

---

---

**Optics and optical instruments —  
Laboratory procedures for testing  
surveying and construction  
instruments —**

**Part 1:  
Performance of handheld laser  
distance meters**

*Optique et instruments d'optique — Méthodes d'essai de laboratoire  
des instruments d'observation et construction —*

*Partie 1: Performance de télémètres laser de poche*

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 16331-1:2017



STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 16331-1:2017



**COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

© ISO 2017, Published in Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office  
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401  
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland  
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11  
Fax +41 22 749 09 47  
copyright@iso.org  
www.iso.org

# Contents

	Page
<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>1 Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Symbols and abbreviated terms</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>5 General information</b> .....	<b>2</b>
5.1 General.....	2
5.2 Target reflectivity.....	2
5.3 Background illumination.....	2
5.4 Temperature of key components.....	3
5.5 Atmospheric influence.....	3
5.6 Measurement resolution.....	3
5.7 Average deviation and uncertainty of measurement.....	3
5.8 Relevant contribution to uncertainty.....	3
5.9 Instruction for instrument specifications.....	3
<b>6 Test procedure for determining the compliance with accuracy specifications</b> .....	<b>4</b>
6.1 Test concept.....	4
6.2 Requirements.....	4
6.2.1 General.....	4
6.2.2 Apparatus.....	4
6.3 Configuration of check points.....	5
6.4 Measurement procedure.....	5
6.4.1 General.....	5
6.4.2 Absolute distance test.....	5
6.4.3 Background illumination test.....	6
6.4.4 Temperature test.....	6
6.5 Calculation of deviations and uncertainty of measurement.....	7
6.5.1 Absolute distance test.....	7
6.5.2 Background illumination test.....	7
6.5.3 Temperature test.....	8
6.5.4 Combined deviation and combined uncertainty of measurements.....	9
6.5.5 Expanded uncertainty of measurements.....	10
6.5.6 Statement of test result.....	10
<b>7 Test procedure for determining compliance with range specifications</b> .....	<b>10</b>
7.1 Test concept.....	10
7.2 Requirements.....	10
7.3 Description of measurement procedure.....	11
7.4 Calculation of deviation and uncertainty of measurement.....	11
7.5 Statement of test result.....	12
<b>Annex A (informative) Example of performance specification</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>Annex B (informative) Examples of determining compliance with accuracy specifications</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>Annex C (informative) Examples of determination of compliance with range specifications</b> .....	<b>27</b>
<b>Annex D (informative) Background illumination simulation</b> .....	<b>31</b>
<b>Annex E (informative) Target plates</b> .....	<b>32</b>
<b>Annex F (informative) Typical characteristics of targets</b> .....	<b>33</b>
<b>Annex G (informative) Typical alignment issues</b> .....	<b>35</b>
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	<b>37</b>

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by ISO/TC 172, *Optics and photonics*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Geodetic and surveying instruments*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 16331-1:2012), which has been technically revised.

A list of all parts in the ISO 16331 series can be found on the ISO website.

## Introduction

Starting in 1993, several companies developed handheld laser distance meters and introduced them into the market. With a growing number of different manufacturers, it became obvious that a standard was needed to establish requirements for device specifications and to describe how to check compliance with the specified performance of accuracy and range.

ISO 17123 specifies methods of checking specification compliance by the user of the instrument without any additional measurement equipment. In contrast, ISO 16331 specifies procedures to check specification compliance using additional laboratory equipment that is unavailable to the typical user.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 16331-1:2017

[STANDARDSISO.COM](https://standardsiso.com) : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 16331-1:2017

# Optics and optical instruments — Laboratory procedures for testing surveying and construction instruments —

## Part 1: Performance of handheld laser distance meters

### 1 Scope

This document specifies procedures for checking compliance with performance specifications of handheld laser distance meters.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3534-1, *Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 1: General statistical terms and terms used in probability*

ISO 9849, *Optics and optical instruments — Geodetic and surveying instruments — Vocabulary*

ISO/IEC Guide 98-3, *Uncertainty of measurement — Part 3: Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM:1995)*

ISO/IEC Guide 99, *International vocabulary of metrology — Basic and general concepts and associated terms (VIM)*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 3534-1, ISO 9849, ISO/IEC Guide 98-3 and ISO/IEC Guide 99 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp/>

### 4 Symbols and abbreviated terms

Table 1 — Symbols

$D$	distance
$\bar{D}$	mean value of a set of distances
$\Delta$	deviation
$k$	coverage factor for a level of confidence of 95 %
$M$	measurement value
$N$	number of measurements taken at each check point

**Table 1** (continued)

<i>R</i>	resolution
<i>s</i>	experimental standard deviation
<i>u</i>	standard uncertainty of measurement
<i>U</i>	expanded uncertainty

**Table 2 — Subscripts and abbreviated terms**

AD	absolute distance
Add	additional contribution
BG	background illumination
CP <i>X</i>	check point <i>X</i>
REF	reference
M	measurement
max	maximum
min	minimum
high	high
low	low
C	combined
CP	checkpoint
<i>i</i>	index for individual cases
RM	measurement resolution
RT	range test
<i>X</i>	index for individual cases
T	temperature
T05	temperature 5 °C
T40	temperature 40 °C

## 5 General information

### 5.1 General

The maximum measurement range on typical targets (info and examples, see [Annex F](#)) and the uncertainty of measurements provided by handheld laser distance meters are influenced by the following factors.

### 5.2 Target reflectivity

The higher the target reflectivity, the better the signal to noise ratio at the receiver; therefore better measurement performance is achievable. For more details, refer to [Annex F](#).

As handheld laser distance meters are used on construction sites and for indoor applications, typical targets are painted walls, bricks, concrete, wood, and similar targets. Special attention has to be paid to the effect of penetration of the laser into certain materials, e.g. white marble.

### 5.3 Background illumination

Background light in indoor applications is typically below 3 klx and therefore negligible. However, in outdoor applications, the sunlight reflected by the target might reach an illuminance of up to 100 klx and might cause a degradation of the signal to noise ratio and therefore, a poorer performance of the instrument.

#### 5.4 Temperature of key components

The temperature of the laser system and of the receiver system has an influence on the uncertainty of distance measurement. Most of these instruments have a built-in temperature compensation system to minimize this kind of influence.

#### 5.5 Atmospheric influence

The maximum range and the accuracy of laser distance meters are influenced by meteorological conditions at the moment of the measurements being taken. These conditions include variations in air temperature, air pressure and humidity of the air. Distances calculated by handheld laser distance meters are based on predefined meteorological conditions. To achieve accurate measurements, in particular at long distances, these meteorological variables in the distance calculation shall be determined and the measured distance shall be corrected accordingly if the device under test offers this possibility.

#### 5.6 Measurement resolution

The measurement resolution of a measurement instrument shall be at least two times better than the specified accuracy. For very accurate measurements, like in a calibration situation, a laser distance meter shall offer a unit setting which allows a measurement resolution that is at least five times better than the specified accuracy.

#### 5.7 Average deviation and uncertainty of measurement

The typical user of handheld laser distance meters wants to take only one single measurement and wants to rely on the specified maximum tolerances. Therefore, it is the value of the combined and expanded uncertainty of a single measurement that the user wants to see below the tolerance limits.

#### 5.8 Relevant contribution to uncertainty

**Table 3 — Relevant contribution to uncertainty**

Uncertainty contribution	Distribution	Type <sup>a</sup>
Reference system	Normal	B <sup>b</sup>
Measurement resolution	Rectangular	B
Absolute distance test (internal noise at typical conditions)	Normal	A
Background illumination (additional offset and noise)	Normal	A
Temperature (additional offset and noise)	Normal	A

<sup>a</sup> For further information, refer to GUM "Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement".

<sup>b</sup> The uncertainty contribution of the "reference system" comprises a number of uncertainty contributions, including inter alia, contributions by the uncertainty of the length standard used, by the uncertainty due to an imperfect geometric alignment of reference and device under test or by the uncertainty due to imperfect temporal synchronization. All these contributions have to be carefully, individually assessed to quantify the overall uncertainty of the reference system.

#### 5.9 Instruction for instrument specifications

As customers of handheld laser distance meters usually are not used to the term "uncertainty of measurement", the manufacturers may use the expression "measurement accuracy" in their product specification.

Since the performance of a handheld laser distance meter depends on various conditions, the specification of the product shall indicate the conditions that apply, e.g. distance dependency,

target reflectivity, background illumination and temperature range. It is mandatory to indicate the performance data (accuracy and range) with favourable conditions and with unfavourable conditions.

Favourable conditions are white and diffuse reflecting target, low background illumination and temperatures about 20 °C.

