# AIRBORNE LASER SCANNER

# FOR FULL WAVEFORM ANALYSIS

The *RIEGL* LMS-Q560 is a revolutionary new 2D laser scanner using the latest state-of-the-art digital signal processing, which meets the most challenging requirements in airborne laser scanning.

The *RIEGL* LMS-Q560 gives access to the detailed target parameters by digitizing the echo signal online during data



acquisition, and subsequently through off-line waveform analysis. This method is especially valuable when dealing with difficult tasks, such as canopy height investigation or target classification.

The operational parameters of the *RIEGL* LMS-Q560 can be configured to cover a wide field of applications. Comprehensive interface features support smooth integration of the instrument into complete airborne acquisition systems.

The instrument makes use of the time-of-flight distance measurement principle with nanosecond infrared pulses, and fast opto-mechanical beam scanning providing absolutely linear, unidirectional and parallel scan lines. The instrument is extremely rugged, therefore ideally suited for the installation on aircraft. Also, it is compact and lightweight enough to be installed in small single-engine planes, helicopters or RPVs. The instrument needs only a single voltage power supply and GPS timing signals to provide online monitoring data while logging the precisely time-stamped and digitized echo signal data to the rugged *RIEGL* Data Recorder.

- waveform analysis for unlimited number of target echoes
- high laser pulse repetition rate up to 200 kHz
- high mean measurement rate up to 133 kHz
- high ranging accuracy up to 20 mm
- interface for smooth integration of GPS
- eye safe for operation at any altitude
- parallel scan lines
- compact and rugged design, single power supply
- wide operating temperature range

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### Echo Digitization of the *RIEGL* LMS-Q560

The digitization feature of the *RIEGL* LMS-Q560 enables the user to extract most comprehensive information from the echo signals. Figure 1 illustrates a measurement situation where 3 laser measurements are taken on different types of targets. The red pulses symbolize the laser signals travelling towards the target with the speed of light. When the signal interacts with the diffusely reflecting target surface, a fraction of the transmitted signal is reflected towards the laser instrument, indicated by the blue signals.



Fig. 1 Echo signals resulting from different types of targets

In situation 1, the laser pulse hits the canopy first and causes three distinct echo pulses. A fraction of the laser pulse also hits the ground giving rise to another echo pulse. In situation 2, the laser beam is reflected from a flat surface at a small angle of incidence yielding an extended echo pulse width. In situation 3, the pulse is simply reflected by a flat surface at normal incidence resulting in one single echo pulse with a shape identical to the transmitted laser pulse.

### Echo Digitization of the *RIEGL* LMS-Q560

The upper line of the acquisition diagram shows the analog signals: the first (red) pulse relates to a fraction of the laser transmitter pulse, and the next 3 (blue) pulses correspond to the reflections by the branches of the tree; the last pulse corresponds to the ground reflection.

This analog echo signal is sampled at constant time intervals (middle line) and is, in the following, analog to digital converted, resulting in a digital data stream (bottom line of the acquisition section). This data stream is stored in the *RIEGL* Data Recorder for subsequent off-line post processing, as indicated in the post-processing section of the diagram.



Fig. 2 Data acquisition and post processing

Based upon *RIEGL's* long-standing expertise and experience in designing, manufacturing and marketing digitizing laser rangefinders for challenging industrial and surveying applications, and due to the careful design of the analog and digital front-end electronics, the LMS-Q560 records the complete information of the echo signal over a wide dynamic range. Thus, in post-processing the signal can be perfectly reconstructed and analyzed in detail to derive target distance, target type, and other parameters precisely.

