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### **LASER SCANNER CONFIGURED TO GENERATE A DIGITAL CHAIN OF CUSTODY**

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#### **Abstract**

A laser-scanning method may include obtaining scan data captured by a laser scanner in which the laser scanner includes a first private key that uniquely corresponds to the laser scanner. The laser-scanning method may include obtaining a first digital signature corresponding to the obtained scan data that is generated based on the scan data and the first private key. The laser-scanning method may include validating the first digital signature using a first public key that corresponds to the first private key and generating a report that summarizes results of the validating. The laser-scanning method may include transforming and aggregating, by a scan data aggregator, the scan data as aggregated scan data and generating a second digital signature corresponding to the aggregated scan data. The second digital signature may be generated by signing hashes corresponding to the aggregated scan data using a second private key corresponding to the scan data aggregator.

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## **Background/Summary**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS [0001] This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 17/821,091, filed on Aug. 19, 2022; the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

### **TECHNICAL FIELD**

[0002] The present disclosure generally relates to a laser scanner configured to generate a digital chain of custody for data captured by the laser scanner.

### **BACKGROUND**

[0003] A laser scanner may be an apparatus configured to direct one or more laser beams towards an environment around the laser scanner and detect laser beams that are refracted, reflected, or otherwise scattered by objects included in the surrounding environment. By measuring an intensity of a given scattered laser beam that is detected by the laser scanner, a distance to a particular point in the vicinity of the laser scanner may be determined. By collecting hundreds, thousands, millions, or billions of scattered laser beam intensities, surface shapes of objects and a topography of the environment around the laser scanner may be modeled in three dimensions.

[0004] The subject matter claimed in the present disclosure is not limited to embodiments that solve any disadvantages or that operate only in environments such as those described above. Rather, this background is only provided to illustrate one example technology area where some embodiments described in the present disclosure may be practiced.

### **SUMMARY**

[0005] According to an aspect of an embodiment, a laser-scanning method may include obtaining scan data captured by a laser scanner in which the laser scanner includes a first private key that uniquely corresponds to the laser scanner. The laser-scanning method may include obtaining a first digital signature corresponding to the obtained scan data that is generated based on the scan data and the first private key. The laser-scanning method may include validating the first digital signature using a first public key that corresponds to the first private key and generating a report that summarizes results of the validating. The laser-scanning method may include transforming and aggregating, by a scan data aggregator, the scan data and any other data captured by the laser scanner as aggregated scan data and generating a second digital signature corresponding to the aggregated scan data. The second digital signature may be generated by signing hashes corresponding to the aggregated scan data using a second private key corresponding to the scan data aggregator.

[0006] The object and advantages of the embodiments will be realized and achieved at least by the elements, features, and combinations particularly pointed out in the claims. It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are explanatory and are not restrictive of the invention, as claimed.

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## **Description**

### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

[0007] Example embodiments will be described and explained with additional specificity and detail

through the accompanying drawings in which:

[0008] FIG. 1 is a diagram of an example embodiment of a laser scanner according to at least one embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0009] FIG. 2 is a diagram of an example embodiment of a data flow associated with a digital chain of custody according to at least one embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0010] FIG. 3 illustrates an example embodiment of a single data verification that involves data collected by the laser scanner according to at least one embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0011] FIG. 4 is a diagram of an example embodiment of a digital chain of custody according to at least one embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0012] FIG. 5 illustrates an example embodiment of a nested signed-save data according to at least one embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0013] FIG. 6 is a flowchart of an example method of generating a digital signature for scan data collected by a laser scanner according to at least one embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0014] FIG. 7 is an example computer system.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0015] A laser scanner may be used to collect three-dimensional (“3D”) data and two-dimensional (“2D”) data relating to an environment around the laser scanner. The 3D data may include laser scans of the environment, and the 2D data may include images captured by a camera sensor associated with the laser scanner. Additionally or alternatively, the laser scanner may be configured to capture other sensor data relating to the environment, such as audio data, temperature data, humidity data, timestamps, or some combination thereof. Data collected relating to the environment (herein collectively referred to as “scan data”) may be sent to a scan data aggregator that compiles scan data from multiple laser scanners. Additionally or alternatively, the scan data may be sent to a scan data editor so that new elements (e.g., annotations, arrows, highlighting, or any other comments) may be added to the scan data or existing elements in the scan data may be modified.