Unfavourable conditions are targets with lower or higher reflectivity, high background illumination and temperatures at the upper or lower end of the specified temperature range.

For an example, see [Annex A](#).

## 6 Test procedure for determining the compliance with accuracy specifications

### 6.1 Test concept

As mentioned before, the accuracy of handheld laser distance meters depends on various factors. The test concept of this document focuses on the main influences, such as measurement distance, temperature of instrument and background illumination.

The target reflectivity, which also can have an impact on the accuracy, is not tested directly by changing targets with different reflectivity factors. The reason is that it is quite difficult to get targets with well defined, homogeneous and stable reflectivity factors. In addition, the effect of a target with a lower reflectivity factor of 25 % can be tested using a target with 100 % reflectivity at double distance. Therefore, the effects of lower reflectivity factors are indirectly tested at the absolute distance test described in [6.4.2](#).

### 6.2 Requirements

#### 6.2.1 General

To determine compliance with the accuracy specifications for handheld laser distance meters, the following measurement setup is used.

For examples of determining compliance with accuracy specifications, see [Annex B](#).

#### 6.2.2 Apparatus

##### 6.2.2.1 Target plate, meeting the following specifications:

Size: 0,25 m × 0,25 m;

Reflectivity:  $(95 \pm 5) \%$  (see [Annex E](#)).

Special attention is to be paid to the effect of penetration of the laser beam into certain materials (see [Annex E](#)). In addition, specular surfaces and reflectors should be avoided along the measurement line.

**6.2.2.2 Background illumination lamp**, that shall achieve at least an illuminance of 30 klx on the used target plate. Check with an illuminance meter (lux meter) directed as perpendicularly as possible to the target at 0,1 m distance from the target.

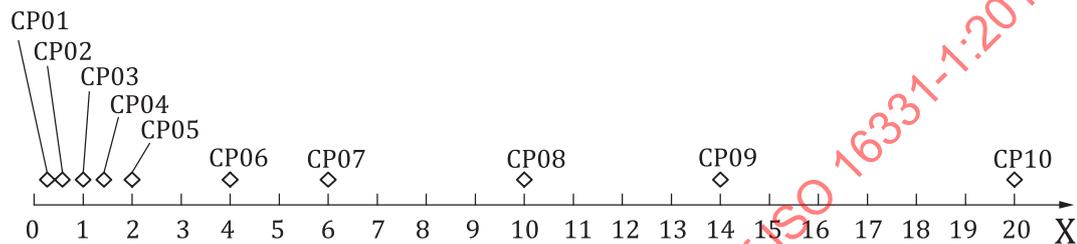
**6.2.2.3 Temperature chamber**, capable of heating the devices under test up to +40 °C and cooling them down to +5 °C. The measurements can be taken inside a big temperature chamber or by taking the heated (or cooled) devices out of the chamber and immediately taking the measurements on a known reference distance.

**6.2.2.4 Calibrated reference distance measurement system**, to determine the distance between target and device under test. The uncertainty of measurement of the reference system shall be 20 % or less than the expected uncertainty of measurement of the device under test.

### 6.3 Configuration of check points

Select 10 check points CP01 to CP10.

Check point CP10 shall be set either to the longest specified distance of the device under test or to the maximum range of the reference distance measurement system, but at least 10 m. The following configuration of check points takes into consideration that typical customers measure shorter distances more frequently than longer ones.



$$D(\text{CP01}) = 0,02 \cdot D(\text{CP10})$$

$$D(\text{CP02}) = 0,03 \cdot D(\text{CP10})$$

$$D(\text{CP03}) = 0,05 \cdot D(\text{CP10})$$

$$D(\text{CP04}) = 0,07 \cdot D(\text{CP10})$$

$$D(\text{CP05}) = 0,10 \cdot D(\text{CP10})$$

$$D(\text{CP06}) = 0,20 \cdot D(\text{CP10})$$

$$D(\text{CP07}) = 0,30 \cdot D(\text{CP10})$$

$$D(\text{CP08}) = 0,50 \cdot D(\text{CP10})$$

$$D(\text{CP09}) = 0,70 \cdot D(\text{CP10})$$

$$D(\text{CP10}) = \text{max distance}$$

X: Distance (m)

Figure 1 — Example: CP10 = 20 m

## 6.4 Measurement procedure

### 6.4.1 General

To determine compliance with accuracy specifications for handheld laser distance meters, the following procedure is recommended.

### 6.4.2 Absolute distance test

This test shall be performed under favourable conditions.

Target reflectivity:  $(95 \pm 5) \%$ ;

Background illumination:  $<3 \text{ klx}$ ;

Temperature range:  $(20 \pm 5) \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ;

Define the check points (see [6.3](#)).

At each check point, determine the reference distance with the reference distance measurement system and take 10 measurements with the device under test. Ensure correct alignment of the handheld laser distance meter to the target by checking at the shortest and the longest distance of the reference system that the laser spot still hits the target at the centre mark and that the target is oriented perpendicularly to the laser beam within  $\pm 1^\circ$ . Due to this alignment procedure, an additional offset error might come into account which is not allowed to be compensated by a corrective value (for more details, refer to [Annex G](#)).

### 6.4.3 Background illumination test

This test evaluates the influence of high background illumination on the measurement result in comparison to the result of measurements at low background illumination.

Target reflectivity:  $(95 \pm 5) \%$ ;

Background illumination, case A:  $< 3$  klx;

Background illumination, case B:  $> 30$  klx;

Temperature range:  $(20 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$ .

Build up the measurement setup for the background illumination test (see [Annex D](#) for an example of a possible setup). At the checkpoint CP01, CP02 or CP03 (depending on which point fits better for the test under [6.4.4](#)), set the background illumination reflected by the measurement target to an illuminance less than 3 klx. Determine the reference distance with the reference distance measurement system and take and record 10 measurements with the device under test. In the next step, set the background illumination reflected by the measurement target to an illuminance higher than 30 klx and take and record another 10 measurements with the device under test.

### 6.4.4 Temperature test

This test evaluates the influence of other ambient temperatures on the measurement result in comparison to the measurement results at  $20 ^\circ\text{C}$ .

Target reflectivity:  $(95 \pm 5) \%$ ;

Background illumination:  $< 3$  klx;

Temperature, case A:  $+5 ^\circ\text{C} \pm 2 ^\circ\text{C}$ ;

Temperature, case B:  $+20 ^\circ\text{C} \pm 2 ^\circ\text{C}$ ;

Temperature, case C:  $+40 ^\circ\text{C} \pm 2 ^\circ\text{C}$ .

Put the device under test into a temperature chamber and let the instruments adapt to the test temperature of case A (recommendation:  $2 \text{ min}/^\circ\text{C}$ ). Then, take the instrument out of the chamber and immediately take and record 10 measurements at the distance CP01, CP02 or CP03 (same distance as [6.4.3](#)). Check that the background illumination reflected by the target is below 3 klx. Repeat the same procedure for the remaining two test cases. At test case A, verify that the receiver optics do not mist up during measurements.

Alternatively, the measurements could be taken directly inside a temperature chamber if the instrument is mounted on a reference distance measuring bar. In this case, the expansion of the reference distance measuring bar over temperature has to be compensated in the calculations.

## 6.5 Calculation of deviations and uncertainty of measurement

### 6.5.1 Absolute distance test

Calculate the deviation  $\Delta M_i$  of all measurements  $M_i$  from the corresponding reference value at each check point.

$$\Delta M_i = M_i - D_{\text{REF}} \quad (1)$$

Check, if all calculated deviations  $\Delta M_i$  are inside the specified tolerance field defined for favourable conditions. Assuming a level of confidence of 95 %, only 5 of the 100 measured points (10 at each check point) are allowed to lie outside the tolerance field with favourable conditions.

At each check point, calculate the experimental mean value of the absolute distance test,  $\bar{D}_{\text{AD}}$ :

$$\bar{D}_{\text{AD}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N M_i \quad (2)$$

Calculate at each check point the deviation  $\Delta \bar{D}_{\text{AD}}$  of the experimental mean value from the corresponding reference value:

$$\Delta \bar{D}_{\text{AD}} = \bar{D}_{\text{AD}} - D_{\text{REF}} \quad (3)$$

At each check point, calculate the corresponding experimental standard deviation,  $s_{\text{AD}}$ , of the measured values and take it as the standard uncertainty,  $u_{\text{AD}}$ , associated with the measured values:

$$u_{\text{AD}} = s_{\text{AD}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^N (M_i - \bar{D}_{\text{AD}})^2} \quad (4)$$

### 6.5.2 Background illumination test

Calculate for both cases, low background illumination BG, low < 3 klx, and high background illumination BG, high > 30 klx, and for each measurement  $M_{i,X}$ , the deviation  $\Delta M_{i,X}$  from the reference value.

