

RIEGL VUX-1UAV

- 10 mm survey-grade accuracy
- scan speed up to 200 scans / second
- measurement rate up to 500,000 meas./sec (@ 550 kHz PRR & 330° FOV)
- operating flight altitude more than 1,000 ft
- field of view up to 330° for practically unrestricted data acquisition
- regular point pattern, perfectly parallel scan lines
- cutting edge RIEGL technology providing:
 - echo signal digitization
 - online waveform processing
 - multiple-time-around processing
- multiple target capability - practically unlimited number of target echoes
- **NEW** Smart Waveform Data Output optional
- compact (227x180x125 mm), lightweight (3.5 kg), and rugged
- easily mountable to professional UAS / UAV / RPAS
- mechanical and electrical interface for IMU mounting
- electrical interfaces for GPS data string and Sync Pulse (1PPS)
- LAN-TCP/IP interface
- scan data storage on internal 240 GByte SSD Memory

The RIEGL VUX-1UAV is a very lightweight and compact laser scanner, meeting the challenges of emerging survey solutions by UAS/UAV/RPAS both in measurement performance as well as in system integration. With regard to the specific constraints and flight characteristics of the UAS, the RIEGL VUX-1UAV is designed to be mounted in any orientation and even under limited weight and space conditions. Modest in power consumption, the instrument requires only a single power supply. The entire data set of an acquisition campaign is stored onto an internal 240 GByte SSD and/or provided as real-time line scan data via the integrated LAN-TCP/IP interface.

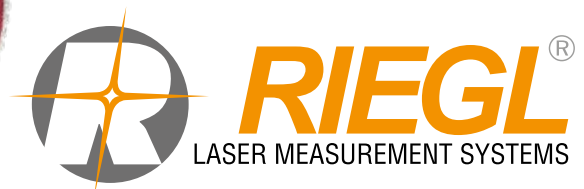
The RIEGL VUX-1UAV provides highspeed data acquisition using a narrow infrared laser beam and a fast line scanning mechanism. High-accuracy laser ranging is based on RIEGL's unique echo digitization and online waveform processing, which enables achieving superior measurement results even under adverse atmospheric conditions, and the evaluation of multiple target echoes. The scanning mechanism is based on an extremely fast rotating mirror, which provides fully linear, unidirectional and parallel scan lines, resulting in excellent regular point pattern.

Typical applications include

- Agriculture & Forestry
- Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Documentation
- Corridor Mapping: Power Line, Railway Track, and Pipeline Inspection
- Topography in Open-Cast Mining
- Construction-Site Monitoring
- Surveying of Urban Environments
- Resources Management



visit our website
www.riegl.com



Laser Product Classification

Class 1 Laser Product
according to IEC 60825-1:2014

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.



Range Measurement Performance

Measuring Principle

time of flight measurement, echo signal digitization,
online waveform processing, multiple-time-around-processing

Laser Pulse Repetition Rate PRR ¹⁾	50 kHz	100 kHz	200 kHz	300 kHz	380 kHz	550 kHz	
						full power	reduced power ²⁾
Max. Measuring Range ^{3) 4)}							
natural targets $\rho \geq 20\%$	550 m	400 m	280 m	230 m	200 m	170 m	85 m
natural targets $\rho \geq 60\%$	920 m	660 m	480 m	400 m	350 m	300 m	150 m
Max. Operating Flight Altitude AGL ^{1) 5)}	350 m (1150 ft)	250 m (820 ft)	180 m (590 ft)	150 m (490 ft)	130 m (430 ft)	110 m (360 ft)	55 m (180 ft)
Max. Number of Targets per Pulse ⁶⁾	practically unlimited (details on request)						

1) Rounded values.
2) Laser power optimized (reduced) for measurements of short ranges with high pulse repetition rate.
3) 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.
4) Ambiguity to be resolved by post-processing with RIMTA software.
5) Reflectivity $\rho \geq 20\%$, flat terrain assumed, scan angle $\pm 45^\circ$ FOV
6) If more than one target is hit, the total laser transmitter power is split and, accordingly, the achievable range is reduced.