[0016] In some situations, the laser scanner may be used to survey and capture information for a site of interest, such as a crime scene or a scene of a car accident. In these and other situations, the integrity of the data collected by the laser scanner may be important because the data may be presented as evidence in a court of law. Because the collected data may be presented as evidence in the court of law, being able to verify that the scan data has not been tampered with may be an important consideration during collection, aggregation, or editing of the scan data. A digital chain of custody that verifies the integrity of the scan data may be established by hashing and signing the scan data captured by the laser scanner so that any changes to the scan data may be detected during verification of the scan data. Accessing or viewing the scan data, however, may be difficult because different laser scanners present collected scan data in varying data formats that may even be proprietary to a particular brand of laser scanners. Additionally or alternatively, a given laser scanner may or may not be configured to process the scan data before presenting the scan data as evidence. As such, the information provided by the given laser scanner may or may not be readily interpretable by a human viewer of the scan data.

[0017] The present disclosure may relate to, among other things, a method and a system of collecting scan data and generating a digital chain of custody that preserves the integrity of the scan data. The digital chain of custody generated according to at least one embodiment of the present disclosure may verify the integrity of the scan data at any step involving the scan data, including collection of the scan data, aggregation of the scan data, editing of the scan data, or some combination thereof. In some embodiments, a given laser scanner according to at least one embodiment of the present disclosure may include a private key that is unique to the given laser scanner, and the given laser scanner may be configured to hash scan data and sign the hashed scan data using the given laser scanner's private key. The scan data collected by the given laser scanner and the digital signature may be sent to a scan data aggregator or a scan data editor that are

configured to verify the digital signature using a public key corresponding to the given laser scanner's private key. Responsive to successfully verifying the digital signature, the scan data aggregator or the scan data editor may respectively aggregate obtained scan data or make revisions to obtained scan data and digitally sign the aggregated or the edited scan data using private keys that correspond to the scan data aggregator or the scan data editor. Verification of the digital signature generated by the scan data aggregator or the scan data editor may involve a public key that corresponds to the private key of the scan data aggregator or the scan data editor. Successful verification of the aggregated or the edited scan data may indicate that the digital chain of custody has been preserved and that the scan data has not been tampered with at any step in the data collection, aggregation, or editing processes.

[0018] Embodiments of the present disclosure are explained with reference to the accompanying figures.

[0019] FIG. 1 is a diagram of an example embodiment of a laser scanner **100** according to at least one embodiment of the present disclosure. A high-speed Light Detection And Ranging (LIDAR) transceiver **102** may be configured to emit laser beams and capture rebounding beams deflected by surfaces or objects in the surrounding environment around the laser scanner **100**, such as an object **106**. The emitted and collected laser beams, represented as laser beams **104**, may be directed towards the object **106** by a deflection mirror **108** and upon reflection off of the surface of the object **106**, the laser beams **104** may be received by the laser scanner **100**.

[0020] In some embodiments, the deflection mirror **108** may be positioned at different angles to direct the laser beams **104** at different, corresponding angles and facilitate measurement of a wider range of space in the environment around the laser scanner **100**. To adjust the angle of orientation of the deflection mirror **108**, the laser scanner **100** may include a tilt-axis motor **110** and a standing-axis motor **112** that allow adjustment of the deflection mirror **108** within two degrees of freedom (e.g., in a left-right direction and in an up-down direction). In these and other embodiments, the laser scanner **100** may include a computer processor **120** that takes the intensities of deflected laser beams **104** collected by the high-speed LIDAR transceiver **102**, a tilt axis as set by the tilt-axis motor **110**, and a standing axis as set by the standing-axis motor **112** and computes a coordinate data point in three-dimensional space corresponding to each deflected laser beam **104**.

[0021] Additionally or alternatively, the laser scanner **100** may include a scan order measurement record **118** that receives range measurement data **114** from the high-speed LIDAR transceiver **102** and angle measurement data **116** from the tilt-axis motor **110** and the standing-axis motor **112**. The scan order measurement record **118** may pair the range measurement data **114** with corresponding angle measurement data **116** based on a time at which each datum of the range measurement data **114** and the angle measurement data **116** was collected. Additionally or alternatively, the range measurement data **114** and the angle measurement data **116** may include a count, a serial number, or another sequential identifier matched to the collected data, and datum pairs of the range measurement data **114** and the angle measurement data **116** may be identified based on the range measurement data **114** and the angle measurement data **116** having the same sequential identifier.