For each background illumination case, calculate the experimental mean value,  $\bar{D}_{\text{BG},X}$ :

$$\bar{D}_{\text{BG},X} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N M_{i,X} \quad (5)$$

where  $X$  = background low, high.

Calculate the deviation  $\Delta \bar{D}_{\text{BG},X}$  of the experimental mean value from the corresponding reference value:

$$\Delta \bar{D}_{\text{BG},X} = \bar{D}_{\text{BG},X} - D_{\text{BG,REF}} \quad (6)$$

where  $X$  = background low, high.

Calculate the additional deviation  $\Delta\bar{D}_{BG,Add}$  caused by the background illumination:

$$\Delta\bar{D}_{BG,Add} = \bar{D}_{BG,high} - D_{BG,low} \quad (7)$$

Calculate the corresponding experimental standard deviations for both cases of background illumination and take them as the standard uncertainties associated with both cases:

$$u_{BG,X} = s_{BG,X} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^N (M_{i,X} - \bar{D}_{BG,X})^2} \quad (8)$$

where  $X$  = background low, high.

Calculate the additional uncertainty,  $u_{BG,Add}$ , caused by the background illumination, assuming that  $u_{BG,high} > u_{BG,low}$ . If  $u_{BG,high} < u_{BG,low}$ , then  $u_{BG,Add} = 0$ :

$$u_{BG,Add} = \sqrt{u_{BG,high}^2 - u_{BG,low}^2} \quad (9)$$

### 6.5.3 Temperature test

Calculate for each temperature case and for each measurement  $M_{i,X}$ , the deviation  $\Delta M_{i,X}$  from the corresponding reference value.

For each temperature case, calculate the corresponding experimental mean value,  $\bar{D}_{T,X}$ :

$$\bar{D}_{T,X} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N M_{i,X} \quad (10)$$

where  $X$  = +5 °C, +20 °C, +40 °C.

Calculate the deviation  $\bar{D}_{T,X}$  of the experimental mean value from the corresponding reference value:

$$\Delta\bar{D}_{T,X} = \bar{D}_{T,X} - D_{T,REF} \quad (11)$$

where  $X$  = +5 °C, +20 °C, +40 °C.

Calculate the additional deviation  $\Delta\bar{D}_{T05,Add}$  and  $\Delta\bar{D}_{T40,Add}$  caused by the temperature influences at +5 °C and +40 °C in reference to the value calculated at 20 °C:

$$\Delta\bar{D}_{T05,Add} = \Delta\bar{D}_{T,5^\circ C} - \Delta\bar{D}_{T,20^\circ C} \quad (12)$$

$$\Delta\bar{D}_{T40,Add} = \Delta\bar{D}_{T,40^\circ C} - \Delta\bar{D}_{T,20^\circ C} \quad (13)$$

Calculate the corresponding experimental standard deviations for each temperature case and take them as the standard uncertainties associated to the three cases:

$$u_{T,X} = s_{T,X} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^N (M_{i,X} - \bar{D}_{T,X})^2} \quad (14)$$

where  $X$  = +5 °C, +20 °C, +40 °C.

Calculate the additional uncertainties  $u_{T,Add}$  caused by the temperature influences in reference to the value calculated at 20 °C. For calculation, select the bigger value of the two possible values  $u_{T,05\text{ °C}}$  and  $u_{T,40\text{ °C}}$ . If  $u_{T,20\text{ °C}}$  is the biggest of the three uncertainties, then  $u_{T,Add} = 0$ :

$$u_{T,Add} = \sqrt{u_{T,X}^2 - u_{T,20\text{ °C}}^2} \quad (15)$$

where  $X = 5\text{ °C}$  or  $40\text{ °C}$ .

#### 6.5.4 Combined deviation and combined uncertainty of measurements

Calculate the combined deviation range  $\Delta\bar{D}_{C,min} \dots \Delta\bar{D}_{C,max}$  of the experimental mean value (depending on temperature and background illumination) using [Formulae \(16\)](#) and [\(17\)](#):

$$\Delta\bar{D}_{C,max} = \Delta\bar{D}_{AD} + \max(\Delta\bar{D}_{BG,Add}, 0) + \max(\Delta\bar{D}_{T05,Add}, \Delta\bar{D}_{T40,Add}, 0) \quad (16)$$

$$\Delta\bar{D}_{C,min} = \Delta\bar{D}_{AD} + \min(\Delta\bar{D}_{BG,Add}, 0) + \min(\Delta\bar{D}_{T05,Add}, \Delta\bar{D}_{T40,Add}, 0) \quad (17)$$

NOTE 1 For  $\Delta\bar{D}_{C,max}$ , only positive contributions of  $\Delta\bar{D}_{BG,Add}$  and only the maximum positive contribution of  $\Delta\bar{D}_{T05,Add}$  or  $\Delta\bar{D}_{T40,Add}$  are taken into account.

NOTE 2 For  $\Delta\bar{D}_{C,min}$ , only negative contributions of  $\Delta\bar{D}_{BG,Add}$  and only the most negative contribution of  $\Delta\bar{D}_{T05,Add}$  or  $\Delta\bar{D}_{T40,Add}$  are taken into account.

Calculate the uncertainty,  $u_{MR}$ , caused by the measurement resolution of the display of the device under test:

$$u_{RM} = \frac{R_M}{2\sqrt{3}} \quad (18)$$

where  $R_M$  is the measurement resolution.

Calculate the combined uncertainty,  $u_C$ , of the measured values:

$$u_C = \sqrt{u_{REF,AD}^2 + u_{REF,BG}^2 + u_{REF,T}^2 + u_{RM}^2 + u_{AD}^2 + u_{BG,Add}^2 + u_{T,Add}^2} \quad (19)$$

where

$u_{REF,AD}$  is the standard uncertainty of the reference system at the absolute distance test;

$u_{REF,BG}$  is the standard uncertainty of the reference system at the background illumination test;

$u_{REF,T}$  is the standard uncertainty of the reference system at the temperature test;

$u_{RM}$  is the standard uncertainty due to the measurement resolution;

- $u_{AD}$  is the standard uncertainty of measurements at the absolute distance test of the check point that was used for the background illumination test and the temperature test;
- $u_{BG,Add}$  is the additional standard uncertainty of measurement at the high background illumination case in relation to the standard uncertainty of measurement at the low background illumination case;
- $u_{T,Add}$  is the additional standard uncertainty of measurement at higher or lower temperature in relation to the standard uncertainty of measurement at 20 °C.

**6.5.5 Expanded uncertainty of measurements**

Calculate the expanded uncertainty,  $U$ , for a level of confidence of 95 %:

$$U = k \cdot u_C \tag{20}$$

where  $k = 2$ .

**6.5.6 Statement of test result**

Give a statement on the test result as follows.

Deviation range of average values:  $\Delta\bar{D}_{C,min} \dots \Delta\bar{D}_{C,max} = \text{--- mm} \dots \text{--- mm}$

Expanded uncertainty of a single measurement:  
(level of confidence 95 %,  $k = 2,0$ )  $U = \text{--- mm}$

Result: within/out of specification

NOTE Out of specification is given if  $\Delta\bar{D}_{C,min} - U <$  negative accuracy limit with unfavourable conditions or if  $\Delta\bar{D}_{C,max} + U >$  positive accuracy limit with unfavourable conditions specified by the manual.

**7 Test procedure for determining compliance with range specifications**

**7.1 Test concept**

Handheld laser distance meters are often specified up to ranges extending the practical dimensions of typical mechanical test benches of reference measurement systems in laboratories. In this case, the length of the bench determines the maximum distance investigated for the accuracy compliance test (see 6.3). In this clause, a test procedure is presented to determine compliance with range specifications for this scenario. Similar to the test procedure for determining the compliance with accuracy specifications, the compliance with range specifications is also tested with favourable conditions and with unfavourable conditions. In case of unfavourable conditions, background illumination has the biggest influence by far. Therefore, the test procedure focuses on this effect.

**7.2 Requirements**

To test compliance with the range specifications for handheld laser distance meters, the following measurement setup is recommended.

For examples of determining compliance with range specifications, see [Annex C](#).

