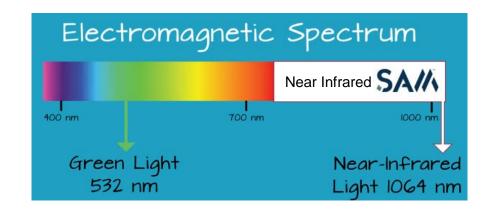
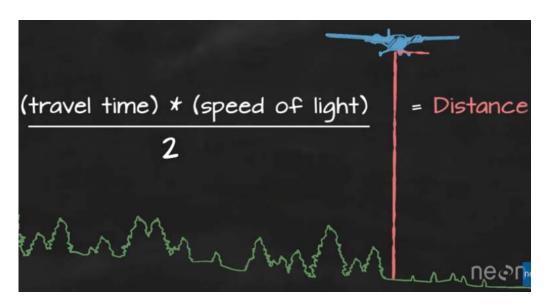
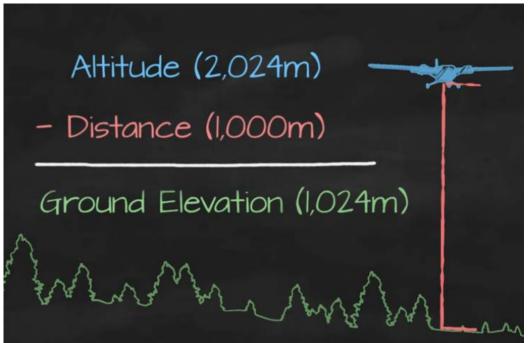


LiDAR Overview

- Light Detection And Ranging
- Platforms: Ground, vehicle, airborne, or even satellite
- Components:
 - GPS Receiver
 - Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU): records the roll, pitch and yaw of the aircraft
 - Laser Scanner: emits the signal in a particular pattern
 - Sensor: reads the returning signal







2019 Grand Caravan & Reigl 1560II Sensor

Deployed in 2019, SAM was first to deploy in US

SINGLE PASS SOLUTION

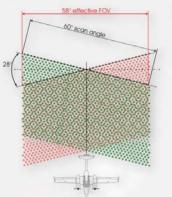
- ±50 ppsm (industry standard is ±25)
- Up to 130 knots, ±2,000 ft. swath
- 4-Band Nadir (downward looking) 150MP Camera <3" imagery
- 4x Oblique Cameras to all for wider view of ROW
- 2x Video Cameras

NEXT GENERATION LIDAR

- 2.5x Faster 120 Knots, 2.6 M measurements per second on the ground
- 2x Endurance / Distance
- 2x Swath Width
- 25% Cost Reduction

RIEGL VQ-1560||Scan Pattern







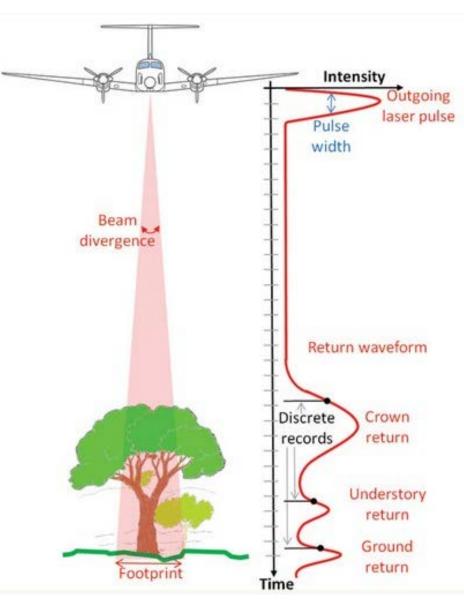
Additional LiDAR Details

Benefits

- Direct Measurement (as supposed to photogrammetry)
- Can penetrate vegetation (rule of thumb: LiDAR can go where light can go)