[0022] In some embodiments, the computer processor **120** may spatially organize the scan data included in the scan order measurement record **118** to output a spatial output measurement record **122**. The laser scanner **100** may be configured to collect raw laser scan data in the scan order included in the scan order measurement record **118**, which may or may not be spatially organized. Because the raw laser scan data may not be spatially organized, a user reviewing the raw laser scan data may not be able to coherently understand the environment represented by the raw laser scan data. The spatial output measurement record **122** may include an arrangement of the scan data organized such that nearby three-dimensional data points are near one another, and the scan data forms a spatially coherent representation of the environment around the laser scanner **100** that is more readily viewable by a user via a data viewer **124**. In these and other embodiments, the data viewer **124** may be a graphical display included with the laser scanner **100**.

[0023] Modifications, additions, or omissions may be made to the laser scanner **100** without departing from the scope of the present disclosure. For example, the designations of different elements in the manner described is meant to help explain concepts described herein and is not limiting. For instance, in some embodiments, the high-speed LIDAR transceiver **102**, the deflection mirror **108**, the tilt-axis motor **110**, the standing-axis motor **112**, the scan order measurement record **118**, the computer processor **120**, the spatial output measurement record **122**, and the data viewer **124** are delineated in the specific manner described to help with explaining concepts described herein but such delineation is not meant to be limiting. Further, the laser scanner **100** may include any number of other elements or may be implemented within other systems or contexts than those described.

[0024] FIG. **2** is a diagram of an example embodiment of a data flow **200** associated with a digital chain of custody according to at least one embodiment of the present disclosure. The data flow **200** may include a data producer **210**, a data aggregator **220**, and a data editor **230** that are configured to output signed datasets **215**, **225**, and **235**, respectively. In some embodiments, the data producer **210** may include the laser scanner **100** described in relation to FIG. **1**. Any changes to the scan data collected by the data producer **210** after generating the signed dataset **215** may cause a digital signature generated in relation to the changed scan data to fail to match the signed dataset **215**. Consequently, undetectable changes to the scan data may not be made as the digital signature corresponding to the signed dataset **215** would change in response to any such changes being made to the scan data.

[0025] The data aggregator **220** may be configured to obtain scan data from the data producer **210**, which may include the signed dataset **215**, and output an aggregated dataset that the data aggregator **220** then digitally signs to generate the signed dataset **225**. In some embodiments, the signed dataset **215** obtained by the data aggregator **220** may or may not be retained by the data aggregator **220**. Instead of retaining the scan data included in the signed dataset **215**, the data aggregator **220** may retain a verification report relating to validation of the scan data included in the signed dataset **215** and a link to the scan data without retaining the scan data itself. Because the scan data may involve millions or even billions of laser scan data points, the scan data may include large file sizes that utilize a significant amount of disk space, and choosing to not store the scan data may save disk space for the data aggregator **220**.

[0026] The data editor **230** may obtain the signed dataset **215** from the data producer **210** or the signed dataset **225** from the data aggregator **220**, and a user may revise the scan data included in the signed datasets **215** or **225**. The data editor **230** may digitally sign the dataset including the revised scan data to generate the signed dataset **235**. In some embodiments, the data editor **230**, like the data aggregator **220**, may choose to not locally store the scan data corresponding to the signed dataset **215** and instead save any edited or new objects in the signed dataset **235** without the original scan data. In these and other embodiments, the signed dataset **235** may be a nested file that includes preserved versions of past data object and digital signature revisions made by other users using data editors aside from the data editor **230**. One or more of the past data object and digital signature revisions may be accessed from the signed dataset **235**.

[0027] In some embodiments, the signed datasets **215**, **225**, or **235** may be sealed to prevent editing of the signed datasets **215**, **225**, or **235** via a data editor, such as the data editor **230**. Sealing the signed datasets **215**, **225**, or **235** may involve converting the files corresponding to the signed datasets **215**, **225**, or **235** into read-only formats.

