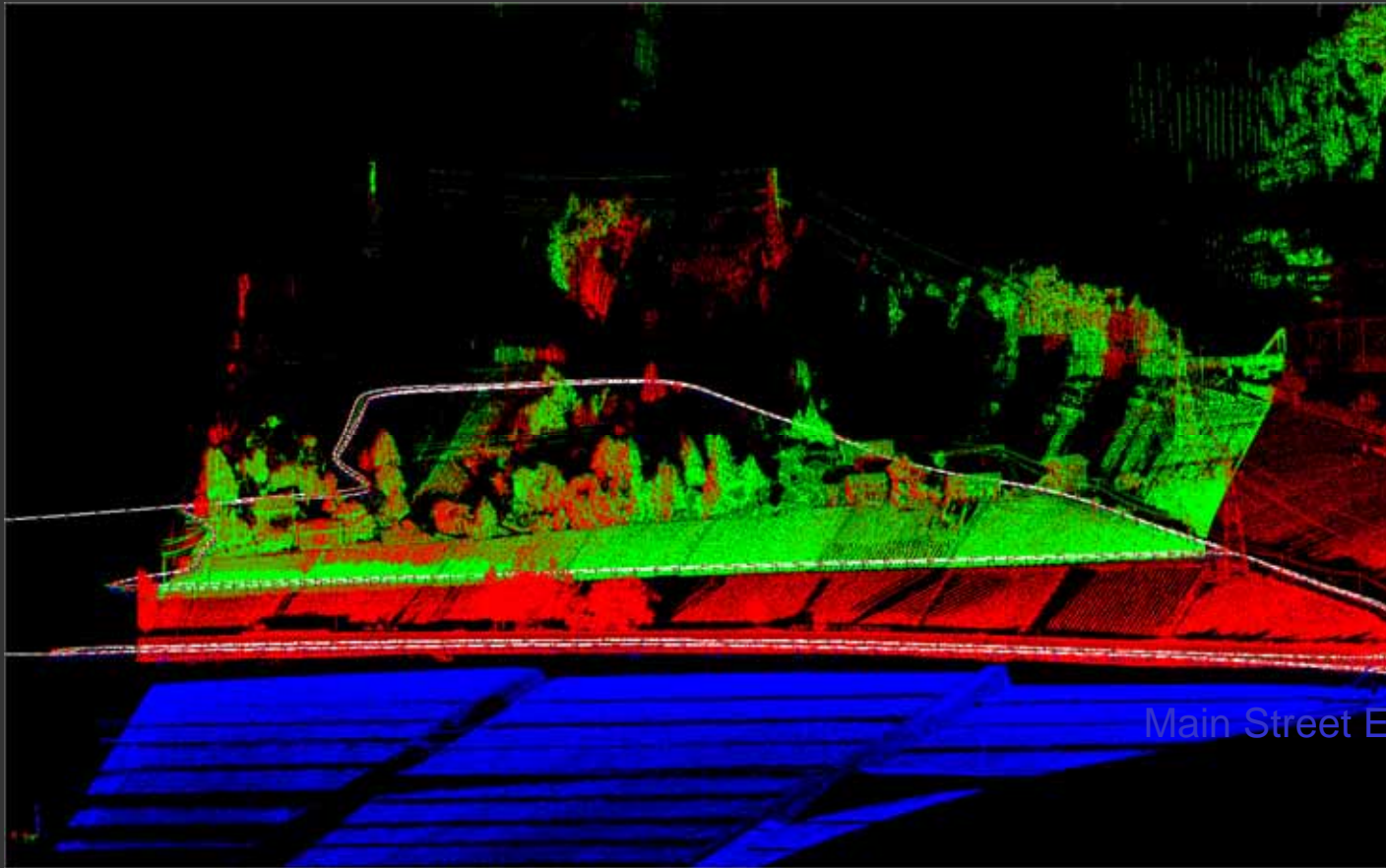
MLS Scan



Trajectory of the Car & Main Street West & Street



MLS Scan



Trajectory of the Car & Main Street West & Street &

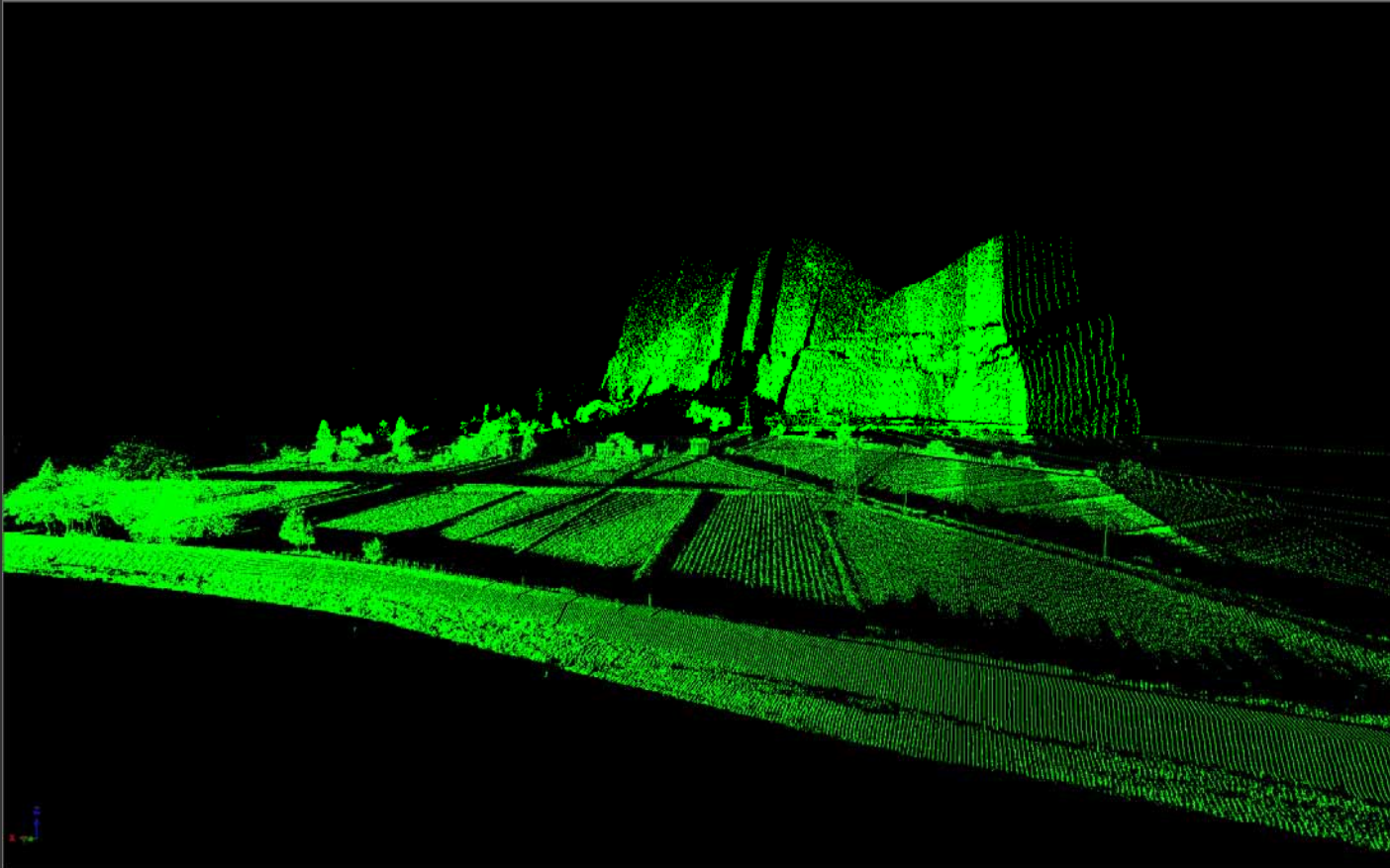


Erstes Ziel



“Full Waveform” Analyse

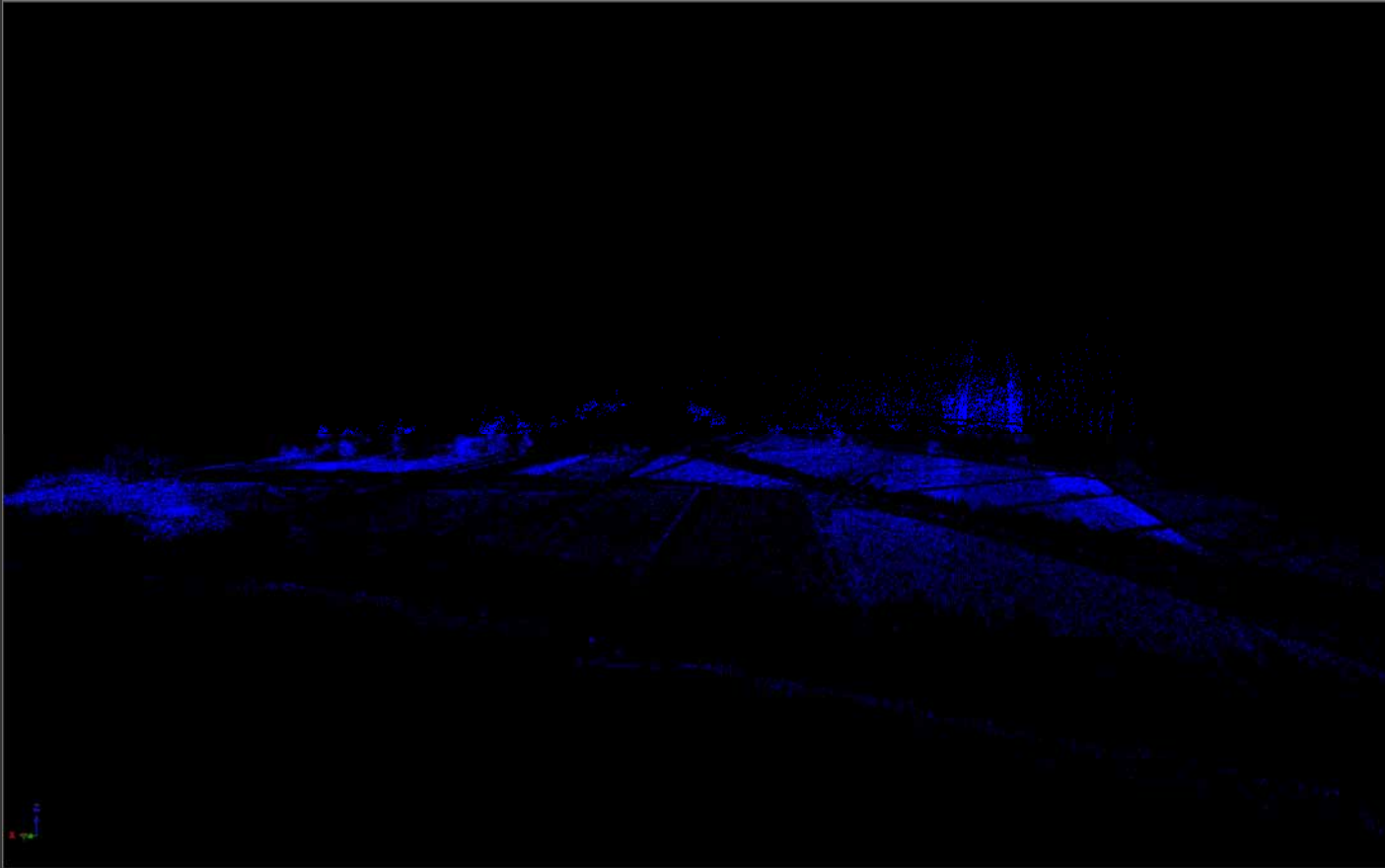




Letztes Ziel

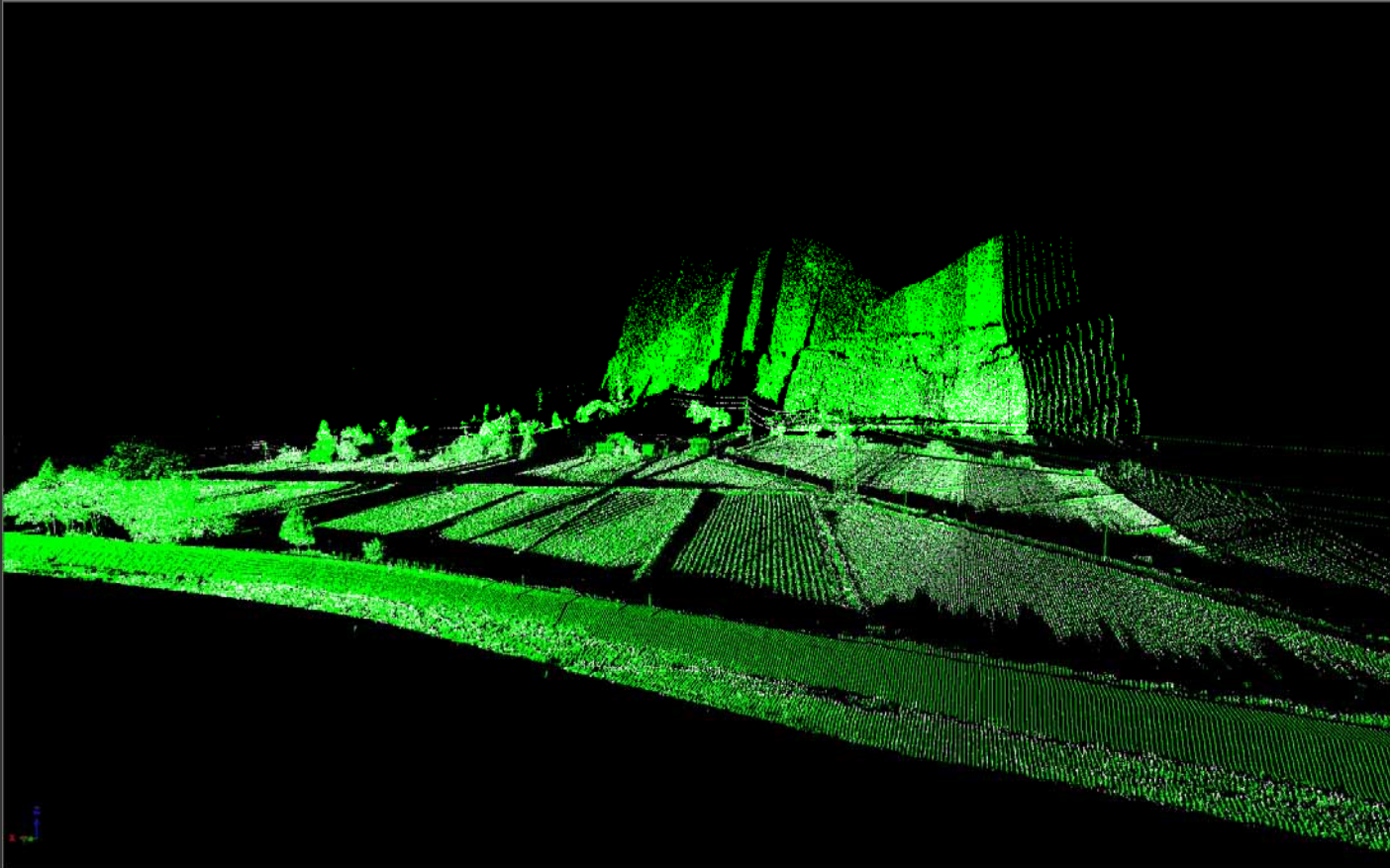


“Full Waveform” Analyse



Alle anderen Ziele