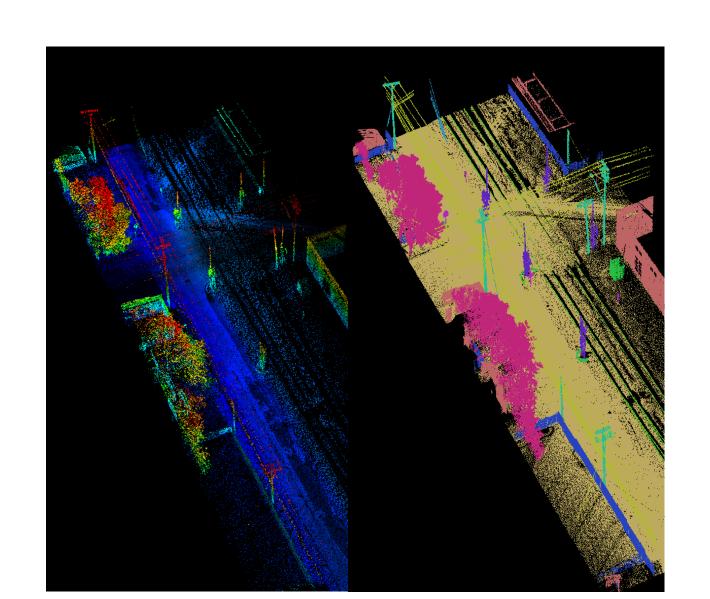
Factors To Consider

- Crops and dense vegetation can still obscure LiDAR in some cases.
- LiDAR can <u>not</u> typically penetrate water or snow so ground will be represented higher than reality if returns are even available. Water planimetrics (linework) are drawn at water suface level.
- SAM does not fly with snow on the ground or during precipitation.
- It's a good practice to acquire ground truthing, but it is an extra cost.

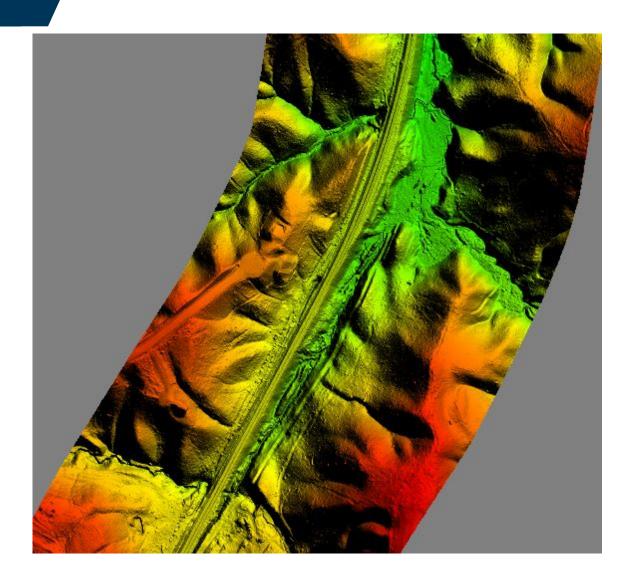


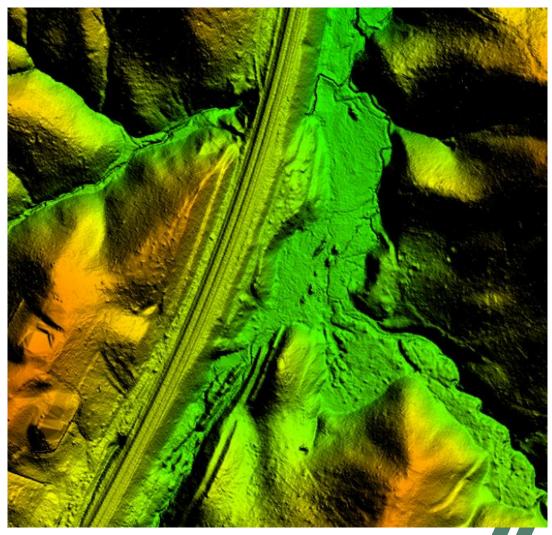


LiDAR Point Cloud



DEM Creation





Change Detection







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