Compact Topo-Bathymetric Airborne Laser Scanner

with Online Waveform Processing and Full Waveform Recording

RIEGL VQ-840-G

- designed for combined topographic and bathymetric airborne and UAV-based survey
- high accuracy ranging based on echo digitization and online waveform processing with multiple-target capability
- concurrent comprehensive full waveform storage for all measurements for subsequent full waveform analysis
- high spatial resolution due to measurement rate of up to 200 kHz and high scanning speed of up to 100 scans/sec
- integrated inertial navigation system (optional)
- additional, fully integrated infrared laser rangefinder (optional)
- integrated digital camera (optional)
- compact, lightweight and robust housing compliant with typical hatches in aircrafts and with stabilized platforms

The RIEGL® VQ-840-G is a fully integrated compact airborne laser scanner for combined topographic and bathymetric surveying. The system can be offered optionally with an integrated and factory-calibrated IMU/GNSS system and with an optional camera or IR rangefinder.

The VQ-840-G is a compact and lightweight LiDAR system to be installed on various platforms including UAVs.

The scanner carries out laser range measurements for high resolution surveying of underwater topography with a narrow, visible green laser beam, emitted from a pulsed laser source. Subject to clarity, at this particular wavelength the laser beam penetrates water enabling measurement of submerged targets.

The distance measurement is based on the time-of-flight measurement with very short laser pulses and subsequent echo digitization and online waveform processing. To handle target situations with most complex multiple echo signals, beside the online waveform processing the digitized echo waveforms can be stored on the removable data storage card for subsequent off-line full waveform analysis.

The laser beam is deflected in an elliptic scan pattern and hits the water surface at an incidence angle with low variation.

The VQ-840-G can be complemented with an inertial navigation sensor for subsequent estimation of the instrument's location and orientation. As an option either a high-resolution digital camera or an infrared laser rangefinder can be integrated to supplement the data gained by the green laser scanner.

The rugged internal mechanical structure together with the dust- and splash water proof housing enables long-term operation on airborne platforms.

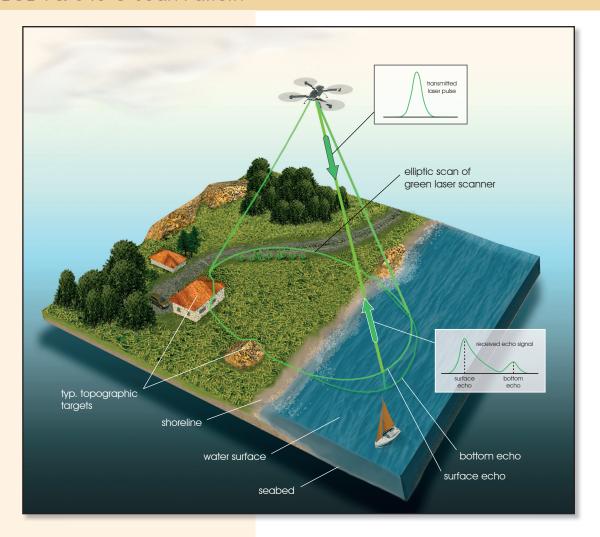


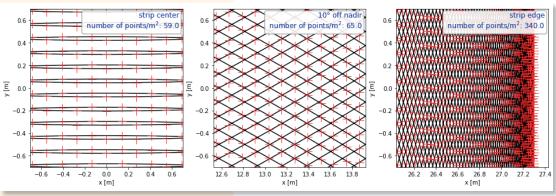
visit our website www.riegl.com

Typical applications include

- coastline and shallow water mapping
- · surveying for hydraulic engineering
- hydro-archeological-surveying
- river surveying
- repeated survey of water reservoirs

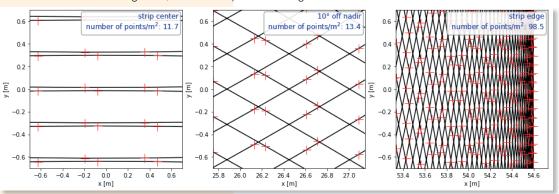






Point pattern and density for UAV applications

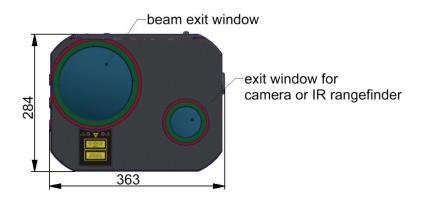
flying altitude 75 m, flying speed 20 kts, average point density: 92 points/sqm black lines: scan trace on ground, red crosses: points on the ground



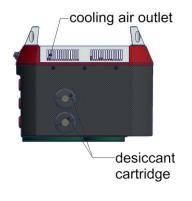
Point pattern and density for helicopter applications

flying altitude 150 m, flying speed 50 kts, average point density: 18 points/sqm black lines: scan trace on ground, red crosses: points on the ground