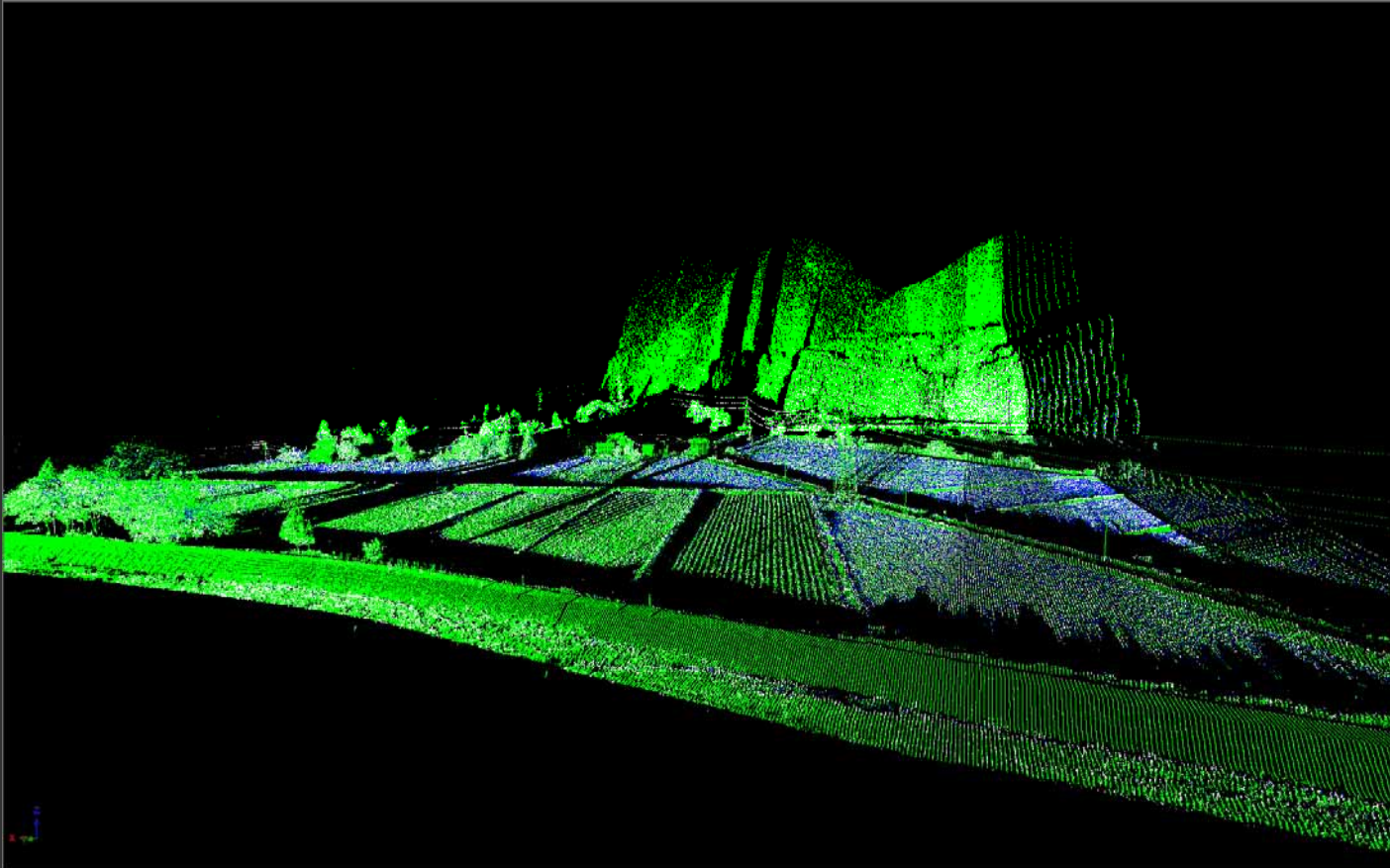




Erstes & Letztes Ziel



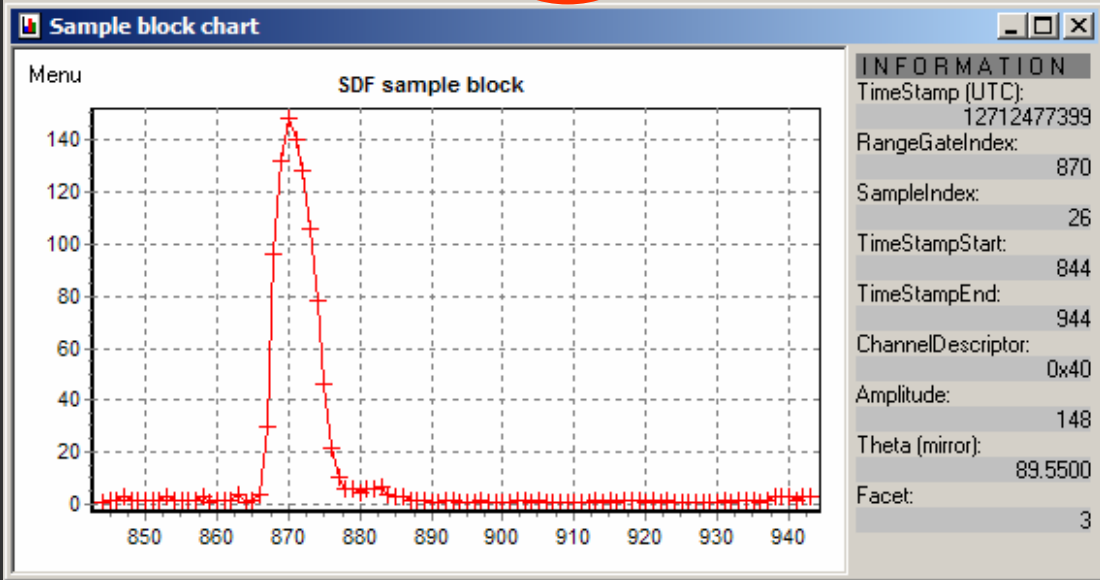
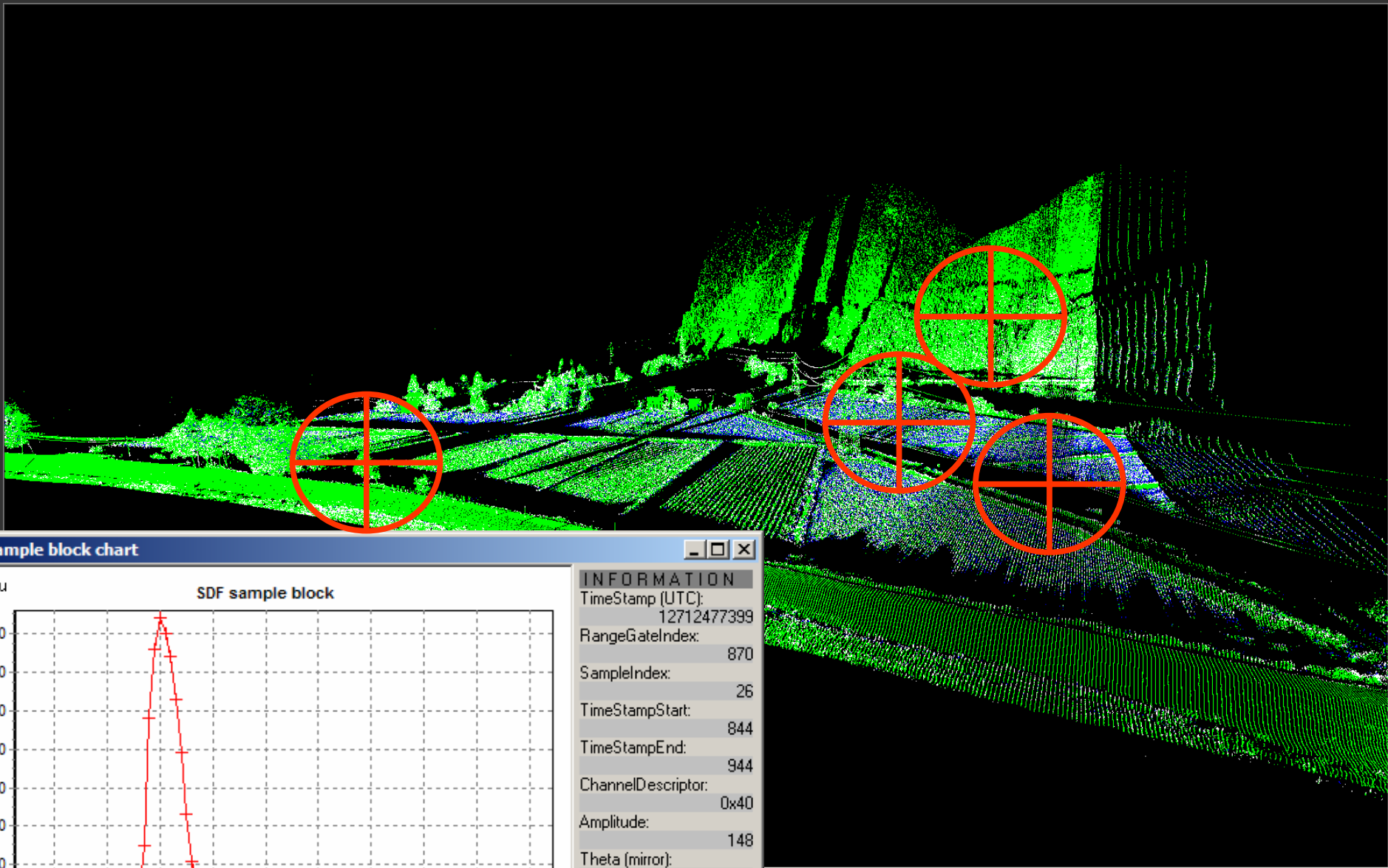
“Full Waveform” Analyse



Alle Ziele

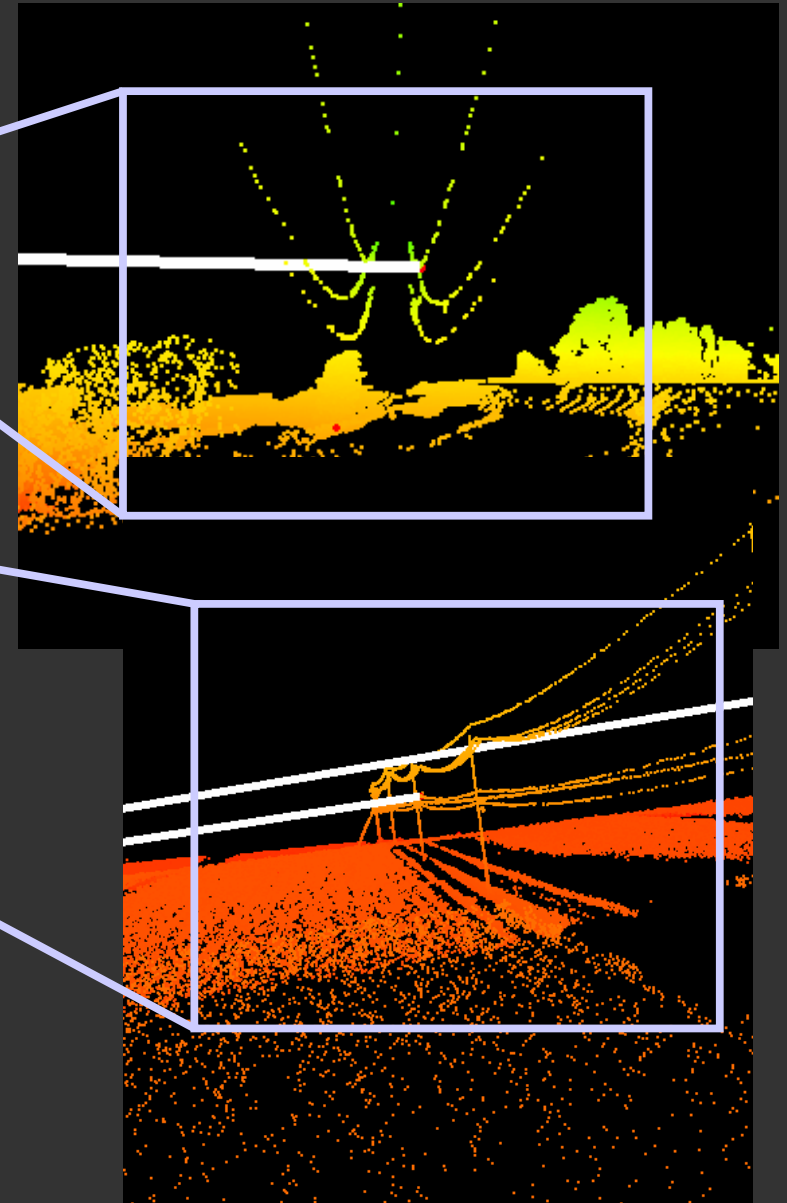
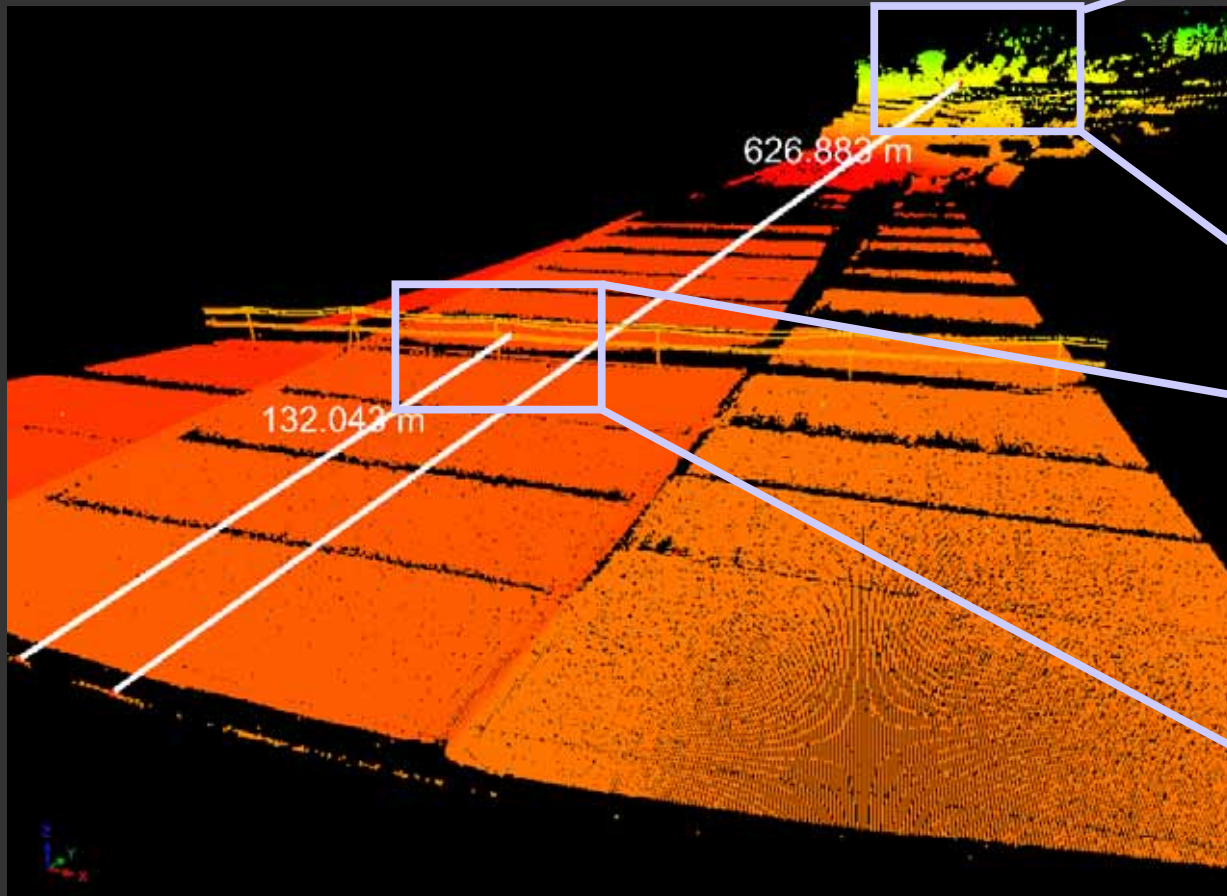


“Full Waveform” Analyse



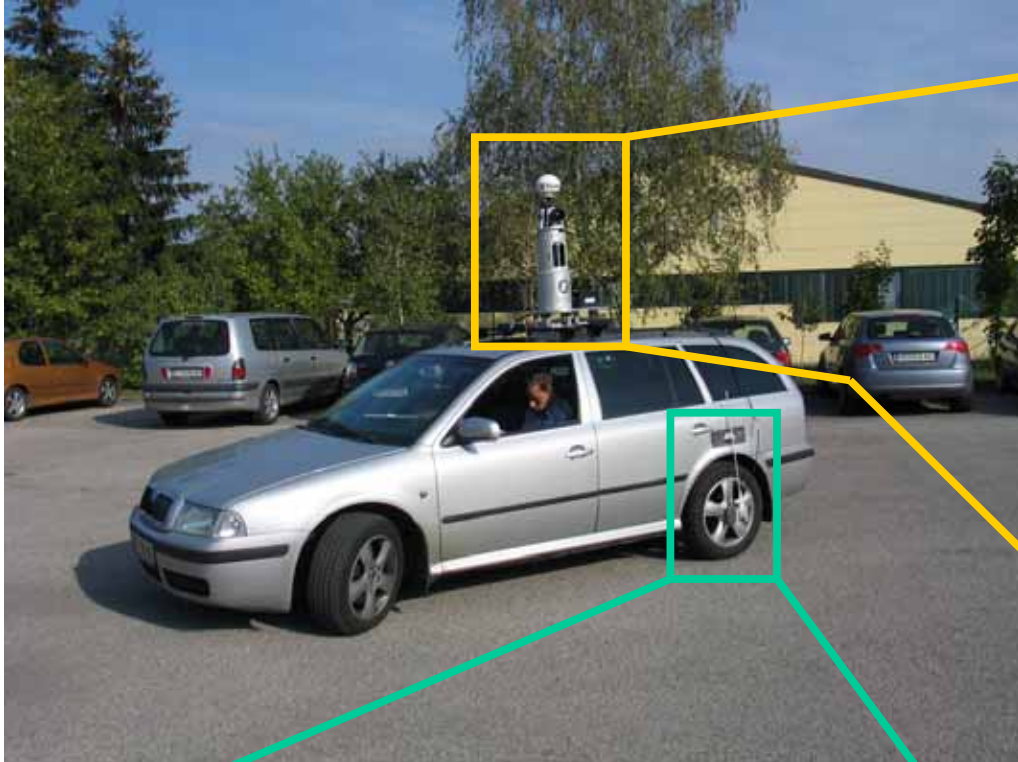
“Full Waveform” Analyse





Maximale Reichweite zu Hochspannungleitungen (50kHz)