[0028] FIG. **3** illustrates an example embodiment of a single data verification process **300** that involves scan data **312** collected by a laser scanner according to at least one embodiment of the present disclosure. In some embodiments, the single data verification process **300** may be applied to the signed dataset **215** of the data producer **210** or the spatial output measurement record **122** of the laser scanner **100** as described in relation to FIGS. **2** and **1**, respectively.

[0029] The single data verification process **300** may involve a file collection **310** that includes the

scan data **312** collected by a laser scanner and hash codes **314** that are generated by hashing the scan data **312**. Generating the hash codes **314** may involve computations using a cryptographic hashing algorithm, such as SHA-2, SHA3-256, or any other cryptographic hashing algorithms that are approved for use in hashing data for presentation in a court of law. The hash codes **314** and file paths associated with the hash codes **314** may be compiled as a manifest **322**.

[0030] Additionally or alternatively, the file collection **310** may include a public key **316** that corresponds to a private key used to digitally sign the collected scan data **312** via a trapdoor function, such as the Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA) algorithm, the Diffie-Hellman key exchange protocol, or any other asymmetric cryptographic algorithms. In some embodiments, the public key **316** may be stored in a standard certificate format, such as the X.509 format. The X.509 format and any other public key certificate formats may include an identity of the signer using the public key **316**, the signing algorithm used, a signature of the public key certificate, and a reference to a remotely located store of public keys **316** to allow verification of the public key certificate. Using the X.509 format may facilitate upgrading and improving the cryptographic infrastructure for future technological updates.

[0031] The public key **316** itself may be verified before being used for verification of digital signatures. In some embodiments, verifying the public key **316** may involve identifying an X.509 certificate, or any other format certificate, associated with the public key **316** and checking the format certificate using an X.509 public key, or any other format's root certificate or public key. The public key **316** may be added to a whitelist of trusted data sources after validation of the public key **316** by the root certificate in which the whitelist may or may not be user-specific or laser-scanner-specific.

[0032] In some embodiments, a given private key may correspond to a specific laser scanner used to collect the scan data **312**, a specific user who operated a laser scanner to collect the scan data **312**, or some combination thereof. The given private key may be stored in an off-system data storage that is not physically or logically associated with the specific laser scanner. For example, the off-system data storage may include or be included in a cloud service with which the specific laser scanner that the given private key corresponds with is configured to communicate. In these and other embodiments, the cloud service may be implemented as a digital notary service in which the cloud service provides secured log-in credentials for users that may access a given laser scanner. The cloud service may include a data storage that includes private keys corresponding to users of the given laser scanner and a two-factor or a multi-factor authentication process to accurately determine an identity of any of the users corresponding to the stored private keys. In these and other embodiments, attempts to access the given laser scanner by a given user may involve an attempted access of the cloud service in which case the attempted access or a corresponding digital signature event may be recorded to establish a time, a location, some other information regarding the attempted access, or some combination thereof.

[0033] The digital signature generated by signing the scan data **312** using the private key may be represented by signature data **318**. The manifest **322** may be verified during a first verification step **320** by comparing the manifest **322** to the provided public key **316** and the signature data **318**. A second manifest **324** may be generated using the file collection **310**, and the manifest **322** and the second manifest **324** may be compared to each other. Responsive to determining that the manifest **322** matches the second manifest **324** during a second verification step **330**, it may be concluded that the scan data **312** included in the file collection **310** is secure and untampered.

[0034] FIG. 4 is a diagram of an example embodiment of a digital chain of custody **400** according to at least one embodiment of the present disclosure. The digital chain of custody **400** may be generated or appended to at each secure computing environment in which scan data may be worked with, including a laser scanner **410**, a data register **420**, or a data viewer **430**. The digital chain of custody **400** may be generated at the laser scanner **410** in which the laser scanner **410** obtains the scan data and outputs a signed dataset **415**. The signed dataset **415** may be generated by digitally

signing scan data as described in relation to the single data verification process **30** of FIG. **3**. The signed dataset **415**, and any other signed datasets generated by other laser scanners, may be obtained by the data register **420**, which may verify the integrity of the signed dataset **415** as described in relation to the single data verification process **30** of FIG. **3** and output a verification report **422** that indicates whether the obtained signed datasets **415** have not been tampered with. Additionally or alternatively, the verification report **422** may include data elements originating from different laser scanners aside from the laser scanner **410** or multiple data elements (e.g., multiple laser scan jobs) from the laser scanner **410**. In these and other embodiments, the verification report **422** may include a link, such as an identification number, to the data element to which the verification report **422** relates. The data register **420** may aggregate the signed datasets **415** and output an aggregated file **424** that is signed by the data register **420**.

