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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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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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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 172, *Optics and photonics*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Geodetic and surveying instruments*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 17123 series can be found on the ISO website.

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.

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

Part 9: Terrestrial laser scanners

1 Scope

This document specifies field procedures for determining and evaluating the precision (repeatability) of terrestrial laser scanners and their ancillary equipment when used in building, civil engineering and surveying measurements. Primarily, these tests are intended to be field verifications of the suitability of a particular instrument for the immediate task at hand, and to satisfy the requirements of other standards. They are not proposed as tests for acceptance or performance evaluations that are more comprehensive in nature.

This document can be thought of as one of the first steps in the process of evaluating the uncertainty of measurements (more specifically of measurands).

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC Guide 98-3, *Uncertainty of measurement — Part 3: Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM:1995)*

ISO/IEC Guide 99:2007, *International vocabulary of metrology — Basic and general concepts and associated terms (VIM)*

ISO 3534-1, *Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 1: General statistical terms and terms used in probability*

ISO 4463-1, *Measurement methods for building — Setting-out and measurement — Part 1: Planning and organization, measuring procedures, acceptance criteria*

ISO 7077, *Measuring methods for building — General principles and procedures for the verification of dimensional compliance*

ISO 7078, *Building construction — Procedures for setting out, measurement and surveying — Vocabulary and guidance notes*

ISO 9849, *Optics and optical instruments — Geodetic and surveying instruments — Vocabulary*

ISO 17123-1, *Optics and optical instruments — Field procedures for testing geodetic and surveying instruments — Part 1: Theory*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 3534-1, ISO 4463-1, ISO 7077, ISO 7078, ISO 9849, ISO 17123-1, ISO/IEC Guide 98-3 and ISO/IEC Guide 99 apply.

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ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

4 Symbols and subscripts

4.1 Symbols

Symbol	Quantity	Unit
c	sensitivity coefficient	—
d	calculated distance	m and mm
$\overline{d}$	calculated mean distance	m and mm
d_{obs}	measured distance	m
Δ	distance difference	m and mm
e	eccentricity	mm
F	F-distribution	—
I	turning axis error	°
k	coverage factor	—
k_0	zero point error	m and mm
z_0	zero point error	m and mm
ν	degree of freedom	—
Ω	sum of squared residual	m^2 and mm^2
θ	tilting angle	°
φ	turning angle	°
r	residual calculated by means of single distances	m and mm
$\overline{r}$	residuals calculated by means of the mean distances	m and mm
S	instrument station	—
$\hat{s}$, s	experimental standard deviation for a precision measure	m and mm
$\hat{\overline{s}}_0$	experimental standard deviation for an accuracy measure	m and mm
σ	theoretical standard deviation of a population	m and mm
T	target point	—
u	uncertainty	various
U	expanded uncertainty with coverage factor k	various
x, y, z	Cartesian coordinate	m
χ	Chi-Square distribution	—
ζ_v	Index error of tilting axis	°
ζ	resolution	mm

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