<b>Target plate:</b>	Size: at least 0,5 m × 0,5 m, recommended 1,0 m × 1,0 m. Reflectivity: (95 ± 5) % (a lower target reflectivity causes lower receiver signals, but also lower noise from background illumination). Orientation: perpendicular to the measurement direction (±1 °).
<b>Background:</b>	Background illumination of <3 klx with favourable conditions and at least 30 klx with unfavourable conditions.  (Check with a lux meter directed perpendicularly to the centre of the target plate at 0,1 m distance from the target plate).
<b>Reference:</b>	To determine the distance between the target and the device under test, a calibrated reference distance measurement system shall be used. The uncertainty of measurement of the reference system shall be 20 % or less than the expected uncertainty of measurement of the device under test. For reference measurements, it might be necessary to shadow the target plate or to use a target prism.

### 7.3 Description of measurement procedure

To test the compliance with the specified range for a handheld laser distance meter, the following measurement procedure is recommended.

- Step 1: Build up the measurement setup to test at the specified maximum range with favourable conditions (CP11). Verify, that the target reflectivity is diffuse and about (95 ± 5) % (refer to [Annex E](#)) and that the background illumination is <3 klx.
- Step 2: Determine the distance between the device under test and the target plate using a suitable and calibrated reference system.
- Step 3: Start 10 measurements and record the results.
- Step 4: Change the measurement setup to repeat the test at the specified maximum range with unfavourable conditions (CP12). The target reflectivity shall have (95 ± 5) %. Verify that the background illumination is at least 30 klx. Repeat steps 2 and 3.

NOTE If the instrument performs less than eight of ten released measurements, at each test case, the range specification is not fulfilled.

### 7.4 Calculation of deviation and uncertainty of measurement

From the measurements taken at the range tests, calculate for each test case the experimental mean value  $\bar{D}_{RT}$  and the deviation  $\Delta\bar{D}_{RT}$  [see [Formula \(2\)](#)] of the average value from the reference value  $D_{REF}$ :

$$\Delta\bar{D}_{RT} = \bar{D}_{RT} - D_{REF} \quad (21)$$

Consider the uncertainty  $u_{REF}$  of the reference system stated on the corresponding calibration certificate and include to this all additional uncertainties from the test setup (see [Table 3](#), note b).

Calculate the uncertainty  $u_{RM}$  caused by the measurement resolution of the device under test [see [Formula \(18\)](#)]. Be aware that handheld laser distance meters typically change automatically the measurement resolution when measuring large distances.

Calculate for each test case the experimental standard deviation  $s_{RT}$  of the measurements taken at the range test and take it as the standard uncertainty  $u_{RT}$  associated with the measured values [refer to [Formula \(4\)](#)].

Calculate for each test case the combined uncertainty  $u_{C,RT}$  of the measurements taken at the range test with [Formula \(22\)](#):

$$u_{C,RT} = \sqrt{u_{REF}^2 + u_{RM}^2 + u_{RT}^2} \tag{22}$$

Calculate for each test case the expanded uncertainty  $U_{RT}$  for a level of confidence of 95 %:

$$U_{RT} = k \cdot u_{C,RT} \tag{23}$$

where  $k = 2$ .

### 7.5 Statement of test result

Give a statement as follows.

Result of range test at CP11 with favourable conditions.

Deviation of average value:  $\Delta\bar{D}_{RT} = \text{--- mm}$

Expanded uncertainty of a single measurement:  
(level of confidence 95 %,  $k = 2,0$ )  $U_{RT} = \text{--- mm}$

Test result: within/out of specification

NOTE Out of specification at CP11 is given if  $\Delta\bar{D}_{RT} - U_{RT} <$  specified negative tolerance with favourable conditions, or if  $\Delta\bar{D}_{RT} + U_{RT} >$  specified positive tolerance with favourable conditions, or if less than 80 % of the started measurements could be performed.

Result of range test at CP12 with unfavourable conditions.

Deviation of average value:  $\Delta\bar{D}_{RT} = \text{--- mm}$

Expanded uncertainty of a single measurement:  
(level of confidence 95 %,  $k = 2,0$ )  $U_{RT} = \text{--- mm}$

Test result: within/out of specification

NOTE Out of specification at CP12 is given if  $\Delta\bar{D}_{RT} - U_{RT} <$  specified negative tolerance with unfavourable conditions, or if  $\Delta\bar{D}_{RT} + U_{RT} >$  specified positive tolerance with unfavourable conditions, or if less than 80 % of the started measurements could be performed.

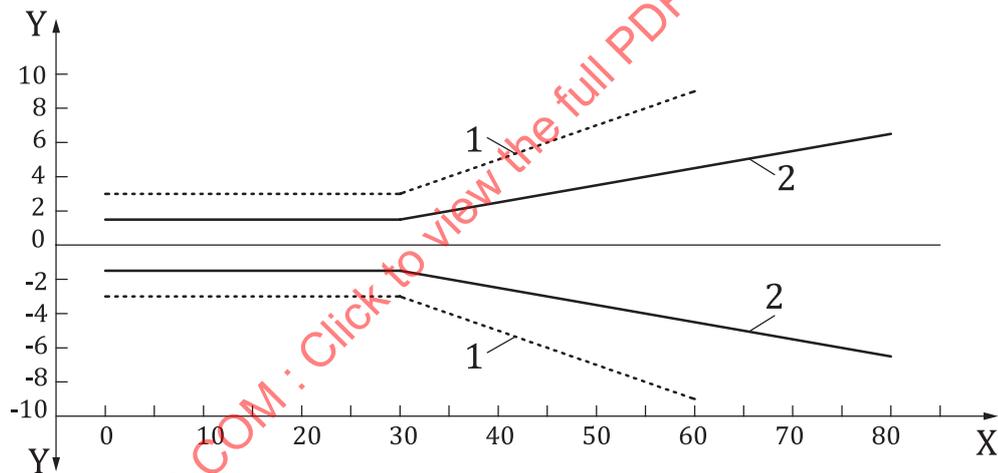
## Annex A (informative)

### Example of performance specification

Instrument with accuracy specification of 1,5 mm and 100 m maximum range.

**Table A.1 — Accuracy specifications**

Accuracy with favourable conditions <sup>a</sup> :	±1,5 mm (95 % level of confidence) from 30 m additional tolerance of 0,1 mm/m
Accuracy with unfavourable conditions <sup>b</sup> :	±3,0 mm (95 % level of confidence) from 30 m additional tolerance of 0,20 mm/m
<sup>a</sup> White diffuse reflecting target (95 ± 5) %, low background illumination <3 klx, temperatures about 20 °C. <sup>b</sup> 10 % to 100 % diffuse target reflectivity, high background illumination of approximately 30 klx, temperatures from -10 °C to +50 °C.	



**Key**

- X distance (m)
- Y accuracy specification (mm)
- 1 accuracy specification at unfavourable conditions
- 2 accuracy specification at favourable conditions

**Figure A.1 — Example of accuracy specifications over distance**

**Table A.2 — Range specifications**

Range with favourable conditions <sup>a</sup> :	0,1 m to 100 m
Range with unfavourable conditions <sup>b</sup> :	0,1 m to 50 m
<sup>a</sup> White diffuse reflecting target (95 ± 5) %, low background illumination <3 klx, temperatures about 20 °C. <sup>b</sup> 10 % to 100 % diffuse target reflectivity, high background illumination of approximately 30 klx, temperatures from -10 °C to +50 °C.	

## Annex B (informative)

### Examples of determining compliance with accuracy specifications

#### B.1 Example 1

##### B.1.1 Performance specifications

**Table B.1 — Performance specifications**

Accuracy specification:	±1,5 mm (95 % level of confidence) with favourable conditions <sup>a</sup> from 15 m additional tolerance of 0,10 mm/m
	±2,0 mm (95 % level of confidence) with unfavourable conditions <sup>b</sup> from 15 m additional tolerance of 0,15 mm/m
Range specification:	0,05 m to 60 m with favourable conditions <sup>a</sup> 0,05 m to 40 m with unfavourable conditions <sup>b</sup>
<sup>a</sup> White diffuse reflecting target, low background illumination <3 klx, temperatures about 20 °C. <sup>b</sup> 10 % to 100 % diffuse target reflectivity, high background illumination of approximately 30 klx, temperatures from -10 °C to 50 °C.	

