

A **Allen Nobles**
N **& Associates, Inc.**



Airborne LiDAR
and
3D Scanners (HDS)

A **Allen Nobles**
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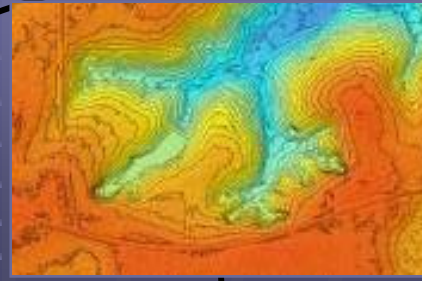
About Us

- Surveying & Engineering Firm located in Florida
- Company-wide Staff – Average 70+ Employees
- 10 Professional Surveyors



A **Allen Nobles**
N **& Associates, Inc.**

**Wide Range
of Tools**



**ANA
Tool Box**



What is LiDAR or Laser Scanning?

LiDAR: (airborne scanning)

Light **D**etection **A**nd **R**anging

Ground Based Scanners

3D Scanning

Laser Scanning

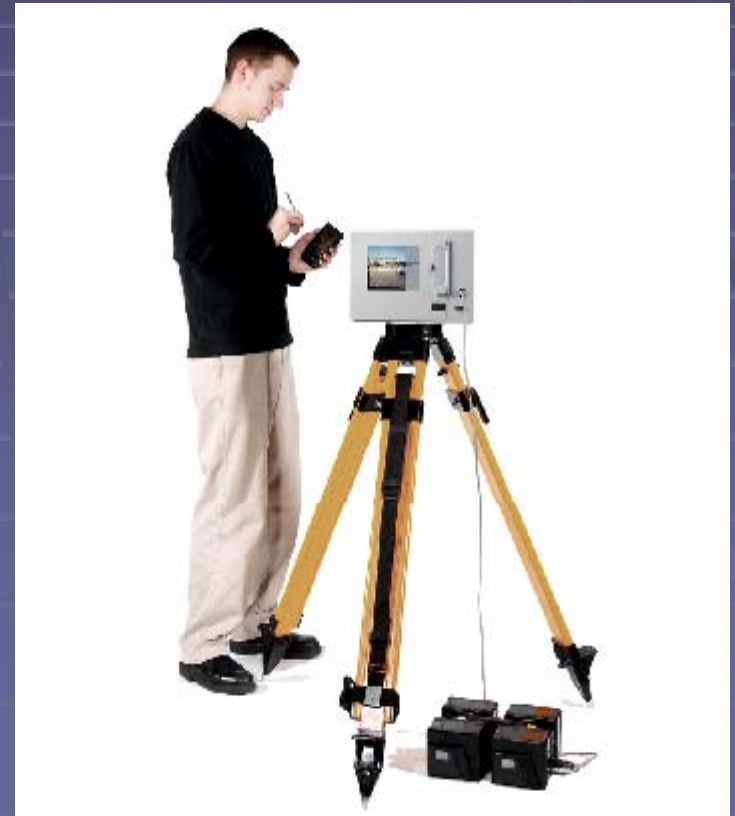
HDS – High Definition Surveying

Two Basic Sensors

Topographic
(Airborne)



Ground Based



Convention Center

What is Scanning?

- It is an active sensing system:

It is the science of using a laser to measure distances to specific points. It uses its own energy source, not reflected natural or naturally emitted radiation

- It can be operated both day or night
- Direct acquisition of terrain information
- Photogrammetry is inferential

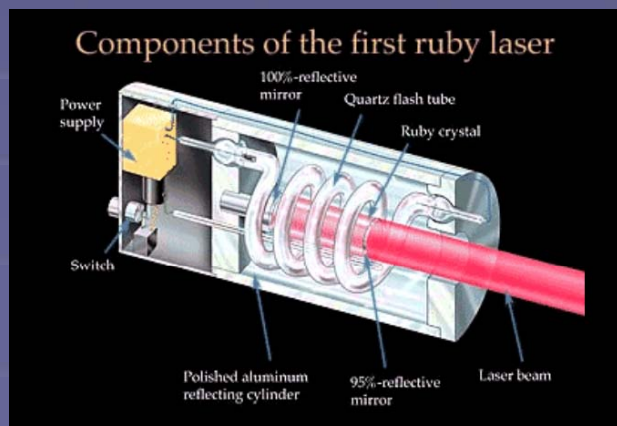
Operational Theory

A pulse of light is emitted and the precise time is recorded.

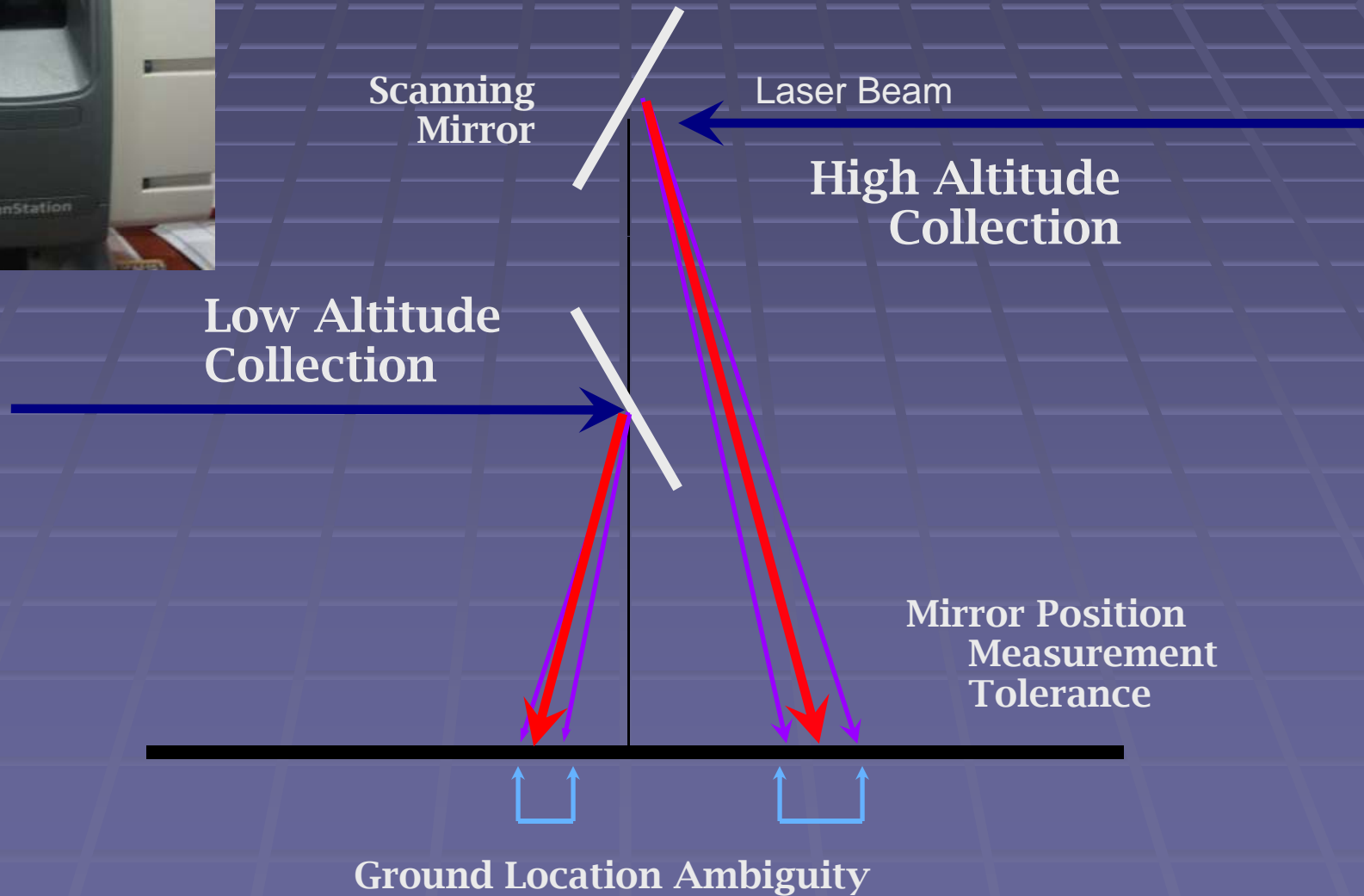
The reflection of that pulse is detected and the precise time is recorded.

Using the constant speed of light, the delay can be converted into a “slant range” distance.

Knowing the position and orientation of the sensor, the XYZ coordinate of the reflective surface can be calculated.

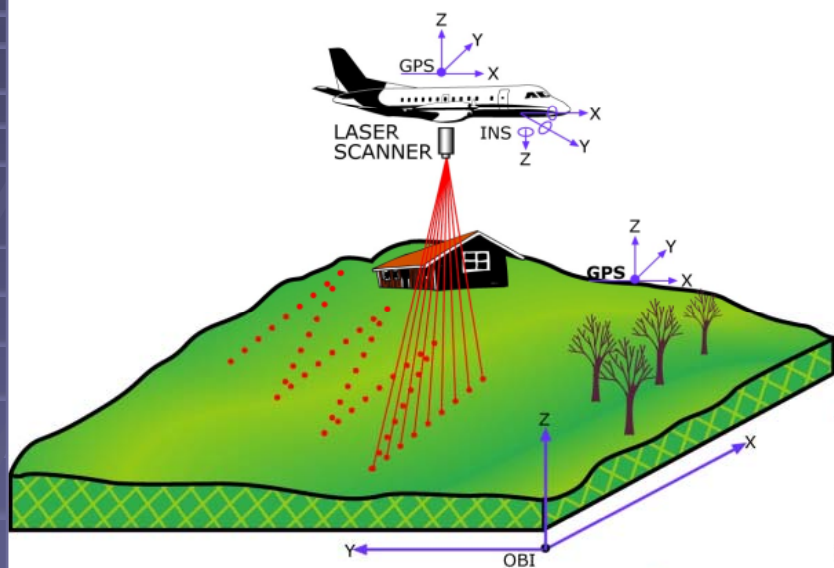


Scanner Mirrors



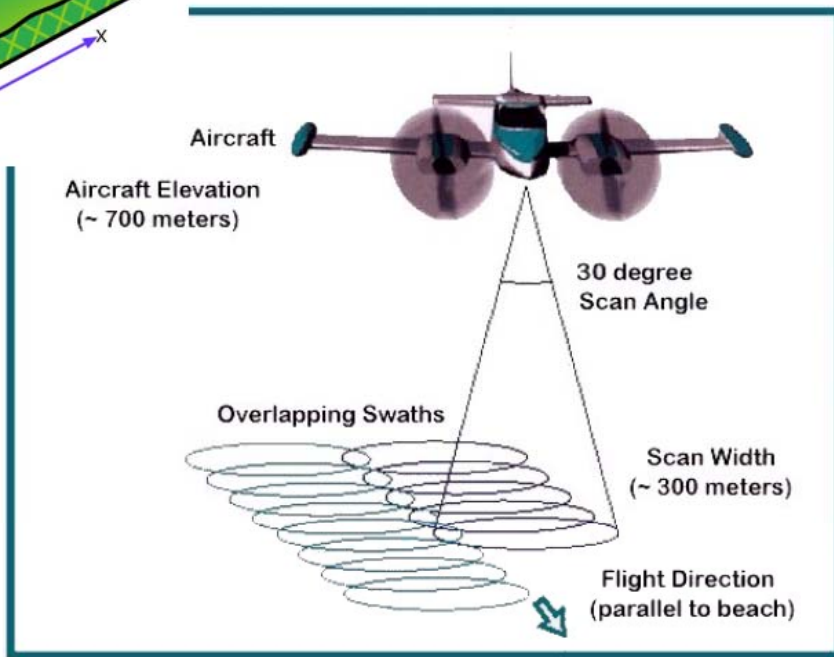
Scan Mirror

LASER SCANNING

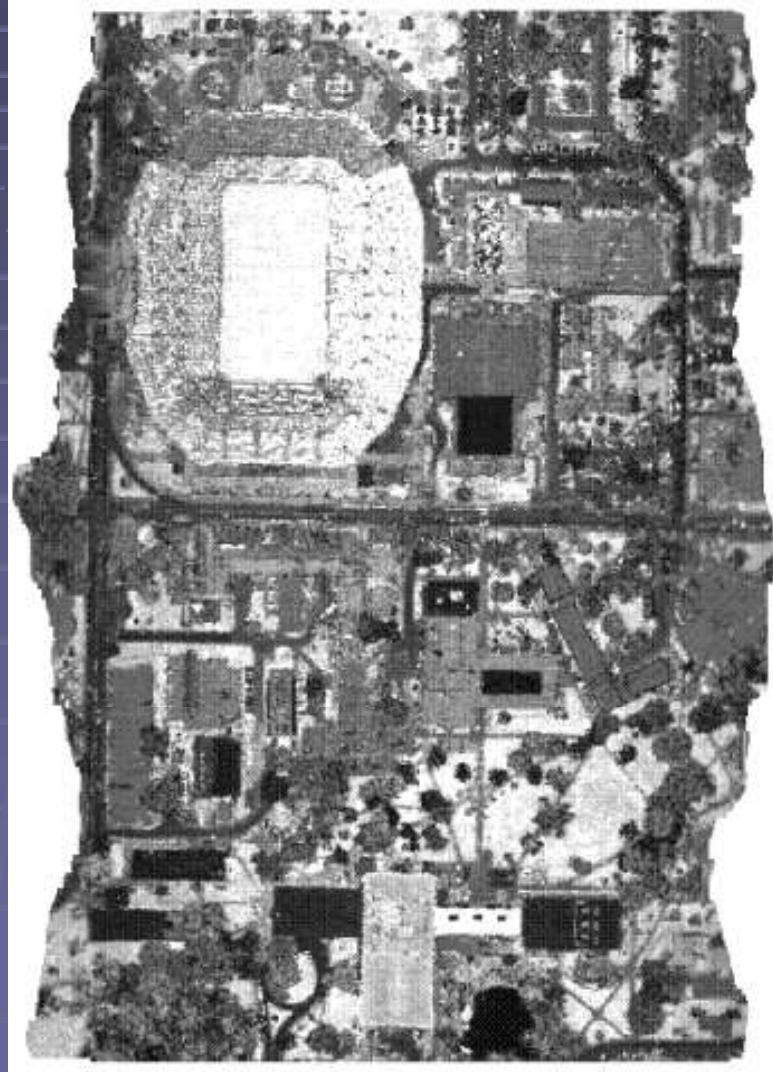


Oscillating Mirror Scan Pattern

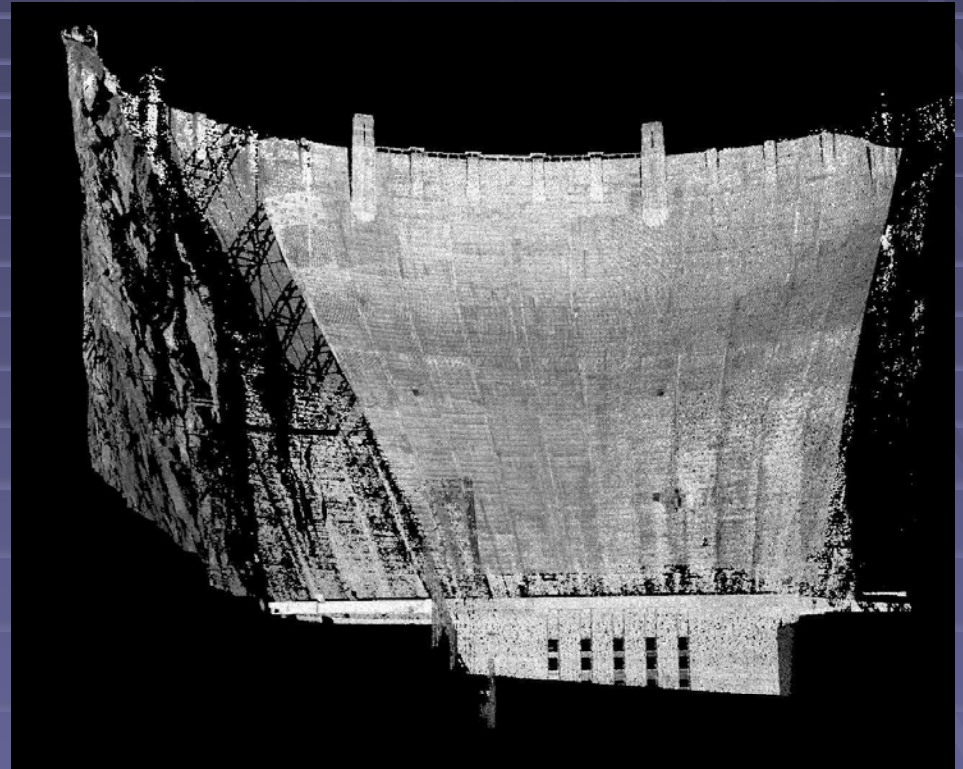
Rotating Mirror Scan Pattern



Intensity Image



Intensity Image



Ground Based

Scanner

Return Intensity Capture

- Can provide useful image information
- Often not a consistent imaging technology
- Images can be difficult to interpret
- Pixel Resolution a Function of the post-spacing
- Laser wavelength is a factor
- Holes in the data may be identified quickly
- Some General Interpretations are Possible

What Scanning Is Not:

NOT Light/Laser Assisted RADAR

RADAR uses electro-magnetic (EM) energy in the radio frequency range; LIDAR does not. It uses light in the near infrared spectrum.

NOT all-weather

The target **MUST** be visible. Some haze is manageable, but fog is not.

NOT able to 'see through' trees

LiDAR sees around trees, not through them. Fully closed canopies (rain forests) cannot be penetrated.

NOT a substitute for photography

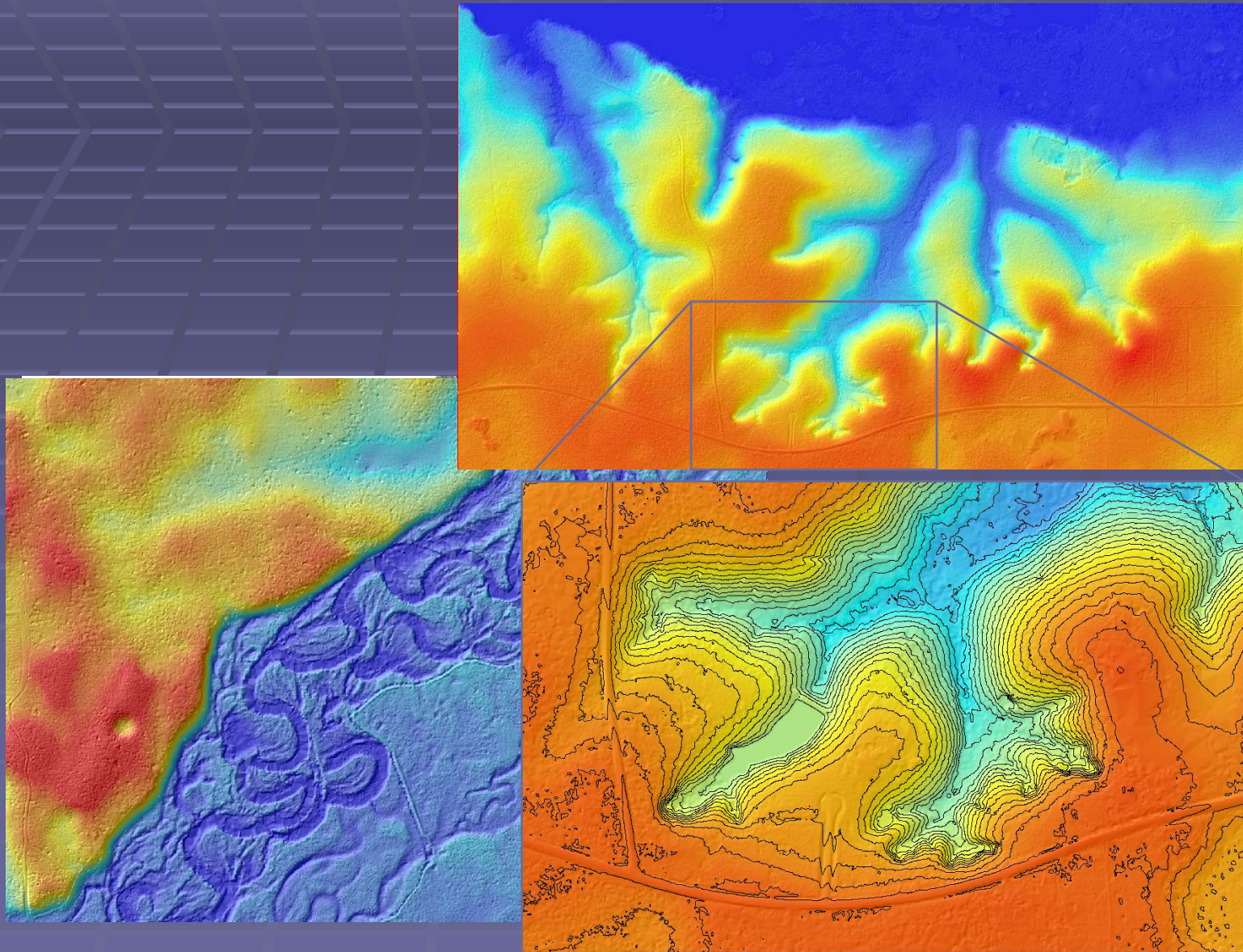
For **MOST** users, LiDAR intensity images are **NOT** viable replacements for conventional or digital imagery.

Lidar

LiDAR Characteristics

- Capable of collecting millions of elevation points per hour – much faster than traditional methods
- Produces datasets with much greater density than traditional mapping
- Some systems capable of capturing multiple returns per pulse and/or intensity images
- Supported by rigorous QA/QC

Topographic Mapping with LIDAR



Why Now?

- Several recent, enabling technological advances have made LIDAR possible:
- Airborne GPS
- Inertial Measurement Units (IMU)
- Availability of affordable lasers and other specialized materials and sensors
- Advances in computer technology (speed, performance, size, and of course, price)

The Airborne Platform

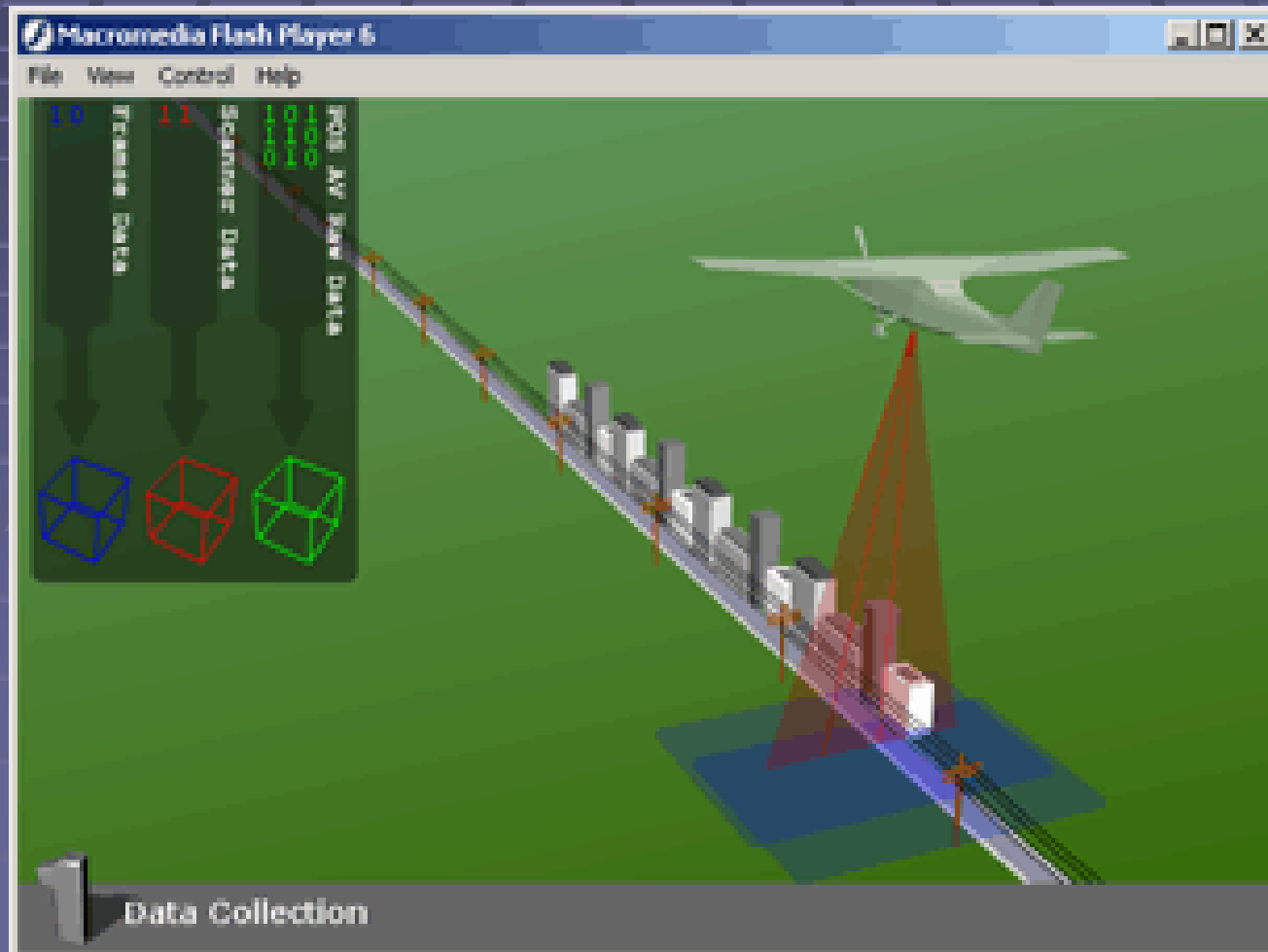


Laser Scanner

Inertial Measuring Unit

Global Positioning Receiver

The Scanner



Scanner Pulse Returns

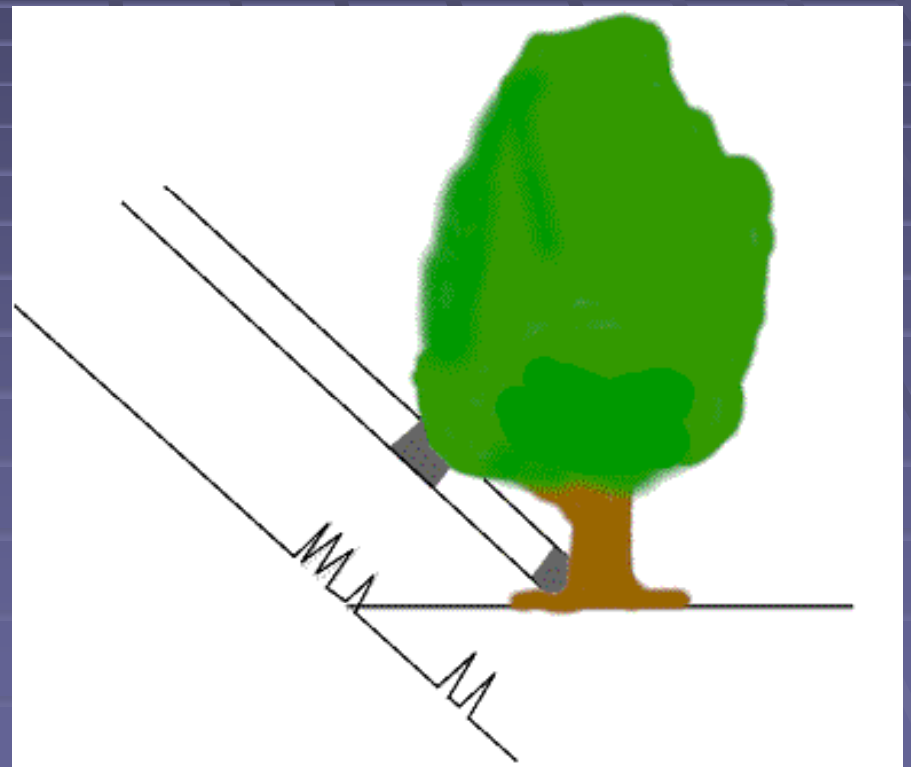
Return Per Pulse Detection

- **Single First Surface**
 - Limited vegetation penetration
 - Good for some Urban Applications
- **First & Last**
 - Good vegetation penetration & ground detection
 - Some Applications fit this scenario well
- **Discrete Multiple**
 - Allows advanced analysis of vegetation structure
 - Widest range of applications for about same cost

FIRST PULSE Return

First-pulse

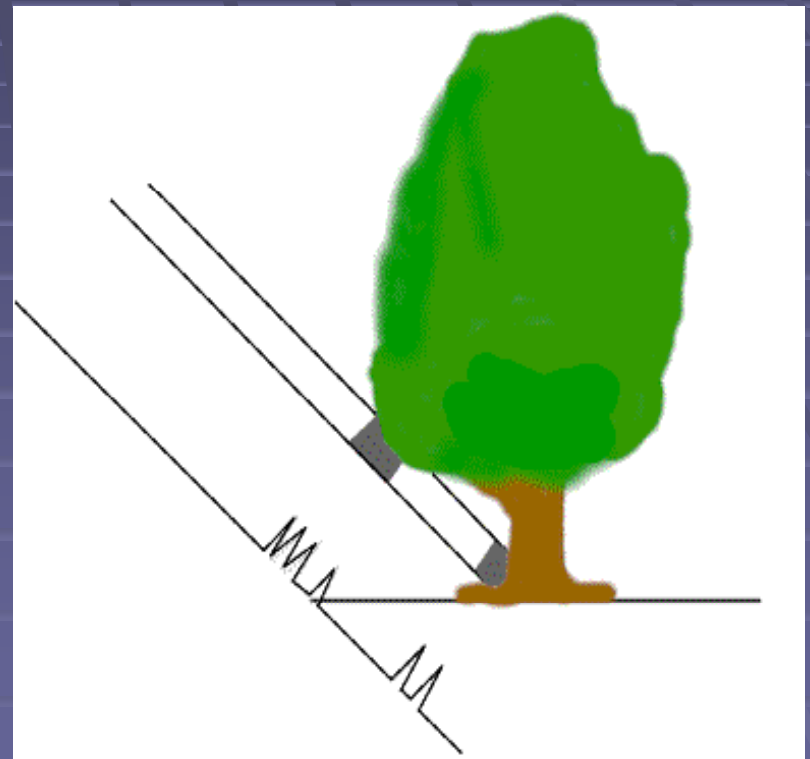
Measures the range to the first object encountered - in this illustration, the tree foliage.