Minimum Range

Accuracy ^{7) 9)}

Precision ^{8) 9)}

Laser Pulse Repetition Rate ^{1) 10)}

Max. Effective Measurement Rate ¹⁾

Echo Signal Intensity

Laser Wavelength

Laser Beam Divergence

Laser Beam Footprint (Gaussian Beam Definition)

3 m

10 mm

5 mm

up to 550 kHz

up to 500 000 meas./sec. (@ 550 kHz PRR & 330° FOV)

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

near infrared

0.5 mrad ¹¹⁾

50 mm @ 100 m, 250 mm @ 500 m, 500 mm @ 1000 m

7) Accuracy is the degree of conformity of a measured quantity to its actual (true) value.

8) Precision, also called reproducibility or repeatability, is the degree to which further measurements show the same result.

9) One sigma @ 150 m range under RIEGL test conditions.

10) User selectable.

11) Measured at the 1/e² points. 0.50 mrad corresponds to an increase of 50 mm of beam diameter per 100 m distance.

Scanner Performance

Scanning Mechanism

Field of View (selectable)

Scan Speed (selectable)

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

between consecutive laser shots

Angle Measurement Resolution

Internal Sync Timer

Scan Sync (optional)

rotating mirror

up to 330° (full range measurement performance) ¹²⁾

10 - 200 revolutions per second, equivalent to 10 - 200 scans/sec

$0.006^\circ \leq \Delta \vartheta \leq 1.5^\circ$

0.001°

for real-time synchronized time stamping of scan data

scanner rotation synchronization

Data Interfaces

Configuration

Scan Data Output

GNSS Interface

LAN 10/100/1000 Mbit/sec

LAN 10/100/1000 Mbit/sec or USB 2.0

Serial RS232 interface for data string with GNSS-time information,

TTL input for 1PPS synchronization pulse

240 GByte SSD

TTL input/output

SMA connector

Internal Memory

External Camera

External GNSS Antenna

General Technical Data

Power Supply Input Voltage / Consumption ¹³⁾

Main Dimensions ¹³⁾

VUX-1UAV without / with Cooling Fan

Weight ¹³⁾

VUX-1UAV without / with Cooling Fan

Humidity

Protection Class

Max. Flight Altitude (operating / not operating)

Temperature Range ¹⁴⁾

11 - 34 V DC / typ. 60 W

227 x 180 x 125 mm / 227 x 209 x 129 mm

approx. 3.5 kg / approx. 3.75 kg

max. 80 % non condensing @ 31°C

IP64, dust and splash-proof

16 500 ft (5 000 m) above MSL / 18 000 ft (5 500 m) above MSL

-10°C up to +40°C (operation) / -20°C up to +50°C (storage)

Optional Components (integrated)

Embedded GNSS-Inertial System

high performance multi-channel, multi-band GNSS receiver,

solid-state MEMS IMU

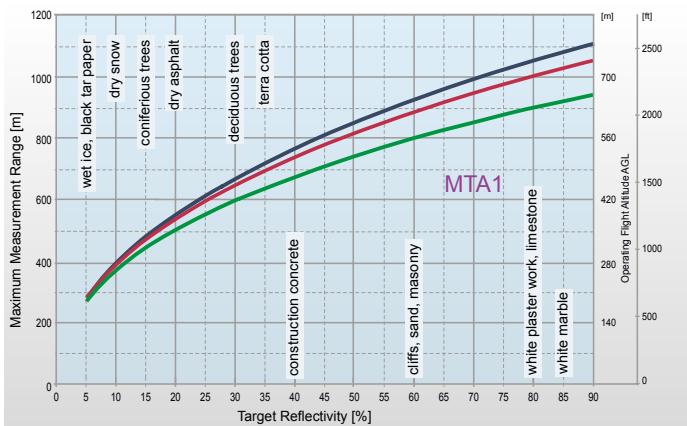
12) upgrade to 360° FOV (optional)

13) without external IMU/GNSS, cooling fan not in operation

14) The instrument requires air convection with a minimum flow rate of 5 m/s for continuous operation at +15 °C and above. If the necessary flow rate cannot be provided by the moving platform, the cooling fan (included in the scope of delivery) has to be used.