##### B.1.2 Absolute distance test

**Table B.2 — Determination of check points**

Range of instrument:	0,00 m to 60 m
Range of reference system:	0,00 m to 30 m
Check points:	CP01 = 0,60 m CP02 = 0,90 m CP03 = 1,50 m CP04 = 2,10 m CP05 = 3,00 m CP06 = 6,00 m CP07 = 9,00 m CP08 = 15,00 m CP09 = 21,00 m CP10 = 30,00 m

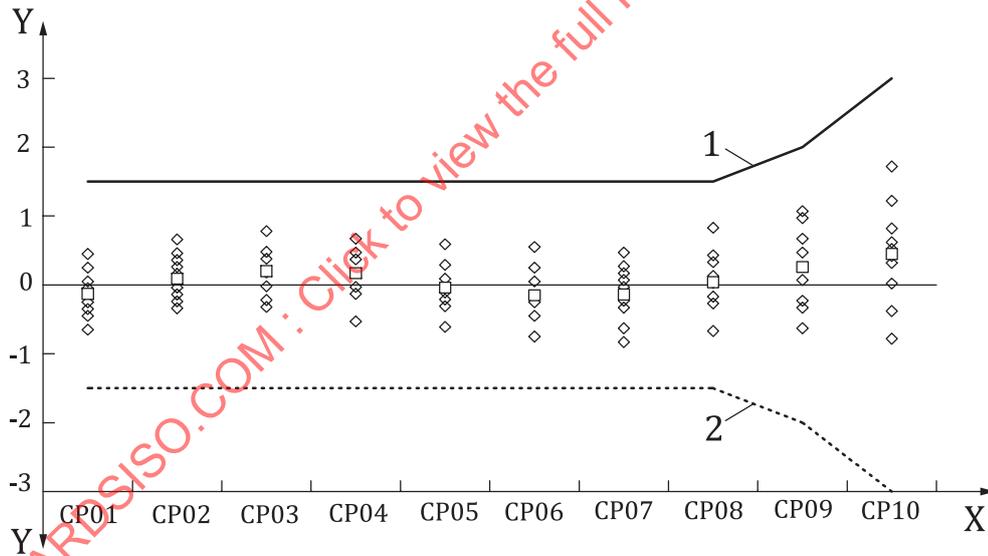
**Table B.3 — Absolute distance test**

Dimensions in millimetres

CP	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
$D_{REF}$	600,05	900,04	1 500,02	2 100,03	3 000,01	5 999,95	9 000,03	15 000,07	21 000,03	30 000,08
M 1	600,3	900,2	1 500,8	2 100,2	2 999,7	5 999,8	8 999,7	14 999,8	21 000,1	30 000,5
M 2	600,5	900,4	1 500,4	2 099,9	2 999,9	5 999,2	8 999,4	15 000,4	21 001,0	29 999,7
M 3	600,1	899,8	1 500,2	2 100,0	3 000,1	6 000,2	8 999,8	15 000,2	21 000,5	30 000,6
M 4	599,9	899,7	1 500,4	2 100,4	3 000,6	5 999,5	9 000,1	15 000,1	20 999,8	30 001,3
M 5	599,7	900,7	1 499,7	2 100,5	2 999,8	6 000,5	9 000,2	15 000,9	21 000,7	30 000,4
M 6	599,6	900,3	1 500,5	2 100,2	2 999,4	5 999,8	8 999,7	14 999,4	20 999,4	29 999,3
M 7	599,8	900,0	1 500,2	2 099,5	2 999,9	6 000,0	9 000,3	15 000,5	21 000,5	30 000,9

Table B.3 (continued)

CP	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
M 8	599,4	899,9	1 499,8	2 100,2	3 000,3	5 999,7	9 000,5	15 000,1	21 000,1	30 001,8
M 9	600,0	900,5	1 500,0	2 100,4	2 999,7	5 999,8	9 000,0	14 999,9	21 001,1	30 000,1
M 10	599,9	899,8	1 500,2	2 100,7	3 000,3	5 999,5	8 999,2	14 999,8	20 999,7	30 000,7
$\Delta M 1$	0,25	0,16	0,78	0,17	-0,31	-0,15	-0,33	-0,27	0,07	0,42
$\Delta M 2$	0,45	0,36	0,38	-0,13	-0,11	-0,75	-0,63	0,33	0,97	-0,38
$\Delta M 3$	0,05	-0,24	0,18	-0,03	0,09	0,25	-0,23	0,13	0,47	0,52
$\Delta M 4$	-0,15	-0,34	0,38	0,37	0,59	-0,45	0,07	0,03	-0,23	1,22
$\Delta M 5$	-0,35	0,66	-0,32	0,47	-0,21	0,55	0,17	0,83	0,67	0,32
$\Delta M 6$	-0,45	0,26	0,48	0,17	-0,61	-0,15	-0,33	-0,67	-0,63	-0,78
$\Delta M 7$	-0,25	-0,04	0,18	-0,53	-0,11	0,05	0,27	0,43	0,47	0,82
$\Delta M 8$	-0,65	-0,14	-0,22	0,17	0,29	-0,25	0,47	0,03	0,07	1,72
$\Delta M 9$	-0,05	0,46	-0,02	0,37	-0,31	-0,15	-0,03	-0,17	1,07	0,02
$\Delta M 10$	-0,15	-0,24	0,18	0,67	0,29	-0,45	-0,83	-0,27	-0,33	0,62
$\bar{D}_{AD}$	599,92	900,13	1 500,22	2 100,20	2 999,97	5 999,80	8 999,89	15 000,11	21 000,29	30 000,53
$\Delta \bar{D}_{AD}$	-0,13	0,09	0,20	0,17	-0,04	-0,15	-0,14	0,04	0,26	0,45
$u_{AD}$	0,33	0,34	0,33	0,34	0,36	0,37	0,41	0,42	0,56	0,73



**Key**

- X check point
- Y deviation from reference (mm)
- 1 positive tolerance limit
- 2 negative tolerance limit
- ◇  $\Delta M_{i,X}$
- $\Delta \bar{D}_{AD,X}$

Figure B.1 — Absolute distance deviations with favourable conditions

**B.1.3 Background illumination test (CP01)**

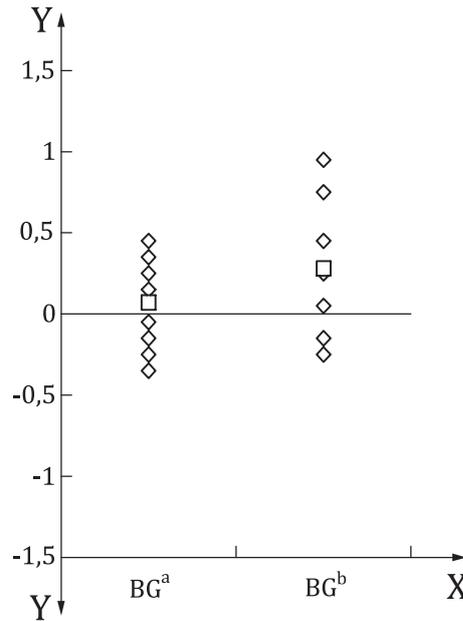
**Table B.4 — Conditions for background illumination test**

Target	0,25 m × 0,25 m with (95 ± 5) % reflectivity
Illumination	low (<3 klx) and high (30 klx)
Temperature	20 °C

**Table B.5 — Background illumination test at CP01**

Dimensions in millimetres

Condition	BG low	BG high
$D_{REF}$	600,05	600,05
M 01	600,3	600,8
M 02	600,2	600,5
M 03	599,7	599,8
M 04	600,3	600,3
M 05	599,8	599,9
M 06	600,4	600,1
M 07	600,1	600,5
M 08	599,9	600,3
M 09	600,5	601,0
M 10	600,0	600,1
$\Delta M 1$	0,25	0,75
$\Delta M 2$	0,15	0,45
$\Delta M 3$	-0,35	-0,25
$\Delta M 4$	0,25	0,25
$\Delta M 5$	-0,25	-0,15
$\Delta M 6$	0,35	0,05
$\Delta M 7$	0,05	0,45
$\Delta M 8$	-0,15	0,25
$\Delta M 9$	0,45	0,95
$\Delta M 10$	-0,05	0,05
$\bar{D}_{BG,X}$	600,12	600,33
$\Delta \bar{D}_{BG,X}$	0,07	0,28
$\Delta \bar{D}_{BG,Add}$	—	0,21
$u_{BG,X}$	0,27	0,38
$u_{BG,Add}$	—	0,27



**Key**

- X measurement condition
- Y deviation from reference (mm)
- ◇ ΔM<sub>i,X</sub>
- ΔD̄<sub>BG,X</sub>
- a Low.
- b High.