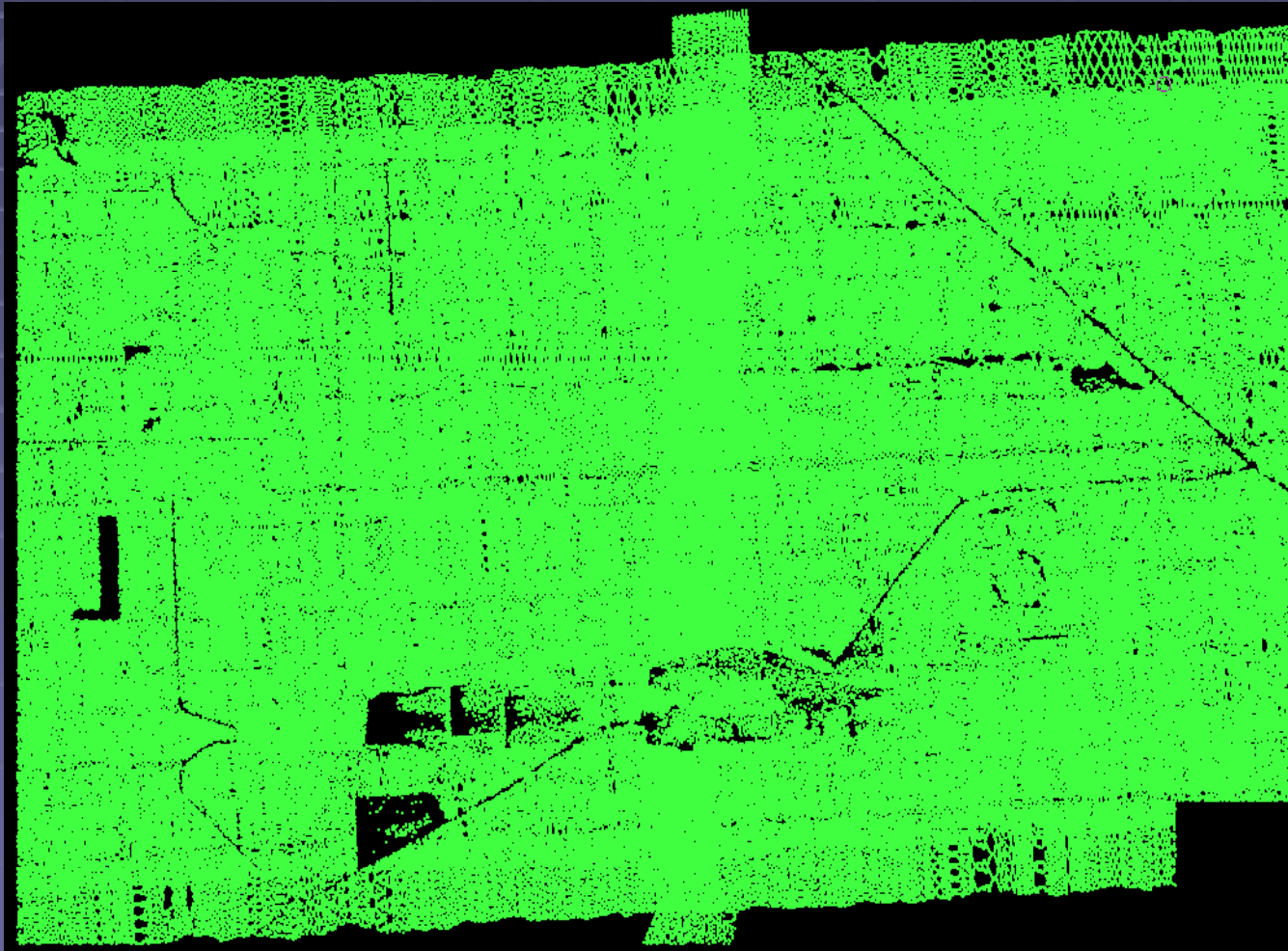
LAST / PULSE Return

Last-pulse

- Measures the range to the last object - in this case, the ground.
- By acquiring first- and last-pulse data simultaneously, it is possible to measure both tree-heights and the topography of the ground beneath in a single pass.



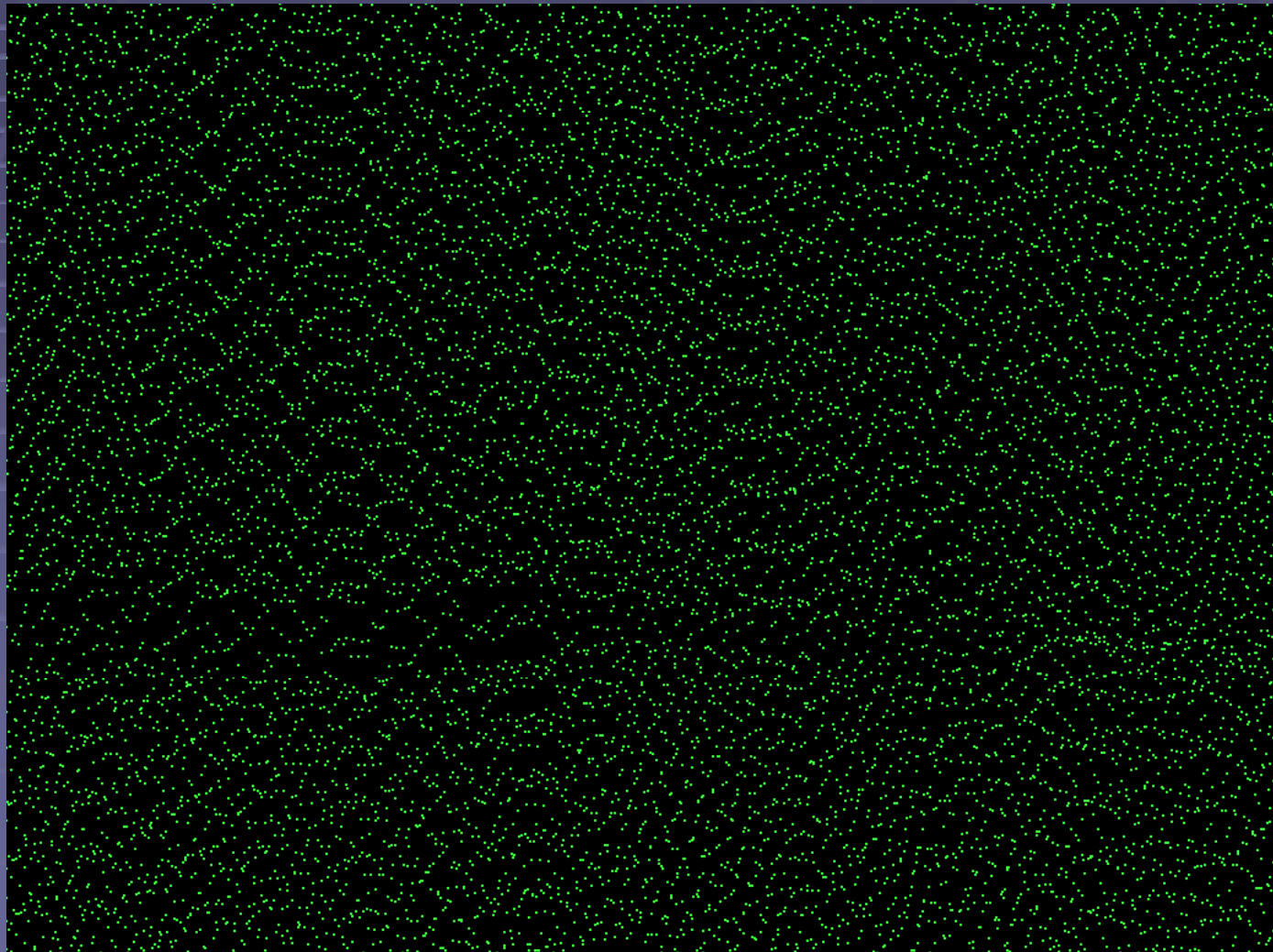
Mass Point Cloud



Mass Point Cloud



Enlarged Cloud



Intensity Return



Bare Earth Points



Data Processing

- Solve for aircraft position (GPS)
- Solve for aircraft attitude (IMU)
- Solve for the Laser Positions (Ground)



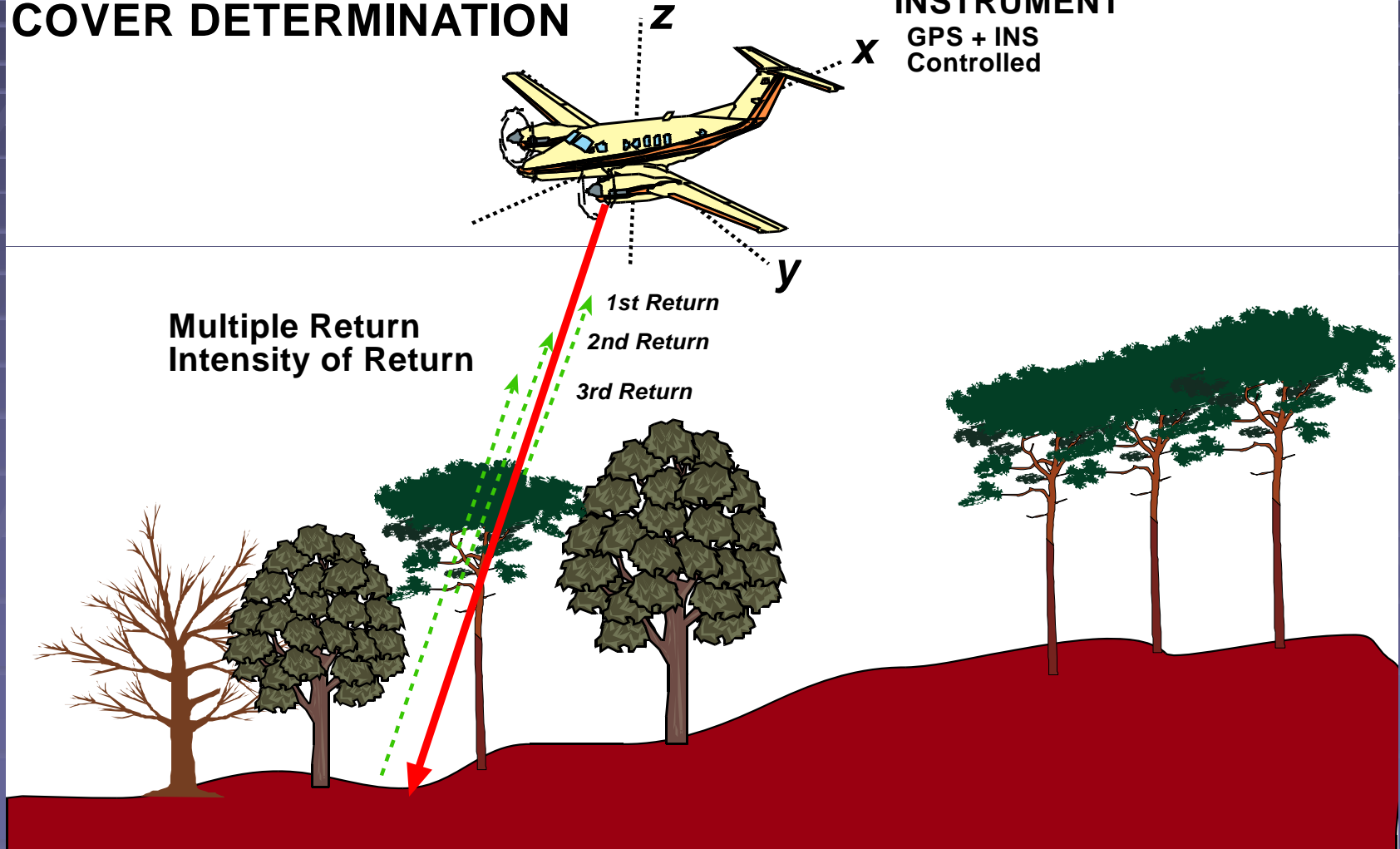
POSITION

Orientation

**LIDAR HEIGHT AND
COVER DETERMINATION**

**POSITION OF
INSTRUMENT**

GPS + INS
Controlled



GPS

Master Base Station

Master Remote

Differential Solution

Camera Events





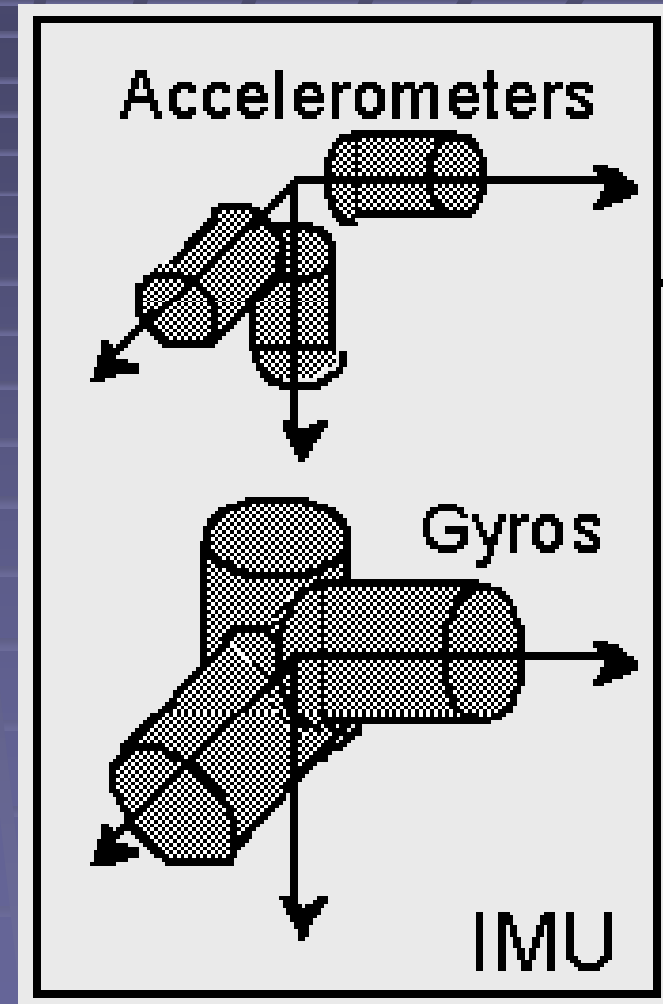
ORIENTATION

Orientation Information

- Accurate placement of reflective point requires information on aircraft attitude
- Need the rotation around 3 axes of the aircraft - roll, pitch and yaw
- Two techniques in practice:
 - multiple GPS receivers (less accurate)
 - inertial measurement units (very accurate)

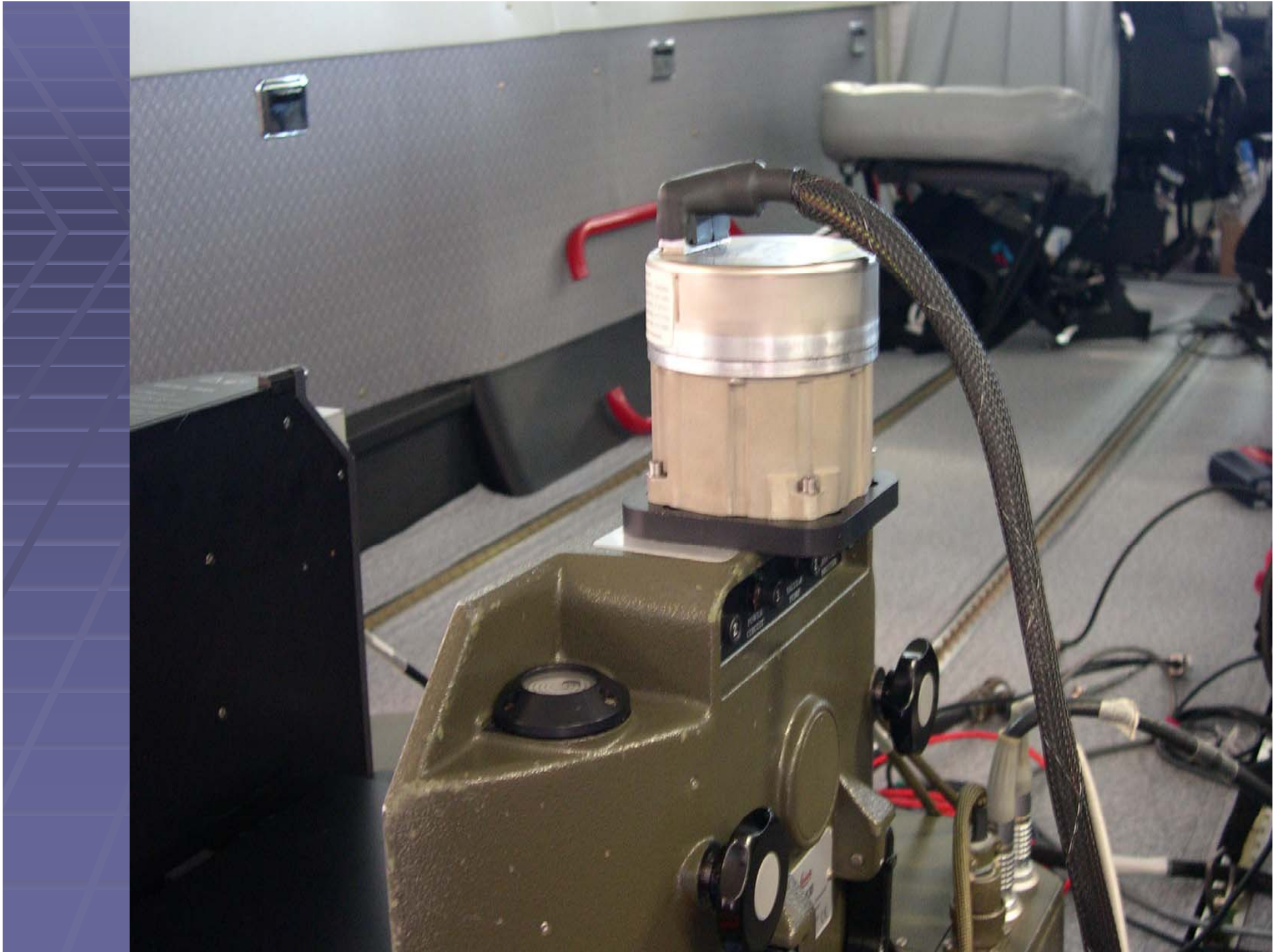
Inertial Measurement Unit

- Combination of gyros and accelerometers
- Typically integrated with GPS system
- Accuracies of 18 - 25 arc-seconds (0.005-deg for pitch and roll, 0.01-deg for yaw)



IMU Animation





Integration of GPS and IMU Data

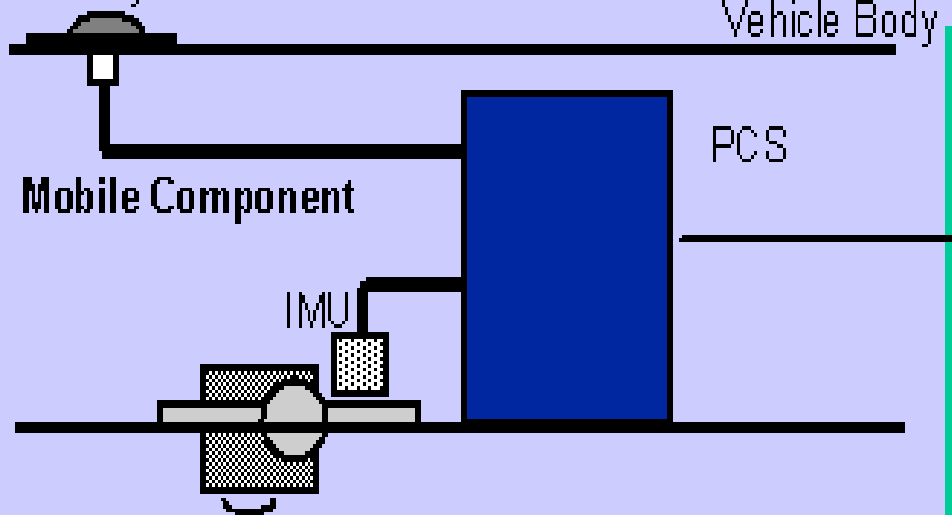
Computer Processing System

Real-time Processing,
Time Alignment and
Data Acquisition,
and Data Storage
from IMU



Primary GPS Antenna

Vehicle Body



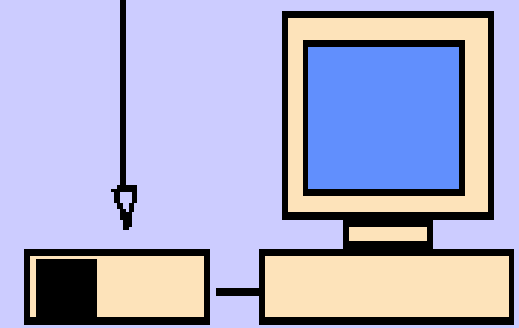
Mobile Component

PCS

IMU

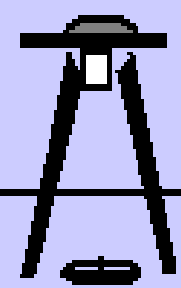
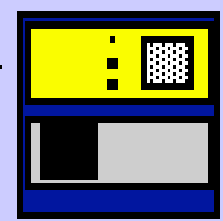
survey instrument mounted on (gimballed) platform

Post-Processing Component



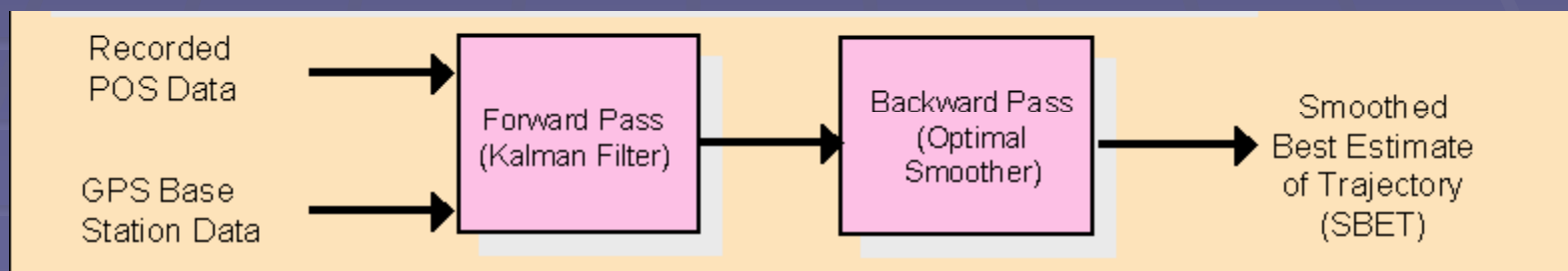
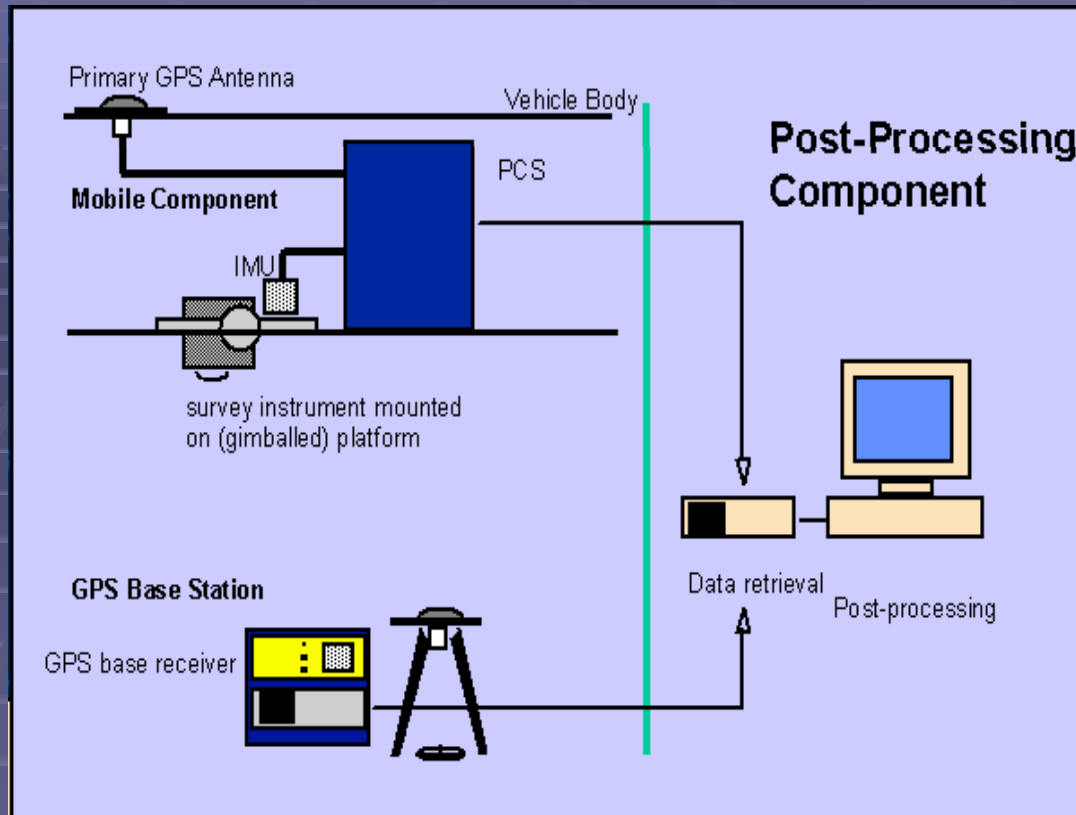
GPS Base Station