# MLS 3D Laser Scanner Z420 am Auto (Österreich)



GPS



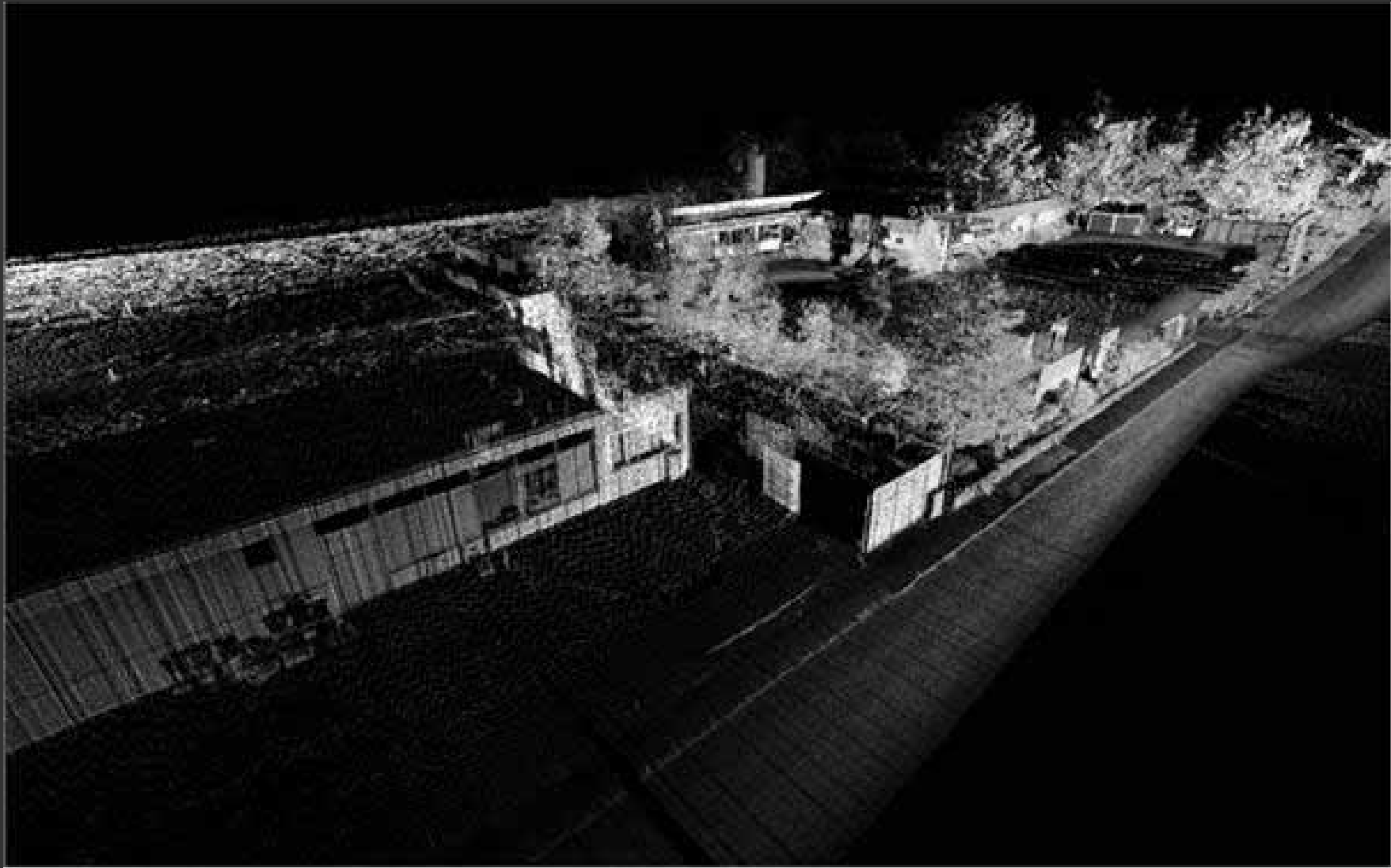
3D Laser Scanner Z420i

IMU Applanix



Rad Sensor

MLS 3D Laser Scanner Z420 am Auto



MLS 3D Laser Scanner Z420 am Auto



ALS 2D Laser Scanner Q560  
kombiniert mit TLS 3D Laser Scanner Z420 (Österreich)

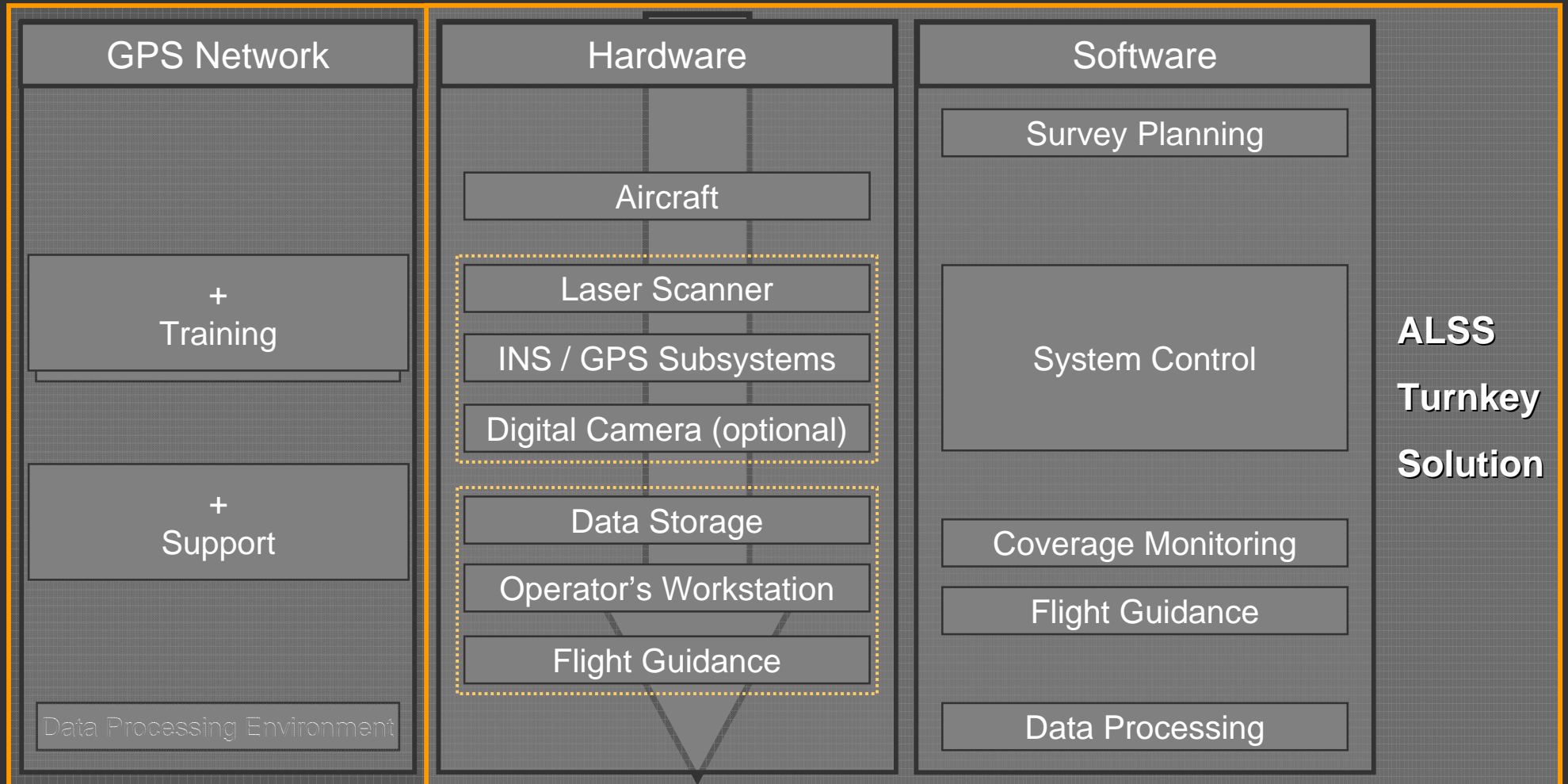


## Schlüsselfertiges System für ALS

1-2 Laser Scanner  
INS/GPS System  
Mittelformatkamera  
Flugzeug (DA42)



# Request for Airborne Laser Scanning Survey



Airborne Laser Scanning Data in WGS84

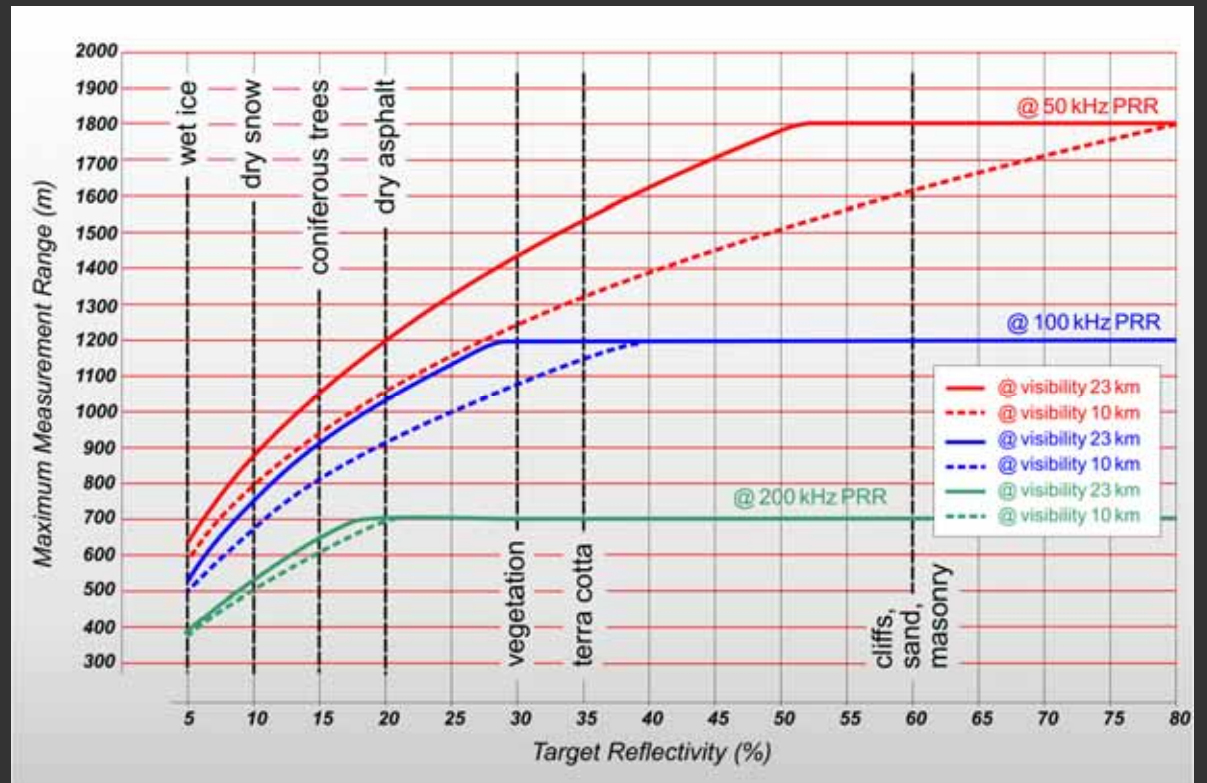


ALS System Komponenten

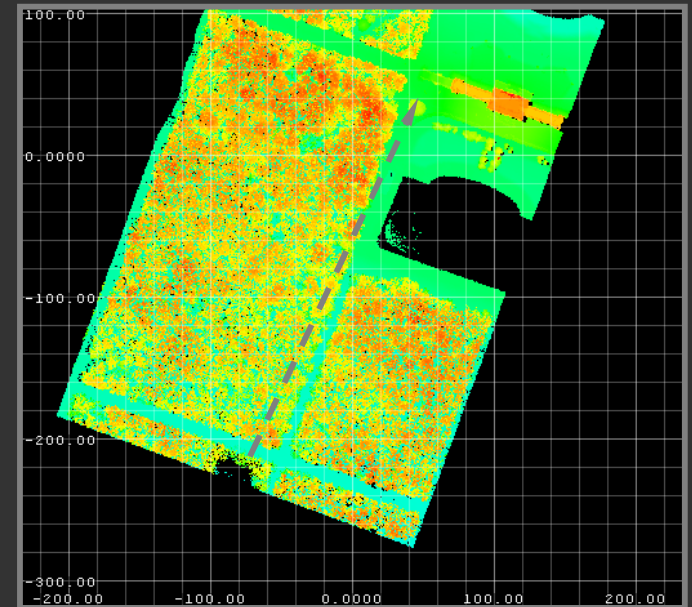
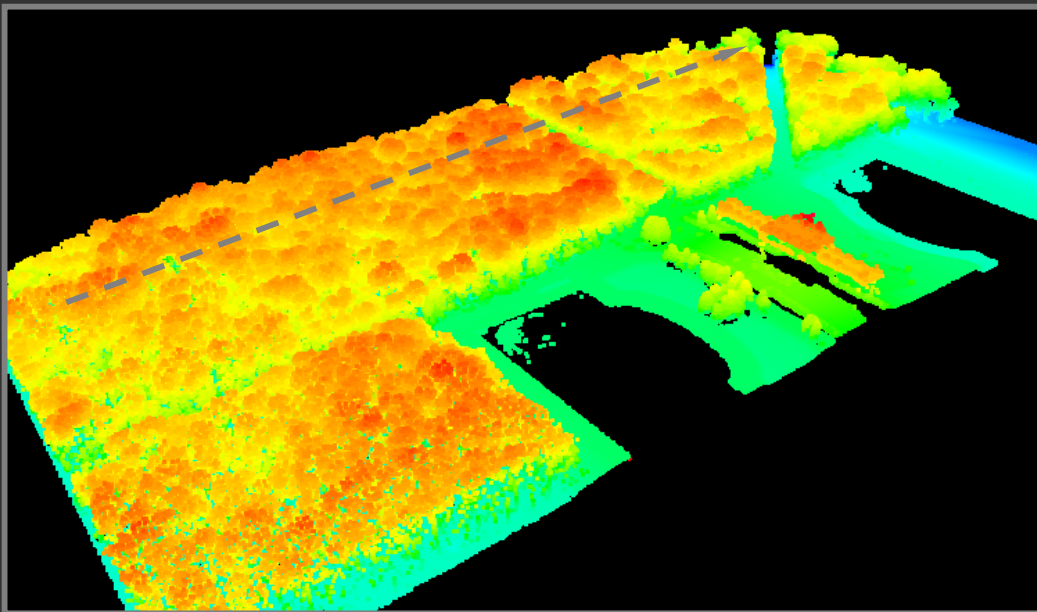
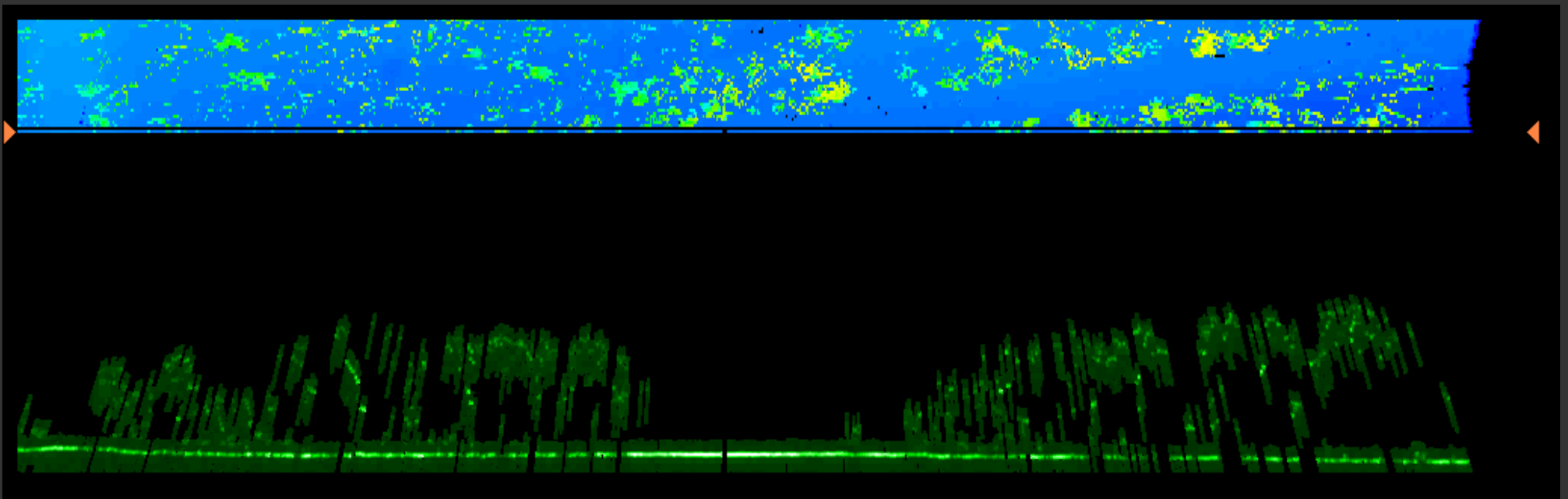
# Specifications *RIEGL* LMS-Q560