Maximum Measurement Range & Point Density RIEGL VUX®-1UAV

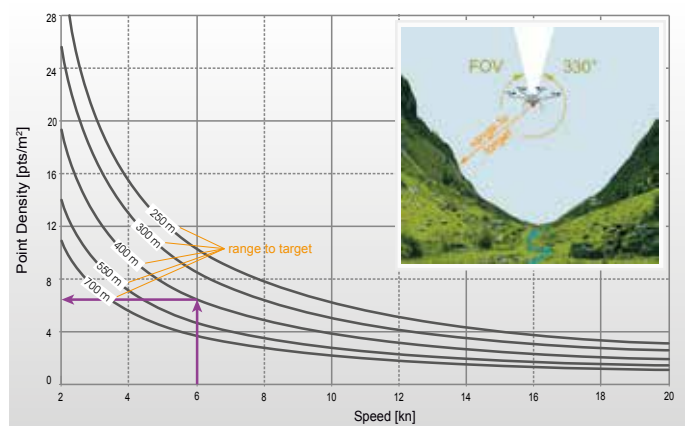
PRR = 50 kHz



MTA1: no ambiguity / one transmitted pulse „in the air“

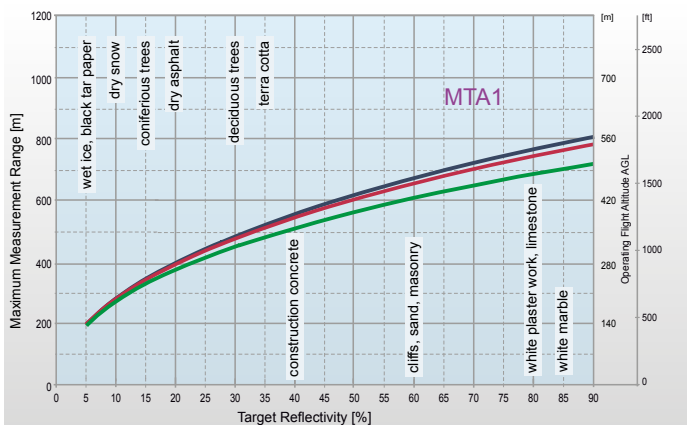
— @ visibility 23 km
— @ visibility 15 km
— @ visibility 8 km

PRR = 50 kHz



Example: VUX-1UAV at 50,000 pulses/second
range to target = 400 m, speed = 6 kn
Resulting Point Density ~ 6.5 pts/m²