**Figure B.2 — Background illumination test**

**B.1.4 Temperature test (CP01)**

**Table B.6 — Conditions for temperature test**

Target:	0,25 m × 0,25 m with (95 ± 5) % reflectivity
Illumination:	low (<3 klx)
Temperature:	5 °C, 20 °C, 40 °C

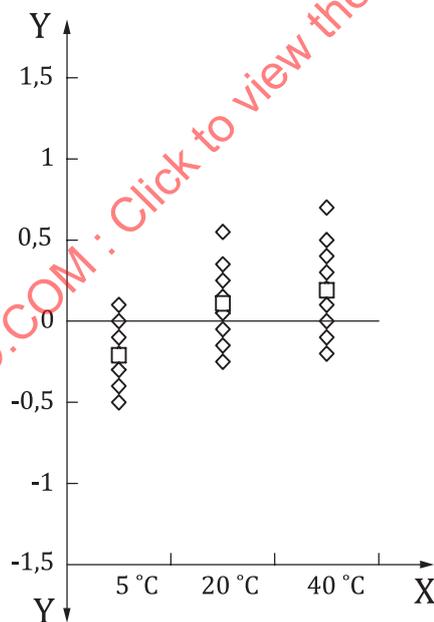
**Table B.7 — Temperature test at CP01**

Dimensions in millimetres

Condition	5 °C	20 °C	40 °C
D <sub>REF</sub>	601,40	601,45	601,50
M 01	601,3	601,8	602,2
M 02	601,2	601,2	601,4
M 03	601,1	601,7	601,3
M 04	601,5	601,4	601,6
M 05	601,0	601,6	602,0
M 06	601,2	601,3	601,5
M 07	601,1	601,7	601,9
M 08	600,9	602,0	601,7
M 09	601,4	601,4	601,8

Table B.7 (continued)

Condition	5 °C	20 °C	40 °C
M 10	601,2	601,5	601,5
$\Delta M$ 1	-0,10	0,35	0,70
$\Delta M$ 2	-0,20	-0,25	-0,10
$\Delta M$ 3	-0,30	0,25	-0,20
$\Delta M$ 4	0,10	-0,05	0,10
$\Delta M$ 5	-0,40	0,15	0,50
$\Delta M$ 6	-0,20	-0,15	0,00
$\Delta M$ 7	-0,30	0,25	0,40
$\Delta M$ 8	-0,50	0,55	0,20
$\Delta M$ 9	0,00	-0,05	0,30
$\Delta M$ 10	-0,20	0,05	0,00
$\bar{D}_{T,X}$	601,19	601,56	601,69
$\Delta \bar{D}_{T,X}$	-0,21	0,11	0,19
$\Delta \bar{D}_{T,X,Add}$	-0,32	—	0,08
$u_{T,X}$	0,18	0,25	0,28
$u_{T,Add}$	—	—	0,14



Key

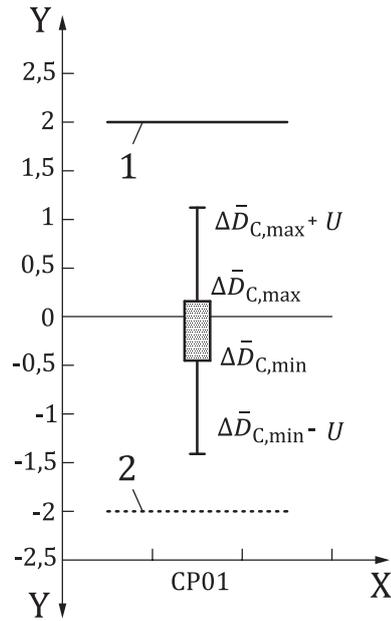
- X measurement condition
- Y deviation from reference (mm)
- ◇  $\Delta M_{i,X}$
- $\Delta \bar{D}_{T,X}$

Figure B.3 — Temperature test

**Table B.8 — Combined deviation and expanded uncertainty**

Dimensions in millimetres

Calculations at CP1	Value
$\Delta\bar{D}_{AD}$	-0,13
$\Delta\bar{D}_{BG,Add}$	0,21
$\Delta\bar{D}_{T05,Add}$	-0,32
$\Delta\bar{D}_{T40,Add}$	0,08
$\Delta\bar{D}_{C,max}$	+0,16
$\Delta\bar{D}_{C,min}$	-0,45
$u_{REF,AD}$	0,10
$u_{REF,BG}$	0,10
$u_{REF,T}$	0,10
$u_{MR}$ (MR = 0,1 mm)	0,03
$u_{AD}$	0,33
$u_{BG,Add}$	0,27
$u_{T,Add}$	0,14
$u_C$	0,48
$U$ (95 % level of confidence, $k = 2$ )	0,96
$\Delta\bar{D}_{C,max} + U$	1,12
$\Delta\bar{D}_{C,min} + U$	-1,41
Positive tolerance with unfavourable conditions	+2,00
Negative tolerance with unfavourable conditions	-2,00



**Key**

- X check point
- Y deviation (mm)
- 1 positive tolerance limit
- 2 negative tolerance limit

**Figure B.4 — Combined deviation range ± expanded uncertainty**

**Table B.9 — Test result at check point CP01**

Deviation range of average value:	$\Delta\bar{D}_{C,\min} \dots \Delta\bar{D}_{C,\max} = -0,45 \text{ mm} \dots +0,16 \text{ mm}$
Expanded uncertainty of single measurements: (level of confidence 95 %, $k = 2,0$ )	$U = 0,96 \text{ mm}$
<b>Test result:</b>	<b>within specification</b>

**B.2 Example 2**

**B.2.1 Performance specifications**

**Table B.10 — Performance specifications**

Accuracy specification:	$\pm 1,0 \text{ mm}$ (95 % level of confidence) with favourable conditions <sup>a</sup> from 10 m additional tolerance of 0,10 mm/m
	$\pm 1,5 \text{ mm}$ (95 % level of confidence) with unfavourable conditions <sup>b</sup> from 10 m additional tolerance of 0,15 mm/m
Range specification:	0,10 m to 50 m with favourable conditions <sup>a</sup>
	0,10 m to 30 m with unfavourable conditions <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> White diffuse reflecting target, low background illumination <3 klx, temperatures about 20 °C.

<sup>b</sup> 10 % to 100 % diffuse target reflectivity, high background illumination of approximately 30 klx, temperatures from -10 °C to +50 °C.

## B.2.2 Absolute distance test

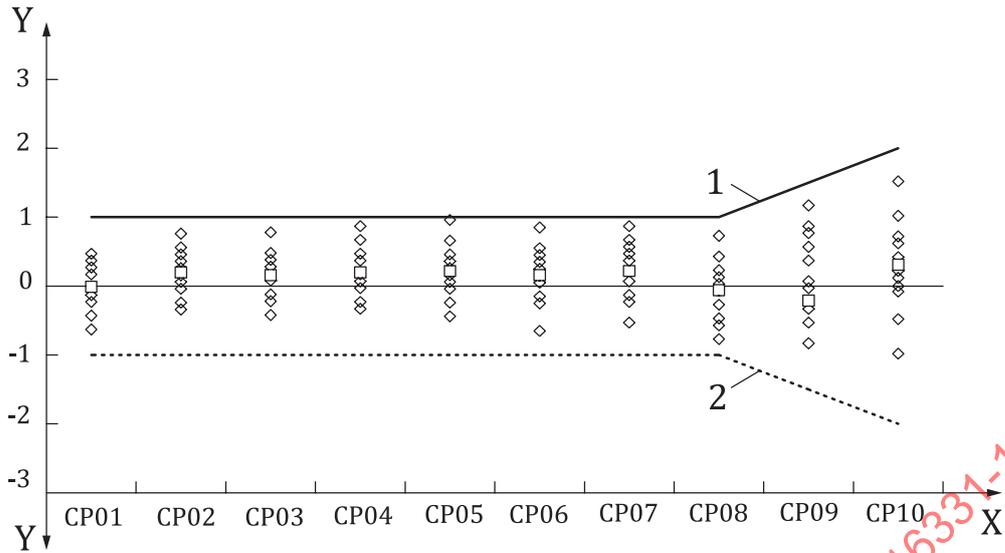
Table B.11 — Determination of check points

Range of instrument:	0,00 m to 50 m
Range of reference system:	0,00 m to 20 m
Check points:	CP01 = 0,40 m CP02 = 0,60 m CP03 = 1,00 m CP04 = 1,40 m CP05 = 2,00 m CP06 = 4,00 m CP07 = 6,00 m CP08 = 10,00 m CP09 = 14,00 m CP10 = 20,00 m