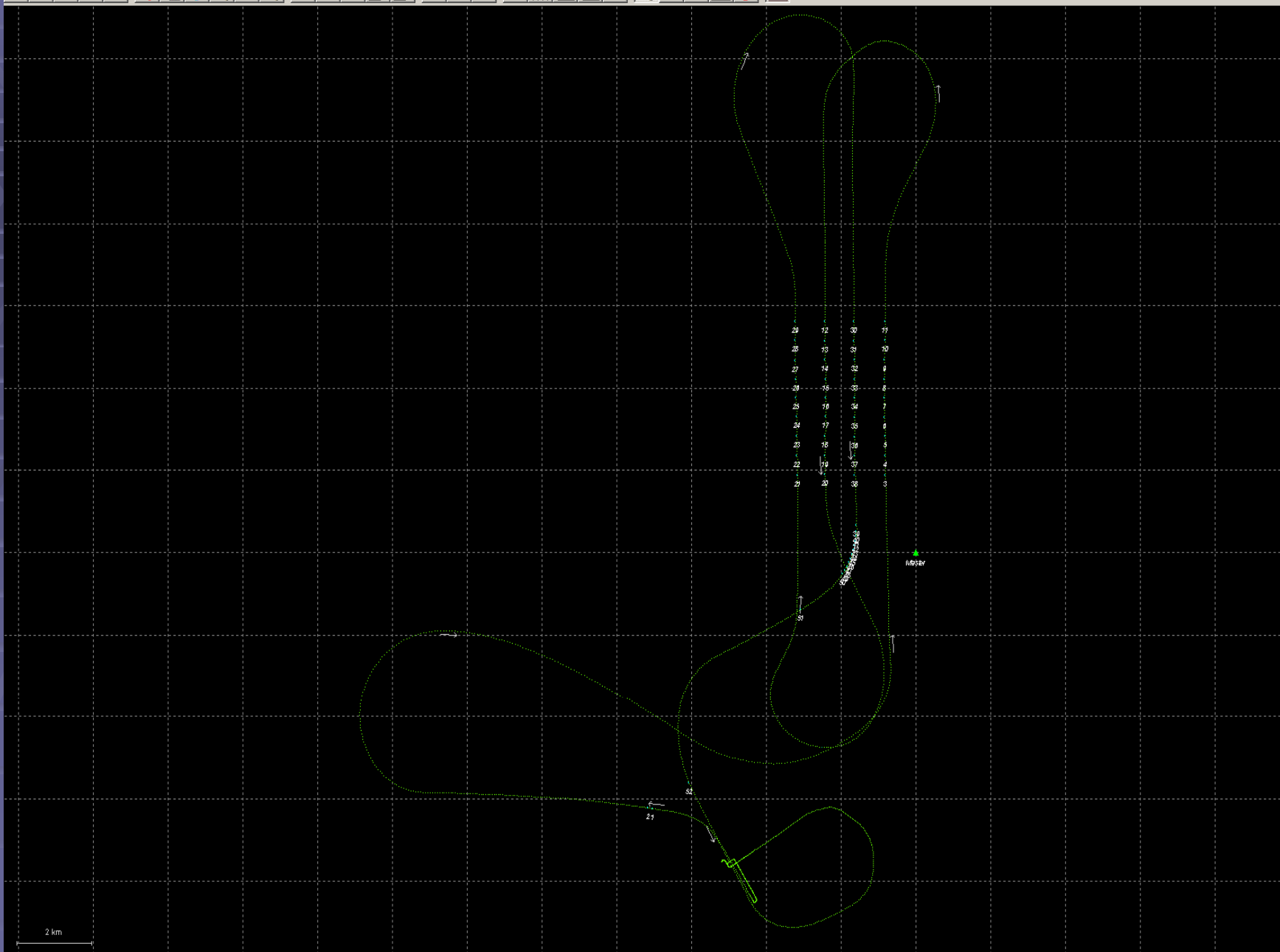
GPS base receiver

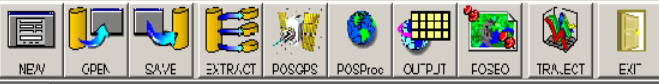


Data retrieval

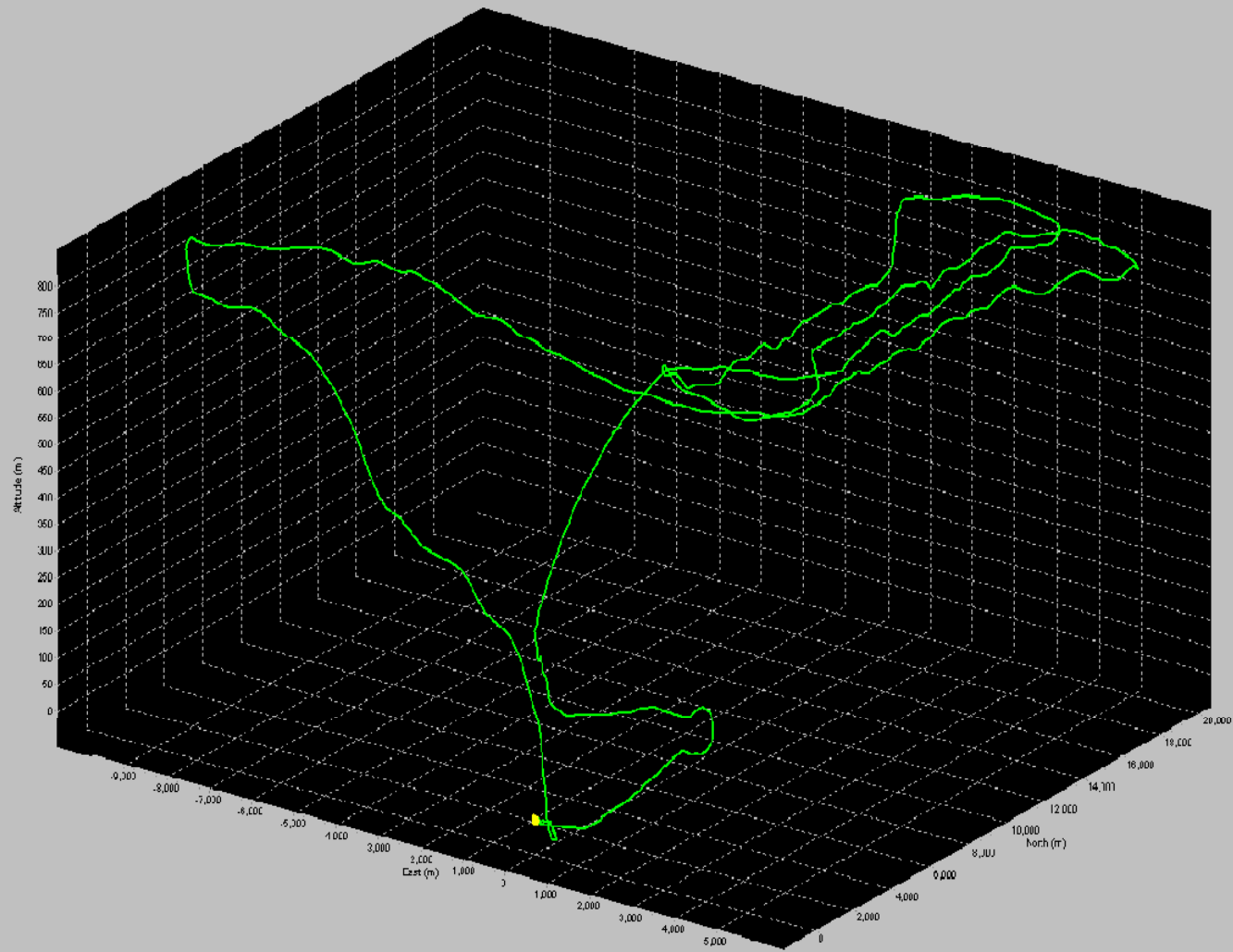
Post-processing







325
340



Data Classification

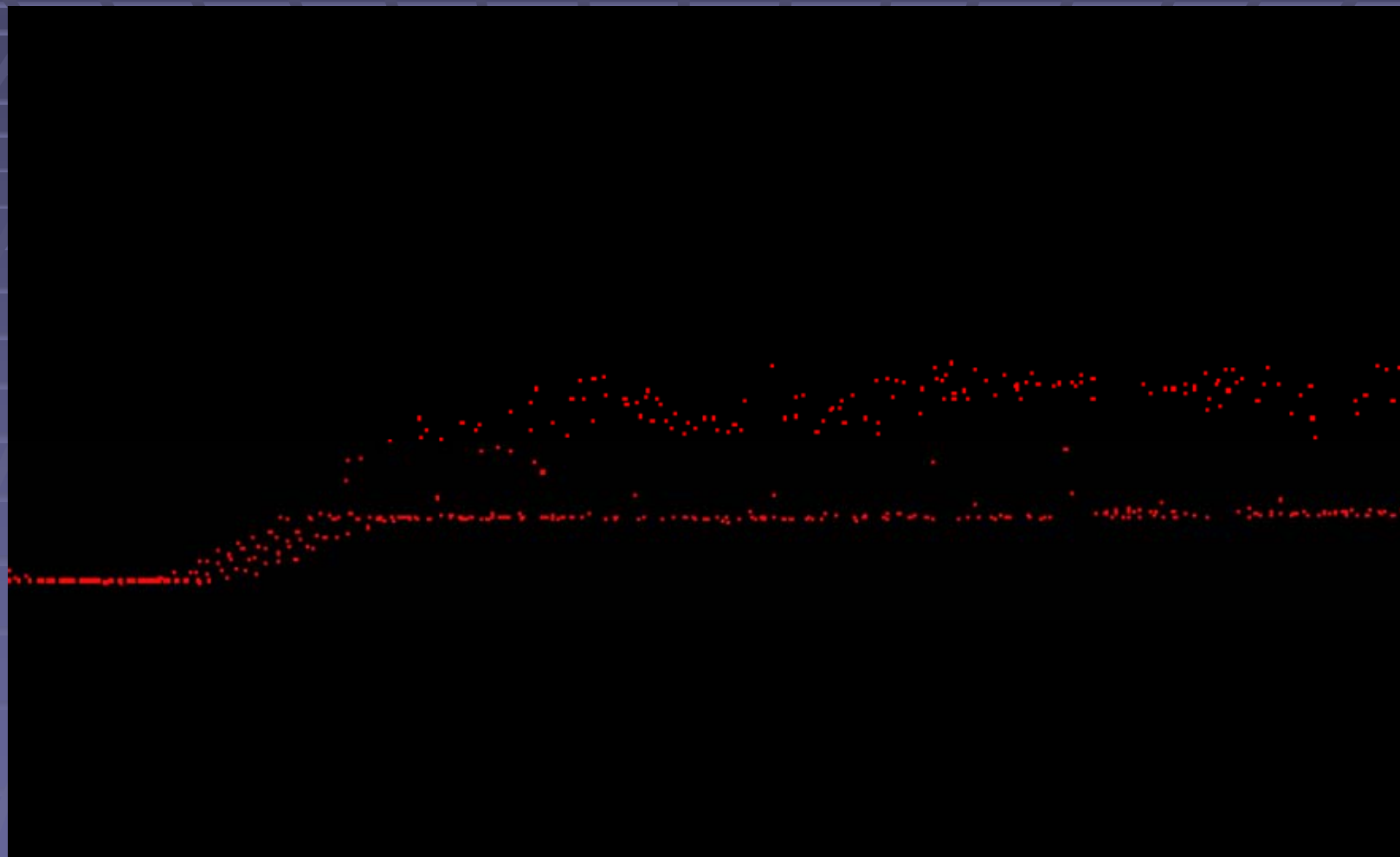
Filtration Process to extract above ground features

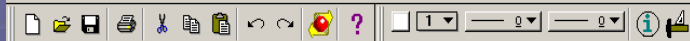
Classification is necessary to determine an accurate bare earth DEM

Done correctly it is a powerful Quality Control tool

Commercially Off The Shelf Software

Mass Point Profile





Display mode

View: 1 Fit

Color by: Intensity Colors...

Weight: 1

Lines: Draw all

Sparse display
 Use depth

All On

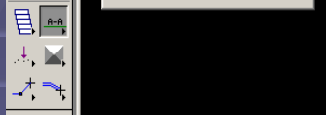
- High vegetation
- Building
- Low point
- Model keypoints
- 1st Pulse
- error points

All Off

Apply All views

Draw Section

Depth: 1353



pt000049.las - 8 447 865 points

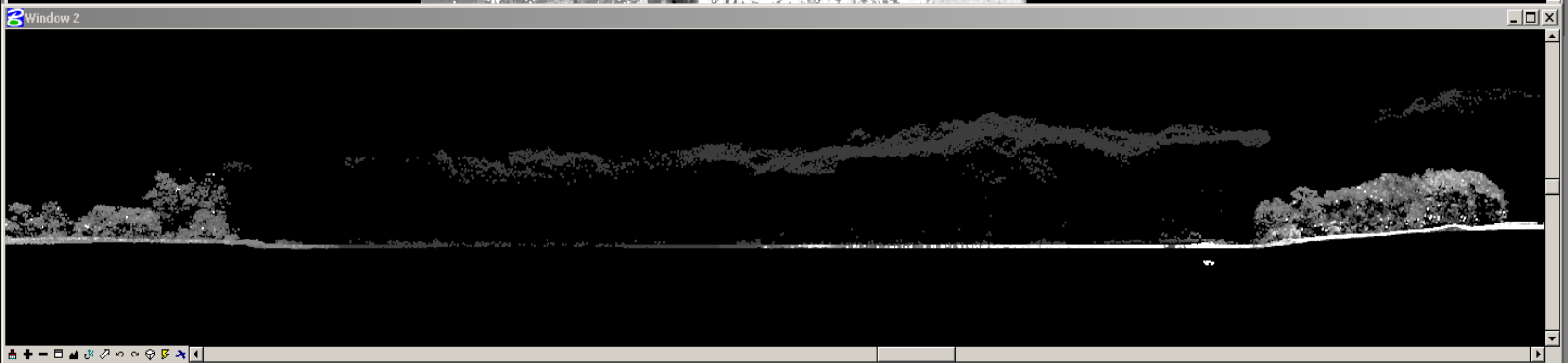
File	Output	Point	View	Classify	Tools	Eligibility
4	461000.18	3185040.70	+17.92	0.7		
4	461000.19	3185040.70	+17.86	0.8		
4	461000.22	3185040.69	+17.78	0.7		
4	461000.17	3185039.25	+17.78	0.8		
4	461000.26	3185039.26	+17.86	1.7		

Show location Identify

Project: 04657 Yankee lake

File	Points
pt000001.las	306 705
pt000002.las	3 846 624
pt000003.las	7 037 145
pt000004.las	7 026 024
pt000005.las	7 045 614
pt000006.las	6 400 544
pt000007.las	6 327 720

Show location Identify





Display mode

View: 1 Fit

Color by: Intensity Colors...

Weight: 1

Lines: Draw all

Sparse display
 Use depth

All On

- High vegetation
- Building
- Low point
- Model keypoints
- 1st Pulse
- error points

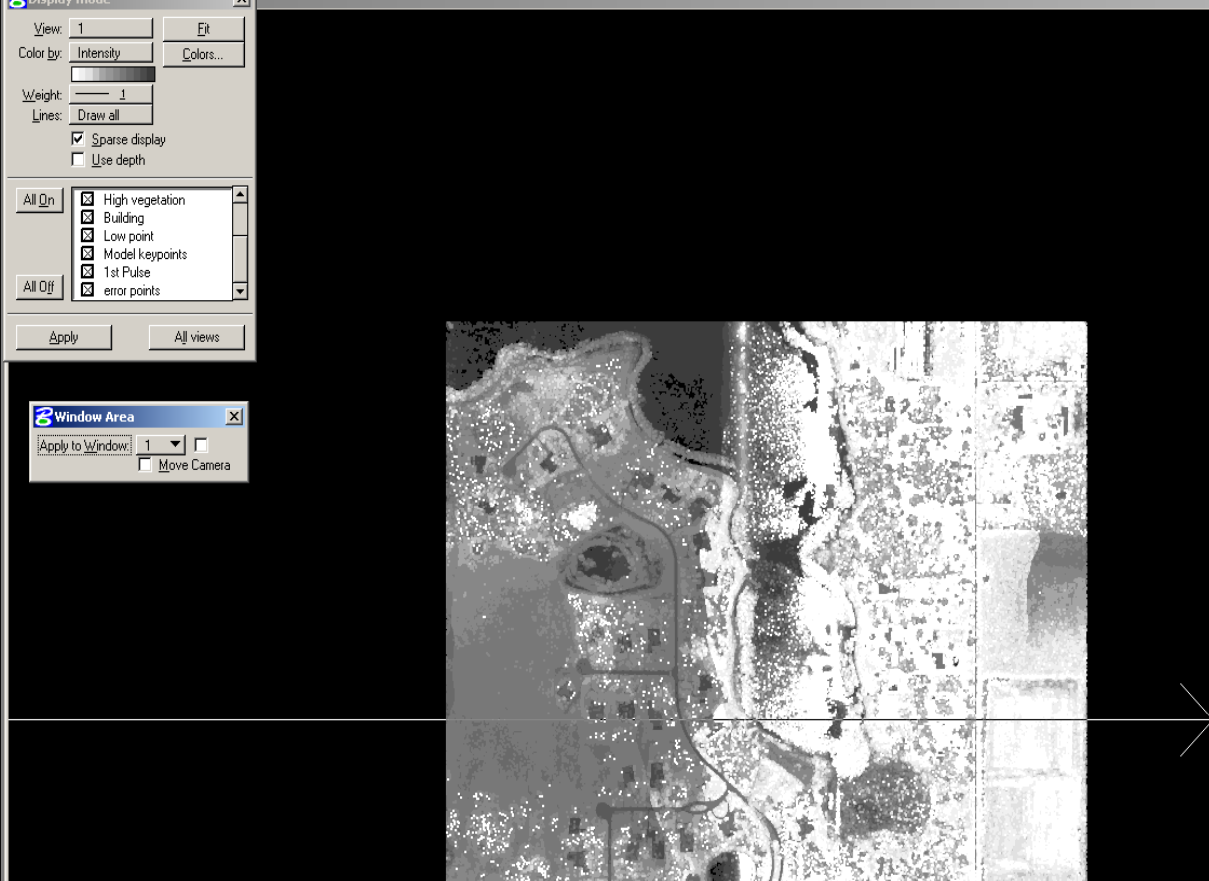
All Off

Apply All views

Window Area

Apply to Window: 1

Move Camera



pt000049.las - 8 447 865 points

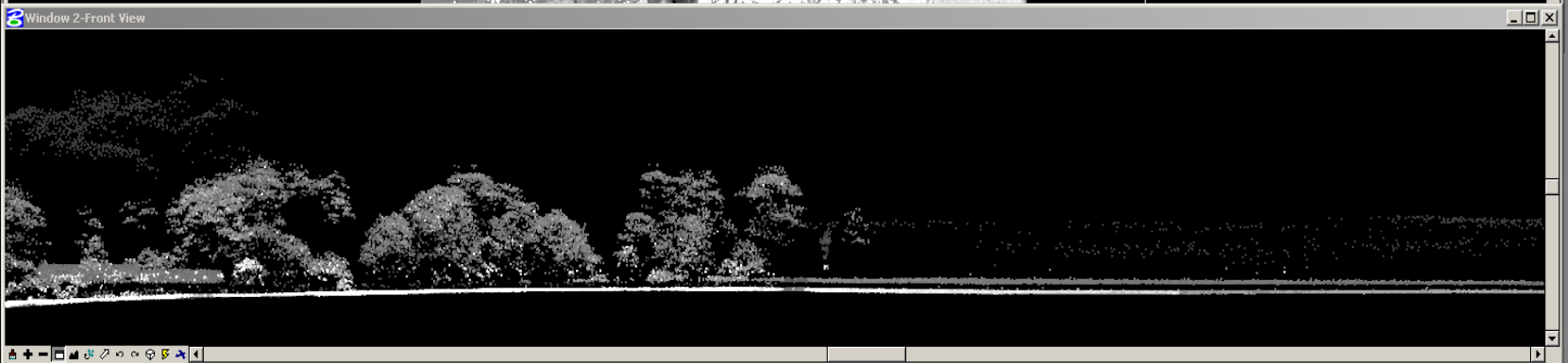
File	Output	Point	View	Classify	Tools	Eligibility
4	461000.18	3185040.70	+17.92	0.7		
4	461000.19	3185040.70	+17.86	0.8		
4	461000.22	3185040.69	+17.78	0.7		
4	461000.17	3185039.25	+17.78	0.8		
4	461000.26	3185039.26	+17.86	1.7		

Show location Identify

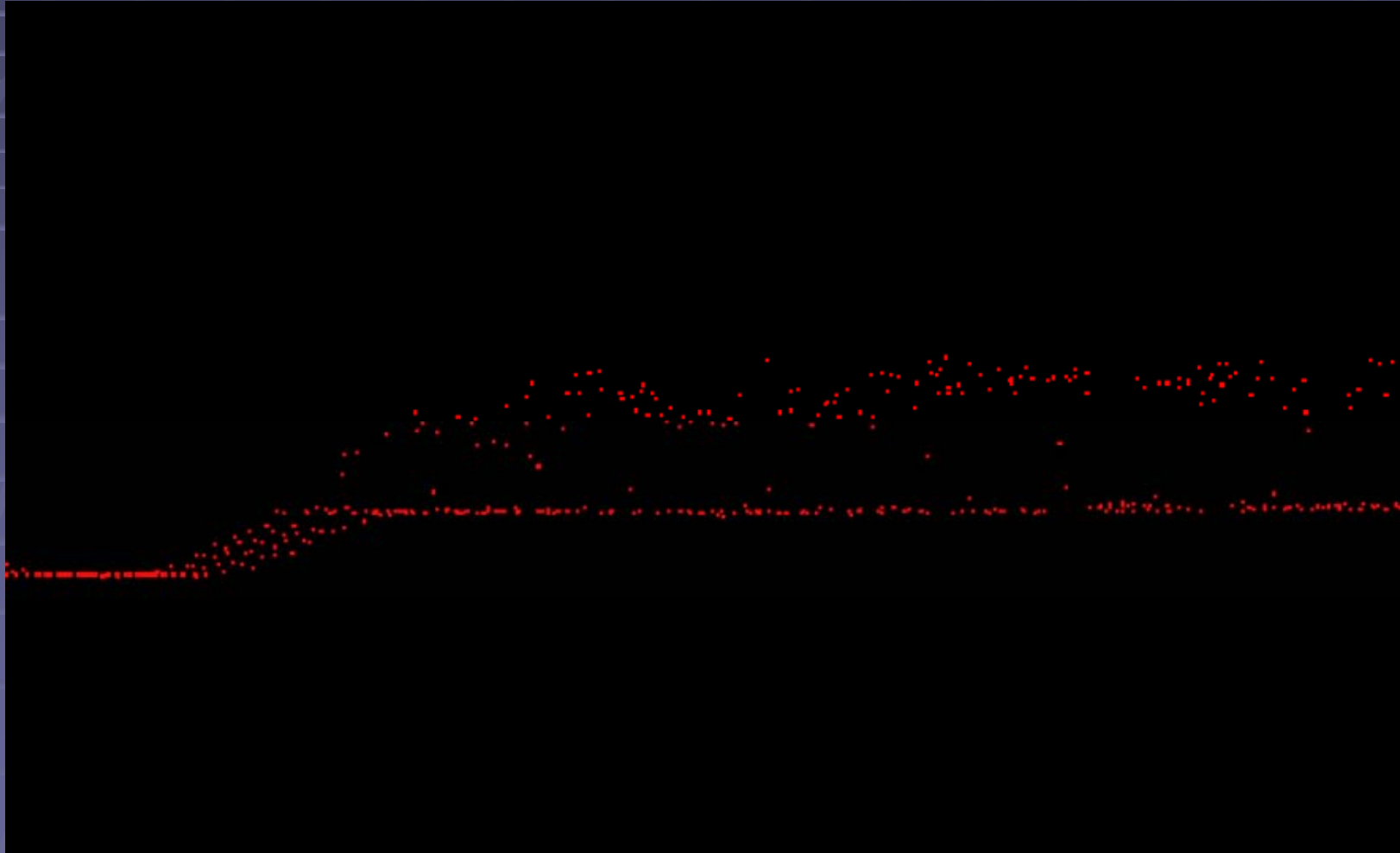
Project: 04657 Yankee lake

File	Points
pt000001.las	306 705
pt000002.las	3 846 624
pt000003.las	7 037 145
pt000004.las	7 026 024
pt000005.las	7 045 614
pt000006.las	6 400 544
pt000007.las	6 327 720

Show location Identify

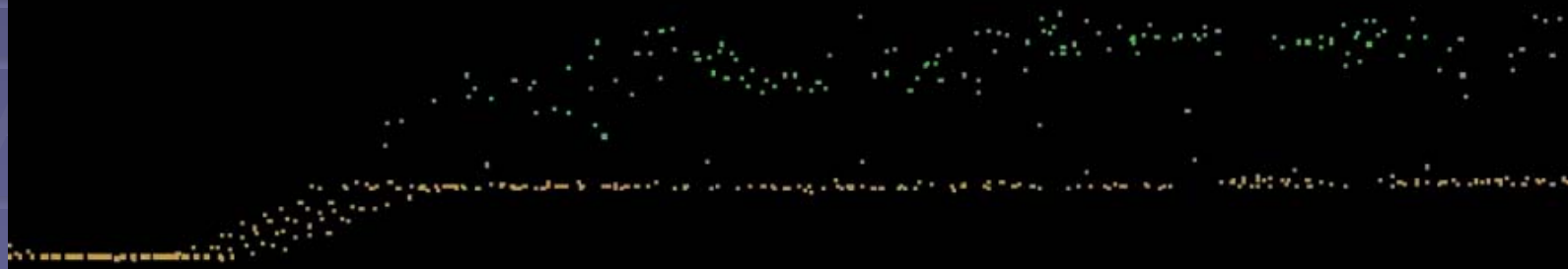


Mass Point Profile

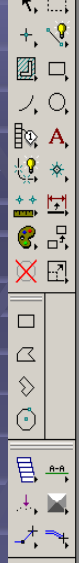


Classified Features Profile

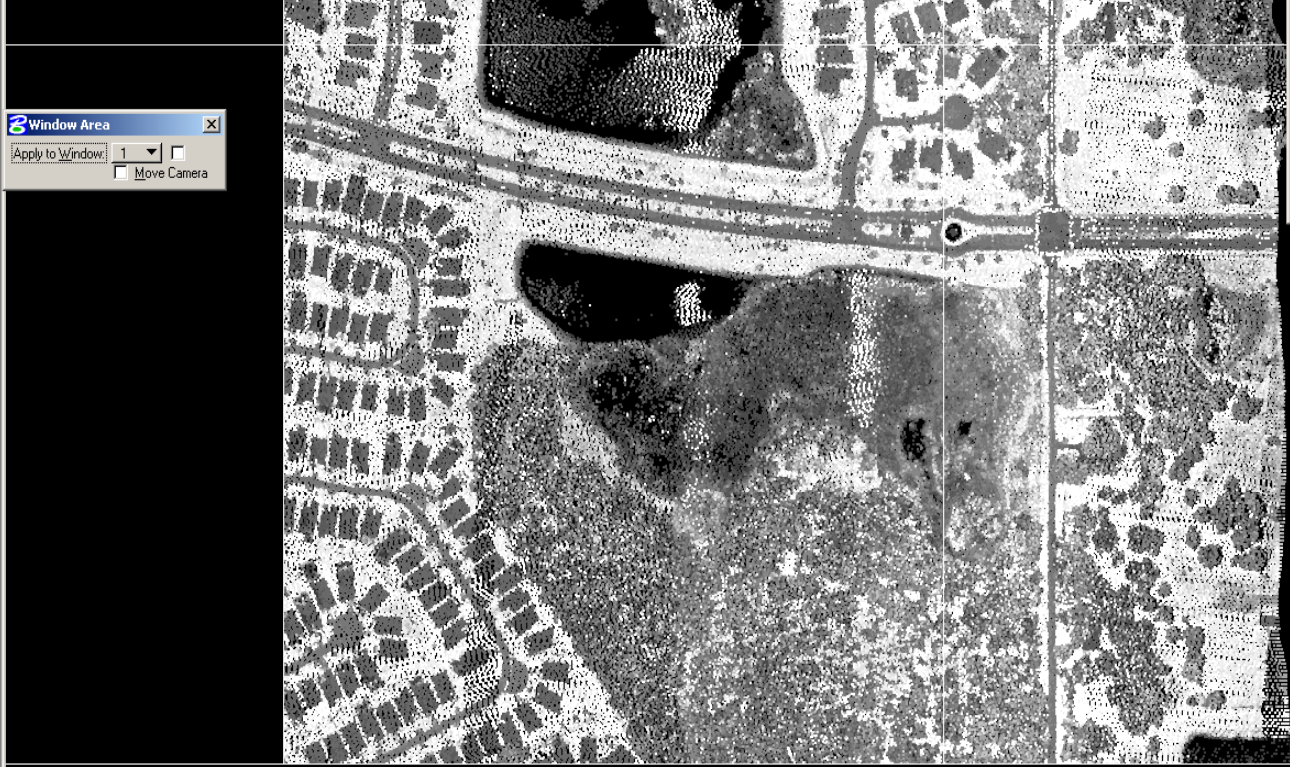
Green Points = Suspected Vegetation Points