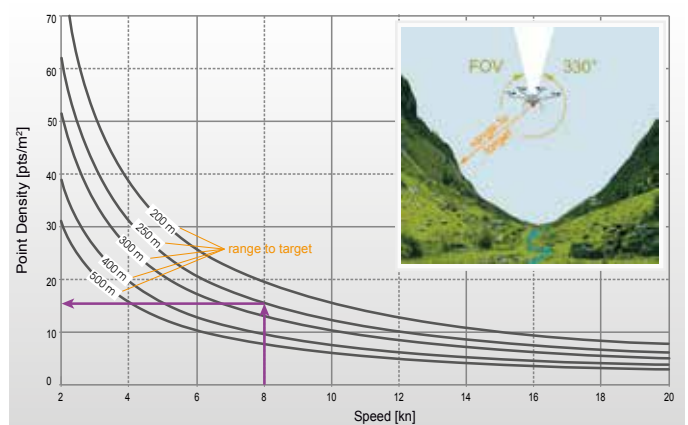
PRR = 100 kHz



MTA1: no ambiguity / one transmitted pulse „in the air“

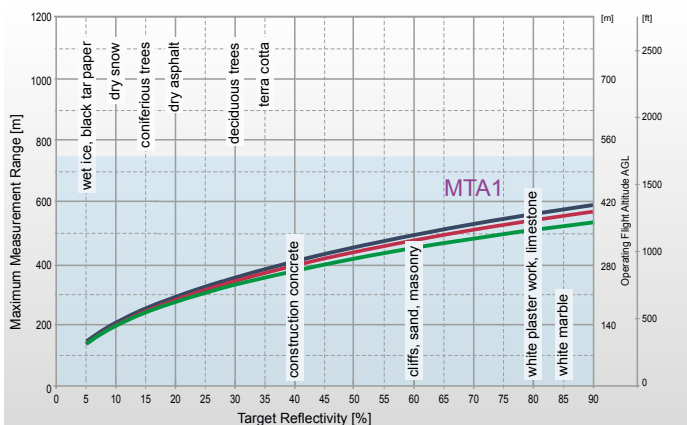
— @ visibility 23 km
— @ visibility 15 km
— @ visibility 8 km

PRR = 100 kHz



Example: VUX-1UAV at 100,000 pulses/second
range to target = 250 m, speed = 8 kn
Resulting Point Density ~ 15.5 pts/m²

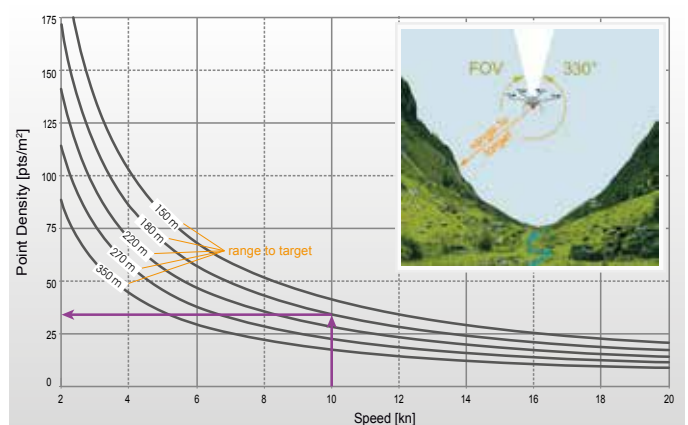
PRR = 200 kHz



MTA1: no ambiguity / one transmitted pulse „in the air“

— @ visibility 23 km
— @ visibility 15 km
— @ visibility 8 km

PRR = 200 kHz



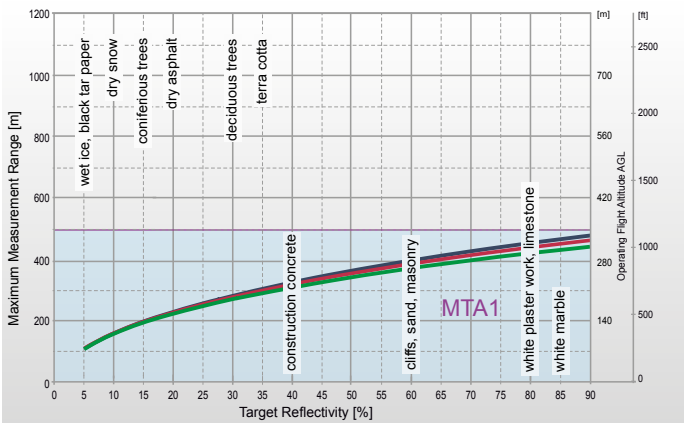
Example: VUX-1UAV at 200,000 pulses/second
range to target = 180 m, speed = 10 kn
Resulting Point Density ~ 34 pts/m²

The following conditions are assumed for the Operating Flight Altitude AGL

- ambiguity resolved by multiple-time-around (MTA) processing & flight planning
- target size \geq laser footprint
- average ambient brightness
- operating flight altitude given at a FOV of $\pm 45^\circ$