Measurement range	30 m - 1800 m at $\rho = 80\%$ 30 m - 1200 m at $\rho = 20\%$
Ranging accuracy	20 mm
multi-target resolution	down to 0.5 m
Measurement rate	50 000 - <b>200 000 meas/s</b> (burst rate) up to 133 000 meas/ s (average)
Scan range	45°(up to 60°)
Scan speed	Up to 160 lines / sec
Synchronization	GPS PPS & serial IF
Size / weight	560 x 200 x 217 mm / 20 kg
Laser safety	Laser class 1 / wavelength near infrared

## Maximum Measurement Range vs Target Reflectivity and Measurement Rate



Laser Scanner Spezifikation *RIEGL* LMS-Q560



Darstellung der Echosignale pro Scanlinie



ALS Fallbeispiel aus dem Paper  
„Full-waveform airborne laser scanning  
as a tool for archaeological reconnaissance“

In: Campana S., Forte M. (eds.), From Space to Place.  
Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on  
Remote Sensing in Archaeology.  
BAR International Series 1568, 2006, 99-106.

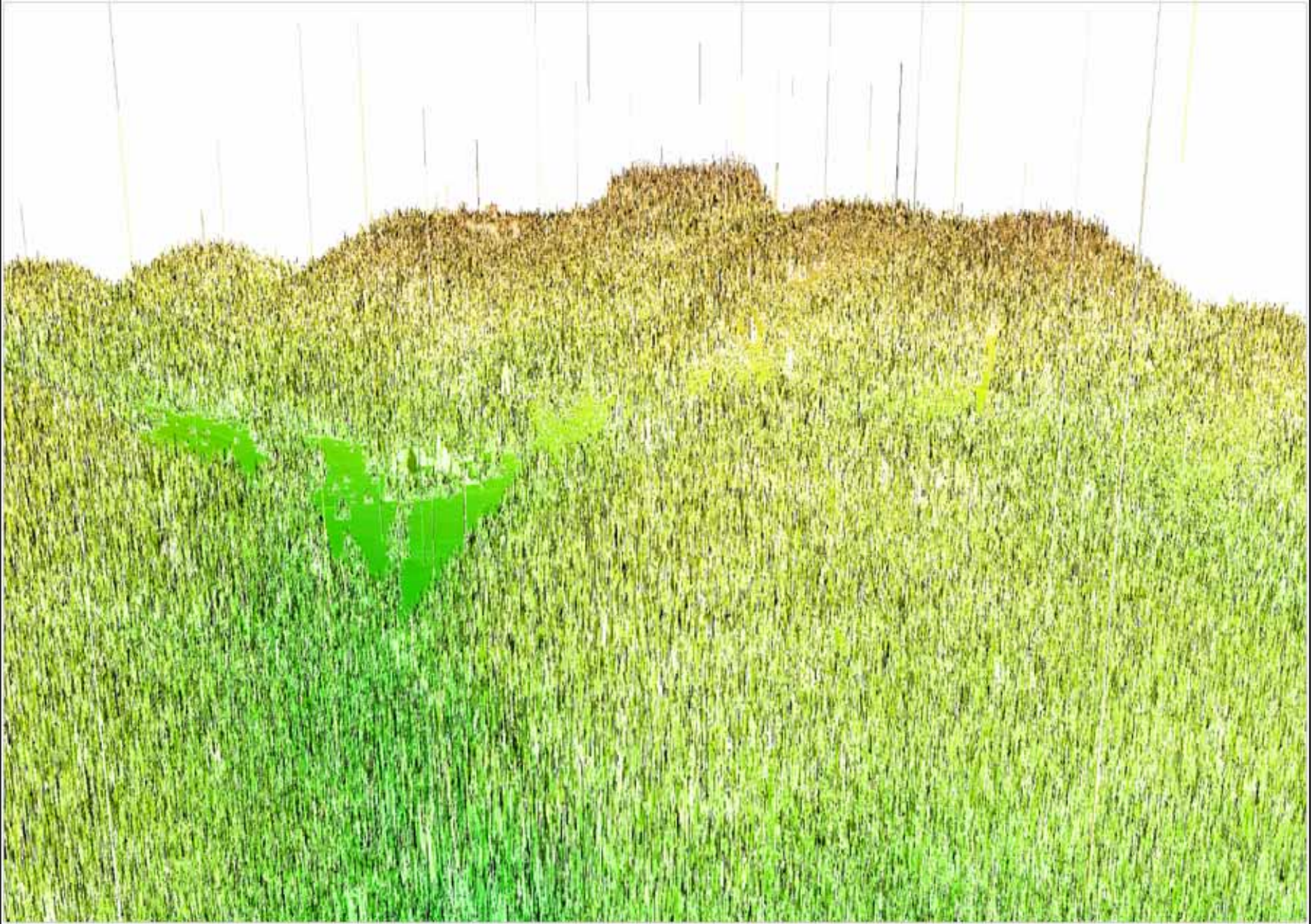
Autoren:

Michael Doneus [michael.doneus@unvie.ac.at]

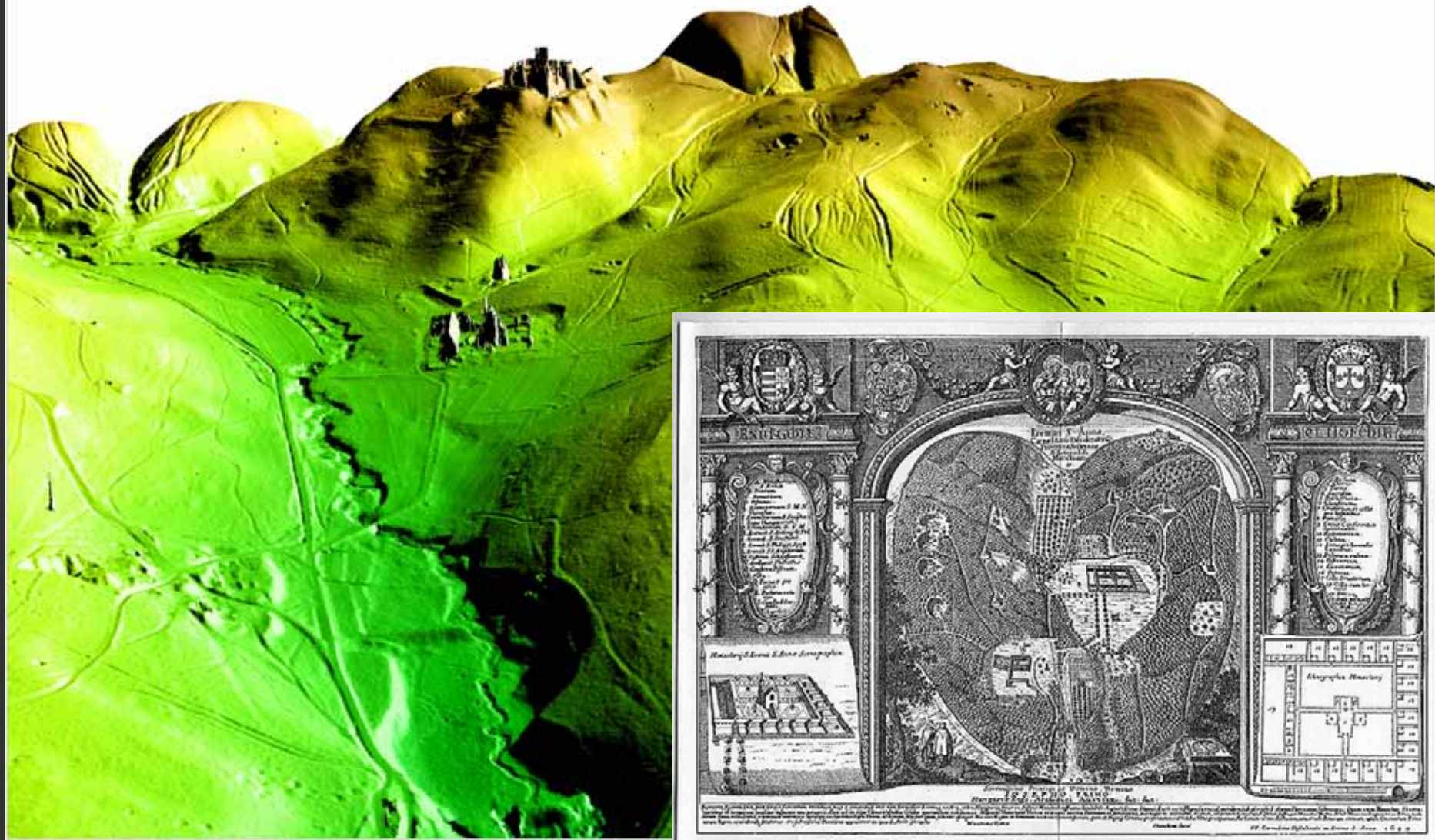
Christian Briese [cb@ipf@tuwien.ac.at]



