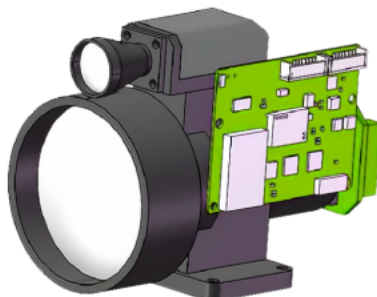


## 1535nm Laser Rangefinder-10K15



### Parameters

Parameters	Specification	Note.
Wavelength	1535±5nm	
Ranging capability	50m~10km	
Ranging ability	≥10km(2.3m×2.3m, 0.3 reflectivity vehicle, visibility≥12km)	Humidity≤80%
	≥15km(for large targets, visibility≥20km)	
Ranging accuracy	±3m	
Ranging repetition rate	1~10hz(adjustable)	
Accuracy	≥98%	
Divergence angle	≤0.3mrad	
Receiving aperture	47mm	
Communication interface	RS422	
Supply voltage	DC18~32V	
Operating power	≤2W(@1hz)	Tested under room temperature
Stand-by power	≤0.5W	Tested under room temperature
Dimension	≤100mm×55mm×71mm	
Weight	≤220g	
Temperature	-40°C~65°C	
Heat-dissipating	By thermal conduction	

### Communication interface

Line NO.	Definition	Note.
1	RS422 RX+	RS422 receive+
2	RS422 RX-	RS422 receive-
3	RS422 TX-	RS422 Transmit-
4	RS422 TX+	RS422 Transmit+



5	GND	For Communication interface
6	+24V	Power supply 24V
7	GND	For power supply
8		For spare

## Calculation of ranging ability

### (1) Targets and condition requirements

Visibility  $\geq 12\text{km}$

Humidity  $\leq 80\%$

For vehicles with  $2.3\text{m} \times 2.3\text{m}$  dimension

Reflectivity  $= 0.3$

Ranging ability  $\geq 10\text{km}$

### (2) Analysis and verification

The main parameters that affect ranging ability are peak power of lasers, divergence angle, transmitting and receiving transmittance, wavelength of laser, etc.

For this laser rangefinder, it takes  $\geq 70\text{kw}$  peak power of lasers,  $0.3\text{mrad}$  divergence angle,  $1535\text{nm}$  wavelength, transmitting transmittance  $\geq 90\%$ , receiving transmittance  $\geq 80\%$  and  $47\text{mm}$  receiving aperture.

It is a laser rangefinder for small targets, ranging ability can be calculated by the following formula. Ranging formula for small targets:

$$P_r = \frac{4P_t \tau_t \tau_r A_s A_r \rho}{\pi \theta_t^2 R^4} \cdot e^{-2\sigma \frac{R}{V}}$$

$P_r$ : Detectable optical power

$P_t$ : Transmitting power of laser rangefinder( $70\text{kw}$ )

$\tau_t$ : Transmitting transmittance( $0.9$ )

$\tau_r$ : Receiving transmittance( $0.8$ )

$A_r$ : Optical receiving area( $47\text{mm}$  receiving aperture)

$A_s$ : Effective reflection area of targets( $5.29 \text{ m}^2$ )

$\rho$ : Target reflectivity( $0.3$ )

$\sigma$ : Atmosphere attenuation coefficient( $0.13$ )

$V$ : Visibility(according to testing condition)

$R$ : Distance to targets



As long as detectable optical power that reflected by targets is larger than minimum detectable power  $MDS$ , a laser rangefinder is able to range distance to a target. For a laser rangefinder with 1535nm wavelength, generally, the minimum detectable power(M.D.S) of APD is  $5 \times 10^{-9}W$ .

Under 12km visibility with 12km distance to targets, the minimum detectable power is lower than M.D.S of APD( $5 \times 10^{-9}W$ ), therefore, under a condition with 12km visibility, a laser rangefinder can range distance for  $(2.3m \times 2.3m)$  targets up to 11~12km(might be close or less than 12km).

## Dimension