[0035] The data viewer **430** may obtain the aggregated file **424** or one or more signed datasets **415** from the laser scanner **410**. In some embodiments, the data viewer **430** may also generate a verification report **432** like the verification report **422** generated by the data register **420** by computing a digital signature based on the aggregated file **424** and a public key provided by the data register **420** or the signed dataset **415** and a public key provided by the laser scanner **410**. Additionally or alternatively, the data viewer **430** may be configured to generate a providence trace **434** that lists the origins of the scan data (e.g., by which laser scanner **410** the scan data was collected and by which operator of the laser scanner **410** was the scan data collected) or the source of any scan data modifications added in the data viewer **430** or any other data viewers. The data viewer **430** may be configured to digitally sign an edited scan dataset using the data viewer's private key and output a multi-signed file **436**. The multi-signed file **436** may be obtained by another data viewer, such as a second data viewer being operated by a user different from the user who operates the data viewer **430**, and the authenticity of the edited scan data included in the multi-signed file **436** may be verified by the second data viewer using a public key corresponding to the data viewer **430** using a second providence trace.

[0036] FIG. **5** illustrates an example embodiment of nested signed-save data **500** according to at least one embodiment of the present disclosure. In some embodiments, the nested signed-save data **500** may represent data generated during the data flow **200** of FIG. **2** or the digital chain of custody **400** of FIG. **4**. The nested signed-save data **500** may include a published, signed project **510** that includes scan data **512**, hash codes **514** of the scan data **512**, a public key **516**, and a digital signature **518** generated using the scan data **512** and a private key associated with the public key **516**. The published, signed project **510** may be obtained by a first data editor **520** and a second data editor **530**, such as the data viewer **430** of FIG. **4**, in which each of the first data editor **520** and the second data editor **530** appends edited scan data **522** and **532** to the published, signed project **510**. Additionally or alternatively, the first data editor **520** and the second data editor **530** may append a first digital signature **524** and **534** to the nested signed-save data **500**.

[0037] FIG. **6** is a flowchart of an example method **600** of generating a digital signature for scan data collected by a laser scanner according to at least one embodiment of the present disclosure. The method **600** may be performed by any suitable system, apparatus, or device. For example, the data producer **210**, the data aggregator **220**, the data editor **230**, or some combination thereof of FIG. **2** may perform one or more operations associated with the method **600**. Although illustrated with discrete blocks, the steps and operations associated with one or more of the blocks of the method **600** may be divided into additional blocks, combined into fewer blocks, or eliminated, depending on the particular implementation.

[0038] The method **600** may begin at block **602**, where first scan data and second scan data are obtained. The first scan data may involve scan data collected by a first laser scanner, and the second scan data may involve scan data collected by a second laser scanner. The first laser scanner may include a first private key that uniquely corresponds to the first laser scanner, and the second laser scanner may include a second private key that uniquely corresponds to the second laser

scanner.

[0039] At block **604**, a first digital signature corresponding to the first scan data and a second digital signature corresponding to the second scan data may be obtained. The first digital signature may be generated based on the first scan data and the first private key, and the second digital signature may be generated based on the second scan data and the second private key.

[0040] At block **606**, the first digital signature may be validated using a first public key that corresponds to the first private key, and the second digital signature may be validated using a second public key that corresponds to the second private key. In some embodiments, the pair of the first private key and the first public key and the pair of the second private key and the second public key may be generated as described in relation to the public key **316** of FIG. **3**.

[0041] At block **608**, a report that summarizes the results of the validating of the first digital signature and the second digital signature may be generated. The report may indicate whether the first digital signature was successfully validated using the first public key and whether the second digital signature was successfully validated using the second public key, in which case the digital chain of custody may be considered secured and verified.

[0042] At block **610**, the first scan data and the second scan data may be aggregated as aggregated scan data. In some embodiments, aggregation of the first scan data and the second scan data may involve a data aggregator, such as the data aggregator **220** of FIG. **2** or the data register **420** of FIG. **4**. In these and other embodiments, aggregation of the first scan data and the second scan data may involve combining laser scan data points corresponding to the first scan data and the second scan data and spatially organizing the combined laser scan data points.