Brown Points = Suspected Ground Points



Window 1-Top View



Window Area

Apply to Window: 1

Move Camera

TerraScan - 9 368 490 points

File	Output	Point	View	Classify	Tools	Elightline
1	464088.41	3185371.01	+33.27	17.6		
1	464108.50	3185393.55	+280.88	19.2		
1	464090.62	3185371.26	+29.18	11.0		
1	464091.33	3185371.43	+29.13	16.6		
1	464092.25	3185371.74	+30.39	6.2		

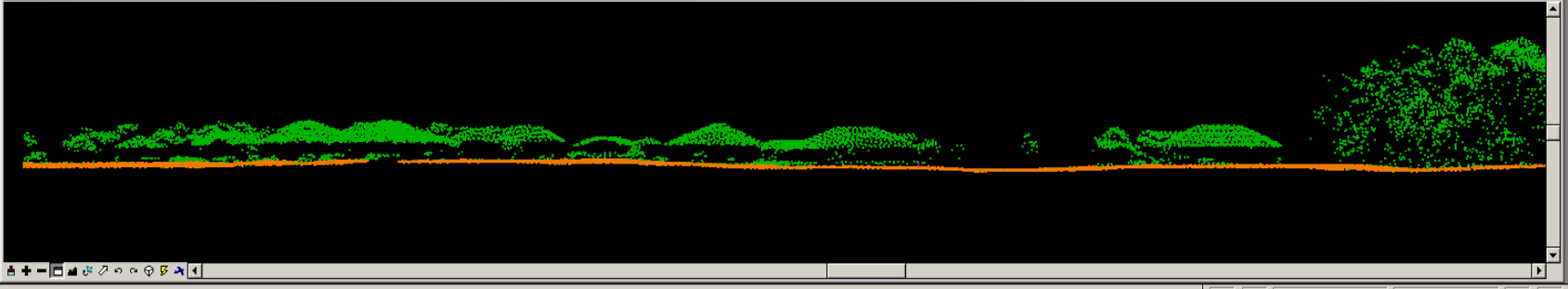
Show location Identify

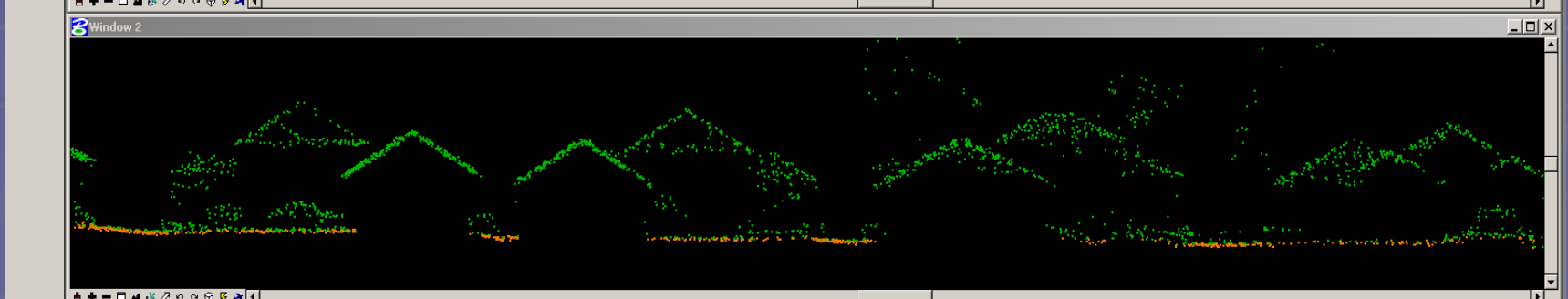
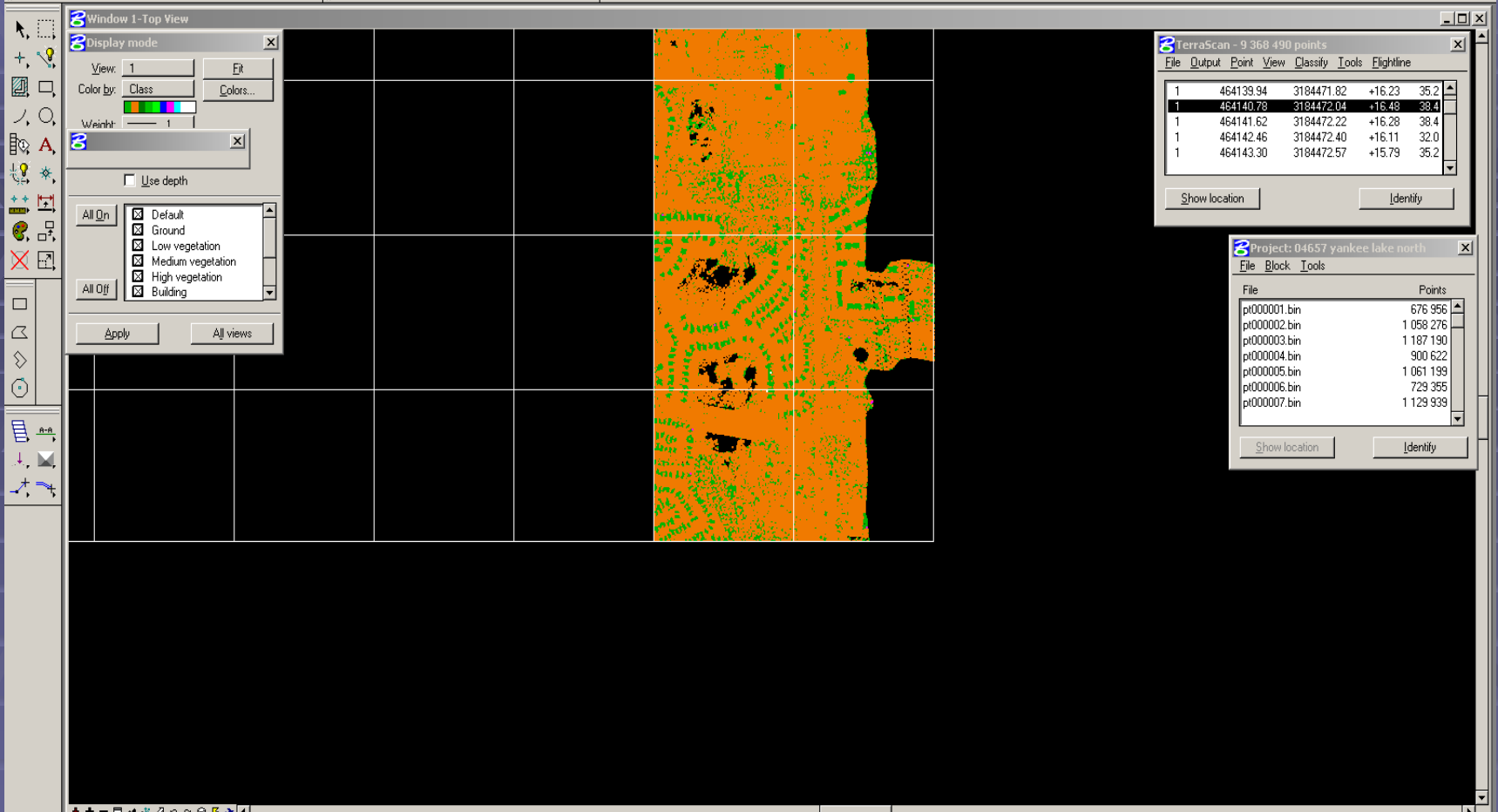
Project: 04657 yankee lake north

File	Block	Tools
File		Points
p000001.bin		676 956
p000002.bin		1 058 276
p000003.bin		1 187 190
p000004.bin		900 622
p000005.bin		1 061 199
p000006.bin		729 355
p000007.bin		1 129 939

Show location Identify

Window 2







Window 1-Top View

Display mode

View: 2 Fit

Color by: Intensity Colors...

Weight: 1

Lines: Draw all

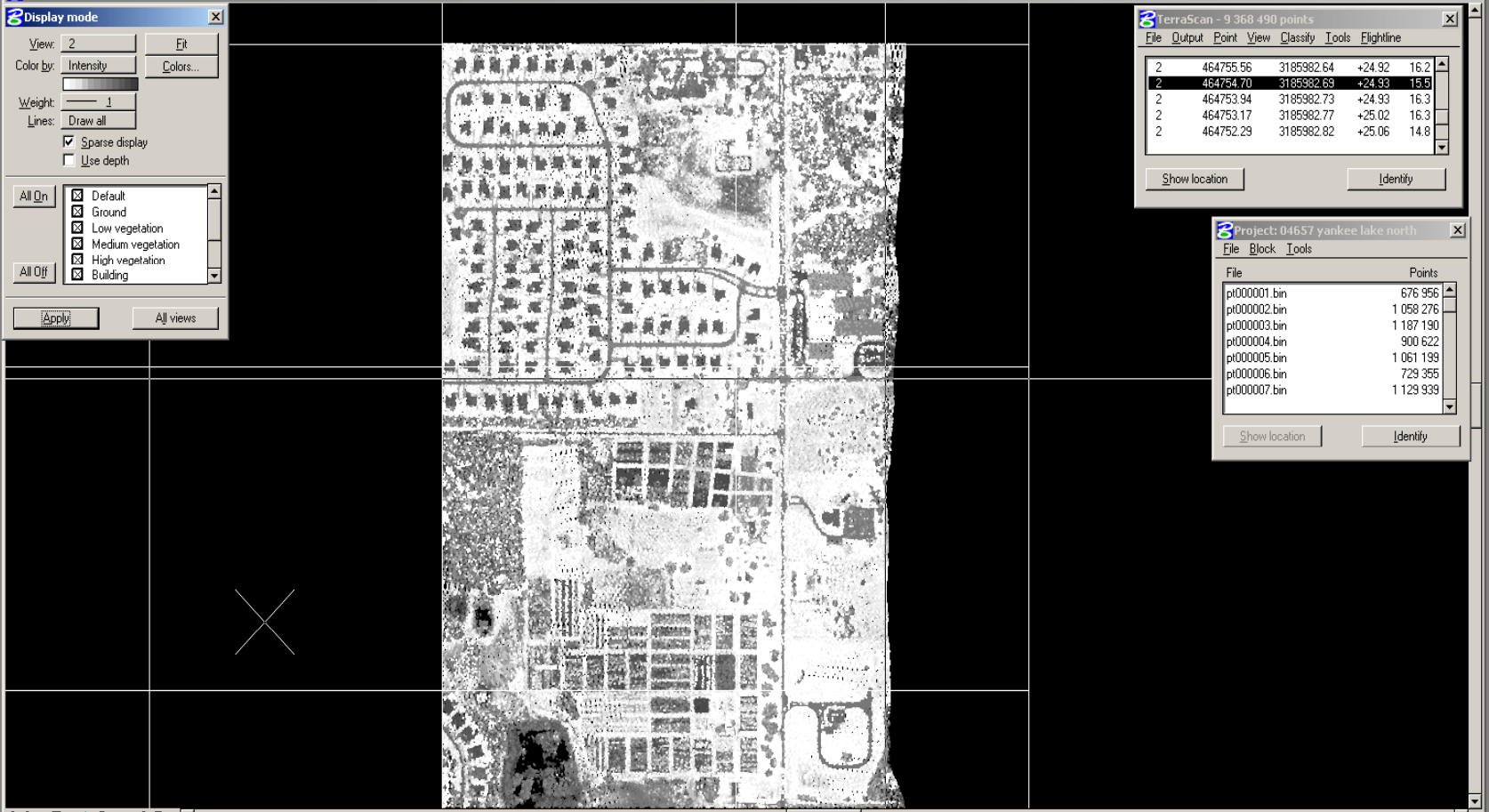
Sparse display
 Use depth

All On

- Default
- Ground
- Low vegetation
- Medium vegetation
- High vegetation
- Building

All Off

Apply All views



TerraScan - 9 368 490 points

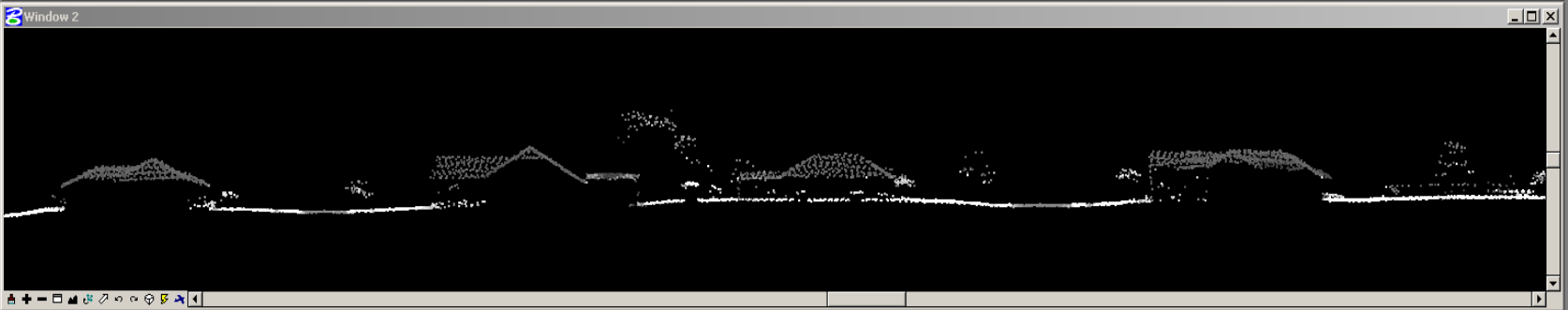
File	Output	Point	View	Classify	Tools	Flightline
2	464755.56	3185982.64	+24.92	16.2		
2	464754.70	3185982.68	+24.93	16.5		
2	464753.94	3185982.73	+24.93	16.3		
2	464753.17	3185982.77	+25.02	16.3		
2	464752.29	3185982.82	+25.06	14.8		

Show location Identify

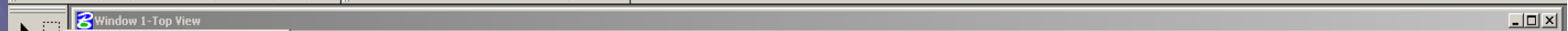
Project: 04657 yankee lake north

File	Block	Tools	Points
p1000001.bin			676 956
p1000002.bin			1 058 276
p1000003.bin			1 187 190
p1000004.bin			900 622
p1000005.bin			1 061 199
p1000006.bin			729 355
p1000007.bin			1 129 939

Show location Identify



Display complete



Window 1-Top View

Display mode

View: 2 Fit

Color by: Class Colors...

Weight: 1

Pan View

Dynamic Display

Move Camera

All On

- Default
- Ground
- Low vegetation
- Medium vegetation
- High vegetation
- Building

All Off

Apply All views



TerraScan - 20 012 790 points

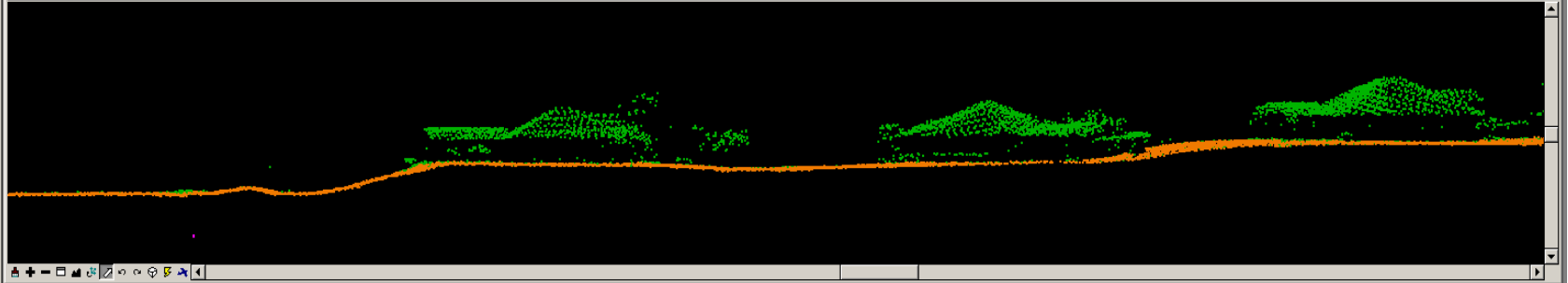
File	Output	Point	View	Classify	Tools	Flightline
1	463580.15	3184012.93	+13.42	5.9		
2	463560.18	3184009.02	+13.15	0.4		
2	463549.24	3184006.89	+13.42	9.3		
2	463548.50	3184006.74	+13.37	3.6		
2	463547.65	3184006.58	+13.42	5.4		

Show location Identify

Project: 04657 yankee lake north

File	Block	Tools
File		Points
p1000001.bin		676 956
p1000002.bin		1 058 276
p1000003.bin		1 187 190
p1000004.bin		900 622
p1000005.bin		1 061 199
p1000006.bin		729 355
p1000007.bin		1 129 939

Show location Identify



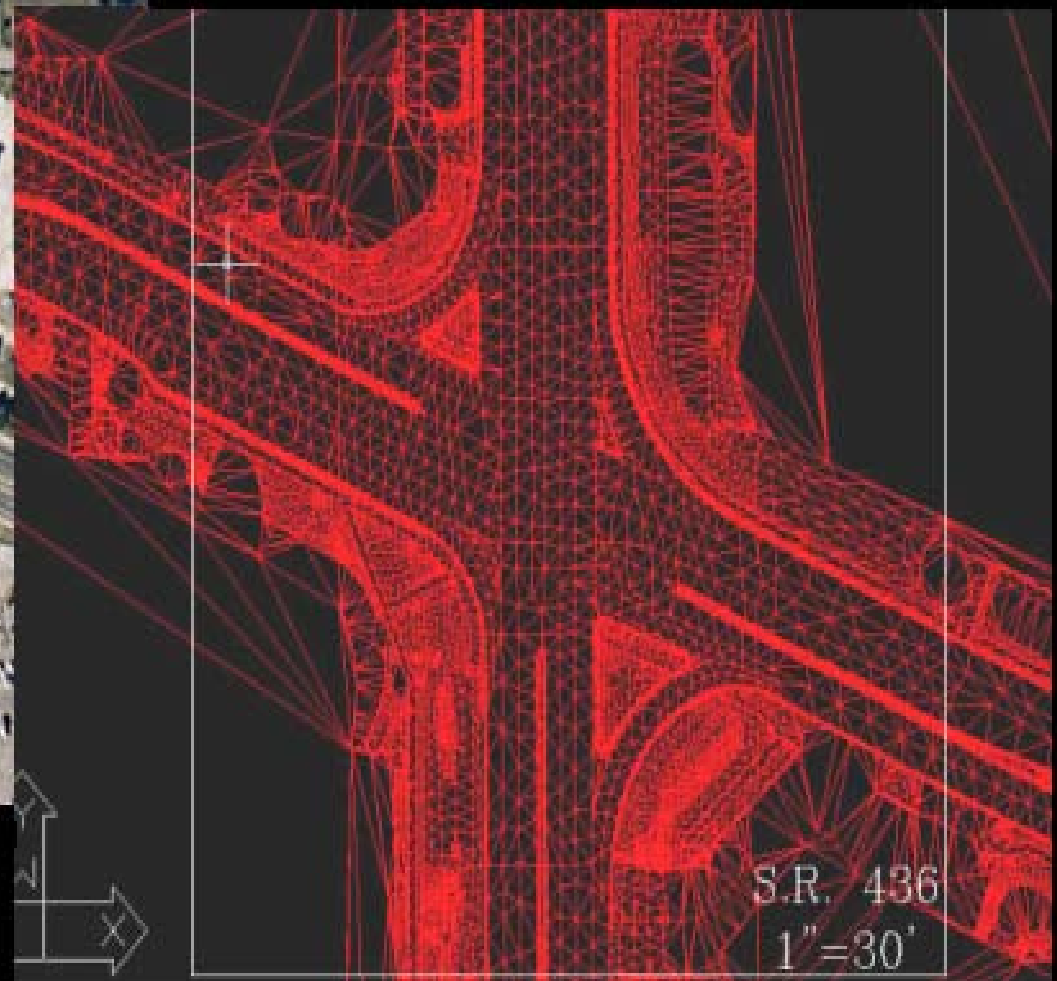
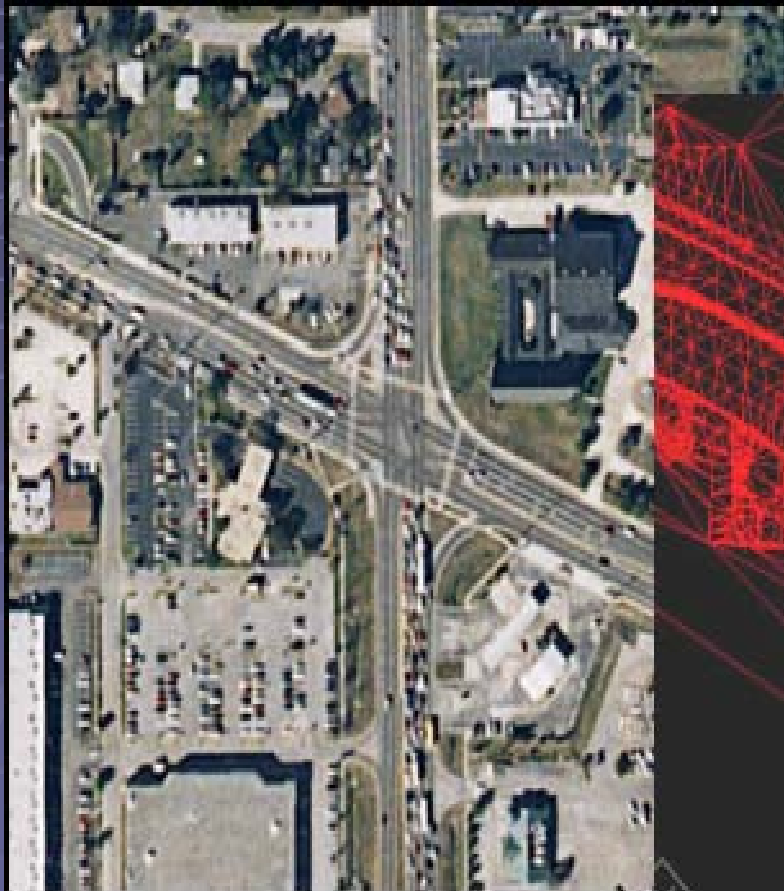
Comparing Technology

LiDAR vs. Stereo Compilation

1"=100' Scale Mapping

- Compiled Mass Points more widely spaced: 60' vs. 7'
- Compiled DTMs use breaklines; LiDAR *usually** does not
 - Compiler can place points; LiDAR is semi-random
- Compiler must see the ground; LiDAR is self-illuminating
 - **Technology is beginning to close this gap*

SR436 & Curry Ford Rd

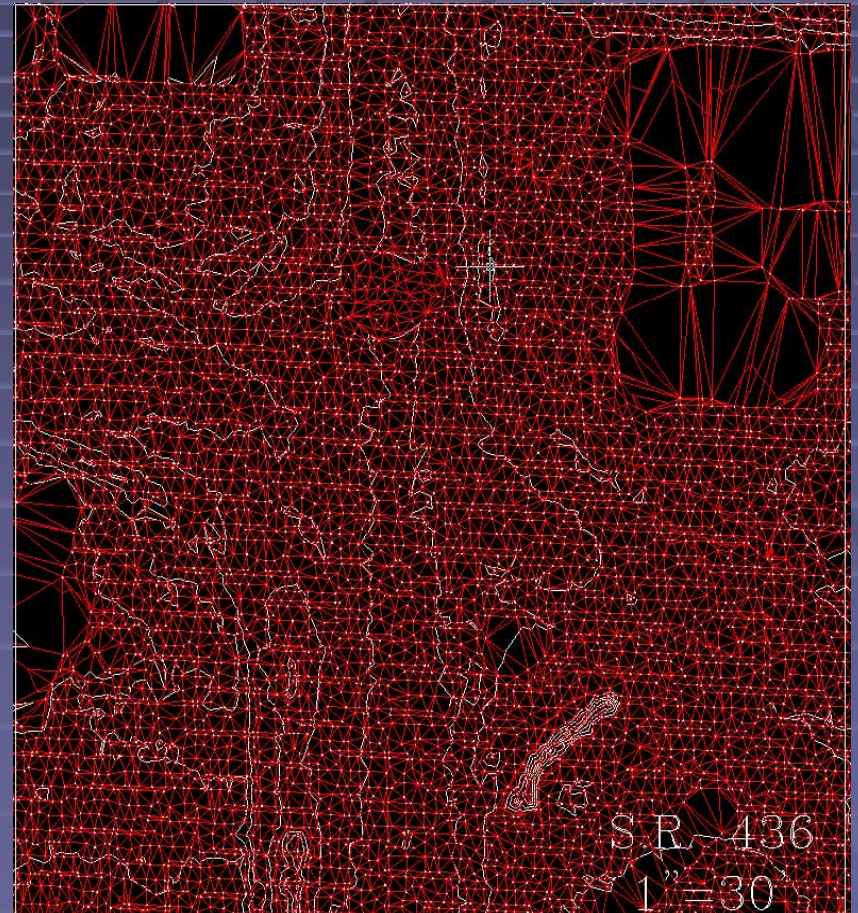


S.R. 436
1"=30'