## Technical Data of RIEGL LMS-Q560

Range Measurement Performa	nce			
Maximum Measurement Range <sup>1)</sup> natural target $\rho \ge 20$ % natural target $\rho \ge 60$ %	@ Laser PRR	<i>50 kHz</i> 1200 m 1800 m	<i>100 kHz</i> 1000 m 1200 m	<i>200 kHz</i> 700 m 700 m
Minimum Range Accuracy <sup>2)</sup> Precision <sup>2)</sup> Laser Pulse Repetition Rate <sup>3)</sup> Effective Measurement Rate	$\begin{array}{l} 30 \text{ m} \\ 20 \text{ mm} \\ 10 \text{ mm} \\ \text{up to } 200 \ 000 \text{ Hz} \\ \text{up to } 100 \text{ kHz} @ 45 \text{ deg scan angle} \\ \text{up to } 133 \text{ kHz} @ 60 \text{ deg scan angle} \\ \text{up to } 133 \text{ kHz} @ 60 \text{ deg scan angle} \\ \text{ear infrared} \\ \leq 0.5 \text{ mrad} \\ \text{unlimited for digitized waveform}^{5)}, \\ \text{first pulse or last pulse in online monitoring data} \\ \hline \\ $			
Laser Wavelength Laser Beam Divergence <sup>4)</sup> Number of targets per pulse				
Eye Safety Class				
Scanner Performance				
Scanning Mechanism Scan Pattern Scan Angle Range <sup>®</sup> Scan Speed Angle Step Width D J <sup>3</sup> between consecutive laser shots Angle Readout Resolution	rotating polygon mirror parallel scanning lines $\pm 22.5 \text{ deg} = 45 \text{ deg total}$ 10 - 160 scans/sec D J <sup>3</sup> 0.004 deg ( @ PRR 100 000 Hz <sup>7)</sup> ) 0.001 deg			
<b>Intensity Measurement</b> For each echo signal, high-resolution 16-bit intensity information is provided which can be used for target discrimination and/or identification/classification.				
Maximum Operating Altitude A Laser PRR 50 kHz Laser PRR 100 kHz Laser PRR 200 kHz	<b>.GL</b> <sup>8)</sup> » 1000 m (3280 » 800 m (2630 ft » 550 m (1800 ft	ft.) .) .)		
Data Interfaces				
Configuration Monitoring data output <i>RIEGL</i> Data Recorder GPS-System	TCP/IP Ethernet TCP/IP Ethernet High speed seria Serial RS232 int pulse, accepts d	(10/100 MB (10/100 MB al data link erface, TTL i ifferent data	it), RS232 (1 it), ECP stan nput for 1pps formats for G	9.2 kBd) dard (parallel) s synchronization GPS-time information
General Technical Data Power Supply Current Consumption Main Dimensions (L x W x H) Weight Protection Class Temperature Range Mounting of IMU-Sensor	18 - 32 VDC approx. 5 A @ 24 560 x 200 x 217 20 kg IP54 0°C up to +40°C Steel thread inse connected to the	4 VDC mm (operation) erts on the to inner struct	/ -10°C up to p of the lase ure of the sca	+50°C (storage) r scanner, rigidly anning mechanism
<ol> <li>The tollowing conditions are assumed: • target is larger than the foot print of the laser beam • normal angle of incidence</li> <li>Standard deviation one sigma @ 250 m range under <i>RIEGL</i> test conditions.</li> <li>User selectable</li> <li>0.5 mrad corresponds to 50 cm increase of beam width per 1000 m distance</li> <li>Practically limited only by the maximum data rate allowed for the <i>RIEGL</i> Data Recorder</li> <li>La to 60 dea with 00% of moving ungeneration range</li> </ol>				

<sup>6)</sup> Up to 60 deg with 90% of maximum measurement range
 <sup>7)</sup> Minimum angle step width increasing linearly to 0.016 deg @ 25000 Hz laser pulse repetition rate
 <sup>8)</sup> Operating altitude limited by laser power and runtime of laser pulses

Information contained herein is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, no responsibility is assumed by RIEGL for its use. Data sheet, LMS-Q560/1, 04/10/2006 Technical data are subject to change without notice.



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#### RIEGL LMS-Q560 Maximum Measurement Rate and Scan Pattern



The following conditions are assumed:

Flat target larger than footprint of laser beam, perpendicular angle of incidence, average brightness



#### Example of scan pattern on ground:

Scan & flight parameters: PRR = 100 kHz, 80 scans/s, FOV 45 deg, flight altitude 500 m (1640 ft.) AGL, airspeed 200 km/h (108 kt)

Resulting scan pattern on ground: point spacing within a scanline = 0.66 m (mean value), width of scan line = 414 m, distance between consecutive scan lines = 0.69 m, # of laser measurements per square meter = 2.2 pts/m<sup>2</sup>

# **RIEGL LMS-Q560 Dimensional Drawings**



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