[0043] At block **612**, a third digital signature corresponding to the aggregated scan data may be generated in which the third digital signature is generated by digitally signing hashes of the aggregated scan data using a third private key that corresponds to the scan data aggregator that output the aggregated scan data.

[0044] Modifications, additions, or omissions may be made to the method **600** without departing from the scope of the disclosure. For example, the designations of different elements in the manner described is meant to help explain concepts described herein and is not limiting. Further, the method **600** may include any number of other elements or may be implemented within other systems or contexts than those described.

[0045] FIG. **7** is an example computer system **700**, according to at least one embodiment described in the present disclosure. The computing system **700** may include a processor **710**, a memory **720**, a data storage **730**, and/or a communication unit **740**, which all may be communicatively coupled. Any or all of the laser scanner **100** of FIG. **1**, the data flow **200** of FIG. **2**, the single data verification process **300** of FIG. **3**, or the digital chain of custody **400** of FIG. **4** may be implemented as a computing system consistent with the computing system **700**.

[0046] Generally, the processor **710** may include any suitable special-purpose or general-purpose computer, computing entity, or processing device including various computer hardware or software modules and may be configured to execute instructions stored on any applicable computer-readable storage media. For example, the processor **710** may include a microprocessor, a microcontroller, a digital signal processor (DSP), an application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a Field-Programmable Gate Array (FPGA), or any other digital or analog circuitry configured to interpret and/or to execute program instructions and/or to process data.

[0047] Although illustrated as a single processor in FIG. **7**, it is understood that the processor **710** may include any number of processors distributed across any number of network or physical locations that are configured to perform individually or collectively any number of operations described in the present disclosure. In some embodiments, the processor **710** may interpret and/or execute program instructions and/or process data stored in the memory **720**, the data storage **730**, or the memory **720** and the data storage **730**. In some embodiments, the processor **710** may fetch program instructions from the data storage **730** and load the program instructions into the memory



**720.**

[0048] After the program instructions are loaded into the memory **720**, the processor **710** may execute the program instructions, such as instructions to cause the computing system **700** to perform the operations of the method **600** of FIG. 6. For example, the computing system **700** may execute the program instructions to obtain first scan data and second scan data, obtain a first digital signature and a second digital signature, validate the first and the second digital signatures, generate a report that summarizes the results of the validation, aggregate the first scan data and the second scan data, or generate a third digital signature corresponding to the aggregated data.

[0049] The memory **720** and the data storage **730** may include computer-readable storage media or one or more computer-readable storage mediums for having computer-executable instructions or data structures stored thereon. Such computer-readable storage media may be any available media that may be accessed by a general-purpose or special-purpose computer, such as the processor **710**. For example, the memory **720** and/or the data storage **730** may include signed dataset **215**, **225**, and **235** of FIG. 2; the scan data **312**, the hash codes **134**, the public key **316**, the signature data **318**, the manifest **322**, and the second manifest **324** of FIG. 3; the signed dataset **415**, the verification report **422**, the aggregated file **424**, the verification report **432**, the providence trace **434**, and the multi-signed file **436** of FIG. 4; the nested signed-save data **500** of FIG. 5; or some combination thereof. In some embodiments, the computing system **700** may or may not include either of the memory **720** and the data storage **730**.

[0050] By way of example, and not limitation, such computer-readable storage media may include non-transitory computer-readable storage media including Random Access Memory (RAM), Read-Only Memory (ROM), Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory (EEPROM), Compact Disc Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM) or other optical disk storage, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices, flash memory devices (e.g., solid state memory devices), or any other storage medium which may be used to store desired program code in the form of computer-executable instructions or data structures and which may be accessed by a general-purpose or special-purpose computer. Combinations of the above may also be included within the scope of computer-readable storage media. Computer-executable instructions may include, for example, instructions and data configured to cause the processor **710** to perform a particular operation or group of operations.