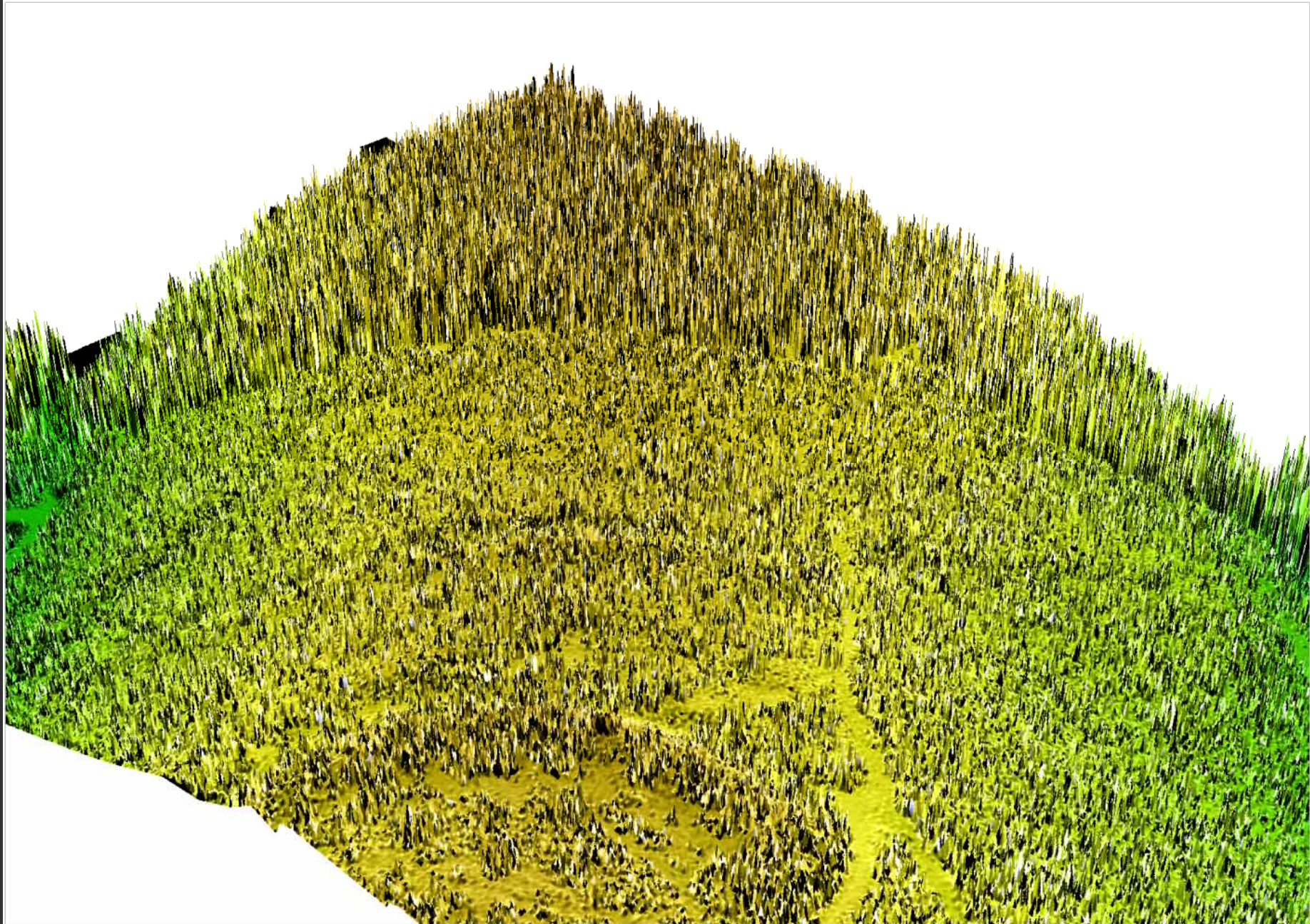
ALS Fallbeispiel mit Full Waveform DSM



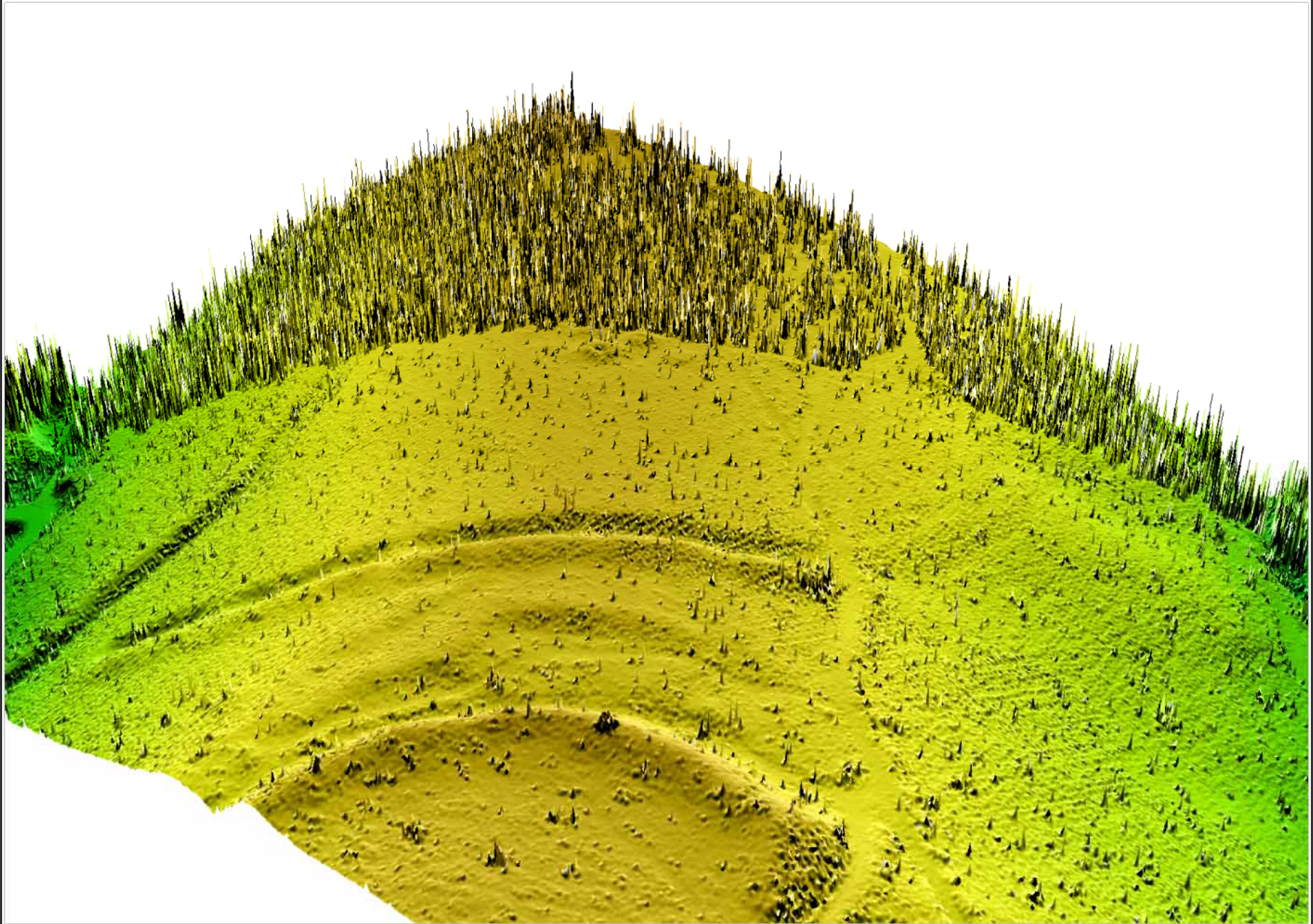




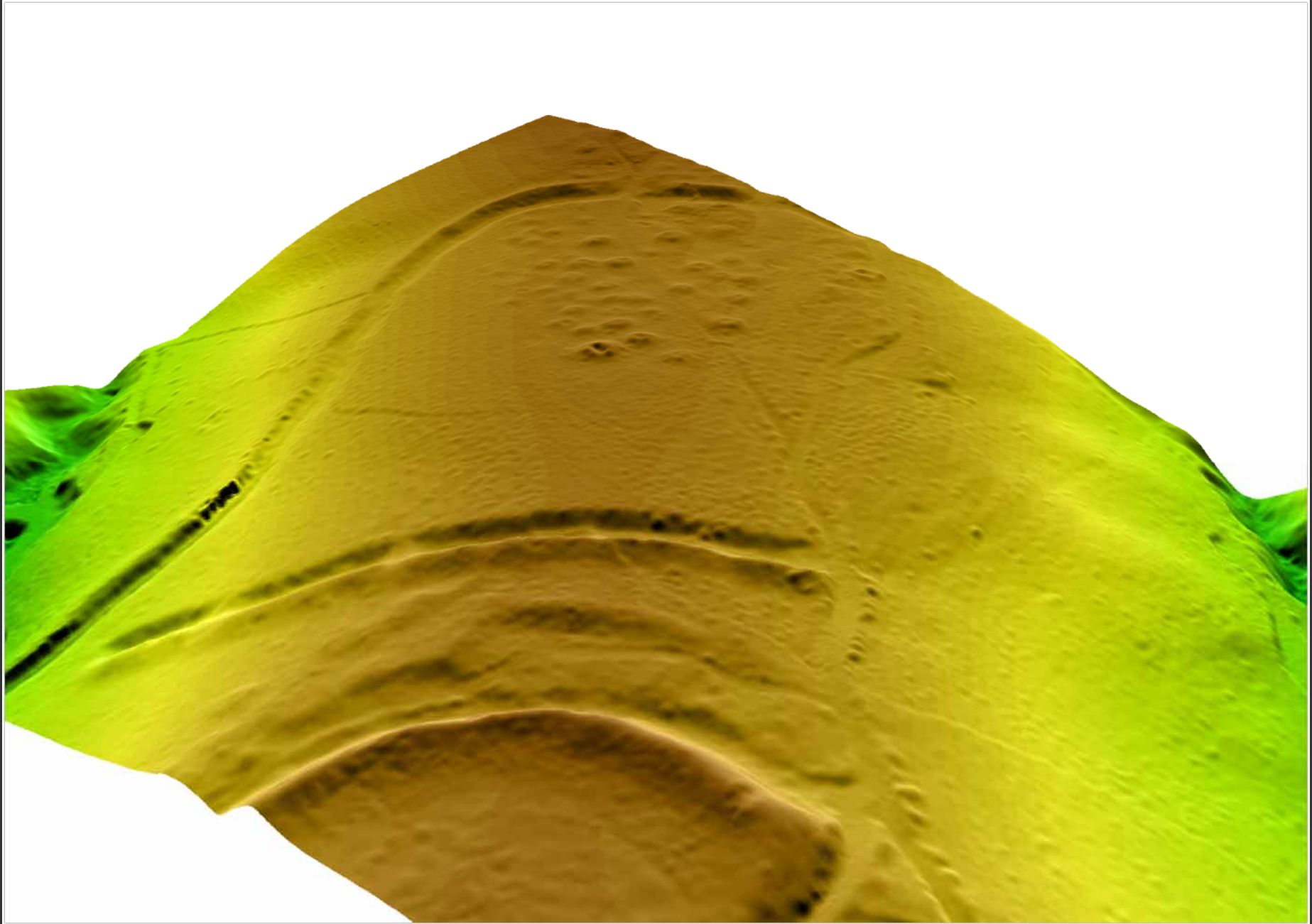




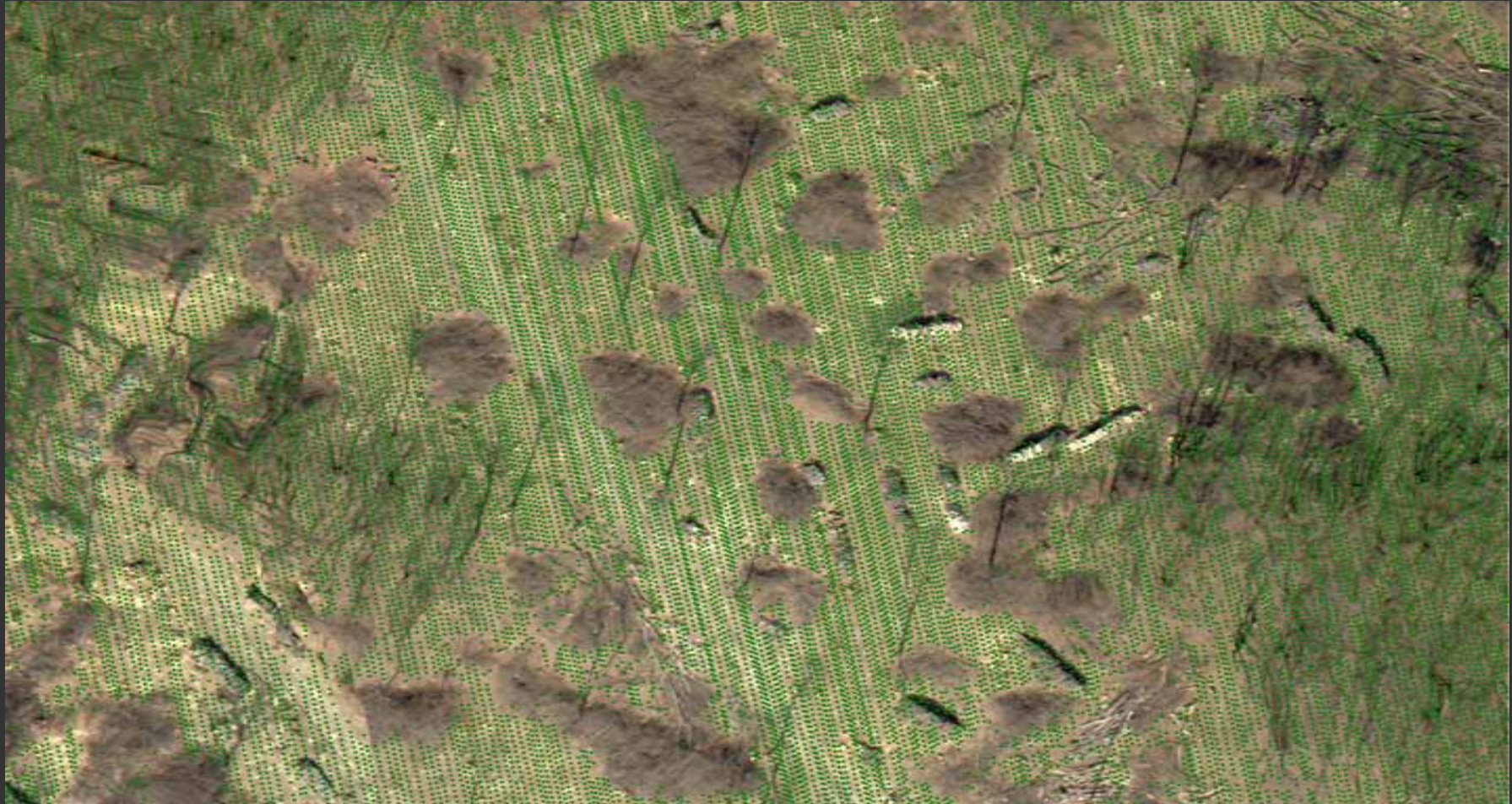






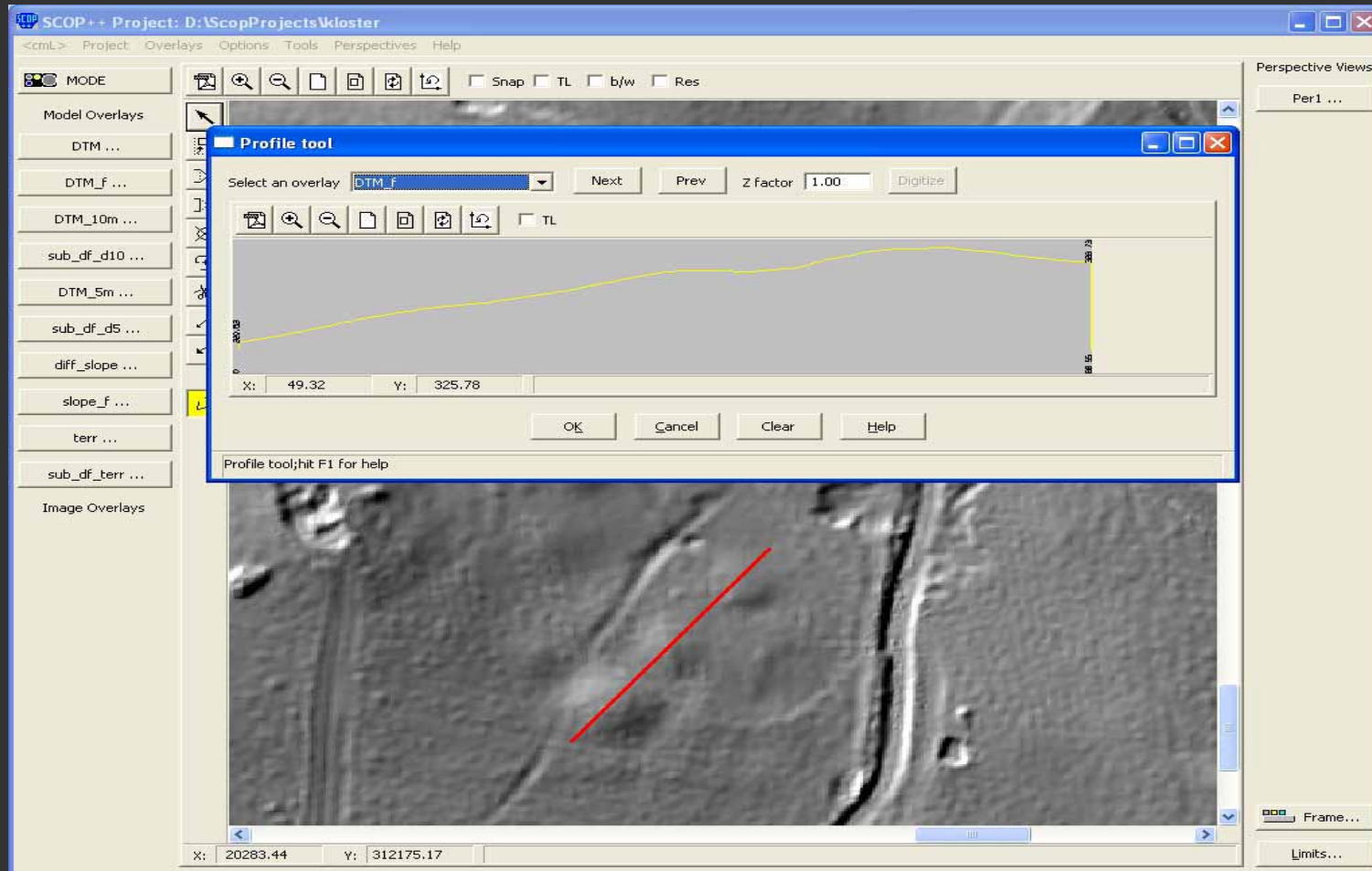






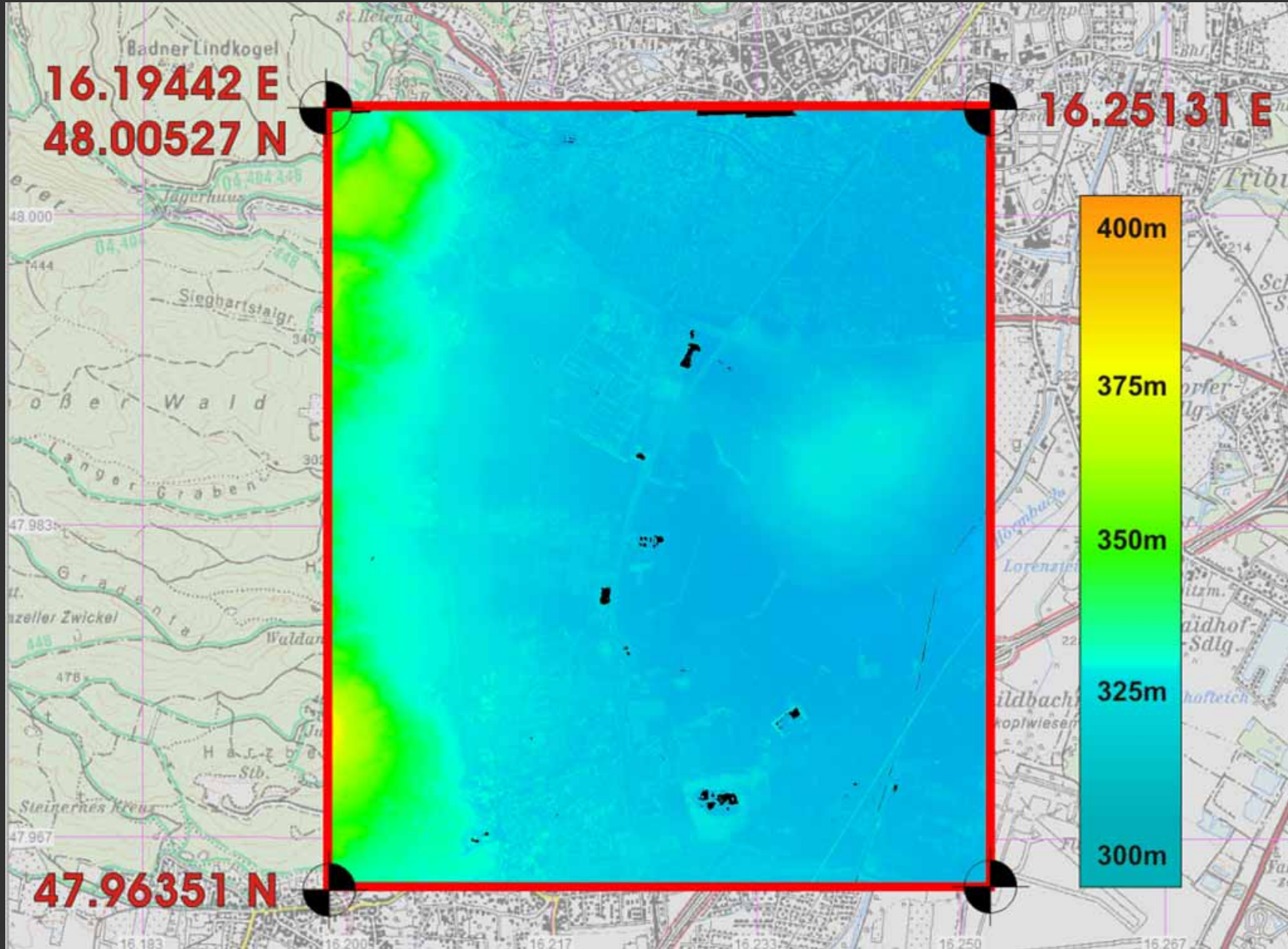
**RIEGL**  
LASER MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS

3D Punktwolke nach Entfernung von Echo Signalen  
mit großer Impulsbreite in ein Luftbild eingeblendet





# Survey Evaluation – height color-coding (DSM)



Beispieldaten

## Turnkey Solution for Airborne Laser Scanning

aircraft	Diamond DA42 MPP	
air speed	40 m/s - 80 m/s	
laser scanner	RIEGL LMS-Q560, full waveform capabilities	
spatial density, 40 m/s (2 laser scanner)	AGL = 500 m	AGL = 800 m
@ 2 x 50 kHz PRR	3 meas / m <sup>2</sup>	1.8 meas / m <sup>2</sup>
@ 2 x 100 kHz PRR	6 meas / m <sup>2</sup>	3.6 meas / m <sup>2</sup>
@ 2 x 200 kHz PRR	12 meas / m <sup>2</sup>	7.2 meas / m <sup>2</sup>
storage capacity	> 8 hours of full waveform data recording	
ranging accuracy	2 cm	
geo-referenced accuracy	10 cm experimental data: less than 3 cm (1 $\sigma$ ) with reference objects, after post-processing	
approvals	certification category EASA part 23 (Europe), FAR23 (USA) , enables worldwide operation	



Spezifikation des ALS Gesamtsystems

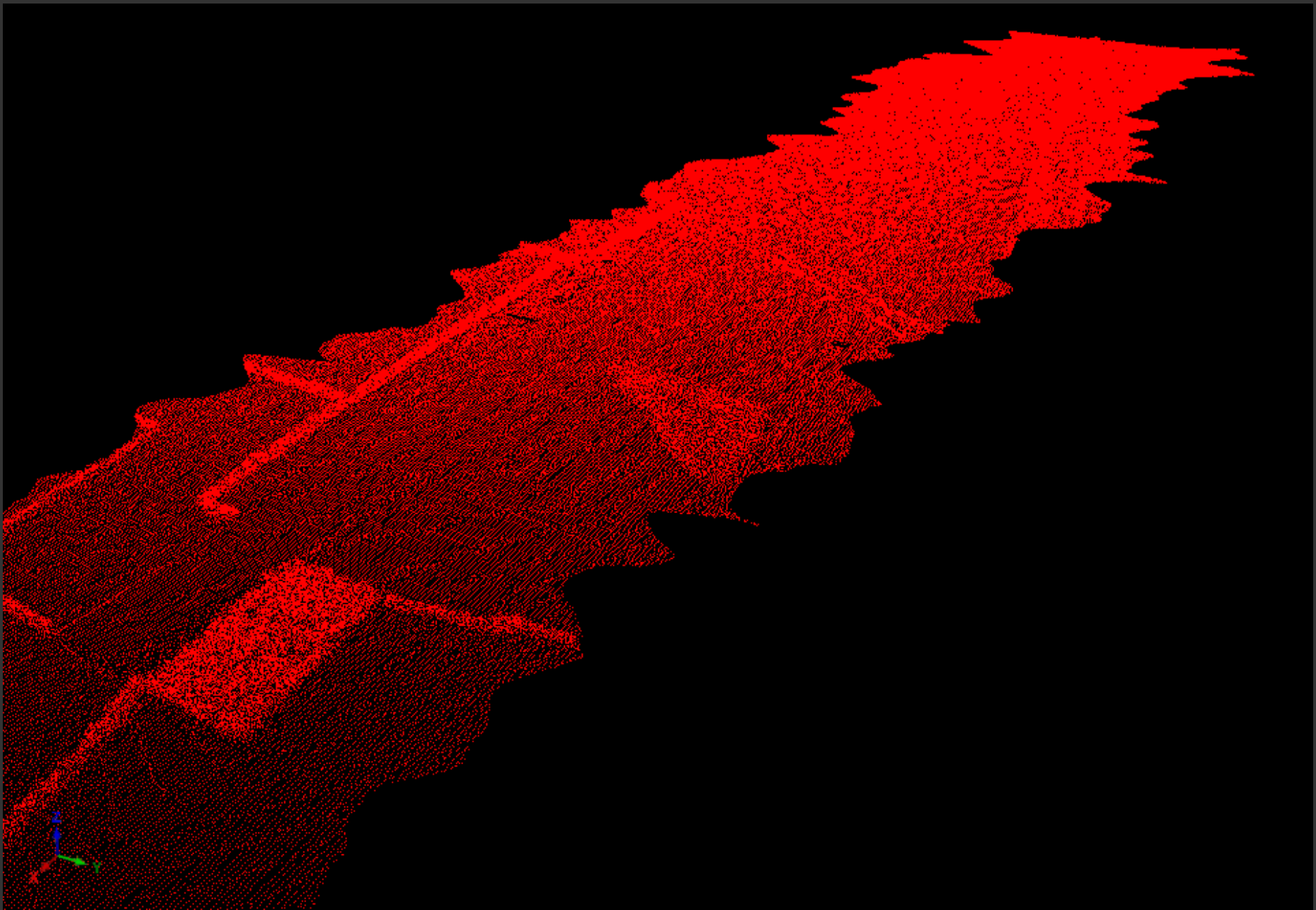




ALS & TLS Gesamtsystem (11. & 15. 1. 2007)

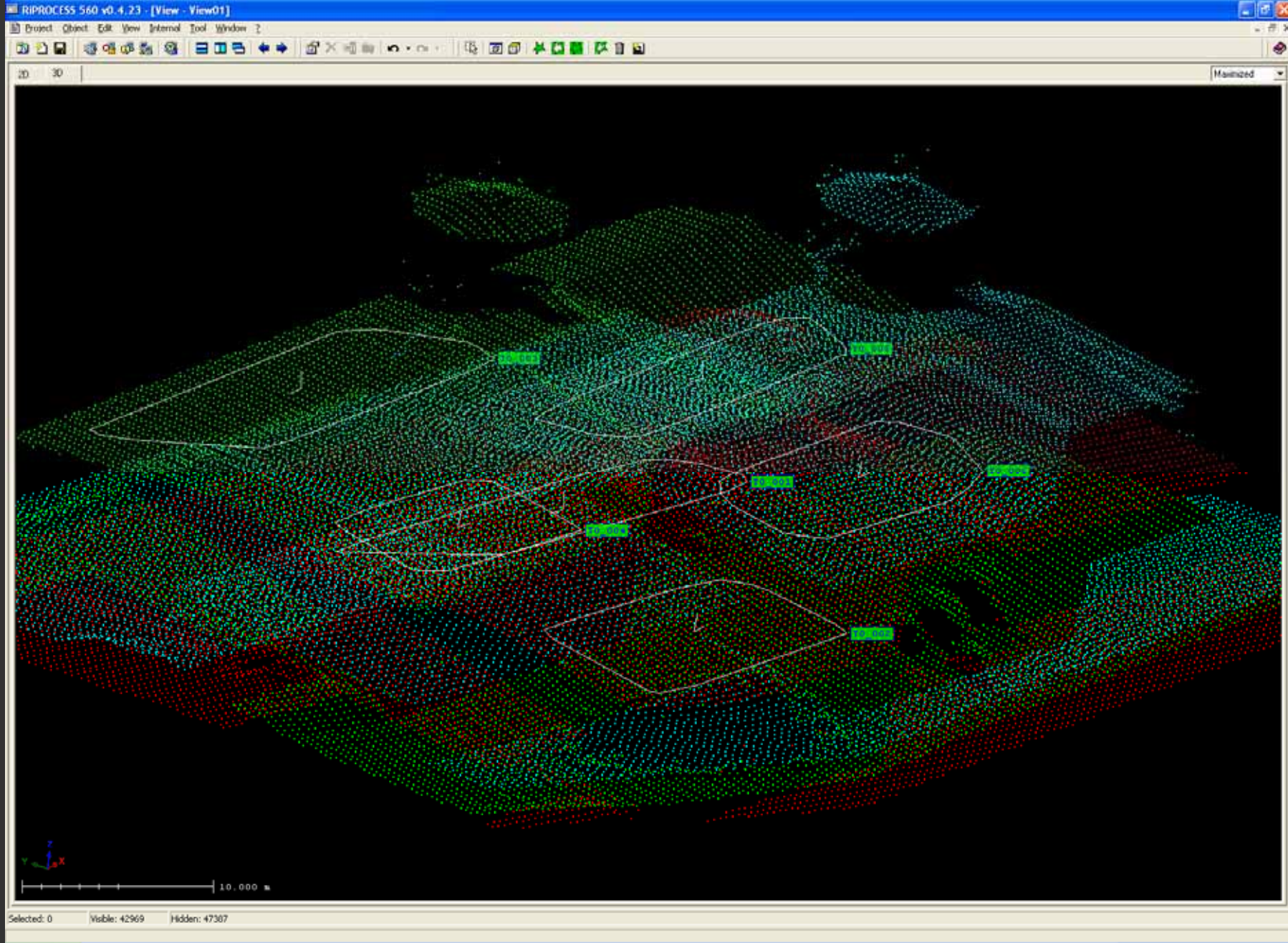


LOAG Flugplatz Kreams Gneixendorf / Österreich



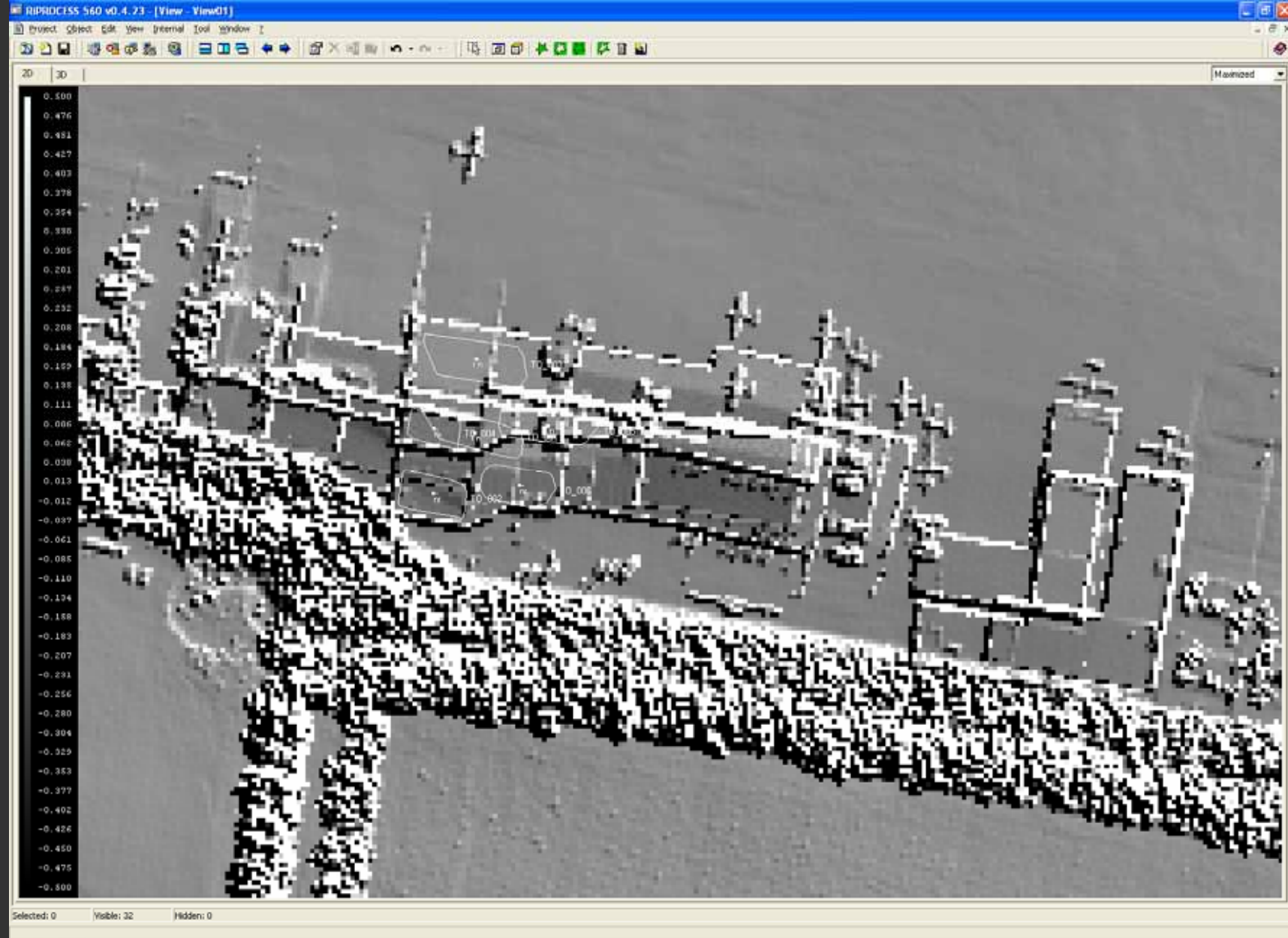
LOAG Flugplatz Krems Gneixendorf / Österreich





„Plane Patches“ vor dem Streifenausgleich, Punktwoken





„Plane Patches“ vor dem Streifenausgleich, schattierte Ansicht von oben

The screenshot displays the RIEGL RiProcesS 560 v0.4.23 software interface. The main window shows a project tree on the left and a central data table. A yellow callout box highlights the 'Laser calibrations' section of the project tree, which includes 'Scanner Vorne' and 'Navigation calibration'. Another yellow callout box highlights the 'FLIGHT LINE DATA and CALIBRATIONS' table, showing columns for Name, Roll, Pitch, Yaw, East, North, and Height. A third yellow callout box highlights a table of deviation values. A fourth yellow callout box highlights the 'ADJUSTMENT' dialog box, which shows the number of free parameters (0), the number of observations (99), and the error (std. deviation) in meters (6.1784). The error value is circled in red. The dialog box also has a 'Create calibration files' button. Below the dialog box, there are buttons for 'Calculate', 'Analyse', 'Cancel', 'Undo last change', 'Undo all changes', 'Apply changes', and 'Reset'.