TIN Comparison



Photogrammetry

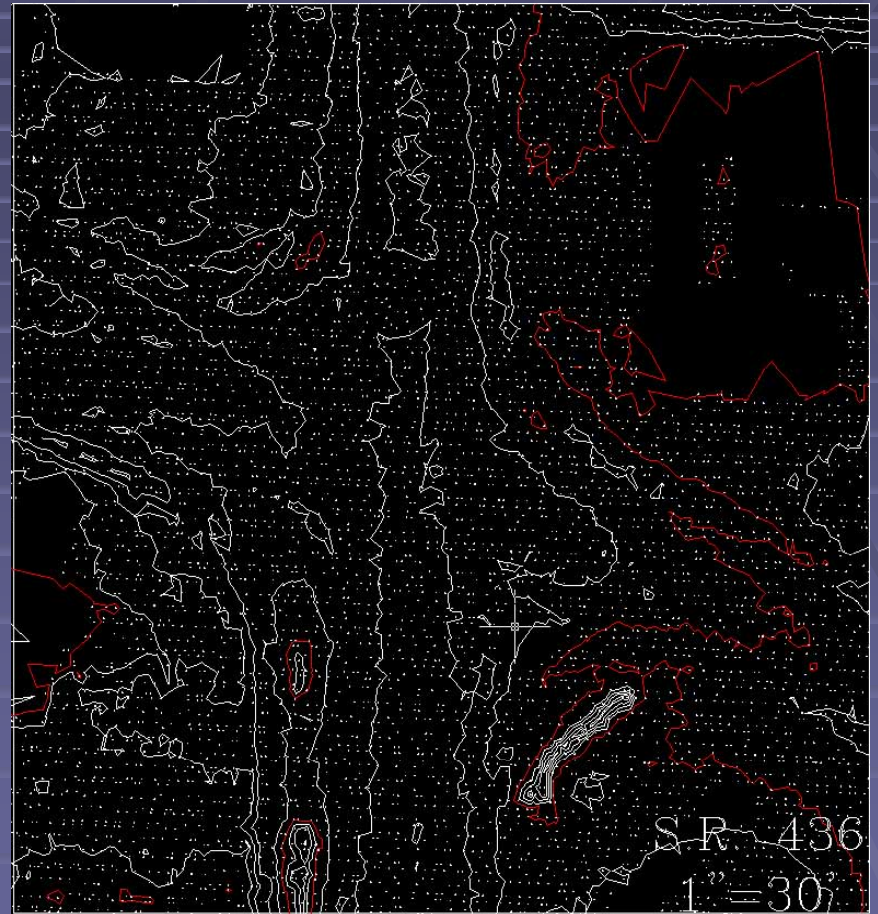


LiDAR

Contour Comparison

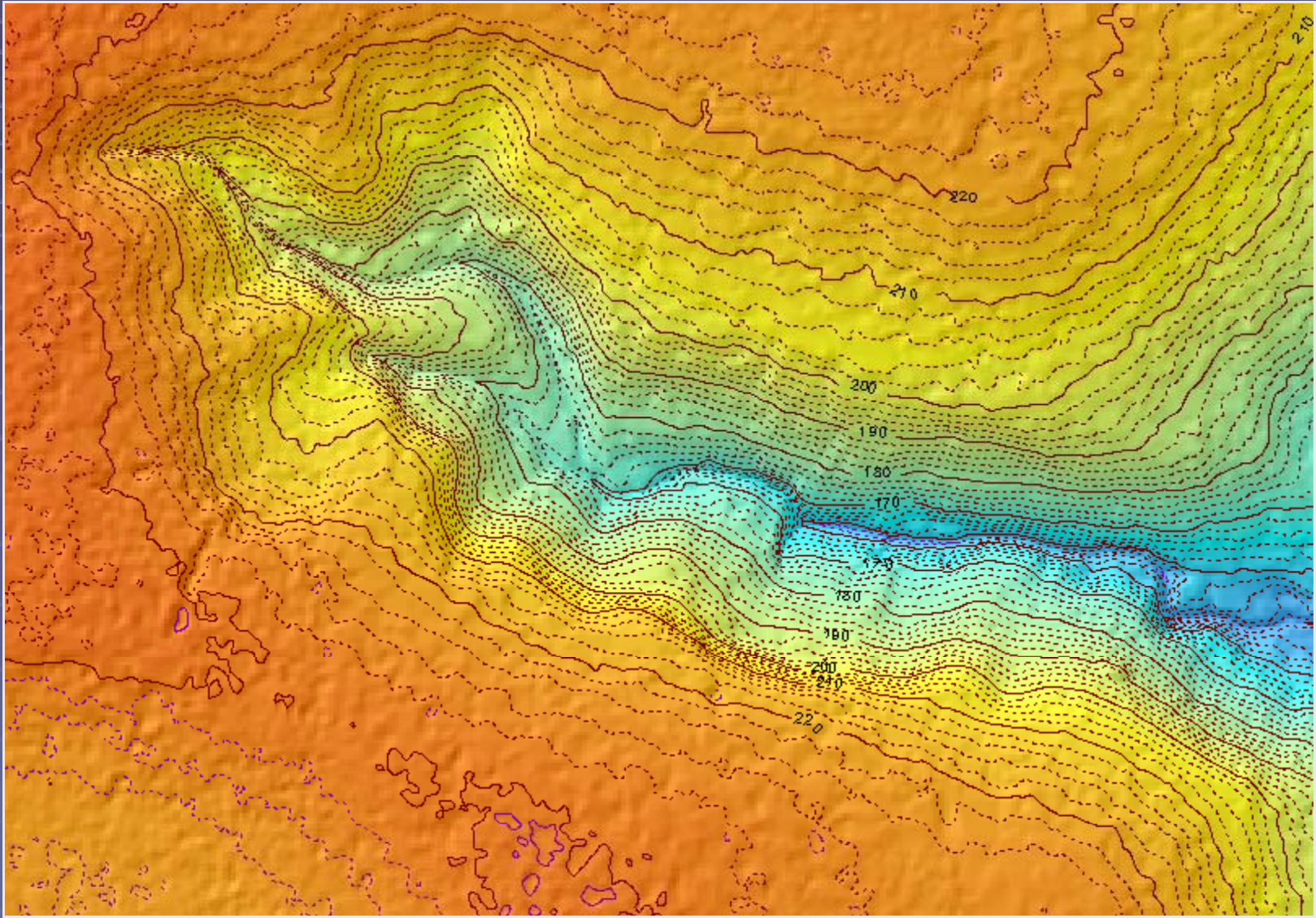


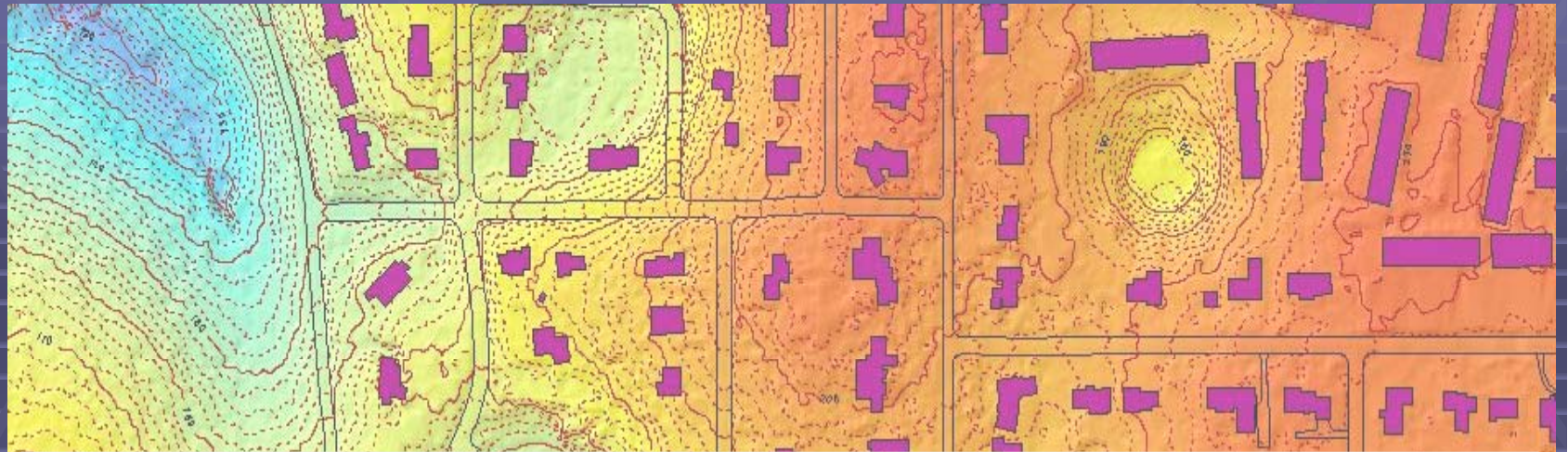
Photogrammetry



LIDAR

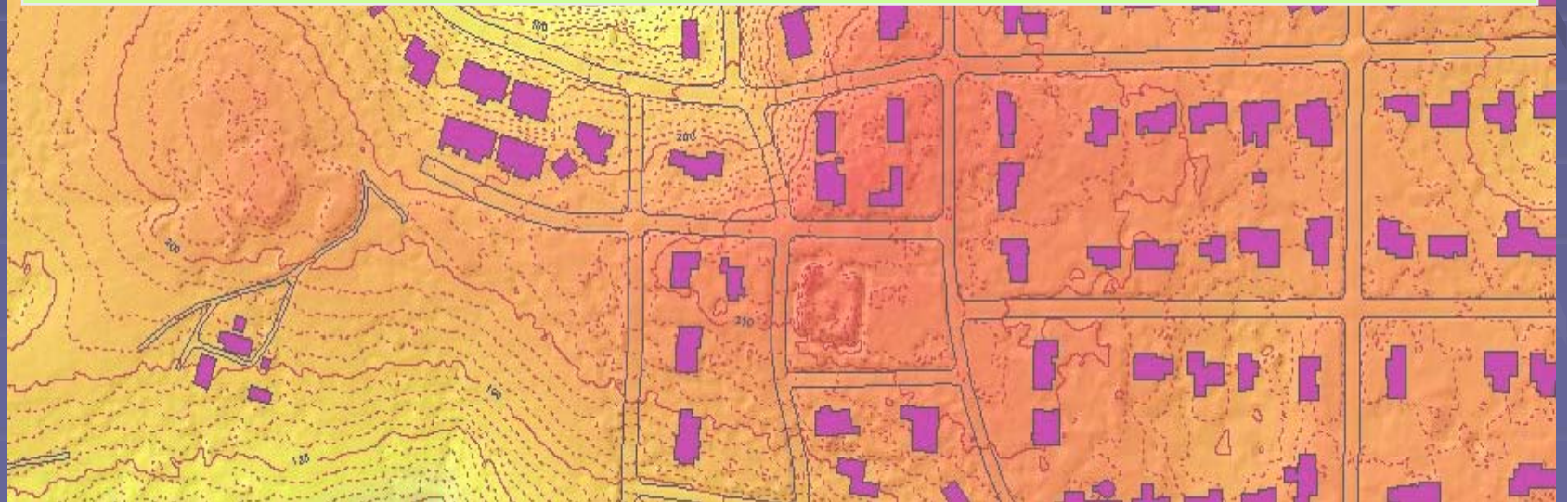
Contour Comparison





Lidar Surface Data, Derived Products and Accuracy Assessment Results

Leon County LiDAR Mapping



Tallahassee-Leon County LIDAR Mapping Project

- Acquisition Date: January, 2002
- Project Area: 702 Square Miles
- Elevation Accuracy Specification: 2 Ft Contour
- Breaklines captured from 1 : 7920 photography
- Pulse Rate: 40 KiloHertz
- 1239 Checkpoints for QA/QC
- -0.40 feet adjustment to correct systematic error

LIDAR Checkpoints

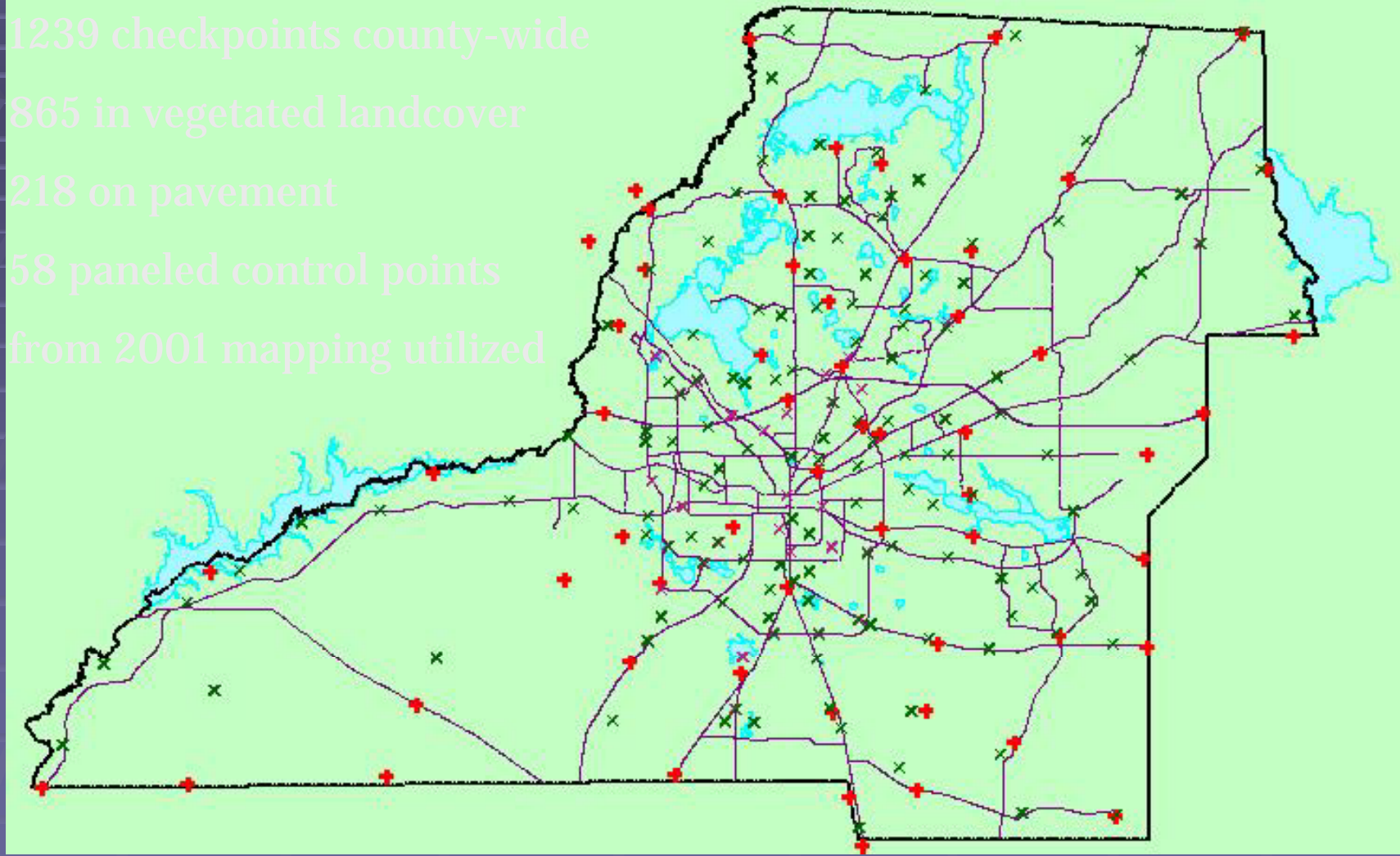
1239 checkpoints county-wide

865 in vegetated landcover

218 on pavement

58 paneled control points

from 2001 mapping utilized



Accuracy Assessment Results

Table1: All Checkpoints

Data Source	# Pts	Std Dev	Mean	Min	Max	SSE	RMSE
Base01	58	0.35	-0.02	-1.30	0.94	7.098	0.349
Asphalt	218	0.52	-0.05	-2.39	2.09	59.081	0.520
Ground	865	1.24	-0.08	-5.68	12.08	1329.98	1.240

Table2: Points greater than 3 Std Deviations from the mean removed

Data Source	# Pts	Std Dev	Mean	Min	Max	SSE	RMSE
Base01	57	0.33	0.01	-0.63	0.94	5.408	0.308
Asphalt	211	0.42	-0.02	-1.35	1.22	39.928	0.383
Ground	842	0.76	0.05	-3.57	3.46	405.37	0.694
						7	

Positional Accuracy Exceeding Standards

(2001 panel control)

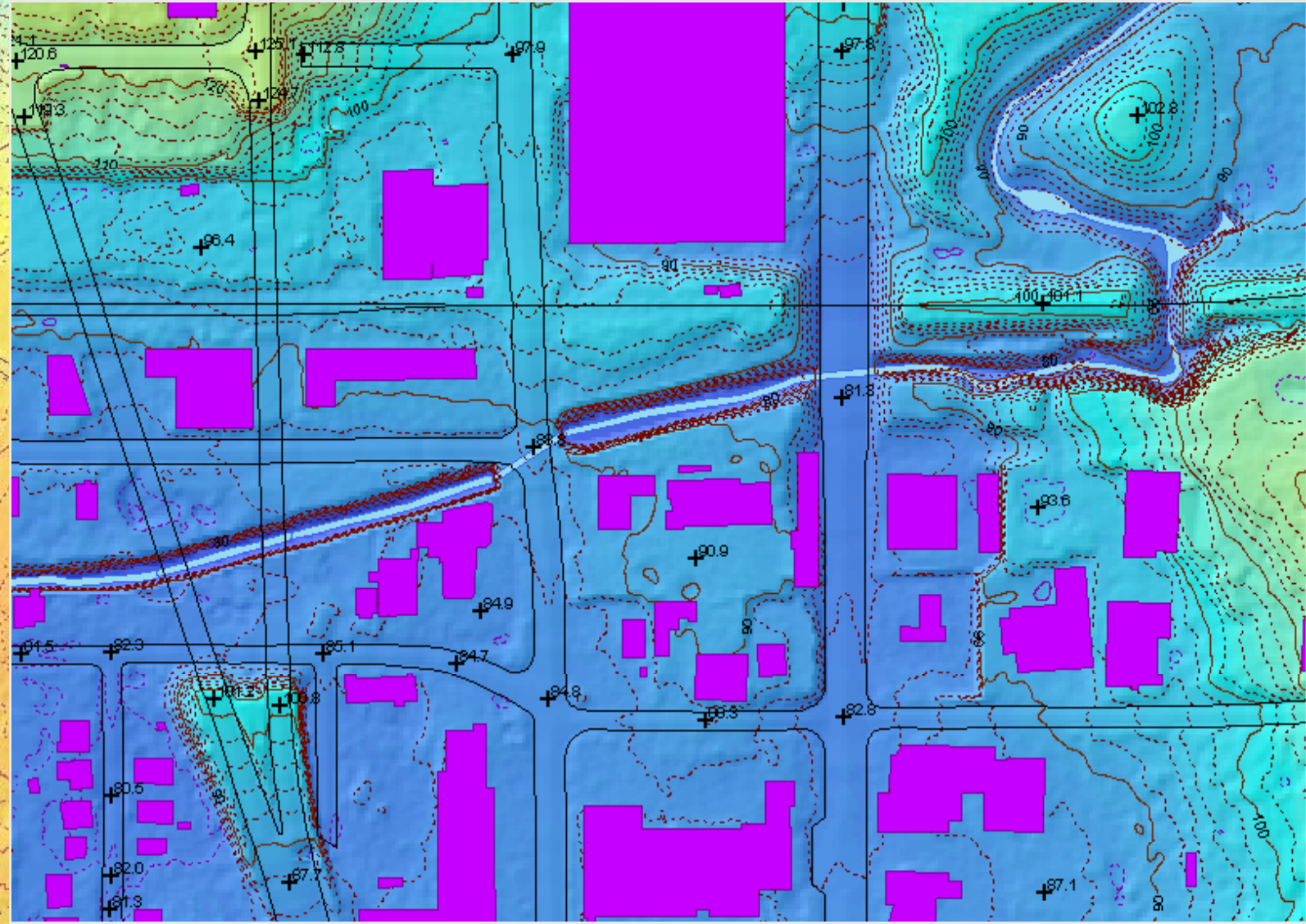
Vertical Accuracy Objective			1
Control Points in Report			81
Elevation Calculation Method			Interpolated
Control Points with LiDAR Coverage			58
Control Locations in Spec (+/- 1.0)			57
Percent of Control Locations in Spec (+/- 1.0)			98.28
Average Control Error Reported			-0.02
Maximum (highest) Control Error Reported			0.94
Median Control Error Reported			0.01
Minimum (lowest) Control Error Reported			-1.3
Standard deviation (sigma) of Z for sample			0.35
RMSE of Z for sample			0.35
FGDC/NSSDA Vertical Accuracy			0.68
FEMA Vertical Accuracy			0.83

Positional Accuracy Exceeding Standards

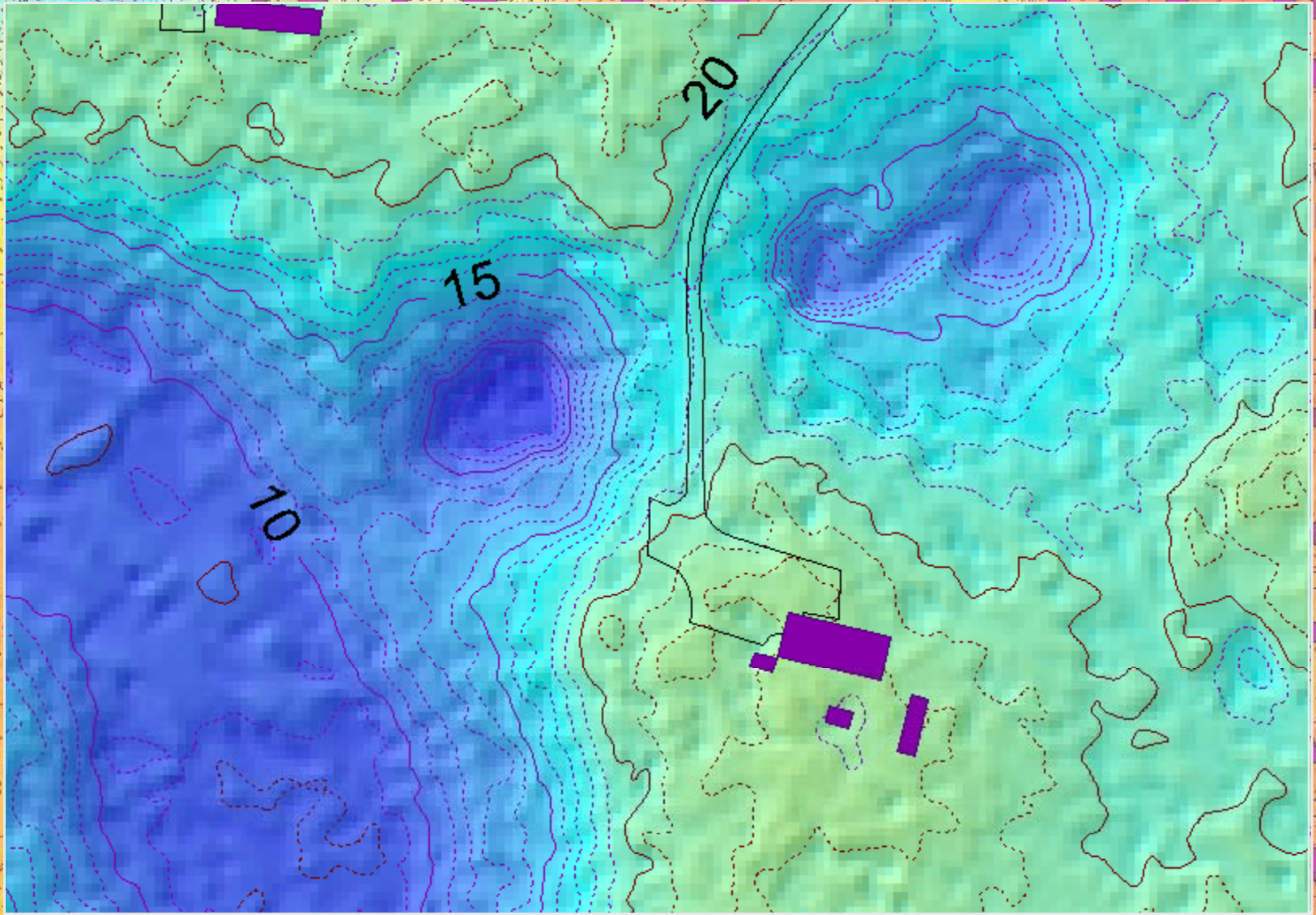
(2001 / 2002 control)

Vertical Accuracy Objective			1
Control Points in Report			134
Elevation Calculation Method			Interpolated
Control Points with LiDAR Coverage			102
Control Locations in Spec (+/- 1.0)			97
Percent of Control Locations in Spec (+/- 1.0)			95.1
Average Control Error Reported			-0.1
Maximum (highest) Control Error Reported			0.94
Median Control Error Reported			-0.05
Minimum (lowest) Control Error Reported			-2.82
Standard deviation (sigma) of Z for sample			0.49
RMSE of Z for sample			0.5
FGDC/NSSDA Vertical Accuracy			0.98
FEMA Vertical Accuracy			1.12

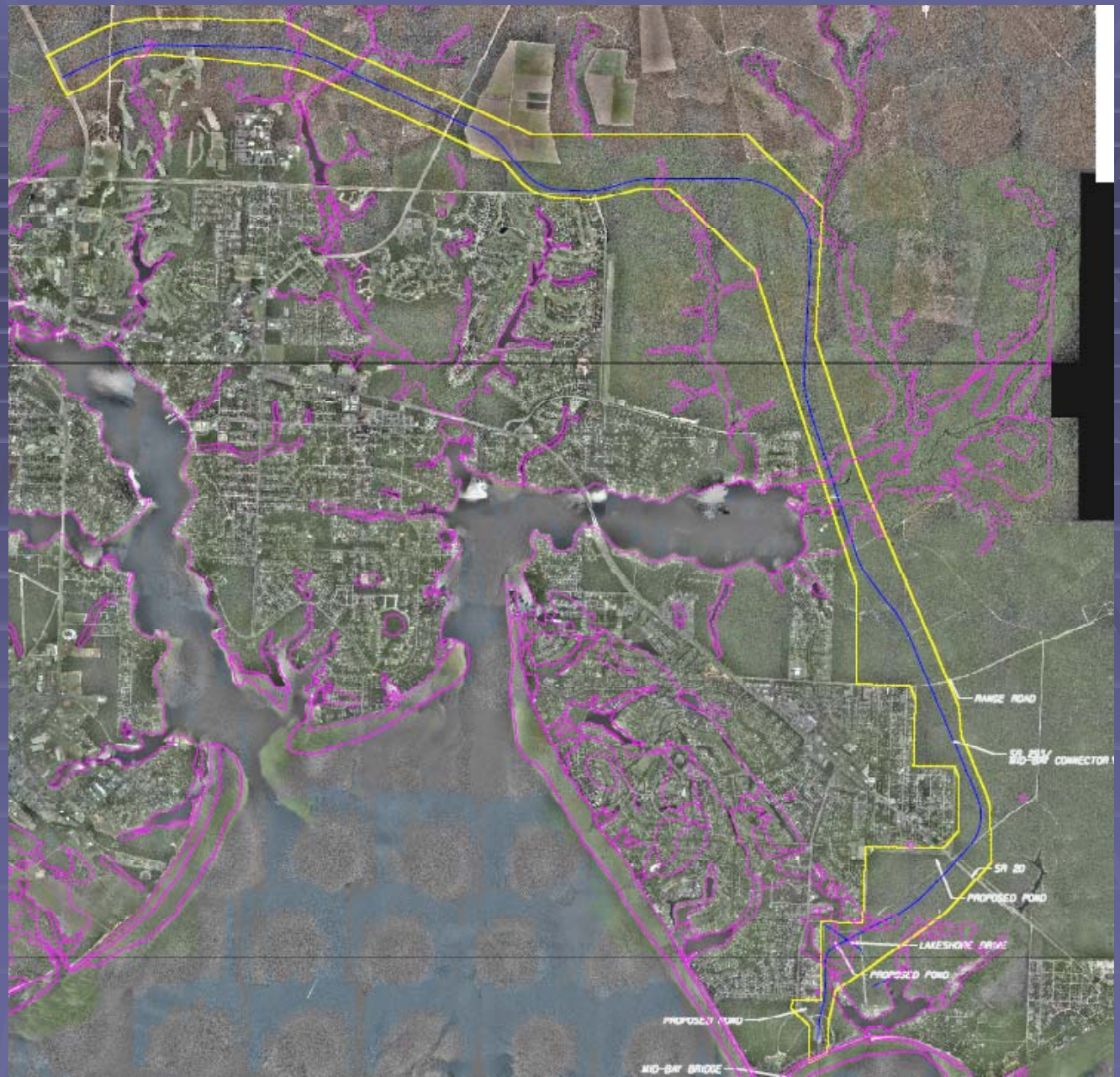
Urban Example



Karst Example



Mid-Bay Bridge LiDAR Project 2007



Mid-Bay Bridge LiDAR Project

Contour lines and DTM surface of areas lying between conventionally collected intersections were obtained utilizing airborne (Helicopter) LiDAR data collection techniques.