[0051] The communication unit **740** may include any component, device, system, or combination thereof that is configured to transmit or receive information over a network. In some embodiments, the communication unit **740** may communicate with other devices at other locations, the same location, or even other components within the same system. For example, the communication unit **740** may include a modem, a network card (wireless or wired), an optical communication device, an infrared communication device, a wireless communication device (such as an antenna), and/or chipset (such as a Bluetooth device, an 802.6 device (e.g., Metropolitan Area Network (MAN)), a WiFi device, a WiMax device, cellular communication facilities, or others), and/or the like. The communication unit **740** may permit data to be exchanged with a network and/or any other devices or systems described in the present disclosure. For example, the communication unit **740** may allow the system **700** to communicate with other systems, such as computing devices and/or other networks.

[0052] One skilled in the art, after reviewing this disclosure, may recognize that modifications, additions, or omissions may be made to the system **700** without departing from the scope of the present disclosure. For example, the system **700** may include more or fewer components than those explicitly illustrated and described.

[0053] The foregoing disclosure is not intended to limit the present disclosure to the precise forms or particular fields of use disclosed. As such, it is contemplated that various alternate embodiments and/or modifications to the present disclosure, whether explicitly described or implied herein, are possible in light of the disclosure. Having thus described embodiments of the present disclosure, it

may be recognized that changes may be made in form and detail without departing from the scope of the present disclosure. Thus, the present disclosure is limited only by the claims.

[0054] In some embodiments, the different components, modules, engines, and services described herein may be implemented as objects or processes that execute on a computing system (e.g., as separate threads). While some of the systems and processes described herein are generally described as being implemented in software (stored on and/or executed by general purpose hardware), specific hardware implementations or a combination of software and specific hardware implementations are also possible and contemplated.

[0055] Terms used in the present disclosure and especially in the appended claims (e.g., bodies of the appended claims) are generally intended as “open terms” (e.g., the term “including” should be interpreted as “including, but not limited to.”).

[0056] Additionally, if a specific number of an introduced claim recitation is intended, such an intent will be explicitly recited in the claim, and in the absence of such recitation no such intent is present. For example, as an aid to understanding, the following appended claims may contain usage of the introductory phrases “at least one” and “one or more” to introduce claim recitations.

However, the use of such phrases should not be construed to imply that the introduction of a claim recitation by the indefinite articles “a” or “an” limits any particular claim containing such introduced claim recitation to embodiments containing only one such recitation, even when the same claim includes the introductory phrases “one or more” or “at least one” and indefinite articles such as “a” or “an” (e.g., “a” and/or “an” should be interpreted to mean “at least one” or “one or more”); the same holds true for the use of definite articles used to introduce claim recitations.

[0057] In addition, even if a specific number of an introduced claim recitation is expressly recited, those skilled in the art will recognize that such recitation should be interpreted to mean at least the recited number (e.g., the bare recitation of “two recitations,” without other modifiers, means at least two recitations, or two or more recitations). Furthermore, in those instances where a convention analogous to “at least one of A, B, and C, etc.” or “one or more of A, B, and C, etc.” is used, in general such a construction is intended to include A alone, B alone, C alone, A and B together, A and C together, B and C together, or A, B, and C together, etc.

[0058] Further, any disjunctive word or phrase preceding two or more alternative terms, whether in the description, claims, or drawings, should be understood to contemplate the possibilities of including one of the terms, either of the terms, or both of the terms. For example, the phrase “A or B” should be understood to include the possibilities of “A” or “B” or “A and B.”

[0059] All examples and conditional language recited in the present disclosure are intended for pedagogical objects to aid the reader in understanding the present disclosure and the concepts contributed by the inventor to furthering the art, and are to be construed as being without limitation to such specifically recited examples and conditions. Although embodiments of the present disclosure have been described in detail, various changes, substitutions, and alterations could be made hereto without departing from the spirit and scope of the present disclosure.

## Claims

1. A laser-scanning method, comprising: obtaining scan data captured by a laser scanner, the laser scanner including a first private key that uniquely corresponds to the laser scanner; obtaining a first digital signature corresponding to the obtained scan data, the first digital signature being generated based on the scan data and the first private key; validating the first digital signature using a first public key that corresponds to the first private key; generating a report that summarizes results of the validating of the first digital signature; transforming and aggregating, by a scan data aggregator, the scan data and any other data captured by the laser scanner as aggregated scan data; and generating a second digital signature corresponding to the aggregated scan data, the second digital

signature being generated by signing hashes corresponding to the aggregated scan data using a second private key corresponding to the scan data aggregator.

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