Maximum Measurement Range & Point Density RIEGL VUX[®]-1UAV

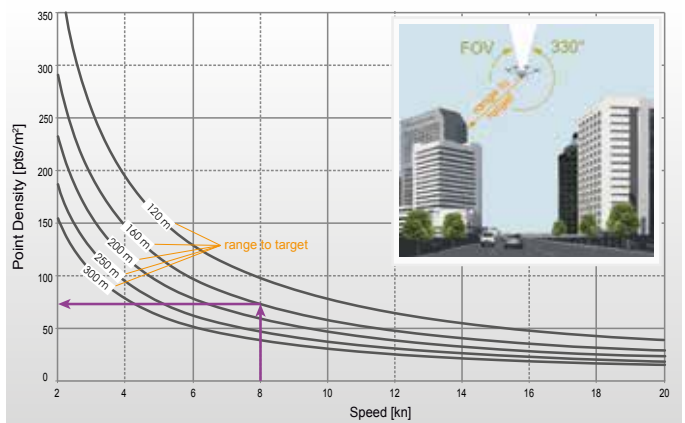
PRR = 300 kHz



MTA1: no ambiguity / one transmitted pulse „in the air“

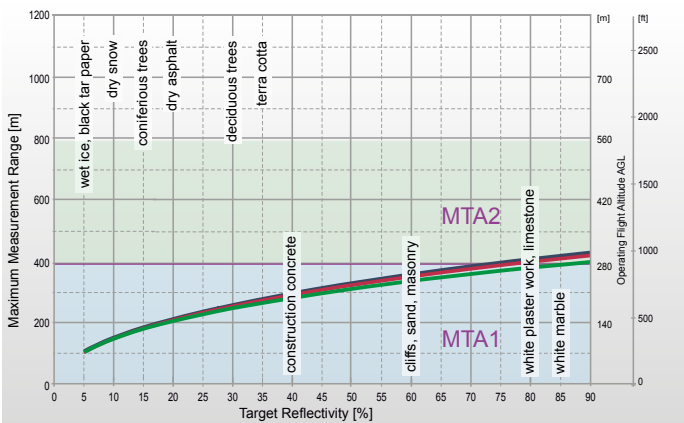
— @ visibility 23 km
— @ visibility 15 km
— @ visibility 8 km

PRR = 300 kHz



Example: VUX-1UAV at 300,000 pulses/second
range to target = 160 m, speed = 8 kn
Resulting Point Density ~ 72 pts/m²

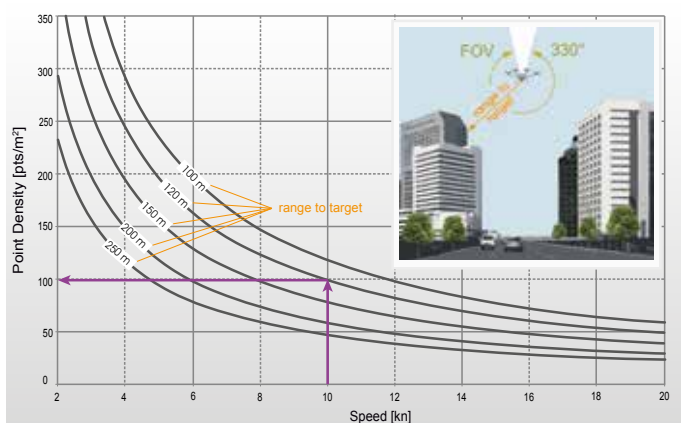
PRR = 380 kHz



MTA1: no ambiguity / one transmitted pulse „in the air“
MTA2: two transmitted pulses „in the air“

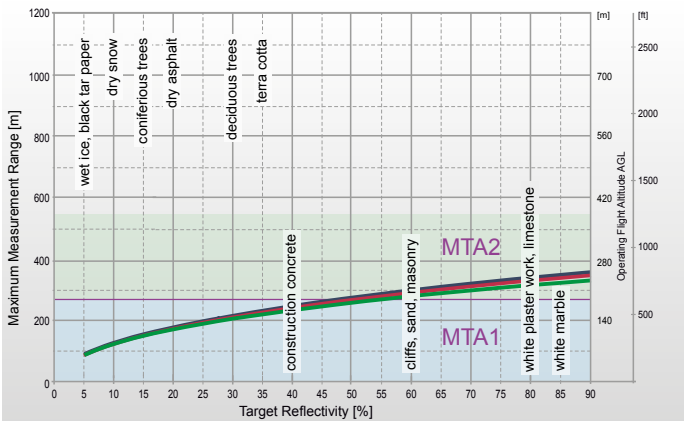
— @ visibility 23 km
— @ visibility 15 km
— @ visibility 8 km