Name	Roll	Pitch	Yaw	East	North	Height
070111_170012	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
070111_170457	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
070111_171043	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
070111_171529	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
070111_172024	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Object 2	Deviation [m]
070111_170457_TO_035	-15.637
070111_171529_TO_020	-14.888
070111_171043_TO_028	13.455
070111_171043_TO_025	12.906
070111_171043_TO_015	12.616
070111_171529_TO_005	12.132
070111_170457_TO_023	11.751
070111_170457_TO_037	11.377
070111_170457_TO_033	11.109
070111_170457_TO_026	10.701
070111_171043_TO_029	-10.562

ADJUSTMENT

Number of free parameters: 0

Number of observations: 99

Error (Std. deviation) [m]: 6.1784

Create calibration files

ADJUSTMENT

Number of free parameters: 0

Number of observations: 99

Error (Std. deviation) [m]: 6.1784

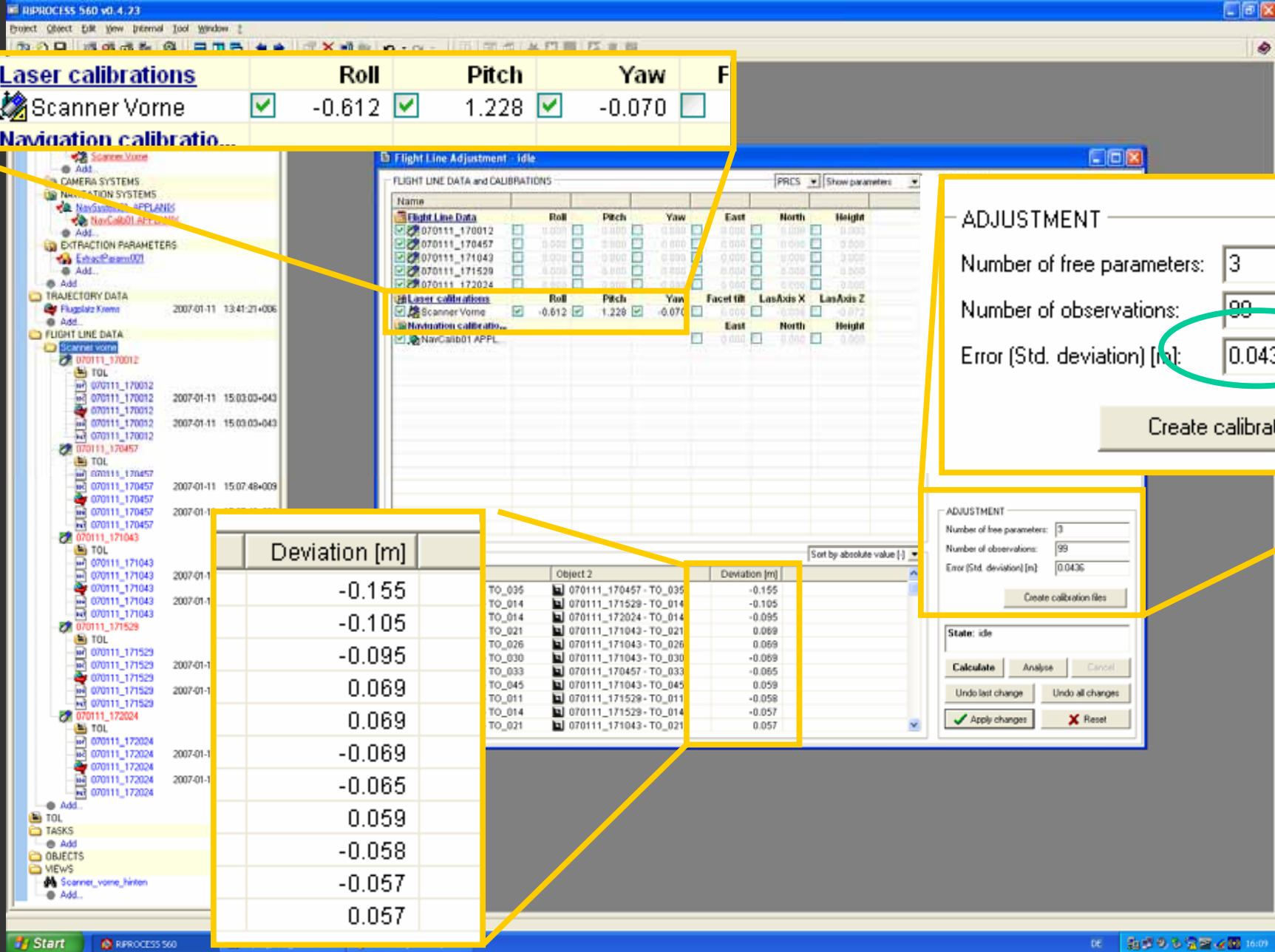
Create calibration files

State: idle

Calculate Analyse Cancel

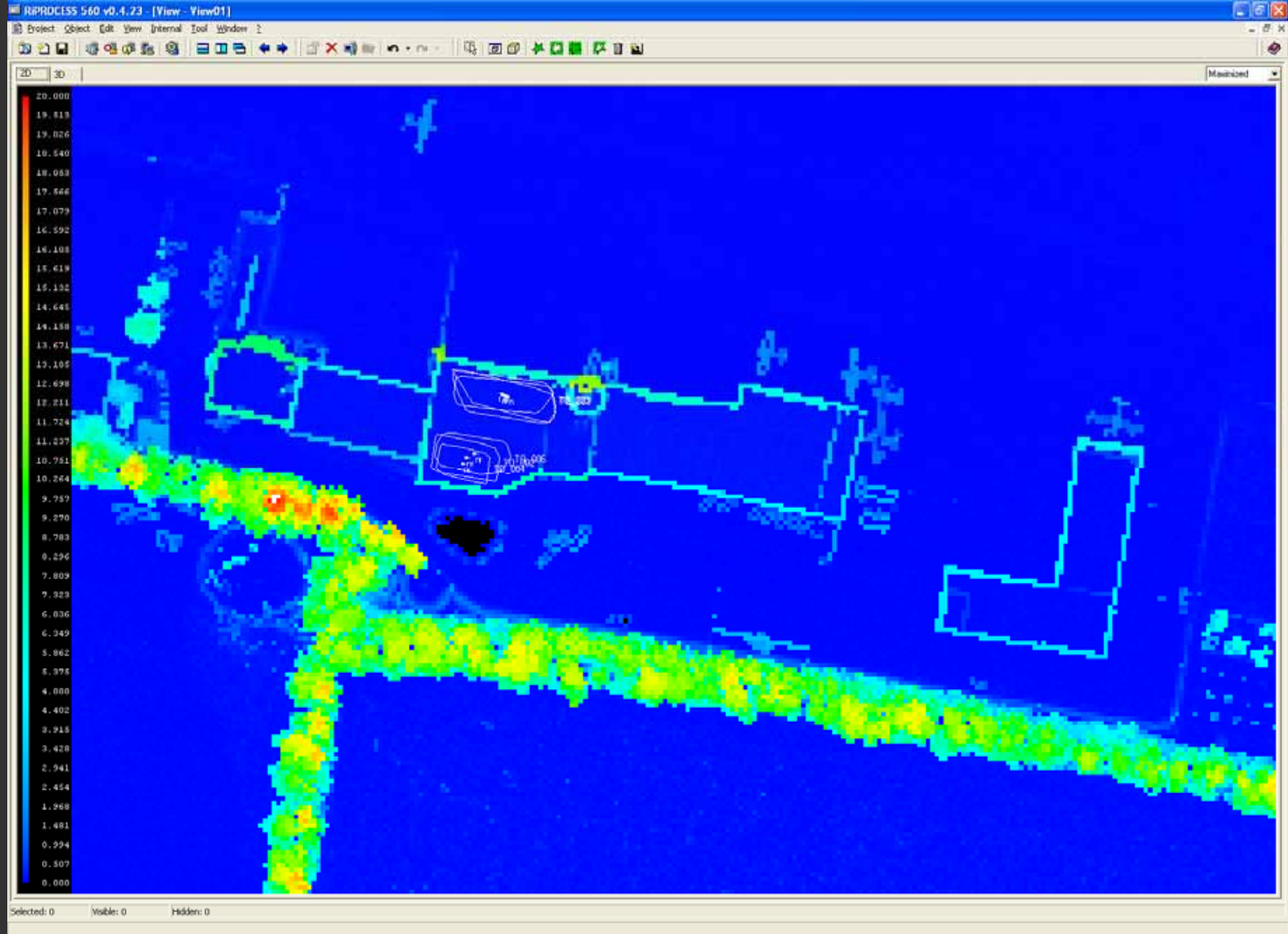
Undo last change Undo all changes

Apply changes Reset

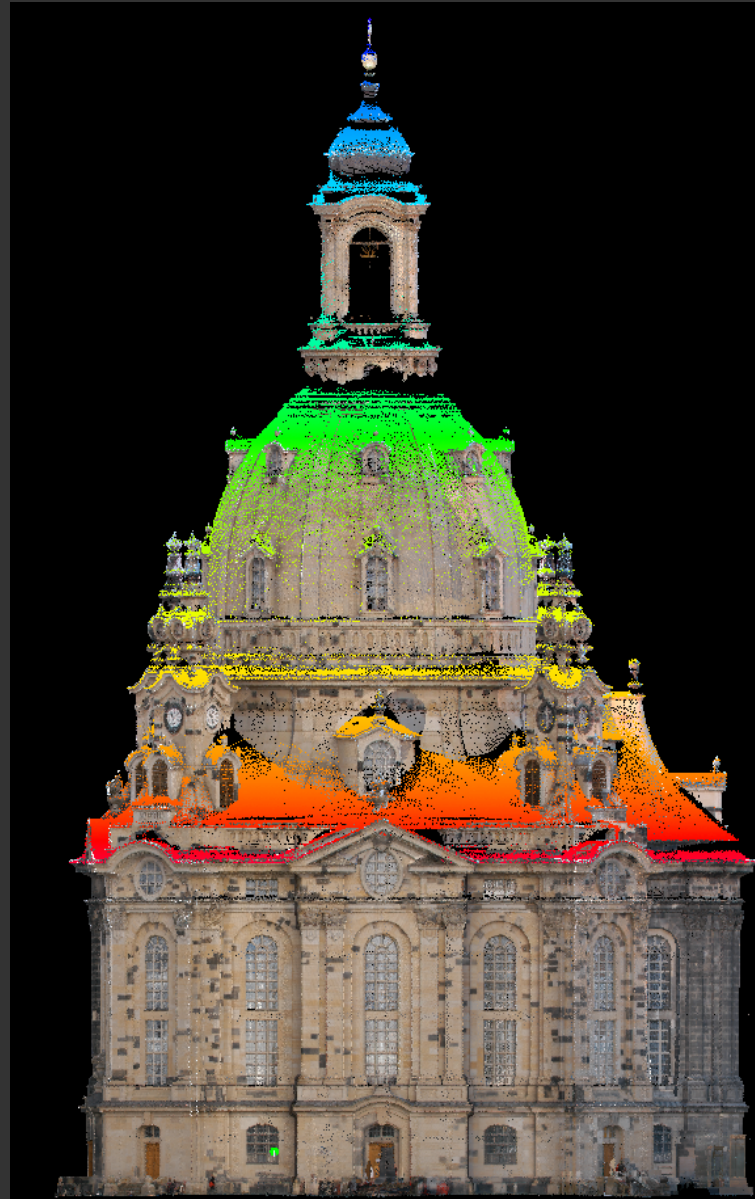


Nach simultanem Streifenausgleich und Einbaulage-Kalibrierung



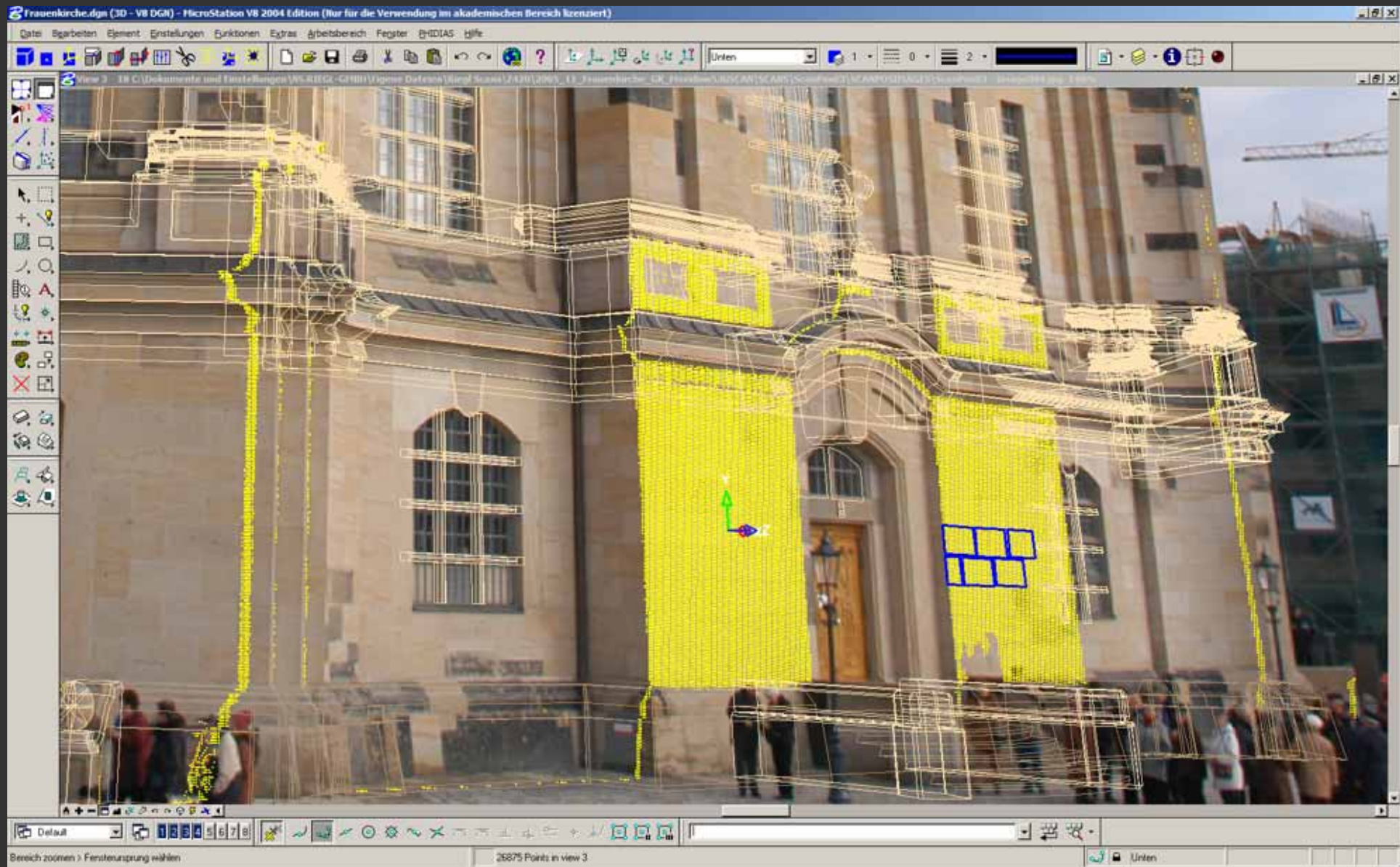


Nach simultanem Streifenausgleich und Einbaulage-Kalibrierung



TLS (Echtfarbe) kombiniert mit ALS (farbkodiert)



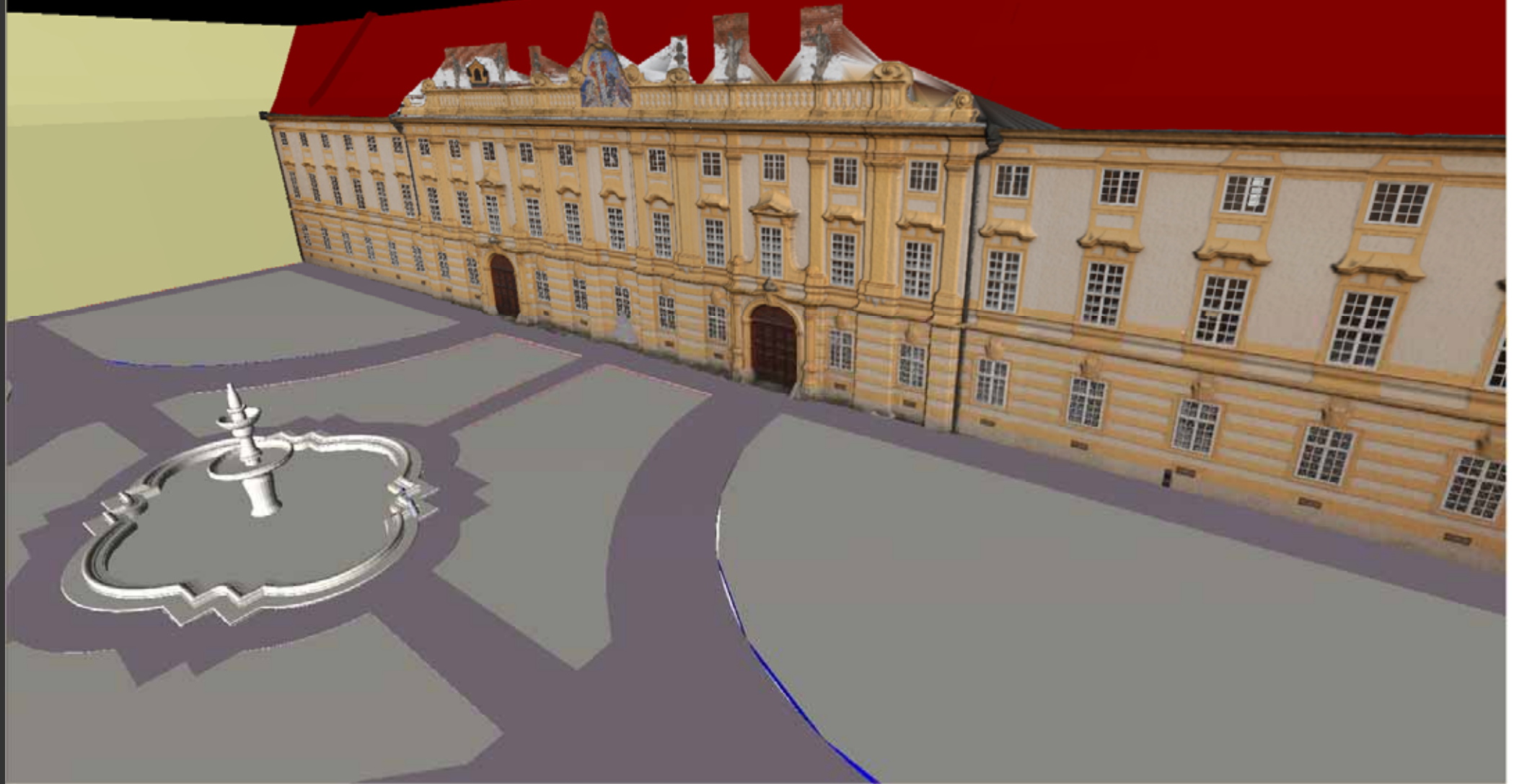


3D CAD Modellierung mithilfe von 3D Monoplotting (Phidias)