Results yielded a Standard Deviation of 0.49 feet in the data collected with 90% of checked locations lying within 0.81 feet of a 1 foot contour.

Mid-Bay Bridge LiDAR Project

The subsequently readjusted DTM surface (collected with LiDAR techniques) lying between the conventionally collected intersections was compared with an additional set of conventionally collected cross sections yielded the following results:

For contour lines to be mapped from LiDAR collected data, sufficient data was collected in order to insure that 90% of ground point elevations taken from 1-foot contours are within 0.66 feet of said contour interval. The Standard Deviation of the LiDAR collected elevation data versus the conventionally collected (ground truth) data = 0.42 feet.

HDS Scanning



What is a High-Definition Scanner?

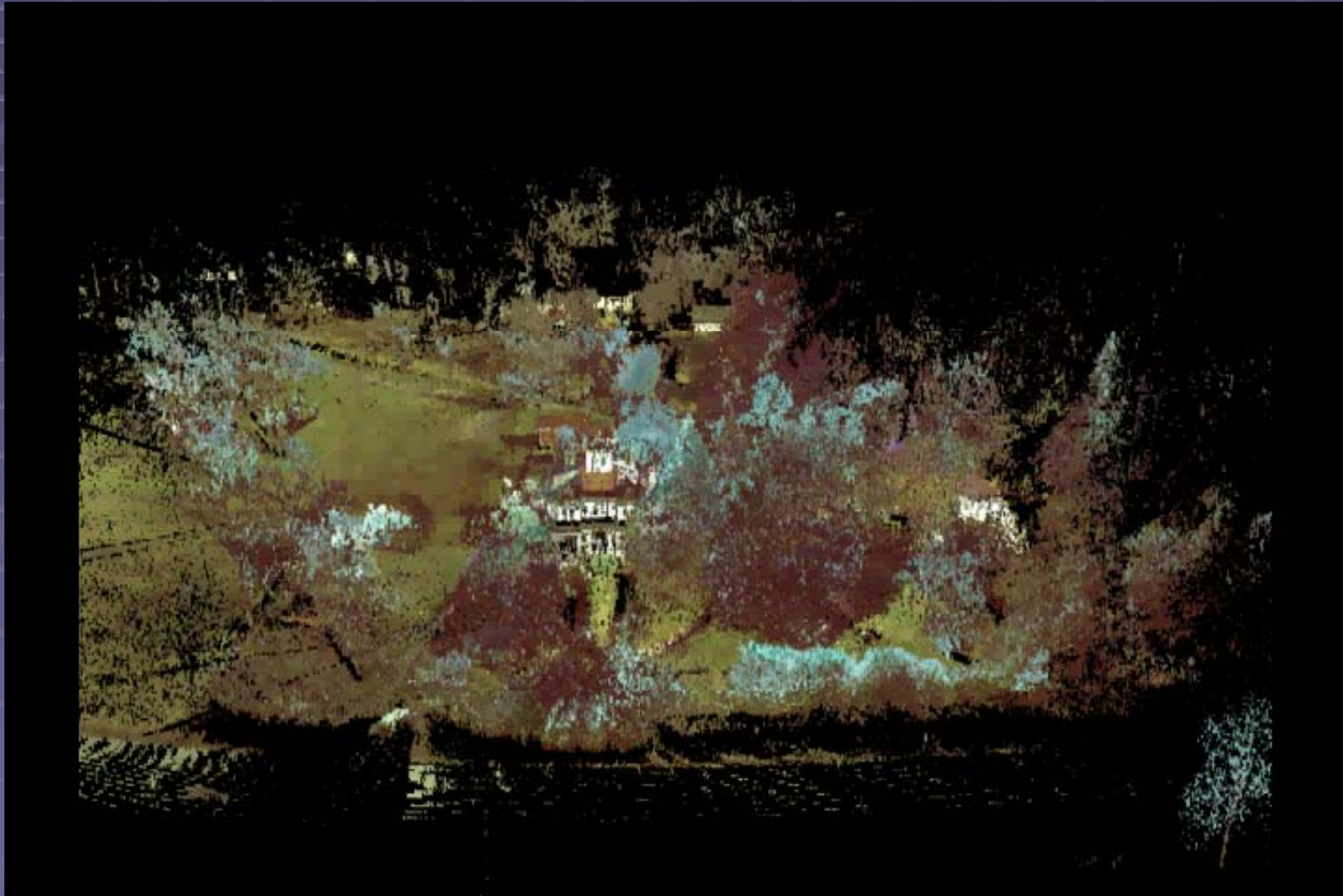
Collects millions of points per hour – much faster than traditional methods

Produces datasets with much greater density than traditional mapping

A total station on steroids



What is a High-Definition Scanner?

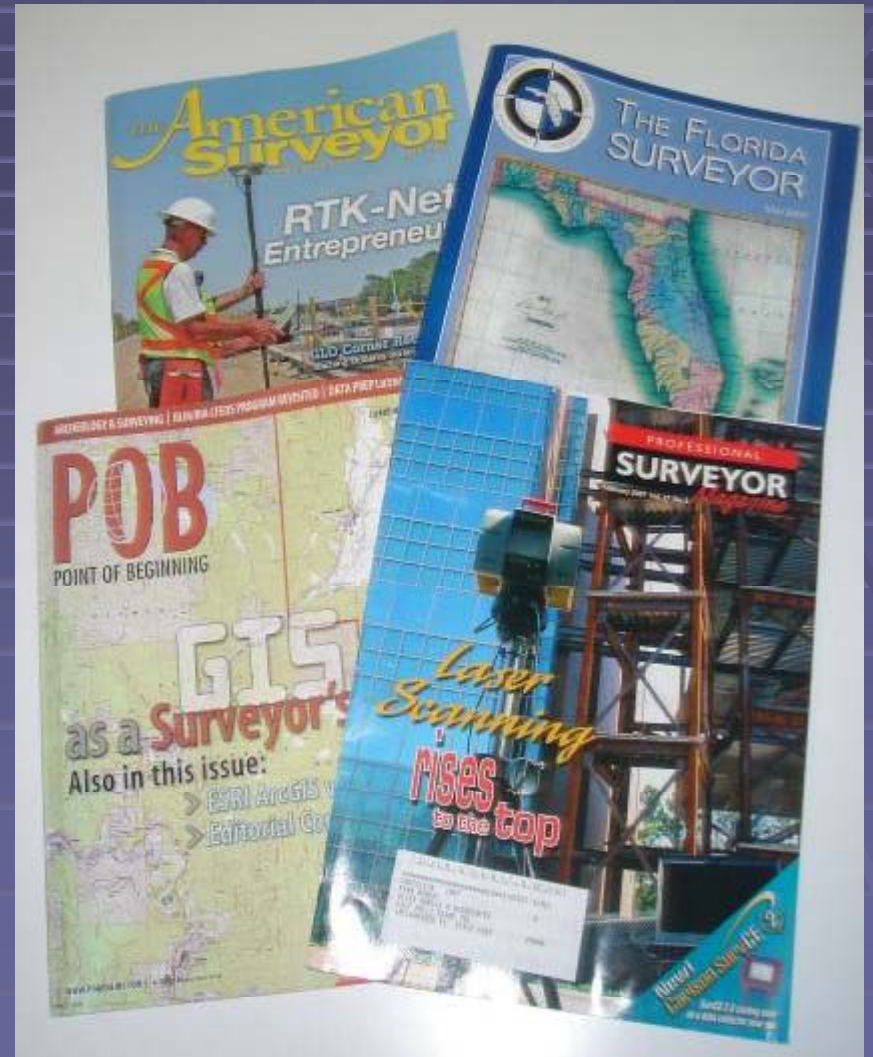


Hardman Farm

Scanners are Here to Stay

If you want to see what is happening in any trade, read the ads and the articles.

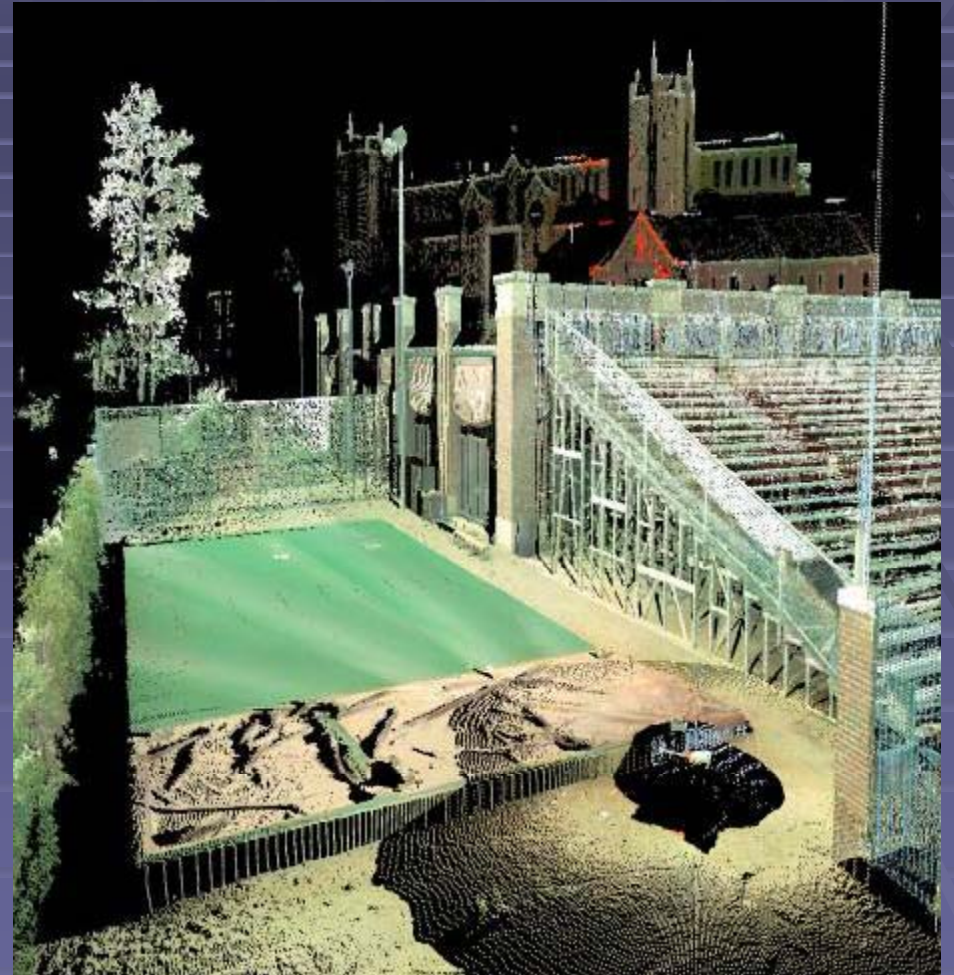
Surveying magazines always have three things; ads (for scanners), a GPS article and a scanner article.



Looking at Scanners

In five years most civil survey firms will own a scanner.

It is the same as GPS was in the 90's but on a much faster track.



Product Perspective



1998



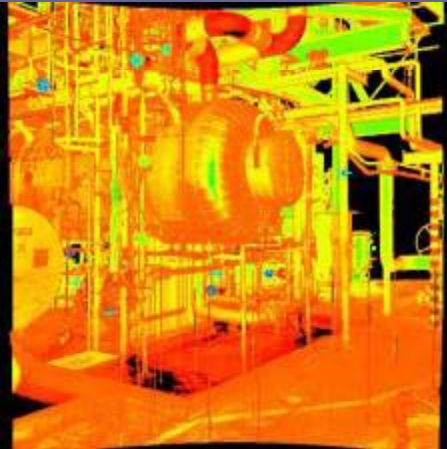
2001



2003



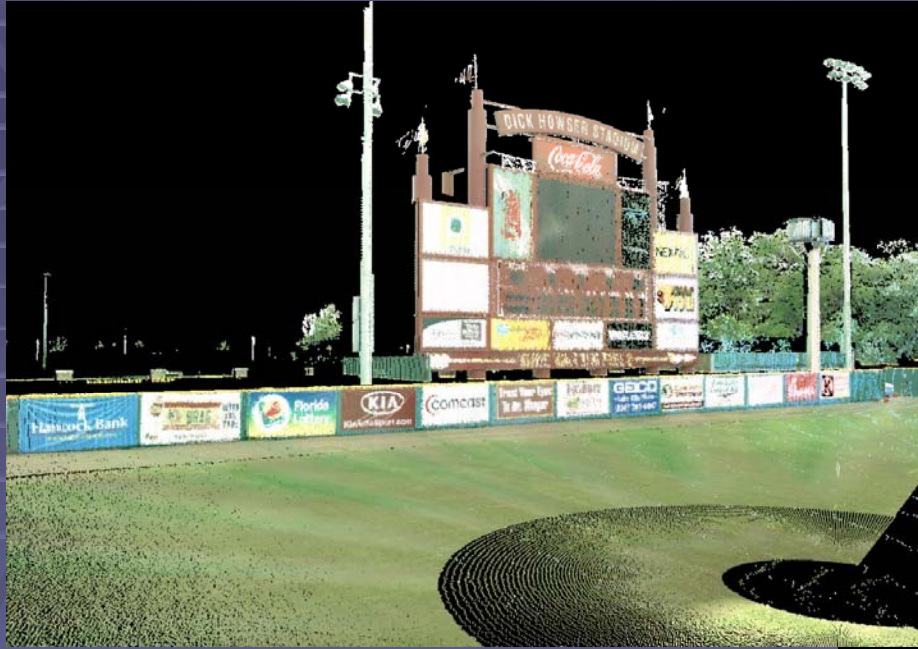
2006



Other Units

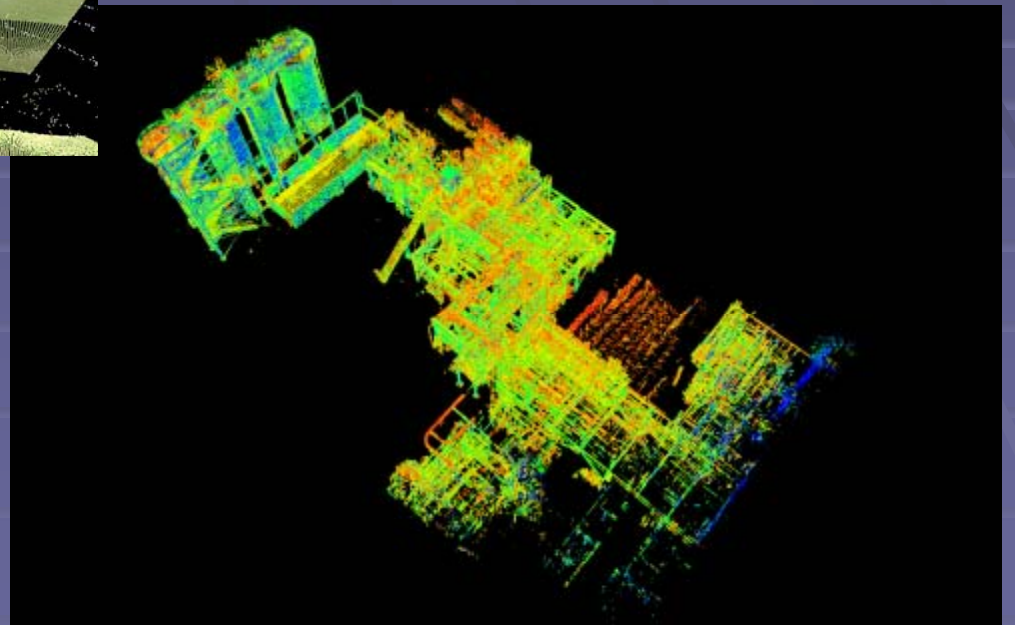


Two Basic Sensors



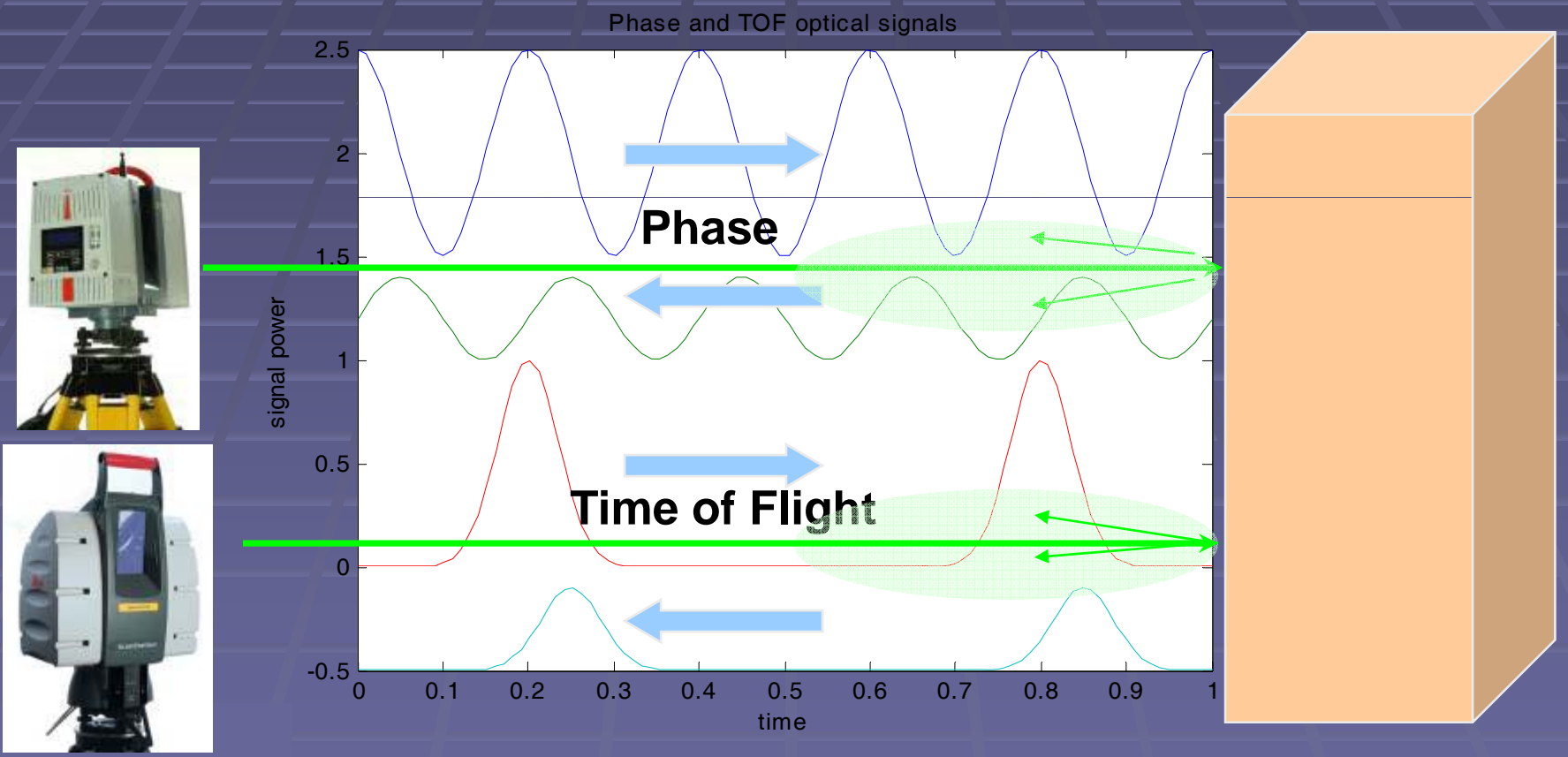
Time of Flight

Phase Based



Phase Based or Time of Flight Scanners

Send out lumps of photons, receive lumps of photons:



Phase Based or Time of Flight Scanners

Phase Based

Better Accuracy
Very Fast
Short Range
No Photos
No Traversing



Time of Flight

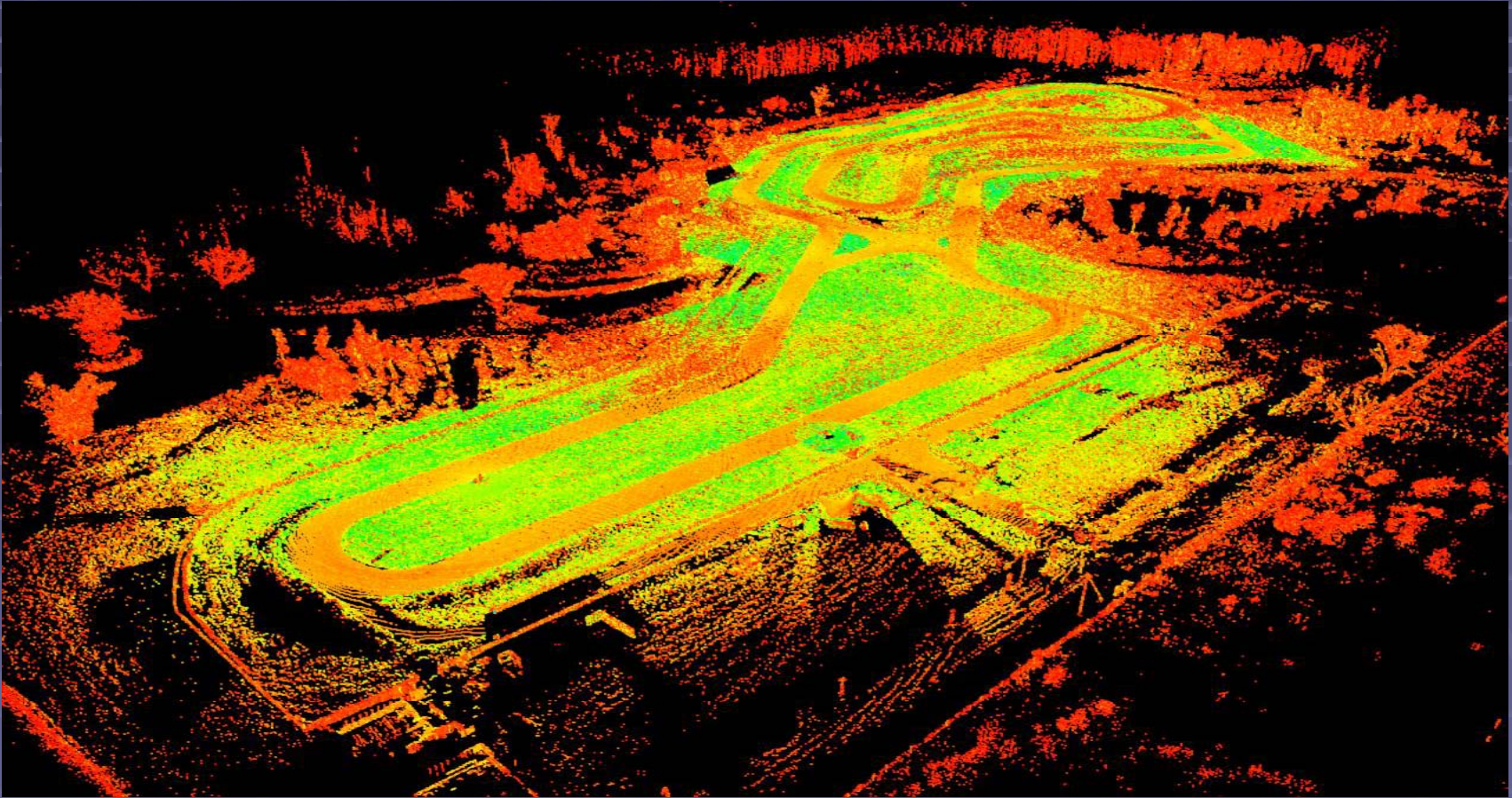
Long Range
Visible Light
Takes Photos
Tilt Compensation



Slower than Phased Based
(1 hour vs. 15 minutes)