PRR = 380 kHz



Example: VUX-1UAV at 380,000 pulses/second
range to target = 120 m, speed = 10 kn
Resulting Point Density ~ 95 pts/m²

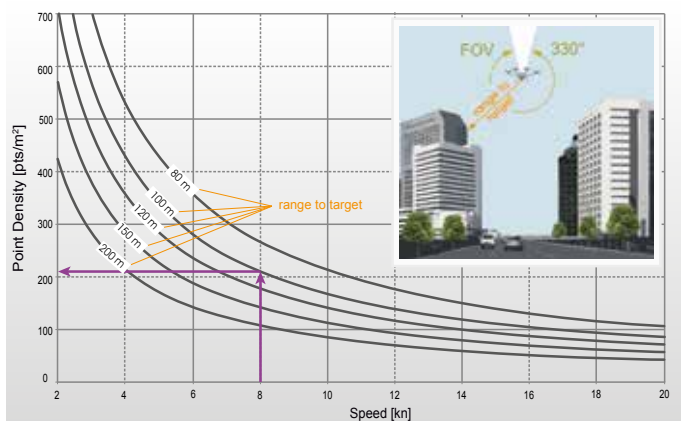
PRR = 550 kHz



MTA1: no ambiguity / one transmitted pulse „in the air“
MTA2: two transmitted pulses „in the air“

— @ visibility 23 km
— @ visibility 15 km
— @ visibility 8 km

PRR = 550 kHz



Example: VUX-1UAV at 550,000 pulses/second
range to target = 100 m, speed = 8 kn
Resulting Point Density ~ 210 pts/m²

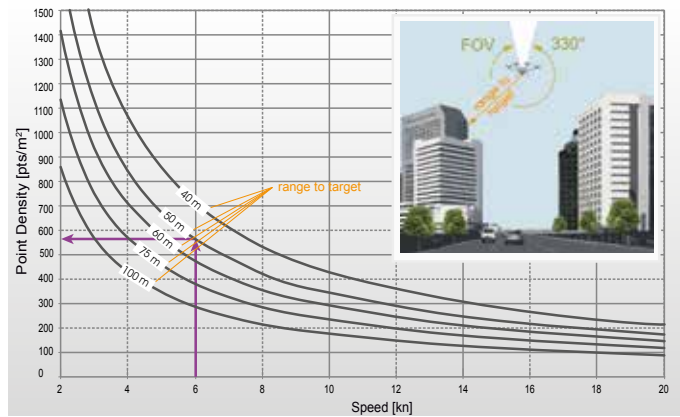
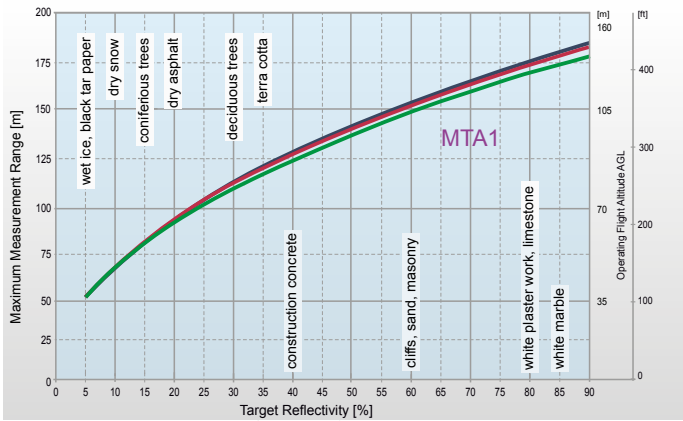
The following conditions are assumed for the Operating Flight Altitude AGL

- ambiguity resolved by multiple-time-around (MTA) processing & flight planning
- target size ≥ laser footprint
- average ambient brightness
- operating flight altitude given at a FOV of ±45°

