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Optics and optical instruments — Field procedures for testing geodetic and surveying instruments —

Part 9: Terrestrial laser scanners

*Optique et instruments d'optique — Méthodes d'essai sur site des
instruments géodésiques et d'observation —*

Partie 9: Scanners laser terrestres



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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Symbols and subscripts	2
4.1 Symbols.....	2
4.2 Subscripts.....	3
5 Requirements and recommendations	3
6 Test principle	4
6.1 General.....	4
6.2 Procedure 1: Simplified test procedure.....	4
6.3 Procedure 2: Full test procedure.....	4
7 Simplified test procedure	5
7.1 Configuration of the test field.....	5
7.2 Example 1: Target scan by full dome scan.....	7
7.3 Example 2: Two face target scan.....	9
7.4 Measurements.....	9
7.5 Calculation.....	9
7.6 Derivation of a reference quantity for computing permitted deviations.....	12
7.6.1 Introduction.....	12
7.6.2 Determination of measurement uncertainty of the target centers.....	12
7.6.3 Derivation of the permitted deviation for the simple test procedure.....	13
7.7 Quantification of measurement deviations and judgement of the instrument for the simple test procedure.....	13
7.7.1 Analysis of distance measurements.....	13
7.7.2 Remarks on the scale problem.....	14
7.7.3 Analysis of further distance differences.....	14
8 Full test procedure	16
8.1 Configuration of the test field.....	16
8.2 Measurements.....	17
8.3 Calculation.....	18
8.4 Statistical tests.....	21
8.4.1 General description.....	21
8.4.2 Question a).....	22
8.4.3 Question b).....	22
8.5 Derivation of a reference quantity for computing permitted deviation.....	23
8.5.1 Determination of measurement uncertainty of the target centre.....	23
8.5.2 Derivation of the permitted deviation for the full test procedure.....	23
8.6 Quantification of measurement deviations and judgement of the instrument for the full test procedure.....	24
Annex A (informative) Example for the simplified test procedure	26
Annex B (informative) Example for the full test procedure	28
Annex C (normative) Example for the calculation of an uncertainty budget of Type B	36
Bibliography	43

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

This document specifies field procedures for adoption when determining and evaluating the uncertainty of measurement results obtained by geodetic instruments and their ancillary equipment, when used in building and surveying measuring tasks. Primarily, these tests are intended to be field verifications of suitability of a particular instrument for the immediate task. They are not proposed as tests for acceptance or performance evaluations that are more comprehensive in nature.

These field procedures have been developed specifically for *in situ* applications without the need for special ancillary equipment and are purposely designed to minimize atmospheric influences.

The definition and concept of uncertainty as a quantitative attribute to the final result of measurement was developed mainly in the last two decades, even though error analysis has already long been a part of all measurement sciences. After several stages, the CIPM (Comité Internationale des Poids et Mesures) referred the task of developing a detailed guide to ISO. Under the responsibility of the ISO Technical Advisory Group on Metrology (TAG 4), and in conjunction with six worldwide metrology organizations, a guidance document on the expression of measurement uncertainty was compiled with the objective of providing rules for use within standardization, calibration, laboratory, accreditation and metrology services. ISO/IEC Guide 98-3 was first published in 1995.

With the introduction of uncertainty in measurement in ISO 17123 (all parts), it is intended to finally provide a uniform, quantitative expression of measurement uncertainty in geodetic metrology with the aim of meeting the requirements of customers.

ISO 17123 (all parts) provides not only a means of evaluating the precision (experimental standard deviation) of an instrument, but also a tool for defining an uncertainty budget, which allows for the summation of all uncertainty components, whether they are random or systematic, to a representative measure of accuracy, i.e. the combined standard uncertainty.

ISO 17123 (all parts) therefore provides, for defining for each instrument investigated by the procedures, a proposal for additional, typical influence quantities, which can be expected during practical use. The customer can estimate, for a specific application, the relevant standard uncertainty components in order to derive and state the uncertainty of the measuring result.