Sample Project Work Flow

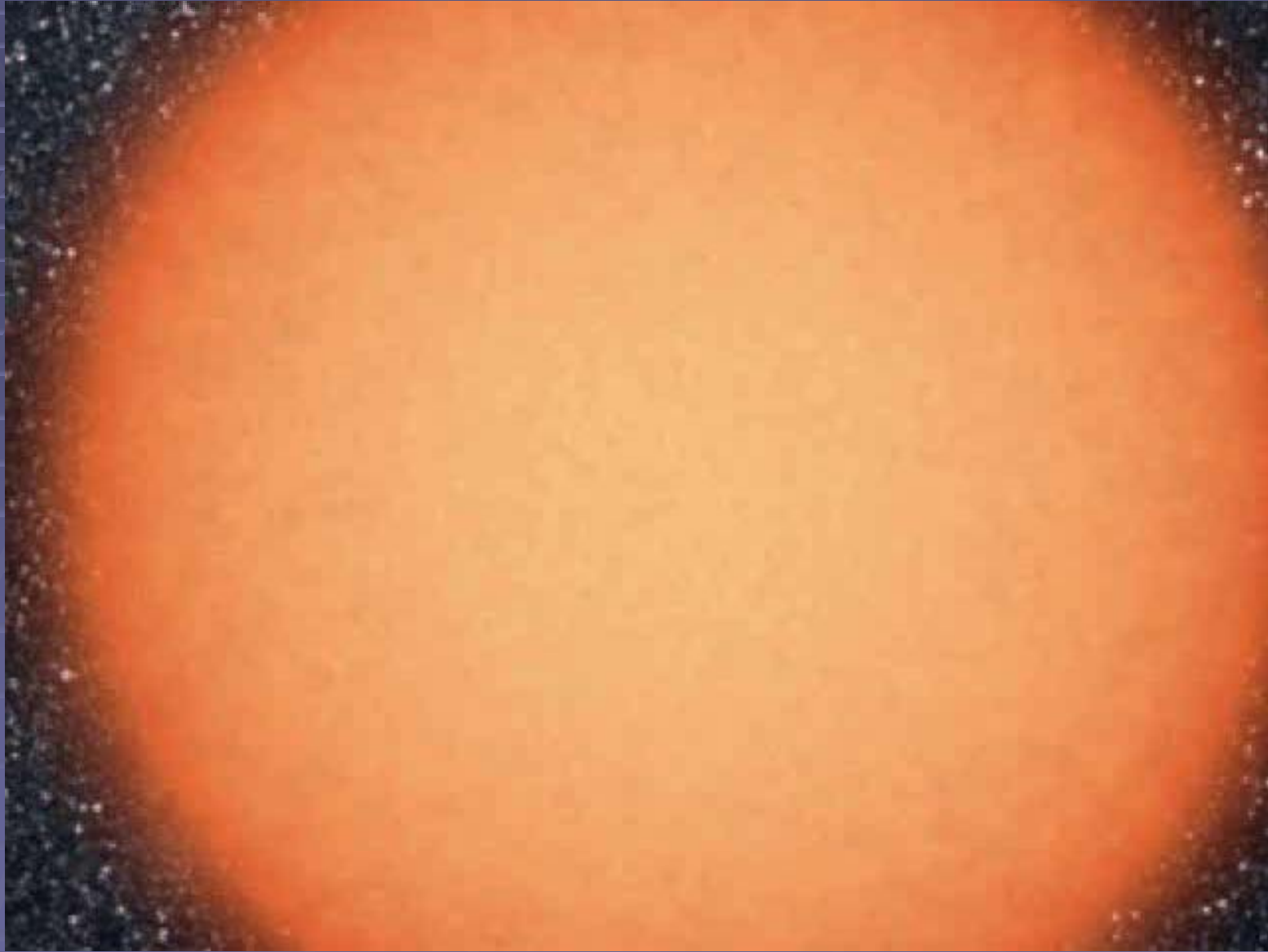


Kart Track Scan

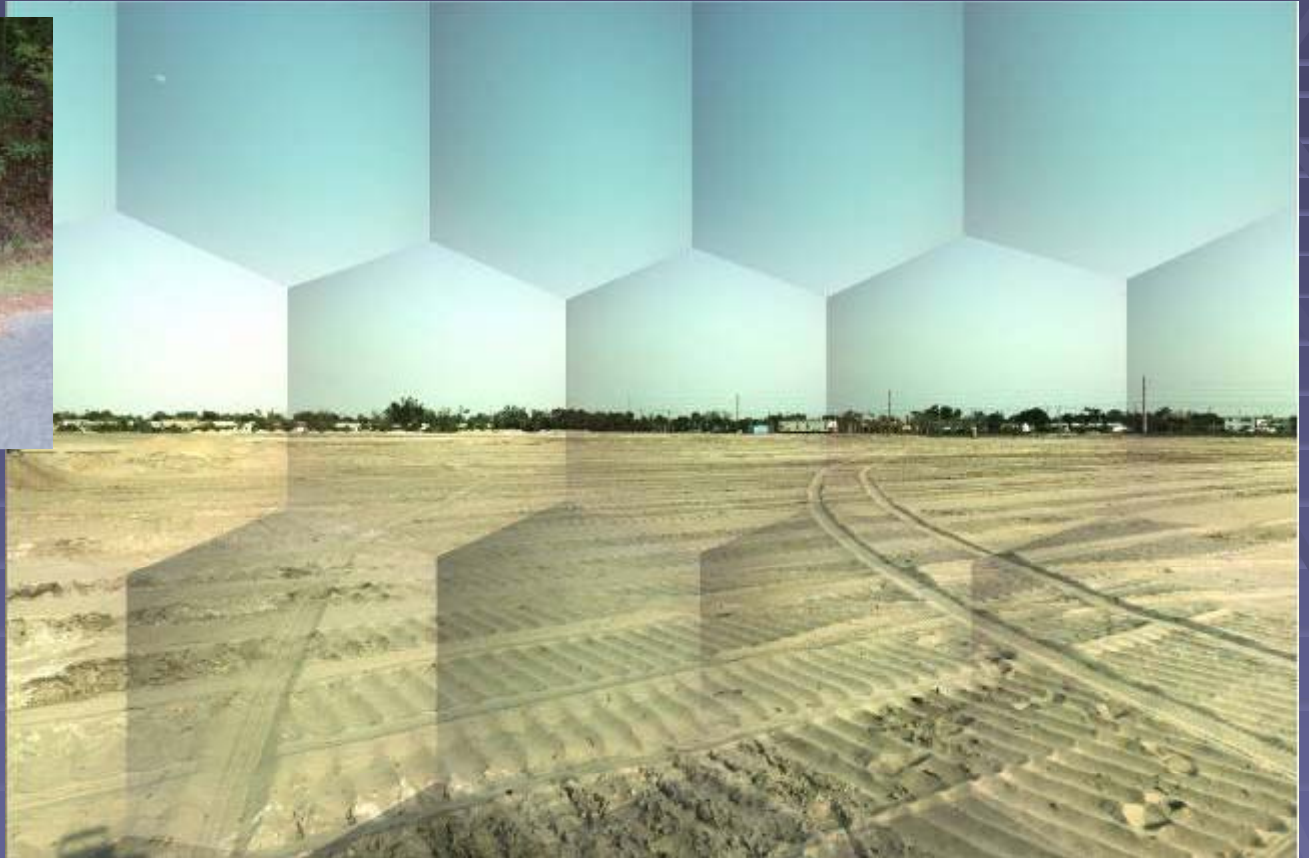
Scanner Data Results

- Raw Scans
- 2D Drawing from Scans
- 3D Data Files
- 3D Solid Models
- Video Files or Movies
- Interactive Files (Tru-View)

The Works

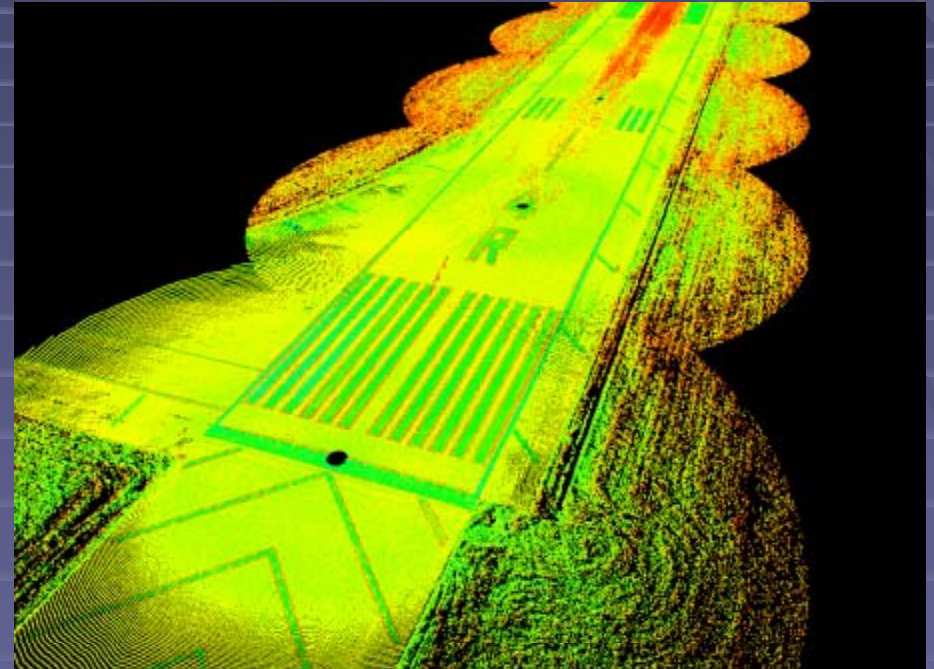
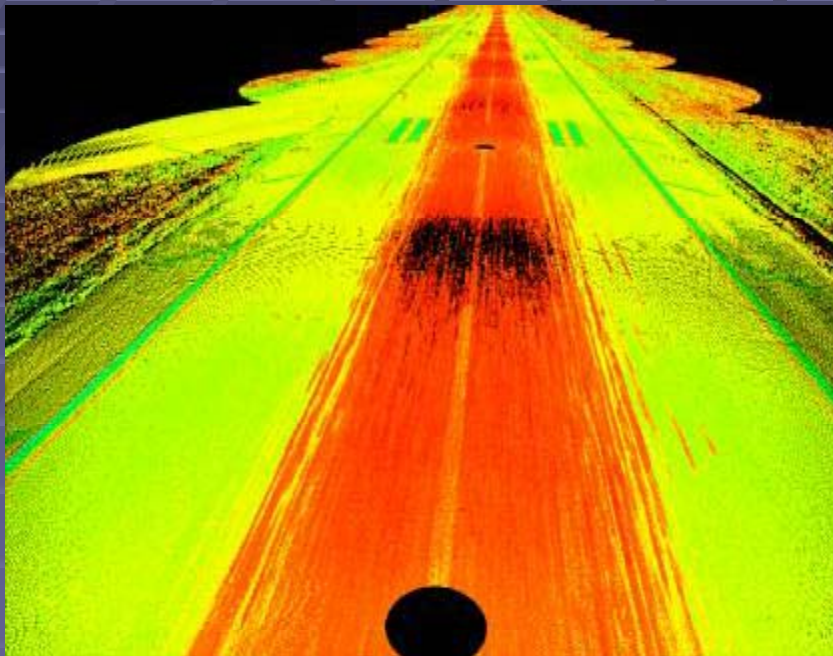


Field Data Collection

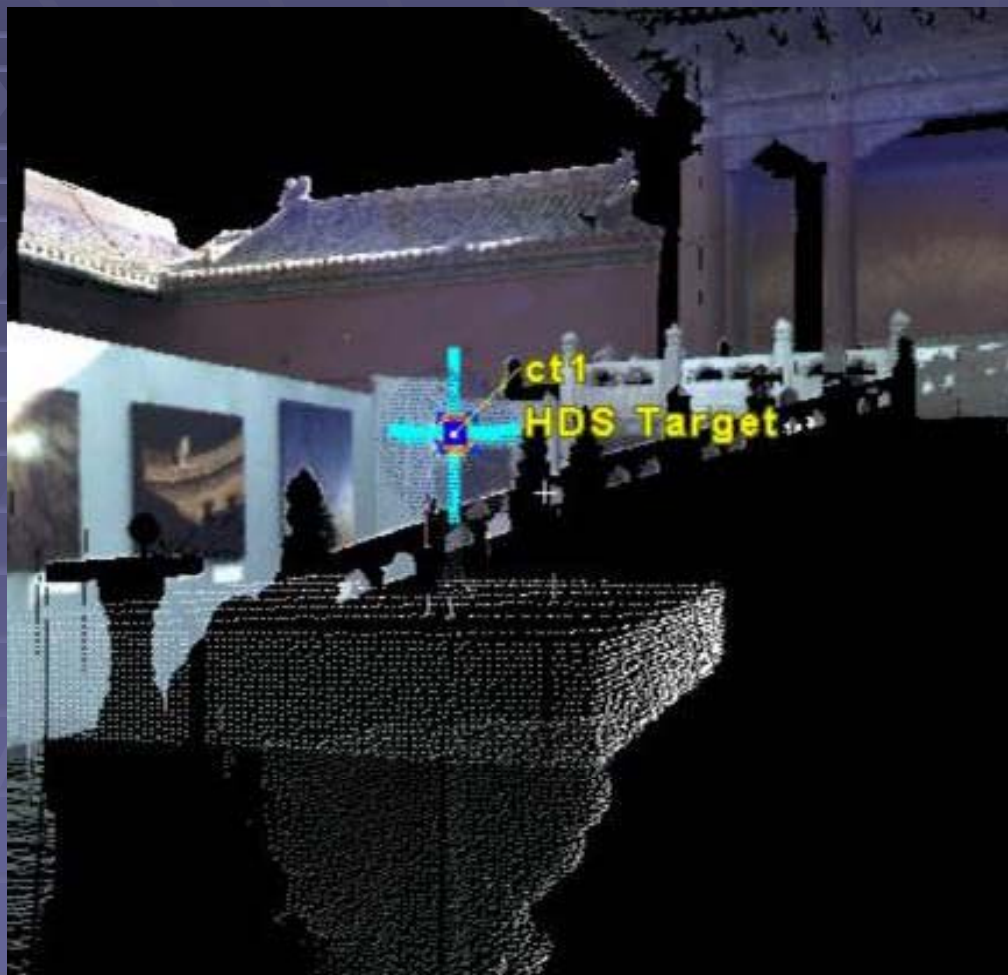


Picture of Project
from Scanner

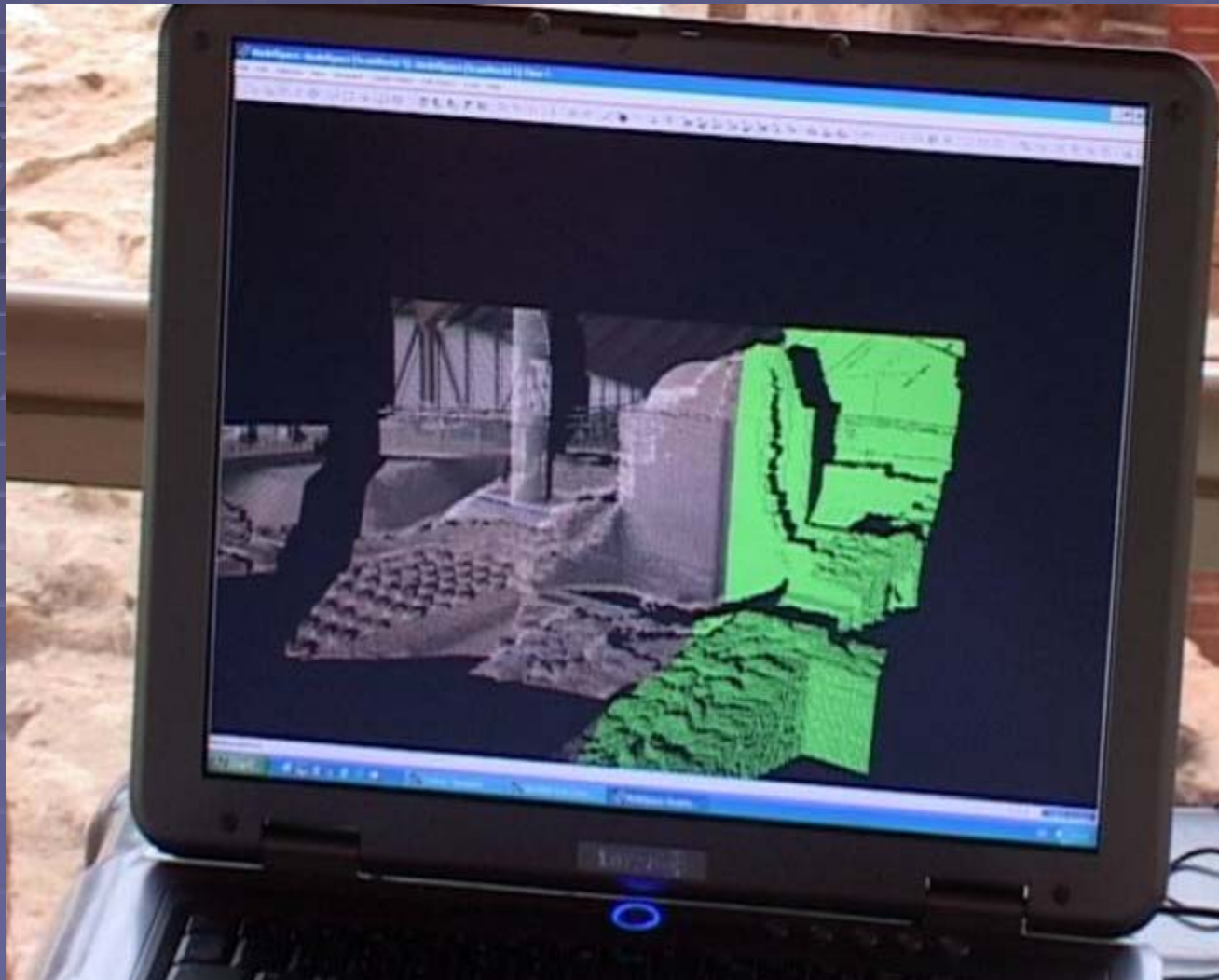
Field Data Collection



Scanner Targets

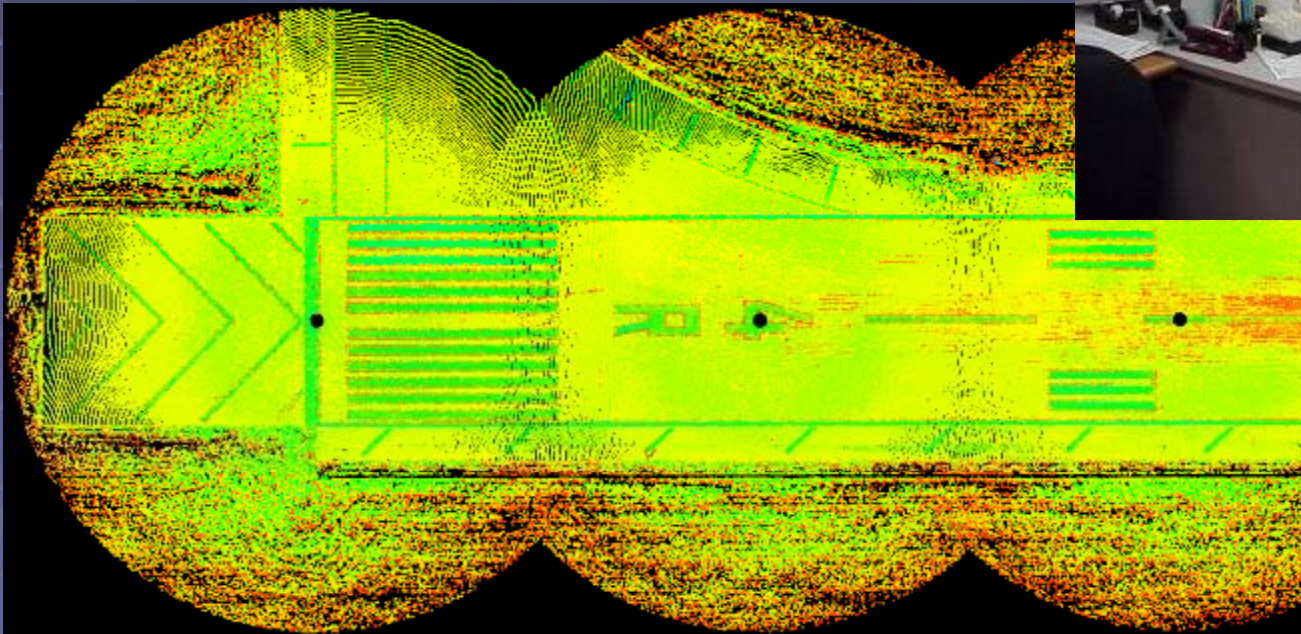


Pointcloud



Office Work Flow

Registered Point Cloud



Office Work Flow



Raw Scan

Scan with Photo



Working the Scanner

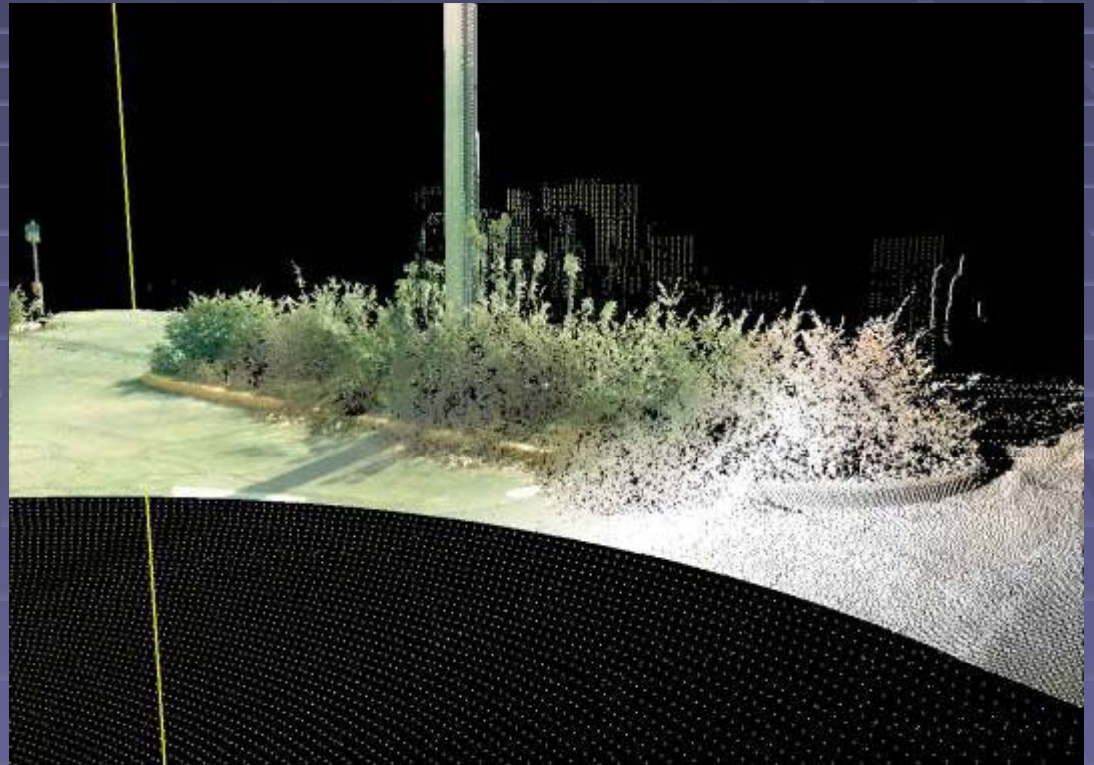
Common Problems:

- Steam, rain, dust and fog effect the data.
- Grass and vegetation.
- Shadows (objects blocking the scanner).
- Surface types and colors.
- Edges.
- Unit Elevations.
- Fences show mirror images.
- Lack of scripting. Scripting is a must.
- Direct sunlight stops scan (low sun angle).
- Glare from asphalt in photos.



Working the Scanner

- Photo exposures.
- Grass and vegetation.



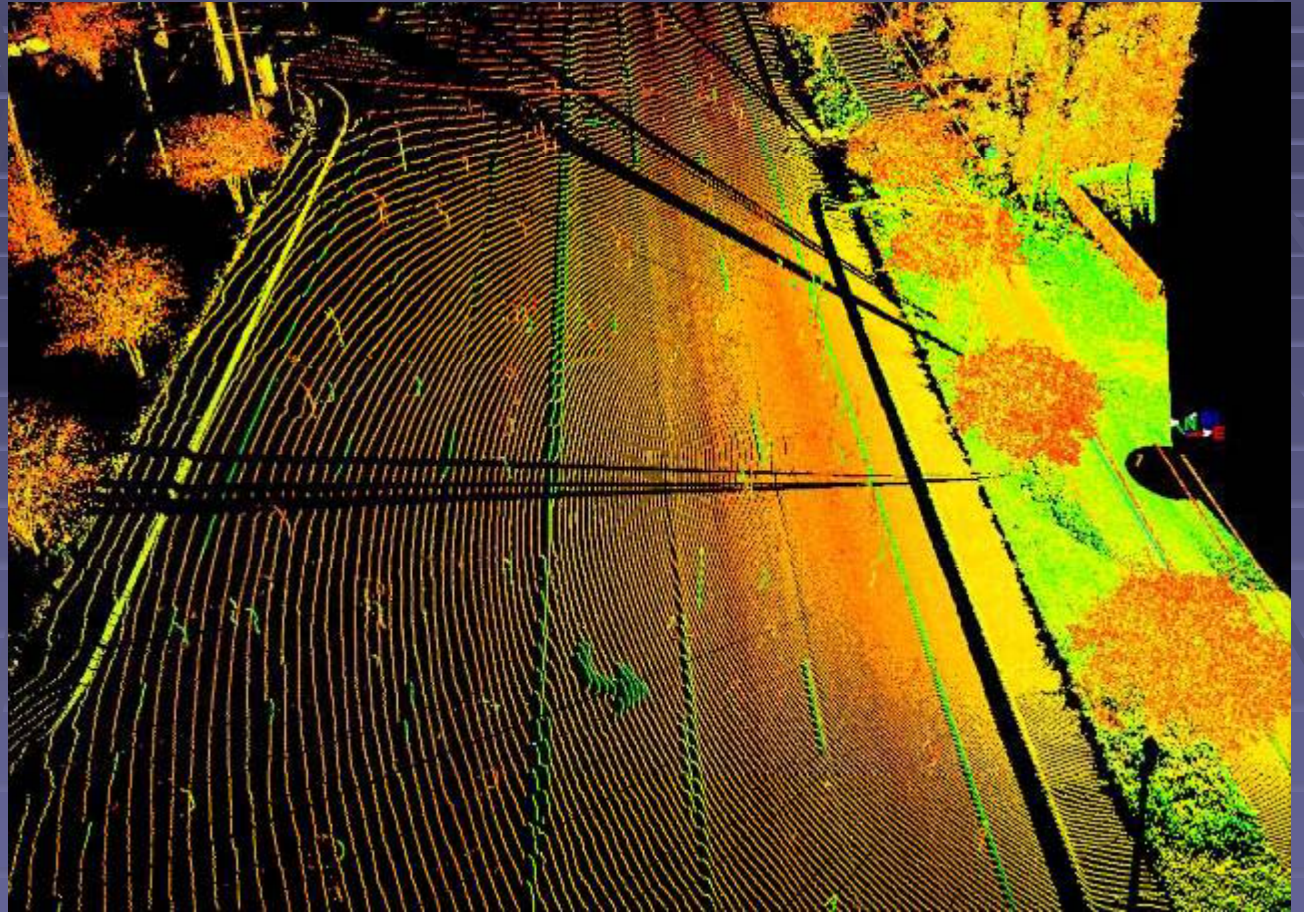
Working the Scanner

Dealing with parked cars.



Working the Scanner

Scanner too far from curbing so edge of pavement not defined.

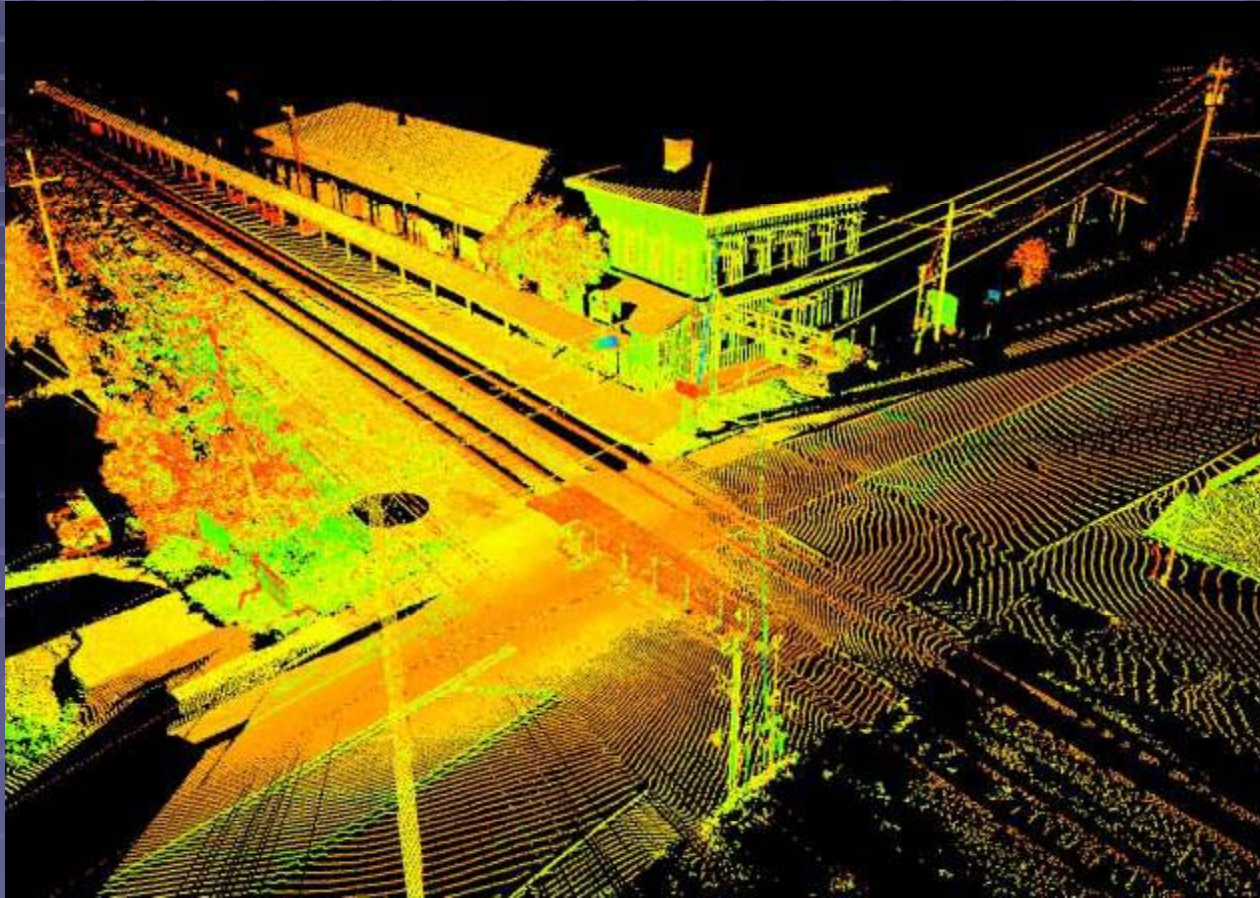


Working the Scanner

Fences show
mirror
images.