Maximum Measurement Range & Point Density RIEGL VUX®-1UAV

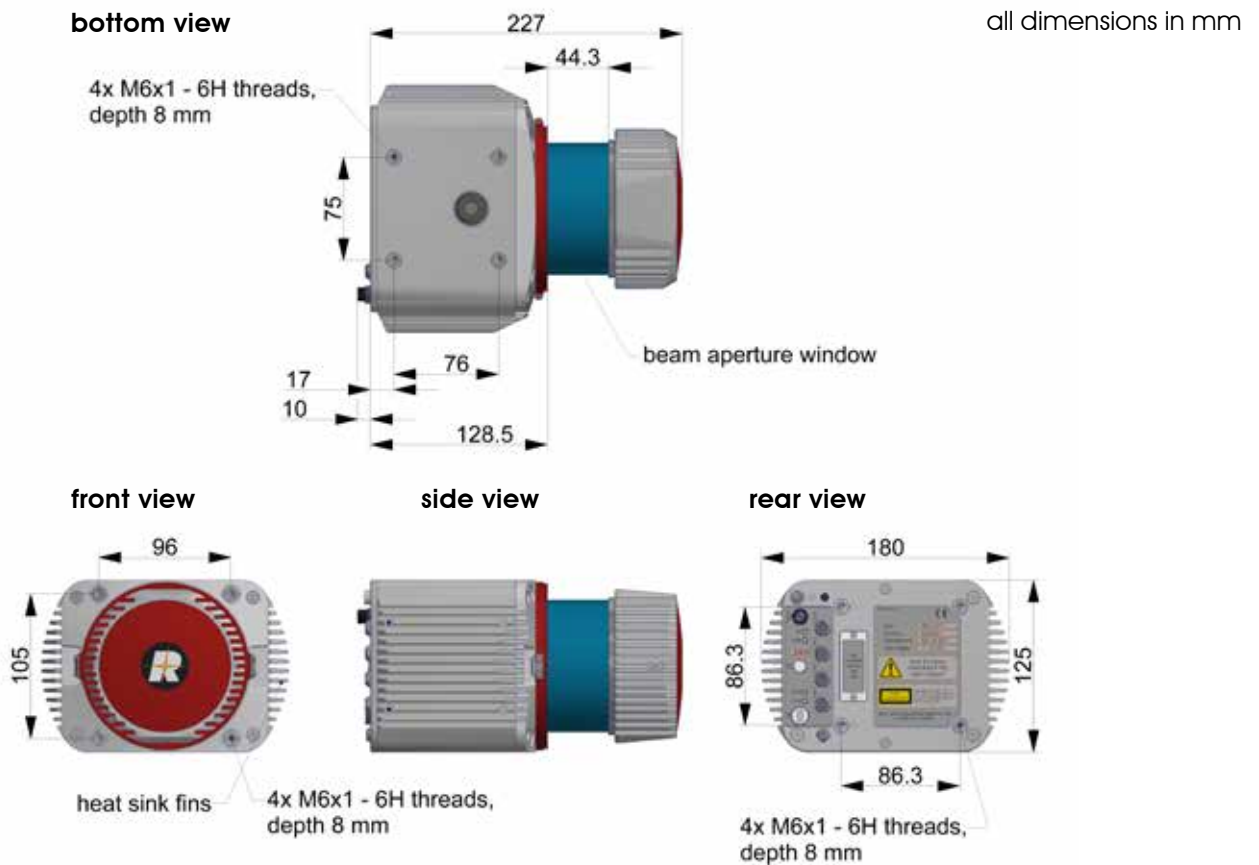
PRR = 550 kHz reduced power

PRR = 550 kHz reduced power

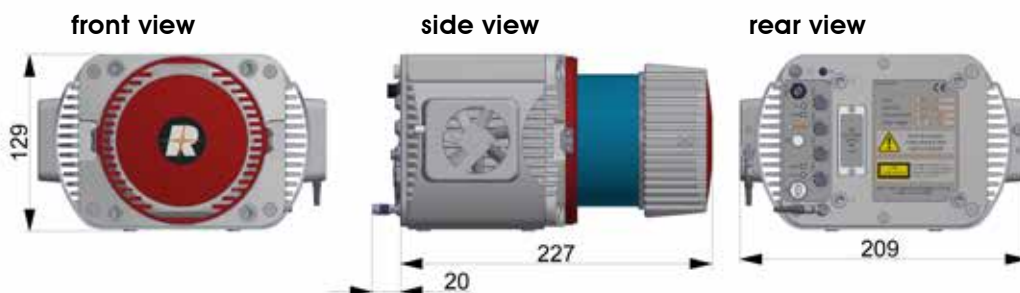


Example: VUX-1UAV at 550,000 pulses/second reduced power range to target = 50 m, speed = 6 kn Resulting Point Density ~ 570 pts/m²

