



Lab 3:

Kinematic Tachymeter Measurements



1. **Dead Time:** time required to transmit the data and to calculate the position
2. **Synchronisation Error:** time difference Δt between different sensors in the total station → the result is a falsified position



...EXTRACT FROM TASK SHEET

In this task you should compute the synchronization error for the tachymeter Trimble 5601. For doing so, you have to measure using the linear calibration unit in the measurement cellar. With this linear unit it is possible to simulate movements on a given trajectory. By means of the formulas which you had got in the lecture and the measurement data, the synchronization error for the used tachymeter Trimble 5601 has to be calculated.

The following steps have to be done:

- Every Student has to measure with the Trimble 5601. The output of base of the measurements will be the time stamp, measuring elements (angles, distances). Additionally the coordinates and the lateral deviation to the reference trajectory (rail of the linear unit) will be provided.
- You have to make two kinematic measurements (forward and backward) with the same velocity. Additionally, a forward and backward drive has to be realized with a different velocity (minimum factor is two).
- Before computation of the synchronization error, you have to calculate the moving average of the lateral deviations (choose a useful filter depth). You also need the velocity which can be computed using the distances between the measured coordinates and the time stamps. For each drive you have to calculate the mean velocity. For this, delete the first and last seconds of each drive.
- Visualize your measurement data in graphs and calculate the synchronization error of your tachymeter. Correct the measured elements using the formulas of the lecture (interpolate the distances between the time stamps) and compute the corrected coordinates.



File contents:

Measurements:

- Time stamp
- Measuring elements (V- angle, Hz- angle, Slope distance)

Additional data:

- Coordinates (X, Y)
- Lateral deviation of the reference trajectory
- Position of the tachymeter (X_S, Y_S)
- Orientation angle (*Orient*)



Calculation Steps:

1. Smoothing of lateral deviation data using „moving average“, e.g. filter depth 5 → average of 5 values
2. Calculation of difference between max and min of the lateral deviation:

$$\text{delta lateral deviation} = \text{lateral deviation}_{\max} - \text{lateral deviation}_{\min}$$

The difference between minimum and maximum deviation from correct values equals with the distance d travelled during synchronization time.



3. Calculation of mean velocity (can be derived from delta distance)

Delta distance: $d_{delta,i+1} = \sqrt{(X_{i+1} - X_i)^2 + (Y_{i+1} - Y_i)^2}$

Time interval: $dt_{i+1} = t_{i+1} - t_i$

Velocity: $v_{i+1} = \frac{d_{delta,i+1}}{dt_{i+1}}$

Mean velocity: $v_{mean} = \frac{1}{n} \sum v$



4. Synchronization error:

$$\Delta t = \frac{\text{delta lateral deviation}}{v_{\text{mean}}}$$

5. Real horizontal distance:

a) Conversion of slope distance to horizontal distance: $S_H = S_{\text{slope}} * \sin(V)$

b) Computation of real distance: $S_{\text{real},i+1} = S_{H,i+1} + \frac{\Delta t}{t_{i+1} - t_i} * (S_{H,i} - S_{H,i+1})$

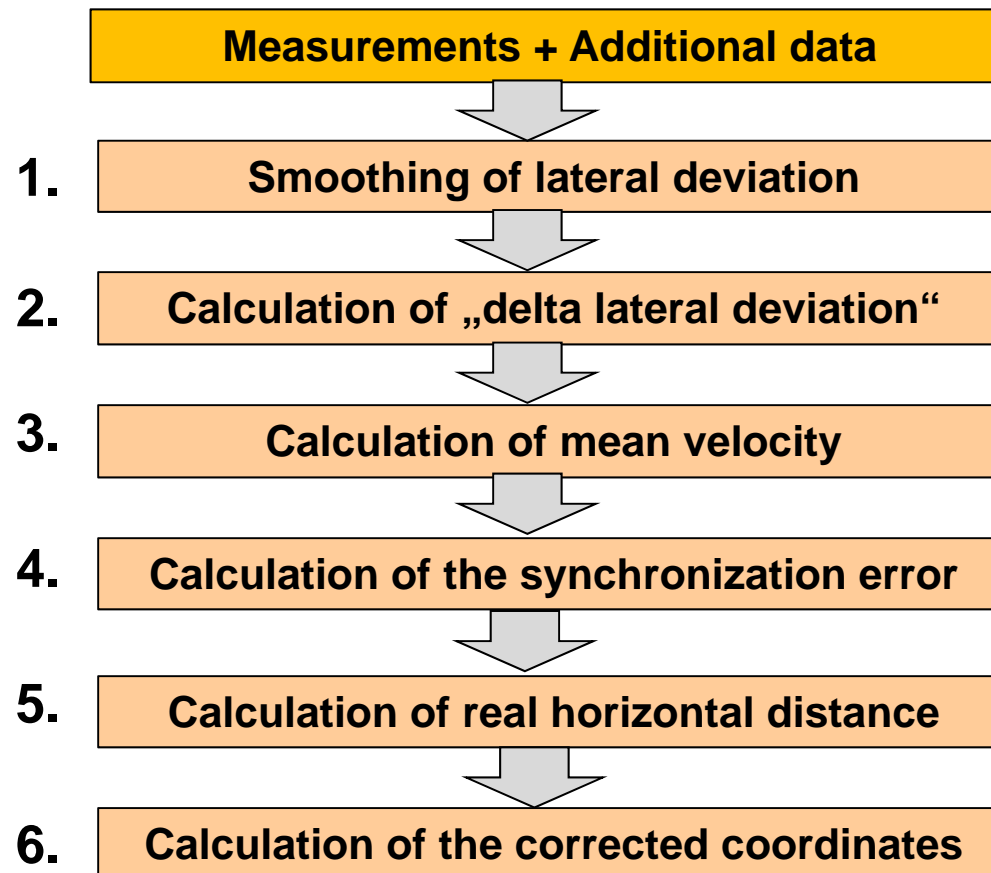
6. Corrected Coordinates:

$$X_{\text{Corr}} = X_S + S_{\text{real}} * \cos(\text{Orient} + Hz)$$

$$Y_{\text{Corr}} = Y_S + S_{\text{real}} * \sin(\text{Orient} + Hz)$$



Summary:





KINEMATIC MEASUREMENT SYSTEM - LAB 3

GROUP NUMBER	DATE AND TIME	STUDENTS	
		FIRST NAME	LAST NAME
GROUP 1	Monday 04.06.2018 14:00 – 15:00	Shkelqim	Ahmeti
		Andrews	Akosah
		Chih-Chieh	Chen
		Yujing	Chen
		Yongxu	Duan
		Hussein	Elshoqirat
		Shengping	He
GROUP 2	Monday 04.06.2018 15:00 – 16:00	Yi	Hong
		Shimeng	Li
		Muyu	Liu
		Nian	Liu
		Zhouyan	Qiu
		Mansoor	Sabzali
		Mohamad Hakam	Shams Eddin
GROUP 3	Monday 04.06.2018 16:00 – 17:00	Shu	Suo
		Yazheng	Wei
		Yining	Yuan
		Wang	Yusheng
		Chanjuan	Zhang
		Ziqiang	Zhang



Meeting Point: Messkeller

Please be in time !!!