Table B.12 — Absolute distance test

Dimensions in millimetres

CP	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
$D_{REF}$	400,03	600,04	1 000,02	1 400,03	2 000,04	3 999,95	6 000,03	10 000,07	14 000,03	20 000,08
M 1	400,2	600,4	1 000,5	1 400,4	2 000,2	4 000,3	6 000,4	10 000,1	14 000,4	20 000,0
M 2	400,4	600,8	1 000,1	1 400,1	2 000,4	4 000,1	6 000,1	10 000,8	14 001,2	20 001,1
M 3	399,9	600,0	1 000,3	1 400,7	1 999,6	4 000,8	6 000,7	10 000,5	14 000,6	20 000,5
M 4	399,6	599,8	999,8	1 400,0	2 000,5	4 000,2	5 999,5	9999,3	13 999,2	20 001,6
M 5	400,2	600,5	1 000,4	1 400,5	2 000,0	3 999,8	6 000,6	10 000,2	14 000,1	20 000,3
M 6	400,5	600,1	1 000,8	1 399,7	2 000,7	4 000,4	5 999,8	10 000,0	14 000,0	20 000,7
M 7	399,9	600,6	999,9	1 400,2	2 000,3	3 999,3	6 000,9	10 000,3	14 000,8	19 999,1
M 8	399,4	600,2	999,6	1 399,8	2 001,0	4 000,5	5 999,9	9 999,5	13 999,5	20 000,8
M 9	399,8	599,7	1 000,1	1 400,0	2 000,1	4 000,0	6 000,5	9 999,8	14 000,9	20 000,2
M 10	400,3	600,3	1 000,3	1 400,9	1 999,8	3 999,7	6 000,1	9 999,6	13 999,7	19 999,6
$\Delta M 1$	0,17	0,36	0,48	0,37	0,16	0,35	0,37	0,03	0,37	-0,08
$\Delta M 2$	0,37	0,76	0,08	0,07	0,36	0,15	0,07	0,73	1,17	1,02
$\Delta M 3$	-0,13	-0,04	0,28	0,67	-0,44	0,85	0,67	0,43	0,57	0,42
$\Delta M 4$	-0,43	-0,24	-0,22	-0,03	0,46	0,25	-0,53	-0,77	-0,83	1,52
$\Delta M 5$	0,17	0,46	0,38	0,47	-0,04	-0,15	0,57	0,13	0,07	0,22
$\Delta M 6$	0,47	0,06	0,78	-0,33	0,66	0,45	-0,23	-0,07	-0,03	0,62
$\Delta M 7$	-0,13	0,56	-0,12	0,17	0,26	-0,65	0,87	0,23	0,77	-0,98
$\Delta M 8$	-0,63	0,16	-0,42	-0,23	0,96	0,55	-0,13	-0,57	-0,53	0,72
$\Delta M 9$	-0,23	-0,34	0,08	-0,03	0,06	0,05	0,47	-0,27	0,87	0,12
$\Delta M 10$	0,27	0,26	0,28	0,87	-0,24	-0,25	0,07	-0,47	-0,33	-0,48
$\bar{D}_{AD}$	400,02	600,24	1 000,18	1 400,23	2 000,26	4 000,11	6 000,25	10 000,01	14 000,24	20 000,39
$\Delta \bar{D}_{AD}$	-0,01	0,20	0,16	0,20	0,22	0,16	0,22	-0,06	0,21	0,31
$u_{AD}$	0,36	0,35	0,36	0,39	0,42	0,43	0,44	0,47	0,65	0,72



**Key**

- X check point
- Y deviation from reference (mm)
- 1 positive tolerance limit
- 2 negative tolerance limit

**Figure B.5 — Absolute distance deviations measured with favourable conditions**

**B.2.3 Background illumination test (CP02)**

**Table B.13 — Conditions for background illumination test**

Target:	0,25 m × 0,25 m with 100 % reflectivity
Illumination:	low (<3 klx) and high (>30 klx)
Temperature:	20 °C

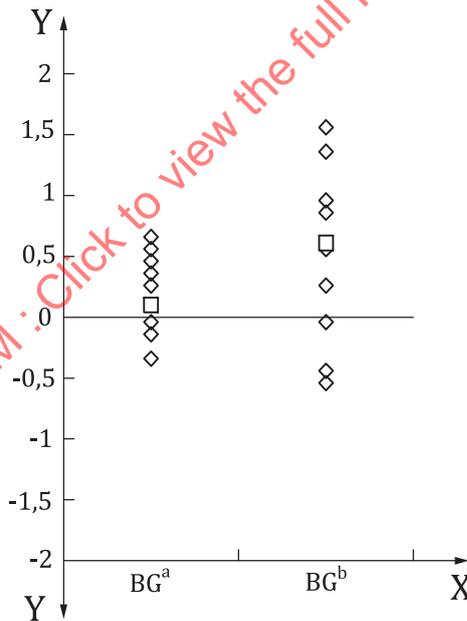
**Table B.14 — Background illumination test at CP02**

Dimensions in millimetres

Condition	BG low	BG high
$D_{REF}$	600,04	600,04
M 01	600,6	601,4
M 02	600,5	601,6
M 03	599,9	600,0
M 04	600,0	600,6
M 05	600,7	599,5
M 06	600,3	600,9
M 07	599,9	601,6
M 08	599,7	599,6
M 09	600,4	601,0
M 10	599,9	600,3
$\Delta M 1$	0,56	1,36

Table B.14 (continued)

Condition	BG low	BG high
$\Delta M 2$	0,46	1,56
$\Delta M 3$	-0,14	-0,04
$\Delta M 4$	-0,04	0,56
$\Delta M 5$	0,66	-0,54
$\Delta M 6$	0,26	0,86
$\Delta M 7$	-0,14	1,56
$\Delta M 8$	-0,34	-0,44
$\Delta M 9$	0,36	0,96
$\Delta M 10$	-0,14	0,26
$\bar{D}_{BG,X}$	600,19	600,65
$\Delta \bar{D}_{BG,X}$	0,15	0,61
$\Delta \bar{D}_{BG,Add}$	—	0,46
$u_{BG,X}$	0,35	0,78
$u_{BG,Add}$	—	0,70



**Key**

- X measurement condition
- Y deviation from reference (mm)
- ◇  $\Delta M_{i,X}$
- $\Delta \bar{D}_{BG,X}$
- a Low.
- b High.

Figure B.6 — Background illumination test

B.2.4 Temperature Test (CP02)

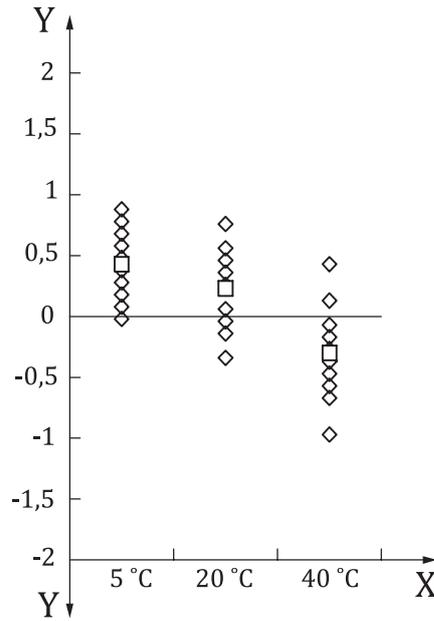
Table B.15 — Conditions for temperature test

Target:	0,25 m × 0,25 m with 100 % reflectivity
Illumination:	low (<3 klx)
Temperature:	5 °C, 20 °C, 40 °C

Table B.16 — Temperature test at CP02

Dimensions in millimetres

Condition	5 °C	20 °C	40 °C
$D_{REF}$	600,02	600,04	600,07
M 01	600,5	600,4	600,2
M 02	600,8	600,8	599,9
M 03	600,3	600,0	599,5
M 04	600,1	600,1	600,5
M 05	600,7	600,5	599,7
M 06	600,0	600,3	600,0
M 07	600,6	599,9	599,4
M 08	600,9	600,4	599,8
M 09	600,4	600,6	599,6
M 10	600,2	599,7	599,1
$\Delta M 1$	0,48	0,36	0,13
$\Delta M 2$	0,78	0,76	-0,17
$\Delta M 3$	0,28	-0,04	-0,57
$\Delta M 4$	0,08	0,06	0,43
$\Delta M 5$	0,68	0,46	-0,37
$\Delta M 6$	-0,02	0,26	-0,07
$\Delta M 7$	0,58	-0,14	-0,67
$\Delta M 8$	0,88	0,36	-0,27
$\Delta M 9$	0,38	0,56	-0,47
$\Delta M 10$	0,18	-0,34	-0,97
$D_{T,X}$	600,45	600,27	599,77
$\Delta \bar{D}_{T,X}$	0,43	0,23	-0,30
$\Delta \bar{D}_{T,Add}$	0,20	—	-0,53
$u_{T,X}$	0,30	0,34	0,41
$u_{T,Add}$	—	—	0,22



**Key**

- X measurement condition
- Y deviation from reference (mm)
- ◇  $\Delta M_{i,X}$
- $\Delta \bar{D}_{T,X}$