Dimensional Drawings RIEGL VUX®-1UAV



RIEGL VUX®-1UAV with Cooling Fan Device



RIEGL VUX®-1UAV Additional Equipment and Integration



Cooling Fan



RIEGL VUX-1UAV with Protective Cap



RIEGL VUX-1UAV with external IMU-Sensor (RIEGL VUX-SYS)

Additional Equipment for RIEGL VUX-1UAV

Cooling Fan

Lightweight structure with two axial fans providing forced air convection for applications where sufficient natural air flow cannot be guaranteed. Power supply is provided via a connector on the rear side of the RIEGL VUX-1UAV. The cooling fan can be mounted either on the top side or on the bottom side of the RIEGL VUX-1UAV and is included in the scanner's scope of delivery.

The cooling fan has to be mounted whenever the environmental conditions/temperatures require (see "temperature range" on page 2 of this data sheet).

Protective Cap

To shield the glass tube of the RIEGL VUX-1UAV from mechanical damage and soiling, a protective cap is provided to cover the upper part of the instrument during transport and storage.

Options for RIEGL VUX-1UAV Integration

RIEGL provides user-friendly, application- and installation-oriented solutions for integration of the VUX-1UAV LiDAR sensor:

- **RIEGL VUX-SYS**

Complete airborne laser scanning system for flexible use in UAS/UAV/ RPAS, helicopter, gyrocopter and ultra-light aircraft installations comprising the RIEGL VUX-1UAV, an IMU/GNSS unit and a dedicated control unit.

- **RiCOPTER**

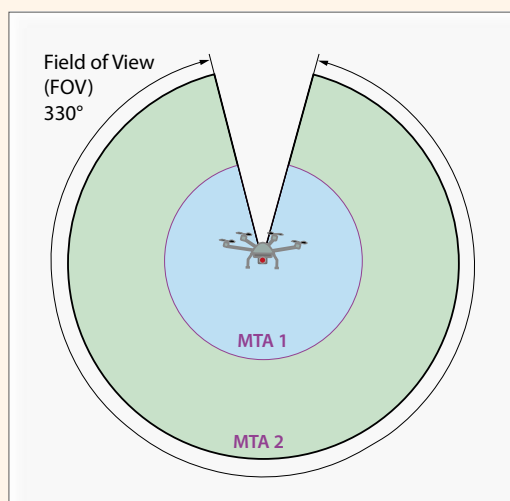
Ready to fly remotely piloted aircraft system with RIEGL VUX-SYS integrated

- **RIEGL VP-1**

Small and lightweight pod with integrated RIEGL VUX-SYS to be mounted on standard hard points and typical camera mounts of manned helicopters

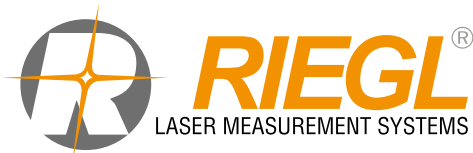
Details to be found on the relevant datasheets and infosheets.

Multiple-Time-Around Data Acquisition and Processing



In time-of-flight laser ranging a maximum unambiguous measurement range exists, which is defined by the laser pulse repetition rate and the speed of light. In case the echo signal of an emitted laser pulse arrives later than the emission of the subsequently emitted laser pulse, the range result becomes ambiguous - an effect known as „Multiple-Time-Around“ (MTA).

The RIEGL VUX-1UAV allows ranging beyond the maximum unambiguous measurement range using a sophisticated modulation scheme applied to the train of emitted laser pulses. The dedicated post-processing software RIMTA provides algorithms for multiple-time-around processing, which automatically assign definite range results to the correct MTA zones without any further user interaction required.



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