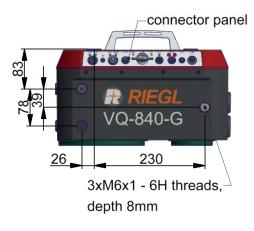
Bottom View



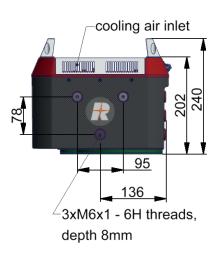
Rear View



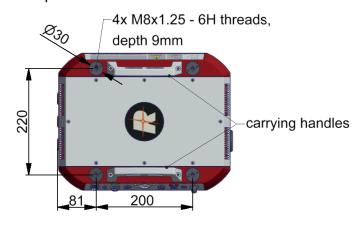
Side View



Front View



Top View



dimensions in mm

RIEGL VQ-840-G Perspective View



RIEGL VQ-840-G Installation Examples

Complemented by an optional IMU/GNSS system and further options like a high-resolution digital camera or an IR rangefinder, the *RIEGL* VQ-840-G represents a fully integrated system with low weight for integration on various aircraft platforms including UAVs.



RIEGL VQ-840-G (with external IMU) installed on GSM-4000 stabilized platform to be used in a helicopter or fixed-wing aircraft

Export Classification

The Topo-Bathymetric Airborne Laser Scanner VQ-840-G has been designed and developed for commercial topographic, hydrographic and bathymetric surveying applications.

Laser Product Classification

Laser Class

NOHD 1) 3) 4) ENOHD 2) 3) 4)

1) NOHD ... Nominal Ocular Hazard Distance

2) ENOHD ... Extended Nominal Ocular Hazard Distance

The VQ-840-G is subject to export restrictions as set up by the Wassenaar Arrangement. It is classified as dual-use good according to position number 6A8j3 of the official Dual-Use-List to be found on site http://www.wassenaar.org.

Within the European Union, Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 implements the export restrictions of the Wassenaar Arrangement. The corresponding position number is 6A008j3.

for System with Green Laser Scanner and optional Laser Rangefinder

Class 3B Laser Product according to IEC60825-1:2014

The following clause applies for instruments delivered into the United States: Complies with 21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11 except for conformance with IEC 60825-1 Ed.3., as described in Laser Notice No. 56, dated May 8, 2019.

15 m 75 m

beam divergence 6 mrad, laser PRR 50kHz
 provided that the instrument is mounted on a moving platform

Range Measurement Performance

Measuring Principle

echo signal digitization, online waveform processing, full waveform recording, time-of-flight measurement, multiple target capability

| Laser Pulse Repetition Rate PRR 5) | 200 kHz | 100 kHz | 50 kHz | 5 kHz ⁷⁾ | 0.5 kHz ⁷⁾ |
|---|---------|---------|--------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Max. Water Depth Penetration in Secchi Depths ⁶⁾ | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.5 |

Minimum Range Accuracy 8) 10) Precision 9) 10)

Laser Pulse Repetition Rate

Max. Effective Measurement Rate 5)

Echo Signal Intensity Number of Targets per Pulse Laser Wavelength

Laser Beam Divergence Receiver Field of View

Laser Beam Footprint (Gaussian Beam Definition)

20 m 20 mm 15 mm

50 kHz to 200 kHz

up to 200 000 meas./sec

for each echo signal, high-resolution 16 bit intensity information is provided

online waveform processing: up to 15 11)

532 nm, green

selectable, 1 up to 6 mrad 12) selectable, 3 up to 18 mrad

50 mm @ 50 m, 100 mm @ 100 m, 150 mm @ 150 m ¹³⁾

Scanner Performance

Scanning Mechanism / Scan Pattern Scan Pattern

Off Nadir Scan Angle Range Scan Speed (selectable)

Angular Step Width $\Delta \vartheta$ (selectable)

between consecutive laser shots

Angle Measurement Resolution

rotating scan mirror

elliptic $\pm 20^{\circ} = 40^{\circ}$

10 - 100 lines/sec (lps) 14)

 $0.018^{\circ} \leq \Delta \vartheta \leq 0.72^{\circ}$ (for PRR 50 kHz) $^{15) \ 16)}$

0.001° (3.6 arcsec)

rounded values
The depth performance is specified for bright targets with size
in excess of the laser beam diameter and for clear atmospheric
conditions. Flight altitude 75 m above water level.