3D CAD Modell aus TLS und ALS Laser Scandaten



# MLS 2D Laser Scanner Q240 am Boot (Frankreich)





MLS am Meßschiff (Hafen von Marseille)



GPS

2D Laser Scanner Q240

IMU IXSEA

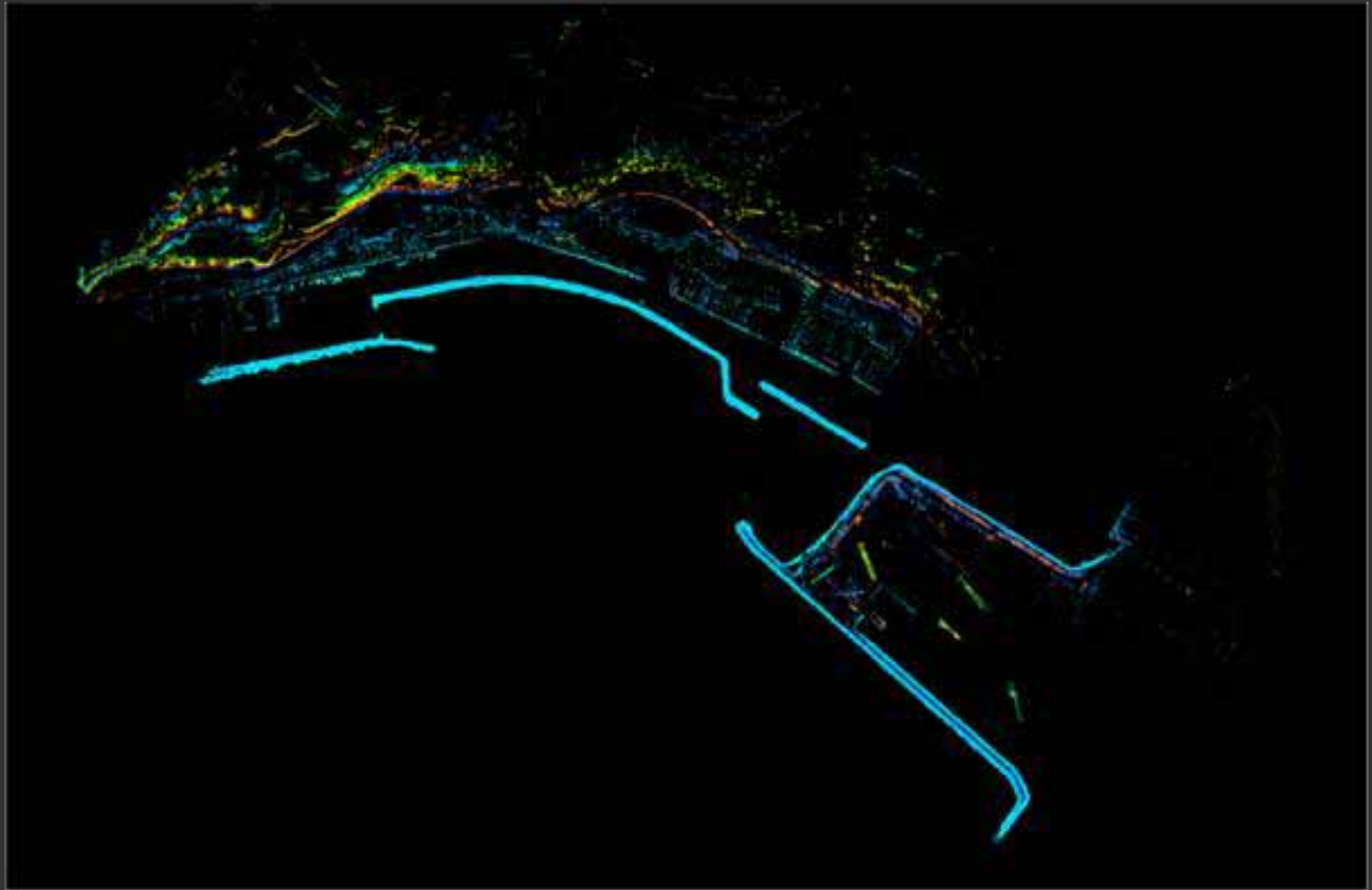


MLS am Meßschiff (Hafen von Marseille)

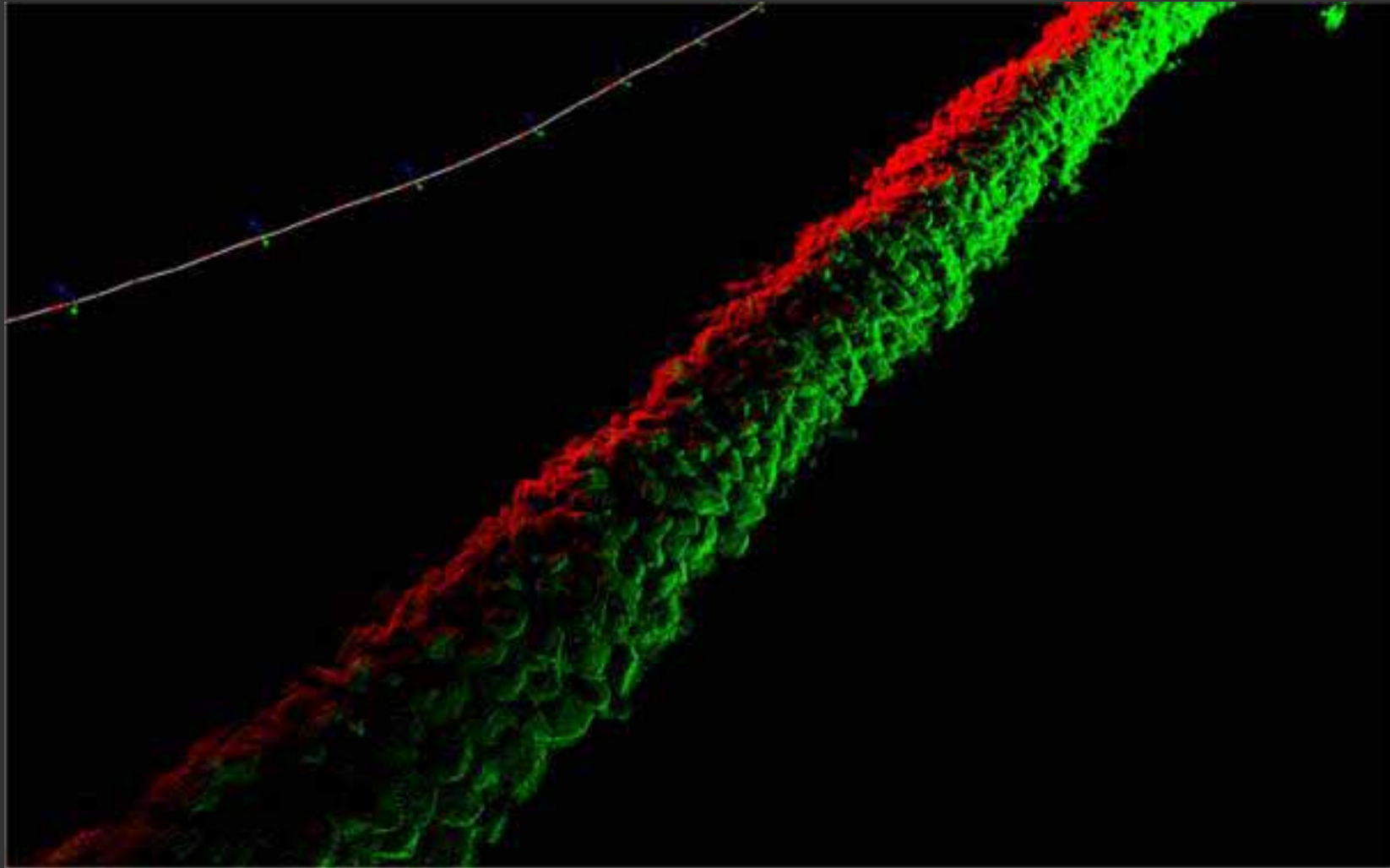


Google Earth: Hafen von Marseille

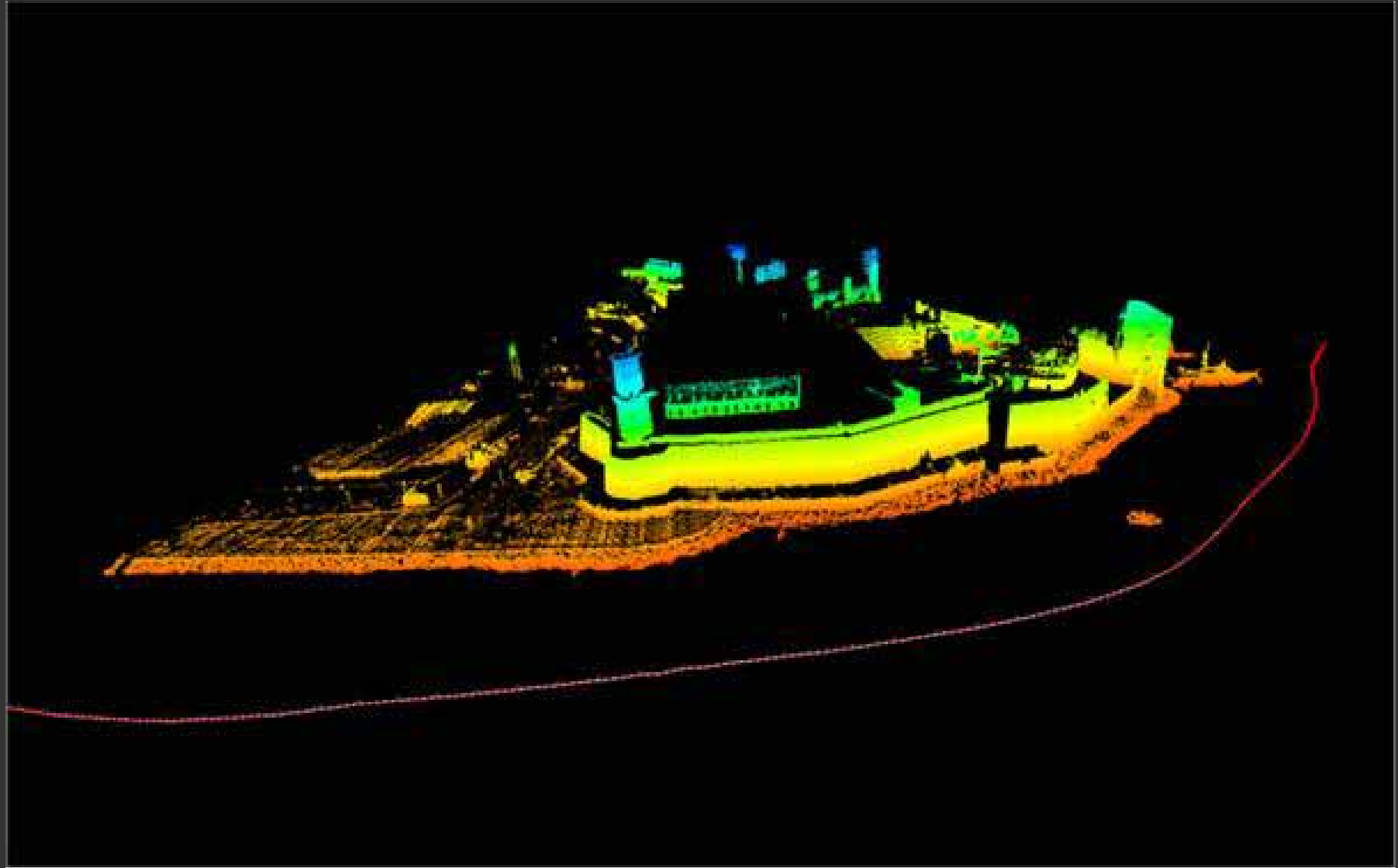




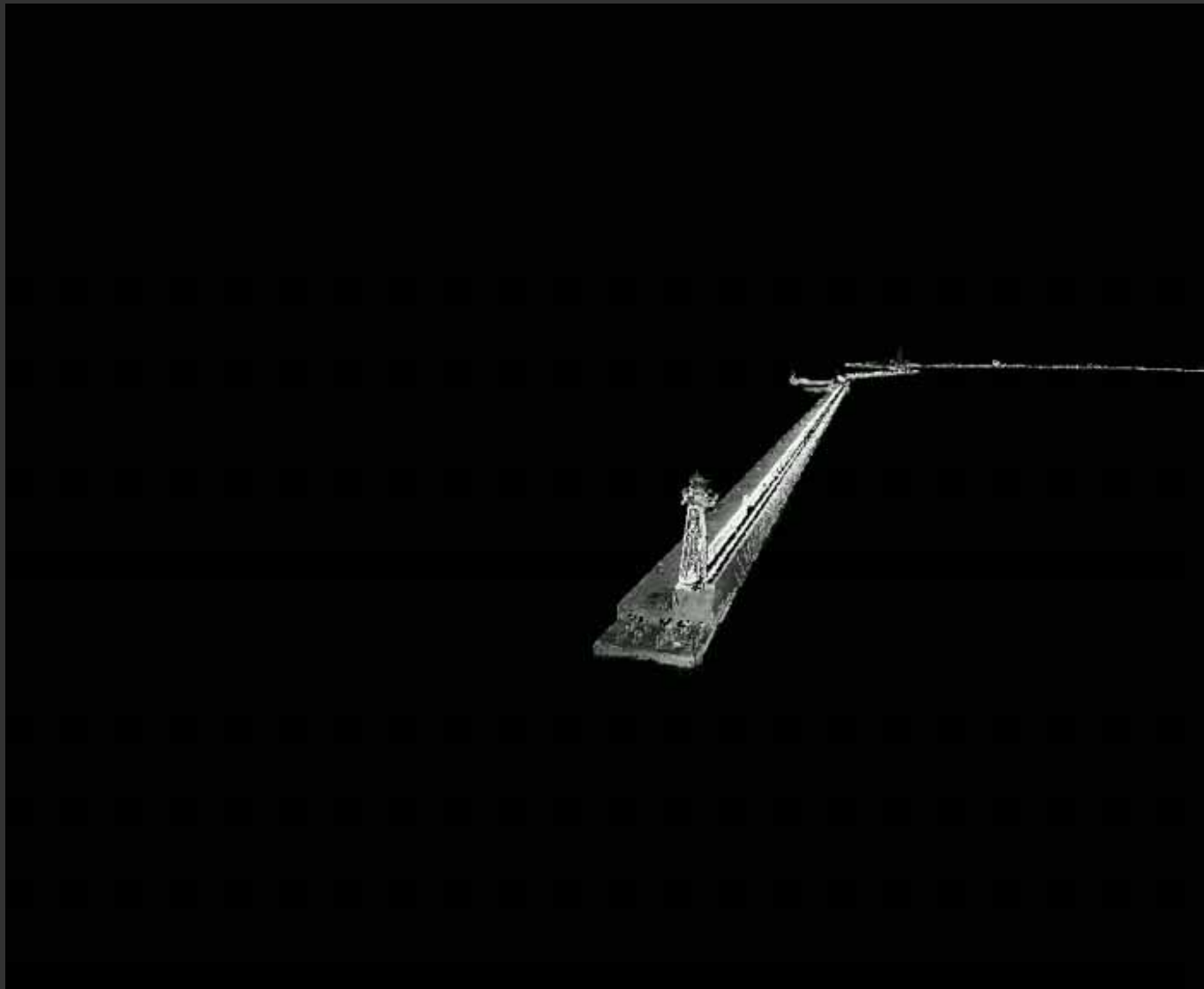
RiSCAN PRO: Hafen von Marseille



MLS Meßdaten mit Trajektorie des Meßschiffes







Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!

Herzlichen Dank für die Kooperation und Zusammenarbeit an  
Milan Flug GmbH [www.milan-flug.de](http://www.milan-flug.de) (Frauenkirche)  
Port of Marseille (Hafen von Marseille)