Office Work Flow



Tallahassee Train Station

Office Work Flow

The screenshot displays the ModelSpace software interface. The main window shows a 3D point cloud of a construction site with overlaid feature lines. The lines are color-coded: orange for concrete (CONC) and purple for edge of pavement (EOP). The lines are labeled with codes such as CONC1 through CONC13 and EOP1 through EOP24. A 'Virtual Surveys' dialog box is open in the bottom right corner, showing settings for creating lines. The dialog includes fields for Prefix, Number, and Code Tags, and a table for attributes.

Virtual Surveys

File

Prefix: CONC, Number: 15, Available: max

Create Lines: Start: Polyline, Polygon

Code Tags: (prefix)

Begin: 21, End: 23, Continue: 22

Code Library: Default Code Library

Attribute	Value	Unit
Feature Code		
Notes		

0 New Features

Format Output... Close

There are 9 lines selected. (Last object is on layer: 'EN-SWK')

Windows taskbar: Start, Inbox - Microsoft Outlook, Cyclone - Navigator, ModelSpace: ModelS..., 1. Led Zeppelin - Ten in re..., untitled - Paint, 11:20 AM

Office Work Flow

4193501 PP.txt - WordPad

File Edit View Insert Format Help

Point Number	N	E	Z	Feature Code
PP1	508774.2929	2037470.2075	66.2479	PPL
PP2	508772.7609	2037470.9142	66.0773	GYP
PP3	508739.0778	2037572.7996	67.0181	PP
PP4	508620.2698	2037521.4589	68.2529	PPL
PP5	508595.0565	2037393.6548	67.1955	PPL
PP6	508565.0103	2037356.8484	67.3674	GYP
PP7	508491.1664	2037479.4794	65.3495	GYP
PP8	508484.1399	2037462.7517	67.1455	PPL
PP9	508369.5585	2037539.9961	65.4316	GYP
PP10	508451.6335	2037332.1111	67.7093	PPT
PP11	508334.0766	2037402.0707	67.7241	PPL
PP12	508306.6126	2037268.3377	68.5181	PPL
PP13	508188.5445	2037216.8787	70.5928	PPL
PP14	508240.6848	2037357.0808	68.1992	GYP
PP15	508149.9134	2037325.9434	69.5146	GYP
PP16	508085.1846	2037285.5655	70.7654	PPL
PP17	508051.4824	2037157.2782	72.4383	PPL
PP18	508052.5571	2037134.3413	77.1347	PP
PP19	508037.6419	2037268.5076	70.3185	GYP
PP20	508410.0343	2037312.1659	67.5119	SSP
PP21	508445.8378	2037462.4916	66.1929	SSP
PP22	508343.0628	2037403.3874	67.4468	SSP
PP23	508323.2545	2037266.0628	68.0779	SSP
GYA1	508188.8616	2037195.9696	70.7146	GYA
GYA2	508058.7160	2037160.6170	75.4854	GYA
GYA3	508243.6492	2037365.2676	68.0488	GYA
GYA4	508333.1219	2037419.4883	67.9129	GYA
GYA5	508333.2749	2037422.1994	69.8378	GYA
GYA6	508486.4813	2037486.8818	65.7419	GYA
GYA7	508566.6300	2037353.7124	67.4546	GYA
GYA8	508733.8945	2037584.4086	66.8156	GYA
GYA9	508734.0361	2037586.9943	66.4434	GYA
GYA10	508733.8365	2037587.3177	66.3574	GYA
SGCP1	508415.2498	2037439.1954	66.8126	SIGP

For Help, press F1

4193501 SIGNS.txt - WordPad

File Edit View Insert Format Help

Point Number	N	E	Z	Feature Code	Notes
MS1	508782.3501	2037447.2346	66.2788	MS	WOOD POST
MS2	508782.1313	2037438.8994	66.0957	MS	WOOD POST
MS3	508715.7852	2037420.7227	66.9401	MS	WOOD POST
MS4	508721.0285	2037414.2407	67.1187	MS	WOOD POST
MS5	508672.7323	2037405.3728	66.6009	MS	WOOD POST
MS6	508676.9263	2037397.9564	66.7329	MS	WOOD POST
MS7	508633.6693	2037381.7952	66.6795	MS	WOOD POST
MS8	508639.5511	2037384.0934	66.5642	MS	WOOD POST
MS9	508319.2655	2037399.4155	67.5340	MS	WOOD POST
MS10	508318.4262	2037395.5564	67.3285	MS	WOOD POST
SSS1	508435.3042	2037471.7189	67.2999	SSS	W11A-2
SSS2	508470.6040	2037454.3884	67.3608	SSS	YIELD
SSS3	508491.4645	2037461.2659	68.2821	SSS	W11-1
SSS4	508507.6882	2037468.3273	68.3163	SSS	R3-17
SSS5	508608.6294	2037511.5210	68.2796	SSS	BUS STOP
SSS6	508829.6656	2037492.4198	67.4411	SSS	
SSS7	508740.2090	2037453.0712	66.2449	SSS	R1-1
SSS8	508551.9251	2037354.9482	67.0800	SSS	W3-1A
SSS9	508483.3550	2037325.6630	70.0404	SSS	W2-1
SSS10	508414.7651	2037295.4866	67.7817	SSS	R1-1
SSS11	508398.6175	2037255.3750	68.7682	SSS	R2-1
SSS12	508335.8609	2037244.2874	67.8156	SSS	
SSS13	508272.5012	2037256.8711	69.2564	SSS	R3-17
SSS14	508227.4558	2037349.1318	68.6007	SSS	R3-17
SSS15	508258.9287	2037360.2874	68.8614	SSS	1CENT TAX
SSS16	508344.6582	2037418.3672	67.3809	SSS	W11A-1

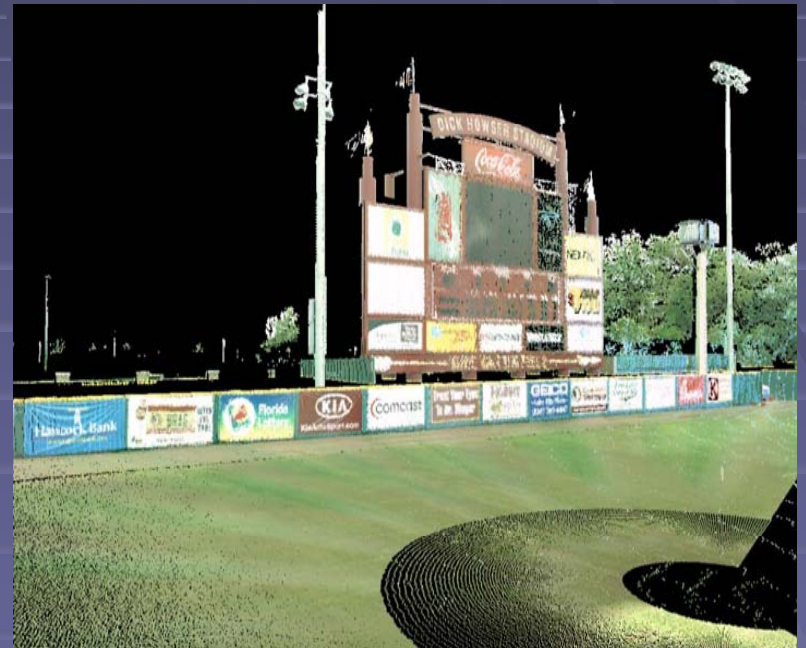
For Help, press F1

Office Work Flow

Collateral Data

(secondary or accompanying data):

Any data or information collected outside of the “scope of services” or not needed to produce the survey deliverables.



External Camera Kit



Highway 98 Photo

Tru-View

The screenshot displays the Tru-View software interface within an Internet Explorer browser window. The browser's address bar shows the file path: `C:\DATA\HDS\CHILES HIGH\TruView\TruView1\TruView.xml`. The software interface includes a top toolbar with icons for navigation and editing, and a menu bar with options like File, Edit, View, Favorites, Tools, and Help. On the left side, there is a sidebar with the Leica Geosystems TruView logo and version information (Version 1.1). Below the logo are tabs for View, Markup, and Measure. The main view area shows a 3D perspective rendering of a building with a glass facade and a wooden structure. A red oval highlights a specific area of the building with the text "Please detail stairwell". To the right of the building, red dimension lines indicate a "Height clearance" of 9.586 ft and a "Span distance" of 12.140 ft. At the bottom left of the main view, a coordinate label reads "11557.248 27074.594 167.343 ft". The sidebar contains a list of annotations with details such as "Distance (9.586 ft)", "Text (Height clearance...)", and "Markup Properties" including creation date (1/10/2003), user (bermudezF), and font size (14). At the bottom of the sidebar, there are buttons for "Import", "Export", "Load From Server", "Load Local", "Clear All", and "Print". The browser's status bar at the bottom shows "Done" and "My Computer".

Tru-View Project

**What Jobs are Best Suited
for
High Definition Scanning?**

Working the Scanner



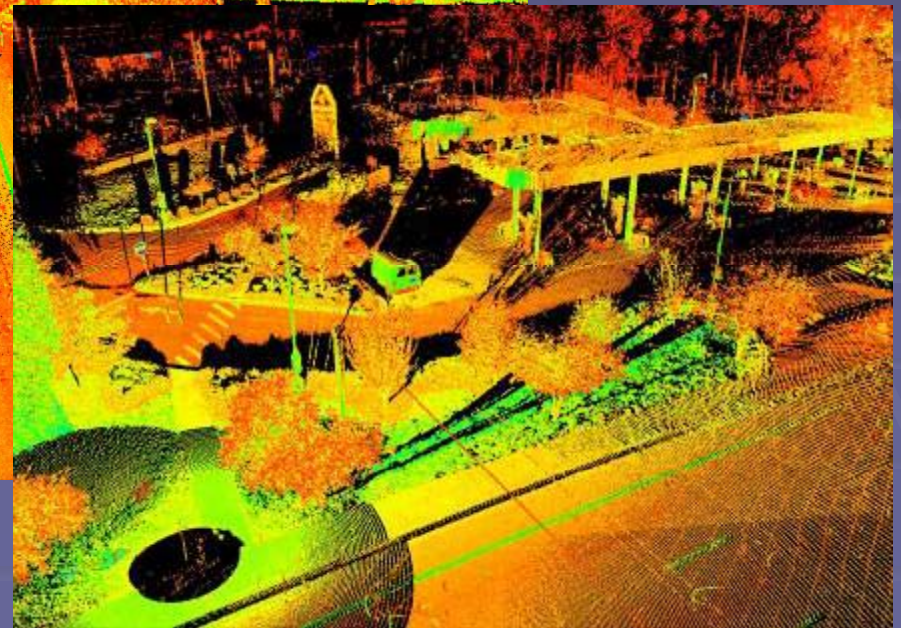
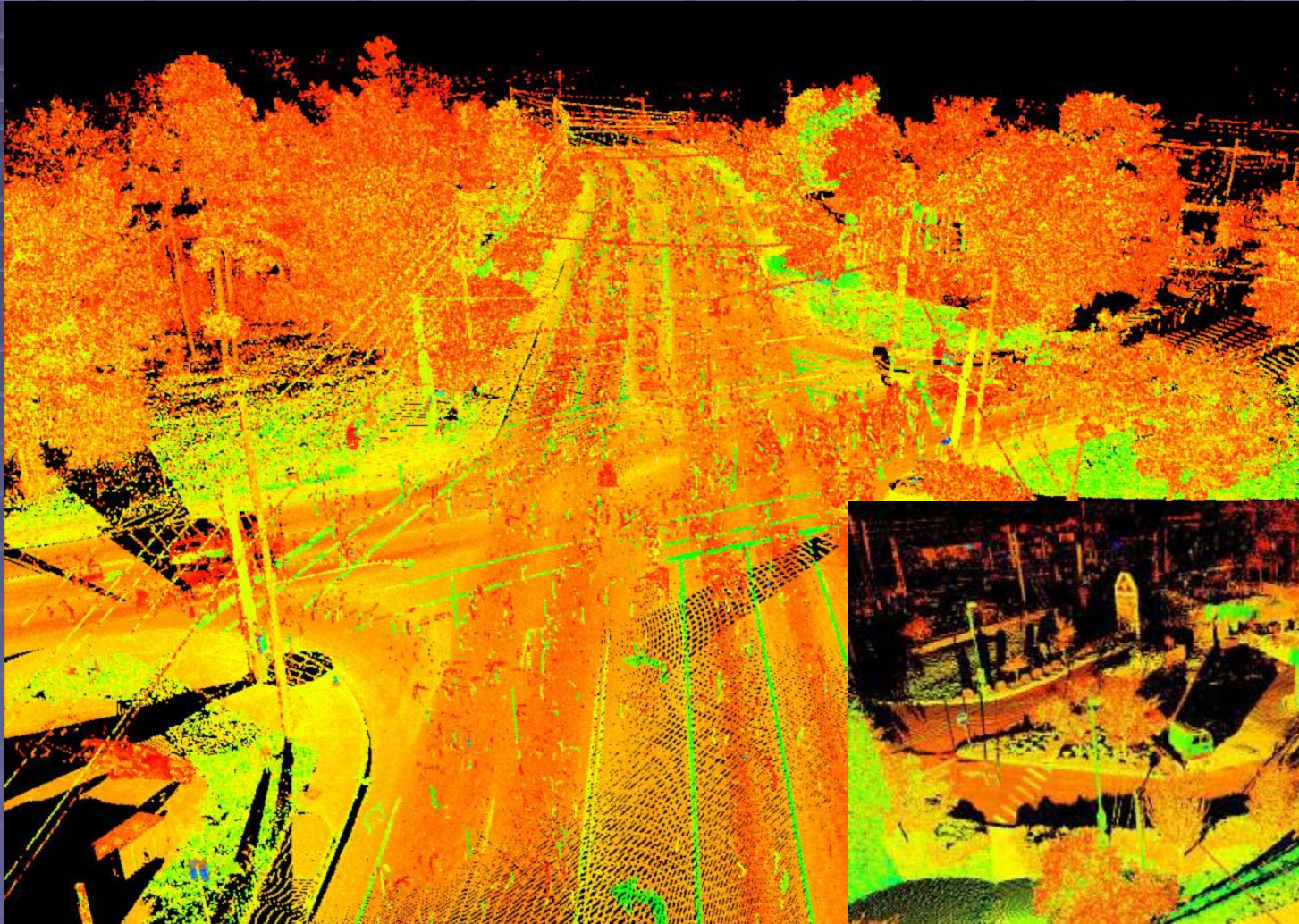
Office Survey



Holding Pond Survey

Started with existing as-built surveys.

Working the Scanner



FDOT Roadway Project

Working the Scanner

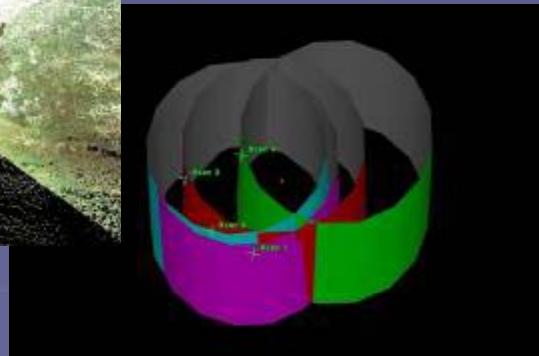
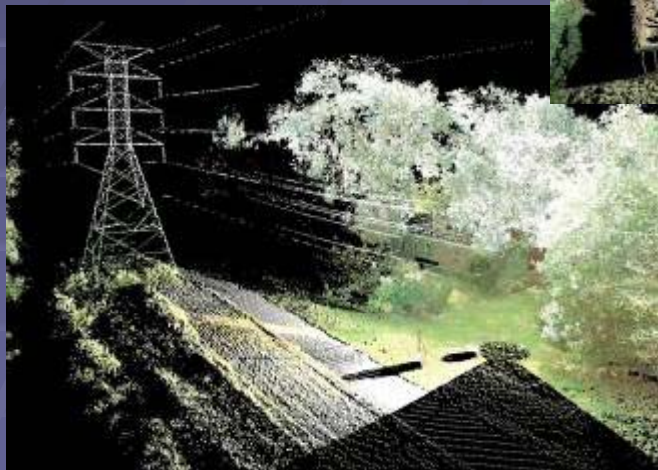
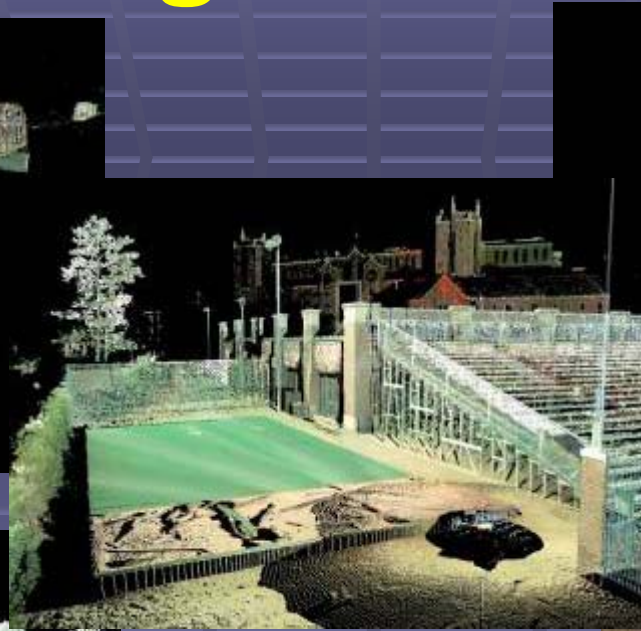


Ruediger School Drainage Survey

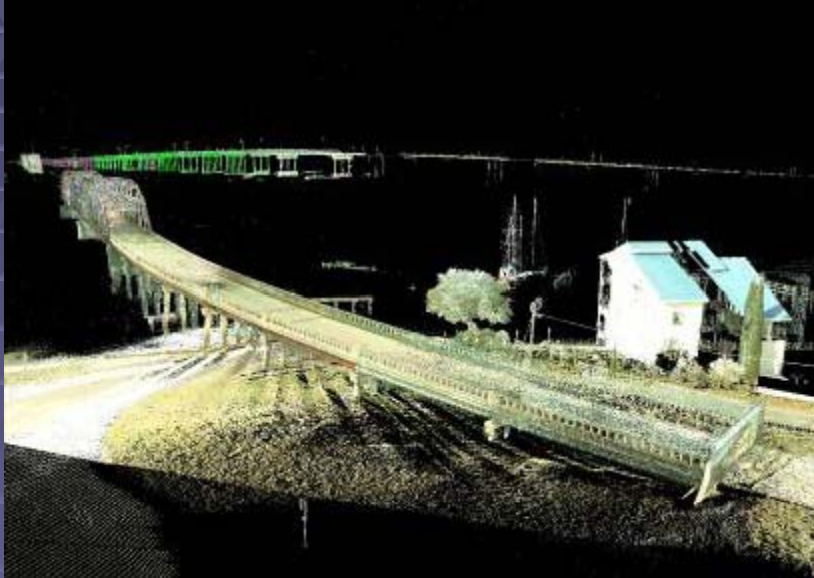


Stone Building @ FSU

Working the Scanner

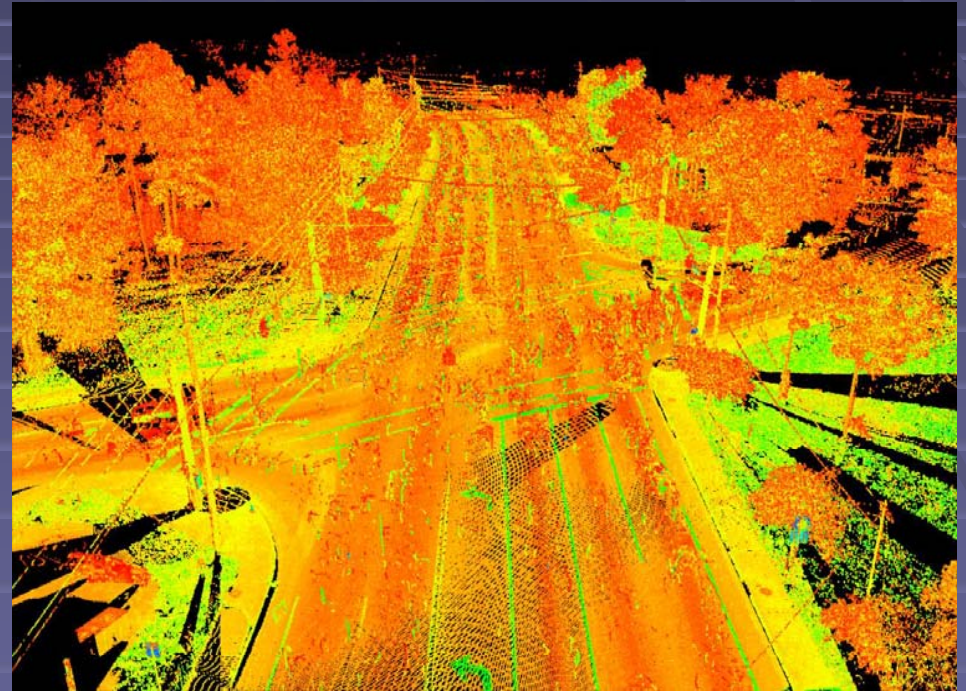
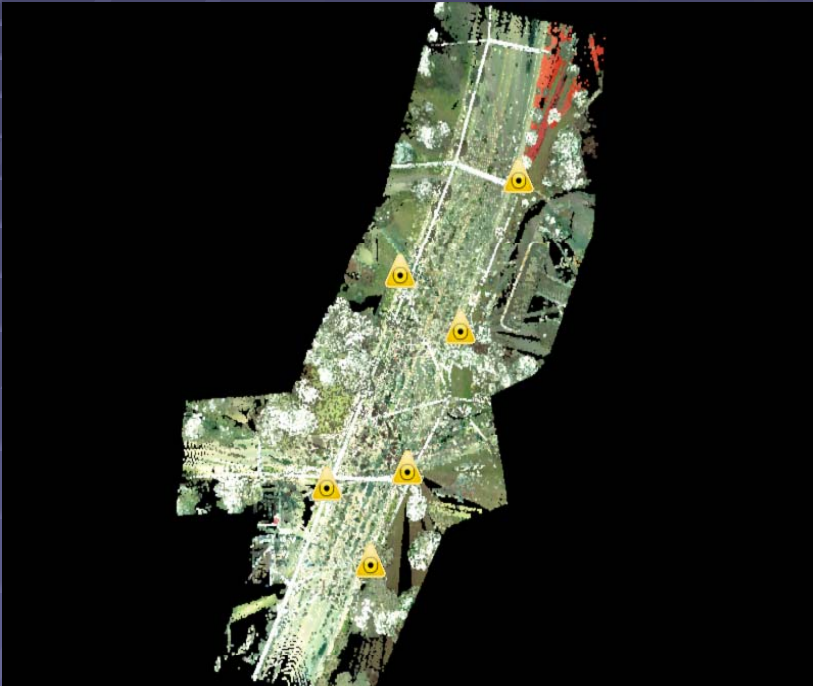


Projects



Dupont Bridge – 2 field days

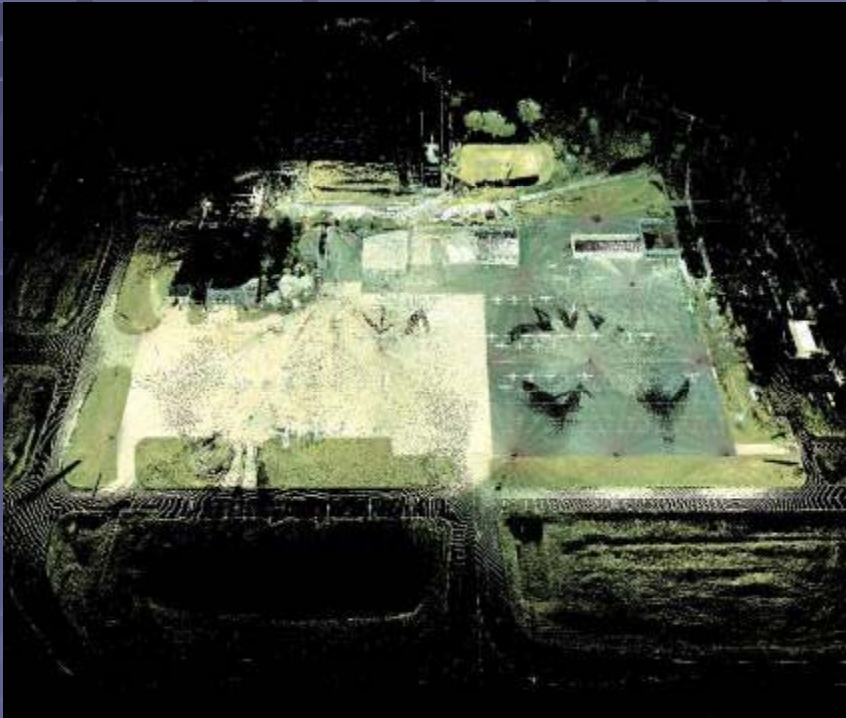
Projects



Gail Street Scan – One Day of Field Work

Projects

Tallahassee Airport



25 Acres – 4 Field Days



1 Field Day

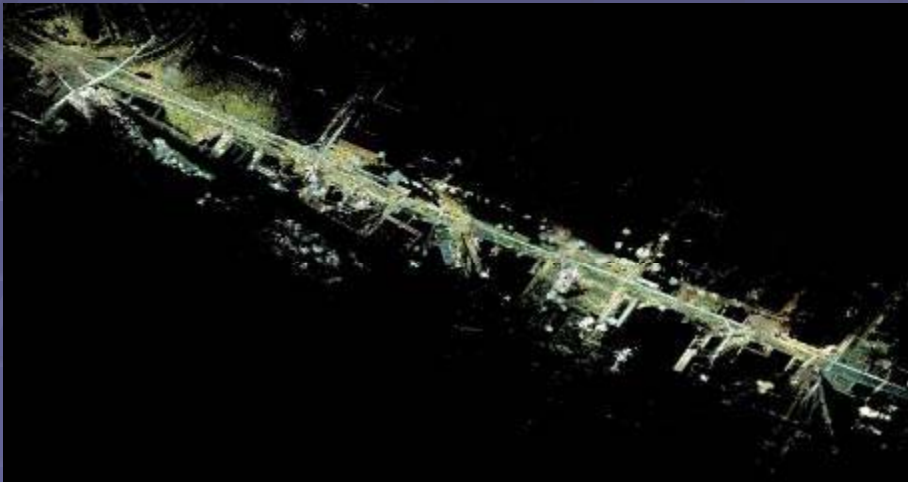
Projects



Tallahassee Airport – 3 Field Days

Airport Scan

Projects



Gaines Street - 3 Field Days

Gaines Street Scan

Thank You



Questions?