**Figure B.7 — Temperature test**

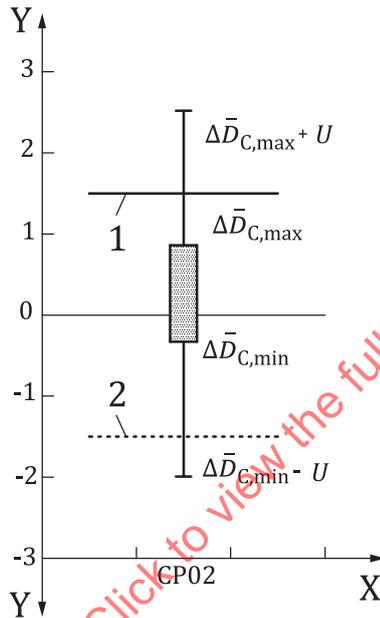
**Table B.17 — Combined deviation and expanded uncertainty**

Dimensions in millimetres

Calculations at CP02	Value
$\Delta \bar{D}_{AD}$	0,20
$\Delta \bar{D}_{BG,Add}$	0,46
$\Delta \bar{D}_{T05,Add}$	0,20
$\Delta \bar{D}_{T40,Add}$	-0,53
$\Delta \bar{D}_{C,max}$	0,86
$\Delta \bar{D}_{C,min}$	-0,33
$u_{REF,AD}$	0,05
$u_{REF,BG}$	0,10
$u_{REF,T}$	0,10
$u_{RM} (R_M = 0,1 \text{ mm})$	0,03
$u_{AD}$	0,35
$u_{BG,Add}$	0,70
$u_{T,Add}$	0,22
$u_C$	0,83

Table B.17 (continued)

Calculations at CP02	Value
$U$ (95 % level of confidence, $k = 2$ )	1,66
$\Delta\bar{D}_{C,max} + U$	2,52
$\Delta\bar{D}_{C,min} - U$	-1,99
Positive tolerance with unfavourable conditions	1,50
Negative tolerance with unfavourable conditions	-1,50



Key

- X check point
- Y deviation (mm)
- 1 positive tolerance limit
- 2 negative tolerance limit

Figure B.8 — Combined deviation range ± expanded uncertainty

Table B.18 — Test result at check point CP02

Deviation range of average values:	$\Delta\bar{D}_{C,min} \dots \Delta\bar{D}_{C,max} = -0,33 \text{ mm} \dots +0,86 \text{ mm}$
Expanded uncertainty of single measurements: (level of confidence 95 %, $k = 2,0$ )	$U = 1,66 \text{ mm}$
<b>Result:</b>	<b>out of specification</b>

## Annex C (informative)

### Examples of determination of compliance with range specifications

#### C.1 Example 3

**Table C.1 — Performance specifications**

Specification of range and accuracy with favourable conditions <sup>a</sup> :	Range	0,1 m to 100 m
	Accuracy	±1,5 mm, from 30 m additional 0,05 mm/m (±5 mm at 100 m)
Specification of range and accuracy with unfavourable conditions <sup>b</sup>	Range	0,1 m to 50 m
	Accuracy	±3 mm, from 30 m additional 0,1 mm/m (±5 mm at 50 m)
<sup>a</sup> White diffuse reflecting target, low background illumination, temperatures about 20 °C. <sup>b</sup> 10 % to 100 % diffuse target reflectivity, high background illumination, temperatures from -10 °C to +50 °C.		

**Table C.2 — Range test measurements**

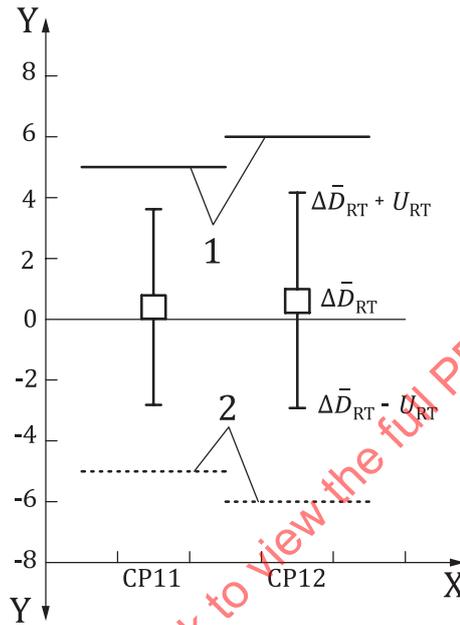
Measurement	CP11	CP12	Unit
Condition	BG low	BG high	
$\bar{D}_{REF}$	100,453 0	50,001 5	m
M 01	100,452	50,005	m
M 02	100,454	50,001	m
M 03	100,453	50,000	m
M 04	100,452	50,002	m
M 05	100,455	50,003	m
M 06	100,451	50,004	m
M 07	100,454	50,001	m
M 08	100,456	50,002	m
M 09	100,454	50,003	m
M 10	100,453	50,000	m

**Table C.3 — Range test calculations**

Calculation	CP11	CP12	Unit
$\bar{D}_{RT}$	100,453 4	50,002 1	m
$\Delta\bar{D}_{RT}$	0,4	0,6	mm
$u_{REF}$	0,50	0,50	mm
$u_{RM}$ ( $R_M=1,0$ mm)	0,29	0,29	mm
$u_{RT}$	1,51	1,66	mm
$u_{C,RT}$	1,61	1,76	mm

Table C.3 (continued)

Calculation	CP11	CP12	Unit
$U_{RT}$ (95 % level of confidence, $k = 2,0$ )	3,22	3,52	mm
$\Delta\bar{D}_{RT} + U_{RT}$	3,62	4,12	mm
$\Delta\bar{D}_{RT} - U_{RT}$	-2,82	-2,92	mm
Positive tolerance	5,00	6,00	mm
Negative tolerance	-5,00	-6,00	mm



Key

- X check point
- Y deviation from reference (mm)
- 1 positive tolerance limit
- 2 negative tolerance limit

Figure C.1 — Average deviation and expanded uncertainty at range test

Table C.4 — Test results

	CP11	CP12
Deviation of average value at range test:	$\Delta\bar{D}_{RT} = +0,4$ mm	$\Delta\bar{D}_{RT} = +0,6$ mm
Expanded uncertainty of single measurements: (level of confidence 95 %, $k = 2,0$ )	$U_{RT} = 3,2$ mm	$U_{RT} = 3,5$ mm
<b>Result:</b>	<b>within specification</b>	<b>within specification</b>

## C.2 Example 4

Table C.5 — Performance specifications

Specification of range and accuracy with favourable conditions <sup>a</sup> :	Range	120 m
	Accuracy	±1,0 mm, from 20 m additional 0,05 mm/m (±6 mm at 120 m)
Specification of range and accuracy with unfavourable conditions <sup>b</sup>	Range	70 m
	Accuracy	±2 mm, from 20 m additional 0,1 mm/m (±7 mm at 70 m)
<sup>a</sup> White diffuse reflecting target, low background illumination, temperatures about 20 °C		
<sup>b</sup> 10 % to 100 % diffuse target reflectivity, high background illumination, temperatures from -10 °C to +50 °C		

Table C.6 — Range test measurements

Measurement	CP11	CP12	Unit
Conditions <sup>a</sup>	BG low	BG high	
$\bar{D}_{REF}$	120,035 0	69,995 0	mm
M 01	120,033	69,999	mm
M 02	120,035	69,994	mm
M 03	n.m.	69,997	mm
M 04	120,034	70,000	mm
M 05	120,038	69,995	mm
M 06	n.m.	69,990	mm
M 07	n.m.	n.m.	mm
M 08	120,036	69,999	mm
M 09	120,039	69,993	mm
M 10	n.m.	69,996	mm
<sup>a</sup> Air temperature =25 °C, air pressure = 970 hPa, relative air humidity = 50 %.			

Table C.7 — Range test calculations

Calculation	CP11	CP12	Unit
Condition	BG low	BG high	
$\bar{D}_{RT}$	120,035 8	69,995 9	m
$\Delta\bar{D}_{RT}$	0,83	0,89	mm
$u_{REF}$	1,00	1,00	mm
$u_{RM} (R_M=1,0 \text{ mm})$	0,29	0,29	mm
$u_{RT}$	2,32	3,26	mm
$u_{C,RT}$	2,54	3,42	mm
$U_{RT}$ (95 % level of confidence, $k = 2,0$ )	5,08	6,84	mm
$\Delta\bar{D}_{RT} + U_{RT}$	5,91	7,73	mm
$\Delta\bar{D}_{RT} - U_{RT}$	-4,25	-5,95	mm
Positive tolerance	6,0	7,0	mm
Negative tolerance	-6,0	-7,0	mm