Waveform averaging applied
 Accuracy is the degree of conformity of a measured quantity to its actual (true) value.
 Precision, also called reproducibility or repeatability, is the degree to which further measurements show the same result.
 One sigma @ 150m rarounded values

11) If the laser beam hits, in part, more than one target, the laser's pulse power is split accordingly. Thus, the achievable range ist reduced.
 12) Measured at the 1/e² points.
 1.0 mrad corresponds to an increase of 100 mm of beam diameter

hed suited at the 1762 points. To find a corresponds to an increase of 100 min of bearn diameter per 100 m distance.

13) The laser beam footprint values correspond to a beam divergence of 1mrad.

14) One line corresponds to a full revolution (360°) of the scan mechanism which can be split into two user defined segments.

15) The angular step width depends on the selected laser PRR.

16) The maximum angular step width is limited by the maximum scan rate.

General Technical Data

Power Supply Input Voltage Power Consumption

without IMU/GNSS/camera

with internal IMU/GNSS/camera 17) or IR rangefinder

Main Dimensions (LxWxH)

Weight

Humidity Protection Class Max. Flight Altitude 18) operating / not operating Temperature Range operation / storage

18 - 34 V DC

tvp. 110 W 160 W max. 400 W

360 mm x 285 mm x 200 mm

approx. 12 kg

<15 kg (with IMU/GNSS and camera or IR rangefinder)

non condensing

IP64, dust and splash-proof

18 500 ft (5 600 m) above Mean Sea Level (MSL)

 -10° C up to $+40^{\circ}$ C / -20° C up to $+50^{\circ}$ C

17) @ 20°C ambient temperature, 100 kHz PRR, 100 scans/sec

18) for standard atmospheric conditions: 1013 mbgr. +15°C at sea level

RIEGL VQ-840-G Technical Data (Optional Components)

IMU/GNSS (optional)

IMU Accuracy 1) Roll, Pitch Heading

IMU Sampling Rate Position Accuracy (typ.)

horizontal / vertical

Integrated Digital Camera (optional)2)

RGB Camera

Sensor Resolution Sensor Dimensions (diagonal) Focal Length of Camera Lens Field of View (FOV)

Interface

12 MPixel

17.5 mm (4112 x 3008 px)

16 mm

0.015° 0.035°

200 Hz

approx. 47° x 36°

 $< 0.05 \, \text{m} \, / < 0.1 \, \text{m}$

GiaE

Data Interfaces

Configuration Scan Data Output

GNSS Interface 3)

General IO & Control Camera Interface Removable Storage Card LAN 10/100/1000 Mbit/sec, WLAN IEEE 802.11 a/b/g/n

LAN 10/100/1000 Mbit/sec,

high speed data link to RIEGL DR1560i (optional)

Serial RS-232 interface for data string with GNSS-time information,

TTL input for 1 PPS synchronization pulse

1x TTL input/output, 1x Serial RS-232 Interface, 1x Remote on/off

1x GNSS RS-232 Tx & PPS, Power, Trigger, Exposure

CFast®, up to 512 GByte (optional)

1) accuracy specifications for post-processed data

Please note that the camera is an optional component which cannot be integrated together with the

optional infrared laser rangfinder.
3) to be used for external GNSS receiver

Infrared Laser Rangefinder (optional)

Important Note:

Please note that the rangefinder is an optional component which cannot be integrated together with the optional camera.

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Measuring Principle

time of flight measurement, echo signal digitization, online waveform processing

Laser Pulse Repetition Rate PRR 4)

Max. Measuring Range 5) natural targets $\rho \ge 20 \%$ natural targets $\rho \geq 60 \%$ 100 kHz 150 m 250 m

Max. Number of Targets per Pulse 6)

Rounded values

- Typical values for average conditions. Maximum range is specified for flat targets with size in excess of the laser beam diameter, perpendicular angle of incidence, and for
- atmospheric visibility of 23 km. In bright sunlight, the max, range is shorter than under overcast sky.

 If more than one target is hit, the total laser transmitter power is split and, accordingly, the achieveable range is reduced.

Minimum Range

Accuracy 7) 9)

Precision 8) 9)

Laser Pulse Repetition Rate 4)

Max. Effective Measurement Rate 4)

Echo Signal Intensity Laser Wavelength

Laser Beam Divergence 10)

Laser Beam Footprint

3 m

15 mm

10 mm

100 kHz

up to 100 000 meas./sec.

for each echo signal, high-resolution 16 bit intensity information is provided

near infrared 1.6 x 0.5 mrad

160 mm x 50 mm @ 100 m

7) Accuracy is the degree of conformity of a measured quantity

to its actual (true) value.

Precision, also called reproducibility or repeatability, is the degree to which further measurements show the same result. One sigma @ 50 m range under RIEGL test conditions.

10) Measured at 50% peak intensity, 1.6 mrad corresponds to an increase of 160 mm of beam diameter



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