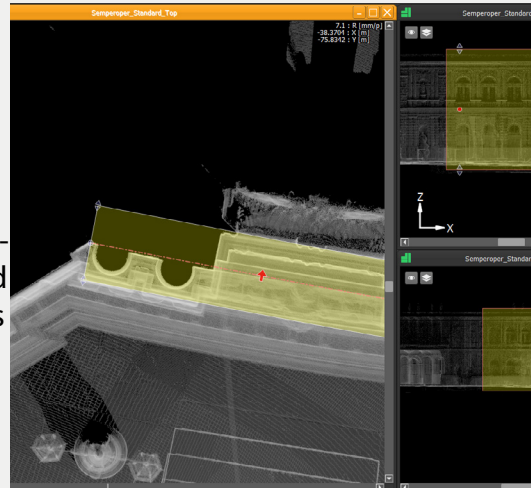


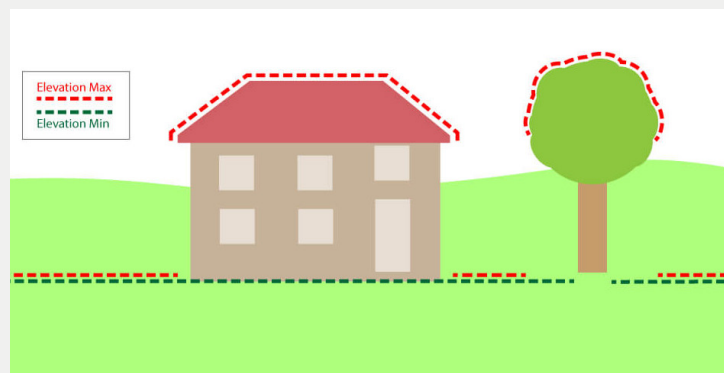
ELEVATION MODEL

With the creation of sections and floor plans, the unwinding of irregular structures and the calculation of deviations from a reference plane, an elevation model is automatically created in the background.

Each of these three tools is applied by selecting the desired area via a clipping box. This clipping box is divided into three parts: the upper part, the lower part and a red dashed line separating the upper and lower parts of the clipping box. The clipping box can be defined visually or by entering the appropriate height in the Job Editor/Clipping parameter.



The red dashed line represents the 3D position of the clipping area. The elevation model is calculated based on the viewing direction (red arrow), the projection direction of the section to be processed. In the elevation model options you have the possibility to change the method or the algorithm with which the model is calculated.



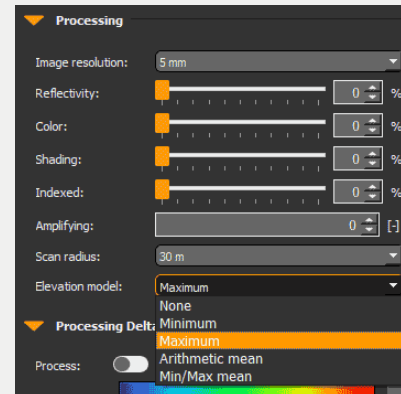
Points that are considered when the elevation model is set to minimum or maximum

If you select „None“, all heights are set to zero.

Minimum - the elevation model is created according to the minimum Z-value in each pixel.

Maximum - the elevation model is created according to the maximum Z-value in each pixel.

Setting the elevation model to minimum or maximum is particularly useful if you want to calculate digital terrain models or digital surface models, or if you want to exclude or include higher objects from the calculation.



Arithmetic Mean – the elevation model is created as the arithmetic mean of all points in each pixel.

Minimum/Maximum Mean – the elevation model is created as the mean between the maximum and minimum Z-values in each pixel.

Scan Positions

You can quickly and easily define the scan positions to be used individually. To do this, activate or deactivate entire clusters or individual scans.

